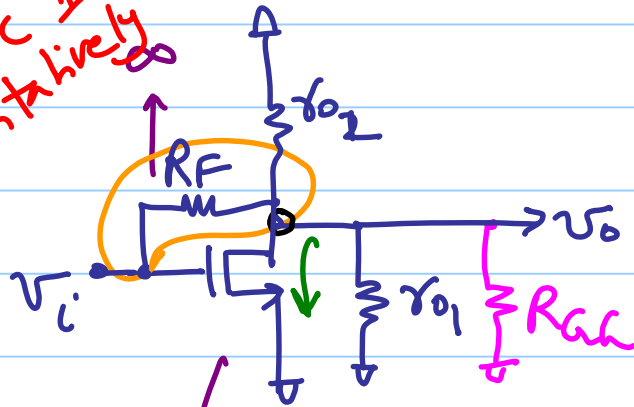


ECE 511- Lecture 22

Note Title

4/17/2014

April 19
Saturday
2PM → MEC 103"
Tentatively
Help
Opamp
Session



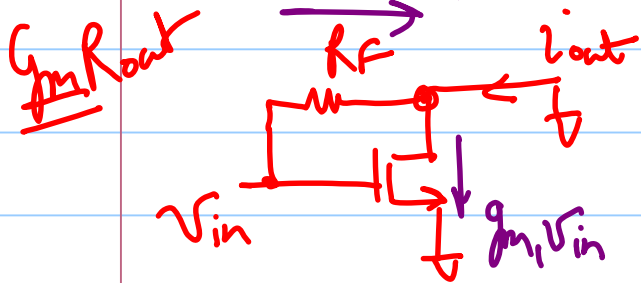
$R_F \rightarrow \infty$
 $A_v = -g_{m1}(r_{o1} || r_{o2})$

$$\frac{v_o}{r_{o1} || r_{o2}} + \frac{(v_o - v_i)}{R_F} + g_{m1} v_{in} = 0$$

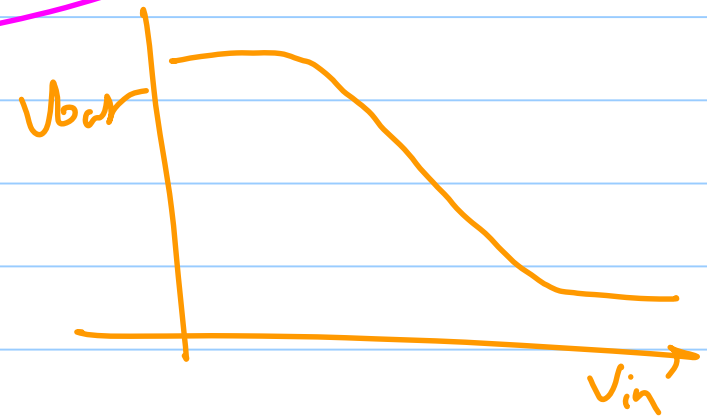
$$\frac{v_o}{r_{o1} || r_{o2} || R_F} = -g_{m1} v_{in} + \frac{v_{in}}{R_F}$$

