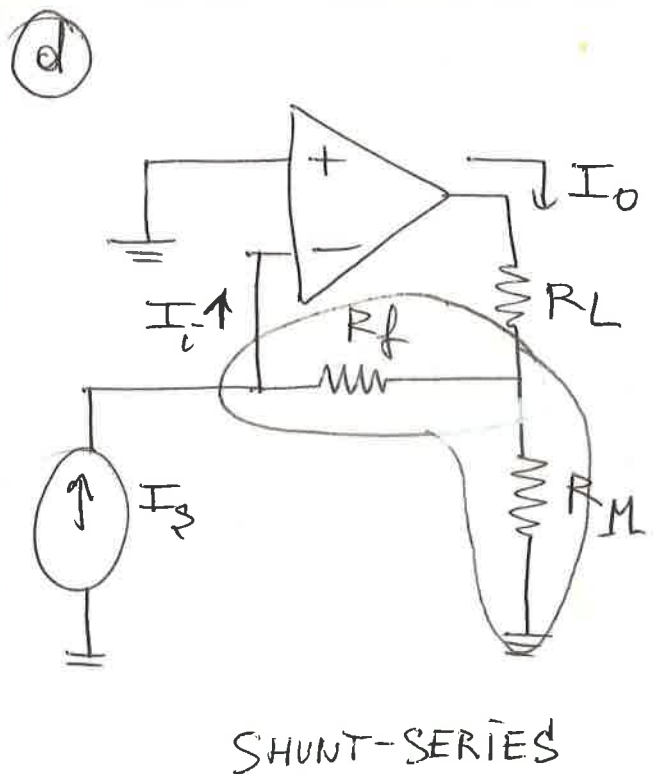
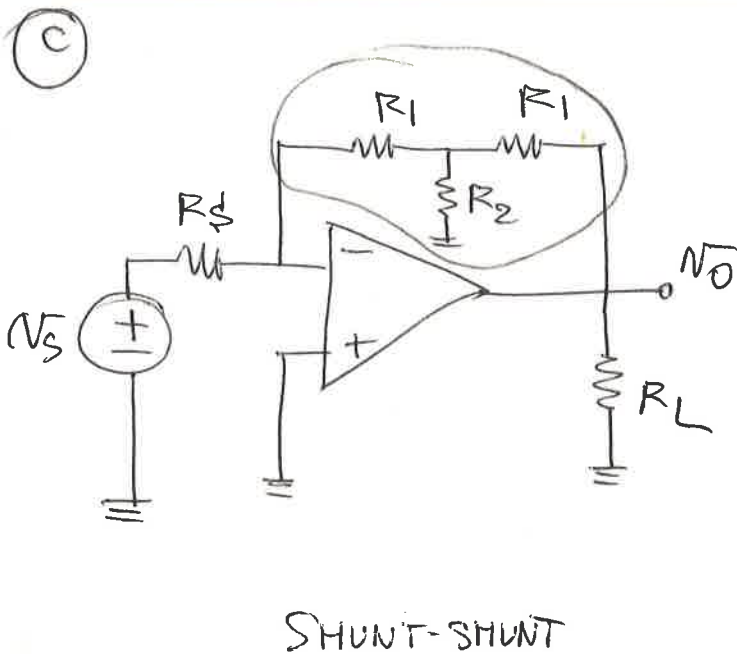
