

Chapter 4

差敛效大器 Differential Amplifiers

中科大微电子学院

黄鲁、程林

教材:模拟CMOS集成电路设计

Behzad Razavi



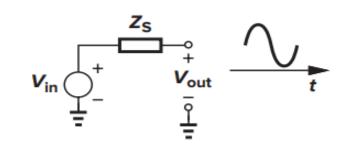
第4章内容

- 4.1 差动工作方式
- 4.2 基本差动对
- 4.3 共模响应
- 4.4 MOS为负载的差动对
- 4.5 吉尔伯特单元(模拟乘法器)

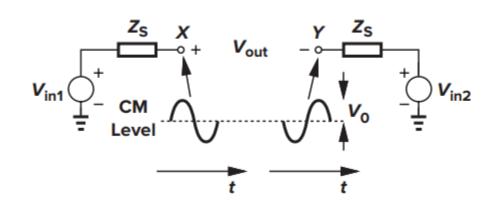


4.1 单端和差动的工作方式

• 单端信号:参考电位为一固定电位(fixed potential),通常为地。



- 差动信号:两个节点电位之差。
- 两差动节点:
 - 1) 直流电位相对某一固定电位(即共模电平) 大小相等;
 - 2) 交变小信号电压方向相反;
- 3)与固定电位(=交流地)节点的小信号阻抗相等(电路对称)。



$$V_X = V_{CM} + V_0 \cos(\omega t), V_Y = V_{CM} - V_0 \cos(\omega t), -V_0 \le V_X 和 V_Y$$
 变化 $\le V_0$ 差动 (分) 信号: $V_{XY} = V_X - V_Y = 2V_0 \cos(\omega t), -2V_0 \le V_{XY} \le 2V_0$

差动信号峰峰值(最小到最大= $4V_0$)=2*差动信号摆幅(正弦波幅度 $2V_0$)=2*单边(交变)小信号峰峰值($2V_0$)=4*单端小信号摆幅(V_0)



差动(差分)工作方式的优点

(1) 对共模噪声(外部环境电磁噪声,如电源和地噪声)的强抑制能力;

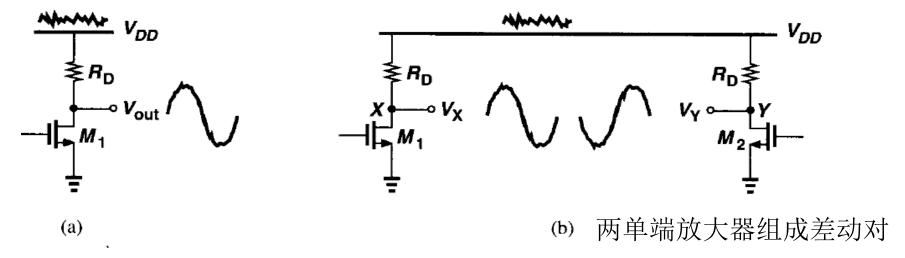


Figure 4.3 Effect of supply noise on (a) a single-ended circuit, (b) a differential circuit.

共模噪声: 2输入端或2输出端相同大小的噪声(包括外部噪声和直流温漂)

- (2) Vout=Vx-VY,增大了输出电压摆幅
- (3) 提高线性电压范围(差动电路相对于单端电路)

代价:面积增加一倍



两单端CS放大器组成简单差动对的缺点

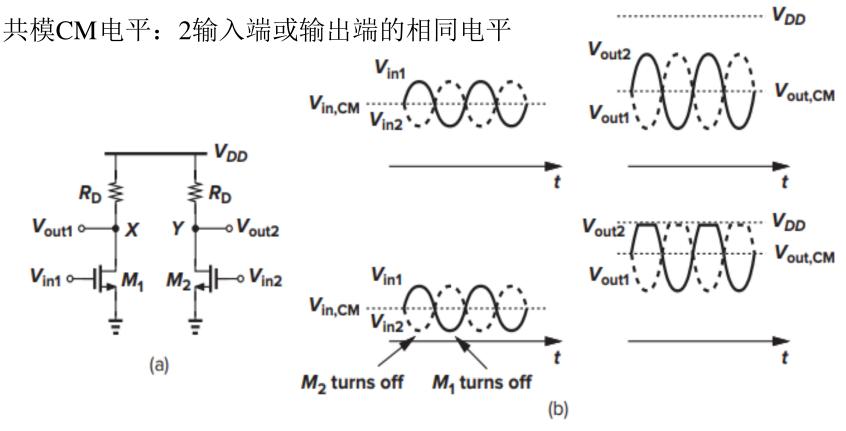


Figure 4.6 (a) Simple differential circuit; (b) illustration of sensitivity to the input common-mode level.

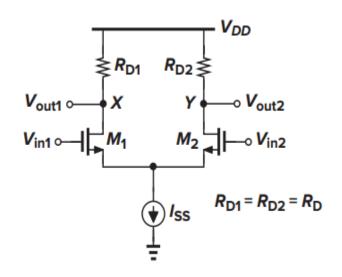
简单差动放大器的缺点:

输入共模电平影响输出电平与摆幅。

2020/11/20



4.2 Basic Differential Pair



尾电流源Iss=ID1+ID2单独设置,

单边直流输出电压不依赖VinCM。

尾电流源的目的:设置输出支路的直流

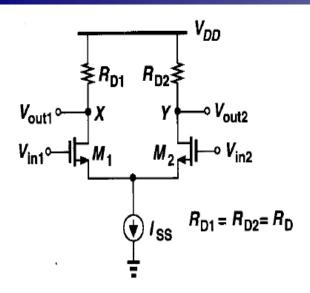
工作点(共模)电流!

图4.7 基本差动对

设M1、M2非截止区,尾电流源M3处于饱和区, 当大(总) 信号 Vin1=Vin2=VinCM 时, 输出共模电平VoutCM=VDD-RD*Iss/2



4.2.1 Qualitative analysis 定性分析



Iss=Id1+Id2

 $\stackrel{\perp}{\exists}$ Vin1=Vin2=VinCM, Vout1= Vout2= VoutCM = VDD-RD*Iss/2 Vin1很低时M1截止, ID2=ISS, Vout1=VDD, Vout2= VDD-RD*ISS最低; Vin1很高时两边输出与Vin1很低时相反

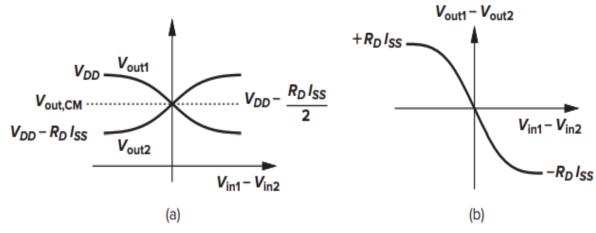


Figure 4.8 Differential input-output characteristics of a differential pair.

具有尾电流源的差动对特性:

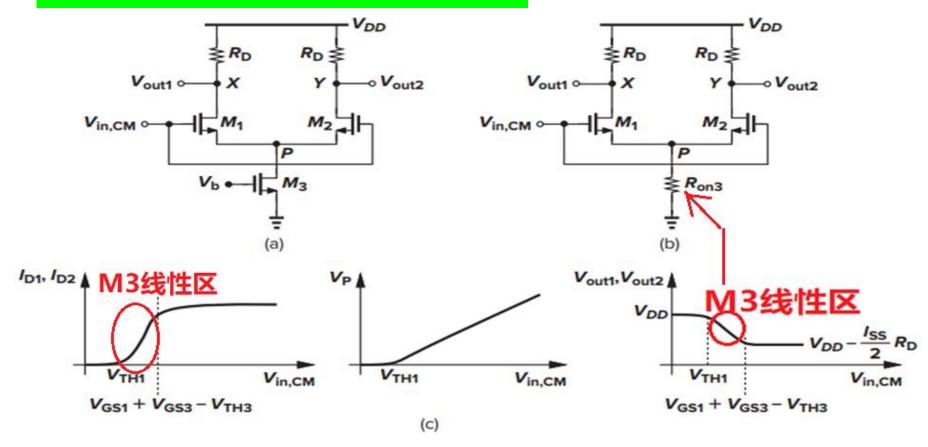
- (1) 输出直流电平与共模输入电平无关;
- (2) 小信号增益当Vin1=Vin2时(平衡状态equilibrium)最大, 且随|Vin1-Vin2|的增大而减小,即有非线性

