

Lab 03

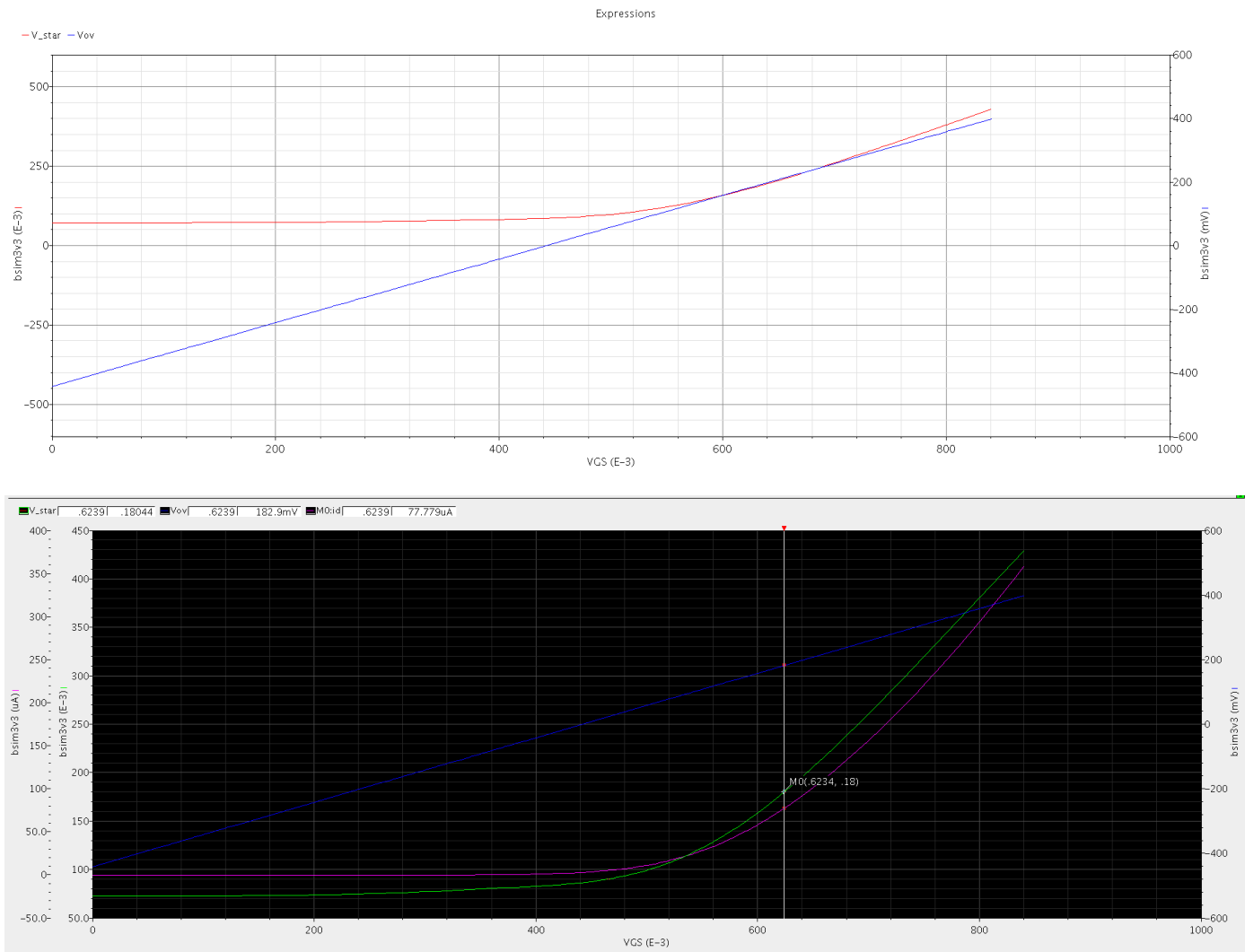
Cascode Amplifier

Part 1: Sizing Chart

$V^*=180\text{mV}$, $I_D=25\mu\text{A}$

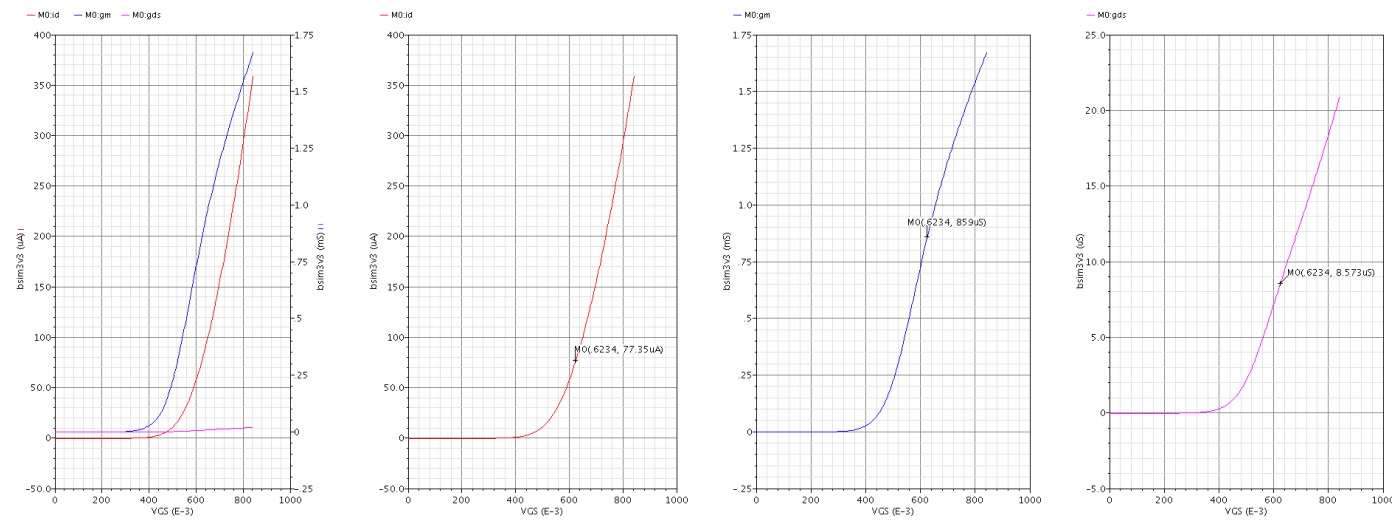
Sweep V_{GS} from 0 to $\approx V_{TH} + 0.4\text{V}$ with 10mV step. Set $V_{DS} = V_{DD}/2$. We want to compare $V^* = 2I_D/gm$ and $V_{ov} = V_{GS} - V_{TH}$ by plotting them overlaid. Use the calculator to create expressions for V^* and V_{ov} . You can save the expressions to reuse them later.

