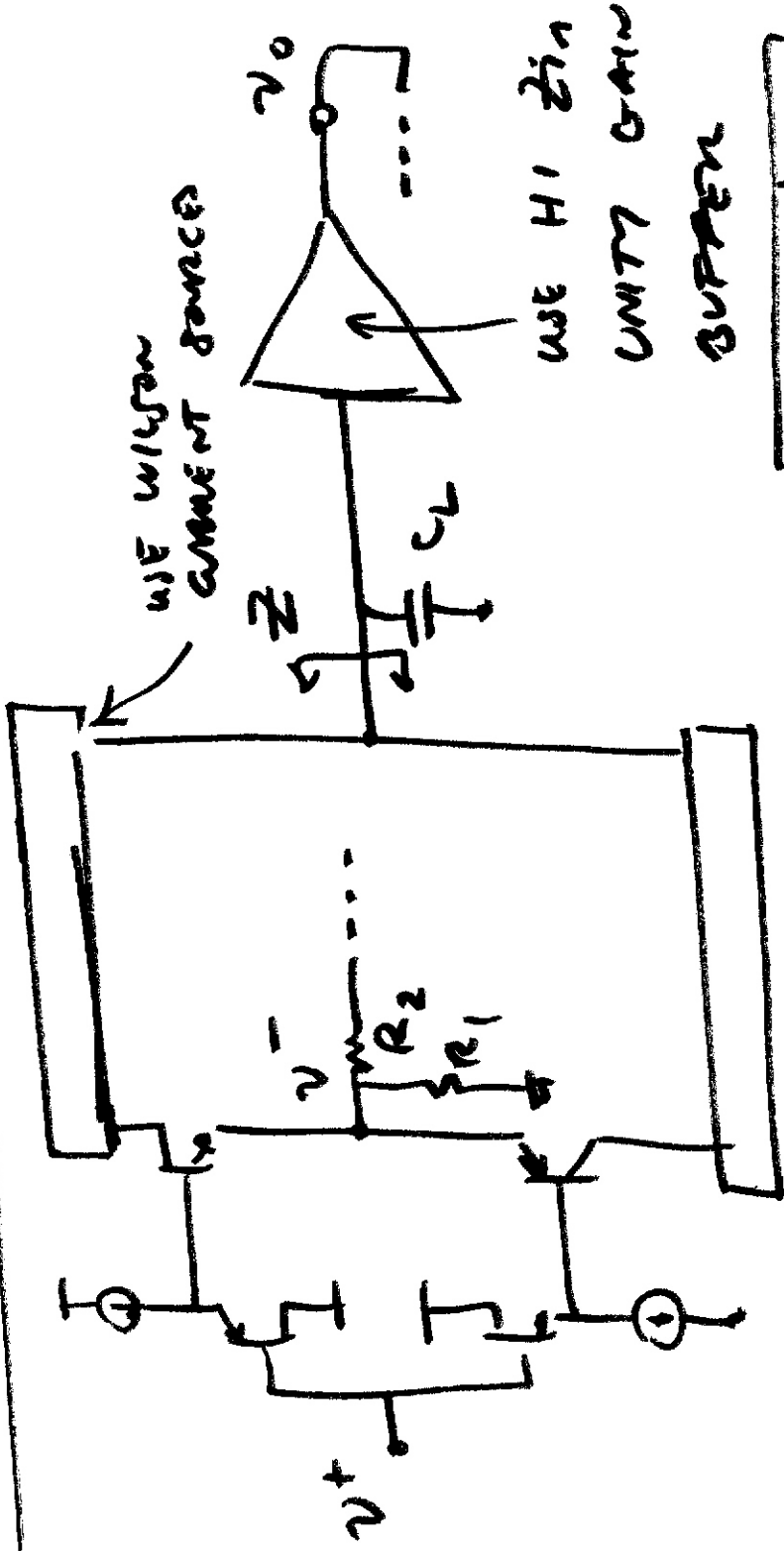


GAIN/BW PRODUCT OF CURRENT FS AMP

Lecture 18



$$T = \frac{Z}{R_2} = \frac{R_0}{R_2} \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}$$

$$|T| = 1 = \frac{R_0}{R_2} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_t}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{C_L \cdot R_0}$$

$$\omega_t = \omega_0 \frac{R_0}{R_2} = \frac{1}{C_L R_2}$$

$$A_{cl} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{1}{1 + 1/T} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_0} \left(1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_2}{R_0} \ll 1 \\ &= \frac{\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{R_2}{R_0}} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_a}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_a = \frac{R_0}{R_2} \cdot \omega_0 = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_L} = \omega_t$$

R_2 CONTROLS BW \Rightarrow GAIN & BANDWIDTH

DE-COUPLED

NICE FOR VCA APPLICATIONS!
VARIABLE GAIN AMP

$$\text{GAIN} \times \text{BW} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot \frac{R_0}{R_2} \omega_0$$

$$\approx \frac{R_0}{R_1} \omega_0 = \frac{R_0}{R_1} \frac{1}{C_L \cdot R_0} = \frac{1}{C_L}$$

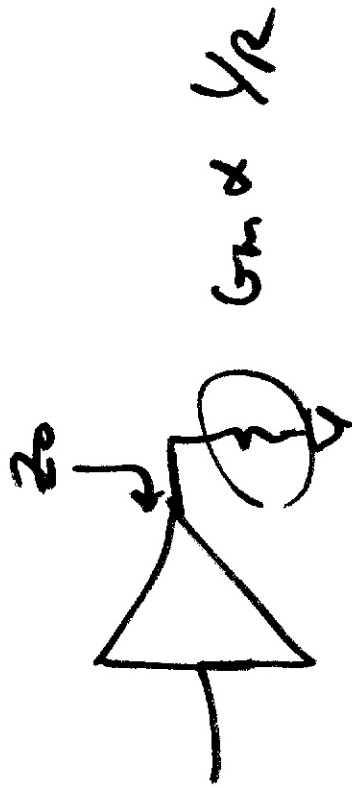
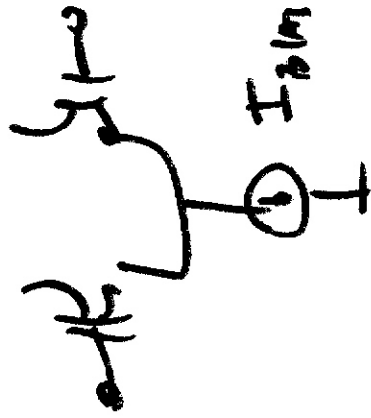
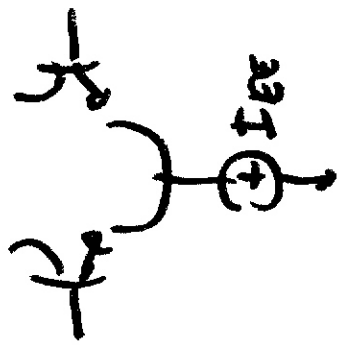
$$= \frac{G_m}{C_L}$$

