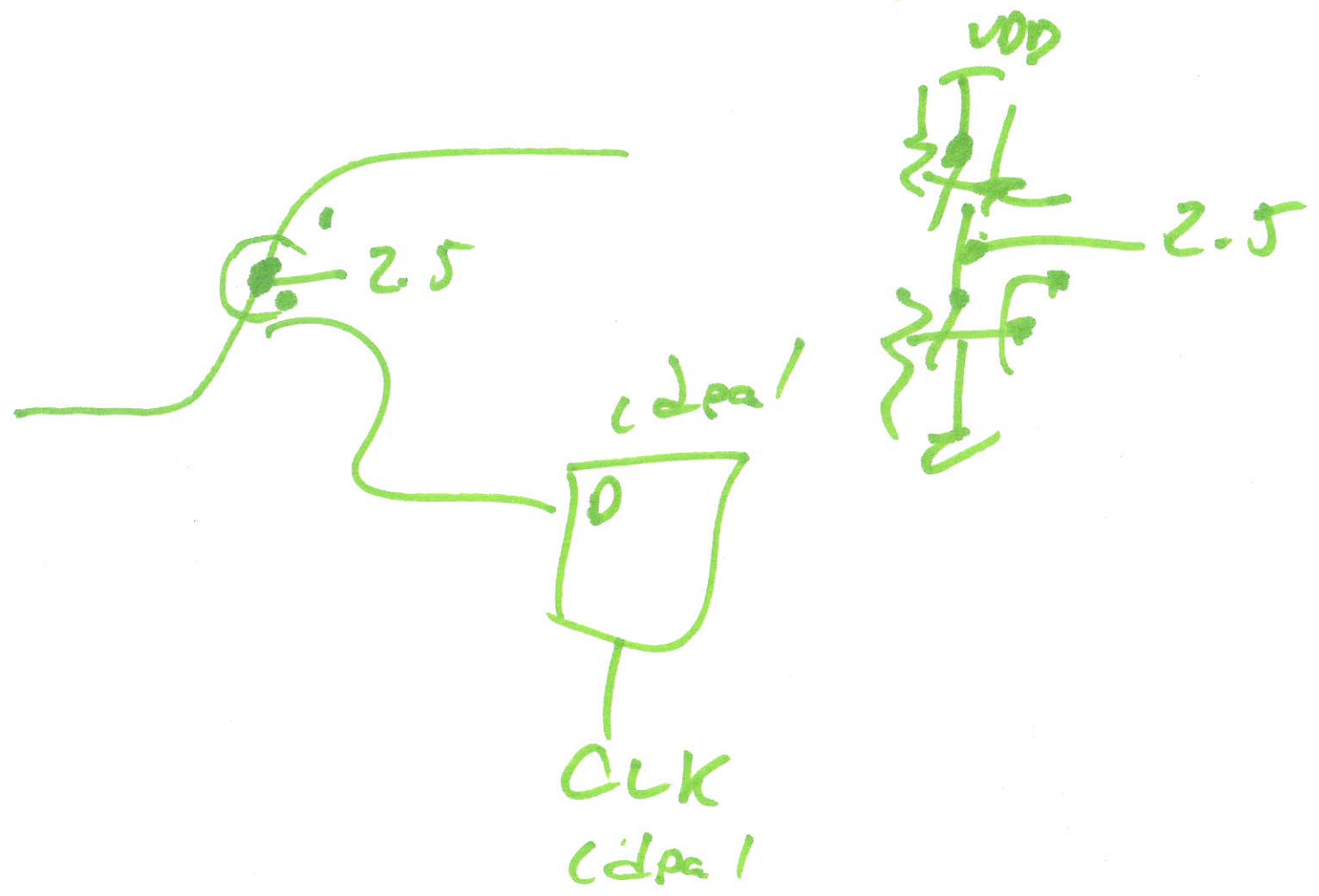
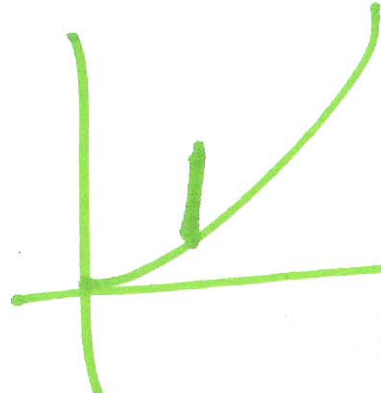