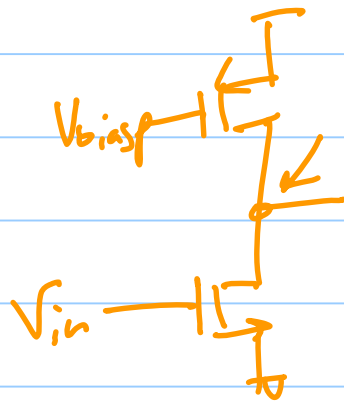
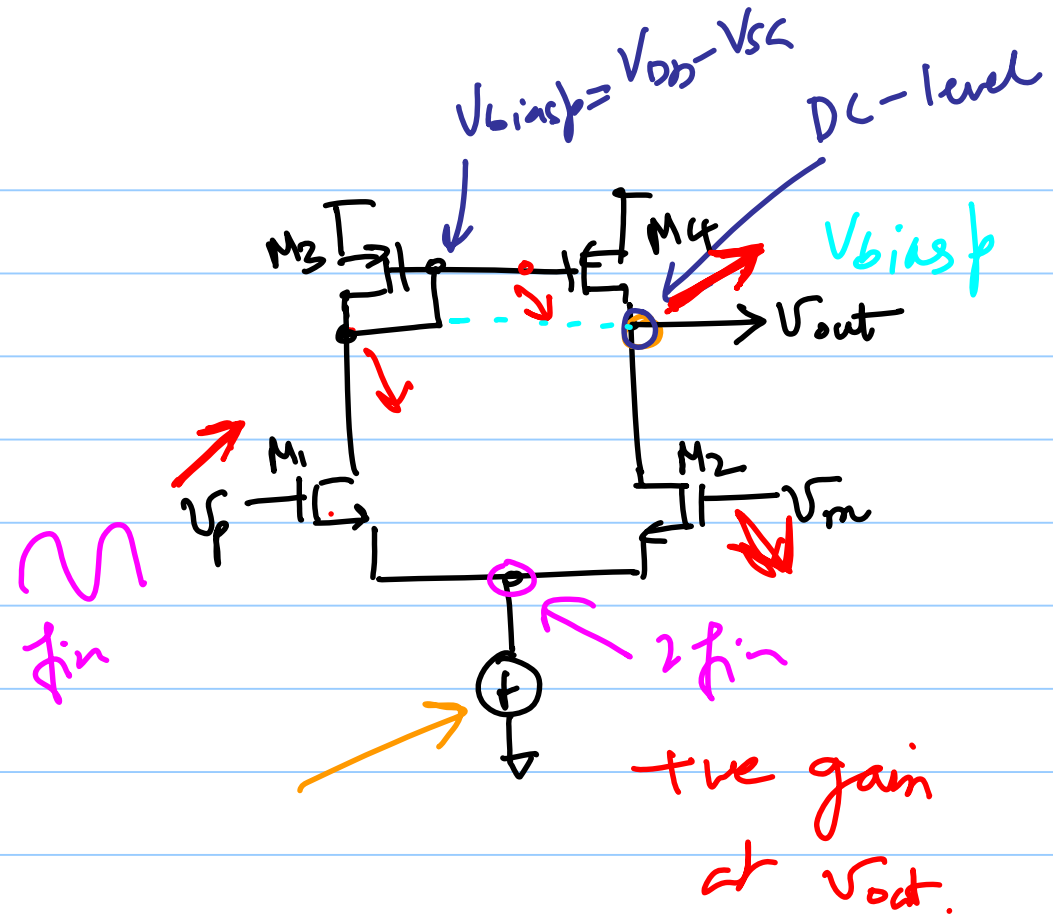
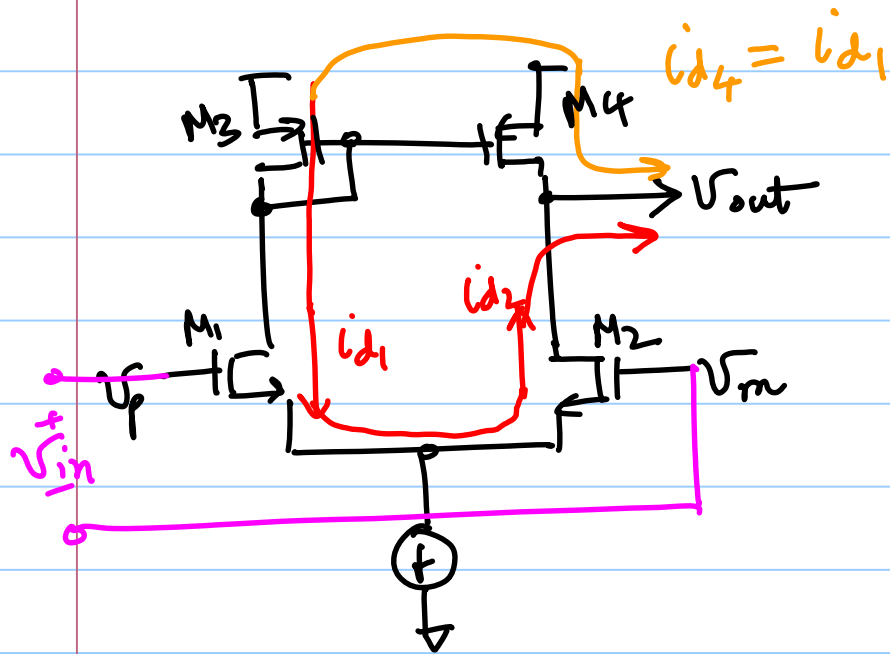
$$\frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = \frac{-(g_{m1} - 1/R_F)(r_{o1} || r_{o2} || R_F)}{R_F = \infty}$$

