

EE2019

28/02/2019

Note Title

$$V_{02} \left[ C_{01}, C_{02} + \lambda \left[ C_{02}(C_0 + C_C) + C_{01}(C_{02} + C_C) \right] + \lambda^2 \left\{ C_{01} (C_{02} + C_C)^2 + C_C C_{01} (C_0 + C_C) \right\} - \cancel{\lambda^2} \right]$$

$$= V_{in} q_{m_1} (q_{m_2} - \cancel{\lambda C_C})$$

$$\frac{V_{02}}{V_{in}} = \frac{q_{m_1} q_{m_2} \left( 1 - \frac{C_C}{q_{m_2}} \lambda \right)}{\left[ C_{01} C_{02} + C_C (C_0 + C_{02}) \right] \lambda^2 + \left[ C_{01} (C_{02} + C_C) + C_{02} (C_0 + C_C) + C_C q_{m_2} \right] \lambda + C_{01} C_{02}}$$

$$= \frac{q_{m_1} q_{m_2}}{C_{01} C_{02}} \frac{\left( 1 - \frac{C_C}{q_{m_2}} \lambda \right)}{\frac{C_{01} C_{02} + C_C (C_0 + C_{02})}{C_{01} C_{02}} \lambda^2 + \left( \frac{C_{02} + C_C}{C_{02}} + \frac{C_{01} + C_C}{C_{01}} + \frac{C_C q_{m_2}}{C_{01} C_{02}} \right) \lambda + 1}$$

$$at \quad s = 0$$

$$\frac{V_{02}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\rho_{m_1} \rho_{m_2}}{G_{01} G_{02}} = \rho_{m_1} R_{01} \cdot \rho_{m_2} R_{02} = A_0 \rightarrow dc gain$$

$$\frac{V_{02}}{V_{in}} = A_0 \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

Renes  $\rightarrow$  roots of  $N(s)$   
Poles  $\rightarrow$  roots of  $D(s)$

$$\frac{V_{02}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\rho_{m_1} \rho_{m_2} \left( 1 - \frac{C_c}{\rho_{m_2}} s \right)}{\frac{C_{01} C_{02} + C_c (C_{01} + C_{02})}{G_{01} G_{02}} s^2 + \left( \frac{C_{02} + C_c}{G_{02}} + \frac{C_c \rho_{m_2}}{G_{01}} + \frac{C_c \rho_{m_2}}{G_{01} G_{02}} \right) s + 1}$$

$\frac{V_{O2}}{V_{in}}$  has first order  $N(s)$  & second order  $D(s)$

↓  
One zero

we can write,  
↓  
Two poles

$$\frac{V_{O2}}{V_{in}} = A_0 \cdot \frac{\left(1 - s/\omega_2\right)}{\left(1 + s/\omega_1\right) \left(1 + s/\omega_2\right)}$$

Ignoring R.H.P. zero for now, we will find the roots of  $D(s)$

$$\text{roots of } D(s) = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

roots are  $x_1$  &  $x_2$   
if  $x_2 \gg x_1$

for  $x_2$ ,  $a \ll b \ll c$  so we can ignore  $a$  &

$$bx_1 + c = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{c}{b}$$

for  $x_2$ ,  $ax^2 + bx \gg c$  so we can ignore,  $c$

$$ax_2^2 + bx_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \quad x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

assume,  $x_1 = -1$  &  $x_2 = -100$

$$(x+1)(x+10) = x^2 + 10x + 10$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 101, c = 100$$

