

# Problem Set 8

Note Title

10/30/2008

## Problem 1



$$\mu_p C_{ox} = \frac{100 \mu A}{V^2}, \quad C_{ox} = 8 \text{ fF}/\mu^2$$

$$L = 0.18 \mu m, \quad |V_{TP}| = 0.8 \text{ V}$$

$$W = 9 \mu m, \quad \lambda_p = 0$$

A PMOS transistor with parameters given above is biased at a quiescent current of  $400 \mu A$ . The gate-drain overlap capacitance is given by

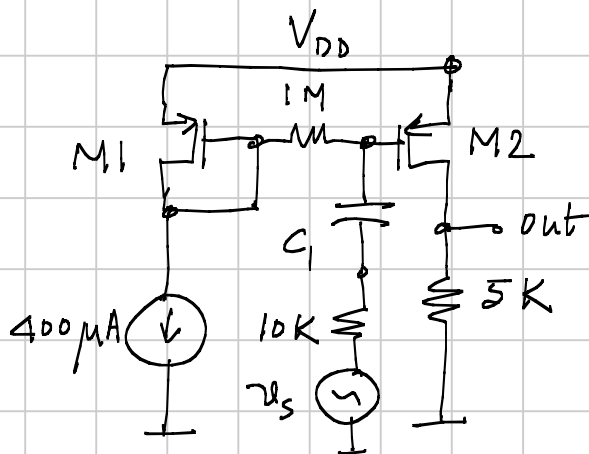
$$C_{ov} = 1 \text{ fF}/\mu m \cdot W$$

The parasitic capacitance from drain to ground is given by

$$C_D = 0.4 \text{ fF}/\mu m \cdot W$$

(a) Draw the small signal equivalent model of the transistor.

(b)

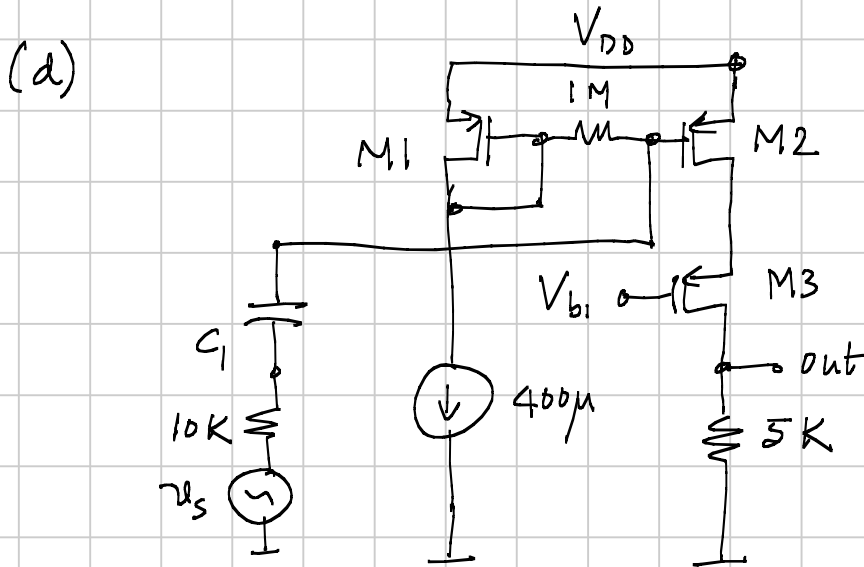


Two such transistors  $M1$  &  $M2$  are connected as shown. Assume  $C_1$  is infinite. Determine the minimum  $V_{DD}$  required so that  $M2$  just clips for an output sinusoidal amplitude of  $2 \text{ V}$ .

The lowest frequency of interest in the input

is 1 kHz. Determine  $C_1$ , so that the low frequency corner of the amplifier is 10 times smaller than the lowest frequency of interest.

(c) Plot the frequency response (on a log-log scale) from  $v_s$  to the output marking all critical points.



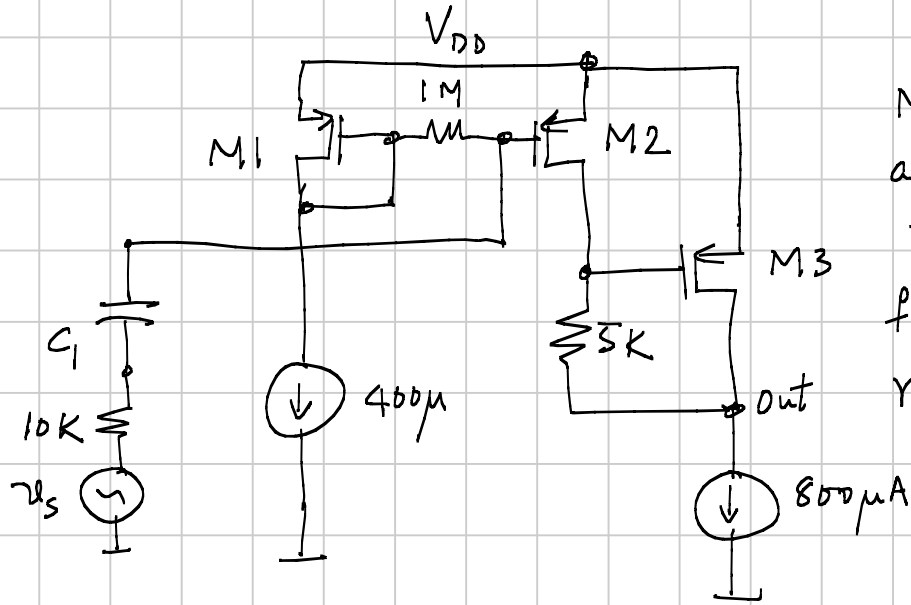
A transistor  $M_3$  is added as shown.  $M_3$  is also identical to  $M_2$ .  $M_3$  is to be kept in saturation. Determine  $V_{b1}$  so

