IN3170, spring 2026, mandatory laboratory exercise 3: current conveyor (deadline 5-May-2025, 10:15!)

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change log	
7-April-2026	First release
8-April-2026	Corrected initial $V_B = \frac{\text{Vdd}}{2}$ at first occurrence

Abstract

In this lab we will simulate and measure a common gate (CG) stage and assess it's function as a current conveyor.

This is the second in a series of three lab tasks that will be graded and will count 40% towards the final grade. The first lab is only be 'pass' or 'fail' and the students are required to pass this lab assignment to be admitted to the exam. The second and third labs will get a score of between 0% and 100% and will each count 20% towards the course score. The deadline in the title is a hard deadline! Do not miss it! Plan to submit well ahead of the deadline! We will use devilry.ifi.uio.no for submission of you lab report.

1 Report and Group Assignments

1.1 Requirements for the Lab Report (read carefully!)

You are required to execute the tasks and answer all the questions posed below and to submit a report on your work. The report needs to be explaining clearly what you have done, how you have done it, what the results were and what you conclude from them. A good basic rule for any scientific writing is that a document should provide sufficient detail for someone reading it to be able to replicate the results that are presented. Make sure to answer all questions! Supply the report with drawings of the circuits (including the values of the components and parameters you used where appropriate, e.g. bias

voltages/currents, component sizes etc.) and measurement setups! Show your measurements in graphs! Use labels in the schematics that you draw, such as M_1, M_2 (M is often used fro labelling CMOS transistors), $opamp_1$, I_1, V_1 etc. You should then use those labels in your text, since it is much easier to write: 'transistor M_1 in figure 1' than 'the transistor third from the top and second from the left in the righthand side circuit in figure 1'. **MANDATORY when assembling a circuit in the lab**: Include a photograph of your circuit into the report!

1.2 Graded Mandatory Group Assignments

Note that this is part of the course's exam and strict rules apply as described in the document https://www.uio.no/english/studies/examinations/compulsory-activities/mn-ifi-mandatory.html . The page explains the significance of mandatory assignments in a course and in particular group assignments. It also specifies your responsibility to not plagiarize anybody else's work and that you are required to conduct and understand your own experiments and obtain your own results, while you are still allowed and encouraged to exchange advice and experiences also between groups.

Each group must deliver a written lab report using the Devilry online submission system **before** the **hard** deadline indicated in the title. Note that you can submit multiple times and the last submission before the deadline will be graded, so it might be a good idea to plan to submit preliminary versions well before the deadline. The points given for this lab assignment will determine if the lab assignment is accepted or rejected. You will need to pass this lab assignment in order to be admitted to the exam. The next two lab assignments will be weighted as 20% of the total score of the course, i.e. your final grade.

Each task is labelled with how many points it will contribute towards the score.

2 Lab Rules

2.1 Safety

Voltages over 40 Volt can in some cases be harmful, even though it usually requires more than that. The lab equipment is thus not able to provide voltages higher than 36V. Do not use equipment other than that provided in the lab! If a part of the skin is covered with a conductive fluid or is pierced and exposed to such voltages, a current could bypass the "insulator" of the skin and run through the body. If this current passes through the heart it can cause fibrillations or even cardiac arrest. Even higher more extreme currents could also give rise to internal burns. If this happens to anybody or something else happens in the lab, seek medical help immediately: heart fibrillations can last and cause trouble long after the incident. Also notify the person in charge of the lab.

Some electronic components can explode if they are exposed to high currents.

This is important to remember when working with electrolytic capacitors. However, none of the capacitors provided in the lab are electrolytic capacitors. Never bring your own electronic components into the lab!

2.2 Conduct

Good routines are necessary to make the work in the lab effective and safe:

- Food and drinks are prohibited from every lab.
- In general everybody is responsible for keeping the lab tidy.
- Always turn off the power supply before you start adding and/or removing components.
- Use an ESD protection wrist strap when handling ICs and other sensitive components.(ESD: electrostatic discharge)
- Always clean up after using equipment and tools:
  - Turn off all equipment, except for lab computer.
  - Throw away cutoffs and vacuum clean the desk, chair, and floor if necessary.
  - Place all components you have used back to their respective places. (Do this while you work, if you have a component you don't use anymore, put it back.)
- When you leave; the desk should be clean and ready for the next group.
- Read the information posters in the lab describing what to do in case of fire or medical emergency.

3 Task

3.1 Tools

The tools are the same as for lab 1. As an additional device, you will also us the waveform generator. Check the webpage that describes those lab devices and their MATLAB interfaces for an update!

