

①

$$GBWP = A_0 f_0$$

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

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_0}$$

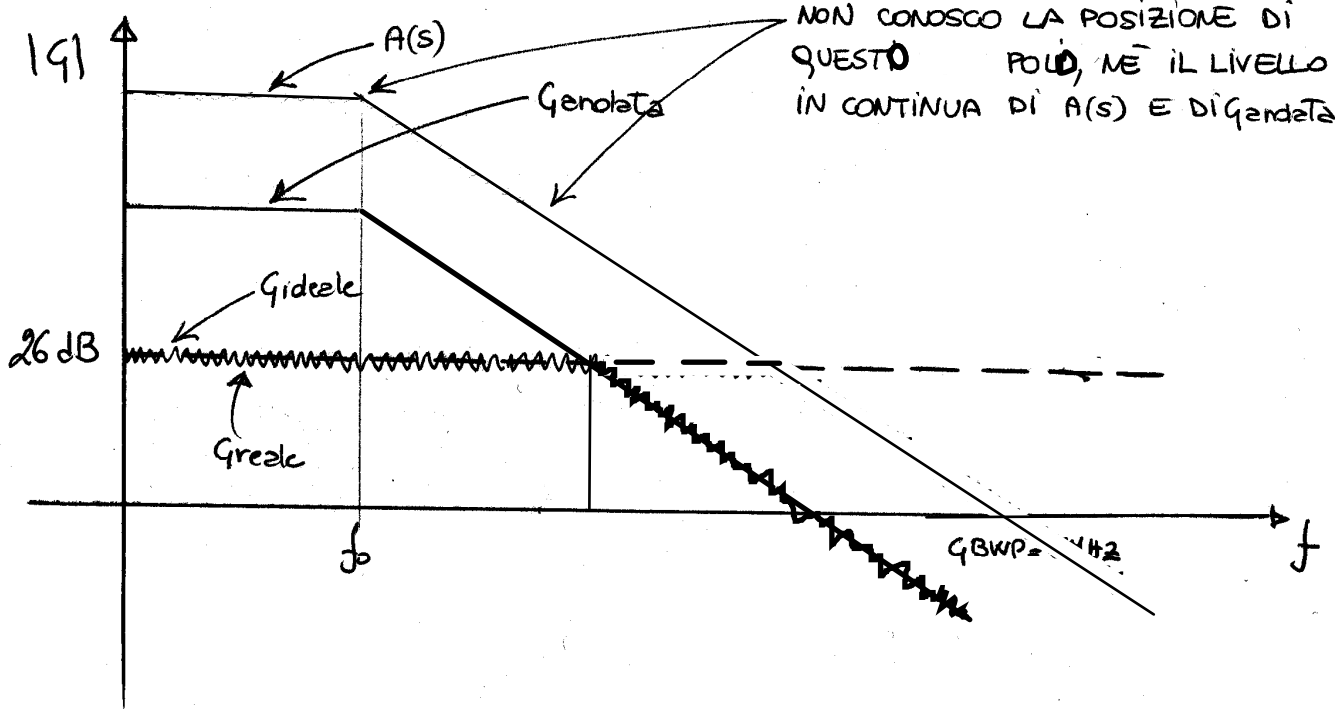
$$G_{id} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{100k\Omega}{5k\Omega} = -20$$

$$G_{loop}(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$G_{olata} = -G_{id} \cdot G_{loop} = +\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{A_0}{1 + s\tau_0}$$

↳ PROCEDIAMO PER VIA GRAFICA; NOTARE CHE NON È NECESSARIO CONOSCERE A_0 e f_0 INDIPENDENTEMENTE MA CI È QUI SUFFICIENTE CONOSCERE IL PRODOTTO QUADAGNO-LARGHEZZA DI BANDA DELL'OPERAZIONALE



$$\Downarrow$$

Guadagno in continua: $G(0) = -20 \Rightarrow |G(0)|_{dB} = 26dB$

Banda passante: $f_{BP} = \frac{GBWP}{|G(0)|} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 11.9kHz$

