1.

設 FOM W=49.99um L=8.5um Rl=900k(ohm) Vin=0.318(V)

FOM	
M1 Device Size (W/L)	49.99um/8.5um =
	5.8811
M1 Bias Current (μA)	1.6462
M1 Overdrive Voltage (mV)	0.2933253
Load R (ohm)	900k
Small-Signal Voltage Gain (V/V)	29.1102

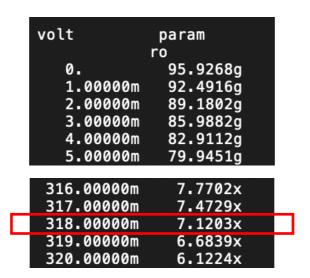
```
***** ac analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 *****
max_gain= 29.1102 at= 100.0000
from= 100.0000 to= 100.0000g
```

(b) small signal parameters:

 $gm:36.4339X10^{-6}$ (A/V)

```
subckt
element
          0:m1
model
          0:n_18.1
region
            Saturati
             1.6462u
 id
          -2.464e-22
            -1.1458f
           318.0000m
           318.4427m
             0.
           317.7067m
            57.9071m
 vdsat
           293.3253u
 vod
 beta
             1.7457m
           507.4459m
 gam eff
            36.4339u
 gm
           140.4713n
 gds
             7.6184u
 amb
            72.6712f
 cdtot
             1.7736p
 cgtot
             1.4927p
           845.7960f
             1.2773p
            17.5813f
```

ro:7.1203X10⁶ (ohm)



(c)

模擬結果:

計算結果:

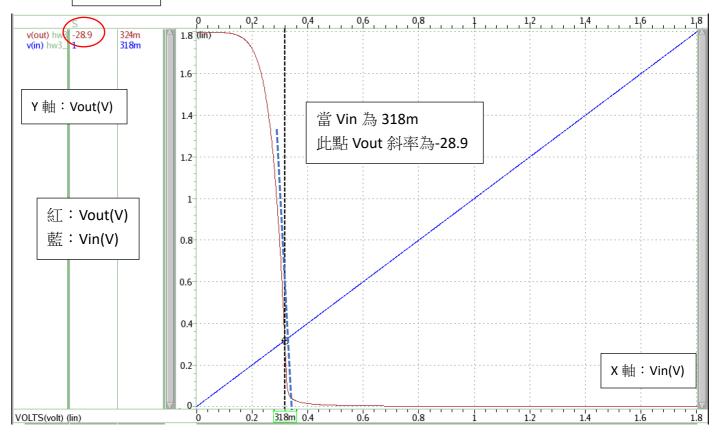
$$gain = gm * (Rl//ro) = 36.4339u * (\frac{1}{\frac{1}{900k} + \frac{1}{7.1203 * 10^6}}) = 29.11091459(\frac{V}{V})$$

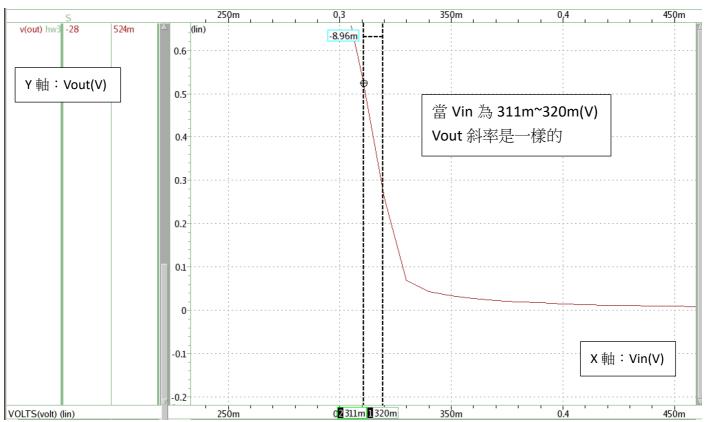
計算值與模擬值誤差:

$$\frac{29.1102 - 29.11091459}{29.1102} * 100\% = 0.0024\%$$

模擬值與計算值十分接近,誤差極小







Vout 在圖中的斜率 $=\frac{\partial Vout}{\partial Vin}$,此為 voltage gain,Vgs>Vth 且 Vgs-Vth<Vds 為 saturation,斜率會是最大的。

從 waveform 測出的 gain 與實際計算值和 hspice 模擬值有一點點誤差,但很相近。

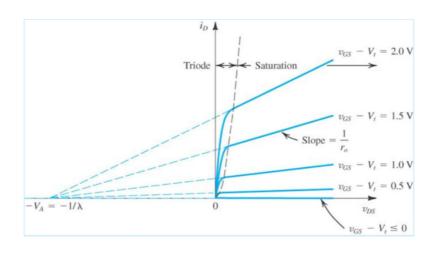
計算值	Hspice 模擬	Waveform 測量
29.1109	29.1102	28.9

