

EE 320 Electronics

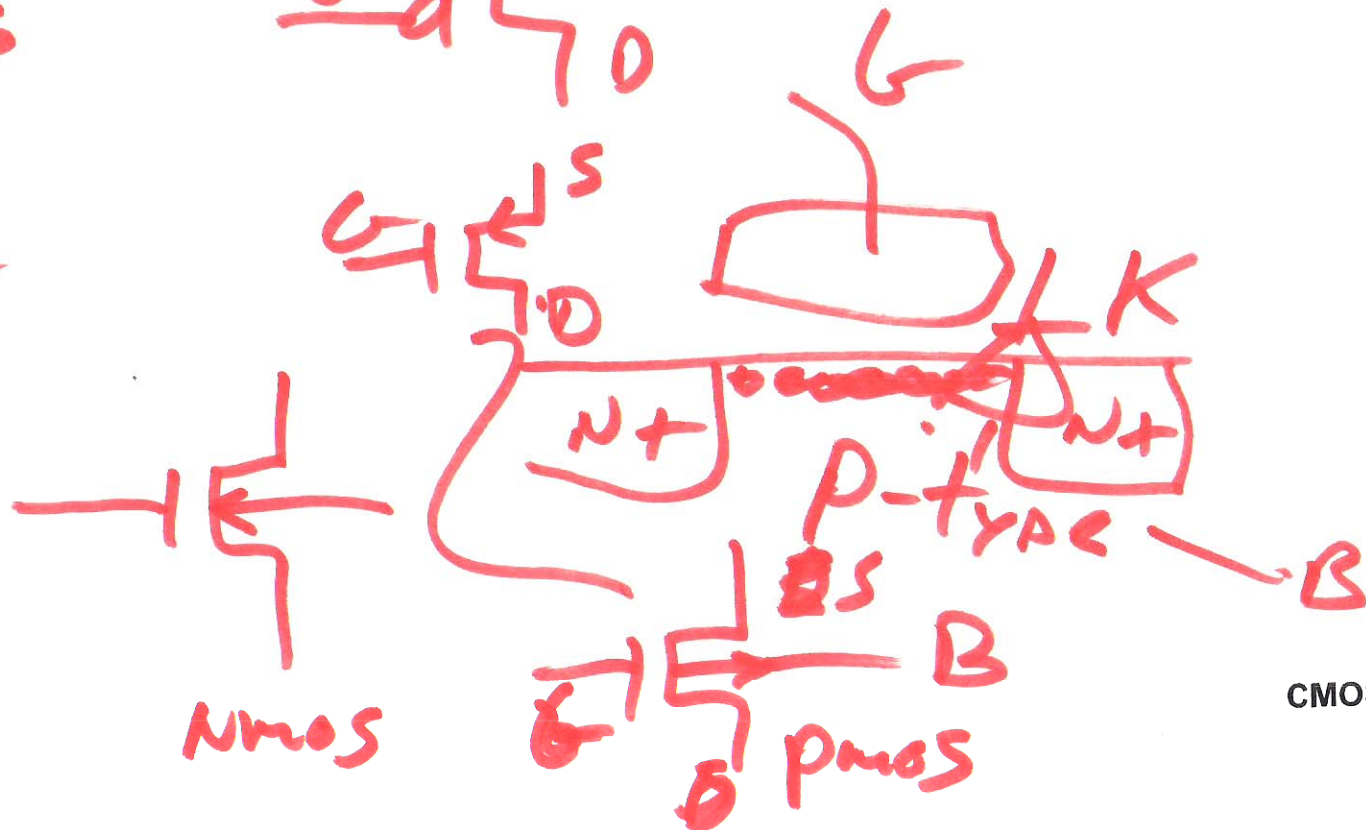
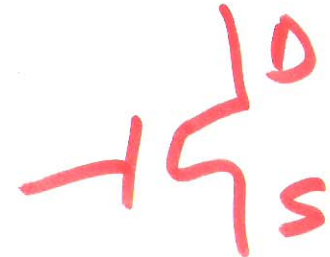
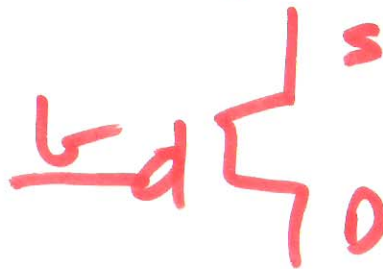
3/18/2013

