University of California
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College of Engineering
Department of Electrical Engineering
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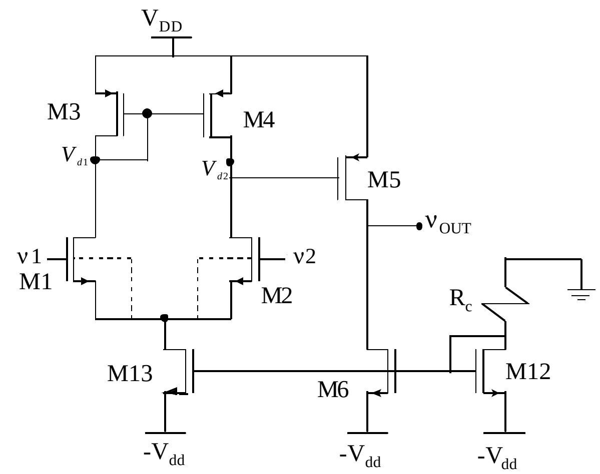
EECS140

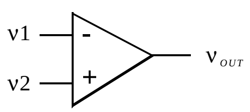
Analog Circuit Design

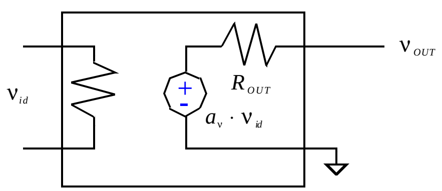
Lectures on OP AMPS

Miller Op Amp



Miller Op Amp (Cont.)





$R_{id} = \infty$

$R_{OUT} = r_{o5} || r_{o6}$

$$\frac{\nu_{d2}}{\nu_{id}} \cdot \frac{\nu_{OUT}}{\nu_{d2}} = \frac{\nu_{OUT}}{\nu_{id}}$$

$g_{m2} \cdot (r_{o2} || r_{o4})$ → $\frac{\nu_{d2}}{\nu_{id}}$

$g_{m5} \cdot R_{OUT}$ → $\frac{\nu_{OUT}}{\nu_{d2}}$

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

What is the DC voltage at V_{d2}?

$$I_{DS1} = I_{DS2} = I_{DS3} = I_{DS4}$$

$$I_{DS3} = \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot (V_{SG3} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD3})$$

$$I_{DS4} = \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot (V_{SG4} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD4})$$

$$I_{DS3} = I_{DS4}$$

$$(V_{SG3} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD3}) = (V_{SG4} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD4})$$

$$V_{SG3} = V_{SG4}$$

$$\cancel{(V_{SG3} - |V_T|)^2} \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD3}) = \cancel{(V_{SG3} - |V_T|)^2} \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD4})$$

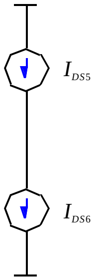
$$V_{SD3} = V_{SD4} = V_{SG3} = V_T + V_{DSAT3}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_{DD} - V_{SG3} = V_{DD} - V_T - V_{DSAT3} = V_{D2}$$

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-4

To set offset at output or 2nd stage M5, M6 to near zero, set $I_{DS5} = I_{DS6}$



$$I_{SD5} = \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5 \cdot (V_{SG5} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD5})$$

$$I_{SD6} = \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6 \cdot (V_{GS6} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{DS6})$$

Since $V_{SD4} = V_{SG3} = V_{SG5}$

$I_{SD5} = I_{DS3}$ if $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3$

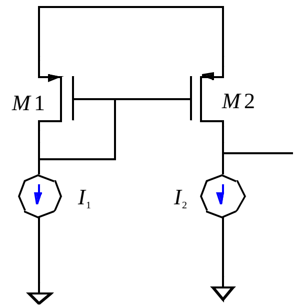
$I_{SD6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_{SD13}$ if $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{13} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6$

then $I_{DS6} = I_{DS5}$ or,

$$\frac{I_{DS5}}{I_{DS3}} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3} = \frac{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{13}/2} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6}{\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{13}}$$

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-5



What happens if $I_1 = \alpha \cdot I_2$

$$\frac{k'}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 \cdot (V_{SG1} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD1})$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 \cdot (V_{SG2} - |V_T|)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD2})$$

$$1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD1} = \alpha \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot V_{SD2})$$

$$V_{SD2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} + V_{SD1}}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$\alpha = 1$ $\quad V_{SD2} = V_{SD1}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad V_{SD2} = \frac{100 + V_{SD1}}{1/2} - 100$

