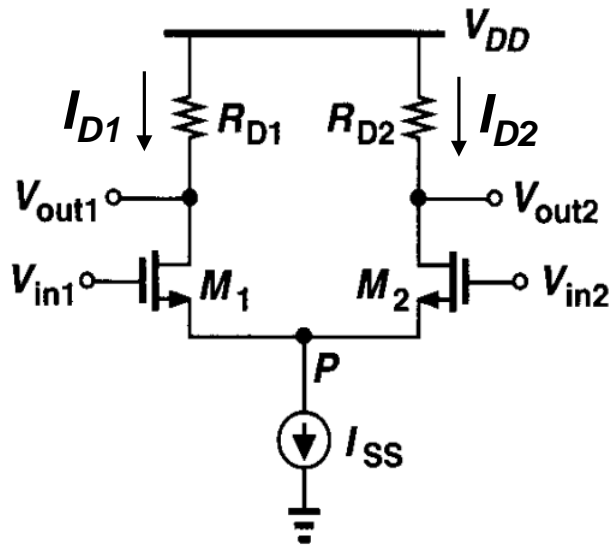

EE223 Analog Integrated Circuits

Fall 2018

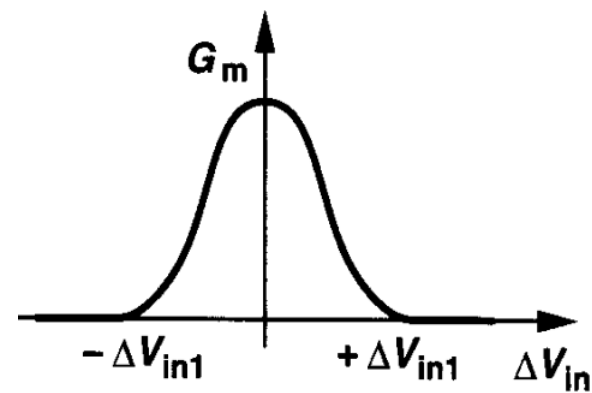
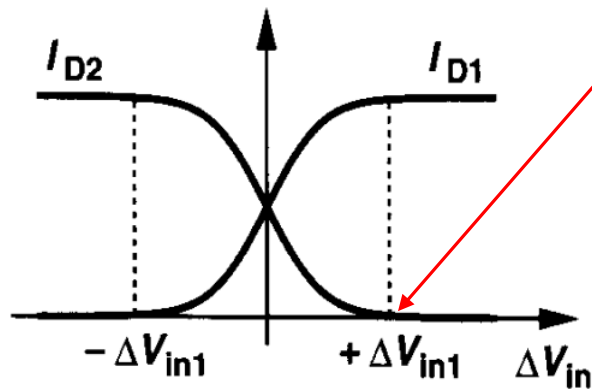
Lecture 11: CMRR and Beta_Multiplier

Prof. Sang-Soo Lee
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ENG-259

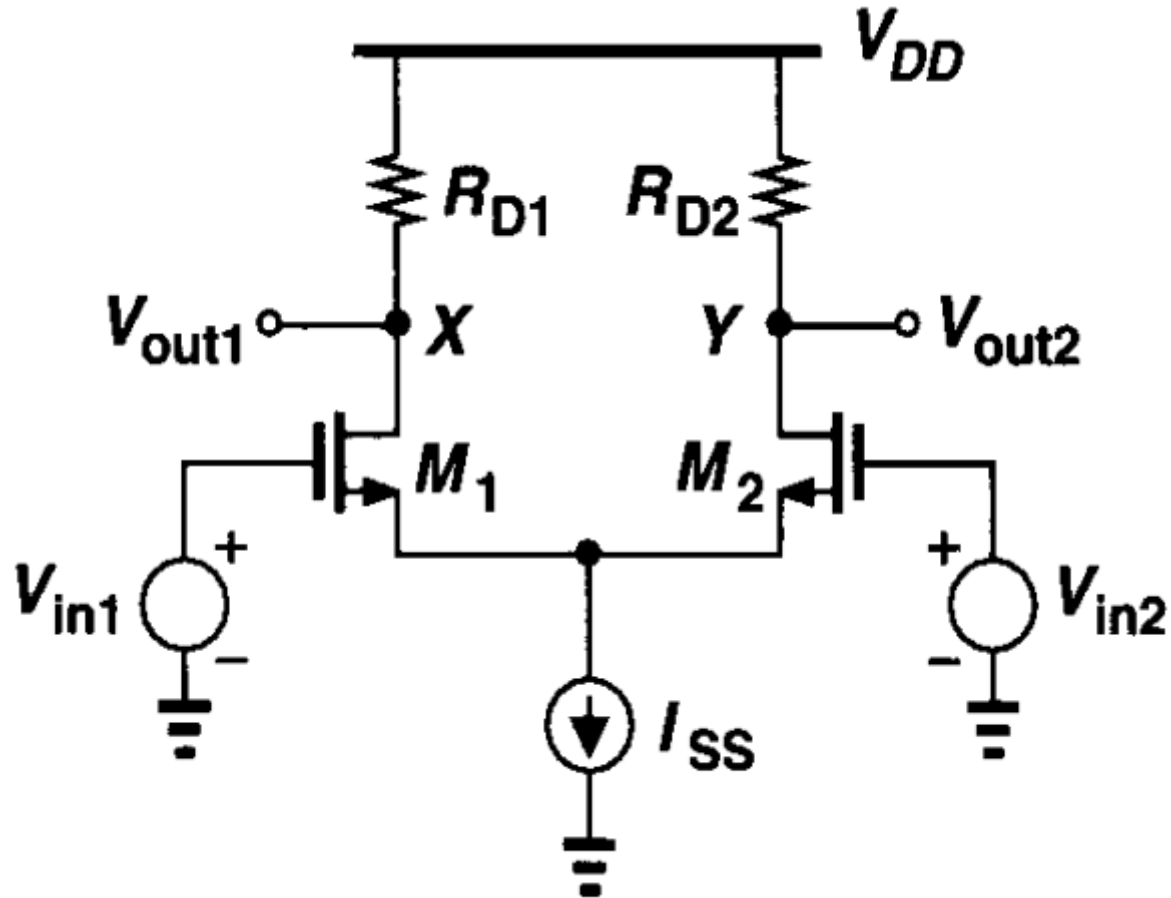
Large Signal Analysis of Differential Pair



