## EE3019 - Integrated Electronics Tutorial 8 - Revision

## If you have difficulty with this tutorial, please revise EE2002

- 1. The BJT-based Wilson Current Mirror is depicted in Figure 8.1.
  - (a) Show that the current gain is given by  $\frac{I_o}{I_{REE}} = \frac{\beta^2 + 2\beta}{\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2}$

and discuss the implication of this current gain (with respect to the simple current mirror).

- (b) Design an equivalent CMOS Wilson Current Mirror circuit with an output current of 0.2 mA. Assume that  $V_{DD}$  = 9V, and the MOSFET parameters are  $\mu_n C_{ox} W/L = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/V}^2$ ,  $V_t = 0.4 \text{ V}$ .
- (c) Determine the minimum output voltage of your Current Mirror design. [(b)  $R = 21 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; (c)  $V_{out} \geq 4.4 \text{ V}$ ]
- 2. The transistor in Figure 8.2 has the following parameters:  $\beta$  =100,  $r_o = \infty$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7$ V and  $V_{CEQ} = 2$ V. Assume that  $V_T = 25$ mV. The input source has an internal impedance  $R_S$ .
  - (a) Determine the value of  $R_c$ . [1.05 k  $\Omega$ ]
  - (b) Determine the transconductance  $g_m$  and  $r_{\pi}$ . [334mA/V, 299.5 $\Omega$ ]
  - (c) Determine the voltage gain as a common collector amplifier and as a common emitter amplifier. [0.975V/V, -2.05V/V]
  - (d) Determine the input resistance seen by the input signal source (this includes  $R_s$ ). [51.8  $k\Omega$ ]
  - (f) Determine the output resistances taken at the common collector amplifier output and at the common emitter amplifier output. [12.54  $\Omega$ , 1.05 k $\Omega$ ]

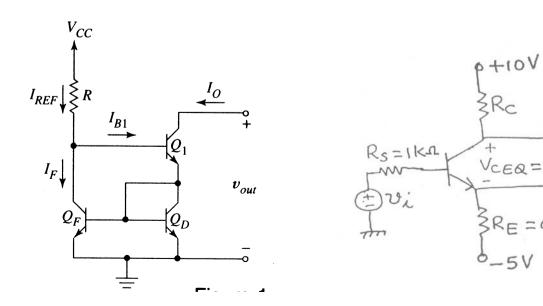


Figure 8.1 Figure 8.2

- 3. A BJT differential amplifier is depicted in Figure 8.3. The current source  $I = 100\mu\text{A}$  and the transistor parameters are: npn:  $V_A = 200\text{V}$ ,  $\beta = 100$ ; pnp:  $V_A = 100\text{V}$ ,  $\beta = 50$ . Assume  $V_T = 26\text{mV}$ . Determine (or by inspection, state) the following:
  - (a) differential input resistance (assume that the current source is ideal),
  - (b) output resistance,
  - (c) equivalent transconductance,
  - (d) differential voltage gain, and
  - (e) differential voltage gain when the output is connected to a subsequent stage with an input resistance of 1  $M\Omega$ .

[(a) 104 k $\Omega$ ; (b) 1.33 M $\Omega$ ; (c) 1.92 mA/V; (d) 2554 V/V; 1096 V/V]

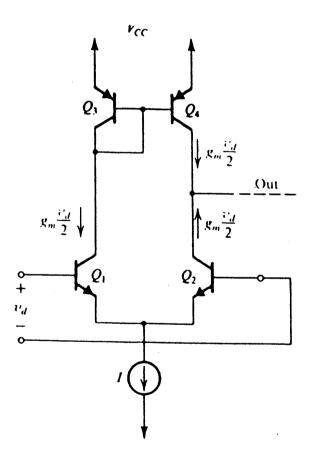


Figure 8.3