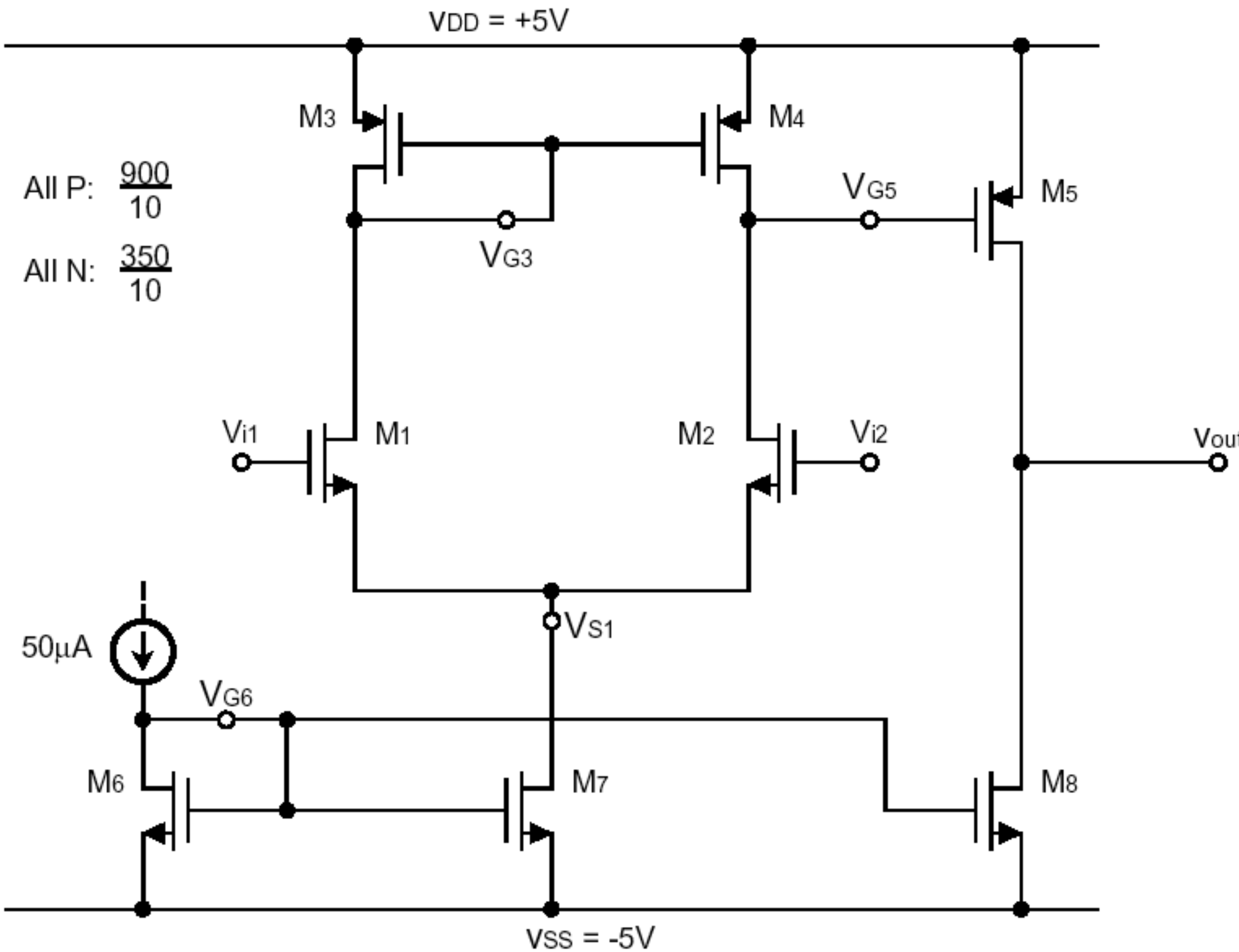
Labs 8 & 9 Review

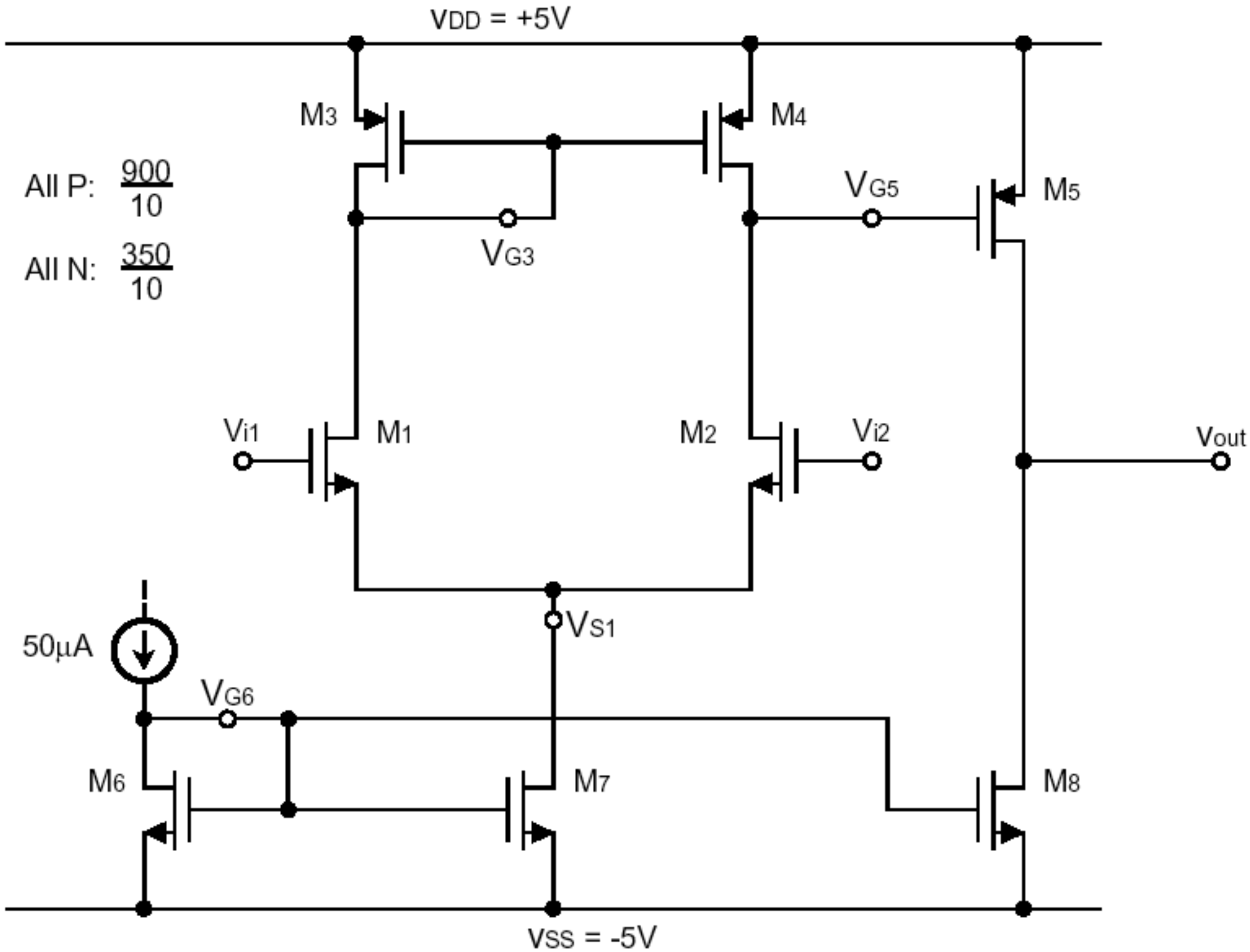
- Operational Amplifier
  - Stability
  - Compensation
  - Miller Effect
  - Phase Margin
  - Unity Gain Frequency
  - Slew Rate Limiting
- Reading: Razavi ch. 9, 10
  - Lab 8, 9 op-amp is Fig. 10.34 in sec. 10.5.1
  - (see also Johns & Martin sec 5.2 pp. 232-242)

Two-stage op-amp

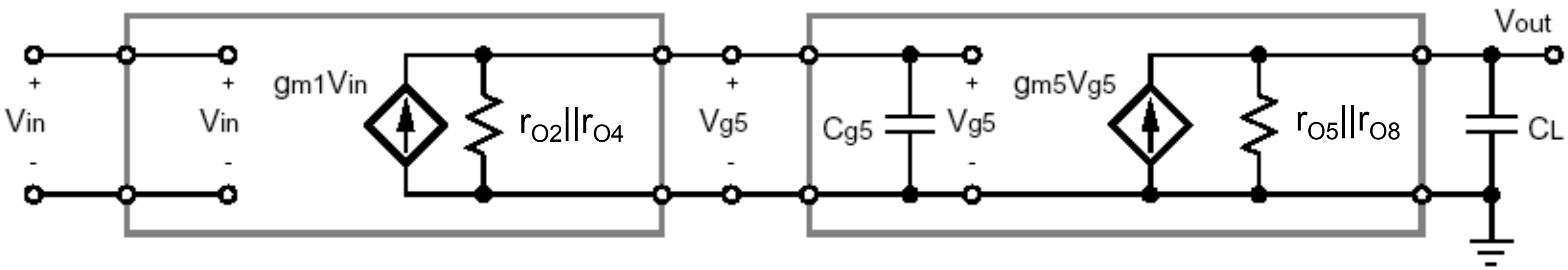


Analysis Strategy

- **Recognize sub-blocks**
- **Represent as cascade of simple stages**



Total op-amp model



Input differential pair   Common source stage

DC operating point

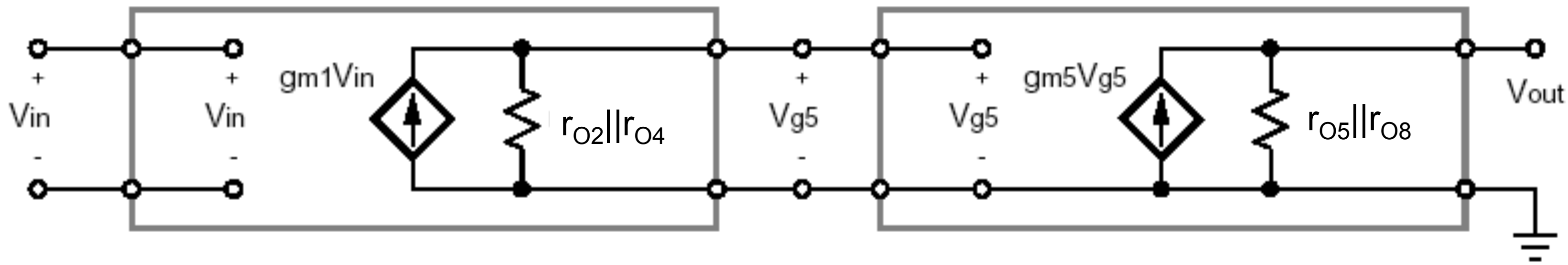
	$I_D[\mu A]$	V_{GS}-V_{TH}
M1	25	0.235
M2	25	0.235
M3	25	0.247
M4	25	0.247
M5	50	0.350
M6	50	0.332
M7	50	0.332
M8	50	0.332

Small signal parameters

	$I_D[\mu A]$	$V_{GS}-V_{TH}$	$g_m[\mu A/V]$	r_O
M1	25	0.235	208	
M2	25	0.235		800kΩ
M3	25	0.247		
M4	25	0.247		1.43MΩ
M5	50	0.350	285	715kΩ
M6	50	0.332		
M7	50	0.332		
M8	50	0.332		400kΩ

Note: $\lambda_n = 0.050\ V^{-1}$; $\lambda_p = 0.028\ V^{-1}$

Total op-amp model: Low frequency gain



Input differential pair

$$a_{v1} = g_{m1}\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)$$

$$a_{v1} = \left(208\mu A/V\right)\left(800k\Omega\|1.43M\Omega\right)$$

$$a_{v1} = 106$$

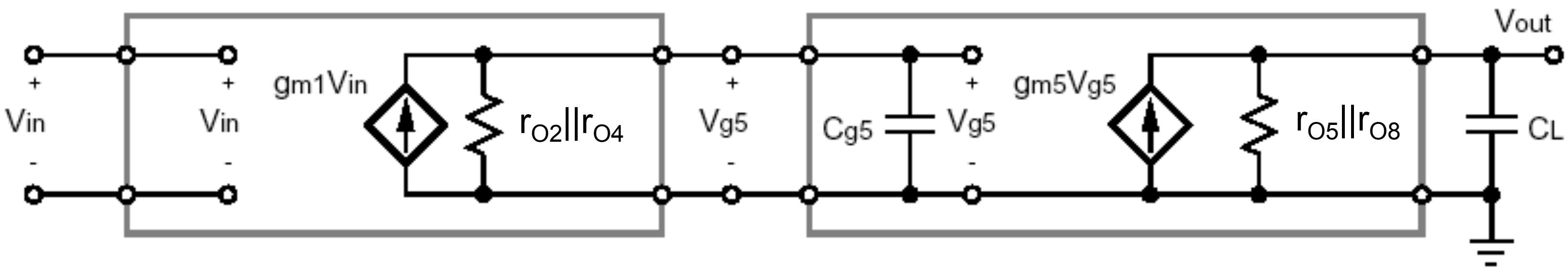
Common source stage

$$a_{v2} = g_{m2}\left(r_{O5}\|r_{O8}\right)$$

$$a_{v2} = \left(285\mu A/V\right)\left(400k\Omega\|715k\Omega\right)$$

$$a_{v2} = 73$$

Total op-amp model with capacitances



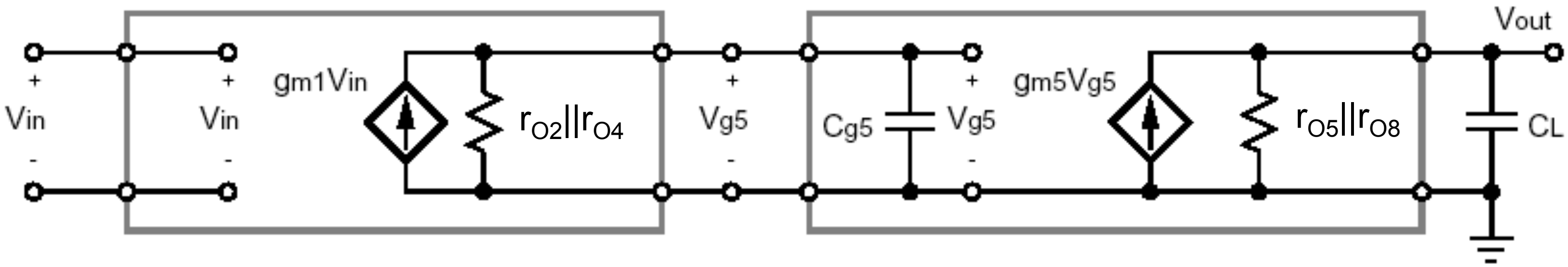
Gate of M5

Load: scope probe ≈10pF

$$C_g = (900\,\mu m)(10\,\mu m)\left(4.17E-4\frac{F}{m^2}\right)$$

$$C_g = 3.74\,pF$$

Total op-amp model with capacitances



First stage pole

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)C_{g5}}$$

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\left(800k\Omega\|1.43M\Omega\right)\left(3.74\,pF\right)}$$

$$f_{p1} = 82kHz$$

Second stage pole

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\left(r_{O5}\|r_{O8}\right)C_{L}}$$

