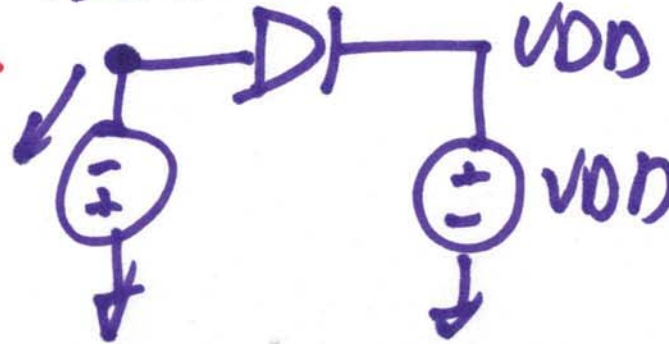
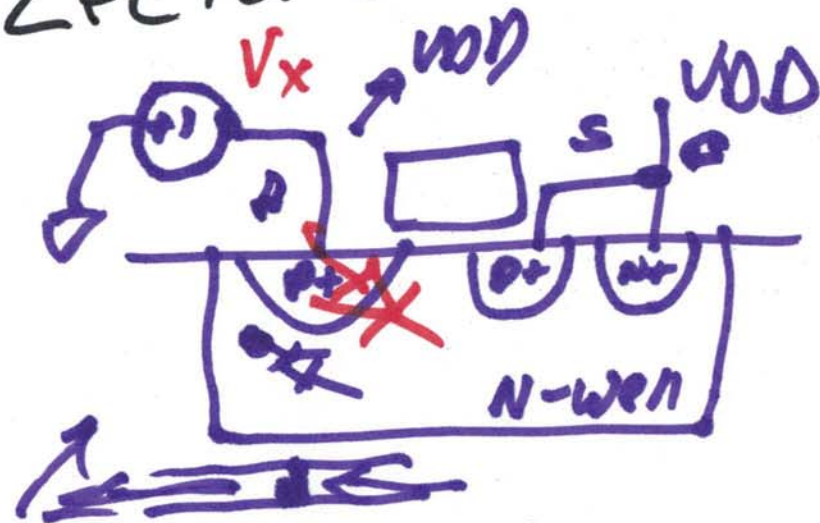
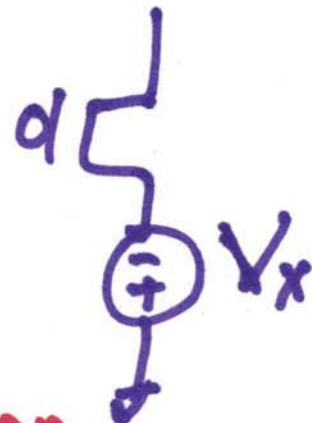
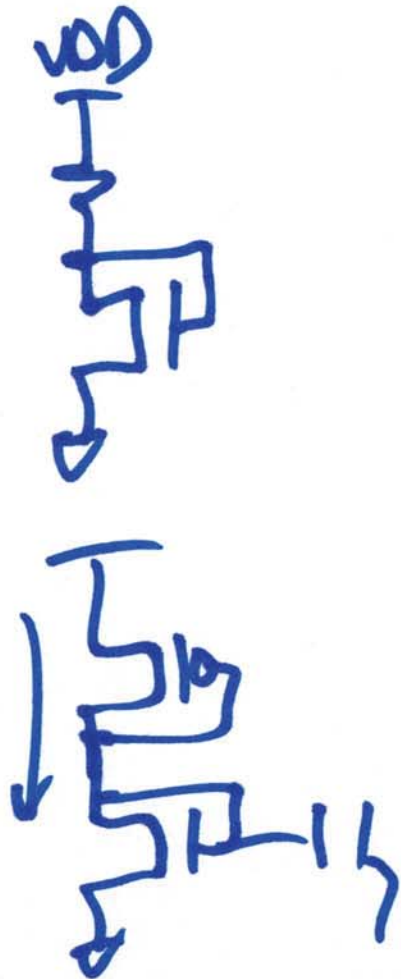


