



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS

2021-22 academic year

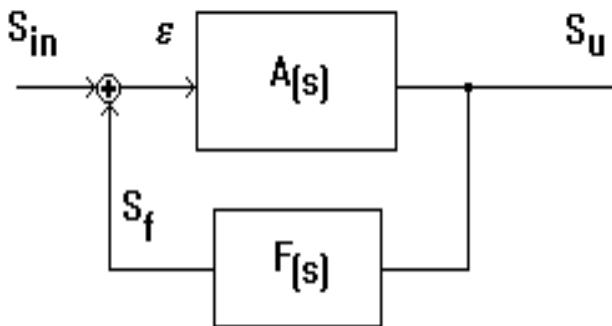
prof. Franco ZAPPA



- OpAmps and Negative feedback
- Importance of G_{loop}
- Feedback improves everything!
- Effects on Gain, Impedances, Bandwidth
- OpAmp's real performance



OpAmp with negative feedback



- feedback (G_{loop}) lowers the gain, but adds MANY advantages
- gain is independent of OpAmp and depends just on feedback
- stronger feedback, smaller correction factor !

Closed-loop gain:

Qui G_{loop} è negativo (come in tutti i nostri esercizi)

$$G(s) = \frac{S_u}{S_{\text{in}}} = \frac{A(s)}{1 - A(s) \cdot F(s)} = \frac{A(s)}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}} = -\frac{1}{F(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 1/G_{\text{loop}}}$$

For example: $G_{\text{loop}} = -10$ correction factor = 0.9 $G_{\text{loop}} = -100$ correction factor = 0.99

Note: $1 - G_{\text{loop}}$ is a large positive number
and $\frac{1}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}}$ is the correction factor
between ideal and real gains

- and ... many more further advantages ...
 - larger bandwidth (excellent speed)
 - lower output impedance (excellent voltage source)
 - either ∞ input impedance (excellent voltage reader)
 - or 0 input impedance (excellent current reader)

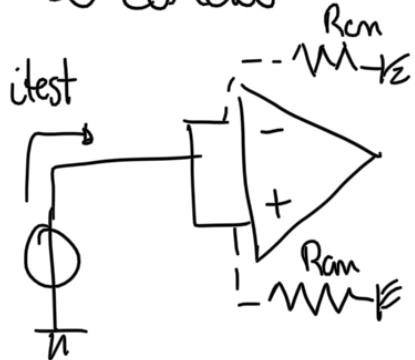


Real electrical performances

OPAMP NON IDEALE

Non-ideal small-signal specs:

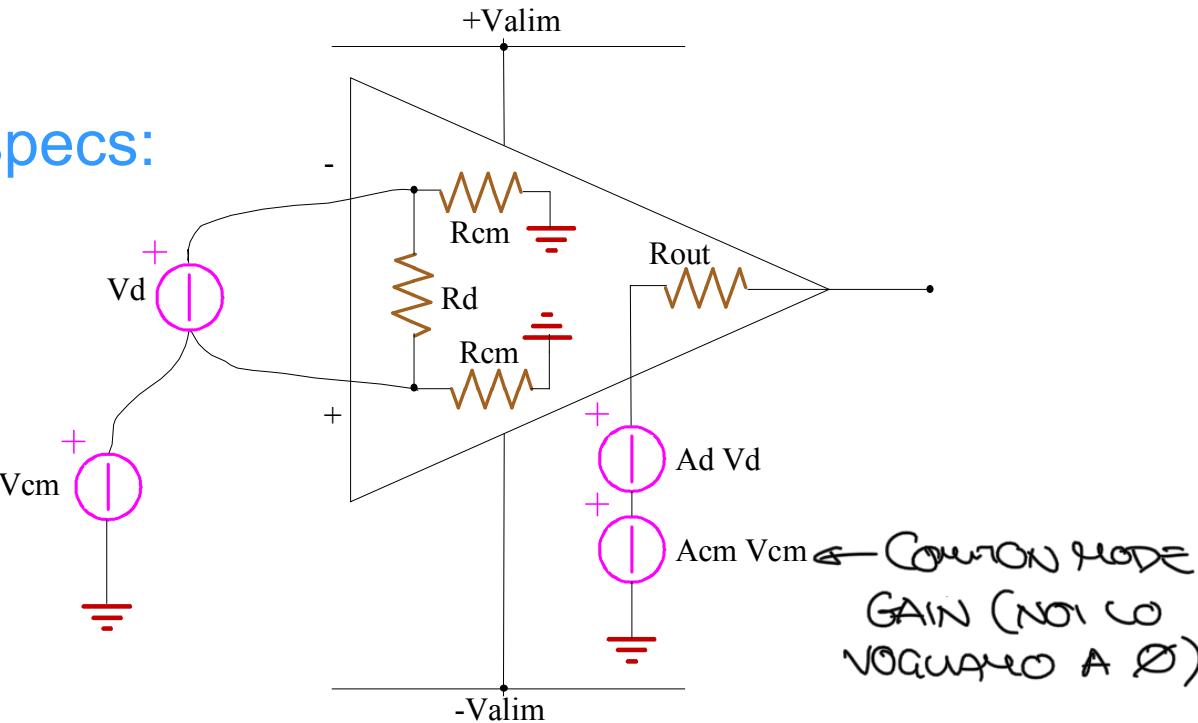
FACCIAVO UN TEST DI
MODO COMUNE



$$\frac{V_{TEST}}{I_{TEST}} = \frac{R_{cm}}{2} \rightarrow \infty$$

La vorremo
infinita

TENSIONE DI
COMMON MODE

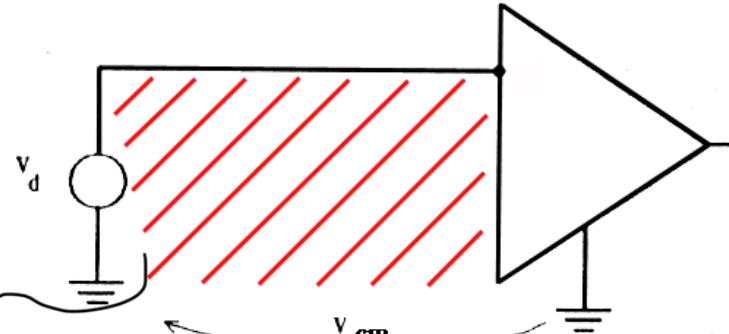


- Differential Gain (A_d) > 100'000
- Common-Mode Gain (A_{cm}) < 10
- Bandwidth (BW) 10Hz ÷ 1kHz
- Differential input impedance (R_d) > 100kΩ
- Common-Mode input impedance (R_{cm}) > 1MΩ
- Output impedance (R_o) < 4kΩ
- Temperature drifts some %/°C



Single-ended vs. Differential amplifiers

Single-ended input:



DIFFERENZA TRA LE 2 TERRE

- GND bouncing undistinguishable from signal
- ElectroMagnetic disturbance coupled through loop

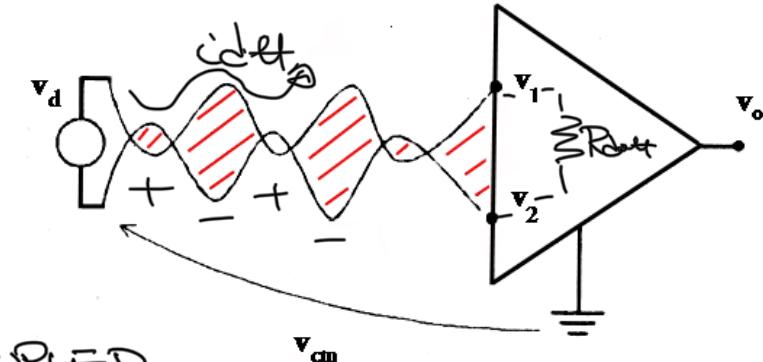
SE VEDIAMO L'AREA ROSSA QUESTA È SOGGETTA A VARIAZIONI ELETROMAGNETICHE



USIAMO L'AMPLI DIFFERENZIALE PER RISOLVERE IL PROBLEMA

$$\frac{V_{TEST}}{C_D \cdot f_L} = R_f \cdot A$$

Differential input:



CROSS COUPLED

PURTROppo UN OPAMP REALE HA SEMPRE UN AMPLIFICAZIONE DI COMMON MODE

$$v_o = A_d \cdot v_d + A_{cm} \cdot v_{cm}$$

- let's amplify just Differential signal
- let's reject Common Mode disturbance

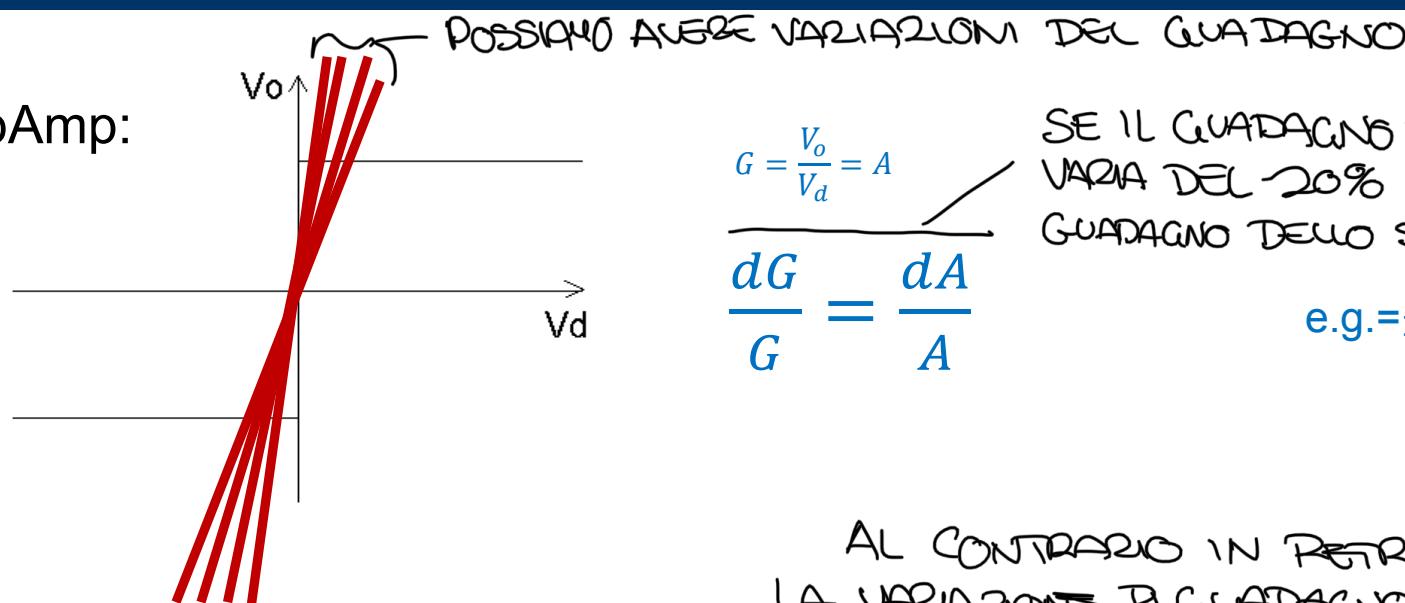
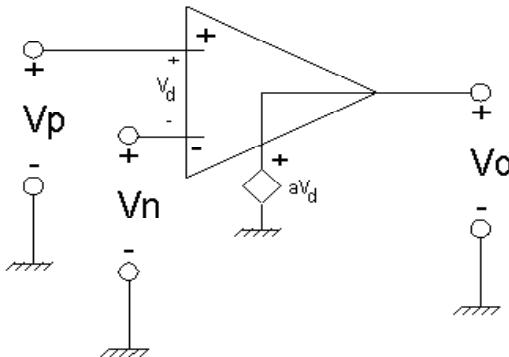
$$CMRR = \frac{A_d}{A_{cm}} \approx 80-100\text{dB}$$

LA VOGLIO ∞



Feedback effect on amplifier's mismatches and drifts

Here is the “open-loop” OpAmp:

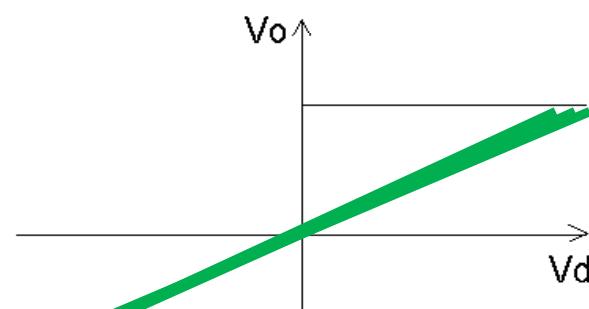
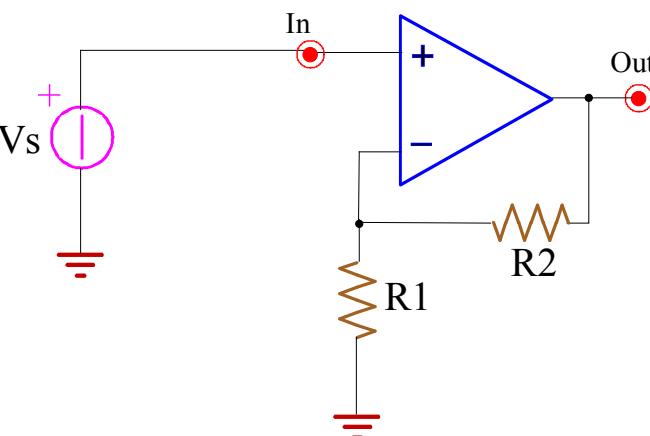


$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_d} = A$$

$$\frac{dG}{G} = \frac{dA}{A}$$

SE IL GUADAGNO DELL'OPAMP VARIA DEL 20% ANCHE IL GUADAGNO DELLO STAGE CAVA DI 20%.
e.g. $\pm 50\%$

Here is a basic “closed-loop” (negative feedback) circuit:



Ogni variazione di R1 e R2 ha un grande impatto sull'gain dello stage.

AL CONTRARIO IN RETROAZIONE LA VARIAZIONE DI GUADAGNO DELL'INTERO STAGE VENDE RIDOTTA

$$D1 \frac{1}{1-G_{loop}}$$

$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_d} = \frac{A}{1 - A \cdot F} = \frac{A}{1 + G_{loop}}$$

$$\frac{dG}{G} = \frac{dA}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - G_{loop}}$$

e.g. $\pm 50\% \cdot \frac{1}{1+100} = \pm 5\%$

RESISTENZE PRESEZI

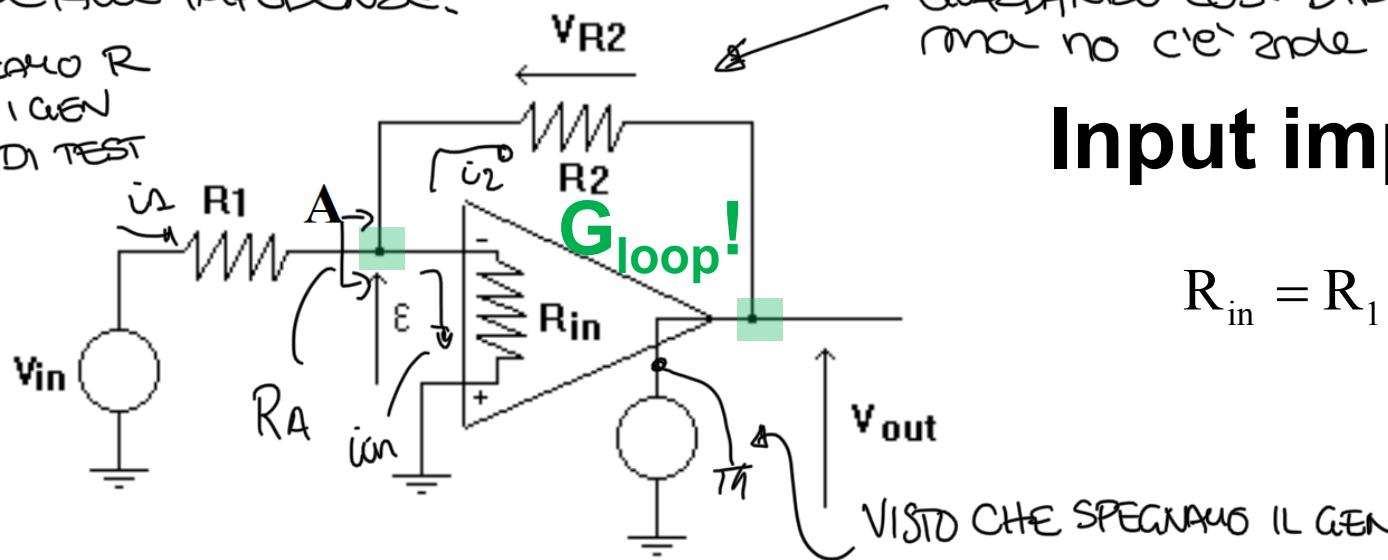
But what about $\frac{dG}{G} = \frac{dF}{F} \dots ??$



Feedback effect on impedances

COSA SUCCIDE ALLE IMPEDANZE?

