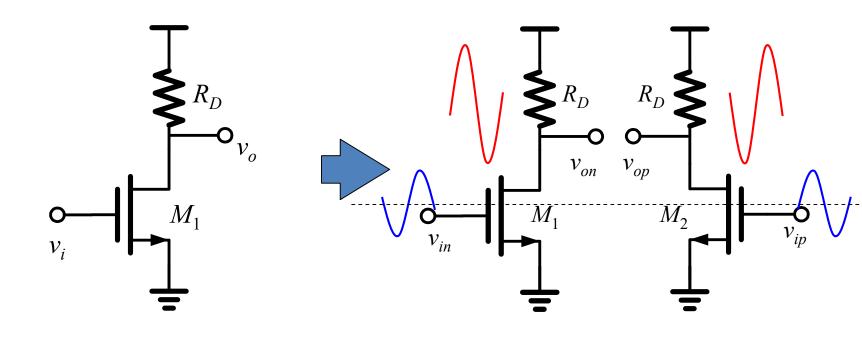
差分放大器补充

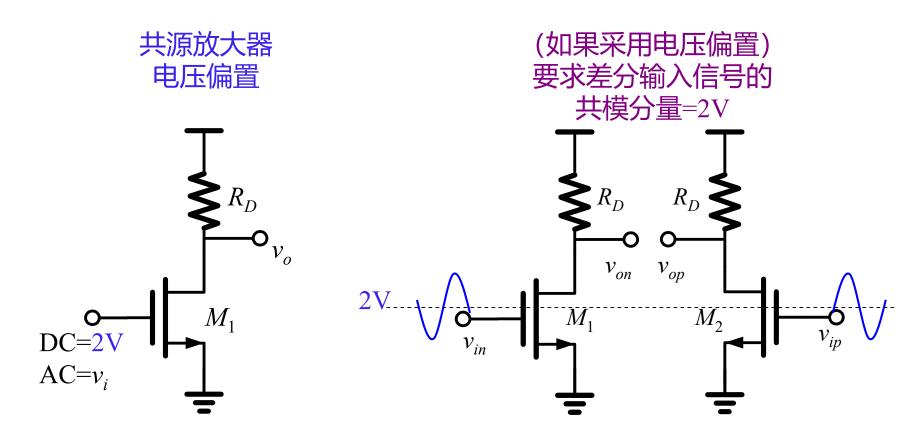
- ◆ 偏置方式
- ◆ 增益公式的直观解释
- ◆ 共模输入条件下的单边等效
- ◆ 直流转移特性
- ◆ 共模输入范围估计

