

110B Midterm Sol'n
Sp 2012



1.

a) Select and circle the one best answer:

The approximate small-signal model for a diode-connected transistor is

i) a resistance of value V_A / I_C

ii) a resistance of value $\beta V_T / I_C$

iii) a resistance of value $V_T / I_C = \frac{1}{g_m}$

b) Select and circle the one best answer:

A current mirror:

i) forces its input and output voltages to be nearly equal

ii) forces its input and output currents to be nearly equal

iii) uses one NPN and one PNP transistor

c) If a differential amplifier has $v_{in1} = 100\text{mV} \cdot \cos(10t)$ and

$v_{in2} = 200\text{mV} \cdot \cos(10t)$, what are the Common Mode Input Voltage (v_{ic}) and the Differential Mode Input Voltage (v_{id}) ?

$$v_{ic} = \frac{100\text{mV} \cos(10t) + 200\text{mV} \cos(10t)}{2}$$

$$\frac{v_{in1} + v_{in2}}{2}$$

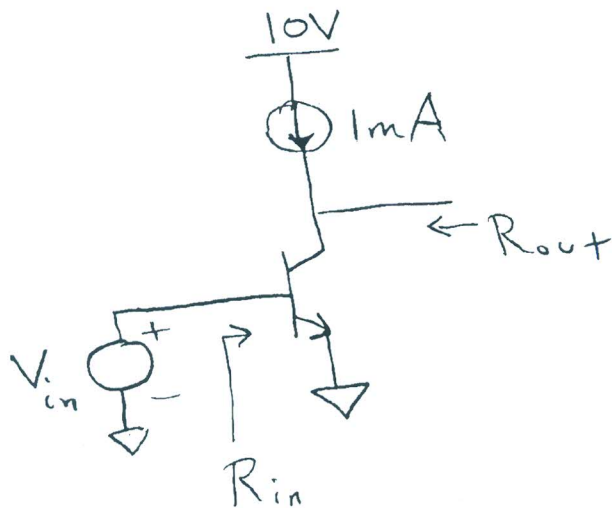
$$v_{id} = \frac{100\text{mV} \cos(10t) - 200\text{mV} \cos(10t)}{2}$$

$$v_{in1} - v_{in2}$$

2. In the circuit below, R_{in} and R_{out} have been measured in the lab: $R_{in} = 4k$ ohms and $R_{out} = 112k$ ohms. Assuming the transistor is forward active and the DC collector current is 1 mA:

What is β for this transistor? $\beta = \underline{154}$

What is V_A for this transistor? $V_A = \underline{112V}$



$$R_{in} = r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta V_T}{I_c} = \frac{\beta (26mV)}{1mA}$$

$$\text{"} \\ 4k\Omega \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta = 154$$

$$R_{out} = r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_c} = \frac{V_A}{1mA}$$

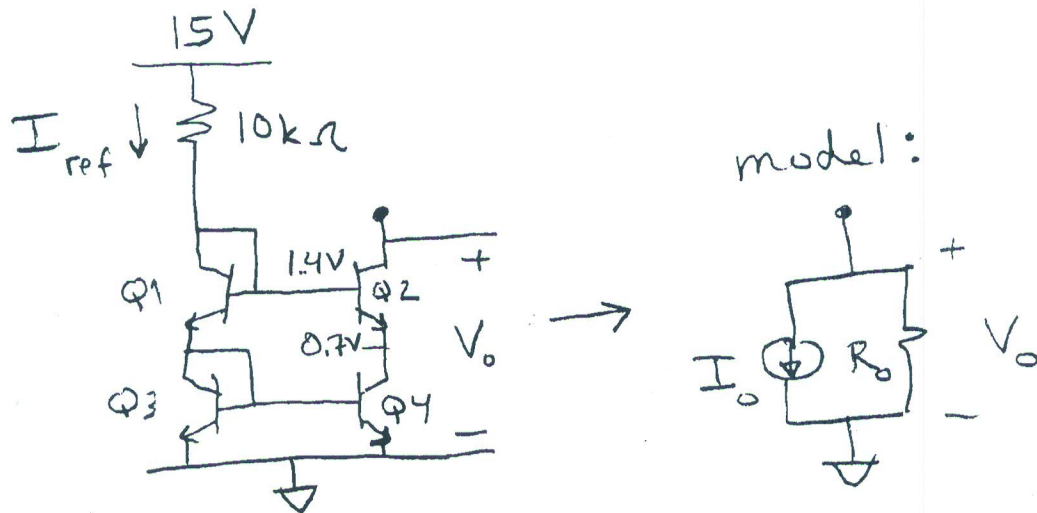
$$\text{"} \\ 112k\Omega \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_A = 112V$$

