
Lecture23:

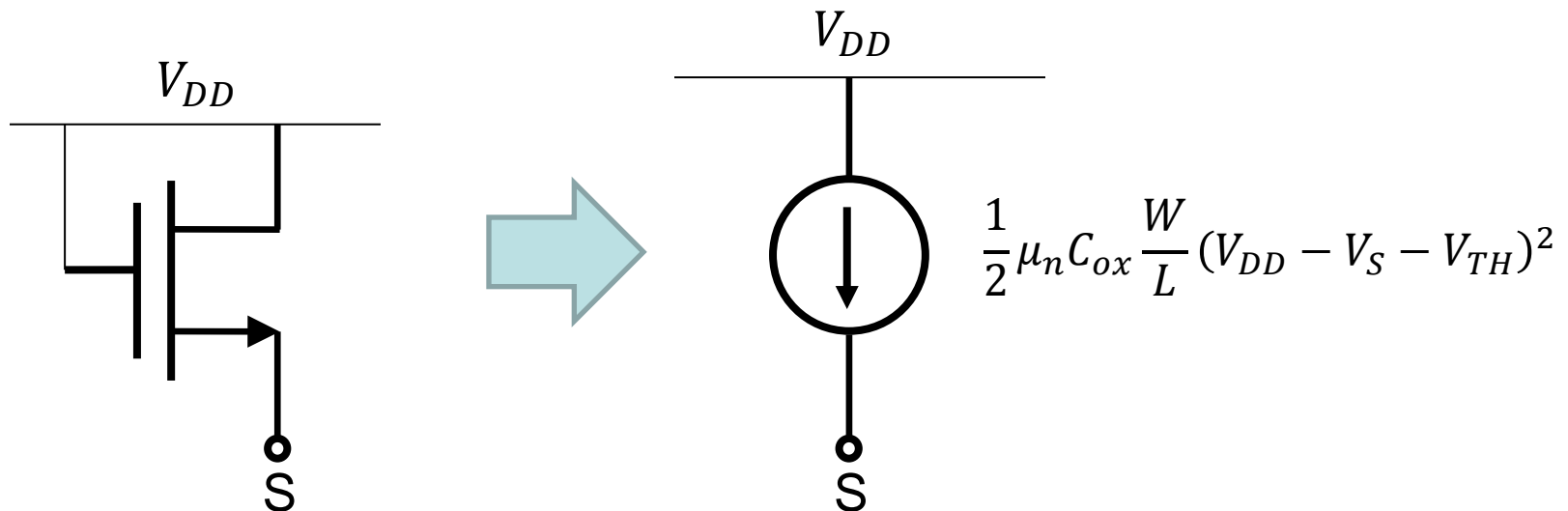
Selected examples

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Example 6.13

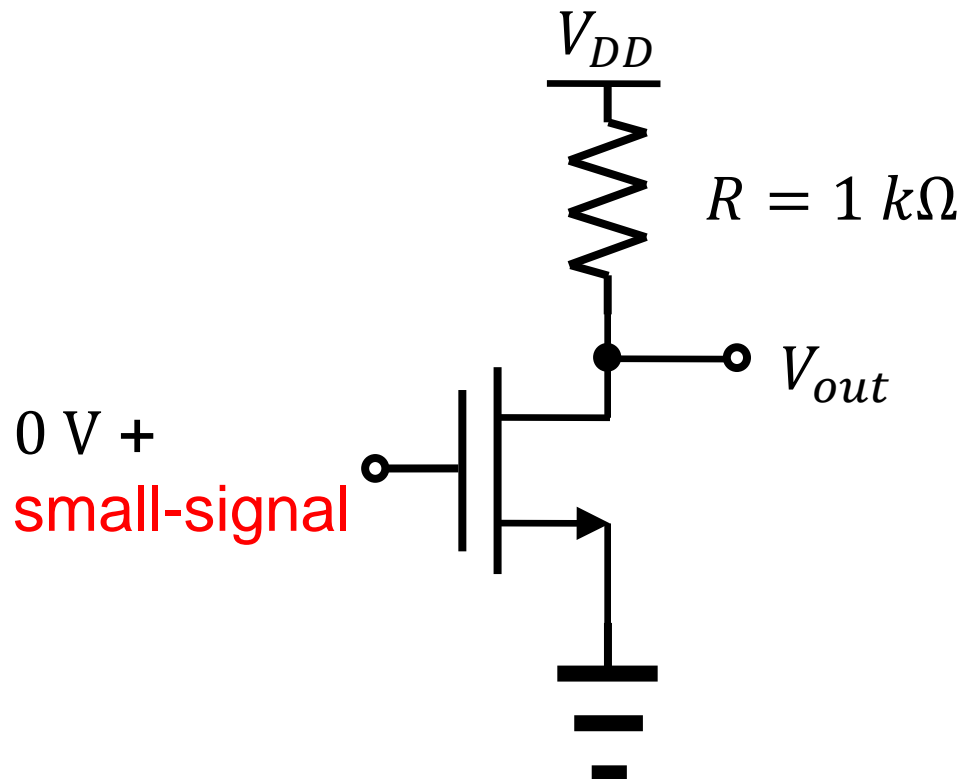
- Always in the saturation region!
 - Any necessary condition?



