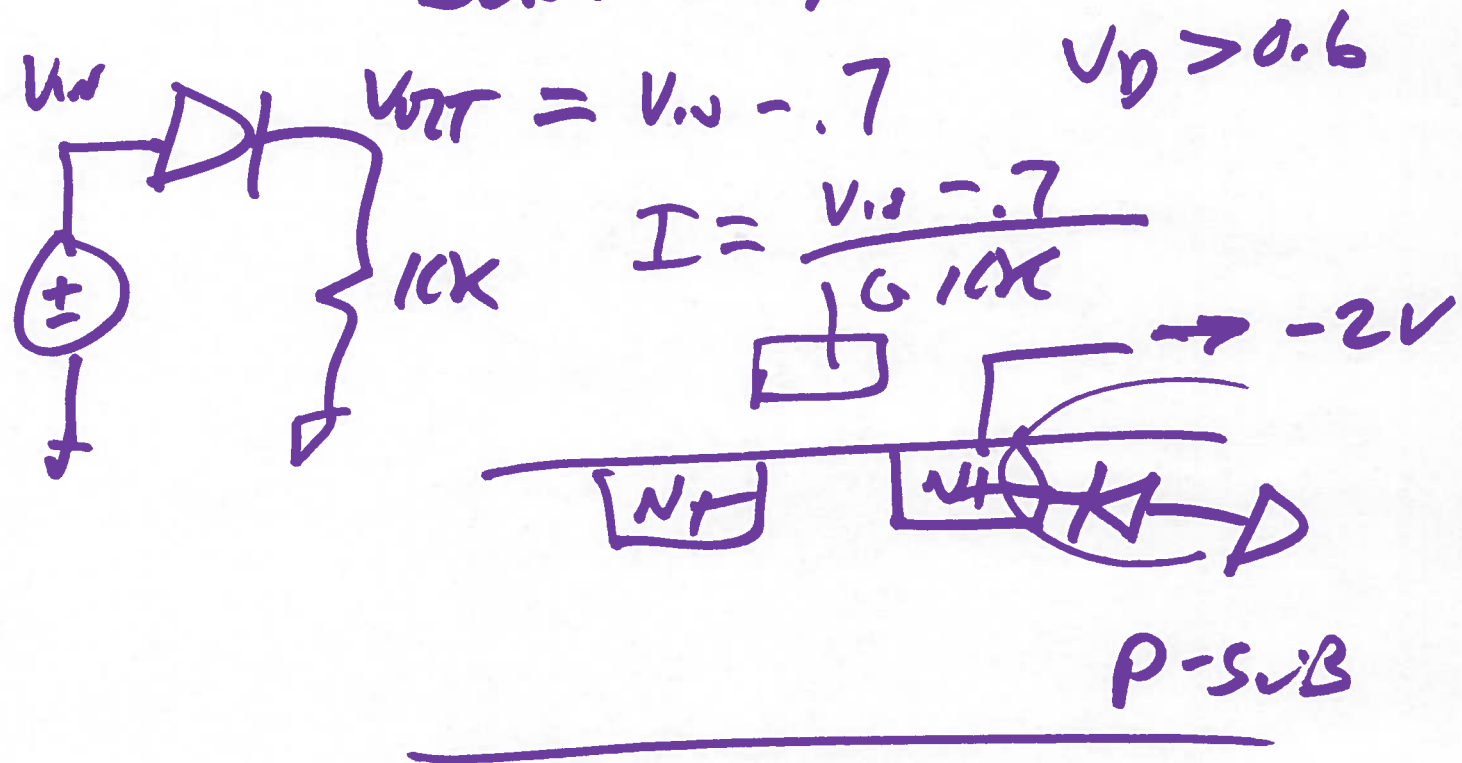


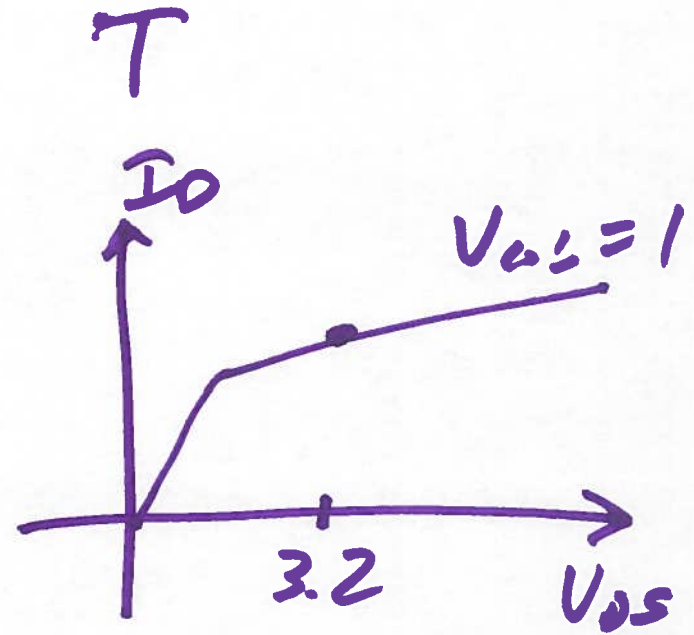