REQUIRE FOR VOLTAGE AMP :

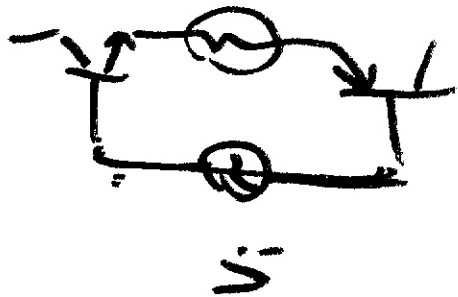
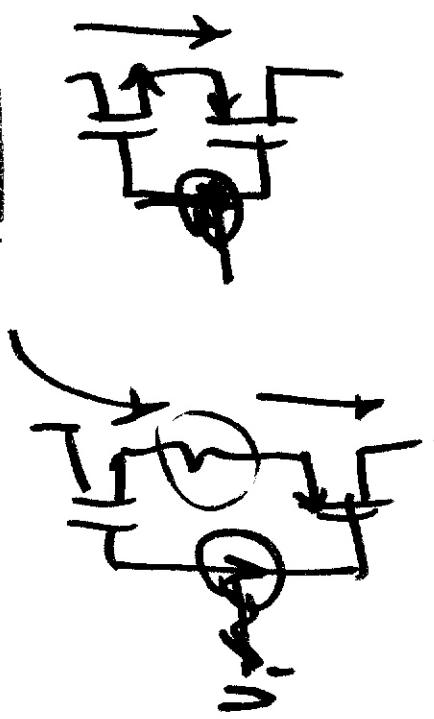
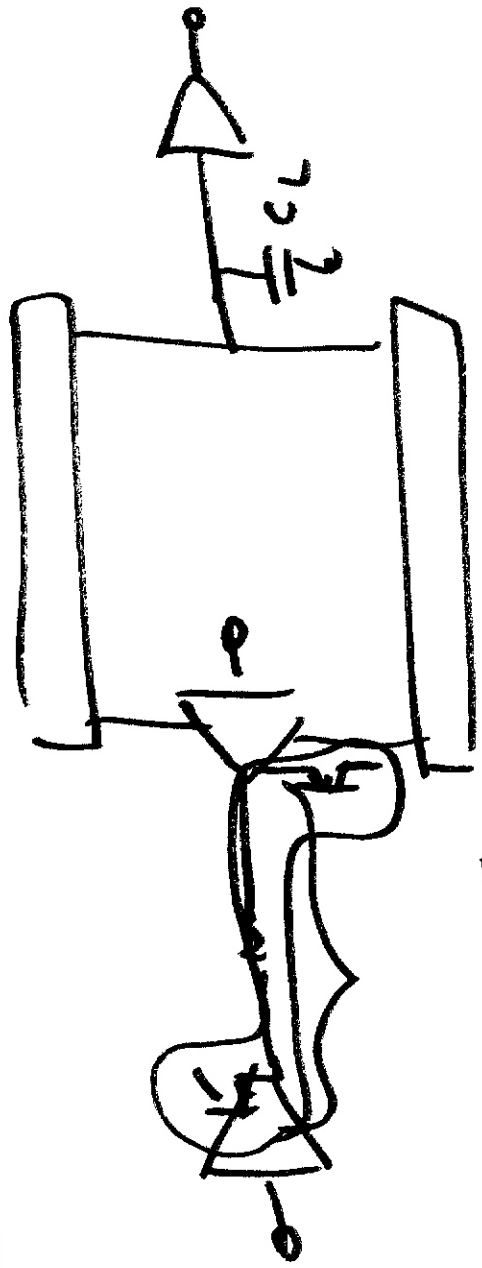
$$A = \frac{A}{1 + Af} = \left(\frac{A_0}{1 + A_0 f}\right) \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0 (1 + A_0 f)}}$$

$$\text{GAIN} \times \text{BW} = \left(\frac{A_0}{1 + A_0 f}\right) \times \omega_0 (1 + A_0 f)$$

