

Solving Differential Equations with OPAMP based circuits

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Design Flow

- Take the Laplace transform of the differential equation you wish to model.
- Draw the circuit with summers, and integrators, and multipliers generically
- Use behavioral sources in Ltspice to model ideal behavior
- If a solution to the differential equation exists match behavioral circuit against ideal circuit
- Implement with inverting and non inverting gain, summer and integrator stages.
- Estimate the input vectors that the circuit will work under
- Simulate
- Design Build Test

Case Study: Nuclear Decay

N is the number of atoms to be decayed
 λ is the decay rate.

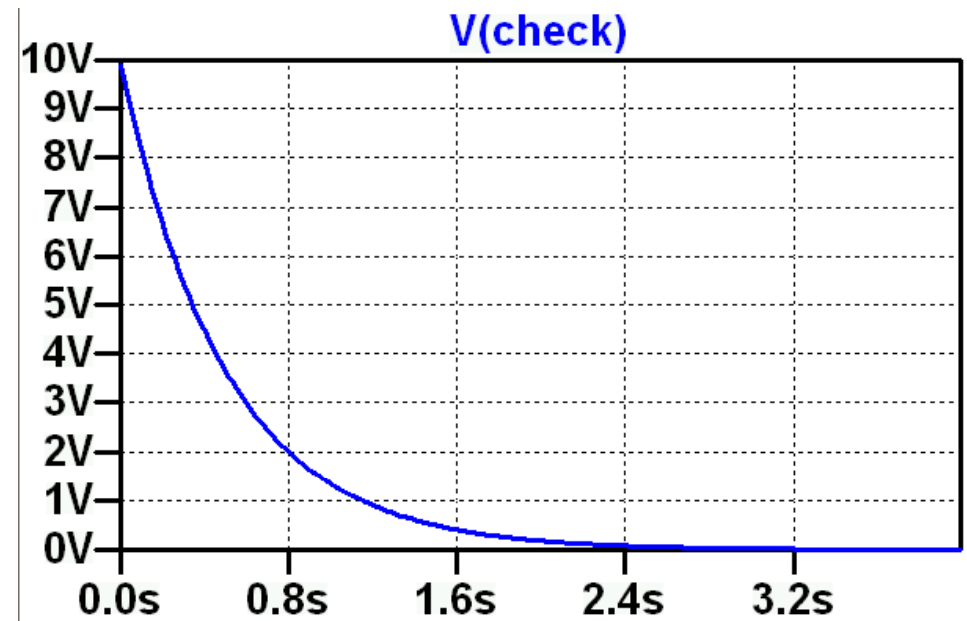
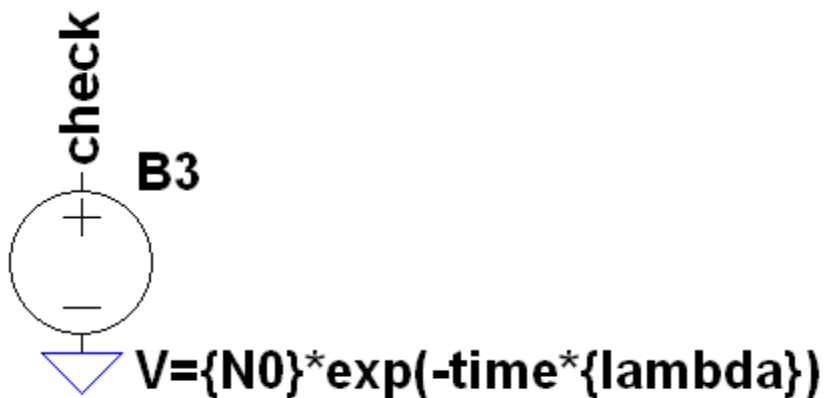
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$$
$$sN(s) - N_0 + \lambda N(s) = 0$$

$$N(s) = -\frac{sN(s)}{\lambda} + \frac{N_0}{\lambda}$$

$$N(t) = N_0 \times e^{-\lambda t}$$

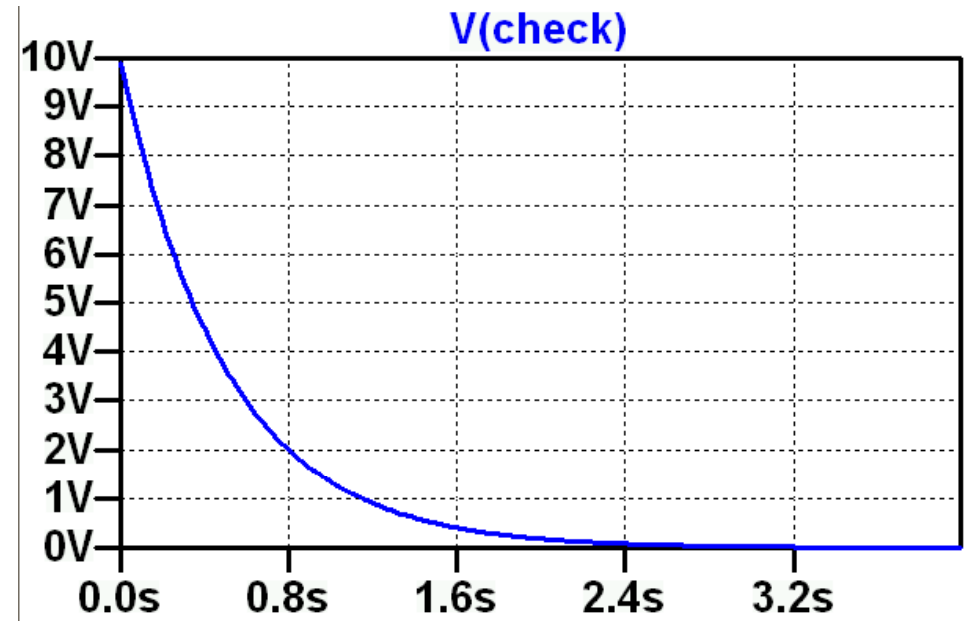
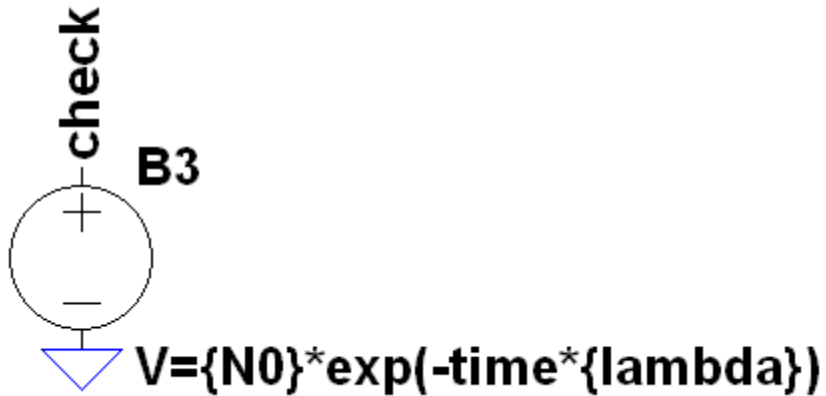
If a solution to the differential equations exists
program it into Ltspice with a behavioral voltage
source.

