ECE 3050 Analog Electronics Quiz 10

October 28, 2009

Professor Leach

Name____

Instructions. Print your name in the space above. Place a box around your answers. Points will be subtracted if you do not express each numerical answer as a decimal number and if you do not put a box around answers. Honor Code Statement: I have neither given nor received help on this quiz. Initials ______

- 1. The figure shows a common-drain amplifier with body effect. It is given that $r_0 = 50 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ and $g_m = 2 \,\mathrm{mA/V}$ for each MOSFET. For M_1 , it is given that $g_{mb} = 0.5 \,\mathrm{mA/V}$. Reference equations: $r_s = g_m^{-1}$, $r_{sb} = g_{mb}^{-1}$, $g_{mb} = \chi g_m$, $r_s' = r_s/(1+\chi)$
 - Reference equations: $r_s = g_m^{-1}$, $r_{sb} = g_{mb}^{-1}$, $g_{mb} = \chi g_m$, $r'_s = r_s/(1+\chi)$ (a) Solve for the small-signal Norton current $i_{o(sc)}$ as a function of the small-signal input voltage v_i .

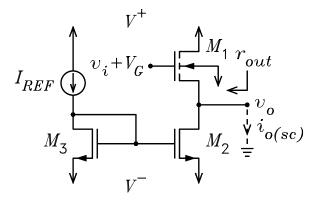
$$i_{o(sc)} = \frac{\frac{v_i}{1+\chi}}{r_s'} = g_m v_i = 0.002 v_i = \frac{v_i}{500}$$

(b) Solve for the output resistance r_{out} .

$$r_{out} = r_{o1} ||r'_{s1}|| r_{o2} = 394 \,\Omega$$

(c) A load resistor $R_L = 5 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ is connected from the output node to ac signal ground. Use the results from the preceding parts to solve for the small-signal output voltage v_o as a function of the small-signal input voltage v_i . Draw and label any circuits you use to solve for v_o .

$$v_o = i_{o(sc)} r_{out} || R_L = 0.73 v_i$$



- 2. It is given that $v_i = 2 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_4 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$.
 - (a) Solve for the current i. Hint: write a single loop equation through the virtual short circuit.

$$i = \frac{v_i}{R_1 + R_3} = \frac{1}{8} \,\text{mA} = 0.125 \,\text{mA}$$

(b) Use the results of the preceding part to solve for v_o and the voltage at each of the other 4 nodes in the circuit.

$$v_o - i (R_2 + R_4) = 3 V$$

$$v_+ = v_- = -iR_4 = -0.5 V$$

$$v_{R_3} = -i (R_3 + R_4) = -1.25 V$$

$$v_{R_1} = v_{R_3} + v_i = 0.75 V$$

