
Lab 2: Current Mirrors

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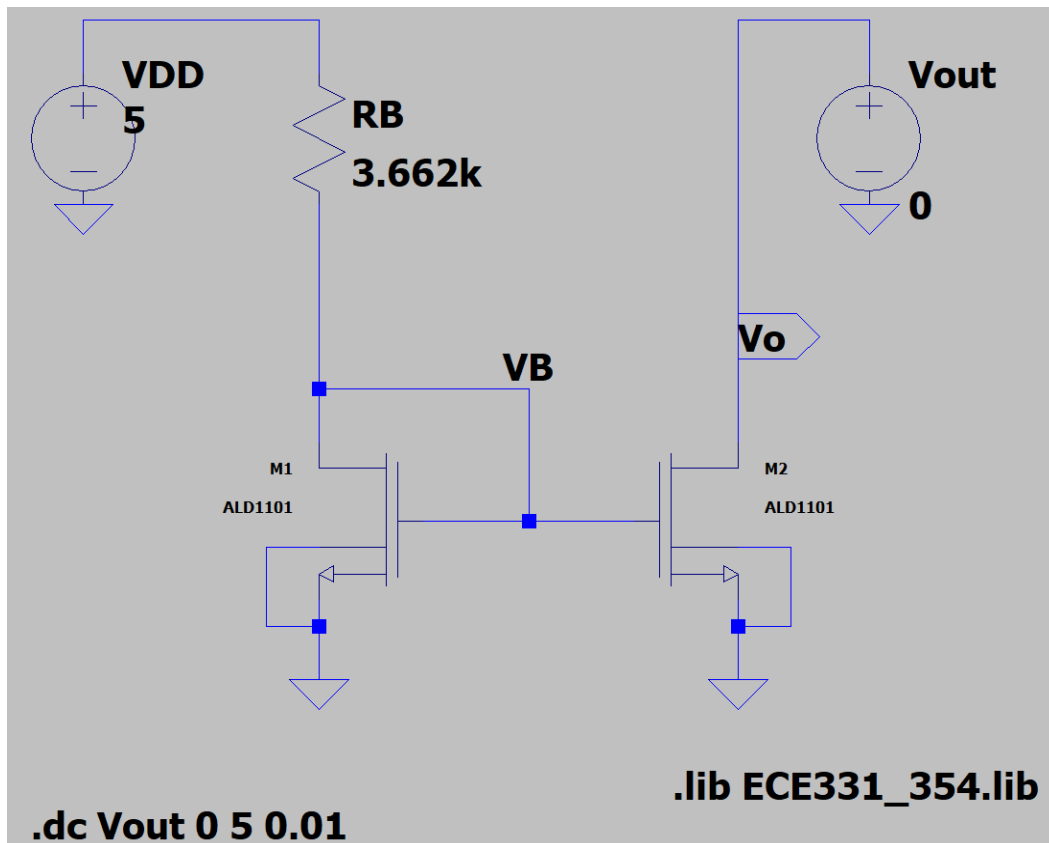
Deniz Uzun 1006035005

