

# National Exams December 2017

## 98-Comp-A1, Electronics

3 hours duration

### **NOTES:**

1. If doubt exists as to the interpretation of any question, the candidate is urged to indicate, with the answer, a clear statement of any assumptions made.
2. This is an OPEN BOOK exam.  
Any non-communicating calculator is permitted.
3. FIVE (5) questions constitute a complete exam paper.  
The first 5 questions as they appear in the answer book will be marked.
4. Each question is of equal value.

### *Marking Scheme*

1. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
2. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
3. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
4. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
5. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
6. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)
7. 20 marks total (4 parts, 5 marks each)

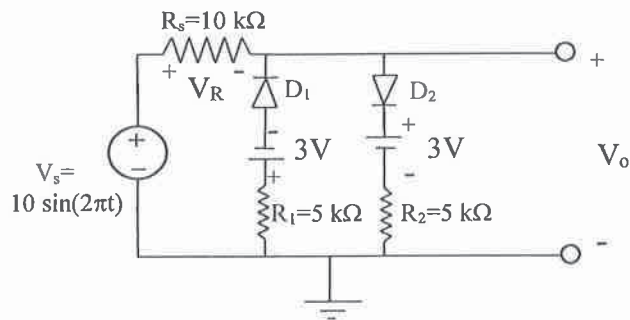
**Question 1 (20 marks)**

Figure 1. All diodes have a forward voltage drop  $V_D=0.7V$ .

The circuit shown in Figure 1 is in steady state:

- Find an expression for  $V_o$  as a function of  $V_s$  when  $D_1$  is in forward bias.
- Sketch  $V_s$  and  $V_o$  as a function of time, indicating peak voltages.
- Sketch  $V_R$ , as a function of time, indicating peak voltages.
- Which resistor has the largest peak power dissipation? What power rating would you choose for this resistor?

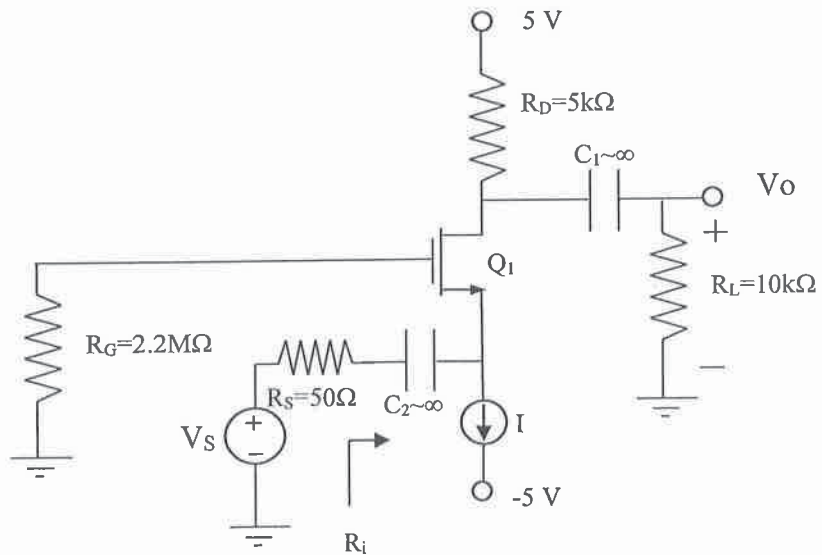
**Question 2 (20 marks)**

Figure 2.  $I=500 \mu\text{A}$ ,  $k_n'(W/L)=1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $|V_t|=1.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_A=75\text{V}$

For the circuit shown in Figure 2:

- Find  $V_D$ ,  $V_G$ , and  $V_{GS}$ .
- Draw a small signal equivalent circuit and find the model parameter values.
- Find the input and output resistances of the circuit.
- Find the open circuit voltage gain for the amplifier and the loaded voltage gain.

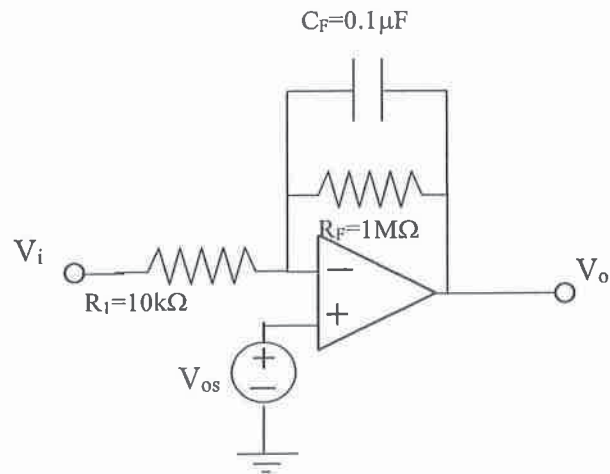
**Question 3 (20 marks)**

Figure 3. The operational amplifier saturates at  $\pm 10\text{V}$ . The DC input offset voltage,  $V_{os}$  as shown is  $10\text{mV}$ .

For the circuit shown in Figure 3:

- Find the circuit DC gain.
- Find the circuit AC gain.
- Sketch the frequency response of the circuit. Find the 3dB frequency and unity gain bandwidth for this circuit.
- What is the effect of the input offset on the available output voltage swing?

