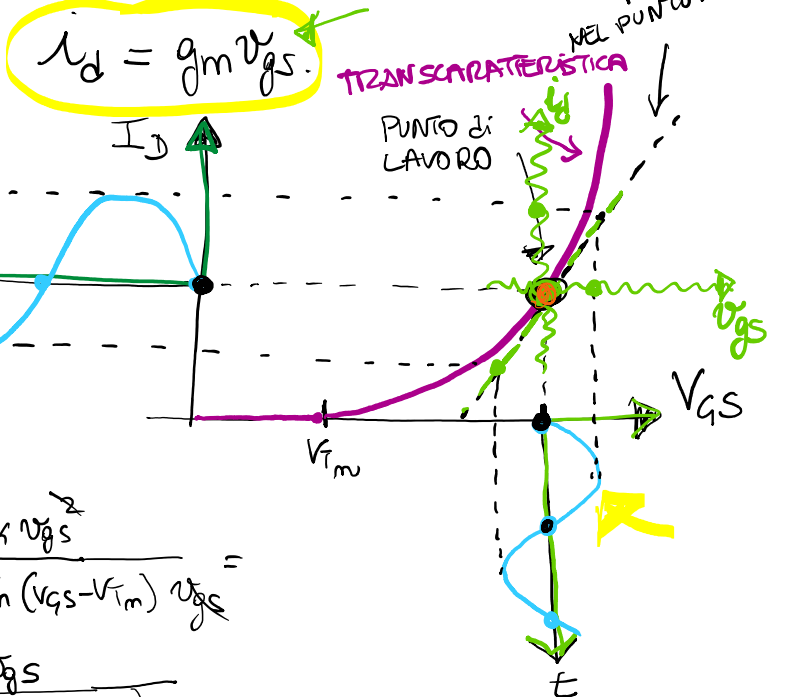
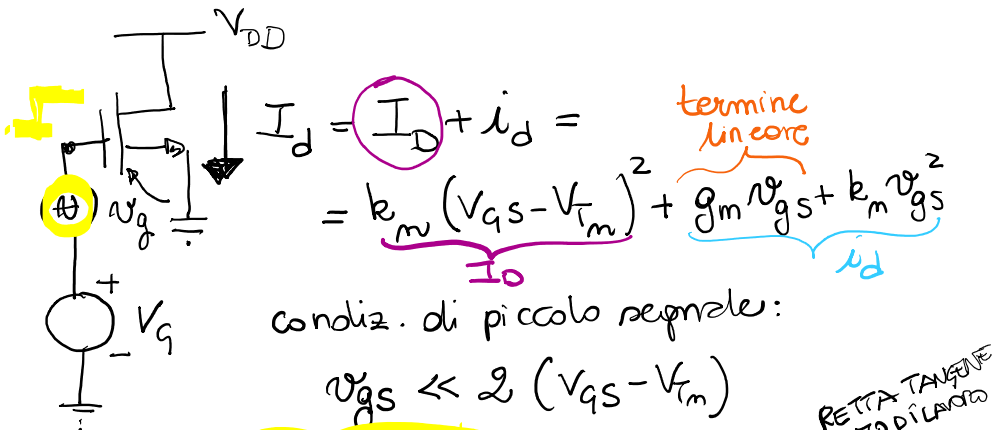


Lezione 9a: transistore MOS: comportamento su segnale nMOS e pMOS e stadio source a massa

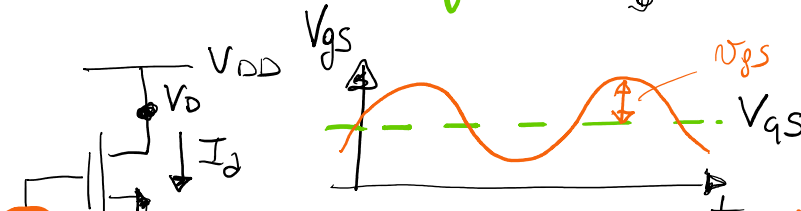
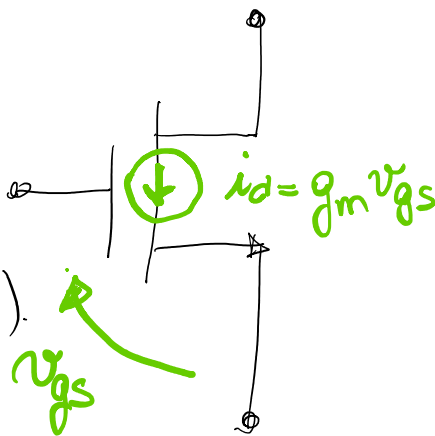
mercoledì 1 aprile 2020 10:34

