

Chapter 8

妖馈 Feedback

中科大微电子学院

黄鲁、程林

教材:模拟CMOS集成电路设计

Behzad Razavi

2020/12/30

1



第8章内容

- 8.1 负反馈概述
- 8.2 反馈结构
- 8.3 反馈对噪声的影响
- 8.4 反馈分析的困难
- 8.5 反馈支路的负载效应



8.1 负反馈概述

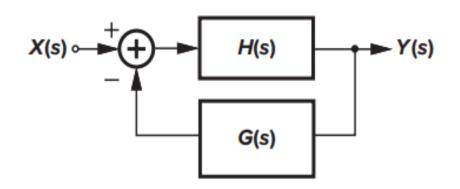


Figure 8.1 General feedback system.

$$Y(s) = H(s)[X(s) - G(s)Y(s)].$$

负反馈闭环增益:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{H(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

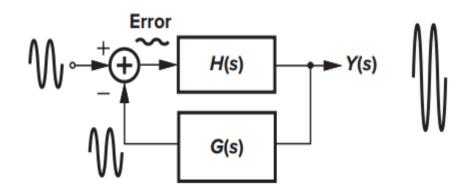


Figure 8.2 Similarity between output of feedback network and input signal.

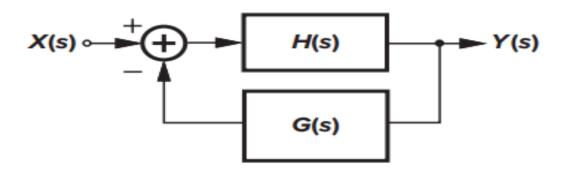
X(s)-G(s)Y(s)为净输入(负反馈),或 反馈误差。

因H很大,故G(s)Y(s)复制X(s),输入端 虚短:条件1.负反馈、2.开环大增益

- 1. 任何反馈电路首先确定是正/负反馈
- 2. 环路增益G(s) H(s)无量纲!



负反馈系统的4个部分



负反馈信号与输入信号X(s)加在H(s)同一端,则电流相减(减小闭环输入阻抗);负反馈信号与输入信号X(s)加在H(s)2个输入端,则电压相减(增大闭环输入阻抗)

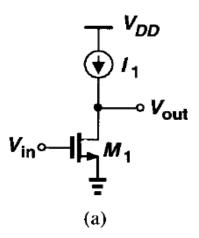
负反馈支路<u>检测</u>输出电压(目的是稳定电压、减小输出阻抗)或输出电流(目的是稳定电流、增大输出阻抗)

- 1) the feedforward amplifier,
- 2) a means of sensing the output,
- 3)the feedback network,对应负反馈支路G(s)的4种类型, 前馈电路的传递函数H(s)有4种增益形式,与反馈G量纲互补或一致。
- 4) a means of generating the feedback error (subtractor).



8.1.1 负反馈电路的特性

• 增益灵敏度降低。稳定增益。



开环增益随温度和工艺变化

低频,不计C上的电流

$$V_{out}/V_X = -g_{m1}r_{O1}$$

$$V_{\text{in}} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline V_{DD} \\ \hline V_{1} \\ \hline V_{\text{out}} \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(V_{out} - V_X)C_2s = (V_X - V_{in})C_1s$$

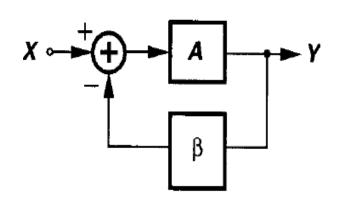
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{01}}\right)\frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{01}}} = -\frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$C_1 + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{01}} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}r_{01}}$$

信号处理功能由反馈电路确定。相同材料器件免除温度影响



简单的反馈系统: 反馈系数与频率无关



$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} \tag{8.5}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\beta} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta A} \right)$$
 (8.6)

Figure 8.4 Simple feedback system.

环路增益 $\beta A(s)$

闭环增益 $A_f \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$,由反馈支路确定,与开环A量纲相同;

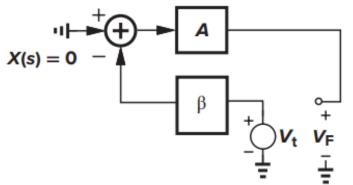
不一定是电压增益。

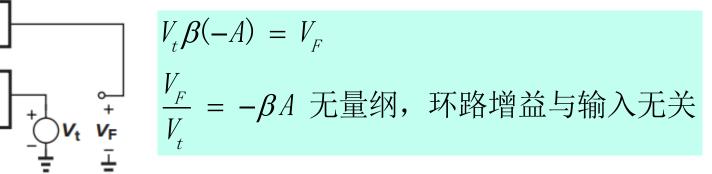
设反馈支路与频率无关,称 β 为反馈系数,与A量纲互补;若 β 与频率有关,可合并到开环增益A(s)中。

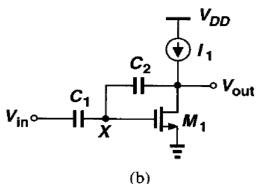
一般情况下,信号带宽内的无量纲的环路增益 β A(s) >>1

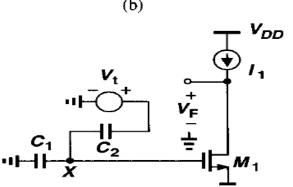


例: CS反馈电路的环路增益









$$V_{t} \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} (-g_{m1}r_{o1}) = V_{F}$$

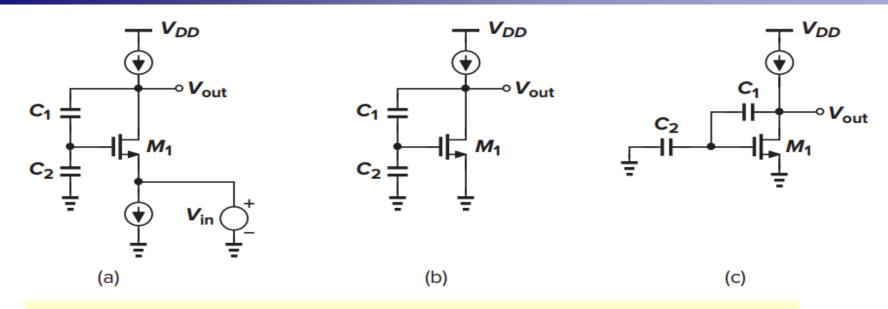
环路增益 $\frac{V_{F}}{V_{t}} = \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} (-g_{m1}r_{o1}) = -\beta A$,
 $A = -g_{m1}r_{o1}$
 $\beta = -\frac{C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} \approx -\frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}}$

反馈系统的闭环增益:
$$A_f \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \approx -\frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

C1>>C2



例8.1 CG反馈电路的环路增益



环路增益与输入无关,不同结构电路可能有相同的环路增益。

$$\begin{split} &V_{t} \, \frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} \, (-g_{m1} r_{o1}) = V_{F} \\ & \text{ 环路增益 } \frac{V_{F}}{V_{t}} = -\frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} \, (g_{m1} r_{o1}) = -\beta A, \qquad A = g_{m1} r_{o1} \\ & \text{ 反馈系统的闭环增益: } A_{f} \, \approx \, \frac{1}{\beta} \, \approx \, 1 + \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}} \end{split}$$



终端电阻的变化:与反馈支路有关

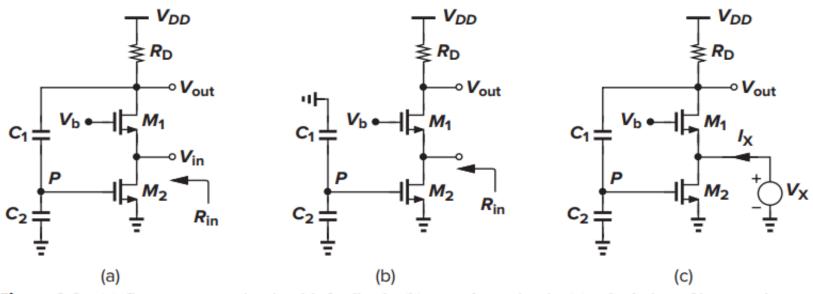


Figure 8.8 (a) Common-gate circuit with feedback; (b) open-loop circuit; (c) calculation of input resistance.

忽略C1和沟道长度调制, 开环输入阻抗:

 $R_{in,open} = \frac{1}{g_{m1} + g_{mb1}}$

开环仅是将反馈信号断开。

图(c)闭环电路: $V_{out} = (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_XR_D$

低频, C容抗大

$$V_P = V_{out} \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = (g_{m1} + g_{mb1}) V_X R_D \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$



终端电阻:输入端电流反馈,电阻变小

$$\begin{split} I_{X} &= (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_{X} + (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})R_{D}V_{X} \frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} g_{m2} \\ &= (g_{m1} + g_{mb1})V_{X}(1 + R_{D} \frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} g_{m2}) \end{split}$$

$$C_1$$
 $V_b \bullet V_{out}$
 M_1
 V_x
 M_2
 V_x

$$R_{in,closed} = V_X/I_X$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{m1} + g_{mb1}} \frac{1}{1 + g_{m2}R_D \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}}$$

环路增益:

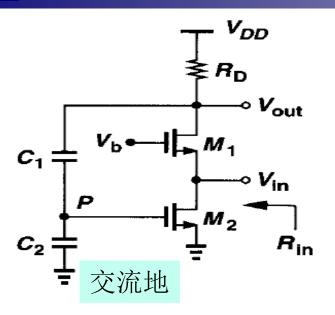
$$g_{m2}R_DC_1/(C_1+C_2)$$

输入为电流反馈,求环路增益时令Ix=0

输入端是电流负反馈(反馈与输入加在基本放大器的同一输入端),闭环比开环电路的输入阻抗<mark>减小</mark>(1+环路增益)倍



关于C的设计和交流接地问题



交流小信号:

M1源极流入电流

= 外部输入电流 - M2漏极电流

负反馈支路检测输出电压,则为稳定输出电压! 输出阻抗必然减小。

C 的设计问题:

芯片内C1和C2不能太大,否则电容上有电流损耗,容抗与RD并联。

例如: MIM电容每平方微米1fP(多种, <2fP);

现代工艺MOM 电容与工艺有关。

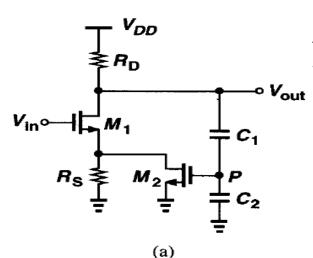
C也不能太小,否则CGS2影响增益。

首先要保证M1和M2工作在饱和区!

实际电路中C2<u>接地处</u>为 某个恒定 直流电平(<u>交流地</u>,一般不是地电平)。

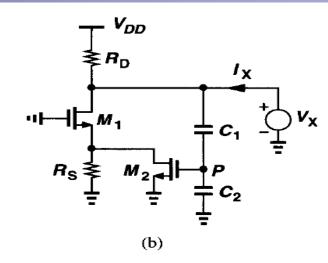


例: 反馈改变输出电阻



低频,C容抗很大。 前馈放大器输出阻抗RD

交变小信号



(b) calculation of output resistance.

