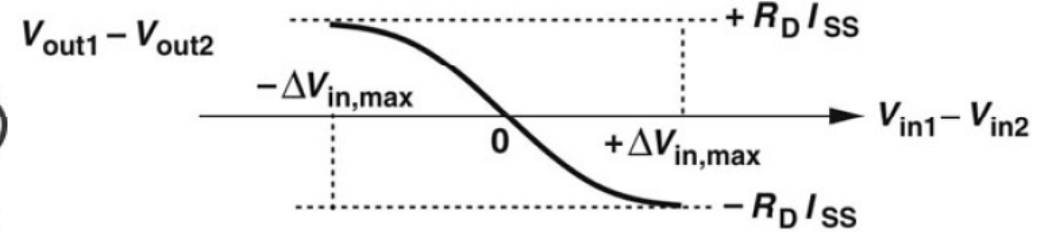
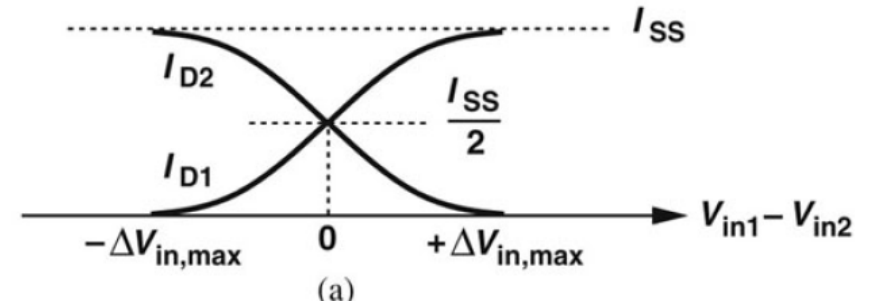
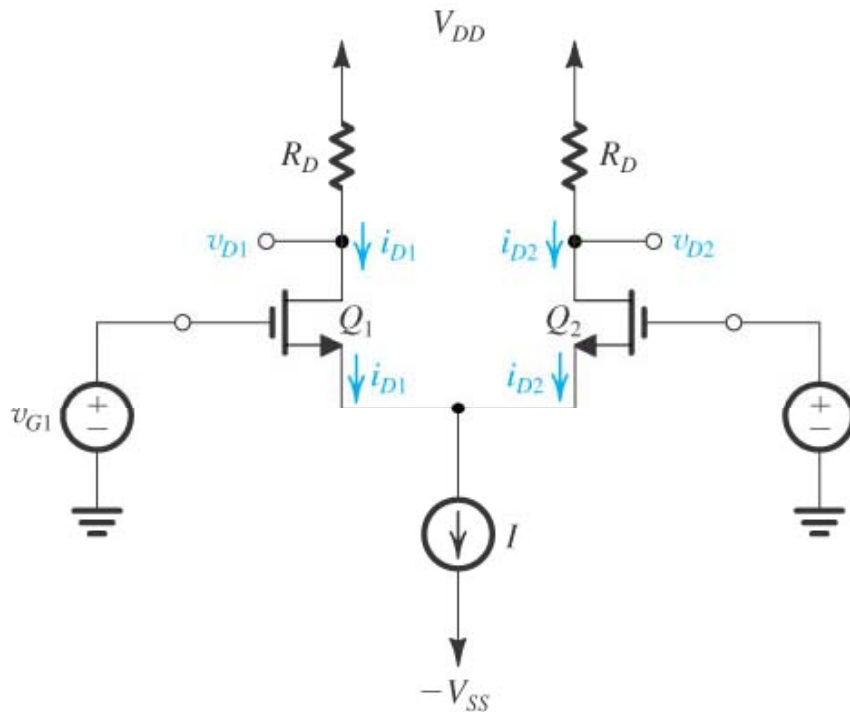


# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers (Razavi 10.3)

