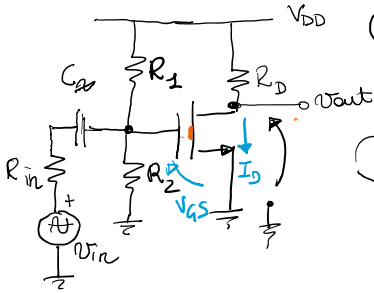


STADIO SOURCE A MASSA

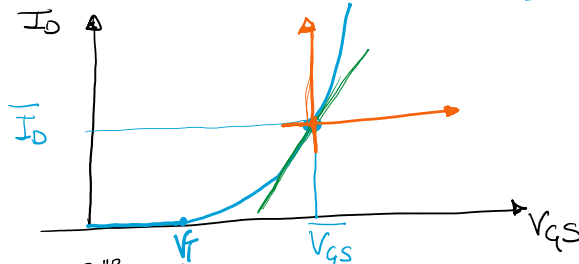
(a) POLARIZZAZIONE

- capacità circuiti aperti
- spegnere i generatori di segnale
- Hp MOSTET operante in zona di saturazione

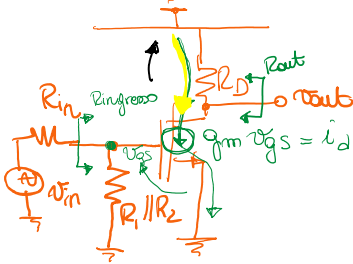
(b) ANALISI DI PICCOLO SEGNALE



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



Circuito su segnale



$$v_{gs} = \frac{R_1 || R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 || R_2} v_{in}$$

$$i_d = g_m v_{gs}$$

$$v_{out} = -i_d R_D = -g_m v_{gs} R_D = -g_m R_D \frac{R_1 || R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 || R_2} v_{in}$$

GUADAGNO DI TENSIONE DI PICCOLO SEGNALE

$$G = A_v = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -g_m R_D \frac{R_1 || R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 || R_2}$$

RESISTENZA DI INGRESSO

$$R_{ingresso} = R_1 || R_2$$

RESISTENZA DI USCITA

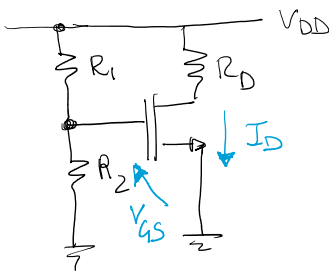
$$R_{out} = R_D$$

ERRORE DI LINEARITA'

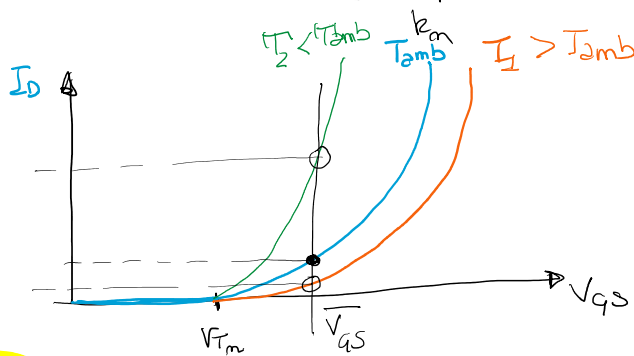
$$\epsilon = \frac{k_m v_{gs}}{2 k_m (V_{GS} - V_T) v_{gs}} = \frac{v_{gs}}{2(V_{GS} - V_T)}$$

sotto la condizione di piccolo segnale $v_{gs} \ll 2(V_{GS} - V_T)$

SENSIBILITA' DELLA POLARIZZAZIONE AI PARAMETRI DEL TRANSISTORE



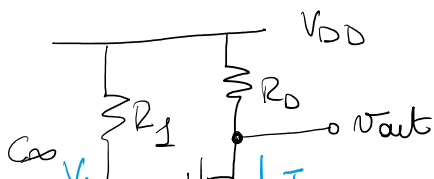
$$I_D = k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$$



