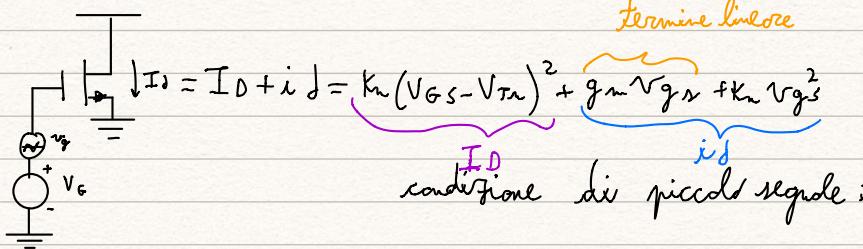


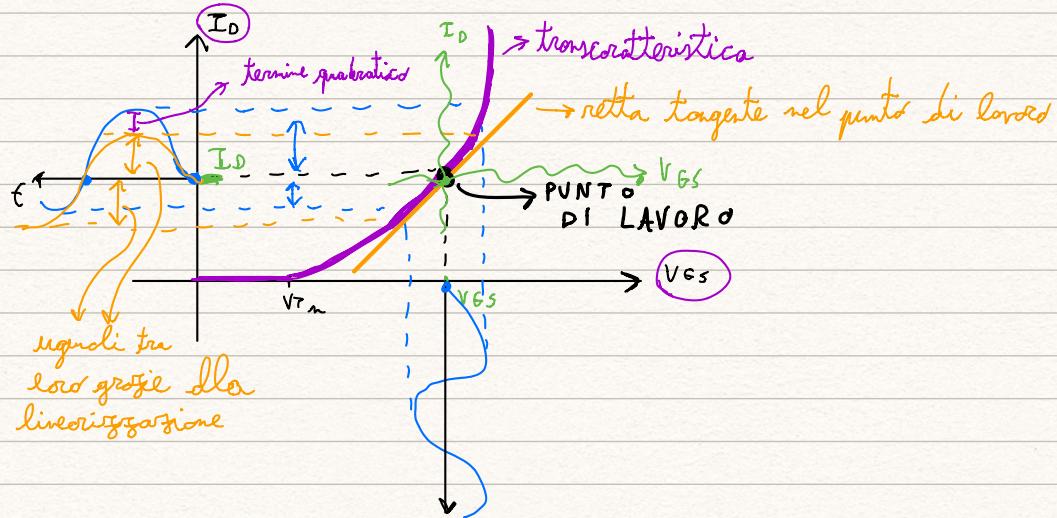
## COMPORTAMENTO SU SEGNALE NMOS e PMOS e STADIO SOURCE A MASSA:

N MOS

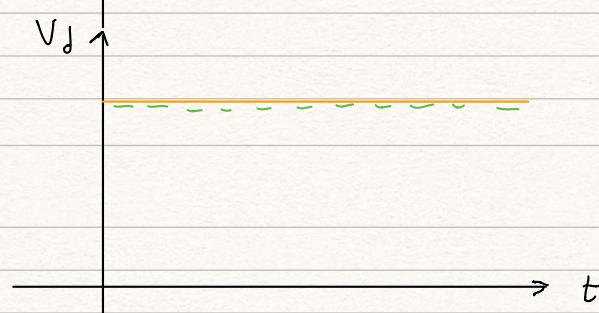
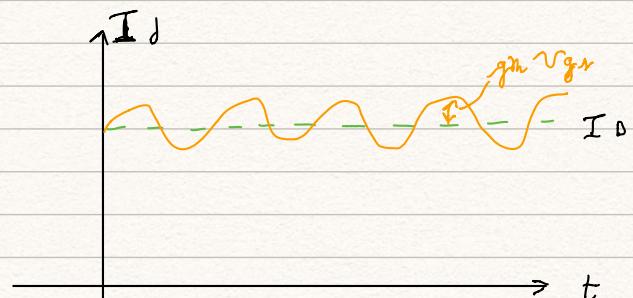
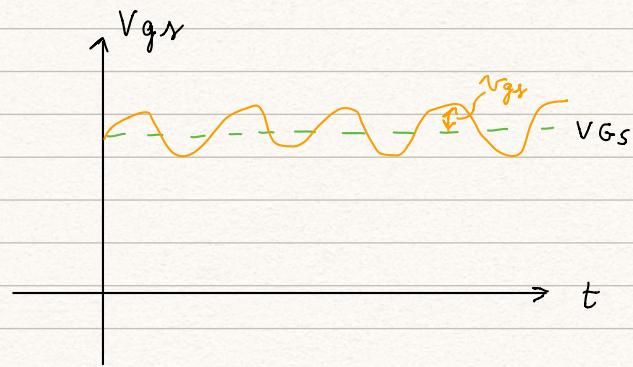
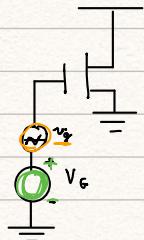


(dalla scorsa lezione)

