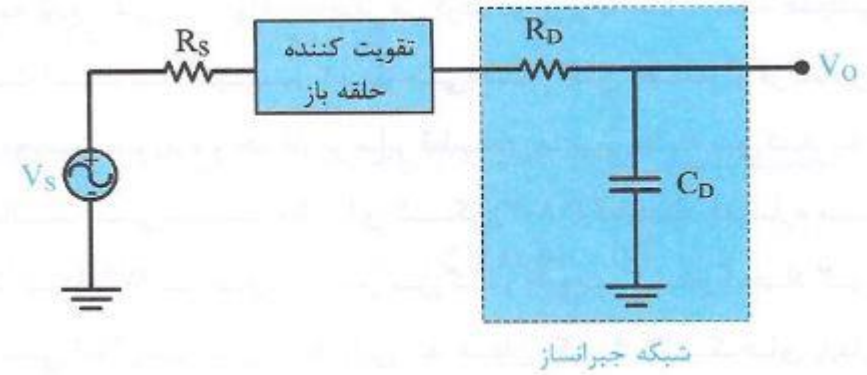
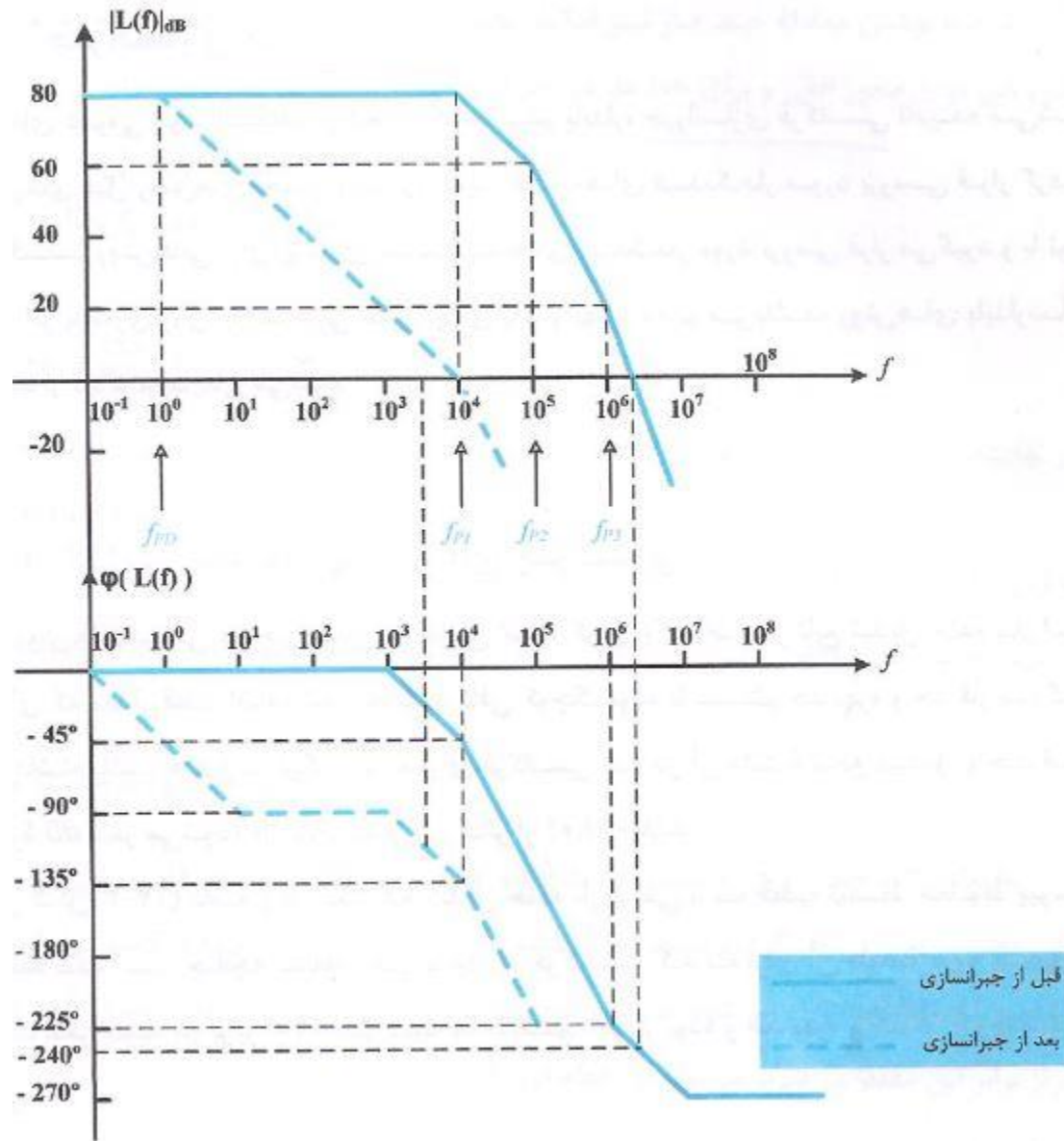


