EE4C10 Analog Circuit Design Fundamentals

Homework Assignment I

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Contents

Problem 1

For $I_D = 40\mu A$:

$$\begin{aligned} I_D &= \frac{1.8V - V_D}{R} \\ V_D &= 1.8V - I_D R \\ \underline{V_D} &= 1.0V \end{aligned}$$

Saturation region:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{GS} = 1.0V > V_{TH} \\ V_{GS} - V_{TH} = 0.4V < V_{DS} \end{aligned}$$

1. $\lambda = 0V^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} I_D &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 \\ L &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2}\frac{W}{I_D}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 \\ \underline{L} &= 0.39\mu m \end{aligned}$$

2. $\lambda = 0.06V^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} I_D &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2(1 + \lambda V_{DS}) \\ L &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2}\frac{W}{I_D}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2(1 + \lambda V_{DS}) \\ \underline{L} &= 0.41\mu m \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

1. Bulk of the transistors are connected to the source, $V_B = V_S$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TH} &= V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{2\varphi_F + V_{BS}} - \sqrt{|2\varphi_F|}) \\ V_{TH} &= V_{TH0} = 0.33V \end{aligned}$$

(a) Transistor $\mathrm{M_1}$

$$V_{SG} = 2.5V - 1.7V = 0.8V$$

$$I_D = \frac{\mu_p C_{OX}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2$$
$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_1 = 2.72\mu m$$

(b) Transistor $\mathrm{M_2}$

$$V_{SG} = 1.7V - 1V = 0.7V$$

$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_2 = 4.38\mu m$$

(c) Transistor $\mathrm{M_3}$

$$V_{SG} = 1V$$

$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_3 = 1.37\mu m$$

2. Bulk terminals are attached to the $\mathrm{V_{DD}}$, $V_B = V_{DD}$.

(a) Transistor $\mathrm{M_1}$

$$V_{BS} = 2.5V - 2.5V = 0V$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{2\varphi_F + V_{BS}} - \sqrt{|2\varphi_F|})$$
$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} = 0.33V$$

$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_1 = 2.72\mu m$$

(b) Transistor $\mathrm{M_2}$

$$V_{BS} = 2.5V - 1.7V = 0.8V$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{2\varphi_F + V_{BS}} - \sqrt{|2\varphi_F|})$$
$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} = 0.43V$$

$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_2 = 8.23\mu m$$

(c) Transistor $\mathrm{M_3}$

$$V_{BS} = 2.5V - 1.0V = 1.5V$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} + \gamma(\sqrt{2\varphi_F + V_{BS}} - \sqrt{|2\varphi_F|})$$
$$V_{TH} = V_{TH0} = 0.49V$$

$$W = \frac{2LI_D}{\mu_p C_{OX}}\frac{1}{(V_{SG} - V_{TH})^2}$$
$$W_3 = 2.31\mu m$$

