

# Index

## A

Active building block, 59

## B

Biomedical applications

- bootstrap technique, 138, 139
- bio potential signals, 137
- CMFB, 138
- current-mode circuits, 137
- DC component, 137
- very low input noise voltage, 140–142

Bootstrap technique

- CCIIIs, 138, 140
- input impedance, 139
- positive feedback, 138

Bridge excitation source, 36

Bridge linearization, 36

Buffers, 62, 64, 66, 68

Burr-Brown/Texas Instruments, 34

## C

Cascaded amplifier, 6

Common-mode cancellation

- Azhari and Fazlalipour CMIs, 67, 68
- Galanis CMIs, 65, 66
- Gift CMIs, 68, 69
- Gkotsis CMIs, 66
- Khan CMIs, 63, 64
- Koli CMIs, 66, 67
- Su and Lidgey CMIs, 64, 65

Common mode feed-back (CMFB), 87, 88,  
138

Common-mode gain, 3, 5, 16, 19, 59–60

- CDTRA, 113

DVCC, 90

ECCII, 107, 108

input currents, 74, 76, 77

matching, 123

SI-MO COA, 119

Common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR), 16,

26, 60, 64, 66–68, 167

cascaded stages, 5

CCCI1 and CCCII2, 104

definition, 4

differential-mode gain error, 73, 75

ECCII1 and ECCII2, 109

EX-CCCI1, 112

mismatch effect, 128, 131

OFCC, 86

Op-Amps, 146

open loop gains, 135

OTRA, 82, 85

resistors and  $\beta_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  parameters, 78, 79

resistors matching, 119, 123

rule, 7

three-stage amplifier, 6

voltage signals, 3

Current controlled current conveyor (CCCI1)

bipolar, 101

CMIA, 101, 103, 104

CMRR, 104

internal circuit, 102

symbolic representation, 101

voltage output, 101

Current Controlled Current Conveyor

Transconductance Amplifier  
(CCCCTA), 98–100

Current Controlled Differential Voltage

Current Conveyor (CCDVCC),  
95–97

- C**
- Current conveyor
    - second-generation (*see* Second-generation current conveyor (CCII))
  - Current Differencing Buffered Amplifier (CDBA), 49, 71, 73
  - Current differencing transconductance amplifier (CDTA), 47
    - advantage, 49
    - BJT realization, 48
  - Current Differencing Trans-Resistance Amplifier (CDTRA), 112, 113
  - Current differential block, 65, 66, 68
  - Current excitation, 32, 33
  - Current feedback operational amplifier (CFOA)
    - I-I, 73–75
    - V-V, 92, 93
  - Current follower differential input transconductance amplifier (CFDITA), 114, 115
  - Current input-current output (I-I), 12
    - CDBA-based, 71, 72
    - CFOA-based, 73–75
    - OFCC-based, 75, 76
  - Current input-voltage output (I-V), 12
    - OFCC-based, 77–80
    - OTRA-based, 79, 82
  - Current mirrors, 66
  - Current-mode
    - current conveyors (*see* Second generation current conveyor (CCII))
  - Current-mode instrumentation amplifiers (CMIAs), 19, 21–24, 26–27
    - classification, 12
    - features, 11–12
    - sensor applications (*see* Sensor applications)
  - Current-mode signal processing, 1
  - Current-mode technique, 12
  - Current-Mode Wheatstone Bridge (CMWB), 36
    - advantage, 38
    - linearization, 39
    - nonlinearity compensation, 40
    - principle, 37
    - read-out circuits, 40–53
    - signal conditioning circuits, 37
  - Current operational amplifier (COA), 43
- D**
- Differential capacitive sensors
    - capacitive value, 162
    - CCIIIs, 163
    - interface, 162
    - overlapping area, 162
- E**
- Electrocardiogram (ECG), 138–140
  - Electroencephalogram (EEG), 138–140
  - Electronically Current Gain Controlled Second-Generation Current Conveyor (ECCII)
    - circuit implementation, 108
    - CMIA, 107
    - CMRR, 109
    - KCL analysis, 107
    - symbolic representation, 107
  - Electronic controllability
    - CCCCTA, 98–100
    - CCCII, 100, 101, 104
    - CCDVCC, 95, 97
    - CDTRA, 112, 113
    - CFDITA, 114, 115
    - ECCII
      - circuit implementation, 108
      - CMIA, 107
      - CMRR, 109
      - KCL analysis, 107
      - symbolic representation, 107
    - EX-CCCII, 110, 111
    - SI-MO COA

