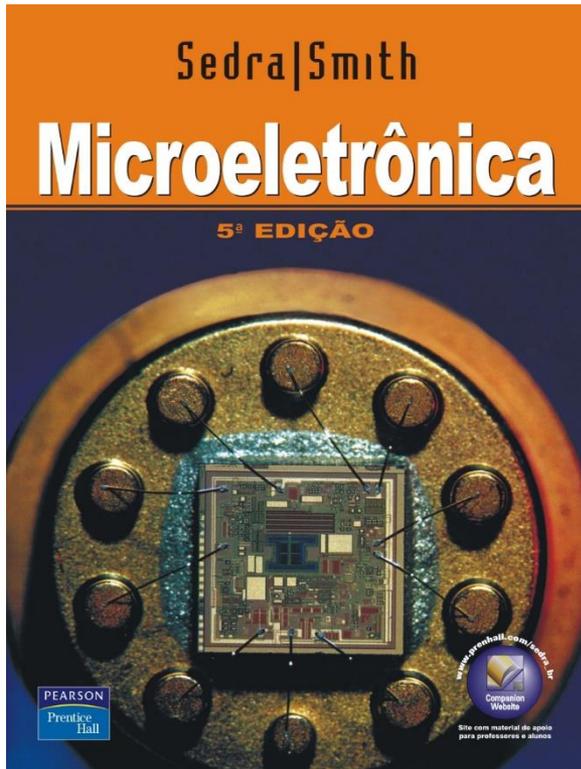


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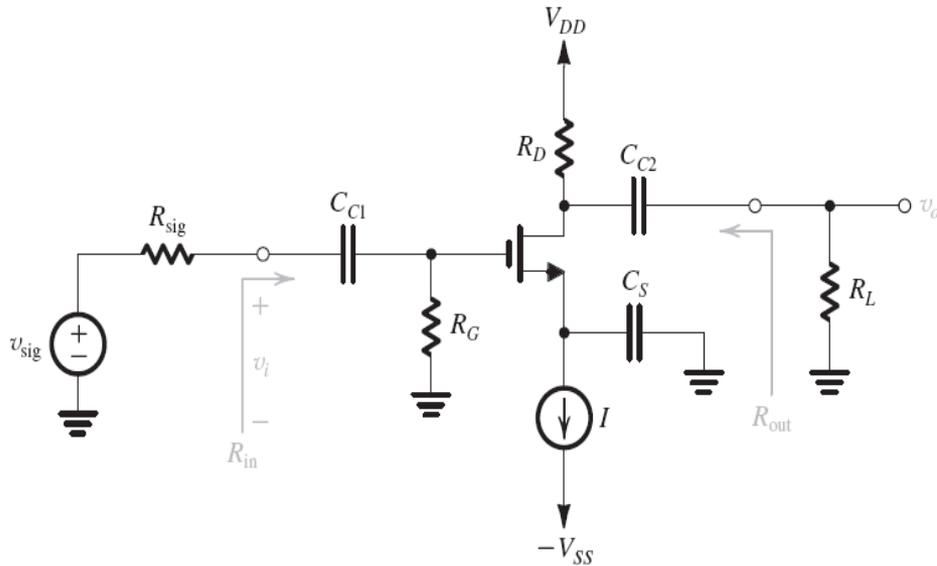


**Fontes de Corrente MOS e
espelhos de corrente.
(p. 353-354)**

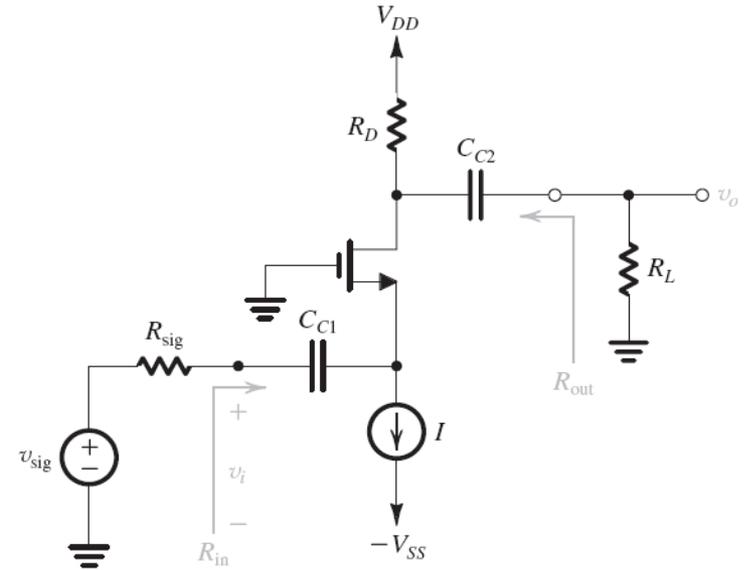
**Circuitos Guias de Corrente
MOS. Exercícios
(p. 355-356)**

