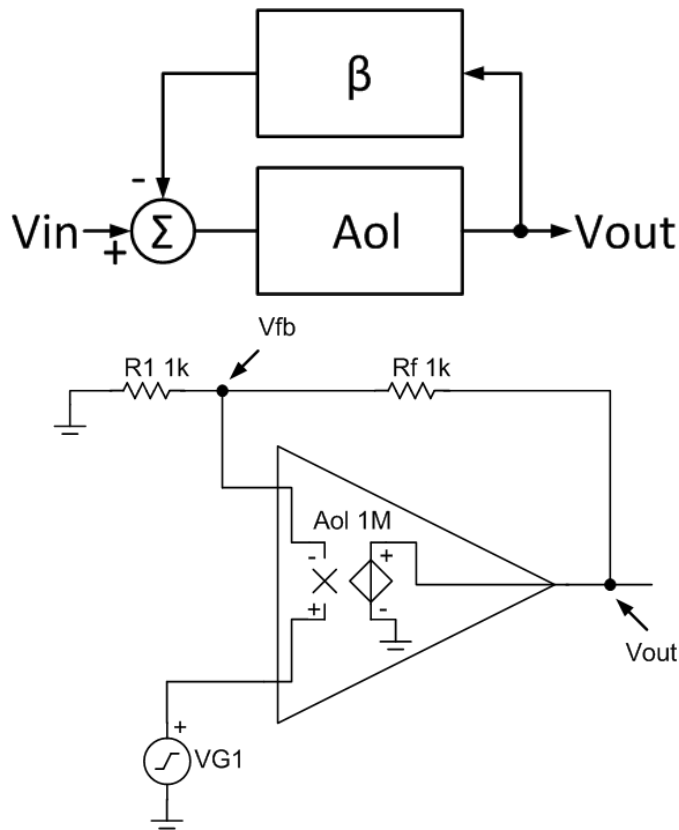


帯域幅 2

TIプレジジョン・ラボ - オペアンプ

Art Kay, Pete Semig, and Tim Green

オペアンプ帯域幅



A_{ol} = Open loop Gain

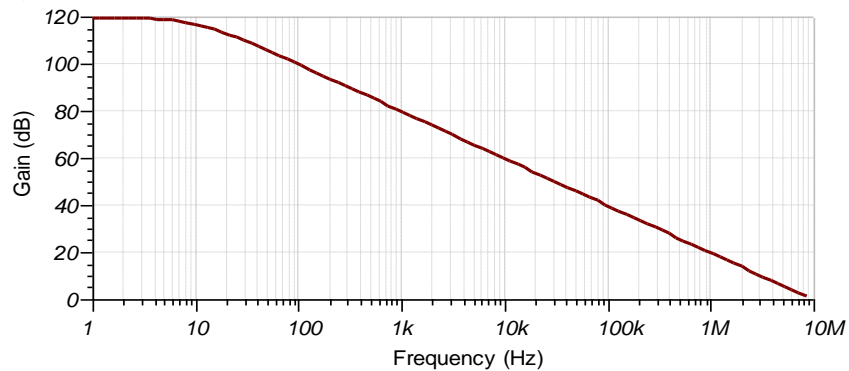
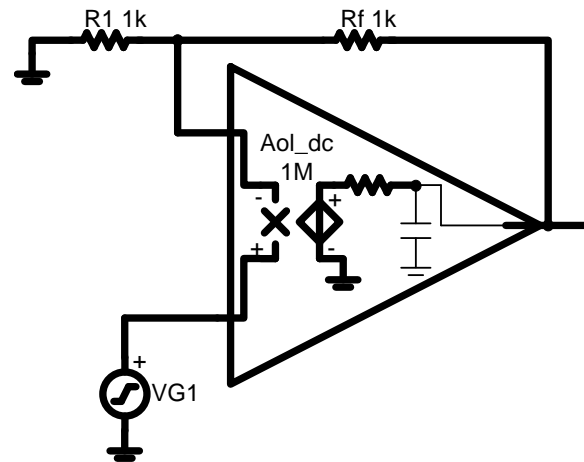
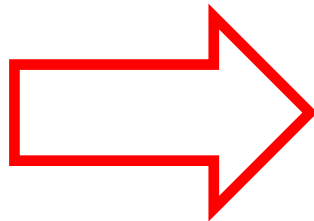
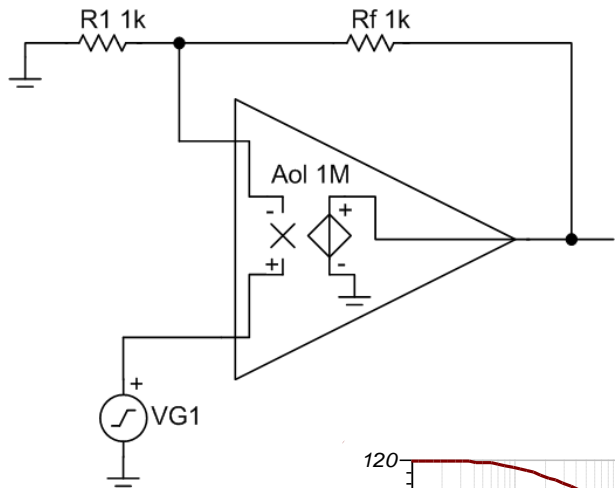
$$\beta = \text{Feedback Factor} = \frac{V_{fb}}{V_{out}} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$A_{cl} = \text{Closed Loop Gain} = \frac{A_{ol}}{1 + A_{ol}\beta}$$

