# National Exams May 2018

## 16-Elec-B5, Advanced Electronics

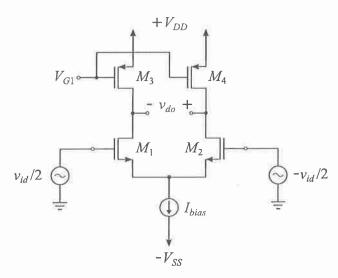
#### 3 hours duration

#### Notes:

- 1. If any doubt exists as to the interpretation of any question, the candidate is urged to submit, within their answer, a clear statement of any assumptions made.
- 2. This is a **CLOSED BOOK EXAM**.
  One of two calculators is permitted any Casio or Sharp approved model
- 3. Answer all **FIVE** (5) questions.
- 4. All questions are worth 20 marks each.
- 5. Please start each question on a new page and clearly identify the question number and part number, e.g. Q4(a).
- 6. In schematics, ground and chassis may be assumed to be common, unless specifically stated otherwise.
- 7. Unless otherwise specified, assume that Op-Amps are ideal and that supply voltages are ±15V.
- 8. If questions require an answer in essay format, clarity and organization of the answer are important. Provide block diagrams and circuit schematics whenever necessary.

#### **QUESTION (1)**

The following single stage differential amplifier circuit is designed for a  $0.18~\mu m$  CMOS technology.



- Given:  $V_{DD} = |V_{SS}| = 1.5 \text{ V}, |V_{TH}| = 0.5 \text{ V},$   $L = 0.36 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \text{ (for all transistors)},$   $\mu C_{ox} = 4\mu C_{ox} = 400 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V}^2,$ and  $\lambda = 0.2$
- a) For a bias current of  $I_{bias} = 200 \,\mu\text{A}$  and over drive voltage  $|V_{ov}| = 0.2 \,\text{V}$  for all transistors, determine the W/L ratios for  $M_1, M_2, M_3$ , and  $M_4$ . (10 points)
- b) Determine the small signal differential gain  $v_{do}/v_{id}$  for this design. (10 points)

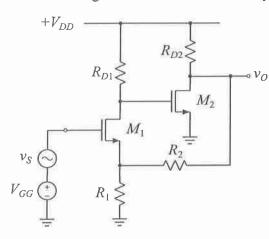
Useful formulae: for n-channel MOSFET

$$i_{DS} = K \left[ (v_{GS} - V_{TH}) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right]$$
 triode region 
$$i_{DS} = \frac{1}{2} K \left( v_{GS} - V_{TH} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \lambda v_{DS} \right)$$
 saturation region 
$$V_{\sigma v} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$$
 overdrive voltage

where  $K = K' \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) = \mu C_{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)$   $V_A = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \text{ and } V_A = V_A L, r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D}$ 

## **QUESTION (2)**

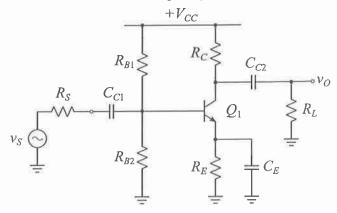
The following series-shunt feedback amplifier is already biased properly.



- a) Identify the feedback network ( $\beta$  circuit) and provide an expression for  $\beta$ . Also give an expression for the ideal or upper-bound value of the closed-loop gain  $A_f$ . You can neglect the output resistance  $r_o$  for  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . (6 points)
- b) Determine the ratio  $R_2/R_1$  that will provide an ideal closed-loop gain of 10 V/V. If  $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , what should be the value for  $R_2$ ? (4 points)
- c) Provide an expression for the open-loop gain  $A\beta$  (6 points)
- d) For  $g_{m1} = g_{m2} = 4$  mA/V, and  $R_{D1} = R_{D2} = 10$  k $\Omega$ , determine the values of  $A\beta$ , A, and  $A_f$ . (4 points)

## **QUESTION (3)**

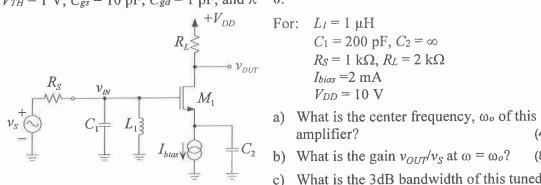
The following common emitter amplifier is already biased properly. Determine the appropriate values for  $C_{C1}$ ,  $C_{C2}$ ,  $C_E$  to provide a lower cutoff frequency of  $f_L = 100$  Hz. Which capacitor (20 points) dominates this corner frequency?



Given: 
$$R_{B1} = 180 \text{ k}\Omega$$
,  
 $R_{B2} = 270 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $R_{S} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $R_{C} = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $R_{E} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $R_{L} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $\beta = 100$ ,  
 $g_{m} = 40 \text{ mA/V}$ , and  
 $r_{\pi} = 2.5 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

# **QUESTION (4)**

In the following tuned amplifier circuit, the transistor parameters are given as  $K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $V_{TH} = 1 \text{ V}, C_{gs} = 10 \text{ pF}, C_{gd} = 1 \text{ pF}, \text{ and } \lambda = 0.$ 



For: 
$$L_I = 1 \mu H$$
  
 $C_1 = 200 \text{ pF}, C_2 = \infty$   
 $R_S = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $I_{bias} = 2 \text{ mA}$   
 $V_{DD} = 10 \text{ V}$ 

- (4 points)
- (8 points)
- What is the 3dB bandwidth of this tuned amplifier? (8 points)

# **QUESTION (5)**

The bipolar circuit is biased with a current of  $I_1 = 1$ mA. Determine the (20 points) voltage gain vout/vin.

Given:

$$\beta = 100$$

$$V_A = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CC}$$
 $V_{D1}$ 
 $V_{CC}$ 
 $V_{OUT}$ 
 $V_{D1}$ 
 $V_{D2}$ 
 $V_{IN}$