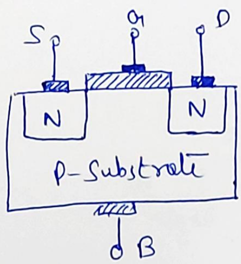
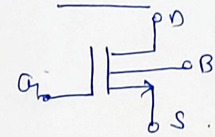
Unit - II

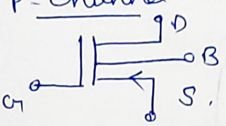
FET Amplifiers :-

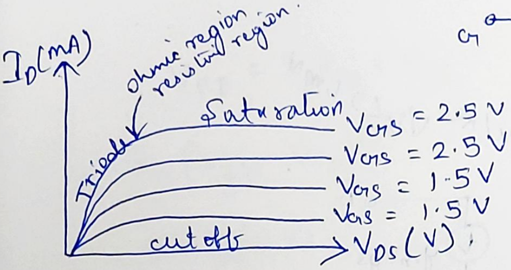


N - Channel



P - Channel





Cut off

$i_D = 0$

Triode Region

$$i_D = K_n\left(2(V_{GS} - V_{th})V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2\right)$$

for $V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{TH}$

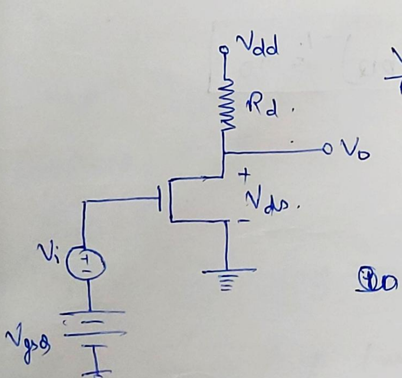
$$K_n = \frac{W \mu_n C_{ox}}{2L}$$

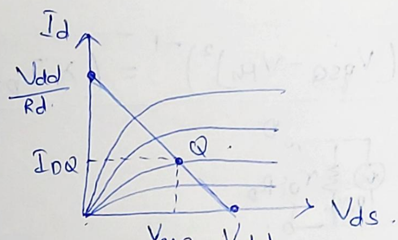
MOSFET

- Depletion type (Normally ON)
- Enhancement (Normally OFF)

Saturation Region.

$i_D = K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$ for $V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_{th}$





In Saturation Region

$i_D = K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$ for $V_{ds} \geq V_{gs} - V_{th}$. $V_{th} = V_{tn}$

In triode Region.

$i_D = K_n\left(2(V_{gs} - V_{th})V_{ds} - V_{ds}^2\right)$ for $V_{ds} < V_{gs} - V_{th}$.

$K_n = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2L}$ $C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$ → permittivity, → thickness

$g_m = \frac{i_d}{V_{gs}} = 2K_n(V_{gsQ} - V_{tn})$ (Small signal equiv)

From saturated current expression

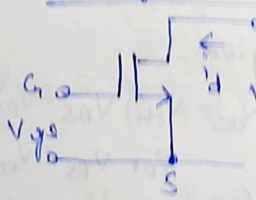
$$(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2 = \frac{i_{DQ}}{K_n}$$

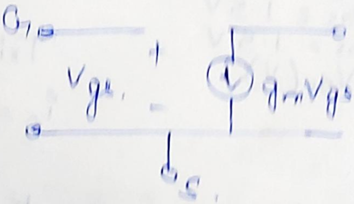
$$V_{gs} - V_{th} = \sqrt{\frac{i_{DQ}}{K_n}}$$

$$g_m = 2K_n\sqrt{\frac{i_{DQ}}{K_n}}$$

$$\boxed{g_m = 2\sqrt{K_n\, i_{DQ}}}$$

Small signal Equivalent circuit



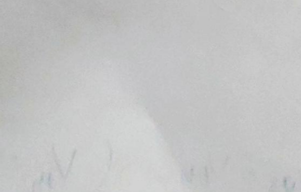


With channel length modulation effect

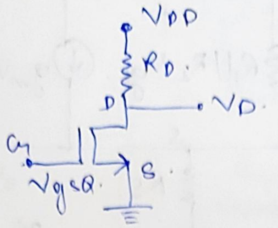
$$i_D = K_n\left[(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2(1 + \lambda V_{ds})\right] \quad [\lambda = \text{channel length Modulation factor}]$$

