

ENEE303. HW set 2.

1. set up the circuit in Pspice as shown in Fig 1.

a). To graphically determine g_m , we plot I_D vs. V_{GS} at different V_{DS} . (Fig. 2)

To graphically determine r_o , we plot I_D vs. V_{DS} at different V_{GS} . (Fig. 3)

For $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 3V$, to get g_m , as marked in Fig. 2, g_m is the slope at the point $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 3V$.

$$g_m = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/V}$$

To get r_o , as marked in Fig. 3, r_o is the slope at $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 3V$. With the help from the cursor in Pspice, we are able to choose two adjacent points around $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 3V$, (3.00V, 192.32 μA) and (3.04V, 192.47 μA), the slope we measured from these two points is $2.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V/A}$.

(b). From the Pspice library bcmos12.lib, we find $V_{TO} = 0.858V$, $k_p = 5.048 \times 10^{-5}$, $\lambda_{nq} = 1.843 \times 10^{-2}$ for NMOS's.

$$\text{thus } g_m = k_p \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)$$

$$= 2.162 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/V}$$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D} = \frac{1}{1.843 \times 10^{-2} I_D}$$

$$\text{and } I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_p \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$\text{So } r_o = 2.34 \times 10^5$$

The above g_m and r_o are for $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 3V$.

(c) Repeat the slope measurement in Pspice and recalculate g_m , r_o for $V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 4V$.

$$\text{we get } g_m = 3.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/V (from graph)}$$

$$g_m = 3.172 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/V (from formula)}$$

$$r_o = 1.13 \times 10^5 \Omega \text{ (from graph,}$$

the two points chosen are $(4.00V, 410.557 \mu A)$
and $(4.04V, 410.911 \mu A)$)

$$r_o = 1.089 \times 10^5 \Omega \text{ (from formula).}$$

2. a). When $V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{DS} = 3V$, $V_{GS} = 3V$,

we have $I_D = \overset{19.2}{\cancel{10}} \mu A$ from problem 1.

$$\text{thus } R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DS}}{I_D} = \frac{10.4}{\cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10}} \text{ k}\Omega$$

b) The loadline is shown in Fig. 4.

