

Structured Electronic Design

Quiz biasing techniques

Anton J.M. Montagne

Biasing Techniques

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Brute force

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Fix the relation between a branch voltage and current simply through insertion of a two-terminal element with the desired v-i relation in that branch

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Compensation

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Reproduce the error at some location in a system

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Compensation

Reproduce the error at some location in a system
Subtract it from the signal at that location

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Negative feedback

Biassing Techniques

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Negative feedback

Measure the response

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Compensation

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Subtract it from the signal at that location

Negative feedback

Measure the response
Compare it with the desired value

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Negative feedback

Measure the response
Compare it with the desired value
Nullify the difference

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Brute-force biasing

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BSc course structured electronic design:

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Insertion of impedances in series or in parallel
with the signal path should be avoided:

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Deterioration of the noise performance

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Insertion of impedances in series or in parallel with the signal path should be avoided:

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- Increase of power dissipation

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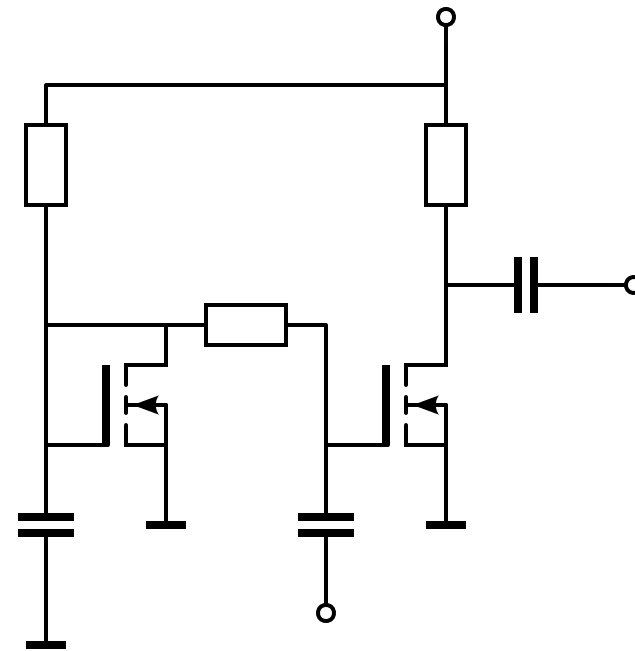
- Deterioration of the overdrive recovery

Brute-force biasing

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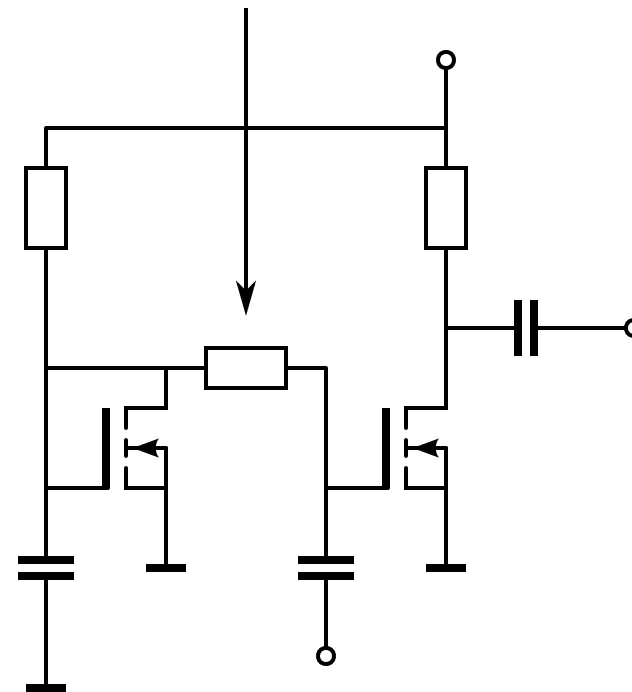
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Brute-force fixing of the gate voltage:



Brute-force biasing

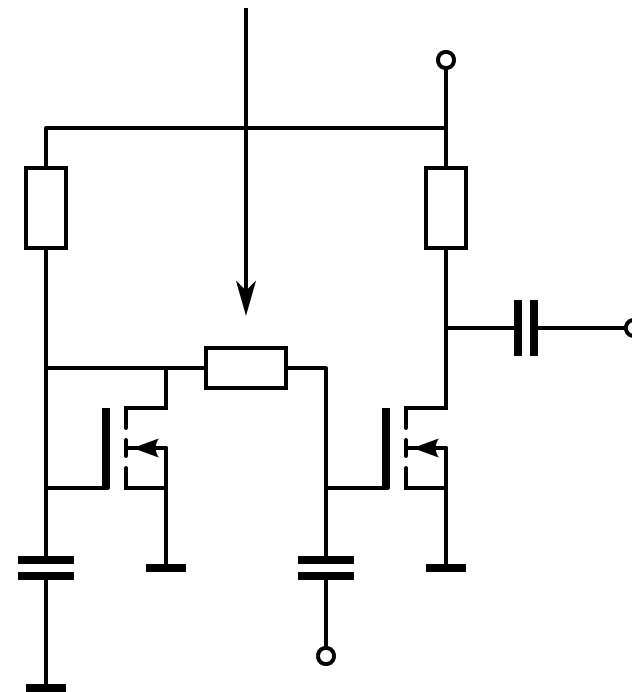
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Brute-force fixing of the gate voltage:

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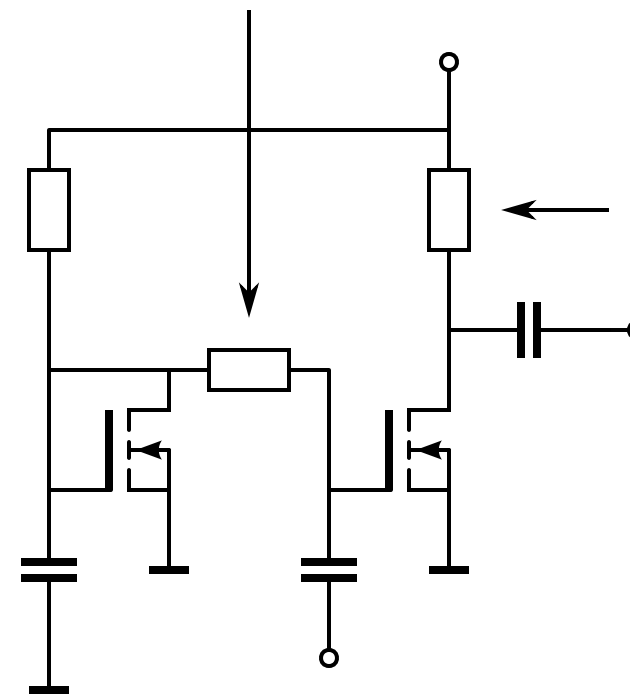
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Brute-force fixing of the drain voltage for a given drain current:

Brute-force biasing

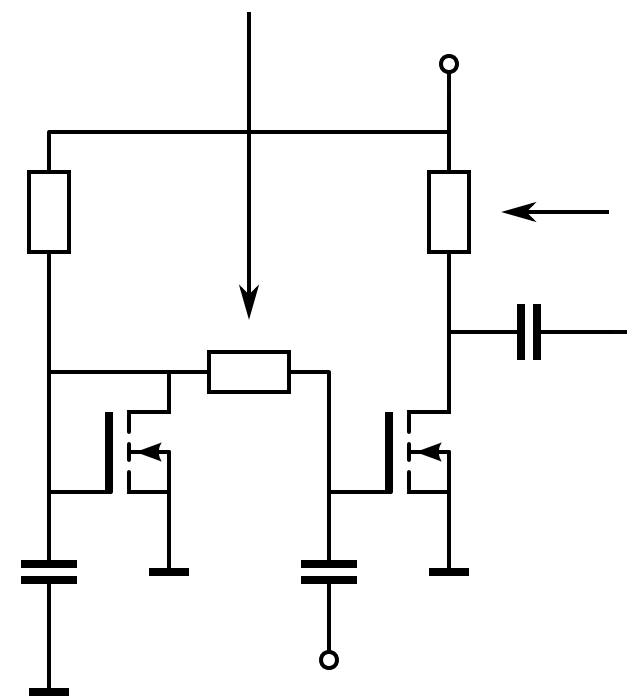
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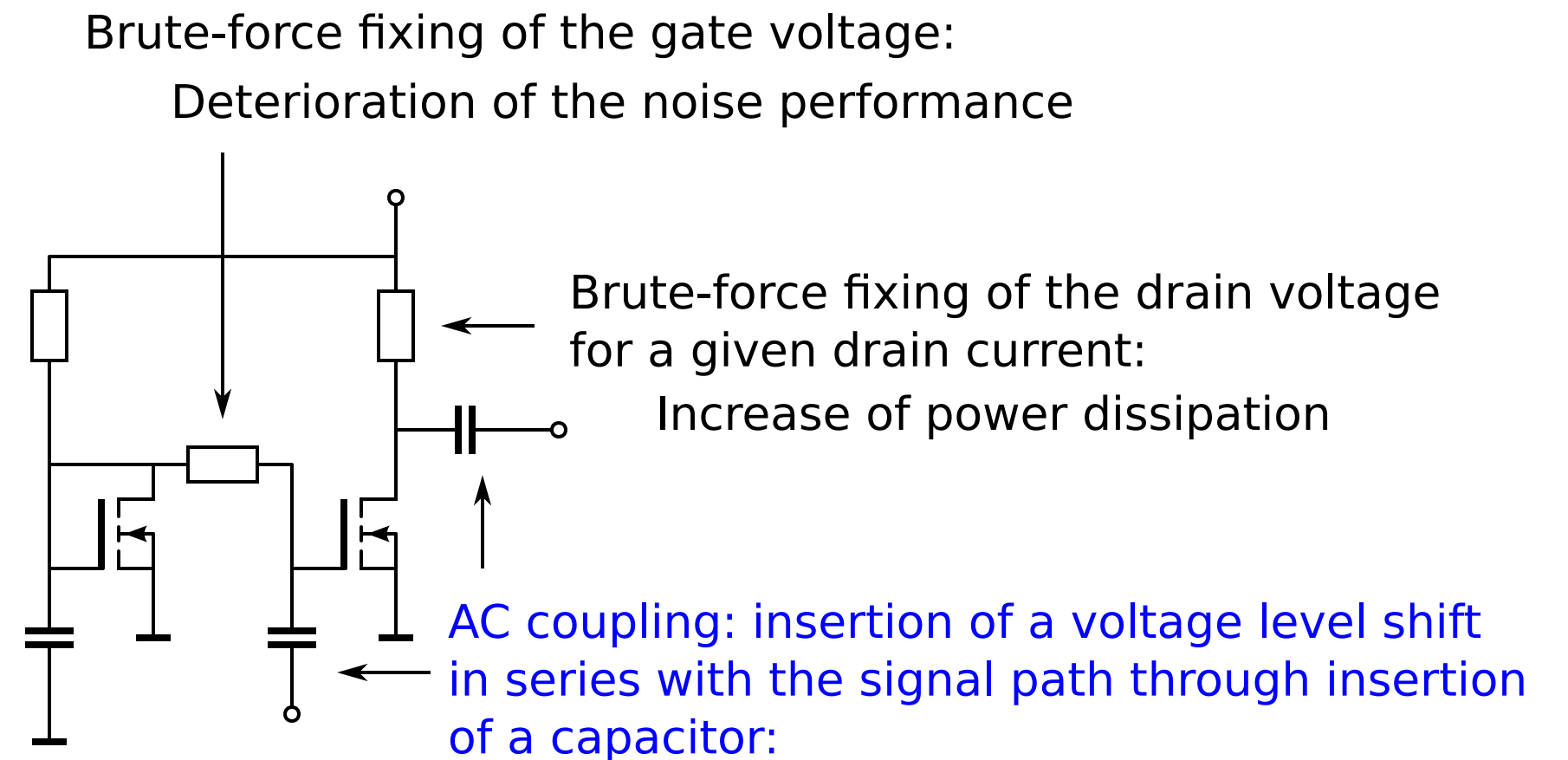
Increase of power dissipation

Brute-force biasing

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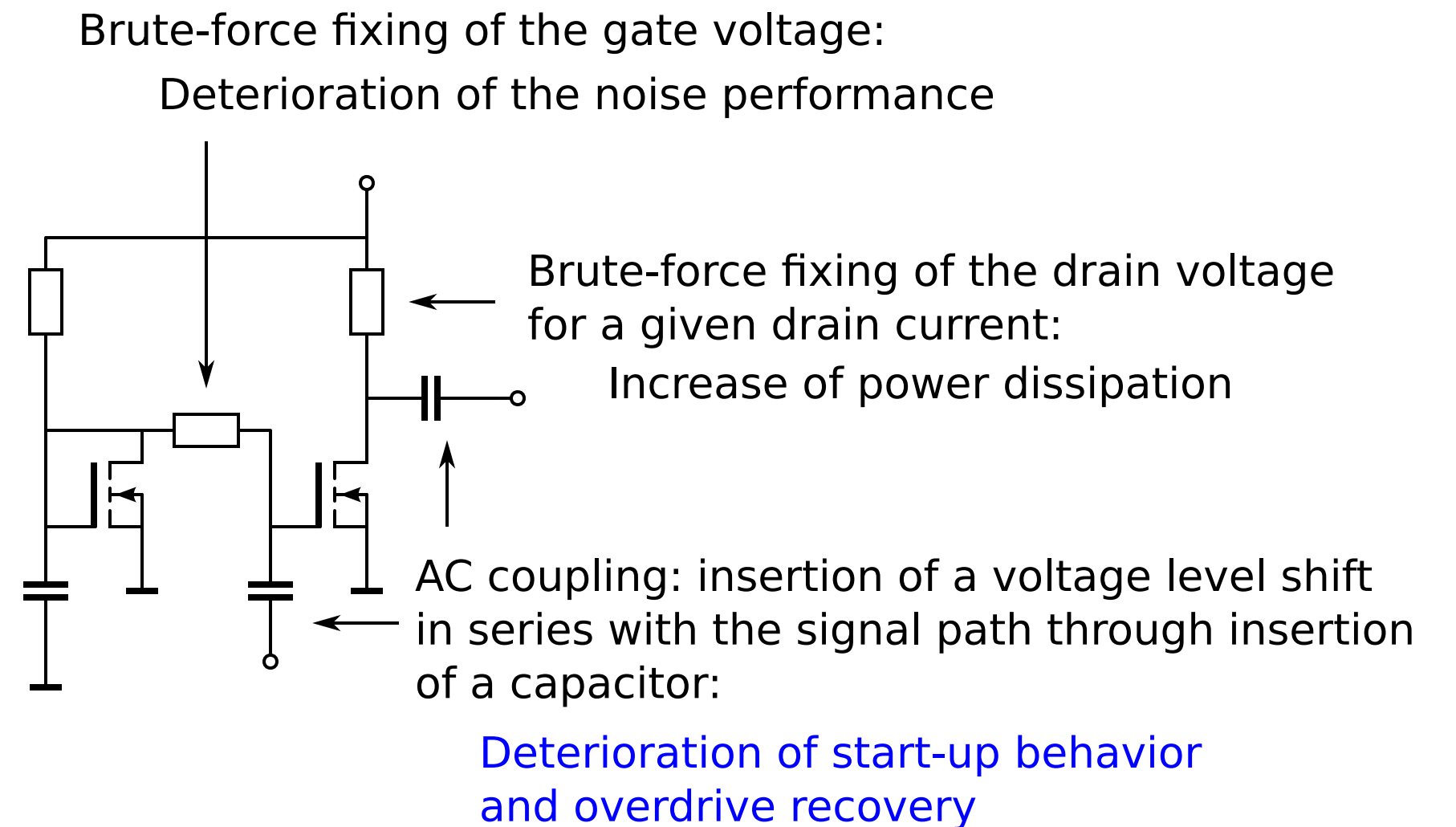


