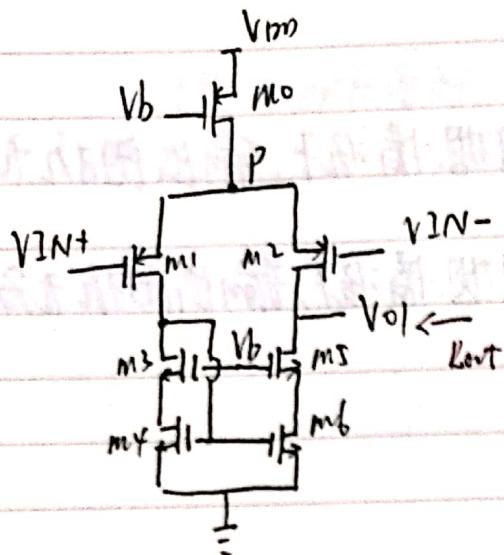


# 增益计算



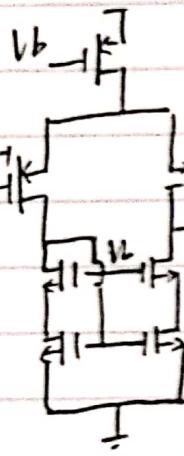
可以把  $V_p$  看成接地。

那么  $M_2$  和  $M_5, M_6$  是射极跟随器

$M_5, M_6$  可以简单看成 cascode

$M_5, M_6$  等效输入电阻为

$$(1 + g_{m5} r_{o5}) r_{o6} + r_{o5}$$



$$I_{D1} = |I_{D3}| = |I_{n\beta}| = |I_{D5}| = |I_{D6}| = I_{D2}$$

$$\text{且 } I_{D1} = -g_{m1,2} \frac{V_{in}}{2}$$

$$\text{从 } I_{D1} \quad I_{out} = -g_{m1,2} V_{in}$$

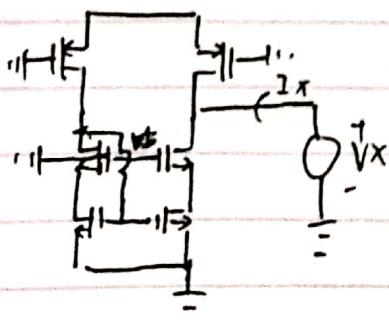
$$\text{且 } |G_m| = g_{m1,2}$$

$$|Av| = G_m R_{out}$$

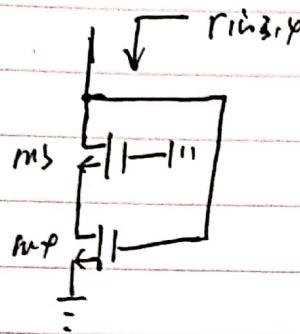
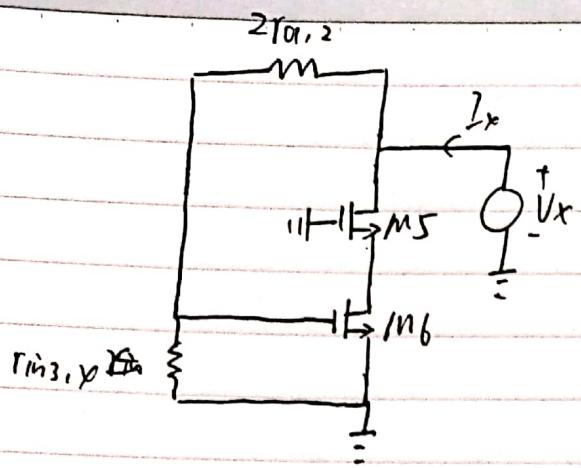
$$= g_{m1,2} \cdot \left\{ r_{o2} \parallel [(1 + g_{m5} r_{o5}) r_{o6} + r_{o5}] \right\}$$

如果要更精确些，[模拟电子学(第二版) 137页计算]

$$|G_m| = g_{m1,2}$$



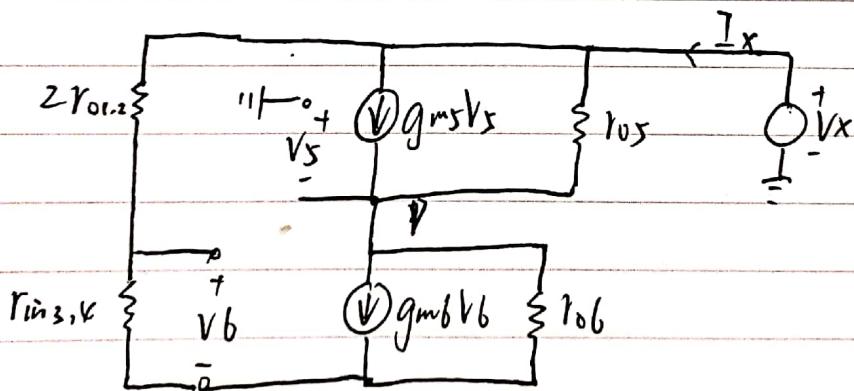
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四象限放大器的单管

