

Lab 2 CMOS inverter: Cadence schematic, simulation layout, extraction

HW 3

Midterm 1 in class, Friday 2/19 1pm (2 sides) notes 80%

Midterm 2 in class Friday 4/1 1:10-2:30

Analysis

Find an operating point
(solve nonlinear alg.)

Find linear model there

(redraw circuit in local coords)

linear analysis

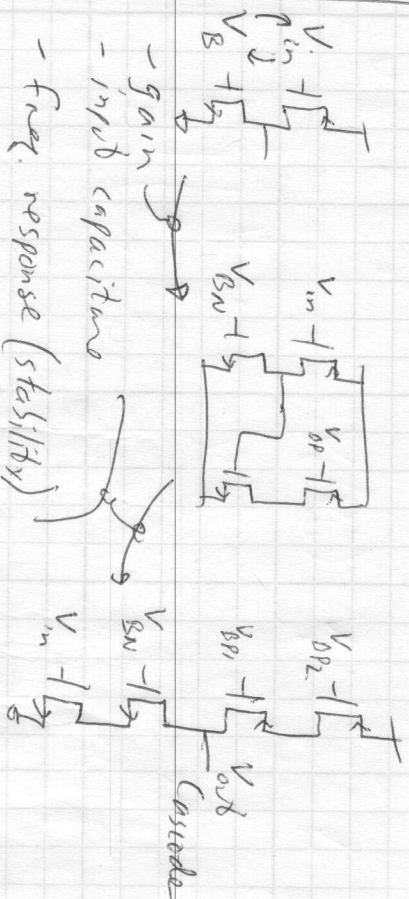
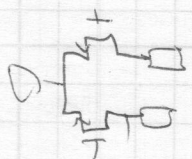
- freq resp (Bode plot)

- time domain response

Design is the other direction

get to circuit design
input & output impedance
gain, bandwidth, power, swing

feedback, stability

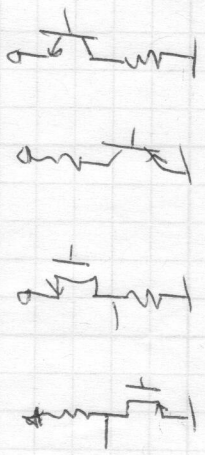


Operating point / bias point

- gain

- input capacitance

- freq. response (stability)



Current depends on V_{out} and R_L

Current determines g_m, f_o for signal

Some choice for MOS:

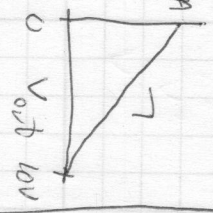
- pick the combination of $W/L, V_{ov}$ to set I

- gives you some control over g_m, f_o

$$\mu_{n\text{ox}} = \frac{50 \mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \quad L = 1 \mu\text{m} \quad V_t = 2\text{V} \quad \lambda = 0.01 \text{V}^{-1}$$

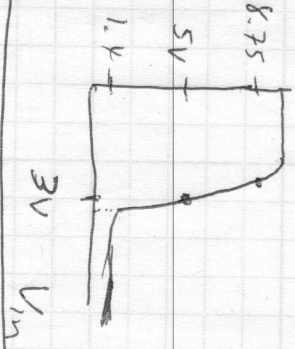
$$I_D = \frac{10\text{V} - V_{\text{out}}}{10\text{K}} = 0 - 1\text{mA}$$

$$I_D = \frac{\mu_{n\text{ox}}}{2} \frac{W}{L} V_{\text{ov}}^2 \left(1 + \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{100\text{V}}\right) \approx 1$$



pick $W = 20 \mu\text{m}$

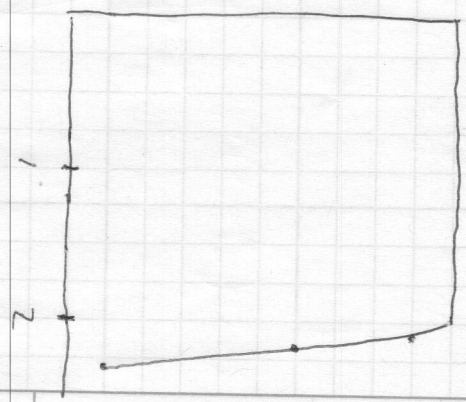
V_{ov}	I_D	V_{ovb}	A_{vo}
1V	0.5 mA	5V	-10
0.5V	0.125 mA	10 - 1.25 = 8.75	-5
1.4V	1 mA	0 ($n_0, V_{\text{ov}} \approx 1.4$)	-14



OR choose $W = 400$

$$I_D = \frac{50 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2}{2} \left(\frac{400}{1}\right) V_{\text{ov}}^2 = 10 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} V_{\text{ov}}^2$$

V_{ov}	I_D	V_{ovb}	A_{vo}
0.1	0.1 mA	9	-20
0.2	0.4 mA	6	-40
0.3	0.9 mA	1	-60



big variation in current $\Rightarrow$ big variation in $g_m, R_L, A_v, \dots$

pick $W = 400, V_{\text{ov}} = 0.2\text{V} \quad (V_t = 2.2\text{V})$

$$g_m = \frac{2I_D}{V_{\text{ov}}} = \frac{0.8 \text{ mA}}{0.2\text{V}} = 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$

$$-g_m R_L = -\left(4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}\right) (10\text{K}) = -40$$

$$r_o = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D} = \frac{100\text{V}}{0.8 \text{ mA}} = 125\text{K} \Omega \gg 10\text{K}$$

ignore (R_L)

$$10\text{K} \parallel 125\text{K} \approx 10\text{K}$$

at constant load, larger $\frac{W}{L} \Rightarrow$ more g_m , more gain

$\Rightarrow$ more input capacitance