模拟集成电路设计课程

第4章 差动放大器

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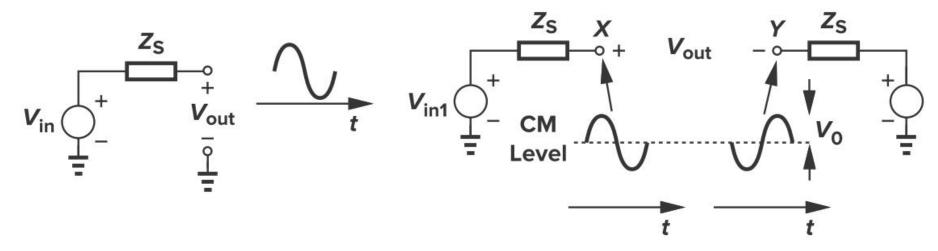


本章内容

- 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 (自学)



4.1 单端和差动的工作方式

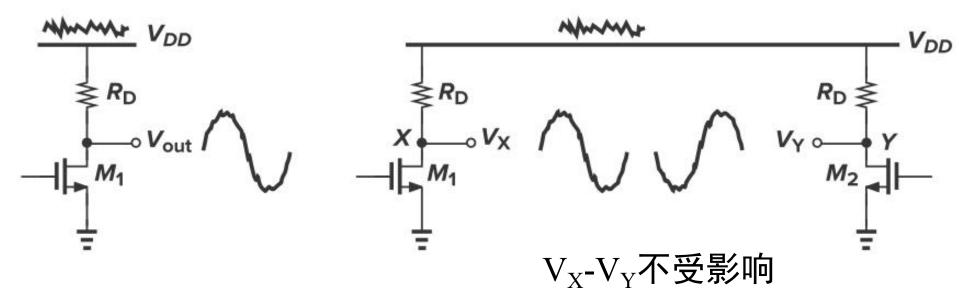


- 单端信号:参考地位为一固定定位,通常为地。
- 差动信号: 两个节点电位之差
 - 直流电位相对于某一固定电位大小相等
 - 交变小信号相位相反
 - 与固定电位节点的小信号阻抗相等
 - 中心电位称为"共模"(common mode, CM)电平,可以理解为偏置电压
- 信号摆幅: 单端信号 $(2V_0)$ vs. 差动信号 $(4V_0)$

差动电路的输 出摆幅可以高 于电源电压



差动工作的优点

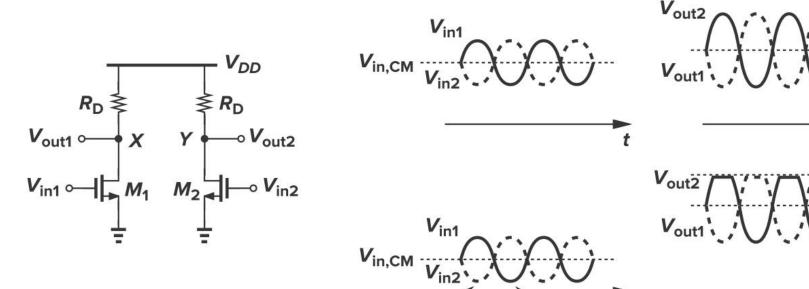


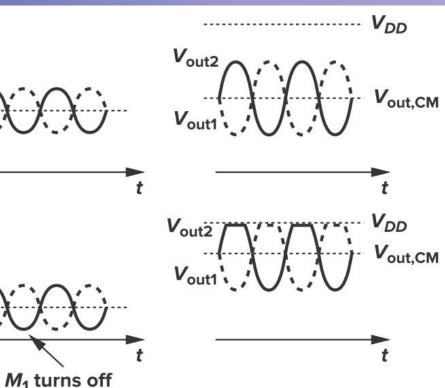
- 抑制共模噪声
- 增大输出摆幅

面积和功耗是单端电路 的两倍



4.2 基本差动对



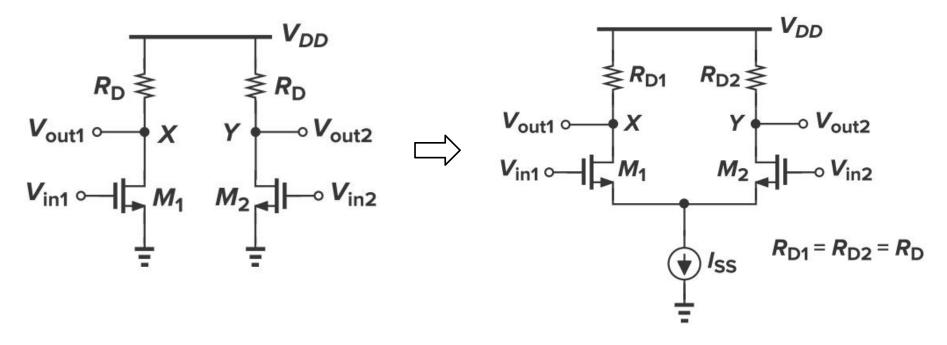


- 偏置电流随着输入共模电平 $V_{in,CM}$ 变化,导致跨导和 输出共模电平Vout.CM的变化 有什么影响?
- 若 $V_{in,CM}$ 很低,会导致 M_1 和 M_2 截止,输出出现失真
- 应使偏置电流受输入共模电平的影响尽可能小

M₂ turns off



基本差动对

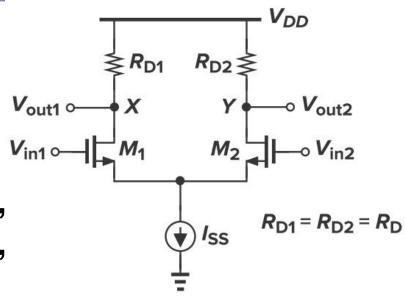


- 引入尾电流源,使得 $I_{D1}+I_{D2}=I_{SS}$,不依赖于 $V_{in.CM}$
- 当V_{in1}=V_{in2}时, I_{D1}和I_{D2}都是I_{SS}/2, V_{out,CM}为V_{DD}- R_DI_{SS}/2