Preparation**1. Current mirrors**

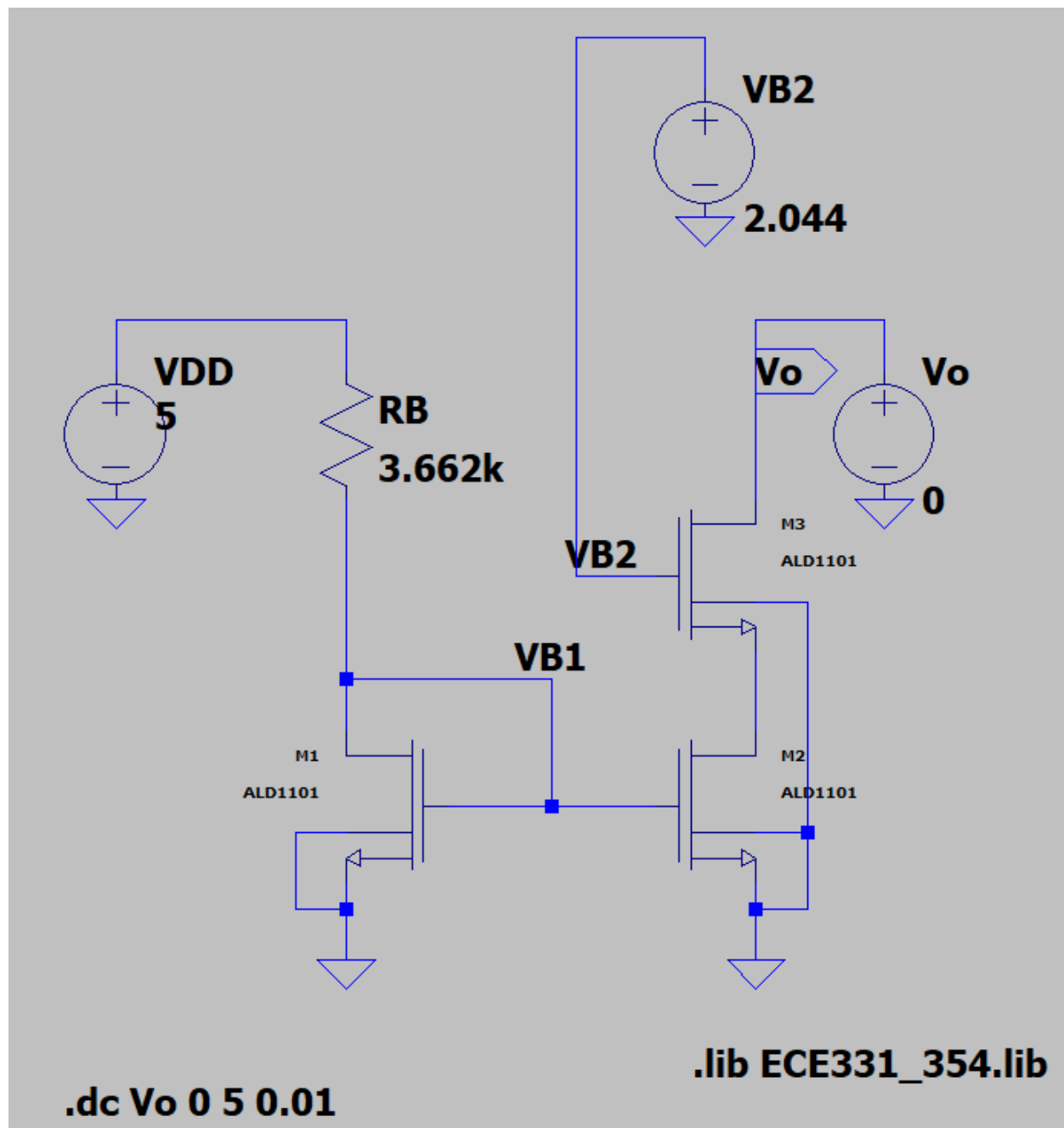
Do the following for both of the current mirrors in Figure 1. Use $I_{D1} = 1\text{ mA}$ and $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$. For the cascode current mirror, set V_{B2} wisely to maximize the output swing while keeping the transistors in saturation.

