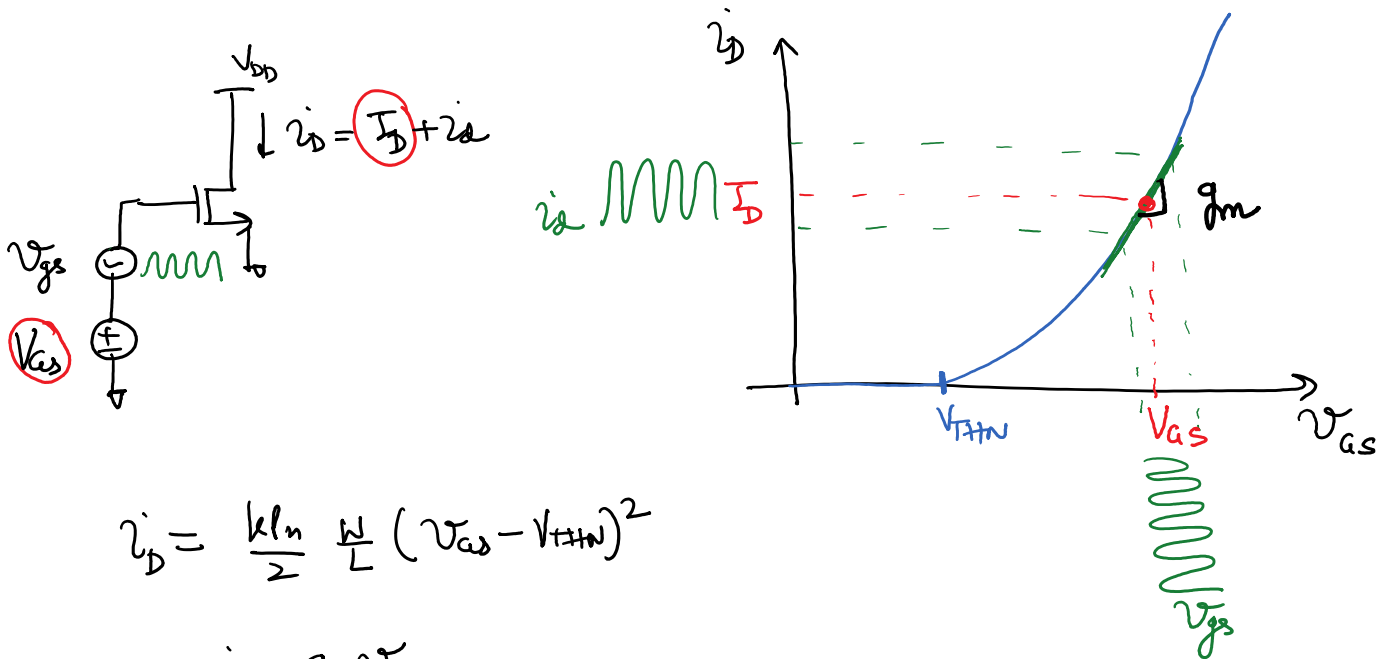


ECE 515 - Lecture 2

Tuesday, August 28, 2018 11:15 AM



$$i_d = \frac{k_n}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$i_d = g_m v_{gs}$$

$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial i_d}{\partial V_{GS}} \right|_{V_{GS} = V_{GS}} = k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})$$

$$g_m = \underbrace{k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L}}_{\beta_n} \underbrace{(V_{GS} - V_{THN})}_{V_{OV}} = \beta_n V_{OV} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$g_m = \beta_n (V_{GS} - V_{THN})$$

$$= \beta_n \sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\beta_n}}$$

$$\boxed{g_m = \sqrt{2\beta_n I_D}} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$I_D = \frac{\beta_n}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS} - V_{THN} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\beta_n}}$$