- C**
- CMIA, 117
  - common-mode equivalent circuit, 118
  - differential-mode gain, 119
  - implementation, 120
  - KCL analysis, 117
  - negative feedback configuration, 119
  - symbolic representation, 116
  - variable resistor, 117
  - two MOS transistors
    - saturation region, 120, 121
    - triode region, 122–124
  - variable gain current mirror, 105, 106
- Error correction technique, 68
- Extra X current controlled current conveyor (EX-CCCI), 110, 111
- F**
- Feedback loop, 66
  - Flipped voltage follower (FVF)
    - double current sense technique, 148, 149
    - transistor-based voltage buffers, 151
  - Frequency performance, 16, 26, 27
  - Fully differential amplifier, 4
- G**
- Gain-Bandwidth product (GBW), 9, 24
- H**
- High precision temperature sensors
    - bandwidth, 168
    - chopping frequencies, 168
    - modulators, 168
    - non-idealities waveforms, 168
    - PMOS type, 168
- I**
- Input impedance, 12
    - bootstrap technique, 140
    - CCIIs, 139
    - FVF current mirror, 149
  - Input noise, *see* Very low input noise voltage
  - Instrumentation amplifiers (IAs), 19
    - applications, 1, 2
    - CMOS technologies, 1
    - current conveyors (*see* Second generation current conveyor (CCII))
      - high differential-mode gain, 1
      - high input impedance, 2
    - I-I (*see* Current input-current output (I-I))
    - infinite CMRR, 1
    - input and output signals, 1
- K**
- input referred noise and offset, 2
  - noises and disturbance, 1
  - voltage output, 2
- Ion sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET)
  - characteristics, 166
  - ion concentration, 164
  - linear region, 165
  - miniature reference electrodes, 166
  - OFCC (*see* Operational Floating Current Conveyor (OFCC))
  - pH determination, 166
  - threshold voltage, 164
- L**
- Linearization technique, 47
  - Load resistors, 59
  - Low-power consumption, 1
  - Low-power operation, 1
  - Low-voltage low-power CMIs
    - IA, 140
    - rail-to-rail input/output
      - CCII, 142, 143
      - supply current sensing technique, 144–146
    - transmission gate chopper switching, 146–148
- M**
- Matching, 60, 61
    - current mirrors, 19
    - halves of circuit, 24
    - and Op-Amps, 21
    - Op-Amps and current-mirrors, 27
    - parasitic capacitances and finite output resistances, 26
  - PSRRs, 26
  - resistors, 23
- Mismatch, 79, 87
  - against robust performance, 133–135
  - $A_{VTH}$  and  $A_\beta$  variations, 128, 129
  - CMRR, 128, 130, 131
  - current mirror, 132
  - design rules, 132
  - drain source current, 133
  - MOS transistors, 127
  - random variations, 127, 128
  - supply current sensing CMIA, 132
  - transistors parameters, 132
- Mixed-Mode approach, 54

Mixed-mode Wheatstone Bridge, 54  
 MOS transistor length, 127, 128  
 MOS transistor width, 128

**N**

Negative feedback technique, 36  
 Negative impedance converter (INIC), 51

**O**

Offset compensation, 66  
 Op-Amp based amplifier, 43  
 Op-Amp power supply current sensing technique  
     balanced structure, 23  
     bandwidth, 15  
     bootstrapping technique, 26  
     CA3096 transistor arrays, 25  
     CMIA, 19, 21, 22  
     CMRR, 19  
     common-mode bootstrapping technique, 19  
     DC, 20  
     differential-mode gain, 21  
     equivalent circuit, 16  
     first generation, 24  
     frequency performance, 27  
     limitation and design, 18  
     Op-Amp operates, 15  
     operational amplifiers, 15  
     performance analogue building-blocks, 15  
     PSRR, 17, 19  
     P-Type and N-Type, 18  
     second generation, 26  
     single-output structure, 19, 20  
     transimpedance amplifier, 27  
 3-Op-Amp instrumentation amplifier, 6  
 Op-Amp 741 transistor level model, 26  
 Op-Amp Voltage-mode, 27  
 Operational Amplifiers (Op-Amp), 15, 62, 64  
     based CMIA, 23  
     and CMRR, 23  
     CMWB, 51  
     common-mode gain, 16  
     finite PSRR, 17  
     input terminal, 17  
     instrumentation amplifier, 19, 20  
     mismatches, 27  
     performance parameters, 24  
     read-out circuit, 51  
     resistors, 50  
     sources, 51  
     transimpedance amplifier, 21  
 Operational Conveyors (OCs), 62

Operational floating amplifier (OFA), 158, 160  
 Operational floating current conveyor (OFCC),  
     40, 153, 154