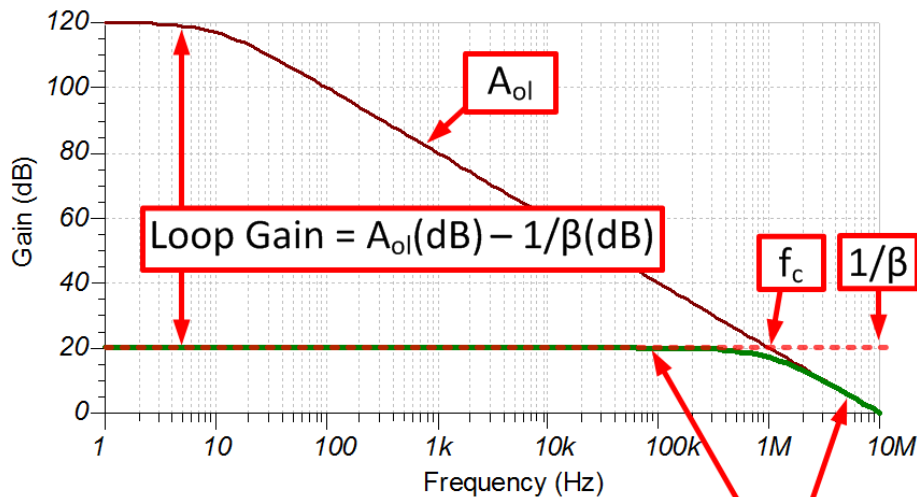
$A_{ol}\beta$ = Loop Gain

$$A_{cl} = \lim_{A_{ol}\beta \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{A_{ol}}{1 + A_{ol}\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

オペアンプ帯域幅



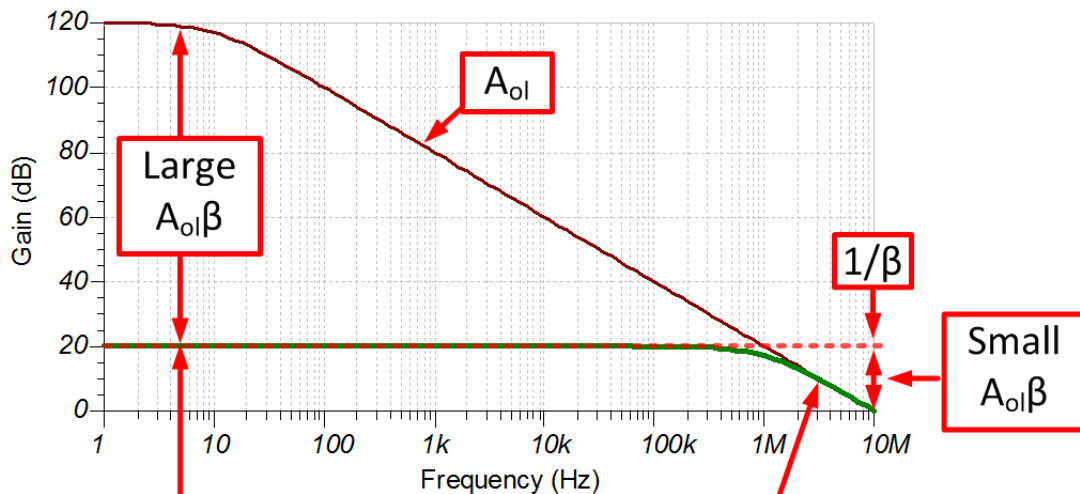
ループ・ゲイン、閉ループ・ゲイン& A_{ol}



$$\log(A_{ol}\beta) = \log(A_{ol}) + \log(\beta)$$

$$\log(A_{ol}\beta) = \log(A_{ol}) - \log\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$