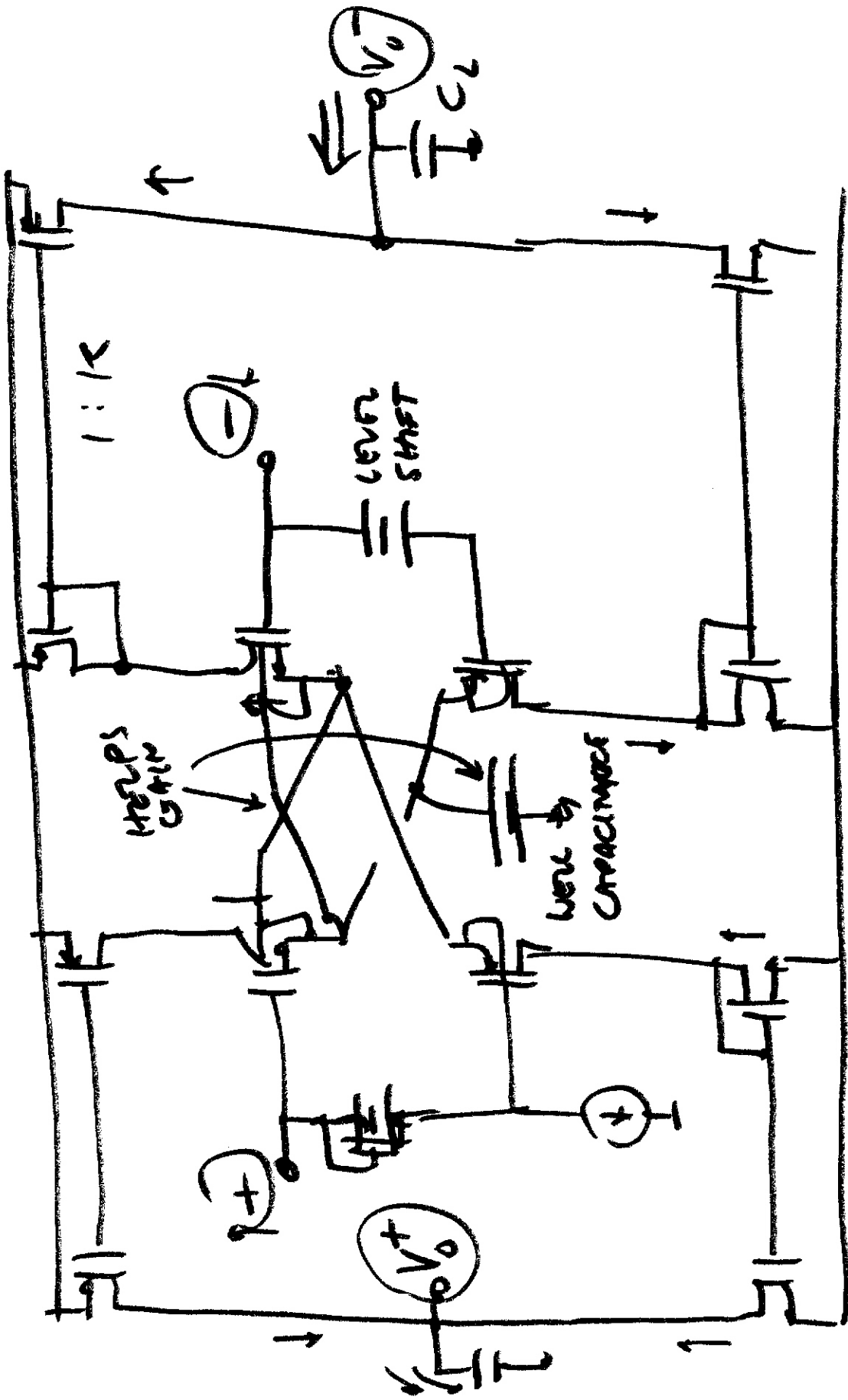
$$= A_0 \omega_0 = \omega_u = \frac{G_m}{C_L}$$

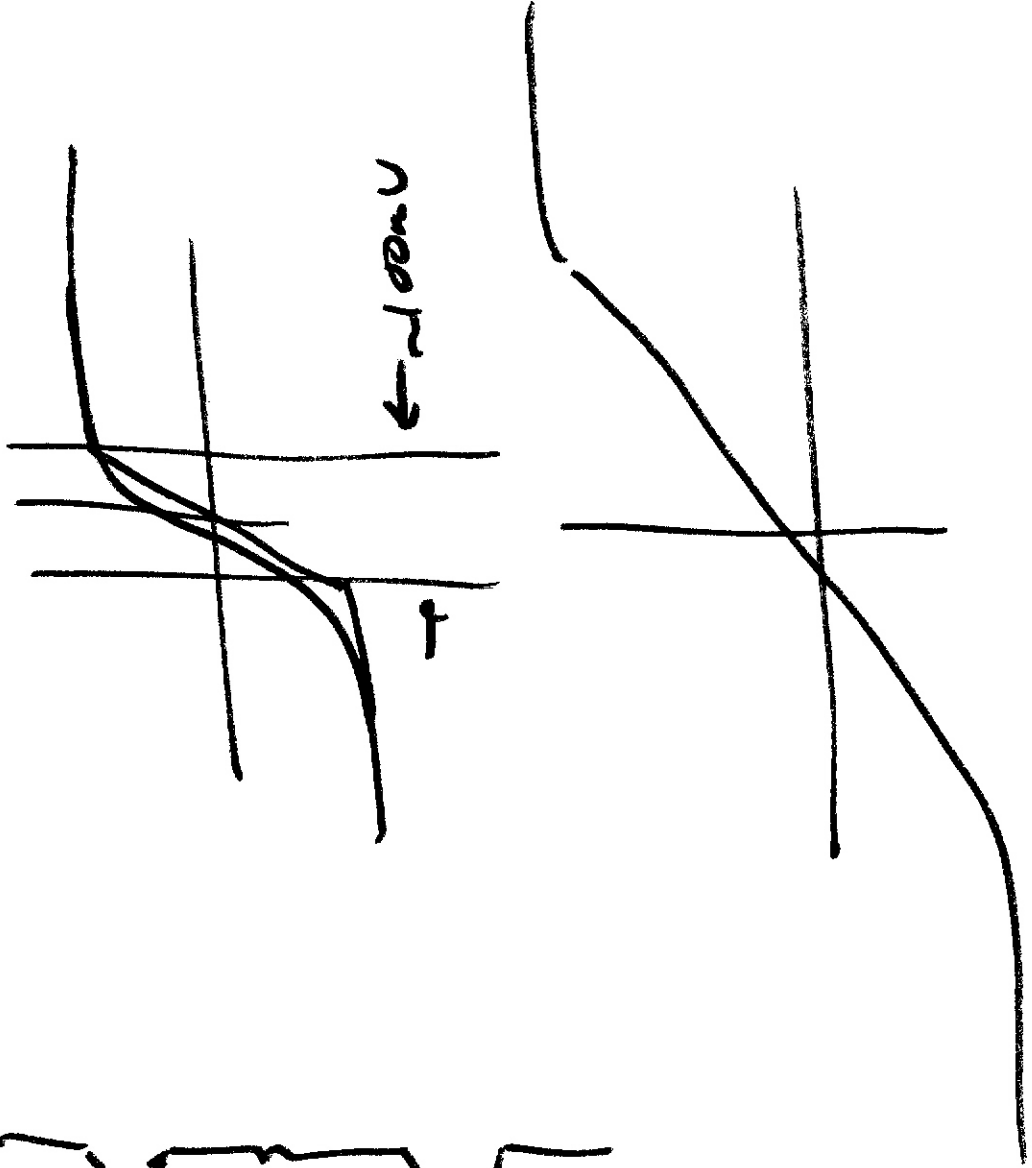
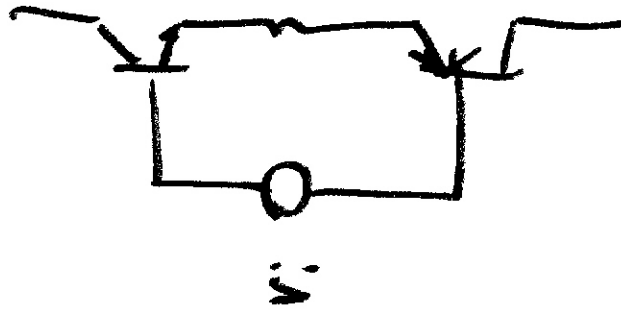


