

模集拉扎维习题解答

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第二章

2.1

解：

(1) 对于 NFET：

当 $V_X < V_{TH}$ 时，见图 1，漏电流 $I_D \cong 0A$

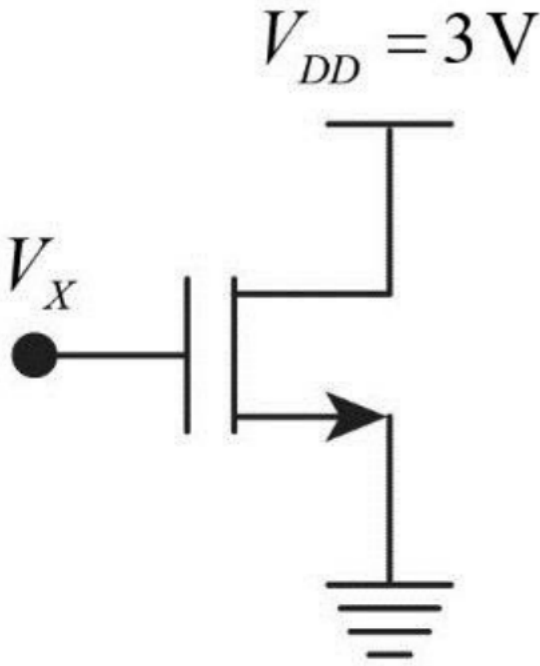


图 1：NFET 的示意图

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\epsilon_{ox}}{T_{ox}} = \frac{3.9 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \frac{F}{m}}{9 \times 10^{-9} m} = 3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2}$$

$$\text{当 } V_X > V_{TH} \text{ 时, } I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L_{eff}} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{0.5 \mu m - 2L_D} (V_X - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) = (12.8 \frac{mA}{V^2}) (V_X - 0.7V)^2$$

{ $V_{TH}, \mu_n, \lambda, L_D$ 见课本表 2.1 中，单位换算 $\frac{A \cdot s}{V} = F$

$$I_D = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left(3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2} \right) \left[\frac{50 \mu m}{0.5 \mu m - 2(0.08 \mu m)} \right] \right\} \left[(V_X - 0.7 V)^2 [1 + (0.1 V^{-1})(3 V)] \right]$$

$$I_D = 95.588 \left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{(1F)}{m^2} \right] (V_X - 0.7 V)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D &= 95.588 \left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\left(\frac{\text{A} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{V}} \right)}{\text{m}^2} \right] (V_x - 0.7 \text{ V})^2 \\
 &= \left(0.0128 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \right) (V_x - 0.7 \text{ V})^2 \\
 &= \left(0.0128 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \right) (V_x - 0.7 \text{ V})^2 \\
 I_D &= \left(12.8 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \right) (V_x - 0.7 \text{ V})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

}

$V_x (\text{V})$	$I_D (\text{mA})$
0.7	0
0.8	0.128
0.9	0.512
1	1.152
1.5	8.192
2	21.632
3	67.712

表 1

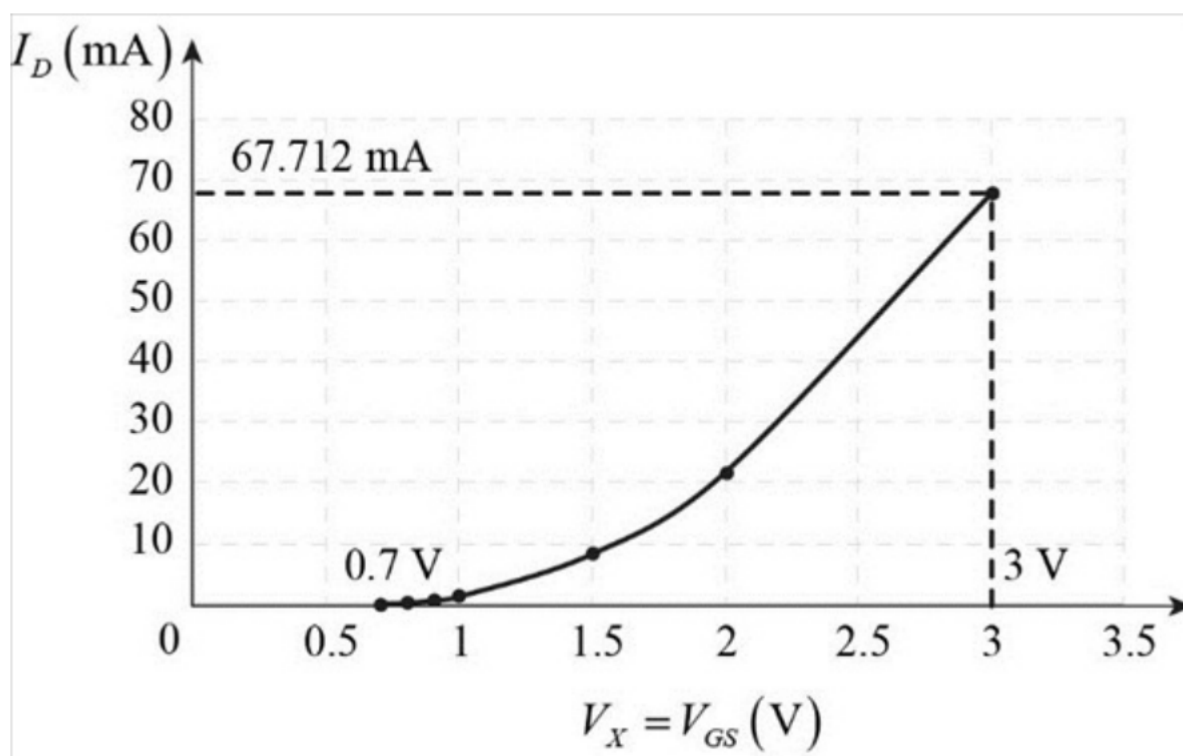


图 2

(2) 对于 PFET:

当 $V_X < V_{TH}$ 时, 见图 3, 漏电流 $I_D \cong 0$

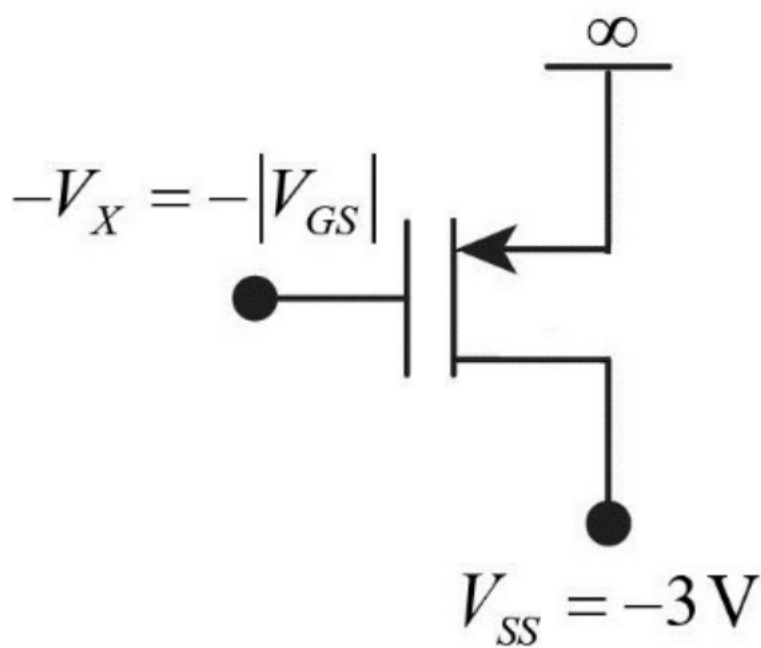


图 3: PFET 的示意图

当 $V_X > V_{TH}$ 或 $|V_{GS}| > V_{TH}$ 时, $I_D = \frac{1}{2}\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{0.5\mu m - 2L_D} (V_X - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) = (4.8 \frac{mA}{V^2})(V_X - 0.8V)^2$ { $V_{TH}, \mu_p, \lambda, L_D$ 见课本表 2.1 中, 单位换算 $\frac{A \cdot s}{V} = F$

$$I_D = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(100 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left(3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2} \right) \left[\frac{50 \mu m}{0.5 \mu m - 2(0.09 \mu m)} \right] \right\} \\ \left[(V_X - 0.8 V)^2 [1 + (0.2 V^{-1})(3 V)] \right]$$

$$I_D = 125 \left(100 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{(1 F)}{m^2} \right] (V_X - 0.8 V)^2$$

$$I_D = 125 \left(100 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\left(\frac{A \cdot s}{V} \right)}{m^2} \right] (V_X - 0.8 V)^2 \\ = \left(4.8 \times 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V^2} \right) (V_X - 0.8 V)^2$$

$$I_D = \left(4.8 \frac{mA}{V^2} \right) (V_X - 0.8 V)^2$$

}

$V_X (V)$	$I_D (mA)$
0.8	0
0.9	0.048
1	0.192
1.5	2.352
2	6.912
3	23.232

表 2

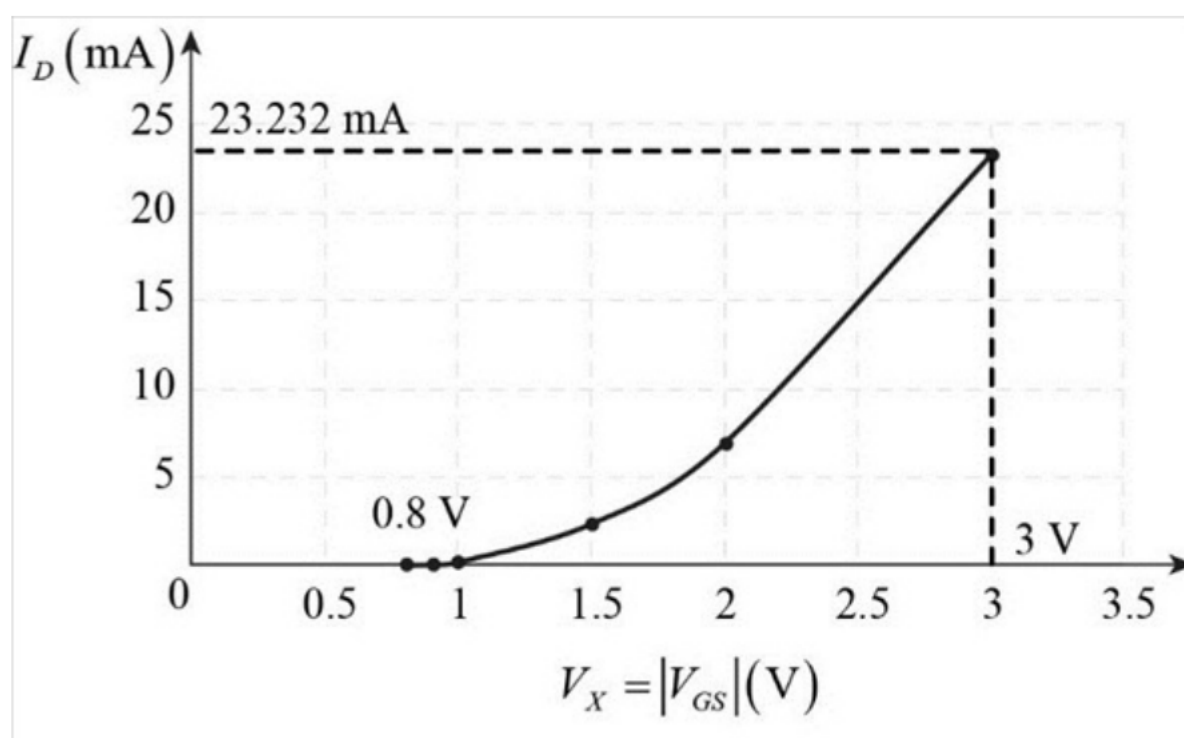


图 4

2.2

解:

(1) 对于 NFET:

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = 3.66 \frac{mA}{V}$$

{ C_{ox}, μ_n 见习题 2.1 中, 单位换算 $\frac{A \cdot s}{V} = F$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left(3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2} \right) \left(\frac{50}{0.5} \right) (0.5 \times 10^{-3} A)}$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{\left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{(1F)}{m^2} \right] (100 \times 10^{-3} A)}$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{\left(350 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{V \cdot s} \right) \left[3.837 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\left(\frac{A \cdot s}{V} \right)}{m^2} \right] (100 \times 10^{-3} A)}$$

$$= 3.66 \times 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V}$$

$$g_m = 3.66 \frac{mA}{V}$$

}

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda_n I_D} = 20 k\Omega$$

{ λ_n 见表 2.1 中, 单位换算 $\frac{V}{A} = \Omega$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{(0.1 V^{-1})(0.5 \times 10^{-3} A)}$$

$$= 20,000 \frac{V}{A}$$

$$= 20 \times 10^3 \frac{V}{A}$$

$$r_o = 20 k \frac{V}{A}$$

}

本征增益 $g_m r_o = 73.2 \frac{V}{V}$

(2) 对于 PFET:

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = 1.96 \frac{mA}{V}$$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda_p I_D} = 10k\Omega$$

本征增益 $g_m r_o = 19.6 \frac{V}{V}$

2.3

解:

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D}$$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L} \times I_D} = \frac{L}{I_D}$$

本征增益 $A = g_m r_o = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} \times \frac{L}{I_D} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{WL}{I_D}} = K\sqrt{\frac{WL}{I_D}}$, 常量 $k = 2\mu_n C_{ox}$

$$A \propto \sqrt{L} \sqrt{\frac{1}{I_D}}$$

当 $L = L_1 = 1, I_D = 2$ 时 $A \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.707$

当 $L = L_2 = 2, I_D = 2$ 时 $A \propto \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = 1$

当 $L = L_3 = 3, I_D = 2$ 时 $A \propto \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = 1.225$

I_D	$A = g_m r_o$		
	$L_1 = 1$	$L_2 = 2$	$L_3 = 3$
2	0.707	1	1.225
3	0.577	0.816	1
4	0.5	0.707	0.866
5	0.447	0.632	0.775
6	0.408	0.577	0.707

图 1

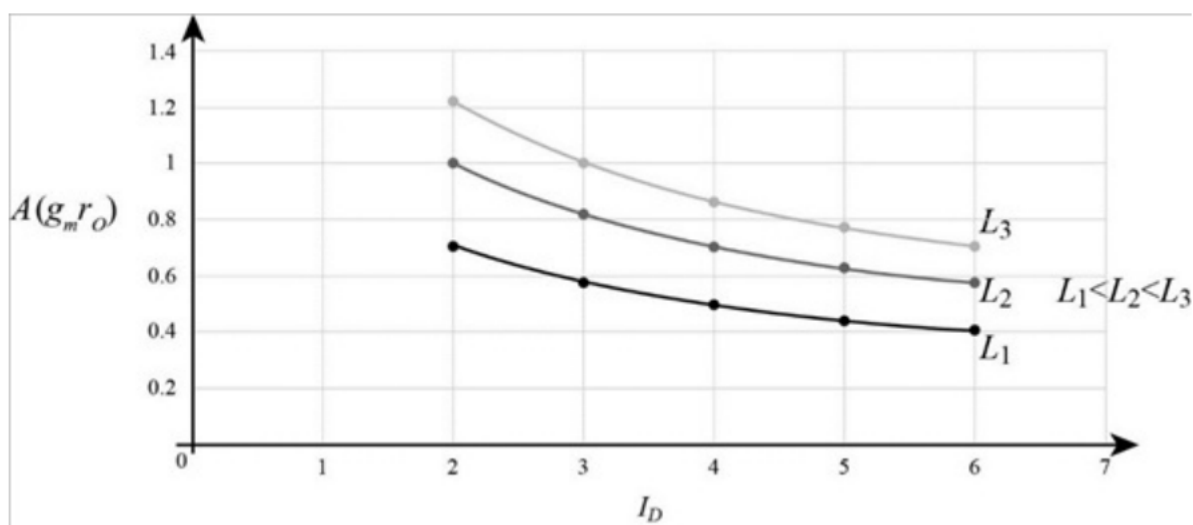


表 1

2.4

解:

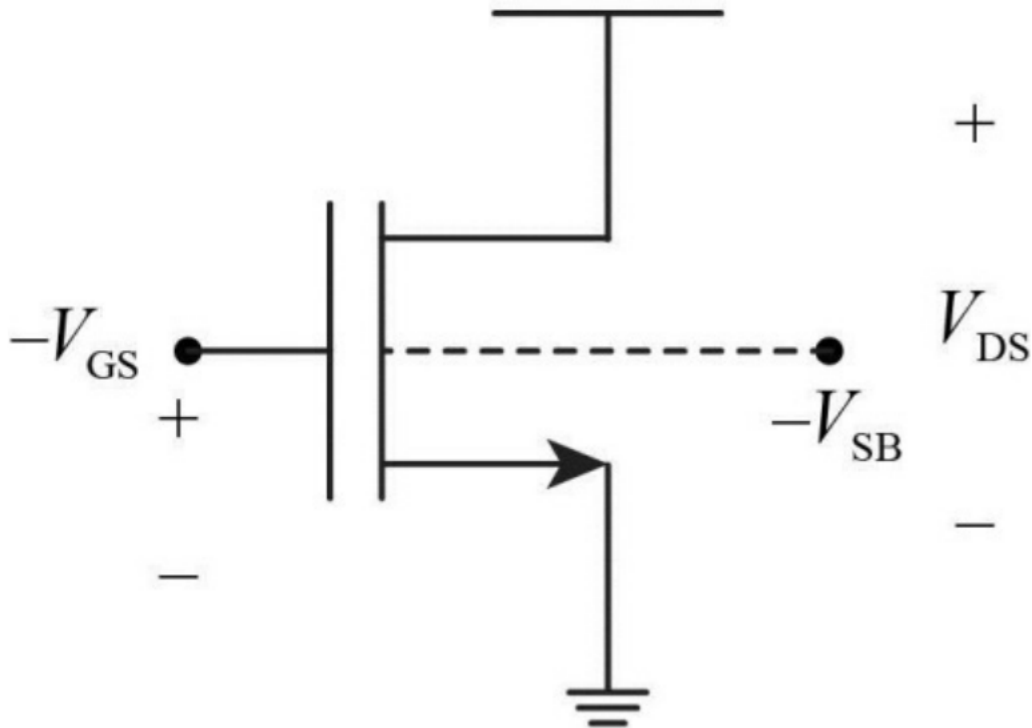


图 1: NFET 的示意图

- (1) 当 $V_{GS} < V_{TH}$ 时, NFET 关, 漏电流约为零, $I_D \cong 0A$
 - (2) 当 $V_{TH} < V_{GS} < V_{TH} + V_{DS}$ 时, NFET 在饱和区, $I_D = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$
 - (3) 当 $V_{GS} > V_{TH} + V_{DS}$ 时, NFET 在线性区, $I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2]$
- (a)

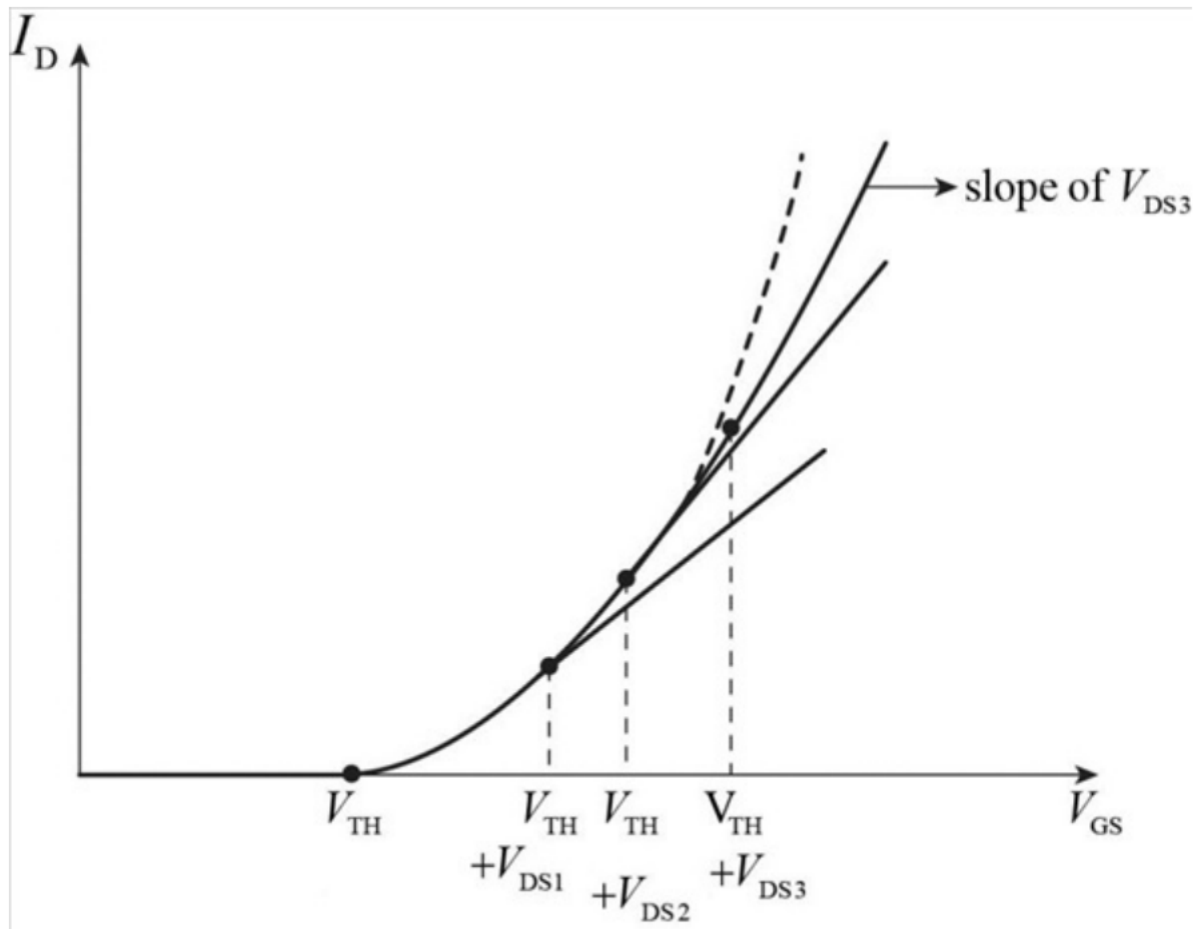


图 2: 以 V_{DS} 为参数的 $I_D \sim V_{GS}$ 曲线

(b)