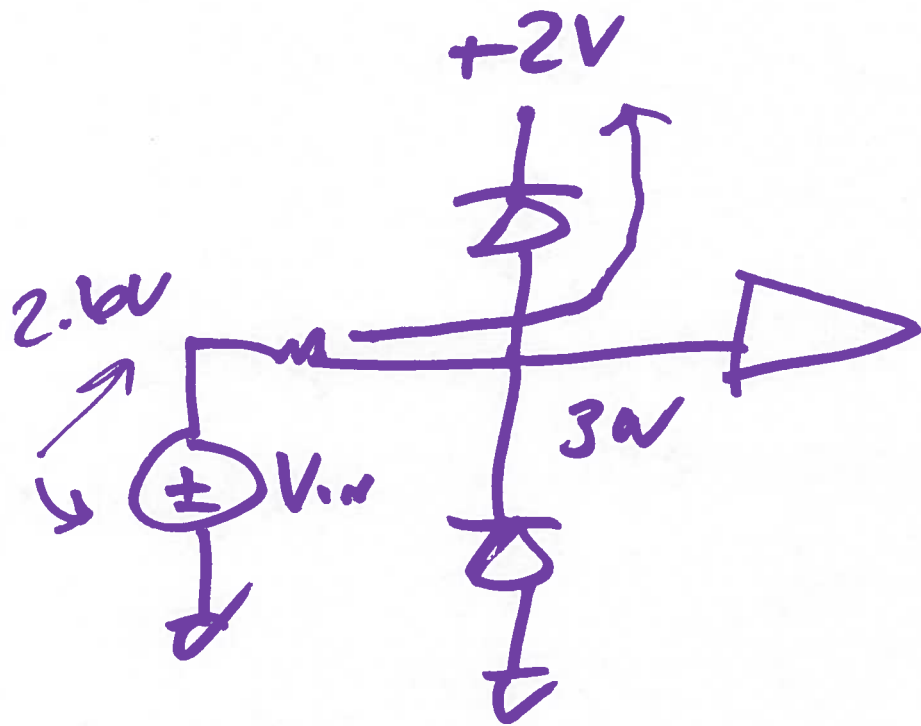
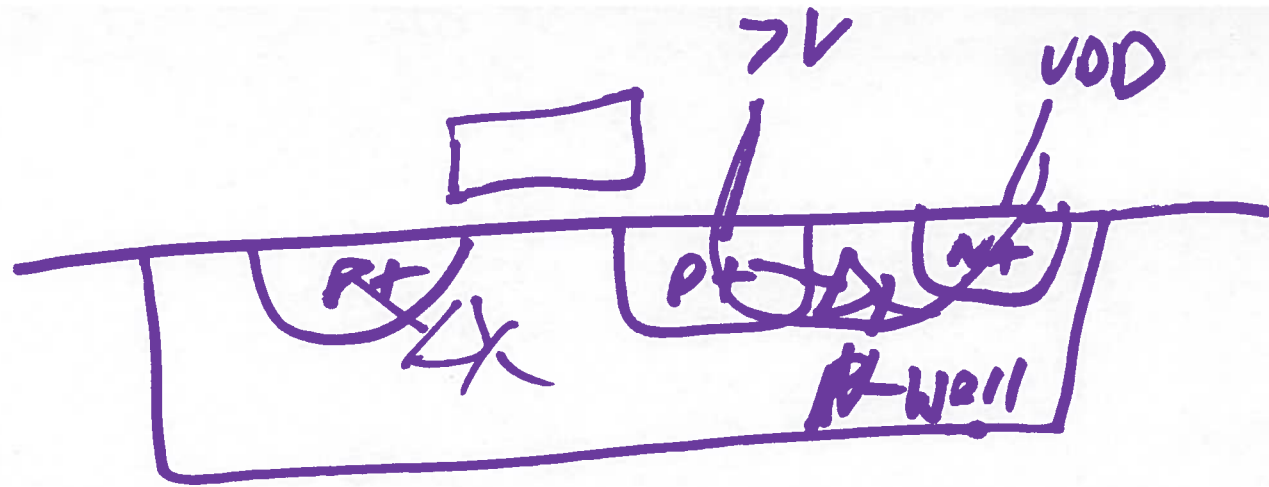
EE 420 / ELG 620

