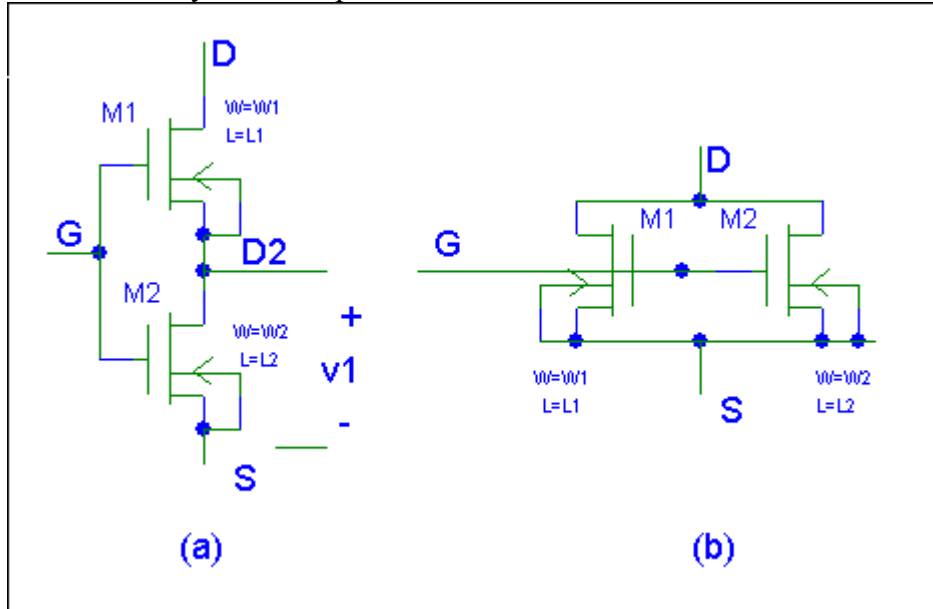
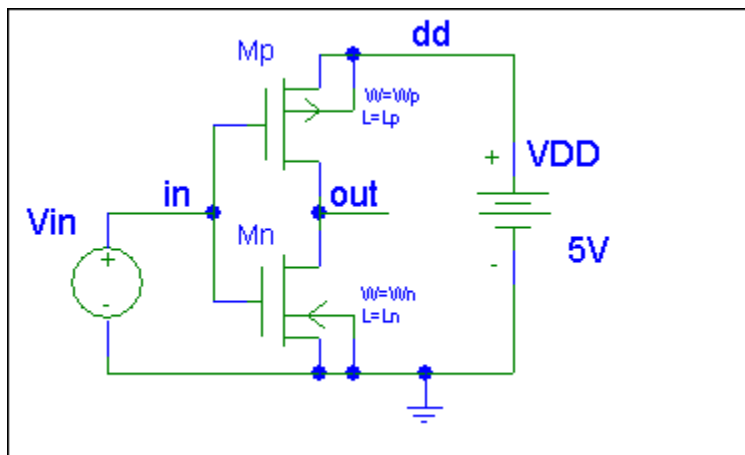


1. [50 points] (theory of multiple MOS connections useful for laboratory with 4007s)
 For the following two circuits let $i_D = i$, $v_{GS} = v_G$, $v_{DS} = v$ and that this latter, v , is large enough to force at least one transistor in (a) to be in saturation. Assume also that all transistors are made by the same process so that all have identical K_P and V_{TO} .



- For the circuit in (a) assume $W_1 = W_2 = W$ and $L_1 = L_2 = L$ and determine v_1 and the possible states of M1 & M2 (one being in saturation). Then give $i = f(v_G, v)$.
 - For the circuit of (b) give $i = f(v_G, v)$.
 - Discuss the results in terms of flexibility of what can be obtained with the 4007 transistors (consider also the bulk connection of M1 in (a)).
2. [50 points] (inverter circuit in Spice)



- a) In PSpice connect a CMOS inverter using the 4007 transistors as above. Do a DC sweep with V_{in} running from 0 to VDD and record the value of V_{out} (measured from out to ground) when $V_{in}=VDD/2$. Submit the full curves.
- b) Modify V_{in} to be an AC source and do a sweep from 100Hz to 100MEGHZ and submit curves of the magnitude frequency response.
- c) Make the circuit with mpmosis and mnmosis transistors using default $W=L=10u$ and record the value of V_{out} when $V_{in}=VDD/2$.
- d) In the circuit of part b) make W_p to be a parameter and do parametric runs to find the value of W_p needed to achieve $V_{out}=V_{in}=VDD/2$.
- e) On the mp-mnmosis circuit repeat the AC sweep done on the 4007 circuit and comment on how the two compare.