



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35**  
**An Autonomous Institution**



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

## **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

### **19ECB204 – LINEAR AND DIGITAL CIRCUITS**

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER  
1

**UNIT 1 – FUNDAMENTALS OF OPAMP**

**TOPIC 2 – Feedback in ideal Op-amp**



Guess?????

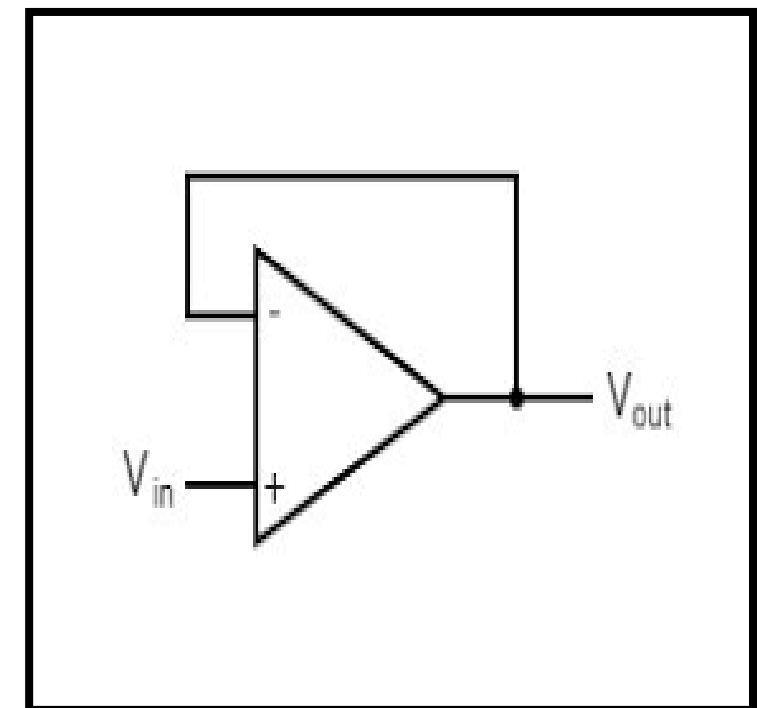




# Why?



- 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





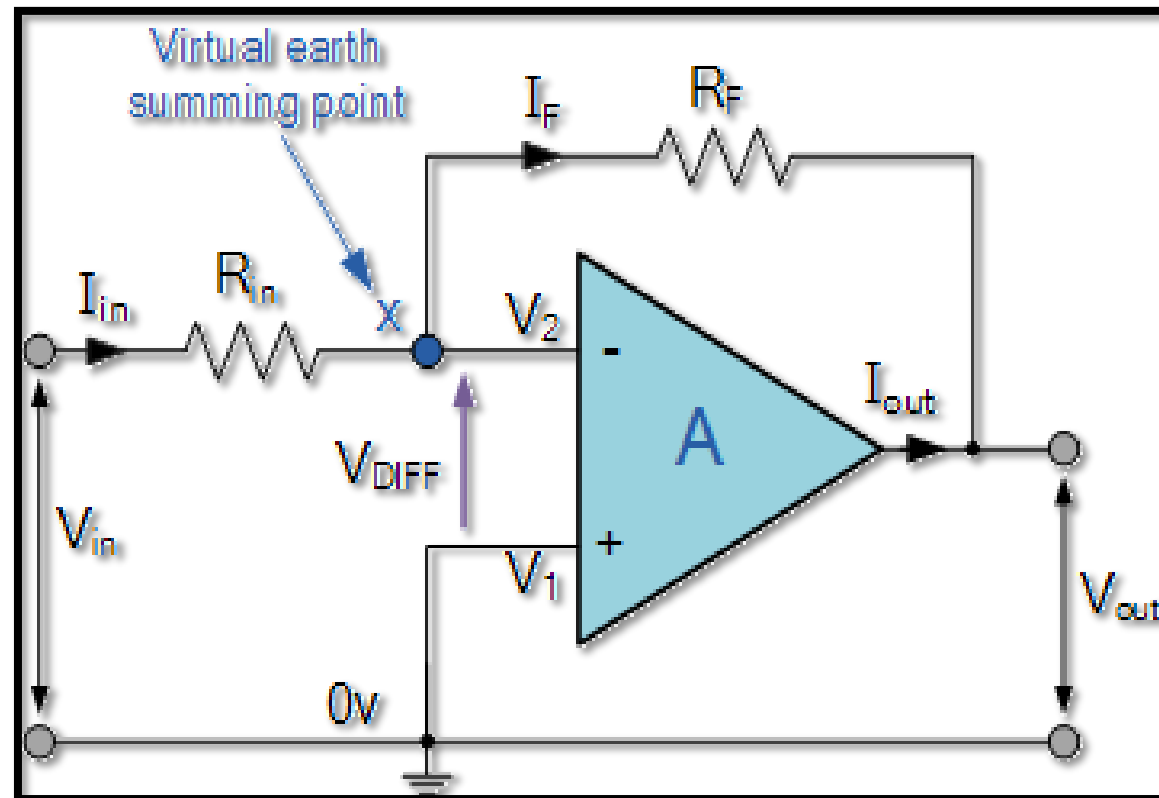
# What?



