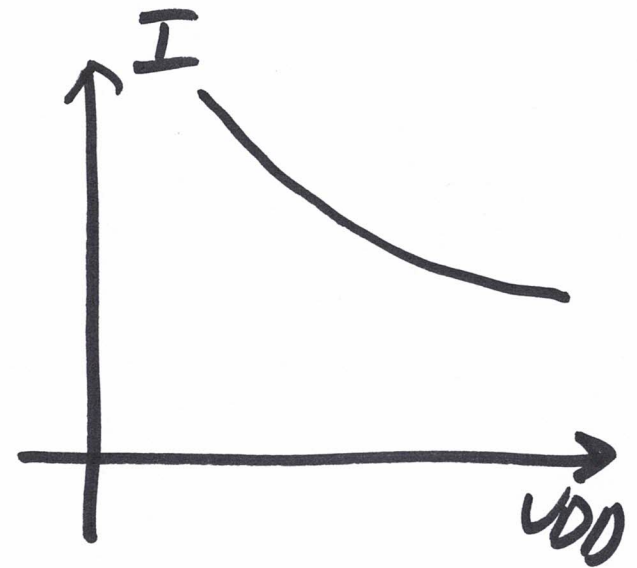
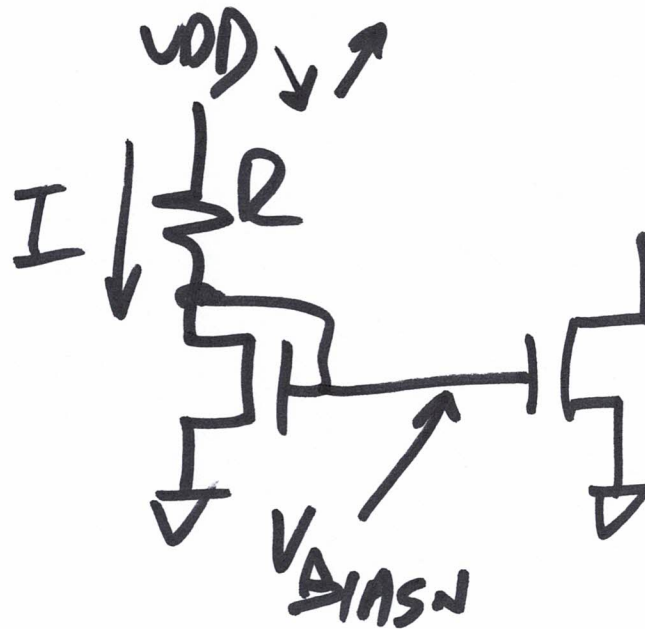