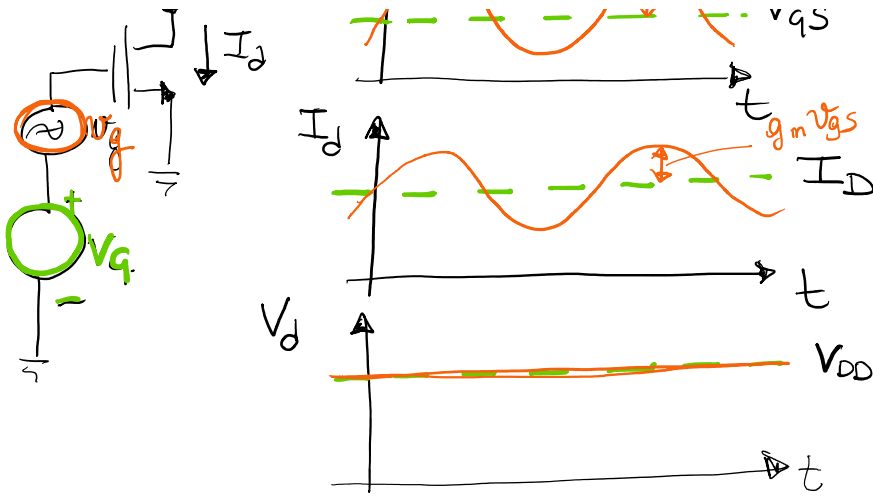


$$\epsilon = \frac{k_m v_{gs}^2}{2k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm}) v_{gs}} = \frac{v_{gs}}{2(V_{GS} - V_{Tm})}$$

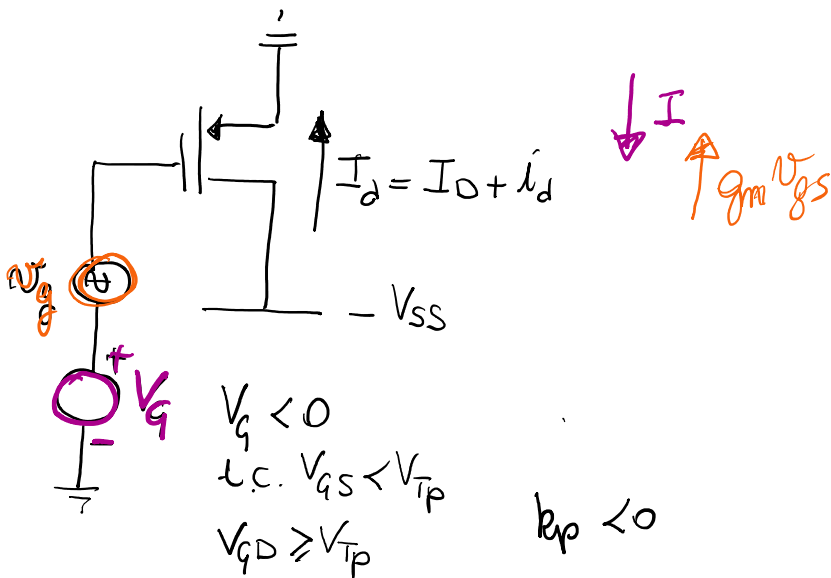
MOS su segnale (polarizzato in zona di saturazione)

nelle hp di piccolo segnale
 $v_{gs} \ll 2(V_{GS} - V_{Tm})$





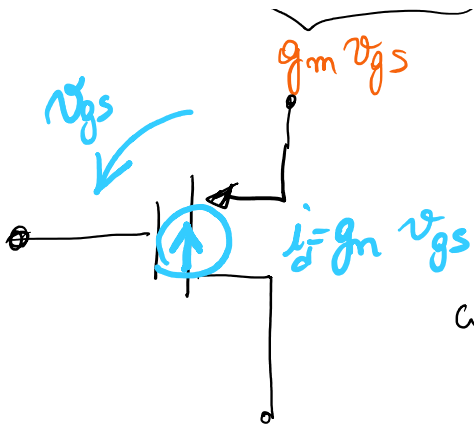
COMPORTAMENTO SU SEGNALE DI UN TRANSISTORE PMOS.



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D = I_D + i_d &= k_p \left[V_G + v_g - V_S - v_S - V_{TP} \right]^2 = \\
 &= k_p \left[V_{GS} + v_{gs} - V_{TP} \right]^2 = \\
 &= k_p \left[(V_{GS} - V_{TP}) + v_{gs} \right]^2 = \\
 &= k_p \left[(V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2 + 2 v_{gs} (V_{GS} - V_{TP}) + v_{gs}^2 \right] = \\
 &= \underbrace{k_p (V_{GS} - V_{TP})^2}_{I_D < 0} + \underbrace{2 k_p (V_{GS} - V_{TP}) v_{gs} + k_p v_{gs}^2}_{g_m v_{gs}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i_d = \underbrace{2 k_p (V_{GS} - V_{TP}) v_{gs}}_{g_m v_{gs}} + k_p v_{gs}^2$$

