

## Ideal Operational Amplifiers

### Why Use Feedback?

Within a batch of the same type of transistors the gain will often vary by a factor of four. However, when feedback is applied to an amplifier the resulting circuit can, if properly designed, have its gain determined by resistors which can be cheaply manufactured to within 1% of their nominal values. Consider an operational amplifier (op-amp) with an **open-loop gain**  $A$ . Its output at pin 6 depends on the voltage difference between its inverting and non-inverting inputs at pins 2 and 3 respectively

$$V_6 = (V_3 - V_2)A + e_0 \quad (1.1)$$

where the error  $e_0$  represents the difference between our model of the behaviour, and the real device.

If a fraction  $B$  of the output voltage is applied to the inverting input (circuit 1.1) then

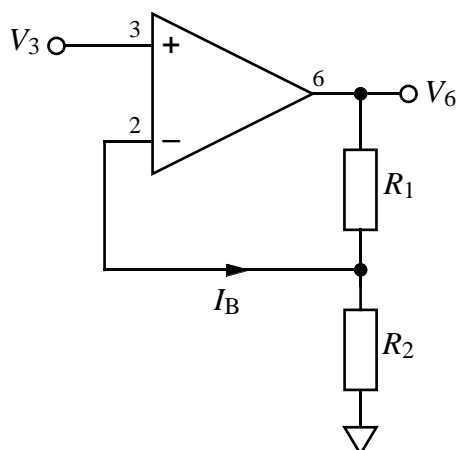
$$V_2 = BV_6 \quad (1.2)$$

from which it follows that

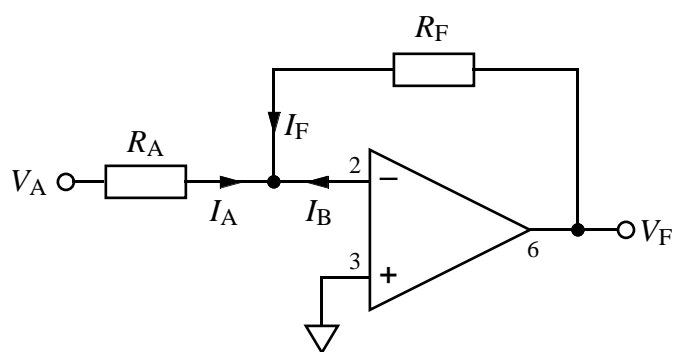
$$V_6 = e_1 + \frac{A}{(1 + AB)} V_3 = e_1 + GV_3. \quad (1.3)$$

where  $G$  is the **closed-loop gain** and  $AB$  is the **loop gain** of the circuit.

For large values of the loop gain and small values of the **bias current**  $I_B$  the closed-loop gain is set only by the two resistors, *i.e.*



Circuit 1.1: Non-inverting amplifier.



Circuit 1.2: Inverting amplifier.

$$G \approx \frac{1}{B} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}. \quad (1.4)$$

An **ideal op-amp** would therefore have an infinite open-loop gain (guaranteeing  $AB \gg 1$ ) and an infinite input impedance (guaranteeing  $I_B = 0$ ). For such an amplifier to have a finite voltage at its output, the inverting and non-inverting inputs must be equal. The analysis of op-amp circuits is greatly simplified in cases where the ideal op-amp model is an adequate approximation.

### Application of the Ideal Op-Amp Model

The ideal op-amp model, along with Ohm's and Kirchhoff's Laws can be used to analyse circuit 1.2 as follows:

$$V_- = V_+ \Rightarrow V_2 = V_3 = 0V \quad (1.5)$$

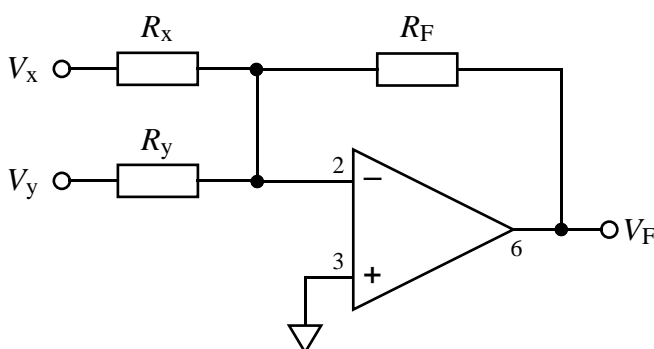
$$I_A = (V_A - V_3)/R_A = V_A/R_A \quad (1.6)$$

$$I_B = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad I_A + I_F + I_B = 0 \Rightarrow I_F = -I_A \quad (1.7)$$

$$V_F = V_3 + I_F R_F = -V_A R_F / R_A \quad (1.8)$$

### Stability

It will be shown later in this module that there is an upper limit to how much feedback can be applied to a circuit before it becomes unstable and oscillates. For the 741 op-amp  $B \leq 1$  is required so it is stable even when 100% feedback is applied. This **unity-gain stability** requires a compromised the high-frequency performance, so it is the exception rather than the rule.



Circuit 1.3: See exercise 1.3 .

## Required Reading

Storey (1998) chapter 3, sections 3.10–3.11, pages 88–94.

Storey (1998) chapter 4, sections 4.1–4.5, pages 106–126.

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Exercise 1.1	Derive equation 1.3 from equations 1.1 and 1.2 and hence find an expression for $e_1$ in terms of $e_0$ . [5]
Exercise 1.2	Equation 1.4 was used to design non-inverting amplifiers of (a) gain 20 and (b) gain 5000. If a 741 op-amp (open-loop gain of about 20,000) were used to build the circuits, what would be the measured gain in each case. [5]
Exercise 1.3	Analyse circuit 1.3 using the ideal op-amp model to find $V_F$ as a function of $V_x$ and $V_y$ . Re-analyse the circuit for the case when pin 3 (the non-inverting input) is connected to voltage $V_z$ instead of the 0V ground. [3,3]
Exercise 1.4	What is the (DC) input impedance of (a) circuit 1.1, and (b) circuit 1.2 ? Hint: Imagine connecting a small-voltage source to the input and calculate the current that flows as a result. [2,2]

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