EE 420 / ELG 620

Analog IC Design

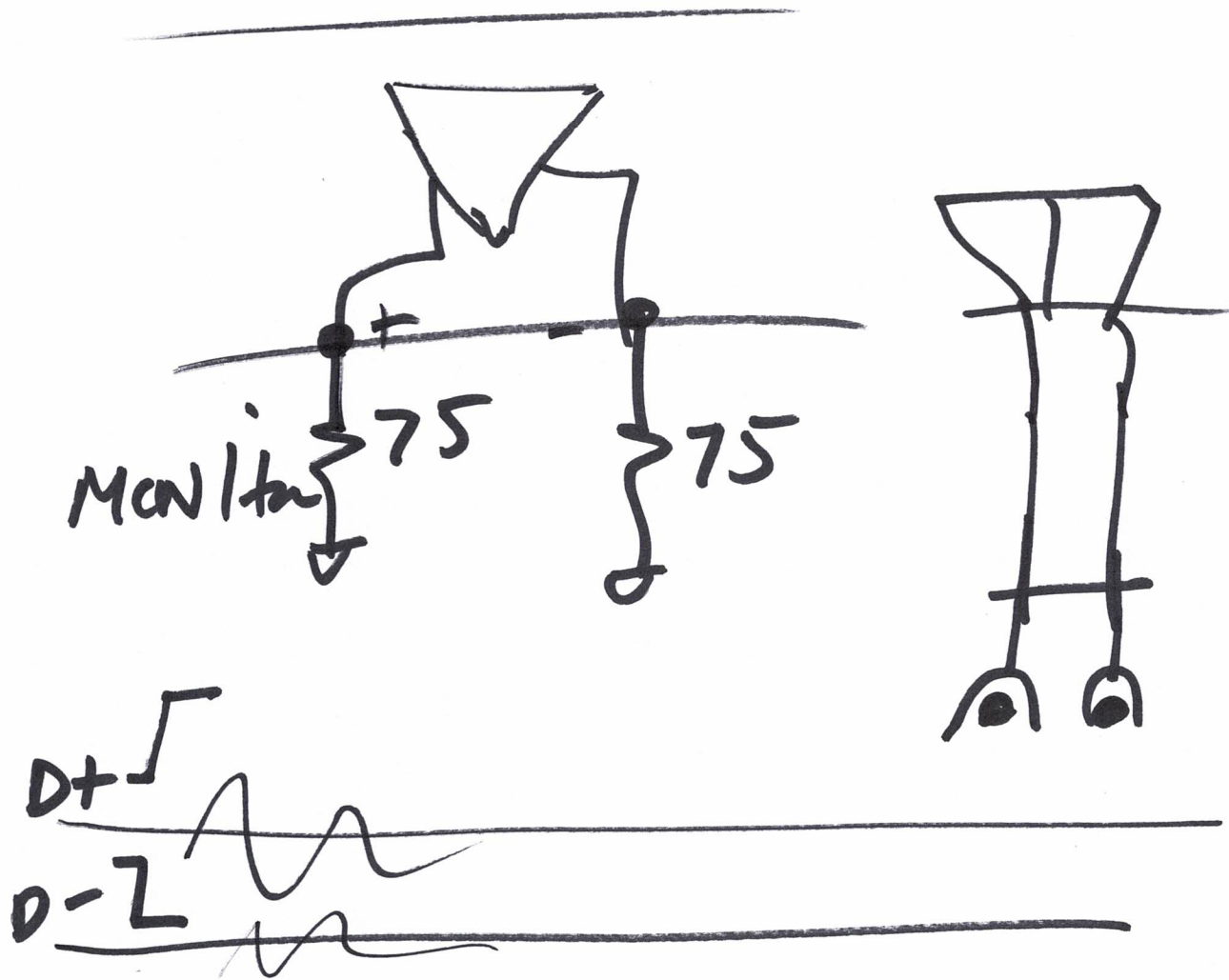
Lecture 8,

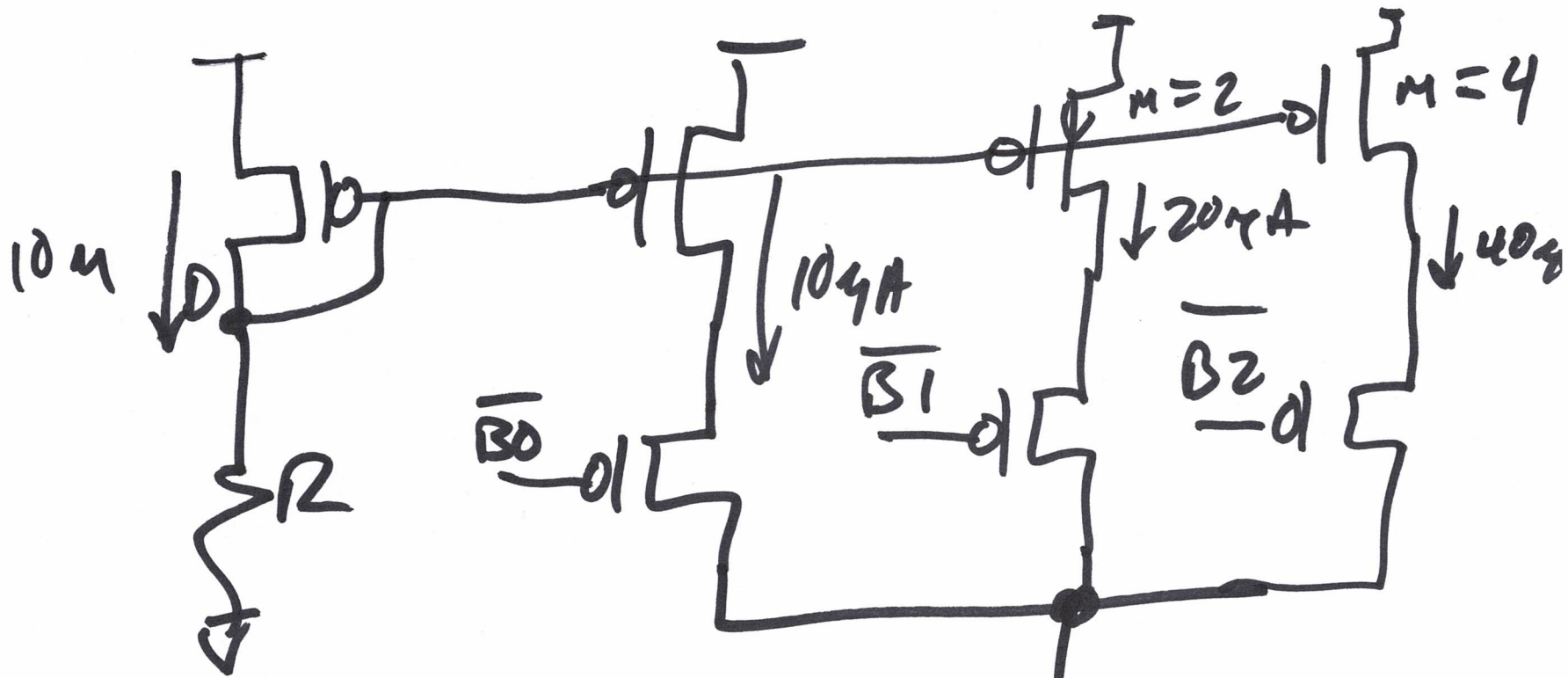
Feb. 19, 2020



1)

# Digital to Analog Converter





DAC  
Digital-to-Analog  
Converter



$$I = \frac{2}{k_p \cdot \frac{W}{L} R^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \right)^2$$

