

ECE 137 A Mid-Term Exam

Thursday February 5, 2015

Do not open exam until instructed to.

Closed book: Crib sheet and 1 page personal notes permitted

There are 3 problems on this exam, and you have 75 minutes.

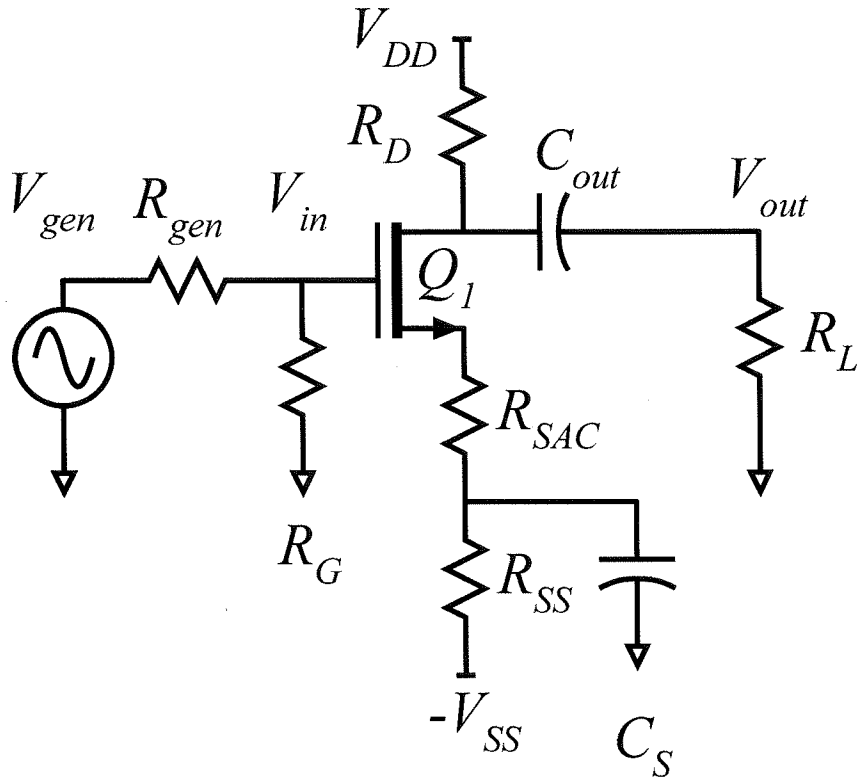
Use any and all reasonable approximations (5% accuracy is fine.),
AFTER STATING and approximately Justifying them.

Name: Solution A.

| Part | Points Received | Points Possible | Part | Points Received | Points Possible |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1a | | 10 | 2f | | 15 |
| 1b | | 5 | 3a | | 8 |
| 1c | | 5 | 3b | | 8 |
| 1d | | 10 | 3c | | 4 |
| 1e | | 15 | | | |
| 2a | | 10 | | | |
| 2b | | 5 | | | |
| 2c | | 5 | | | |
| 2d | | 10 | | | |
| 2e | | 5 | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | 100 |

Problem 1, 30 points

You will be working on the circuit below:



The transistor has

$$L_g = 45\text{nm}, \quad \mu = 400 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}, \quad \varepsilon_{r,ox} = 3.8, \quad T_{ox} = 1\text{nm}, \quad v_{sat} = 10^7 \text{cm/s}, \quad V_{th} = 0.284\text{V},$$

$$1/\lambda = 10\text{V},$$

From which we calculate:

$$c_{ox} v_{sat} = 3.36 \text{ mA/V}/\mu\text{m}, \quad \mu c_{ox} / 2L_g = 15 \text{ mA/V}^2/\mu\text{m}, \quad \Delta V = L_g v_{th} / \mu = 0.113\text{V},$$

The supplies are +1V and -1 V

You are to bias the transistor at 2mA drain current,
with 0.6V DC drain voltage, and with -0.45 V DC source voltage.

$$R_{SAC} = 20\Omega, \quad R_G = 1 \text{ M}\Omega, \quad R_{gen} = 75 \text{ k}\Omega, \quad R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

C_S and C_{out} are very large (AC short-circuit)

Part a, 10 points

DC bias.