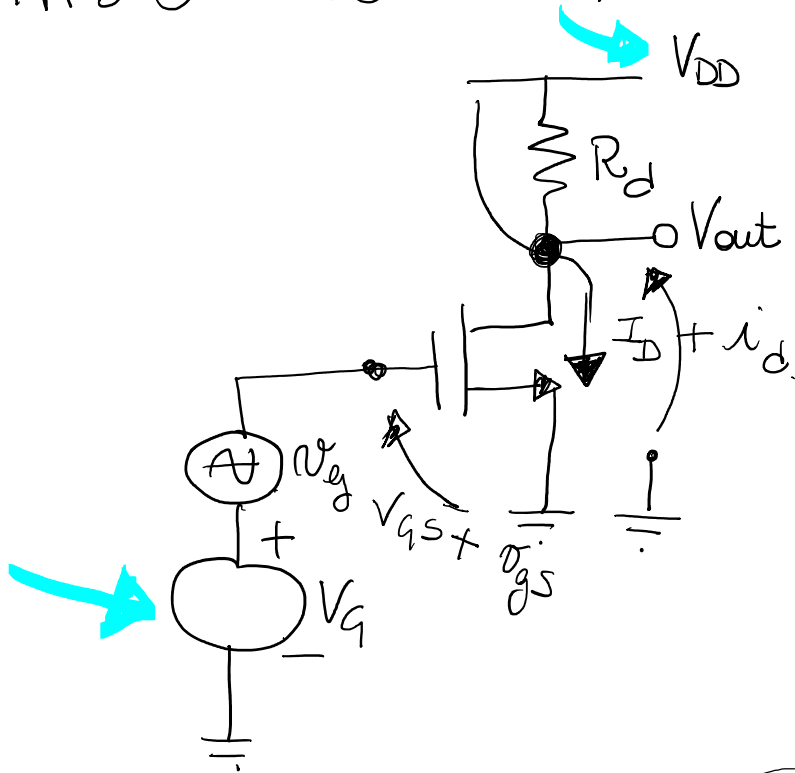
l.c.



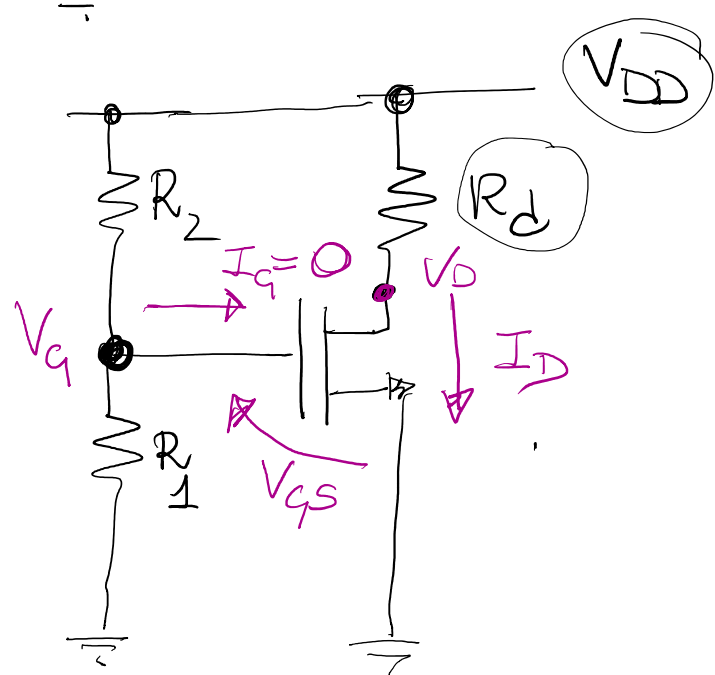
se $v_{gs} \ll 2|(V_{gs} - V_{tp})|$

comportamento pMOS
su segnale
"piccolo"

STADIO SOURCE A MASSA (COMMON SOURCE)

