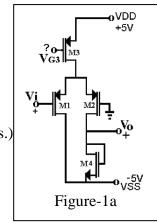
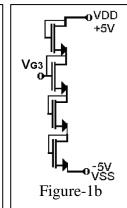
EE232-INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONICS-FALL 2009 EXERCISE-M2

For the MOS transistors in Figure-1a $\beta_1=\beta_2=10\text{mA/V}^2$, $\beta_3=1.8\text{mA/V}^2$, $\beta_4=0.2\text{mA/V}^2$, $V_{TH1}=V_{TH2}=V_{TH3}=-1V$ and $V_{TH4}=1V$ are given. (All transistors are in saturation mode.)

- a) Find I_{D1} and I_{D2} for Vi=0V. (10Points) (Note that the circuit given in Figure-1b is used in order to get V_{G3} and all transistors in Figure-1b have the same properties.)
- b) Find ac gain of the circuit (vo/vi). (10Points)





Solution:

In Figure-1b, the transistors are the same.

On the other hand, one sees from the configuration that

their drain currents are the same, too. And their gates and drains are short-circuit ($V_{GD}=0V < V_{TH}=1V$, so they are in saturation mode). Therefore, their gate-source voltages should be the same.

(Everything is the same!)

$$V_{G3} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{SS}}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5V$$

 $I_{D1}=I_{D2}$ when Vi=0, since M1 and M2 have the same properties and the same V_{GS} , and they are in saturation mode (in saturation I_D is independent from drain voltage).

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{I_{D3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta_3}{2} (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1.8 mA/V^2}{2} (2.5 V - 5 V - (-1V))^2 \approx 1 mA$$

b)

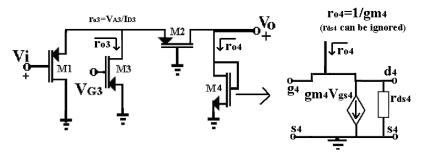


Figure-S21 ac case of the circuit.

$$\frac{v_{O}}{v_{i}} = \frac{v_{s1}}{v_{g1}} \frac{v_{d2}}{v_{s2}} = \frac{g_{m1}R_{s1}}{1 + g_{m1}R_{s1}} g_{m2}R_{d2} \qquad g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \sqrt{2\beta_{2}I_{D2}} = 4.47mS$$

$$R_{s2} = r_{O3} // r_{i2} = \frac{V_{A3}}{I_{D3}} // (\frac{1}{g_{m2}}) = \frac{50V}{2mA} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\beta_{2}I_{D2}}} \cong 25k // \frac{1}{4.47mS} \cong 225$$

$$R_{d2} = r_{O4} = 1/g_{m4} = 1/\sqrt{2\beta_{4}I_{D4}} = 1/0.63mS \cong 1.6k$$

$$\frac{v_O}{v_i} = \frac{v_{s1}}{v_{g1}} \frac{v_{d2}}{v_{s2}} = \frac{g_{m1} R_{s1}}{1 + g_{m1} R_{s1}} g_{m2} R_{d2} \cong \frac{1}{2} 7.2 \cong 3.6$$