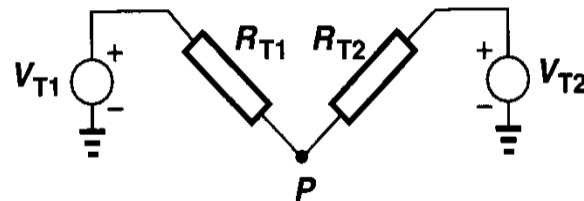
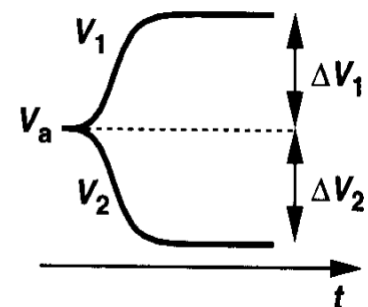
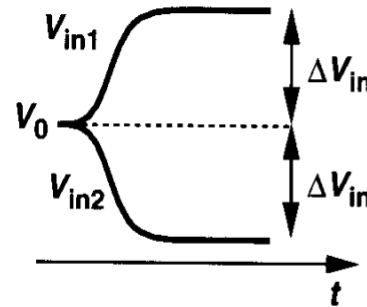
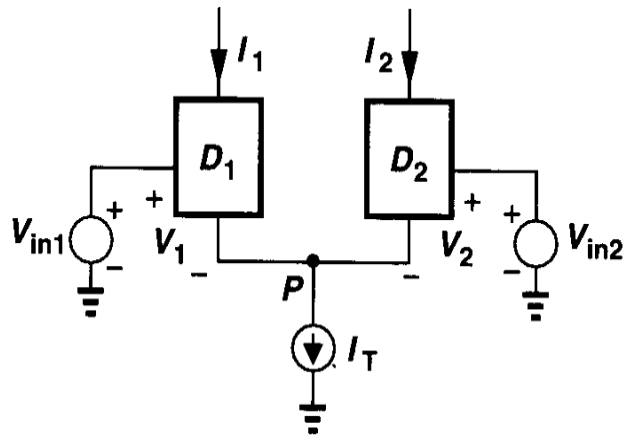
$\sqrt{2} V_{dsat}$ of M_1 & M_2 in equilibrium



Small-Signal Behaviors of Differential Pair

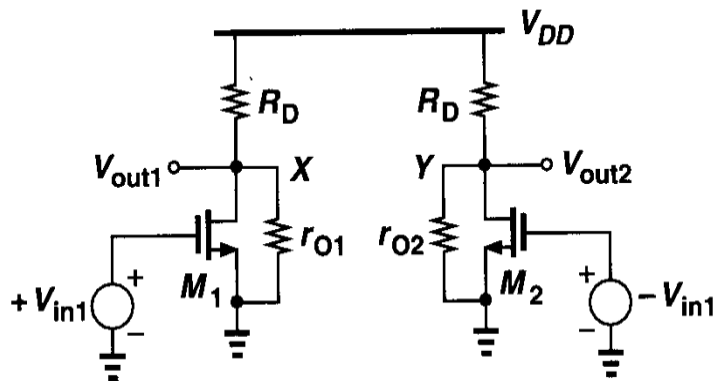
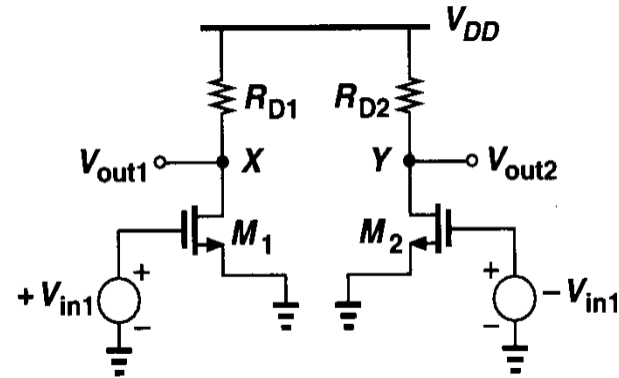
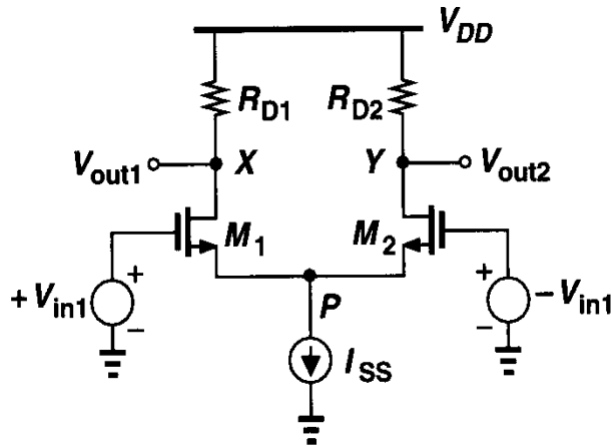


Half-Circuit Concept



P is a virtual ground

Differential Gain Using the Half-Circuit



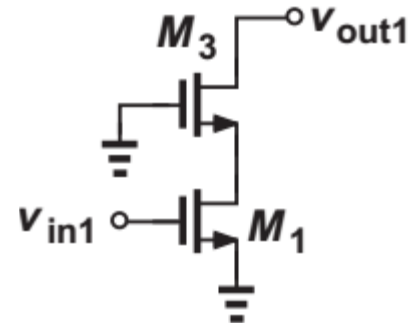
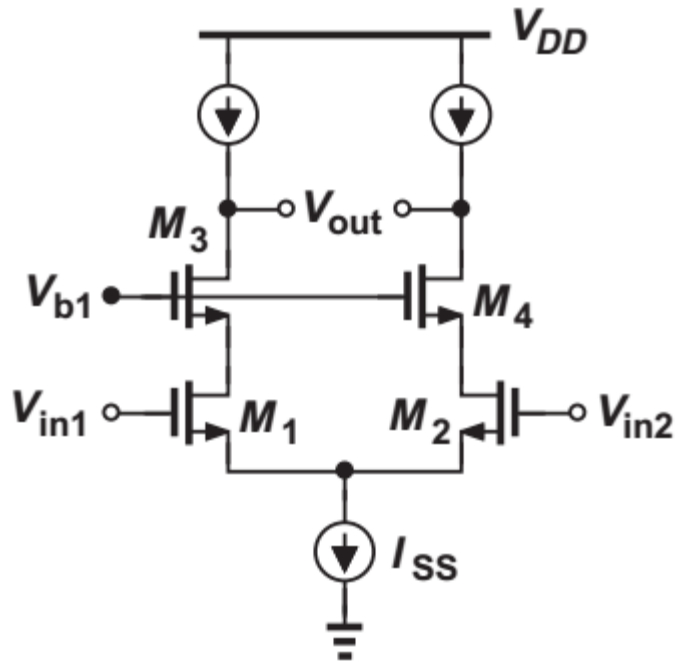
$$V_X/V_{in1} = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_{O1})$$

$$V_Y/(-V_{in1}) = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_{O2})$$

$$(V_X - V_Y)/(2V_{in1}) = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_O)$$

