EE4280 Lecture 3: Oscillator

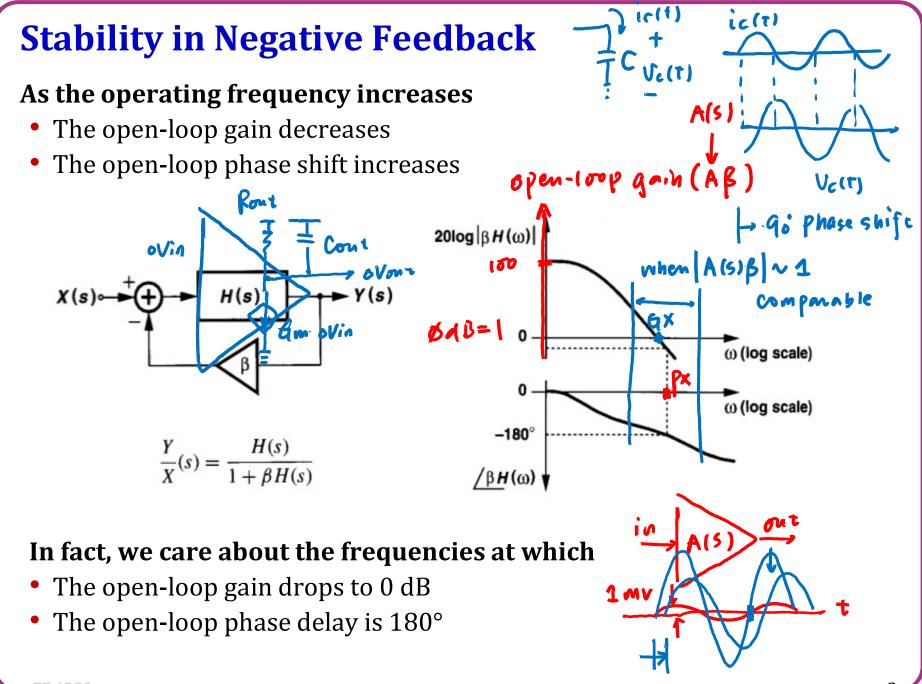
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Negative Feedback

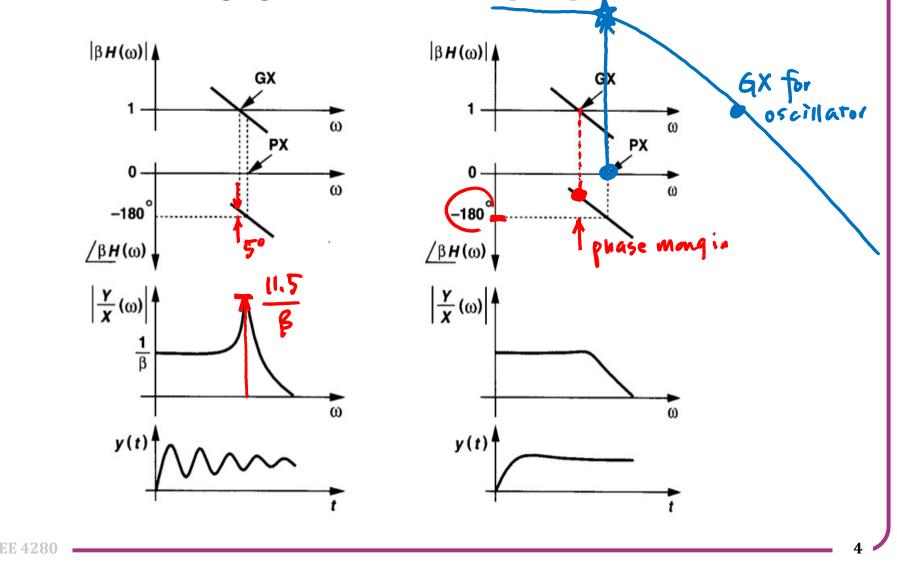
Closed-loop transfer function vs. open-loop transfer function