Plot V^* and V_{ov} overlaid vs V_{GS} . Make sure the y-axis of both curves has the same range.



From the above graph it shows that at $V^*=180\text{mV}$, $V_{gs}=623.4\text{mV}$ which is our operating point.

Plot I_D , g_m , and g_{ds} vs V_{GS} .



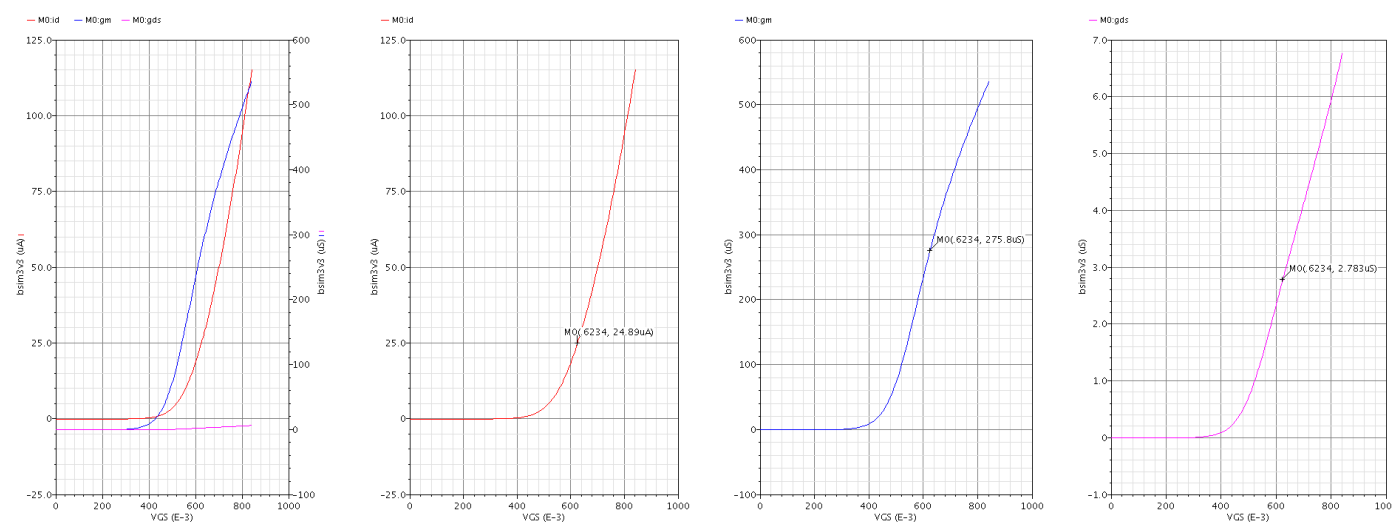
The above graph shows the values of g_m , I_D , g_{ds} at our operating point V_{GS} .

