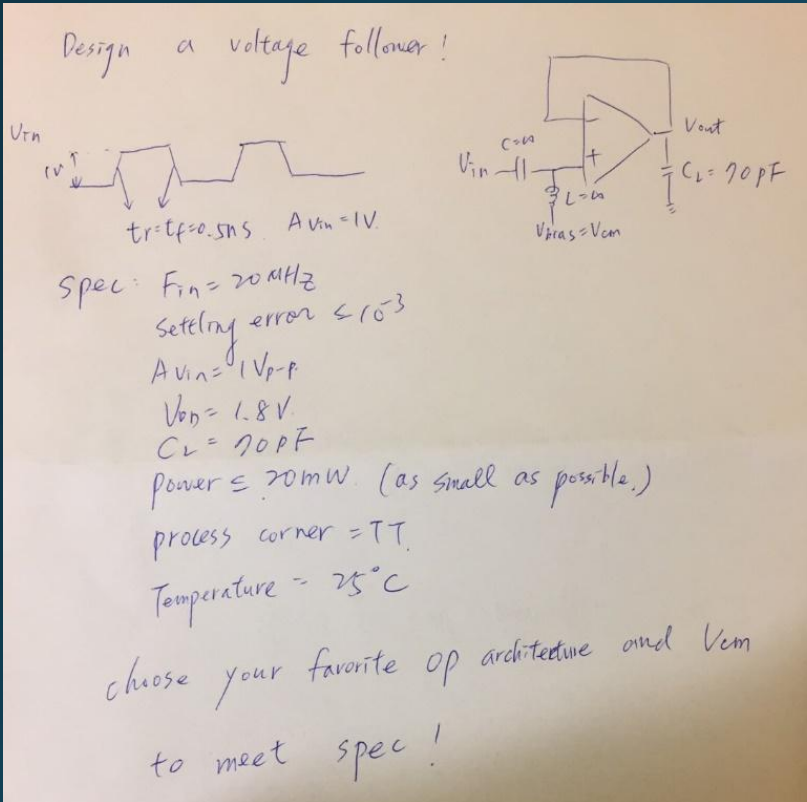


Bo4901144 陳博仁

follower

spec

Design a voltage follower!



The image shows a hand-drawn design for a voltage follower. On the left, there are two waveforms: the top one is a square wave labeled V_{in} with a peak-to-peak amplitude of 1V, and the bottom one is a smoothed square wave labeled V_{out} with a peak-to-peak amplitude of 1V. Below the waveforms, it says $t_r = t_f = 0.5ns$ and $A_{vin} = 1V$. To the right is a circuit diagram of a voltage follower. The non-inverting input (+) is connected to V_{in} through a capacitor C_{in} . The inverting input (-) is connected to the output V_{out} . A load capacitor $C_L = 70pF$ is connected between the output and ground. The output is also labeled V_{out} . The supply rails are labeled $V_{bias} = V_{cm}$.

Spec: $F_{in} = 20MHz$
Settling error $\leq 10^{-3}$
 $A_{vin} = 1V_{p-p}$
 $V_{op} = 1.8V$
 $C_L = 70pF$
Power $\leq 20mW$ (as small as possible.)
process corner = TT.
Temperature = $25^\circ C$

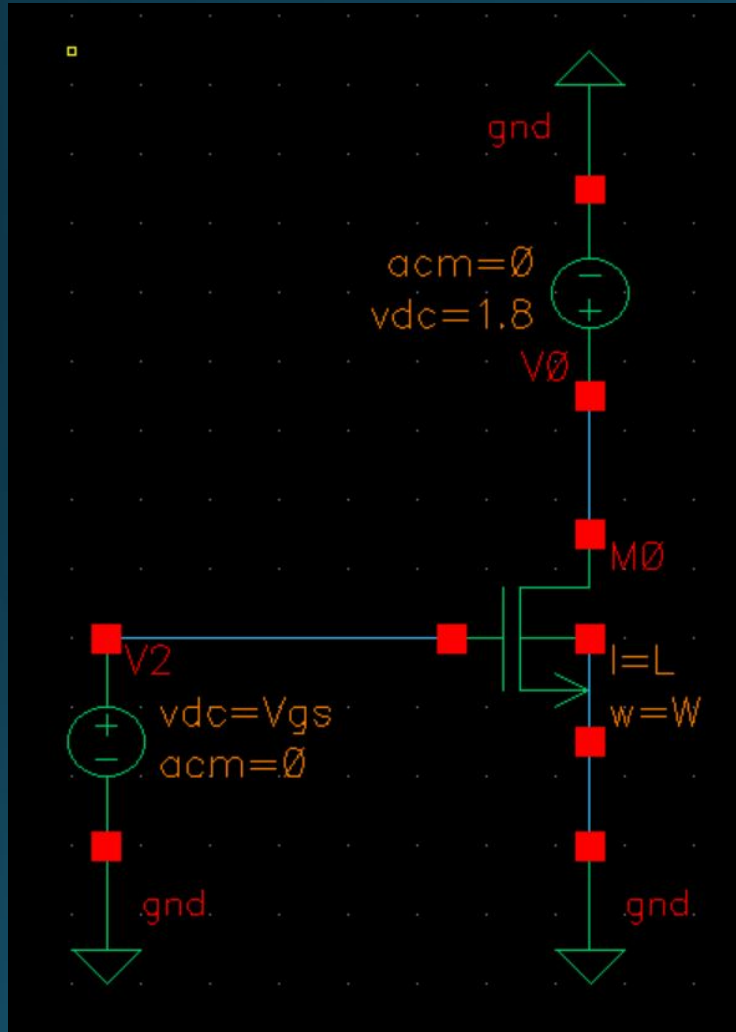
choose your favorite op architecture and V_{cm} to meet spec!

- $\omega_p > 2\pi \times F_{in} = 125.66M$
- $SR > 1/25n = 40M$
 $\Rightarrow SR = \frac{I_{out}}{C_L} \Rightarrow I_{out} > 2.8(mA)$
- $1.001 > A/A+1 > 0.999$
 $\Rightarrow A > 999(V/V)$

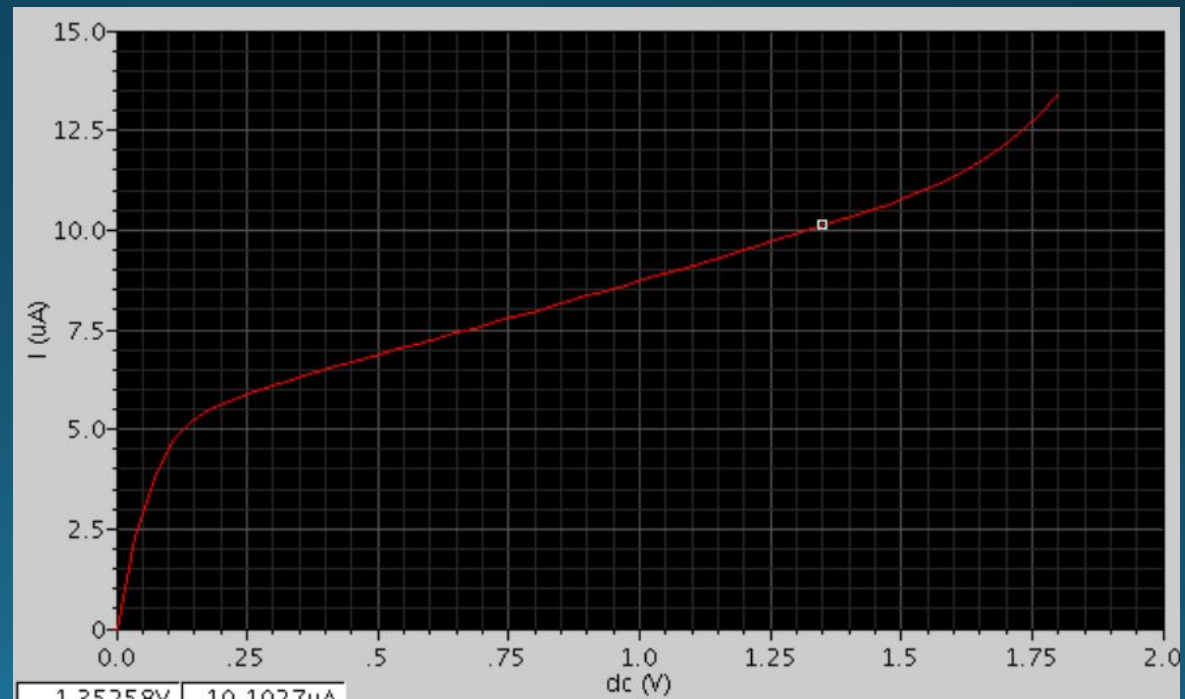
Choose circuit

- Differential input, single output
- 1 stage \leftrightarrow 2 stage?
- Gain $> 999 \Rightarrow$ telescopic opamp?

