

# An Inverted CMOS Class-AB Transconductor Featuring Rail-to-Rail Common-Mode Input Range and Constant Transconductance Gain

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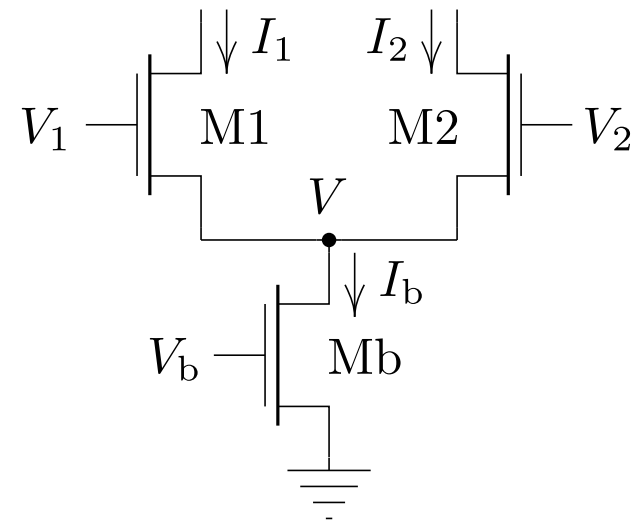
[bradley.minch@olin.edu](mailto:bradley.minch@olin.edu)

23 October 2014



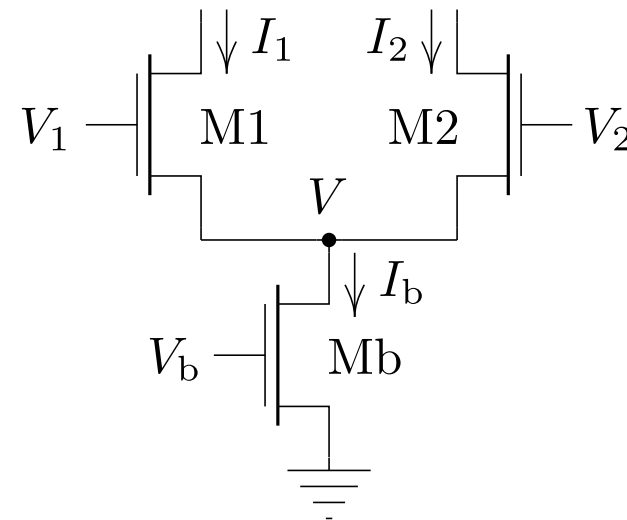
# Conventional Differential Pair

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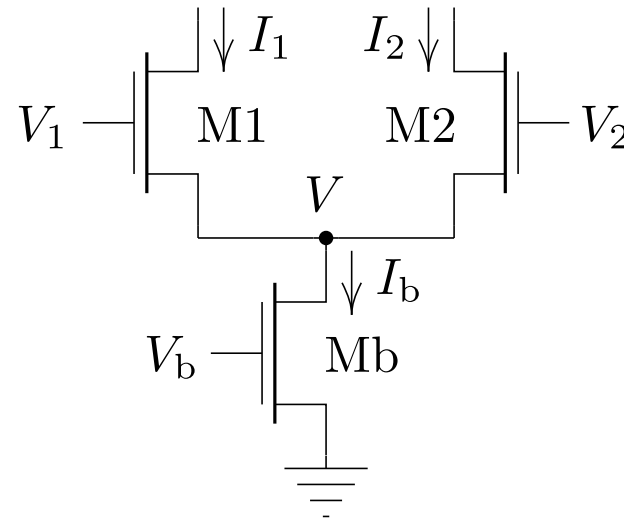
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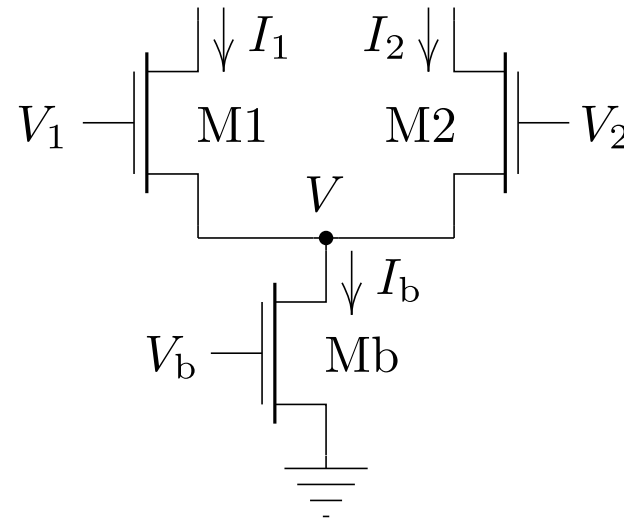
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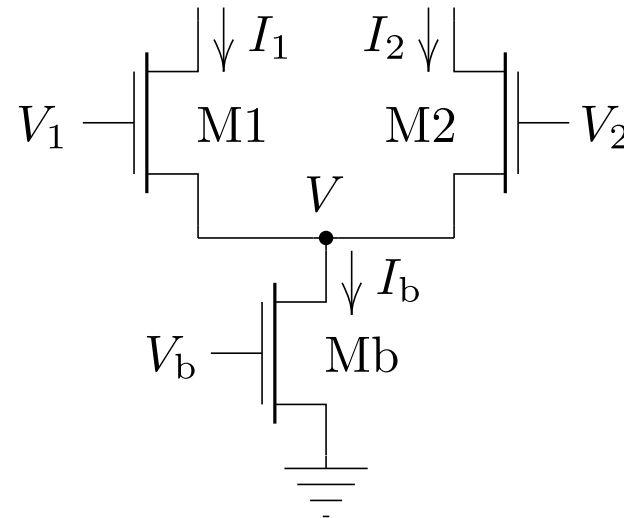
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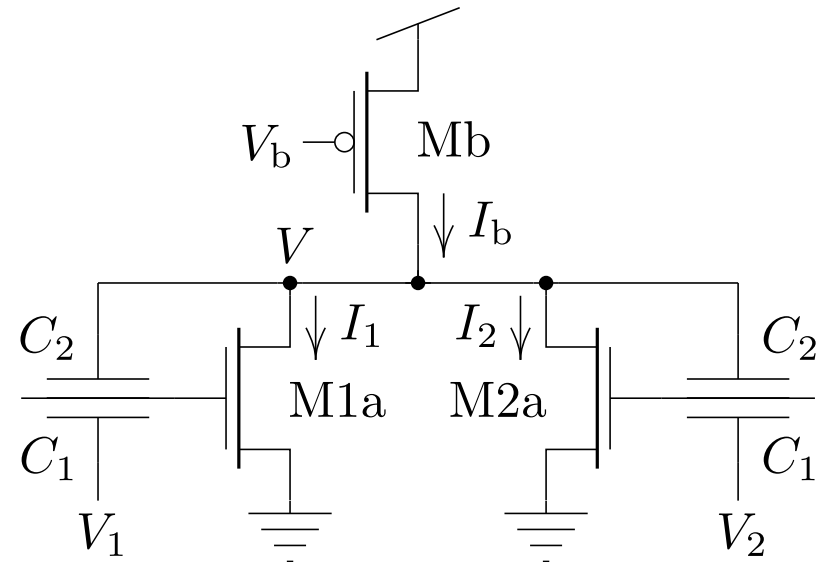