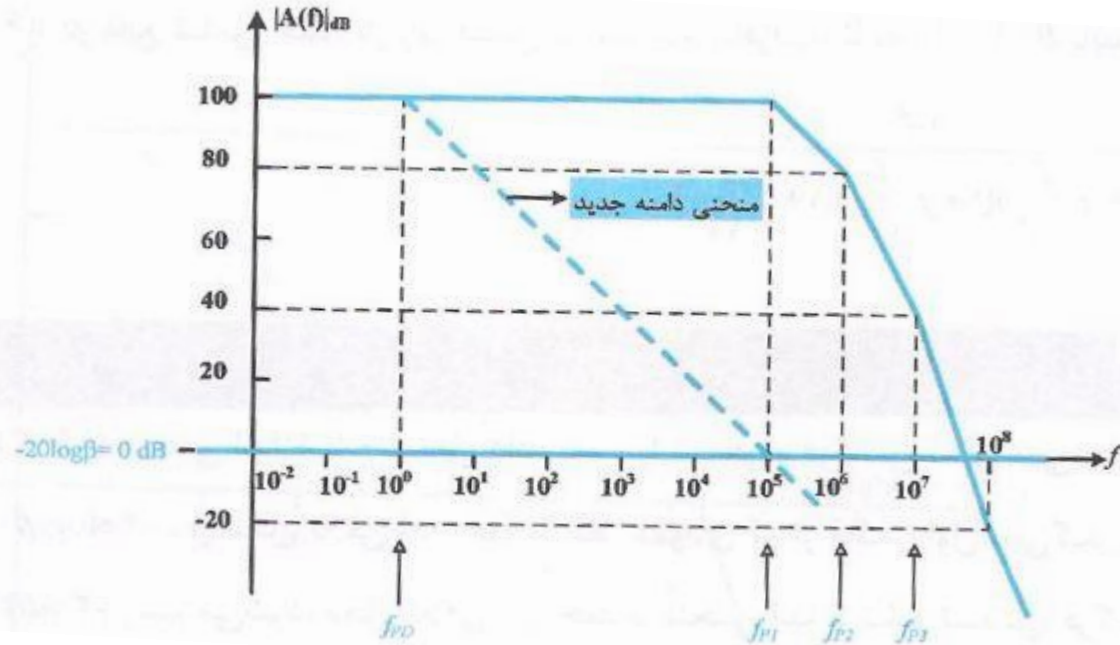
جبرانسازی فرکانسی

افزایش یک قطب جدید برای جبران سازی

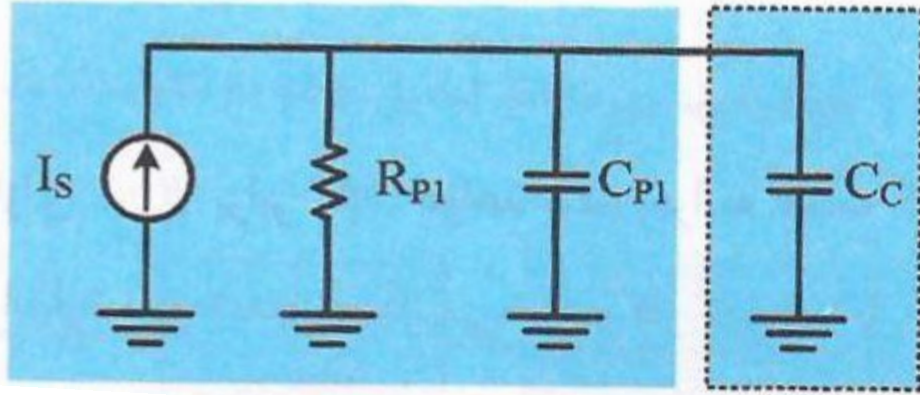


در تابع تبدیل حلقه باز زیر قطبی به سیستم بیافزایید تا به ازای $\beta=1$ پایدار شود.

