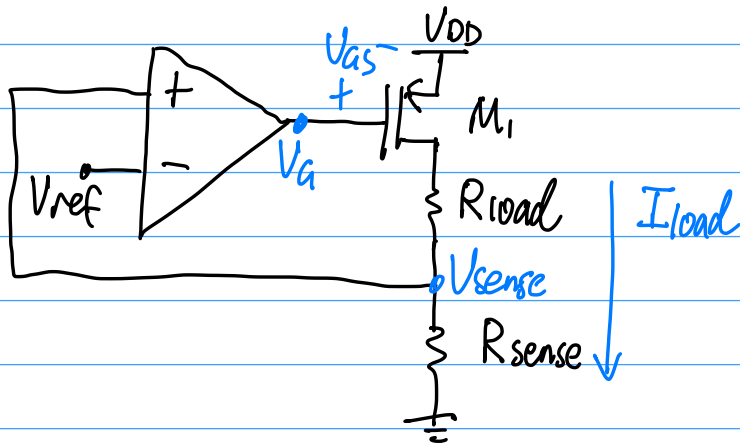
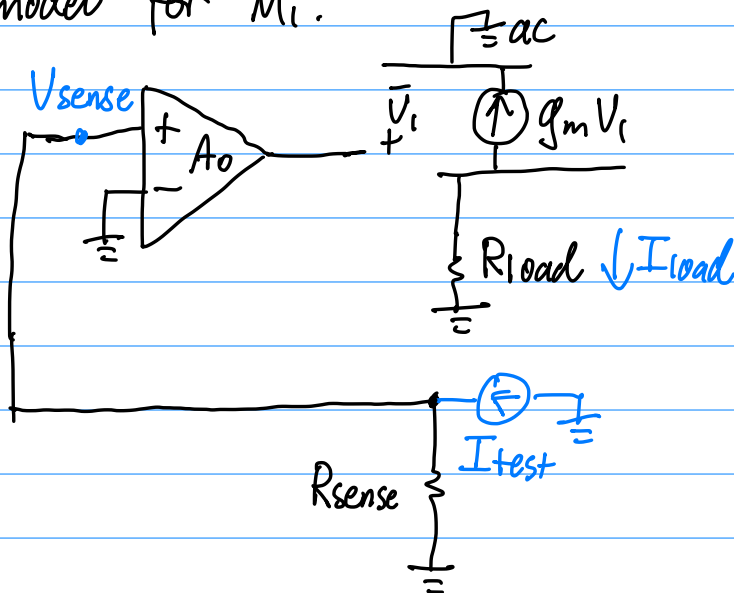


(a) Confirm negative feedback. Consider the circuit:



If $I_{load} \uparrow$ then $V_{sense} \uparrow$ then $V_g \uparrow$ then $V_{as} \downarrow$ then $I_{load} \downarrow$. \therefore Counteracts the change
 \therefore Negative feedback.

Could also consider the loop gain. Break the circuit at a convenient point and use a small signal model for M_1 .



$$V_{sense} = I_{test} R_{sense}$$

$$V_i = A_o I_{test} R_{sense}$$

$$I_{load} = -g_m V_i$$

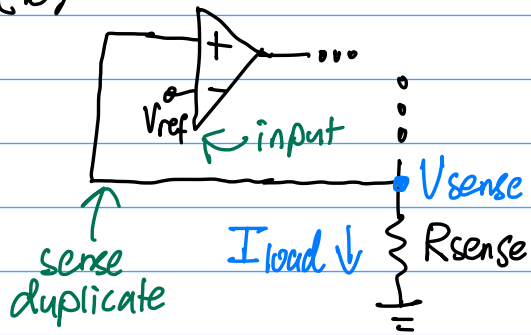
$$\therefore \text{Loop gain}$$

$$= \frac{-I_{load}}{I_{test}}$$

$$= +g_m A_o R_{sense}$$

Positive \therefore Neg. feedback.