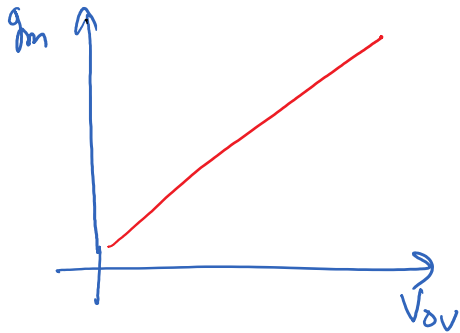
$$\begin{aligned}
 g_m &= \beta_n (V_{GS} - V_{THN}) \\
 &= \frac{2I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2} \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{THN})
 \end{aligned}
 \qquad
 \beta_n = \frac{2I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2}$$

$$\boxed{g_m = \frac{2I_D}{V_{OV}}} \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

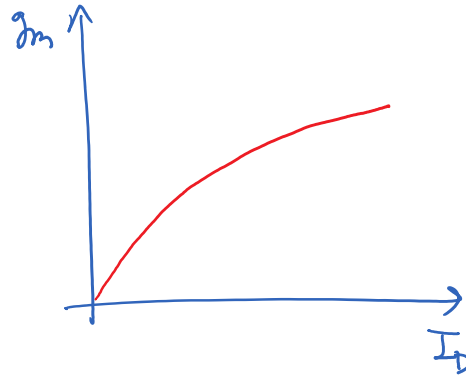
$$g_m = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{THN})$$
$$= \underline{\beta V_{OV}}$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\beta I_D}$$

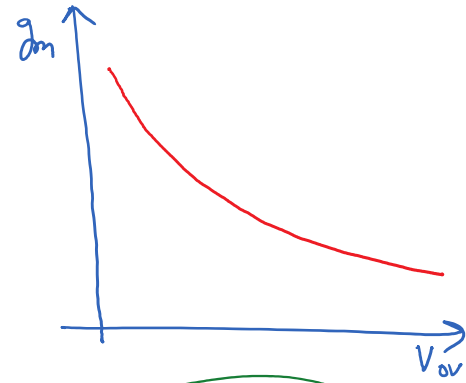
$$g_m = \frac{2I_D}{V_{GS} - V_{THN}} = \frac{2I_D}{V_{OV}}$$



$$\frac{W}{L} = \text{const}$$
$$\Rightarrow \beta = \text{const}$$

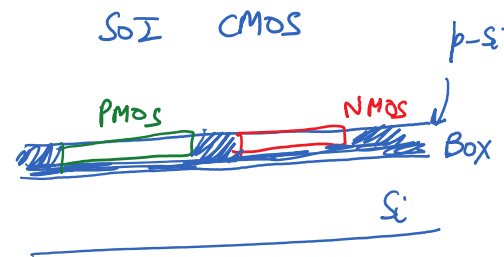
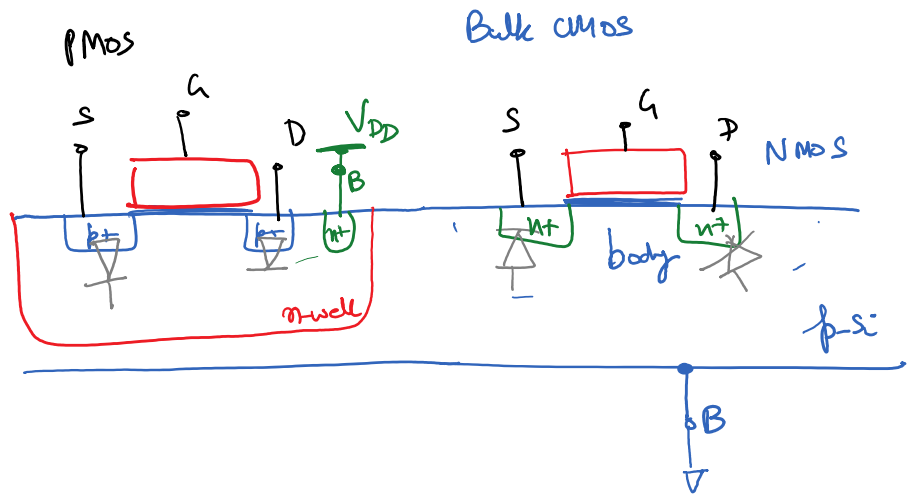
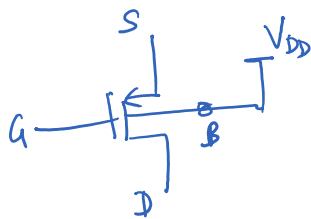
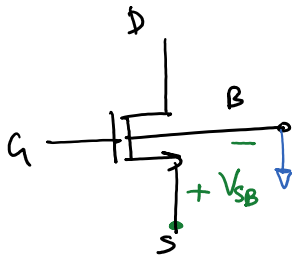