QUANDO CALCOLAMO R
SPECCHIAMENTE I GEN
TRAMME QUELLI DI TEST



GUARDANDO COSÌ DIPENDE CHE LA R È R_{in}/R_2
MA NON C'È UN ALTRO TERMINE

Input impedance:

$$R_{in} = R_1 + R_A$$

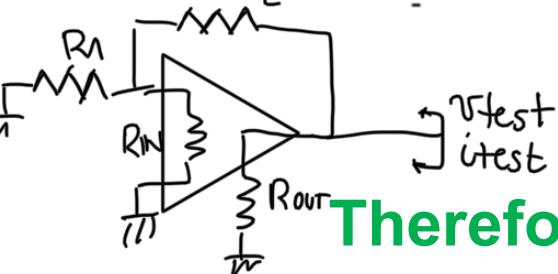
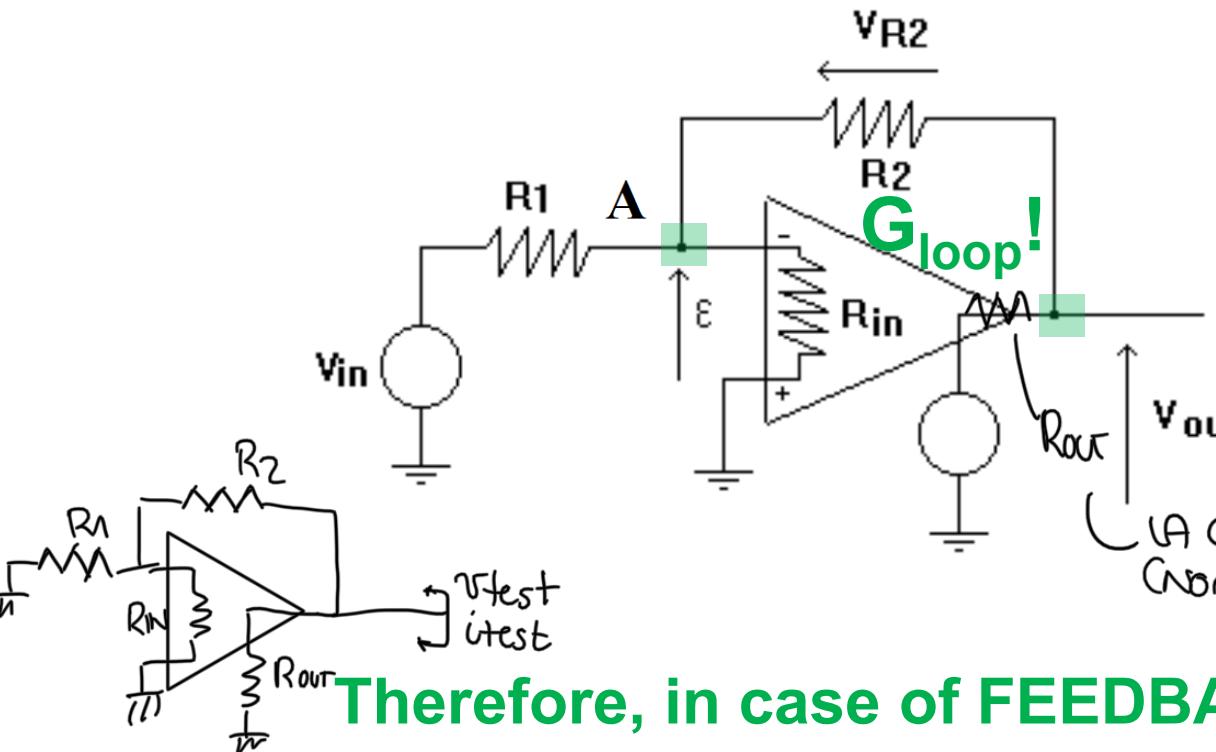
VISTO CHE SPECCHIAMENTE IL GEN

$$\begin{aligned} R_A &= \frac{\varepsilon}{i_1} = \frac{\varepsilon}{i_{in} + i_2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\varepsilon}{R_{in}} + \frac{\varepsilon - A(s) \cdot \varepsilon}{R_2}} = \frac{R_{in} \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_{in} - A(s) \cdot R_{in}} = \\ &= \frac{R_{in} \cdot R_2}{R_{in} + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - A(s) \cdot \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_2}} = \frac{R_{in} \parallel R_2}{1 - A(s) \cdot \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_2}} \end{aligned}$$

e' Gloop!!



Feedback effect on impedances at NODES



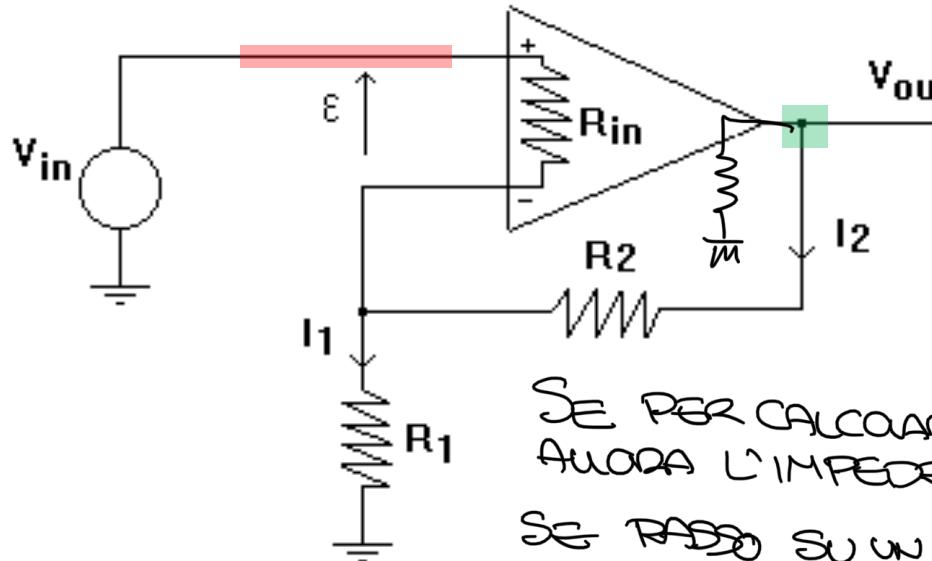
Therefore, in case of FEEDBACK at a «NODE»:

Input impedance: $R_{in} = R_1 + R_A$ $R_A = \frac{R_{in} \| R_2}{1 - G_{loop}(s)}$ $R_A \approx 0$

Output impedance: $R_{out} = \frac{R_{out} \| (R_2 + R_1 \| R_{in})}{1 - G_{loop}(s)}$ $R_{out} \approx 0$



Feedback effect on impedances through Branches



Real transfer function:

$$\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{G_{\text{loop}}(s)}}$$

SE PER CALCOLARE C'IMPEDENZA ENTRO DENTRO L'OPAMP
AVORI L'IMPEDENZA AUGENTA DI 1/Gloop.
SE PASSO SU UN NODO E NON PASSO CON TUTTA LA CORRENTE
DENTRO L'OPAMP HO CHE VIEVE DIVISA PER 1/Gloop

Therefore, in case of FEEDBACK at a «NODE»:

Output impedance: $R_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_{\text{out}} \parallel (R_2 + R_1 \parallel R_{\text{in}})}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(s)}$ $R_{\text{out}} \approx 0$

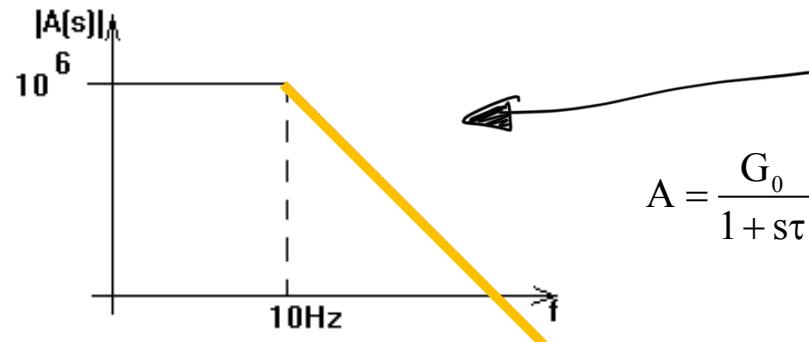
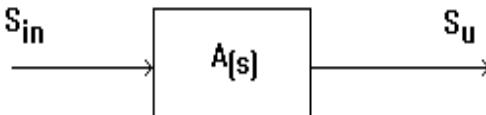
Instead, in case of FEEDBACK through a «BRANCH»:

Input impedance: $R_{\text{in}} = [R_{\text{in}} + R_1 \parallel R_2] \cdot [1 - G_{\text{loop}}(s)]$ $R_{\text{in}} \rightarrow \infty$



Feedback effect on bandwidth

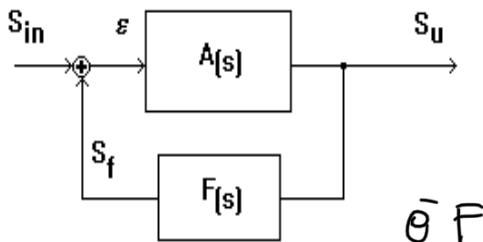
Open-loop just the OpAmp:



Se l'amp ha banda limitata

Closed-loop

OpAmp with feedback:



CON IL FEEDBACK LA BANDA VENE AUMENTATA

Gain gets lower

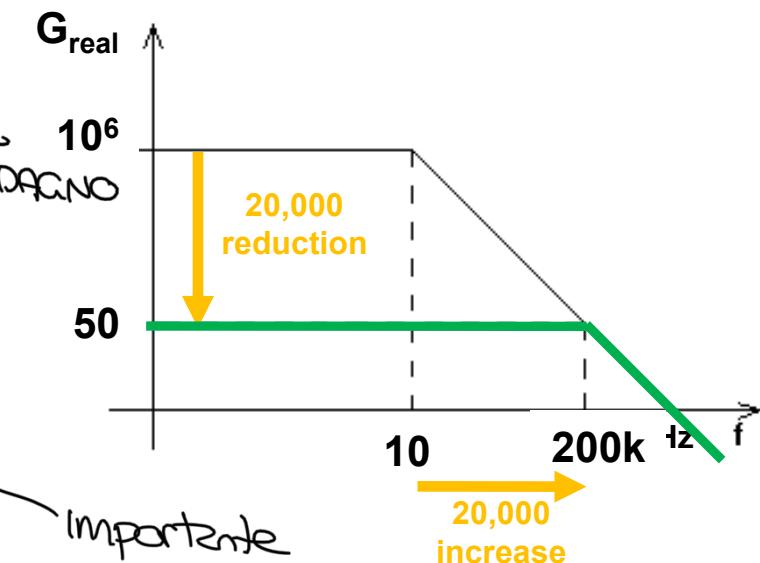
$$\frac{G_0}{1 + G_{loop}}$$

IL GAIN VENE RIDOTTO MA GUADAGNO IN BANDA

$$\frac{A}{1 + A\beta} = \frac{\frac{G_0}{1 + s\tau}}{1 + \beta \cdot \frac{G_0}{1 + s\tau}} = \frac{G_0}{(1 - G_{loop}) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s\tau}{1 - G_{loop}}\right)}$$

Bandwidth gets wider $\text{pole} = (1/\tau) \cdot (1 + G_{loop})$

Importante



For example: $F=1/50$ $G_{loop} = -20,000$

$G_{real} \approx 50$ $\text{pole} = 200,000 \text{ Hz!}$



Input errors

Non-ideal large-signal specs:

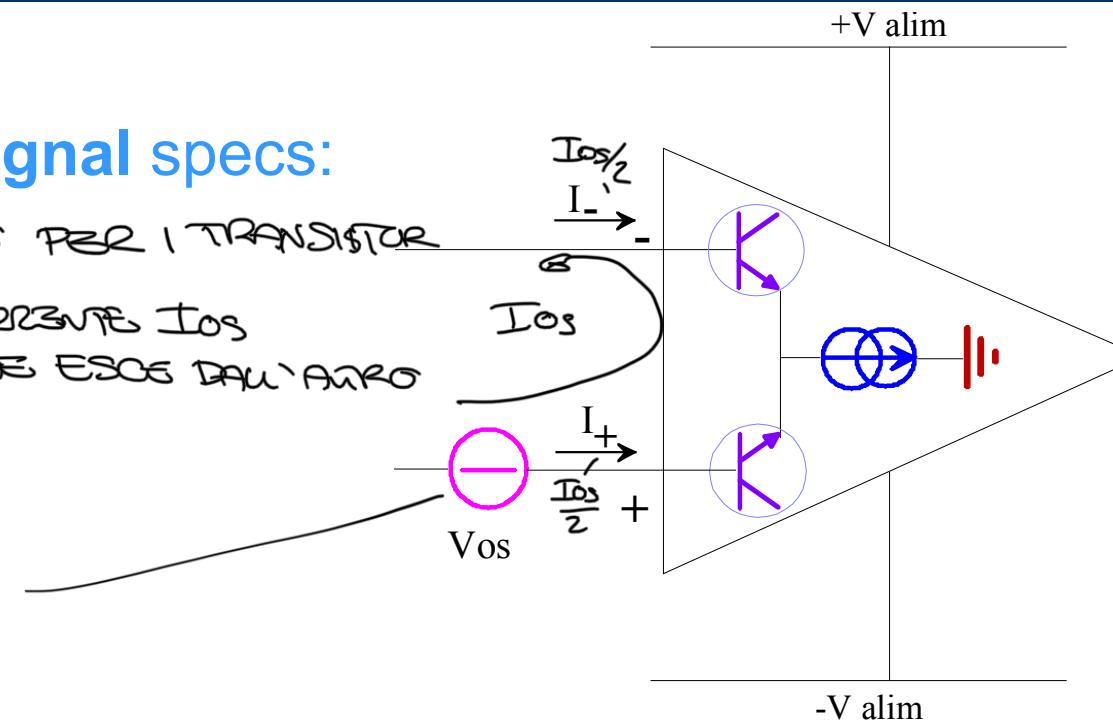
UN OPAMP CIUPPA CORRENTE DI BIAS PER I TRANSISTOR

POSSIAMO MODELLARE QUESTO CON UNA CORRENTE I_{os}
CHE SCORRE DENTRO IN UN PIN E NE ESCOE DALL'ALTRO

GENERATORI DI OFFSET (mV)
CAZARE2122A VS VARIAZIONI TRA
I VARI COMPONENTI (MODO COMUNE)

Se no 20%/°C d' variazione due
per

$$\Delta I = 20\% / ^\circ C \cdot 1\mu A \cdot 40^\circ \xrightarrow{\text{esempio}} \\ = 800\% \cdot 1\mu A$$



- Input bias currents
- input offset current
- Input offset voltage
- Temperature drifts
- Temperature ranges

$I_B = (I_- + I_+)/2$	< 1 μA
$I_{os} = I_- - I_+$	> 1 μA nA
V_{os}	< 5 mV
T.C.	few %/°C



Input bias currents

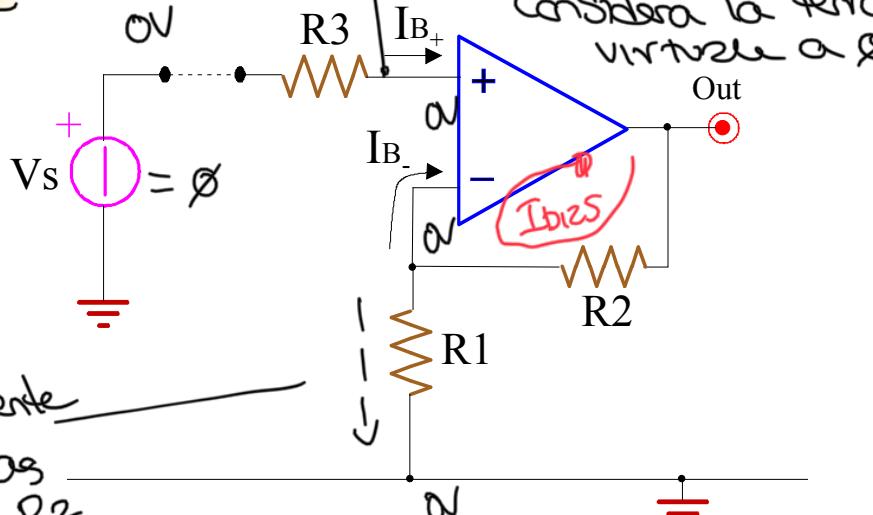
LE CORRENTI DI BIAS SONO INDISPENSABILI

In order to cancel the effect of the input bias currents,

errati davanti zera

correnti di bias

per COMPENSARE
V_{BAS} BISOGNA!
USARE R₃!!!



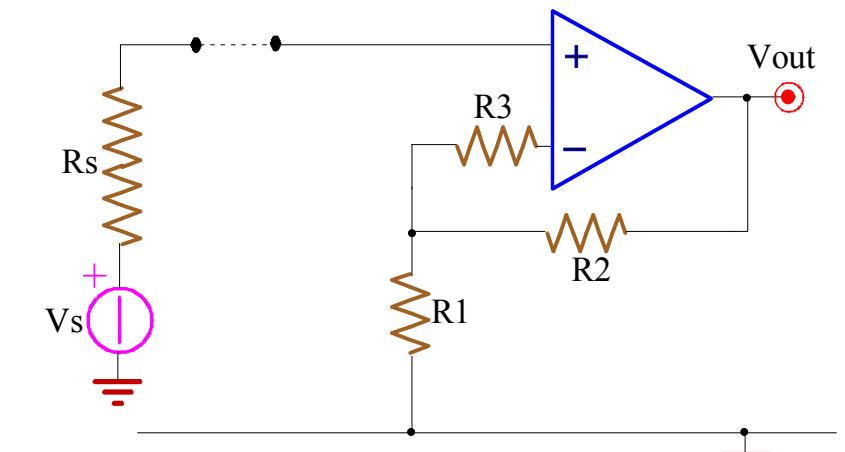
$$R_3 = (R_1 \parallel R_2)$$

Allora

$$V_{out} = I_B \cdot R_2 - R_3 I_{B+} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