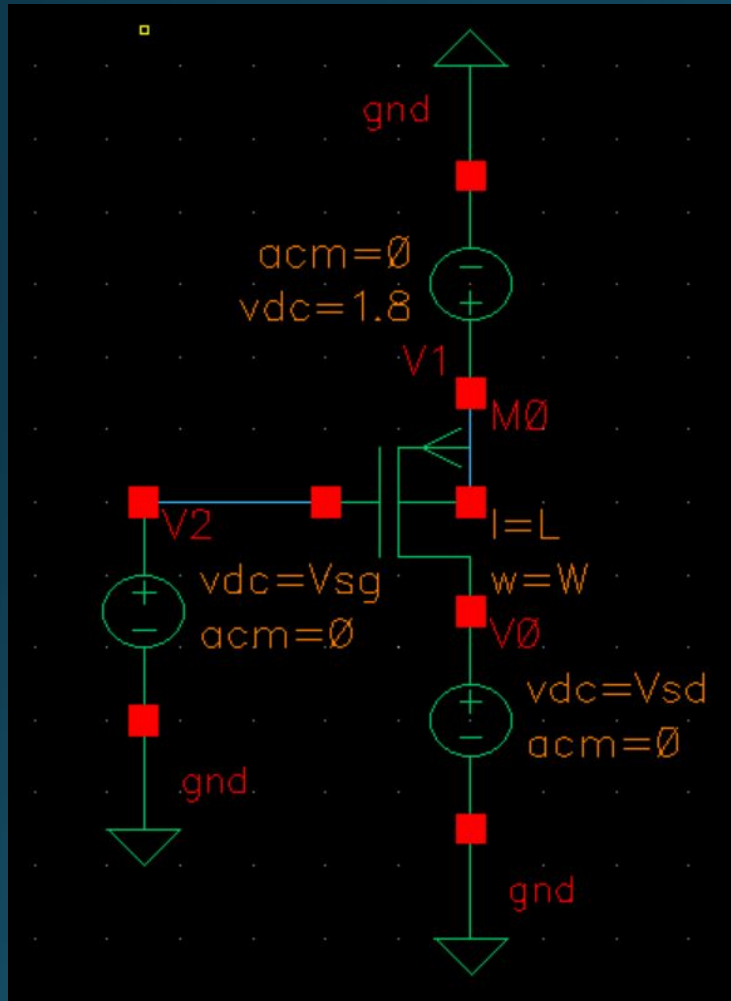
NMOS characteristics



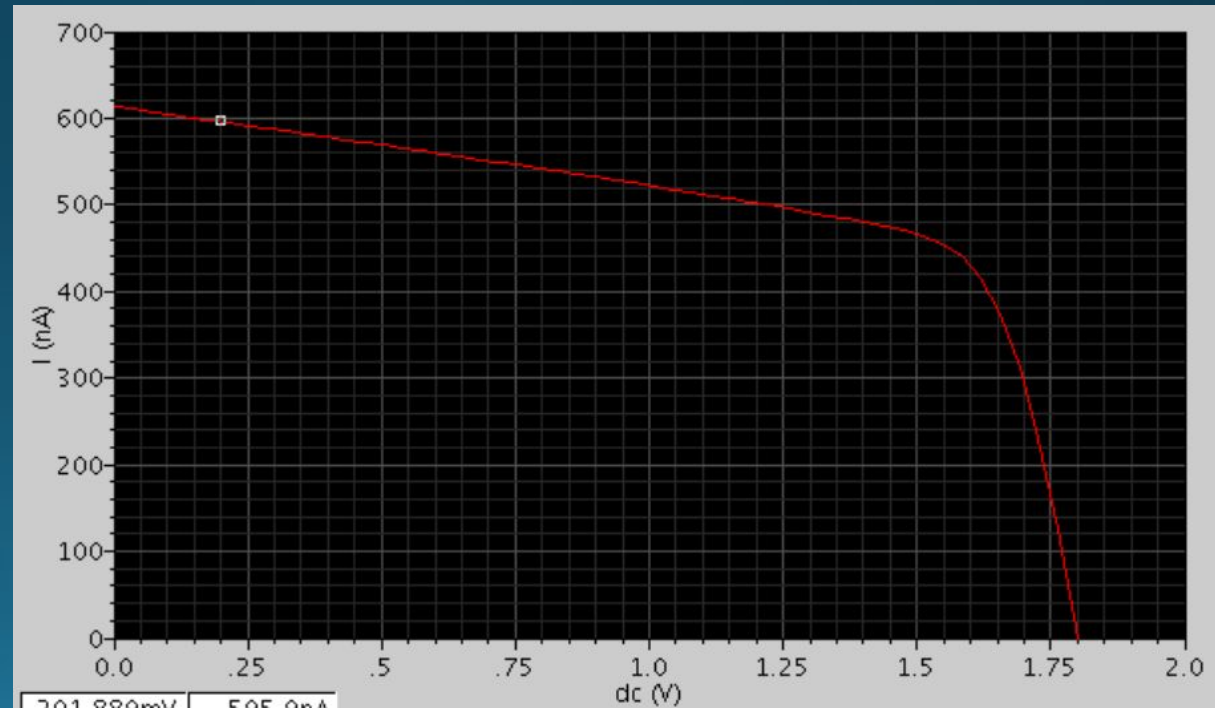
- $W/L = 1$
- $V_{gs} = 0.6V$; $V_{ds}: 0 \sim 1.8V$
- V_{ds} - i_d