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- $V$  adjusts itself so that  $I_1 + I_2 \rightarrow I_b$ .
- $V$  follows  $V_{cm}$  with an offset.
- If  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are disparate,  $\max(I_1, I_2) \rightarrow I_b$  and so  $I_{out} = I_1 - I_2$  limits at  $\pm I_b$ .



# Inverted Differential Pair

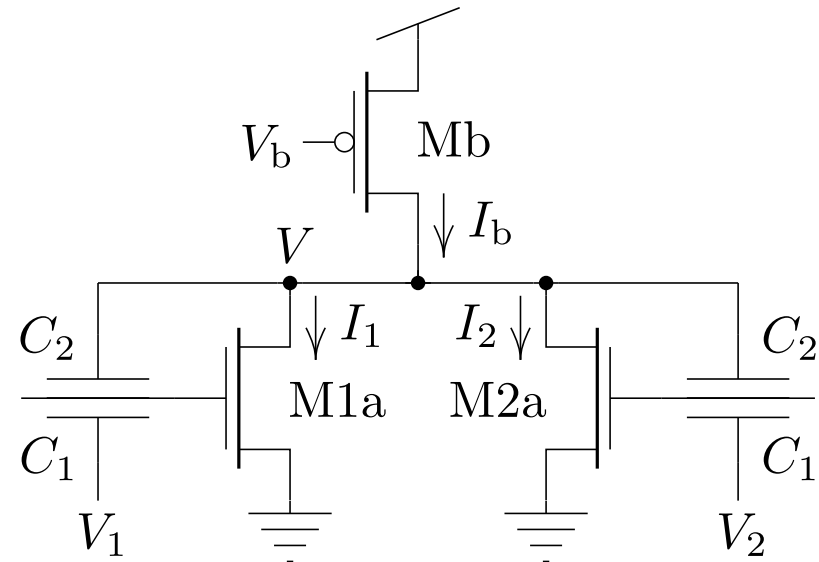






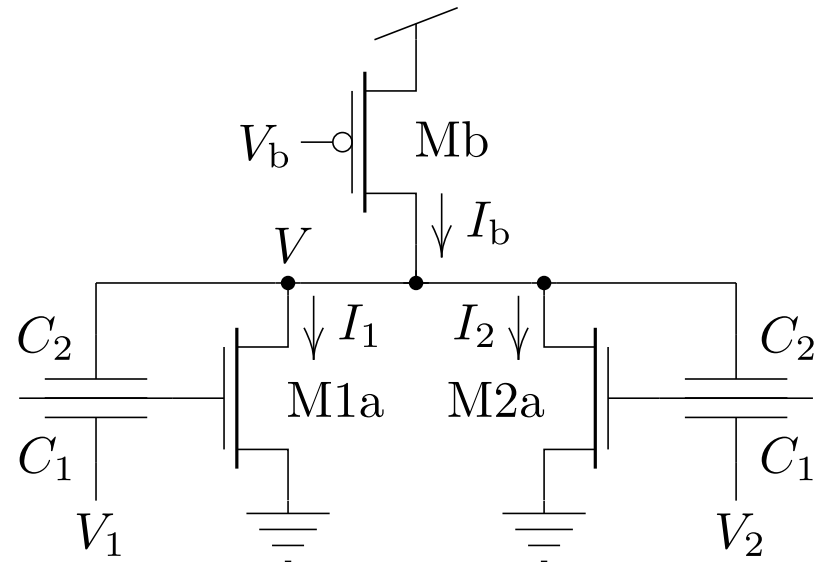
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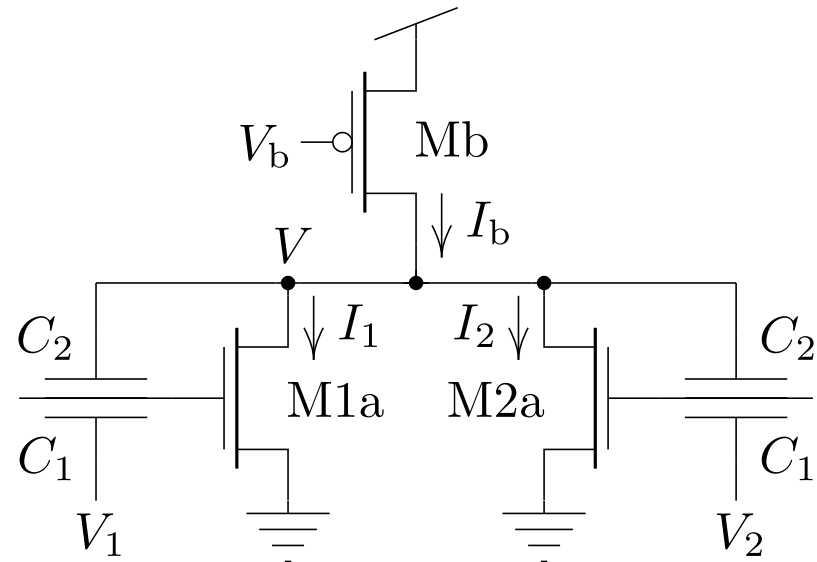
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- $V$  is *inverted* with respect to  $V_{cm}$ .



