

# EE 105 | Discussion 5

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# Discussion Outline

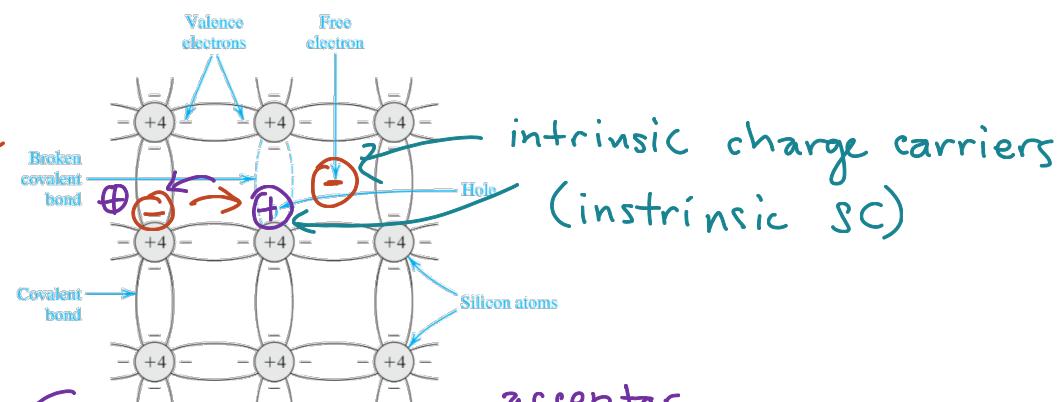
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- Review of semiconductors
- Diode circuits
- Linear region MOSFETs

