# Analog Engineer's Circuit Differential Input to Differential Output Circuit Using a Fully-Differential Amplifier



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#### **Design Goals**

Input	Output	Supply	
Differential	Differential	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub>
1Vpp	16Vpp	10V	0V
Output Common-Mode	3dB Bandwidth		AC Gain (Gac)
5V	3MHz		16V/V

#### **Design Description**

This design uses a fully differential amplifier (FDA) as a differential input to differential output amplifier.



#### **Design Notes**

- 1. The ratio R2/R1, equal to R4/R3, sets the gain of the amplifier.
- 2. For a given supply, the output swing for and FDA is twice that of a single ended amplifier. This is because a fully differential amplifier swings both terminals of the output, instead of swinging one and fixing the other to either ground or a Vref. The minimum voltage of an FDA is therefore achieved when Vout+ is held at the

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negative rail and Vout- is held at the positive rail, and the maximum is achieved when Vout+ is held at the positive rail and Vout- is held at the negative rail.

- 3. FDAs are useful for noise sensitive signals, since noise coupling equally into both inputs will not be amplified, as is the case in a single ended signal referenced to ground.
- 4. The output voltages will be centered about the output common-mode voltage set by Vocm.
- 5. Both feedback paths should be kept symmetrical in layout.

### **Design Steps**

· Set the ratio R2/ R1 to select the AC voltage gain. To keep the feedback paths balanced,

 $R_1 = R_3 = 1k\Omega$  (Standard Value)

 $R_2 = R_4 = R_1 \cdot (G_{AC}) = 1k\Omega \cdot \left(16\frac{V}{V}\right) = 16k\Omega$  (Standard Value)

• Given the output rails of 9.8 V and 0.2 V for Vs = 10 V, verify that 16 Vpp falls within the output range available for  $V_{ocm}$  = 5 V.

In normal operation:

$$\begin{split} AmpV_{IN+} &= AmpV_{IN-} \\ V_{OUT+} - V_{ocm} &= V_{ocm} - V_{OUT-} \\ V_{OUT} &= V_{OUT+} - V_{OUT-} \end{split}$$

· Rearrange to solve for each output voltage in edge conditions

$$V_{OUT-} = 2V_{ocm} - V_{OUT+}$$
$$V_{OUT-} = V_{OUT+} - V_{OUT}$$
$$2V_{OUT+} = 2V_{ocm} + V_{OUT}$$
$$V_{OUT+} = V_{ocm} + \frac{V_{OUT}}{2}$$
$$V_{OUT-} = V_{ocm} - \frac{V_{OUT}}{2}$$

• Verifying for Vout = +8 V and  $V_{ocm}$  = +5 V,

$$\begin{split} V_{OUT+} &= 5 + \frac{8}{2} = 9V < 9.8V \\ V_{OUT-} &= 5 - \frac{8}{2} = 1V > 0.2V \end{split}$$

• Verifying for Vout = -8 V and  $V_{ocm}$  = +5 V,

$$\begin{split} V_{OUT+} &= 5 + \frac{-8}{2} = 1V > 0.2V \\ V_{OUT-} &= 5 - \frac{-8}{2} = 9V > 9.8V \end{split}$$

Note that the maximum swing possible is:

$$(9.8V - 0.2V) - (0.2V - 9.8V) = 18.4V_{pp}$$
, or  $\pm 9.4V$ 

2



• Use the input common mode voltage range of the amplifier and the feedback resistor divider to find the signal input range when the output range is 1 V to 9 V. Due to symmetry, calculation of one side is sufficient.

$$\begin{split} & \text{Min}(\text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{+}}) = \text{Min}(\text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}}) = \text{Vee} - 0.1\text{V} = -0.1\text{V} \\ & \text{Max}(\text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{+}}) = \text{Max}(\text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}}) = \text{Vcc} - 1.1\text{V} = 8.9\text{V} \\ & \frac{\text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}} - \text{V}_{\text{IN}^{-}}}{\text{R}_{1}} = \frac{\text{V}_{\text{OUT}^{+}} - \text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}}}{\text{R}_{2}} \\ & \text{V}_{\text{IN}^{-}} = \text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}} - \frac{\text{V}_{\text{OUT}^{+}} - \text{AmpV}_{\text{IN}^{-}}}{\frac{\text{R}_{2}}{\text{R}_{1}}} \\ & \text{Min}(\text{V}_{\text{IN}^{-}}) = -0.1\text{V} - \frac{9\text{V} - (-0.1\text{V})}{16\frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}} = -0.65\text{V} \\ & \text{Max}(\text{V}_{\text{IN}^{-}}) = 8.9\text{V} + \frac{8.9\text{V} - 1\text{V}}{16\frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}} = 9.4\text{V} \end{split}$$

#### **Design Simulations**







#### **Transient Simulation Results**

#### **Design References**

Texas Instruments, High-Q Active Differential Bandpass Filter Reference Design for Instrumentation Qualification, TIDA-01036 tool folder

#### **Design Featured Op Amp**

THS4561			
V <sub>ss</sub>	3V to 13.5V		
V <sub>inCM</sub>	$V_{ee}$ -0.1V to $_{Vcc}$ -1.1V		
V <sub>out</sub>	$V_{ee}$ +0.2V to $V_{cc}$ -0.2		
V <sub>os</sub>	TBD		
Ιq	TBD		
۱ <sub>b</sub>	TBD		
UGBW	70MHz		
SR	4.4V/µs		
#Channels	1		
THS4561			

#### **Design Alternate Op Amp**

THS4131			
V <sub>ss</sub>	5V to 33V		
V <sub>inCM</sub>	$V_{ee}$ +1.3V to $V_{cc}$ -0.1V		
V <sub>out</sub>	Varies		
V <sub>os</sub>	2mV		
Ιq	14mA		
I <sub>b</sub>	2μΑ		
UGBW	80MHz		
SR	52V/µs		
#Channels	1		
THS4131			

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4

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