

# 2016 EE214B Design Project - Part I

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# 1 Bias Calculations

## 1.1 Node Definitions

$$V_{C1} = V_{E2} = V_W$$

$$V_{B3} = V_{C2} = V_{B4} = V_X$$

$$V_{E3} = V_Y$$

$$V_{E4} = V_Z$$

$$V_{B1} = V_{IN}$$

## 1.2 Node Voltages and Device Currents

$$V_{IN} = V_{BE} = 0.8V \quad (1)$$

$$V_{B2} = 1.6V \Rightarrow V_W = 1.6 - V_{BE} = 0.8V \quad (2)$$

Assuming  $I_b = 0$

$$V_{IN} = V_Y \Rightarrow V_Y = 0.8V \quad (3)$$

$$V_X = V_Y + V_{BE} \Rightarrow V_X = 1.6V \quad (4)$$

$$V_Z = V_X - V_{BE} \Rightarrow V_Z = 0.8V \quad (5)$$

$$V_O = V_{CC} - IB4R_{C4} \Rightarrow V_O = 2.3V \quad (6)$$

$$I_{C1} = I_{C2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{B3}}{R_{C2}} = 3.6mA \quad (7)$$

$$I_{C3} = I_{Bias3} = 4.5mA \quad (8)$$

$$I_{C4} = I_{Bias4} = 2.0mA \quad (9)$$

Parameter	Hand Calc	Spice Value	Percent Error%
$V_{IN}$	0.800V	0.801V	-0.12%
$V_W$	0.800V	0.798V	0.25%
$V_X$	1.600V	1.605V	-0.31%
$V_Y$	0.800V	0.804V	-0.49%
$V_Z$	0.800V	0.813V	-1.50%
$V_O$	2.300V	2.301V	-0.04%
$gm_1$	120.7mS	120.7mS	-0.03%
$gm_2$	120.3mS	120.3mS	-0.03%
$gm_3$	152.3mS	152.3mS	0.02%
$gm_4$	70mS	70mS	-0.04%
$r\pi_1$	2.14k $\Omega$	1.875k $\Omega$	14.3%
$r\pi_2$	2.14k $\Omega$	1.883k $\Omega$	13.64%
$r\pi_3$	1.71k $\Omega$	1.502k $\Omega$	13.84%
$r\pi_4$	3.85k $\Omega$	3.515k $\Omega$	9.5%

## 2 Calculations and plots for part I (c) through (f)

After applying two-port analysis for loop gain calculation:

$$a = (r_{\pi 1} || R_F) \cdot (-gm_1 R_{C2}) \cdot \frac{gm_3 R_F}{1 + gm_3 R_F} = -5.486k\Omega \quad (10)$$

$$f = \frac{-1}{R_F} = -4.5mS \quad (11)$$

$$t = af = 26.57 = 28.48dB \quad (12)$$

Mid-band transresistance of the overall amplifier:

$$A_{CL, MidB and} = \frac{a}{1 + t} \cdot \frac{-gm_4 R_{C4}}{1 + gm_4 R_{E4}} = 724 = 57.2dB \quad (13)$$

Calculating node resistances and capacitances:

$$C_X = C_{\mu 2} + \frac{C_{\pi 3}}{1 + gm_3 R_F} + \frac{C_{\pi 4}}{1 + gm_4 R_{E4}} + C_{\mu 3} + C_{\mu 4}(1 + gm_4 R_{C4}) = 99fF \quad (14)$$

$$R_X = R_{C2} || r_{\pi 3}(1 + gm_3 R_F) || r_{\pi 4}(1 + gm_4 R_{E4}) = 241\Omega \approx R_{C2} \quad (15)$$

$$C_{IN} = C_D + C_{\pi 1} + C_{\mu 1} = 324fF \quad (16)$$

$$R_{IN} = r_{\pi 1} || R_F = 199\Omega \approx R_F \quad (17)$$

Calculation of most significant poles:

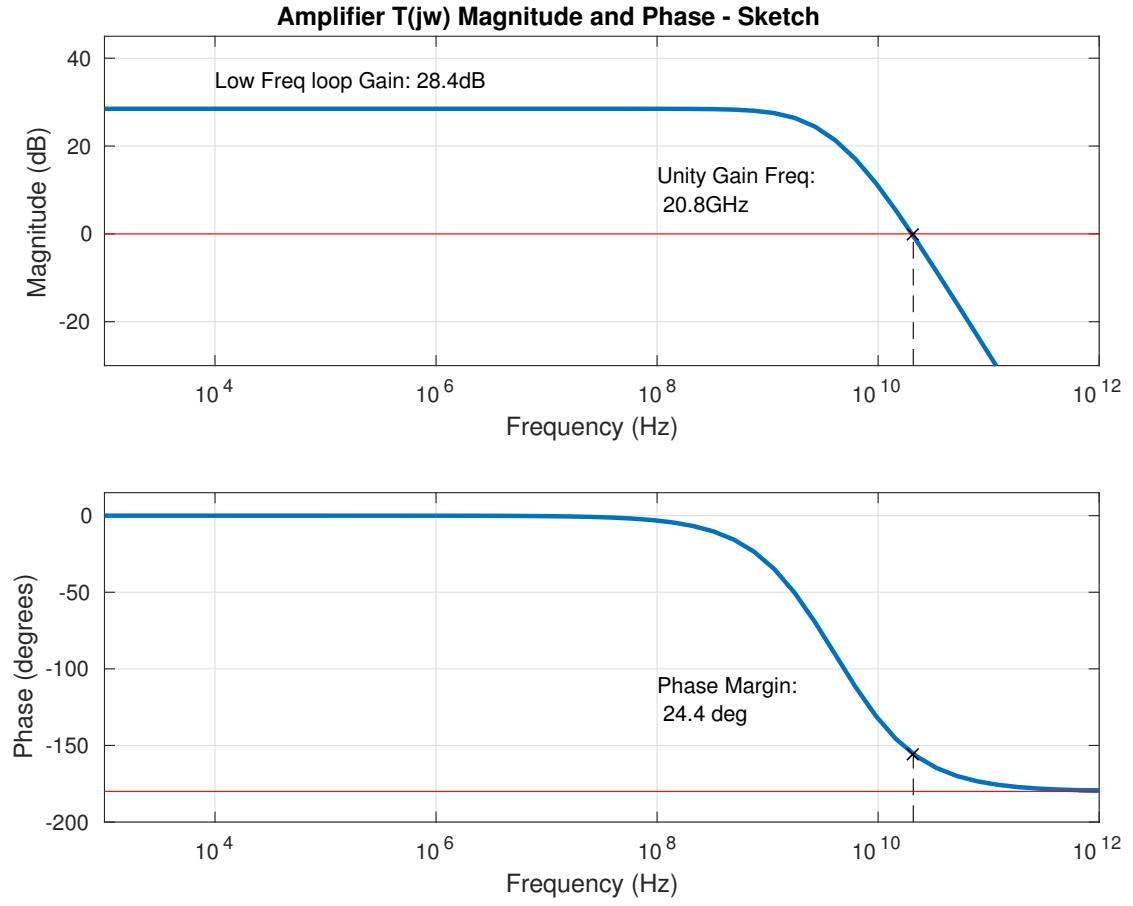
$$f_{IN} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN}} = 2.46GHz \quad (18)$$

$$f_X = \frac{1}{2\pi R_X C_X} = 6.63GHz \quad (19)$$

Calculation of  $T(j\omega)$  Unity Gain Frequency and Phase Margin

$$f_u = \sqrt{T_0 * f_{IN} * f_X} = 20.8GHz \quad (20)$$

$$PM = 180^\circ - atan(\frac{f_u}{f_{IN}}) - atan(\frac{f_u}{f_X}) = 24.4^\circ \quad (21)$$



The low value of phase margin suggests that significant peaking will be observed.

$$a(s) = (R_{IN} || \frac{1}{sC_{IN}}) \cdot gm_1 \cdot (R_X || \frac{1}{sC_X}) \cdot \frac{gm_3 R_f}{1 + gm_3 R_F} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{v_{E3}}{i_s} = \frac{a(s)}{1 + a(s)f} \quad (23)$$