CMOS CLASS A/B DRIVER

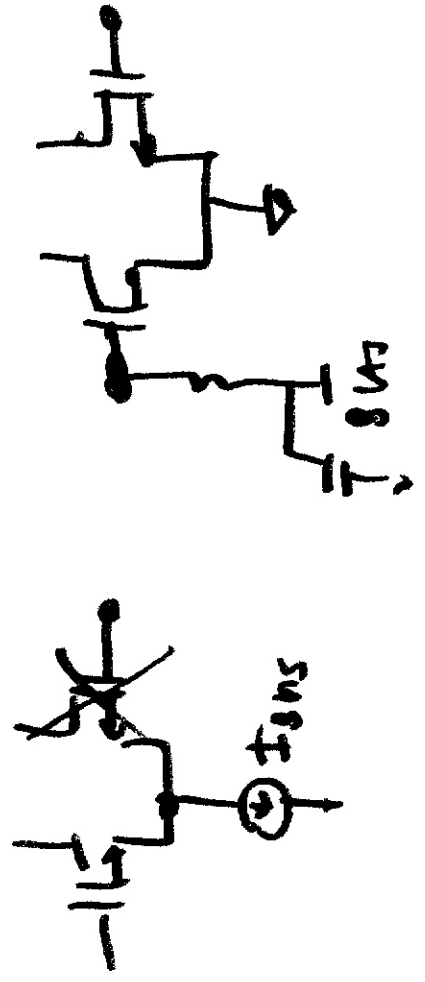
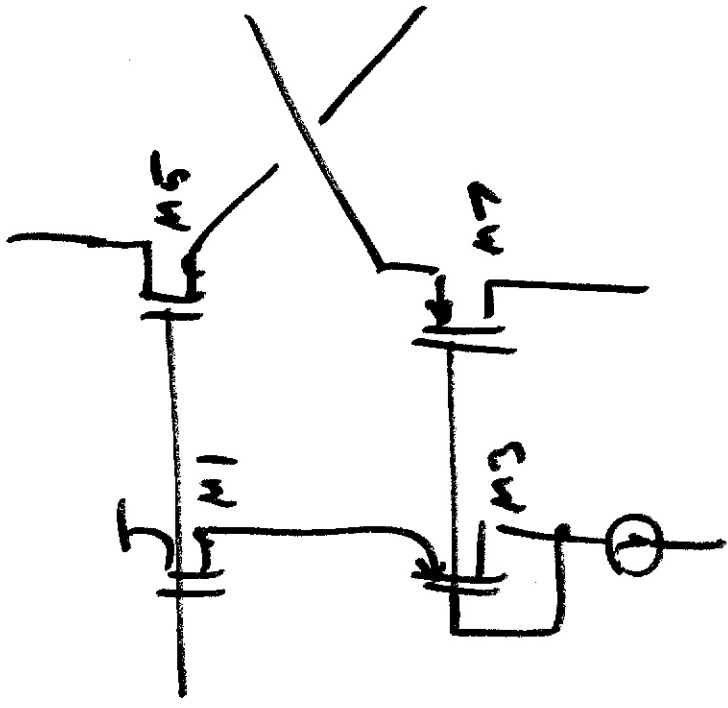


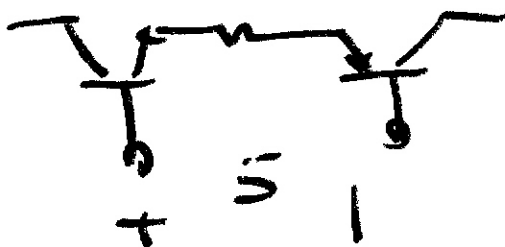
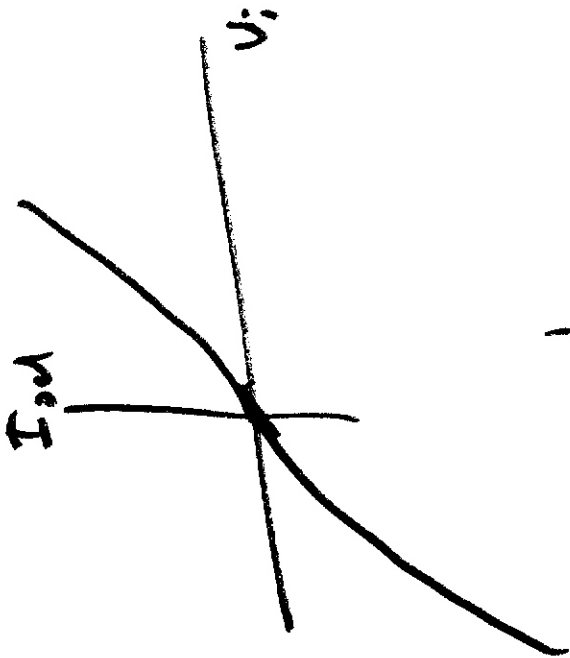
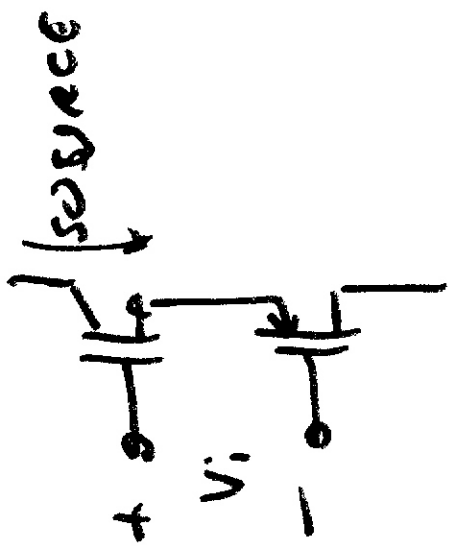
BASIC
CLASS AB
BUILDING
BLOCK



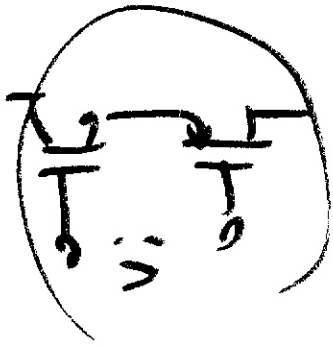


CCATSJ A-B





RESISTOR IS NEEDED FOR LINEARITY.



