

1/9/20

## Lecture 16

We want to bias the MOSFET with stable

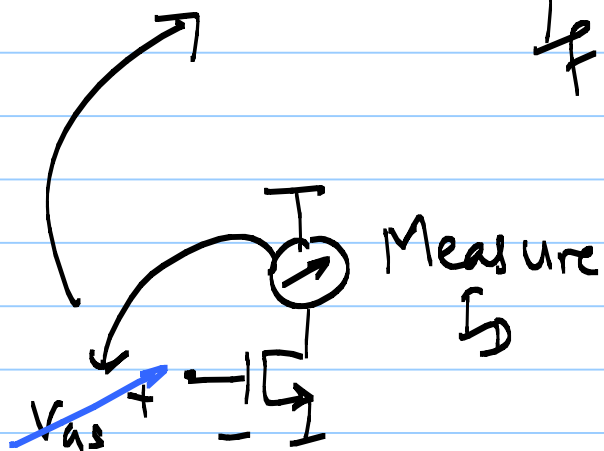
Quiescent current:

1) Measure  $I_D$  ( $I_S$ )

2) Compare  $I_D$  ( $I_S$ ) with  $I_0$

3) If  $I_D > I_0 \Rightarrow$  reduce  $V_{GS}$  ( $\downarrow V_G$  or  $\uparrow V_S$ )

If  $I_D < I_0 \Rightarrow$  increase  $V_{GS}$  ( $\uparrow V_G$  or  $\downarrow V_S$ )



For MOSFET:  $I_G = 0$

$\Rightarrow I_S = I_D$  always (1)

$\rightarrow$  Measure  $I_S$  or  $I_D$

We control  $V_{as} = V_a - V_s$  (2)

Keep  $s$  fixed

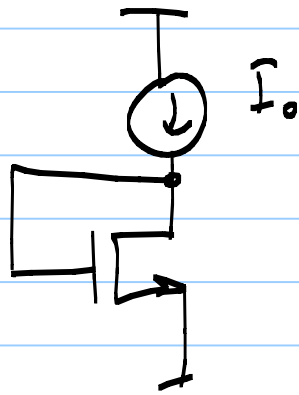
Vary  $h$

Keep  $h$  fixed

Vary  $s$

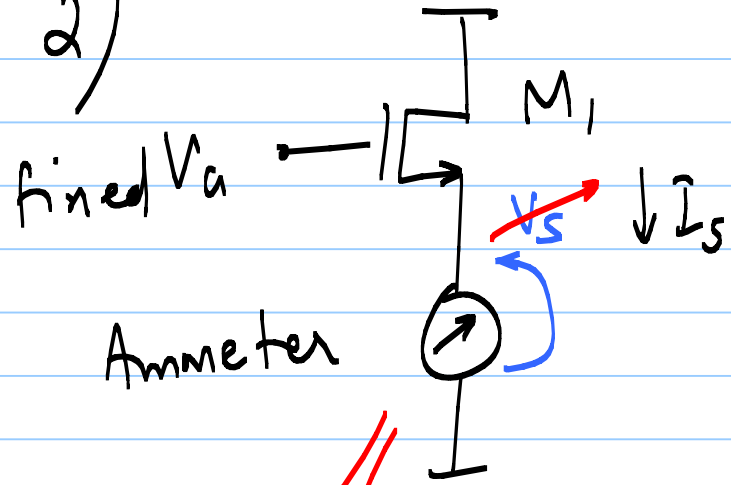
\* 4 ways of negative feedback bias stabilization

1)



Measure  $I_D$ , f.b. to  $V_a$ ,  
keep  $V_s$  fixed

2)

