Analog IC Design Homework 2 Report

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Question 1. - Common Source (CS)

此題要達成的條件有四個

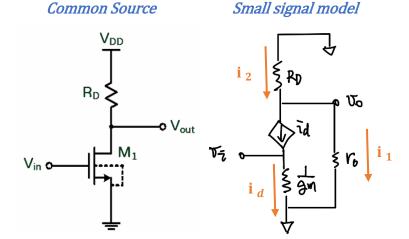
(1.) M1 operates in saturation region

(2.) Vout, dc = $0.9V \pm 1\% = 0.891V \sim 0.909V$

(3.) |Av| > 3V/V

(4.) $R_D < 50k\Omega$

我們要選定 W/L 與 R_D 的值來符合上述結果。



- (a) 首先,我將 CS 的小訊號模型畫出來,以方便做增益與輸出電阻的分析,接下來,依據各個條件列出一些分析的電流電壓等式,以下列點皆對應上述題目要求條件。
 - (1.) Saturation: Vout \geq Vin Vth $\cong 0.9 0.4 = 0.5$ V
 - (2.) Vout, $dc = V_{DD} I_D R_D = V_{DD} \frac{1}{2} \mu_n Cox \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (Vin Vth)^2 R_D$ if saturation
 - (3.) 由小訊號模型可以得知 $\left\{ egin{aligned} & \mathrm{id} = \mathrm{gm} imes \mathrm{vi} \\ & i1 = vo/ro \end{array}
 ight.$,又 $\mathrm{i2} = \mathrm{i1} + \mathrm{id}$,可以推導出以下式子 $& i2 = -vo/R_D \end{array}
 ight.$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{vo}{R_D} = \frac{vo}{ro} + \text{gm} \times \text{vi} \Rightarrow -\text{vo}\left(\frac{1}{R_D} + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}\right) = \text{gm} \times \text{vi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Av} = -\frac{\text{vo}}{\text{vi}} = -\text{gm}(\text{ro} \parallel R_D) = -\mu_n Cox\left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (\text{Vin} - \text{Vth})(\text{ro} \parallel R_D)$$

由上述的式子中,可以總結出

- i. $\frac{W}{L}$ ↑會造成|Av|↑與Id↑,但在固定 R_D 時造成Vout↓
- ii. R_D ↑會造成 Vout↓,|Av|的部分則是不一定, R_D 大則 Rout \cong ro, R_D 小則 Rout $\cong R_D$
- iii. 設計時需考量 Rn 與 Id 之間互相制衡的關係

在設計的時候,我先固定 W/L=3um/1um, $R_D=50k\Omega$,第一次的數據如下

- 1. Operating region = linear
- 2. Vout = 0.084V
- 3. |Av| = 0.1978V/V
- 4. Vth = 0.39362V

觀察數據發現 Vout 太小且在線性區的原因為 R_D 太大,因此要條小一點,並且考慮到增益必須大,

所以試著加大 W/L 但保持等比例,讓 L 增加誘使 Reverse short channel effect 的發生讓 Vth 下降,這樣可以加大電流使 Av 提升。第二次的試驗選定 W/L=6um/2um, $R_D=20$ k Ω ,結果如下

- 1. Operating region = linear
- 2. Vout = 0.219V
- 3. |Av| = 0.652V/V
- 4. Vth = 0.349V

從這次試驗結果可以看到以上的推論及調整趨勢都是正確的,Vout 與|Av|都有提升的趨勢,但要再變大才能進入飽和區。第三次的試驗決定調整 $R_D=8k\Omega$,試驗結果如下

- 1. Operating region = saturation
- 2. Vout = 0.89444331V
- 3. |Av| = 3.0031V/V
- 4. Vth = 0.349V

這次的試驗完全符合條件 $(1.)\sim(4.)$,最終的參數數值為 W/L=6um/2um, $R_D=8$ k Ω 。

(b) Voltage of each operating point

```
***** operating point status is all simulation time is 0.
node =voltage node =voltage node =voltage

+0:vdd = 1.8000 0 vin = 900.0000m 0 vout = 894.4331m
+0:vss = 0.
```

