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Student No: _____

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Electronics II - Fall 1999 - Third Exam - Prof. Manuel Toledo

EACH PROBLEM IS 25 POINTS
BE CLEAR AND WELL ORGANIZED OR LOOSE POINTS

1. An amplifier with an open-loop gain of 1,000 delivers 10W of output power at 10% distortion when the input signal is 10 mV. A negative voltage-series feedback with $\beta = 0.01$ is applied. The output power is to remain at 10W. For the feedback amplifier, determine
- the required input signal
 - the percentage distortion

a) $D = 1 + \beta A = 1 + (0.01)(1000) = 11$
 $A_f = \frac{A}{D} = \frac{A}{11}$; since the output should remain the same while the gain is reduced by 11, the input should be increased by this amount;
 $\therefore \text{input signal} = 11(10\text{mV}) = \boxed{110\text{mV}}$

b) $d_f = \frac{d}{D} = \frac{10\%}{11} = \boxed{0.9\%}$

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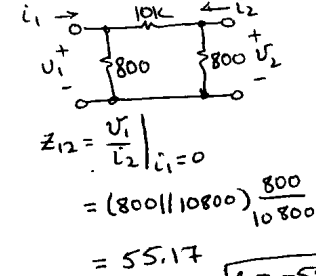
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2. In the following amplifier, current-series feedback is used. Find

- (a) the feedback amplifier transconductance, G_{mf} .
- (b) output resistance of the feedback amplifier, R_{of}

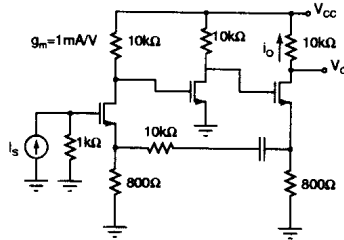
Assume that the capacitor is a short circuit at the operating frequency.

(a) Feedback net. is



$$Z_{12} = \frac{V_2}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} = \frac{800}{10800} = 55.17$$

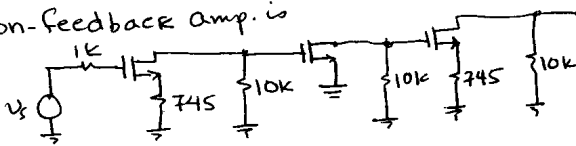
Since $i_2 = -i_o \Rightarrow \beta = -55.17$



$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{i_1} \Big|_{i_2=0} = 800 \parallel 10800 = 745 \Omega$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} = 745 \Omega = Z_{22}$$

Non-feedback amp. is



$$A_{v1} = \frac{-(1mA)(10k\Omega)}{1 + (1mA)(745\Omega)}$$

$$A_{v1} = -5.73$$

$$A_{v2} = -(1mA)(10k\Omega) = -10$$

$$A_{v3} = A_{v1} = -5.73$$

$$A_v = (-5.73)(10)(-5.73) = -328.3$$

$$G_M = \frac{i_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o/R_o}{V_s} = \frac{1}{R_o} A_v = (-328.3) \left(\frac{1}{10k\Omega} \right) = -3.283 \times 10^{-2} \text{ A/V}$$

$$D = 1 + \beta G_M = 1 + (-55.17)(-3.283 \times 10^{-2}) = 2.8$$

$$G_{MF} = G_M/D = 1.17 \times 10^{-2} \text{ A/V}$$

(b)