Use this approximation: Ignore (i.e. set to zero) the FET λ parameter in the DC bias calculation.

Find the following:

FET gate width $W_g =$ _____ $R_{SS} =$ _____ $R_D =$ _____

$$V_g = 0V \quad \text{so} \quad \underline{V_{GS} = 0.45V.} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad \text{note } V_{EL} + \Delta V = 0.284V + 0.113V = 0.397V.$$

(1) [so we are velocity-limited.

$$V_{EL} + \Delta V/2 = 0.284V + 0.113V/2 = 0.340V.$$

$$(2) \quad I_D = \frac{3.36 \text{ mA}}{V^2 \cdot \mu\text{m}} \cdot W_g (V_{GS} - 0.340V)$$

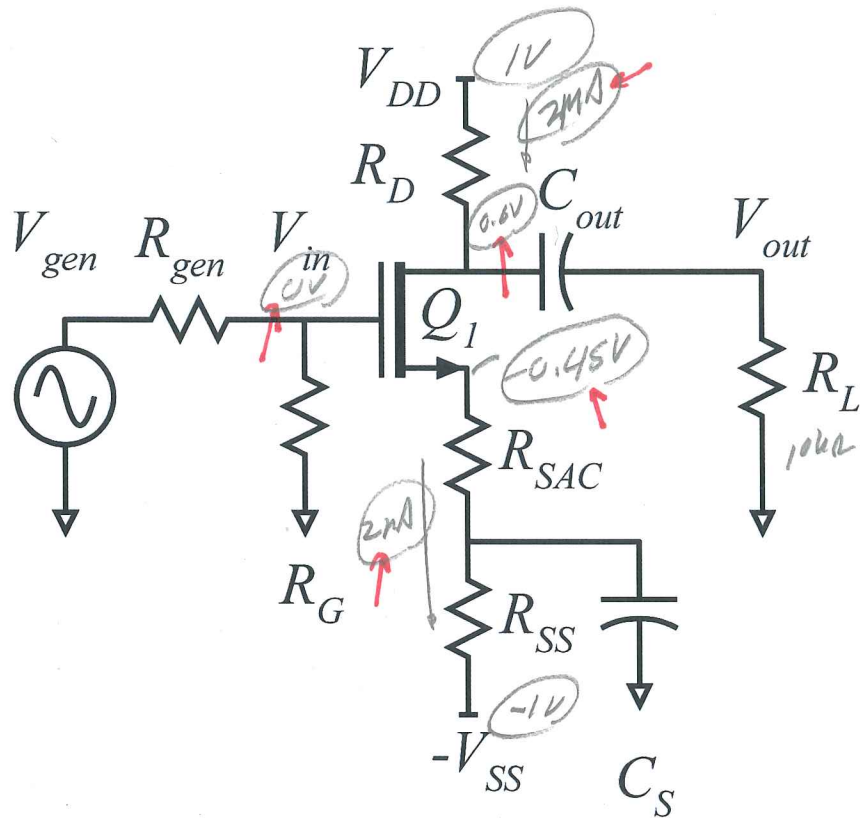
$$(1) \quad \Rightarrow W_g = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{\frac{3.36 \text{ mA}}{V^2 \cdot \mu\text{m}}} \cdot \frac{1}{(0.45V - 0.340V)} = 5.41 \mu\text{m}$$

$$(2) \quad R_{SS} + R_{SAC} = \frac{1V - 0.45V}{2 \text{ mA}} = \frac{0.55V}{2 \text{ mA}} = 275\Omega$$
$$R_{SS} = 275\Omega - 20\Omega = 255\Omega.$$

$$(2) \quad R_D = \frac{1V - 0.6V}{2 \text{ mA}} = \frac{0.4V}{2 \text{ mA}} = 200\Omega.$$

Part b, 5 points

DC bias



On the circuit diagram above, label the DC voltages at **ALL nodes** and the DC currents through **ALL resistors**

Part c, 5 points

Using the actual (nonzero) FET λ parameter, find the FET small signal parameters

$g_m =$ _____ $R_{ds} =$ _____

velocity limited.

