

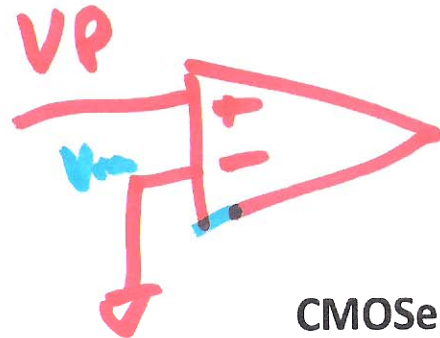
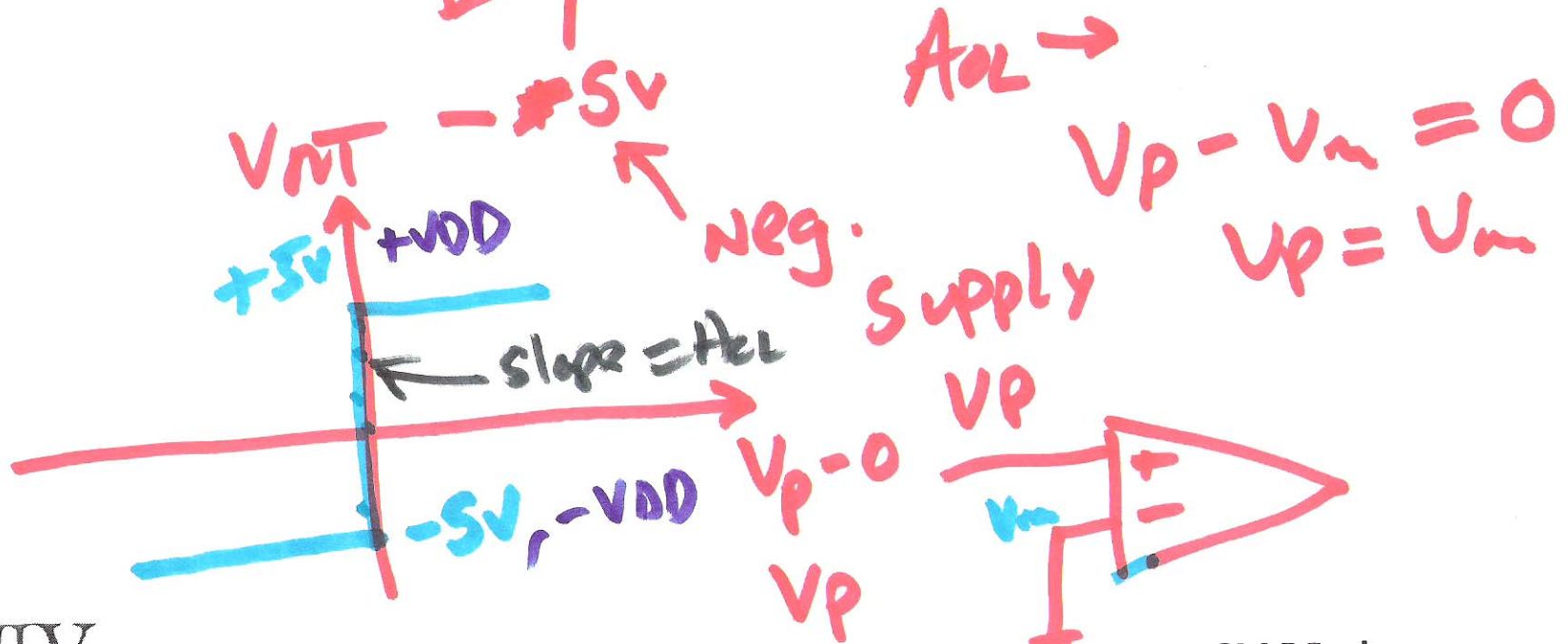
EE 320