$$\frac{W}{L} = \text{const}$$
$$\Rightarrow \beta = \text{const}$$

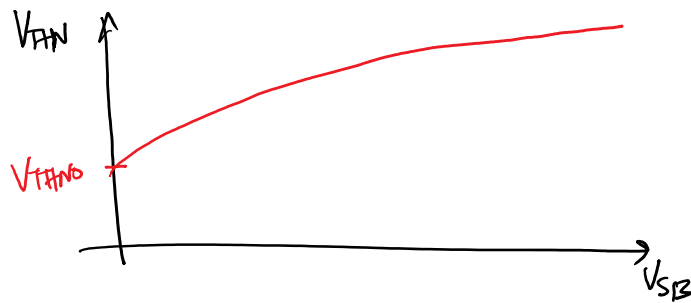


$$I_D = \text{const}$$
$$\frac{W}{L} \text{ can vary}$$

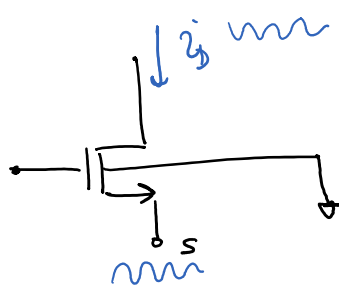
Body Effect :



$$V_{THN}(V_{SB}) = V_{THN0} + \gamma_n \left(\sqrt{2|V_{fn}| + V_{SB}} - \sqrt{2|V_{fn}|} \right)$$

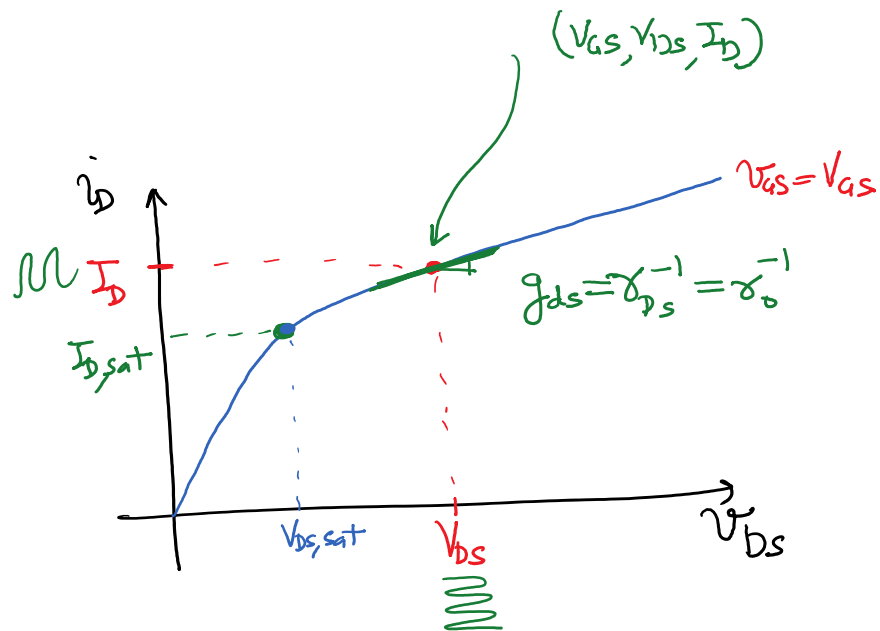
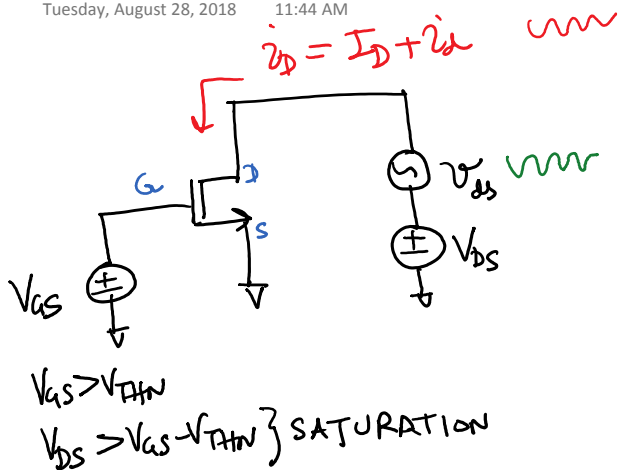


