

Low-Voltage Circuits Using Multiple-Input Floating-Gate MOS Transistors

Bradley A. Minch

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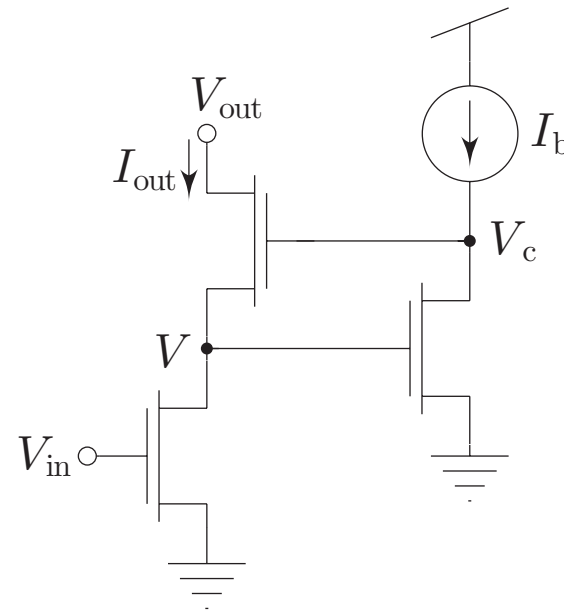
April 11, 2003

The logo consists of a solid red square with the word "CORNELL" written in white, serif, all-caps font across the center.

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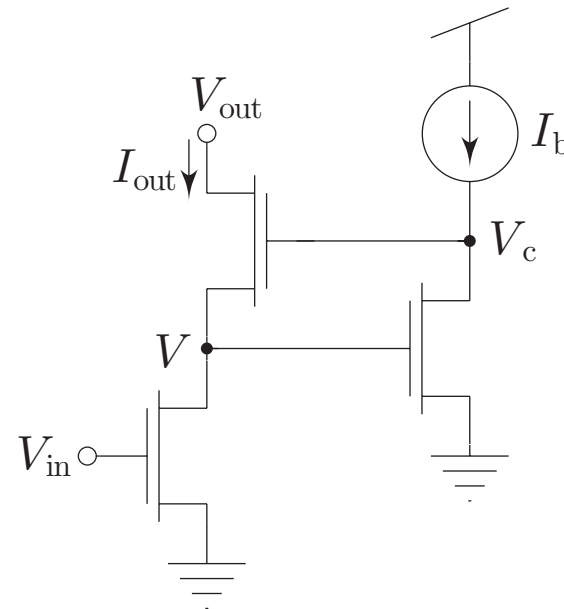
In Search of Low-Voltage Topologies: Regulated Cascode

- Säckinger's regulated cascode circuit has a very high incremental R_{out} .
- Circuit principle used in precision current mirrors and high-gain amplifiers.



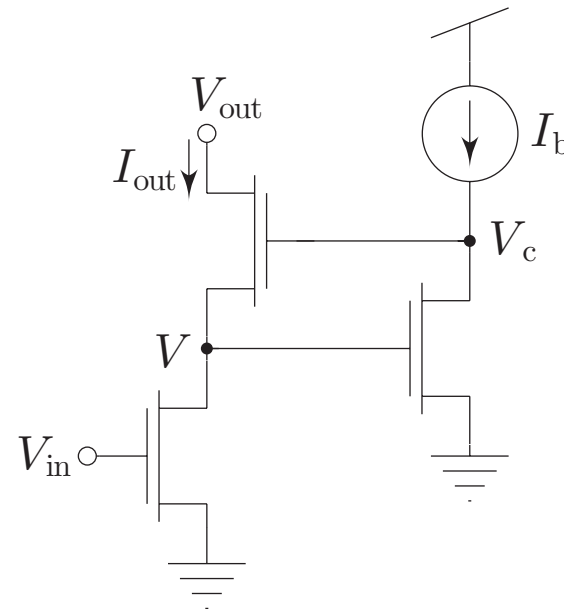
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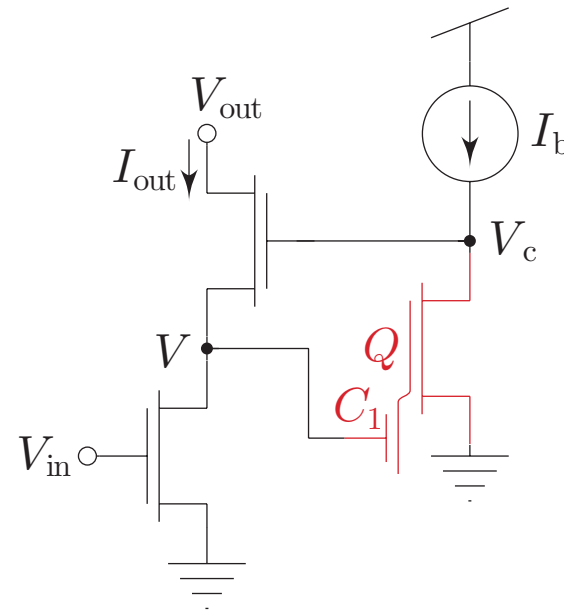
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- Alternative forms have a wide output swing, but are more complex.



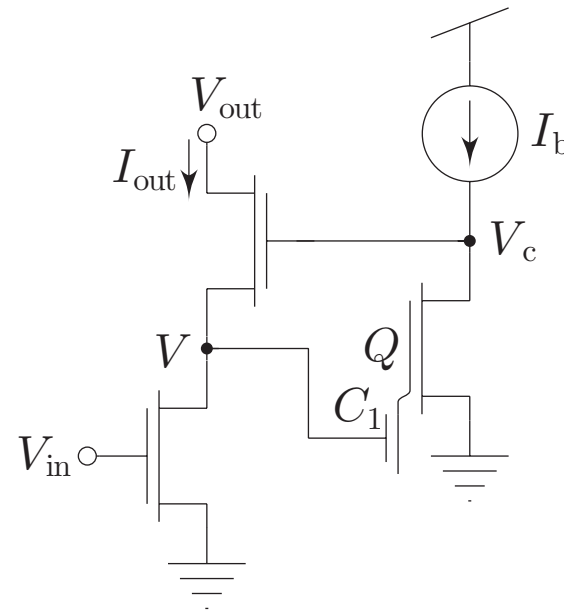
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- Suppose we make the common-source transistor a FGMOS transistor.



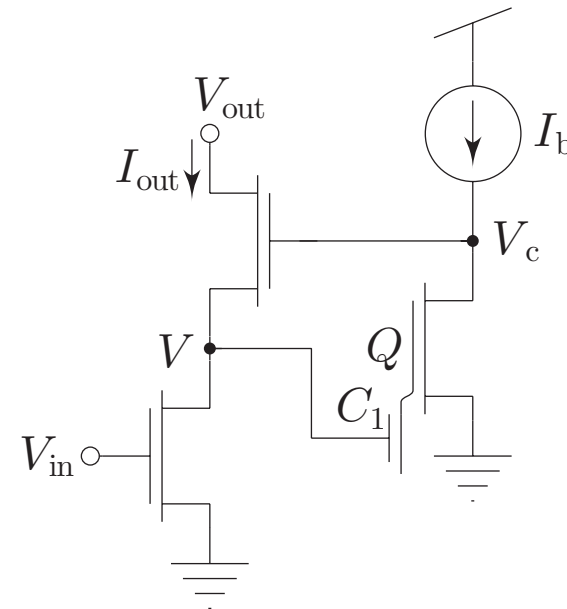
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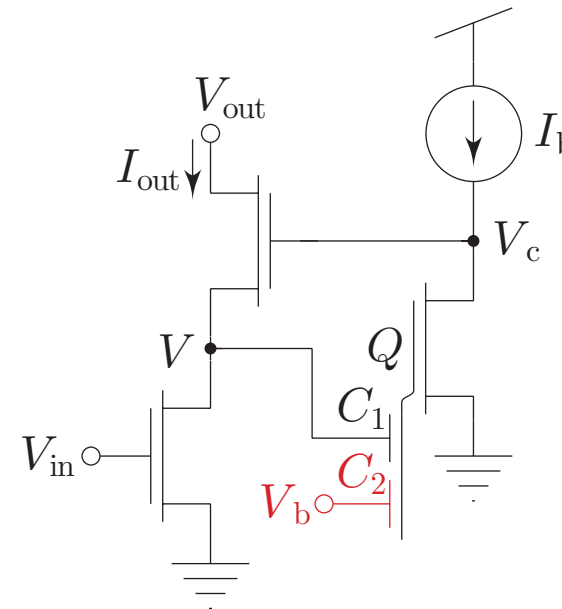
In Search of Low-Voltage Topologies: Regulated Cascode

- Suppose we make the common-source transistor a FGMOS transistor.
- By programming Q , we can arrange that $V \approx V_{\text{sat}}$ for any given value of I_b .
- This form has the simplicity of Säckinger's original, but it also has a wide output swing.
- Not robust to drift in Q , or changes in I_b or temperature.



