

A CMOS Inverter-Based Class-AB Pseudo Differential Amplifier for HF Applications

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Abstract— This paper presents a CMOS inverter-based class-AB pseudo differential amplifier for HF applications using new simple rail-to-rail CMFB circuit. The proposed circuit employs two CMOS inverters and the complementary common-mode feedback (CMFB) consisting of current mode common-mode detector and transimpedance amplifiers. The circuit has been designed using 0.18 μm CMOS technology under 1 V supply, and the simulation results shows that the rail to rail output swing is achieved with low common-mode gain (-15 dB). The output swing of the circuit is 0.7 V. The power dissipation of the circuit is 96 μW .

Keywords-pseudo-differential amplifier; common-mode feedback; class-AB; CMOS inverter

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, a high performance analog circuit using low voltage becomes essential mainly due to the advance of the large scale integration with complicated circuit systems and the demand for battery-operated portable equipments. However, supply voltage reduction in analog circuit causes several performance degradations and, therefore, new approaches in the design are needed to obtain analog circuits with enough bandwidth, gain and linearity.

Operational transconductance amplifier (OTA) is one of the most basic cells as OTA finds many applications in many analog circuits such as operational amplifier, voltage comparators, A-D and D-A converters and high frequency filters. Several approaches have been proposed to design low voltage OTA [1-14] using both fully differential (FD) and pseudo-differential (PD) configurations. FD is typically based on a differential pair with a tail current source while PD is based on two independent inverters without tail current source. It is known that avoiding the voltage drop across the tail current source, in a PD structure, allows wider input and output ranges, and makes the architecture attractive for low power-supply applications. However, PD structure requires an extra common-mode feedback (CMFB) circuit, which serves two purposes: 1) to fix the common-mode voltage at high impedance nodes and 2) to suppress the common-mode signal components. Several approaches have been proposed to achieve CMFB [1-10]. Switched-capacitor circuit was proposed to build a CMFB [1], and the resulting circuit shows small power consumption. However, the CMFB circuits

introduces clock-feed through error and load capacitance, [2-3] used simple resistive divider to sense the voltage of two differential nodes. As a result, the voltage swing of the CMFB is not limited. However, not only do these resistors require large silicon area, they load down the output impedances. [4] used MOS resistive network with bulk-driven CMFB technique. However, the circuit has quite low output impedance and high common gain. To solve the problem, methods of employing MOS transistor as CMFB circuit have been proposed [5-6]. The CMFB consists of CM detector and one stage amplifier. As a result, the common-mode gains are quite high and, in addition, the output swings are limited. [7-8] employs transistors with two stage common-mode amplifiers. The resulting common-mode gain is low. The problem with this structure is that the circuit has limited output swing and potential oscillation problem. [9-10] proposed the complementary CMFB, which can achieve both low common-mode gains with good output swings. However, the circuits are complex and show high power consumption. [11-12] proposed positive feedback technique to increase the differential gain. However, the circuit shows quite high common-mode gain ($A_{cm} \cong -6$ dB).

In this paper, a CMOS inverter-based class-AB pseudo differential amplifier (PDA) using a new common-mode feedback (CMFB) is proposed. The CMFB consists of a current mirror (CM) and transimpedance amplifier (TA). The common-mode gain is found to be low (-15 dB). The positive feedback is also employed to increase the differential-mode gain. The output swing of the circuit is 0.7 V.

II. THE PROPOSED PSEUDO-DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

A. Conventional Class-AB OTA

A conventional class-AB OTA is shown in Fig. 1(a). As seen, the circuit is based on CMOS inverter. It is well known that CMOS inverter has high gain and less power consumption. In addition, it contains no internal nodes and, as a result, the performance of the circuit will not be much degraded by the extra parasitic poles at high frequency.

The PD structure using CMOS inverter is shown in Fig. 1(b). It can be easily seen that the differential-mode gain (A_{dm}) is the same as the common-mode gain (A_{cm}), resulting in the unity common-mode rejection ratio ($CMRR = A_{dm}/A_{cm}$). Since

large A_{cm} can lead to large common-mode variation at the output [13], therefore common-mode feedback (CMFB) circuit is required.

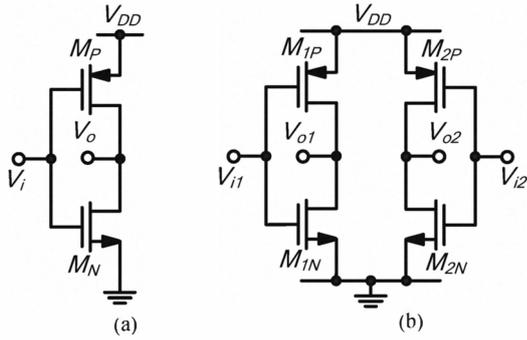


Figure 1. (a) Inverter-based single-ended OTA (b) Pseudo-differential OTA.

