

No due date – For final exam preparation.

- 1) In this problem, you will analyze how the tank in Fig. 1(a) can be transformed to that in Fig. 1(b). Compute the impedance of each tank at a frequency  $s = j\omega$  and equate the two impedances. Then, equate their real parts and do the same with their imaginary parts. Also, assume  $j\omega L_1/R_1 \gg 1$ , which means that the inductor has a high quality factor  $Q$ .) Determine the value of  $R_p$ .

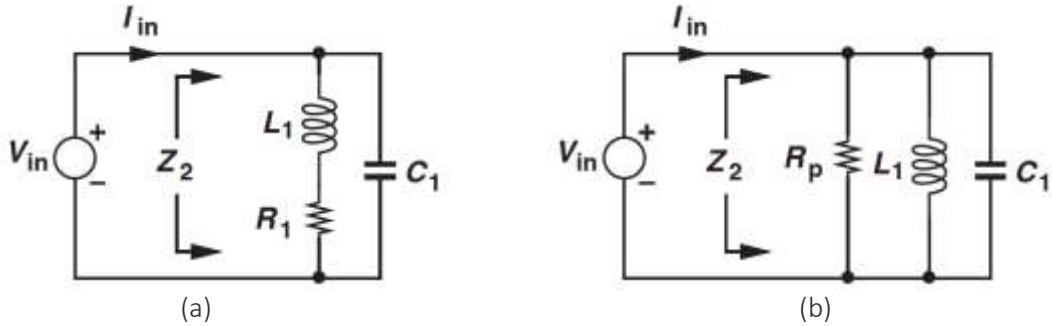


Fig. 1: Circuit diagrams for question 1.

- 2) A differential pair followed by source followers is placed in a negative-feedback loop as illustrated in Fig. 2(a). Consider only the capacitances shown in the circuit. Can this circuit oscillate? Explain. Hint: Extract the half-circuit and find the number of individual poles.
- 3) Consider Fig. 2(a) again. Now, two resistors are inserted in series with the gates of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . Taking into account  $C_{GS1}$  and  $C_{GS2}$  in addition to the other capacitors, explain whether the circuit can oscillate.
- 4) For the amplifier in Fig. 2(b), the unloaded voltage gain  $A_{V,ul} = 100$ ,  $r_i = 100k\Omega$ ,  $C_i = 50pF$ , and  $r_o = 5k\Omega$ .  $C_o$  is negligible. The load impedance  $Z_y$  is connected to the circuit, then the loaded voltage gain becomes  $A_{V,l} = 70$ , and the upper  $-3$  dB cut-off frequency becomes 50 kHz. In order to increase the bandwidth of the circuit, how should an inductor  $L$  be added to the circuit (series or parallel), and what would be the value of this inductor?
- 5) Simulate the cross-coupled oscillator of Fig. 2(b) with  $W/L = 10/0.18 \mu m$ ,  $I_{SS} = 5$  mA,  $L_1 = 10$  nH. Place a resistance of  $R_s = 10 \Omega$  in series with each inductor (and exclude  $R_p$ ) and add enough capacitance from  $X$  and  $Y$  to ground so as to obtain an oscillation frequency of 1 GHz. Plot the output voltages and the drain currents of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  as a function of time. What is the minimum value of  $I_{SS}$  to sustain oscillation? Take  $V_{DD} = 1.8$  V.

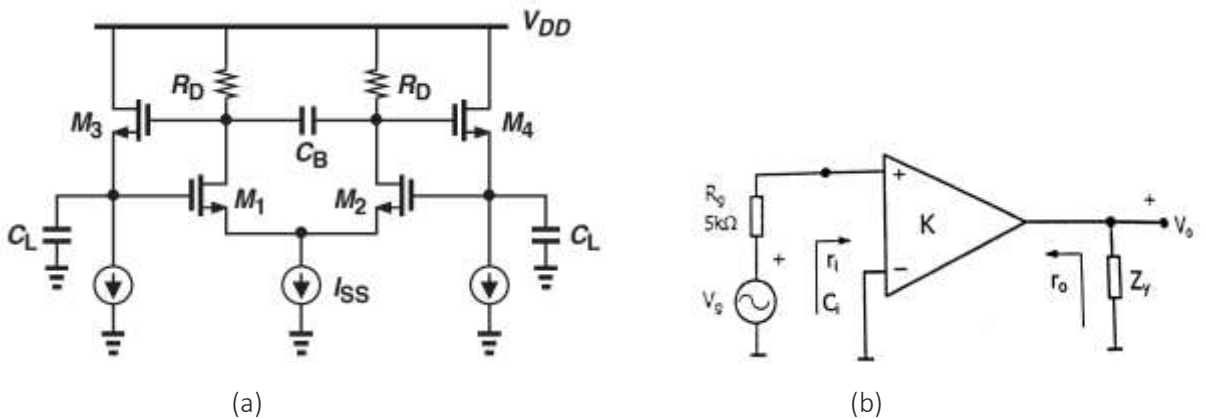


Fig. 2: Circuit diagrams for questions (a) 2 and 3 (b) 4.