

Electronic Devices & Circuits II

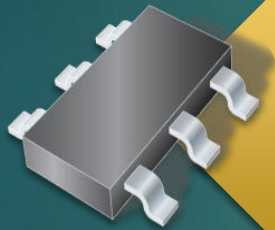
MUHAMMAD OBAIDULLAH

OUTLINE



Chapter – 11: Feedback

- General Feedback Structure
- Feedback Topologies



Chapter – 12: Power Amplifiers

- Understanding Amplifiers
- Different Classes of Amplifiers



Chapter – 13: Waveform Generators

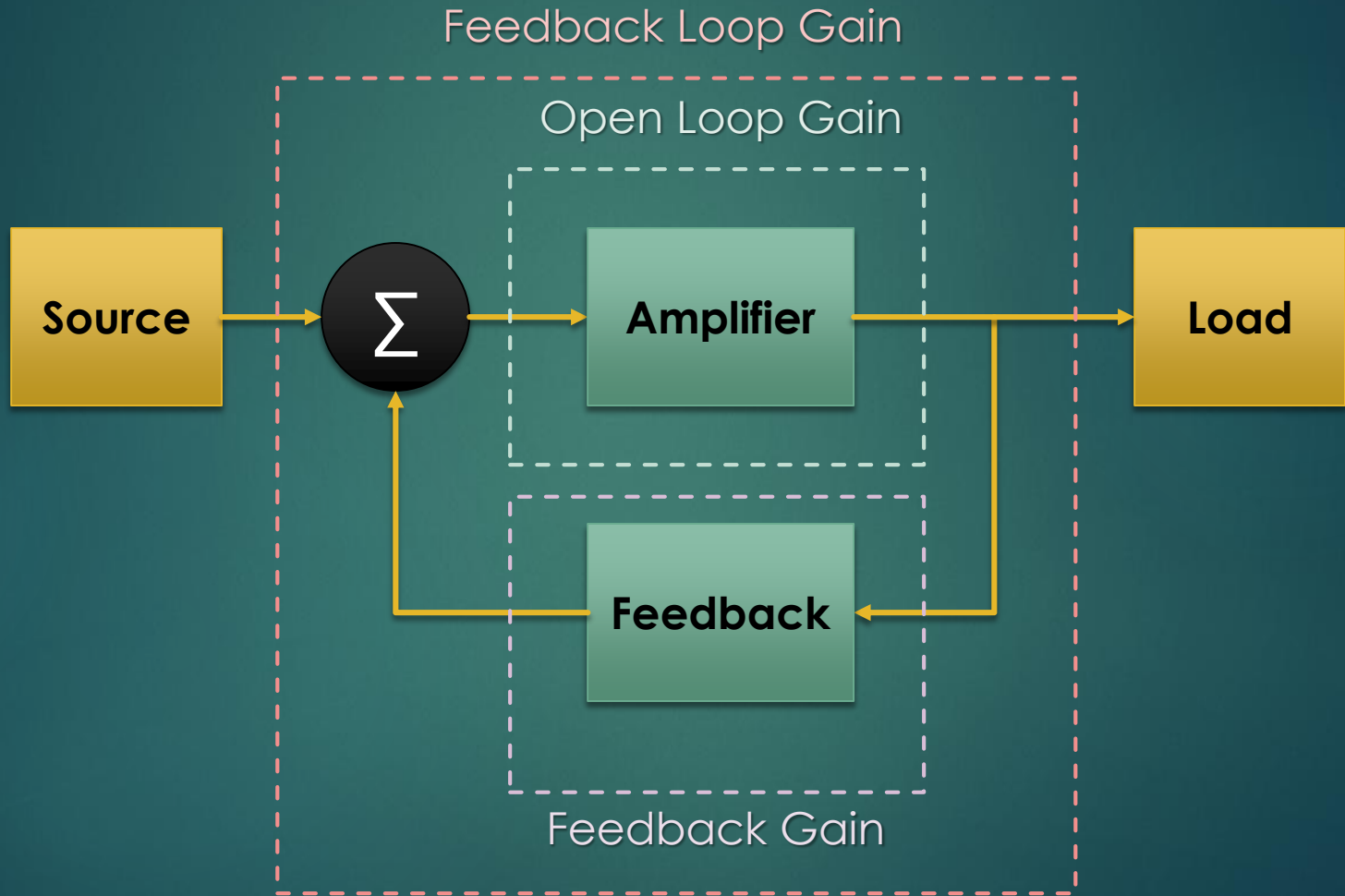
- Phase Shift Oscillators
- Comparators
- Multivibrators



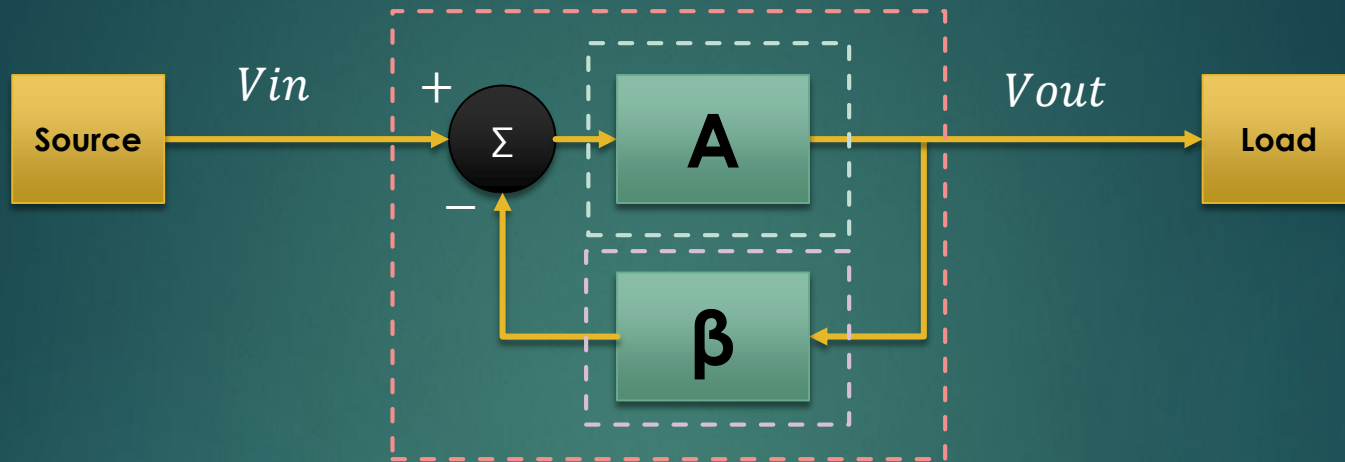
CHAPTER 11

FEEDBACK

BASIC FEEDBACK



CALCULATING GAINS



Open Loop Gain = A

Closed Loop Gain = β

Feedback Loop Gain = $A_f = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A}{1+A\beta}$