差分输出的差分放大器

◆ 电阻负载NMOS共源放大器

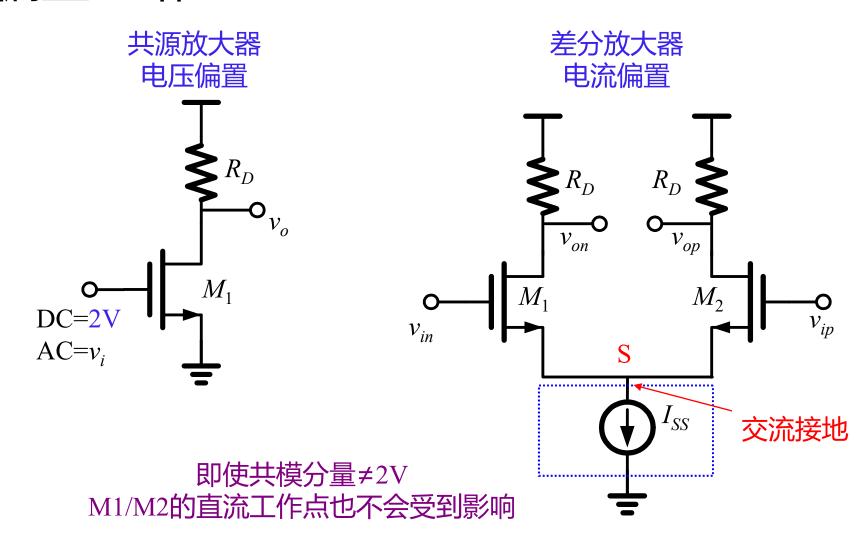


偏置电路

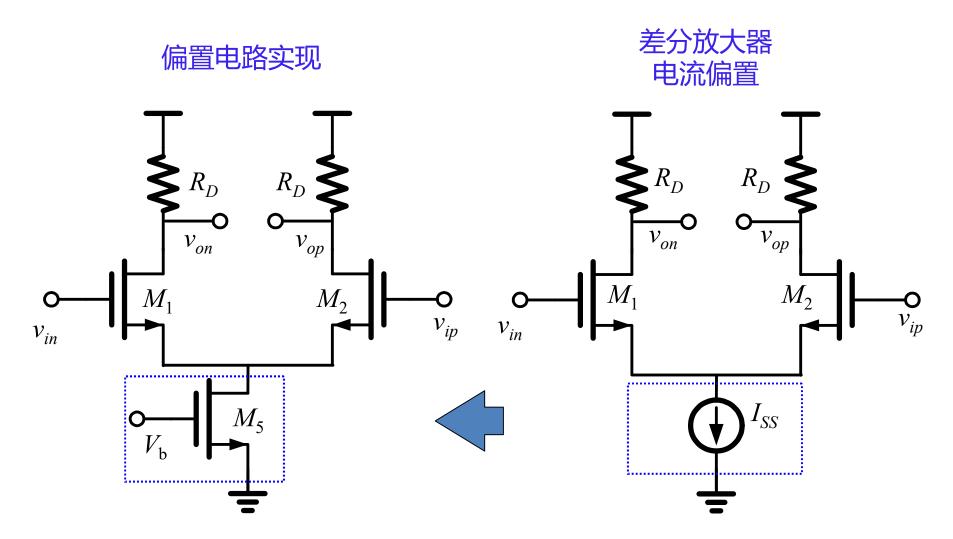


如果共模分量 \neq 2V M1/M2的直流工作点就会改变 ($g_m/r_{ds}/A_v$ 都会改变)

偏置电路

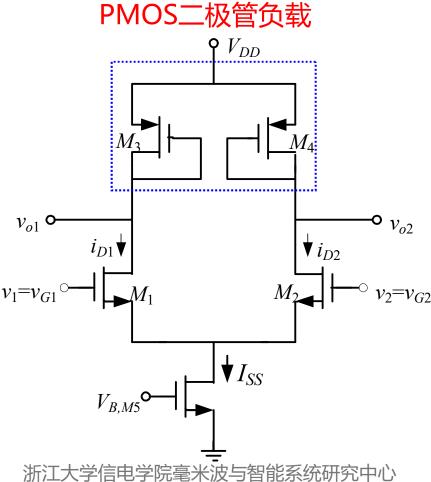


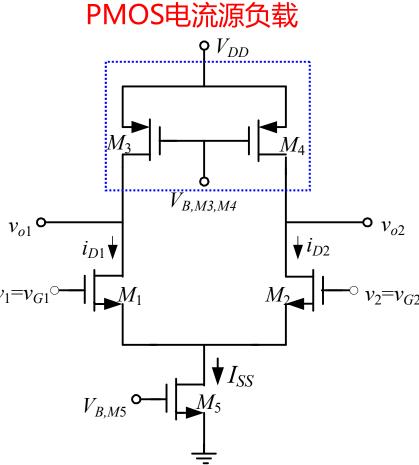
偏置电路



差分放大器负载

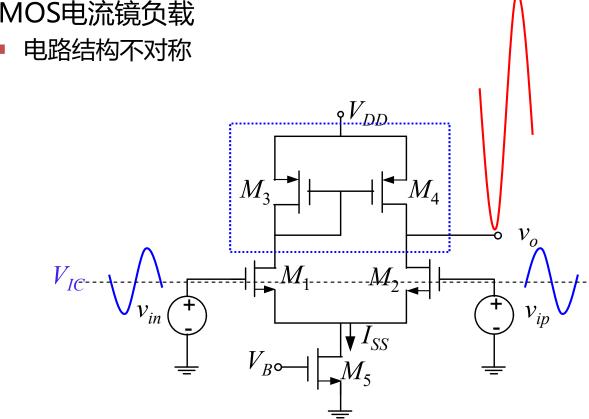
采用有源负载





单端输出的差分放大器

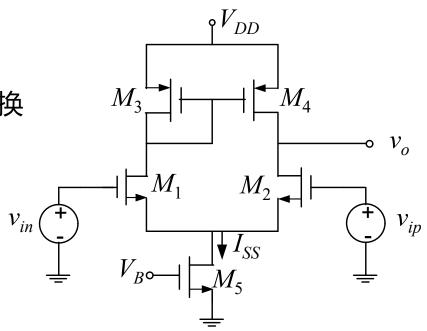
PMOS电流镜负载



增益公式

分析方法

- 1, 小信号等效电路模型
- ◆ M1~M4,用小信号等效电路替换
- ◆ M1/M2:必须考虑背栅效应
- ◆ M5: 用电阻r_{ds5}替换
- 2, 列写电路方程求解



