

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Family Name	
Given Names	
Student Number	
Teaching Period	Semester 1, 2016

FINAL EXAMINATION	DURATION				
ENG221 – Analogue Electronics	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reading Time:</td> <td>10 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Writing Time:</td> <td>180 minutes</td> </tr> </table>	Reading Time:	10 minutes	Writing Time:	180 minutes
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The examination has 5 questions.
- The exam has 65 marks. Note that questions **ARE NOT** of equal value
 - Question 1: 8 marks**
 - Question 2: 12 marks**
 - Question 3: 15 marks**
 - Question 4: 12 marks**
 - Question 5: 18 marks**
- Read ALL questions carefully

EXAM CONDITIONS

You may begin writing from the commencement of the examination session. The reading time indicated above is provided as a guide only.

- This is a CLOSED BOOK examination
- Any non-programmable calculator is permitted
- No handwritten notes are permitted
- No dictionaries are permitted

ADDITIONAL AUTHORISED MATERIALS	EXAMINATION MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED
No additional printed material is permitted	1 x 20 Page Book, Formula Sheet/s

**THIS EXAMINATION IS PRINTED
DOUBLE-SIDED.**

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Question 1 (8 marks)

For the circuit shown in Figure 1, MOSFET has the following specifications:

$$V_t = 2 \text{ V}, K'_n (W/L) = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2.$$

- Determine the value of current source (I) for drain voltage of 10 V. (2 marks)
- Based on the result obtained in part (a), what is the source voltage? (3 marks)
- Based on the result obtained in part (a), what is the voltage gain of the amplifier? (3 marks)

Ignore the body effect.

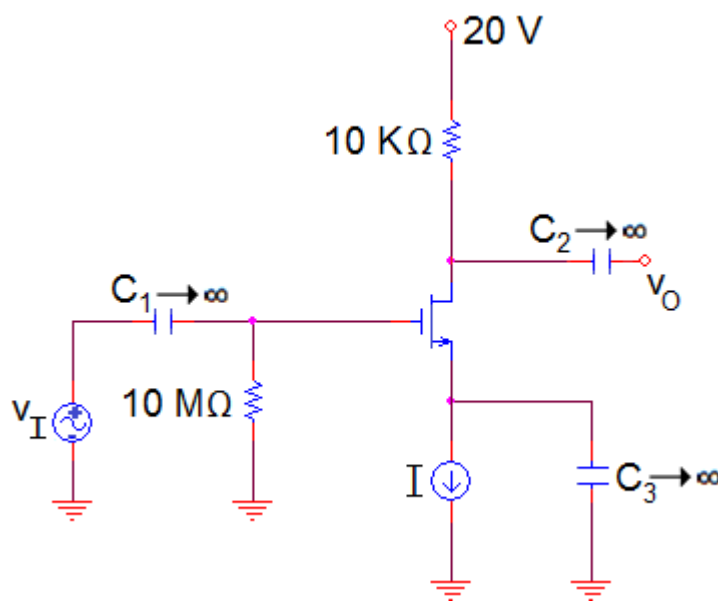


Figure 1.

Question 2 (12 marks)

The current source (I) of the circuit shown in Figure 2 is 5 mA.

- Determine the output resistance of the amplifier (R_o). (4 marks)
- Determine the value of R_L , which reduces the small-signal gain to one-half of the open-circuit value. (8 marks)

Transistor's parameters are:

$$V_t = -2 \text{ V}, k'_p(W/L) = 5 \text{ mA/V}^2, \lambda = 0.02.$$

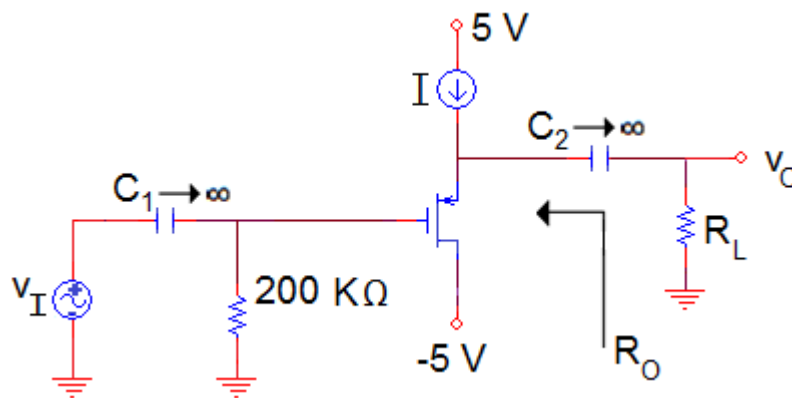


Figure 2.

Question 3 (15 marks)

This question has two parts, which are independent of each other.

Part 1 (7 marks)

a) Determine the voltage characteristic of the circuit (v_o in terms of v_I) shown in Figure 3.

The transistor has the following specifications:

$\beta=50$, $V_{BE(on)}=0.7$, $V_{CE(in\ saturation\ mode)}=0.2$,

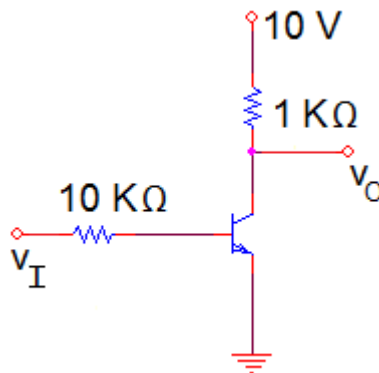


Figure 3.

Part 2 (8 marks)

It is required to bias the transistor in the circuit of Figure 4 at $I_C=1\text{mA}$. The transistor β is specified to nominally 100, but it can fall in the range of 50 to 150. For $V_{CC}=+10\text{ V}$, $R_C=3\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_E=1\text{ k}\Omega$.

a) Find the required value of R_B to achieve $I_C=1\text{mA}$ for the nominal transistor. (3 marks)

b) Based on the result obtained from part (a), what is the expected range for I_C and V_{CE} ? (5 marks)

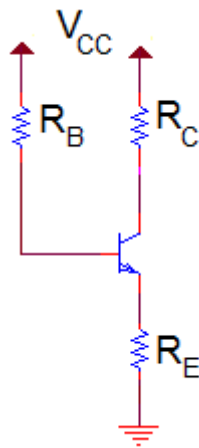


Figure 4.

Question 4 (12 marks)

For the circuit shown in Figure 5, answer the following questions:

- Determine the dc collector current and dc voltage at the collector. (4 marks)
- Replace the transistor by either T or π model, draw the small signal equivalent circuit of the amplifier and determine the voltage gain v_o/v_i . (8 marks)

Assume $\beta=50$. Ignore the Early effect.

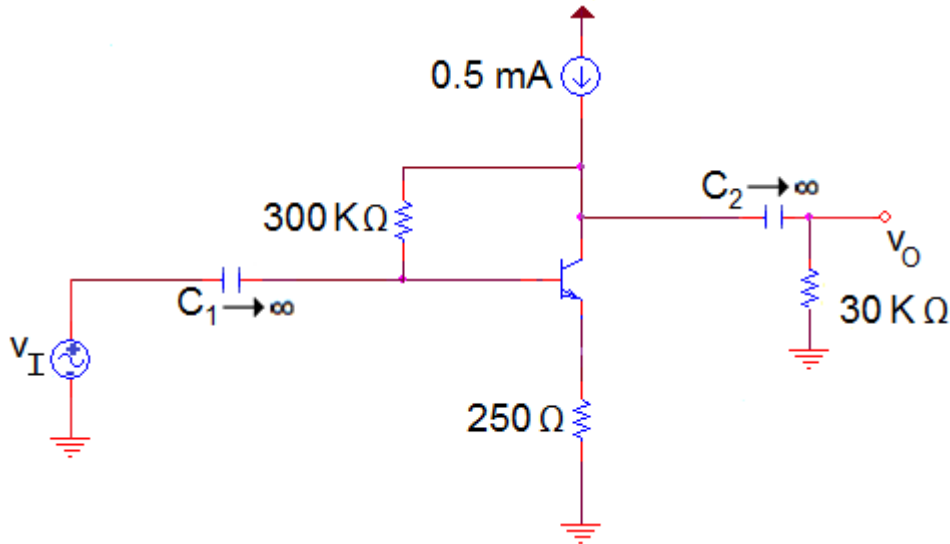


Figure 5.