Problem 3

1. Testbench and I_D-V_{GS} characteristics of NMOS and PMOS

   (a) NMOS

      i. Testbench

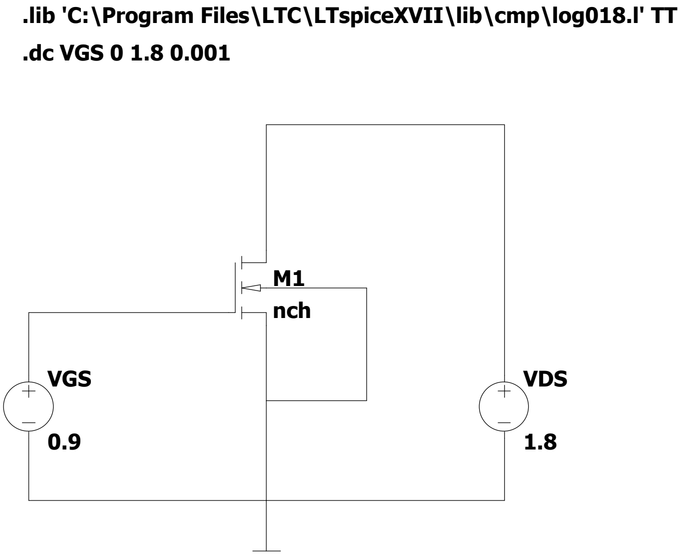


Figure 1: NMOS Testbench

      ii. I_D-V_{GS}

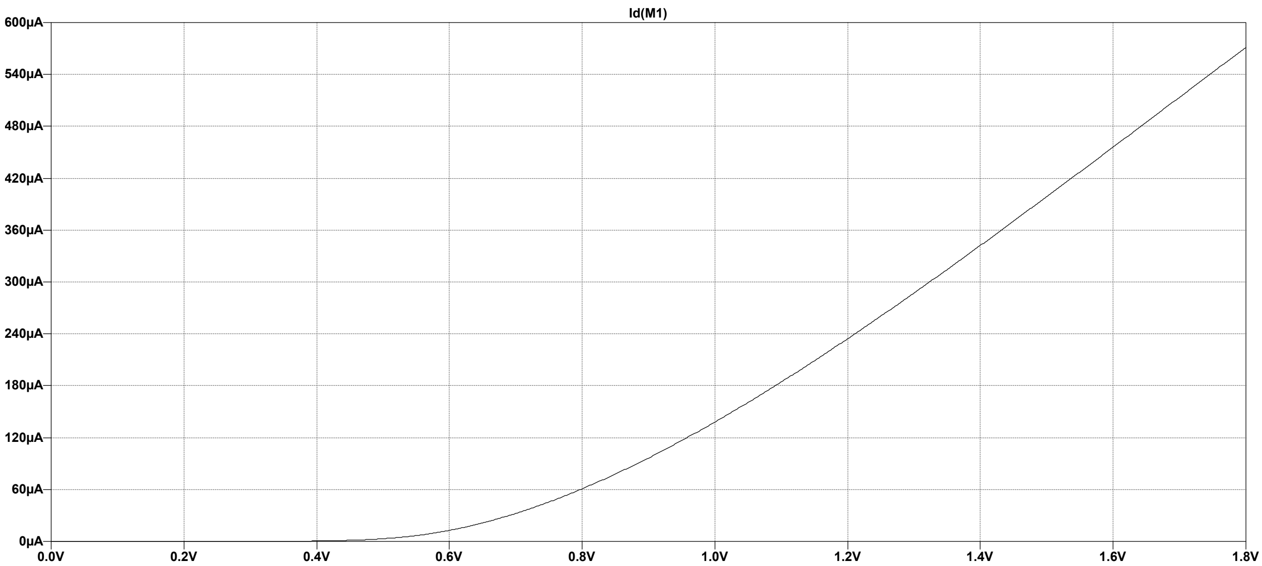


Figure 2: NMOS I_D-V_{GS}

   (b) PMOS

      i. Testbench

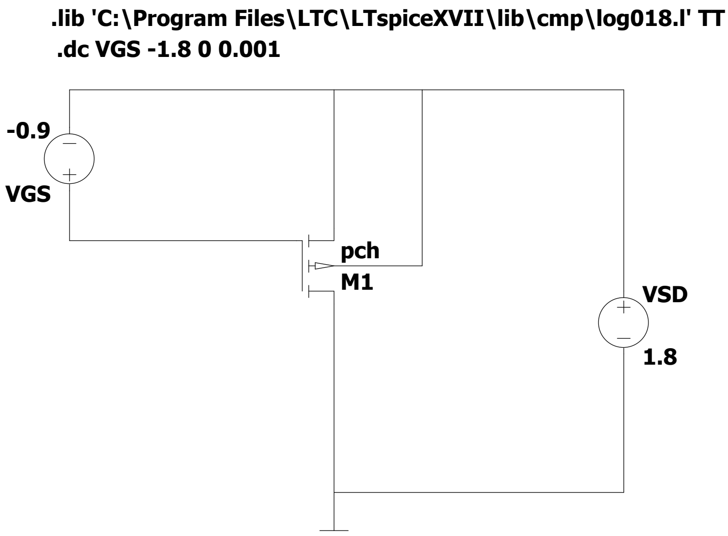


Figure 3: PMOS Testbench

ii. I_S-V_{GS}

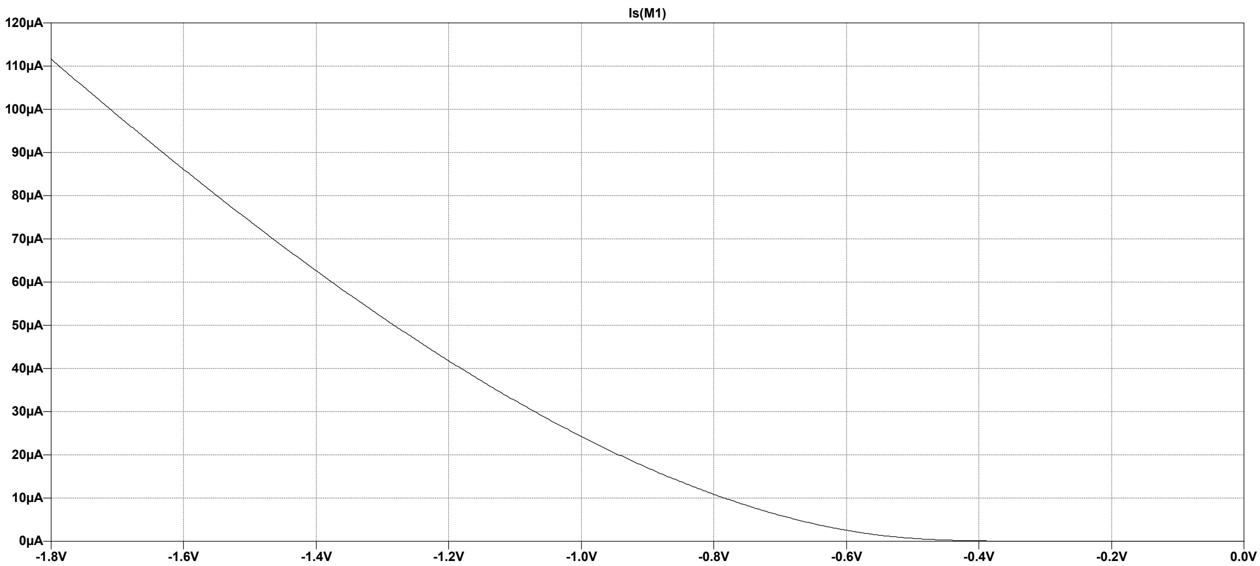


Figure 4: PMOS I_S-V_{GS}

2. $\mu_{n(p)} C_{OX}$ and $V_{THn(p)}$

Assuming that channel length modulation is negligible, V_{THn} for NMOS can be derived from the following relation:

$$I_D = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THn})^2$$
$$\frac{2I_D}{\mu_n C_{ox}} \frac{L}{W} = (V_{GS} - V_{THn})^2$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\mu_n C_{ox}} \frac{L}{W}} = V_{GS} - V_{THn}$$

V_{THn} is the x-axis intercept when the saturation region is extrapolated. In the case of PMOS, the relation becomes:

$$\sqrt{\frac{2I_S}{\mu_p C_{ox}} \frac{L}{W}} = V_{SG} + V_{THp}$$

For deriving $\mu_n C_{OX}$, since $V_{THn(p)}$ is constant at specific temperatures. Differentiating both sides with respect to

$V_{GS(SG)}$ will give:

$$\frac{d}{dV_{GS}}\sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\mu_n C_{ox}}\frac{L}{W}} = \frac{d}{dV_{GS}}(V_{GS} - V_{THn})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{dI_D}{dV_{GS}}\sqrt{\frac{2}{I_D\mu_n C_{ox}}\frac{L}{W}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{dI_D}{dV_{GS}}\sqrt{\frac{2}{I_D}\frac{L}{W}}$$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{L}{W}\frac{1}{I_D}(\frac{dI_D}{dV_{GS}})^2$$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = \frac{1}{6I_D}(\frac{dI_D}{dV_{GS}})^2$$

