

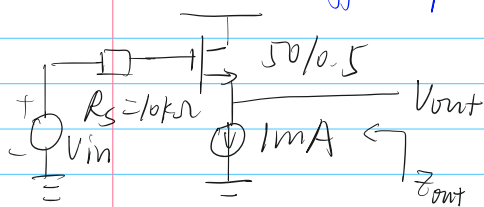
第六章作业: 6.5, 6.6(a), (c) 6.7, 6.10

$$C_{ox} = \frac{17.25 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2 \times 20 \text{ \AA}}{9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \approx 3.83 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = 134.05 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2 \quad \mu_p C_{ox} = 38.3 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$$

6.5 一个源跟随器的 NMOS 的 $W/L=50/0.5$, 其偏置电流为 1 mA 。该电路被一个 $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 的源阻抗驱动, 计算在输出端“看到”的等效电感。

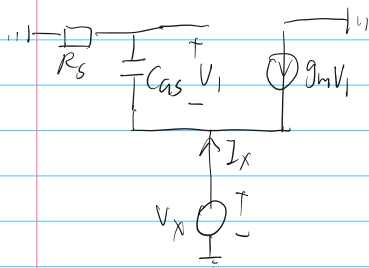
(认为 $L = L_{eff} = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 计算)



$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D} = \sqrt{2 \times 134.05 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2 \times \frac{50}{0.5} \times 1 \text{ mA}} \approx 5.178 \text{ mS}$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{R_S C_{as} s + 1}{g_m + C_{as} s}$$

↓ 小信号模型, 输入置零, 求 Z_{out}



$$\because R_S > \frac{1}{g_m} \quad 193 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \omega=0 \text{ 时, } Z_{out} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$\omega=\infty \text{ 时, } Z_{out} = R_S$$

由书上 P174 (6.67) 式

$$L_{eq} = \frac{C_{as}}{g_m} \left(R_S - \frac{1}{g_m} \right)$$

表 2.1 中:

$$C_{ov} = C_{add} = C_{as0} = 0.4 \text{ nF}/\text{m}$$

$$C_{as} = \frac{2}{3} W L C_{ox} + W C_{ov}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 50 \mu\text{m} \times 0.5 \mu\text{m} \times 3.83 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2 +$$

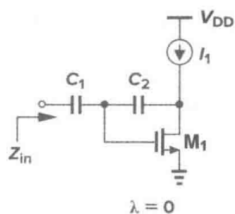
$$0.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}/\text{m} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\approx 83.83 \text{ fF}$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{83.83 \text{ fF}}{5.178 \text{ mS}} \left(10 \text{ k}\Omega - \frac{1}{5.178 \text{ mS}} \right)$$

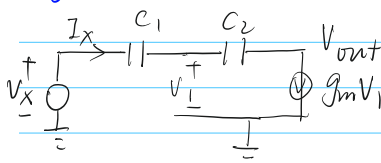
$$\approx 158.77 \text{ nH}$$

6.6 如果忽略其它电容, 计算图 6.58 所示的每一个电路的输入阻抗。

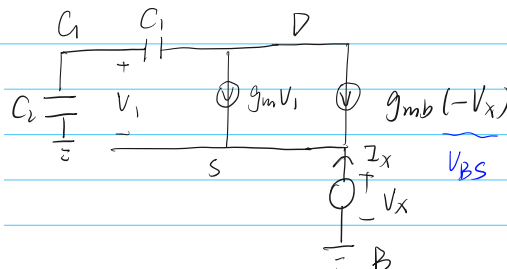
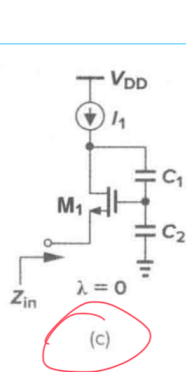


(a)

列小信号模型



$$\begin{cases} I_x = g_m V_1 \\ \frac{V_x - V_1}{I_x} = \frac{1}{sC_1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Z_{in} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{g_m + sC_1}{g_m sC_1}$$