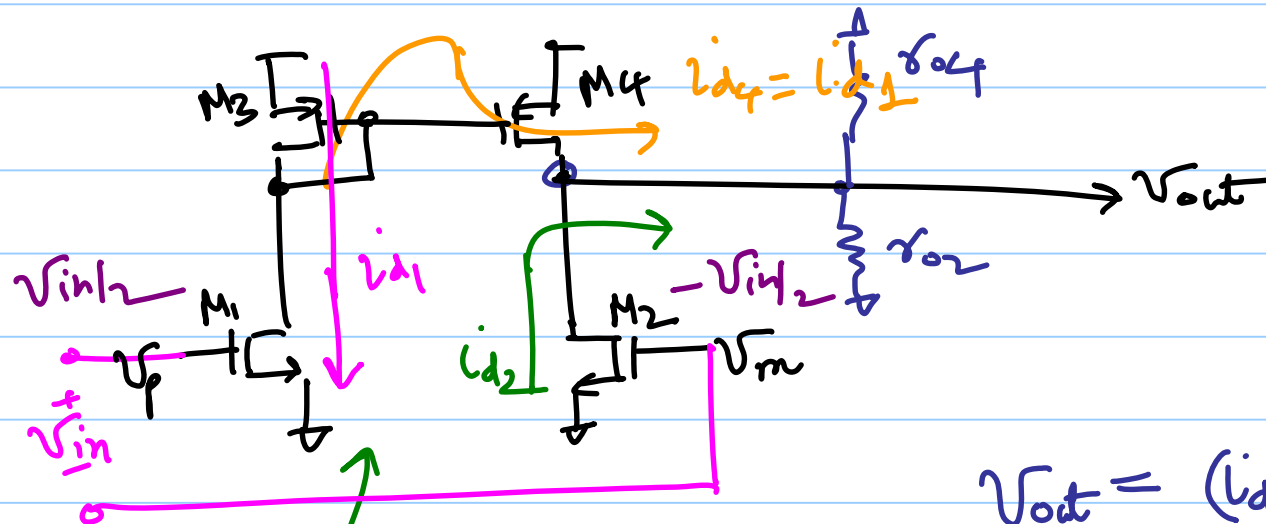
Method



$$g_m = g_{m1} - 1/R_F$$







Handwaivity of Az ground

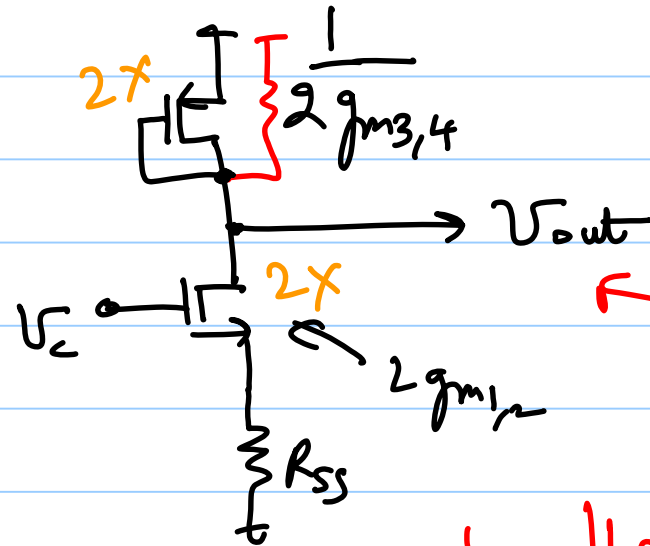
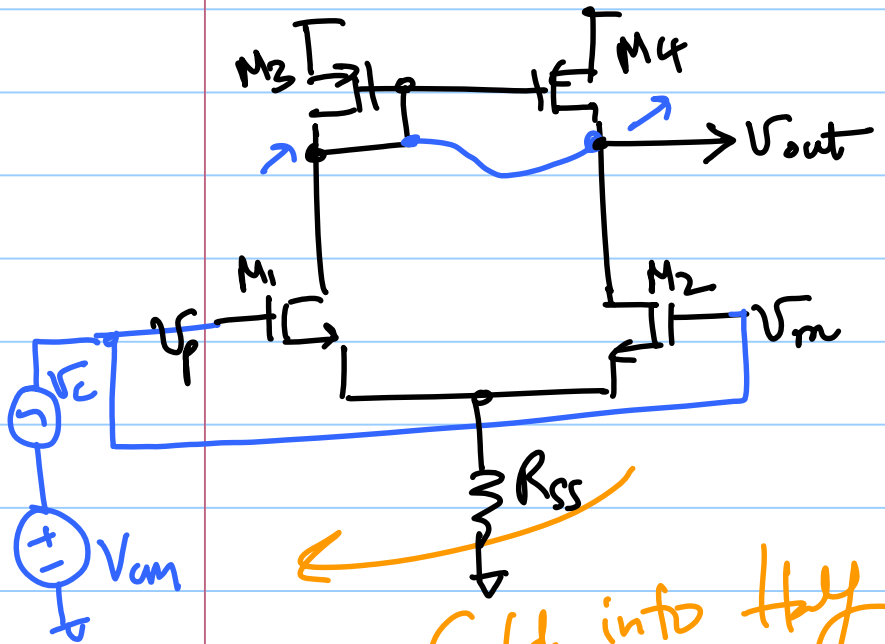
$$V_{out} = (i_{d2} + i_{d4}) (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4})$$

$$= \left[-g_{m2} \left(+\frac{V_{in}}{2} \right) + g_{m1} \frac{V_{in}}{2} \right] r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4}$$