$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|}) \quad (\text{课本 P20-2.23})$$

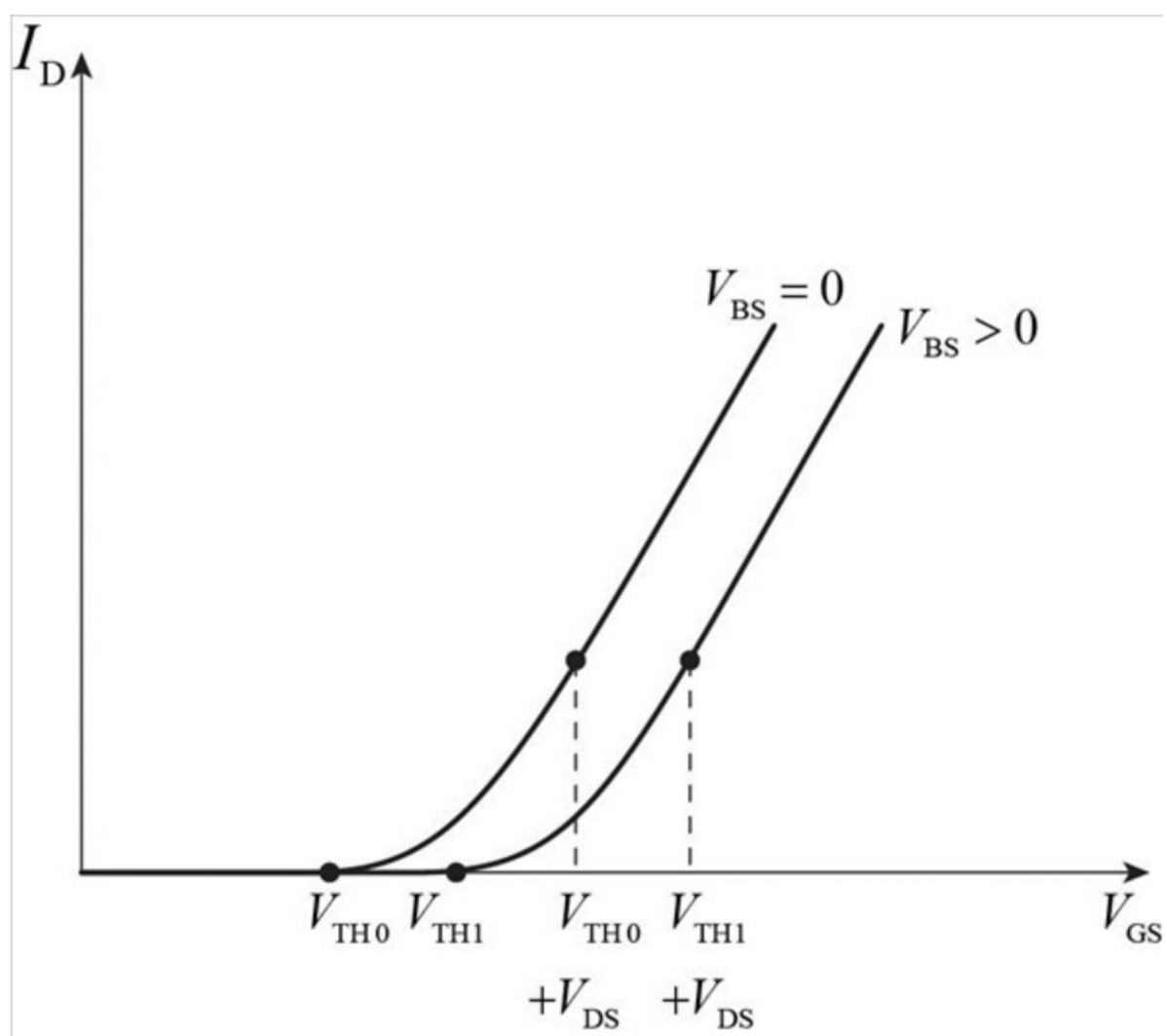


图 3: 以 V_{BS} 为参数的 $I_D \sim V_{GS}$ 曲线

2.5

解:

(a)

$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|}) = 0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + V_X|} - \sqrt{|0.9|})$ (公式见课本 P20-2.23, 参数 $2\Phi_F$ 等见表 2.1)

$$I_X = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS}) = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{3 - V_X - [0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + V_X|} - \sqrt{|0.9|})]\}^2 [1 + \lambda(3 - V_X)] = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2.727 - V_X - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X})^2 [1.3 - 0.1V_X]$$

(I_X 随 V_X 的增大单调递减, λ 见课本表 2.1 中)

当 $3 - V_X - [0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + V_X|} - \sqrt{|0.9|})] > 0$ 即 $V_X < 1.97V$ 时上式有效 (否则 NFET 关)

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$$3 - V_X - 0.7 - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} + 0.45\sqrt{0.9} > 0$$

$$2.73 - V_X - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} > 0$$

$$-V_X - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} > -2.73$$

$$V_X + 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} < 2.73$$

$$0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} < 2.73 - V_X$$

$$\sqrt{0.9 + V_X} < \frac{2.73 - V_X}{0.45}$$

$$0.9 + V_X < \left(\frac{2.73 - V_X}{0.45}\right)^2$$

$$V_X + 0.9 < (6.07 - 2.22V_X)^2$$

$$V_X + 0.9 < 36.85 - 26.95V_X + 4.928V_X^2$$

$$-4.928V_X^2 + 27.95V_X - 35.95 < 0$$

$$V_X < 1.97V \text{ 或 } V_X > 3.7V$$

$$V_X < 1.97V \text{ (} V_{DD} \text{ 最大值为 } 3V \text{)} \text{ (见课本题目 2.1 上面那句话)}$$

{

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_X}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2.727 - V_X - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X})^2 [1.3 - 0.1V_X] \right\}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2.727 - V_X - 0.45\sqrt{0.9 + V_X}) \sqrt{1.3 - 0.1V_X}$$

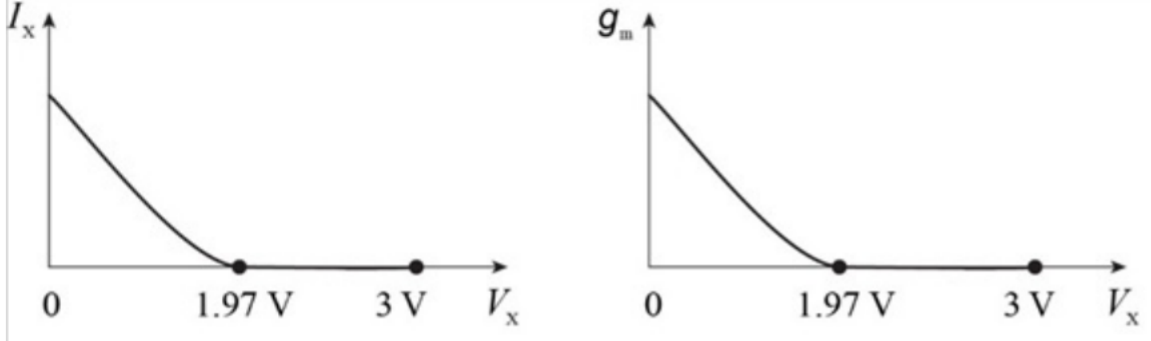


图 1

(b)

当 $0 < V_X < 1V$ 时, NFET 源漏交换, $I_X = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{OD} V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(1.9 - V_X - 0.7)(1 - V_X) - \frac{1}{2} (1 - V_X)^2] = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (1 - V_X)(1.4 - V_X)$

$$g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (1 - V_X) \quad (V_{DS} \text{ 不为常量不能用公式 } g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_X})$$

当 $V_X > 1V$ 时,

$$V_{GS} - V_{TH} > V_{DS}$$

$$1.9V - 1V - 0.7V > V_X - 1$$

$$V_X < 1.2V$$

当 $V_X < 1.2V$ 时, NFET 在线性区, $I_X = -\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2] = -\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(1.9V - 1V - 0.7V)(V_X - 1) - \frac{1}{2} (V_X - 1)^2]$

$$g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - 1)$$

当 $V_X > 1.2V$ 时, NFET 在饱和区, $I_X = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (1.9V - 1V - 0.7V)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.2V)^2$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_X} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.2V)^2]} = 0.2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}$$

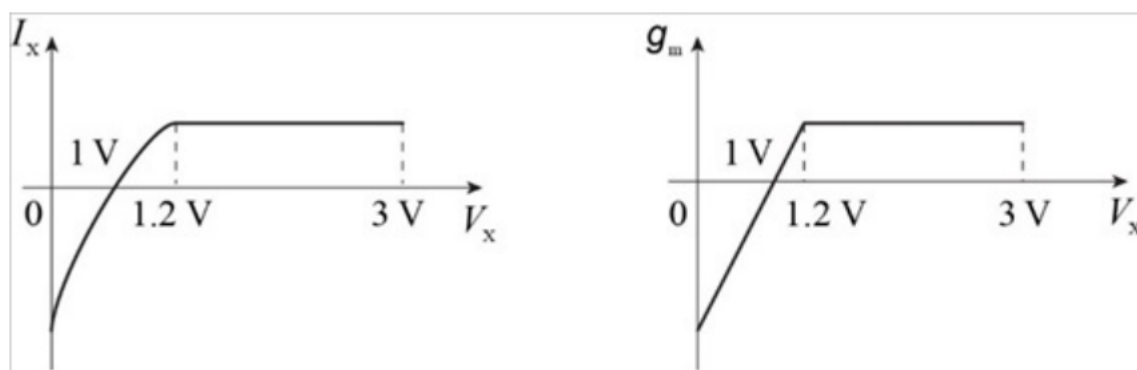


图 2

(c)

$$V_{GS} > V_{TH}$$

$$1V - V_X > 0.7V$$

$$V_X < 0.3V$$

当 $V_X > 0.3V$ 时, NFET 关

$$V_{GS} - V_{TH} = 1V - V_X - 0.7V = 0.3V - V_X$$

$$V_{DS} = 1.9V - V_X$$

当 $V_X < 0.3V$ 时, NFET 在饱和区, $I_X = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.3V - V_X)^2$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_X} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [-\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.3V - V_X)^2]} = -\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.3V - V_X)$$