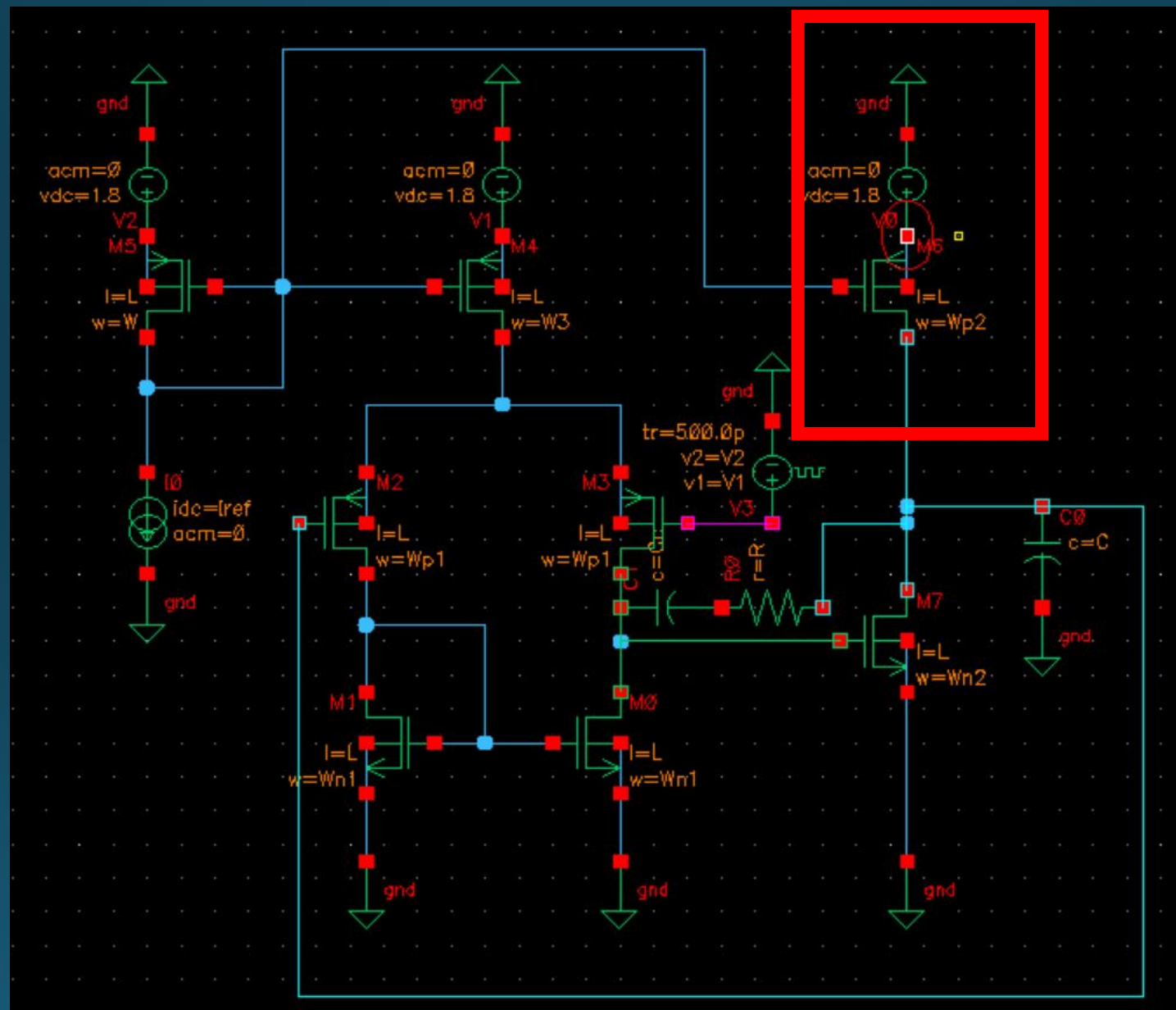


PMOS characteristics

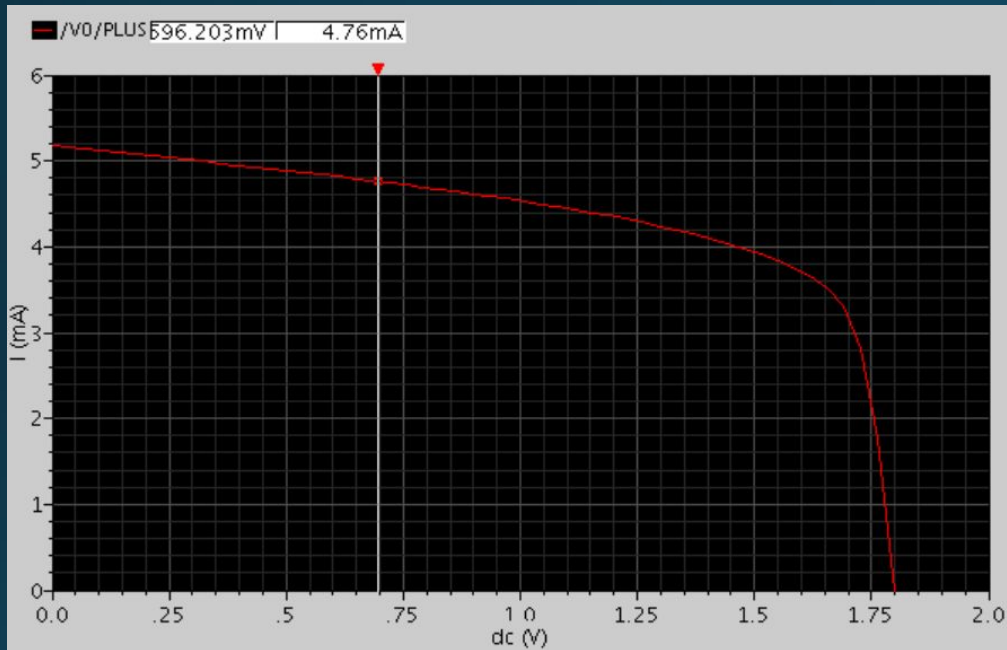


- $W/L = 1$
- $V_{sg} = 0.6V$; $V_{sd}: 0 \sim 1.8V$
- $I_d - V_{sd}$

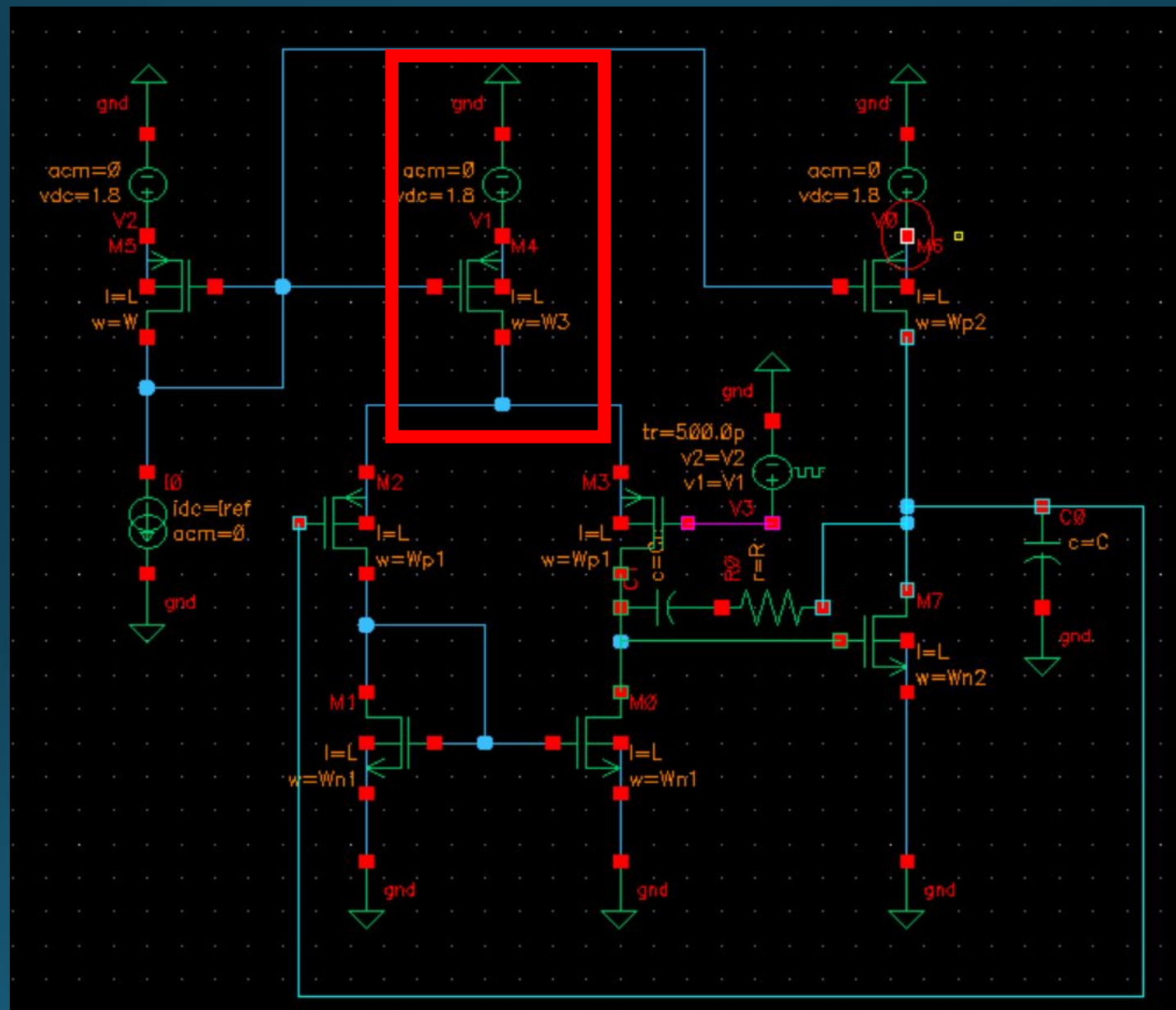




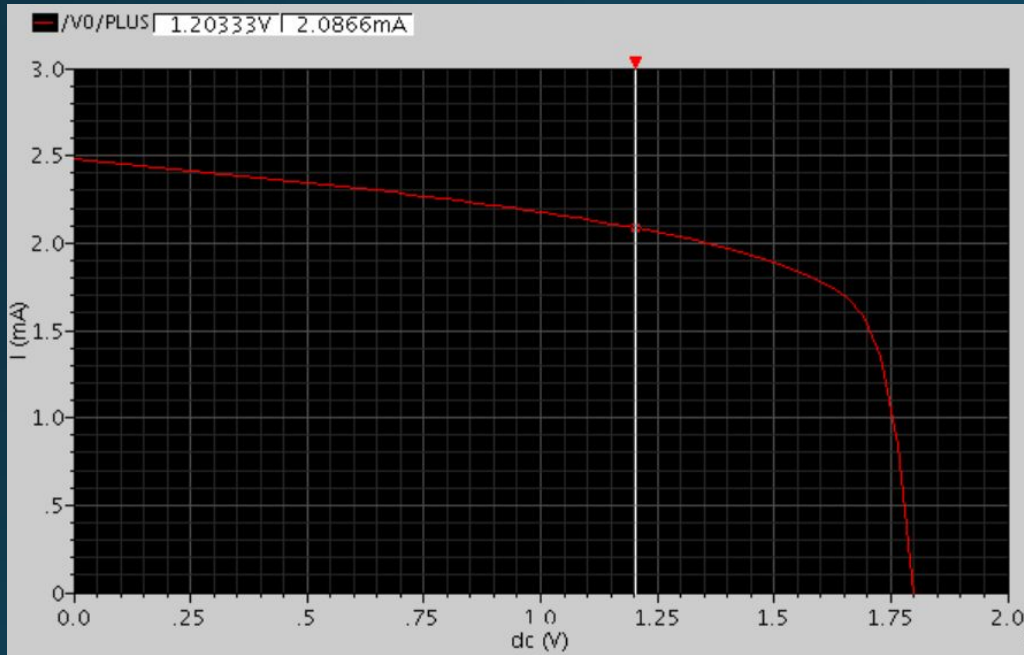