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{c}{b} = -\frac{100}{101} \approx -1$$

$$\alpha_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{101}{1} \approx 100$$

$$\frac{V_{02}}{V_{12}} = \frac{\rho_{m1}\rho_{m2}}{G_{01}G_{02}} \left( 1 - \frac{C_c}{\rho_{m2}} s \right)$$

$$= \frac{C_{01}C_{02} + C_c(C_{01} + C_{02})s^2 + \left( \frac{C_{02} + C_c}{G_{02}} + \frac{C_{01} + C_c}{G_{01}} + \frac{C_c \rho_{m2}}{G_{01}G_{02}} \right)s + 1}{G_{01}G_{02}}$$

$$a = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2 + c_c (\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{G_{01} G_{02}}, \quad b = \frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{G_{02}} + \frac{\omega_1 + c_c}{G_{01}} + \frac{c_c f_m}{G_{01} G_{02}}$$

$$c = 1$$

$$\omega_{P_r} = -\frac{c}{\alpha} \quad \& \quad \omega_p = -\frac{b}{\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{P_l} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{G_{02}} + \frac{\omega_1 + c_c}{G_{01}} + \frac{c_c f_m}{G_{01} G_{02}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\omega_2 + c_c) R_{02} + (\omega_1 + c_c) R_{01} + f_m R_{02} (R_{01} c_c)} \end{aligned}$$

$g_{m2} R_{o2} = \text{gain of 2nd stage}$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{g_{m2} R_{o2}} + C_C} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{g_{m2} R_{o2} C_C}}$$

2nd stage amp

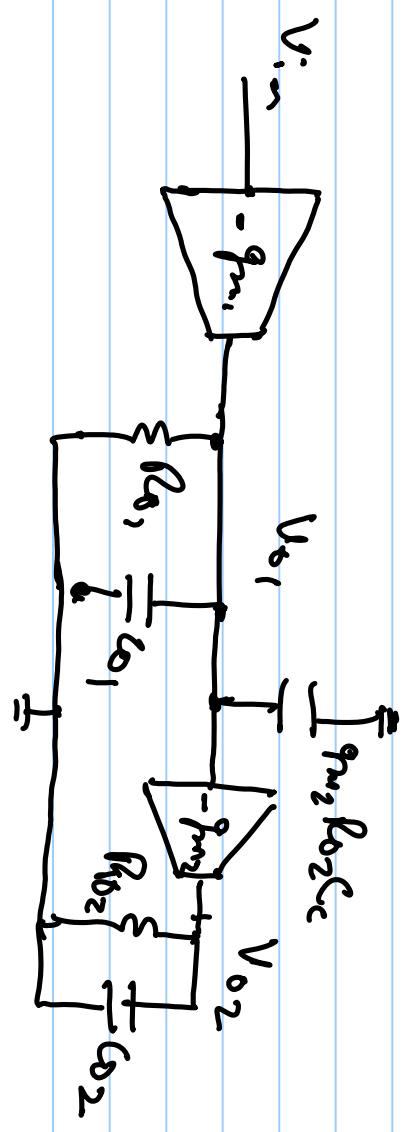
$$g_{m2} R_{o2} R_{o1} C_C \gg (\omega_2 + C_C) R_{o2} \& (\omega_1 + C_C) R_{o1}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = -\frac{I}{(\omega_2 + C_C) R_{o2} + (\omega_1 + C_C) R_{o1} + g_{m2} R_{o2} (R_{o1} C_C)}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = -\frac{I}{g_{m2} R_{o2} (R_{o1} C_C)}$$

$\omega_{f_1}$  wird wieder komplett offen

$$\omega_{f_k} = -\frac{L}{R_0, C_0}$$



$$a = \underbrace{c_0, c_{02} + c_c(c_0, + c_2)}_{G_{01} G_{02}}, \quad b = \frac{c_{02} + c_c}{c_{02}} + \frac{c_0 + c_c}{c_{01}} + \frac{c_c f_m}{c_{01} c_{02}}$$

$$c = 1$$

$$\omega \rho_2 = -\frac{b}{\alpha} = \frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{\kappa_{02}} + \frac{\omega_1 + c_c}{\kappa_{01}} + \frac{c_c q m_2}{\kappa_{01} \kappa_{02}}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1 \omega_2 + c_c (\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{\kappa_{01} \kappa_{02}}$$

$$\omega \rho_2 = -\frac{\kappa_{01} (\omega_2 + c_c) + \kappa_{02} (\omega_1 + c_c) + c_c q m_2}{\omega_1 \omega_2 + c_c (\omega_1 + \omega_2)}$$

original  $\omega \rho_2$  (without compensation)

$$\omega \rho_2 = -\frac{i}{\kappa_{02} \omega_2} = -\frac{\kappa_{02}}{\omega_2}$$

$$\omega p_2 = -\omega_0 \left( \frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{(\omega_1 + c_c)} \right) + \omega_0 2 + \frac{c_c}{\omega_1 + c_c} q_{m2}$$