- $N0=10$, $\lambda=2$



Take the Laplace transform of the equation.

- $N_0=10, \lambda=2$



$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$$

$$sN = -\lambda N$$

$$N = -\lambda \int N$$

sN means integrate everything on the right hand side

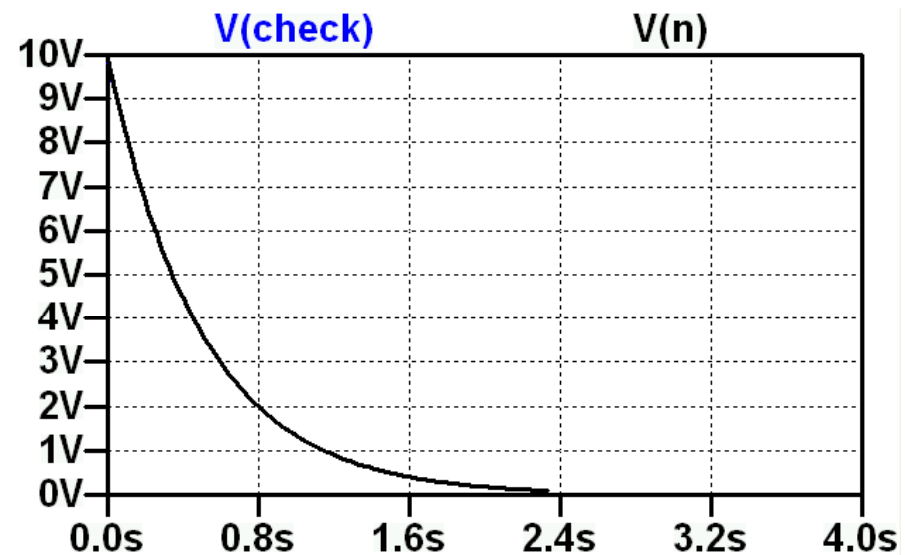
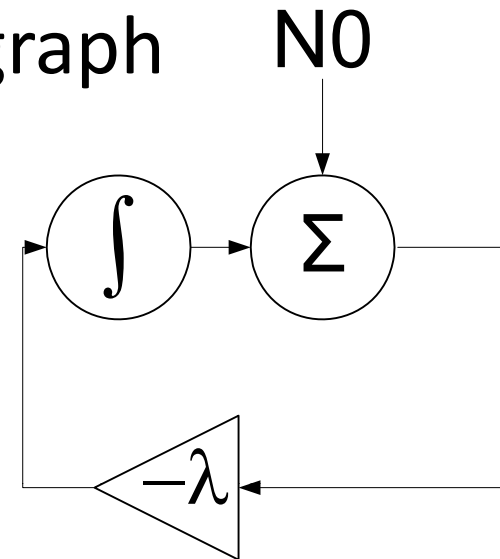
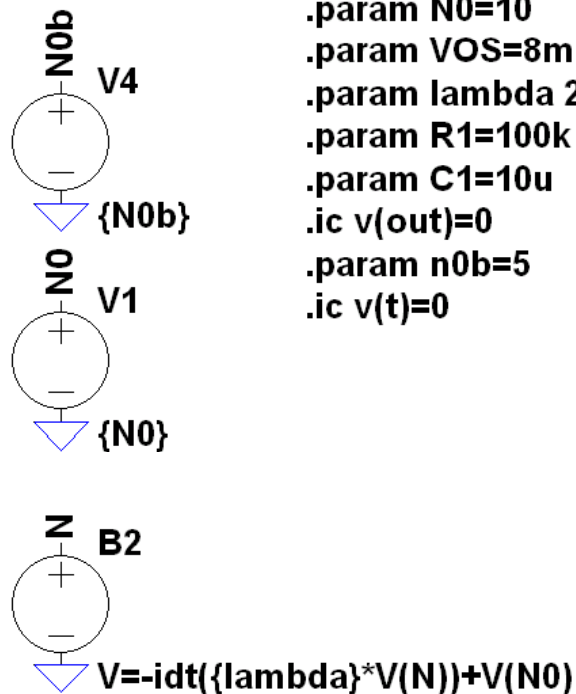
$$N = N_0 - \lambda \int N$$

It is easier to add the initial condition after.

