

Mid-Term Exam, ECE-137B
 MONDAY May 14, 2007

Closed-Book Exam

There are 2 problems on this exam , and you have 50 minutes.

1) show all work. Full credit will not be given for correct answers if supporting work is not shown.

2) please write answers in provided blanks

3) Don't Panic !

4) 137a, 137b crib sheets, and 2 pages personal sheets permitted.

Do not turn over the cover page until requested to do so.

Name:

Use any and all reasonable approximations. 5% accuracy is fine if the method is correct.

Time function	LaPlace Transform
$\delta(t)$	1
$U(t)$	$1/s$
$e^{-\alpha t}U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s + \alpha}$
$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t)U(t)$	$\frac{s + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_d^2}$
$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t)U(t)$	$\frac{\omega_d}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_d^2}$

Problem	Points Received	Points Possible
1a		10
1b		10
1c		20
1d		20
1e		10
2a		10
2b		10
2c		10
total		100

Problem 1, 70 points

	<p>The supplies are +/- 2 Volts</p> <p>Q1: $V_{th} =0.3$ Volt, $v_{sat}C_{ox}W_g=10$ mA/V, $\lambda=0$, $C_{gs}=10$ fF, $C_{gd}=0$ fF</p> <p>Q2: $\beta=\infty$, $\tau_f=0.5$ ps, $C_{je}=5$ fF, $C_{cb}=10$ fF, $V_A=\infty$ Volts</p> <p>Rgen=100 kOhm. RL=100 Ohm Ie2=1 mA Rg1= 1 MOhm</p>
<p>The DC drain voltage of Q1 is to be 1 volts. The DC drain current of Q1 is to be 5 mA. Cin and Cout are AC short-circuits at all frequencies of interest---THEREFORE DO NOT TREAT THEM AS CAPACITORS in an MOTC analysis.</p>	

Part a, 10 points

Find the following

$$R_{g2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad R_{d1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$
$$(C_{je} + \tau_{diff}) \text{ of } Q2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Part b, 10 points

Mid Band Analysis:

Find the mid-band small signal voltage gain of Q2 (the small signal voltage at the emitter of Q2 divided by the small signal voltage at the base of Q2)

$A_{v2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find the mid-band small signal voltage gain of Q1 (the small signal voltage at the drain of Q1 divided by the small signal voltage at the gate of Q1)

$A_{v1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find V_{in}/V_{gen}

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

Part c: 20 points

USING MOTC, you will find the two dominant pole frequencies of the transfer function. Give the frequencies of these in Hz:

Component of a_1 due to C_{gs} of transistor Q1 = _____ seconds.

Component of a_1 due to C_{cb} of transistor Q2 = _____ seconds.

Component of a_1 due to $(C_{je} + \tau_{diff})$ of transistor Q2 = _____ seconds.

a_1 = _____ seconds.

Part d: 20 points

Component of a_2 due to C_{gs1} and $C_{cb2} =$ _____ seconds².

Component of a_2 due to C_{gs1} and $(C_{je} + \tau_{diff}) =$ _____ seconds².

Component of a_2 due to C_{cb2} and $(C_{je} + \tau_{diff}) =$ _____ seconds².

$a_2 =$ _____ seconds²

$f_{p1} =$ _____, $f_{p2} =$ _____

Part e: 10 points

The circuit has 2 zeros its transfer function.

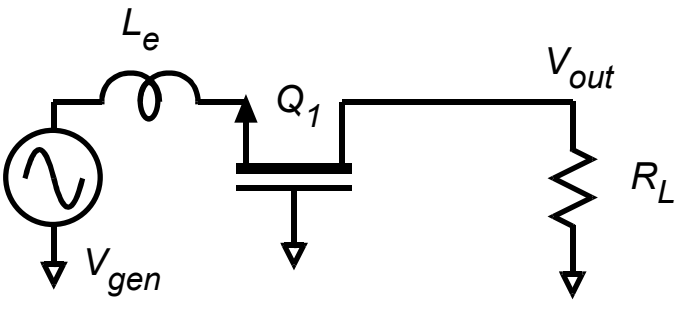
Give the frequencies of these in Hz:

$$f_{z1} = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$f_{z2} = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Problem 2, 30 points

Part a 10 points

 <p>The diagram shows a small-signal equivalent circuit. On the left, an AC voltage source V_{gen} is connected in series with an inductor L_e. This combination is connected to the gate of an FET labeled Q_1. The source of the FET is connected to ground. The drain of the FET is connected to a load resistor R_L. The output voltage V_{out} is measured across the load resistor R_L.</p>	<p>Small signal analysis. Ignore the DC bias; you don't need it.</p> <p><i>The FET has $\lambda=0$ hence $G_{ds}=0$. Also, $C_{gs}=C_{gd}=0$ fF</i></p> <p>Replacing the transistor with its high frequency small-signal model, draw a small-signal equivalent circuit diagram.</p>
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Part b, 10 points

USING NODAL ANALYSIS, compute $V_{out}(s)/V_{gen}(s)$ in ratio-of-polynomials form:

$$\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{gen}(s)} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{gen}} \Big|_{mid-band} \times \frac{1 + b_1s + b_2s^2 + \dots}{1 + a_1s + a_2s^2 + \dots} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

Part c, 10 points

$g_m = 100 \text{ mS}$. $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. $L_e = 1 \text{ nH}$

Find the frequencies of any zeros (there may be zero, one or two present) in the transfer function:

$$f_{z1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, f_{z2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \dots$$

There may be either 1 or 2 poles of the transfer function.

If the poles are real, give the 1 or 2 pole frequencies in Hz:

$$f_{p1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, f_{p2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

If there are 2 poles, and they are complex, give $f_n = \omega_n / 2\pi$ and the damping factor ζ :

$$f_n = \omega_n / 2\pi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \zeta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$