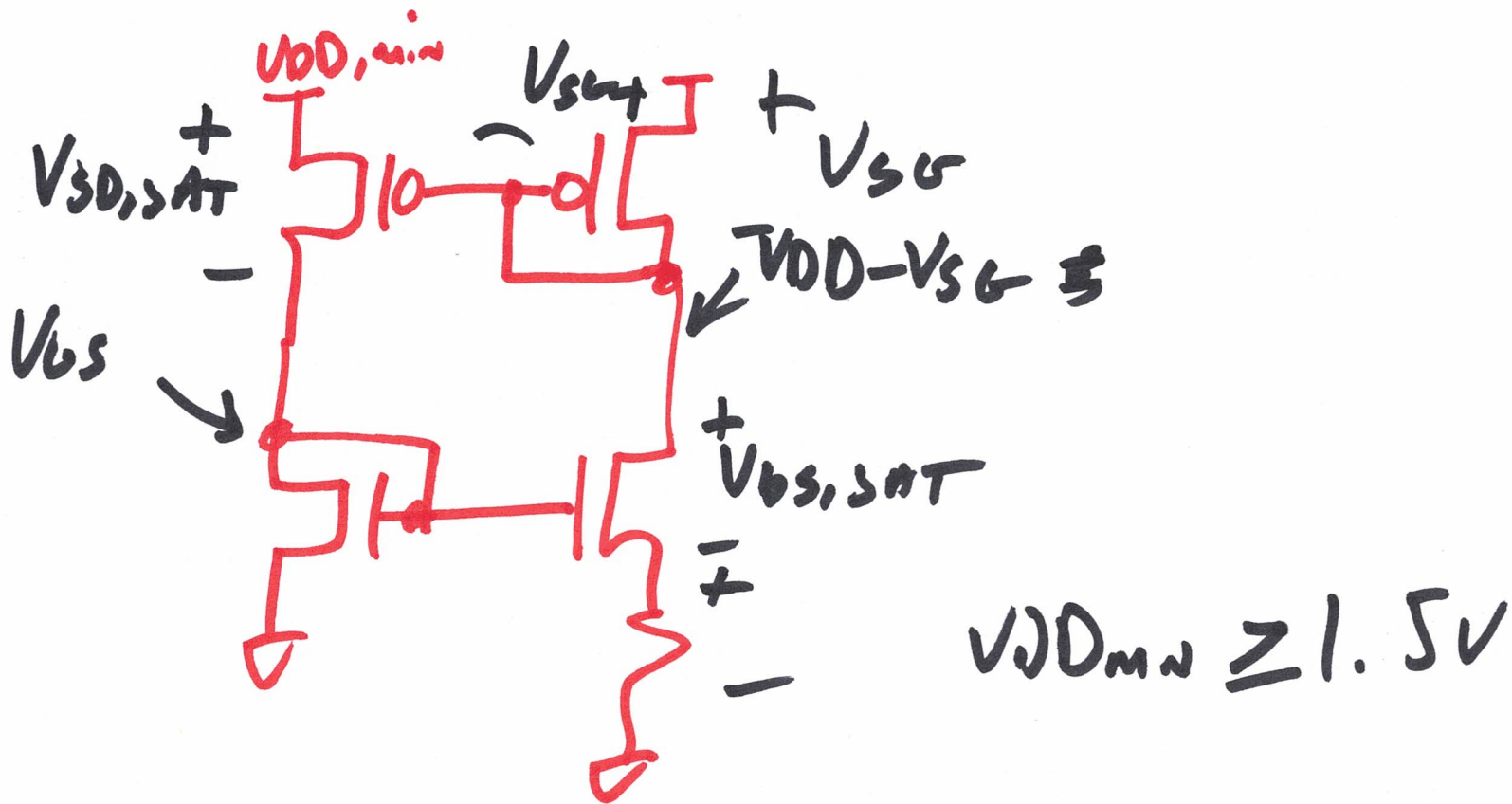
for example  $m = 4$   $\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{2k_p \frac{W}{L} \cdot R^2}$$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2I_0 \cdot k_p \cdot \frac{W}{L}}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{1}{2I_0 \cdot k_p \cdot \frac{W}{L}}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2I_0 k_p \cdot \frac{W}{L}}} = \frac{1}{g_m} \left( k=4 \right)$$