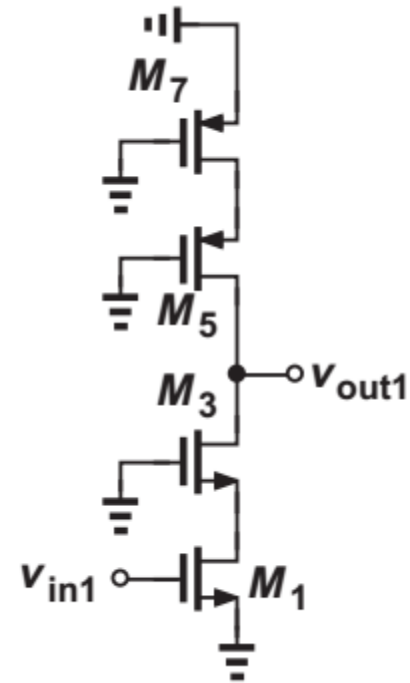
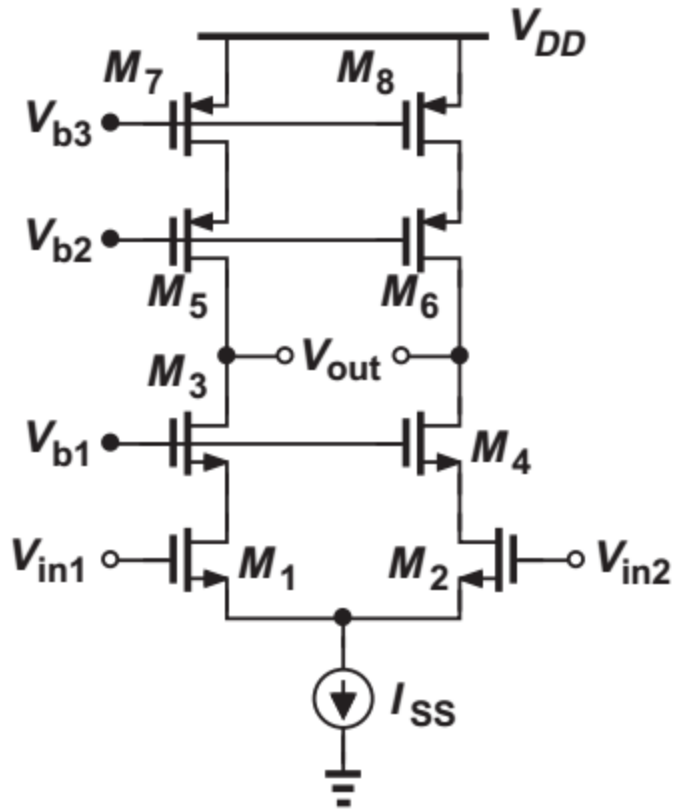
Differential Gain

Cascode Differential Amplifier



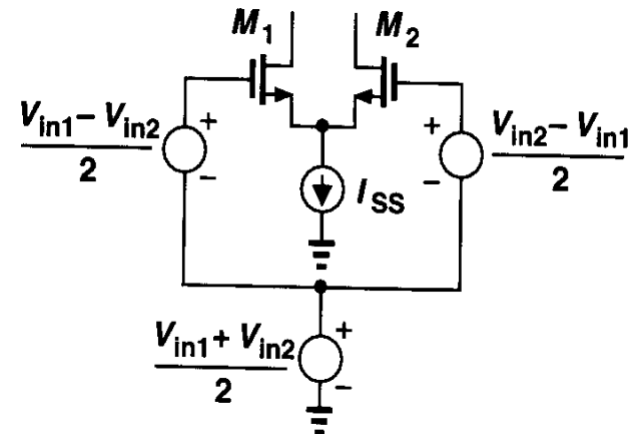
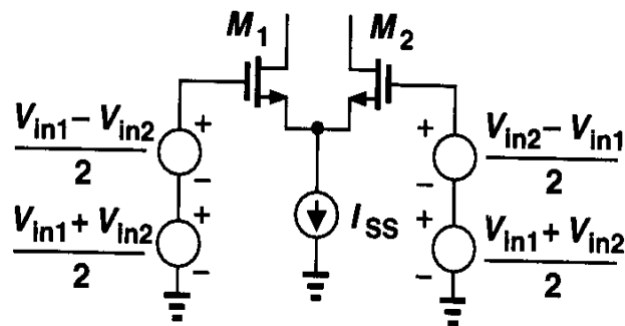
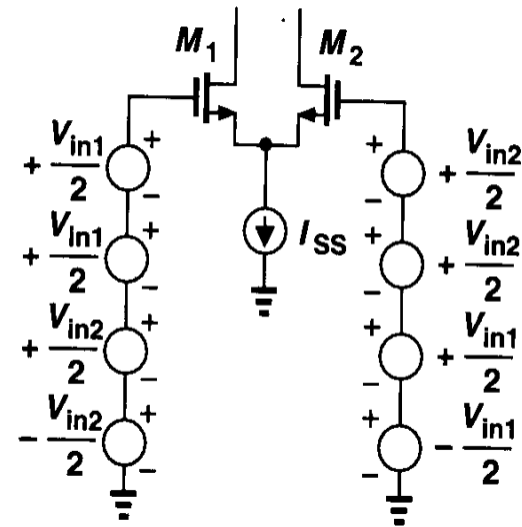
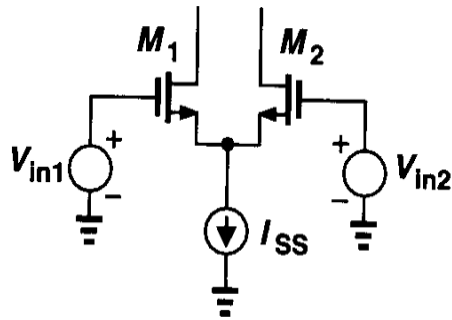
$$A_v \approx -g_{m3}r_{O3}g_{m1}r_{O1}$$