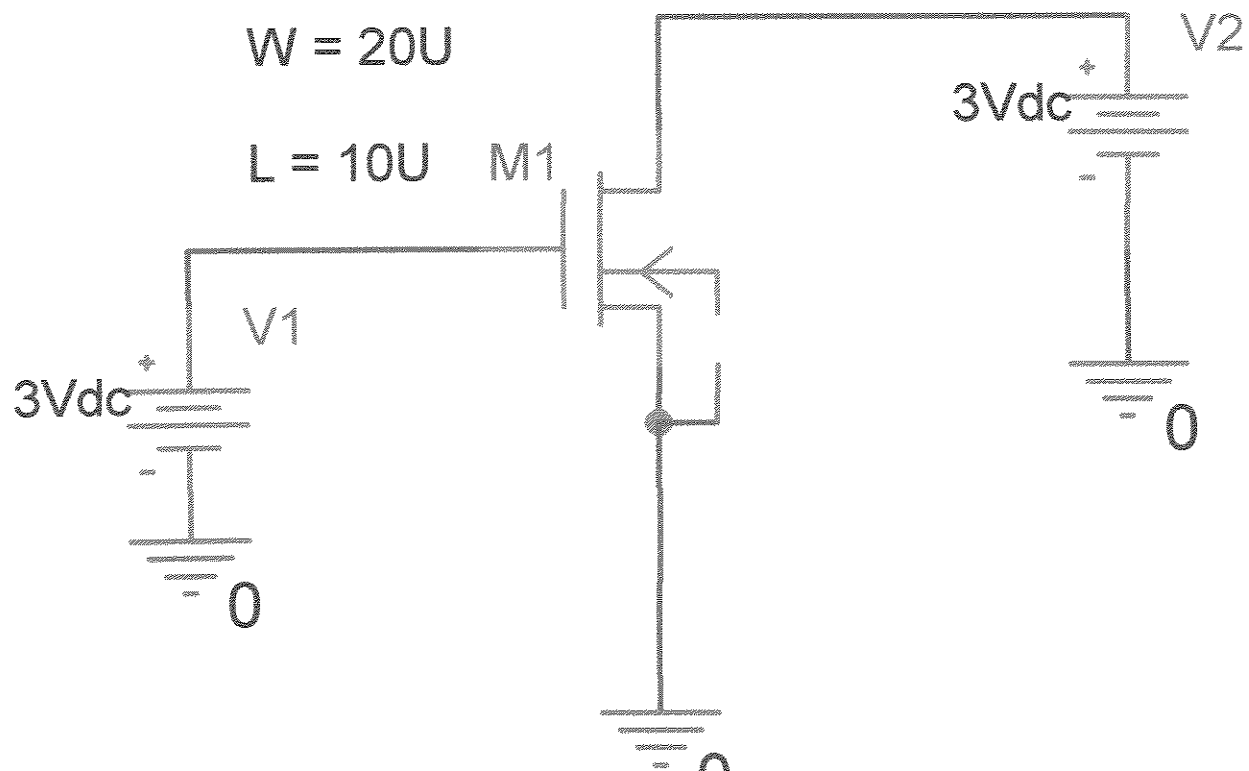


Fig 1.

