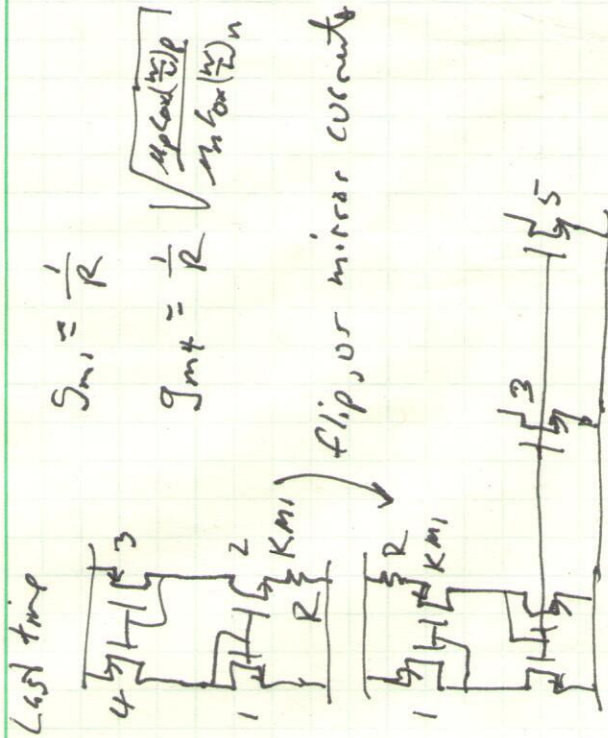


Supply indep. bias startup
 Badgap reference

Midterm next Friday 80 minutes



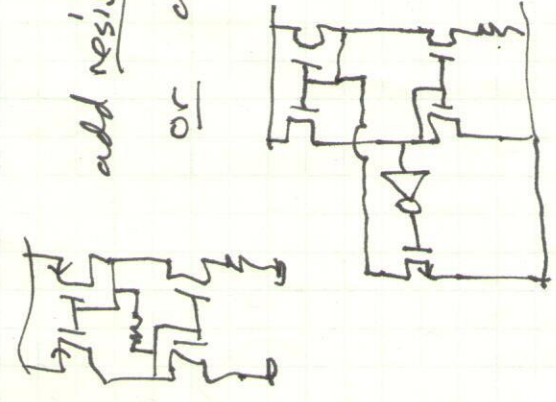
from small signal model (vsix)

$$\frac{\partial I_2}{\partial V_{DD}} = \frac{I_0}{V_{DD}} = \frac{1}{r_{O4}(2K-1)} = \frac{1}{7r_{O4}} \text{ if } K=4$$

so long channel, or cascode PMOS
 to set stable current (supply indep)

Startup: $V_{GS} = 0, I_d = 0$ is a stable state!

add resistor
 or detect $V_{GS} = 0$

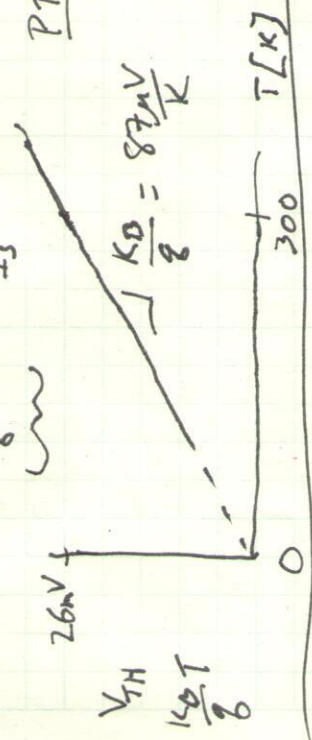


V_D/V_{DH}

Diodes $I_0 \approx I_{s1} I_3 e$

$V_D = V_{TH} \ln \frac{I_D}{I_3}$

$= \frac{k_B T}{q} \ln \frac{I_D}{I_3}$



60 mV decade at R.T. 300K

PTAT - proportional to absolute temperature

Goal: find something with a negative temp co. and cancel! (voltage)