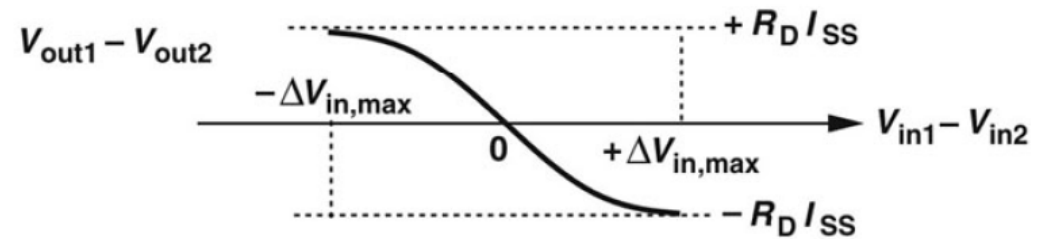
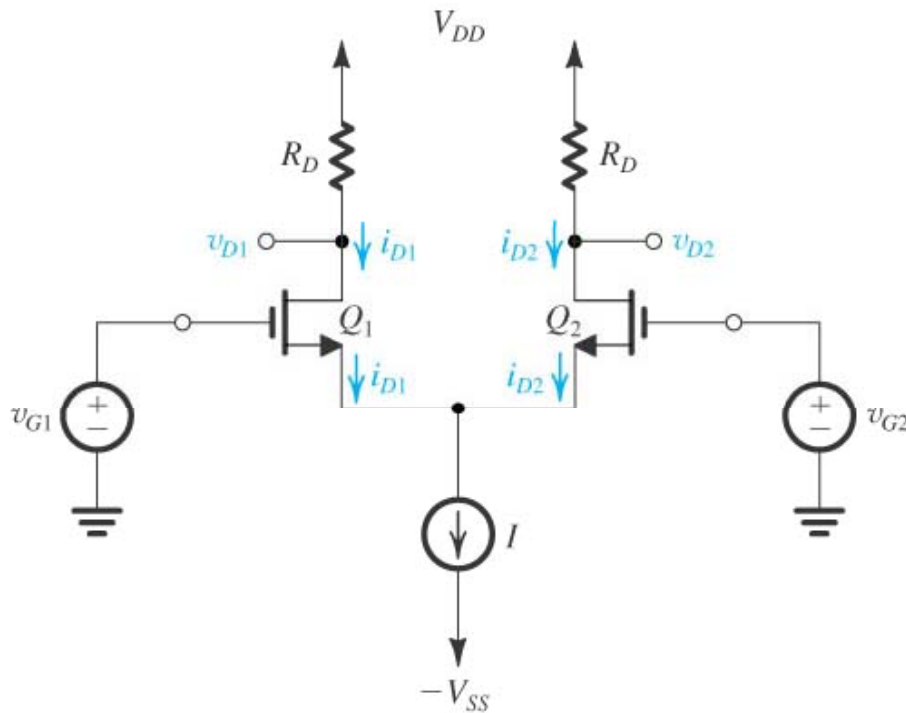
$(v_{out1} - v_{out2})$  vs.  $(v_{in1} - v_{in2})$  ?

MOS Differential Pair



# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

## MOS Differential Pair



What is  $\Delta v_{in,max}$ ?

