

AIC HW3

111511076 陳彥宇

Problem 1:

	Acm (V/V)	Adm (V/V)	CMRR (V/V)
(a)	165.6810m	-13.4153	79.7635
(b)	37.1281m	-4.0028	107.8105

Problem 1 code:

```
1. ***-----***
2. ***      setting      ***
3. ***-----***
4. .lib "~/U18_HSPICE_Model/mm180_reg18_v124.lib" tt
5. .TEMP 25
6. .op
7. ***-----***
8. ***      simulation    ***
9. ***-----***
10. .option post
11. .tran 0.1n 30u
12. .probe I(M1_n)
13. .probe I(M2_n)
14. .probe Vout=V(x,y)
15. *.DC Vgs 0V 1.8V 0.05V sweep T 0 80 10
16.
17. ***-----***
18. ***      parameters    ***
19. ***-----***
20. .global VDD GND Vbs Vb
21.
22. ***-----***
23. ***      measure      ***
24. ***-----***
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25. .meas tran Vx_max max v(x) from=0.1ns to=30us
26. .meas tran Vx_min min v(x) from=0.1ns to=30us
27. .meas tran Vx_Vpp param ='Vx_max - Vx_min'
28.
29. .meas tran Vy_max max v(y) from=0.1ns to=30us
30. .meas tran Vy_min min v(y) from=0.1ns to=30us
31. .meas tran Vy_Vpp param ='Vy_max - Vy_min'
32.
33. .meas tran Vin_max max v(V_diff+) from=0.1ns to=30us
34. .meas tran Vin_min min v(V_diff+) from=0.1ns to=30us
35. .meas tran Vin_Vpp param ='Vin_max-Vin_min'
36.
37. .meas tran Vout_max param ='Vx_max - Vy_min'
38. .meas tran Vout_min param ='Vx_min - Vy_min'
39. .meas tran Vout_Vpp param ='Vout_max - Vout_min'
40.
41. .meas tran Vdiff_max max v(Vdiff) from=0.1ns to=30us
42. .meas tran Vdiff_min min v(Vdiff) from=0.1ns to=30us
43. .meas tran Vdiff_Vpp param ='Vdiff_max - Vdiff_min'
44.
45. .meas tran Adm param ='-Vout_Vpp / Vdiff_Vpp'
46. *.meas tran Acn param ='-Vx_Vpp / Vin_Vpp'
47. *.meas tran CMRR param ='Adm / Acn'
48.
49. *MAX tells Hspice to take the max value of V/I of variable during t1 ~ t2
50. ***-----***
51. *** power/input ***
52. ***-----***
53. Vsupply VDD GND 3v
54. * SIN(Offset Amplitude Freq. Delay )
55. V1 Vbs GND 0.6v
56. V2 Vb GND 2v
57. Vcn N0 GND 1v
58. V4 Vdiff GND SIN(0 1m 100k 0)
59. EV+ V_diff+ N0 Vdiff GND +0.5
60. EV- V_diff- N0 Vdiff GND -0.5
61. ***-----***
62. *** circuit ***

