

LA RETROAZIONE FA SÌ CHE (A) SIA UN NODO DI TERRA VIRTUALE

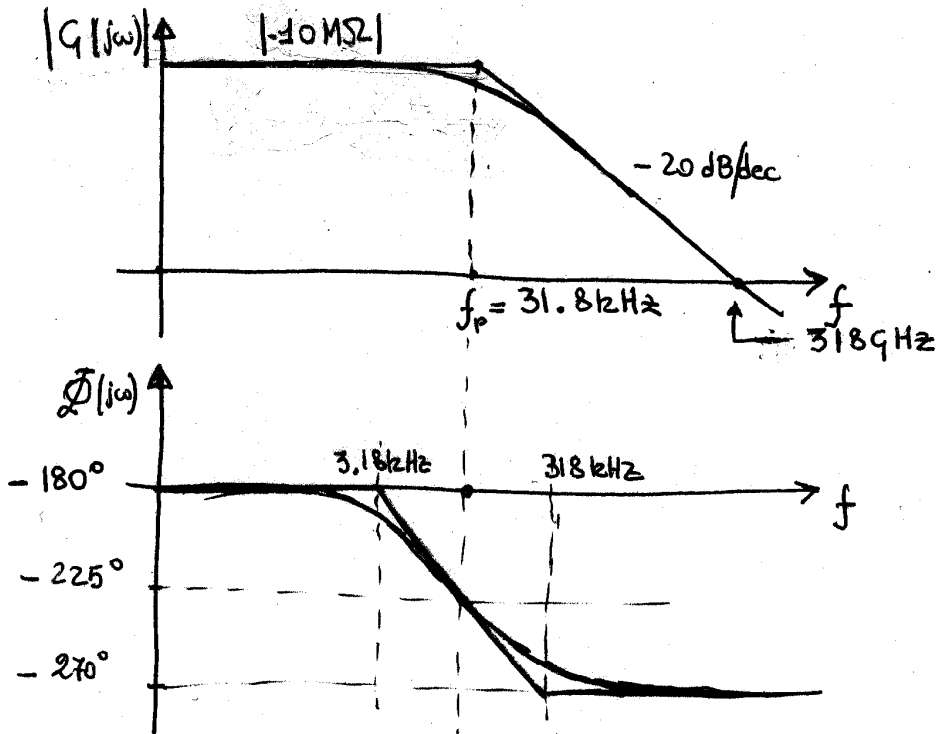
↓  
NEL CASO DI OPAMP IDEALE TUTTA LA CORRENTE  $i_{in}$  FLUISCE ATTRAVERSO IL PARALLELO DI  $R_f$  E  $C_f$

↓

$$G(s) = \frac{V_{out}}{i_{in}} \Big|_{\text{ideale}} = -Z_f = - \frac{R_f}{1 + sC_f R_f} = -10\text{M}\Omega \frac{1}{1 + s\tau_p}$$

$\tau_p = 5\mu\text{s}$

② DIAGRAMMA DI BODE DEL QUADAGNO IDEALE



3

$$A(s) = \frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0}$$

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$$\epsilon = \text{ERRORE DI GUADAGNO IN CONTINUA} = \left| \frac{G_{id} - G_{reale}}{G_{reale}} \right| = \left| \frac{G_{id} - \frac{G_{id}}{1 - 1/G_{loop}}}{\frac{G_{id}}{1 - 1/G_{loop}}} \right| = \left| \frac{1 - 1/G_{loop}(0) - 1}{1 - 1/G_{loop}(0)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{G_{loop}(0)} \right|$$

CALCOLO  $G_{loop}(0)$ :  $C_{in}$  e  $C_f$  sono circuiti APERTI

$$G_{loop}(0) = -A_0$$



$$\text{AFFINCHE' } \epsilon \leq 1\% \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{G_{loop}(0)} \right| \leq 1\% \Rightarrow A_0 \geq 100$$

