

ECE137B Final Exam

There are 5 problems on this exam and you have 3 hours.
 There are pages 1-19 in the exam: please make sure all are there.

Do not open this exam until told to do so

Show all work:

Credit will not be given for correct answers if supporting work is not shown.

Class Crib sheets and 3 pages of your own notes permitted.

Don't panic.

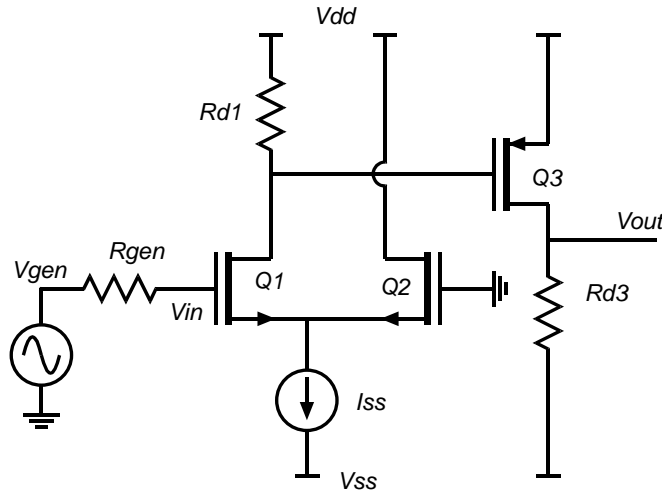
Time function	LaPlace Transform
$\delta(t)$	1
$U(t)$	$1/s$
$e^{-\alpha t} \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s + \alpha}$ or $\frac{1/\alpha}{1 + s/\alpha}$
$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t) \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{s + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_d^2}$
$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t) \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{\omega_d}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_d^2}$

Problem	points	possible	Problem	points	possible
1a			3a		
1b			3b		
1c			4		
1d			5a		
2a			5b		
2b					

Name: _____

Problem 1, 25 points

method of first-order and second-order time constants



Q1, Q2, and Q3 have $v_{sat}c_{ox}W_g = 10 \text{ mS}$, $|V_t| = 1 \text{ volts}$, and $\lambda = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}$.
 Vdd and Vss are +/- 4 Volts.
 Rgen=50 kOhm and Iss=4 mA.

Q1 has

$$C_{gs} = 10C_{gd} = 31.8 \text{ fF.}$$

Q2 has

$$C_{gs} = 10C_{gd} = 31.8 \text{ fF.}$$

Q3 has

$$C_{gs} = 0, C_{gd} = 63.6 \text{ fF.}$$

Part 1, 4 points

Q1 and Q2 are to be biased at 2 mA drain current, Q3 is to be biased at 4mA drain current and Vout is to be at zero volts DC.

Find Rd1 and Rd3

Rd1=_____ Rd3=_____

Part b, 5 points

Find the mid-band value of V_{out}/V_{gen} .

$V_{out}/V_{gen} = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Part c, 4 points

Find the f_τ of transistors Q1 and Q3.

Q1: $f_\tau =$ _____ Q3: $f_\tau =$ _____

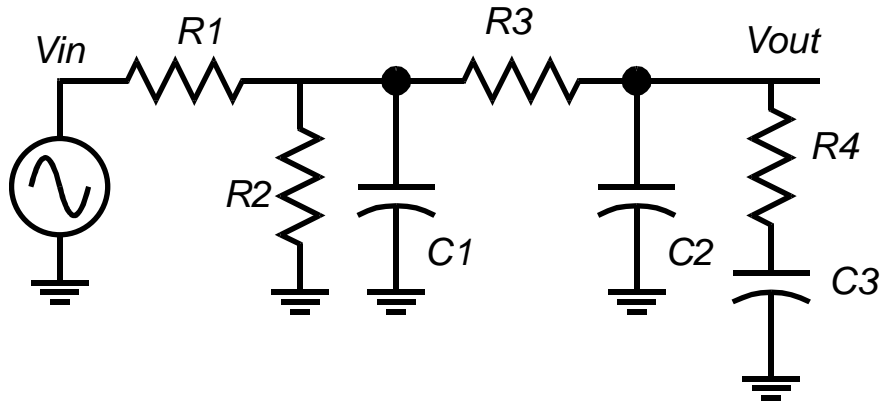
Part d, 12 points

Using MOTC, you will find the frequency, in Hz (not rad/sec), of the *two* major poles in the transfer function. The degeneration approximation may help.