大信号特性: 定性分析

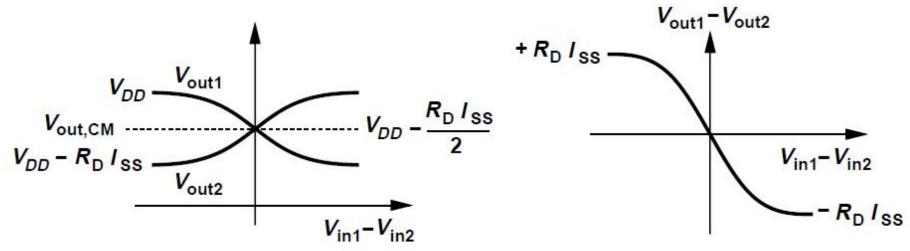
- 当V_{in1}比V_{in2}低很多, M₁截止, M₂导通, I_{D2} = I_{SS}, V_{out1} = V_{DD}, V_{out1} → X V_{out2}=V_{DD} − R_DI_{SS} V_{in1} → M₁
- 当V_{in1}接近V_{in2}时, M₁逐渐导通,
 从I_{ss}抽取一部分电流, I_{D2} 减小,
 V_{out1}降低, V_{out2}增大



- 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}, M₂截止, V_{out1}=V_{DD}-R_DI_{SS} and V_{out2}=V_{DD}

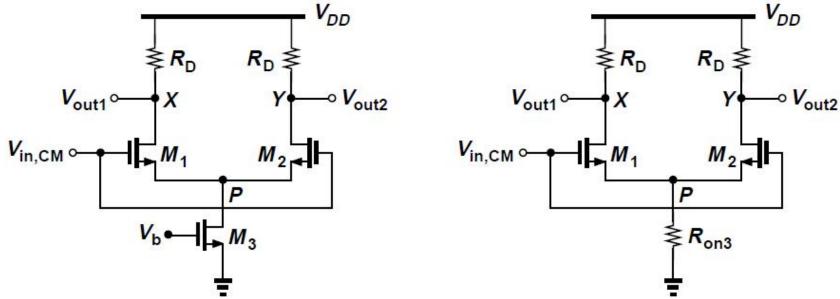


大信号特性: 定性分析



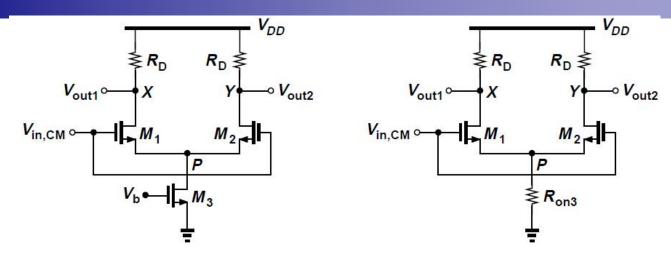
- 电路包含了三个差动对: V_{in1}–V_{in2}, V_{out1}–V_{out2} 和I_{D1}–I_{D2}
- 输出端的最大和最小电平是完全确定的,与输入共模电平无关
- 小信号增益在V_{in1}=V_{in2}时最大,并且随着|V_{in1}-V_{in2}|的增 大而逐渐减小到0
- 随着输入电压摆幅的增大, 电流变得更加非线性
- 当V_{in1}=V_{in2}时,我们称电路处于"平衡状态"





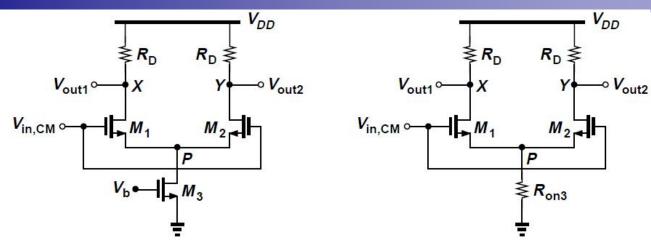
- 尾电流源的作用:抑制输入共模电平的变化对输入对管偏置电流和输出共模电平的影响 V_{in.CM}是否可以
- 令V_{in1}=V_{in2}=V_{in,CM},使V_{in,CM}从0变化到V_{DD} 任意设定?
- •由于电路左右是对称的,Vout1 = Vout2
- 当V_{in.CM}=0, M₁和M₂截止, I_{D3}=0, M₃工作在深线性区
- I_{D1}=I_{D2}=0, 电路无法放大信号。V_{out1}=V_{out2}=V_{DD}, V_P = 0





- 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} , M_3 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})



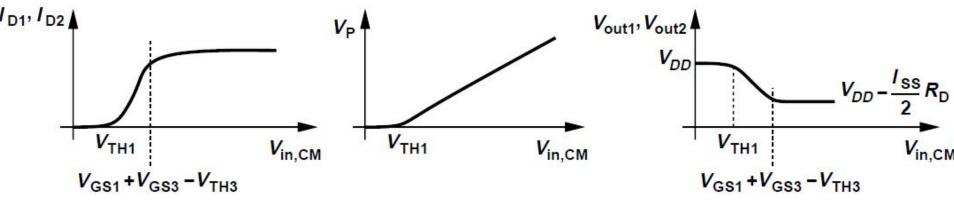


- 当V_{in,CM}进一步增大, V_{out1}和V_{out2}保持不变
- 当 V_{in,CM} > V_{out1} + V_{TH} = V_{DD} R_DI_{SS}/2 + V_{TH}时,M₁和 M₂ 进入三极管区
- 因此V_{in,CM}的范围如下:

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

超过上限后,共模特性不会变化,但是差分增益会下降



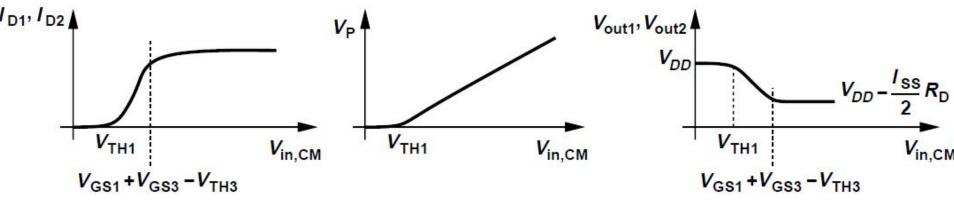


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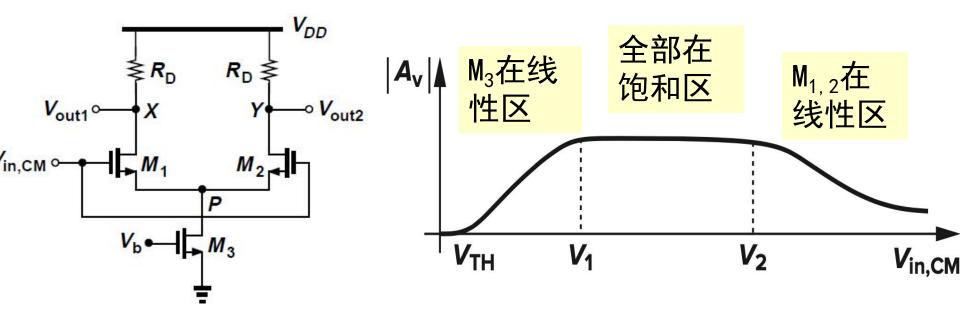
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$$V_{GS1} + (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3}) \le V_{in,CM} \le \min \left[V_{DD} - R_D \frac{I_{SS}}{2} + V_{TH}, V_{DD} \right]$$

超过上限后,共模特性不会变化,但是差分增益会下降



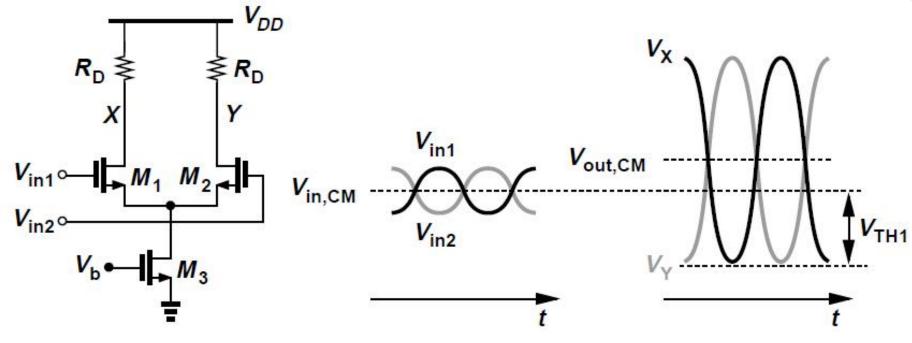
例4.2 基本差动对增益与V_{in, CM}关系



- 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 $V_{\text{in. CM}}$ 达到使晶体管进入线性区后,增益开始下降

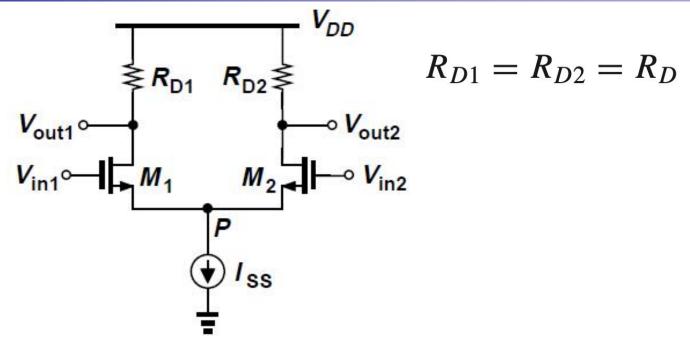


基本差动对输出摆幅



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



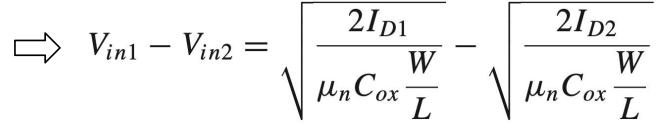


• 目标: 确定 $V_{out1} - V_{out2}$ 与 $V_{in1} - V_{in2}$ 的关系 $V_{out1} - V_{out2} = R_{D2}I_{D2} - R_{D1}I_{D1} = R_{D}(I_{D2} - I_{D1})$ 由于 $V_{P} = V_{in1} - V_{GS1} = V_{in2} - V_{GS2}$ $\Rightarrow V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{GS1} - V_{GS2}$



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

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



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

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



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

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:

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

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

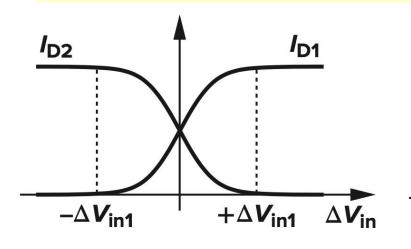
$$I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