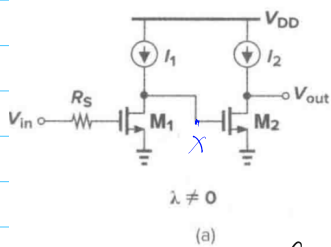


$$\begin{cases} I_x = g_{mb}V_x - g_m V_1 \\ \frac{V_1 + V_x}{sC_2} = I_x \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{\frac{g_{mb}}{sC_2} - 1}{\frac{g_{mb}}{sC_2} + 1} V_x = \frac{g_{mb} - sC_2}{g_m + sC_2} V_x$$

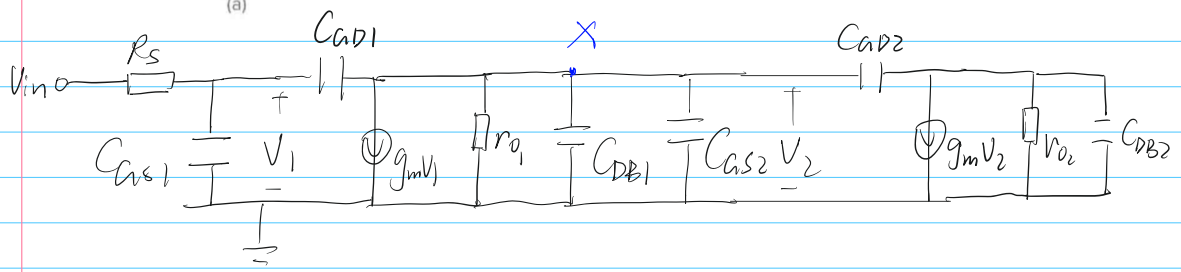
$$\Rightarrow Z_{in} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{g_m + sC_2}{(g_m + g_{mb})sC_2}$$

6.7 估算图 6.59 中每个电路的极点。

(a)



$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_{out}}{V_x} = -g_{m2}r_{o2} \\ \frac{V_x}{V_{in}} = -g_{m1}r_{o1} \end{cases}$$



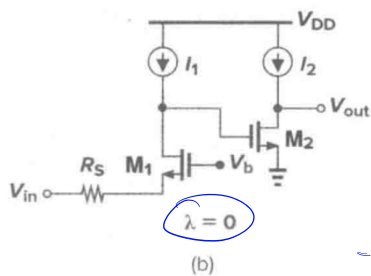
输入信号到输出信号通路上有 3 个极点 (每个节点贡献一个极点)

$$\omega_{p,out} = \frac{1}{r_{o2} \left[C_{DB2} + \left(1 + \left(\frac{V_{out}}{V_x} \right)^{-1} \right) C_{gd2} \right]} = \frac{1}{r_{o2} \left[C_{DB2} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m2}r_{o2}} \right) C_{gd2} \right]}$$

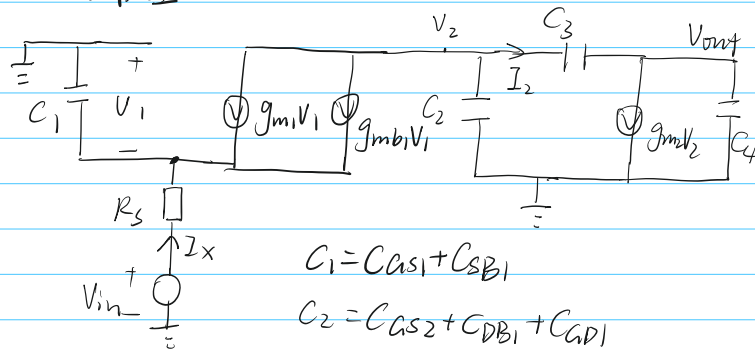
$$\omega_{p,in} = \frac{1}{R_S \left[(1 + g_{m1}r_{o1}) C_{gd1} + C_{gs1} \right]}$$

$$\omega_{p,x} = \frac{1}{r_{o1} \left[C_{DB1} + C_{gs2} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{o1}} \right) C_{gd1} + \left(1 + g_{m2}r_{o2} \right) C_{gd2} \right]}$$

