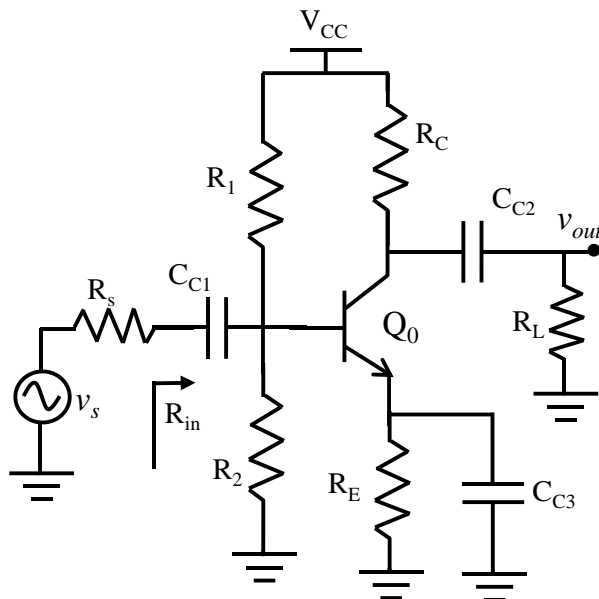


**HOMEWORK#4**

Please submit your solutions to Moodle by Wednesday, 20.12.2023, 23:55.

1.



Consider the common emitter amplifier shown on the left under the following conditions:

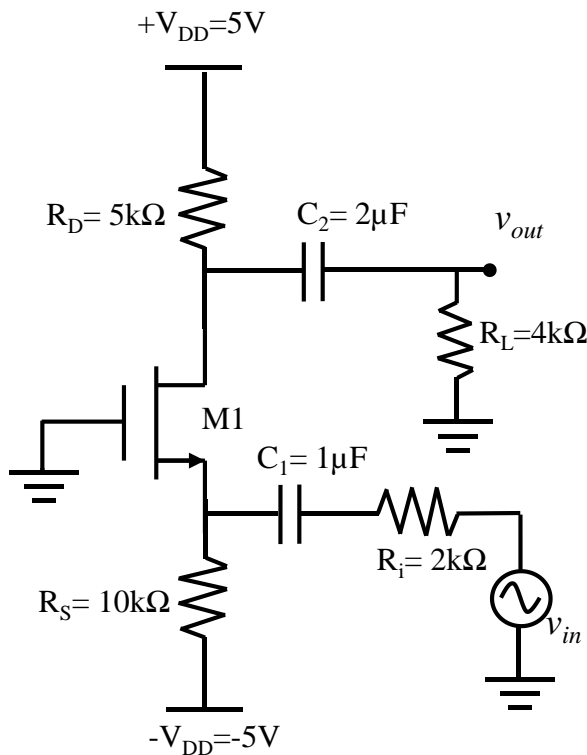
$R_s=4\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_1=33\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2=22\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_E=3\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_C=4\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_L=5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ .

The DC emitter current is found as  $V_{BE(ON)}=0.7\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CE(SAT)}=0.2\text{V}$ ,  $\beta_0=100$ , and  $r_o=200\text{k}\Omega$ .

- Find the DC operating point for  $Q_0$  and verify its state
- Find the midband input resistance  $R_{in}$  and midband gain.
- If the transistor is specified to have  $f_T=700\text{MHz}$  and  $C_\mu=1\text{pF}$ , find the upper cutoff frequency.

Since the high frequency response is asked you can assume the external capacitors as short circuit.

2.

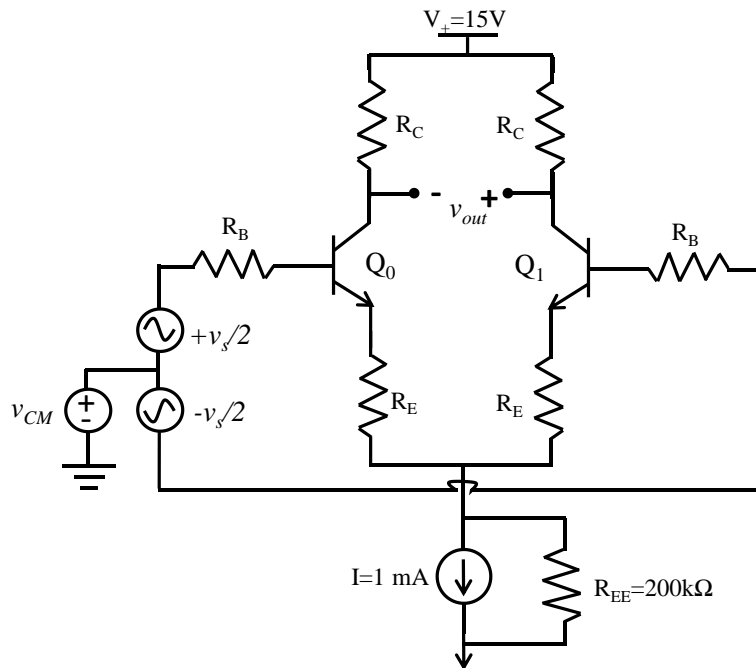


The common gate amplifier shown on the left has

$V_{TN}=1\text{V}$   
 $K_N=2\text{mA/V}^2$   
 $\lambda=0$   
 $C_{gs}=12\text{pF}$   
 $C_{gd}=3\text{pF}$

- Find the DC operating point ( $I_D, V_{DS}$ ) and verify the state of M1.
- Find the midband gain,  $A_0=v_{out}/v_{in}$
- Find the lower cutoff frequency,  $f_L$
- Find the upper cutoff frequency,  $f_H$

3.

