Negative Feedback

Negative Feedback

Advantages

1-Stabilizes the gain of the amplifier against parameters changes in the active devices due to temperature .
2- Modifies the input and output impedance in any desired fashion.
3- Increases the Bandwidth .

Disadvantages

1- Decreases the gain .
2- Oscillation .

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

General Feedback equation

$S_O = AS_\epsilon$

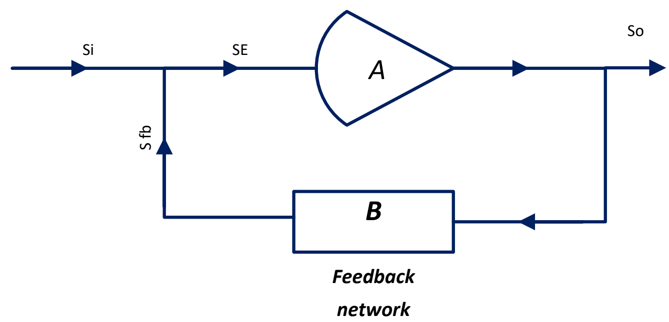
$S_\epsilon = S_i - S_{fb}$

$A_f = \frac{S_O}{S_i} = \frac{A}{1+AB}$

$AB \equiv$ Loop gain

If $AB \gg 1$

$\therefore A_f = \frac{1}{B}$



Negative Feedback

General Feedback equation

$S_\epsilon = S_i - S_{fb}$

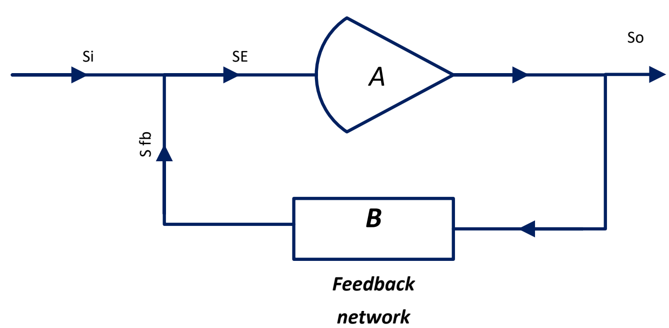
$S_\epsilon = S_i - BS_O$

$S_\epsilon = S_i - B\frac{A}{1+AB}S_i$

$S_\epsilon = S_i(1 - \frac{AB}{1+AB})$

If $AB \gg 1$

$S_\epsilon \approx S_i(1 - \frac{AB}{AB}) \approx 0$

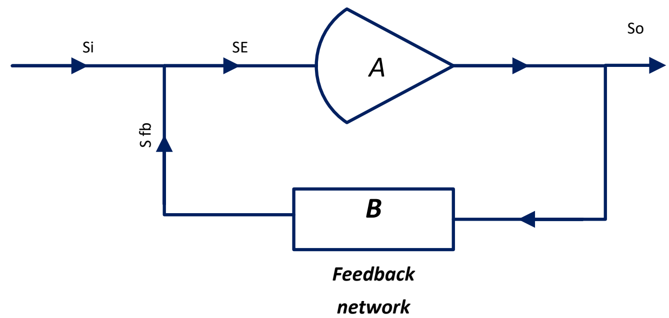


STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Gain stabilization

$$let\ A = 10,000$$
$$B = 0.01$$
$$\therefore AB = 100$$
$$Af = \frac{A}{1 + AB} = 99$$
$$let\ A = 9000$$
$$B = 0.01$$
$$\therefore AB = 90$$
$$Af = \frac{A}{1 + AB} = 98.9$$



Change in A → change in Af

10% → 0.1%

Negative Feedback

Increasing the Bandwidth.

In high frequency

$$A(jw) = \frac{Am}{1 + \frac{jw}{w2}}$$

$$\therefore wH = w2$$

With Negative Feedback

$$Af(jw) = \frac{Am}{1 + AmB} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{jw}{w2(1 + AmB)}}$$

$$\therefore wH = w2(1 + AmB)$$

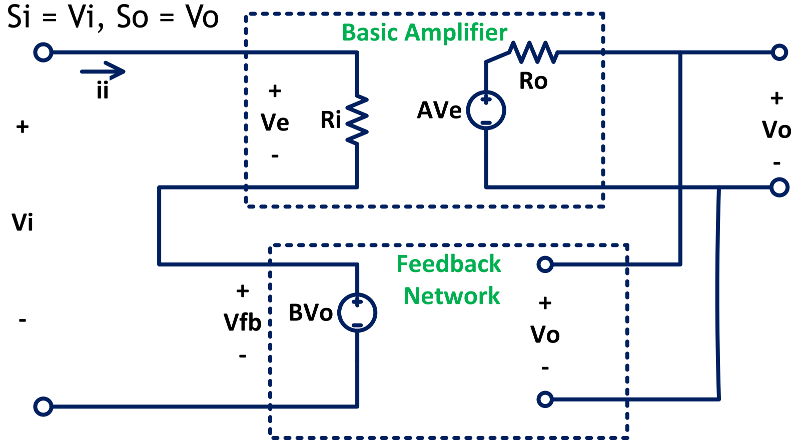
STUDENTS-HUB.com Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Types Of Negative Feedback

1) Series – Shunt Feedback

Si = Vi, So = Vo



$$Vo = AVe$$

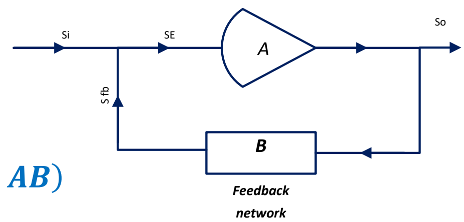
$$Ve = Vi - Vfb$$

$$Vfb = BVo$$

$$\therefore \frac{Vo}{Vi} = \frac{A}{1+AB} = Af$$

$$Zif = \frac{vi}{ii}$$

$$Vi = Ve + Vfb$$
$$= Ri\ ii + BV0$$
$$= Ri\ ii + BAVe$$
$$= Ri\ ii + B\ A\ Ri\ ii$$



$$\therefore Zif = \frac{Vi}{ii} = Ri(1+AB)$$

1) Series – Shunt Feedback

Negative Feedback

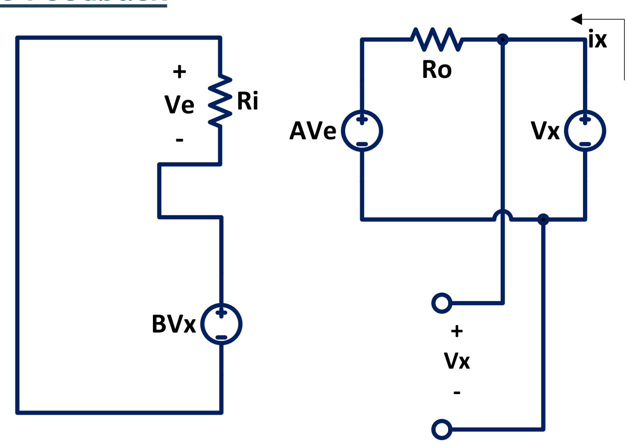
$$Zof = \frac{Vx}{ix}\bigg|\ vi = 0$$

$$ix = \frac{Vx - AVe}{Ro}$$

$$Ve = -BVx$$

$$ix = \frac{Vx + ABVx}{Ro}$$

$$\therefore \frac{Vx}{Ix} = \frac{Ro}{1+AB}$$



Series Feedback at the input always raises the input impedance by (1+AB)

shunt Feedback at the output always lowers the output impedance by (1+AB)

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

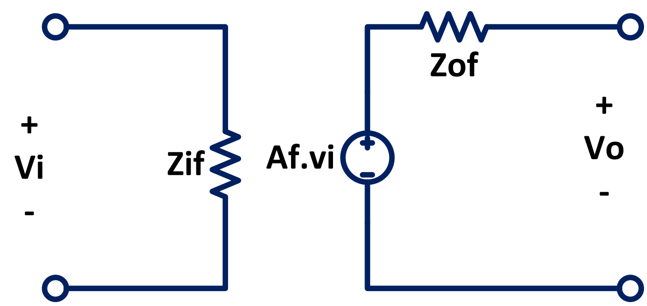
1) Series – Shunt Feedback

Equivalent ckt of Series - shunt amplifier

$$Zif = (1+AB)\,Ri$$

$$Zof = \frac{Ro}{1+AB}$$

$$Af = \frac{A}{1+AB} = \frac{Vo}{Vi}$$



Negative Feedback

1) Series – Shunt Feedback

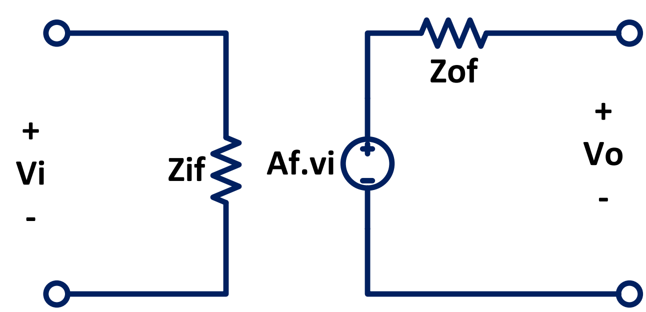
Equivalent ckt of Series _shunt amplifier

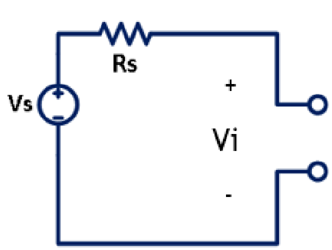
If A → ∞ ;

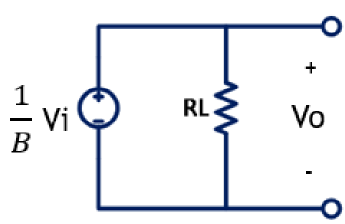
$Zif = \infty$;

$Zof = 0$;

