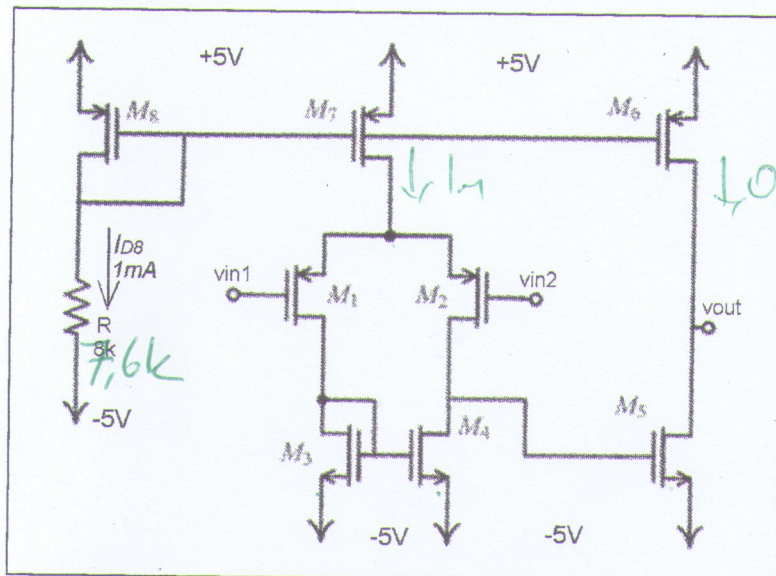


P1 For the transistors in the figure,
 $k_p' = \mu_p C_{ox} = 40 \mu A/V^2$, $k_n' = \mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$,
 $V_{An} = 60V$, $V_{Ap} = 40V$, $V_{Th,p} = -0.8V$,
 $V_{Th,n} = 0.6V$ are given.
 $V_{in1} = V_{in2} = 0$ for DC case

| | L(um) | W(um) |
|----|-------|-------|
| M1 | 0.7 | 17.5 |
| M2 | 0.7 | 17.5 |
| M3 | 0.7 | 7 |
| M4 | 0.7 | 7 |
| M5 | 0.7 | 7 |
| M6 | 0.7 | 8.75 |
| M7 | 0.7 | 17.5 |
| M8 | 0.7 | 17.5 |



a) Find the differential gain of the circuit
 $(v_{out}/(v_{in1}-v_{in2}))$.

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5$$

$$\beta_7 = \beta_8 = \beta_9 \quad \beta_6 = 0.5 \beta_5$$

$$80k = r_{ds2} \parallel r_{ds4} = 120k$$

$$r_{ds6} = 80k$$

$$r_{ds5} = 120k$$

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2\beta_1 I_D}$$

$$\downarrow = 1mA$$

$$\frac{v_{d4}}{v_{in1}-v_{in2}} = \frac{g_{m1}(r_{ds2} \parallel r_{ds4})}{48}$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in1}-v_{in2}} = -g_{m5} \cdot (r_{ds6} \parallel r_{ds5})$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in1}-v_{in2}} = 1mA \cdot 48k \cdot (1mA \cdot 48k)$$