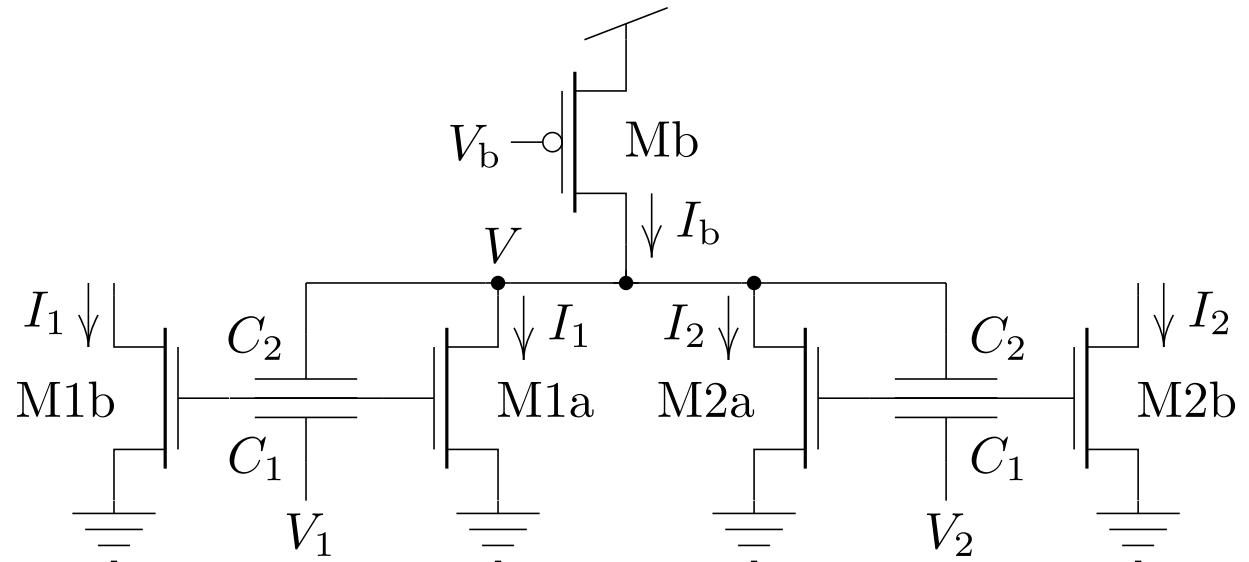
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- If  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are disparate,  $\max(I_1, I_2) \rightarrow I_b$  and so  $I_{out} = I_1 - I_2$  limits at  $\pm I_b$ .



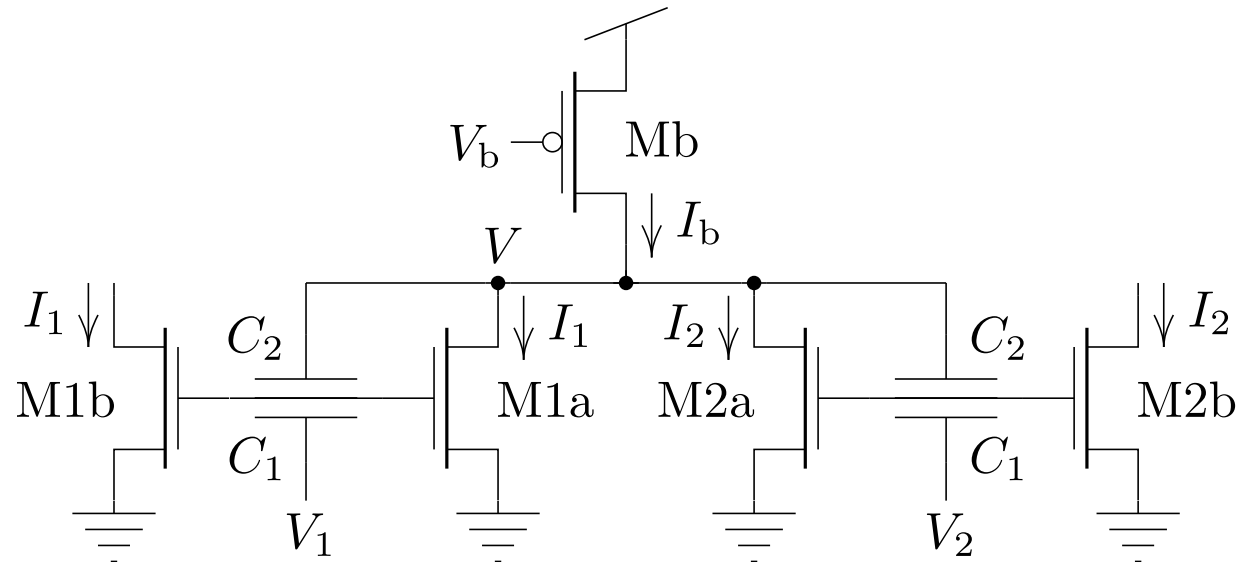
# Inverted Differential Pair

- Add M1b and M2b to make mirror copies of  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ .



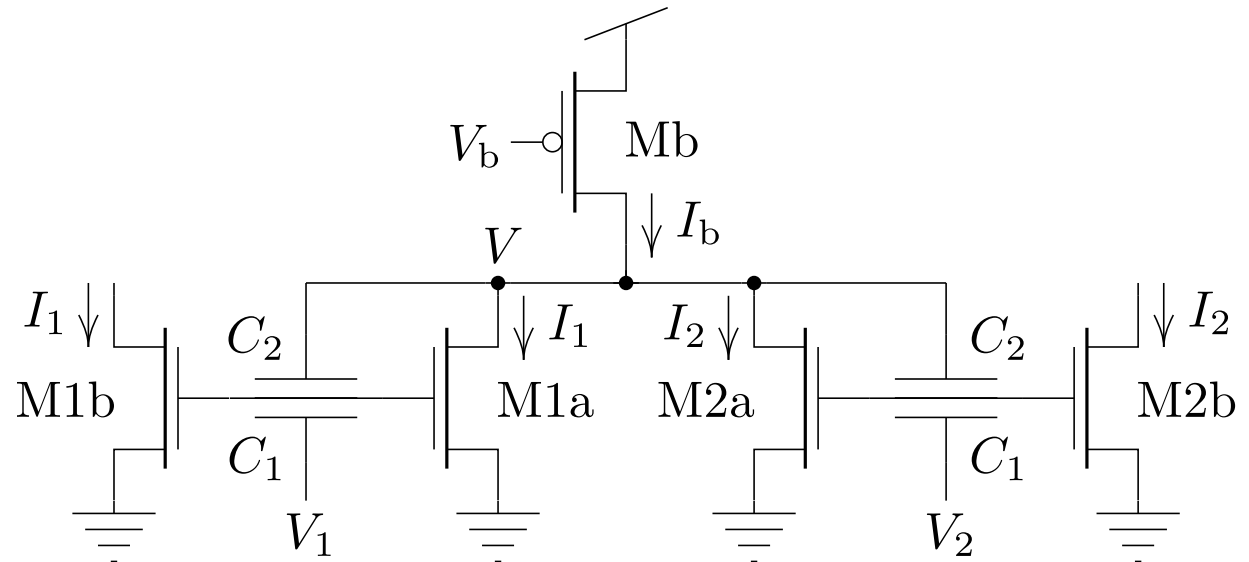
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- $C_1$  sets the linear range and transconductance gain.
- $C_2$  sets the  $\Delta V$  needed to compensate a  $\Delta V_{cm}$  or a  $\Delta I_b$ .