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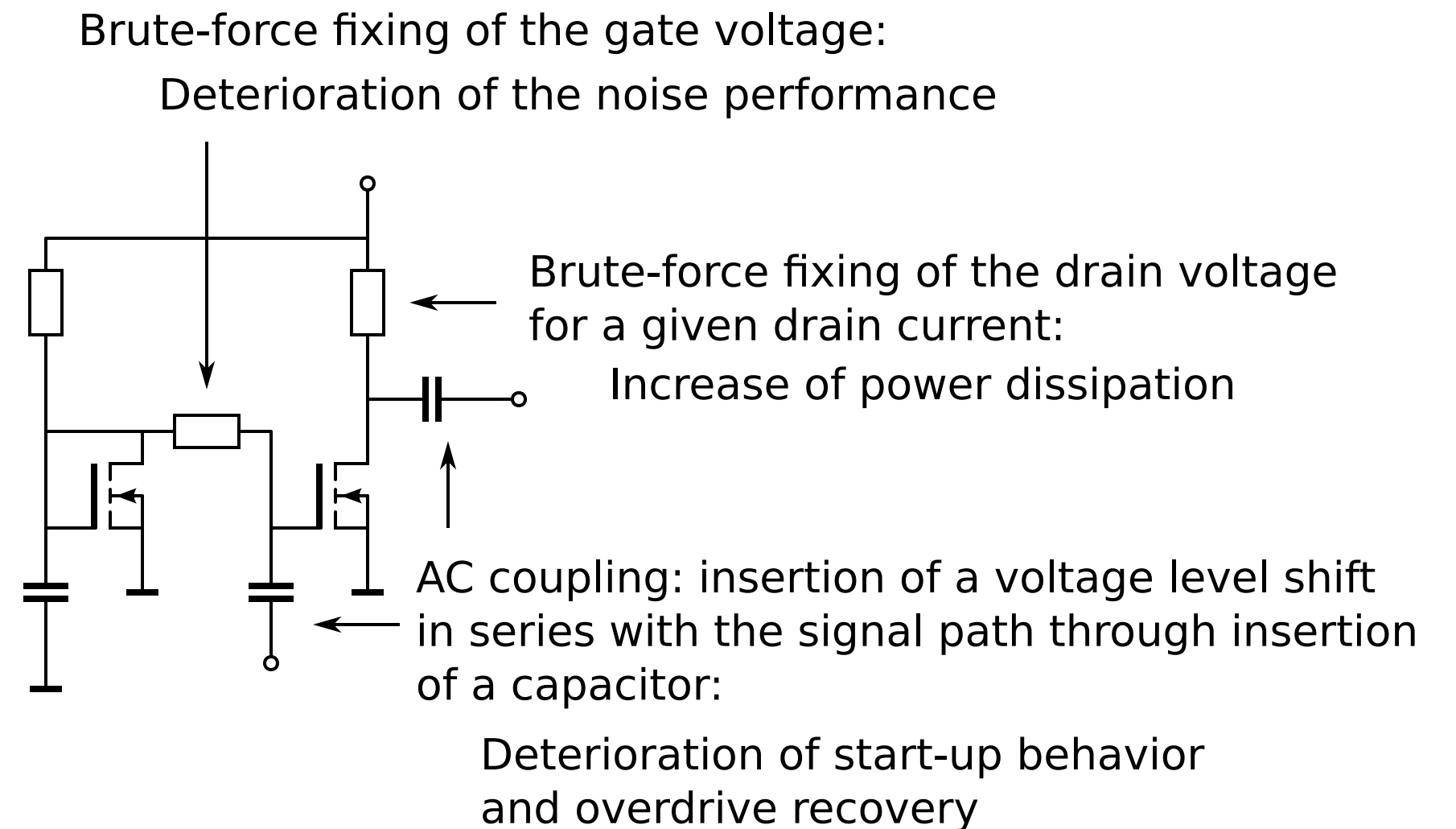


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Model-based biasing

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Application of Compensation

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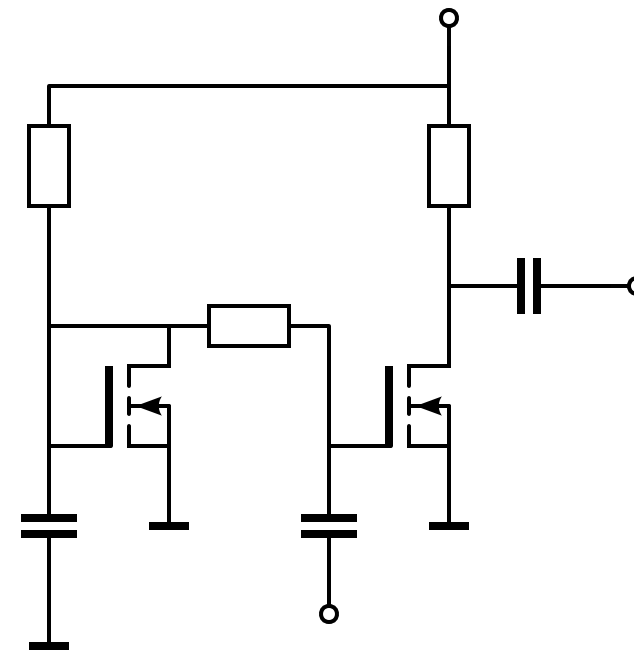
Requires reproduction of the error

Model-based biasing

Application of Compensation

Requires reproduction of the error

Limited improvement: imperfect reproduction (matching error):