```

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63. ***-----***
64. R1  VDD  X   5k
65. R2  VDD  Y   5k
66. M1_n  X  V_diff+  Virtual      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
67. M2_n  Y  V_diff-  Virtual      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
68. M5_n  Virtual Vbs      GND      GND    n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
69.
70. .subckt CKT_A  Vin_pos Vin_neg X  Y
71. R1  VDD  X   5k
72. R2  VDD  Y   5k
73. M1_n  X  Vin_pos  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
74. M2_n  Y  Vin_neg  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
75. M5_n  V  Vbs      GND    GND    n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
76. .ends
77.
78. .subckt CKT_B  Vin_pos Vin_neg X  Y
79. M3_p  X  X      VDD    VDD    p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
80. M4_p  Y  Y      VDD    VDD    p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
81. M1_n  X  Vin_pos  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
82. M2_n  Y  Vin_neg  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
83. M5_n  V  Vbs      GND    GND    n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
84. .ends
85.
86. .subckt CKT_C  Vin_pos Vin_neg X  Y
87. M3_p  X  Vb      VDD    VDD    p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
88. M4_p  Y  Vb      VDD    VDD    p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
89. M1_n  X  Vin_pos  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
90. M2_n  Y  Vin_neg  V      GND    n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
91. M5_n  V  Vbs      GND    GND    n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
92. .ends
93.
94. .end

```

Problem 2:

Derivation of Max Input Amplitude & Output Swing:

$$\beta = k = \mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}$$

$$M1, 2: \quad \beta = k = 49.9970 \mu\text{m}$$

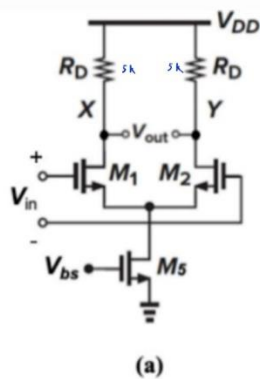
$$V_{th} = 524.9338 \text{ mV}$$

$$M3, 4: \quad \beta = k = 2.2610 \mu\text{m}$$

$$V_{th} = -518.0559 \text{ mV}$$

$$M5: \quad \beta = k = 22.6916 \mu\text{m} \quad I_d = 501.3930 \mu\text{A} = I_{ss}$$

$$V_{th} = 355.0746 \text{ mV}$$



$$V_{out, \max} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out, \min} = 1 - 0.5249338$$

$$= 0.4750662 \text{ V}$$

Output Swing

$$0.4751 \text{ V} \leq V_{out} \leq 3 \text{ V} \quad = 2 \min (V_{out, \text{bias}} - V_{out, \min}, V_{out, \max} - V_{out, \text{bias}})$$

$$V_{out, \text{bias}} = V_{ds5} + V_{ds1}$$

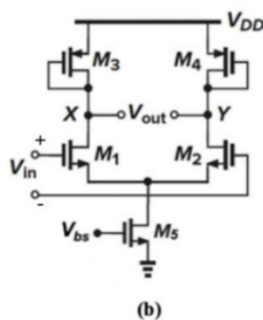
$$= 0.40382 + 1.3917$$