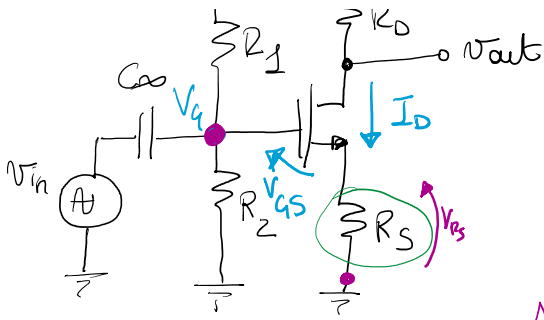
$$\Delta I_D = \Delta k_m \frac{(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 k_m}{k_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta I_D}{I_D} = \frac{\Delta k_m}{k_m}$$

STADIO CON DEGENERAZIONE DI SOURCE



$$\begin{cases} I_D = k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2 \\ V_G = V_{GS} + I_D R_S \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_{GS} = V_G - I_D R_S$$



$$V_G = V_{GS} + I_D R_S \Rightarrow V_{GS} = V_G - I_D R_S$$



I_D aumenta
aumenta V_{GS}
diminuisce I_D
 $\rightarrow I_D$ diminuisce \Rightarrow circuito si oppone
alle variazioni di I_D

$$\begin{cases} \Delta I_D = \Delta k_m (V_{GS} - V_{TM})^2 + k_m \Delta V_{GS} \cdot 2(V_{GS} - V_{TM}) \\ \Delta V_{GS} = -\Delta I_D R_S \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta I_D = \Delta k_m (V_{GS} - V_{TM})^2 + g_m (-\Delta I_D R_S)$$

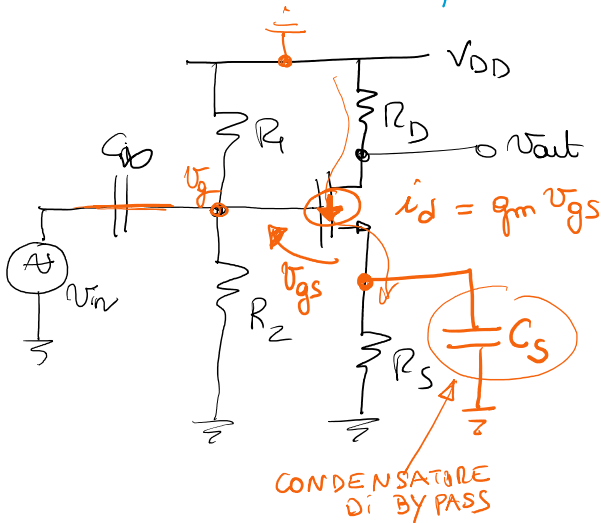
$$\Delta I_D (1 + g_m R_S) = \Delta k_m (V_{GS} - V_{TM})^2 \frac{k_m}{k_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta I_D}{I_D} = \left(\frac{\Delta k_m}{k_m} \right) \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

$$g_m \in (0.5, 5 \text{ mS})$$

$$R_S \in (1k, 5k)$$

COMPORIAMENTO SU SEGNALE DELLO STADIO SOURCE A MASSA DEFENEF RATIO



$$\begin{cases} i_d = g_m v_{gs} \\ v_{in} = v_{gs} + i_d R_S \end{cases}$$

$$v_{in} = v_{gs} + g_m R_S v_{gs} \Rightarrow v_{gs} = \frac{v_{in}}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

$$v_{gs} = \frac{v_{in}}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

$$\rightarrow i_d = g_m \frac{v_{in}}{1 + g_m R_S} = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R_S} v_{in}$$

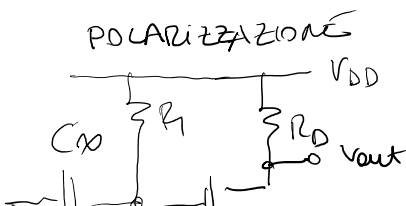
$$v_{out} = -i_d R_D = - \frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_S} v_{in}$$