(b)



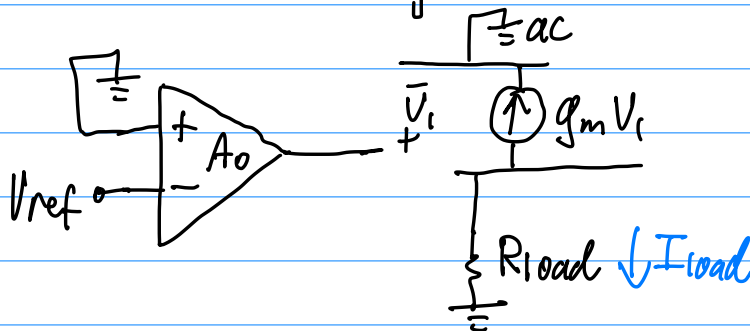
$$\text{Notice } V_{\text{sense}} = I_{\text{load}} R_{\text{sense}}$$

Since the sense duplicate is a good replica of the input,
 $V_{\text{ref}} \approx V_{\text{sense}}$

$$\therefore V_{\text{ref}} = (10 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (20) = 0.2 \text{ V.}$$

This value is small, so for precision would need to account for the input offset of the op-amp.

(c) Draw the small signal model.



$$V_i = -A_o V_{\text{ref}}$$

$$I_{\text{Load}} = -g_m V_i = +g_m A_o V_{\text{ref}}$$

$$\therefore G_{OL} = g_m A_o.$$

(d) As per the answer to part (a), the loop gain is $g_m A_o R_{\text{sense}}$.

(e) The small signal transfer function is:

$$G = \frac{I_{\text{load}}}{V_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{g_m A_o}{1 + g_m A_o R_{\text{sense}}}$$

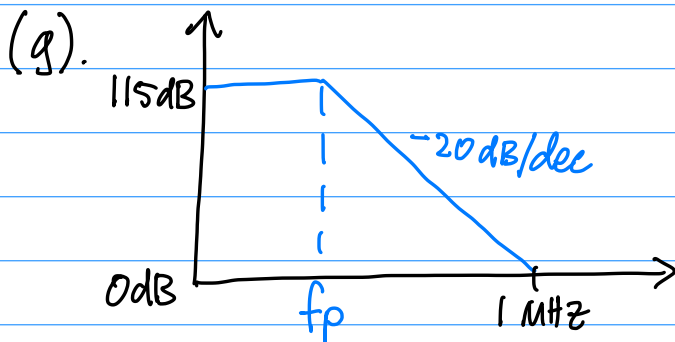
$$(f) \quad g_m = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} I_D}$$

The datasheet for M_1 says $g_m = 3.1 \text{ S}$ at $I_D = 3 \text{ A}$.

$$\therefore 3.1 = \sqrt{2 \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \times 3}$$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = 1.602 \text{ A} \cdot \text{V}^{-2}$$

$$\text{At } I_D = 0.01 \text{ A, } g_m = \sqrt{2 \times 1.602 \times 0.01} = 179 \text{ mS}$$



There are $\frac{115 \text{ dB}}{20 \text{ dB/dec}} = 5.75$ decades between f_p and 1 MHz .
 $\therefore f_p \approx \frac{1 \text{ MHz}}{10^{5.75}} = 1.8 \text{ Hz}$.

(h) Open loop bandwidth = 1.8 Hz .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Closed loop bandwidth} &= 1.8 (1 + g_m A_o R_{\text{sense}}) \\ &= 1.8 (1 + 0.179 \times 10^{115/20} \times 20) \\ &= 3.6 \text{ MHz} \end{aligned}$$

(i) See next page. There must be a zero in the system response that isn't accounted for, but the bandwidth $\approx 2 \text{ MHz}$. Therefore the basic estimate above is reasonable.

Also the sim uses an LMV324 not LMV324A.