Current Source



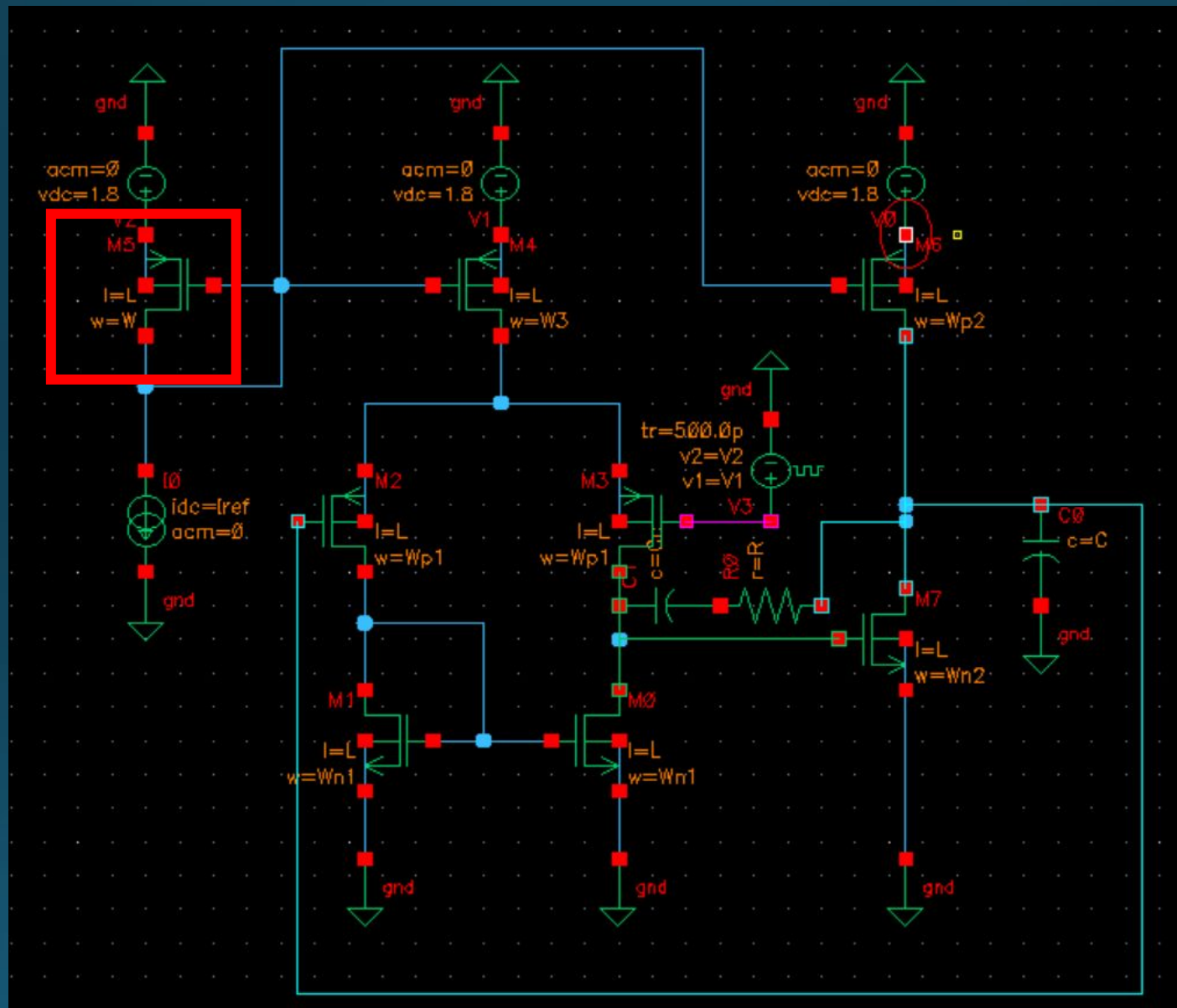
- Choose $I_{out} = 5$ mA (because of stability)
- Output swing: 0.2~1.2 V
- $V_{sg} = 0.6$ V; $V_{sd} = 0.7$ V
- $I_{out} = 4.76$ mA; W
- Power = $1.8 * 4.76 = 8.57$ mW



