

# EE4C10 Analog Circuit Design Fundamentals

## Homework Assignment II

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### Problem 1

1. Overdrive voltage,  $V_{gt}$ , for:

(a) M1

$$I_{D1} = \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{TH1})^2 (1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$I_{D1} \approx \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{gt1})^2$$

$$V_{gt1} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{OX}} \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_1}$$

$$V_{gt1} \approx 109.11mV$$

(b) M2

$$V_{gt2} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{\mu_p C_{OX}} \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_2}$$

$$V_{gt2} \approx 377.96mV$$

2. Small-signal gain

$$g_{m1}V_{in} = \frac{-V_{out}}{r_{o1}/r_{o2}}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -g_{m1}(r_{o1}/r_{o2})$$

$$g_{m1} = \mu_n C_{OX} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 V_{gt1}$$

$$= 4.582 \text{ mS}$$

$$r_{o1} = \frac{1}{I_{D1}\lambda_n}$$

$$= 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_{o2} = \frac{1}{I_{D2}\lambda_p}$$

$$= 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \approx -61.09$$

3.  $V_{out}$  output swing

For  $M_1$  to be in saturation,

$$V_{DS1} \geq V_{gt1}$$

$$V_{out} \geq 0.109 \text{ V}$$

For  $M_2$  to be in saturation,

$$V_{DS2} \geq V_{gt2}$$

$$V_{DD} - V_{out} \geq 0.377 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} \leq 3.3 \text{ V} - 0.377 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} \leq 2.923 \text{ V}$$

Swing of  $V_{out}$ ,

$$0.109 \text{ V} < V_{out} < 2.923 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out,pp} = 2.923 \text{ V} - 0.109 \text{ V}$$

$$= 2.814 \text{ V}$$

4.

## Problem 2

1. For  $M_1$  to be 100mV from triode,

$$V_{DS1} = V_{GS1} - V_{TH,N} + 100 \text{ mV}$$

$$X = V_{in} - V_{TH,N} + 100 \text{ mV}$$

$V_{in}$  for  $M_1$  to be in saturation with  $I_{D1}$  of 0.35 mA,

$$I_{D1} = \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{TH,N})^2$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{in} - V_{TH,N})^2$$

$$V_{in} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{OX}} \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_1} + V_{TH,N}$$

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{OX}} \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_1} + 100 \text{ mV}$$

$$\approx 0.253 \text{ V}$$

$V_b$  for M2 to be in saturation with  $I_{D2}$  of 0.35 mA,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{D2} &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 (V_{GS2} - V_{TH,N})^2 \\
I_{D2} &= \frac{\mu_n C_{OX}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 (V_b - X - V_{TH,N})^2 \\
V_b &= \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{\mu_n C_{OX}} \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_2} + X + V_{TH,N} \\
&\approx 0.906V
\end{aligned}$$

2. Small-signal gain

$$\begin{aligned}
G_m &= \frac{-g_{m1}}{1 + \frac{r_{o2}}{r_{o1}}} \\
R_{out} &= (r_{o1} + r_{o2}) // R_d
\end{aligned}$$

Small-signal gain,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} &= G_m R_{out} \\
&= \frac{-g_{m1} r_{o1} R_d}{r_{o1} + r_{o2} + R_d} \\
g_{m1} &= \mu_n C_{OX} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{TH,N}) (1 + \lambda_n V_{DS1}) \\
&= \mu_n C_{OX} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_{in} - V_{TH,N}) (1 + \lambda_n X) \\
&= 4.698mS \\
r_{o1} &= \frac{1}{I_{D1} \lambda_n} \\
&= 28.571k\Omega \\
r_{o2} &= \frac{1}{I_{D2} \lambda_p} \\
&= 28.571k\Omega \\
\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} &\approx -10.90
\end{aligned}$$

3. Maximum output swing,