

Q-3) $A_f(s) = -A_o f \frac{\omega_o f^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_o f}{Q_f} s + \omega_o f^2}$

$$- \omega_o f = \omega_o \sqrt{1+A} = \omega_o \sqrt{1+A} = \sqrt{A} \cdot \omega_o = \sqrt{8 \times 10^3} \omega_o$$

$$- Q_f = Q \sqrt{1+A} = Q \sqrt{1+A} = \sqrt{A} Q = 89.4 \omega_o = 20 \text{ Grps}$$

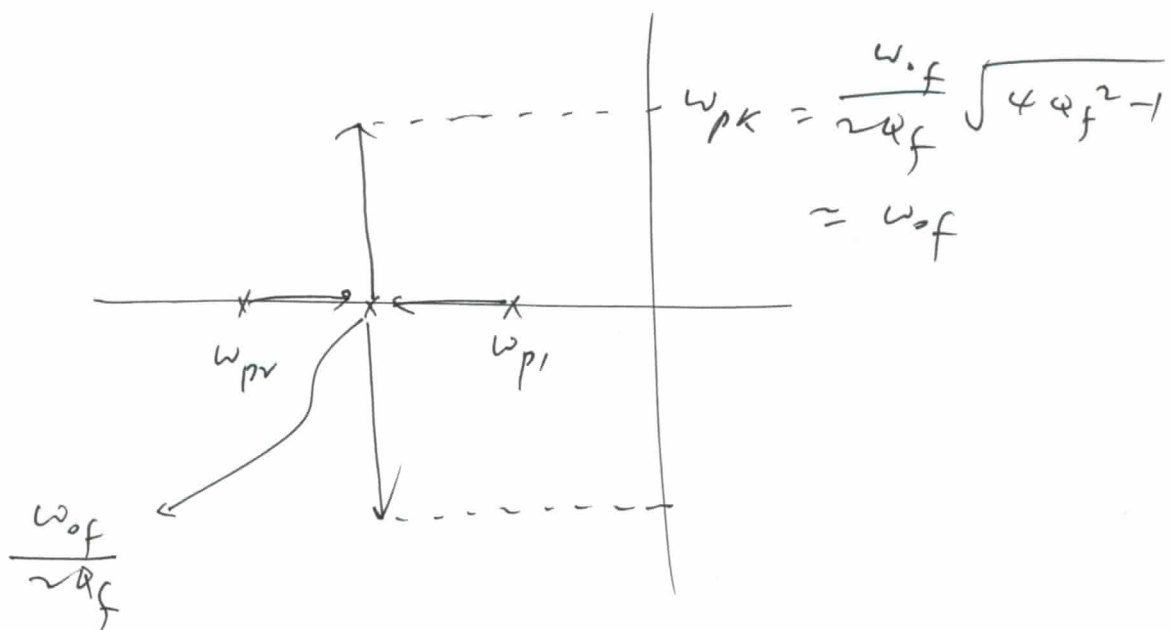
$$= 89.4 Q = 33.1$$

$$- \omega_{pk} = \frac{\omega_o f}{2Q_f} \sqrt{4Q_f^2 - 1} \approx \omega_o f$$

$$- |A_f(j\omega_{pk})| = |A_f(j\omega_o f)| = \frac{A_o}{1+A_o} Q_f \approx Q_f$$

$$- |A_f(0)| = \frac{A_o}{1+A_o} \approx 1$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{A_f(j\omega_{pk})}{A_f(0)} \right| = Q_f = 33.1 \rightarrow 30.4 \text{ dB}$$



$$PM \rightarrow T(s) = A_0 \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$$

(3)

$$T(j\omega_u) = A_0 \frac{\omega_0^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_u^2) + j \frac{\omega_0 \omega_u}{Q}}$$

$$|T(j\omega_u)| = \frac{A_0 \cdot \omega_0^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_u^2)^2 + \frac{\omega_0^2 \omega_u^2}{Q^2}}} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow A_0^2 \omega_0^4 = (\omega_0^2 - \omega_u^2)^2 + \frac{\omega_0^2 \omega_u^2}{Q^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_u^4 + \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{Q^2} - 2\omega_0^2 \right) \omega_u^2 + \omega_0^4 - A_0^2 \omega_0^4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_u = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + A_0} = \omega_{of}$$

$$PM = 180^\circ - |\angle A(j\omega_u)| = 180^\circ - |\angle A(j\omega_{of})|$$