Vin1与 Vout1反向



Common-mode (CM) behavior

Vin1=Vin2=VinCM,则Vout1=Vout2=VoutCM

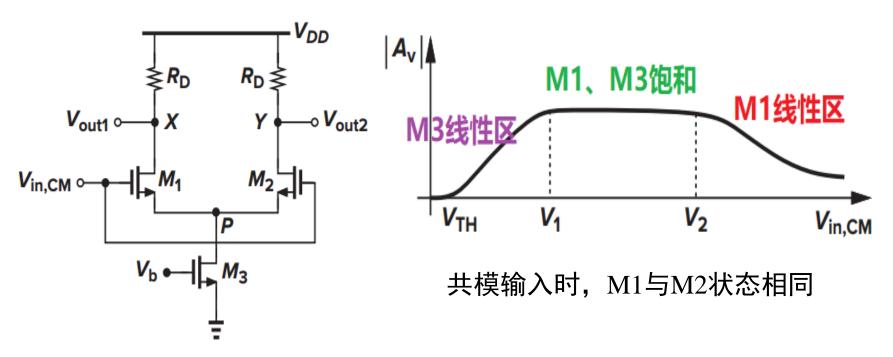


CM 输入范围: M1(M2)、M3在饱和区, $V_{GS1}=V_{TH1}+V_{OD1}$

$$V_{DD} - R_D I_{SS} / 2 + V_{TH1} \ge V_{in,CM} \ge V_{TH1} + V_{OD1} + (V_b - V_{TH3})$$



例4.2 基本差动对的gain与VinCM关系



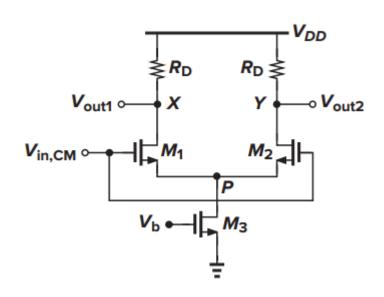
$$V_{1} = V_{GS1} + (V_{b} - V_{TH3}) = V_{TH1} + V_{OD1} + (V_{b} - V_{TH3})$$

$$V_{2} = V_{DD} - R_{D} I_{SS} / 2 + V_{TH1}$$

$$V_{OD1} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{D3}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1}}}$$



差动电路共模增益: 应很小



共模输入时, X和Y电平相同, 相当于差动对两边并联, 可 看作合并为一个带源极负反 馈的共源级。

M=M1+M2, 宽长比为2W1/L, 负载RD/2

当沟道长度调制效应可 忽略时:

$$A_{\text{VCM}}(或证A_{\text{VC}}) = \frac{\partial V_{\text{out}}}{\partial V_{\text{inCM}}} = \frac{-R_D/2}{\frac{1}{2g_m} + R_S} = \frac{-g_m R_D}{1 + 2g_m r_o} \approx \frac{-R_D}{2r_o}$$

共模CM "变化信号"实为两支路相同的噪声:

如: 地噪声、输入共模噪声、

电源噪声(输出到下一级电路,成为输入共模噪声)、以及温度漂移(低频)等。



Output voltage swing of a differential pair

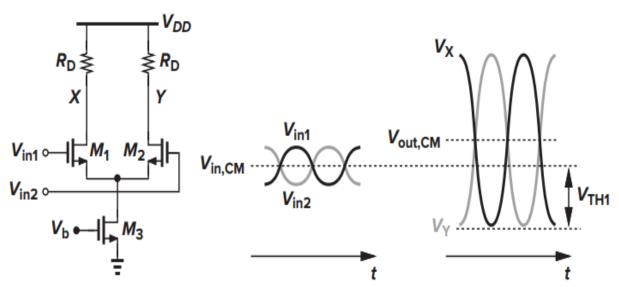
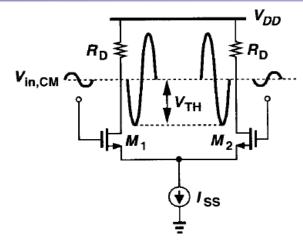


Figure 4.11 Maximum allowable output swings in a differential pair.



输入输出共模电平 相同便于级联

单边输出范围: $V_{DD} > V_{OUT} > V_{ID,CM} - V_{TH1}$ 共模电平大则输

$$V_{in,CM} \geq V_{GS1} + (V_{GS3} - V_{TH3})$$

较大的共模输入变化会使尾电流源或输出管 进入线性区、改变小信号增益

出范围小



4.2.2 quantitative analysis定量分析

大信号特性: 公式解析法

$$\begin{split} & \Delta V_{out} = V_{out1} - V_{out2} = (V_{DD} - R_{D1}I_{D1}) - (V_{DD} - R_{D2}I_{D2}) \\ & = -R_D(I_{D1} - I_{D2}) = -R_D\Delta I_D \end{split}$$

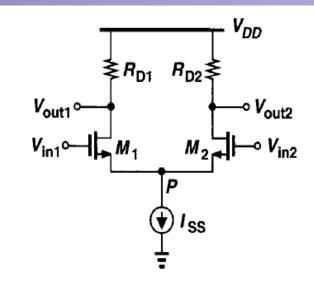
差动增益
$$A_{vd}$$
(或记 A_v) = $\frac{\partial (V_{out1} - V_{out2})}{\partial (V_{in1} - V_{in2})}$

∂表示变化, △表示差值

$$: V_P = V_{in1} - V_{GS1} = V_{in2} - V_{GS2}$$

$$\therefore V_{in1} - V_{in2} = V_{GS1} - V_{GS2}$$

差分电路跨导:
$$G_{m} = \frac{\partial (I_{D1} - I_{D2})}{\partial (V_{in1} - V_{in2})} = \frac{\partial \Delta I_{D}}{\partial \Delta V_{in}}$$



设M1、M2工作在饱和区, 沟道长度调制效应可忽略 $R_{D1} = R_{D2} = R_{D}$

计算
$$(V_{in1} - V_{in2})$$
, 由 $V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{TH}$ $V_{in1} - V_{in2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$, 式 (4.5)

过驱动电压



quantitative analysis (cont.)

由
$$I_{D1} + I_{D2} = I_{SS}$$
和公式 (4.5) 得 $(V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2 = \frac{2}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} (I_{SS} - 2\sqrt{I_{D1}I_{D2}})$

$$\longrightarrow 2\sqrt{I_{D1}I_{D2}} = I_{SS} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2$$

$$4I_{D1}I_{D2} = I_{SS}^{2} - I_{SS} \left(\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}\right)^{2} (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^{4}$$

$$\nabla : 4I_{D1}I_{D2} = (I_{D1} + I_{D2})^{2} - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^{2} = I_{SS}^{2} - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^{2}$$

$$X : 4I_{D1}I_{D2} = (I_{D1} + I_{D2})^2 - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2 = I_{SS}^2 - (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2$$

$$\therefore (I_{D1} - I_{D2})^2 = I_{SS}^2 - 4I_{D1}I_{D2} = I_{SS} \left(\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}\right) (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}\right)^2 (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \right)^2 \left(V_{in1} - V_{in2} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2 \right)$$



定量分析(续)

:. 大信号
$$\Delta I_D = I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{in1} - V_{in2}) \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - (V_{in1} - V_{in2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \Delta V_{in} \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - \Delta V_{in}^{2}}$$
 式 (4.9) **差分对VI 线性比** 单管MOSFET 好

单管MOSFET好!

$$G_{m} = \frac{\partial \Delta I_{D}}{\partial \Delta V_{in}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left(\sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} - \Delta V_{in}^{2}} - \frac{\Delta V_{in}}{\sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \frac{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L}}{\sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L}} - \Delta V_{in}^{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{n} C_{ox}}{\mu_{n} C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

 $\Delta V_{in} = 0$ 时达最大跨导(增益): $G_m = g_m$

$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}/2}$$



quantitative analysis (cont.)

差动增益
$$A_{vd} = \frac{\partial (V_{out1} - V_{out2})}{\partial (V_{in1} - V_{in2})} = -G_{m}R_{D}$$

 $\approx -g_{m}R_{n}$,前提条件? 差动信号在共模(平衡点)附近

当全部Iss流过其中一个MOS时,另一个FET截止。最大差模输入:

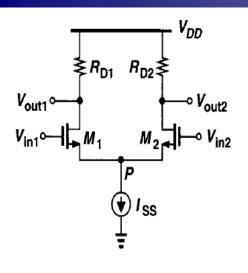
曲式 (4.5)
$$\Delta V_{inMAX} = V_{in1} - V_{in2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

推论: 若输入管W/L小或尾电流源 Iss大,则差动输入变化范围可以较大。

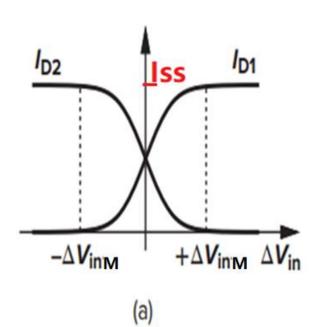
问题: 由式 (4.9)
$$\Delta V_{in} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$
 时, $\Delta I_D = 0$ 对吗?