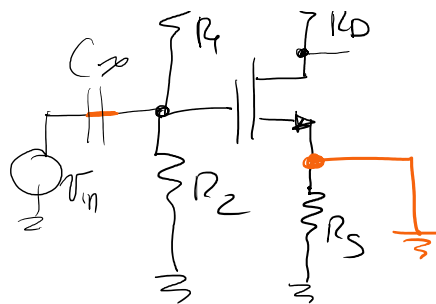
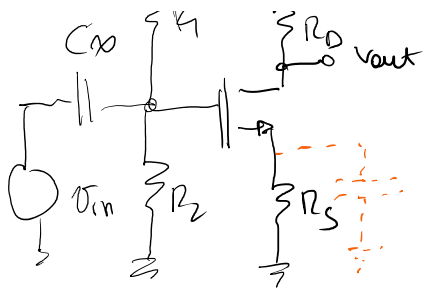
QUADAGNO DI PICCOLO SEGNALE

$$G \triangleq \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = - \frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

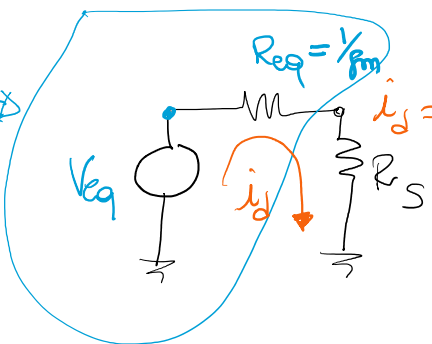
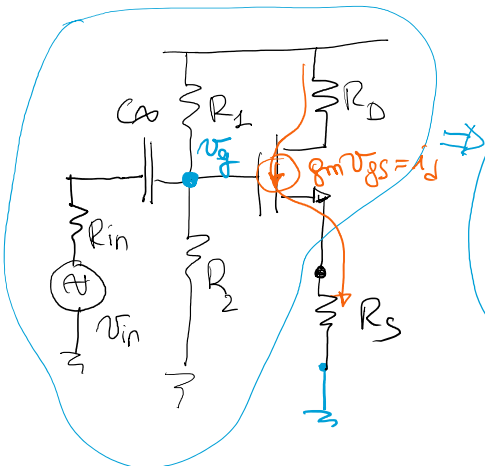
CONDENSATORE DI BYPASS

SU SEGNALE (per frequenze suff. elevate)





EQUIVALENTE THEVENIN VISTO DAL SOURCE (SU PICCOLO SEGNALE)



V_{eq} : tensione a circuito aperto

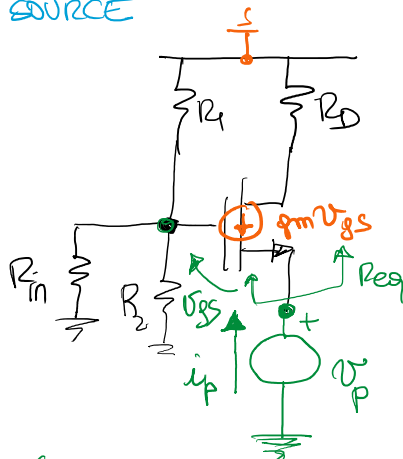
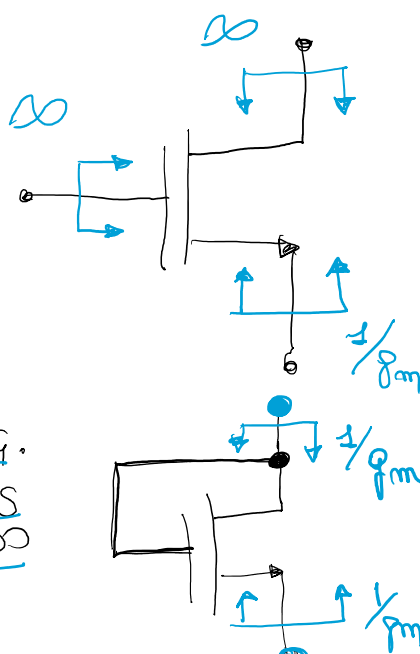
$$i_d = \frac{V_{eq}}{R_{eq} + R_S}$$

$$V_{eq} = V_g = v_{in} \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 \parallel R_2}$$