Gate and drain are tied.
They are connected to V_{DD} .

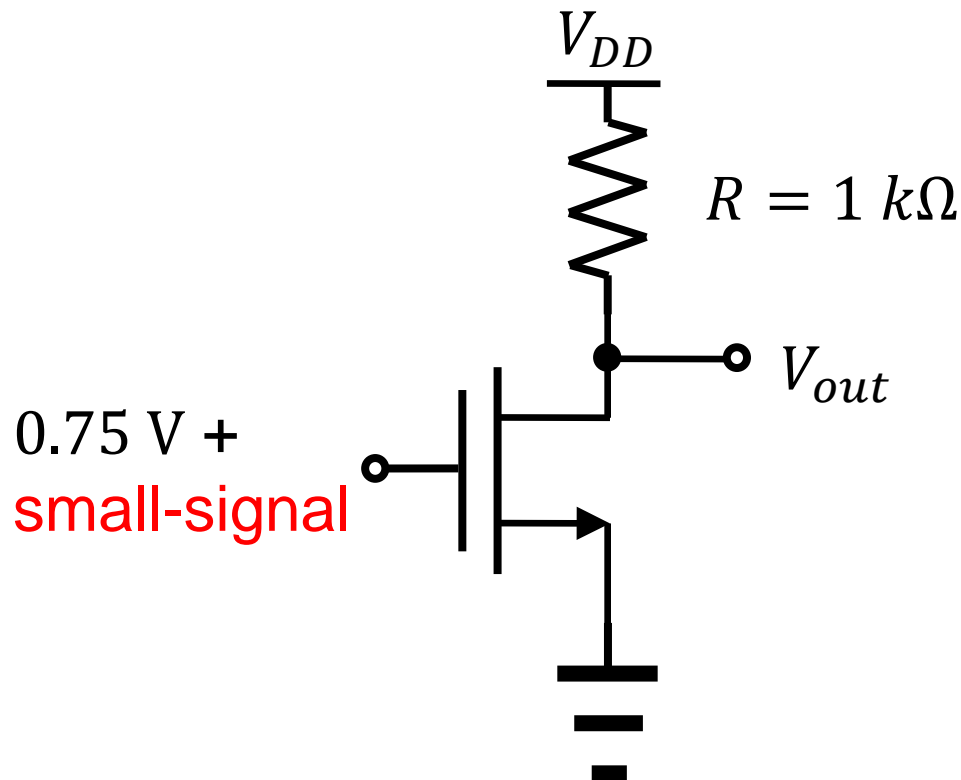
Example 17.5

- The example 17.5 shows an amplifier circuit.
 - But, the transistor is not turned on.
 - The circuit generates no output signal.



Example 17.7

- The example 17.7 shows a revised circuit.
 - Then, how can we generate 0.75 V, for example?
 - Use of a separate battery can be a way... But,