Telescopic Cascode Amplifier

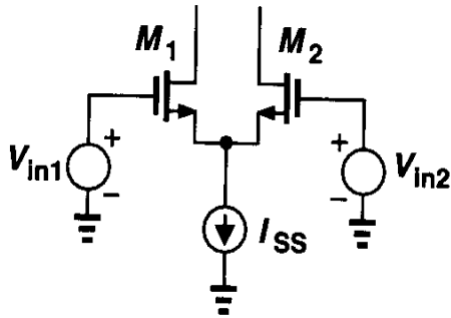


$$A_v \approx -g_{m1}[(g_{m3}r_{O3}r_{O1}) || (g_{m5}r_{O5}r_{O7})]$$

Converting Arbitrary Inputs to Diff. & CM Inputs

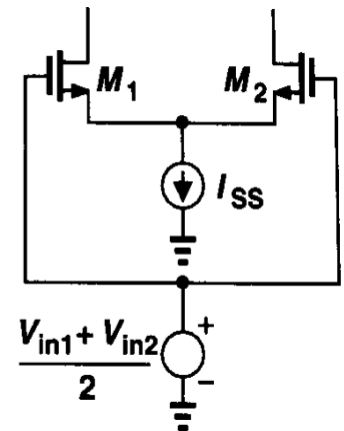
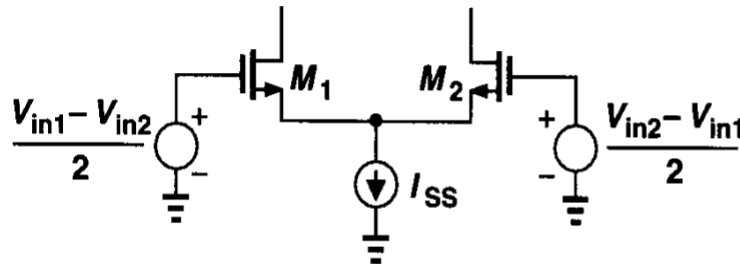
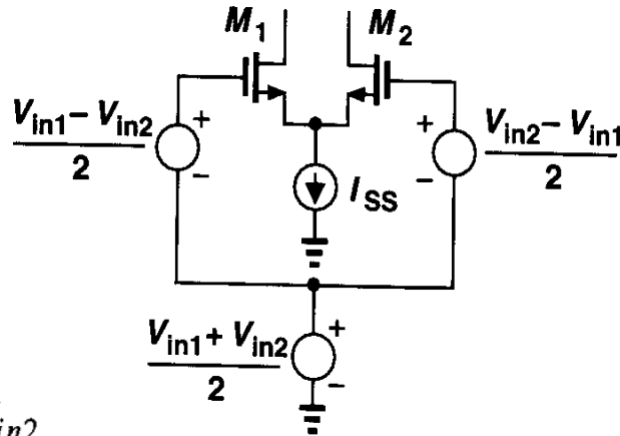


Superposition for Diff. and CM Signals

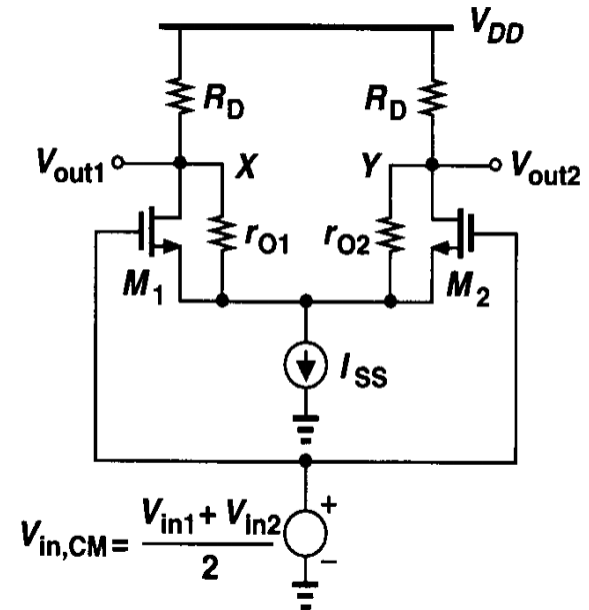
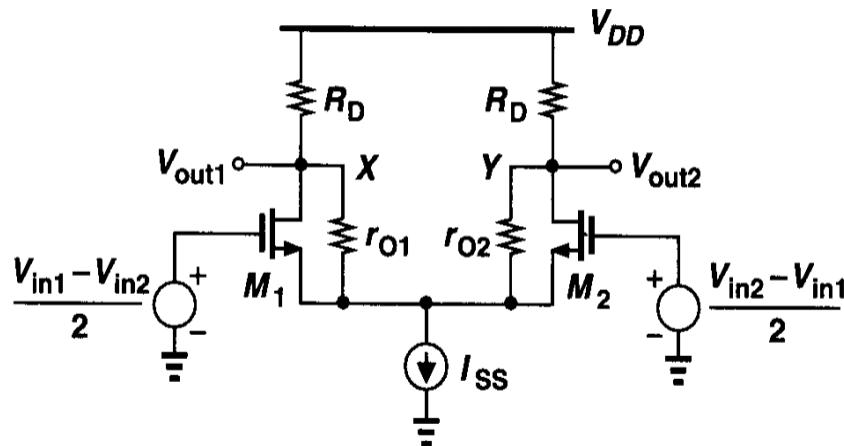


$$V_{in1} = \frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2}$$

$$V_{in2} = \frac{V_{in2} - V_{in1}}{2} + \frac{V_{in1} + V_{in2}}{2}$$



Differential and Common-Mode Operation



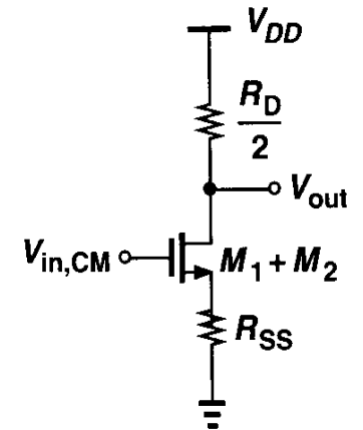
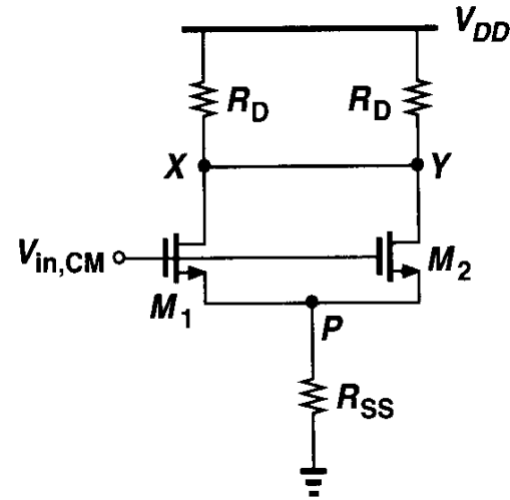
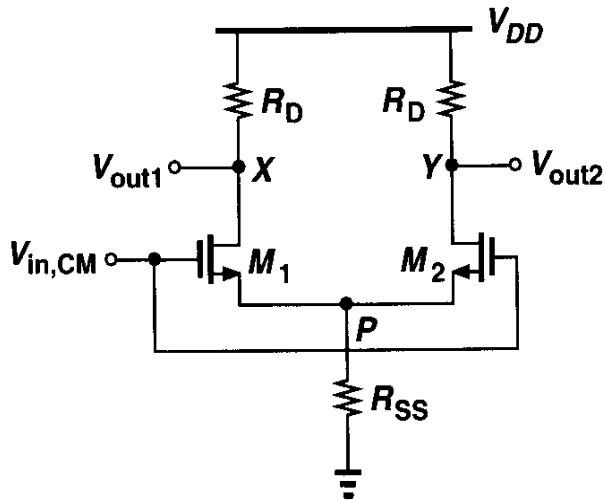
$$V_X = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_{O1}) \frac{V_{in1} - V_{in2}}{2}$$

