

ECE 614 - Lecture 19

Note Title

10/28/2014

DT integrator

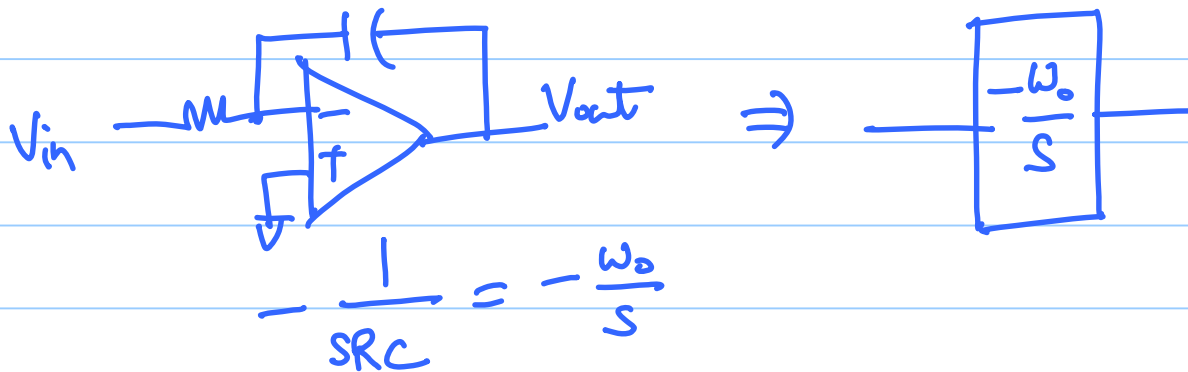
$$H(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

