

ECE 511 - Lecture 22

Note Title

4/23/2012

Stability Analysis

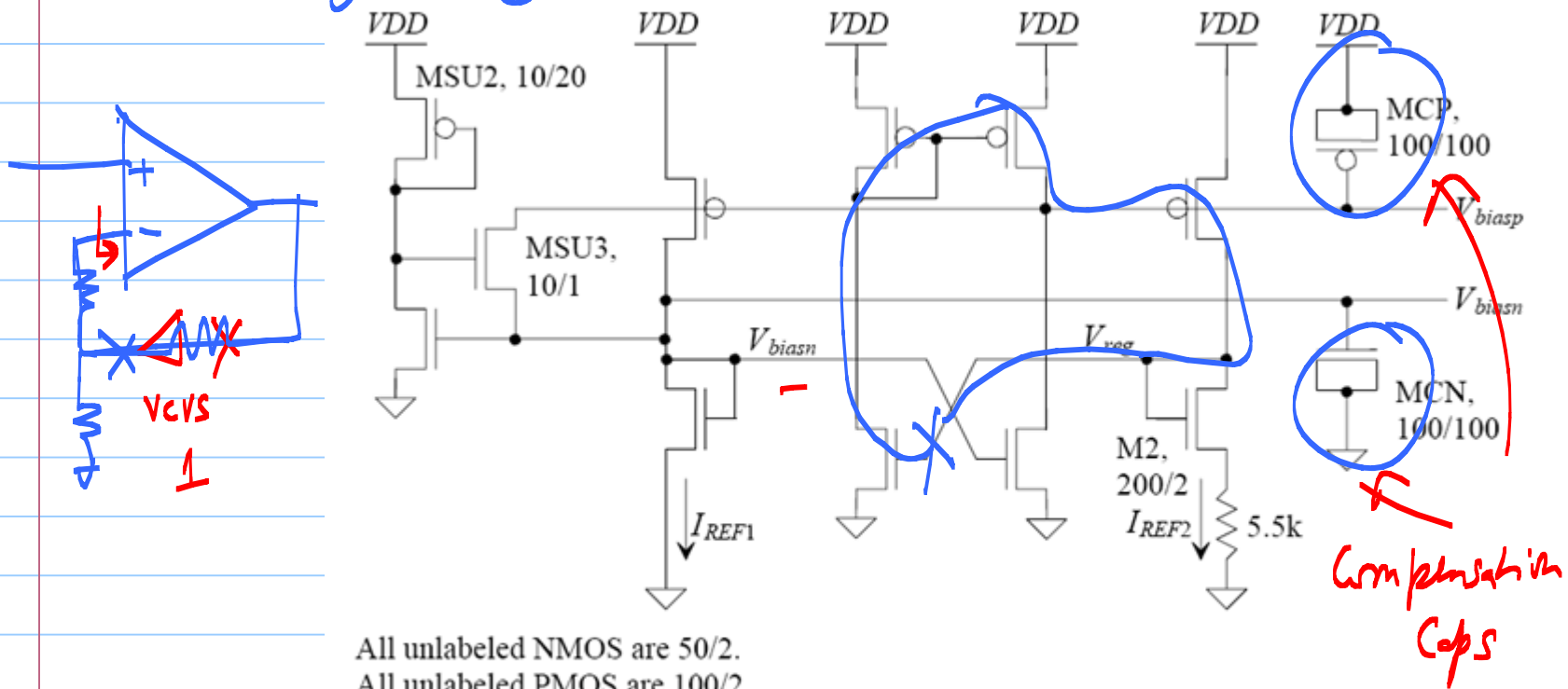


Figure 20.22 Improved current reference for short-channel devices.
See also Sec. 23.1.3 for more information.