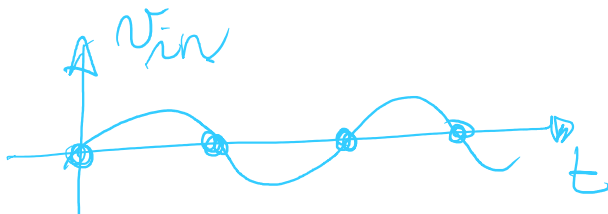
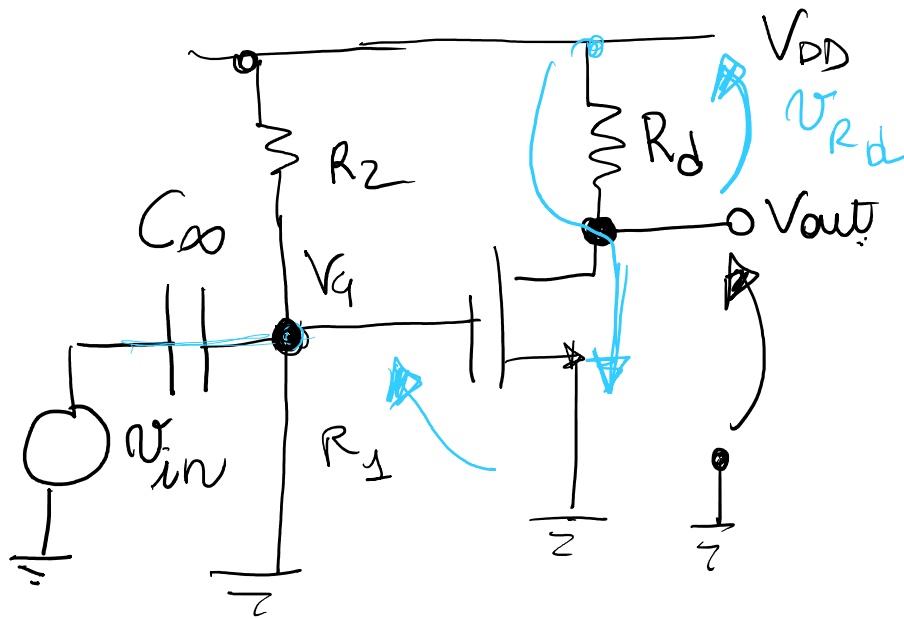
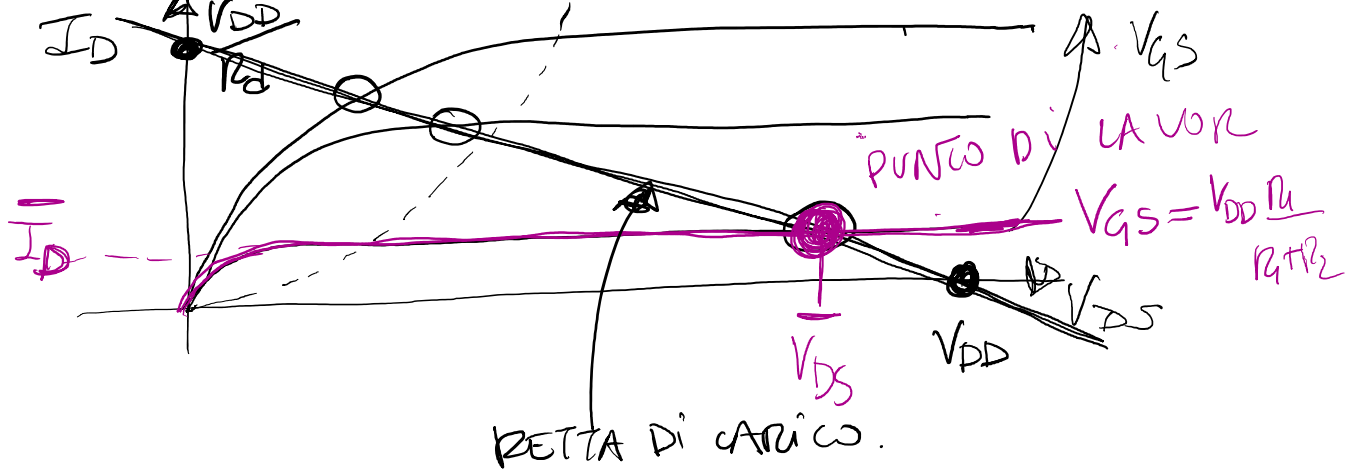


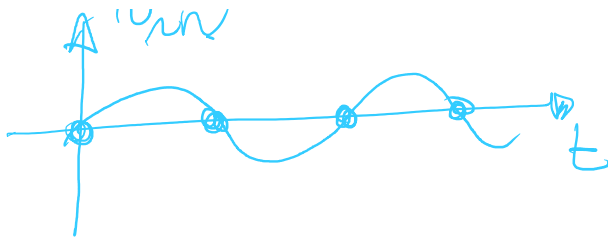
$V_{GS} > V_{Tm}$
 $(V_{GD} < V_{Tm})$
MOS
SATURO



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_G &= \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DD} = V_{GS} \\ I_D &= k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2 \quad (\text{hp. MOS saturo}) \\ V_D &= V_{DD} - R_D I_D \end{aligned} \right.$$

↳ verifica se MOS saturo $V_{GD} < V_{Tm}$?
 ohmico saturato





C_{∞} condensatore con capacità infinita

• $|Z| = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ t.c. $|Z| = 0$ tranne che per $\omega=0$