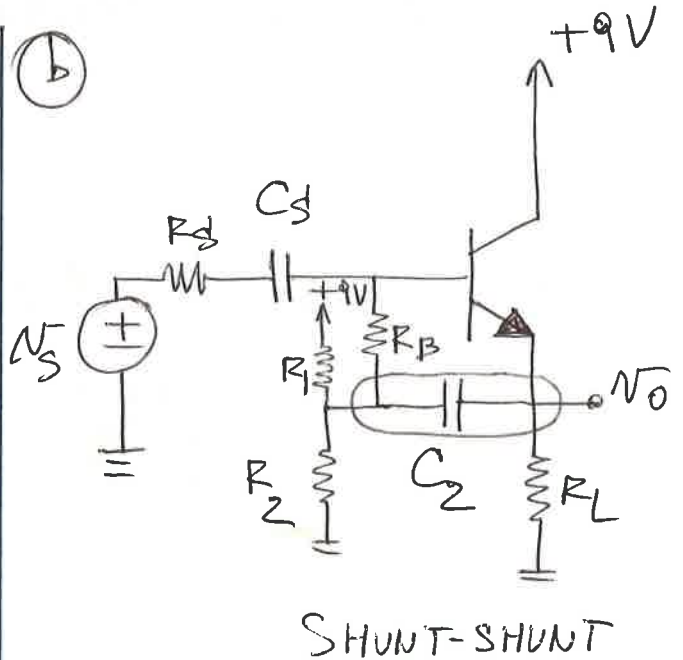
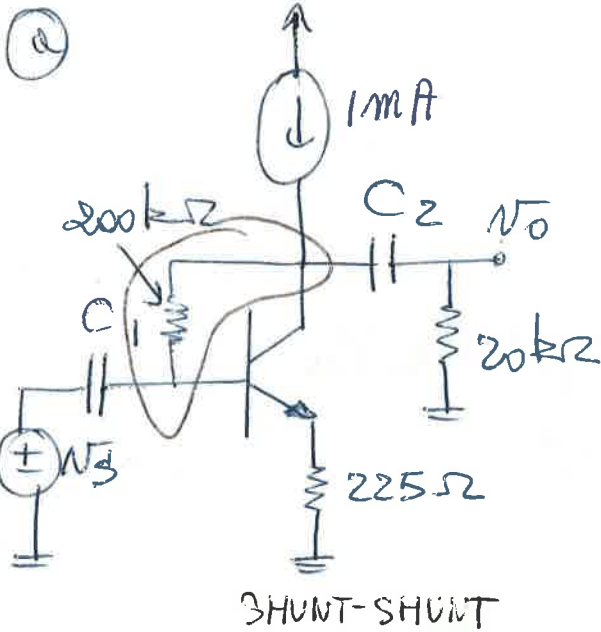