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\left(400k\Omega\|715k\Omega\right)\left(10\,pF\right)}$$

$$f_{p1} = 61kHz$$

Open loop transfer function

- **Product of individual stage transfer functions**

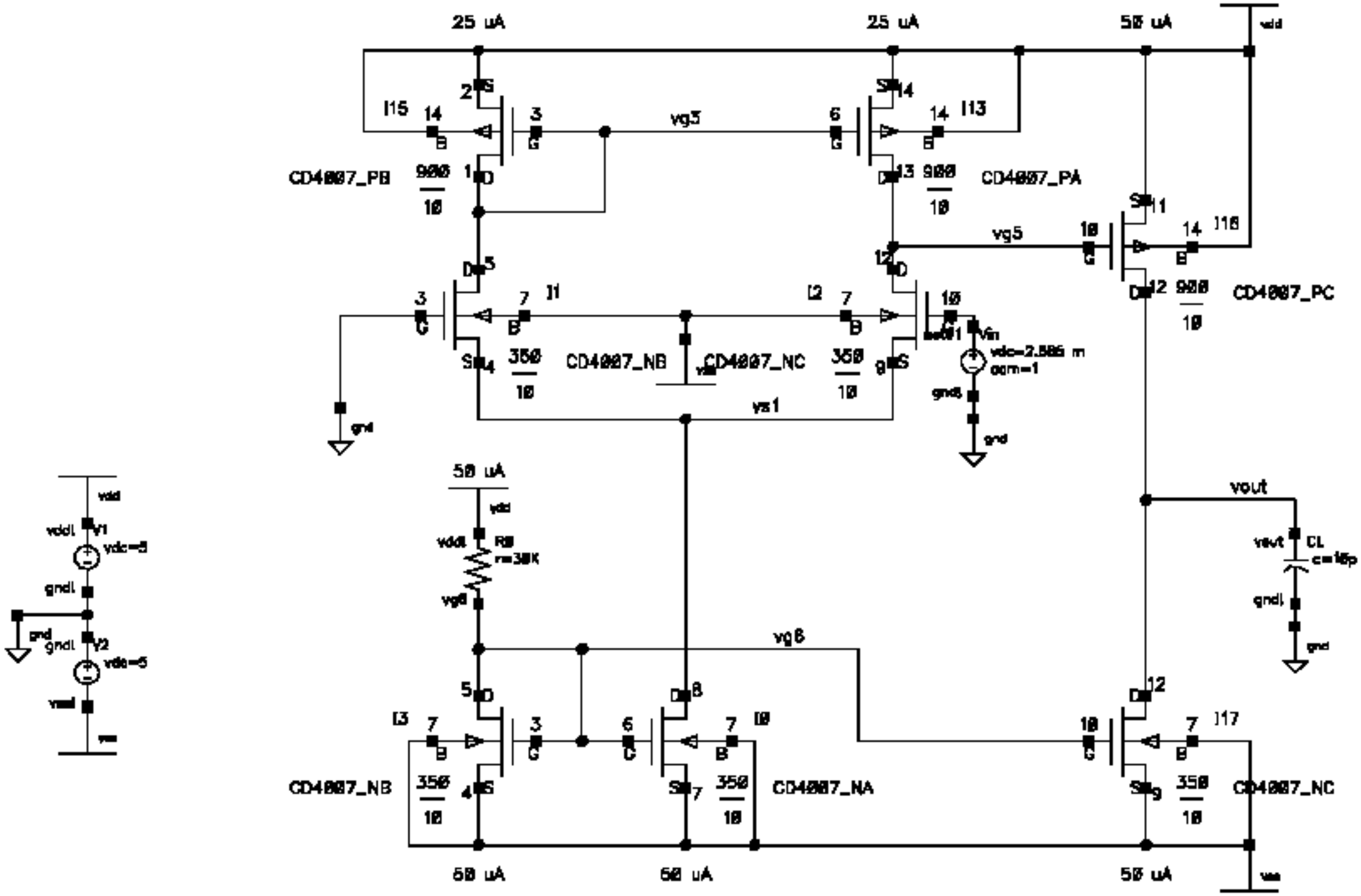
$$A(j\omega) = \frac{\overbrace{g_{m1}\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)}^{106}\overbrace{g_{m5}\left(r_{O5}\|r_{O8}\right)}^{73}}{\left[1 + j\omega\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)C_{g5}\right]\left[1 + j\omega\left(r_{O5}\|r_{O8}\right)C_L\right]}$$

- **Numerically (using ω = 2πf)**

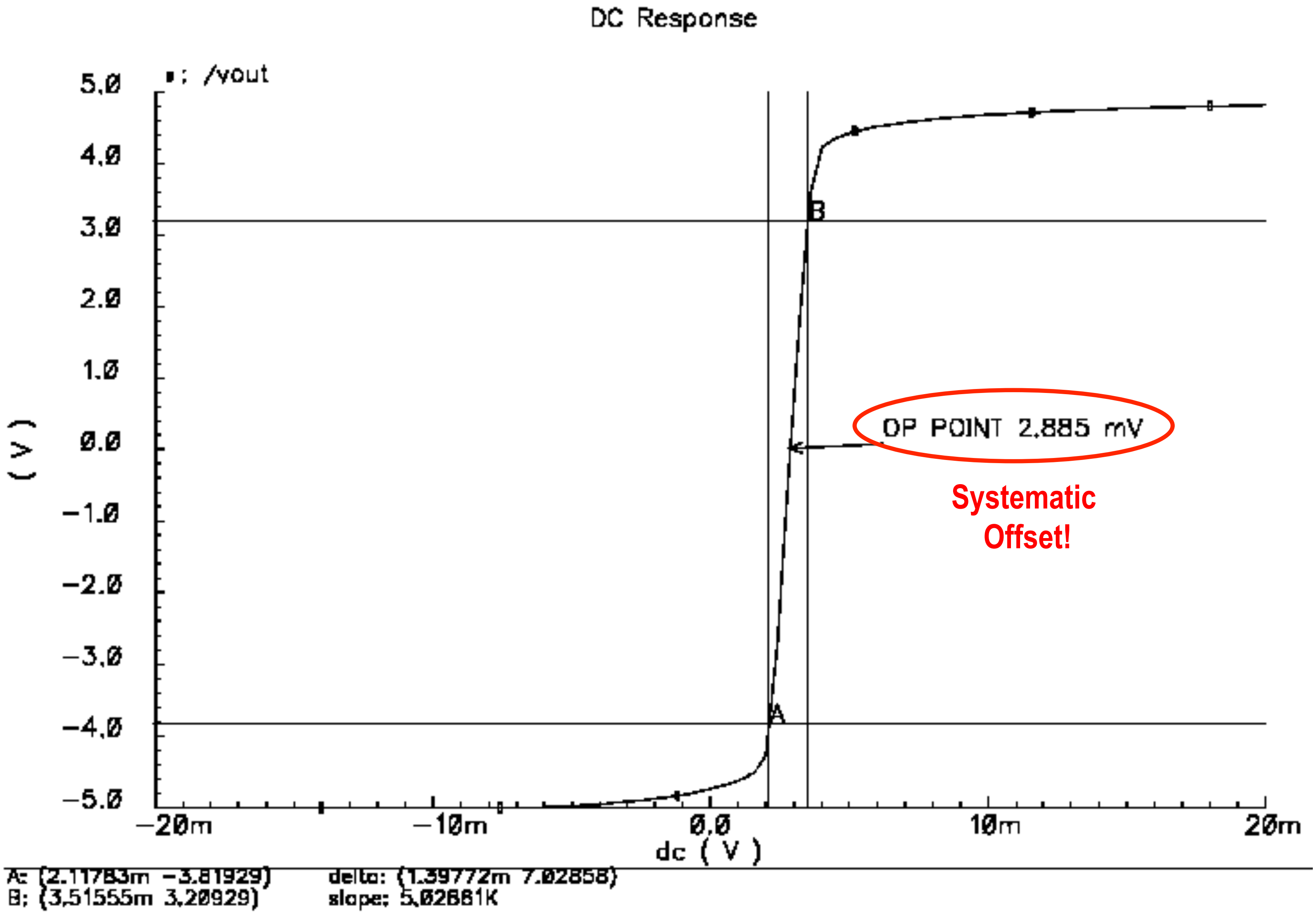
$$A(j\omega) = \frac{7738}{\left[1 + j\left(\frac{f}{82kHz}\right)\right]\left[1 + j\left(\frac{f}{61kHz}\right)\right]}$$

- **Check Bode plot simulation; predicts:**
  - **DC gain = 20log(7738) = +78dB**
  - **Unity gain frequency ~ 6.2 MHz**

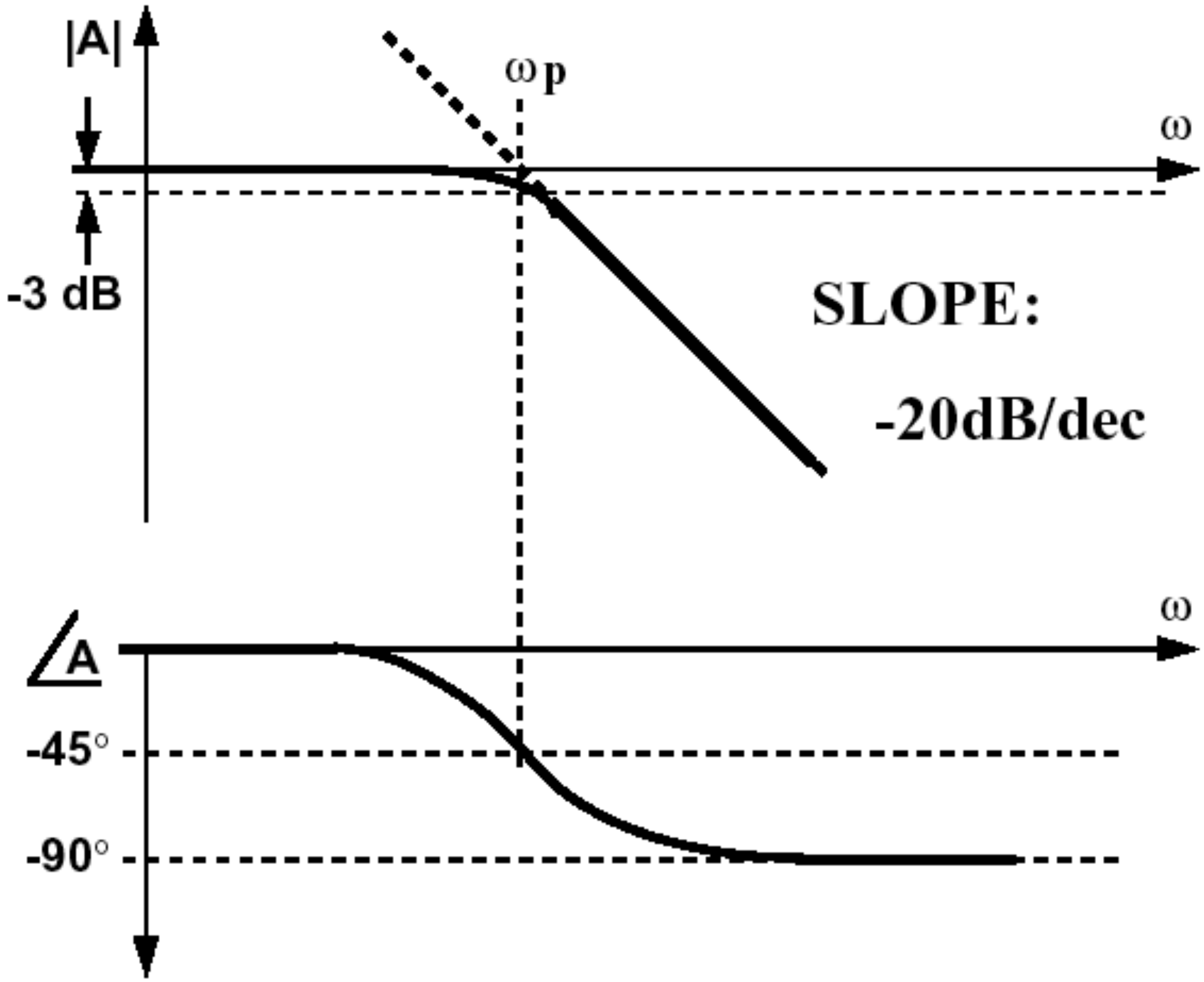
Two-stage op-amp: Simulation Schematic



DC Operating Point Simulation



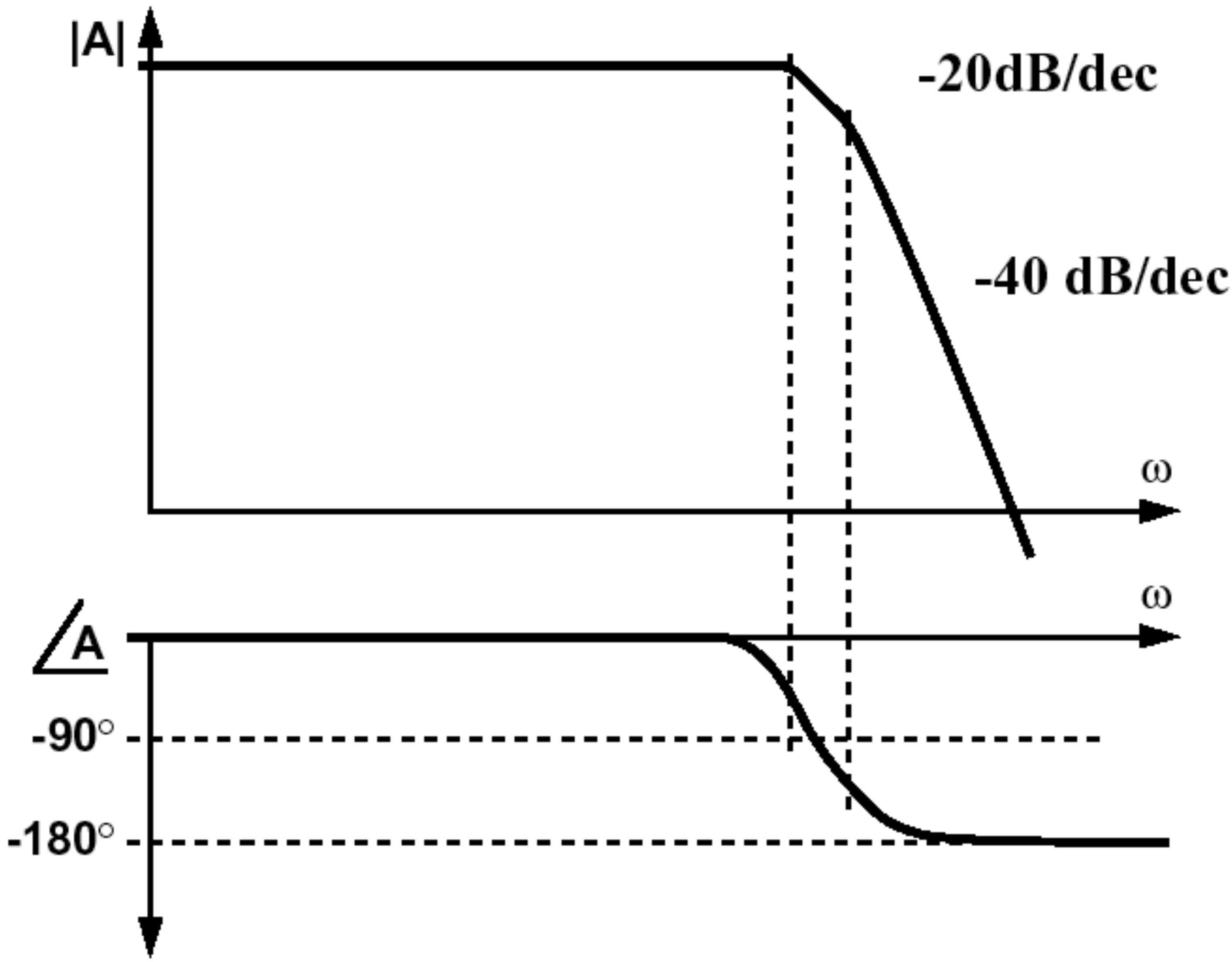
Bode plot



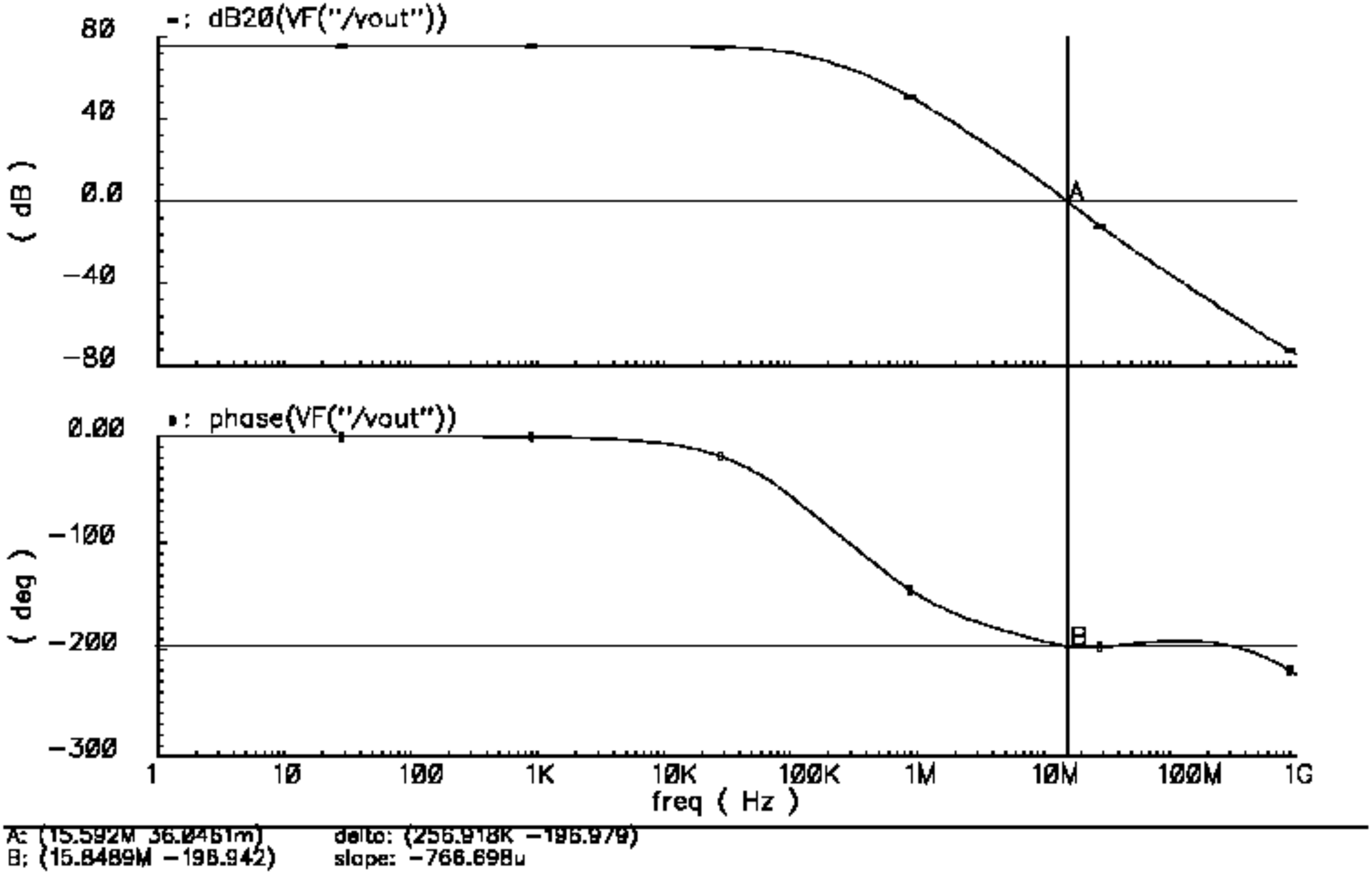
- **Magnitude, phase on log scales**
- **Pole: Root of denominator polynomial**