Amplificadores MOS

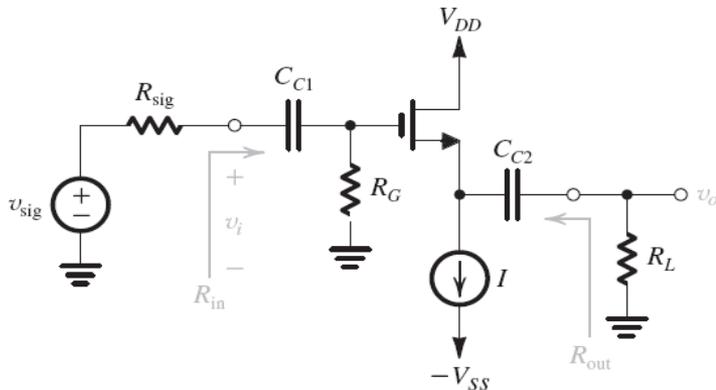
Fonte comum



Porta comum

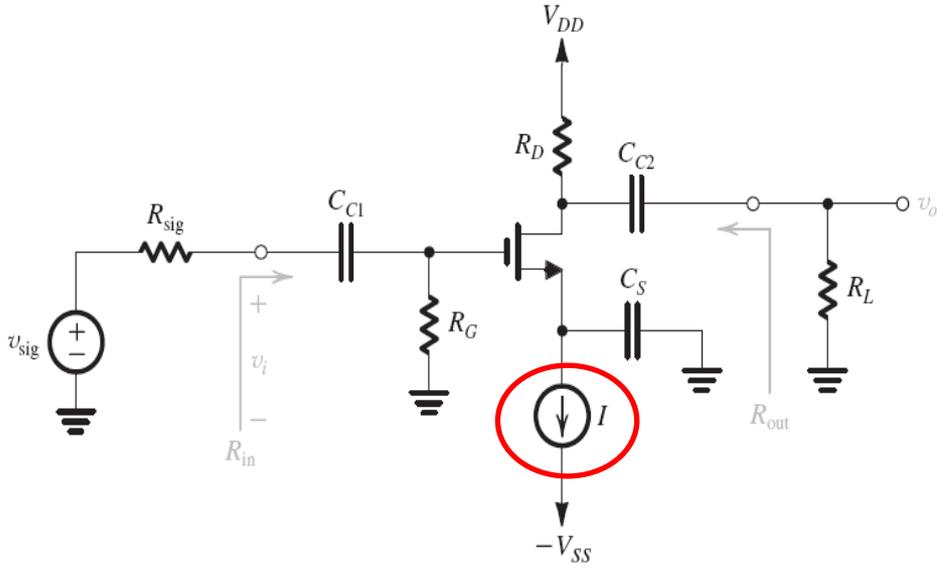


Dreno comum ou seguidor de fonte

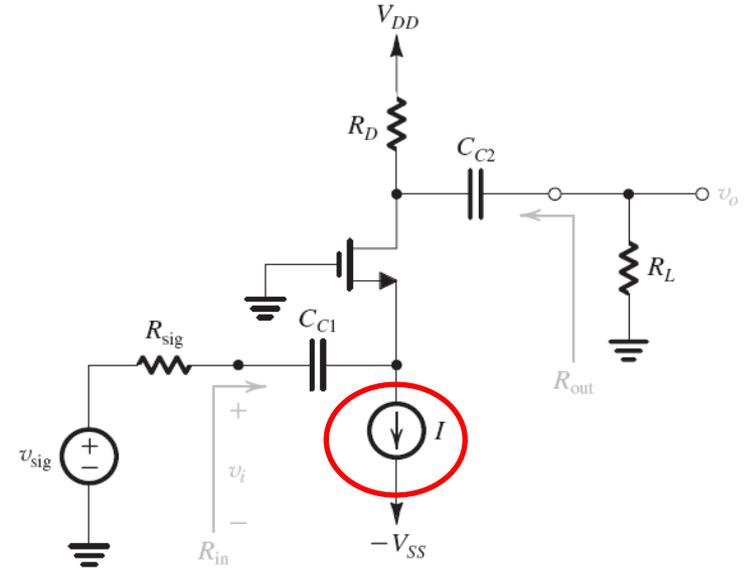


Amplificadores MOS

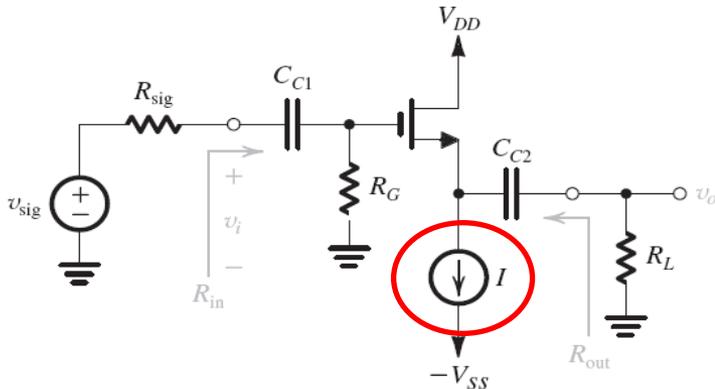
Fonte comum



Porta comum

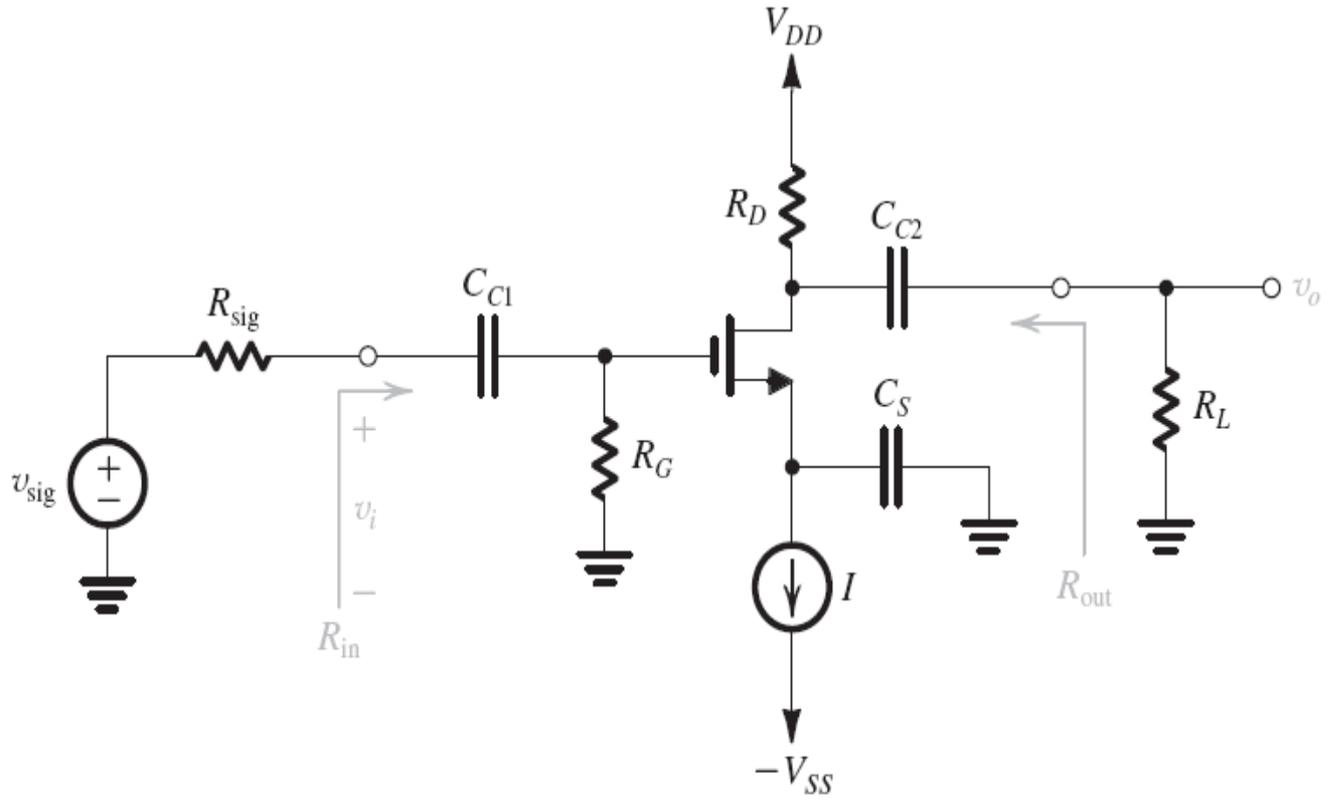


Dreno comum ou seguidor de fonte

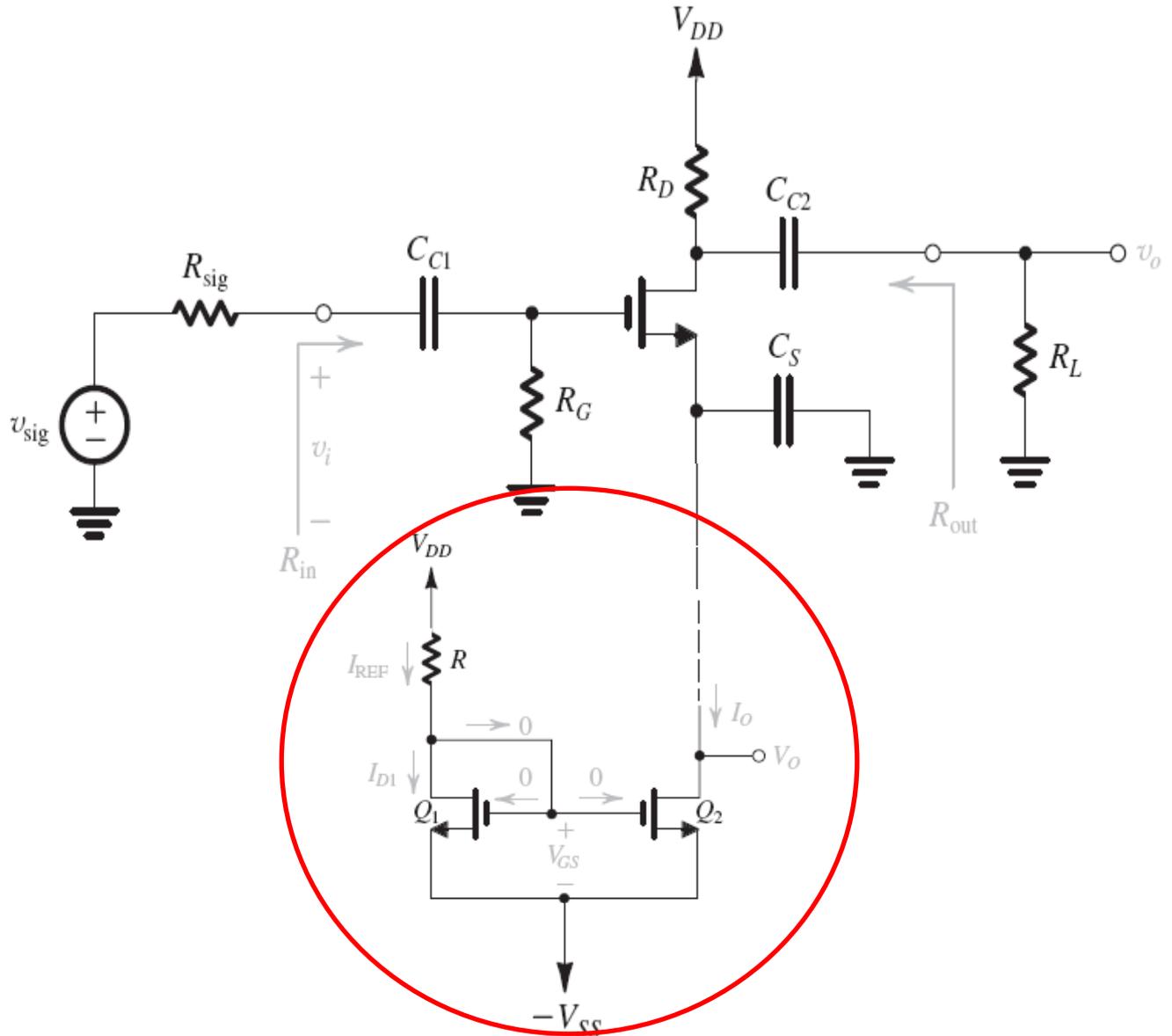


Fontes de Corrente

Amplificador Fonte Comum



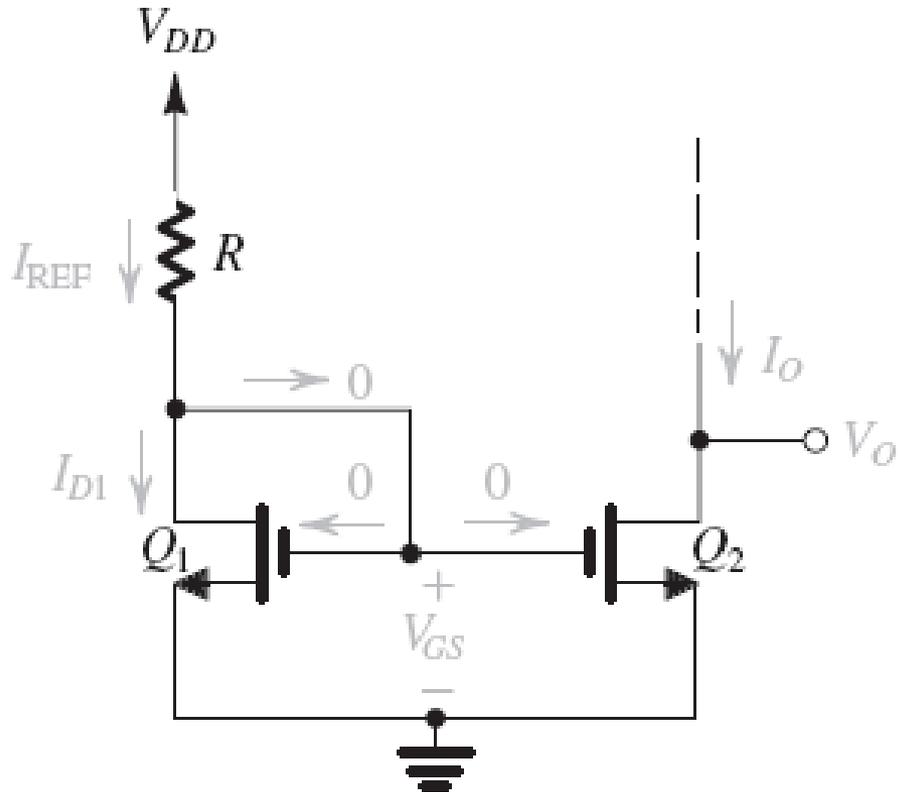
Amplificador Fonte Comum/Fonte de corrente



Fonte de Corrente Básica com MOSFET

Q1 e Q2 na saturação

Desprezando o efeito Early:



Fonte de Corrente Básica com MOSFET

Q1 e Q2 na saturação

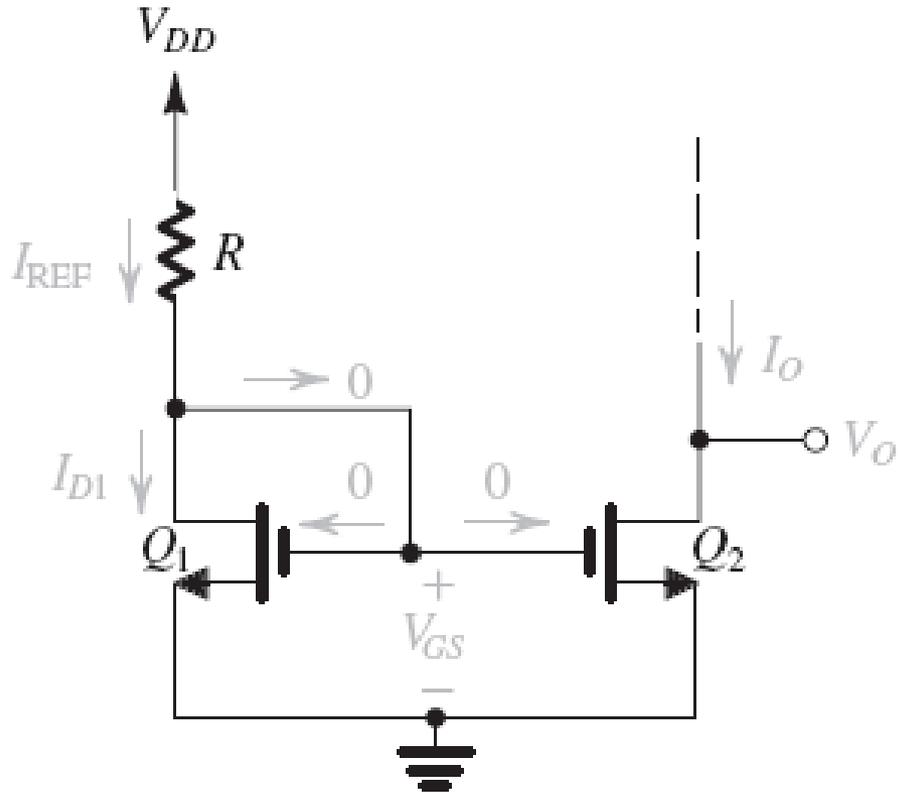
Desprezando o efeito Early:

$$I_{D1} = I_{REF} = k'_n \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 \cdot \frac{(V_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2}$$

$$I_{D2} = I_o = k'_n \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 \cdot \frac{(V_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2}$$