低频可忽略反馈支路C1和C2负载电流

$$I_X = V_X/R_D + I_{D1}$$

$$I_{D1} = V_X \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m2} \frac{R_S}{R_S + \frac{1}{g_{m1} + g_{mb1}}}$$

$$\frac{V_X}{I_X} = \frac{R_D}{1 + \frac{g_{m2}R_S(g_{m1} + g_{mb1})R_D}{(g_{m1} + g_{mb1})R_S + 1} \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}}$$

RD可包含负载CL

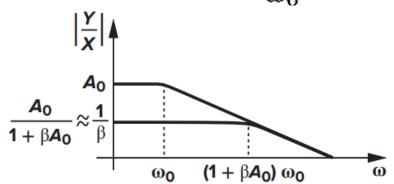
1 + loop gain



一阶系统的带宽展宽倍数=增益缩小倍数

单极点系统, 传输函数:

$$A(s) = \frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}$$



闭环系统:

$$\frac{\frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}}{1 + \beta \frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \beta A_0 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}} = \frac{\frac{A_0}{1 + \beta A_0}}{1 + \frac{s}{(1 + \beta A_0)\omega_0}}$$

对于一阶系统组成的负反馈电路,

闭环系统的增益*带宽积 不变 = 开环低频增益 * 开环带宽

带宽是表示传递函数幅频平

坦性的人为界限,并不代表

不能放大或通过信号。幅频

不平坦表示各频率放大不一

致,将导致信号失真。



例: 负反馈增加带宽以提高信号速度

时间常数:

$$au = rac{1}{\omega_{3dB}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^6}$$

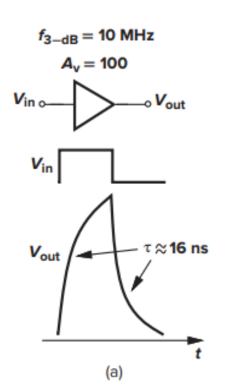
≈ 16*ns*

最高点比例:

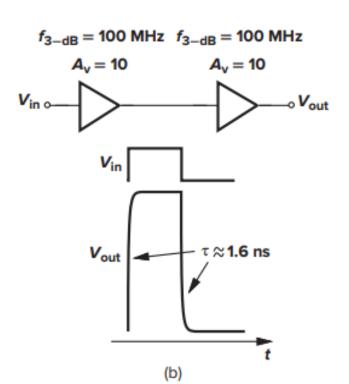
$$1 - \exp(-\frac{25}{16})$$

$$\approx 1 - 0.21$$

$$= 0.79$$



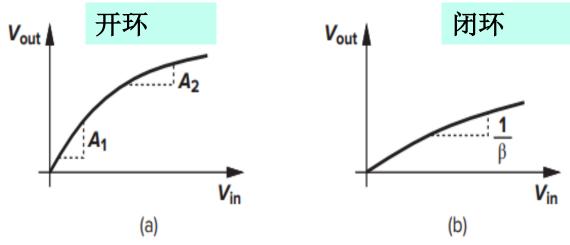
希望能通过20MHz方波? 半周期时间=25ns



经过4倍时间常数的时间达到终值98%。总带宽小于100MHz



负反馈使系统的非线性减小



开环增 益比

$$r_{open} = \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

Input-output characteristic of a nonlinear amplifier (a) before and (b) after applying feedback.

闭环增 益比

$$r_{closed} = \frac{\frac{A_2}{1 + \beta A_2}}{\frac{A_1}{1 + \beta A_1}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\beta A_1}}{1 + \frac{1}{\beta A_2}} \approx 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\beta A_2} - \frac{1}{\beta A_1}}{1 + \frac{1}{\beta A_2}}$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{A_1 - A_2}{1 + \beta A_2} \frac{1}{A_1} \approx 1 - \frac{\Delta A}{1 + \beta A_2} \frac{1}{A_1} \approx 1$$



8.1.2 放大器的4个种类(开环或闭环)

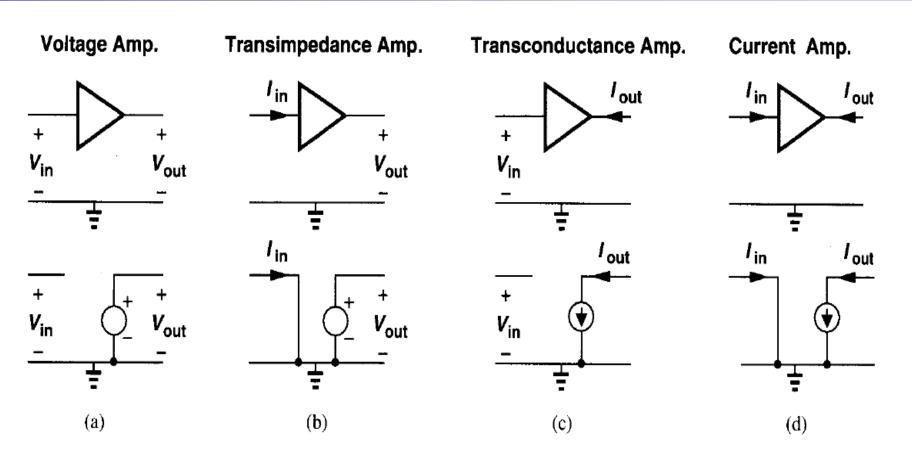


Figure 8.13 Types of amplifiers along with their idealized models

2020/12/30



例: 四种类型的基本放大器

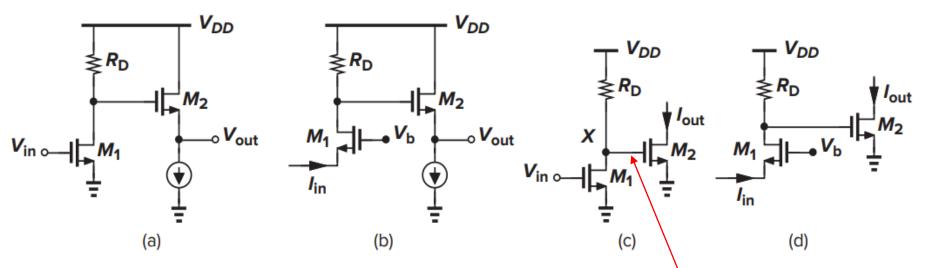


Figure 8.15 Four types of amplifiers with improved performance.

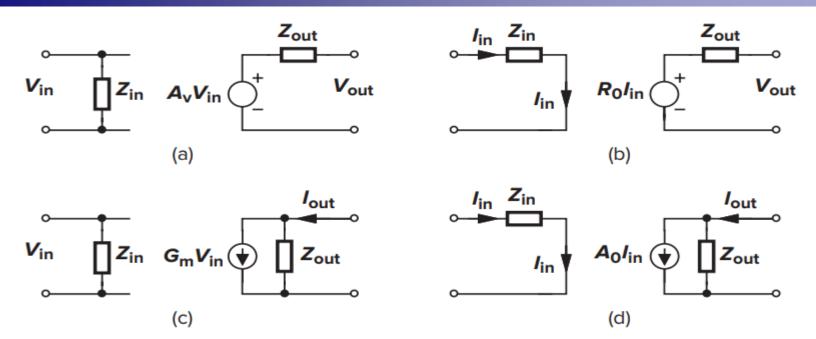
环路增益无量纲,基本放大器传递函数(增益)类型与反馈支路互补或一致确定:

- (1) Av(电压增益)、反馈系数也是电压增益;
- (2) Ro(跨阻),反馈支路检测输出电压、在输入端返回电流,与输入信号在基本放大器同一点相接;
- (3) Gm(跨导),反馈支路检测输出电流、在输入端返回电压,与输入在基本放大器的不同2输入点。
 - (4) AI(电流增益),反馈系数也是电流增益。

$$G_m = \frac{V_X}{V_{in}} \cdot \frac{I_{out}}{V_X}$$
$$= -g_{m1}(r_{O1} || R_D) \cdot g_{m2}$$



非理想(有输入输出电阻)放大器模型



实际电路中,基本放大器(包括反馈)的输入、输出电阻的串/并联方式:输入端:若电压,则输入阻抗与端口并联(a);若电流,则输入阻抗与端口串联(b)。输出端:若电压,则输出阻抗与端口串联(b);若电流,则输出阻抗与端口并联(c)。

理想电压放大器Av:输入阻抗Zin无穷大,输出阻抗Zout(串联)为0;

理想跨阻放大器Ro:输入阻抗Zin为0,输出阻抗Zout(串联)为0;

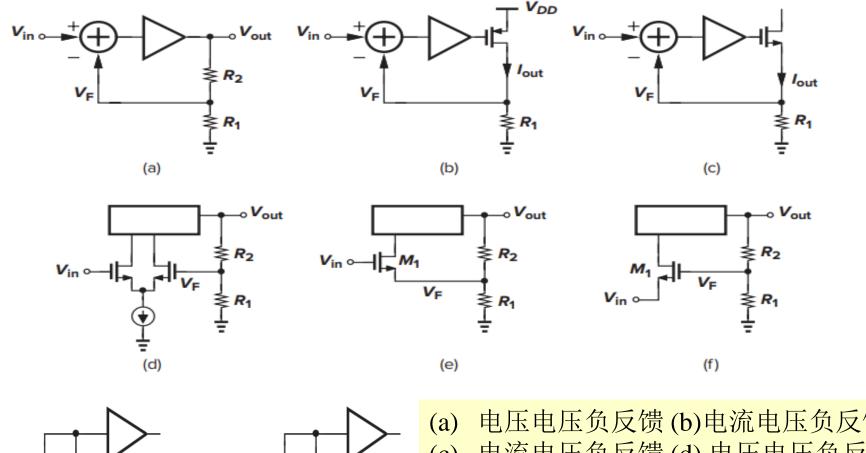
理想<mark>跨导</mark>放大器Gm:输入阻抗Zin无穷大,输出阻抗Zout(并联)无穷大;

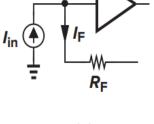
理想电流放大器AI: 输入阻抗Zin为0,输出阻抗Zout (并联)为无穷大。

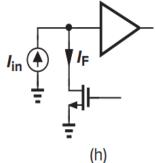
2020/12/30



8.1.3 检测和返回机制







- 电压电压负反馈 (b)电流电压负反馈
- 电流电压负反馈(d)电压电压负反馈
- 电压电压负反馈(f)电压电压负反馈
- (g) 和(h): (输入同一点) 电流负反馈

(g)



8.1.4 4种反馈类型如何实现电压放大?

按照4种反馈类型,先用戴维宁-诺顿等效闭环电路输入端信号源 ,得到对应的互补或相同类型的4种基本放大器。

- (a) 电压-电压负反馈对应的基本放大器是电压增益; 闭环电路是电压增益;
- (a) 电流-电压负反馈对应的基本放大器是跨导增益; 闭环电路是跨导增益;输出端电压是电流*负载电阻;
- (c) 电压-电流负反馈对应的基本放大器是跨阻增益, 闭环电路是跨阻增益;输入端电压是等效电流*信号源电阻;
- (d) 电流-电流负反馈对应的基本放大器是电流增益, 闭环电路是电流增益;输入端电压是等效电流*信号源电阻, 输出端电压是电流*负载电阻。

2020/12/30



8.2 反馈结构 Feedback topologies

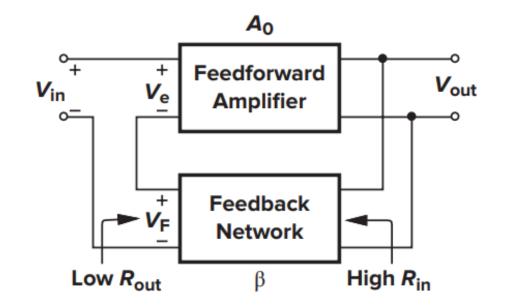
电压-电压负反馈

的信号类型。 并联!

输出端检测 反馈到输入端 的信号类型。 串联!

