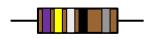
1 – Identify each resistor value

20pts











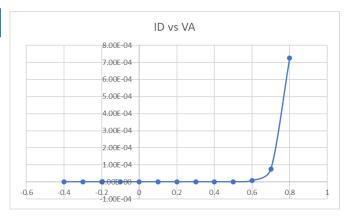
$$25M\Omega - 5\%$$

$$749\Omega - 10\%$$

120MΩ

2 – Plot the current in a P-N Diode vs V_A from -0.4V to 0.8V in 0.2V increments. Assume I_S = 1e-11A, n = 1.7, and V_T = 26mV 20 pts

$$I = I_s \left[e^{\left(\frac{V_A}{nV_T}\right)} - 1 \right] = 1 \times 10^{-11} A \left[e^{\left(\frac{V_A}{1.7 \times 0.026V}\right)} - 1 \right]$$



3 – ELE 2610 is switching to a new STM part (STM32U575xx) this year. The data sheet for this part family is linked on the HW page. Below is a picture of the part as implemented on the development board. Answer the following

questions:

Package type (be specific): <u>LQFP144</u>

What does the L stand for: <u>Low Profile</u>

Circle PIN 1

How tall is this part (mm): 1.6mm

How many pins are dedicated to: VDD 9 GND/VSS 11

What is the allowed temperature range for this part <u>-40</u> to <u>85</u> °C

What is the ESD_{HBM} rating for this part <u>2000</u> V

Compare the required board area for this part vs the UFBGA169 with more pins available

32 - 32bit

U – Ultra low power

Q – step down converter

575 - sub-familyZ - 144pins

I – 2MB flash T – LQFP

6 – industrial

~ 10x board area

4- ELE 2610 is switching to a new STM part (STM32U575xx) this year. The data sheet for this part family is linked on the HW page. Operating this part at 3.3V, 160MHZ, and using a specific program profile the part dissipates 1W internally. While most of the I/Os drive CMOS gates, 10 of them drive $10K\Omega$ resistors tied to gnd.

Determine the worst-case junction temperature this part would reach.

$$\theta_{JA} = 35.9^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$
 $T_{Amax} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $PD_{int} = 1W$
 $PD_{I/O} = 10 * (3.3V)^2 / 10K\Omega = 10.9\text{mW}$ (heat is external)
$$PD_{tot} = 1.0W$$

$$T_{J} = T_{Amax} + PD_{tot} * \theta_{JA} = 85^{\circ}\text{C} + 1.0W * 35.9^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 121^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Is this a problem? If yes, why?