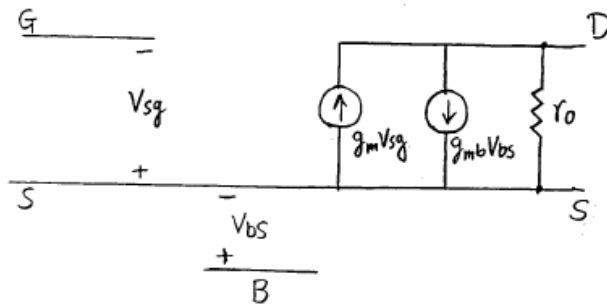
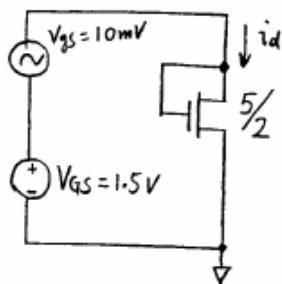


Problem 9.1

The small signal model of P-channel MOSFET is shown below:



Problem 9.3

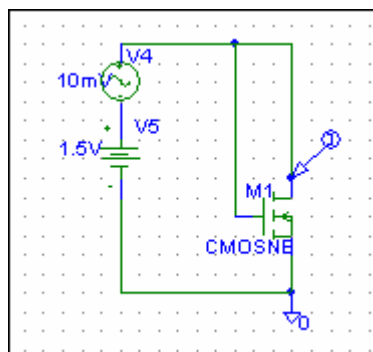


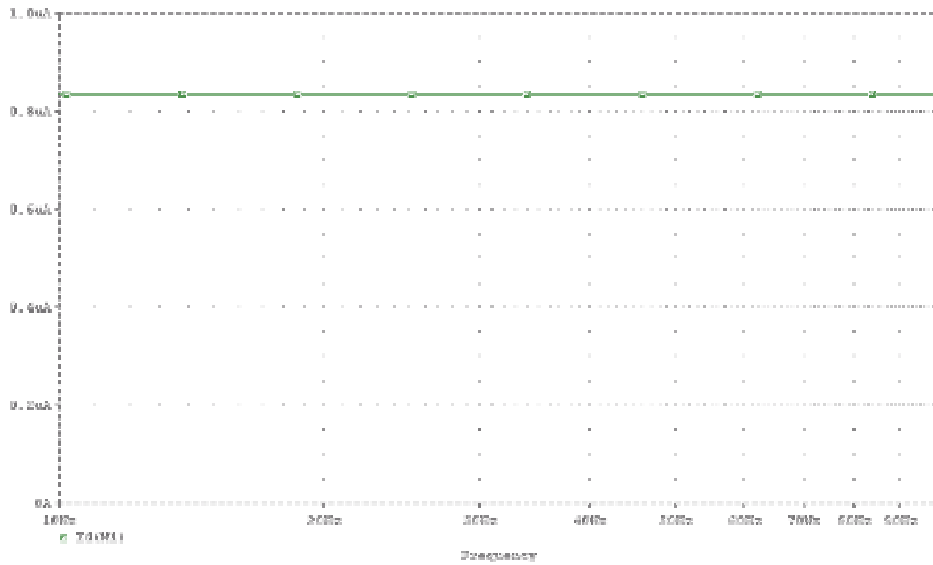
MOSFET operates in saturation region.  $V_{THN} = 0.83V$

$$g_m = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{THN}) = k_{PN} \times \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})$$

$$= 50 \mu A/V^2 \times \frac{5 \mu m}{2 \mu m} \times (1.5V - 0.83V) = 83.75 \mu A/V$$

$$i_d = g_m V_{gs} = 83.75 \mu A/V \times 0.01V \approx \underline{0.838 \mu A}$$





**Problem 9.4**

1. Method one:

Generally,  $i_d = \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{DS}} v_{ds}$ .

$$\frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{DS}} = (\beta n/2) \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{thn})^2 \cdot \lambda = (50/2) \cdot (15/5) \cdot (1.5 - 0.83) \cdot 0.06 = 2.02 \mu A/V.$$

$$i_d = 2.02 \mu A/V \cdot 100 mV = 202 nA.$$

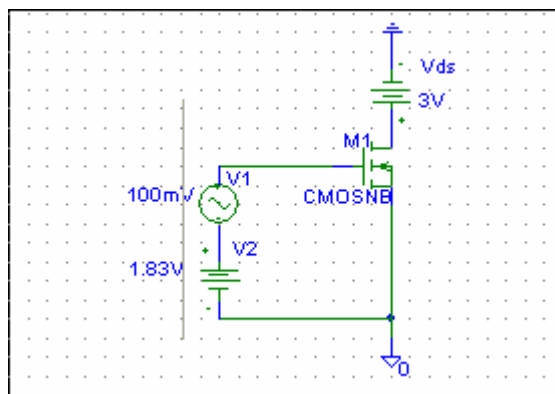
2. Method Two-small signal model.