Parameters of mosfet M1

**** mosfets

| subckt | |
|---------|-------------------|
| element | 0:mm1 |
| model | 0:n_18.1 |
| region | Saturation |
| id | 113.1959 u |
| ibs | -1.946e-20 |
| ibd | -443.5478a |
| vgs | 900.0000m |
| vds | 894.4331m |
| vbs | Θ. |
| vth | 349.1068m |
| vdsat | 442.8926m |
| vod | 550.8932m |
| beta | 910.7318u |
| gam eff | 507.4470m |
| gm | 390.7616u |
| gds | 5.1000u |
| gmb | 71.9455u |
| cdtot | 7.9676f |
| cgtot | 80.4038f |
| cstot | 86.2223f |
| cbtot | 31.1130f |
| cgs | 73.2257f |
| cgd | 2.1277f |

(c) Small signal model parameters

**** small-signal transfer characteristics

| v(vout)/vvin | | = | -3.0031 |
|------------------------------|------|---|-----------|
| input resistance at | vvin | = | 1.000e+20 |
| output resistance at v(vout) | | = | 7.6864k |

- (d) 這題使用(b)題之參數求得 Vout,dc、|Av|、Rout 三個參數
 - (1) Vout 的部分我使用兩種算法來求得,但大方向都來自 Vout = $V_{DD} R_D Id$ 。

i.
$$\Rightarrow Id = \frac{1}{2} \mu n Cox \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (Vin - Vth)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \beta (Vin - Vth)^2 = 0.5 * 910.7318u * (0.9 - 0.3491068)^2 \approx 138.196 \text{ uA}$$

 $\Rightarrow Vout = V_{DD} - R_D Id = 1.8 - 8k * 138.196u = 0.6944 V$

這種方法使用的電流公式是最原始的,但是現今的模型已無法使用普通電流公式來求得,因此這個方法計算出的 Vout 有些誤差,因此(e)小題計算誤差使用第二種方式的數值。

- ii. 直接取用.lis 檔中的 Id 來計算 \Rightarrow Vout = $V_{DD} R_D Id = 1.8 8k * 113.1959u = 0.8944328 V$
- (2) $|Av| = gm(ro \parallel R_D)$ 已在(a)部分推導完畢,ro 沒有明確的數值標示在檔案中,但可以由 gds=1/ro 這個關係式推導出

$$\Rightarrow |\text{Av}| = \text{gm(ro } || R_D) = \text{gm}\left(\frac{1}{\text{gds}} || R_D\right) = \frac{\text{gm} * R_D}{1 + ads * R_D} = \frac{390.7616u * 8k}{1 + 5.1u * 8k} = 3.00354804 \frac{V}{V}$$

(3) Rout = (ro || R_D)可以由小訊號模型以及增益公式推導出來

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rout} = (\text{ro} \parallel \text{R}_{\text{D}}) = \frac{gm * \text{R}_{\text{D}}}{1 + gds * \text{R}_{\text{D}}} = 7.68639508 \, k\Omega$$

(e) $\begin{cases} Simulation(|Av|) = 3.0031 \, V/V \\ Hand_Calculation(|Av|) = 3.00354804 \, V/V \end{cases} \begin{cases} Simulation(Rout) = 7.6864 \, k\Omega \\ Hand_Calculation(Rout) = 7.68639508 \, k\Omega \end{cases}$

Error(|Av|) =
$$\left| \frac{3.0031 - 3.00354804}{3.00354804} \right| \approx 0.015\%$$

Error(Rout) = $\left| \frac{7.6864 - 7.68639508}{7.68639508} \right| \approx 0.000064\%$

這些極小的誤差來源可能來自 Hspice 模擬取位數字與手算取位數字的不同,或者是理想模型的公式可能與實際模型較複雜的計算方式有些出入,導致數值有些微的偏差。

| | Specification | simulation | hand-calculation |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| V_{DD} | 1.8V | | |
| $ m V_{in,DC}$ | 0.9V | | |
| M_1 (W/L, m) | – W/L=6um/3um, m=1 | | |
| R_D | $< 50 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ | Ω 8k $Ω$ | |
| Vout,DC | 0.9V±1% | 0.8944V | 0.8944328V |
| gain A _v | > 3V/V | 3.0031V/V | 3.00354804V/V |
| output impedence | _ | 7.6864kΩ | $7.68639508 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ |
| I_{D} | _ | 113.1959uA | _ |