(piccolo)

RESISTENZA EQUIVALENTE VISTA SU SEGNALE DAL SOURCE

MEMO: RESISTENZE VISTE SU SEGNALE



$$R_{eq} \triangleq \frac{v_p}{i_p}$$

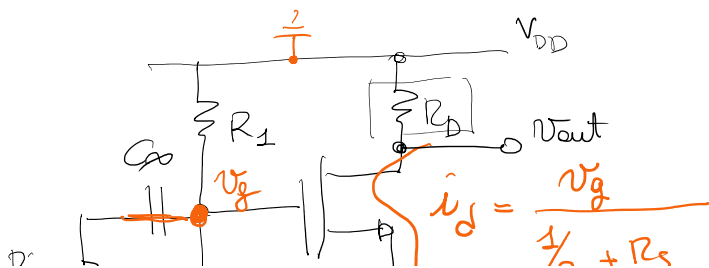
$$i_p = -g_m v_{gs}$$

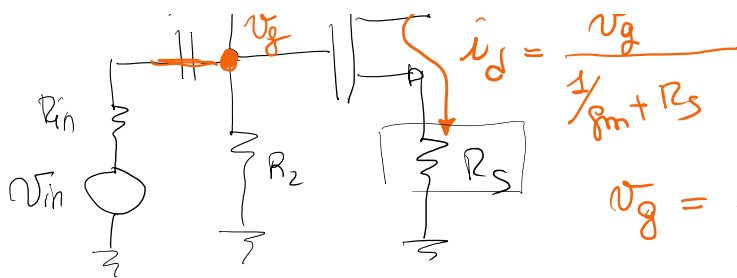
$$v_{gs} = -v_p$$

$$R_{eq} \triangleq \frac{v_p}{i_p} = \frac{-v_{gs}}{-g_m v_{gs}} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$(v_{gs} \triangleq v_g - v_s = 0 - v_p = -v_p)$$

CONFIG.
TRANS
DIODO





$$i_d = \frac{v_g}{\frac{1}{\beta_m} + R_S}$$

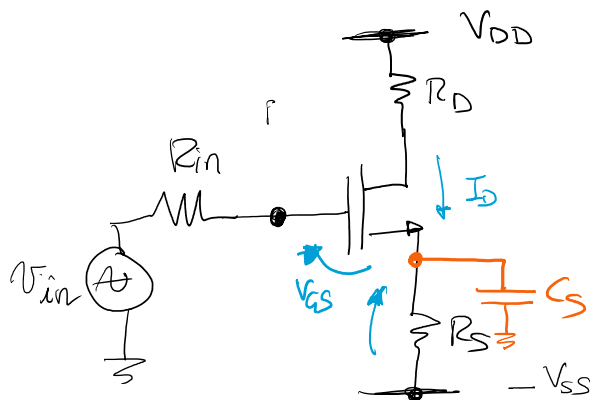
$$v_g = \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 \parallel R_2} v_{in}$$

$$v_{out} = -i_d R_D = - \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 \parallel R_2} \cdot \frac{R_D}{\frac{1}{\beta_m} + R_S} v_{in}$$

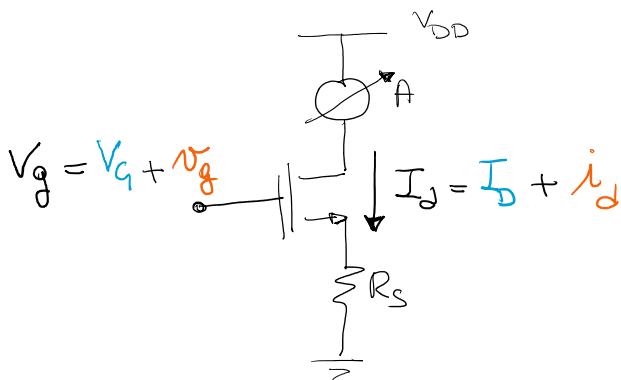
se $R_S \gg \frac{1}{\beta_m}$

$$G \approx - \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_{in} + R_1 \parallel R_2} \frac{R_D}{R_S}$$

