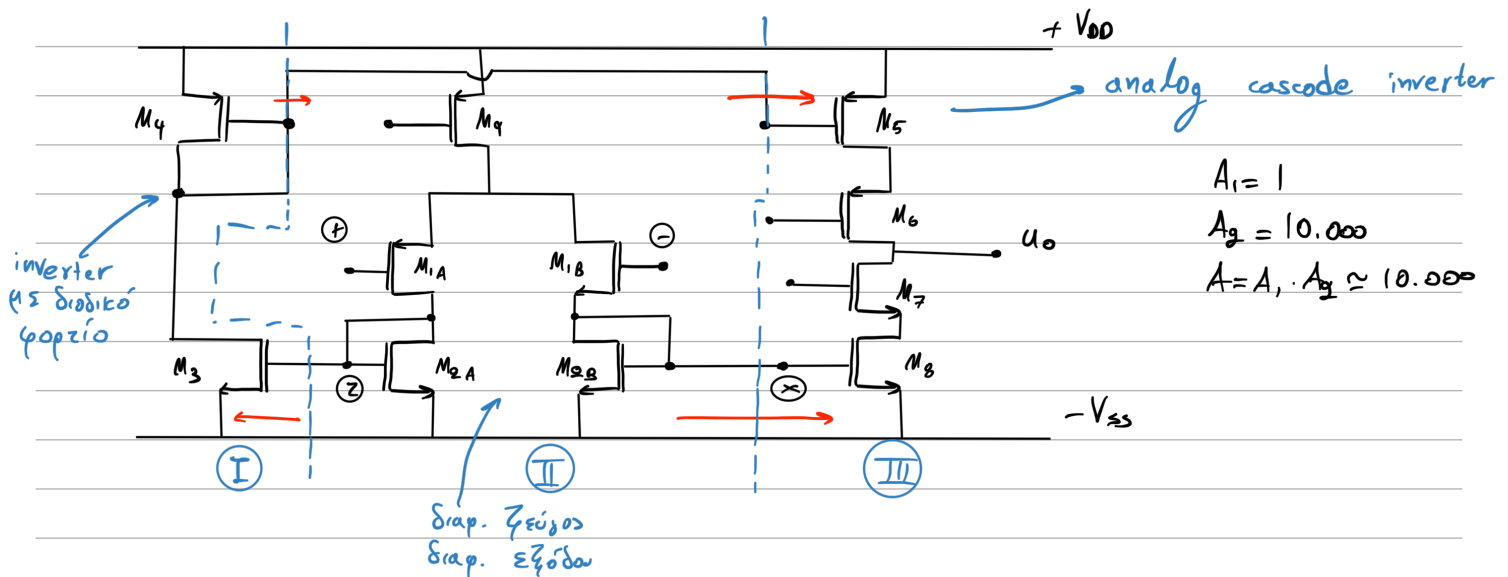


$$A = \frac{u_o}{u_I} = \frac{u_o}{u_x} \cdot \frac{u_x}{u_I} = \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{d1} + g_{d2}} \cdot \frac{g_{m5}}{g_{d5} + g_{d6}} \approx 100 \cdot 100 = 10.000$$



Υπόθεση: ① $u_x \neq 0, u_y = 0$
 ② $u_x = 0, u_y \neq 0$

$$\text{① } A_I = \frac{u_I}{u_{id}} = \frac{u_I}{u_x} \cdot \frac{u_x}{u_{id}}$$

$$\frac{u_I}{u_x} = - \frac{g_{m3}}{g_v + g_w}$$

$$g_w = \frac{g_{d3}}{g_{d7}}$$

$$\frac{u_x}{u_{id}} = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}}$$

$$A_I = \frac{1}{2} \frac{g_{m3}}{g_v + g_w} \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}}$$

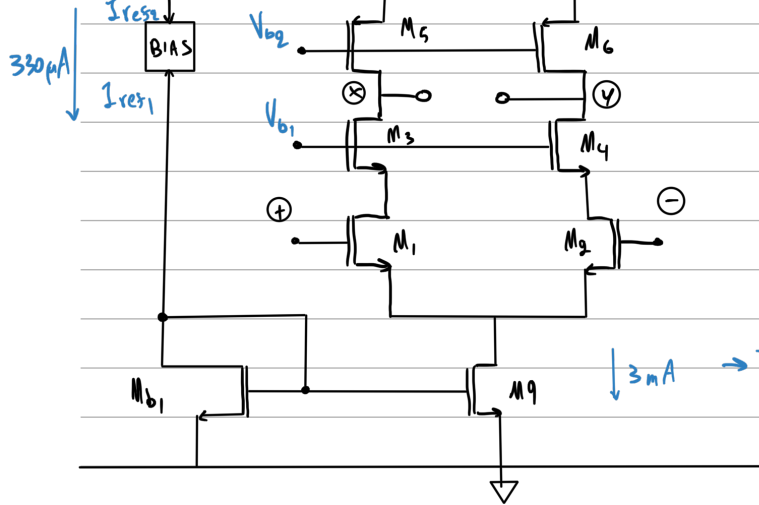
Τηλεσκοπικός Ενισχυτής

+V_{DD}

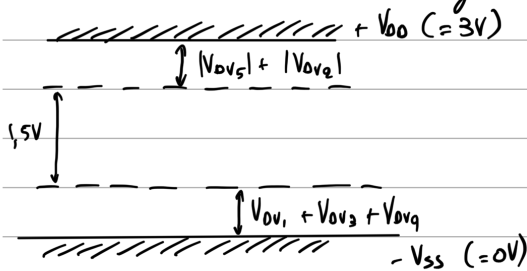
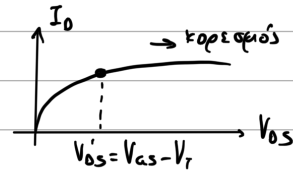
V_{DD} = 3V

(MOS = 0,5 μm)

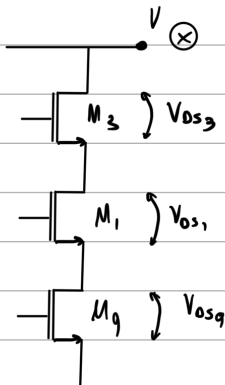
$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n C_{ox} &= 60 \mu A/V^2, & V_{TN} &= 0,7V, & \lambda_n &= 0,1 V^{-1} \\ \mu_p C_{ox} &= 30 \mu A/V^2, & V_{TP} &= -10,71V, & \lambda_p &= 0,2 V^{-1} \\ \gamma &= 0 \quad (\text{αγνόη } \rho \cdot \delta \omega \mu \alpha \tau \omicron \varsigma) \end{aligned}$$



Ζητείται: PD = 10mW (power dissipation)
differential output swing: 3V



$$\begin{aligned} V_{OV_2} &= 0,5V \\ |V_{OV_5}| = |V_{OV_7}| &= 0,3V \\ V_{OV_1} = V_{OV_3} &= 0,2V \end{aligned}$$



$$V_{\otimes \min} = V_{OV_3} + V_{OV_1} + V_{OV_9}$$

$$V_{\otimes \max} = V_{DD} - (|V_{OV_5}| - |V_{OV_7}|)$$