$$A_v = +g_{m1,2} (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4})$$

Small-signal voltage gain

$$A_{v,DM} = + g_{m1,2} (r_{o2} || r_{o4})$$



Source Degener
CS Topology

$$A_{cm} \Rightarrow$$

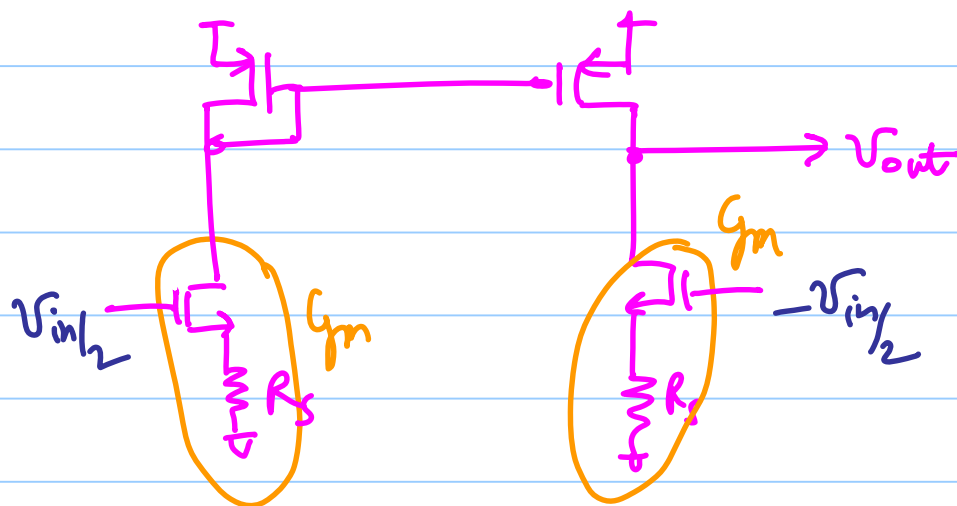
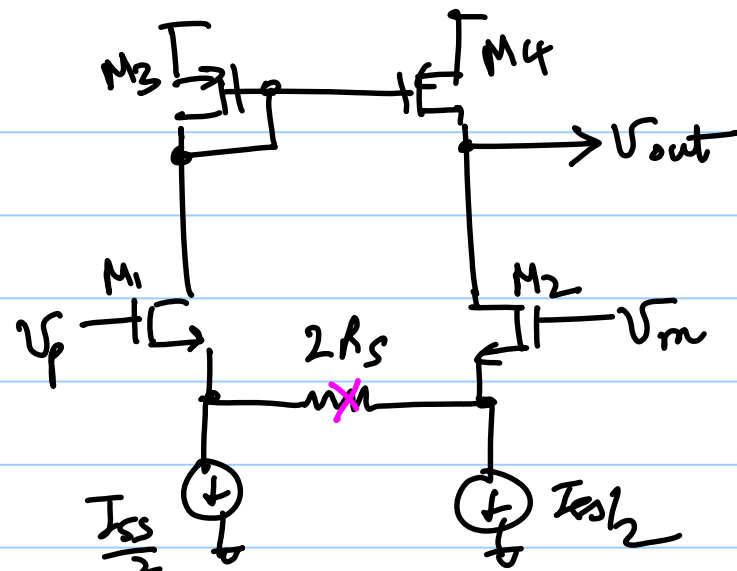
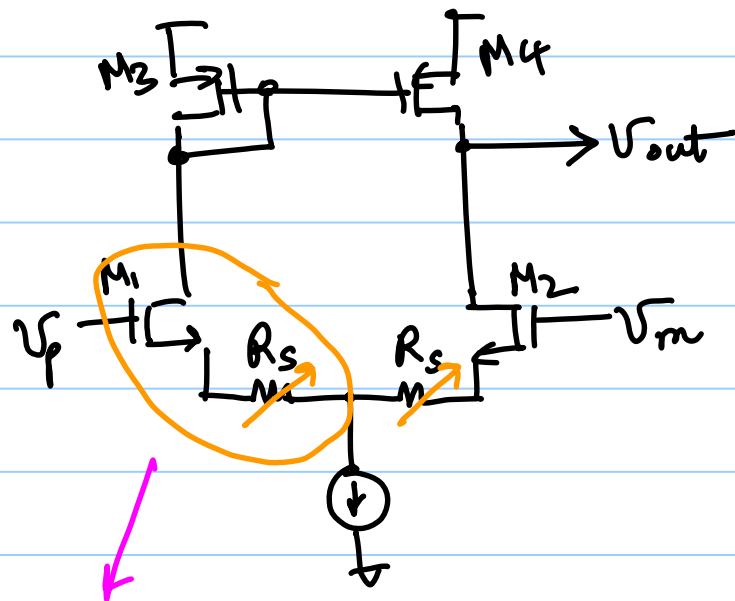
$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2g_{m3,4}} || \frac{r_{o3,4}}{2}}{\frac{1}{g_{m1,2}} + R_{ss}}$$

$$\approx \frac{-1}{1 + 2g_{m1,2}R_{ss}} \cdot \left(\frac{g_{m1,2}}{g_{m3,4}} \right) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2g_{m3,4}R_{ss}}$$

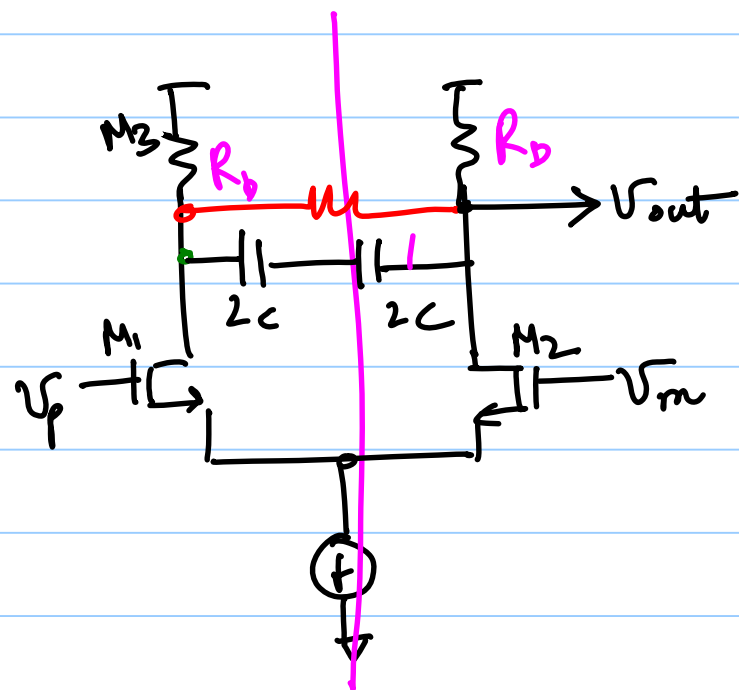
$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{v,pm}}{A_{v,cm}} \right| = g_{m1,2}(r_{o1,2} || r_{o3,4}) \cdot 2 g_{m3,4} \cdot R_{SS}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= g_m r_o^2 \cdot 2 \cdot g_m R_{SS}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 2 g_m^2 r_o^2 R_{SS}}}$$

