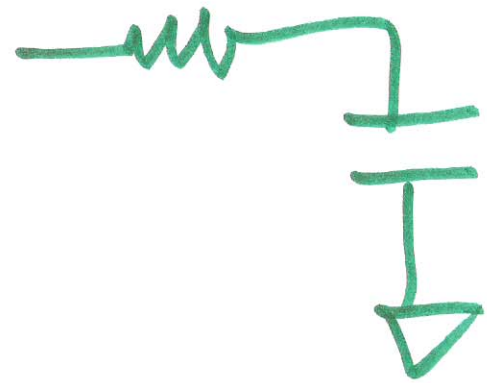
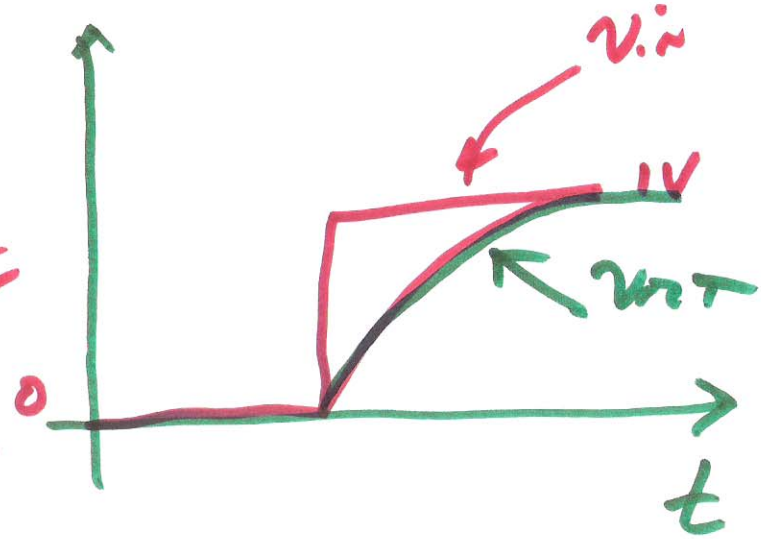