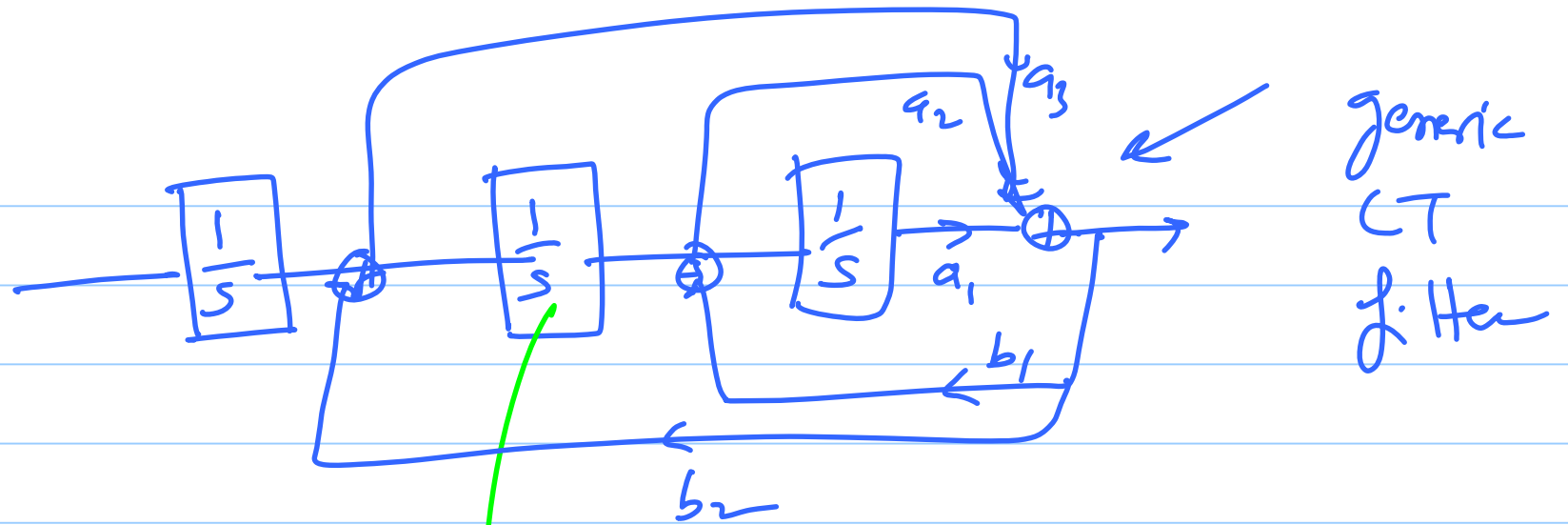
Delaying Integrator

$$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

non-delaying integrator

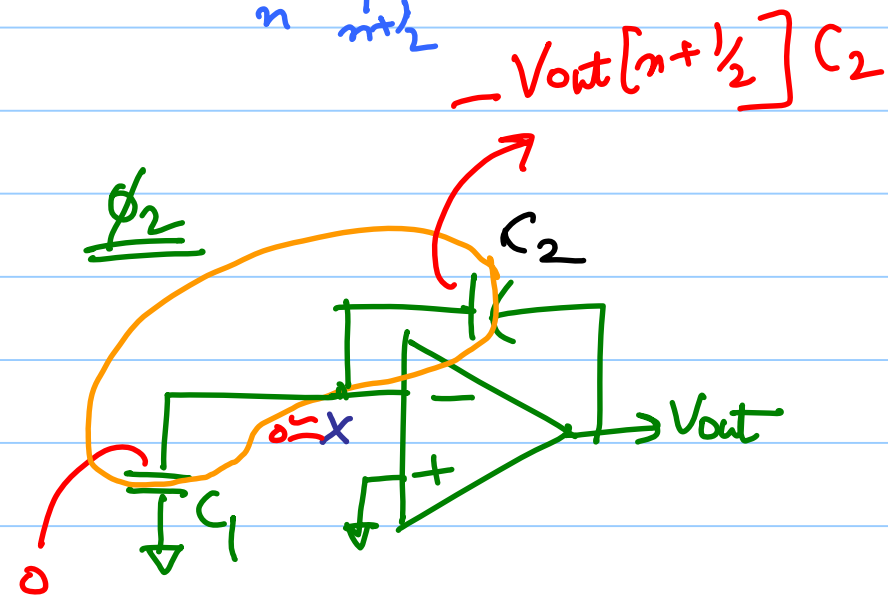
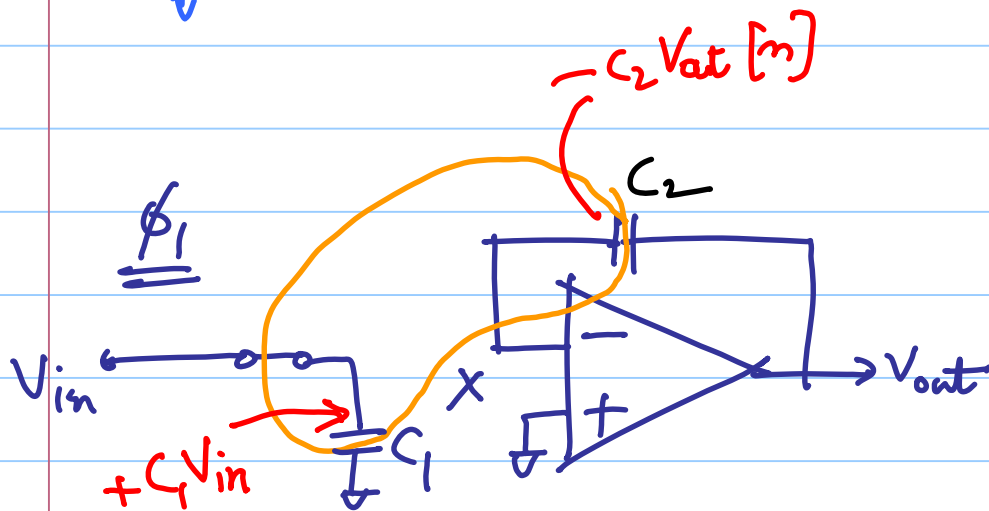
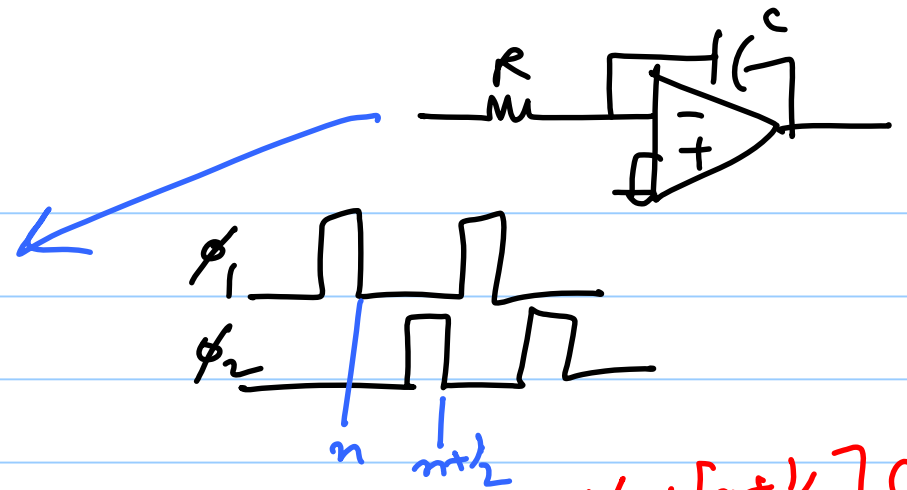
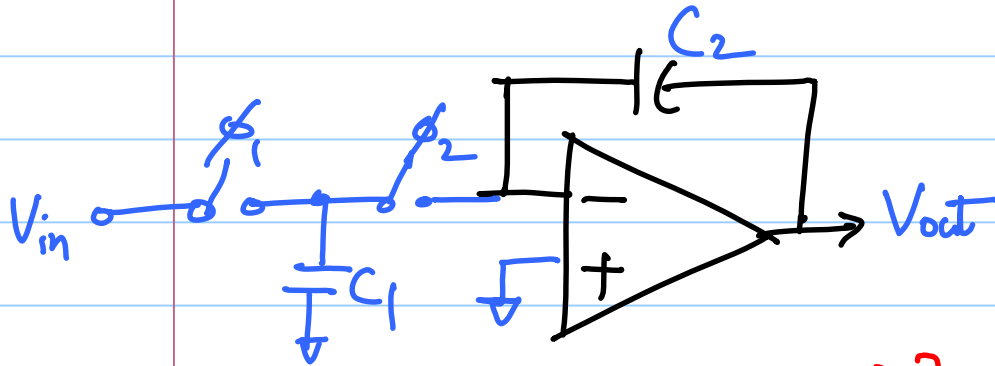
CT filters





