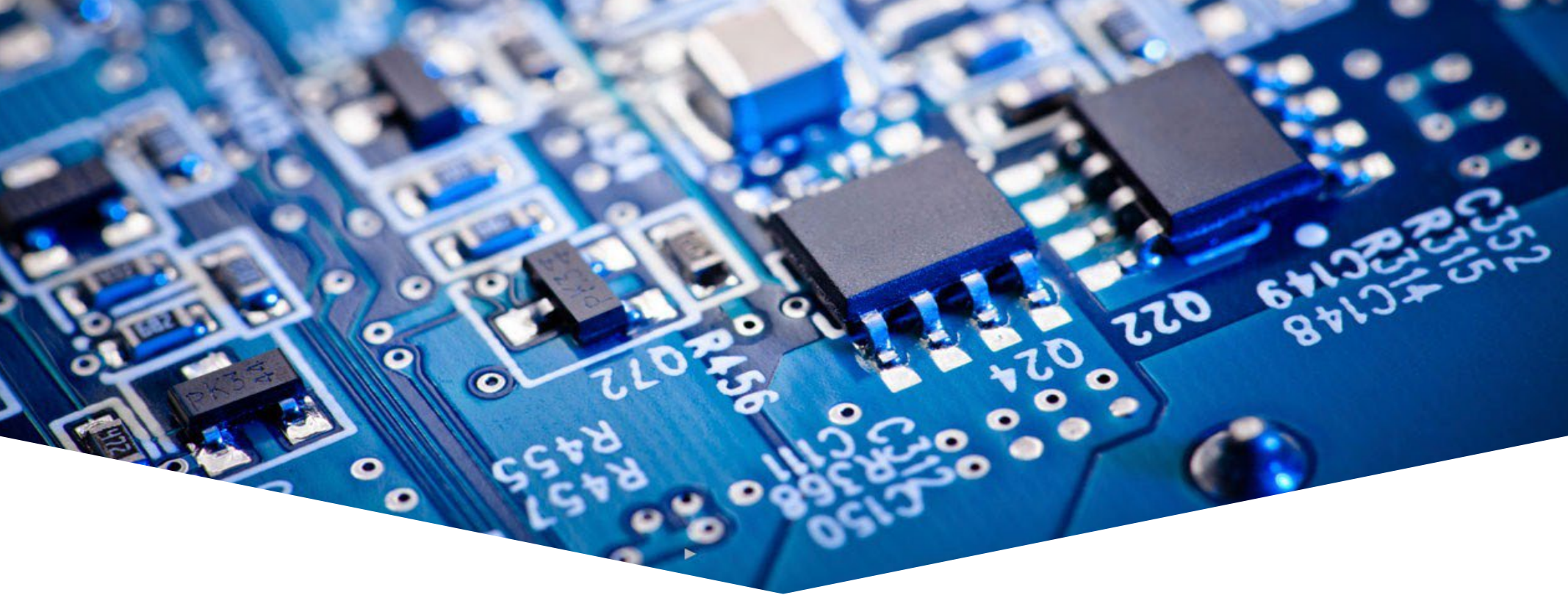




ANALOGUE ELEKTRONICA 1

WEEK 7: NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

- Principe van negatieve feedback
- Bandwidth extension
- Onderdrukking niet-lineaire vervorming
- Feedback topologieën

- Tentamenstof:
 - Neamen Hoofdstuk 12: “Feedback & Stability”
- Leerdoelen:
 - de voordelen van negatieve feedback kunnen uitleggen
 - de termen open-loop gain, loop gain en closed-loop gain kunnen uitleggen en deze van een schakeling kunnen uitrekenen
 - de ingangs- en uitgangsimpedantie van een teruggekoppeld systeem kunnen uitrekenen

- Voordelen:

1. Stabiliseren van versterking
2. Verbeteren van frequentieresponsie
3. Reductie van (niet-lineaire) verstoringen
4. Verbeteren van ingangs- en uitgangsimpedanties

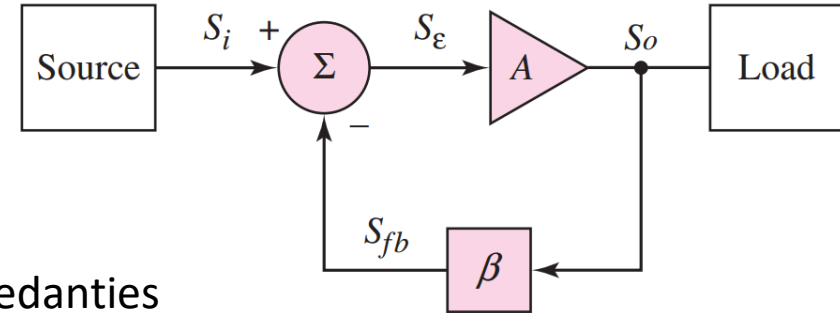


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

- Nadeel:

1. Overall versterking wordt minder
2. Systeem kan instabiel worden voor hogere frequenties

Negatieve Feedback - Principe

Definities:

- A Open-loop gain (zonder feedback)
- β Loop gain (versterking in de feedback lus)
- A_f Closed-loop gain (versterking met feedback)

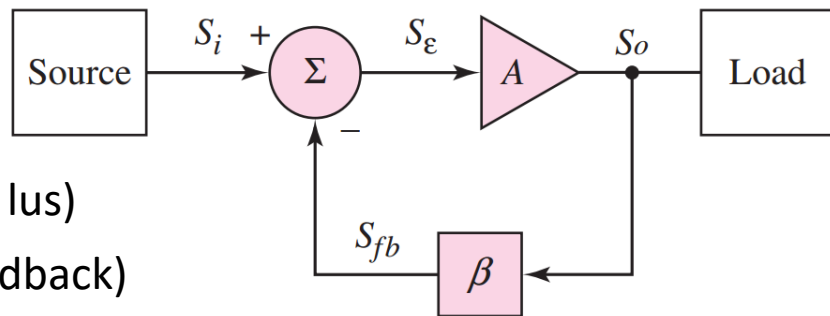


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

Relaties:

$$S_o = A S_\varepsilon, \quad S_{fb} = \beta S_o, \quad S_\varepsilon = S_i - S_{fb}$$

$$\text{Gain: } A_f = \frac{S_o}{S_i}$$

of in matrix notatie:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -A & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_o \\ S_\varepsilon \\ S_{fb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ S_i \end{pmatrix}$$

Negative Feedback

Cramer's regel:

$$S_0 = \frac{D_1}{D} ; \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -A & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + \beta A ,$$

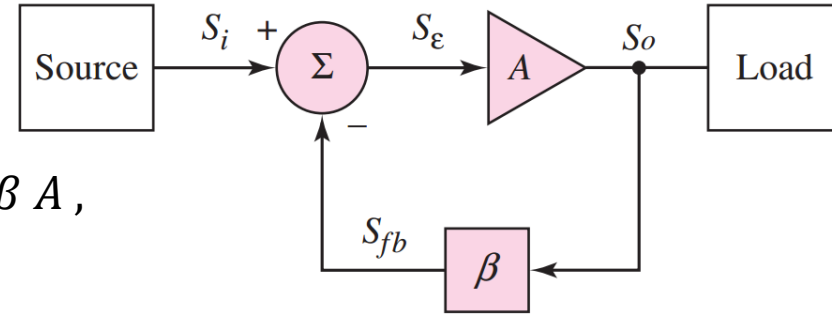


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

$$A_f = \frac{S_o}{S_i} = \frac{D_1}{S_i D} ; \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ S_i & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = A S_i$$

Dus de closed-loop gain:

Een versterker, met een open-loop gain van 500, krijgt negatieve feedback, de closed-loop gain wordt hierdoor 20.

- Bepaal:
 - De feedback gain β .
 - Gain-Sensitivity: Als de open-loop gain van de versterker met 100 % stijgt, hoeveel procent bedraagt dan de stijging van de closed-loop gain?

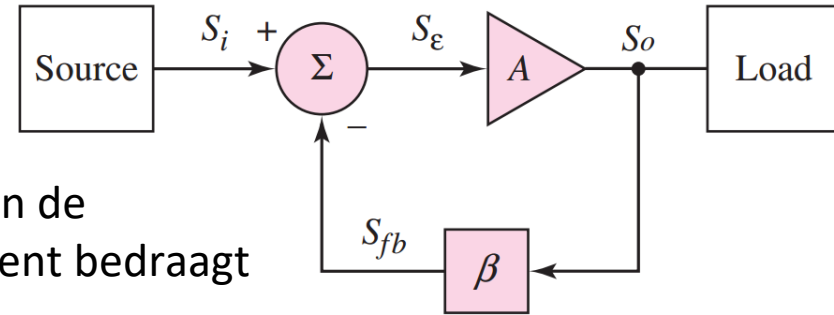
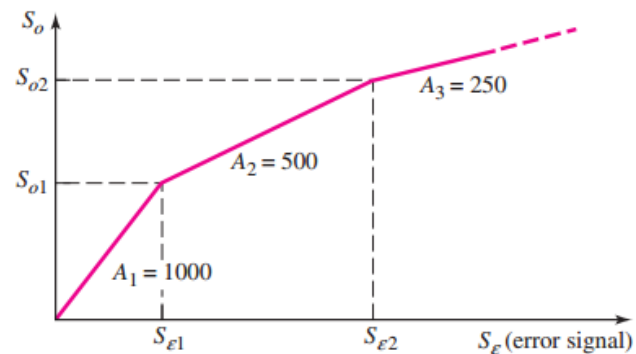


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

- Stel we kunnen maximaal een stijging van 1 % van de closed-loop gain toelaten, met hoeveel procent mag de open-loop gain dan maximaal stijgen?