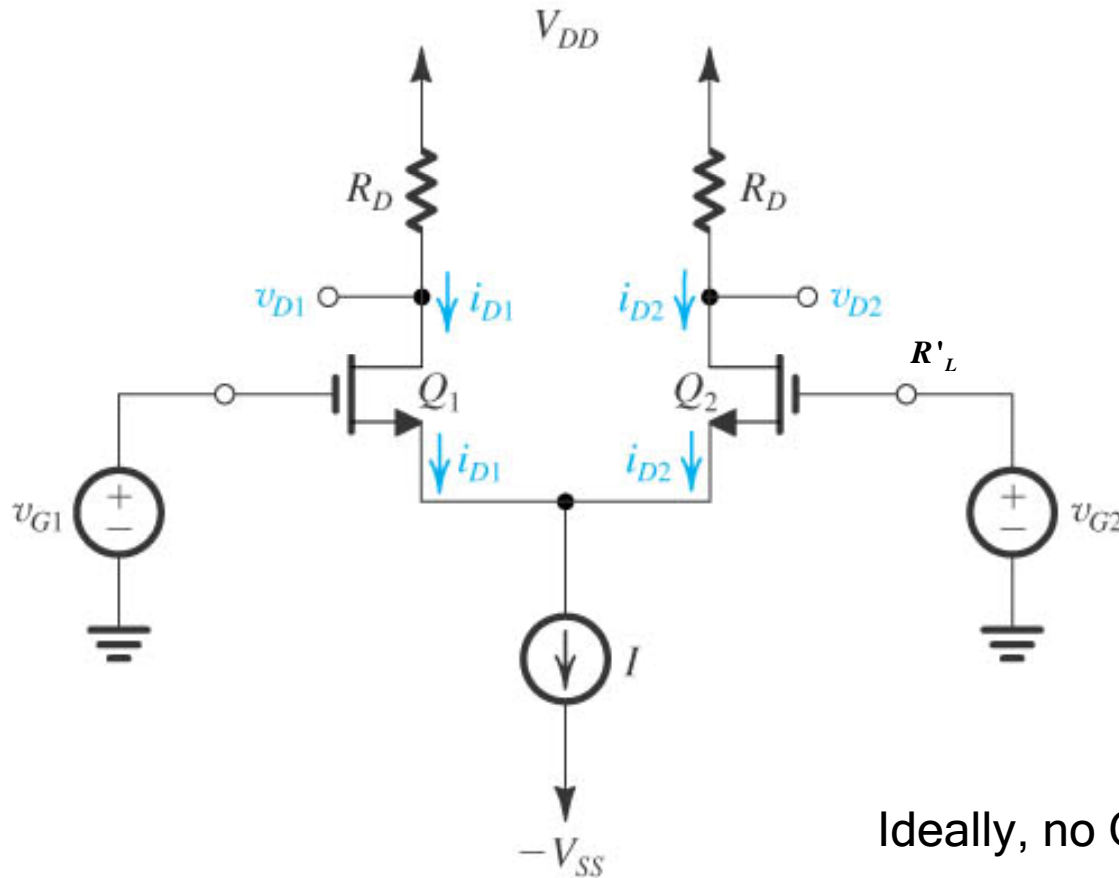
$$v_{G1} = v_t + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{k \frac{W}{L}}}$$

$$v_{G2} = v_t$$

$$\Delta v_{in,max} = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{SS}}{k \frac{W}{L}}}$$

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers (Razavi 10.3)

## MOS Differential Pair



$V_{CM}$ : Common Mode

$v_{id}$ : Differential Mode

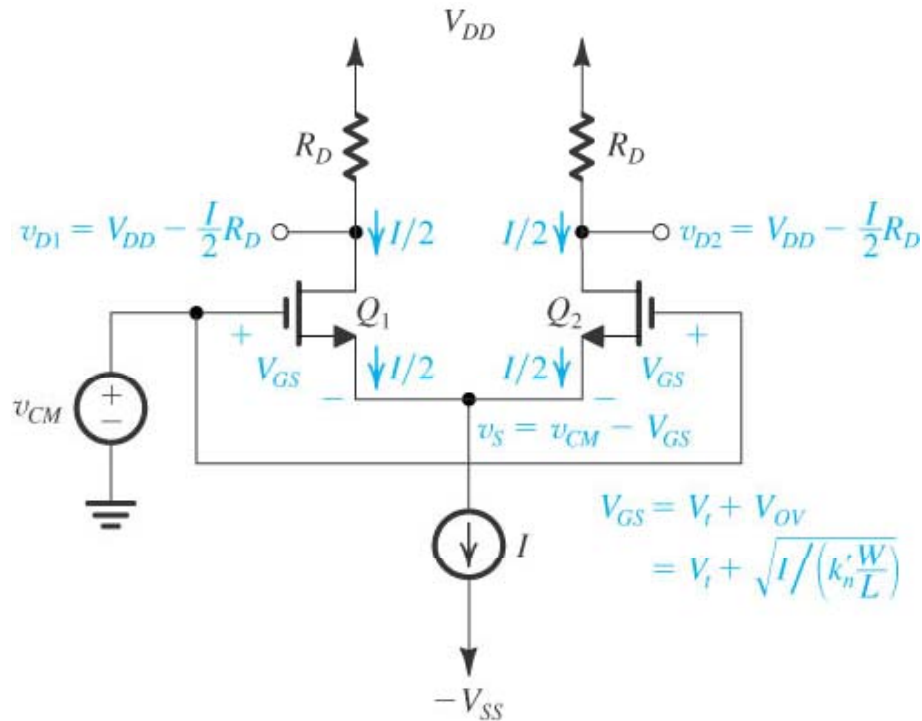
$$v_{G1} = V_{CM} + \frac{v_{id}}{2}, \quad v_{G2} = V_{CM} - \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