**Question 4(20 marks)**

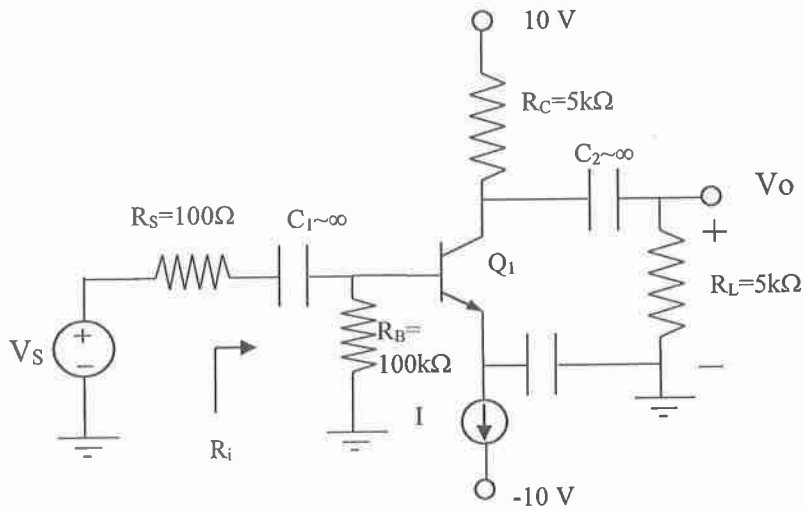


Figure 4.  $I=1\text{mA}$ ,  $\beta=100$ ,  $V_A=100\text{V}$ ,  $V_T=25\text{mV}$ .

For the circuit shown in Figure 4:

- Find  $V_C$ ,  $V_B$  and  $V_E$ .
- Draw a small signal equivalent circuit and find the model parameter values.
- Find the small signal input resistance  $R_i$  and output resistance  $R_o$ .
- Find the open circuit voltage gain for the amplifier and the loaded voltage gain.

**Question 5 (20 marks)**

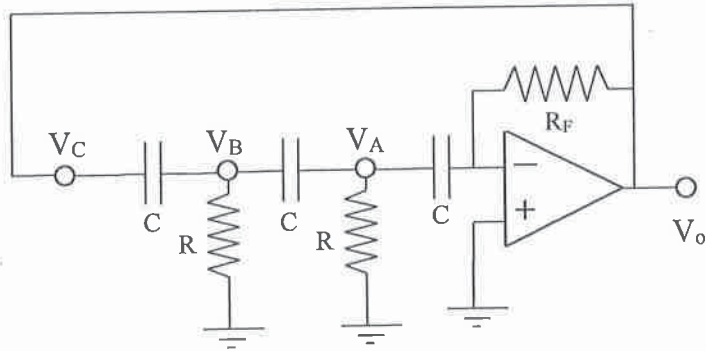


Figure 5.  $R=10k\Omega$ ,  $C=15\text{ nF}$

For the circuit shown in Figure 5:

- Find expressions for voltages  $V_A$  and  $V_B$ .
- Find an expression for the loop gain  $V_o/V_C$ .
- At what frequency would the circuit oscillate?
- What value of  $R_F$  would cause oscillation?

**Question 6 (20 marks)**

Consider a CMOS technology in which an inverter with a minimum gate length  $L=0.5\ \mu\text{m}$  has a symmetric transfer function for NMOS  $W/L = 1.5$  and PMOS  $W/L = 6$ .

- a) Write a Boolean expression for a 3 input NOR gate and sketch the transistor level gate schematic.
- b) Specify sizes ( $W/L$ ) for all transistors in order to achieve current-driving capability equal to that of the basic inverter.
- c) Repeat a) and b) for a three input NAND gate.
- d) For the NAND gate in c), find the ratio of maximum to minimum available current to charge and discharge a load.

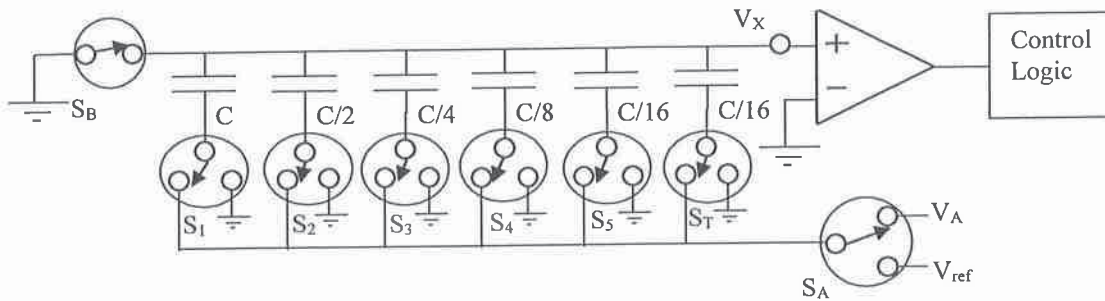
**Question 7 (20 marks)**

Figure 6.

For the circuit shown in Figure 6, initially  $S_B$  is closed (ground) and the capacitors are connected to  $V_A$  through  $S_1$ - $S_5$ ,  $S_T$ , and  $S_A$  as shown. At  $t=0$   $S_B$  is opened,  $S_T$  and  $S_1$ - $S_5$  are connected to ground, and  $S_A$  is connected to  $V_{ref}=4V$ .

- What is the voltage at  $V_X$  just after  $t=0$ ?
- If switch  $S_5$  is connected to  $V_{ref}$  while  $S_T$  and  $S_1$ - $S_4$  connect to ground, what is the change in  $V_X$ ?
- Sequentially connecting capacitors to  $V_{ref}$  can be used to generate a binary representation of  $V_A$ . What is the full scale voltage that can be converted? What is the resolution of the conversion?
- If input  $V_A=1.5 V$ , which switches will be high (connected to  $V_{ref}$ ) when conversion is complete?