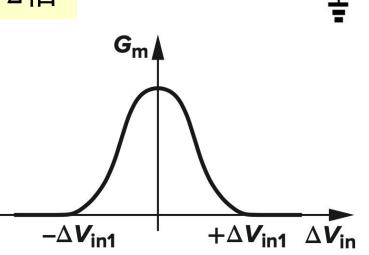


• 最大差模输入电压: 所有的 I_{SS} 流经一个晶体管,另一个晶体管截止 $T = T_{CS}$

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

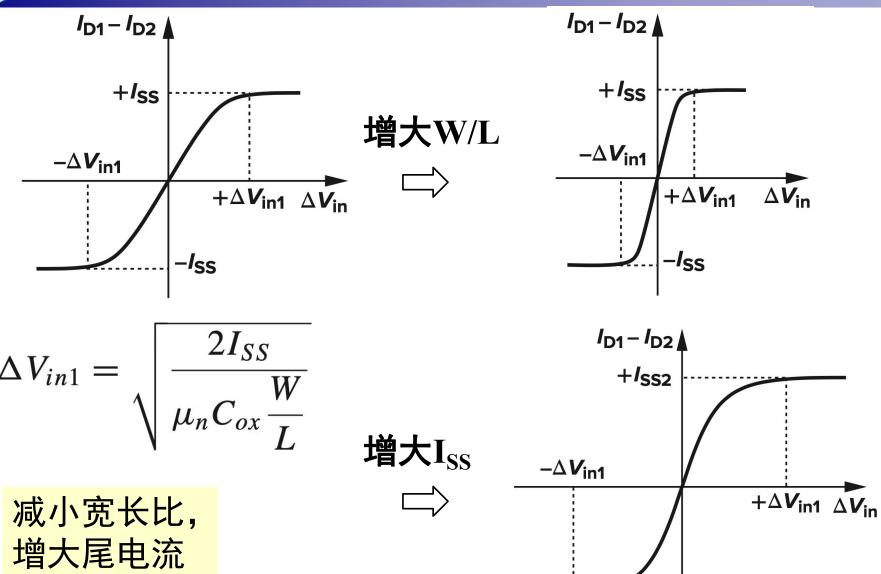
为平衡态过驱动电压的√2倍







W/L和I_{SS}对差动对的影响



-I_{SS2}

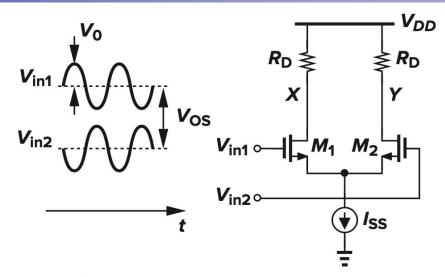


例4.5 差动输入直流电平失衡Vos

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

画出输出电压的波形图, 求出小信号增益

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



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

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

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

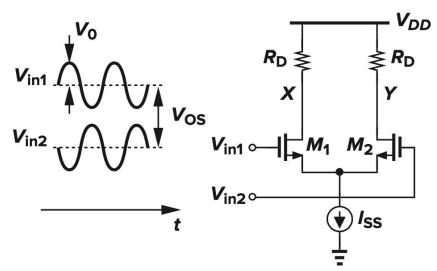


例4.5 差动输入直流电平失衡Vos

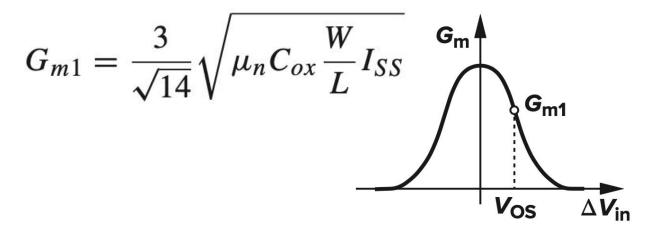
$$V_{OS} = \Delta V_{in1}/2$$

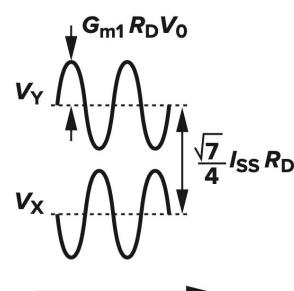
画出输出电压的波形图, 求出小信号增益

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



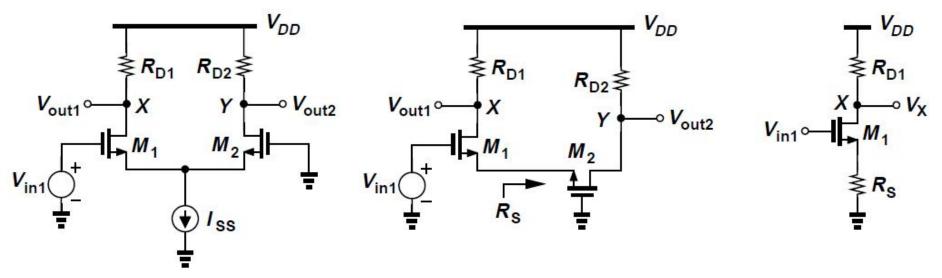
$$V_X - V_Y = -(\sqrt{7}/4)I_{SS}R_D$$







小信号分析(叠加法)

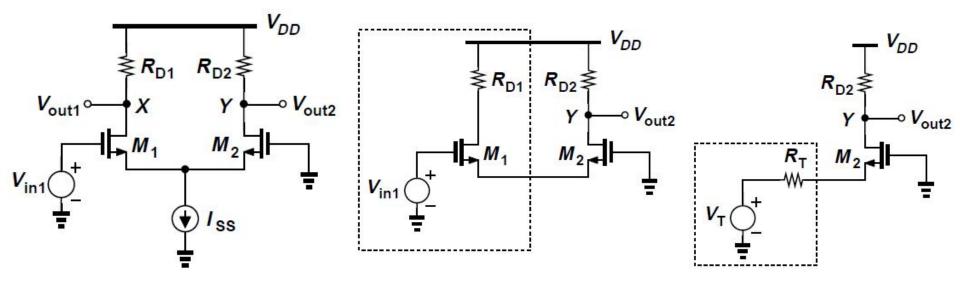


- 令 $V_{in2} = 0$,找出 V_{in1} 对结点X和Y的影响
- V_X : M_1 管构成了带有源极负反馈的共源级, $R_S = 1/g_{m2}$

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



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: $(V_X - V_Y)|_{\text{Due to }V_{in}1} = \frac{-2R_D}{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} + \frac{1}{g_{m2}}} V_{in1}$



小信号分析(叠加法)

• 若g_{m1}=g_{m2}=g_m,则可简化为

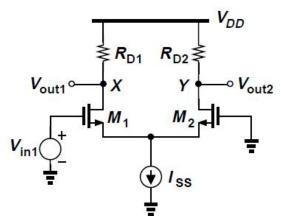
$$(V_X - V_Y)|_{\text{Due to }Vin1} = -g_m R_D V_{in1}$$

• 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:

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

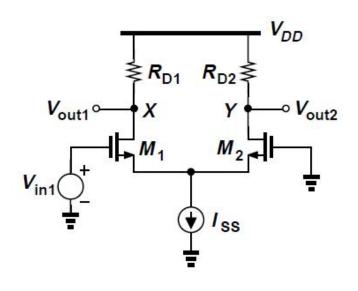


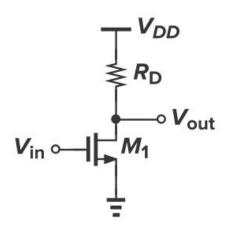
- 无论怎样施加输入信号,差动增益的幅度均为 $g_m R_D$
- 如果是单边输出,增益减半