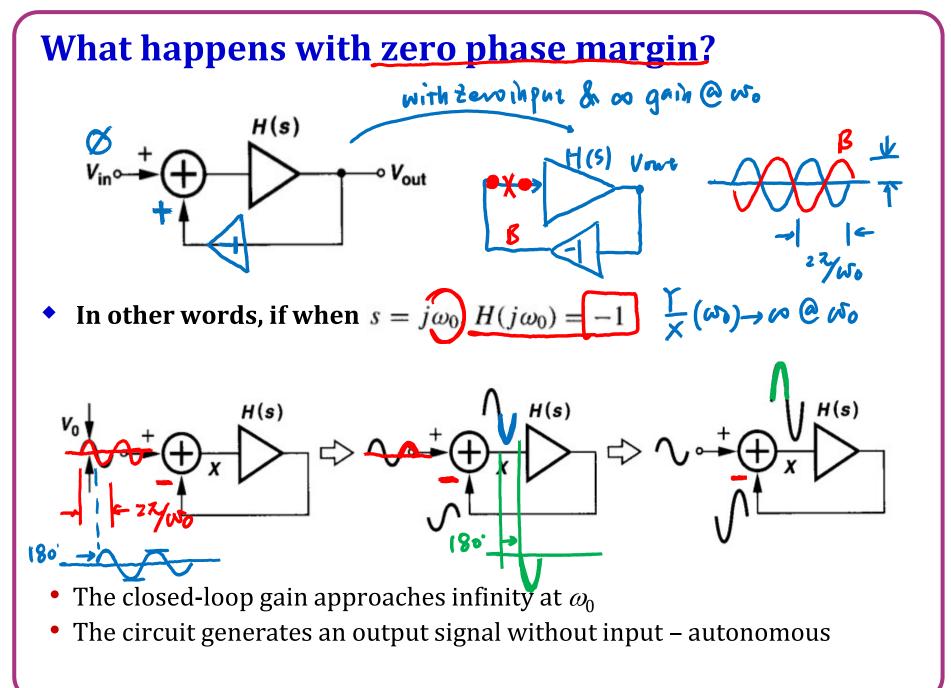
- Gain desensitization
- Bandwidth extension enorgh PM 午AB1陳得 49 50% degradation 106 東天町尾1AB=1 X(s) H(s An ß $1 + \beta A_0$ closed 99 $(1 + \beta A_0)\omega_0$ $\frac{Y}{X}(s) = \frac{H(s)}{1 + \beta H(s)} \stackrel{\checkmark}{\simeq}$ AB771 positive quit with Subtratio AB<-1 100pbroton opm-loop gain $\frac{\beta}{x} = \frac{A\beta}{1+A\beta} \leq 1$ 1-loopgain Т≌н(s)



Gain Margin and Phase Margin

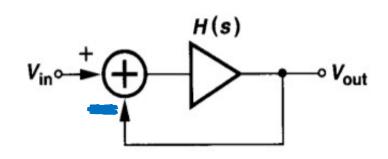
 Insufficient phase margin results in peaking in closed-loop transfer function and ringing in time-domain step response





Oscillator - Barkhausen Criteria

• For an open-loop transfer function that satisfies two conditions:



$$3, 4, 10$$

 $|H(j\omega_0)| > 1$ gain requirement
 $2H(j\omega_0) = 180^\circ$ phase requirement
 $\rightarrow (orp becomes)$
positive feed by

- The circuit may oscillate at ω_0
- These conditions are necessary but not sufficient
- In order to ensure oscillation in the presence of PVT variations, we typically choose the loop gain to be at least twice or three times the required value
- <u>Negative feedback at low frequency</u> to build "stable" PC bias point
- Total phase shift of 360° at $\omega_0 \rightarrow$ positive feedback at ω_0 \rightarrow additional *frequency-dependent* phase delay that is 180° at ω_0

