模拟集成电路设计课程

第4章 差动放大器

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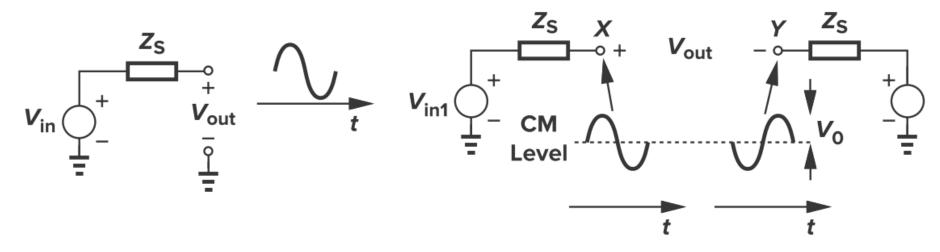


本章内容

- 4.1 单端和差动的工作方式
- 4.2 基本差动对
- 4.3 共模响应
- 4.4 MOS为负载的差动对
- 4.5 吉尔伯特单元



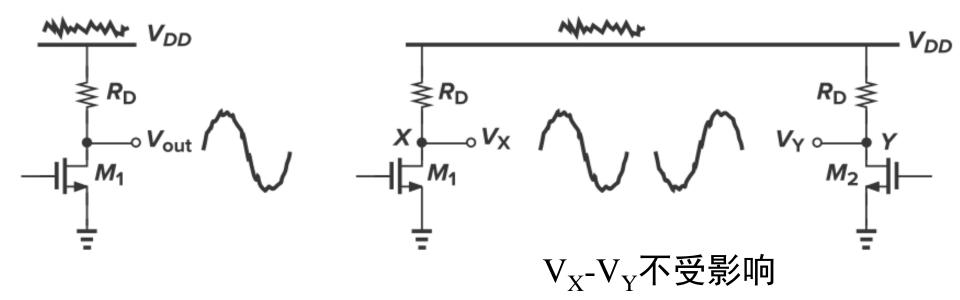
4.1 单端和差动的工作方式



- 单端信号:参考地位为一固定定位,通常为地。
- 差动信号: 两个节点电位之差
 - 直流电位相对于某一固定电位大小相等
 - 交变小信号相位相反
 - 与固定电位节点的小信号阻抗相等
 - 中心电位称为"共模"(common mode, CM)电平,可以理解为偏置电压
- 信号摆幅: 单端信号 $(2V_0)$ vs. 差动信号 $(4V_0)$



差动工作的优点

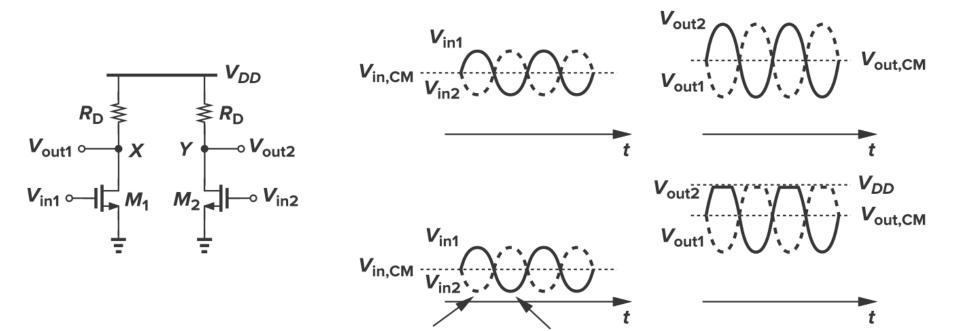


- 抑制共模噪声
- 增大输出摆幅

面积和功耗是单端电路 的两倍



4.2 基本差动对



• 偏置电流随着输入共模电平 $V_{in,CM}$ 变化,导致跨导和输出共模电平 $V_{out,CM}$ 的变化

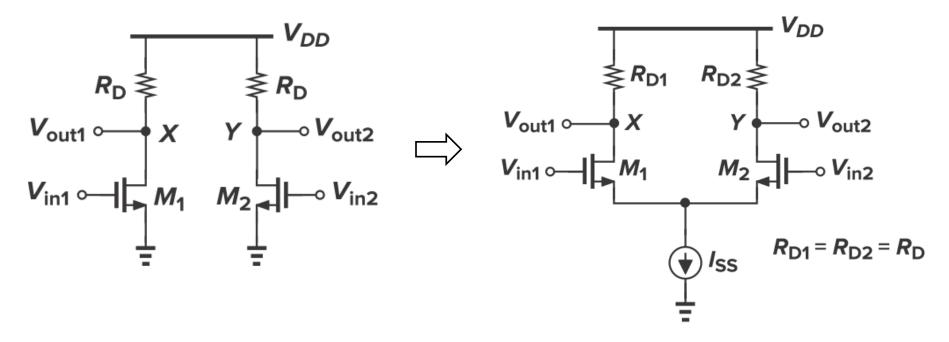
*M*₁ turns off

- 应使偏置电流受输入共模电平的影响尽可能小

M₂ turns off



基本差动对

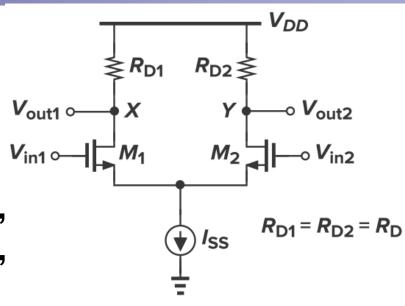


- 引入尾电流源,使得 $I_{D1}+I_{D2}=I_{SS}$,不依赖于 $V_{in,CM}$
- 当 $V_{in1}=V_{in2}$ 时, I_{D1} 和 I_{D2} 都是 $I_{SS}/2$, $V_{out,CM}$ 为 $V_{DD}-R_DI_{SS}/2$



大信号特性: 定性分析

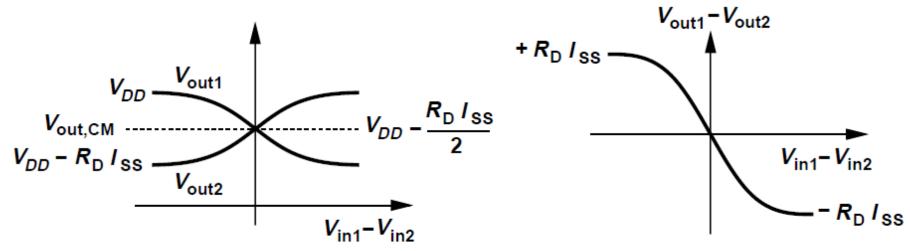
- 当 V_{in1} 比 V_{in2} 低很多, M_1 截止, M_2 导通, $I_{D2} = I_{SS}, V_{out1} = V_{DD}, V_{out1} \longrightarrow X$ $V_{out2} = V_{DD} R_D I_{SS}$ $V_{in1} \longrightarrow M_1$
- 当V_{in1}接近V_{in2}时,M₁逐渐导通, 从I_{ss}抽取一部分电流,I_{D2} 减小, V_{out1}降低, V_{out2}增大



- 当 $V_{in1}=V_{in2}$ 时, $V_{out1}=V_{out2}=V_{DD}-R_DI_{SS}/2$,为输出共模电平
- 当V_{in1}比V_{in2}大后, I_{D1}高于 I_{D2}, V_{out1}变的比V_{out2}低
- 当 V_{in1} 比 V_{in2} 高很多时, $I_{D1}=I_{SS}$, M_2 截止, $V_{out1}=V_{DD}-R_DI_{SS}$ and $V_{out2}=V_{DD}$

