

$$\mu_{p, \text{cor}} = 70 \mu \text{A/V}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{L}\right)_{\text{pmax}} = \frac{1}{70 \times 10^6 (70 \times 10^{-3})(1.3)} = \frac{10^9}{70 \times 70 \times 1.3}$$

$$\approx 1.6 \times 10^5 = \omega/L$$

$$L = 180 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\omega = 0.288 \times 10^5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$= \underline{28.8 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gate area} &= \omega \times L = 28.8 \text{ mm} \times 0.18 \mu\text{m} \\ &\approx \underline{5000 \mu\text{m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{gate capacitance} \approx \underline{5 \text{ pF}/\mu\text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{Total gate cap. } C_{\text{gate-p}} = \underline{25 \text{ pF}}$$

For NMOS, $\mu_{\text{COX}} = 350 \text{ mA/V}^2$

W/L for $R_{\text{ds-on}} = 70 \text{ m}\Omega$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times W/L \text{ of PMOS}$$
$$\approx 6 \text{ mW}$$

Gate cap, $C_{\text{gate-N}} = 5 \text{ pF}$

Total gate cap = 30 pF

$$P_{\text{gate-sw}} = C_{\text{gate}} V_{\text{dd}}^2 F_{\text{sw}}$$

Assume $F_{\text{sw}} = 1 \text{ MHz}$

$$P_{\text{gate-sw}} = 30 \times 10^{-12} \times (1.8)^2 \times 10^6$$
$$= 30 \times (1.8)^2 \times 10^{-6}$$
$$\approx 100 \text{ }\mu\text{W}$$

$$F_{sw} = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

$$P_{gate_sw} \approx 1 \text{ mW}$$

< 1% of total loss.

Dead time loss.

$$t_{dead} = 2 \text{ ns}$$

$$F_{sw} = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$P_{dead_sw} = 2 \times \frac{t_{dead}}{T_{sw}} \times 0.7 \times 1 \text{ A}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2 \text{ ns}}{1 \text{ ns}} \times 0.7 = 2.8 \text{ mW}$$

$$P_{dead_sw} \text{ at } 10 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\approx 28 \text{ mW}$$

which is much higher $\approx 25\%$ of total loss.

Efficiency at 10 MHz & 1 A load current

$$\eta_{\text{at } 10\text{ MHz}} \approx 90\%$$

η at 10 MHz

$$\eta_{\text{at } 10\text{ MHz}} \approx 88\%$$

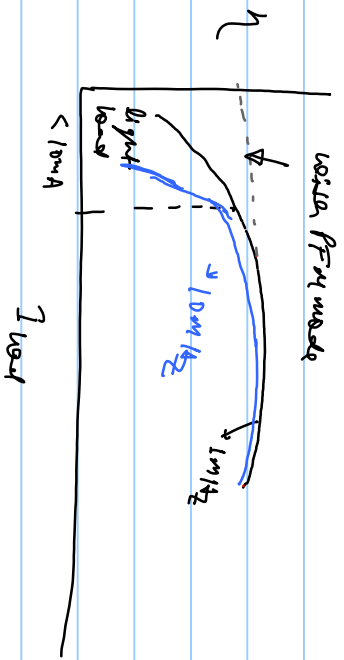
at $I_{\text{load}} = 100\text{ mA}$

$$P_{\text{out}} = 120\text{ mW}$$

for 90% efficiency

$$P_{\text{loss}} = \left(\frac{1}{\eta} - 1\right) P_{\text{out}} \approx 13\text{ mW}$$

$$I^2 R_{\text{loss}} = (0.1)^2 \times 120\text{ mW} \\ = 1.2\text{ mW}$$



$$F_{sw} = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\Delta V_o = \frac{V_{dd} \cdot D \cdot (1-D)}{8 L C F_{sw}^2}$$

$$= \frac{1.8 \text{ V} (0.5)(0.5)}{8 L C F_{sw}^2}$$

$$\text{Assume } \Delta V_o = 10 \text{ mV (max)}$$

$$L C = \frac{1.8 (0.25)}{8 \times (10 \times 10^6)^2 \times 10 \text{ mV}} = \frac{0.45}{8 \times 10^6 \times 10^2 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.45}{8 \times 10^{12}} = 5.6 \times 10^{-14} \left(\frac{\text{sec}}{\text{rad}} \right)^2$$

For Li-ion battery, $V_{dd}(\text{typ}) = 3.6\text{V}$

$L = 33\mu\text{H}$ for 1MHz

For $V_{dd} = 1.8\text{V}$

$L = 1.65\mu\text{H}$ for 1MHz

of $F_{\text{min}} = 10\text{MHz}$

$L = 165\mu\text{H}$

$$C = \frac{5.6 \times 10^{-14}}{165 \times 10^{-9}} = \frac{560}{165} \times 10^{-7} \\ = 0.34\mu\text{F}$$