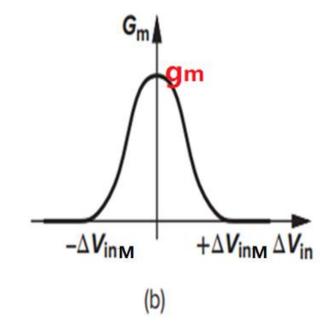


差动对漏极电流和跨导~输入关系



$$\Delta V_{in} = V_{in1} - V_{in2}$$



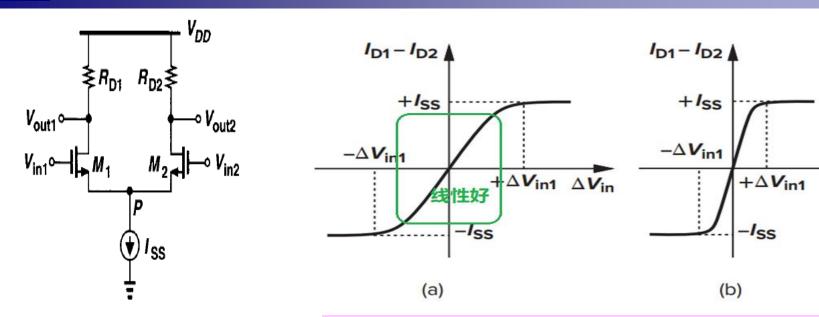


$$\Delta V_{inM} \ = \ \Delta V_{inMAX} \ = \ \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \ \frac{W}{L}}} \ = \ V_{GS1MAX} \ - \ V_{GS2MIN} \ = \ V_{GS1MAX} \ - V_{TH}$$

较大的最大差模输入范围好处是:线性范围较大!



增大Iss和减小W/L可使线性得到改善



较大的输入(交变)信号使输出产生非线性

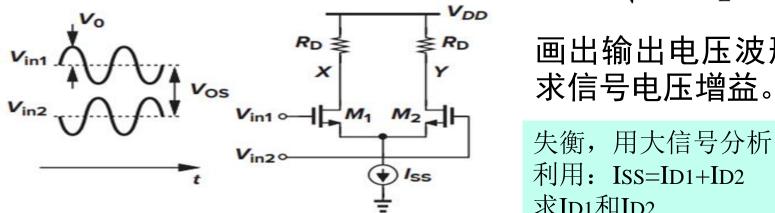
记电路可以处理的最大差模输入
$$\Delta V_{in1} = \Delta V_{inMAX} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \frac{2I_{SS}/2}{2}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2I_{D1CM}}{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}} = \sqrt{2}V_{OD1} , V_{OD1} = V_{GS1} - V_{TH}$$



例4.5 差动输入直流电平失衡Vos情况

假设失衡电压
$$V_{OS} = \frac{\Delta V_{in1}}{2}$$
, 式中 $\Delta V_{in1} = \Delta V_{inMAX} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$



画出输出电压波形,

失衡,用大信号分析。

求ID1和ID2

Vos=直流Vin1-Vin2 (a)

曲式 (4.9)
$$\Delta I_D = I_{D1} - I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \Delta V_{in} \sqrt{\frac{4I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} - \Delta V_{in}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}} V_{oS} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_{n} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}{4 I_{SS}} V_{oS}^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_{SS} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{4 \times 2^{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} I_{SS} \approx 0.66 I_{SS}$$



例4.5 失衡Vos情况(续)

易得: 支路直流 ID1=0.83ISS,ID2=0.17ISS

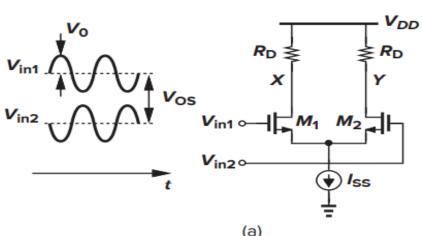
直流电压 VX-VY= VDD-ID1*RD-(VDD-ID2*RD)

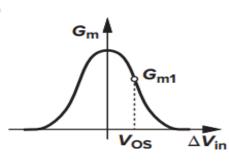
$$= - (ID1-ID2)RD=0.66ISS*RD$$

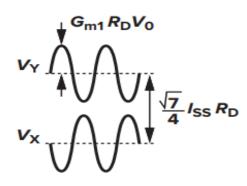
$$\Delta V_{in} = V_{OS} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$G_{_{\!M\!\!\!/}} = \frac{1}{2} \, \mu_{_{\!\! D}} C_{_{\!o\!x}} \, \frac{{_{\!\!\!\!/}}{W}}{L} \, \frac{\mu_{_{\!\!\!/}} C_{_{\!o\!x}} \, \frac{{_{\!\!\!/}}{U}}{L}}{\sqrt{\frac{4I_{_{\!S\!S}}}{\mu_{_{\!\!\!/}} C_{_{\!o\!x}} \, \frac{{_{\!\!\!\!/}}{U}}{L}}}} \quad = \frac{3I_{_{\!S\!S}}}{2\sqrt{\frac{7I_{_{\!S\!S}}}{2\mu_{_{\!\!\!/}} C_{_{\!o\!x}} \, \frac{{_{\!\!\!/}}{W}}{L}}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \, \sqrt{\mu_{_{\!\!\!/}} C_{_{\!o\!x}} \, \frac{{_{\!\!\!\!/}}{W}}{L}} \, I_{_{\!S\!S}}}$$

$$= \frac{3I_{SS}}{2\sqrt{\frac{7I_{SS}}{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\sqrt{\mu_{n}C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}}I_{SS}$$





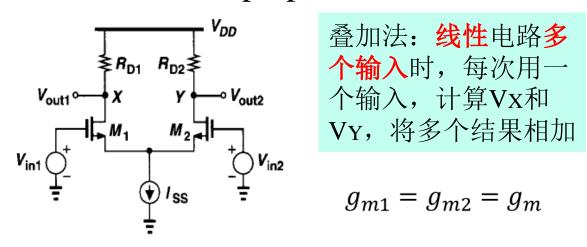


Vx幅度较大! 低频情况需要消除失衡



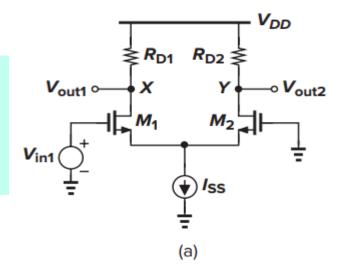
Small-signal behavior of differential pairs

Method 1:superposition



叠加法:线性电路多

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_m$$

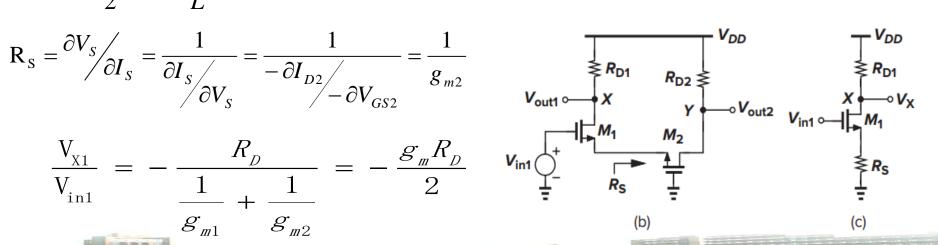


计算VX

由
$$I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS2} - V_{TH})^2$$
 忽略 λ 和 γ

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{S}} = \frac{\partial V_{\mathrm{S}}}{\partial I_{\mathrm{S}}} = \frac{1}{\partial I_{\mathrm{S}}} = \frac{1}{-\partial I_{D2}} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}1}}{\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i}\mathbf{n}1}} = -\frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{m1}} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{m2}}} = -\frac{\mathcal{S}_{m}R_{D}}{2}$$