\equiv $\frac{1}{2} I_D$ EQUIV TRANSISTOR

ASSUME SQUARE LAW

$$I_D = \mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$V_i = V_{GS} + |V_{DS}|$$

$$= V_{TN} + V_{TP} + \sqrt{\frac{2 I_D}{\mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}}$$

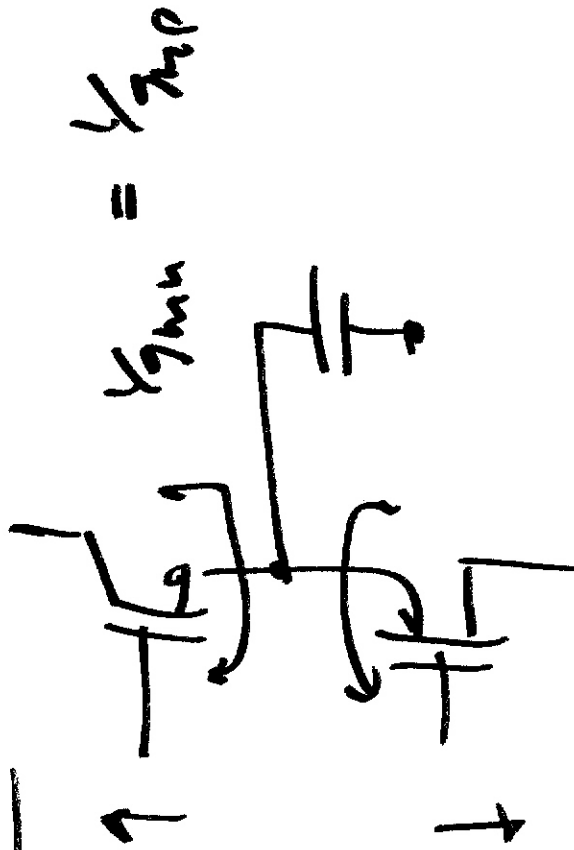
$$+ \sqrt{\frac{2 I_D}{\mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}}$$

$$= \underbrace{(V_{TN} + V_{TP})}_{V_{Teff}} + \sqrt{2 I_D} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)}} \right)$$

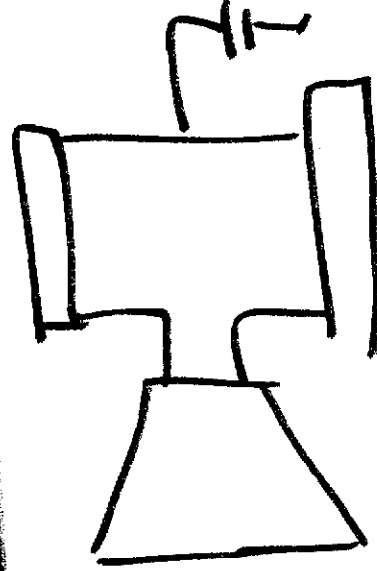
Effective $\mu C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)$

$$V_i = V_{T, \text{eff}} + \frac{\sqrt{2 I_D}}{\sqrt{\mu' \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{\text{eff}}}}$$

FOR RESP :