EE 420 / ECG 620

Analog IC Design

Feb. 19, 2016

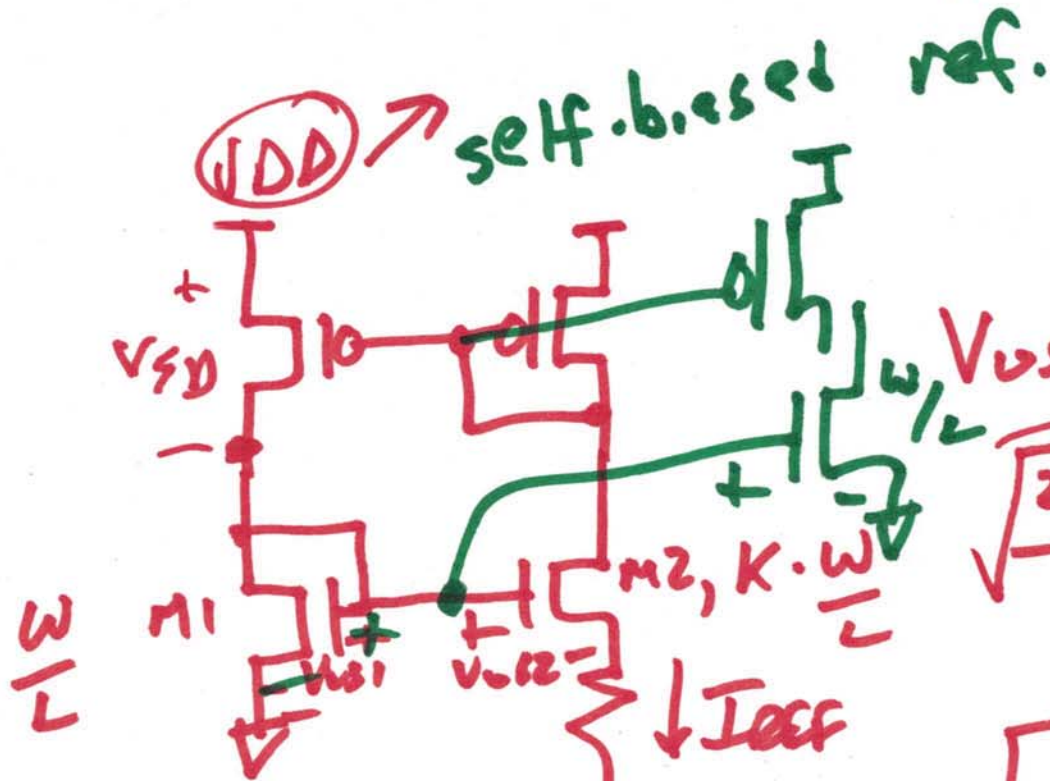
Lecture 10



$$V_{DD} = V_{SG} + V_{GS}$$

Beta-Multiplier

Site: edu



$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} + I_{REF} \cdot R$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\beta_N}} + V_{THN} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{K \cdot \beta_N}} + V_{THN} + I_{REF} R$$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{\beta_N}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$I_{REF} = K \cdot \frac{\beta_N}{2} (V_{GS2} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta_N}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{K \cdot \beta_N}} + \sqrt{I_{REF}} \cdot R$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{R^2 \cdot \beta_N}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{K \cdot \beta_N R^2}} + \sqrt{I_{REF}}$$

$$\sqrt{I_{REF}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{R^2 \beta_N}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{K \cdot \beta_N R^2}}$$

$$\beta_N = k_p \cdot \frac{W}{L}$$

$$= \mu_n \cdot C_{ox} \cdot \frac{W}{L}$$

$$\sqrt{I_{REF}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{R^2 \beta_N}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \right)$$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{2}{R^2 \cdot \beta_N} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \right)^2$$