$$V_{CM} = \frac{v_{G1} + v_{G2}}{2}, \quad v_{id} = v_{G1} - v_{G2}$$

Ideally, no CM response, large DM response

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

## Common-Mode



For identical  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$

$$i_{D1} = i_{D2} = \frac{I}{2}$$

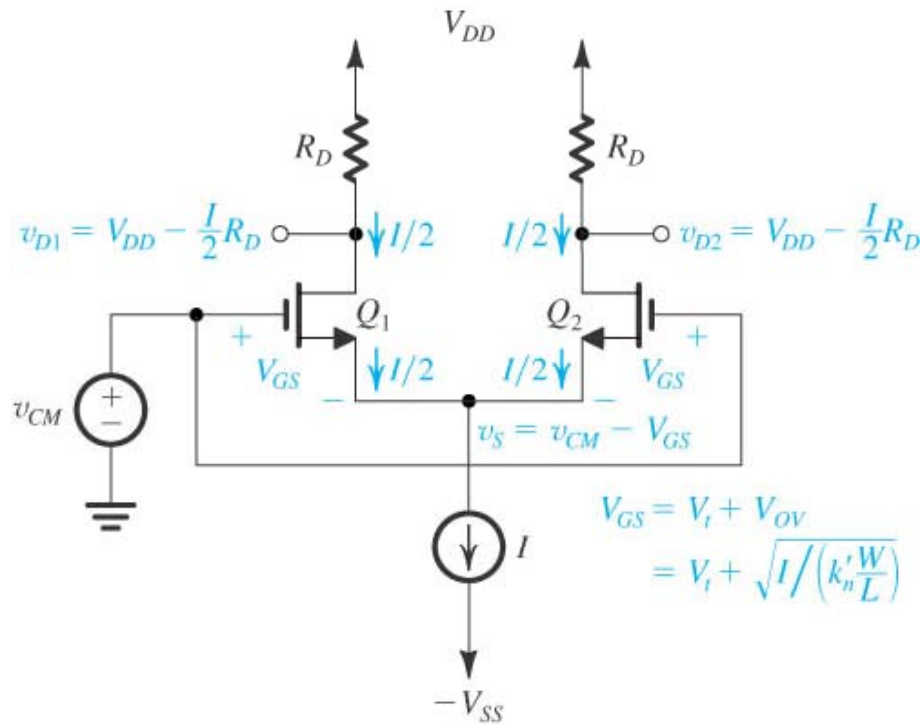
$$v_{D1} = v_{D2} = V_{DD} - \frac{I}{2}R_D$$

$$\therefore v_{D1} - v_{D2} = 0$$

**==> No CM output**

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

## Common-Mode



$V_{CM, \max}?$

$$v_{DS} \geq v_{GS} - V_t$$

$$(V_{DD} - \frac{I}{2}R_D) - (V_{CM} - v_{GS}) \geq v_{GS} - V_t$$

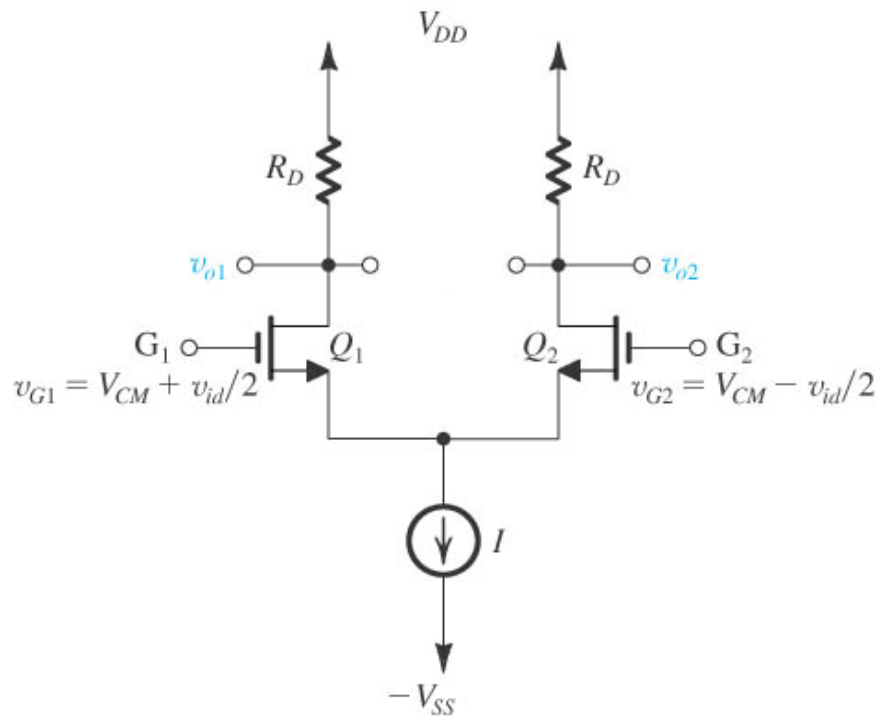
$$\therefore V_{DD} - \frac{I}{2}R_D + V_t \geq V_{CM}$$

