ECE 6416 Assignment 3

1. For Problem 1 of Assignment 2, show that $F = 19.78$ and $NF = 12.96\,\text{dB}$ with R_1 and C_1 in the circuit. Show that $F = 6$ and $NF = 7.782\,\text{dB}$ if R_1 is replaced by an open circuit and C_1 is replaced by a short circuit.

2. The noise figure of an op amp is $NF = 5\,\text{dB}$ with a source resistance of $R_s = 10\,\text{k}\Omega$.

   (a) Show that $v_{ni}/\sqrt{\Delta f} = 22.49\,\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.

   (b) Show that the noise temperature is $T_n = 627\,\text{K}$.

   (c) Show that a resistor of value $21.6\,\text{k}\Omega$ at the op amp input would generate the same noise as the op amp.

3. For Problem 2 of Assignment 2, show that $F = 67.24$ and $NF = 18.28\,\text{dB}$.

4. Given G_n, F_{min}, and $Z_{opt} = R_{opt} + jX_{opt}$ for an amplifier, show that

$$\overline{i_n^2} = 4kTG_n\Delta f \qquad \gamma_i = \frac{-\operatorname{sgn}(X_{opt})}{\sqrt{1 + (R_{opt}/X_{opt})^2}}$$

$$\overline{v_n^2} = \left(\frac{X_{opt}}{\gamma_i}\right)^2 \overline{i_n^2} \qquad \gamma_r = \frac{2kT_0\Delta f}{\sqrt{\overline{v_n^2}}\sqrt{\overline{i_n^2}}}(F_{min} - 1) - \sqrt{1 - \gamma_i^2}$$

   where $\operatorname{sgn}(X_{opt}) = X_{opt}/|X_{opt}|$.

5. An amplifier has an input resistance of $150\,\Omega$. Its noise parameters are $v_n/\sqrt{\Delta f} = 2\,\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, $i_n/\sqrt{\Delta f} = 10\,\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, and $\gamma = 0$. It is driven from a source having an output resistance of $75\,\Omega$.

   (a) Show that $v_{ni}/\sqrt{\Delta f} = 2.401\,\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.

   (b) Show that $F = 4.802$ and $NF = 6.814\,\text{dB}$.

   (c) A resistor R_1 is added in series with the source to make the source impedance seen by the amplifier equal to Z_{opt}. Show that $R_1 = 125\,\Omega$. If the resistor is considered to be part of the source, not the amplifier, show that $F = 3.5$ and $NF = 5.441\,\text{dB}$.

   (d) The result for F above illustrates the noise factor fallacy. For a proper noise analysis, R_1 must be considered to be part of the amplifier, not the source. Show that the correct values are $F = 9.333$ and $NF = 9.7\,\text{dB}$.

   (e) Show that R_1 reduces the SNR by $2.886\,\text{dB}$.

6. The amplifier in problem 5 is driven from a source having an output resistance $R_s = 1\,\text{k}\Omega$.

   (a) Show that $v_{ni}/\sqrt{\Delta f} = 10.95\,\text{nV}$.

   (b) Show that $F = 7.5$ and $NF = 8.751\,\text{dB}$.

(c) A resistor R_2 is added in parallel with the source to make the source impedance seen by the amplifier equal to Z_{opt}. Show that $R_2 = 250\,\Omega$. If the resistor is considered to be part of the source, not the amplifier, show that $F = 3.5$ and $NF = 5.441\,\text{dB}$.

(d) The result for F above illustrates the noise factor fallacy. For a proper noise analysis, the parallel resistor must be considered to be part of the amplifier, not the source. Show that the correct values are $F = 17.5$ and $NF = 12.43\,\text{dB}$.

(e) Show that R_2 reduces the SNR by $3.68\,\text{dB}$.

7. An amplifier has a voltage gain of 200 and an input resistance of $5\,\text{k}\Omega$. With a resistor of value $5\,\text{k}\Omega$ connected in parallel with its input, the output noise measures $447\,\mu\text{V}$ over a noise bandwidth of $100\,\text{kHz}$. The $5\,\text{k}\Omega$ resistor is removed and a white noise source is connected through an attenuator to the input of the amplifier. The attenuator consists of a series $30\,\text{k}\Omega$ resistor and a shunt $6\,\text{k}\Omega$ resistor. The output resistance of the attenuator is $5\,\text{k}\Omega$. The source voltage over a noise bandwidth of $100\,\text{kHz}$ has the value $v_n = 53.7\,\mu\text{V}$. With the source activated, show that the noise output voltage from the amplifier increases to $1\,\text{mV}$. Use this information to show that $F = 2.5$ and $NF = 3.98\,\text{dB}$.

8. An amplifier is connected to a source with an output resistance R_s through a lossy transmission line having a characteristic impedance $Z_c = R_s$. If the loss in the cable is $k\,\text{dB}$, show that the noise figure is increased by $k\,\text{dB}$.