$$r_{in3,4} = \frac{r_{o3} + r_{ox} + g_m r_{o3} r_{ox}}{1 + (g_m r_{o3} + 1) g_m r_{ox}}$$

$$ID(V_{AS6}) = \frac{r_{in3,4}}{r_{in3,4} + 2r_{o1,2}} \cdot V_x$$



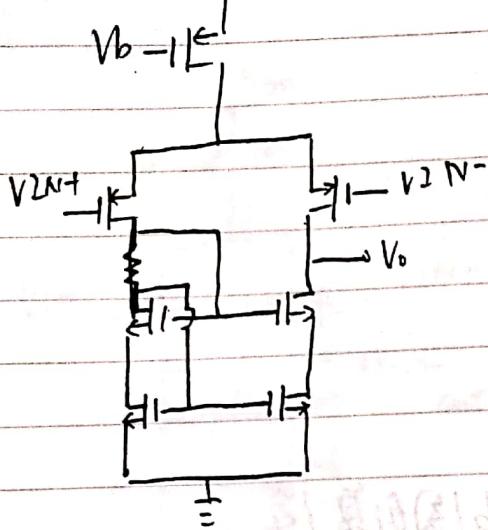
$$V_b = \frac{r_{in3,4}}{r_{o1,2} + r_{in3,4}} \cdot V_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= g_m V_b + \frac{V_p}{r_{o6}} \Rightarrow V_p &= (I_x - g_m b V_b) r_{o6} \\ &= g_m s(-V_p) + \frac{V_x - V_p}{r_{o5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_p = -V_5 \quad \dots \text{可算出} \quad \cancel{R_{out}} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \dots \text{(4象限放大器)}$$



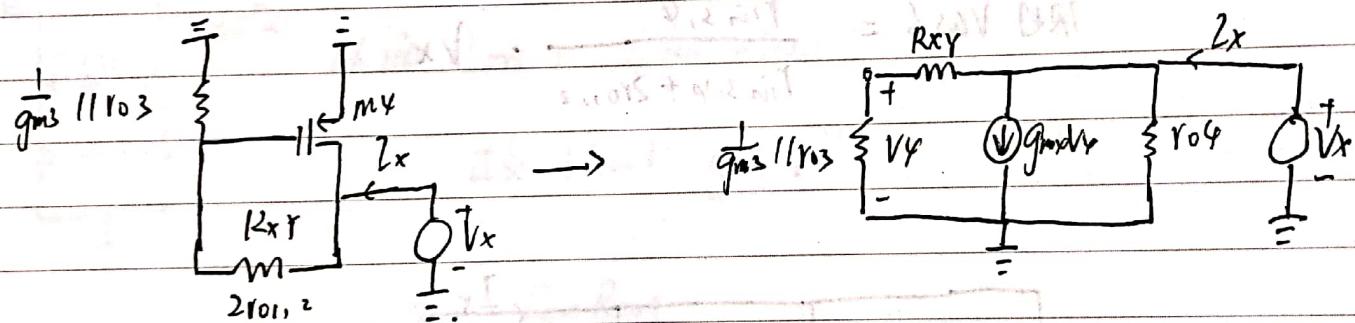
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$V_{IN}$ 

这个结构和印前面类似

关于拉扎维(第二版) P139 五管放大器计算

$$(A_m) = g_{m1,2}$$



$$V_Y = \frac{\frac{1}{g_{m3}} || r_{o3}}{R_{xy} + \frac{1}{g_{m3}} || r_{o3}} \cdot V_x$$

$$I_x = g_{m1+2} V_x$$

$$I_x = \frac{V_x}{R_{xy} + \frac{1}{g_{m3}} || r_{o3}} + g_{m1} V_x + \frac{V_x}{r_{o3}}$$

$$= \frac{V_x}{2r_{o1,2} + \frac{1}{g_{m3}} || r_{o3}} [1 + (g_{m3} || r_{o3}) g_{m1}] + \frac{V_x}{r_{o3}}$$



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