Table 1. Specification table for CS

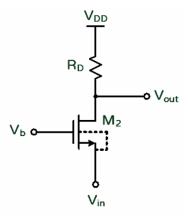
Question 2. - Common Gate (CG)

此題要達成的條件也是四個

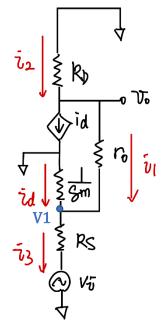
- (1.) M2 in saturation
- (2.) Vout, $dc = 0.891V \sim 0.909V$
- (3.) |Av| > 9(V/V)
- (4.) $R_D < 100 k\Omega$

以此標準來設計 W/L、Vb 以及 RD。





Small signal model



- (a) 首先,對 CG 繪出等效的小訊號模型,以下列點分別會分析上述條件對應 的電流電壓公式。
 - (1.) 當 M2 在飽和區時,代表其 $V_{DS} \ge V_{GS} Vth$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DD} - I_D R_D - Vin \geq Vb - Vin - Vth$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 1.8 − $I_D R_D \ge Vb - 0.9$ (假設 Vth = 0.4V)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Vb + $I_D R_D < 2.2V$

$$\Rightarrow Vb + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\beta(Vb - 0.9)^2 R_D < 2.2V$$

從這個式子可以得知 Vb 須大於 0.9V 並且 Vb 上升時,需調整 RD 下降,反之亦然。

- (2.) Vout = $V_{DD} I_D R_D = V_{DD} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \beta (Vb 0.9)^2 R_D$ 與第一題相關, $Vb \times R_D \times W/L$ 上升都會造成 Vout 下降。
- (3.) |Av|要由小訊號模型分析,由上圖可以得知 i2=i1+id=i3,以下推導|Av|之公式

$$\Rightarrow id = -gm * v1; i2 = -\frac{vo}{R_D}; i1 = \frac{vo - v1}{ro}; i3 = \frac{v1 - vin}{R_S}$$

$$\Rightarrow -gm * v1 + \frac{vo - v1}{ro} = -\frac{vo}{R_D} \Rightarrow vo\left(\frac{1}{ro} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) = v1\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow vo = v1\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right) (ro \parallel R_D)$$

$$\because i2 = i3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v1 - vin}{R_S} = -\frac{vo}{R_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow vin = \left(\frac{v1}{R_S} + \frac{vo}{R_D}\right) R_S = v1 + \frac{R_S}{R_D} vo = v1\left(\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right) (ro \parallel R_D) \frac{R_S}{R_D} + 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Av = \frac{vo}{vin} = \left\{\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right) (ro \parallel R_D)\right\} / \left\{\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right) (ro \parallel R_D) \frac{R_S}{R_D} + 1\right\}$$

$$\because \left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right) (ro \parallel R_D) = \frac{gm * ro * R_D}{ro + R_D} + \frac{R_D}{ro + R_D} = \frac{R_D(1 + gmro)}{ro + R_D}$$

$$\therefore |Av| = |\frac{vo}{vin}| = |\frac{\left\{\frac{R_D(1 + gmro)}{ro + R_D}\right\}}{\left\{\frac{R_D(1 + gmro)}{ro + R_D}\right\}} | = |\frac{R_D(1 + gmro)}{ro + R_D + R_S + gmroR_S}|$$

由上述式子可以判斷當 RD上升時, |AV|也會跟著上升。

在調整參數方面,第一次試驗我固定 W/L=3um/1um,選定 Vb=1V、 $R_D=50k\Omega$,得到以下的實驗結果

- 1. Operational region = saturation
- 2. Av = 4.5496V/V
- 3. Vout = 1.4368V
- 4. Id = 7.2634uA

從上述結果來看,發現 Av 太小,且 Vout 太大,再由上面公式的推導可以大概推測下一步應該要加大 RD,以放大 Av,但同時 Vb 不能太大造成離開飽和區的現象,因此第二次試驗中,選定 W/L=3um/1um、Vb=1V、 $RD=95k\Omega$ 加大 RD 觀察數據結果如下

- 1. Operational region = saturation
- 2. Av = 8.0302V/V
- 3. Vout = 1.1391V
- 4. Id = 6.9566uA