$$\frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \approx \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

integrator is a building block for filters
 $\Delta\Sigma$ Modulator
 Control loops



$$-C_2 V_{out}[n+\frac{1}{2}] = -C_2 V_{out}[n] + C_1 V_{in}[n]$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}[n+\frac{1}{2}] = V_{out}[n] - \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_{in}[n]$$

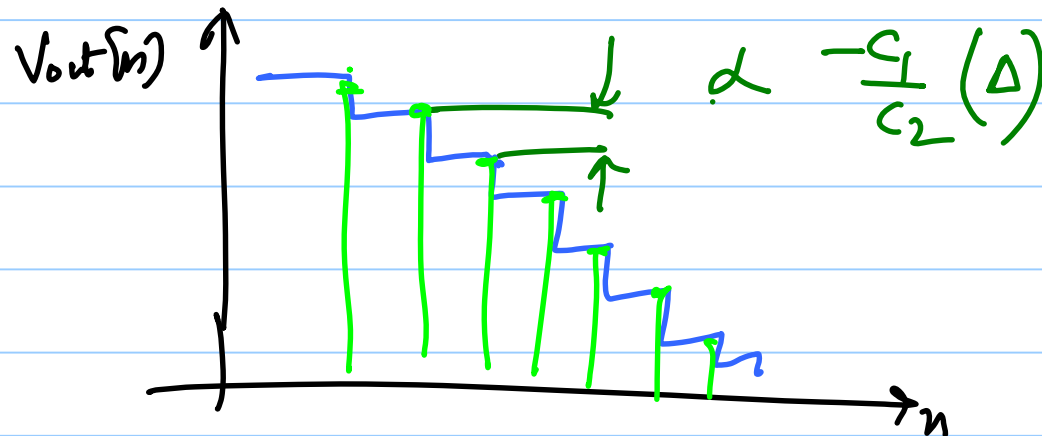
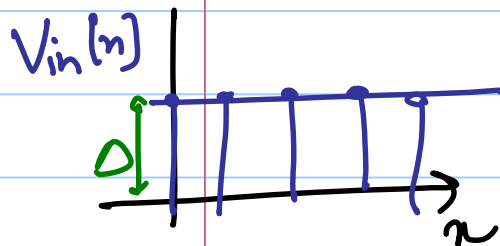
$$V_{out}[n+1] \triangleq V_{out}[n+\frac{1}{2}] = V_{out}[n] - \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_{in}[n]$$