Quiz - May 2, 2011

ECE 352

NAME:

Identify the feedback configuration for the 4 circuits below and circle the feedback network.

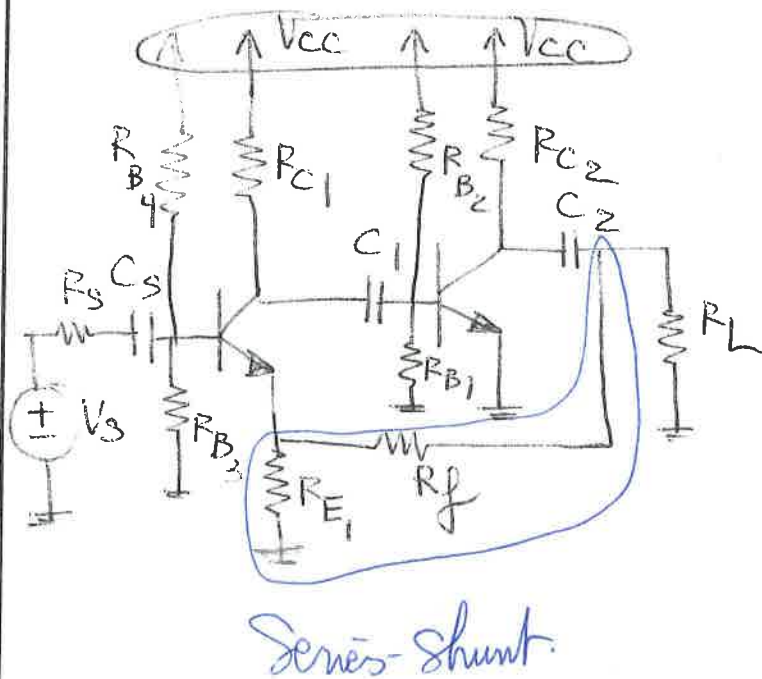
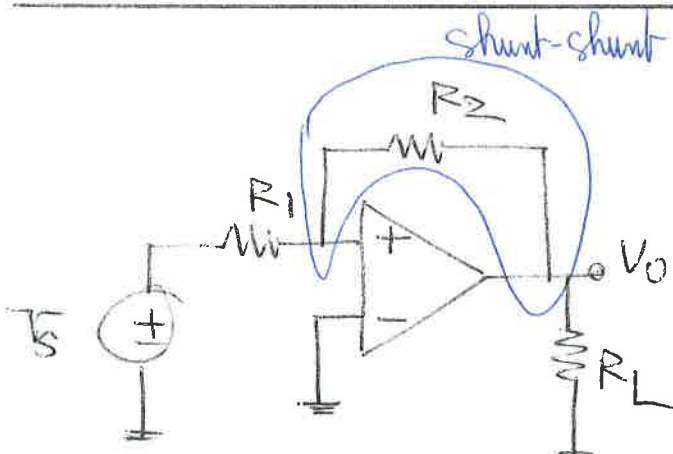
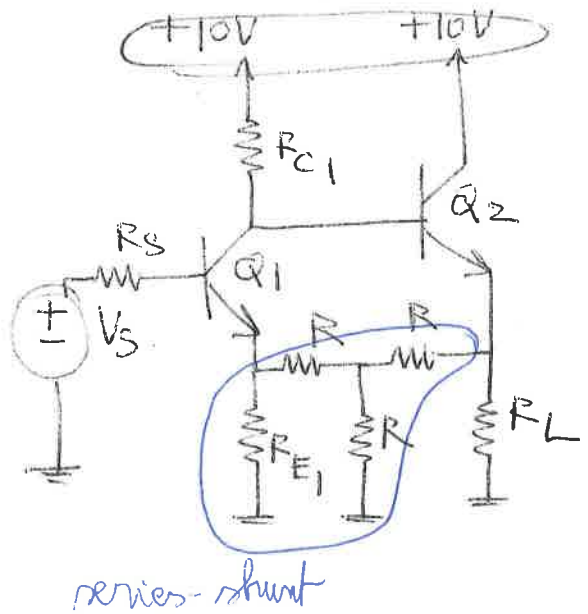
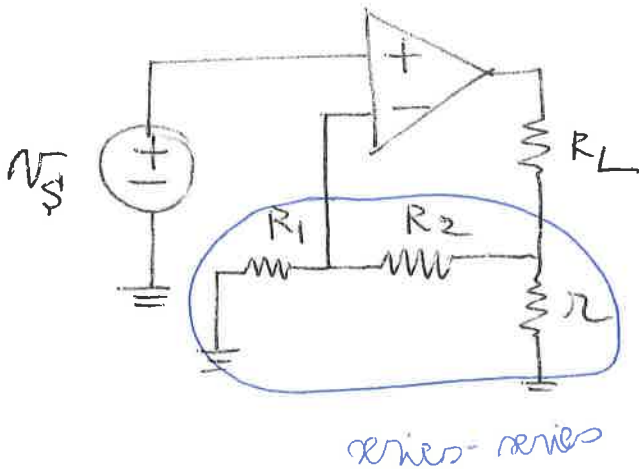