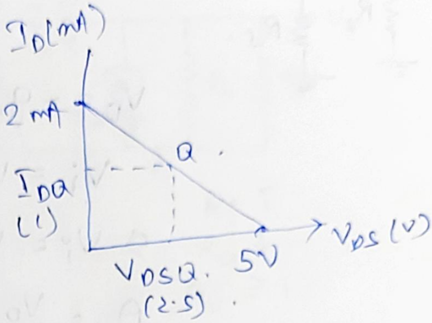
$$r_o = \left(\frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{ds}}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{r_D = (\lambda K_n (V_{gsQ} - V_{th})^2)^{-1} = (\lambda I_{DQ})^{-1} = r_o}$$



Q) Find the load line and Q point for a MOSFET circuit having $V_{GSQ} = 2.12\ V$, $V_{DD} = 5V$, $R_D = 2.5\ k\Omega$, $V_{tn} = 1V$, $K_n = 0.80\ mA/V^2$





$V_{DD} = I_D R_D + V_{DS}$

$i_{DQ} = K_n (V_{gsQ} - V_{tn})^2$

$= 0.80 (2.12 - 1)^2$

$= 0.8 (1.12)^2$

$= 1\ mA$

$V_{DSQ} = V_{DD} - I_{DQ} R_D = 5 - 1(2.5)$

$= 2.5\ V$

Cut off pt

$I_D = 0$

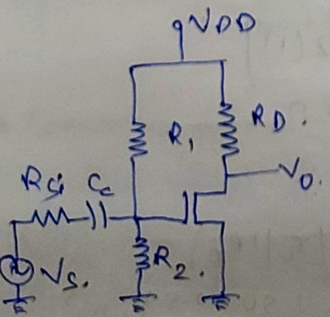
$V_{DD} = V_{DS} = 5V$

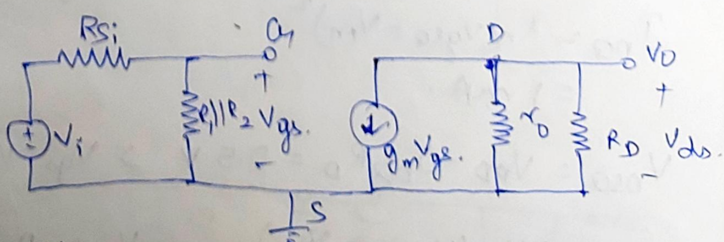
Saturation pt

$V_{DS} = 0$

$I_D = \frac{V_{DD}}{R_D} = \frac{5}{2.5} = 2mA$

Common Source Amp (with bypass cap) (R_S X consider)
without (R_S ✓ consider)



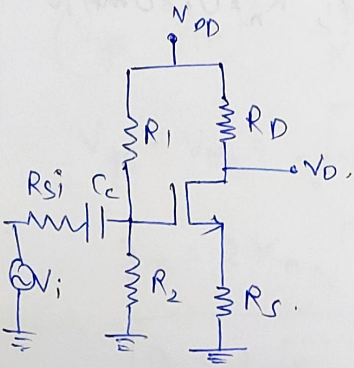


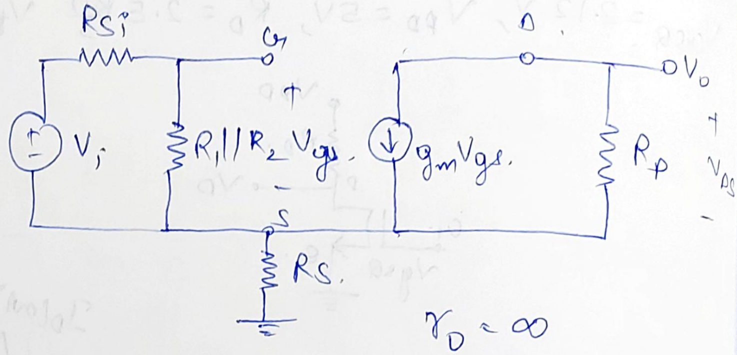
$V_o = -g_m V_{gs} (r_o || R_D)$

$V_{gs} = V_i \frac{R_1||R_2}{(R_1||R_2) + R_{si}}$

$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m (r_o || R_D) \left(\frac{R_1 || R_2}{R_{si} + R_1 || R_2} \right)$