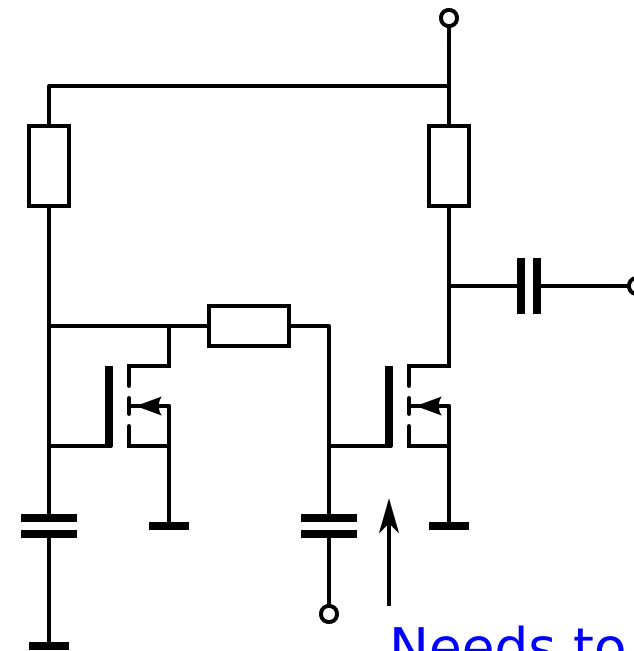


Model-based biasing

Application of Compensation

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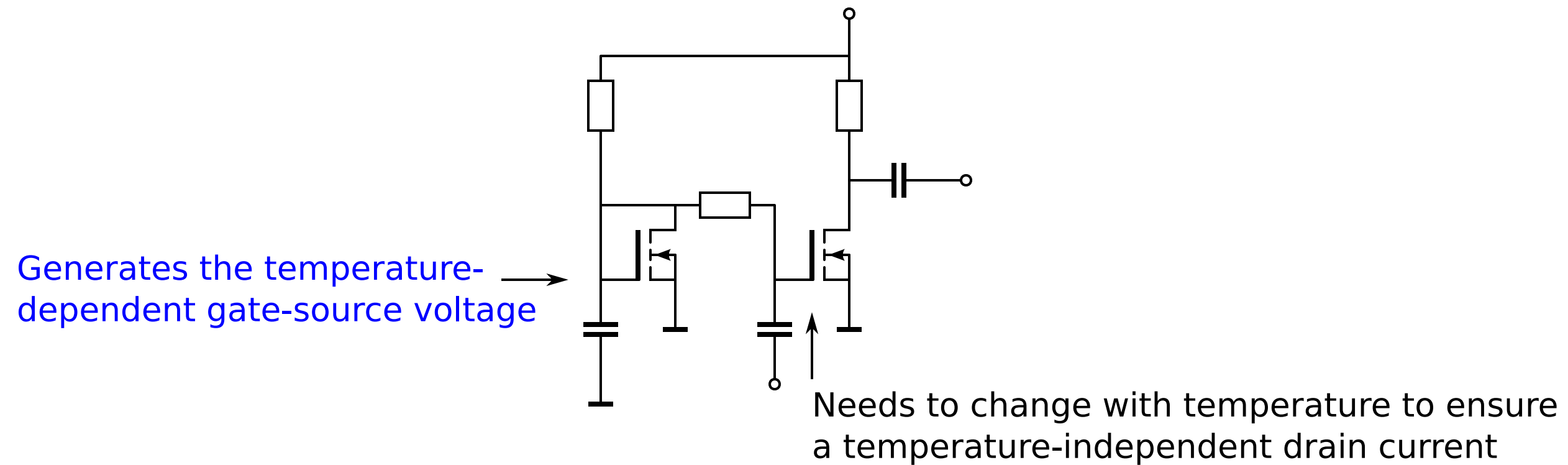
Needs to change with temperature to ensure a temperature-independent drain current

Model-based biasing

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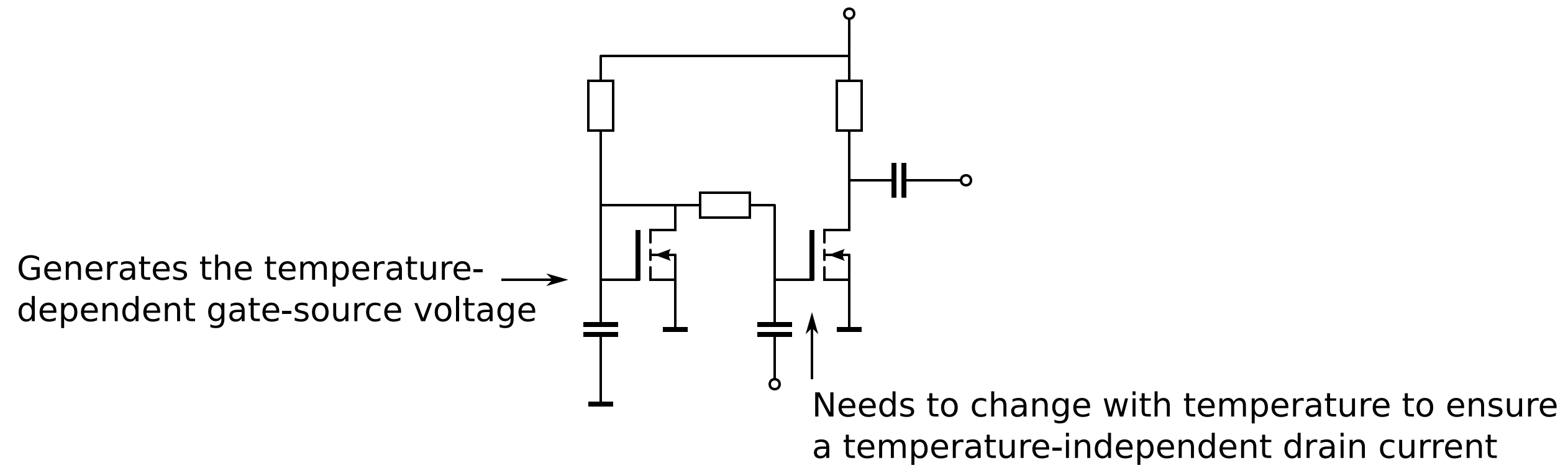


Model-based biasing

Application of Compensation

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Limited improvement: imperfect reproduction (matching error):



Feedback biasing

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Automatic reduction of biasing errors

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Only possible if frequency components of biasing errors and of signal do not overlap

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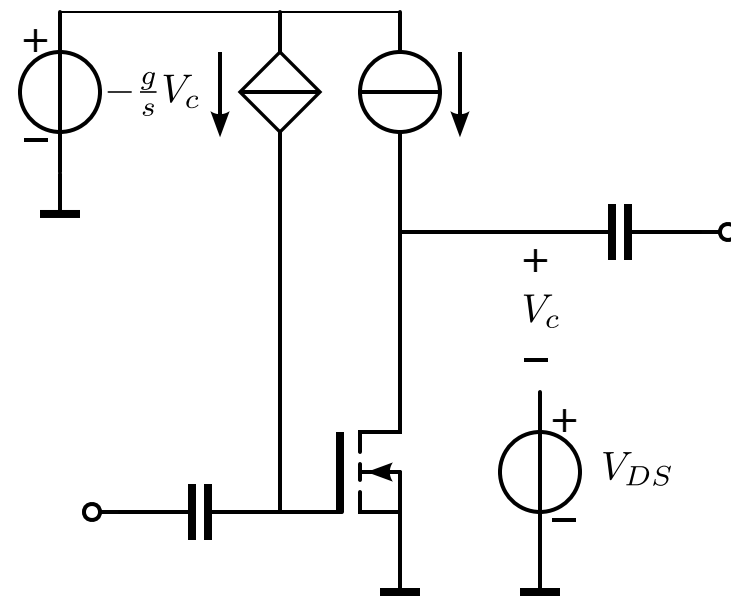
Requires a loop filter: DC transfer will (ideally) be zero