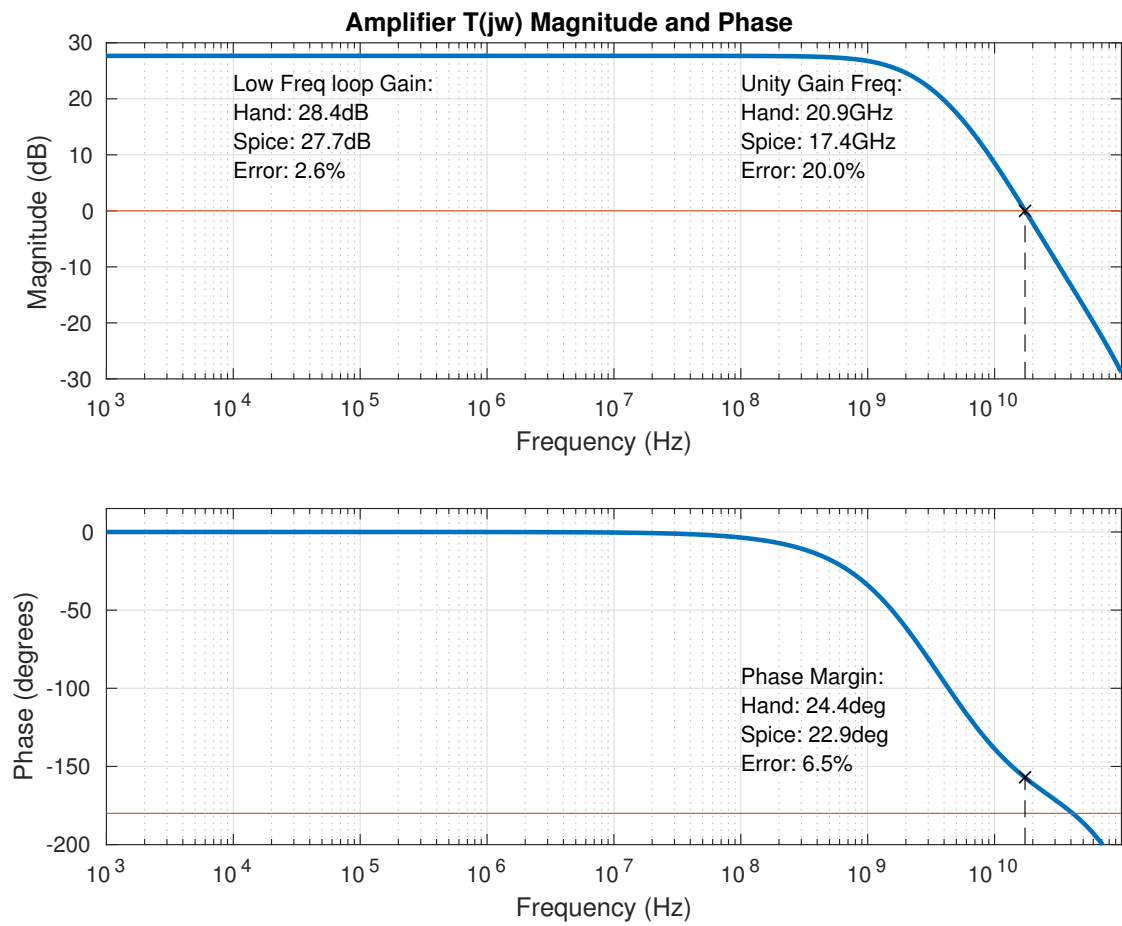
$$f_0 = \sqrt{(1 + T_0) * f_{IN} * f_X} \approx f_u \quad (24)$$