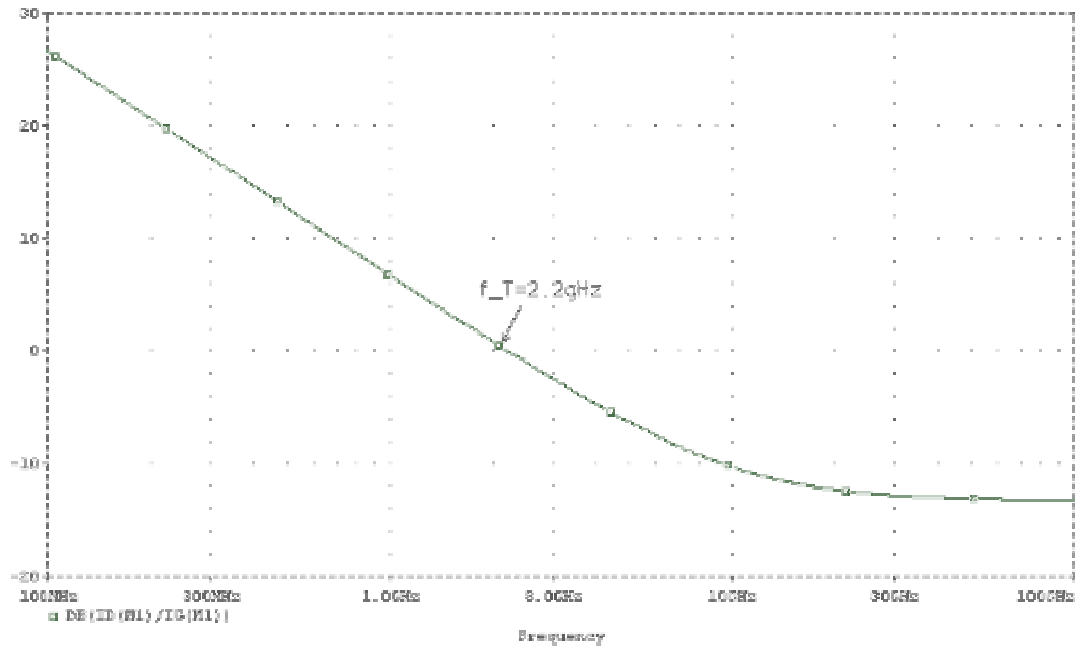
$$I_D = (\beta n/2) \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{thn})^2 \text{ and } r_0 = 1/(\lambda \cdot I_D). \text{ Plug into the values } \implies r_0 = (1/2.02) V/\mu A.$$

$$i_d = v_{ds}/r_0 = 100 mV / [(1/2.02) V/\mu A] = 202 nA.$$

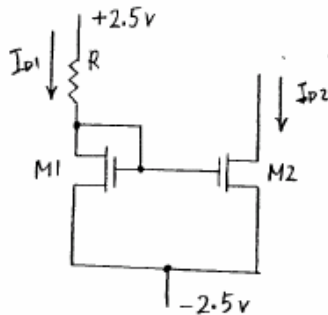
**Problem 9.12**

ANS: The circuit, netlist and plots are shown in the following figure and  $V_{GS} = 1.83 v$ . For n-channel, SPICE simulation gives  $f_T = 2.2 gHz$ . Notice it is depend on the  $V_{GS}$  value. At  $f_T |i_d/i_g| = 1$  and at DC  $|i_d/i_g| = \infty$ .





### Problem 20.1



$$R = \frac{2.5 - V_{GS} - (-2.5)}{I_{D1}} = \frac{2.5 - 1 - (-2.5)}{1 \mu A} = 4 M\Omega$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{K_P}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \mu A = \frac{50 \mu A/V^2}{2} \times \frac{W}{L} \times (1V - 0.83V)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W}{L} \approx 1.38 \Rightarrow W_1 = W_2 = 7 \mu m, L_1 = L_2 = 5 \mu m$$

### Problem 20.4

If the size of M2 increased to 30/5,  $I_{D2} = I_{D3} = 20 \mu A$ .

$V_{GS2}$  does not change, but  $V_{GS3}$  changes to about 1.32V.

Problem 20.13