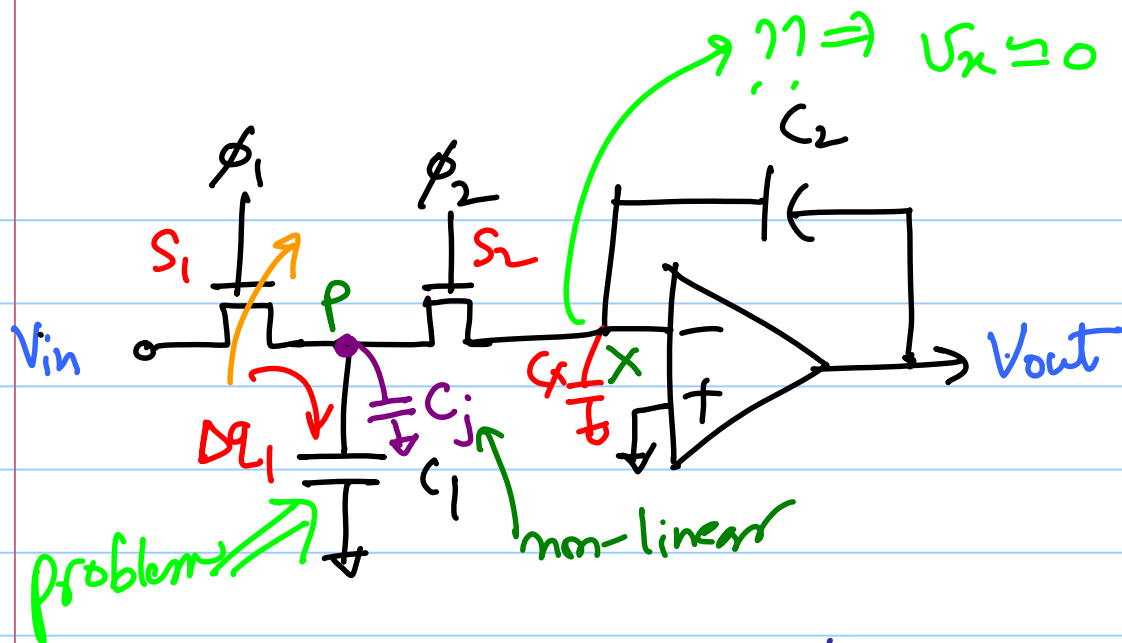
$$n+1 \Rightarrow n$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}[n] = V_{out}[n-1] - \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_{in}[n-1]$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}(z) = z^{-1} V_{out}(z) - \frac{C_1}{C_2} z^{-1} V_{in}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}(z)}{V_{in}(z)} = \underbrace{-\frac{C_1}{C_2}}_{\text{Effective gain of the integrator}} \left(\frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \right)$$





$$\frac{mf}{T} C_j = \frac{C_{j0}}{\left(1 + \frac{V_D}{V_i}\right)^m}$$

* Input - dependant charge injection of S_1 when ϕ_1 goes low
 $\Rightarrow$ non-linearity