$$V_{DDmin} \geq V_{SD,sat} + V_{GS}$$

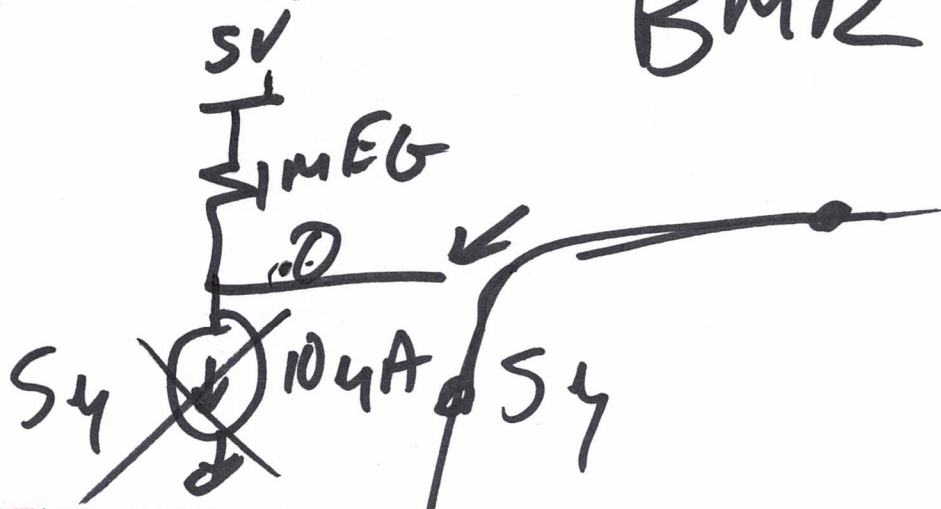
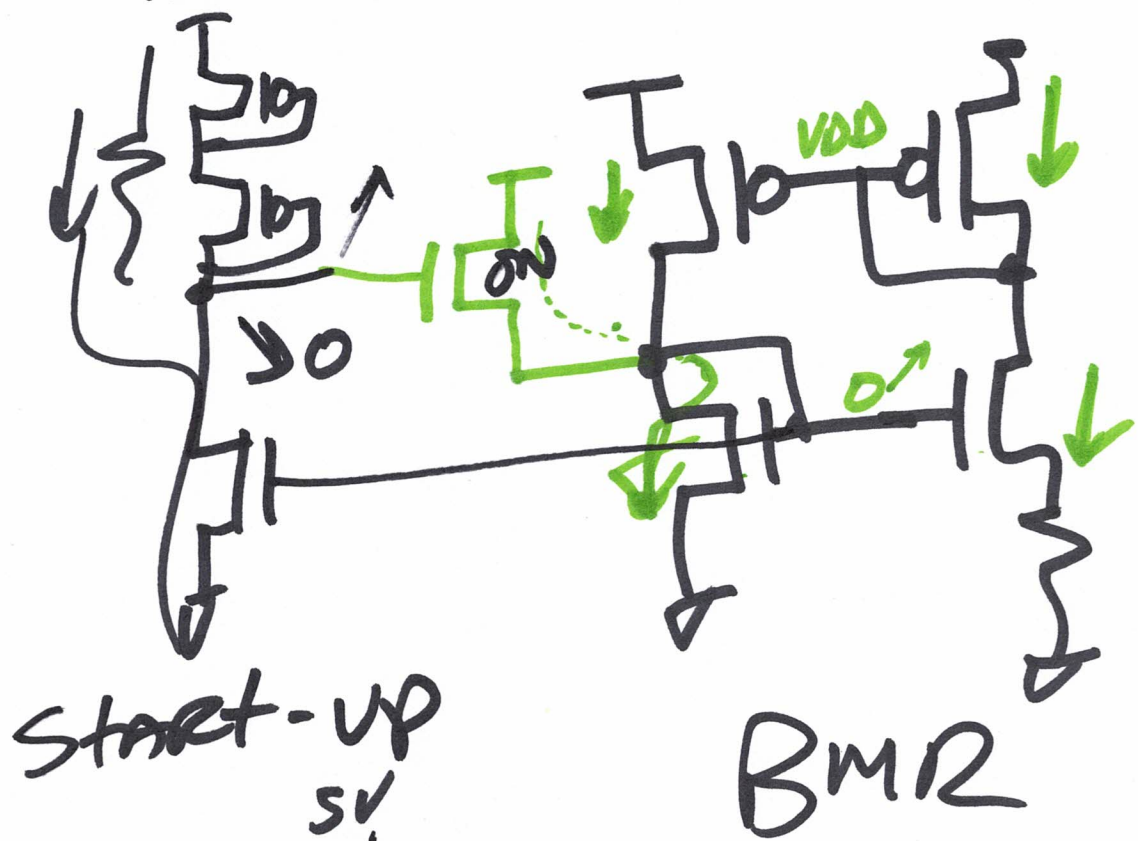
$$1.05 + .25 = 1.3V$$

