

Chapter 5 Passive and Active Current Mirrors

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教材:模拟CMOS集成电路设计

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5.1基本电流镜

- 工作在饱和区的MOS管可当作电流源。
- 对电流源的要求:很大的小信号(动态)输出电阻,不能消耗过 多的电压余度,即直流(静态)压降较小。
- 电流源的输出电阻、电容以及电压余度 与 输出电流的大小之间存在折衷 关系。
- 电流源的其它重要方面:与电源、工艺、温度的依赖性,输出噪声电流,与其它电流源的匹配。

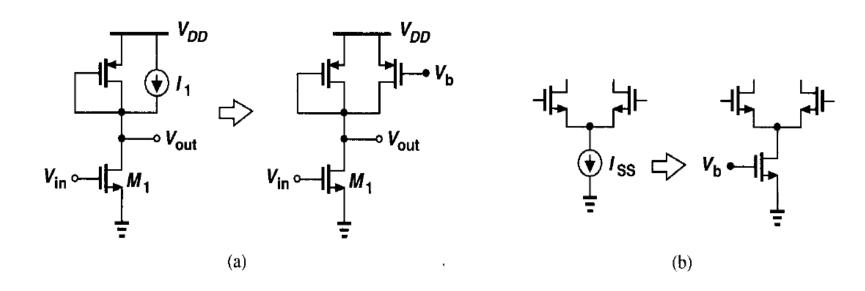
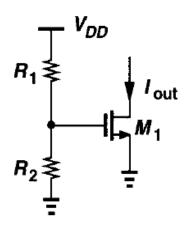


Figure 5.1 Applications of current sources.



如何给MOSFET加偏置使其作为稳定电流源?



$$I_{out} \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD} - V_{TH})^2$$

• 电阻分压方法不好:

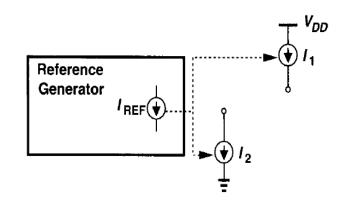
易受电源、工艺、温度、噪声影响。

- 不同晶片之间的阈值电压可能会有100mV的变化,即使栅源电压精确,也不能准确计算电流。
- 电流源的过驱动电压最佳在0.2~0.3V, 若小于0.1V 则对MOS阈值或偏置VB以及噪声敏感。

• 电流源设计方法:

基于对基准电流源的复制(假设 有一个精确的电流源可供利用),

电流优点:不受噪声电压影响!





基本电流镜

$$\partial \lambda = 0$$

$$I_{REF} \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} (\frac{W}{L})_1 (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$I_{out} \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} (\frac{W}{L})_2 (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

得:
$$I_{out} = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1} I_{REF}$$

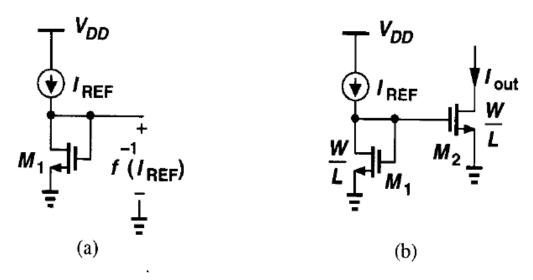


Figure 5.5 (a) Diode-connected device providing inverse function, (b) basic current mirror.

电流镜优点:不受工艺、温度、噪声电压影响。

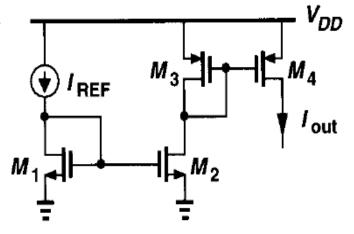


Example 5.1: 大比例电流输出情况

产生大电流源通常采用二级电流镜方法。

$$I_{D2} = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1} I_{REF} = \alpha I_{REF}$$
 $I_{D2} = I_{D3}$

$$I_{D4} = \frac{(W/L)_4}{(W/L)_3} I_{D3} = \beta I_{D3} = \alpha \beta I_{REF}$$



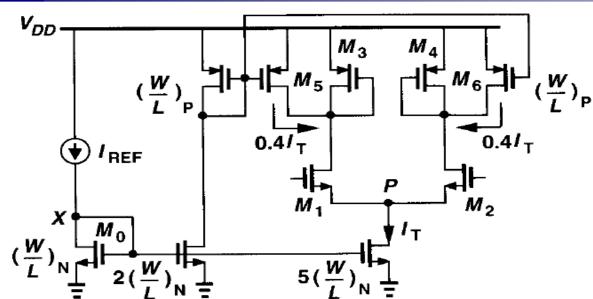
例Iout=100IREF .

令(W/L)₂=10 (W/L)₁, (W/L)₂=10 (W/L)₃, M₃与M₁尺寸相同, I₂=10IREF。 令(W/L)₄=10 (W/L)₃, 则I_{out}=10I₃=10I₂==100IREF。 M4和M2各是M1的10倍尺寸。

实际版图设计时,M2是10个M1并联组成。M4是10个M3并联组成。



基本电流镜应用实例



PMOS电流镜减少了M3 和M4漏电流,减少了二 极管跨导,提高二极管 输出电阻,即提高二极 管负载共源放大器增益。 本例提高

Figure 5.7 Current mirrors used to bias a differential amplifier.