■ Common Source (without C_B (with R_S))





$r_D = \infty$

$$V_D = -g_m V_{gs} R_D$$

$$V_i = V_{gs} + g_m V_{gs} R_S$$

$$\Rightarrow V_i = V_{gs}(1 + g_m R_S)$$

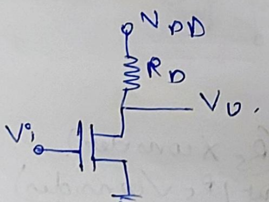
$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-g_m \cancel{V_{gs}} R_D}{\cancel{V_{gs}}(1 + g_m R_S)}$$

$$= \frac{-g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

If $g_m R_S >> 1$

$$A_V = -\frac{R_D}{R_S}$$

Q) Find small A_v of MOSFET Amp. $V_{gsQ} = 2.12\,V$, $V_{DD} = 5V$, $R_D = 2.5\,K\Omega$, $V_{tn} = 1V$, $K_n = 0.80\,mA/V^2$, $\lambda = 0.02\,V^{-1}$ operate in saturation.



$$V_o = -g_m V_{gsQ} R_D$$

$$V_i = V_{gsQ} + g_m V_{gsQ}$$

$$r_o = (\lambda I_{DQ})^{-1}$$

$$= [0.02(1)]^{-1}$$

$$= 50\,K\Omega$$

$$I_{DQ} = K_n(V_{gsQ} - V_{tn})^2$$

$$= 1\,mA$$

$$V_{DSQ} = V_{DD} - I_{DQ} R_D = 2.5\,V > V_{gs} - V_{tn}$$

$$g_m = 2K_n(V_{gsQ} - V_{tn})$$

$$= 2(0.80)(2.12 - 1)$$

$$= 1.6 \times 1.12$$

$$= 1.79\,m\mho$$

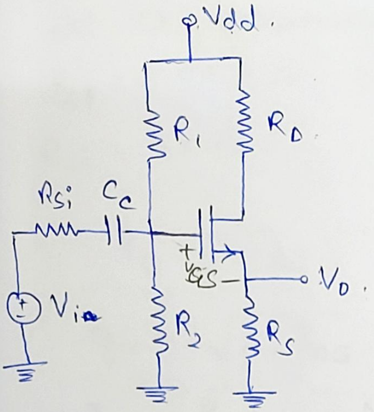
$$V_o = -g_m V_{gsQ}(r_o \| R_D)$$

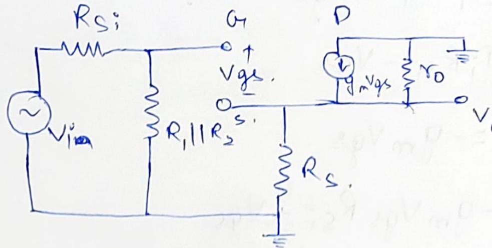
$$= -1.79 \times 2.12\left(\frac{50 \times 2.5}{52.5}\right) \times 10^3$$

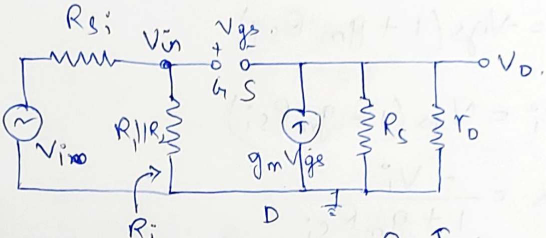
$$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_{gs}} = -g_m(r_o \| R_D) = -1.79 \times \frac{50 \times 2.5}{52.5} \times 10$$

$$= -4.26$$

Source Follower :- (CD).







$R_i \uparrow$

$R_O \downarrow$.