Convert equation to signal flow graph

- $N0=10, \lambda=2$

Program into LTspice

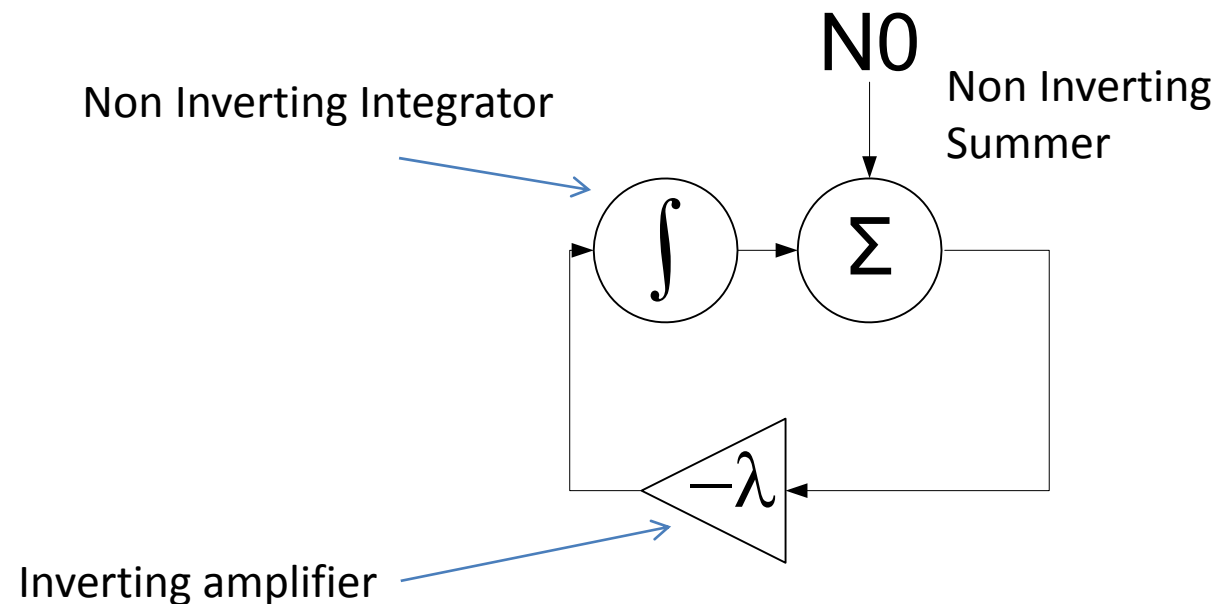


Check against solution!

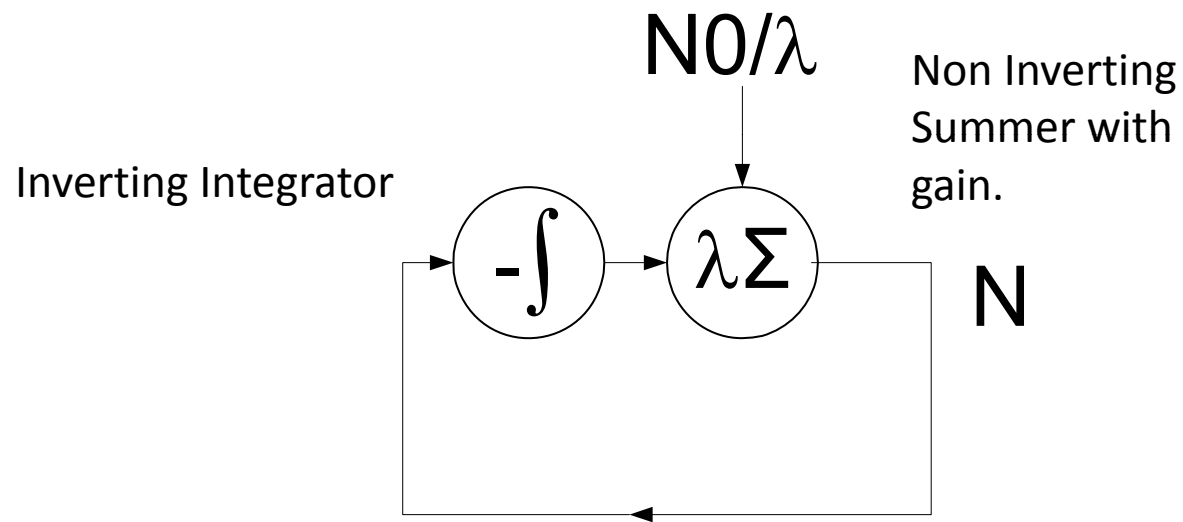
Convert Signal Flow graph into “real” parts such

- as:
- Non inverting amplifiers
 - Inverting amplifiers
 - Non inverting integrators
 - Inverting integrators
 - Non inverting summers
 - Inverting summers

Note there are
summer/integrator
combinations or
amplifier/summer
combinations!



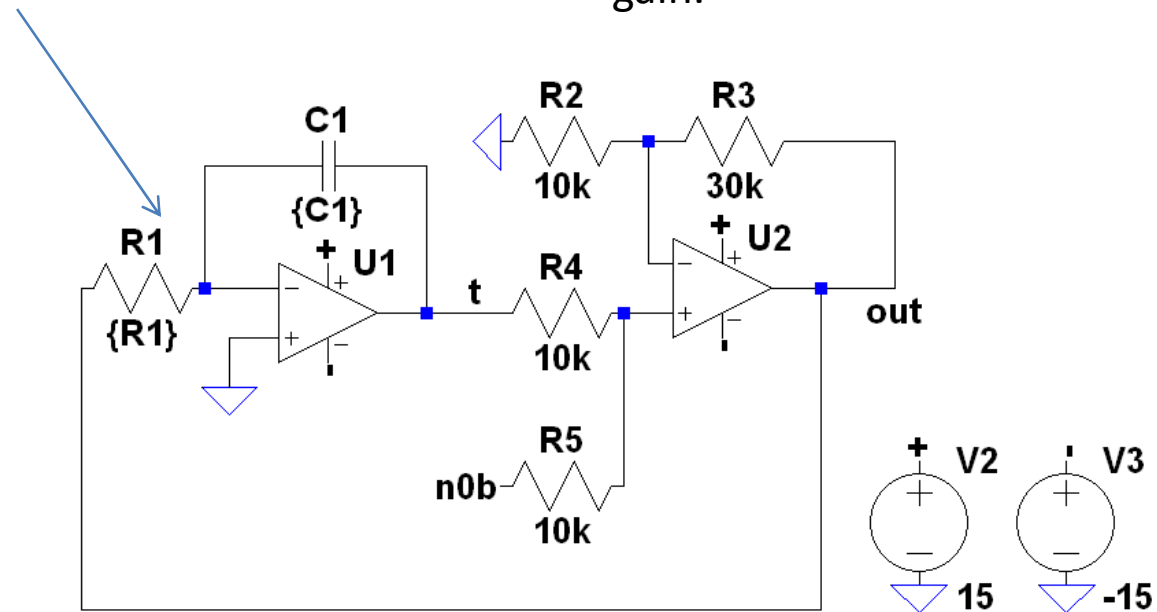
Investigate if functionality can be combined.



Draw Schematic with OPAMPS, Resistors and Capacitors.

