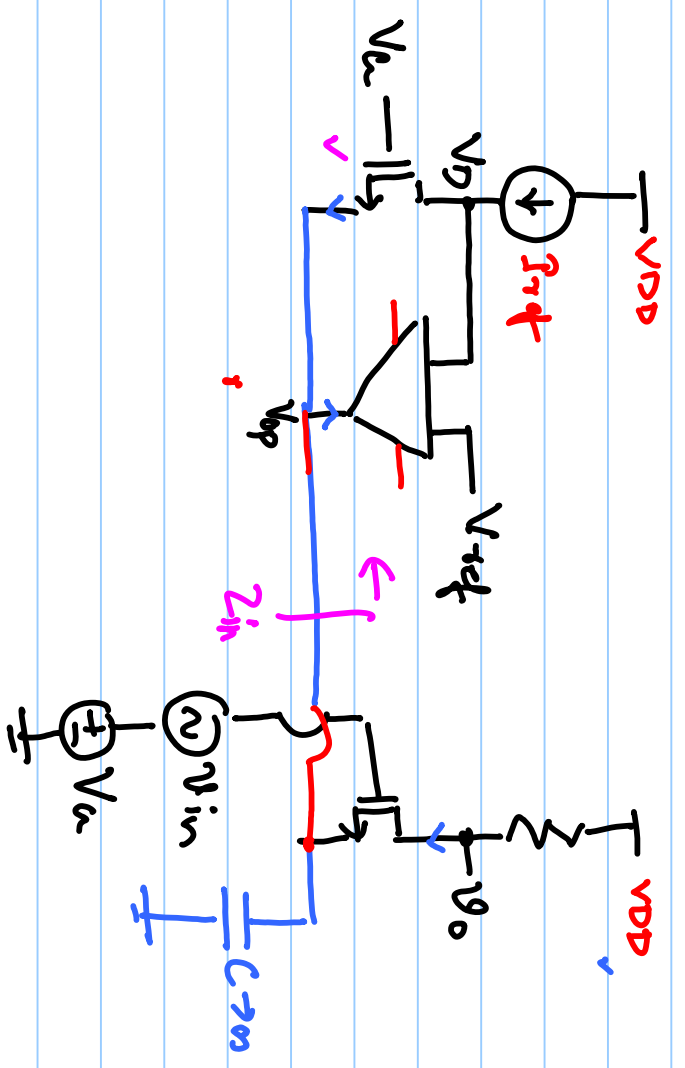
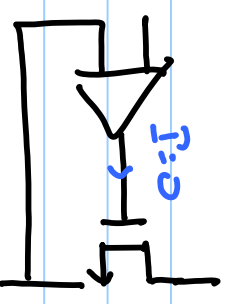
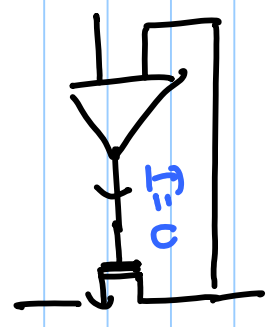