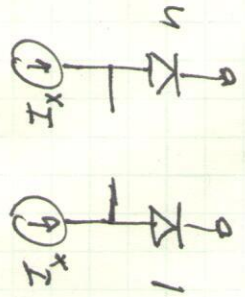
$I_x = \text{const indep of temp.}$

$V_D(T) = V_D(300K) + \alpha \Delta T$

$\frac{k_B T}{q} \ln \frac{I_x}{I_3}$

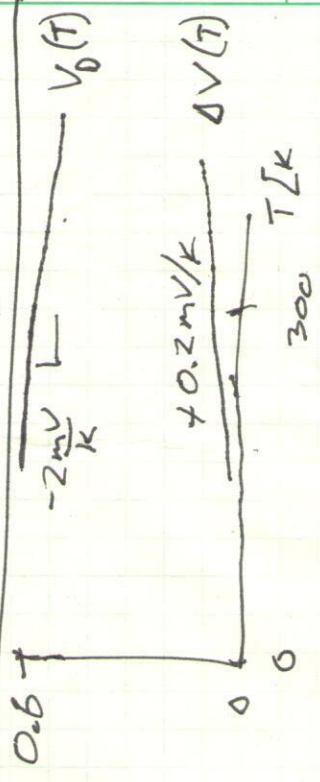
positive charge w/T
huge positive charge w/T
 $\sim 10^5$ from -40 to +85

result: $\alpha \approx -1.5 - 2 \text{ mV/K}$

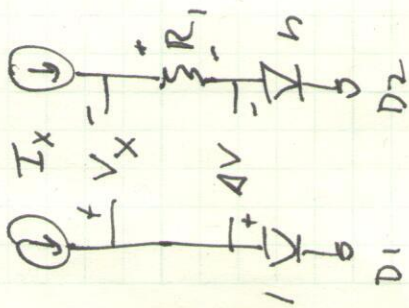


$\Delta V = V_{D1} - V_{D2} = V_{TH} \ln n$

if $n=10$, at room temp $\Delta V = 60 \text{ mV}$



multiply ΔV by ≈ 10 and add it to $V_D(T)$



$$V_{R1} = I_x R_1$$

$$V_{x-} = V_{D2}(T) + I_x R_1$$

increase I_x from 0 until

V_{x-} equals V_{x+} , i.e. $V_{x-} = 0$

therefore $I_x R_1 = \Delta V = V_{TH} \ln n$

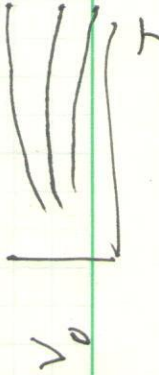
$$= PTAT$$

How to get $V_{x-} = 0$

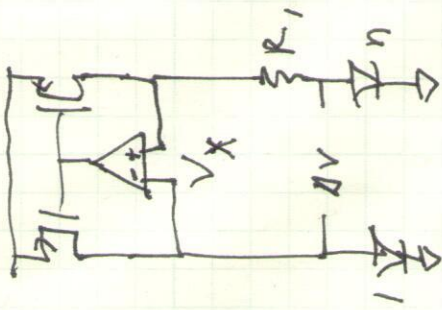
$$V_0 = \underbrace{V_{D2}(300K)}_{\substack{\text{negative} \\ V_{D2}, \text{ temp co.} \\ \approx -2 \text{ mV/K}}} + \alpha \Delta T + \underbrace{\frac{kT}{q} \ln(n)}_{\substack{\text{positive} \\ \text{temp co.} \\ \approx 0.2 \text{ mV/K}}} \underbrace{\frac{R_1 + R_3}{R_1}}_{\text{pick}}$$

result: $V_0 \approx$ indep of temperature

physics/math: $V_0 =$ silicon bandgap at $T=0 \text{ K}$

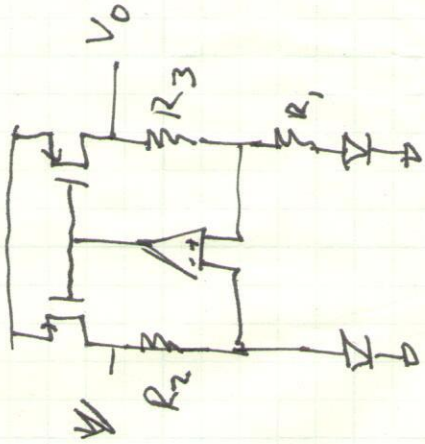


trim to get flat.



enforces $V_{x-} = 0$

$$I_x R_1 = \Delta V = \frac{kT}{q} \ln n$$



$$V_0 = V_{D2} + I_x (R_1 + R_3)$$