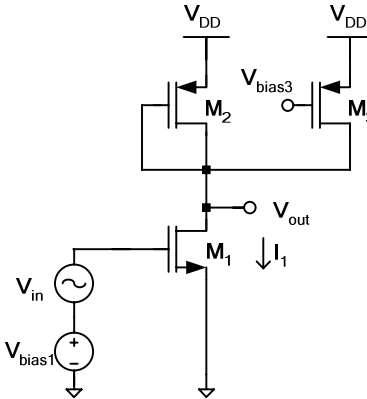


Due: Thursday March 4th, 2010 at 9:30am

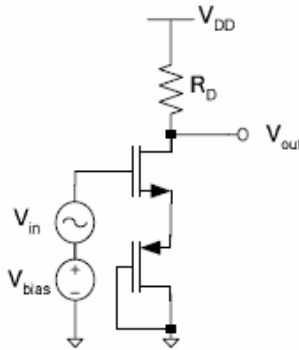
$\lambda = \gamma = 0$, $V_{TH0(NMOS)} = 0.5V$, $V_{TH0(PMOS)} = -0.6V$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 200 \mu A/V^2$, $\mu_p C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$, and $V_{DD} = 3V$.

- assume that $V_{DD}=3V$, $V_{bias3}=1.9V$, $(W/L)_1 = 10$, and $(W/L)_3 = 40$.



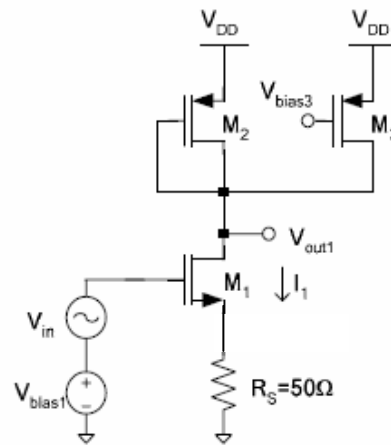
- b) For $I_1=1\text{mA}$, find $(W/L)_2$ such that the magnitude of the small-signal gain of the circuit is 2.

2. In the following circuit, assuming that the NMOS transistor is operating in the saturation region and $(W/L)_{\text{NMOS}} = 40$ and $(W/L)_{\text{PMOS}} = 80$.



- Find the required V_{bias} for which the dc bias current of the circuit is 1mA.
- Find R_D such that the magnitude of the small-signal gain of the circuit is 2.
- Find R_D such that the magnitude of the small-signal gain of the circuit is 20.
- Designer X** would argue with you that the value of R_D that you have calculated in part (c) is not a good engineering choice and the gain of your circuit would not be as expected. Please state your reason whether or not you agree with **Designer X**?

3. In the following circuit assume that all transistors are operating in the saturation region and $(W/L)_1 = 40$, $(W/L)_2 = 40$, $(W/L)_3 = 40$, $V_{bias3} = 1.9V$, and $R_S = 50\Omega$.



- Find V_{bias1} such that the bias current of M_1 is $I_1 = 1mA$.
- Calculate the small-signal voltage gain $A_V = V_{out1}/V_{in}$.
- Calculate the small-signal output impedance seen at the output node V_{out1} .

Good luck.