$Af = \frac{1}{B}$







$$Zif = (1+AB)\,Ri$$

$$Zof = \frac{Ro}{1+AB}$$

$$Af = \frac{A}{1+AB} = \frac{Vo}{Vi}$$

STUDENTS-HUB.com

Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

1) Series – Shunt Feedback

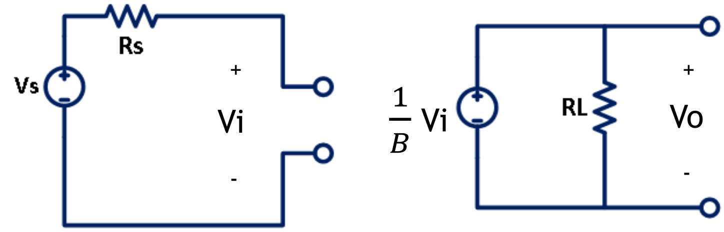
Equivalent ckt of Series _ shunt amplifier

If we have R_s and R_L

$$Vo = \frac{1}{B} Vi$$

$$Vi = Vs$$

$$\therefore \frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{1}{B}$$



Negative Feedback

2) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Si = ii , So = Vo

$$Vo = Aie$$

$$ie = ii - ifb$$

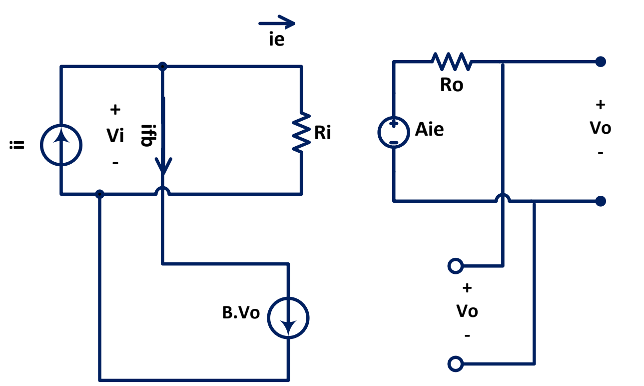
$$ifb = BVo$$

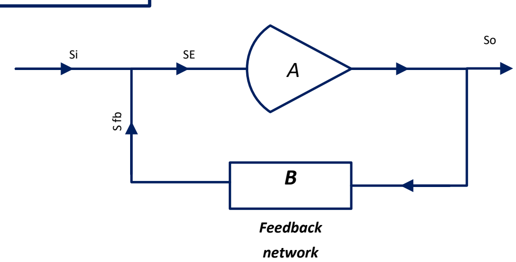
$$Vo = A(ii - BVo)$$

$$\therefore \frac{Vo}{ii} = Af = \frac{A}{1 + AB}$$

$$A = \frac{Vo}{ie}$$

$$B = \frac{ifb}{Vo}$$





AB is dimensionless

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

2) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Negative Feedback

The input impedance

$$Zif = \frac{Vi}{ii}$$

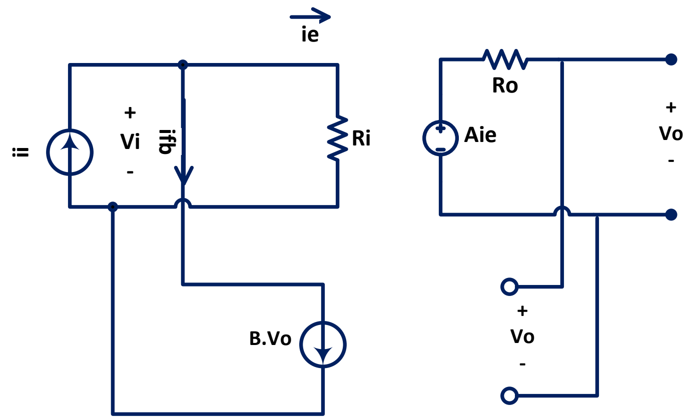
$$Vi = Ri\ ie$$

$$ie = ii - ifb$$

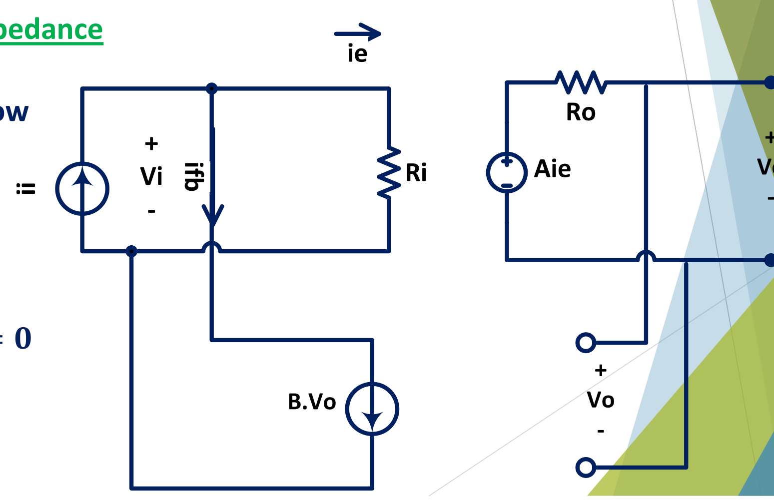
$$ifb = BVo$$

$$Vo = \frac{A}{1 + AB} ii$$

$$\therefore Zif = \frac{Ri}{1 + AB}$$



- **The output impedance**
- it is easy to show
- $Zof = \frac{Ro}{1+AB}$
- using :
- $Zof = \frac{Vt}{it}\Big| ii = 0$



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

2) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

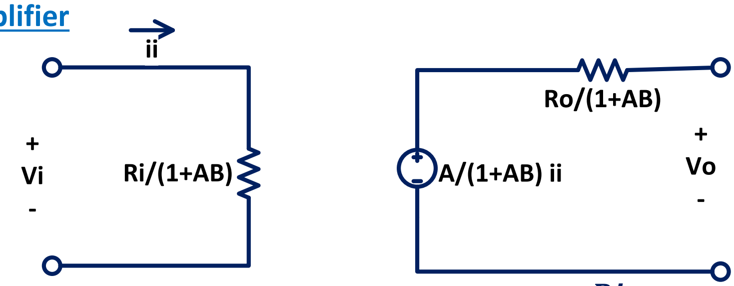
Equivalent ckt of Shunt _Shunt amplifier

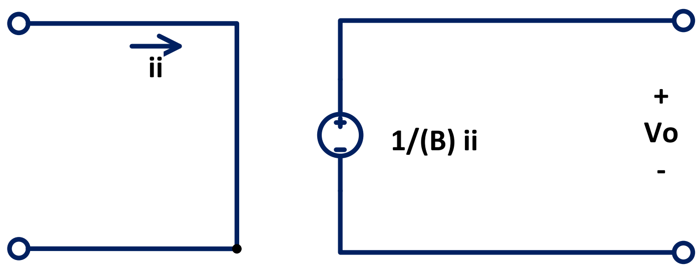
If A → ∞ ;

$Zif = 0$;

$Zof = 0$;

$Af = \frac{1}{B}$





$$Zif = \frac{Ri}{1+AB}$$

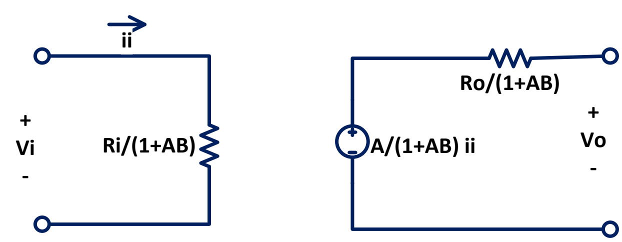
$$Zof = \frac{Ro}{1+AB}$$

$$Af = \frac{A}{1+AB}$$

Negative Feedback

2) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Equivalent ckt of Shunt _Shunt amplifier

