## Feedback Circuits

## P. Aashrith \*

0.0.1. A dc amplifier having a single-pole response with pole frequency 10Hz and unity-gain frequency of 1MHz is operated in a loop whose 0.0.3. Design a Circuit for G(s)frequency-independent feedback factor is 0.01. Find the low-frequency gain, the 3-dB frequency, and the unity-gain frequency of the closed-loop amplifier. By what factor does the pole shift?

**Solution:** The open-loop gain of the amplifier

$$G(s) = \frac{A_O}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}} = \frac{A_O}{1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \cdot 10}}$$
 (0.0.1.1)

Given that unity gain frequency is 1MHz Replacing s with  $1\omega$  in this equation.

$$\left| \frac{A_O}{1 + \frac{J.2\pi.10^6}{2\pi.10}} \right| = 1 \tag{0.0.1.2}$$

$$|A_O| = \left| 1 + J \frac{2\pi \cdot 10^6}{2\pi \cdot 10} \right|$$
 (0.0.1.3)

$$A_O \approx 10^5 \tag{0.0.1.4}$$

0.0.2. Draw the bode plots of open-loop circuit **Solution:** 

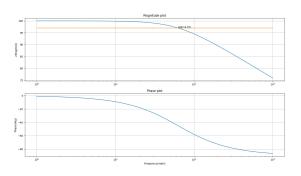


Fig. 0.0.2: Bode plots of Open-loop Transfer Function

Python code for above plot is

\*The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India. All content in this manual is released under GNU GPL. Free and open source.

codes/ee18btech11035 bode1.py

**Solution:** Designing G(s) Using Op-amp with DC gain of  $10^5$  and a pole at 10Hz.

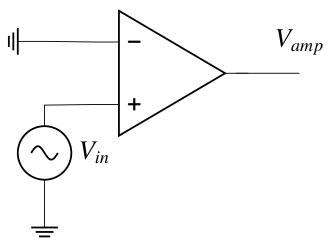


Fig. 0.0.3

0.0.4. Verify the gain using spice

**Solution:** Netlist file for simulation:

spice/ee18btech11035 spice1.net

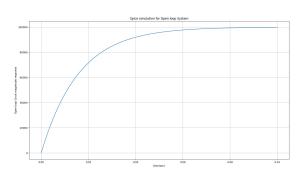


Fig. 0.0.4: Spice Simulation of Open-loop Transfer **Function** 

Python code for above plot:

codes/ee18btech11035 spice1.py

0.0.5. Verification of step response of open-loop transfer function through python

**Solution:** 

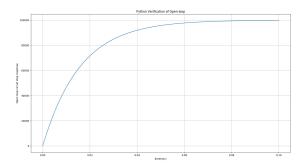


Fig. 0.0.5: Python verification of Open-loop Transfer Function

Python code for above verification is

codes/ee18btech11035 pythonverify1.py

0.0.6. Add a feedback for above circuit with a feedback factor of 0.01 an calculate closed-loop 0.0.9. Find the unity gain frequency of the closed transfer function

**Solution:**  $G(s) = \frac{10^5}{1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10}}$  and H(s) = 0.01

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$
(0.0.6.1)

$$T = \frac{\frac{A_O}{1 + A_0 H(s)}}{1 + \frac{s}{20\pi (1 + A_O H(s))}}$$
(0.0.6.2)

$$T(s) = \frac{99.90}{1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \, 10010}} \tag{0.0.6.3}$$

Block diagram representation of the amplifier

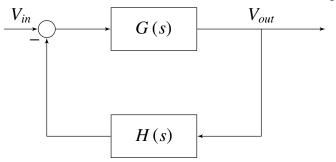


Fig. 0.0.6

0.0.7. Find the low frequency gain of the closed-loop amplifier.

**Solution:** As frequency is low, substituting

s = 0

$$T(0) = \frac{G(0)}{1 + G(0)H(0)}$$
 (0.0.7.1)

$$=\frac{10^5}{1+10^5.(0.01)}\tag{0.0.7.2}$$

$$= 99.900 (0.0.7.3)$$

0.0.8. Find the 3-dB frequency of the closed loop amplifier

**Solution:** 

$$T = \frac{\frac{A_O}{1 + A_0 H(s)}}{1 + \frac{s}{20\pi (1 + A_0 H(s))}}$$
(0.0.8.1)