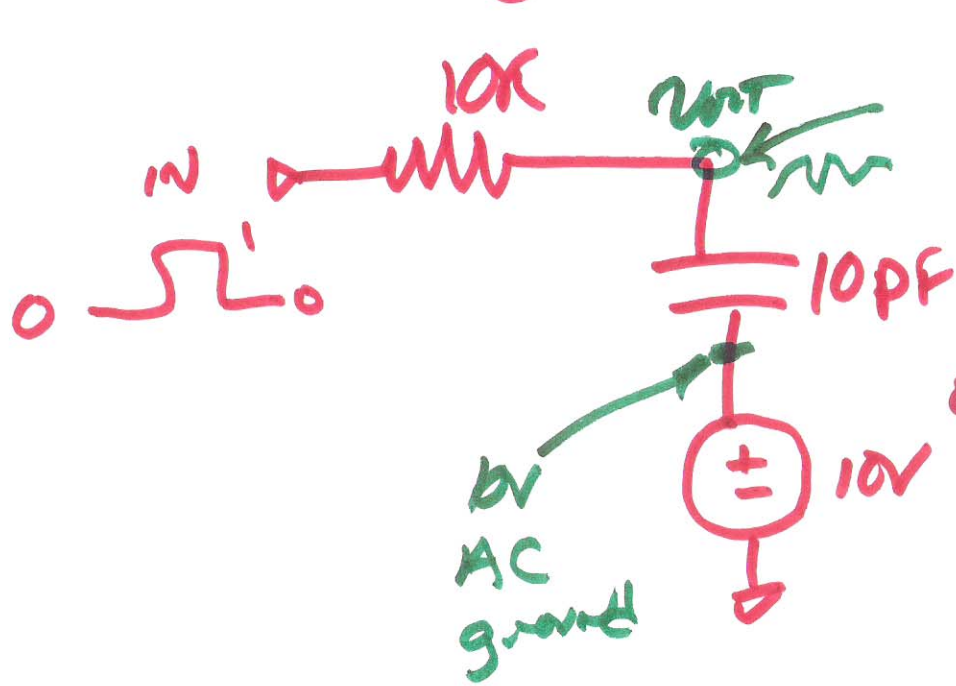
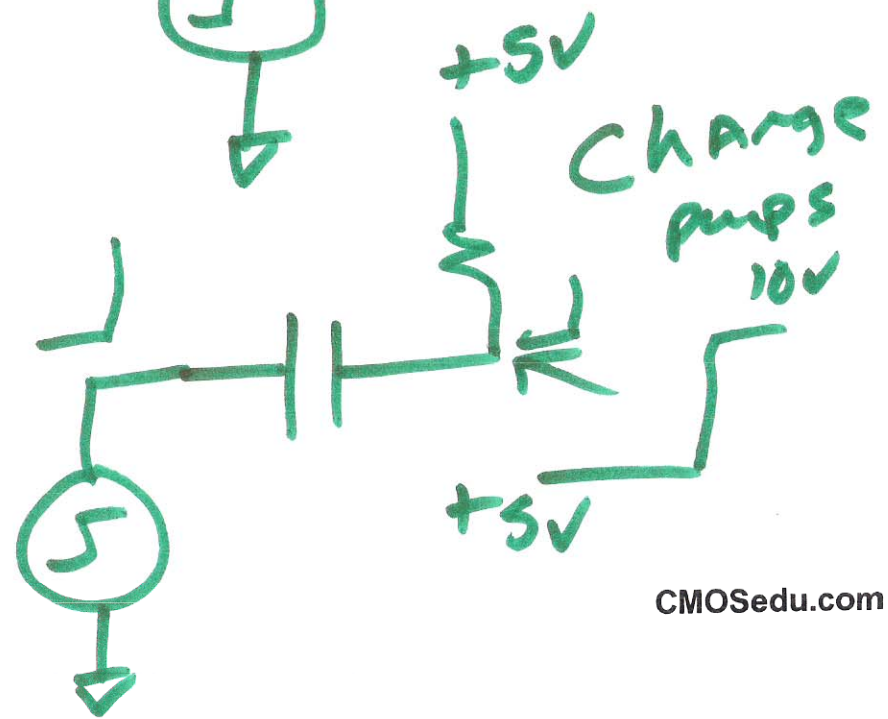
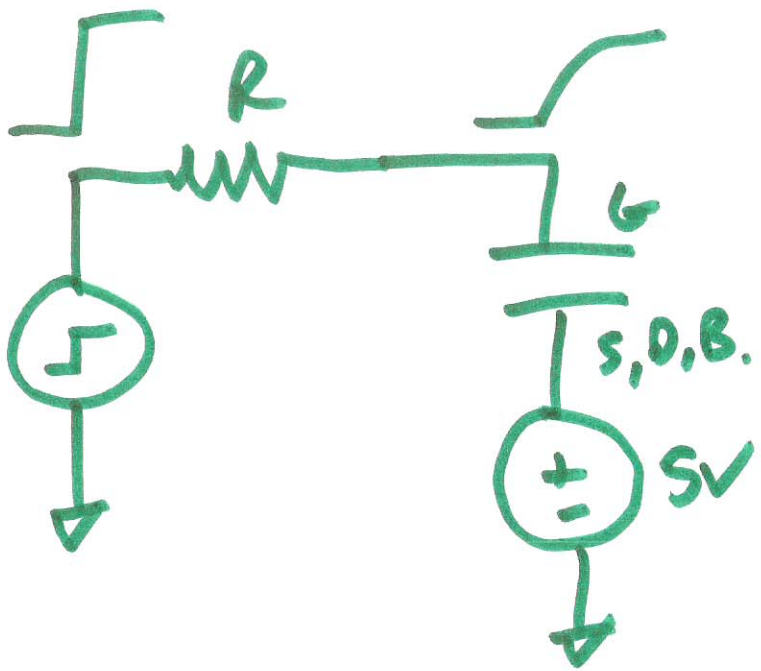
