

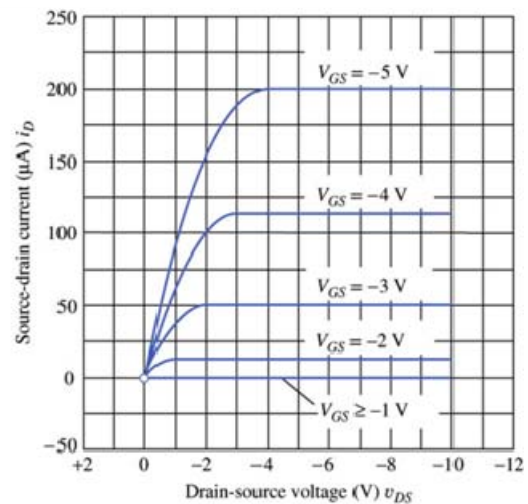
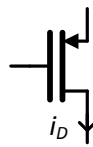
**University of Michigan**  
**EECS 311: Electronic Circuits**  
**Fall 2009**

PROBLEM SET 7

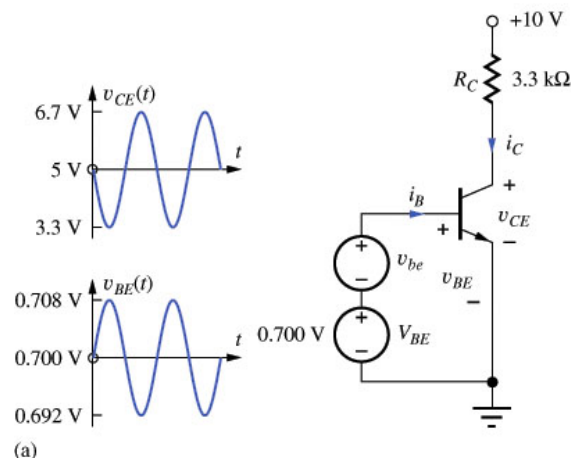
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J&B refers to the course text: "Microelectronic Circuit Design (3rd Edition)," by Richard Jaeger and Travis Blalock.

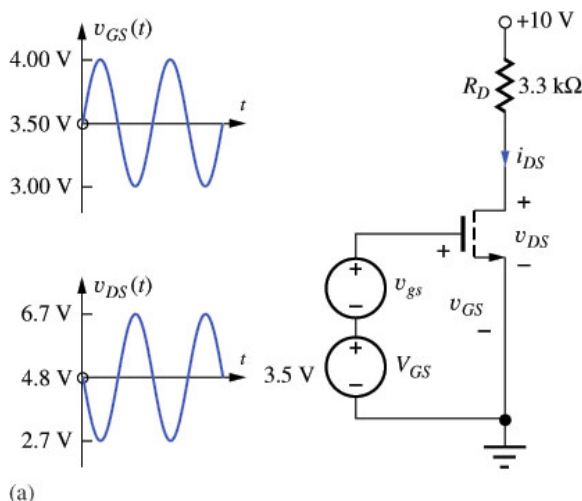
- P7.1** The  $i_D$  vs.  $v_{DS}$  curves are given to the right for a PMOS device. Estimate the threshold voltage  $V_{tp}$  and  $K_p$  for the device. Assume  $\lambda = 0$  and  $v_{BS} = 0$ .



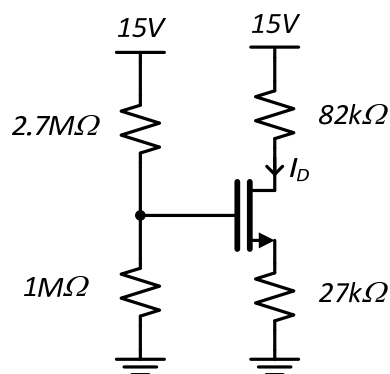
- P7.2** J&B Problem 4.54
- P7.3** J&B Problem 4.56
- P7.4** Calculate  $v_{CE,SAT}$  for an NPN transistor with  $I_C = 1\text{mA}$ ,  $I_B = 0.1\text{mA}$ ,  $\beta_F = 100$ , and  $\beta_R = 10$ . Use Matlab to plot  $v_{CE,SAT}$  and  $v_{BE,ON}$  as  $I_B$  is swept from  $0.1\text{mA}$  to  $10\text{mA}$  with  $I_C = 1\text{mA}$  and  $I_S = 10^{-15}\text{A}$ .
- P7.5** Assume the NPN circuit below can be approximated as a linear amplifier. From the plots of  $v_{BE}(t)$  and  $v_{CE}(t)$  below, what are  $v_{be}(t)$ ,  $V_{BE}$ ,  $v_{ce}(t)$ , and  $V_{CE}$ ? Assume the signals are oscillating at a frequency  $\omega_0$ .



- P7.6** Assume the NFET circuit below can be approximated as a linear amplifier. From the plots of  $v_{GS}(t)$  and  $v_{DS}(t)$  below, what are  $v_{gs}(t)$ ,  $V_{GS}$ ,  $v_{ds}(t)$ , and  $V_{DS}$ ? Assume the signals are oscillating at a frequency  $\omega_0$ .



- P7.7** Calculate the DC bias current  $I_D$  for the circuit on the right assuming  $K_n = 250\mu A/V^2$ ,  $V_{tn} = 1V$ , and  $\lambda = 0$ . Calculate the new value of  $I_D$  and the percentage change in  $I_D$  resulting from a 5% increase in  $K_n$  ( $K_n = 262.5\mu A/V^2$ ). Calculate the new value of  $I_D$  and the percentage change in  $I_D$  resulting from a 5% decrease in  $V_{tn}$  ( $V_{tn} = 0.95V$ ).



- P7.8** Calculate the DC bias current  $I_D$  for the circuit below assuming  $K_p = 100\mu A/V^2$ ,  $V_{tp} = -1V$ , and  $\lambda = 0$ . Calculate the new value of  $I_D$  and the percentage change in  $I_D$  resulting from a 5% increase in  $K_p$  ( $K_p = 105\mu A/V^2$ ). Calculate the new value of  $I_D$  and the percentage change in  $I_D$  resulting from a 5% decrease in  $V_{tp}$  ( $V_{tp} = -0.95V$ ).

