

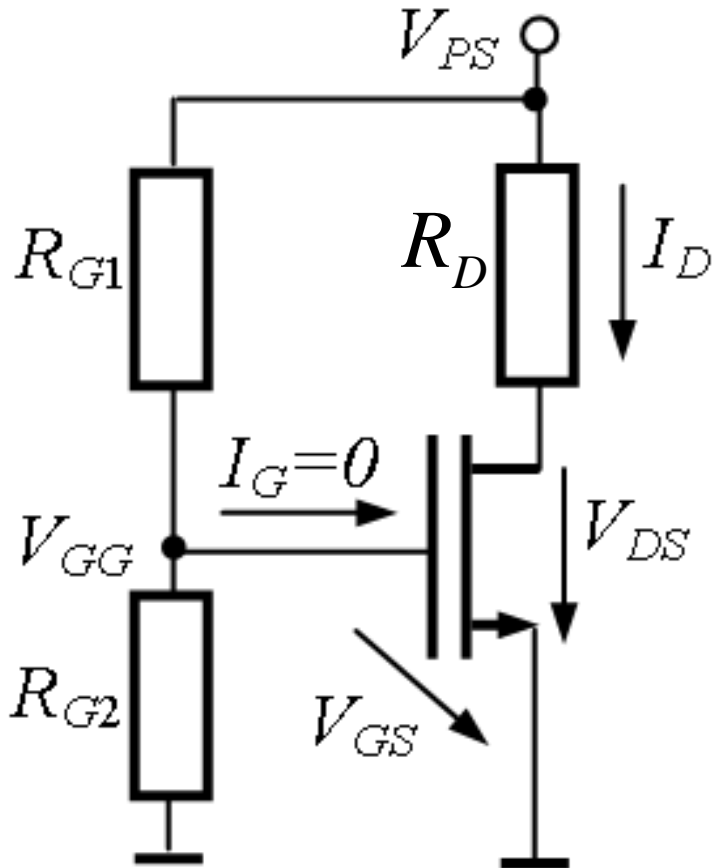
MOSFET BIASING

in active region a_F

MOSFET biasing

$Q(V_{DS}, I_D)$?

1st version – 3 resistors, single supply



$$V_{GS} = \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} V_{PS}$$

$$I_D = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - R_D I_D$$

😊 very simple

☹️ the current in the OP, I_D , depends on the transistor parameters, β and V_{Th}

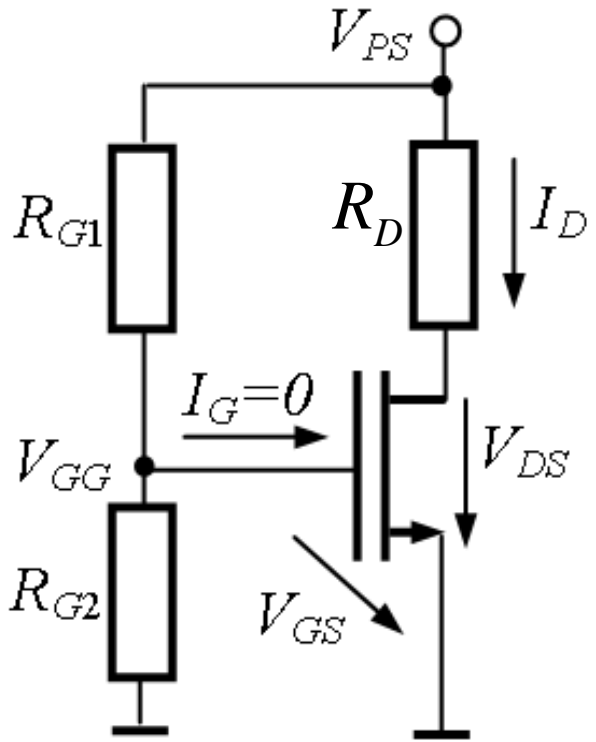
☹️ cannot assure the stability of the quiescent point.