• circuito aperto in DC $|Z_{C_{\infty}}|_{DC} = \infty$

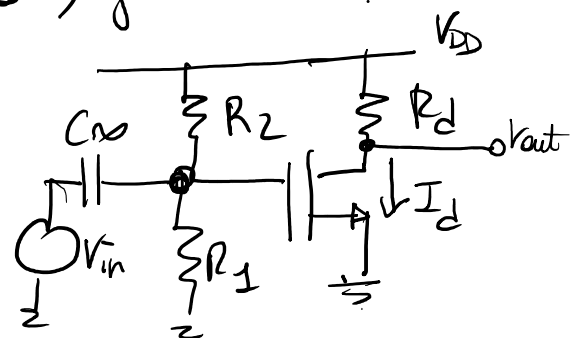
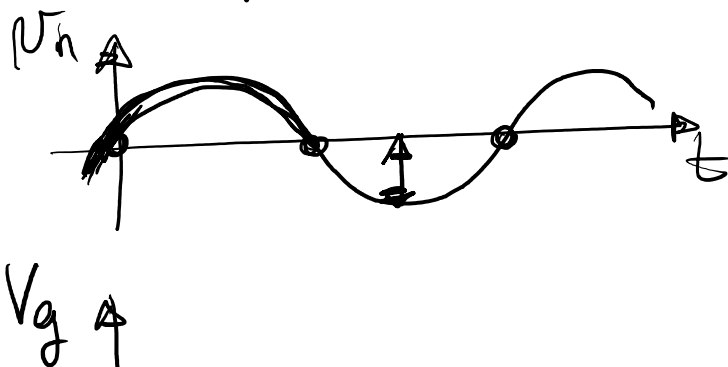
$I_D = g_m v_{gs} \Rightarrow V_{out} = V_{DD} - I_D \times R_D =$
 pol + segnale $= V_{DD} - I_D R_D - \hat{v}_d R_D =$
 $= V_{DD} - \frac{I_D R_D}{D} - g_m v_{gs} R_D$
 V_{out} comp. di segnale

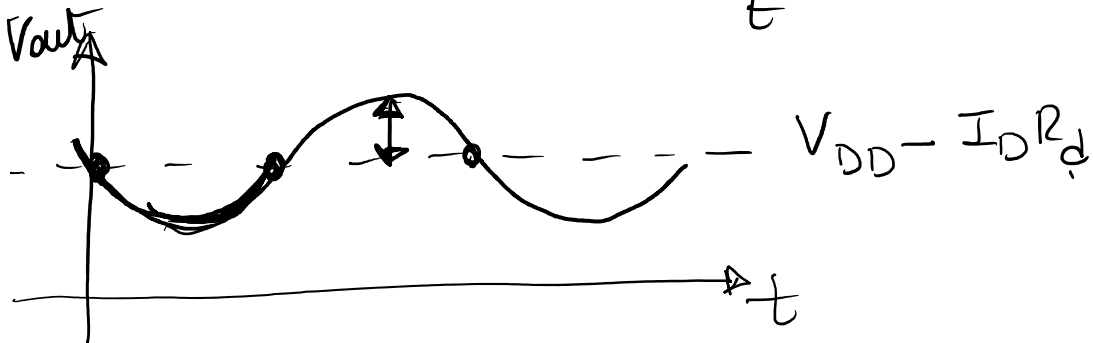
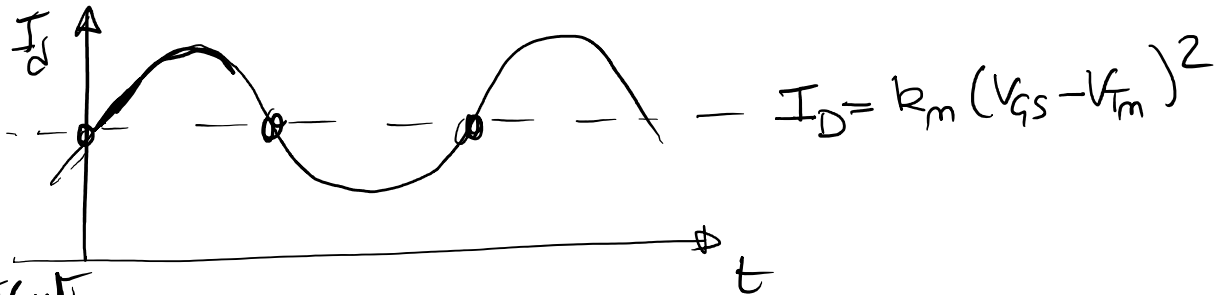
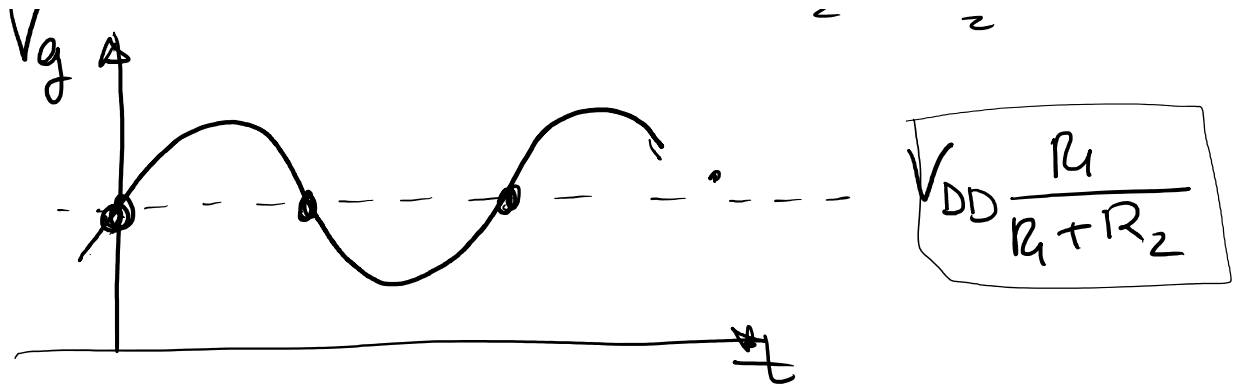
GUADA GNO DI TENSIONE:

$$G = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - \frac{g_m R_D v_{gs}}{V_{in}} = - g_m R_D$$