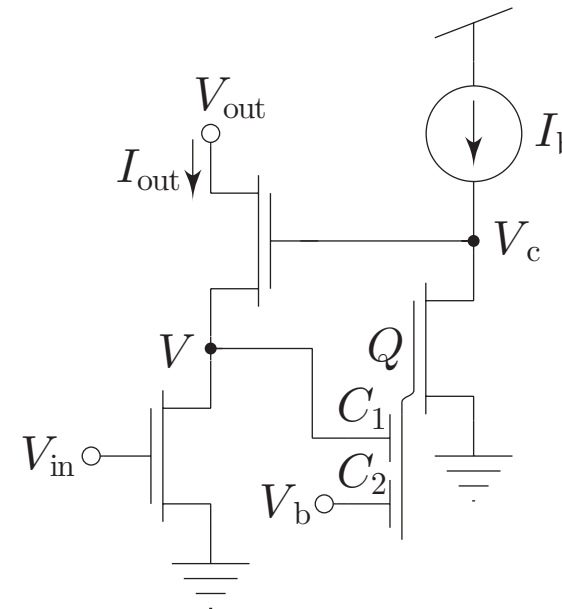
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- We can add a second control gate and make $V \approx V_{\text{sat}}$ by adjusting V_b rather than Q .



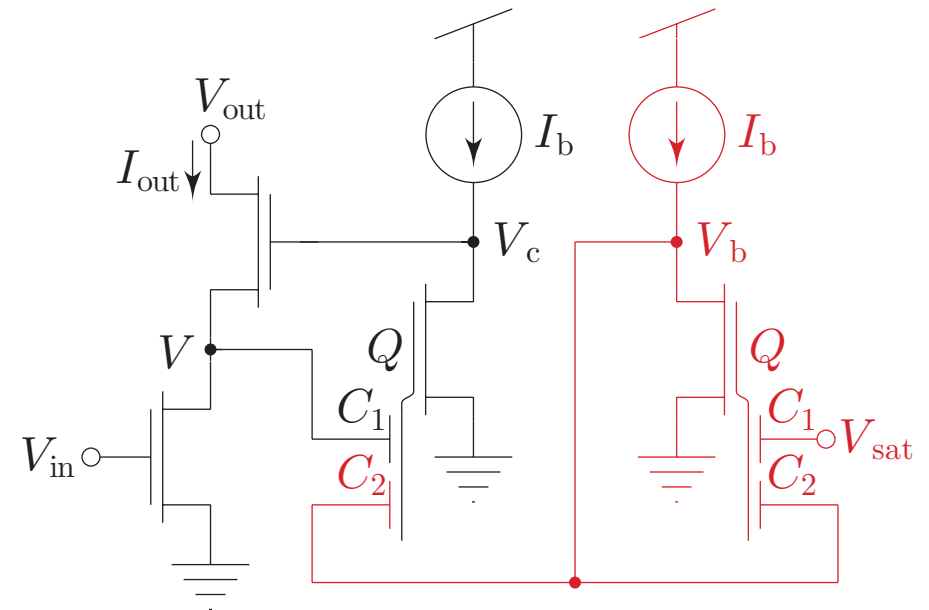
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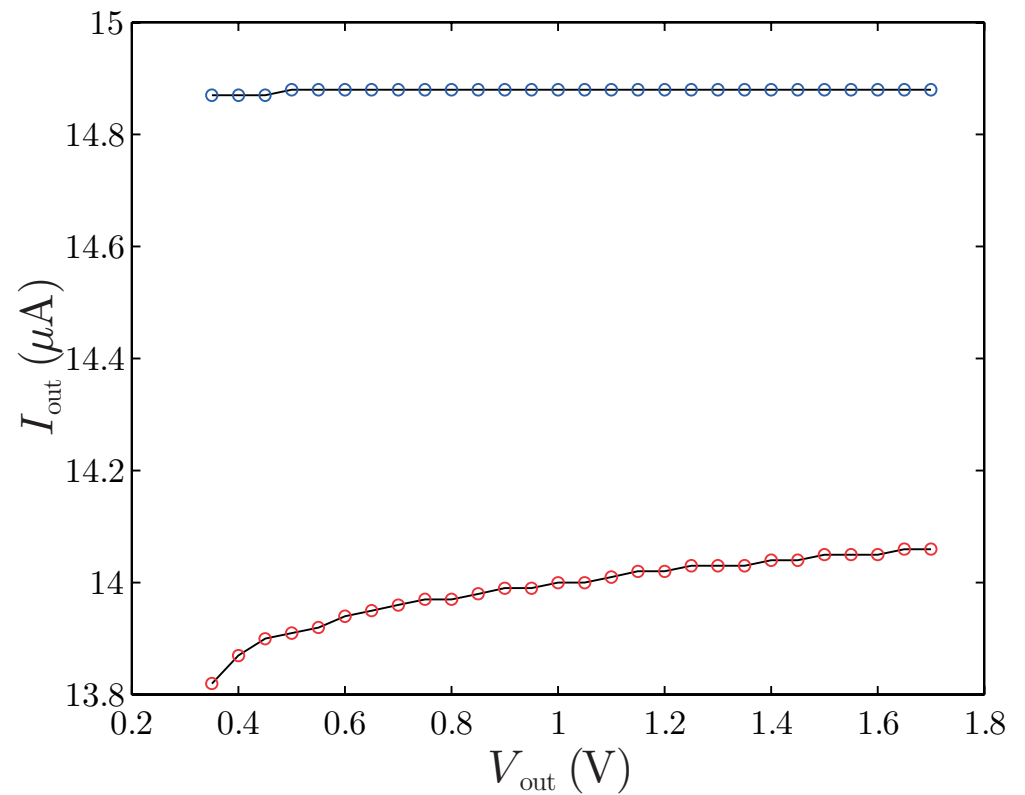
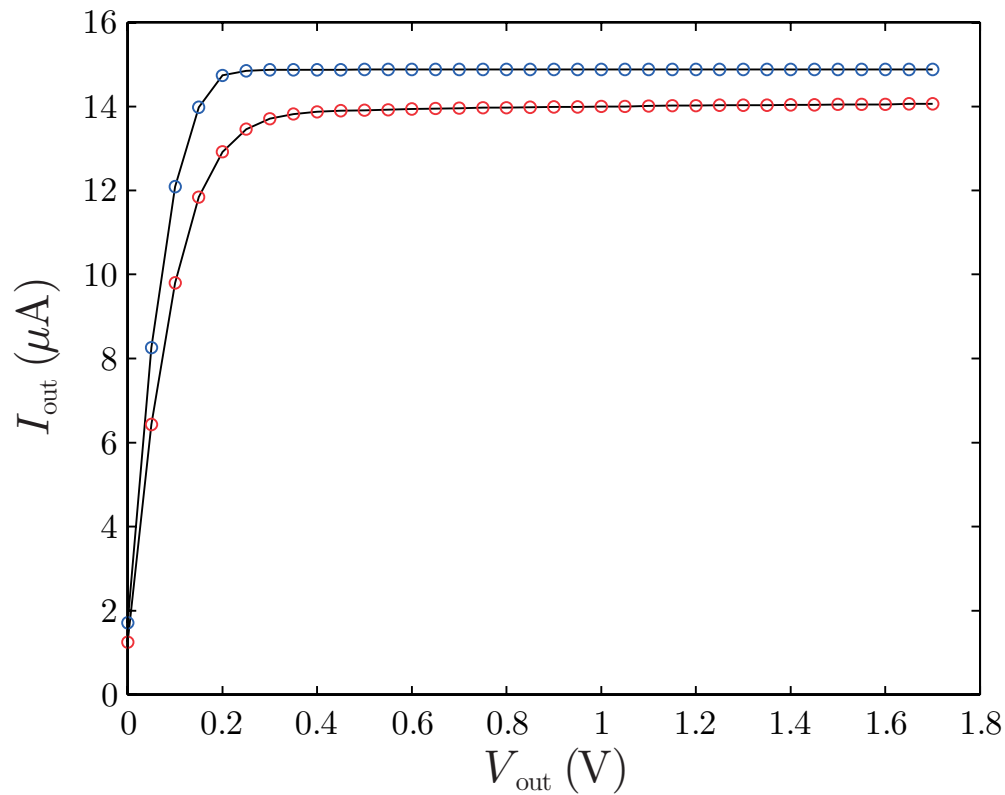