- 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.

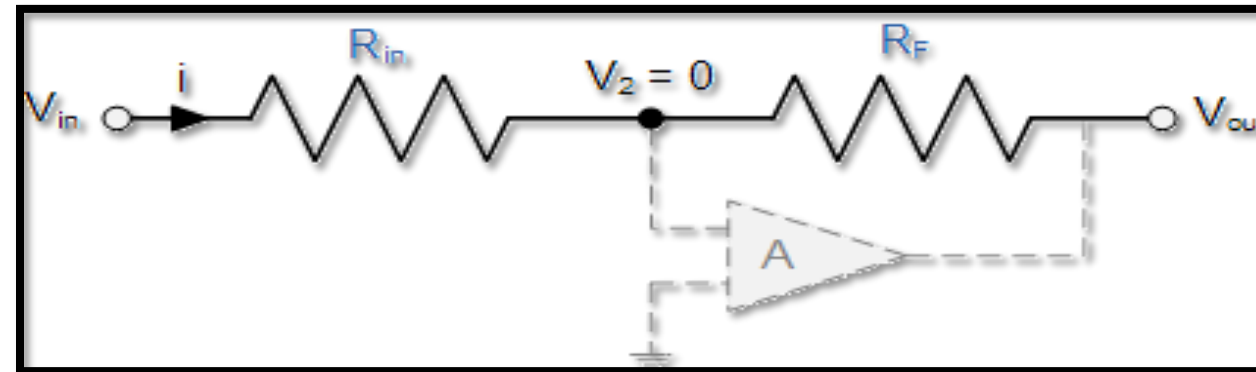
➤ Two very important rules

- ❑ 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

$$\text{○} + \text{○} = 10$$

$$\text{○} \times \text{□} + \text{□} = 12$$

$$\text{○} \times \text{□} - \text{△} \times \text{○} = \text{○}$$

$$\text{△} = ?$$

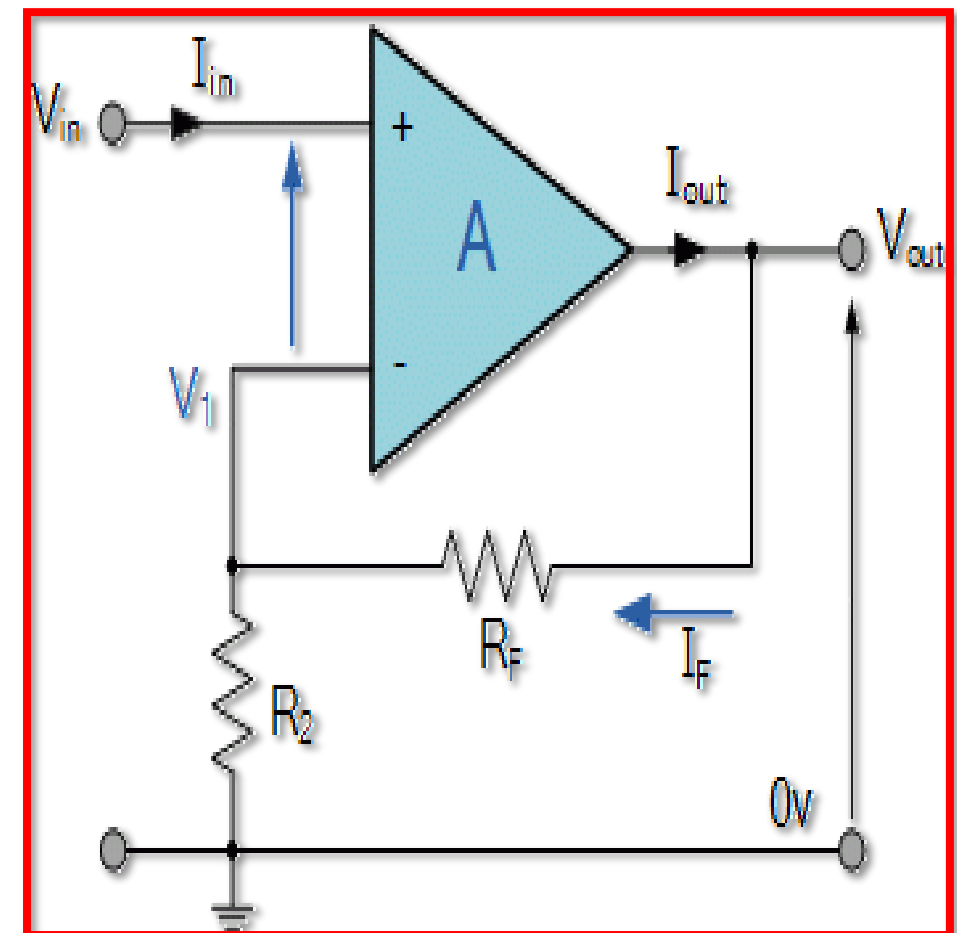




# Non inverting Op Amp



- 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



# Assessment



1. Negative Feedback increases gain

A) True B) False

2. A voltage follower-----

3. Define Open Loop Configuration





**THANK YOU**