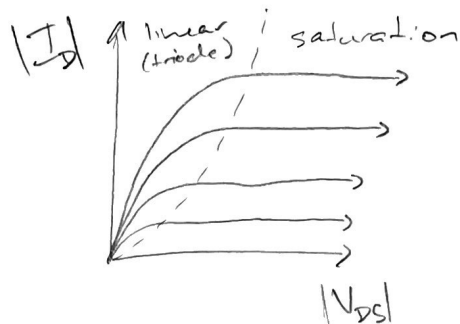
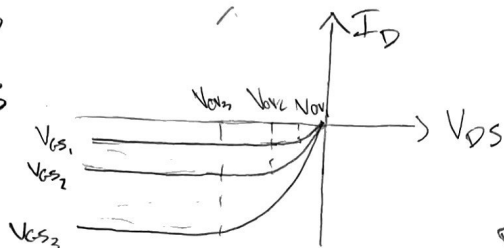
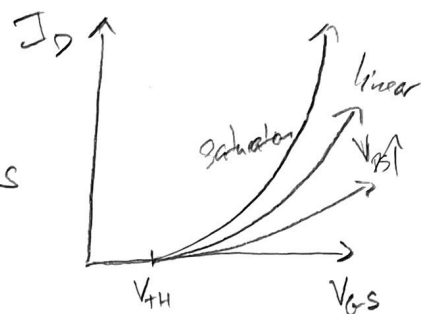


$$V_{ov} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$$



* although the polarities are opposite that of nMOS, people usually graph the PMOS IV characteristics the same as nMOS using absolute value



PMOS equations:

triode region: $|V_{DS}| < |V_{GS} - V_{TH}|$

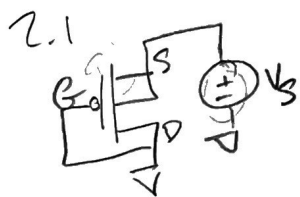
$$i_D = k_p' \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right] \quad \text{where } |V_{DS}| < |V_{GS} - V_{TH}|$$

saturation region: $|V_{DS}| \geq |V_{GS} - V_{TH}|$

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_p' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

→ taking into account channel width modulation: $i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_p' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$

Pre-Lab:



$$V_{TH} = -0.73V$$

$$k_p' \frac{W}{L} = -2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2}$$

$$a) V_{DS} = -V_S$$

$$V_{GS} - V_{TH} = -V_S + 0.73V$$

$$|V_{DS}| \geq |V_{GS} - V_{TH}| \rightarrow \boxed{\text{saturation region}}$$

b) $V_S = 0V: i_D = 0$ since $V_{GS} = 0 > V_{TH}$

$$V_S = 1V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-1V + 0.73V)^2 = -0.100mA$$

$$V_S = 2V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-2V + 0.73V)^2 = -2.34mA$$

$$V_S = 3V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-3V + 0.73V)^2 = -7.47mA$$

$$V_S = 4V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-4V + 0.73V)^2 = -15.5mA$$

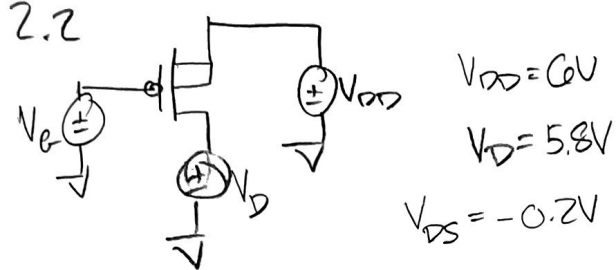
$$V_S = 5V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-5V + 0.73V)^2 = -26.44mA$$

$$V_S = 6V: i_D = -\frac{2.9}{2} \frac{mA}{V^2} (-6V + 0.73V)^2 = -40.3mA$$

$$\Rightarrow i_D = -40.3mA$$

* plot on separate page

2.2



$$r_{DS} = \frac{1}{k_p' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})}$$

a)

$V_G (V)$	$r_{DS} (\Omega)$
0	65.43
1	80.76
2	105.45
3	151.91
4	271.52

$$r_{DS,0} = \frac{1}{-2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2} ((0-6)V + 0.73V)} = 65.43 \Omega$$

$$r_{DS,1} = \left[-2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2} [(1-6)V + 0.73V] \right]^{-1} = 80.76 \Omega$$

$$r_{DS,2} = \left[-2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2} [(2-6)V + 0.73V] \right]^{-1} = 105.45 \Omega$$

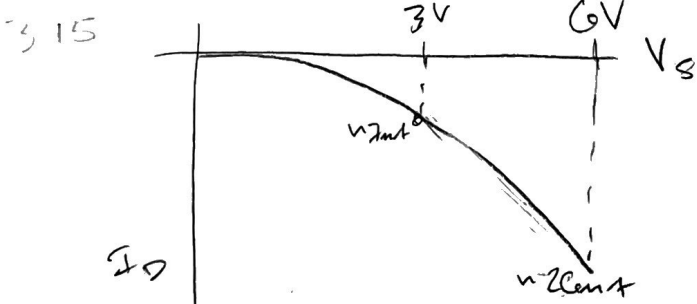
$$r_{DS,3} = \left[-2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2} [(3-6)V + 0.73V] \right]^{-1} = 151.91 \Omega$$

$$r_{DS,4} = \left[-2.9 \frac{mA}{V^2} [(4-6)V + 0.73V] \right]^{-1} = 271.52 \Omega$$

b) * plot on separate page

3.14 $-V = iR \rightarrow R = \frac{V}{i}$

$$\frac{-\Delta I}{\Delta V} \approx \frac{29 mA}{3V} = -9.67 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V} \rightarrow R = (9.67 \cdot 10^{-3})^{-1} = 103.41 \Omega$$



$$i = g_m V_{GS}$$