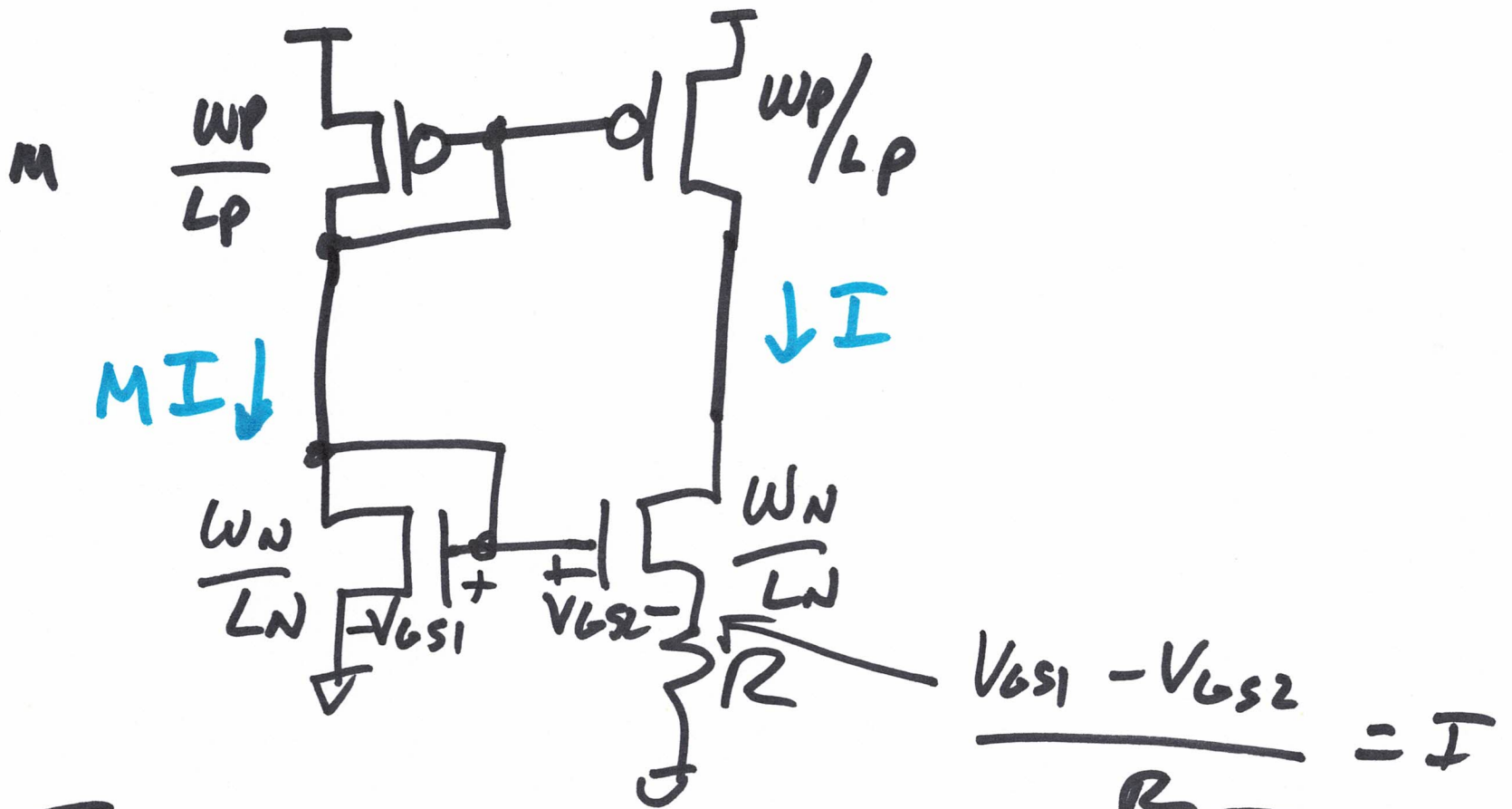
$$V_{DDmin} \geq V_{SG} + V_{GS,sat}$$

$$1.15 + .25 = 1.4V$$

6)

# VDD Why need a start-up





$$\frac{V_{GS1} - V_{GS2}}{R} = I$$

$$I = \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2MI}{K_P \cdot \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{THN} - \left( \sqrt{\frac{2I}{K_P \cdot \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{THN} \right) \right] \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2I}{K_P \cdot \frac{W}{L}}} R^2 (\sqrt{M} - 1) = \sqrt{I}$$

8)



$$I = \frac{2}{K_P \cdot \frac{W}{L} R^2} (\sqrt{m} - 1)^2$$

e.g.  $m = 2$   $(41)^2$   
.17

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = .25$$

a)