

ELEKTRONİK II  
UYGULAMA

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①

1) Şekildeki devrede  $V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $V_{tn} = 0.7V$ ,  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 135 \mu A/V^2$

$$\gamma = 0.1 V^{-1/2}, \quad (W/L)_1 = 50/0.5 \quad \text{ve} \quad (W/L)_2 = 10/0.5$$

$$I_D = 0.5 mA, \quad R_D = 1 k\Omega \text{ olarak verilmiştir.}$$

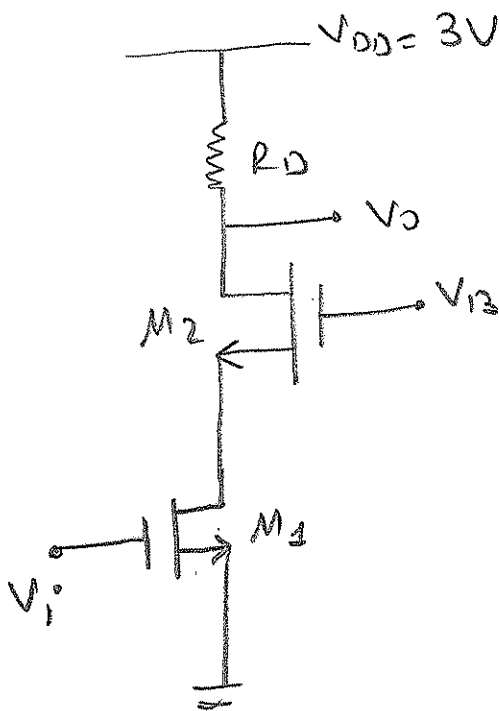
Görde etkisi ihmal edilebilir.

a)  $M_1$  transistörünün dayma sınırında çalışmasını sağlayan

$V_B$  gerilim değerini bulunuz.

b) Devrenin  $V_O/V_i$  gerilim kazancını ve  $I_D$  çıkış direncini bulunuz.

c) Çıkış geriliminin hangi aralıkta dalgalanabileceğini hesaplayınız.



(2)

a)  $M_1$  daymeri simetrik ise

$$V_{GS1} - V_t = V_{D1}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_B - V_{GS2}$$

$$V_{GS1} - V_t = V_B - V_{GS2} \Rightarrow V_B = V_{GS1} - V_t + V_{GS2}$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2$$

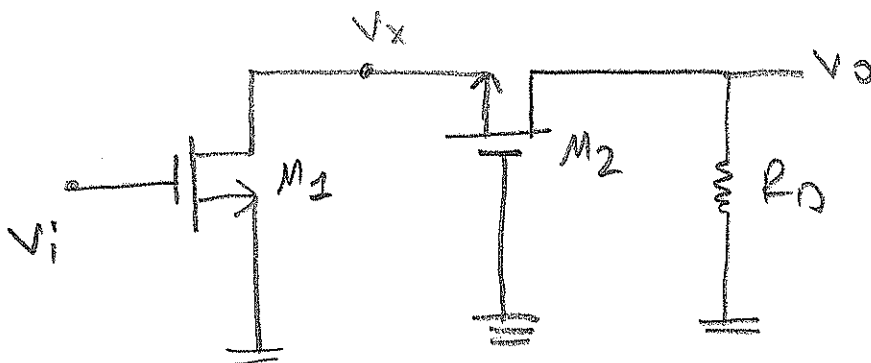
$$V_{GS1} - V_t = \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{135 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^2 \cdot \frac{50}{0,5}}} = 0,272 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS2} - V_t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot I_{D2}}{\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{135 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^2 \cdot \frac{10}{0,5}}} = 0,31 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{135 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^2 \cdot \frac{10}{0,5}}} + V_T = 1,31 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = \underbrace{V_{GS1} - V_t}_{0,272 \text{ V}} + \underbrace{V_{GS2}}_{1,31 \text{ V}} = 1,582 \text{ V}$$

b)