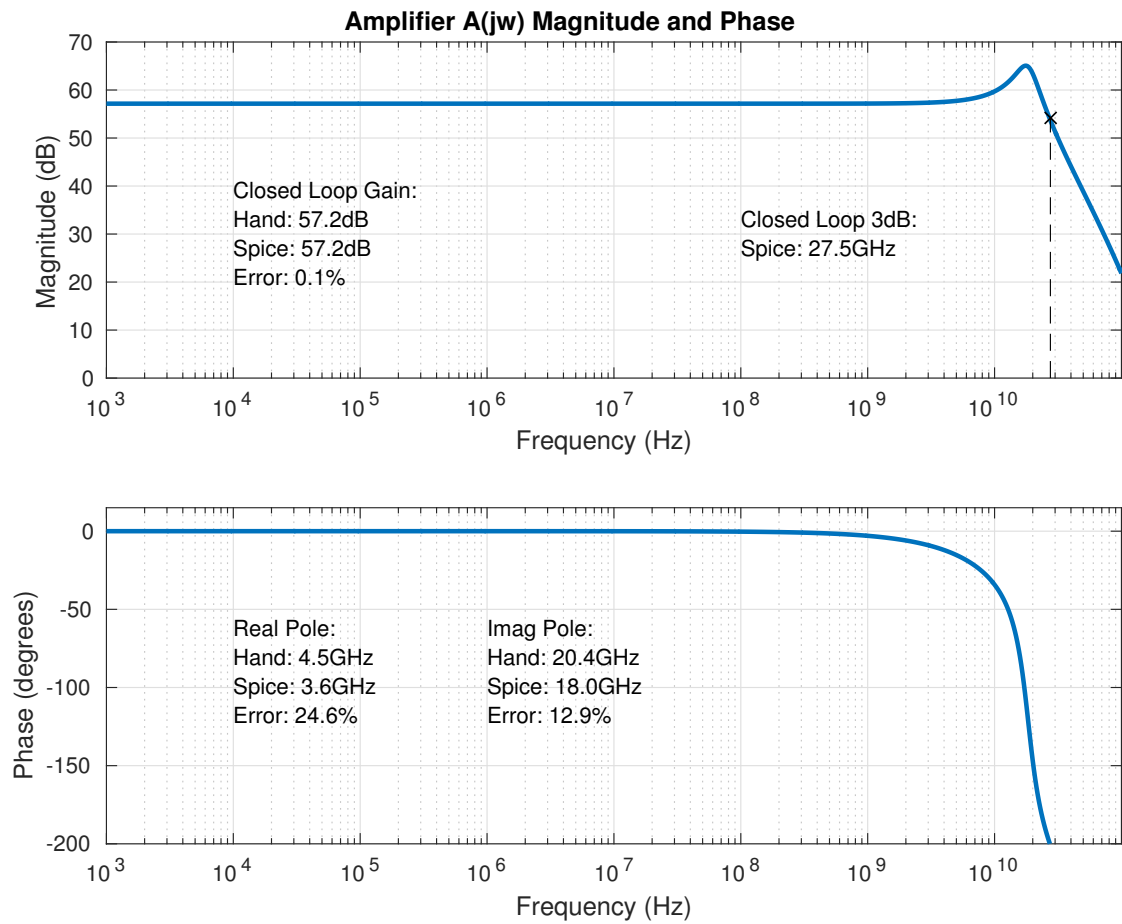
$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{(1 + T_0)\omega_X\omega_{IN}}}{\omega_X + \omega_{IN}} = 2.29 \quad (25)$$

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### 3 Bode Plots and PZ Outputs - Part I(g,h)





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\*\*\*\*\* pole/zero analysis

input = 0:is                      output = v(vo)

poles (rad/sec)                      poles ( hertz)

real	imag	real	imag
-33.1562m	0.	-5.27698m	0.
-22.9305g	113.319g	-3.64950g	18.0353g
-22.9305g	-113.319g	-3.64950g	-18.0353g
-473.782g	0.	-75.4048g	0.
-1.12800t	0.	-179.526g	0.
-1.18039t	0.	-187.865g	0.

zeros (rad/sec)

zeros ( hertz)

real	imag	real	imag
0.	0.	0.	0.
-1.10418t	0.	-175.736g	0.