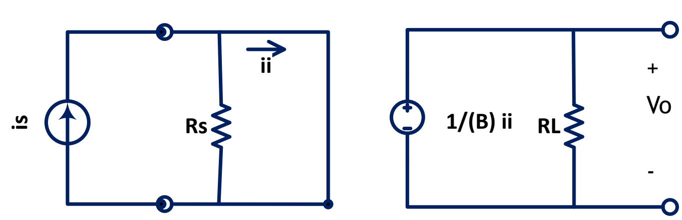


If we have R_s and R_L

$$Vo = \frac{1}{B} ii$$

$$ii = is$$

$$\frac{Vo}{is} = \frac{1}{B}$$

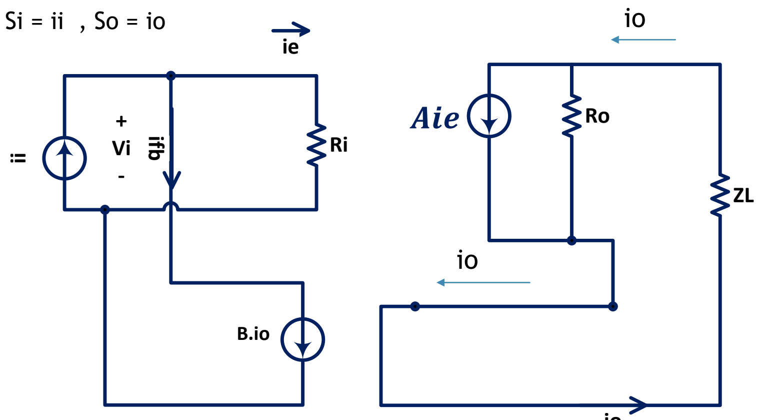


STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

3) Shunt - Series Feedback

Si = ii , So = io



$$io = Aie\frac{Ro}{Ro + Zl}$$

$$if\ Zl \ll Ro$$

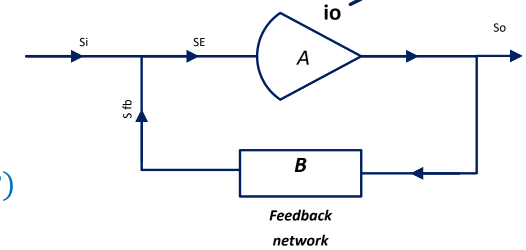
$$io = A\,ie$$

$$ie = ii - ifb$$

$$ifb = B\,io$$

$$\therefore \frac{io}{ii} = Af = \frac{A}{1 + AB}$$

$$Zif = \frac{Ri}{1 + AB}$$



$$Zof = Ro(1 + AB)$$

Negative Feedback

4) Series - Series Feedback

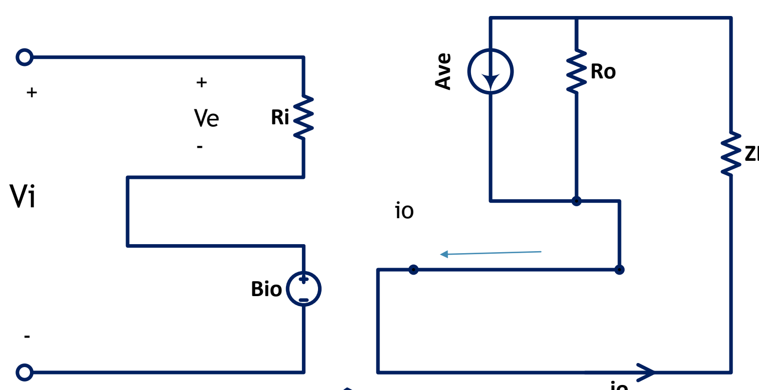
Si = Vi , So = io

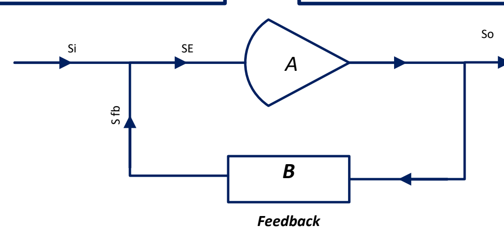
$$if\ Zl \ll Ro$$

$$\frac{io}{Vi} = Af = \frac{A}{1 + AB}$$

$$Zif = Ri(1 + AB)$$

$$Zof = Ro(1 + AB)$$





STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

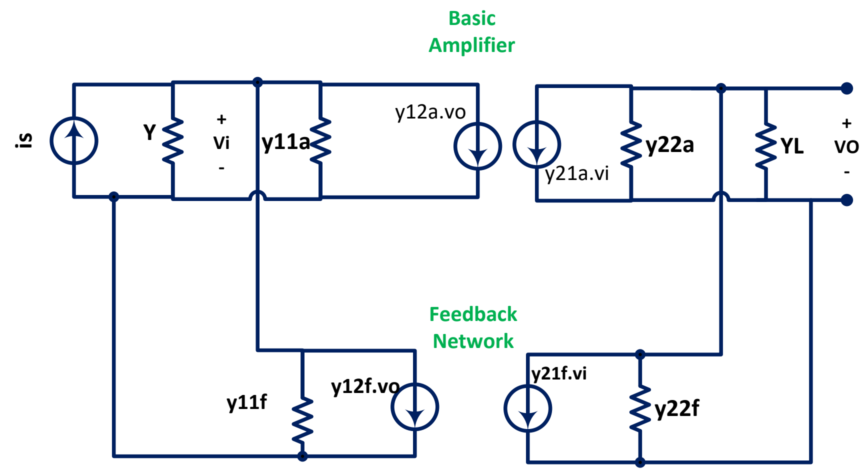
Si = is

So = Vo

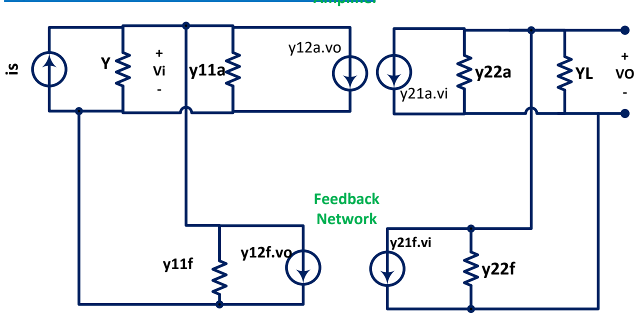
$$Af = \frac{Vo}{is} = \frac{A}{1 + AB}$$

$$|Y12\ a| \ll |Y12\ f|$$

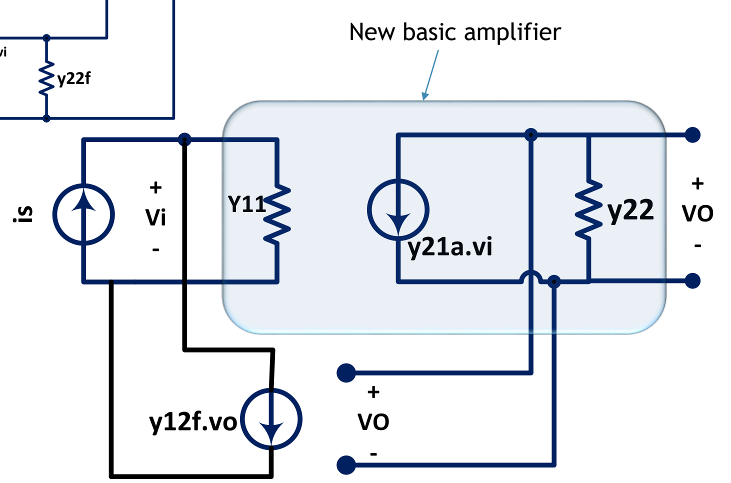
$$|Y21\ a| \gg |Y21\ f|$$



1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback



New basic amplifier = basic amplifier + loading



$$Y11 = y11\ a + y11f + Y$$
$$Y22 = y22\ a + y22f + Yl$$

$$\therefore y12\ f = B$$

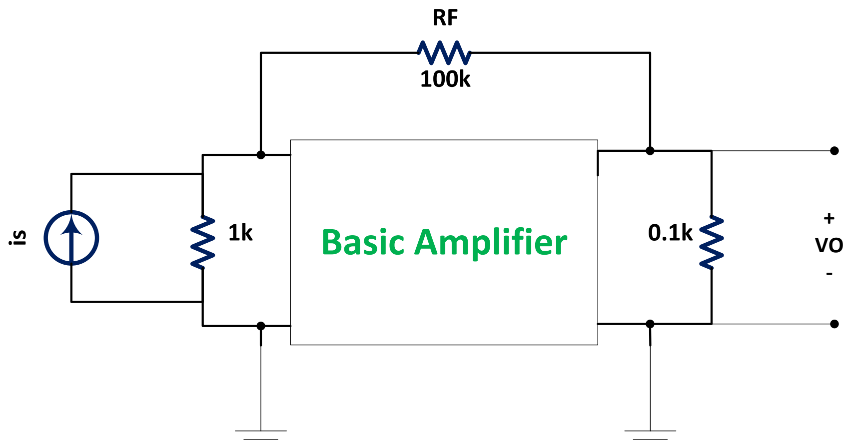
STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Example:

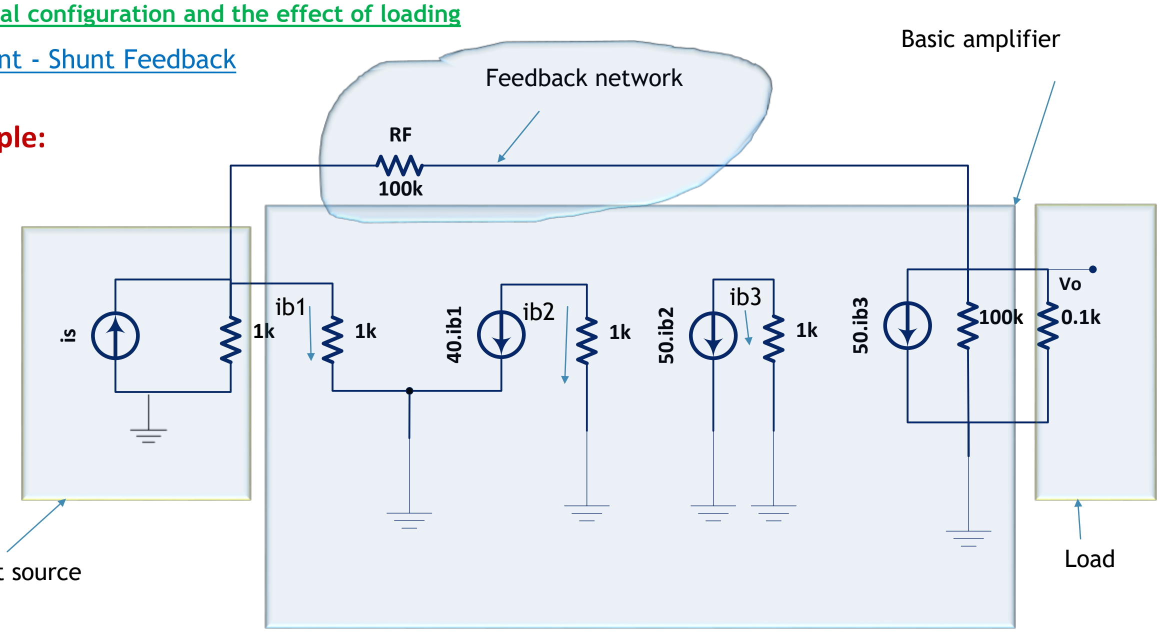


Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

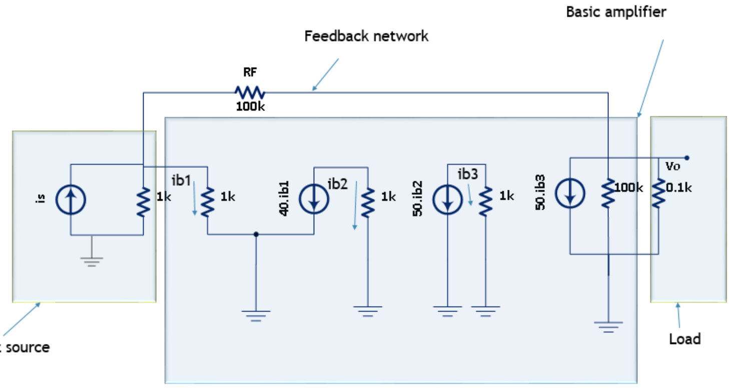
1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Example:

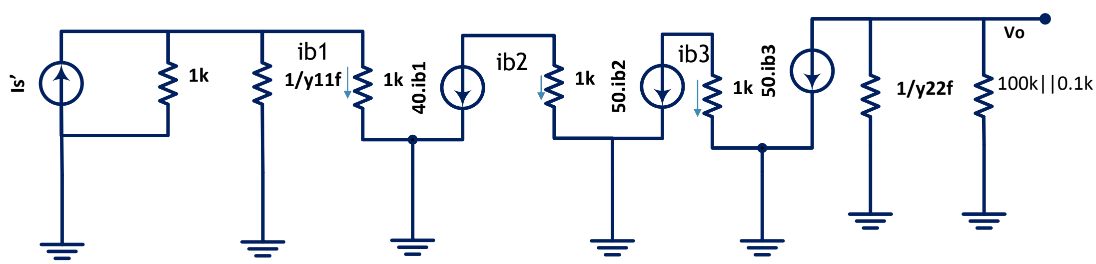


STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback



New Basic Amplifier: $A = \frac{Vo}{i\acute{s}}$



Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

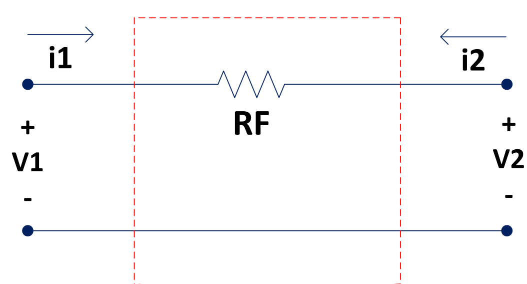
1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

The Feedback network

$$y11 = \frac{1}{RF} = \frac{1}{100k}$$

$$y22 = \frac{1}{RF} = \frac{1}{100k}$$

$$y12 = \frac{-1}{RF} = \frac{-1}{100k}$$



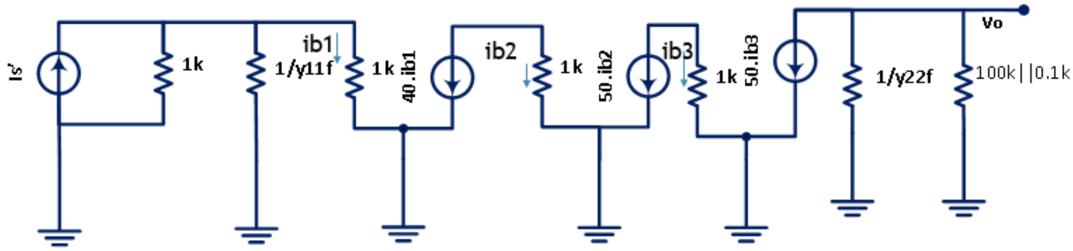
$$\boxed{B = y12\,f}$$

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

To calculate A : New basic amplifier



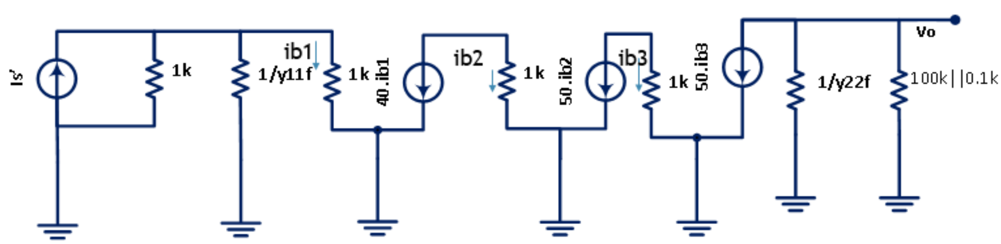
$A = \frac{Vo}{\acute{is}}$

$$V0 = -50ib3\left(100k||0.1K||\frac{1}{y22\,f}\right)$$

$$ib3 = -50ib2$$

$$ib2 = -40ib1$$

$$ib1 = is\,\frac{1K||\frac{1}{y11\,f}}{1k||\frac{1}{y11\,f} + 1k}$$



- $\therefore A = -4965\ k\,\Omega$
- $B = -0.01\ m℧$
- $AB = 49.65$
- $Af = \frac{Vo}{is} = \frac{A}{1+AB} = -98K\,\Omega$
- $\frac{1}{B} = -100k\Omega$

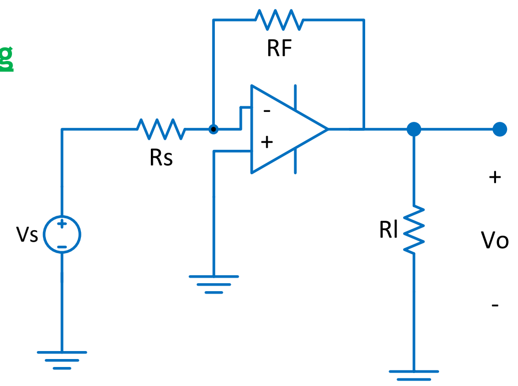
STUDENTS-HUB.com Uploaded By: anonymous

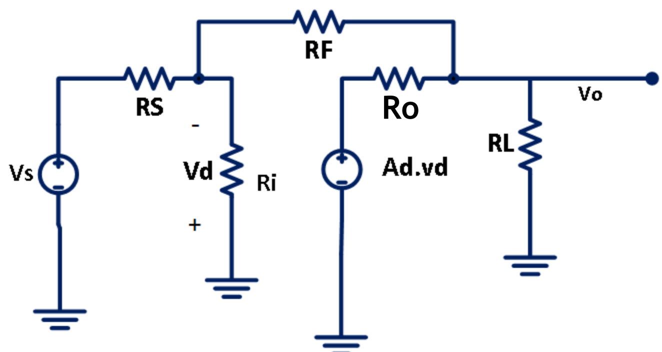
Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

Example: Inverting Amplifier





$$Rs = 100k\Omega$$
$$Rf = 1M\Omega$$
$$Rl = 10k\Omega$$
$$Ro = 75\ \Omega$$
$$Ri = 2\ M\ \Omega$$
$$Ad = 200{,}000$$

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

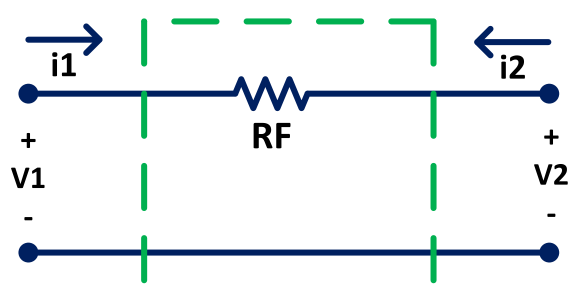
1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback

The Feed-Back Network:

$$y11\ f = \frac{1}{RF};$$

$$y22\ f = \frac{1}{RF}$$

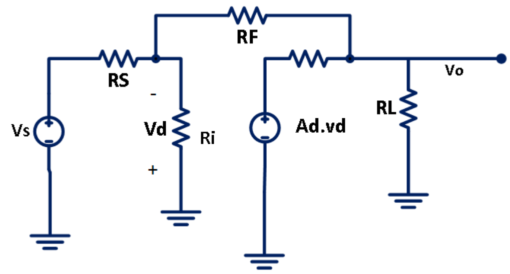
$$y12f = -\frac{1}{RF} = \beta$$



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

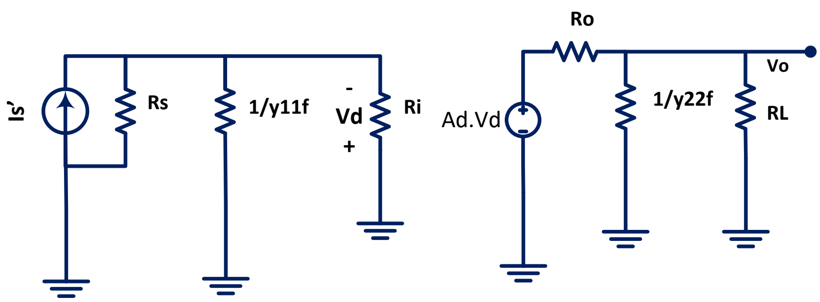
Practical configuration and the effect of loa

1) Shunt - Shunt Feedback



New Basic Amplifier : $A = \frac{Vo}{i\acute{s}}$

$$V0 = \frac{Rl||\frac{1}{y22\,f}}{Rl||\frac{1}{y22\,f} + Ro}\,AdVd$$



$$Vd = -is'(Rs||\frac{1}{y11\,f}\,||Ri)$$

$$A = \frac{Vo}{i\acute{s}} = -1.726 \times 10^{10}$$

$$B = \frac{-1}{RF} = -1 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$AB = 17260$$

$$Af = \frac{Vo}{is} = \frac{A}{1+AB} = -999.94k\,\Omega$$

$$To\ find\ Av = \frac{Vo}{Vs}$$

$$\frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{Vo}{is}\cdot\frac{is}{Vs} = Af\cdot\frac{1}{Rs}$$