3. a) A current source is shown below. All transistors are identical. Assume Q2 is forward active (its collector connects to other circuitry that is not shown). Find the value of I_0 in the model shown.

$$I_0 = \underline{1.36 \text{ mA}}$$

b) What is the minimum value of the voltage at the collector of Q2 (V_0) for which Q2 remains forward active?

$$V_0(\text{min}) = \underline{0.8 \text{ V}}$$



a) Q3-Q4 = current mirror

$$\Rightarrow I_{c3} = I_{c4} = I_{c2} = I_0 \text{ (ignoring } r_o)$$

$$I_{c3} = I_{ref} = \frac{15\text{V} - 2V_{BE}}{10\text{k}\Omega}$$

$$\approx \frac{15\text{V} - 2(0.7\text{V})}{10\text{k}\Omega}$$

$$= 1.36 \text{ mA}$$

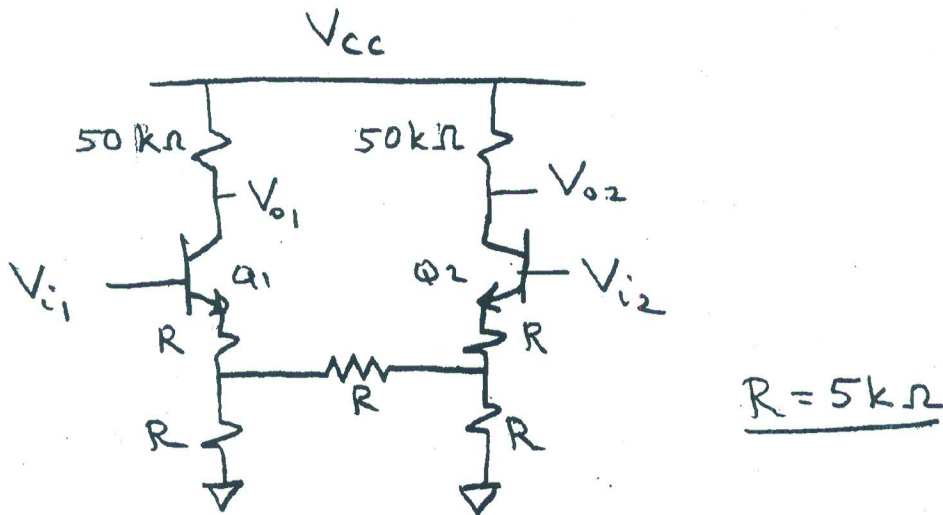
b) $V_E(Q2) = V_{BE1} + V_{BE3} - V_{BE2} \approx 0.7 \text{ V}$
 $V_0(\text{min}) \approx 0.7 \text{ V} + V_{CE\text{SAT}}(Q2) = 0.8 \text{ V}$

12 pts

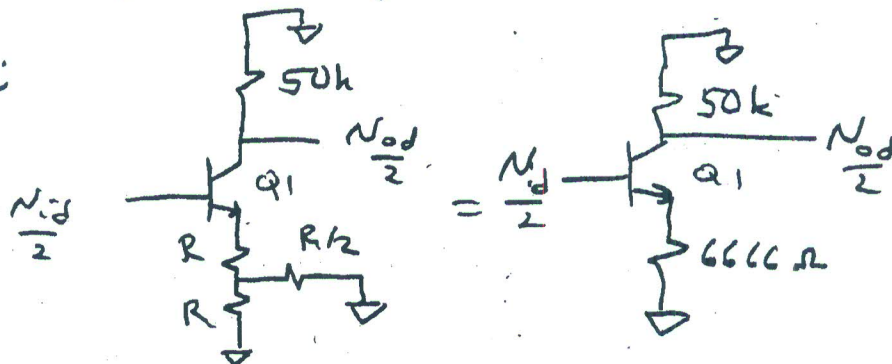
4. Find the DM and CM gains for the differential amplifier below. Assume all transistors are forward active; Q1 and Q2 are identical; and $I_{C1}(D.C.) = I_{C2}(D.C.) = 1 \text{ mA}$. FOR THIS PROBLEM ONLY, ignore the transistor's output resistance (that is, take $V_A = \text{infinity}$).

a) What is the Differential Mode (DM) gain? $V_{od}/V_{id} = \underline{-7.5}$

b) What is the Common Mode (CM) gain? $V_{oc}/V_{ic} = \underline{-5}$



DM $\frac{1}{2}$ ckt :