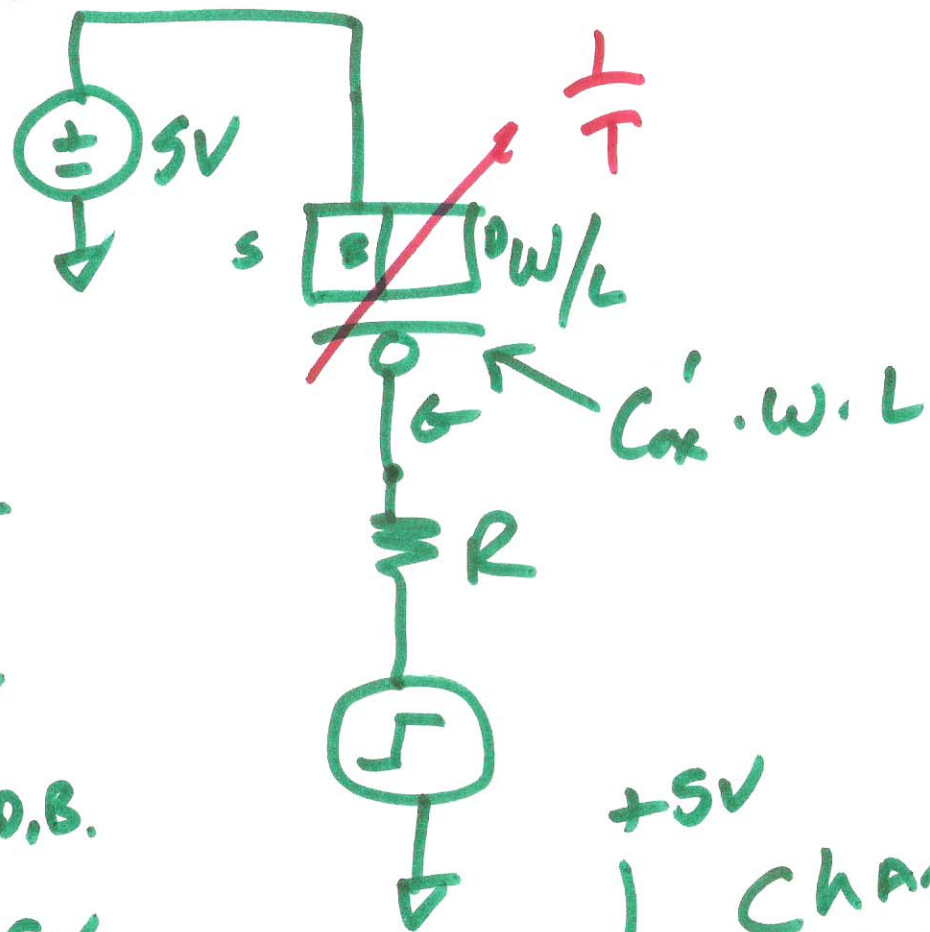
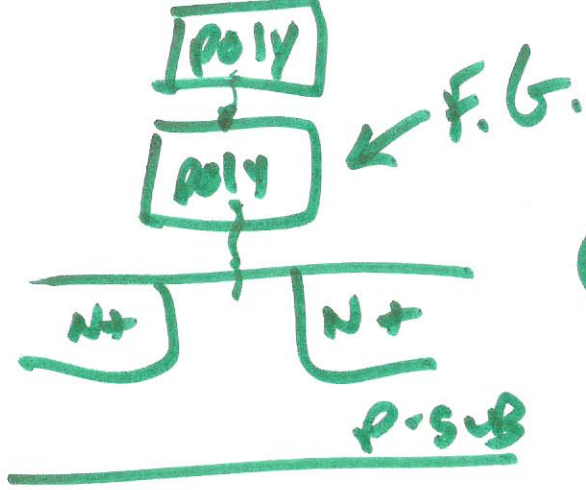