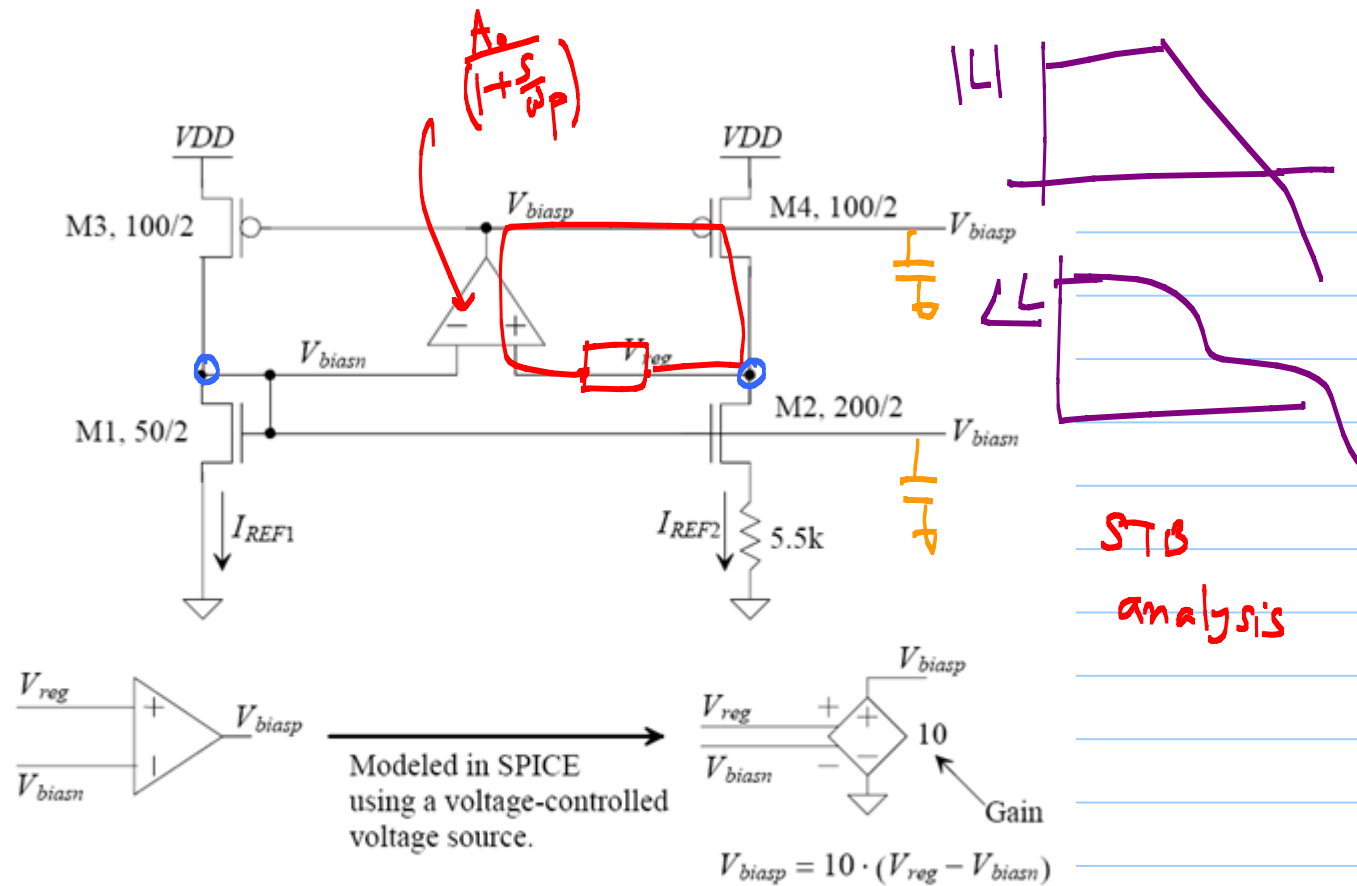
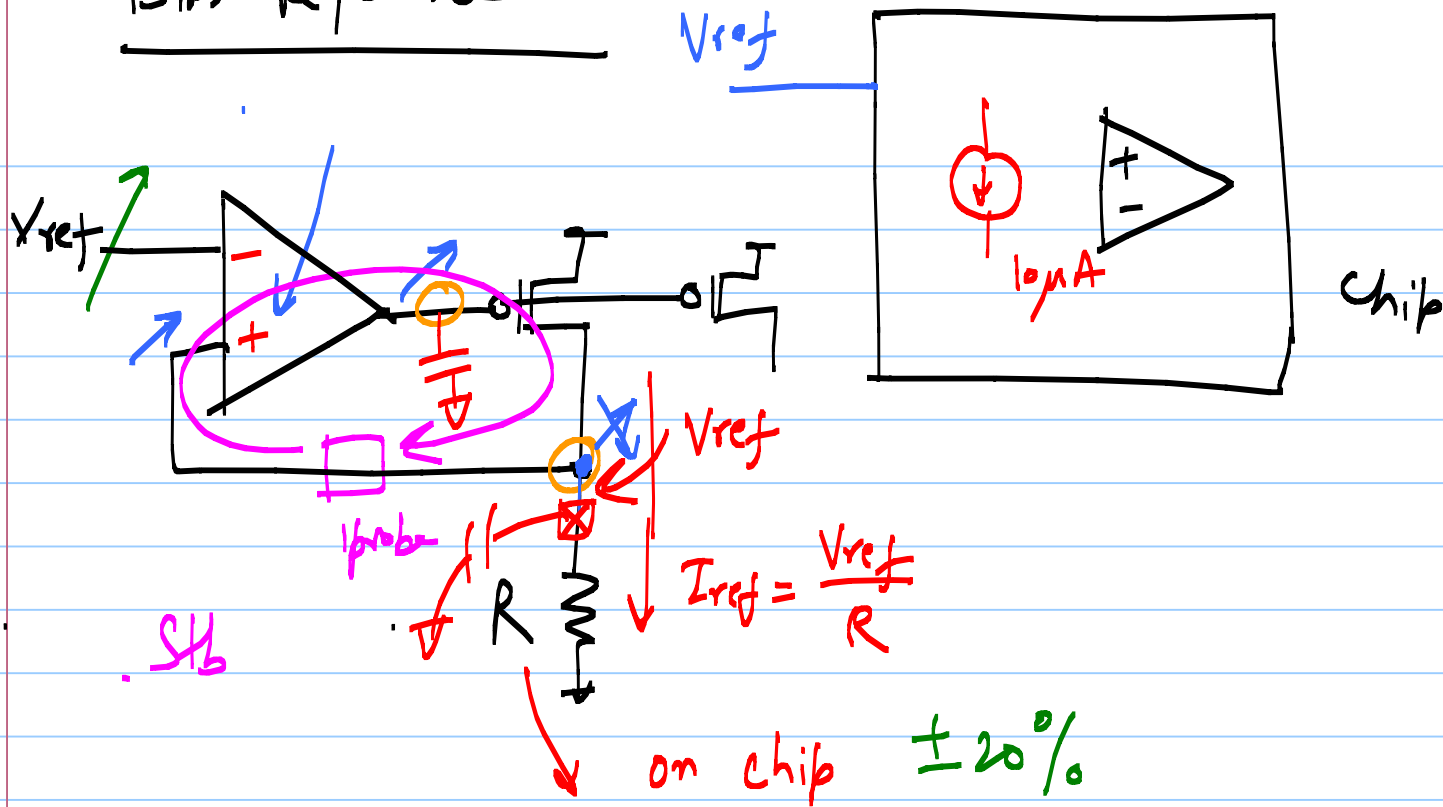
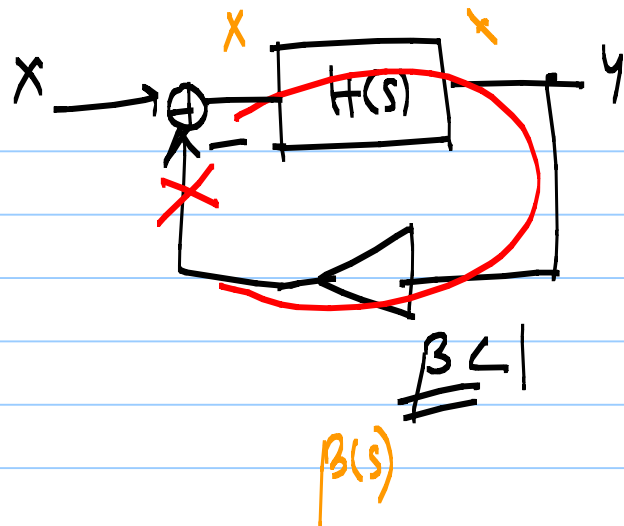