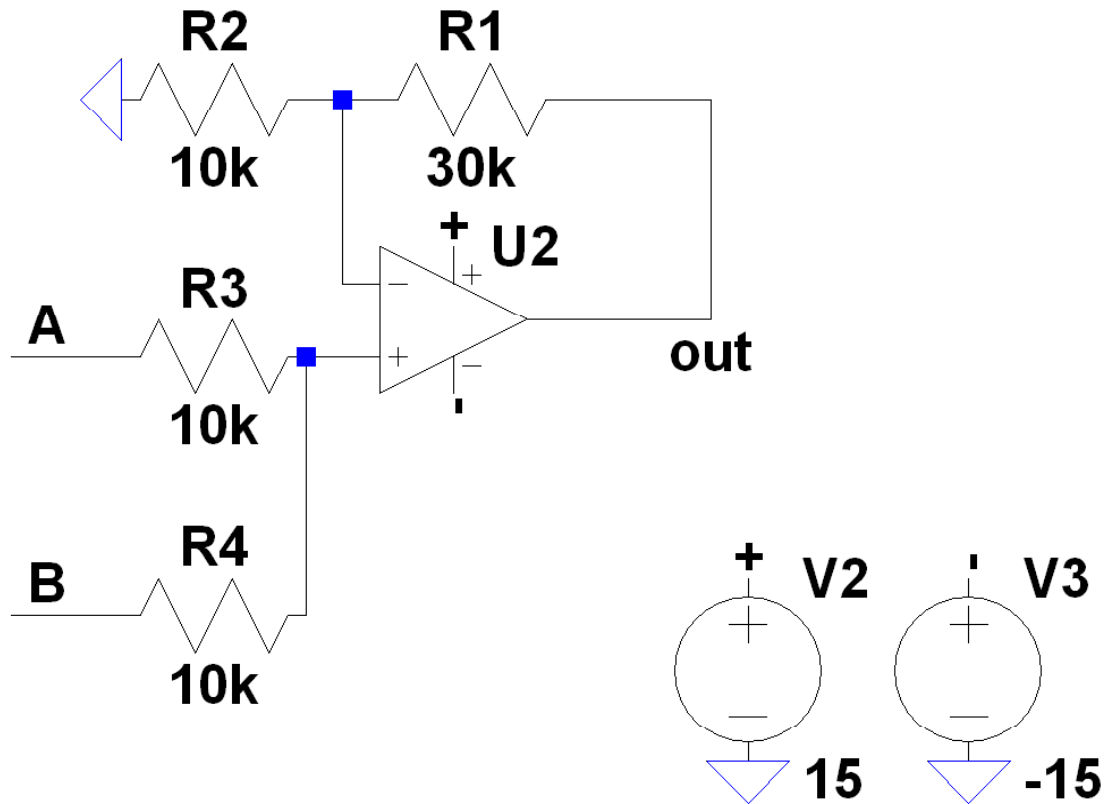
Inverting Integrator

Non Inverting
Summer with
gain.



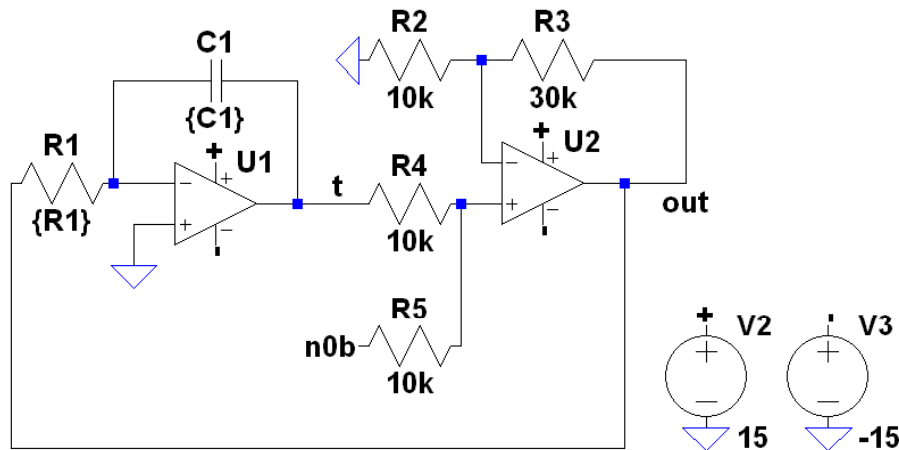
Gain for a Non inverting summer

$$V_{out} = (V_a \cdot R_4 / (R_3 + R_4) + V_b \cdot R_3 / (R_3 + R_4)) \cdot (1 + R_1 / R_2)$$



$$V_{out} = \left(V_A \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} + V_B \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \right) \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)$$

Real integrators have an $1/RC$ component



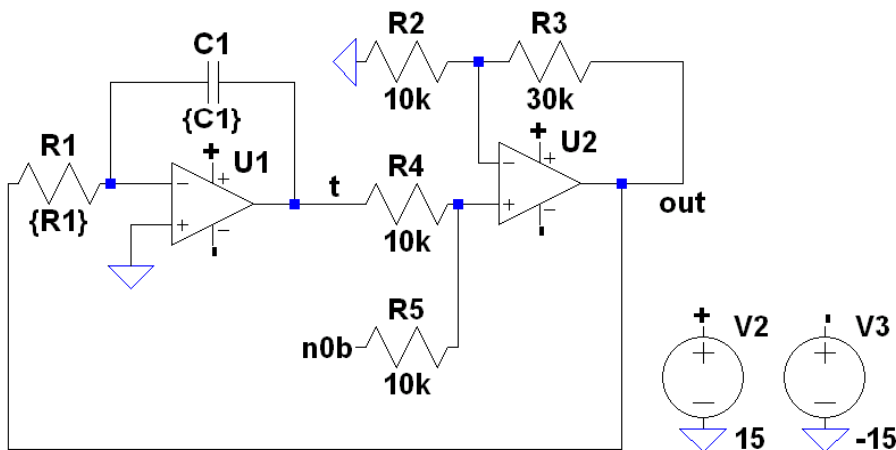
We can choose
 $R1=100k\Omega$ and $C1=10\mu F$
 so $RC=1$, Set $R4=R5$

$$N = \left(n_{ob} \times \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_5} - \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \times \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \int N \right) \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$$

$$N = \left(n_{ob} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{2} \int N \right) \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times n_{ob} - \frac{1}{2} \int N \right) \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$$

More Math

- If we want $N_0=10$, $\lambda=2$, we set n_{0b} to N_0/λ and $1+R_3/R_2$ to 4.