$$V_Y = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_{O2}) \frac{V_{in2} - V_{in1}}{2}$$

$$V_X - V_Y = -g_m(R_D \parallel r_O)(V_{in1} - V_{in2})$$

Differential Gain

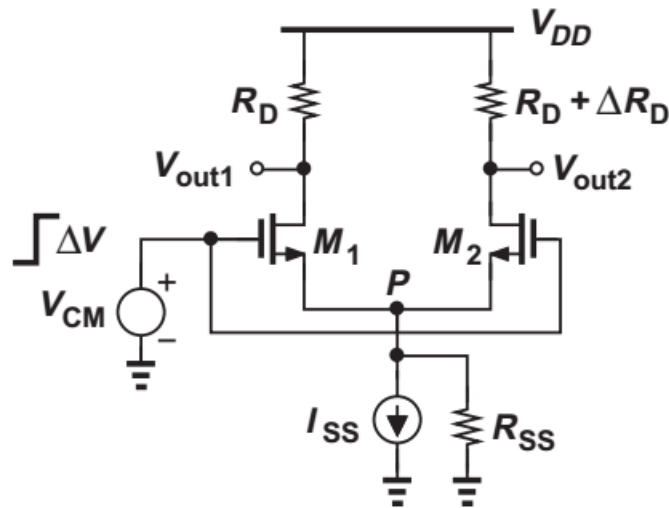
Common-Mode Response



$$A_{v,CM} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in,CM}}$$

$$= - \frac{R_D/2}{1/(2g_m) + R_{SS}}$$

Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)



$$\left| \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta V_{CM}} \right| = \frac{\Delta R_D}{\frac{1}{g_m} + 2R_{SS}} = \frac{g_m \Delta R_D}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}$$

Common mode (CM) to differential mode (DM) conversion
 → Minimize this by maximizing R_{SS}
 → Cascode current source
 → Longer channel length

$$A_{DM} = -g_m R_D$$

$$A_{CM-DM} = \frac{g_m \Delta R_D}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}$$

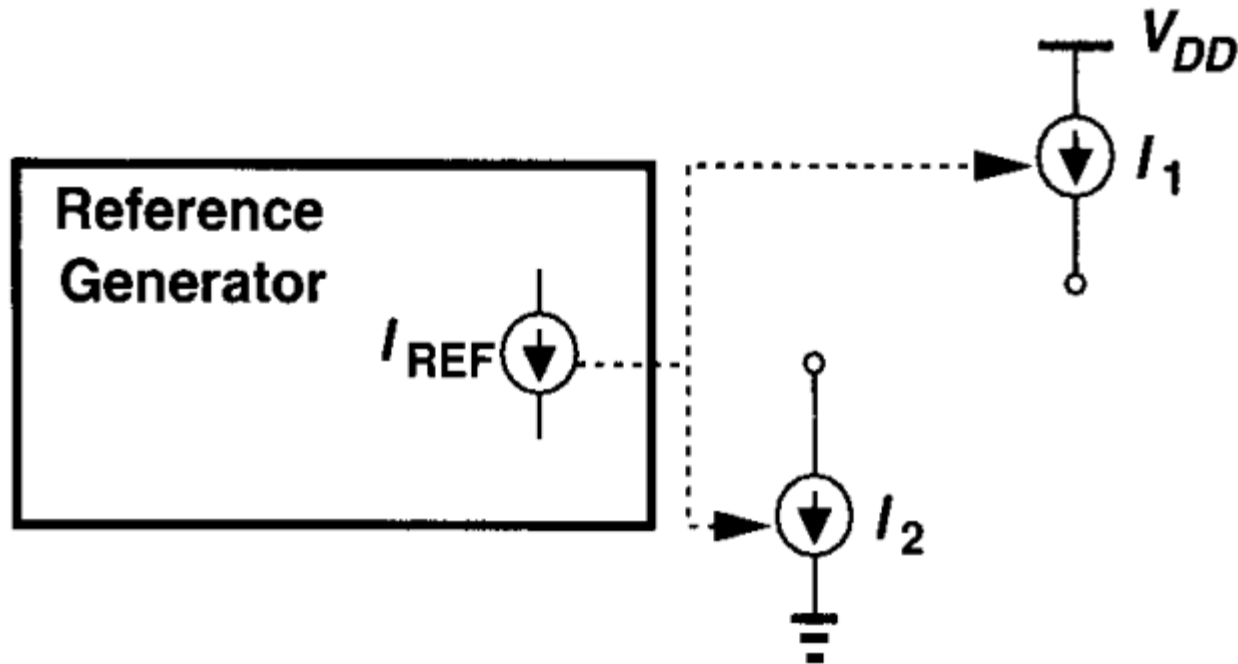
$$\text{CMRR} = \left| \frac{A_{DM}}{A_{CM-DM}} \right| = \left| \frac{-g_m R_D}{\frac{g_m \Delta R_D}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}} \right| = \frac{R_D}{\Delta R_D} (1 + 2g_m R_{SS})$$