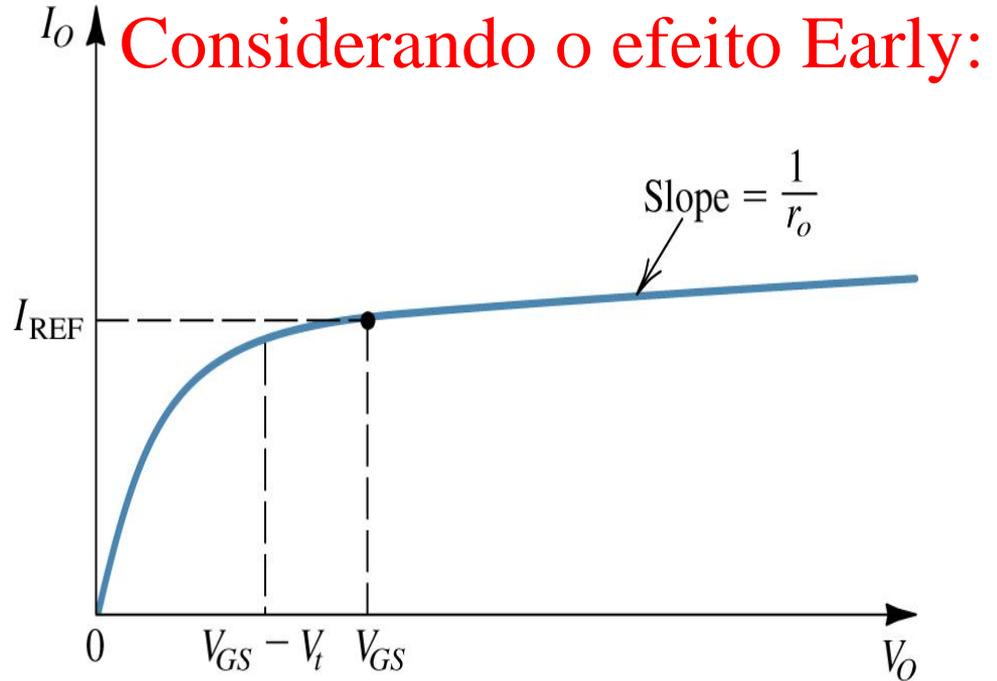
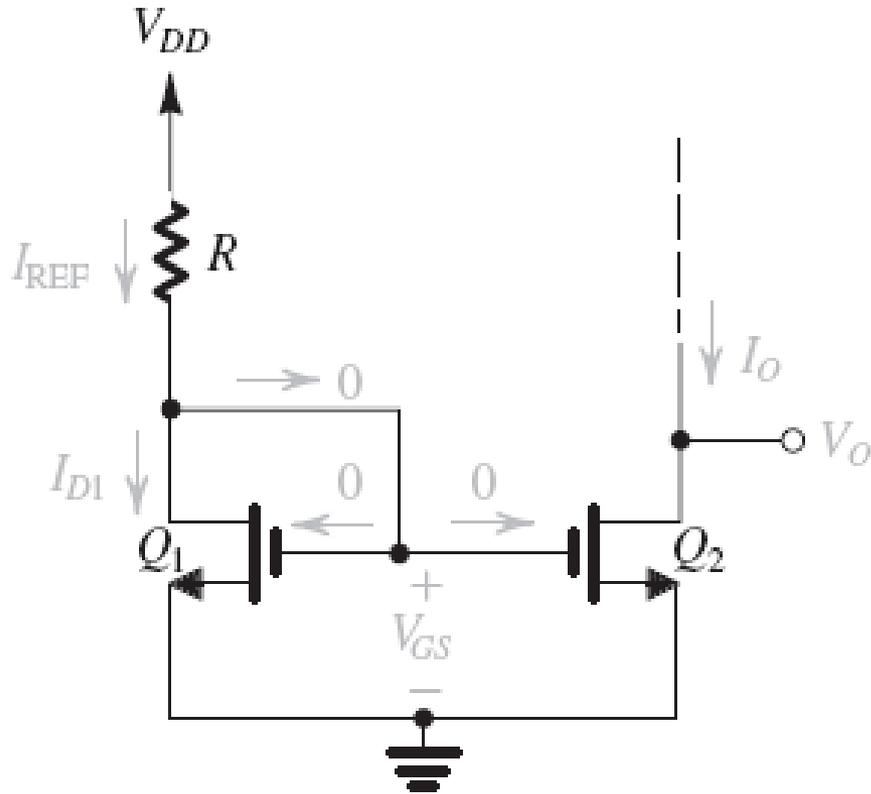
$$\frac{I_o}{I_{REF}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}$$

$$I_o = I_{REF} \cdot (W/L)_2 / (W/L)_1$$



Fonte de Corrente Básica com MOSFET

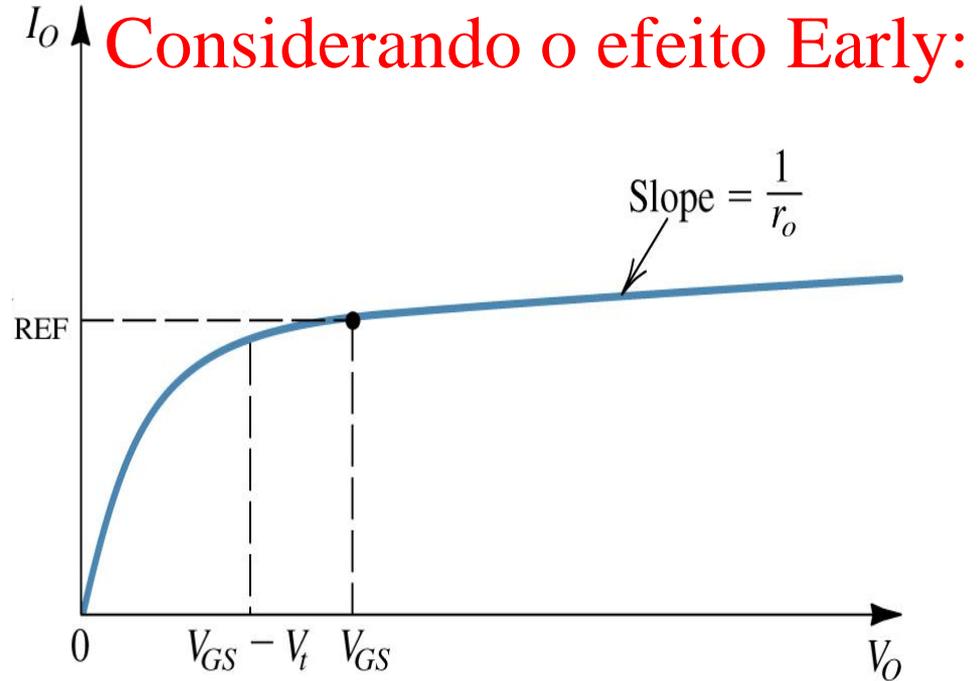
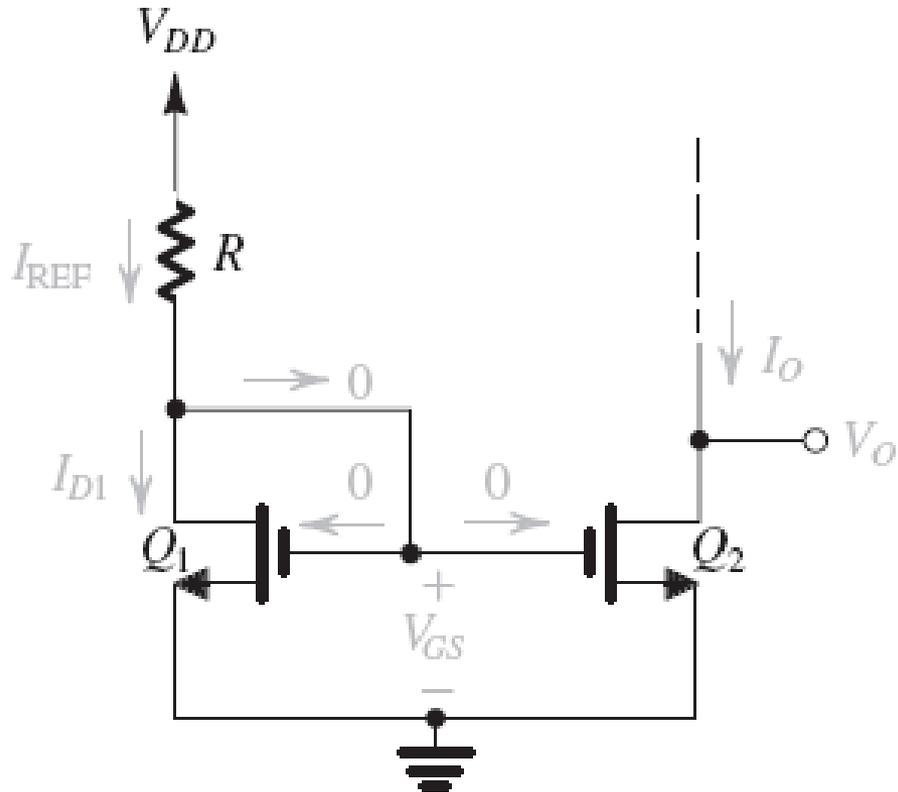
Q1 e Q2 na saturação



$$I_o(\text{Early}) = I_o + \Delta I_o$$

Fonte de Corrente Básica com MOSFET

Q1 e Q2 na saturação



$$I_o(\text{Early}) = I_o + \Delta I_o$$

$$r_o = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta I_o} \cong \frac{V_A}{I_o} \rightarrow \Delta I_o = \frac{\Delta V_o}{r_o} = \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_A/I_o} = I_o \cdot \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_A} = I_o \cdot \frac{(V_o - V_{GS})}{V_A}$$

$$I_o = I_{REF} \cdot \left[\frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1} \right] \cdot \left[1 + \frac{(V_o - V_{GS})}{V_A} \right]$$

Fonte de Corrente Básica com MOSFET

Q1 e Q2 na saturação

Desprezando o efeito Early:

$$I_{D1} = I_{REF} = k'_n \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 \cdot \frac{(V_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2}$$

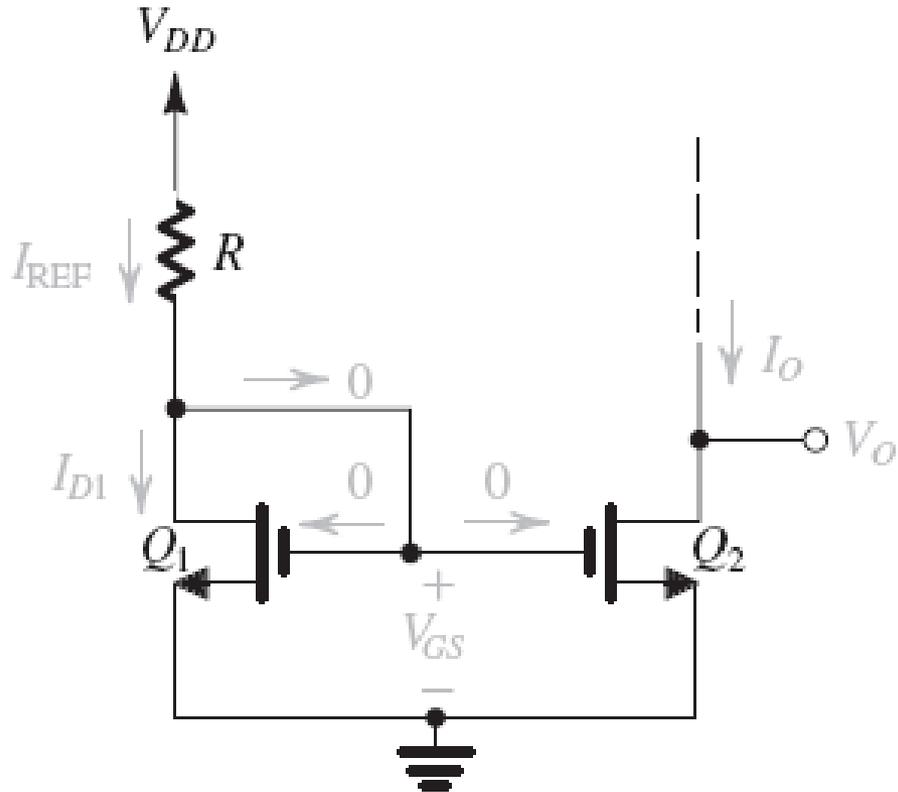
$$I_{D2} = I_o = k'_n \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 \cdot \frac{(V_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_o}{I_{REF}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}$$