3

$$\begin{aligned} g_m &= v_{sat} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) \\ &= \frac{3.36 \text{ MS}}{\mu\text{m}} \cdot 5.4 \mu\text{m} \left(1 + \frac{1.05 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ V}} \right) \\ &= 18.2 \text{ MS} (1.105) = 20.1 \text{ MS} \end{aligned}$$

2

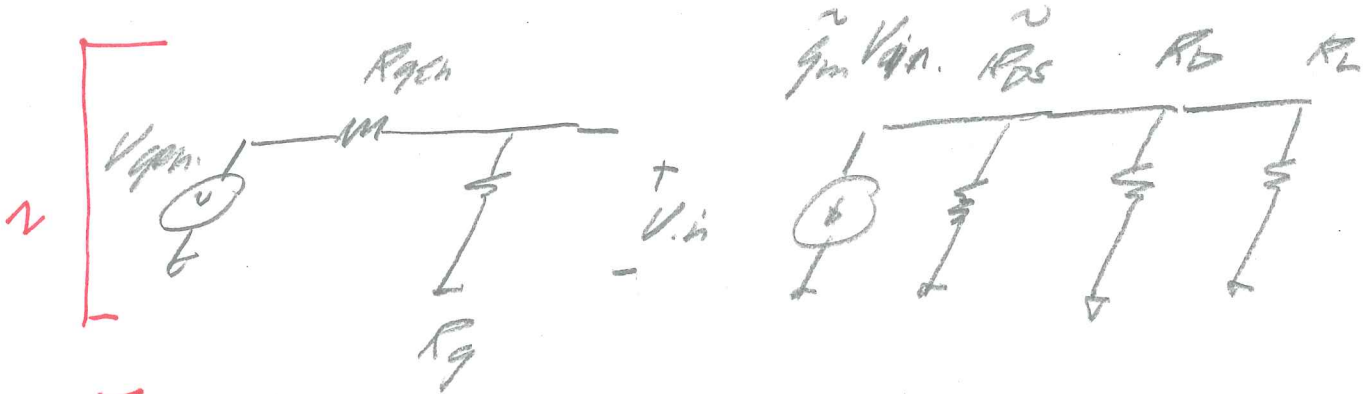
$$R_{DS} = \frac{V_{DS} + V_{DS} / \lambda}{I_{D1}} \approx \frac{1}{\lambda I_{D0}} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ mA}} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Part d, 10 points.

Find the small signal voltage gain V_{out}/V_{in} and the amplifier small-signal input resistance.

$V_{out}/V_{in} =$ _____

$R_{in, \text{ amplifier}} =$ _____



$$g_m = \frac{1}{1/g_m + R_{SAC}} = \frac{1}{49\Omega + 20\Omega} = \frac{1}{69\Omega}$$

$$R_{DS} = R_{DS}(1 + g_m R_{SAC}) = 5k\Omega \left(1 + \frac{20\Omega}{49\Omega}\right) = 7.04k\Omega$$