Now we will use the table to find W and hence find the values of the rest of the parameters that will achieve our design

W	I_D
10uM	77.35uA
W_{new}	25uA

Therefore $W_{new} = 3.23uM$

Hence I can get the rest of the values of g_m , g_{ds} the same way by substituting in the table above or also can get it by simulating results at $W = 3.23uM$



Here we can find that:

$$I_d = 25 \mu A$$

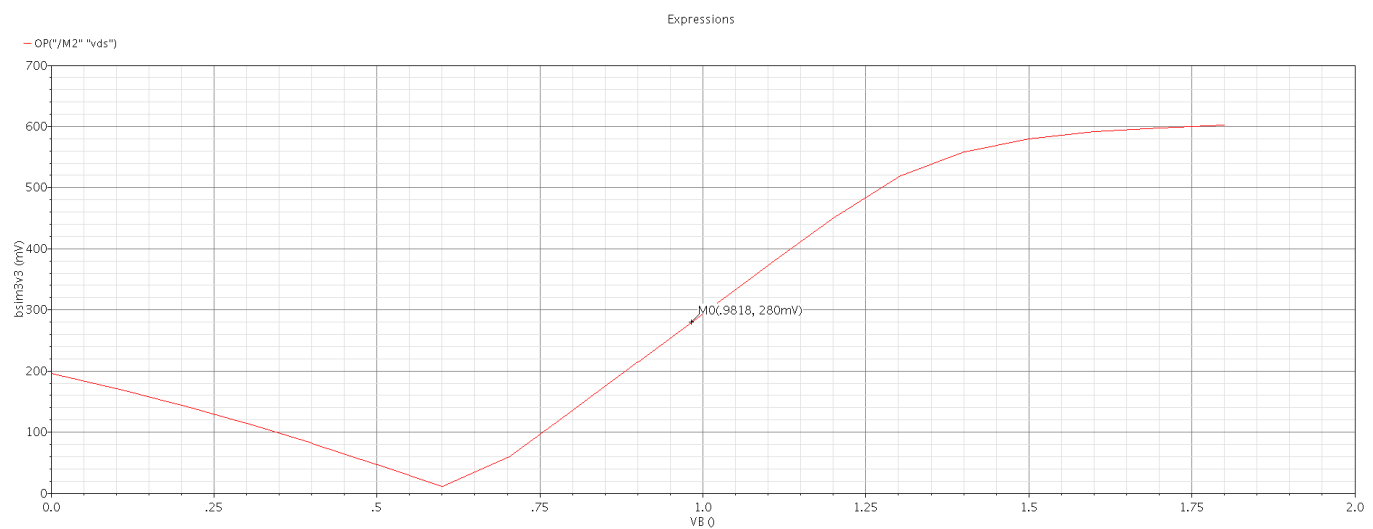
$$G_m = 275.8 \mu S$$

$$G_{ds} = 2.783 \mu S$$

PART 2: Cascode for Gain

OP Analysis

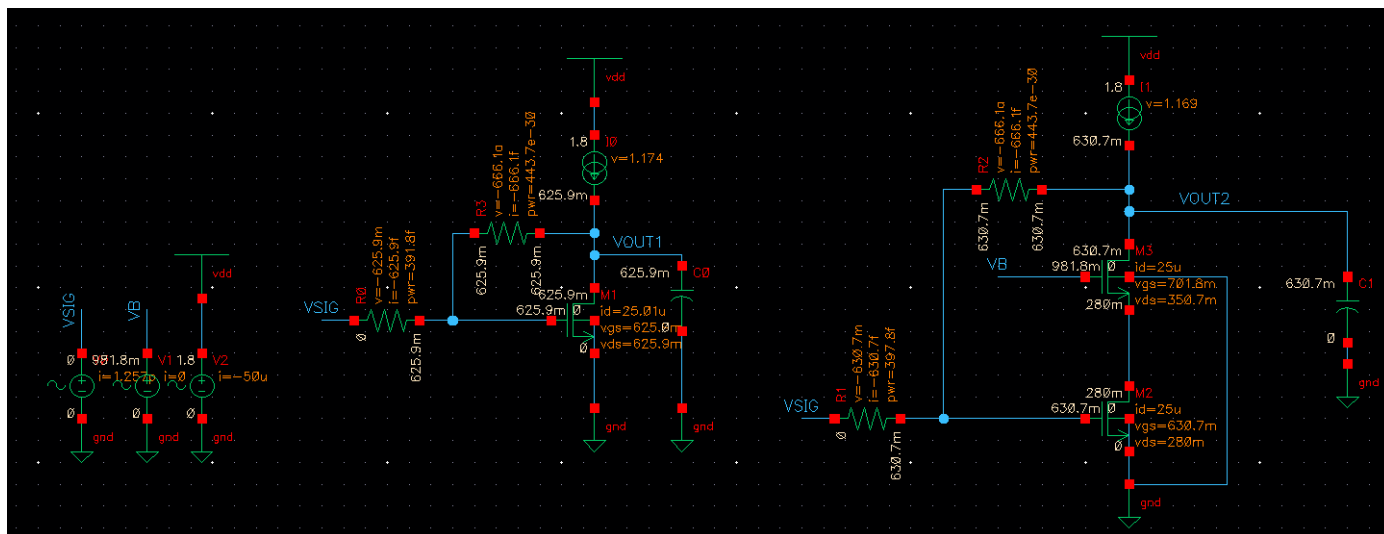
Choose V_B (the cascode device bias voltage) such that M2 has $V_{DS} \approx V_{*} + 100 mV$ (you may sweep V_B and plot V_{DS} vs V_B to help you choose a good value for V_B).



To satisfy our condition of $V_{DS} = 280 mV$

$$V_B = 0.9819 V$$

Simulate the DC OP point of the above CS and cascode amplifiers. Report a snapshot showing the following parameters for M1, M2 and M3 in addition to DC node voltages clearly annotated