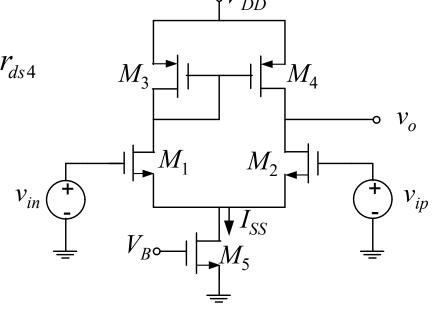
增益公式

◆ 假设两侧电路参数相同

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2}, \quad r_{ds1} = r_{ds2}, \quad r_{ds3} = r_{ds4}$$

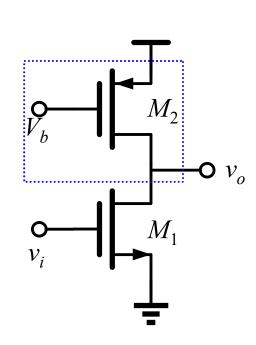
• 如果 $2r_{ds2} \gg \frac{1}{g_{m4}} \| r_{ds4} \|$

$$v_o = A_v \left(v_{ip} - v_{in} \right)$$
$$A_v = -g_{m2} \left(r_{ds2} \parallel r_{ds4} \right)$$



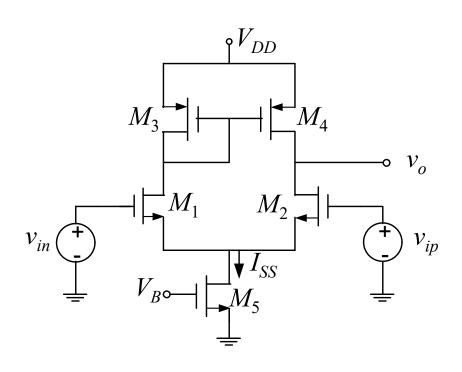
◆ 形式与PMOS电流源负载的NMOS共源放大器增益一样

增益公式对比



NMOS共源放大器

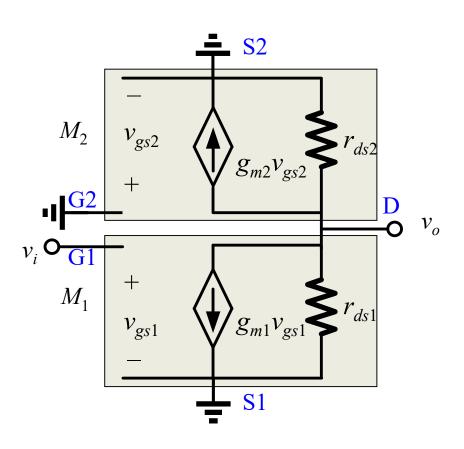
$$A_{v} = -g_{m1}\left(r_{ds1} \parallel r_{ds2}\right)$$



NMOS差分放大器

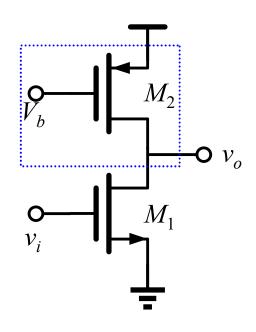
$$A_{v} = -g_{m2}(r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$