Analog IC Design

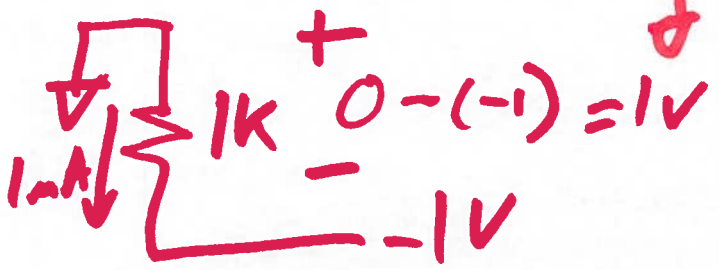
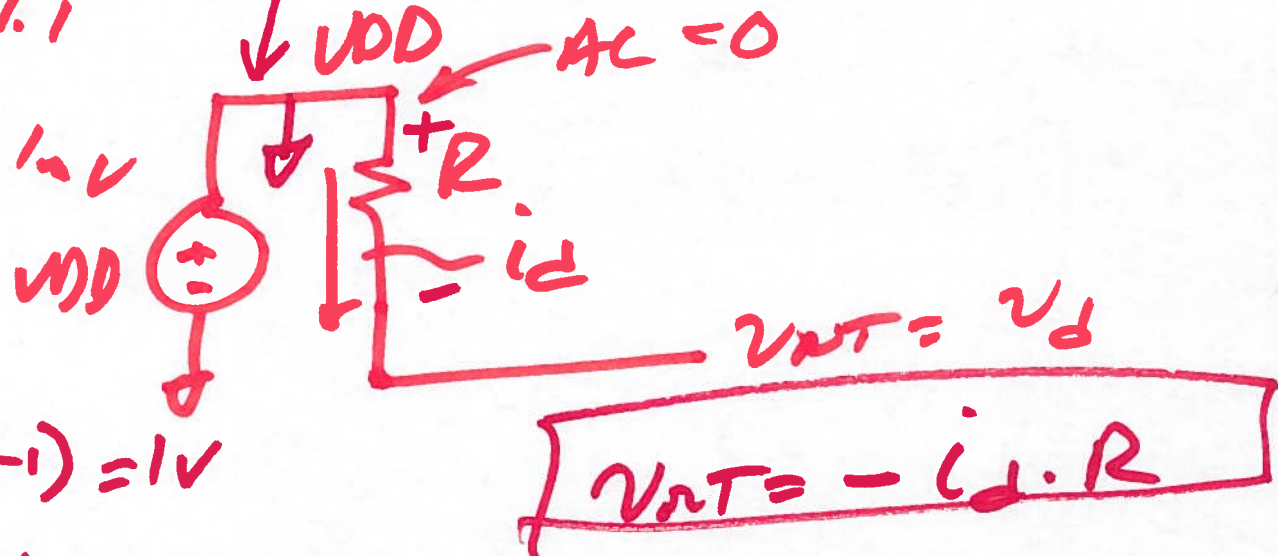