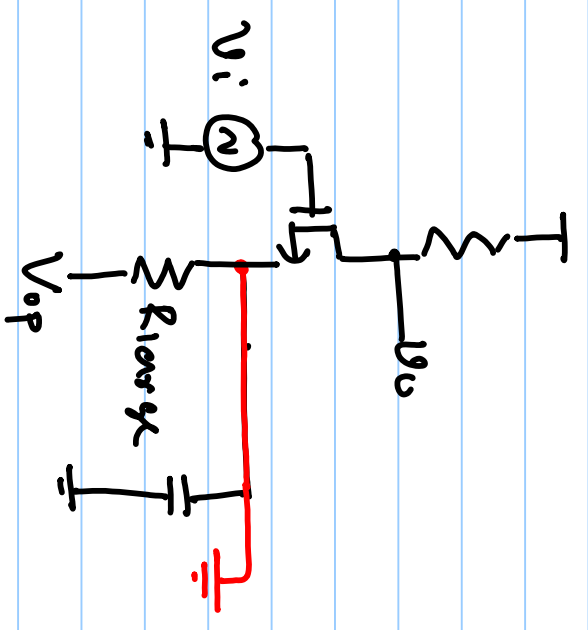
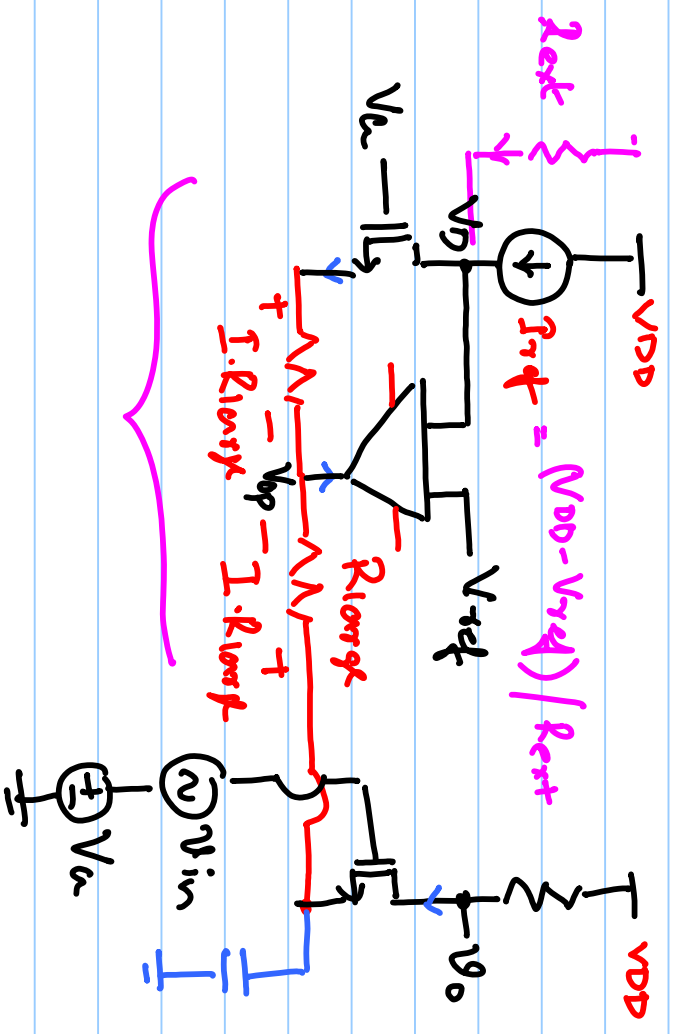
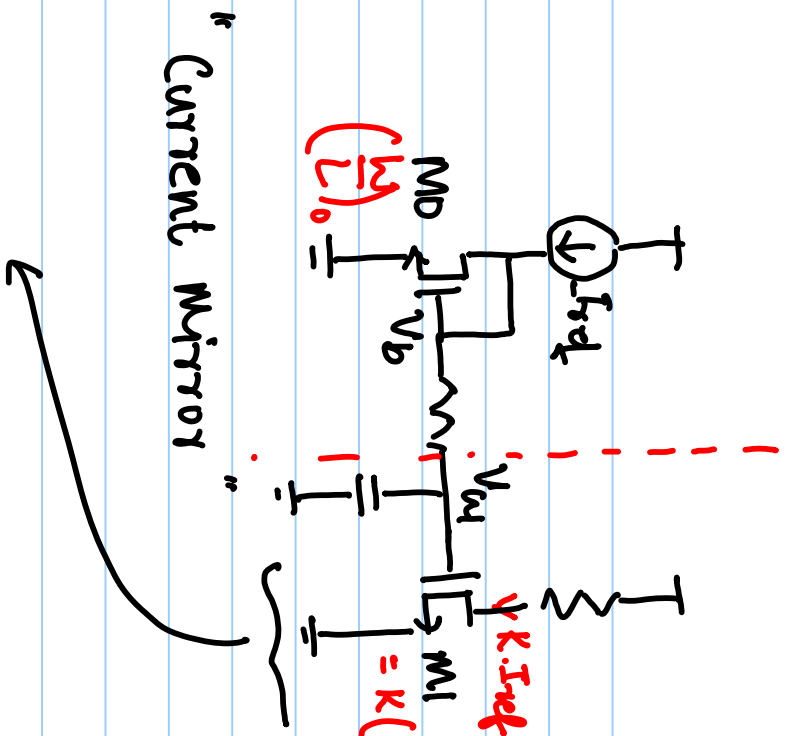