Figure 20.19 Increasing the output resistance of short-channel MOSFETs using feedback. The result, for the Beta-multiplier circuit, is better power supply sensitivity.

Bin Reference

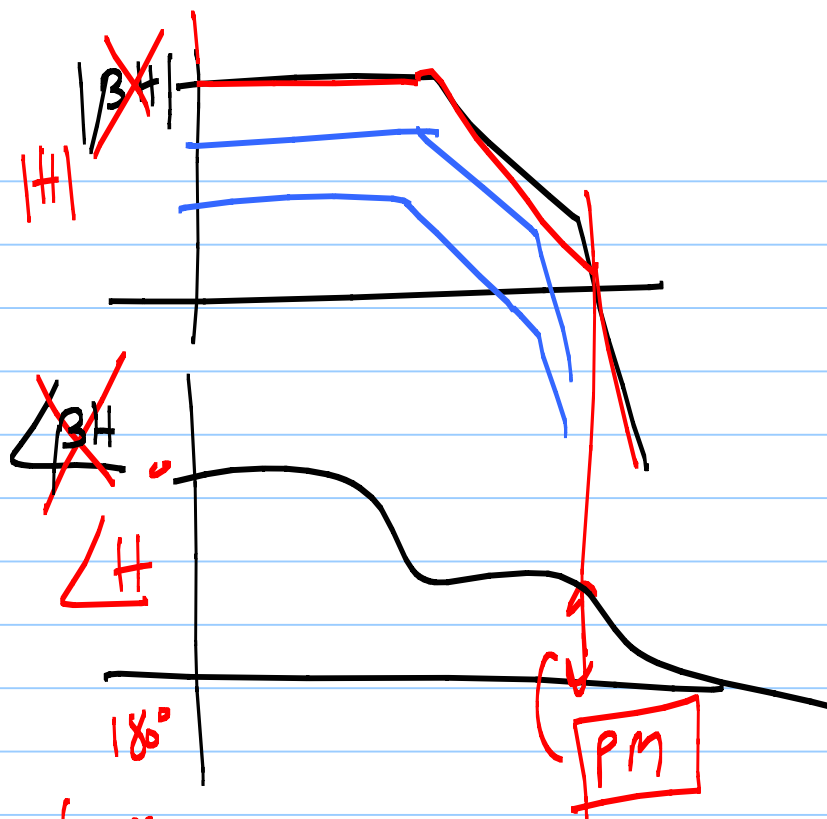




If β is not passive

Consider

$\beta(s)H(s)$
open loop response



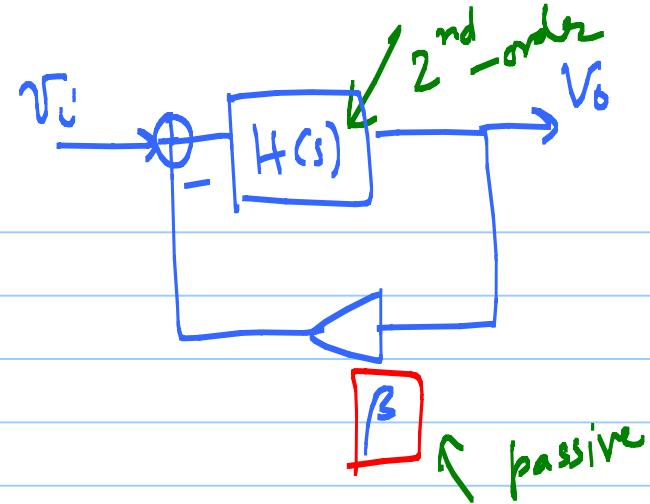
Ideal closed loop gain = $\frac{1}{\beta} \leftarrow k$

closed-loop TF

$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{k}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0 Q}\right) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{k}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1} \leftarrow$$

