

1. a) NMOS Saturation

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D &= \frac{1}{2} k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS} - V_{tn})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20.54 \mu \cdot \left(\frac{144 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) (7 - 1.3)^2 (1 + 15 \times 10^{-3} \times 7) \text{ (A)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20.54 \mu \cdot 18 \cdot 5.7^2 \cdot 1.105 \\
 &= 6.637 \times 10^3 \mu\text{A} = 6.637 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) triode region

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D &= k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) \left[(V_{GS} - V_{tn}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right] \\
 &= 20.54 \mu \left(\frac{144 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) \left[(5 - 1.3) \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 \right] \\
 &= 20.54 \mu \cdot 18 (3.7 \times 2 - 2) \\
 &= 1.996 \times 10^3 \mu\text{A} = 1.996 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) $V_{DS} = V_{GS} = -7 \text{ V}$, $V_{tp} = -1.5 \text{ V}$

$$V_{SD} = 7 \text{ V} > 5.5 \text{ V} = V_{SG} - |V_{tp}|$$

PMOS works in Saturation region,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D &= \frac{1}{2} k_p' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{SG} - |V_{tp}|)^2 (1 + \lambda V_{SD}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10.32 \mu \left(\frac{328 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) (7 - 1.5)^2 (1 + 15 \times 10^{-3} \cdot 7) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10.32 \mu \cdot 41 \cdot 5.5^2 \cdot 1.105 \\
 &= 7.0717 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

larger than I_D of NMOS

The difference comes from different K , W , V_t

2. a) Saturation:

$$g_m = \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{gs}} \Big|_{v_{ds}} = k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS} - V_{tn}) (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{GS}} \right|_{V_{GS} = V_{GS}} = k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS} - V_{tn}) (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

$$= 20.54 \mu \left(\frac{144 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) (7 - 1.3) \cdot 1.105 \approx 2.3287 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}$$

$$g_o = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{DS}} \right|_{V_{DS} = V_{DS}} = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} k_n' (V_{GS} - V_{tn})^2 \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)$$

$$= 15 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 20.54 \mu \left(\frac{144 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) \cdot (7 - 1.3)^2$$

$$\approx 9.009 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_g \\ i_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ g_m & g_o \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{GS} \\ V_{DS} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2.3287 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S} & 9.009 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S} \end{bmatrix}$$

triode:

$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{GS}} \right|_{V_{GS} = V_{GS}} = k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) V_{DS}$$

$$= 20.54 \mu \left(\frac{144 \mu}{8 \mu} \right) \cdot 2 = 7.3944 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S}$$

$$g_o = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{DS}} \right|_{V_{DS} = V_{DS}} = k_n' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) [(V_{GS} - V_{tn}) - V_{DS}]$$

$$= 20.54 \mu \cdot 18 \cdot (5 - 1.3 - 2) = 6.2852 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S}$$

$$\text{so } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 7.3944 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S} & 6.2852 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Similarly

$$g_m = k_p' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{SG} - |V_{tp}|) (1 + \lambda V_{SD})$$

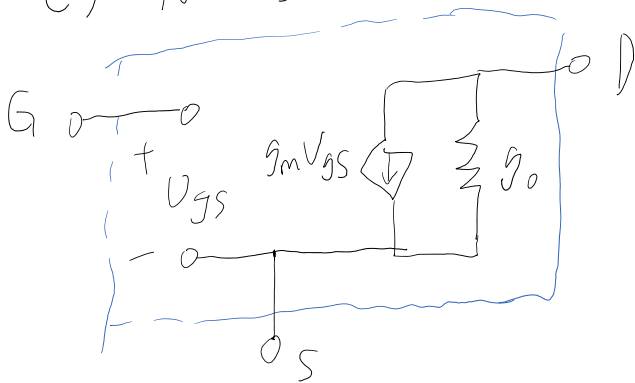
$$= 10.32 \mu \cdot 41 \cdot (7 - 1.5) \cdot 1.105 \approx 2.5715 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}$$

$$g_o = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} k_p' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{SG} - |V_{tp}|)^2$$

