

# Midterm 2 Review

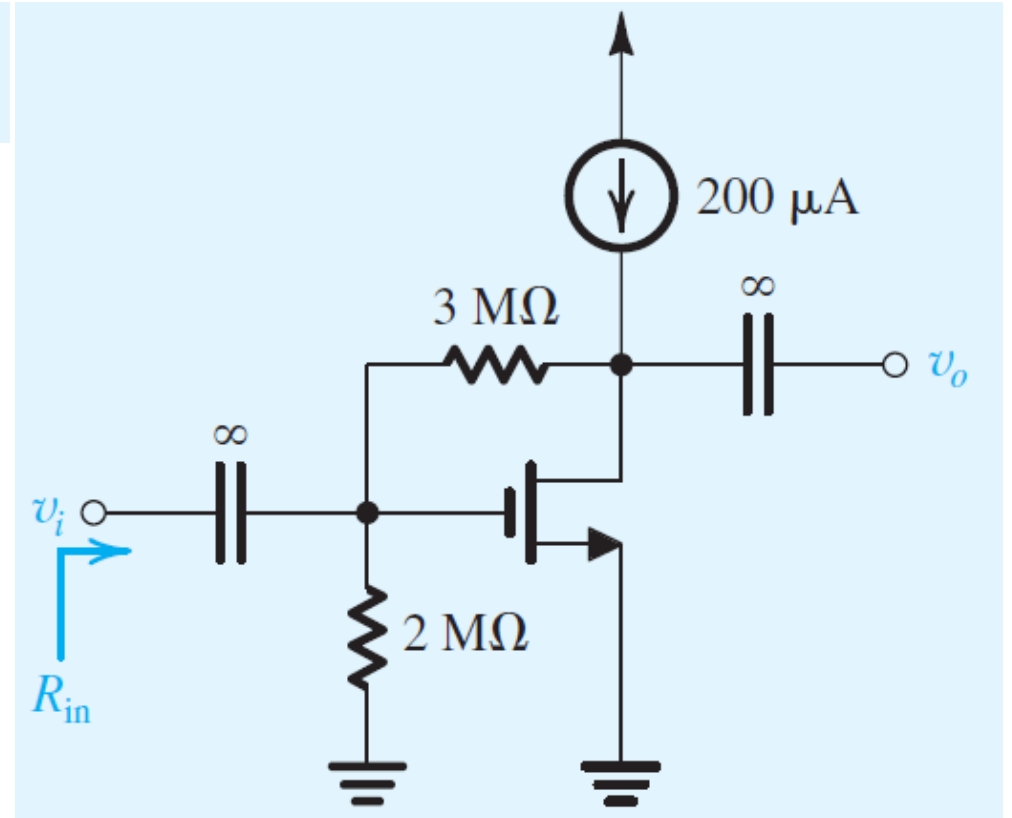
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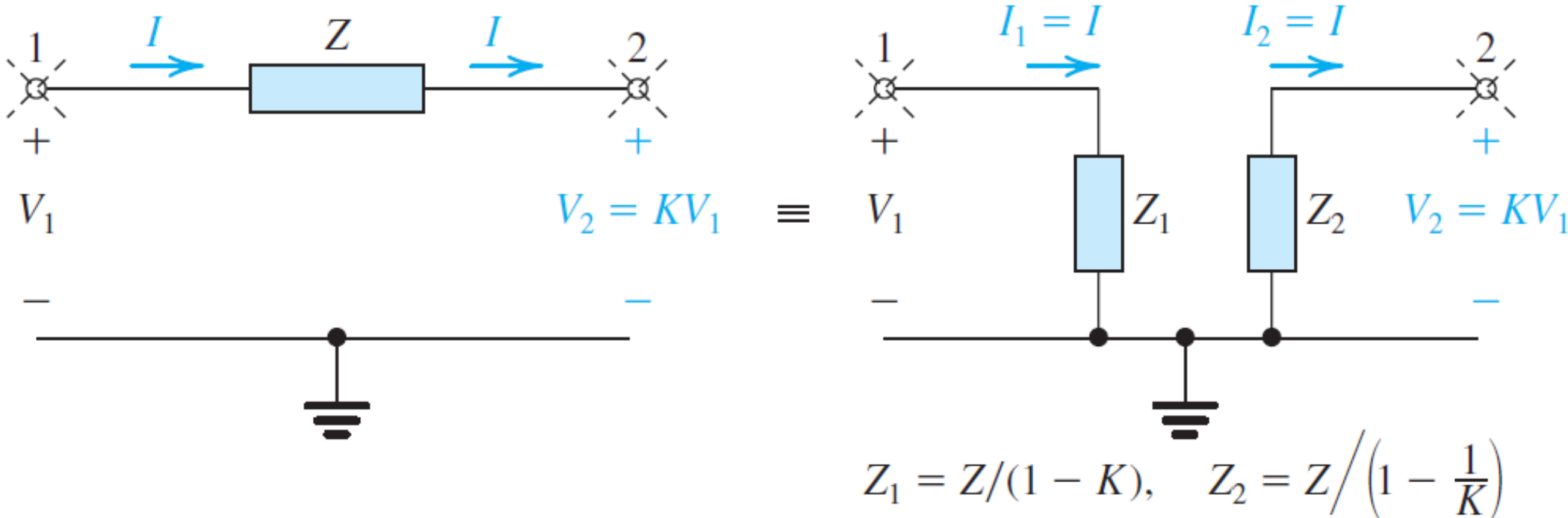
# Exercise 1