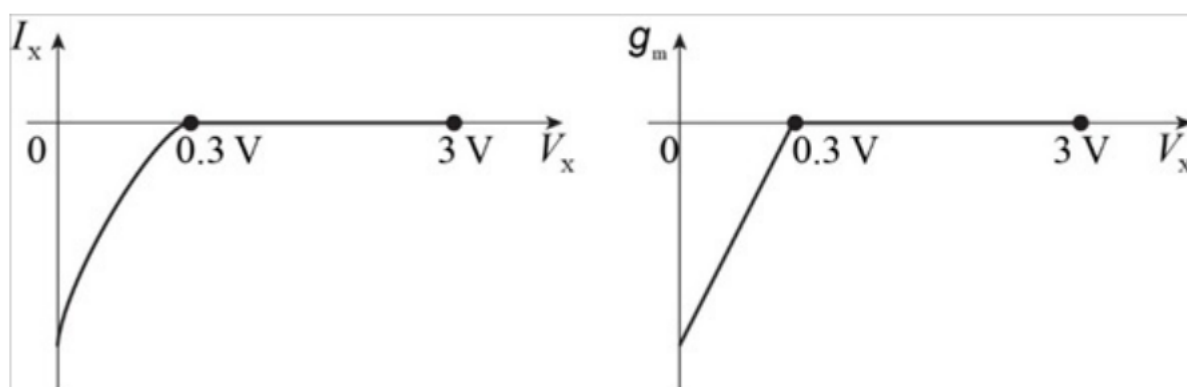


图 3

(d)

$$V_{GS} + |V_{TH0}| = -0.9V + |-0.8V| = -0.1V$$

$$V_{DS} = V_X - 1.9V$$

当 $V_{GS} + |V_{TH0}| > V_{DS}$ 即 $V_X < 1.8V$ 时, PFET 在饱和区, $I_X = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH0})^2 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (-0.9 - (-0.8))^2 = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.1)^2$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_X} = \sqrt{2\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [-\frac{1}{2}\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (0.1)^2]} = -0.1\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}$$

当 $1.8V < V_X < 1.9V$ 时, PFET 在线性区, $I_X = -\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = -\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(-0.9 - (-0.8))(V_X - 1.9) - \frac{1}{2}(V_X - 1.9)^2]$

$$g_m = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - 1.9)$$

当 $V_X > 1.9V$ 时, PFET 源漏交换, $I_X = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(1 - V_X - (-0.8))(1.9 - V_X) - \frac{1}{2}(1.9 - V_X)^2]$

$$g_m = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (1.9 - V_X)$$

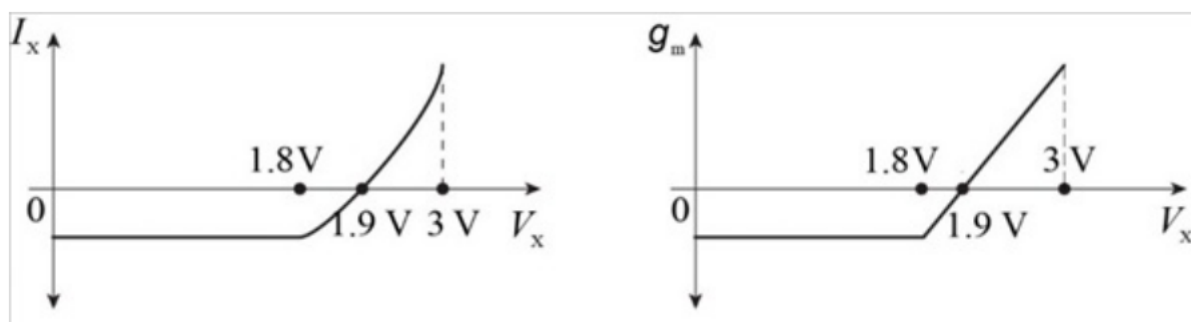


图 4

(e)

$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|}) = 0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + 1 - V_X|} - \sqrt{|0.9|}) = 0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})$ (公式见课本 P20-2.23, 参数 $2\Phi_F$ 等见表 2.1)

$$I_X = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{0.9 - [0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})]\}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [0.2 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})]^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{ \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [0.2 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})]^2 \}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [0.2 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})]$$

当 V_{BS} 不为常量时, NFET 在线性区的 $g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = 0.5\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}$

对比以上二式

$$0.2 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9}) = 0.5$$

$$0.2 - 0.45\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} + 0.45\sqrt{0.9} - 0.5 = 0$$

$$0.127 - 0.45\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} = \frac{0.127}{0.45}$$

$$1.9 - V_X = \left(\frac{0.127}{0.45} \right)^2$$

$$V_X = 1.9 - \left(\frac{0.127}{0.45} \right)^2$$

$$V_X = 1.82 \text{ V}$$

当 $1.82 \text{ V} < V_X$ 时, NFET 在线性区, $I_X = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{ [0.9 - 0.7 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_X} - \sqrt{0.9})](0.5) - \frac{1}{2}(0.5)^2 \}$

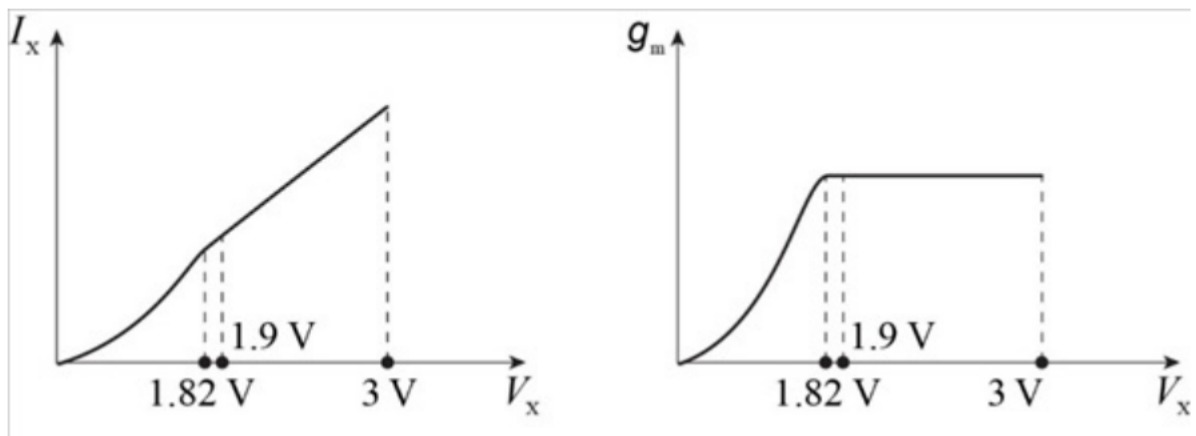


图 5

- {
- ① V_{DS} 或 V_{BS} 不为常量时, 线性区 g_m 公式推导
- ② (c) 中 g_m 根号里面负号出去还是负号, 物理对数学不对
- }

2.6

解:

(a)

为确保 PFET 在饱和区, 需要 $V_{SG} > |V_{TH}|$

$$(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} > -V_{TH}$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} + V_{TH} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

{

当 $V_{GS} + |V_{TH}| > V_{GS} > V_{DS}$ 即 $V_G > V_D$ 时, PFET 在饱和区。由电路图得栅极总是大于漏极 (PFET 电压低的为漏极)

$$V_{DD} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - V_X \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} > -V_{TH}$$

$$-V_X \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} > -V_{TH} - V_{DD} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$-V_X > \frac{-V_{TH} - V_{DD} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}{\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}$$

$$V_X < \frac{V_{TH} + V_{DD} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}{\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}$$

$$V_X < \frac{V_{TH}}{\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)} + V_{DD}$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} + V_{TH} \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} + V_{TH} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

}

$$I_X = I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{SG} - (-V_{TH})]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - (-V_{TH})]^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2 \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - (-V_{TH})]^2 \right\}} = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - (-V_{TH})]$$

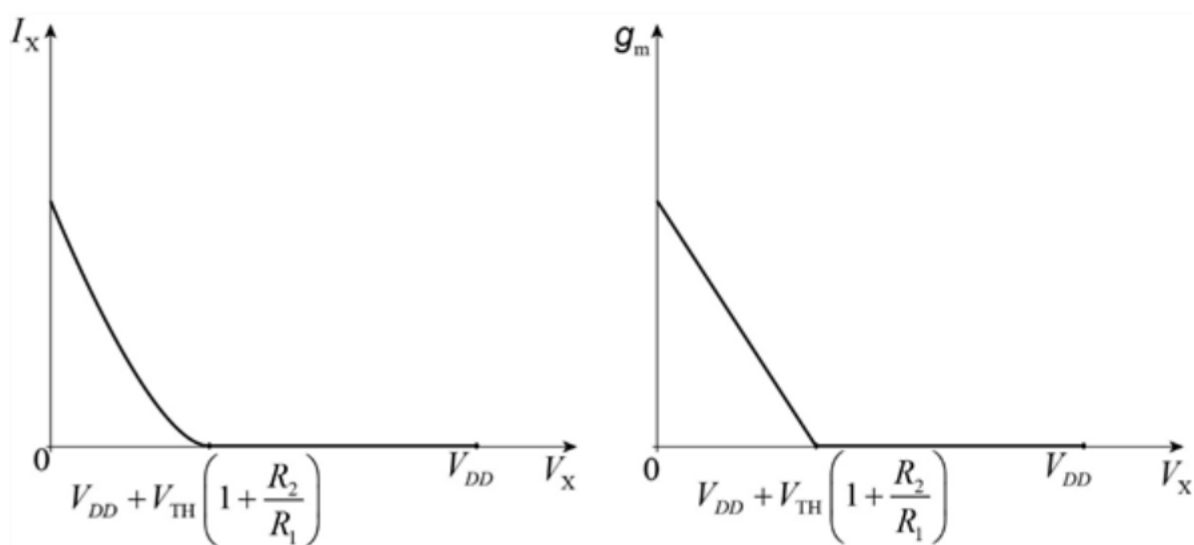


图 1

(b)

为确保 NFET 在饱和区，需要 $V_{GS} > V_{TH}$

$$(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} > V_{TH}$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} - V_{TH} \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

{

当 $V_{GS} - V_{TH} < V_{GS} < V_{DS}$ 即 $V_G < V_D$ 时，NFET 在饱和区。由电路图得栅极总是小于漏极（NFET 电压高的为漏极）

$$V_{DD} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - V_X \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} > V_{TH}$$

$$-V_X \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} > V_{TH} - V_{DD} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$-V_X > \frac{V_{TH} - V_{DD} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}$$

$$V_X < \frac{-V_{TH} + V_{DD} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}$$

$$V_X < -\frac{V_{TH}}{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)} + V_{DD}$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} - V_{TH} \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}\right)$$

$$V_X < V_{DD} - V_{TH} \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

}

$$I_X = I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{TH} \right]^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{TH} \right]^2 \right\}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{DD} - V_X) \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{TH} \right]$$

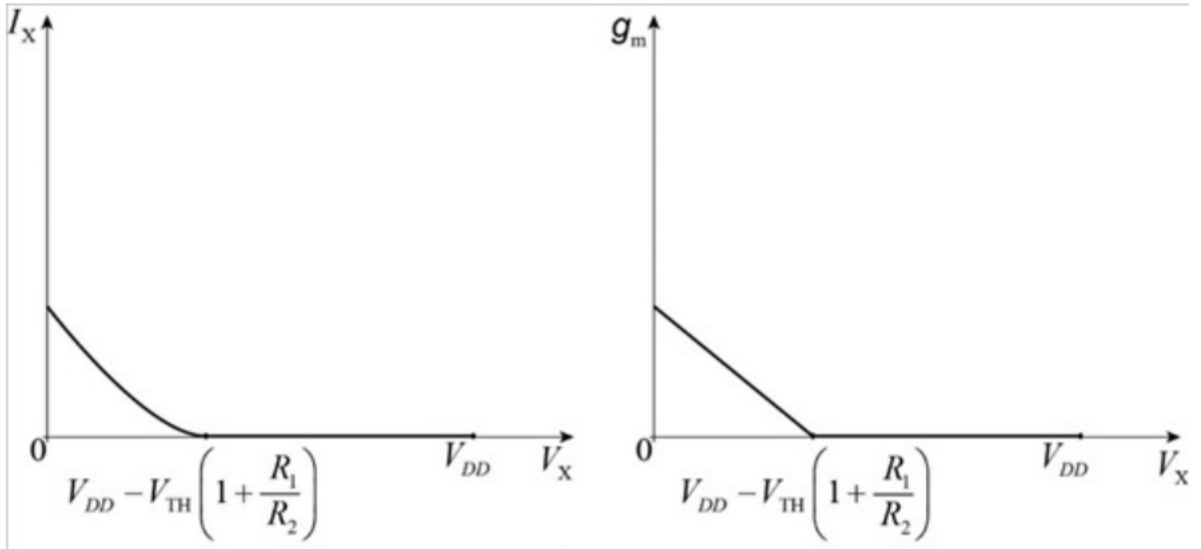


图 2

(c)

