

HW 4 solution

1.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{offset}} &= V_{DD} - |V_{tp}| - V_{EB3} \\&= 2.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 \\&= 1.5V\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}|A_v| &= \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{o1} + g_{o3}} \\&= \frac{2I_{DQ}/V_{EB1}}{\lambda_n I_{DQ} + \lambda_p I_{DQ}} \\&= \frac{2}{(\lambda_n + \lambda_p)V_{EB1}} \\&= \frac{2}{(0.01 + 0.01) \times 0.5} \\&= 200\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{offset-input}} = \frac{1.5}{200} = 0.0075V$$

2

$$(a) \quad P = 2 \text{ mW}$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = \frac{2 \text{ m}}{2.5} = 800 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{5,6} = \frac{800 \mu}{2} = 400 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10} = \frac{400 \mu\text{A}}{2} = 200 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{5,6} = \frac{2 \times 400 \mu}{\mu_p C_{ox} V_{EB}^2} = 384$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{3,4} = \frac{2 \times 200 \mu}{\mu_p C_{ox} V_{EB}^2} = 192$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1,2,7,8,9,10} = \frac{2 \times 200 \mu}{\mu_n C_{ox} V_{EB}^2} = 64$$

$$(b) \quad SR = \frac{I_T}{2C_L} \approx \frac{2 \times 200 \mu}{2 \times 2 \text{ p}} = 100 \text{ V/ns}$$

$$(c) \quad V_{\text{out}+} = V_{DD} - 2V_{EB}$$

$$= 2.5 - 2 \times 0.25$$

$$= 2$$

$$V_{\text{out}-} = V_{SS} + 2V_{EB}$$

$$= -2.5 + 2 \times 0.25$$

$$= -2$$

(d)

$$|A_v| = g_{m4} R_{out}$$

$$R_{out} \approx [g_{m4} V_{ds4} (V_{ds6} \parallel V_{ds2})] \parallel (g_{m10} V_{ds10} V_{ds8})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda_p I_4 (\lambda_p I_6 + \lambda_n I_2)}{g_{m4}} + \frac{\lambda_n^2 I_{10} I_8}{g_{m10}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\frac{1}{2} I_T^2 \lambda_p (\lambda_p + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n)}{2 \times \frac{1}{2} I_T} \frac{1}{V_{EB}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} \lambda_n^2 I_T^2}{2 \times \frac{1}{2} I_T} \frac{1}{V_{EB}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} I_T \lambda_p (\lambda_p + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n) V_{EB} + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_n^2 I_T V_{EB}}$$

$$|A_v| = \frac{\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} I_T}{V_{EB}}}{\frac{1}{2} I_T \lambda_p (\lambda_p + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n) V_{EB} + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_n^2 I_T V_{EB}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_p (\lambda_p + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n) V_{EB}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_n^2 V_{EB}^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.01 \times (0.01 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.01) \times 0.25^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0.01^2 \times 0.25^2}$$

$$= 160000 \text{ V/V}$$

3.

* From the last problem,

$$A_{V-FC} = 160000$$

With the reference opamp, we have

$$A_V = \frac{2}{V_{EB}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)}$$

Assume we have same V_{EB} ,

$$\text{then } A_{V-o} = \frac{2}{0.25 \times 0.02} = 400$$

Therefore, the folded cascode amplifier achieves much higher gain than the reference opamp. with the same power.

$$\text{Fold-cascode: } G_{FB} = \frac{P_{\Theta}}{2V_{DD}V_{EB}C_L}$$

$$\text{reference opamp: } G_{FB} = \frac{P}{2V_{DD}V_{EB}C_L}$$

Therefore, the folded cascode amplifier consumes more power than the reference opamp with the same G_{FB} achievement.

4.

From problem 2,

$$A_{V-FC} = 160000$$

For the telescopic cascode opamp, (assume all $V_{EB} = 0.25$)

$$A_{V-TC} = \frac{4}{0.25^2 (0.01^2 + 0.01^2)}$$
$$= 320000$$

Folded cascode:

$$G_{B-FC} = \frac{P_{\theta}}{V_{DD} V_{EB} C_L}$$

Telescopic cascode:

$$G_{B-TC} = \frac{P}{V_{DD} V_{EB} C_L}$$

To obtain the similar GB, folded cascode dissipates more power.