For higher CMRR, increase R_{SS}

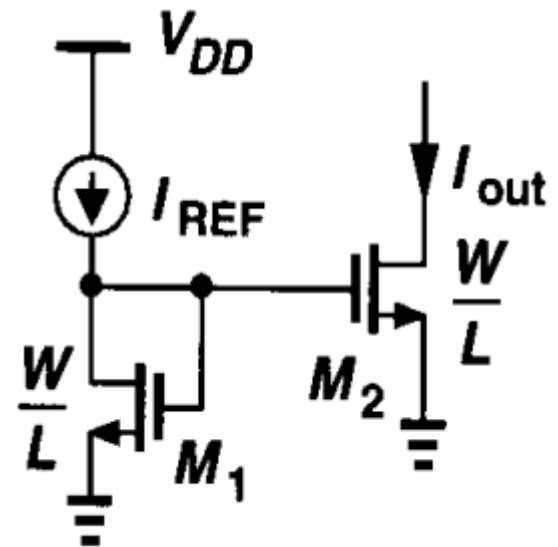
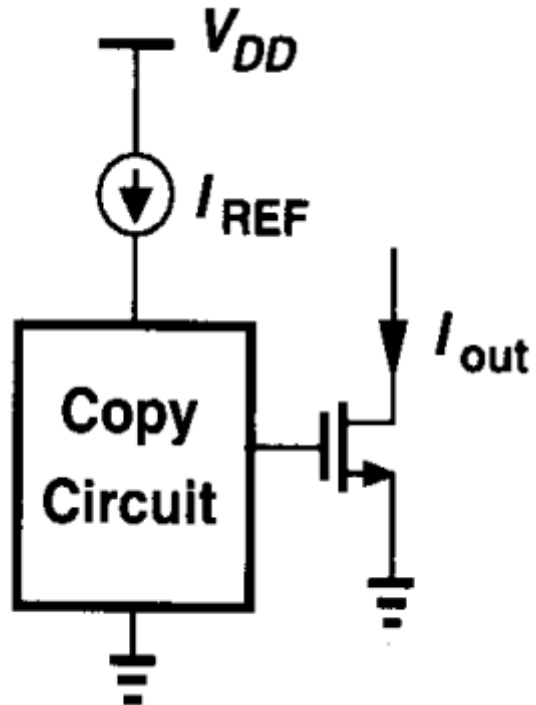
Current Reference Generator

IC Biasing

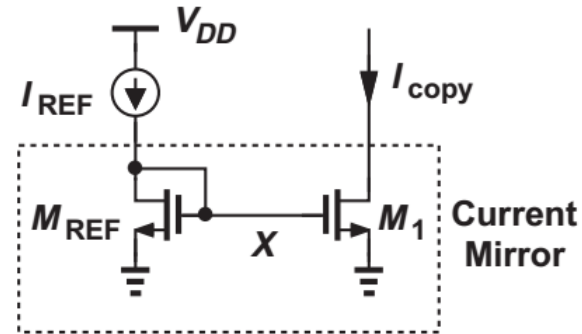
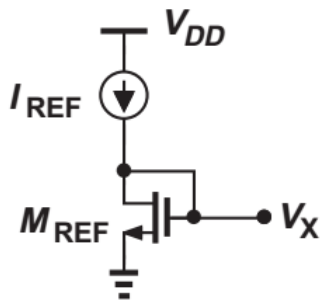
- In IC design, we often assume that we have one precise current source somewhere in the IC and we copy its value to our circuits



Current Copying



Concept of Current Mirror

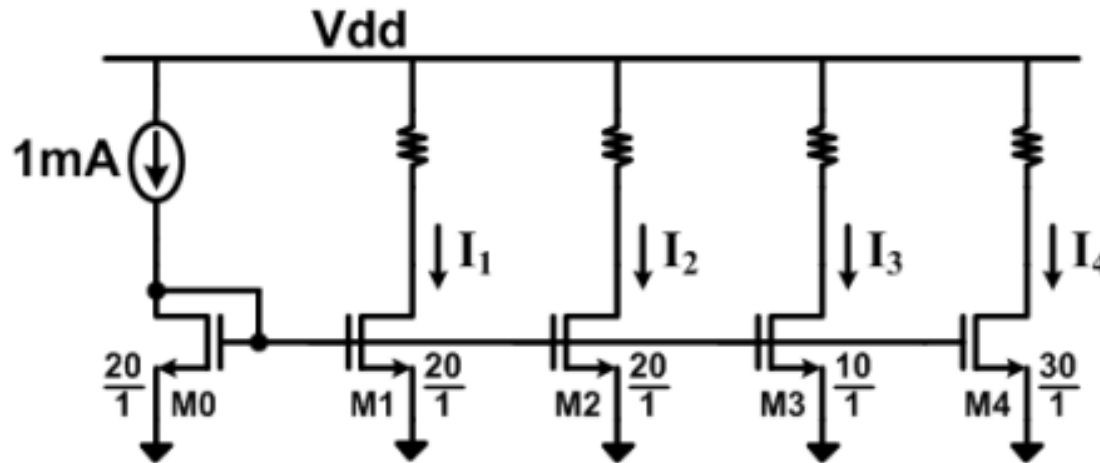


$$I_{D,REF} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{REF} (V_X - V_{TH})^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{I_{D,REF}}{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{REF}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} (V_X - V_{TH})^2$$

$$I_{copy} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_X - V_{TH})^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{I_{copy}}{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} (V_X - V_{TH})^2$$

$$\frac{I_{copy}}{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1} = \frac{I_{D,REF}}{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{REF}} \quad \rightarrow \quad I_{copy} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1}{\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{REF}} I_{D,REF}$$