Use the formula for I_{ds} to find V_b

NMOS Current Mirror

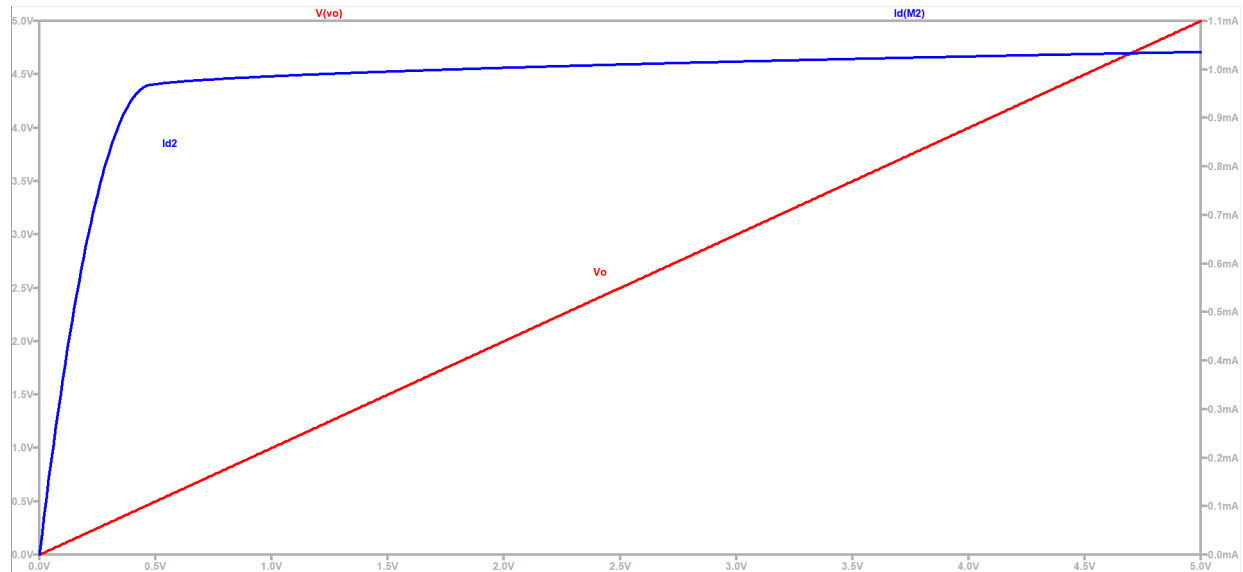


NMOS Current Mirror with a cascode transistor



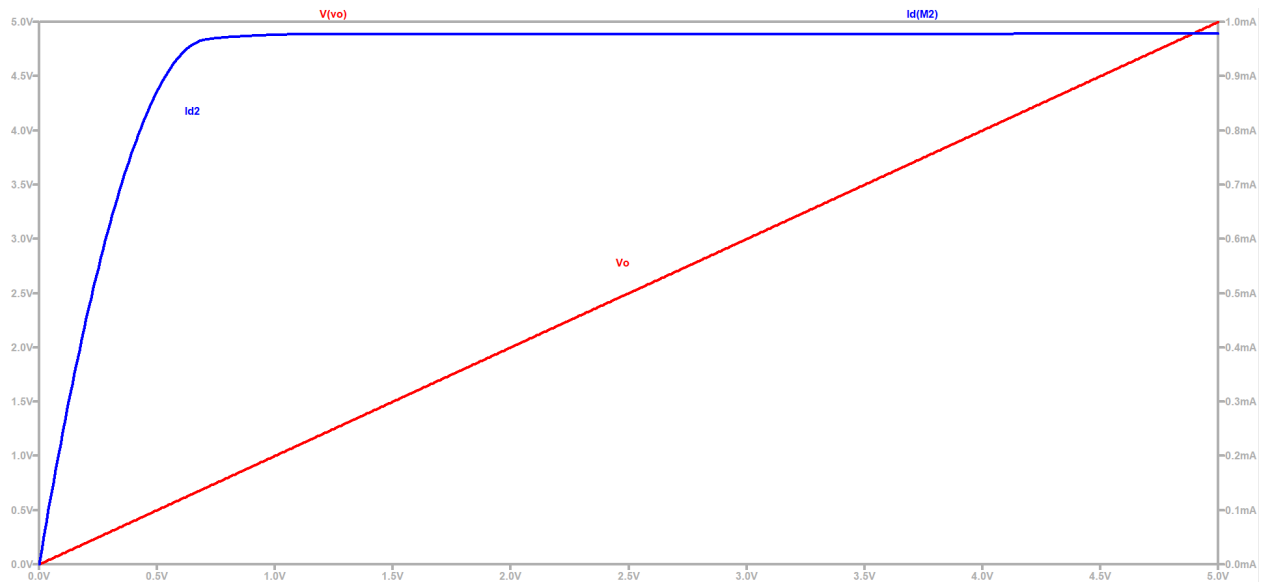
1. Run a DC sweep to plot I_{D2} versus V_o . You need to connect a DC voltage source to the output of the current mirror to provide V_o and sweep it.

NMOS Current Mirror



I_D is little above 1mA because of channel length modulation. We can increase the R_{out} by cascading method and get a more ideal current mirror.

