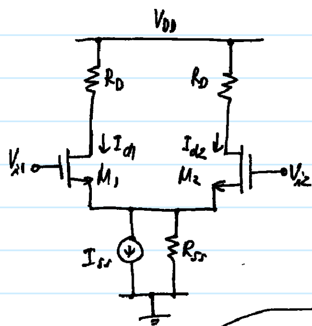
EE 140 | MOS Source-Coupled Pair

CTN (10)

MOSFET Source-Coupled Pair



Assume: M_1 & M_2 are identical.

Find $\Delta I_d = I_{d1} - I_{d2} = f(V_{id})$.

$\Rightarrow$ approach: get $V_{id} = f(\Delta I_d) \rightarrow$ then invert to get $\Delta I_d = f(V_{id})$

$$I_{d1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}_{k}(V_{gs1}-V_t)^2 \Rightarrow V_{gs1} = V_t + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{d1}}{k}}$$

$$\therefore V_{id} = V_{gs1} - V_{gs2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{d1}}{k}} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{d2}}{k}}$$

Define. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\Delta I_d = I_{d1} - I_{d2} \\ I_d = \dfrac{I_{d1}+I_{d2}}{2}\end{array}\right\}$ $\begin{array}{l} I_{d1} = I_d + \dfrac{\Delta I_d}{2} \\ I_{d2} = I_d - \dfrac{\Delta I_d}{2}\end{array}$

$$V_{id} = \sqrt{\frac{2\left(I_d + \frac{\Delta I_d}{2}\right)}{k}} - \sqrt{\frac{2\left(I_d - \frac{\Delta I_d}{2}\right)}{k}} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2}V_{id}^2 = I_d + \cancel{\frac{\Delta I_d}{2}} - 2\sqrt{I_d^2 - \left(\frac{\Delta I_d}{2}\right)^2} + I_d - \cancel{\frac{\Delta I_d}{2}}$$

$$\frac{k}{2}V_{id}^2 = 2I_d - 2\sqrt{I_d^2 - \left(\frac{\Delta I_d}{2}\right)^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ now rearrange to get ΔI_d (algebra)

Solve for ΔI_d: $$\Delta I_d = \frac{k}{2}V_{id}\left(\frac{2I_{ss}}{k/2} - V_{id}^2\right)^{1/2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}V_{id}\sqrt{\left(\frac{2I_{ss}}{\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}\right) - V_{id}^2} = \Delta I_d}$$

Large Signal Equation for Differential Output Current

Valid so long as the devices stay saturated:

$$|V_{id}| \le \sqrt{\frac{2I_{ss}}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{ss}}{\mu_n C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} = \sqrt{2}\,(V_{GS} - V_t)$$

V_{GS} for $I_D = \frac{I_{ss}}{2}$

if true then input devices are both saturated

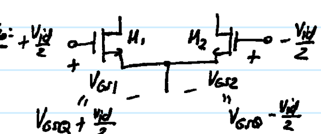
Thus, to extend the linear input range:

① $I_{ss}\uparrow \rightarrow (V_{GS}-V_t)\uparrow$

② $W\downarrow$

③ $L\uparrow$

To derive this:



When $\frac{V_{id}}{2} \ge V_{GSQ} - V_t = \Delta V$ then M_2 will cut-off

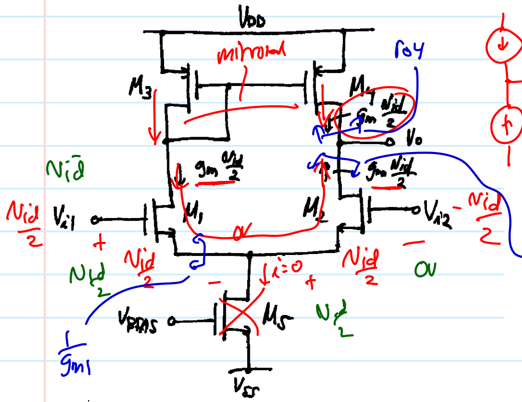
$\therefore V_{id} \le 2(V_{GSQ} - V_t) \rightarrow$ to maintain saturation

$$V_{GSQ} - V_t = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{d2}}{\mu_n C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\left(I_d - \frac{\Delta I_d}{2}\right)}{\mu_n C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} = \frac{V_{id}}{2}$$

then plug in ΔI_d & solve for V_{id}

EE 140 | Diff. Pair w/ Current Mirror Load | CTN | 11

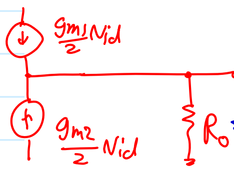
MOS Differential Stage w/ Current Mirror Load



$$v_o = \left(\frac{g_m}{2}v_{id} + \frac{g_m}{2}v_{id}\right)R_o = g_m R_o v_{id}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_{id}} = g_m R_o$$

what is R_o?