Lecture 19

Oct. 29, 2014



1)

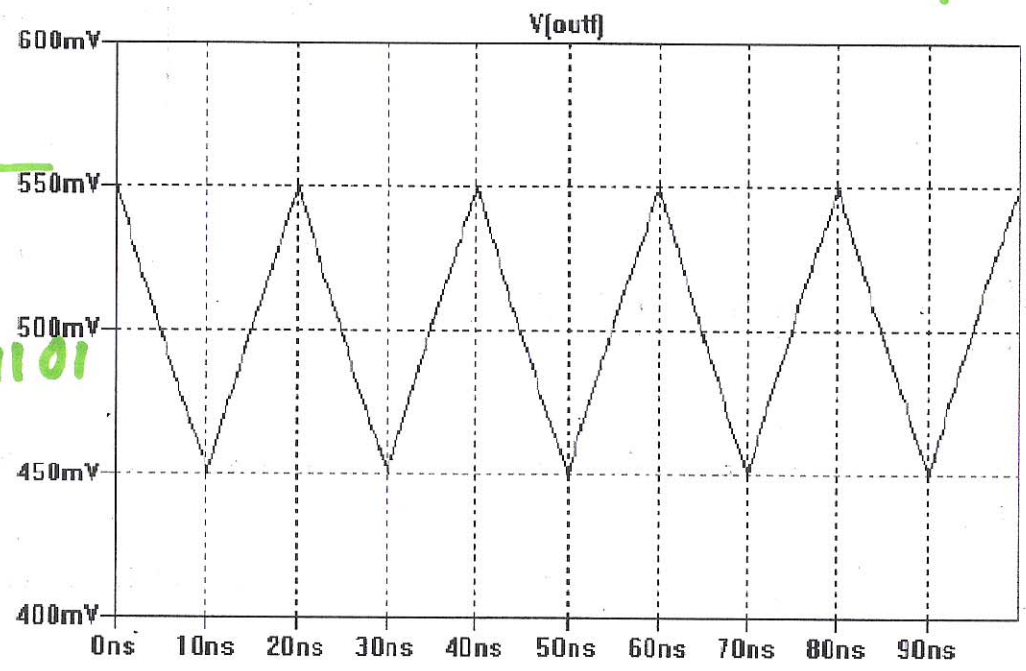


 1101010010101101

 $\frac{1}{3}$

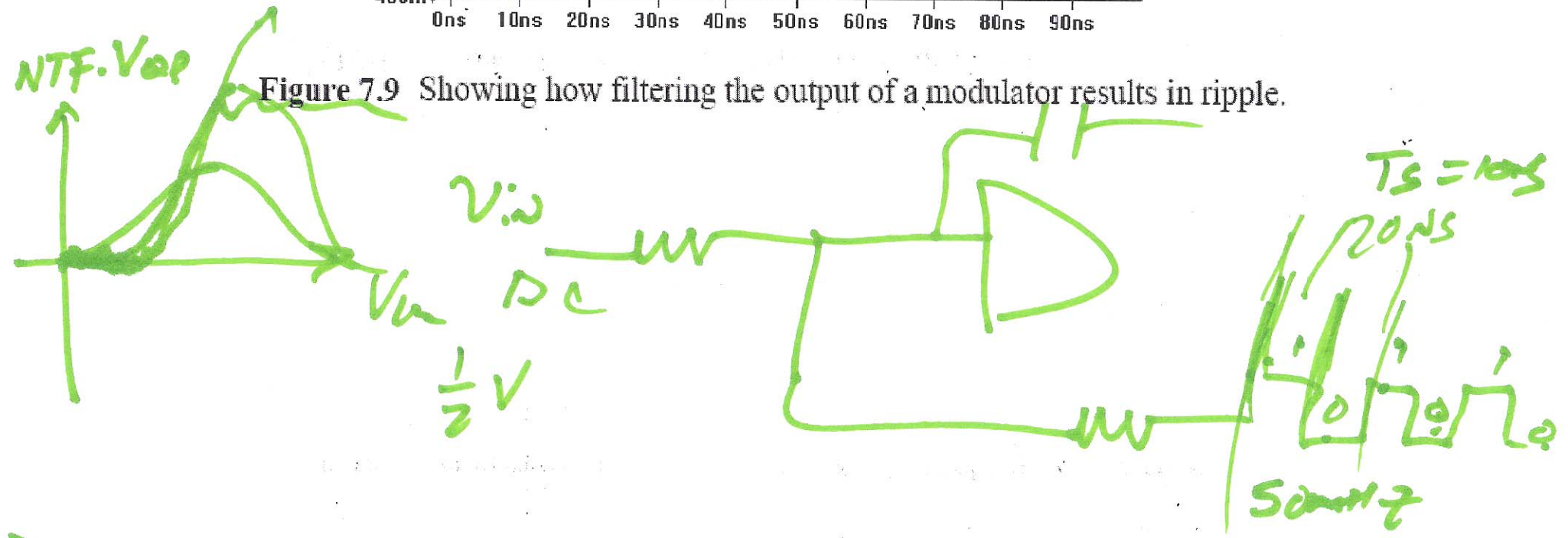


 70 ns



$\frac{1}{20\text{ns}} = 50\text{MHz}$

Figure 7.9 Showing how filtering the output of a modulator results in ripple.



2)