 器件阈值电压对沟道长度有一定的依赖性,电流值之比只能通过 调节晶体管的宽度实现。因此电流镜中所有晶体管采用相同尺寸 (最重要是L相同),以减少源漏区边缘扩散(LD)所产生的误差。



Example 5.2

Calculate the small-signal voltage gain of the circuit shown in Fig. 5.8.

$$M_1$$
小信号漏电流: $i_1 = g_{m1}V_{in}$

$$I_{\scriptscriptstyle D3}=I_{\scriptscriptstyle D2}\,rac{({\it W}\,/\,{\it L})_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}}{({\it W}\,/\,{\it L})_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}}=I_{\scriptscriptstyle D1}\,rac{({\it W}\,/\,{\it L})_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}}{({\it W}\,/\,{\it L})_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}}$$
,大小信号同样成立

小信号电流:
$$i_3 = i_1 \frac{(W/L)_3}{(W/L)_2} = g_{m1} V_{in} \frac{(W/L)_3}{(W/L)_2}$$

电压增益:
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{i_3 R_L}{V_{in}} = g_{m1} R_L \frac{(W/L)_3}{(W/L)_2}$$

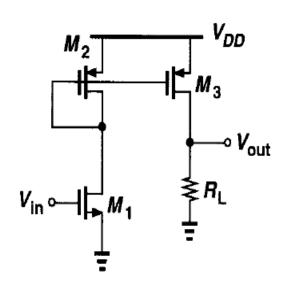


Figure 5.8

设计原则:尽量不采用电流换取放大增益。



5.2 Cascode Current Mirrors

• 基本电流镜的缺点:

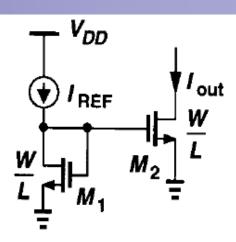
$$I_{D} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^{2} (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

$$\frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2} (1 + \lambda V_{DS2})}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1} (1 + \lambda V_{DS1})}$$

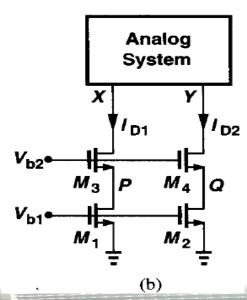
基本电流镜的L一 般1~2um,不低于 0.5um

- 沟道长度调制影响很大。
- 虽然VDS1=VGS1=VGS2,但由于M2负载的影响, $V_{DS2} \neq V_{GS2}$
- CASCODE电流源能够较好地抑制沟道长度调制的影响。回顾图3.61(b)结论, CASCODE器件输出点(漏极)的电压变化对底部MOSFET(电流源)漏级电压影响被衰减得很小。
- 基本不用CASCODE电流源,原因?

$$\Delta V_P \approx \frac{\Delta V_X}{(g_{m3} + g_{mb3})_{T_{o3}}}$$



basic current mirror.





Cascode Current Mirrors (cont.)

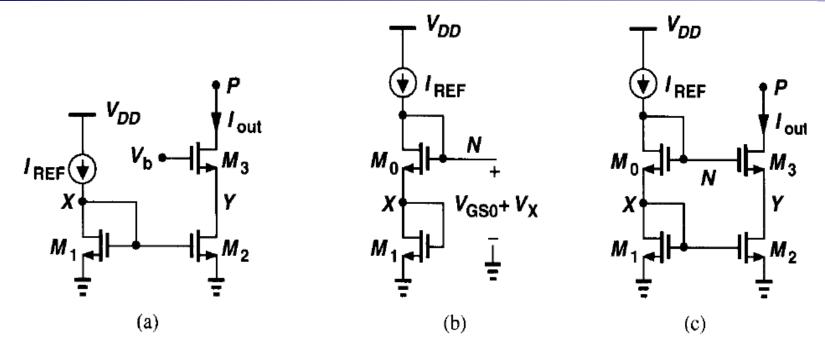


Figure 5.9 (a) Cascode current source, (b) modification of mirror circuit to generate the cascode bias voltage, (c) cascode current mirror.

- P点电压变化对Y点影响很小。
- VP>VY+VOD3 = VGS1+VOD3 = VTH1+VOD1+VOD3

低压电源不能采用此电流源



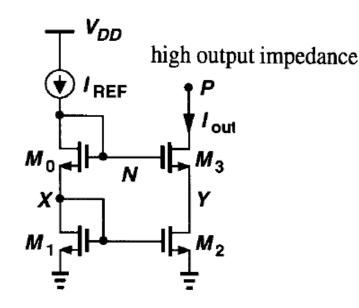
Cascode Current Mirrors (cont.)