Lecture 15

NMOS



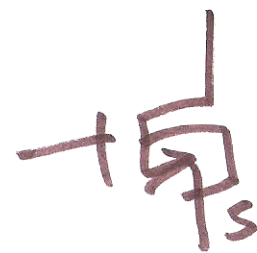
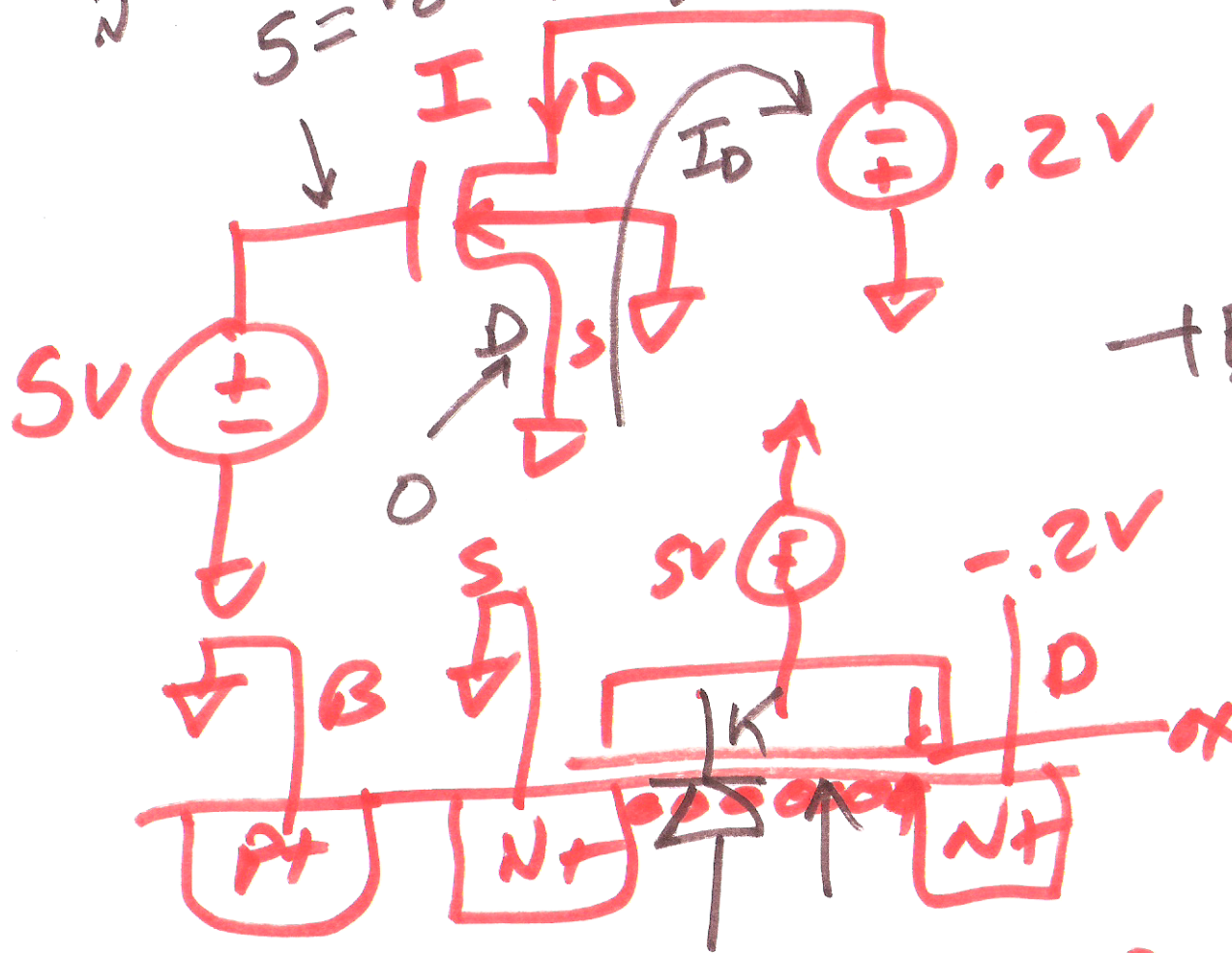
PMOS



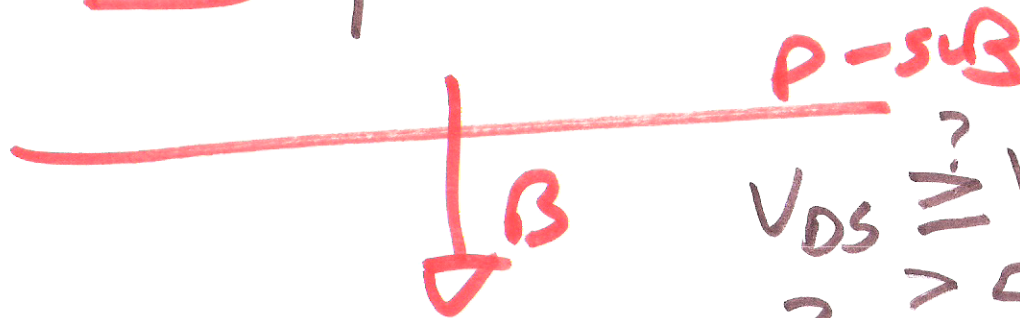
$$I_D = K_n \left((V_{GS} - V_{THN}) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right) 2V = V_S \leftarrow -.2$$