**\*8.43** The NMOS transistor in the circuit of Fig. P8.43 has  $V_t = 0.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $k'_n W/L = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2$ , and  $V_A = 20 \text{ V}$ .

- Find  $V_{GS}$ ,  $V_{DS}$ .
- Find voltage gain.
- What is the largest input sine wave to keep the NMOS in sat?
- Find  $R_{in}$ .
- Can we use Miller effect to simplify calculations?

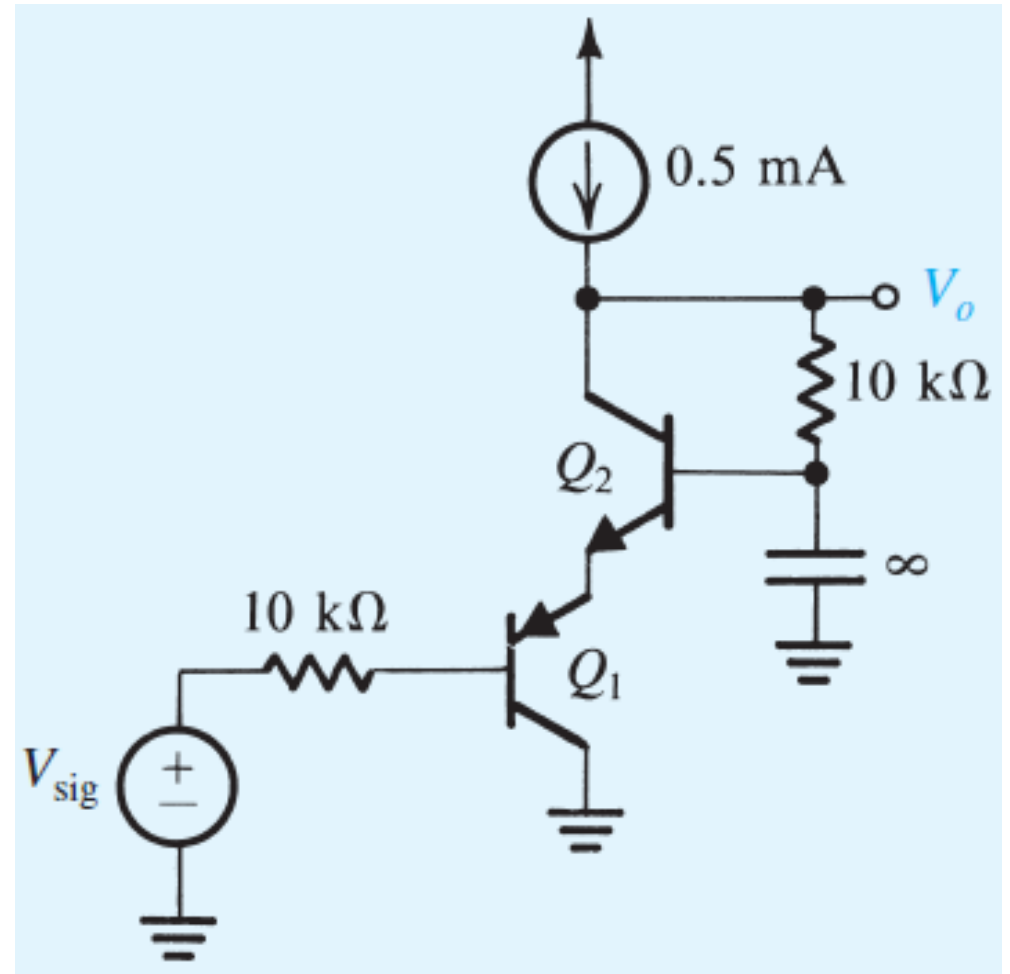


# Miller Effect



## Exercise 2

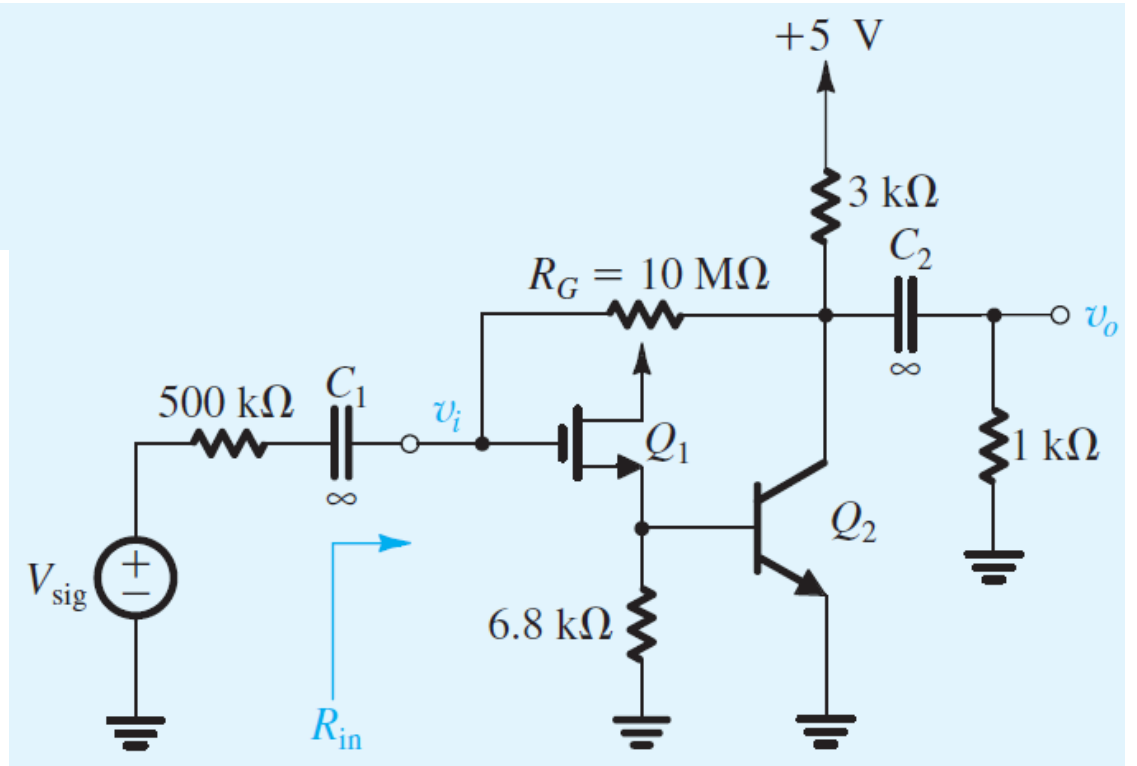
- What is the voltage gain? ( $\beta=100$ )



# Exercise 3

**D \*8.97** Consider the BiCMOS amplifier shown in Fig. P8.97. The BJT has  $V_{BE} = 0.7\text{ V}$  and  $\beta = 200$ . The MOSFET has  $V_t = 1\text{ V}$  and  $k_n = 2\text{ mA/V}^2$ . Neglect the Early effect in both devices.

- Find  $I_1, I_2$ .
- Calculate small signal parameters.
- What is the gain  $v_o/v_i$ ?
- What is the gain  $v_o/v_{sig}$ ?



# Exercise 4

Unless otherwise specified, use  $\beta_F = 100$ ,  $V_A = 70$  V,  $K_p = K_n = 1$  mA/V<sup>2</sup>,  $V_{TN} = -V_{TP} = 1$  V, and  $\lambda = 0.02$  V<sup>-1</sup>.

- Calculate the amplifier gain,  $f_H$ ,  $f_L$ .