$$A(f) = \frac{10^5}{(1+j\frac{f}{10^5})(1+j\frac{f}{10^6})(1+j\frac{f}{10^7})}$$



جبرانسازی فرکانس با استفاده از جابجایی قطب اول



$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{p1} C_{p1}}$$

$$f'_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{p1} (C_{p1} + C_C)}$$

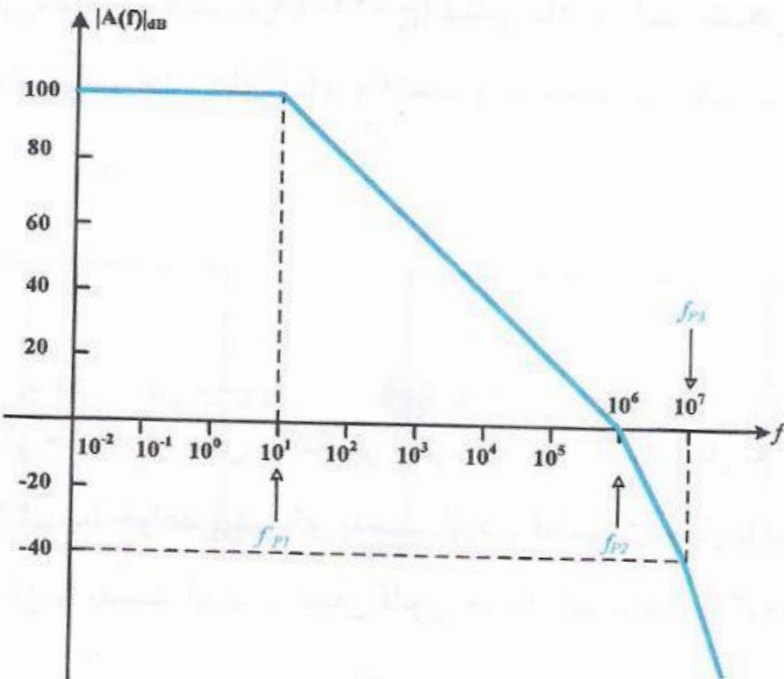
با استفاده از روش جابجایی قطب اول و به ازای $\beta=1$ فرکانس قطب

اول را به گونه‌ای تغییر دهید تا سیستم پایدار باشد. $|A(f)|_{dB} - 0 = -20(\log f - \log 10^6)$