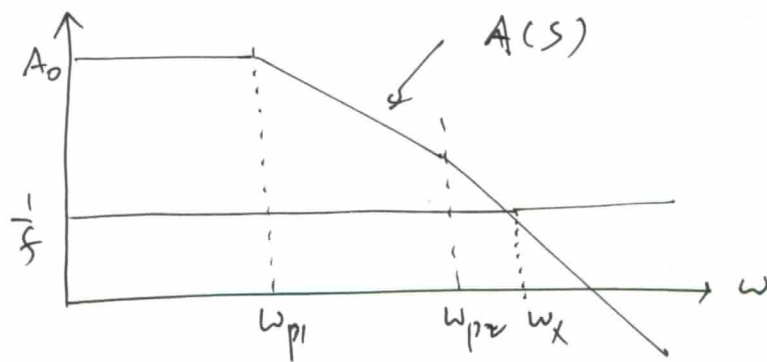
$$= 180^\circ - \left| \angle \left(\frac{-A_0}{\left(1 + j \frac{\omega_{of}}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + j \frac{\omega_{of}}{\omega_{p2}}\right)} \right) \right|$$

$$= 180^\circ - \left| \angle \left(\frac{A_0}{\left(1 + j \frac{20 \times 10^9}{10^3}\right) \left(1 + j \frac{20 \times 10^9}{5 \times 10^3}\right)} \right) \right|$$

$$= 180^\circ - 178.3^\circ$$

$$= 1.7^\circ$$

Q-4)



For $PM = 45^\circ$, $|A(j\omega_x)| = 135^\circ$

$$\rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p1}}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p2}}\right) = 135^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p1}} + \frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p2}}}{1 - \frac{\omega_x^2}{\omega_{p1} \cdot \omega_{p2}}}\right) = 135^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_x^2 - \omega_x(\omega_{p1} + \omega_{p2}) - \omega_{p1} \cdot \omega_{p2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_x - \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \omega_x - \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_x = \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} + \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} \sqrt{4Q^2 + 1}$$

$$= 6.78 \times 10^8 \text{ rps}$$

$$|A(j\omega_x)| = \left| \frac{A_0}{(1 + j \frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p1}})(1 + j \frac{\omega_x}{\omega_{p2}})} \right| = A_0 \times 86.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow f = 1.43 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{0 \leq f \leq 1.43 \times 10^{-3}}}$$

Q-5)

$$f = 1.43 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow \mu = 45^\circ$$

$$Q_f = Q \sqrt{1 + A_{of}}$$

$$= 0.37 \times \sqrt{1 + 8 \times 10^3 \times 1.43 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 0.37 \times \sqrt{1 + 8 \times 1.43}$$

$$= 1.3$$

$$\omega_{pk} = \frac{\omega_{of}}{2Q_f} \sqrt{4Q_f^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_o}{2Q} \sqrt{4Q_f^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{223.6 \times 10^6}{2 \times 0.37} \sqrt{4(1.3)^2 - 1}$$

$$= 7.25 \times 10^8 \text{ rps}$$

$$\left| \frac{A(j\omega_{pk})}{A(0)} \right| = \left| \frac{\omega_{of}^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_{of}}{Q_f} s + \omega_{of}^2} \right|_{s=j\omega_{pk}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{of}^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_{of}^2 - \omega_{pk}^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_{of}}{Q_f} \omega_{pk}\right)^2}}$$

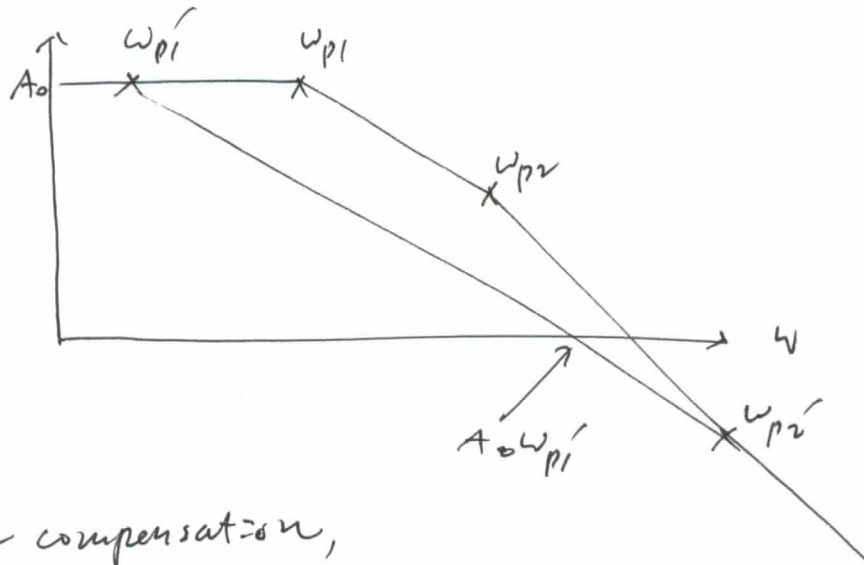
Since $\omega_{pk} \approx \omega_{of}$ ✓

