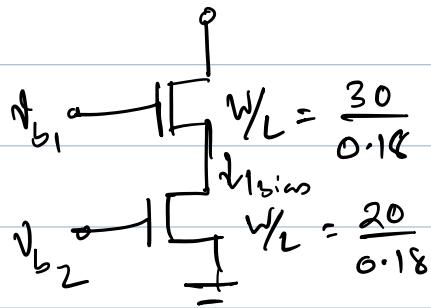


## Solution - Mid-Sem Exam, Late

Q. 1

(a)



$$W/L = \frac{30}{0.18}$$

$$W/L = \frac{20}{0.18}$$

$$I_{bias} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$\mu_{n,ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{bias} = I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n \text{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_2 \left( V_{b2} - V_{TH} \right)^2$$

$$V_{b2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{bias}}{\mu_n \text{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_2}} + V_1$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (0.5 \text{ mA})}{(100 \mu A/V^2) \left( \frac{20}{0.18} \right)}} + 0.4$$

$$\approx 0.7 \text{ V}$$

(b)

M<sub>2</sub> operates in saturation as long as

$$V_{GS2} - V_{TH} \leq V_{DS2}$$

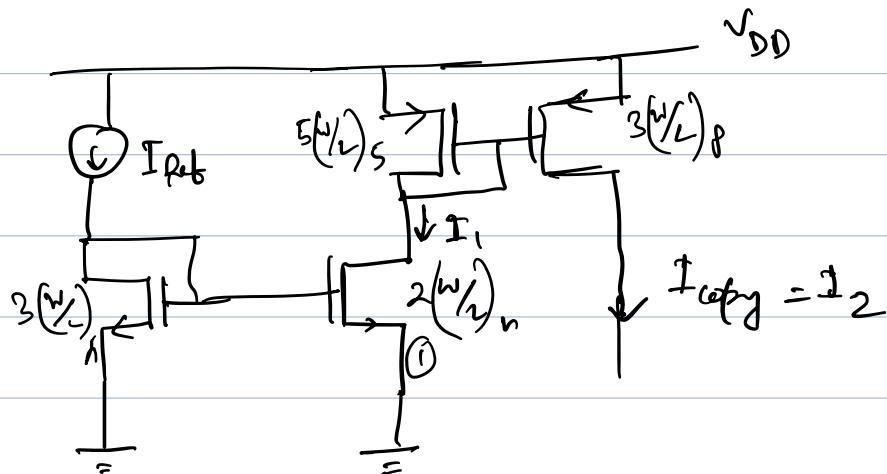
$$\therefore V_{DS2} \geq 0.3 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Now } V_{GS1} \approx V_{b1} - V_{DS2}$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{DS1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n \text{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 \left( V_{GS1} - V_{TH} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimum } V_{b1} &= 0.95 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{b1} \geq \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{bias}}{\mu_n \text{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1}} + 0.4 \text{ V} + 0.3 \text{ V} \\ &\approx 0.95 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

② (a)

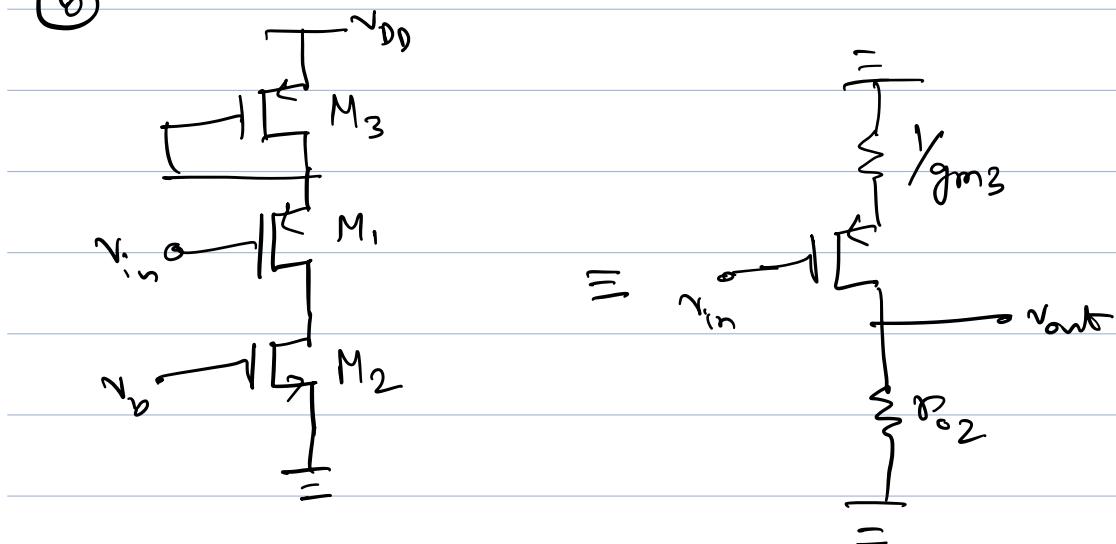


$$I_1 = \frac{2(w/L)_n}{3(w/L)_p} I_{ref} = \frac{2}{3} I_{ref}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2(w/L)_p}{3(w/L)_p} I_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} I_{ref}$$

