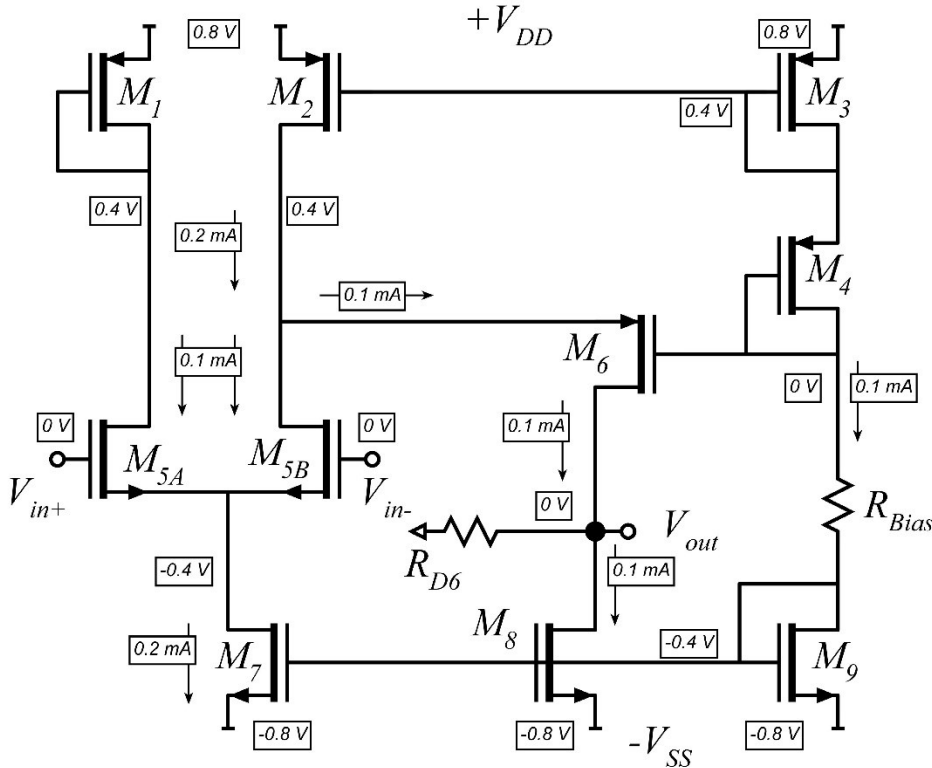


# ECE137A, Notes Set 11: MOS Multi-stage example

***Mark Rodwell,  
Doluca Family Chair, ECE Department  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
rodwell@ece.ucsb.edu***

# Multistage CMOS example

Differential pair with single-ended folded cascode.



FETs:

$$K_{\mu} = 10\text{mA/V}^2 (W_g / 1\mu\text{m})$$

$$K_v = 2\text{mA/V} (W_g / 1\mu\text{m})$$

$$\Delta V = 0.1\text{V}$$

$$V_{th} = \pm 0.3\text{V}$$

$$1 / \lambda = 4\text{V}$$

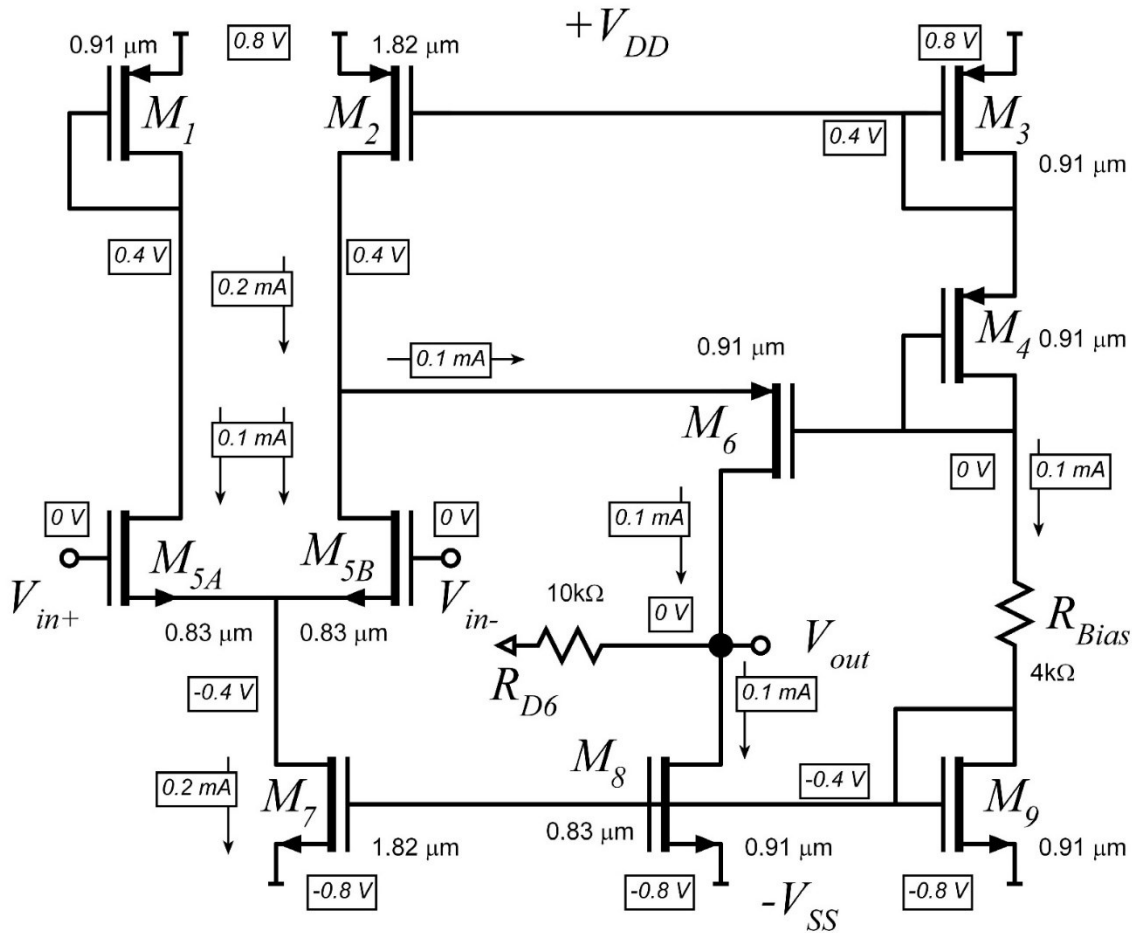
DC bias:  $V_{gs} = 0.4\text{V}$  for all FETs  $\rightarrow$  boundary of velocity- and mobility-limited regions.

All FETs except  $M_{5A}$ ,  $M_{5B}$ ,  $M_8$ :  $|V_{DS}| = 0.4\text{V}$ .

$M_{5A}$ ,  $M_{5B}$ ,  $M_8$ :  $|V_{DS}| = 0.8\text{V}$ .

$M_1$  forces an equal  $V_{DS}$  for  $M_{5A}$ ,  $M_{5B}$

# DC bias analysis



FET widths are calculated from

$$I_D = K_\mu (V_{gs} - V_{th})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

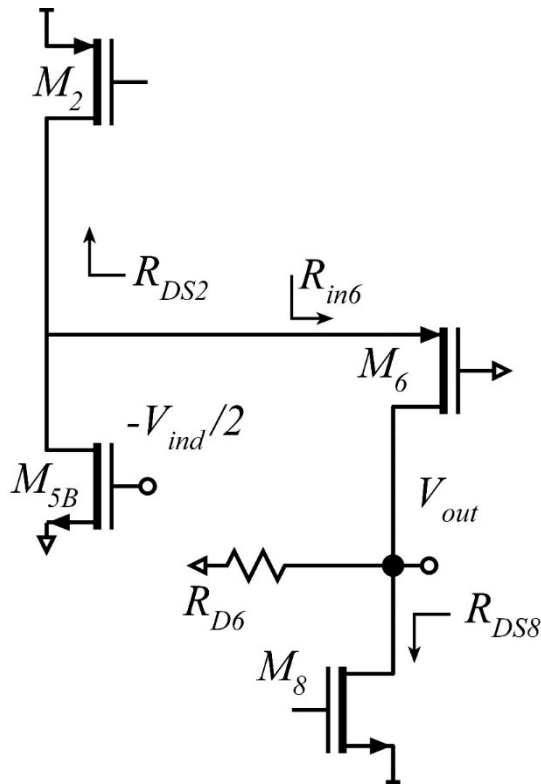
where  $K_\mu = 10 \text{ mA/V}^2 (W_g / 1 \mu\text{m})$