因为由电路图得电阻电流 $I_{R1} = I_1 - I_X$ ，所以 $0 \leq I_X \leq I_1$

$$V_{GS} = 2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X)$$

$$V_{DS} = R_1(I_1 - I_X)$$

当 $V_{GS} - V_{TH} > V_{DS}$ 即 $2 - V_{TH} > V_X > 0$ 时，NFET 在线性区

$$I_X = I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{ [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]R_1(I_1 - I_X) - \frac{1}{2}[R_1(I_1 - I_X)]^2 \}$$

$$g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} R_1(I_1 - I_X)$$

当 $V_{GS} < V_{TH}$ 即 $V_X > 2 - V_{TH} + R_1 I_1 - R_1 I_X$ 时，NFET 关

当 $2 - V_{TH} < V_X < 2 - V_{TH} + R_1 I_1 - R_1 I_X$ 时, NFET 在饱和区

$$I_X = I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]^2 \right\}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]$$

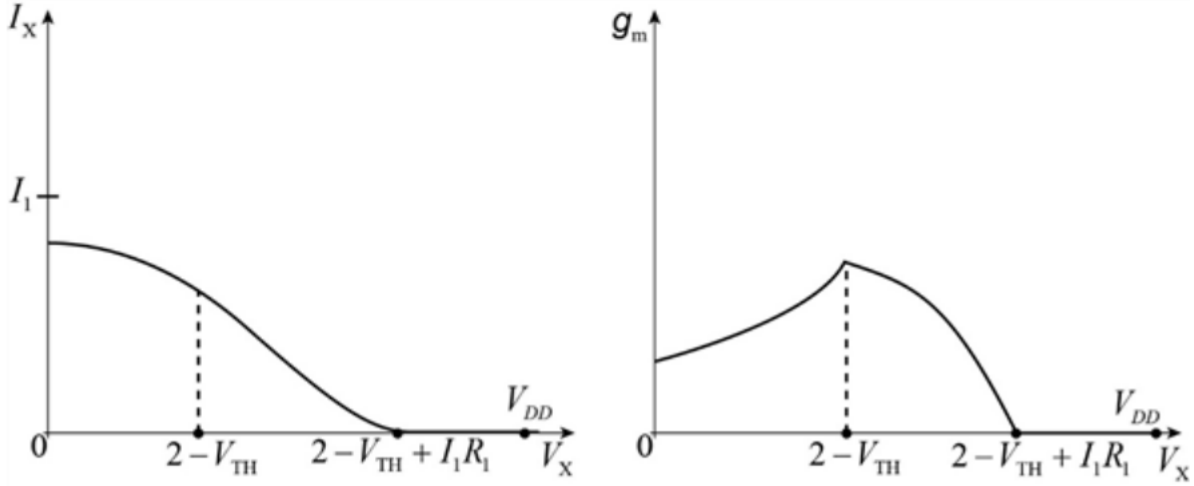


图 3

(d)

$$V_{GS} = R_1(I_1 - I_X)$$

$$V_{DS} = 2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X)$$

因为当 $V_{GS} < V_{TH}$ 即 $V_{TH} > R_1(I_1 - I_X)$ 时, NFET 关, 所以假设 $R_1(I_1 - I_X)$ 大于阈值电压

当 $V_{GS} - V_{TH} < V_{DS}$ 即 $2 + V_{TH} > V_X > 0$ 时, NFET 在饱和区

$$I_X = I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]^2 \right\}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]$$

当 $2 + V_{TH} < V_X$ 时, NFET 在线性区

$$I_X = I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_X &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ 2[R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}] - [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X)] \right\} [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ 2[R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}] - 2 + V_X - R_1(I_1 - I_X) \right\} \left[\frac{2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH} + V_{TH}}{V_{TH} + V_{TH}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ [R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}] + (V_X - 2 - V_{TH}) \right\} \left\{ \frac{[R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}] - (V_X - 2 - V_{TH})}{(V_X - 2 - V_{TH})} \right\} \\
I_X &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ [R_1(I_1 - I_X) - V_{TH}]^2 - (V_X - 2 - V_{TH})^2 \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

上式表示电流随着电压的增加而减小。因此，电流的极性随着电压的增加而变化。

$$g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [2 - V_X + R_1(I_1 - I_X)]$$

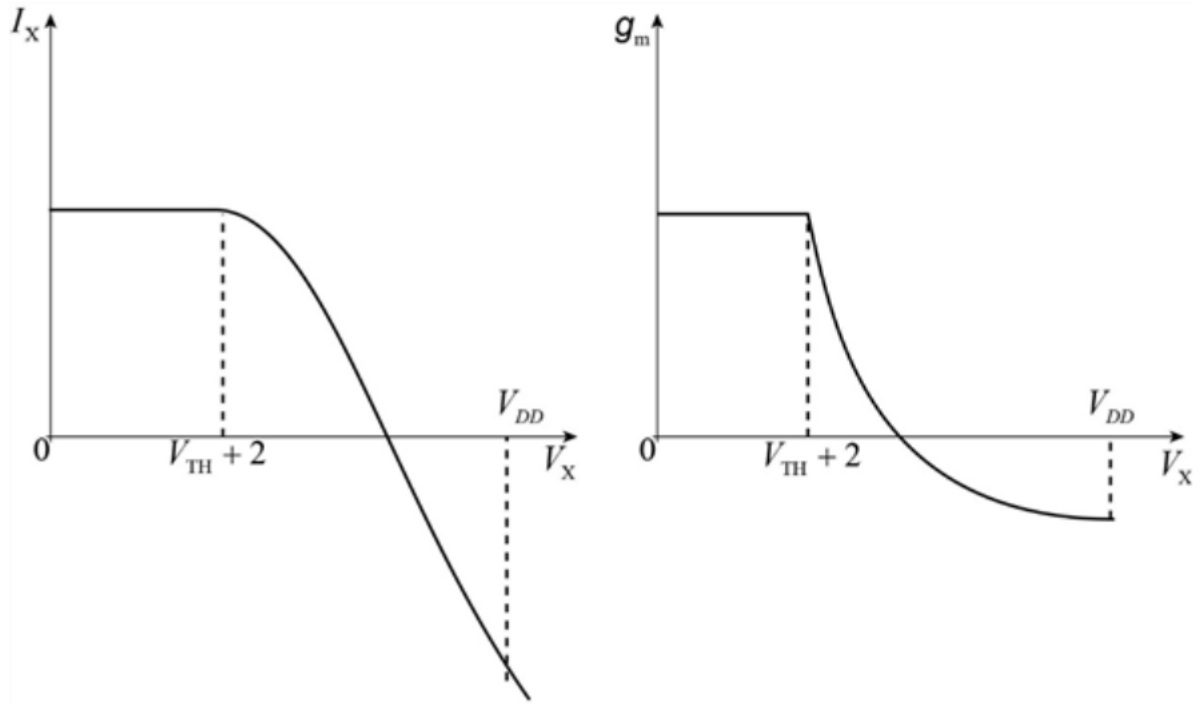


图 4

(e)

当 $V_{TH} > V_X > 0$ 时，NFET 关

$$V_{GS} = V_X$$

$$V_{DS} = V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)$$

当 NFET 在饱和区时， $V_{GS} - V_{TH} < V_{DS}$ 即 $\sqrt{\frac{2I_1 + \frac{2V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{TH} > V_X > V_{TH}$

{

$$\text{令 } V_{GS} - V_{TH} = V_{DS}$$

$$V_X - V_{TH} = V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)$$

$$V_{TH} = R_1(I_X - I_1)$$

$$\frac{V_{TH}}{R_1} = I_X - I_1$$

$$I_X = I_1 + \frac{V_{TH}}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - V_{TH})^2 = I_1 + \frac{V_{TH}}{R_1}$$

$$(V_X - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{I_1 + \frac{V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}$$

$$V_X - V_{TH} = \sqrt{\frac{I_1 + \frac{V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$V_X = V_{TH} + \sqrt{\frac{I_1 + \frac{V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2I_1 + \frac{2V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{TH} = V_X$$

}

$$I_X = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - V_{TH})^2$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - V_{TH})^2 \right\}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_X - V_{TH})$$

当 $\sqrt{\frac{2I_1 + \frac{2V_{TH}}{R_1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{TH} < V_X$ 时, NFET 在线性区

$$I_X = I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{(V_X - V_{TH})[V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)] - \frac{1}{2} [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)]^2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_X &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{2(V_X - V_{TH}) - [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)]\} [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{2(V_X - V_{TH}) - V_X + R_1(I_X - I_1)\} [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_X + R_1(I_X - I_1) - 2V_{TH}] [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_X - R_1(I_X - I_1)]$$

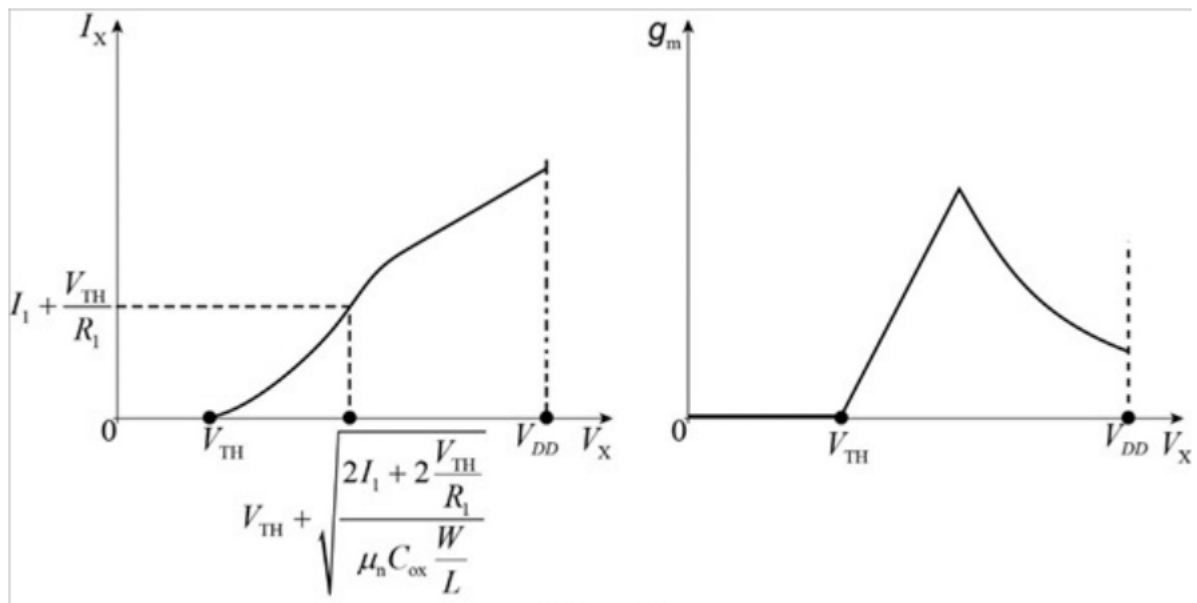


图 5

- {
- ① (c) 和 (d) 中 NFET 关的 $-R_1 I_X$ 与英文答案不同和……
- ② (d) 线性区分析电流公式
- }

2.7

解:

(a)

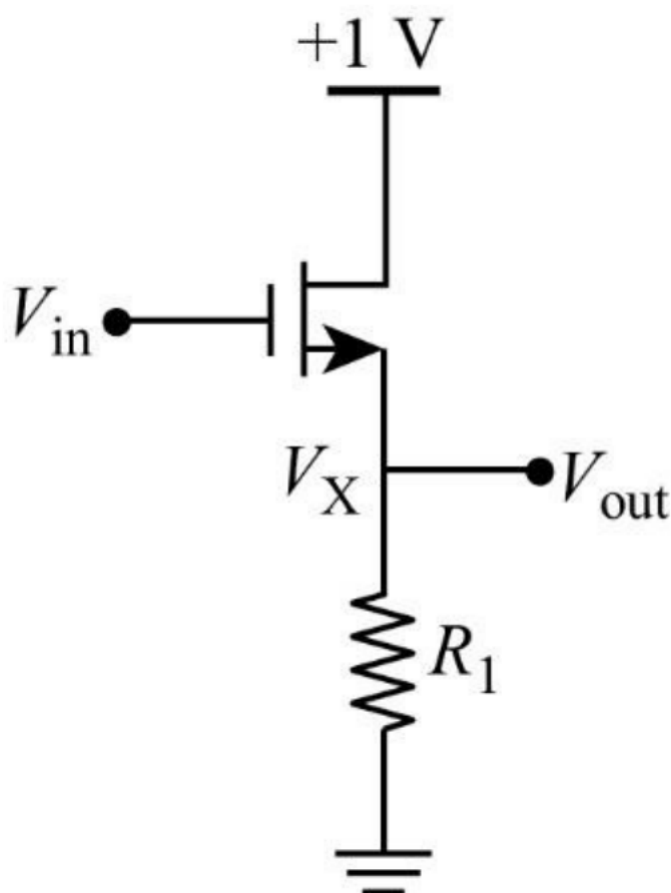
当 $V_{out} < 1V$ 时, NFET 源漏交换

图 1

当 $V_{TH} > V_{in} > 0$ 即 $0.7V > V_{in} > 0$ 时, NFET 关当 NFET 在饱和区时, $V_G - V_{TH} < V_D$; 所以当 $0.7V < V_{in} < 1.7V$ 时, NFET 在饱和区

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

由欧姆定律得 $I_D = \frac{V_{out}}{R_1}$

$$\text{联立以上二式得 } \frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

当 $3V > V_{in} > 1.7V$ 时, NFET 在线性区

$$I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{in} - V_{out} - 0.7)(1 - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - V_{out})^2]$$

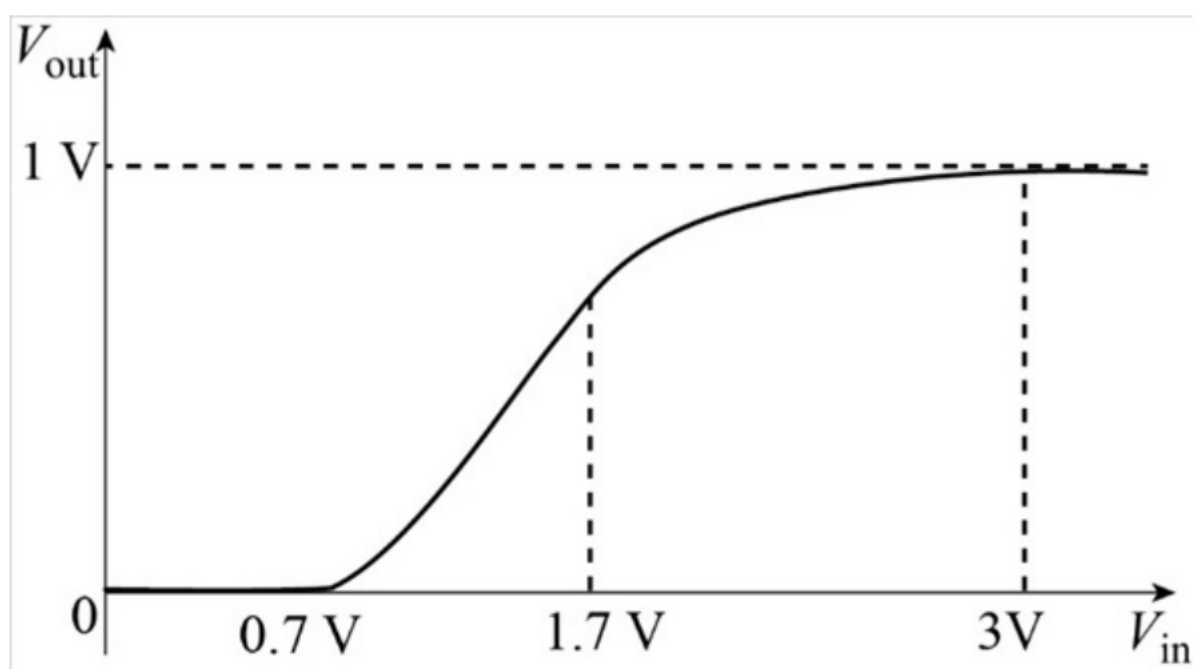


图 2

(b)

因为 $V_{out} < V_{in}$ 时，所以 NFET 源漏交换

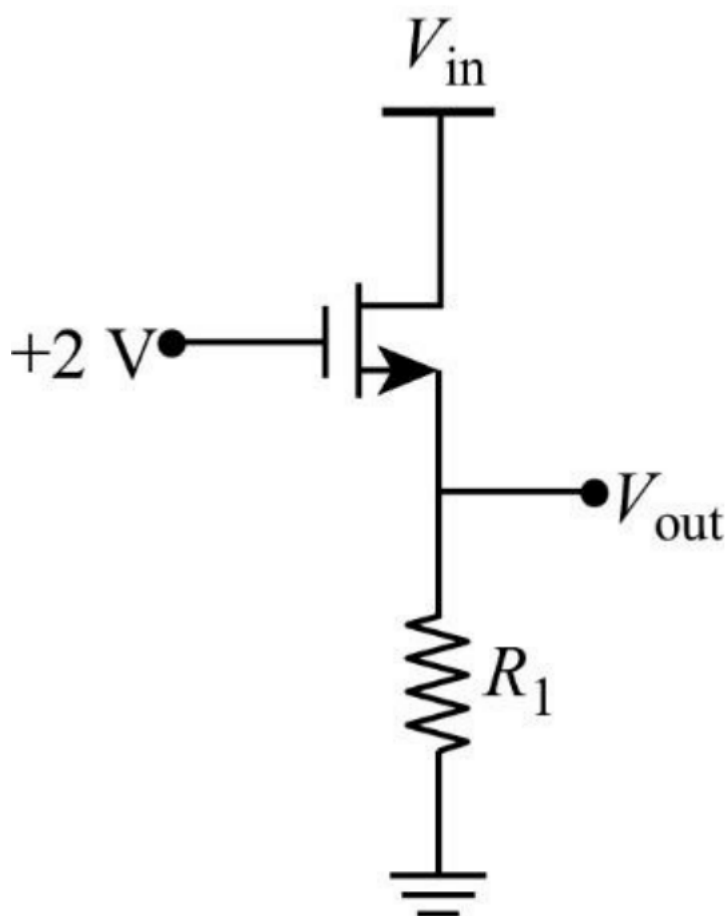


图 3

当 $V_G - V_{TH} > V_D$ 即 $1.3V > V_{in} > 0V$ 时, NFET 在线性区

$$I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(2 - V_{out} - 0.7)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2]$$

由欧姆定律得 $I_D = \frac{V_{out}}{R_1}$

$$\text{联立以上二式得 } \frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(2 - V_{out} - 0.7)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2]$$

当 $3V > V_{in} > 1.3V$ 时, NFET 在饱和区

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2 - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2 - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

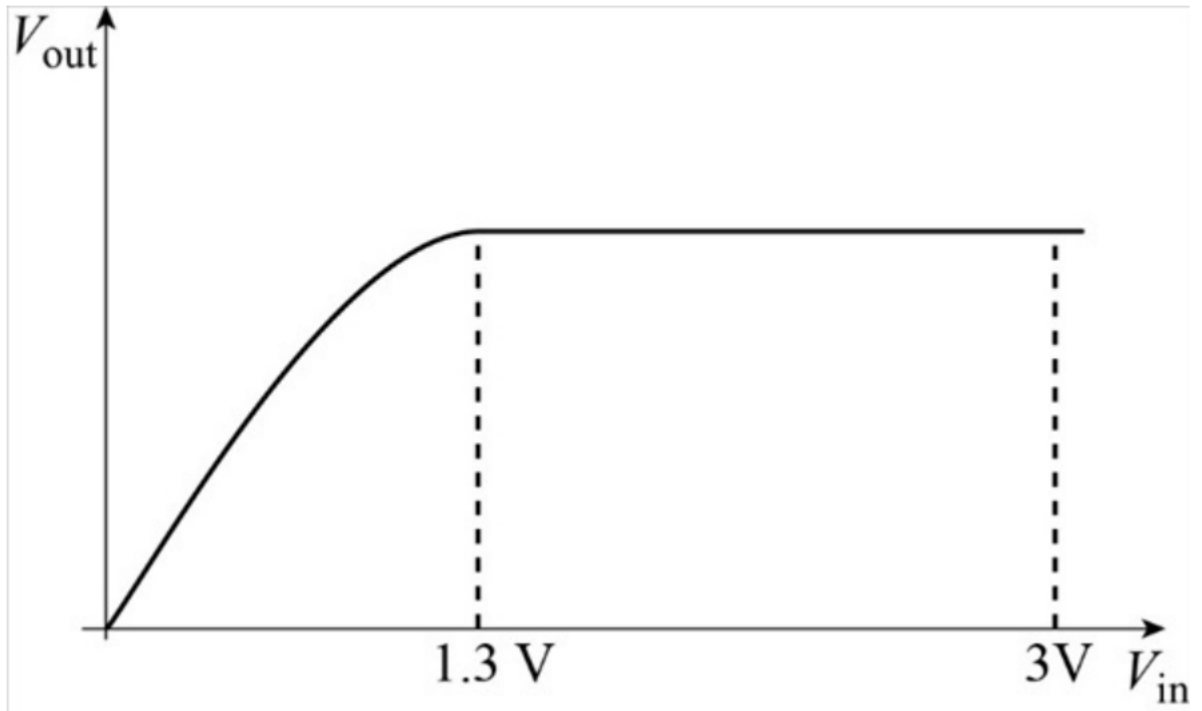


图 4

(c)

当 $V_G - V_{TH} > V_D$ 即 $2.3V > V_{in} > 0V$ 时, NFET 在线性区

$$I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2] = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(3 - V_{out} - 0.7)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2]$$

