9: 2, 5, 12, 14, 21, 37, 46 ECEn 340 Sect. 001 Benjamin Bergeson (a) bias current : 0.5 mA 4 In (Is) = VBZ V_{b2}=V_{BE2}=V_TIn(\frac{1/8/\dirth^2}{2\sqrt{2}})=(0.026)In(\frac{0.00051}{6E-17})=\begin{bmatrix} 0.774\bmatrix $V_{b_1} = V_{CE2} + V_{BE_1} = V_{b_2} - 0.3 + V_{BE_1} = 6.774 - 0.3 + (0.026) In <math>\left(\frac{0.0005}{6E-17}\right) = \left[1.248 \text{ V}\right]$ (b) Veg > 0.3 V = Vb1 - 0.3 = 0.948 Vcc - IbRc = V, 2.5 - 0.0005 Rc = 0.948. Rc = (31041) 9.5 | $S_{0.5}$ | gm= 0.019231 Yo1= 1E4 Yo2 = 5E4 YT = 5200 Rant = (0.019231)(1E4) (5E4)(5200) = 966km 9.12 | Rout ≥ 50ks; Ib = 0.5mA; Mn(ox = 100E-6; W= 20/18 maximum to levable 71,2 Value Route $\approx g_{m_1} r_{o_1} r_{o_2} \geq 50 \, \text{k}$ $I_b = I_{o_1} = I_{o_2} = 0.5 \, \text{mA}$ $g_{m_1} = \sqrt{2 \, \mu c_{o_1} \, \mu} \, I_D = 0.003333$ $V_{02} = V_{01} = \frac{1}{I_{DA}}$ $\left(\frac{1}{(5E-4)A}\right)\left(\frac{1}{(5E-4)A}\right)\left(0.003333\right) \ge 50 \text{ k}$ $\lambda \le 0.516 \text{ V}^{-1}$ 9.14 9 (\frac{\times}{L})_1 = \frac{30}{0.18} (\frac{\times}{L})_2 = \frac{20}{0.18} I_b = 0.5 mA Mn Cox = 100 E-6 V_{TH} = 6.4 $V_{b2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{b2}}} = \frac$ $V_{b_1} = V_{GS_1} + V_{PS_2}$ $I_{D_1} = \frac{1}{2} I_{PM} (x_{CS_1} - V_{PM})^2 \Rightarrow 5E-4 = \frac{1}{2} (100E-6) (\frac{30}{0.18}) (V_{GS_1} - 0.3)^2 V_{GS_1} = 0.645$ Vb1 = 0.945 V (6) Rout = gm, ro, roz gm, = $\left[2\mu_{n}(o_{x} \stackrel{W}{\leftarrow}, I_{p})\right] = \sqrt{2(100E-6)\left(\frac{30}{0.18}\right)(5E-4)} = 0.004082$ You = ID = (SE-4)(0.1) = ZEY = You Rout = 1.63 M.R.

Homework 11

9.21 Av= 500 Bi=Bz=100 I,= ImA Find minimum VA,=VAZ

9.37
$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}MG_X = \frac{W}{R_1+R_2}V_{DD} - V_{PH}^2$$

$$\frac{dI_1}{dV_H} = -MG_X = \frac{W}{R_1+R_2}V_{DD} - V_{PH}^2$$

The issue is more serious at lower voltages, because as von goes down, viry will be relatively larger. This would mean that viry would control more of the sensitivity.

9.46 (a)
$$I_{copy} = n I_{REF} = \frac{SI_{REF}}{1 + \frac{1}{B}(n+1)} = \frac{BI_{REF}}{1 + \frac{1}{B}} = \frac{B}{B+b} SI_{REF}$$

(b)
$$I_{copy} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}I_{REF}}{1+\frac{1}{6}(\frac{6}{5})} = \frac{I_{REF}}{5(1+\frac{6}{5p_0})} = \frac{I_{REF}}{5+\frac{6}{15}} = \frac{B}{5p+6}I_{REF}$$

$$(c) \quad I_{Copy} = \frac{3}{2}I_{c,REF} \qquad I_{Z} = \frac{5}{2}I_{c,REF} \qquad I_{REF} = I_{c,REF} + I_{B,REF} + I_{B1} + I_{B2}$$

$$= I_{c,REF} + \frac{I_{c,REF}}{\beta} + \frac{I_{copy}}{\beta} + \frac{I_{z}}{\beta} = I_{c,REF} + \frac{I_{c,REF}}{\beta} + \frac{3I_{c,REF}}{2\beta} + \frac{5I_{c,REF}}{2\beta} = I_{c,REF} \left(1 + \frac{3}{\beta} + \frac{3}{2\beta} + \frac{5}{2\beta}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}I_{copy} \left(\frac{5+\beta}{\beta}\right) \qquad I_{copy} = \frac{3}{2}I_{REF} \left(\frac{\beta}{5+\beta}\right)$$