

# INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR

November 2009

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 50

No. of Students: 200

Autumn Semester 2009-2010

E&ECE Department

Sub. No. EC21101

Second Year B.Tech.

Sub. Name: Basic Electronics

**Instructions:**

All Questions are to be answered. Full Marks for each question are shown in brackets. All symbols have their usual meaning. Questions in parts i.e (a), (b) should be answered in sequence.

1. For  $W/L = 50/0.5$  and  $I_D$  (saturation current) = 0.5 mA, calculate the transconductance and output impedance of both NMOS and PMOS devices. Also find the "intrinsic gain" of the transistor defined as  $g_m r_o$ , where  $g_m$  and  $r_o$  are the transconductance and output impedance of MOS transistor.  
 For NMOS:  $t_{ox} = 9 \times 10^{-9}$  m,  $\mu_n = 350$  cm<sup>2</sup>/Volt-Sec,  $\lambda = 0.1 / V$   
 For PMOS:  $t_{ox} = 9 \times 10^{-9}$  m,  $\mu_p = 100$  cm<sup>2</sup>/Volt-Sec,  $\lambda = 0.2 / V$  (5 marks)
2. If  $g_m$  and  $r_o$  are the transconductance and output impedance of an NMOS transistor, derive the expression for the intrinsic gain ( $A_0$ ) of the transistor in terms of  $I_D$  and  $W/L$ . Plot the intrinsic gain ( $A_0$ ) as a function of  $I_D$  with  $L$  as a parameter. Note that  $I_D$  is the saturation current,  $W$  is the width of the transistor,  $L$  is the length of the transistor and  $\lambda$  (channel length modulation) which is proportional to  $1/L$ . (5 marks)
3. An amplifier provides 8 V output under unloaded condition. When a load of 8  $\Omega$  is connected at its output, the voltage drops down to 1 V. Find out the input resistance of the unity voltage gain buffer that is to be put between the amplifier and the load so that the output voltage across the same load would be 6 V. Given that the output resistance of the buffer is 2  $\Omega$ . (5 marks)
4. An amplifier without feedback is having a voltage gain of 100 and a current gain of 80 and an input resistance of 600  $\Omega$ . Find out the input resistance offered when voltage series feedback is employed with a feedback factor of 0.025. What would be the input resistance if current shunt feedback is employed with the same feedback factor? (5 marks)
5. An ADC with SNR of 74 dB has an input signal of  $5\sin(2\pi ft)$  Volts, find rms quantization noise and the resolution in mV. If the conversion time for this ADC is 8  $\mu$ s, sample & hold aperture time is 0.1  $\mu$ s and acquisition time is 2  $\mu$ s find the maximum input signal frequency to avoid aliasing? (5 marks)

6. In the R-2R network shown in Fig.1, find  $V_O$  using Thevni's equivalent circuit when  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  are connected to ground and  $B_1$  is connected to 10V. What is the error in  $V_O$  to reach full scale value of 10V when  $B_1, B_2$  and  $B_3$  all are at 10V? To reduce this error to less than 0.1 V how many B inputs are required in an enhanced R-2R network? (5 marks)

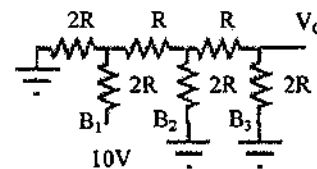


Fig. 1

7. P and Q are each 2 bit binary numbers. Write the Truth table and canonical sum of the logic function for  $P = Q$  output. Find the minimum number of 2 input NAND gates needed to realize this logic function. For this logic function if a ROM is used with control inputs to select any of the four conditions,  $P > Q, P = Q, P < Q$  and don't compare (that is, disable output) to give one line output, find memory size of the ROM? (5 marks)

**Please turn over**

8. a) Refer to the circuit in Fig. 2. Assuming the op-amp is an ideal one, calculate the value of  $V_{out}$  for  $V_1 = 0.5V$ ,  $V_2 = 0.2V$ ,  $R_i = 3k\Omega$  and  $R_f = 33k\Omega$ . If the op-amp gain is changed to 50 (while its input and output resistances remain very high and very low respectively) then what is the value of  $V_{out}$  for  $V_1 = 0.5V$ ,  $V_2 = 0V$ ,  $R_i = 2.5k\Omega$  and  $R_f = 25k\Omega$ . (5 marks)

b) Refer to the circuit in Fig. 3. Assume the op-amp and the diode are ideal. Neatly sketch voltages  $V_x$  and  $V_y$  along with the input signal  $V_{in}$  for the following two cases:

Case 1:  $V_{in} = 2 \sin(2000\pi t)$  Volts

Case 2:  $V_{in} = \sqrt{2} + 2 \sin(2000\pi t + \pi)$  Volts

(5 marks)

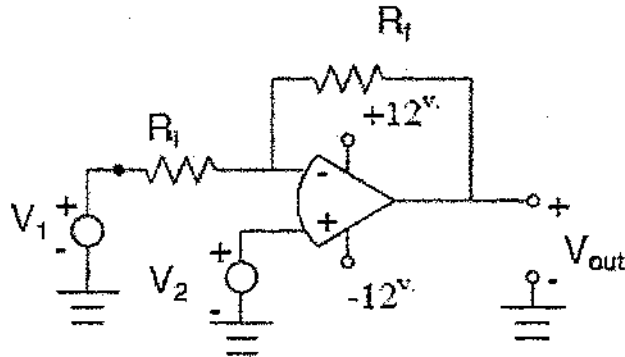


Fig. 2

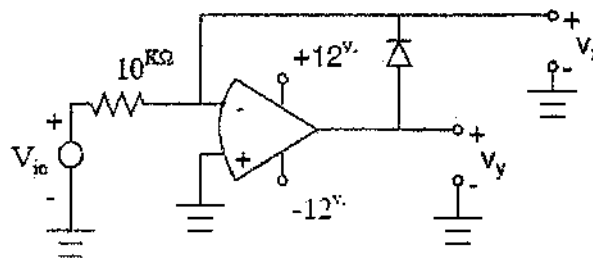


Fig. 3

c) Refer to the two circuits and the sketch of their input signal in Fig. 4. Neatly sketch the voltages  $V_x$  and  $V_y$ . Assume that the op-amp is an ideal one and  $R.C = 20\mu\text{sec}$ . (5 marks)

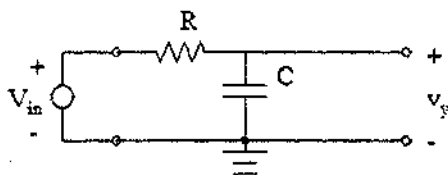
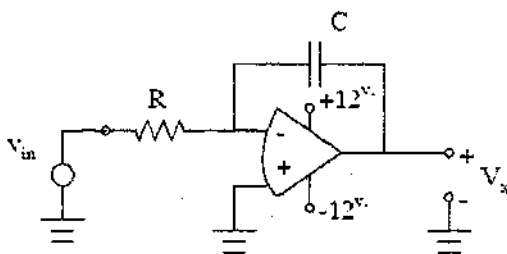


Fig. 4



Sketch of  $V_{in}$