

Physics 261

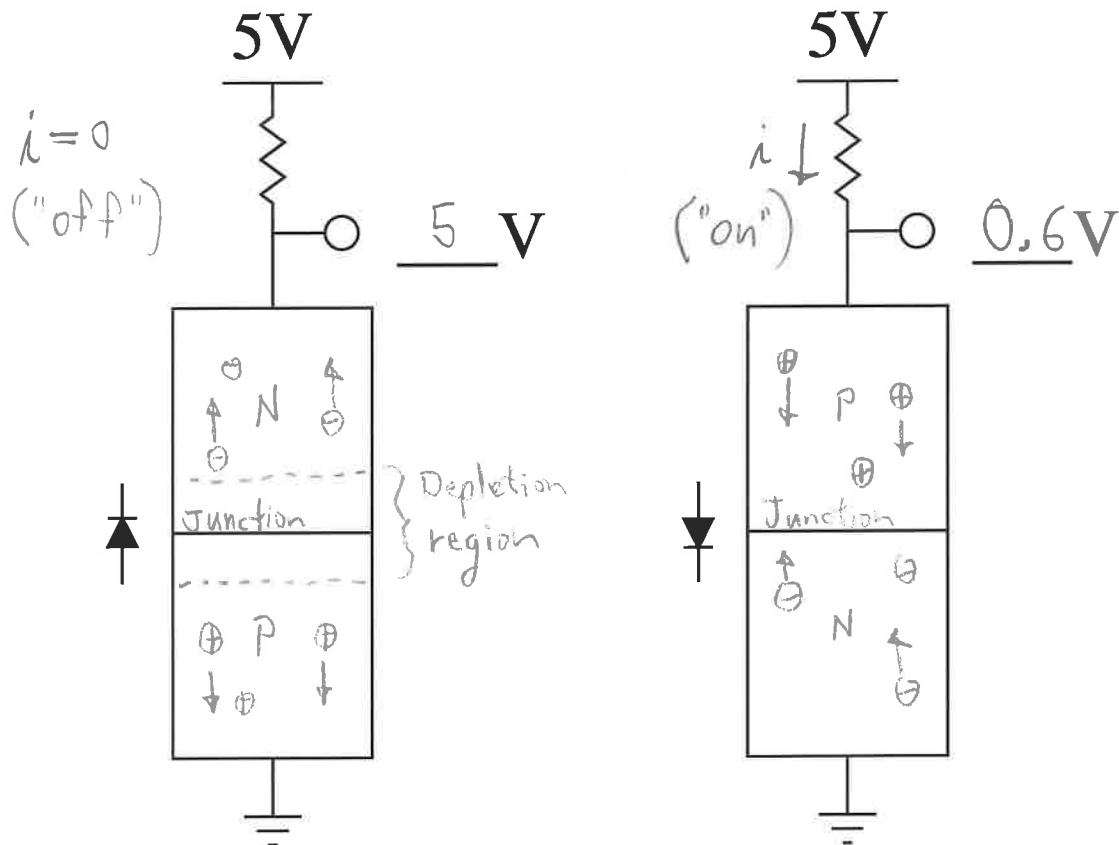
Exam 2

70 points possible.

Remember to show your work.

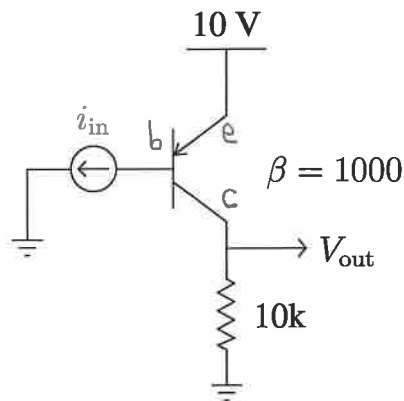
Name: Solution

1. (18 points) For each schematic, complete the sketch of the diode. You may assume $V_T = 0.6\text{ V}$. Label the following items:
- 3+3 (a) Type **P** and **N** semiconductors, and the **junction** between them.
 - 2+2 (b) A few **charge carriers** in each region, indicated by $\ominus$ or $\oplus$ as appropriate.
 - 2+2 (c) Indicate with arrows the **direction that the charge carriers would move** (or the direction the supply voltage would attempt to move them, if the diode is "off").
 - 1+1 (d) The **depletion region** (if applicable).
 - 1+1 (e) Write the **potential** at the labeled terminal (—o).