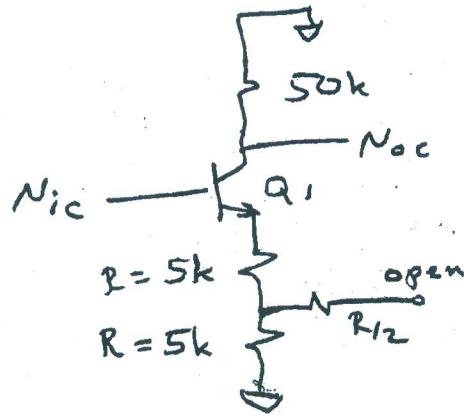


$$\frac{N_{od}}{N_{id}} = a_{dm} \approx -G_{m1}(50k) = \frac{-g_{m1}}{1 + g_{m1} 6666} \cdot (50k) =$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{26}}{1 + \frac{6666}{26}} 50k = -7.5$$

Extra work space for Problem 4.

CM $\frac{1}{2}$ ckt

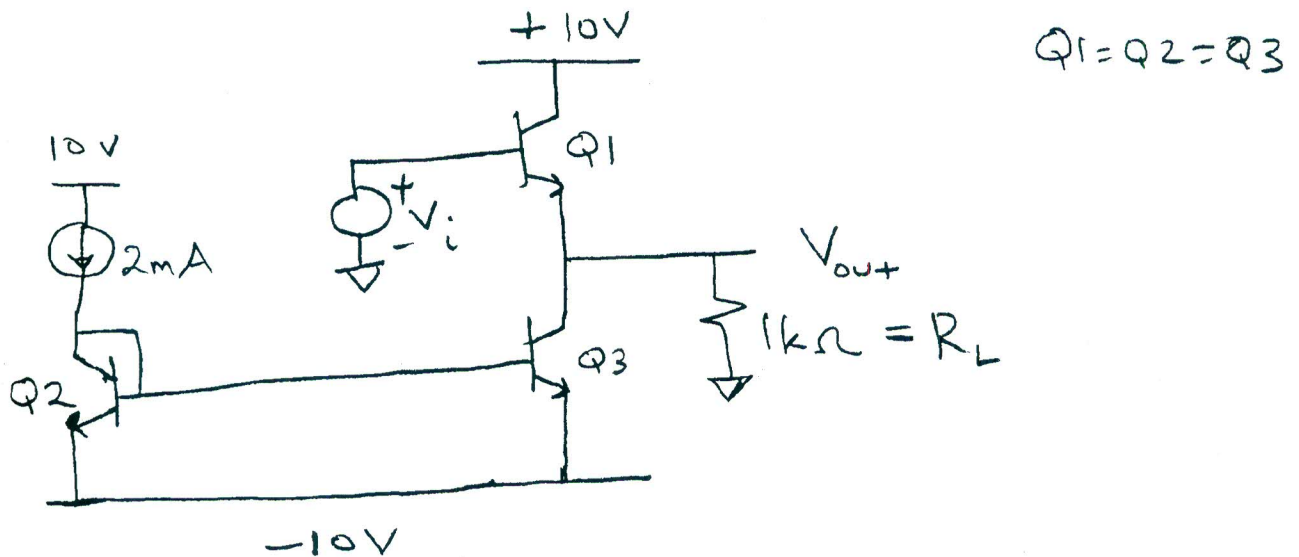


$$a_{cm} = \frac{N_{oc}}{N_{ic}} = -G_{m_1}(50k) = \frac{-g_{m_1}}{1+g_{m_1}(10k)}(50k)$$
$$= -5$$