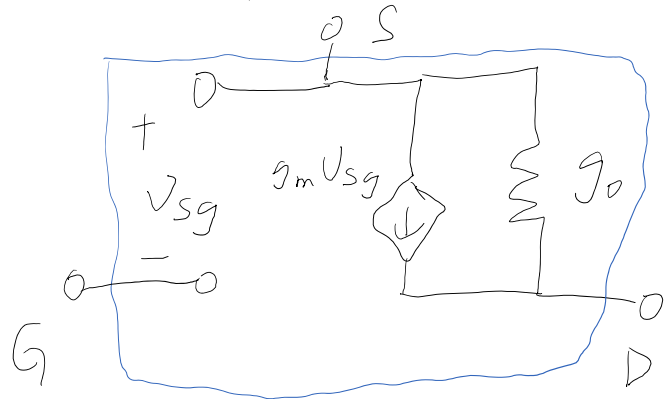
$$= 15 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10.32 \mu \cdot 41 \cdot 5.5^2 \approx 9.60 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_g \\ i_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2.57 \times 10^{-3} & 9.60 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{sg} \\ V_{sd} \end{bmatrix}$$

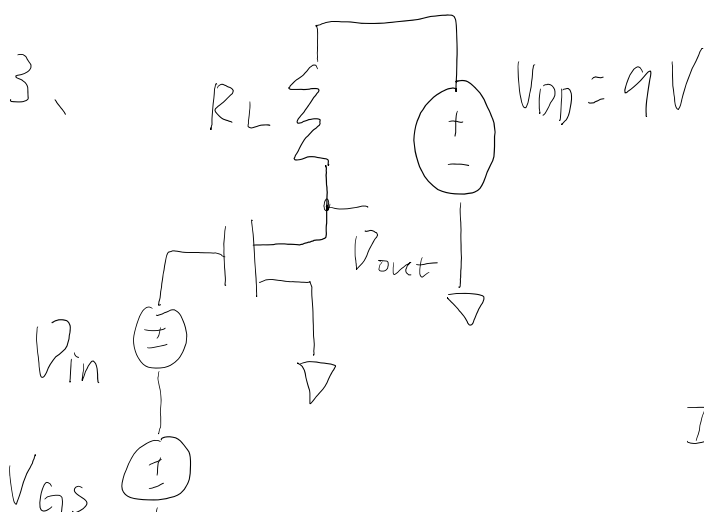
c) NMOS



PMOS



Difference: source and drain are reversed



a)