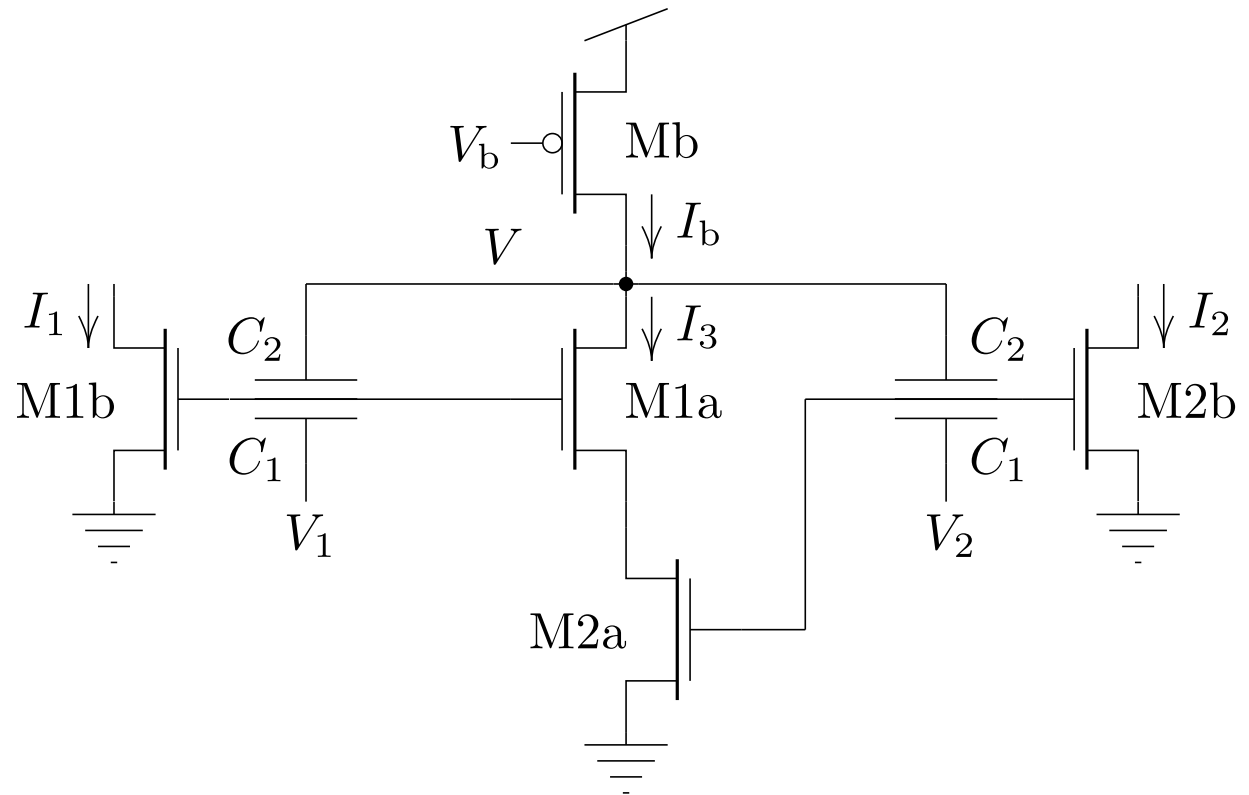






# Inverted Class-AB Transconductor

- $I_1 = f(V_1, V)$  and  $I_2 = f(V_2, V)$ , where  $f(\cdot)$  is an expansive nonlinearity.
- $V$  adjusts itself so that  $I_3 \rightarrow I_b$ , where  $I_3$  is set by  $\min(I_1, I_2)$ .
- $V$  is *inverted* with respect to  $V_{cm}$ .