增益公式的直观解释



$$v_{gs2} = 0, \quad g_{m1}v_{gs2} = 0$$

NMOS共源放大器

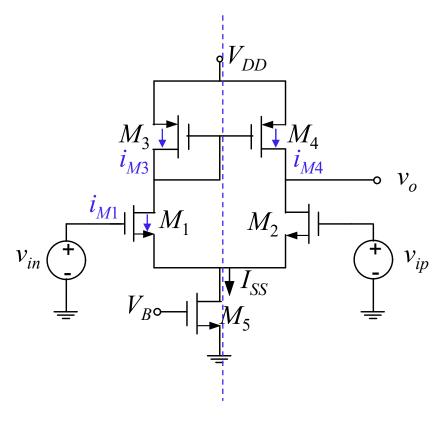


$$A_{v} = -g_{m1}(r_{ds1} \| r_{ds2})$$

增益公式的直观解释

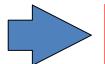
S4 **S2**

NMOS差分放大器



$$v_{gs1} = v_{in}, \quad v_{gs2} = v_{ip}$$

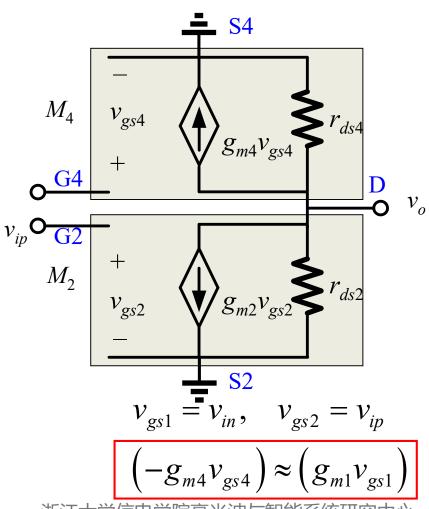
$$(i_{M4} = -g_{m4}v_{gs4}) = (i_{M3}) \approx (i_{M1} = g_{m1}v_{gs1})$$



$$\left(-g_{m4}v_{gs4}\right) \approx \left(g_{m1}v_{gs1}\right)$$

增益公式的直观解释

NMOS差分放大器



$$v_{o} = -(g_{m2}v_{gs2} + g_{m4}v_{gs4})(r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$

$$= -(g_{m2}v_{gs2} - g_{m1}v_{gs1})(r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$