- **Linux command line interface:** To run Cadence you'll have to start a remote session on the Linux sever nano.ifi.uio.no. The whole process is described on the web-page: https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3170/v26/materiale/LabAssignmentGuides.html. In Linux you'll be working with a command line interface to start the relevant software (Cadence). The command line interface is called 'terminal' or 'xterm'. On nano.ifi.uio.no you'll open a 'Terminal' by choosing 'Activities' from the top bar menu and then click on the 'Terminal' icon. On the lab machines

there is a 'console' terminal open when you log on that you can use. Else you can also choose 'Applications' in the top bar menu and then 'System Tools' and then 'Terminal'.

When you open a terminal, your 'home directory' is the active directory by default. The active directory is the default directory where a program that is started stores any files it creates and where it is looking for files it needs first. Your 'home directory' is a directory on a file server where you can store your files and that is accessible from any Linux machine on campus. From Windows machines on Campus you access it as the disk 'm:'. It also contains a directory called 'pc' which is the directory containing your typical 'Desktop' and 'Documents' and similar Windows folders. You can, for instance, create a sub-directory in your home directory called 'IN3170' to work in with your labs, and possibly more subdirectories for individual labs to keep things organized. To make a directory use the command 'mkdir <directory_name>' and to change the active directory 'cd <directory_name>' or 'cd ..' to go 'up' to a parent directory.

- **MATLAB** is a mathematics calculation tool and script language. it is also very useful for making nice graphs, e.g. of measurement results, in a lab report.

  We will be using MATLAB in the digital exam (!!!) to express symbolic results where a variable is expressed as a function of other variables and parameters, and as the calculation tool for numeric results. So you will need some basic knowledge of Matlab syntax to be able to make simple functions and scripts. Check out some of the exercises in the compendium for examples!

  Please refer to the online html-document https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3170/v26/materiale/LabAssignmentGuides.html for instruction on how to get a copy of matlab installed on your home computer. It IS also installed on nano.ifi.uio.no, as well as on the Windows computers in the course lab OJD5419, and the virtual machines 'Lab Net Workstation' from which you will control the lab instruments. Under Linux, you simply type 'matlab' in a terminal to start it.

  One useful function in MATLAB is 'help'. 'help <command_name>' will display an explanation on how to use '<command_name>'. Another help function that helps you find functions that you do not know the exact name of is 'lookfor'. Type 'help lookfor' to learn more.

- **Cadence** is an industrial SW tool for integrated circuit design. When using it for simulation, its models are much more detailed than the hand calculation models you learn about in the course. These models include a lot of secondary effects and have a lot more parameters and are able to predict with much higher accuracy how a circuit will really behave when coming back from production. Still you'll see that the hand calculation models are a useful approximation in many cases.

We will be using the Cadence modules "Schematics Editor" and "Analog Design Environment explorer" in this course.

In order to use Cadence (and potentially other SW that runs on a Linux server at IFI/UiO) you will need the means of logging onto such a server and have a user interface to it presented on your home/UiO computer. I have made a HTML document that explains how to do that for Windows, Linux, and Mac PCs here: https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3170/v26/materiale/LabAssignmentGuides.html The document also explains how to set up Cadence and how to use its tools.

- **Soldering on a PCB** You will need the skill of soldering components and cables to a printed circuit board (PCB) for this and future labs.

  There are pipes with air vents at each work place that suck in air: turn them on (green button on the desk) and suck in the fumes that occur during soldering. Small doses of those fumes are unproblematic so there is no real reason for concern, but substantial continuous exposure over a long time (e.g. if someone continuously works with PCB assembly as their job) to such fumes can be unhealthy.

  When soldering any kind of conductor to a PCB pad you want to establish an electric contact between that conductor and the pad on the PCB surface. To make a proper contact you need to heat BOTH the pad AND the conductor, so try to touch BOTH with the soldering iron. The solder tin only need to touch one of those two and will melt automatically if that surface becomes hot enough. So I usually hold the soldering iron to the conductor and try to place the tip on the pad on the PCB, while I hold the solder to the conductor from the opposite side. Then the solder will liquefy automatically as the conductor and pad become hot enough and the connection between those two is thus guaranteed to be good. If the pad becomes hot enough as well you will notice the liquid solder 'flowing out' onto the pad. In contrast, if you do not heat the pad enough the solder may look like it touches the pad as a bobble 'tucking in' at the contact point instead of flowing out. It may still touch and may establish a finicky contact, but it is not solidly 'glued' to the pad, may be unreliable and can get loose.

  You'll find some good video on this on Youtube, for example: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAx89WhpZ3k

- **IC CD4007UBE with 6 transistors** There will be generic PCBs in the lab where you shall solder on an IC labelled 'CD4007UBE' and later also other components and where necessary some cables. The IC contains 6 transistors and some interconnections. Check the data sheet 'cd4007ub.pdf' under 'resources' on the course webpage. We will only need a single nFET from it for lab 1, so pay attention to the interconnections already on the IC and pick the most suitable nFET, where the hard ired connections do not interfere.