## 4 Calculations for Part I(i)

A feedback capacitor can be used to introduce a zero into the feedback loop in order to push the higher frequency pole out and flatten the response of the closed loop amplifier. The optimally flat response of the amplifier occurs when  $Q = \sqrt{2}$ . Hence:

$$\omega_0 = 1.09e11 rad/s \quad (26)$$

$$\omega_Z = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{2} - \frac{\omega_{P1} + \omega_{P2}}{\omega_0}} \quad (27)$$

$$C_F = \frac{1}{\omega_Z R_F} = 37 fF \quad (28)$$

From this, the new closed loop bandwidth can be calculated as such:

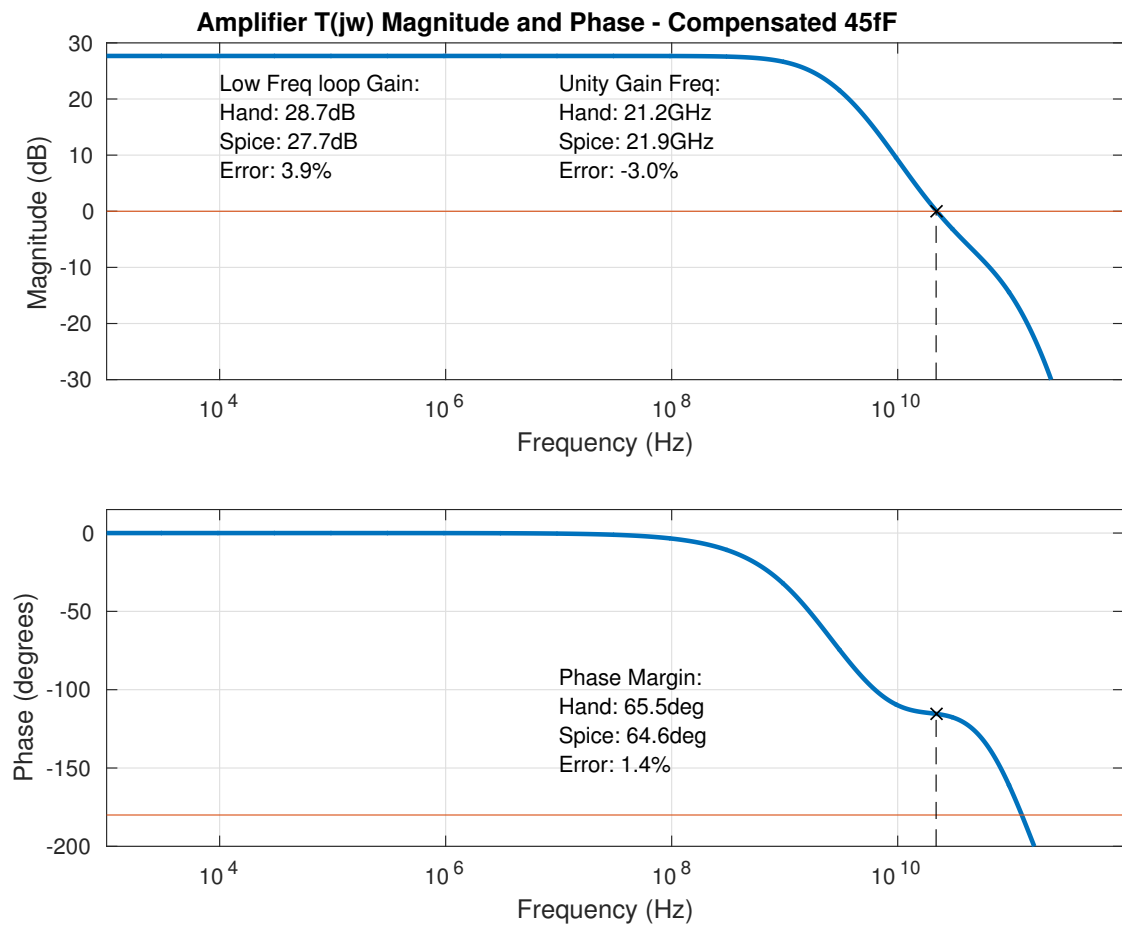
$$C_{in,C_F} = C_{in} + C_F \quad (29)$$

