


ADI
Analog Designer's Toolbox
From Designers... To Designers

#7



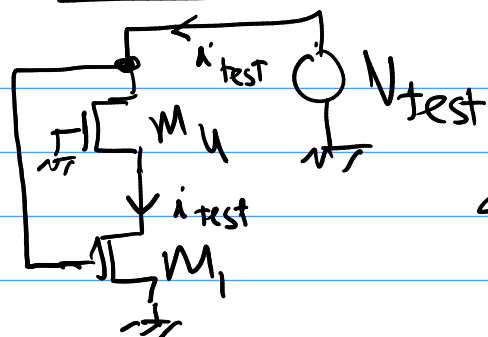
adt.master-micro.com

Assume M1 and M4 have $g_m = 1\text{mS}$ and $g_{ds} = 10\mu\text{S}$. You can use the approximation $g_m/g_{ds} \gg 1$ and neglect body effect. Find R_X and R_Y .

Hints:

1- You can ignore M2, M3, and A_s completely. They don't affect R_X and R_Y . You need to apply v_{test} and get v_{test}/i_{test} at the required node.

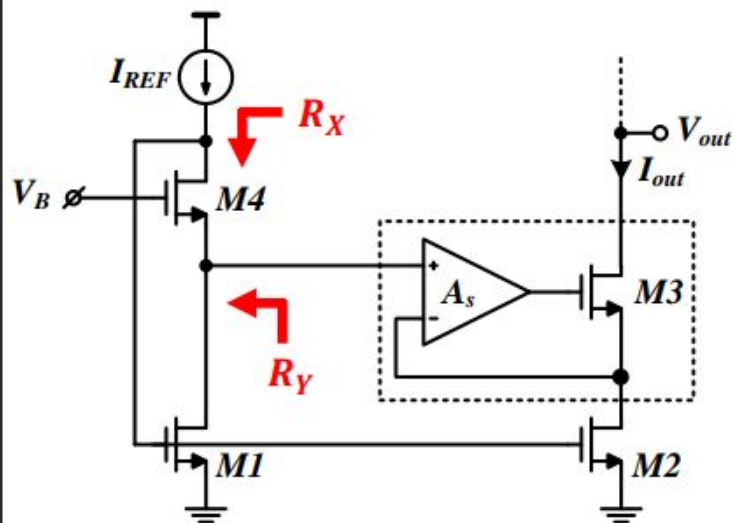
1) R_X :



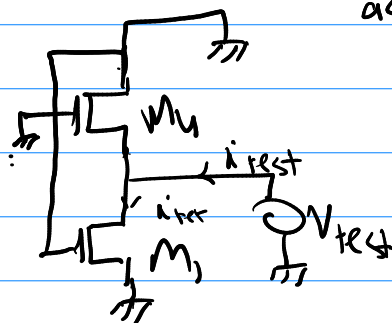
as $V_{GS1} = V_{test}$

so $i_{test} = g_{m1} V_{test}$

$$\frac{V_{test}}{i_{test}} = \frac{1}{g_m} = \frac{1}{1\text{mS}} = 1000\Omega$$



2) R_Y :



as M₁ acts as CS, its output voltage:

$$V_{test} = \frac{V_{GS1}}{A_v} = \frac{V_{GS1}}{g_{m1} r_o}$$

and $i_{test} = i_1 = g_{m1} V_{GS1}$

$$\frac{V_{test}}{i_{test}} = \frac{\frac{V_{GS1}}{g_{m1} r_o}}{g_{m1} V_{GS1}} = \frac{V_{GS1}}{g_{m1}^2 r_o} \cdot \frac{1}{V_{GS1}} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}^2 r_o} = \frac{1}{(10^{-3})^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10 \cdot 10^{-6}}\right)}$$

$$R_Y = 10\Omega$$