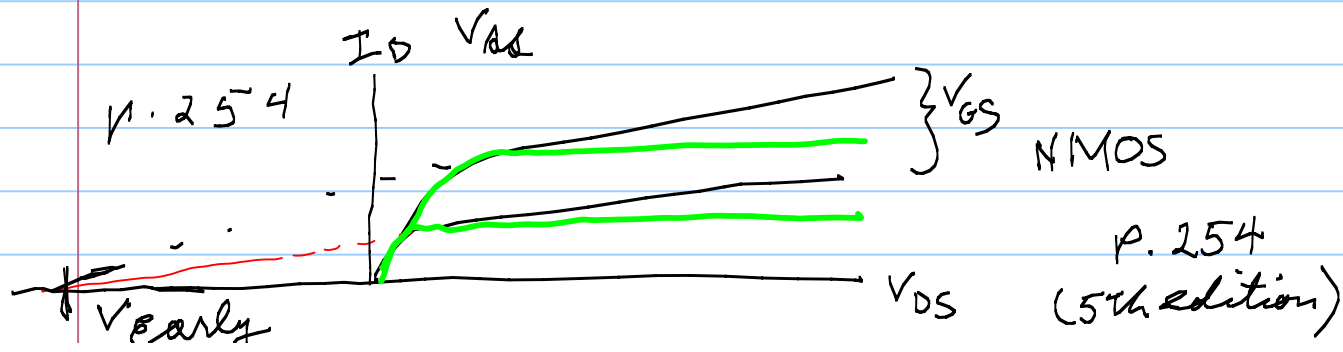
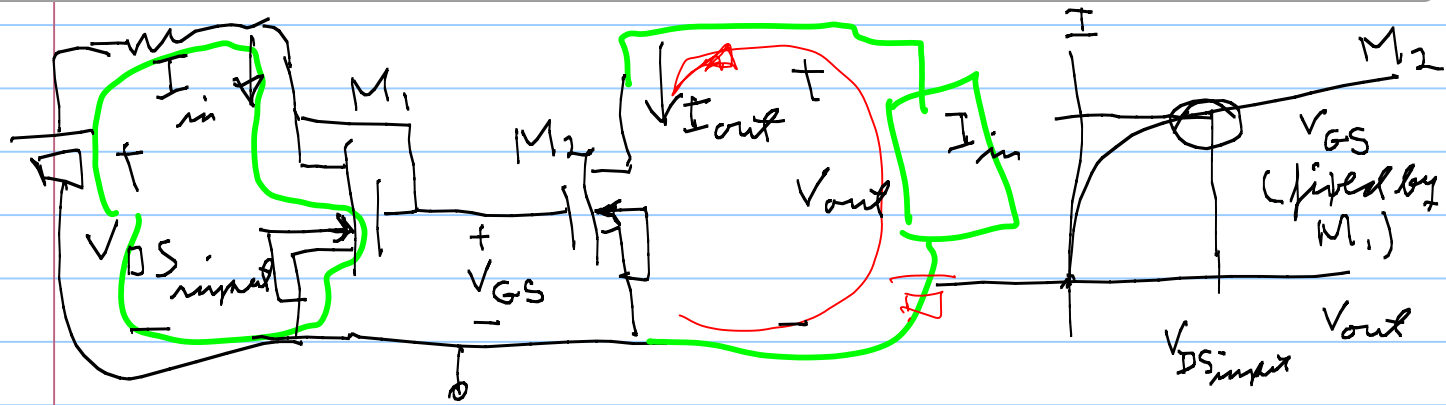