Open loop Bode plot

- **Product of terms : Sum on log-log plot**

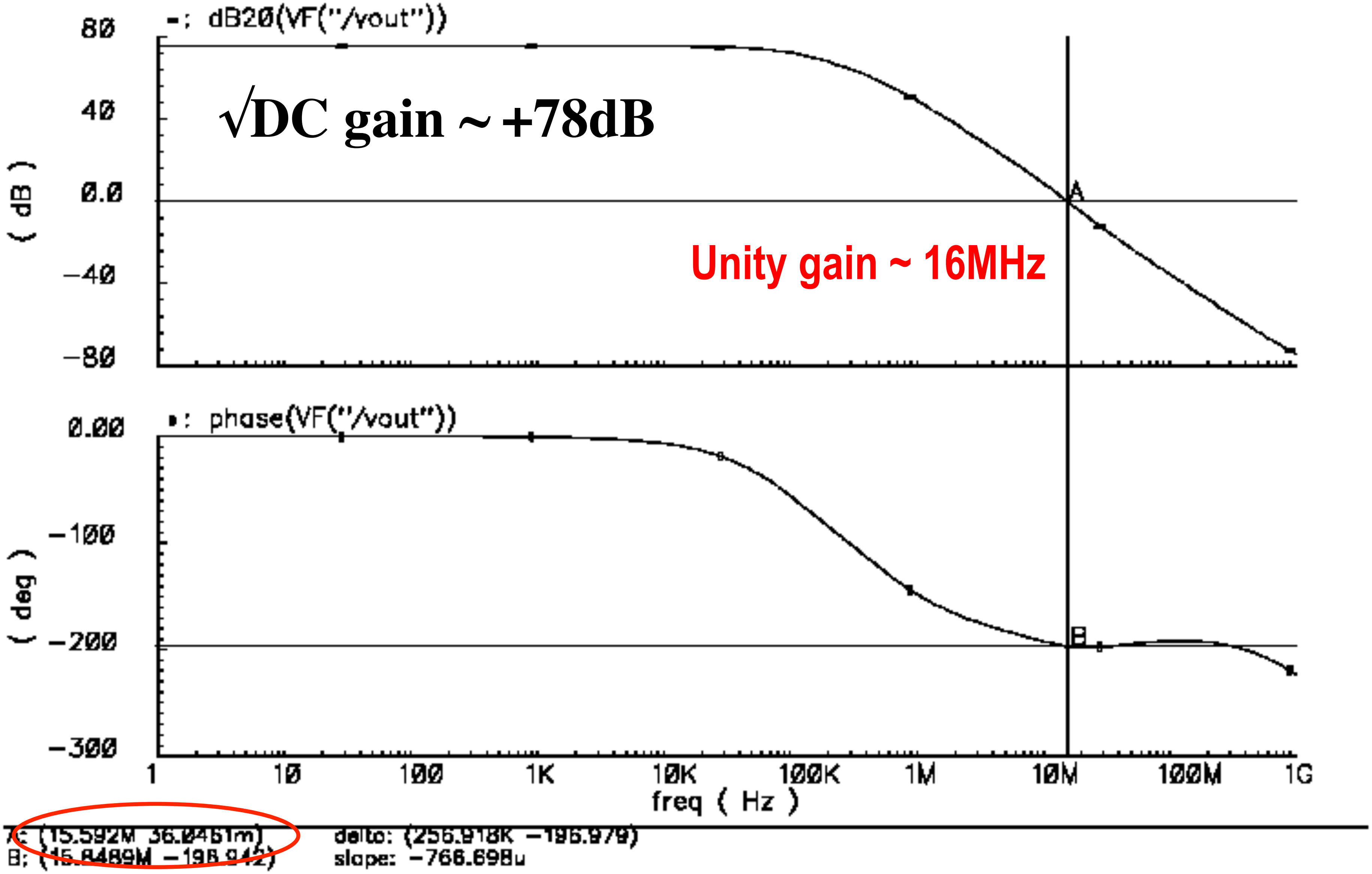


Open Loop Bode Plot Simulation

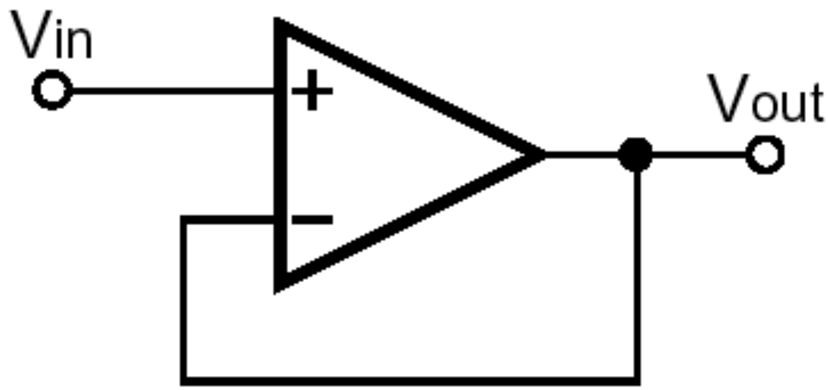


Note: AC source at input also needs DC component to account for systematic offset!

Check Open Loop Bode Plot Simulation



Stability example: Closed loop follower



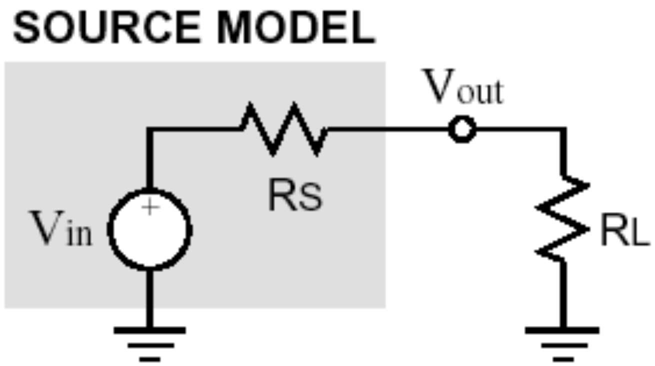
- **Negative feedback:**
  Output connected to inverting input
- **Gain should be ~ 1**

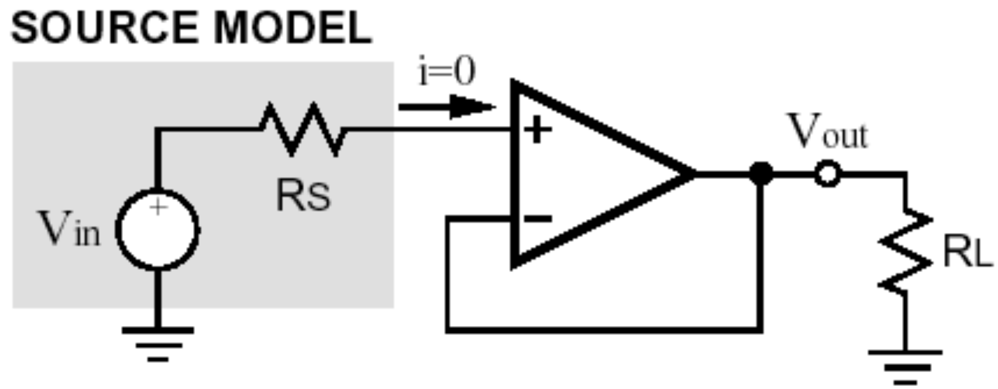
$$v_{out} = A(v_{in} - v_{out})$$

$$v_{out}(A+1) = Av_{in}$$

$$v_{out} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{A}{A+1}\right)}_{\approx 1 \, as \, A >> 1} v_{in}$$

Unity gain: Why bother?





$$v_{out} = \left(\frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S}\right) v_{in}$$

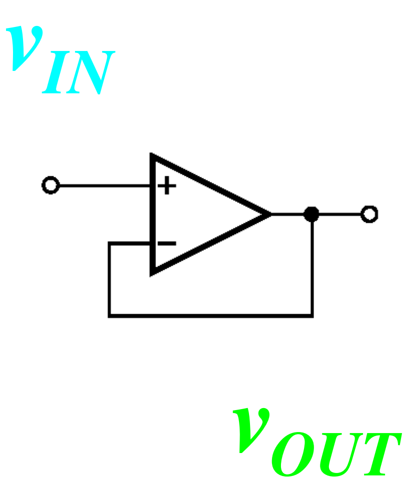
$$v_{out} = v_{in}$$

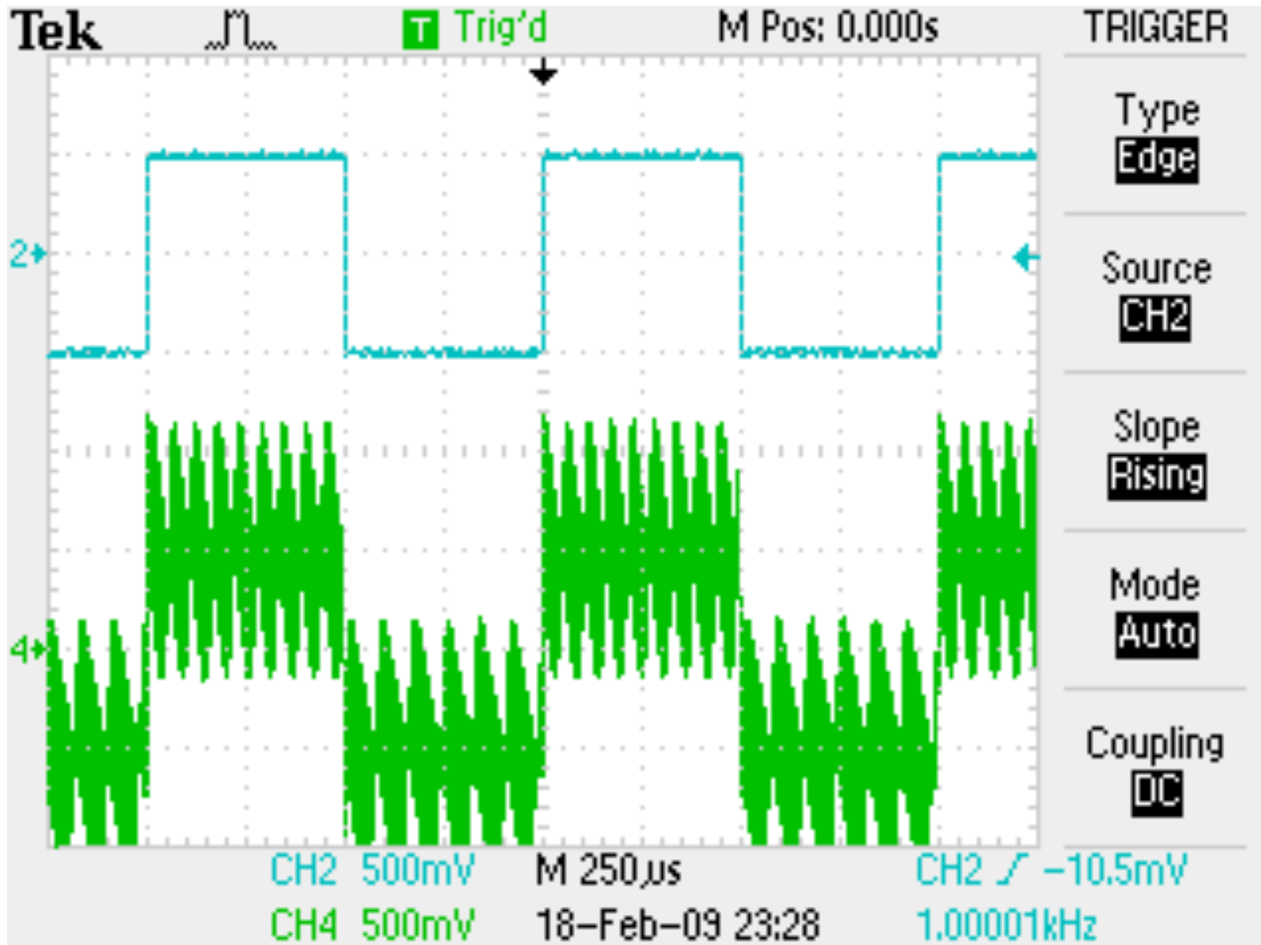
- **No buffer: Voltage divider**
- **Signal reduced due to voltage drop across R_S**