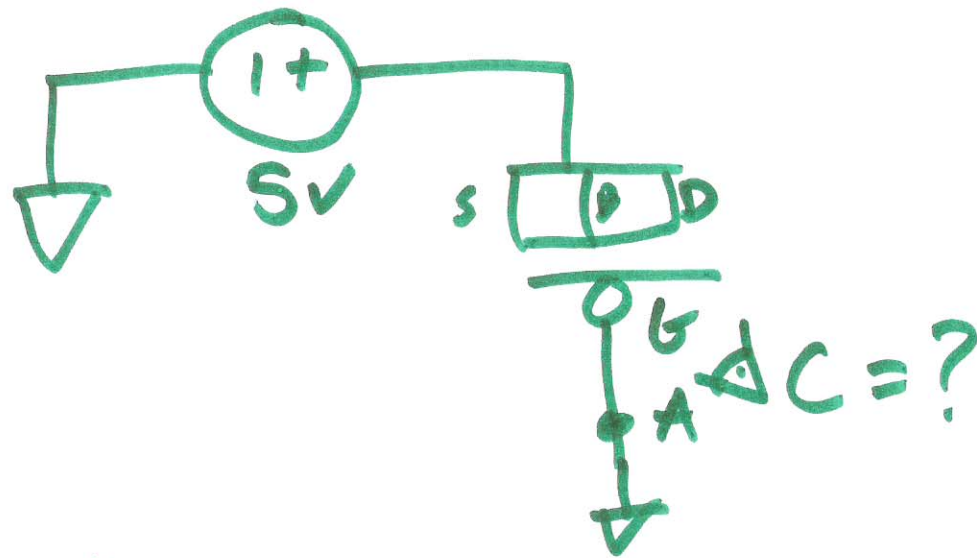
EE 422 AND ECE 622 Analog IC Design



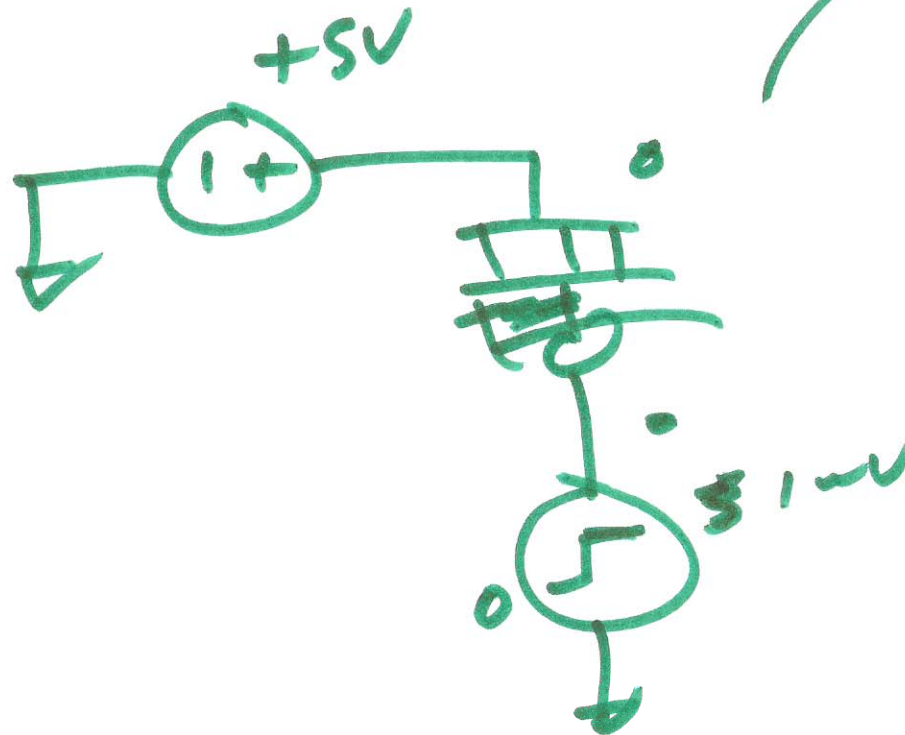
1)



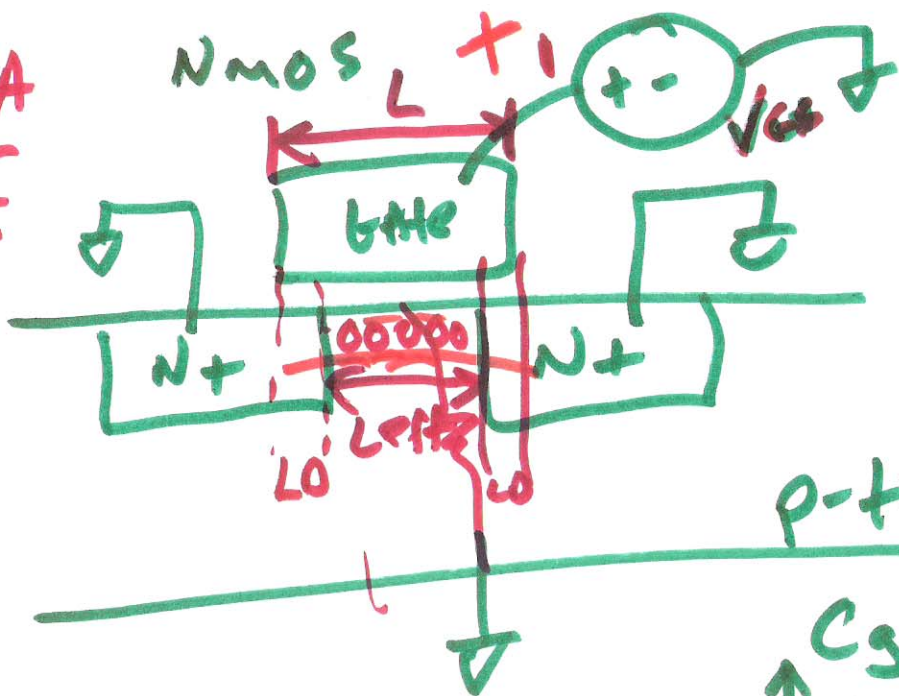
2)