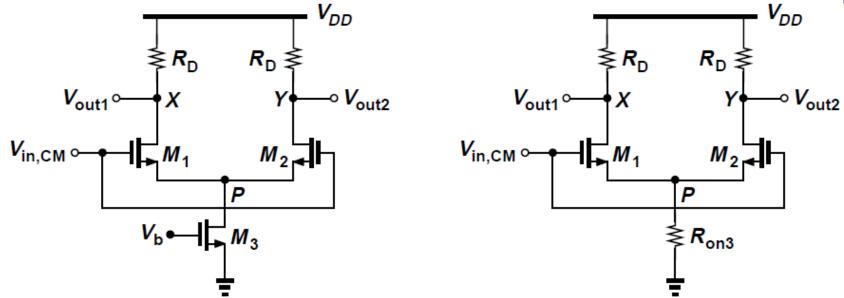


大信号特性: 定性分析



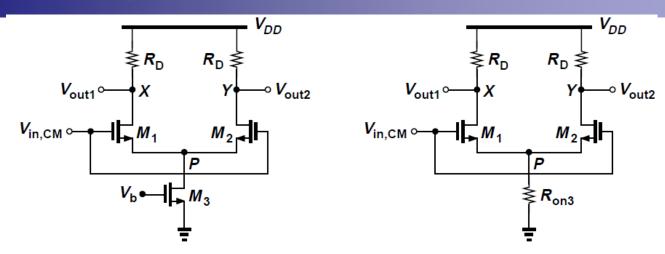
- 电路包含了三个差动对: V_{in1}-V_{in2}, V_{out1}-V_{out2} 和I_{D1}-I_{D2}
- 输出端的最大和最小电平是完全确定的,与输入共模电平无关
- 小信号增益在 $V_{in1}=V_{in2}$ 时最大,并且随着 $|V_{in1}-V_{in2}|$ 的增大而逐渐减小到0
- 随着输入电压摆幅的增大, 电流变得更加非线性
- 当V_{in1}=V_{in2}时,我们称电路处于"平衡状态"





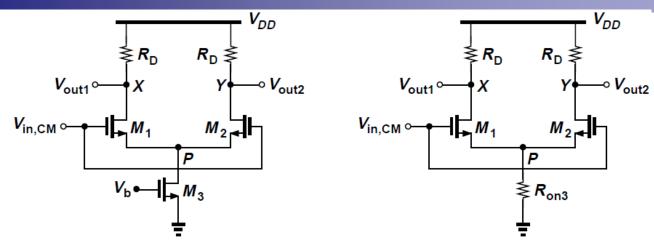
- 尾电流源的作用: 抑制输入共模电平的变化对输入对管 偏置电流和输出共模电平的影响
- 令V_{in1}=V_{in2}=V_{in,CM},使V_{in,CM}从0变化到V_{DD}
- •由于电路左右是对称的, $V_{out1} = V_{out2}$
- 当V_{in.CM}=0, M₁和M₂截止, I_{D3}=0, M₃工作在深线性区
- I_{D1}=I_{D2}=0, 电路无法放大信号。V_{out1}=V_{out2}=V_{DD}, V_P = 0





- 当V_{in,CM}≥V_{TH}时_,M₁和M₂导通。随着V_{in,CM}增大,I_{D1}和 I_{D2}也随着增加,V_P上升
- •M₁和M₂构成一个源级跟随器,强制V_P跟随V_{in,CM}
- 当V_{in,CM}足够高时,V_{DS3}超过V_{GS3}-V_{TH3},M₃工作在饱和区,因此I_{D1}+I_{D2}保持不变
- 电路正常工作应使V_{in,CM}≥V_{GS1}+(V_{GS3}-V_{TH3})



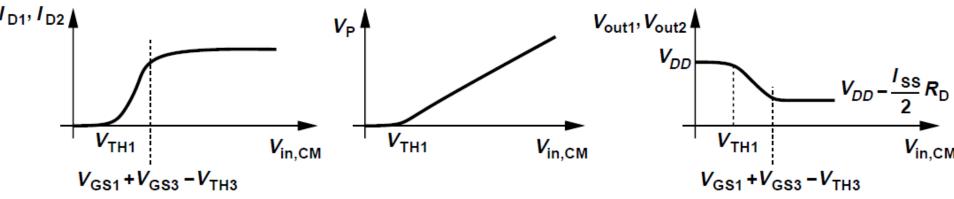


- 当V_{in.CM}进一步增大, V_{out1}和V_{out2}保持不变
- 当 $V_{in,CM} > V_{out1} + V_{TH} = V_{DD} R_D I_{SS} / 2 + V_{TH} 时, M₁和 M₂ 进入三极管区$
- •因此V_{in,CM}的范围如下:

$$V_{GS1} + (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3}) \le V_{in,CM} \le \min \left[V_{DD} - R_D \frac{I_{SS}}{2} + V_{TH}, V_{DD} \right]$$

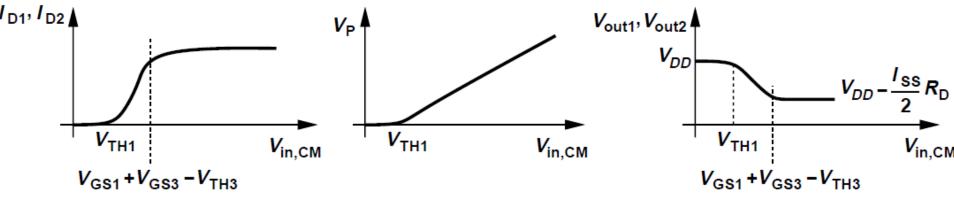
超过上限后,共模特性不会变化,但是差分增益会下降





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- 当 $V_{in,CM} > V_{out1} + V_{TH} = V_{DD} R_D I_{SS} / 2 + V_{TH} 时, M₁和 M₂ 进入三极管区$
- 因此 $V_{\text{in,CM}}$ 的范围如下: $V_{GS1} + (V_{GS3} V_{TH3}) \le V_{in,CM} \le \min \left[V_{DD} R_D \frac{I_{SS}}{2} + V_{TH}, V_{DD} \right]$
- 超过上限后,共模特性不会变化,但是差分增益会下降