CMRR, 167  
 five terminal current-mode, 166  
 I-I, 75, 76  
 I-V, 77–80  
 linearization, 42  
 open-loop transimpedance gain, 166  
 output currents, 40  
 pH variation, 167  
 read-out circuit, 41  
 V-I, 82, 83  
 V-V, 83, 85, 86

Operational transconductance amplifiers  
     (OTA), 114

Operational Trans-Resistance Amplifier  
     (OTRA), 79, 82, 122

Output impedance, 2, 62, 66, 68

Output voltage, 51

**P**

Parasitics, 64

Piezo-resistive sensors  
     advantages, 157  
     current subtraction node, 158  
     effects, 157  
     errors  
         CMIA, 161  
         temperature, 161  
         tracking, 160  
     feedback configurations, 159  
     flip-flop, 160  
     four-terminal current-mode, 158  
     interface, 158  
     mixed-mode bridge configuration, 158  
     OFA, 159  
     principle, 157  
     signal conditioning circuit, 158

Piezo-resistors, 160

Power supply rejection ratio (PSRR), 16, 17,  
     19, 25, 26

**R**

Rail-to-rail input/output  
     CCII, 142, 143  
     supply current sensing technique, 144–146  
     transmission gate chopper switching,  
         146, 148

Read-out circuit

    CDBA and CCCII, 49–50  
     CDTA, 47

- CMRR, 35  
 CMWB, 45  
 COA, 43  
 INIC, 51  
 mixed-mode Wheatstone Bridge, 54  
 Op-Amps, 50  
 time-based approach, 32  
 VCII, 51–53  
 Resistive dividers, 37  
 Resistor-based current mirror, 152
- S**  
 Second-generation current conveyor (CCII)  
     bootstrapped CMIA, 138, 139  
     common-mode cancellation  
         (see Common-mode cancellation)  
     current conveyor, 67  
     gift CMIA, 62, 63  
     input impedance, 139  
     rail-to-rail input, 142, 143  
     Wilson current-mode instrumentation amplifier (see Wilson CMIA)  
 Second generation voltage conveyor (VCII), 51  
 CMWB, 53  
 concept, 51  
 read-out circuit, 52  
 sensor applications, 53  
 symbol representation, 52  
 types, 52  
 Sensor applications  
     differential capacitive sensors (see Differential capacitive sensors)  
     high precision temperature sensors (see High precision temperature sensors)  
     ISFET (see Ion sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET))  
     piezo-resistive sensors (see Piezo-resistive sensors)  
 Single-ended amplifier, 5  
 Single-input multiple output current operational amplifiers (SI-MO COA)  
 CMIA, 117  
 common-mode equivalent circuit, 118  
 differential-mode gain, 119  
 implementation, 120  
 KCL analysis, 117  
 negative feedback configuration, 119  
 symbolic representation, 116  
 variable resistor, 117  
 Single output, 19, 20, 23
- Supply current sense technique  
 FVF  
     double current sense, 148, 149  
     transistor-based voltage buffers, 151  
 NFET based low voltage current mirrors, 150  
 resistor-based current mirror, 152  
 super transistor-based voltage buffers, 151  
 Supply current sensing CMIA, 132  
 Supply current sensing technique, 144–146
- T**  
 Temperature-dependent offset signal, 160  
 Time-based approach, 32  
 Transmission gate chopper switching, 146–148  
 Triode region MOS operation, 116–120  
 Two Current Controlled CCII (CCCII), 49  
 Two MOS transistors  
     saturation region, 120, 121  
     triode region, 122–124
- V**  
 Variable gain current mirror, 105, 106  
 Variable resistor  
     OTRA, 123  
     two MOS transistors  
         saturation region, 120, 122  
         triode region, 122, 123  
 Variance, 127  
 Very low input noise voltage, 140–142  
 Voltage buffers, 85–87, 89, 92  
 Voltage excitation, 29–30  
 Voltage input-current output (V-I), 12, 82  
 Voltage input-voltage output (V-V), 12  
     DDCC, 86–89  
     DVCC, 89–91  
     OFCC, 83, 85  
 Voltage-mode wheatstone bridge (VMWB)  
     circuit, 29  
     configurations, 29  
     excitation source, 32  
     INA118, 34  
     linearization, 35–36  
     Op-Amp based amplifier, 43  
     read-out circuit, 34  
     time interval, 32  
     time-based approach, 32  
     traditional, 33  
     voltage excitation, 31  
     voltage-based approach, 34

**W**

- Wheatstone Bridge configuration, 2
- Wilson CMIs
  - current conveyors non-idealities, 60–62
  - operation
    - active building block, 59

CCII<sup>+</sup>s, 59, 60

common-mode gain, 60

load resistors, 59

matching, 60

voltage gain, 60

structure, 142