Don't do this



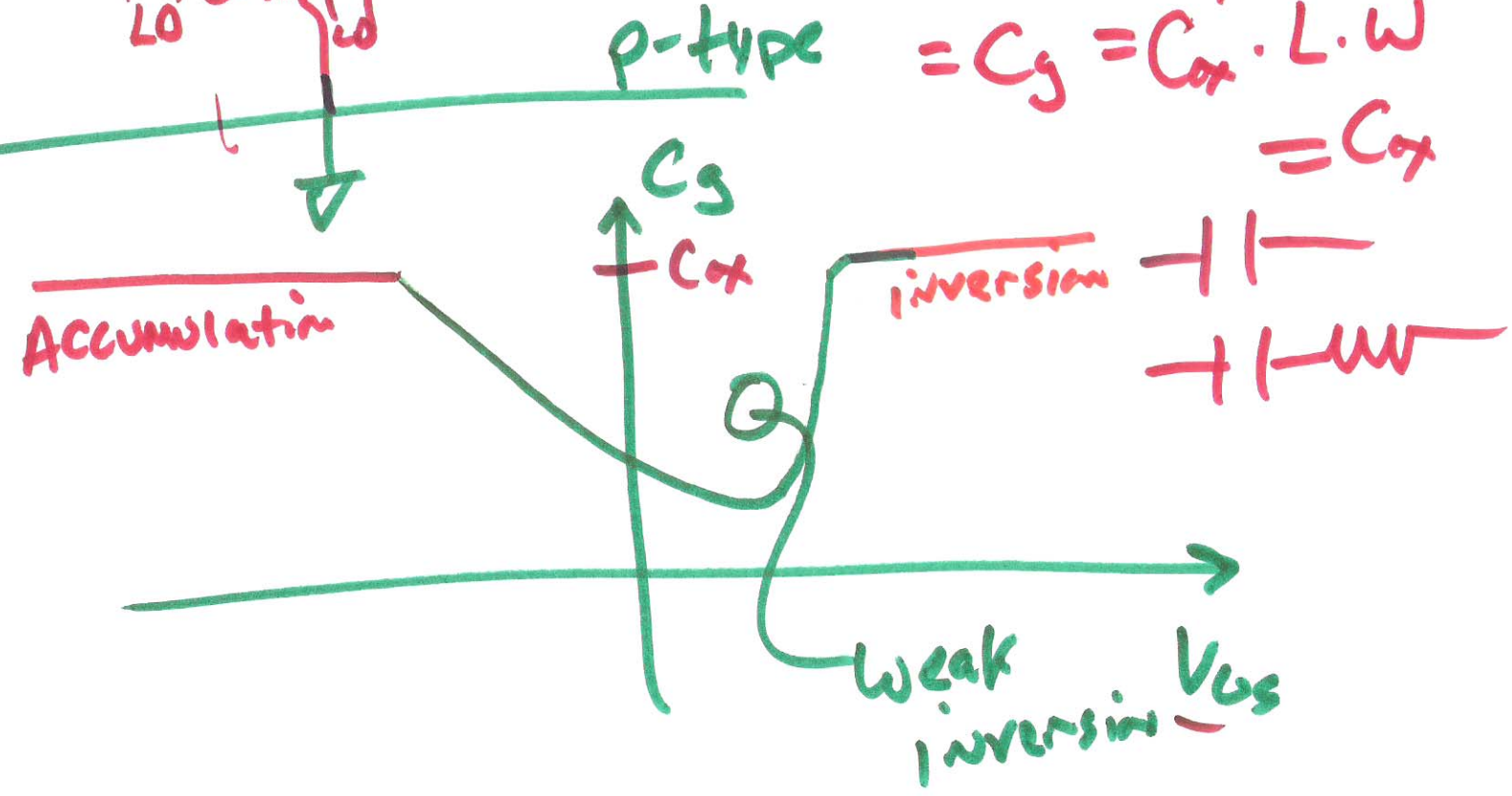
$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{t}$$