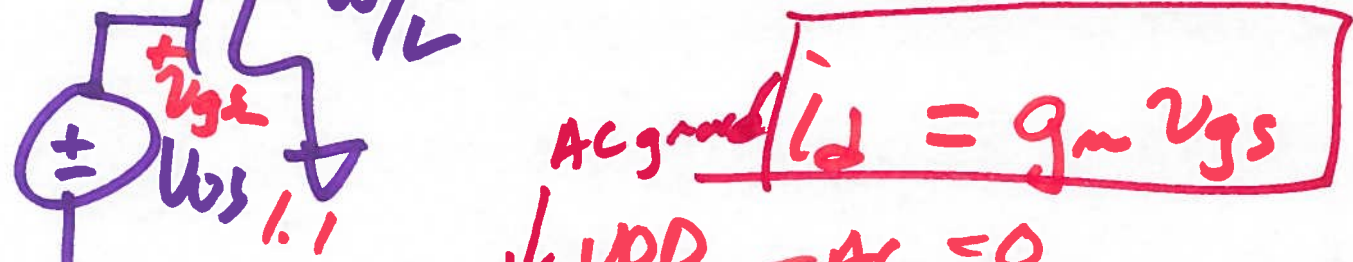
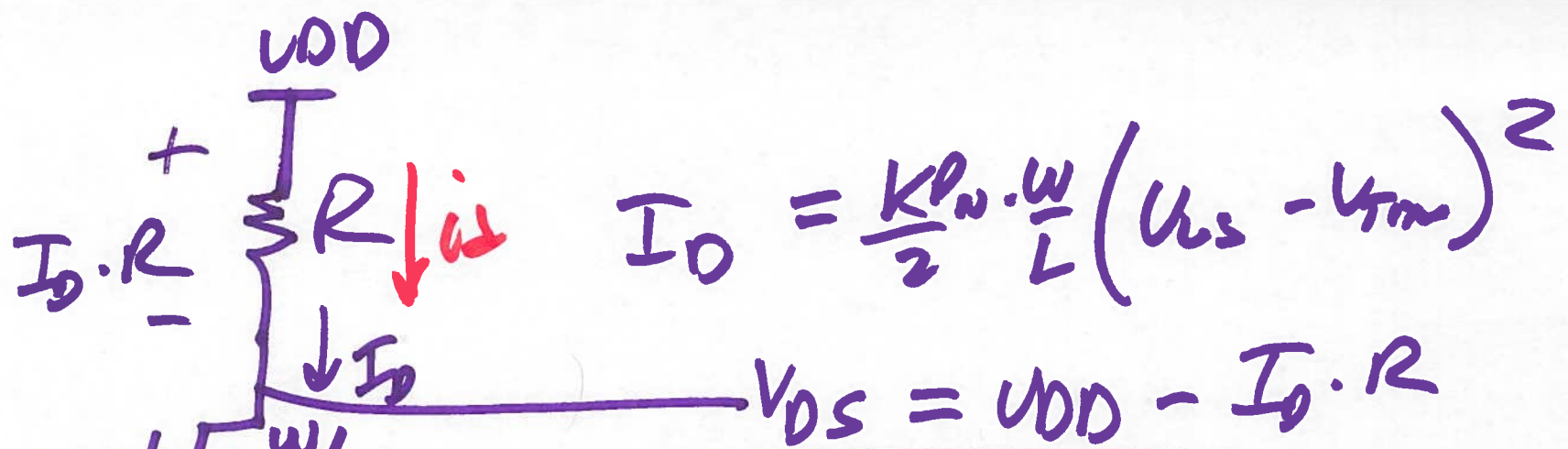
Lecture 3