差动对和共源级的比较

偏置电流相等,均为Iss





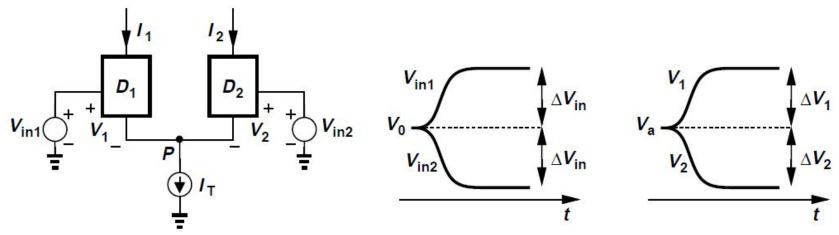
$$g_{m} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}I_{D1}} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}\frac{I_{SS}}{2}}$$
 $g_{m} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}I_{SS}}$

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

相同功耗情况下,差动对增益为单管共源级增益的1/√2



小信号分析(半边电路法)



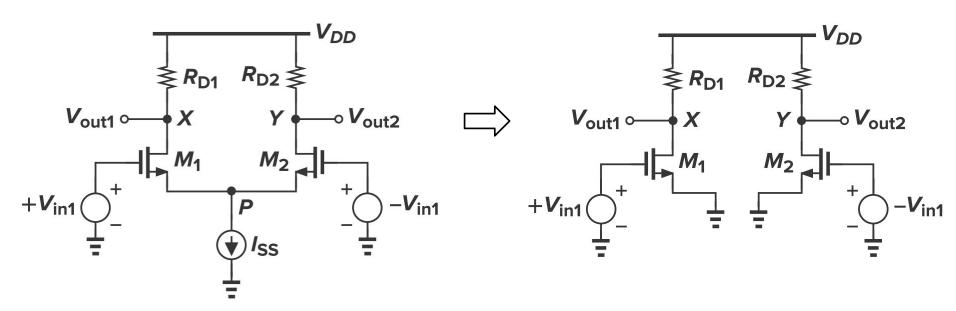
- 假设 V_{in1} 和 V_{in2} 差动变化, V_{in1} 从 V_0 到 V_0 + ΔV_{in} , V_{in2} 从 V_0 到 V_0 ΔV_{in}
- 如果电路保持线性,则V_p不变(交流地)

$$g_m \Delta V_1 + g_m \Delta V_2 = 0 \implies \Delta V_1 = -\Delta V_2$$

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



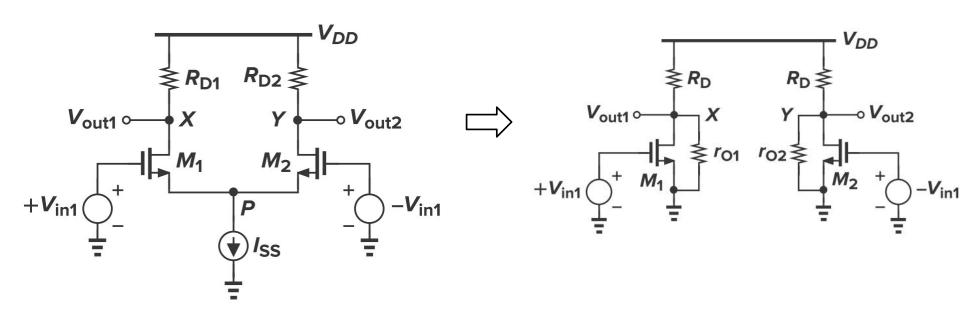
小信号分析(半边电路法)



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



例4.7考虑沟道长度调制效应

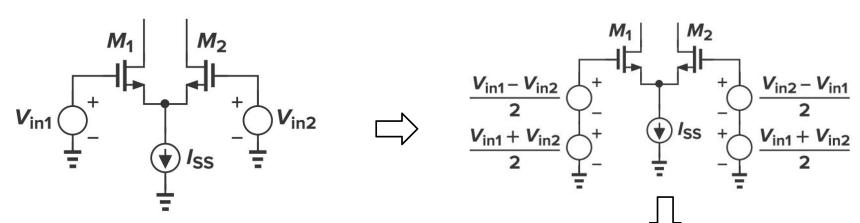


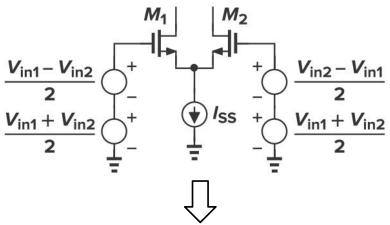
$$V_X/V_{in1} = -g_m(R_D || r_{O1})$$

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



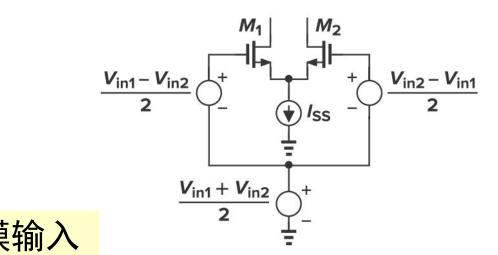
考虑非全差动的输入信号





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

叠加法:差动输入+共模输入



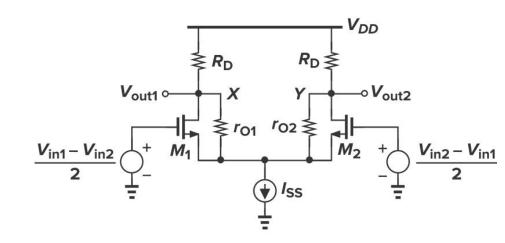


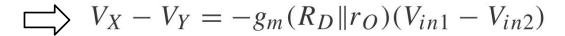
例4.8考虑非全差动的输入信号(λ≠0)

• 差模信号:

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

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

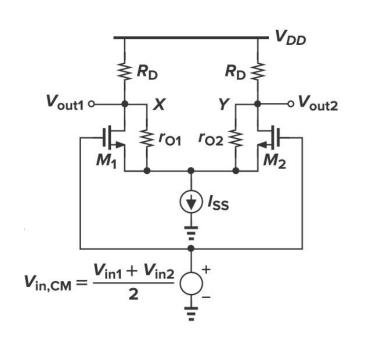




• 共模信号:

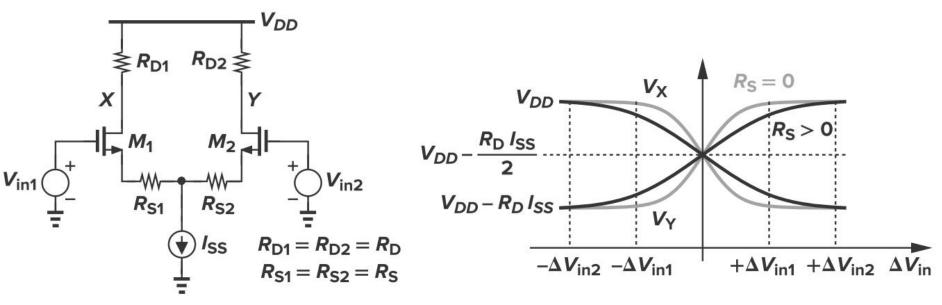
 M_1 和 M_2 的电流均为 $I_{SS}/2$, V_X - V_Y =0

电路只放大了差模信号, 消除了共模信号的影响





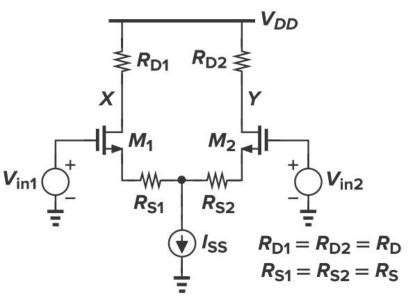
带源极负反馈的差动对

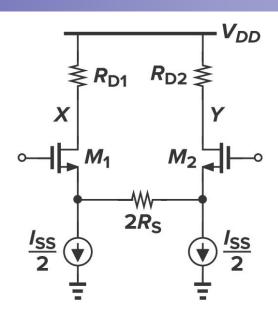


- 电阻R_{S1}和R_{S2}减轻了M₁和M₂的非线性
- 使一边关断所需的差动电压幅度:



带源极负反馈的差动对





• 使用"半边电路法",小信号增益为:

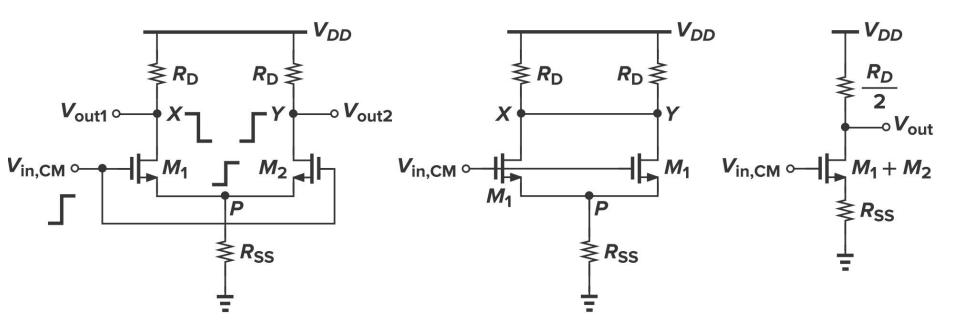
$$|A_v| = \frac{R_D}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_S}$$

- 在平衡条件下电阻上的电压降为 $I_{SS}R_S/2$, 导致输入共模电平需要提高 $I_{SS}R_S/2$, 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

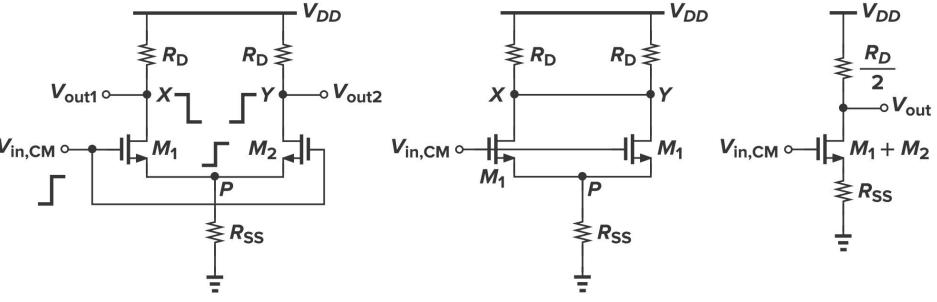
- 电路不可能完全对称,电流源的输出阻抗也不可能 无穷大,无法完全抑制共模扰动
- 假设电路对称, 电流源输出阻抗为R_{SS}



• $V_{in,CM}$ 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

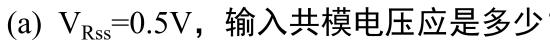
共模输入的变化会干扰偏置点,改变小信号增益 和减小输出摆幅

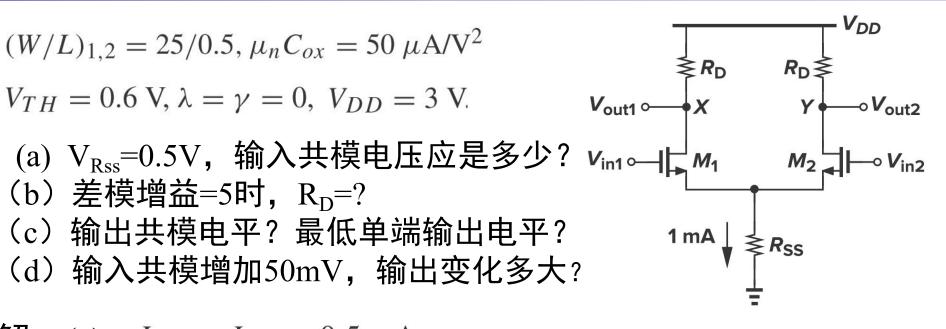


例 4.9

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

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





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

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

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

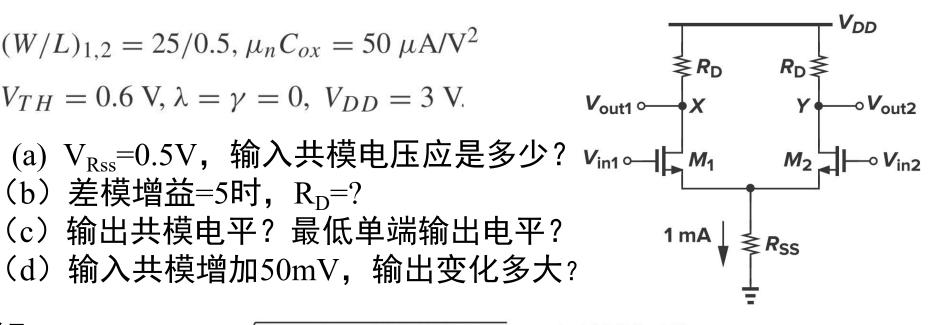


例 4.9

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

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

- (b) 差模增益=5时, R_□=?
- (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?