capacitor 1: Cgs of transistor 1 (possibly the degenerated Cgs)	capacitor 2: Cgd of transistor 1	capacitor 3: Cgd of transistor 3
$R_{11}^0 =$ _____	$R_{22}^0 =$ _____	$R_{33}^0 =$ _____
$R_{22}^1 =$ _____	$R_{33}^1 =$ _____	$R_{33}^2 =$ _____
$f_{p1} =$ _____	$f_{p2} =$ _____	
	-	

Problem 2: 20 points

method of time constants analysis



$R_1=1 \text{ KOhm}$ $R_2=2 \text{ KOhm}$ $R_3=3 \text{ KOhm}$ $R_4=4 \text{ KOhm}$

$C_1=1 \text{ nF}$ $C_2=2\text{nF}$ $C_3=3 \text{ nF}$

Part a, 15 points

Using MOTC, find the transfer function $V_{out}(s)/V_{gen}(s)$. Give the answer in standard

form $\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{gen}(s)} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{gen}} \Big|_{DC} \frac{1 + b_1s + b_2s^2 + \dots}{1 + a_1s + a_2s^2 + \dots}$

HINT: $b_1 = R_4C_2$ and $0 = b_2 = b_3 = \dots$

$R_{11}^0 =$ _____

$R_{22}^0 =$ _____

$R_{33}^0 =$ _____

$R_{22}^1 =$ _____

$R_{33}^1 =$ _____

$R_{33}^2 =$ _____

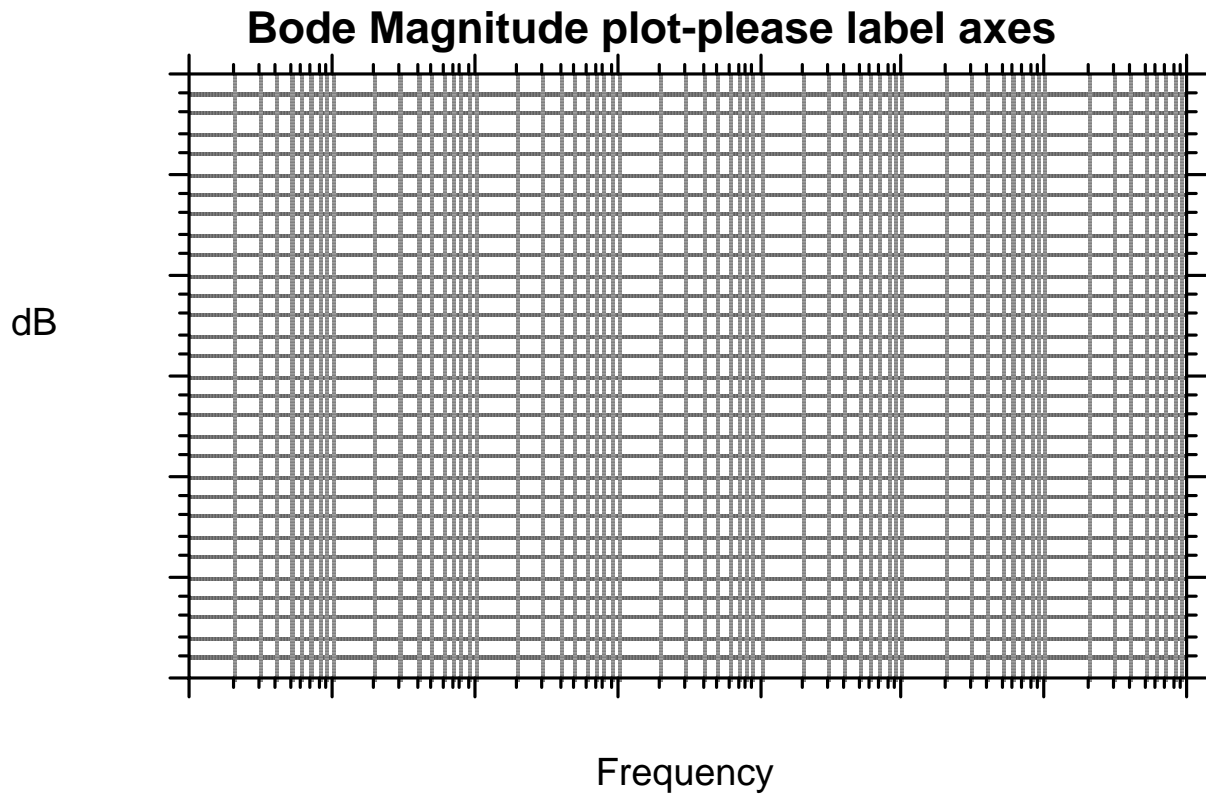
$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{gen}} \Big|_{DC} =$ _____