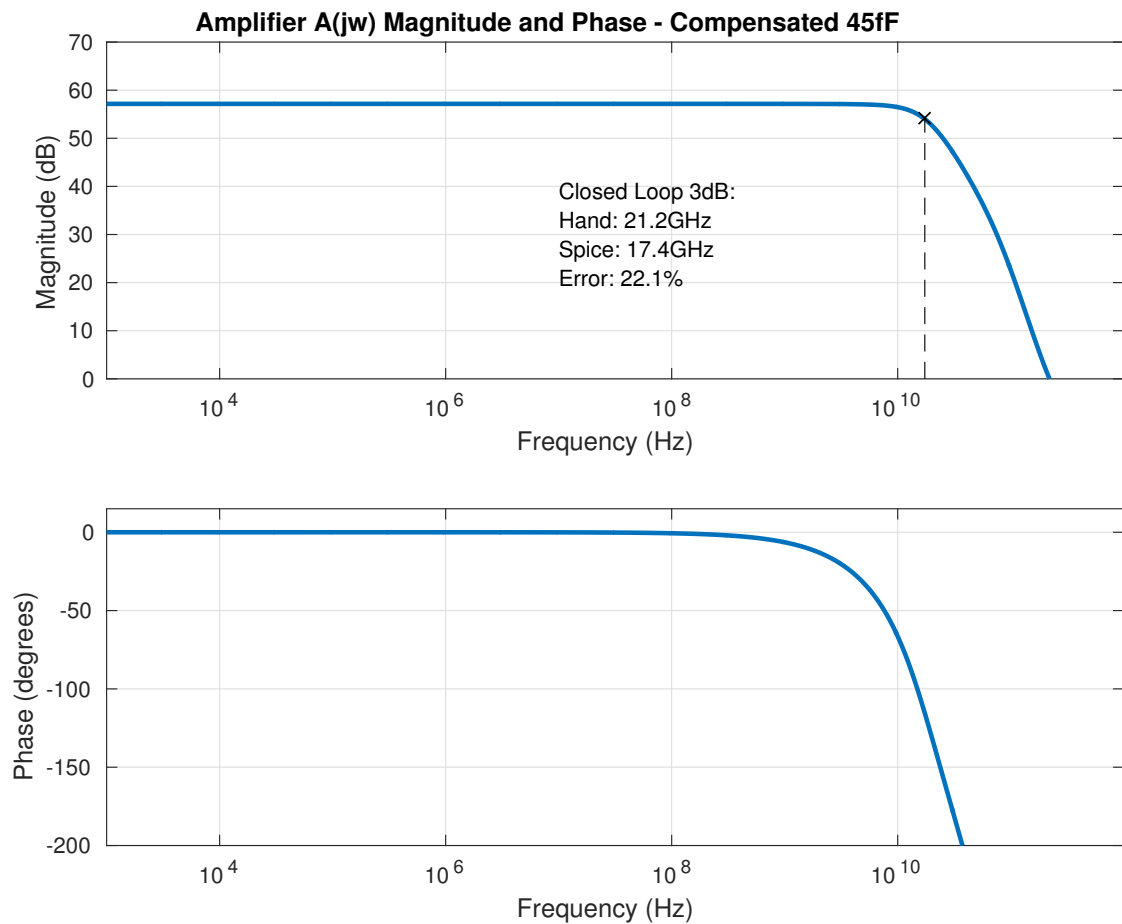
$$k = \frac{R_{in} * Q1_{gm} * R_x * A_{V3}}{R_F} \quad (30)$$

$$BW_{CL,C_F} = \frac{\sqrt{1+k}}{2\pi R_{in} C_{in} R_x C_x} = 19.2 GHz \quad (31)$$

Value of  $C_F$  was tweaked from 37fF to 45fF in order to flatten the magnitude response. Approximately 0.1dB of peaking was observed in the response curve, and with 45fF it was completely flat. We noted that on the output noise plot there was a significant bump in noise around the 3dB frequency that could be reduced by increasing  $C_F$  however this was not a specified goal of the design, so we chose to leave the value as-is.