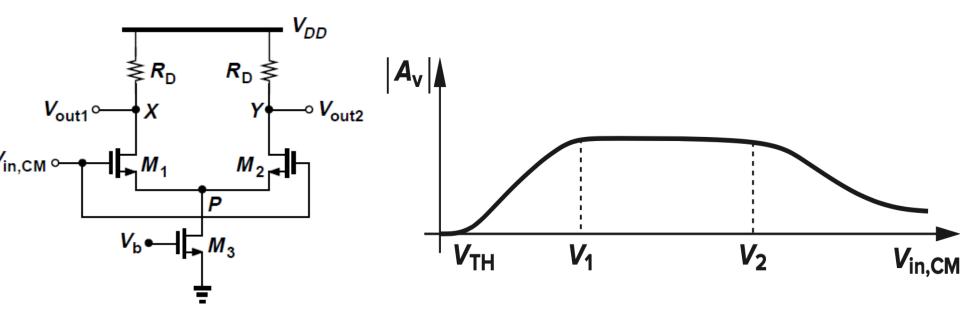


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超过上限后,共模特性不会变化,但是差分增益会下降



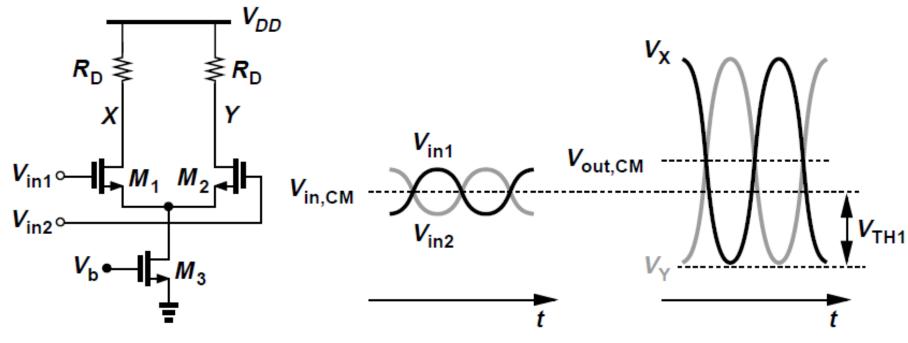
例4.2基本差动对增益与V_{in, CM}关系



- 当 $V_{in. CM}$ 大于 V_{TH} 后,增益逐渐增大
- 当尾电流源进入饱和区后,增益保持不变
- 当V_{in. CM}达到使晶体管进入线性区后,增益开始下降



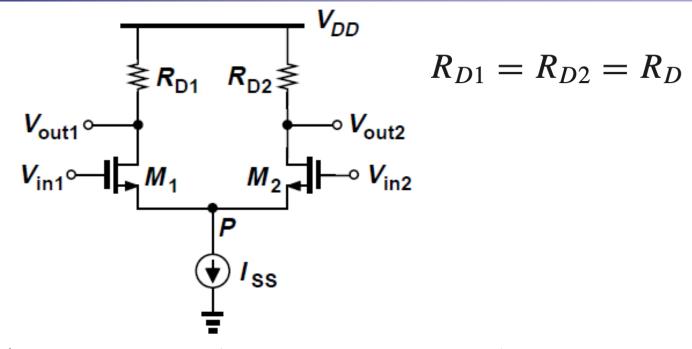
基本差动对输出摆幅



$$V_{DD} > V_{out} > V_{in,CM} - V_{TH1}$$

$$V_{DD} > V_{out} > (V_{GS1} - V_{TH1}) + (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3})$$



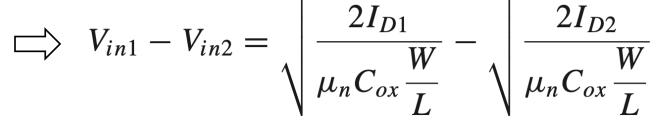


• 目标: 确定 $V_{out1} - V_{out2}$ 与 $V_{in1} - V_{in2}$ 的关系 $V_{out1} - V_{out2} = R_{D2}I_{D2} - R_{D1}I_{D1} = R_{D}(I_{D2} - I_{D1})$ 由于 $V_{P} = V_{in1} - V_{GS1} = V_{in2} - V_{GS2}$ $\Rightarrow V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{GS1} - V_{GS2}$



$$V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{GS1} - V_{GS2}$$

$$(V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \frac{I_D}{\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}$$



$$(V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2 = \frac{2}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} (I_{SS} - 2\sqrt{I_{D1}I_{D2}})$$

 $(I_{D1} + I_{D2} = I_{SS})$



$$\implies \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{I} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2 - I_{SS} = -2\sqrt{I_{D1}I_{D2}}$$

因为
$$4I_{D1}I_{D2} = (I_{D1} + I_{D2})^2 - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2 = I_{SS}^2 - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2$$

$$(I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2 = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \right)^2 (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^4 + I_{SS} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2$$

$$I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)}{4 I_{SS}} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

- 当V_{in1} = V_{in2} 时,I_{D1} I_{D2} =0;
- 当|V_{in1} V_{in2}| 从0逐渐增大时, |I_{D1} I_{D2}|也逐渐增大



$$\frac{\partial \Delta I_D}{\partial \Delta V_{in}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \frac{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} W/L} - 2\Delta V_{in}^2}{\sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} W/L} - \Delta V_{in}^2}}$$

• 当 $\Delta V_{in} = 0$, 电路的等效跨导 G_m 最大:

$$G_{m,max} = \sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)I_{SS}} = g_{m}$$

$$|A_v| = \sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS} R_D} = g_m R_D$$

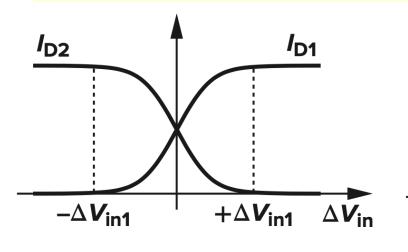
$$I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

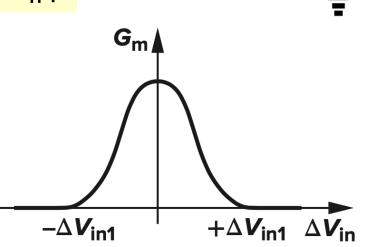


• 最大差模输入电压: 所有的 I_{SS} 流经一个晶体管,另一个晶体管截止 au

$$\Delta V_{in1} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

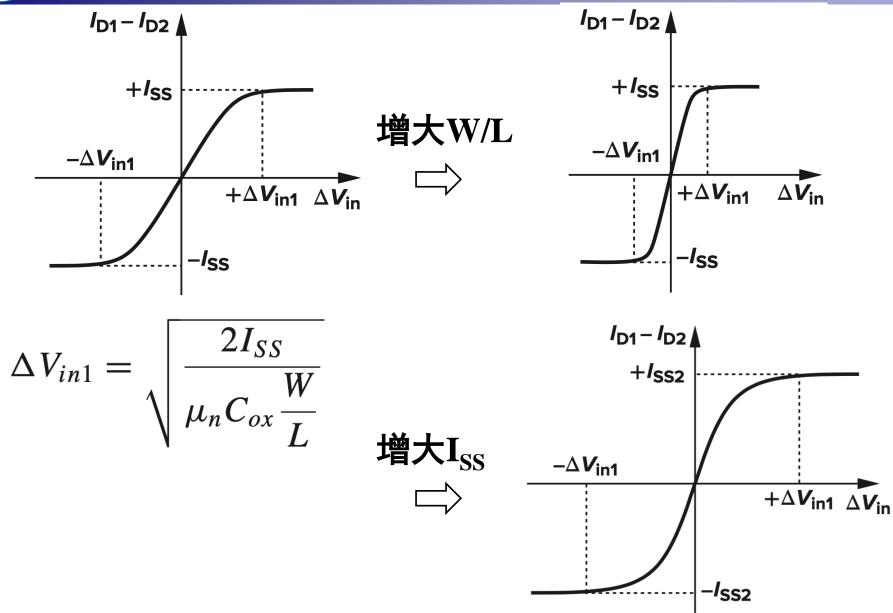
为平衡态过驱动电压的√2倍







W/L和I_{SS}对差动对的影响



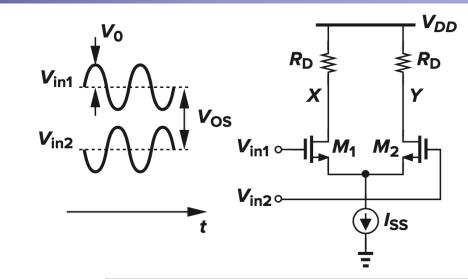


例4.5 差动输入直流电平失衡Vos

$$V_{OS} = \Delta V_{in1}/2$$

画出输出电压的波形图, 求出小信号增益

$$V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{OS}$$



$$I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)}{4I_{SS}} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} I_{SS} \quad \Longrightarrow I_{D1} \approx 0.83 I_{SS}, I_{D2} \approx 0.17 I_{SS}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_X - V_Y = -(\sqrt{7}/4)I_{SS}R_D$$

$$G_{m1} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \sqrt{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}}$$