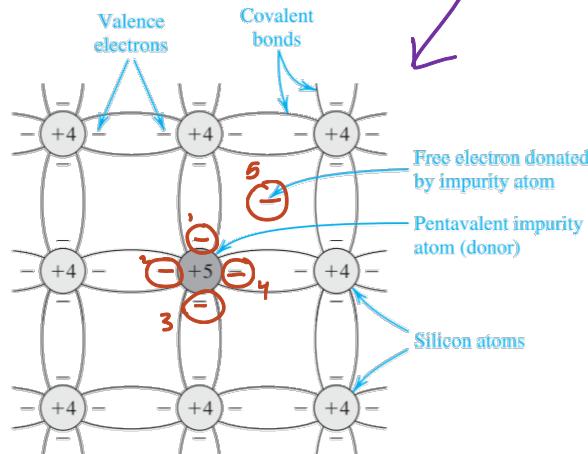
# Semiconductor Types

## Undoped Silicon

@ room temperature

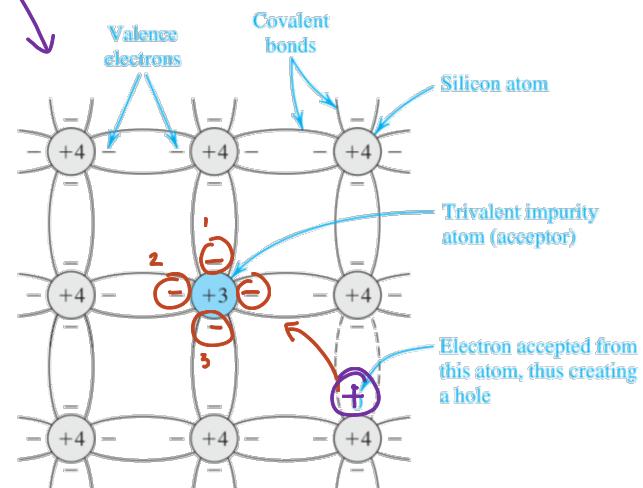


donor



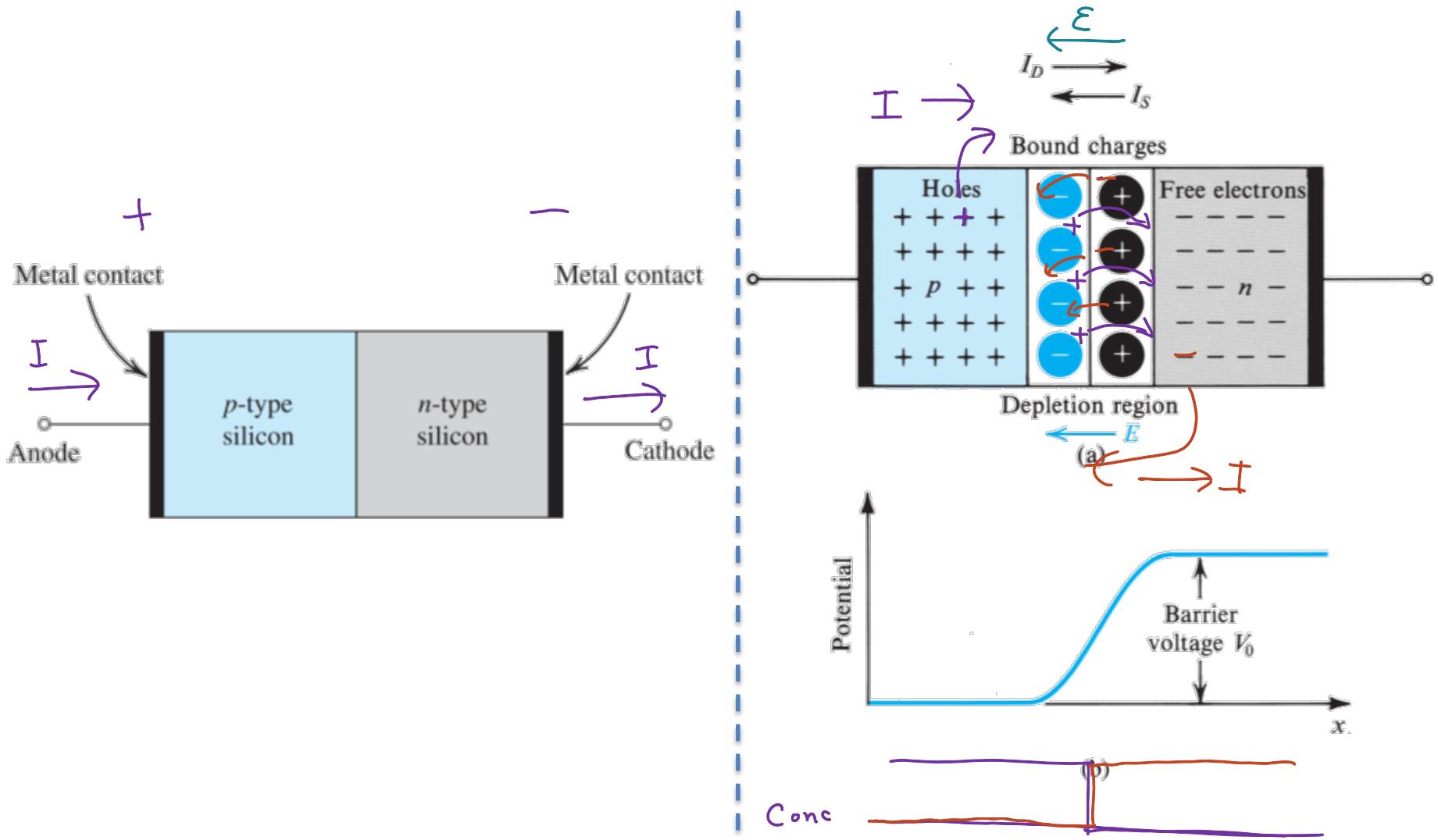
## n -Type Silicon

acceptor