Question 5 (18 marks)

For the amplifier shown in Figure 6, answer the following questions by using small-signal model of the transistor (either T or π model).

- a) Determine the input resistance of the amplifier (R_{in}) (5 marks)
- b) Determine the output resistance of the amplifier (R_{out}) (5 marks)
- c) Determine the voltage gain of the amplifier (v_o/v_{sig}) (8 marks)

Assume $\beta=50$. Ignore the Early effect.

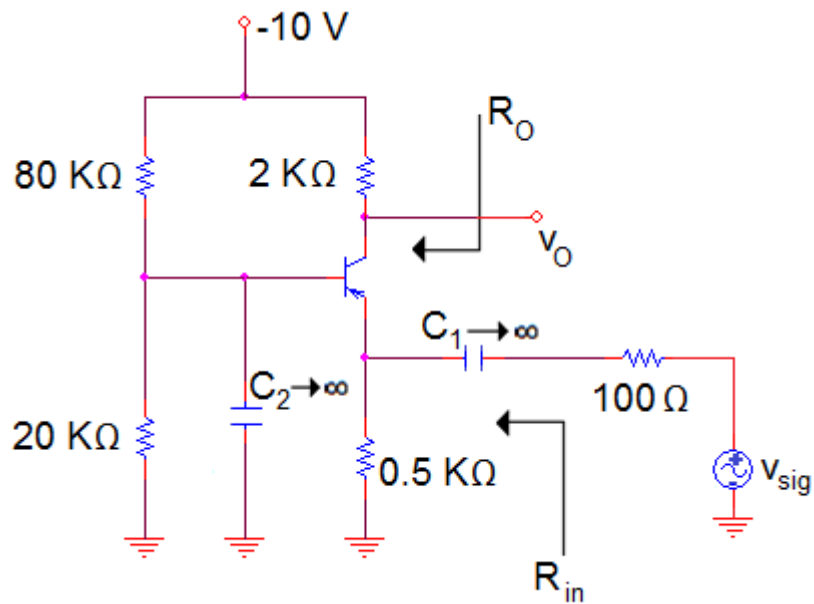


Figure 6.

Formula sheet

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \left(1 + \frac{v_{DS}}{V_A}\right) = \frac{1}{2} k'_n \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \left(1 + \frac{v_{DS}}{V_A}\right)$$

NMOSFET

$$g_m = (\mu_n C_{ox}) \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) V_{OV} = \sqrt{2(\mu_n C_{ox}) \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) I_D}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_D}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad g_m = \frac{I}{V_{OV}/2}$$

PMOSFET

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (v_{SG} - |V_t|)^2 \left(1 + \frac{v_{SD}}{V_A}\right) = \frac{1}{2} k'_p \frac{W}{L} (v_{SG} - |V_t|)^2 \left(1 + \frac{v_{SD}}{V_A}\right)$$

$$g_m = (\mu_p C_{ox}) \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) V_{OV} = \sqrt{2(\mu_p C_{ox}) \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) I_D}$$

$$r_o = \frac{|V_A|}{I_D}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

BJT

$$i_C = I_S e^{v_{BE}/V_T} \left(1 + \frac{v_{CE}}{V_A}\right)$$

$$i_B = \frac{i_C}{\beta} \quad \Delta I_B = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\beta}$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

$$g_m r_e = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_C}$$

$$V_T = 25 \text{ mV} \quad V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$