$a_1 =$ _____

$a_2 =$ _____

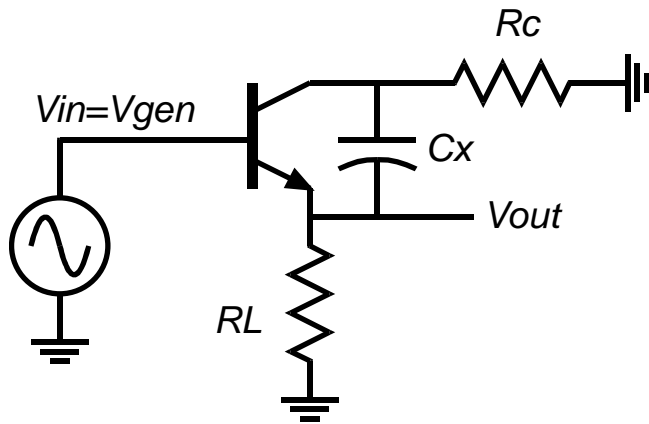
Part b, 5 points

Draw a Bode Plot (Straight-line asymptotes) of the circuit transfer function V_{out}/V_{gen} , labeling all pole and zero frequencies and labeling the slopes of all asymptotes.



Problem 3 20 points

Nodal analysis and transistor circuit models



Above is the AC small signal representation of transistor circuit.

$R_c = 2000$ Ohms. $R_L = 10,000$ Ohms. The transistor is biased at 2 mA DC emitter current, so that $r_e = 13$ Ohms. $C_x = 20$ fF

$\tau_f = 0$ ps, $C_{be,depl} = 0$ fF, $C_{cb} = 0$ fF, $\beta = \text{infinity}$, $V_A = \text{infinity}$ volts.

Part a, 7 points

Draw an accurate small-signal equivalent circuit model of the circuit above, with the transistor represented by the hybrid-pi model

Part b, 13 points

Using **NODAL ANALYSIS**, find the transfer function $V_{out}(s)/V_{gen}(s)$.