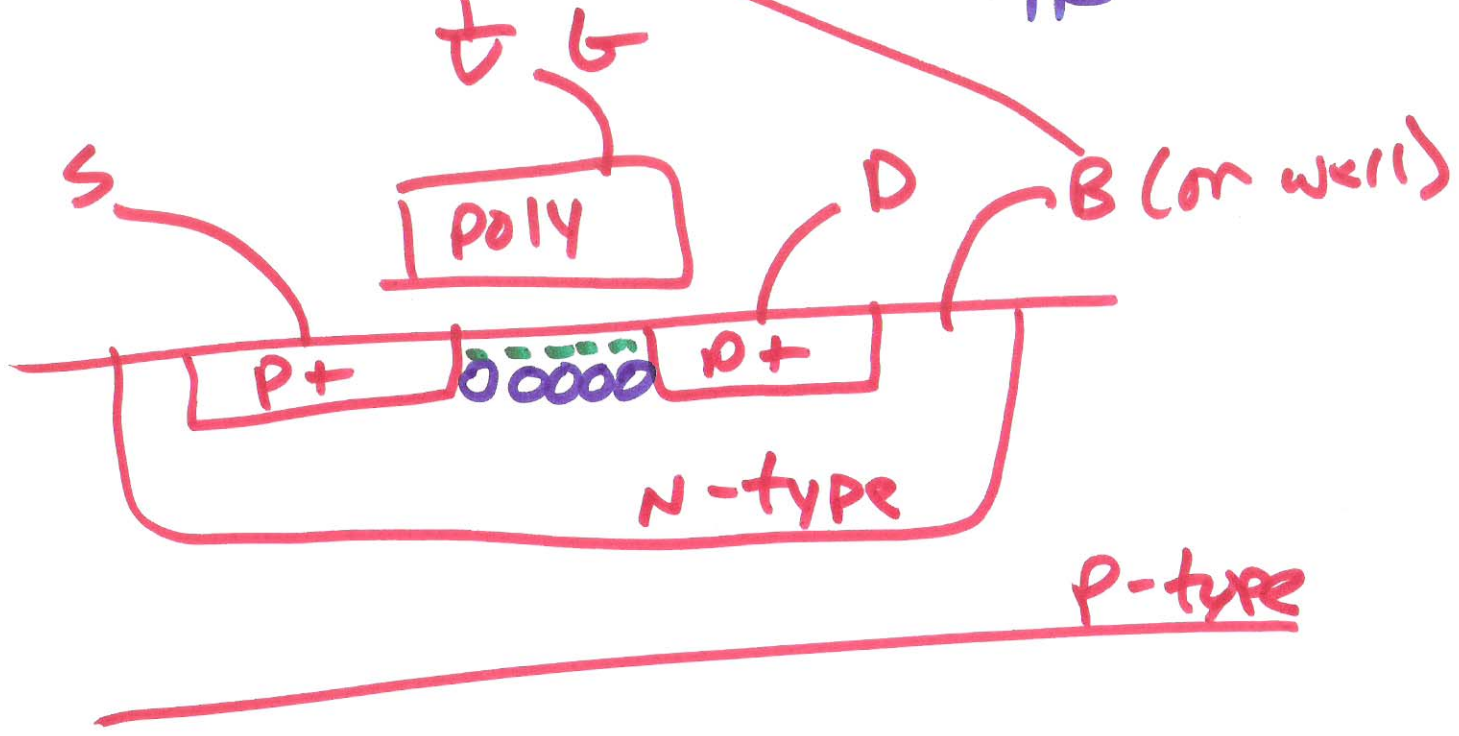
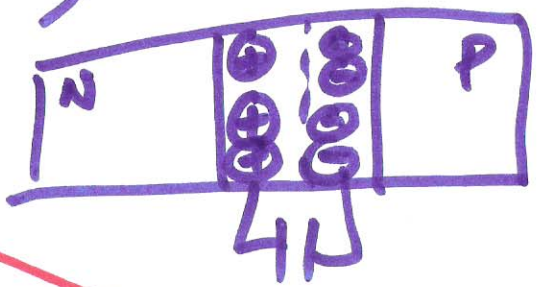
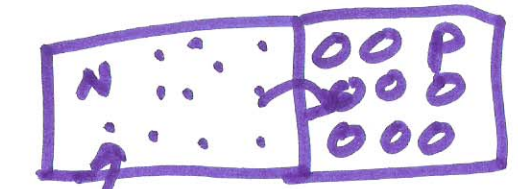
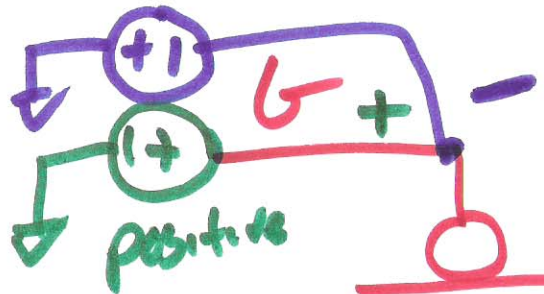
$$C_g = 2 \cdot LD \cdot W \cdot C_{ox} + \frac{1}{3} L_{eff} \cdot W \cdot C_{ox}$$