Ondrukking van niet-lineaire vervorming



(a)

$$\beta = 0.099$$

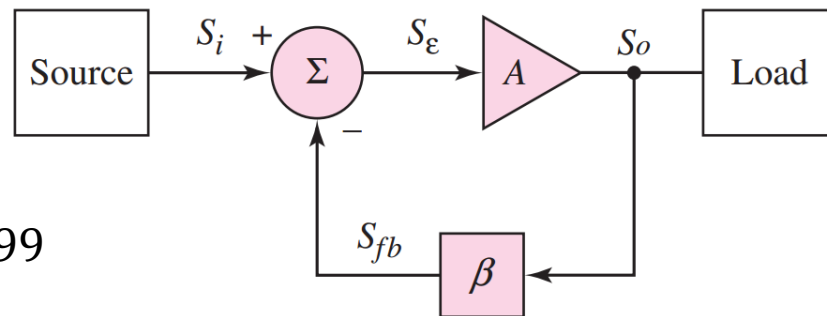
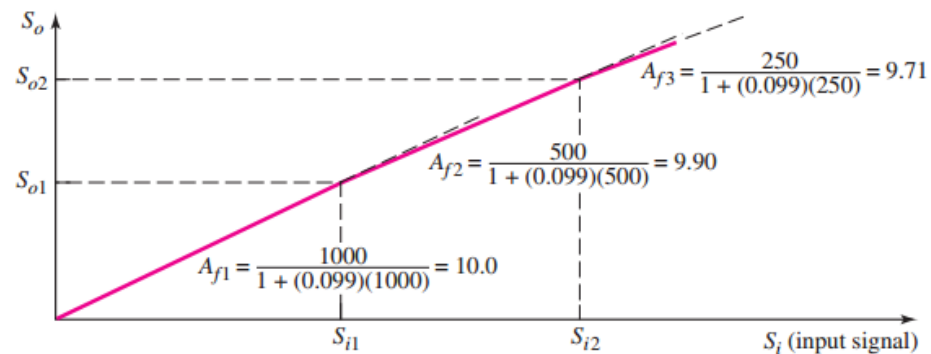


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier



(b)

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A}$$

Figure 12.4 (a) Basic amplifier (open-loop) transfer characteristics; (b) closed-loop transfer characteristics

- Frequentie responsie 1^e orde amplifier:

$$A(s) = \frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_h}}$$

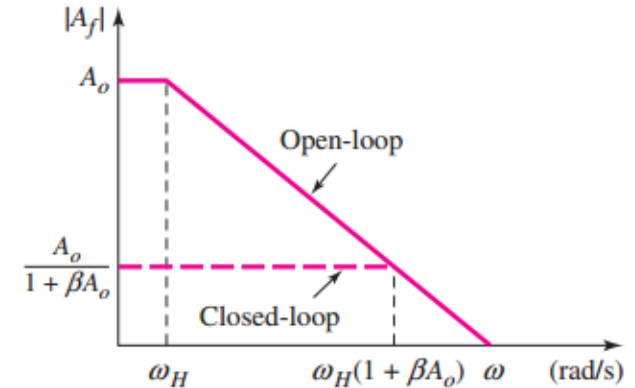
Midband gain $\leftarrow A_0$
Kantelfrequentie $\leftarrow \omega_h$

- De closed-loop gain:

$$A_f(s) = \frac{A(s)}{1 + \beta A(s)} = \frac{\frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_h}}}{1 + \beta \cdot \frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_h}}} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_h} + \beta \cdot A_0} = \frac{A_0}{1 + \beta \cdot A_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_h(1 + \beta A_0)}}$$

- Conclusie:

- Closed-loop gain is factor $1 + \beta A_0$ kleiner geworden
- Kantelpunt is factor $1 + \beta A_0$ groter geworden: $\omega_{fh} = \omega_h (1 + \beta A_0)$



- Opgave 12.3:
 - Open-loop gain $A_0 = 10^4$
 - Open-loop bandwidth $f_H = 100$ Hz
 - Closed-loop gain $A_{f(0)} = 50$
- Vraag:
 - Bepaal de bandbreedte van de teruggekoppelde versterker.