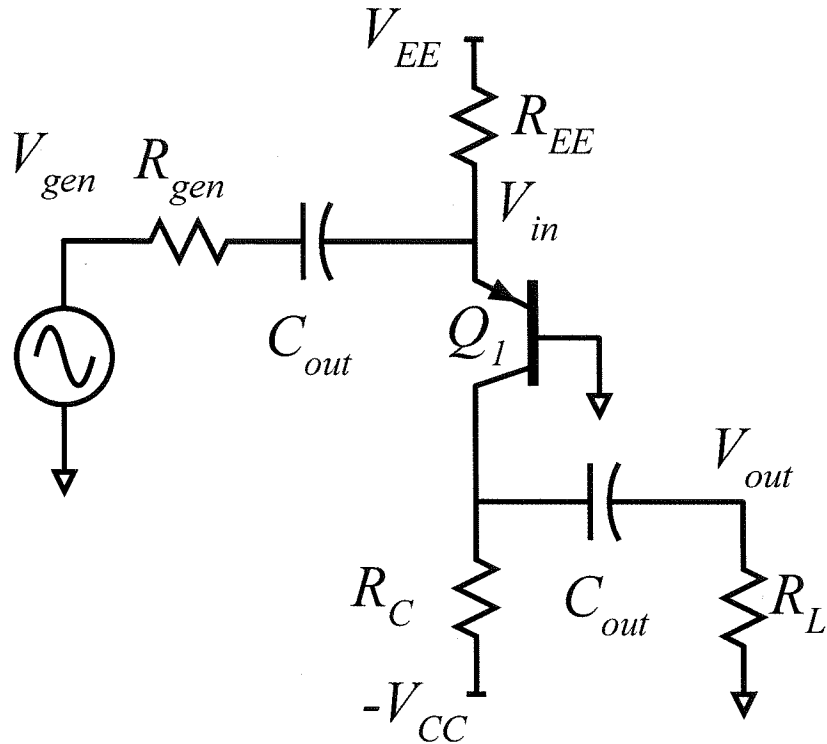
$$R_{eq} = R_{DS} \parallel R_D \parallel R_L = 7.04k\Omega \parallel 200\Omega \parallel 10k\Omega = 191\Omega$$

$$v_o/v_{in} = -g_m R_{eq} = \frac{-191}{69\Omega} = -2.76$$

$$R_{in, \text{ amp}} = R_g = 1M\Omega$$

Problem 2, 50 points

You will be working on the circuit below:



Q1: $\beta = 100$, $V_A = \text{infinity V}$

The supplies are +5V and -5 V.

You will bias the transistor with 2mA collector current.

The DC collector bias voltage is -2.5V.

R_L is 10 k Ω , R_{gen} is 100 Ω

Part a, 10 points

DC bias.

Find the following:

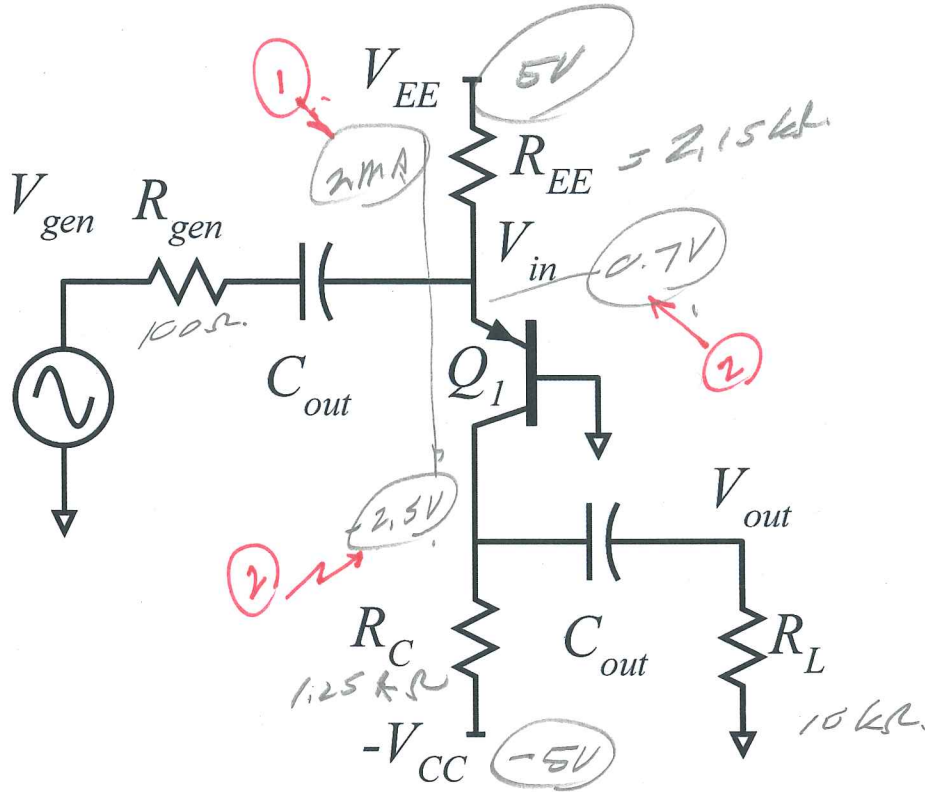
$$R_{EE} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad R_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 \quad \left[R_{EE} = \frac{5V - 0.7V}{2mA} = \frac{4.3V}{2mA} = 2.15k\Omega \right]$$

$$5 \quad \left[R_C = \frac{5V - 2.5V}{2mA} = \frac{2.5V}{2mA} = 1.25k\Omega \right]$$