$$L = L_{eff} + 2LD =$$

$$= C_g = C_{ox} \cdot L \cdot W = C_{ox}$$



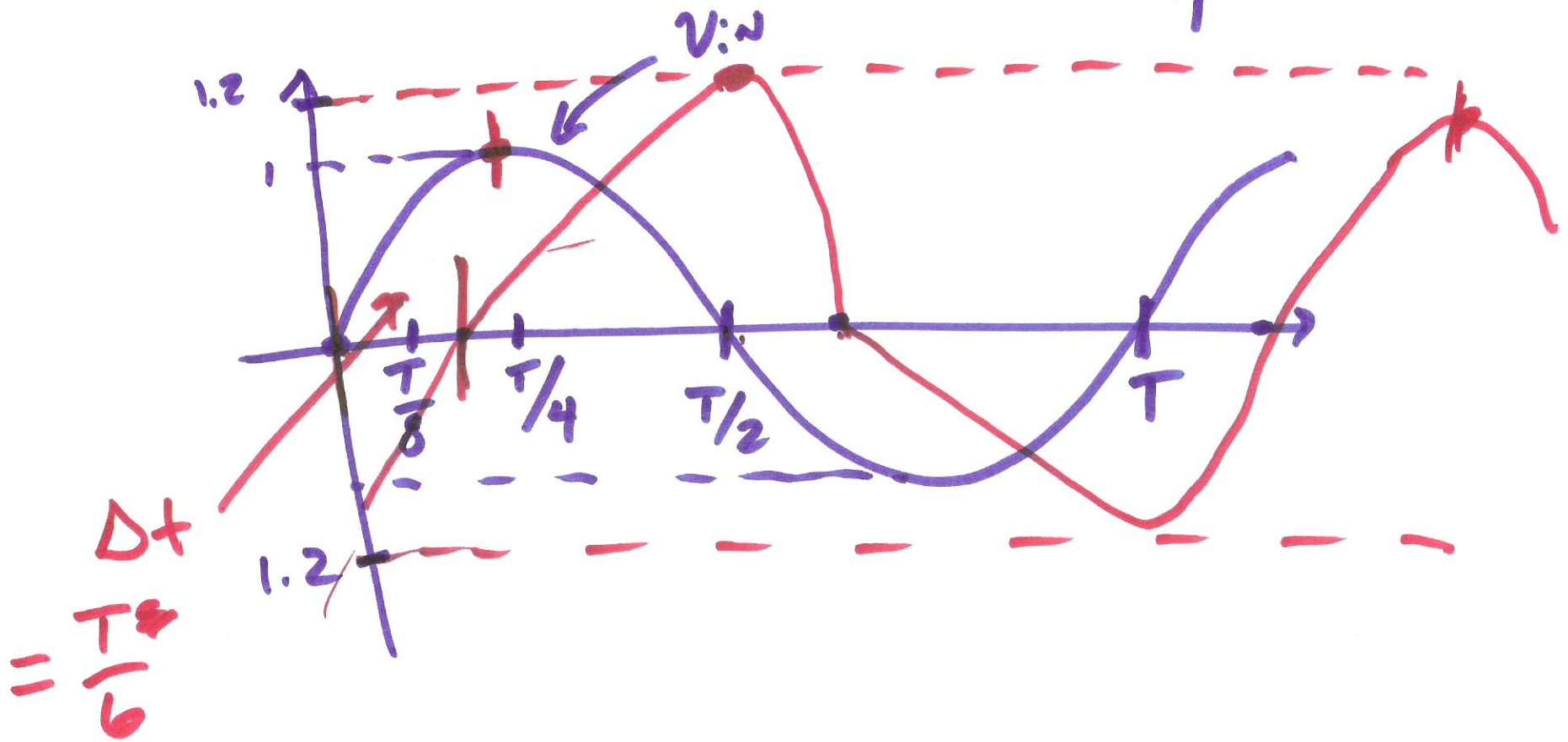
4)

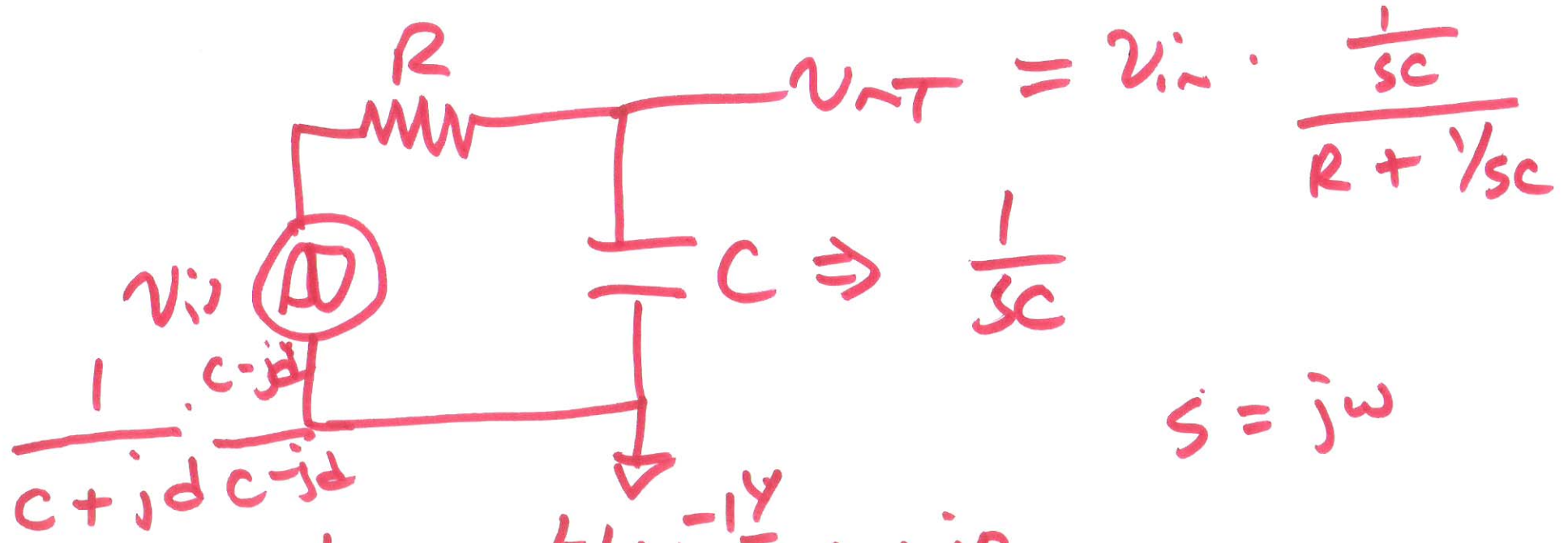


5)