B. The Proposed PDA Structure

The proposed PDA is based on the configuration shown in Fig. 2(a). As seen, PDA consists of the two independent CMOS inverters ($M_{1N,P}$ - $M_{2N,P}$) and common-mode amplifier (CMA), which serves two purposes: 1) to detect the common-mode signal at the output nodes (V_{o1} and V_{o2}), and 2) to provide positive feedback (see dash line) to enhance the output impedance and differential gain.

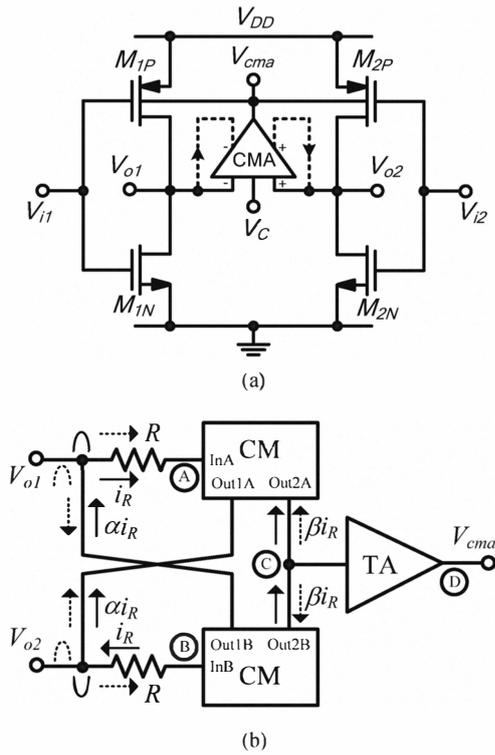


Figure 2. The proposed PDA (a) Circuit configuration (b) Structure of CMA.

The operation can be explained as follows. In case of the common-mode output signal ($V_{o1,2}=V_{oc}$), CMA will amplify $V_{o1,2}$ and negatively fed back the result (V_{cma}) to the bulk terminals of $M_{1P,2P}$ such that the common-mode output voltage is suppressed. On the contrary, CMA will not respond to the

differential-mode signal ($V_{o1} = -V_{o2}$), namely, the output of CMA (V_{cma}) stays constant. The DC common-mode voltage is set by V_C . It is noted that the common-mode gain can be further suppressed if V_{cma} is also fed back to the bulk terminals of $M_{1N,2N}$. This can be made possible in the triple-well process.

Fig. 2(b). illustrates the architecture of the proposed CMA. As seen, CMA consists of two matched resistors (R), two current mirrors (CM) and transimpedance amplifier (TA). The operation of the CMA can be explained as follows. When the output voltages from PDA are differential signals (see solid signal), these voltages are converted to the currents through resistors R . These currents, which have the same magnitude but opposite phase, flow to each resistor and are mirrored to the Out_{2A} and Out_{2B} terminals (with the current gain of β). Because these currents have the same magnitude but opposite phase, there will be no input current flowing into the transimpedance amplifier (TA) and, thus no voltage variation at node C. In addition, the currents through resistors R are mirrored to the Out_{1A} and Out_{1B} terminals (with the current gain of α), and positively fed back to the output of the PDA, thus enhancing the output impedance (at nodes V_{o1} and V_{o2}) and differential gain of the system.

When the outputs from PDA are common-mode signals (see dotted line), the common-mode current flows through nodes A and B with the same amplitude and phase. As a result, the summation of these two currents are added constructively and passed to transimpedance amplifier (TA). The amplified output voltage V_{cma} is negatively fed back to the bulk terminals of $M_{1P,2P}$ to suppress the common-mode voltage, as discussed previously.

Straight forward small signal analysis shows that A_{dm} and A_{cm} can be derived and shown as

$$A_{dm} = -G_{M(IN)} \left[\frac{Z_{out}}{1 + (1 - \alpha)Z_{out} / R} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$A_{cm} = -G_{M(IN)} \left[\frac{Z_{out}}{1 + (1 + \alpha - 2g_{mb}\beta R_F)Z_{out} / R} \right] \quad (2)$$

where $G_{M(IN)}$ is the transconductance of the CMOS inverter ($G_{M(IN)} = g_{m1N,2N} + g_{m1P,2P}$), Z_{out} is the output impedance of the PDA ($Z_{out} = r_{O1N,2N} / r_{O1P,2P}$), α and β are the current gains of the current mirror (CM), g_{mb} is the bulk transconductance of $M_{1P,2P}$, and R_F is the transimpedance gain of the transimpedance amplifier (TA).

From Eqs. (1) and (2), one can find the common-mode rejection ratio as

$$CMRR = \frac{A_{dm}}{A_{cm}} = \left[\frac{1 + (1 + \alpha - 2g_{mb}\beta R_F)Z_{out} / R}{1 + (1 - \alpha)Z_{out} / R} \right] \quad (3)$$

From Eq. (3), one can notice that CMRR can be increased if the transimpedance gain (R_F) is large. In addition, the current gain α and β of current mirrors A and B also play roles in determining the CMRR.

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