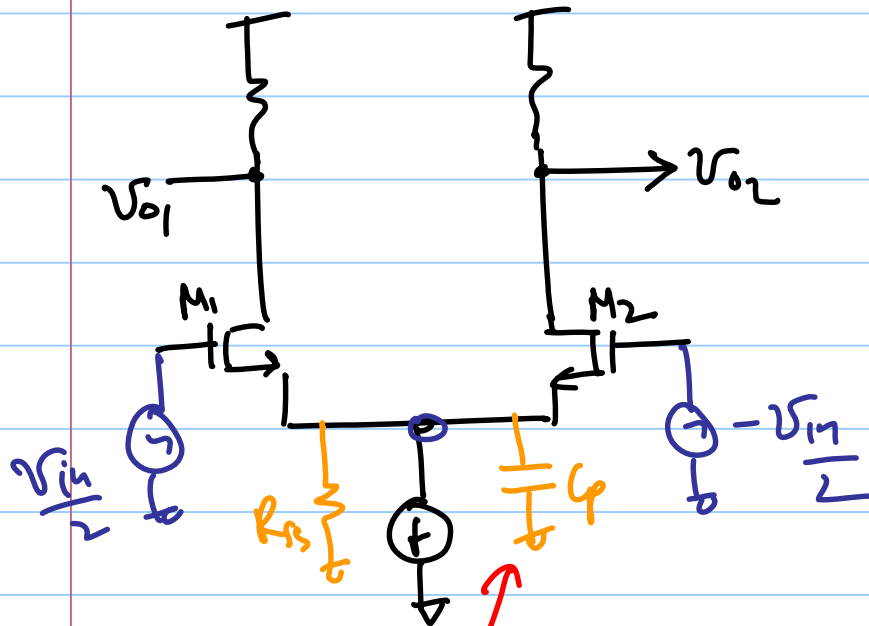


Half Circuit is
CS + Source
Degeneration



Frequency Response

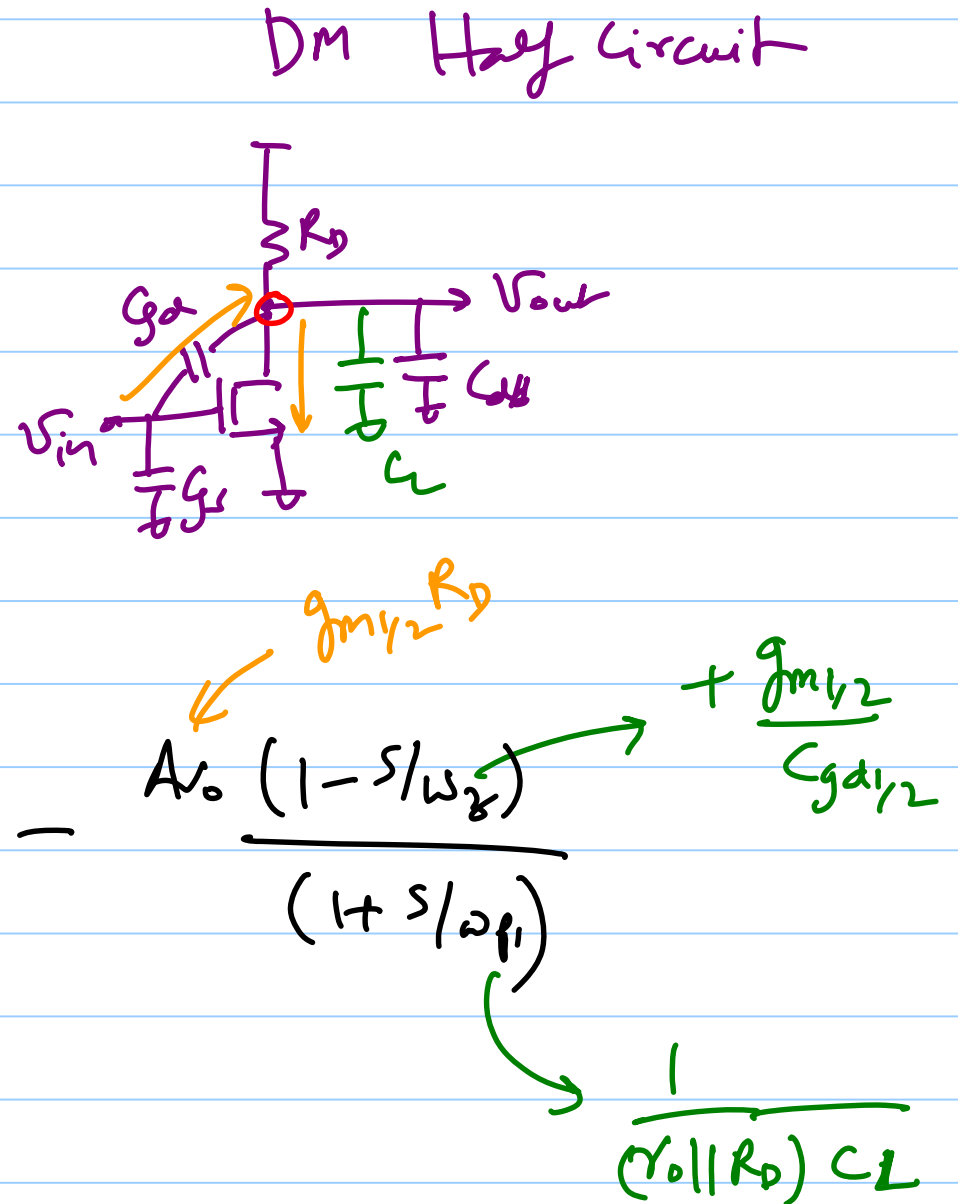
DM Analysis

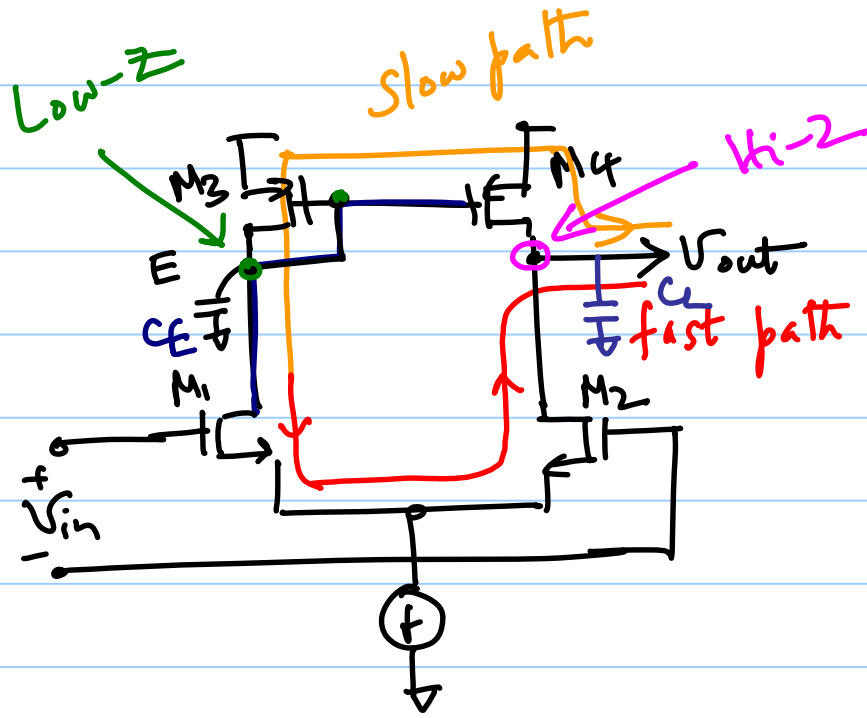


@ HF
Cp shorts

@ HF
CMRR degrades

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}(s) = -$$