$$Av = -9.9994$$

If the Op.amp is ideal

Av = - $\frac{RF}{RS}$ = -10

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

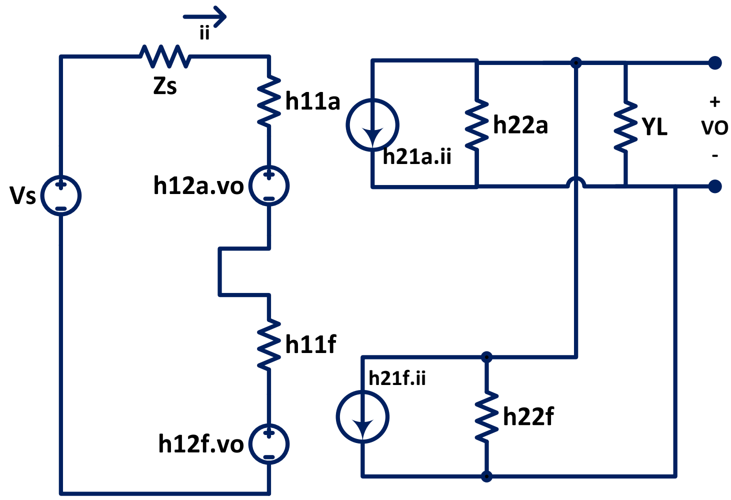
2) Series - Shunt Feedback

$$V1 = h11i1 + h12V2$$

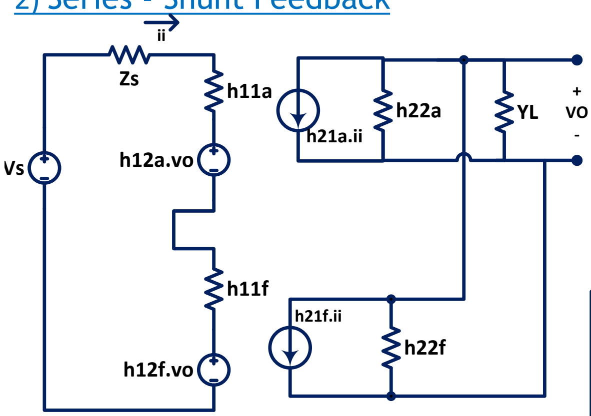
$$i2 = h21i1 + h22V2$$

$$|h12_a| \ll |h12_f|;$$

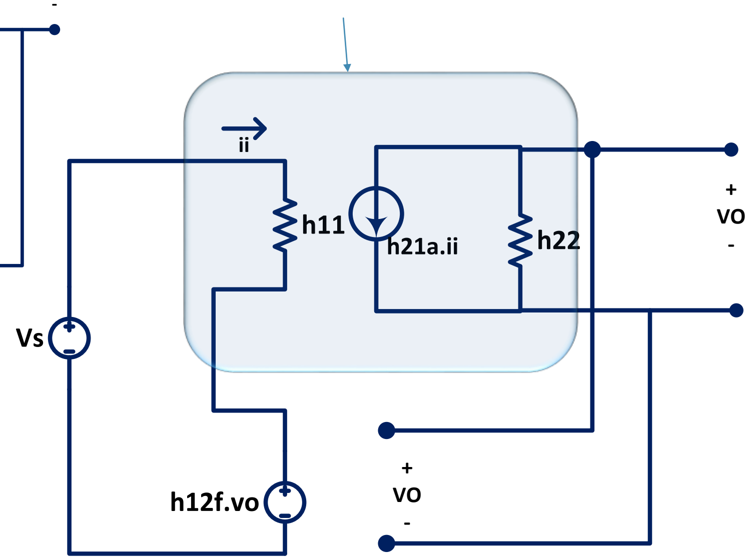
$$|h21_a| \gg |h21_f|;$$



2) Series - Shunt Feedback



The new basic amplifier



$$B = h12_f\ ;$$

$$Af = \frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{A}{1 + AB}$$

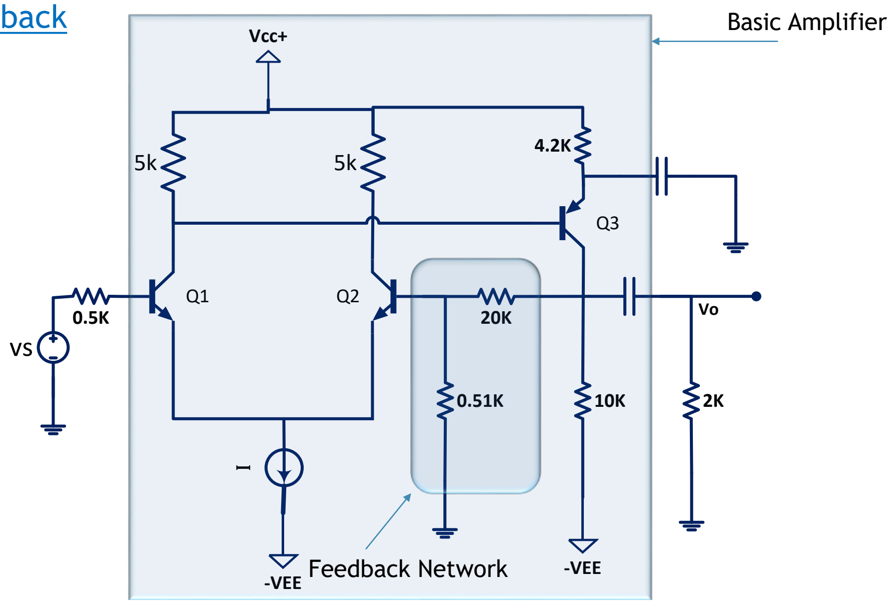
STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example:



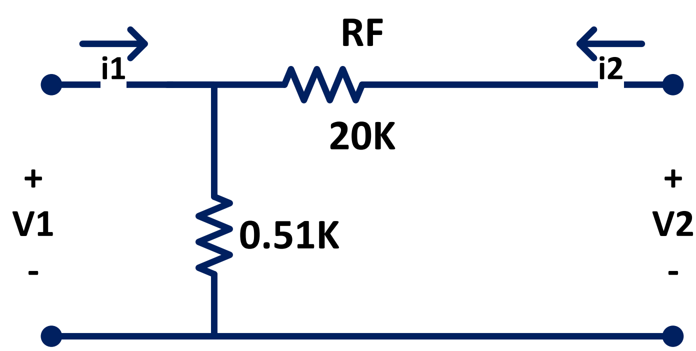
Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example:

The Feed-Back Network:



$$h11_f = 0.51||20k$$

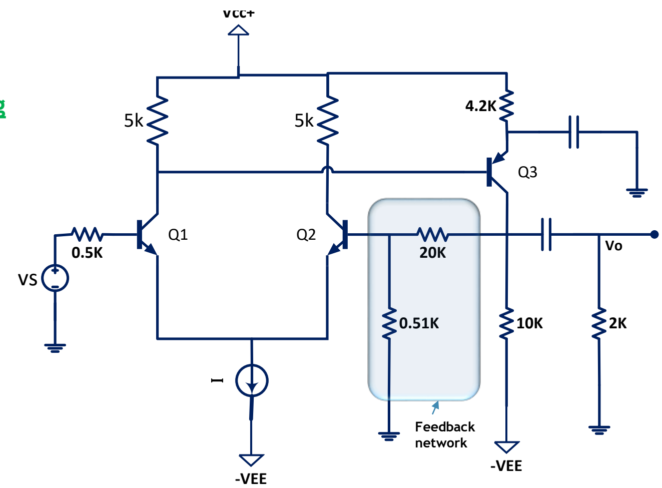
$$h22_f = \frac{1}{20k + 0.51k}$$

$$h12_f = \frac{0.51k}{0.51k + 20k} = B$$

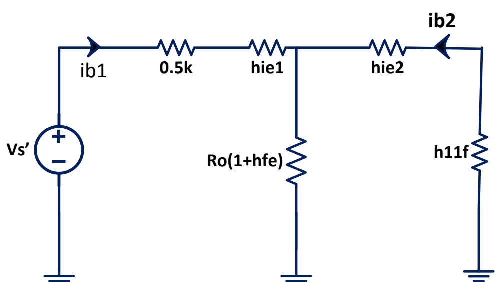
STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

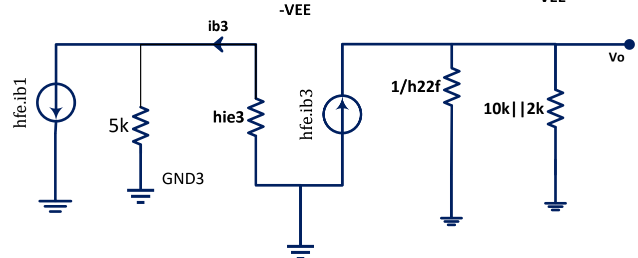
Practical configuration and the effect of loading

2) Series - Shunt Feedback



New Basic Amplifier : $A = \frac{Vo}{V\acute{s}}$





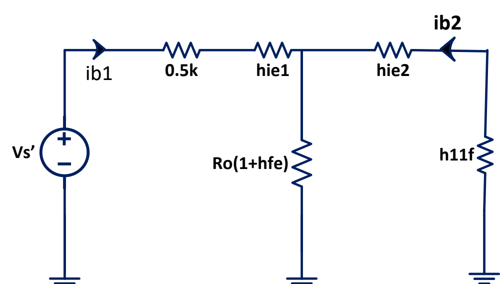
$hfe = 100\ ,hie = 3k$

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Differential Mode Analysis:

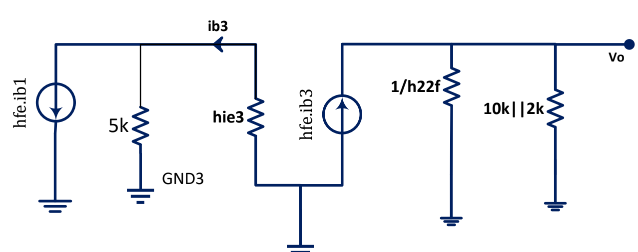


$$Vo = hfe\ ib3 \left(\frac{1}{h22_f} || 10k || 2k \right)$$

$$ib3 = hfe\ ib1 \frac{5k}{5k + 3k}$$

$$ib1 = -ib2$$

$$ib1 = \frac{V\acute{s}}{0.5k + hie1 + hie2 + h11f}$$

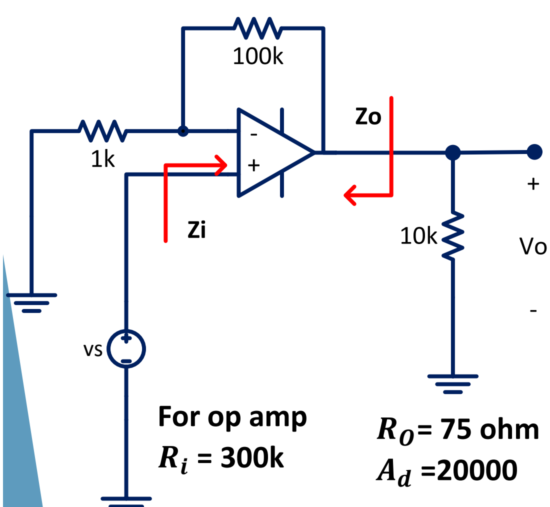


STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

- $A = \frac{Vo}{\acute{V}s} = 1379$
- $AB = 34.3$
- $Af = \frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{A}{1+AB} = 39$
- $\frac{1}{B} = 40.2$