Devrenin AC  
eşdeğeri

$$\frac{V_O}{V_X} \cdot \frac{V_X}{V_i} = \frac{V_O}{V_i}$$

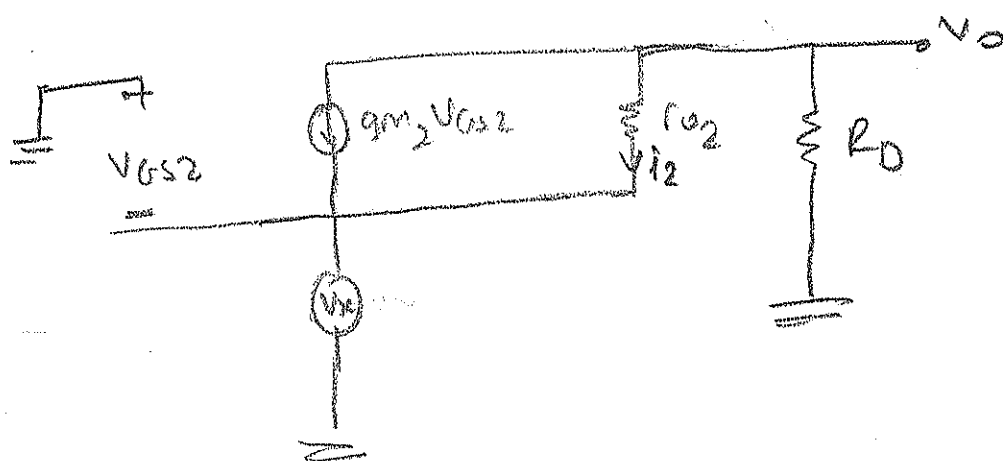
(3)

$$\frac{V_X}{V_i} = -g_{m2} (r_{o2} \parallel 1/g_{m2}) = \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{o1} + g_{m2}}, \quad g_{m2} \gg g_{o2}$$

Drain çıkışlı devrenin kazanç büyüklüğü

$$\frac{V_X}{V_i} \approx \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{m2}}$$

M<sub>2</sub> transistörü için küçük işaret eşlefe modeli çizerek;



$$V_O = -(i_2 + g_{m2} V_{GS2}) \cdot R_D, \quad V_X = -V_{GS2}$$

$$i_2 = (V_O - V_X) \cdot g_{o2}$$

$$V_O = -R_D [(V_O - V_X) g_{o2} + g_{m2} V_{GS2}]$$

$$V_O = -R_D g_{o2} V_O + R_D g_{o2} V_X - g_{m2} R_D V_{GS2}$$

$$V_O (1 + R_D g_{o2}) = R_D g_{o2} V_X - g_{m2} R_D (-V_X)$$

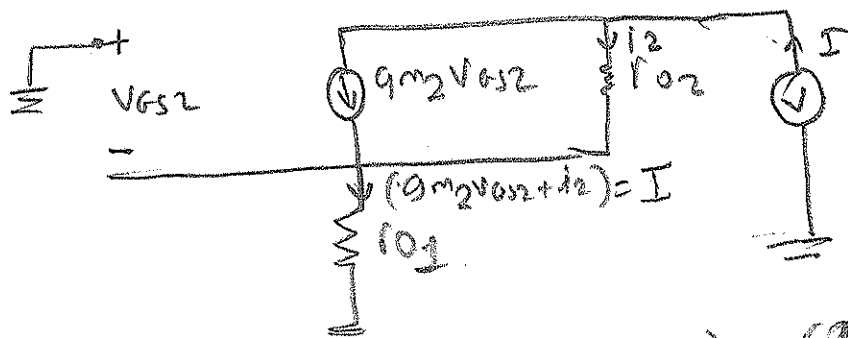
$$V_O (1 + R_D g_{o2}) = (R_D g_{o2} + g_{m2} R_D) V_X \Rightarrow \frac{V_O}{V_X} = \frac{R_D (g_{o2} + g_{m2})}{1 + R_D g_{o2}}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_x} = \frac{R_D (g_{m2} + g_{o2})}{1 + R_D \cdot g_{o2}} = \frac{\cancel{R_D} (g_{m2} + g_{o2})}{\cancel{R_D} (\frac{1}{\cancel{R_D}} + g_{o2})} \approx \frac{g_{m2}}{1/R_D} = g_{m2} R_D \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_x} \cdot \frac{V_x}{V_i} \approx g_{m2} \cdot R_D \cdot \left( \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} \right) \approx -g_{m1} \cdot R_D$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \underbrace{-\frac{2 \text{ mA}}{V_{GS1} - V_t}}_{g_{m1}} \cdot R_D = \frac{-10^{-3}}{0,272} \cdot 10^3 \approx \underline{\underline{-3,68}}$$