$$V_{out} = A(V_{in} - V_{out} \cdot \beta)$$

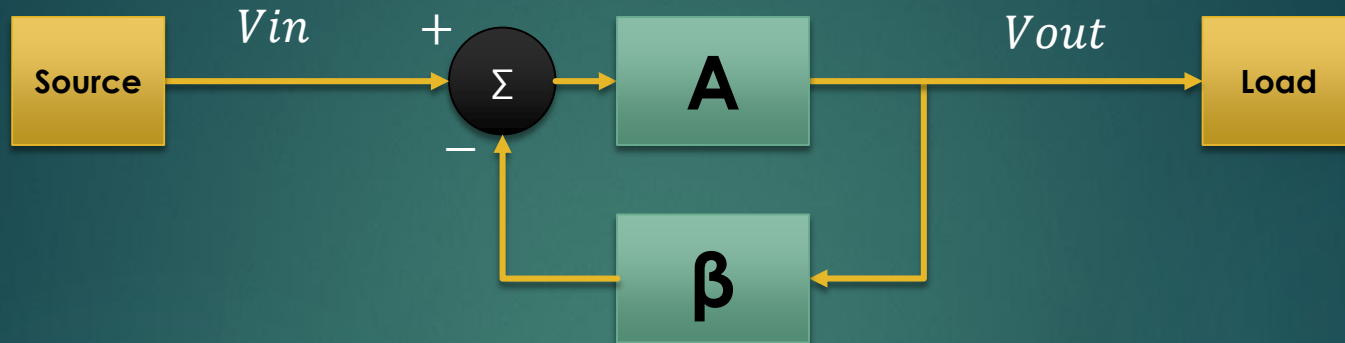
$$V_{out} = A \cdot V_{in} - A\beta \cdot V_{out}$$

$$V_{out} + A\beta \cdot V_{out} = A \cdot V_{in}$$

$$V_{out}(1 + A\beta) = A \cdot V_{in}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta}$$

GAIN SENSITIVITY



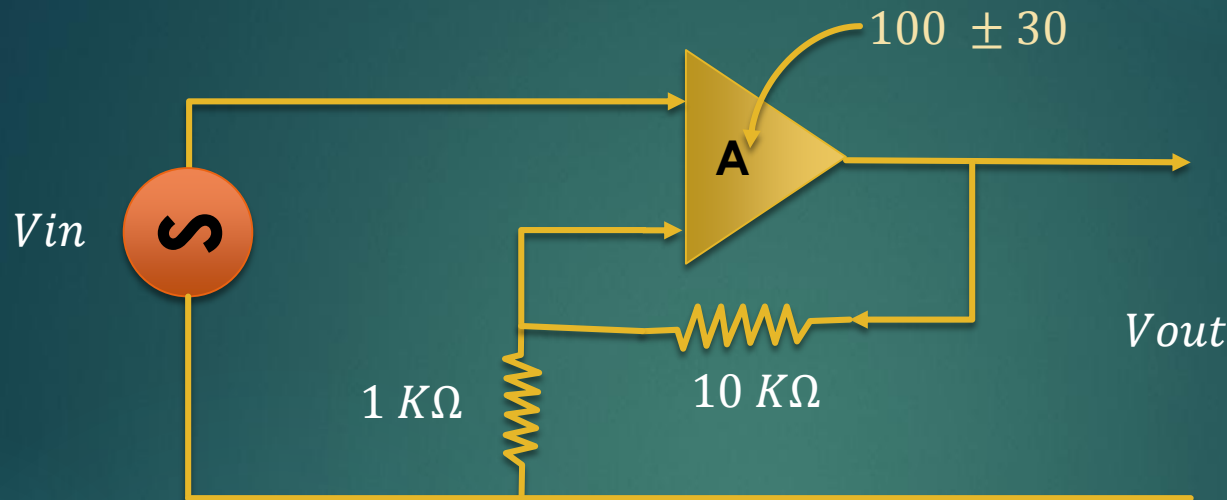
Relative Change in Feedback Loop Gain

$$\frac{\Delta Af}{Af} = \frac{\Delta A}{A} \left(\frac{1}{1 + A\beta} \right)$$

Sensitivity Function

Relative Change in Open Loop Gain

EXAMPLE



Calculate Feedback Loop Gain

$$\therefore A_f = 10 \pm 0.3$$

Step 1:

$$\beta = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1\text{K}}{1\text{K} + 10\text{K}} = \frac{1}{11}$$

Step 2:

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta}$$

$$A_f = \frac{100}{1 + 100 \times \frac{1}{11}} = 10$$

Step 3:

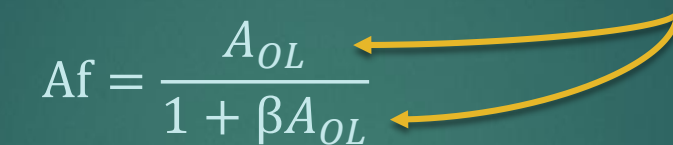
$$\frac{\Delta A_f}{A_f} = \frac{\Delta A}{A} \left(\frac{1}{1 + A\beta} \right)$$

$$\Delta A_f = \frac{30}{100} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{100}{11}} \right) \times 10$$

$$\Delta A_f = 0.3$$

BANDWIDTH EXTENSION

Normal Open Loop Amplifier Gain: $A_{OL} = \frac{A_o}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_c}}$  Zero Frequency Gain

Feedback Gain: $A_f = \frac{A_{OL}}{1 + \beta A_{OL}}$ 

$$A_f = \frac{A_o}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_c} + \beta A_o}$$

$$A_f = \frac{A_o}{(1 + \beta A_o) \left(1 + j\frac{f}{(1 + \beta A_o)f_c}\right)}$$

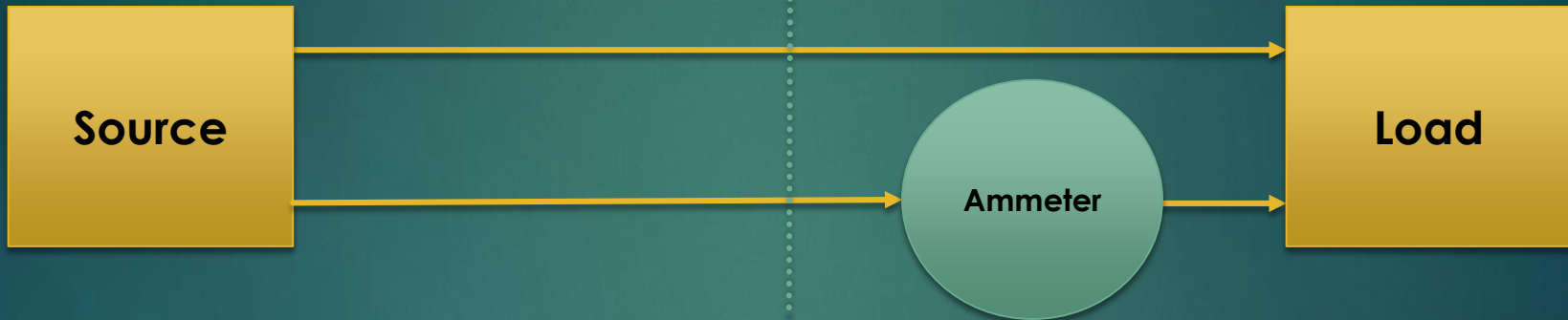
$$A_f = \frac{A_o}{(1 + \beta A_o)} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 + j\frac{f}{(1 + \beta A_o)f_c}\right)}$$