$S = V_G$

$$V_G - V_S = V_{GS} = 5 - (-.2) = 5.2V$$



$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 0 - (-.2) = 0.2V$$



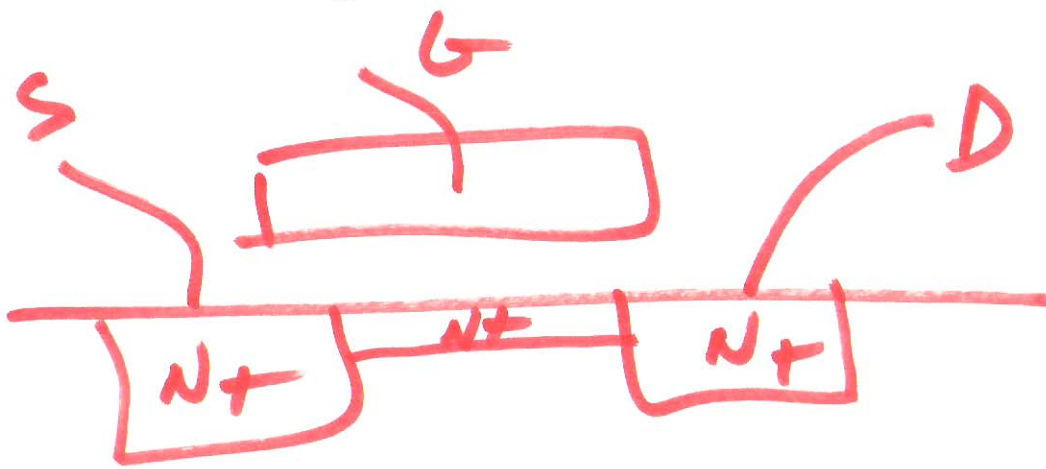
$$V_{DS} \stackrel{?}{\geq} V_{GS} - V_{THN}$$

$$.2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 5.2 - .7$$

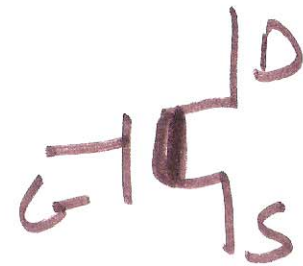
NO

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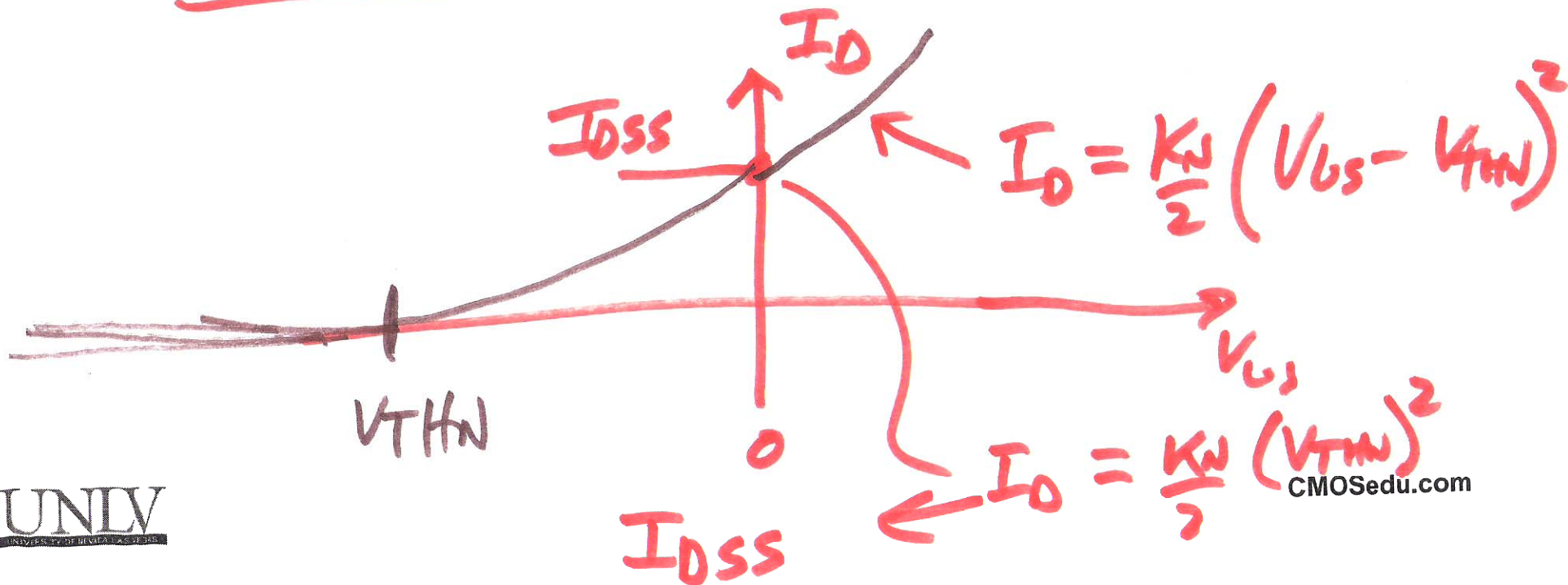
Depletion Devices