FET small-signal parameters from  $g_m |_{\text{mobility}} = 2I_D / (V_{gs} - V_{th})$ ,  $R_{DS} = 1 / \lambda I_D$

M5A,B:  $g_m = 2 \text{ mS}$ ,  $R_{DS} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$ . M2:  $R_{DS} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$

M6 :  $g_m = 2 \text{ mS}$ ,  $R_{DS} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$ . M8:  $R_{DS} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$

# Small signal analysis



$M6$ : Common-gate

$$R_{Leq6} = R_{D6} \parallel R_{DS8} = 10\text{k}\Omega \parallel 40\text{k}\Omega = 8\text{k}\Omega$$

$$R_{in6} = (1/g_{m6})(1 + R_{Leq6}/R_{DS6}) \\ = 500\Omega \cdot (1 + 8\text{k}\Omega/40\text{k}\Omega) = 600\Omega$$

$$A_{v6} = R_{Leq6}/R_{in6} = 8\text{k}\Omega/600\Omega = 13.333$$

$M5B$ : Common-source

$$R_{Leq5B} = R_{in6} \parallel R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B} = 600\Omega \parallel 20\text{k}\Omega \parallel 40\text{k}\Omega = 574\Omega$$

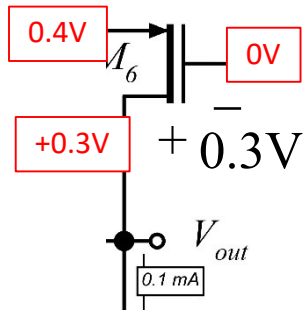
$$A_{v5B} = -g_{m5B}R_{Leq5B} = 2\text{mS} \cdot 574\Omega = -1.15$$

$$V_{out}/V_d = -A_{v6}A_{v5B}/2 = 15.333/2 = 7.6666$$

Alternatively, tracking currents:

$$A_{v6}A_{v5B} = -g_{m5B} \left( \frac{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B}}{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B} + R_{in6}} \right) R_{Leq6} = -2\text{mS} \cdot \left( \frac{13.33\text{k}\Omega}{13.33\text{k}\Omega + 600\Omega} \right) 8\text{k}\Omega \\ = -2\text{mS} \cdot (0.957) 8\text{k}\Omega = -15.333$$

# Maximum signal swings



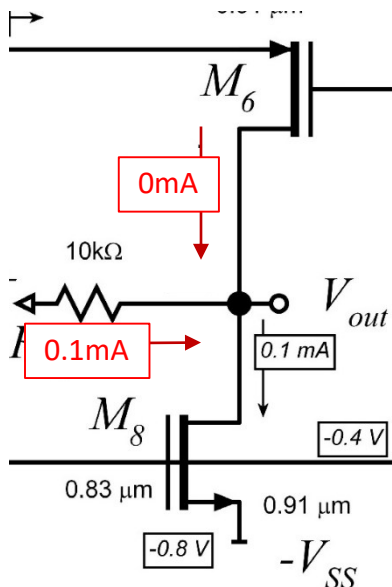
Knee voltage of  $M_6$ :

Transistor is biased at  $V_G = 0.4V$  and  $V_S = 0.0V$

Knee (saturation): when  $V_{DG} = V_{th} = 0.3V$ .

Voltages as indicated on drawing

Output can swing to  $+0.3V$ .



$M_6$  cutoff:

We can decrease  $I_{D6}$  from  $100\mu A$  to  $0\mu A$ .

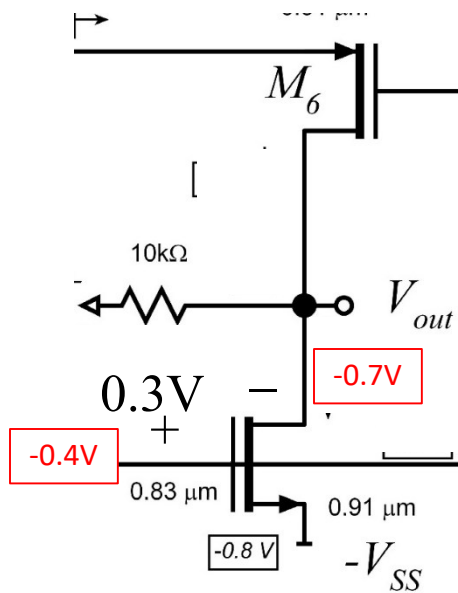
$$R_{Leq6} = 10k\Omega \parallel R_{DS8} = 8k\Omega$$

$$\Delta V_{out} = -100\mu A \cdot 8k\Omega = -0.8V.$$

Output can swing to  $-0.8V$ .

note:  $R_{DS8}$  accounts for the variation of  $I_{D8}$  with  $V_{out}$ ; as  $V_{out}$  goes negative,  $I_{D8}$  decreases due to  $(1 + \lambda V_{DS})$ .

