

Lecture 8: Active Loads II

• Announcements:

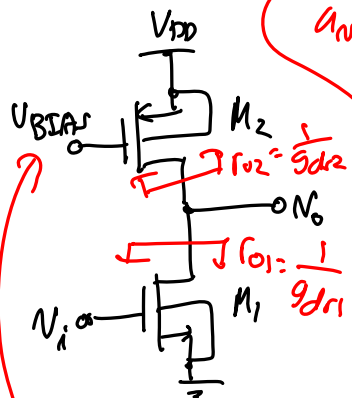
- ↪ HW#3 due tomorrow at 8 a.m.
- ↪ HW#4 will be online soon
- ↪ Labs in session
 - Go to your lab this week
 - Lab update online, plus HSPICE tutorials

• Lecture Topics:

- ↪ Analysis of actively loaded circuits
- ↪ Current Sources

• Last Time:

PMOS Current Source Load



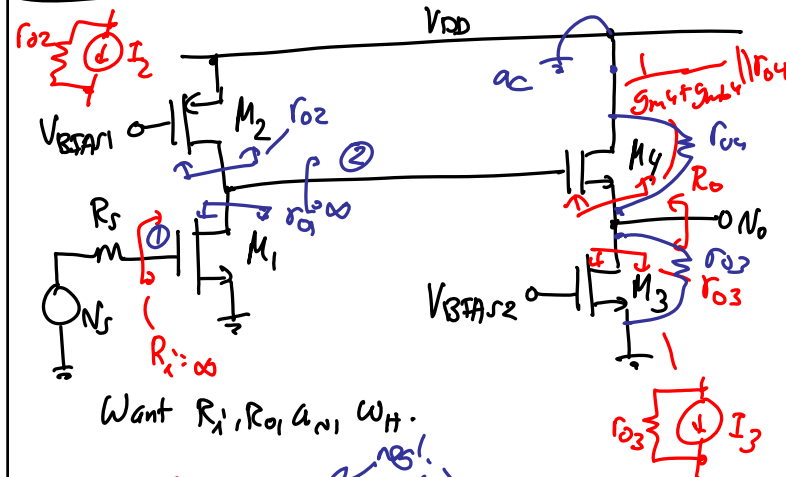
$$a_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2})$$

$$= -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{dr1} + g_{dr2}}$$

⇒ gain is huge!
(because r_o is huge)
≠ but requires V_{bias}

- We will learn how to provide V_{bias} later
- For now, consider an example inspection analysis on a circuit with active loads

Ex. Multi-Stage Actively-loaded MOS Clf.



Want R_i, R_o, a_v, ω_H .

$$R_o = \frac{1}{g_{m4} + g_{mb4} || (r_{o4} || r_{o3})}$$

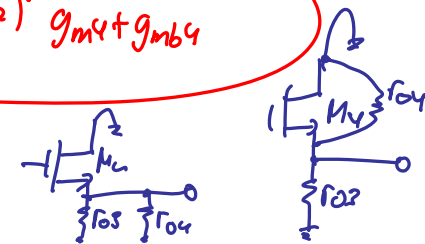
much larger than $\frac{1}{g_m + g_{mb}}$

$$a_v = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \cdot \frac{v_o}{v_2}$$

$$= (1)(-g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2})) \cdot \frac{g_{m4}(r_{o2} || r_{o4})}{g_{m4} + g_{mb4} || (r_{o4} || r_{o3})}$$

neg!

$$a_v = -g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2}) \cdot \frac{g_{m4}}{g_{m4} + g_{mb4}}$$



Frequency Response (HF cut-off)

$C_m = (1 + g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2}))C_{gd1}$
 $C_{gs} = \frac{2}{3} WLC_{ox} + C_{ol}$
 $C_{gd} = C_{ol}$
 invasion charge

$\tau_{\text{①}} = \{C_{gs1} + C_{gd1}(1 + g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2}))\} R_s$ *in shunt*
 $\tau_{\text{②}} = \{C_{db1} + C_{db2} + C_{gd2} + C_{gd1} + C_{gd4}\} (r_{o1} || r_{o2})$
 $\tau_{\text{③}} = \{C_{gd3} + C_{db3} + C_{sb4}\} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m4} + g_{mb4}} || r_{o3} || r_{o4} \right)$ X
 $\tau_{gs4} = C_{gs4} \left\{ \frac{(r_{o1} || r_{o2}) + (r_{o3} || r_{o4})}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})(r_{o3} || r_{o4})} \right\} \sim C_{gs4} \left(\frac{2}{g_{m1} + g_{mb1}} \right)$ X

Cascode Drive & Load

$\omega_H = \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{①}} + \tau_{\text{②}} + \tau_{\text{③}} + \tau_{gs4}}$

$R_{op} = r_{o3} (1 + (g_{m3} + g_{mb3})r_{o4})$
 $R_o = r_{o1} || R_{op} \sim 100M\Omega$ (not 10pF)

$r_{o2} (1 + (g_{m2} + g_{mb2})r_{o1})$
 $(g_{m2} + g_{mb2})r_{o1}r_{o2}$
 DMT "Denier"
 $i_{ci} = g_{m1}V_i$

$a_v = -G_m R_o = -g_{m1} R_o$

Gain: (node-to-node)

$$a_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_2}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_2}$$

↓

$$(1)(-g_{m1}R_o)(G_{m2}R_o)$$

↙

$$-g_{m1} \left(\frac{1 + r_{op}/r_{o2}}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}} \right) \left(\frac{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}}{1 + r_{op}/r_{o2}} \right) R_o$$

→

$a_v = -g_{m1}R_o$

$i_x = -g_{m2}V_{gs} - g_{mb2}V_{bs} + \frac{V_x - i_x R_o}{r_{o2}}$

$[V_{gs} = -V_x = V_{bs}]$

$$i_x \left(1 + \frac{R_o}{r_{o2}} \right) = (g_{m2} + g_{mb2})V_x + \frac{V_x}{r_{o2}} \quad \text{negl.}$$

$R_s = \frac{V_x}{i_x} = \frac{(1 + R_o/r_{o2})}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{g_{m3}r_{o3}r_{o4}}{r_{o2}}}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}}$

↑ 400kΩ

↑ 20kΩ

$G_{m2} = \frac{i_x}{V_x} = \frac{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}}{1 + R_o/r_{o2}}$

Freq. Response -

Small Impedance
↓
@ HF → $\sim \frac{1}{j\omega C_L}$

② will be enormous, since $R_o = \text{huge!}$
↓
 $R_o \sim 100k\Omega$

@ HF: $\frac{1}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}}$

③ $C_{gd1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}R_o} \right) = 2C_{gd1}$

$C_m = C_{gd1} \left(1 + g_{m1}R_o \right) \rightarrow 2C_{sd1}$

@ HF → $\frac{1}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}}$

