

5.6 Op-amp feedback circuits

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 20 marks

KEY WORDS negative feedback

- transimpedance amplifier
- loop gain
- gain-bandwidth product

Objective

Analyse the four feedback topologies, apply the gain-bandwidth product, and explain (with numbers) why loop gain makes closed-loop gain precise.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

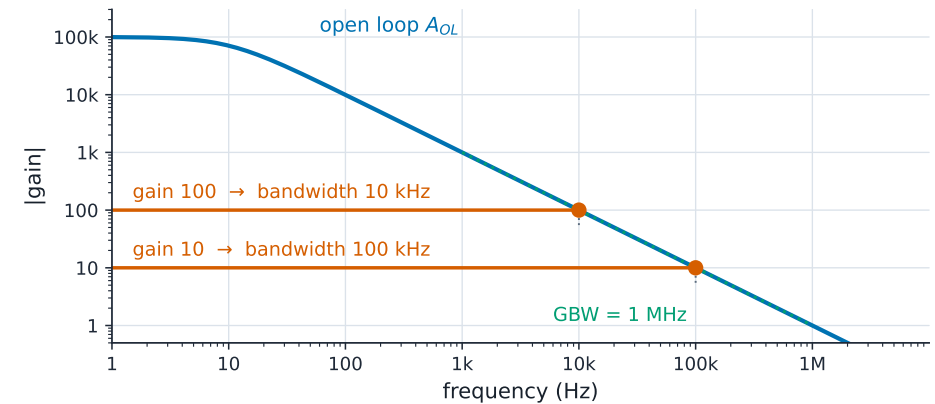
■ The four topologies, one idea

With **negative feedback** and high loop gain, the closed-loop gain is set by the feedback network:

- Inverting: $A = -R_f/R_{in}$ (input $R = R_{in}$).
- Non-inverting: $A = 1 + R_f/R_{in}$ (input $R \rightarrow \infty$).
- **Transimpedance** (current in): $v_o = -I_p \cdot R_f$.
- Summing: $v_o = -(v_1 R_f/R_1 + v_2 R_f/R_2)$.

Worked example. The transimpedance photodiode amp with $R_f = 100k\Omega$ and photocurrent $2\mu A$: $v_o = -0.2V$. The check: the inverting input is a virtual ground, so ALL the photocurrent flows through R_f – the output voltage is that current times that resistor, nothing else.

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■ Gain-bandwidth: the hyperbola

The **gain-bandwidth product** (GBW) is constant: closed-loop bandwidth = GBW / closed-loop gain. **Worked example:** GBW = 1 MHz – gain $100\times$ gives 10 kHz; gain $10\times$ gives 100 kHz; gain $1\times$ (follower) gives 1 MHz. The product stays 1 MHz along the whole hyperbola, so speed costs gain one-for-one.

■ Why feedback makes gain precise

Open-loop gain A_{OL} varies with temperature and unit-to-unit spread; the closed-loop gain $A_{OL}/(1+A_{OL}\cdot\beta) \rightarrow 1/\beta$ when $A_{OL}\cdot\beta \gg 1$. **Worked example:** $A_{OL} = 100,000$, $\beta = 0.01$ (nominal closed-loop 100): exact $A = 100000/1001 = 99.9$ – 0.1% from the resistor-defined 100. Halve A_{OL} : $50000/501 = 99.8$ – the closed-loop gain moved 0.1% while the chip's gain moved 50%. That insensitivity is the whole technology of precision analog.

2 Practice

2.1 An inverting amp with $R_f = 47k\Omega$, $R_{in} = 4.7k\Omega$: compute the gain and the input resistance. [2]

2.2 A non-inverting amp with $R_f = 39k\Omega$, $R_{in} = 1k\Omega$: compute the gain and the feedback factor β . [2]

2.3 A 5 mA (full-scale) current into a transimpedance amp must give 5 V: choose R_f . [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Design a summing amplifier: output = $-(2v_1 + v_2)$ with input resistance of the v_1 channel equal to 10 k Ω .

Choose all three resistors, then extend to make the output positive ($+(2v_1 + v_2)$) by adding a second inverting stage (choose its resistors). Compute the overall gain of each channel and verify with $v_1 = 0.5V$, $v_2 = 1.2V$. [7]

3.2 An op-amp has $GBW = 2$ MHz and open-loop gain 120 dB.

Compute the bandwidth at closed-loop gains 100 $\times$, 20 $\times$ and 1 $\times$. Then compute the exact closed-loop gain at 20 $\times$ nominal ($\beta = 1/20$) using $A_{OL}/(1 + A_{OL}\beta)$, and the gain error versus nominal. State the slew-rate concern: a 20 $\times$ amp passing 50 kHz at 5 V peak needs what minimum slew rate ($SR = 2\pi f \cdot V_{peak}$), and does a 10 V/ μ s op-amp qualify? [7]