Set Vin2 to zero: 计算Vy

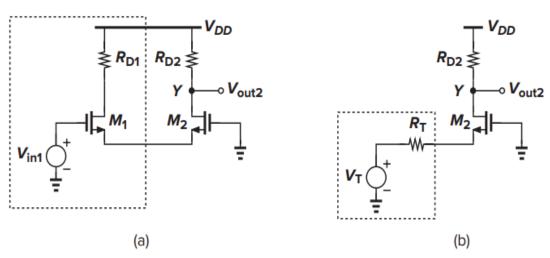


Figure 4.18 Replacing M_1 by a Thevenin equivalent.

$$v_{\text{in}} = v_{1}^{+} + v_{1}^{+} + g_{\text{m}}v_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{g_{\text{m}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_{\text{in}1} = 0$$

$$R_{\text{T}} = \frac{-V_{1}}{-g_{m1}V_{1}} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}}$$

开路电压:
$$V_T = I_{SC} * R_T = g_{m1}V_{in1} \times \frac{1}{g_{m1}} = V_{in1}$$

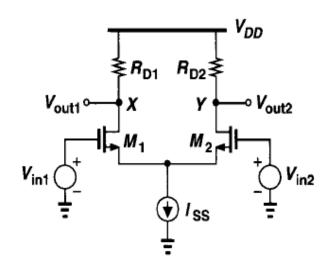


Superposition叠加法(续)

$$V_{in1}$$
=0,同理得: $V_{X2} - V_{Y2} = g_{m}R_{D}V_{in2} = -g_{m}R_{D}V_{in1}$

差动增益:
$$A_{vd} = \frac{V_X - V_Y}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}} = \frac{(V_{X1} + V_{X2}) - (V_{Y1} + V_{Y2})}{2V_{in1}} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$

全差动电路的单边输出,增益减半。



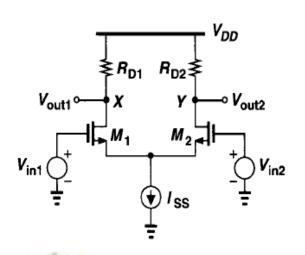


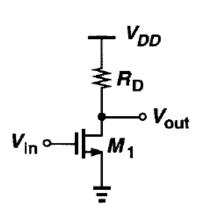
差动对与共源级的比较

- 设总偏置电流相同,为Iss.
- 平衡状态下,差分对中单边支路M1(M2)偏置电流 $I_{D1}=I_{SS}/2$

• 差分对
$$g_m = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{D1}} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \frac{I_{SS}}{2}}$$

• 相同功耗情况下,差分对增益为单管共源级放大器的 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$

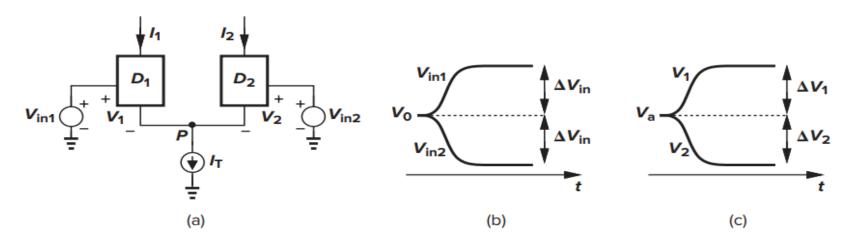






Method 2: concept of half circuit

差动对称电路的"虚地"点概念: P点交变信号电压为0(很小或较小)。



设差分输入:
$$V_{in1} = V_{CM} + \Delta V$$
 $V_{in2} = V_{CM} - \Delta V$ I_{T} 为电流源, $\therefore g_{m}\Delta V_{1} + g_{m}\Delta V_{2} = 0$ 若能保证2个管 g_{m} 相同,则 $\Delta V_{1} = -\Delta V_{2}$

即 P点电位不变, 交流虚地! 适合幅度变化小的信号!

2020/11/20



半边电路概念的应用

半边电路概念适合分析全差动输入的对称差动对。

小信号
$$\frac{V_{X}}{V_{in1}} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$

$$\frac{V_{Y}}{V_{in2}} = \frac{V_{Y}}{-V_{in1}} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$

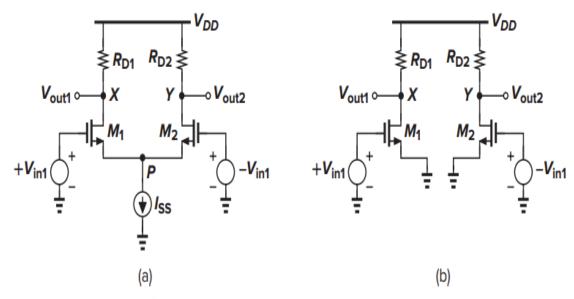


Figure 4.22 Application of the half-circuit concept.

差动增益
$$A_{V} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{2V_{in1}} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$

半边电路计算简单(全差分结构、输入信号变化幅度小)



Example 4.7 计算差动增益

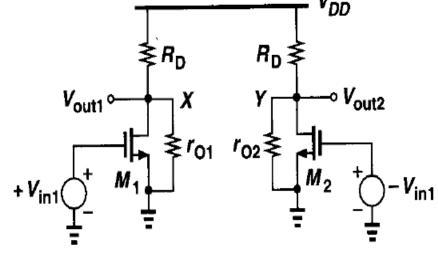
考虑沟道长度调制效应

设
$$r_{o1} = r_{o2} = r_o$$

$$\frac{V_X}{V_{in1}} = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_o)$$

$$\frac{V_{Y}}{V_{in2}} = \frac{V_{Y}}{-V_{in1}} = -g_{m}(R_{D} \mid | r_{o})$$

$$\mathbb{E} \frac{V_{Y}}{V_{in1}} = g_{m}(R_{D} \mid \mid r_{o})$$



$$\lambda \neq 0 \iff r_o \neq \infty$$

$$A_{vd} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{2V_{in1}} = -g_{II}(R_{D} \mid | r_{o})$$



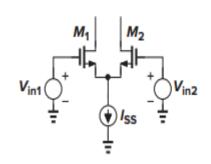
任何输入自动分解成差模信号分量+共模信号分量

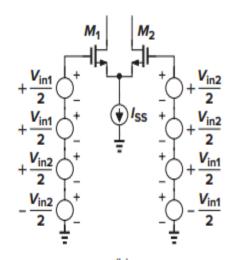
$$\begin{split} V_{in1} &= \frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2} \\ V_{in2} &= -\frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2} \end{split}$$

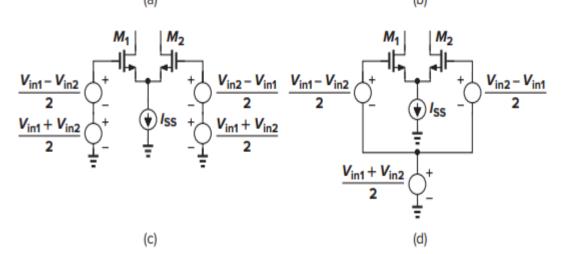
对所有Vin均成立

实际电路需要保证两 边直流电压工作点一 致,否则gm失配

差动信号应无直流分量, 无论大小均视为变化量。

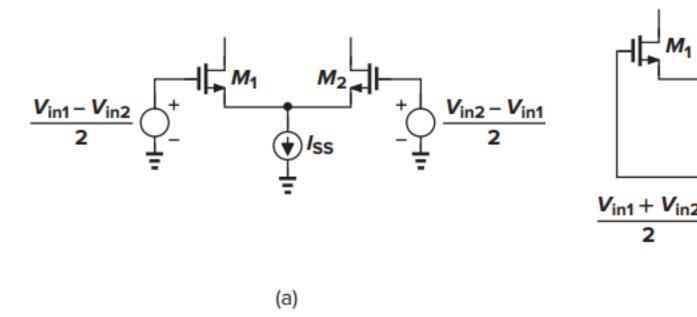








输入信号中的差模分量与共模分量(续)



原则上,总输出信号

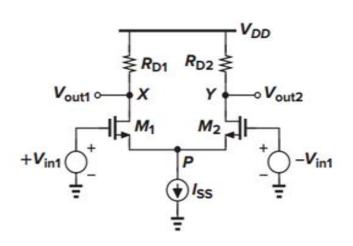
- =共模信号(噪声)输出 + 差模信号输出
- =共模增益(很小)*共模信号(噪声)+差模增益*差模信号

这里"增益"与采取单边输出还是差动输出有关。

(b)