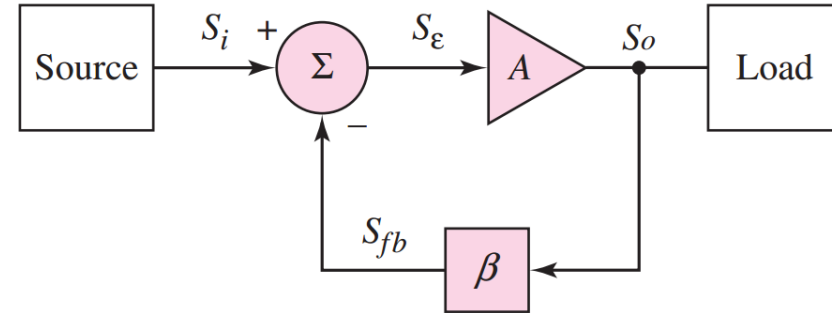


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

Negative Feedback

Open-loop gain: A

Transfer functie: $T = \beta A$

Loop gain: β

Closed-loop gain: A_f

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + T} = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A}$$

Open-loop kantelpunt: f_H

Closed-loop kantelpunt: f_{fH}

Bandwidth extension:

$$f_{fH} = (1 + \beta A) f_H$$

$$A_f f_{fH} = A f_H$$

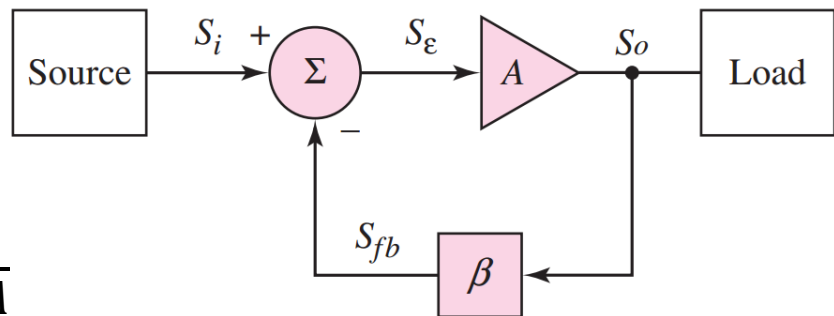


Figure 12.1 Basic configuration of a feedback amplifier

TYU 12.1:

- Closed-loop gain $A_f(0) = 50$
- Feedback transfer function $\beta = 0.019$
- Q) Bepaal de open-loop gain

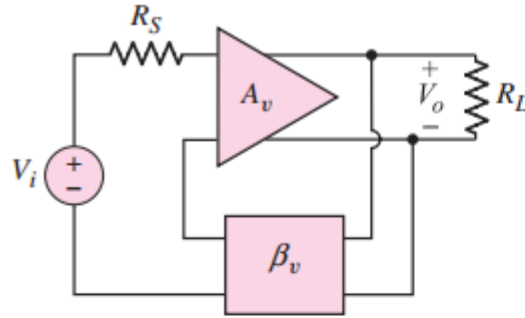
TYU 12.2:

- $A = 5 \times 10^5$, $A_f = 100$
- Maximale verandering in A_f is $\pm 0.001 \%$
- Q) Wat is de maximale toegestane verandering (%) in A ?

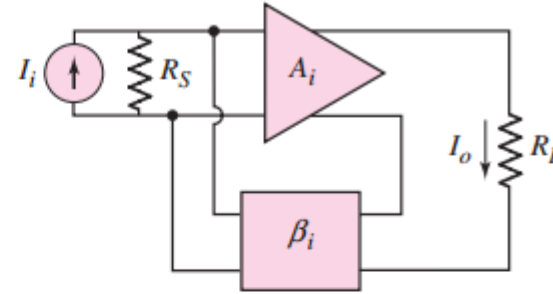
TYU 12.3:

- Open-loop gain $A = 5 \times 10^5$, Open-loop -3 dB frequentie = 6 Hz
- Q) Required closed-loop bandwidth $f = 200$ kHz. Wat is $A_f(0)$?

$$A_{vf} = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$



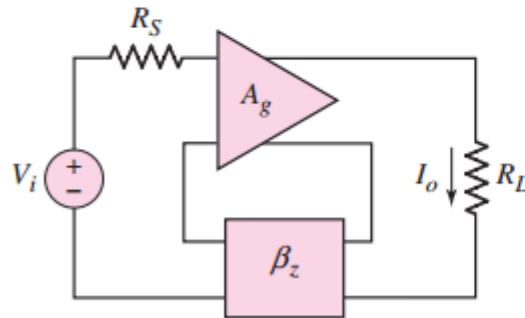
(a) Series-shunt
Voltage amplifier



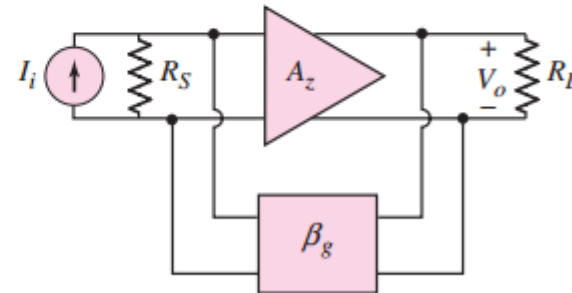
(b) Shunt-series
Current amplifier

$$A_{if} = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$$

$$Y_f = \frac{I_o}{V_i}$$



(c) Series-series
Transconductance amplifier



(d) Shunt-shunt
Transresistance amplifier

$$Z_f = \frac{V_o}{I_i}$$

Series-shunt topologie

Dit is een voorbeeld van een feedback systeem:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -A_v & 0 \\ \beta_v & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_o \\ V_\varepsilon \\ V_{fb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ V_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_o = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -A_v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ V_i & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -A_v & 0 \\ \beta_v & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{V_i A_v}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$

$$A_{vf} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{A_v}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$