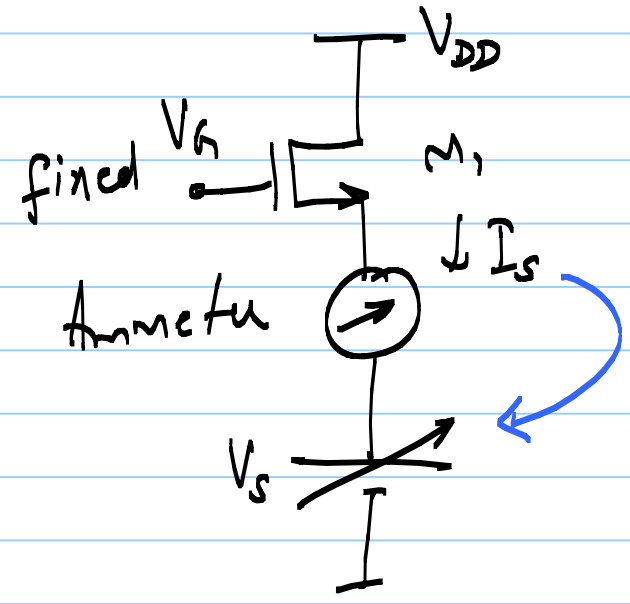


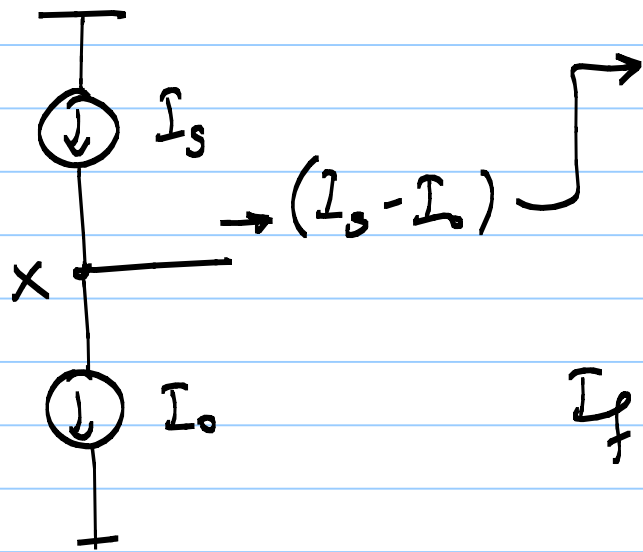
Measure  $I_s$ , f.b to  $V_s$ ,  
keep  $V_a$  fixed

step 0:  $M_1$  in sat.  
 $\Rightarrow V_{DD} > V_a - V_T$

step 1: Measure  $I_s$

step 2:  $\text{if } I_s > I_0 \Rightarrow \text{need to } \downarrow V_{as}$   
 $\Rightarrow \uparrow V_s$   
 $\text{if } I_s < I_0 \Rightarrow \text{need to } \uparrow V_{as}$   
 $\Rightarrow \downarrow V_s$





magnitude & sign of  $(I_s - I_o)$  tells you what to do

If  $I_s > I_o \Rightarrow V_x \uparrow$  [need to  $\uparrow V_s$ ]

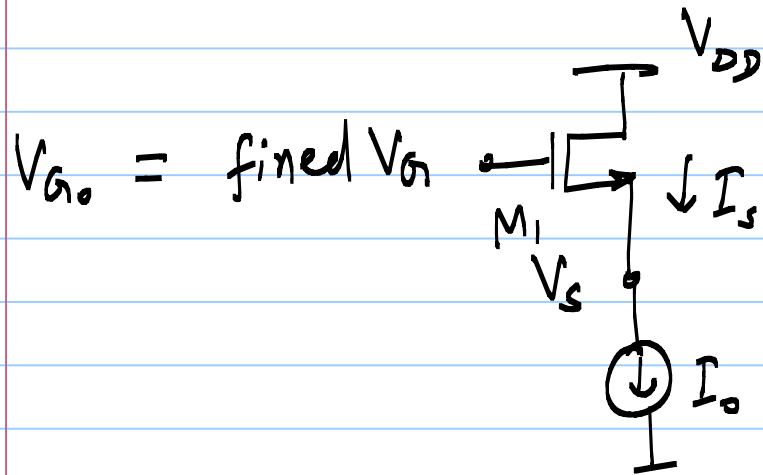
$I_s < I_o \Rightarrow V_x \downarrow$  [need to  $\downarrow V_s$ ]

$I_s = I_o \Rightarrow V_x$  same [ $V_s$  same]

Due to negative f.b. action:

$$I_s = I_o = I_D$$

$$V_s = ?$$



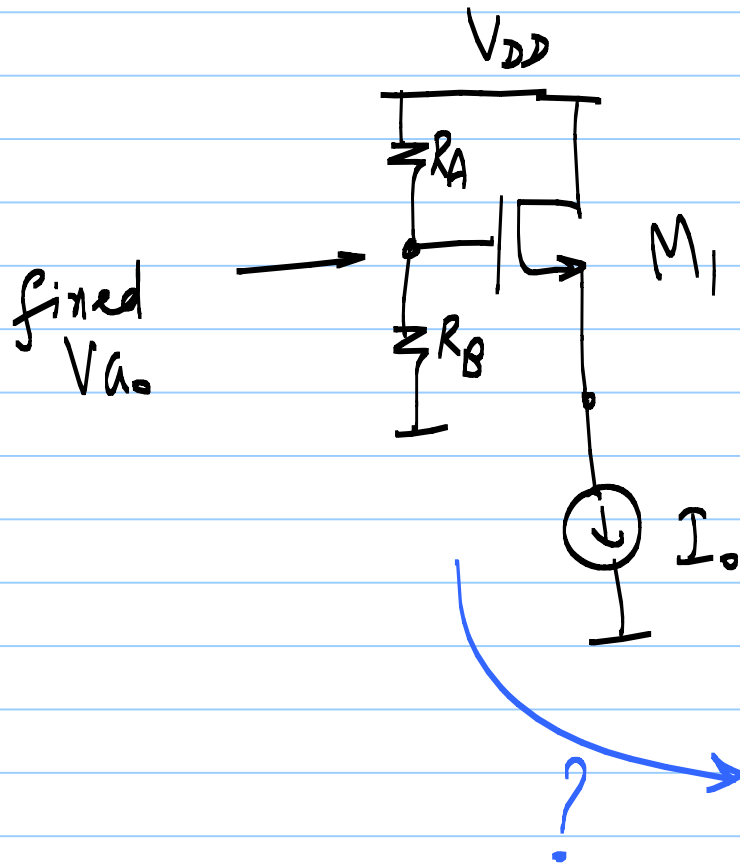
$M_1$  is in sat.  $\Rightarrow I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$

$$V_G - V_s = V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} = V_{ov} \text{ or } V_{Dsat.}$$