$$I_o = I_{REF} \cdot (W/L)_2 / (W/L)_1$$

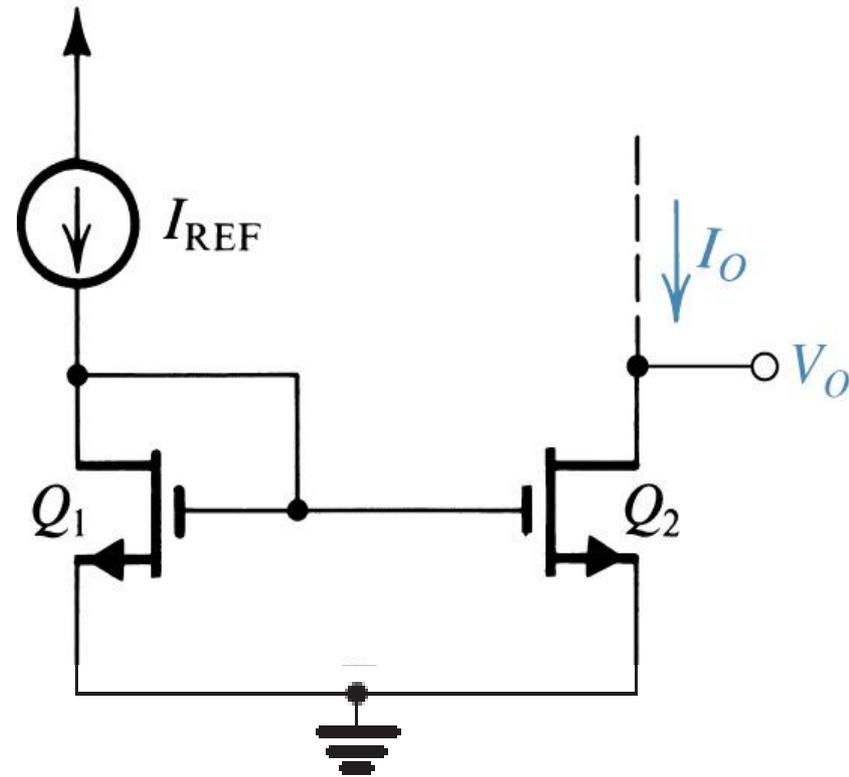
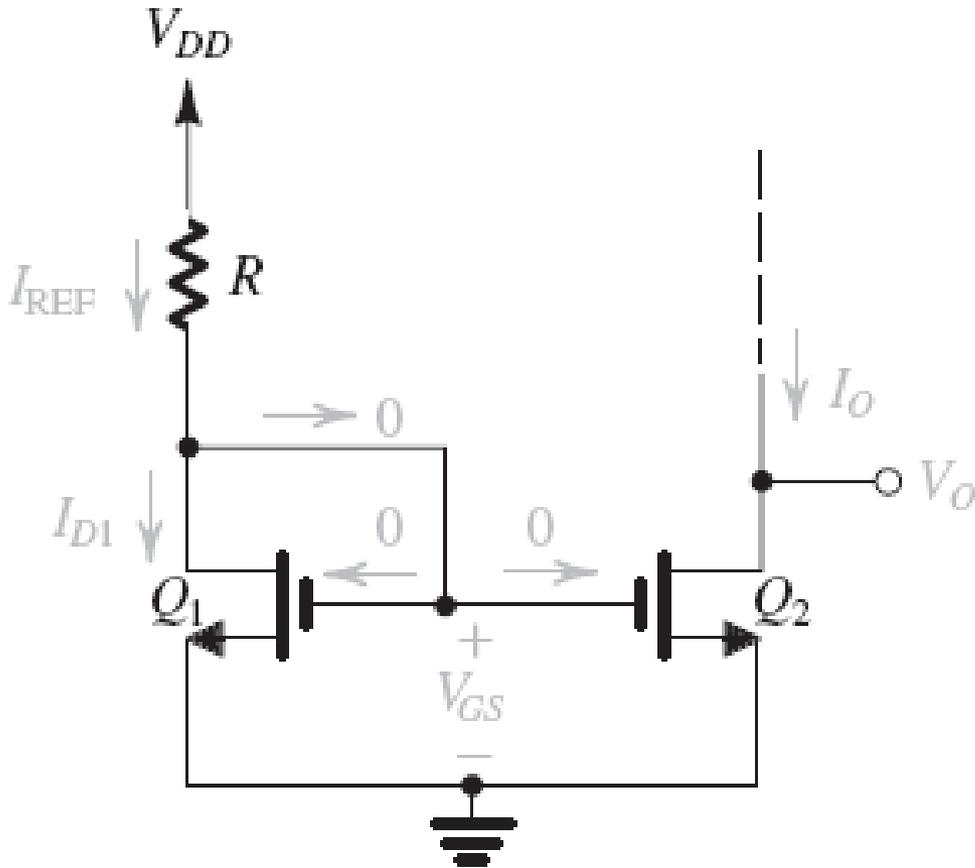
Considerando o **efeito Early**:

$$I_o = I_{REF} \cdot [(W/L)_2 / (W/L)_1] \cdot [1 + (V_o - V_{GS}) / V_A]$$

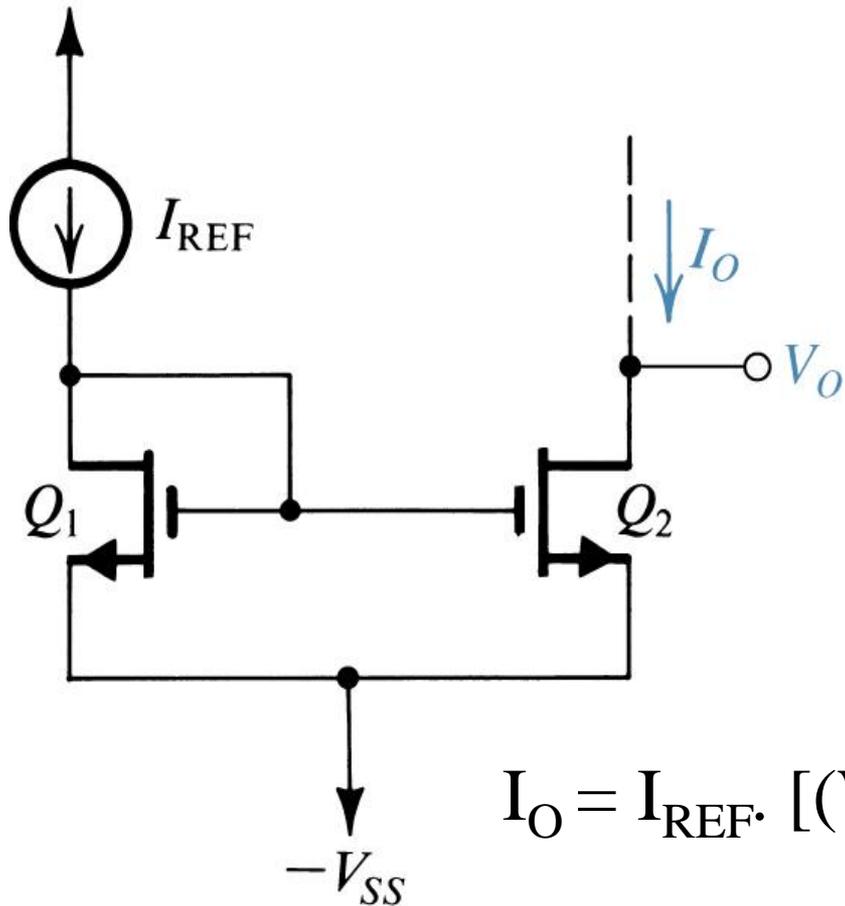


Espelho de Corrente

Q1 e Q2 na saturação



Espelho de Corrente



Q1 e Q2 na saturação e desprezando o efeito Early:

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

Considerando o **efeito Early**:

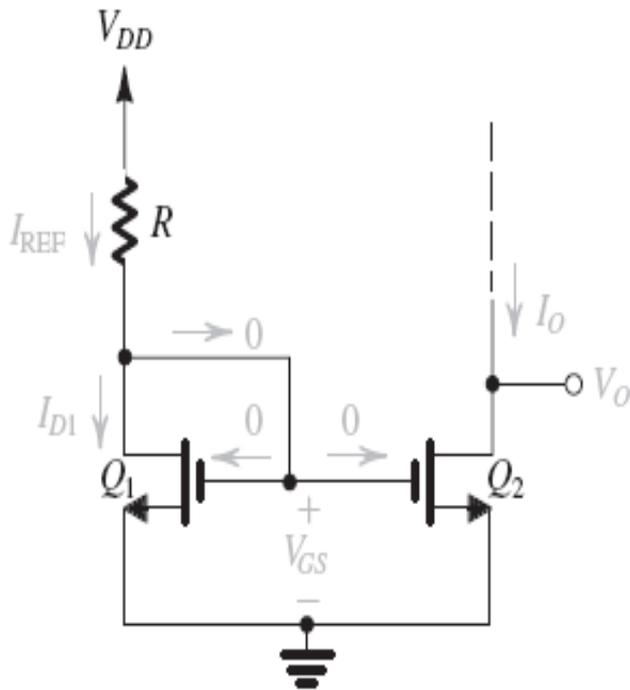
$$I_O = I_{REF} \cdot [(W/L)_2 / (W/L)_1] \cdot [1 + (V_O - V_{GS}) / V_A]$$

Limites de V_O ? ($V_O \geq -V_{SS} + V_{GS} - V_t$)

Exemplo 6.4 (pag. 354)

EXEMPLO 6.4

Dado $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ e utilizando $I_{REF} = 100 \mu\text{A}$, projete o circuito da Figura 6.4 a fim de obter uma corrente de saída com valor nominal de $100 \mu\text{A}$. Obtenha R para Q_1 e Q_2 casados, com comprimentos de canal de $1 \mu\text{m}$ e larguras de canal de $10 \mu\text{m}$, $V_t = 0,7 \text{ V}$ e $k'_n = 200 \mu\text{A/V}^2$. Qual é o menor valor possível de V_O ? Supondo para essa tecnologia de fabricação uma tensão Early $V'_A = 20 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$, encontre também a resistência de saída da fonte de corrente. Finalmente, determine a mudança na corrente de saída em razão de uma mudança de 1 V em V_O .





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Exemplo 6.4 (pag. 354)

Dados: $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$, $I_{REF} = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$, $I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$, $L = 1 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $W = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$,
 $V_t = 0,7 \text{ V}$, $k_n' = 200 \mu\text{A/V}^2$,

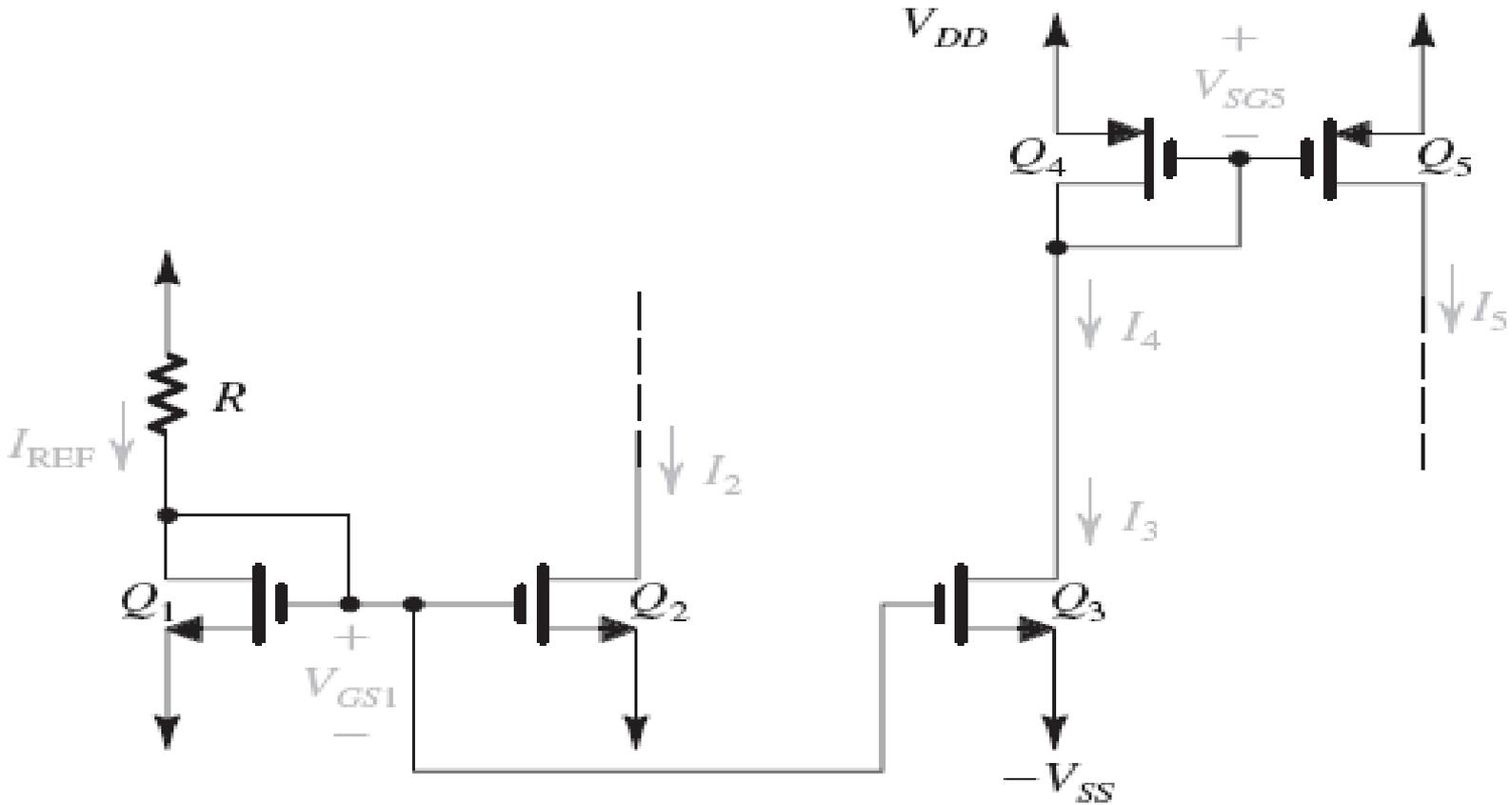
a) $R = ?$

b) Qual é o menor valor possível de V_o ?