$$V_N = V_{GS0} + V_X = V_{GS3} + V_Y$$
要求 $V_{GS0} = V_{GS3}$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_0 (V_{GS0} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$I_{out} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_3 (V_{GS3} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_2 (V_{GS2} - V_{TH})^2$$

$$\therefore V_{GS1} = V_{GS2}$$



$$\therefore \quad \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_0}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{0}}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{3}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2}}$$
即可实现: $V_{GSO} = V_{GS3}$

$$V_{V} = V_{V}$$

• 考虑衬偏效应,由于VTHO=VTH3,以上推导同样成立。

要求镜像电流为N整数倍:用N个参考MOS管拷贝(W为N倍,N=1,2,...)。 宽长比增大导致电流增大而VGS不变。



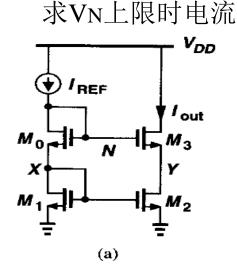
Example 5.3

In Fig. 5.10, sketch V_X and V_Y as a function of I_{REF} . If I_{REF} requires 0.5 V to operate as a current

source, what is its maximum value?

$$I_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_X - V_{TH1})^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_0 (V_N - V_X - V_{TH0})^2$$

$$V_X = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}} + V_{TH1} = V_Y$$



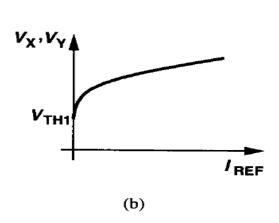


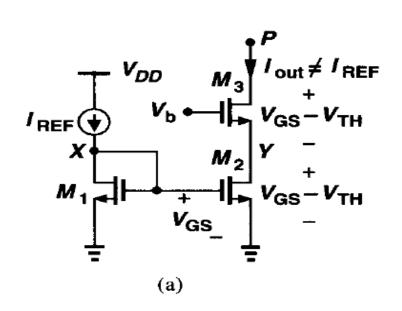
Figure 5.10

$$V_{N} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{0}}} + V_{TH0} + V_{X} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{0}}} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}}} + V_{TH1} + V_{TH0}$$
 已知电流源两端电压最 小为0.5V = VDD-VN,
$$= \sqrt{\frac{2I_{REF}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{0}}} \left(\left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_{0} + \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)_{1} \right) + V_{TH1} + V_{TH0}$$
 解出最大IREF,MAX

解出最大IREF,MAX



电压余度(voltage headroom)分析:



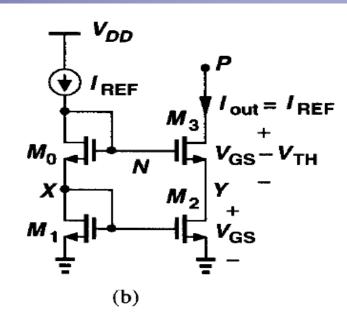


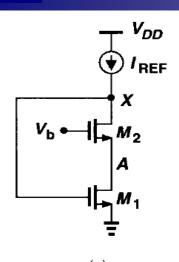
Figure 5.11 (a) Cascode current source with minimum headroom voltage, (b) headroom consumed by a cascode mirror.

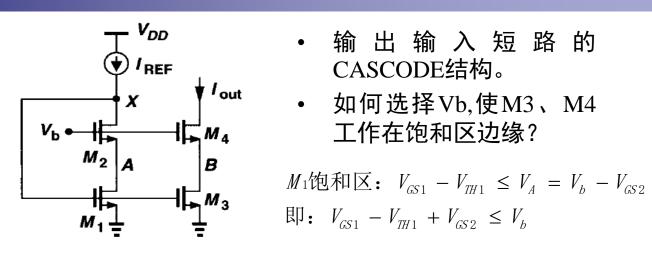
- 图5.11(a): M1和M2的漏极电压 (X和Y)不相同,输出电流不能精确复制。但选择Vb可使Vp为最低允许值。
- 图5.11(b) 输出电压余度有损失的CASCODE电流镜

设计思路:增大输出电压余度,关键在于使M2输出Y接近VoD,且 X和Y相同(电流镜像要求),要使X能降低。(b)结构不满足。



如何解决电流精度和电压余度之间的矛盾?





- 输出输入短路的 CASCODE结构。

即: $V_{GS1} - V_{TH1} + V_{GS2} \leq V_b$

Vx取决于M1和IREF operation.

$$V_{GS1} - V_{TH1} + V_{GS2} \le V_b \le V_{GS1} + V_{TH2}$$

$$V_{b, \min} \ = \ V_{\text{GS}1} \ - \ V_{\text{TH}1} \ + \ V_{\text{GS}2} \ = \ V_{\text{GS}2} \ + \ V_{\text{OD}1} \ = \ V_{\text{GS}3} \ - \ V_{\text{TH}3} \ + \ V_{\text{GS}4} \ = \ V_{\text{GS}4} \ + \ V_{\text{OD}3}$$

$$V_{out \ min} = V_{b,min} - V_{TH4} = (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3}) + (V_{GS4} - V_{TH4})$$
 此时输出电压余度最大