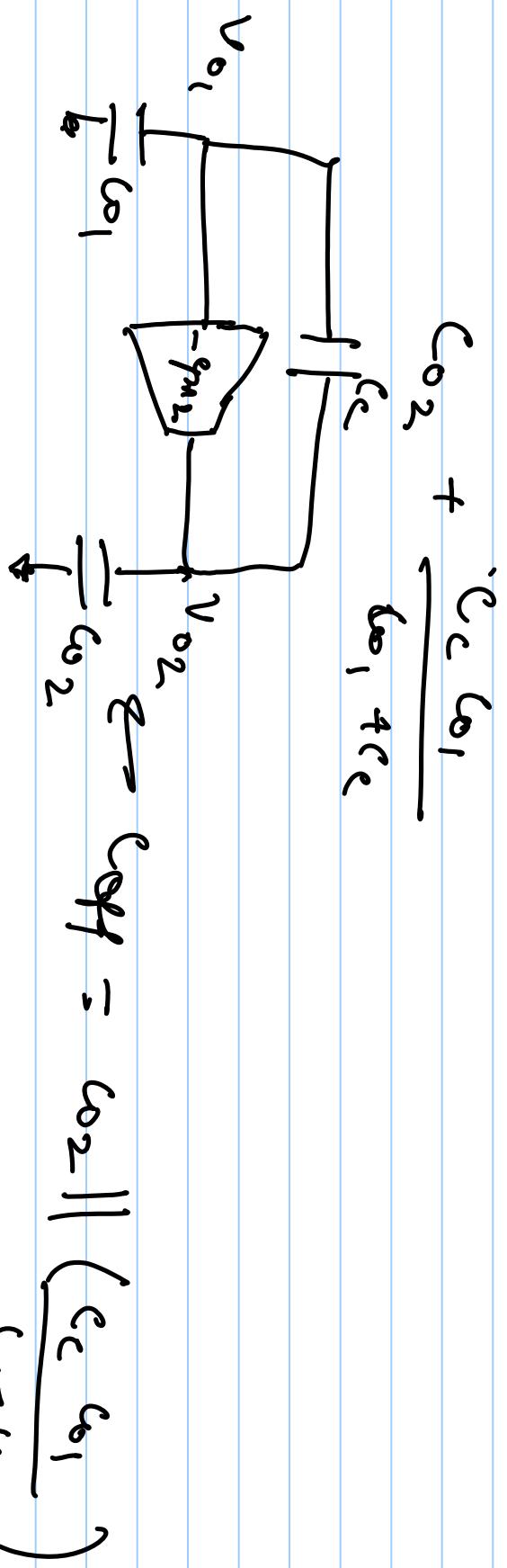
$$\frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{\omega_1 + c_c} + c_c \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{\omega_1 + c_c}$$

$$= \omega_0 \left( \frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{\omega_1 + c_c} \right) + \omega_2 + \frac{c_c}{\omega_1 + c_c} q_{m2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{\omega_1 + c_c} + \frac{c_c \omega_1}{\omega_1 + c_c} + \frac{c_c \omega_2}{\omega_1 + c_c}$$

$$= \frac{c_c \omega_1}{\omega_1 + c_c} + \frac{\omega_0 \omega_2}{c_c} - \left( \frac{c_c \omega_1}{\omega_1 + c_c} \right)$$

$$\omega_{p_2} = - \frac{\omega_1 \cdot \left( \frac{\omega_2 + c_c}{\omega_1 + c_c} \right)}{\omega_2 + \frac{c_c}{\omega_1 + c_c} g_{m_2}}$$



w<sub>p2</sub> without Miller compensation  $\omega_{p_2} = -\frac{1}{R_{p2} \omega_2} \approx -\frac{g_{m2}}{\omega_2}$