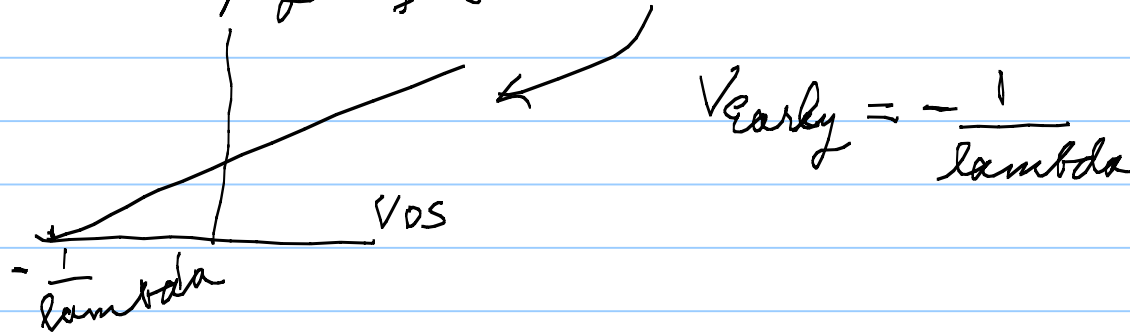
EE 302

Note Title

2/19/2004



to correct for slope giving the Early voltage
multiply by $(1 + \lambda \cdot V_{DS})$

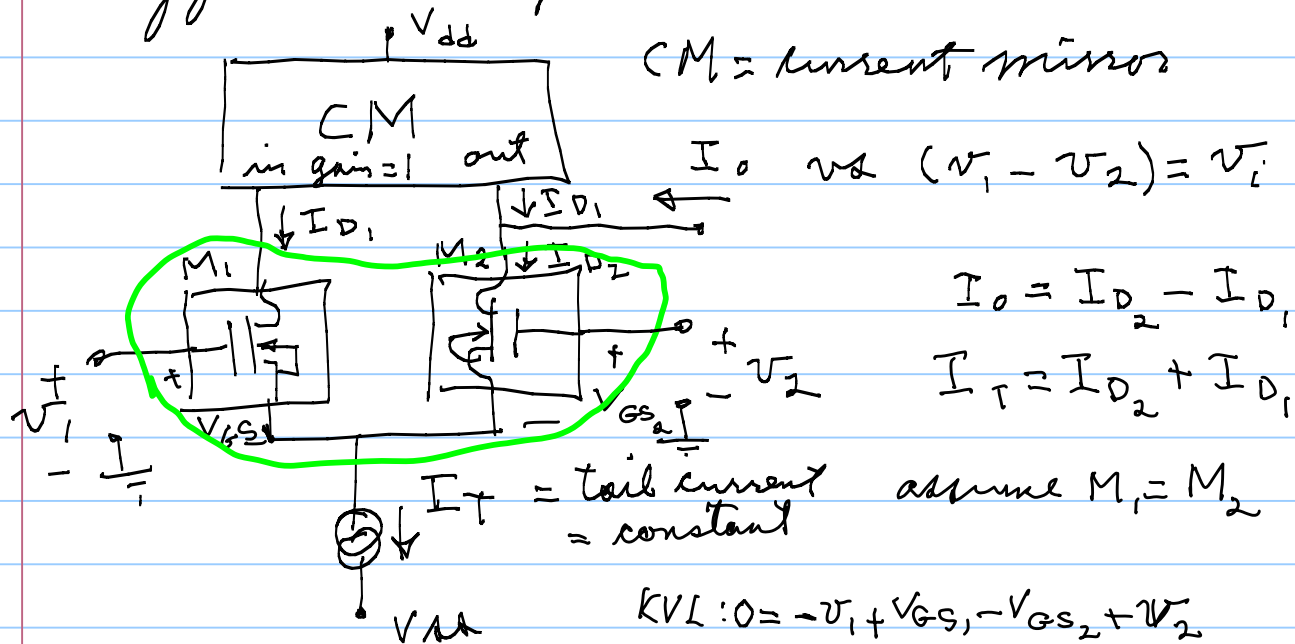


P. 258: Body effect - eq. (4.33)

$$V_{th} = V_{T0} + \gamma (\sqrt{2\phi + V_{SB}} - \sqrt{2\phi})$$

$\phi \approx 0.6$

Differential pairs.