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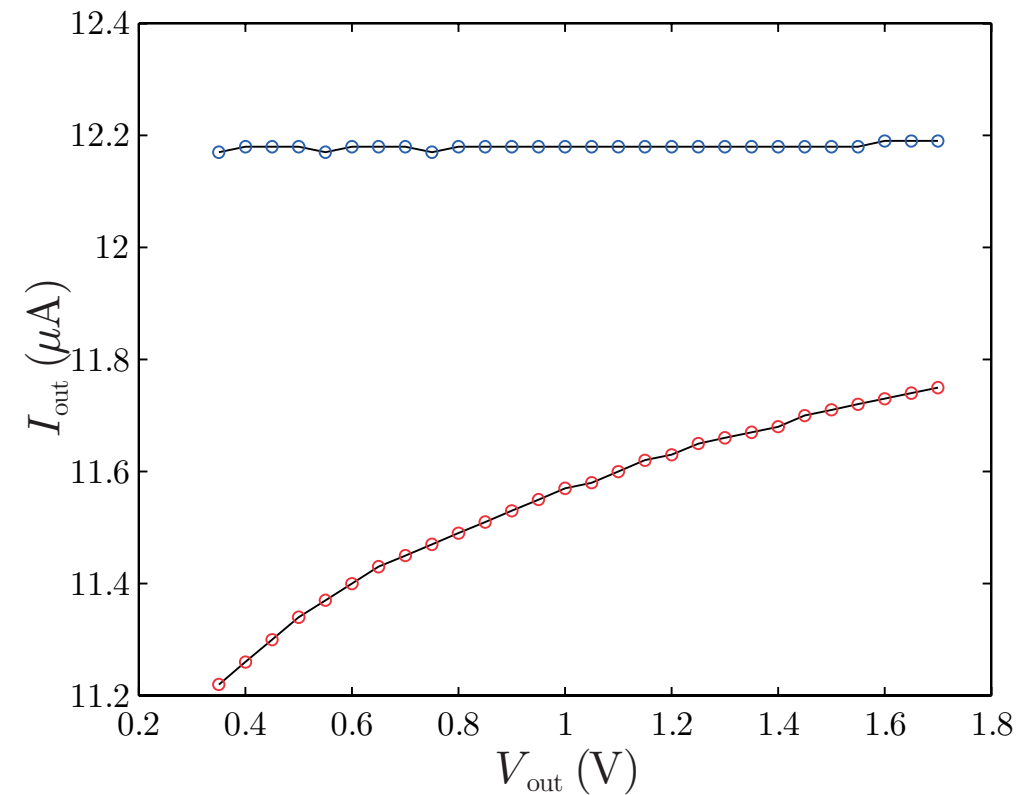
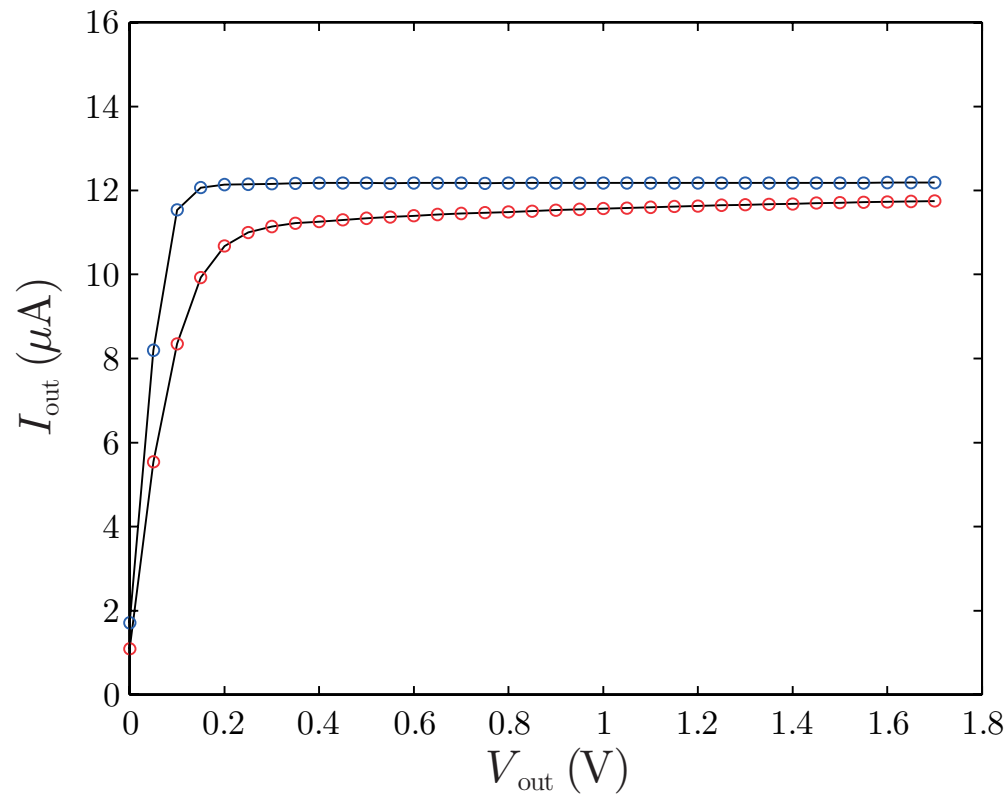
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Use indirect negative feedback!



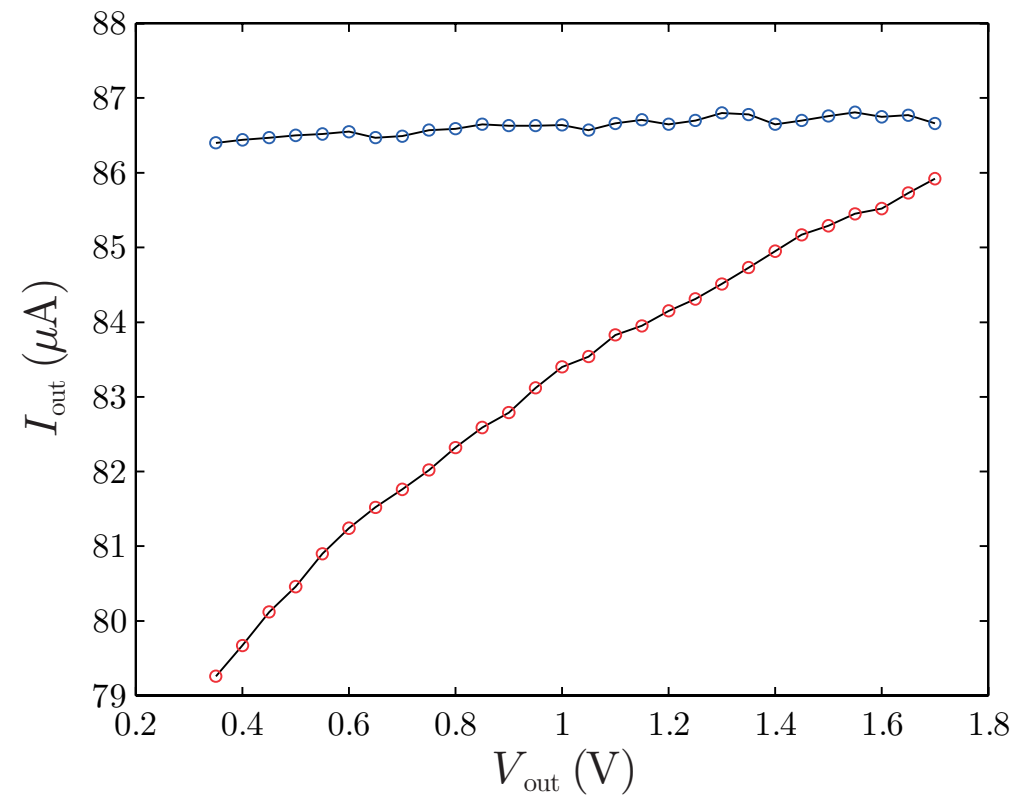
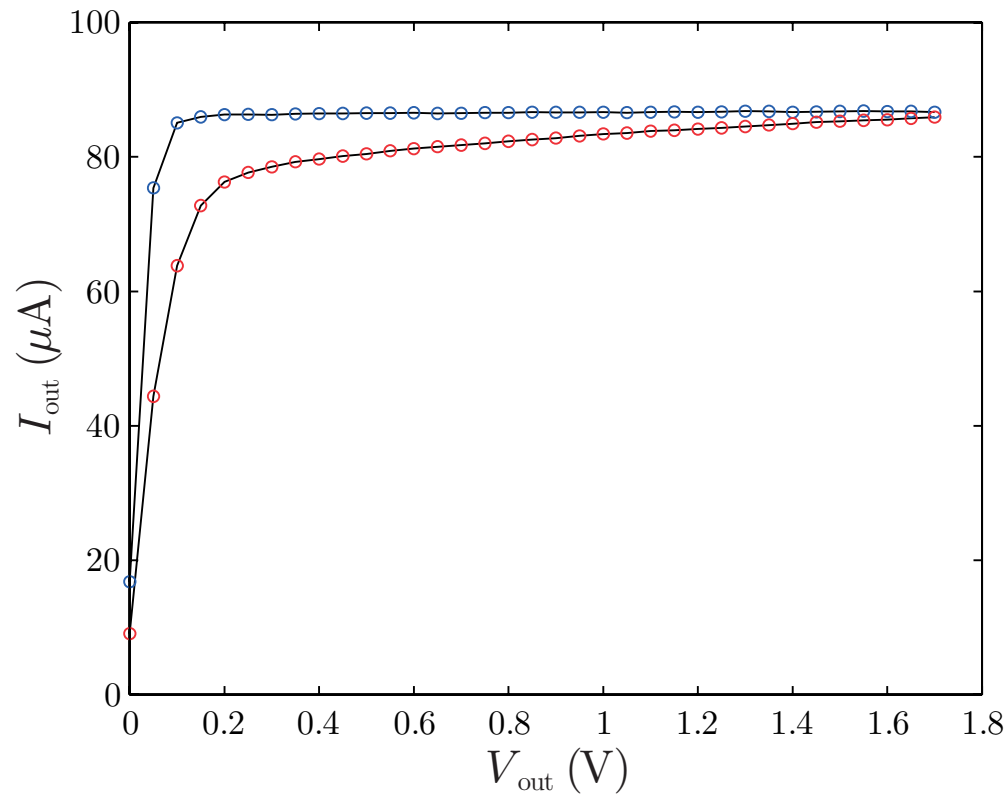
Regulated Cascode Experimental Output I/V Characteristics



