

## PMOS Bias Problem

**Given:**  $V_T = -1$  V,  $K_p = 8$   $\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ ,  $W/L = 25$ ,  $\lambda = 0$ , current  $I = 100$   $\mu\text{A}$ , supply  $V_S = 10$  V.

Thus the device transconductance parameter

$$K \equiv K_p \frac{W}{L} = 8 \times 25 = 200 \text{ } \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2.$$

Let the bottom node (also the gate) be  $V_X$ . Then

$$V_{SG} = V_S - V_G = 10 - V_X, \quad V_D = V_X + IR, \quad V_{SD} = V_S - V_D = 10 - (V_X + IR) = V_{SG} - IR.$$

### Region condition

For a PMOS (with  $|V_T| = 1$  V):

$$\text{saturation: } V_{SD} \geq V_{SG} - |V_T| \iff IR \leq 1 \text{ V.}$$

Hence the boundary is  $R = 10$  k $\Omega$ .

- $R < 10$  k $\Omega$ : saturation.
- $R > 10$  k $\Omega$ : triode.

### Device equations (with $\lambda = 0$ )

$$\text{saturation: } I = \frac{1}{2}K (V_{SG} - |V_T|)^2 = \frac{1}{2}K (V_{SG} - 1)^2,$$

$$\text{triode: } I = K[(V_{SG} - |V_T|)V_{SD} - \frac{1}{2}V_{SD}^2] = K[(V_{SG} - 1)V_{SD} - \frac{1}{2}V_{SD}^2].$$

### Solutions

(a)  $R = 0$  (saturation)

$$100 \text{ } \mu\text{A} = \frac{1}{2}(200) (V_{SG} - 1)^2 \text{ } \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow (V_{SG} - 1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow V_{SG} = 2.00 \text{ V.}$$

$$V_{SD} = V_{SG} - IR = 2.00 - 0 = 2.00 \text{ V.}$$

(b)  $R = 20$  k $\Omega$  (triode) Here  $IR = 2$  V and  $V_{SD} = V_{SG} - 2$ .

$$\frac{I}{K} = (V_{SG} - 1)(V_{SG} - 2) - \frac{1}{2}(V_{SG} - 2)^2 \Rightarrow 0.5 = \frac{1}{2}V_{SG}^2 - V_{SG}.$$

Hence  $V_{SG} = 2.414$  V and  $V_{SD} = 0.414$  V.

(c)  $R = 50$  k $\Omega$  (triode)  $IR = 5$  V,  $V_{SD} = V_{SG} - 5$ . Solving

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2}V_{SG}^2 - V_{SG} + 5 - \frac{1}{2}(5)^2$$

gives  $V_{SG} = 5.123$  V and  $V_{SD} = 0.123$  V.

(d)  $R = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$  (**triode**)  $IR = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SD} = V_{SG} - 10$ . Solving

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2}V_{SG}^2 - V_{SG} + 10 - \frac{1}{2}(10)^2$$

gives  $V_{SG} = 10.055 \text{ V}$  and  $V_{SD} = 0.055 \text{ V}$ .

### Compact closed form in triode

With  $V_R \equiv IR$  ( $> 1 \text{ V}$ ):

$$V_{SG} = 1 + \sqrt{(V_R - 1)^2 + 1}, \quad V_{SD} = V_{SG} - V_R.$$

### Numerical summary

$R \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)}$	$V_{SG} \text{ (V)}$	$V_{SD} \text{ (V)}$
0	2.000	2.000
20	2.414	0.414
50	5.123	0.123
100	10.055	0.055