Q Point

$$V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = 6.637 \text{ mA}$$

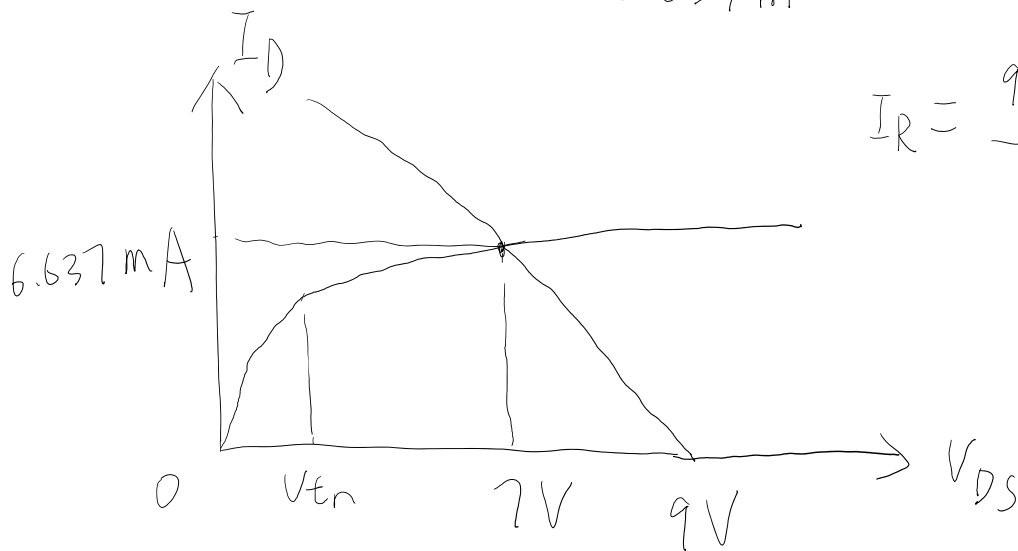


$$I_D = 6.637 \text{ mA}$$

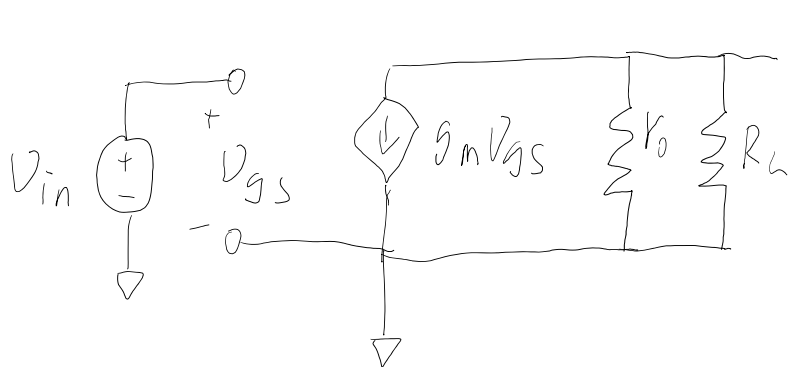
$$V_{DD} - V_{DS} = I_D \cdot R_L$$

$$R_L = \frac{9\text{V} - 7\text{V}}{6.637 \text{ mA}} = 0.301 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_R = \frac{9\text{V} - V_{DS}}{R_L}$$



$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad A_{\text{ideal}} &= -g_m R_L = -2.3287 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.301 \times 10^3 \\ &= -0.7009 \end{aligned}$$



V_{out}

KCL at V_{out} :

$$g_m V_{in} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{r_o} + \frac{0 - V_{out}}{R_L}$$

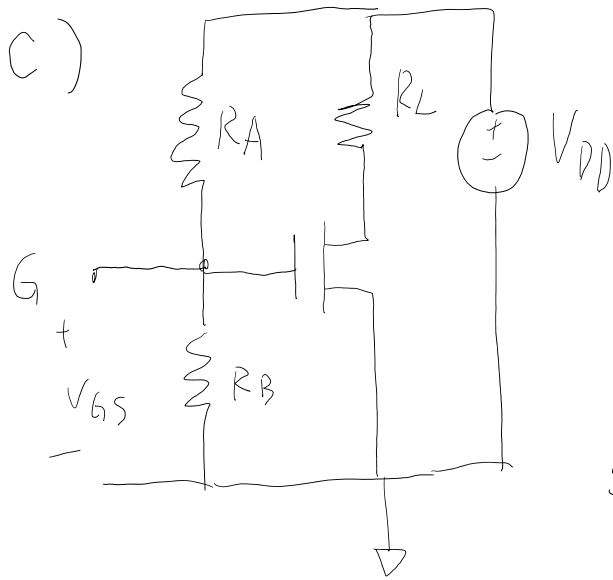
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_L} + \frac{1}{r_o}} g_m$$

$$= -g_m (R_L \parallel r_o)$$

$$A_{v-r_o} = -g_m \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_L} + g_o} = - \frac{2.3287 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{1}{0.301 \times 10^3} + 9.009 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$= -0.6824$$

with r_o parallel to R_L , $|A_v|$ becomes smaller



$$V_{DD} = 9V$$

$$V_{GS} = 7V$$

$$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = -1 + \frac{V_{DD}}{V_{GS}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

give $R_A = 2 M\Omega$

$$R_B = 7 M\Omega$$