QUANDO I 2 VAI O 0
SONO UGUALI HO $V_{out} = 0$
 $R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = R_2 \Rightarrow R_3 = R_1 \parallel R_2$

the impedances “seen” by + and – pins must be equal



For gli stessi dati e si ricava

$$R_s = R_3 + (R_1 \parallel R_2)$$

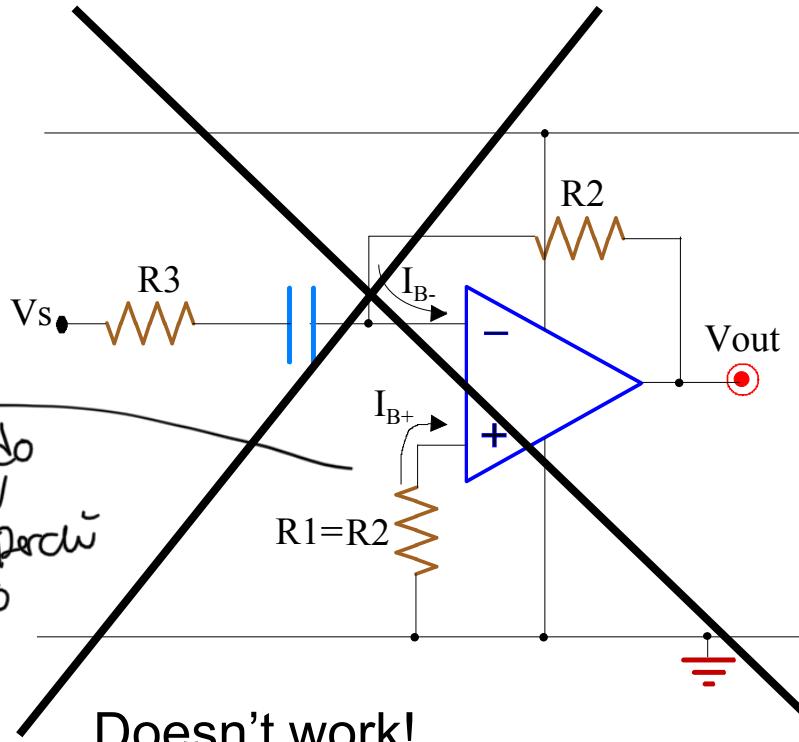
Questa R₃ serve per compensare
le correnti di bias



Input bias currents

They are compulsory,
otherwise the OpAmp won't work at all

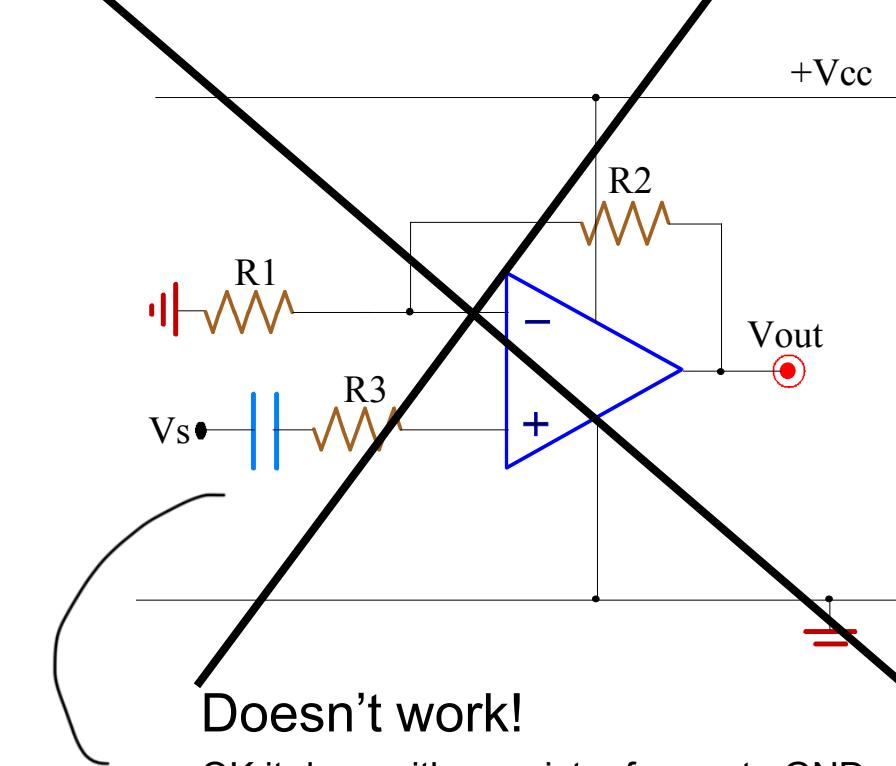
Se zessimo qui corrente al nodo più avremmo $-1V$ che è impossibile perché il generatore è solo positivo.



Doesn't work!

OK it does if $-VDD$ is not grounded or if I_B has opposite direction

tensione VDD



Doesn't work!

OK it does with a resistor from + to GND

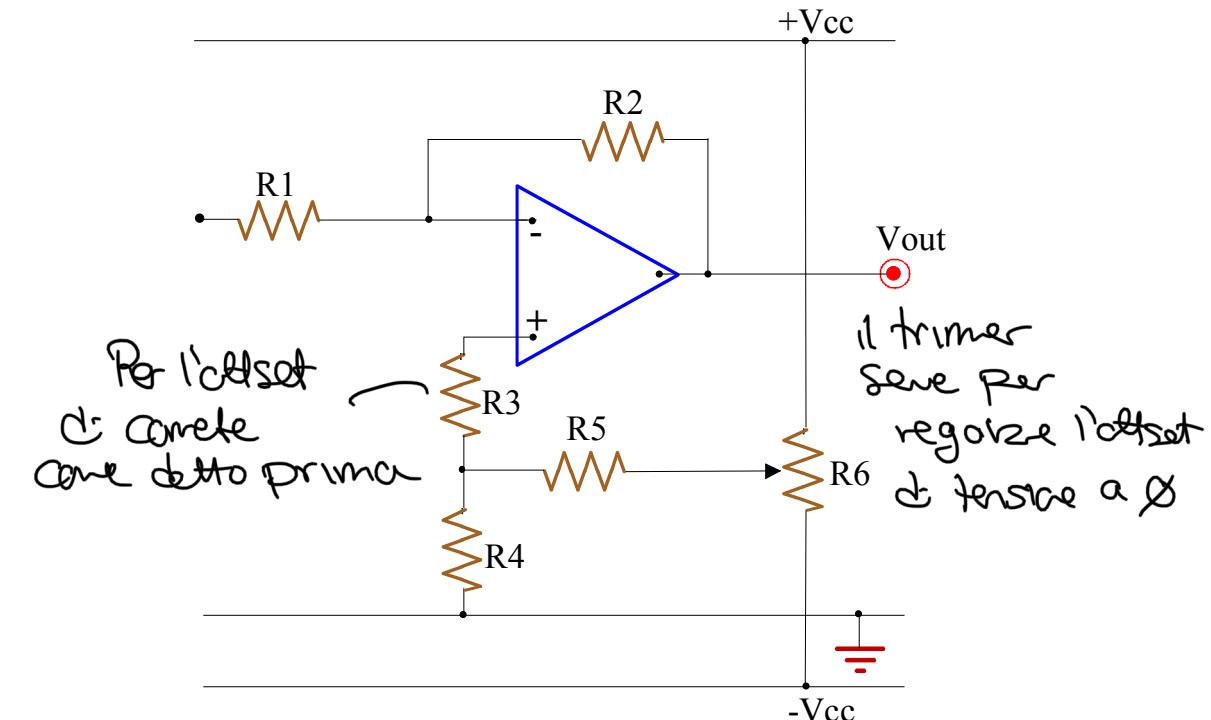
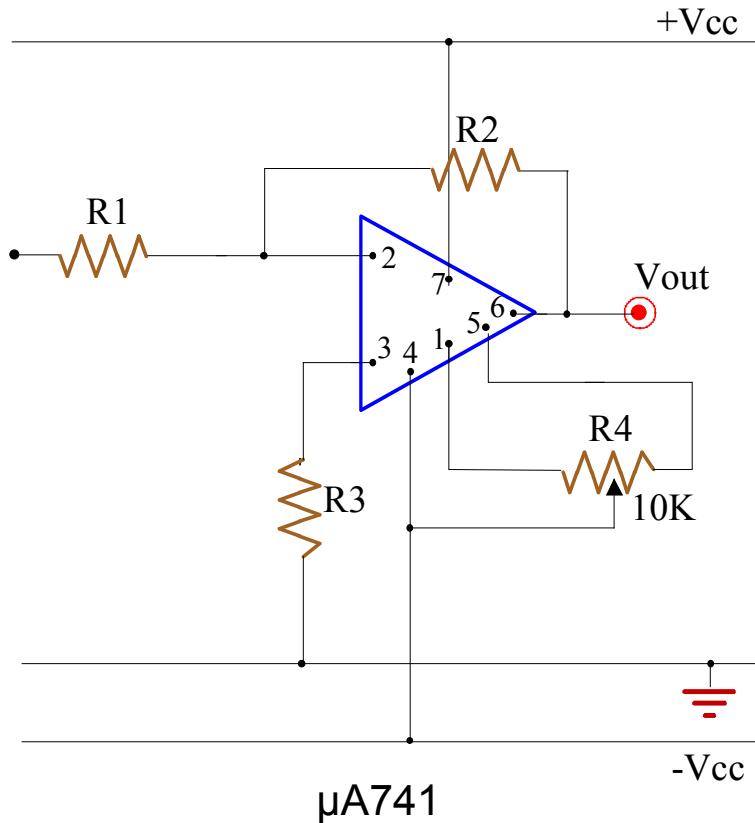
Non va perché noi dobbiamo avere una corrente costante ma la tensione si capi del condensatore andrebbe crescendo o rimpa fino alla



Input offset voltage

Some OpAmps provide pins for **internal trimming** (i.e. for nulling the offset) ...

