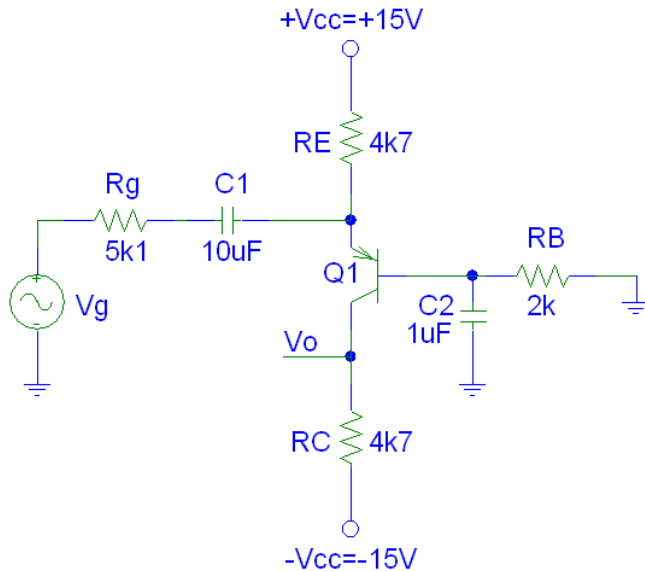




Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

EXERCISE 1



DATA:

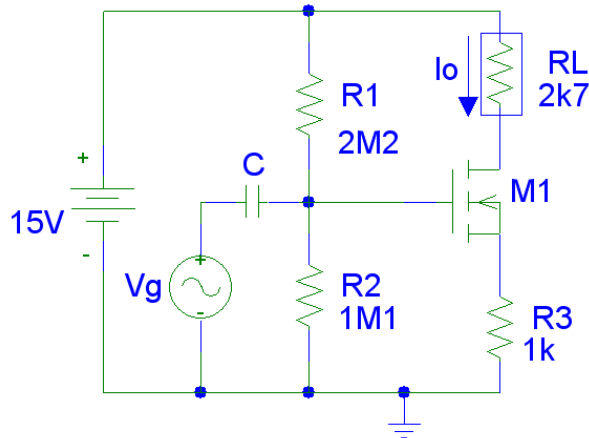
$|V_{BE}| = 0.7 \text{ V}$
 $|V_{CE-sat}| = 0.2 \text{ V}$
 $\beta_F = \beta_0 = 300$
 $r_0 \rightarrow \infty$
 $V_T = 25 \text{ mV}$

$R_B = 2 \text{ K}\Omega$
 $R_E = R_C = 4.7 \text{ K}\Omega$
 $R_g = 5.1 \text{ K}\Omega$
 $C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$
 $C_2 = 1 \mu\text{F}$

- $V_B \approx 0 \text{ V}$ $V_E = 0.7 \text{ V}$ $I_E = 3 \text{ mA}$ $I_B = 10.1 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow V_B = 20.2 \text{ mV}$
- $I_{CQ} = 3 \text{ mA}$ $V_{ECQ} = 1.6 \text{ V} > V_{EC-SAT} \Rightarrow \text{Active}$
- C1 and C2 are short-circuits \Rightarrow Base to ground
 $g_m = 120 \text{ mA/V}$ $r_\pi = 2.5 \text{ K}\Omega$
- Include C1 and C2.



EXERCISE 2



DATA:

MOSFET Transistor

$$V_t = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

NOTA: $I_D = K \cdot (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$

$$V_A = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$C \rightarrow \infty$$

- a) $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$ $I_0 = I_D = 2 \text{ mA}$
- b) $V_{DSQ} = 7.6 \text{ V} > V_{DS-SAT}$ Saturation
 $I_{DQ} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $V_{DS-SAT} = 2 \text{ V}$
- c) $r_{ds} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $g_m = 2 \text{ mA/V}$
 $i_o/v_g = g_m r_{ds} / [R_3(1+g_m r_{ds}) + R_L + r_{ds}] \approx 1/R_3 = 1 \text{ mA/V}$
- d) $Z_1 = R_3 = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$ $Z_2 = R_4 // R_5 // r_{\pi} = 7.7 \text{ K}\Omega$ $Z_i = R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$
 $V_o/V_g = [-g_{m2}R_7] \cdot [-g_{m1}(R_3 // R_4 // R_5 // r_{\pi})] = 1742.4 \text{ V/V}$ 64.8dB
- e) C short-circuit Include C_{gs} and C_{gd}



EXERCISE 3

The circuit of Figure 3 is an AC coupled amplifier based on a JFET transistor.

