

Fully Differential Amplifiers - 1

TIPL 2021

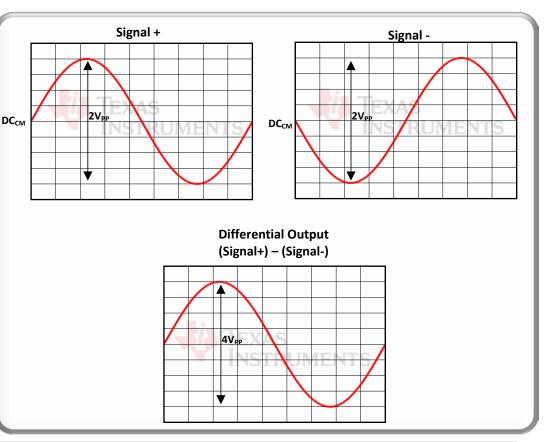
TI Precision Labs: Op Amps

Prepared and Presented by Samir Cherian



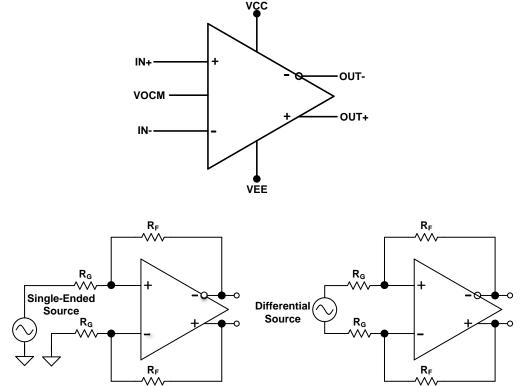
Fully-differential Signals and Their Advantages

- Improved rejection of commonmode perturbations and noise.
- Improved even-order Harmonic
 Distortion performance.
- Improved dynamic range: 2x differential-output signal swing.





Fully-differential Amplifier (FDA): Introduction



• Converts single-ended input to

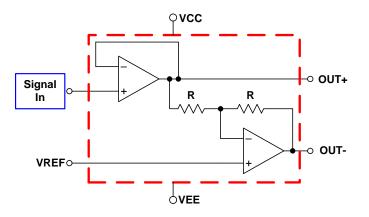
differential output.

- Converts differential input to differential output.
- Independent common-mode and differential gain control allows for output common-mode level shift



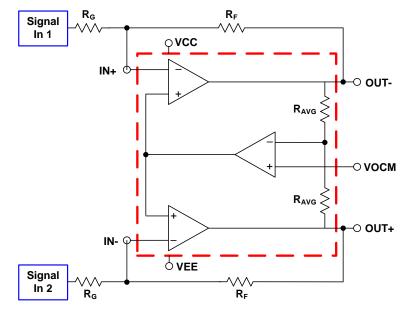


FDA: Discrete-amplifier Realization



- High input impedance.
- Phase difference between inverting and noninverting outputs results in balance error.

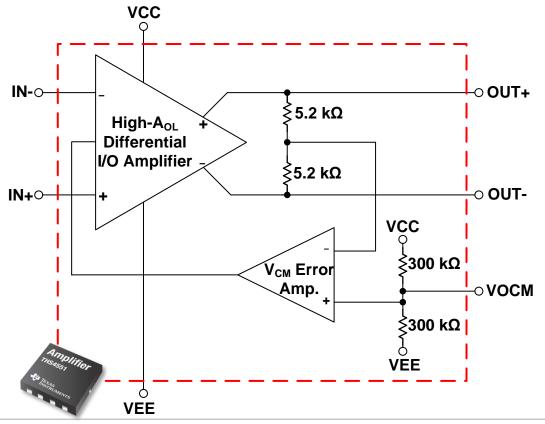
$$E_{n_Out} = \sqrt{E_{n_Amp1}^2 + 4 \times E_{n_Amp2}^2}$$



 Integrated solution can offer lower noise for same power consumption and better matching for reduced balance error.



Integrated FDA: THS4551 Block Diagram

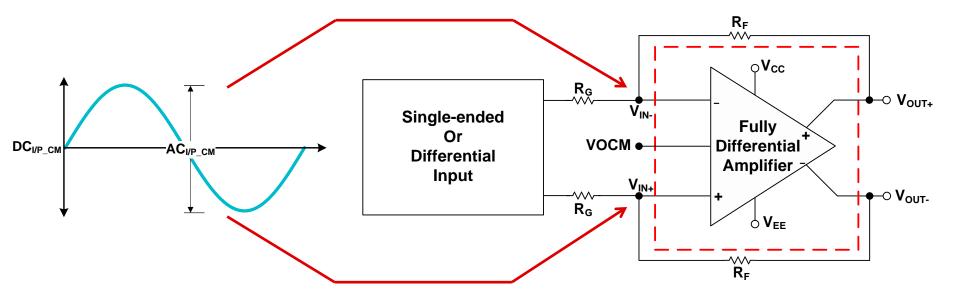


- Integrated fully-differential, high-A_{OL} amplifier.
- Integrated wide-bandwidth, common-mode feedback, error amplifier.
- Integrated resistors to detect the average output common-mode voltage.
- Integrated mid-supply, commonmode set resistors.



How an FDA Works: Rule 1 of 3

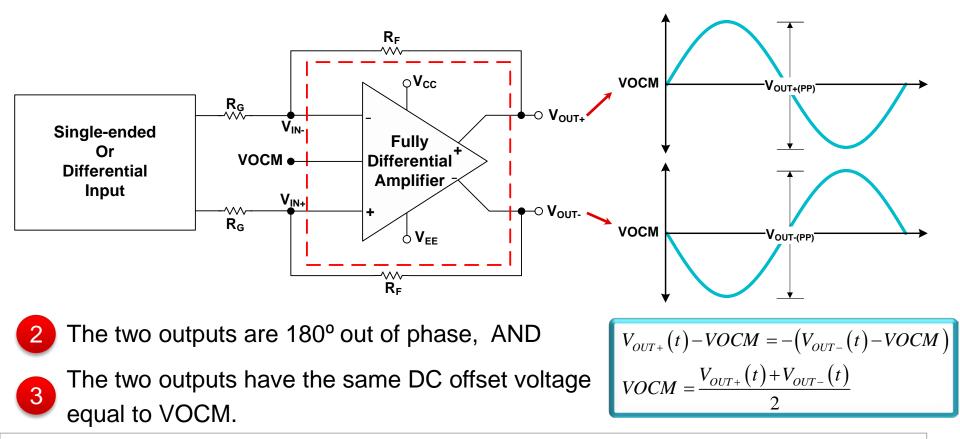
There are Three Golden Rules that determine how an FDA works



1 The voltage (DC and AC) at the inputs track each other exactly, similar to an opamp's virtual short across its inputs.



How an FDA Works: Rules 2 and 3









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