Two signal paths to the output
 $\hookrightarrow$ different transfer function

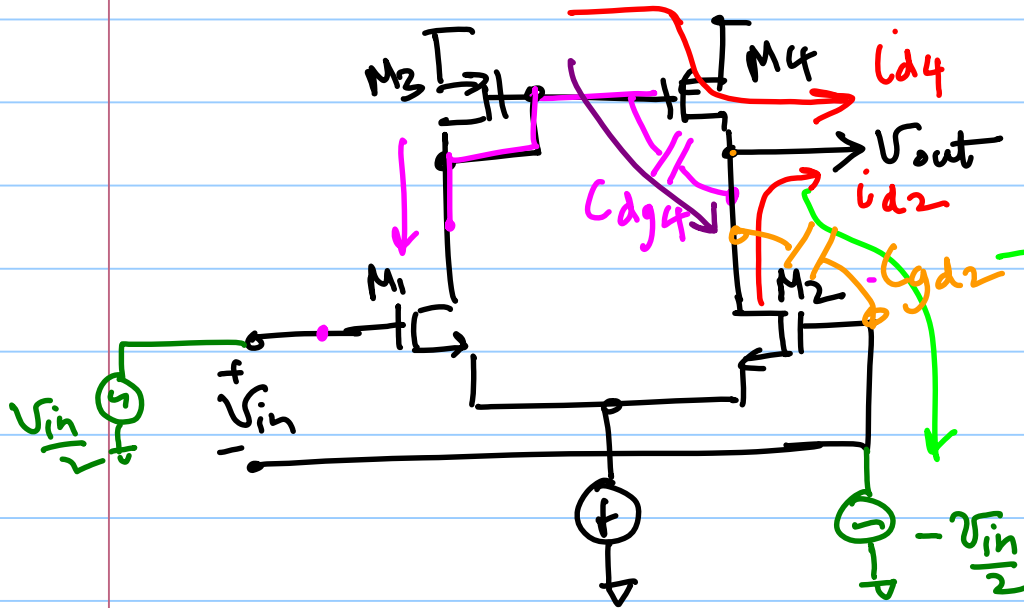
pole at node E

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{p2} \approx \frac{g_{m3}}{C_E} \quad \text{HF pole}$$