從這次結果可以看出整體大方向是正確的,只差一點點調整就能達成目標,因此這邊我要調整的是 Vb,並保持 RD不變,讓 Vb=1.027V,增加 Id,會增加些許 Av,也會降低 Vout,並且調整非常少的 Vb 會讓操作區域不變,讓此次結果成功符合標準

- 1. Operational region = saturation
- 2. Av = 9.2015V/V
- 3. Vout = 0.9080105V
- 4. Id = 9.3894uA

我的最終參數數值為 $Vb = 1.027V \cdot W/L = 3um/1um \cdot R_D = 95k\Omega$ 。

(b) Voltage of each operating point

```
***** operating point status is all simulation time is 0 node =voltage node =voltage node =voltage

+0:vb = 1.0270 0:vdd = 1.8000 0:vin = 500.0000m +0:vout = 908.0105m
```

Parameters of mosfet M2

**** mosfets

subckt element 0:mm2 model 0:n_18.1 Saturation region id 9.3894u ibs -1.851e-21 ibd -116.0200a vgs 527.0000m 408.0105m vds vbs Θ. vth 391.2001m 141.2529m vdsat vod 135.7999m beta 932.7883u gam eff 507.4461m 109.5164u gm 1.5423u gds gmb 22.0154u cdtot 4.3607f 20.6396f cgtot cstot 23.2049f 11.5969f cbtot 17.9918f cgs 1.0819f cgd

(c) Small signal model parameters

**** small-signal transfer characteristics

| v(vout)/vvin | | = | 9.2015 |
|------------------------------|------|---|----------|
| input resistance at | vvin | = | 10.3244k |
| output resistance at v(vout) | | = | 82.8602k |

(d) 比較 Vout, Av, Rin, Rout 估算值與模擬值

Hand Calculations

(1) Vout, dc =
$$V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 1.8 - 9.3894u * 95k = 0.908007V$$

(2) Av =
$$\frac{R_D(1+gm*ro)}{ro+R_D+R_S+gm*ro*Rs} = \frac{95k\left(1+\frac{109.5164u}{1.5423u}\right)}{95k+\frac{1}{1.5423u}} = 9.20227323\left(\frac{V}{V}\right)$$
 when $R_S = 0\Omega$

(3)由上頁的小訊號模型可以得知 Rout =
$$\frac{v_1}{-i_3}$$

⇒上頁推導 vin = v1
$$\left(\left(gm + \frac{1}{ro}\right)(ro \parallel R_D)\frac{R_S}{R_D} + 1\right)$$

⇒ i3 =
$$\frac{\text{v1} - \text{vin}}{\text{R}_{S}}$$
 \Rightarrow Rin = $-\frac{\text{v1}}{\text{i3}} = \frac{\text{R}_{S}}{\left(\text{gm} + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}\right)\left(\text{ro} \parallel \text{R}_{D}\right)\frac{R_{S}}{R_{D}} - 1\right)}{\text{R}_{S}}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rin} = -\frac{\text{v1}}{\text{i3}} = \frac{\text{R}_{S}}{\left(\text{gm} + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}\right)\left(\text{ro} \parallel \text{R}_{D}\right)\left(\frac{R_{S}}{R_{D}}\right)} = \frac{R_{D}}{\left(\text{gm} + \text{gds}\right)\left(\text{ro} \parallel \text{R}_{D}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{95k}{(109.5164u + 1.5423u)\left(\frac{1}{1.5423u + \frac{1}{95k}}\right)} = 10.32353611k\Omega$$

(4) 由上課講義以及推導可知 Rout = {[(1 + gmro)Rs + ro]} || R_D,令 Rs=0Ω

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rout} = \text{ro} \parallel R_D = \frac{roR_D}{ro + R_D} = \frac{\frac{R_D}{gds}}{\frac{1}{gds} + R_D} = \frac{R_D}{1 + gds * R_D} = \frac{95k}{1 + \frac{1}{1.5423u} * 95k}$$
$$= 82.85954391k\Omega$$

Error Rate

(1) Error(Vout, dc) =
$$\left| \frac{0.9080105 - 0.908007}{0.908007} \right| = 0.00039\%$$