M1饱和区对M2设计要求:
$$V_{GS2} - V_{TH2} \le VDS2 < V_{TH1}$$

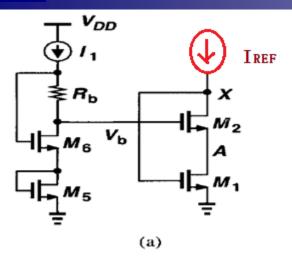
即(W/L)2有下限

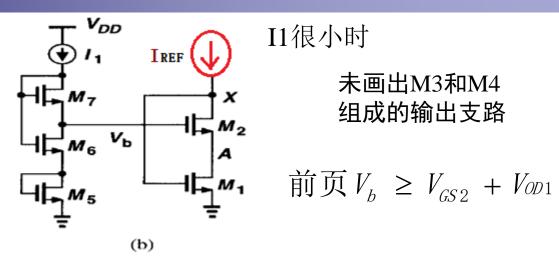
使
$$V_{GS2}=V_{GS4}$$
 可得到 $\frac{\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_2}{\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_2}=\frac{\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_1}{\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_2}$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2}}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{4}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{3}}$$



如何产生Vb





I1很小时

未画出M3和M4

Figure 5.14 Generation of gate voltage V_b for cascode mirrors.

$$V_b = V_{DS6} + V_{GS5} \ge V_{OD1} + V_{GS2}$$

电压RbIb不易控制, 艺和温度影响大

图(b)二极管M7作为Rb。M7的W/L很大,从而使VGS7=VTH7,

$$V_{b} = V_{DS6} + V_{GS5} = V_{GS6} - V_{GS7} + V_{GS5} = V_{GS6} - V_{TH7} + V_{GS5} \ge V_{GS1} - V_{TH1} + V_{GS2}$$

$$V_{GS6} - V_{TH7} \ge V_{GS1} - V_{TH1}, \boxminus V_{GS6} > V_{GS1}$$

这里II是另增用作Vb偏置的电流源,并不用作镜像电流源,该支路中MOS可任设



使用源级跟随器进行电平位移

• 插入Ms, 使 $V_{GS,S} \approx V_{TH3}$

则
$$V_N$$
, $\approx V_N - V_{TH3} > V_{OD2} + V_{GS3}$

• 如何设计使 $V_{GS,S} \approx V_{TH,S} \approx V_{TH3}$

$$I_{S} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{S} (V_{GS,S} - V_{TH,S})^{2}$$

具体做法是使电流源很小,而(W/L)s较大。 阈值电压不仅衬偏有关,还与L和finger有关

$$\begin{aligned} V_{B} &= V_{N} - V_{GS3} = V_{GS0} + V_{GS1} - V_{GS,S} - V_{GS3} \\ \notin V_{GS0} &= V_{GS3} &= V_{GS1} - V_{TH3} \end{aligned}$$

• M2接近线性区! M2、M1不需要镜像性,但 CASCODE保证了电流源输出阻抗很大。

当只有IREF时

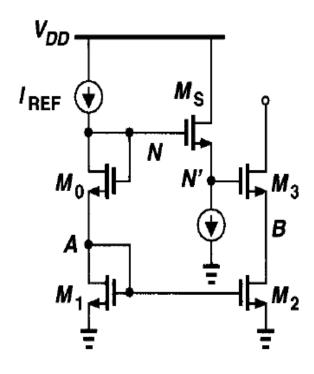
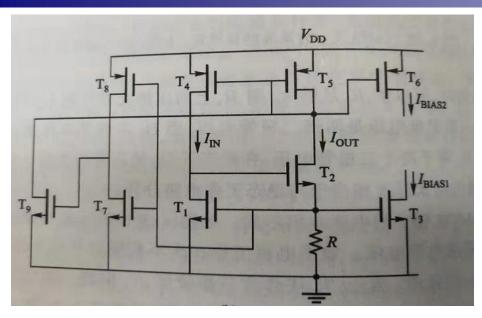


Figure 5.15 Low-voltage cascode using a source follower level shifter.



例: 带有启动电路的阈值基准自偏置电路



可实现较小的温度系数
$$TC = \frac{1}{I_{out}} \frac{\partial I_{out}}{\partial T} = \frac{1}{V_{th}} \frac{\partial V_{th}}{\partial T} - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T}$$

左边启动电路,用以脱离电路 上电初始的非期望0电流工作 点;正常工作时自动关断

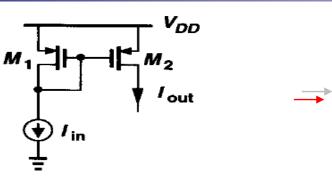
自偏置降低了电源电压的灵敏度

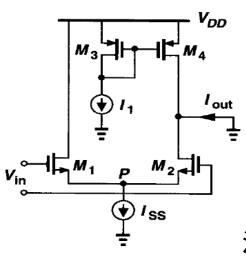
电路优点: 无需精确的参考电流源



5.3 Active Current Mirrors

电流镜用作电流 源负载





$$G_m = \frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{g_{m1} V_{in}/2}{V_{in}} = \frac{g_{m1}}{2}$$

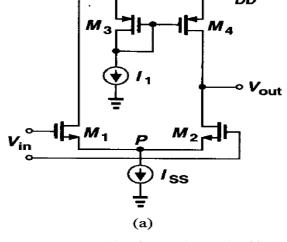


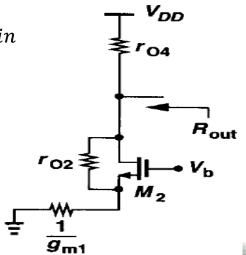
图5.17 带单端电流<mark>源</mark>负载 的差动对

$$v_{out} = \frac{v_{in}}{2} g_{m2} R_{out} = (\frac{g_{m2}}{2} R_{out}) v_{in}$$