V_{THN} is negative!

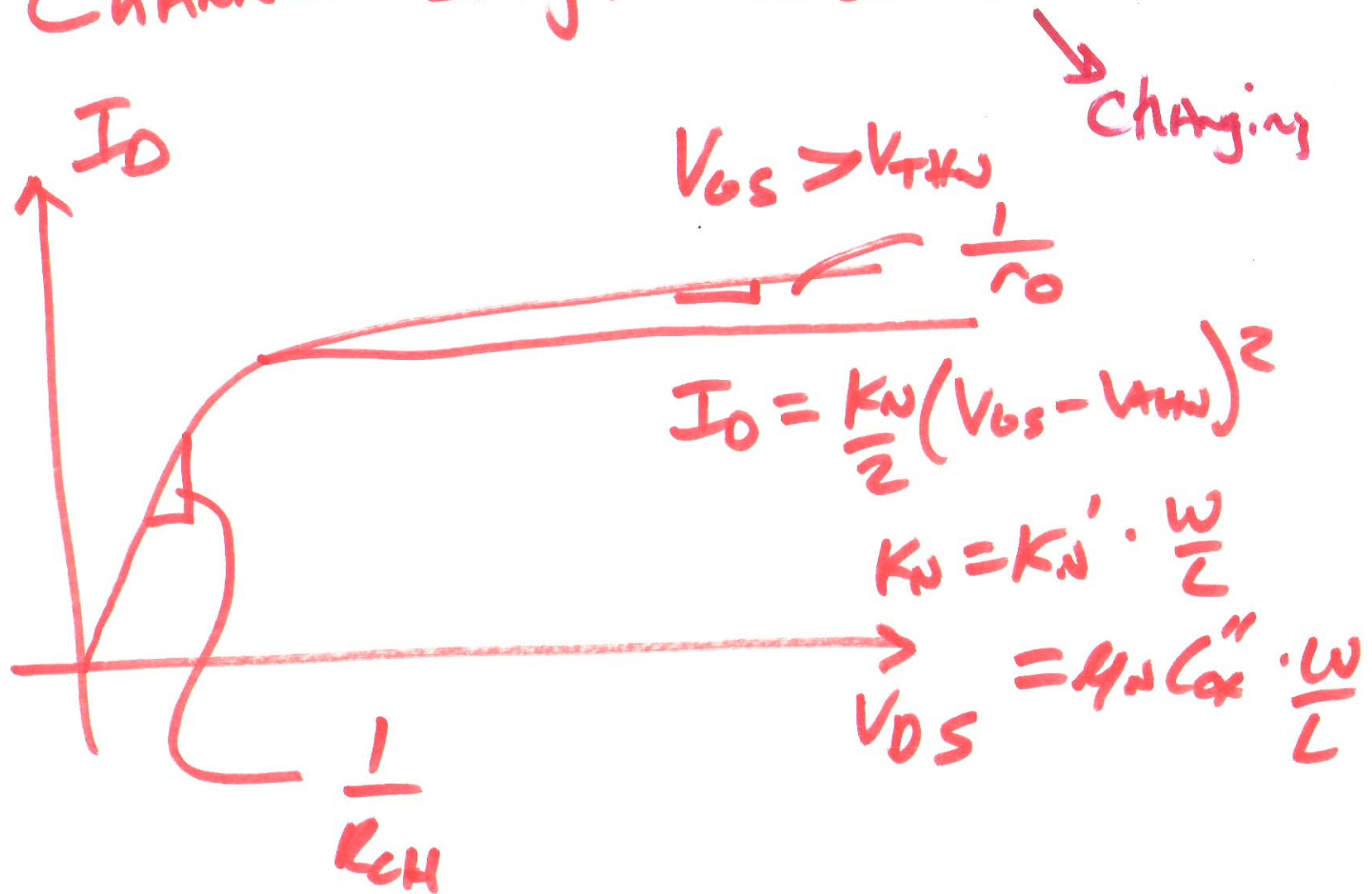


P-SUB

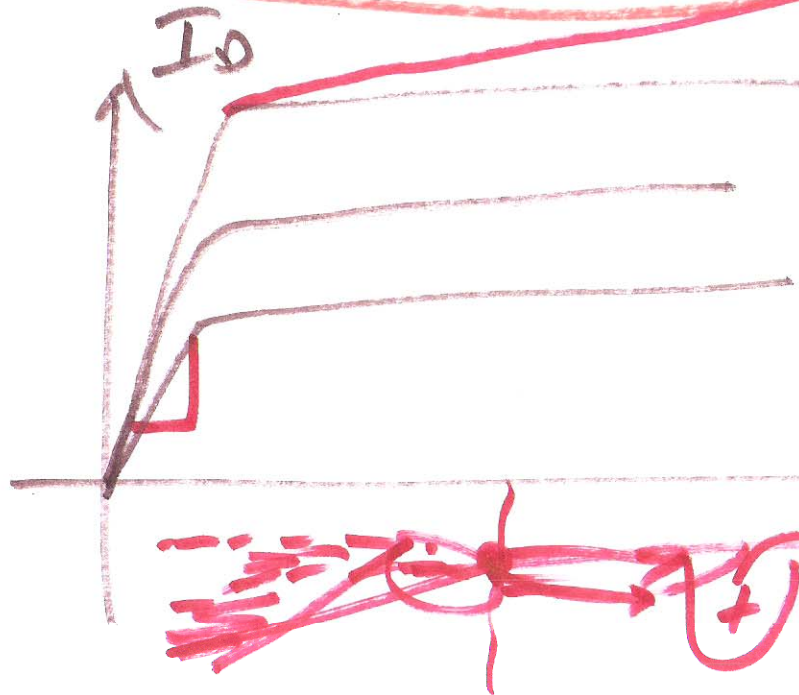