$$Q_D = \mu_n \cdot C_{ox}'$$

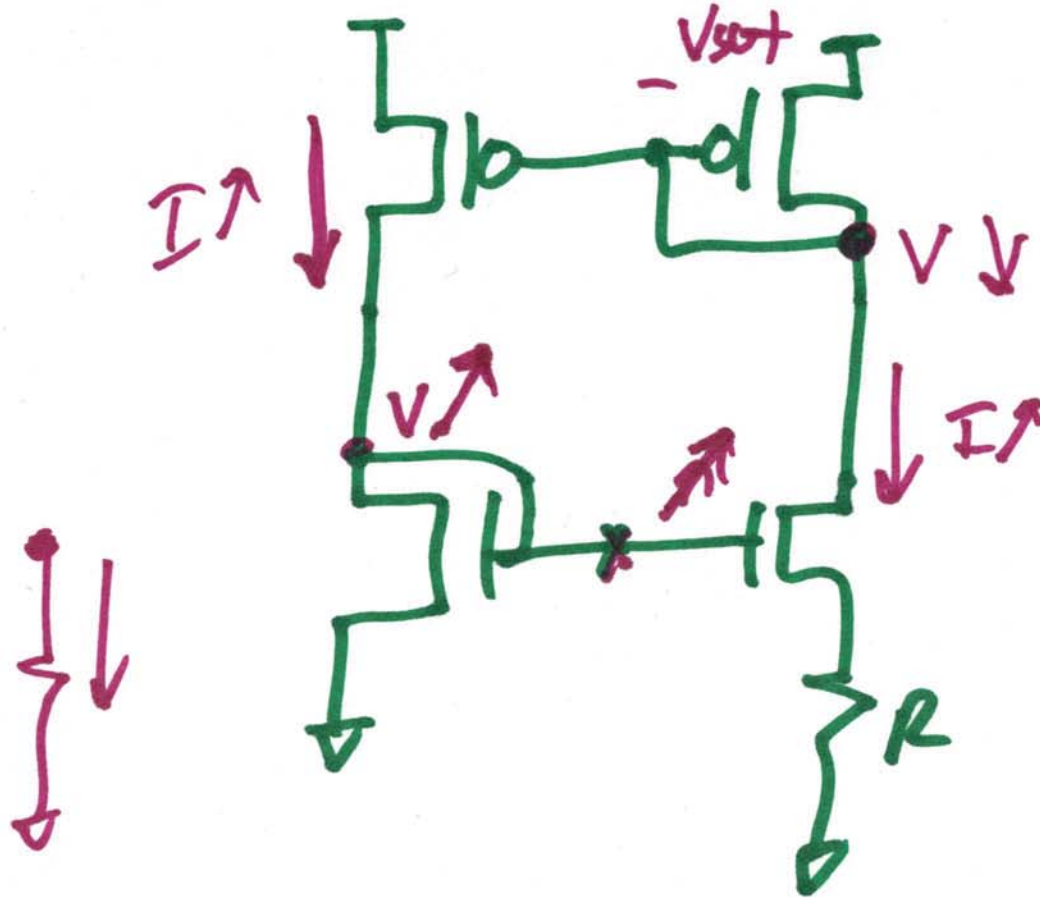
$$g_m = \frac{1}{R} \quad K = ?$$

$$K = 4$$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{1}{R^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \beta_N}$$