$A_V \cong 1$

A_I = High.

$$V_o = g_m V_{gs} (r_o || R_s)$$

$$\therefore V_{in} = V_{gs} + V_o.$$

$$= V_{gs} + g_m V_{gs} (r_o || R_s)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{gs} = \frac{V_{in}}{1 + g_m (r_o || R_s)}$$

$$V_{in} = \frac{V_i R_i}{R_i + R_{si}} \qquad [R_i = R_1 || R_2].$$

$$V_{gs}(1 + g_m (r_o || R_s)) = \frac{V_i R_i}{R_i + R_{si}}$$

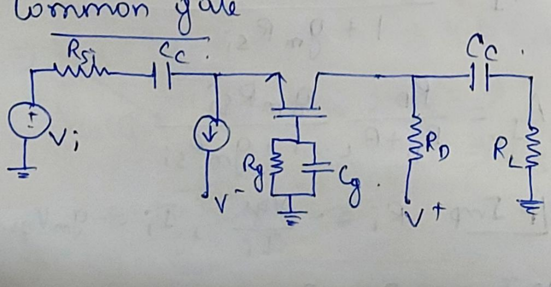
$$\Rightarrow V_i = \frac{V_{gs}[1 + g_m (r_o || R_s)](R_i + R_{si})}{R_i}.$$

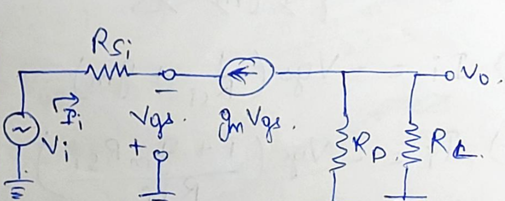
$$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{g_m \cancel{V_{gs}} (r_o || R_s) R_i}{\cancel{V_{gs}} [1 + g_m (r_o || R_s)](R_i + R_{si})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_V = \frac{g_m (r_o || R_s) R_i}{[1 + g_m (r_o || R_s)](R_i + R_{si})}} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} g_m (r_o || R_s) >> 1 \\ R_{si} << R_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A_V \approx 1.$$

Common gate





$$V_o = - g_m V_{gs} (R_D || R_L)$$

$$V_i - I_i R_{si} - (-V_{gs}) = 0.$$

(P.T.O)

$\Rightarrow V_i - I_i R_{si} + V_{gs} = 0$.

$\Rightarrow V_i = I_i R_{si} - V_{gs}$.

Now, $I_i = -g_m V_{gs}$.

$\therefore V_i = -g_m V_{gs} R_{si} - V_{gs}$.

$\Rightarrow V_i = -V_{gs}(1 + g_m R_{si})$

$\Rightarrow -V_i = V_{gs}(1 + g_m R_{si})$

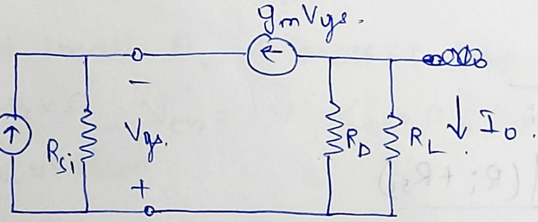
$\Rightarrow V_{gs} = \dfrac{-V_i}{1 + g_m R_{si}}$

$$\therefore A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\cancel{-} g_m \cancel{V_{gs}} (R_D || R_L)}{\cancel{-}(g_m R_{si} + 1) \cancel{V_{gs}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_V = \frac{g_m (R_D || R_L)}{1 + g_m R_{si}}}$$

Using Norton's equiv. ckt.

To find A_I



$I_o = -g_m V_{gs} \cancel{(R_D || R_I)} \left(\dfrac{R_D}{R_D + R_L}\right)$.

At i/p KCL,

$I_i - (-V_{gs}/R_{si}) - (-g_m V_{gs}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow I_i + V_{gs}/R_{si} + g_m V_{gs} = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \cancel{I_i = -V_{gs}(g_m \times R_{si})}$

$\Rightarrow I_i = -V_{gs}\left(\dfrac{1}{R_{si}} + g_m\right)$.