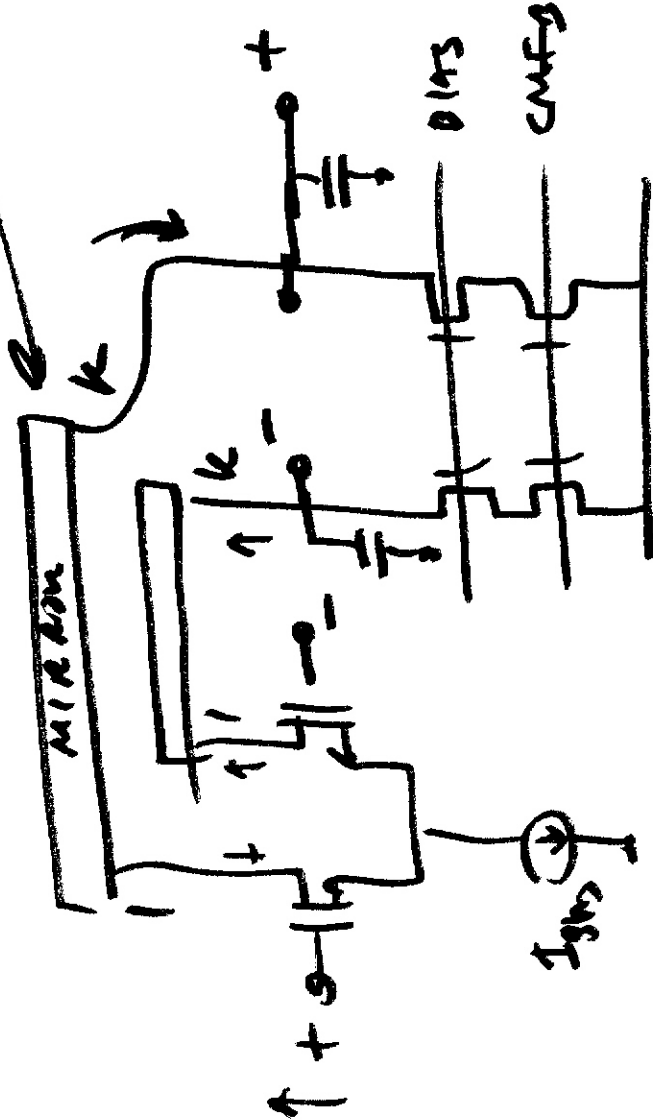
CURRENT MIRROR OP-AMP



GAIN = $G_m \cdot K \cdot Z$

NON-DOMINANT POLE

$\frac{f_{TP}}{K}$



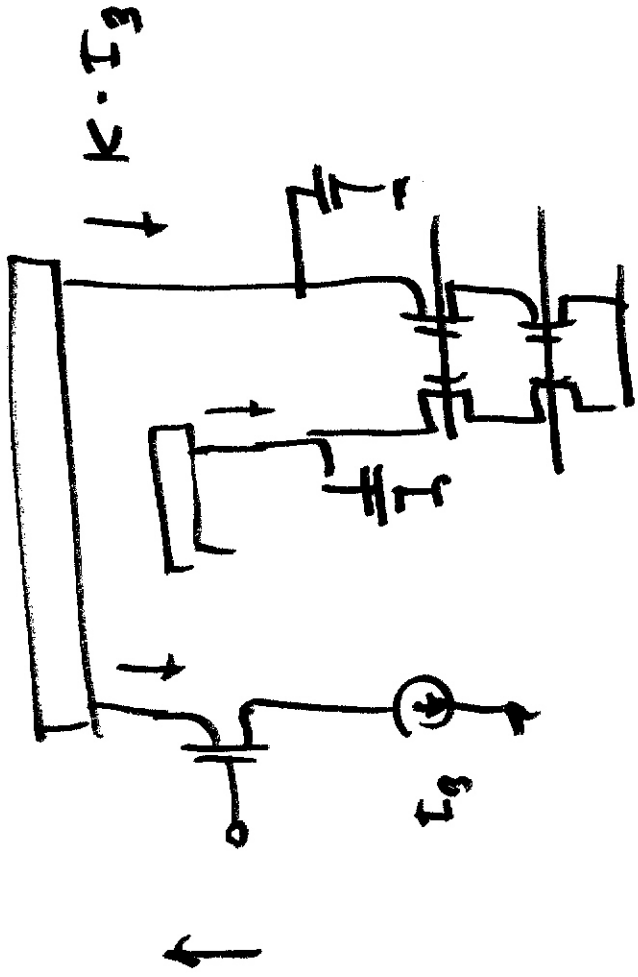
1/f BETTER!