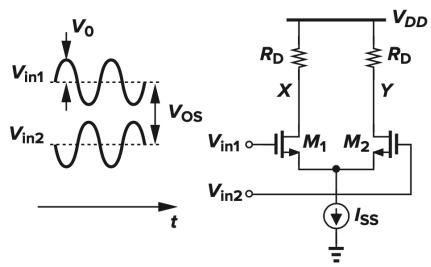


例4.5 差动输入直流电平失衡Vos

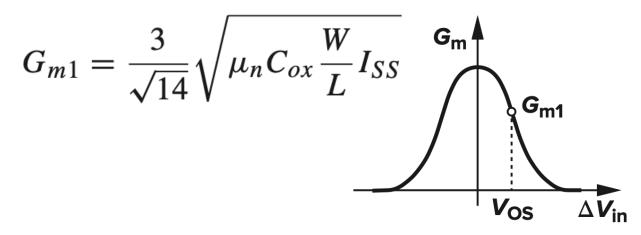
$$V_{OS} = \Delta V_{in1}/2$$

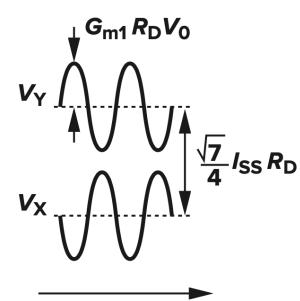
画出输出电压的波形图, 求出小信号增益

$$V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{OS}$$



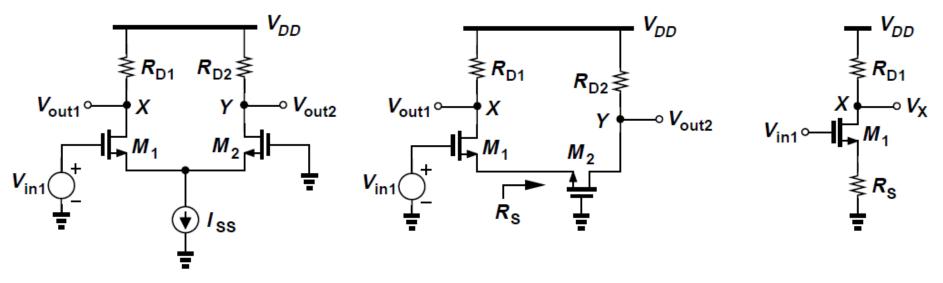
$$V_X - V_Y = -(\sqrt{7}/4)I_{SS}R_D$$







小信号分析(叠加法)

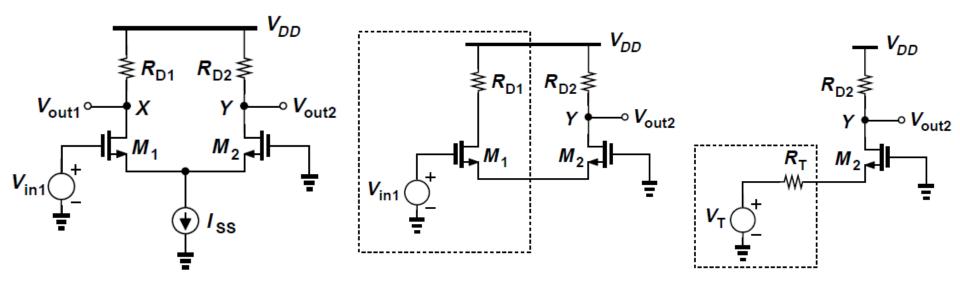


- 令 $V_{in2} = 0$,找出 V_{in1} 对结点X和Y的影响
- V_X : M_1 管构成了带有源极负反馈的共源级, $R_S = 1/g_{m2}$

$$\frac{V_X}{V_{in1}} = \frac{-R_D}{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} + \frac{1}{g_{m2}}}$$



小信号分析(叠加法)



• V_Y : M_1 管以源极跟随器的形式驱动 M_2 管

$$V_T = V_{in1}; \quad R_T = 1/g_{m1}; \quad \frac{V_Y}{V_{in1}} = \frac{R_D}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}}}$$

• 对于 $V_{\text{in}1}$ 总的电压增益为: $(V_X - V_Y)|_{\text{Due to }Vin1} = \frac{-2R_D}{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} + \frac{1}{g_{m2}}} V_{in1}$



小信号分析(叠加法)

• 若g_{m1}=g_{m2}=g_m,则可简化为

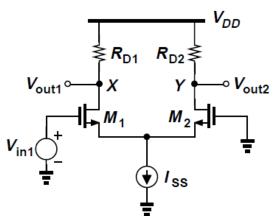
$$(V_X - V_Y)|_{\text{Due to }V_{in1}} = -g_m R_D V_{in1}$$

• 由于电路对称,除了极性相反, V_{in2} 在X和Y点产生的作用与 V_{in1} 一样

$$(V_X - V_Y)|_{\text{Due to } Vin2} = g_m R_D V_{in2}$$

• 两边分别相加得:

$$\frac{(V_X - V_Y)_{tot}}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}} = -g_m R_D$$

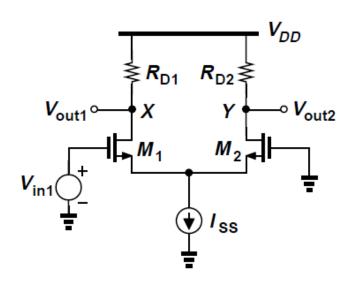


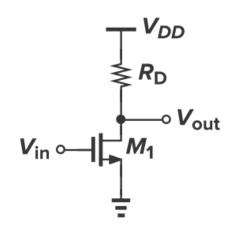
- 无论怎样施加输入信号,差动增益的幅度均为 $g_m R_D$
- 如果是单边输出,增益减半



差动对和共源级的比较

偏置电流相等,均为I_{ss}





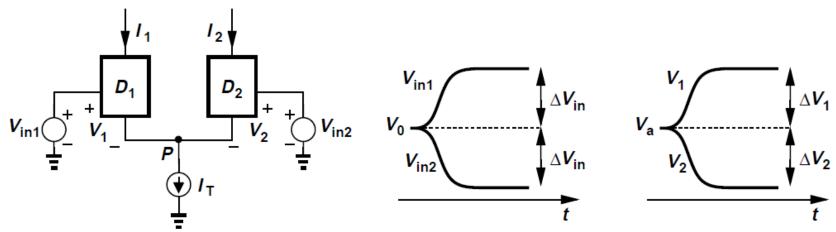
$$g_{m} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}I_{D1}} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}\frac{I_{SS}}{2}}$$
 $g_{m} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}I_{SS}}$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}}$$

相同功耗情况下,差动对增益为单管共源级增益的 $1/\sqrt{2}$



小信号分析(半边电路法)