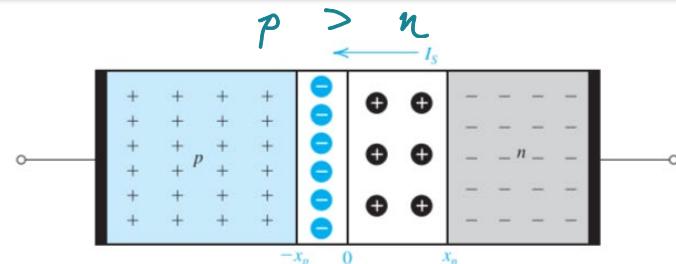
## p -Type Silicon

# PN Junctions

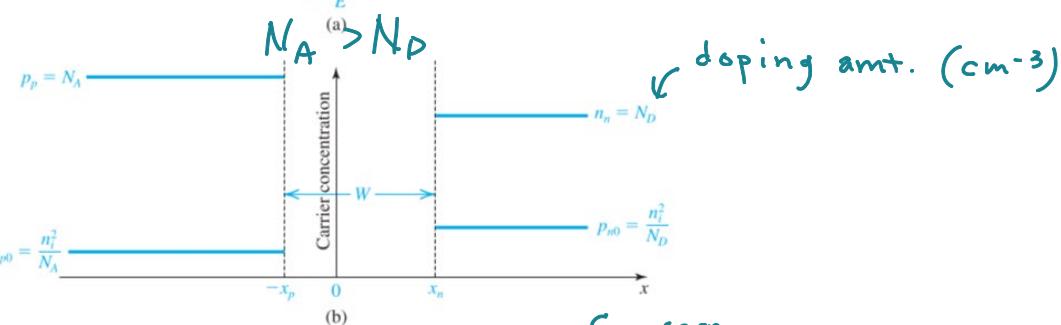


# PN Junctions | No Applied Voltage

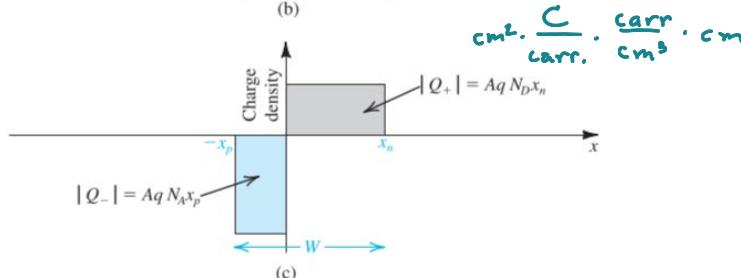
OC'd PN Junction