Problem 1

$R_{G1}=7.6\text{M}\Omega; R_{G2}=2.4\text{M}\Omega; R_D=29.1\text{K}\Omega; V_{PS}=5\text{V}$

$V_{Th}=0.8\text{V}; \beta = 500\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2.$

OP ?



$$V_{GS} = \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} V_{PS} = \frac{2.4}{7.6 + 2.4} \cdot 5 = 1.2\text{V}$$

$$I_D = \beta(V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2 = 500 \cdot (1.2 - 0.8)^2 = 80\mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - R_D I_D = 5 - 29.1 \cdot 0.08 = 2.67\text{V}$$

$$V_{DSsat} = V_{GS} - V_{Th} = 1.2 - 0.8 = 0.4\text{V}$$

$V_{DS} > V_{DSsat}$ – the transistor is in a_F

$$(V_{PS} + V_{DSsat}) / 2 = (5 + 0.4) / 2 = 2.7\text{V} \approx V_{DS} = 2.67\text{V}$$

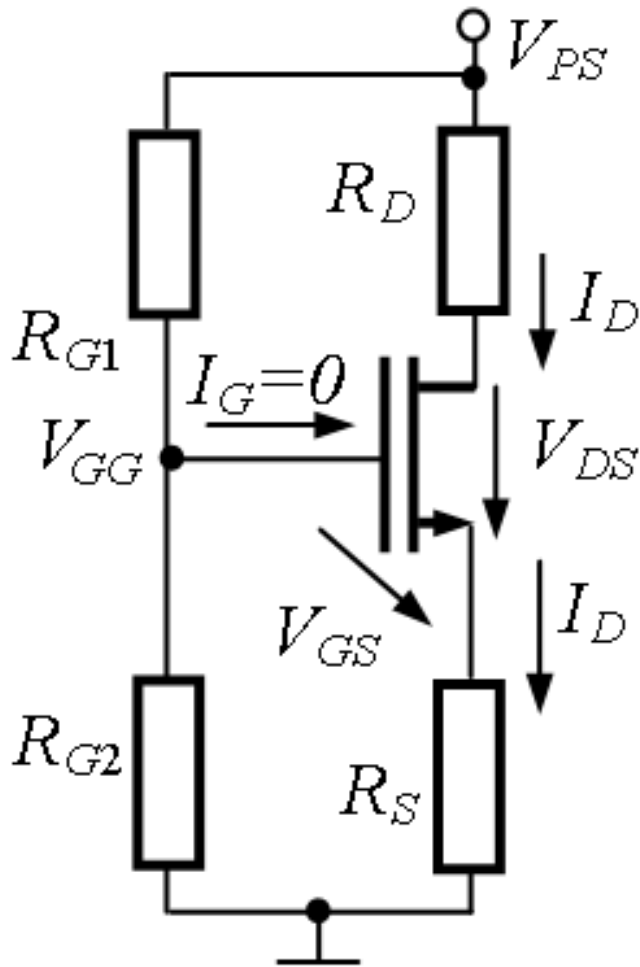
The transistor is biased in the middle of its active region

$Q(2.67\text{V}, 80\mu\text{A})$

Resize the circuit to bias the transistor in the middle of its active region for $I_{D1}=120\mu\text{A}$