In the case for PMOS, the relation becomes:

$$\mu_p C_{ox} = \frac{1}{6I_S}(\frac{dI_S}{dV_{SG}})^2$$

(a) NMOS

i. $\mu_n C_{OX}$

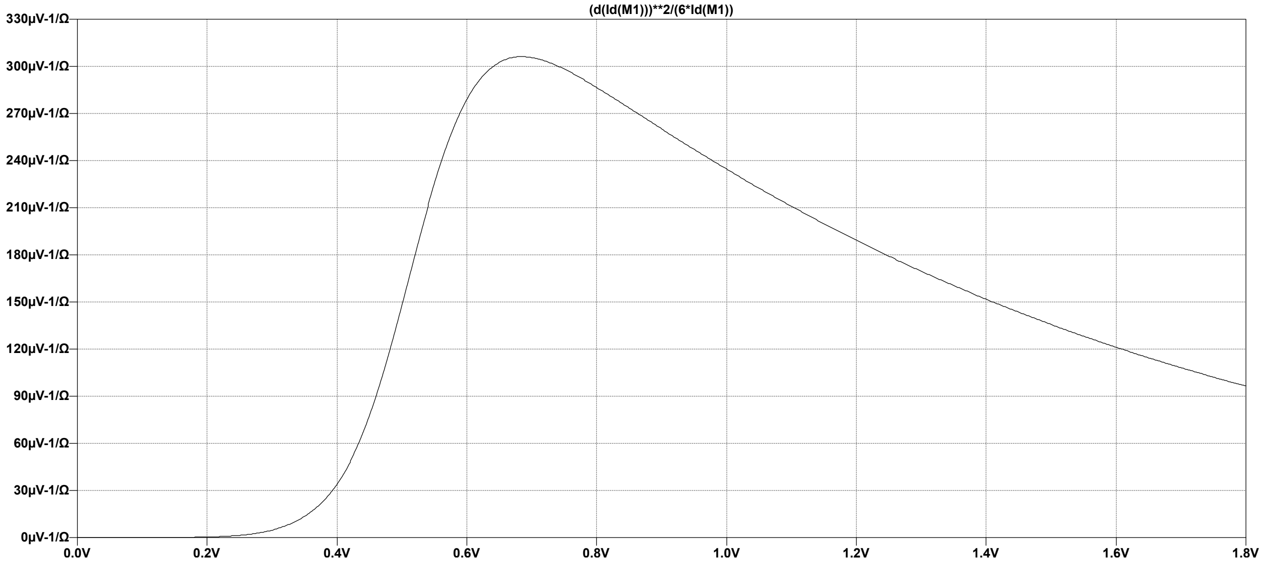


Figure 5: NMOS $\mu_n C_{OX}$-V_{GS}

ii. $V_{THn} = 0.44V$

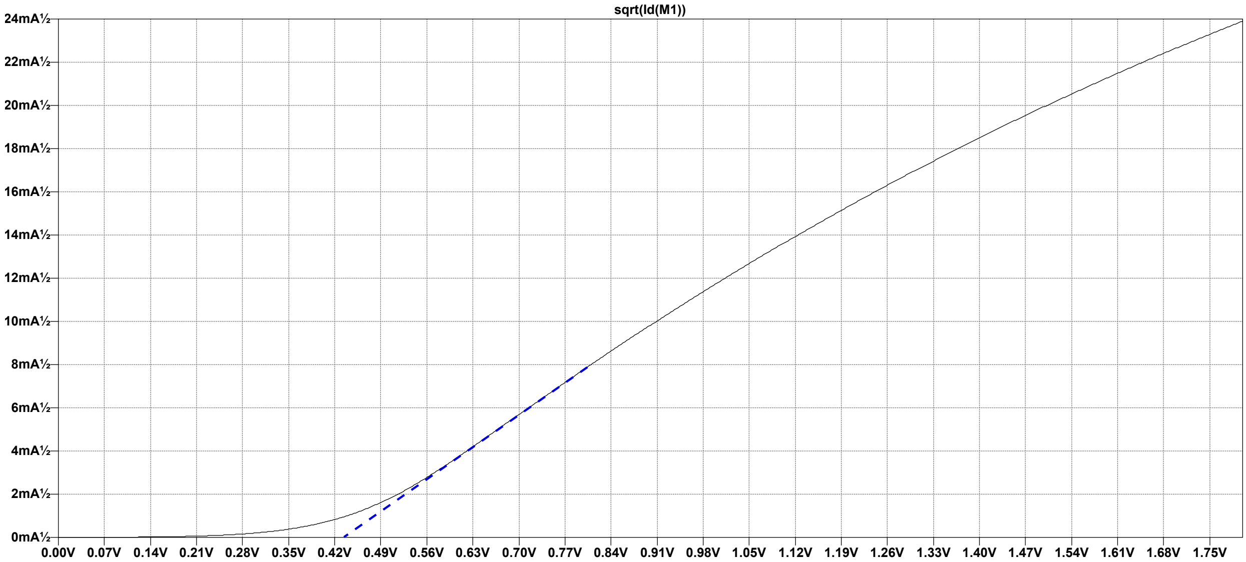


Figure 6: NMOS $\sqrt{I_D} - V_{GS}$

(b) PMOS

i. $\mu_p C_{OX}$

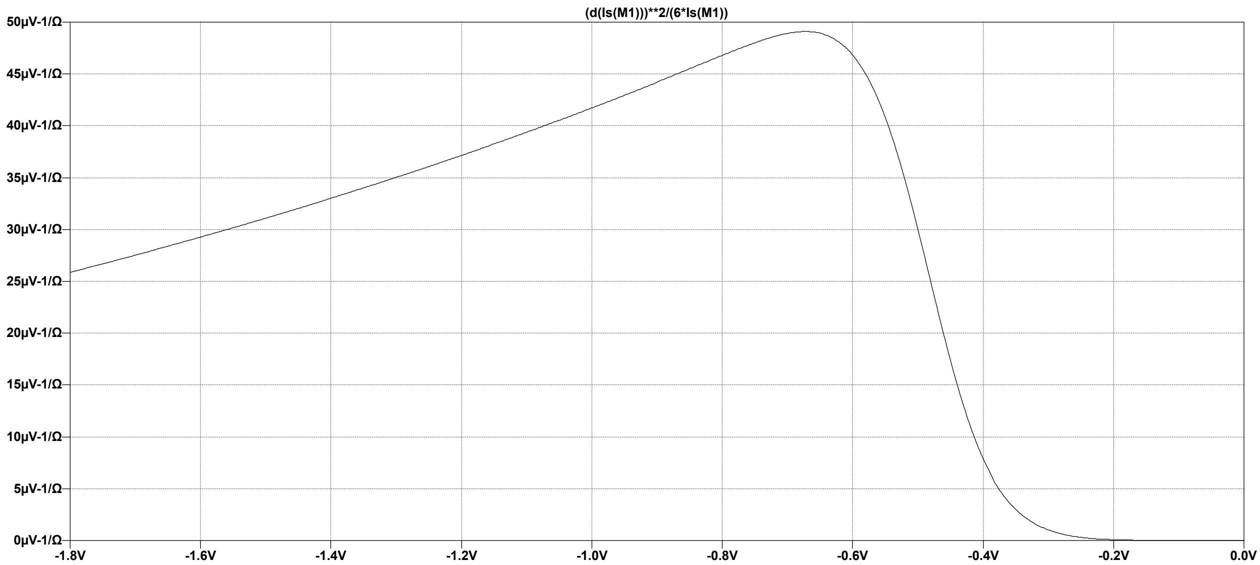


Figure 7: PMOS $\mu_{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{OX}}$-$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}$