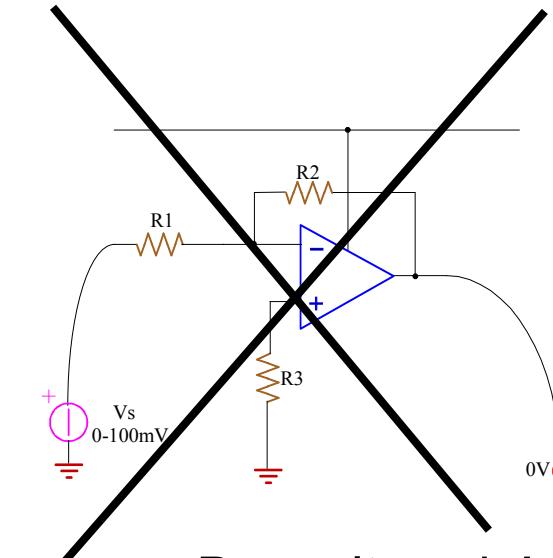
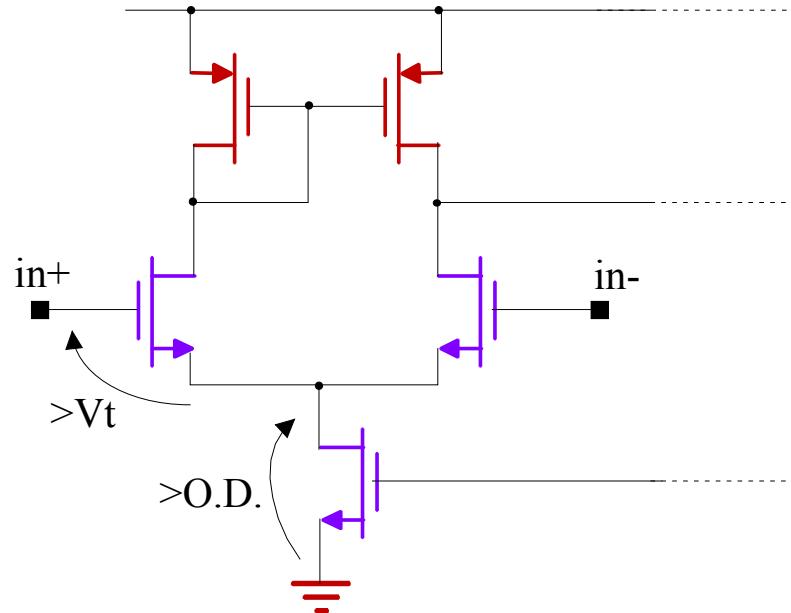
... otherwise **external trimming** can be added





Dynamic ranges

Input voltage ranges and output voltage swings are limited



Ranges:

- at the inputs
- at the output

Common Mode Input Voltage Range
Output Voltage Swing

Some OpAmps are **rail-to-rail**

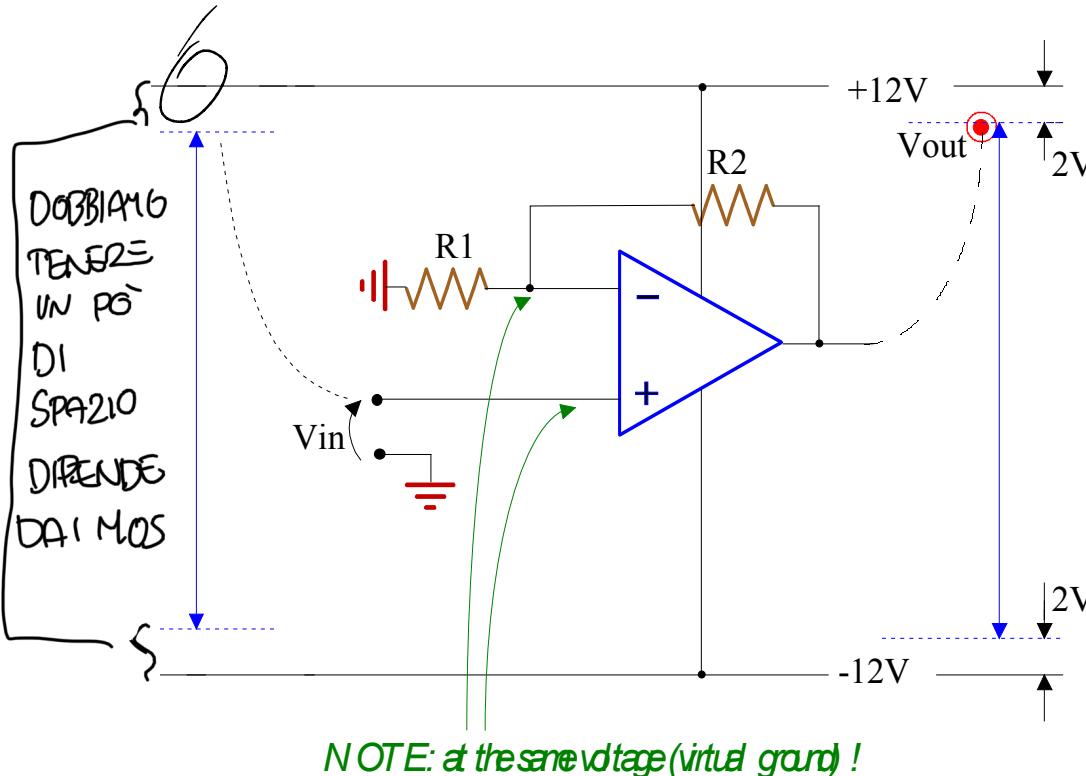


Power supply

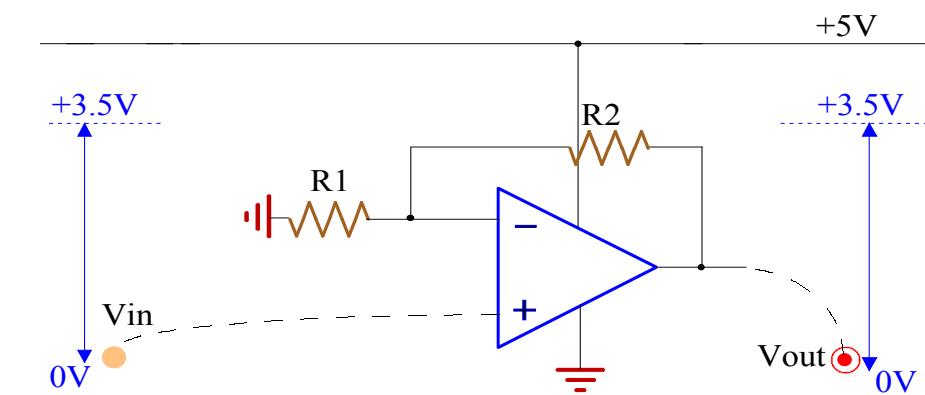
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NON È RAIL TO
RAIL

Dual-polarity



Single-polarity



Note: input voltage V_{in} can exceed power supply in some conf. !

Mora ho che la tensione sul - aumenta e l'opamp può bruciarsi. Se uso R_2/R_1 piccolo allora non ho problemi limiti su V_{in} .