$r_o$  altyı dirençnin bulunması için devrenin küçük sinyal eşdeğer modelini aşağıdaki gibi yeniden çizelimiz



$$V = I r_o2 + r_o1 (g_{m2} V_{GS2} + I_2) \quad (1)$$

$$I = g_{m2} V_{GS2} + I_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(g_{m2} V_{GS2} + I_2) r_o1 = -V_{GS2} \quad (3)$$

$$g_{m2} V_{GS2} r_o1 + I_2 r_o1 = -V_{GS2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-V_{GS2} - r_o1 g_{m2} V_{GS2}}{r_o1} = \frac{-V_{GS2}}{r_o1} (1 + g_{m2} r_o1) \quad (4)$$

(5)

(1) nümerali denklemden

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} + i_2 \cdot r_{o1} + i_2 r_{o2}$$

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} + i_2 (r_{o1} + r_{o2})$$

h nümerali kapı  
burada yene konursa

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} - \frac{V_{o12}}{r_{o1}} (1 + g_{m2} r_{o1}) (r_{o1} + r_{o2})$$

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} - \frac{V_{o12}}{r_{o1}} \left[ r_{o1} + r_{o2} + g_{m2} r_{o1}^2 + g_{m2} r_{o1} r_{o2} \right]$$

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} - V_{o12} \left[ 1 + r_{o2} g_{o1} + g_{m2} r_{o1} + g_{m2} r_{o2} \right]$$

$$V = g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} - V_{o12} - r_{o2} g_{o1} V_{o12} - g_{m2} r_{o1} V_{o12} - g_{m2} r_{o2} V_{o12}$$

$$V = -V_{o12} - r_{o2} g_{o1} V_{o12} - g_{m2} r_{o2} V_{o12}$$

$$V = -V_{o12} (1 + r_{o2} g_{o1} + g_{m2} r_{o2})$$

$$V = -V_{o12} \left[ 1 + r_{o2} (g_{m2} + g_{o1}) \right]$$

$$\approx g_{m2}$$

$$V = -V_{o12} (1 + r_{o2} g_{m2}) \quad (5)$$

(2) nümerali denklemde (h) nümerali denklem yene yazılır

$$I = g_{m2} V_{o12} - \frac{V_{o12}}{r_{o1}} - \frac{V_{o12} g_{m2} r_{o1}}{r_{o1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{V_{o12}}{r_{o1}}$$

$$\frac{V}{I} = \frac{-V_{GS2}(1 + r_{o2}g_{m2})}{-V_{GS2}/r_{o2}} = r_{o2}(1 + r_{o2}g_{m2}) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{V}{I} = r_{o1} + r_{o1}r_{o2}g_{m2} \approx r_{o1}r_{o2}g_{m2} \quad \text{olm.}$$

Burada da tam devrenin çıkış direnci

$$R_o = g_{m2} r_{o1} r_{o2} // R_D$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{2 I_{D2}}{V_{GS2} - V_t} = \frac{10^{-3}}{0,61} = 1,64 \text{ mS}$$

$$r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{D1,2}} = \frac{1}{0,1 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = (1,64 \text{ mS} \cdot 20 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 20 \text{ k}\Omega) // 10^3 = 656 \text{ k}\Omega // 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o \approx 998,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) V_{omn} &= V_{DS1} + V_{DS2} = (V_{GS1} - V_t) + (V_{GS2} - V_t) \\ &= 0,272 + 0,61 = 0,882 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{max} = V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$$