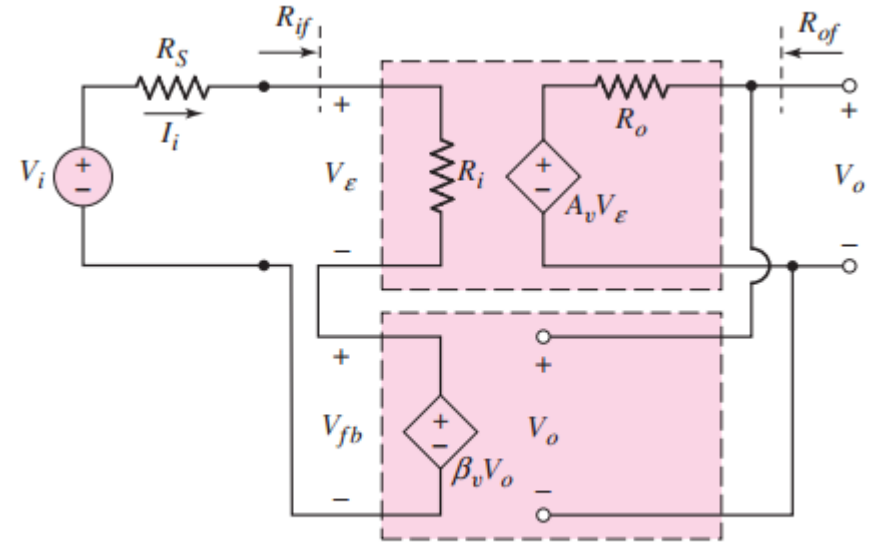


Figure 12.6 Ideal series–shunt feedback topology

Series-shunt topologie - ingangsimpedantie

Ingangsimpedantie met feedback R_{if} :

$$R_{if} = \frac{V_i}{I_i}, \quad I_i = \frac{V_\varepsilon}{R_i}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -A_v & 0 \\ \beta_v & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_o \\ V_\varepsilon \\ V_{fb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ V_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_\varepsilon = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_v & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & V_i & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -A_v & 0 \\ \beta_v & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{V_i}{1 + \beta_v A_v},$$

$$R_{if} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = (1 + \beta_v A_v) R_i$$