MOSFET biasing

2nd version – 4 resistors, single supply



$$V_{GG} = \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} V_{PS}$$

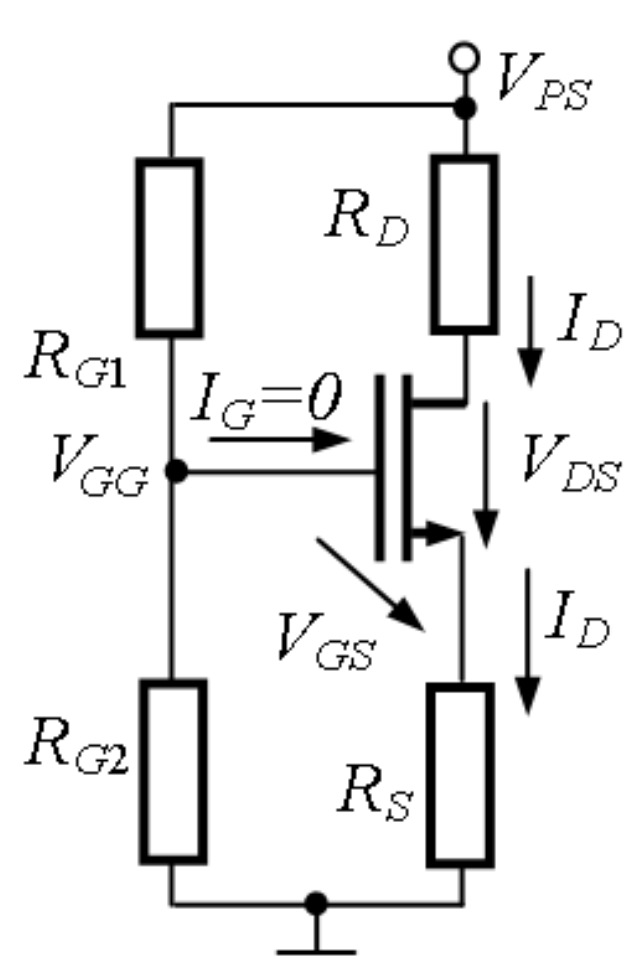
$$\begin{cases} V_{GS} = V_{GG} - R_S I_D \\ I_D = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2 \end{cases}$$

- unknown: V_{GS} and I_D
- 2nd degree equations system.
- select the suitable I_D value

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - (R_D + R_S) I_D$$

MOSFET biasing

2nd variant – 4 resistors, single supply - cont.



$$\begin{cases} V_{GS} = V_{GG} - R_S I_D \\ I_D = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2 \end{cases}$$

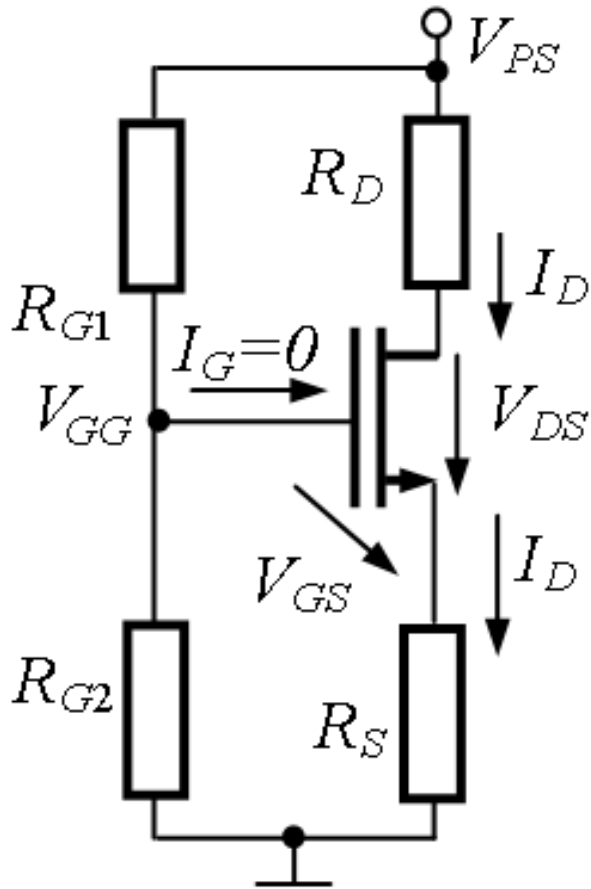
- V_{GS} depends also on the drain current I_D
- $I_D \uparrow, R_S I_D \uparrow, V_{GS} \downarrow, I_D \downarrow$ the circuit opposes to the variation tendency of I_D

• **negative feedback due to R_S**

😊 ensure the OP stability for variation of certain parameters

☹ increases the complexity of computational relations

Problem 2



$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - I_D(R_D + R_S) = 20 - 1.35(3 + 1) = \underline{14.6V}$$

$$V_D = ? \quad V_S = ?$$

$$R_{G1} = 3\text{M}\Omega; \quad R_{G2} = 1\text{M}\Omega;$$

$$R_D = 3\text{K}\Omega; \quad R_S = 1\text{K}\Omega; \quad V_{PS} = 20\text{V}$$

$$V_{Th} = 2\text{V}; \quad \beta = 0.5\text{mA/V}^2.$$

? What is the OP ?

