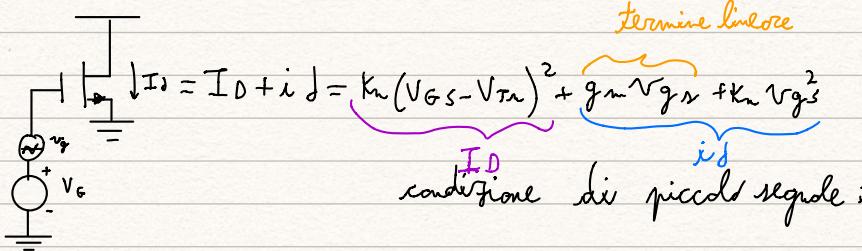


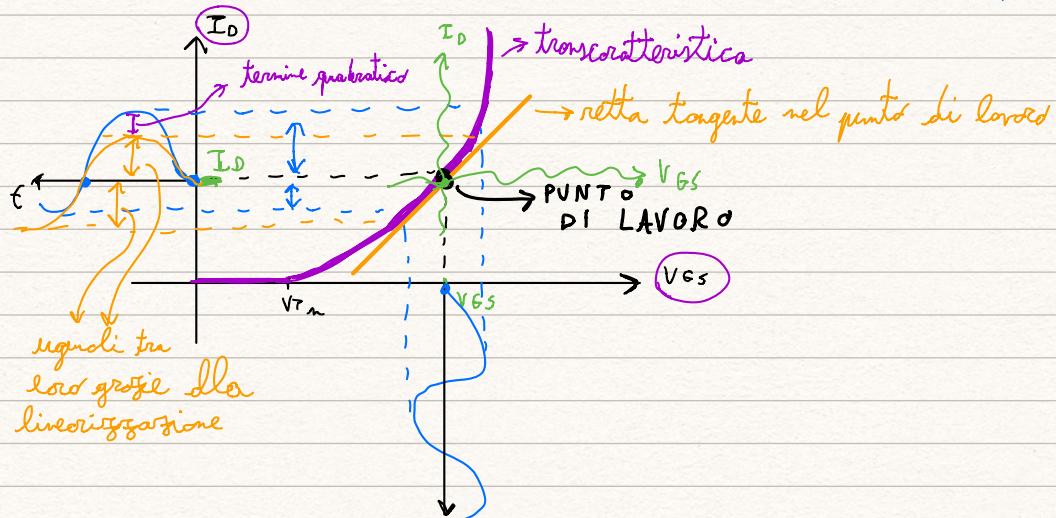
COMPORTAMENTO SU SEGNALE NMOS e PMOS e STADIO SOURCE A MASSA:

N MOS

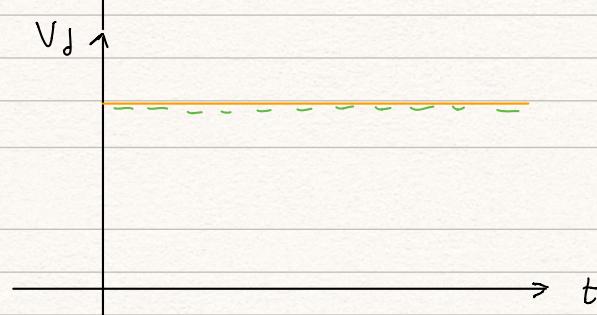
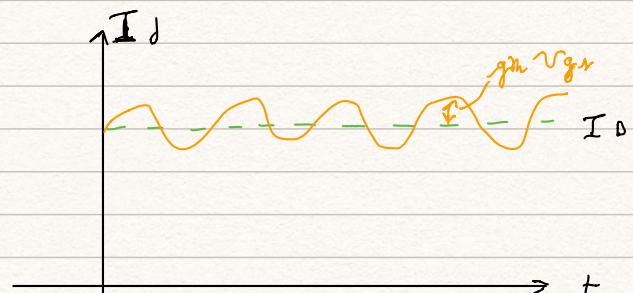
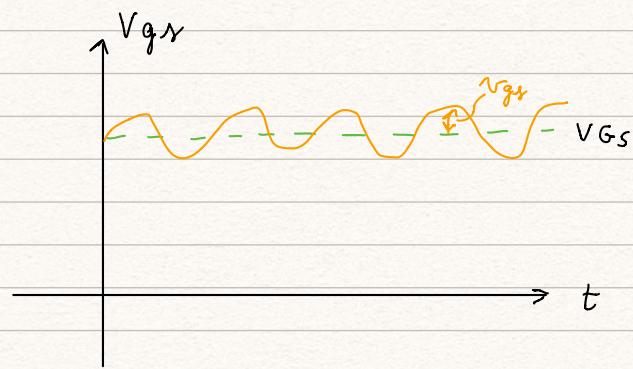
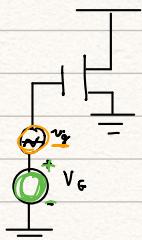