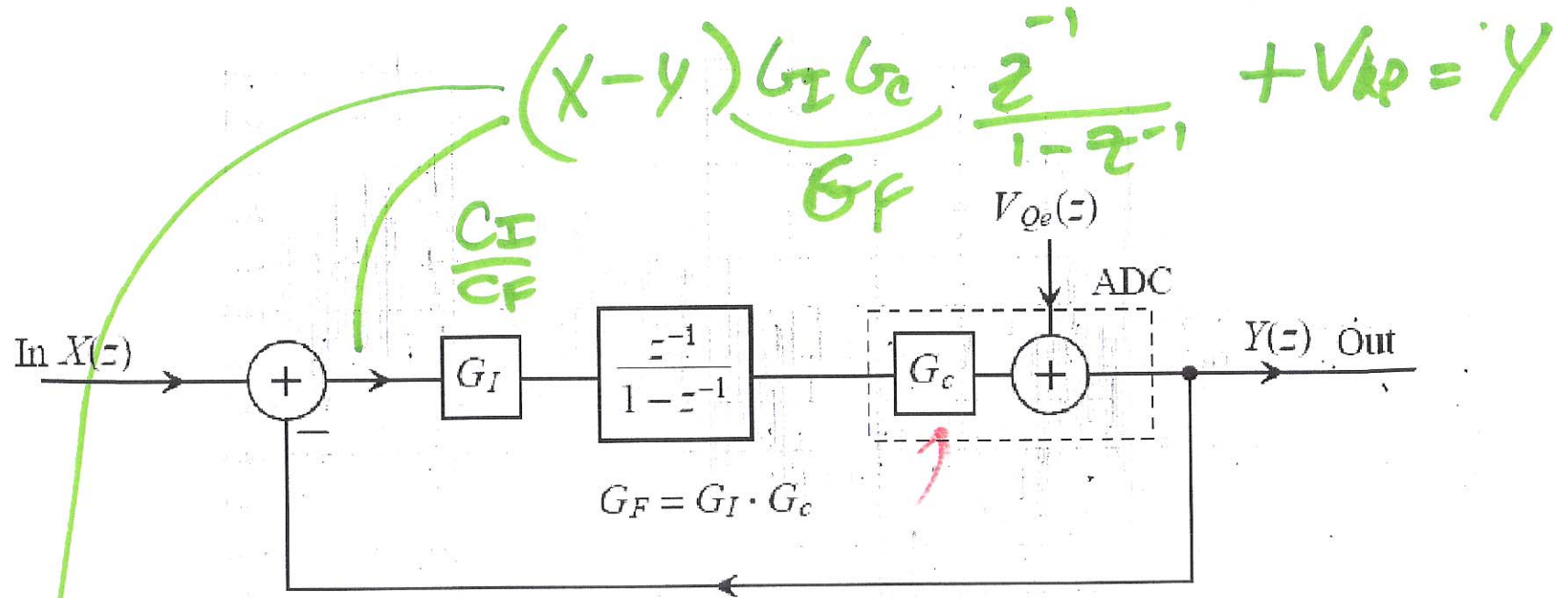
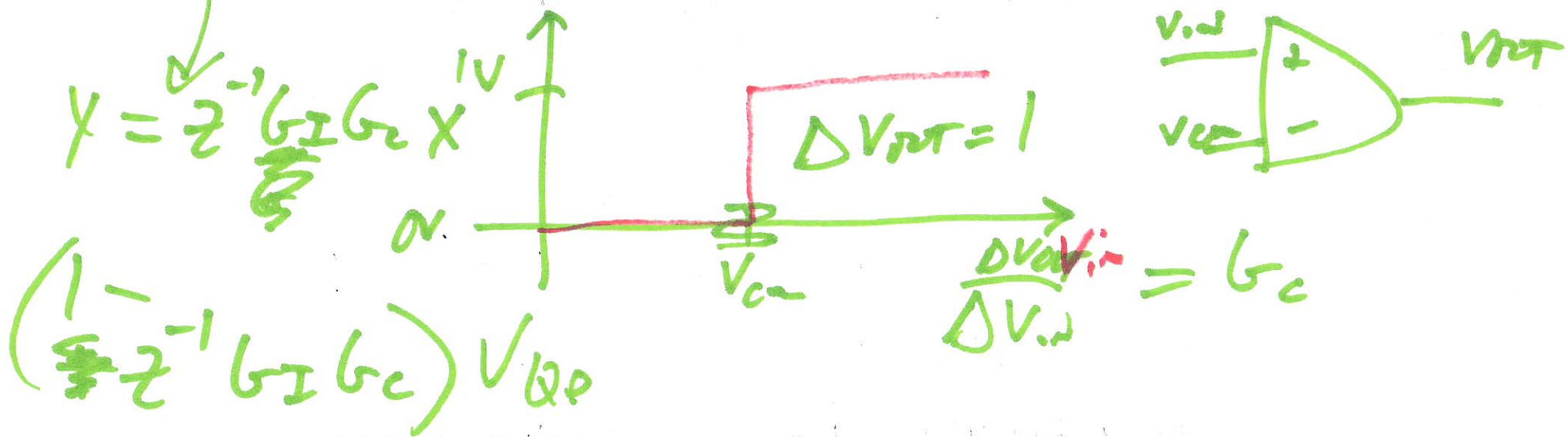
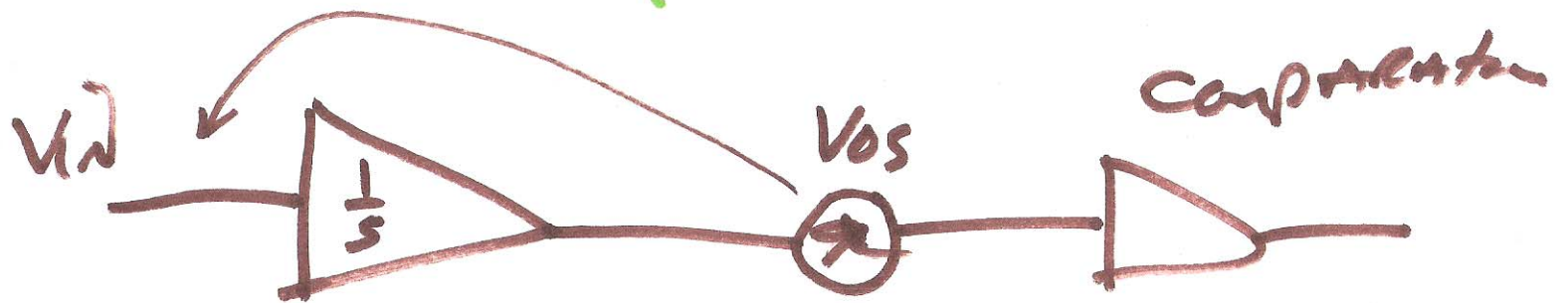
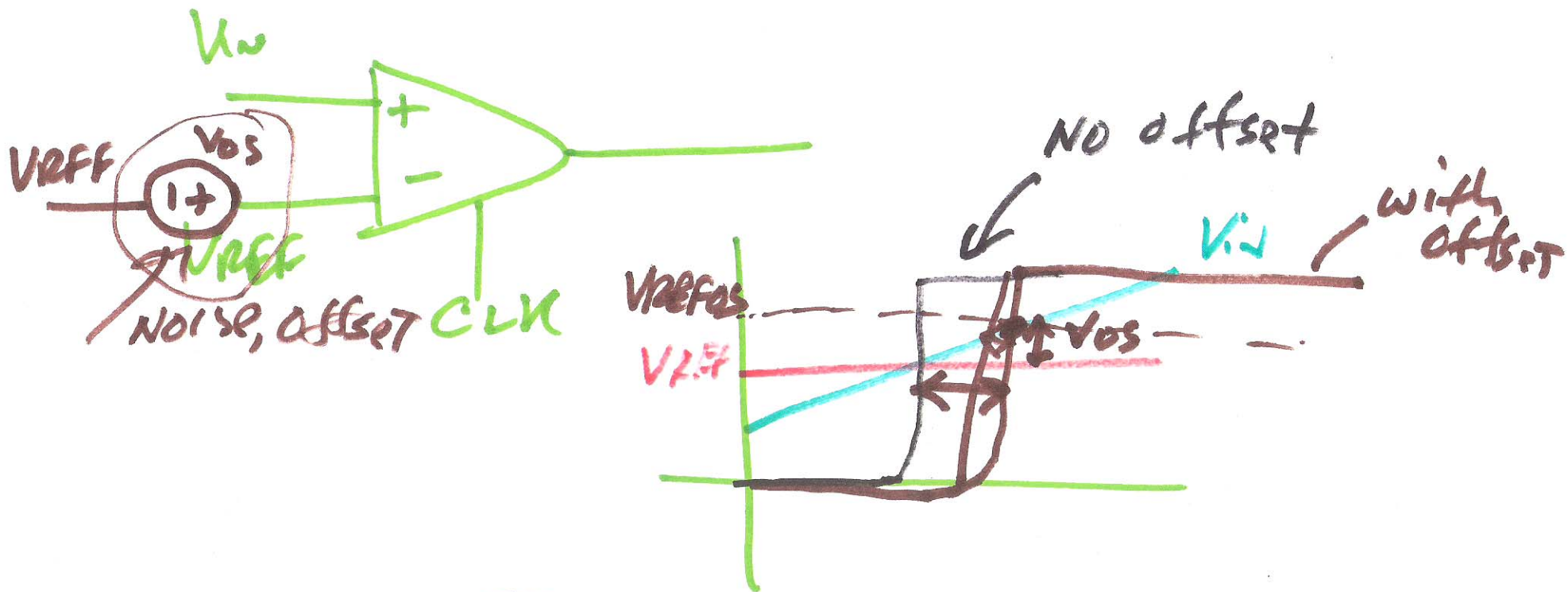


Figure 7.13 Block diagram of a NS modulator showing forward gains.



3)



$$V_{OS}' \cdot \frac{1}{5} = V_{OS} \Rightarrow V_{OS}' = \frac{V_{OS}}{5}$$

$$V_{out}(NTs) = A_{OL}(f) \cdot (V_{in}(NTs) - V_{cm})$$

$$V_{in}(NTs) = \frac{V_{out}(NTs)}{A_{OL}(f)}$$

$$Q_2 = C_1 \left(V_{cm} - \frac{V_{out}(NTs)}{A_{OL}(f)} - V_e(NTs) \right)$$

$$0 = \Sigma_{gain}^2 \cdot \frac{f_s}{2k} = \left(\frac{1}{A_{OL}} \cdot \frac{C_I}{C_F} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{f_s}{2k}$$

$$\Sigma_{gain} \ll 1$$

$$\frac{1}{A_{OL}} \frac{C_I}{C_F} \ll 1$$

$$A_{OL} \gg 1$$

$$A_{OL} > k \approx \frac{1}{k^3}$$

5)