V-V反馈也称为电压串联反馈

$$V_F = \beta V_{out},$$
 $V_e = V_{in} - V_F,$
 $V_{out} = A_0(V_{in} - \beta V_{out})$
 $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \beta A_0}.$



Ao为电压增益,无量纲。

环路增益无量纲,实际电路求解所需要 的电压增益,是输出电流乘以输出阻抗 或信号源电流乘以信号源电阻。

环路增益概念有助于简化解题和设计(尤其是求解输入和输出阻抗), 也可直接列节点或回路方程求解(传递函数)。



例: V-V feedback同向放大器

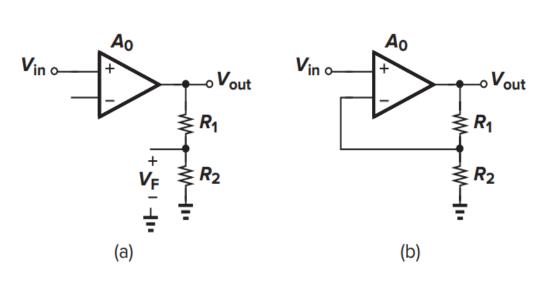


图8.22,输入与反馈分别加到 基本放大器的2个端口

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \beta A_0}$$

反馈系数

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

注意: R_2 和 R_1 值较大;

即A。中的输出阻抗不很大。

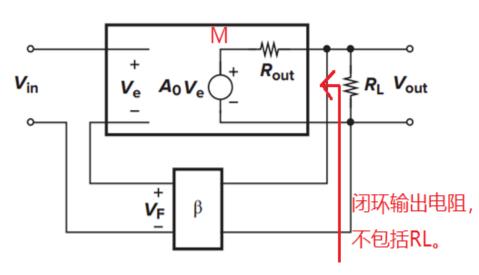
闭环增益
$$A_{vf} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

测量输出电压,则负反馈电路稳定输出电压,闭环输出阻抗减小



Output impedance of V-V feedback: 50/1





$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \beta A_0} \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$$

实际电路中,一般R,在闭环之外。 计算时,是否包括R,对闭环输入阻抗 结果可能有所不同。

输出电压反馈有稳定输出电压的作 用,因此闭环输出阻抗变小。

设不包括RL:

$$V_F = \beta V_X, V_e = -\beta V_X, V_M = -\beta A_0 V_X$$

$$I_{X} = [V_{X} - (-\beta A_{0}V_{X})]/R_{out}$$

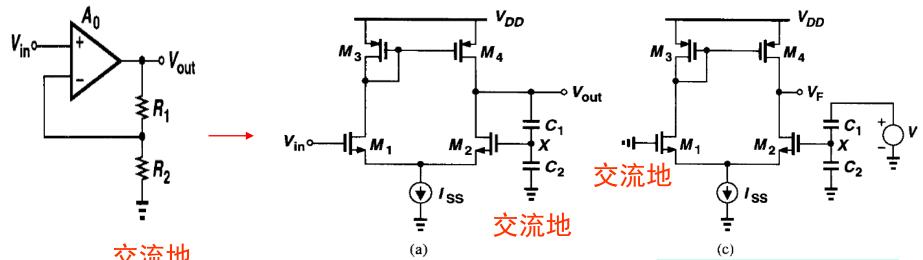
$$V_{e} \downarrow_{R_{out}} \downarrow_$$

忽略输出端反馈 支路电流作用

计算Vout和闭环Rin时应计入RL



例 8.4 低频V-V反馈闭环增益和输出阻抗



交流地

闭环增益 $A_{vf} = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$

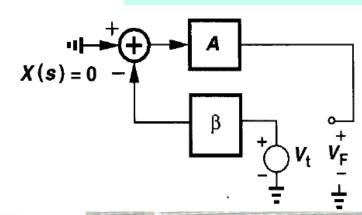
Figure 8.25

低频,容抗很大。 C1和C2不能太小, 否则CGS影响增益

计算环路增益:

$$V_F = -V_t \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2} || r_{O4})$$

$$\beta A_0 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2} || r_{O4})$$





例 8.4 (续) 低频V-V反馈闭环增益和输出阻抗

$$A_{closed} = \frac{g_{mi}(r_{O2}||r_{O4})}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2}||r_{O4})}$$

$$\approx 1 + C_2/C_1$$

$$R_{out,closed} = \frac{r_{O2} || r_{O4}}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2} || r_{O4})}.$$

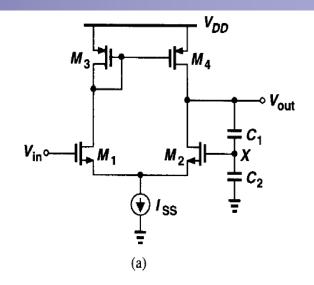


Figure 8.25

$$pprox \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) \frac{1}{g_{m1}}$$

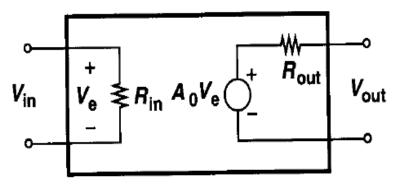
低频,忽略输出端反馈支 路的负载(电流)作用。

反馈支路测量输出电压,则输出阻抗很小。

V-V反馈闭环输出阻抗 = 开环输出阻抗 / (1+环路增益)。



Input impedance of V-V feedback:



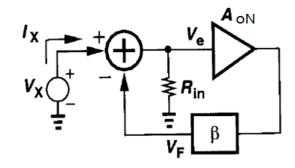
(a) 开环输入阻抗Rin

$$Ve = Ix Rin$$
 ($Ix = 上图 Iin$)

 $V_F = \beta A_0 Ix R_{in}$ (RL在闭环之外,设 反馈支路的输入阻抗很大,测试输出电压)

$$Ve = Vx - VF = Vx - \beta A_0 Ix Rin$$

闭环输入阻抗
$$\frac{V_x}{I_y} = R_{in}(1 + \beta A_o)$$



(b)

V-V反馈闭环电路增大输入阻抗。反馈与输入按电压方式接入基本放大器(2点,串联)。



例 8.6: 计算V-V反馈闭环电路输入阻抗

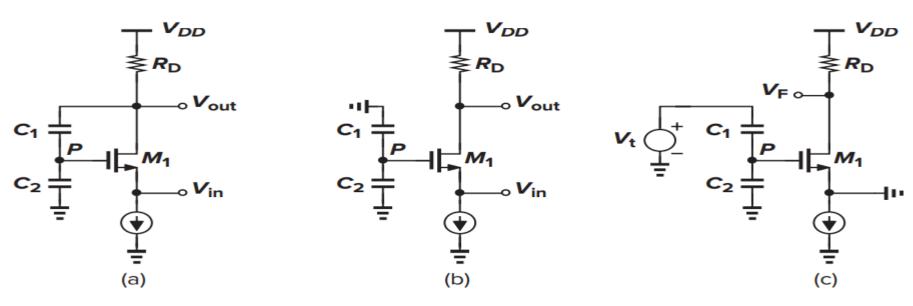


图8.29 V-V负反馈

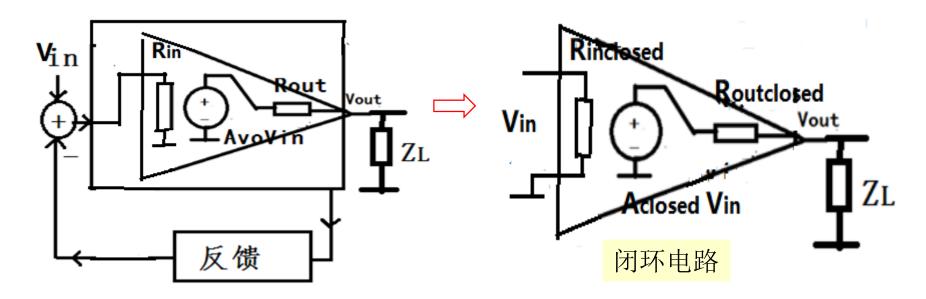
令Vin=0求环路增益:
$$V_F/V_t = -g_{m1}R_{D}*C_1/(C_1 + C_2) = -\beta A$$

$$R_{in,closed} = \frac{1}{g_{m1} + g_{mb1}} \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1} R_D \right)$$

Voltage-voltage feedback decreases the output impedance and increases the input impedance, thereby proving useful as a "buffer" stage that can be interposed between a high-impedance source and a low-impedance load.



V-V负反馈总结(设RL在反馈环路外)



闭环与开环增益的关系。

小信号等效电路: Aclosed=Avo/(1+loop-gain)

闭环与开环输入阻抗的关系。

小信号等效电路: Rin,closed=Rin*(1+loop-gain)

闭环与开环**输出**阻抗的关系。

小信号等效电路: Routclosed=Rout/(1+loop-gain)

V-V负反馈电路 级联时适应性 好,缓冲器。

是否包括RL负 反馈电路,可 能影响闭环输 入阻抗的计算



8.2.2 Current-Voltage feedback

Current-Voltage Feedback.

输 出 端 检 测 的 信 号 类 型 。 反馈到输入端的信号类型。

串联!

串联!

反馈系数量纲是电阻。

基本放大器量纲是跨导Gm。

 $V_F = R_F * I_{out}$

Ve = Vin - RF *Iout

Iout = Gm(Vin - RF * Iout)

$$\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{G_m}{1 + G_m R_F}$$

C-V反馈也称为电流串联反馈

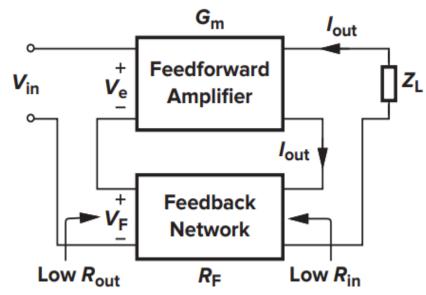


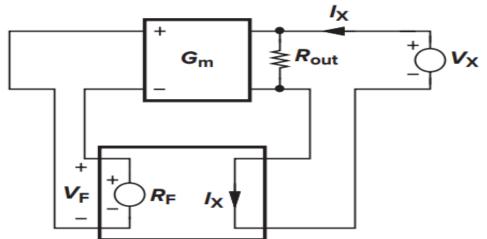
Figure 8.30 Current-voltage feedback

前馈放大器 Gm 输出端等效为电流源 (方向为流入!)并联输出阻抗。

环路增益GmRF = VF/Vt(图中断开电压反馈,令Vin=0, Vt=Ve),与 反馈模式RF无关!



output impedance of C-V feedback: 增大



理想反馈网络。 检测电流即稳定电流。

$$VF = RF *IX$$

$$-RF*IX*Gm = IX - VX/Rout$$

Figure 8.32 Calculation of output resistance of a current-voltage feedback amplifier.

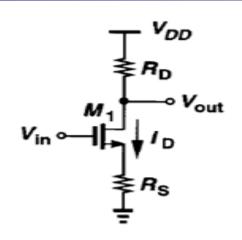
双口网络Gm电流
$$rac{V_X}{I_X} = R_{out}(1 + G_m R_F).$$

双口网络Gm电流 流进网络为正!

增大与电流源并联的输出阻抗。 大多情况下是有益的!

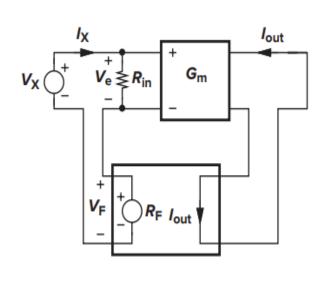


例: C-V负反馈的输入阻抗: 增大



前馈放大器为跨导放大器 $G_m=g_m$ 反馈信号电压加在基本放大器的另一输入端, 反馈网络为 $R_p=Rs$; 环路增益为 g_mRs

闭环跨导:
$$G_{\text{mclosed}} = \frac{G_{\text{m}}}{1 + G_{\text{m}}R_{F}} = \frac{g_{\text{m}}}{1 + g_{\text{m}}R_{S}}$$



电压增益:
$$A_v = G_{\text{mclosed}} R_D = \frac{g_{\text{m}} R_D}{1 + g_{\text{m}} R_S} \Longrightarrow \frac{R_D}{\frac{1}{g_{\text{m}}} + R_S}$$

$$Ve = Vx - RF *Iout = Vx - RF *Gm * Ix *Rin$$

闭环输入阻抗:
$$\frac{V_X}{I_X} = R_{in}(1 + G_m R_F)$$



8.2.3 Voltage-Current feedback

Voltage-Current Feedback

输出端检测 电压。并联

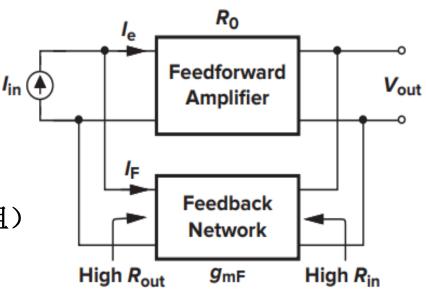
电流信号反馈到输入端。并联,同一点。

 $I_F = g_{mF} V_{out}$ (反馈信号是电流源输出,并联输出电阻) $I_e = I_{in} - I_F$

$$V_{out} = R_0 I_e = R_0 (I_{in} - g_{mF} V_{out}).$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{R_0}{1 + g_{mF} R_0}.$$

gmF R0 is the loop gain



跨阻放大器TIA

环路增益VF/Vt的大小 与反馈模式无关!

