CENG4480

Lecture 03: Operational Amplifier – 2

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(Latest update: September 19, 2018)

Fall 2018

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Overview

Overview

Preliminaries

Integrator & Differentiator

Filters

Euler's Identity

$$e^{j\theta} = cos\theta + jsin\theta$$

- real component
- imaginary component
- magnitude

$$|e^{j\theta}| = \sqrt{cos^2\theta + sin^2\theta} = 1$$

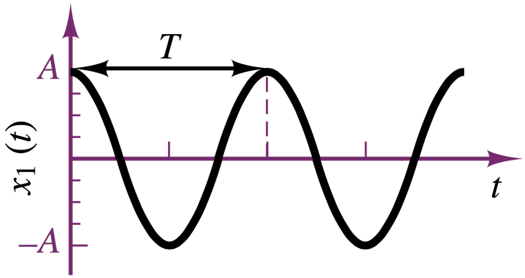
Prove:

$$\left|\frac{1}{1+ja}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$$

Sinusoidal Signal

$$x(t) = A cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

- Periodic signals
- A: amplitude
- ω: radian frequency
- ϕ: phase

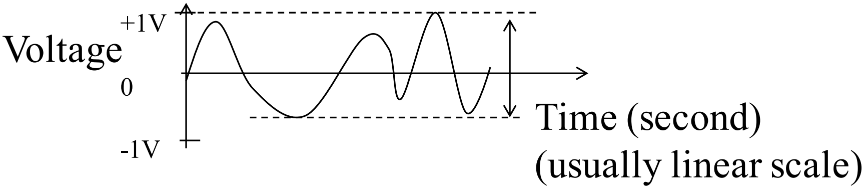


Time Domain

- Voltage gain against time

For sinusoidal signal:

$$v(t) = Acos(\omega t + \phi)$$

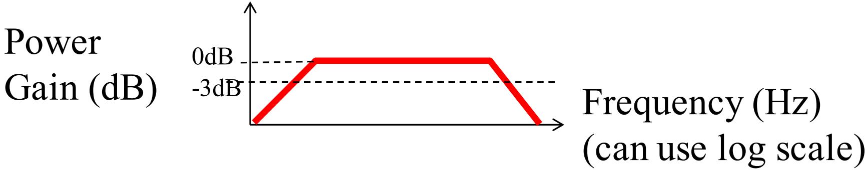


Frequency Domain

- Voltage gain against frequency

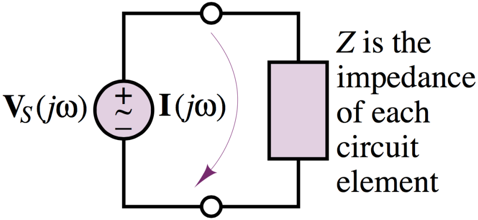
For sinusoidal signal:

$$\mathbf{V}(j\omega) = Ae^{j\phi} = A\angle\phi = Acos\phi + jAsin\phi$$



Impedance

A complex resistance or *frequency-dependent resistance*. That is, as resistors whose resistance is a function of the frequency of the sinusoidal excitation.

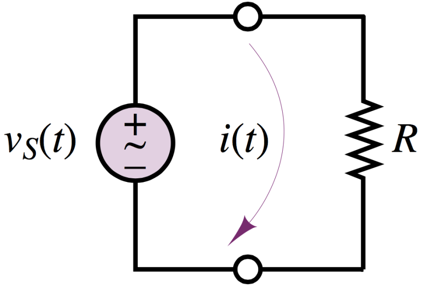


AC circuits in phasor/impedance form

Resistor Impedance

Assume source voltage $v = A\cos(\omega t)$, then

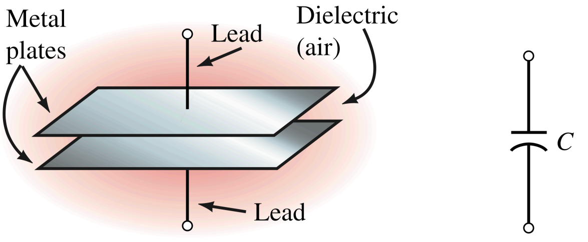
- $\mathbf{V}(j\omega) = A\angle 0$
- $\mathbf{I}(j\omega) = \frac{A}{R}\angle 0$



Impedance of A Resistor

$$Z_R(j\omega) = \frac{\mathbf{V}(j\omega)}{\mathbf{I}(j\omega)} = R\angle 0 = R$$

Capacitor ABC



(a) Basic construction (b) Symbol

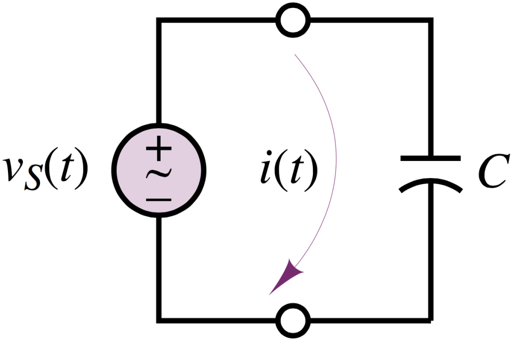
Capacitance C

A measure of how much charge a capacitor can hold.