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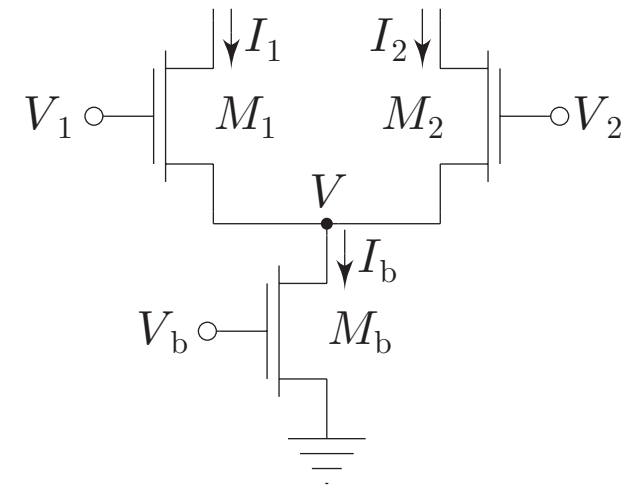


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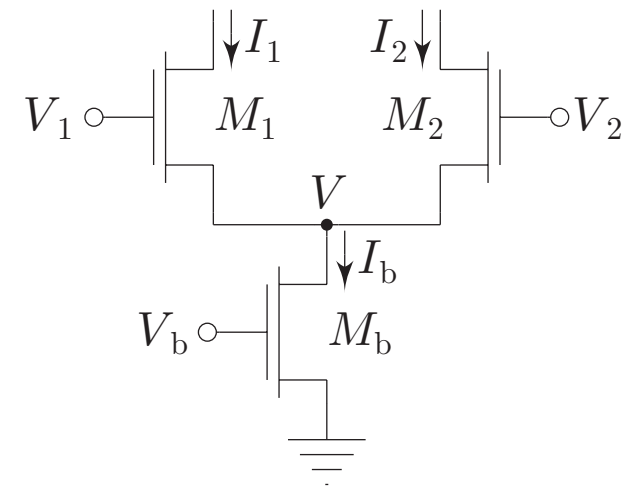
In Search of Low-Voltage Topologies: **Differential Pair**

- The humble differential pair is used widely in many analog integrated circuits.



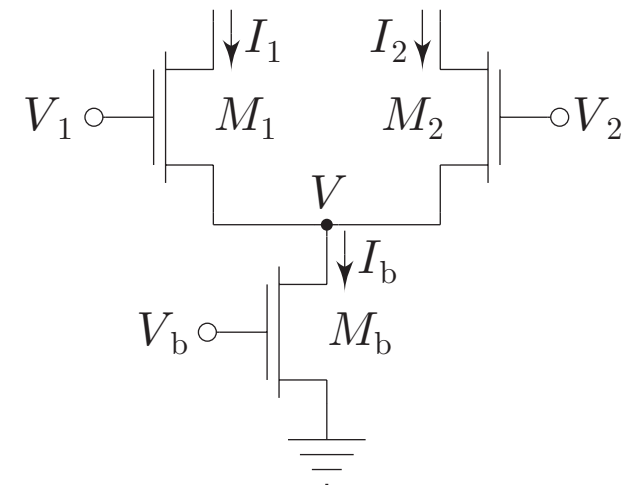
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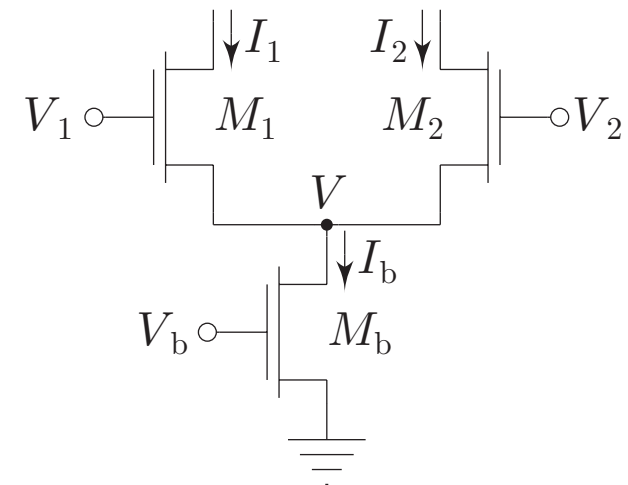
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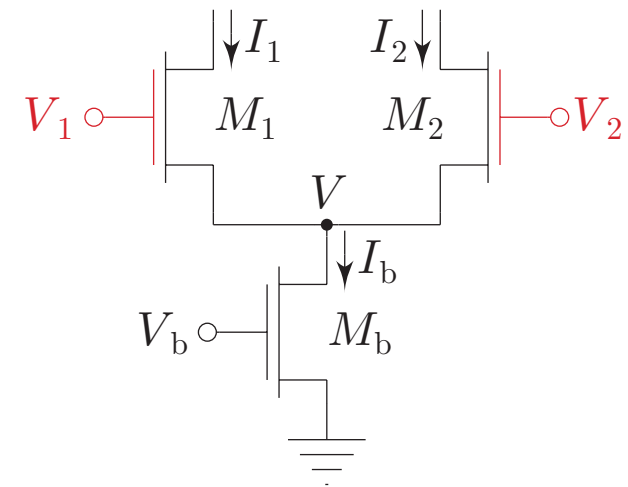
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- Its minimum allowable V_{cm} is about $V_{diode} + V_{sat}$.