浪费了M1的漏极小信号电流

图5.17(b) 计算gm的电路

图5.17(c) 计算Rout的电路





改进电路: 电流镜负载

$$V_{GS1} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{D1} = \mid I_{D3} \mid = \mid I_{D4} \mid \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{D2} \downarrow$$

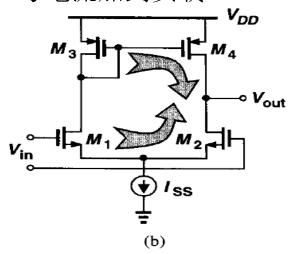
增量电流流向何处? 流向负载(包括 输出端M2、 M4的ro2||ro4)。

优点之一: 与单端电流源负载相比,负载上有<mark>双倍</mark>电流变化!即利用了两边电路的全部输入信号。

优点之二: 当理想匹配时,输出共模电平 (直流工作点)确定。

优点之三:将双端输出转换成单端输出,适合某些单端输出要求。

使M1漏极交变小信号电流加到负载



输出端?

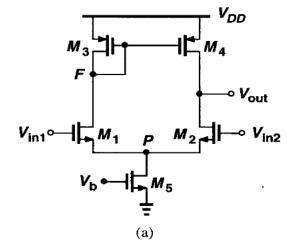
输出电压取决于M2和M4的 电流差Iout*负载(=RL||ro4|| ro2),其中Iout=-ID4-ID2 (ID从D到S)。



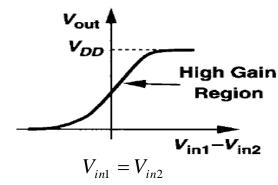
5.3.1 Large-signal analysis

正常工作状态时,输入应保证P点电位 使尾电流源M5工作在饱和区。

- (1) Vin1、Vin2在VinCM 附近时, M1~M5在饱和区, M3和M4电流变化相同, 而M1和M2漏电流变化相反!
- (2) Vin1-Vin2很正时(M1可能在线性区),尾电流全部流经M1,而M2截止,ID4**上电流全部对负载充电使**Vout上升,M4视负载和频率情况可能进入深线性区,Vout→VDD。
- (3) Vin1-Vin2为负时, Vout下降; Vin1-Vin2很负时, M1、M3和M4无电流; M2工作在深线性区, M5被M1压至深线性区, Vout=>0。



(a) Differential pair with active current mirror



(b) large-signal input-output characteristic.

Figure 5.21



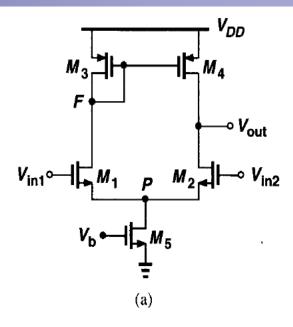
共模电平的设置

输出受输入限制:

直流工作点
$$V_{out} \geq V_{in,CM} - V_{TH2}$$

最低输入共模电平
$$V_{in,CM} = V_{GS1} + V_{DS5} > V_{GS1} + V_{OD5}$$

一般设置VinCM=VoutCM 约为VDD/2



$$V_{in1} = V_{in2}$$
时, $V_{out} = V_{DD} - V_{GS3}$ 为确定值

- 该结论前提是电路严格对称!
- 实用中该电路很少开环使用。输出共模电平易受工艺失配影响!



5.3.2 小信号分析

 对于差动小信号,Y点电压变化幅度比X点大! 左边电路是二极管负载的共源级(X阻抗小), 右边电路是类似电流源负载的共源级。

注意:大的交变信号时,P点不能看为虚地,不能用半边电路方法分析。

$$A_{V} = \frac{\partial I_{out}}{\partial (V_{in1} - V_{in2})} R_{out} = G_{m} R_{out},$$

设2输入端直流电平相同,

$$I_{out} = -I_{D4} - I_{D2},$$

 I_n : 从漏到源电流,

- 表示PMOS电流从上到下)

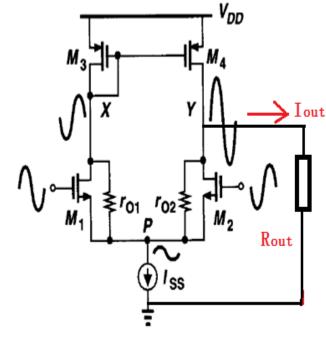


Figure 5.23 Asymmetric swings in a differential pair with active current mirror.