$$= -g_{m2}(v_{ip} - v_{in})(r_{ds2} || r_{ds4})$$

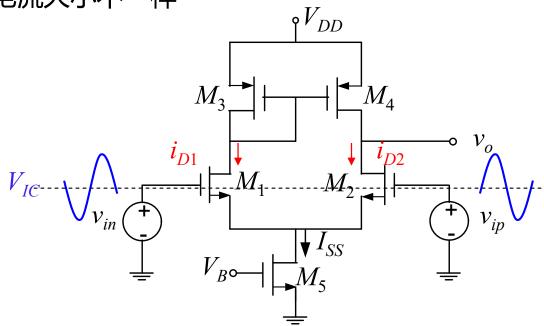


$$A_{v} = -g_{m2} \left(r_{ds2} \parallel r_{ds4} \right)$$

差分输入

◆ 电路结构不对称

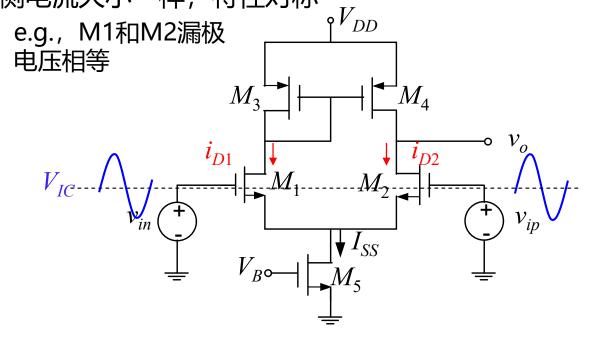
◆ 两侧电流大小不一样



共模输入

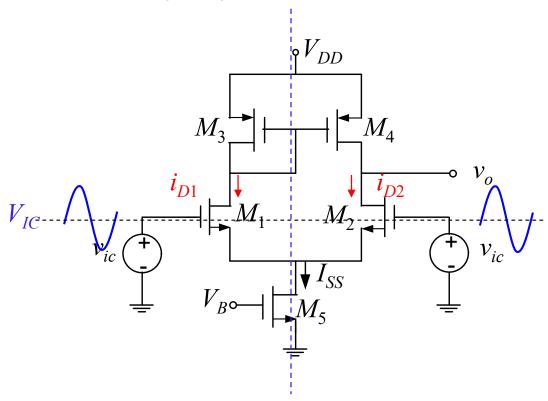
• 电路结构不对称

◆ 两侧电流大小一样,特性对称



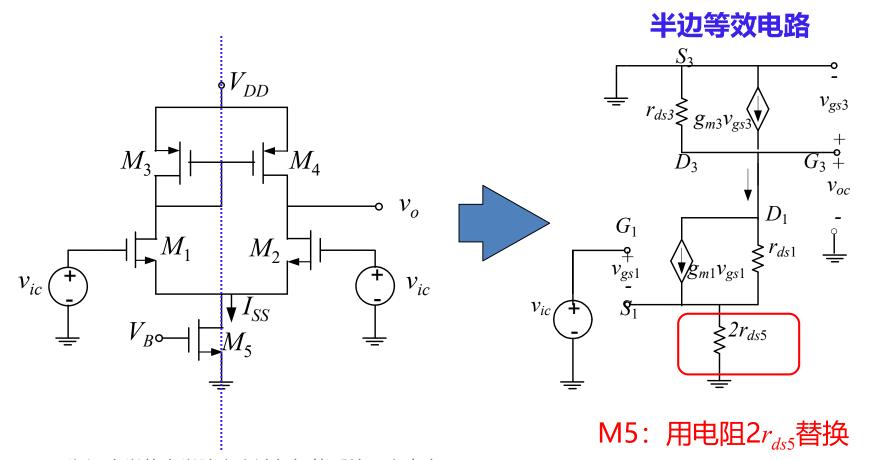
半边等效原理

- ◆ (偶) 对称条件下
 - 对称面没有电流 (断路)



半边等效原理

◆ 共模条件下



直流转移特性仿真

```
.title DIFF AMP DC
```

* with current mirror load

M1 5 1 6 0 n08 W=10U L=1U M2 2 3 6 0 n08 W=10U L=1U M3 5 5 4 4 p08 W=10U L=1U M4 2 5 4 4 p08 W=10U L=1U M5 6 7 0 0 n08 W=10U L=1U Vbias 7 0 DC=1.29

VDD 4 0 DC=5

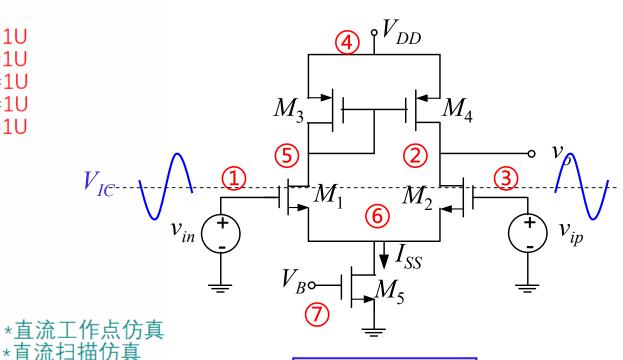
PARAM VCM=2 Vid=0 Vin 1 0 DC=VCM-Vid/2 Vip 3 0 DC=VCM+Vid/2

.OP .DC Vid -1 1 0.01 .probe v(2) v(1)

.option post probe

*.MODEL 语句省略

.end



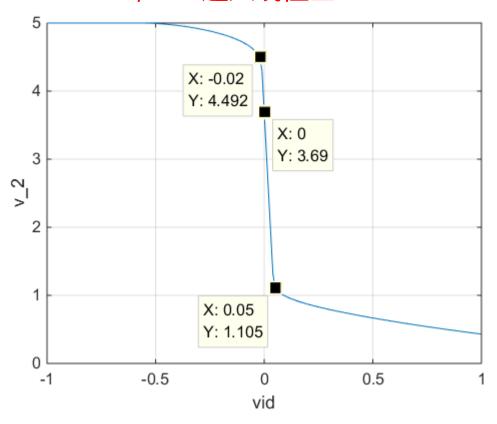
$$v_{ip} = V_{IC} + \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