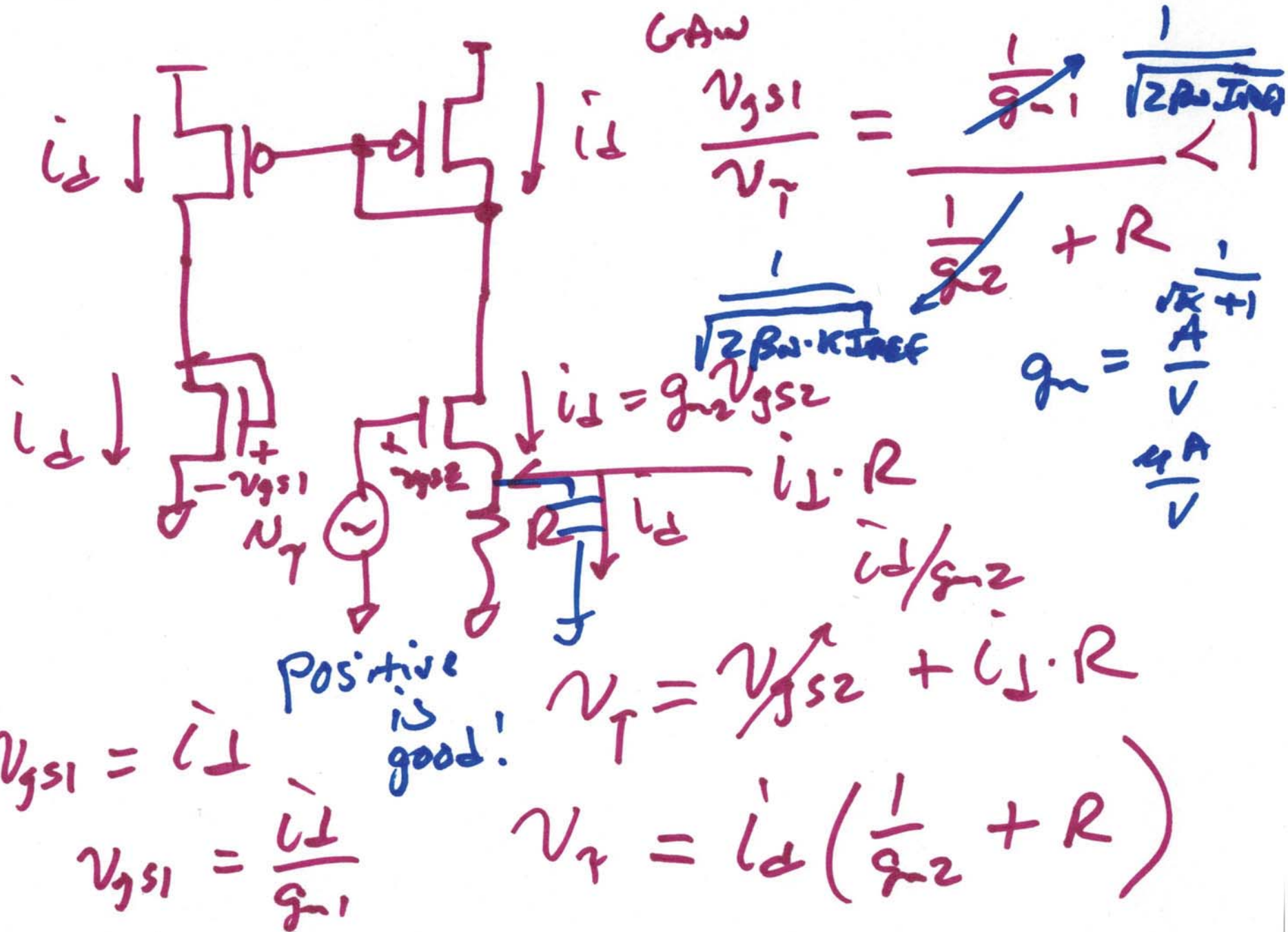
$$2 I_{REF} \cdot \beta_N = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