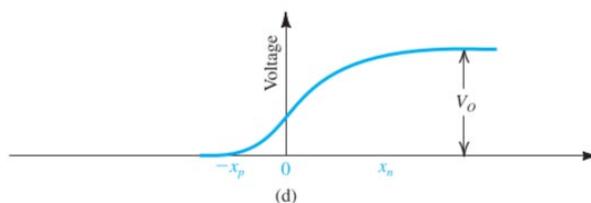
Carrier Concentrations



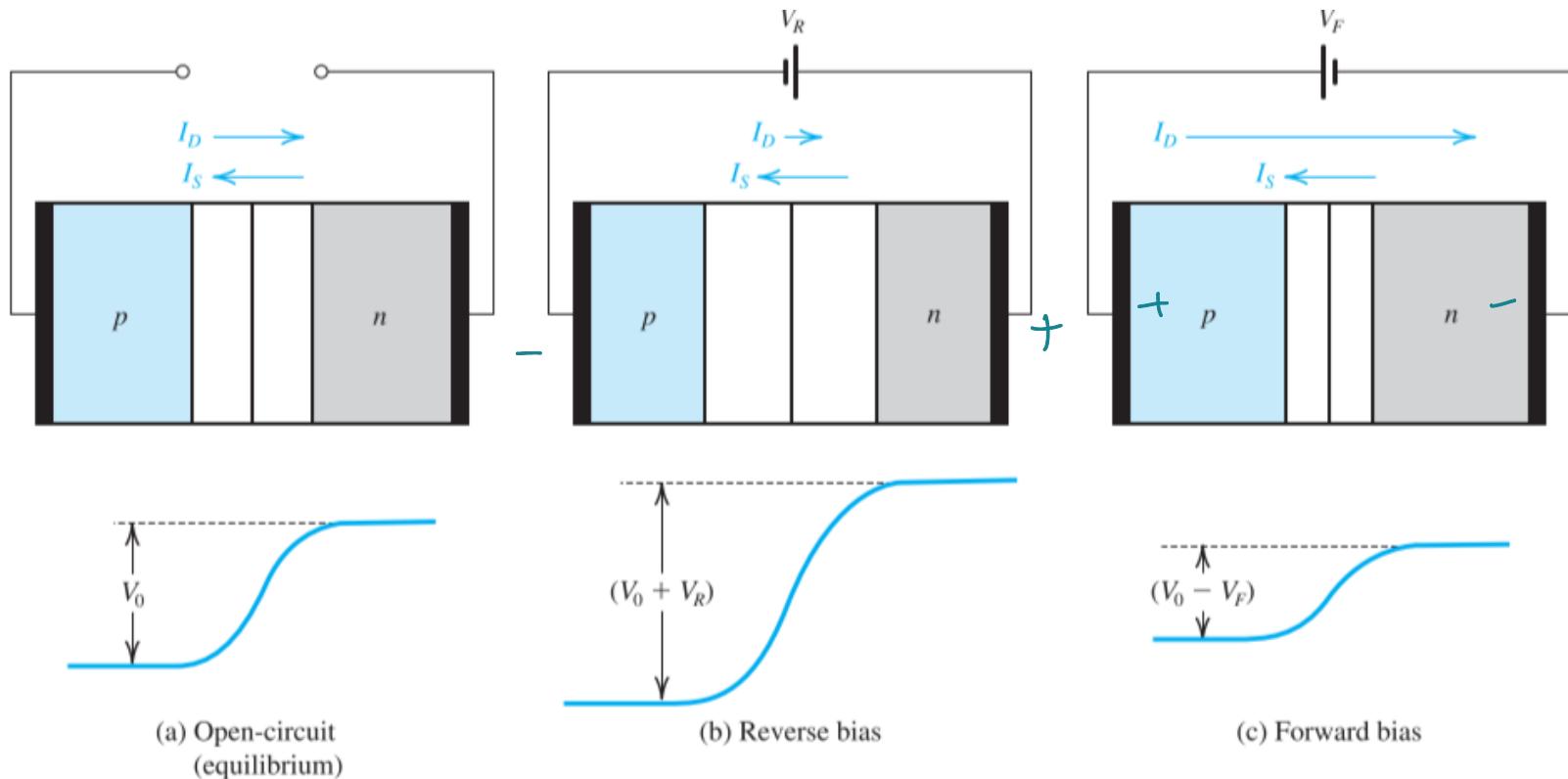
Charge Distribution



Built-in Voltage,  $V_0$

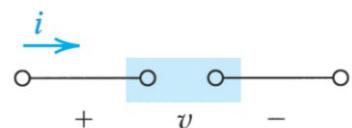
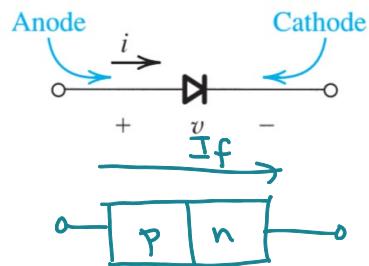


