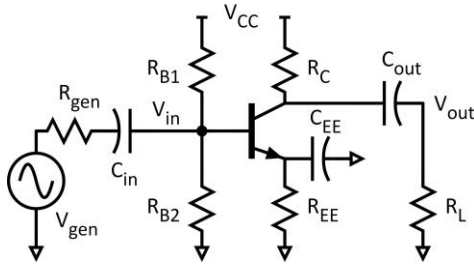


ECE137A Problem set #2

Problem 1. Simple common-emitter amplifier



a) The transistor has $\beta = 200$.

V_{CC} is +10.0 Volts. $R_L = 1000 \text{ Ohm}$. $R_{gen} = 1 \text{ kOhm}$. The transistor has $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$ and $V_{cesat} = 0.5 \text{ volts}$

We want the emitter to be biased at +2.0 volts and the collector to be biased at +5.0 volts. The DC collector current is to be 0.5 mA, and the DC current through R_{B2} is to be 0.1 mA.

Find R_{B1} , R_{B2} , R_C , R_{EE}

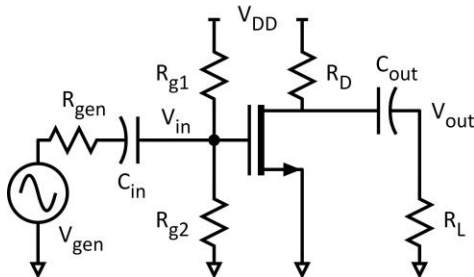
b) Find the following small signal transistor parameters:
 g_m , R_{be} , R_{ce}

d) find the ac small signal input impedance, and the AC voltage gains V_{out}/V_{in} , V_{in}/V_{gen} and V_{out}/V_{gen} .

c) draw the small-signal equivalent circuit of the amplifier, taking all capacitors as AC shorts and supplies as AC ground.

e) find the maximum AC peak-peak amplifier output before clipping.

Problem 2. Simple common-source amplifier



a) The MOSFET has $v_{th} = 0.3 \text{ Volt}$,

$$K_{\mu} = 0.55 \text{ mA/V}^2 \cdot (W_g / 1 \mu\text{m}),$$

$$K_v = 0.69 \text{ mA/V} \cdot (W_g / 1 \mu\text{m})$$

$$\Delta V = 0.625 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{and } 1/\lambda = 5 \text{ Volts}$$

Find the gate width necessary to carry 2 mA drain current at $V_{gs} = 0.4 \text{ V}$.

V_{DD} is +2.0 volts. $R_{gen} = 25 \text{ kOhm}$, $R_L = 500 \text{ kOhm}$

Find the drain resistance R_D necessary to obtain $V_D = 1 \text{ V}$.

We want the *input impedance to be 1 MOhm. Find R_{g1} , R_{g2}

b) Find the following small signal transistor parameters: g_m , R_{ds}

d) find the ac small signal input

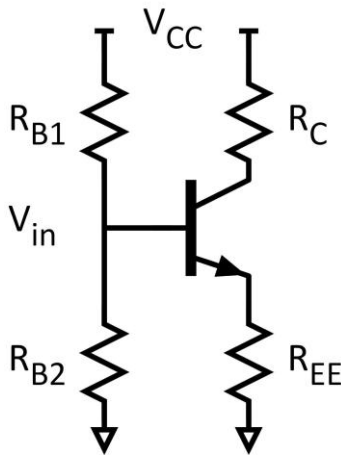
c) draw the small-signal equivalent circuit of the amplifier, taking all capacitors as AC shorts and supplies as AC ground.

e) find the maximum AC peak-peak amplifier

impedance, and the AC voltage gains V_{out}/V_{in} , V_{in}/V_{gen} and V_{out}/V_{gen} .

output before clipping.

Problem 3. Nodal Analysis

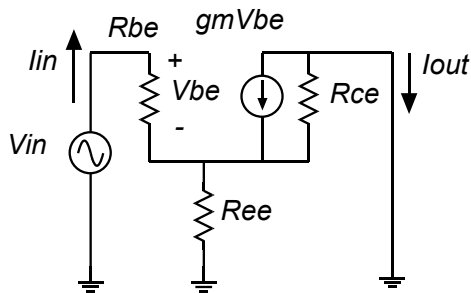


We will frequently need to analyze circuits with resistance in the emitter or source lead.

So, this problem is both a tutorial in how these work, and an exercise in nodal analysis, for which much practice is needed.

The overall circuit and the transistor small-signal model are as indicated on the right....

But the problem can be broken into the units below

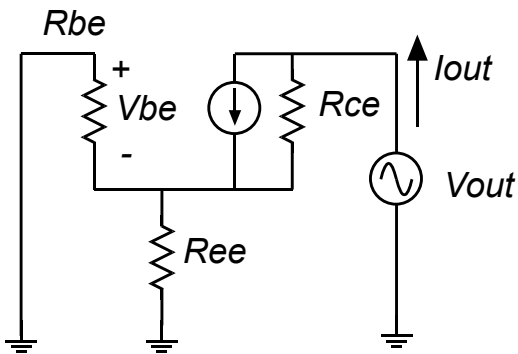


a) with the network to the left, derive **by**

nodal analysis

...the input impedance V_{in}/I_{in}

...the *extrinsic* transconductance I_{out}/V_{in}



b) with the network to the left, derive **by**

nodal analysis

...the output resistance V_{out}/I_{out}