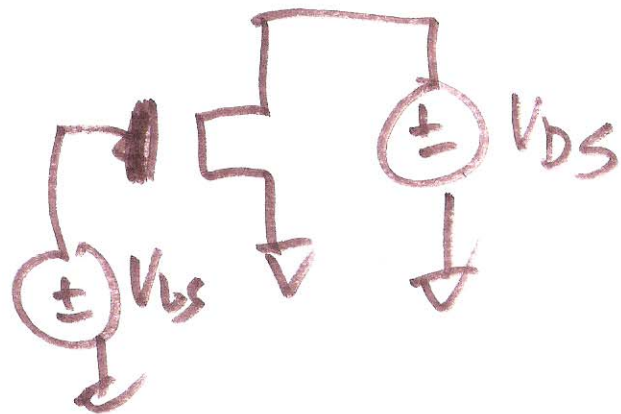
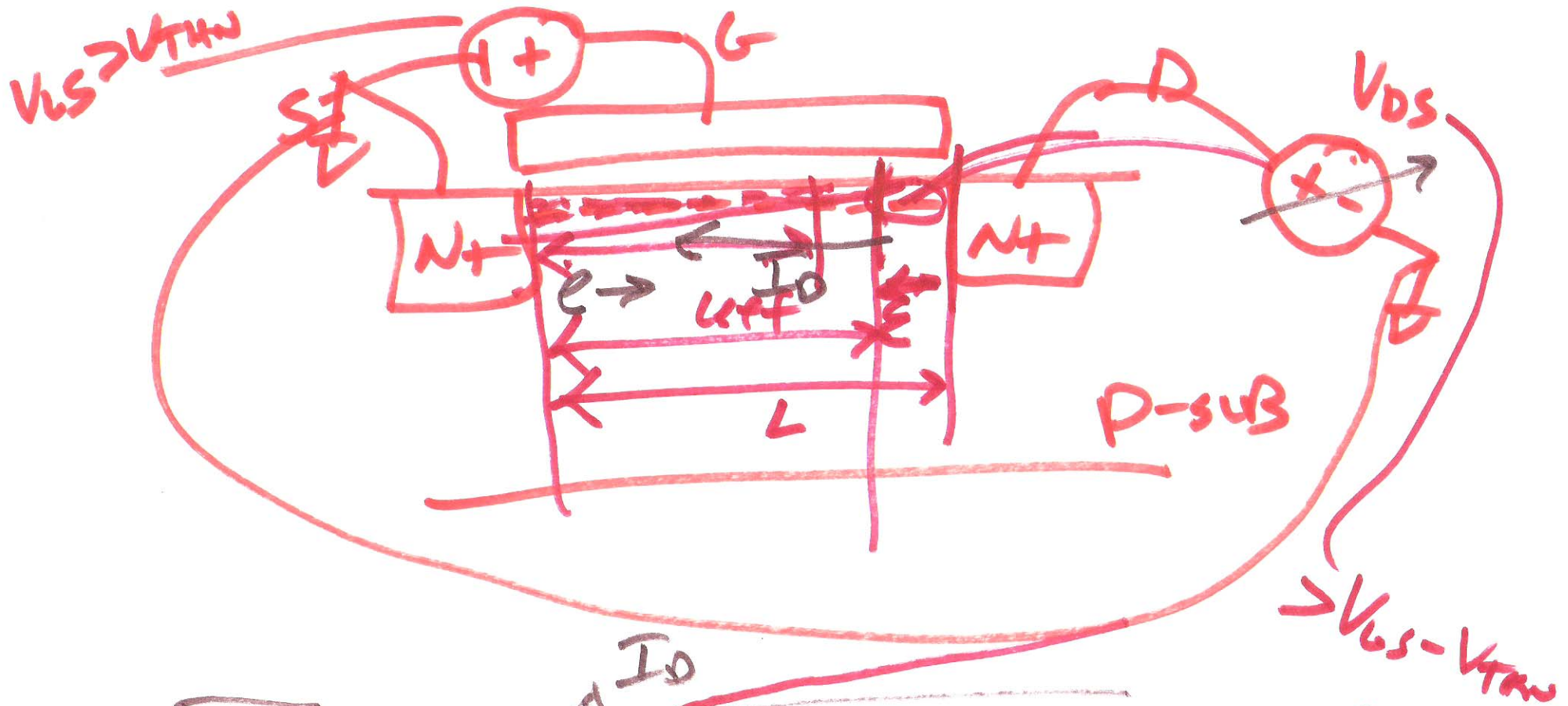