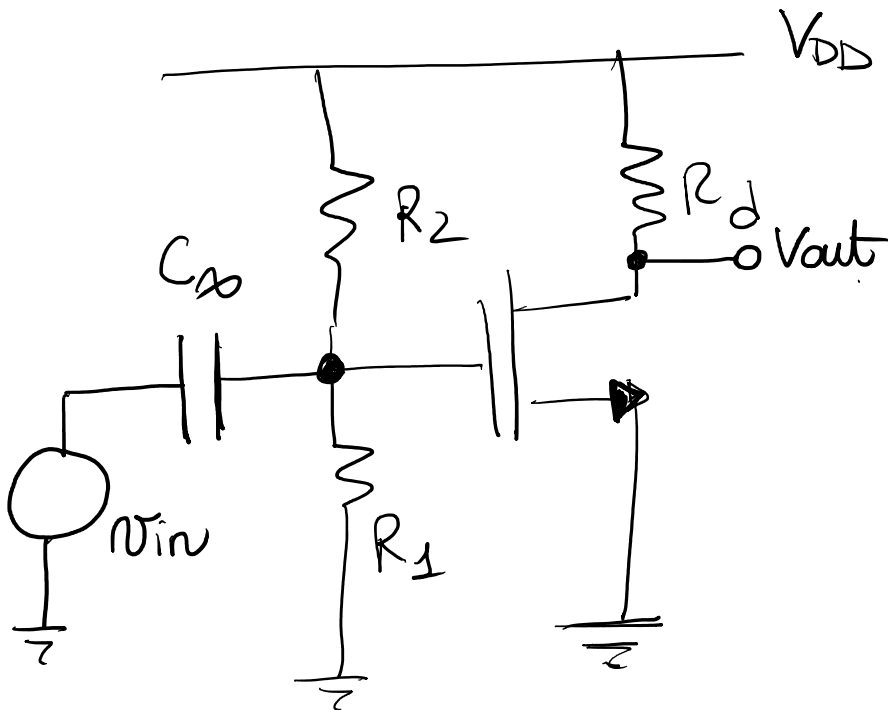
$v_{gs} = V_{in}$

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





$$G \triangleq \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -g_m R_D$$



STADIO
SOURCE
MASSA

(A) POLARIZZAZIONE
"

