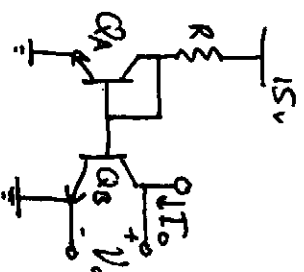
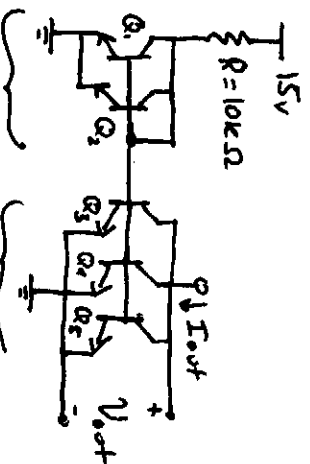


1) GHLM 4.1



$$I_{SA} = 2I_S$$

$$I_{SB} = 3I_S$$

Ignoring Base Currents,

$$I_O = \frac{3I_S}{2I_S} I_{CA} \left(1 + \frac{V_{CEB} - V_{CEA}}{V_A} \right)$$

$$I_O = \frac{3}{2} \frac{14.4\mu}{10k\Omega} \left(1 + \frac{V_o - 0.6V}{130V} \right)$$

$$= 2.16\mu A \left(1 + \frac{V_o - 0.6V}{130V} \right)$$

$$V_{CEA} = V_{BEA} \cong 0.6V$$

$$V_{CEB} = V_o$$

$$V_A = 130V$$

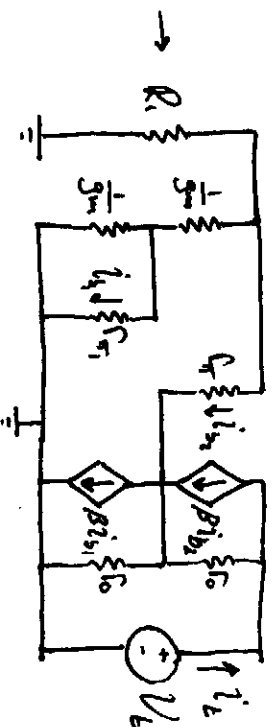
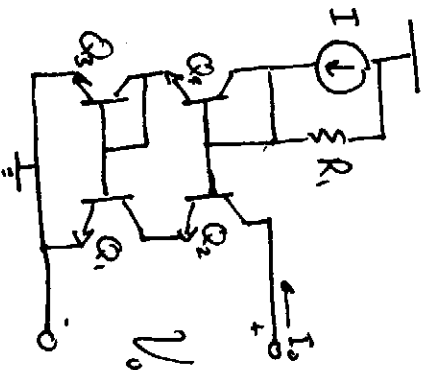
$$\tilde{R}_O = \frac{dV_o}{dI_O} = \frac{d}{dI_O} \left(\left(\frac{I_O}{2.16\mu A} - 1 \right) (130V + 0.6V) \right)$$

$$R_O = 60.2k\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_O (V_o = 1V) &= 2.167\mu A \\ I_O (V_o = 5V) &= 2.233\mu A \\ I_O (V_o = 20V) &= 2.482\mu A \end{aligned}$$

you should find lower currents than calculated in the spice model
Because base currents were neglected.

GHLM 9.9



$$\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \Gamma_3 = \Gamma_4 = \Gamma_5$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \beta i_{b2} + \frac{V_0 - V_{e2}}{r_0}$$

$$i\beta_2(1+\beta) - \beta i_1 + \frac{\eta_0 - 2\eta_{c2}}{f_0} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{b_2} = -i_{b_2} (R_1 \parallel (\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{1}{g_m} \parallel R_2))) = i_{b_2} R_2 + i_{b_2} R_1$$

$$b_1 = \frac{V_{b2}}{\frac{\frac{1}{g_m} \parallel r_\pi}{\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{1}{g_m} \parallel r_\pi}} = \frac{V_{b2}}{2r_\pi} = \frac{-b_{b2} \left(R \parallel \frac{2}{g_m} \right)}{2r_\pi}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_c = \mathcal{V}_{b_2} - i b_2 \nabla = -\left(\left(R_1 \parallel \frac{2}{g_m}\right) + r_r\right) i b_2$$

$$(1 + \beta(1 + \frac{R_{11} \frac{2}{g_m}}{2 \pi})) i_{b_2} c_o + V_o + 2(R_{11} \frac{2}{g_m} + \pi) i_{b_2} = 0$$

$$i_{b_2} = \frac{-V_o}{(1+\beta + \frac{g_m}{g_m})R_o + 2(R_o \parallel \frac{2}{g_m} + r_\pi)}$$

$$c_2 I_0 = \frac{-(\beta c_0 + (R_{11} \frac{2}{g_m} + r_T)) v_0}{(1 + \beta + \frac{g_{m2}}{2} (R_{11} \frac{2}{g_m})) v_0 + 2(R_{11} \frac{2}{g_m} + r_T) v_0} + v_0$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \frac{\alpha_2^m}{2} (R, \| \frac{z}{g_m} \|) c_0 + R, \| \frac{z}{g_m} \|) c_1}{(1 + \frac{\alpha_2^m}{2} (R, \| \frac{z}{g_m} \|) c_0 + 2(R, \| \frac{z}{g_m} \|) c_1)} \gamma_0$$

$$\tilde{R}_0 = \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_0} = \frac{(1 + \beta + \frac{g_m}{2} (R_1 \parallel \frac{2}{g_m})) \gamma_0 + 2 (R_1 \parallel \frac{2}{g_m} + r_\pi)}{(1 + \frac{g_m}{2} (R_1 \parallel \frac{2}{g_m})) \gamma_0 + R_1 \parallel \frac{2}{g_m} + r_\pi} \gamma_0$$

$$= \frac{(2 + \beta)r_0 + 2\pi + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\frac{2\beta + \frac{\gamma}{2}}{(2\beta + \gamma) \cdot 1.0 + 2\beta} \approx \frac{(2 + \beta) \cdot 1.0}{2} \approx \boxed{\frac{\beta + 1.0}{2}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_a = 5V \\ R_1 = 10k \\ \beta = 200 \\ V_b = 130 \end{array} \right\} R_o = \boxed{34M\Omega}$$