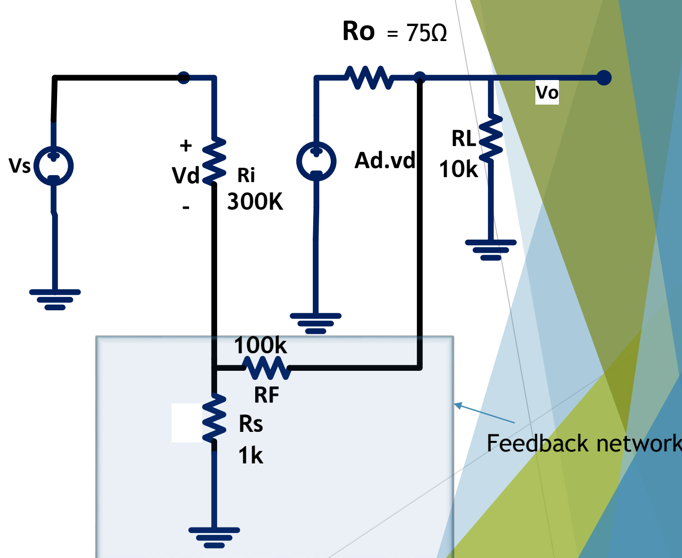
2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example: Non-Inverting Amplifier



For op amp
R_i = 300k

R_O= 75 ohm
A_d =20000



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

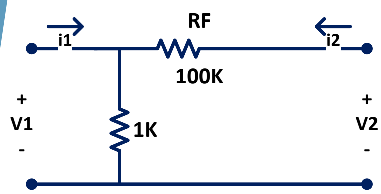
Negative Feedback

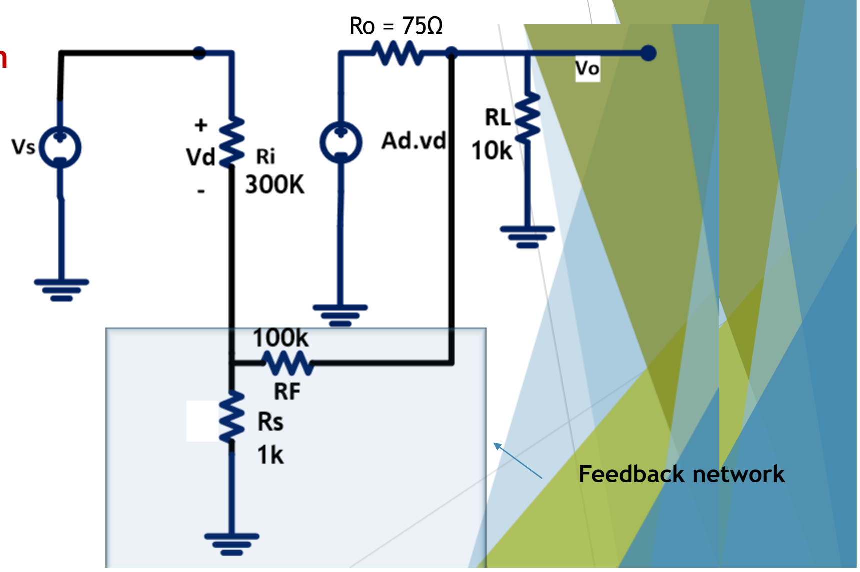
Practical configuration and the effect of loading

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example: Non-Inverting Am

The Feed-Back Network:





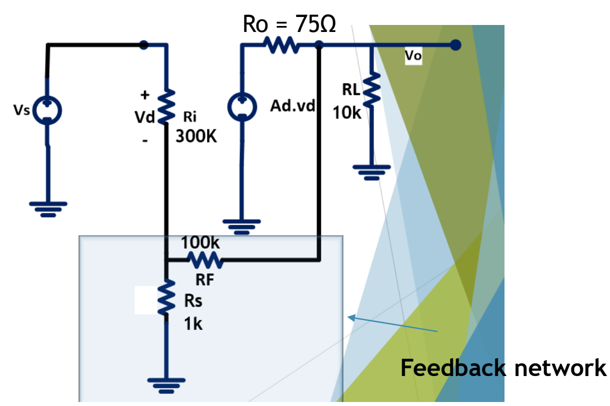
$$h11f = 100k||1k$$

$$h22f = \frac{1}{1k + 100k}$$

$$h12f = \frac{1}{1k + 100k} = B$$

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example: Non-Inverting Amplifier



$$A = \frac{Vo}{V's}$$

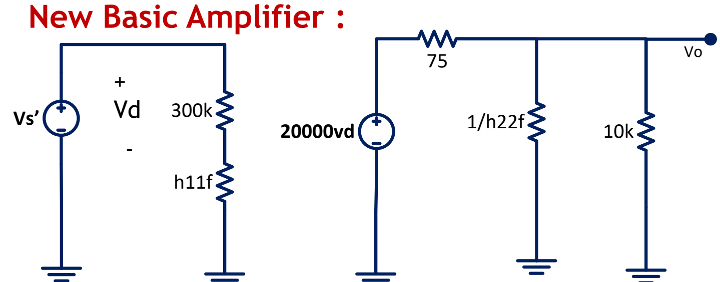
$$Vo = \frac{\left(10k \,||\, \frac{1}{h22f}\right)(20000\, Vd)}{\left(10k \,||\, \frac{1}{h22f}\right) + 75}$$

$$Vd = \frac{300k}{300k + h11f} Vs$$

$$A = 19771$$

$$AB = 195.75$$

New Basic Amplifier :



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

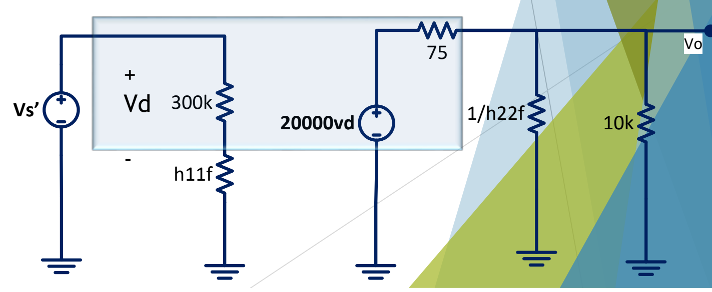
- $Af = \frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{A}{1+AB} = 100.487$
- $\frac{1}{B} = 101$

