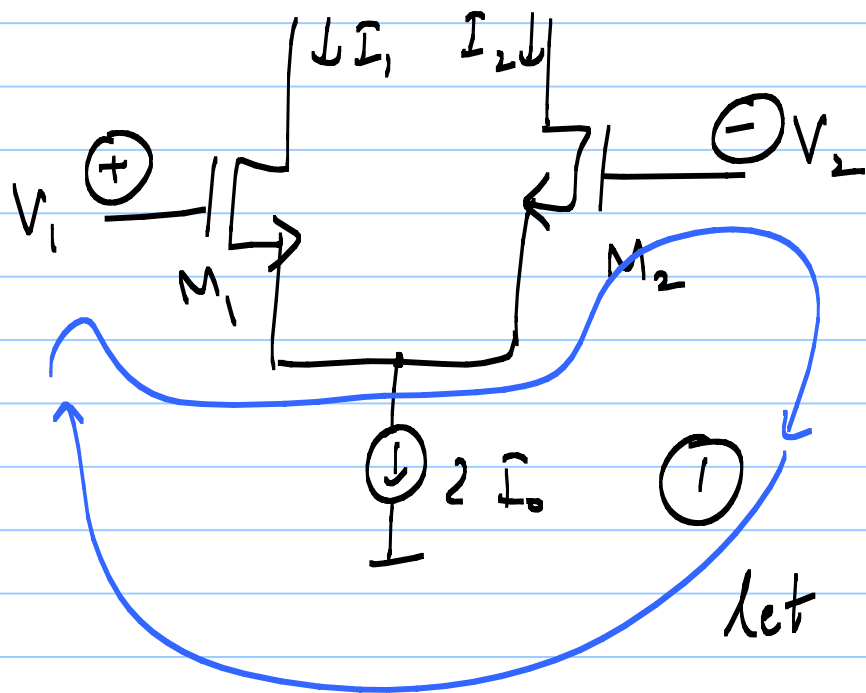


13/10/2020

Lecture 37



$$V_{id} = V_1 - V_2$$

$$V_{id} = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 = I_0$$

$$I_{od} = I_1 - I_2$$

$$= g_m V_{id} \text{ for small signals/increments}$$

$$\text{let } k' = \mu_n C_{ox}$$

$$\text{KVL around } \textcircled{1} : V_1 - V_{as1} + V_{as2} - V_2 = 0$$