Name: SOLUTION

I. (20 pts): Feedback Loop and Feedback Network Identification

For the 4 networks below

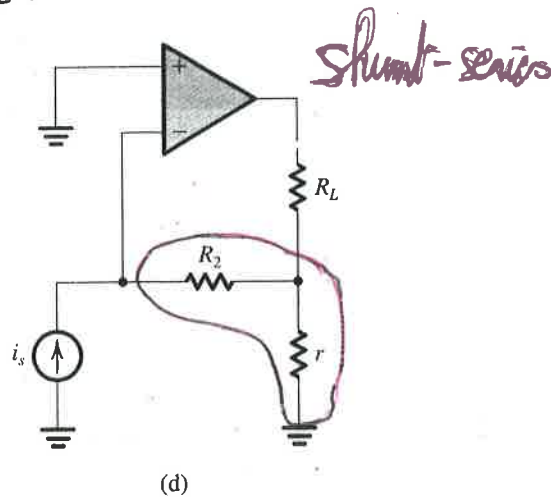
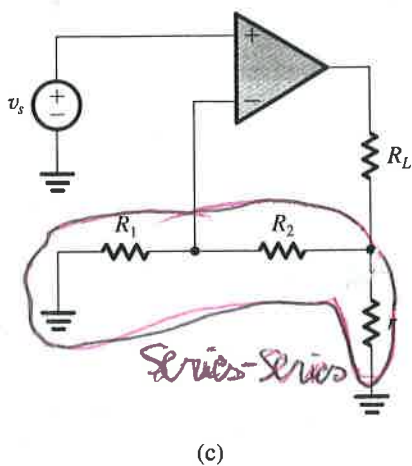
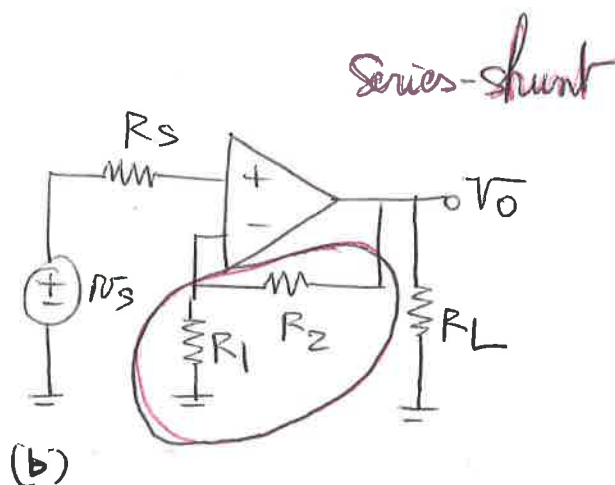
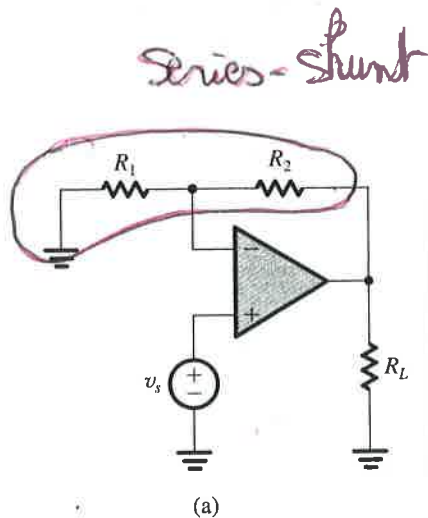
- (a) Circle the feedback loop.
- (b) Identify next to each feedback amplifier which of the four feedback configuration you are dealing with, i.e. series-series, series-shunt, shunt-series, or shunt-shunt.