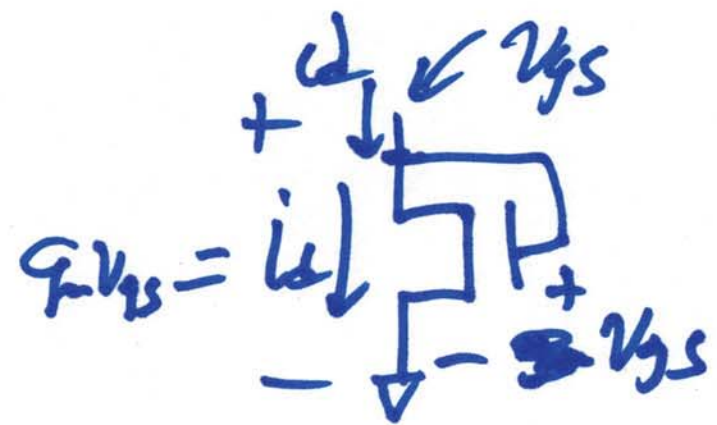
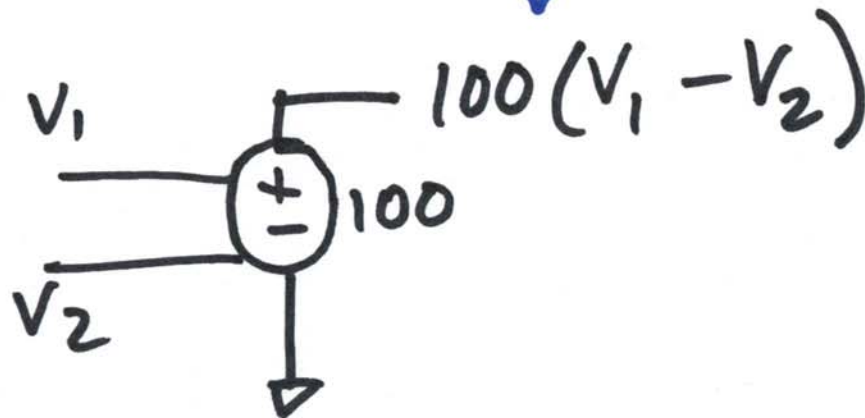
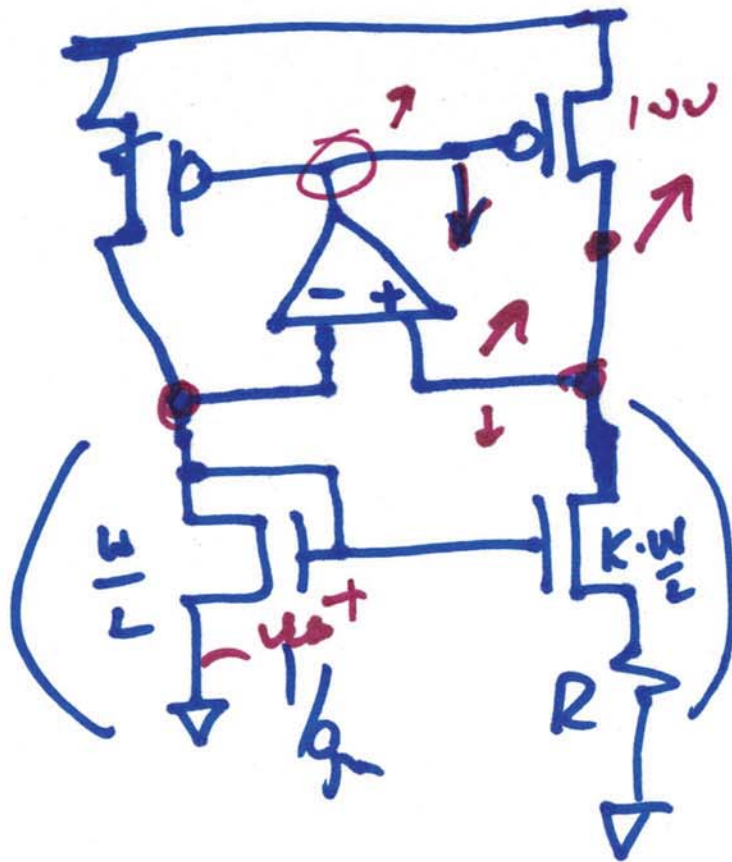
$$g_m = \sqrt{2 I_{REF} \cdot \beta_N} = \frac{1}{R}$$



$$i_d = g_m v_{gs}$$

A hand-drawn diagram showing a current source i_d and a voltage source v_{gs} . The current source is represented by a circle with a downward arrow inside. The voltage source is represented by a circle with a plus sign on top and a minus sign on the bottom. The current source is connected to a node labeled '2'.





$$\frac{V_{gs}}{i_d} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