If the op amp is ideal ∴ Av = (1+Rf/Rs) =101

$Zif = Ri(1 + AB);$

$Ri = 300k + h11f$

$\therefore Zif = 59.221M\,\Omega$



Negative Feedback

2) Series - Shunt Feedback

Example: Non-Inverting Amplifier

$Zof = \frac{Ro}{1 + AB}$

$Ro = 10k||101k||75$

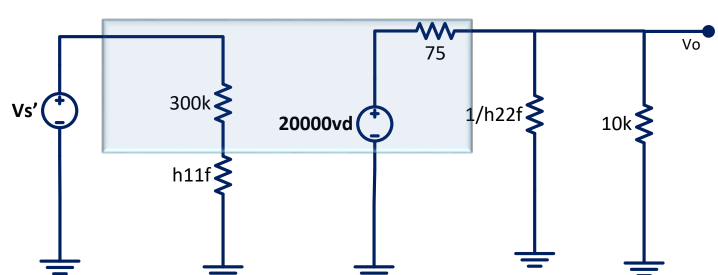
$Ro = 74.4\,\Omega$

$\therefore Zof = 0.377\,\Omega$

$Zof = Zo||10k$

$\therefore Zo = 0.378\,\Omega$

New Basic Amplifier



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

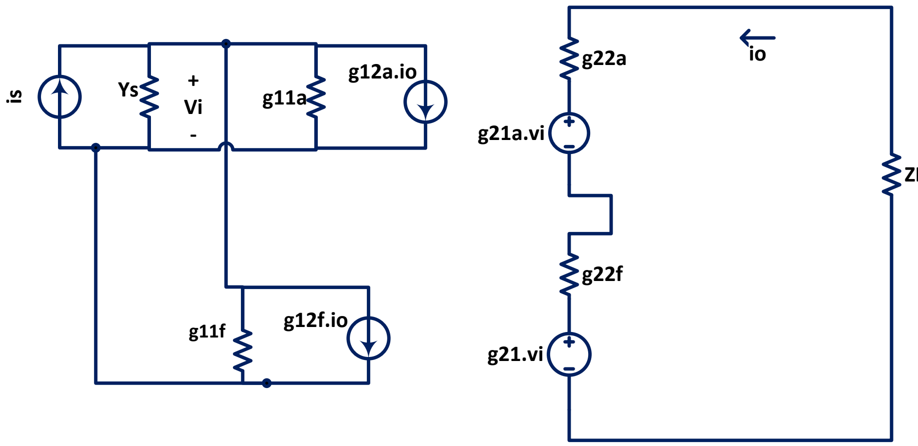
3) Shunt - Series Feedback

$$i1 = g11V1 + g12i2$$

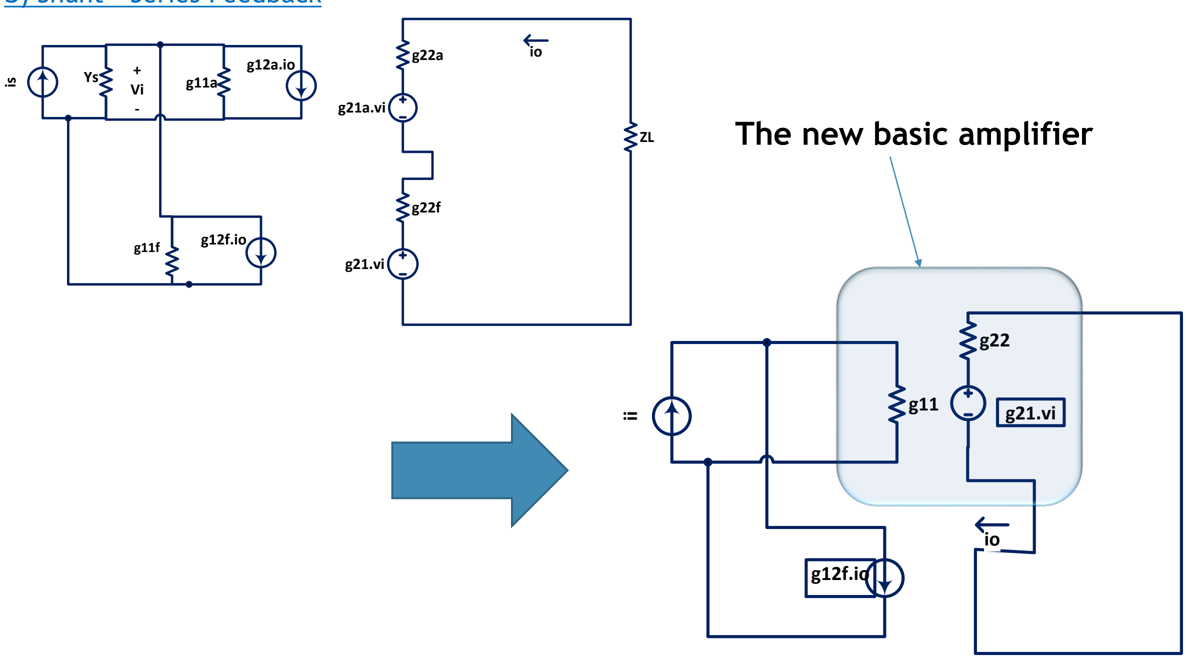
$$V2 = g21V1 + g22i2$$

$$|g12f| \gg |g12a|;$$

$$|g21a| \gg |g21f|$$



3) Shunt - Series Feedback



STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

3) Shunt - Series Feedback

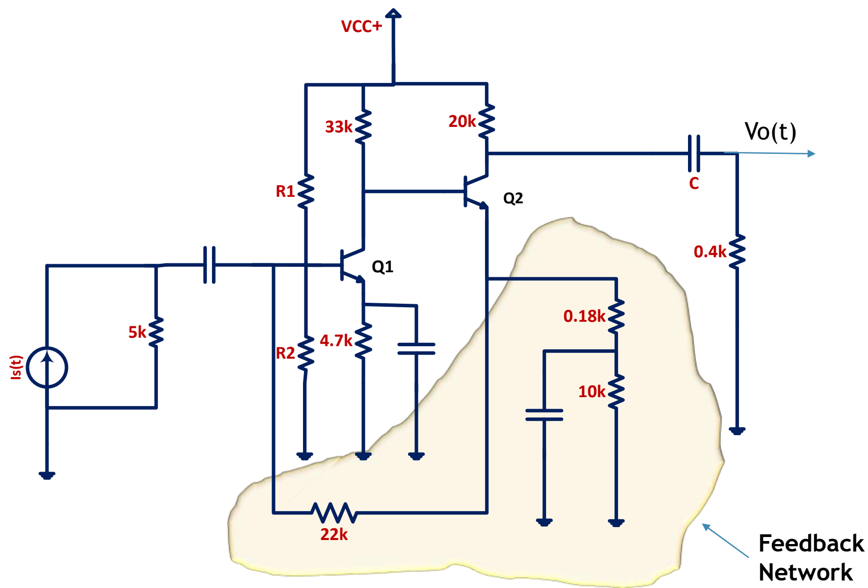
Example:

$R1||R2 = 24k$

$hfe = 50$

$hie1 = 1.3k$;

$hie2 = 1k$



Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

3) Shunt - Series Feedback

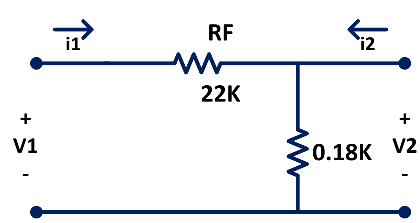
Example:

$$g11f = \frac{1}{22k + 0.18k}$$

$$g22f = 22k||0.18k$$

$$g12f = -\frac{0.18k}{0.18k + 22k} = B$$

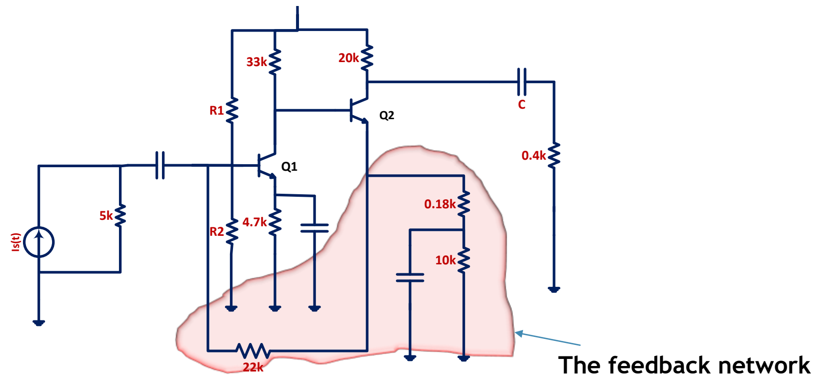
The Feed-Back Network:



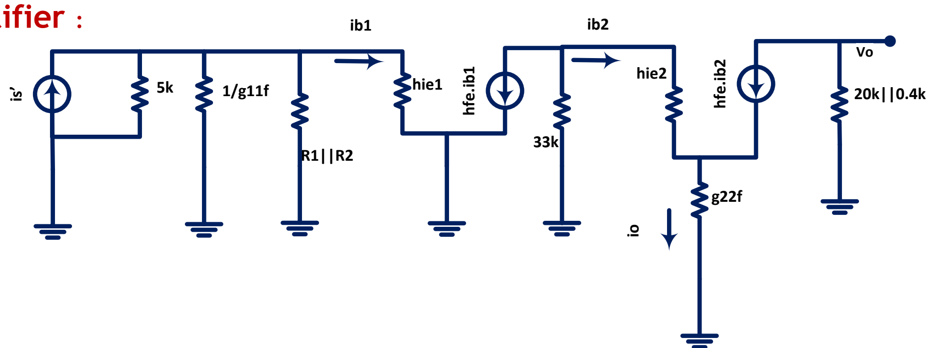
STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

3) Shunt - Series Feedback

Example:



New Basic Amplifier :

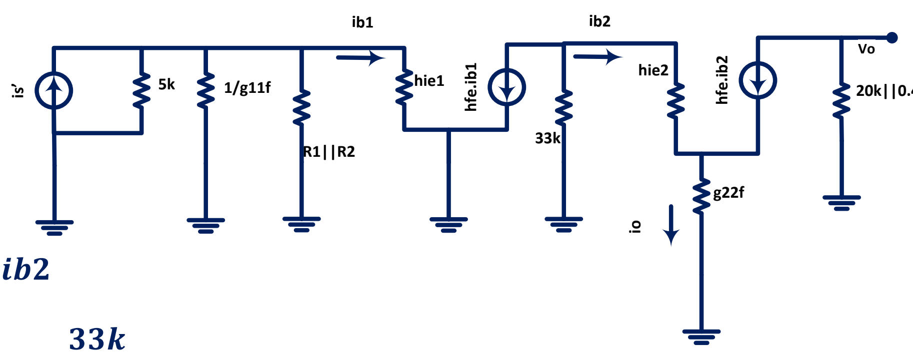


Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

3) Shunt - Series Feedback

Example:



$$A = \frac{io}{is'}$$

$$io = (1 + hfe)ib2$$

$$ib2 = -hfe\ ib1 \frac{33k}{33k + hie2 + g22f(1 + hfe)}$$

$$ib1 = is' \frac{5k\,||\frac{1}{g11f}||\ R1||R2}{5k\,||\frac{1}{g11f}||\ R1||R2 + hie1}$$