Feedback biasing

Automatic reduction of biasing errors

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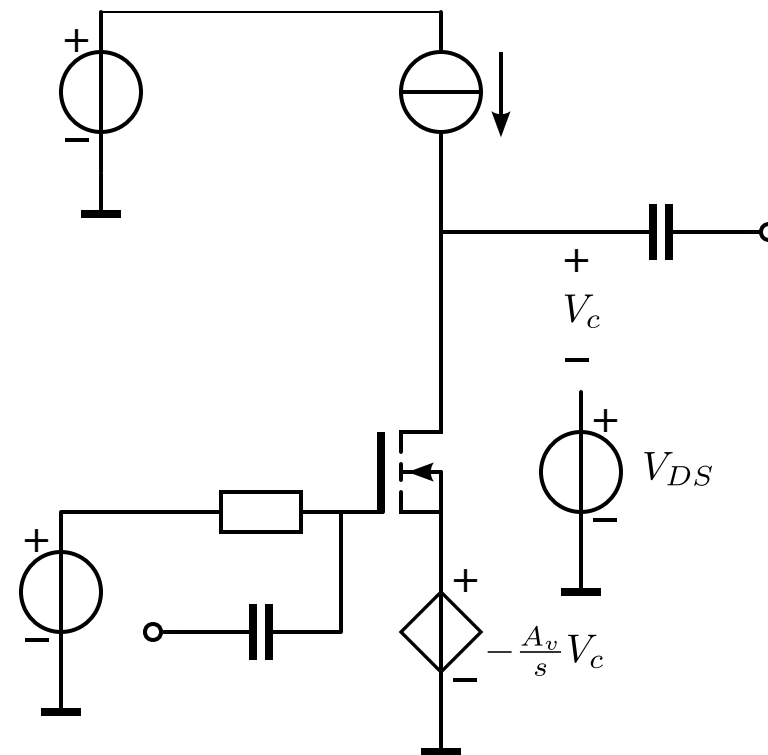
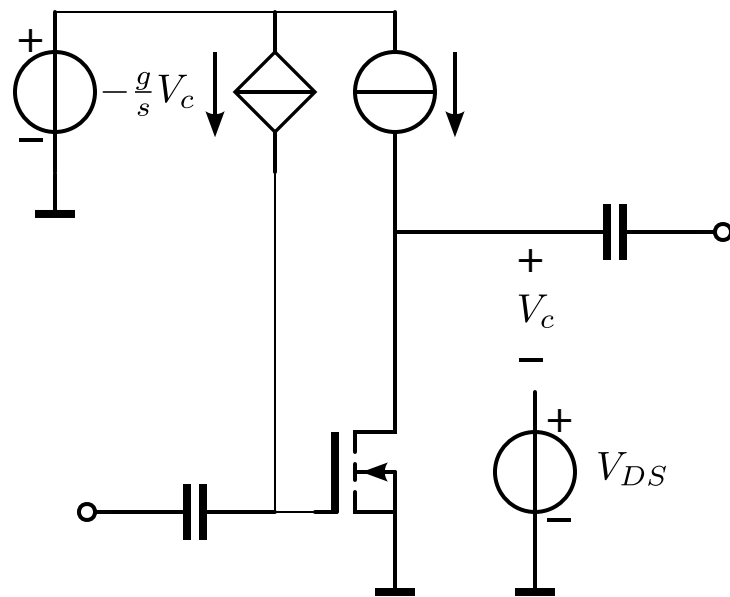


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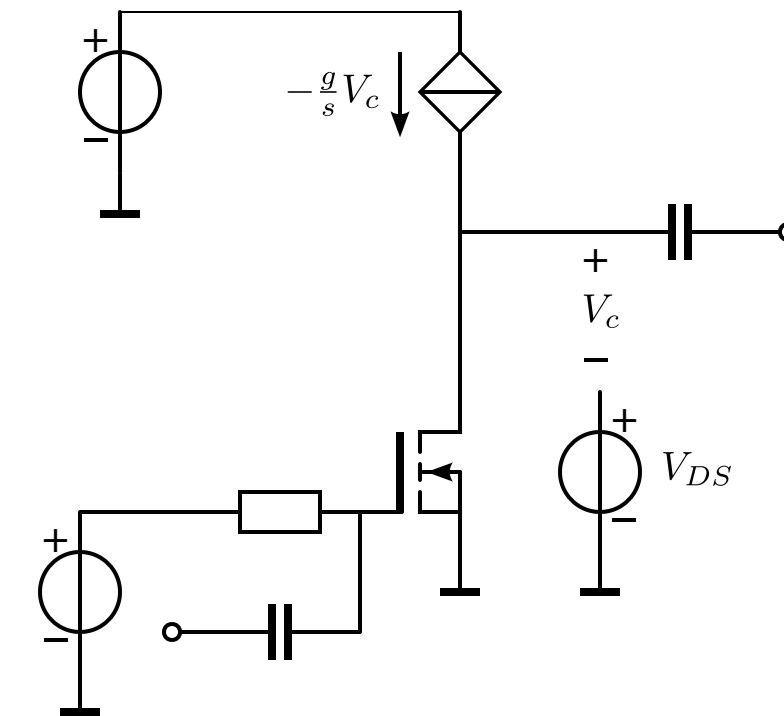
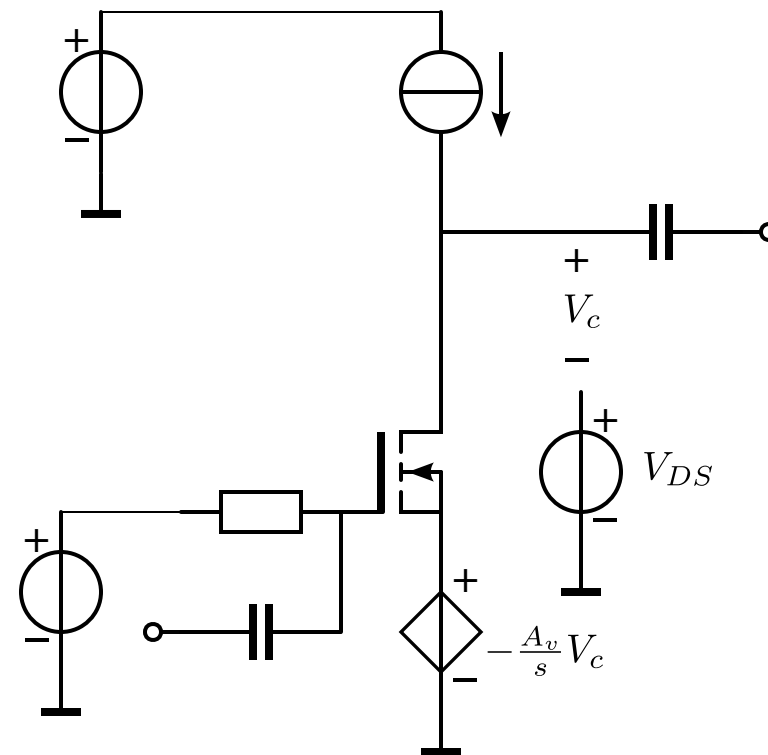
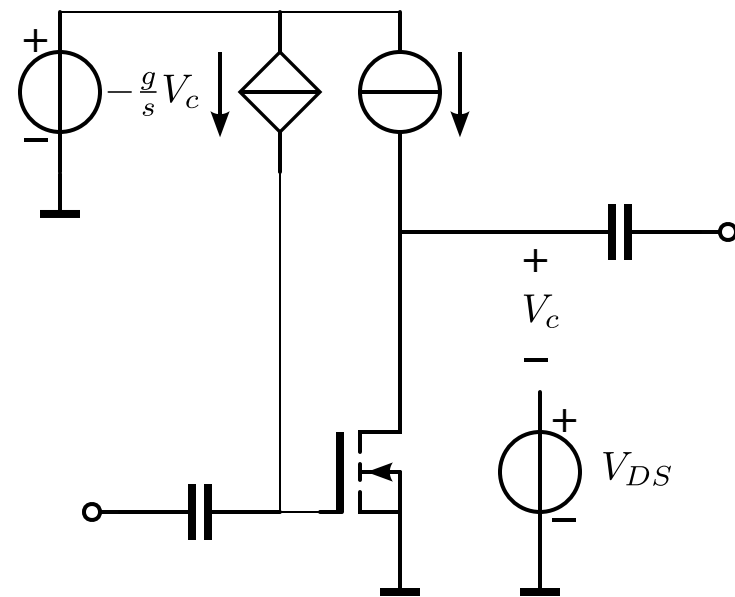