Lecture 3

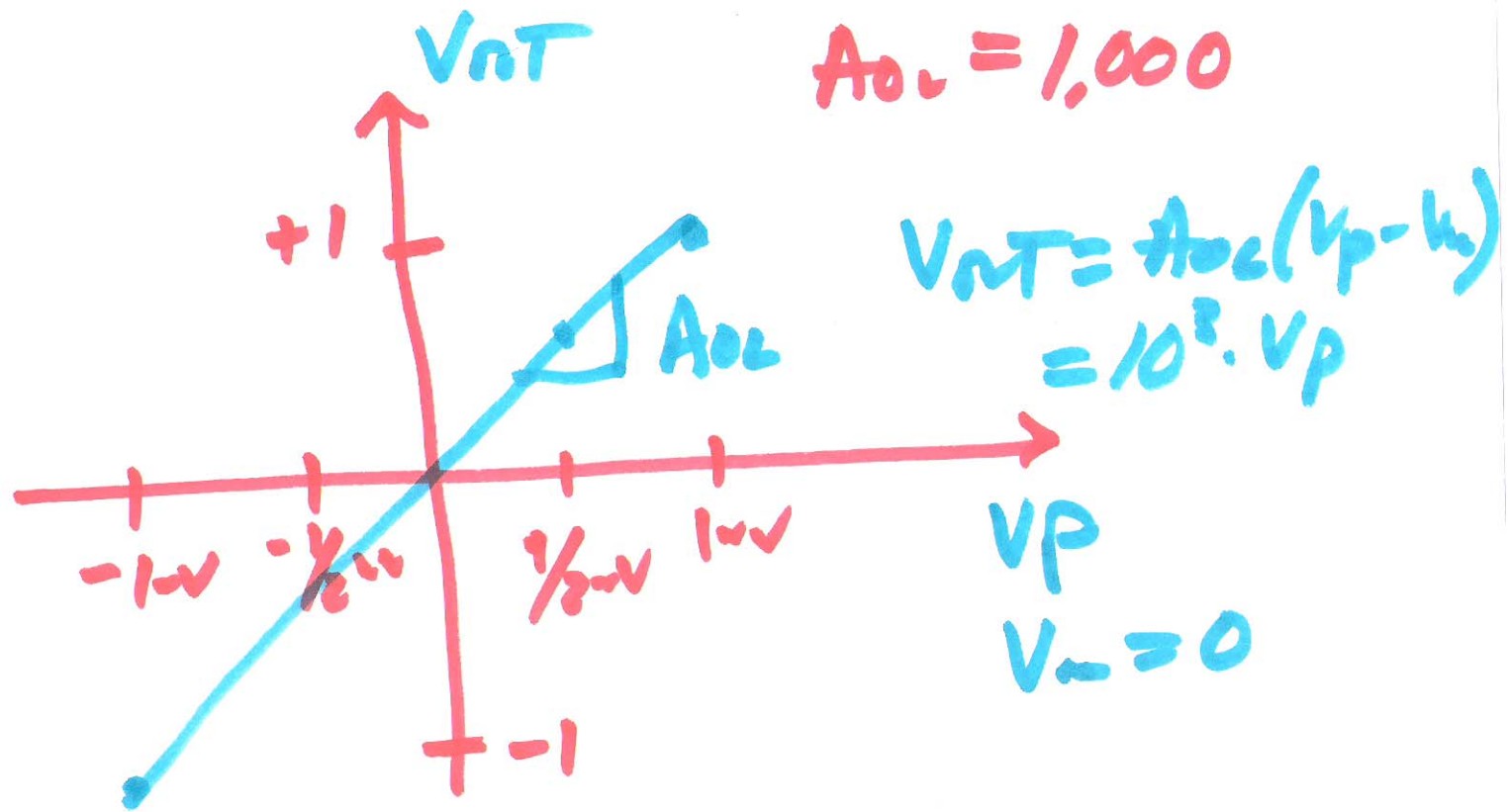
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EE 320

+5V ← pos. supply

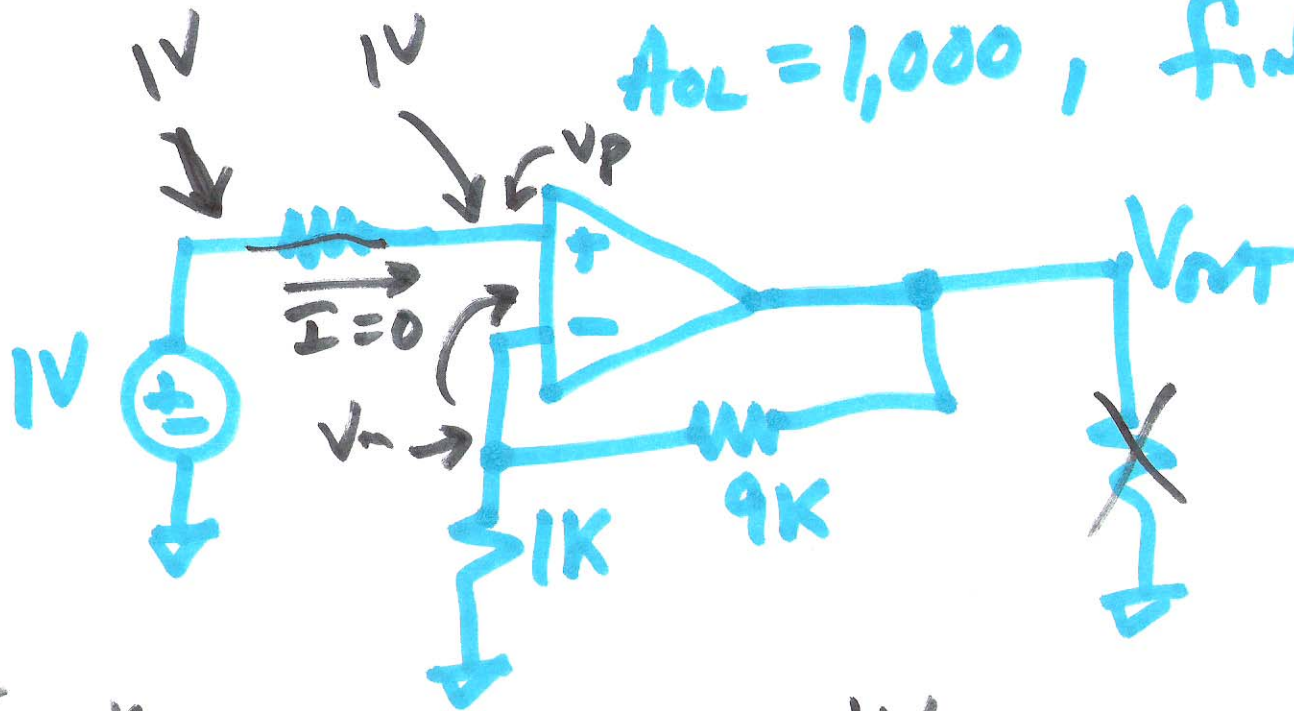


11



2)