Mirror pole

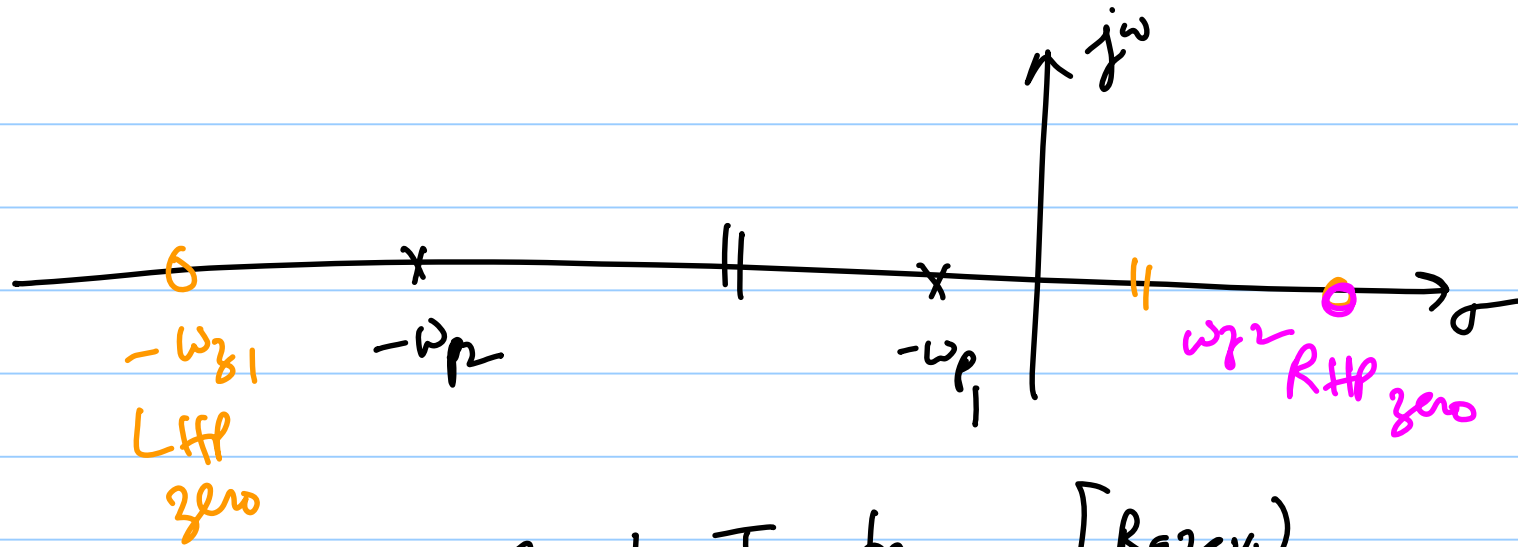
$$\omega_{p1} \approx \frac{1}{(\tau_{o2} \parallel r_{o4}) C_L}$$

currents due to
the $g_m V_{in}$



C_{gd1} fast path
 i_{d2} and i_{ff} , C_{gd2}
add in opposite
signs at the output
 $\Rightarrow$ RHP zero

C_{gd4} slow path
 i_{d4} & i_{ff} add with
the same sign
 $\Rightarrow$ LHP zero



Solving Exact Tr. fn [Razavi]

$$\omega_{p1} \approx \frac{1}{(r_{op} || r_{on}) C_L}$$

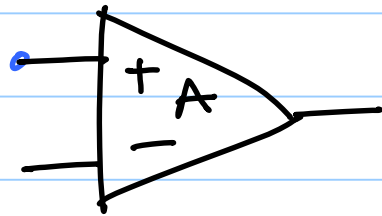
$$\omega_{p2} \approx \frac{g_{mp}}{C_E}$$

$$\omega_{z2} = + \frac{g_{mn}}{C_{gd1}} \quad (\text{RHP zero})$$

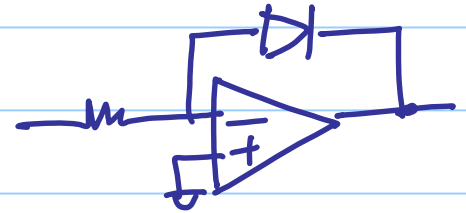
$$\omega_{z1} = - \frac{2g_{mp}}{C_E} \quad (\text{LHP zero})$$

Interesting!

Operational Amplifier



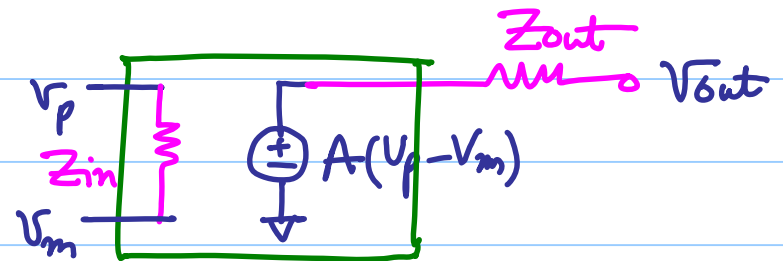
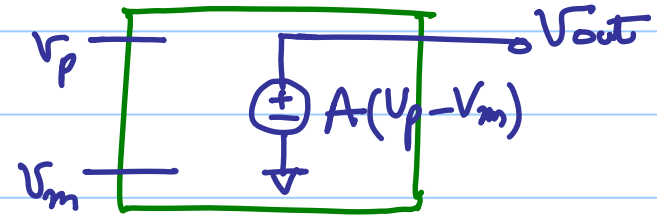
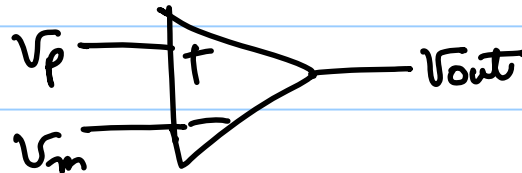
Virtual ground