Example 17.8

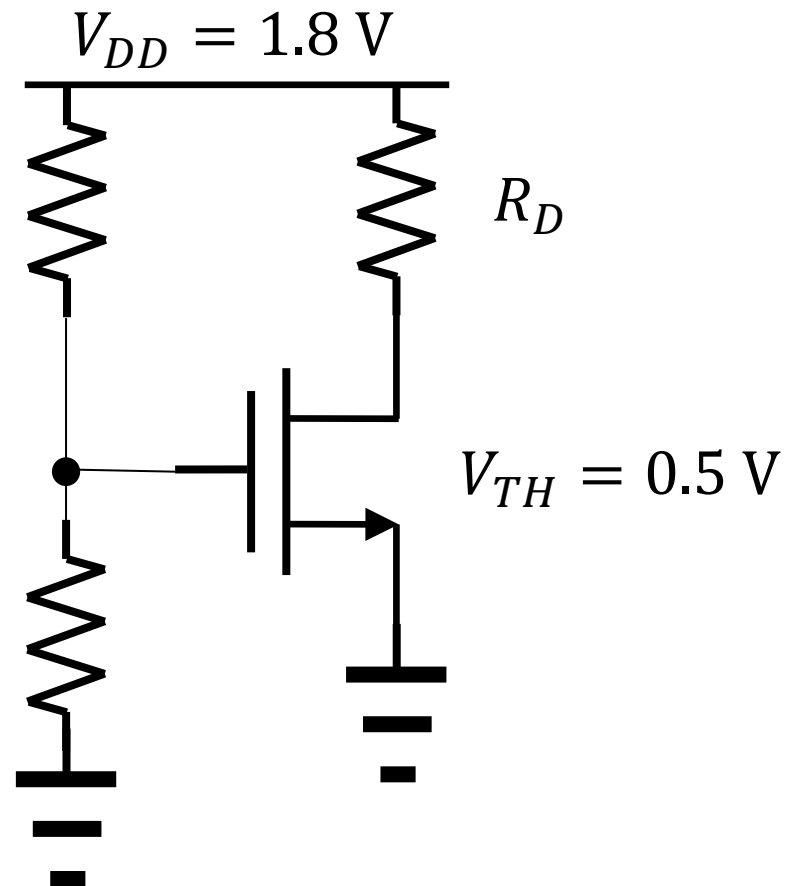
- A much better way
 - Then, what is the gate voltage?
 - Condition for saturation mode?

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$$

$$W/L = 5/0.18$$

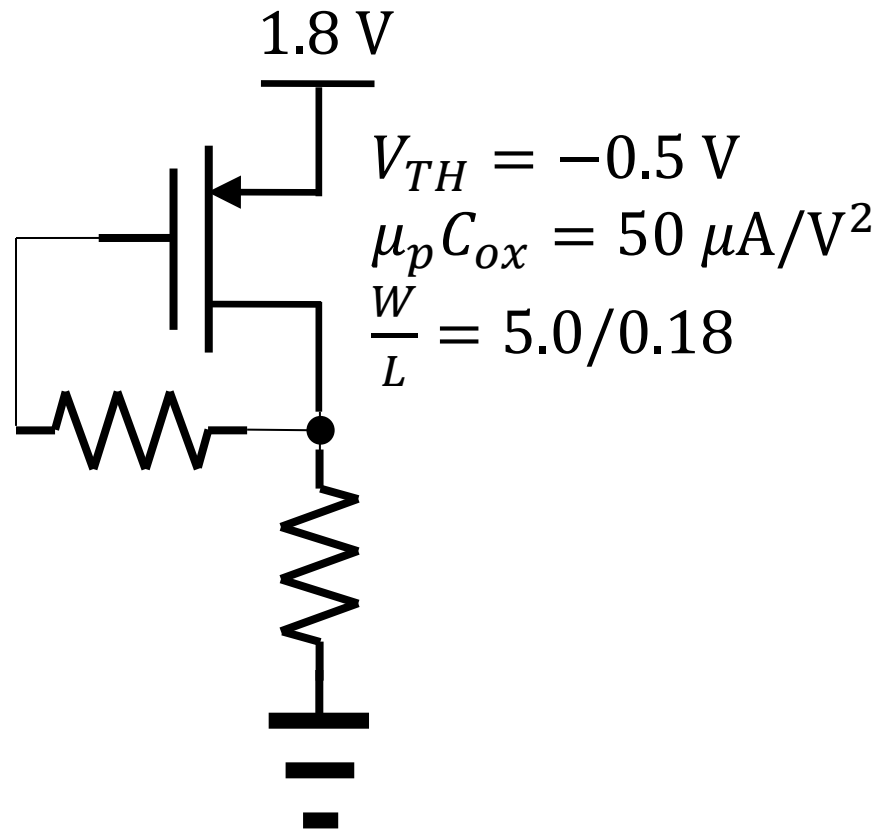
$$R_1 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$$



Example 17.13

- PMOS biasing
 - How can we get the drain current? (BTW, where is the drain?)



Example 17.14

- Calculate the gain.
 - The gain is given by $A_v = -g_m R_D$.
 - How can we get the transconductance?

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$W/L = 10/0.18$$

