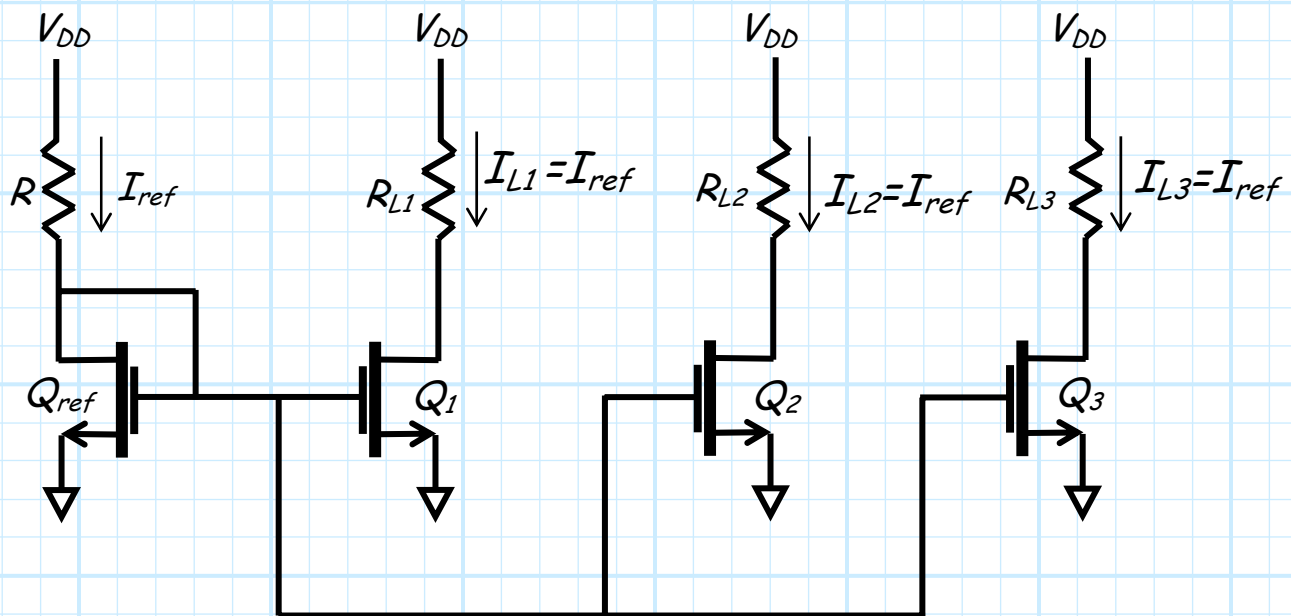


# Current Steering Circuits

A current mirror may consist of **many** MOSFET current sources!



This circuit is particularly useful in integrated circuit design, where **one** resistor  $R$  is used to make **multiple** current sources.

**Q:** What if we want to make the sources have **different** current values? Do we need to make **additional** current mirrors?

**A:** NO!!

Recall that the current mirror simply ensures that the gate to source voltages of **each** transistor is **equal** to the gate to source voltage of the **reference**:

$$V_{GS}^{ref} = V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = V_{GS3} = \dots$$

Therefore, if each transistor is identical (i.e.,  $K_{ref} = K_1 = \dots$ , and  $V_t^{ref} = V_{t1} = V_{t2} = \dots$ ) then:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{ref} &= K_{ref} (V_{GS}^{ref} - V_t^{ref})^2 \\ &= K_n (V_{GSn} - V_{tn})^2 = I_{Dn} \end{aligned}$$

In other words, if each transistor  $Q_n$  is **identical** to  $Q_{ref}$ , then each current  $I_{Dn}$  will **equal** reference current  $I_{ref}$ .

**But**, consider what happens if the MOSFETS are not identical. Specifically, consider the case where  $K_n \neq K_{ref}$  (but  $V_{tn} = V_t^{ref}$ ).

Remember, we know that  $V_{GSn} = V_{GS}^{ref}$  still, even when  $K_n \neq K_{ref}$ . Thus, the drain current  $I_{Dn}$  will now be:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{Dn} &= K_n (V_{GSn} - V_{tn})^2 \\ &= K_n (V_{GS}^{ref} - V_t^{ref})^2 \\ &= K_n \left( \frac{I_{ref}}{K_{ref}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{K_n}{K_{ref}} \right) I_{ref} \end{aligned}$$

The drain current is a scaled value of  $I_{ref}$ !

For example, if  $K_1$  is twice that of  $K_{ref}$  (i.e.,  $K_1 = 2K_{ref}$ ), then  $I_{D1}$  will be twice as large as  $I_{ref}$  (i.e.,  $I_1 = 2I_{ref}$ ).

From the standpoint of integrated circuit design, we can change the value of  $K$  by modifying the MOSFET channel **width-to-length ratio** ( $W/L$ ) for each transistor.

$$\frac{K_n}{K_{ref}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}k'(W/L)_n}{\frac{1}{2}k'(W/L)_{ref}} = \frac{(W/L)_n}{(W/L)_{ref}}$$