CURRENT CAPTURE AND SUPPLY

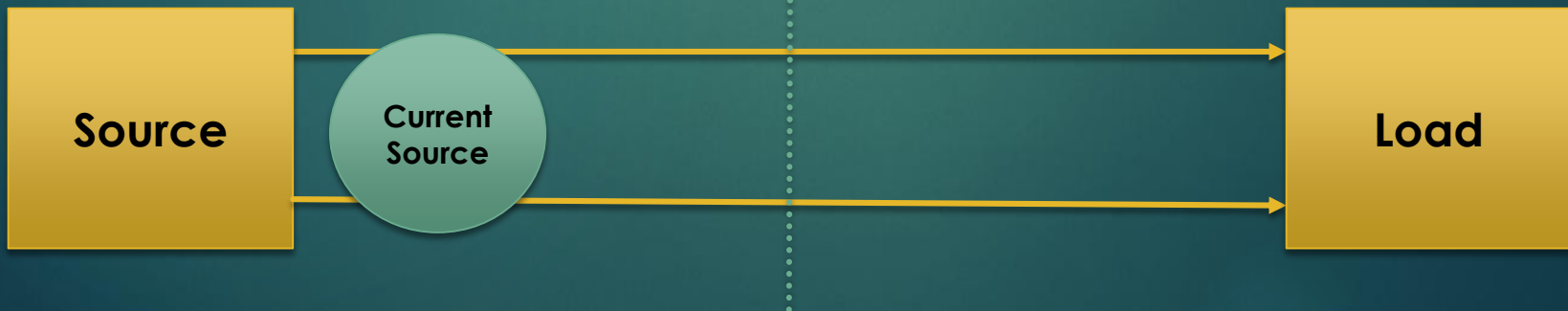
*Capturing the Current
OR
Sensing the Current*

Mixing Side

Sampling Side



Supplying the Current

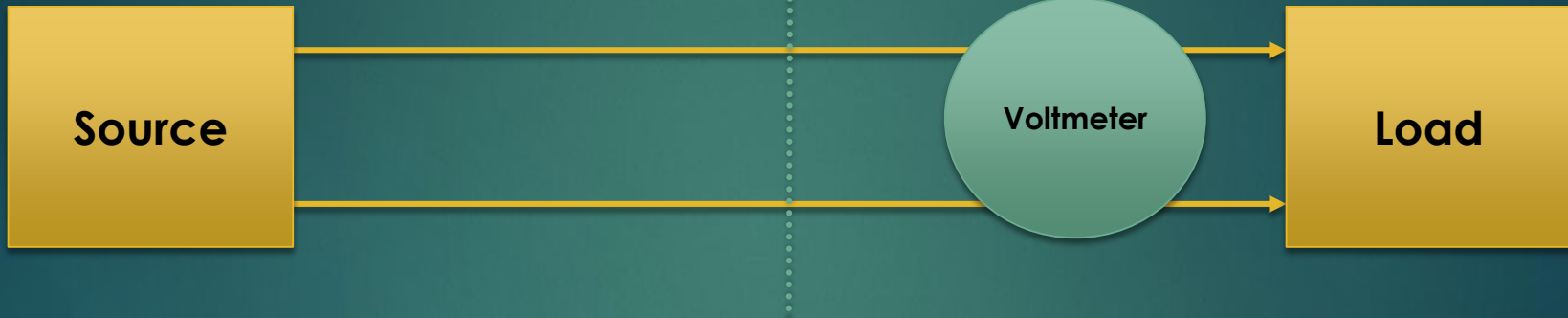


VOLTAGE CAPTURE AND SUPPLY

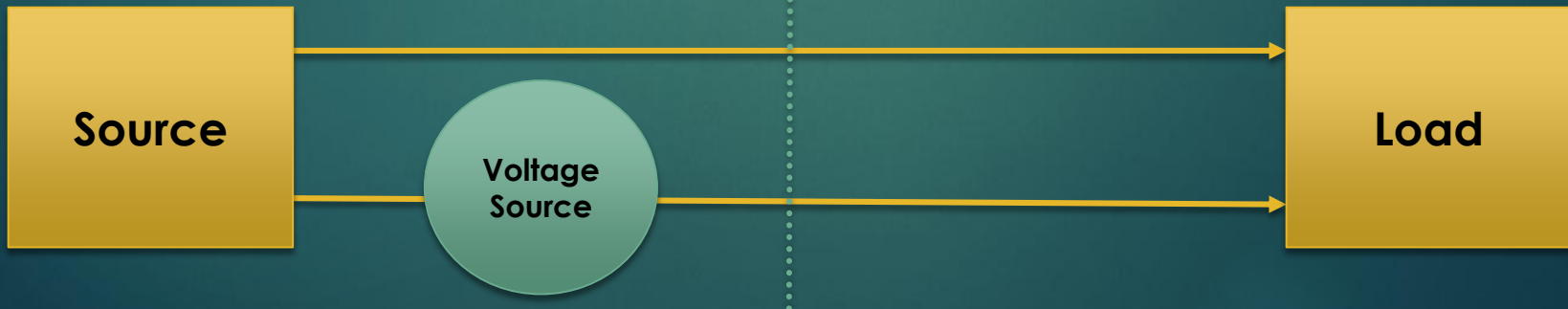
*Capturing the Voltage
OR
Sensing the Voltage*