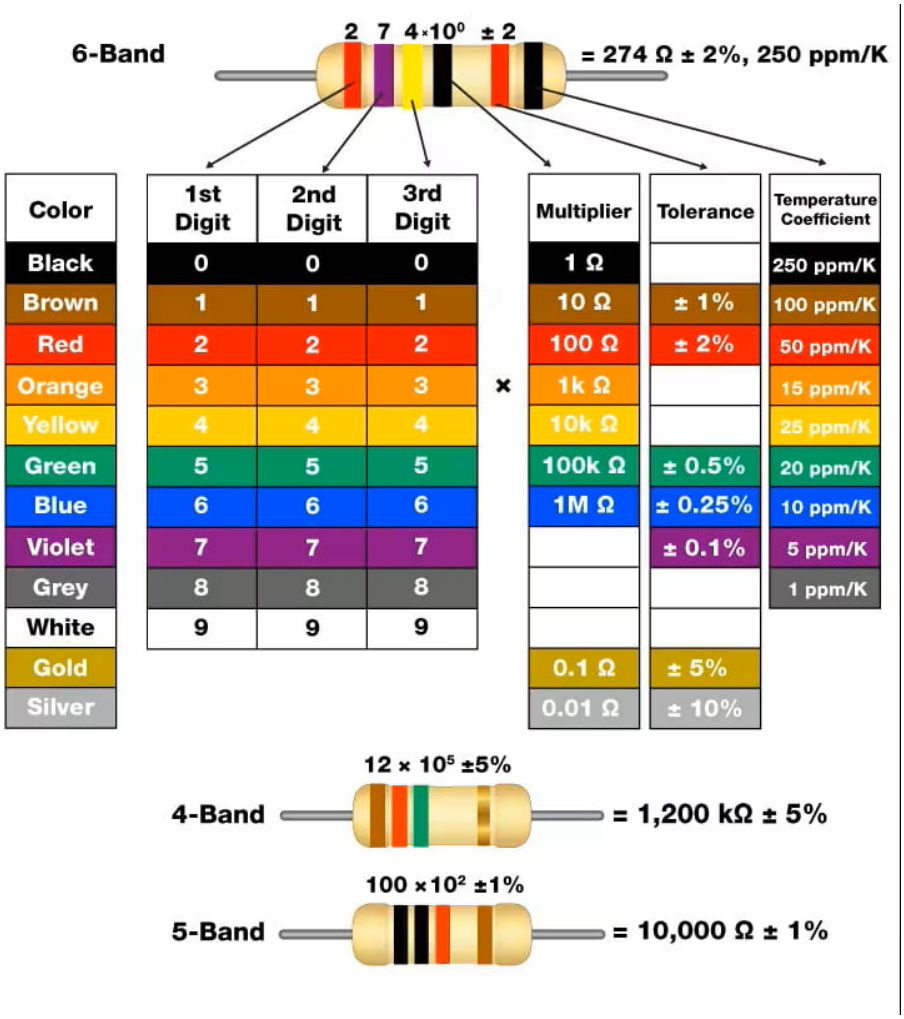


Figure 1: Resistor colour codes

- **Resistors** Furthermore you will need some resistors. There are a bunch lying about the lab, unfortunately quite randomly. Their resistance value is colour coded onto them. Refer to the chart in figure **??** to find their value.

- **Lab instruments** will be used to measure and characterise some experimental circuits in the lab. You can control them locally manually for single measurements and to set up the right instrument parameters or remotely via MATLAB functions, also to execute series of automated measurements and to write results into MATLAB readable files for making illustrations. Check out this HTML page for a list and descriptions of the MATLAB functions: https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3170/v26/materiale/LabAssignmentGuides.html

  The four instruments are:

  Oscilloscope: This instrument is for recording voltage traces over time. Note that scope probes also have some input impedance (capacitance and resistance) that might influence the node that you measure! Use the identifier "mdo" in LabInst_GetHandle.

  DC power supply: This instrument provides multiple programmable stable voltage outputs on corresponding output channels. Use the identifier "gpp" in LabInst_GetHandle.

  Multi-meter: This instrument measures a number of electrical units, typically a voltage or a current. Note that you may connect different input ports to measure either voltage or current! Use the identifier "gdm" in LabInst_GetHandle.

  Function generator: This instrument produces voltage traces over time. Typically from a selection of standard waveforms, such as sine waves or square waves. Use the identifier "gfm" in LabInst_GetHandle.

