



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade (III Cycle)
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

23ECB202 – LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER

UNIT 1 – OPAMP CHARACTERISTICS

TOPIC 3 – Feedback in ideal Op-amp (Closed loop Configurations)



Guess?????

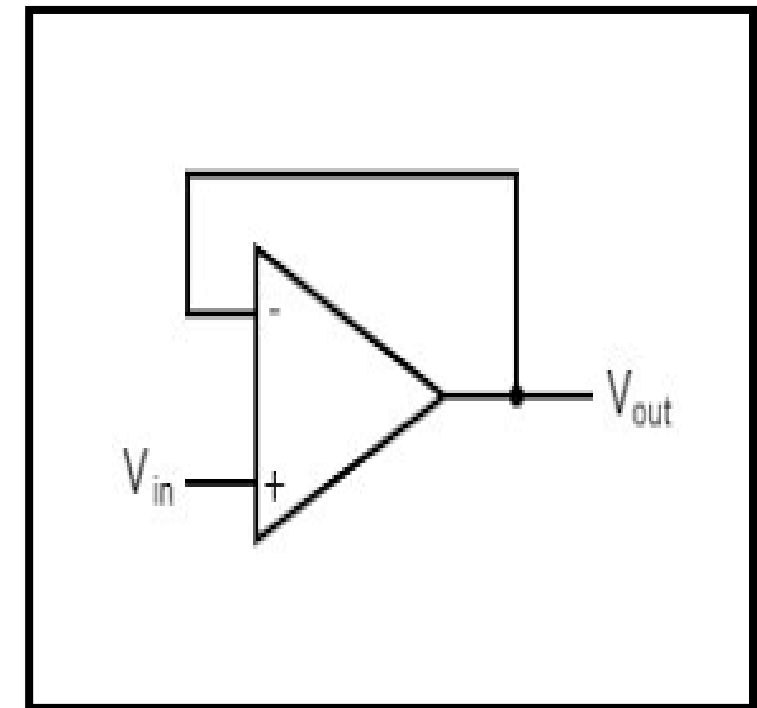




Why?



- An ideal op-amp has infinite gain
- It amplifies the difference in voltage between the + and - pins. This gain is not infinite, but still quite large
- The output of the opamp is constrained by the power supply
- If input signals fed into the opamp without feedback it would multiply them by infinity and get a binary output (saturate)
- Using feedback , the gain will be controlled





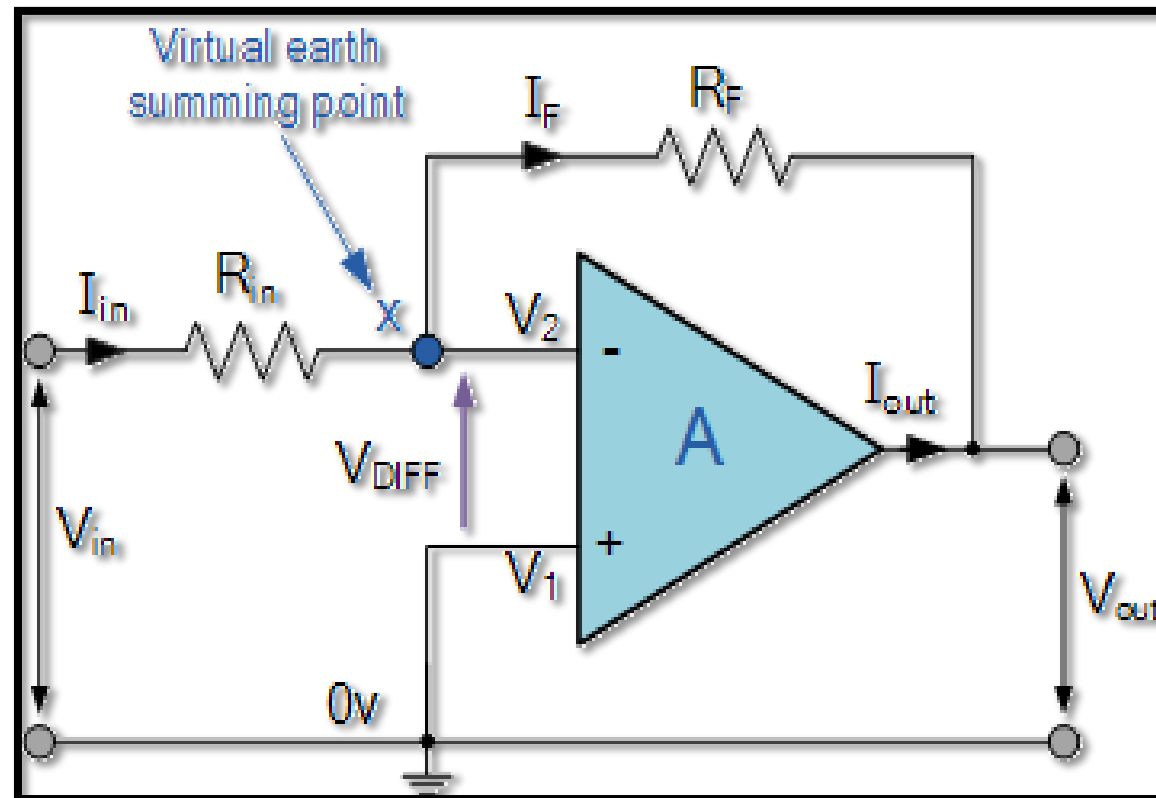
What?