- **With buffer: No current required from source**

Lab 9 Problem: Instability

- **Oscillation superimposed on desired output!?!**

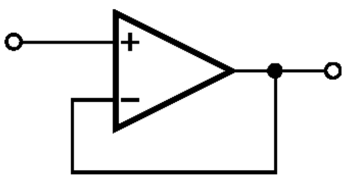




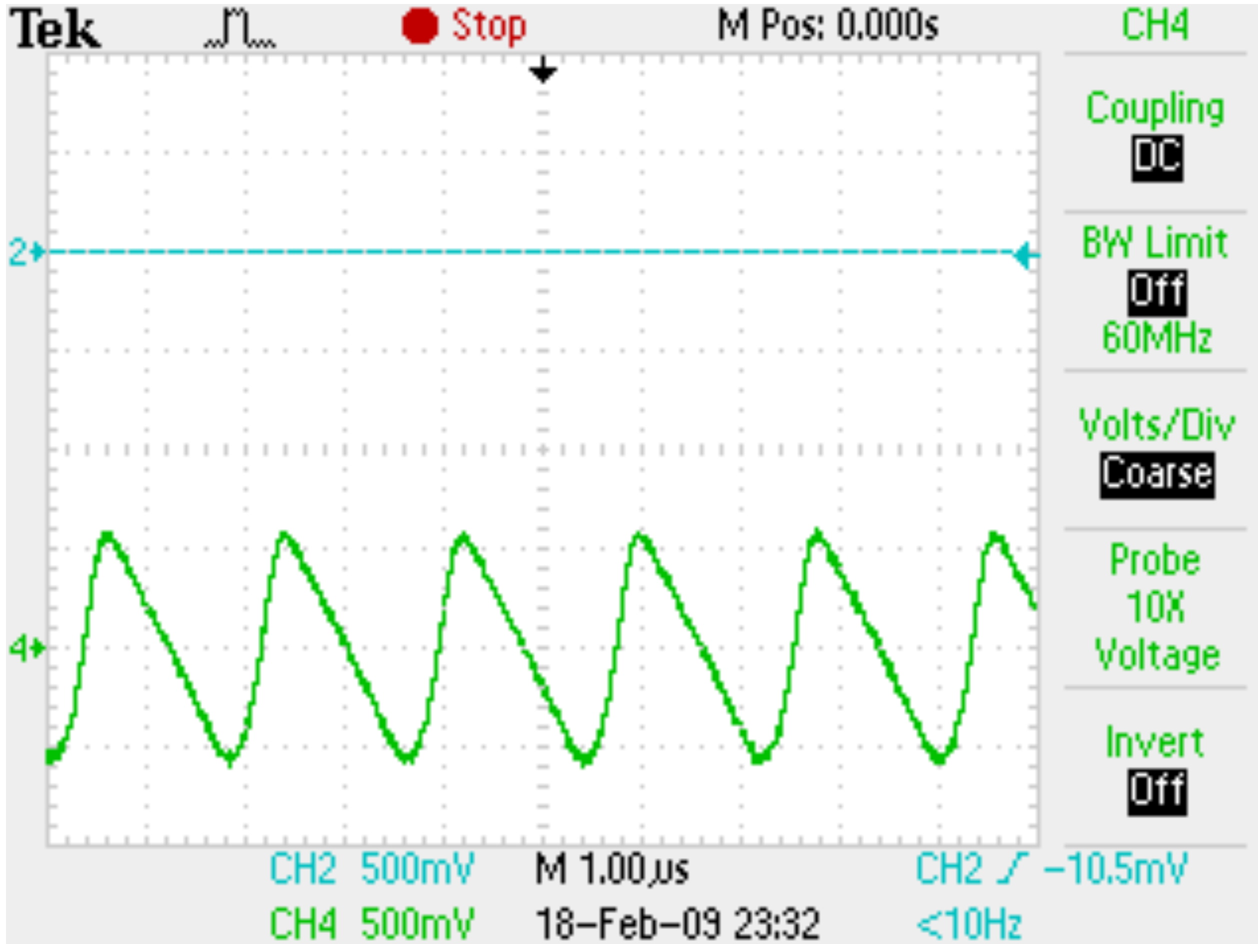
Lab 9 Problem: Instability

- **Ground v_{in}: Output for zero input?!?**
- **Why? Need...**

v_{IN}



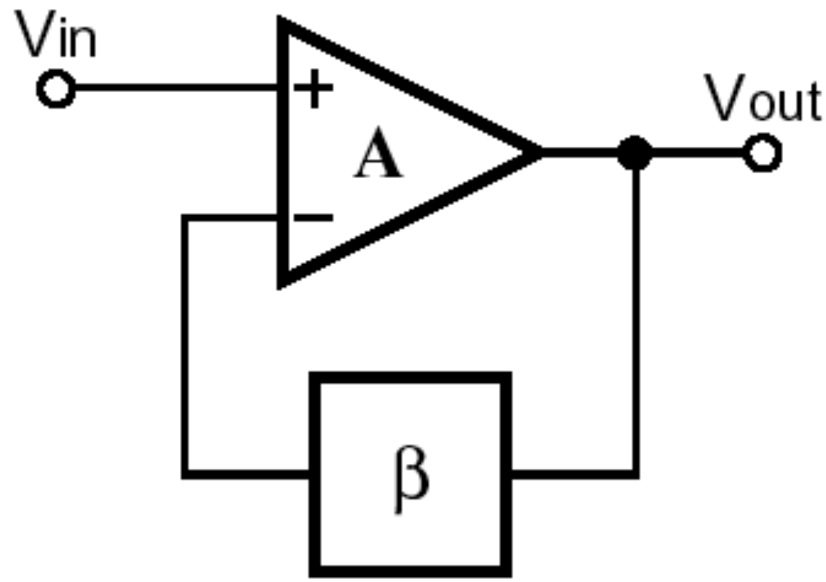
v_{OUT}



Controls: ECE3012 in 20 minutes

- **General framework**

  A: Forward Gain
  β: Feedback Factor
  fraction of output fed back to input



Example: Op-amp, Noninverting Gain

A: Forward Gain

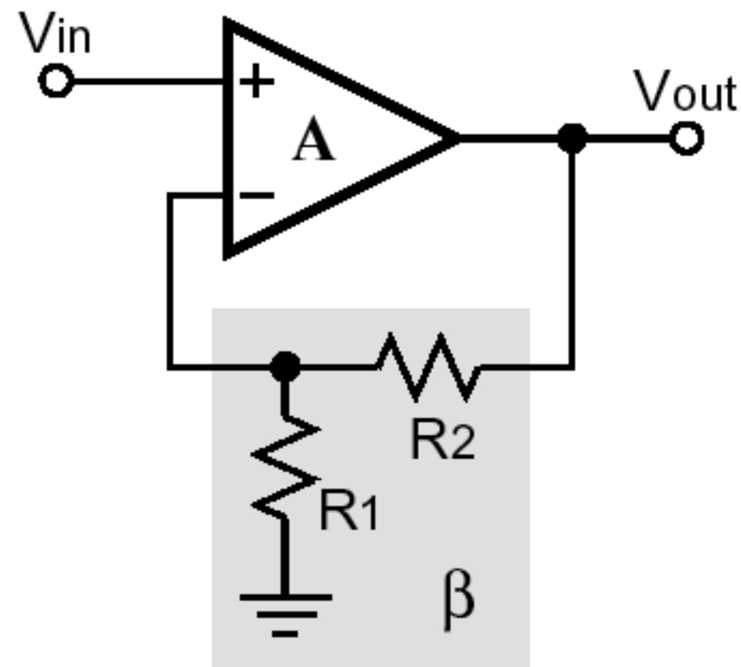
Op-amp open loop gain

$V_{out}=A(V_{+}-V_{-})$

Transfer function A(jω)

β: Feedback Factor

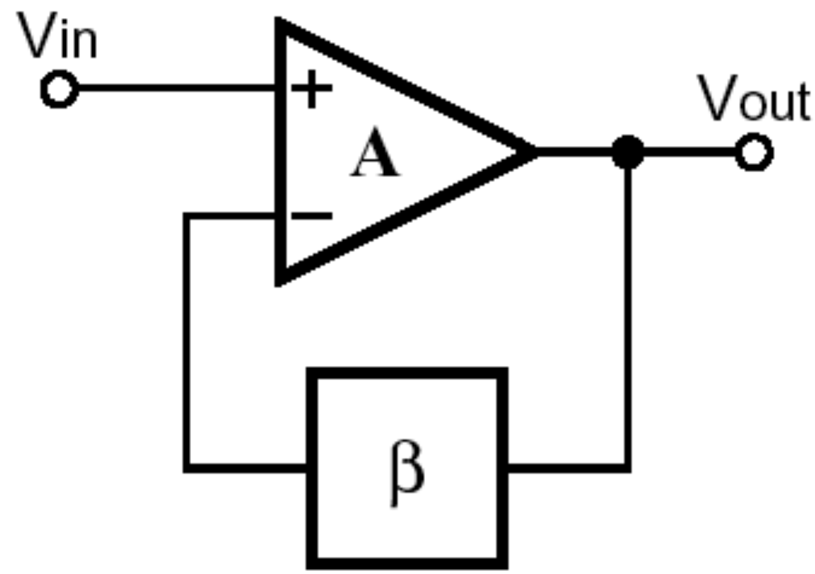
$$\beta = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$



Closed Loop Gain

- **Output**

$$v_{out} = A\underbrace{\left(v_{in} - \beta v_{out}\right)}_{v_+ - v_-}$$



- **Solve for $\mathbf{v_{out}/v_{in}}$**

$$v_{out} = Av_{in} - A\beta v_{out}$$

$$\left(1 + A\beta\right)v_{out} = Av_{in}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta}}$$

Op-amp with negative feedback

- **If Aβ >> 1**

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta} \approx \frac{A}{A\beta} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$$

- **Closed loop gain determined only by β**
- **Advantage of negative feedback:**
  Open loop gain A can be ugly (nonlinear, poorly controlled) as long as it's large!

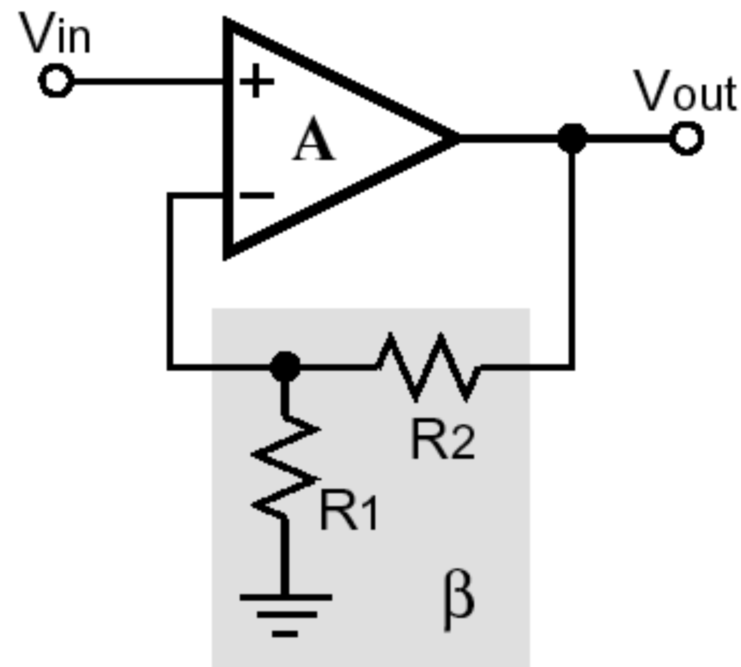
Example: Op-amp, Noninverting Gain

β: Feedback Factor

$$\beta = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Closed loop gain

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$



Reexamine closed loop transfer function

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta}$$

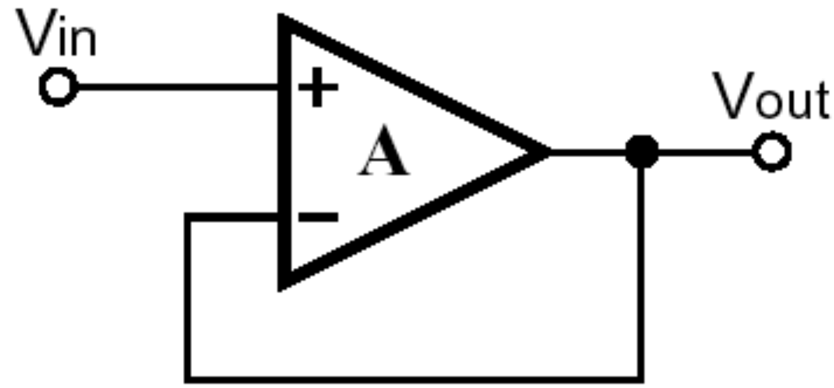
- **Output with no input: infinite gain**
- **Infinite when $1+A\beta = 0$**
- **Condition for oscillation:**

$$1+A\beta = 0$$

- **In general A, β functions of ω**
- **If there's a frequency ω at which $1+A\beta = 0$: Oscillation at that frequency!**

Example: follower

$$\beta = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \frac{A}{1 + A}$$



$\beta = 1$

- **Use A(jω), solve for 1+A = 0**
- **No thanks!**

$$A(j\omega) = \frac{g_{m1}\left(r_{O2} \| r_{O4}\right) g_{m5}\left(r_{O5} \| r_{O8}\right)}{\left[1 + j\omega\left(r_{O2} \| r_{O4}\right)C_{g5}\right]\left[1 + j\omega\left(r_{O5} \| r_{O8}\right)C_L\right]}$$

Reexamine condition for oscillation

$$1+A\beta = 0 \rightarrow A\beta = -1$$

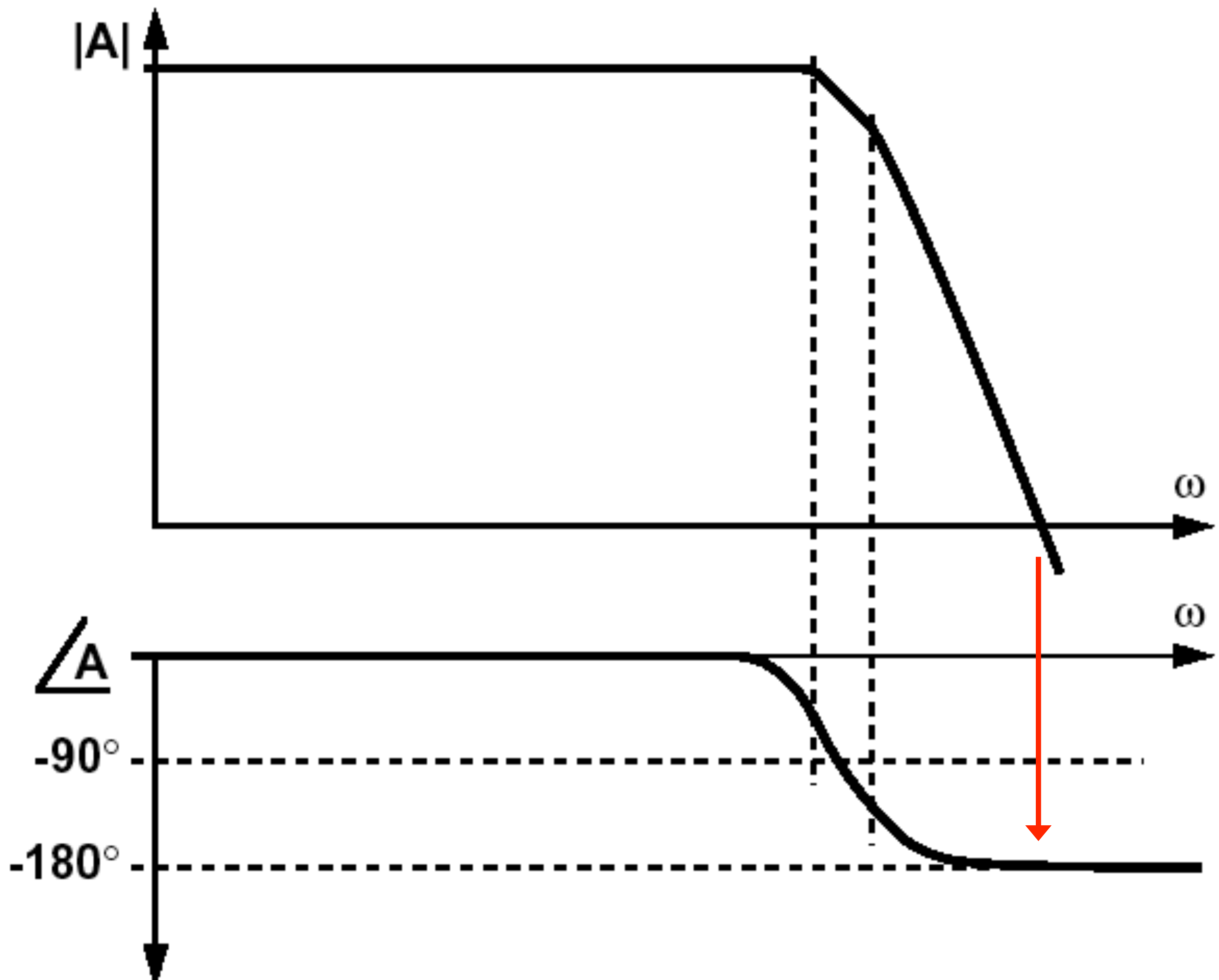
Magnitude and phase condition:

$$\boxed{|A\beta| = 1 \text{ AND } \angle A\beta = -180°}$$

- **Easier to get from Bode plot**

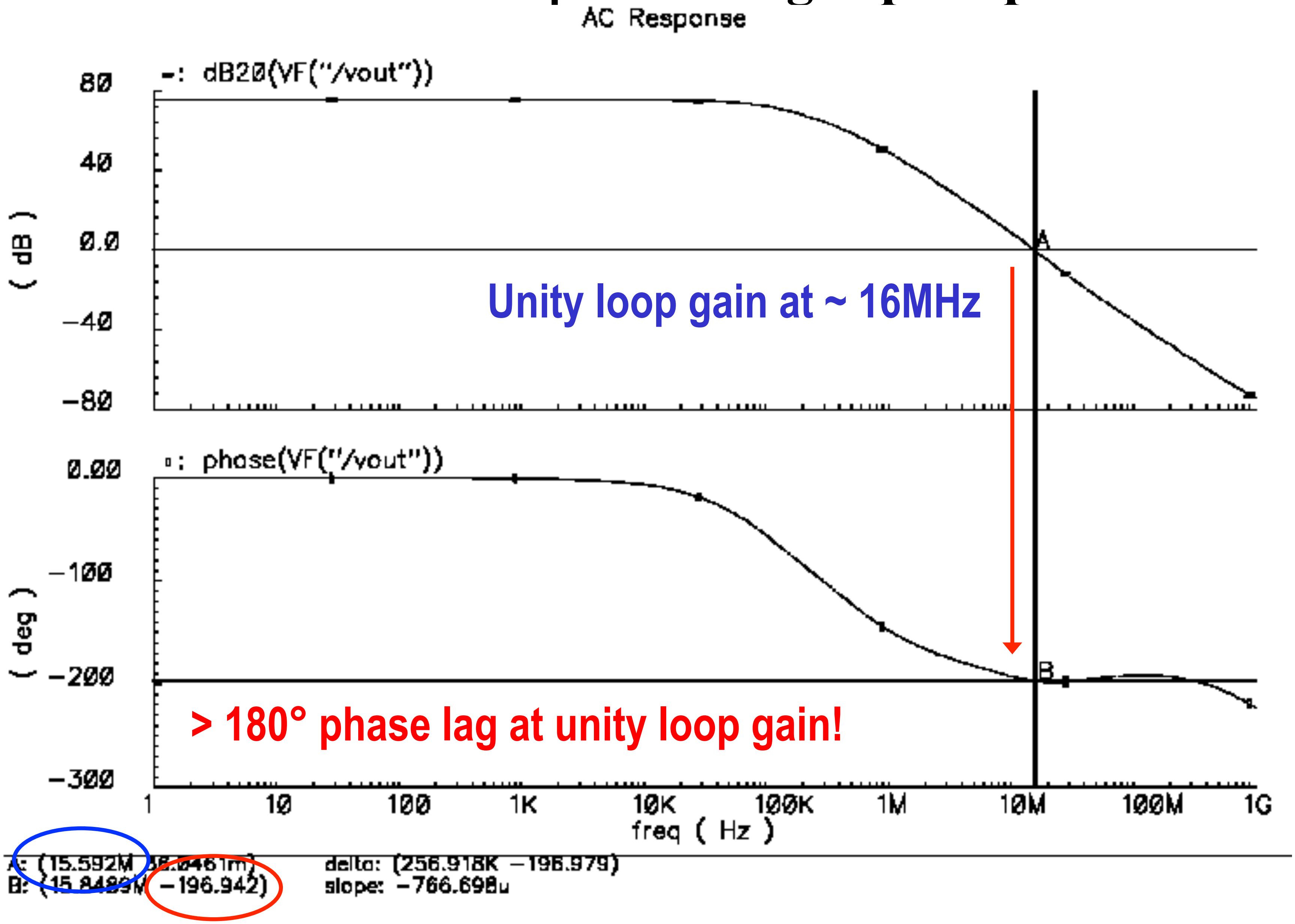
Look at original Aβ for 2 stage op-amp

- **Find ω at which |Aβ| = 1; Check ∠Aβ -180° ?**



Trouble!