c) $r_o = ?$ (Resistência de saída da fonte de corrente). ($V_A' = 20 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$)

d) $\Delta I_o = ?$ se $\Delta V_o = 1 \text{ V}$

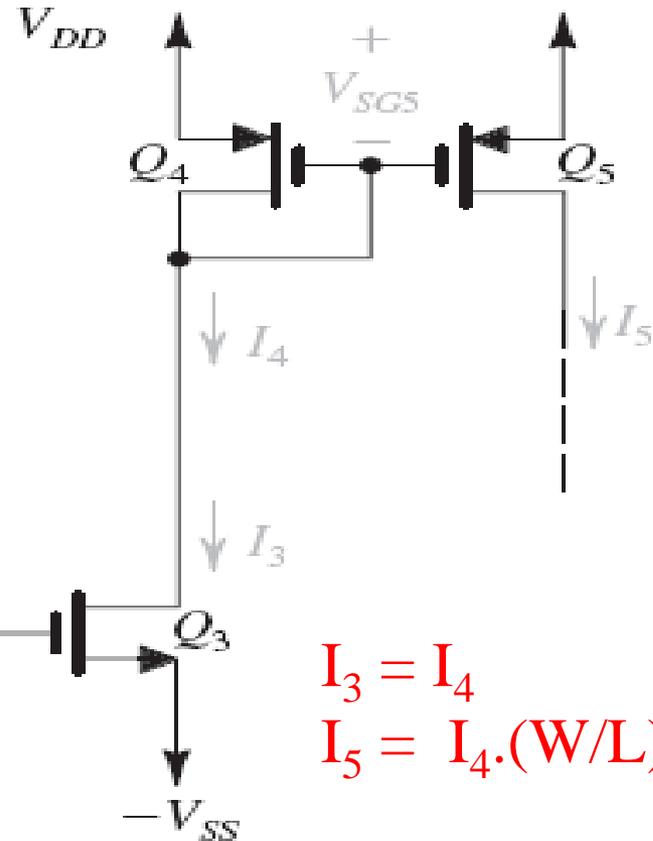
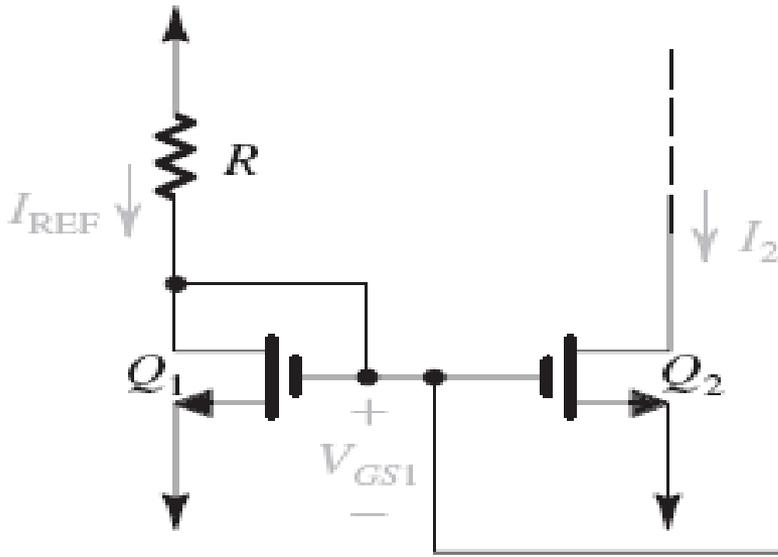
Circuitos Guias de Corrente



Circuitos Guias de Corrente

$$I_2 = I_{REF} \cdot (W/L)_2 / (W/L)_1$$

$$I_3 = I_{REF} \cdot (W/L)_3 / (W/L)_1$$



$$I_3 = I_4$$

$$I_5 = I_4 \cdot (W/L)_5 / (W/L)_4$$

Limites: $V_{D2} \text{ e } V_{D3} \geq -V_{SS} + (V_{GS1} - V_{tn})$
 $V_{D5} \leq V_{DD} + (V_{GS5} - V_{tp})$

Exercício 6.5 (pag. 356)

6.5 Para o circuito da Figura 6.7, seja $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 1,5 \text{ V}$, $V_{tn} = 0,6 \text{ V}$, $V_{tp} = -0,6 \text{ V}$, todos os comprimentos iguais a $1 \mu\text{m}$, $k'_n = 200 \mu\text{A/V}^2$, $k'_p = 80 \mu\text{A/V}^2$ e $\lambda = 0$. Para $I_{REF} = 10 \mu\text{A}$, obtenha as larguras de todos os transistores tais que $I_2 = 60 \mu\text{A}$, $I_3 = 20 \mu\text{A}$ e $I_5 = 80 \mu\text{A}$. É também altamente necessário que a tensão no dreno de Q_2 possa decrescer até $0,2 \text{ V}$ antes de chegar à tensão negativa de alimentação e que a tensão no dreno de Q_5 possa aumentar até $0,2 \text{ V}$ antes de chegar na tensão positiva de alimentação.

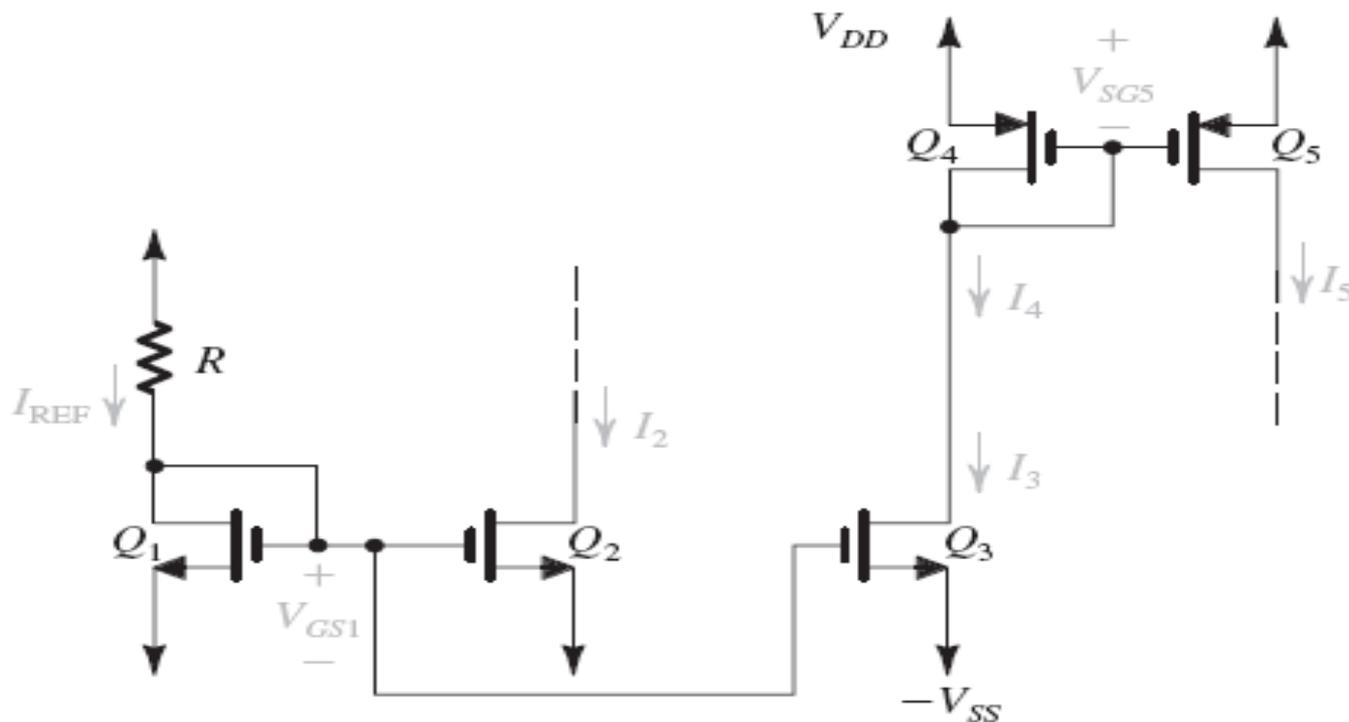
Resposta $W_1 = 2,5 \mu\text{m}$; $W_2 = 15 \mu\text{m}$; $W_3 = 5 \mu\text{m}$; $W_4 = 12,5 \mu\text{m}$; $W_5 = 50 \mu\text{m}$.

Exercício 6.5 (pag. 356)

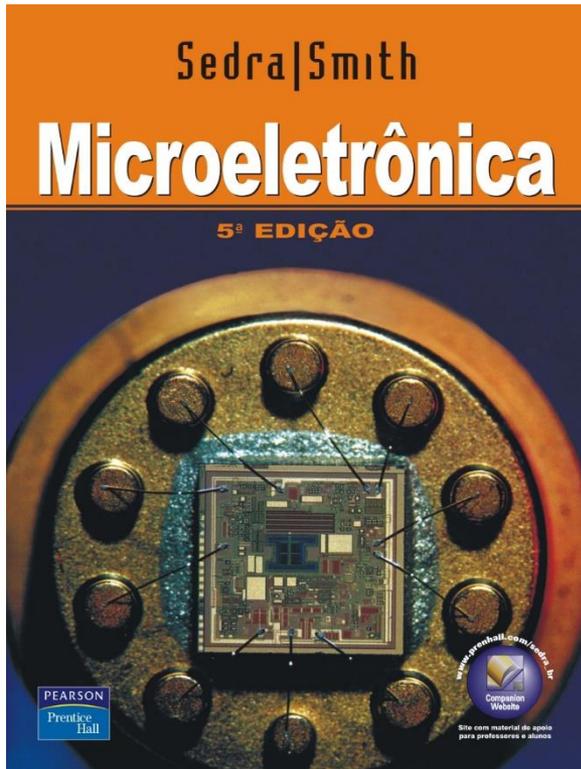
Dados: $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 1,5 \text{ V}$, $V_{tn} = 0,6 \text{ V}$, $V_{tp} = -0,6 \text{ V}$, $L = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

$k_n' = 200 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V}^2$, $k_p' = 80 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V}^2$, $\lambda = 0$. Para $I_{REF} = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$:

Determine W de todos os transistors tais que $I_2 = 60 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $I_3 = 20 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $I_5 = 80 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$. Pelos requisitos dados $|V_{ov}| = 0,2 \text{ V}$.

