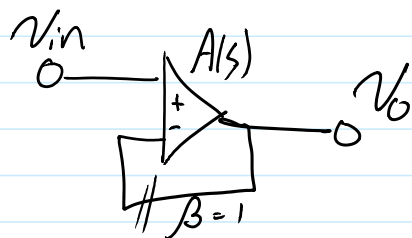


Discussion 7

Wednesday, March 13, 2013 3:11 PM

HW - Problem 2



$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{A(s)}{1 + \beta A(s)} \quad \text{general} \quad @_{DC} = \frac{A_o}{1 + \beta A_o} \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$\beta A_o \gg 1$

$$A(s) = \frac{A_o}{(1 + s/\omega_{p1})(1 + s/\omega_{p2})} = \frac{A_o}{P(s)} \quad \text{denominator}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_o/P(s)}{1 + \beta A_o/P(s)} = \frac{A_o}{P(s) + \beta A_o} = \frac{A_o}{(1 + s/\omega_{p1})(1 + s/\omega_{p2}) + \beta A_o}$$

@ Low frequencies, ($s/\omega_{p2} \ll 1$)

$$= \frac{A_o}{(1 + s/\omega_{p1}) + \beta A_o} \rightarrow \text{pole is shifted by } (1 + \beta A_o).$$

@ Higher Frequencies ($s/\omega_{p1} \gg 1$)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_o}{\frac{s}{\omega_{p1}}(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p2}}) + \beta A_o}$$

$$= \frac{A_o \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\omega_{p1}\omega_{p2}} + \beta A_o}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p1}\beta A_o + s^2/\omega_{p2}}}$$

Problem 5 : $W = 10 \mu m$

Telescopic Opamps

Op-Amps
- High, Gain ..

$$\frac{A_o}{1 + \beta A_o} =$$

\uparrow L.L.F.L.R

Op-Amps
- High Gain ($10 - 10^5$)

1 τ μ io
 \uparrow for buffer

Up until the 80s
Designed as building blocks

\rightarrow find the ideal op-amp

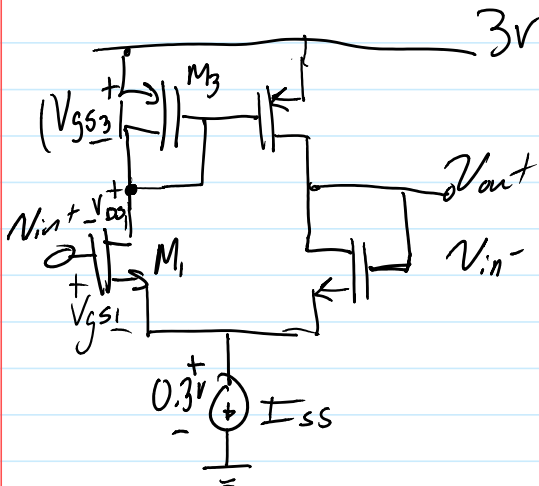
this, while still produced many good designs, \rightarrow not done anymore

Today

- Multidimensional Optimization

- Gain
- Speed - (BW)
- Power
- insensitive to Variation (robust)
- Sensitivity - Dynamic Range - linearity
- Output Swing
 - \rightarrow size, power, speed
 - \rightarrow fully differential
 - $2\times$ output swing

One Stage



$$\text{gain} = g_m(r_{on} \parallel r_{op})$$

$$\text{Max gain} \sim 20$$

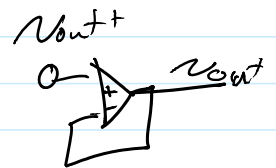
$$V_{in, \min} = V_{css} + V_{gs1}$$

$$V_{gs1} = 1V, V_{th} = 0.7V, V_{ov} = 0.3V$$

$$V_{in, \min} = 1.3V$$

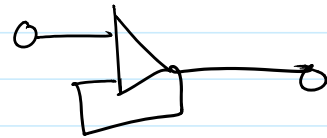
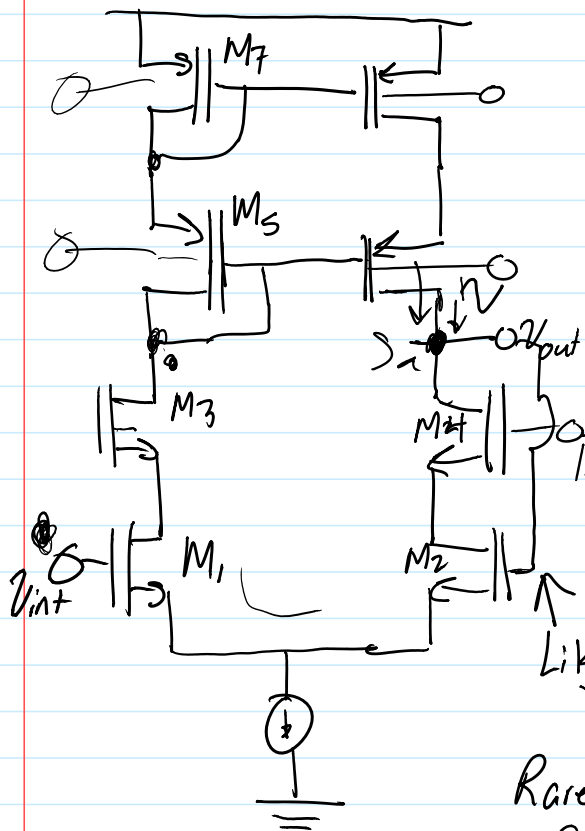
$$V_{in, \max} = V_{DD} - |V_{gs3}| + V_{th1}$$

$$V_{in, \max} = 3V - 1V + .7 = \underline{2.7V}$$



Telescopic \wedge Cascode Opamp

Telescopic Cascode Opamp



Output Swing

$$2(V_{DD} - (V_{DD1} + V_{DD3} + |V_{DD5}| + |V_{DD6}|))$$

fully differential

$$\text{Gain} = g_{mN} \left[\frac{(g_{mN} r_{oN}^2)}{|g_{mP} r_{oP}^2|} \right]$$

Like high swing current "strongly" Limit input range

Rarely used as a unity gain buffer
gain ~ 1500 with a single stage