$$= 2 (3 - 1.79752)$$

$$= 1.79752$$

$$= 2.50496 \#$$

$$\frac{\min (V_{out, \text{bias}} - V_{out, \min}, V_{out, \max} - V_{out, \text{bias}})}{|A_{dm}|} = \frac{3 - 1.79752}{-13.7153} = 0.09336 \text{ V} \#$$



$$V_{out, \max} = V_{DD} - |V_{thp}|$$

$$= 3 - 0.5180559$$

$$= 2.4819$$

$$I_d = 501.3930 \mu\text{A}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2.2610 \mu\text{m} \cdot (V_{sg3} - 518.0559 \text{ mV})^2$$

$$V_{sg3} = 1.18402$$

$$V_{out, \min} = 3 - 1.18402$$

$$= 1.81598$$

$$1.81598 \leq V_{out} \leq 2.4819 \quad \text{Output Swing} = 2 \min (V_{out, \text{bias}} - V_{out, \min}, V_{out, \max} - V_{out, \text{bias}})$$

$$V_{out, \text{bias}} = V_{ds5} + V_{ds1}$$

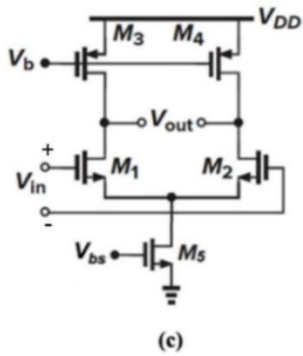
$$= 0.4109356 + 1.5972$$

$$= 2 (2.0081556 - 1.81598)$$

$$= 389.351 \text{ mV} \#$$

$$= 2.0081556 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{\min(V_{out, bias} - V_{out, min}, V_{out, max} - V_{out, bias})}{|A_{dm}|} = \frac{2.0081556 - 1.81598}{4.0028} = 0.04801 \text{ V} \quad \#$$



$$V_{ds, max} = 3 - 1.18402 + 0.5180554$$

$$= 2.33403$$

$$V_{out, min} = 1 - 0.5249338$$

$$= 0.47507$$

$$0.47507 \leq V_{out} \leq 2.33403$$

$$V_{out, bias} = V_{ds5} + V_{ds1}$$

$$= 0.4198495 + 1.7928$$

$$= 2.2076495$$

$$\frac{\min(V_{out, bias} - V_{out, min}, V_{out, max} - V_{out, bias})}{|A_{dm}|} = \frac{2.33403 - 2.2076495}{30.736} = 0.004112 \quad \#$$

$$\text{Output Swing} = 2 \min(V_{out, bias} - V_{out, min}, V_{out, max} - V_{out, bias})$$

$$= 2(2.33403 - 2.2076495)$$

$$= 252.761 \text{ mV} \quad \#$$

	DC Gain (V/V)	Vout, bias (V)	Vout, min (V)	Vout, max (V)	Output Swing (V)	Max Input Signal Amplitude (V)
(a)	-13.4151	1.748	0.475	3	2.505	93.36m
(b)	-4.0028	2.008	1.816	2.482	384.351m	48.01m
(c)	-30.7332	2.208	0.475	2.334	252.761m	4.112m

The circuits (a), (b), (c) are identical to 2.2 of handwrite handwork 2. We can use the same calculation methods employed in the handwrite homework to acquire the Vout, max & Vout, min.

The maximum output swing is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum output voltages. This is limited by the bias voltage Vout, bias caused by setting Vicm to 1V. The output swing is given by the following equation:

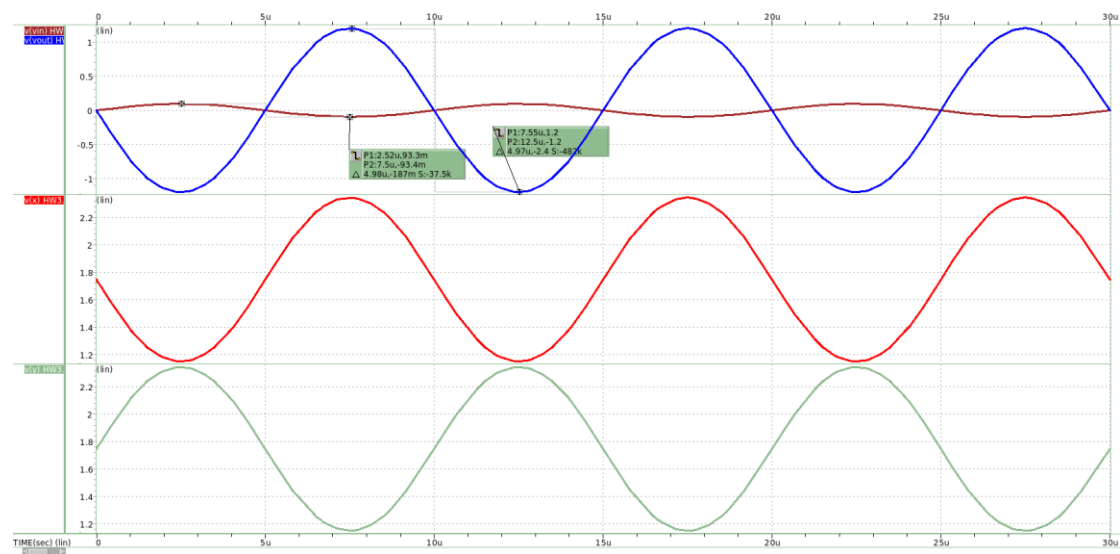
$$Output\ Swing = 2\min(V_{out,max}-V_{out,bias}, V_{out,bias}-V_{out,min})$$

Next, to determine the max amplitude of the input signal, I use the following equation:

$$\frac{\min(V_{out,max}-V_{out,bias}, V_{out,bias}-V_{out,min})}{|A_{dm}|} = Max\ Input\ Amplitude$$

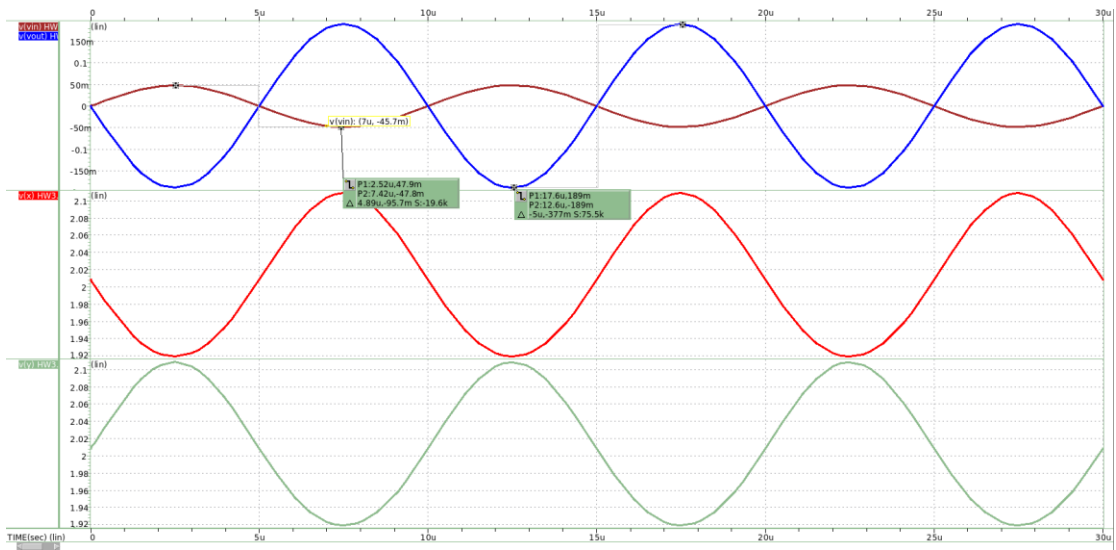