Standard 2nd order TF

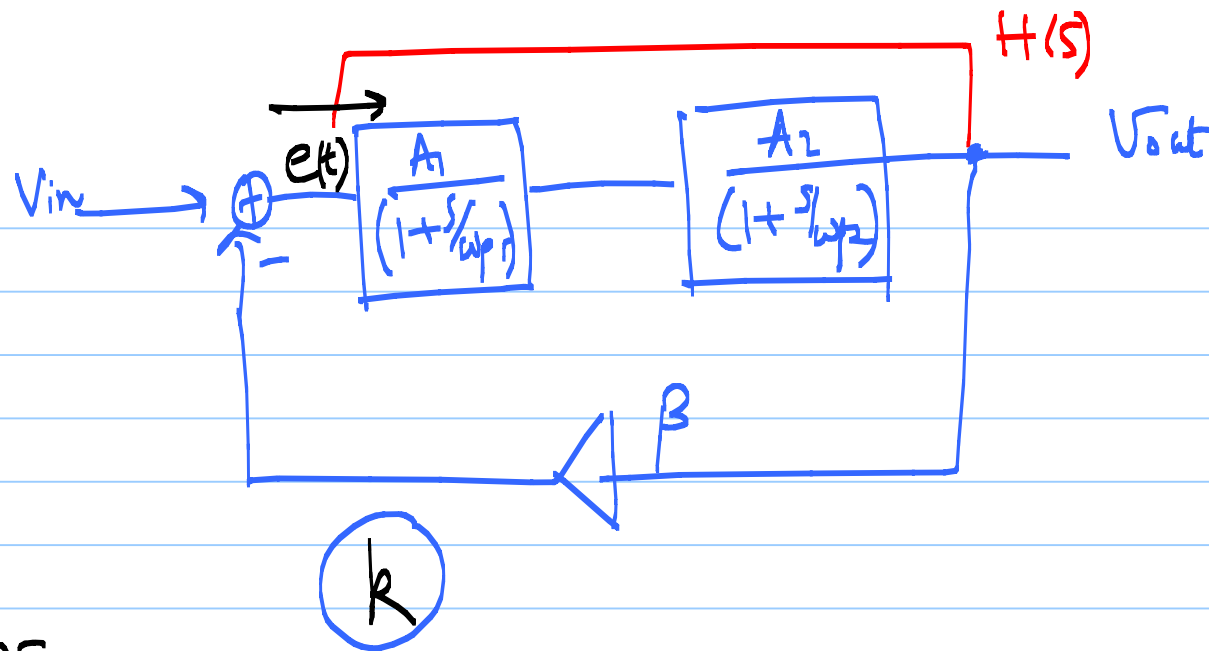


①

damping factor

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2Q}$$

quality factor of the poles



$$k = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$A_0 = A_1 A_2$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}(s) = \frac{k}{\left(1 + \frac{k}{A_0}\right) + s \left(\frac{1}{\omega_{p1}} + \frac{1}{\omega_{p2}}\right) \frac{k}{A_0} + \frac{s^2}{\omega_{p1} \omega_{p2}} \frac{k}{A_0}}$$

$$\frac{k}{A_0} = \frac{1}{\beta A_0}$$

②

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_{p1}\omega_{p2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A_0}{K}}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{K}{A_0}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega_{p2}}{\omega_{p1}}} + \sqrt{\frac{\omega_{p1}}{\omega_{p2}}} \right)$$

* $\frac{A_0}{K}$ is large $\Rightarrow A_0\beta \gg 1 \Rightarrow$ lower steady-state error
better gain precision

$\zeta \leftarrow$ small

$\searrow$ lot of ringing

$(1/\beta)$

* $\frac{\omega_{p2}}{\omega_{p1}}$ is large $\Rightarrow \zeta \uparrow \Rightarrow$ poles well separated
 $\hookrightarrow$ less ringing

* How much $\zeta = ?$

$$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_{p1}} \approx \frac{A_0}{R}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{A_0}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{A_0}{R}} + \sqrt{\frac{R}{A_0}} \right)$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{R}{A_0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} \leq 2x$$

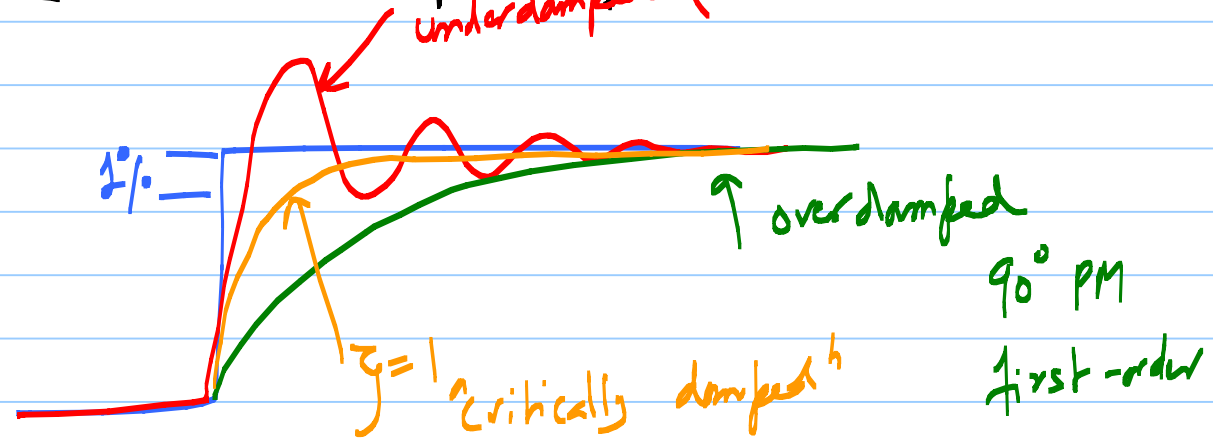
$$\leq 1$$

under damped
or critically damped

$\zeta = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ critically damped

$\zeta > 1 \Leftrightarrow$ overdamped

$\zeta < 1 \Leftrightarrow$ underdamped (rings)