# Maximum signal swings



Knee voltage of M8:

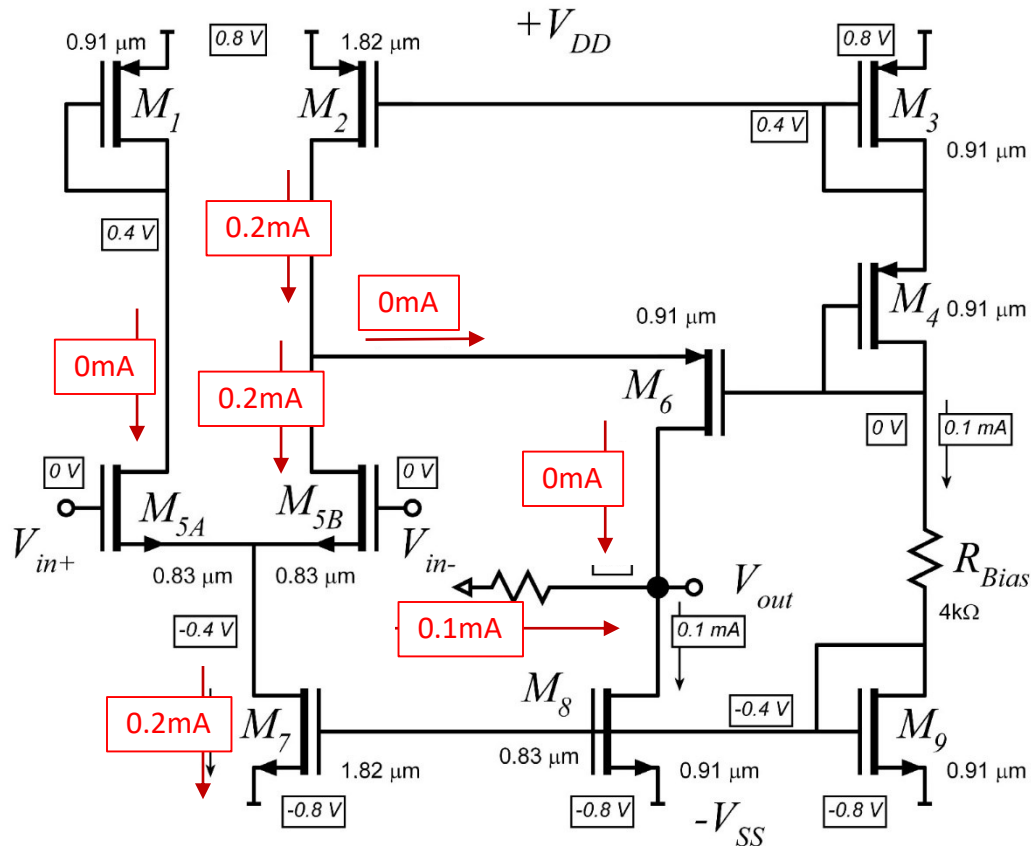
Transistor is biased at  $V_G = -0.4\text{V}$  and  $V_S = -0.8\text{V}$

Knee (saturation): when  $V_{DG} = -V_{th} = -0.3\text{V}$ .

Voltages as indicated on drawing

Output can swing to  $-0.7\text{V}$ .