Example 4.8



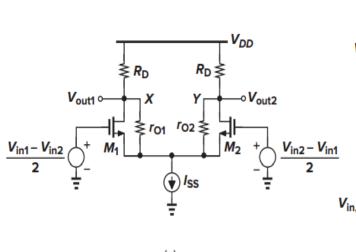
设 $V_{in1} \neq V_{in2}$, $\lambda \neq 0$, 计算 V_X 和 V_Y

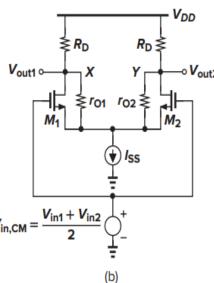
● 差模小信号:

$$V_{X} = -g_{m}(R_{D} \mid r_{o}) \frac{V_{\text{in1}} - V_{\text{in2}}}{2}$$

$$V_{Y} = -g_{m}(R_{D} \mid r_{o}) \frac{V_{\text{in2}} - V_{\text{in1}}}{2}$$

$$V_{X} - V_{Y} = -g_{m}(R_{D} \mid r_{o})(V_{\text{in1}} - V_{\text{in2}})$$





● 共模小信号(交变):

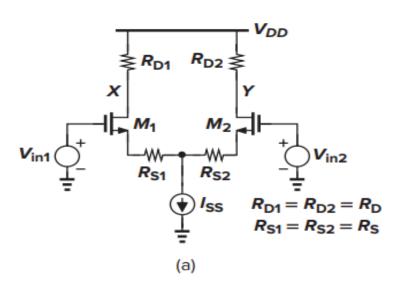
M1和M2的漏电流均为Iss/2, Vx和Vy不变。差动输出 ACM=0, 共模抑制

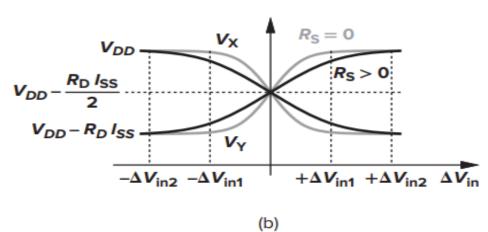
若 Vincm=(Vin1+Vin2)/2 上升,则VP上升,Iss稍微上升(沟道长度调制)。Vx和Vy单端输出稍降。



4.2.3 带源极负反馈的差动对

提高线性度(大幅度信号时): 增大差动输入范围 2*RS





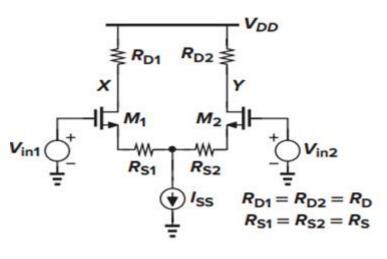
设差动输入很大,M2关断,则ID1=ISS,VGS2=VTH Vin1-VGS1-RS ISS=Vin2-VTH,=> Vin1-Vin2=VGS1-VTH+RS ISS

$$\therefore R_S \neq 0$$
时关断 $M2$ 所需的输入差动电压 $\Delta V_{in2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + R_S I_{SS}$

= ΔV_{in1} (即 R_s = 0时关断M2所需的输入差动电压) + $R_s I_{ss}$



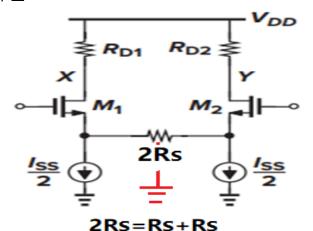
带源极负反馈的差动对: 半边电路方法



设
$$\lambda=0$$
, $\gamma=0$, $|A_{vd}|=\frac{R_D}{1/g_m+R_S}$

$$A_{vCM} = \frac{\frac{R_{D}}{2}}{\frac{1}{(2g_{m})} + \frac{R_{S}}{2} + r_{OSS}} \approx 0$$

输入和输出共模电压 需提高Rs*Iss/2



无直流电压余度损 失的分割尾电流源 的负反馈差动对

ZNS-NS INS

中间为差动交变信号地



4.3 common mode response

- 差动放大器的重要特点是对共模噪声的抑制。
- 设电流源输出电阻Rss (理想值为无穷大)

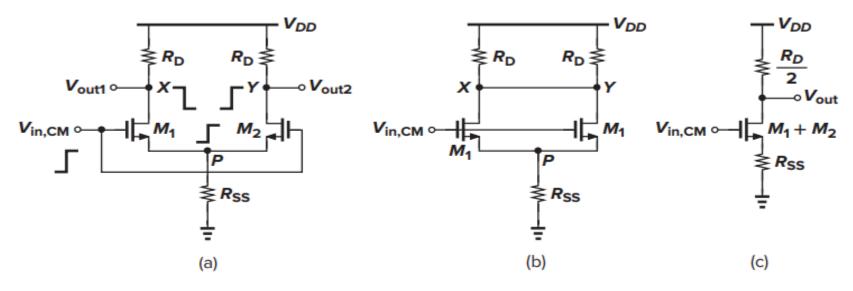


图4.29(a) 共模输入的差动对电路;图(a)的简化电路;图(b)的等效电路(gm为单管的2倍)

$$A_{v,CM} = \frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{in,CM}} = -\frac{\frac{R_D}{2}}{\frac{1}{2g_m} + R_{SS}}$$
,式 (4.37) 增大 R_{SS} ,減小 $A_{v,CM}$



Example 4.9

已知:
$$I_{SS} = 1mA$$
, $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1,2} = \frac{2.5}{0.5}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 50 \,\mu\text{A}/V^2$,

$$V_{TH} = 0.6V$$
, $\lambda = \gamma = 0$, $V_{DD} = 3.3V$

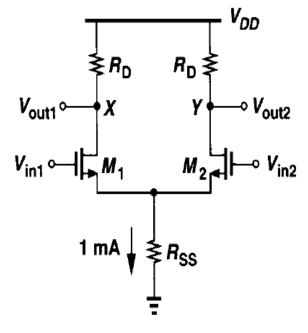
- (a) VRss=0.5V, 输入共模电压应是多少?
- (b) 差模增益=5时RD=?
- (c) 输出共模电平? 最低单端输出电平?
- (d) 输入共模增加50mV, 输出变化多大?

解 (a)
$$V_{in,CM} = V_{GS} + V_{Rss}$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = 0.5 mA$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}}} + V_{TH1} = 1.23V$$

$$V_{in,CM} = V_{GS} + V_{RSS} = 1.23V + 0.5V = 1.73V$$



$$R_{SS} = \frac{0.5V}{1mA} = 500\,\Omega$$

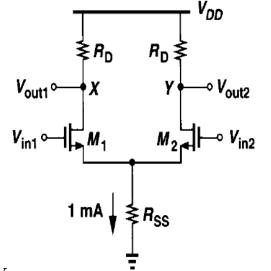


Example 4.9 (cont.)

(b):
$$|A_{v}| = \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta V_{in}} = g_{m1}R_{D} = \sqrt{\mu_{n}C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS}R_{D} = 5$$

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2\mu_{n}C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L} I_{D1} = \sqrt{\mu_{n}C_{ox}} \frac{W}{L} I_{SS} = \frac{1}{632\Omega}$$

$$R_{D} = \frac{5}{g_{m1}} = 3.16k\Omega$$



$$(c)$$
: 共模输出 $V_X = V_{DD} - I_{D1}R_D = 3V - 0.5 * 3.16V = 1.42V$

$$V_{X} \geq V_{in1} - V_{TH}$$

$$V_{X \min} = V_{in,CM} - V_{TH} = 1.73V - 0.6V = 1.13V$$

若输出电压减小0.29V(共模1.42V-最低1.13V) M1(或M2)晶体管就会进入线性区。



Example 4.9 (cont.)

问题: (d)输入共模增加50mV,输出变化多大?

输出变化多大?
$$(d): \Delta V_{o, CM} = A_{v, CM} \Delta V_{in, CM} = -\frac{R_D}{2} \Delta V_{in, CM} \qquad V_{out1} \sim X$$

$$\frac{1}{2g_{m}} + R_{SS}$$

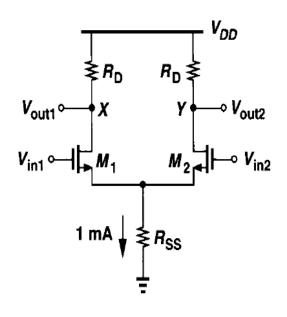
$$1 \text{ mA}$$

$$= -\frac{3160/2}{632/2 + 500} \times 50 \,\text{mV} = -96.8 \,\text{mV}$$

输出共模电平=1.42-0.0968 ≈ 1.32 V

与
$$V_{o \min} = 1.13 \ V$$
 相差不足 $0.2 \ V$

结果表明该结构不好,共模增益大,共模抑制差。 原因是Rss阻值太小(尾电流随输入电平变化)。





差分电路的问题: 失配!

