

ECE4902 Lecture 7

Common Source with Active Load
Design Example

Bandwidth (6.2)
Miller Effect

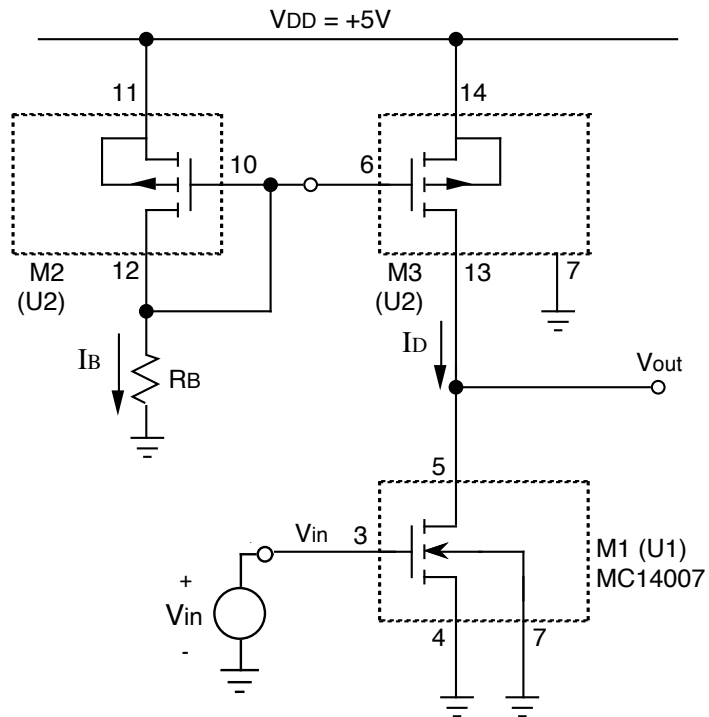
Differential Pair

Hand In:
HW 3

Handouts:
Design Example
Transfer Function: Poles & Nodes
Miller Effect
3 Cases of Differential Pair
Bartlett's Bisection Theorem
Lab 7 Differential Pair Circuits

Design example: common source amplifier with active load

Determine input DC bias and value of R_B required for V_{OUT} DC bias of 2.5V and DC drain current of $100\mu A$



Example process parameters		NMOS	PMOS	Units
Threshold voltage	V_t	+1.50	-1.50	V
Mobility- C_{ox} product	μC_{ox}	7.0 E-6	2.5 E-6	A/V^2
Channel length modulation	λ	0.03	0.05	V^{-1}

Transfer function: Poles associated with circuit nodes

Cascade of noninteracting blocks

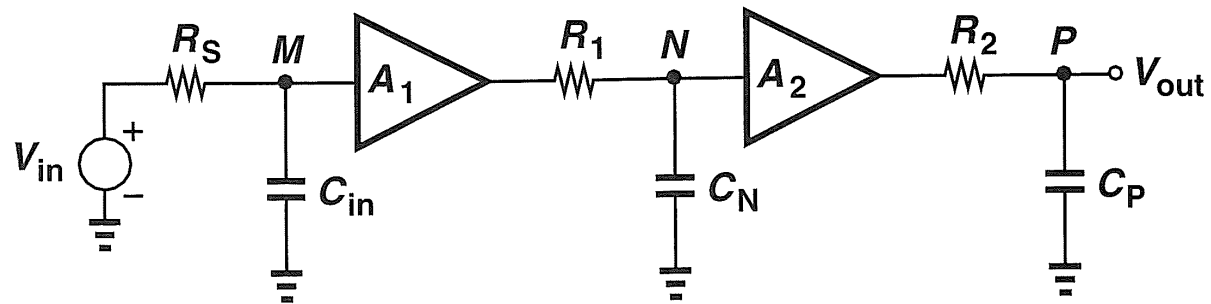
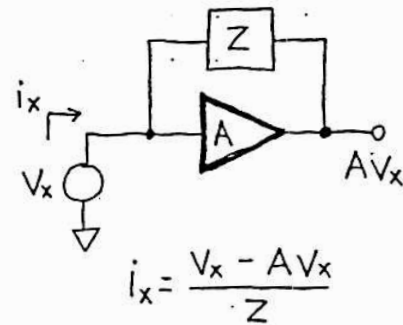


Figure 6.6 Cascade of amplifiers.

EE4902 MILLER EFFECT

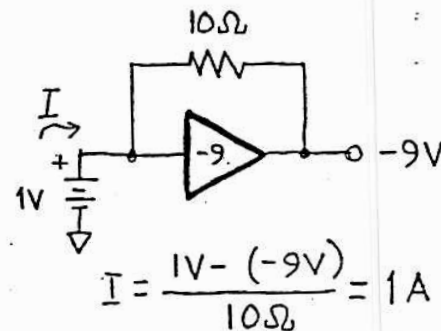
Consider any amplifier (not necessarily an op-amp) with gain A , and some impedance Z from input to output: what impedance does it "look like"?



$$\boxed{\frac{V_x}{i_x} = \frac{Z}{(1-A)}}$$

Impedance is reduced by factor $(1-A)$

EXAMPLE: $Z = 10\Omega$ resistor
 $A = -9$; $V_x = 1V$



Applying 1V causes 1A to flow:
source "sees" a 1Ω resistor!
 $1\Omega = 10\Omega / (1 - [-9])$

WHEN Z IS A CAPACITANCE: $Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

$$\frac{V_x}{i_x} = \frac{1}{j\omega (1-A)C}$$

APPARENT VALUE OF C MULTIPLIED BY $(1-A)$!
LARGE INCREASE WHEN A IS INVERTING GAIN

Miller effect in common source stage

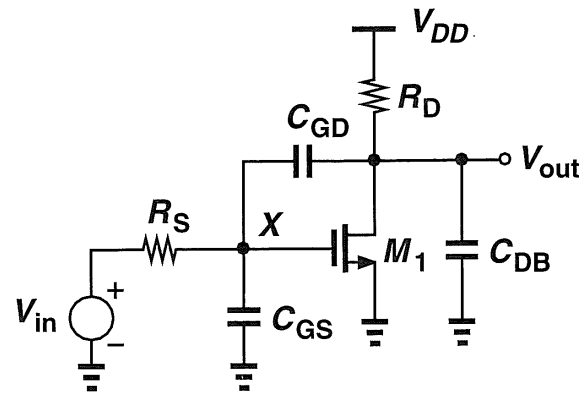
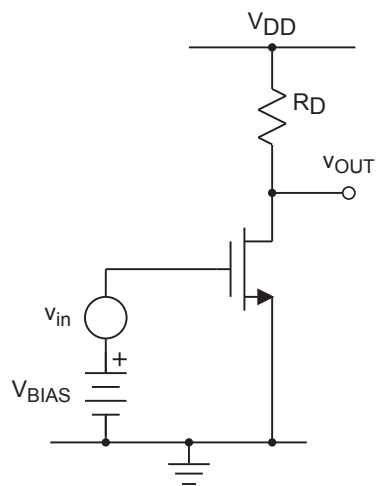


Figure 6.10 High-frequency model of a common-source stage.

Differential pair motivation:

1) Op-amp input

2) DC bias of common source amplifier



Building up differential amplifier characteristic