# Maximum signal swings: M5A cutoff



Can be calculated approximately by tracking the currents as shown to the right.

$$\Delta V_{out} = -0.1\text{mA} \cdot 10\text{k}\Omega = -1\text{V?}$$

We are ignoring the effect of  $R_{DS8}$ ,  $R_{DS6}$ ,  $R_{DS2}$ ,  $R_{DS5B}$

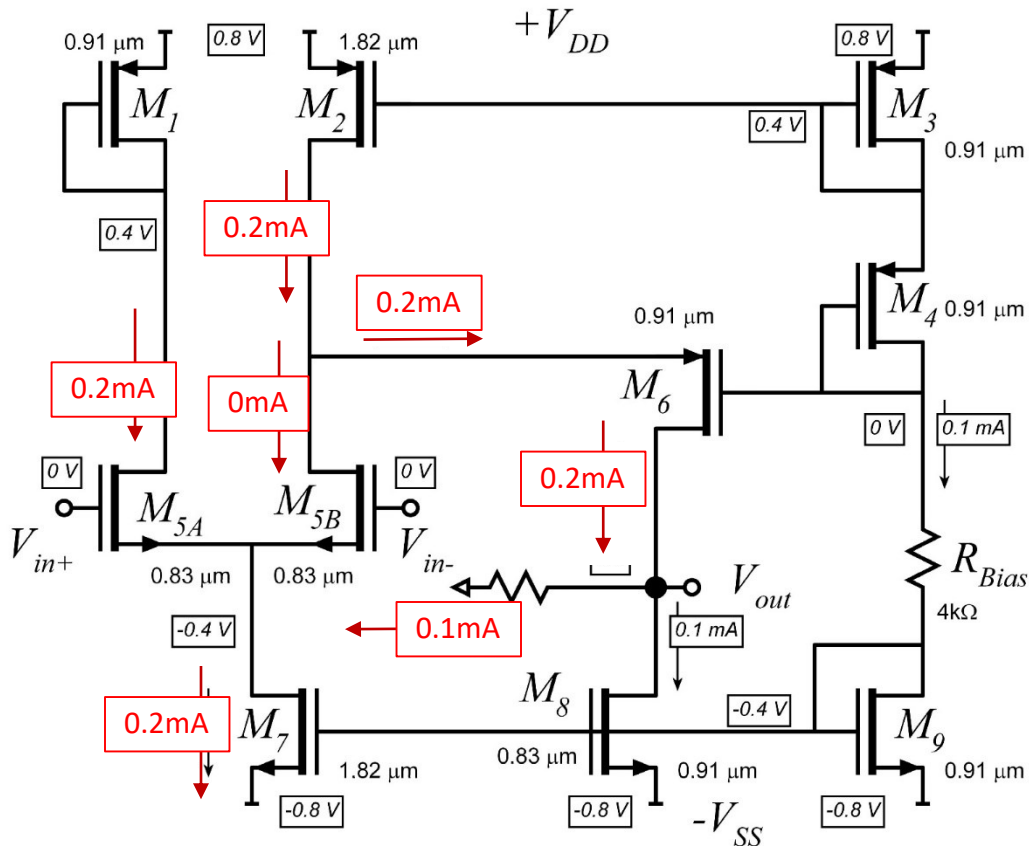
More carefully:

$$\Delta I_{D5A} = 100\mu\text{A} \text{ to } 0\mu\text{A} = -100\mu\text{A} \rightarrow \Delta I_{D5B} = +100\mu\text{A}$$

$$\Delta I_{D6} = -\Delta I_{D5A} \left( \frac{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B}}{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B} + R_{in6}} \right) = -100\mu\text{A} \cdot (0.957) = 95.7\mu\text{A}$$

$$\Delta V_{out} = -\Delta I_{D6} R_{Leq6} = -96\mu\text{A} \cdot 8\text{k}\Omega = -0.768\text{V}. V_{out} \text{ can swing to } -0.77\text{V}.$$

# Maximum signal swings: M5B cutoff



Can be calculated approximately by tracking the currents as shown to the right.

$$\Delta V_{out} = 0.1\text{mA} \cdot 10\text{k}\Omega = +1\text{V}?$$

We are ignoring the effect of  $R_{DS8}$ ,  $R_{DS6}$ ,  $R_{DS2}$ ,  $R_{DS5B}$

More carefully:

$$\Delta I_{D5B} = -100\mu\text{A}$$

$$\Delta I_{D6} = -\Delta I_{D5A} \left( \frac{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B}}{R_{DS2} \parallel R_{DS5B} + R_{in6}} \right) = +100\mu\text{A} \cdot (0.957) = 95.7\mu\text{A}$$

$$\Delta V_{out} = \Delta I_{D6} R_{Leq6} = 96\mu\text{A} \cdot 8\text{k}\Omega = 0.768\text{V}. \text{ Output can swing to } 0.77\text{V}.$$