$A_{OL} = 1,000$, find V_{out}



ideal
NON-INVERTING

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{9K}{1K}$$

$$= \frac{1K + 9K}{1K}$$

$$= +10V$$

Plot V_{out} vs. $(V_p - V_m)$

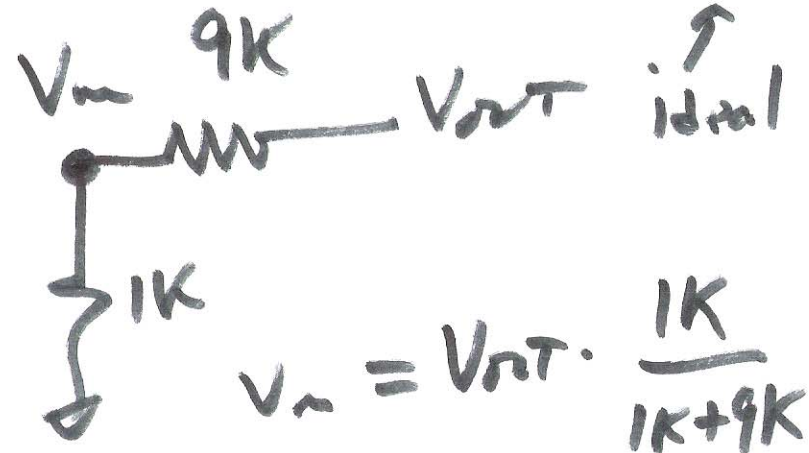
$$V_p = 1V$$

$$V_m = \frac{V_{out}}{10}$$

$$V_{out} = A_{OL}(V_p - V_m)$$

$$V_{out} = 10^3 \left(1 - \frac{V_{out}}{10} \right)$$

$$V_{out}(1 + 100) =$$



$$V_m = V_{out} \cdot \frac{1K}{1K + 9K}$$

$$1000 \rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{1000}{101} = 9.99$$

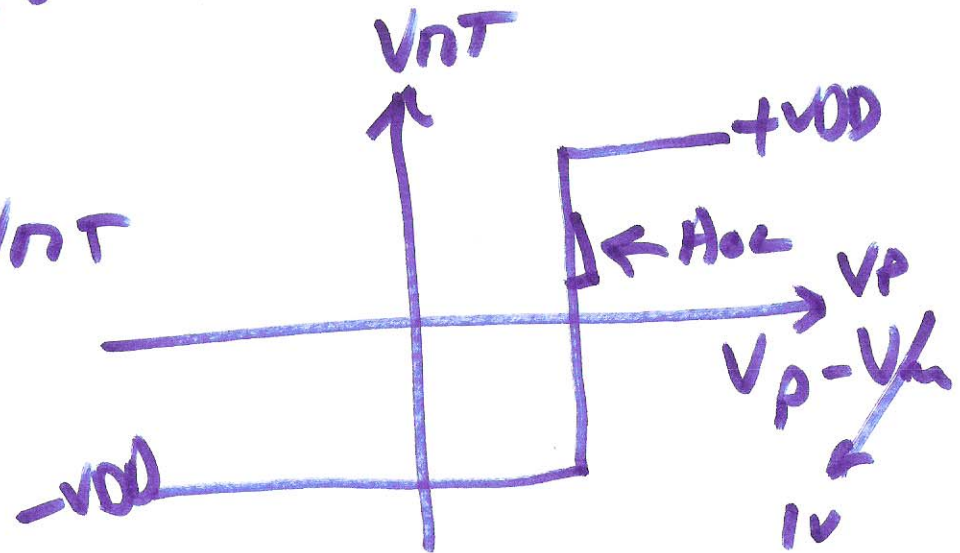
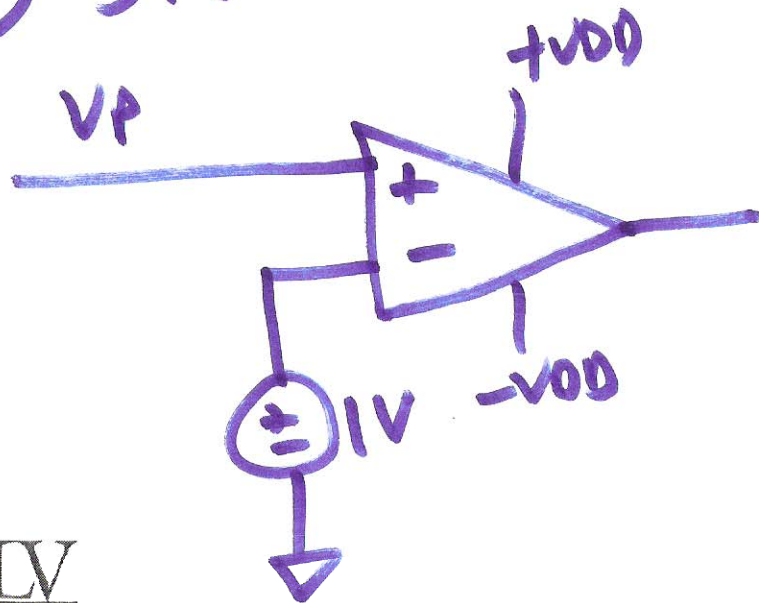
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actual