$R_o = \cancel{r_{o4} \| (2r_{o2})}$

$r_{o2} \| r_{o4}$

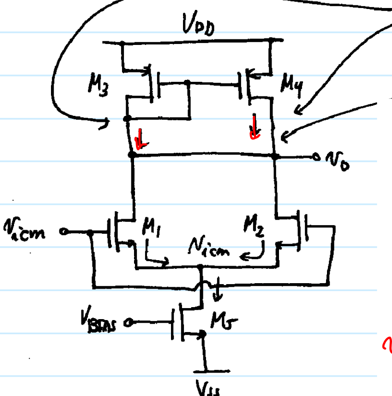
$r_{o2}\left(1 + g_{m2}\left(\frac{1}{g_{m1}}\right)\right) = 2r_{o2}$

From the "writing notes"

$g_m = g_{m1} = g_{m2}$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{id}} = g_m(r_{o2} \| r_{o4})$$

CMRR -

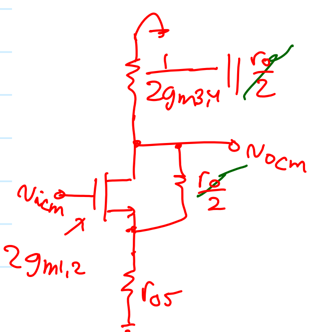


$V_{D3} = V_{D4}$ (they track each other) → provided the ckt. is completely symmetrical.

⇒ Thus, can short the drains of M_3 & M_4

→ truly symmetric → we can draw a half ckt.

→ or just combine the two half-ckts. together



$$A_{cm} \cong -\frac{\cancel{2}g_{m1,2}\left(\frac{1}{\cancel{2}g_{m3,4}}\right)}{1 + 2g_{m1,2}r_{o5}}$$

Thus:

$$CMRR = \left|\frac{A_{dm}}{A_{cm}}\right| = \cancel{g_{m1,2}}(r_{o1,2} \| r_{o3,4})(1 + 2g_{m1,2}r_{o5})\left(\frac{g_{m3,4}}{\cancel{g_{m1,2}}}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{CMRR = (1 + 2g_{m1,2}r_{o5})g_{m3,4}(r_{o1,2} \| r_{o3,4})}$$

BIG! → Good!

Common-Mode Input Range - Range of input voltages for which all devices remain in saturation.

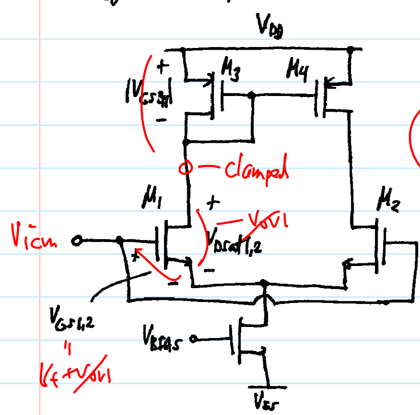
Low End - must keep M_5 saturated

$$V_{icm(min)} = CMR- = V_{SS} + V_{ov5} + V_{GS1,2}$$

$$\boxed{CMR- = V_{SS} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D5}}{\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)_5}} + V_{t1,2} + \sqrt{\frac{I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)_{1,2}}}}$$

EE 140 | Diff. Pair w/ Current Mirror Load | CTN | 12

High End - keep M_1, M_2 saturated



$$V_{icm(max)} = CMR+ = V_{DD} - |V_{GS3,4}| - V_{ov1,2} + V_{GS1,2}$$

$$V_{icm(max)} = CMR+ = V_{DD} - \sqrt{\frac{I_{SS}}{\mu_p C_{ox}(W/L)_{3,4}}} - |V_{t3,4}| + V_{t1,2}$$