ii. $V_{THp} = -0.42V$

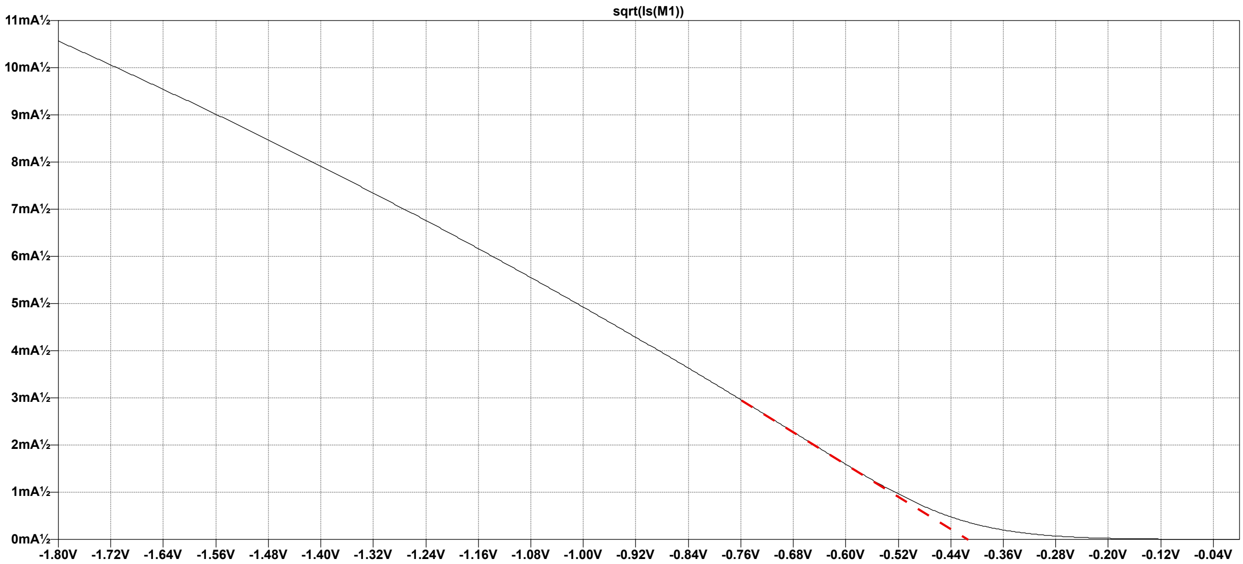


Figure 8: PMOS $\sqrt{I_S} - V_{GS}$

Problem 4

1. Testbench and $\mathrm{I_D}$-$\mathrm{V_{DS}}$ characteristics of NMOS and PMOS
   (a) NMOS
      i. Testbench

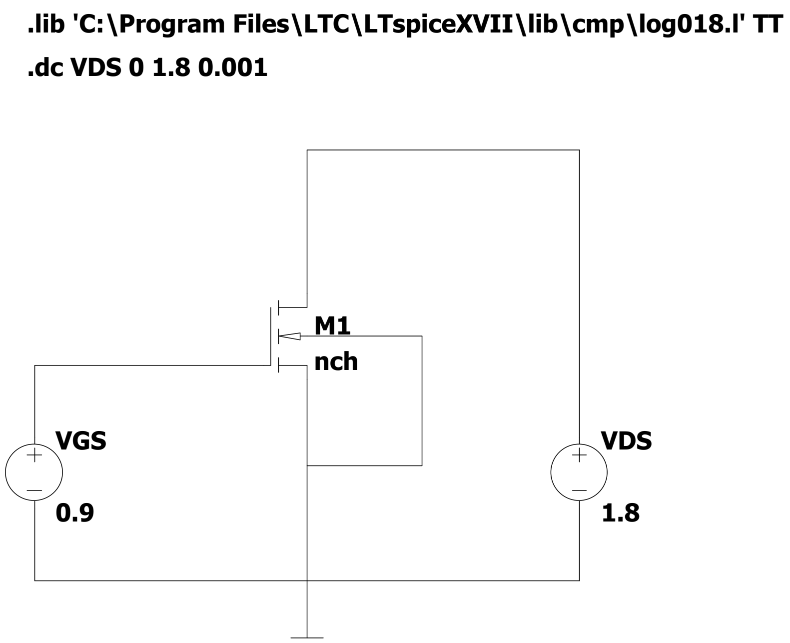


Figure 9: NMOS Testbench

      ii. $\mathrm{I_D}$-$\mathrm{V_{DS}}$ characteristics

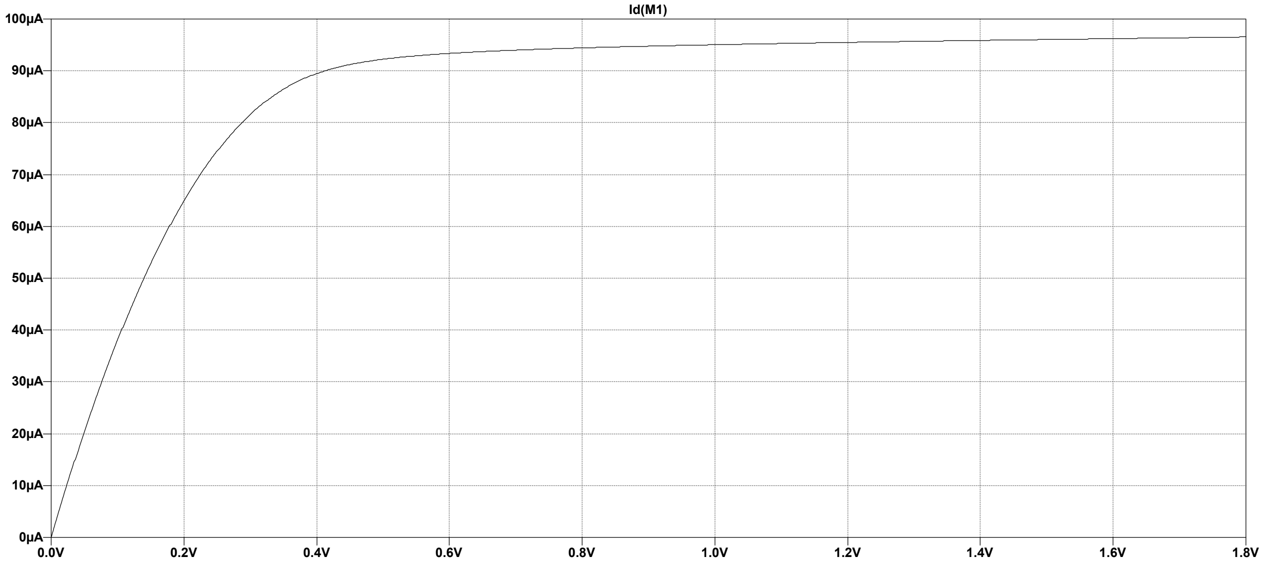


Figure 10: NMOS I_D-V_{DS}

(b) PMOS

i. Testbench

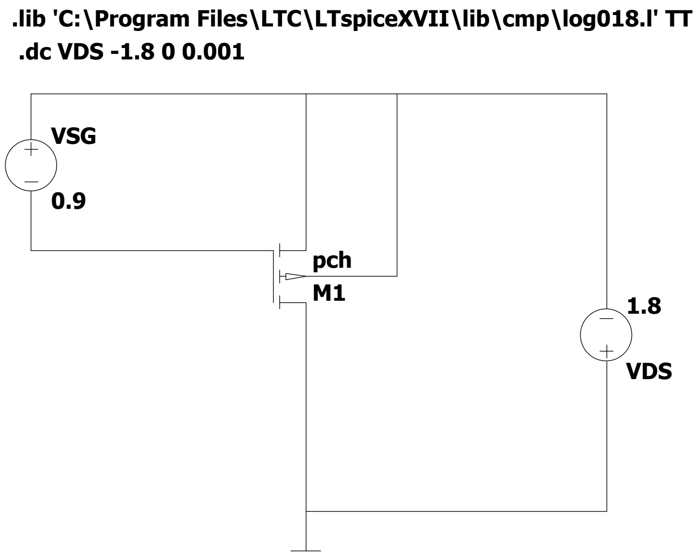


Figure 11: PMOS Testbench

ii. I_S-V_{DS} characteristics

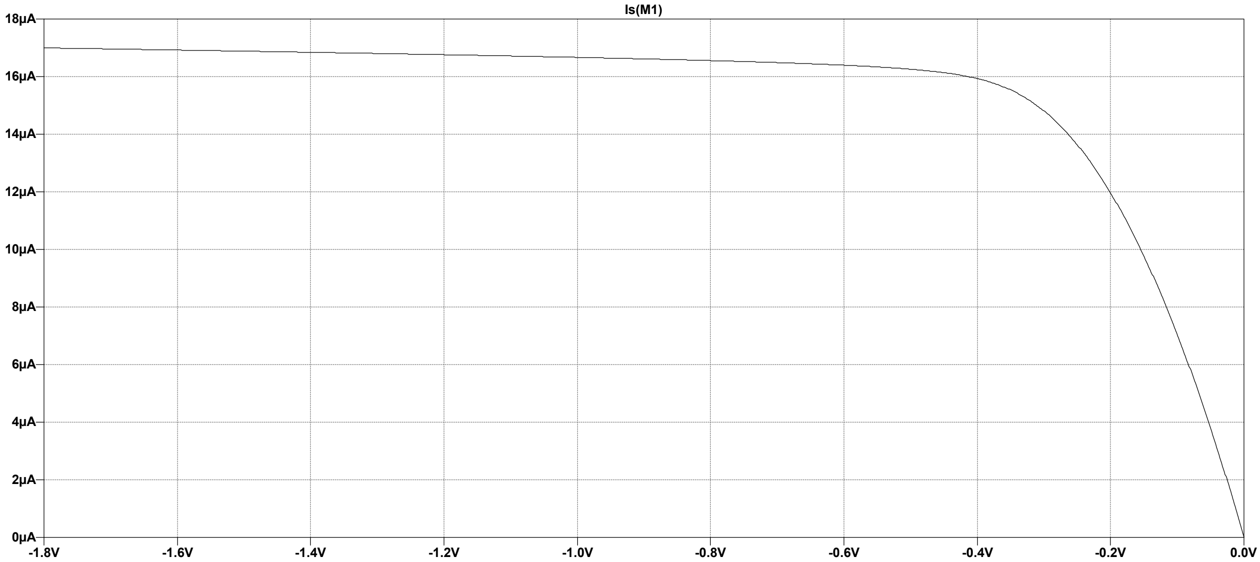


Figure 12: PMOS I_S-V_{DS}

2. $\lambda_{n(p)}$

   Drain current characteristics for NMOS under saturation conditions:

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

   Differentiating both side with respect to V_{DS}.

$$\frac{dI_D}{dV_{DS}} = \frac{d}{dV_{DS}}(\frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2(1 + \lambda_n V_{DS}))$$
$$\frac{dI_D}{dV_{DS}} = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2\lambda_n$$

   Assuming that the body-effect is small:

$$I_D \approx \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2}\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$\frac{dI_D}{dV_{DS}} \approx I_D\lambda_n$$
$$\lambda_n \approx \frac{1}{I_D}\frac{dI_D}{dV_{DS}}$$