Suppose an op-amp has an open-loop gain of 2,000. If $V_M = 1V$ sketch V_{out} vs. V_P with no feedback, that is, open loop.

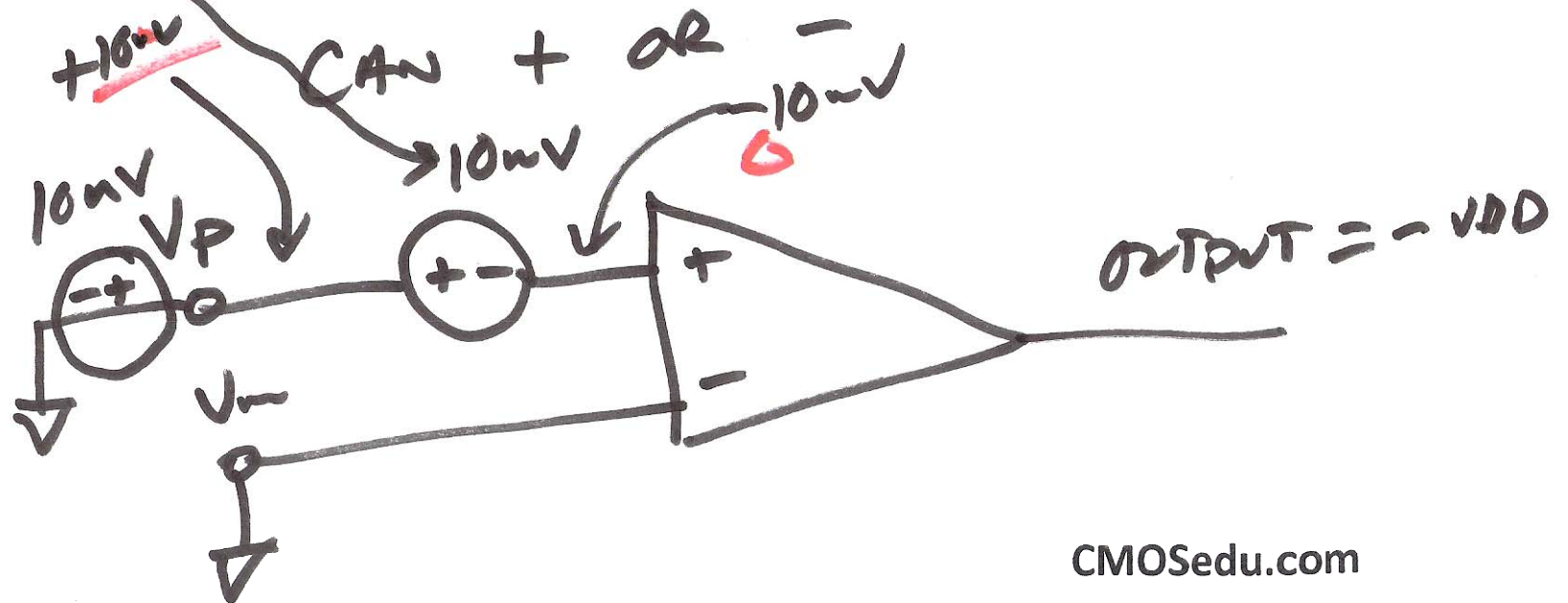
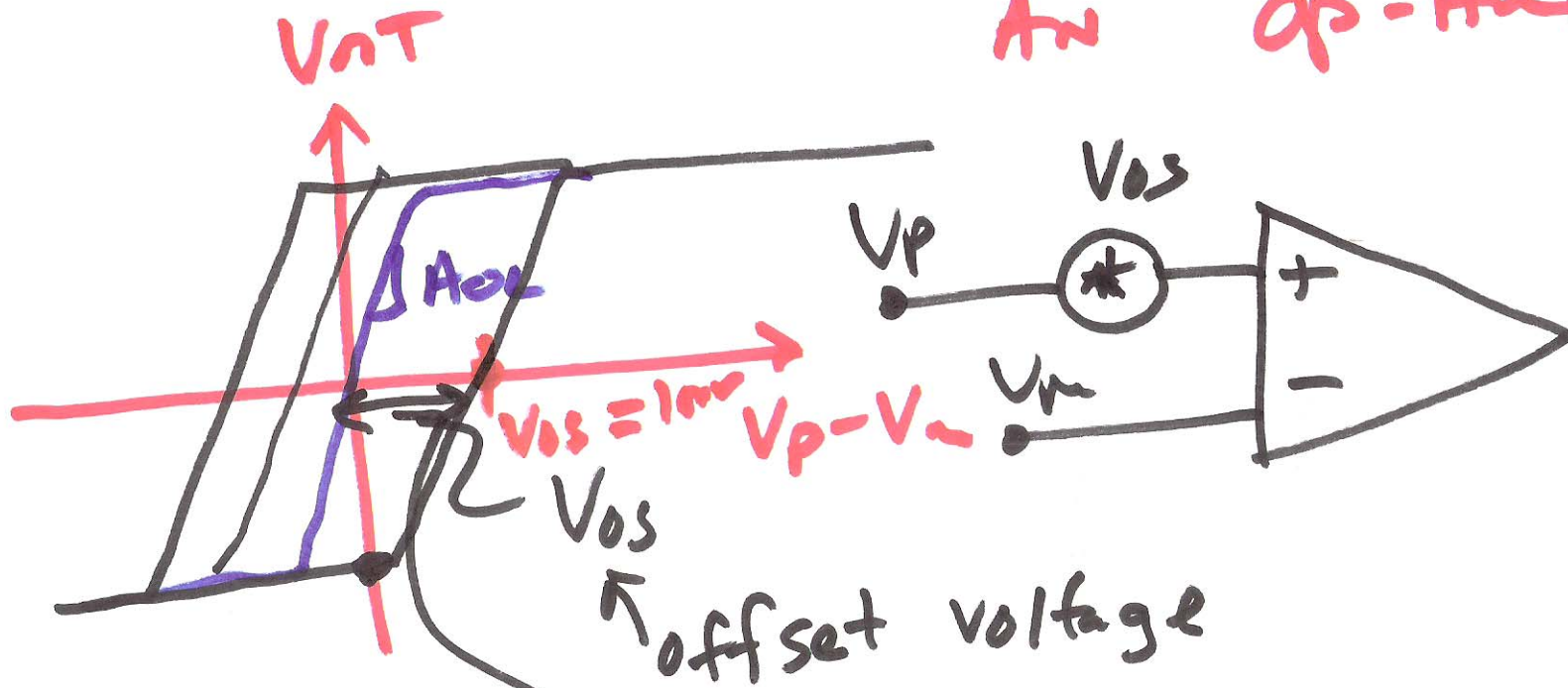
a) What is A_{OL} ? $A_{OL} = 2K$