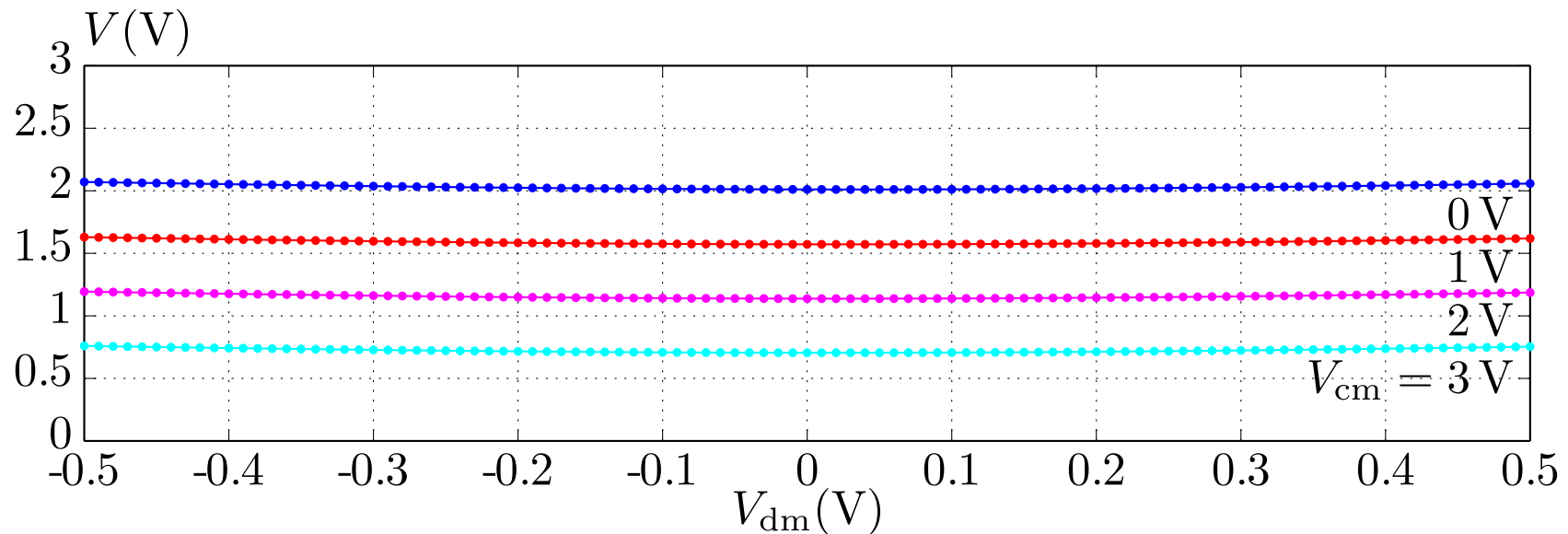
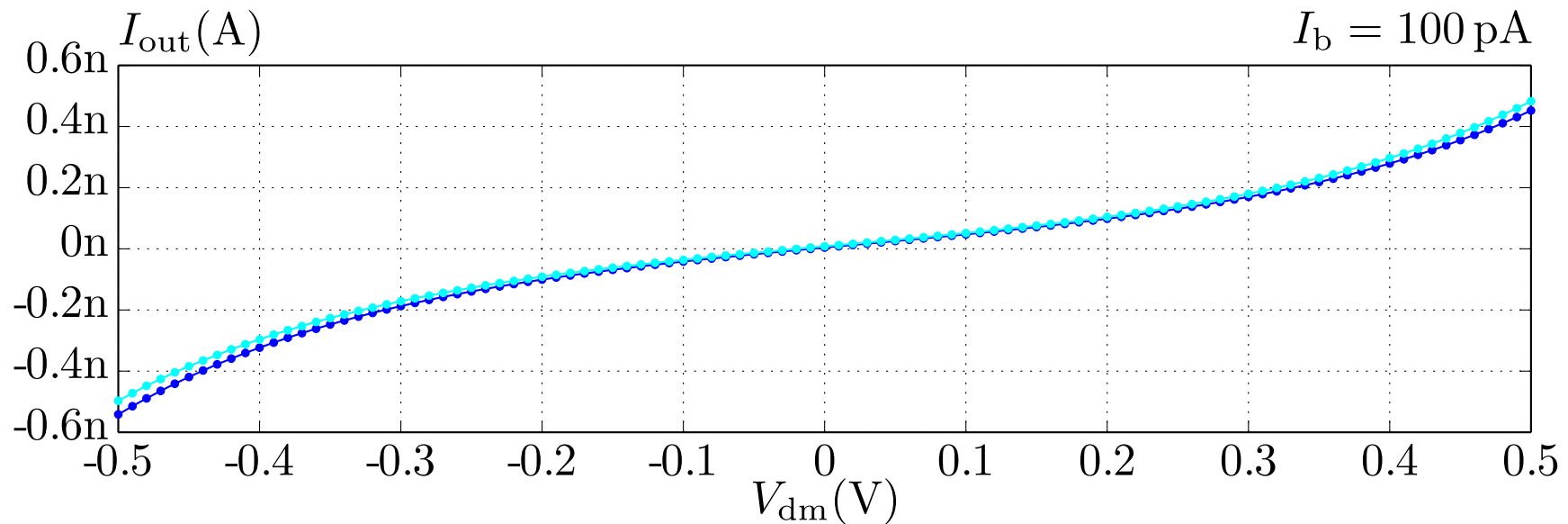




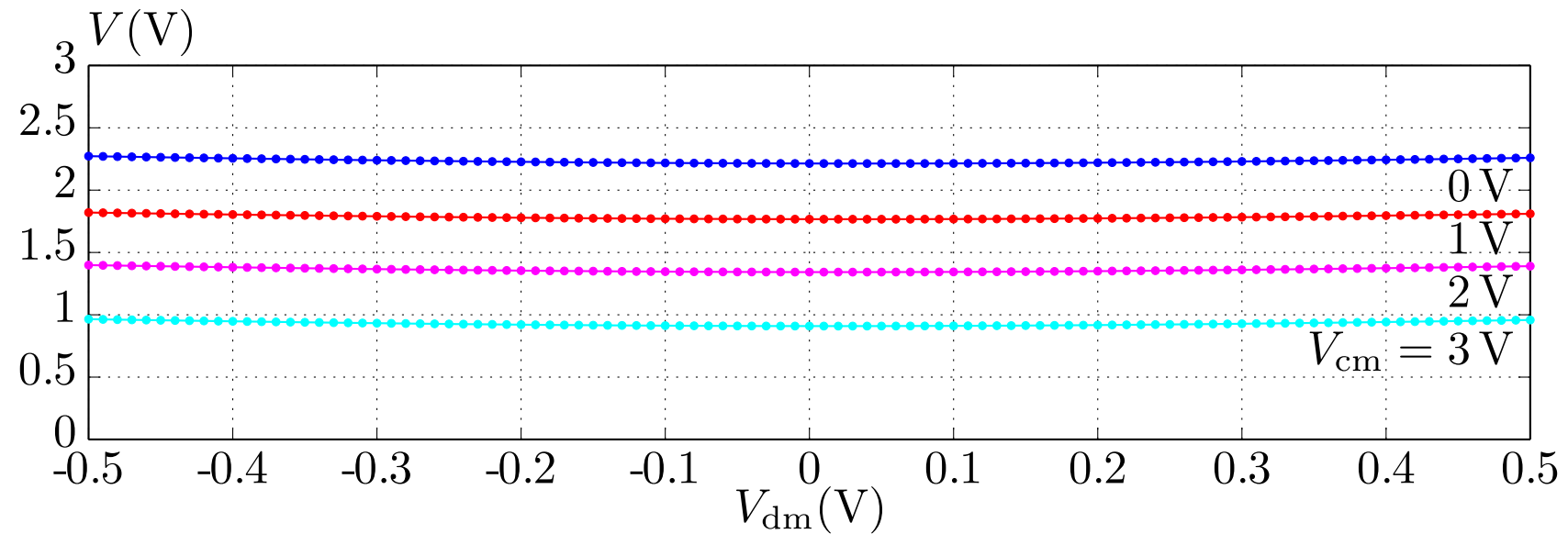
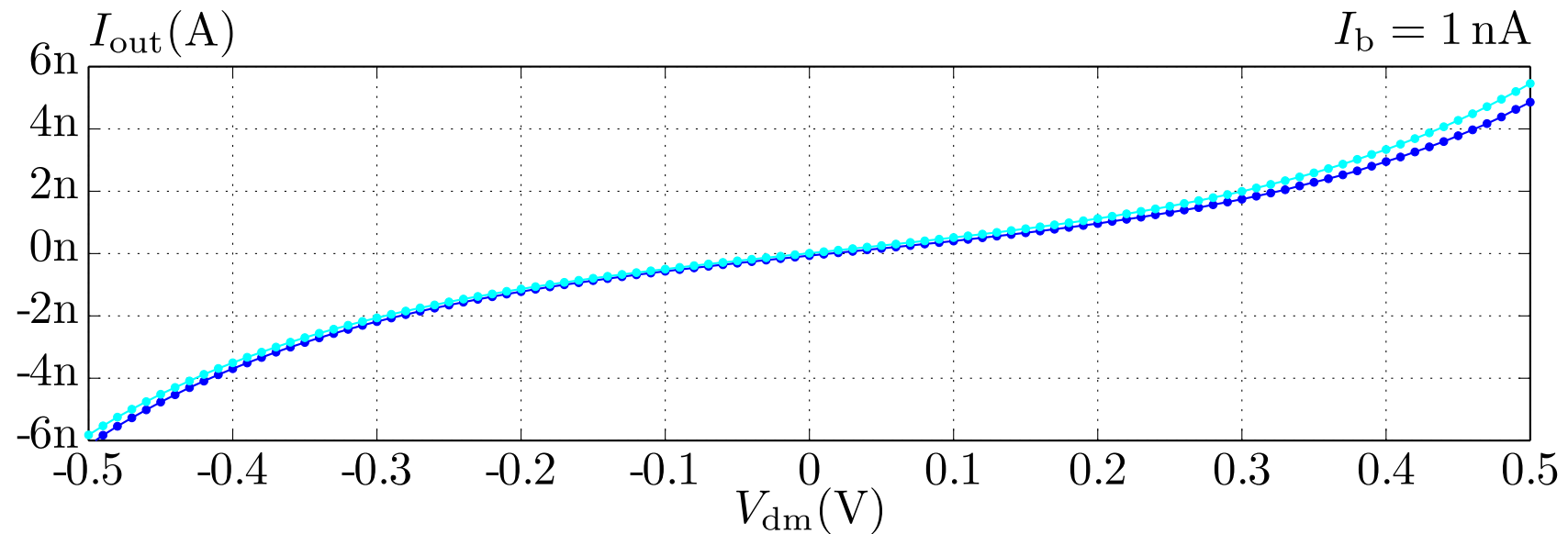