由欧姆定律得 $I_D = \frac{V_{out}}{R_1}$

$$\text{联立以上二式得 } \frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(3 - V_{out} - 0.7)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2]$$

当 $3V > V_{in} > 2.3V$ 时, NFET 在饱和区

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (3 - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (3 - V_{out} - 0.7)^2$$

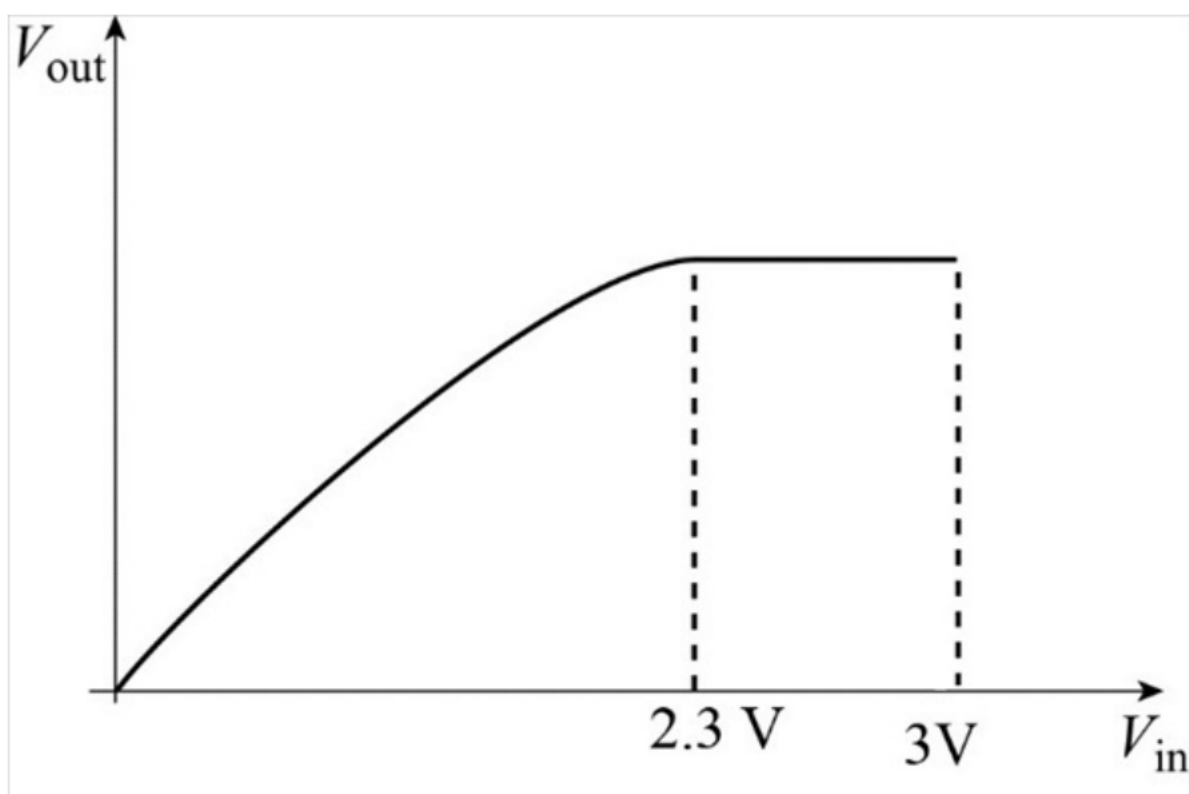


图 5

(d)

当 $V_{SG} < |V_{TH}|$ 即 $1.8V > V_{in} > 0V$ 时, PFET 关

当 $V_G + |V_{TH}| > V_D$ 即 $1.8V > V_{out}$ 且 $1.8V < V_{in}$ 时, PFET 在饱和区。(由电路图得源极总是大于漏极, PFET 电压低的为漏极, 下面求 PFET 在饱和区时 V_{in} 的范围)

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - 1.8V)^2$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - 1.8V)^2$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - 1.8V)^2 \textcircled{1}$$

$$1.8V = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L} (V_{in} - 1.8V)^2$$

$$(V_{in} - 1.8)^2 = \frac{2(1.8)}{\mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L}}$$

$$V_{in} - 1.8 = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.8)}{\mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$V_{in} = 1.8 + \sqrt{\frac{2(1.8)}{\mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L}}}$$

当 $1.8V > V_{out}$ 且 $1.8V < V_{in} < 1.8V + \sqrt{\frac{2(1.8V)}{\mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L}}}$ 时, PFET 在饱和区

当 $1.8V < V_{out}$ 且 $V_{in} > 1.8V + \sqrt{\frac{2(1.8V)}{\mu_p C_{ox} R_1 \frac{W}{L}}}$ 时, PFET 在线性区

$$I_D = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{in} - 1.8V)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2]$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [(V_{in} - 1.8V)(V_{in} - V_{out}) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{in} - V_{out})^2] \textcircled{2}$$

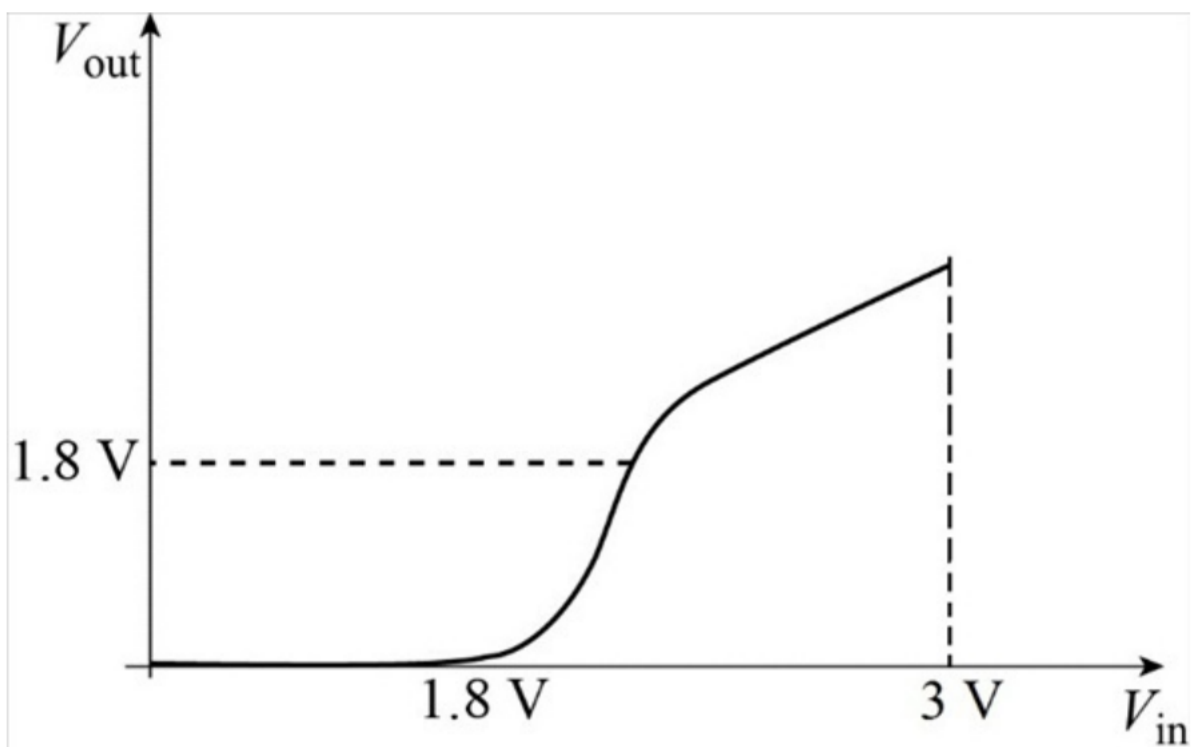


图 6

2.8

解:

(a)

$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|})$$

$$I_1 = I_D = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{GS} - V_{TH0} - \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|})]^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{GS} - V_{TH0} - \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{DD} - V_{out} - V_{in}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|})]^2$$

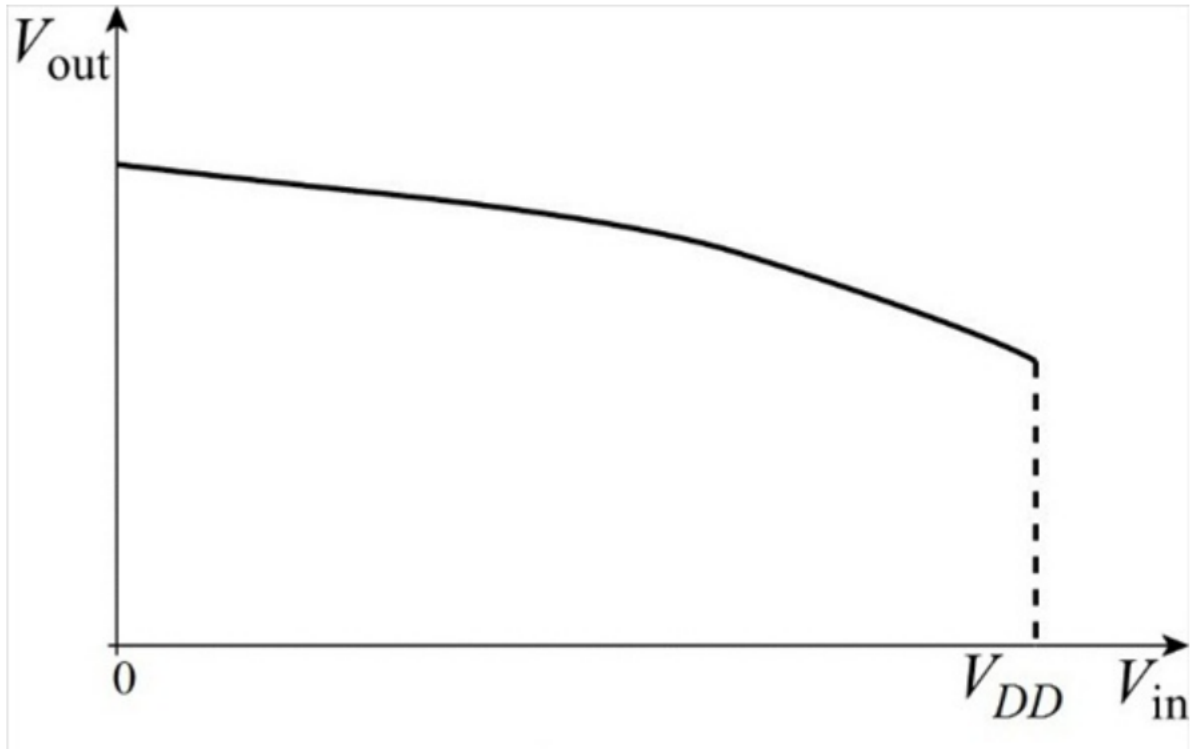


图 1

(b)

$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - R_1 I_1 = 3 - R_1 I_1 = 3 - R_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [V_{GS} - V_{TH0} - \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|})]^2 \right\} = 3 - R_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [1 - 0.7 - 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + 1 - V_{in}|} - \sqrt{|0.9|})]^2 \right\} = 3 - R_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} [0.3 - 0.45(\sqrt{1.9 - V_{in}} - \sqrt{0.9})]^2 \right\}$$