X点信号摆幅小,从X向M3看阻抗较小,约为1/gm3;



The first approach(方法) of computing gain

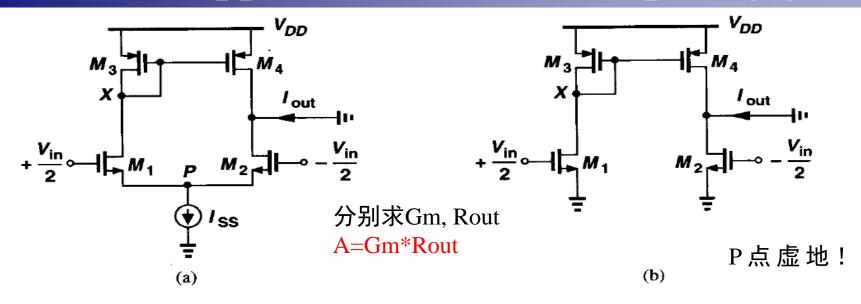
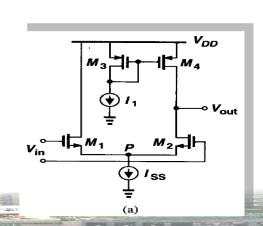


Figure 5.24 (a) Circuit for calculation of G_m , (b) circuit of (a) with node P grounded.

对于小幅度的交变信号,P点电位基本不变=>交流虚地。

交变小信号
$$I_{D1} = -I_{D3} = -I_{D4} = g_{m1} V_{in} /_{2}$$
, $I_{D2} = g_{m2} (-V_{in} /_{2})$ 流出交变小电流 $I_{out} = -I_{D4} - I_{D2} = -I_{D3} - I_{D2}$ $= I_{D1} - I_{D2} = g_{m1} V_{in}$ \therefore $G_{m} = g_{m1} = g_{m2}$ 与右图5.17相比,跨导增大了1倍。



Rout?

$$R_{out} \approx (2r_{o2}) \mid \mid r_{o4}? # !$$

• 交流小信号的等效电路不同! M4的栅电压不 是恒定值。

$$R_{XY} = 2r_{o1} = 2r_{o2}$$
 $R_{eq} = \frac{1}{g_{m3}} \mid \mid r_{o3} = \frac{r_{o3}}{1 + g_{m3}r_{o3}} = \frac{1}{g_{m3}}$

$$I_{X} = \frac{V_{X}}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}} + \frac{V_{X}}{r_{o4}} + g_{m4}V_{Y} \qquad V_{Y} = \frac{R_{eq}V_{X}}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}}$$

$$\therefore I_{X} = \frac{V_{X}}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}} + \frac{V_{X}}{r_{o4}} + \frac{g_{m4}R_{eq}V_{X}}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}}$$

$$\approx V_X \left(\frac{1}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}} + \frac{1}{r_{o4}} + \frac{1}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}} \right) = \frac{2V_X}{2r_{o1} + R_{eq}} + \frac{V_X}{r_{o4}}$$

$$R_{\text{out}} = \frac{V_{x}}{I_{x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_{o1} + \frac{R_{eq}}{2}} + \frac{1}{r_{o4}}} = (r_{o1} + \frac{R_{eq}}{2}) \mid \mid r_{o4}$$

$$pprox r_{o1} \mid \mid r_{o4} = r_{o2} \mid \mid r_{o4}$$
,即 P 点虚地

$$A_v = G_m * R_{out} \approx g_{m2}(r_{o2} \mid \mid r_{o4})$$

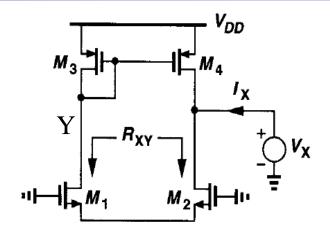
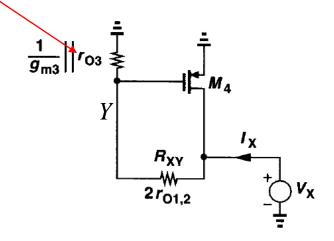


Figure 5.25 (a) Circuit for calculating R_{out}



(b) substitution of M_1 and M_2 by a resistor.



The second approach of computing voltage gain

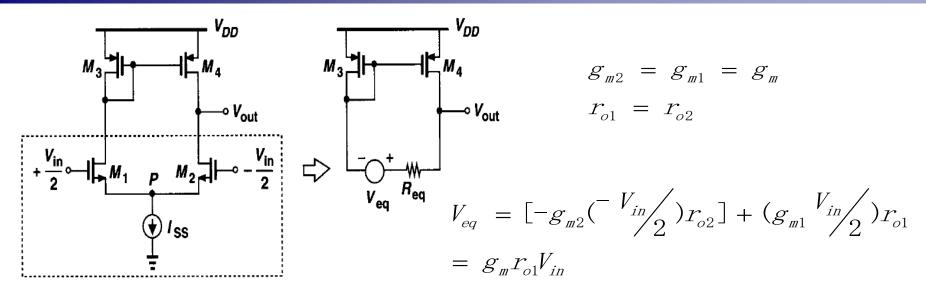
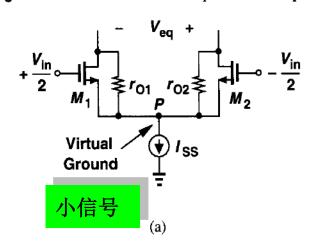
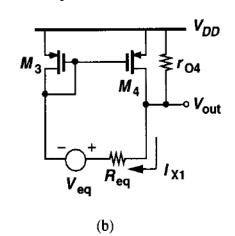


Figure 5.26 Substitution of the input differential pair by a Thevenin equivalent.