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{of} = \omega_o \sqrt{1 + A_f} = 223.6 \times 10^6 \times \sqrt{1 + 8 \times 1.43} \\ \quad = 7.89 \times 10^8 \text{ rps} \\ \omega_{pk} = 7.25 \times 10^8 \text{ rps} \\ Q_f = 1.3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{W(j\omega_{pk})}{A(0)} \right| \approx Q_f = 1.3$$

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Q-6)



After compensation,

$$\omega_{p1}' = \frac{1}{R_1 \{ C_1 + C_c (g_{m2} R_2 + 1) \}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot g_{m2} R_2 C_c}$$

$$\omega_{p2}' \approx \frac{g_{m2}}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$PM = 80^\circ \rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A_0 \omega_{p1}'}{\omega_{p2}'} \right) = 10^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C_c &= \frac{A_0}{R_1 \cdot g_{m2} \cdot R_2} \cdot \frac{C_1 + C_2}{g_{m2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan(10^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{200 \text{ fF}}{4 \times 4 \times 100 \times 10} \cdot \frac{8 \times 10^3}{\tan 10^\circ} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.85 \text{ pF}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = \frac{1}{4 \text{ m}} = \underline{\underline{250 \Omega}}$$

(2)

$$Q-7) \omega_{pi}' = \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot g_{m2} \cdot C_2} = \frac{1}{10k \cdot 100k \cdot 4m \cdot 0.85p}$$

$$= 2.94 \times 10^5 \text{ rps}$$

First-order estimation

$$\omega_{BW} = A_0 \omega_{pi}' = 8 \times 10^3 \times 2.94 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2.35 \times 10^9 \text{ rps}$$

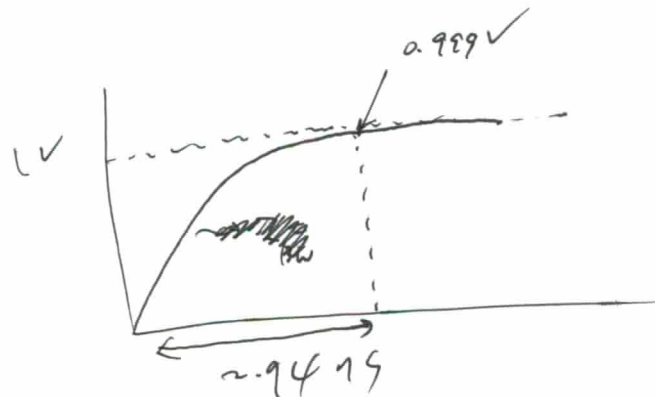
$$\tau_{BW} = \frac{1}{\omega_{BW}}$$

0.1% settling $\rightarrow 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{BW}}} = 0.999$