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Channel Length Modulation



4)

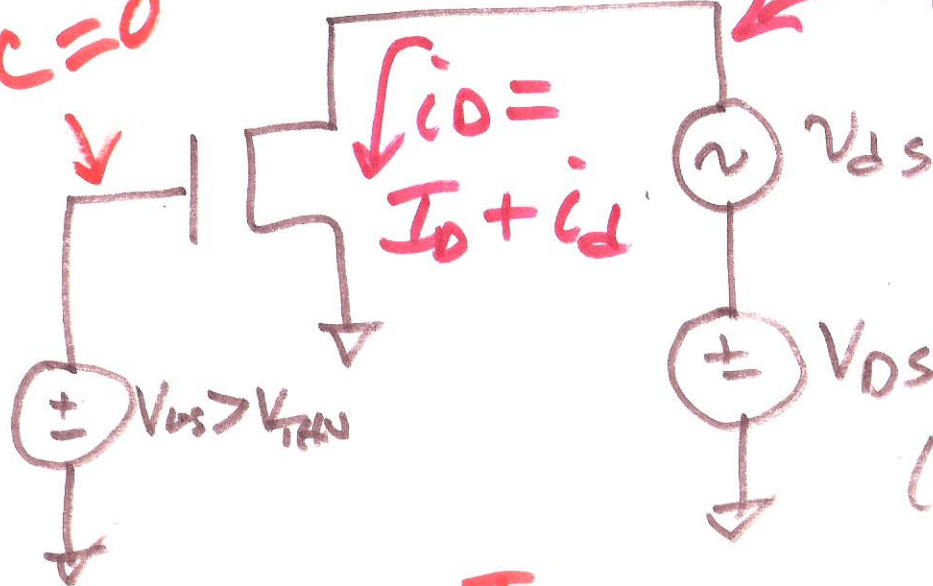


$$I_D = \frac{K_N'}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2$$

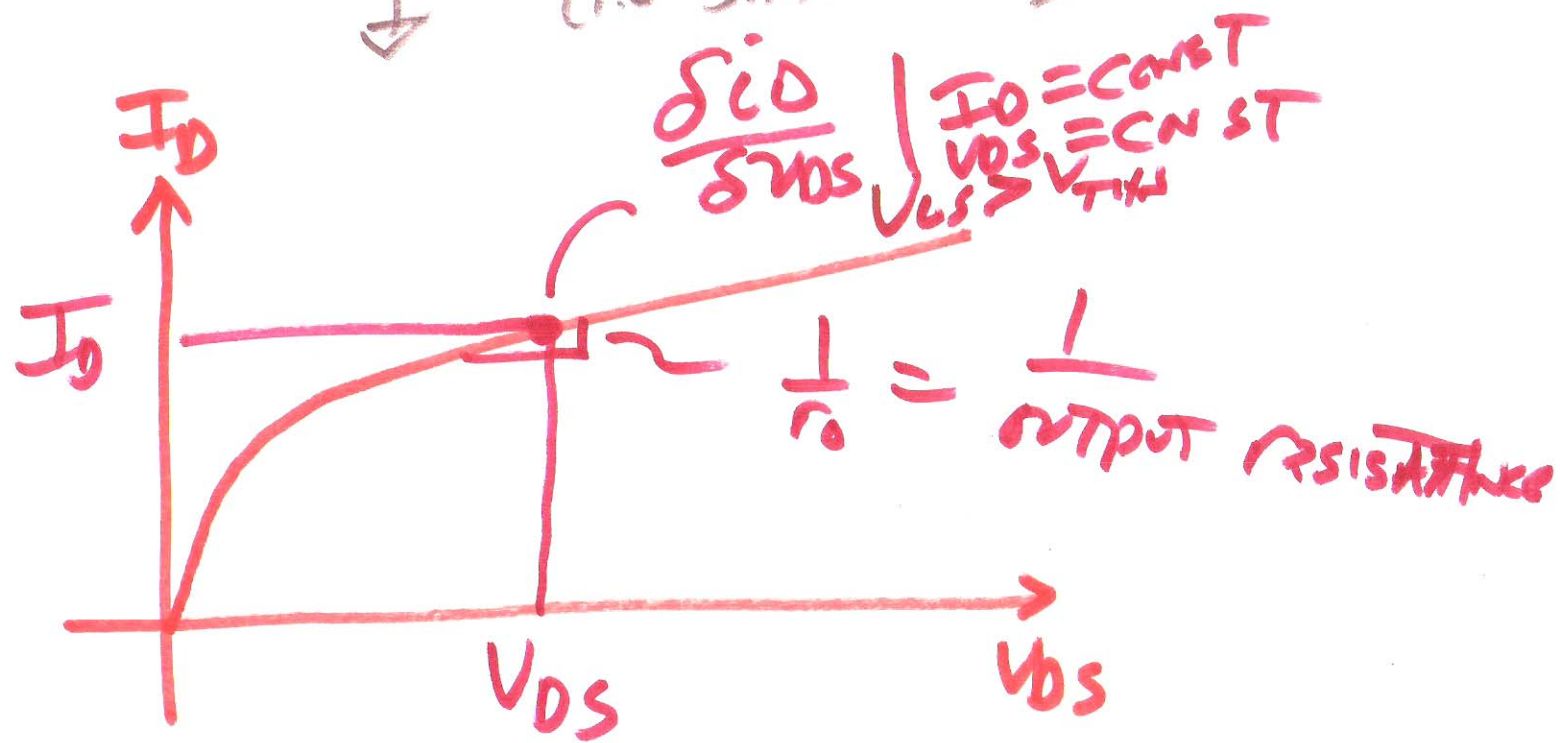
AC=0

AC = v_{ds}

$v_{DS} = v_{ds} + V_{DS}$



$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TH}$
(i.e. saturation)