$$V_{CM, \max} = V_{DD} - \frac{I}{2}R_D + V_t$$

$V_{CM, \min}?$

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

## Differential-Mode



If  $v_{id} \ll V_{CM}$

Small-signal analysis can be used for differential-mode!

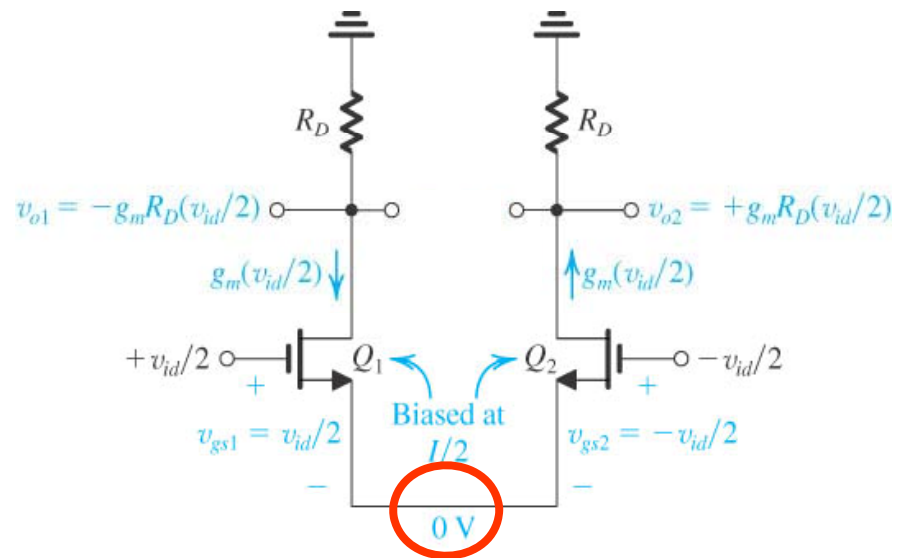
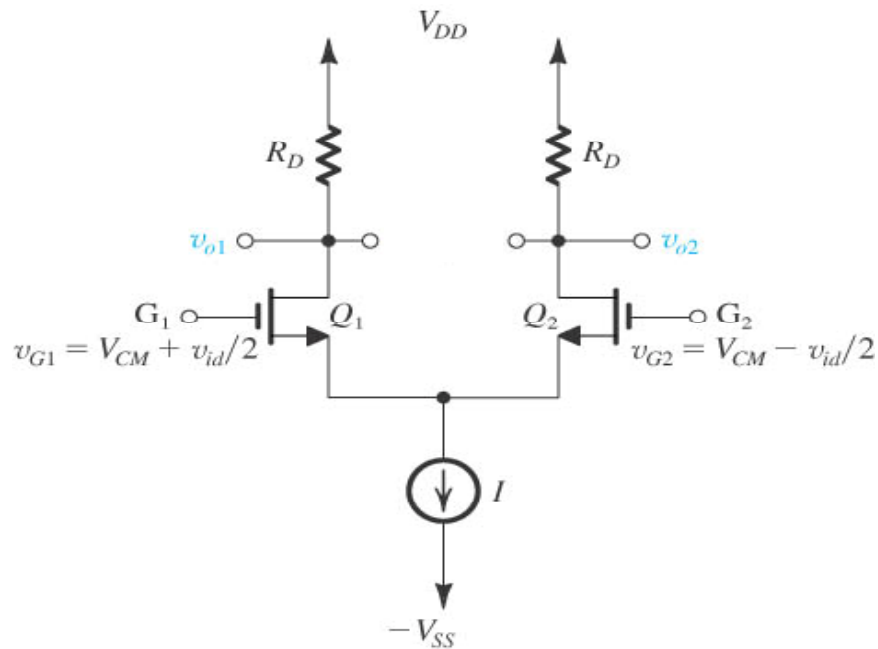
$V_{CM}$ : Bias