$$V_{SB} \uparrow \Rightarrow V_{THN} \uparrow \\ \Rightarrow I_D \downarrow$$



body conductance

$$V_{THP}(V_{BS}) = V_{THP0} + \gamma_p \left(\sqrt{2|V_{fp}| + V_{BS}} - \sqrt{2|V_{fp}|} \right)$$



$$i_D = \frac{k\mu_n}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2 \cdot [1 + \lambda(V_{DS} - V_{DS,sat})]$$

channel length modulation term

$$i_d = g_{ds} v_{ds} = \frac{v_{ds}}{r_o}$$

$$g_{ds} = r_o^{-1} = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{DS}} \right|_{\substack{v_{DS} = V_{DS} \\ v_{GS} = V_{GS}}}$$

$$= \frac{k\mu_n}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2 \cdot \lambda = \lambda I_{D,sat}$$

$$g_{DS} = r_o^{-1} = \lambda I_{Dsat}$$

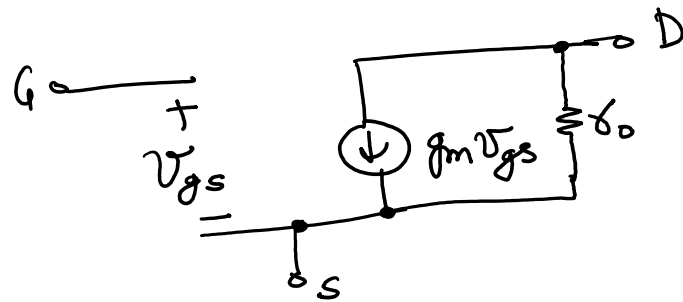
$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{Dsat}}$$

Small-signal model (thus $\lambda \neq 0$)

NMOS

Conductance Spectre

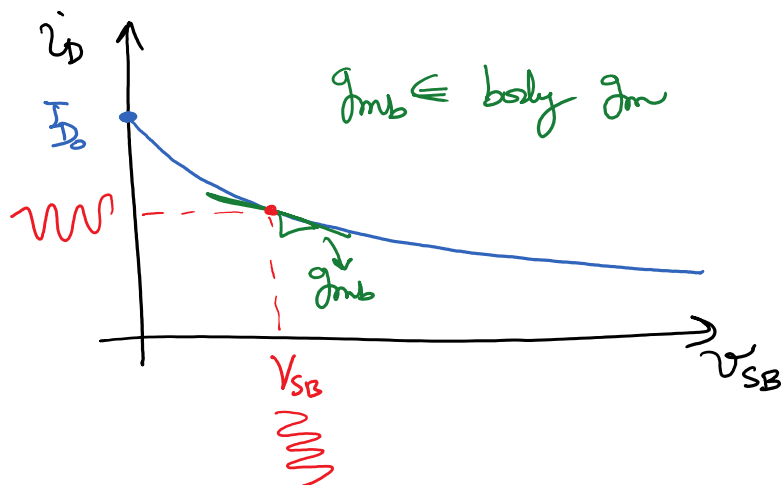
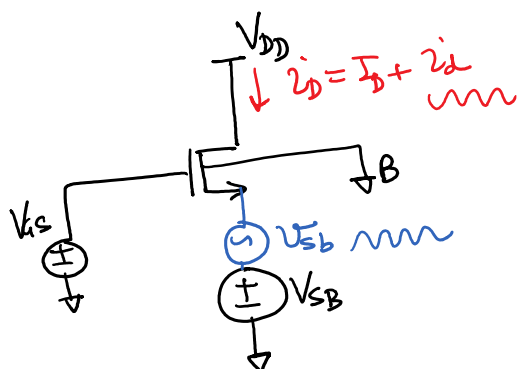
$$g_{DS} = g_m = r_o^{-1} = r_{DS}^{-1}$$