Lecture # 19





For M0:

$$I_{D0} = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0 (V_b - V_{tn})^2 = I_{req}$$

For M1: $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 = k \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 (V_b - V_{tn})^2$$

$$= k \cdot \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0}_{I_{req}} (V_b - V_{tn})^2 = k \cdot I_{req}$$

Gain = $-g_m R_L$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 = k \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0$$

$$W_1 = k \cdot W_0 \quad \checkmark \quad \neq 1$$

$$\text{or } L_1 = \frac{1}{k} L_0 \quad \#2$$

- For different length you will have different

threshold voltage.

$$\text{or } W_1 = M \cdot W_0 \quad \#3$$

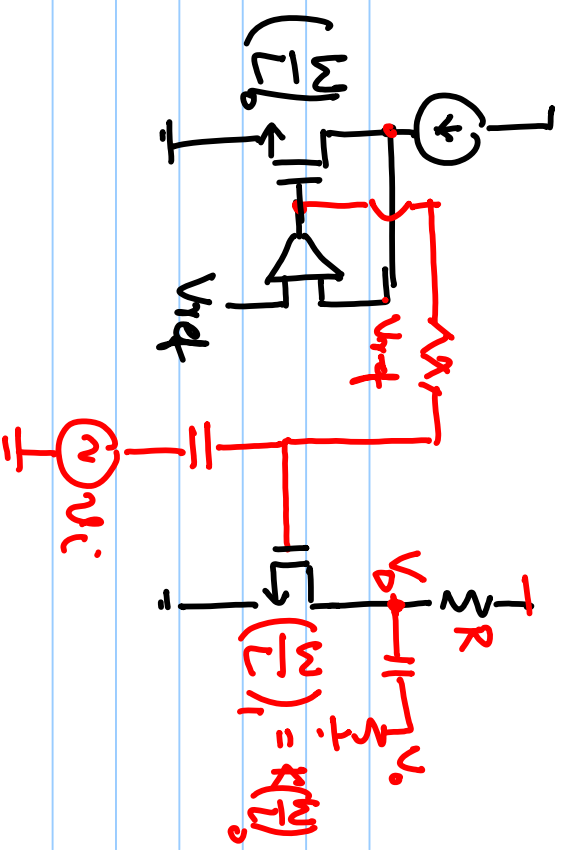
$$L_1 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot L_0 \quad \left. \vphantom{L_1} \right\} \frac{W}{L} = k$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 = 4\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0$$

#1 $L_1 = L_0$, $W_1 = 4W_0$ ✓

#2 $L_1 = \frac{L_0}{4}$, $W_1 = W_0$

#3 $L_1 = 2L_0$, $W_1 = 8W_0$ ✓



$$I_{Ds} = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$$

MOSFET gives non-linear voltage controlled current source.

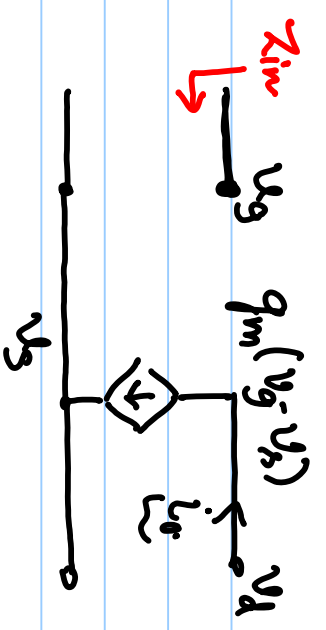
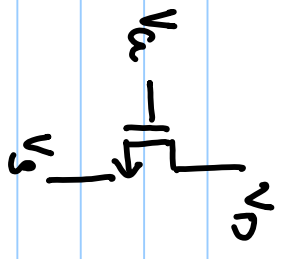
linear voltage controlled current source (VCCS)

" " voltage source (VVS)

Current CCVS

Current CCES

MOSFET as VCCS



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

$$Z_{in} = \infty, Z_o = \infty$$

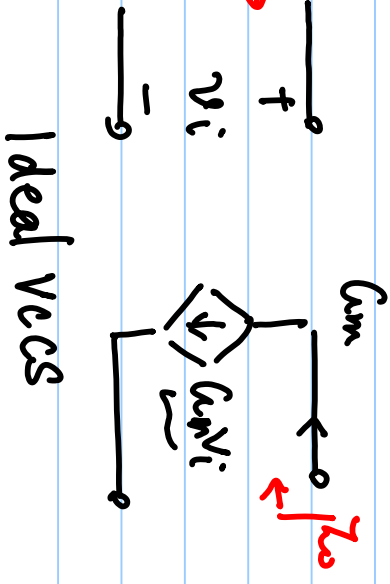
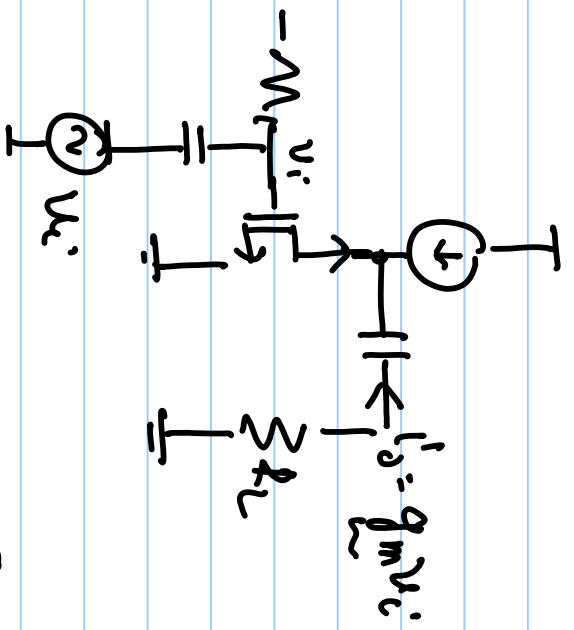
$$I_o = g_m V_g$$

g_m : constant.

$$Z_{in} = \infty, Z_o = \infty$$

$$I_o = g_m V_i$$

g_m : constant



Ideal VCCS

$$i_o = \alpha \cdot v_i$$

$$i_o = g_m v_i$$

$$\alpha = f(g_m)$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dg_m} = 0$$