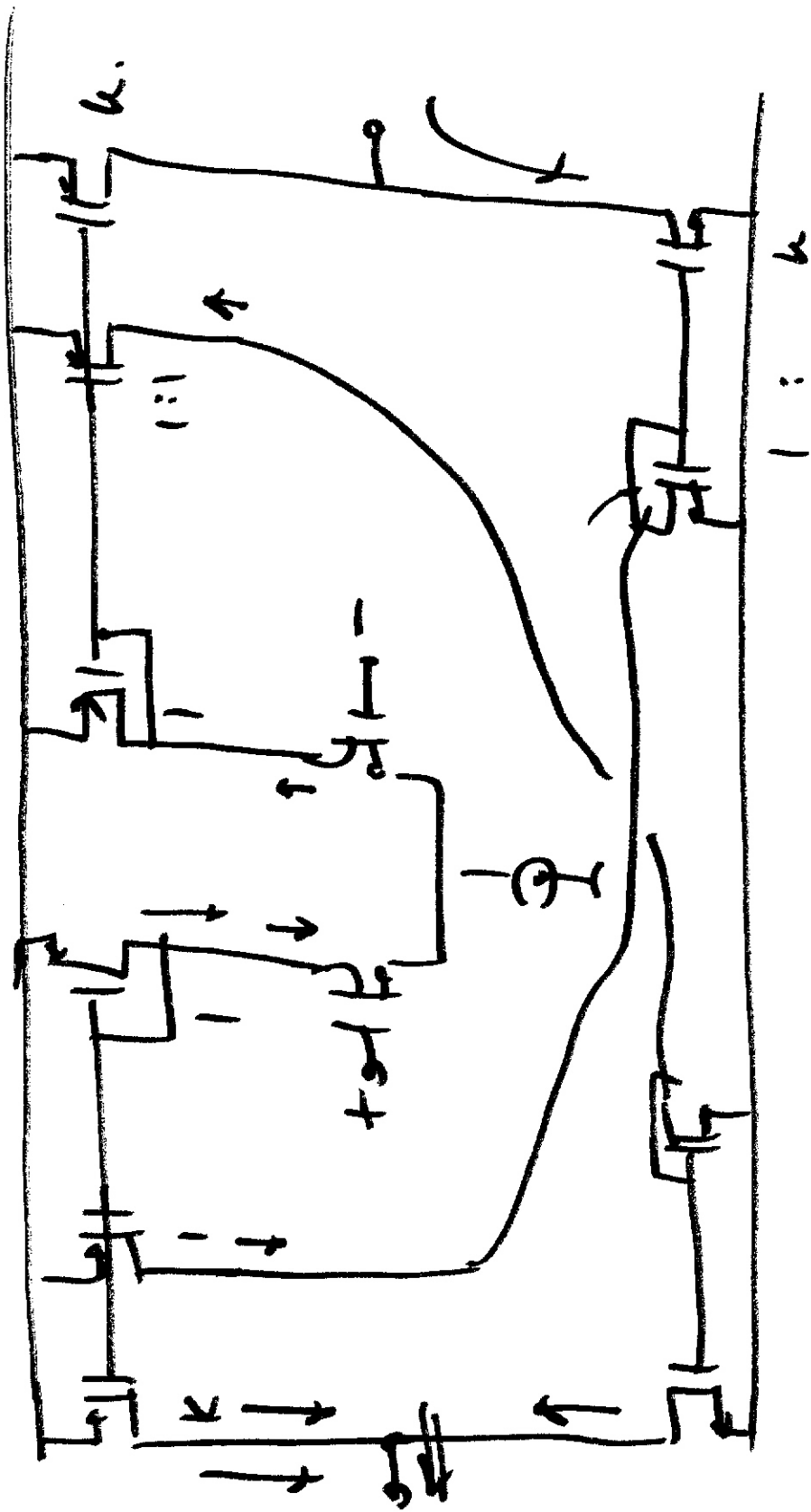
NMOS I/P STAGE : LOWER NOISE

PMOS I/P STAGE : HIGHER B/W DUE TO CURRENT MIRROR

NON-DOM. POLE

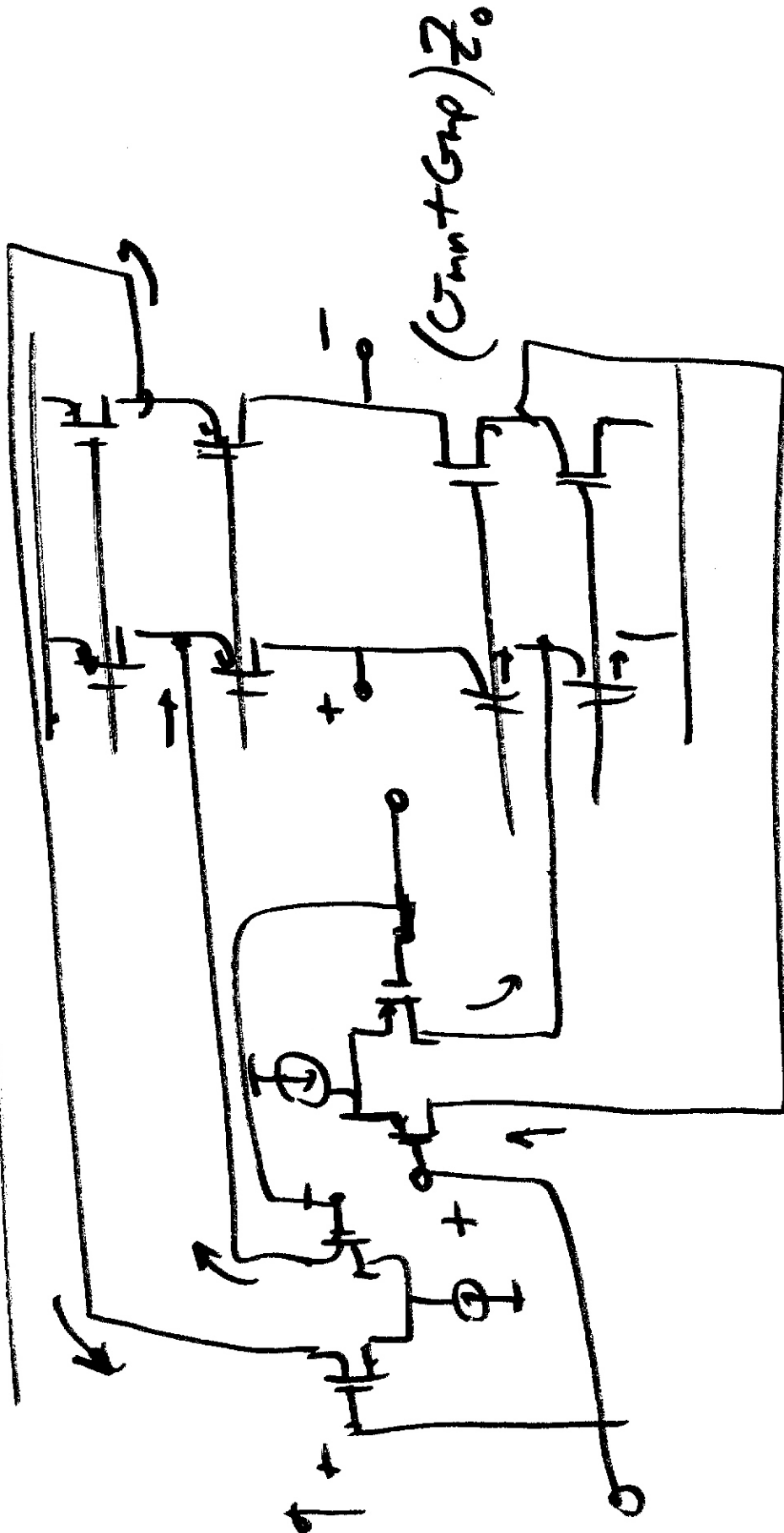
SR LIMITING





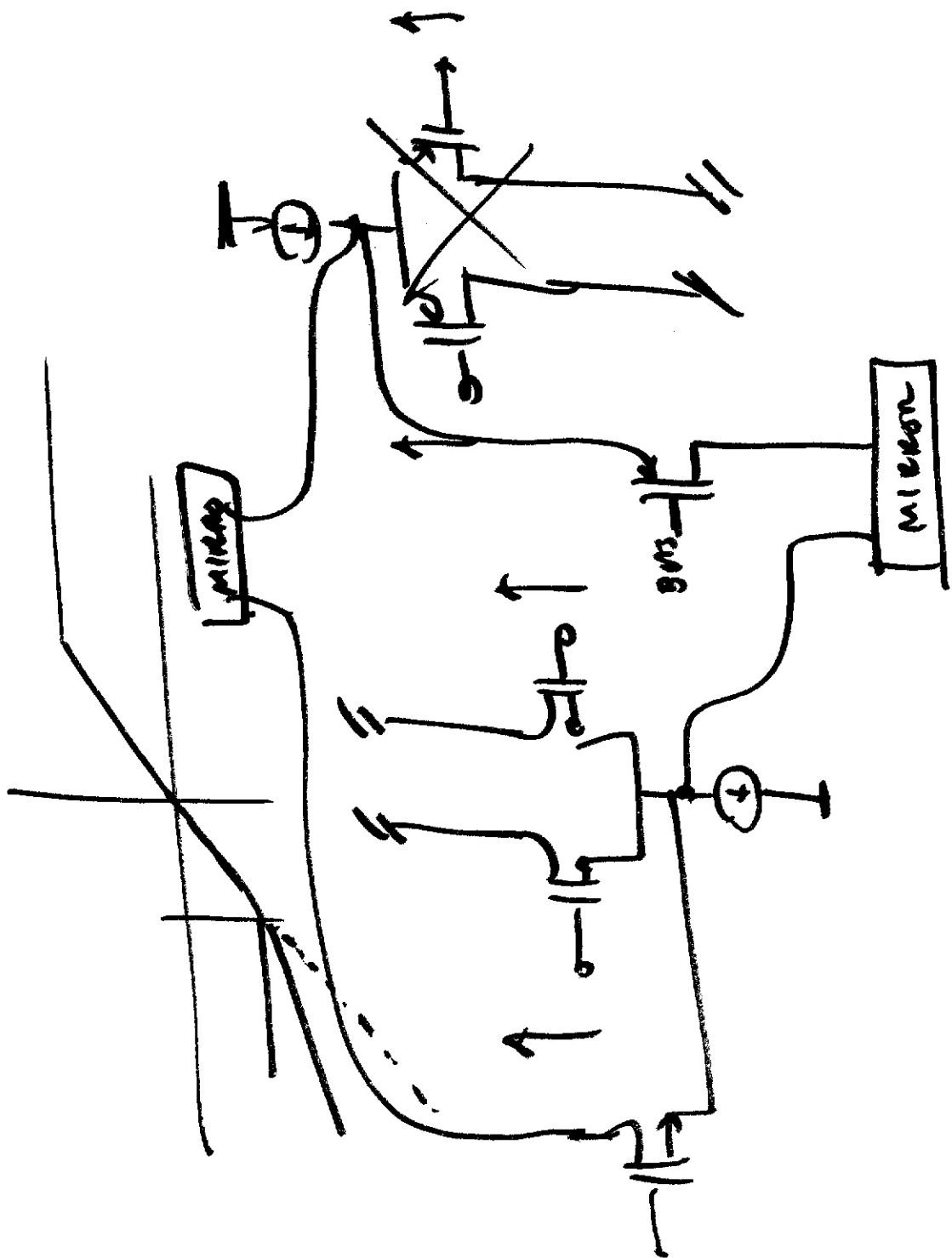
THIS CIRCUIT CAN BE
SYMMETRICAL

FOLDED CASCODE

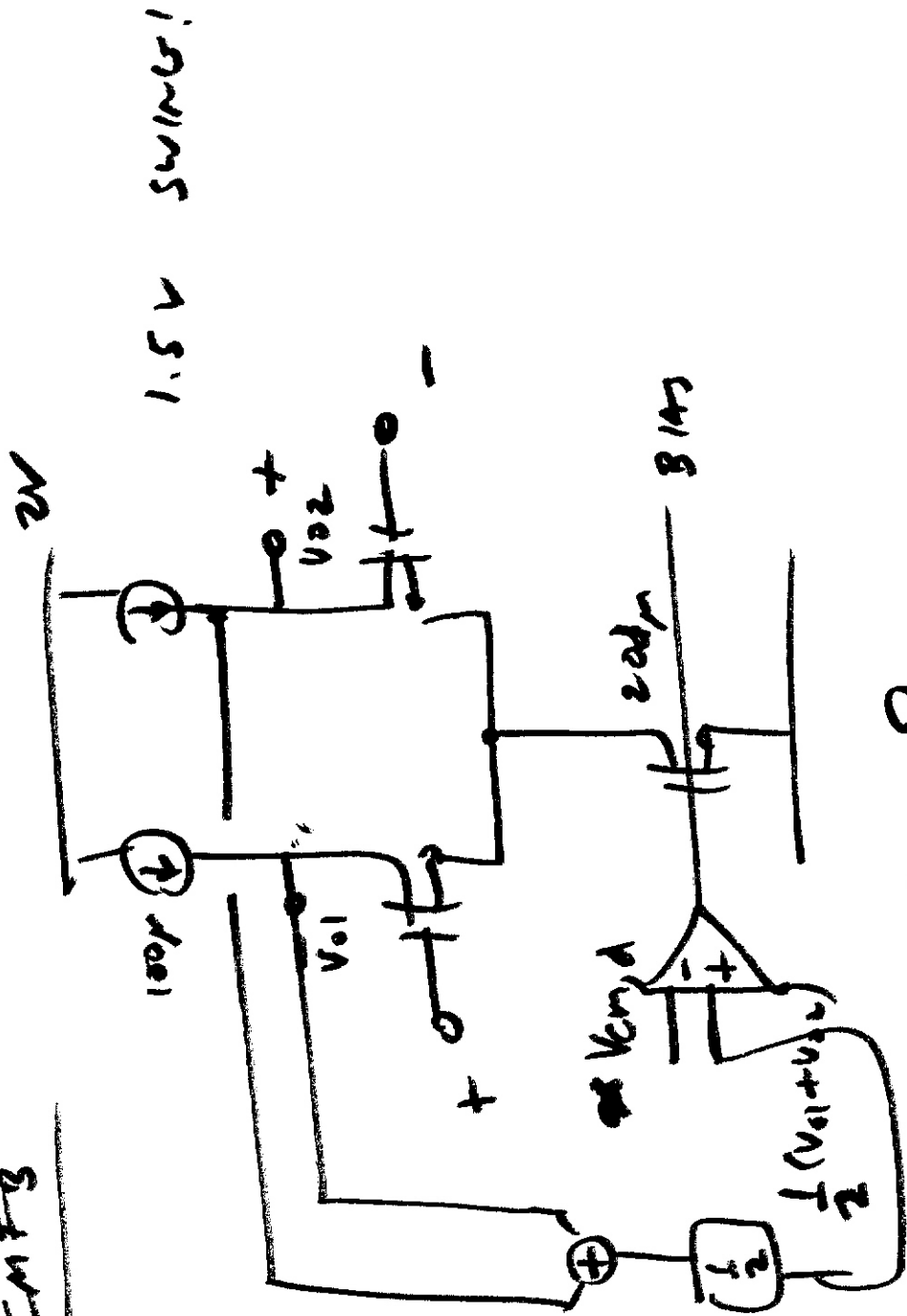


— ISSUES ⇒ EXTRA NON-DOMINANT POLE

→ INPUT RANGE VERY NARROW



CMFB



1.5V SWINGS

$$\Delta V = \Delta I \cdot R_{O1G}$$

$$= 1\mu A \cdot 1M\Omega = 1V$$

