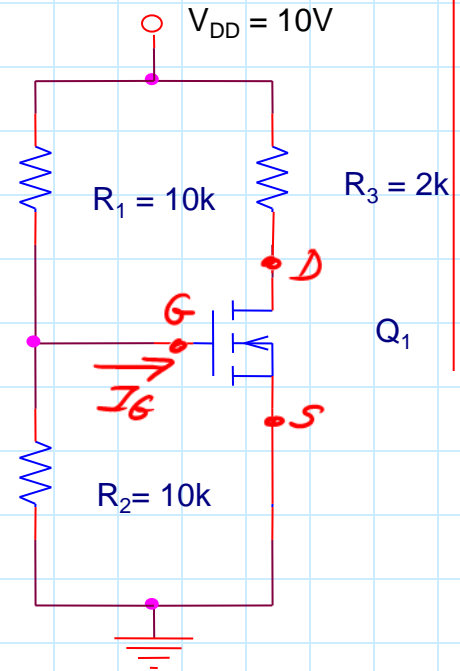


The load line

$$V_{GS} = V_{DD} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 5V$$

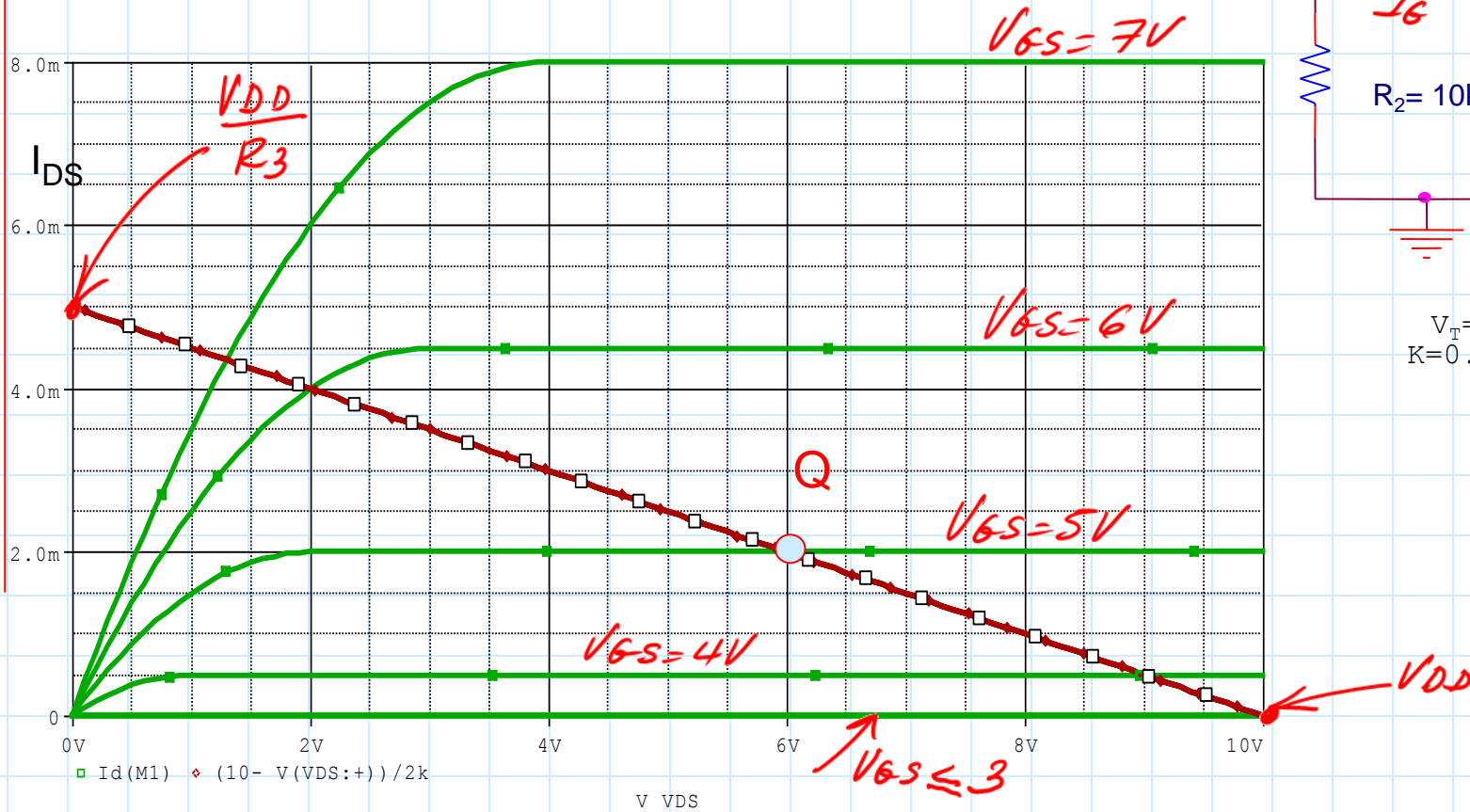
Load line: $V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_{DS} \times R_D$