差分电路要求电路严格对称!

小信号
$$A_{v,CM} = \frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial V_{in,CM}} = -\frac{\frac{R_D}{2}}{\frac{1}{2g_m} + R_{SS}}$$

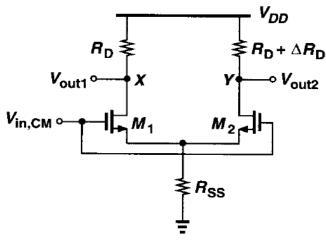
设负载失配 ΔR_n :

$$\Delta V_{\rm X} \approx -\frac{R_{\rm D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{G}_{\rm m}} + 2R_{\rm SS}} \, \Delta V_{\rm in,\,CM} \; , \quad \Delta V_{\rm Y} \approx -\frac{R_{\rm D} + \Delta R_{\rm D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{G}_{\rm m}} + 2R_{\rm SS}} \, \Delta V_{\rm in,\,CM} \; . \label{eq:deltaVX}$$

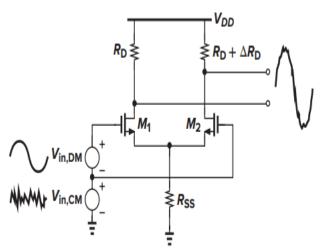
导致共模输入产生差动输出,共模噪声对输出影响很大。RSS越大越好。

总结: 差动电路的共摸响应取决于尾电流源和电路非对称性。

失配导致输入共模信号在输出端产生差模分量。

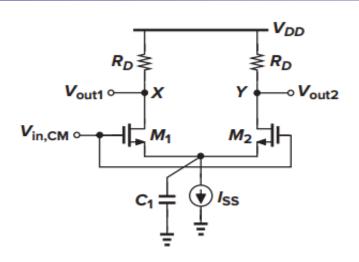


Rss=2Rss||2Rss





失配导致共模噪声转换为差模噪声"信号"



若尾电流源尺寸太大,则 寄生电容C1大,高频时 尾电流源的输出阻抗减 小,不好。

实际差分电路的不对称性产生失配,主要来自输入晶体管,工艺误差造成的阈值电压和尺寸(包括版图不平衡)不一致,体现为gm不同、电流不同。

差动结构缺点:对工艺质量(失配)敏感,功耗稍大,版图要求对称。



共模输入噪声影响:输入管不匹配情况

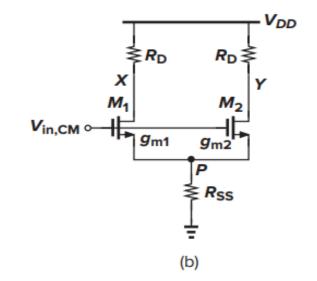
交变小信号

全部V和I都是小信号交变量

$$I_{D1} = g_{m1}(V_{in,CM} - V_{p}), \quad I_{D2} = g_{m2}(V_{in,CM} - V_{p})$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $V_{p} = (I_{D1} + I_{D2})R_{SS} = (g_{m1} + g_{m2})(V_{in,CM} - V_{p})R_{SS}$

上式右2式合并同类项:
$$V_{p} = \frac{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}} V_{in,CM}$$



$$V_{X} = -I_{D1}R_{D} = -g_{m1}(V_{in,CM} - V_{P})R_{D} = -g_{m1} \frac{1}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}} V_{in,CM}R_{D}$$

$$V_{Y} = -I_{D2}R_{D} = -g_{m2}(V_{in,CM} - V_{P})R_{D} = -g_{m2} \frac{1}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}} V_{in,CM}R_{D}$$

自gm1和gm2失配产
生的差动输出:
$$V_X - V_Y = -\frac{g_{m1} - g_{m2}}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1} V_{in,CM} R_D$$

应当极小



共模输入噪声:输入管不匹配情况(续)

共模噪声VinCM转化成 差动小信号误差:

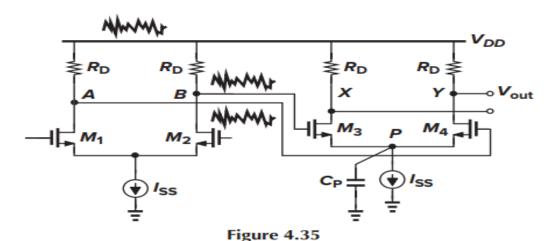
$$A_{\text{CM - DM}} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{V_{in,CM}} = -\frac{g_{m1} - g_{m2}}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1} R_{D} = -\frac{\Delta g_{m}}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1} R_{D}, \quad \vec{\pi} \quad (4.53)$$

Rss大有利于抑制失配的影响



Example 4.10

M3和M4的跨导失配 Δg_m 。会多大比例的<mark>电源噪声(高频)以</mark>差动分量的形式出现在输出端?



Assume $\lambda = \gamma = 0$.

解:电源噪声是共模噪声。尾电源源的交流阻抗很大,因此电源噪声全部加到A点和B点成为M3和M4的共模输入(交变小信号)。

$$A_{\text{CM-DM}} = \frac{V_{X} - V_{Y}}{V_{in,CM}} = -\frac{\Delta g_{m}}{(g_{m3} + g_{m4})(\frac{1}{j\omega C_{p}} || R_{SS}) + 1} R_{D} \qquad |A_{\text{CM - DM}}| = \frac{|\Delta g_{m}|}{\sqrt{(g_{m3} + g_{m4})^{2} \left|\frac{1}{\omega C_{p}}\right|^{2} + 1}} R_{D}$$



共模抑制比Common-mode rejection ratio

$$CMRR = \frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM-DM}}$$
 注意区别 $|\frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM}}|$

设MOS失配: $g_{m1} \neq g_{m2}$, I_{SS} 的 $R_{SS} \neq \infty$

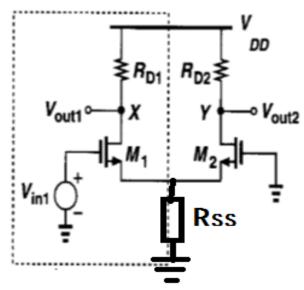
$$I_{SS}$$
的 $R_{SS} \neq \infty$

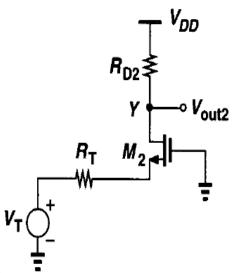
采用叠加定律 (失配时半边电路分析不成立):

$$\diamondsuit V_{in2} = 0, \qquad \frac{V_{X}}{V_{in1}} = -\frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m1}} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m2}} \mid \mid R_{SS}}$$

$$R_{T} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}} \mid \mid R_{SS} = \frac{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} R_{SS}}{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} + R_{SS}} = \frac{R_{SS}}{1 + g_{m1} R_{SS}}$$

$$V_{T} = V_{in} g_{m1} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m1}} \parallel R_{SS} \right) = V_{in} \frac{g_{m1} R_{SS}}{1 + g_{m1} R_{SS}}$$







Common-mode rejection ratio (cont.)

$$\frac{V_{out2}}{V_{T}} = \frac{R_{D2}}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + R_{T}} \qquad R_{T} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}} \mid \mid R_{SS} \qquad V_{DD}$$

$$\frac{V_{y}}{V_{in1}} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{in1}} \times \frac{V_{y}}{V_{T}} = \frac{g_{m1}R_{SS}}{1 + g_{m1}R_{SS}} \times \frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + R_{T}}$$

$$= \frac{g_{m1}R_{SS}}{1 + g_{m1}R_{SS}} \times \frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}}} \mid \mid R_{SS}$$

$$V_{T} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{DD}} \times V_{Out2}$$

$$V_{T} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{DD}} \times V_{Out2}$$

$$V_{T} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{T}} \times V_{DD}$$

$$V_{T} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{DD}} \times V_{DD}$$

$$V_{T} = \frac{V_{T}}{V_{T}} \times V_{DD}$$

$$\left(\mathbf{V_{X}} \, - \, \mathbf{V_{Y}} \right)_{\mathit{Vin1}} \, = \left(\frac{-R_{\mathit{D}}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m1}}} + \, \frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m2}}} \, | \, | \, R_{\mathit{SS}}}{-\frac{\mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m1}} R_{\mathit{SS}}}{1 + \mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m1}} R_{\mathit{SS}}}} \, \times \, \frac{R_{\mathit{D}}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m2}}} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{S}_{\mathit{m1}}} \, | \, | \, R_{\mathit{SS}}} \right) \times V_{\mathit{in1}}$$