- Feedback occurs when outputs of a system are routed back as inputs as part of a chain of cause-and-effect that forms a circuit or loop
- The system can then be said to feed back into itself
- This makes reasoning based upon cause and effect tricky, and it is necessary to analyze the system as a whole
- Feedback systems are widely used in amplifier circuits, oscillators, process control systems, and in many other areas



Inverting Op Amp



➤ The operational amplifier is connected with feedback to produce a closed loop operation.

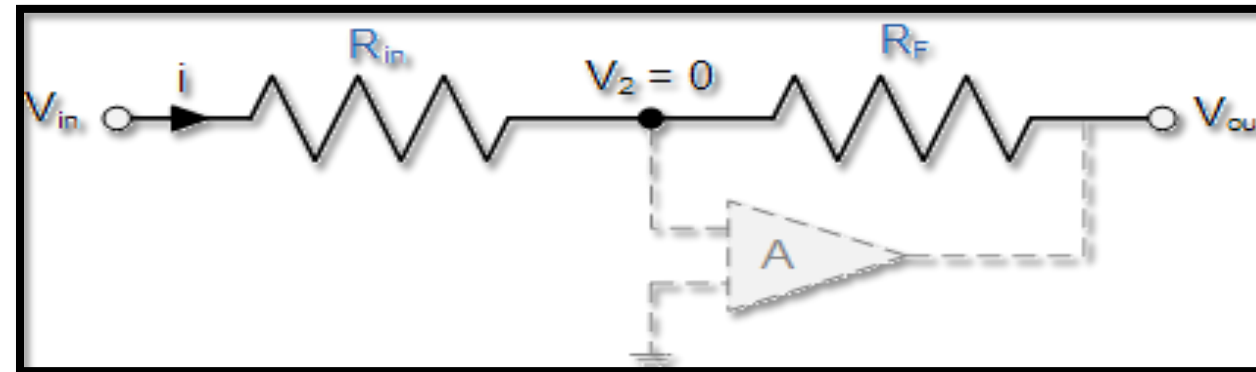
➤ Two very important rules

- ❑ No Current Flows into the Input Terminals
- ❑ The Differential Input Voltage is Zero as $V_1 = V_2 = 0$ (Virtual Earth)