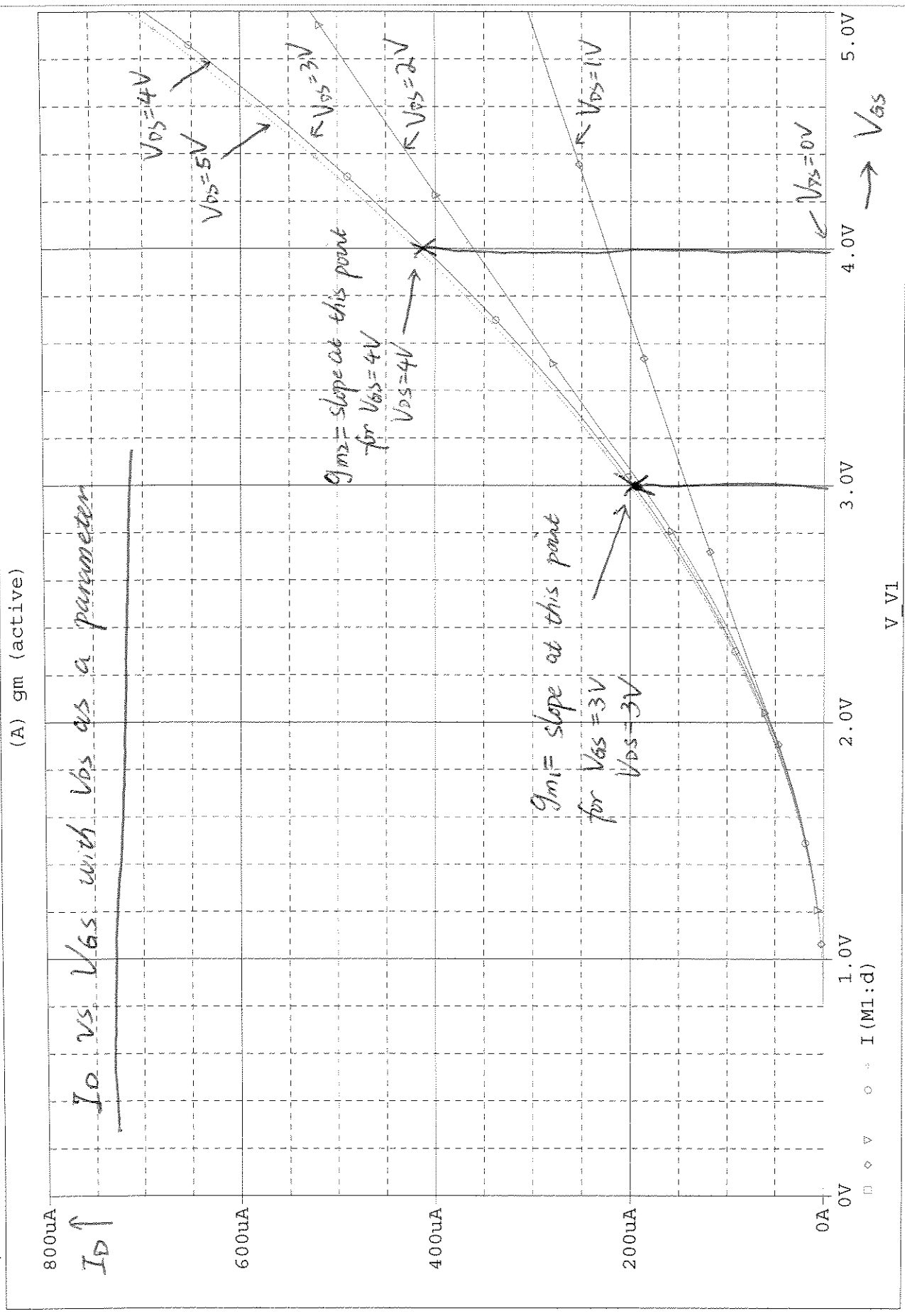


Fig. 2.

(A) ro (active)

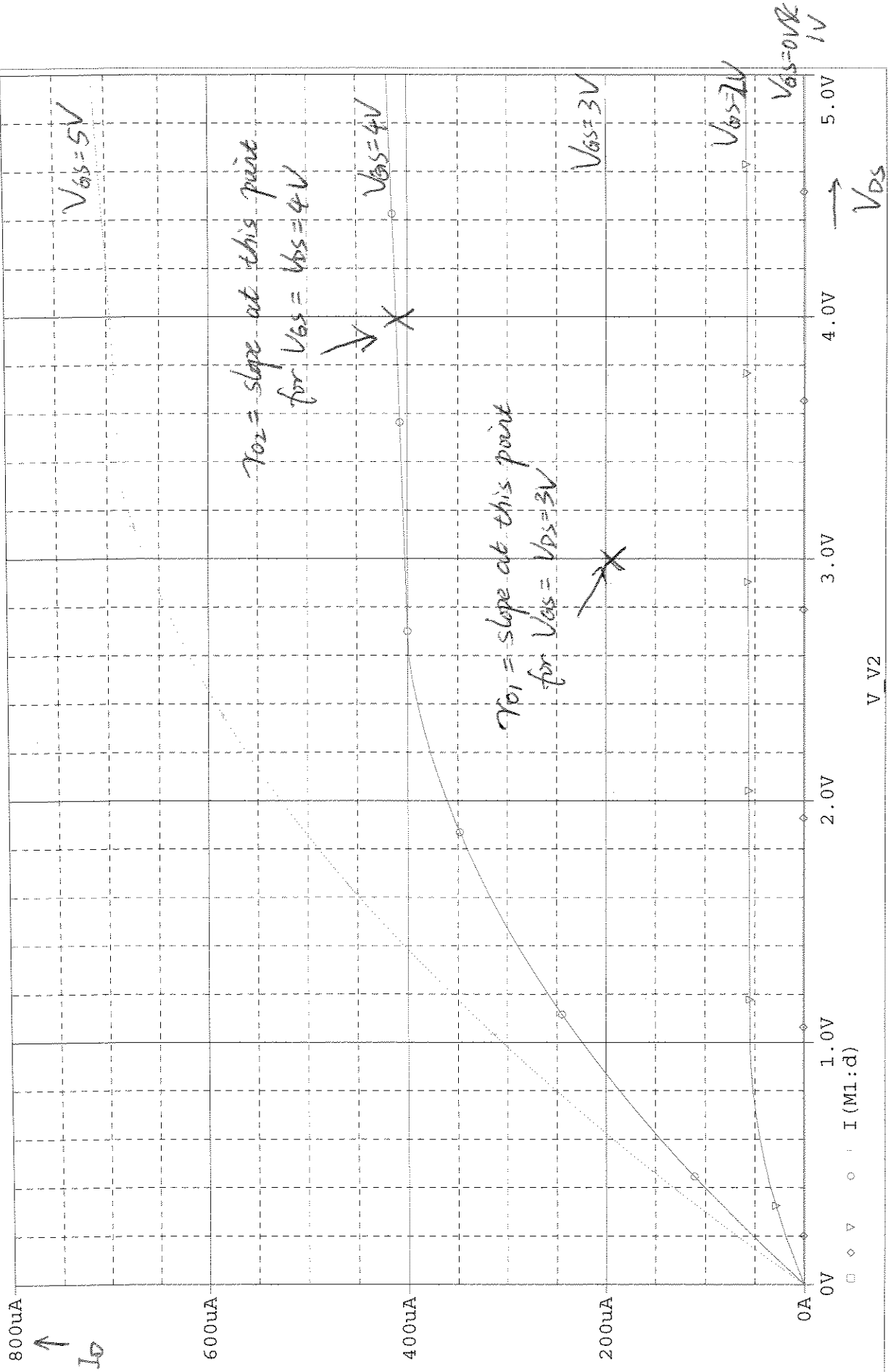


Fig. 3.