STADIO SOURCE DEGENERATO CON ALIMENTAZIONE DUALE
(ACCOPPIAMENTO IN DC)



ERRORE DI LINEARITA' DI UNO STADIO SOURCE DEGENERATO



$$I_d = k_m [v_{gs} - V_{Tm}]^2 = k_m [V_G - V_S + v_{gs} - v_s - V_{Tm}]^2$$

$$\begin{cases} i_d = 2(V_{GS} - V_{Tm}) k_m v_{gs} + k_m v_{gs}^2 \\ v_s = i_d R_S \end{cases}$$

↓

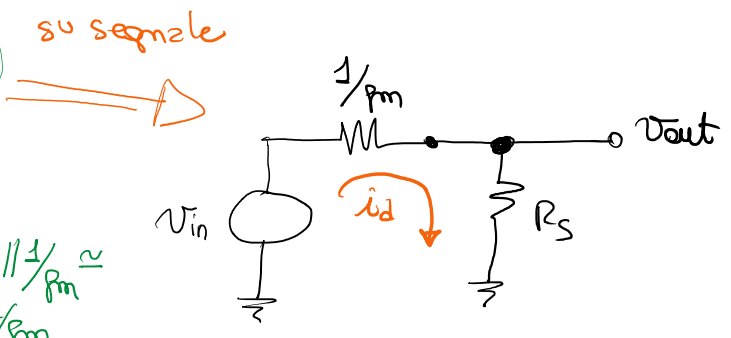
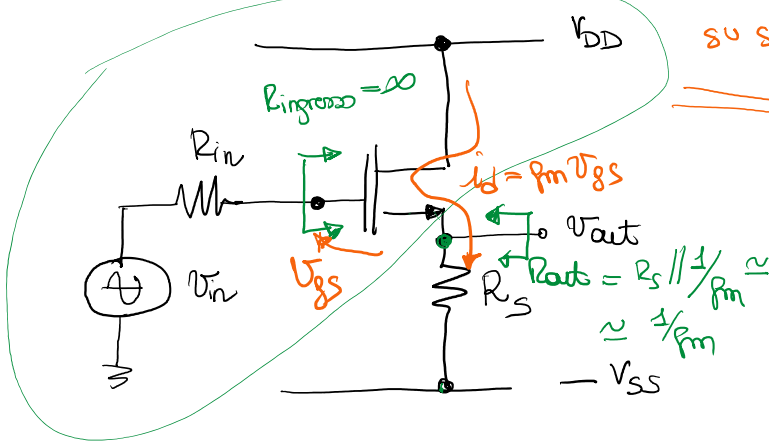
$$\hat{i}_d = g_m (V_g - i_d R_s) + k_m (V_g - i_d R_s)^2$$

$$\hat{i}_d = \frac{(1 + g_m R_s) + 2 k_m V_g R_s \pm (1 + g_m R_s) \sqrt{1 + 4 k_m R_s V_g / (1 + g_m R_s)^2}}{2 k_m R_s^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} + \dots$$

$\epsilon = \frac{\text{TERMINE DI SECONDO GRADO}}{\text{TERMINE DI PRIMO GRADO}} =$ ERRORE DI LINEARITA'
 $= \frac{V_g}{(1 + g_m R_s)} \cdot \frac{1}{2(V_{GS} - V_{Tn})} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_s}$

STADIO SOURCE FOLLOWER (INSEQUITORE DI SOURCE)