$\Rightarrow I_i = -V_{gs}\left(\dfrac{1 + g_m R_{si}}{R_{si}}\right)$

$$A_I = \frac{\cancel{-} g_m \cancel{V_{gs}} \left(\frac{R_D}{R_D + R_L}\right)}{\cancel{-} \cancel{V_{gs}} \frac{(1 + g_m R_{si})}{R_{si}}}$$

$$A_I = \frac{g_m \left(\frac{R_D}{R_D + R_L}\right) R_{si}}{1 + g_m R_{si}}$$

$$A_I = \frac{R_D}{R_D + R_L} \cdot \frac{g_m R_{si}}{1 + g_m R_{si}}$$

I/P Imp $R_i = -\dfrac{V_{gs}}{I_i}$, $I_i = -g_m V_{gs}$

O/P Imp. $R_o = R_D$.

Q) Calculate the small signal voltage gain of source follower ckt. ckt parameters are $V_{dd} = 12V$, $R_1 = 162\,K\Omega$, $R_2 = 463\,K\Omega$, $R_S = 0.75\,K\Omega$, $V_{TH} = 1.5V$, $K_n = 4\,mA/V^2$, $\lambda = 0.01\,V^{-1}$, $R_{si} = 4\,K\Omega$.

$r_o = (\lambda I_{DQ})^{-1}$

$g_m = 2\sqrt{K_n I_{DQ}}$

$I_{DQ} = K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$

$g_m = 2K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})$

$V_{gsQ} = \dfrac{V_{dd} R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

$= \dfrac{12 \times 463}{162 + 463}$

$= 8.88\,V$

$I_{DQ} = 4(8.88 - 1.5)^2$

$= 217.8\,mA$

$= 0.217\,A$

$r_o = (\lambda I_{DQ})^{-1}$

$= (0.01 \times 0.217)^{-1}$

$= 460.8$

$V_G = \dfrac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD}$

$V_G = V_{gs} + I_D R_S$

$I_D = K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$

$V_G = V_{gs} + K_n(V_{gs} - V_{th})^2 R_S$

$V_G = V_{gs} + K_n(V_{gs}^2 + V_{th}^2 - 2V_{gs}V_{th})R_S$

$$\boxed{V_G = V_{gs} + K_n V_{gs}^2 R_S + K_n V_{th}^2 R_S - 2K_n R_S V_{gs} V_{th}}$$

$V_G = \dfrac{463 \times 12}{463 + 162} = 8.89$

$8.89 = V_{gs} + 4 \times 0.75\, V_{GS}^2 + 16 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.75 - 2 \times 4 \times 0.75\, V_{GS}$.

$\Rightarrow 8.89 - 16 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.75 = V_{GS}\left[1 - (2 \times 4 \times 0.75 \times 1.5) + (4 \times 0.75)V_{GS}\right]$

$\Rightarrow 8.89 - 27 = V_{GS}\left[(1 - 6) + 4.5\,V_{GS}\right]$

$\Rightarrow -18.11 = V_{GS}\left[-5 + 4.5\,V_{GS}\right]$ 2.14

$\Rightarrow -18.11 = -V_{GS}(5 - 4.5\,V_{GS})$

$-18.11 = V_{GS}[-5 + 4.5V_{GS}]$

$4.5V_{GS}^2 - 5V_{GS} + 18.11$ 2.14

$\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{4ac}}{2a}$

$\dfrac{5 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 4.5 \times 18.11}}{2 \times 4.5}$

~~$\Rightarrow V_{GS} = 4.37$~~

~~$V_{GSQ} = \frac{1}{2}(4.37) = 2.185$~~

$\Rightarrow 4.5V_{GS} = (18.11 - 5)$

$\Rightarrow 4.5\,V_{GS} = -13.11$

$\Rightarrow V_{GS} = 2.91$

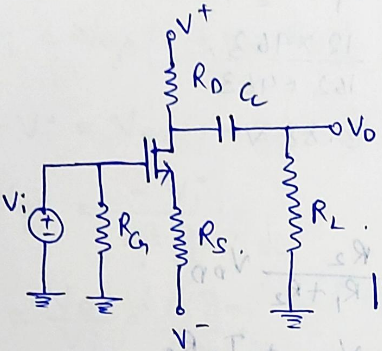
$\dfrac{5 \pm \sqrt{325.98}}{9} = \dfrac{-5 \pm 18.05}{9}$