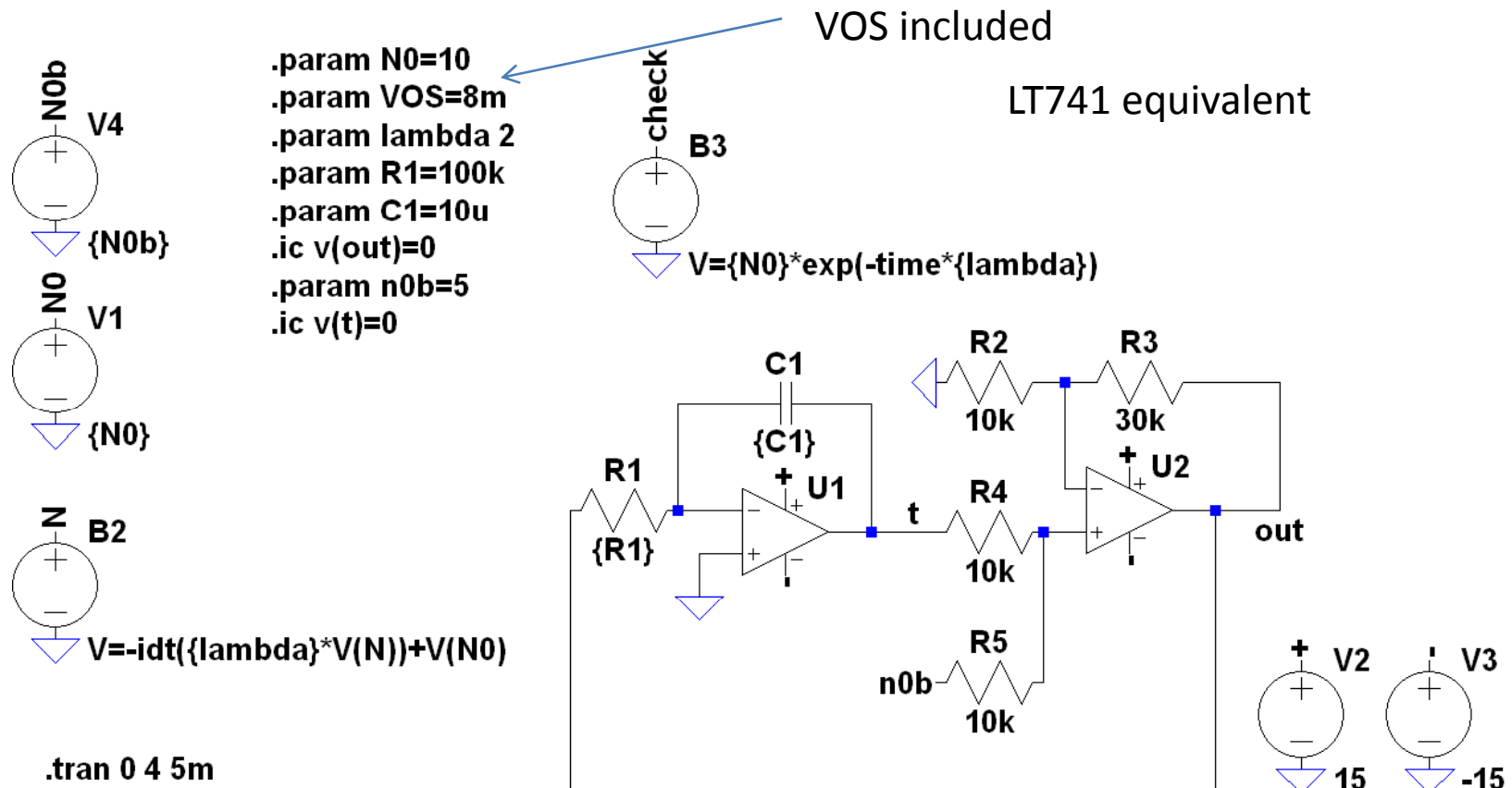


Since the integrator slope is 1V/s
slew rate limiting is not problem.

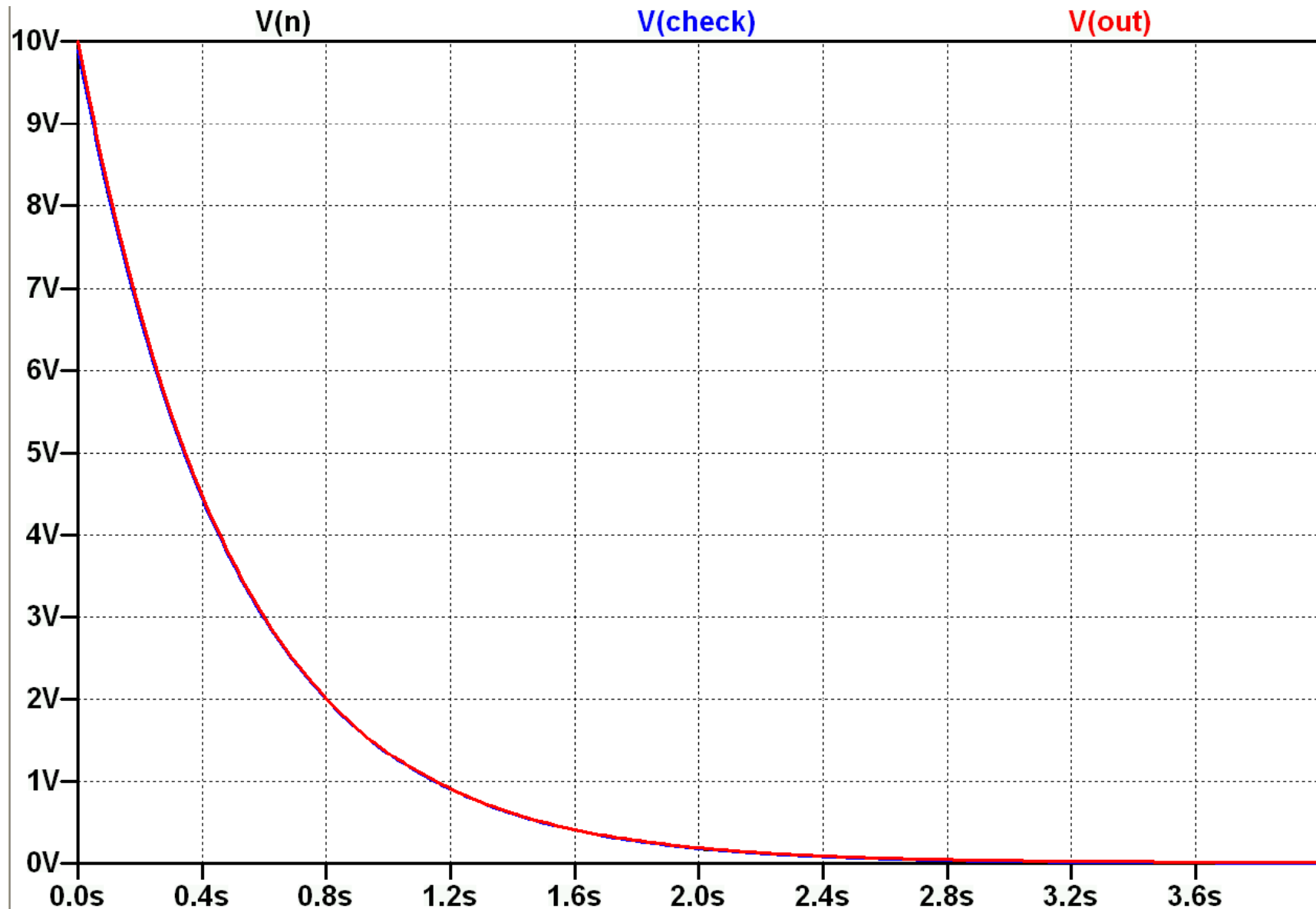
The output of the integrator due
to VOS is $VOS(1+time)$ (since
 $RC=1$), Even LM741 is OK.