同理
$$(V_{X} - V_{Y})_{Vin2} = \left(\frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m1}} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m2}} \mid \mid R_{SS}} \times \frac{g_{m2}R_{SS}}{1 + g_{m2}R_{SS}} + \frac{R_{D}}{\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m2}} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{m1}} \mid \mid R_{SS}}\right) \times V_{in2}$$



CMRR (cont.)

$$V_{in1} = -V_{in2} \qquad A_{DM} = \frac{(V_{X} - V_{Y})_{tot}}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}} = \frac{(V_{X} - V_{Y})_{in1} + (V_{X} - V_{Y})_{in2}}{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}$$
$$= -\frac{R_{D}}{2} \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}} \qquad (4.56)$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{L}}{=} g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_{m}, \quad A_{DM} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{=} g_{m1} \neq g_{m2}$$

CMRR =
$$\left| \frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM-DM}} \right| = \left| \frac{-\frac{R_D}{2} \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{1 + (g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS}}}{-\frac{\Delta g_m}{(g_{m1} + g_{m2})R_{SS} + 1}R_D} \right|$$

$$= \frac{g_{m1} + g_{m2} + 4g_{m1}g_{m2}R_{SS}}{2\Delta g_{m}}$$

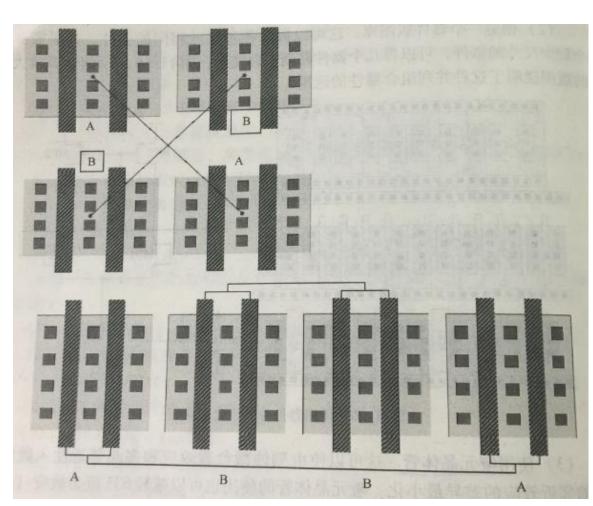


版图设计: 质心法(对称)

• 质心法布局W/L大的MOS

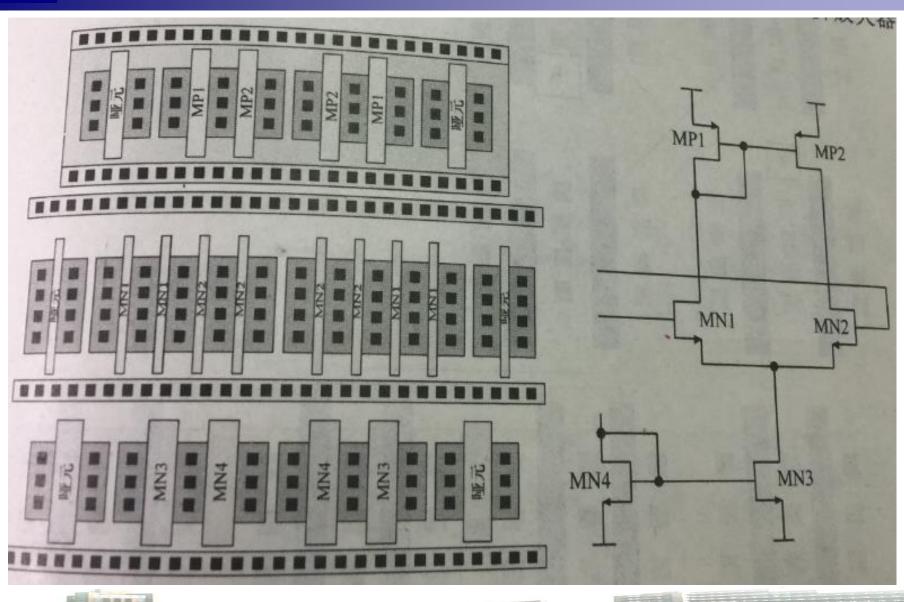
交叉 对角

> 分割 对称





哑元器件(改善临近注入效应)



2020/11/20

45



4.4 MOS为负载的差动对

• 差动增益可用半边电路

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{DM}} &= -g_{mN} (\frac{1}{g_{mP}} \parallel r_{oP} \parallel r_{oN}) \approx -\frac{g_{mN}}{g_{mP}} \\ g_{m1} &= \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_{D1}} \end{aligned}$$

 V_{out} V_{out} V_{in} V_{out} V_{ss}

• 平衡点附近

$$A_{DM} \approx -\frac{g_{mN}}{g_{mP}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_n \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_N}{\mu_p \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_P}}$$

(4.61)

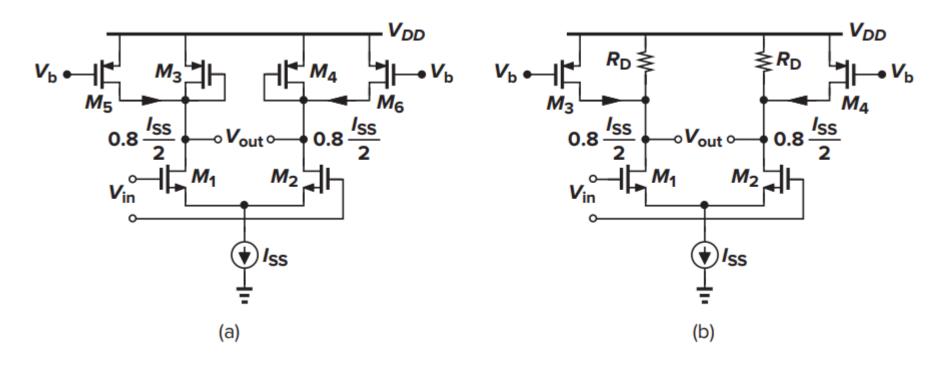
图4.37(a)以二极管为负载 的差动对

注意增益方向:输入输出同侧为-,异侧为+

- 二极管负载减少了输出电压余度。
- 要增大增益,需减小负载管PMOS宽度即减小(W/L)p, Iss不变,从而|VGSP-VTHP|增大, X和Y点允许的共模电平下降, 一般会导致输出范围减小。



辅助电流源二极管负载的差动对

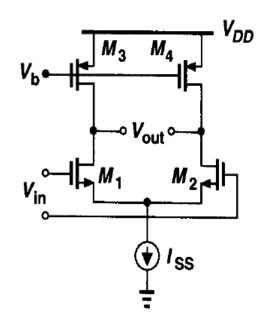


采用减少负载PMOS二极管电流、而不是减少负载二极管 宽度的方法,使负载PMOS的 gm减小来增大负载阻抗,可减小对输出电压范围的影响

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电流源负载的差动对



$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{DM}} = -g_{mN}(r_{oP} \parallel r_{oN})$$

电流源负载差动对的缺点:输出共模电平不确定

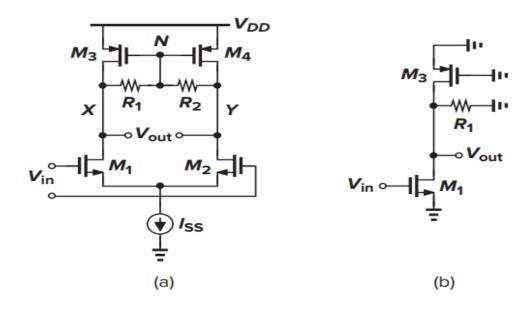


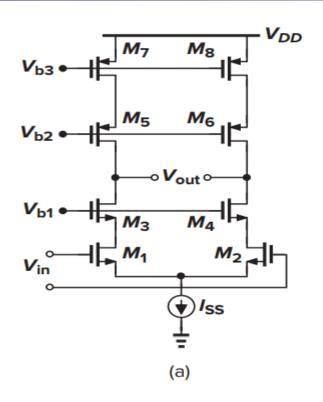
图4.38 自偏置电流源负载的差动对

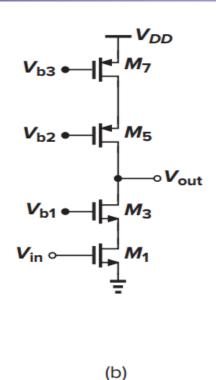
$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{DM}} = -g_{mN}(r_{oP} \mid \mid r_{oN} \mid \mid R_{1})$$

