

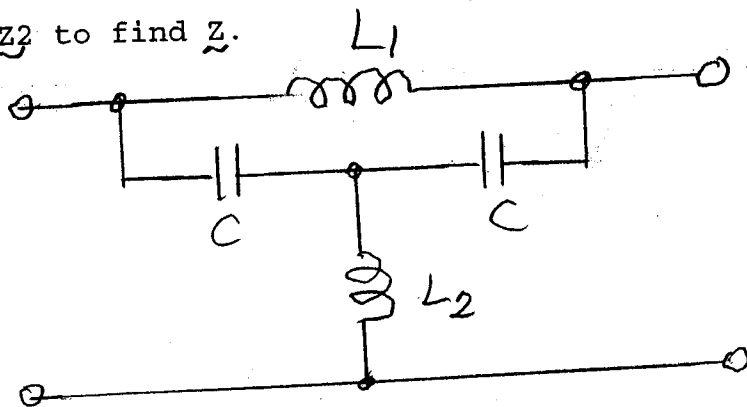
ECE 580
 FINAL EXAMINATION
 December 10, 2004
 1400 - 1600 pm

Open book

Prof. G. C. Temes.

1. Find the open-circuit impedance matrix \underline{Z} of the two-port T shown, in the following steps:

- a. Separate T into two series-connected simpler two-ports T1 and T2;
- b. Find the \underline{Z} matrices of T1 and T2;
- c. Add \underline{Z}_1 and \underline{Z}_2 to find \underline{Z} .

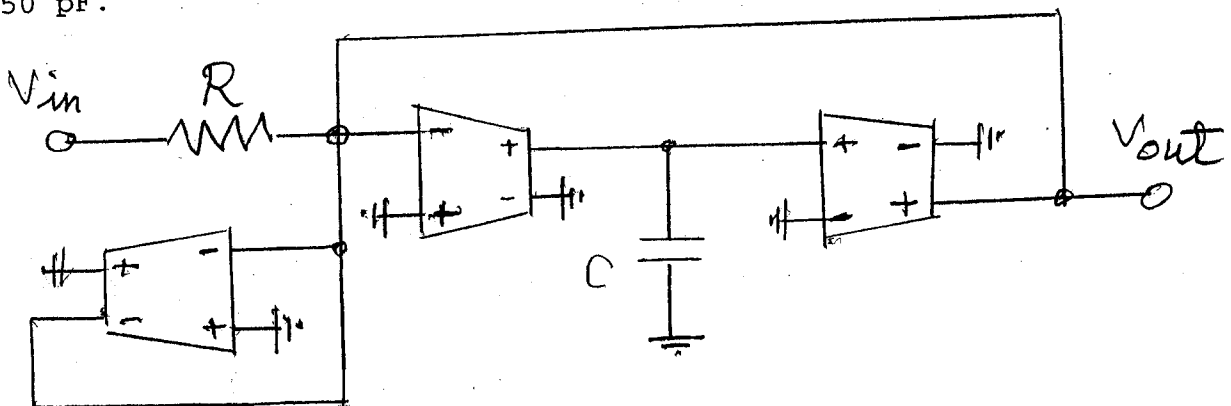


2. The gain G in the passband of a Butterworth filter must satisfy

$$-1.2 \text{ dB} < G < 0 \text{ dB} \quad \text{for } |f| < 0.5 \text{ MHz} .$$

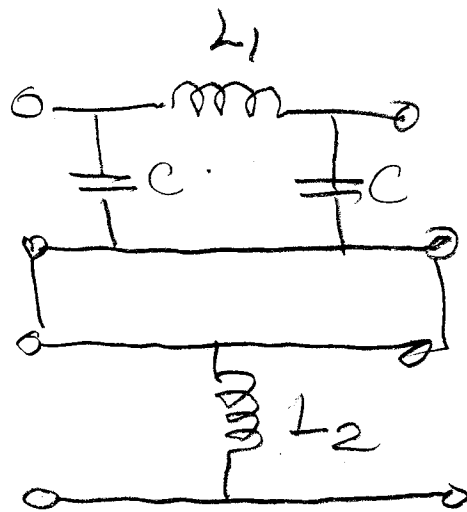
The maximum pole-Q allowed is 3. How much stopband attenuation can be achieved at 1 MHz?

3. Find the transfer function $A_v(s) = V_{out}(s)/V_{in}(s)$ of the two-port shown. Assume $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $G_m = 0.2 \text{ mS}$ for all transconductors, and use $C = 50 \text{ pF}$.