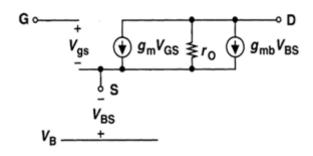
$$R_{eq} = 2r_{o1}$$

-•
$$V_{\text{out}}$$
 R_{eq} 上小信号电流

$$I_{X1} = \frac{V_{out} - g_{m1} r_{o1} V_{in}}{2r_{o1} + \frac{1}{g_{m3}} || r_{o3}}$$



补充说明: 有源电流镜的小信号镜像

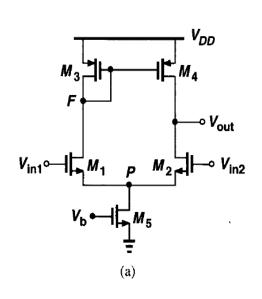


小信号
$$\partial I_D = g_m \partial V_{GS} + i_{ro}$$

$$\therefore g_{m3} \partial V_{GS} = \partial I_{D3} - i_{ro3} = g_{m4} \partial V_{GS}$$

• 即M3管中受控电流源 镜像到M4的受控电流源

$$M$$
3中受控电流源的小信号电流为 I_{X1} $\frac{r_{o3}}{\frac{1}{g_{m3}}+r_{o3}}$



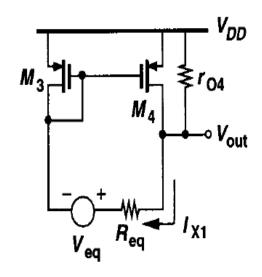


计算电压增益的第二种方法 (续)

二极管M3中的受控电流源 复制到了M4漏极中受控电流源IDS4。

以下 /和 /均表示小信号:

$$I_{X1} + I_{DS4} + \frac{V_{out}}{r_{o4}} = \frac{V_{out} - g_{m1}r_{o1}V_{in}}{2r_{o1} + \frac{1}{g_{m3}} \mid \mid r_{o3}} \left(1 + \frac{r_{o3}}{\frac{1}{g_{m3}} + r_{o3}}\right) + \frac{V_{out}}{r_{o4}} = 0$$



上式约为
$$\frac{V_{out} - g_{m1} r_{o1} V_{in}}{2r_{o1}} \times 2 + \frac{V_{out}}{r_{o4}} = 0$$

$$\exists \mathbb{I} \quad \frac{V_{out}}{r_{o1}} - g_{m1}V_{in} + \frac{V_{out}}{r_{o4}} = V_{out}(\frac{1}{r_{o1}} + \frac{1}{r_{o4}}) - g_{m1}V_{in} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{g_{m1}}{\frac{1}{r_{o1}} + \frac{1}{r_{o4}}} = g_{m1}(r_{o1} \mid \mid r_{o4}) = g_{m1}(r_{o2} \mid \mid r_{o4}), \text{ $\pm \$!$}$$

虚地!



5.3.3 Common-Mode Properties

• 简单起见,不考虑衬偏效应。

predict the consequences of a finite output impedance in the tail current source.

$$A_{CM}$$
(或记 A_{vc}) = $\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{inCM}}$

• 对于输入共模电平, Vout=VF, F与X电平相当与 短接, M4也成为二极管。

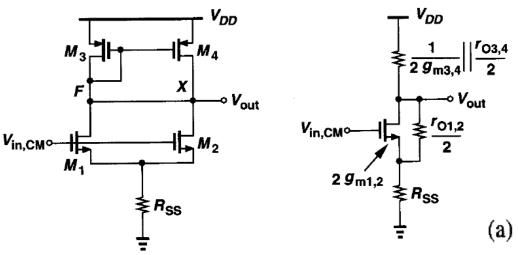


Figure 5.30

(b)

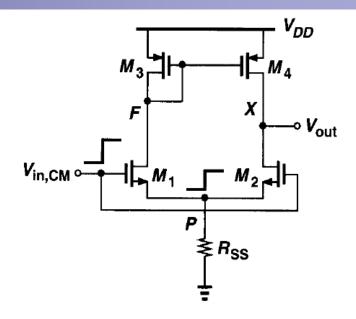


Figure 5.29 Differential pair with active current mirror sensing a common-mode change.

- (a) Simplified circuit of Fig. 5.29,
- (b) equivalent circuit of (a).

(a)



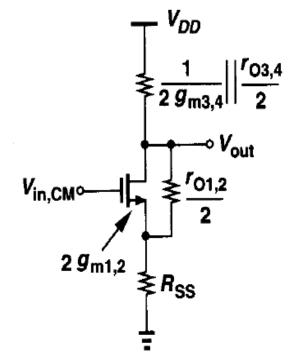
Common-Mode Properties (cont.)