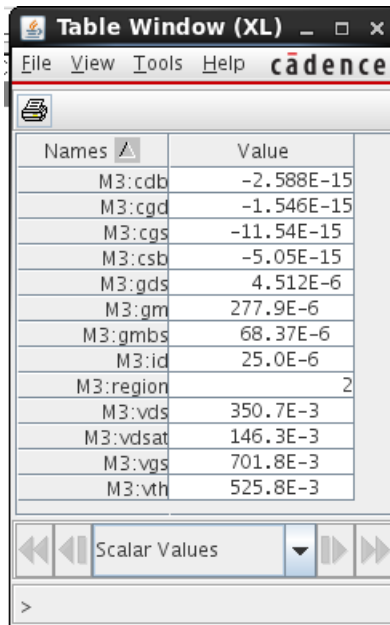
M1:

Names	Value
M1:cdb	-2.573E-15
M1:cgd	-1.528E-15
M1:cgs	-11.62E-15
M1:csb	-5.654E-15
M1:gds	3.049E-6
M1:gm	277.1E-6
M1:gmb	75.45E-6
M1:id	25.01E-6
M1:region	2
M1:vds	625.9E-3
M1:vdsat	142.1E-3
M1:vgs	625.9E-3
M1:vth	442.6E-3

M2:

Names	Value
M2:cdb	-2.829E-15
M2:cgd	-1.574E-15
M2:cgs	-11.64E-15
M2:csb	-5.641E-15
M2:gds	6.015E-6
M2:gm	272.6E-6
M2:gmb	74.26E-6
M2:id	25.0E-6
M2:region	2
M2:vds	280.0E-3
M2:vdsat	143.5E-3
M2:vgs	630.7E-3
M2:vth	445.1E-3

M3:



Names	Value
M3:cdb	-2.588E-15
M3:cgd	-1.546E-15
M3:cgs	-11.54E-15
M3:csb	-5.05E-15
M3:gds	4.512E-6
M3:gm	277.9E-6
M3:gmb	68.37E-6
M3:id	25.0E-6
M3:region	2
M3:vds	350.7E-3
M3:vdsat	146.3E-3
M3:vgs	701.8E-3
M3:vth	525.8E-3

Check that all transistors operate in saturation

It's shown that the region of the three transistors region=2 (saturation region)

Do all transistors have the same Vth? Why?