Jan. 30, 2019

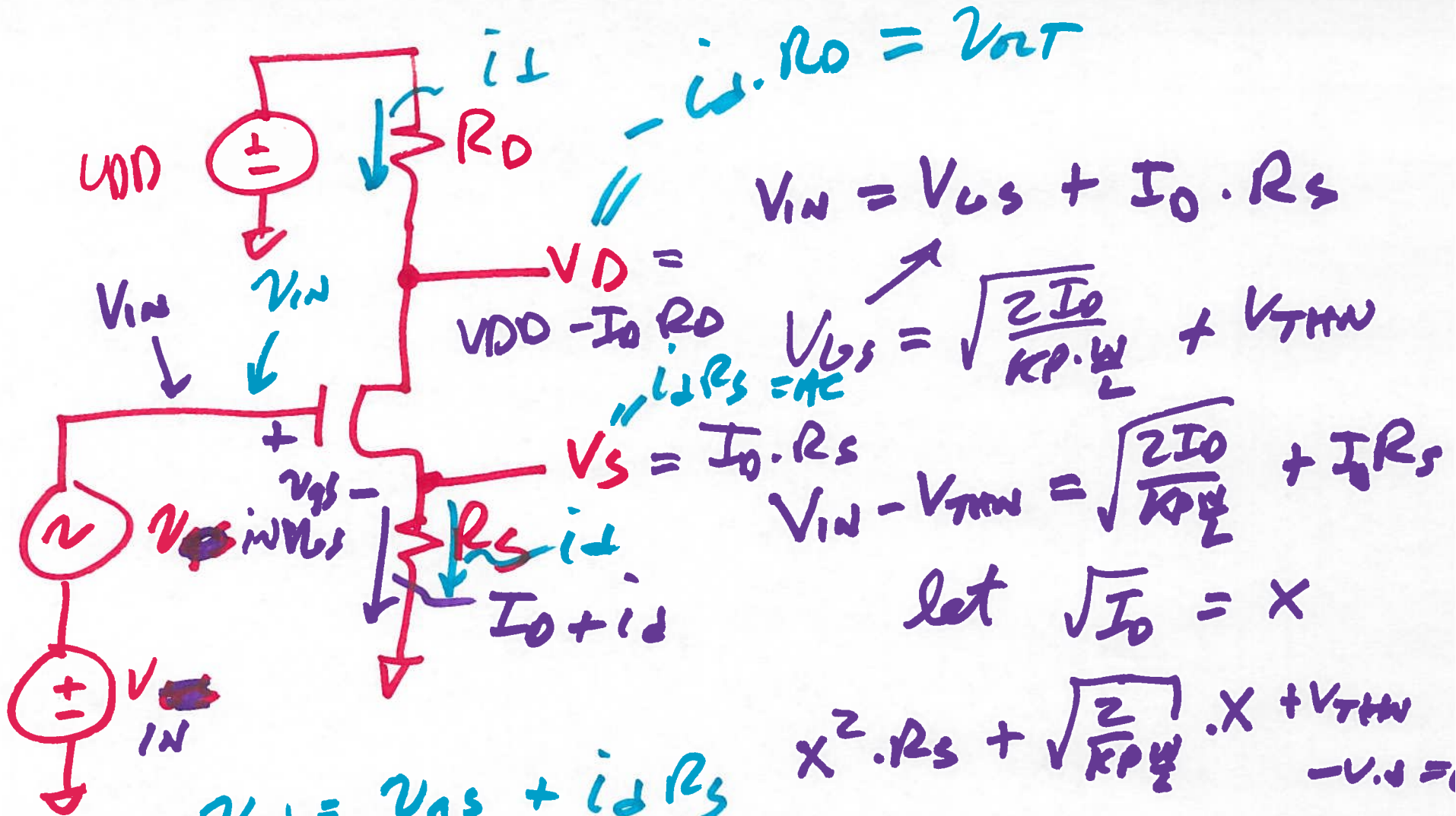




2)



3)