V-C反馈也称为电压并联反馈

2020/12/30

32



例 8.5 V-C反馈环路增益、输出阻抗减小

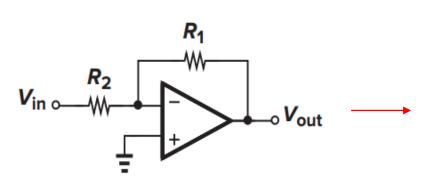


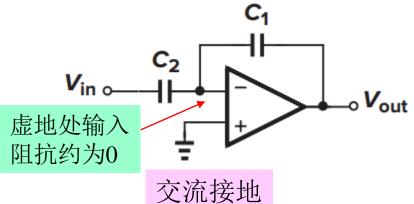
Figure 8.26(a)

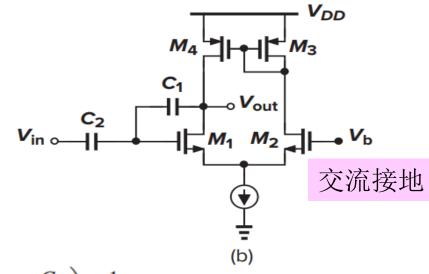
闭环增益
$$A_{vf} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

求环路增益时Vin=0

$$\beta A_0 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2} || r_{O4})$$

$$R_{out,closed} = \frac{r_{O2} \| r_{O4}}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1}(r_{O2} \| r_{O4})} \approx \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) \frac{1}{g_{m1}}$$
 低频闭环增益



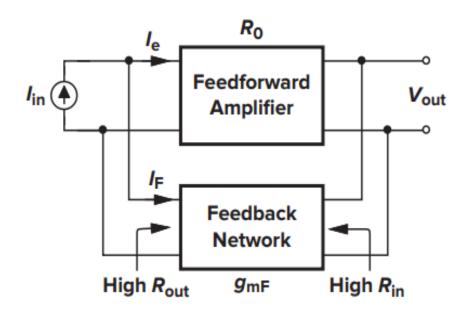


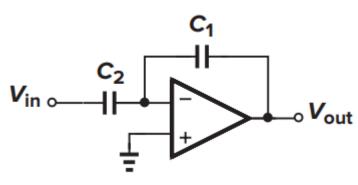
$$\left(1+rac{C_2}{C_1}
ight)rac{1}{g_{m1}}$$
 低频闭环增益
约为 - $C2/C1$



例 8.5 (续) V-C反馈闭环增益

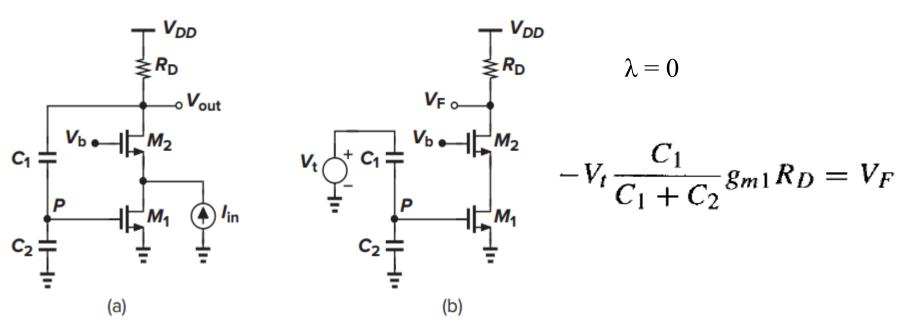
低频闭环增益
$$A_{vf} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{V_{out}}{I_{in} \times \frac{1}{sC_2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{sC_1}}{\frac{1}{sC_2}} = -\frac{C_2}{C_1}$$







8.8 低频V-C反馈的闭环跨阻Vout/Iin=Rtot



$$R_{tot} = \frac{R_D}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1} R_D}.$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} g_{m1} R_D}$$



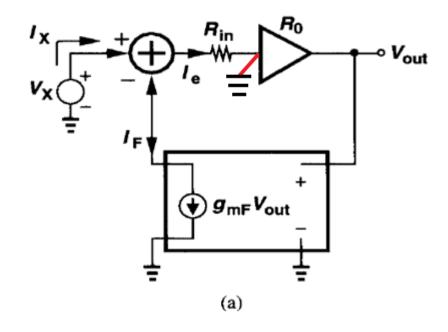
V-C 反馈电路输入和输出阻抗: 均减少

求输入阻抗:

$$I_F = I_X - V_X / R_{in}$$

$$gmF(Vx/Rin)R0 = IF$$

$$\frac{V_X}{I_X} = \frac{R_{in}}{1 + g_{mF}R_0}$$



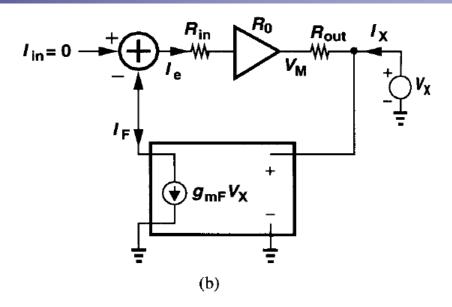


V-C 反馈电路减少输入和输出阻抗

求输出阻抗:

设反馈支路无负载电流

$$I_F = V_X g_{mF},$$
 $I_e = -I_F,$
 $V_M = -R_0 g_{mF} V_X,$



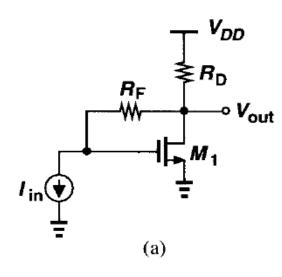
$$I_X = (V_X - V_M)/R_{out} = (V_X + g_{mF}R_0V_X)/R_{out}$$

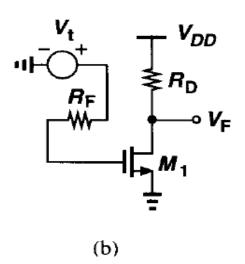
闭环输出阻抗:
$$\frac{V_X}{I_X} = \frac{R_{out}}{1 + g_{mF}R_0}$$



例 8.10 V-C 反馈的闭环输入输出阻抗

设 RF>> RD





环路增益 gmRD

 $R_{out,closed} = \frac{R_D}{1 + g_m R_D}.$

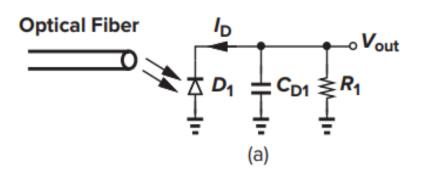
 $R_{in,closed} = \frac{R_F}{1 + g_m R_D}$

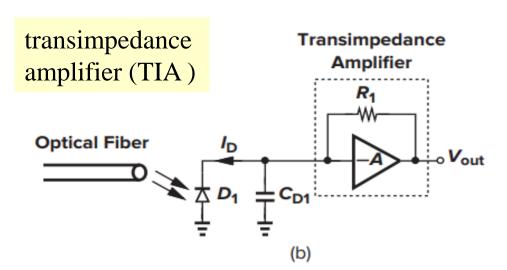
精确值是将式中的 RD用RD||RF代替

参考密勒效应, 后面推导和解释



例: 光纤接收机(跨阻放大器提高带宽)





输入阻抗为: R1/(1+A)

低频输出电压为: R1 ID1

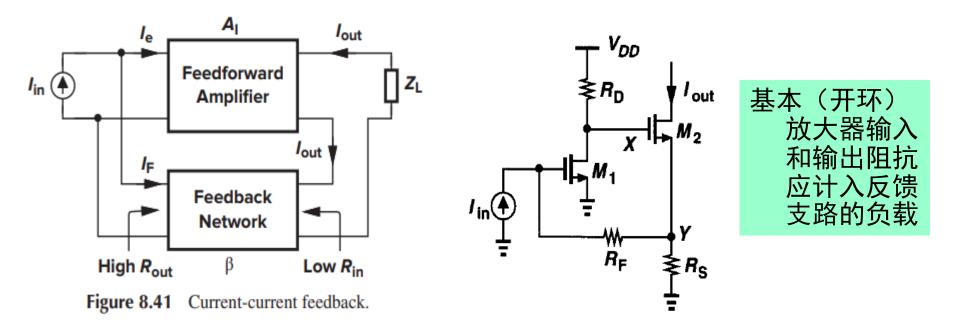
3dB带宽从(a)图的 1/(2π R1CD1) 增加到(b)图的 (1 + A)/(2π R1CD1)

Figure 8.40 Detection of current produced by a photodiode by (a) resistor R1 and (b) a transimpedance amplifier.

2020/12/30



8.2.4 Current-Current feedback



the closed-loop current gain is equal to A1 /(1 + β A1)

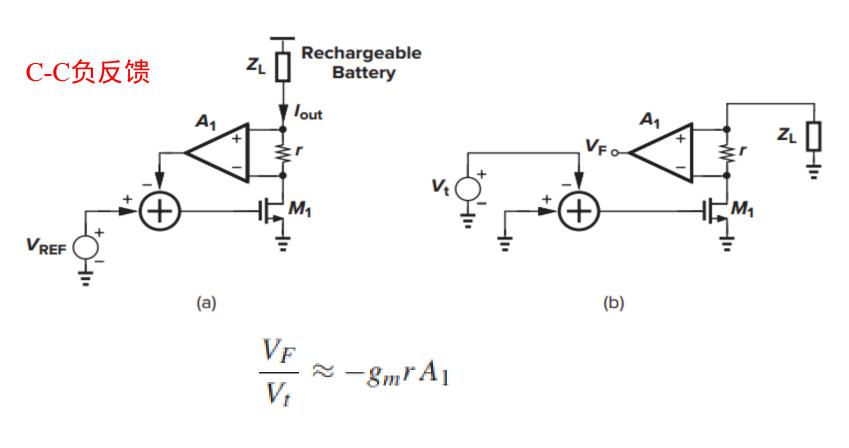
input impedance is divided by 1 + β AI: 减小 output impedance is multiplied by 1 + β AI: 增大

2020/12/30



例8.7:恒流(阻抗大)对蓄电池ZL充电

assuming |ZL| << ro (ro: output resistance of M1).