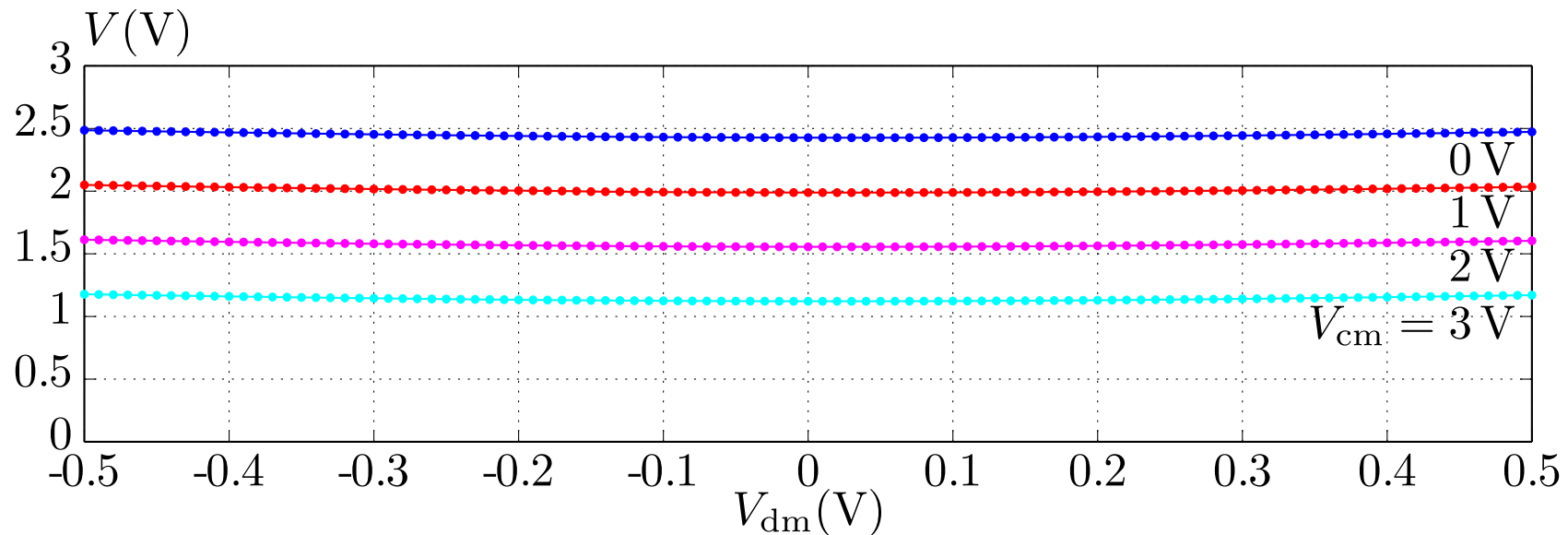
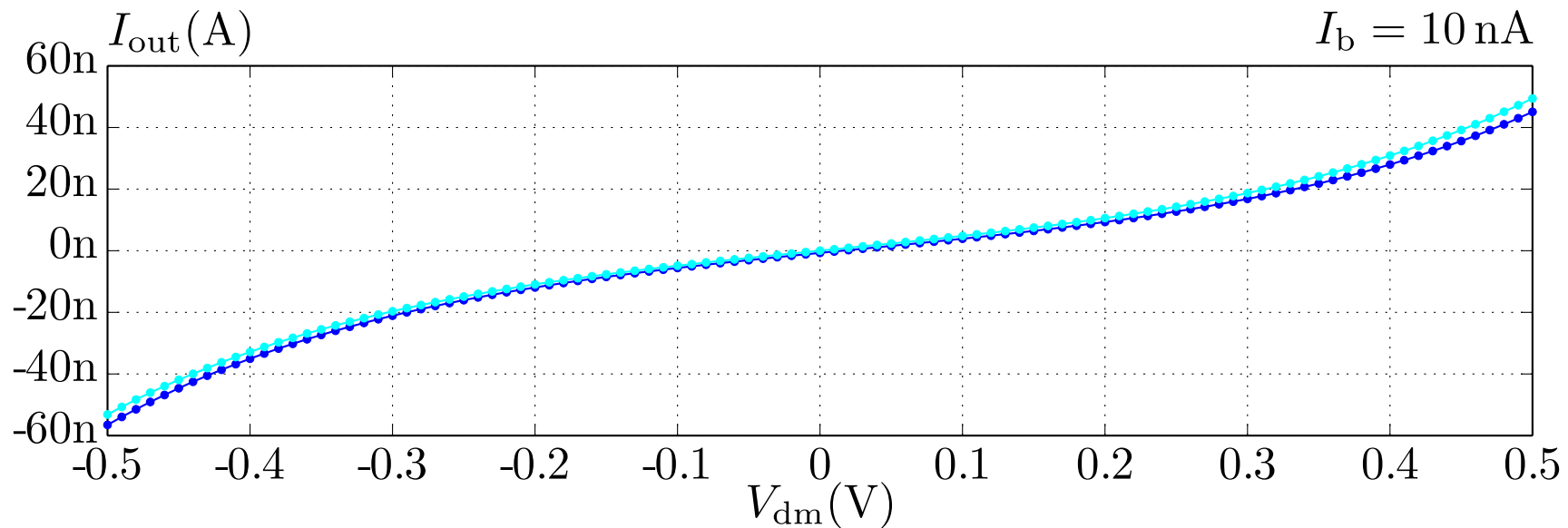
# Measured Transconductor Characteristics