②

$$\varepsilon = \left| \frac{1}{G_{loop}(0)} \right|$$

$$G_{loop}(0) = -A_0 \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

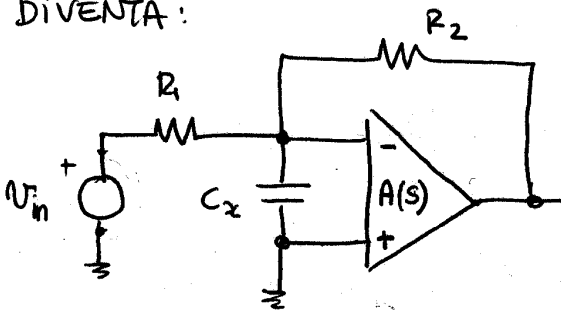
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$$\varepsilon = 1\% \Leftrightarrow \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{A_0} = 10^{-3} \Rightarrow A_0 = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot 10^3 = 2.1 \cdot 10^4$$

$$GBWP = A_0 f_{PD} \Rightarrow \text{PER AVERE } GBWP = 5 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow f_{PD} = \frac{GBWP}{A_0} = \frac{5 \text{ MHz}}{2.1 \cdot 10^4} \approx 24 \text{ Hz}$$

③ PER AVERE MARGINE DI FASE 45° , IL SECONDO POLO DEL QUADAGNO D'ANELLO DEVE CADERE ALLA FREQUENZA A CUI $G_{loop} = 0 \text{ dB}$.

SE INSERIAMO UNA CAPACITÀ C_x TRA I MORSETTI IL CIRCUITO DIVENTA:

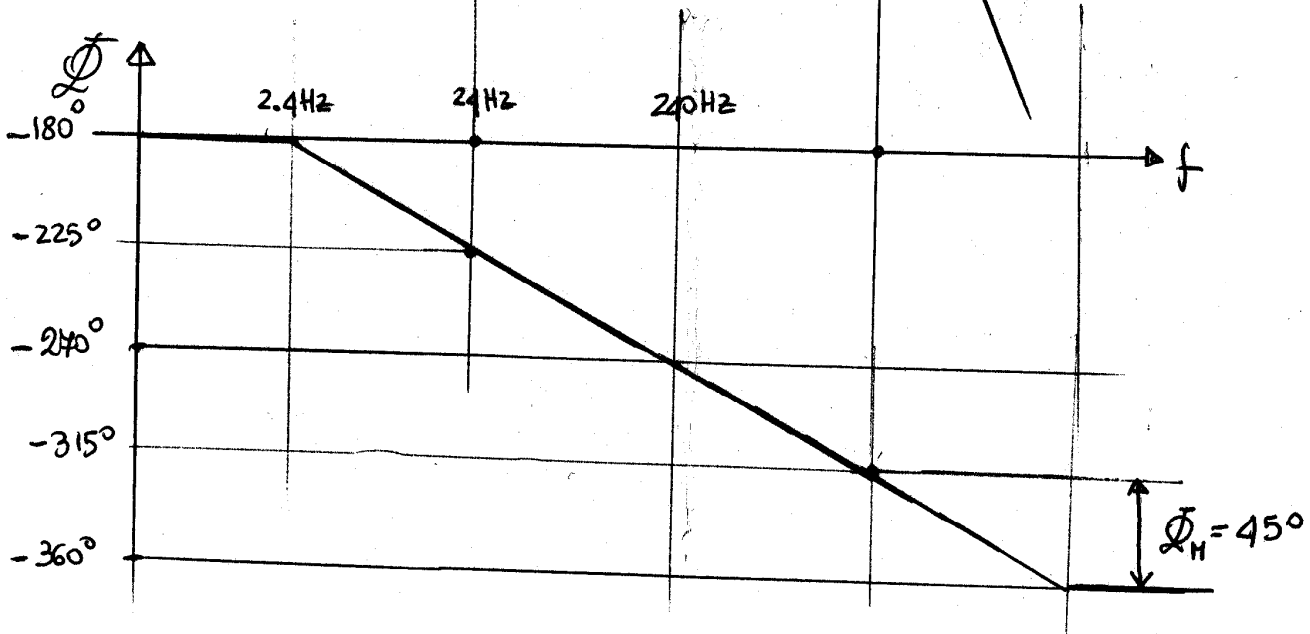
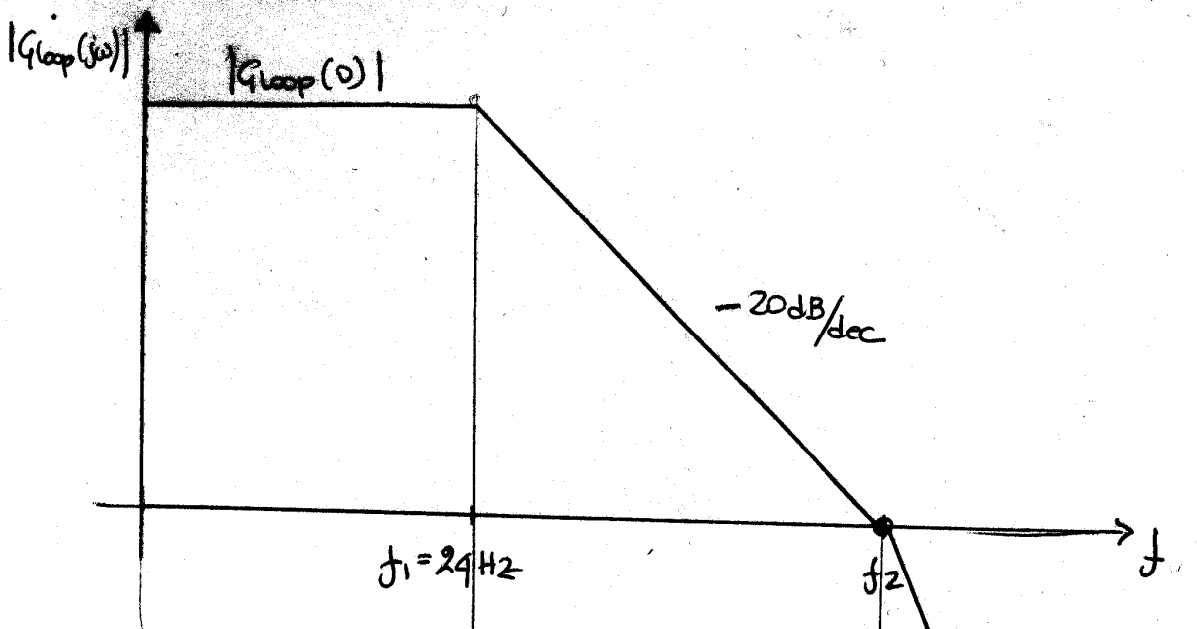


$$G_{loop}(s) = G_{loop}(0) \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + s\tau_1)(1 + s\tau_2)}$$

$$G_{loop}(0) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot A_0 = -\frac{5 \text{ k}\Omega}{5 \text{ k}\Omega + 100 \text{ k}\Omega} \cdot 2.1 \cdot 10^4 \approx -10^3$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{PD}} = 6.63 \text{ ms}$$

$$\tau_2 = C_x (R_1 \parallel R_2)$$

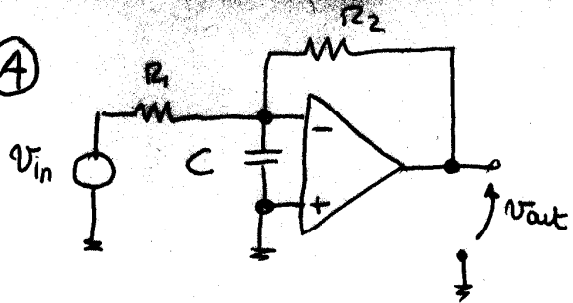


$$f_2 = |G_{loop}(0)| \times f_1 = 1000 \times 24\text{Hz} = 2.4\text{kHz}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_x (R_1 \parallel R_2)} \Rightarrow C_x = \frac{1}{2\pi f_2 (R_1 \parallel R_2)} = 14\text{mF}$$