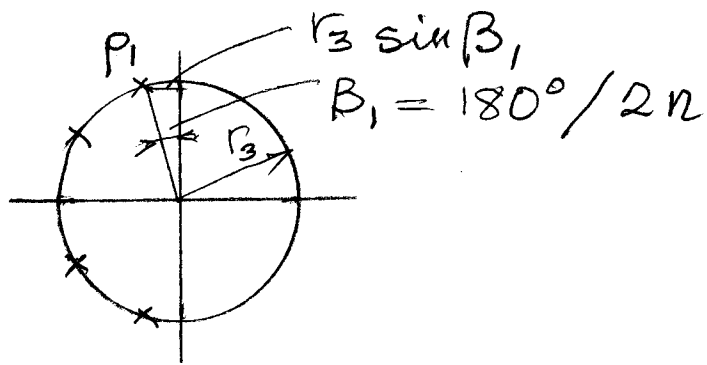


$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad Z_{11} &= sL_2 + \frac{(1/sC)(sL_1 + 1/sC)}{2/sC + sL_1} \\
 &= sL_2 + \frac{1}{sC} \underbrace{\frac{s^2 L_1 C + 1}{s^2 L_1 C + 2}}_{z_{11a}} = z_{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{12} = Z_{21} &= sL_2 + z_{11a} \frac{1/sC}{sL_1 + 1/sC} \\
 &= sL_2 + \frac{1/sC}{s^2 L_1 C + 2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$2. \quad k = 0.5/1 = 0.5$$



$$Q_1 = \frac{r_3}{2r_3 \sin \beta_1} \leq 3$$

$$\sin \beta_1 \geq 1/6$$

$$\beta_1 \geq 9^\circ 35.5' \sim 9.6^\circ$$

$$\frac{90^\circ}{n} > 9.6^\circ, \quad n \leq 9.4$$

$$n_{\max} = 9 = \frac{\log(1/k_1)}{\log 2}$$

$$\log(1/k_1) \approx 2.71$$

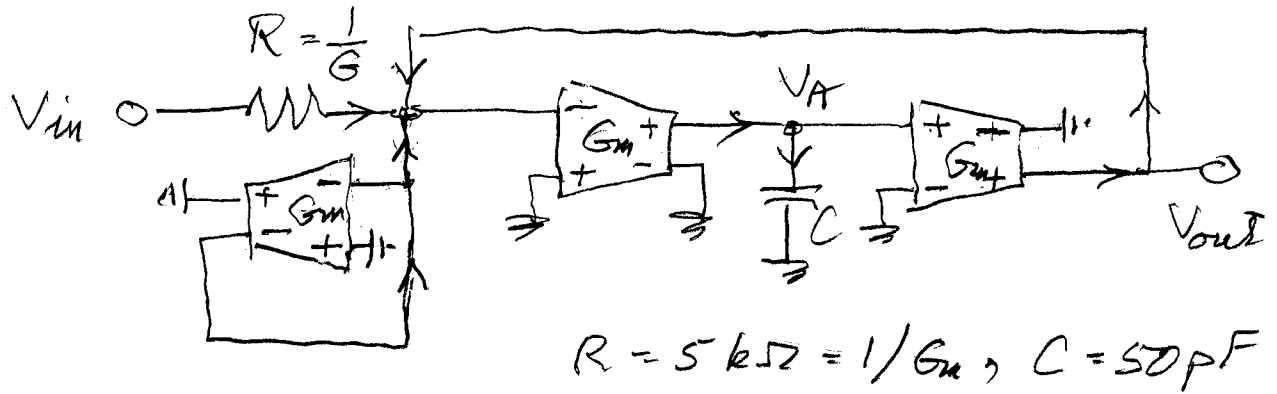
$$1/k_1 = \frac{1}{512} \approx \sqrt{\frac{10^{0.12} - 1}{10^{\alpha_s/10}}}$$

$$10^{\alpha_s/10} \approx 83,429$$

$$\alpha_s \approx 49.2 \text{ dB}$$

$$V_{out}(s)/V_{in}(s)$$

3. Find the transfer function of the circuits shown



At V_{out} , KCL gives

$$G(V_{in} - V_{out}) + G_m V_A + G_m V_{out} = 0$$

At V_A ,

$$-G_m V_{out} = sC V_A \rightarrow V_A = -\frac{G_m}{sC} V_{out}$$

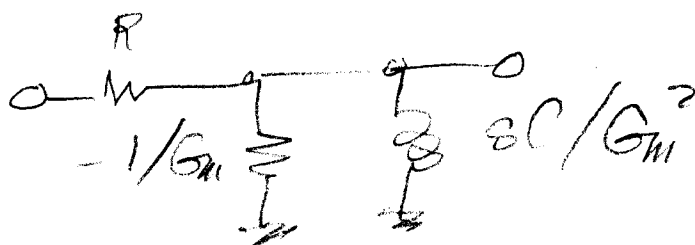
From 1st eq.

$$G V_{in} = \left(G + \frac{G_m^2}{sC} - G_m\right) V_{out}$$

If $G = G_m$,

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{G_m}{G_m^2/sC} = \frac{sC}{G_m} = s \frac{5 \times 10^{-11}}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$H(s) = 3 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-7}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} &= \frac{-R \cdot R^2 sC}{-R + R^2 sC} \\ &= \frac{-R^3 sC}{-R^2} = R sC \end{aligned}$$