Mixing Side

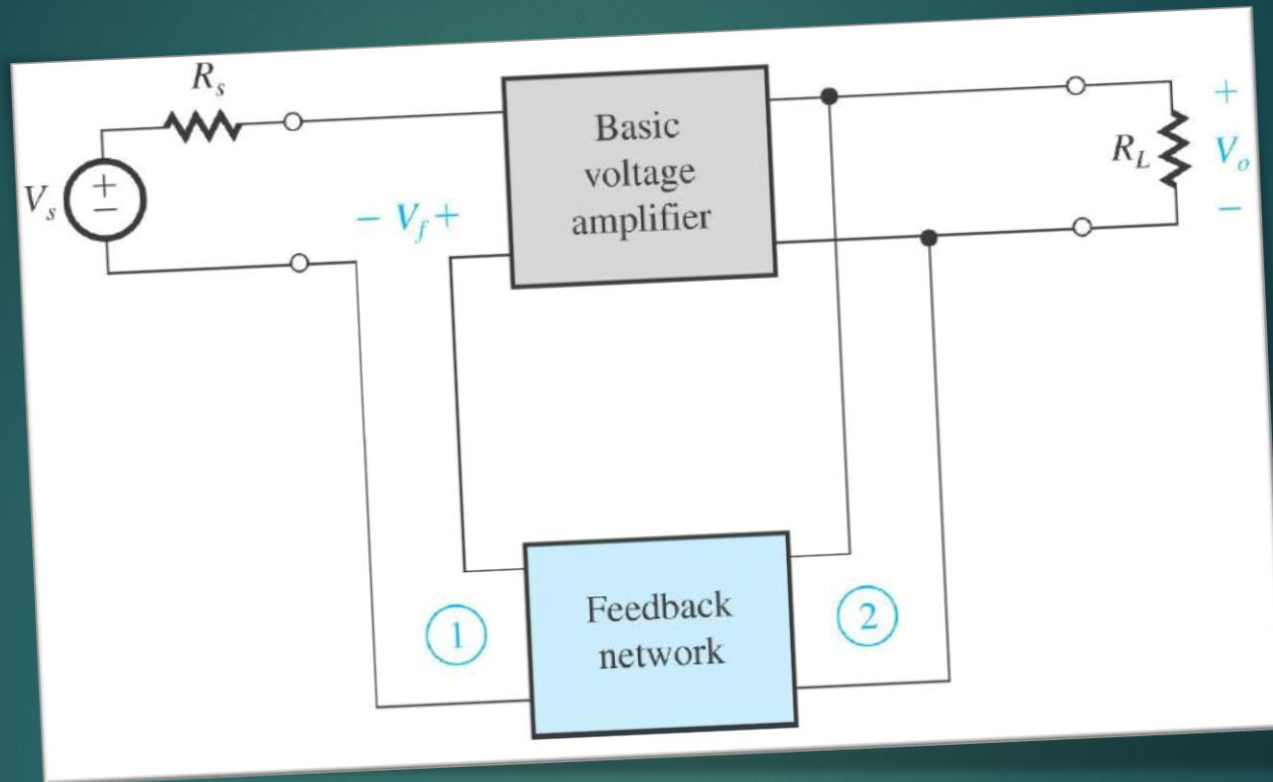
Sampling Side



Supplying the Voltage



VOLTAGE CAPTURE VOLTAGE SUPPLY

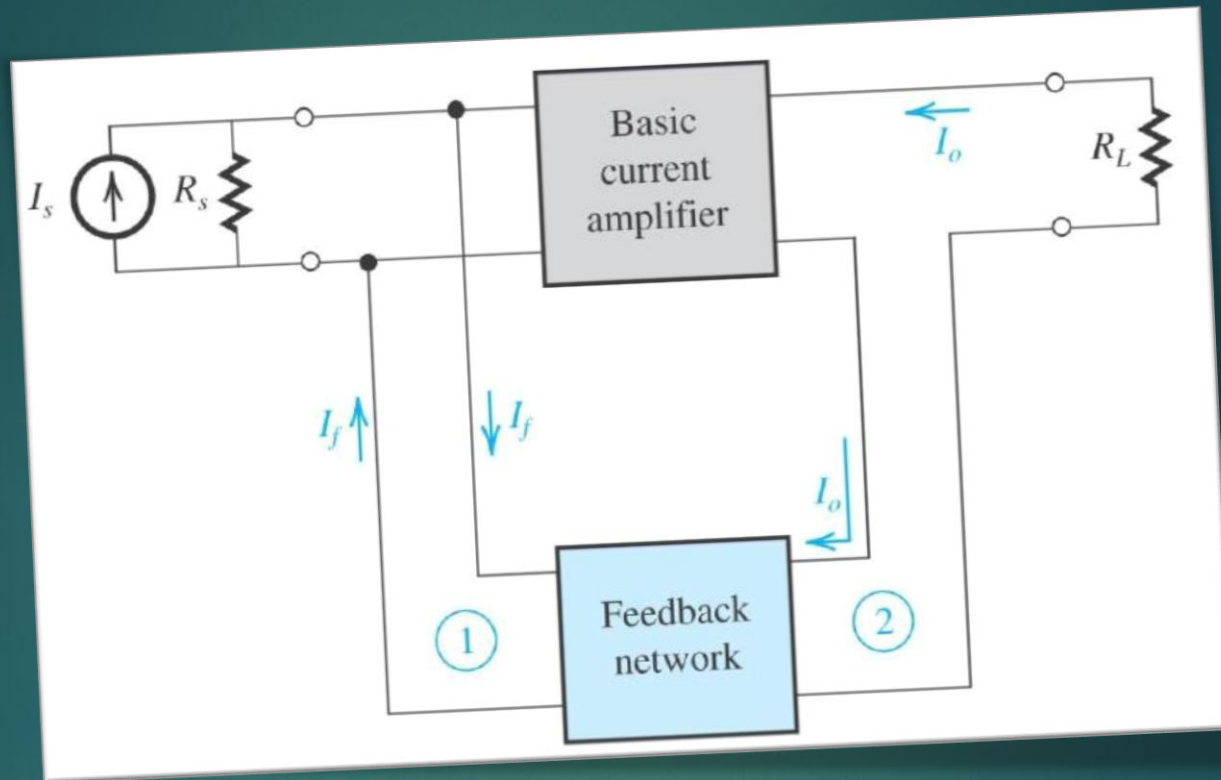


Output Resistance



Input Resistance

CURRENT CAPTURE CURRENT SUPPLY

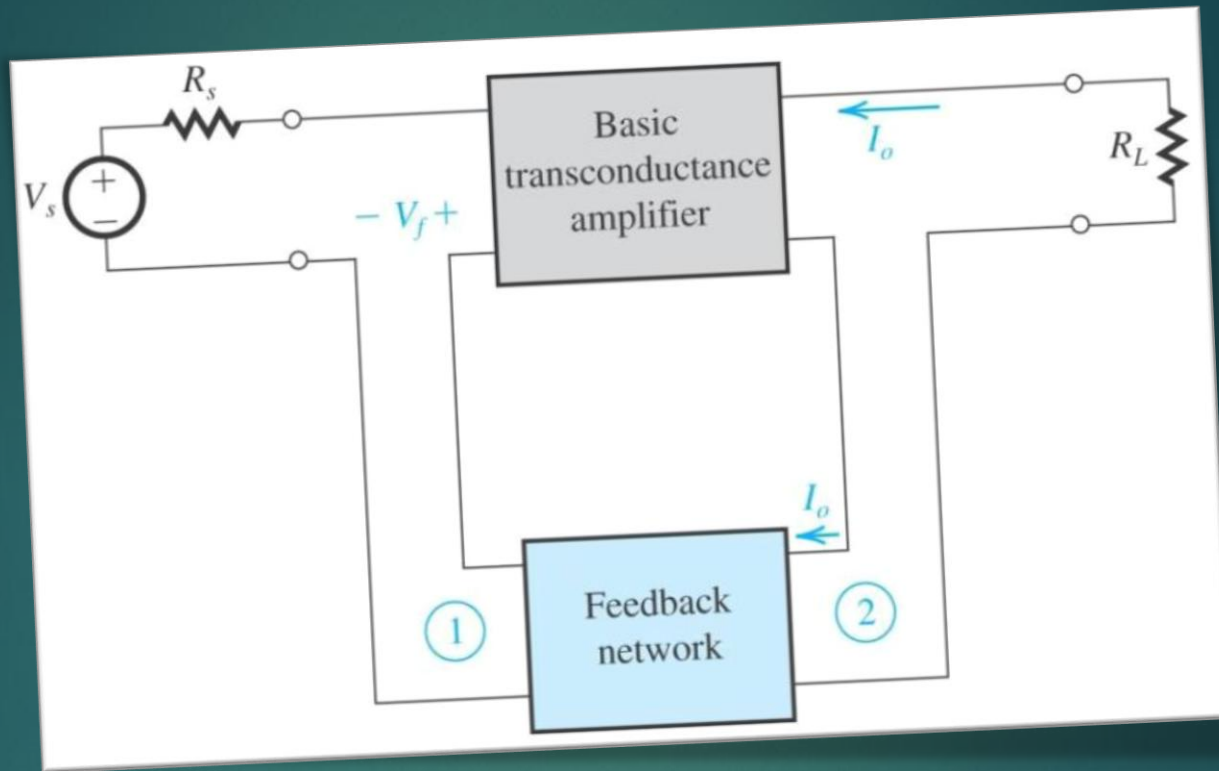


Output Resistance