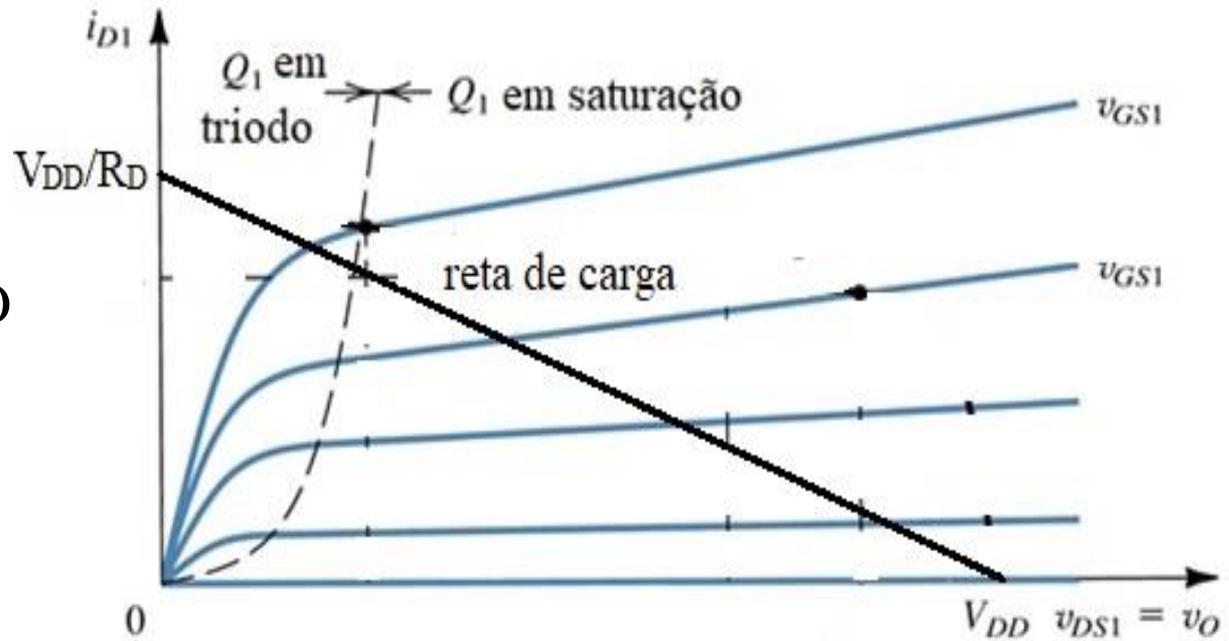
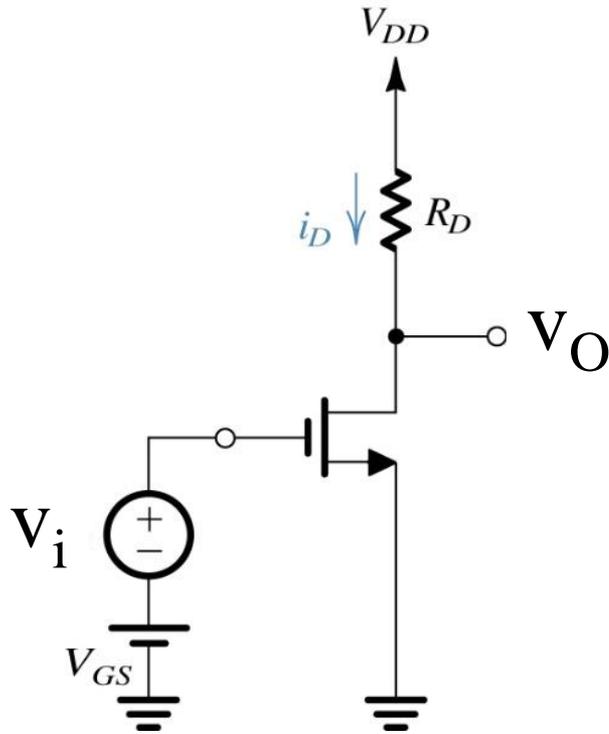


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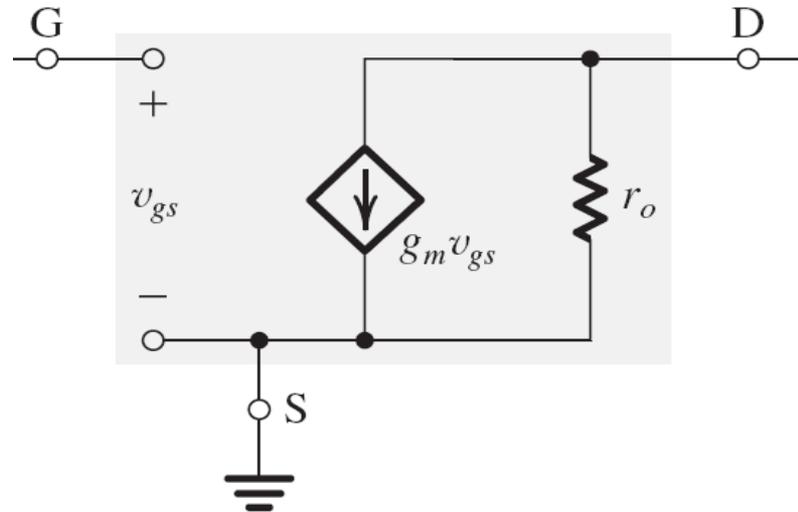
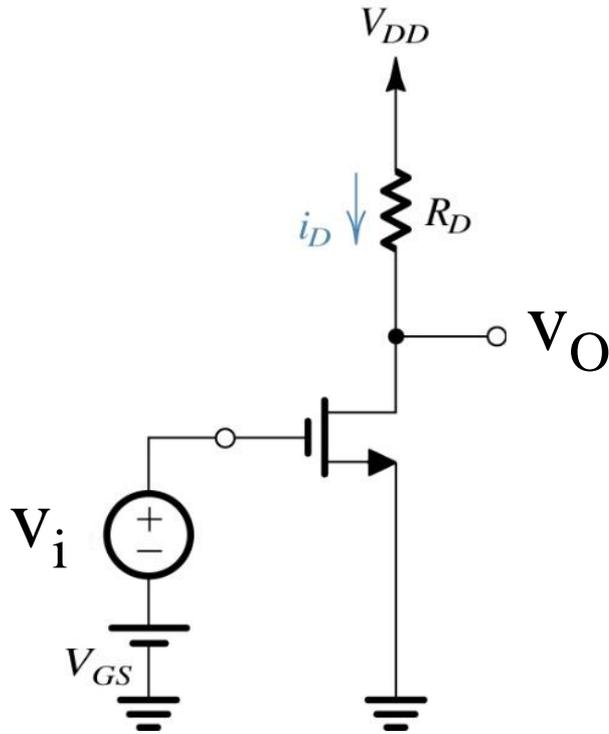


**Amplificador Fonte Comum
com carga ativa.
(p. 365-368)**

Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Passiva (R_D)

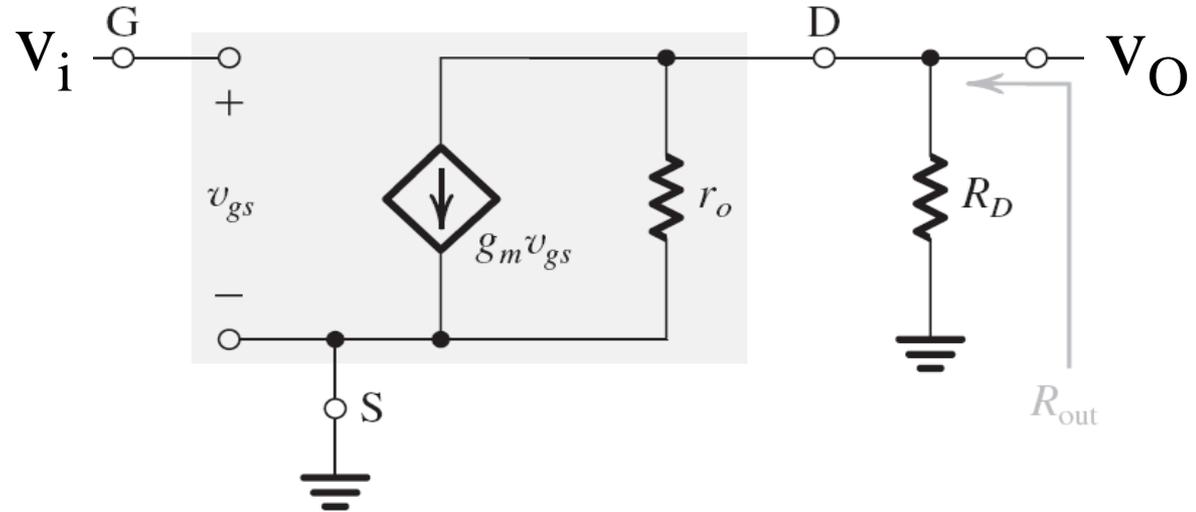
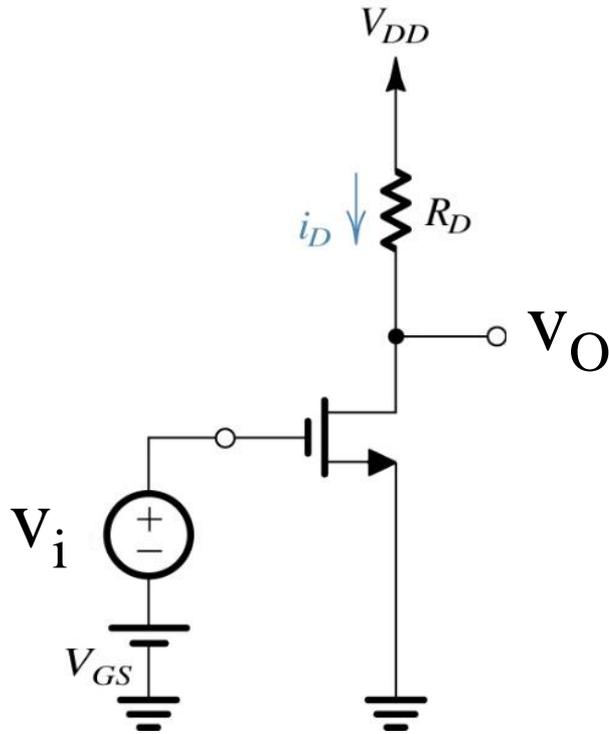


Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Passiva (R_D)



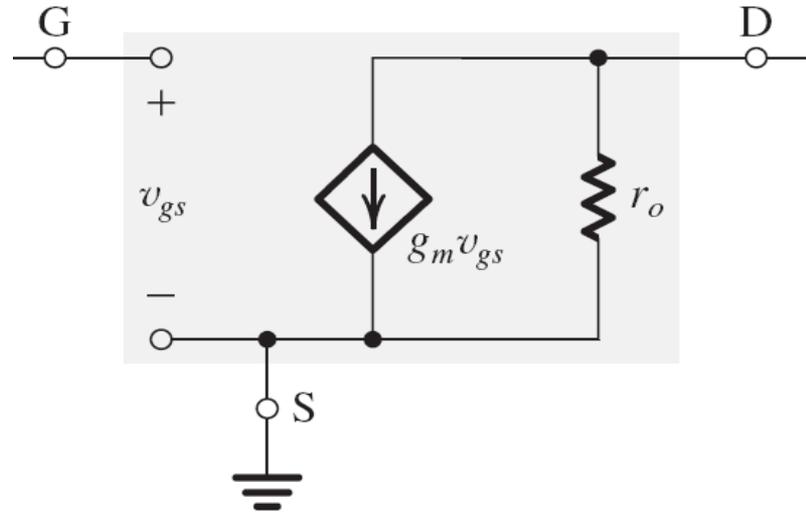
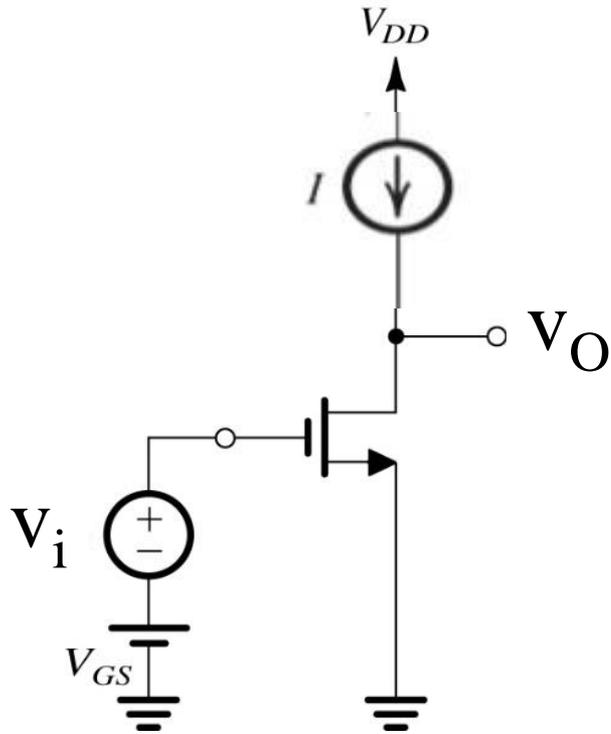
$$A_v = v_O/v_i = ?$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Passiva (R_D)