The **quiescent point (Q)** is determined by intersecting the characteristic curve of MOSFET and the load line.



$$V_T = 3V$$

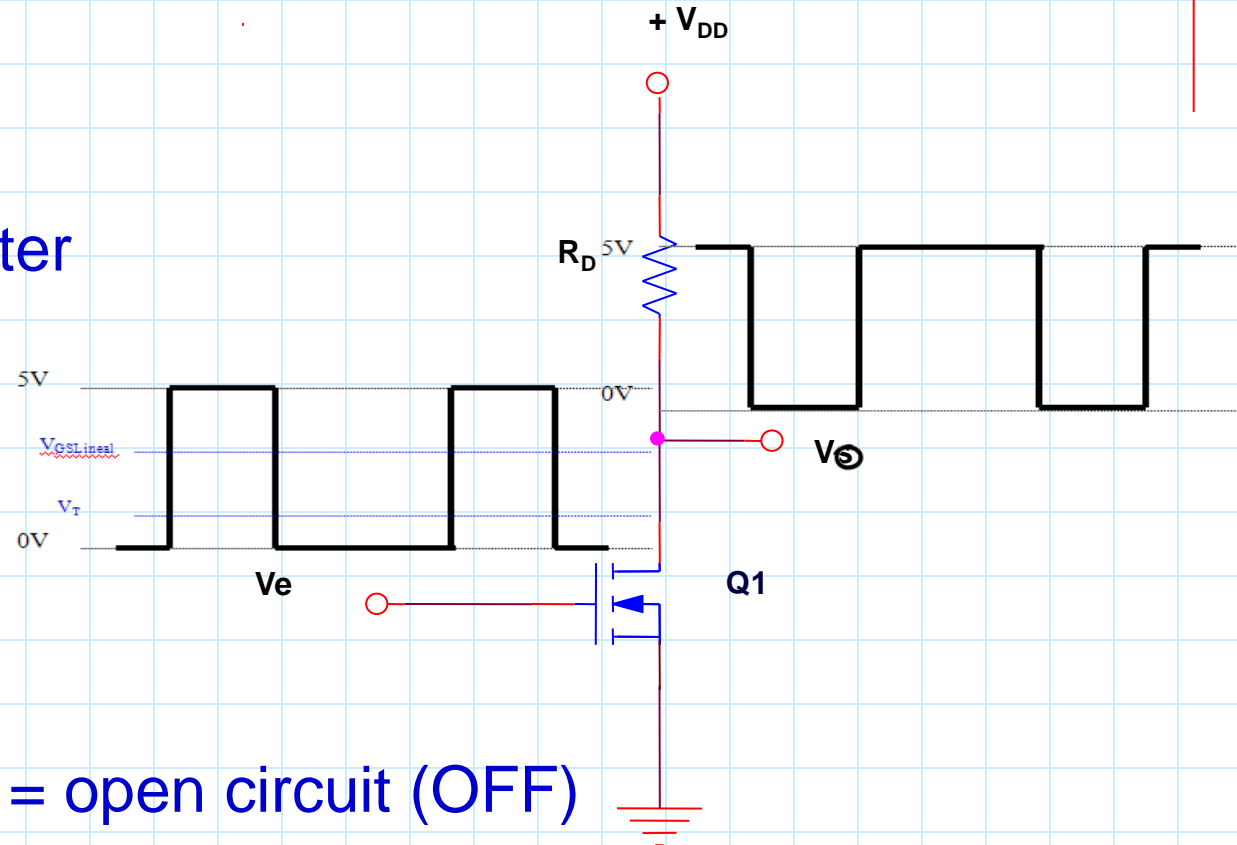
$$K = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$