CALCOLIAMO LA POSIZIONE DEL POLO  $\tau_p$ :

$$GBWP = f_0 A_0 \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{GBWP}{A_0} = \frac{400 \text{ MHz}}{100} = 4 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0} \approx 40 \text{ ms}$$



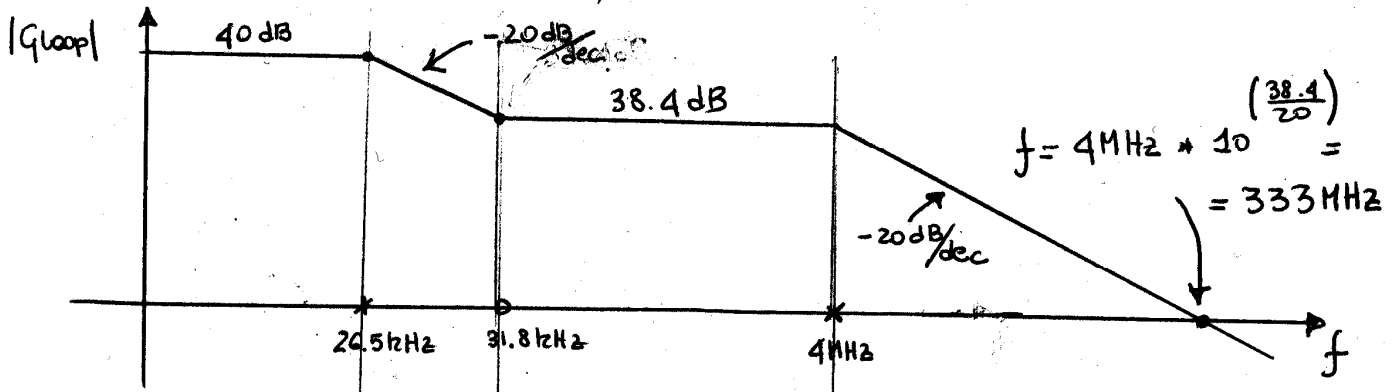
$$G_{id}(s) = \frac{R_f}{1 + s\tau_p} ; G_{loop}(s) = -\frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{sC_{in}}}{\frac{1}{sC_{in}} + \frac{R_f}{1 + s\tau_p}} =$$



$$G_{andata}(s) = -G_{id} \cdot G_{loop} = -\frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0} \cdot \frac{1 + s\tau_p}{1 + s(\tau_p + C_{in}R_f)}$$

$$= -\frac{R_f}{1 + s\tau_p} \cdot \frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0} \cdot \frac{1 + s\tau_p}{1 + s(\tau_p + C_{in}R_f)}$$