Q_2 saturates before Q_1

↳ Saturation Limit for

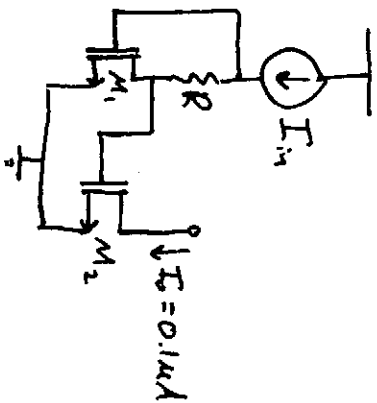
$$Q_1 = 0.2 \text{ V}$$

$$\hookrightarrow V_{CE2} = V_0 - V_{BE1}$$

$$\boxed{V_o > 0.8 \text{ V}}$$

~~SECRET~~
R-1-5

Problem 3) CHLM 4.24



$$a) I_{in} = 1 \mu A \quad n=1.5$$

$$I_D \approx I_{in} e^{\left(\frac{I_{in} R}{n V_{th}}\right)}$$

$$R = -\frac{n V_{th}}{I_{in}} \ln\left(\frac{I_D}{I_{in}}\right)$$

$$R = 86.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_D < \frac{V}{L} I_E$$

M_1 draws 10x more current than M_2

$$\frac{V}{L} > \frac{I_{in}}{I_E} = \frac{1 \mu A}{0.1 \mu A} = 10$$

b)

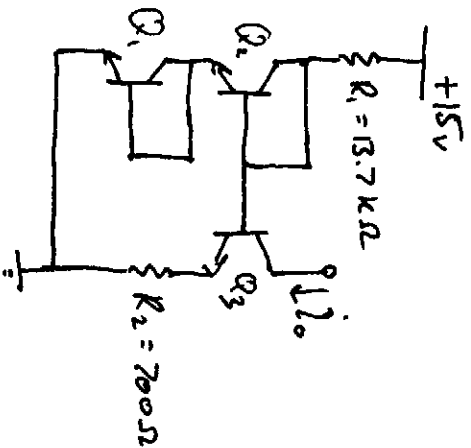
$$R = 10 \text{ k}$$

$$I_D = I_{in} e^{\left(\frac{I_{in} R}{n V_{th}}\right)} = 0.1 \mu A \quad \text{Solve.}$$

$$I_{in} = 19.8 \text{ nA}$$

$$\frac{V}{L} > 198$$

Problem 9) C411M 4.25



$$\beta = 200$$

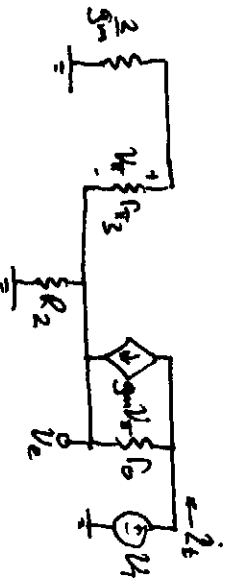
$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_o} = \frac{130V}{0.97mA} = 134M\Omega$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta V_T}{I_o} = 5.2k\Omega$$

$$I_{B1} \approx \frac{(15 - 1.2)V}{13.7k\Omega} \approx 1mA$$

$$I_o \approx \frac{0.6V}{700\Omega} = 857\mu A$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_{Tn}}{700\Omega} \ln\left(\frac{I_{A1}^2}{I_S I_o}\right) = 97\mu A$$



$$i_t = g_m v_t + \frac{v_t - v_e}{r_o} \quad i_b = \frac{v_t}{r_{\pi 3}}$$

$$i_t = \beta i_b + \frac{v_t - v_e}{r_o} \quad v_e = 0$$

$$v_e = -i_b \left(\frac{r_o}{\beta} + r_{\pi 3} \right) \approx -i_b r_{\pi 3}$$

$$i_t = \beta i_b + \frac{v_t + i_b r_{\pi 3}}{r_o}$$

$$i_b (\beta + 1) + i_b \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{r_o} + i_b \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{r_o} = \frac{v_t}{r_o}$$

$$i_b \left(\beta + 1 + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{r_o} + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{r_o} \right) = \frac{v_t}{r_o}$$

$$i_b = \frac{-v_t}{(\beta + 1)r_o + r_{\pi 3} + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{\beta}}$$

$$i_t = \frac{-\beta v_t}{(\beta + 1)r_o + r_{\pi 3} + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{\beta}} + \frac{v_t}{r_o} - \frac{r_{\pi 3} v_t}{((\beta + 1)r_o + r_{\pi 3} + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{\beta})r_o}$$

$$i_t r_o = v_t \left(\frac{r_o + r_{\pi 3} r_o}{(\beta + 1)r_o + (1 + \frac{r_o}{\beta})r_{\pi 3}} \right)$$

$$R_o = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = \frac{(\beta + 1)r_o + (1 + \frac{r_o}{\beta})r_{\pi 3}}{1 + \frac{r_{\pi 3}}{\beta}} = 3.3M\Omega$$