$$N = \left(n_{ob} - \int N \right) \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

Ready to Fabricate and Test!



Results Match



Improvements?

- Circuit could be scaled in voltage and time to get answers faster and for less power.
- This involves changing R values.

Predator Prey

```
.param X0=3  
.param Y0=1  
.param alfa=1  
.param beta =1  
.param gamma=1  
.param delta=1
```

```
.ic v(X)=X0
```

```
.ic v(y)=Y0
```

```
.ic v(XR)=0
```

```
.ic v(yR)=0
```

```
.ic v(t1)=0
```

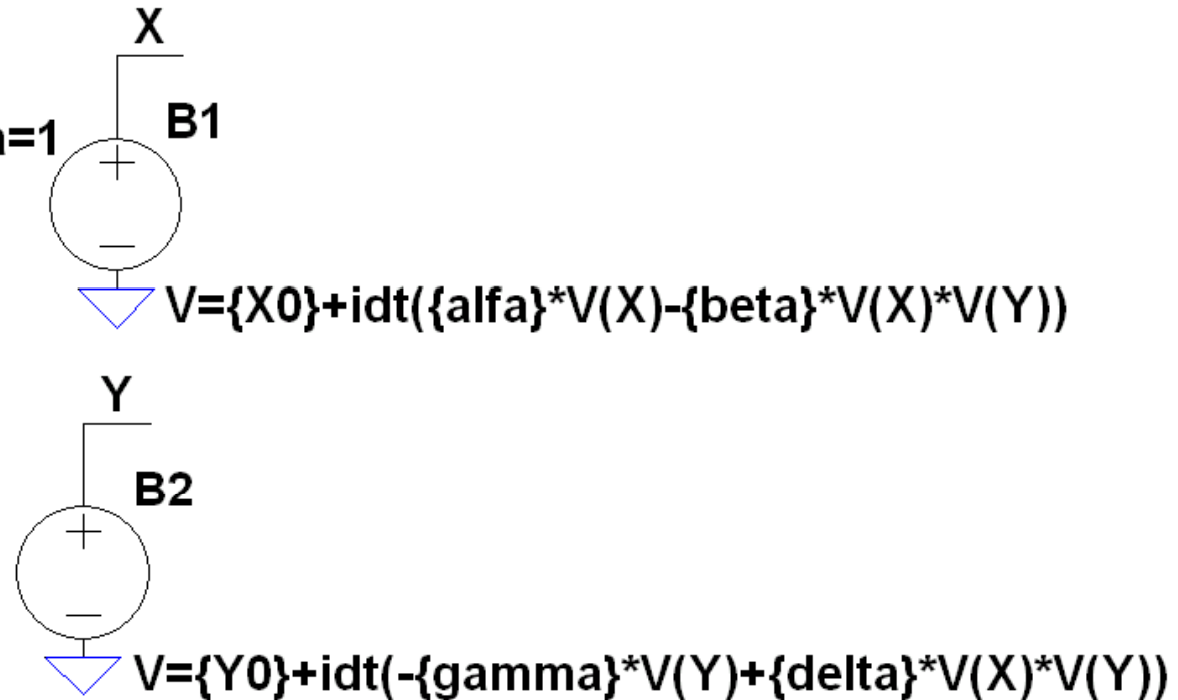
```
.ic v(t2)=0
```

```
.ic v(t3)=0
```