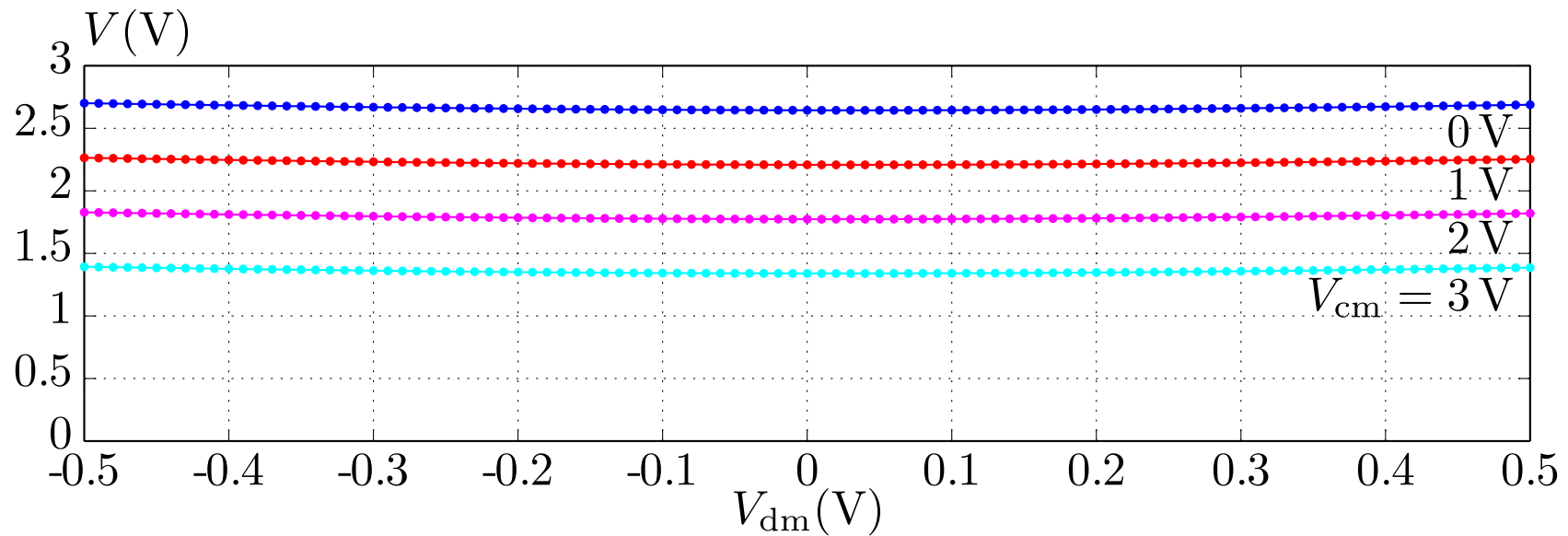
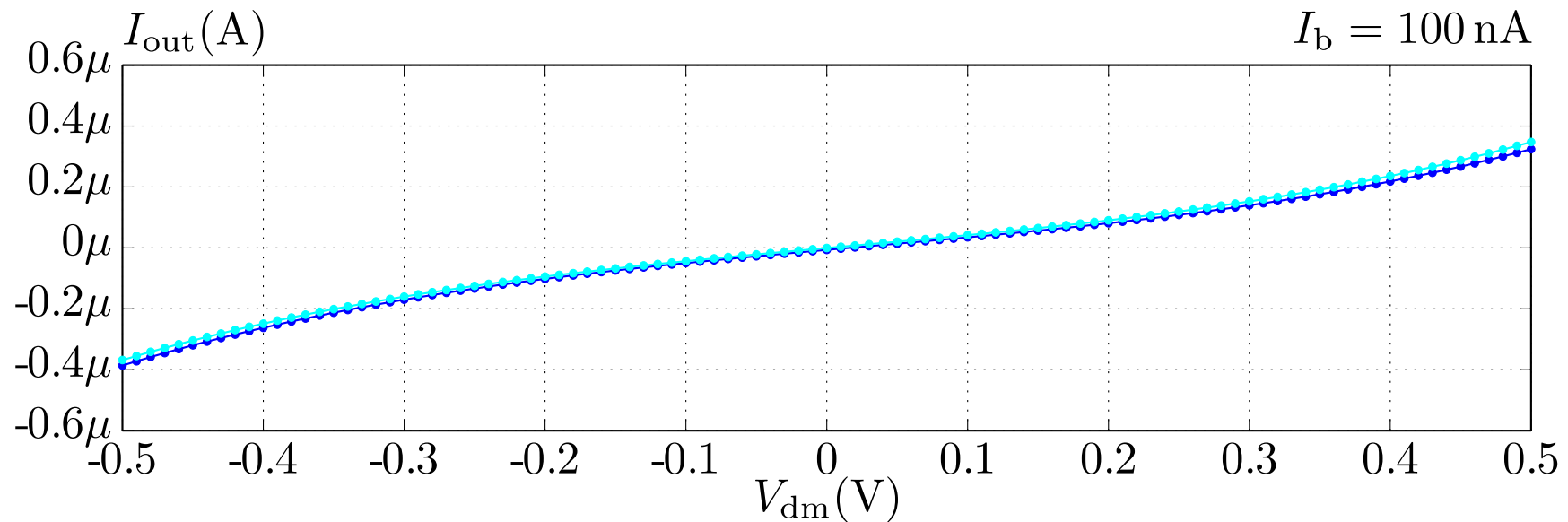
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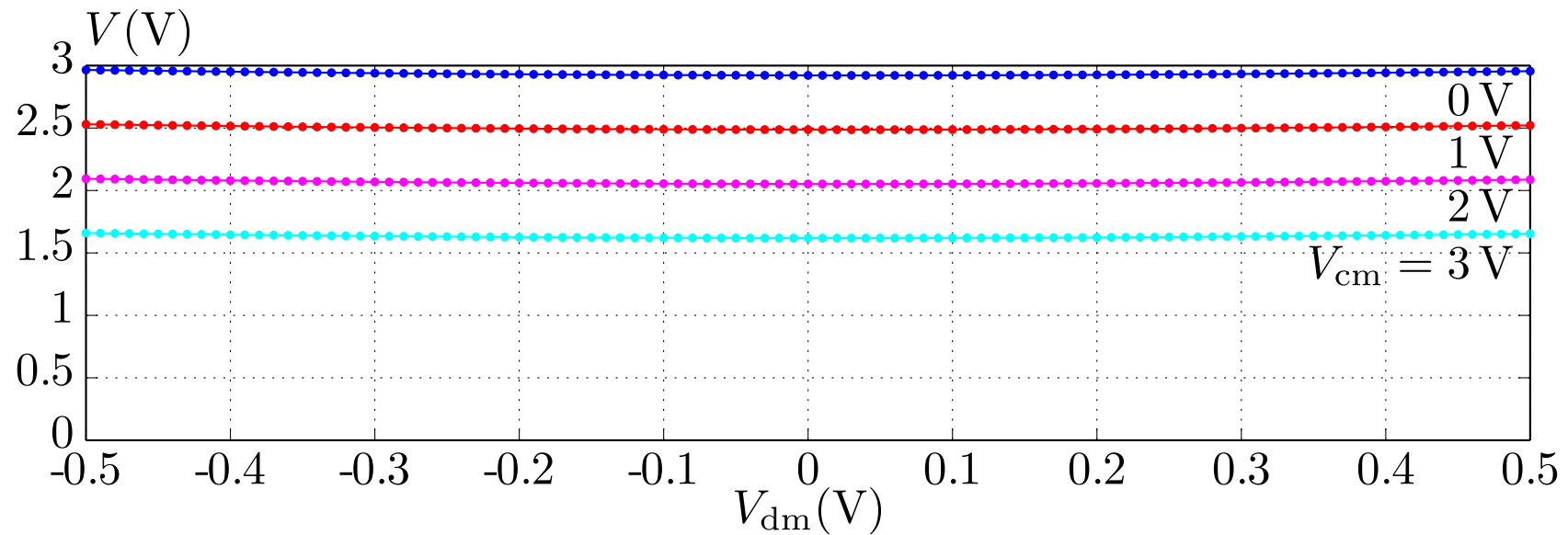