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Electronic self inductance

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At low frequencies: low impedance in parallel with the signal path

Electronic self inductance

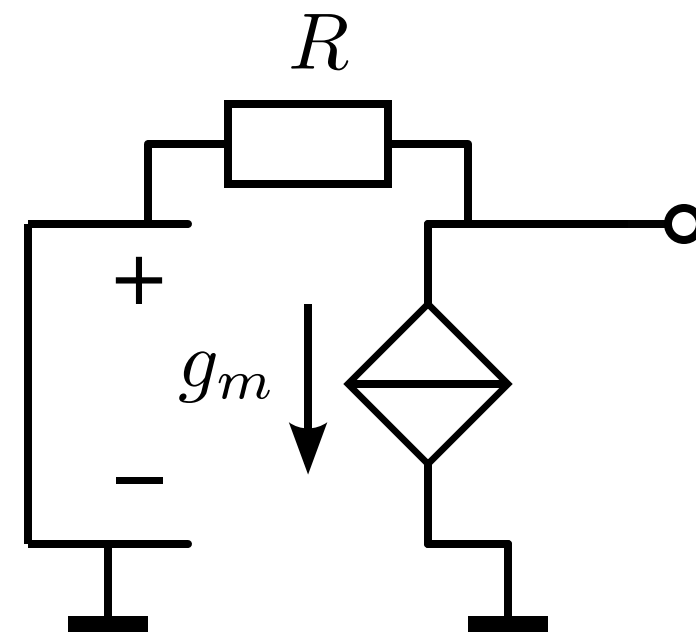
At low frequencies: low impedance in parallel with the signal path

At high frequencies: high impedance in parallel with the signal path

Electronic self inductance

At low frequencies: low impedance in parallel with the signal path

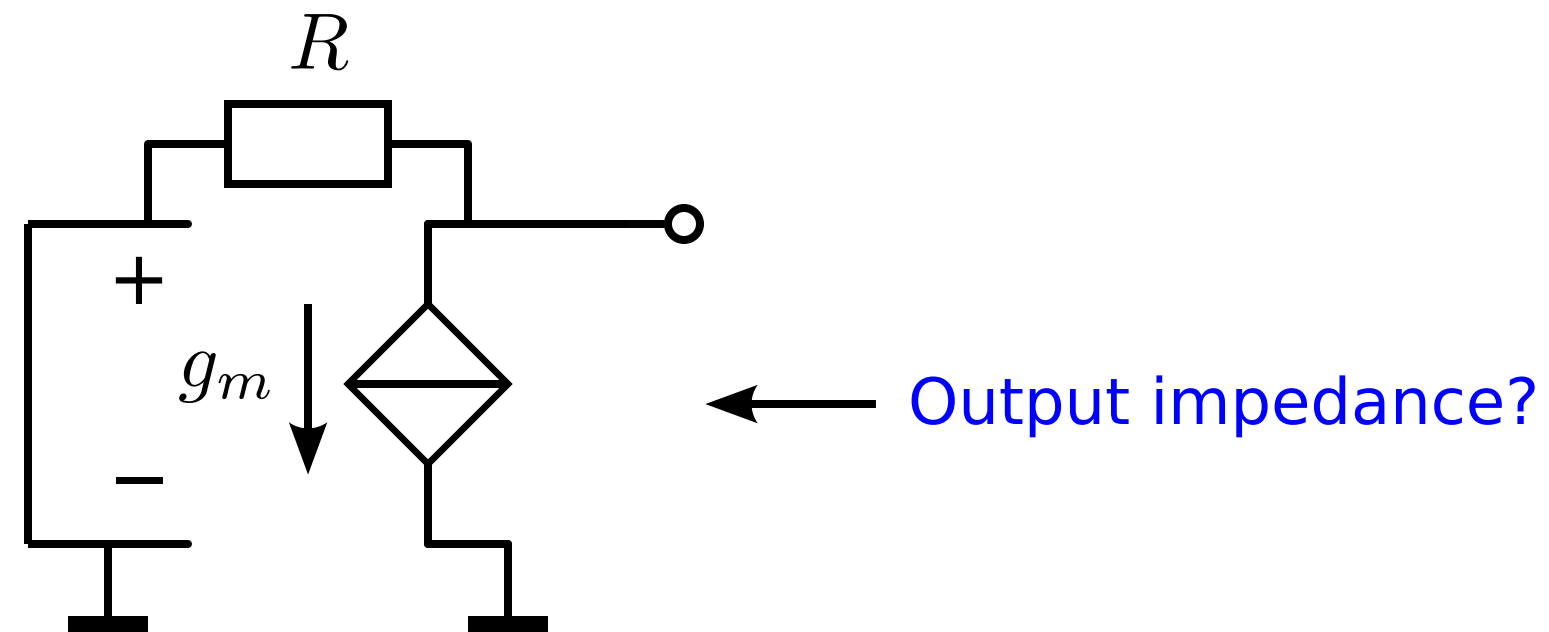
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Electronic self inductance

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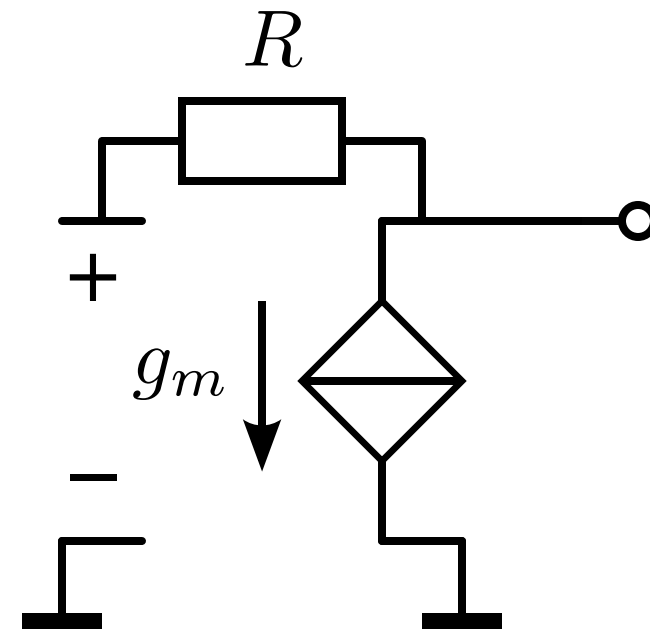
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Electronic self inductance