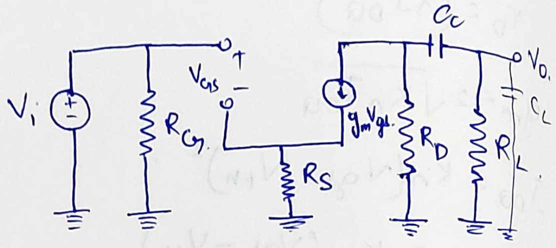
$= -2.56,\ 1.45$

$\dfrac{5 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 3 \times 2.14}}{2 \times 3} = \dfrac{5 \pm 5.06}{6}$

Q) For common gate amplifier determine V_o, if $I_{DQ} = 1\,mA$, $V^+ = 5V$, $V^- = -5V$, $R_g = 100\,K\Omega$, $R_D = 4\,K\Omega$, $R_L = 10\,K\Omega$, $V_{th} = 1V$, $K_n = 1\,mA/V^2$, $\lambda = 0$, $R_{si} = 50\,K\Omega$, $I_i = 100 \sin \omega t\ \mu A$.

▲ Frequency Response of CS amp.





$$|V_o|_{max} = g_m V_{gs} (R_D \| R_L)$$

$$V_i = V_{gs} + g_m V_{gs} R_S$$

$$\therefore |A_V|_{max} = \frac{|V_o|_{max}}{|V_i|_{max}}$$

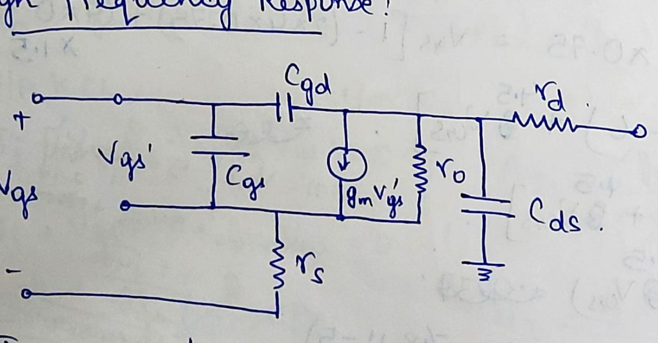
$$= \frac{g_m \cancel{V_{gs}} (R_D \| R_L)}{\cancel{V_{gs}} (1 + g_m R_S)}$$

$$\therefore |A_v|_{max} = \frac{g_m (R_D \| R_L)}{1 + g_m R_S}.$$

$\tau_S = (R_D + R_L) C_c$. $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_S}$.

$\tau_P = (R_D + R_L) C_L$

▲ High frequency Response:



$$I_d = g_m V_{gs}'$$

$$V_{gs} = V_{gs}' + (g_m V_{gs}') r_s.$$

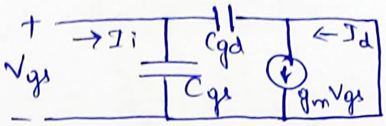
$$\therefore V_{gs} = (1 + g_m r_s) V_{gs}'$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{gs}' = \frac{V_{gs}}{1 + g_m r_s}.$$

$$\therefore I_d = g_m \left(\frac{V_{gs}}{1 + g_m r_s} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{g_m}{1 + g_m r_s} \right) V_{gs}. = g_m' V_{gs}$$

Short Circuit Current gain :-



At input node, KCL.

$$I_i = \frac{V_{gs}}{1/j\omega C_{gs}} + \frac{V_{gs}}{1/j\omega C_{gd}}$$

$$= V_{gs}[j\omega(C_{gs} + C_{gd})]$$

At output node, KCL.

$$\frac{V_{gs}}{1/j\omega C_{gd}} + I_d = g_m V_{gs}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{gs}\, j\omega C_{gd} + I_d = g_m V_{gs}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_d = V_{gs}(g_m - j\omega C_{gd})$$

$$I_i = \frac{I_d \cancel{V_{gs}}[j\omega(C_{gs} + C_{gd})]}{\cancel{V_{gs}}(g_m - j\omega C_{gd})}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_i = \frac{I_d[j\omega(C_{gs} + C_{gd})]}{g_m - j\omega C_{gd}}$$

