

Final Review
Around 8 Problem Sections
One Side of 8.5x11 Letter for Hand Written Notes

Diode Content and Equations – exam 1 + Final

Diode Symbol, Terminal Names, Voltage and Current Orientations

Ideal Diode:	Model
FB: $v_D = 0$, for $i_D > 0$	Short
RB: $i_D = 0$, for $v_D < 0$	Open

Junction Diode: $i_D = I_S(\exp(v_D/nV_T) - 1)$, for both FB and RB

Range of values for I_S (1×10^{-8} to 1×10^{-15} [Amps]) and n (1 to 2).
 V_T is dependent on temperature (Typically 0.025V)

FB approximation ($v_D \gg nV_T$): $i_D = I_S \exp(v_D/nV_T)$
RB approximation ($v_D \ll -nV_T$): $i_D = -I_S$

Solutions of exponential equation is very simple circuits, graphical, or iterative.

0.7V CVD Model:	RB: Open or FB: 0.7V Battery
FB: $v_D = 0.7V$, for $i_D > 0$	Short in series with 0.7V Battery (ideal diode is FB)
RB: $i_D = 0$, for $v_D < 0.7V$	Open in series with 0.7V Battery (ideal diode is RB, $v_{DI} < 0$)

PWL Model:	RB: Open or FB: Resistor and Battery
FB: $i_D = (v_D - V_{D0})/r_D$, for $v_D > V_{D0}$	Short in series with Resistor and Battery
RB: $i_D = 0$, for $v_D < V_{D0}$	Open in series with Resistor and Battery

Small Signal Diode Model: $r_d = nV_T/I_D$
always assume the diode is FB for small signal analysis problems

Small Signal resistance given $i(v)$ $r = 1/i'_D(v_D)$ evaluated at (V_D, I_D)
Know the table of devices and their Large Signal Model and Small Signal Model

Zener Diode (CVD Model):BD: $v_Z = V_Z$, for $i_Z > 0$ RB: $i_Z = 0$, for $v_Z < V_Z$ **Ideal Diode in series with a Battery**

Short in series with a Battery (ideal diode is FB)

Open in series with a Battery (ideal diode is RB, $v_{DI} < 0$)**Zener Diode (PWL Model):**BD: $i_Z = (v_Z - V_{Z0})/r_Z$, for $v_Z > V_{Z0}$ RB: $i_Z = 0$, for $v_Z < V_{Z0}$ **Ideal Diode in series with Resistor and Battery**

Short in series with Resistor & Battery (ideal diode is FB)

Open in series w/ Res. & Battery (ideal diode is RB, $v_{DI} < 0$)

Zener Symbol and Voltage & Current Orientations

Difference and Similarities between Zener and Junction Diodes

Diode Applications (what is the purpose, basic circuit and basic operation)

Current Protection

Simple Digital Logic

Limiter (Circuit Protection) – Transfer Functions**Rectifier Circuits (v_{OUT}/v_{IN} , PIV)****Regulator (line regulation, load regulation)****AC/DC Supply (approximation for ripple voltage)****Voltage Controlled Attenuator**

Frequency Mixer

Semiconductors

Silicon lattice (intrinsic, covalent bonds).

Current (two types)

Drift – charge moving due to electric field.

Diffusion – charge moving due to heat and concentration gradient.

Doped Silicon

N-Type: use Phosphorus to add extra electrons.

P-Type: use Boron to add extra holes.

Majority carriers

Minority carriers

Depleted

PN Junction and Bias States (FB, RB, Breakdown)

Transistors – MOSFETS – Exam 2 + Final

MOSFET Symbol, Terminal Names, Relevant Voltage and Current Orientations, Types, Structure.

NMOS vs. PMOS

Substrate, Wells, Silicon Dioxide, Electrodes.

Multiple Choice, Short Answer.

Basic MOSFET Theory of Operation.

Channel Shape.

Multiple Choice, Short Answer.

MOSFET Modes and Equations (equality and inequality).

Short Answer.

See slides on MOSFET Equations

DC analysis of MOSFET Circuits.

5 Steps. Equivalent NMOS-PMOS Circuits.

Circuit Analysis.

Small Signal MOSFET Analysis.

Circuit Analysis.

Digital Logic – Exam 2 + Final

Inverters Static Properties (V_{OH} , V_{OL} , V_{IH} , V_{IL} , NML , NMH , NM)

Given a curve find these values.

NMOS, PMOS, CMOS Inverters.

Progression of operating modes as v_{IN} goes from 0 to V_{DD} .

Inverters (other LOGIC) Dynamic Properties (Power and Timing and Area). Transition and Propagation Delays.

Given a timing curve find transition/propagation times.

Short Answer. Multiple Choice.

CMOS Logic Design and Sizing.

Logic Design – Given a function find the circuit. Given a circuit determine the function.

Find sizes in terms of an inverter (n and p).

Sequential Logic and Memories

Short Answer. Review the slides.

Transistors – BJTS – Final

BJT Symbol, Terminal Names, Relevant Voltage and Current Orientations.

NPN vs. PNP

Multiple Choice, Short Answer.

Basic BJT Theory of Operation.

Multiple Choice, Short Answer.

BJT Modes and Equations (equality and inequality).

Short Answer.

Equations Slides.

DC analysis of BJT Circuits (NPN) – PNP equivalent circuits.

5 Steps

Circuit Analysis.

Small Signal BJT Analysis (NPN) – PNP equivalent circuits.

Circuit Analysis.