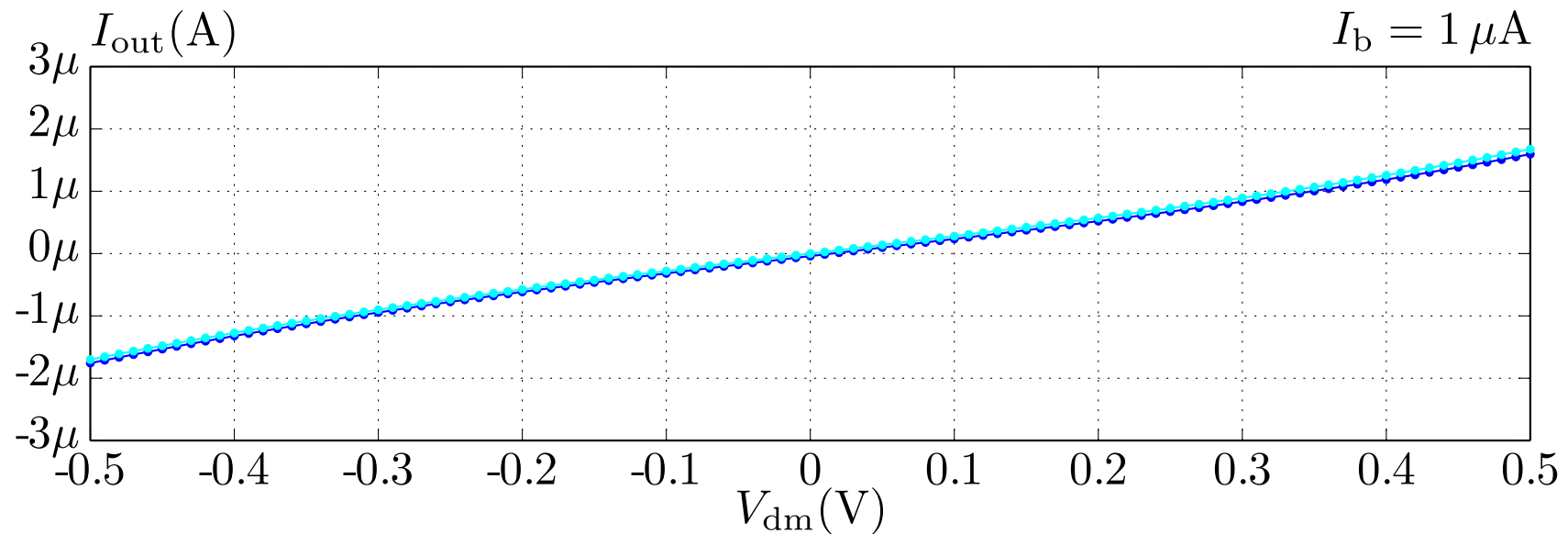
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# Transconductance Gain vs. Common-Mode