(e)

$$gain = gm * (Rl//ro)$$

$$gm = \mu Cox \frac{W}{L} (Vgs - Vth)$$

$$ro = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}\mu Cox \frac{W}{L} (Vgs - Vth)^2 \lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda * Id}$$



先設定一組 W 和 L 和 Rl,將 W 設很大 L 很小,讓 gm 變大,也將 Rl 設很大,gain 就會變大,在想辦法讓 ro 變大,當 L 越大,ro 就會越大,gain 增加,所以將 L 慢慢調大,觀察 Vth 將 Vin 設為接近 Vth 的值,讓 device 位在 saturation region,gain 比較大。而 frequency 不能設太大,要設在 gain 沒往下掉的區域,所以要小於 polel 的 frequency,我主要都是調整 L , L 越小 gm 越大, L 越小 ro 越小,形成 trade off,sweep L 看在哪個區域會有最大的 gain,再慢慢加大 Rl,再 sweep L,在調整 Rl/L 值時,要注意適當調整 Vin 使保持在 saturation region,因為 Vth 會變動。

設 FOM W=50um L=10um Rd=760k(ohm) Vbias=1.74(V)

FOM		
Device Size (W/L)	50um/10um =5	
Bias Current (mA)	0.0016078	
gm(mA/V)	0.0360696	
Rd (ohm)	760k	
Vbs(V)	1.74	
Max small-signal voltage gain (V/V)	0.8536626	

```
***** ac analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 *****

max_gain= 853.6626m at= 1.0000
from= 1.0000 to= 501.1872x
```

(b)

gain=853.6626m(V/V) $Zi=10^{20}$ (ohm) Zo=23.6671k (ohm)

(c)

 $gm=36.0696X10^{-6}(A/V)$ ro=4.3271X10⁶ (ohm)

```
subckt
element
          0:m1
model
          0:n_18.1
region
            Saturati
 id
             1.6078u
 ibs
            -4.3976f
 ibd
            -6.4778f
           518.0396m
 vas
 vds
           578.0396m
            -1.2220
 vbs
           515.3050m
 vth
            63.8342m
 vdsat
             2.7345m
 vod
             1.5272m
 beta
           534.3903m
 gam eff
            36.0696u
 gm
           231.1023n
 gds
             4.6363u
 amb
 cdtot
            57.7625f
             1.9514p
 cgtot
             1.6879p
 cstot
           659.3609f
 cbtot
             1.5474p
 cgs
            12.2782f
 cad
```

```
volt
              param
             ro
   0.
              122.1187g
  10.00000m
               84.9499g
  20.00000m
               59.1890g
  30.00000m
               41.3234g
               28.9238g
  40.00000m
  1.71000
               4.4633x
  1.72000
               4.4173x
               4.3719x
  1.73000
  1.74000
               4.3271x
               4.2829x
  1.75000
  1.76000
               4.2392x
  1.77000
               4.1961x
               4.1535x
  1.78000
               4.1113x
  1.79000
               4.0697x
  1.80000
```

gain 計算結果:

$$gain = \frac{(ro//Rd)}{\frac{1}{gm} + (ro//Rd)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4.3271X10^6} + \frac{1}{760000}}}{\frac{1}{36.0696X10^{-6}} + (\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4.3271X10^6} + \frac{1}{760000}})}$$
$$= 0.95887731(\frac{V}{V})$$

模擬值與計算值誤差:

$$\frac{0.8536626 - 0.95887731}{0.6536626}X100\% = -12.32\%$$

有一點誤差,計算值較模擬值大

Zo 計算結果:

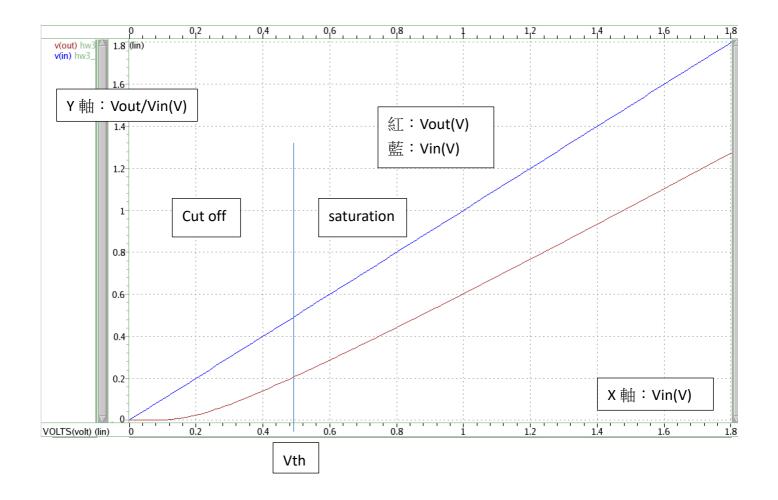
$$Zo = (ro//Rd//\frac{1}{gm}) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4.3271X10^6} + \frac{1}{760000} + 36.0696X10^{-6}}$$
$$= 26584.08506(ohm)$$