$$V_{GG} = \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} V_{PS} = \frac{1}{3 + 1} \cdot 20 = 5\text{V}$$

$$I_D = \beta(V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2 \quad V_{GS} = V_{GG} - I_D R_S$$

$$I_D^2 - 8I_D + 9 = 0; \quad I_D \text{ in mA}$$

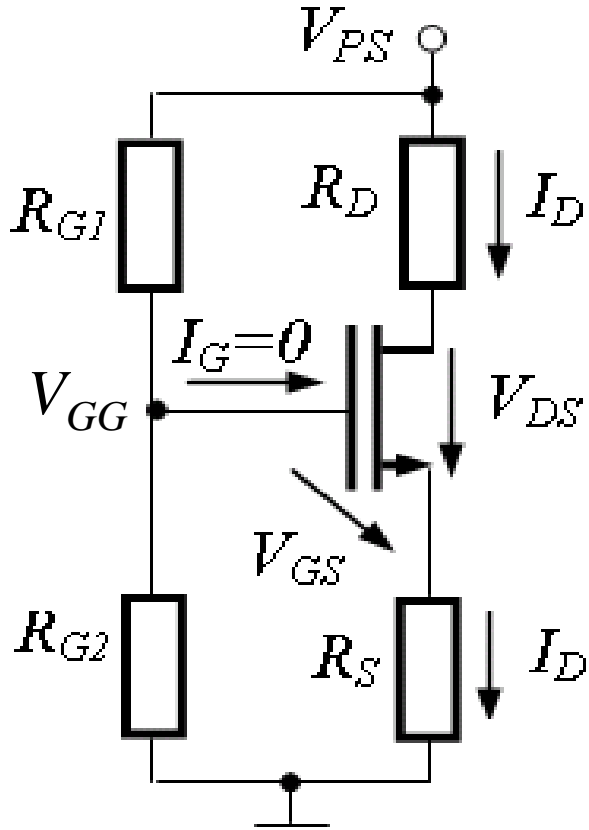
$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow I_{D1} = 6.65\text{mA} \text{ and} \\ \rightarrow I_{D2} = 1.35\text{mA} \end{cases}$$

I_{D1} is not suitable;
results $V_{GS} < 0$

$$I_D = I_{D2} = \underline{1.35\text{mA}}$$

$$Q(14.6\text{V}; 1.35\text{mA})$$

Problem 3



MOSFET: $V_{Th} = 2\text{V}$; $\beta = 0.25\text{mA/V}^2$; $V_{PS} = 20\text{V}$

? Choose the resistances to obtain $I_D = 1\text{mA}$ in the OP

$$I_D = \beta(V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2$$

$$V_{GS} = V_{Th} + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{\beta}} = 2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{0,25}} = 4\text{V}$$