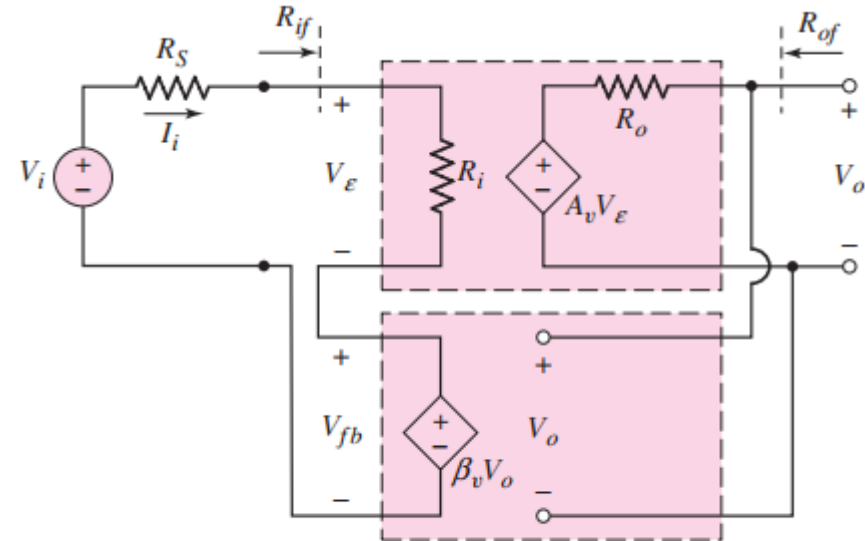


Figure 12.6 Ideal series-shunt feedback topology

Series-Shunt topologie - uitgangsimpedantie

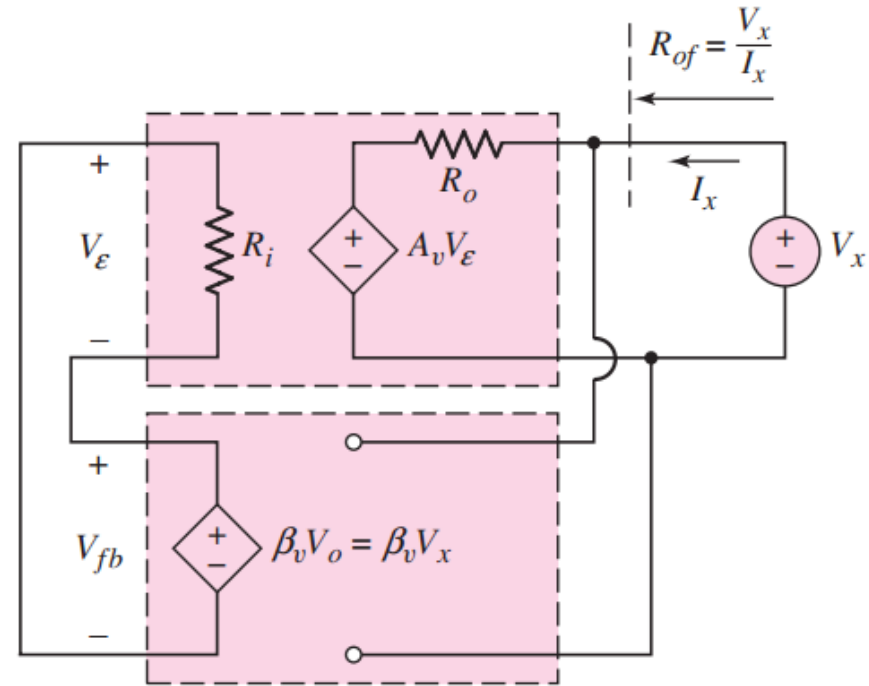
Om de uitgangsimpedantie $R_{of} = \frac{V_x}{I_x}$ te berekenen:

1. sluit ingang kort (zet spanningsbron uit)
2. zet een testspanning V_x op de uitgang

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -\beta_v & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -A_v & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_x \\ V_\varepsilon \\ V_{fb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ I_x R_o \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_x = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ I_x R_o & -A_v & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -\beta_v & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -A_v & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{I_x R_o}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$

$$R_{of} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{R_o}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$



Series-shunt topologie - samenvatting

- ❑ Series-shunt = voltage amplifier:
 - ❑ Source-signal: voltage
 - ❑ Output-signal: voltage
- ❑ Versterking:
 - ❑ wordt stabiel (gewenst!)
- ❑ Ingangsimpedantie:
 - ❑ wordt groter (gewenst!)
- ❑ Uitgangsimpedantie:
 - ❑ wordt lager (gewenst!)

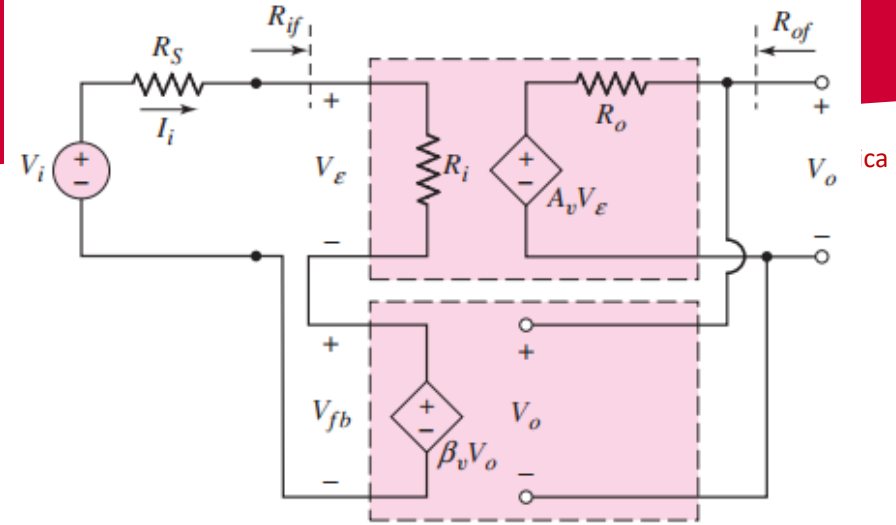


Figure 12.6 Ideal series–shunt feedback topology

$$A_{vf} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{A_v}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$

$$R_{if} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = R_i (1 + \beta_v A_v)$$

$$R_{of} = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{R_o}{1 + \beta_v A_v}$$

Shunt-series topologie

- ❑ Shunt-series = current amplifier:
 - ❑ Source-signal: current
 - ❑ Output-signal: current
- ❑ Bepaal de versterking met feedback
- ❑ Bepaal de ingangsimpedantie
- ❑ Bepaal de uitgangsimpedantie
- ❑ Leg uit waarom de resultaten gewenst zijn