Current Source

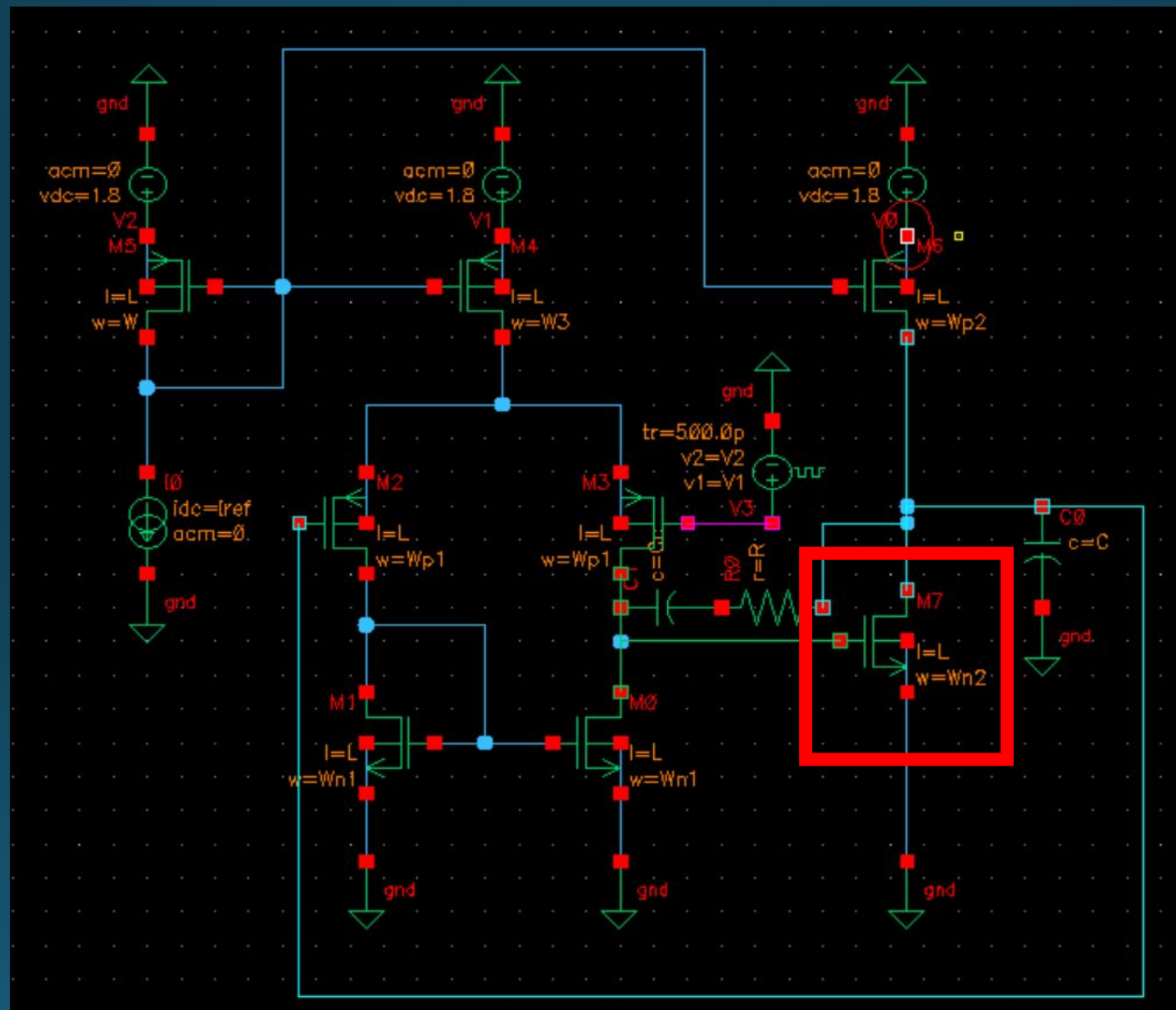


- Choose $I = 2\text{mA}$
- $V_{sg} = 0.6\text{V}$, $V_{sd} = 0.6\text{V}$
- $I = 2.08\text{mA}$; W
- Power = 3.74mV

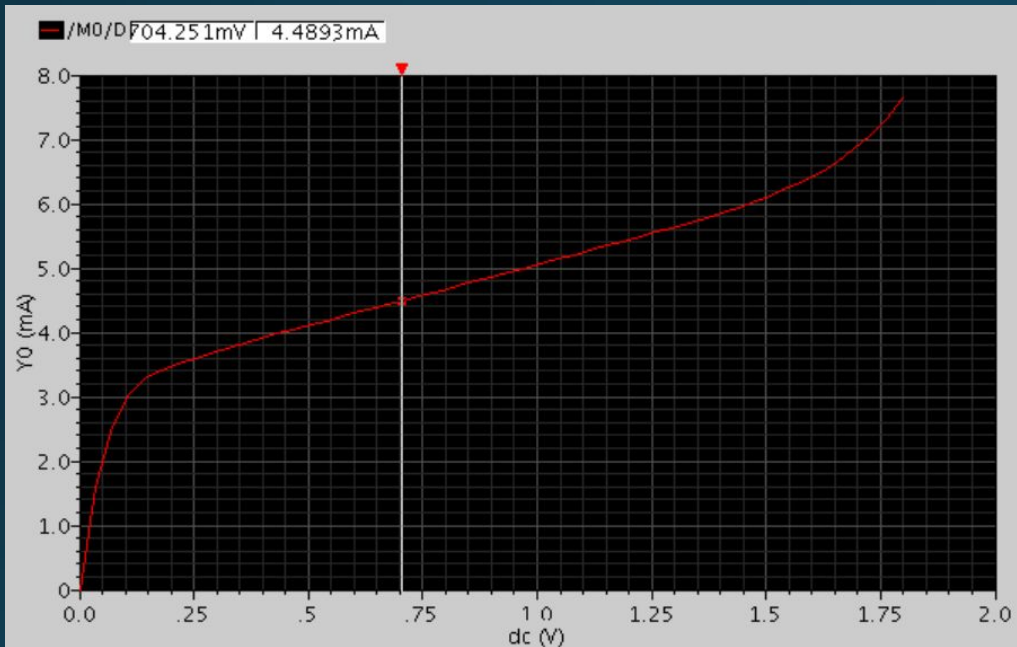


Current source

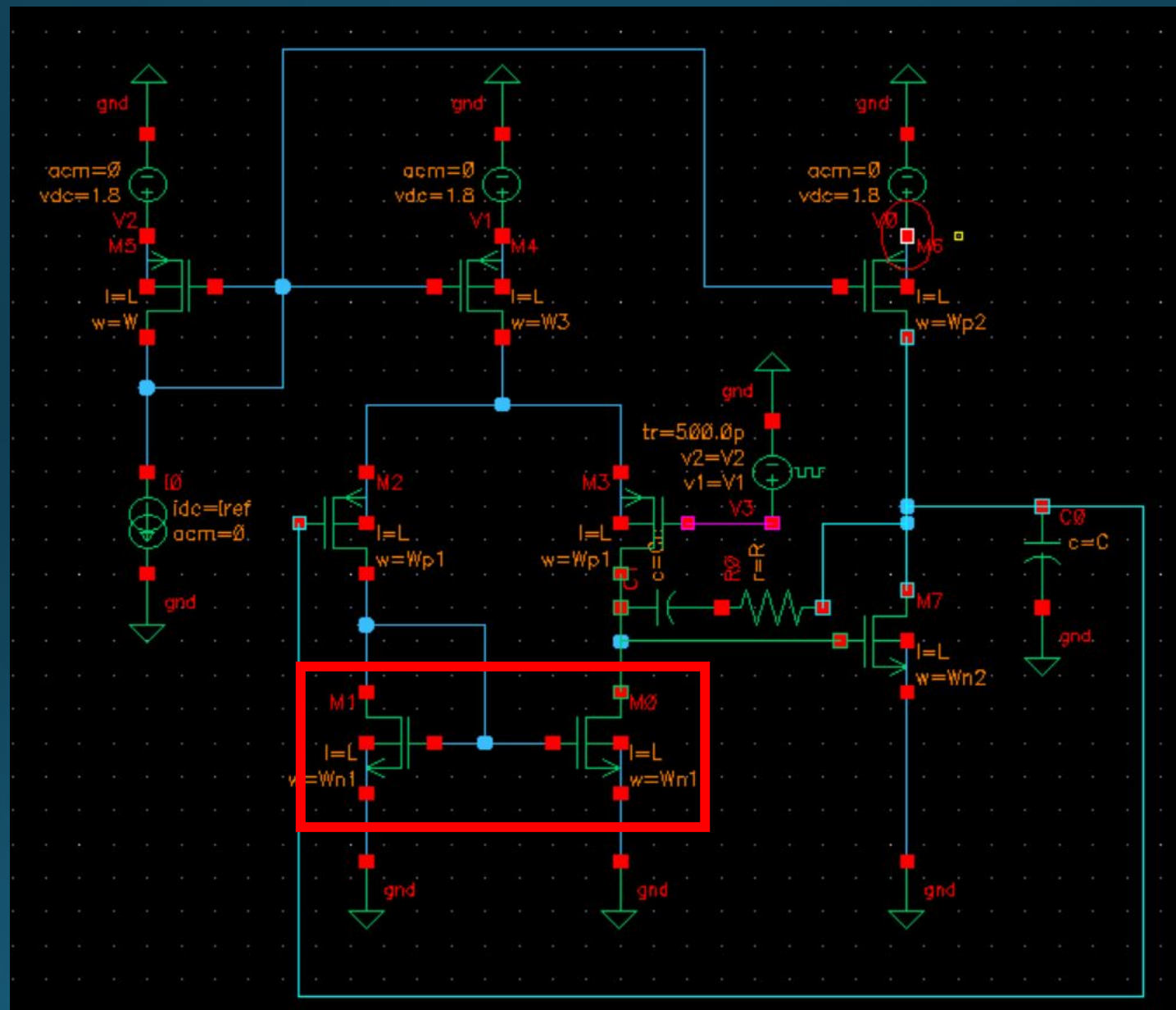
- Save power => small as possible
- $V_{sg} = 0.6V$; $V_{sd} = 0.6V$
- $\frac{W}{W_{stage1_CS}} = \frac{I}{I_{satge1_CS}}$
- W ; I