$$V_{id} = V_1 - V_2 = V_{as1} - V_{as2}$$

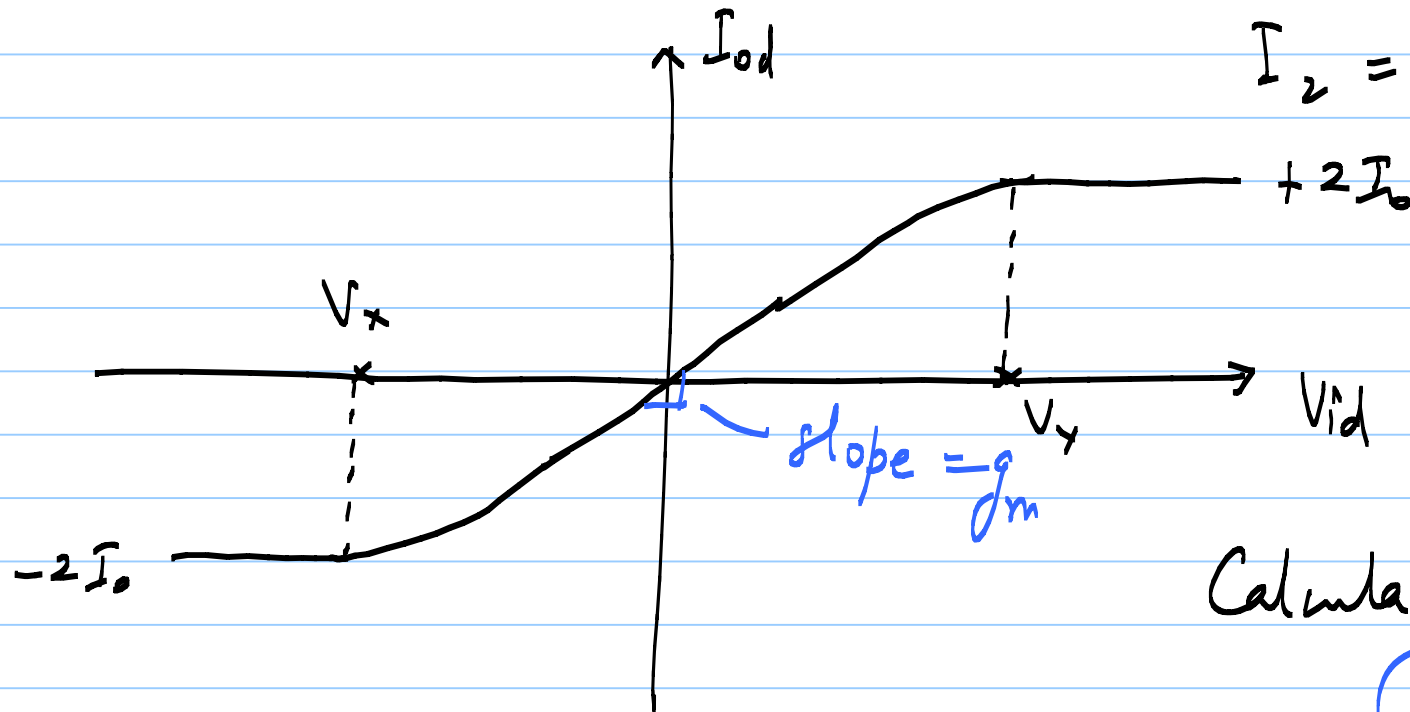
$$= \left[V_{T1} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_1}{k' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}} \right] - \left[V_{T2} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_2}{k' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2}} \right]$$