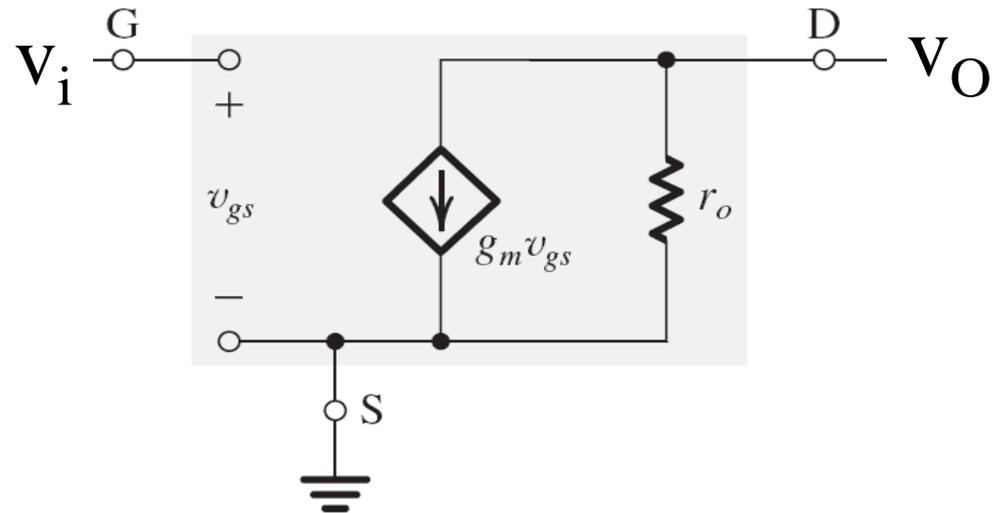
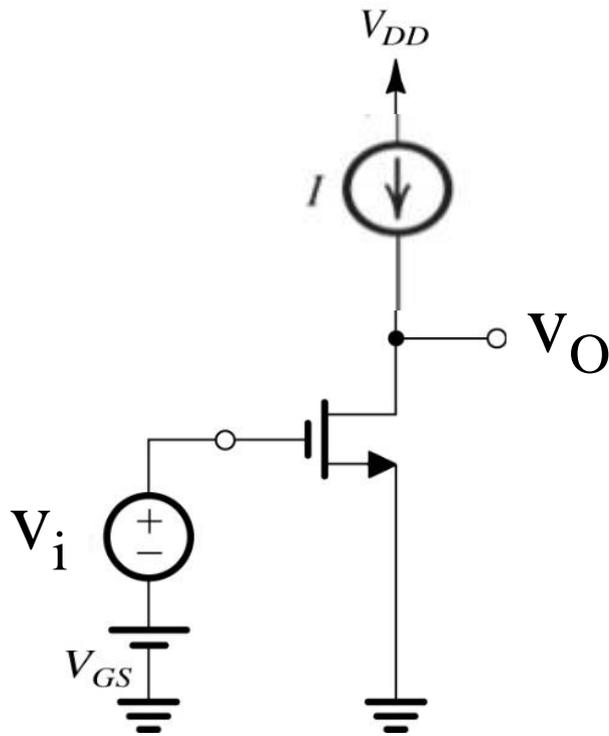
$$A_V = v_O/v_i = - g_m.(R_D // r_o)$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Ideal)



$$A_V = v_O/v_i = ?$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Ideal)

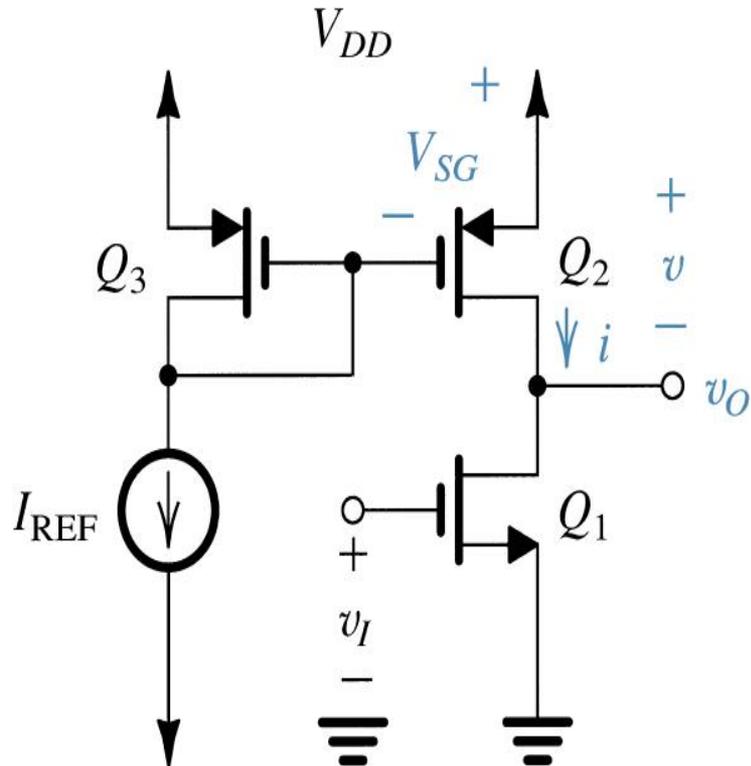


$$A_V = v_O/v_i = - g_m.r_O = A_0$$

Maior ganho possível: **Ganho intrínseco** do MOSFET

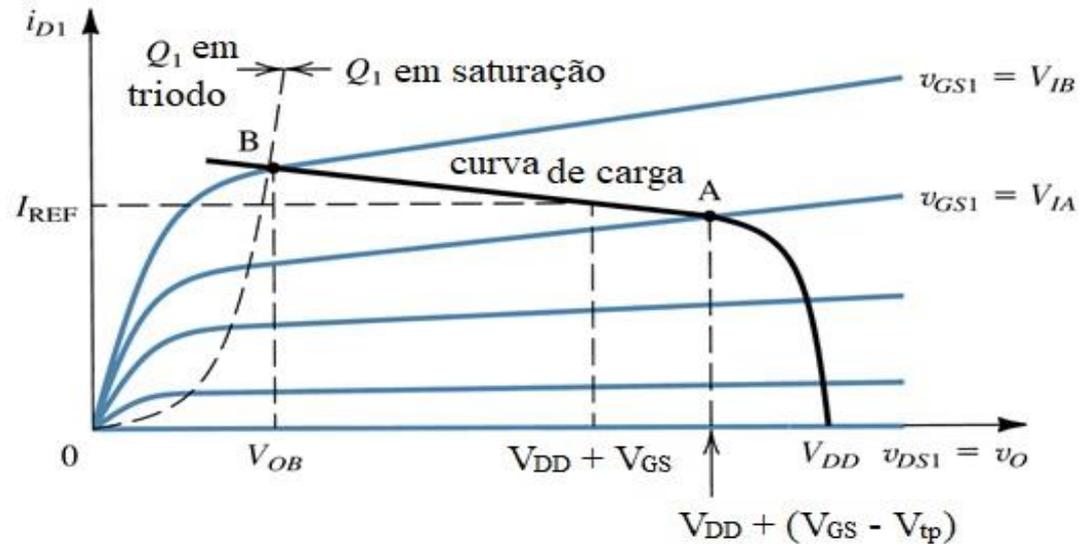
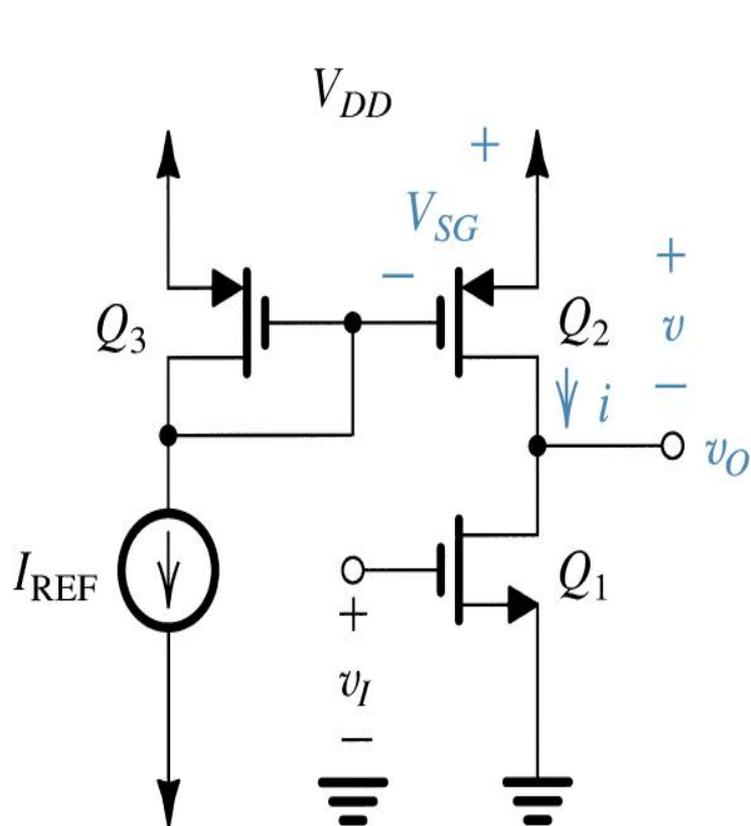
Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Real)

Carga Ativa Real = Espelho de corrente



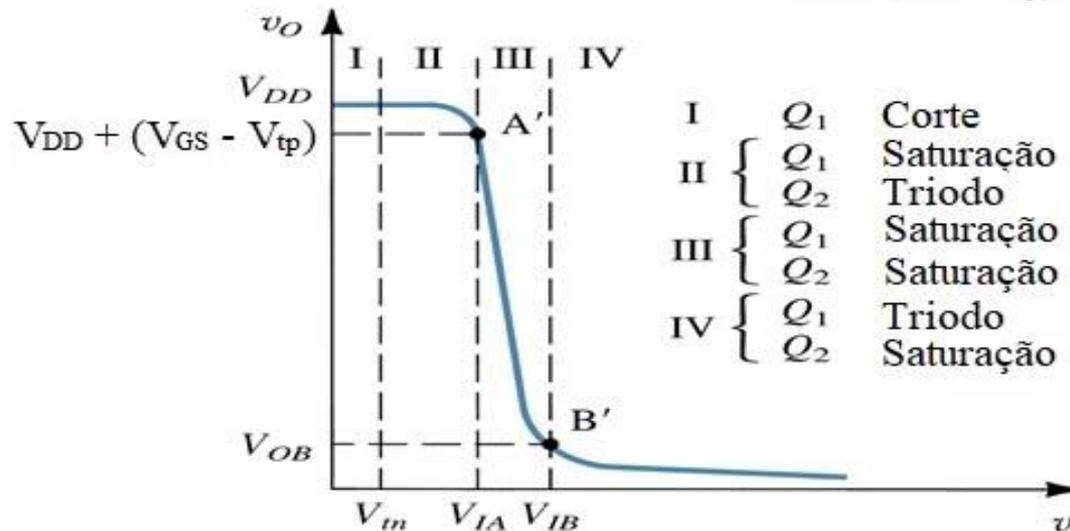
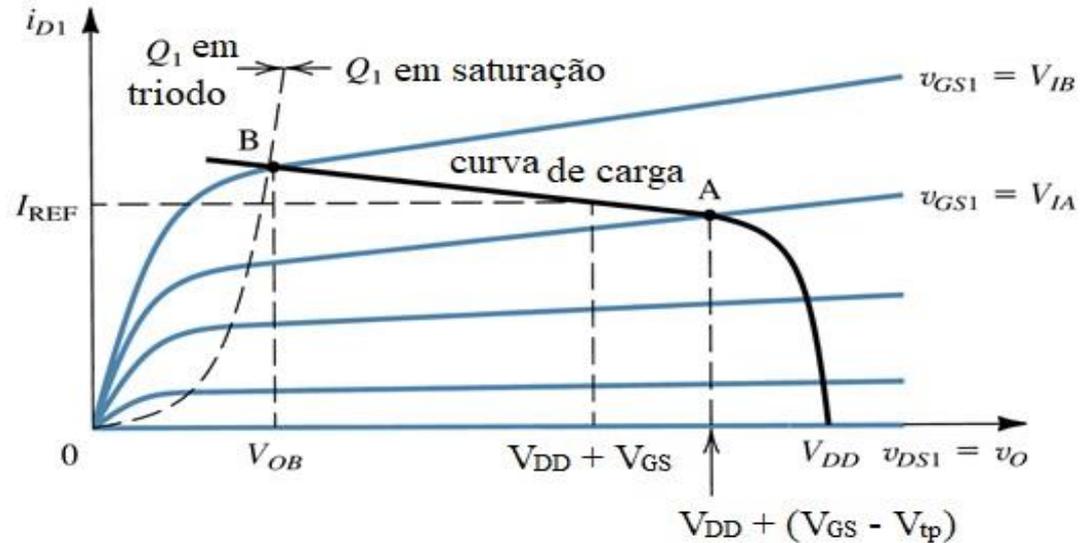
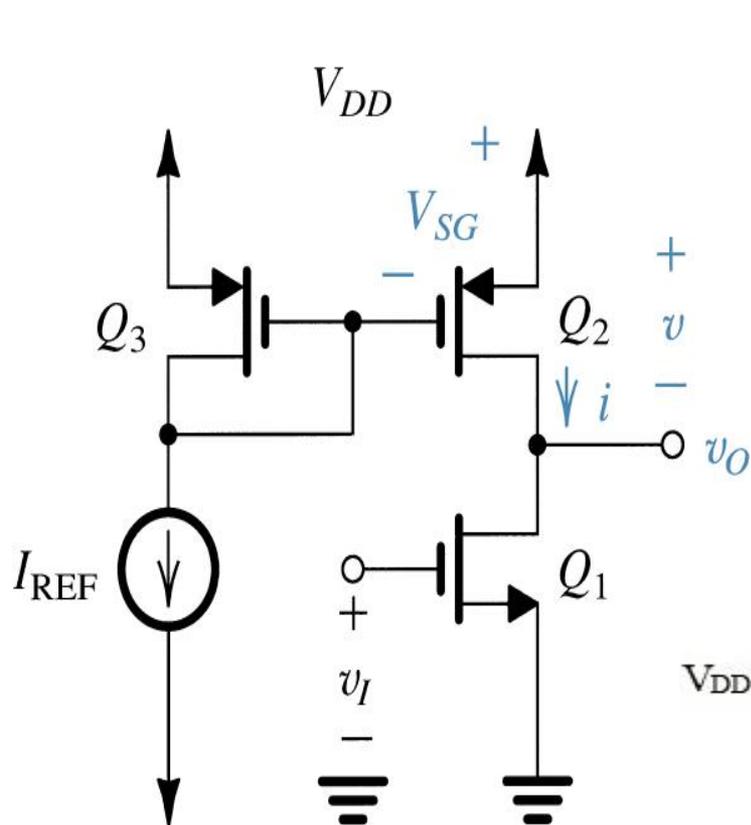
Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Real)