# PN Junctions | With Applied Voltage

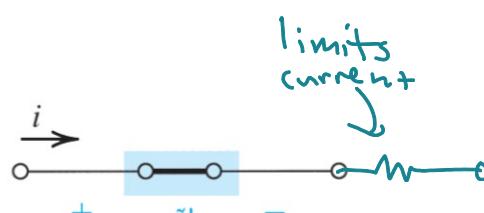


# Diodes

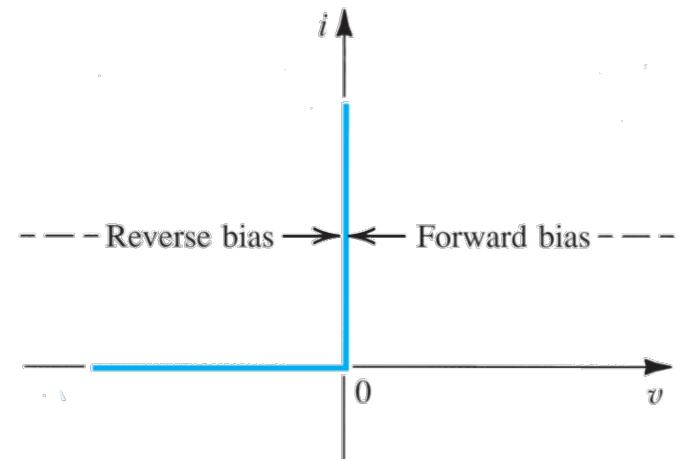
## Ideal diode



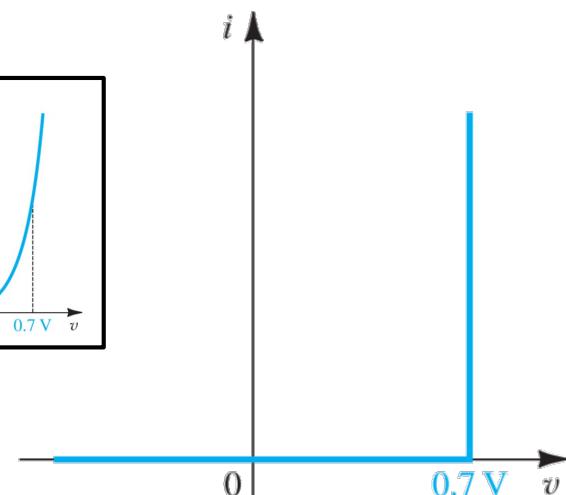
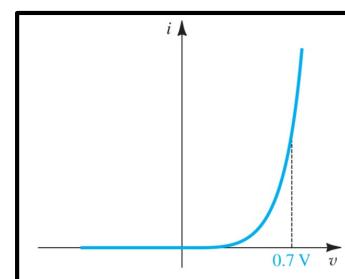
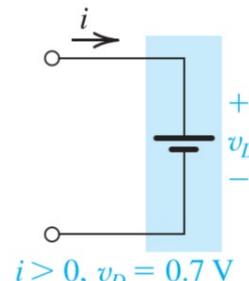
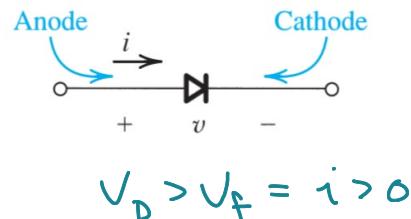
$$v < 0 \Rightarrow i = 0$$