$$R_o = 1/g_m$$

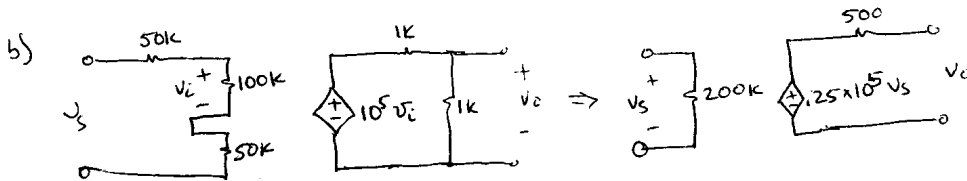
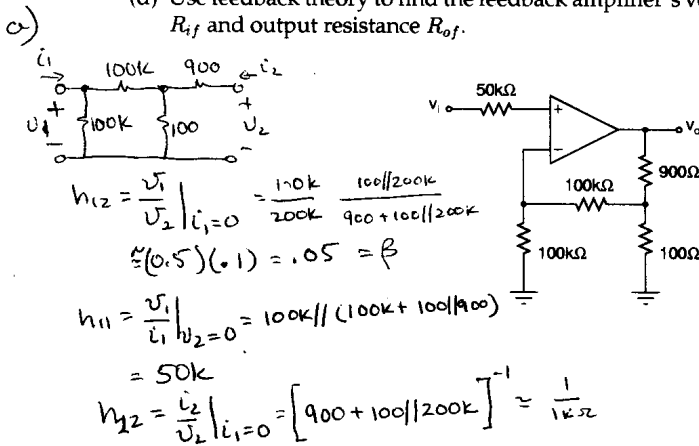
$$R_{of} = D R_o$$

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3. In the amplifier shown below, voltage-series feedback is employed. The active element is an opamp, for which the open-loop gain is 10^5 , the output resistance is $R_o = 1k\Omega$, and the input resistance is $R_i = 100k\Omega$.

- Find the feedback network's β , h_{11} and h_{22} .
- Replace the opamp with its two-port network equivalent circuit and draw the resulting non-feedback amplifier diagram, including the loading effects of the feedback network.
- Find the non-feedback amplifier's voltage gain A_v , input resistance R_i and output resistance R_o that should be used to apply feedback theory.
- Use feedback theory to find the feedback amplifier's voltage gain A_{vf} , input resistance R_{if} and output resistance R_{of} .



c) $A_v = 25,000$; $R_i = 200k$; $R_o = 500\Omega$

d) $D = 1 + (0.05)(25,000) = 1251$

$$A_{vf} = \frac{25000}{1251} = \boxed{19.98}$$

$$R_{if} = D R_i = 1251(200k) = \boxed{2.5 \times 10^8 \Omega}$$

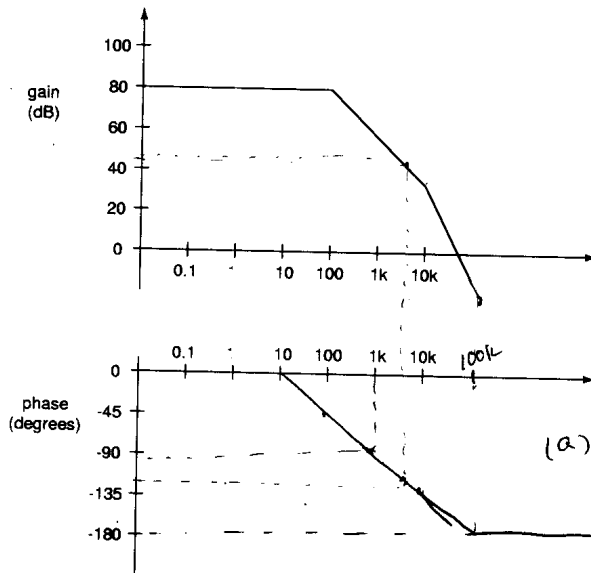
$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{D} = \frac{500}{1251} = \boxed{0.4 \Omega}$$

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4. Shown below is the frequency response for the voltage gain of a non-feedback amplifier. The response shows poles at 100Hz and 10kHz.

- (a) Draw the phase response on the space provided.
- (b) Determine the approximate value of the feedback network's β that will yield a phase margin of 60 degrees.
- (c) Find the gain margin for the β found in part (b).



b) about 45 dB = $\frac{1}{\beta}$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} = 178 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{178} = .0056$

exact number should be 46.7 dB

$\frac{1}{\beta} = 215 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{215} = .0046$