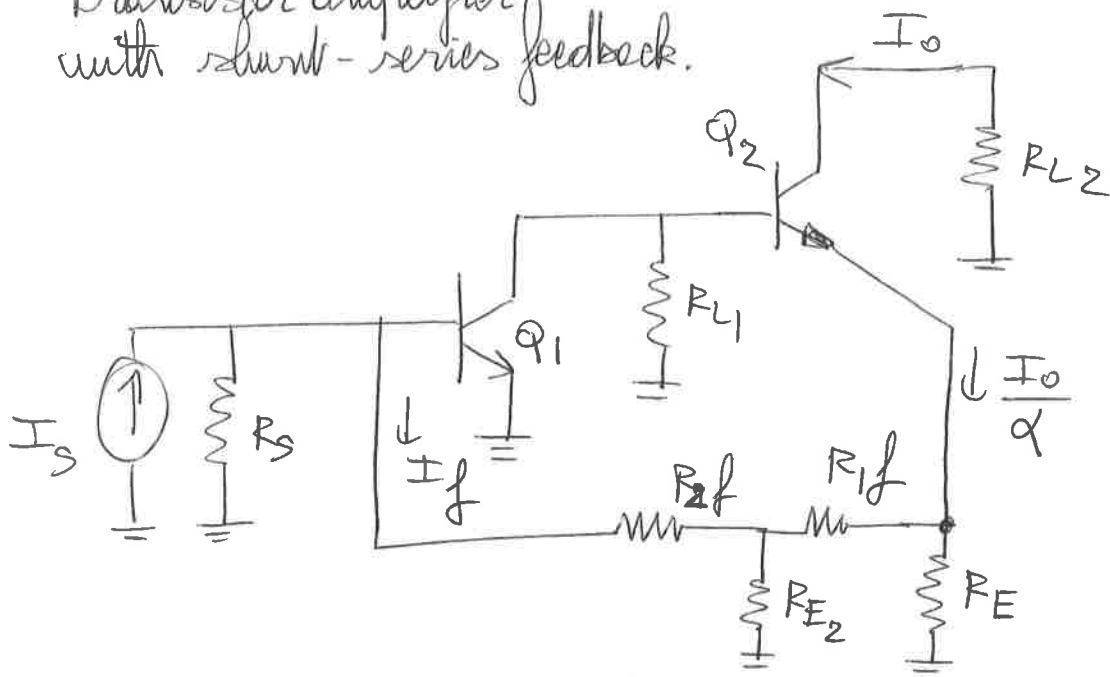
Test 2 - Spring 2007 (100pts max) - M. Cahay
 NAME:

ELECTRONICS II
 April 7, 2007

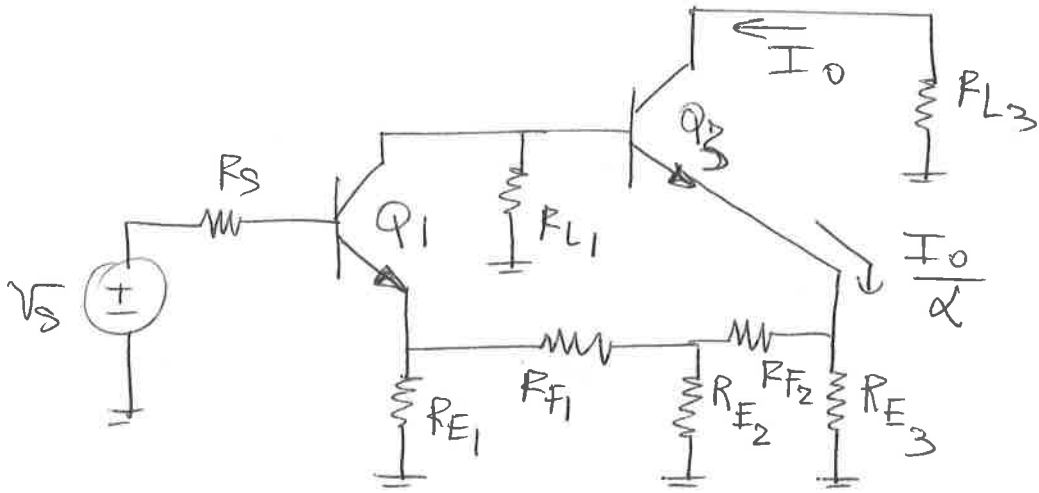
I.(12 pts) In the circuits below, identify the type of feedback used (series-shunt, series-series, shunt-series, or shunt-shunt) and circle the feedback network. Just write the type of configuration you think the amplifier is. No need to explain why.



Transistor amplifier
with shunt-series feedback.