$\therefore I_{copy} = \frac{2}{3} I_{ref}$

(b)

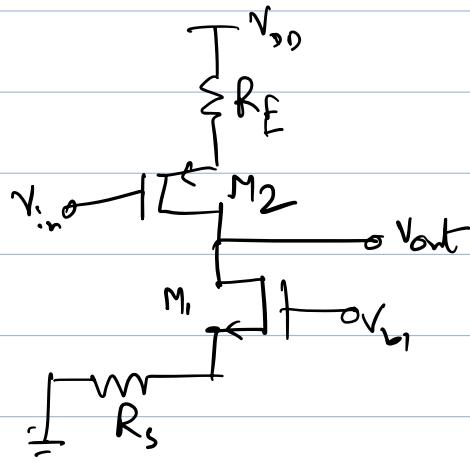


It is a PMOS Common Source Stage degenerated by

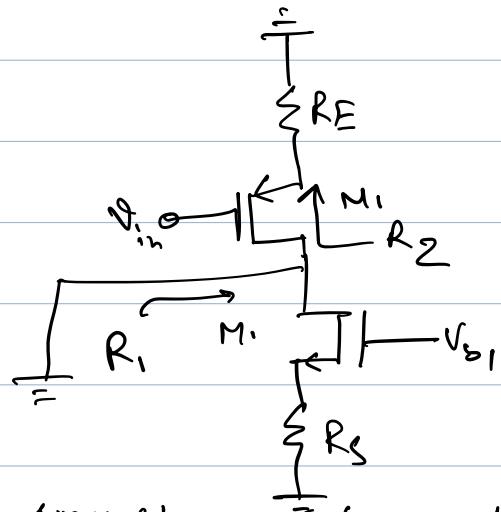
a diode connected PMOS. The common source stage has a current source load.

$$\therefore \text{The voltage gain } A_V = - \frac{\gamma_{o2}}{k_{gm1} + k_{gm3}}$$

(3) a



Equivalent circuit



This is a Common-Source stage with degeneration

$$\therefore G_M = \frac{\gamma_{m2}}{1 + \gamma_{m2} R_E}$$

$$R_1 = (1 + \gamma_{m1} R_s) r_{o1} + R_s$$

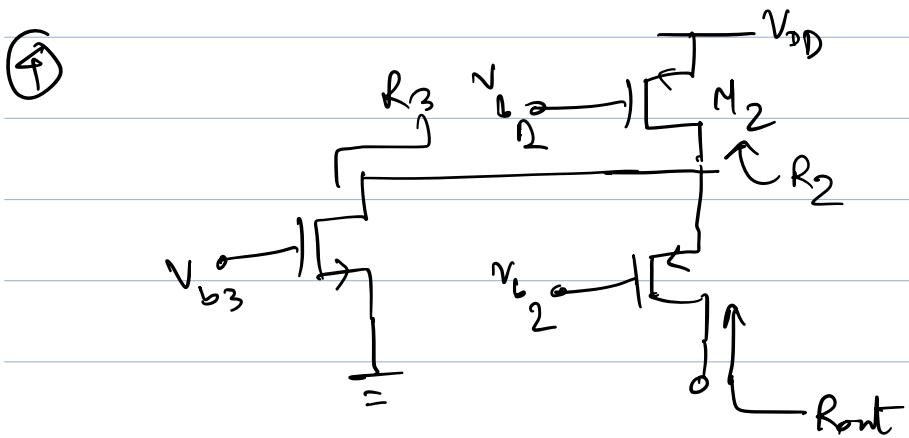
$$R_2 = (1 + \gamma_{m2} R_E) r_{o2} + R_E$$

$$\therefore A_V = -G_M (R_1 || R_2)$$

$$= -\frac{\gamma_{m2}}{1 + \gamma_{m2} R_E} \left[ \frac{(1 + \gamma_{m1} R_s) r_{o1} + R_s}{[(1 + \gamma_{m2} R_E) r_{o2} + R_E]} \right] ||$$

(b) Because, due to the side-diffusion of the source and drain areas ( $L_D$ ). This is because if  $L_{\text{drain}}$  is doubled, then  $L_{\text{eff}} = L_{\text{drain}} - 2d_D$  is not.

(c) Ans: (iii) Common-drain



By observation:

$$R_2 = r_{o2}$$

$$R_3 = r_{o3}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore R_{\text{out}} = g_m r_{o1} (r_{o2} || r_{o3})}$$