Ideal Current Mirror Example



$$I_1 = 1\text{mA}$$

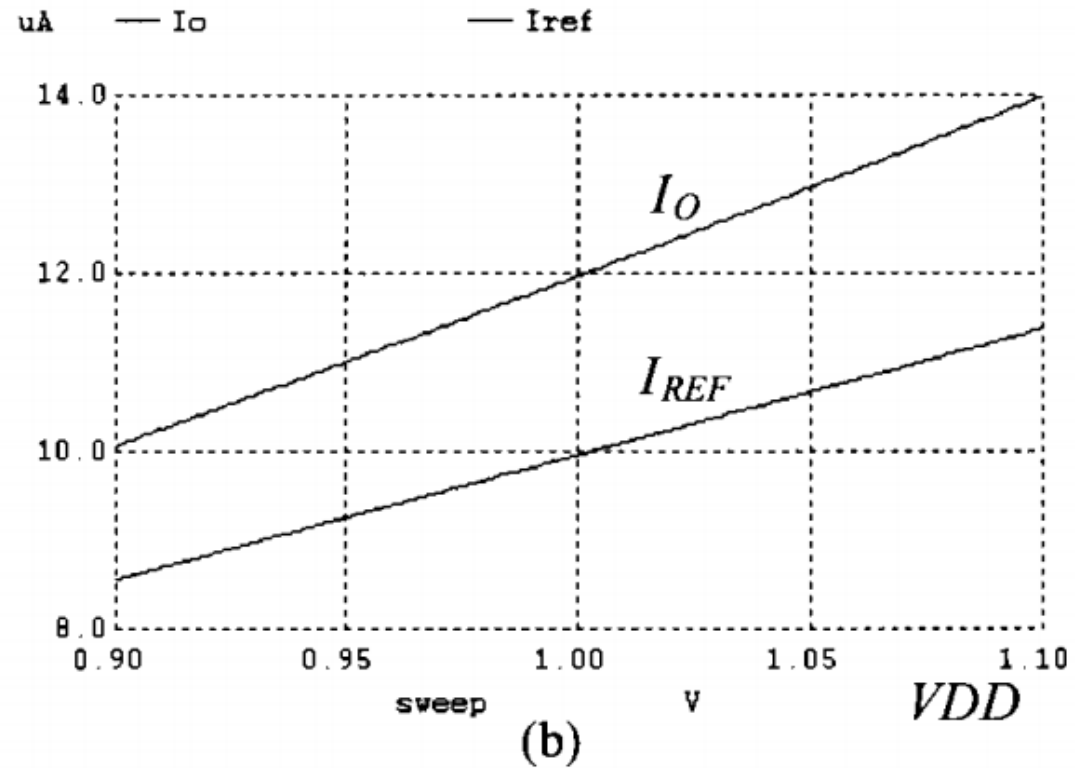
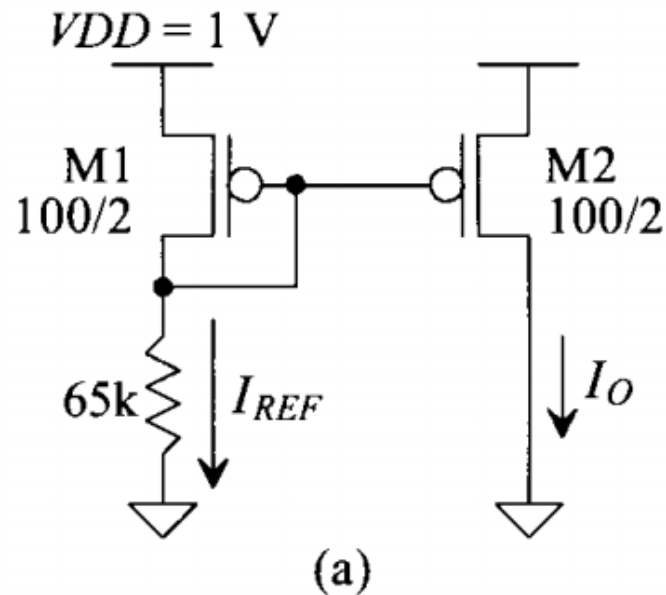
$$I_2 = 1\text{mA}$$

$$I_3 = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

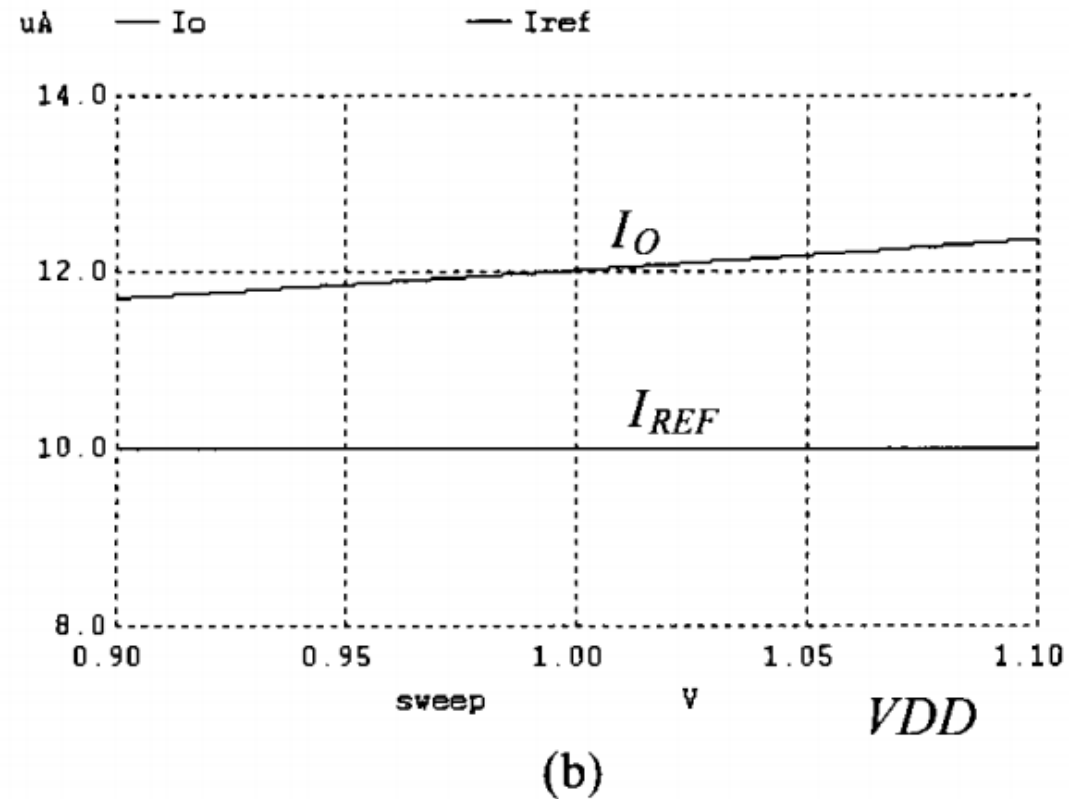
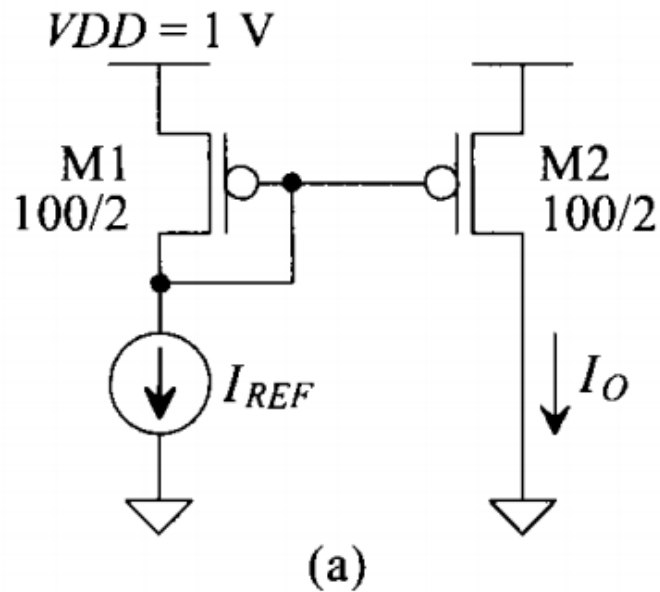
$$I_4 = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

How do we generate Iref?