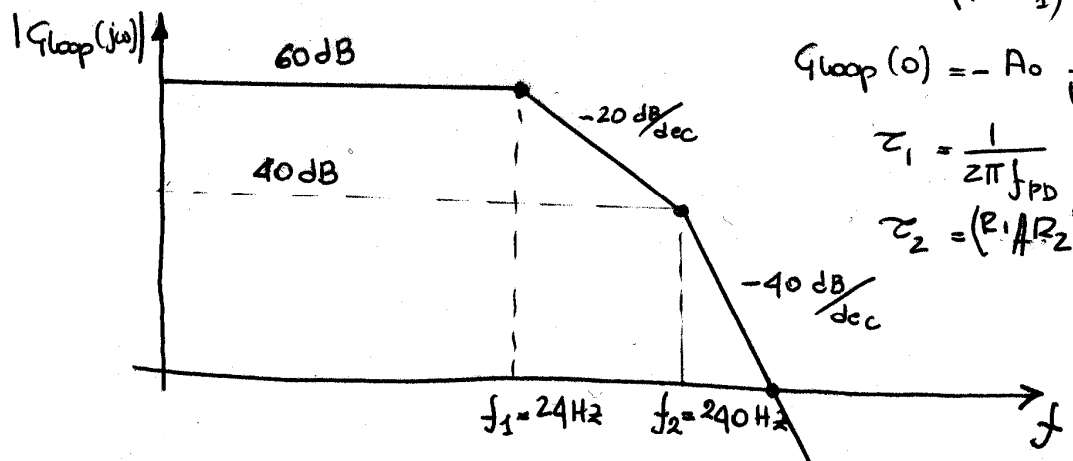
$$\hookrightarrow C_x \leq 14\text{mF}$$

④



$$C = 10 C_{MAX} = 140 \text{ nF}$$

$$G_{loop}(s) = G_{loop}(0) \frac{1}{(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)}$$



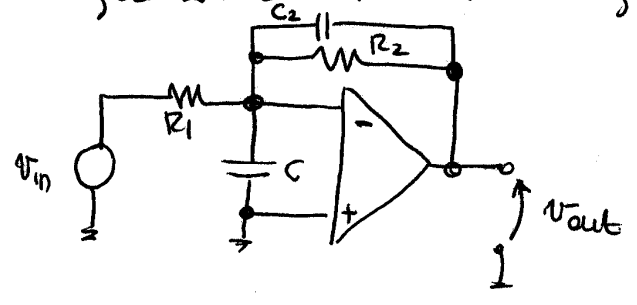
$$G_{loop}(0) = -A_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = -10^3$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{PD}} = 6.65 \text{ ms}$$

$$\tau_2 = (R_1 \parallel R_2) \cdot C = 0.667 \mu\text{s}$$

IL $|G_{loop}|$ TAGLIA L'ASSE 0dB CON PENDENZA -40 dB/dec . PER RENDERE IL CIRCUITO STABILE, IL $|G_{loop}|$ DEVE TAGLIARE L'ASSE 0dB CON PENDENZA -20 dB/dec .