$$A = -1429$$

$$AB = 11.5$$

$$Af = \frac{io}{is} = \frac{A}{1 + AB} = -113.45$$

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous

Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

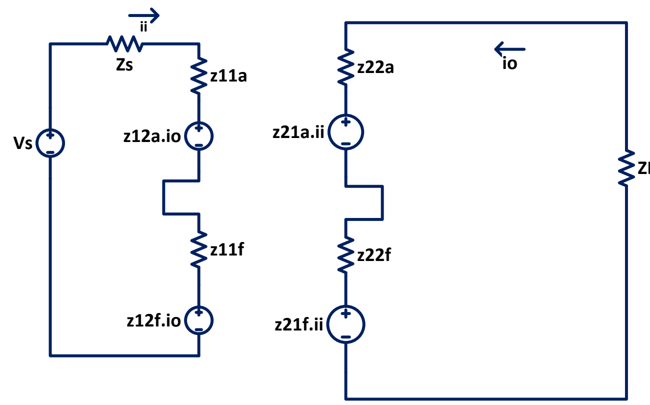
4) Series - Series Feedback

$$V1 = Z11\ i1 + Z12\ i2$$

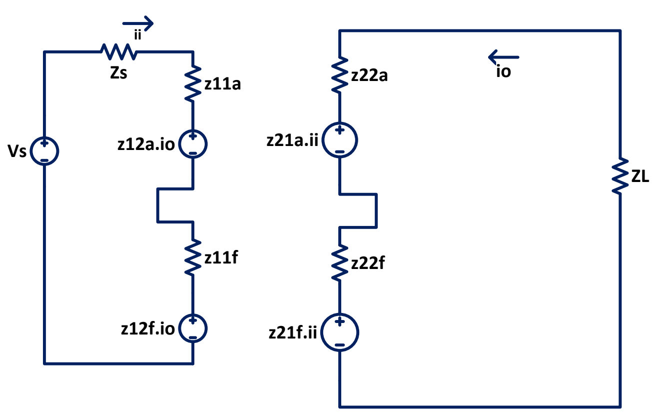
$$V2 = Z21\ i1 + Z22\ i2$$

$$|Z12f| \gg |Z12a|$$

$$|Z21a| \gg |Z21f|$$

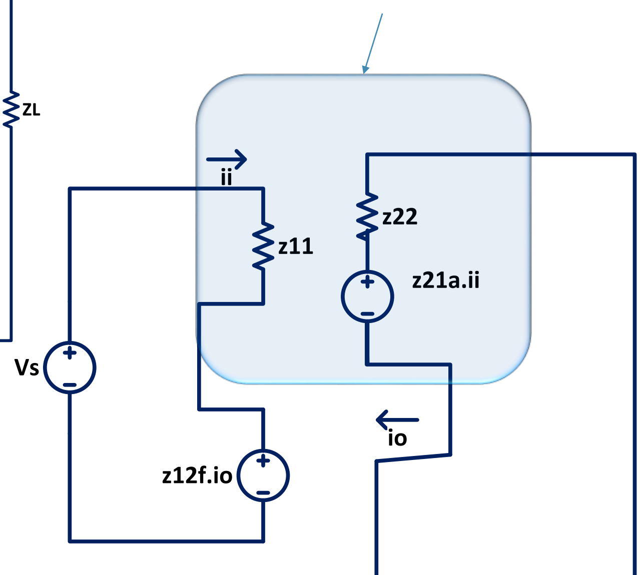


4) Series - Series Feedback



$$Z12f = B$$

The new basic amplifier



STUDENTS-HUB.com Uploaded By: anonymous

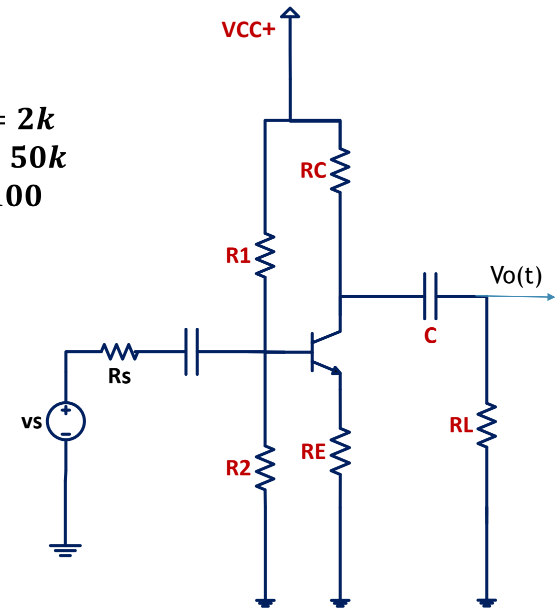
Negative Feedback

Practical configuration and the effect of loading

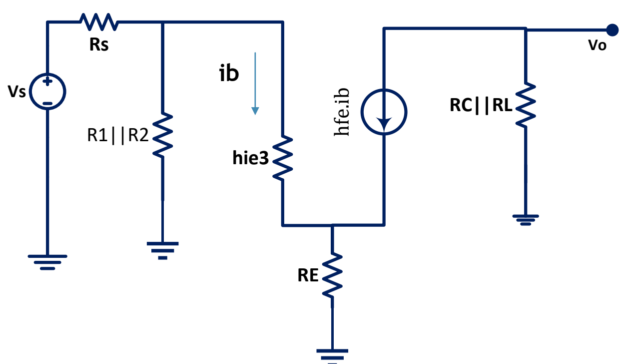
4) Series - Series Feedback

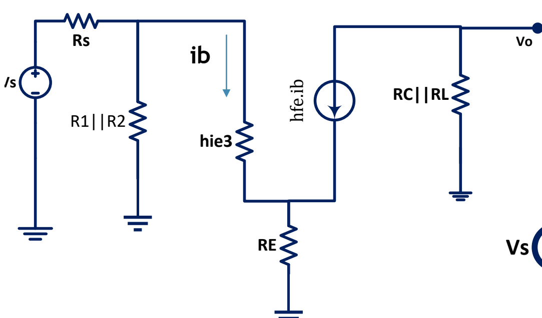
Example:

$$Rs = 0.6k \quad ,, Rc||Rl = 2k$$
$$Re = 0.2k ,, R1||R2 = 50k$$
$$hie = 1k \quad ,, hfe = 100$$

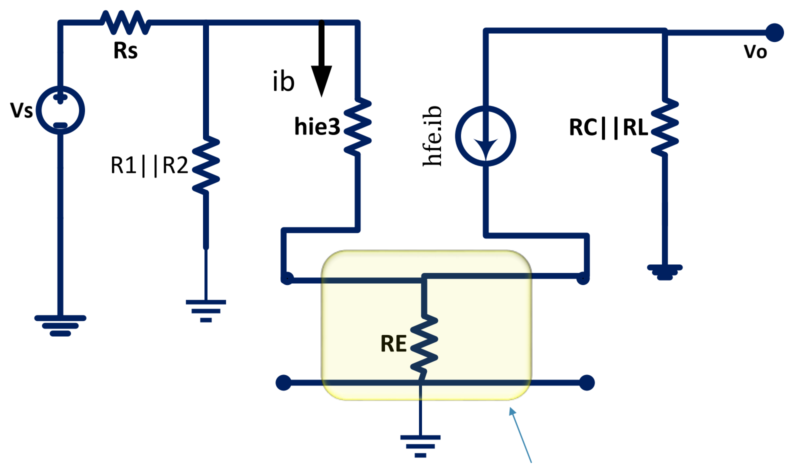


Ac small signal equivalent circuit



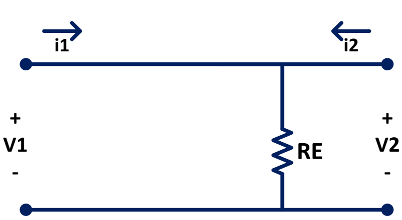


Negative Feedback



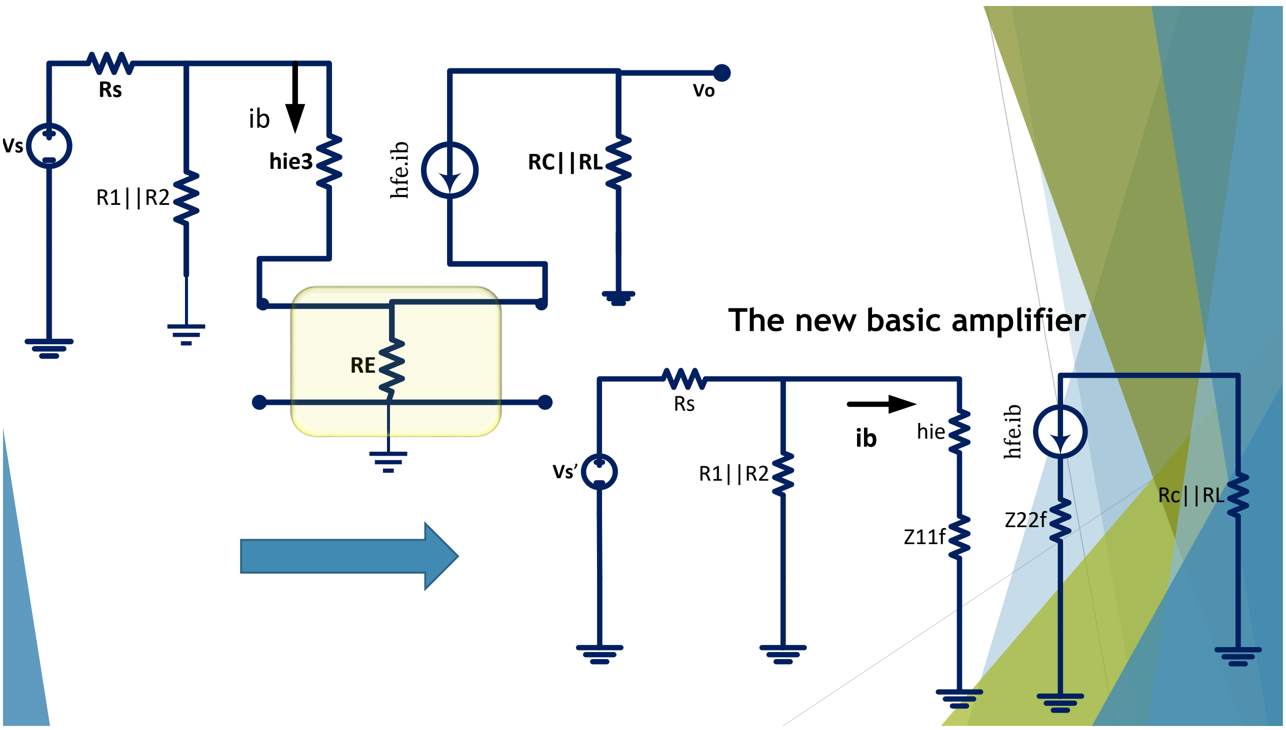
Feedback network

The Feed-Back Network:



$$Z11f = Re$$
$$Z22f = Re$$
$$Z12f = Re = B$$

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous



4) Series - Series Feedback

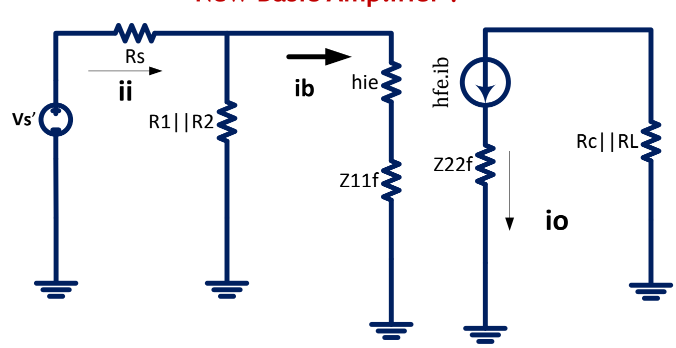
$$A = \frac{io}{Vs'}$$

$$io = (hfe)ib$$

$$ib = ii\frac{R1||R2}{R1||R2 + hie + Z11f}$$

$$ii = \frac{\acute{V}s}{RS + R1||R2||(hie + Z11f)}$$

New Basic Amplifier :



$$A = 56.4$$

$$AB = 11.29$$

$$Af = \frac{io}{Vs} = \frac{A}{1 + AB} = 4.59$$

$$Av = \frac{Vo}{Vs} = \frac{io}{Vs} \cdot \frac{Vo}{io}$$
$$= -Af.(Rl||Rc)$$
$$Av = -9.18$$

STUDENTS-HUB.com
Uploaded By: anonymous