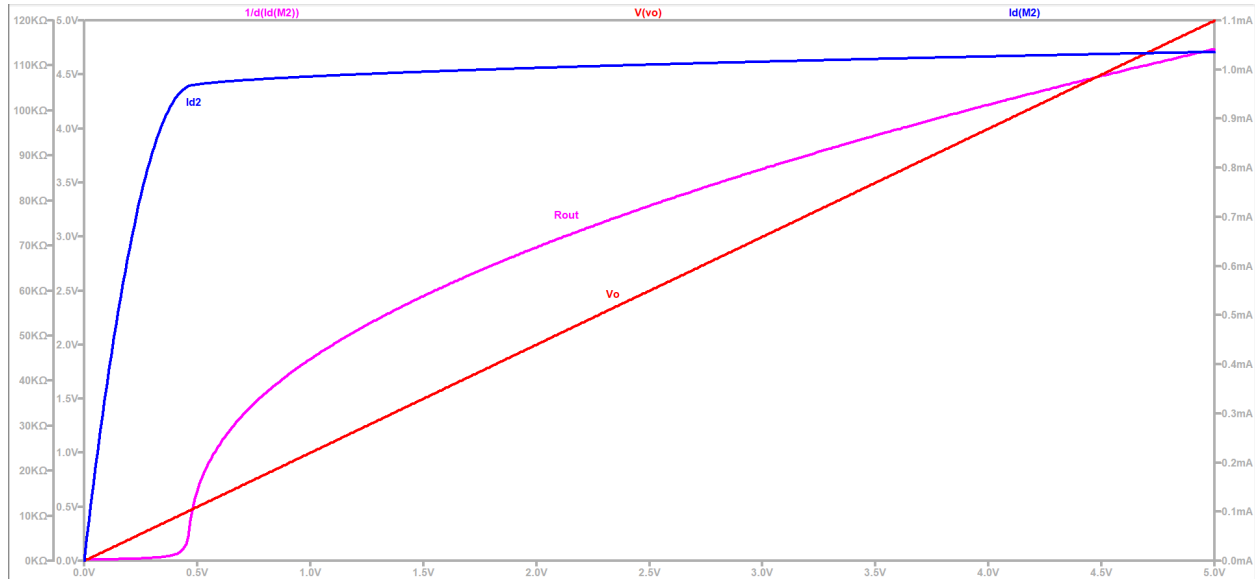
NMOS Current Mirror with a cascode transistor



As we can see in this graph, the slope of I_D is way less than the one in a simple current mirror since we have a much higher output resistance.

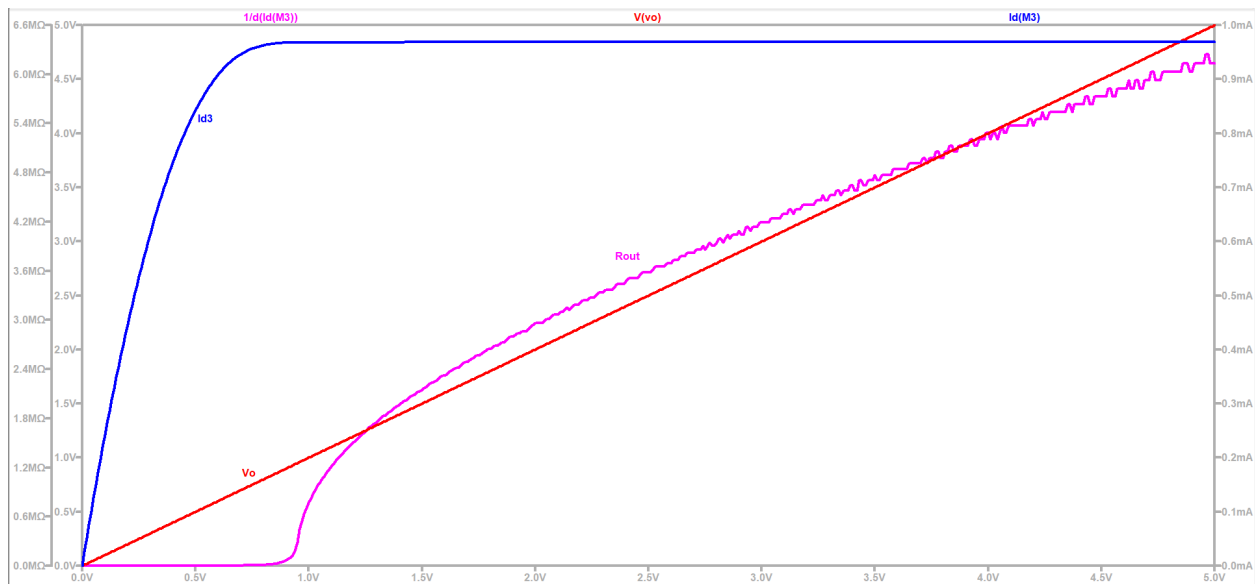
2. Show the output swing and output impedance of the current mirror on the plot in the previous step.