Part b, 5 points

DC bias



On the circuit diagram above, label the DC voltages at ALL nodes and the DC currents through ALL resistors

Part c, 5 points

Find the small signal parameters of Q1.

$g_m =$ _____ $R_{ce} =$ _____ $R_{be} =$ _____

2.
$$g_m = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{26 \text{ mV}} = \frac{1}{13 \Omega} = 76.9 \text{ mS}$$

1.
$$R_{ce} = \frac{V_{ce} + V_A}{I_C} = \infty$$

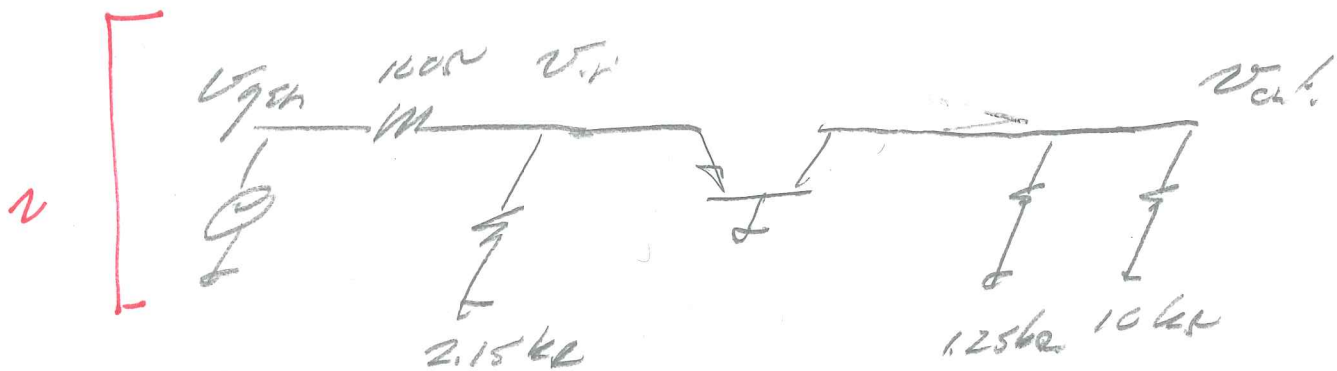
2.
$$R_{be} = \beta / g_m = 100 \cdot 13 \Omega = 1.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Part d, 10 points.

Find the small signal voltage gain (V_{out}/V_{in}) of Q1 and the amplifier small-signal input resistance.

$V_{out}/V_{in} =$ _____

$R_{in,amp} =$ _____



2 [$R_{eq} = 10\text{k}\Omega \parallel 125\text{k}\Omega = 1.111\text{k}\Omega$

2 [$R_{inT} = \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{R_B}{\beta} \right) \left(\frac{R_C + R_{eq}}{R_{CB}} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta} = 13\Omega$

2 [$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \beta R_{eq} = \frac{1.11\text{k}\Omega}{13\Omega} = 85.5$

2. [$R_{in,amp} = R_{inT} \parallel 2.15\text{k}\Omega = 13\Omega \parallel 2.15\text{k}\Omega \approx 13\Omega$

Part e, 5 points

Find (V_{in}/V_{gen}) and (V_{out}/V_{gen})

$(V_{in}/V_{gen}) =$ _____

$(V_{out}/V_{gen}) =$ _____

3 $\left[\frac{V_{in}}{V_{gen}} = \frac{R_{inD}}{R_{inD} + R_{gen}} = \frac{135}{130 + 1065} = 0.115 \right]$