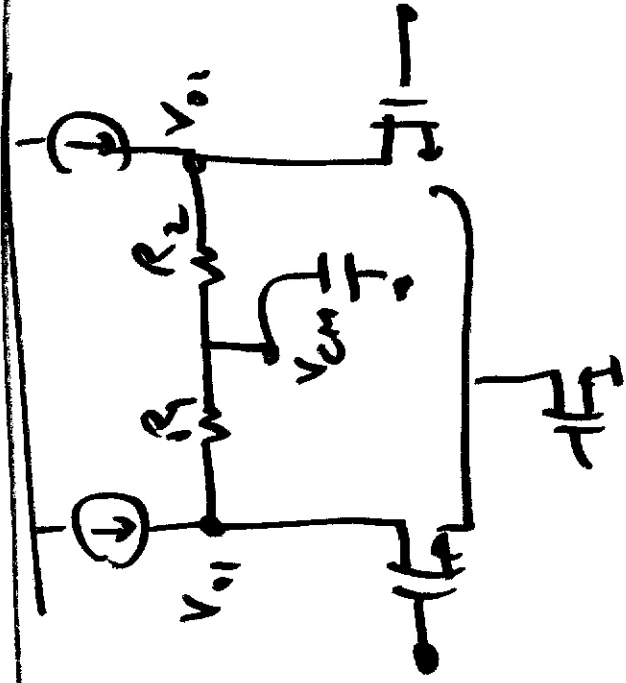
EVEN IF 100mV -> LARGE SWING.

$$V_{o1} = V_{cm} + \frac{\Delta V}{2}$$

$$V_{o2} = V_{cm} - \frac{\Delta V}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_{o1} + V_{o2}}{2} = \frac{V_{cm}}{2}$$

How to sense the CM voltage



$$V_{cm} = V_{o1} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} +$$

$$V_{o2} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$= \frac{(2V_{o1} + V_{o2})}{2}$$

81

REDUCED SWING
FOR ENTIRE
AMP

