

**FYSE301, Electronics 1A, spring 2011**

Final exam 18th March 2011. Do all five problems!

1. Explain briefly: (6 points)

- a) Ideal operational amplifier
- b) Voltage-current behaviour of a pn junction
- c) The effect of doping to the electronic conductivity of a semiconductor

2. Calculate the current  $I_L$  through resistor  $R_L$  (Fig. 1.) by converting the remaining circuit (dashed line area) to its Thevenin equivalent and express  $I_L$  as a function of  $R_L$  (do not fix the value for  $R_L$  yet). Calculate  $I_L$  when  $R_L = 30 \Omega$ . (6 points)

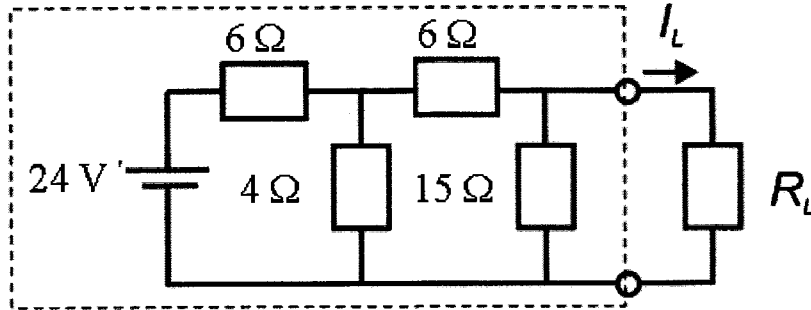


Fig. 1

3. Calculate the amplification  $A = v_o / v_i$  and input resistance  $R_i = v_i / i_i$  in a circuit shown in Figure 2 when switch K is

- a) Short circuited,
- b) Open.

Assume that the operational amplifier is ideal. (6 points)

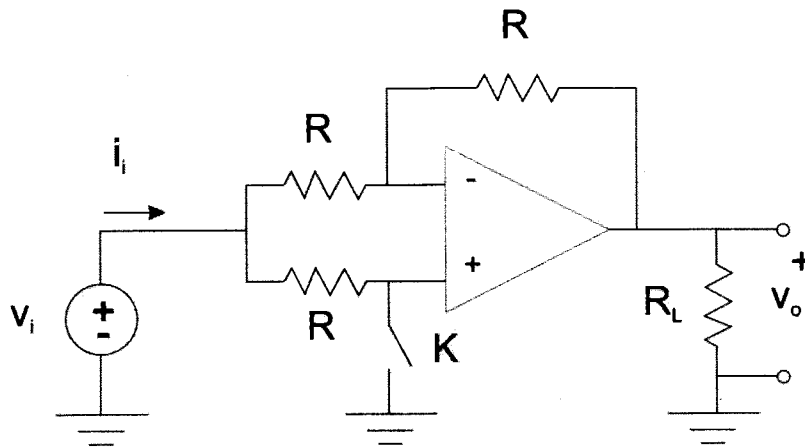


Fig. 2.

4. Determine the voltage  $V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$  between points A and B and the current  $i$  for the circuit in Figure 3 (left), when a
- Resistor,  $R = 7 \Omega$  is connected between the points A and B.
  - Ge-diode, whose current  $i$  as a function of its voltage  $v = V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$  is  $i(v) = I_0 [\exp(v/V_0) - 1]$ , where  $I_0 = 2 \mu\text{A}$  and  $V_0 = 26 \text{ mV}$ , is connected between the points A and B. The  $i$ - $v$ -curve for the diode is given in figure 3 (right). (6 points)

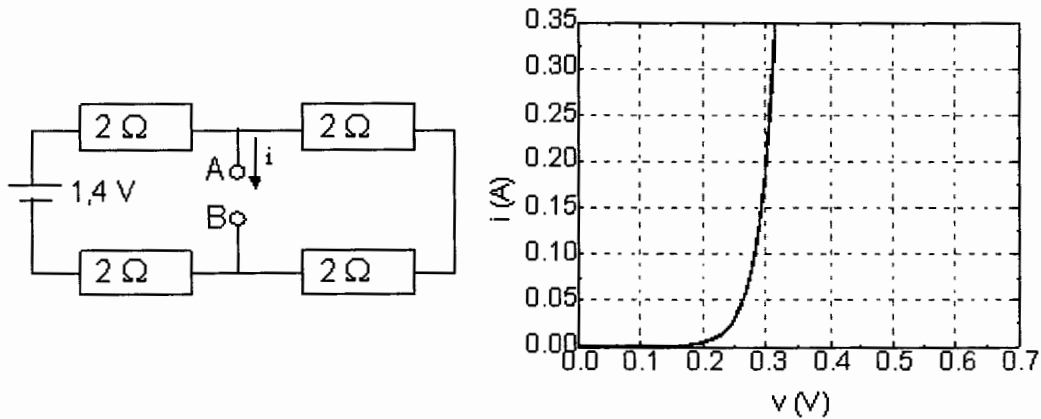


Fig. 3

5. In Figure 4 there is a biasing circuit that sets the quiescent (operation) point for MOSFET-transistor. Choose  $R_S$  and  $R_D$  such that  $i_D = 1 \text{ mA}$  and  $V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 8 \text{ V}$ , when  $V_{DD} = 20 \text{ V}$ . The parameters for enhancement-only mode NMOS-transistor (in saturation) are  $K = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}^2$  and  $V_T = 2 \text{ V}$ . Let  $R_{g1} = R_{g2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ . (6 points)

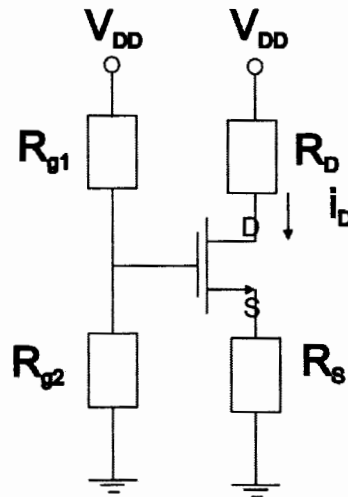


Fig. 4.

Perhaps useful equations:  $\sigma = ne\mu$ ;  $n = p = n_i$ ;  $n_i = e^{-E_g/2kT}$ ;  $i = I_s(e^{eV/\eta kT} - 1)$ ;  $i_D = K(v_{GS} - V_T)^2$ ;  $i_D = I_{DSS}(1 - v_{GS}/V_P)^2$ ;  $\beta = \alpha/(1 - \alpha)$ ;