



Exercise: Gain Stage

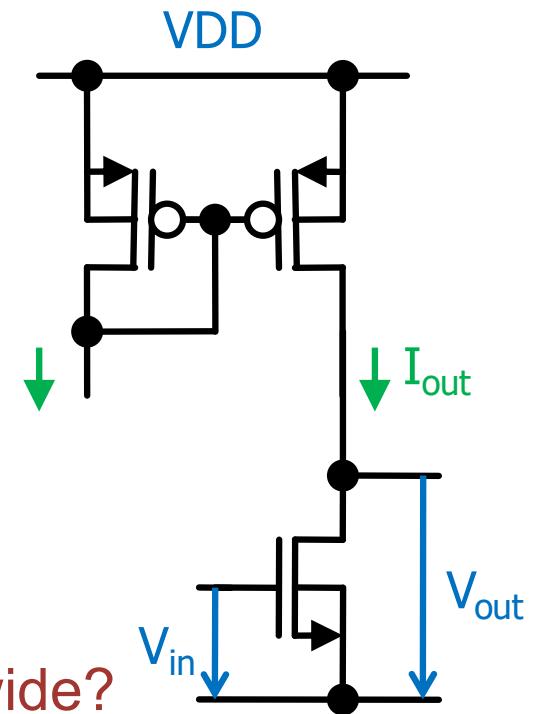
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1. Basic Gain Stage

- Implement a NMOS gain stage.
 - Use real transistor models ('nmos', 'pmos')
 - Use a NMOS with $W/L = 1\mu/0.5\mu$
 - Use a PMOS of $W/L = 1\mu/1\mu$
 - Bias the PMOS with a *mirror* to $10\mu\text{A}$
 - Operate at $V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$
- Sweep V_{in} and observe V_{out}
- What is the largest gain (derivative!) ?
- Why is the 'upper' part of the curves so wide?
- Change
 - the bias current
 - W, L of the input transistor
 and observe what happens. Explain!
 Why can't you increase gain more with W, L changes?
- Can you operate at $100\mu\text{A}$?





2. Operation point

- Use the trick explained in the lecture to set the operation point
 - Use for instance $C=1\mu\text{F}$, $R=100\text{M}\Omega$
- Make an AC sweep



3. Bandwidth

- Load the gain stage with a capacitor (1 pF)
- Observe the bandwidth
 - best use the 'automatic' operation point

- Modify the load capacitor
 - Is bandwidth inversely proportional to C_L ?

- Modify I_D
 - Make a Parametric Sweep with 2-3 values (0.1 μ A, 1 μ A, 10 μ A)
 - Do you find what you expect?



4. PMOS Amplifier

- Design a PMOS gain stage (with a NMOS current mirror load)



5. The Inverter

- The PMOS 'load' in the gain stage supplies a more or less constant current
- In the CMOS Inverter shown, the PMOS is switched with the input signal, it acts as the NMOS
- Simulate the DC transfer function $V_{out}(V_{in})$
 - For instance $L_N = L_P = 0.5\mu$, $W_N = 1\mu$, $W_P = 2\mu$
 - What is different from the normal gain stage ?
 - What is the maximum gain ?
- Use a small signal analysis to find the gain