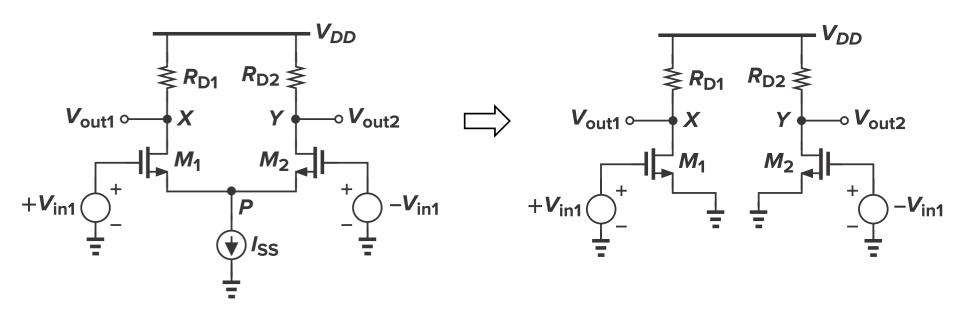
- 假设 V_{in1} 和 V_{in2} 差动变化, V_{in1} 从 V_0 到 V_0 + ΔV_{in} , V_{in2} 从 V_0 到 V_0 - ΔV_{in}
- 如果电路保持线性,则Vp不变(交流地)

$$g_m \Delta V_1 + g_m \Delta V_2 = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \Delta V_1 = -\Delta V_2$$

$$V_{in1} - V_1 = V_{in2} - V_2 \qquad 2\Delta V_{in} = \Delta V_1 - \Delta V_2 = 2\Delta V_1 \quad \Longrightarrow V_0 + \Delta V_{in} - (V_a + \Delta V_1) = V_0 - \Delta V_{in} - (V_a + \Delta V_2)$$



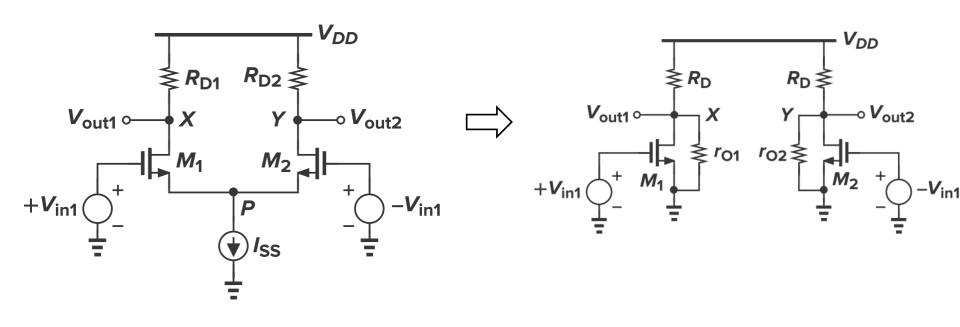
小信号分析(半边电路法)



$$V_X/V_{in1} = -g_m R_D$$
 $\Longrightarrow (V_X - V_Y)/(2V_{in1}) = -g_m R_D$
 $V_Y/(-V_{in1}) = -g_m R_D$



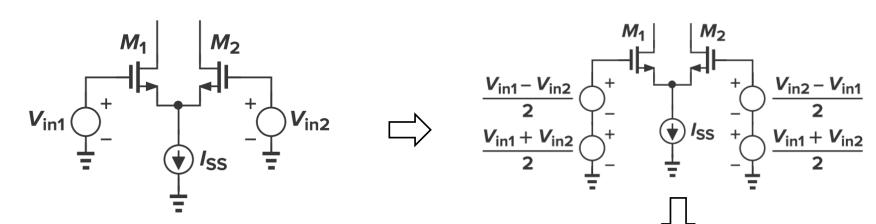
例4.7考虑沟道长度调制效应

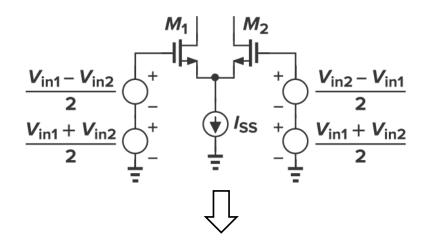


$$V_X/V_{in1} = -g_m(R_D||r_{O1})$$
$$V_Y/(-V_{in1}) = -g_m(R_D||r_{O2})$$



考虑非全差动的输入信号

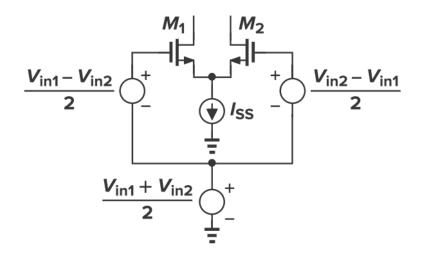




$$V_{in1} = \frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2}$$

$$V_{in2} - V_{in1} + V_{in1} + V_{in2}$$

$$V_{in2} = \frac{V_{in2} - V_{in1}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2}$$



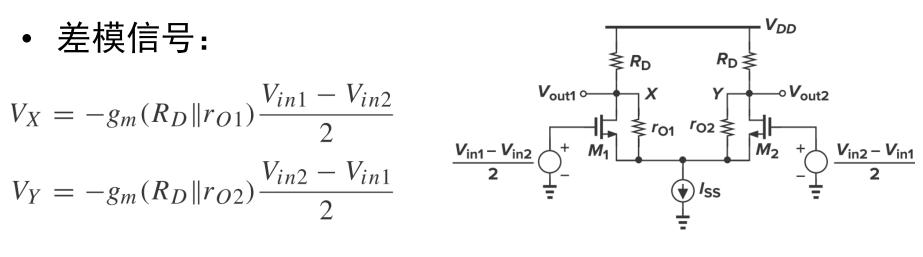


例4.8考虑非全差动的输入信号(λ≠0)

差模信号:

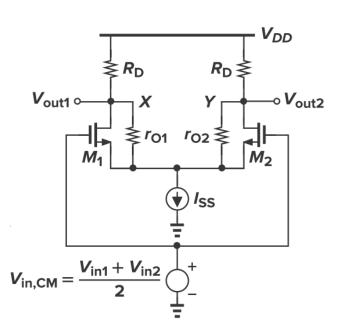
$$V_X = -g_m(R_D || r_{O1}) \frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2}$$

$$V_Y = -g_m(R_D || r_{O2}) \frac{V_{in2} - V_{in1}}{2}$$



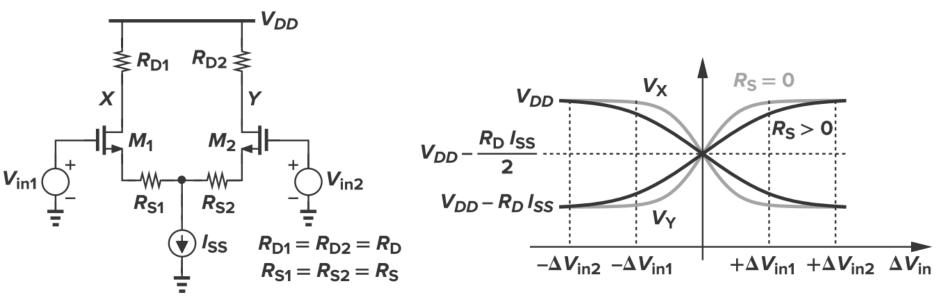
共模信号:

 M_1 和 M_2 的电流均为 $I_{SS}/2$, $V_X-V_Y=0$





带源极负反馈的差动对



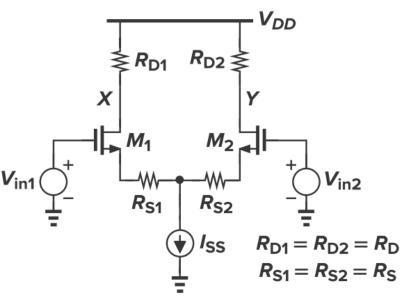
- 电阻R_{S1}和R_{S2}减轻了M₁和M₂的非线性
- 使一边关断所需的差动电压幅度:

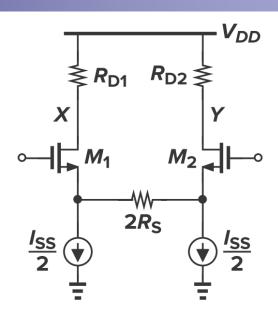
$$V_{in1} - V_{GS1} - R_S I_{SS} = V_{in2} - V_{TH}$$

$$V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{GS1} - V_{TH} + R_S I_{SS} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + R_S I_{SS}$$



带源极负反馈的差动对





• 使用"半边电路法",小信号增益为:

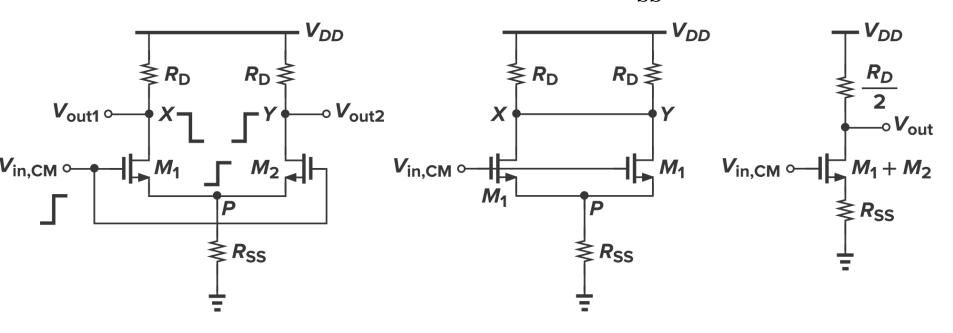
$$|A_v| = \frac{R_D}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_S}$$

- 在平衡条件下电阻上的电压降为 $I_{SS}R_{S}/2$,导致输入和输出共模电平均需要提高 $I_{SS}R_{S}/2$,输出摆幅减小了 $I_{SS}R_{S}$
- 分割尾电流源的负反馈差动对



4.3 共模响应

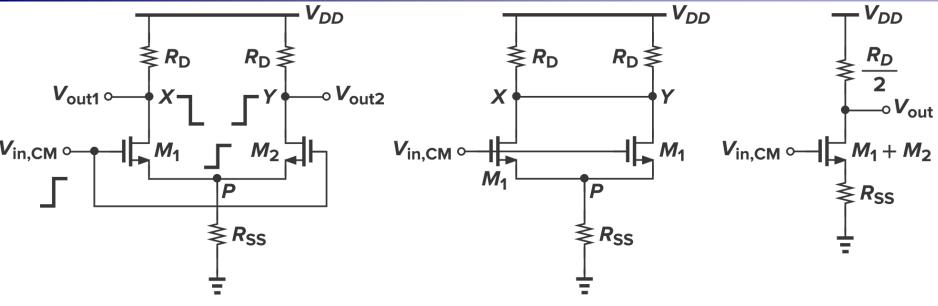
- 电路不可能完全对称,电流源的输出阻抗也不可能 无穷大,无法完全抑制共模扰动
- 假设电路对称, 电流源输出阻抗为R_{SS}



• $V_{in,CM}$ 升高导致 V_P 升高, M_1 和 M_2 的漏电流增大, V_x 和 V_Y 降低



4.3 共模响应



• 电路的共模增益为:

$$A_{v,CM} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in,CM}} = -\frac{R_D/2}{1/(2g_m) + R_{SS}}$$

共模增益是指输入共模信号的变化 引起的输出共模信号的变化

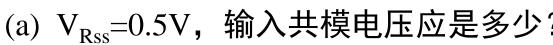
共模输入的变化会干扰偏置点,改变小信号增益 和减小输出摆幅



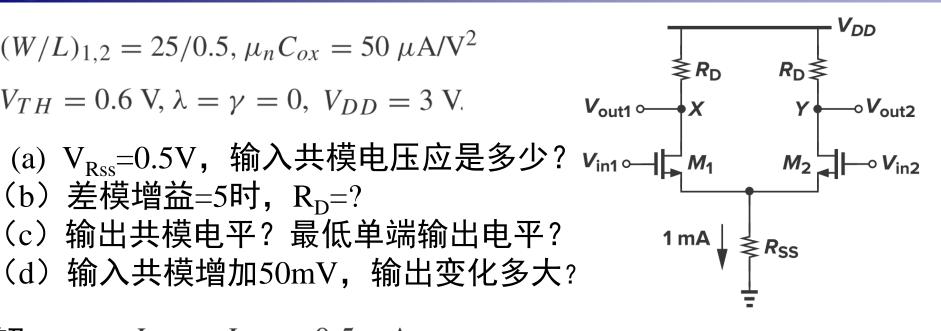
例 4.9

$$(W/L)_{1,2} = 25/0.5, \mu_n C_{ox} = 50 \,\mu\text{A/V}^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.6 \text{ V}, \lambda = \gamma = 0, V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}.$$



- (d) 输入共模增加50mV, 输出变化多大?



解: (a)
$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} + V_{TH}} = 1.23 \text{ V}$$

$$\implies V_{in,CM} = V_{GS1} + 0.5 \text{ V} = 1.73 \text{ V}.$$



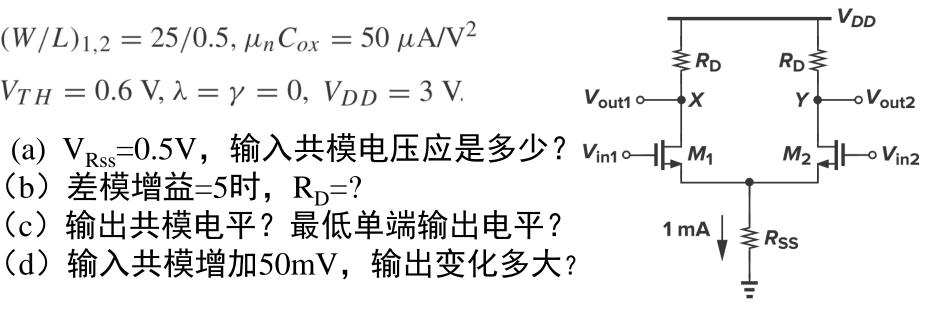
例 4.9

$$(W/L)_{1,2} = 25/0.5, \mu_n C_{ox} = 50 \,\mu\text{A/V}^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.6 \text{ V}, \lambda = \gamma = 0, V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}.$$



- (b) 差模增益=5时,R_D=?
- (c) 输出共模电平? 最低单端输出电平?
- (d) 输入共模增加50mV, 输出变化多大?