$v_{id}$ : Small-signal input

→  $v_{od}$ : Small-signal output

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

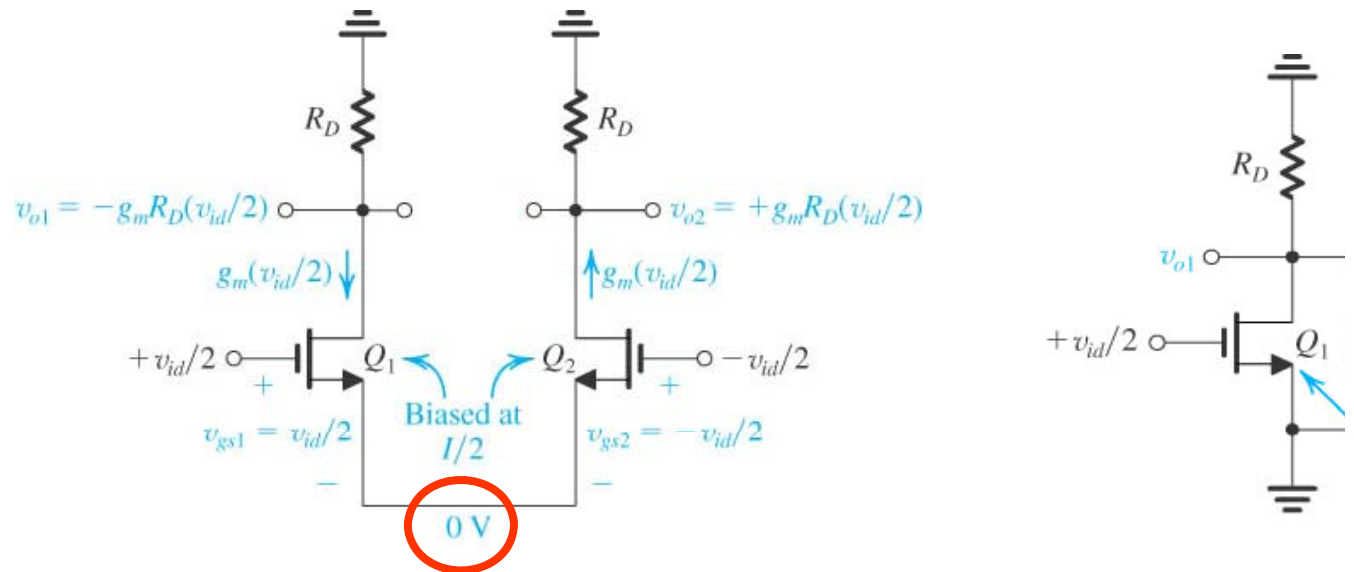
## Differential-mode small-signal analysis



No voltage change  
since Left and Right are  
anti-symmetric (odd)

# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

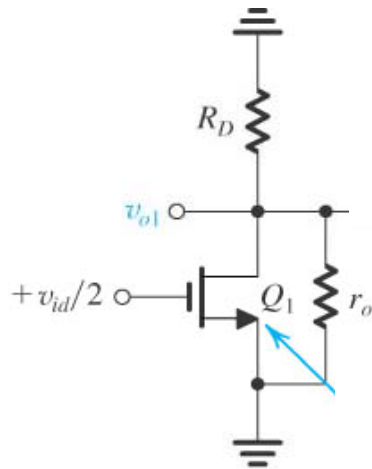
## Differential-mode small-signal half-circuit





# Lect. 28: MOS Differential Amplifiers

Differential-mode small-signal half-circuit



CS amplifier for input difference!

$$\frac{v_{o1}}{v_{id}/2} = -g_m (R_D \parallel r_o)$$

For the total circuit

$$v_{od} = v_{o1} - v_{o2}$$

$$\text{But } v_{o2} = -v_{o1}$$

$$\therefore v_{od} = 2v_{o1}$$

$$A_d = \frac{v_{od}}{v_{id}} = \frac{2v_{o1}}{v_{id}} = -g_m (R_D \parallel r_o)$$