(dalla scorsa lezione)

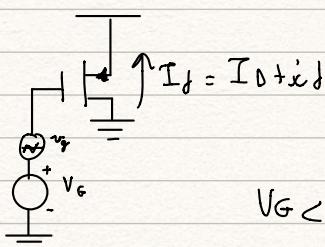
$i_d \approx g_m V_{GS}$ → scritto il termine quadratico per semplificare



$$i_d = g_m V_{GS} + k_n V_{GS}^2$$



COMPORTAMENTO SU SEGNALE PMOS



$I_d = I_D + i_d$ gm V_{gr} si muove in questo verso INDIPENDENTEMENTE dal transistor

$$V_G < 0$$

$$V_{GS} < V_{TP}$$

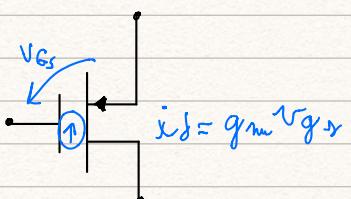
$$V_{GD} \geq V_{TP} \quad K_P < 0$$

$$I_d = I_D + i_d = K_P [V_{GS} - V_S - V_S - V_{TP}]^2 = K_P [V_{GS} + V_{gr} - V_{TP}]^2 = K_P [(V_{GS} - V_{TP}) + V_{gr}]^2 =$$

$$= K_P [(V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2 + 2V_{gr}(V_{GS} - V_{TP}) + V_{gr}^2] = K_P (V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2 + 2K_P (V_{GS} - V_{TP})V_{gr} + K_P V_{gr}^2$$

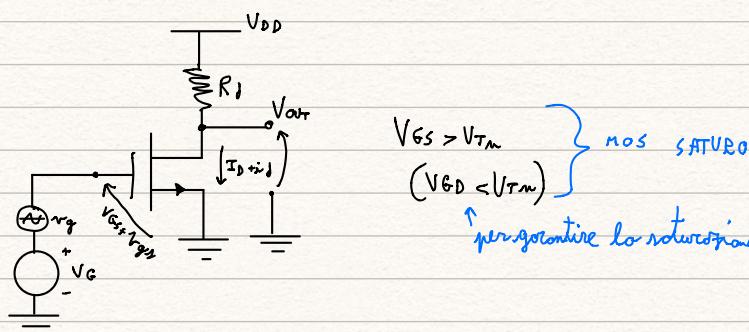
$$I_d = 2K_P (V_{GS} - V_{TP})V_{gr} + K_P V_{gr}^2$$

$$\text{se } V_{gr} \ll 2(V_{GS} - V_{TP})$$



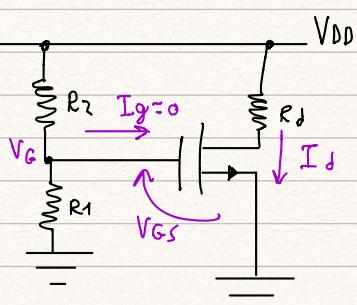
Comportamento PMOS su segnale "piccolo"
per garantire la notazione

STADIO SOURCE A MASSA (common source)



$V_{GS} > V_{TP}$
 $(V_{GD} < V_{TP})$

per garantire la notazione

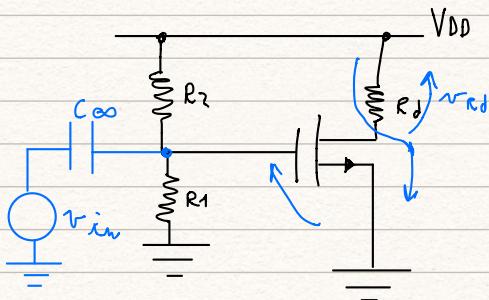


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_G = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD} - V_{GS} \\ I_D = K_P (V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2 \\ V_D = V_{DD} - R_D I_D \end{array} \right.$$