CM = current mirror

$$I_o \text{ vs } (v_1 - v_2) = v_i$$

$$I_o = I_{D_2} - I_{D_1}$$

$$I_T = I_{D_2} + I_{D_1}$$

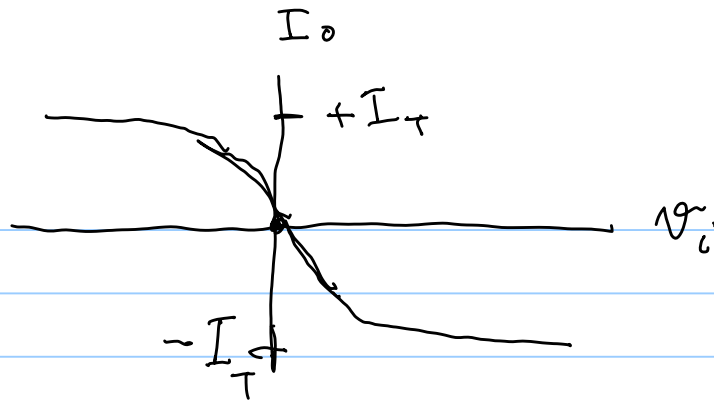
assume $M_1 = M_2$

$$\text{KVL: } 0 = -v_1 + V_{GS_1} - V_{GS_2} + v_2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = V_{GS_1} - V_{GS_2} = v_i$$

$I_T = \text{tail current} = \text{constant}$

v_{in}



assume M_1 & M_2 in saturation & no Early effect

$$I_{D_1} = \beta (V_{GS_1} - V_{th})^2, \quad I_{D_2} = \beta (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$$

$$\beta = \frac{K_p}{2} \times \frac{W}{L} = \beta (V_{GS_1} - v_i - V_{th})^2$$

$$\text{let } x = V_{GS_1} - V_{th}$$

$$I_o = \beta (x - v_i)^2 - \beta (x)^2; \quad I_T = \beta (x - v_i)^2 + \beta x^2$$

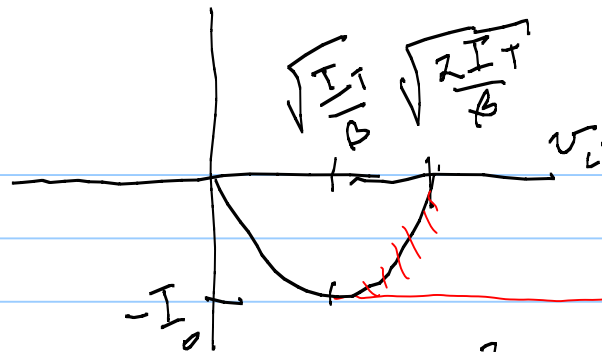
$$\frac{I_T}{\beta} = 2x^2 - 2v_i x + v_i^2 \Rightarrow 0 = x^2 - v_i x + [v_i^2 - I_T/\beta]/2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{+v_i}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{v_i^2 - 4[v_i^2 - I_T/\beta]/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[v_i \pm \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta} - v_i^2} \right] \quad \text{if } \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta}} \geq |v_i| \\
 x - v_i &= -\frac{1}{2} v_i \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta} - v_i^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{I_D}{\beta} &= (x - v_i)^2 - x^2 = -2v_i x + v_i^2 \\
 \frac{I_D}{\beta} &= -2 \cancel{v_i} \cdot \cancel{v_i} \pm v_i \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta} - v_i^2} + \cancel{v_i^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_D = \cancel{v_i} \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta} - v_i^2} \quad ; \quad |v_i| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta}}$$

\swarrow by physical reasoning



strange!

let $k = 2I_T \beta$

$$\frac{d}{dv_i} \left[-\beta v_i \sqrt{k - v_i^2} \right] = \beta \sqrt{k - v_i^2} - \beta v_i \frac{(-2v_i)}{\sqrt{k - v_i^2}} \times \frac{1}{\beta} = 0$$

for the "peak"

$$-(k - v_i^2) + v_i^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2v_i^2 \underset{\text{peak}}{=} k$$

$$v_i \underset{\text{peak}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{I_T}{\beta}} ; I_0 \underset{\text{peak}}{=} -\beta \sqrt{\frac{I_T}{\beta}}, \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta}} - \frac{I_T}{\beta} = -I_0$$

$$I_o = \begin{cases} -I_T & \text{if } v_i \geq \sqrt{I_T/\beta} \\ -\beta v_i \sqrt{\frac{2I_T}{\beta} - v_i^2} & \text{if } -\sqrt{\frac{I_T}{\beta}} \leq v_i \leq \sqrt{\frac{I_T}{\beta}} \\ +I_T & \text{if } v_i \leq -\sqrt{\frac{I_T}{\beta}} \end{cases}$$