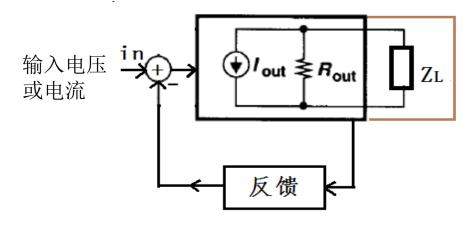
 $R_{out,closed} = (1 + g_m r A_1)(r_O + r)$

2020/12/30



处理电路负载ZL的一般规则

- 一般,ZL不在反馈环路中处理:
 - (1) ZL与闭环放大器输出阻抗Routclosed并联



反馈检测输出电流。

反馈改变闭环输出阻抗,与Z_L无关; 或列解总的电路方程。

(2)负载**Z**_L作为闭环放大器的负载, 与闭环输出电阻串联。

反馈改变闭环放大器输出阻抗, 应与Z₁无关。

(3) 计算闭环放大器输入阻抗时,应与**Z**_L有关。(环路增益误差不重要)

输入电压 或电流 Vin Pout Vout Avoitin 1

8.3 反馈对噪声的影响: 不能改善信噪比

Feedback does not improve the noise performance of circuits。 实际上,由于反馈支路本身器件具有噪声,反馈电路总的<u>信</u>噪比将减小。

闭环电路的输入参考噪声可能与开环电路不一样。

2020/12/30



8.4 反馈分析的困难

不满足反馈支路无负载效应(无电流)的假设。

先前反馈电路的分析方法:

- 1。断开环路,得到开环增益、输入和输出阻抗;
- 2。得到环路增益(开环概念),确定闭环参数。

困难1:难以断开反馈信号,反馈支路有信号电流;

困难2:不能明确分解基本放大器和反馈支路;

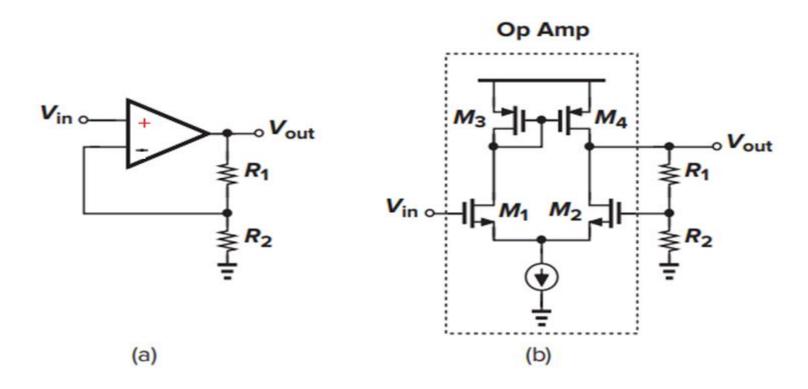
反馈结构难以归类(4类);

困难3: 反馈是双向电路或有多重反馈。

2020/12/30



困难1: 反馈支路有信号电流



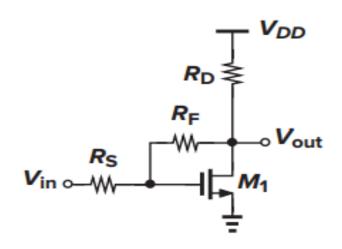
反馈支路对基本放大器有明显的负载作用(抽取信号电流), 减小了开环增益;

即,实际闭环电路输出端的反馈支路(检测电压)阻抗非无穷大时,其有限电阻使基本放大器的增益减小。

2020/12/30



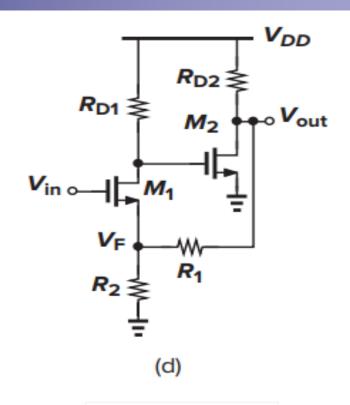
困难1(续):反馈支路有信号电流



(c)

(c) 反向放大器

如果RF不很大,则 开环增益减小。

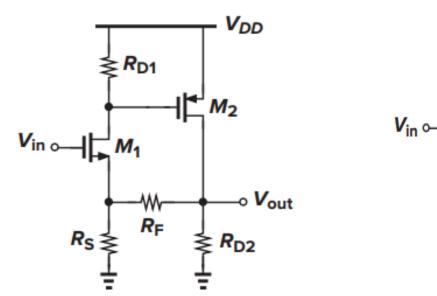


(d) 同向放大器

反馈网络具有负载效应, 使开环增益减小



困难2: 难以结构分解



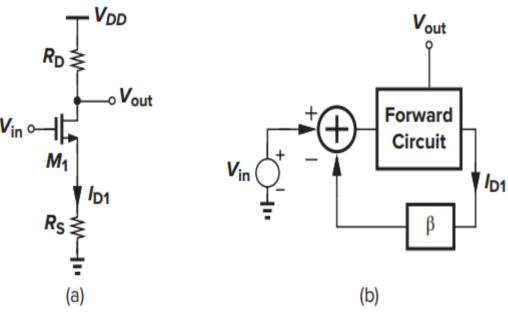


Figure 8.48 (a) CS stage and (b) block

diagram showing the output and sense

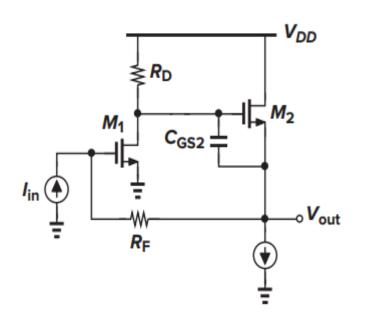
Figure 8.47 Feedback circuit without a clearly-distinguishable feedback network. V-V负反馈

ports.

C-V负反馈



困难3: 反馈是双向电路或多重反馈



RF provides feedback around the circuit, and CGS2 around M2.

V-C 负反馈

Figure 8.49 Circuit with more than one feedback mechanism.

拆除反馈信号,得到基本放大器; 基本放大器保留反馈支路的加载效应。

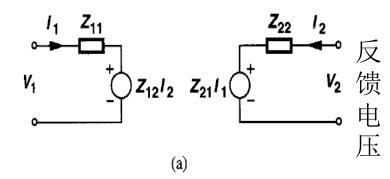


8.5 反馈支路的加载效应 effect of loads

8.5.1 反馈支路的Two-Port Network Models

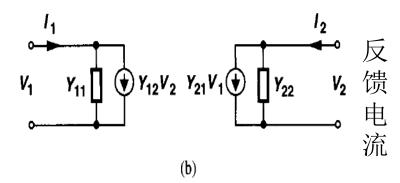
设端口流进电流为正

检测电流



反馈网络信号传输方向与 闭环(或前馈)放大器相反

检测电压



Admittances导纳

Z model: C-V负反馈,第21项

$$V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2$$
 希望Z₁₁、Z₂₂、
 $V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2$. Z₁₂小

下标1表示反馈网络输入端,实际是在闭环放大器输出端。

第21项表示反馈,其它是非理想参数

Y model: V-C负反馈

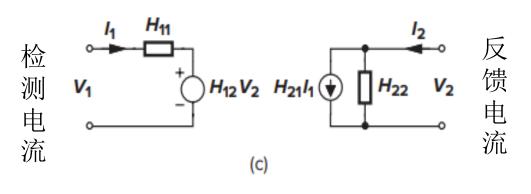
$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$

Y参数并不是Z参数的倒数



反馈支路的Two-Port Network Models



hybrid models: H model C-C负反馈

$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$
$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2,$$

hybrid models: G model V-V负反馈

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$
$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2.$$

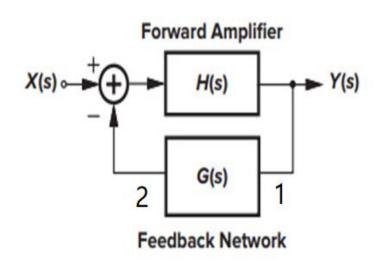
第12项表示反馈网络的前通作用,一般无放大且输入信号小,与前馈电路输出信号相比可忽略;第11和22项表示在闭环电路输入端和输出端,由反馈支路引入的测试(输入)电阻/导和输出电阻/导。

具体处理时,第12项、第11项、第22项的理想值约为0,即:理想的反馈网络仅有第21项,反馈支路测试电路无加载;反馈支路输出的电压源串联电阻=0,或反馈支路输出的电流源并联电导=0。



反馈网络应该用哪种双端口模型? 第21项

依据反馈支路的检测(在总电路输出端)信号和前馈放大器输入形式决定。



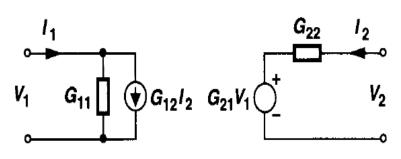
电压-电压负反馈: G模型

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2.$$

反馈网络模型判断:

- 反馈支路输入(端口下标1)检测前馈 放大器输出,检测(稳定)电压(并联 检测)或电流(串联检测);
- 反馈支路输出(端口下标2)接前馈 (基本)放大器输入,前馈放大器双端 输入是电压反馈、单端输入是电流反馈;
- 网络模型选取:根据第21项(反馈信号) 量纲确定。



(d)

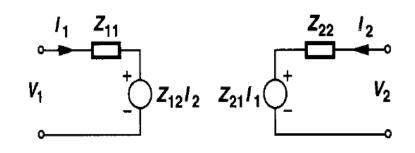


反馈网络该用哪种双端口模型? (续)

电流-电压负反馈: Z模型

$$V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2.$$



(a)

电压-电流负反馈: Y模型

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

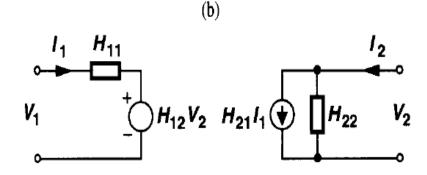
$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$

 V_1 V_{11} V_{12} V_2 V_{21} V_1 V_{22} V_2

电流-电流负反馈: H模型

$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2$$



(c)



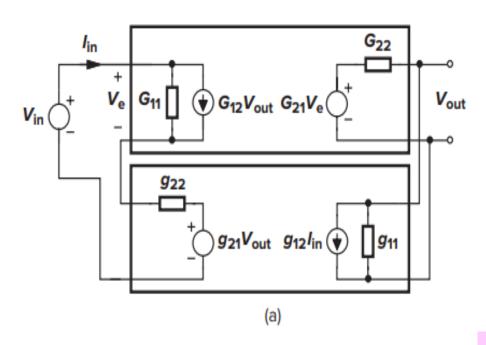
8.5.2 电压-电压反馈中的加载

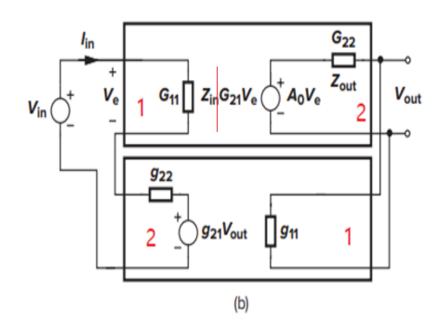
V-V反馈支路采用G模型,前馈电路也是2端口网络G(电压放大)模型。

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2$$

令I2=0,得到增益G21或反馈系数g21





简化电路(单向化),令G12=0,g12=0,大多数电路符合该条件。



电压-电压反馈中的加载(续)

输入侧

$$V_{in} = V_e + g_{22} \frac{V_e}{Z_{in}} + g_{21} V_{out}$$

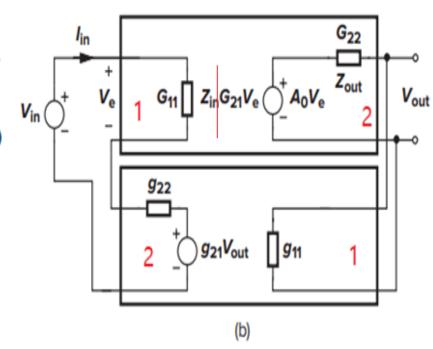
输出侧

$$g_{11}V_{out} + \frac{V_{out} - A_0V_e}{Z_{out}} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_0}{(1 + \frac{g_{22}}{Z_{in}})(1 + g_{11}Z_{out}) + g_{21}A_0}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{A_0}{(1 + \frac{g_{22}}{Z_{in}})(1 + g_{11}Z_{out})}$$
 分压比
$$\frac{A_0}{1 + g_{21}\frac{A_0}{(1 + \frac{g_{22}}{Z_{in}})(1 + g_{11}Z_{out})}}$$

$$= A_{v,open}/(1 + \beta A_{v,open})$$



2端口网络的G 模型:

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2$$

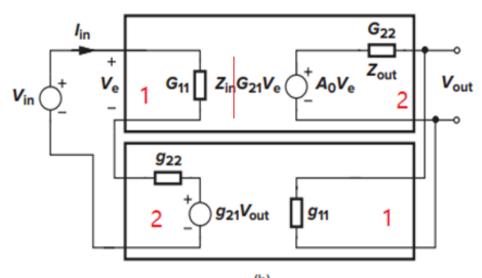


电压-电压反馈中的加载(续2)

前式中(物理意义:负载效应是开环电路分压)

$$A_{v,open} = \frac{A_0}{(1 + \frac{g_{22}}{Z_{in}})(1 + g_{11}Z_{out})} = \frac{A_0 \times Z_{in} \times \frac{1}{g_{11}}}{(Z_{in} + g_{22})(\frac{1}{g_{11}} + Z_{out})}$$

$$\beta = g_{21}$$



2端口网络的G模型:

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2$$

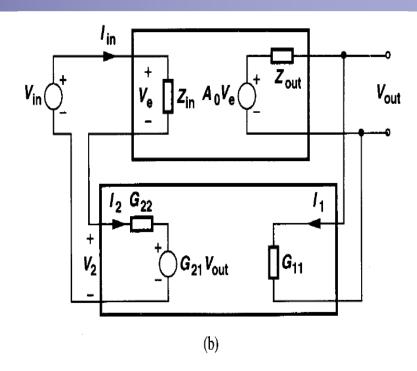
第另个常见公式: 反馈支路负载作用的增益

$$(V_{in} - G_{21}V_{out})\frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + G_{22}}A_0\frac{G_{11}^{-1}}{G_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}} = V_{out}.$$
 V_{in}

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A_0 \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + G_{22}} \frac{G_{11}^{-1}}{G_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}}}{1 + \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + G_{22}} \frac{G_{11}^{-1}}{G_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}} G_{21} A_0}.$$

$$A_{v,open} = \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + G_{22}} \frac{G_{11}^{-1}}{G_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}} A_0.$$

闭环增益
$$A_{v,closed} = \frac{A_{v,open}}{1 + A_{v,open}G_{21}}$$



前馈放大器采用通用形式。 (实为2端口网络G模型)

反馈支路G11、G22体现对 基本放大器的负载作用。

前馈放大器表达不同, 但V1和V2教材结论一样

2020/12/30



闭环输入与输出阻抗:计入反馈支路负载作用

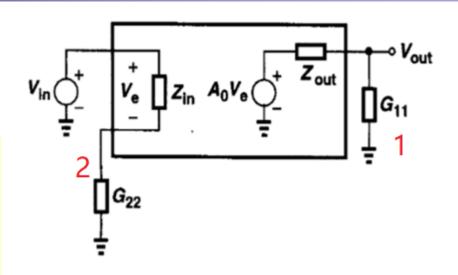
反馈网络

$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2.$$

G11、G22体现了反 $G_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{I2=0}$ G11、G22体现 $\int Q$ 馈支路对基本放大 器的负载作用。

入和输出信号减小



包含反馈支路负载作用的 基本放大器(无反馈信号)

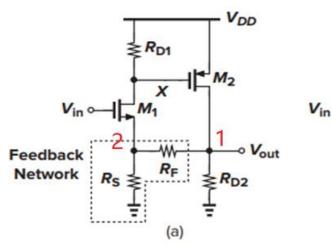
$$V_{\text{in}} \stackrel{+}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{+}{\longrightarrow} V_{\text{out}}$$

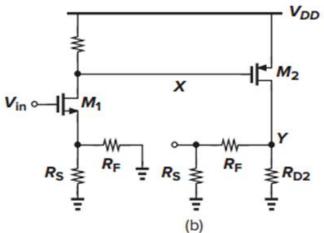
$$Z_{in,closed} = (Z_{in} + G_{22})(1 + A_{v,open}G_{21})$$

闭环
$$Z_{out,closed} = \frac{Z_{open} \mid G_{11}^{-1}}{1 + A_{v,open}G_{21}}$$



例 8.12 V-V反馈的开环和闭环增益





$$I_1 = G_{11}V_1 + G_{12}I_2$$
 $V_2 = G_{21}V_1 + G_{22}I_2.$
 $G_{11} = \frac{I_1}{I_2}$

$$G_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{I2=0}$$

$$G_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{V1=0}$$

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = G_{21} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}|_{I2=0} = R_S/(R_F + R_S)$$

忽略放大器内部反馈 assuming $\lambda = \gamma = 0$

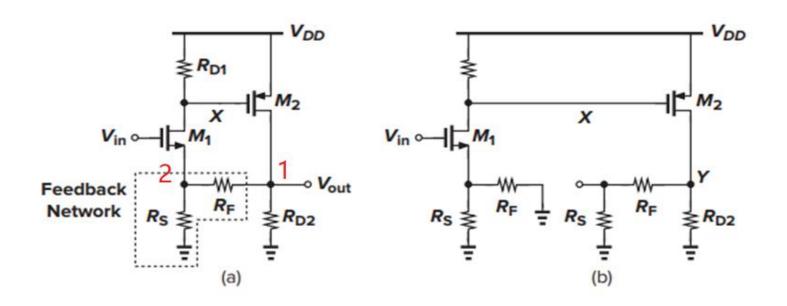
$$A_{v,open} = \frac{V_Y}{V_{in}} = \frac{-R_{D1}}{R_F \|R_S + 1/g_{m1}} \{ -g_{m2} [R_{D2} \| (R_F + R_S)] \}$$

$$A_{v,closed} = A_{v,open}/(1 + g_{21}A_{v,open}).$$



例 8.12(续) V-V反馈的闭环输出阻抗

闭环输出阻抗:
$$R_{\text{out, closed}} = \frac{R_{D2} \mid (R_F + R_S)}{1 + G_{21} A_{v, open}}$$



闭环输入阻抗: $R_{\text{in, closed}} \approx \infty$

2020/12/30

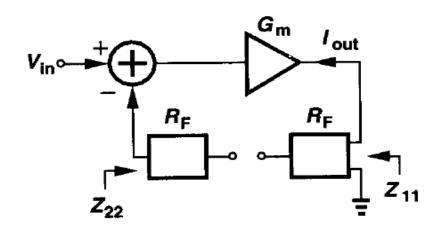


8.5.3 电流-电压反馈中的加载

反馈网络Z21: C-V

$$V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2$$

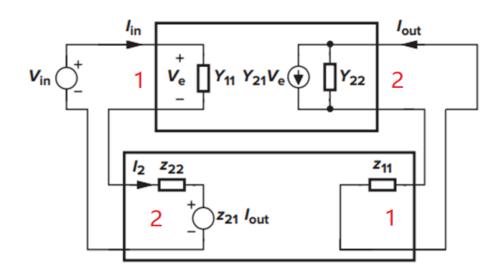
$$V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2.$$



前馈放大Y21: V-C

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2$$



闭环输入侧

$$V_{in} = V_e + Y_{11}V_ez_{22} + z_{21}I_{out}$$

闭环输出侧

$$-I_{out}z_{11} = \frac{I_{out} - Y_{21}V_e}{Y_{22}}$$



电流-电压反馈的闭环跨导

闭环跨导

$$\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\frac{Y_{21}}{(1 + z_{22}Y_{11})(1 + z_{11}Y_{22})}}{1 + z_{21}\frac{Y_{21}}{(1 + z_{22}Y_{11})(1 + z_{11}Y_{22})}}$$

$$G_{m,open} = \frac{Y_{21}}{(1 + z_{22}Y_{11})(1 + z_{11}Y_{22})}$$
$$\beta = z_{21}$$

闭环跨导:
$$G_{closed} = \frac{G_{m,open}}{1 + \beta G_{m,open}}$$



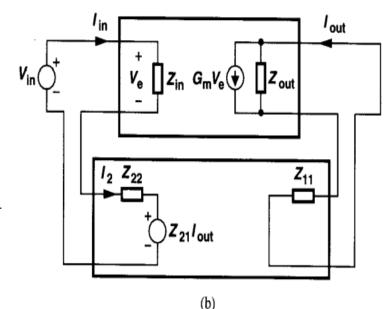
电流-电压反馈闭环跨导的另个等价公式

$$(V_{in} - Z_{21}I_{out})\frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + Z_{22}}G_m\frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{out} + Z_{11}} = I_{out} \qquad \bigvee_{in} C_{in}^{\dagger}$$

$$\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + Z_{22}} \frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{out} + Z_{11}} G_m}{1 + \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + Z_{22}} \frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{out} + Z_{11}} G_m Z_{21}}$$

$$G_{m,open} = \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + Z_{22}} \frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{out} + Z_{11}} G_m$$

闭环跨导:
$$G_{closed} = \frac{G_{m,open}}{1 + \beta G_{m,open}}$$



$$eta = Z_{21}$$
 $G_m = Y_{21}$
 $Z_{in} = Y_{11}^{-1}$
 $Z_{out} = Y_{22}^{-1}$

V1和V2教材结论一样



电流-电压反馈的闭环输入和输出阻抗

C-V反馈的闭环输入阻抗:

$$Z_{in, closed}$$

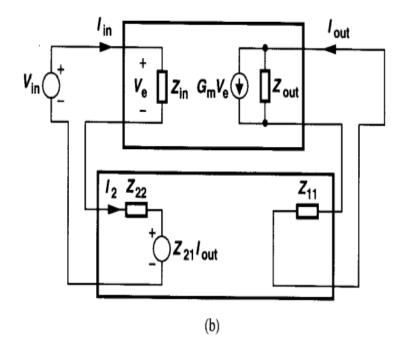
$$= (Z_{in} + Z_{22}) (1 + Z_{21}G_{m,open})$$

$$= (Z_{in} + Z_{22}) (1 + \beta G_{m,open})$$

C-V反馈的闭环输出阻抗:

$$= (Z_{out} + Z_{11}) (1 + Z_{21}G_{m,open})$$

$$= (Z_{out} + Z_{11}) (1 + \beta G_{m,open})$$



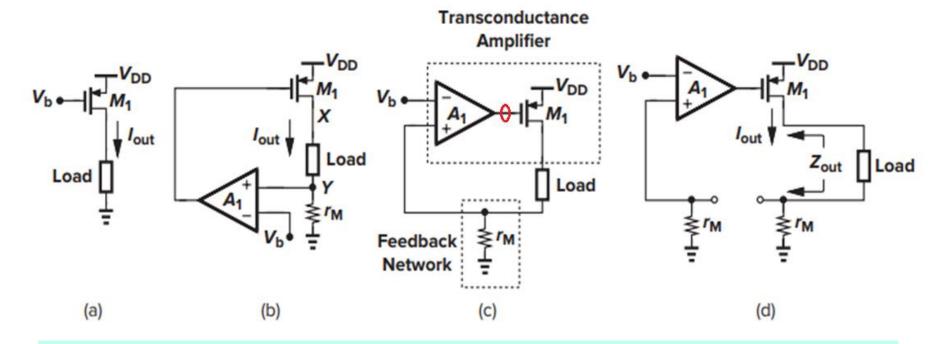
基本放大器Y模型: $G_m = Y_{21}$

$$Z_{in} = Y_{11}^{-1}, Z_{out} = Y_{22}^{-1}$$

开环输出 $Z_{out} + Z_{11}$ 串联,不是并联



例8.14 求C-V反馈输出电流和输出阻抗



Load是一个可充电电池。小电阻rM用以检测电流,稳定MOS输出电流。

图c: Iout
$$\approx V_b/r_M$$

$$G_{m,open} = \frac{I_{out}}{V_b} \approx A_1 g_m$$

$$\beta = \mathbf{Z}21 = \mathbf{r}_{\mathsf{M}}$$

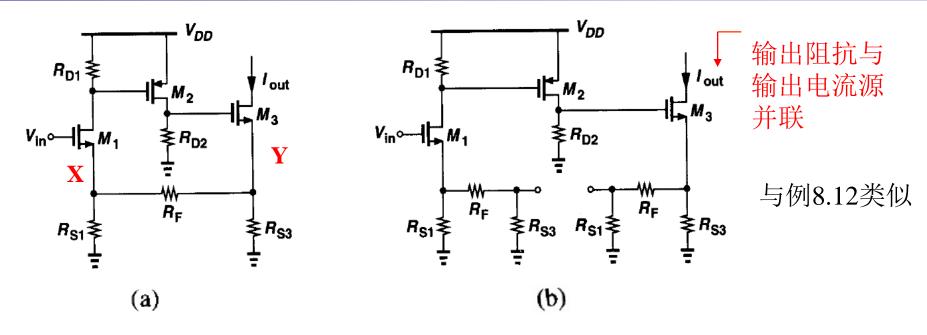
$$I_{out} = \frac{A_1 g_m}{1 + A_1 g_m r_M} V_b$$

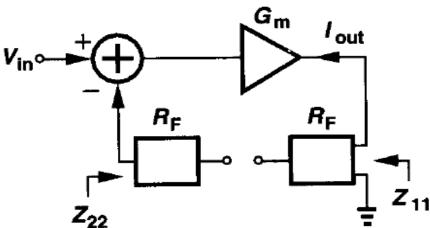
闭环输出阻抗(断开Load,近似与MOS并联)