fundamental Block

Control system

Opamp $\Rightarrow$ VCVS with high gain



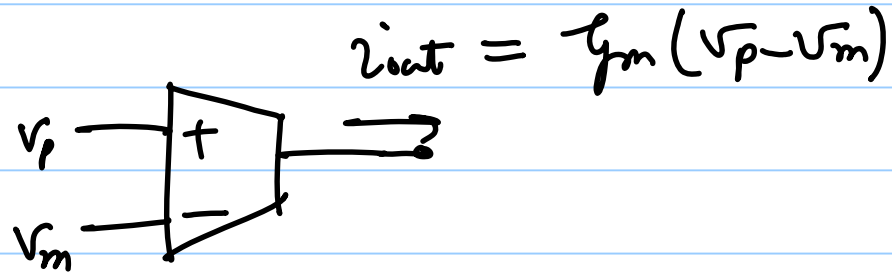
Ideal opamp

$$A \rightarrow \infty$$

$$Z_{in} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$Z_{out} \rightarrow 0$$

OTA : Operational Transconductance Amplifier



VCCS
with high g_m

LM741

BJT / JFET / CMOS

Analog IC
Design
(BJT)

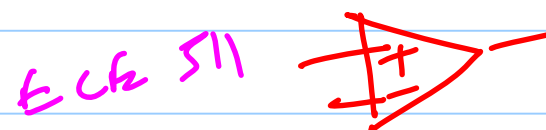
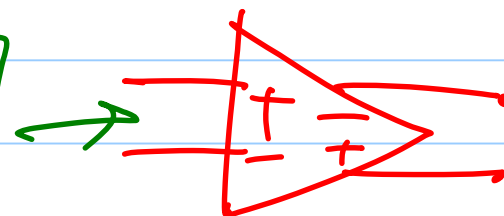
Gray-Meyer

On chip Opamp

Single-ended output

fully-differential output

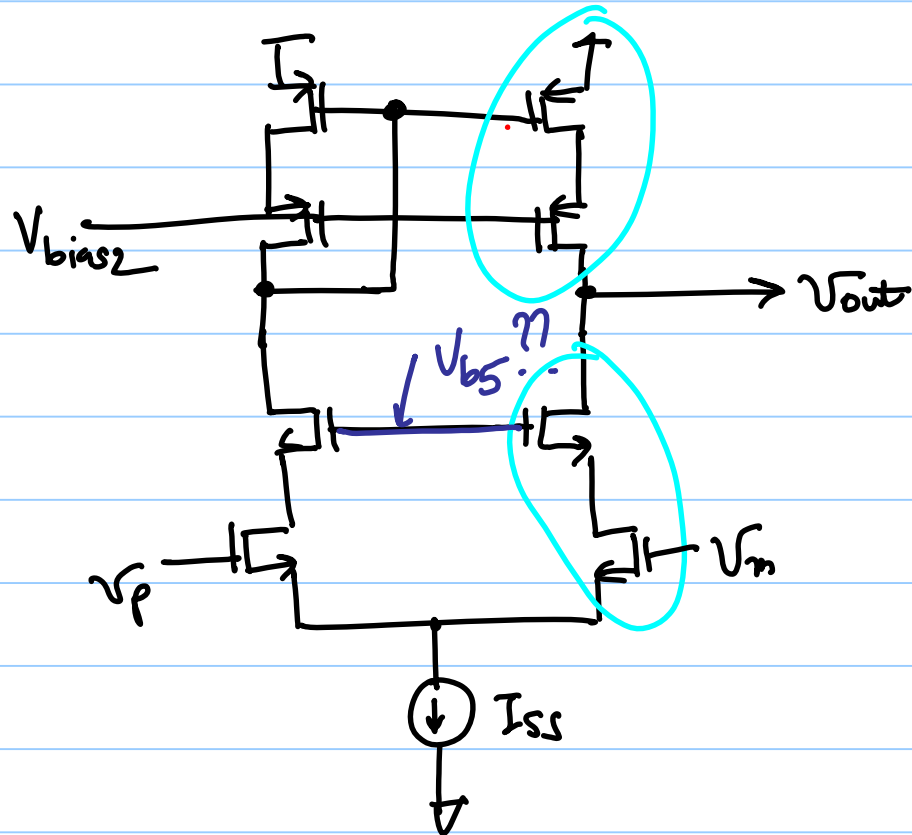
614



opamp

Performance Parameters :

Telescopic Diffamp
opamp
Step 1



$$A_v = g_m \cdot (g_m r_o^2)_p \parallel (g_m r_o^2)_n$$

$$\approx g_m \cdot \left(\frac{g_m r_o^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= g_m^2 \frac{r_o^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (g_m r_o)^2$$