C_j gets charge to V_{in} during ϕ_1

* $\phi_2 \Rightarrow C_j$ does charge sharing with C_x

charge stored in the j^{th} cap C_j

$$dQ_j = C_j(v) \cdot dV \Rightarrow$$

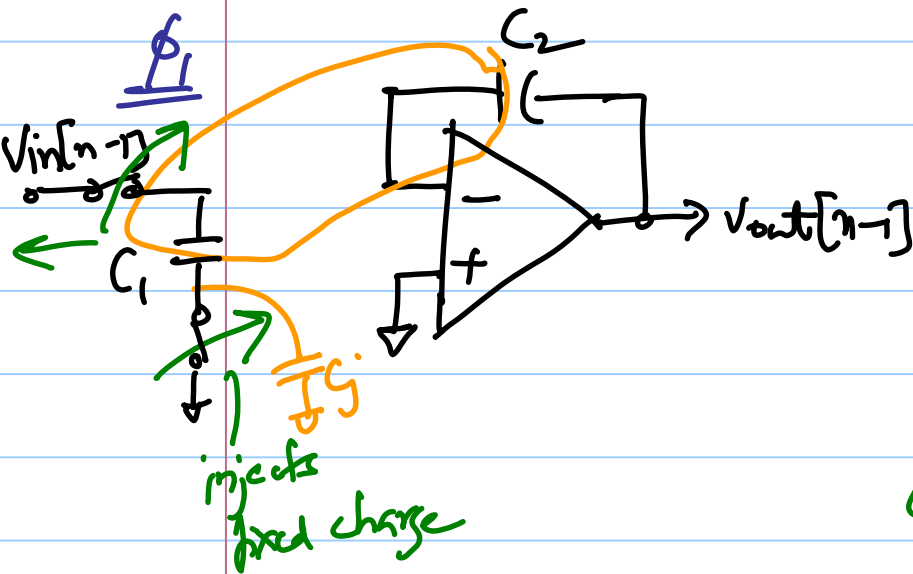
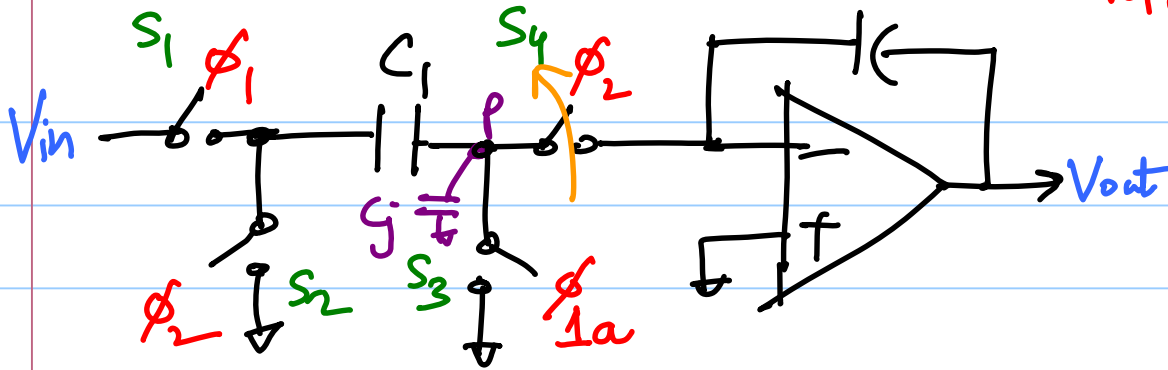
$$Q_j = \int_0^{V_{in_0}} C_j(v) \cdot dV$$

$\neq C_j V_{in_0}$ but a non-linear
function of V_{in}

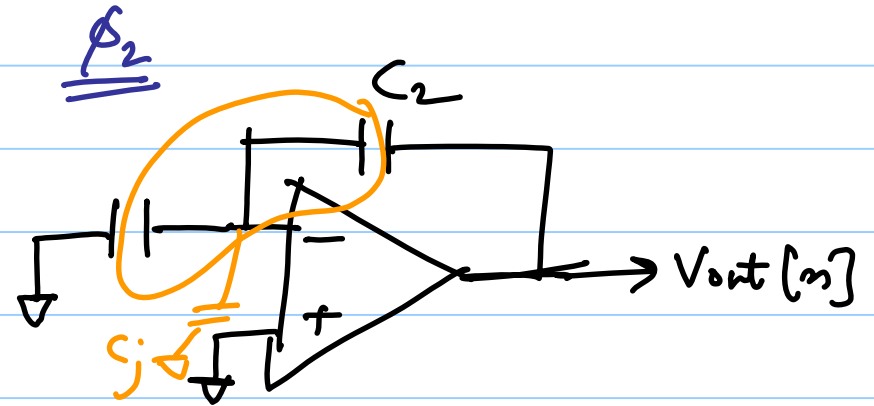
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i}(z) = - \frac{C_1 + \underbrace{C_j}_{\text{nonlinear}}}{C_2} \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

"parasitic - sensitive integrator"