PONENDO LA CAPACITÀ C_2 IN PARALLELO ALLA RESISTENZA R_2 , INTRODUCIAMO UNO ZERO CON COSTANTE DI TEMPO τ_2 E MODIFICHIAMO LA FREQUENZA DEL POLO A FREQUENZA f_2 .



$$\tau_2 = C_2 R_2$$

$$\tau_2^* = (C + C_2) (R_1 \parallel R_2)$$

↓
PONIAMO LO ZERO A FREQUENZA PARI A $f_2 \Rightarrow C_2 R_2 = C \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$
 $\hookrightarrow C_2 = C \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 6.7 \text{ nF}$

IL POLO SI PORTERÀ A FREQUENZA $f_2^* = \frac{1}{2\pi (C + C_2) (R_1 \parallel R_2)} = 228 \text{ Hz}$

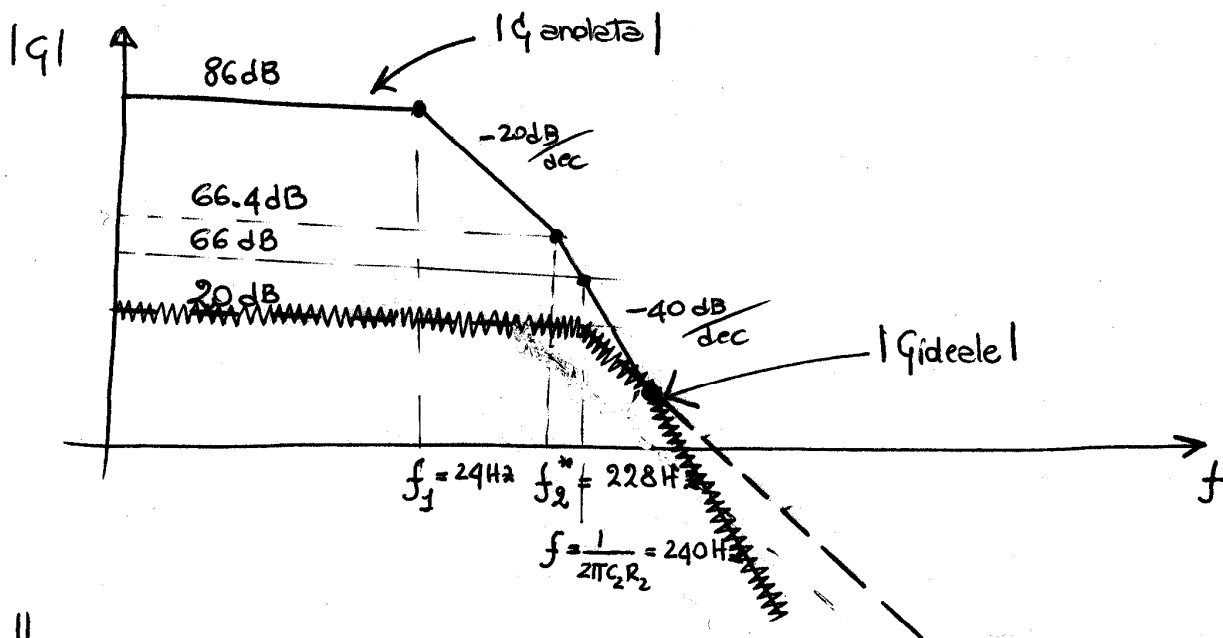
CALCOLIAMO LA BANDA DEL CIRCUITO COSÌ MODIFICATO:

$$G_{\text{modata}} = - G_{\text{id}} \cdot G_{\text{loop}}$$

$$G_{\text{id}}(s) = - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{1 + sC_2R_2}$$

$$G_{\text{loop}}(s) = - G_{\text{loop}}(0) \frac{1 + s\tau_2}{(1 + s\tau_1)(1 + s\tau_2^*)}$$

$$G_{\text{modata}} = - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + sC_2R_2} \cdot \frac{1 + s\tau_2}{(1 + s\tau_1)(1 + s\tau_2^*)} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A_0$$



⇓
 LA BANDA DEL CIRCUITO COSÌ MODIFICATO RISULTA PARI A CIRCA 240 Hz -