ループ・ゲイン、閉ループ・ゲイン& A_{ol}



$A_{cl} = 1/\beta$ for Large $A_{ol}\beta$

$$A_{cl} = \lim_{A_{ol}\beta \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{A_{ol}}{1 + A_{ol}\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$A_{cl} = A_{ol}$ for Small $A_{ol}\beta$

$$A_{cl} = \lim_{A_{ol}\beta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{A_{ol}}{1 + A_{ol}\beta} \right) = A_{ol}$$



帯域幅 製品仕様例

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	STANDARD GRADE OPA827AI			HIGH GRADE OPA827I ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
FREQUENCY RESPONSE								
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW		G = +1		22		22	MHz

GBW = Gain · BW In this example, for any gain from 0dB to Avol.

where

GBW -- Gain Bandwidth in Hz
Gain -- closed loop voltage gain
BW -- Bandwidth in Hz

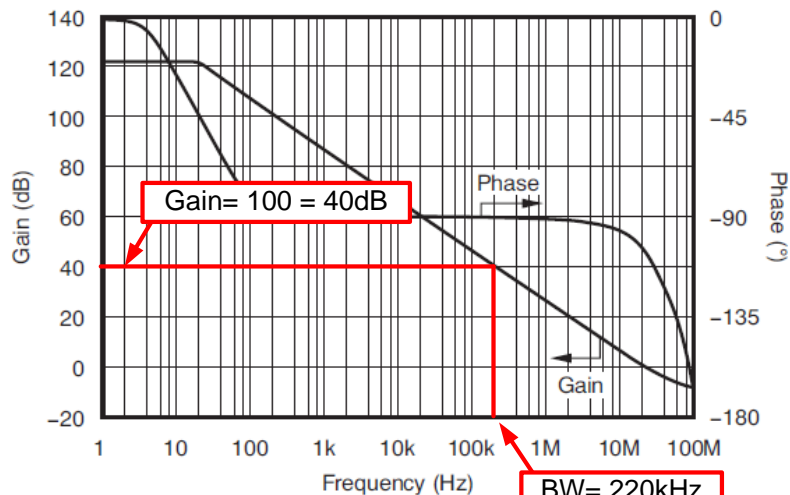
For example

Gain = 100

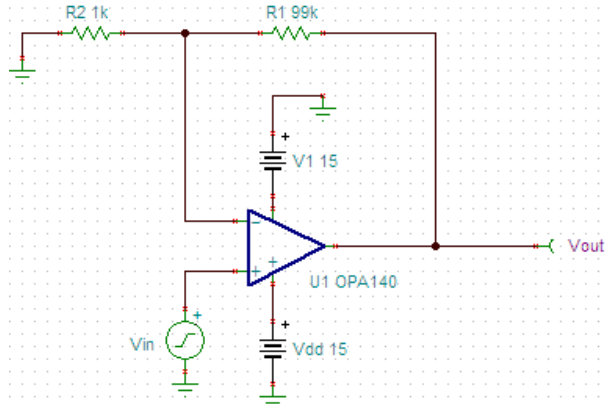
Closed Loop Bandwidth is calculated:

$$BW = \frac{GBW}{Gain} = \frac{22MHz}{100} = 220kHz$$

OPEN-LOOP GAIN AND PHASE vs FREQUENCY

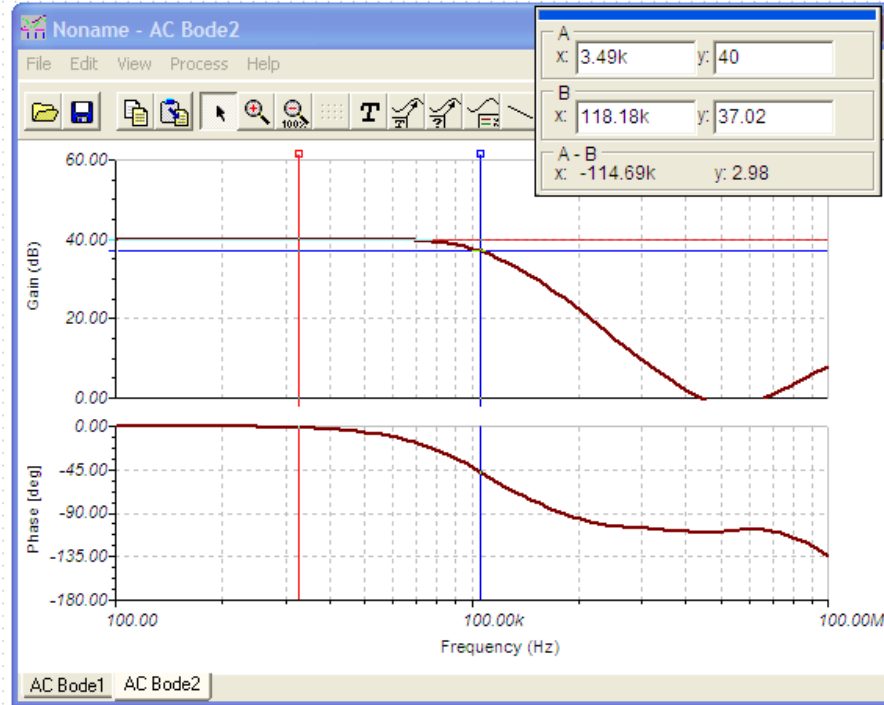


シミュレーション : Non-inverting Gain of 100V/V



Simulated_BW = 118kHz

$$BW = \frac{GBW}{\text{Gain}} = \frac{11\text{MHz}}{100} = 110\text{kHz}$$



帶域幅 vs. I_q

Op Amp	Typical GBW	Typical I_q
OPA369	12kHz	0.8uA
OPA333	350kHz	17uA
OPA277	1MHz	790uA
OPA129	1MHz	1.2mA
OPA827	22MHz	4.8mA
OPA350	38MHz	5.2mA
OPA211	45MHz (Gain=1)	3.6mA
OPA835	51MHz (Gain=1)	250uA
OPA847	600MHz (Gain=12)	18.1mA

帶域幅 vs. I_q

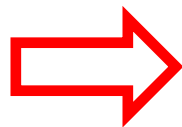
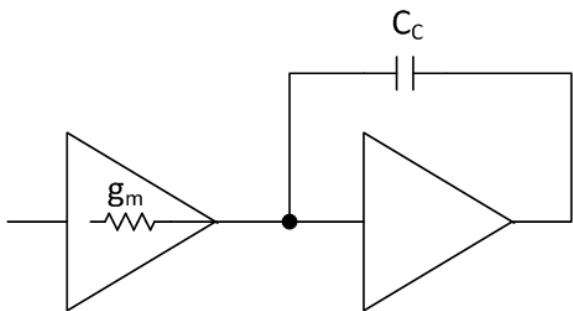
BIPOLAR

$$g_m = \frac{q \cdot I_c}{k \cdot T}$$

$$r_{gm} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$BW = \frac{g_m}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c \cdot r_{gm}}$$

$$BW = \frac{q \cdot I_c}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c \cdot k \cdot T}$$



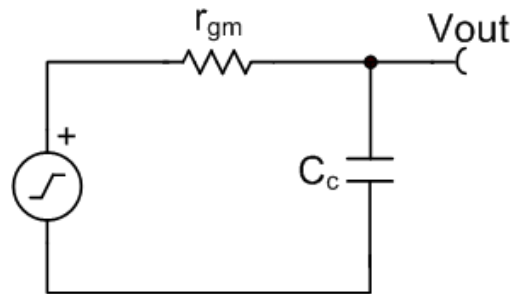
MOSFET

$$g_m = \sqrt{2 \cdot I_D \cdot \mu \cdot C_{ox} \cdot \frac{W}{L}}$$

$$r_{gm} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$BW = \frac{g_m}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c \cdot r_{gm}}$$

$$BW = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot I_D \cdot \mu \cdot C_{ox} \cdot \frac{W}{L}}}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_c}$$



ありがとうございました