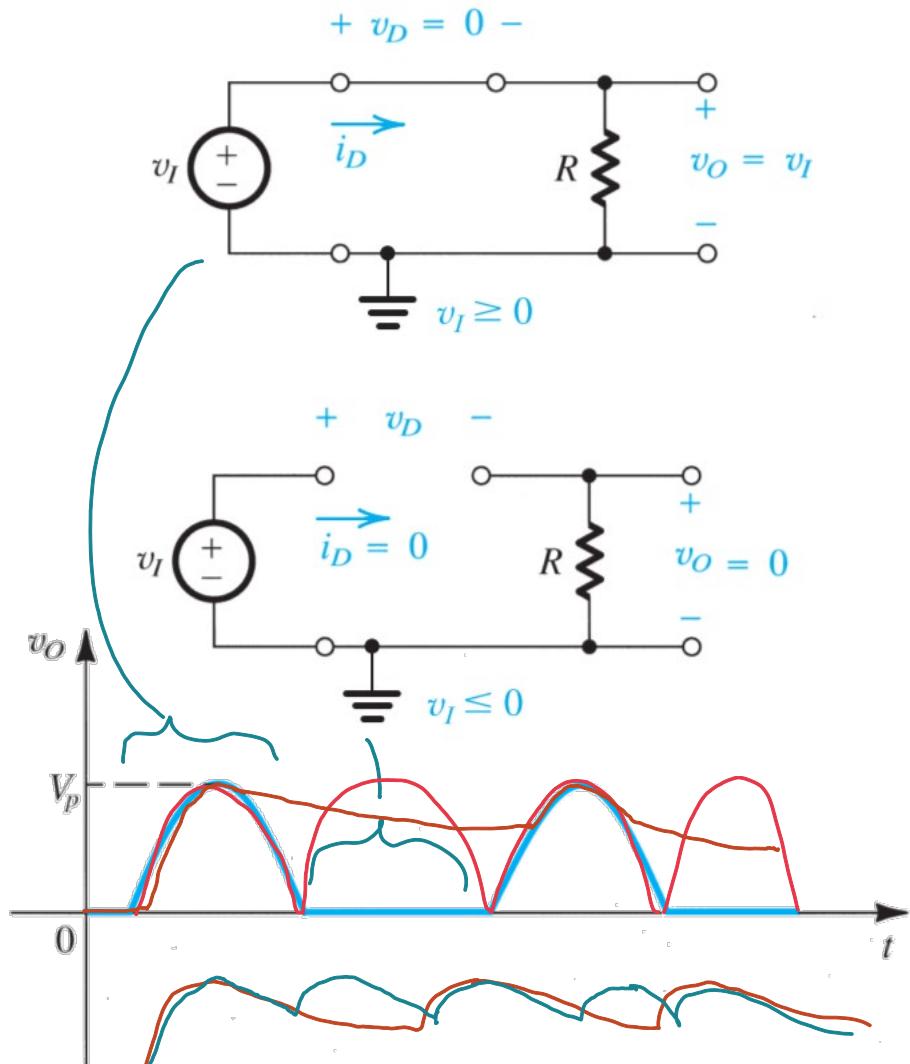
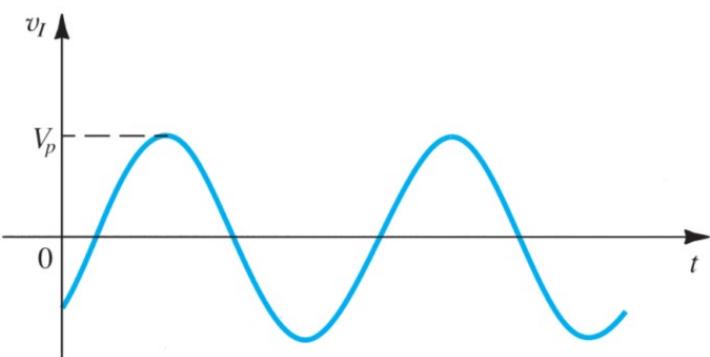
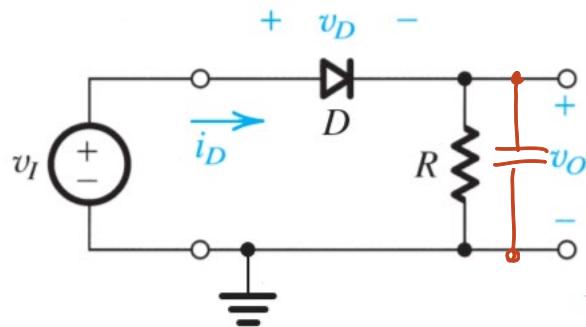
$$i > 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$



## Constant Voltage Drop Model



# Diode Circuits | Rectifiers



# Diode Circuits | Rectifiers

Assuming the diodes to be ideal, find the values of  $I$  &  $V$  in the circuit below

① Assume  $D_1, D_2 \underline{\text{ON}}$

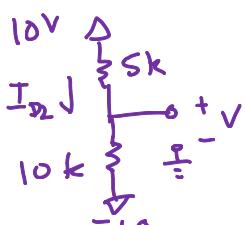
$$V_B = 0V, V = 0V$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{(10 - 0)V}{5k\Omega} = 2mA$$

