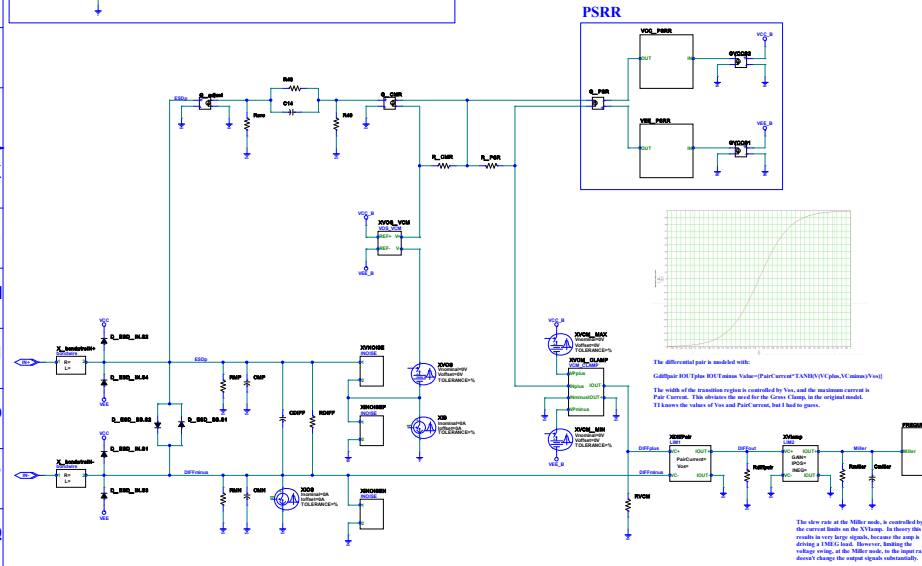
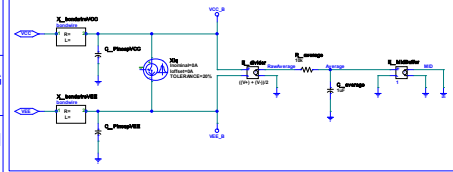
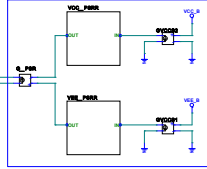


Midpoint generation



PSRR



The differential pair is modeled with:
 GmPgm DCType DCValue Value=(PgmCurrent)*TANH(Vg/Vg0,VCmax/Vg0)
 The width of the transition region is controlled by Vg0, and the maximum current is Pgm Current. This denotes the need for the Gm0 Temp, in the original model.
 It knows the values of Vg0 and Pgm0 current, but I had to guess.

The slew rate of the Miller mode, is controlled by the current limit on the SVTemp. In theory this results in very large signals, because the amp is driving a 1MΩ load. However, loading the voltage swing at the Miller node, so the target cells doesn't change the output signal substantially.

Output Amplifier

VCC, VCP and VCE, CLP, in conjunction with the NMOS voltage divider, provide most of the non-linear behavior. Output voltage swing and current limit are implemented by coupling VCC, CLP and VCE, CLP as needed. CLAMP at CLAMP contains a ratio of the voltage drop from the corresponding supply to the output. This ratio is derived from the divider using VCE/VCE0.

