

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ECE 3355  
Quiz #1  
June 14, 2017

1. You may have an 8 ½ x 11” crib sheet, but no other materials, and no communication devices of any kind.
2. Show all work necessary to complete the problem on these pages. If you go on to another page, indicate clearly where your work can be found. A solution without the work shown will receive no credit.
3. Show all units in expressions and figures.
4. Do not use red ink.
5. You will have 25 minutes to work on this quiz.

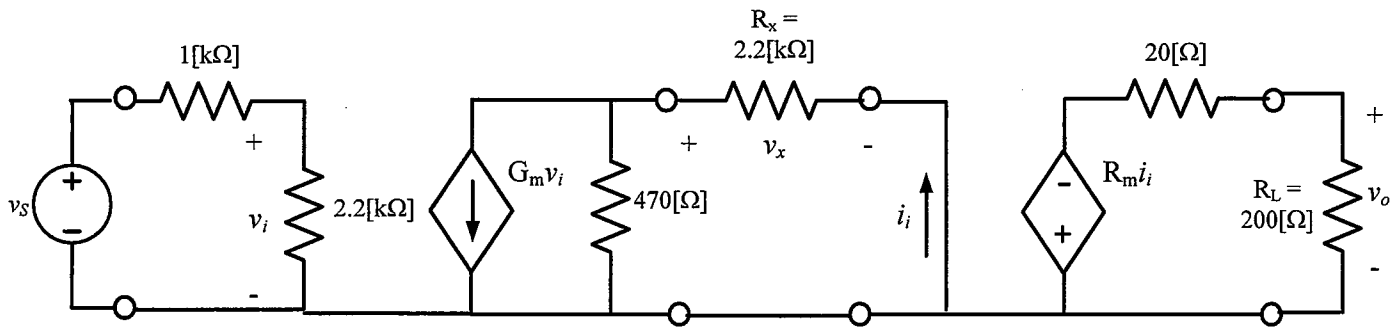
\_\_\_\_\_ /25

Room for extra work

Two amplifiers are cascaded as shown, with a resistor  $R_x$  connecting the two. A source  $v_s$  and load  $R_L$  are also shown. The source resistance is 0. The gain parameters  $G_m$  and  $R_m$  are not specified, but it is known that when  $v_s = 10$  mV,  $v_x = -8.653$  V and  $v_o = -893.86$  mV.

a) Find a single equivalent amplifier model that duplicates the behavior of the cascaded amplifiers and resistor  $R_x$ . Be sure to include the input and output resistances in your model.

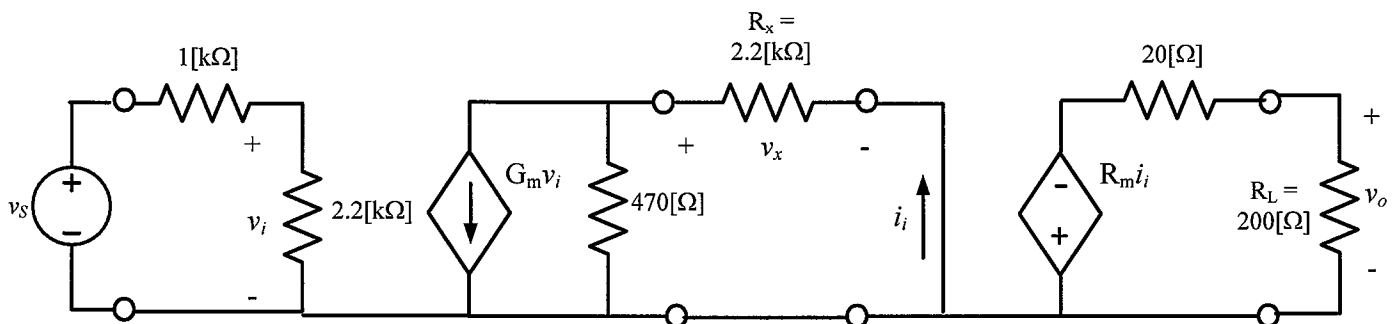
b) Find the gain parameters  $G_m$  and  $R_m$ .



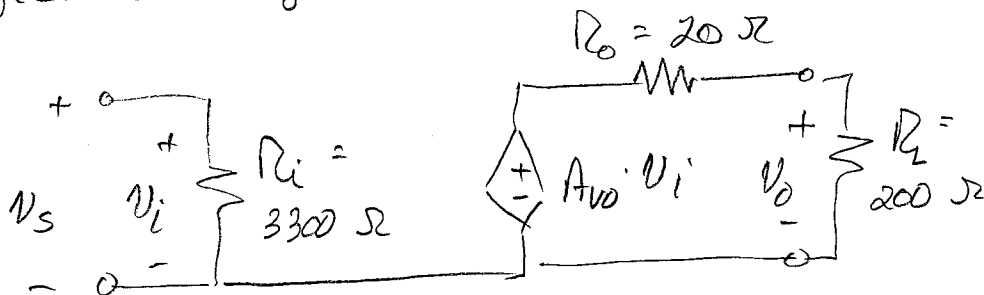
Two amplifiers are cascaded as shown, with a resistor  $R_x$  connecting the two. A source  $v_s$  and load  $R_L$  are also shown. The source resistance is 0. The gain parameters  $G_m$  and  $R_m$  are not specified, but it is known that when  $v_s = 10$  mV,  $v_x = -8.653$  V and  $v_o = -893.86$  mV.

a) Find a single equivalent amplifier model that duplicates the behavior of the cascaded amplifiers and resistor  $R_x$ . Be sure to include the input and output resistances in your model.

b) Find the gain parameters  $G_m$  and  $R_m$ .



We have a small  $R_o$ , so transresistance or voltage amplifier is a good choice.



We have  $v_o = A_{vo} v_i \frac{200}{220} = A_{vo} v_s \frac{200}{220} = A_{vo} v_s (0.90909)$

This is not the same  $v_i$  as in the original ckt!

Now we look at the original circuit.

Room for extra work

$$V_o = -R_{in} i_i \frac{200}{220} \quad i_i = G_m V_i \frac{470}{2200 + 470}$$

$$V_i = V_s \frac{2200}{2200 + 1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o = -R_{in} G_m V_s \left( \frac{200}{220} \right) \left( \frac{470}{2670} \right) \left( \frac{2200}{3200} \right)$$

$$V_o = -R_{in} G_m V_s (0.1100)$$

But now  $A_{vo} V_s (0.90909) = -R_{in} G_m V_s (0.1100)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_{vo} = -R_{in} G_m (0.121)}$$

So we need  $G_m$  and  $R_{in}$  to specify this.

$$V_s = 0.01 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_i = 6.875 \text{ mV} \Rightarrow i_i = G_m (0.00121)$$

$$V_x = -8.653 \text{ V} = -G_m (0.00121) (2200)$$

$$\boxed{\therefore G_m = 3.25 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}}}$$

$$V_o = -893.86 \times 10^{-3} = -R_{in} i_i \frac{200}{220}$$

$$i_i = 3.25 (0.00121) = 0.003933$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{in} = 250 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}}}$$

$$\text{So } \boxed{A_{vo} = -R_{in} G_m (0.121) = -98.312 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}}$$

check:  $V_o = A_{vo} \cdot V_s \cdot \frac{200}{220} = -893.7 \text{ mV}$  (close!) ✓