$$(\tau_p + C_{in}R_f) = 6 \mu\text{s} \Rightarrow 26.5 \text{ kHz}$$

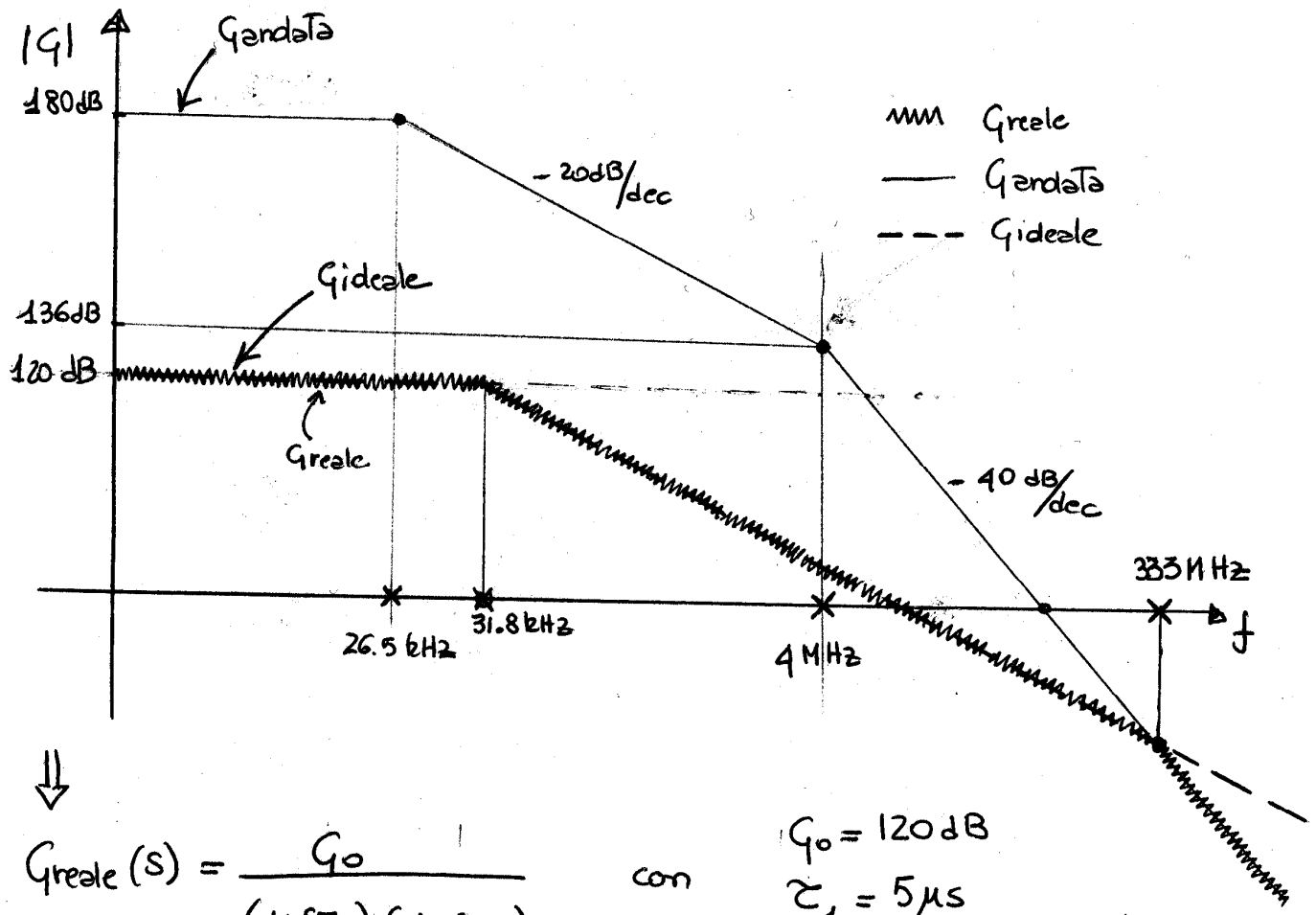


IL CIRCUITO È STABILE POICHÉ  $G_{loop}$  TAGLIA L'ASSE 0 dB  
 CON PENDENZA 20 dB/dec



MARGINE DI FASE  $\phi_M \approx 90^\circ$  POICHÉ TAGLIA L'ASSE (ZERO dB) PIÙ DI UNA  
 DECADE DOPO L'ULTIMO POLO.

$$\phi_M = \left[ -180^\circ - \arctg\left(\frac{333 \text{ MHz}}{26.5 \text{ MHz}}\right) + \arctg\left(\frac{333 \text{ MHz}}{31.8 \text{ MHz}}\right) - \arctg\left(\frac{333 \text{ MHz}}{4 \text{ MHz}}\right) \right] - (-360^\circ)$$



$$G_{reale}(s) = \frac{G_0}{(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)}$$

con

$$\begin{aligned} G_0 &= 120 \text{ dB} \\ \tau_1 &= 5 \mu\text{s} \\ \tau_2 &\approx 0.5 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$