Parasitic - Insensitive



no input-dependent
charge-injection



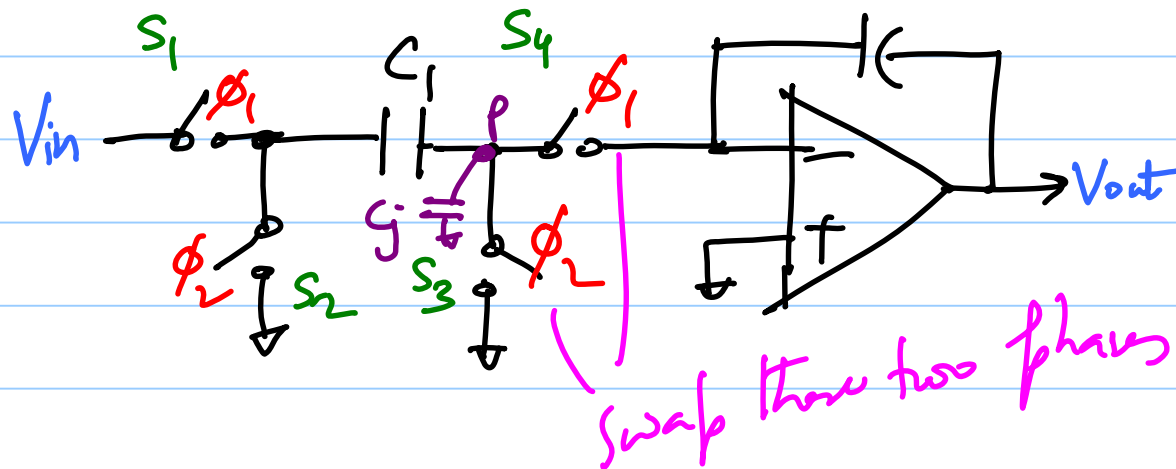
$$G_j \Rightarrow 0 \text{ to } V_{in} \approx 0$$

G_j mostly sees potential ≈ 0

$\Rightarrow$ this nonlinear charge is negligible

Delay-free Integrator

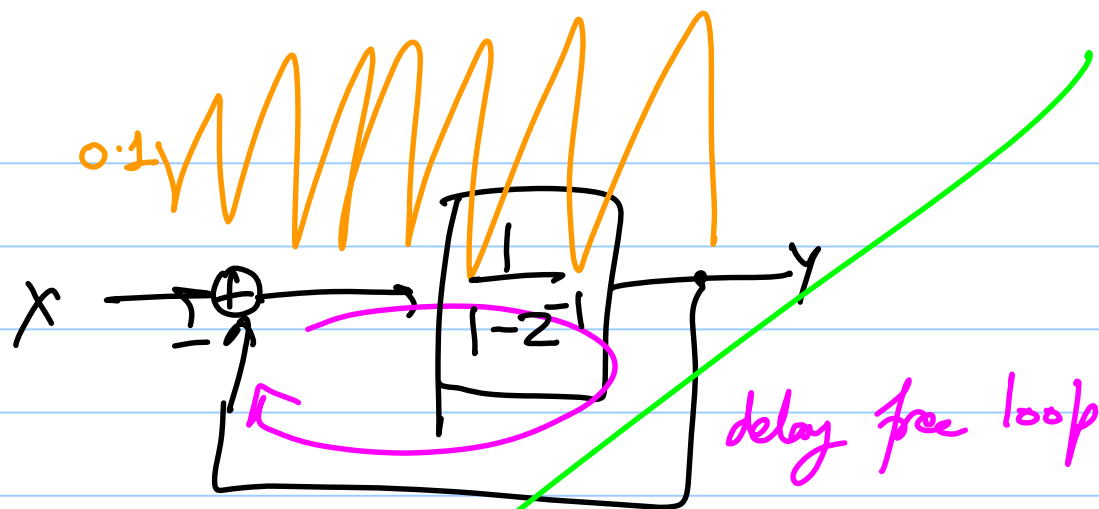
$$-\frac{C_1}{C_2} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$