   In the case of PMOS:

$$\lambda_p \approx \frac{1}{I_S}\frac{dI_S}{dV_{SD}}$$

   (a) $\lambda_n = 0.18V^{-1}$

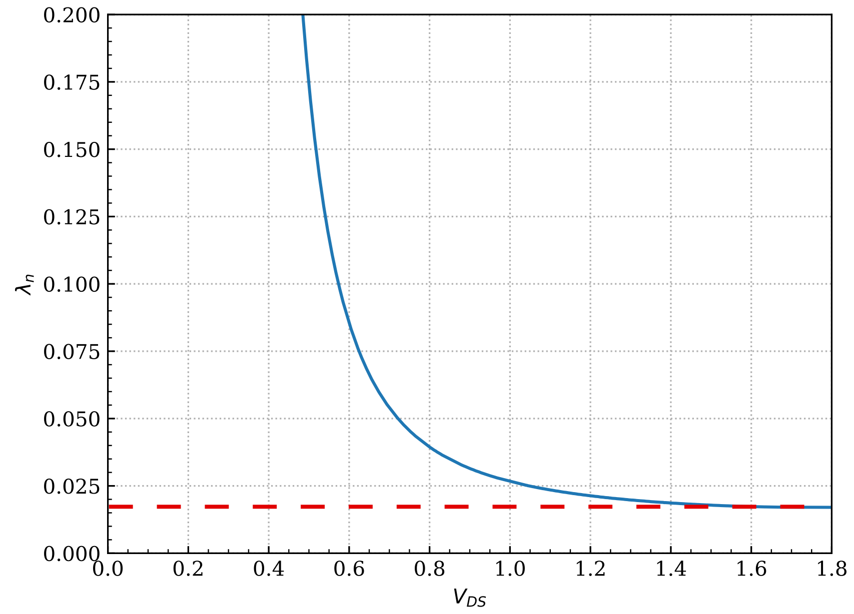


Figure 13: NMOS $\lambda_n - V_{DS}$

(b) $\lambda_p = -0.022V^{-1}$

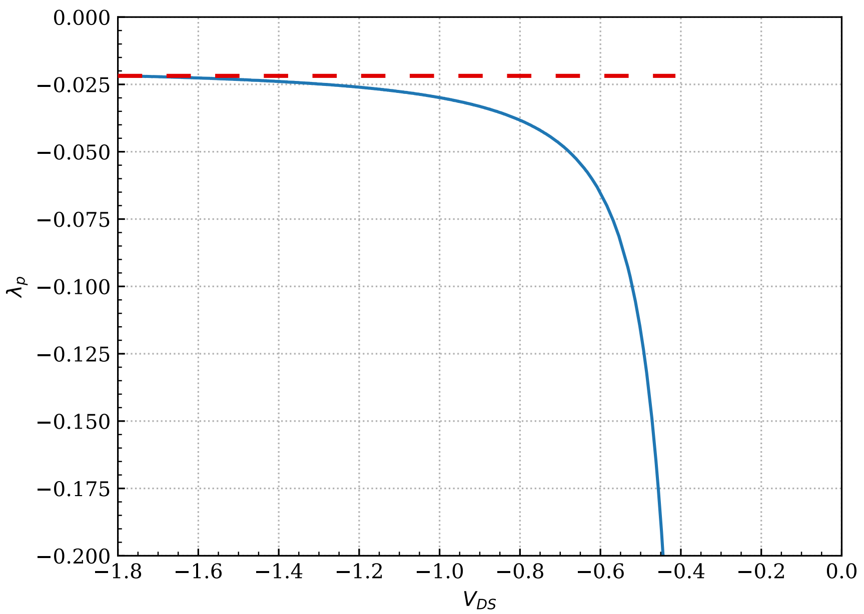


Figure 14: PMOS $\lambda_p - V_{DS}$

Problem 5

g_m for NMOS is approximately:

$$g_m \approx \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}}$$

For PMOS:

$$g_m \approx \frac{\partial I_S}{\partial V_{SG}}$$

1. $\frac{g_m}{I_D} - V_{GS}$

   (a) NMOS

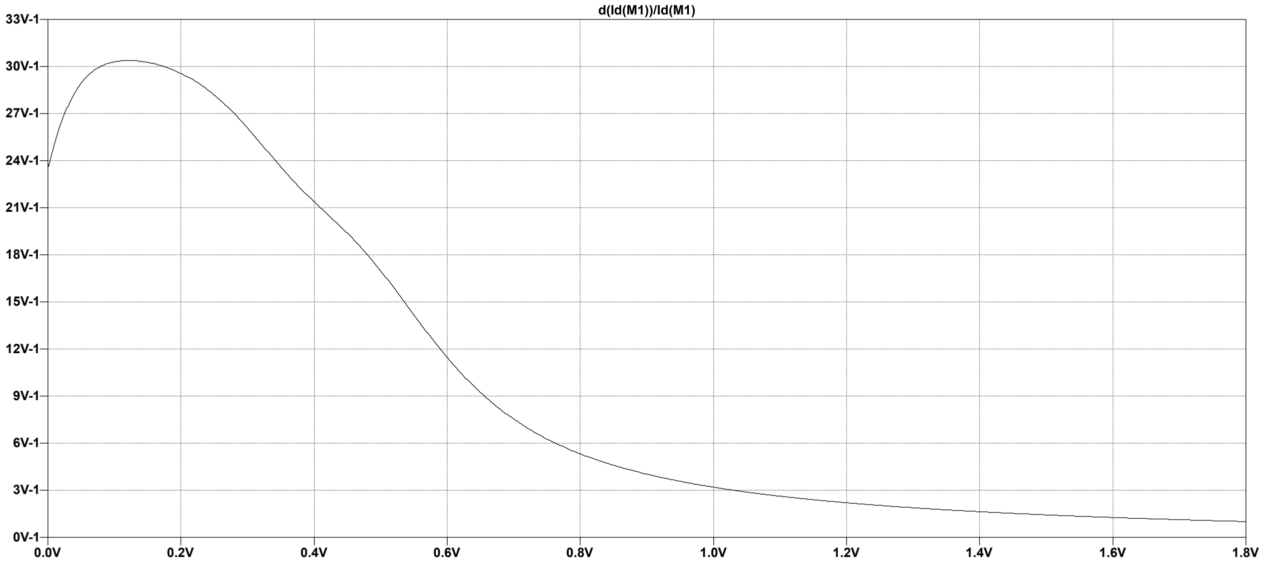


Figure 15: NMOS $\frac{g_m}{I_D} - V_{GS}$

   (b) PMOS

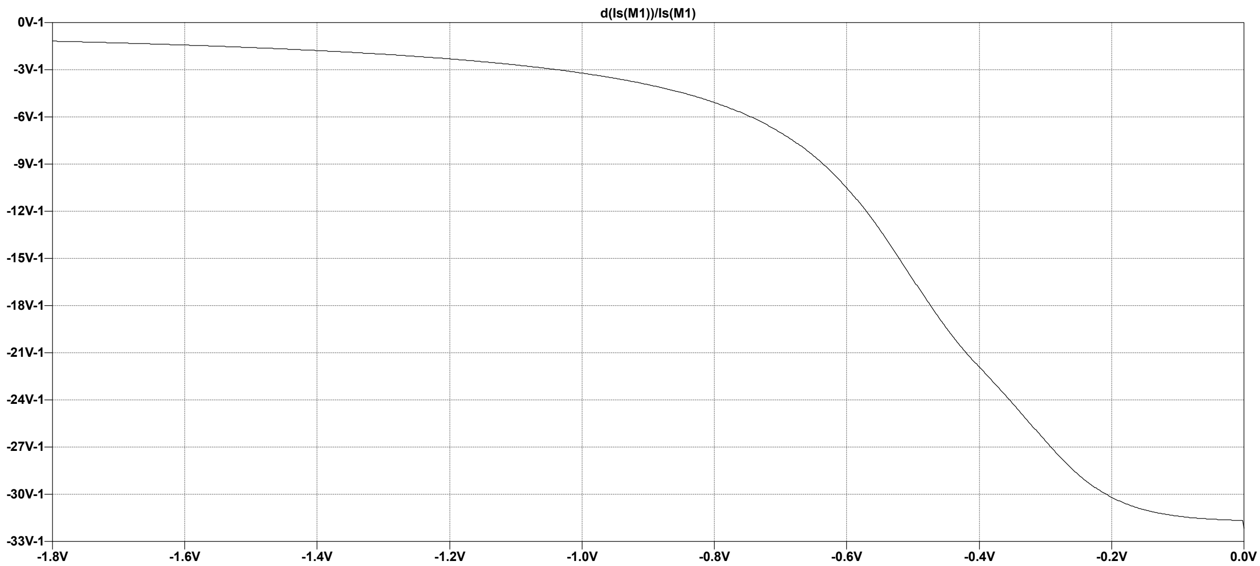


Figure 16: PMOS $\frac{g_m}{I_S} - V_{GS}$

2. $max(|\frac{g_m}{I_{D(S)}}|)$

   (a) NMOS
   $max(|\frac{g_m}{I_D}|) = 30.4V^{-1}$

   (b) PMOS
   $max(|\frac{g_m}{I_S}|) = 31.7V^{-1}$

3. Slope factor, n

(a) NMOS

$$max(|\frac{g_m}{I_D}|) = 30.4V^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{nV_t} = 30.4V^{-1}$$
$$n = \frac{1}{0.026 \times 30.4}$$
$$n = 1.27$$

(b) PMOS

$$max(|\frac{g_m}{I_S}|) = 31.7V^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{nV_t} = 31.7V^{-1}$$
$$n = \frac{1}{0.026 \times 31.7}$$
$$n = 1.21$$

Problem 6

1. Small-signal Model

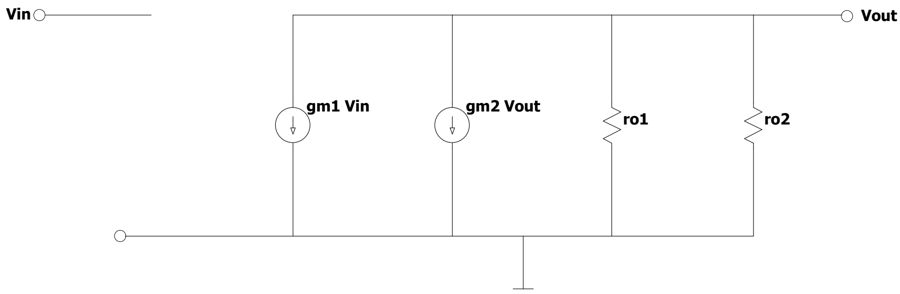


Figure 17: Small signal model

2. $\lambda = 0V^{-1}$

(a) $A_V = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}}$

$$(g_{m1}v_{in} + g_{m2}v_{out}) = 0$$
$$A_V = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}}$$

(b) R_{out}

$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}}$$

3. $\lambda \neq 0V^{-1}$

(a) $A_V = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}}$

$$-v_{out} = (g_{m1}v_{in} + g_{m2}v_{out})(r_{o1}//r_{o2})$$
$$-v_{in}g_{m1}(r_{o1}//r_{o2}) = (1 + g_{m2}(r_{o1}//r_{o2}))v_{out}$$
$$A_V = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{o1}} + \frac{1}{r_{o2}}}$$

(b) R_{out}

$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{o1}} + \frac{1}{r_{o2}}}$$

Problem 7

1. V_{out}-V_{in} relation when:

(a) M_1 and M_2 under subthreshold conditions

$$V_{TH_n} = 0.44V$$
$$V_{TH_p} = -0.42V$$

$$\mu_n C_{OX_n} = 306\mu A V^{-2}$$
$$\mu_p C_{OX_p} = 49\mu A V^{-2}$$

$$n_n = 1.27$$
$$n_p = 1.21$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{D_1} &= I_{D_2} \\
(\mu_n C_{OX_n}(n-1)\frac{W_n}{L_n}V_T^2)e^{\frac{V_{in}-V_{TH_n}}{n_n V_T}} &= (\mu_p C_{OX_p}(n-1)\frac{W_p}{L_p}V_T^2)e^{\frac{V_{DD}-V_{out}+V_{TH_p}}{n_p V_T}} \\
247e^{\frac{V_{in}-0.44}{0.033}} &= 154e^{\frac{1.8-V_{out}-0.42}{0.031}} \\
ln(1.6) + \frac{V_{in}-0.44}{0.033} &= \frac{1.38-V_{out}}{0.031} \\
0.015 + V_{in} - 0.44 &\approx 1.38 - V_{out} \\
V_{out} &\approx 1.8V - V_{in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{in} < 0.44V$$

(b) M_1 and M_2 at saturation

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{D_1} &= I_{D_2} \\
\frac{\mu_n C_{OX_n}}{2}\frac{W_n}{L_n}(V_{GS_1} - V_{TH_n})^2 &= \frac{\mu_p C_{OX_p}}{2}\frac{W_p}{L_p}(V_{SG_2} + V_{TH_p})^2 \\
918(V_{in} - 0.44)^2 &= 735(1.8 - V_{out} - 0.42)^2 \\
1.12(V_{in} - 0.44) &= 1.38 - V_{out} \\
V_{out} &= 1.87V - 1.12V_{in}
\end{aligned}$$

Saturation conditions for M_1:

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{GS_1} - V_{TH_1} &< V_{DS} \\
V_{in} - 0.44V &< V_{out} \\
V_{in} - 0.44V &< 1.87V - 1.12V_{in} \\
2.12V_{in} &< 2.31V \\
V_{in} &< 1.09V
\end{aligned}$$