  There are extensive user manuals to be found here (if you want to investigate advanced features): https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3170/v26/materiale/Lab%20Instrument%20Documentation/

3.2 Tasks

Task 1 (8p) :

In short:

Simulate a common gate stage using a single nFET with a signal source resistor R_S to Gnd at its source and a load resistor R_L to Vdd at its drain as illustrated in fig. 2. Document how changing either of the resistances

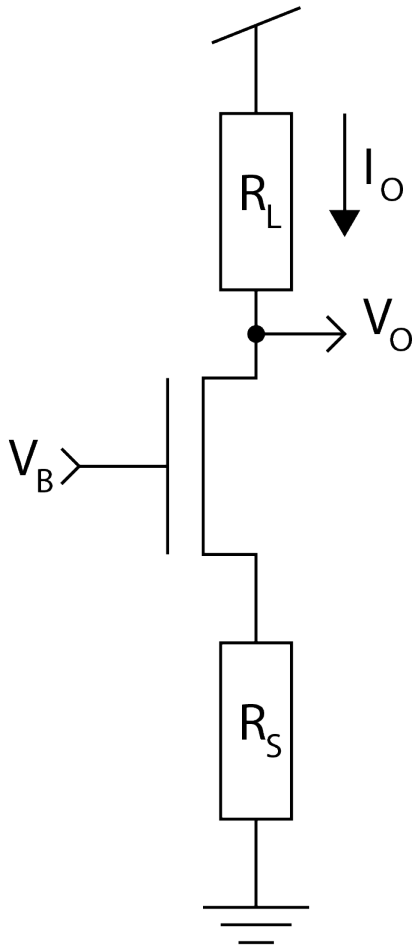


Figure 2: Common gate current conveyor with source resistor R_S and load resistor R_L

and how changing the gate voltage affect the current through the load and the voltage at the load.

More exhaustive:
For this to work the parameters that are the values of R_S, R_L, and V_B need to be in a certain range. What we want to show is the function of a current conveyor, i.e. that a relatively 'bad' current source (meaning with a small output resistance R_S) can be made 'better' by not driving the load R_L directly, but instead connect to the current conveyor that has a small input resistance (i.e. it is a good current receiver), and sends the current out the other end with a large output resistance (i.e. it is a good current source).

So once a point of operation is set with a I_O and V_S and given that the current conveyor has an input resistance R_I that is much smaller than R_S, in that case the input current, which is the same as the output current I_O, can be modulated by the inverse of the total resistance seen looking into the bottom of R_S which is $R_S + R_I \approx R_S$ and $I_O = \frac{V_S}{R_S}$ and V_S remains almost constant. So we can use $\frac{1}{R_S}$ to linearly modulate the current. For this to work R_L needs to be small enough, such that the voltage drop from Vdd over R_L given I_O is small enough not to drive the nFET out of saturation. You can balance this somewhat also by choosing V_B, since the gate to source voltage of the transistor $V_{GS} = V_B - V_S$ and that (if the transistor is in saturation) is also determined by the current I_O. So lowering V_B will reduce V_S and also allow V_O to drop further if needed, before the nFET goes out of saturation.

Does that explanation seem complicated? Maybe revisit it after having tried the following to find a good point of operation.

Here is how I want you to proceed: choose a transistor that has three times the minimum length and 10 times the minimum width. Set $V_B = \frac{\text{Vdd}}{2}$. Choose a R_S mostly at random but in the order of a few 10kΩ. Choose R_L slightly smaller. (Why is a smaller R_L a good choice?). Note all voltages, i.e. V_S and V_O, and the current I_O. Let us call the initial V_S at the point of operation V_{S0}. Is the transistor in saturation? If not, you may need to change the resistor values. (Why should this help?) Once achieved, is the transistor in weak or in strong inversion? (Both are OK for this to work. Just report.)

Thus you should have found ONE possible point of operation where the CG works as current conveyor. Now sweep R_S some distance around that point. Plot I_0, V_O and V_S vs $\frac{1}{R_S}$. From those plots, can you identify a range for R_S where $I_0 \approx \frac{V_{S0}}{R_S}$ and $\text{Vdd} - V_O \approx I_0 * R_L \approx V_{S0} * \frac{R_L}{R_S}$? Can you find points where this relation no longer holds and come up with an explanation why?

Then fix R_S to the initial value again and sweep R_L around its point of operation instead. Plot I_0, V_O and V_S vs $\frac{1}{R_L}$. What's the main difference

to the previous plot? Does it also change character at certain extreme points? How and why?

And at last, sweep V_B around its initial value Vdd/2 and report your observations.

Task 2 (8p) :

Do the same with a real transistor on IC CD4007UBE, but instead of continuous sweeps use a few discreet values: approximately 10kΩ and 20kΩ resistors as R_S and R_L in all 4 possible configurations, as well as 3V and 2V as V_B, i.e. 8 different configurations. Report output voltage V_O and output current I_O and report how all of these three parameters affect those values. Where does the current modulation by $\frac{1}{R_S}$ work and where not.? If it fails, do you have any hypotheses as to why?