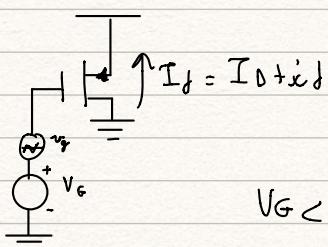
$i_d \approx g_m V_{DS}$  → scritto il termine quadratico per semplificare



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



## COMPORTAMENTO SU SEGNALE PMOS



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

$$V_G < 0$$

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

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

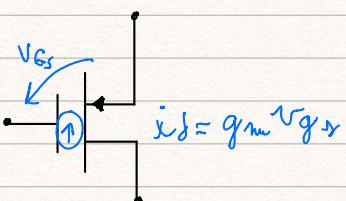
$$I_d = I_D + i_d = K_p [V_{GS} - V_S - V_S - V_{TP}]^2 = K_p [V_{GS} + V_{gr} - V_{TP}]^2 = K_p [(V_{GS} - V_{TP}) + V_{gr}]^2 =$$

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

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

gm  $V_{gr}$

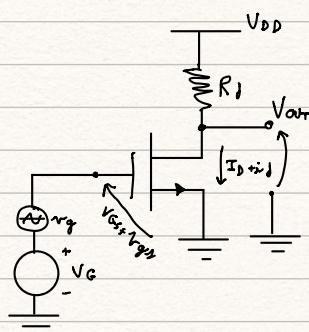
$i_d$



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

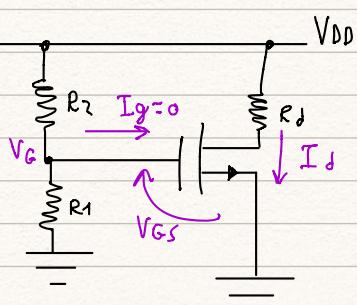
Comportamento PMOS su segnale "piccolo"  
per garantire la notazione

## STADIO SOURCE A MASSA<sup>(common source)</sup>



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

per garantire la notazione

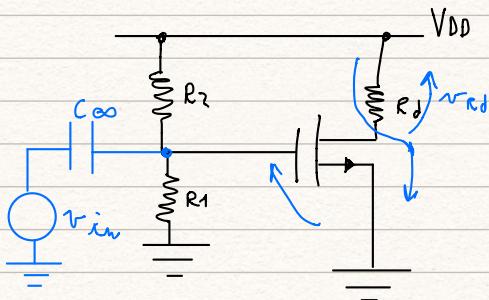


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_G = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD} - V_{GS} \\ I_d = K_n (V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2 \\ V_D = V_{DD} - R_f I_d \end{array} \right.$$

(ipotizzando il mos SATURATO)

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

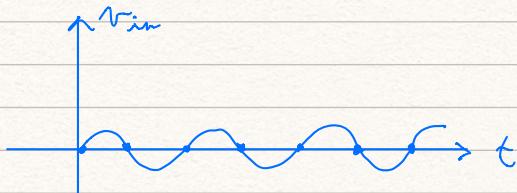
$$V_{GD} < V_{Tn}$$



$C_{oo}$  condensatore con capacità infinita

$$\cdot |z| = \frac{1}{\omega_C} \text{ tole che } |Z_{C_{oo}}| = 0 \text{ frome che per } \omega = 0$$

• circuito aperto in DC



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

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$  polarizzazione segnale  $= V_{DD} - I_d R_d - i_d R_d =$

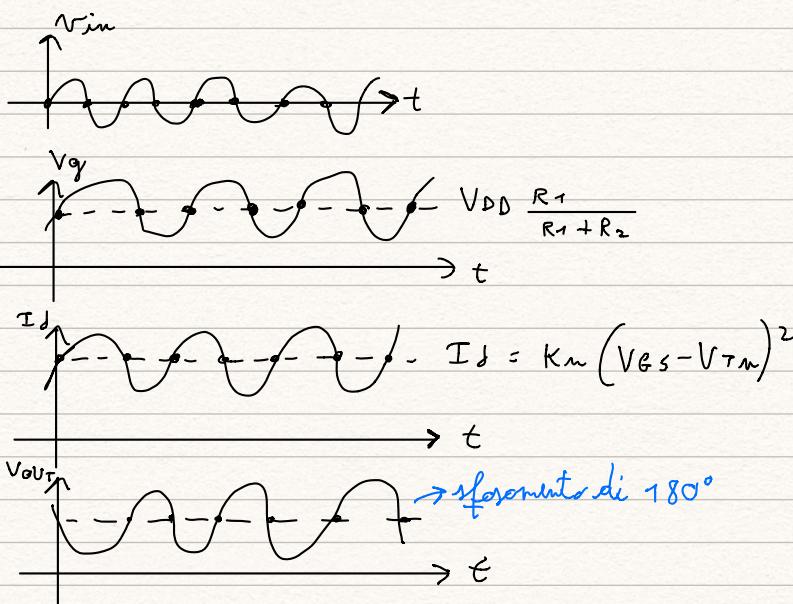
$$= \underbrace{V_{DD} - I_d R_d}_{V_{out}} - \underbrace{g_m V_{GS} R_d}_{\text{componente di segnale}}$$

