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.
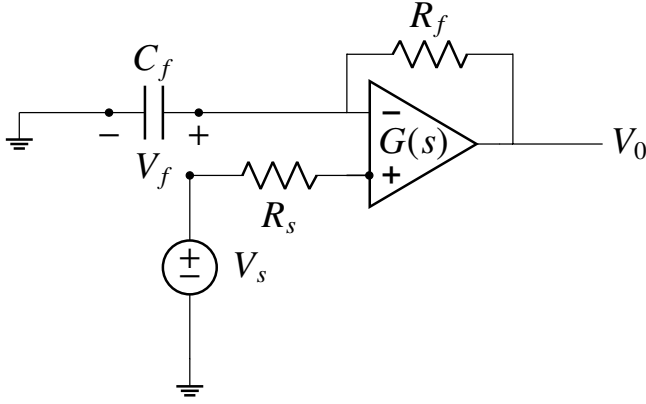

Fig. 1.1

Parameters	Value
C_f	$0.01\mu F$
R_s	$100 k\Omega$
R_f	$100 k\Omega$
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.

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

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Using voltage division on Fig. 1.1 we obtain,

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

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

where,

$$P_{21} = \frac{1}{R_f C_f} = 1000 \qquad (2.4)$$

The loop gain is,

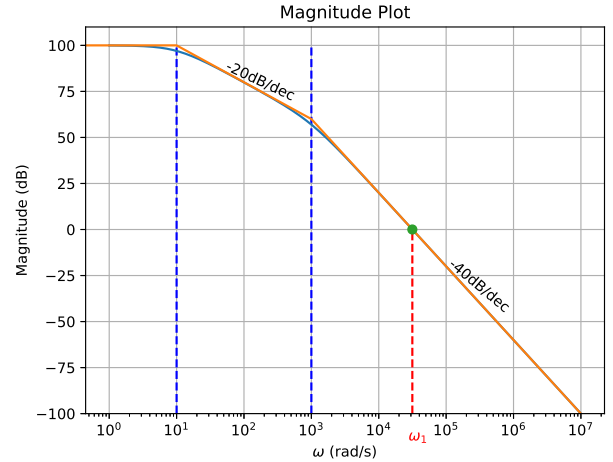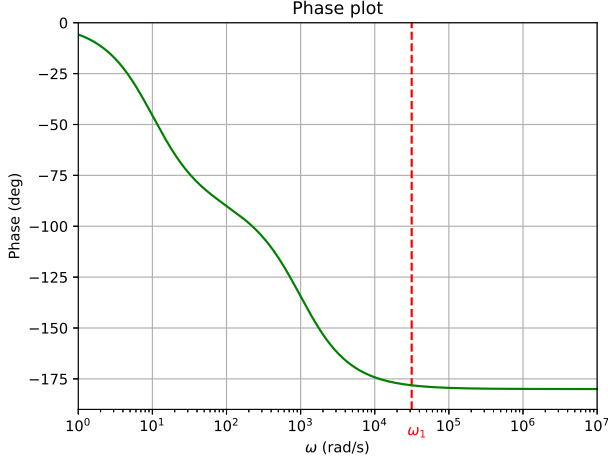$$GH(s) = \frac{10^5}{(1 + \frac{s}{10})(1 + \frac{s}{1000})} \qquad (2.5)$$

Fig. 2.2: Magnitude plot

3. Find the frequency at which $|GH| = 1$, and find the corresponding phase margin.
   Solution: Value of ω for unity magnitude can be obtained from Fig. 2.2 which is approximately 3×10^4. More precise value can be obtained by solving for ω in,

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

Fig. 2.3: Phase plot

Fig. 4.4: Pole zero plot

Thus,

$$\omega_1 = 3.15 \times 10^4 rad/s \qquad (3.2)$$

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

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

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:

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

$$(4.2)$$

From (2.3) and (2.1) we have,

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

$$(4.4)$$

Zeros of closed loop transfer function,

$$Z_1 = -1000 \qquad (4.5)$$

Similarly for poles,

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

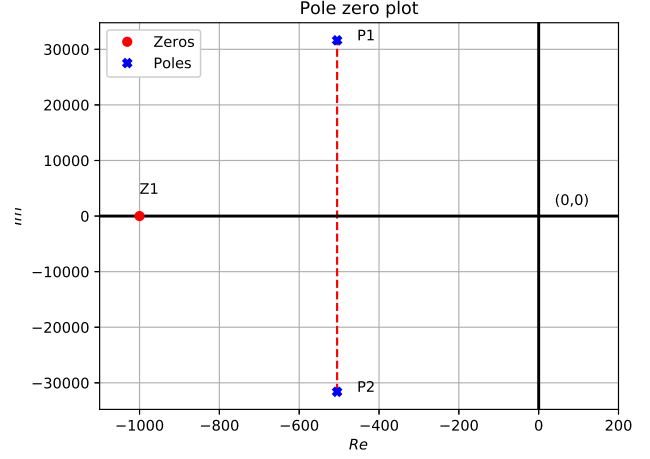$$\implies P_1, P_2 = -505 \pm j31618.9 \qquad (4.7)$$
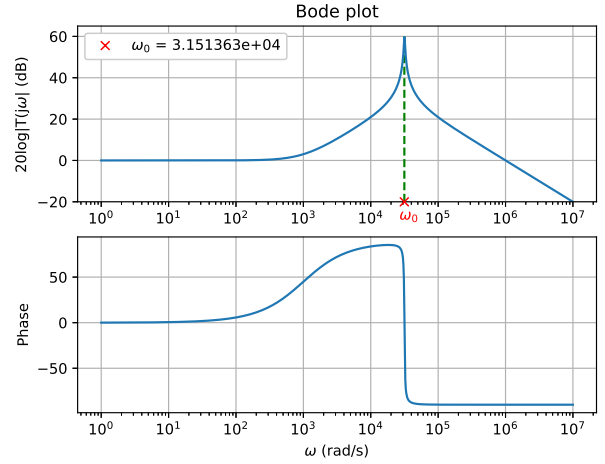

Fig. 4.5: Closed loop bode plot

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

5. Closed loop unit step response.
   Solution:
   From (4.4) Unit step response is,

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

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

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

which is analogous to plot in fig. 5.6.

6. Simulate the circuit in Ngspice.
   Solution: Following readme provides instructions about the simulation
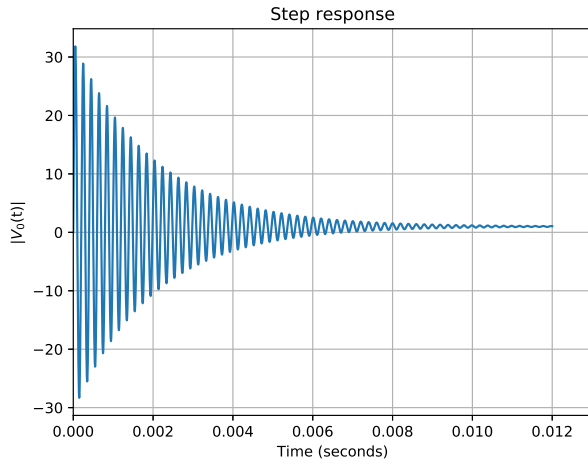
codes/ee18btech11028/spice/README.md

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,

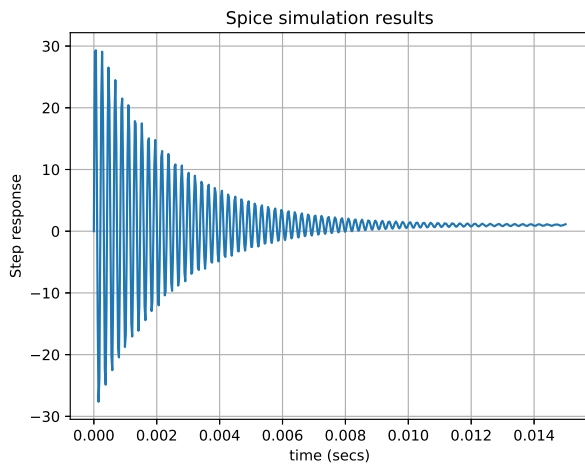codes/ee18btech11028/spice/step.py

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 non-ideal nature of the circuit componenets.

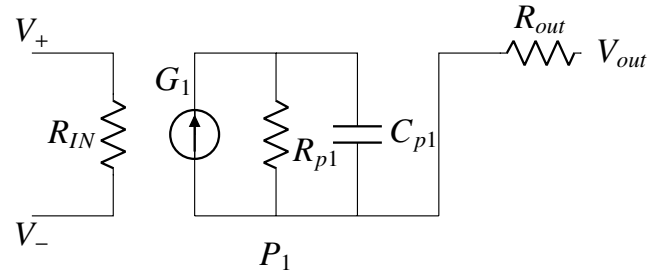7. Circuit level schematic of op-amp used for simulation,

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.

$$R_{p1} = 1000\Omega \qquad (7.1)$$

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

Parameters	Value
R_{IN}	$100M\Omega$
R_{p1}	1000Ω
C_{p1}	$100\mu F$
G_1	$100k$
R_{out}	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