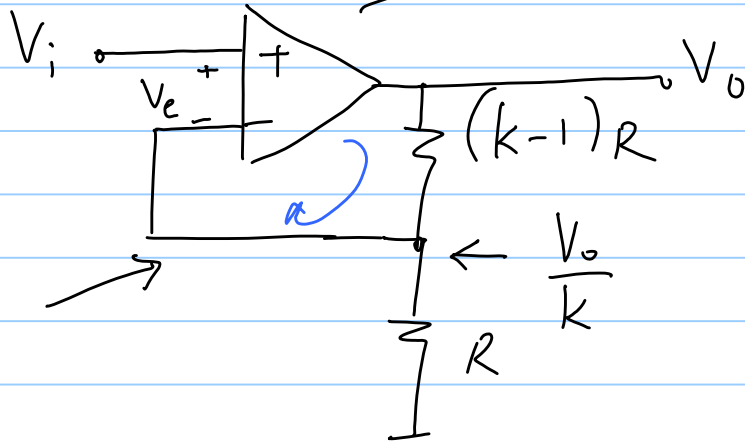


25/1/19

Lec 5



opamp  $\frac{V_o}{V_e}(s) = \frac{G_m R_o}{1 + s C R_o}$

$$G_m R_o = A_o$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_e}(s) = \frac{A_o}{1 + s C \frac{A_o}{G_m}}$$

$$= \frac{A_o}{1 + s \frac{A_o}{\omega_u}}$$

$V_i = DC$

In steady state: opamp gain =  $A_o$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_e &= V_i - \frac{V_o}{k} \\ V_o &= A_o (V_e) \end{aligned} \right\} V_o = A_o \left\{ V_i - \frac{V_o}{k} \right\}$$

$$V_o \left\{ \frac{1}{A_o} + \frac{1}{k} \right\} = V_i \Rightarrow V_o = V_i \cdot \left\{ \frac{k A_o}{k + A_o} \right\}$$

ideal  $V_o = kV_i$

non ideal:  $V_o = kV_i \left[ 1 - \frac{k}{k+A_o} \right]$

$V_i = a_c V_p \cos \omega t$

ideal:  $V_o = k V_p \cos \omega t$

$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i} = ?$$

$$V_e(s) = V_i(s) - \frac{V_o(s)}{k}$$

$$V_o(s) = \frac{A_o}{1 + \frac{s A_o}{\omega_u}} \cdot V_e(s)$$

$$\left( 1 + \frac{s A_o}{\omega_u} \right) \frac{1}{A_o} \cdot V_o(s) = V_i(s) - \frac{V_o(s)}{k}$$

$$V_o(s) \left[ \frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{A_o} + \frac{s}{\omega_u} \right] = V_i(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{K A_o \omega_u}{A_o \omega_u + K \omega_u + s K A_o} = K \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K}{A_o} + \frac{s K}{\omega_u}} \right]$$

$$V_i = V_p \cos \omega t$$

$$V_o = V_p \cdot |H(j\omega)| \cdot \cos(\omega t + \angle H(j\omega))$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = K \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{K}{A_o}\right)^2 + \frac{K^2 \omega^2}{\omega_u^2}}}$$