模擬值與計算值誤差:

$$\frac{23667.1 - 26584.08506}{23667.1}X100\% = -12.32\%$$

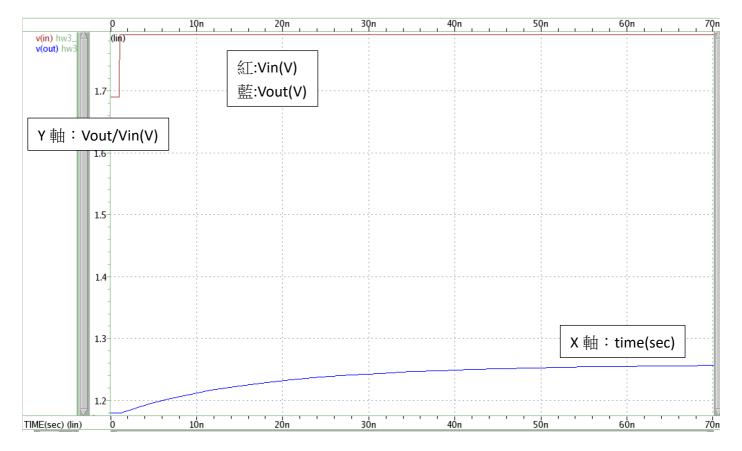
也是有一點誤差,計算值較模擬值大

(d)



Vout = IdXRl, $Id = \frac{1}{2}\mu Cox \frac{W}{L}(Vg - Vout - Vth)^2$,Vin 越大 Vout 就越大。 Vgs-Vth<0 為 cut off 的狀態,Vgs-Vth>0 且 Vgs-Vth<Vds 為 saturation,Vgs-Vth 不會大於 Vds 所以不會有 linear region。

(e)



當 Vin 瞬間變大時,Id 會變大,因為 Vout 接了個 CI,使得 Vout 沒辦法瞬間變化,而會慢慢的對 CI 充電,Vout 才慢慢上升,是 RC delay 造成的效果,呈現如圖所示。

(f)

$$gain = \frac{(ro//Rd)}{\frac{1}{gm} + (ro//Rd)}$$
$$gm = \mu Cox \frac{W}{L} (Vgs - Vth)$$

Vs = IdXRd

我先把 width 設大 length 設小,讓 gm 變大,gain 就會變大。Rd 也設大,gain 就會變大,再來將 Vgs-Vth 這一項變大,我把 Vin 設到最大,因為(e)小題要掃正負 50m,device 要維持在 saturation,所以我先把 bias 設 1.69V 去跑,確保在(e)小題的範圍都會是 saturation,之後再把 bias 改為 1.74V。當

L 太小,Vth 會變得很大,所以將 L 慢慢變大,在配合調整 Rd,因為 Rd 太大的話會讓 Vgs 變小使得 device 變成 cut off 的狀態,所以要找到最大的 Rd能讓 device 位在 saturation。

Sp 檔:

```
*hw3_1
.prot
.lib 'cic018.l' TT
unprot
.option
+ post=1
+ACCURATE=1
+ runlvl=6
.temp 25
M1 out VG and and N_18 w=49.99u l=8.5u m=1
vdd vdd and 1.8V
Rs in VG 10k
RL vdd out 900k
vin in gnd DC=0.318 AC=0.1
CL out and 1.0p
.op
.ac dec 100 100 100G
.dc vin 0 1.8 0.001
.probe ac gain = par('V(out)/V(in)')
.print ro=par('1/LX8(M1)')
.pz V(out) vin
.measure AC max_gain max 'V(out)/V(in)'
.end
```

```
*hw3_2
.prot
.lib 'cic018.l' TT
unprot
.option
+ post=1
+ACCURATE=1
+ runlvl=6
.temp 25
- PARAM
+ l = 10u
+ w = 50u
+ Rd = 760k
+ Vi = 1.74
M1 vdd VG out gnd N_18 w=w l=l m=1
vdd vdd gnd 1.8V
Rs in VG 10k
Rd out and Rd
vin in and DC=Vi AC=0.1
CL out and 1.0p
. op
.ac dec 100 1 500meg
.tf V(out) vin
.dc vin 0 1.8 0.01
.print ro=par('1/LX8(M1)')
.measure AC max_gain max 'V(out)/V(in)'
end
```

```
*hw3_2
.prot
.lib 'cic018.l' TT
unprot
.option
+ post=1
+ACCURATE=1
+ runlvl=6 .temp 25
. PARAM
+ l = 10u
+ w = 50u
+ Rd = 760k
M1 vdd VG out gnd N_18 w=w l=l m=1
vdd vdd and 1.8V
Rs in VG 10k
Rd out gnd Rd
vin in gnd PWL 0 1.69 1n 1.69 1.1n 1.79 1.5n 1.79
CL out gnd 1.0p
.op
.tran 0.01ns '10n'
.end
```