## 5 Bode Plots and PZ Outputs - Part I(j)





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\*\*\*\*\* pole/zero analysis

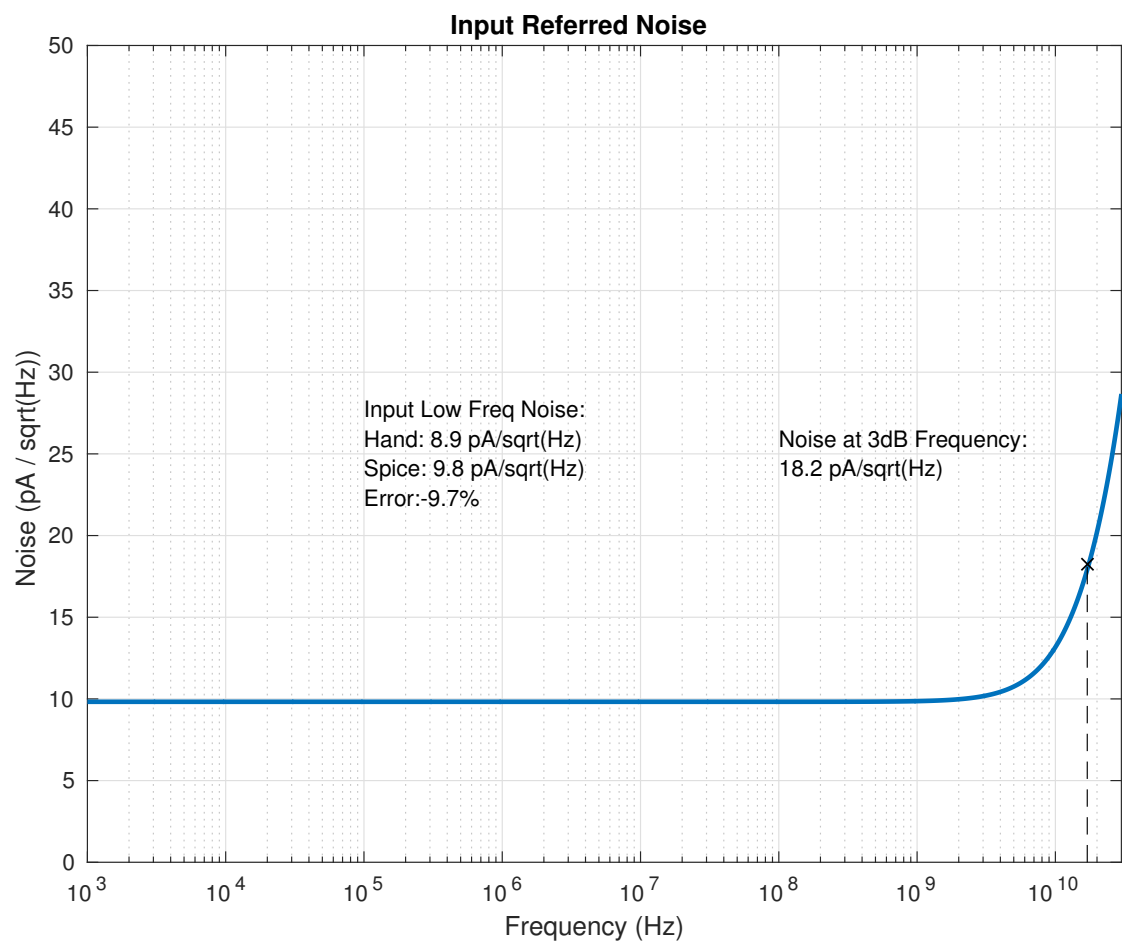
input = 0:is                      output = v(vo)

poles (rad/sec)		poles ( hertz)	
real	imag	real	imag
-33.1562m	0.	-5.27698m	0.
-86.5643g	75.6614g	-13.7771g	12.0419g
-86.5643g	-75.6614g	-13.7771g	-12.0419g
-385.396g	343.565g	-61.3377g	54.6800g
-385.396g	-343.565g	-61.3377g	-54.6800g
-1.11884t	0.	-178.069g	0.
-1.35144t	0.	-215.088g	0.
-1.90665t	0.	-303.452g	0.

zeros (rad/sec)		zeros ( hertz)	
real	imag	real	imag
0.	0.	0.	0.
-1.09715t	0.	-174.617g	0.

## 6 Noise - Part I(k,l)



## 7 Transient Response - Part I(m)