No, not all transistors have the same Vth

M3 has higher Vth than M1 and M2 due to the body effect since the VSB of M3 \neq 0.

gm>>gds

gm>>gmb

cgs>cgd

csb>cd

SIDE NOTE:

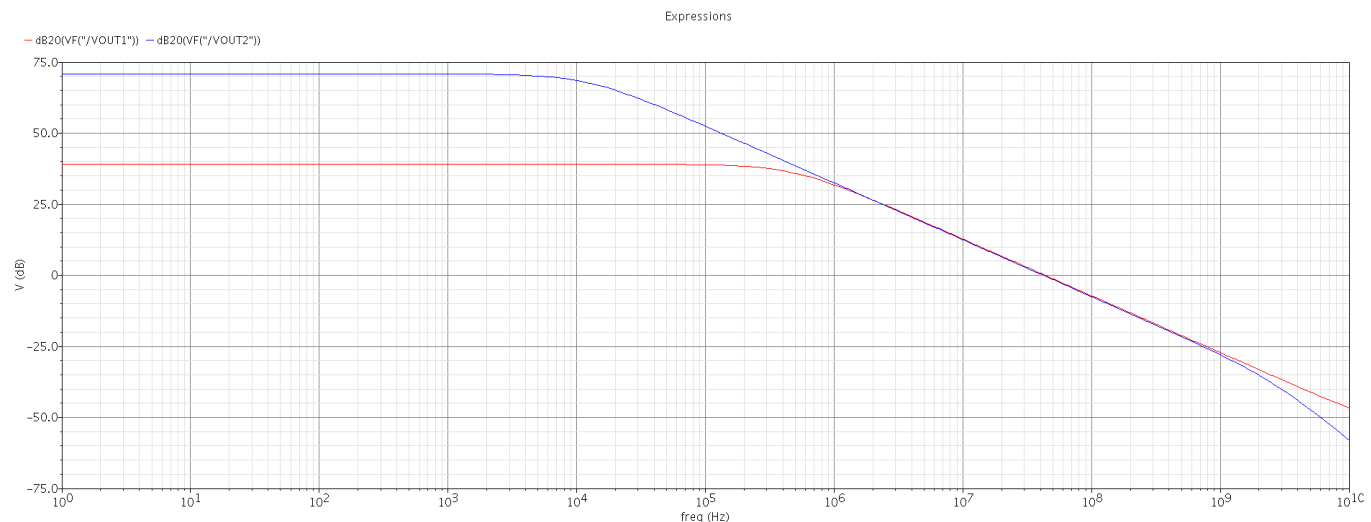
It's the doctor's permission to skip the hand analysis part in AC analysis point 4,5

AC Analysis

Create a new simulation configuration. Perform AC analysis (1Hz:10GHz, logarithmic, 10points/decade) to simulate gain and bandwidth. Use calculator to create expressions for circuit parameters (DC gain, BW, GBW, and UGF) and export them to adexl.

Report the Bode plot (magnitude) of CS and cascode appended on the same plot.

Using



Report a table comparing the DC gain, BW, UGF, and GBW of both circuits from simulation and hand analysis.

Test	Output	Nominal	Spec	Weight	Pass/Fail
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	dB20(VF('/VOUT1'))				
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	ymin(dB20(VF('/VOUT1')))	39.17			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	ymin(mag(VF('/VOUT1')))	90.89			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	bandwidth(VF('/VOUT1') 3 "low")	482.9k			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	gainBwProd(VF('/VOUT1'))	43.99M			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	ymin(mag(VF('/VOUT2')))	3.523k			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	bandwidth(VF('/VOUT2') 3 "low")	12.04k			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	dB20(VF('/VOUT2'))				
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	ymin(dB20(VF('/VOUT2')))	70.94			
AIC_Training:Cascode_Amplifier:1	gainBwProd(VF('/VOUT2'))	42.53M			

Comments:

- Cascode amplifiers are used to boost the gain of a single stage CS amplifier
- Cascode amplifier provide a very high output impedance
- Due to the very high output impedance of the cascode, it has a much smaller bandwidth than the single stage CS amplifier
- The GBW is constant therefore, we have a gain-bandwidth tradeoff.