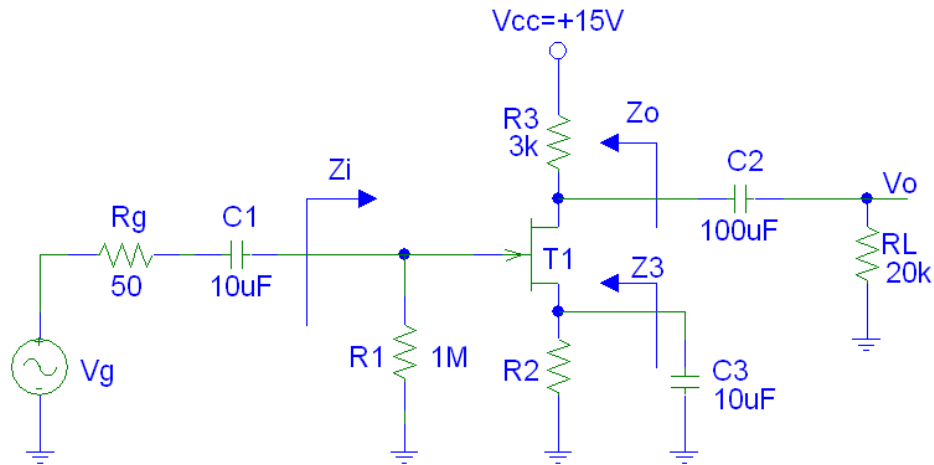


Figure 3

DATA:

$I_{DQ} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$	$R_g = 50 \Omega$	$R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	$R_3 = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$	$R_L = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$
$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$	$V_p = -3 \text{ V}$	$r_{ds} \rightarrow \infty$	$I_D = I_{DSS} \cdot (1 - V_{GS}/V_p)^2$	
$C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$	$C_2 = 100 \mu\text{F}$	$C_3 = 10 \mu\text{F}$	$C_{gs} = 2 \text{ pF}$	$C_{gd} = 1 \text{ pF}$

a) $V_{GS} = -1.5 \text{ V}$ $R_2 = -V_{GS} / I_D = 600 \Omega$ $g_m = 3.33 \text{ mA/V}$

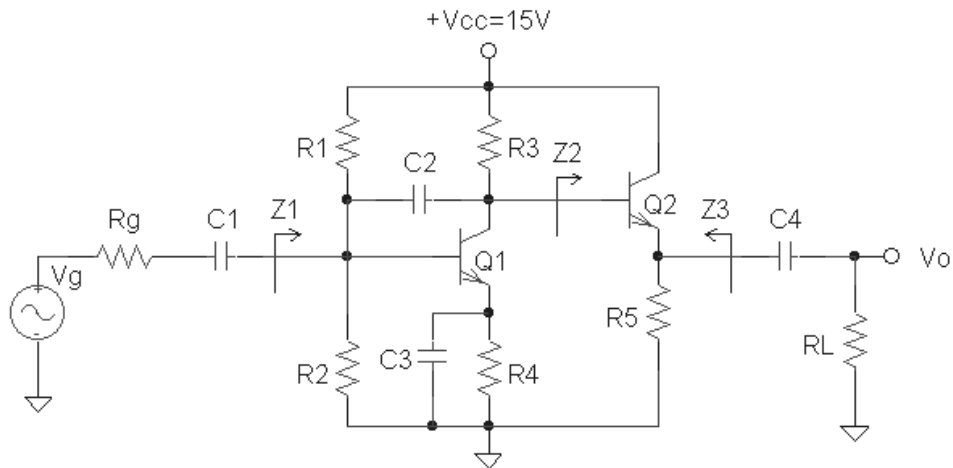
b) C1 and C2 are short-circuits \Rightarrow coupling AC

c) $V_o/V_g = -g_m(R_3//R_L) \cdot [R_1/(R_1 + R_g)] = -8.7 \text{ V/V}$
 $Z_i = R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $Z_o = R_3 = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$

d) $Z_3 = R_2 // (1/g_m) = 200 \Omega$



EXERCISE 4



a) $I_{C1} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE1} = 5.6 \text{ V}$ $I_{C2} = 2 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE2} = 5.6 \text{ V}$ $V_o = 0 \text{ V}$

b) $r_{\pi 1} = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $r_{\pi 2} = 2.5 \text{ K}\Omega$ $g_{m1} = 20 \text{ mA/V}$ $g_{m2} = 80 \text{ mA/V}$
 $Z1 = R1 // R2 // r_{\pi 1} = 5 \text{ K}\Omega$
 $Z2 = r_{\pi 2} + (1 + \beta_o)[R5 // R_L] = 474.85 \text{ K}\Omega$
 $Z3 = [(R3 + r_{\pi 2}) / (1 + \beta_o)] // R5 \approx 62 \Omega$

c) $R_{C4^o} = Z3 + R_L = 4.7 \text{ K}\Omega$ $\tau_{C4} = 94 \text{ ms}$ $f_L = 1.7 \text{ Hz}$

d) Miller $C_M = 603 \text{ pF}$ $C'_M = 3 \text{ pF}$
 $R_M^\infty = R_g // R1 // R2 // r_{\pi 1} = 2.5 \text{ K}\Omega$ $\tau_M = 1.51 \mu\text{s}$
 $R_M'^\infty = R3 // Z2 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $\tau_M' = 30 \text{ ns}$
 Dominant pole approximation $f_H = 103 \text{ KHz}$

e) Bode plot