- Amount of charge $Q = C \cdot V$
- **current** is the rate of movement of charge: $I = \dfrac{dQ}{dt} = C \cdot \dfrac{dV}{dt}$

Capacitor Impedance

$$\mathbf{V}(j\omega) = A\angle 0$$
$$\mathbf{I}(j\omega) = \omega CA\angle \pi/2$$



Impedance of A Capacitor

$$Z_C(j\omega) = \frac{\mathbf{V}(j\omega)}{\mathbf{I}(j\omega)}$$

Capacitor Impedance

$$\mathbf{V}(j\omega) = A\angle 0$$
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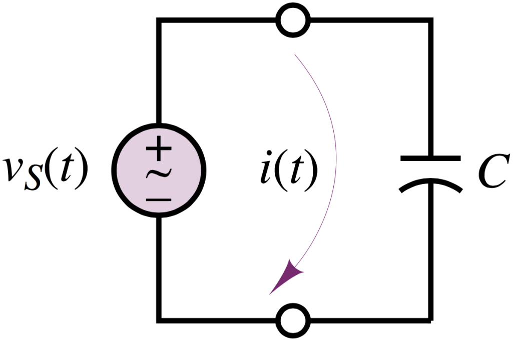
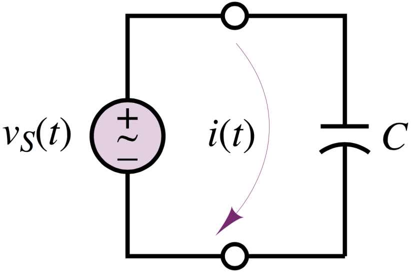


Impedance of A Capacitor

$$Z_C(j\omega) = \frac{\mathbf{V}(j\omega)}{\mathbf{I}(j\omega)}$$

$$Z_C(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$



Capacitor Rule 1

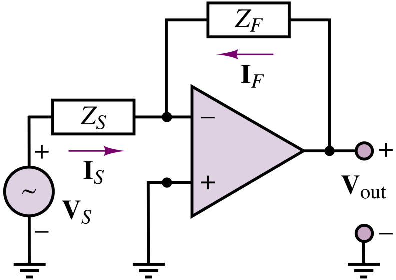
Low Frequency $\Rightarrow$ Open circuit

Capacitor Rule 2

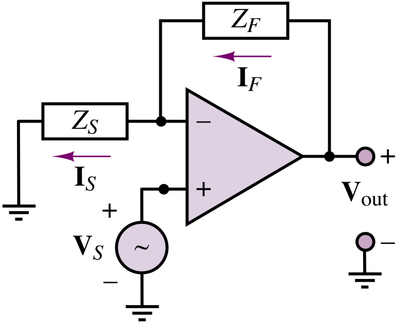
High Frequency $\Rightarrow$ Short circuit