NMOS Current Mirror



Output swing V_{ov} to $V_{dd} = 0.481\text{V}$ to 5V

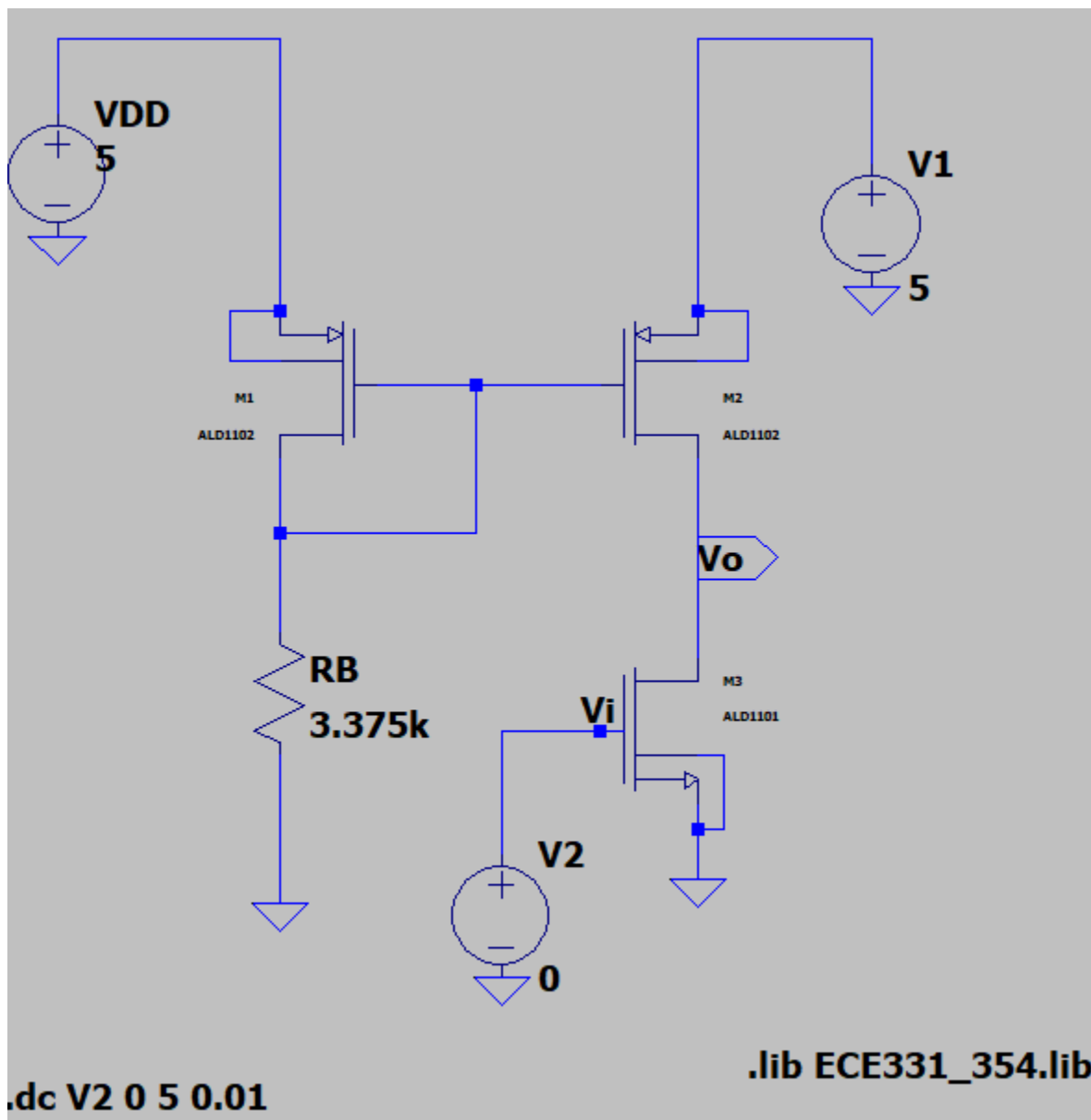
NMOS Current Mirror with a cascode transistor



