

EE105 – Fall 2015

Microelectronic Devices and Circuits

Prof. Ming C. Wu
wu@eecs.berkeley.edu
511 Sutardja Dai Hall (SDH)



15-1



Discrete vs Integrated Circuits

Discrete Circuits

- Resistors and capacitors are frequently used
- AC coupled with coupling capacitors
- Large DC power supply voltage
- Transistor choice limited to available parts
- Mostly BJT, some MOS

IC

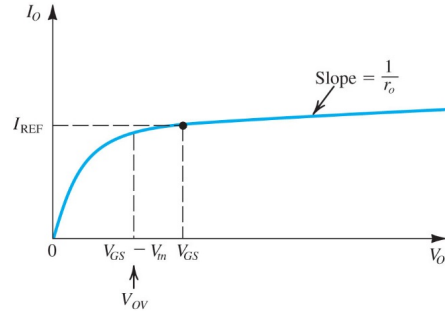
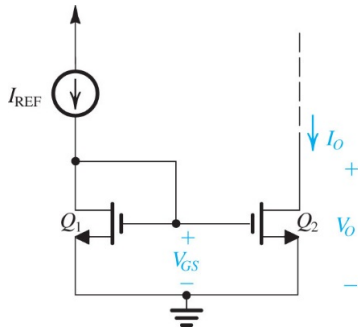
- Use mostly transistors
 - Resistors and capacitors occupy too much areas
- Mostly DC coupled (without capacitors)
- Low DC power supply voltage (~ 1V)
- Can vary device size
- Predominantly CMOS
 - BiCMOS provides BJT



15-2



Current Mirrors



Neglecting channel length modulation

$$I_D = \frac{k'_n}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS} - V_m)^2$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2}$$

Q_1 and Q_2 are matched (same k'_n and V_m)

$$\frac{I_O}{I_{REF}} = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1}$$

If considering channel length modulation,

I_O vary slightly with V_O

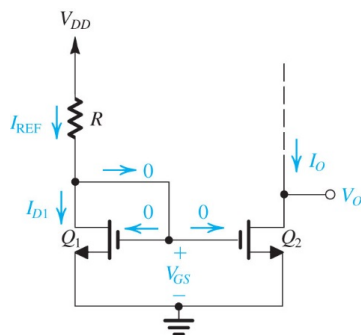
$$\text{Output resistance } R_o = \frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta I_O} = r_{o2}$$



15-3



Example Current Mirror with Reference Current Source



Neglecting channel length modulation

$$I_{D1} = \frac{k'_n}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS1} - V_m)^2 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS1}}{R}$$

Solve the quadratic equation for V_{GS1}

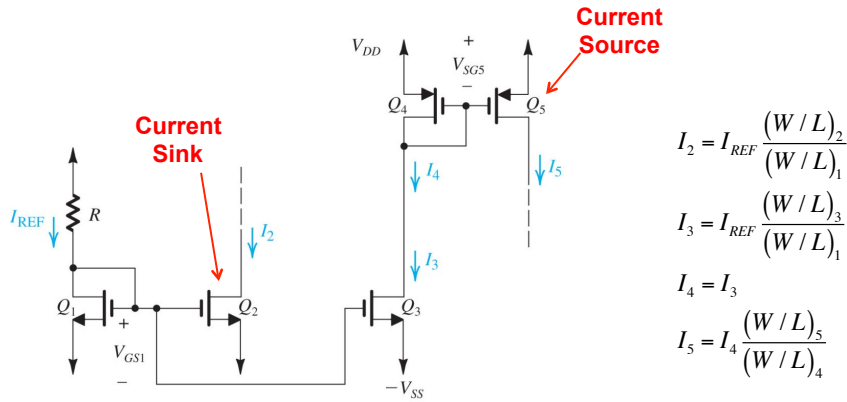
$$I_{REF} = I_{D1} = \frac{k'_n}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) (V_{GS1} - V_m)^2$$