Overview

Frequency Response of An Op-Amp

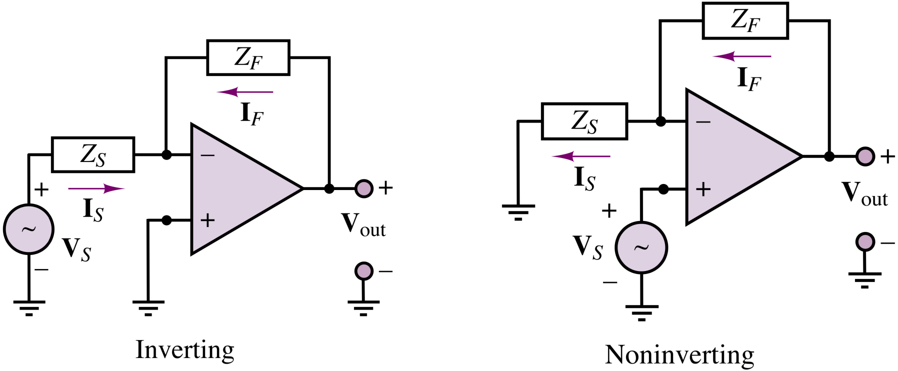


Inverting



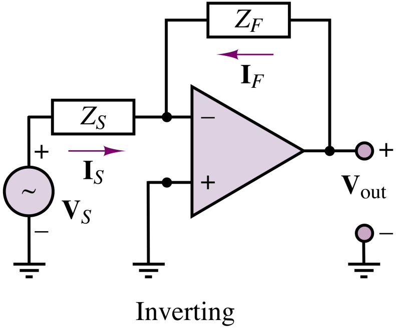
Noninverting

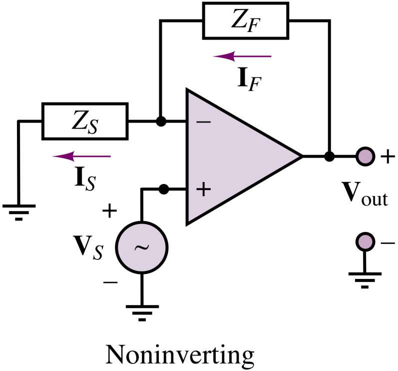
Frequency Response of An Op-Amp



- Inverting amplifier: $\dfrac{V_{out}}{V_S}(j\omega) = -\dfrac{Z_F}{Z_S}$

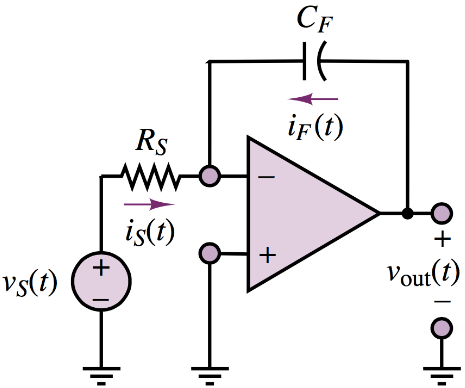
Frequency Response of An Op-Amp





- Inverting amplifier: $\dfrac{V_{out}}{V_S}(j\omega) = -\dfrac{Z_F}{Z_S}$
- Non-Inverting amplifier: $\dfrac{V_{out}}{V_S}(j\omega) = 1 + \dfrac{Z_F}{Z_S}$

Integrator

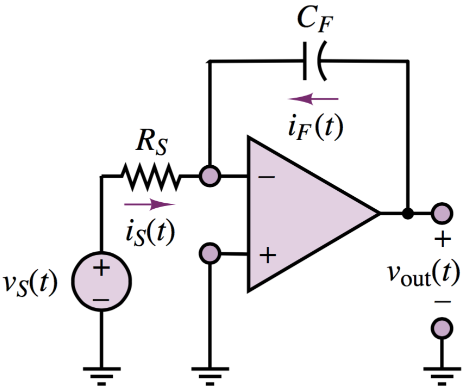


$$i_S(t) = -i_F(t)$$

$$i_S(t) = \frac{v_S(t)}{R_S}$$

$$i_F(t) = C_F \cdot \frac{dv_{out}(t)}{dt}$$

Integrator



$$i_S(t) = -i_F(t)$$

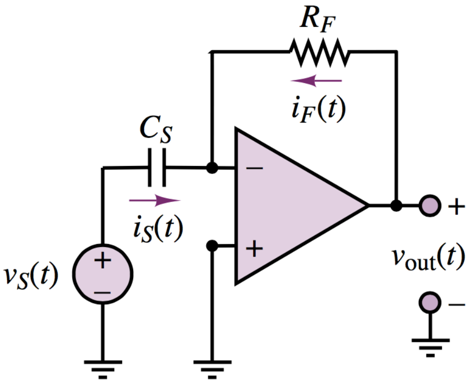
$$i_S(t) = \frac{v_S(t)}{R_S}$$

$$i_F(t) = C_F \cdot \frac{dv_{out}(t)}{dt}$$

Therefore:

$$v_{out}(t) = -\frac{1}{R_S C_F} \int_{-\infty}^{t} v_S(t')dt'$$

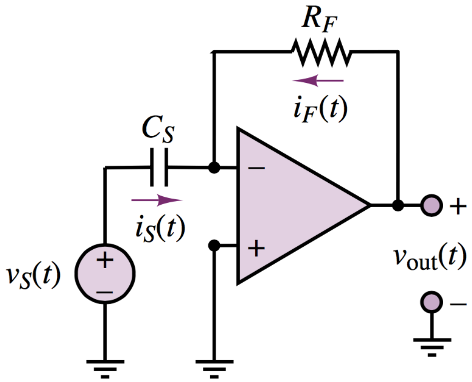
Differentiator



$$i_S(t) = C_S \cdot \frac{dv_S(t)}{dt}$$

$$i_F(t) = \frac{v_{out}(t)}{R_F}$$

Differentiator



$$i_S(t) = C_S \cdot \frac{dv_S(t)}{dt}$$

$$i_F(t) = \frac{v_{out}(t)}{R_F}$$

Therefore:

$$v_{out}(t) = -R_F C_S \cdot \frac{dv_S(t)}{dt}$$

Overview

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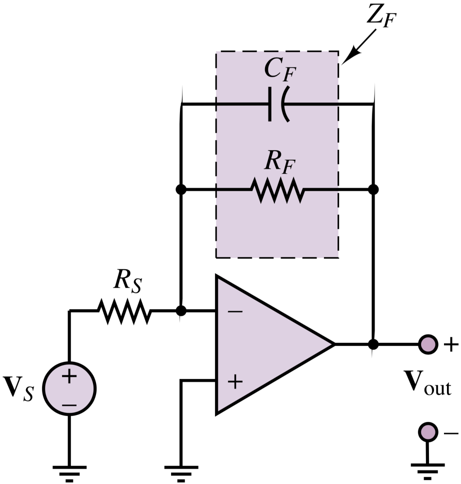
Low-Pass Filter