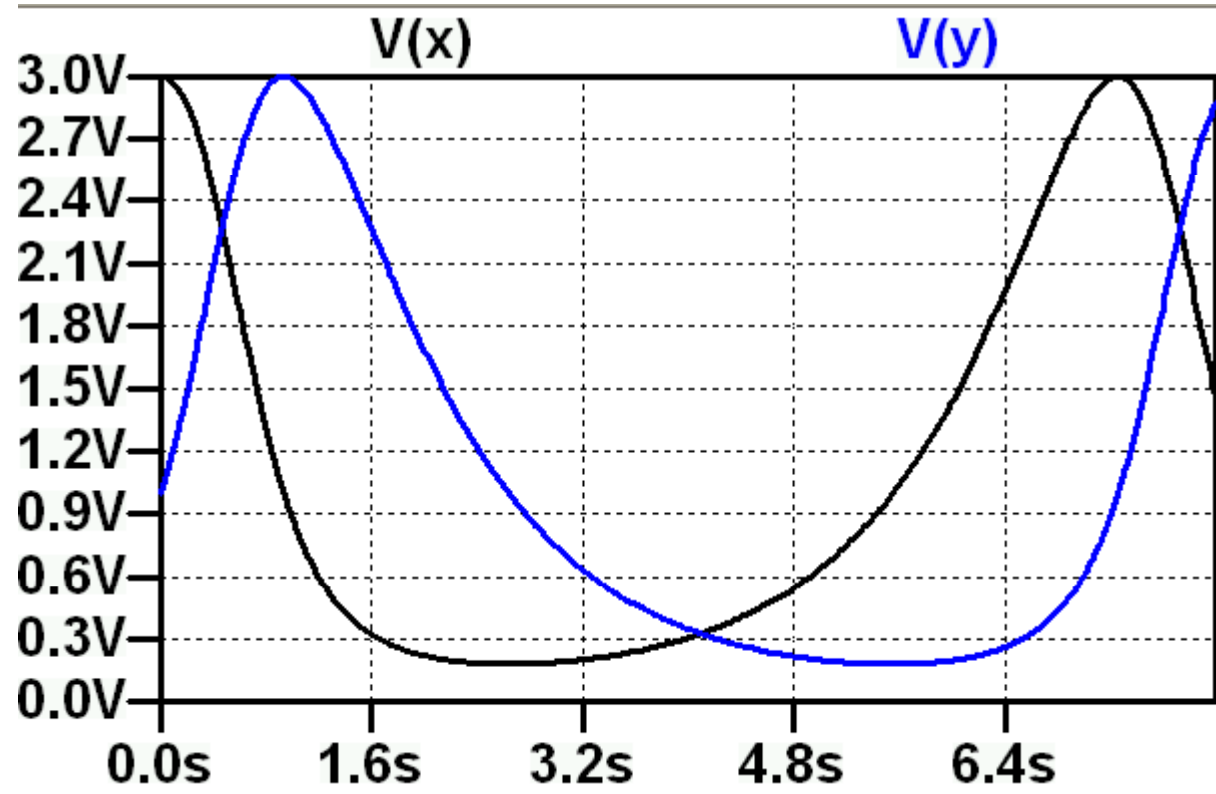
```
.ic v(t4)=0
```

```
.ic v(t5)=0
```

```
.ic v(t6)=0
```