(2) Error(Av) =
$$\left| \frac{9.2015 - 9.20227323}{9.20227323} \right| = 0.0084\%$$

(3) Error(Rin) =
$$\left| \frac{10.3244 - 10.32353611}{10.32353611} \right| = 0.00837\%$$

(4) Error(Rout) =
$$\left| \frac{82.8602 - 82.85954391}{82.85954391} \right| = 0.000792\%$$

計算出來的誤差值都很小,微小的誤差可能是因為製程上或是模型上的微小差異,或是數值取位上不一致等等原因。

(e)

| (f) | Specification | simulation | hand-calculation | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| V_{DD} | 1.8V | | | |
| $ m V_{in,DC}$ | 0.5V | | | |
| M_2 (W/L, m) | – W/L=3um/1um, m=1 | | | |
| R_D | < 100kΩ | 100kΩ 95kΩ | | |
| Vout,DC | 0.9V±1% | 0.9080105V 0.908007V | | |
| gain A _v | > 9V/V | 9.2015V/V 9.20227323 <i>V</i> | | |
| input impedence | _ | 10.3244kΩ | $10.32353611 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ | |
| output impedence | _ | 82.8602kΩ | 82.85954391k Ω | |
| I_{D} | _ | 9.3894uA | _ | |

Table 2. Specification table for CG

Question 3. - Common Drain (CD)

此題要求要達成的條件有四個

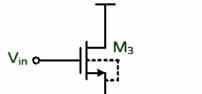
- (1.)M3 in saturation
- (2.) $Vout, dc = 0.891V \sim 0.909V$
- (3.)|Av| > 0.75(V/V)
- $R_S < 80 k\Omega$ (4.)

以這些標準來設計 W/L 以及 Rs。



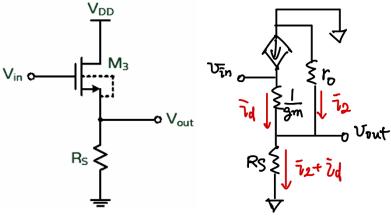
- M3 在飽和區代表 V_{DS} ≥ V_{GS} Vth
 - \Rightarrow V_{DD} Vout \geq Vin Vout Vth
 - \Rightarrow 1.8 Vout \geq 1.5 Vout Vth
 - \Rightarrow Vth ≥ -0.3 V

由此可知在飽和區的條件是相對容易的。



Common Drain

Small signal model



- Vout, $dc = I_D * R_S = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \mu n Cox \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (Vin Vout Vth)^2 * R_S$ (2.)由此式子分析,假設當 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ μ nCox $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)$ 固定時,Rs 增加,會造成 Vout 減少,但 Vout 減少會 造成 $(Vin - Vout - Vth)^2$ 項增加,所以 $(\frac{1}{2})\mu nCox(\frac{W}{L})(Vin - Vout - Vth)^2 * R_S = Vout增加,$ 這是和 Vout 減少的假設矛盾的,因此我們可以得知當 Rs 增加, Vout 會增加,反之亦然。
- 再來是小訊號模型的分析,上圖中可以看到 $i2 = -\frac{vout}{}$,且 Rs 電流為 i2+id(3.) \Rightarrow vout = R_S * (i2 + id) = R_S * $\left(\text{gm(vin - vout)} - \frac{\text{vout}}{\text{ro}}\right)$ = vin(gmR_S) - vout $\left(\text{gmR}_S + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}\right)$ \Rightarrow vout $\left(1 + \text{gmR}_{\text{S}} + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}\right) = \text{vin}(\text{gmR}_{\text{S}})$ $\Rightarrow |Av| = \left| \frac{\text{vout}}{\text{vin}} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{gmR}_S}{1 + \text{gmR}_S + \frac{1}{r_0}} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{gm} * \text{ro} * \text{R}_S}{1 + \text{ro} + \text{gm} * \text{ro} * \text{R}_S} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{gmro}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\text{ro}}{R} + \text{gmro}} \right|$ 由式子可得知,當Rs增加時,|Av|會增加。

第一次試驗我選擇 W/L=3um/1um,Rs 先假定標準的一半 40 kΩ,得到的數據如下

- 1. M3 in saturation
- 2. Av = 0.8667V/V
- 3. Vout = 0.88952V

從數據中可以觀察 Av 已經超過要求標準 0.75V/V,且 Vout 差一點點就進入0.9V±1%,因此由 上面分析來看,Rs 再增加一點就能讓 Vout 上升達成目標,第二次試驗選擇 $Rs=45k\Omega$,結果如下