(ipotizzando il mos SATURATO)

una volta trovato V_D , verificare che il mos sia saturato:

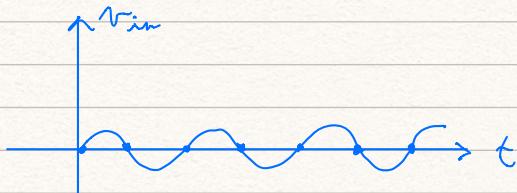
$$V_{GD} < V_{Tn}$$



C_∞ condensatore con capacità infinita

$$\cdot |z| = \frac{1}{\omega_C} \text{ tole che } |Z_{C_\infty}| = 0 \text{ fermo che per } w=0$$

• circuito aperto in DC



$$i_d = g_m V_{GS} \rightarrow V_{out} = V_{DD} - i_d \cdot R_d =$$

$$\underbrace{\text{polarizzazione segnale}}_{V_{out}} = V_{DD} - i_d R_d - i_d R_d =$$

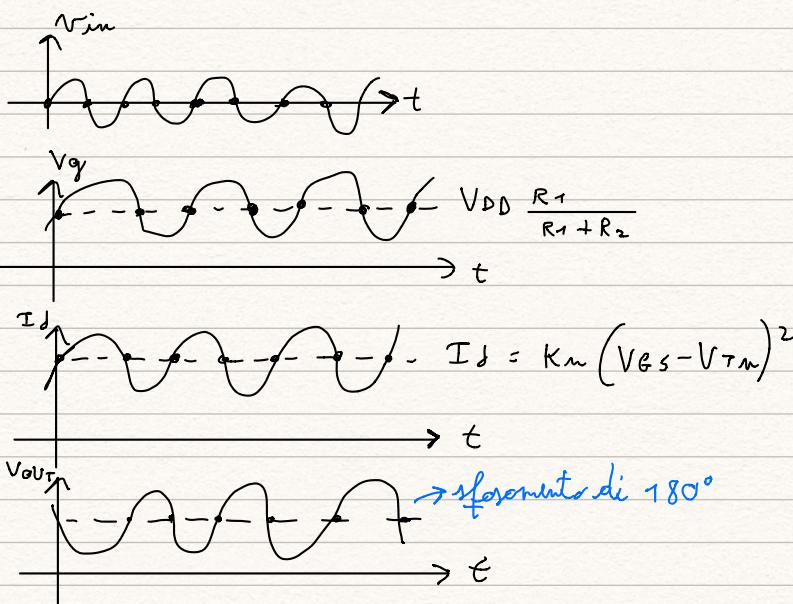
$$= \underbrace{V_{DD} - i_d R_d}_{V_{out}} - \underbrace{g_m V_{GS} R_d}_{\text{componente di segnale}}$$

GUADAGNO DI TENSIONE :

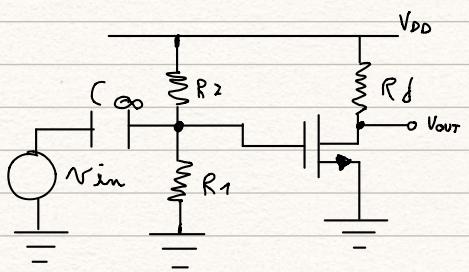
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} - \frac{g_m R_d V_{GS}}{V_{in}} = - g_m R_d$$