The answer must be in standard form $\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{gen}(s)} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{gen}} \Big|_{DC} \frac{1 + b_1s + b_2s^2 + \dots}{1 + a_1s + a_2s^2 + \dots}$

HINT: Think carefully; how many nodal equations are really needed here

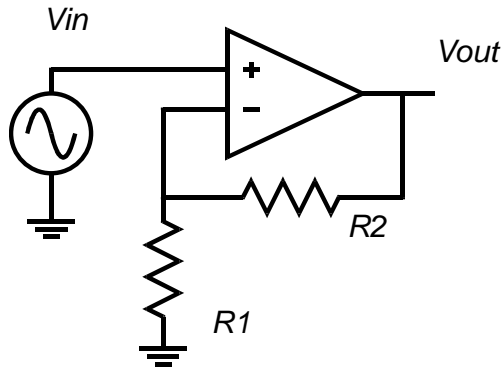
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{gen}} \Big|_{DC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad a_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad a_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$b_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad b_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(note that $a_3, a_4, \dots, b_3, b_4, \dots$ are all zero)

Problem 4 20 points

negative feedback



The amplifier has a differential gain of $4 \cdot 10^5$. $R_1=1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2=39 \text{ k}\Omega$. The op-amp has infinite differential input impedance and zero differential output impedance.

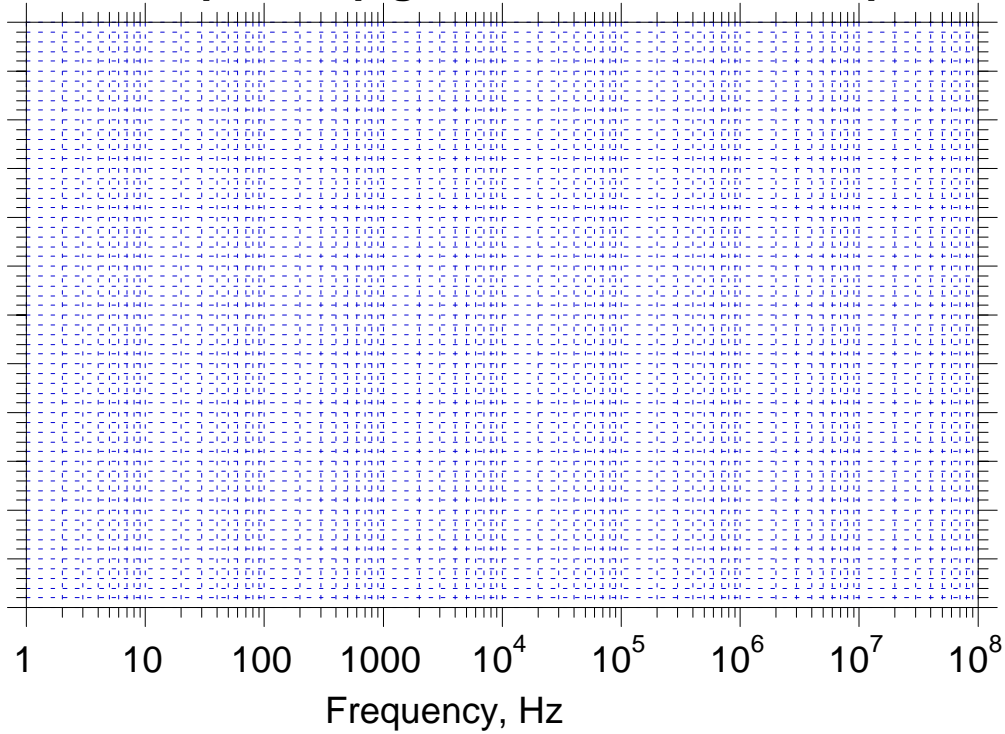
The differential amplifier has poles in its open-loop transfer function at 100 Hz, 1 kHz, & 1 MHz. It has a single zero in its transfer function at 10 kHz.