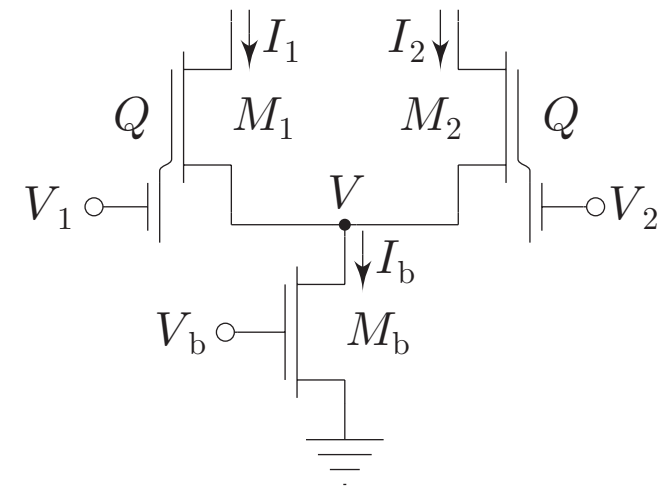
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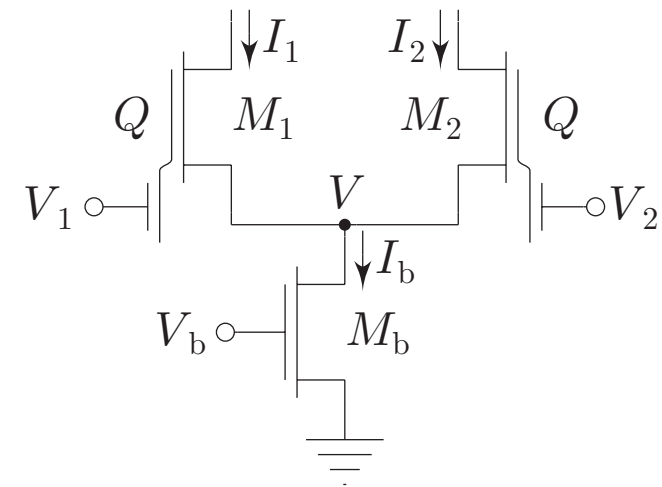
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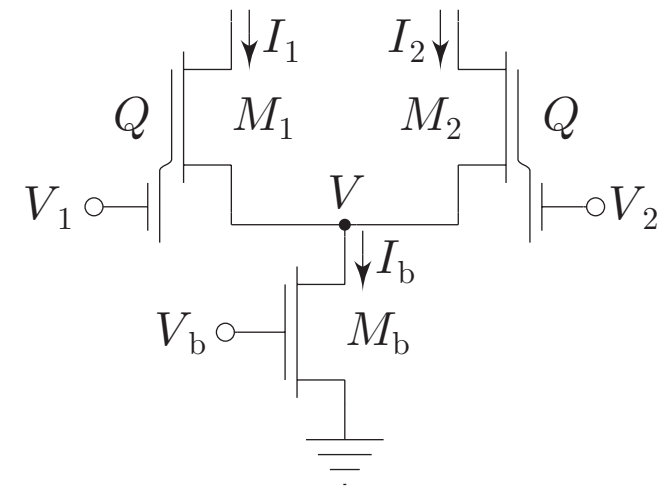
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- Moreover, this solution is not robust to changes in I_b .

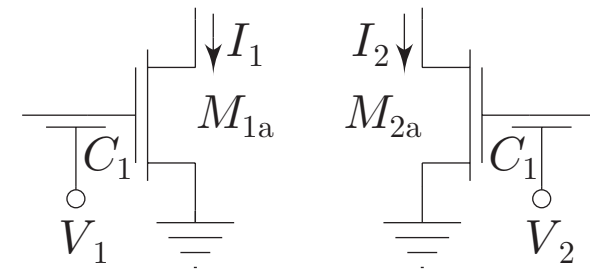


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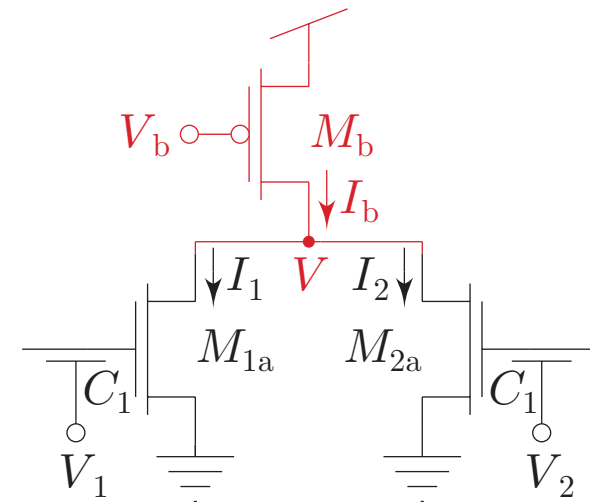
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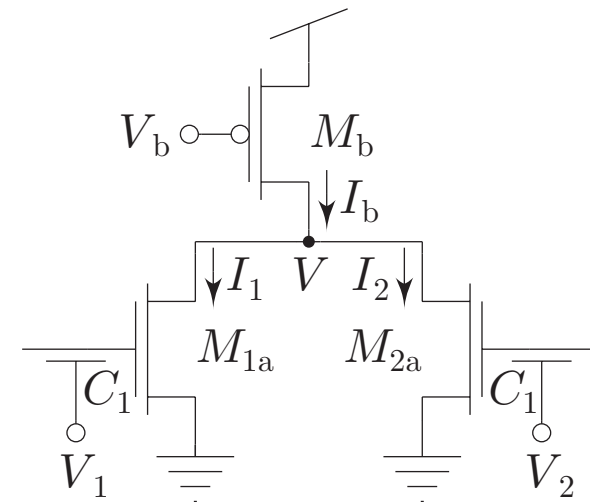
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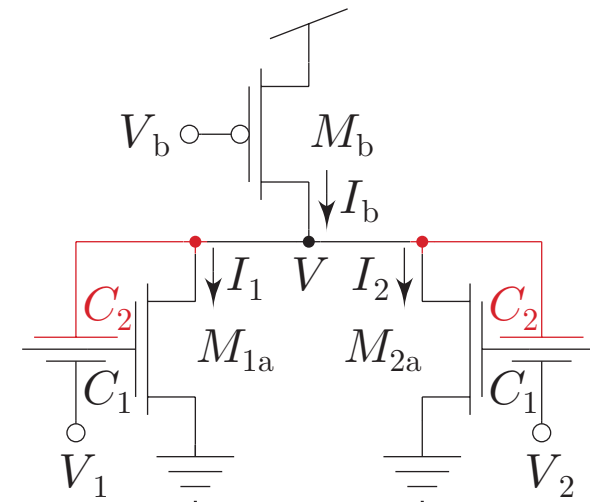
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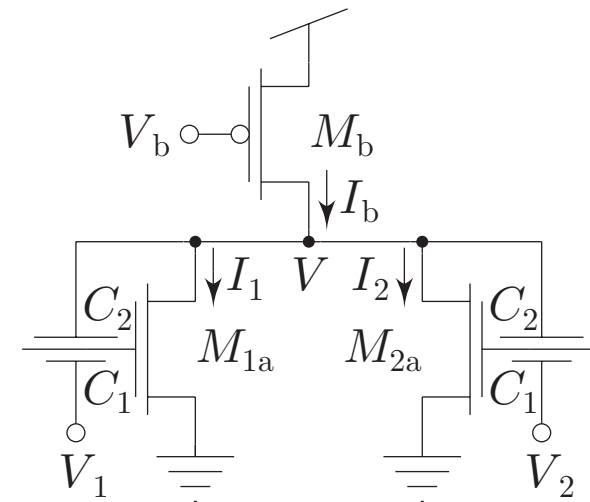
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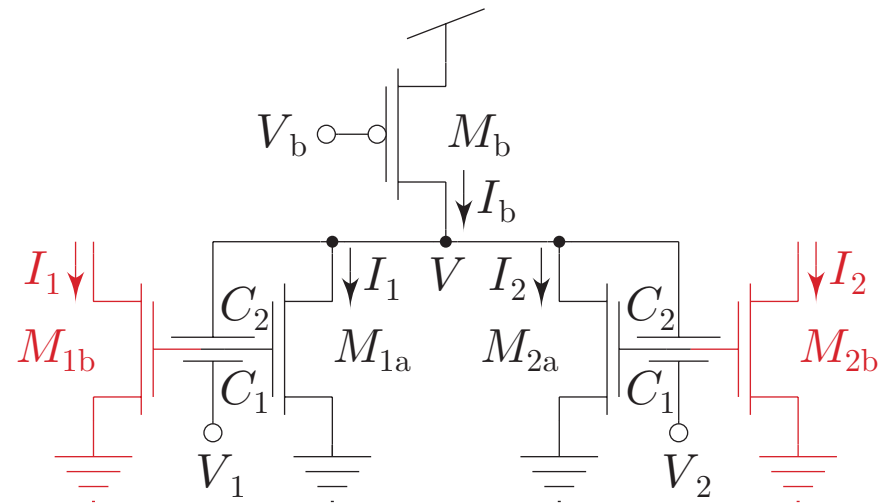
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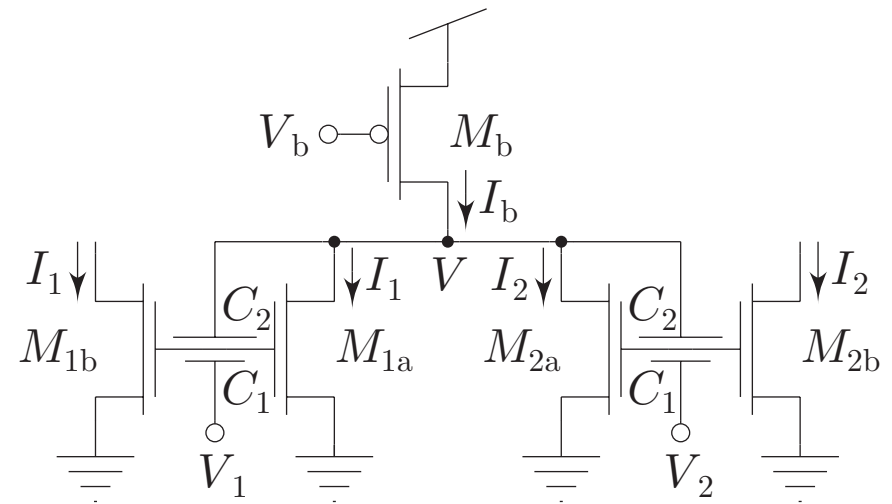
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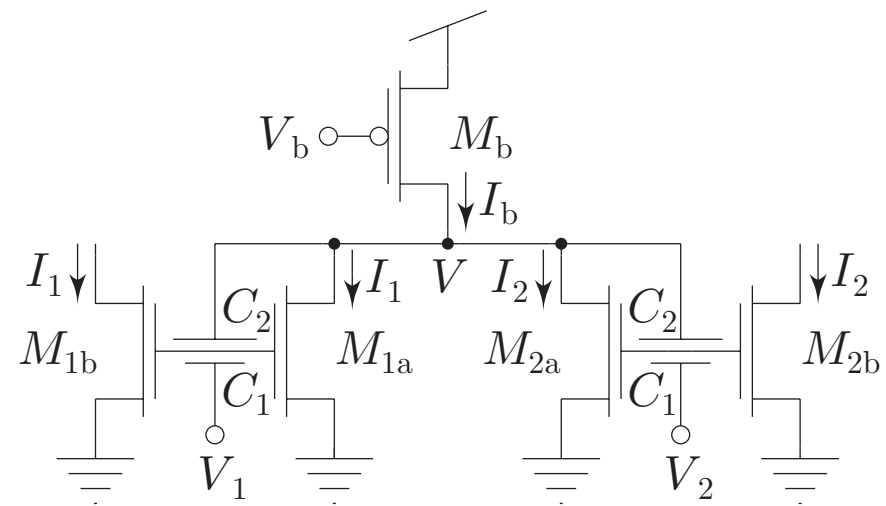
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- Node V moves in the opposite direction as does V_{cm} , whence the name.