解: (b)
$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)I_{D1}} = 1/(632 \Omega)$$

 $\Rightarrow R_D = 3.16 \text{ k}\Omega$

(c)
$$V_X = V_{DD} - I_{D1}R_D = 1.42 \text{ V}.$$

 $V_{X,\text{min}} = V_{in,CM} - V_{TH} = 1.73V - 0.6V = 1.13V$

若输出电压减小0.29V,则M₁和M₂进入线性区



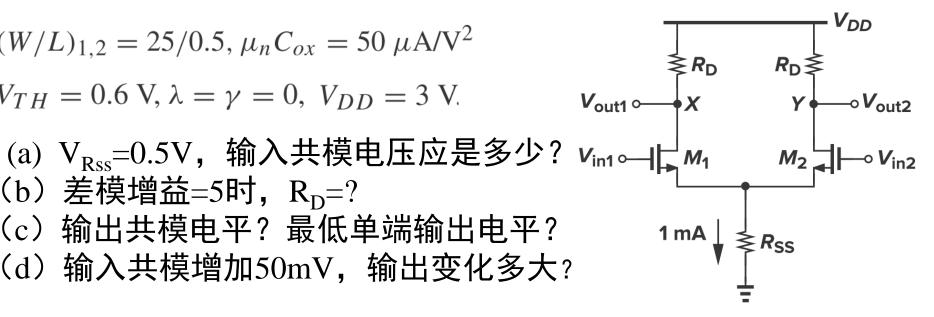
例 4.9

$$(W/L)_{1,2} = 25/0.5, \mu_n C_{ox} = 50 \,\mu\text{A/V}^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.6 \text{ V}, \lambda = \gamma = 0, V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}.$$



- (b) 差模增益=5时,R_D=?
- (c) 输出共模电平? 最低单端输出电平?
- (d) 输入共模增加50mV, 输出变化多大?



解: (d)
$$|\Delta V_{X,Y}| = \Delta V_{in,CM} \frac{R_D/2}{R_{SS} + 1/(2g_m)} = 50 \text{ mV} \times 1.94 = 96.8 \text{ mV}$$

输出共模电平下降了96.8 mV, M_1 和 M_2 离线性区更近



电路失配问题

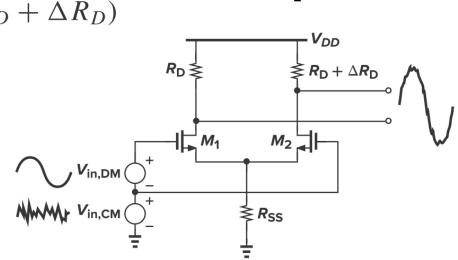
- 实际电路并不是完全对称,在制造过程中两边的电路 存在轻微的失配
- V_{in, CM}的变化会引起差动输出的改变

$$\Delta V_P = \frac{R_{SS}}{R_{SS} + \frac{1}{2g_m}} \Delta V_{in,CM}$$

$$\Delta V_X = -\Delta V_{in,CM} \frac{g_m}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}} R_D$$

$$\Delta V_Y = -\Delta V_{in,CM} \frac{g_m}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}} (R_D + \Delta R_D)$$

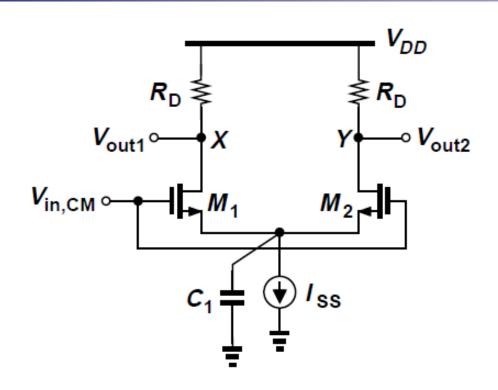
共模信号转换为差模信号, 损坏放大的差动信号



ξR_{ss}



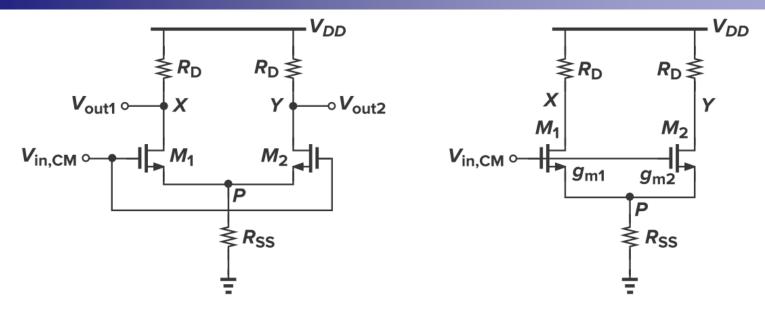
电路失配问题



- 寄生电容导致高频阻抗降低
- 电路的不对称不仅来自负载电阻,也来自输入对管的 尺寸和阈值电压的失配,晶体管的失配更严重。



输入对管失配

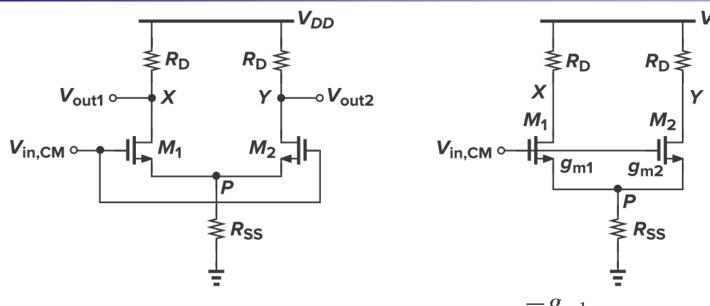


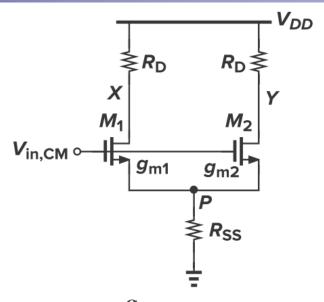
$$I_{D1} = g_{m1}(V_{in,CM} - V_P)$$

 $I_{D2} = g_{m2}(V_{in,CM} - V_P) \implies (g_{m1} + g_{m2})(V_{in,CM} - V_P)R_{SS} = V_P$
 $(I_{D1} + I_{D2})R_{SS} = V_P$



输入对管失配



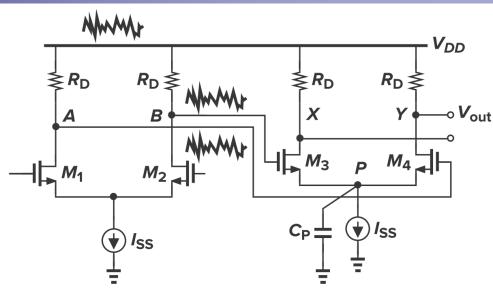


$$V_Y = -g_{m2}(V_{in,CM} - V_P)R_D = \frac{-g_{m2}}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1}R_DV_{in,CM}$$



例4.10 电源噪声对输出的影响

- M3和M4的跨导失配 Δg_m
- 会多大比例的电源噪声 (高频)以差动分量的 // // // 形式出现在输出端?