tensioni DC e tutti i nodi
e correnti DC in tutti i rami

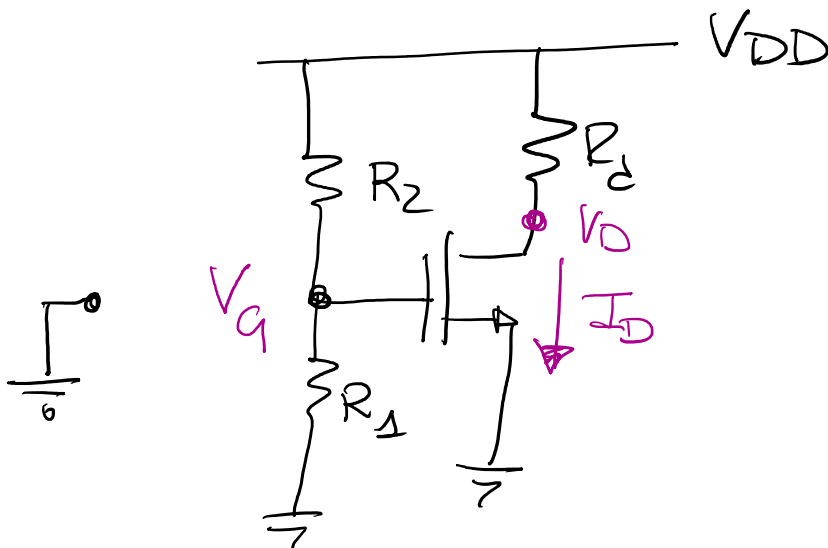
(A) POLARIZZAZIONE

costante e correnti DC in tutti i rami



PUNTO DI LAVORO

1. Spengo i generatori di segnali
2. Condensatori sono circuiti aperti
3. Il MOS operi in zona di saturazione



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

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

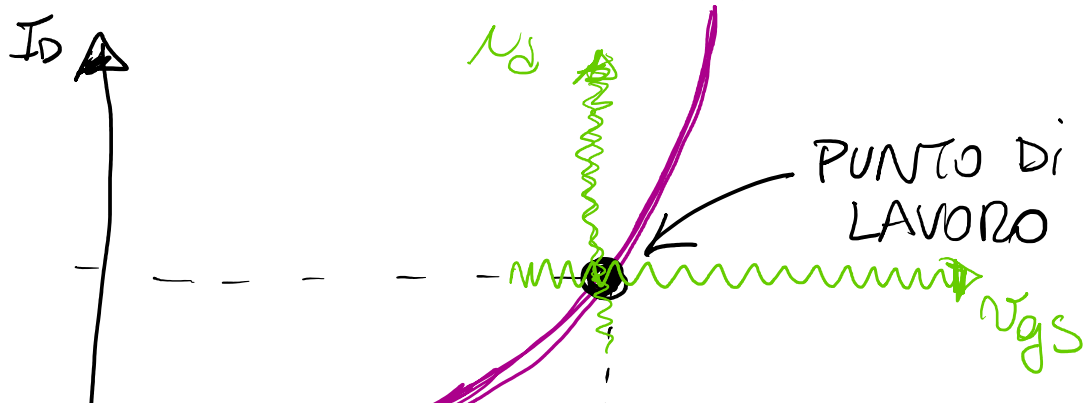
$$V_D = V_{DD} - I_D R_d$$

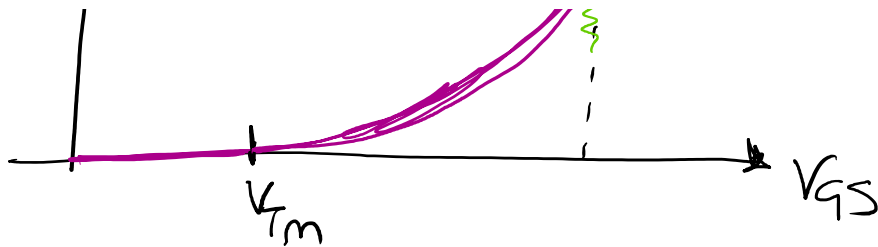
VERIFICA IPOTESI

SATURAZIONE

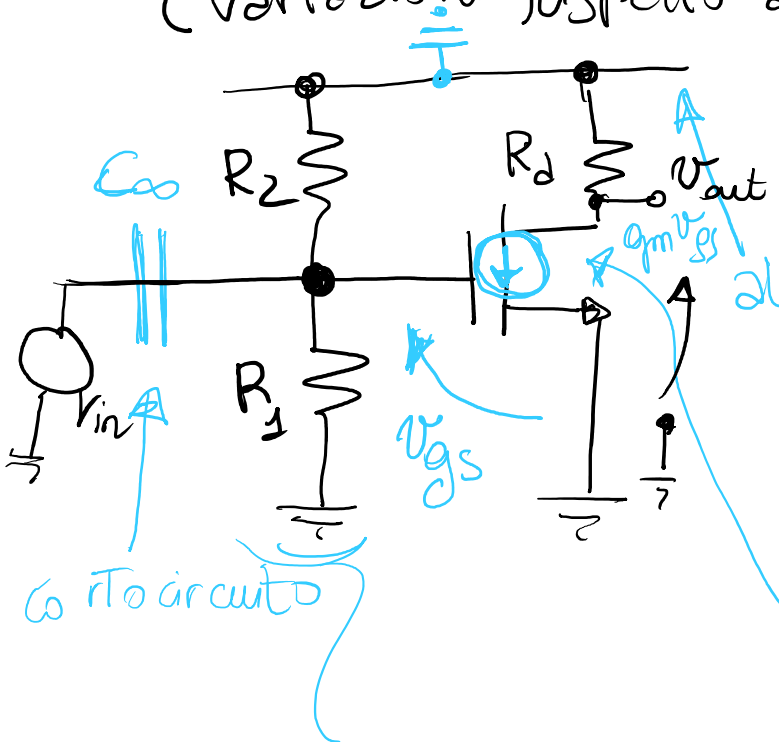
$$V_{GD} < V_{Tm} ?$$

si → ok questa è la pd.
no → il MOS non è saturo
 $I_D \neq k_m (V_{GS} - V_{Tm})^2$





Ⓑ ANALISI SU (PICCOLO) SEGNALE
(variazioni rispetto al punto di lavoro)



CIRCUITO SU
segnale

Alimentazione non
varia su segnale
La è come se fosse
morta

MOS si comporta, come
un generatore di
corrente pilotato dalla
tensione di segnale
 v_{gs} di valore
 $i_d = g_m v_{gs}$
da drain a source