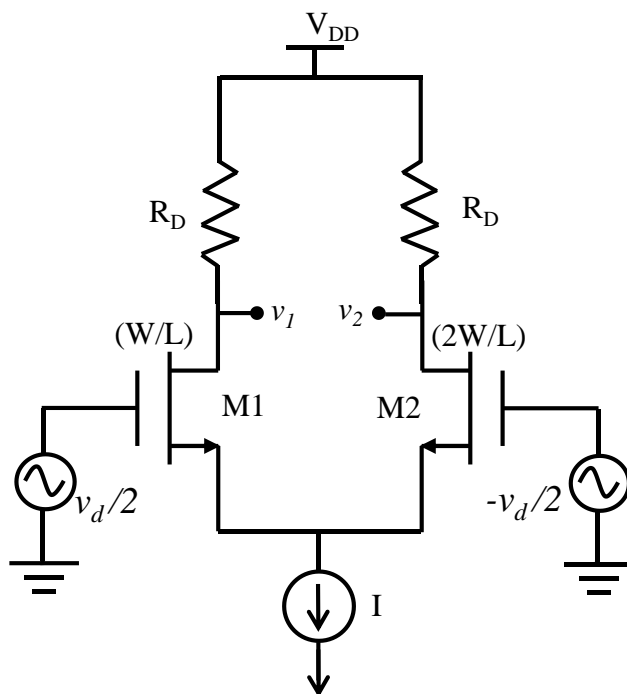


$R_C=10\text{k}\Omega$   
 $R_E=150\Omega$   
 $R_B=5\text{k}\Omega$   
 $\beta=100$   
 $V_A=\infty$   
 $V_{BE(ON)}=0.7\text{V}$

$v_s$  and  $v_{CM}$  are small signals, find:

- The input differential resistance  $R_{id}$
- The overall differential gain  $A_{dm}=v_{out}/v_s$
- The worst-case common mode gain if  $R_C$  is accurate to  $\pm 1\%$
- The Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMMR) in dB for the case in c.
- The input common mode resistance  $R_{icm}$

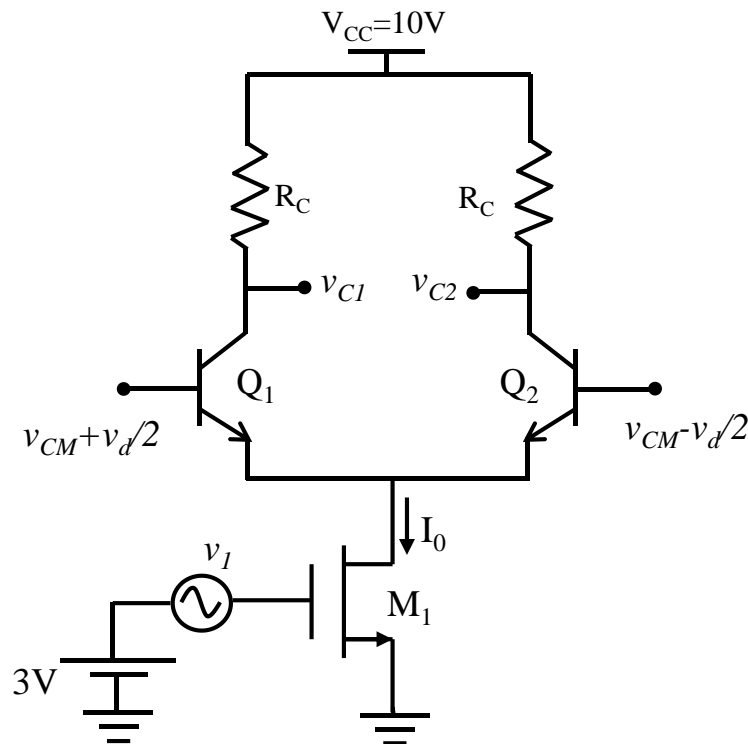
4.



For the MOSFET differential amplifier shown on the left M2 has twice the width of M1. The DC bias on the gate of M1 and M2 are the same.

Find the differential gain of this amplifier in terms of  $g_{m1}$  and  $R_D$ , i.e.  $A_{dm}=(v_2-v_1)/v_d$ . DC analysis is not required. Assume  $\lambda=0$ .

5.



For the circuit shown on the left

$\beta=100$ ,  $V_{BE(ON)}=0.7V$ ,  
 $V_{CE(SAT)}=0.2V$ ,  $V_T=26mV$ ,  
 $K_N=0.5mA/V^2$ ,  $V_{TN}=1V$ ,  $R_C=4k\Omega$

$v_I$ ,  $v_{CM}$ ,  $v_d$  are small signals and  
 $v_{CM}=V_{CM}+v_{cm}$

- Find the range of  $V_{CM}$  to keep  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  in F.A and  $M_1$  in saturation,  $v_I = v_d = v_{CM} = 0$ .
- $v_I=0.1\cos(\omega_1t)$  and  $v_d=0.001\cos(\omega_2t)$  and  $\omega_2 \gg \omega_1$  ( $v_I$  acts like DC compared to  $v_d$ ). Find  $v_{out}=v_{C2}-v_{C1}$  numerically. Comment on the frequency spectrum of  $v_{out}$
- For  $v_I=0$  and  $v_{out}=v_{C2}$  find Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMMR).  $\lambda=0.02$  for  $M_1$  only for this part.