b) sketch the circuit showing the op-amp.

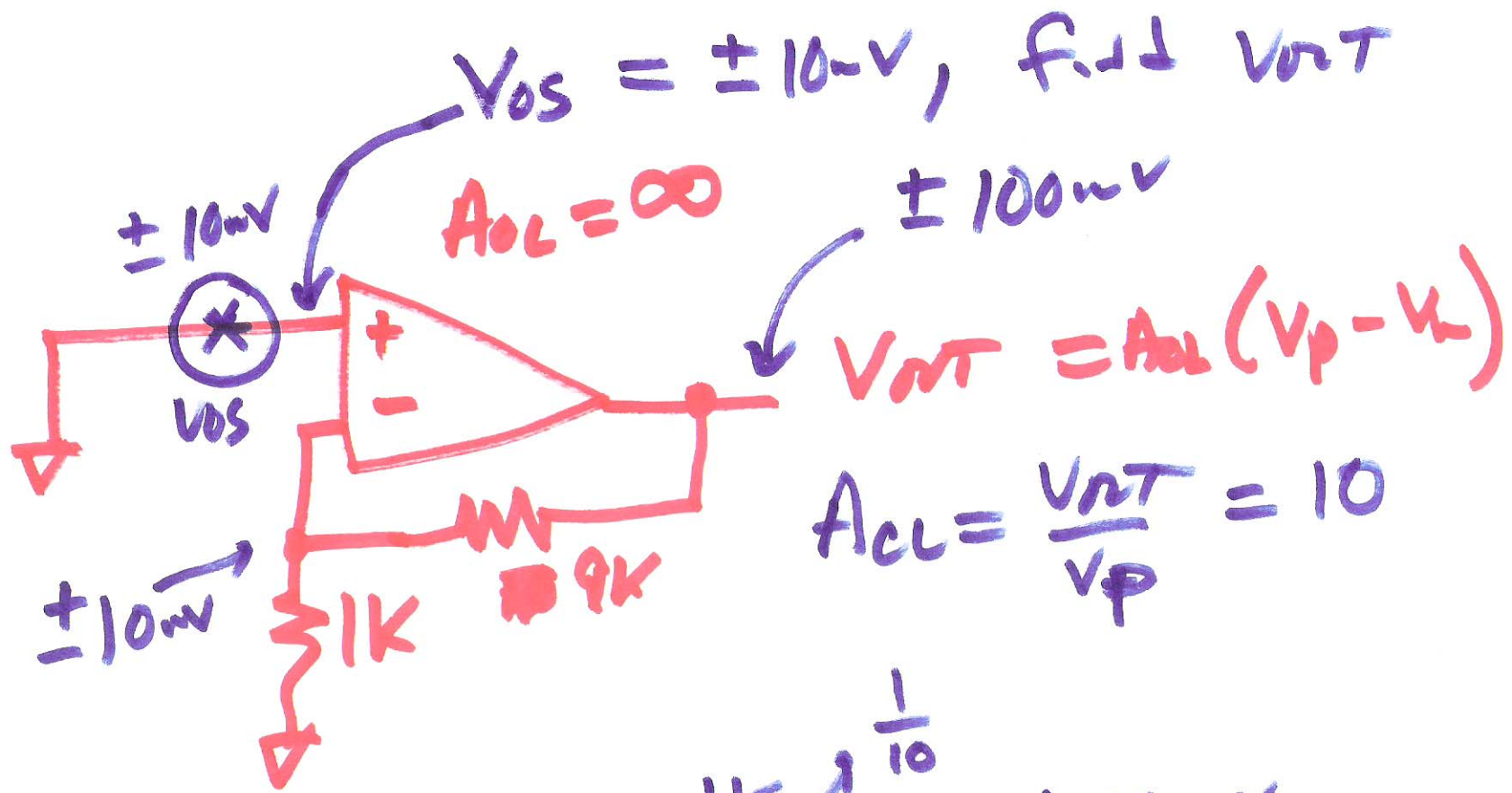


4)

Offset Voltage of An op-amp



5)



$V_{OS} = \pm 10\text{mV}$, find V_{OUT}

$A_{OL} = \infty$

$V_{OUT} = A_{OL}(V_P - V_N)$

$A_{CL} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_P} = 10$

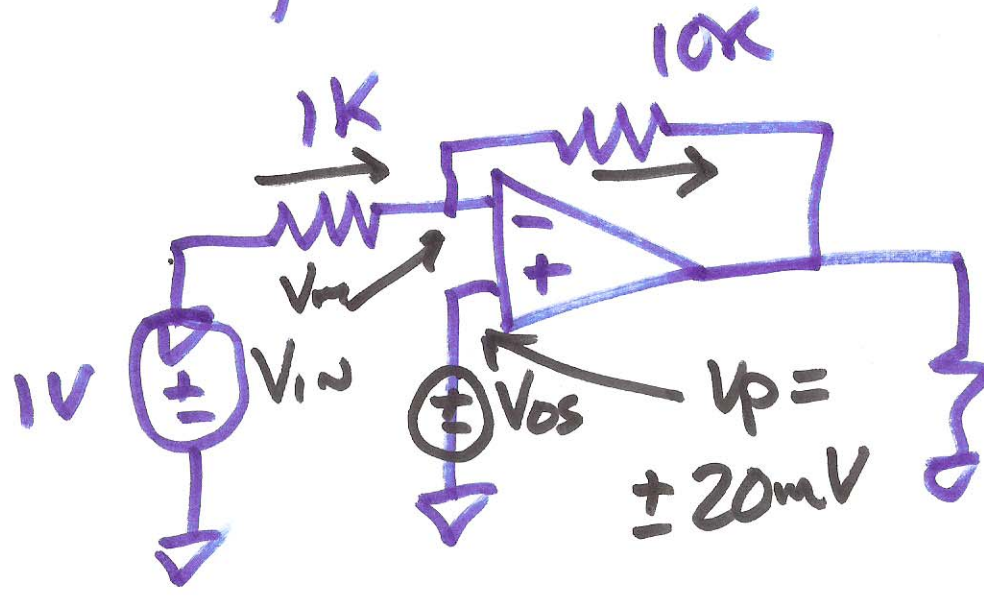
$V_{OUT} \cdot \frac{1k}{1k+9k} = \pm 10\text{mV}$

$V_{OUT} = \underline{\underline{\pm 100\text{mV}}}$

6)

$$A_{OL} = 500, V_{OS} = \pm 20\text{mV}$$

find V_{NT}



inverting
op-amp

$$A_{CL} / \text{ideal} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$$

$$V_{NT} = 500(V_p - V_m) = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{10V}{V}$$

$$V_{NT} / \text{ideal} = -10V$$

$$\frac{1 - V_m}{1K} = \frac{V_m - V_{NT}}{10K}$$

$$V_{NT} = 500(\pm 20\text{mV} - V_m)$$

$$V_{NT} = \pm 10 - 500V_m$$

$$1 - V_m = \frac{V_m}{10} - \frac{V_{NT}}{10}$$

$$10 - 10V_m = V_m - V_{NT}$$

$$10 + V_{NT} = 11V_m$$

$$10 \pm 10 - 500V_m = 11V_m$$

$$V_m = 0 \Rightarrow V_{OS} = \bar{\approx} 20 \mu\text{V}$$

$$+ 20 = 511V_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{NT} &= 500(V_p - V_m) \\ &= 500(-20 \mu\text{V} - 0) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-10 \text{ V}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_m = .0391 = 39 \mu\text{V} \\ V_{OS} = +20 \mu\text{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{NT} &= 500(20 \mu\text{V} - 39 \mu\text{V}) \\ &= 500 \cdot (-19 \mu\text{V}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-9.5 \text{ V}}} \end{aligned}$$

