

## Problem Set 3 - Circuit Review - Small Signal

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### Question 1

An NMOS transistor is operated with a small  $v_{DS}$  voltage in the triode region and the drain source resistance is measured to be  $r_{DS}$ . What will be the new  $r'_{DS}$  under each of the following situations? (give  $r'_{DS}$  relationship to  $r_{DS}$ ).

Assume the only change is the one(s) discussed in each situation.

- (a) The overdrive voltage is increased by a factor of 1.5.
- (b) The transistor width is increased by a factor of 1.8.
- (c) The transistor width and length are both increased by a factor of 3.
- (d) The transistor gate oxide thickness is reduced by a factor of 2.

### Answer

- (a)  $r'_{DS} = r_{DS}/1.5$
  - (b)  $r'_{DS} = r_{DS}/1.8$
  - (c)  $r'_{DS} = r_{DS}$
  - (d)  $r'_{DS} = r_{DS}/2$
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### Question 2

Consider a CMOS technology with the following parameters:

NMOS:  $V_{tn} = 0.4V$ ;  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 240\mu A/V^2$ ;  $\lambda'_n = 40nm/V$

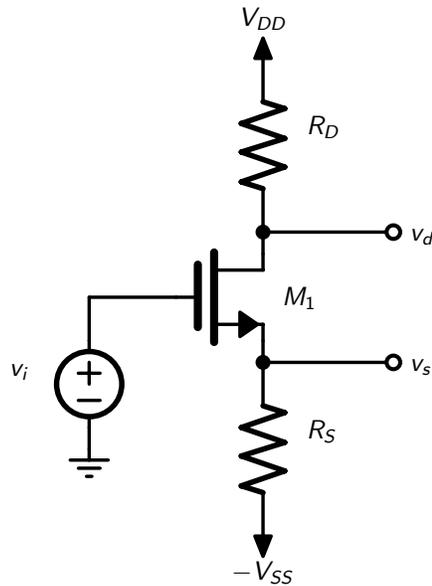
- (a) For an NMOS transistor with  $W_n = 2\mu m$  and  $L_n = 200nm$ , find  $I_{Dn}$  when the overdrive voltage is 0.3V and  $V_{DS} = 0.5V$ . For this question, do NOT assume  $\lambda = 0$ .
- (b) Find the value of  $r_o$  for the transistor (a)
- (c) For the transistor in (a), find the change in  $I_{Dn}$  if  $V_{DS}$  is increased by 0.4V by using  $r_o$  found in (b)

### Answer

- (a)  $I_{Dn} = 112.3\mu A$
  - (b)  $r_o = 44.52k\Omega$
  - (c)  $\Delta I_{Dn} = 8.986\mu A$
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### Question 3

For the NMOS amplifier below, replace the transistor with its T equivalent circuit and assume  $\lambda = 0$ . Derive expressions for small-signal voltage gains  $v_s/v_i$  and  $v_d/v_i$  given  $g_m$  for the transistor.



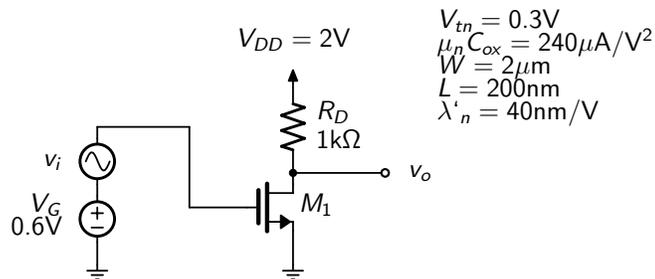
## Answer

$$\frac{v_s}{v_i} = \frac{R_S}{R_S + (1/g_m)}$$

$$\frac{v_d}{v_i} = \frac{-R_D}{R_S + (1/g_m)}$$

## Question 4

For the common-source amplifier shown below, find the small signal gain,  $v_o/v_i$ .



## Answer

$$v_o/v_i = -0.7048V/V$$

## Question 5

For the common-source PMOS amplifier shown below, find the small signal gain,  $v_o/v_i$ .