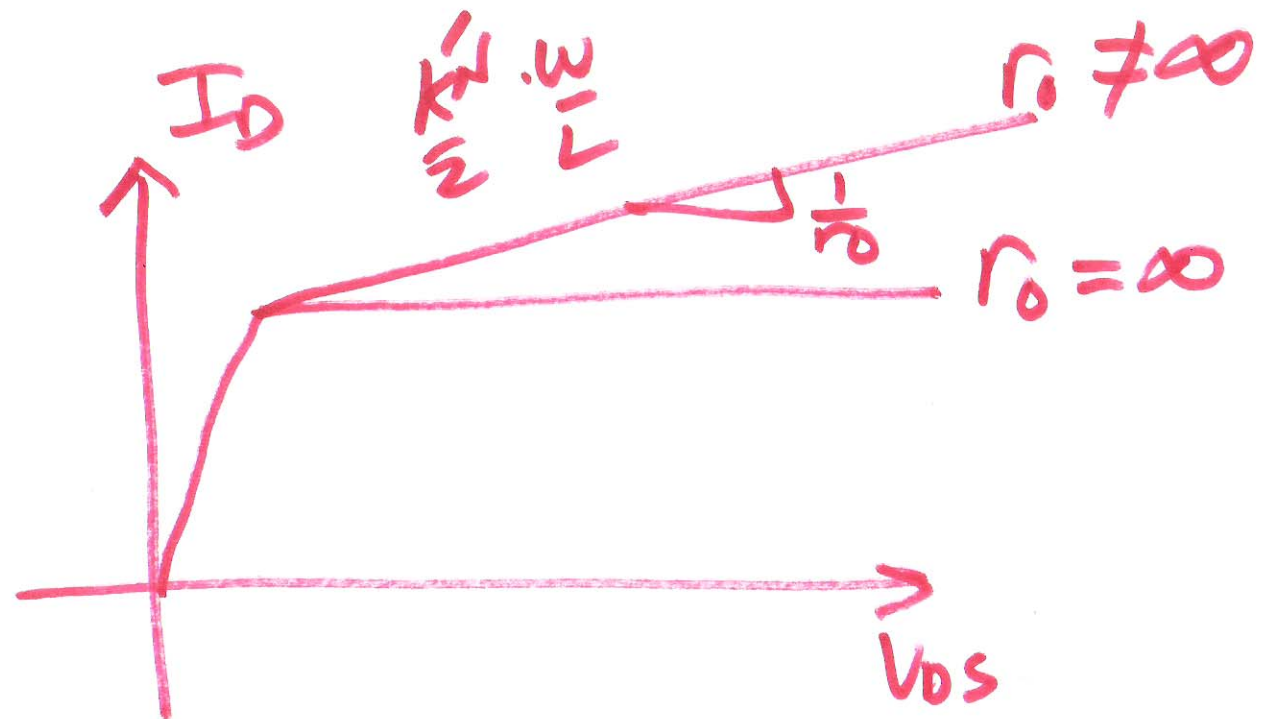
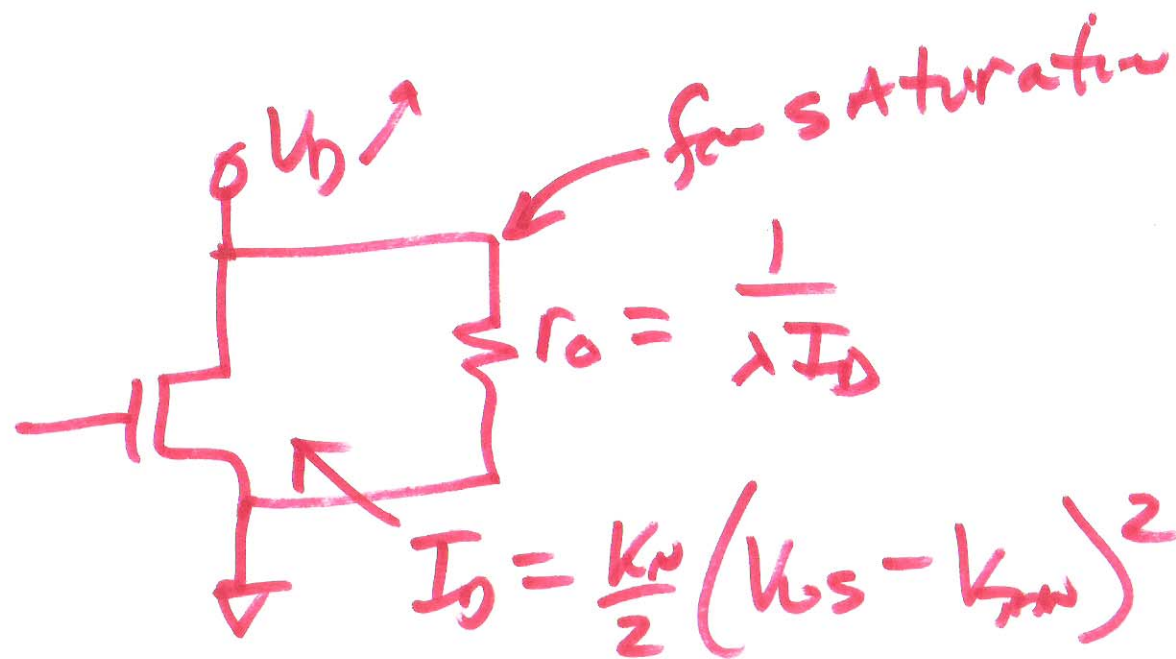


$$r_o^{-1} = \frac{\delta i_o}{\delta v_{os}} \bigg|_{\substack{I_D = \text{CONST} \\ v_{DS} = \text{CONST}}} = \frac{\delta \left[\frac{\mu K_N'}{2} \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS}^{\uparrow} - V_{THN})^2 \right]}{\delta v_{os}} \left(1 + \lambda \underbrace{(V_{os} + v_{os})}_{v_{os}} \right)$$

$$r_o^{-1} = \lambda \cdot \frac{K_N'}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2 \cdot \frac{\delta v_{os}^{\uparrow}}{\delta v_{os}}$$

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

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



9)