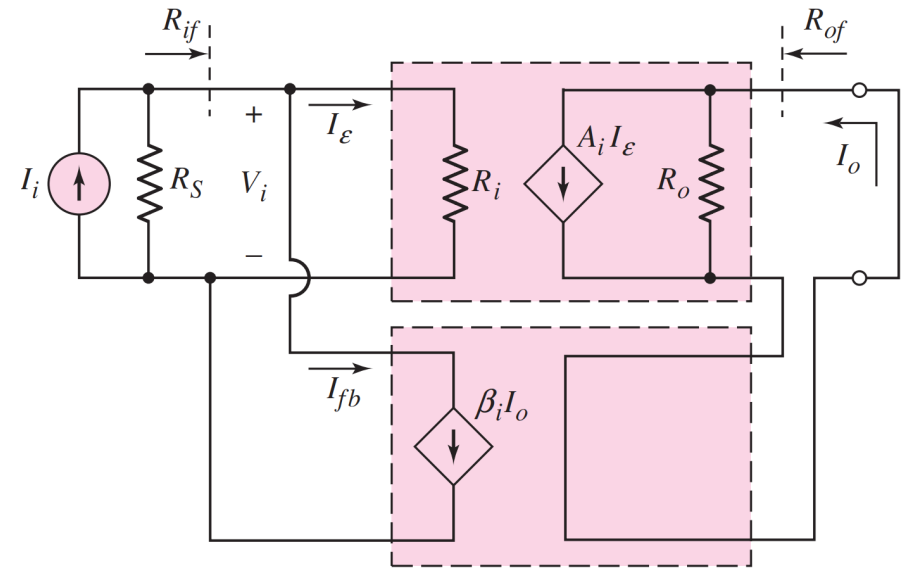


Figure 12.9 Ideal shunt-series feedback topology

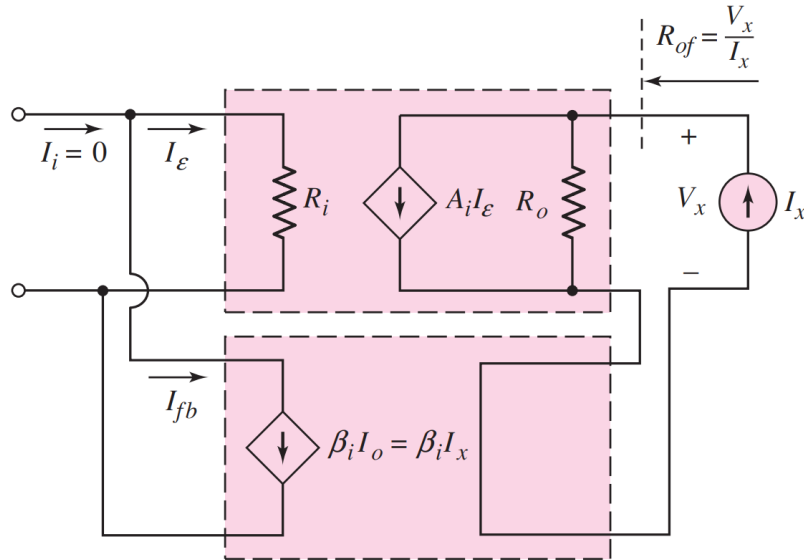


Figure 12.10 Ideal shunt-series feedback configuration for determining output resistance

Hint voor de uitgangsimpedantie:

- ❑ Zet de ingangsstroom $I_i = 0$: open klem
- ❑ Zet een spanningsbron V_x op de uitgang
- ❑ Bepaal de spanning V_x over deze stroomsbron
- ❑ Bereken $R_{of} = \frac{V_x}{I_x}$

- ❑ Series-series = transconductor amplifier:
 - ❑ Source-signal: voltage
 - ❑ Output-signal: current
- ❑ Bepaal de versterking met feedback
- ❑ Bepaal de ingangsimpedantie
- ❑ Bepaal de uitgangsimpedantie
- ❑ Leg uit waarom de resultaten gewenst zijn

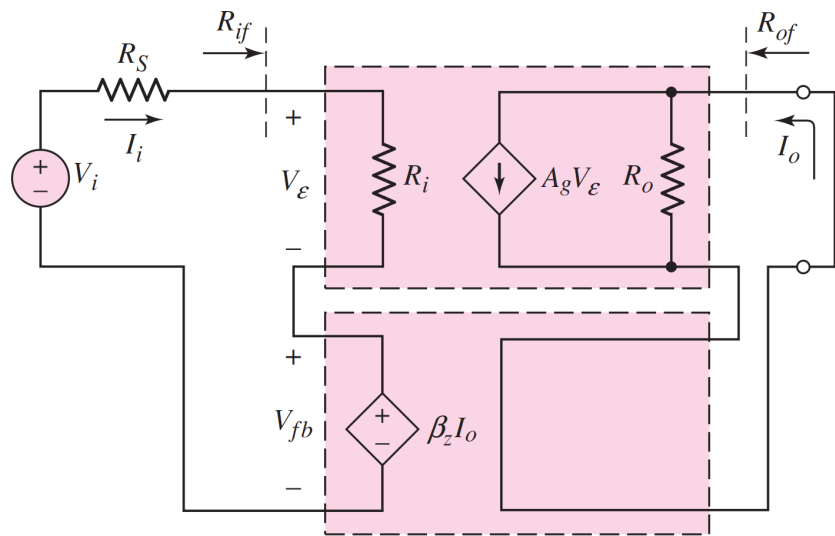


Figure 12.12 Ideal series-series feedback topology

Shunt-shunt topologie

- ❑ Shunt-shunt = transresistor amplifier:
 - ❑ Source-signal: current
 - ❑ Output-signal: voltage
- ❑ Bepaal de versterking met feedback
- ❑ Bepaal de ingangsimpedantie
- ❑ Bepaal de uitgangsimpedantie
- ❑ Leg uit waarom de resultaten gewenst zijn