2.3 The MOSFET in switching mode

- The transistor operates between cut-off and linear regions

NMOS inverter



$$V_e = V_{GS}$$

Two state:

$V_e < V_T \rightarrow \text{Mosfet} = \text{open circuit (OFF)}$

$V_e = V_{DD} \rightarrow \text{Mosfet} \approx R_{on}$ (very low resistance - ideally a closed switch-ON)

The MOSFET in switching mode (2)

$$V_e = V_{GS}$$

Two state:

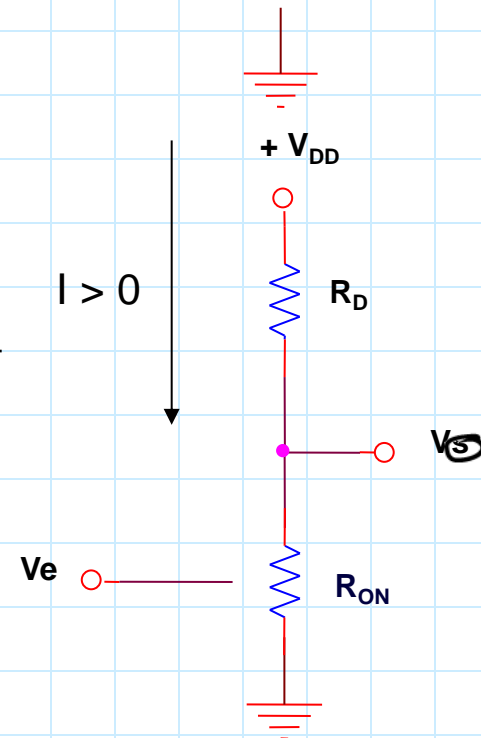
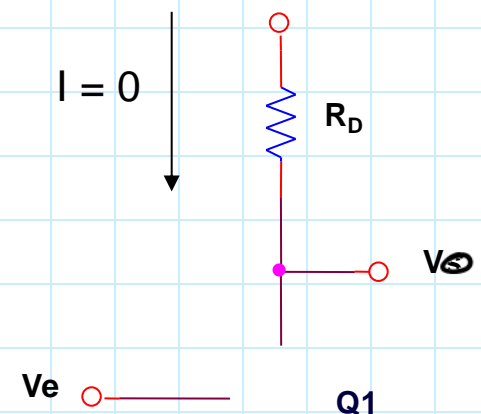
• $V_e < V_T \rightarrow \text{Cut-off} \rightarrow V_{OH} = V_{DD} = \text{"1"}$

• $V_e = V_{DD} \rightarrow \text{Mosfet} \approx R_{on}$

$$R_{ON} \approx \frac{1}{2 \cdot K(V_{GS} - V_T)} ; V_{OL} = V_{DD} \times \frac{R_{ON}}{R_D + R_{ON}}$$

if $R_{on} \ll R_D \rightarrow V_{OL} \approx 0V = \text{"0"}$

There is static power consumption ($I > 0$)



The MOSFET in switching mode (3)

NMOS inverter:

Load line= Loop D-S equation *(output loop)*

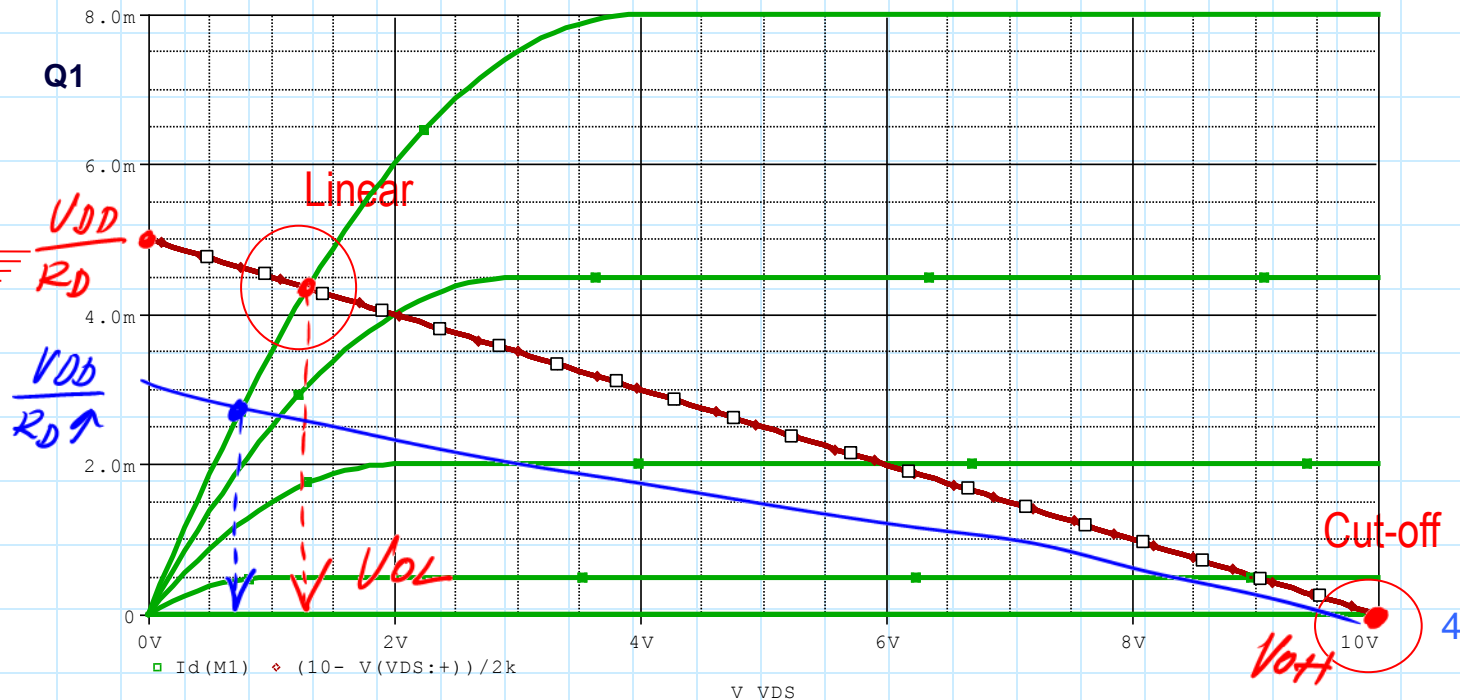
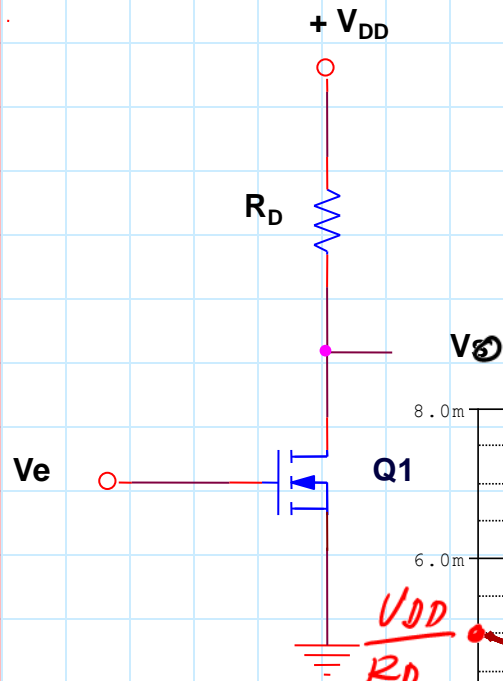
$$V_{DD} = I_D R_D + V_{DS}$$

Intersection points:

Vertical axis $\rightarrow I_D = V_{DD}/R_D$

Horizontal axis $\rightarrow V_{DS} = V_{DD}$

*$R_D \uparrow \Rightarrow$ Better V_{OL}
BUT Less speed*



The MOSFET in switching mode (4)

Example:

Design an NMOS inverter with pull-up resistor

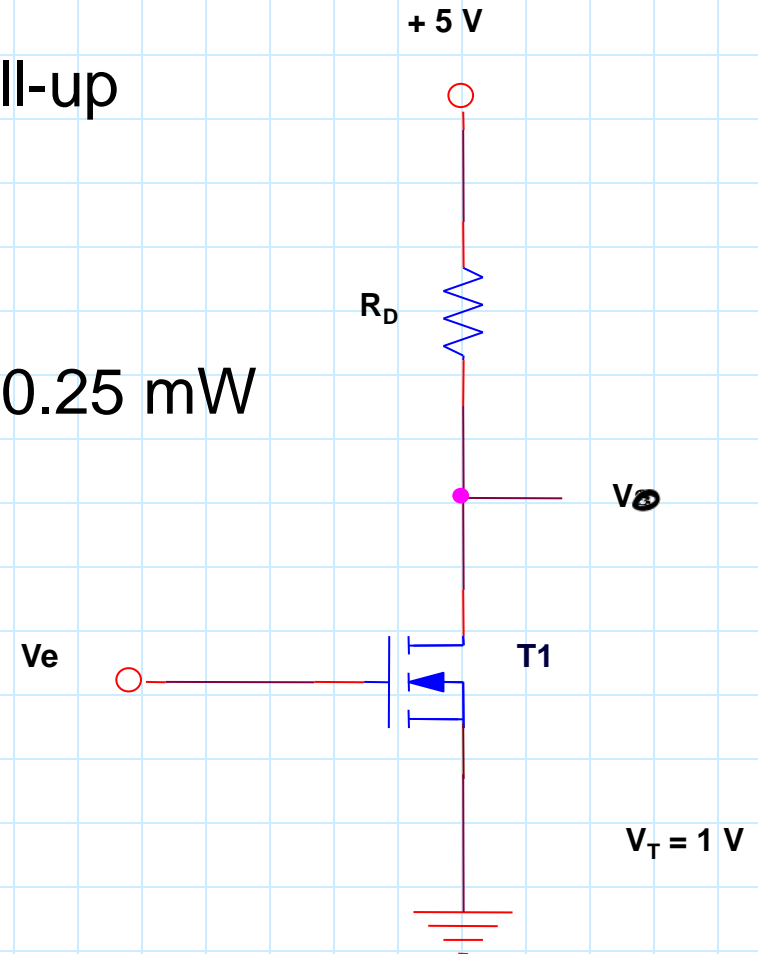
Data:

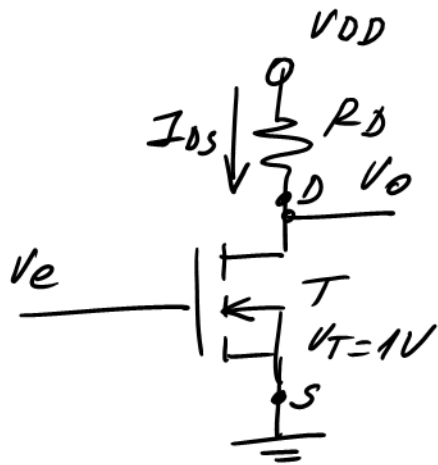
Power consumption at low level = 0.25 mW

$$V_{OL} = 0.5V, V_{OH} = V_{DD} = 5V$$

Transistor: $V_T = 1V$

Find out R_{on} and K





$$V_{OL} = 0.5V$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD} = 5V$$

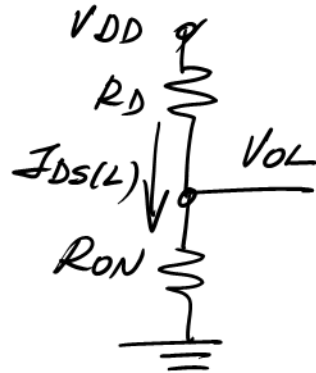
$$P_L = 0.25mW$$

Design exercise

LOW LEVEL: $V_O = V_{DS} = V_{OL} = 0.5V$

$$P_L = V_{DD} \cdot I_{DS(L)}; I_{DS(L)} = \frac{P_L}{V_{DD}} = \frac{0.25}{5} = 0.05mA$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OL}}{I_{DS(L)}} = \frac{5 - 0.5}{0.05} = 90K$$



$$R_{ON} = \frac{V_{OL}}{I_{DS(L)}} = \frac{0.5}{0.05} = 10K$$

$$R_{ON} = \frac{1}{2K(V_{GS} - V_T)} \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2R_{ON}(V_{GS} - V_T)}$$

$$V_{GS} = 5V \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot (5 - 1)} = 12.5 \mu A/V^2$$