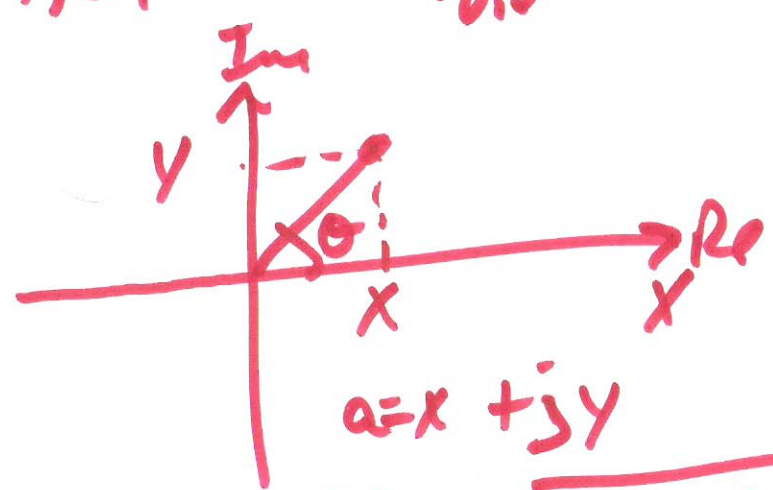
$$\left| \frac{v_o}{v_i} \right| = 1.2$$

$$\angle \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -60^\circ = \frac{\Delta t}{T} \cdot 360 = \theta$$





$\left| \frac{1}{C + j\omega C} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + \omega^2 C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + \omega^2 C^2}} \cdot \frac{1 + j0}{1 + j0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (2\pi fRC)^2}}$

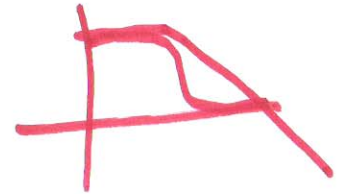


$a = x + jy$
 $|a| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$

7)

$$\left| \frac{v_o}{v_i} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (2\pi fRC)^2}} \quad f_{3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$\angle \frac{v_o}{v_i} = 0 - \tan^{-1} \frac{2\pi fRC}{1}$$



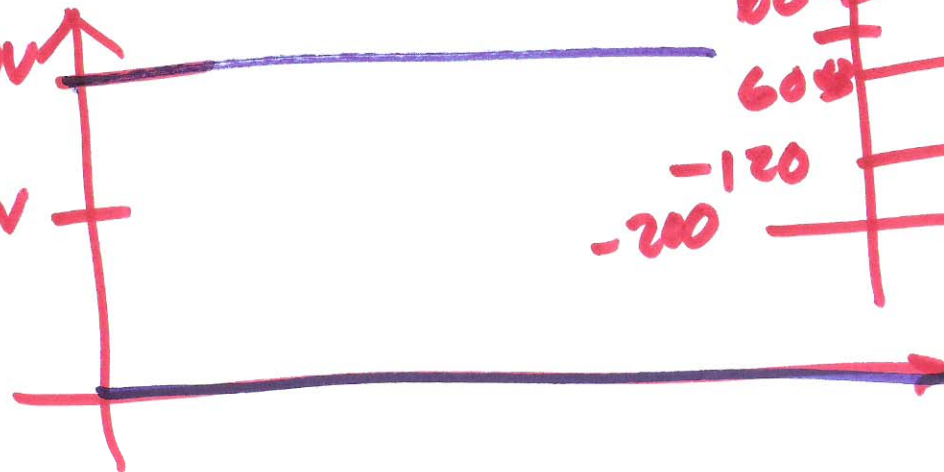
$$20 \log(1000) = 60 \text{ dB}$$

$$20 \log 10^{-6} = -120 \text{ dB}$$

1000 V

1 μV

1000V
500V



$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{3dB}}\right)^2}$$

0dB
60dB
-120

-200

8)

decades $\times 10$
 $\div 10$

1 kHz \rightarrow 10K
1 decade above

octaves $\times 2$
 $\div 2$

123 Hz
12.3 Hz

+20 dB $\rightarrow \times 10$
-20 dB $\rightarrow \div 10$

-3 dB $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

6 dB $\rightarrow \times 2$

.707

-6 dB $\rightarrow \div 2$

$20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3$

14 dB $\rightarrow \times 5$

6 dB $\rightarrow \times 2$

3 dB $\rightarrow 1.414 \sqrt{2}$

CMOSedu.com

9)

$$\left| \frac{20\pi}{\omega} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (2\pi RCf)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_{3dB})^2}}$$

$$f_{3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$20 \log \left| \frac{20\pi}{\omega} \right| = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_{3dB})^2}}$$