Inverting Op Amp

Current (i) flows through the resistor network as shown



$$i = \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{R_{in} + R_f}$$

$$\text{therefore, } i = \frac{V_{in} - V_2}{R_{in}} = \frac{V_2 - V_{out}}{R_f}$$

$$i = \frac{V_{in}}{R_{in}} - \frac{V_2}{R_{in}} = \frac{V_2}{R_f} - \frac{V_{out}}{R_f}$$

$$\text{so, } \frac{V_{in}}{R_{in}} = V_2 \left[\frac{1}{R_{in}} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right] - \frac{V_{out}}{R_f}$$

$$\text{and as, } i = \frac{V_{in} - 0}{R_{in}} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{R_f} \quad \frac{R_f}{R_{in}} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{V_{in} - 0}$$

the Closed Loop Gain (A_v) is given as, $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}$



Inverting Op Amp



The **Closed-Loop Voltage Gain** of an Inverting Amplifier is given as

$$\text{Gain (A}_v\text{)} = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{\text{in}}}$$

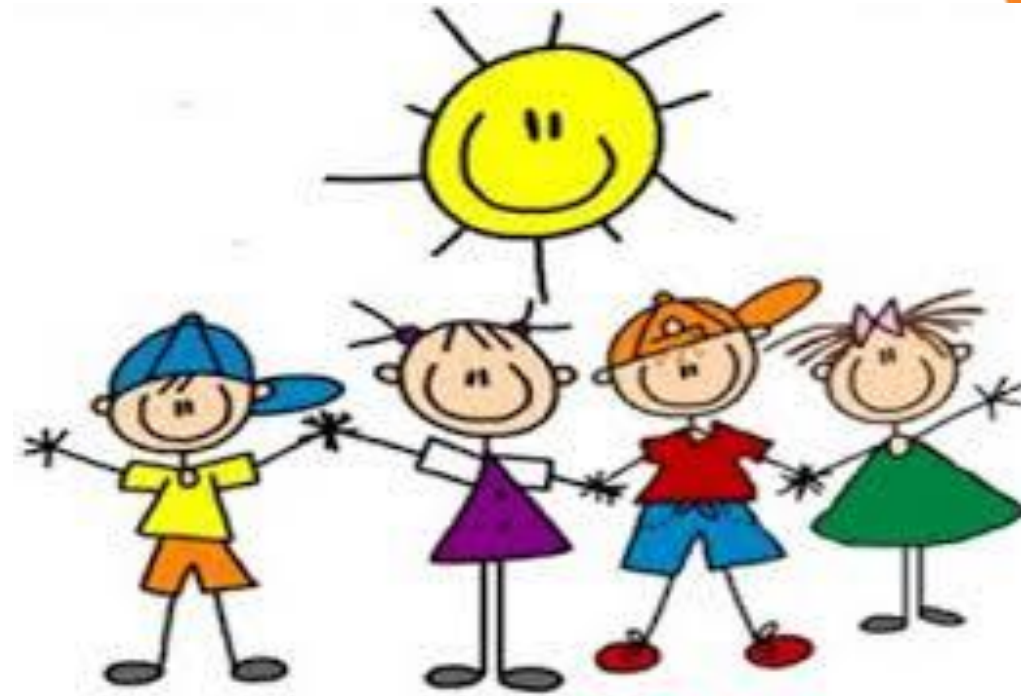
Vout as

$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{\text{in}}} \times V_{\text{in}}$$

- ✓ The negative sign in the equation indicates an inversion of the output signal with respect to the input as it is 180° out of phase
- ✓ This is due to the feedback being negative in value



Activity



In class activity

$$\text{Green Circle} + \text{Green Circle} = 10$$

$$\text{Green Circle} \times \text{Yellow Square} + \text{Yellow Square} = 12$$

$$\text{Green Circle} \times \text{Yellow Square} - \text{Red Triangle} \times \text{Green Circle} = \text{Green Circle}$$

