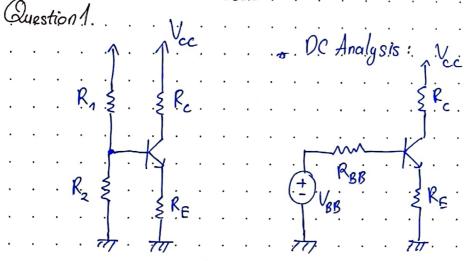
. . . Analog Electronics

Quiz #1



$$V_{BB} = \frac{V_{cc} R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 5^{\circ}$$
; $R_{BB} = R_1 // R_2 = 2.5^{\circ}$

a). Assume the BDT is active:

b)
$$V_{CEQ} = P I_{BQ} = 1^{mA}$$

b) $V_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ}(R_C + R_E) = 5.7 > 0.2 = Correct assumption$

(c)
$$g_m = \frac{T_{ca}}{V_+} = 0.09 \text{ A/V} = 40 \text{ mA/V}.$$

d).
$$r_{\pi} = \beta/g_m = 2.5^{k_{\pi}}$$

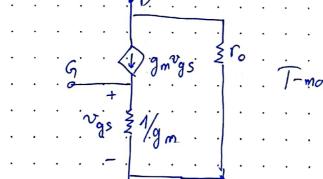
(a)
$$r_e = \frac{r_{tt}}{\beta + 1} = 25^{52}$$

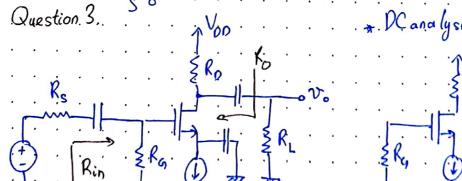
	7.		 1.17	•		٠,٠					
Question.2.						•	٠.	6			

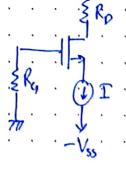
2.
$$I_0 = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_n C_{0x} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_4)^2$$

$$0.64 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.28 \times (V_{GS} - 1)^{2}$$

3.
$$r_0 = \frac{V_A}{T_0} = \frac{200}{0.69} = 312.5 \text{ kg}$$







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Date: 13/3/20

a)
$$I_p = \frac{1}{2} V_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.28 \left(V_{GS} - 1 \right)^{2}}{2} \left[V_{GS} = 2.25^{V} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.28 \left(V_{GS} - 1 \right)^{2}}{2} \left[V_{GS} = -0.25^{V} \right]$$

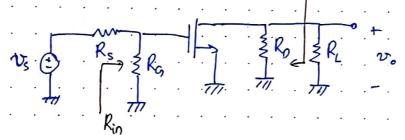
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.28 \left(V_{GS} - 1 \right)^{2}}{2} \left[V_{GS} = -0.25^{V} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.28 \left(V_{GS} - 1 \right)^{2}}{2} \left[V_{GS} = -0.25^{V} \right]$$

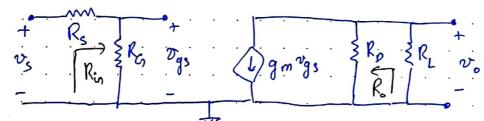
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.28 \left(V_{GS} - 1 \right)^{2}}{2} \left[V_{GS} = -0.25^{V} \right]$$

$$V_{0s} = V_{00} - I_0 R_0 - V_s = 12 - 1 \times 4 + 2.25 = 10.25^{V}$$

$$g_m = \frac{2I_0}{V_{oV}} = \frac{2I_0}{V_{cs} - V_t} = \frac{2 \times 1}{1.25} = 1.6 \text{ mA/V}$$



s Small signal equivalent circuit:



d)
$$v_{gs} = v_{s} \frac{R_{g}}{R_{s} + R_{g}} = \frac{25}{26} v_{s}$$

 $v_{o} = -g_{m} v_{gs} R_{o} / R_{L} = -1.6 v_{gs} (4//1) = -1.28 v_{gs}$

$$\Rightarrow v_0/v_s = -1.23$$

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