Biasing the Current Mirror with Resistor

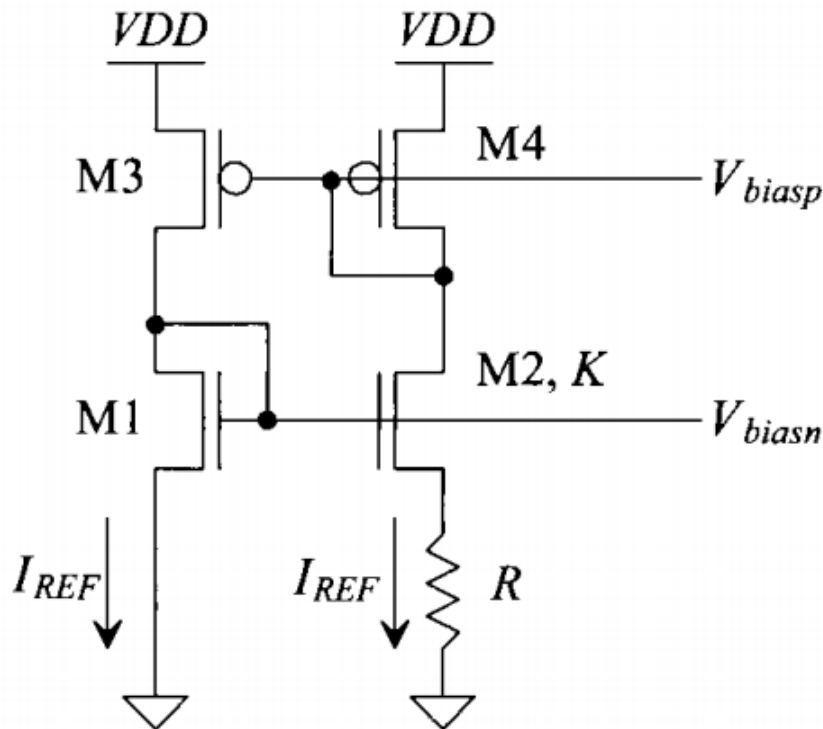


Biasing the Current Mirror with Current Source



Supply Independent Biasing

Beta Multiplier Circuit



$$I_{REF} = \frac{2}{R^2 K P_n \cdot \frac{W_1}{L_1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \right)^2$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} + I_{REF} \cdot R$$

$$V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_D}{\beta}} + V_{THN}$$

$$\left(\beta = K P_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} \right)$$

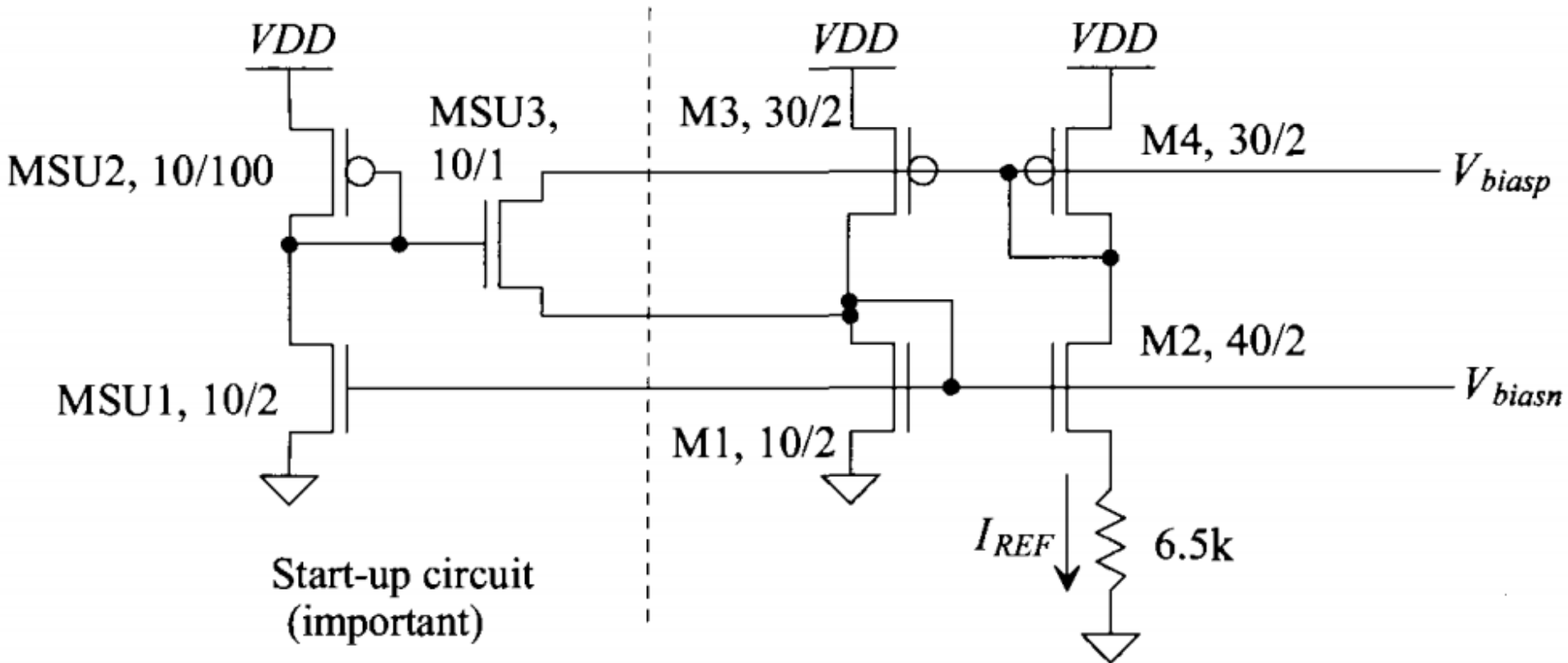
$$\beta_2 = K \cdot \beta_1$$

$$W_2 = K \cdot W_1$$

When $K=4$, $g_m=1/R$

→ **Constant- g_m**

Beta-multiplier Reference with Start-up circuit



Self-biased circuit has two possible operating points.
Zero current state should be avoided -> Need a Start-up