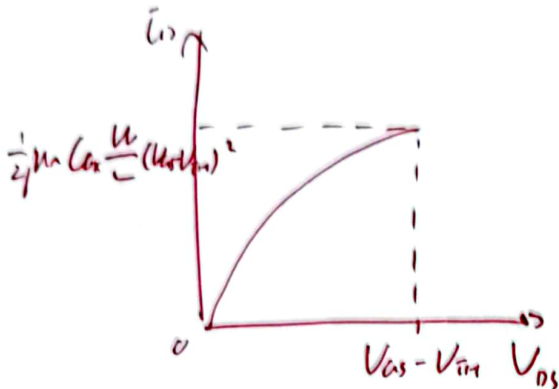




MOS I_D/V Characteristics



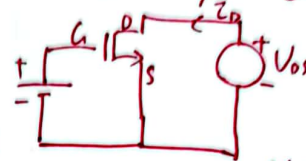
$$I_D = \mu_n \frac{W}{L} C_{ox} (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2$$

If $V_{DS} (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) \gg \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2$

(or $V_{DS} \gg \frac{1}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})$)

or $V_{DS} \ll 2 (V_{GS} - V_{TH})$ if

$$I_D \approx \mu_n \frac{W}{L} C_{ox} (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS}$$

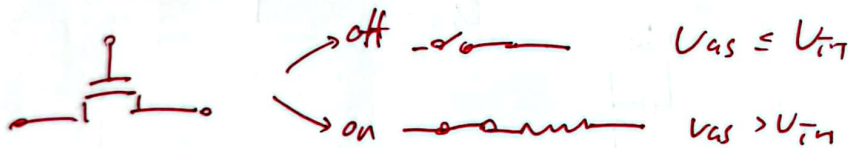


A MOSFET can act as a voltage-dependent resistor (if $V_{GS} \gg V_{TH}$)

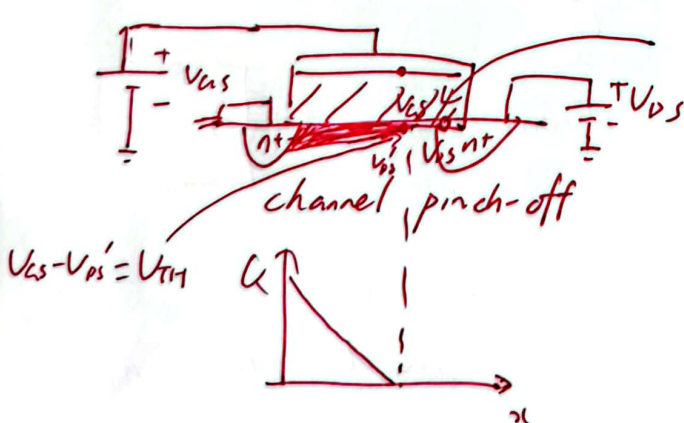
$R_{on} = \frac{V_{DS}}{I_D} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})}$

MOS is on

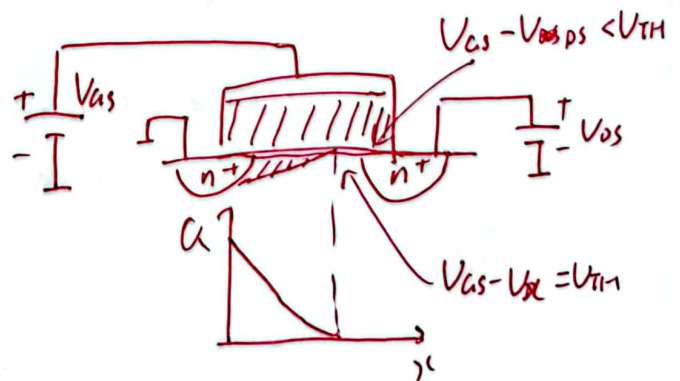
MOS device as a Switch



if I_D for $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$?



if $V_{GS} - V_{DS} < V_{TH}$
No I_D



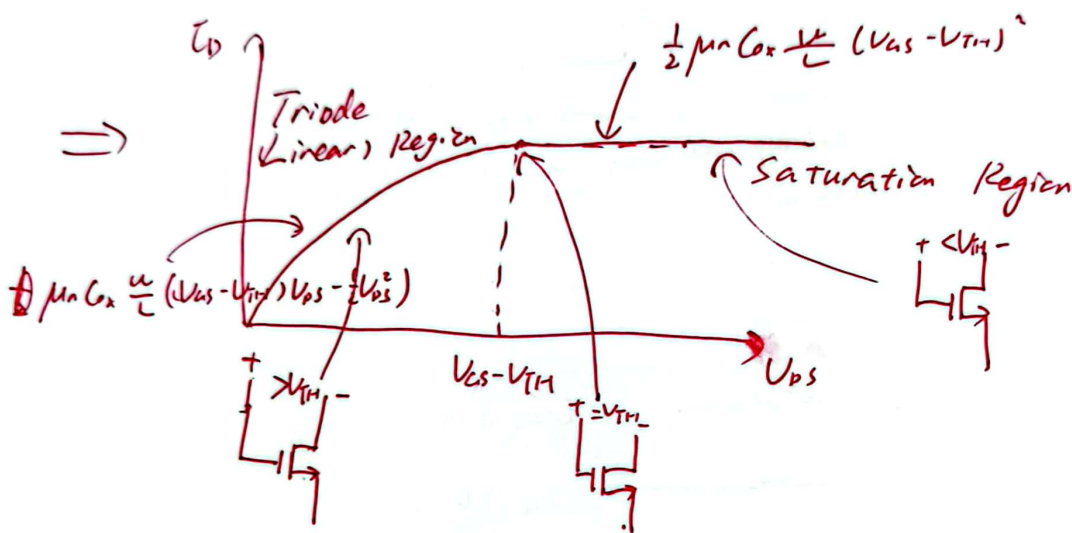
Redrive I_D/V equation

$$\int_0^L \bar{I}_D dx = \int_0^{V_{DS}} \mu_n \frac{W}{L} C_{ox} (V_{GS} - V_{TH} - V_{DS}) dV$$

