Power Spectrum Density (PSD): The concept of noise power becomes more versatile if it’s defined with regard to the frequency content of noise.

Thermal Noise: The random motion of electrons in a conductor introduces fluctuations in the voltage measured across the conductor even if the average current is zero. The spectrum of thermal noise is proportional to the absolute temperature.

Flicker Noise: The silicon crystal reaches an end at the interface, so many dangling bonds appear, giving rise to extra energy states.

Corner Frequency: The intersection point serves as a measure of what part of the band is mostly corrupted by the flicker noise.

Noise Bandwidth: It allows a fair comparison of circuits that exhibits the same low-frequency noise, but different high-frequency transfer functions.

Phase Margin: It’s the difference between the phase and 180 degrees for the output signal (relative to its input) of an amplifier as the function of frequency.

Pole-splitting Effect: Create a large capacitance, (1+A), at the input of the second stage amplifier to produce a dominant pole at low frequency and increase the magnitude of the output pole by roughly a factor of \*.

RHP-zero Effect: It will cause negative phase shift and slow down the drop of magnitude. It can be solved by adding a series resistor to eliminate the RHP zero or move the zero to higher frequency, or a current buffer to break the feedthrough path.