3-dB frequency = 
$$20\pi$$
.  $(1 + A_O H(s))$  (0.0.8.2)

$$= 20\pi. \left(1 + 10^5. (0.01)\right)$$
 (0.0.8.3)

$$= 62862.8 rad/s = 10.01 kHz$$
  
(0.0.8.4)

loop amplifier

Solution: Unity-gain frequency of the closed loop amplifier is obtained as follows

$$|T| = 1 \tag{0.0.9.1}$$

$$\frac{A_O}{1 + A_O H(s)} = \left| 1 + \frac{J\omega}{20\pi (1 + A_O H(s))} \right|$$
(0.0.9.2)

$$99.900 = \left| 1 + \frac{J\omega}{62862.8} \right| \tag{0.0.9.3}$$

$$\omega = 6279.649 Krad/s = 999.94 kHz$$

(0.0.9.4)

0.0.10. By what factor does the pole shift?

**Solution:** Open-loop pole is 10Hz and the Closed-loop pole is  $20\pi \cdot (1 + A_0H(s))$ 

Pole-shift Factor = 
$$\frac{20\pi (1 + A_O H(s))}{20\pi}$$
$$= 1 + A_O H(s) = 1001$$
$$(0.0.10.2)$$

0.0.11. Design the feedback with H(s) = 0.01

**Solution:** Designing Feedback circuit:

As, Feedback is a constant value designing it by using simple voltage divider circuit

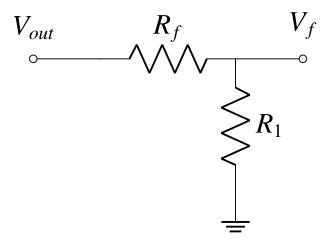


Fig. 0.0.11

$$\frac{V_f}{V_{out}} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} = H(s) = 0.01 \quad (0.0.11.1)$$

Choosing  $R_1$  as  $10\Omega$  and  $R_f$  as  $990\Omega$ 

Overall Circuit is as follows:

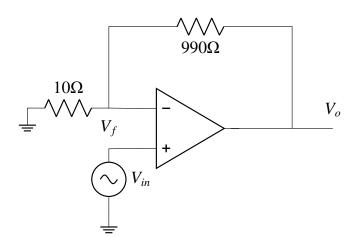


Fig. 0.0.11

Circuit	Parameter
Element	Value
Op-amp Gain	$10^{5}$
Op-amp pole	10 <i>Hz</i>
$R_1$	10Ω
$R_f$	990Ω

TABLE 0.0.11

0.0.12. Draw the Bode plots of closed-loop circuit **Solution:** 

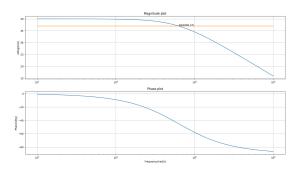


Fig. 0.0.12: Bode plots of Closed-loop Transfer Function

Python code for above plot is

codes/ee18btech11035 bode2.py

0.0.13. Verify the gain of closed loop Circuit using spice

**Solution:** Follow the Instructions for SPICE simulation:

spice/README.md

Netlist file for simulation:

spice/ee18btech11035 spice2.net

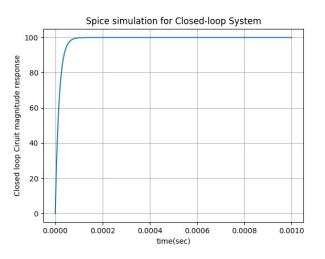


Fig. 0.0.13: Spice simulation of Closed-loop Transfer Function

Pyhton code for above plot:

codes/ee18btech11035\_spice2.py

0.0.14. Verification of step response of open-loop transfer function through python **Solution:** 

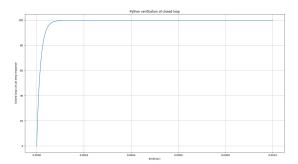


Fig. 0.0.14: Python verification of closed-loop Transfer Function

Python code for above verification is

codes/ee18btech11035\_pythonverify2.py

0.0.15. Tabulating Gain Bandwidth and Gain bandwidth product

## **Solution:**

	G(s)	T(s)
Gain	$10^{5}$	99.9
Band- width	$20\pi$	$20\pi.1001$
Gain band- width product	$2\pi.10^{6}$	$2\pi.10^6$

TABLE 0.0.15

Therefore, By using feedback we can get desired Gain of an amplifier while maintaining constant Gain Bandwidth product.