* $\zeta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.7$ fastest settling for a 2-pole system

$$\frac{\omega_{p2}}{\omega_{p1}} = \frac{2A_0}{R}$$

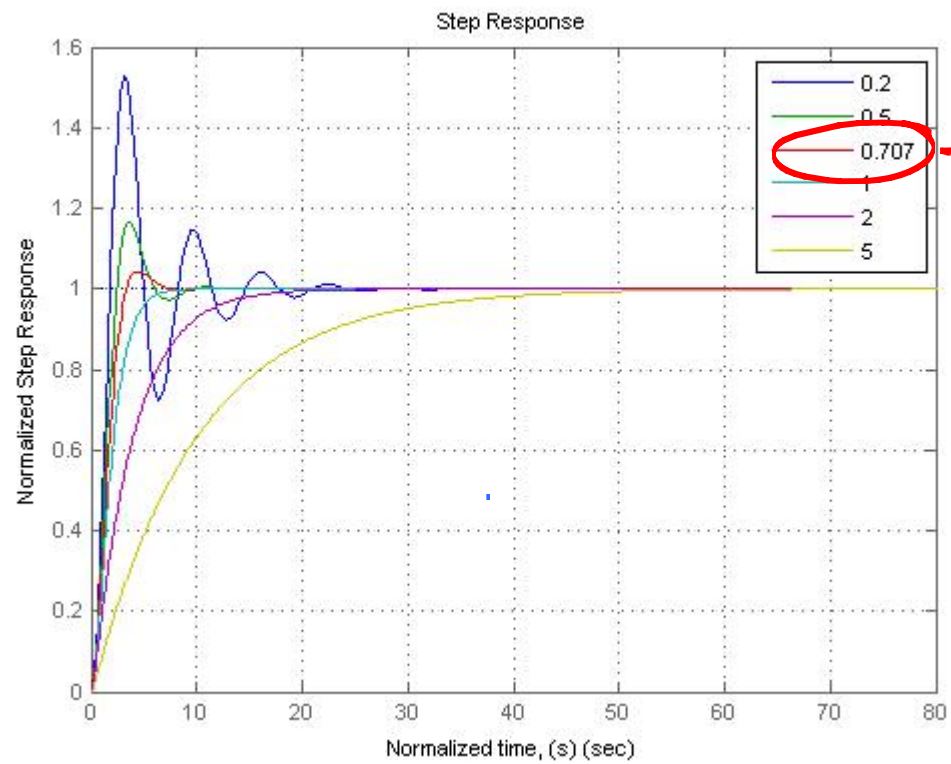
$$\Rightarrow \omega_{p2} = 2\omega_{un}$$

$$PM = \phi_m = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_u}{\omega_{p2}}\right) = \boxed{63.5^\circ}$$

