#### ECEN325: Electronics Spring 2024

#### **Current Mirrors**

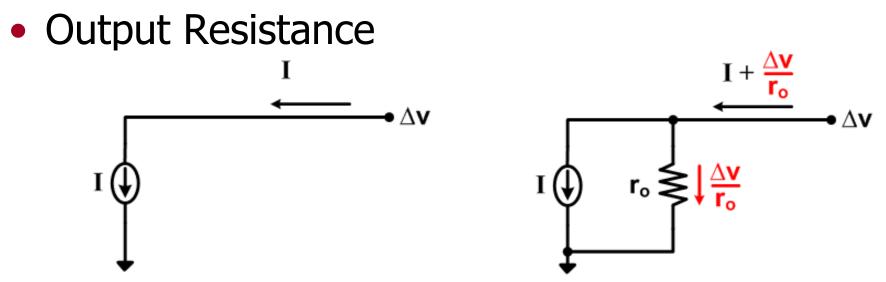


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#### Announcements

- HW6 due Apr 25
- Exam 3 Review Session Apr 23 in class
- Exam 3 is May 7 1PM-3PM
  - Primary focus is MOSFET material

#### **Current Source Properties**



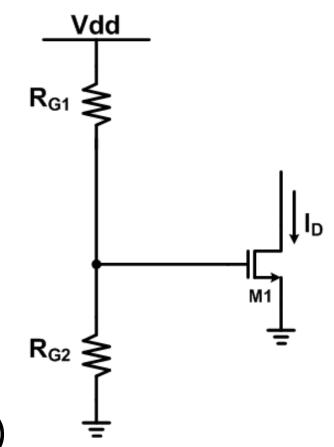
- Finite output resistance degrades current source accuracy and amplifier gain
- Other important properties:
  - Voltage headroom (compliance voltage)
  - Accuracy
  - Noise

## How Should We Bias Our Circuits?

- Resistive Biasing
  - Assuming saturation

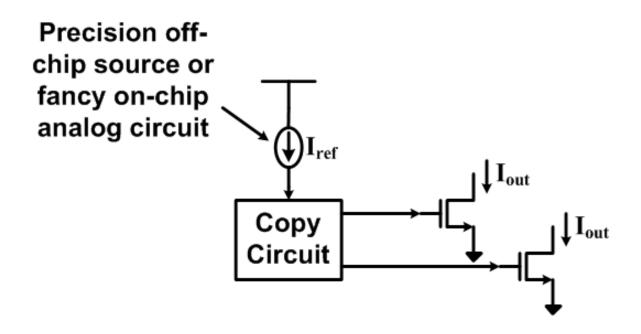
$$I_{D} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{G} - V_{Tn})^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left( \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} V dd - V_{Tn} \right)^{2}$$

- I<sub>D</sub> is sensitive to
  - Supply (Vdd)
  - Process ( $V_{Tn}$  and  $\mu_n C_{ox} W/L$ )
  - Temperature ( $V_{Tn}$  and  $\mu_n$ )



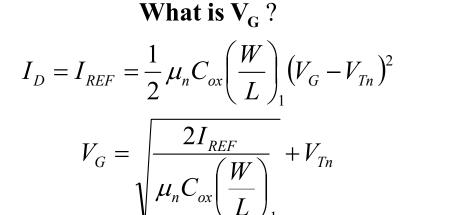
# IC Biasing

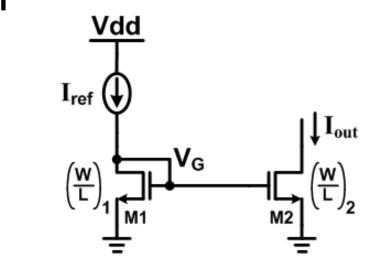
 In IC design we often assume that we have one precise current source and we copy its value to our circuits



## Simple Current Mirror

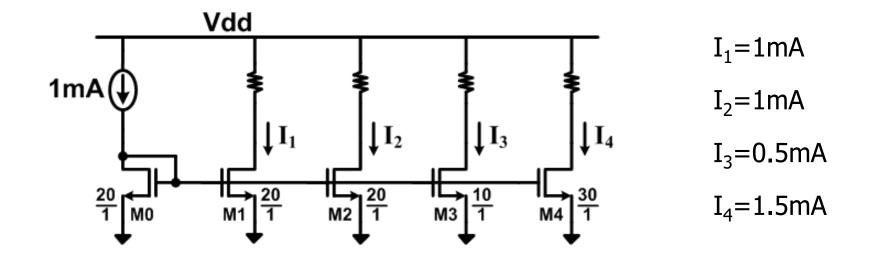
- That copy circuit is a current mirror
- Simple Current Mirror





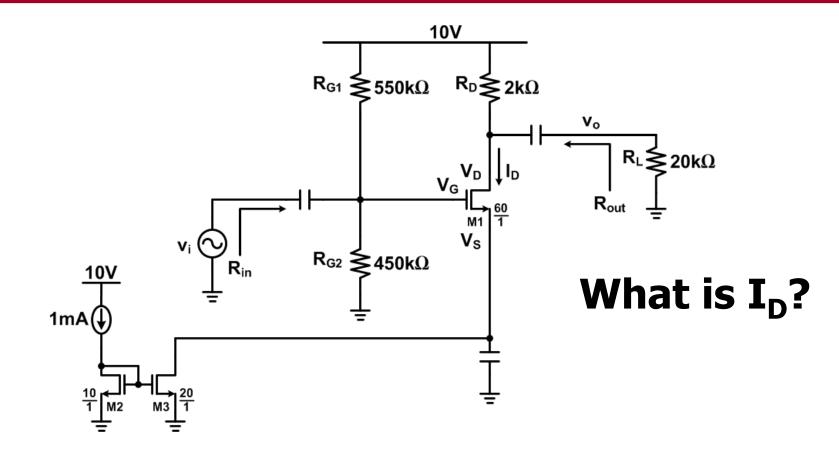
• If VG is applied to another transistor

#### Ideal Current Mirror Example



 This bias scheme reduces sensitivity to process, voltage, and temperature variations

## CS Amplifier w/ Current Source



Need to insure that M3 remains in saturation

$$V_{s} = V_{G} - (V_{ov1} + V_{Tn}) = \left(\frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}}\right) V dd - \left(\sqrt{\frac{2I_{D}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}} + V_{Tn}\right)$$