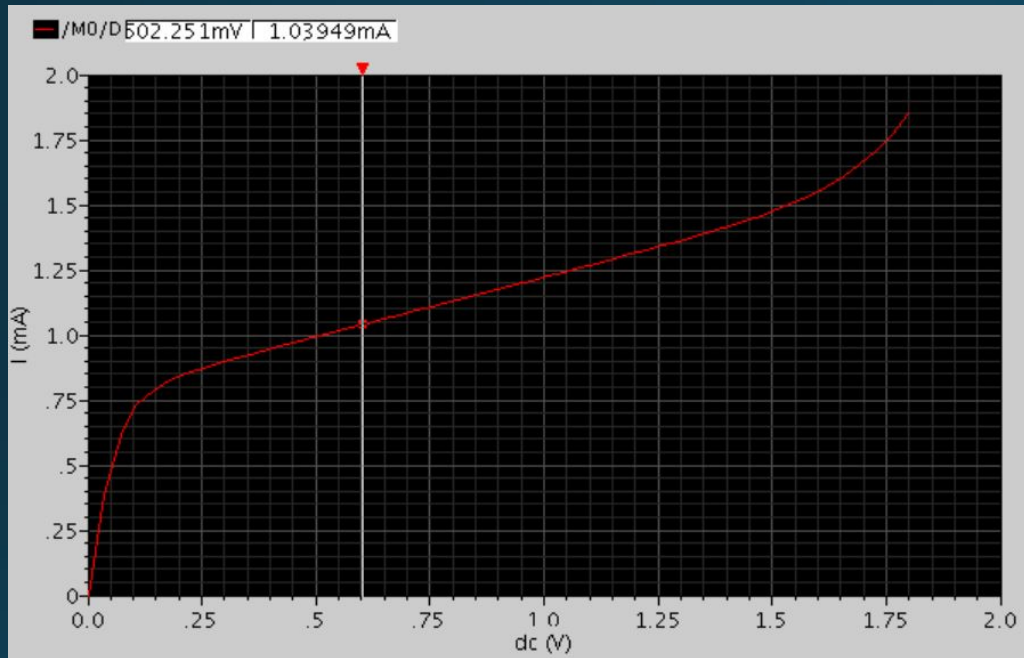
Stage 2



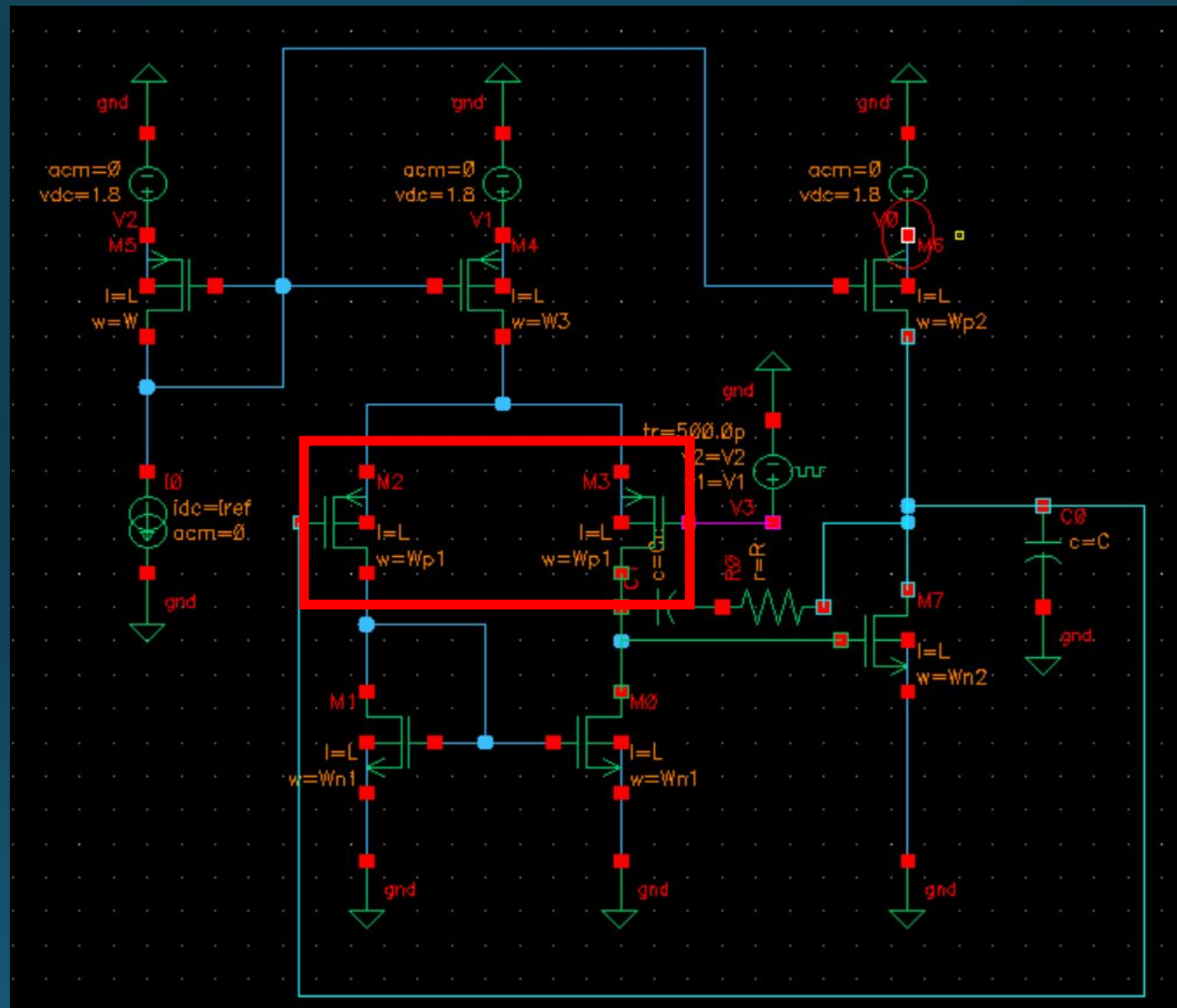
- $I_{out} = 4.76 \text{ mA}$
- $V_{sg} = 0.6 \text{ V}; V_{sd} = 0.7 \text{ V}$
- $I_{out} = 4.76 \text{ mA}; W$