5. A class A output stage is shown below.

a) What is the positive output swing limit? $V_{out(max)} = \underline{9.9V}$

b) What is the negative output swing limit? $V_{out(min)} = \underline{-2.0V}$



$Q2 - Q3 = \text{current mirror} \Rightarrow I_{C3} = 2\text{mA}$

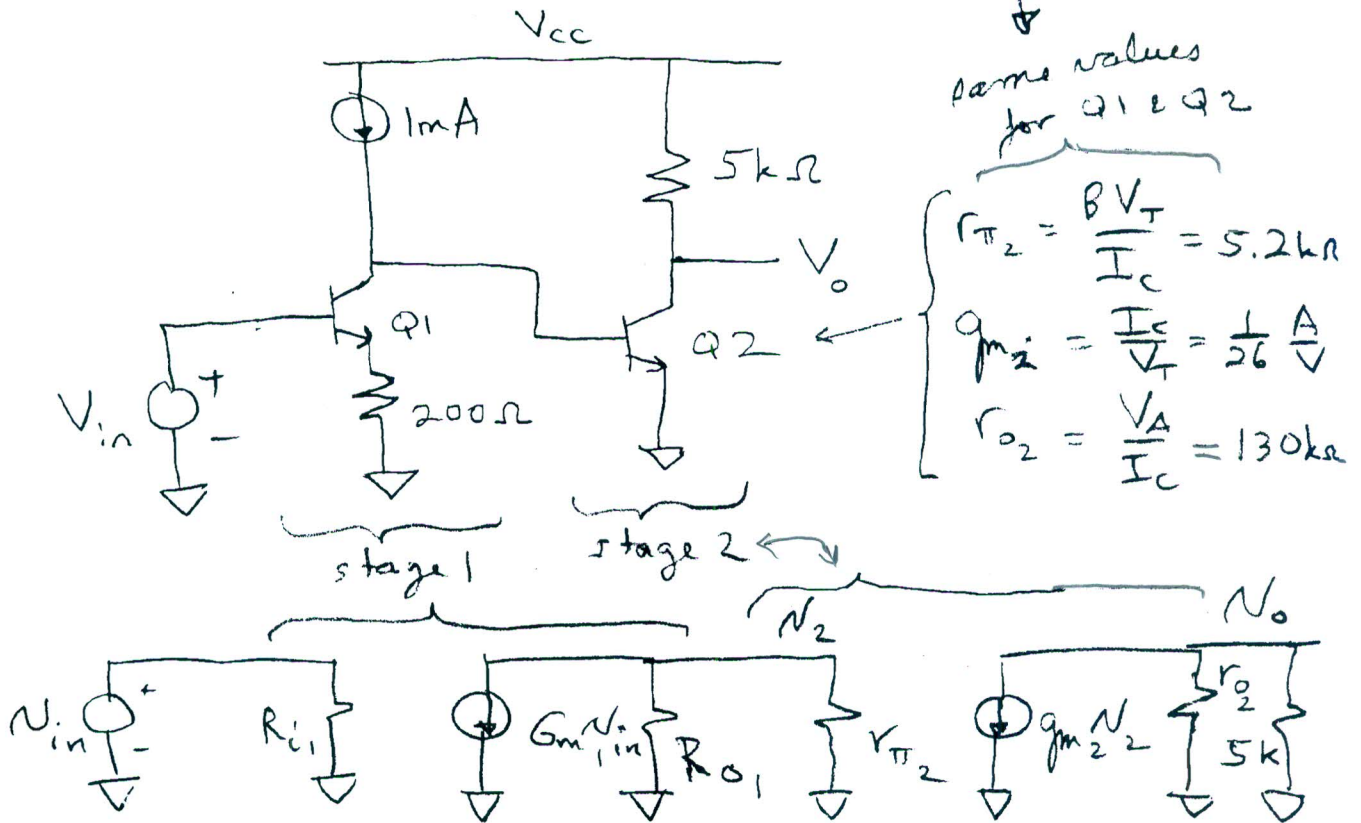
a) $V_o(max) = 10V - V_{CE(sat)}(Q1) = 9.9V$

b) $V_o(min) = \max\left(\underbrace{-10V + V_{CE(sat)}(Q3)}_{-9.9V}, \underbrace{-I_{C3}R_L}_{-2V}\right)$

$\rightarrow V_o(min) = -2V$

6. A two-transistor amplifier is shown below. ~~For simplicity, the DC sources are not shown.~~ Assume all transistors are forward active with $I_{C1} = I_{C2} = 1 \text{ mA}$.

Find the small-signal voltage gain $v_o/v_{in} = \underline{4230}$.



$$N_2 = -G_{m1} N_{in} (R_{o1} \parallel r_{\pi 2})$$

$$N_o = -g_{m2} (r_{o2} \parallel 5 \text{ k}\Omega) N_2$$

$$G_{m1} = \frac{g_{m1}}{1 + g_{m1} (200 \Omega)} = 4.4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$

$$R_{o1} = r_{o1} (1 + g_{m1} (200 \Omega)) = 1.1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$\text{So } \frac{N_o}{N_{in}} = +g_{m2} (r_{o2} \parallel 5 \text{ k}\Omega) G_{m1} (R_{o1} \parallel r_{\pi 2}) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{26} \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}} \right) (130 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 5 \text{ k}\Omega) \left(4.4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}} \right) (1.1 \text{ M}\Omega \parallel 5 \text{ k}\Omega) = 4230$$