5.

(a)

$$I_{DQ} = \frac{P}{V_{DD}} = \frac{100\mu}{2.5} = 40\mu A$$

$$G_{B} = \frac{g_{m_1}}{C_L} = \frac{\frac{2I_{DQ}}{V_{EB1}}}{C_L} = \frac{\frac{2 \times 40\mu}{0.2}}{C_L} = \frac{400\mu}{C_L} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-4}}{C_L}$$

(b)

$$I_{DQ} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n,ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{EB}^2$$

$$40\mu = \frac{1}{2} \times 100\mu \times \frac{W}{L} \times 0.2^2$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = 20$$

(c)

~~200~~ $W = 40\mu$

Assume, the source and drain junctions extend 2um beyond the gate.

$$C_{db} = 4.29 \text{ a} \times 2 \times 40 + 311 \text{ a} \times (40 \times 2 + 2 \times 2)$$

$$= 60.444 \text{ fF}$$

(d)

DC gain will not change

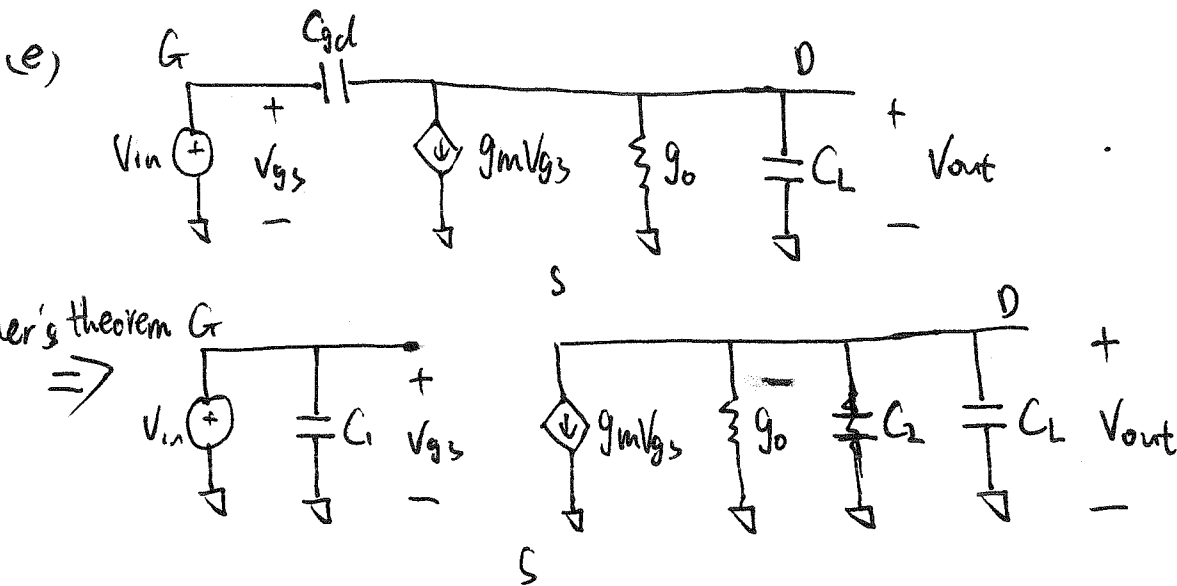
without C_{db}

$$GB = \frac{4 \times 10^{-4}}{500 \times 10^{-15}} = 8 \times 10^8$$

with C_{db}

$$GB = \frac{4 \times 10^{-4}}{560.444 \times 10^{-15}} = 7.137 \times 10^8$$

As we can see, GB degrades when C_{db} presents.



$$C_1 = \frac{C_{gd}}{1 - A_v}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_{gd}}{1 - \frac{1}{A_v}}$$

$$\text{then: } GB = \frac{g_{m1}}{C_1 + C_2}$$

Therefore, C_{gd} also degrades GB performance.

(f)

$$\begin{aligned} C_{gd} &= C_{gd-ov} \times W = 206 \text{ a} \times 20 \\ &= 4.12 \text{ fF} \end{aligned}$$