

For the **amplifier** in the figure, for $K(s)$

$K_0=1000$, $\omega_2=10\omega_1$ and $\omega_1=28\text{Mrad/s}$ are given.

For the **amplifier**, $r_i=100\text{k}$ and $c_i=100\text{pF}$ dir.

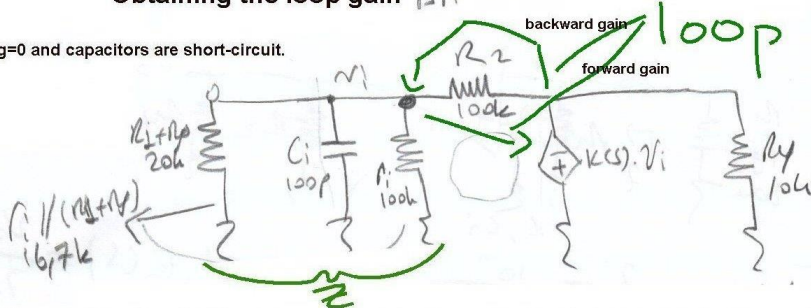
The output parasitic capacitance and the output resistance

Of the **amplifier** can be ignored.

Find the phase margin of the **circuit**.

Obtaining the loop gain βA

$v_g=0$ and capacitors are short-circuit.

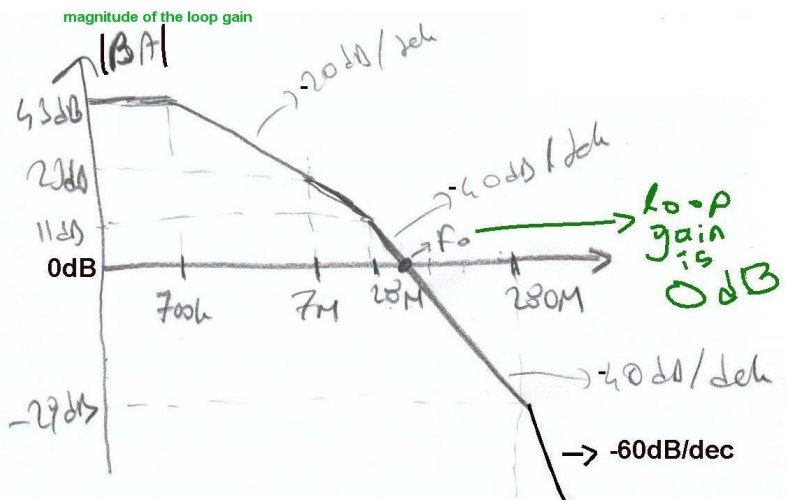


R_Y is not effective for the loop gain, since the output resistance can be ignored.

$$\beta A = (R_1 + r_i) \parallel R_1 \parallel \frac{1}{sC_1} = \frac{16.7k}{s \times 16.7k \times 100p + 1}$$

$$\beta A = -\frac{z}{R_2 + z} K(s) = \frac{100k}{s + 700k} \cdot \frac{-1000 \cdot 28M \cdot 280M}{(s + 28M)(s + 280M)}$$

$$\beta_0 A_0 \approx 143 \Rightarrow (A_0 A_0)_{dB} \approx 43 \text{ dB}$$



$$f_0 \approx 10^{\frac{1}{40}} \cdot 28M \approx 52 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\angle \beta A|_{f_0} \approx 40 - \text{Arctg}\left(\frac{f_0}{700k}\right) - \text{Arctg}\left(\frac{f_0}{28M}\right) - \text{Arctg}\left(\frac{f_0}{280M}\right)$$

Phase at f_0

$$\approx 180 - 89 - 62 - 11 = 18^\circ$$

The loop phase at f_0

The circuit is stable. Phase margin is 18°

$$K(s) = 10^3 \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{(s + \omega_1)(s + \omega_2)}$$