• 由P99图4.25式(4.28)得 (或P51图3.16式3.51)

$$A_{CM} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2g_{m3}} \| \frac{r_{o3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2g_{m1}} + R_{SS}}$$

$$\therefore g_{m3}r_{o3} >> 1 \qquad \therefore \qquad \frac{1}{2g_{m3}} \mid \mid \frac{r_{o3}}{2} \approx \frac{1}{2g_{m3}}$$

$$A_{CM} \approx -\frac{\frac{1}{2g_{m3}}}{\frac{1}{2g_{m1}} + R_{SS}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m3}(1 + 2g_{m1}R_{SS})}$$
 (5.35)



$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM}} \right| = \frac{g_{m1}(r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4})}{\left(\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m3}(1 + 2g_{m1}R_{SS})} \right)} = g_{m3}(1 + 2g_{m1}R_{SS})(r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4})$$

Rss越大越好! 高频时由于尾电流源漏源之间寄生电容, Rss会降低! 差动对共模噪声抑制会大大降低。



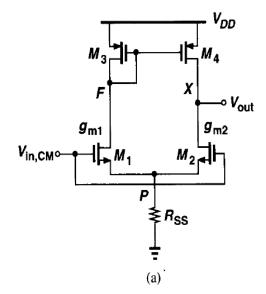
Common-mode gain in the presence of mismatches

失配情况下共模(噪声)增益=? 需要X点<mark>负载</mark>电流,才能得到输出 电压(共模小信号)

先求P点电压(为得到Vgs)

第三章
$$SF: A_v = \frac{g_m R_S}{1 + (g_m + g_{mb})R_S}$$

忽略衬偏效应 $\approx \frac{R_S}{1/g_m + R_S}$



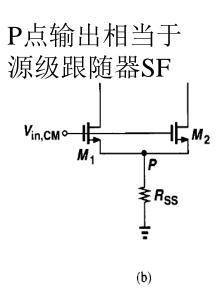


Figure 5.32 Differential pair with g_m mismatch.

$$\partial V_{P} = \partial V_{in,CM} \frac{R_{SS}}{R_{SS} + \frac{1}{g_{m1} + g_{m2}}} = \partial V_{in,CM} \frac{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2})}{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1}$$

$$\partial I_{D1} = g_{m1}(\partial V_{in,CM} - \partial V_{P}) = \frac{g_{m1}\partial V_{in,CM}}{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1}$$

$$\partial I_{D2} = g_{m2}(\partial V_{in,CM} - \partial V_{P}) = \frac{g_{m2}\partial V_{in,CM}}{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1}$$



common-mode gain in the presence of mismatches.

$$\partial V_{F} = -\partial I_{D1} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m3}} \mid \mid r_{o3} \right) = -\frac{g_{m1} \partial V_{in,CM}}{R_{SS} (g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1} \times \frac{r_{o3}}{g_{m3} r_{o3} + 1} = \partial V_{GS4}$$

从M4漏极流出的电流变化:

$$\partial I_{D4} = -g_{m4} \partial V_F = g_{m4} \frac{g_{m1} \partial V_{in,CM}}{R_{SS} (g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1} \times \frac{r_{o3}}{g_{m3} r_{o3} + 1}$$

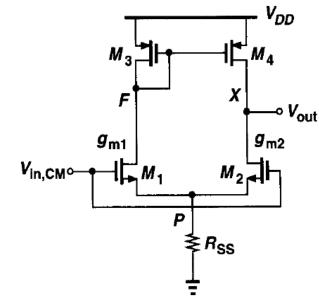
$$\partial V_{out} = (\partial I_{p_4} - \partial I_{p_2})(r_{o_4} \mid \mid Vout端 M2漏极大阻抗,可忽略)$$

$$\approx \left[g_{\text{m4}} \frac{g_{\text{m1}} \partial V_{in,\text{CM}}}{R_{\text{SS}} (g_{\text{m1}} + g_{\text{m2}}) + 1} \times \frac{r_{\text{o3}}}{g_{\text{m3}} r_{\text{o3}} + 1} - \frac{g_{\text{m2}} \partial V_{in,\text{CM}}}{R_{\text{SS}} (g_{\text{m1}} + g_{\text{m2}}) + 1} \right] r_{\text{o4}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial V_{in,CM}}{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1} \left(\frac{g_{m3} r_{o3}}{g_{m3} r_{o3} + 1} g_{m1} - g_{m2} \right) r_{o4}$$

$$=\frac{\partial V_{_{in,CM}}}{R_{_{SS}}(g_{_{m1}}+g_{_{m2}})+1}\left[\frac{g_{_{m3}}r_{_{o3}}(g_{_{m1}}-g_{_{m2}})-g_{_{m2}}}{g_{_{m3}}r_{_{o3}}+1}\right]r_{_{o4}}$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{in,CM}} \approx \frac{(g_{m1} - g_{m2})r_{o4} - \frac{g_{m2}}{g_{m3}}}{R_{SS}(g_{m1} + g_{m2}) + 1}$$



设
$$g_{m3} = g_{m4}, \quad r_{o3} = r_{o4}$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{in,CM}} = \frac{-\frac{g_{m2}}{g_{m3}}}{R_{SS}(2g_{m2}) + 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2g_{m3}}}{R_{SS} + \frac{1}{2g_{m2}}}$$



本章总结

电流镜的主要作用:

- (1) 产生偏置电路电压,不随温度、工艺变化;
- (2)作为差分放大器负载,具有高增益、确定的共模输出的优点;但对失配极为敏感。

2019/10/30