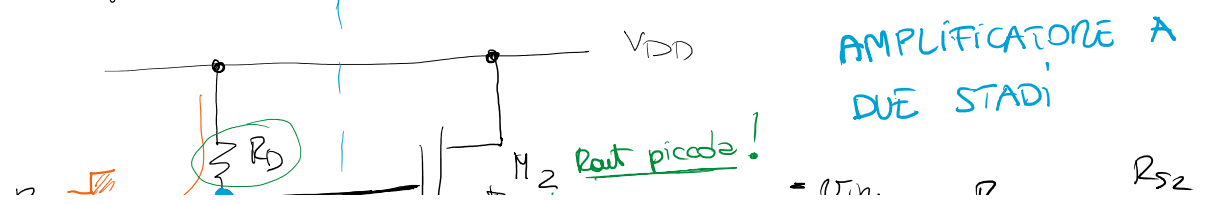
$$V_{out} = \frac{R_s}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s} V_{in}$$

Stadio NON invertente

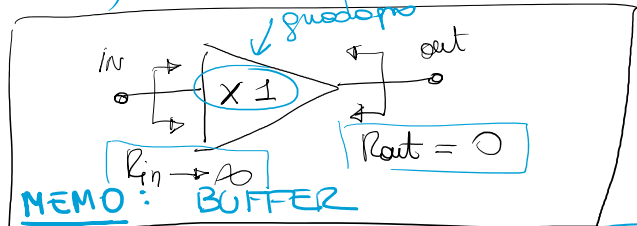
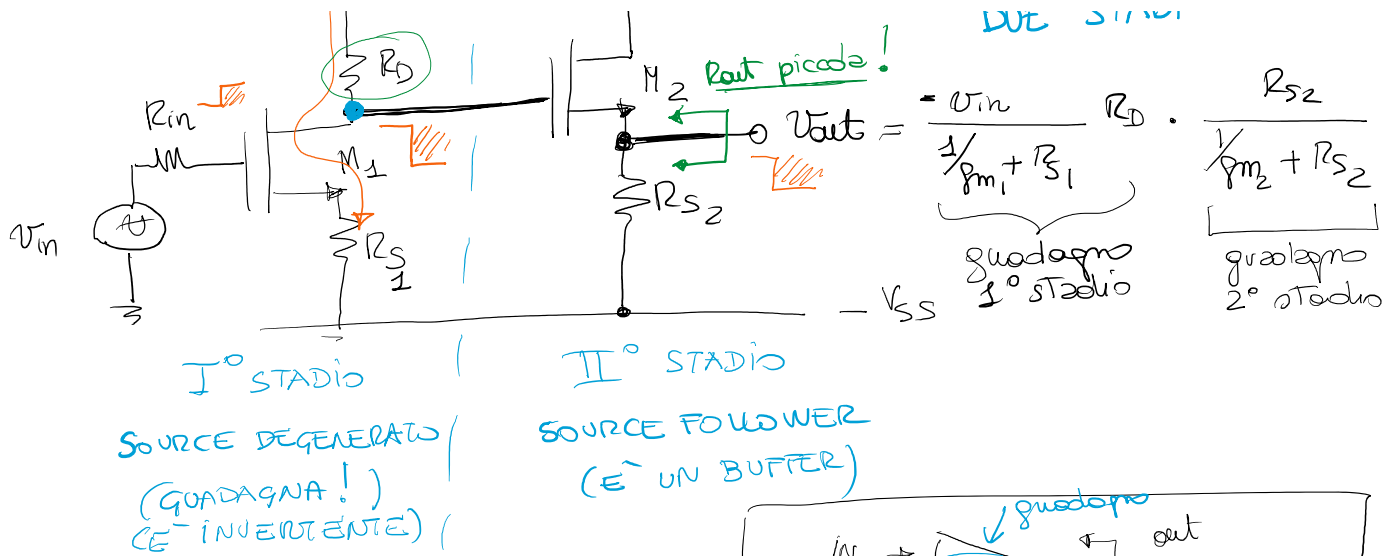
$$G \triangleq \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_s}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s}$$

QUADAGNO DI PICCOLO SEGNALE DELLO STADIO SOURCE FOLLOWER

- 😊 elevata resistenza di ingresso (con alimentazione duale $V_{DD} \rightarrow \infty$)
- 😊 resistenza di uscita sufficientemente bassa
- 😞 guadagno minore di 1 (al max 1)