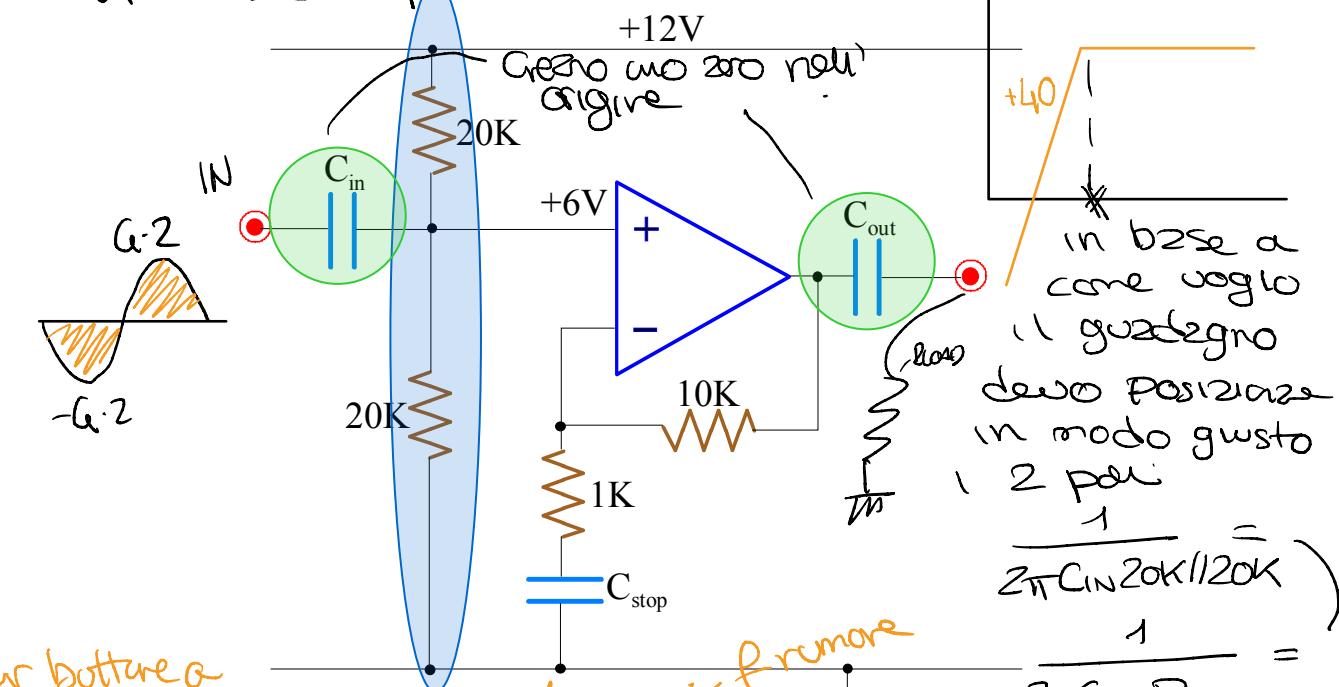
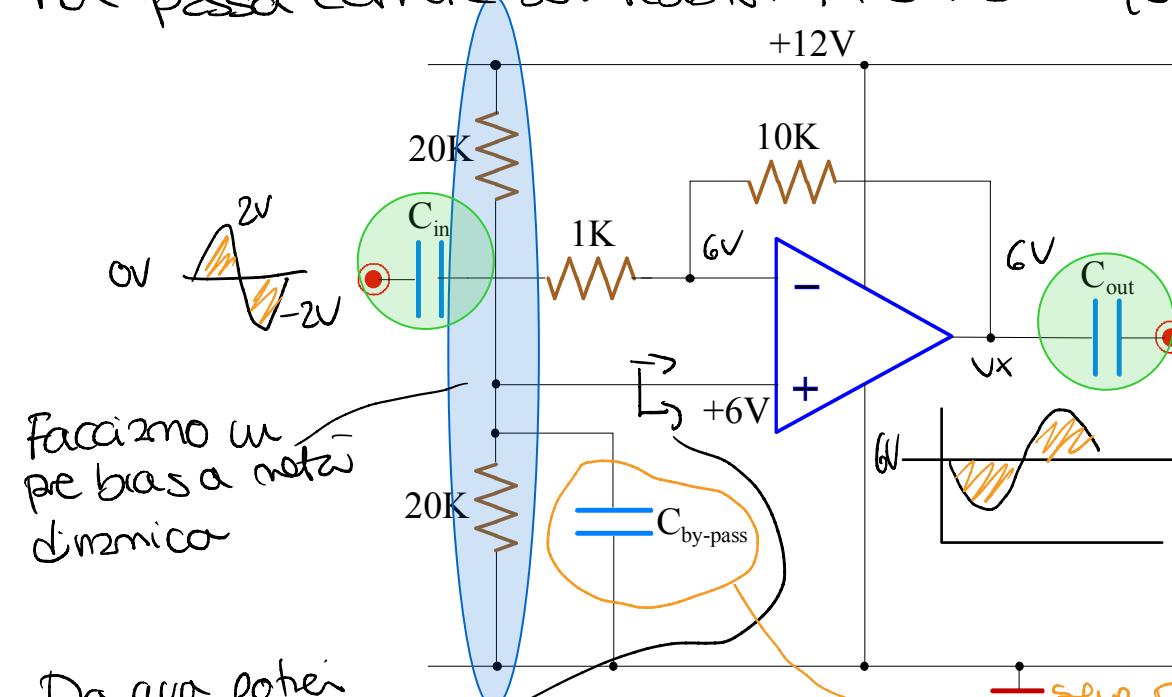
Power supply

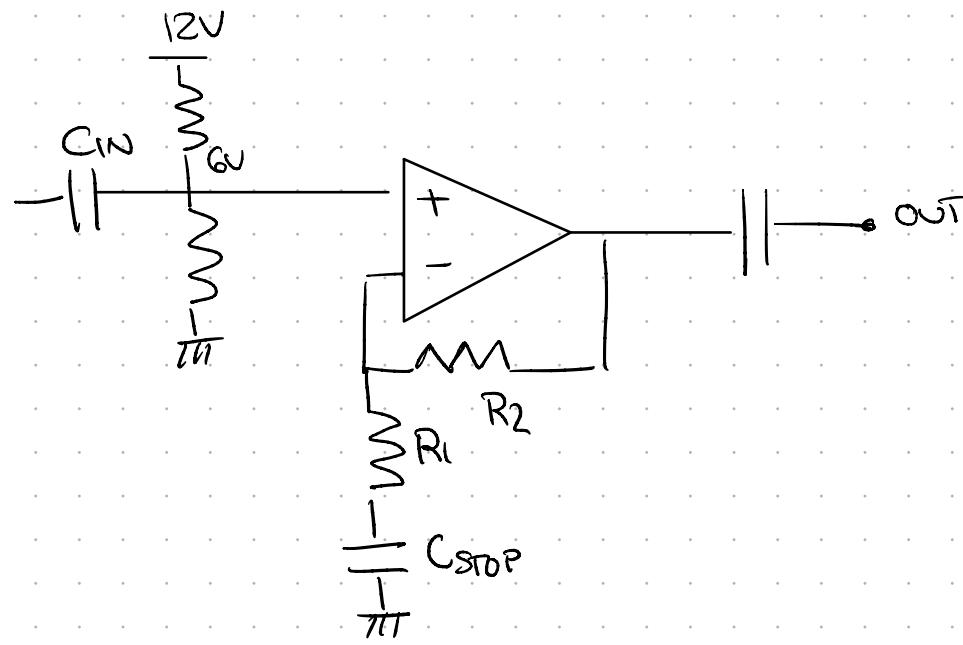
Andare positivi e negativi rispetto a una base line con una power supply incaricata positiva

How to apply (and get) dual polarity signals with a single-polarity power supply?

By **DC pre-bias** of the OpAmp at $V_{DD}/2$ and **AC coupling** of the signal

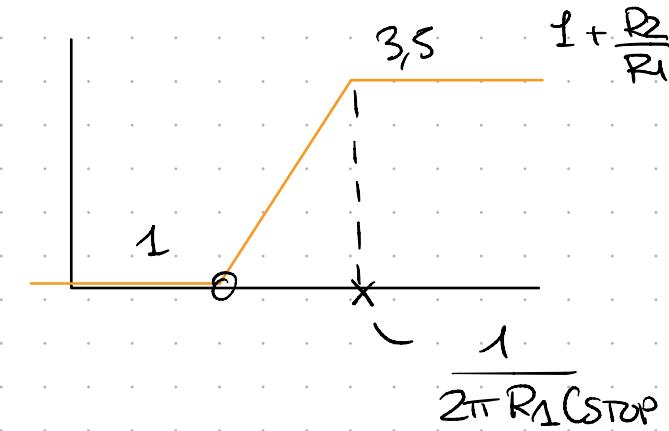
è un problema perché per la massa virtuale il pin - mi andrebbe a 6V e quindi amplificherei $\frac{1+R_2}{R_1}$ che, mi sento. (NON base). Nei primi 2 condensatori in ingresso e uscita, quello in ingresso blocca le componenti continue. Quello in uscita fa sì che le componenti continue non facciano corrente e da quindi non passa corrente sui resistori R_1 e R_2 e quindi $V_x = 6V$ e dopo il condensatore ho 0V





Finche' CSTOP e' un aperto il guadagno e' 1, quando CSTOP e' in corto accade che il guadagno e' $1 + R_2/R_1$