15-4



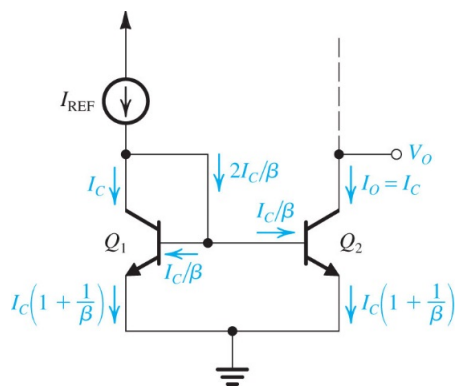
MOS Current Steering Circuits



15-5



BJT Current Mirror



Neglecting Early effect

$$I_C = I_S e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \quad (\text{Remember, } I_S \propto \text{Emitter Area})$$

$$V_{BE1} = V_{BE2}$$

For Q_1 and Q_2 with matched emitter areas

$$I_{REF} = I_C + 2I_B = I_C + \frac{2I_C}{\beta}$$

$$I_O = I_C$$

$$\frac{I_O}{I_{REF}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}}$$

If Q_2 emitter is m times larger than Q_1 's

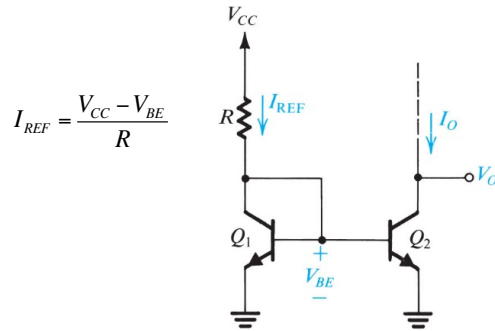
$$\frac{I_O}{I_{REF}} = \frac{m}{1 + \frac{m+1}{\beta}}$$



15-6



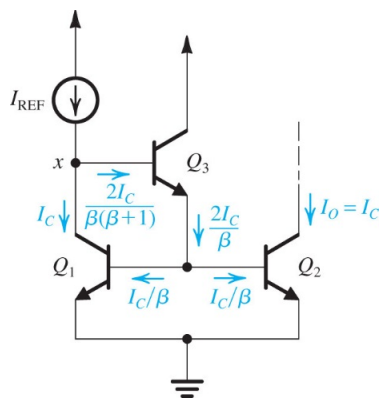
Example BJT Current Source



15-7



Current Mirror with Base Current Compensation



Add BJT Q_3 to supply base currents of Q_1 and Q_2

$$I_{REF} = I_C + I_{B3} = I_C + \frac{2I_C}{\beta(\beta+1)}$$

$$I_O = I_C$$

$$\frac{I_O}{I_{REF}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta(\beta+1)}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta^2}}$$



15-8

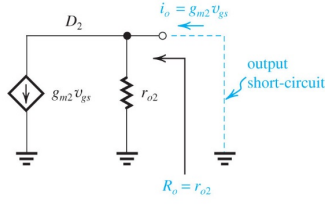
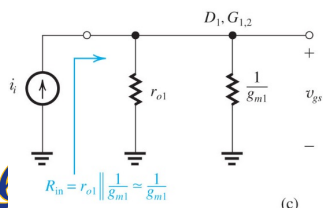
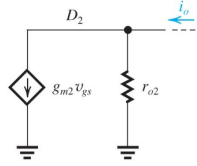
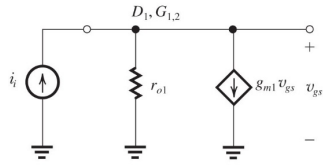
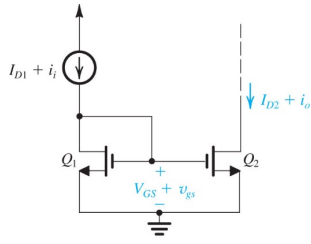


Small-Signal Model

Small-signal current modulation at I_{D1}

$$R_{in} = r_{o1} \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m1}}, \quad R_o = r_{o2}$$

$$A_{is} = \frac{g_{m2}}{g_{m1}}$$



(c)