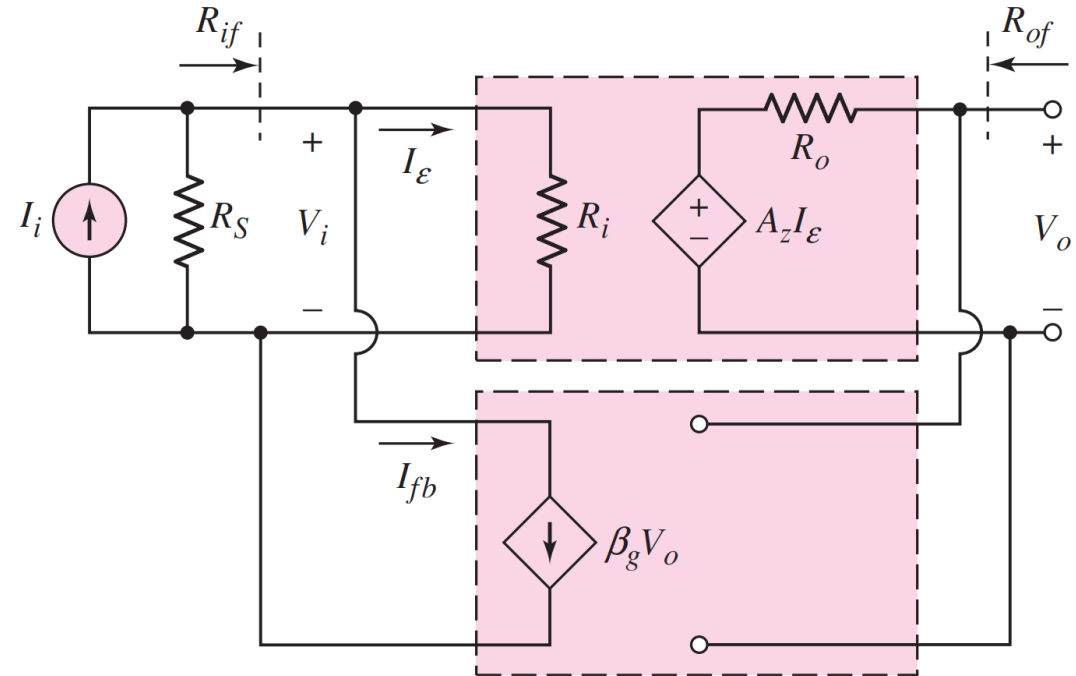


Figure 12.14 Ideal shunt–shunt feedback topology

Table 12.1 Summary results of feedback amplifier functions for the ideal feedback circuit

Feedback amplifier	Source signal	Output signal	Transfer function	Input resistance	Output resistance
Series–shunt (voltage amplifier)	Voltage	Voltage	$A_{vf} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{A_v}{(1 + \beta_v A_v)}$	$R_i(1 + \beta_v A_v)$	$\frac{R_o}{(1 + \beta_v A_v)}$
Shunt–series (current amplifier)	Current	Current	$A_{if} = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{A_i}{(1 + \beta_i A_i)}$	$\frac{R_i}{(1 + \beta_i A_i)}$	$R_o(1 + \beta_i A_i)$
Series–series (transconductance amplifier)	Voltage	Current	$A_{gf} = \frac{I_o}{V_i} = \frac{A_g}{(1 + \beta_z A_g)}$	$R_i(1 + \beta_z A_g)$	$R_o(1 + \beta_z A_g)$
Shunt–shunt (transresistance amplifier)	Current	Voltage	$A_{zf} = \frac{V_o}{I_i} = \frac{A_z}{(1 + \beta_g A_z)}$	$\frac{R_i}{(1 + \beta_g A_z)}$	$\frac{R_o}{(1 + \beta_g A_z)}$

Behandeld is:

Boek Neamen, Paragraaf 12.1 t/m 12.7

Maak de volgende opgaven:

12.1 t/m 12.11, 12.13, 12.15

12.16, 12.17, 12.20, 12.21, 12.24, 12.25, 12.28, 12.29

12.35, 12.45, 12.55, 12.62

Voor volgende week:

Voorbereiden op het tentamen