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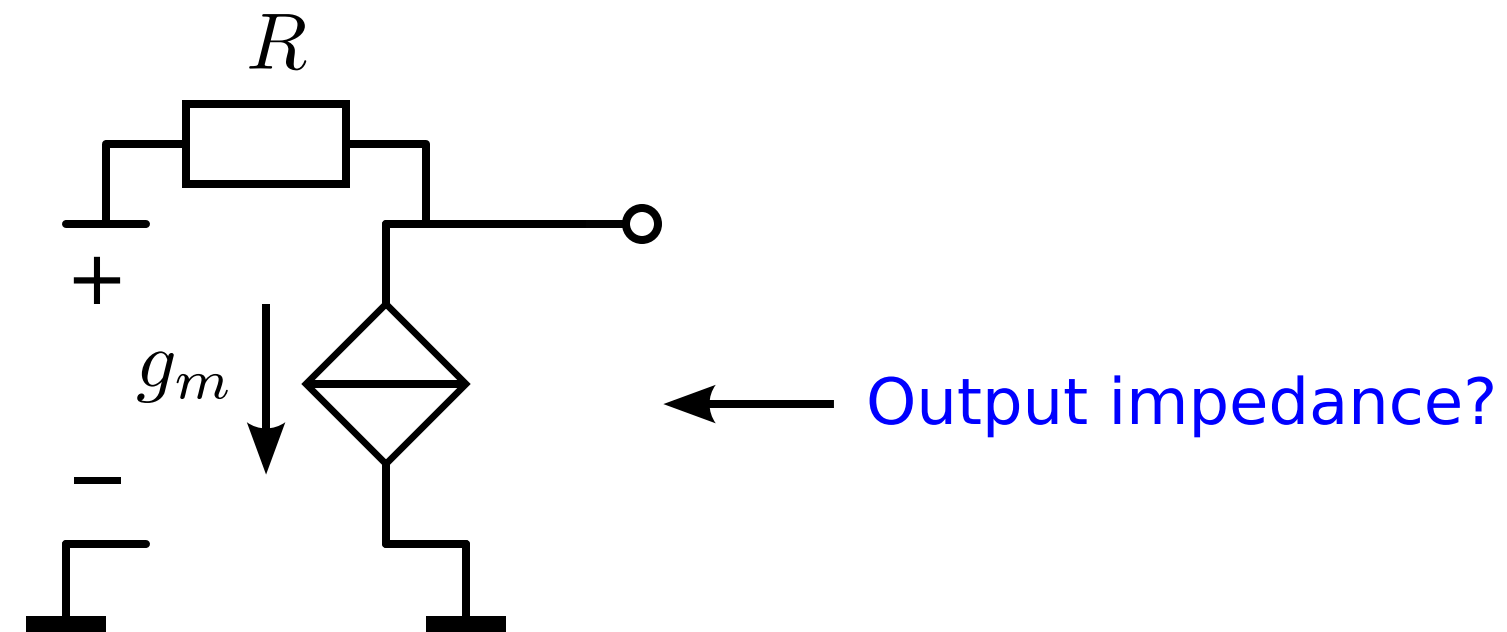
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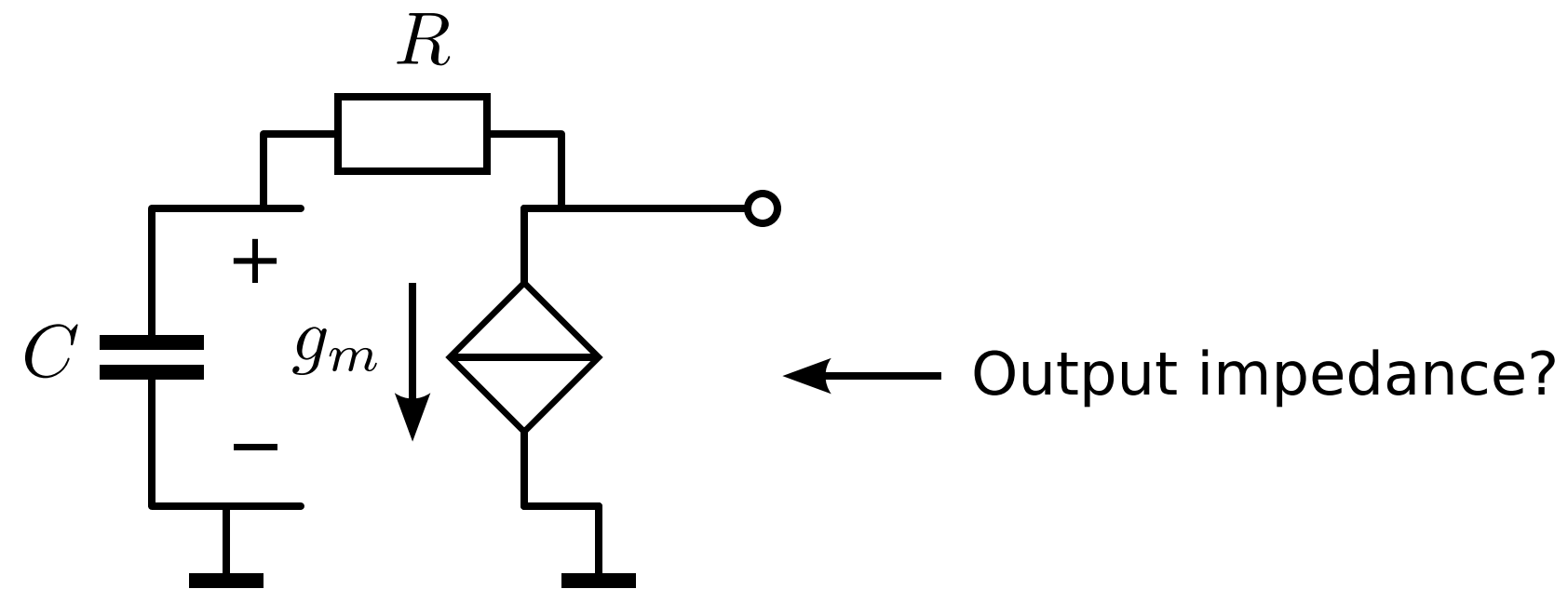
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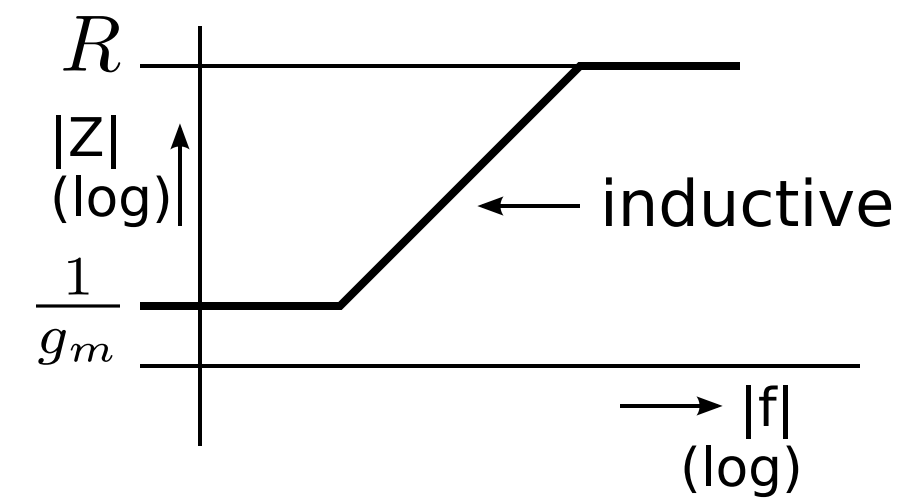
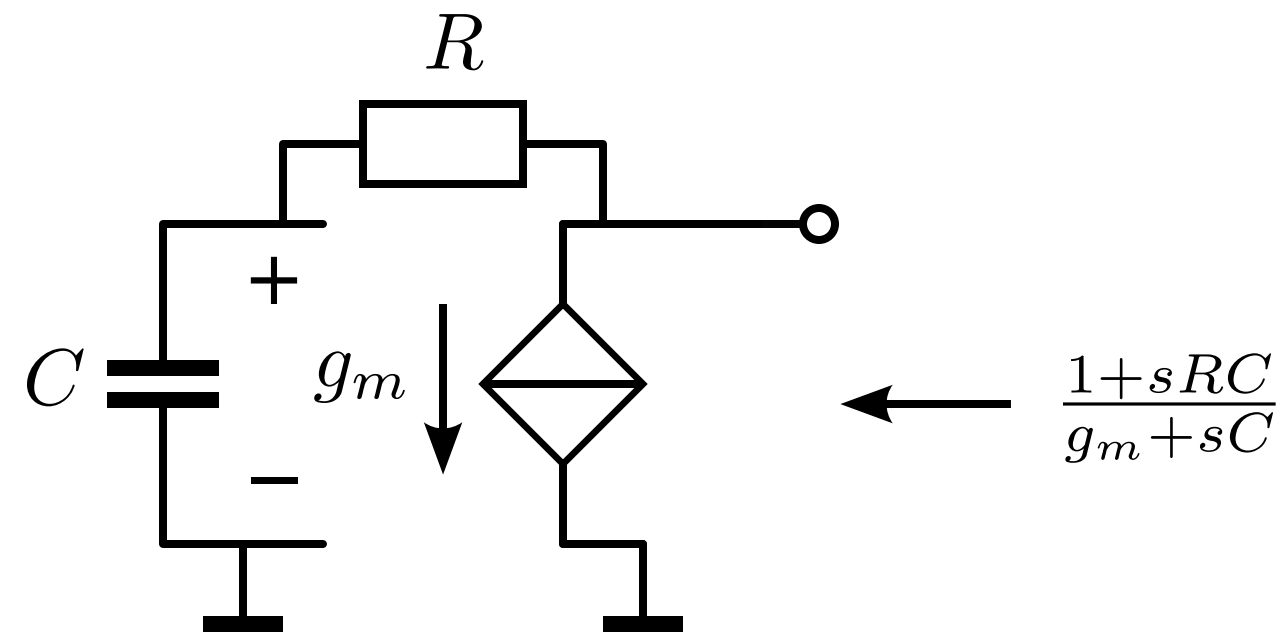
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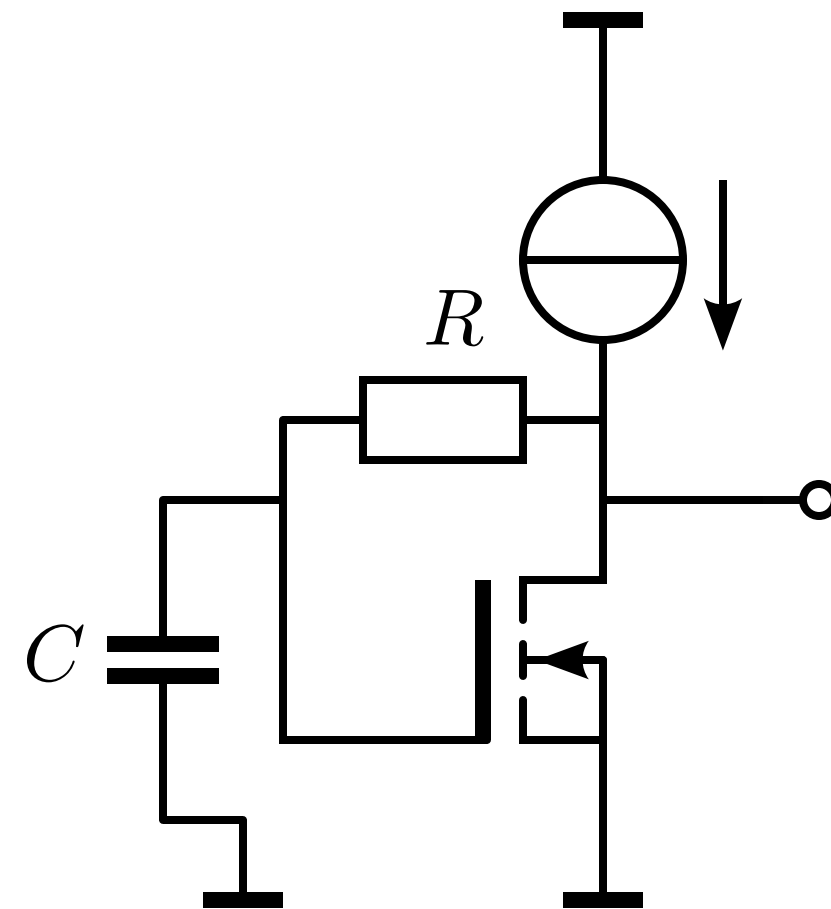
