

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.

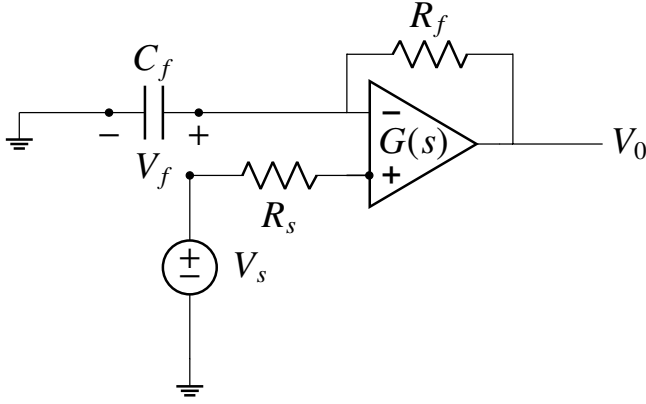


Fig. 1.1

Parameters	Value
C_f	$0.01\mu\text{F}$
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.

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

Using voltage division on Fig. 1.1 we obtain,

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

$$\Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{P_{21}}} \quad (2.3)$$

where,

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

The loop gain,

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

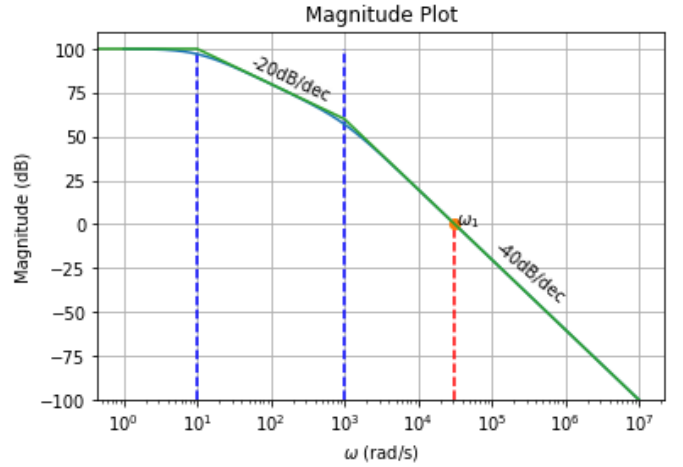


Fig. 2.2: Magnitude plot

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,

$$\frac{10^5}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{P_{11}^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{P_{21}^2}}} = 1 \quad (3.1)$$

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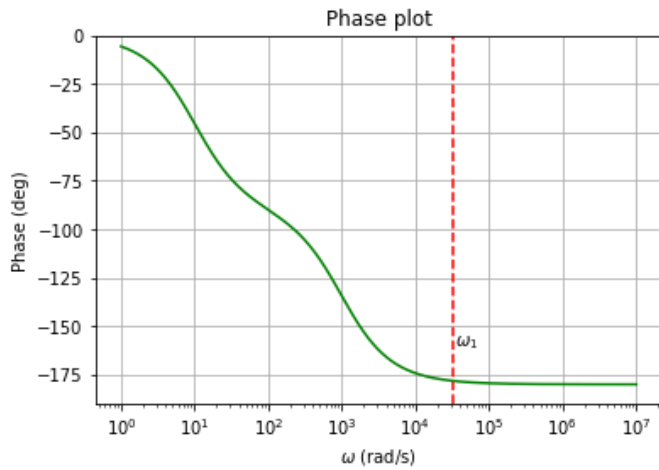


Fig. 2.3: Phase plot

Thus,

$$\omega_1 = 3.15 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s} \quad (3.2)$$

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

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

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:

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

$$(4.2)$$

From (2.3) and (2.1) we have,

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

$$(4.4)$$

Zeros of closed loop transfer function,

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

Similarly for poles,

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

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

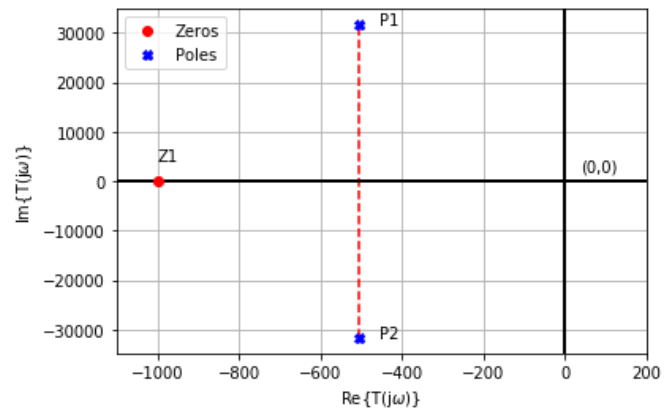


Fig. 4.4: Pole zero plot

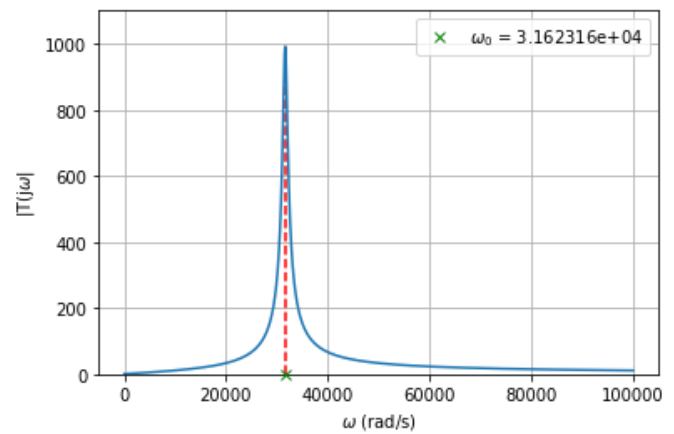


Fig. 4.5: Closed loop magnitude plot

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

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

codes/ee18btech11028/ee18btech11028_2.py