R_1 e R_2 sono
in parallelo
to loro

$$V_{out} = - \hat{i}_d R_d$$

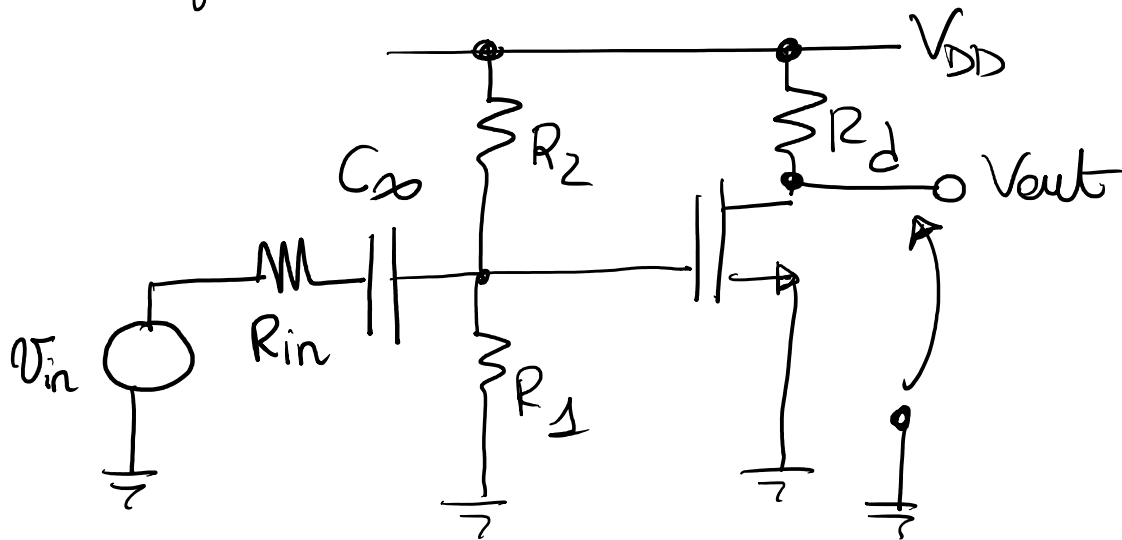
$$\hat{i}_d = g_m v_{gs}$$

$$V_{out} = - g_m R_d v_{gs} \stackrel{v_{gs} = v_{in}}{=} - g_m R_d v_{in}$$

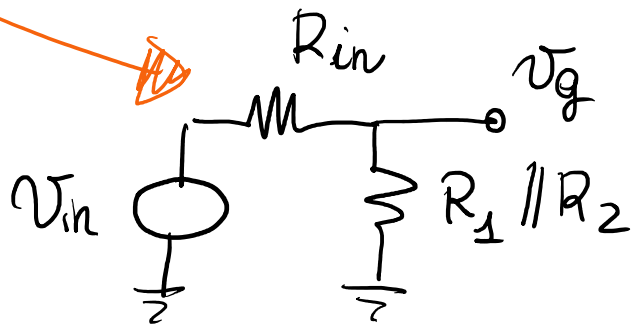
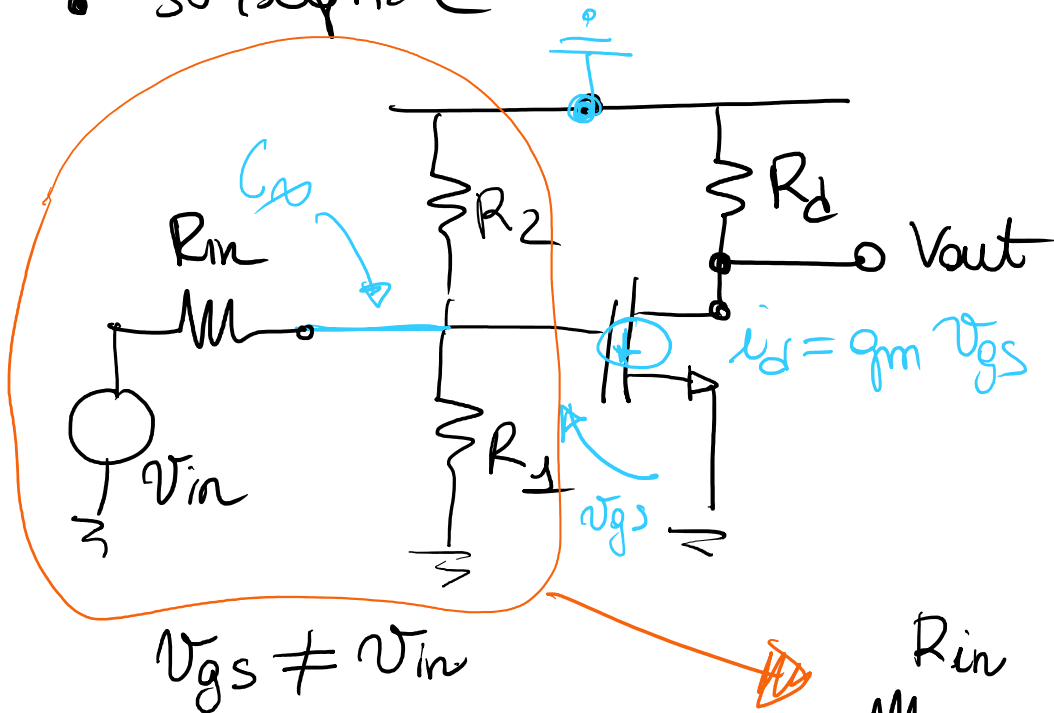
$$G \triangleq \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - g_m R_d$$

Se il generatore di segnale fosse un
? ? ?

Se il generatore di segnale fosse un generatore reale di tensione?



- in polarizzazione non cambia nulla
- su segnale



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

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

partizione in ingresso