• 电源噪声是共模噪声,全部加在A点和B点,成为 M_3 和 M_4 的共模输入信号



共模抑制比

共模抑制比: "期望的"增益(差分增益)与"不期望"的增益(共模转为差模的增益)之比:

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM-DM}} \right|$$

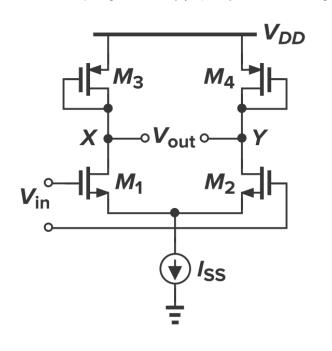
• 假如只有gm失配,分析可得到:

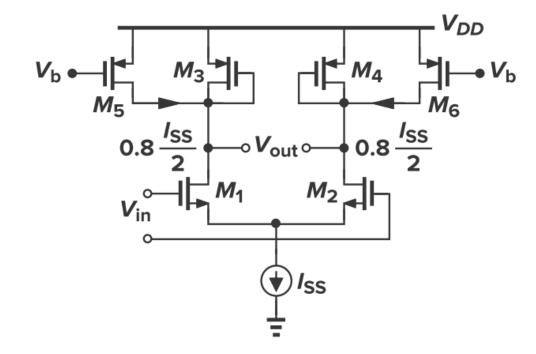
$$|A_{DM}| = \frac{R_D}{2} \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}}$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

· 二极管连接的MOS管作负载





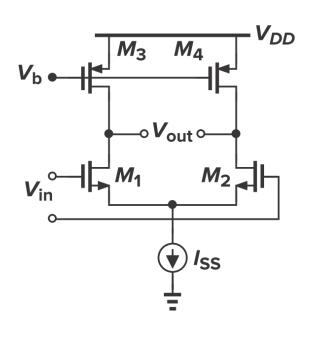
$$A_v = -g_{mN} (g_{mP}^{-1} || r_{ON} || r_{OP}) \approx -\frac{g_{mN}}{g_{mP}}$$

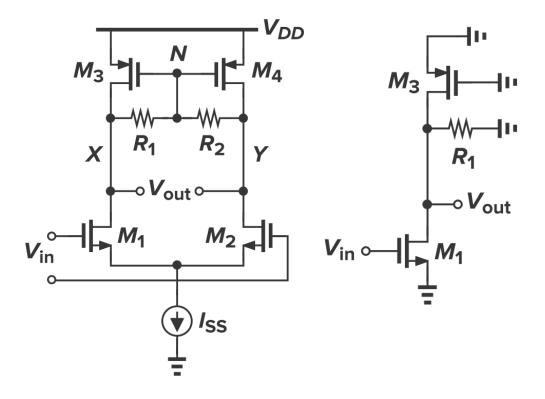
$$A_v \approx -\sqrt{\frac{\mu_n(W/L)_N}{\mu_p(W/L)_P}}$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• 电流源作负载





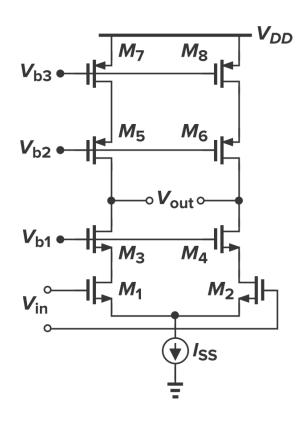
$$A_v = -g_{mN}(r_{ON}||r_{OP})$$

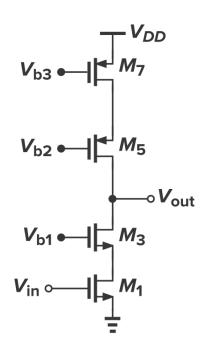
$$|A_v| = g_{m1}(r_{O1}||R_1||r_{O3})$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• Cascode 差动对



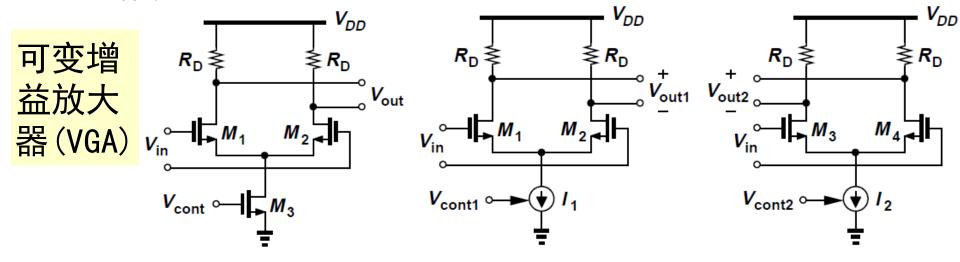


$$|A_v| \approx g_{m1}[(g_{m3}r_{O3}r_{O1})||(g_{m5}r_{O5}r_{O7})]$$



4.5 吉尔伯特单元

- 差动放大器的小信号增益是尾电流的函数
- V_{cont}决定了尾电流的大小,从而决定了增益的大小



• 两个差动对以相反的增益对输入进行放大

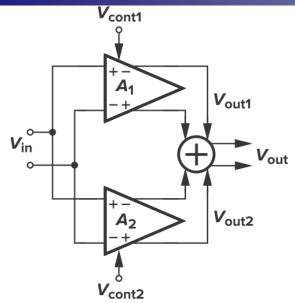
$$V_{out1}/V_{in} = -g_m R_D$$

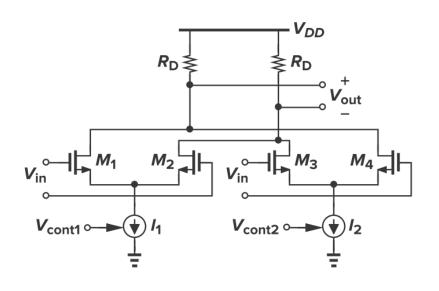
$$V_{out2}/V_{in} = +g_m R_D$$

• 如果 I_1 和 I_2 变化的方向相反, $|V_{out1}/V_{in}|$ 和 $|V_{out2}/V_{in}|$ 的变化方向也相反



4.5 吉尔伯特单元





• 将Voutl和Vout2合并为一个输出信号,产生:

$$V_{out} = V_{out1} + V_{out2} = A_1 V_{in} + A_2 V_{in}$$

• 将晶体管漏端短接即可

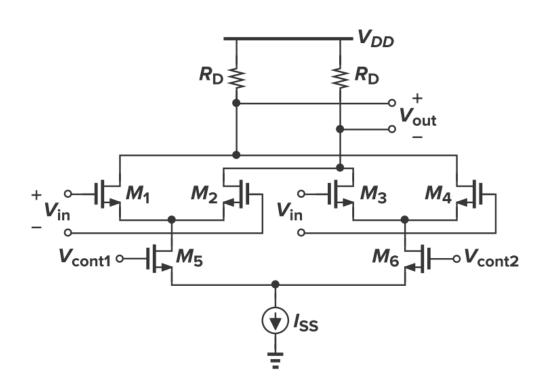
$$V_{out1} = R_D I_{D1} - R_D I_{D2}$$

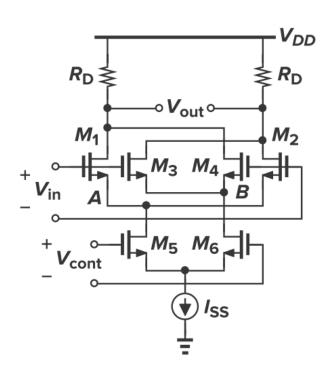
 $V_{out2} = R_D I_{D4} - R_D I_{D3}$

$$ightharpoonup V_{out1} + V_{out2} = R_D(I_{D1} + I_{D4}) - R_D(I_{D2} + I_{D3})$$



4.5 吉尔伯特单元







本章知识要点

- 基本差动对
 - 大信号分析: 定性分析、定量分析
 - 小信号分析: 叠加法、半边电路法
- 共模响应
- MOS为负载的差动对电路
- 吉尔伯特单元

Thank you

程林

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