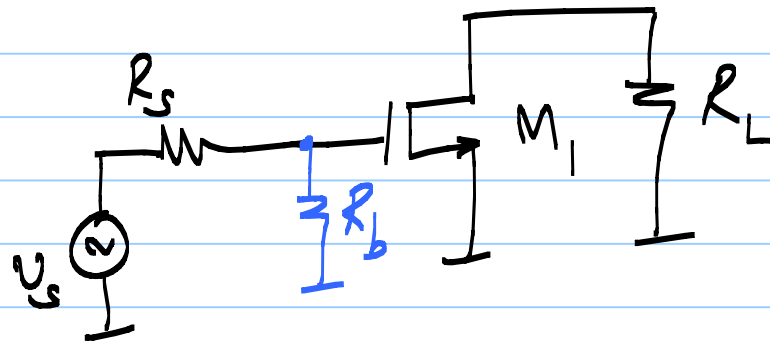
$$V_s = V_a - V_{as}$$

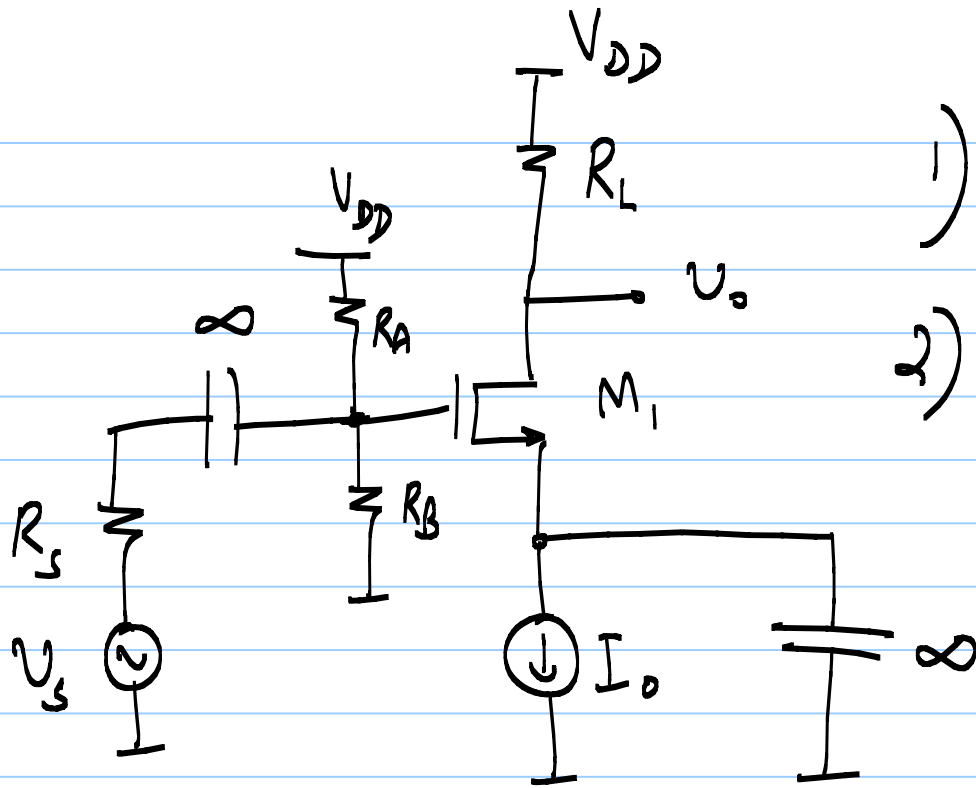
$$V_s = V_{G_0} - \sqrt{\frac{2 I_0}{\mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} - V_T$$

$$V_{G_0} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B} \cdot V_{DD}$$



Small-signal:





$$1) R_A \parallel R_B \Rightarrow R_s$$

2)  $M_1$  in sat.:

$$V_D \geq V_G - V_T$$

$$V_{DD} - I_D R_L \geq \frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B} \cdot V_{DD} - V_T$$

### Swing limits

1) Cut off limit:  $I_0 + g_m V_A \sin \omega t = 0$

$$V_{A,1} = \frac{I_0}{g_m}$$

2) Triode limit  $V_D(t) = V_G(t) - V_T$

$$V_{DD} - I_0 R_L - g_m R_L V_A \sin \omega t = \frac{V_{DD} R_B}{R_A + R_B} + V_A \sin \omega t - V_T$$

$$V_A = \left[ V_T + \frac{V_{DD} \cdot R_A}{R_A + R_B} - I_0 R_L \right] \frac{1}{(1 + g_m R_L)}$$