$\lambda = 0.01$ $\quad = 100 + 2 \cdot V_{SD1}$ Big Offset

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-6

Gain :

First Stage

$$\frac{v_{ds}}{v_{id}} = -g_{m1} \cdot (r_{o4} \| r_{o2})$$

Second Stage

$$\frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{d2}} = -g_{m5} \cdot (r_{o6} \| r_{o5})$$

Overall

$$A_v = g_{m1} \cdot g_{m5} \cdot (r_{o4} \| r_{o2}) \cdot (r_{o5} \| r_{o6})$$

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-7

$$A_v = \frac{2 \cdot I_{DS1}}{V_{DSAT1}} \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot I_{DS5}}{V_{DSAT5}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\lambda_n + \lambda_p) \cdot I_{DS1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(\lambda_n + \lambda_p) \cdot I_{DS5}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(V_{DSAT1}) \cdot (V_{DSAT5}) \cdot (\lambda_n + \lambda_p)^2}$$

$$A_v = \frac{4}{\left(\frac{2 \cdot I_{SD1}}{k'_n \cdot (W/L)_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot I_{DS5}}{k'_p \cdot (W/L)_5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\lambda_n + \lambda_p)^2}$$

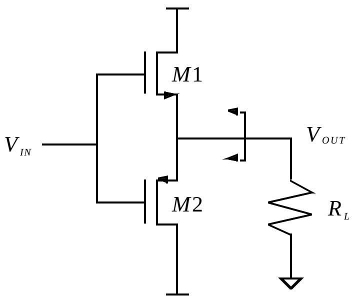
$$= \frac{2 \cdot (k'_n \cdot k'_p)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\lambda_n + \lambda_p)^2 \cdot (I_{SD1} \cdot I_{DS5})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-8

$$R_{OUT} = r_{o5} \| r_{o6} = \frac{1}{(\lambda_p + \lambda_n) \cdot I_{DS5}}$$

Add output stage if this is too high.



What is the
output resistance of this ?

Miller Op Amp (Cont.)

OP-9

You need to choose an operating point since the R_{out} is very non-linear.

$$R_{OUT} = \left.\frac{1}{g_{m1}}\right|_{V_{IN} > V_{Tn}}$$

$$= \left.\frac{1}{g_{m2}}\right|_{V_{IN} < -|V_{Tp}|}$$

$$g_m = \left(2 \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot k' \cdot I_{DS}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(2 \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot k' \cdot I_{OUT}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(2 \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot k' \cdot \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

