## **OPAMP** Compensation

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1. The op amp in the circuit of Fig. 1.1 has an open-loop gain of  $10^5$  and a single-pole rolloff with  $\omega_{3dB} = 10$  rad/s.

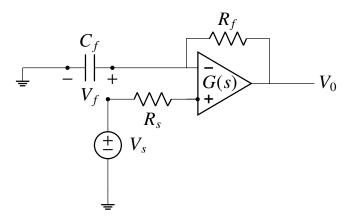


Fig. 1.1

Parameters	Value
$C_f$	$0.01\mu\mathrm{F}$
$R_s$	$100k\Omega$
$R_f$	$100k\Omega$
$P_{11}$	10 rad/sec

TABLE 1

2. Sketch a Bode plot for the loop gain. **Solution:** Op-amp in our question has an open loop gain characterised by a single pole  $P_{11}$  from table 1 i.e.

$$G(s) = \frac{10^5}{1 + \frac{s}{P_{11}}} \tag{2.1}$$

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Using voltage division on Fig. 1.1 we obtain,

$$H(s) = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC_f}}{R_f + \frac{1}{sC_f}}$$
 (2.2)

$$\implies H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{P_{21}}} \tag{2.3}$$

where,

$$P_{21} = \frac{1}{R_f C_f} = 1000 \tag{2.4}$$

The loop gain is,

$$GH(s) = \frac{10^5}{(1 + \frac{s}{10})(1 + \frac{s}{1000})}$$
 (2.5)

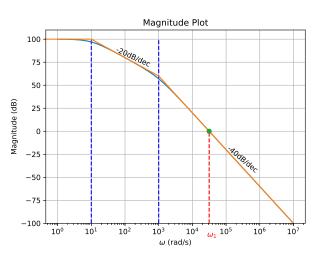


Fig. 2.2: Magnitude plot

3. Find the frequency at which |GH| = 1, and find the corresponding phase margin.

**Solution:** Value of  $\omega$  for unity magnitude can be obtained from Fig. 2.2 which is approximately  $3 \times 10^4$ . More precise value can be obtained by solving for  $\omega$  in,

$$\frac{10^5}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{w_1^2}{P_1^2}}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{w_1^2}{P_2^2}} = 1 \tag{3.1}$$

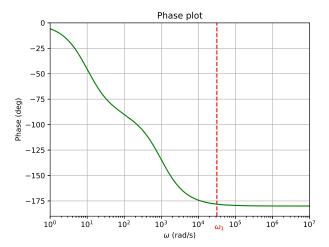


Fig. 2.3: Phase plot

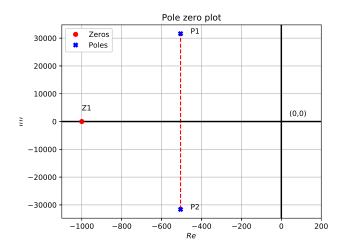


Fig. 4.4: Pole zero plot

Thus,

$$\omega_1 = 3.15 \times 10^4 rad/s \tag{3.2}$$

The phase margin visibly from the Fig. 2.3 is very small.

$$PM = 180^{\circ} - \tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega_1}{10}) - \tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega_1}{1000}) = 1.84^{\circ}$$
(3.3)

4. Find the closed-loop transfer function, including its zero and poles. Sketch a pole-zero plot. Sketch the magnitude of the transfer function versus frequency, and label the important parameters on your sketch.

## **Solution:**

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} \tag{4.1}$$

(4.2)

From (2.3) and (2.1) we have,

$$\implies T(s) = \frac{10^6(s+1000)}{s^2 + 1010s + 10^4 + 10^9} \quad (4.3)$$

(4.4)

Zeros of closed loop transfer function,

$$Z_1 = -1000 \tag{4.5}$$

Similarly for poles,

$$s^2 + 1010s + 10^4 + 10^9 = 0 (4.6)$$

$$\implies P_1, P_2 = -505 \pm j31618.9$$
 (4.7)

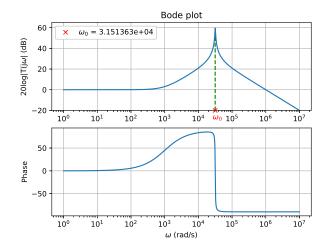


Fig. 4.5: Closed loop bode plot

Poles are at  $\omega_0 = 3.16 \times 10^4$ 

5. Closed loop unit step response.

## **Solution:**

From (4.4) Unit step response is,

$$Y_{\gamma} = \frac{T(s)}{s} \tag{5.1}$$

We can calculate the steady state output voltage using Final value theorem,

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} V_o(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} s Y_{\gamma} \approx 1 \tag{5.2}$$

which is analogous to circuit in fig. 5.6.

6. Simulate the circuit in Ngspice.

**Solution:** Following readme provides instructions about the simulation

codes/ee18btech11028/spice/README.md

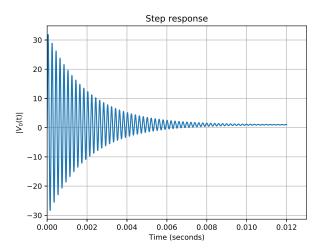


Fig. 5.6: Unit step response

The following netlist simulates the closed loop unit step response for circuit in fig. 1.1

codes/ee18btech11028/spice/step response. net

of which data is stored in

codes/ee18btech11028/spice/ ee18btech11028 sim.dat

which is plotted using python code in,

codes/ee18btech11028/spice/step.py

Simulation result,

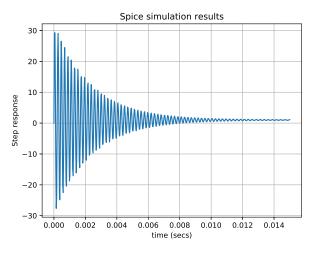


Fig. 6.7: spice simulation step response

There is very minute difference in amplitude of the initial response of the circuit due to nonideal nature of the circuit componenets.

7. Circuit level schematic of op-amp used for simulation,

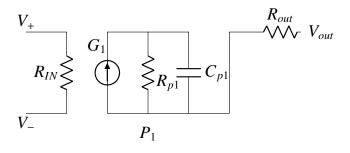


Fig. 7.8

Since we need a single pole op-amp having  $\omega_{3db} = 10 rad/s$   $(f_{p1} = \frac{10}{2\pi} Hz)$ , we choose a  $R_{p1}$  appropriately and calculate the value of  $C_{p1}$ according to our single pole roll off frequency.

$$R_{p1} = 1000\Omega \tag{7.1}$$

$$R_{p1} = 1000\Omega$$
 (7.1)  
 $C_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{p1} R_{p1}}$  (7.2)

Parameters	Value
$R_{IN}$	$100M\Omega$
$R_{p1}$	1000Ω
$C_{p1}$	100μF
$G_1$	100k
R <sub>out</sub>	10Ω

TABLE 7

8. The following python code plots Fig. 2.2, Fig. 2.3, Fig. 4.4, Fig. 4.5 and Fig. 5.6.

codes/ee18btech11028/ee18btech11028 2.py