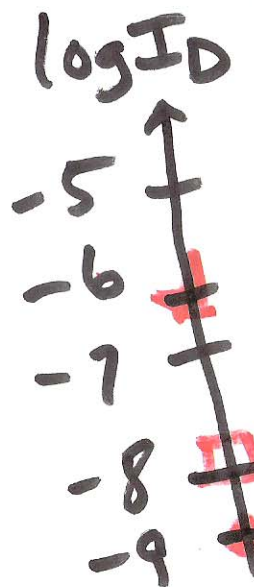
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6 dB $\div 2$
 26 dB $\times 20$

I_D
 $1 \text{ nA} = 10^{-9} \text{ A}$
 $10 \text{ nA} = 10^{-8} \text{ A}$
 $1 \mu\text{A} = 10^{-6} \text{ A}$

$20 \log 10^{-9} = -180$
 $20 \log 10^{-8} = -160$

Octave $\div 2$
 $\frac{6 \text{ dB}}{\text{Oct}} = \frac{20 \text{ dB}}{\text{Dec}}$
 1 decade below



14 dB $\div 5$
 -120 dB
 -160
 -180

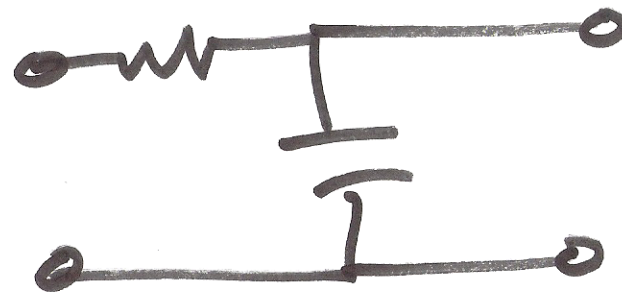
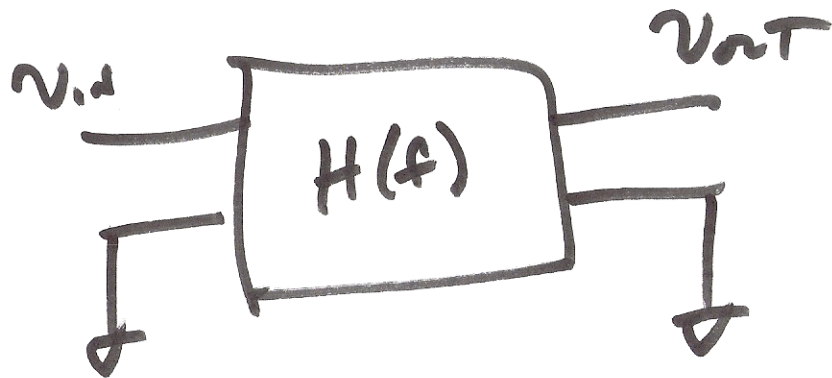
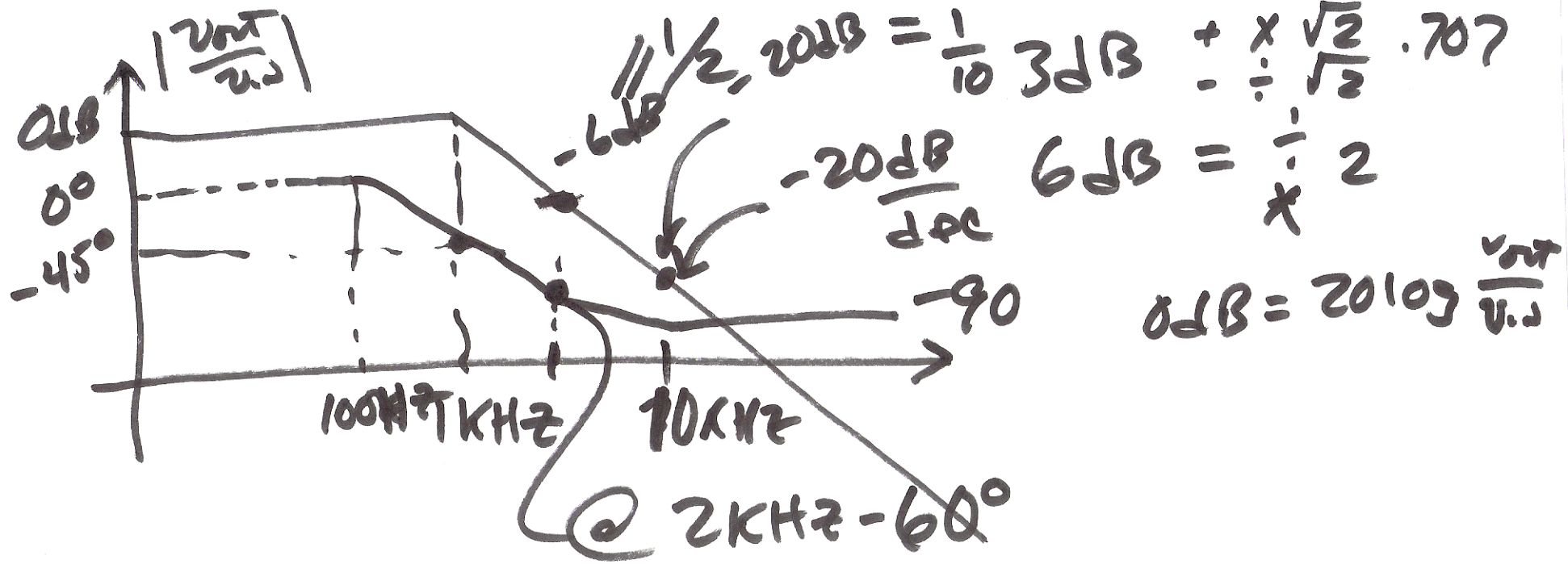
$20 \text{ dB} \left(\begin{matrix} \times 10 \\ \div 10 \end{matrix} + 20 \text{ dB} \right) - 20 \text{ dB}$
 $40 \text{ dB} \times 100$
 $60 \text{ dB} \times 1000$