small  $\omega$

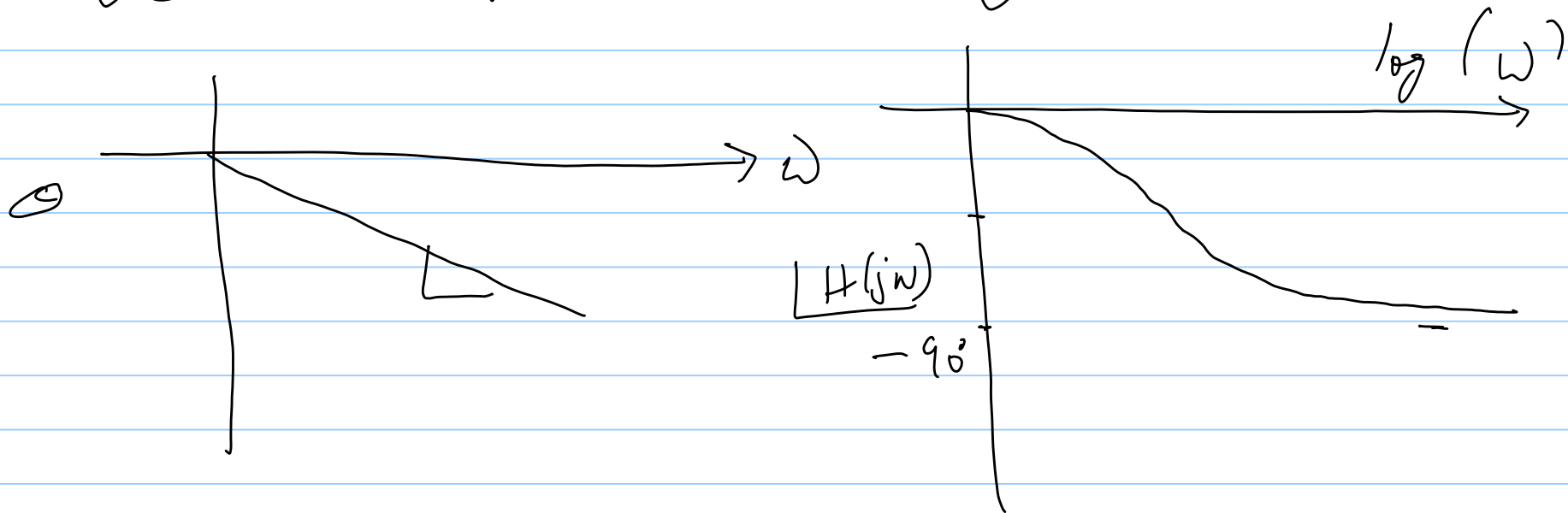
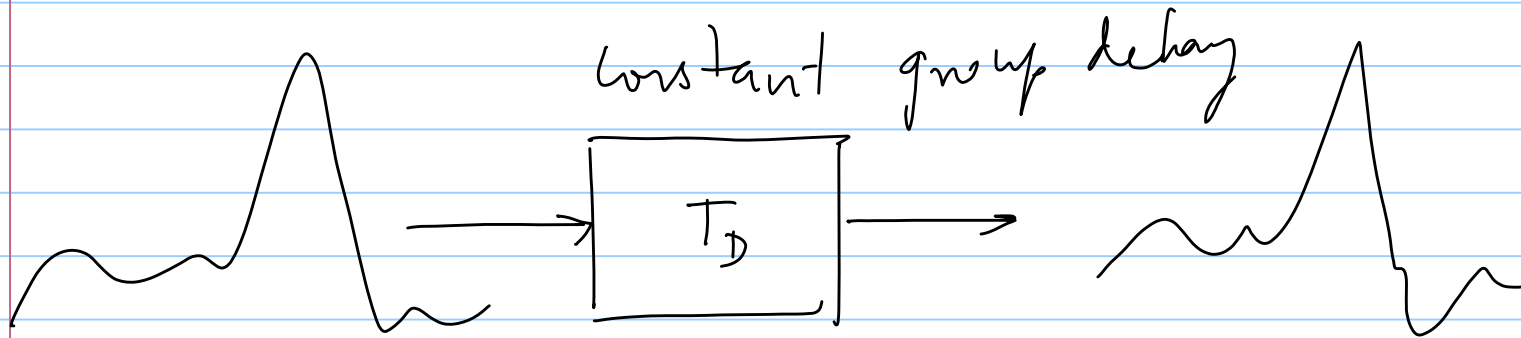
$$\equiv \omega \ll \frac{\omega_u}{K}$$

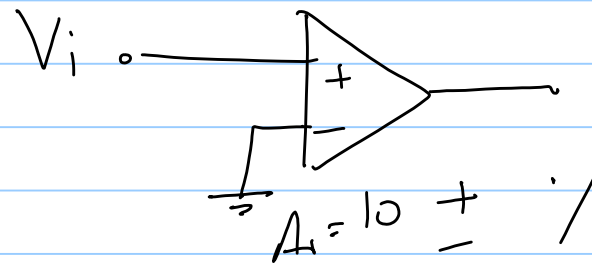
$$\text{also, } \frac{K}{A_o} \ll 1$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega K/\omega_u}{1 + \frac{K}{A_o}} \right]$$