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

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

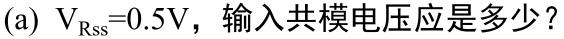
若输出电压减小0.29V,则M₁和M₂进入线性区



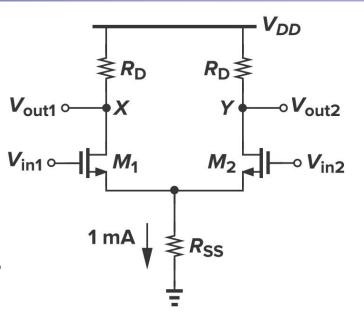
例 4.9

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

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



- (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, M₁和M₂离线性区更近

尾电流源有限的输出阻抗导致对称的差动对产生共模增益



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

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

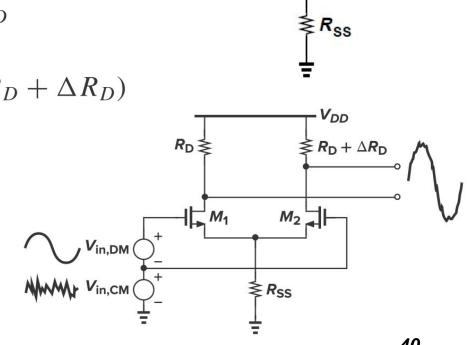
$$\Delta V_X = -\Delta V_{in,CM} \frac{g_m}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}} R_D$$

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

• 共模信号转换为差模信号, 损坏放大的差动信号

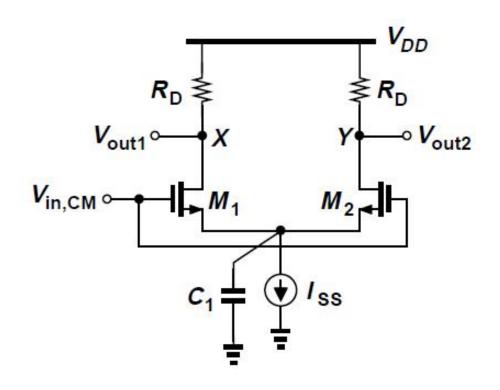
差动电路的共模响应取决于:

- 1、尾电流源的输出阻抗
- 2、电路的不对称(失配)





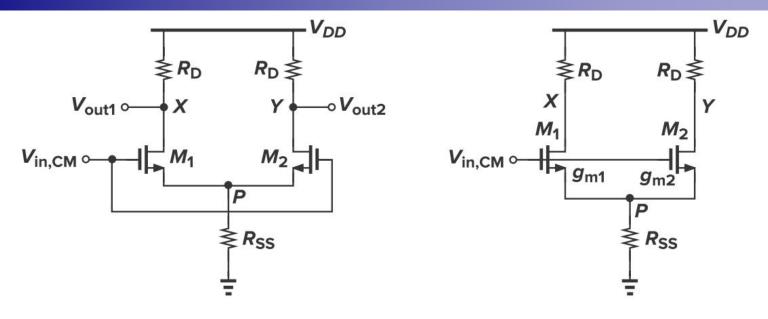
电路失配问题



- 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

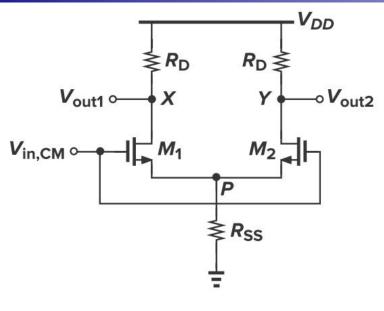


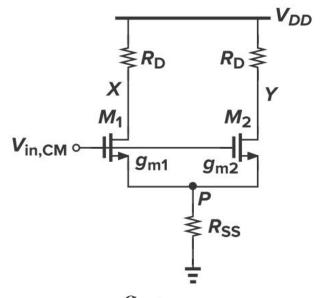
$$I_{D1} = g_{m1}(V_{in,CM} - V_P)$$

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



输入对管失配



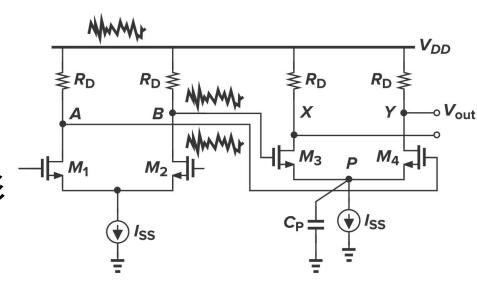


$$V_Y = -g_{m2}(V_{in,CM} - V_P)R_D = \frac{-g_{m2}}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1}R_DV_{in,CM}$$



例4.10 电源噪声对输出的影响

- M_3 和 M_4 的跨导失配 Δg_m , 其余对称
- 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:

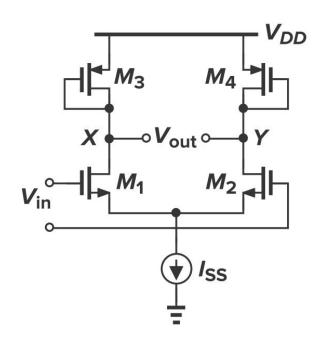
$$|A_{DM}| = \frac{R_D}{2} \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}}$$