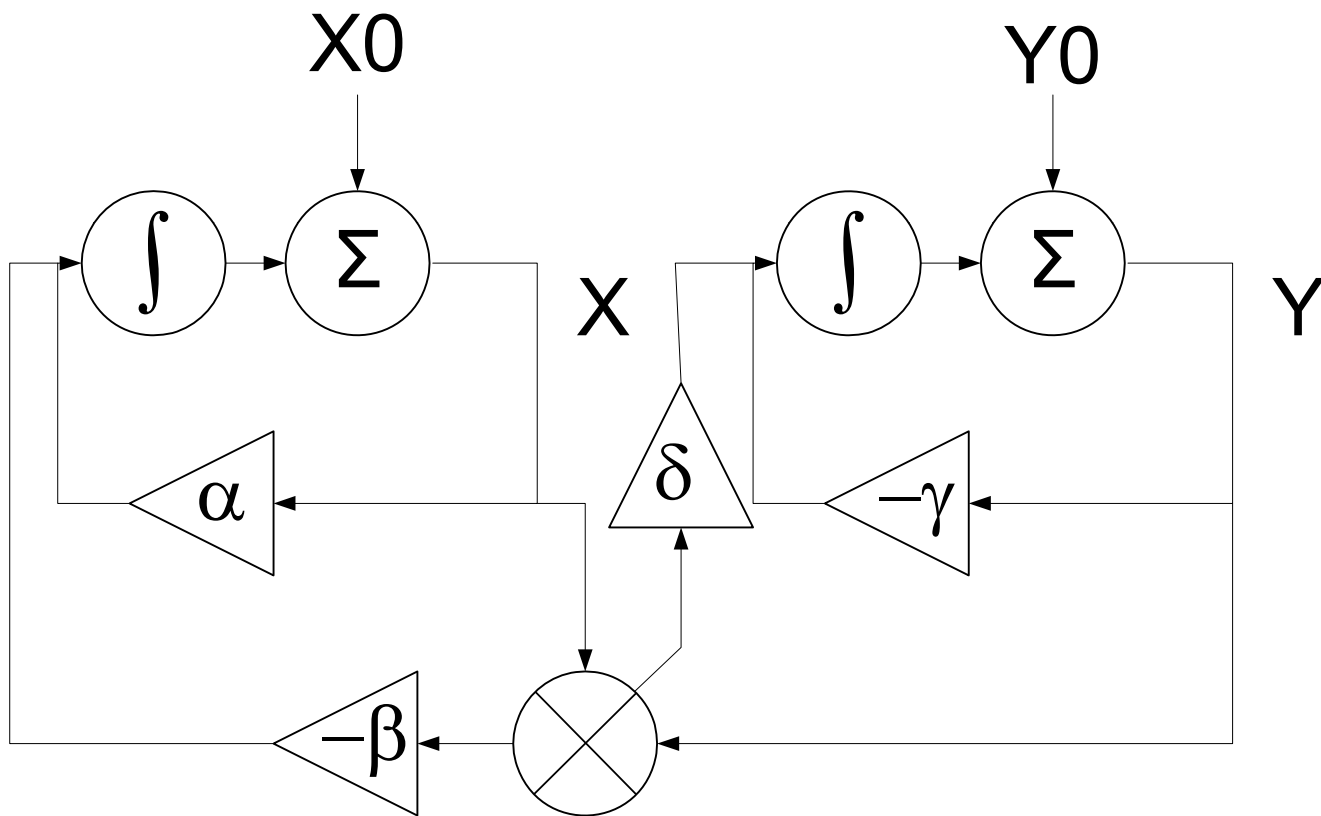


Predator Prey

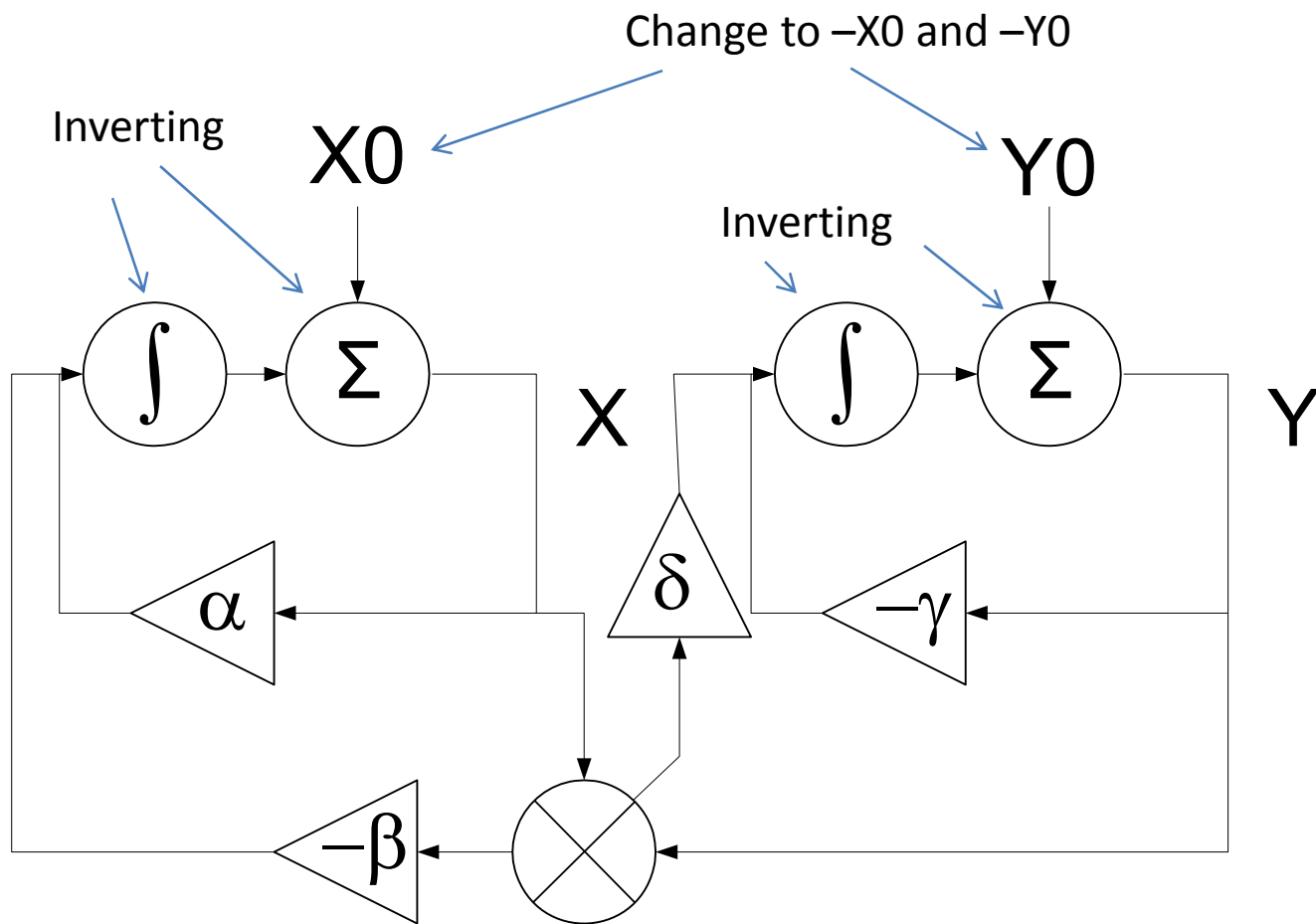


There is no solution! I had to verify my results from the mathematica website.

First Pass

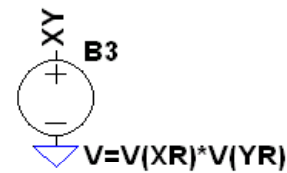
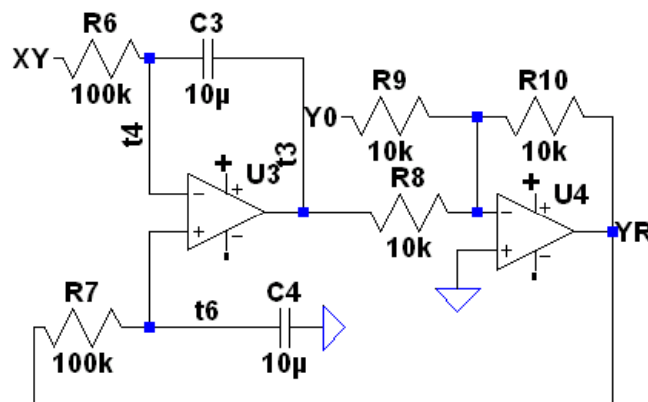
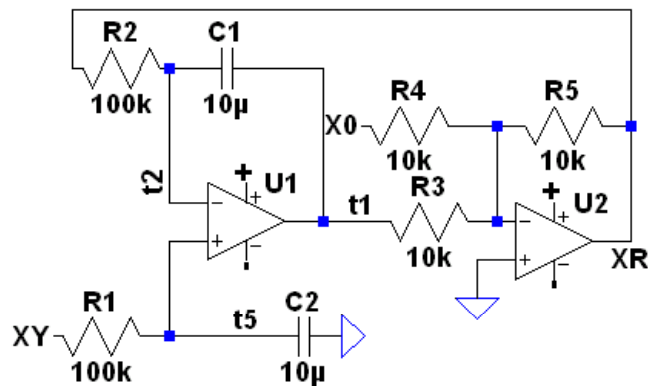
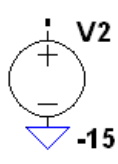
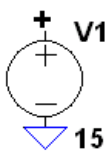
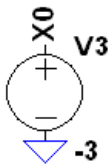


Second Pass



Final Pass

.tran 0 8 1m



```
.param X0=3
.param Y0=1
.param alfa=1
.param beta =1
.param gamma=1
.param delta=1
.ic v(X)=X0
.ic v(y)=Y0
.ic v(XR)=0
.ic v(yR)=0
.ic v(t1)=0
.ic v(t2)=0
.ic v(t3)=0
.ic v(t4)=0
.ic v(t5)=0
.ic v(t6)=0
```