10:09 - 10:14

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad (c) \quad i_b &= i_{in} \\
 2 \quad i_c &= \beta i_b = 1000 i_{in} \\
 2 \quad V_{out} &= (10k\Omega) i_c \\
 1 \quad \boxed{V_{out} = 10^7 \Omega i_{in}}
 \end{aligned}$$



2. (18 points) A bipolar junction transistor can be used as a crude substitute for a transimpedance amplifier (current to voltage converter).¹
- Label the base, collector, and emitter (b, c, e).
 - Is the transistor PNP or NPN?
 - Find V_{out} as a function of i_{in} .
 - What is the maximum possible value of the collector current?
 - For what values of i_{in} is the transistor in saturation?

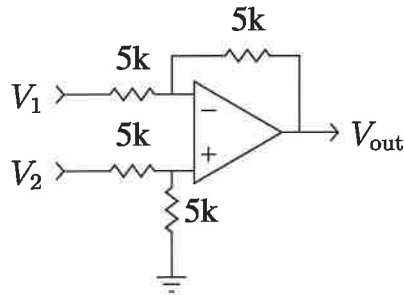
$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \quad (d) \quad V_{out} &= 10V \text{ in saturation} \\
 2 \quad 10V/10k\Omega &= \boxed{1mA} \text{ Max current}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \quad (e) \quad V_{out} = 10V &= 10^7 \Omega i_{in} \Rightarrow i_{in} = 10^{-6} A \\
 2 \quad \text{Saturate for } &\boxed{i_{in} > 1 \mu A}
 \end{aligned}$$

¹The input current source could be a photodiode, for example.

10:16 - 10:19

3. (14 points) Assuming an ideal op amp, find the transfer function (V_{out} as a function of V_1 and V_2).



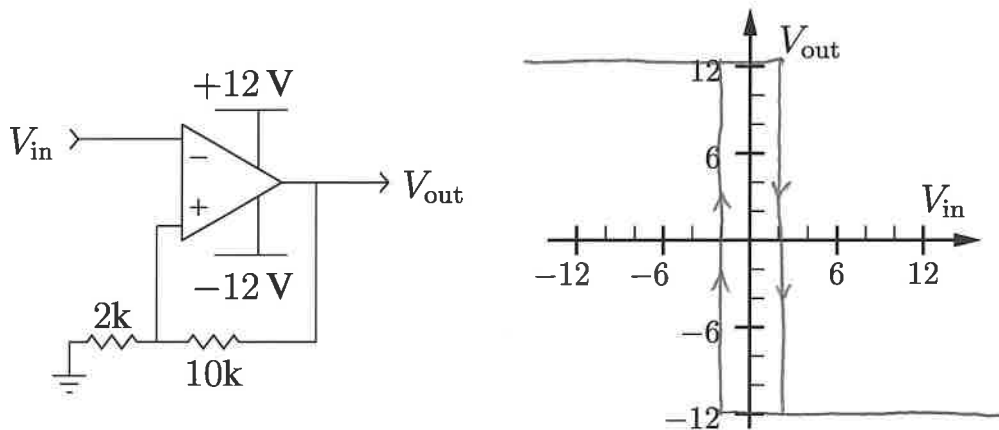
$$\text{NVA: } \frac{V_1 - V_-}{5k} + \frac{V_{out} - V_-}{5k} = 0 \Rightarrow V_- = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_{out})$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_+}{5k} + \frac{0 - V_+}{5k} = 0 \Rightarrow V_+ = \frac{1}{2}V_2$$

$$V_+ = V_- \Rightarrow V_2 = V_1 + V_{out}$$

$$\boxed{V_{out} = V_2 - V_1}$$

10:21-10:27



4. (20 points) Analyze this Schmitt trigger.

- 3 (a) Express V_+ in terms of V_{out} .
 (+1) 6 (b) Suppose $V_+ > V_-$. What is V_{out} ? What range of V_{in} is possible?
 6 (c) Suppose $V_+ < V_-$. What is V_{out} ? What range of V_{in} is possible?
 4 (d) Carefully sketch the hysteresis curve on the given axes.

(a) $V_+ = \frac{2k\Omega}{2k\Omega + 10k\Omega} V_{out} = \frac{V_{out}}{6}$ (voltage divider)

(b) $V_+ > V_- \Rightarrow V_{out} = +12V$
 $\Rightarrow V_+ = 2V^2$ ($V_{in} = V_-$)

$\therefore V_{in} < 2V$

(c) $V_+ < V_- \Rightarrow V_{out} = -12V$

$\Rightarrow V_+ = -2V^2$ ($V_{in} = V_-$)

$\therefore V_{in} > -2V$