Input Resistance

CURRENT CAPTURE VOLTAGE SUPPLY

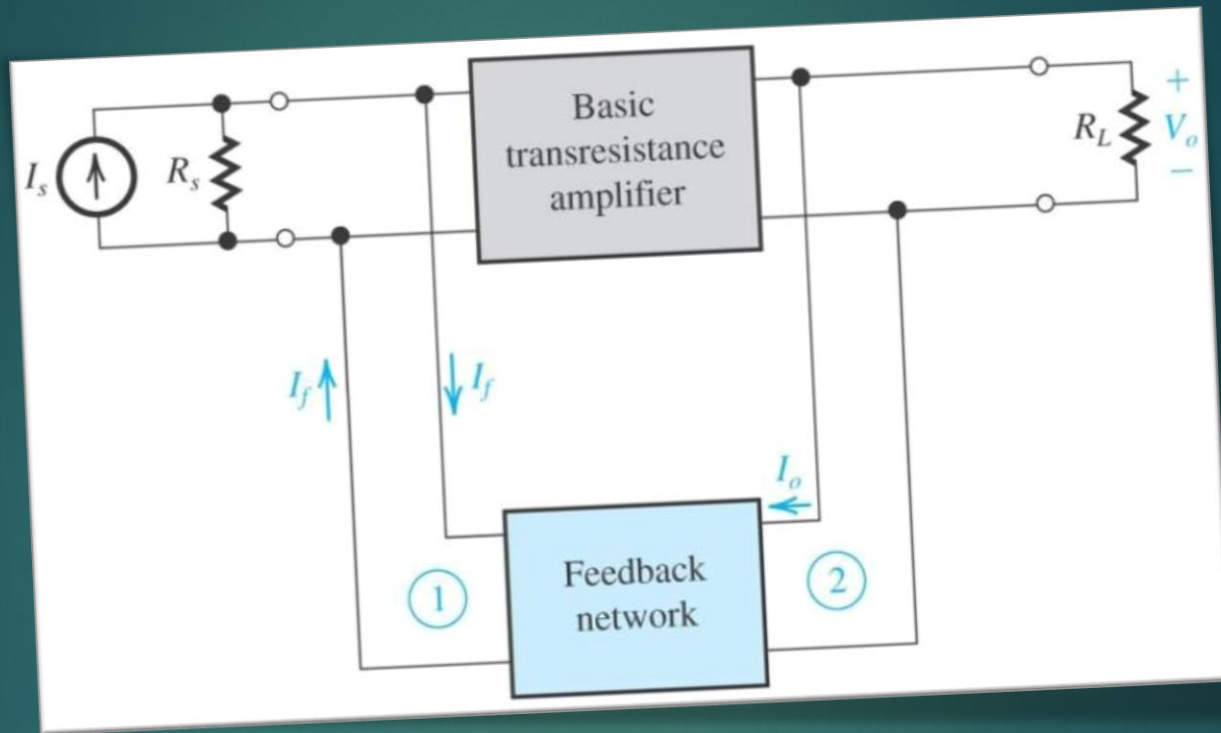


Output Resistance



Input Resistance

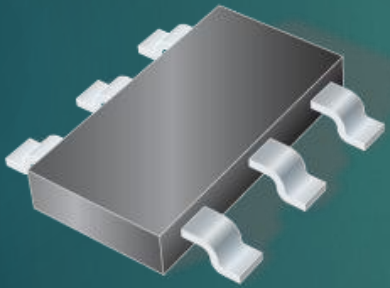
VOLTAGE CAPTURE CURRENT SUPPLY



Output Resistance



Input Resistance



CHAPTER 12

POWER AMPLIFIERS

WHY USE POWER AMPLIFIERS ?

