

# Control Systems

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## 1 Ideal op-amp

The common-mode signal  $v_{icm}$  is the average of the input voltages and given by:

$$v_{icm} = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$$

The differential signal is the difference between the input voltages and given by:

$$v_{id} = v_1 - v_2$$

An operational amplifier (op-amp) is an idealized amplifier with the following properties:

- Infinite input impedance
- Infinite open-loop gain  $A_{OL}$  for the differential signal
- Zero gain for the common-mode signal
- Zero output impedance
- Infinite bandwidth

## 2 Feedback

### 2.1 Negative feedback

In negative feedback, a portion of the output voltage is fed back to the inverting input.

Closed loop gain can be calculated using the formula:

$$A_f = \frac{A_{OL}}{1 + \beta A_{OL}}$$

Where  $A_f$  is the closed loop gain,  $A_{OL}$  is the open loop gain and  $\beta$  is the feedback factor.

The product  $A * \beta$  is called the loop gain and is a measure of the feedback strength. The loop gain must be much larger than 1 for the feedback to be effective.

### 2.2 Positive feedback

In positive feedback, a portion of the output voltage is fed back to the non-inverting input

Positive feedback leads to poor gain stability.

Because of the problems with gain instability and oscillation, positive feedback is almost never used intentionally in amplifiers.

### 2.3 Types of feedback

- Voltage feedback: If the feedback network samples the output voltage
- Current feedback: If the feedback network samples the output current
- Series feedback
- Parallel feedback

### 2.4 Effects of feedback

Feedback type	$x_s$	$x_0$	Gain stabilized	Input impedance	Output Impedance	Ideal Amplifier
Series voltage	$v_s$	$v_0$	$A_{vf} = \frac{A_v}{1 + A_v \beta}$	$R_i(1 + A_v \beta)$	$\frac{R_0}{1 + \beta A_{voc}}$	Voltage
Series current	$v_s$	$i_0$	$G_{mf} = \frac{G_m}{1 + G_m \beta}$	$R_i(1 + G_m \beta)$	$R_0(1 + \beta G_{msc})$	Transconductance
Parallel voltage	$i_s$	$v_0$	$R_{mf} = \frac{R_m}{1 + R_m \beta}$	$\frac{R_i}{1 + R_m \beta}$	$\frac{R_0}{1 + \beta R_{moc}}$	Transresistance
Parallel current	$i_s$	$i_0$	$A_{if} = \frac{A_i}{1 + A_i \beta}$	$\frac{R_i}{1 + A_i \beta}$	$R_0(1 + \beta A_{isc})$	Current

### 3 Frekvensbegrænsninger

## 4 Offset- og biasfejl

## 5 Komparatorer og multivibratorer

## 6 Differensforstærkerne

## 7 Applikationer