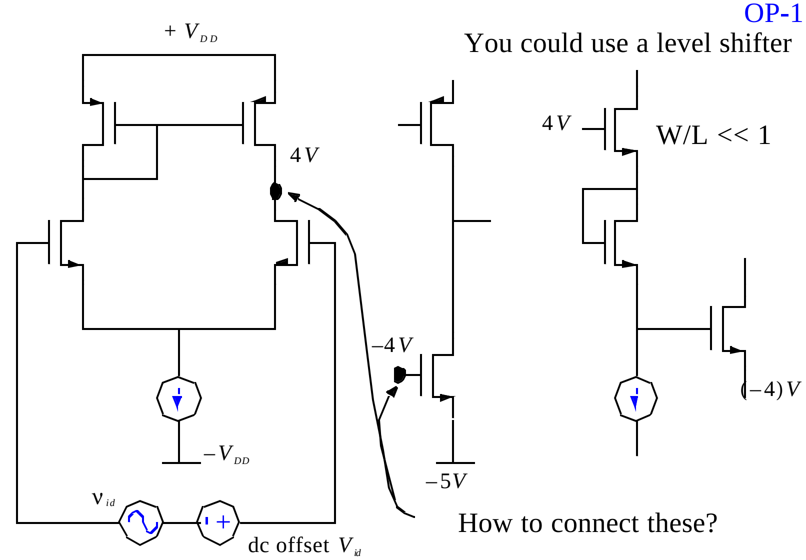
h

OP-10

Empty Slide

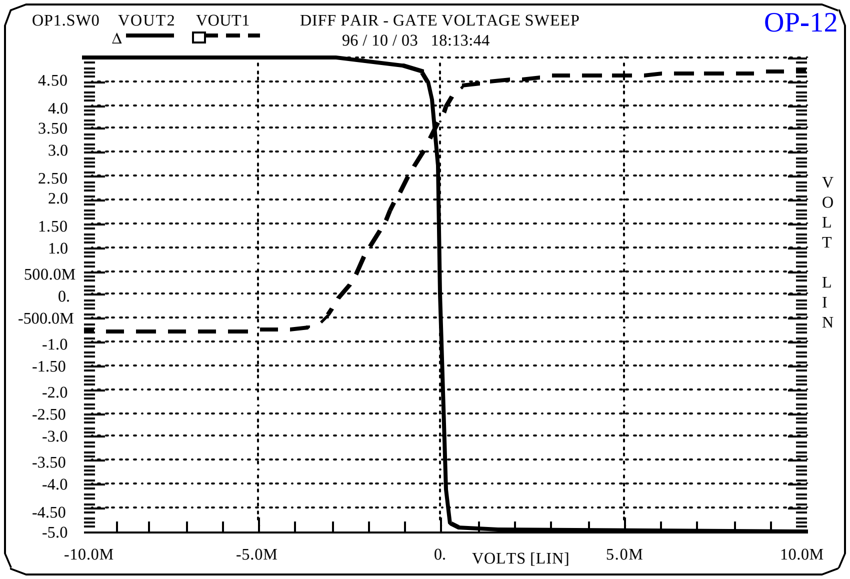
OP-11

You could use a level shifter



How to connect these?

OP-12



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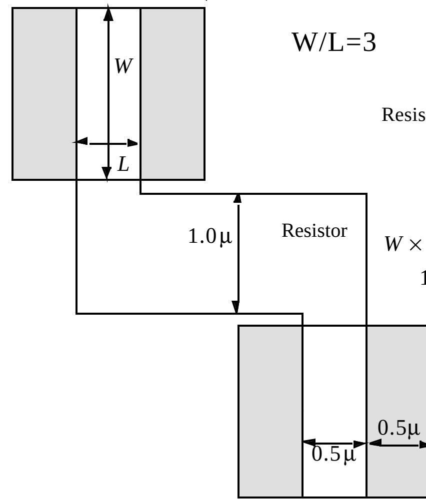
OP-13

Area Calculation (L=.5 micron minimum channel Length)

W/L=3

Resistor Area = # of squares * 1.0 μ^2



$$W \times \langle L + 1\mu^2 \rangle \approx TransistorArea$$

$$1.5\mu \times (0.5 + 1) = 2.25\mu^2$$

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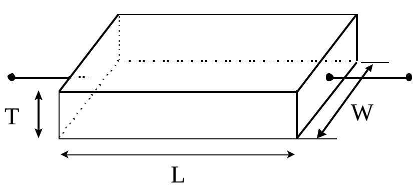
OP-14

Sheet Resistance



$$\text{Conductance} = \frac{1}{Resistance} = \frac{W \cdot T}{L} \cdot \sigma \quad \left[\frac{mhos}{cm^3}\right]$$

$$R = \frac{L}{W} \cdot \underbrace{\rho_{\square}}_{ohms/\square} \qquad \rho_{\square} = \sigma \cdot T$$

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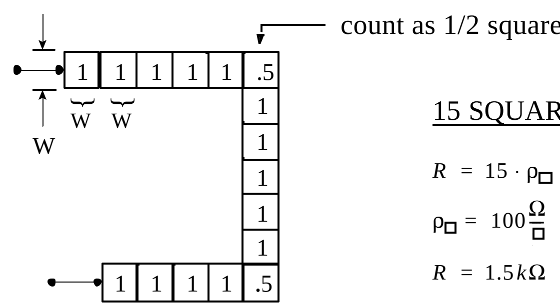
OP-15

Sheet Resistance (Cont.)

TOP VIEW



15 SQUARES

$$R = 15 \cdot \rho_{\square}$$

$$\rho_{\square} = 100 \frac{\Omega}{\square}$$

$$R = 1.5k\Omega$$