(b)



小信号模型



$$C_1 = C_{AS1} + C_{SB1}$$

$$C_2 = C_{AS2} + C_{DB1} + C_{AD1}$$

$$C_3 = C_{AD2}$$

$$C_4 = C_{DB2}$$

列方程:

$$V_{out} \text{ 节点: } sC_2(V_2 - V_{out}) = g_{m2}V_2 + sC_4V_{out}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_2} = \frac{sC_2 - g_{m2}}{s(C_2 + C_4)}$$

$$V_2 \text{ 节点: } (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_1 + sC_2V_2 + sC_3(V_2 - V_{out}) = 0$$

$$(g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_1 = -V_2 \left(sC_2 + \frac{sC_3C_4 + sC_2g_{m2}}{s(C_2 + C_4)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = - \frac{(g_{m1} + g_{mb1})(C_2 + C_4)}{g_{m2}C_3 + sC_3C_4 + C_2C_3 + C_2C_4}$$

$$V_1 \text{ 节点: } \frac{V_{in} + V_1}{R_S} + sC_1V_1 + (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_{in}} = - \frac{1}{sC_1R_S + [1 + (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})R_S]}$$

$$3 \text{ 个极点: } \omega_{p0} = 0$$

$$\omega_{p1} = - \frac{g_{m2}C_3}{C_3C_4 + C_2C_3 + C_2C_4}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = - \frac{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})R_S}{R_S C_1}$$

此题情况和 P167 例 6.7 很像, 不能直接使用密勒效应求极点。

由于 $\lambda = 0$, 可以认为 V_{out} 输出电阻 ∞ , 则输出极点 $\frac{1}{R_{out}C_{out}} \rightarrow 0$, 为原点。

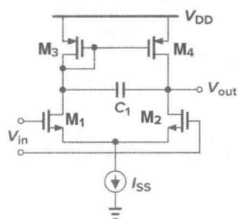
直流增益 ∞ , 即使在低频, 从 V_2 点到 V_{out} 的电压增益也开始下降,

可以认为低频增益没有一个定值, 且降到 ω_{p1} 时, 有效增益已经很小。

另外, 节点上电阻、电容不能直接看出, 列小信号解比较方便。

6.10 计算图 6.62 中每一个电路在非常低和非常高的频率下的增益。忽略所有其它电容并假定的 $\lambda = \gamma = 0$ 。

(a)

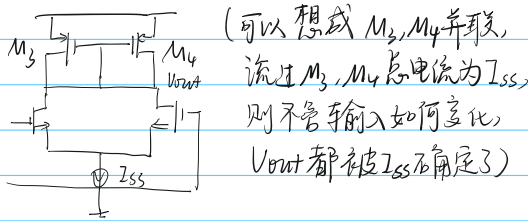


(a)

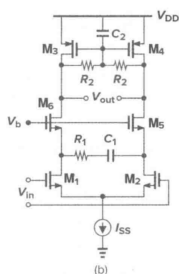
低频时, C_1 断路

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -g_{m1}(r_{o2} || r_{o4}) \xrightarrow{\lambda=0} A_V = \infty$$

高频时, C_1 短路, $A_V = 0$



(b)

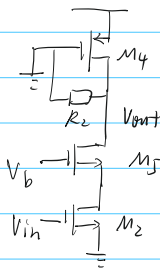


6.62

低频时, C_1, C_2 断路

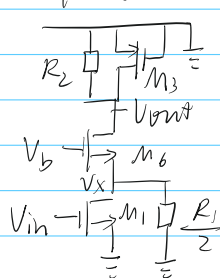
半边电路法, $\lambda=0, Z_{out} = R_2$

$$A_V = -g_{m1} R_2$$



高频时, C_1, C_2 短路

半边电路法



$$\frac{V_x}{V_{in}} = -g_{m1} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m6}} || \frac{R_1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_x} = g_{m6} R_2$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - \frac{g_{m1} g_{m6} R_1 R_2}{2 + g_{m6} R_1}$$