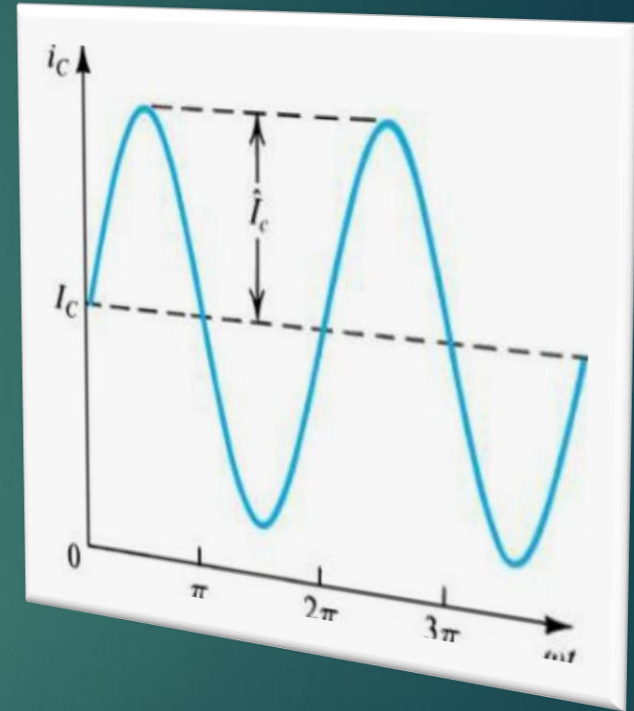
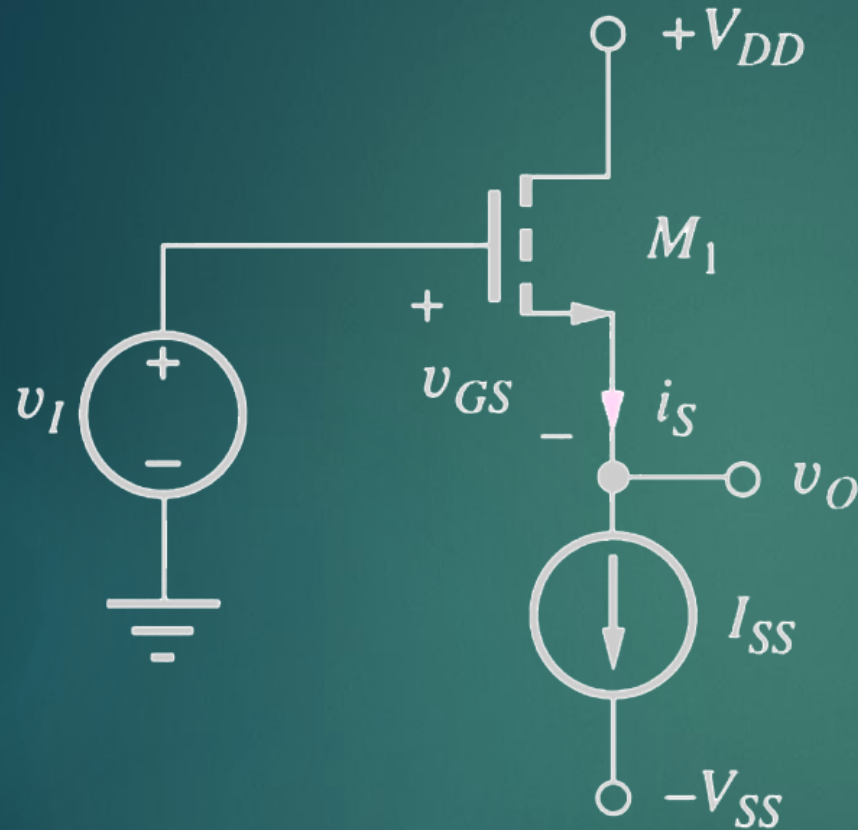


The output signal will vary if the load resistance is changed



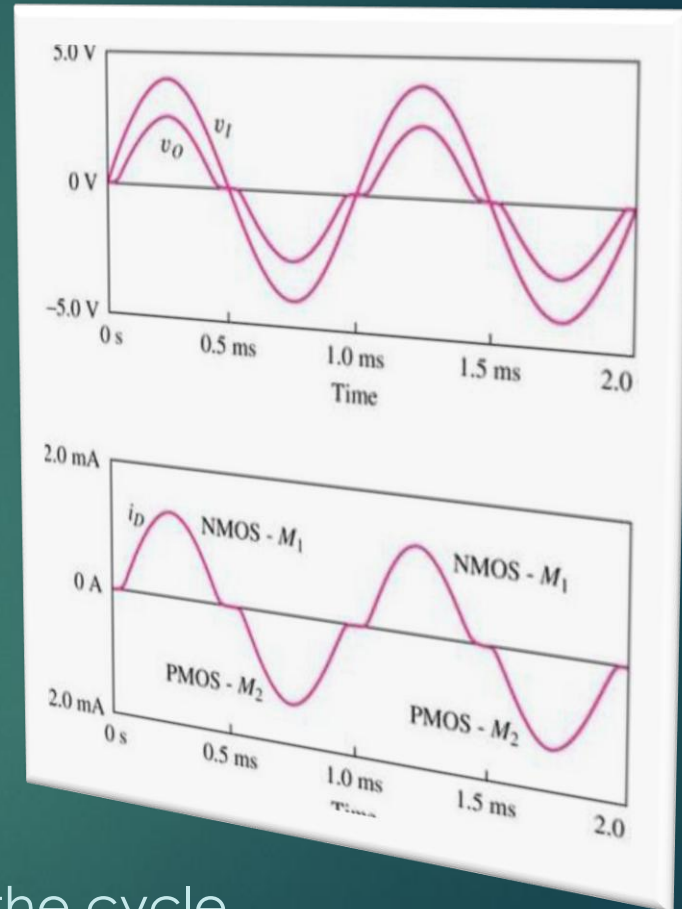
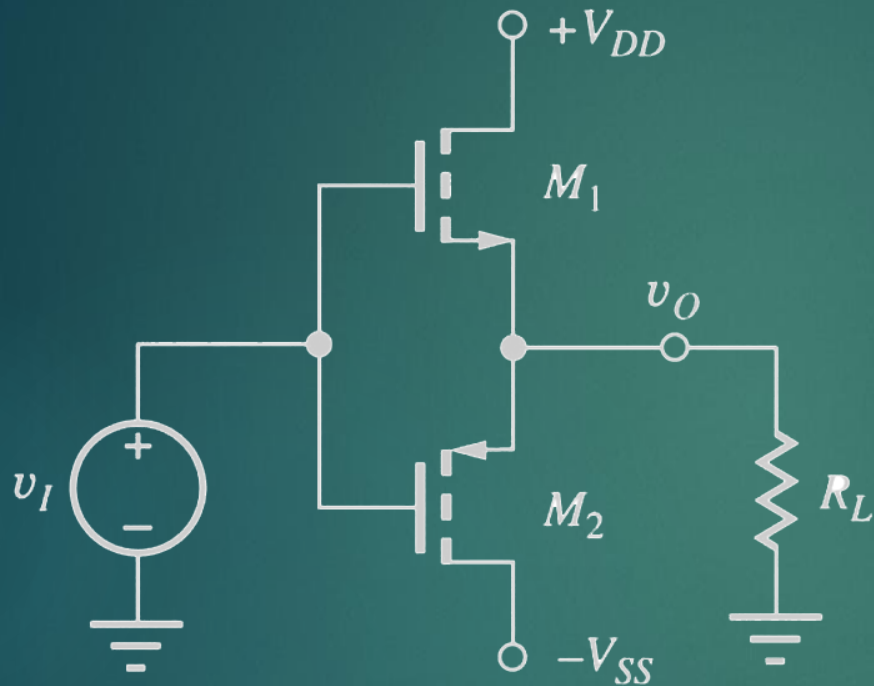
- ✓ *Makes the signal independent of load.*
- ✓ *Amplifies the signal to the required level.*