Using the Bode plot on the next page, plot the open-loop gain (A_d or A_{ol}), the inverse of the feedback factor ($1/\beta$), closed loop gain (A_{CL}), and determine the following:

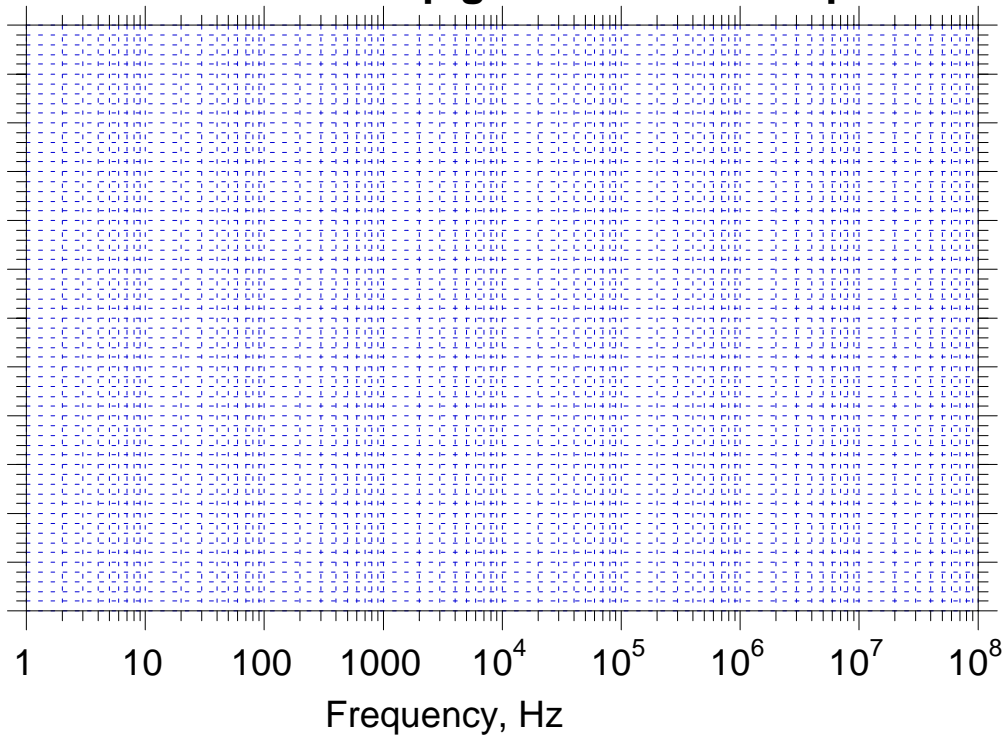
Loop bandwidth=_____ phase margin=_____

V_{out}/V_{gen} at DC=_____

Draw open loop gain and 1/beta on this plot



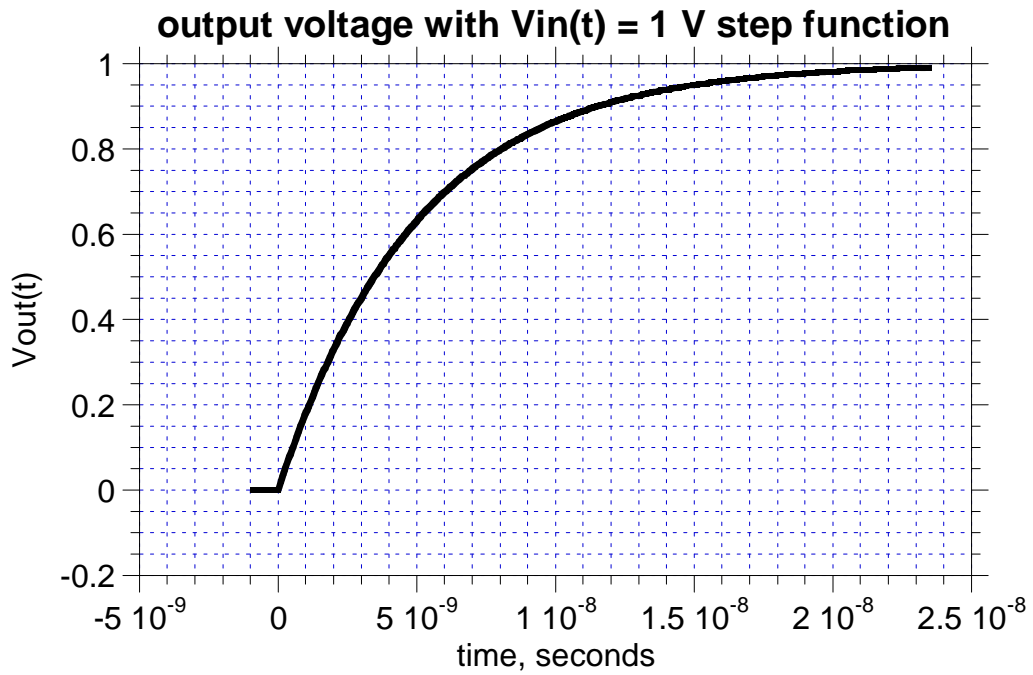
draw closed loop gain on this bode plot



Problem 5 15 points
transfer functions

Part a, 5 points

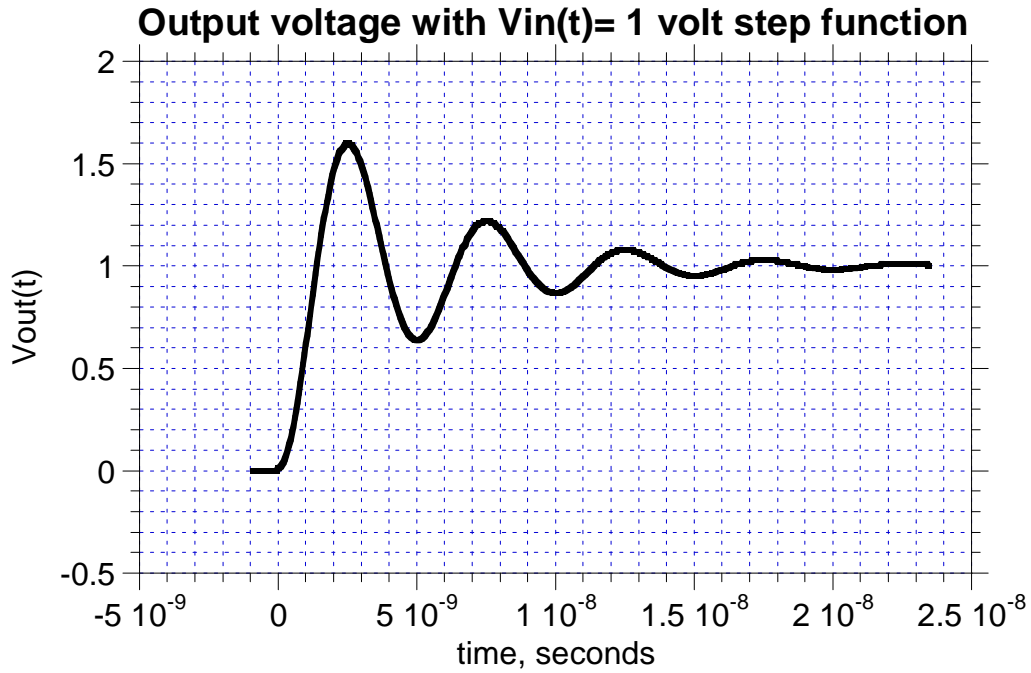
A transistor circuit has a step response (input is a 1-V step function) as shown.



What is the circuits' 3-dB bandwidth ? $f_{3dB} =$ _____

Part b, 10 points

Another transistor circuit has a step response (input is a 1-V step function) as shown.



This is clearly a second-order response.

Approximately what is the damped resonant frequency ? $f_n =$ _____

Estimate the damping factor ? $\zeta =$ _____ (35% accuracy is fine here)

Sketch the transfer function below, labeling both axes, key slopes, and key frequencies.

Bode Magnitude plot-please label axes