GUADAGNO DI TENSIONE :

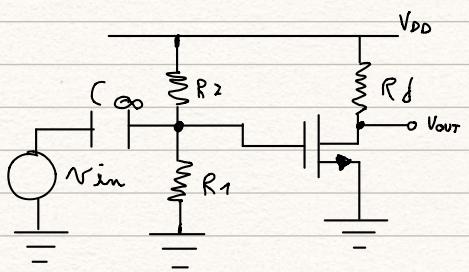
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} - \frac{g_m R_d V_{GS}}{V_{in}} = - g_m R_d$$

$V_{GS} = V_{in}$

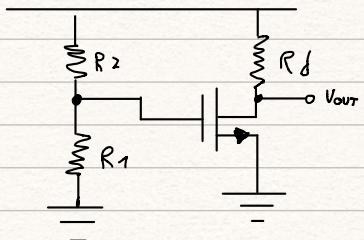
• STADIO INVERTENTE :  $V_{out}$  sfasato di  $180^\circ$  rispetto alla tensione di ingresso  $V_{in}$



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



- 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



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

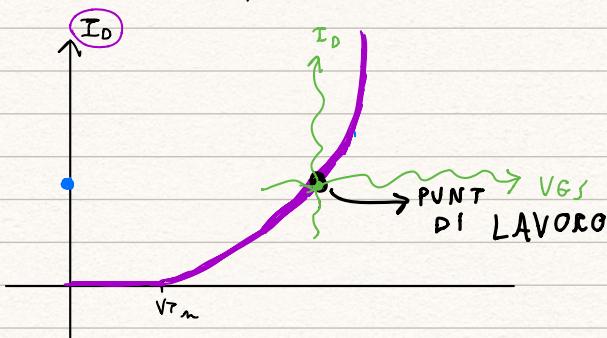
$$I_D = k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$$

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

### A) VERIFICA IPOTESI SATURAZIONE

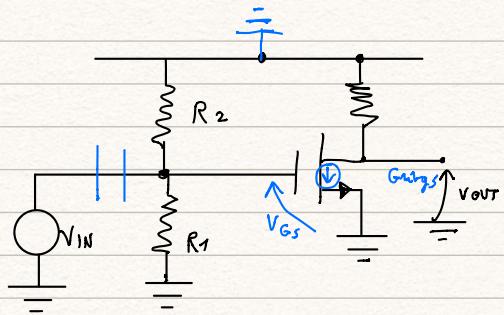
$V_{GD} < V_{Tm}$  ?  $\xrightarrow{\text{OK}} \text{questa è la polarizzazione}$   
 $\xrightarrow{\text{No}} \text{Il mos non è saturo } I_D \neq k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$

(corso lezione)



### B) ANALISI DI PICCOLO SEGNALE:

(variazioni rispetto al punto di lavoro)



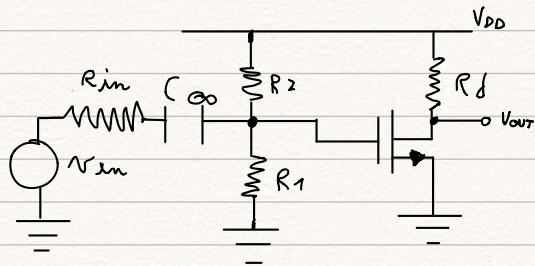
$$v_{out} = -i_D R_d$$

$$i_D = g_m v_{gs}$$

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

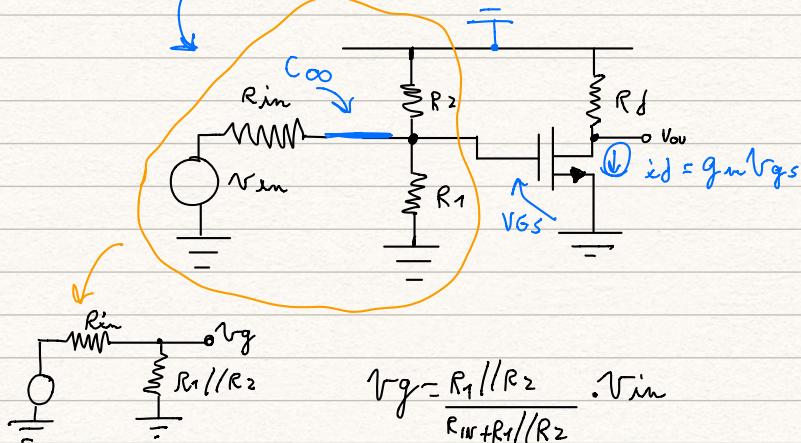
$$G \triangleq \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -g_m R_d$$

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



\* in polarizzazione non cambia nulla

\* se segnale :



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

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

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

portazione in ingresso