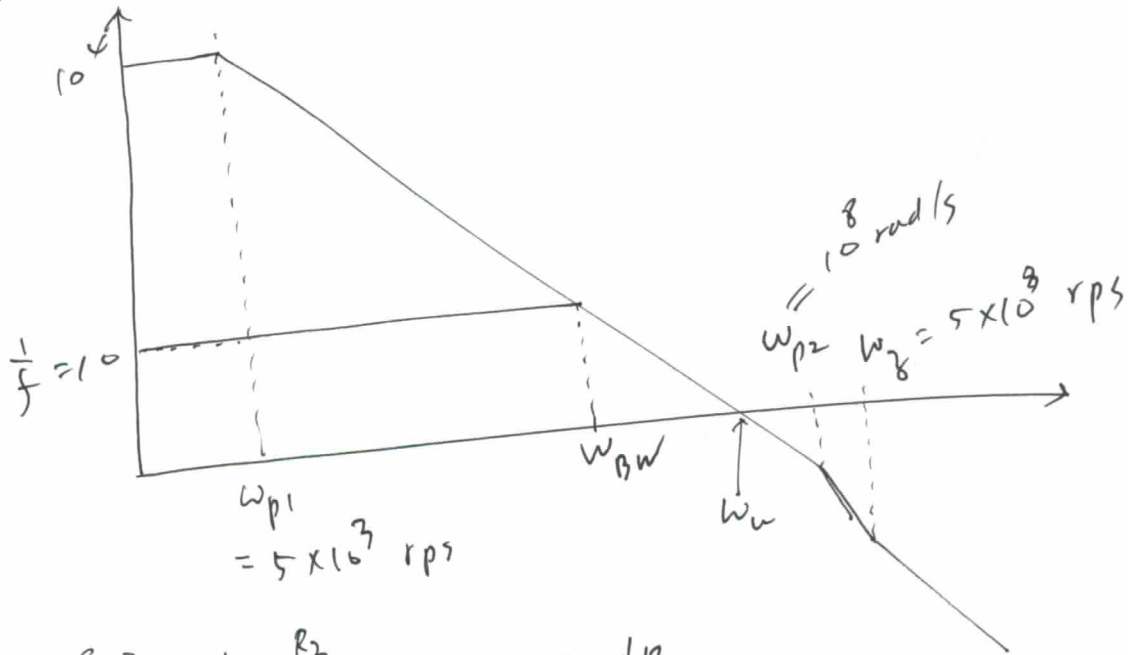
$$t = -\tau_{BW} \cdot \ln^{0.001}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2.35 \times 10^9} \times \ln^{0.001}$$

$$= 2.94 \text{ ns}$$



Q-8)



$$\text{Gain} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 10 \rightarrow 20 \text{ dB}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\therefore f = 0.1$$

$$\omega_u = 10^4 \times \omega_{p1} = 10 \times \omega_{BW}$$

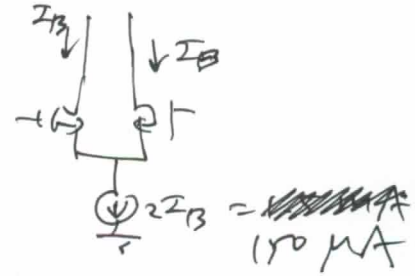
$$\therefore \omega_{BW} = \frac{10^4}{10} \cdot \omega_{p1} = 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^3 = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q-9)} \quad P_M &= 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_{BW}}{\omega_{p2}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_{BW}}{\omega_z} \\
 &= 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{5 \times 10^6}{10^8} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{5 \times 10^6}{5 \times 10^8} \right) \\
 &= 90^\circ - 2.86^\circ + 0.57^\circ \\
 &= 87.71^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

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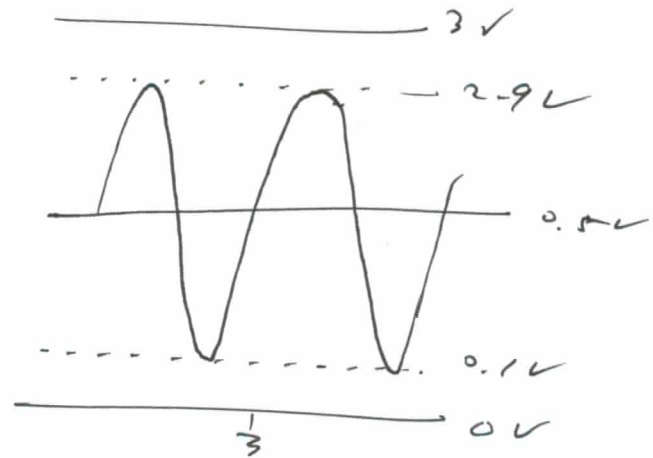
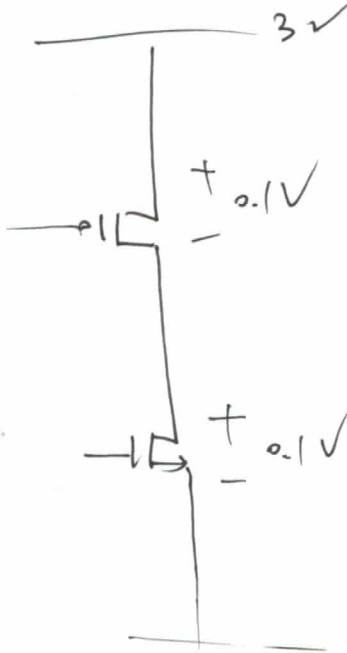
$$Q-10) \quad W_u = \frac{g_m}{C_c} = 5 \times 10^7 = A \cdot \omega_{p1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow g_m &= 5 \times 10^7 \times 30 \times 10^{-12} \\ &= 15 \times 10^{-4} = 1.5 \text{ mS} \\ &= \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{th}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\rightarrow V_{GS} - V_{th} = \frac{1.5 \text{ mS}}{150 \mu \cdot \frac{50}{0.5}} = 100 \text{ mV}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{D3} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 150 \mu \cdot \frac{50}{0.5} (100 \text{ m})^2 = 75 \mu A$$



