

Linear settling time

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega - 3dB} = \frac{1}{\beta\omega_{ta}}$$

Folded cascade OPAMP $\omega_{ta} = \frac{g_{m1}}{C_L}$

Current Mirror OPAMP $\omega_{ta} = \frac{kg_{m1}}{C_L}$

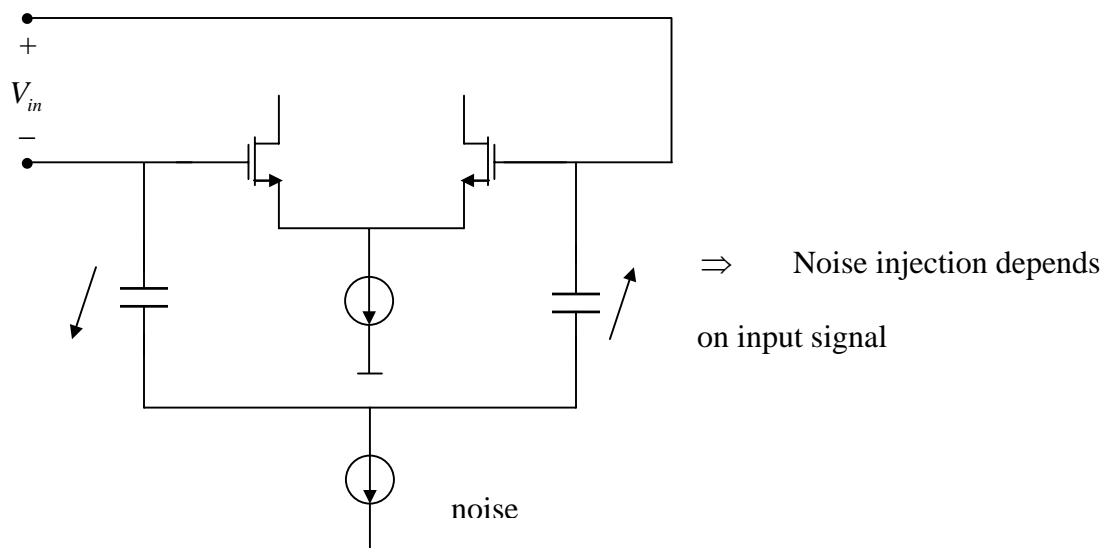
Fully differential OPAMPs

differential-in → differential-out

Use symmetry to reject substrate noise (unwanted coupling) because transistors are non-linear (junction capacitances vs. voltage)

⇒ Noise injection depends on voltage levels

⇒ You cannot reject noise 100%



Drawback of fully differential circuits:

→ *CMFB (common-mode feedback circuitry is needed)

There is usually feedback on the OPAMP as well as internal CMFB

→ CMFB loop gain is typically not large → Just enough to prevent drifts

CMFB design → Speed must be high in the order of ω_{ta}

→ Continuous-time circuits usually don't work well for large input signal

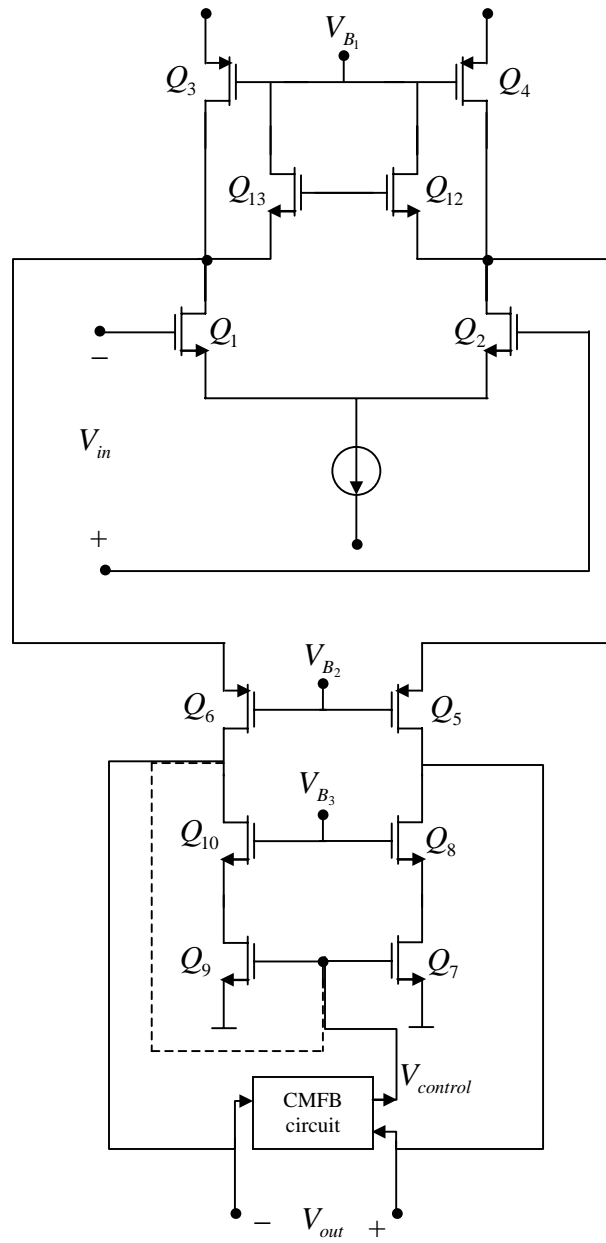
→ Switched-capacitor CMFB's are used:

⇒ Source of noise

⇒ Add to the load capacitance

*Slow-rate usually smaller than single-ended OPAMPS

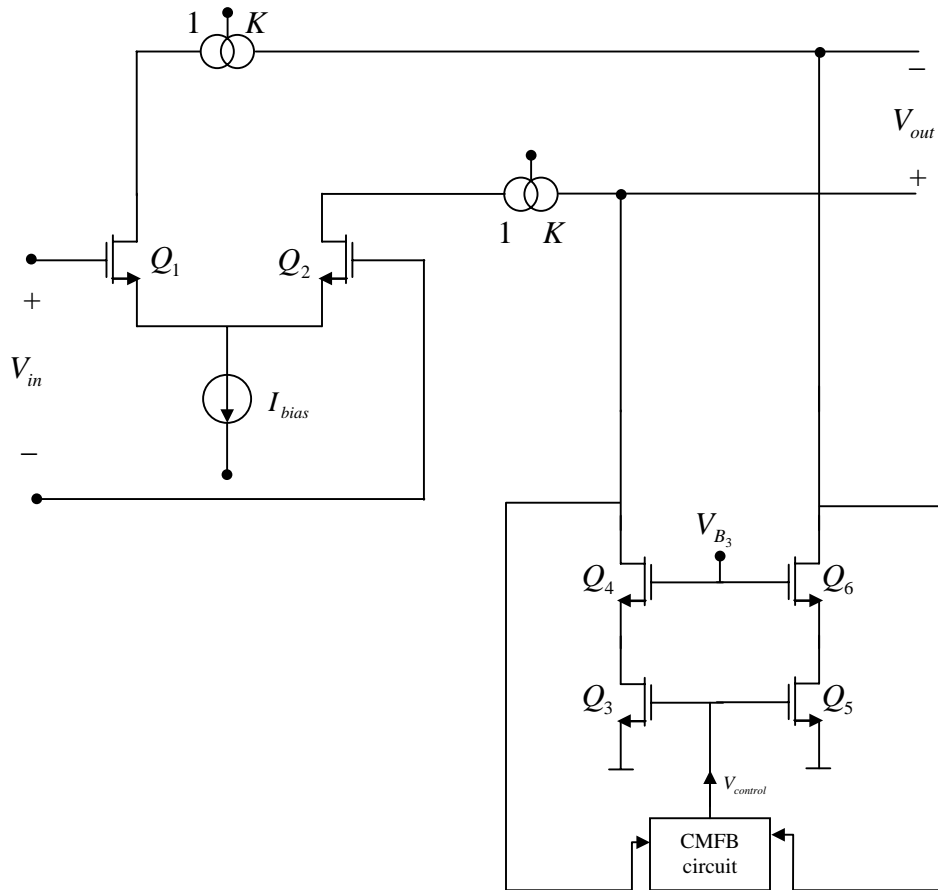
Fully-additional folded cascade OPAMP



Fully-differential current mirror OPAMP

n-channel input \Rightarrow Smaller thermal noise

p-channel input \Rightarrow Smaller input $1/f$ noise

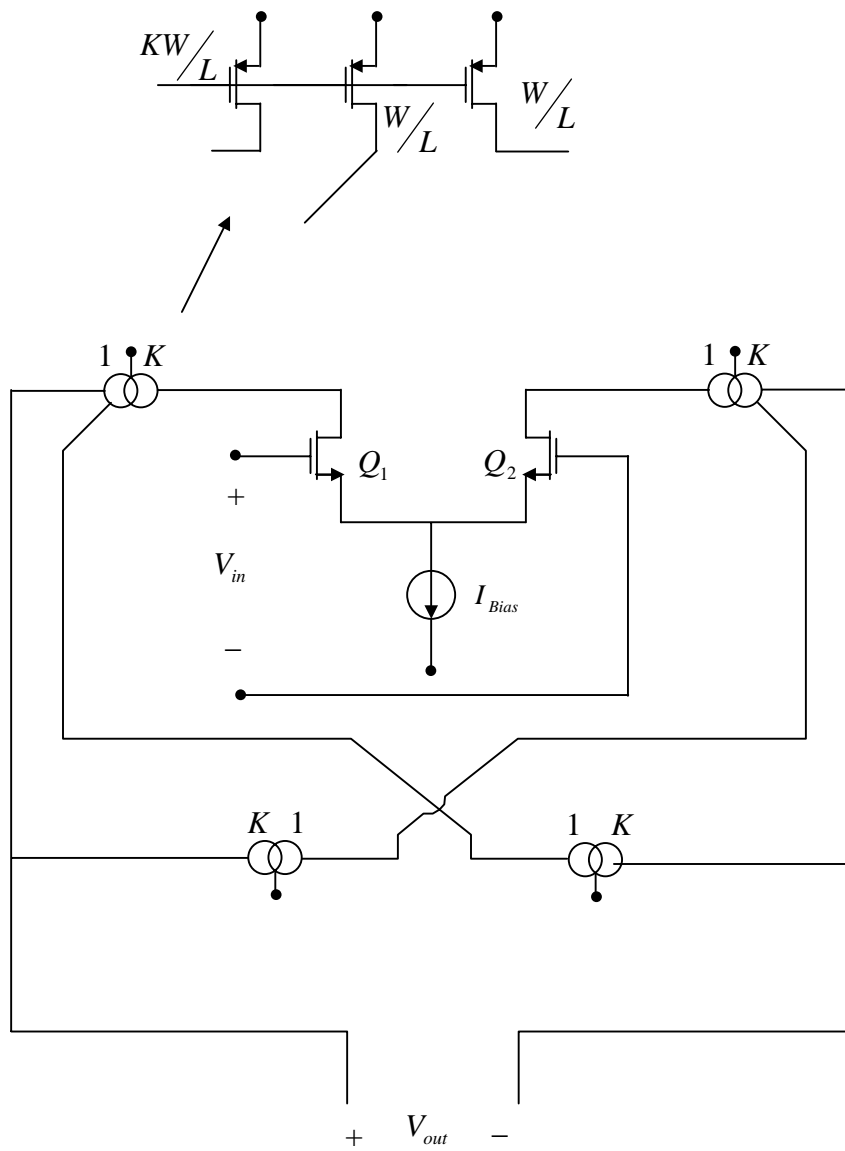


To improve the slew-rate one can have bidirectional current (one current charging C_L as

the other one is discharging C_L 's other plate.

put negative
charge on the
other plate

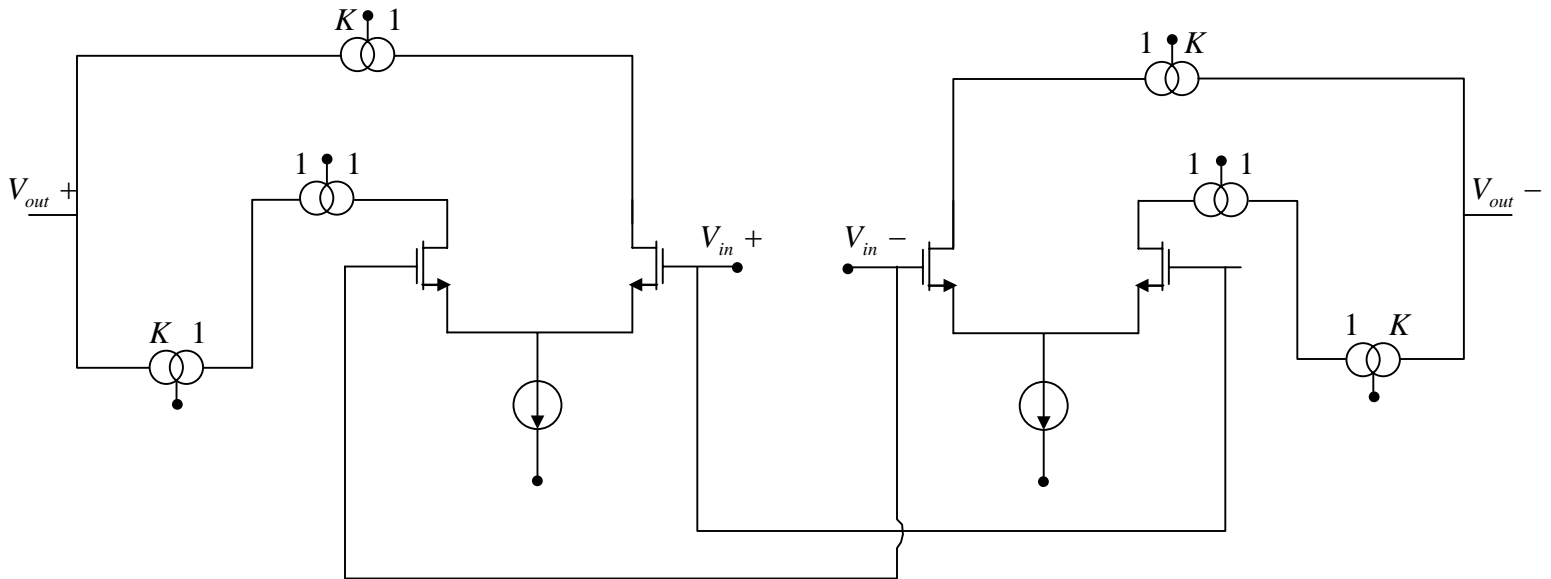
put positive
charge on
one plate



* Similar to current mirror fully differential but has bidirectional output drive.

* Improved slew-rate $\frac{2kI_{Bias}}{C_L}$ at the expense of slower small-signal response.

Another fully-diff current mirror OPAMP



If k is large power dissipation is not much higher than other current mirror OPAMPs discussed.

Advantage \rightarrow higher S/N ratio (a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ better)

* Fig 6-16 and 6-18 are not discussed of the textbook.

* CMFB circuits and current feedback OPAMPs are not discussed.