

D) Drain currents

$$\text{PMOS: } I_{D1,2} = 12.5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{D5} = 25 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{D3,4} = 12.5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{D3A,4A} = 12.5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{D5} = 25 = \frac{30}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5 (0.1)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5 = \frac{2(25)}{30(0.1)^2} = 166 \frac{2}{3}$$

All other PMOS are half as wide $\rightarrow 83 \frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{NMOS: } I_{D11,12} = 25 \mu\text{A}$$

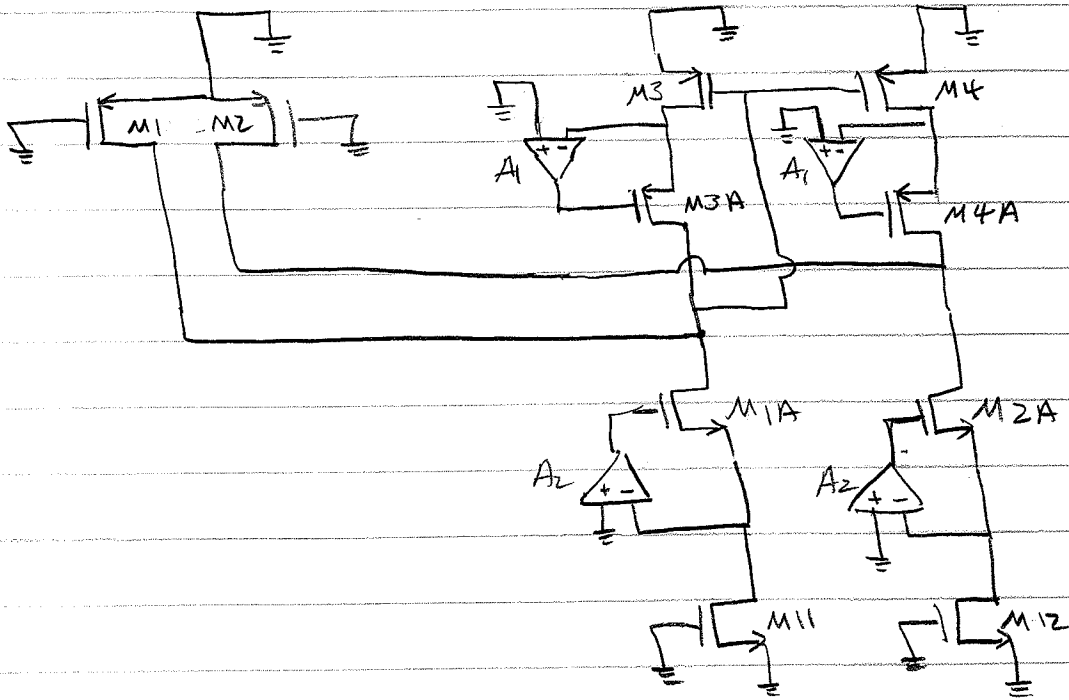
$$I_{D1A,2A} = 12.5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{D11,12} = 25 = \frac{120}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11,12} (0.1)^2$$