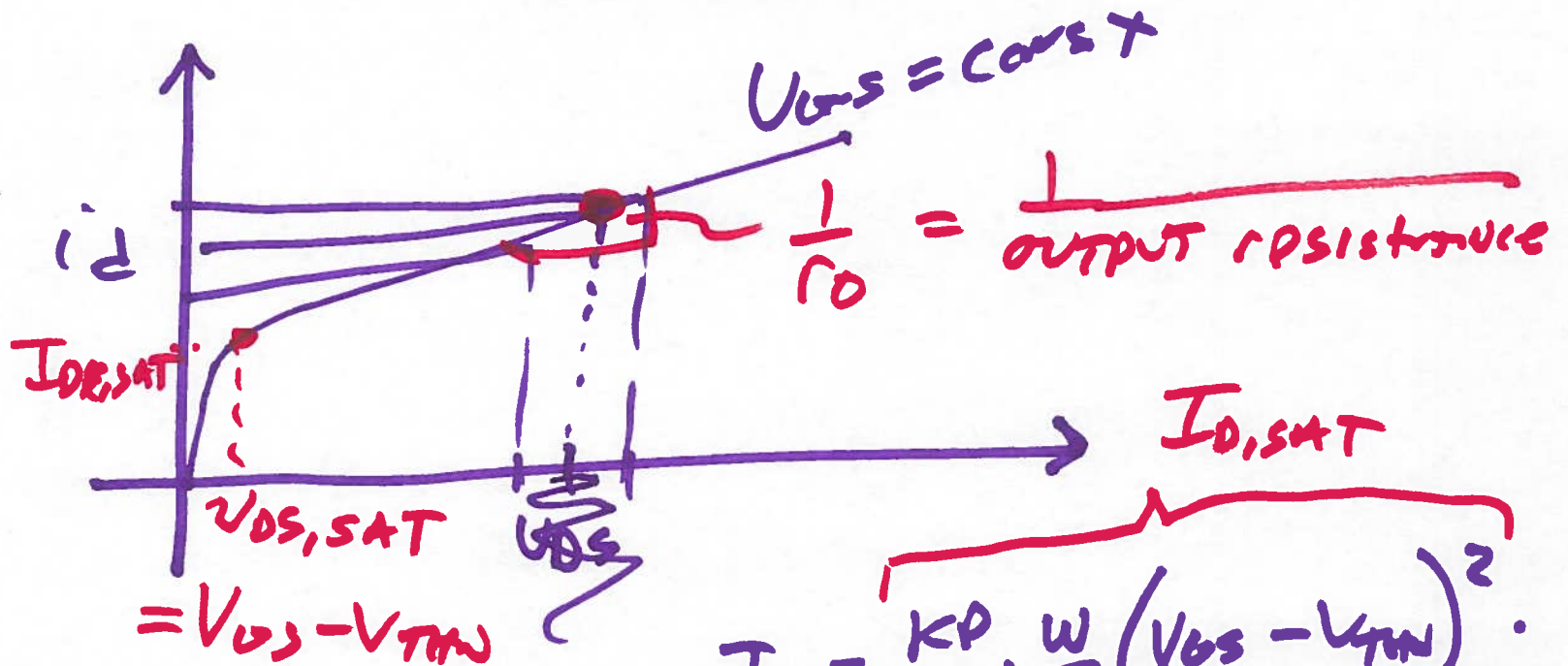


$V_{in} = v_{gs} + i_d R_s$

$v_{gs} = \frac{i_d}{g_m}$ $V_{in} = i_d \cdot \left(\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s \right)$

$\frac{2V_{in}}{g_m} = \frac{-i_d \cdot R_D}{i_d \left(\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s \right)}$

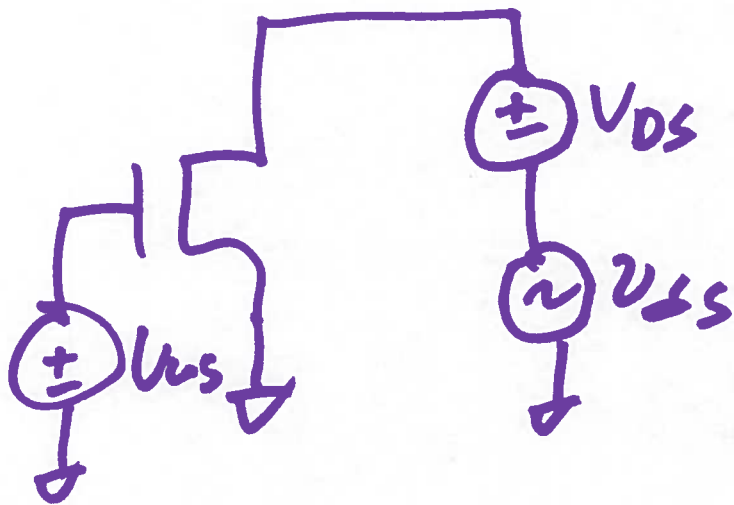
4)



$$I_D = \frac{K_P}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$$

$$(1 + \lambda \underbrace{(V_{GS} + V_{DS} - V_{GS,SAT})}_{V_{DS}})$$

V_{DS}
AC + DC \uparrow



$$r_o^{-1} = \frac{\partial I_{D,SAT} \cdot (1 + \lambda (V_{GS} + V_{DS} - V_{GS,SAT}))}{\partial V_{GS}} \Bigg|_{\substack{I_D = \text{CONST} \\ V_{DS} = \text{CONST}}}$$

$$r_o^{-1} = \frac{\delta}{\delta v_{OS}} I_{D,SAT} \left(1 + \lambda \underbrace{(v_{OS} + v_{DS} - v_{OS,SAT})}_{v_{OS}} \right)$$

$$= 0 + \lambda \cdot I_{D,SAT} + 0$$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{D,SAT}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.01 \cdot 100 \mu A} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$$