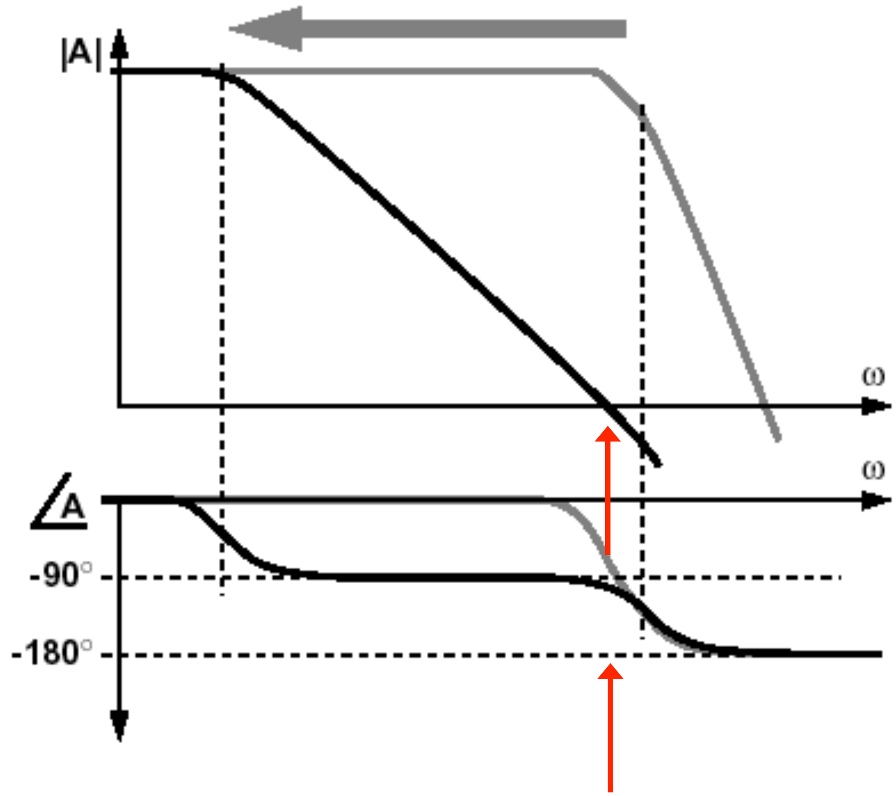
Simulation Aβ for 2 stage op-amp



- Causes closed-loop instability

Compensation: "Dominant Pole"

- Move one pole to lower frequency
- How?



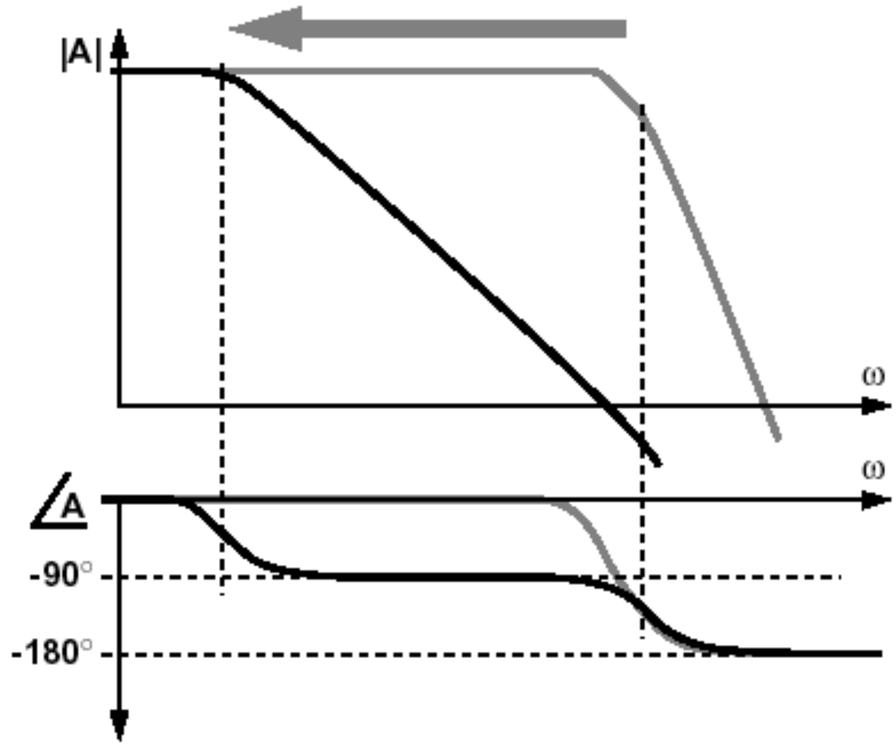
Move unity loop gain frequency f_T to lower value

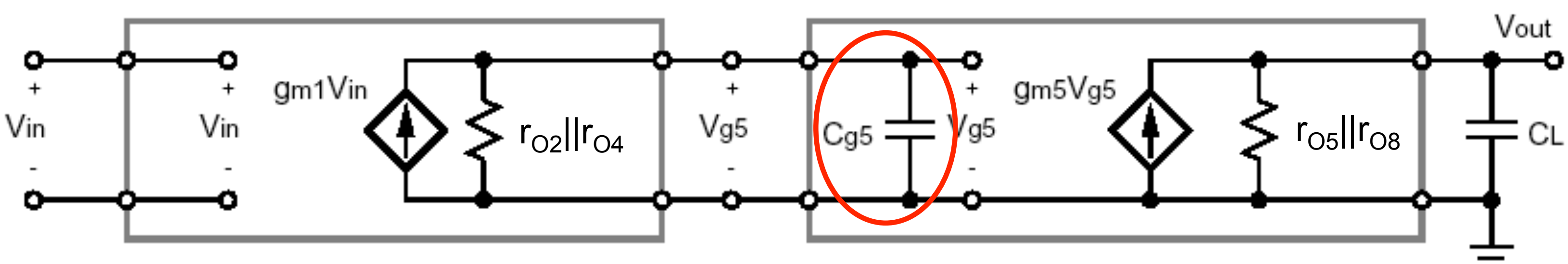
So accumulated phase lag at f_T hasn't reached -180°

Compensation: "Dominant Pole"

- **Need to increase capacitance by ≈ 1000X:**

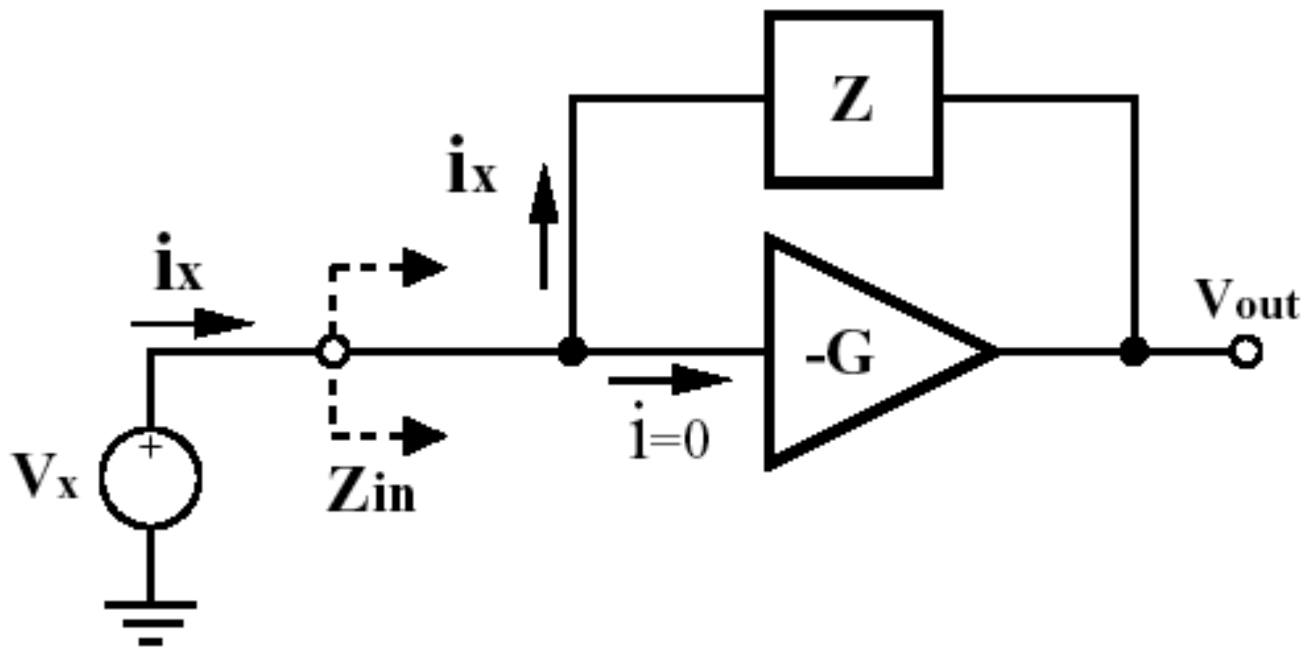
BAD! Die area cost





Miller Effect

- Impedance across inverting gain stage G
- Reduced by factor equal to (1+G)

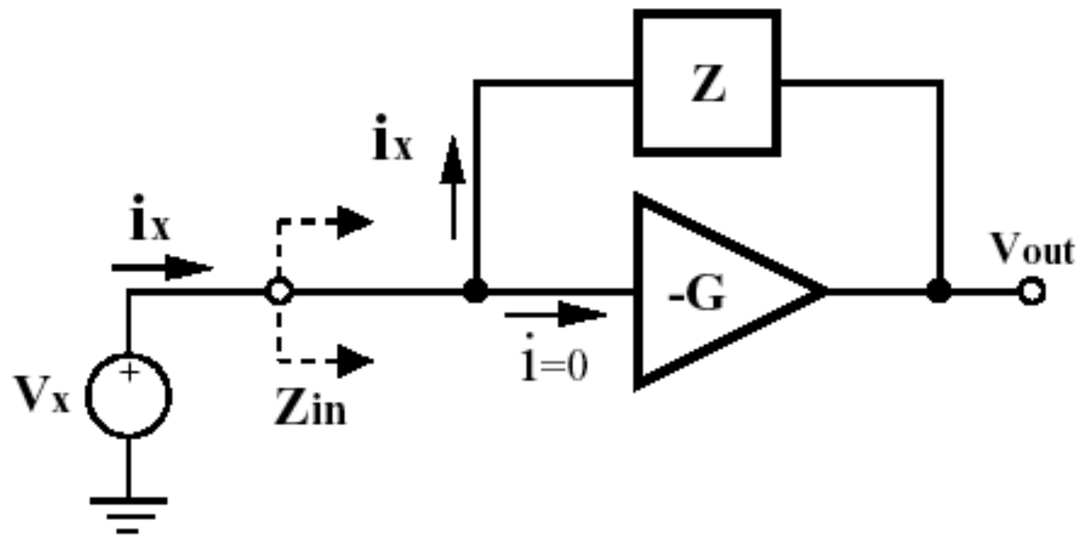


Math for Miller effect

$$i_x = \frac{v_x - (-Gv_x)}{Z}$$

$$i_x = \frac{v_x(1+G)}{Z}$$

$$\frac{v_x}{i_x} = Z_{in} = \frac{Z}{(1+G)}$$



- **Impedance across inverting gain stage G**
- **Reduced by factor equal to (1+G)**

Example: Impedance is capacitive

- **Capacitance multiplied by (1+G)**

$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z}{(1+G)}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{sC} \quad \rightarrow \quad Z_{in} = \frac{1}{s\underbrace{(1+G)C}_{C_{eq}}}$$

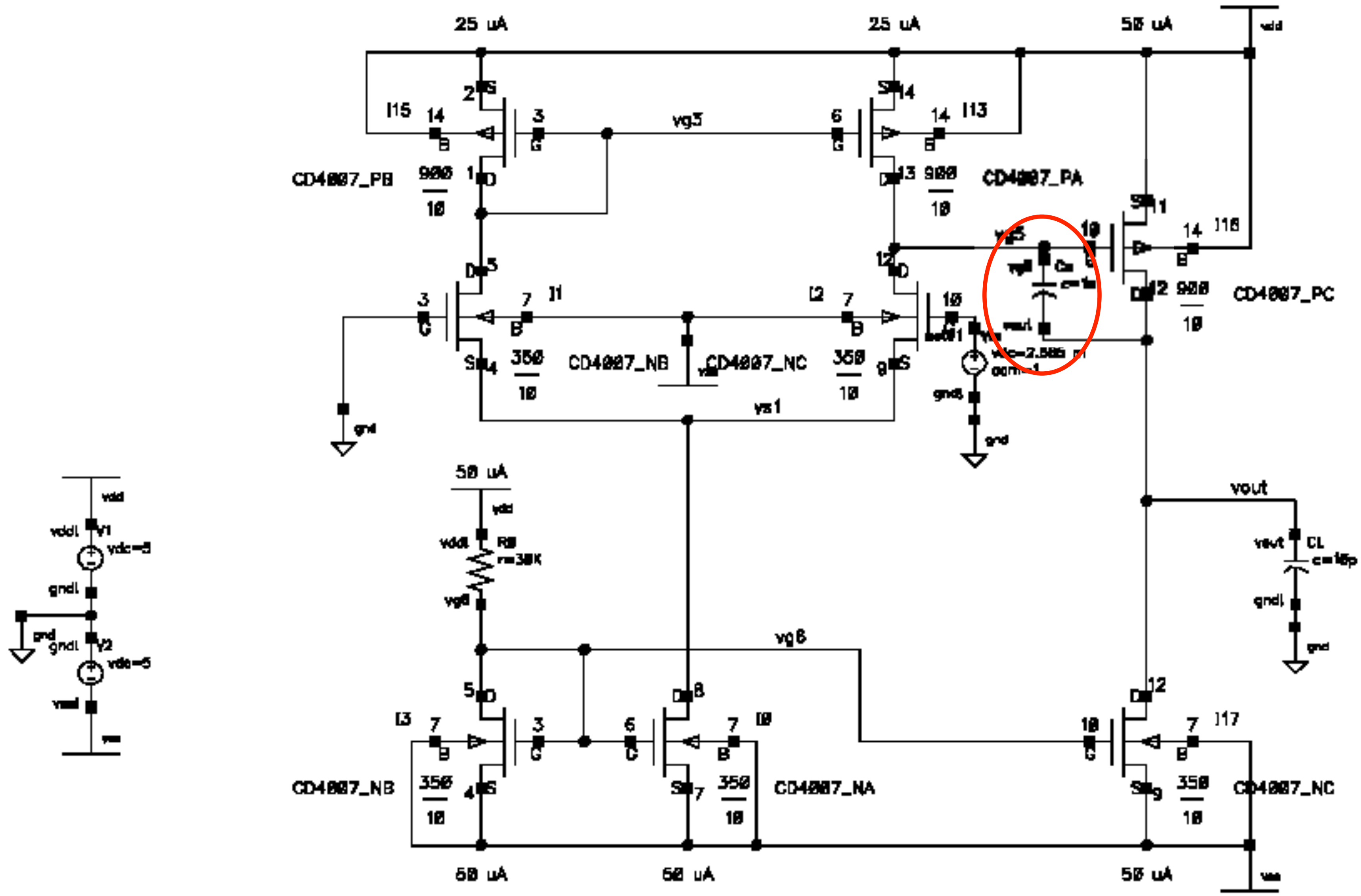
- **Equivalent capacitance higher by factor 1+G**
- **Problem for high bandwidth amplifiers**
- **Opportunity for compensation ...**