$$V_{id} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} \left[\sqrt{I_1} - \sqrt{I_2} \right] \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = 2I_0 \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

Use (A) & (B) to get $I_1 = f(V_{id})$ (HW)

$$I_2 = g(V_{id})$$

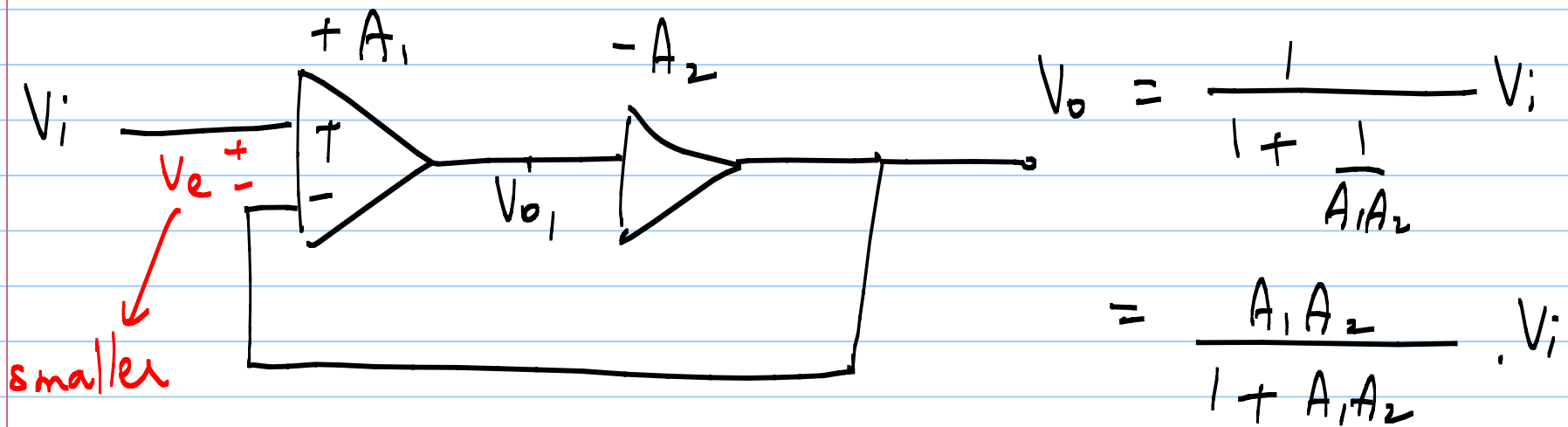
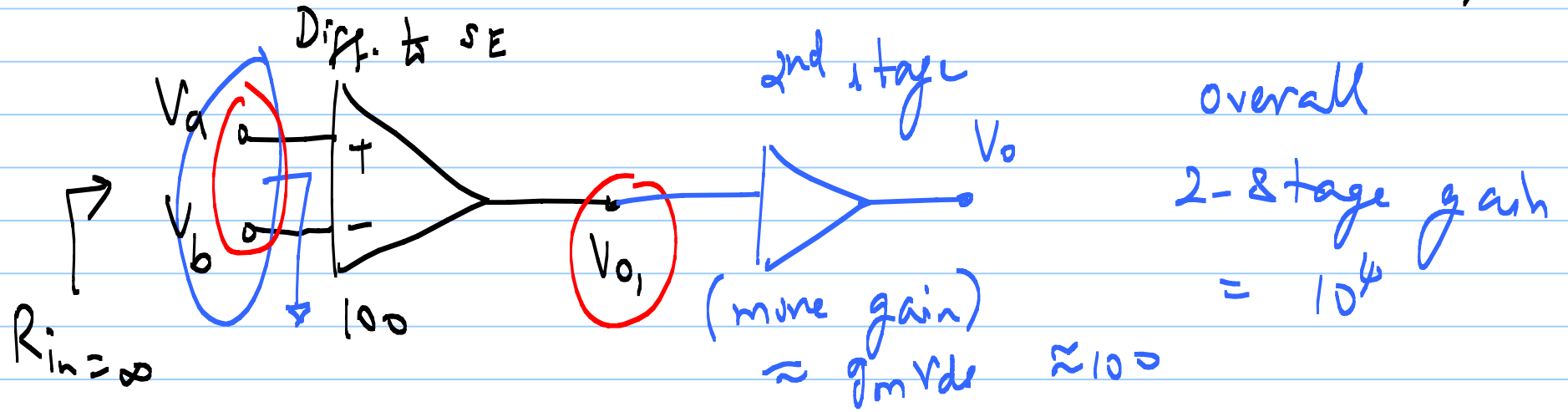


