

For the transistors, $\beta = 4 \text{ mA/V}^2$ and $V_{TH} = 1 \text{ V}$ are given.

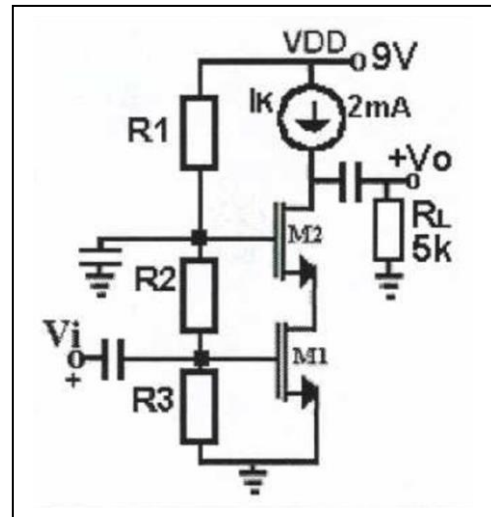
a) For DC case, $I_{R1} = I_{R2} = I_{R3} = 1 \mu\text{A}$ and $V_{DG1} = 1 \text{ V}$. Find the resistor values.

b) Find r_i .

c) Find ac gain (v_o/v_i) for $V_A = \infty$.

d) Give ac model of the circuit for $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$.

e) For $v_i = 20 \text{ mV} \cos \omega t$, find total ac powers on the transistors and check if the transistors operates as active components or not.



$$1) \ a) \ I_{D0} = \frac{\beta}{2} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$2 \mu\text{A} = \frac{4 \text{ mA/V}^2}{2} (V_{GS1} - 1)^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS1,2} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS1} = R_3 \cdot 1 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{2 \text{ V}}{1 \mu\text{A}} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$V_{G2} = 2 + 1 + 2 = 5 \text{ V} = (R_2 + R_3) 1 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow R_2 = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$9 \text{ V} - 5 \text{ V} = R_1 \cdot 1 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow R_1 = 4 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$b) \ r_i = R_3 \parallel R_2 = 3 \text{ M} \parallel 2 \text{ M} = 1.2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$c) \ \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_{m1} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m2}} \parallel r_{o1} \right) \cdot g_{m2} \cdot \left(5 \text{ k} \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m2} \parallel r_{o2}} \right)$$

$$\approx -g_{m1} \cdot 5 \text{ k}$$

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 4 \text{ mA/V}^2 \cdot 2 \mu\text{A}} = 4 \text{ mS}$$

$$K_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -20 \text{ V/V}$$

$$d) \ r_{o1,2} = r_{o1} + r_{o2} + g_{m1} \cdot r_{o1} \cdot r_{o2}$$

$$r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \frac{V_A}{I_D} = \frac{100 \text{ V}}{2 \mu\text{A}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_{o1,2} \approx 10 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$K_V = \frac{K_V}{5 \text{ k}} \cdot 10 \text{ M} = 40000$$

1- e) (I)

$i_{g1} = 0$
 $v_{d1} \approx -\mu_{n1} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{L2}} \cdot v_i = -20mV$ (rms)
 $\mu_{n1} = 250 \Omega$
 $P_{d1} = 0$
 $P_{d1} = \frac{v_{d1} \cdot i_{d1}}{2}$
 $i_{d1} = -\frac{v_{d1}}{R_{L2}}$
 $= +20mV \cdot \frac{-20mV}{250} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 \downarrow
 $\approx -0.8 \mu W$
 $P_{dT} = P_{d1} + P_{d2} = -0.8 \mu W$

Total ac power for M1 is negative.
M1 operates as an active component.

(II)

$i_{s2} = \frac{v_{s2}}{R_{L2}}$
 $v_{s2} \approx -v_i$
 $v_{d2} = \mu_{n2} \cdot v_{s2}$
 $P_{dT} = \frac{v_{s2} \cdot i_{s2}}{2} + \frac{v_{d2} \cdot i_{d2}}{2}$
 $P_{dT} = \frac{20mV \cdot \frac{20mV}{250}}{2} - \frac{(4mS \cdot 5k \cdot 20mV)^2}{2 \cdot 5k}$
 \downarrow
 $\approx -16 \mu W$

The coefficient
1/2
in the power
calculations
is because of
sine signal.

Total ac power for M2 is negative.
M1 operates as an active component.