Miller Compensation

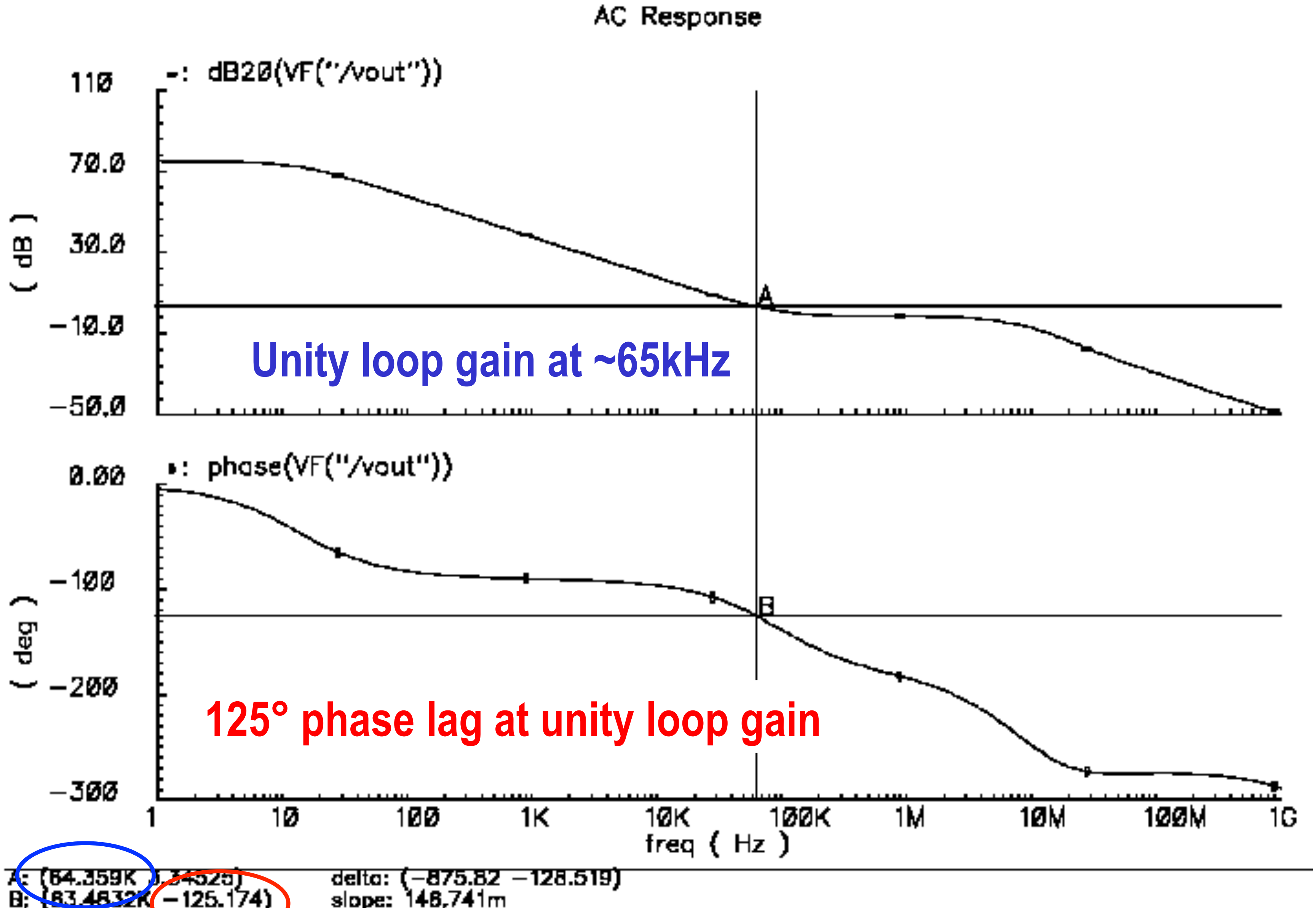
- Need effect of large capacitance
- Use Miller effect to multiply small on-chip capacitance to higher effective value
- Effect of large capacitance without die area cost of large capacitance

New schematic

- **Add C_C across 2nd stage**

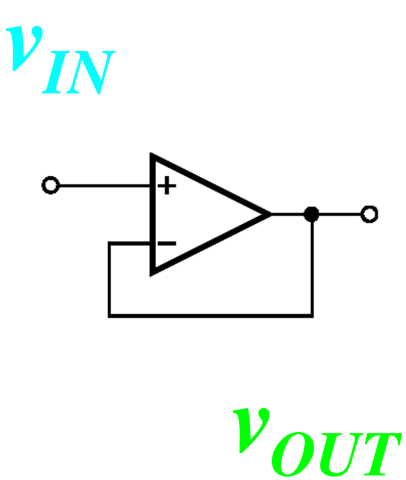


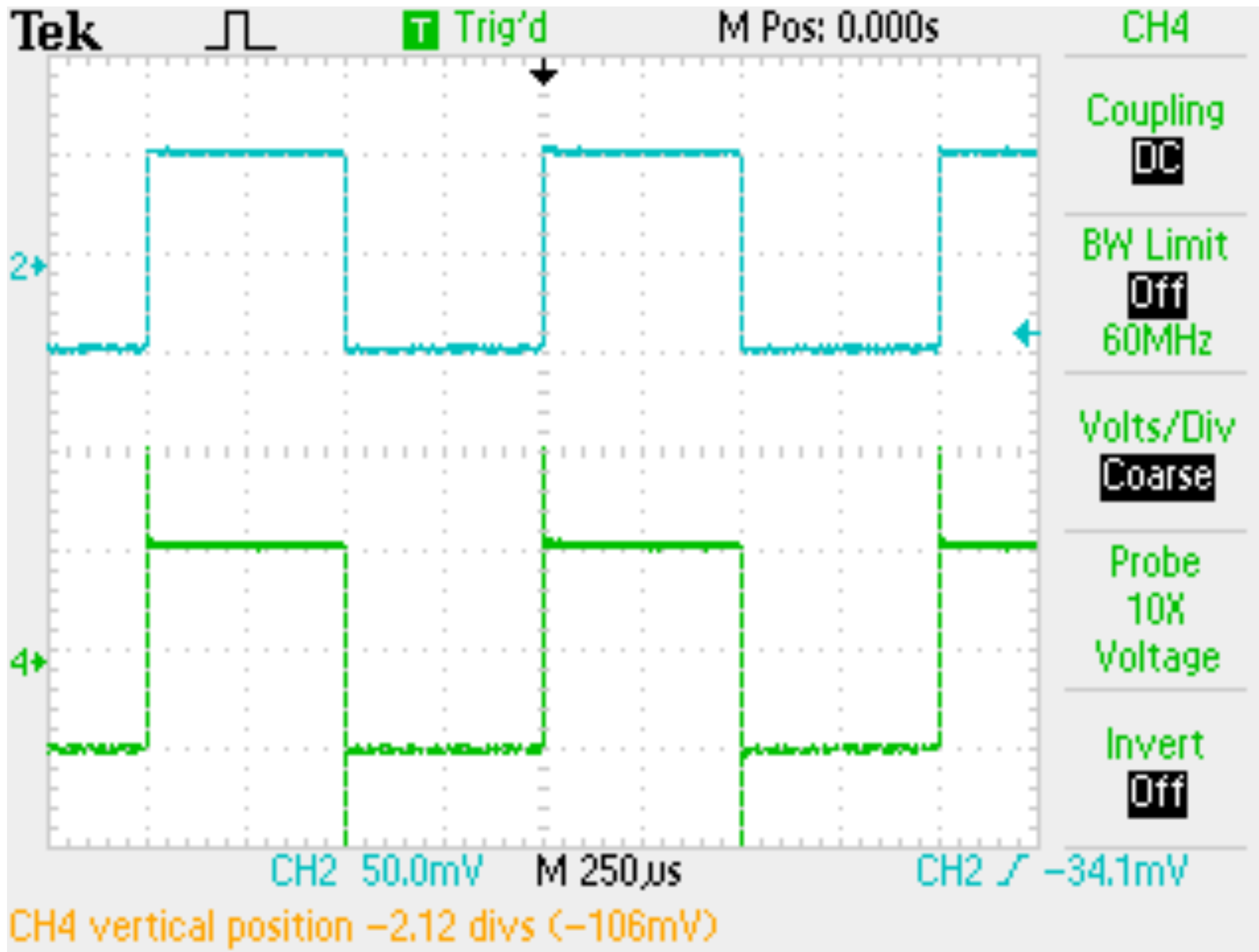
New loop gain transfer function



New step response

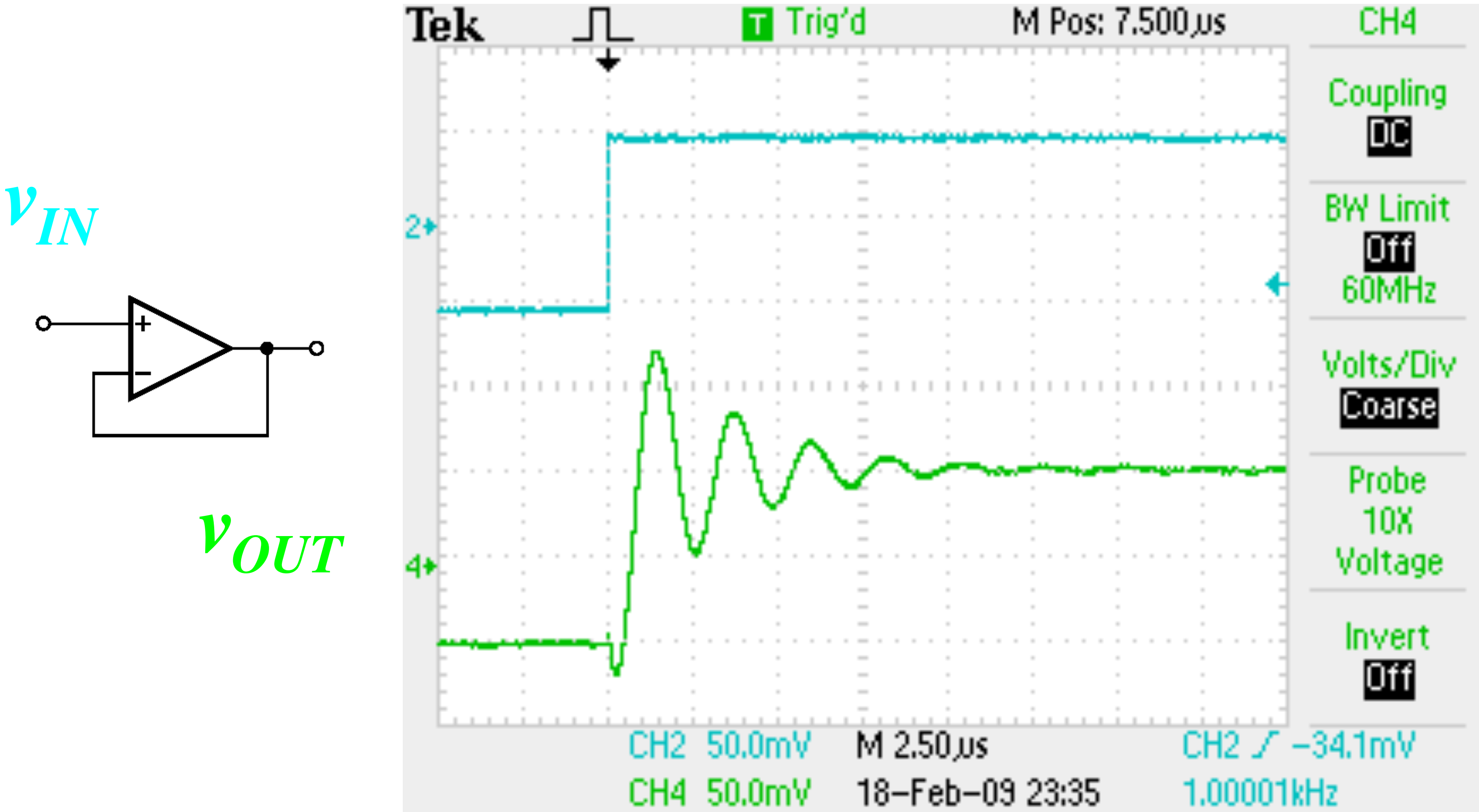
- **No oscillation!**



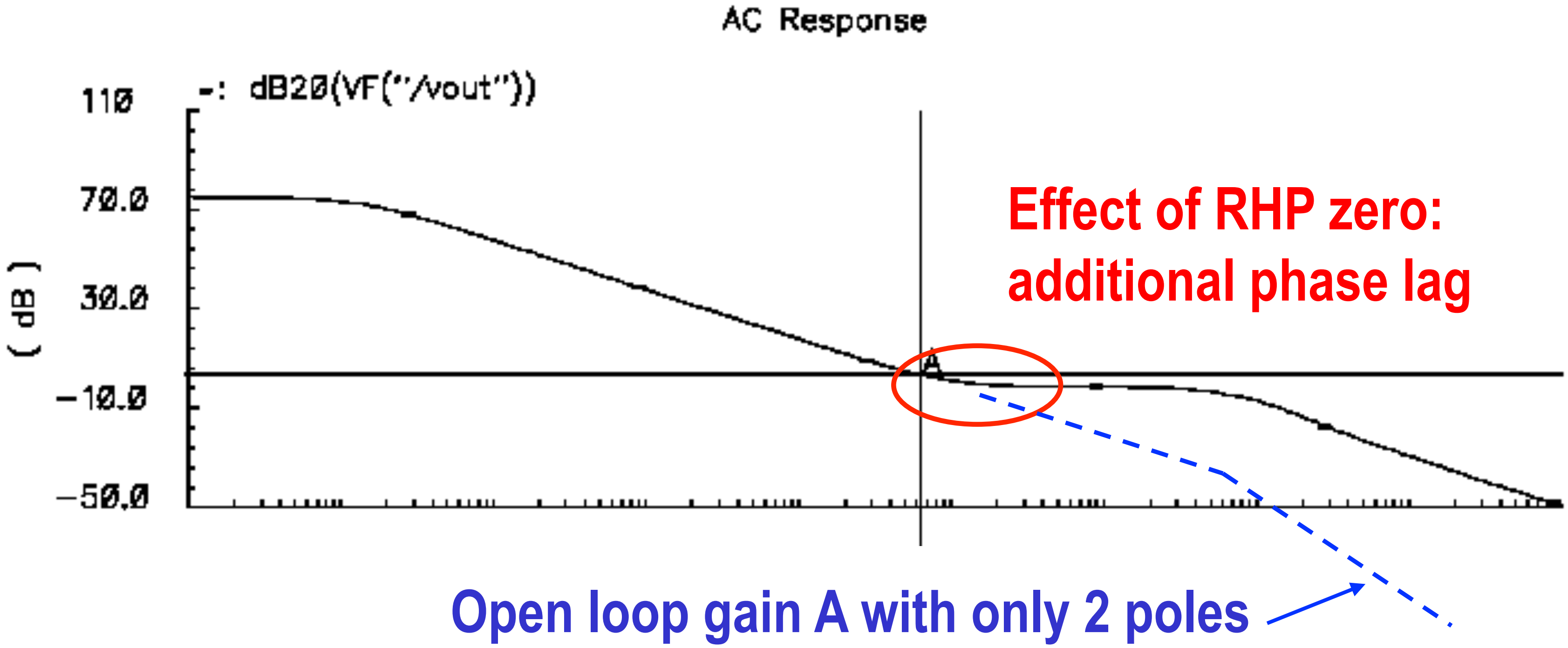


New step response with C_C

- **Zoom in on small-signal step response: Some overshoot and ringing**



Reason: RHP zero in complete transfer function



- **Complete transfer function looks like:**

$$A(j\omega) = \frac{A_0\left[1 - j\left(\omega/\omega_Z\right)\right]}{\left[1 + j\left(\omega/\omega_{p1}\right)\right]\left[1 + j\left(\omega/\omega_{p2}\right)\right]}$$

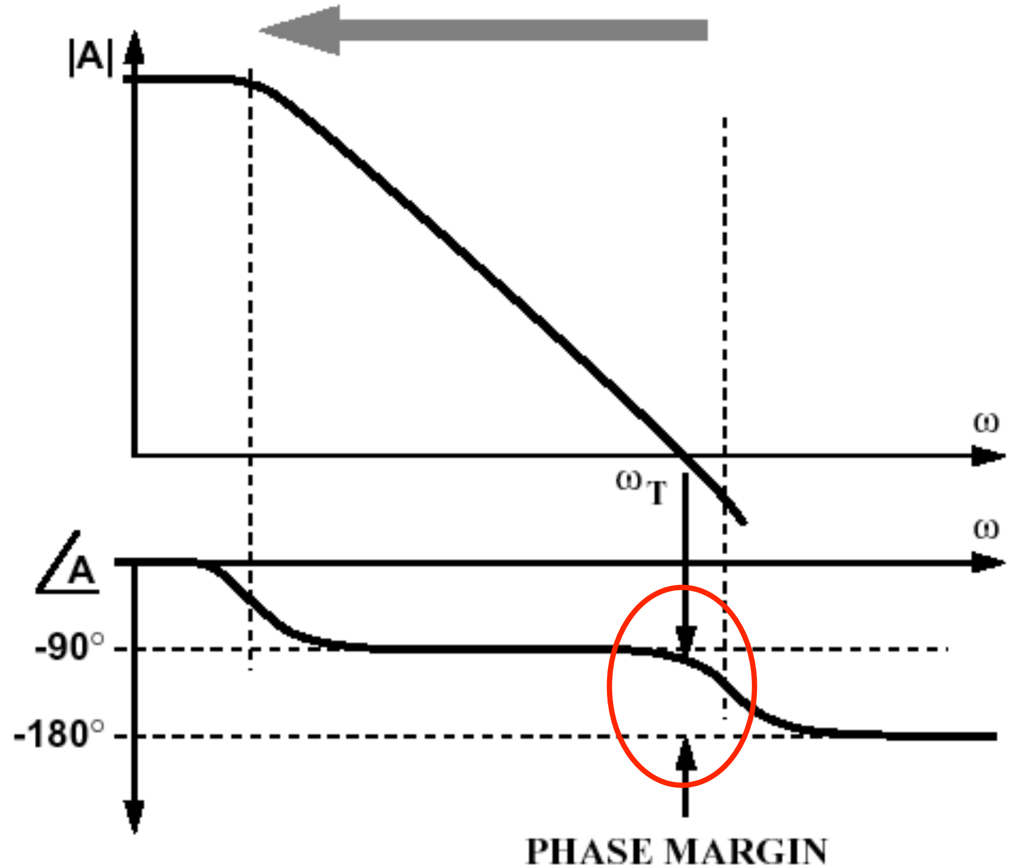
- **See Razavi 10.5, Johns & Martin 5.2**