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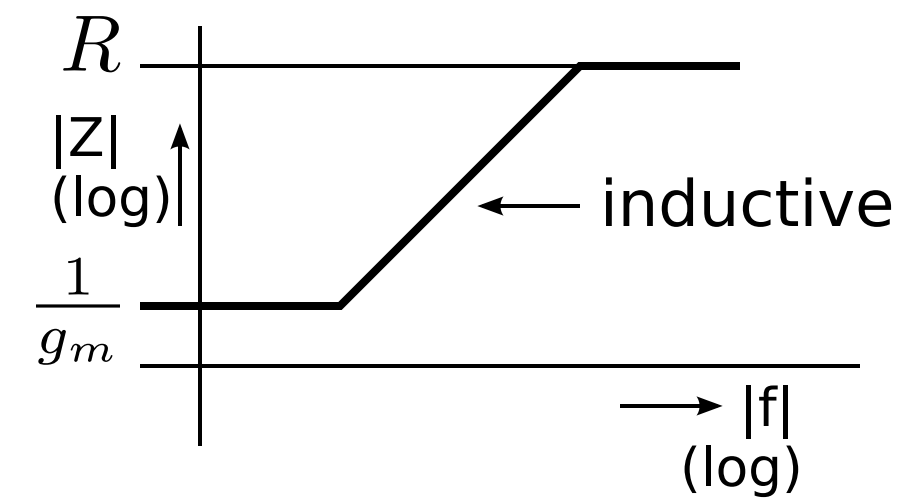
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Electronic self inductance



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Some examples

Applied techniques

1. compensation
2. model-based biasing
3. brute force technique
4. negative feedback biasing
5. electronic self inductance