2 $\left[\frac{V_o}{V_{gen}} = 0.115 \cdot 85.5 = 9.84 \right]$

Part f, 15 points

Now you must find the maximum signal swings. Find the output voltage due to saturation and cutoff in Q2. **Give the sign (+ or -) in your answers below.**

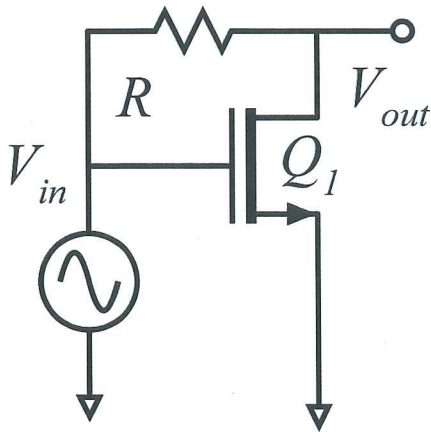
Cutoff of Q1; Maximum ΔV_{out} resulting = _____

Saturation of Q1; Maximum ΔV_{out} resulting = _____

cutoff $I_{eq} = 2mA$, $I_{mi} = 0mA$] 4
 $\Delta I_{C1max} = 2mA$, decrease.
 $\Delta V_{out} = 2mA \cdot R_{eq} = 2mA \cdot 1.11k\Omega$] 4
 $= 2.22 \text{ Volts, } \underline{\underline{\text{negative}}}$

saturation
3 [$V_{CCQ} = 3.2V$
3 [$V_{CEsat} \approx 0.15V$
1 [$\Delta V_{out} = 2.7V$] POSITIVE

Problem 3, 20 points
nodal analysis



You will be working on the circuit to the left.

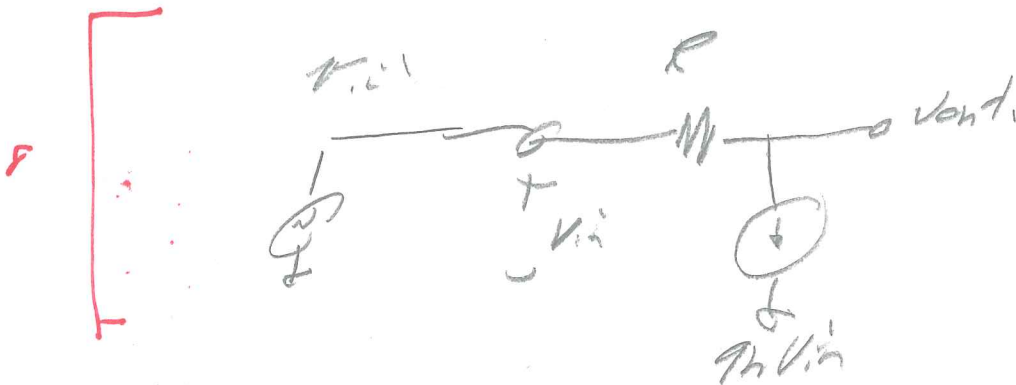
Ignore DC bias analysis. You don't need it.

Transistor 1 has transconductance g_m .

The drain-source resistances R_{ds} of the transistor is infinity (so you don't need to draw it!)

Part a, 8 points

Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit



takes off 3 pts if controlling voltage not shown.

Part b, 8 points

Find, by nodal analysis, a small-signal expression for V_{out}/V_{in} .

$V_{out}/V_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4pts. $\left[\sum I = 0 \text{ @ } v_{out} \right]$

$$g_m v_{in} + \frac{v_{out} - v_{in}}{R} = 0$$

$$(g_m - 1/R) v_{in} + v_{out}/R = 0$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{-(g_m - 1/R)}{1/R} = \underline{\underline{-g_m R + 1}}$$

4pts.

$$\boxed{\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = 1 - g_m R}$$

Part c, 4 points

$g_{m1} = 1 \text{ mS}$, $R = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$

Give a numerical value for V_{out}/V_{in} .

$V_{out}/V_{in} =$ _____

4.
$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = 1 - g_{m1} R$$
$$= 1 - 1 \text{ mS} (3 \text{ k}\Omega)$$
$$= -2$$