Zout =
$$RXY = (1 + A_1 * g_m * r_M) (r_O + r_M)$$



例: 计算C-V反馈的输出阻抗





电流-电压负反馈: Z模型

$$V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2.$$

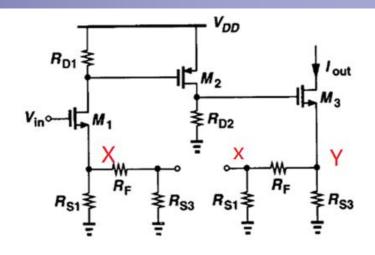


例(续): 计算C-V反馈的输出阻抗

反馈支路采用Z模型:

反馈系数:
$$Z_{21} = \frac{V_X}{I_{out}} = \frac{V_X}{V_Y/R_V}$$

$$= \frac{R_{S1}}{R_{S1} + R_F} \left[(R_{S1} + R_F) | R_{S3} \right] = \frac{R_{S1} R_F}{R_{S1} + R_F + R_{S3}}$$



基本(开环)放大器

$$G_{\text{m,open}} = \frac{-R_{D1}}{R_{S1} | (R_F + R_{S3}) + \frac{1}{g_{m1}}} (-g_{m2}R_{D2}) \frac{1}{R_{S3} | (R_F + R_{S1}) + \frac{1}{g_{m3}}}$$

$$G_{closed} = \frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{G_{m,open}}{1 + G_{m,open}Z_{21}}$$

$$R_{out,closed} = \{r_{o3} + g_{m3}r_{o3}[(R_{S1} + R_F) | R_{S3}]\} \times (1 + G_{m,open}Z_{21})$$



8.5.4 电压-电流反馈中的加载

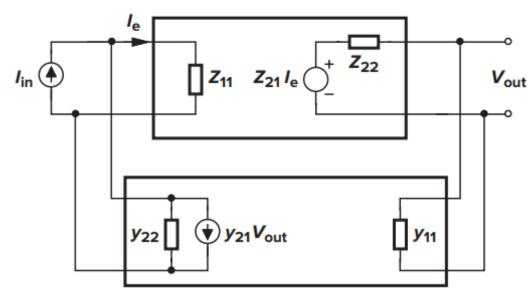


Figure 8.60 Voltage-current feedback circuit with loading.

前馈电路Z模型: C-V (由反馈网络模型确定)

V-C反馈电路Y模型:

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2$$

电路中反馈系数标为y21

简化的单向反馈电路。 Iin是由Vin和Rs信号源等效得到

$$I_{in} = I_e + I_e Z_{11} y_{22} + y_{21} V_{out}$$

Ie*Z11 为输入端电压

$$y_{11}V_{out} + \frac{V_{out} - Z_{21}I_e}{Z_{22}} = 0$$



电压-电流反馈中的加载(续)

闭环跨阻

$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{Z_{21}}{(1 + y_{22}Z_{11})(1 + y_{11}Z_{22})}}{1 + y_{21}\frac{Z_{21}}{(1 + y_{22}Z_{11})(1 + y_{11}Z_{22})}}$$

开环(基本) 放大器跨阻:

$$R_{0,open} \; = \; \frac{Z_{21}}{(1 \, + \, y_{22} Z_{11}) \; (1 \, + \, y_{11} Z_{22})}$$

$$= \frac{Z_{21} \times \frac{1}{Y_{22}} \times \frac{1}{Y_{11}}}{(\frac{1}{Y_{22}} + Z_{11})(\frac{1}{Y_{11}} + Z_{22})}$$

$$\beta = y_{21}$$

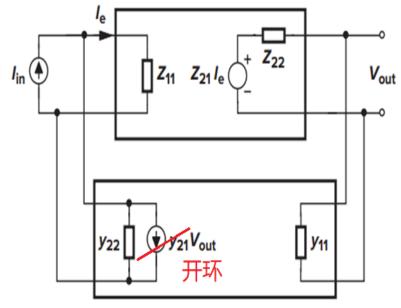


Figure 8.60 Voltage-current feedback circuit with loading.

V-C反馈电路Y模型:

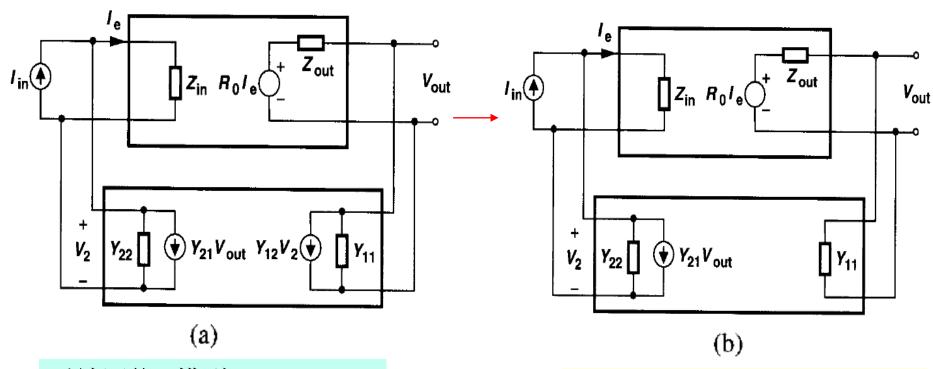
$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$

负载效应是对开环电路输入分流和输出分压



电压-电流反馈中的加载(拉扎维V1)



反馈网络Y模型:

反馈系数Y21: V-C负反馈

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$

简化电路:单向性。

Iin是由Vin和RS等效得到。

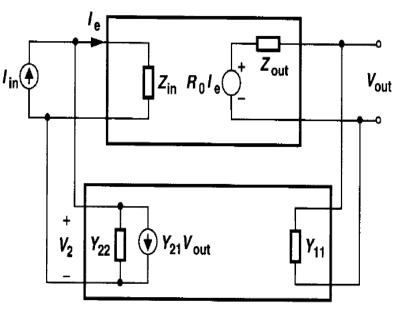


电压-电流反馈中的加载(拉扎维V1续)

$$(I_{in} - Y_{21}V_{out}) \frac{Y_{22}^{-1}}{Y_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} R_0 \frac{Y_{11}^{-1}}{Y_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}} = V_{out}$$

闭环跨阻:

$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{Y_{22}^{-1}}{Y_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} R_0 \frac{Y_{11}^{-1}}{Y_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}}}{1 + \frac{Y_{22}^{-1}}{Y_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} R_0 \frac{Y_{11}^{-1}}{Y_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}} Y_{21}}$$



开环(带反馈网络负载效应的基本放大器)跨阻:

$$R_{0,open} = \frac{Y_{22}^{-1}}{Y_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} R_0 \frac{Y_{11}^{-1}}{Y_{11}^{-1} + Z_{out}}$$



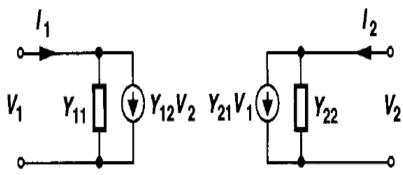
voltage-current feedback: Obtain Y11 & Y22

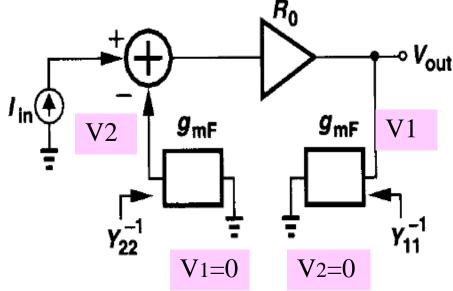
反馈网络Y模型:

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$

$$Y_{21} = I_2/V_1 \text{ with } V_2 = 0,$$





(b)

流入网络的电流为正

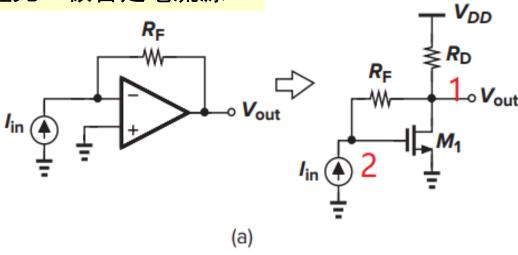
2020/12/30

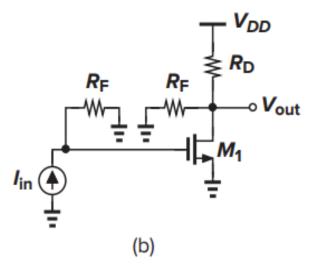


例 8.15 V-C反馈增益、输入和输出阻抗

Optical communication systems

硅光二极管是电流源





开环跨阻: $R_{0,open} = -R_F * gm(R_F || R_D)$

open-loop

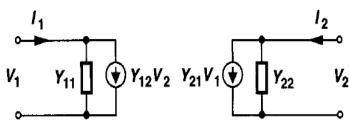
feedback factor: $y_{21} = -1/RF$ (= I2/V1 with V2 = 0)

提示:

V-C反馈网络Y模型

$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2,$$





列 8.15续 V-C反馈增益、输入和输出阻抗

loop gain: gm(RF || RD)

closed-loop gain:

$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{-R_F g_m(R_F||R_D)}{1 + g_m(R_F||R_D)}$$

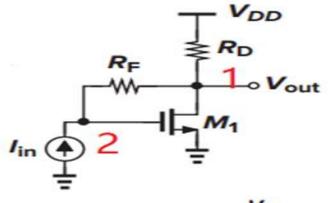
if gm(RF || RD) >> 1, reduces to -RF

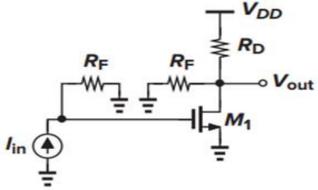
closed-loop input impedance:

$$R_{in} = \frac{R_F}{1 + g_m(R_F||R_D)}$$

closed-loop output impedance:

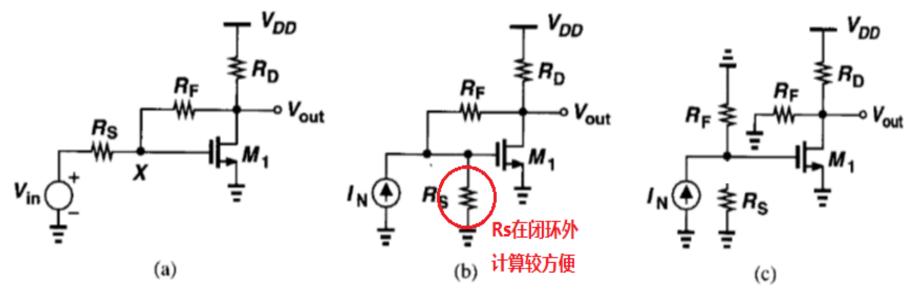
$$R_{out} = \frac{R_F||R_D}{1 + g_m(R_F||R_D)}$$







例 8.16 V-C反馈开环、闭环跨阻与增益



开环跨阻, 非输出电阻

$$R_{0,open} = \frac{V_{out}}{I_N} = -R_F g_m(R_F || R_D)$$

$$I_N = \frac{V_{in}}{R_S}, Y_{21} = -\frac{1}{R_F}$$

闭环跨阻

$$R_{closed} = \frac{V_{out}}{I_N} = \frac{R_{0,open}}{1 + Y_{21}R_{0,open}} \approx -R_F$$
 分母是1+环路增益

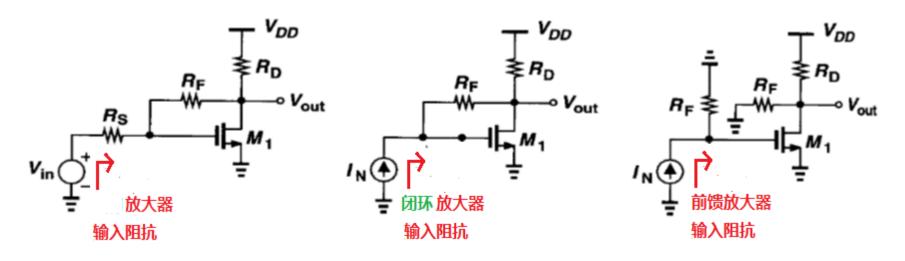
闭环电压 增益

$$A_{V,closed} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{V_{out}}{R_{s}I_{N}} = \frac{1}{R_{s}} \, \frac{-R_{F}g_{m}(R_{F}||R_{D})}{1 + g_{m}(R_{F}||R_{D})} \approx \, -\frac{R_{F}}{R_{S}}$$