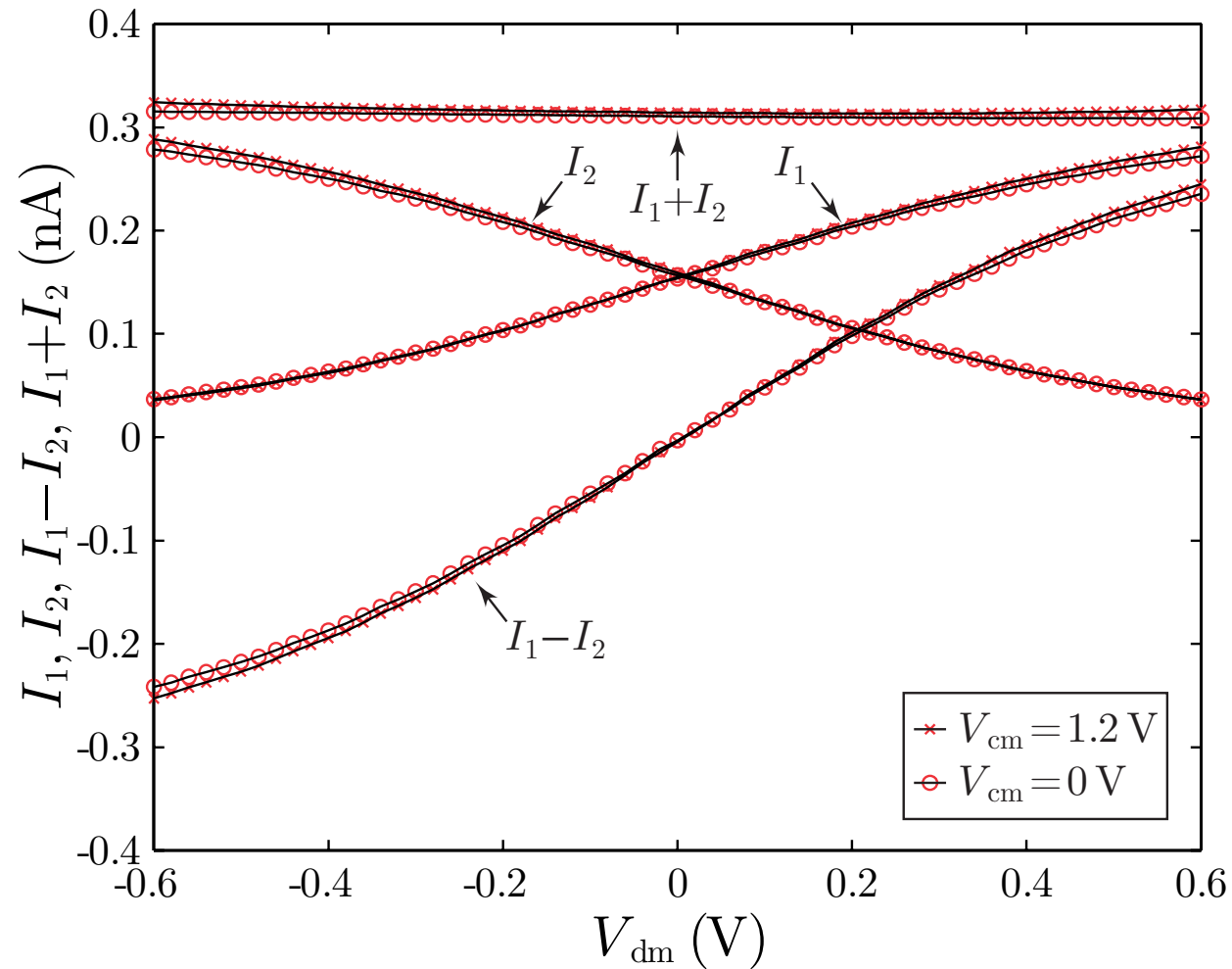


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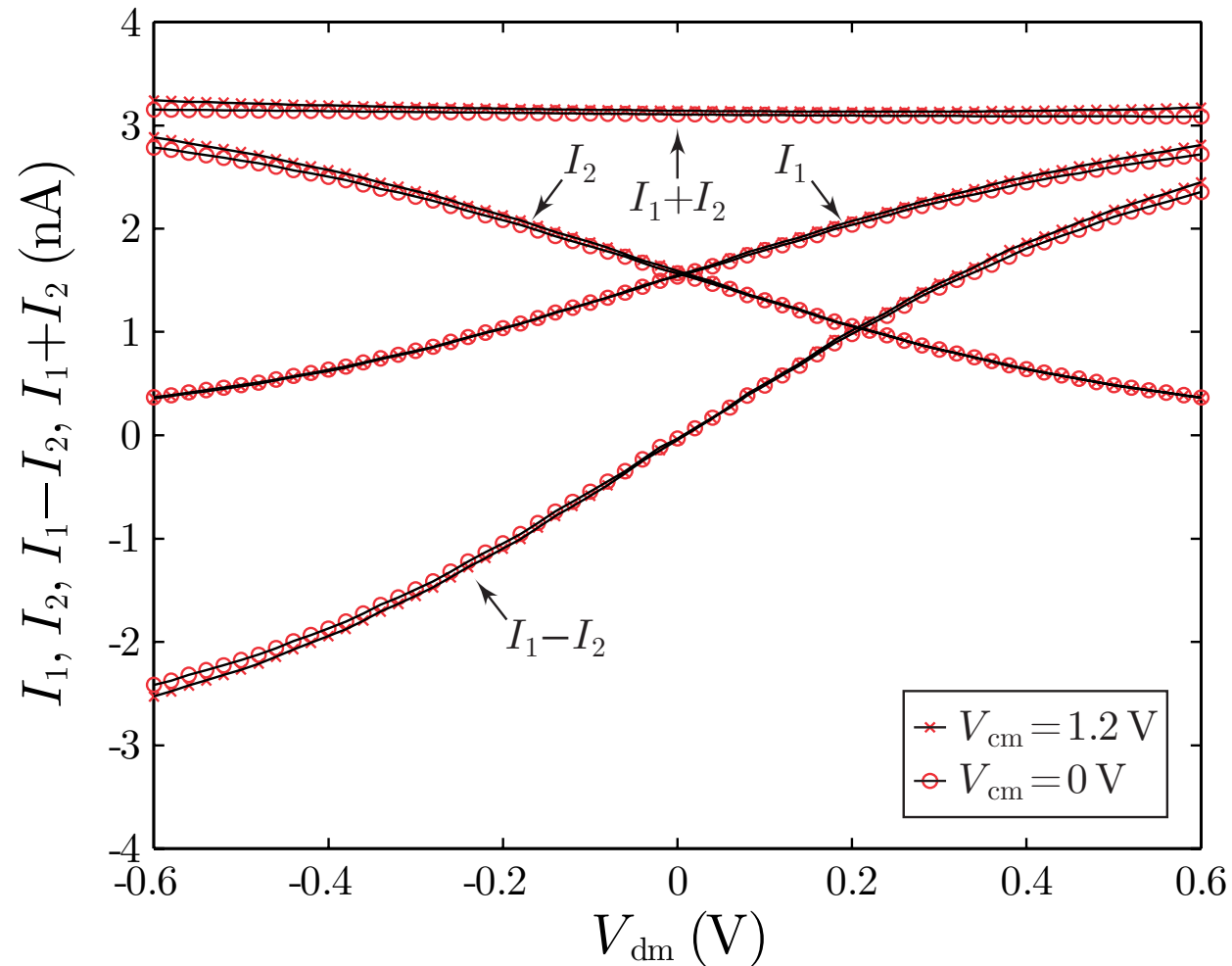
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- This circuit has a rail-to-rail common-mode input range, a wide output swing, and a constant G_m !