$V_{GS} = V_{in}$

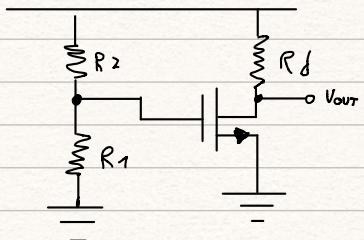
• STADIO INVERTENTE : V_{out} sfasato di 180° rispetto alla tensione di ingresso V_{in}



$$G \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - g_m R_d$$



- A) POLARIZZAZIONE tensioni DC a tutti i nodi e correnti DC in tutti i rombi
- PUNTO DI LAVORO
- 1) Spengo i generatori di segnali
 - 2) I condensatori sono circuiti aperti
 - 3) H.p. mos aperto in zona di saturazione



$$V_G = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD} = V_{GS}$$

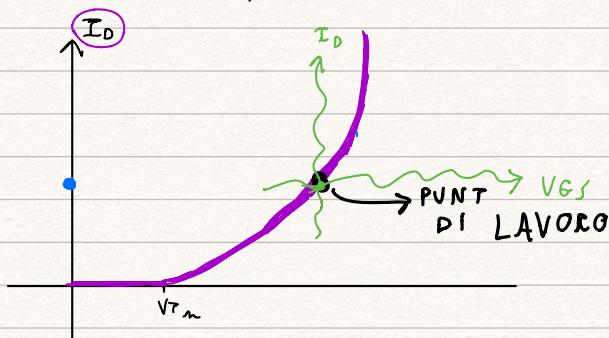
$$I_D = k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$$

$$V_D = V_{DD} - I_D R_d$$

A) VERIFICA IPOTESI SATURAZIONE

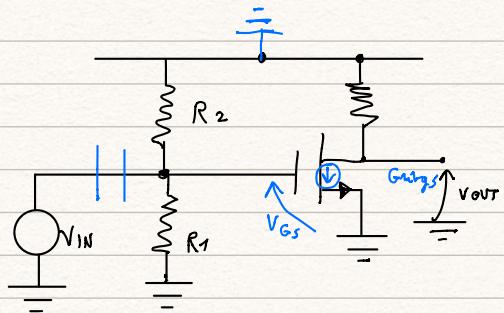
$V_{GD} < V_{Tm}$? Si \Rightarrow OK questa è la polarizzazione
No \Rightarrow Il mos non è saturo $I_D \neq k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$

(caso limite)



B) ANALISI DI PICCOLO SEGNALE:

(variazioni rispetto al punto di lavoro)



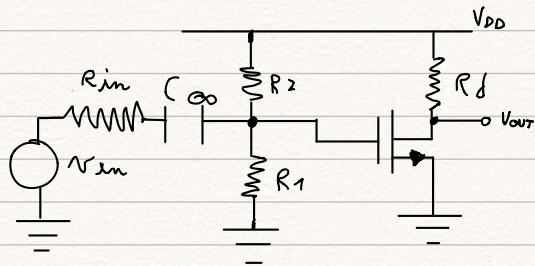
$$v_{out} = -i_D R_d$$

$$i_D = g_m v_{gs}$$

$$v_{out} = -g_m R_d v_{gs} = -g_m R_d v_{in}$$

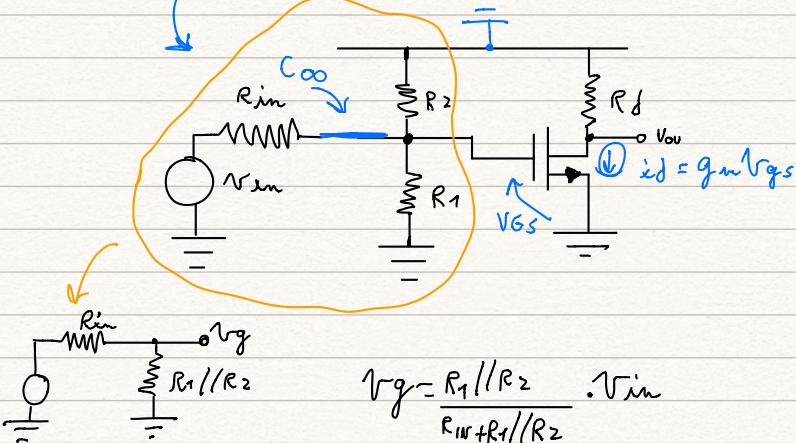
$$G \triangleq \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -g_m R_d$$

e se il generatore di segnale fosse un generatore reale di tensione?



* in polarizzazione non cambia nulla

* se segnale :



$$V_{gs} \neq V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{-R_1 // R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 // R_2} \cdot g_m \cdot R_d \cdot V_{in}$$

$R_{in} + R_1 // R_2$ portazione in ingresso

$$V_g = \frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 // R_2} \cdot V_{in}$$