that the smallest  $V_{DD}$  can be used while accommodating a 2V sine wave at the output.

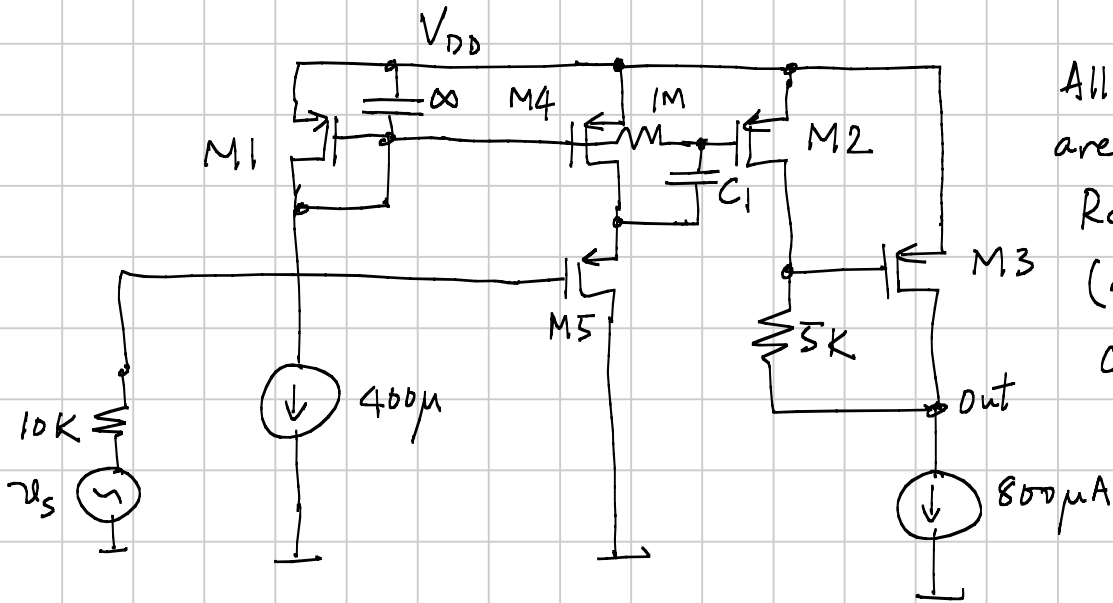
Again, determine  $C_1$ , and also plot the frequency response from  $v_s$  to the output.

Compare the results from part (c) & (d). What do you notice? Why?

(e)

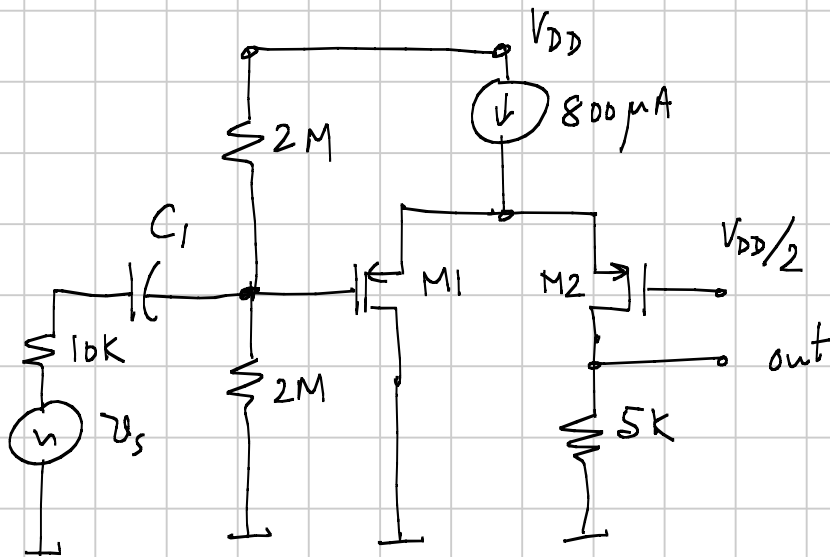


M3 & M2 are identical.  
Determine the frequency response from  $v_s$  to out.



All devices are identical.  
Repeat part (d) for this circuit...

(f)



... and this ...