$$v_{in} = V_{IC} - \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

直流转移特性

- ◆ 输出电压摆幅
 - 1.1~4.5V

Vid < -0.02, M4进入线性区



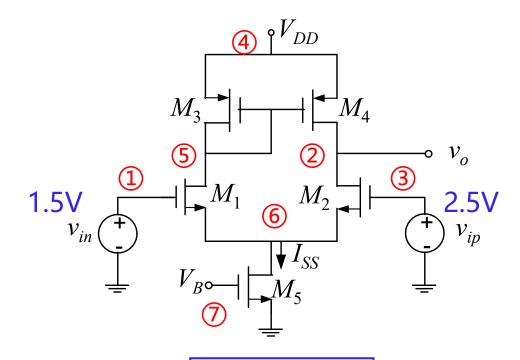
Vid>0.05, M2进入线性区

直流转移特性解释

◆ Vid>0.05

$$v_{id} = 1$$
 $v_{in} = 1.5, \quad v_{ip} = 2.5$

VGS2过大 M2进入线性区



$$v_{ip} = V_{IC} + \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

$$v_{in} = V_{IC} - \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

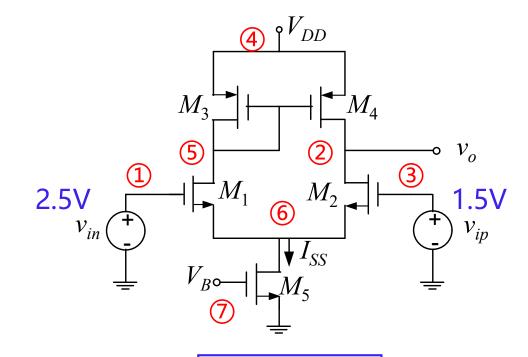
直流转移特性解释

◆ Vid < -0.02</p>

$$v_{id} = -1$$

 $v_{in} = 2.5, \quad v_{ip} = 1.5$

V1增大, V5减小 |VGS4|过大 M4进入线性区



$$v_{ip} = V_{IC} + \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$
$$v_{in} = V_{IC} - \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

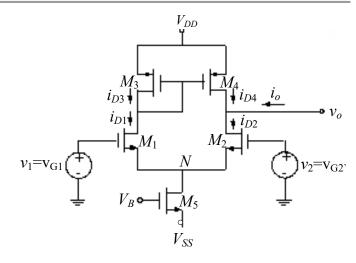
共模输入范围估计(PMOS镜像电流源负载,双电源供电)

分析时将M1M2栅极连在一起,使 $v_d=0$

然后扫描施加到 M_1 、 M_2 栅极的共模电压 V_{cm} 。从低到高扫描 V_{cm} 过程中,使差分放大器电路中晶体管工作在饱和区的 V_{cm} 的变化范围即输入共模范围

$\mathcal{K}V_{cm}$ 到 V_{DD} 有两条路径:

(1)从 M_1 的栅 G_1 经 M_1 、 M_3 到 V_{DD} ,最大输入共模电压



$$V_{cm, max} = V_{G1, max} = V_{DD} - V_{SG3} - V_{DS1} + V_{GS1}$$
 其中 $V_{DS1} = V_{GS1} - V_{TN1}$,所以左式可改写成

$$V_{cm,\text{max}} - V_{G1,\text{max}} - V_{DD} - V_{SG3} - V_{DS1} + V_{GS1}$$
 具中 $V_{DS1} = V_{GS1} - V_{TN1}$,所以左式可改与放

$$V_{cm, \max} = V_{DD} - V_{SG3} + V_{TN1}$$
 而 $V_{SG3} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_3}{\beta_3}} + |V_{T03}| = \sqrt{\frac{I_5}{\beta_3}} + |V_{T03}|$ 其中 $\beta_3 = \mu_{p3} C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3$,所以上式又可表示为

$$V_{cm, \max} = V_{DD} - \sqrt{\frac{I_5}{\beta_3}} - |V_{T03}|(\max) + V_{T1}(\min)$$
 (1)

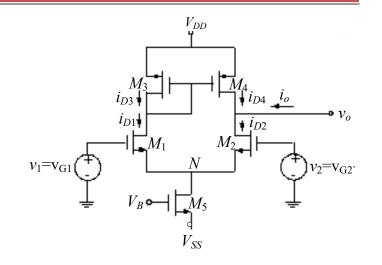
共模输入范围估计(PMOS镜像电流源负载,双电源供电)

分析时将M1、M2栅极连在一起,使 $v_d=0$

$$V_{cm, \max} = V_{DD} - \sqrt{\frac{I_5}{\beta_3}} - |V_{T03}|(\max) + V_{T1}(\min) \quad (1)$$

(2)从 M_2 的栅 G_2 经 M_2 、 M_4 到 V_{DD} 。最大输入共模电压

$$V'_{cm, \max} = V_{G2, \max} = V_{DD} - V_{DS4, sat} - V_{DS2} + V_{GS2}$$
$$= V_{DD} - V_{DS4, sat} + V_{TN2} \quad (2)$$



因此路径2得到更高的 $V_{cm,max}$,推荐用式(1)估计共模输入范围最大值

输入共模范围最小值,则从低到高扫描 V_{cm} 时,使 M_1 、 M_2 刚开始进入饱和区的输入共模电压决定,

$$V_{\rm cm,\,min} = V_{\rm SS} + V_{\rm DS5,sat} + V_{\rm GS1} = V_{\rm SS} + V_{\rm DS5,sat} + V_{\rm GS2}$$