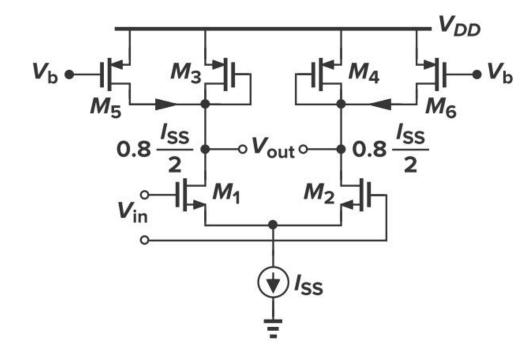
$$\square \Rightarrow CMRR = \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{2\Delta g_m} \approx \frac{g_m}{\Delta g_m} (1 + 2g_m R_{SS})$$
$$(g_m = (g_{m1} + g_{m2})/2)$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• 二极管连接的MOS管作负载





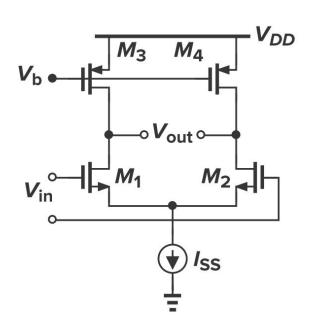
$$A_v = -g_{mN} (g_{mP}^{-1} || r_{ON} || r_{OP}) \approx -\frac{g_{mN}}{g_{mP}}$$

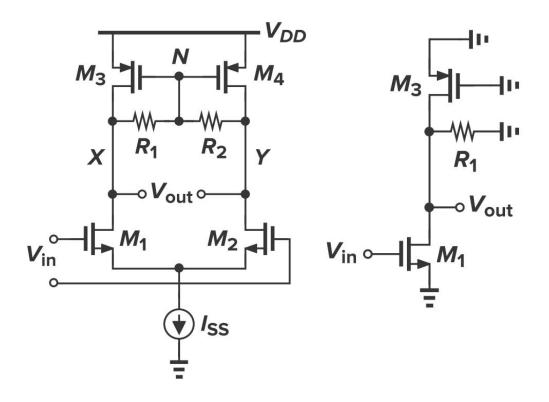
$$A_v \approx -\sqrt{\frac{\mu_n(W/L)_N}{\mu_p(W/L)_P}}$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• 电流源作负载





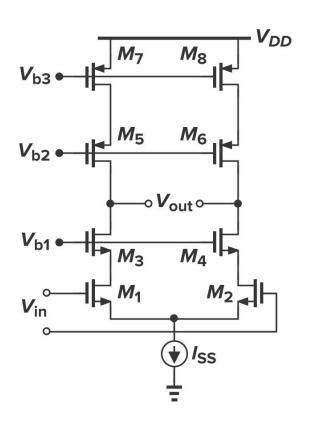
$$A_v = -g_{mN}(r_{ON}||r_{OP})$$

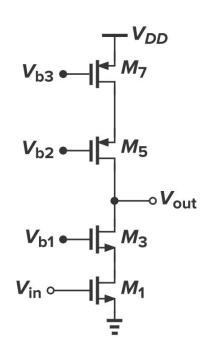
$$|A_v| = g_{m1}(r_{O1}||R_1||r_{O3})$$



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• Cascode 差动对





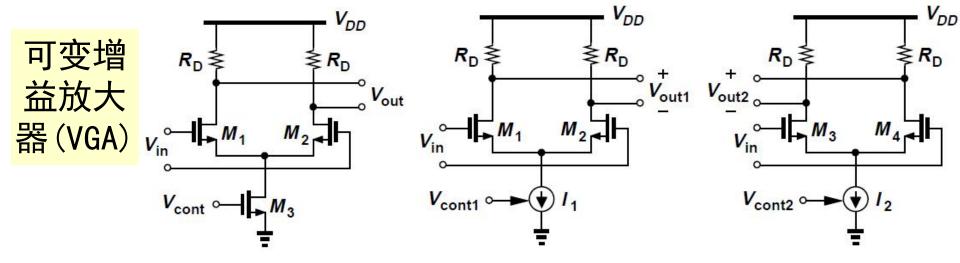
$$|A_v| \approx g_{m1}[(g_{m3}r_{O3}r_{O1})||(g_{m5}r_{O5}r_{O7})]$$

- 1. 消耗了更多的电压余度
- 2. 需要某种负反馈方法确定输出共模电平



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

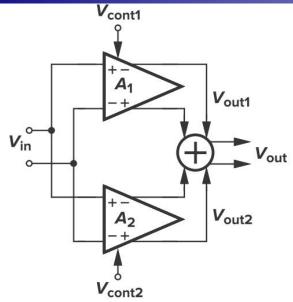
$$V_{out1}/V_{in} = -g_m R_D$$

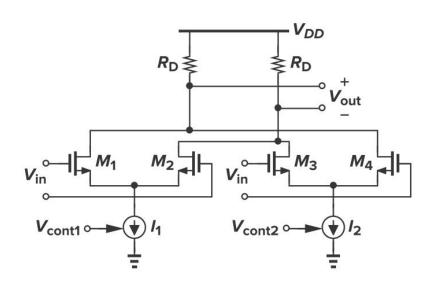
$$V_{out2}/V_{in} = +g_m R_D$$

• 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 V_{out1} 和 V_{out2} 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

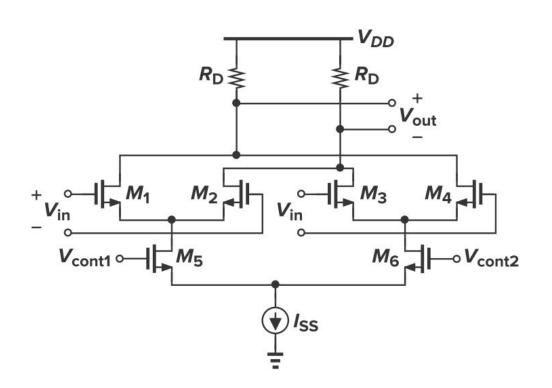
$$V_{out1} = R_D I_{D1} - R_D I_{D2}$$

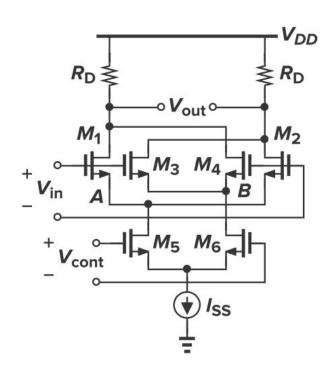
 $V_{out2} = R_D I_{D4} - R_D I_{D3}$

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



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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