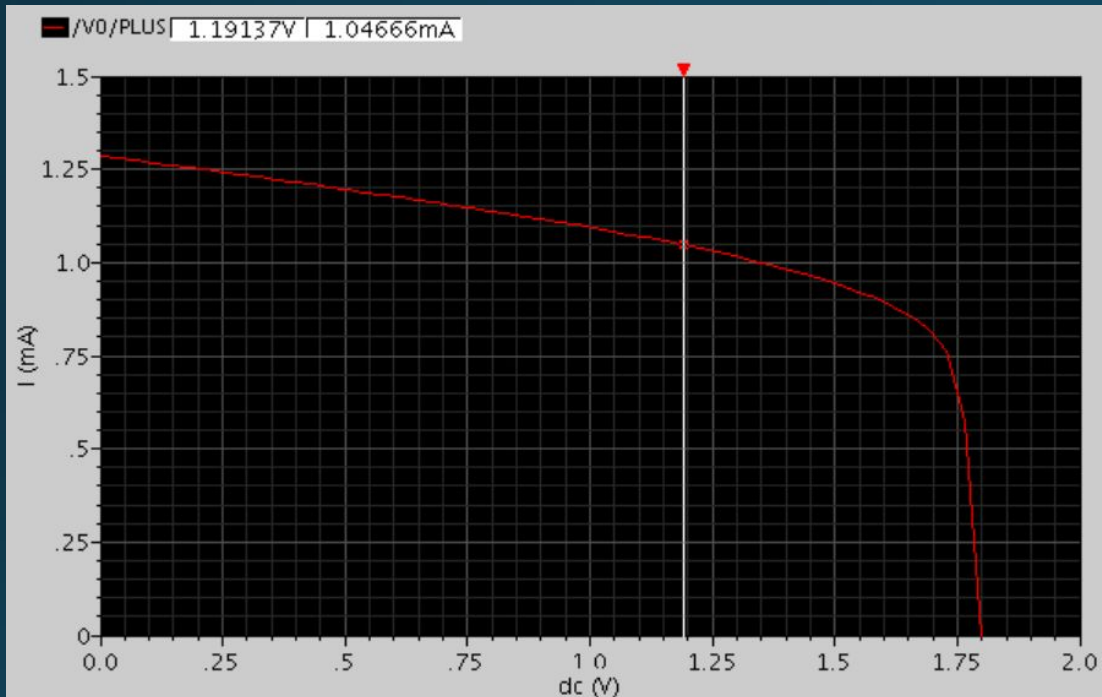
Stage 1



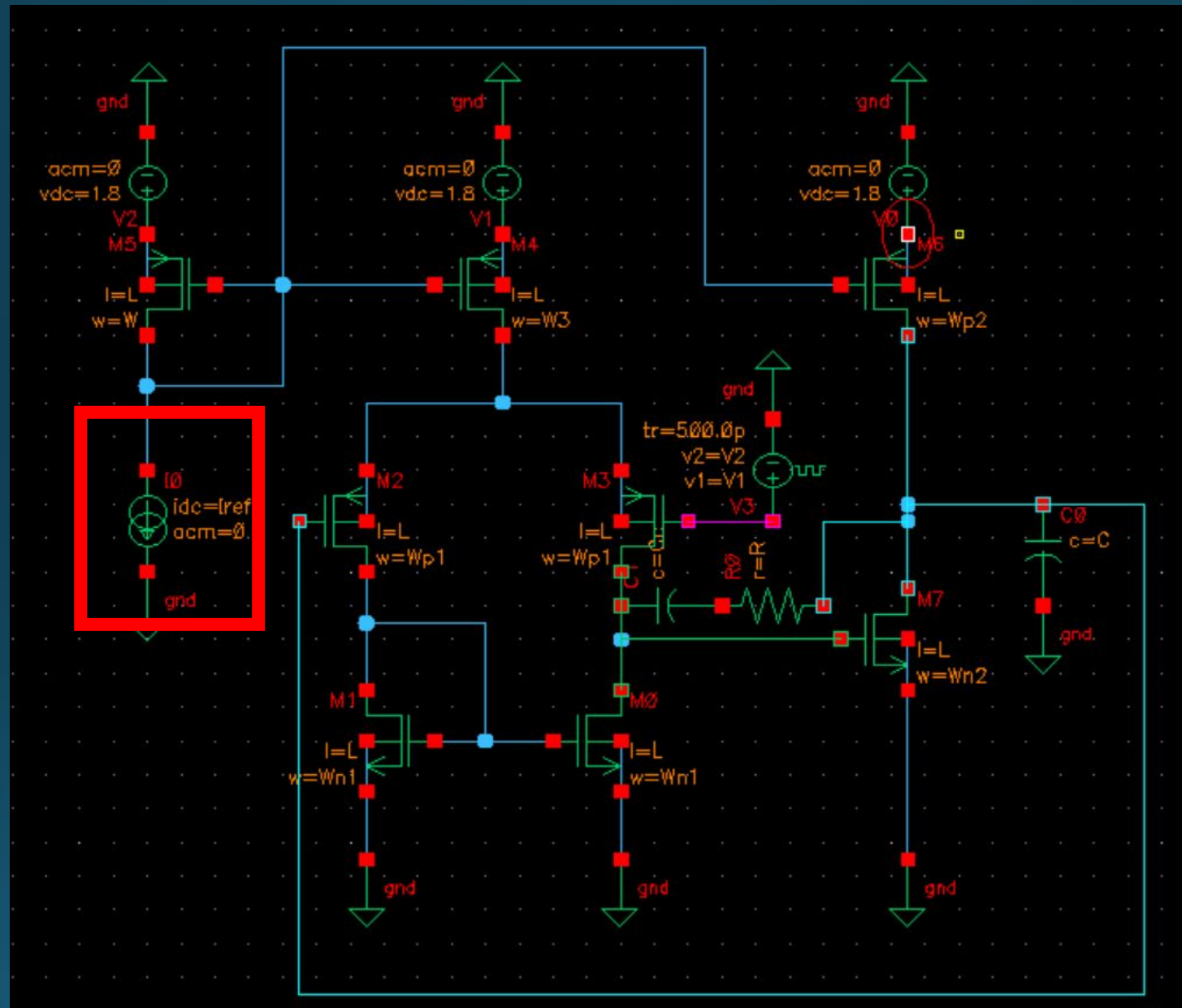
- $I = 2.08/2 = 1.04\text{mA}$
- $V_{gs} = 0.6\text{V}; V_{ds} = 0.6\text{V}$
- $I_{out} = 1.04\text{mA}; W$



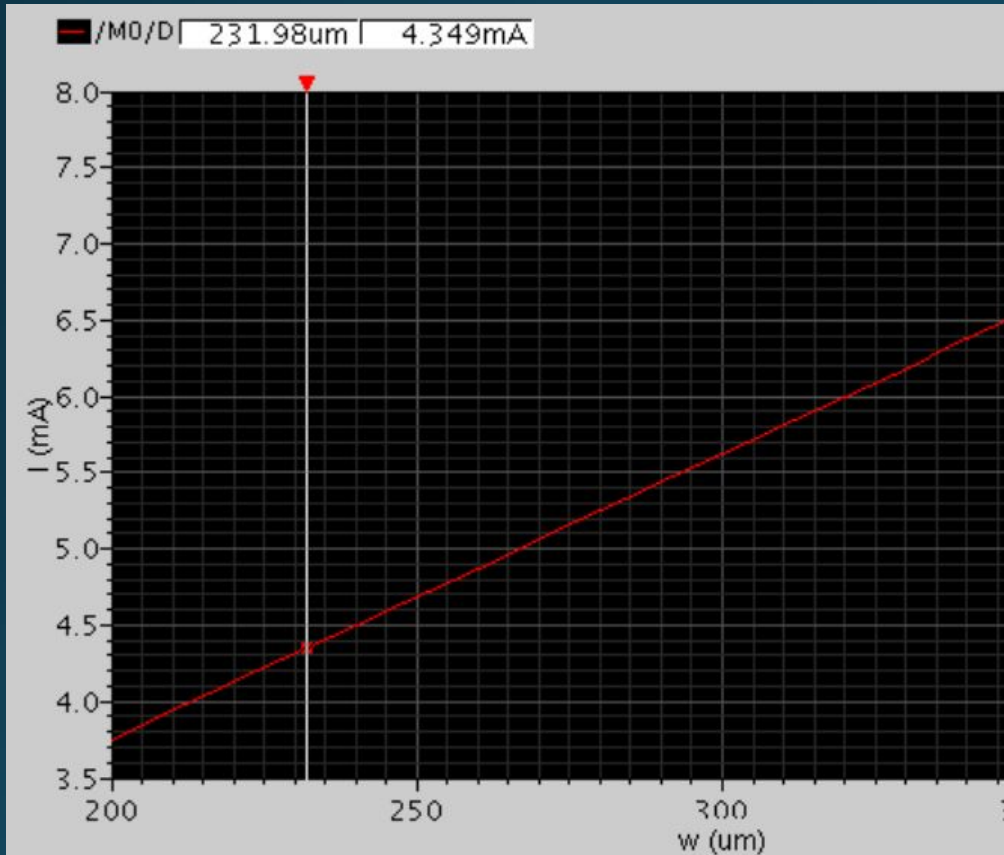
Stage 1



- $I = 2.08/2 = 1.04\text{mA}$
- $V_{sg} = 0.5\text{V}; V_{sd} = 0.6\text{V}$
- $I = 1.04\text{mA}; W$