"Phase margin"

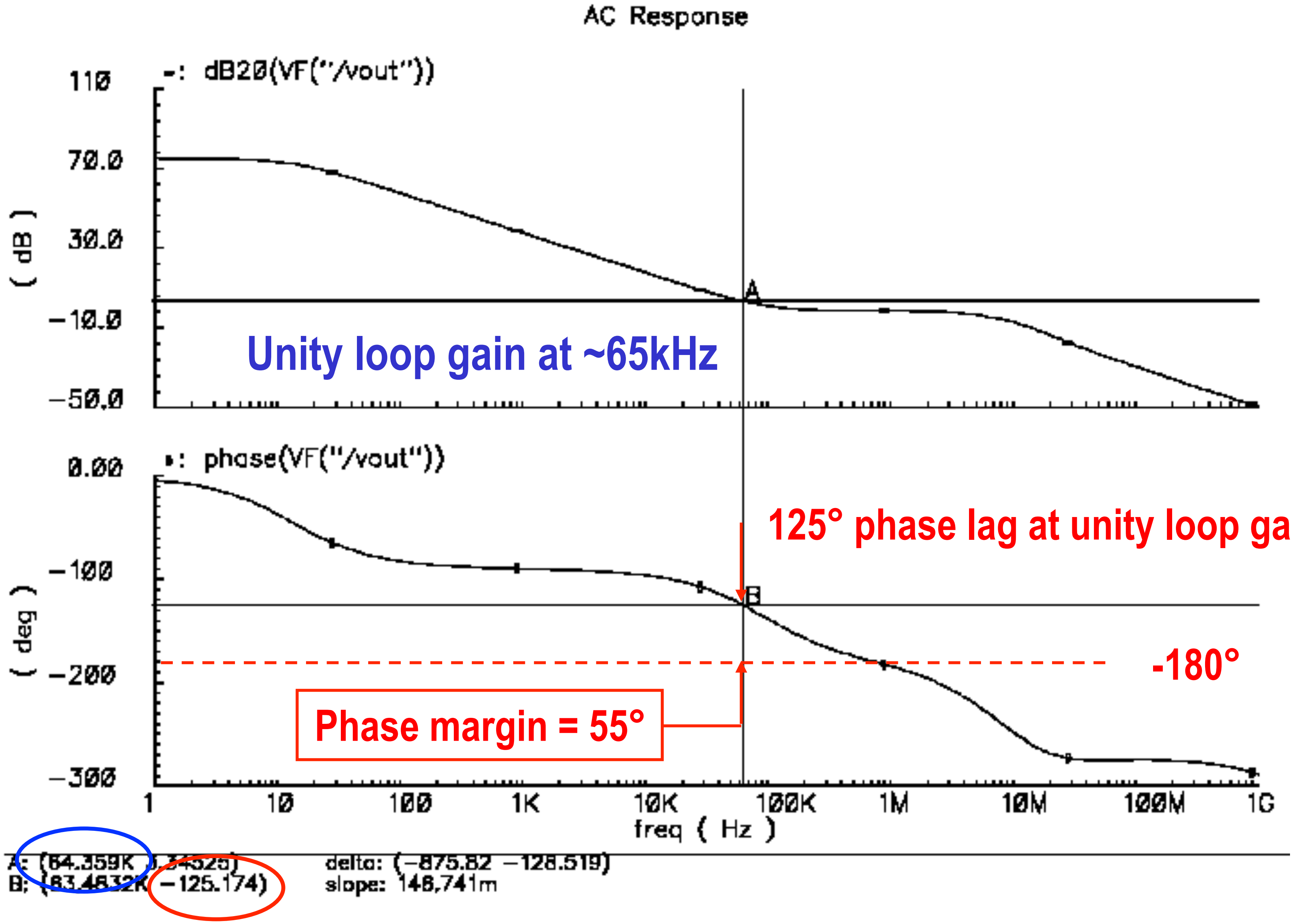
- How stable is new transfer function?
- Phase margin =

  Phase lag at $|A\beta| = 1$ minus $(-180°)$

- Usually want at least 60° for stable step response

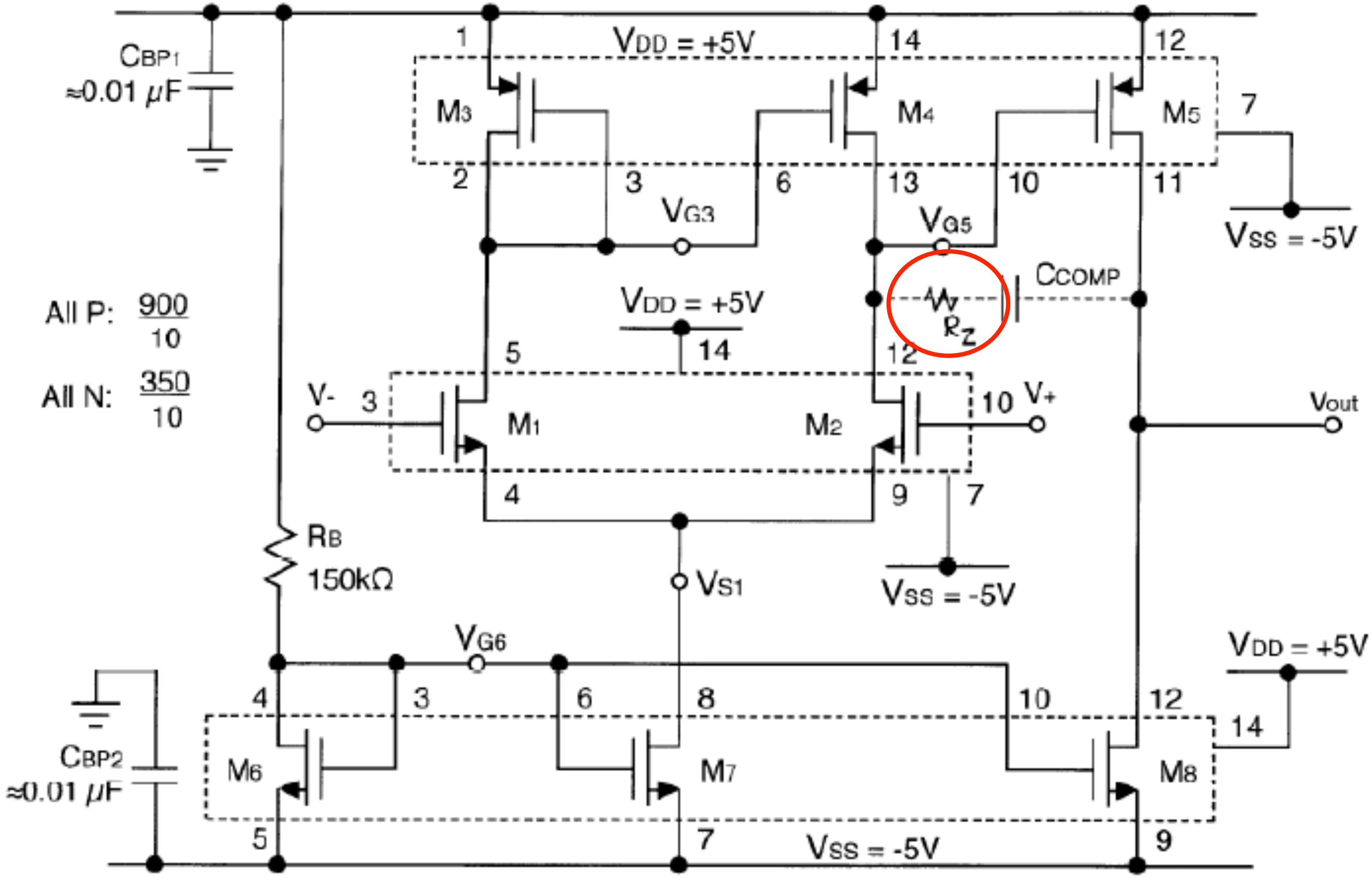


Phase margin of op-amp with C_C



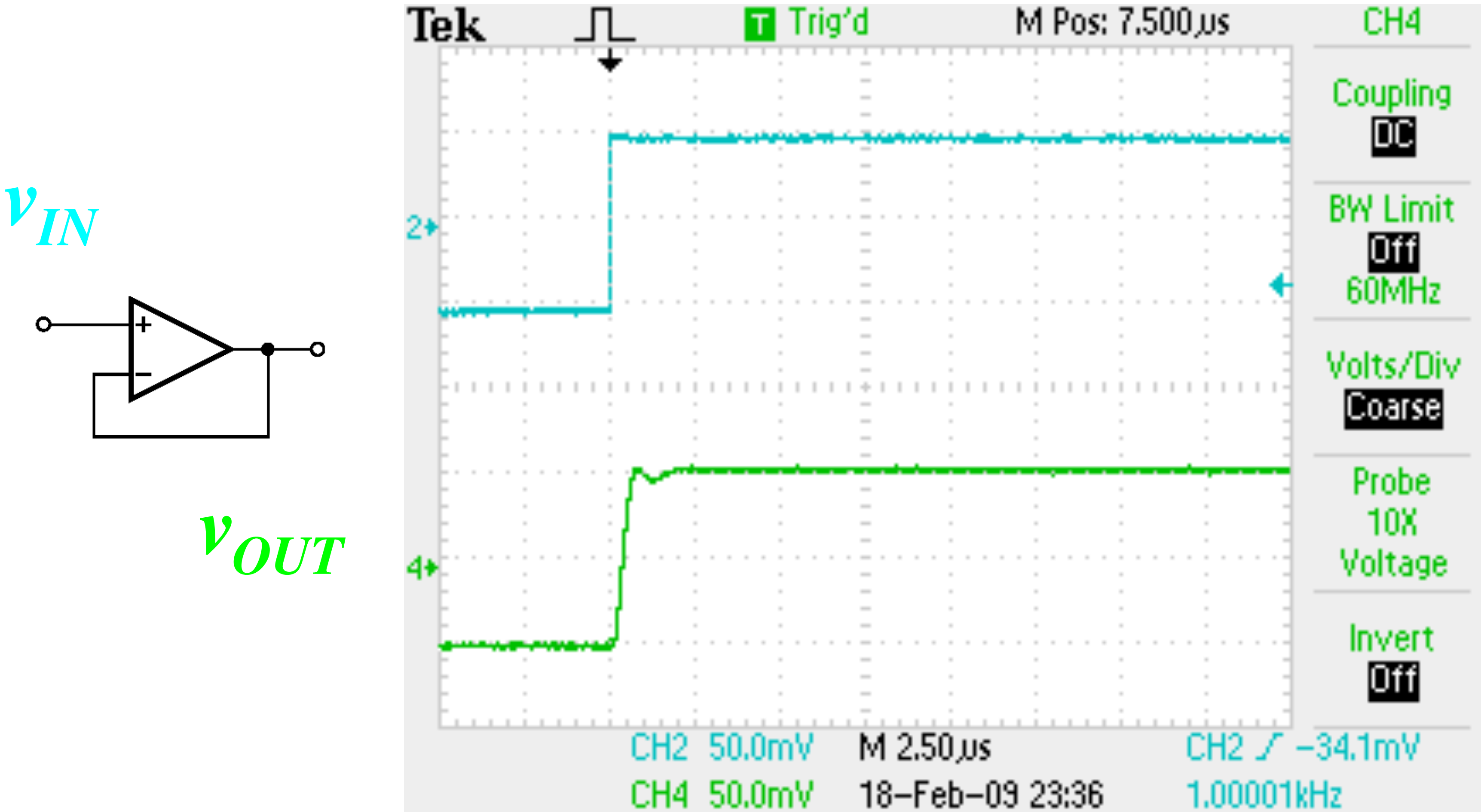
Solution to RHP zero problem

- Add R_Z in series with C_C
  Moves RHP zero to much higher frequency



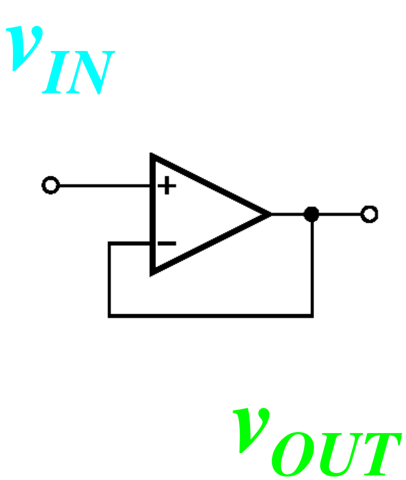
New step response with R_Z, C_C

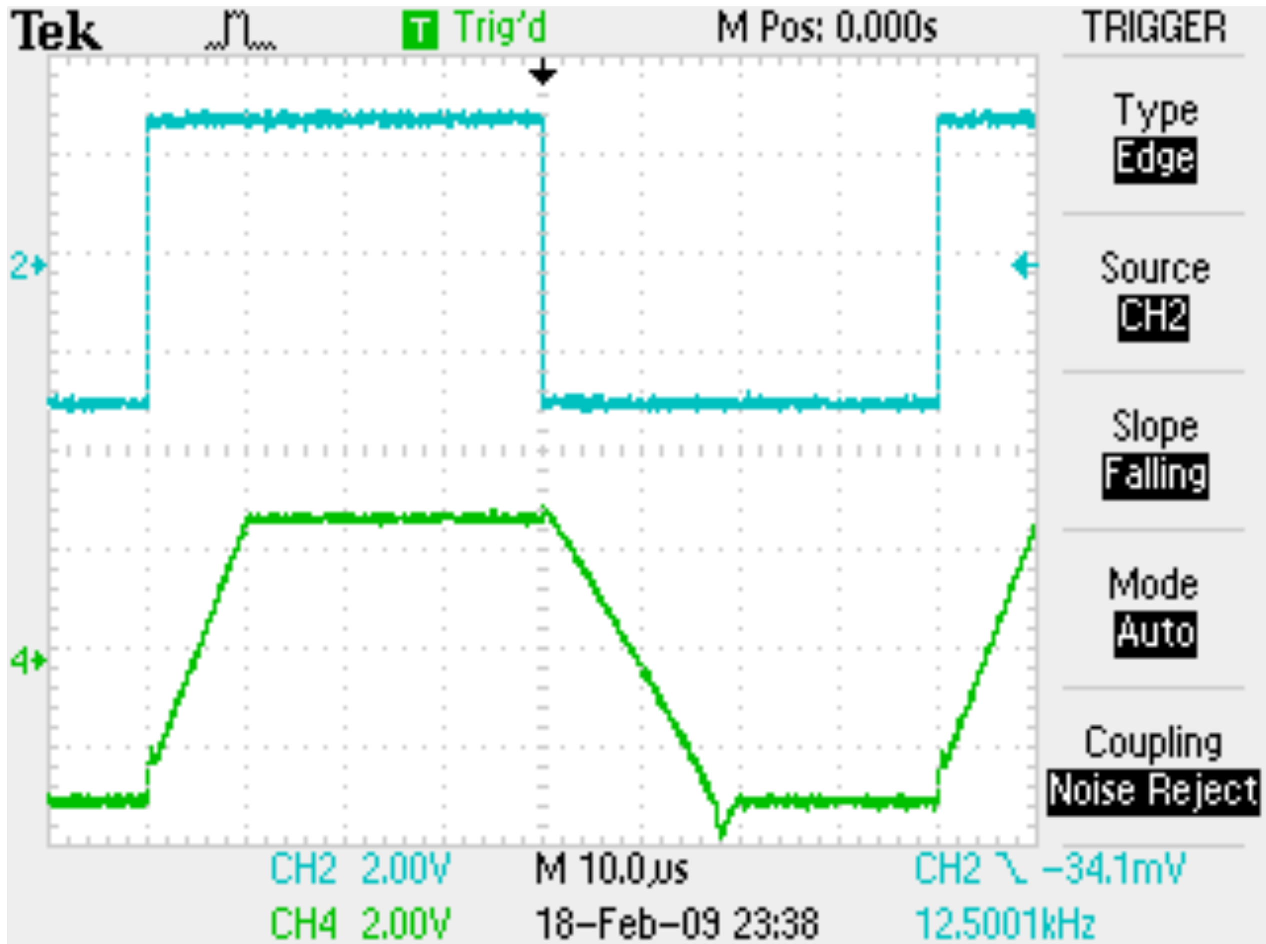
- **Zoom in on small-signal step response: No overshoot, ringing: phase margin improved**