Condition for M_1 and M_2 at saturation:

$$0.44V < V_{in} < 1.09V$$

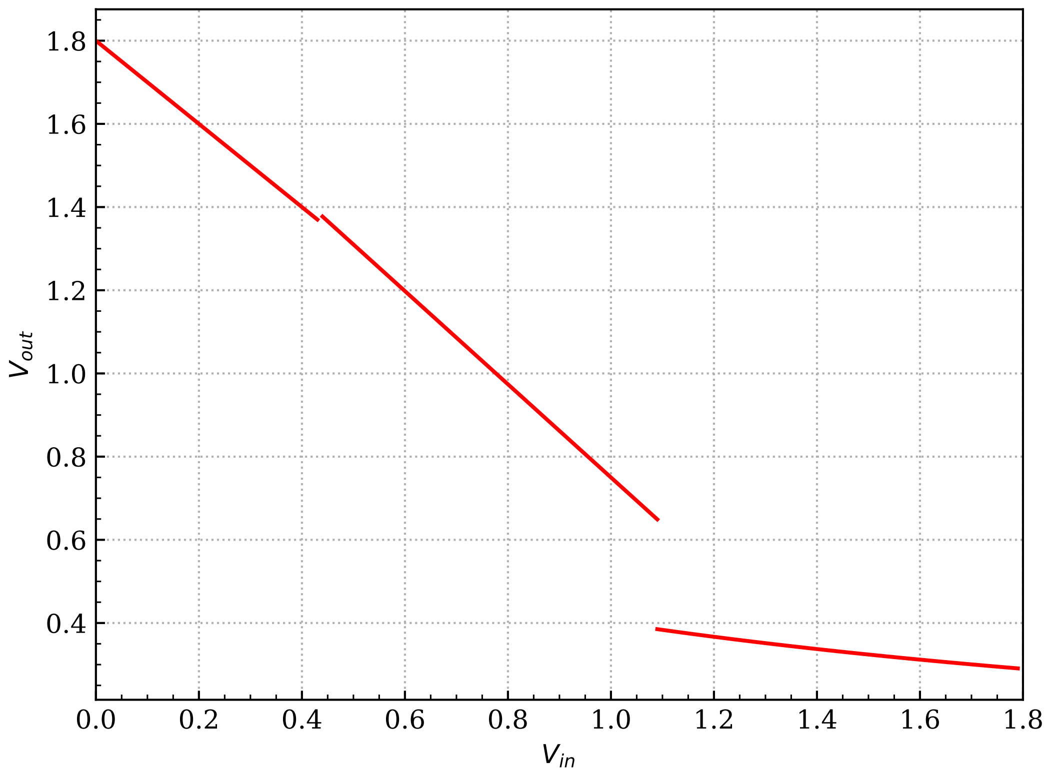
(c) M_1 at triode and M_2 at saturation

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{D_1} &= I_{D_2} \\
\mu_n C_{OX_n}\frac{W_n}{L_n}[(V_{GS_1} - V_{TH_n})V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2}] &= \frac{\mu_p C_{OX_p}}{2}\frac{W_p}{L_p}(V_{SG_2} + V_{TH_p})^2 \\
2.50[(V_{in} - 0.44V)V_{out} - \frac{V_{out}^2}{2}] &= (V_{DD} - V_{out} - 0.42V)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{-(2.5V_{in} + 1.66) + \sqrt{(2.5V_{in} + 1.66)^2 + 11.47}}{3}$$

Condition:

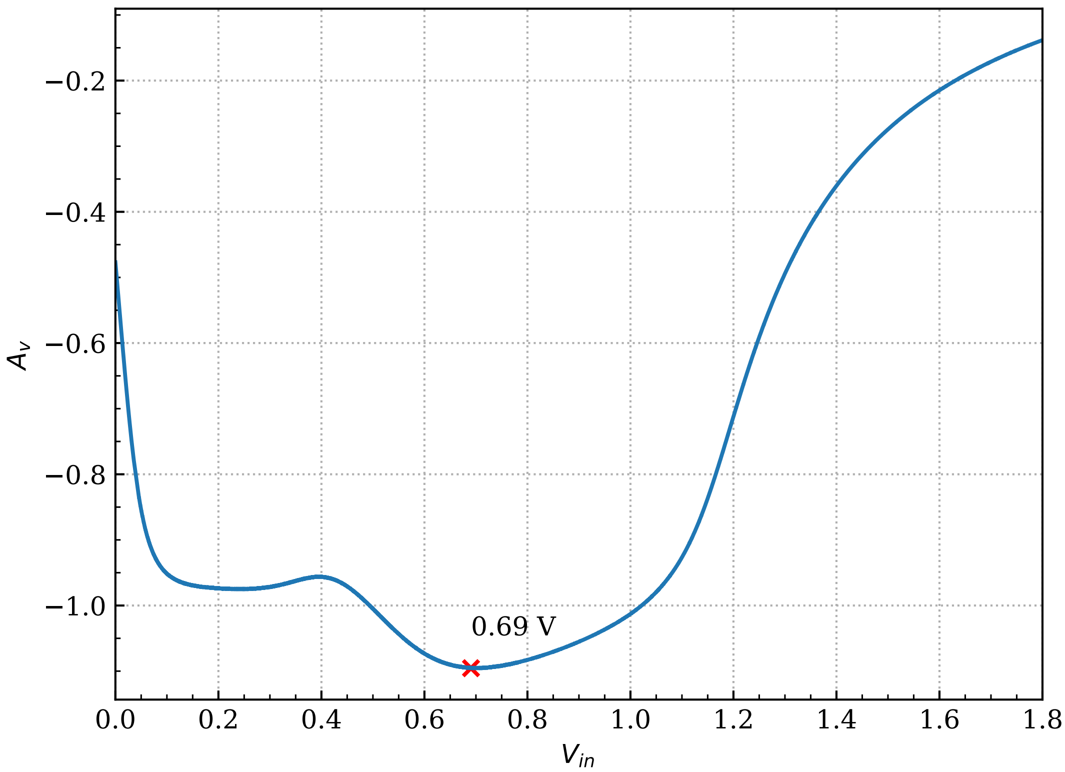
$$V_{in} > 1.09V$$



2. Simulated V_{out}-V_{in} relation
3. Maximum small-signal gain For maximum small-signal gain:

$$max(|A_V|) = max(|\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{in}}|)$$

$$V_{in} \approx 0.69V$$



5.