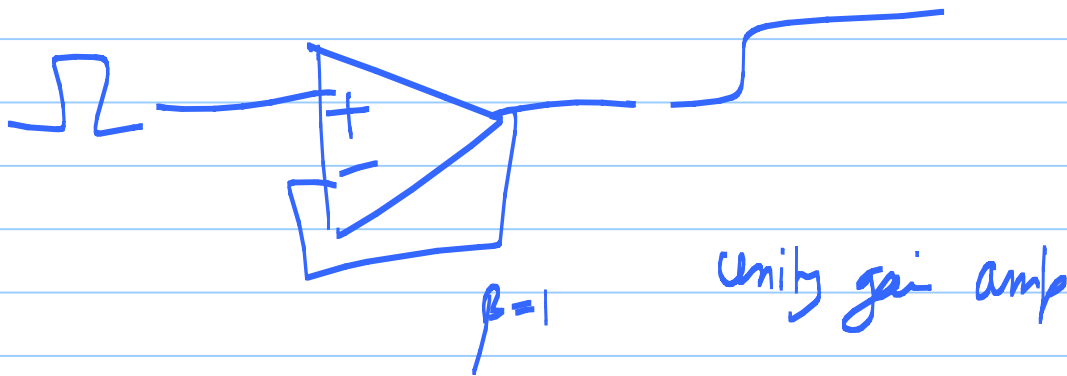
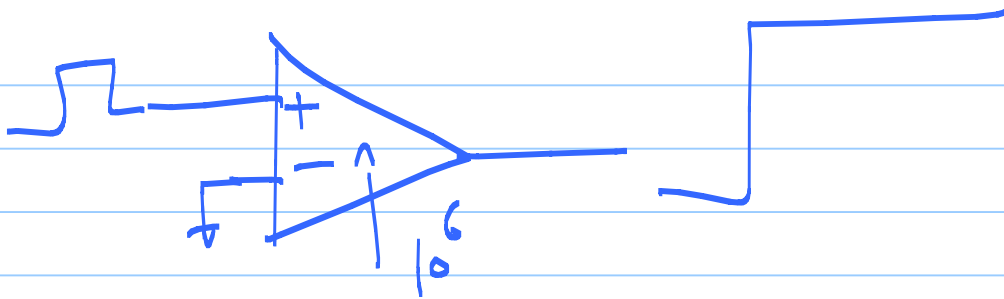
* $\phi_m = 60^\circ$

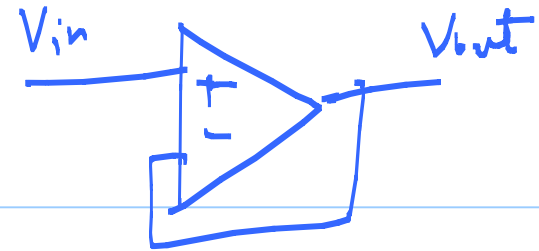
$$\Rightarrow \zeta = 0.66$$

!



$PM = 63.5^\circ$



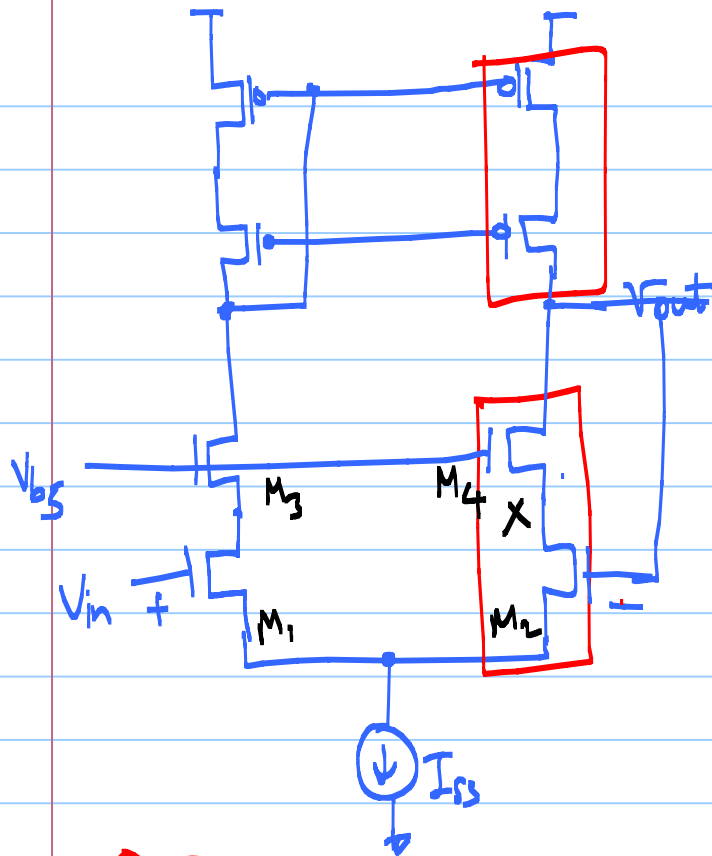


Both M_2 & M_4 should be in Sat

$$M_2: V_{out} \leq V_x + V_{THN} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$M_4: V_{out} \geq V_{b5} - V_{THN} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$V_x = V_{b5} - V_{as4}$$



(1) & (2) $\Rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{V_{b5} - V_{THN}}_{V_{min}} \leq V_{out} \leq \underbrace{V_{b5} - V_{as4} + V_{THN}}_{V_{max}}$$

$$V_{\max} - V_{\min} = 2V_{THN} - V_{GS4}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{THN} - V_{ov4}$$