$z^{-1/2}$
 ↑ half cycle delay

opamp will take $T_{s/2}$ to settle

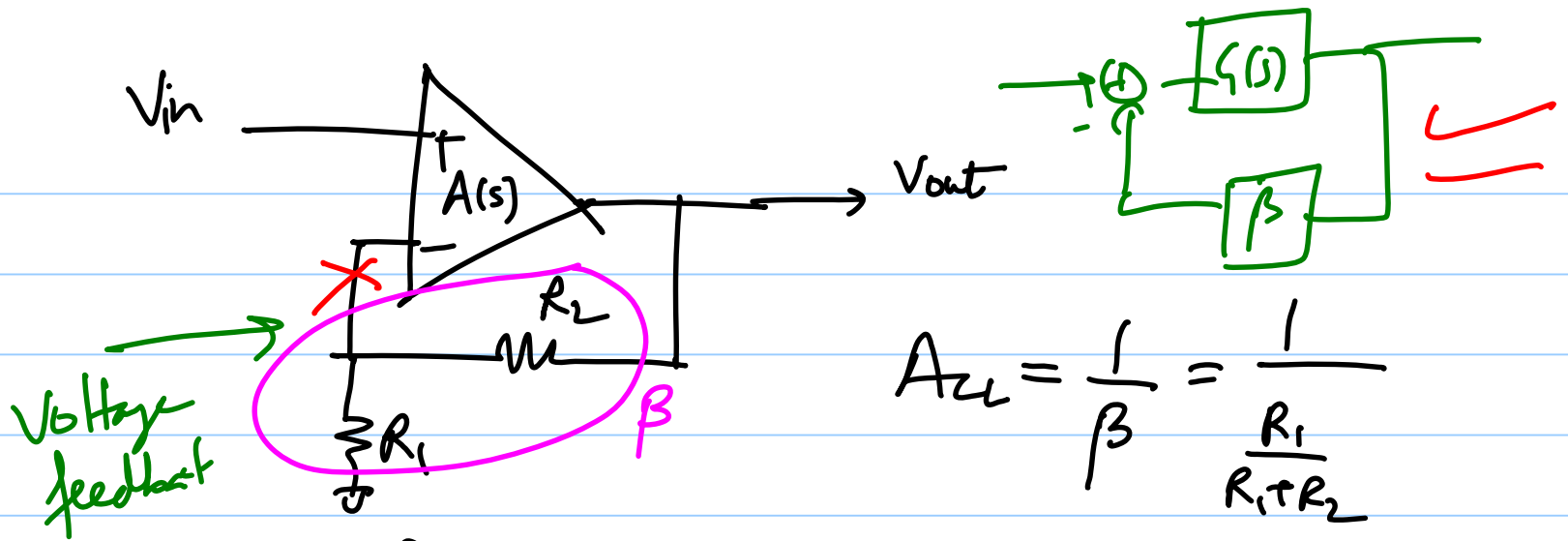
Aside



$$\frac{(X-Y)}{1-z^{-1}} = Y$$

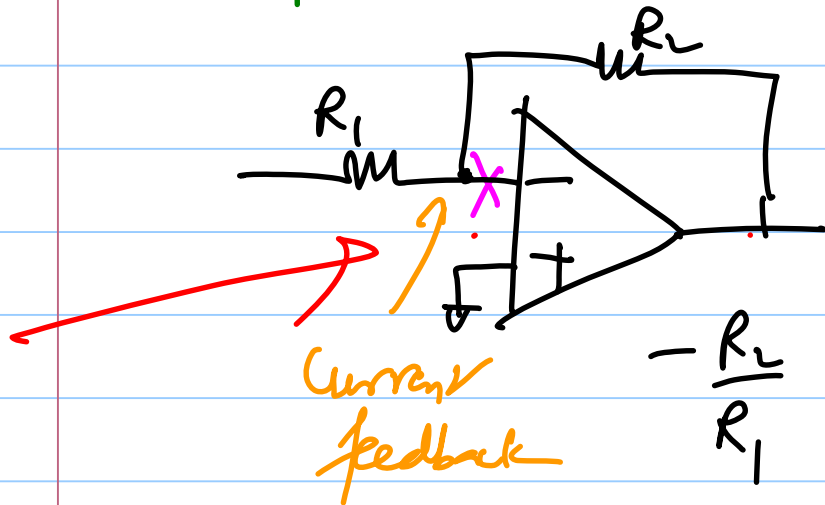
$$\Rightarrow \frac{X}{1-z^{-1}} = Y \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \right) = Y \left(\frac{1+1-z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{1}{2-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{2z-1}$$



$$A_{CL} = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



Razavi feedback chapter