CLASS A



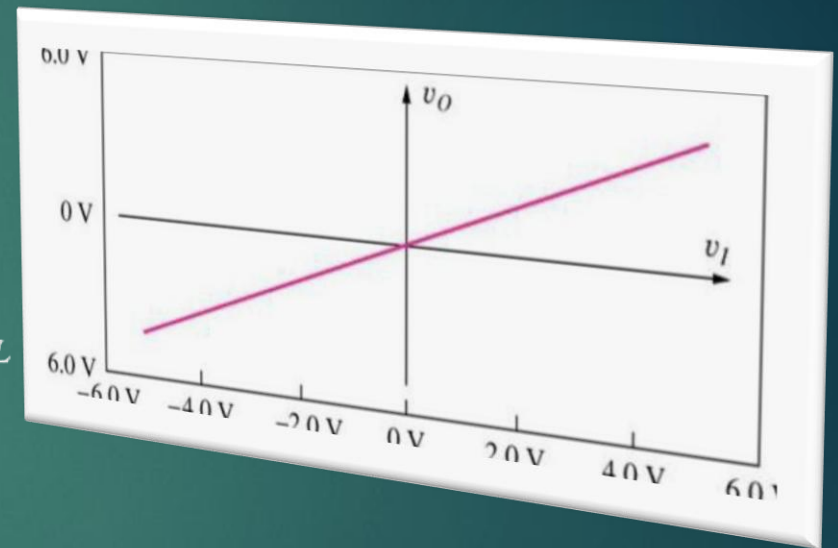
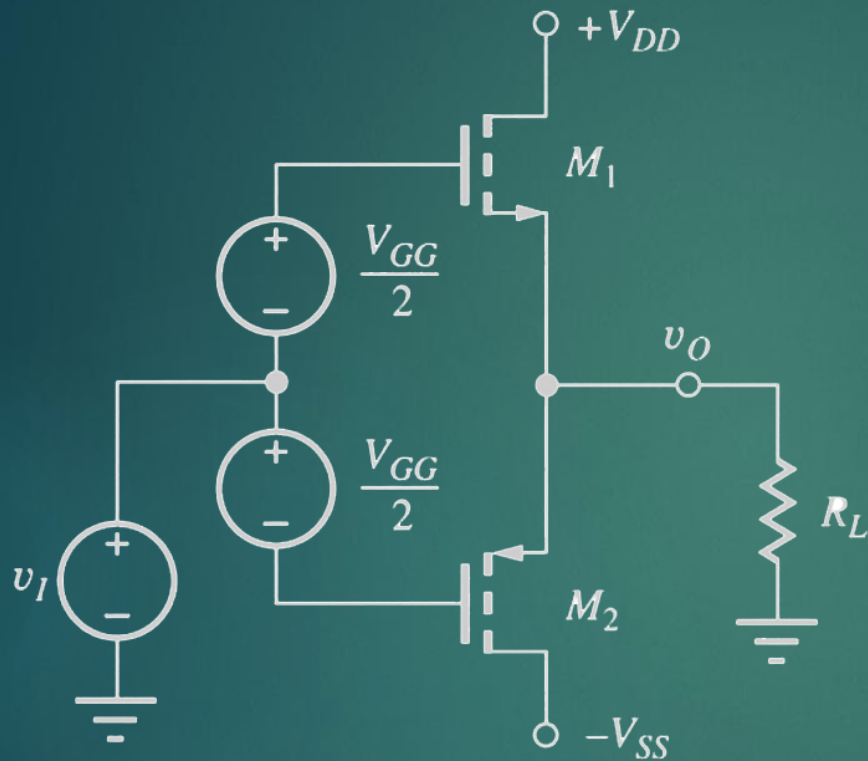
- Conducts for the whole cycle
- Output is shifted by some DC value
- Always biased to operate in active mode by I_{SS}

CLASS B



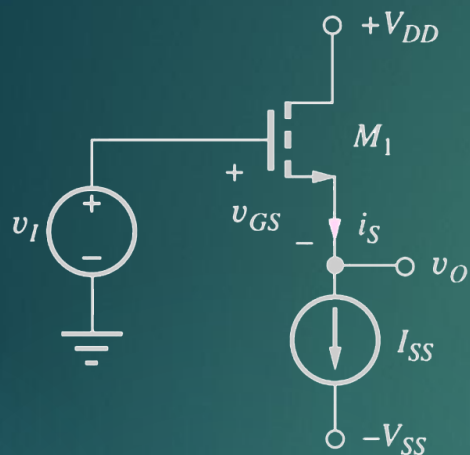
- Each transistor conducts for half the cycle
- Output is not shifted by some DC value
- No output voltage is produced when $V_i < 0.7$

CLASS AB

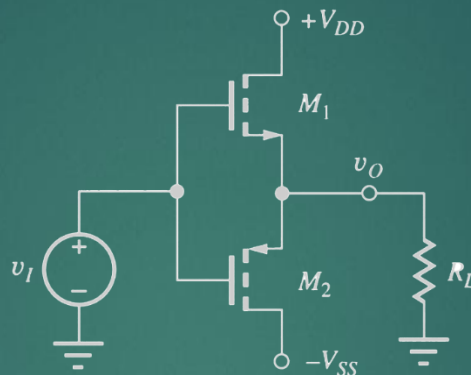


- Conducts for the whole cycle
- Output is not shifted by some DC value
- Always biased to operate in active mode by V_{GG}

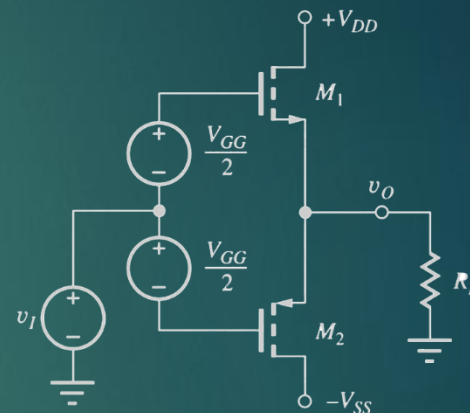
CLASSES OF POWER AMPLIFIERS



CLASS A



CLASS B



CLASS AB

S.NO.	CLASS	EFFICIENCY	CONDUCTION ANGLE	DISTORTION
1	A	25%	$\Theta = 360$	NO
2	B	78.5%	$\Theta = 180$	YES
3	AB	25% ↔ 78.5%	$360 > \theta > 180$	NO
4	C	>78.5%	$\Theta < 180$	YES