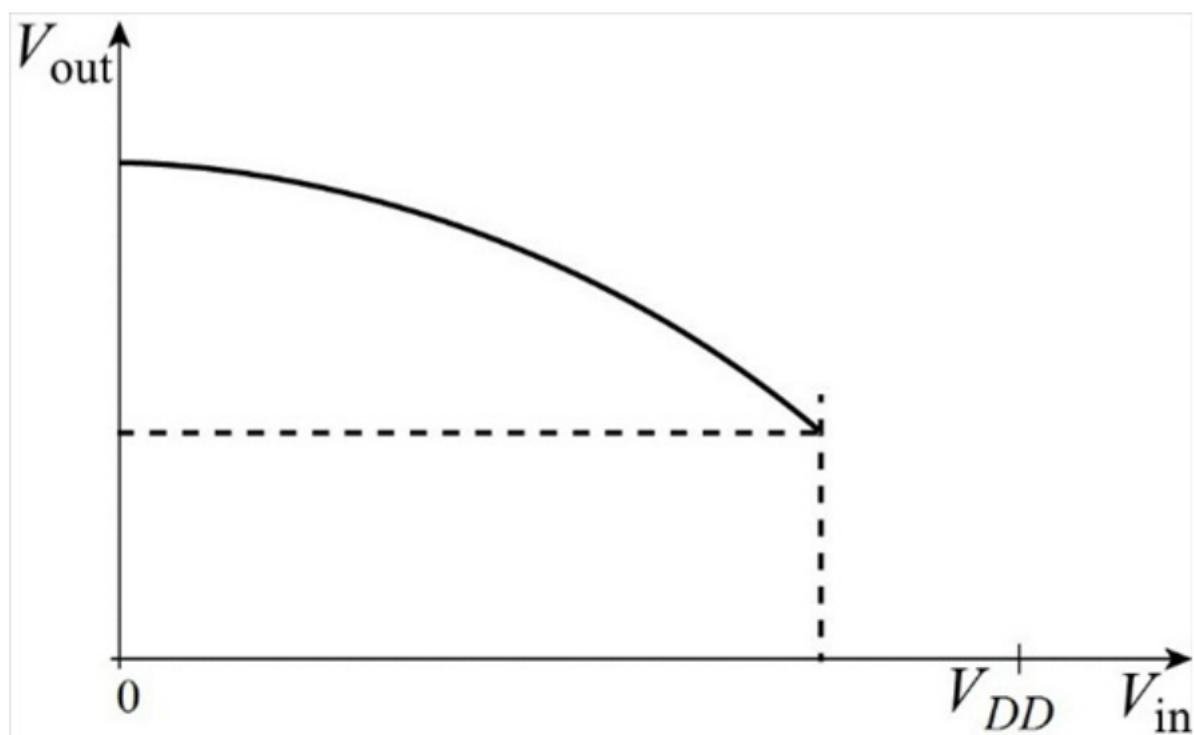


图 2

(c)

NFET 源漏交换

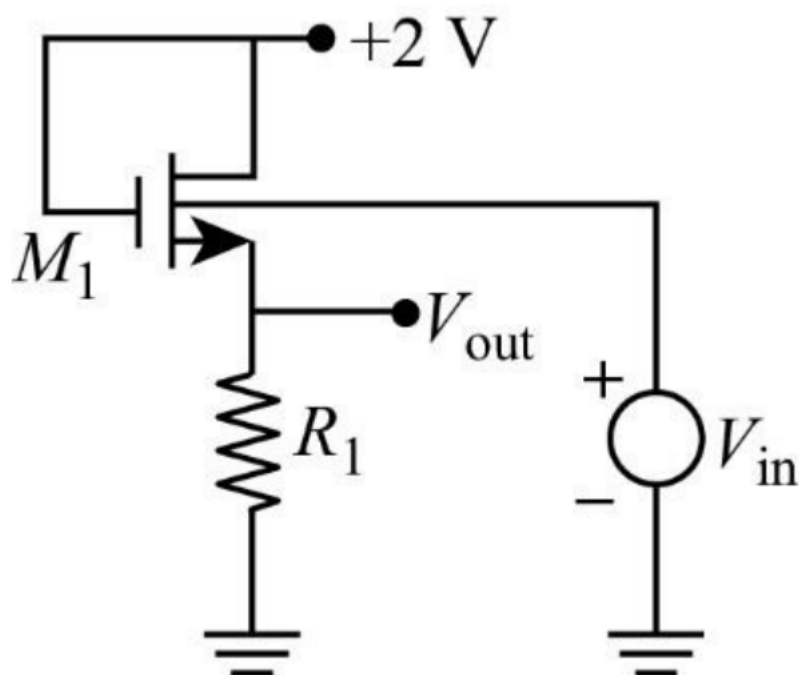


图 3

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = I_D = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{2 - V_{out} - [V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{|2\Phi_F + V_{SB}|} - \sqrt{|2\Phi_F|})]\}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \{2 - V_{out} - [0.7 + 0.45(\sqrt{|0.9 + V_{out} - V_{in}|} - \sqrt{|0.9|})]\}^2$$

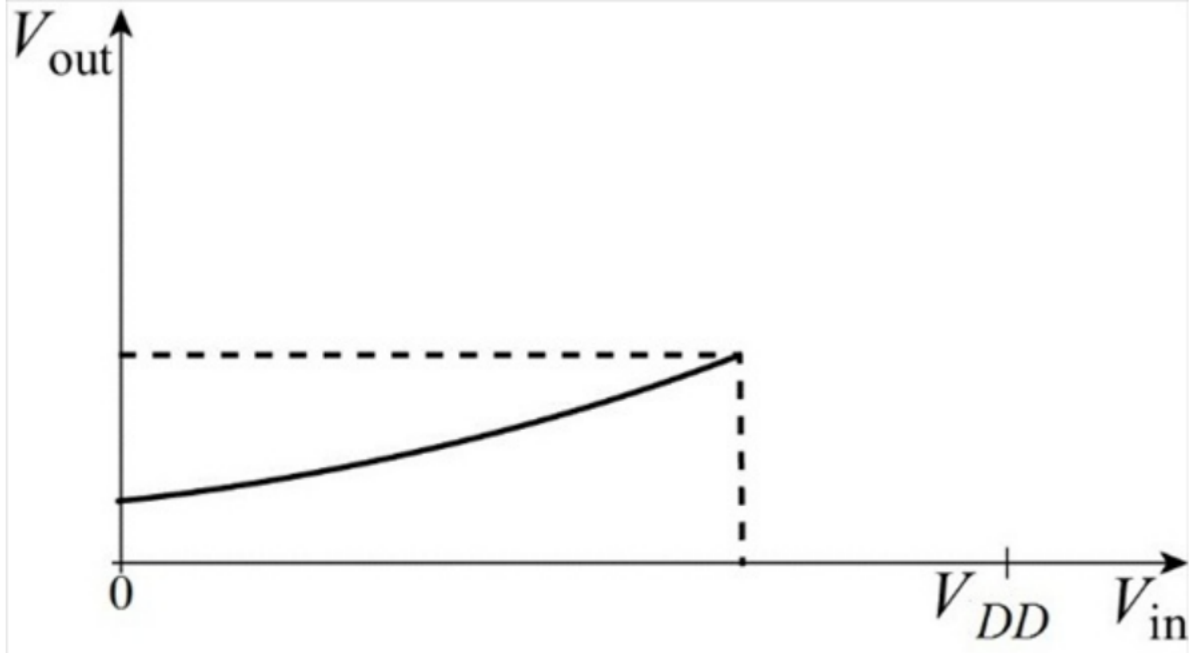


图 4

2.9

解:

2.10

解:

2.11

第八章

8.1

解：(1)

$$v_{out} = -g_{m1}r_{o1} \times v_x \text{ ①}$$

$$(v_{out} - v_x) \times sC_2 = (v_x - v_{in}) \times sC_1 \text{ ② (电流)}$$

联立以上 2 式得

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}\right) \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}} \text{ ③}$$

{

$$\text{由②得 } v_x(sC_1 + sC_2) = v_{out}sC_2 + v_{in}sC_1$$

$$\text{由①得 } v_x = \frac{v_{out}}{-g_{m1}r_{o1}}$$

$$\text{将上式代入上上式并移项且约分得 } \frac{v_{out}}{-g_{m1}r_{o1}} = \frac{v_{out}C_2 + v_{in}C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

移项并除以 C_1 得

$$v_{out} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) = (-g_{m1}r_{o1})(v_{out} \frac{C_2}{C_1} + v_{in})$$

$$\text{展开并合并 } v_{out} \text{ 得 } v_{out} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} + g_{m1}r_{o1} \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) = -g_{m1}r_{o1}v_{in}$$

$$\text{移项得 } \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{-g_{m1}r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} + g_{m1}r_{o1} \frac{C_2}{C_1}} = \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}\right) \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}} \text{ ③}$$

[如果整理②代入①不好算就试试整理①代入②]

}

$$\text{当 } g_{m1}r_{o1} \text{ 足够大时有 } \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -\frac{C_1}{C_2} \text{ ④}$$

$$\text{考虑增益误差小于 5\% 有 } \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -(1 - 5\%) \frac{C_1}{C_2} = -0.95 \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$\text{将上式代入③得 } -0.95 \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}\right) \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}}} = \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{50}\right) \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{1}{50}} = \frac{-1}{1.02 \frac{C_2}{C_1} + 0.02}$$

$$\text{将 } \frac{C_1}{C_2} \text{ 看作一个整体由上式得 } \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{1 - 0.969}{0.019} \approx 1.63$$

$$\text{由于④是闭环电压增益最大值, 因此将 1.63 代入得 } \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -1.63$$

$$\left| \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} \right| = 1.63$$

(2)

$$\text{低频闭环 } R_{out} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}r_{o1}} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_2 \left(\frac{C_1}{C_2} + 1\right)} g_{m1}r_{o1}} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{g_{m1}r_{o1}}{\frac{C_1}{C_2} + 1}} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{50}{1.63 + 1}} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + 19.0114} \approx$$

$$0.05r_{o1}$$

{

$$\text{输入接地, 输出接 } V_t \text{ 有 } V_t \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1} + \frac{V_t}{r_{o1}} = I_t$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{V_t}{I_t} = \frac{r_{o1}}{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1} r_{o1}}$$

}

开源

开源网址:

<https://github.com/QC-Z1/Use-latex-for-Design-of-Analog-CMOS-Integrated-Circuits/blob/main/README.zh.md>

或

https://gitee.com/qc_z/razavi

使用说明

1. 欢迎提意见或建议，有具体问题也可以交流。
2. 也欢迎加入开源项目，总有一天会完成这本书的解答，之后可以开始下一本书。
3. 请仔细阅读 **GPL-3.0** 条款。原作者在此特别强调不论以何种形式发布，都必须同时附上源代码，其中包括衍生产品的发布和用于商业目的。
4. 请在遵守《中华人民共和国著作权法》的情况下用于个人学习、研究或者欣赏等目的。

参与贡献

1. QC.Z
2. 虚位以待
3.

Instructions

1. Please find the English Answer by yourself.
2. Use latex for Design of Analog CMOS Integrated Circuits of razavi is distributed under the GNU GPL version 3 or later.
3. Please obey local laws.