对称电路中N点电平不变。 M3和M4交流模型为电流源, 而直流模型为二极管, 差动对电路输出共模电平 =VDD-VGS3(由Iss确定)



高增益cascode差动对(电流源负载)





M7和M8是电流源

缺点:输入电压范围(余度)很小,只适合小信号放大。

注意: 电流源负载差动器必须用某种负反馈方法确定输出共模电平。

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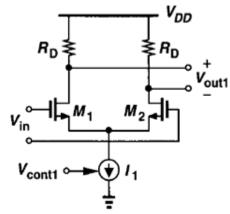
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4.5 吉尔伯特单元,模拟乘法器

如何实现
$$\Delta V_{out} = k \Delta V_{cout} \Delta V_{in} = k (V_{cont2} - V_{cont1}) \Delta V_{in}$$

考察:



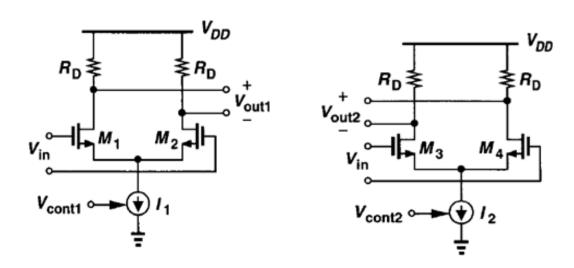
增益是尾电流源偏置电 压Vcont的线性函数

$$\begin{split} A_{v} &= \frac{\Delta V_{out1}}{\Delta V_{in}} = -\mathcal{G}_{m1} R_{D} = -\sqrt{2\mu_{n} C_{ox}} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1} \frac{I_{1}}{2} R_{D} \\ &= -\sqrt{\mu_{n} C_{ox}} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1} \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{cont1} \left(V_{cont1} - V_{TH}\right)^{2} R_{D} \\ &= -\mu_{n} C_{ox} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{cont1}} \times R_{D} \times \left(V_{cont1} - V_{TH}\right) \\ &= -K \left(V_{cont1} - V_{TH}\right) , \Leftrightarrow K = \mu_{n} C_{ox} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{cont1}} \times R_{D} \end{split}$$



吉尔伯特乘法器构成电路的演变

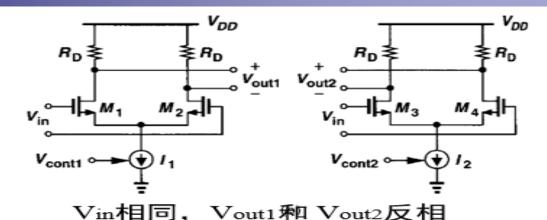
$$\begin{split} & \Delta \textit{V}_{out} = \textit{k}(\textit{V}_{cont2} - \textit{V}_{cont1}) \, \Delta \textit{V}_{in} \\ & = \textit{k}(\textit{V}_{cont2} - \textit{V}_{\text{TH}} - \textit{V}_{cont1} \, + \, \textit{V}_{\text{TH}}) \, \Delta \textit{V}_{in} \\ & = -\textit{k}(\textit{V}_{cont1} \, - \, \textit{V}_{\text{TH}}) \, \Delta \textit{V}_{in} \, + \, \textit{k}(\textit{V}_{cont2} - \textit{V}_{\text{TH}}) \, \Delta \textit{V}_{in} \\ & = \textit{V}_{out1} \, + \, \textit{V}_{out2} \end{split}$$



注意Vout2与Vout1方向



Gilbert cell: 电路演变



大信号分析:

差动输出
$$V_{out1} = [V_{DD} - R_D I_{D1}] - [V_{DD} - R_D I_{D2}]$$

$$= R_D (I_{D2} - I_{D1})$$
差动输出 $V_{out2} = [V_{DD} - R_D I_{D4}] - [V_{DD} - R_D I_{D3}]$

$$= R_D (I_{D3} - I_{D4})$$

$$V_{out} = V_{out1} + V_{out2} = R_D (I_{D2} - I_{D1}) + R_D (I_{D3} - I_{D4})$$

$$= R_D (I_{D2} + I_{D3}) - R_D (I_{D1} + I_{D4}), \text{ 如何实现?}$$

$$V_{out} = [V_{DD} - R_D (I_{D1} + I_{D4})] - [V_{DD} - R_D (I_{D2} + I_{D3})]$$

$$= R_D (I_{D2} - I_{D1}) + R_D (I_{D3} - I_{D4}) = V_{out1} + V_{out2}$$

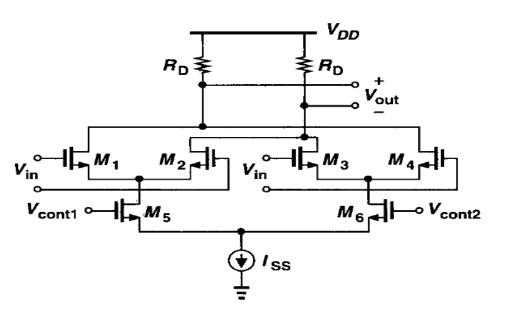


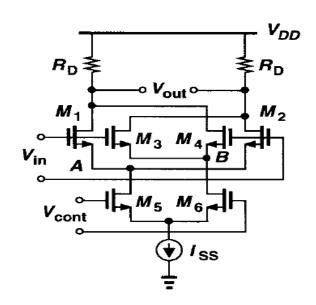
Gilbert cell 电路结构

$$V_{out} = [V_{DD} - R_D(I_{D1} + I_{D4})] - [V_{DD} - R_D(I_{D2} + I_{D3})]$$

$$= R_D(I_{D2} - I_{D1}) + R_D(I_{D3} - I_{D4}) = V_{out1} + V_{out2}$$

Gilbert cell



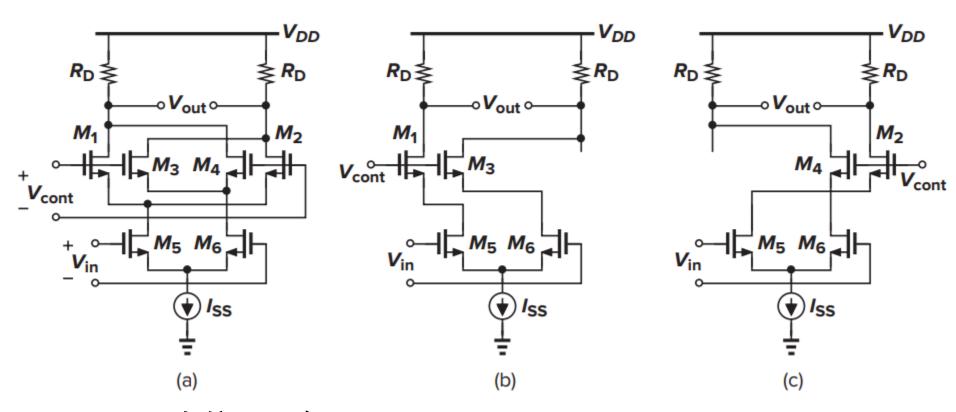


加上尾电流源,交变信号 $\Delta V_{out} = V_{out} = k \left(V_{cont2} - V_{cont1} \right) \Delta V_{in} = k \Delta V_{cont} \times \Delta V_{in}$

- 吉尔伯特单元 可作为乘法器和Mixer。
- 输入交变信号较大时,输出中含有其它非理想混频信号和杂散信号。



微弱输入信号放下层,输出输入反向隔离较好



Vcont大信号,如CLK

注意纳米工艺射频电路中, D-S之间电容很大(金属1)

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本章知识要点

- 差动放大器用于抑制电路外部(地和电源、输入信号中)的共模噪声(以及温度零漂);
- 差动电路通过尾电流源高阻(大L)降低共模增益、输出相减来抑制共模噪声;并提高线性度;
- 差动电路可用半边电路方法进行微小信号分析;
- 差动电路两支路的输入偏置(直流工作点)应相同;
- 差动电路的缺点:对失配敏感,解决方法是采用高阻尾电流源、对称(质心法)版图和哑元器件改善临近注入效应;
- 差动电路的代价是面积和功耗,以及版图设计繁琐。

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