Large signal step response

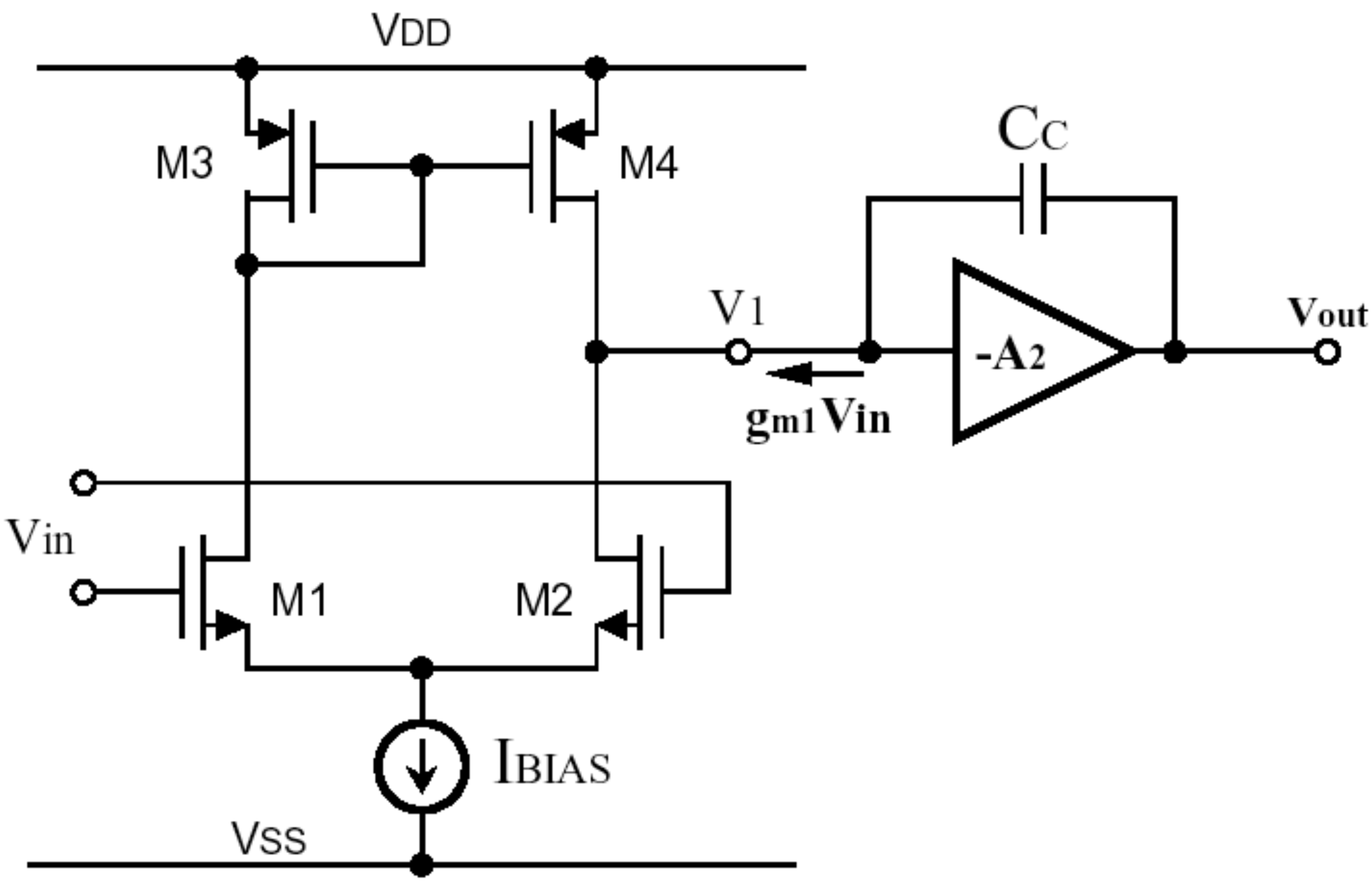
- **Slew Rate Limiting!?!**





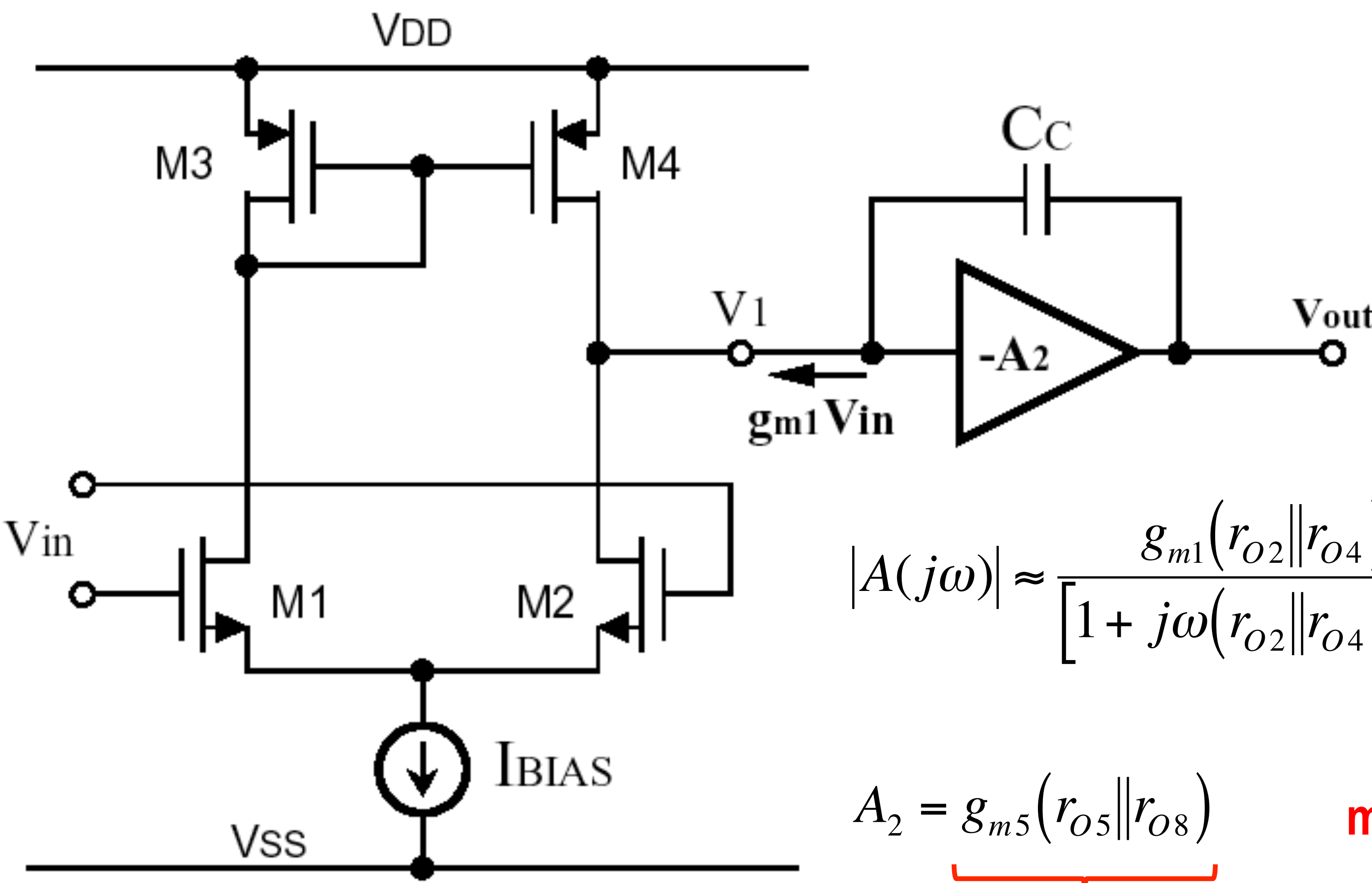
See Solomon op-amp paper for model; rising/falling asymmetry

Dominant pole op-amp model



- **Simpler model with dominant pole from C_C**

Approximate dominant pole transfer function



$$|A(j\omega)| \approx \frac{g_{m1}\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)A_2}{\left[1 + j\omega\left(r_{O2}\|r_{O4}\right)\underbrace{A_2 C_C}_{\text{Miller multiplied } C_C}\right]}$$

$$A_2 = \underbrace{g_{m5}\left(r_{O5}\|r_{O8}\right)}_{2^{nd}\text{ stage gain}}$$

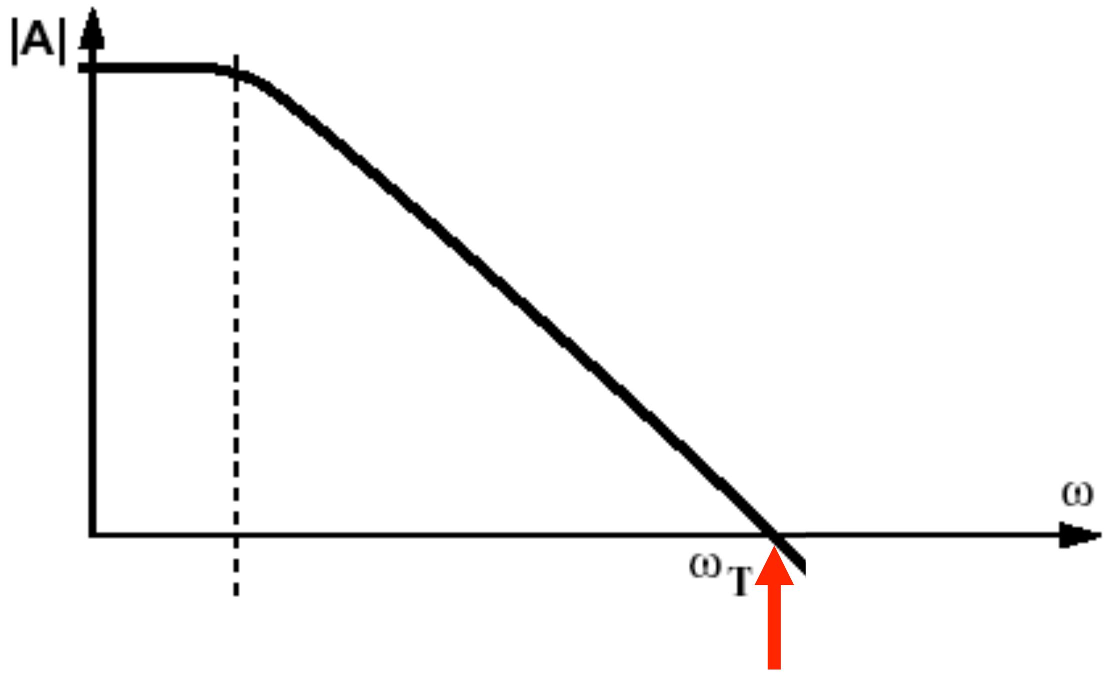
Unity gain frequency

- **Depends only on**
  - **Input stage transconductance g_{m1}**
  - **Compensation capacitor C_C**

$$|A(j\omega)| \approx \frac{g_{m1}(r_{O2} \| r_{O4})A_2}{[\omega(r_{O2} \| r_{O4})A_2 C_C]}$$

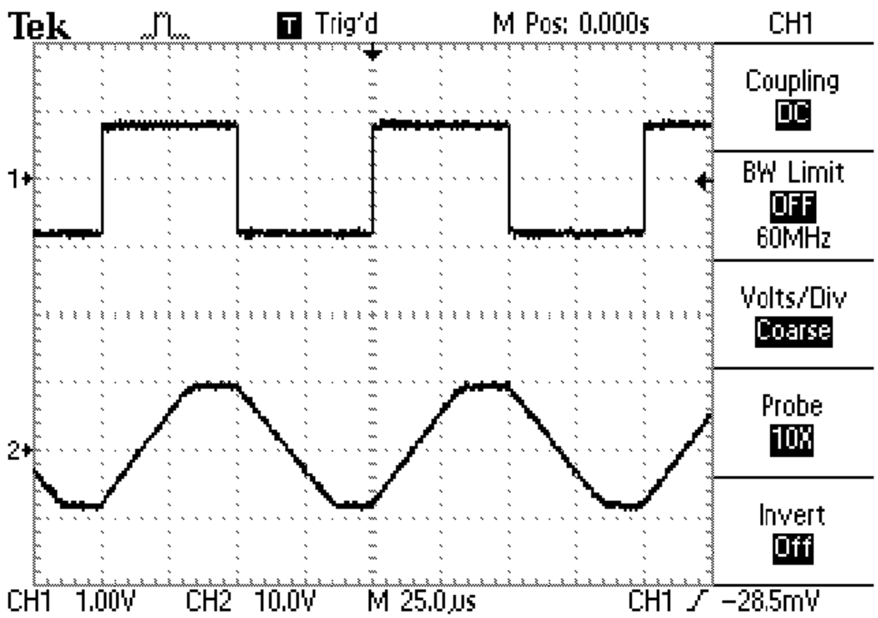
$$|A(j\omega)| = 1 \quad at \quad \omega_T$$

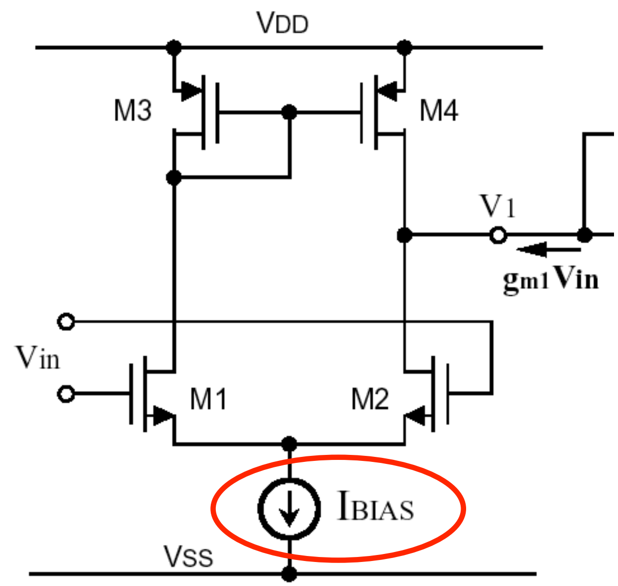
$$\omega_T \approx \frac{g_{m1}}{C_C}$$



Slew rate

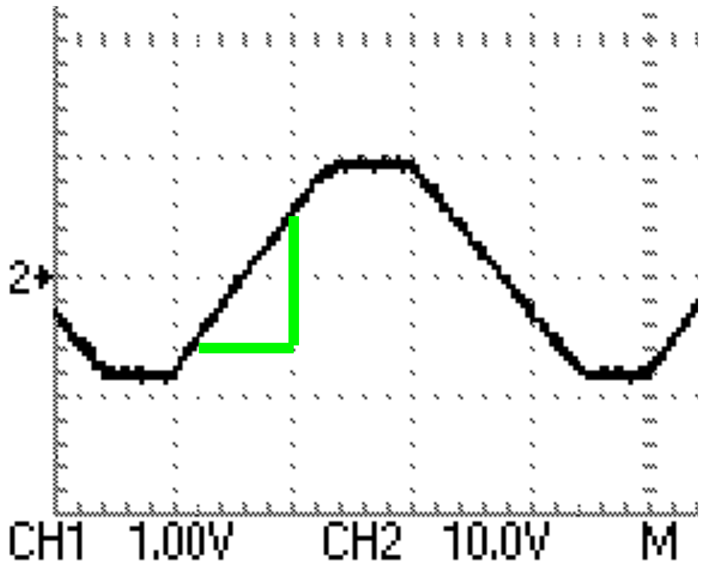
- I= C dV/dt
- Only limited current I_{BIAS} available to charge, discharge C_C

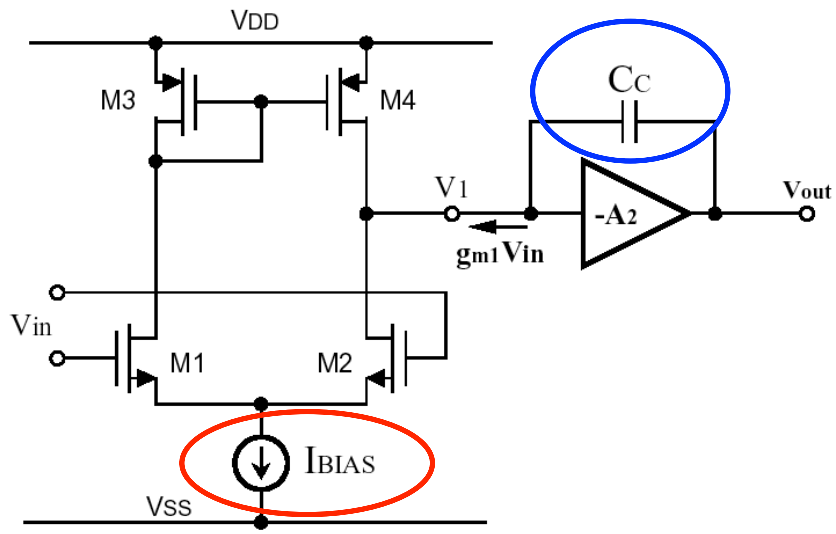




Slew rate

- **I= C dV/dt** $\Rightarrow$ $$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{I_{BIAS}}{C_C}$$





Summary Op-amp:

- Stability
- Compensation
- Miller effect
- Phase Margin
- Unity gain frequency
- Slew Rate Limiting