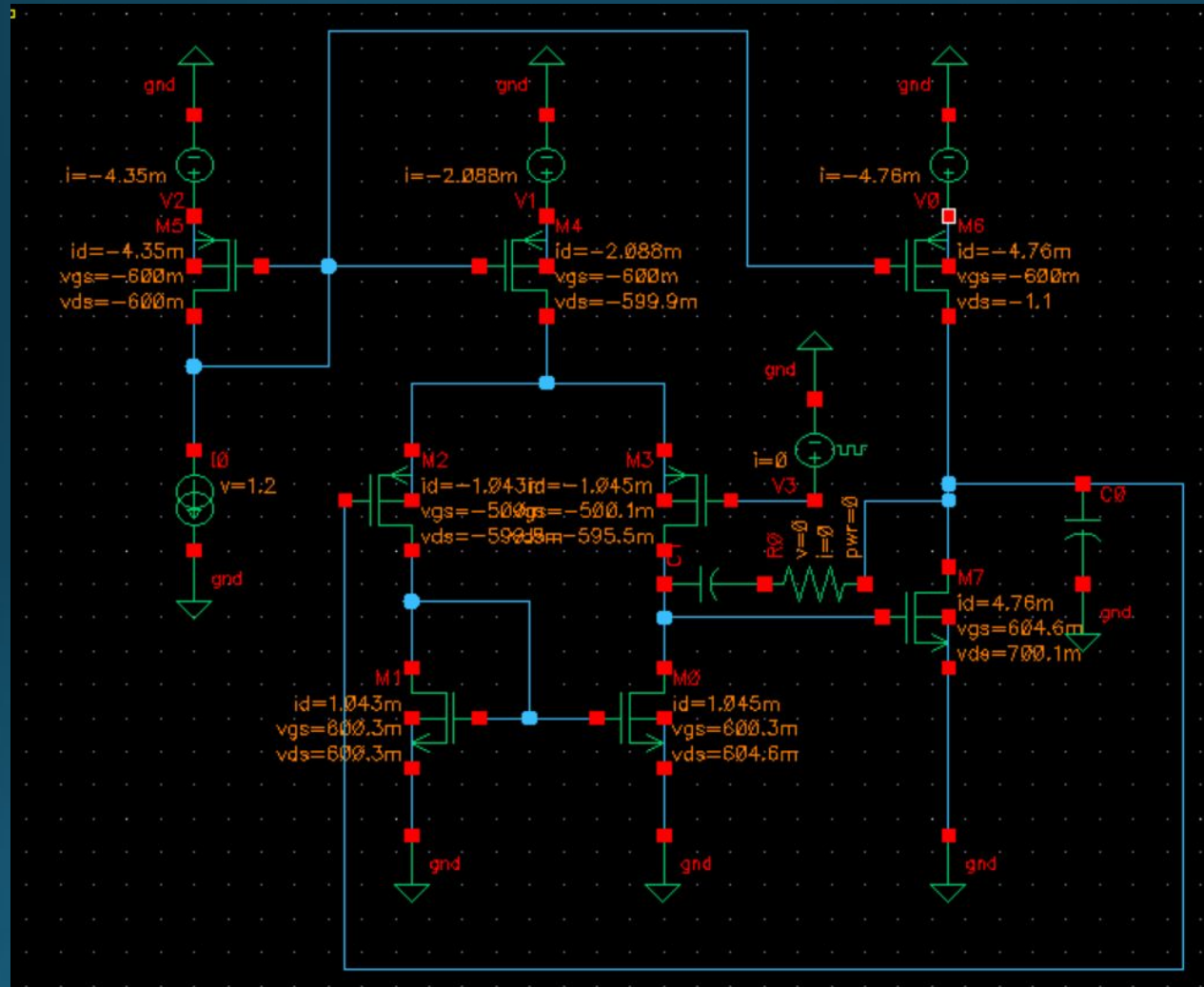


I_{ref}



- $I = 4.35 \text{ mA}$
- $V_{ds} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- $I = 4.35 \text{ mA}; W; V_{gs}$

Vbias, I



Frequency compensation

- $\omega_p = 1 / (2\pi \times C_L \times R_{out}) = 5.9M < 125.66M$
- Add $C_c \Rightarrow \omega_p = 1 / (R_1 R_2 g_{m2} C_c) > 125.66M$
 \Rightarrow Choose C_c
- Insert $R_z \Rightarrow \omega_z = 1 / (C_c (R_z - 1/g_{m2})) \leq 0$
 \Rightarrow Choose R_z

Gain

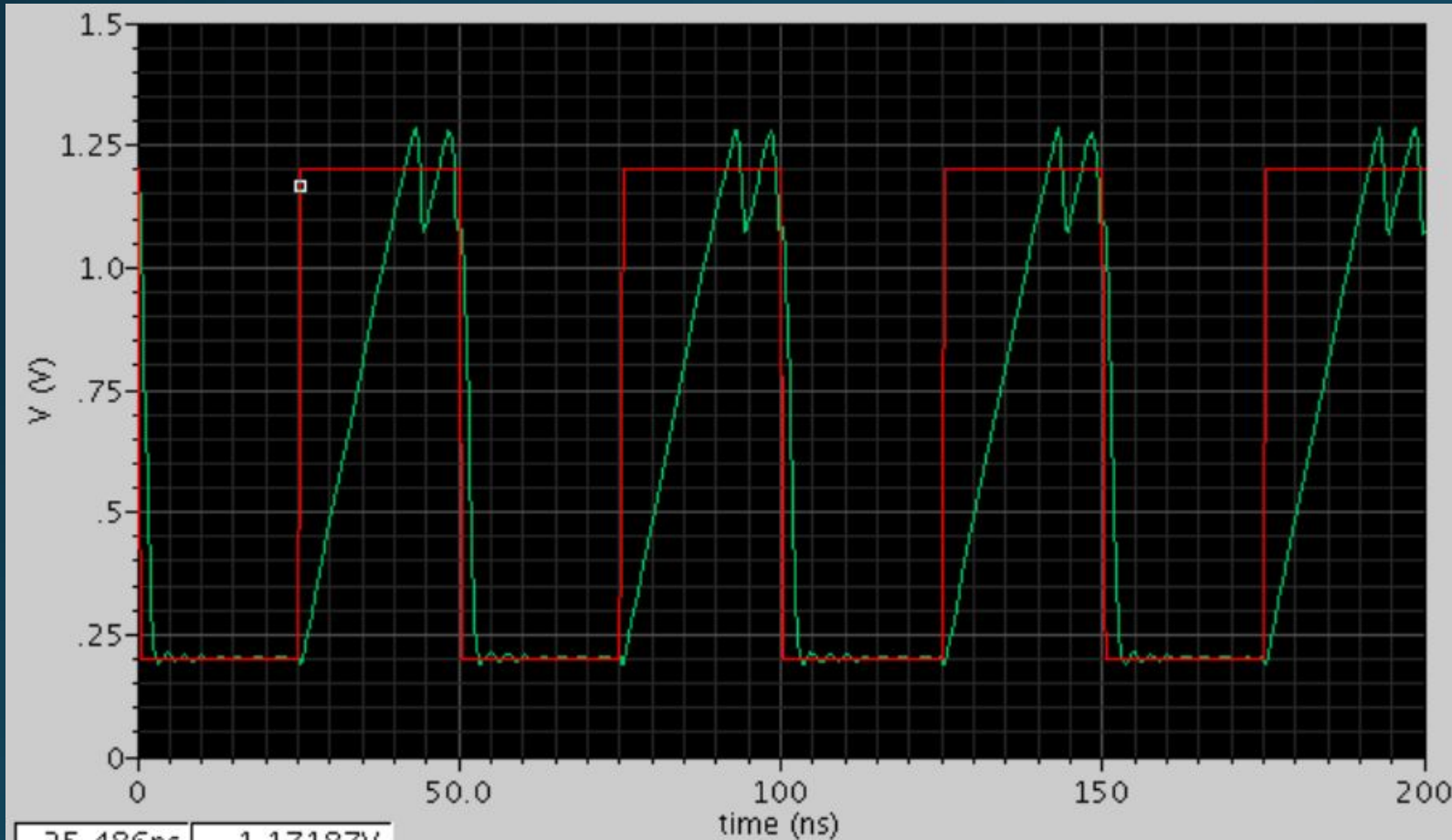
- Use $v_{sin} \Rightarrow A_v = 53.02\text{dB} < 60\text{dB} \Rightarrow \text{error} < 0.3\%$

- $g_m \times r_o = \frac{2i_d}{V_{ov}} \times \frac{V_A}{i_d} \propto V_A \propto L$

\Rightarrow choose longer L

- $A_v = 60.1\text{dB} > 60\text{dB}$

result



- Gain = 60.1dB
- Power = 11.98mV