9 MHz
 900 kHz

1 decade
 $\times 10$ up
 $\div 10$ down

1 decade above
 1.2 kHz
 " 1.2 kHz

9)



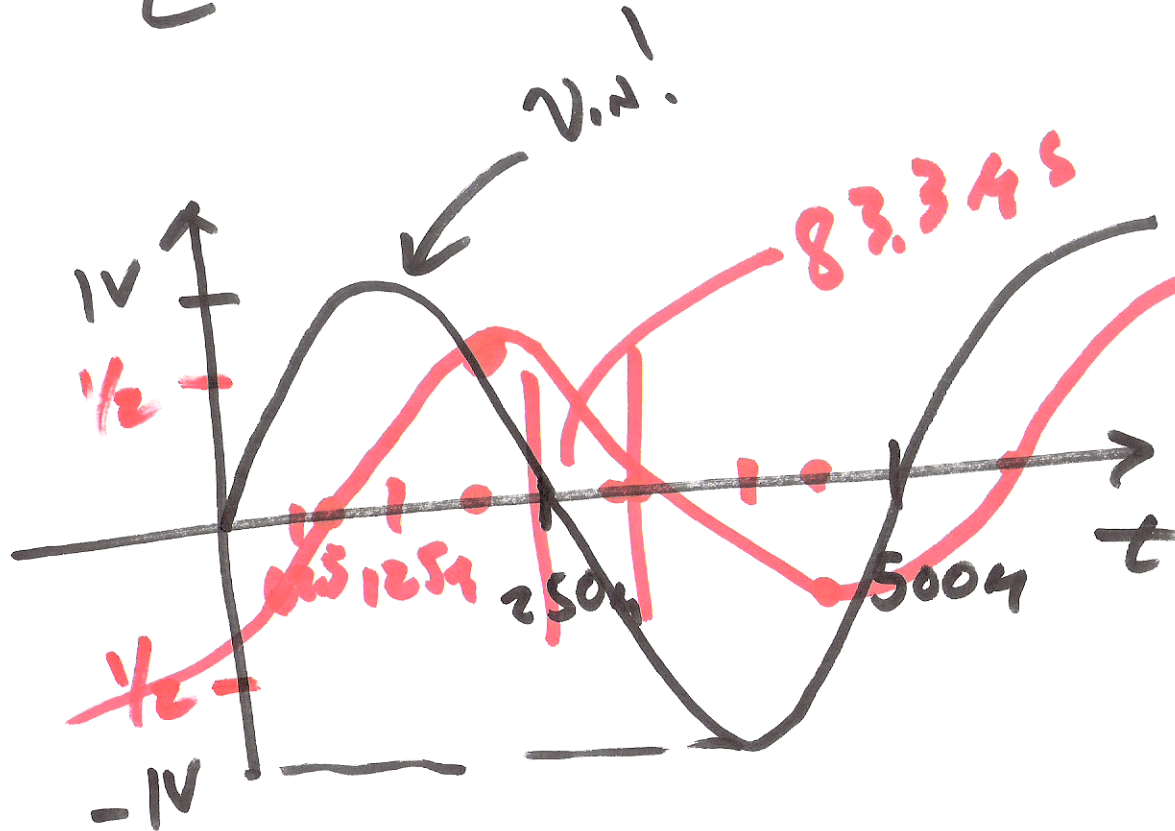
$$\left| \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} \right| = -6 \text{ dB} = \frac{1}{2} \quad @ \quad 2 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\angle \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -60^\circ$$

$$v_{in} = 1 \angle 0$$

Sketch v_{out}

$$10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{10^3}$$



$$\theta = 360 \frac{t_d}{T}$$

$$\frac{60}{360} \cdot 500 \text{ ns} = t_d$$

$$t_d = 83.3 \text{ ns}$$

$$T = 500 \text{ ns}$$