Example of series-series feedback topology



SERIES-SERIES CONFIGURATION

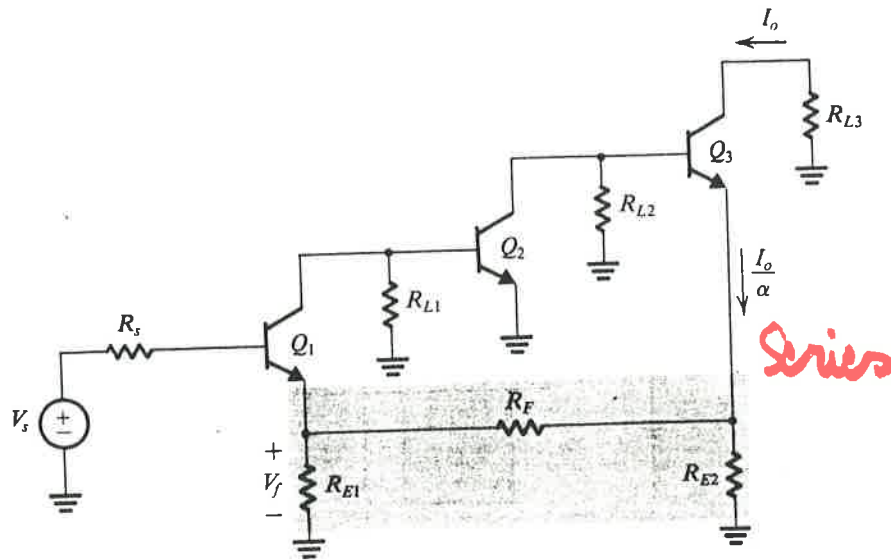


Fig. 8.6 An example of the series-series feedback topology.

SHUNT-SHUNT CONFIGURATION

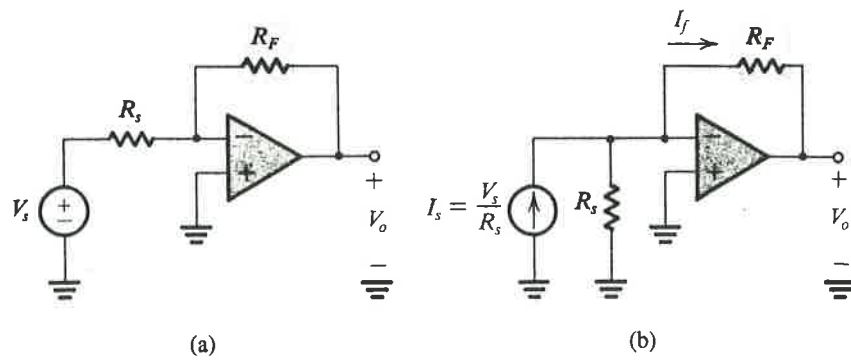
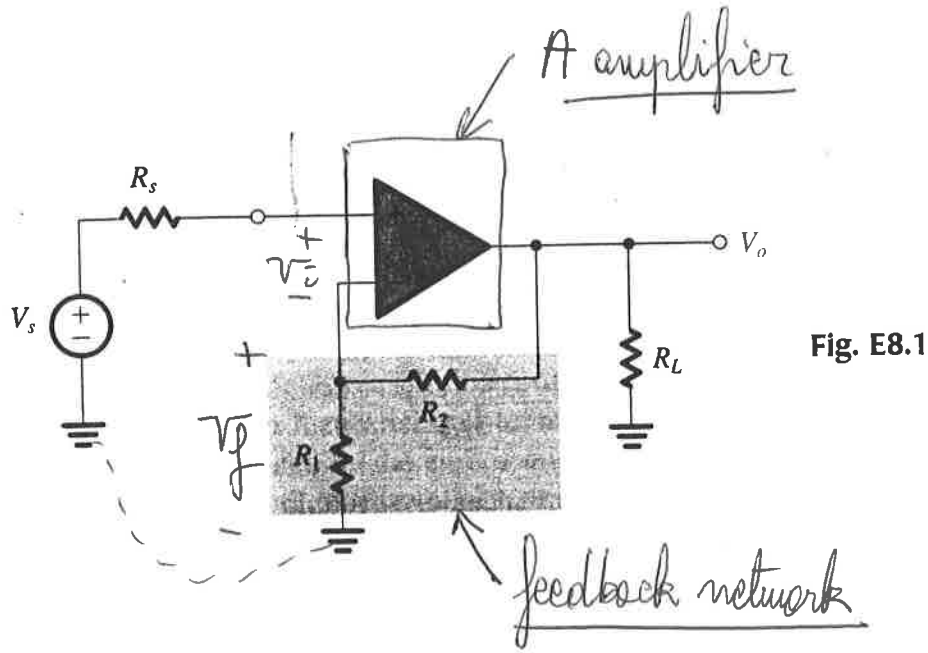