$$I + 2mA = \frac{[0 - (-10)]V}{5k\Omega}$$

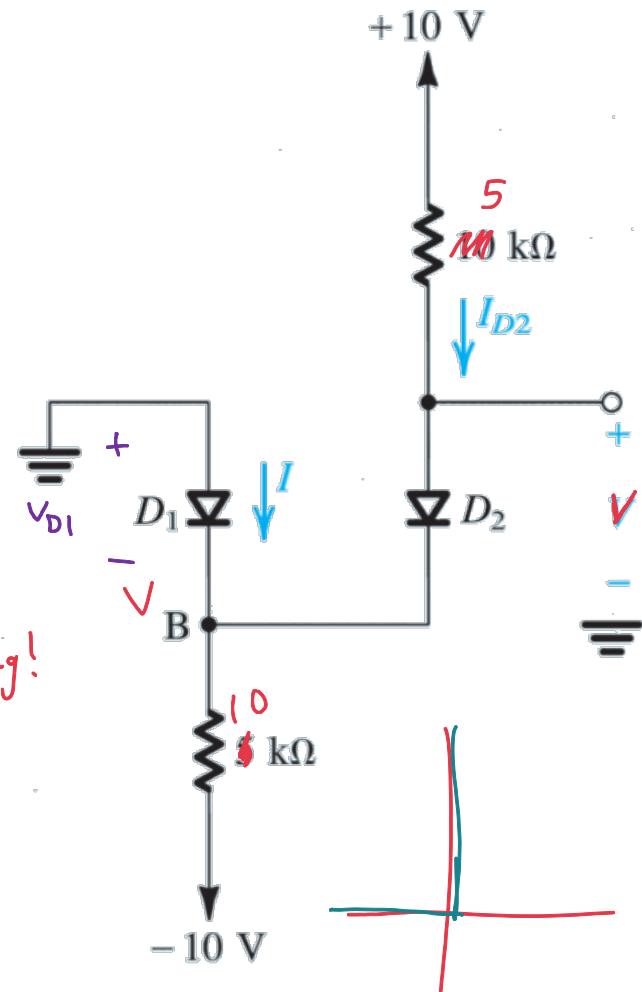
$$I = 2mA - 2mA = 0A \cancel{\times} \rightarrow \text{assumption was wrong!}$$

②  $D_1 \underline{\text{OFF}}, D_2 \underline{\text{ON}}$



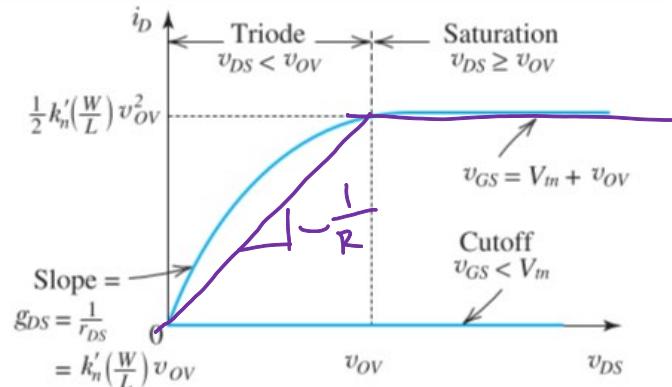
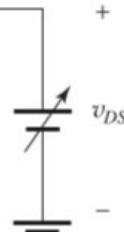
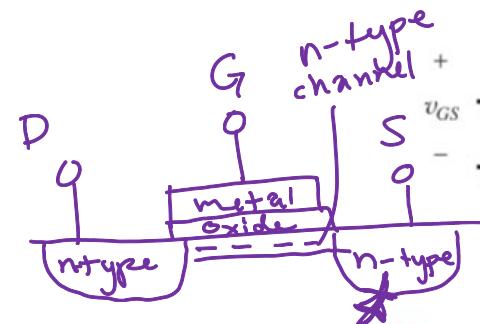
$$V = 3.3V = V_B \rightarrow V_{D1} = -3.3V$$

$$I_{D2} = 1.33mA$$



# MOSFETs | Regions of Operation

N-type MOSFET  $\rightarrow$  NMOS



- $v_{GS} < V_m$ : no channel; transistor in cutoff;  $i_D = 0$
- $v_{GS} = V_m + v_{OV}$ : a channel is induced; transistor operates in the triode region or the saturation region depending on whether the channel is continuous or pinched off at the drain end;

Triode Region

Saturation Region

Continuous channel, obtained by:

$$v_{GD} > V_m$$

or equivalently:

$$v_{DS} < v_{OV}$$

Then,

$$i_D = k'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) \left[ (v_{GS} - V_m)v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}v_{DS}^2 \right]$$

or equivalently,

$$i_D = k'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) \left( v_{OV} - \frac{1}{2}v_{DS} \right) v_{DS}$$

Pinched-off channel, obtained by:

$$v_{GD} \leq V_m$$

or equivalently:

$$v_{DS} \geq v_{OV}$$

Then

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2}k'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) (v_{GS} - V_m)^2$$

or equivalently,

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2}k'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) v_{OV}^2$$

# MOSFETs | Linear Region