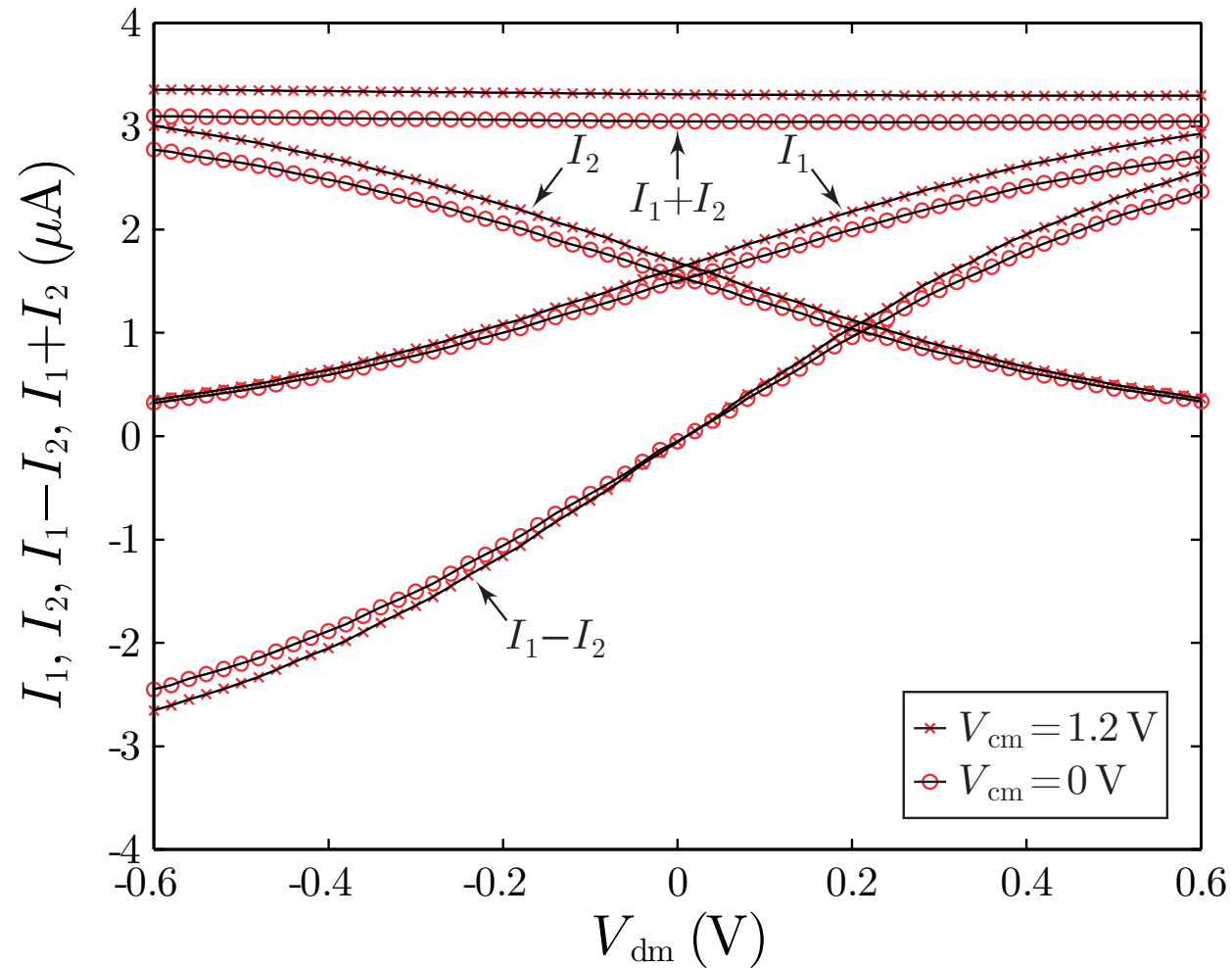
Experimental Results: I/V Characteristics $I_b = 0.316$ nA