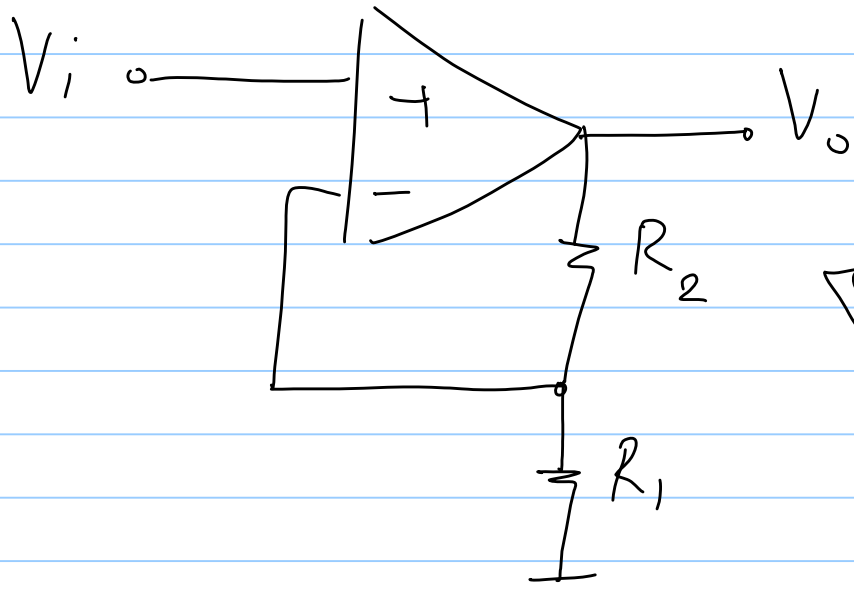
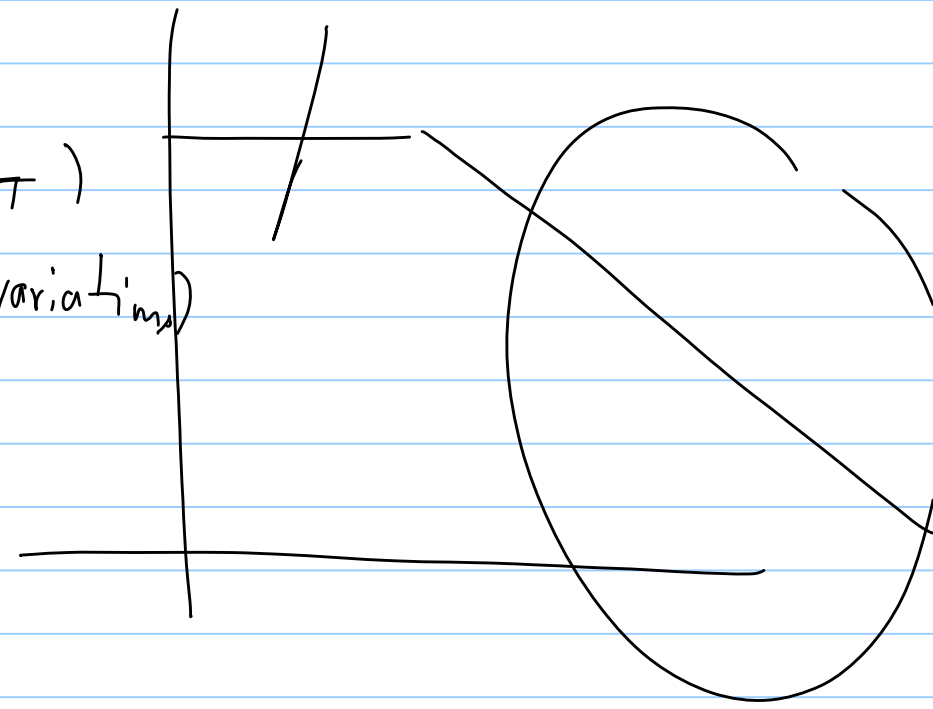
linear phase  
when  $\frac{K}{A_o} \ll 1$

$$\& \omega \ll \frac{\omega_u}{K}$$





$f(T)$   
 $f(\text{variations})$



Non-inverting  
 amplifier }  $k > 0$