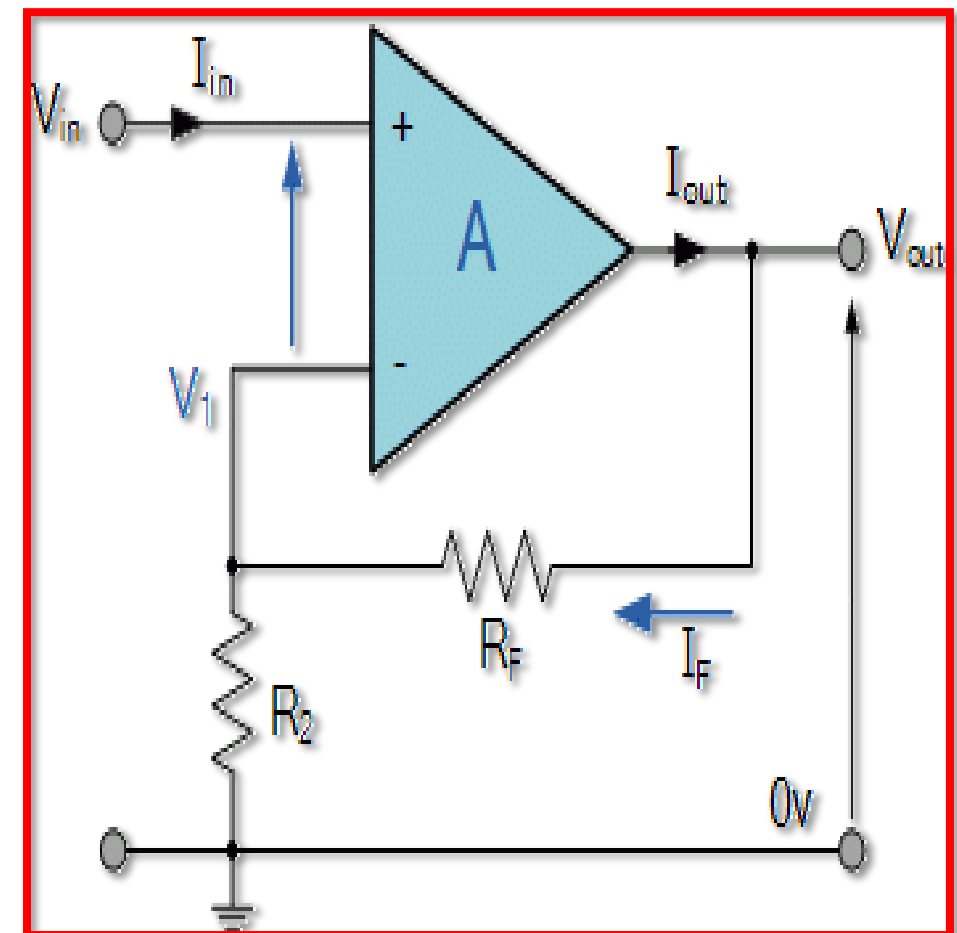
$$\text{Red Triangle} = ?$$



Non inverting Op Amp



- In this configuration, the input voltage signal, (V_{IN}) is applied directly to the non-inverting (+) input terminal Infinite input impedance
- The output gain of the amplifier becomes “Positive” in value in contrast to the “Inverting Amplifier” circuit
- The result of this is that the output signal is “in-phase” with the input signal





Non inverting Op Amp



➤ Closed-loop voltage gain (A_V) of the **Non-inverting Amplifier** as

$$V_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_F} \times V_{OUT}$$

Ideal Summing Point: $V_1 = V_{IN}$

Voltage Gain, $A_{(V)}$ is equal to: $\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}$

$$\text{Then, } A_{(V)} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_2 + R_F}{R_2}$$

$$\text{Transpose to give: } A_{(V)} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_2}$$



Non inverting Op Amp

Closed loop voltage gain of a **Non-inverting Operational Amplifier** will be

$$A_{(v)} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_2}$$

- The overall closed-loop gain will always be greater but never less than 1
- It is positive in nature and is determined by the ratio of the values of R_f and R_2
- If R_f is zero, the gain of the amplifier will be exactly equal to one (unity)
- If resistor R_2 is zero the gain will approach infinity
- But in practice it will be limited to the operational amplifiers open-loop differential gain, (A_O)



Advantages of Negative feedback



- Less frequency distortion
- Less phase distortion
- Increase **stability**
- Increase **bandwidth**
- Decrease noise

These are advantages of negative feedback over positive feedback.

- Low gain is only disadvantage



THANK YOU