2020/12/30



例 8.16 续: V-C反馈的输入和输出阻抗

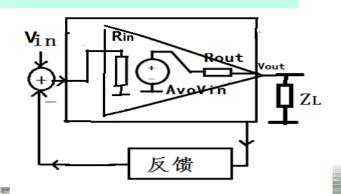


$$R_{in,closed} = \frac{R_F}{1 + g_m(R_F||R_D)} \approx \frac{R_F + R_D}{g_m R_D} \approx \frac{R_F}{g_m R_D}$$
 设 RF >> RD 与密勒效应计算相同

总的放大器输入阻抗: $R_{in} = R_{s}$ (闭环外) + $R_{in,closed}$ (闭环内输入阻抗)

$$R_{out,closed} = \frac{R_F||R_D}{1 + g_m(R_F||R_D)} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$

闭环电压放大器的输出阻抗,与负载ZL串联分压



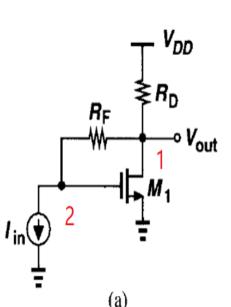


闭环输入和输出阻抗的计算方法

- (1) 计算带反馈支路负载的开环放大器输入或输出阻抗;
- (2) 乘以或除以(1+带反馈支路负载的开环放大器增益*反馈因子)

式中:增益为电压比/跨阻/跨导/电流比。

例: V-C负反馈



$$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2$$

端口流进电流为正

反馈因子 Y_{21} = -1/ $R_{F_{,}}$ 开环放大器输入阻抗= Y_{22} -1= R_{F} 开环跨阻(输入电流变换成输出电压) = - R_{F} * g_{m} (R_{D} || R_{F})

闭环跨阻:
$$R_{\text{closed}} = \frac{R_{\text{open}}}{1 + Y_{21}R_{\text{open}}} \approx -R_F$$

闭环输入阻抗:
$$R_{in,closed} = \frac{R_F}{1+g_m(R_F \mid \mid R_D)} \approx \frac{R_F + R_D}{g_m R_D}$$

闭环输出阻抗:
$$R_{out,closed} = \frac{R_F \mid R_D}{1 + g_m(R_F \mid R_D)} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$



8.5.5 Current -Current feedback的加载

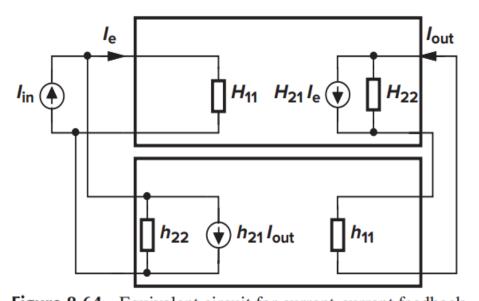


Figure 8.64 Equivalent circuit for current-current feedback.

简化的单向电路

$$I_{in} = I_e H_{11} h_{22} + h_{21} I_{out} + I_e$$

 $I_{out} = -I_{out} h_{11} H_{22} + H_{21} I_e$

$$\frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{H_{21}}{(1 + h_{22}H_{11})(1 + h_{11}H_{22})}}{1 + h_{21}\frac{H_{21}}{(1 + h_{22}H_{11})(1 + h_{11}H_{22})}}$$

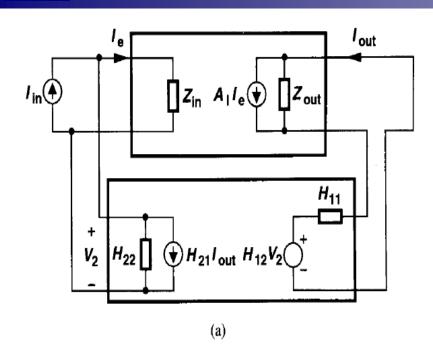
$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$

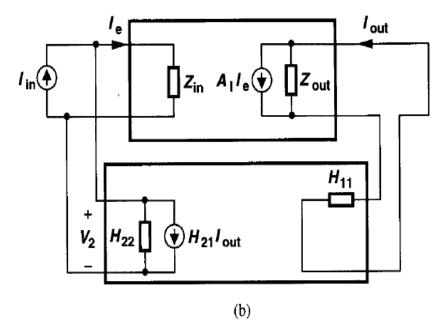
$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2,$$

$$A_{I,open} = \frac{H_{21}}{(1 + h_{22}H_{11})(1 + h_{11}H_{22})}$$
$$\beta = h_{21}$$



Current -Current 的加载(拉扎维V1)





简化的单向电路

反馈网络H模型:

$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$

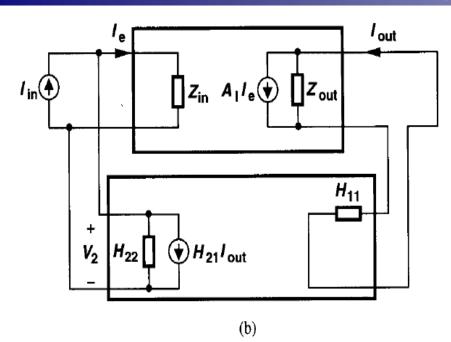
$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2,$$

$$Z_{out}$$
 = 前图中基本放大器的 H_{22}^{-1}

$$Z_{in}$$
 = 前图中基本放大器的 H_{11}



Current -Current 的加载(拉扎维V1续)



$$(I_{in} - H_{21}I_{out}) \frac{H_{22}^{-1}}{H_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} A_I \frac{Z_{out}}{H_{11} + Z_{out}} = I_{out}$$

$$\frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{H_{22}^{-1}}{H_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} A_I \frac{Z_{out}}{H_{11} + Z_{out}}}{1 + \frac{H_{22}^{-1}}{H_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} A_I \frac{Z_{out}}{H_{11} + Z_{out}} H_{21}}.$$

$$A_{I,open} = \frac{H_{22}^{-1}}{H_{22}^{-1} + Z_{in}} \frac{Z_{out}}{H_{11} + Z_{out}} A_{I}$$

教材V1和V2 结论一致

79

2020/12/30

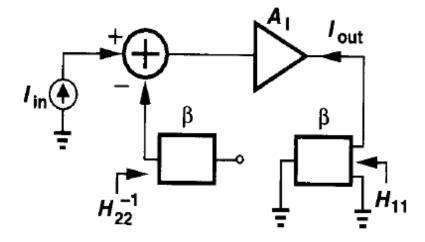


Obtain H11 & H22

反馈网络H模型

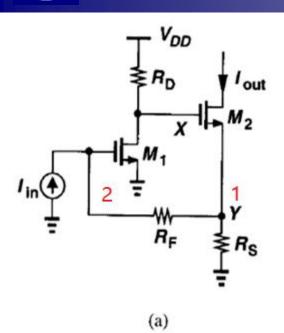
$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$

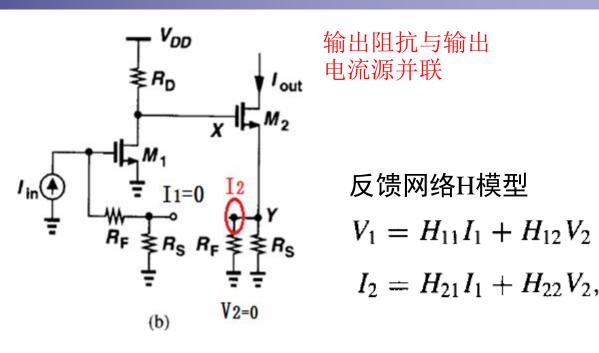
$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2$$





例8.17 计算C-C反馈的开环和闭环增益





输出阻抗与输出 电流源并联

$$V_1 = H_{11}I_1 + H_{12}V_2$$

$$I_2 = H_{21}I_1 + H_{22}V_2,$$

$$H_{21} = I_2/I_1$$
 with $V_2 = 0$. $H_{21} = -R_S/(R_S + R_F)$.

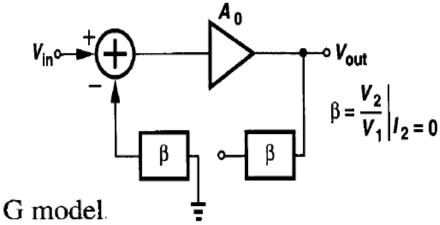
$$H_{21} = -R_S/(R_S + R_F).$$

$$A_{I,open} = -(R_F + R_S)g_{m1}R_D \frac{1}{R_S ||R_F + 1/g_{m2}|}$$

closed-loop gain : Aclosed = AI, open/(1 + h21 AI, open)

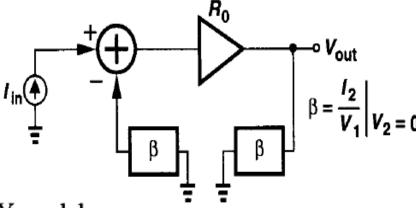


8.5.6 加载效应小结



voltage velteer

voltage-voltage (a)

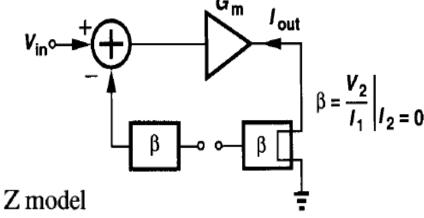


Y model

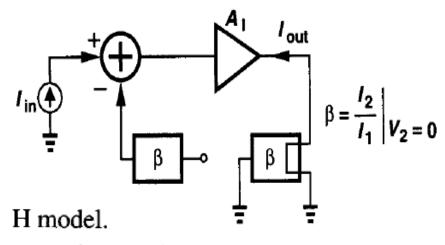
voltage-current

(c)

Fig. 8.67



current-voltage (b)



(d)

current-current



summary of loading effects (续)

- (1) open the loop with proper loading and calculate the open-loop gain, AoL, and the open-loop input and output impedances;
- (2) determine the feedback ratio, β , and the loop gain β AOL;
- (3) calculate the closed-loop gain and input and output impedances by scaling the open-loop values by a factor of $1+\beta$ AOL $_{\circ}$ Note that in the equations defining β , the subscripts 1 and 2 refer to the input and output ports of the feedback network, respectively $_{\circ}$

Obtaining the loop gain:

- (1) by breaking the loop at an arbitrary point
- (2) by calculating AoL and β .

2020/12/30



本章知识要点

- 用瞬时极性法确定电路是否负反馈;
- 将反馈电路分为4部分(前馈放大、反馈支路、输入和输出)目的是便于手工分析电路特点:输入和输出阻抗、增益减小、带宽增大;
- 环路增益无量纲,与反馈组态无关;按反馈定义环路与原电路端口可不同;
- 闭环电路(即负反馈系统)的总输入、输出阻抗,通过开环(基本)放大器参数与环路增益进行相乘或相除得到,增益减小可视作改善了线性度;
- 反馈支路检测输出电压是为了稳定输出电压,减小输出阻抗,检测输出电流是为了稳定输出电流,增大输出阻抗;
- 反馈信号与输入信号加在前馈放大器同一端,是电流相减,因此减小了闭环电路的总输入阻抗;反馈信号与输入信号加在前馈放大器的2个不同输入端,则为电压相减,增大了闭环电路的总输入阻抗;
- 反馈电路性能改变的主要代价是增益降低,可能会增大功耗,恶化噪声, 并需解决稳定性(第10章);
- 一阶前馈电路组成反馈系统的增益带宽积是常数;
- 断开反馈信号(在某电压处,按反馈组态确定网络21项)得到包含反馈支路负载作用的基本放大器的开环增益、输入与输出阻抗和反馈系数,得到环路增益,进而计算闭环电路的各种参数。

2020/12/3<u>0</u>