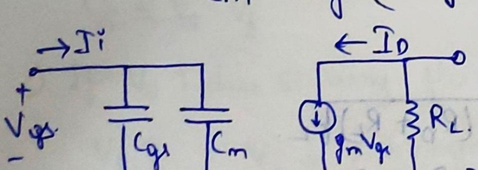
$$\therefore A_I = \frac{I_d}{I_i} = \frac{g_m - j\omega C_{gd}}{j\omega(C_{gs} + C_{gd})} \qquad \omega C_{gd} << g_m.$$

$$= \frac{g_m}{j\omega(C_{gs} + C_{gd})} = \frac{g_m}{j2\pi f(C_{gs} + C_{gd})} = \frac{1}{j(f/f_T)}$$

$$\text{where } f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{gs} + C_{gd})}$$

If we consider miller capacitance,

$$C_m = C_{gd}(1 + g_m R_L)$$



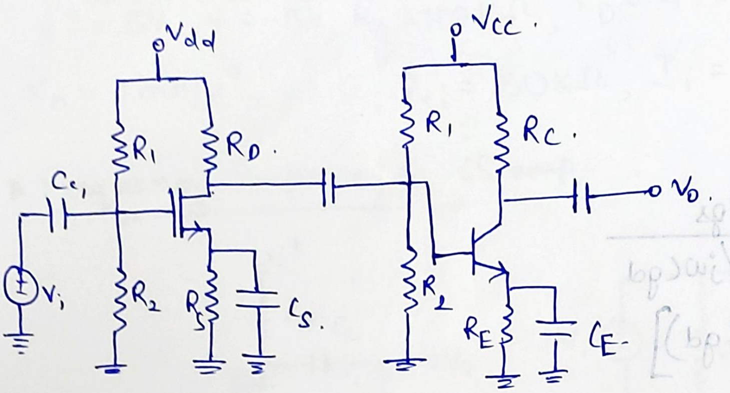
$$I_i = \frac{V_{gs}}{1/j\omega C_{gs}} + \frac{V_{gs}}{1/j\omega C_m}$$

$$I_i = V_{gs}\, j\omega(C_{gs} + C_m)$$

$$I_D = g_m V_{gs}$$

$$\therefore A_I = \frac{I_D}{I_i} = \frac{g_m \cancel{V_{gs}}}{\cancel{V_{gs}}\, j\omega(C_{gs} + C_m)} = \frac{g_m}{j\omega(C_{gs} + C_m)} = \frac{g_m}{2\pi f\omega(C_{gs} + C_m)}$$

BiFET Amp.



BiFET, A_v is less than 2 BJT.

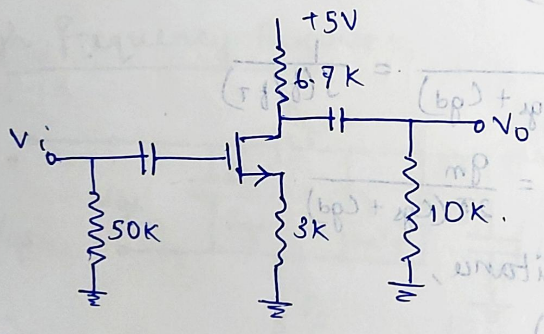
It is preferred over BJT. becoz, BJT has

1) Larger space
2) High Power consumption
3) Noisier
4) Speed ↑

It is preffered over MOSFET, becoz MOSFET has

1) Lower space
2) Low Power consumption
3) Noise is low
4) A_v is less.
5) Speed ↓

Q)



Find C_c if $f_L = 20\,kHz$.

$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_s}$

$\tau_s = (R_D + R_L) C_c$.

$C_c = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_D + R_L) f_L}$.

$= \frac{10^{-3} \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 16.7 \times 20}$

$= 0.00476 \times 10^{-6} = 4.76\,\text{nF}$.

$= 0.0048\,\mu F$.