g_m, r_o

$$V_{SB} \uparrow \Rightarrow V_{THN} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_D \downarrow$$

Body-Effect Transconductance



$$i_D = f(V_{SB})$$

$$g_{mb} = \left. \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial V_{SB}} \right|_{V_{GS}=V_{SB}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial V_{SB}} \left[\frac{k_n}{2} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})^2 \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{k_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{THN})}_{g_m} \left[- \frac{\partial V_{THN}}{\partial V_{SB}} \right]$$

$V_{THN} = g(V_{SB})$

$$\hookrightarrow g_{m_b} = g_{m_i} \cdot \underbrace{\left[-\frac{\gamma}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|V_{fp}|} + V_{SB}} \right]}_{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{-\gamma}{2\sqrt{2|V_{fp}|} + V_{SB}}$$

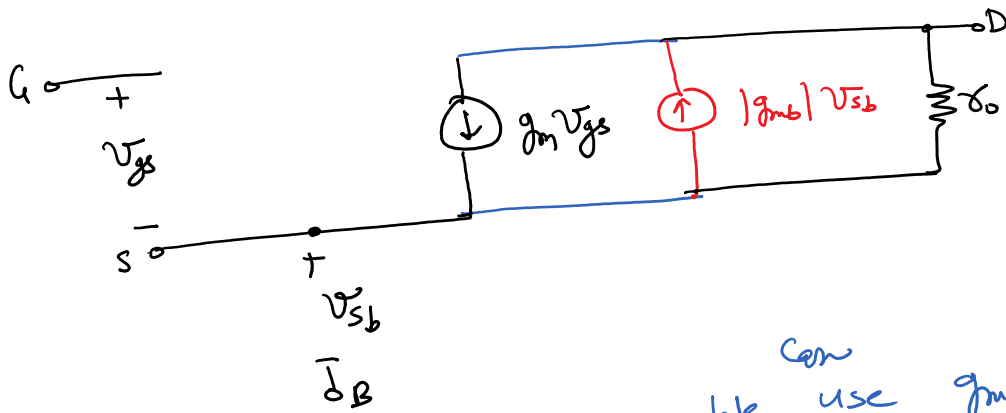
$$|\gamma| < 1$$

$$g_{m_b} = \gamma g_{m_i} = -|\gamma| g_{m_i}$$

$\hookrightarrow \gamma$ describes the dependence of g_{m_i} on V_{SB}

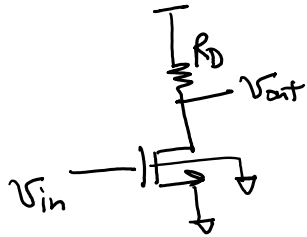
\hookrightarrow The -ve sign indicates the opposing nature of $V_{SB} \uparrow$ on the drain current i_D

g_{m_b} 'oppose' g_{m_i}



can
We use g_{mb} wherever
source is "wiggling"

Ex.



$$A_v = -g_m (R_o \parallel R_D)$$