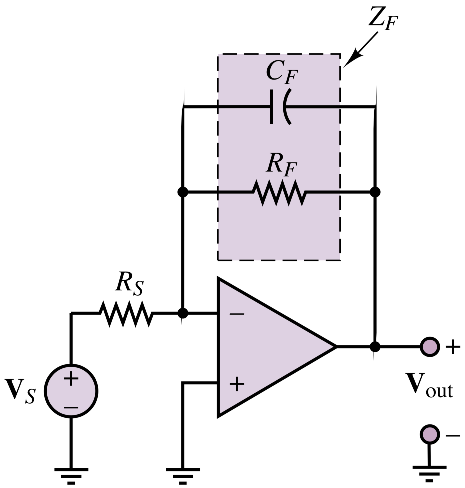


$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S}$$

$$Z_F = R_F || \frac{1}{j\omega C_F} = \frac{R_F}{1 + j\omega C_F R_F}$$

$$Z_S = R_S$$

Low-Pass Filter



$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S}$$

$$Z_F = R_F || \frac{1}{j\omega C_F} = \frac{R_F}{1 + j\omega C_F R_F}$$

$$Z_S = R_S$$

⇒

$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S} = -\frac{R_F/R_S}{1 + j\omega C_F R_F}$$

Given:

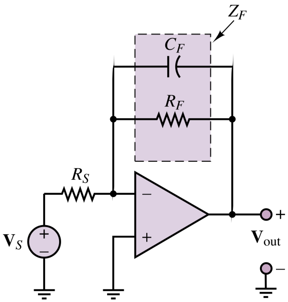
$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S} = -\frac{R_F/R_S}{1 + j\omega C_F R_F}$$

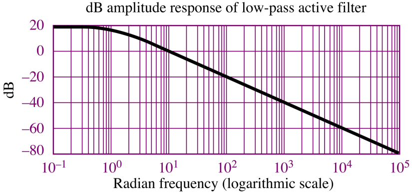
$$w_c = \frac{1}{R_F C_F}$$

Prove:

$$|A| = \frac{R_F}{R_S} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + w^2/w_c^2}}$$

Low-Pass Filter



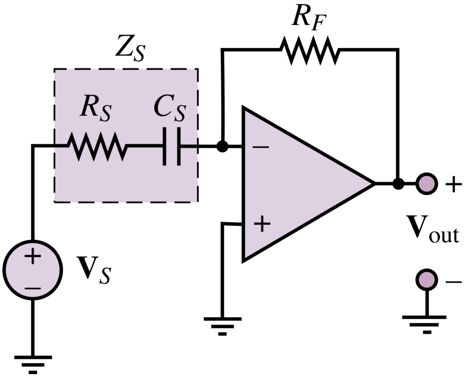


$$|A| = \frac{R_F}{R_S} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + w^2/w_c^2}}$$

- $w_c = \dfrac{1}{R_F C_F}$
- **3-dB** frequency
- or **cutoff** frequency

BTW, $\lim_{\omega \to 0} |A| = \dfrac{R_F}{R_S}$, $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} |A| = 0$

High-Pass Filter



$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S}$$

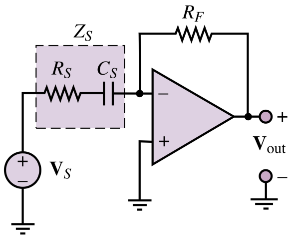
$$Z_S = R_S + \frac{1}{j\omega C_S}$$

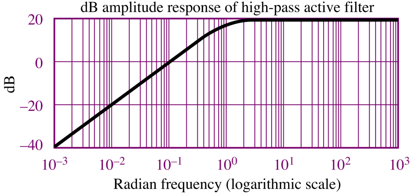
$$Z_F = R_F$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S} = -\frac{j\omega C_S R_F}{1 + j\omega C_S R_S}$$

High-Pass Filter





$$A(j\omega) = -\frac{Z_F}{Z_S} = -\frac{j\omega C_S R_F}{1 + j\omega C_S R_S}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} |A| = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} |A| = \frac{R_F}{R_C}$$

High freq. cutoff unintentionally created by Op-amp

Band-Pass Filter