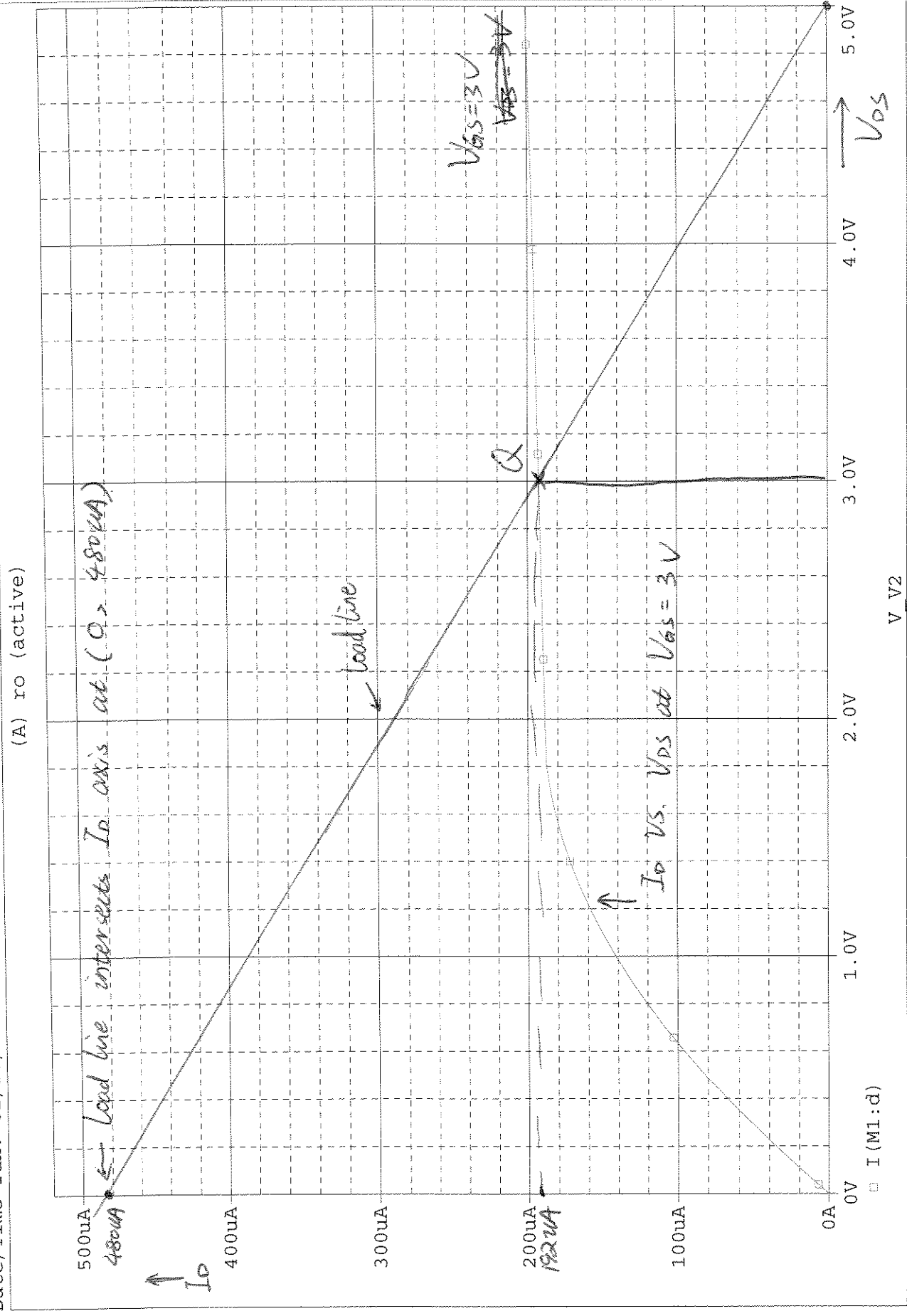


Fig. 4.