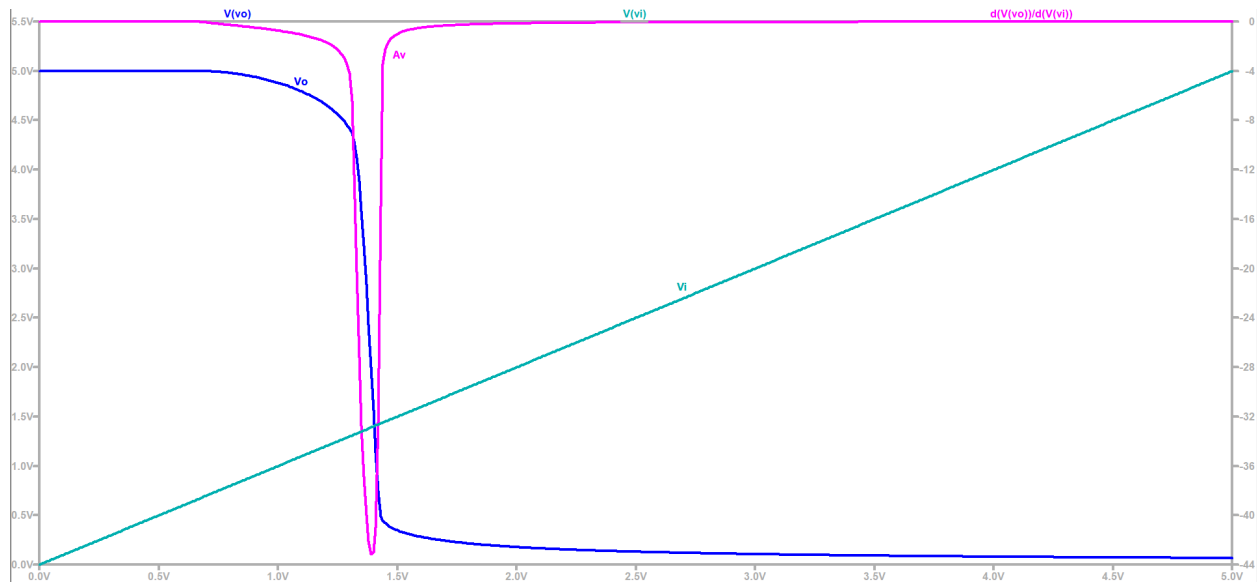
Output swing is V_{ov} to $V_{dd} = 0.677$ to 5V

2. Common-source amplifier with an active load

Do the following for the common-source amplifier with an active load shown in Figure 2. Use $I_{D1} = 1$ mA and $V_{DD} = 5$ V.



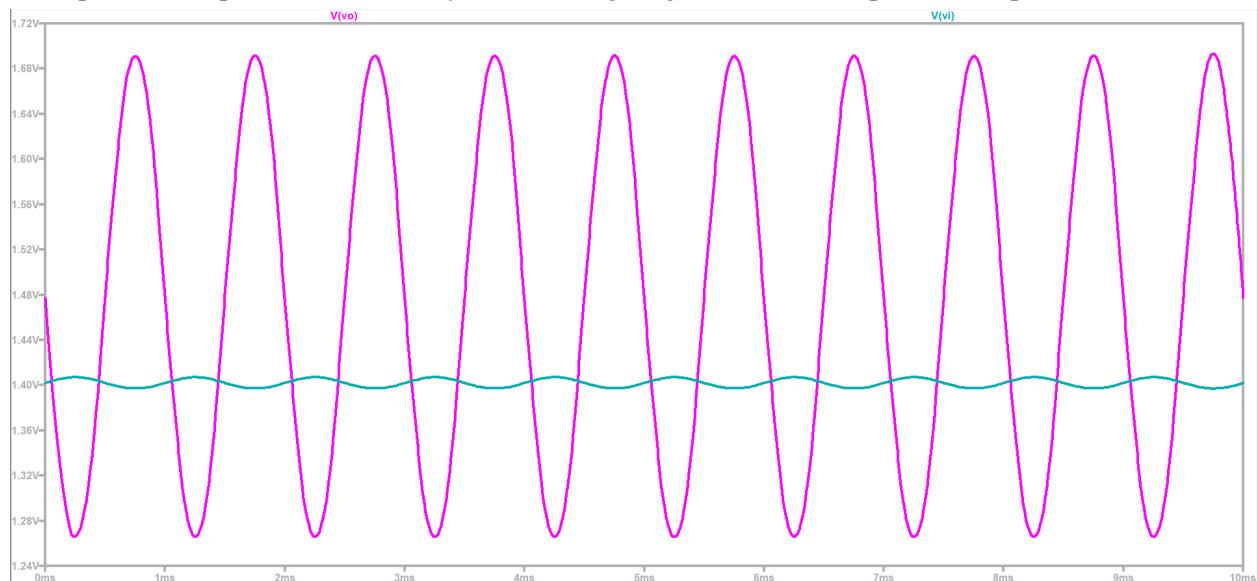
1. Run a DC sweep to plot V_o and $A_v = dV_o/dV_i$ versus V_i . Determine the input bias point for maximum signal swing.