$$\downarrow \approx 2300$$

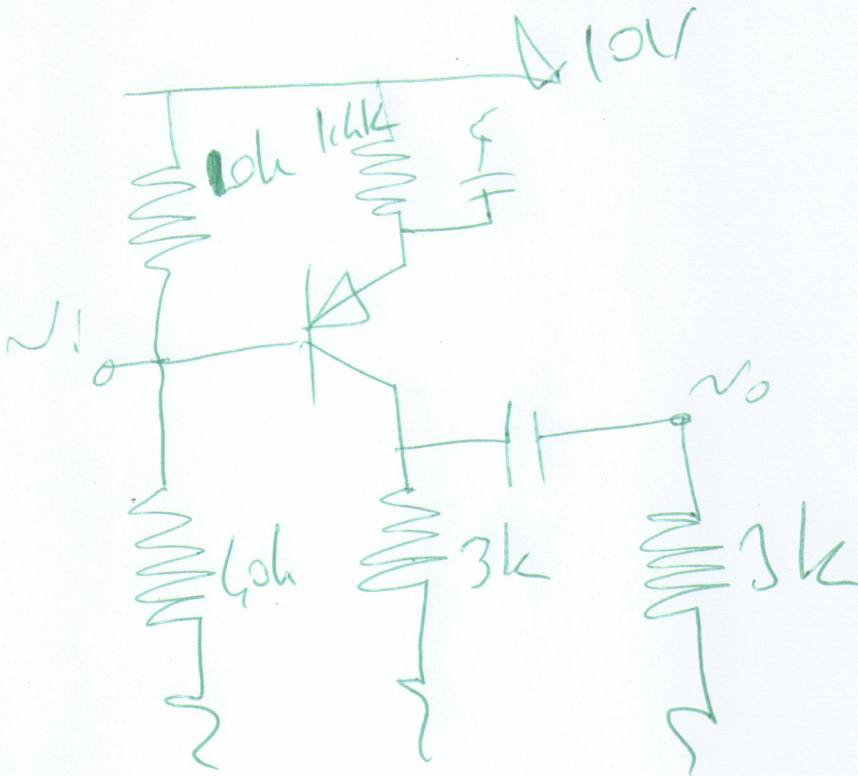
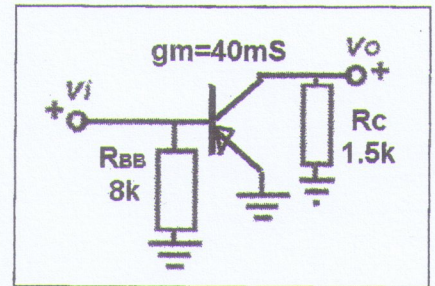
b) Find the CMMR value.

$$CMMR = \left(\frac{g_m(r_{ds2} \parallel r_{ds4})}{1mA} \right) \left(\frac{2g_{m5} \cdot r_{ds5}}{2 \cdot 1mA \cdot r_{ds7}} \right)$$

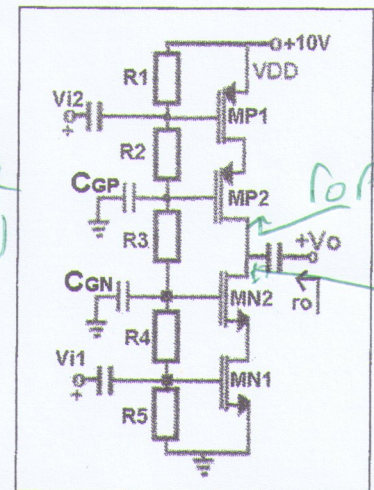
$$\downarrow$$

$$= 48 \cdot 80 \approx 3800$$

P2 The circuit, ac case of which is given in the figure has a DC source of 10V. $\beta_F=100$, $V_{BE}=0.6V$ and $V_A=\infty$ are given for the PNP transistor. In DC case $V_{BQ}=8V$ and $V_{CQ}=3V$. In ac case, $R_{BB}=8k$, $R_C=1.5k$ and $g_m=40mS$ ($V_T=25mV$). The circuit has one PNP transistor, four bias-resistors, two capacitors and one load-resistor. Design and sketch the circuit.



P3 $\beta=2mA/V^2$, $|V_{TH}|=1V$ and $V_A=50V$ are given for the all transistors in the Figure. $R_1=R_5=200k$, $R_2=R_4=250k$, $R_3=100k$. Find v_o in terms of v_{i1} and v_{i2} .



$$r_{op2} = r_{ds2} \cdot (2 + g_{m2} r_{ds2}) + R_{S2} \approx 5M\Omega$$

\downarrow (from 5M)
 \downarrow (from 5M)
 \downarrow (from 5M)

$$V_{GS1} = \frac{R_5}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 + R_5} \cdot 10 = 2V$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = I_{D3} = I_{D4} = \frac{2m}{2} (2-1)^2 = 1mA$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{i2}} = \frac{v_{d1}}{v_{gs1}} \cdot \frac{v_{d2}}{v_{gs2}} = \frac{-g_{m1} \cdot \frac{1}{g_{m2}} \cdot g_{m2} (r_{op1} || r_{on2})}{1}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{i2}} = \frac{v_{d1}}{v_{gs1}} \cdot \frac{v_{d2}}{v_{gs2}} = -g_{m1} \cdot \frac{1}{g_{m2}} \cdot g_{m2} (r_{op1} || r_{on2})$$

$$v_o = -5K(v_{i1} + v_{i2})$$