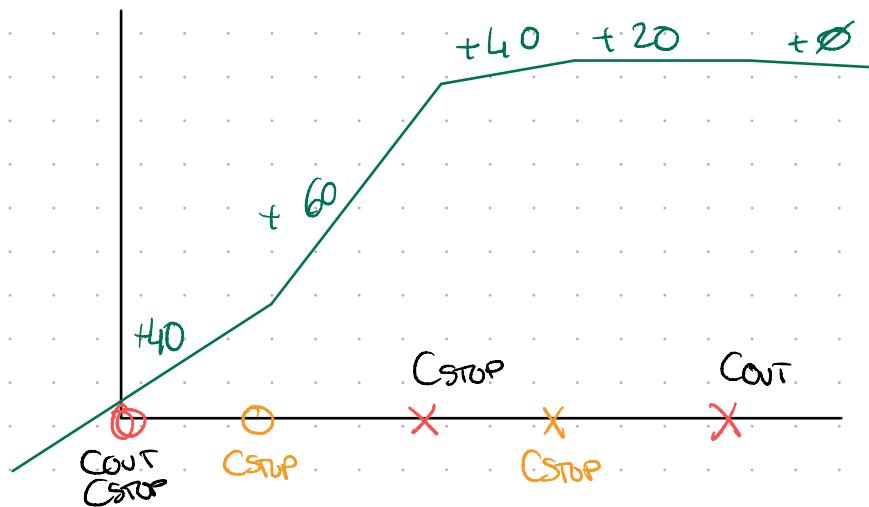
Perciò



il salto dello zero lo trovo perché il prodotto guadagno banda

$$\text{Zero} = \frac{\text{Pole}}{3.5}$$

Mettendo nel grafico tutto quello che abbiamo visto sui condensatori otteremo che



$$po di C_{in} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{in} (100K || 100K)} \quad po di C_{stop} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{stop} R_1}$$

$$po di C_{out} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{out} R_2}$$

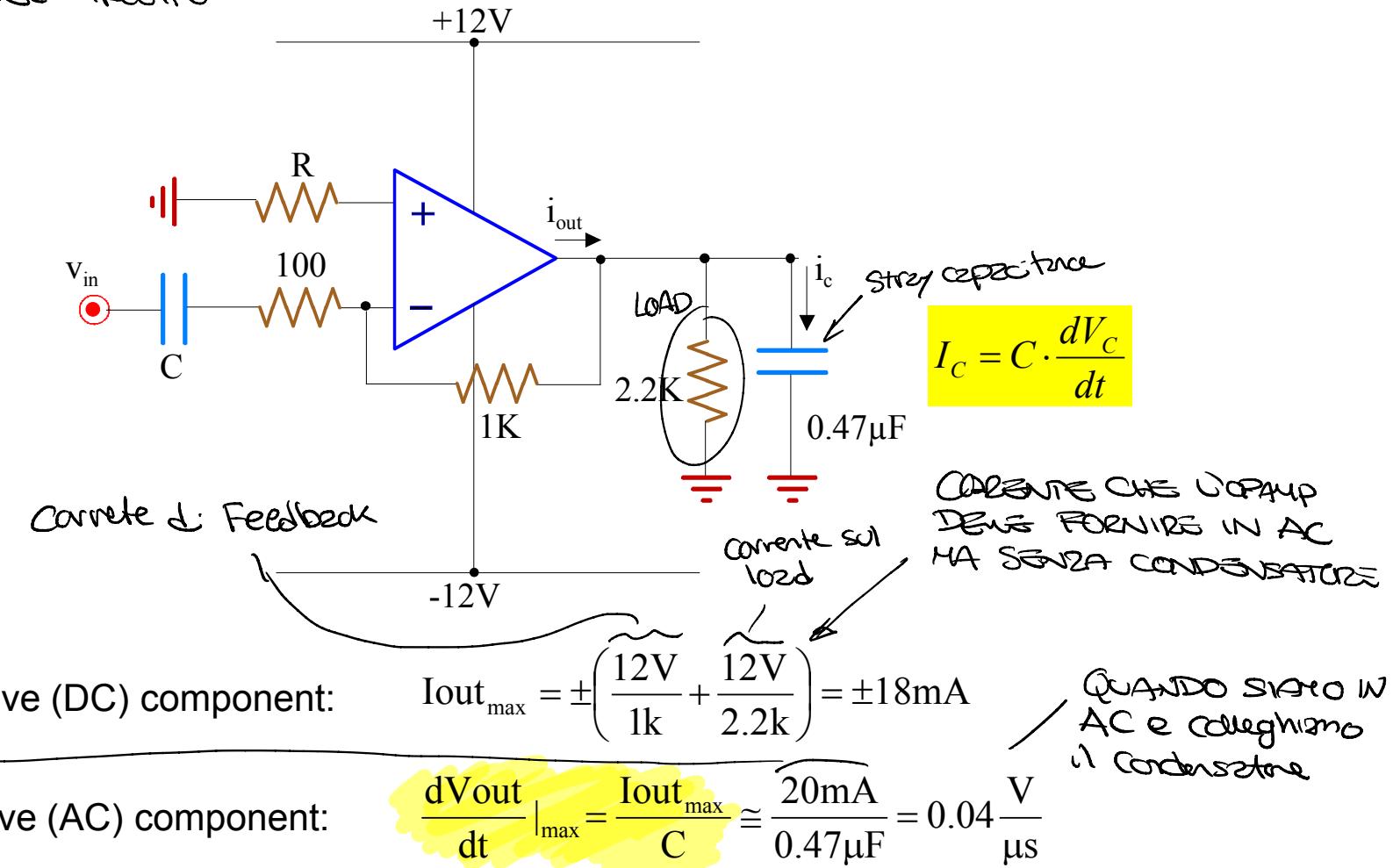
Se i poli e zeri sono messi in posizioni diverse potremo avere 2 milioni bode



Output driving capability

All OpAmps have a limited $I_{out,max}$

IN DC NON HO NESSUNA CORRENTE IN NESSUNA PARTE DEL CIRCUITO
IN AC



Se ho 20mA di uscita sul condensatore la massima variazione di tensione d'uscita sono 0,04V/μs (in pratica la perdita della rampa di tensione che si crea a capo del condensatore)

Capacitive (AC) component:

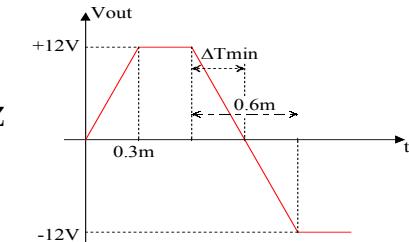


dV/dt limitation due to $I_{out,max}$ and to SR

$I_{out,max}$ limits also the **voltage** swing, causing the output to **slew down**

Example: with $I_{out,max} = \pm 20\text{mA}$ we get $\frac{dV_{out}}{dt} \Big|_{max} = \frac{I_{out,max}}{C} \cong \frac{20\text{mA}}{0.47\mu\text{F}} = 0.04 \frac{\text{V}}{\mu\text{s}}$

Max frequency for a full-swing **digital** output: $f_{max} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \Delta T_{min}} \cong \frac{I_{out,max}}{2 \cdot C \cdot \Delta V_{out,max}} = 833\text{Hz}$



Max frequency for a full-swing **sinusoidal** output (**F_{ull}P_{ower}B_{and}W_{idth}**):

$$FPBW = \frac{I_{out,max}}{2\pi \cdot C \cdot V_{out,max}}$$

risultato in uscita se mettiamo in onda quadra

Slew-Rate is an internal limit of the OpAmp (independent of $I_{out,max}$)

$$SR = \left(\frac{dV_{out}}{dt} \right)_{max}$$

Example: $SR = 10\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

Max frequency for a full-swing **digital** output (triangular shape, full-swing transitions):

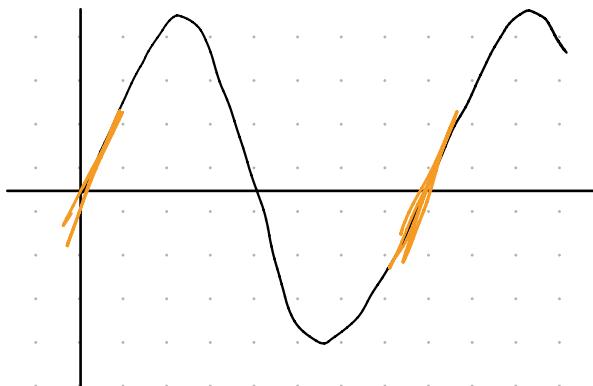
$$f_{max,slew-rate} = \frac{SR}{\Delta V_{o,max,picco-picco}}$$

la massima regenza che possiamo usare è quella del piccante da un'onda quadra

Max frequency for a full-swing **sinusoidal** output (**F_{ull}P_{ower}B_{and}W_{idth}**):

$$FPBW = \frac{SR}{2\pi \cdot V_{out,max}}$$

Se ho una sinusode



La massima pendenza si ha attorno allo 0°

$$v(t) = V_p \sin(2\pi f t)$$

$$\left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{max} = V_p 2\pi f_{max} \cos(2\pi f t) \\ = 1 \text{ non ho capito perché} \\ = 2\pi V_{pmax} f_{max}$$

Full Power Bandwidth FPBW è la massima frequenza di una sinusode che mi permette di vedere il massimo e il minimo dell'alternante.

$$FPBW = \frac{I_{outmax}}{2\pi C_{load} \cdot V_{AUM}}$$

questo perché

$$\left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{max} = 2\pi V_{pmax} f_{max} = \frac{I_{outmax}}{C_{load}}$$

Slow rate

massima velocità di variazione in uscita di un opamp.

Quindi l'uscita $\frac{dv}{dt}$ è limitata sia dalla slow rate sia dal condensatore d'uscita.
Il minore dei 2 è quello di limita di più.



- OpAmps are gorgeous
- mostly thanks to **negative feedback**
- G_{loop} must be high enough (>10 is enough)
- **Virtual ground** is wonderful to play with

Next lesson: **03 – OpAmp stages**