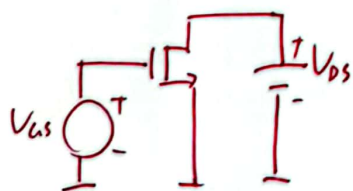
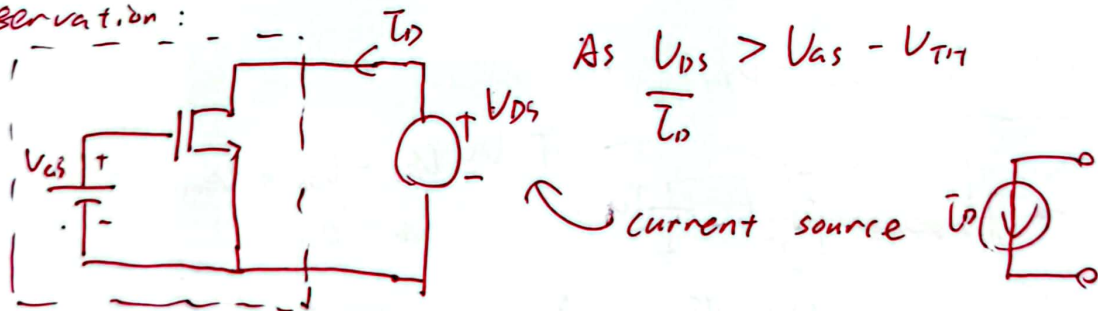
$$\bar{I}_D L = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left((V_{GS} - V_{TH}) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right) \Big|_0^{V_{DS}}$$

$$= \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left((V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$



Observation:

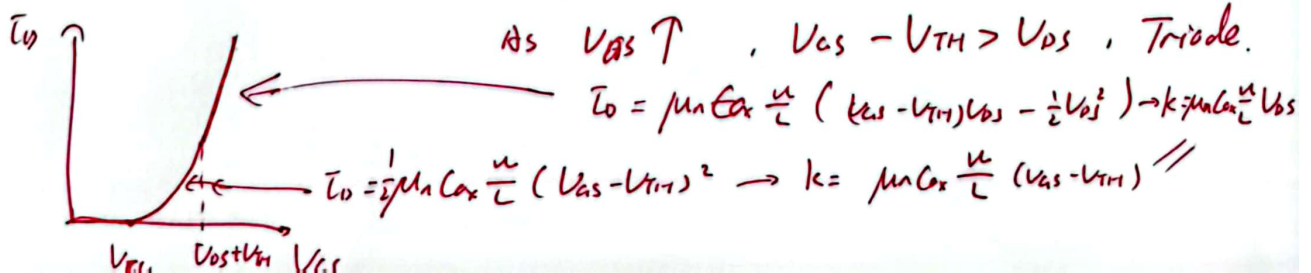


• If $V_{DS} > 0$ and $V_{DS} = \text{constant}$

When $V_{GS} - V_{TH} > 0$, the MOS turn on.

now $V_{GS} - V_{TH} \leq V_{DS}$, sat.

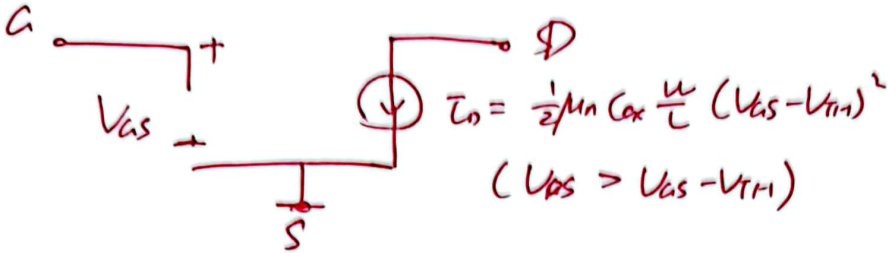
As $V_{GS} \uparrow$, $V_{GS} - V_{TH} > V_{DS}$, Triode.





Example

Simple model sat

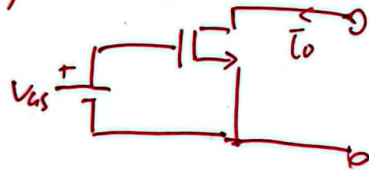


Example (use the model to design a current source)

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2, \quad V_{TH} = 0.5V, \quad \frac{W}{L} = \frac{5 \mu m}{0.5 \mu m}$$

Design a 1 mA current source.

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 1.91V.$$



$$\therefore V_{DS} \geq 1.41V \text{ 时}$$

$I_D = 1mA$. a current source