$$V_{DSsat} = V_{GS} - V_{Th} = 2\text{V}$$

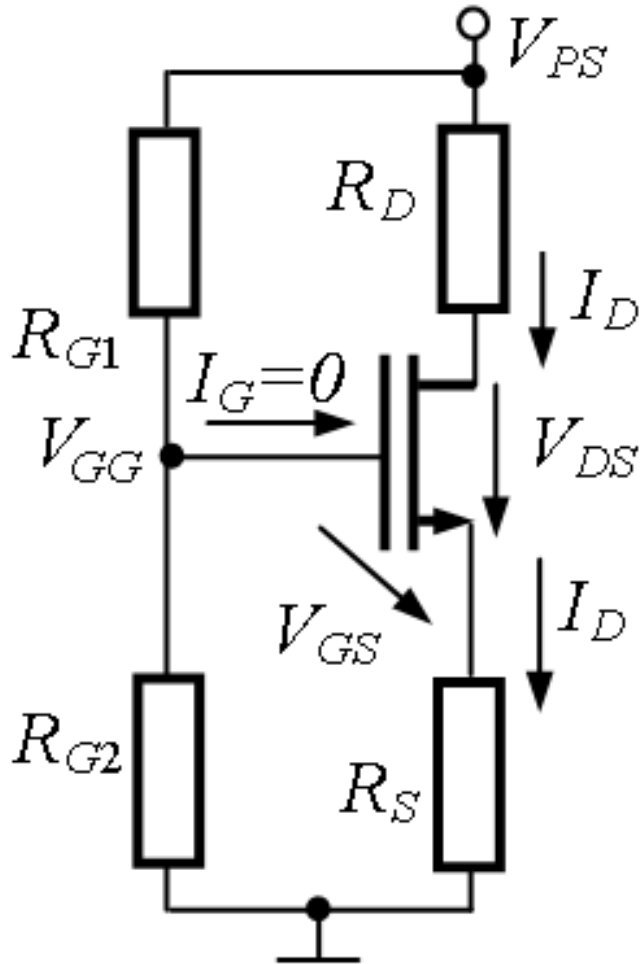
T- active region $V_{DS} \in (2\text{V}; 20\text{V})$.

Q : Let's choose $V_{DS} = 7\text{V}$

($V_{DS} \sim 1/3 V_{PS}$ for 3 elements in output loop: R_D , V_{DS} , and R_S)

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - (R_D + R_S)I_D \quad R_D + R_S = \frac{V_{PS} - V_{DS}}{I_D} = \frac{20 - 7}{1} = 13\text{ k}\Omega$$

Problem 3 – cont.



MOSFET: $V_{Th} = 2 \text{ V}; \beta = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}^2$

? Choose the resistances to obtain $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$ in the OP

R_D, R_S also sets the gain. For now we can consider $V_S = 7 \text{ V}$ across R_S :

$$R_S = \frac{V_S}{I_D} = \frac{7}{1} = 7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_D = 13 - 7 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{GG} = V_{GS} + V_S = 4 + 7 = 11 \text{ V}$$

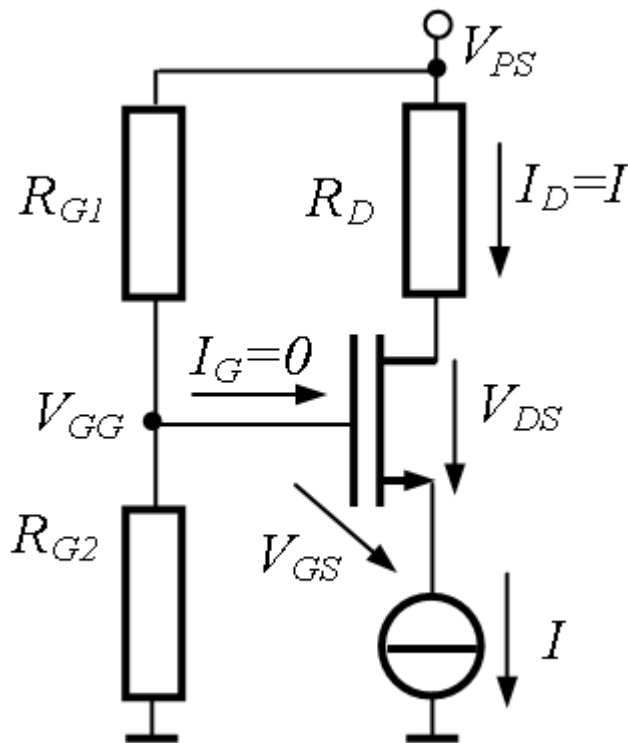
$$R_{G1} = 180 \text{ k}\Omega; \quad R_{G2} = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$$

MOSFET biasing

3rd version – current source, single /differential supply

- Usual in integrated circuits: biasing with *current sources*
- I_D independent of the transistor parameters

single supply



$$I_D = I$$

$$V_{PS} = R_D I + V_{DS} - V_{GS} + V_{GG}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - R_D I + V_{GS} - V_{GG}$$

Voltage across the current source:

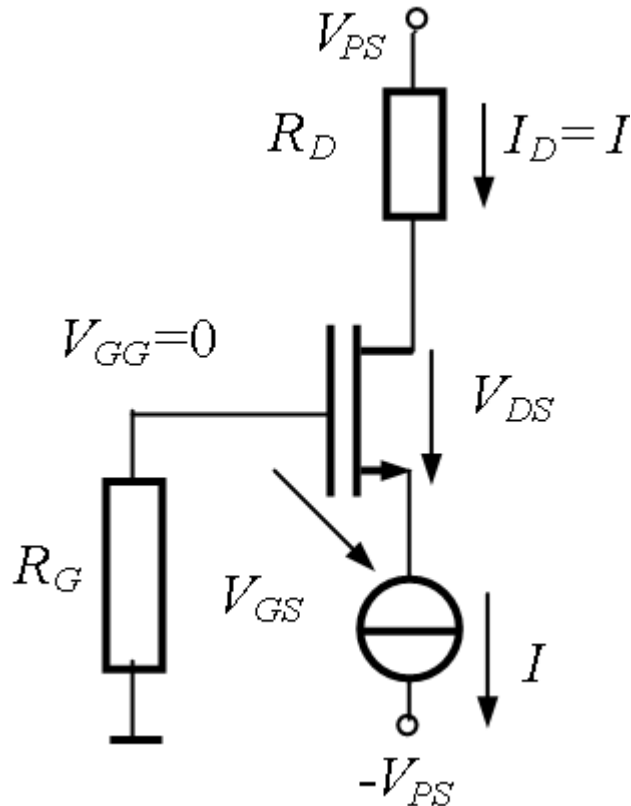
$$V_{GG} - V_{GS}$$

MOSFET biasing

3rd version – current source, single /differential supply

- Usual in integrated circuits: biasing with *current sources*
- I_D independent of the transistor parameters

differential supply



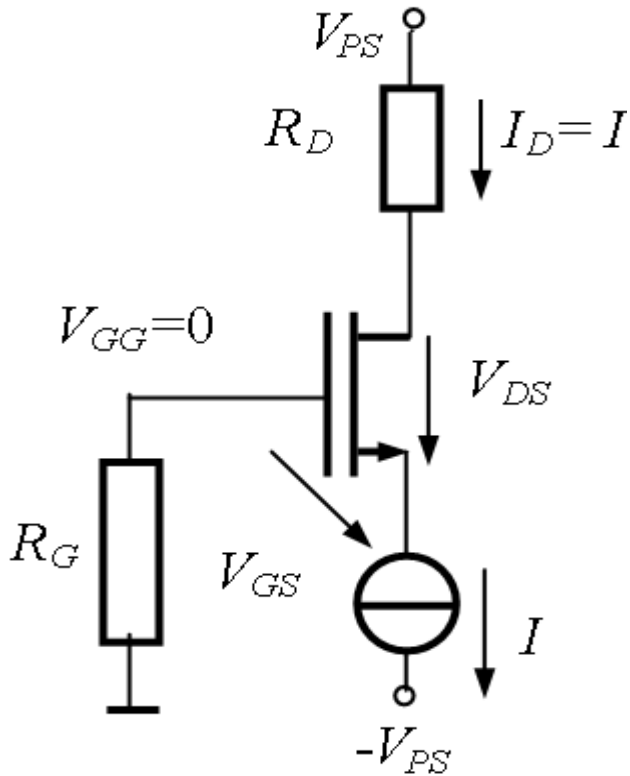
$$I_D = I$$

$$V_{PS} = R_D I + V_{DS} - V_{GS} + V_{GG}$$

$$V_{GG} = 0$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{PS} - R_D I + V_{GS}$$

Problem 4



$$\pm V_{PS} = \pm 12\text{V}$$

$$R_G = 500\text{ k}\Omega, R_D = 4.7\text{ k}\Omega, I = 1.6\text{ mA}$$

$$k = 0.1\text{ mA/V}^2, W/L = 2, V_{Th} = 0.5\text{ V}$$

What is the OP?

What are the dc potentials in the terminals of the transistor?

What is the voltage drop across the dc biasing current source?