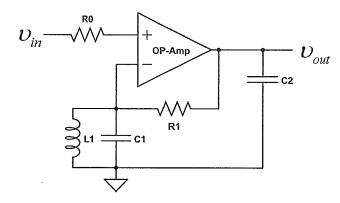
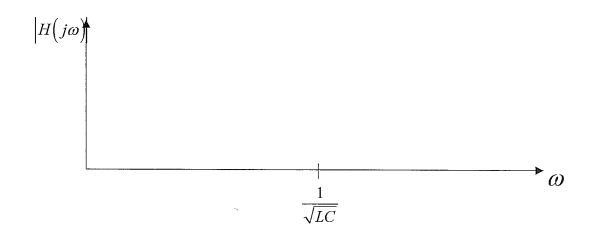
VC-3 August 2014 QE

VC-3 page 1 of 5

- 1. For the circuit shown below, find:
 - A. [13 points] its small signal transfer function $H(j\omega) = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}}$,
 - B. [12 points] and plot $|H(j\omega)|$ as a function of frequencies. Sketch just a rough shape of the curve, and clearly mark the value of $|H(j\omega)|$ when $\omega=\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$. For $|H(j\omega)|$, use [V/V] as its unit, not dB.

For both parts A and B, assume the OP-Amp is ideal.





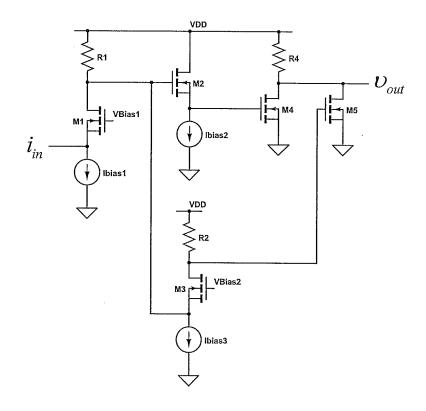
- 2. [25 points] For the circuit shown below, find its low-frequency small-signal output voltage v_{out} as a function of input current i_{in} . [Note: The input is a small-signal current, not voltage.] Assume:
 - All transistors are biased in saturation.
 - No parasitic capacitance exists.
 - All bias current and voltage sources are ideal.

-
$$r_{o1} = r_{o2} = r_{o3} = r_{o4} = r_{o5} = \infty$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_{m3} = g_{m4} = g_{m5} = g_m$$

$$- R_1 = R_2 = R_4 = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

(M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5 are n-channel MOSFETs.)

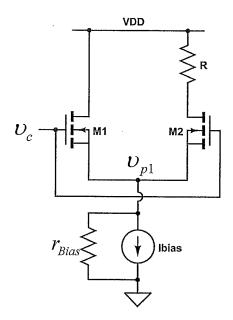


Write in Exam Book Only

- 3. For the circuit shown below, assume:
 - All transistors are biased in saturation.
 - No parasitic capacitance exists.
 - $r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \infty$
 - $r_{Bias} \neq \infty$
 - $g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_m$
 - Ibias is ideal.

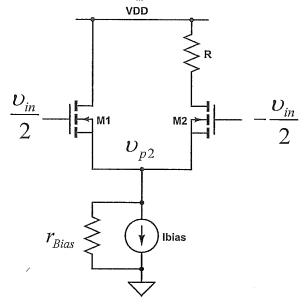
(M1 and M2 are n-channel MOSFETs.)

[13 points] Find the small-signal voltage $\,\upsilon_{p1}$ when a common mode small signal $\,\upsilon_c$ is applied.



Write in Exam Book Only

[12 points] Now a differential small-signal input $\upsilon_{_{in}}$ is applied to the same circuit. Find $\upsilon_{_{p2}}$.



Write in Exam Book Only

4. [25 points] For the circuit shown below, find $H(j\omega) = \frac{\upsilon_{out}}{\upsilon_{in}}$.

<u>Use one pole per one node approach.</u> <u>Don't find zero(s).</u>

Assume:

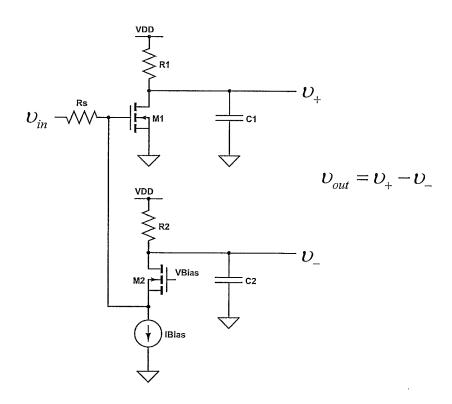
- All transistors are biased in saturation.
- All bias current and voltage sources are ideal.

$$- r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \infty$$

$$- g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_m$$

$$- R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$-C_1=C_2=C_L$$



For M1 and M2, use the small signal model shown below ($C_{\it gs1} = C_{\it gs2} = C_{\it gs}$):