Fig. 8.7 The inverting op-amp configuration as an example of shunt-shunt feedback.

SERIES-SHUNT CONFIGURATION



SHUNT-SERIES CONFIGURATION

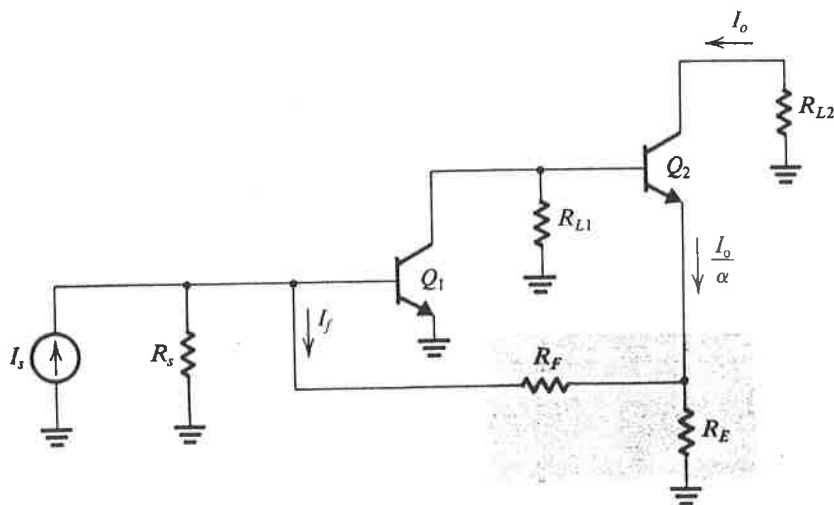
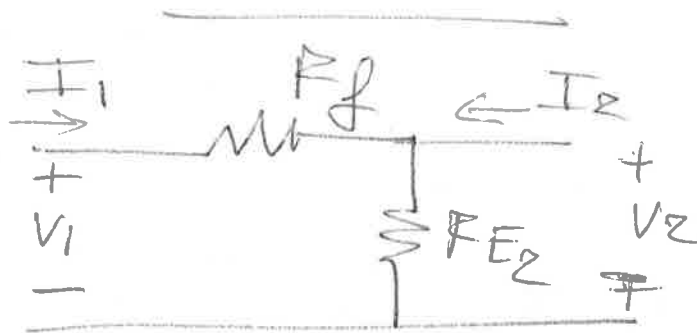


Fig. 8.5 A transistor amplifier with shunt-series feedback.

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\Omega^{-1}) \quad g_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad g_{12} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad g_{21} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad g_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} \quad (\Omega)$$



$$R_1 = g_{11}^{-1} = R_f + R_{E_2}$$

$$g_{22} = R_2 = (R_f \parallel R_{E_2})$$

$$g_{12} = \beta = \frac{-R_{E_2}}{R_{E_2} + R_f} \quad I_1 = \frac{-R_{E_2}}{R_{E_2} + R_f} I_2$$