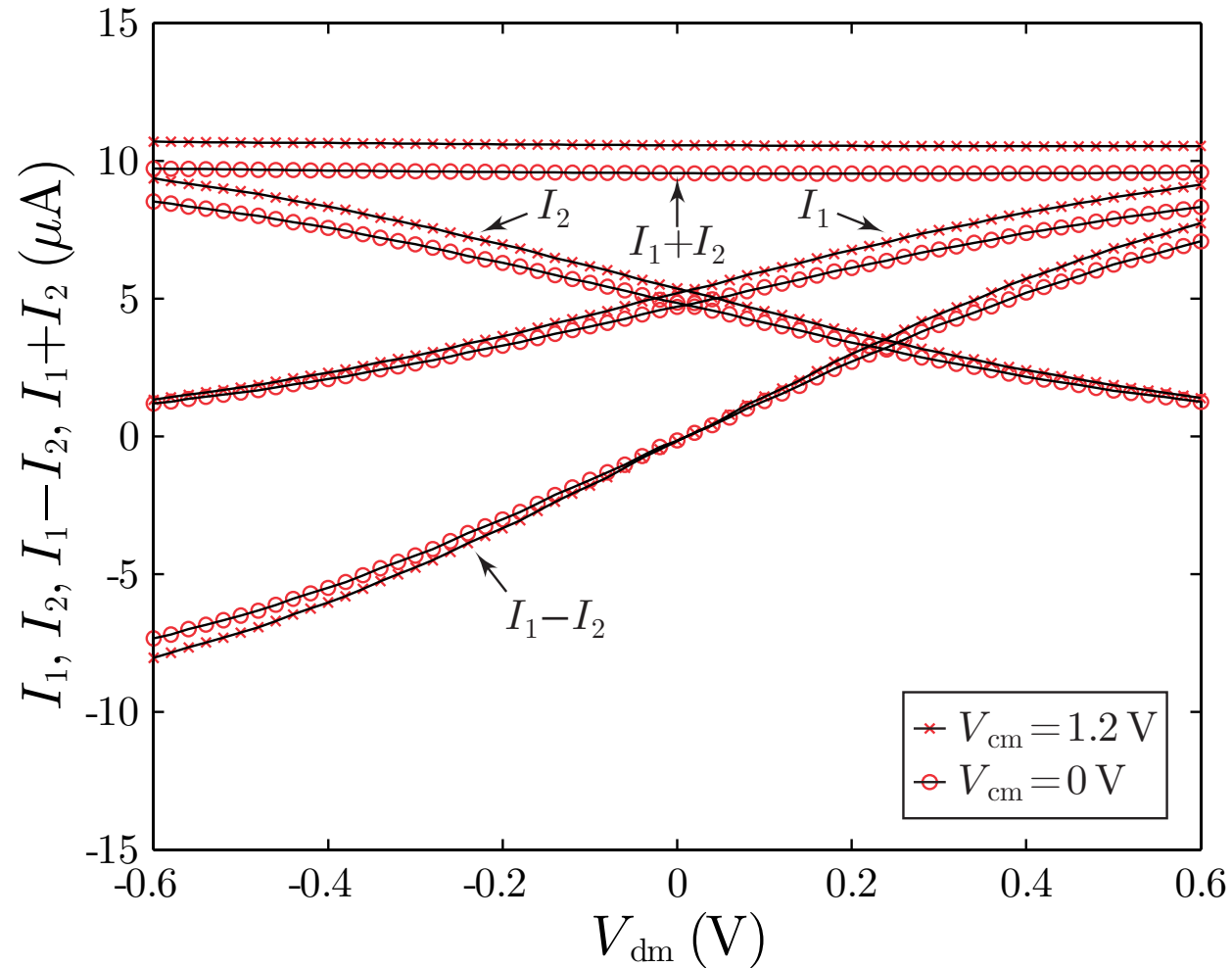
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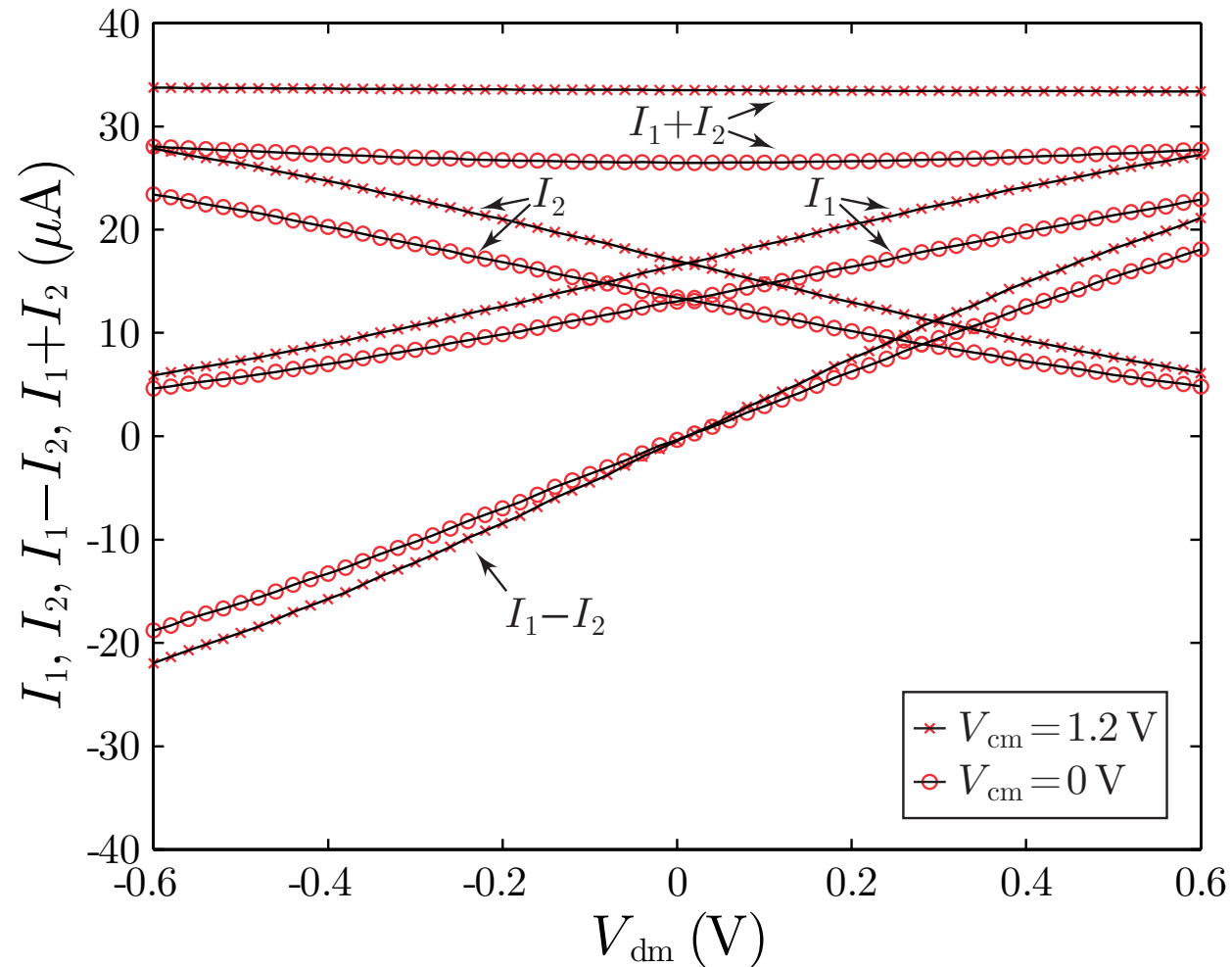
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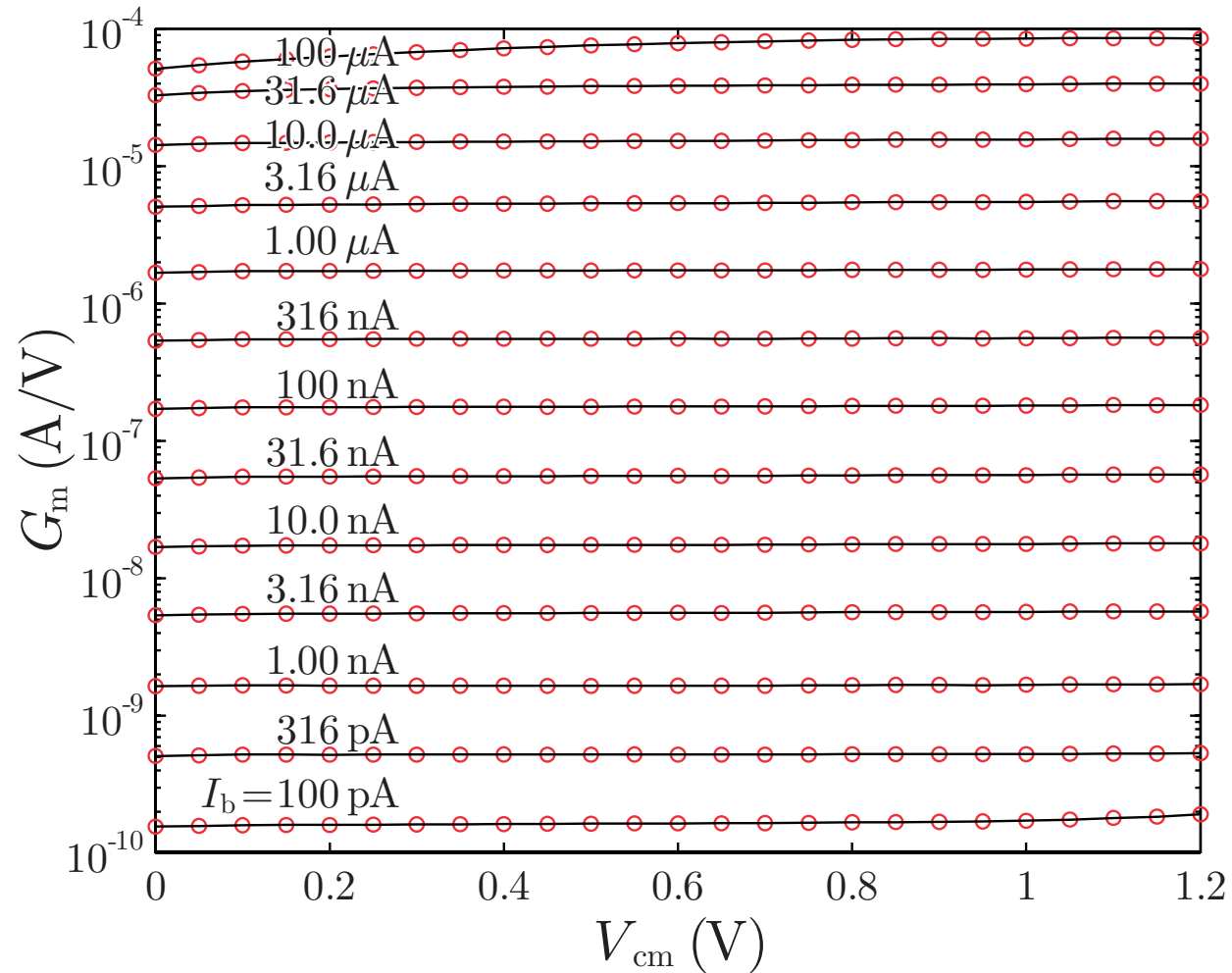
Experimental Results: I/V Characteristics $I_b = 10.0 \mu\text{A}$



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Experimental Results: G_m versus V_{cm}



Experimental Results: $I_1 + I_2$ versus V_{out}