Calculate V_x & V_y

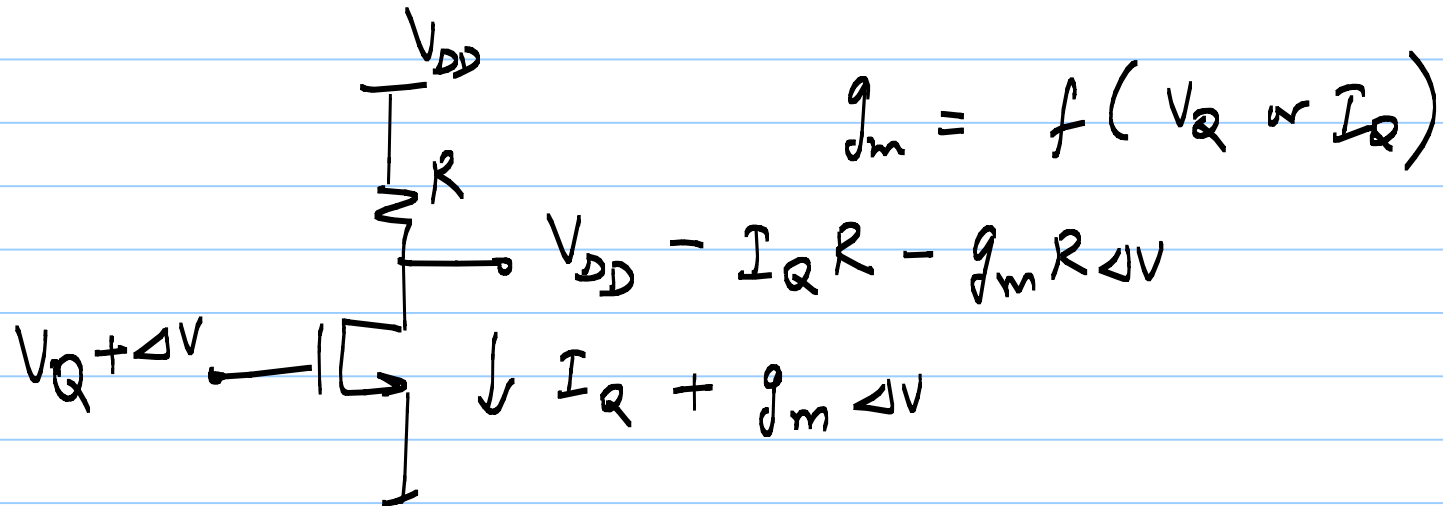
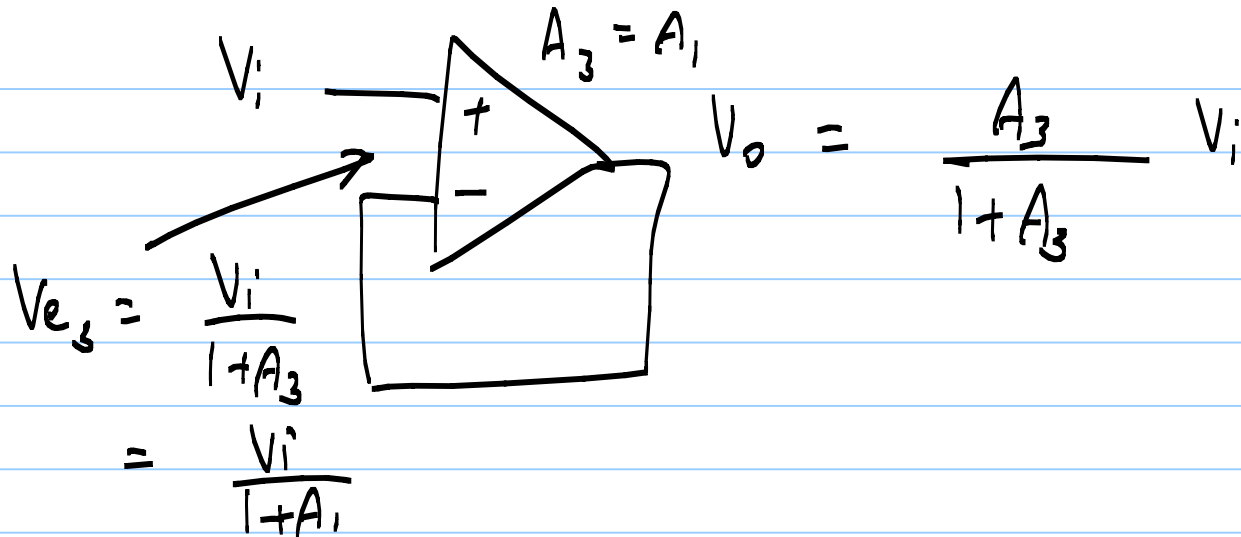
(HW)

