## Analog Electronic Circuits (EC2.103): Quiz-2

Instructor: Prof. Abhishek Srivastava, CVEST, IIIT Hyderabad Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2024, Duration: 45 minutes, Max. Marks: 10

## Instructions:

- Clearly write your valid assumptions (if any)
- You are only allowed to use own handwritten single A-4 sheet (both sides) as short notes
- · Mobile phone, computers can not be used during the exam
- 1. (a) Fig. 1(a) shows a voltage amplifier. The transfer characteristic  $(V_{OUT} \text{ vs } V_{IN})$  of this amplifier is shown in Fig. 1(b). An ac input  $v_{in} = sin(2\pi 1000t)mV$  is applied to the circuit. Find the amplitude of the output sinusoidal voltages for  $V_{DC} = 0.2V$  and 0.9V, respectively. [2M]

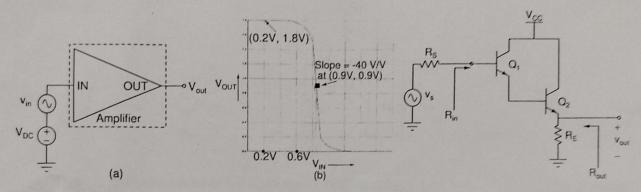


Figure 1: (a), (b) and (c), respectively

- (b) As shown in figure 1(c), derive the expression for small signal input resistance  $R_{in}$ . Consider that both transistors  $(Q_1 \& Q_2)$  are in active mode and symbols have their usual meanings. [2M]
- 2. Figure 2(a) shows an common source amplifier where transistor  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are biased in saturation. It is given that the small signal drain resistance  $(r_{o1})$  of  $M_1$  is sufficiently larger than the load resistance  $R_L = 500~\Omega$  as shown in the figure, voltage gain  $\left|\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}}\right| = 5$  and the DC voltage at the output node is 0.9V. Consider  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 250 \mu A/V^2$ .
  - (a) What are the values of the required transconductance  $(g_m)$  and  $\frac{W}{L}$  of  $M_1$ , respectively? [2M]
  - (b) Draw small signal equivalent and derive voltage gain  $(A_v = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}})$ . [2M]
  - (c) In Fig. 2(b),  $M_P$  and  $M_N$  are sized such that  $V_B = 0.9 \text{V}$ . Find the region of operation of the two transistors considering  $|V_{TN}| = |V_{TP}| = 0.45 V$  (show the necessary steps). Draw small signal equivalent and derive the expression for voltage gain  $\frac{v_b}{v_a}$ . [2M]

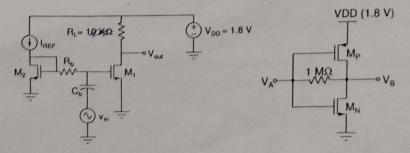


Figure 2: (a) and (b), respectively