Carga Ativa Real = Espelho de corrente



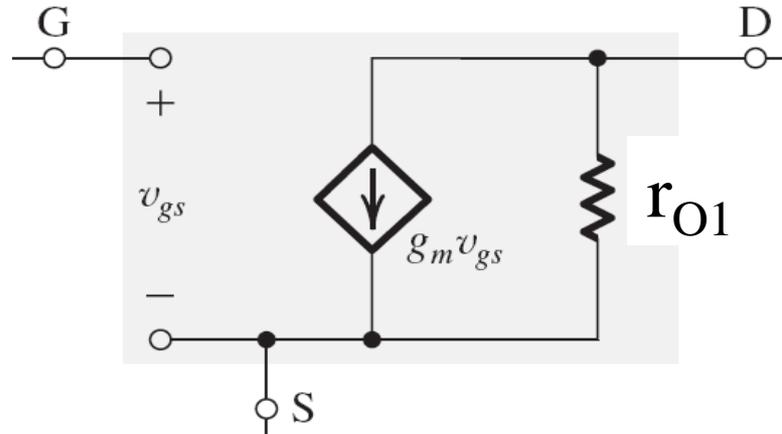
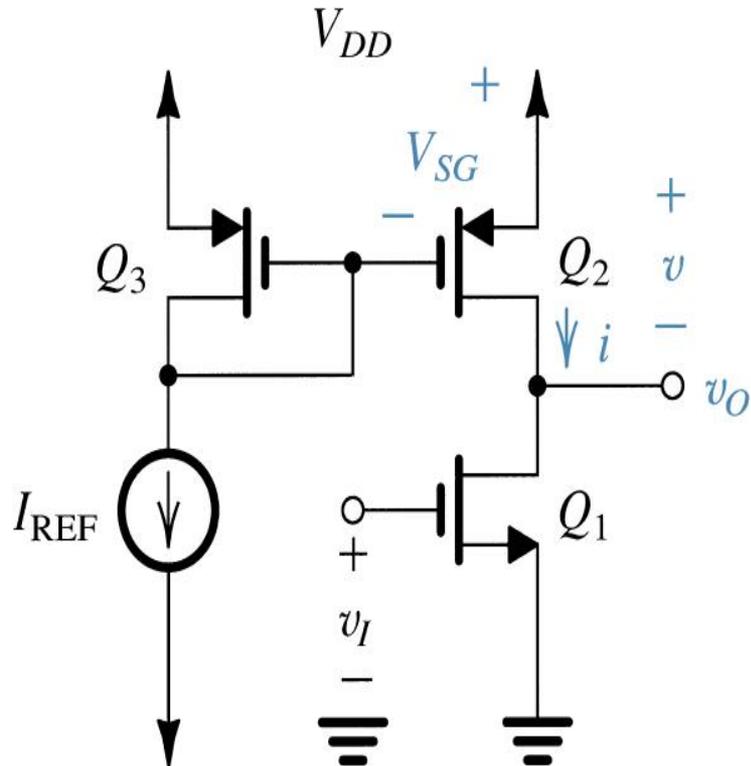
Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Real)

Carga Ativa Real = Espelho de corrente



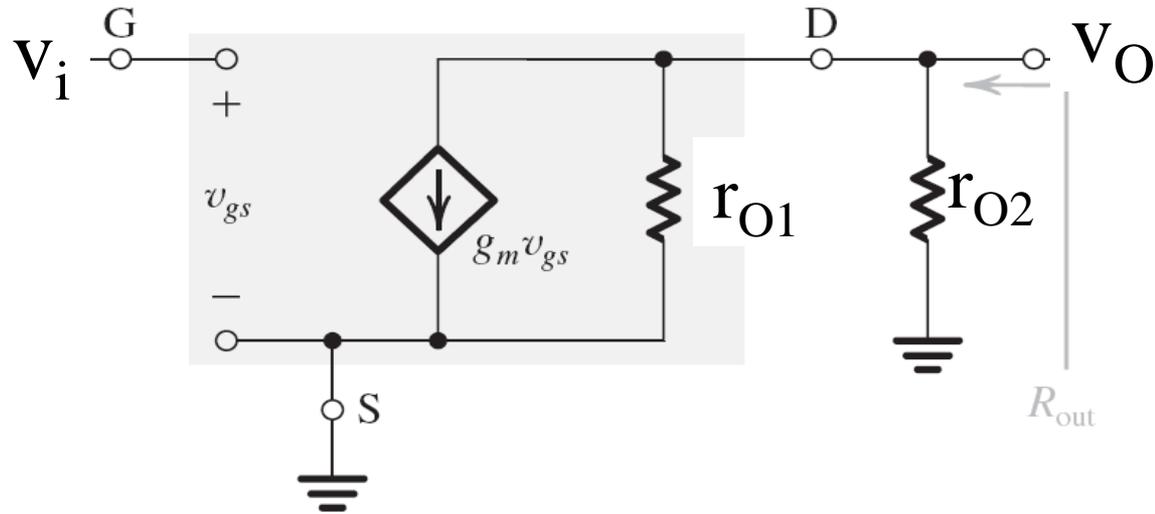
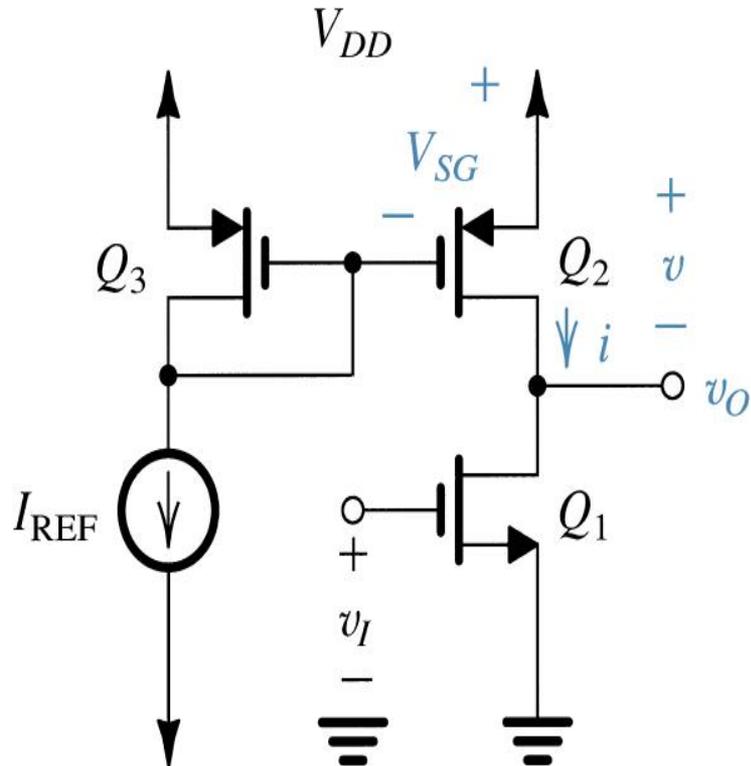
Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Real)

Carga Ativa Real = Espelho de corrente



Amplificador Fonte Comum com Carga Ativa (Real)

Carga Ativa Real = Espelho de corrente

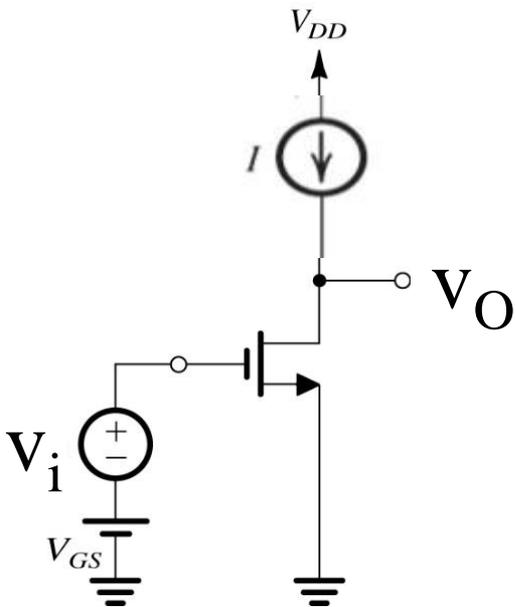


$$A_V = v_o/v_i = - g_{m1} \cdot (r_{O1} // r_{O2})$$

Exercício 6.14 (p. 366)

Encontre A_0 para um transistor NMOS fabricado com um processo CMOS de $0,4 \mu\text{m}$ para o qual $k'_n = 200 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ e $V'_A = 20 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$. O transistor tem um comprimento de canal de $0,4 \mu\text{m}$ e é operado com uma ^{sobretensão} tensão de limiar de $0,25 \text{ V}$. Qual deve ser W para o NMOS operar com $I_D = 100 \mu\text{A}$? Além disso, encontre os valores de g_m e r_o . Repita para $L = 0,8 \mu\text{m}$. (Vov)

Resposta $64 \text{ V}/\text{V}$; $6,4 \mu\text{m}$; $0,8 \text{ mA}/\text{V}$; $80 \text{ k}\Omega$; $128 \text{ V}/\text{V}$; $12,8 \mu\text{m}$; $0,8 \text{ mA}/\text{V}$; $160 \text{ k}\Omega$



Exemplo 6.8 (p. 367)

Considere o amplificador CMOS na Figura 6.18(a) para o qual: $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$, $V_{tn} = |V_{tp}| = 0,6 \text{ V}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 200 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ e $\mu_p C_{ox} = 65 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$. Para todos os transistores, $L = 0,4 \mu\text{m}$ e $W = 4 \mu\text{m}$. Também, $V_{An} = 20 \text{ V}$, $|V_{Ap}| = 10 \text{ V}$ e $I_{REF} = 100 \mu\text{A}$. Calcule o ganho de tensão