- 1. M3 in saturation
- 2. Av = 0.8735017V/V
- 3. Vout = 0.9021436V

第二次調整已達到所有標準,最終參數數值為W/L=3um/1um、 $R_s=45k\Omega$ 。

(b) Voltage of each operating point

```
****** operating point status is all simulation time is 0.
node =voltage node =voltage

+0:vdd = 1.8000 0:vin = 1.5000 0:vout = 902.1436m
```

Parameters of mosfet M2

**** mosfets

| subckt | |
|---------|-------|
| element | 0:mm3 |

| ecement | 0.111113 |
|---------|------------|
| model | 0:n_18.1 |
| region | Saturation |
| id | 20.0476u |
| ibs | -3.953e-21 |
| ibd | -255.3105a |
| vgs | 597.8564m |
| vds | 897.8564m |
| vbs | Θ. |
| vth | 387.4942m |
| vdsat | 194.1652m |
| vod | 210.3623m |
| beta | 933.8301u |
| gam eff | 507.4463m |
| gm | 166.9633u |
| gds | 1.9538u |
| gmb | 32.5494u |
| cdtot | 3.9496f |
| cgtot | 20.6787f |
| cstot | 23.3039f |
| cbtot | 11.1678f |
| cgs | 18.0872f |
| cgd | 1.0636f |
| | |

(c) Small signal model parameters

**** small-signal transfer characteristics

| v(vout)/vvin | | = | 873.5017m |
|------------------------------|------|---|-----------|
| input resistance at | vvin | = | 1.000e+20 |
| output resistance at v(vout) | | = | 5.2324k |

(d) 比較 Vout, Av, Rout 估算值與模擬值

Hand Calculations

(1) Vout, $dc = I_D * R_S = 20.0476u * 45k = 0.902142V$

$$(2) \left| \text{Av} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{vout}}{\text{vin}} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{gmR}_S}{1 + \text{gmR}_S + \frac{1}{\text{ro}}} \right| = \left| \frac{\text{gm*ro*R}_S}{1 + \text{ro} + \text{gm*ro*R}_S} \right| = \left| \frac{166.9633u*\frac{1}{1.9538u}*45k}{1 + \frac{1}{1.9538u} + 166.9633u*\frac{1}{1.9538u}*45k} \right| = 0.8825372 \left(\frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}} \right)$$

(3)從小訊號模型得知

Rout =
$$R_S \parallel ro \parallel \frac{1}{gm} = \frac{R_S*ro}{gm*ro*R_S+R_S+ro} = \frac{\frac{45k}{1.9538u}}{\frac{166.9633u}{1.9538u}*45k+45k+\frac{1}{1.9538u}} = 5.231785843k\Omega$$

Error Rate

(1) Error(Vout, dc) =
$$\left| \frac{0.9021436 - 0.902142}{0.902142} \right| = 0.000177\%$$

(2) Error(|Av|) =
$$\left| \frac{0.8735017 - 0.8825372}{0.8825372} \right| = 1.024\%$$

(3) Error(Rout) =
$$\left| \frac{5.2324 - 5.231785843}{5.231785843} \right| = 0.0117\%$$

由這些數值可以看到誤差並不大,只有非常些許的差異,在 CS 及 CG 的分析也提過微小的誤差可能是因為製程、模型上的微小差異,或數值取位上不一致等等原因。

(e)

| | Specification | simulation | hand-calculation | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| V_{DD} | 1.8V | | | |
| V _{in,DC} | 1.5V | | | |
| M ₃ (W/L, m) | _ | W/L=3um/1um, m=1 | | |
| $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{S}}$ | < 80kΩ | 45kΩ | | |
| Vout,DC | 0.9V±1% | 0.9021436V 0.902142 | | |
| gain A _v | > 0.75V/V | 0.8735017V/V | 0.8825372V/V | |
| output impedence | _ | $5.2324 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ | 5.231785843 k Ω | |
| I_D | _ | 20.0476uA | _ | |

Table 3. Specification table for CD