V_x & V_y : currents become $2I_0$ & 0

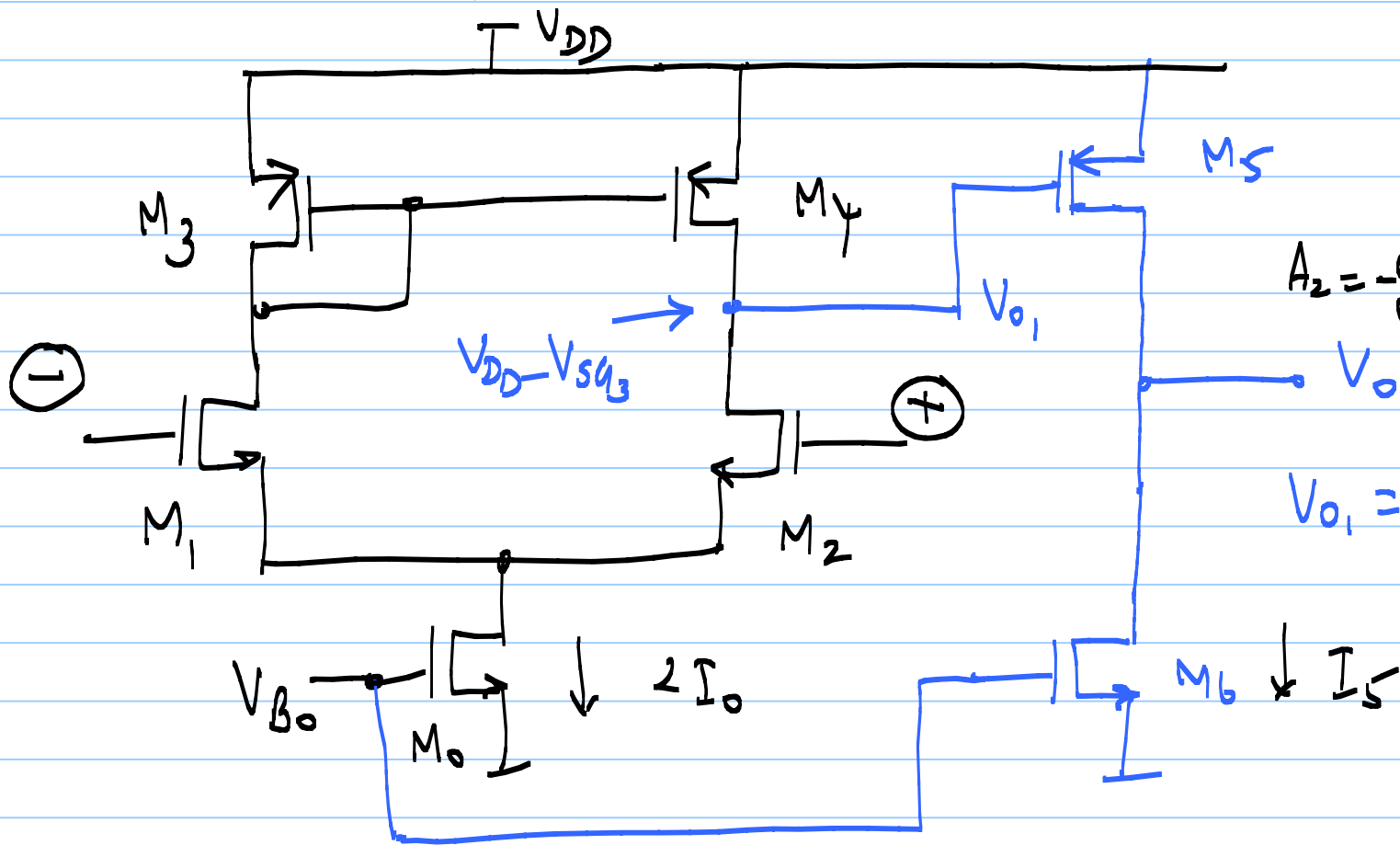
One stage opamp gain $\approx g_m (r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$



$$V_e = \frac{V_i}{1 + A_1 A_2} \quad ; \quad V_{o1} = \frac{A_1 V_i}{1 + A_1 A_2} = \frac{V_i}{A_2 + \frac{1}{A_1}}$$



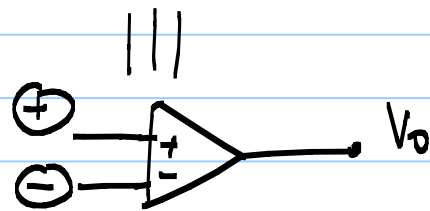
2-stage amp:



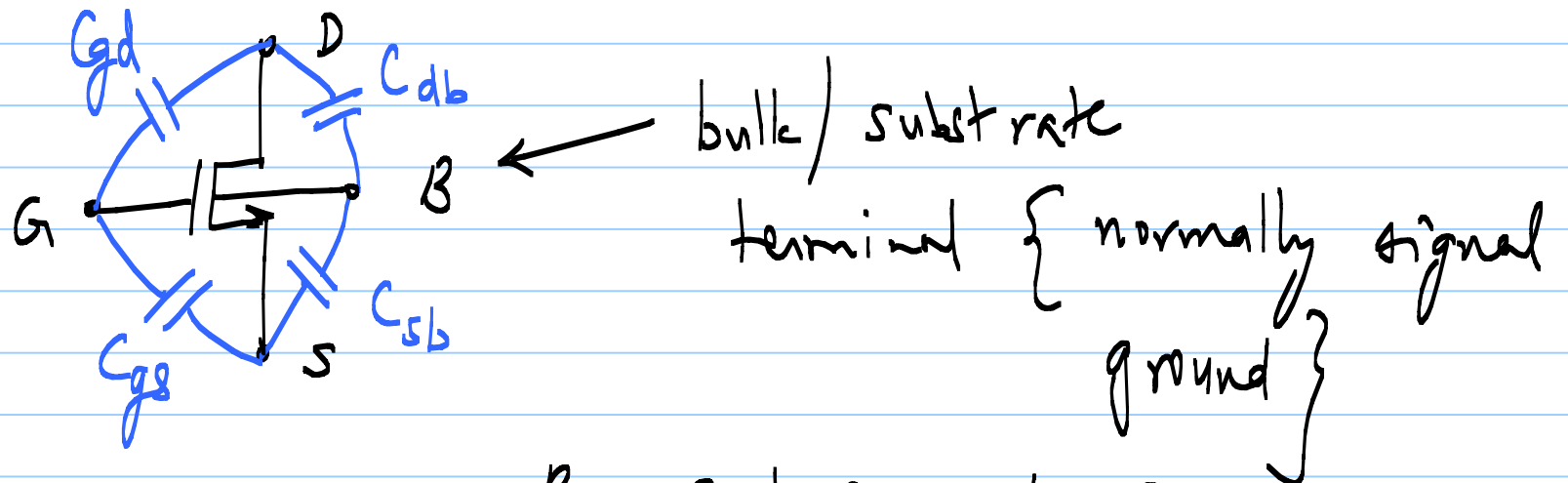
$$A_1 = g_{m1} (r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$

$$A_2 = -g_{m5} (r_{ds5} || r_{ds6})$$

$$V_{o1} = -g_{m1} (r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$



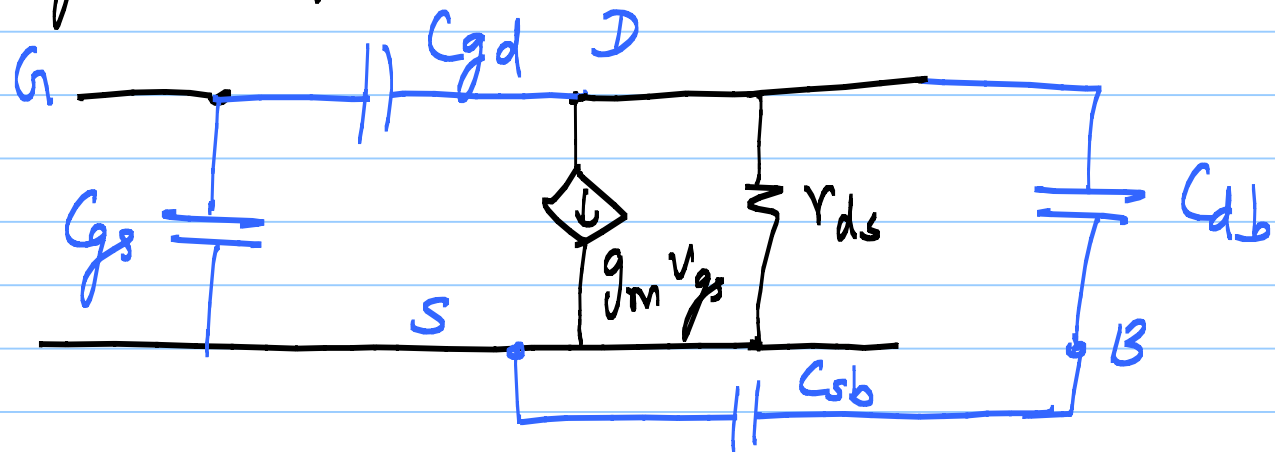
* Every MOSFET has a speed limitation / delay



$B = \text{gnd for NMOS}$

$B = V_{dd} \text{ for PMOS}$

AC small signal eq. cir.:



* In sat.: $C_{gs} \gg C_{gd}, C_{db}, C_{sb}$
largest cap.
smallest cap.

* $C_{gs} \approx \frac{2}{3} W \cdot L \cdot C_{ox}$ in saturation
fF
 μm
fF/ μm^2

$$V_1 = 3V \quad V_2 = 4V$$

$$V_{CM} = 3.5V$$

$$V_{DM} = -0.5V$$