This helps us find a suitable input that satisfies the requirement of the problem and keeps all transistors in saturation.

Circuit (a) Waveform & MOSFET Operating Region:



subckt			
element	0:m1_n	0:m2_n	0:m5_n
model	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm
region	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation
id	250.5004u	250.5004u	501.0008u
ibs	-1.3174f	-1.3174f	-7.450e-20
ibd	-5.6727f	-5.6727f	-2.1759f
vgs	594.1752m	594.1752m	600.0000m
vds	1.3417	1.3417	405.8248m
vbs	-405.8248m	-405.8248m	0.
vth	529.9849m	529.9849m	385.1133m
vdsat	114.5085m	114.5085m	200.5304m
vod	64.1902m	64.1902m	214.8867m
beta	49.4812m	49.4812m	22.6916m
gam_eff	517.7531m	517.7531m	507.4463m
gm	3.8757m	3.8757m	4.0909m

Circuit (b) Waveform & MOSFET Operating Region:

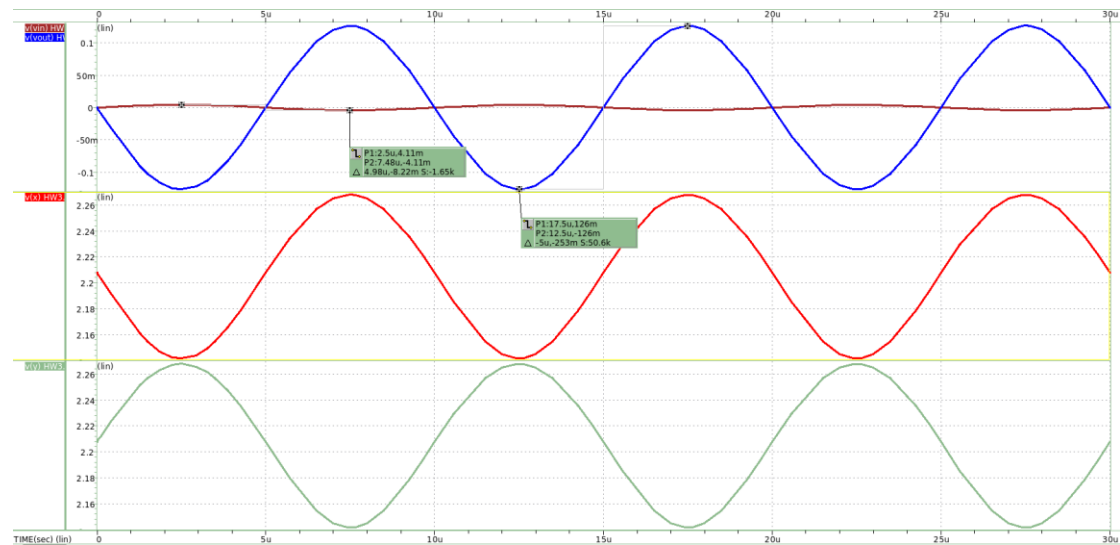


**** mosfets

subckt

element	0:m3_p	0:m4_p	0:m1_n	0:m2_n	0:m5_n
model	0:p_18_mm	0:p_18_mm	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm
region	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation
id	-250.6965u	-250.6965u	250.6965u	250.6965u	501.3930u
ibs	2.453e-20	2.453e-20	-1.3341f	-1.3341f	-7.456e-20
ibd	466.5857a	466.5857a	-6.5188f	-6.5188f	-2.2034f
vgs	-991.8423m	-991.8423m	589.0444m	589.0444m	600.0000m
vds	-991.8423m	-991.8423m	1.5972	1.5972	410.9556m
vbs	0.	0.	-410.9556m	-410.9556m	0.
vth	-518.0554m	-518.0554m	524.9338m	524.9338m	385.0746m
vdsat	-444.3561m	-444.3561m	114.4061m	114.4061m	200.5587m
vod	-473.7869m	-473.7869m	64.1106m	64.1106m	214.9254m
beta	2.2610m	2.2610m	49.4970m	49.4970m	22.6916m
gam eff	557.0903m	557.0903m	517.8721m	517.8721m	507.4463m
gm	854.6328u	854.6328u	3.8902m	3.8902m	4.0941m

Circuit (c) Waveform & MOSFET Operating Region:



subckt					
element	0:m3_p	0:m4_p	0:m1_n	0:m2_n	0:m5_n
model	0:p_18_mm	0:p_18_mm	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm	0:n_18_mm
region	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation
id	-250.8435u	-250.8435u	250.8435u	250.8435u	501.6869u
ibs	2.455e-20	2.455e-20	-1.3467f	-1.3467f	-7.460e-20
ibd	372.7140a	372.7140a	-7.1666f	-7.1666f	-2.2243f
vgs	-1.0000	-1.0000	585.1505m	585.1505m	600.0000m
vds	-792.3054m	-792.3054m	1.7928	1.7928	414.8495m
vbs	0.	0.	-414.8495m	-414.8495m	0.
vth	-518.0583m	-518.0583m	521.0531m	521.0531m	385.0451m
vdsat	-450.7120m	-450.7120m	114.3540m	114.3540m	200.5802m
vod	-481.9417m	-481.9417m	64.0974m	64.0974m	214.9549m
beta	2.2567m	2.2567m	49.5082m	49.5082m	22.6916m
gam eff	557.0903m	557.0903m	517.9622m	517.9622m	507.4463m
gm	834.7725u	834.7725u	3.9006m	3.9006m	4.0966m

Code for Problem 2 & 3:

```

1. ***-----***
2. ***      setting      ***
3. ***-----***
4. .lib "~/U18_HSPICE_Model/mm180_reg18_v124.lib" tt
5. .TEMP 25
6. .op

```



```

7. ***-----***
8. ***      simulation      ***
9. ***-----***
10. .option post
11. .tran 0.1n 30u
12. .probe I(M1_n)
13. .probe I(M2_n)
14. .probe Vout=V(x,y)
15. *.DC Vgs 0V 1.8V 0.05V sweep T 0 80 10
16.
17. ***-----***
18. ***      parameters      ***
19. ***-----***
20. .global VDD GND Vbs Vb
21. ***-----***
22. ***      power/input      ***
23. ***-----***
24. Vsupply VDD GND 3v
25. *          SIN(Offset Amplitude Freq. Delay )
26. V1      Vbs GND 0.6v
27. V2      Vb  GND 2v
28. Vcm     N0  GND 1v
29. V4      Vdiff GND SIN(0 1m 100k 0)
30. EV+     V_diff+ N0 Vdiff GND +0.5
31. EV-     V_diff- N0 Vdiff GND -0.5
32. ***-----***
33. ***      circuit      ***
34. ***-----***
35. R1  VDD X 5k
36. R2  VDD Y 5k
37. M1_n X V_diff+ Virtual GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
38. M2_n Y V_diff- Virtual GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
39. M5_n Virtual Vbs GND GND n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
40.
41. .subckt CKT_A Vin_pos Vin_neg X Y
42. R1  VDD X 5k
43. R2  VDD Y 5k
44. M1_n X Vin_pos V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u

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45. M2_n Y Vin_neg V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
46. M5_n V Vbs GND GND n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
47. .ends
48.
49. .subckt CKT_B Vin_pos Vin_neg X Y
50. M3_p X X VDD VDD p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
51. M4_p Y Y VDD VDD p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
52. M1_n X Vin_pos V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
53. M2_n Y Vin_neg V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
54. M5_n V Vbs GND GND n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
55. .ends
56.
57. .subckt CKT_C Vin_pos Vin_neg X Y
58. M3_p X Vb VDD VDD p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
59. M4_p Y Vb VDD VDD p_18_mm w=10u l=0.3u
60. M1_n X Vin_pos V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
61. M2_n Y Vin_neg V GND n_18_mm w=45u l=0.3u
62. M5_n V Vbs GND GND n_18_mm w=75u l=1u
63. .ends
64.
65. .end

```

Problem 3:

	DC Gain (V/V)	Rout (Ω)	Output Swing(V)
(b)	-4.0028	2.0583k	1.33184
(c)	-30.7332	15.7615k	3.71792

(b) is a differential amplifier biased using diode-connected transistors M3 & M4, while (c) is biased using PMOS current sources. The diode-connected transistors provide a **fixed voltage drop** and are easier to implement, but they don't provide optimal performance in terms of output swing or gain. The diode connection reduces the voltage swing at the output because part of the supply voltage is consumed by the voltage drop across M3 and M4. The current-source biasing provides **higher output swing** and **better gain** compared to diode-connected

biasing. It also allows more flexibility in controlling the current flowing through the differential pair by adjusting V_b .

	Diode-Connected	Current Source
Pros	Simple to Implement	Higher Gain, Larger Output Swing
Cons	Sacrifices Gain, Output Swing & Input CM Range	More Complex to Implement