CHAPTER 13

WAVEFORM GENERATORS

CONDITIONS FOR OSCILLATIONS

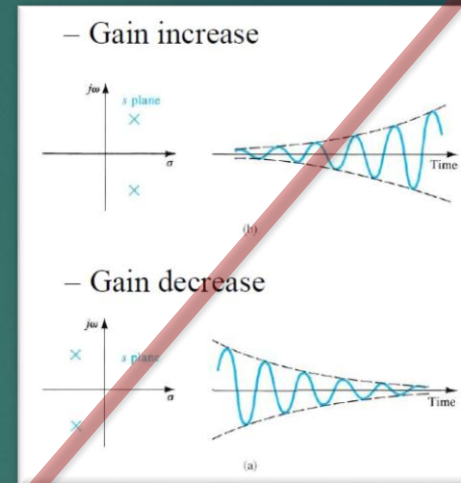
Barkhausen Stability Criterion



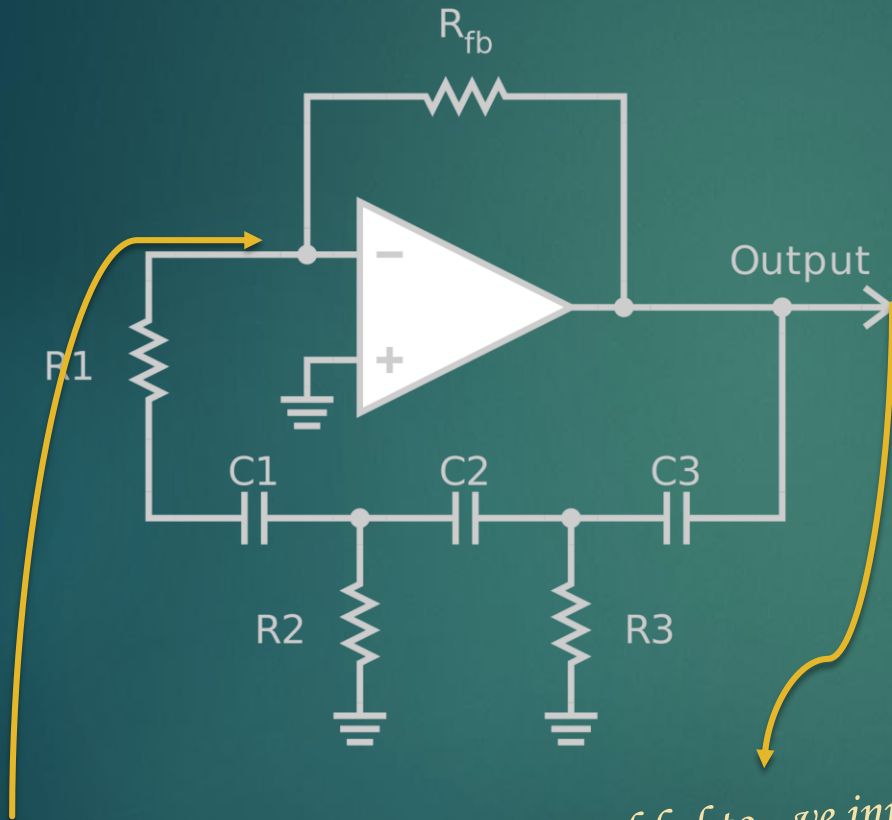
$$\text{Loop Gain} = |A\beta| = 1$$



$$\text{Phase Shift} = 0 \text{ or } 2\pi n$$



PHASE SHIFT OSCILLATOR

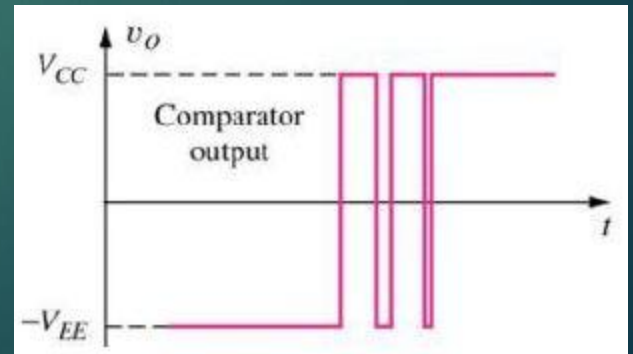
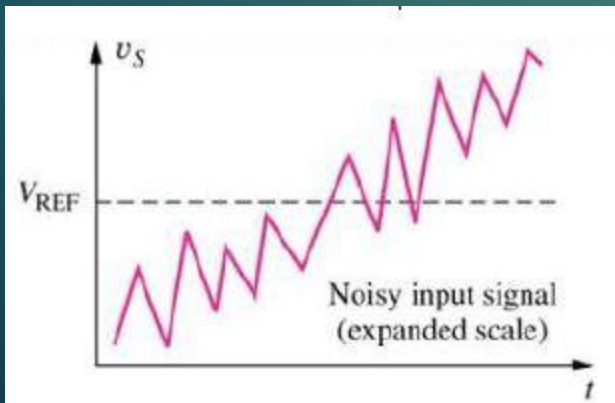
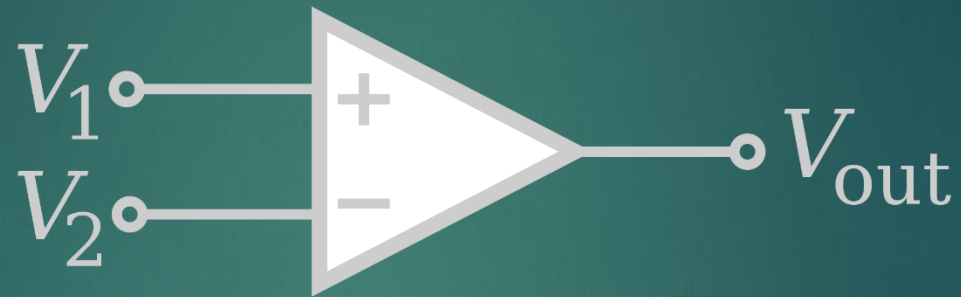


$$f_{oscillation} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC\sqrt{6}}$$

$$R_{fb} = 29 R$$

The output is phase shifted 180 and fed to -ve input of amplifier

COMPARATORS



MULTIVIBRATORS

Astable

The circuit is not stable in either state —it continually switches from one state to the other. It functions as a relaxation oscillator.

Monostable

One of the states is stable, but the other state is unstable (transient). A trigger pulse causes the circuit to enter the unstable state. After entering the unstable state, the circuit will return to the stable state after a set time.

Bistable

The circuit is stable in either state. It can be flipped from one state to the other by an external trigger pulse.

Thank You