Input bias point is in the middle of V_o max and V_o min so it is around 1.4.

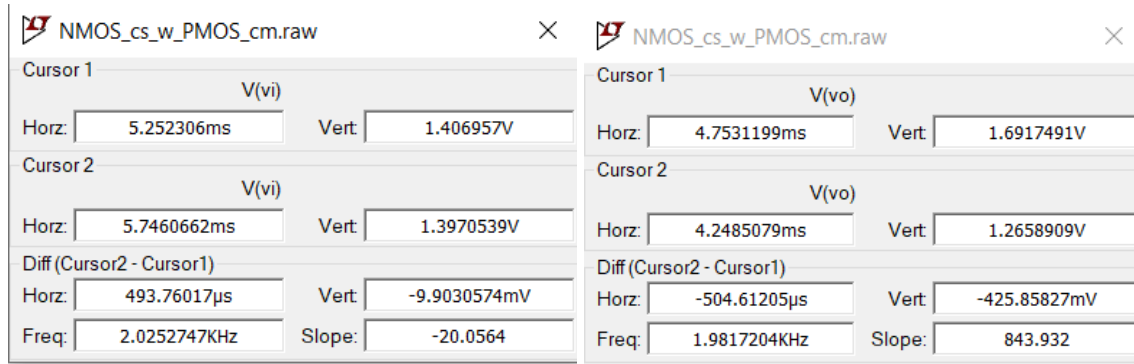
$V_{in} = 1.402V$ for the maximum output swing

2. Run a transient analysis for 10 ms with a 10-mVpp 1-kHz sinusoidal input biased at the voltage found in the previous step. Plot V_o and verify the small-signal gain found in the previous step.



Peak to peak $V_{in} = 1.4069 - 1.3970 = 0.01 V$

Peak to peak $V_{out} = 1.6917 - 1.2658 = 0.426 V$



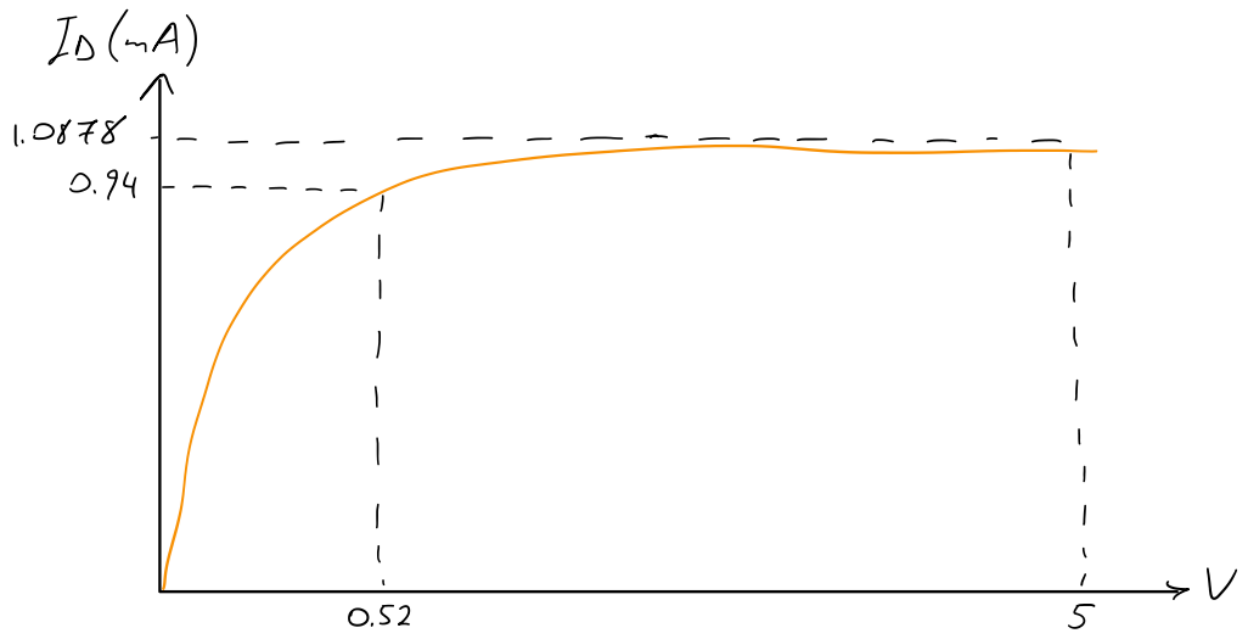
Small signal gain:

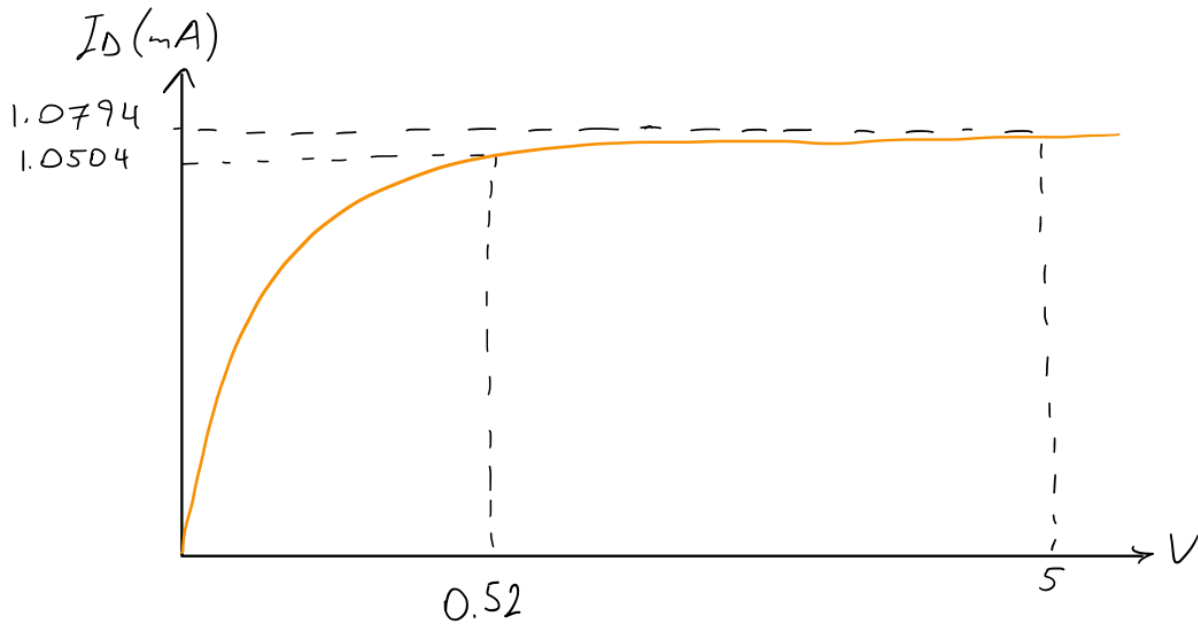
$V_{out} / V_{in} = 0.426 / 0.1 = 42.6 \text{ V/V} \sim 44 \text{ V/V}$ approximately equal to the gain from the previous graph

Lab - Part II: Current Mirror Implementation

1. Current mirrors

4. Vary V_o from 0~V to 5~V and measure I_D to plot an I_D versus V_D curve.





Output Impedance:

For simple current mirror: $1 / ((1 - 0.94) \text{mA} / (5 - 0.52) \text{V}) = 6.96 \text{k Ohm}$

For cascode connected: $1 / ((1 - 1.0504) \text{mA} / (5 - 0.52))$

Output Swing:

For simple current mirror: $0.52 \text{V} - 5 \text{V}$

For cascode connected: $0.52 - 5 \text{V}$

2. Common-source amplifier with an active load.

Small signal gain: 42.31

Output Swing: 1.21-1.73