$$V_{o, \max} = 1.5 \pm 1.4 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta V_{o, \max} = 2.8 \text{ V}_{pp}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V_{i, \max} = \frac{2.8 \text{ V}_{pp}}{10} = 0.28 \text{ V}_{pp}$$

$$Q-11) SR = \frac{2I_{B3}}{C} = \frac{130 \mu A}{30 pF} = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ V/s}$$

(10)

$$\frac{\Delta V_{pmax}}{2} \cdot \omega_{pmax} = SR = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ V/s}$$

$$f_{max} = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{1.4} \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.568 \text{ MHz}$$

$$Q-12) 10 \text{ dB gain} = 3.162$$

$$\omega_{BW} = 5 \times 10^7 \times \frac{1}{3.162} = 1.58 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\phi_M = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_{BW}}{\omega_{p1}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega_{BW}}{\omega_z}$$

$$= 90^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{1.58 \times 10^7}{10^8} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1.58 \times 10^7}{5 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 90^\circ - 9^\circ + 1.81^\circ$$

$$= 82.8^\circ$$

$$Q-13) \frac{V_T I_{n1}}{R_1} \cdot R_2 = \frac{26 \text{ mV} \cdot 1 \mu A}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} \cdot R = 0.3 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 0.3 \frac{1 \text{ k}\Omega}{26 \text{ mV} \cdot 1 \mu A} = 5.01 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q-14) \frac{V_T I_{n1}}{R_1} \cdot R + V_{B2} = V_o \rightarrow \frac{\partial V_T}{\partial T} \frac{R}{R_1} I_{n1} + \frac{\partial V_{B2}}{\partial T} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R = - \frac{\partial V_{B2}}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{R_1}{I_{n1}} \cdot \frac{1}{K}$$

$$= \frac{\partial V_{B2}}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{R_1}{I_{n1}} \cdot \frac{T}{V_T}$$

$$R = 8.27 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$= 1.65 \text{ M} \times \frac{1 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 \mu A} \cdot \frac{300}{26 \text{ mV}}$$

Q-15)

$$T = g_m R_f \cdot \frac{R_s}{R_f + R_s} = 100 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ K} \times \frac{100}{500 + 100}$$

$$= 500 \times \frac{1}{6} = 83.33$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{500 + \frac{100}{100}}{1 + 83.33} = 6.16 \Omega$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{1 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 600 \Omega \parallel \frac{100}{100}}{1 + 83.33}$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{1}{500}}{84.33} = 0.237 \Omega$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = -\frac{R_f}{R_s} = -5$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_o} = 5 \times \frac{V_o}{V_o} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_s}$$

$$= 5 \times \frac{V_o}{V_o} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_s}$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{R_s}$$

$$= \frac{1 \text{ k}\Omega}{100} = 10$$

Q-16)

(12)

$$T = g_m \cdot R_L \cdot \frac{R_S}{R_F + R_S}$$

$$= 100 \mu \times 2.5 \text{ K} \cdot \frac{100}{250 + 100}$$

$$= 71.43$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{R_F + \frac{1}{g_m}}{1 + T} = \frac{250 + 10}{71.43} = \frac{260}{71.43} = 3.64 \Omega$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{\frac{1}{g_m} \parallel (R_F + R_S)}{1 + T} = \frac{10 \parallel (250 + 100)}{71.43} = \frac{10}{71.43} = 0.136 \Omega$$

$$\frac{v_i}{v_s} = -\frac{R_F}{R_S} = -2.5$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{R_L}{-R_S} = -5$$