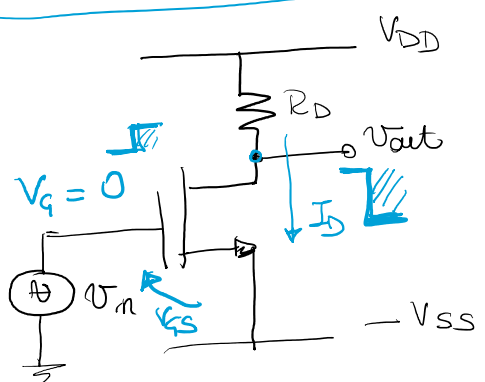


AMPLIFICATORE A DUE STADI



DINAMICA DI USCITA: massima escursione positiva e negativa della tensione di uscita che mantenga il transistore nelle corrette zone di funzionamento

grande segnale (ingresso)



$$V_{GS} = 0 - (-V_{SS}) = V_{SS}$$

perché il MOS resti in saturazione

$$V_{GD} < V_{Tm} \Rightarrow V_G - V_D < V_{Tm} \Rightarrow V_D > -V_{Tm}$$

in prima approssimazione (trascurando che v_{gs} varia)
 $V_{out} \equiv V_D$ può scendere al massimo di una tensione di soglia sotto al gate

$$V_{GD} < V_{Tm}$$

$$V_{GD} + v_{gd} < V_{Tm}$$

$$V_G + v_{gs} - V_D - v_{ds} < V_{Tm}$$

$$V_{GD} - v_{ds} \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_m R_D} \right) < V_{Tm}$$

nonlinear.

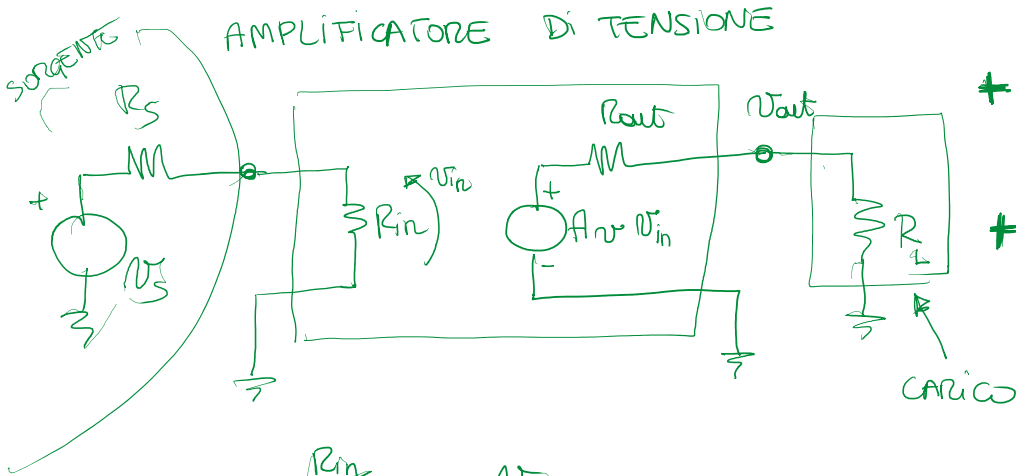
$$v_{ds} = -g_m R_D v_{gs}$$

$$\hookrightarrow v_{gs} = \frac{-v_{ds}}{g_m R_D}$$

$$V_{GD} - v_D \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta m R_D} \right) < V_{Tm}$$

polarizz.

sotto le hp. di piccolo segnale ...
 ... ma studiare la dinamica vuol dire guardare il GRANDE SEGNALE



- + buon lettore di Tensione in ingresso
 $\hookrightarrow R_{in} \rightarrow \infty$
- + buon generatore di Tensione in uscita
 $\hookrightarrow R_{out} \rightarrow 0$

$$v_{in} = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_s} v_s$$

part. in ingresso

$$v_{out} = (A_v v_{in}) \frac{R_L}{R_{out} + R_L}$$

part. di uscita

guadagno di tensione ideale
 \downarrow

$$= \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_s} \cdot A_v \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_{out} + R_L}$$