

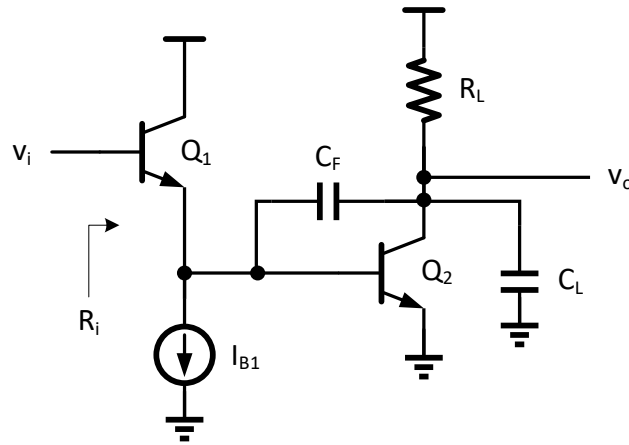
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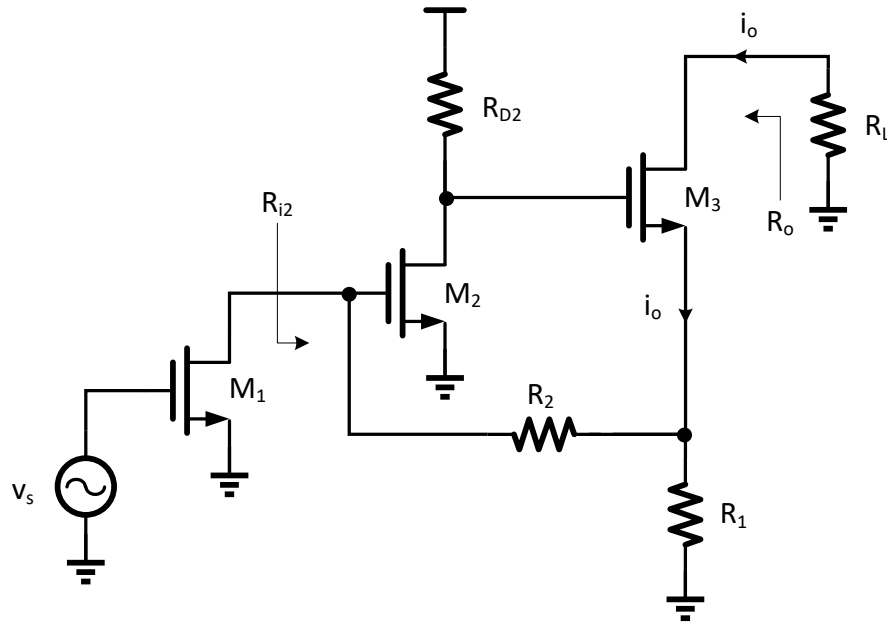
Total of 3 questions, 3 hours.

P1 (30)	
P2 (40)	
P3 (30)	
Total (100)	

1. In the amplifier below, $V_A = \infty$ for both transistors, and ignore all the internal capacitances. Assume that both transistors are in forward active mode, with identical bias currents (all the bias details not shown).
 - a. Find the low frequency gain and input impedance.
 - b. Determine the number of poles and zeros.
 - c. Find the location of zero(s) intuitively
 - d. Using Miller approximation, determine the location of the poles. Does the amplifier have a dominant pole? Is Miller approximation valid in this case? Assume C_F and C_L are comparable.
 - e. Find the exact transfer function.



2. In the feedback amplifier below, assume that all the transistors are in saturation, and ignore r_o for all transistors (except for part c). Using feedback techniques:
- Calculate the loop gain, and consequently the low frequency transconductance gain $(\frac{i_o}{v_s})$.
 - Find the resistance looking into the gate of M_2 (R_{i2}).
 - Find the output resistance R_o at the drain of M_3 as shown. Do not ignore the r_o of M_3 , but you can still use the loop gain from part a.



3. Consider the amplifier shown below, where $\beta = 100\text{mA}/\text{V}^2$, and $\lambda = 0.2\text{V}^{-1}$ for all the transistors. Assume all the transistors are in saturation.
- Calculate the DC current and small signal parameters of the transistors.
 - Estimate the low frequency gain ($\frac{v_o}{v_i}$) of the circuit.
 - Find the poles of amplifier assuming that $C_1 = 5\text{pF}$, and $C_2 = 0.5\text{pF}$ are the only capacitors in the circuit.
 - Draw the Bode plots of the amplifier gain and phase.
 - Find the phase margin of the amplifier if it were to be used in a unity feedback.
 - Calculate C_1 required to guarantee a phase margin of 45° for the amplifier with unity feedback.