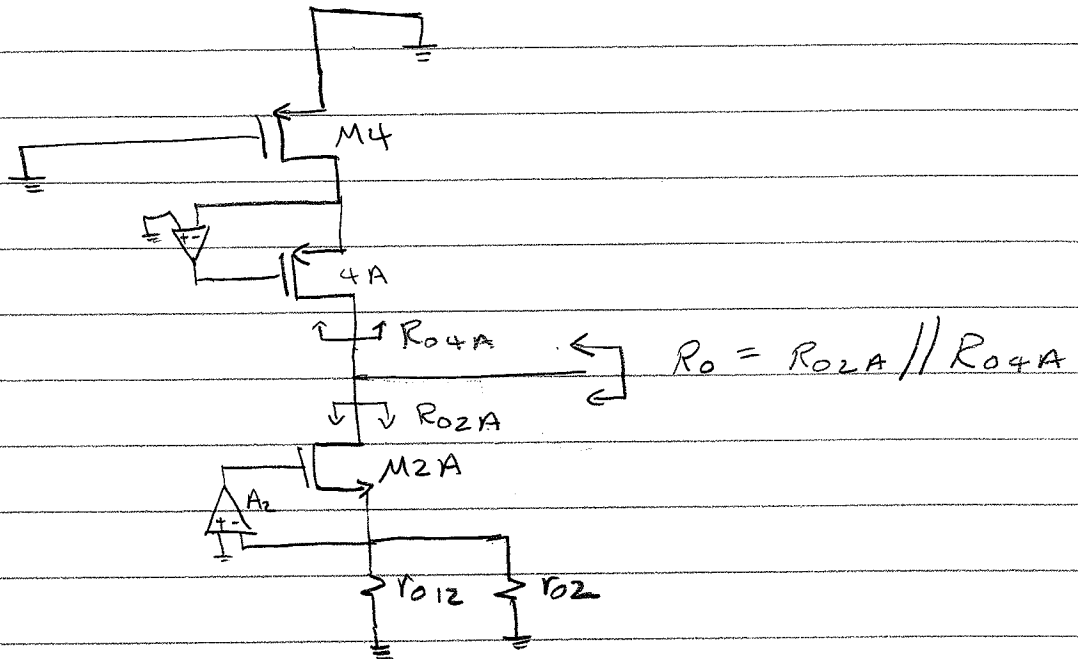
$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11,12} = \frac{2(25)}{120(0.1)^2} = 41 \frac{2}{3}$$

All other NMOS are half as wide $\rightarrow 20 \frac{5}{6}$

2) In the small signal analysis of output resistance, the source of transistors $M1$ + $M2$ may be considered to be small signal ground which greatly simplifies the calculation of output resistance:



2) cont'd which can be redrawn as:



$$R_{o4A} = r_{o4} + [(A_1 + 1) g_{m4A} r_{o4} + 1] r_{o4A}$$

$$\cong [(A_1 + 1) g_{m4A} r_{o4}] r_{o4A}$$

$$R_{o2A} = r_{o2} \parallel r_{o12} + [(A_2 + 1) g_{m2A} (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o12}) + 1] r_{o2A}$$

$$\cong [(A_2 + 1) g_{m2A} (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o12})] r_{o2A}$$

Small signal values:

$$r_{o2} = \frac{1}{0.2(12.5)} = 0.4 \text{ Meg}\Omega \quad r_{o4} = \frac{1}{0.2(12.5)} \text{ Meg}\Omega = 0.4 \text{ Meg}\Omega$$

$$r_{o12} = \frac{1}{0.1(12.5)} = 0.8 \text{ Meg}\Omega \quad r_{o4A} = 0.4 \text{ Meg}\Omega$$

$$r_{o2A} = \frac{1}{0.1(12.5)} = 0.8 \text{ Meg}\Omega \quad g_{m4A} = \sqrt{2(12.5)30(83\frac{1}{3})} = 250 \mu\text{S}$$

$$g_{m2A} = \sqrt{2(12.5)120(83\frac{1}{3})} \quad \frac{R_{o4A}}{R_{o2A}} \cong \frac{A_1 g_{m4A} r_{o4} r_{o4A}}{A_2 g_{m2A} (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o12}) r_{o2A}}$$

$$= 500 \mu\text{S}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{A_1 g_{m4A} r_{o4} r_{o4A}}{g_{m2A} (r_{o4} \parallel r_{o12}) r_{o2A}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(100) 250 (0.4) (0.4)}{500 (0.4 \parallel 0.4) 0.8} = 50$$

3) what is approx gain

$$A_v = G_m R_o$$
$$= g_{m1} R_o$$

$$R_o = R_{o2A} \parallel R_{o4A}$$

$$R_{o4A} = R_{o2A} \approx 50(500)(0.2)0.8 = 4 \times 10^9 \Omega$$

$$R_o = 4,000 M\Omega$$

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2(12.5)(30)(83\frac{1}{2})} = 250 \mu S$$

$$A_v = 250(40,000) = 10^6 \text{ Very high!}$$