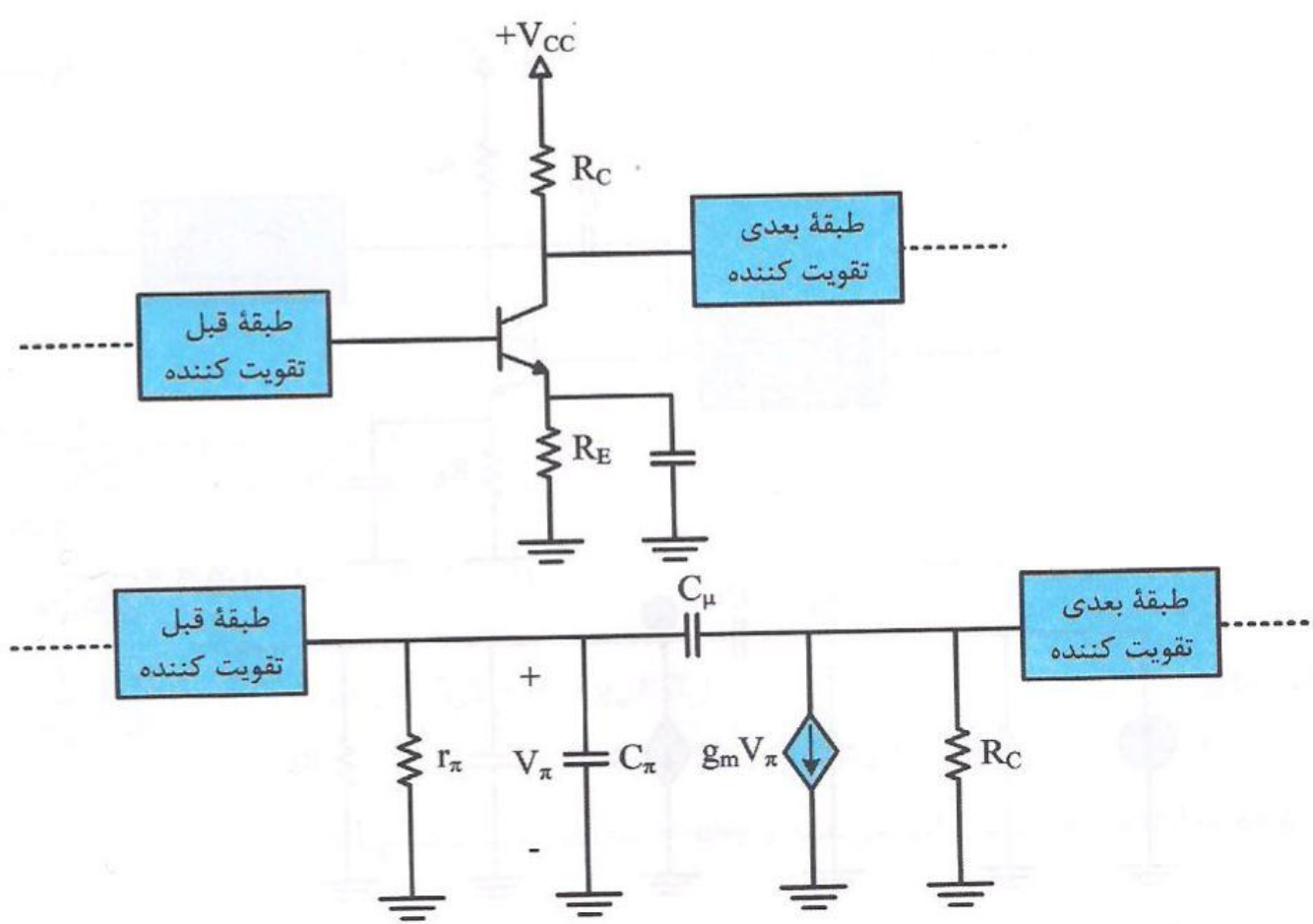
$$|A(f)|_{dB} = 120 - 20 \log f$$

$$100 = 120 - 20 \log f$$

$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}$$

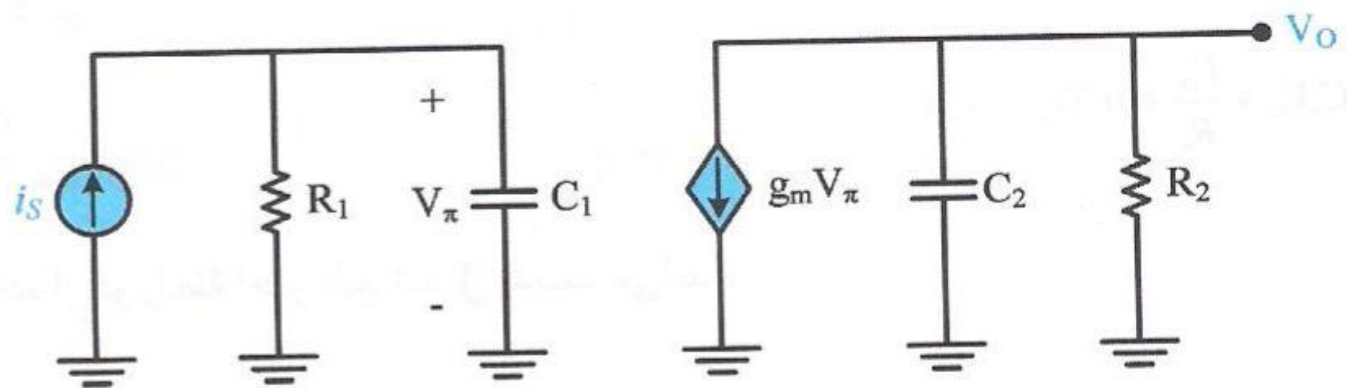


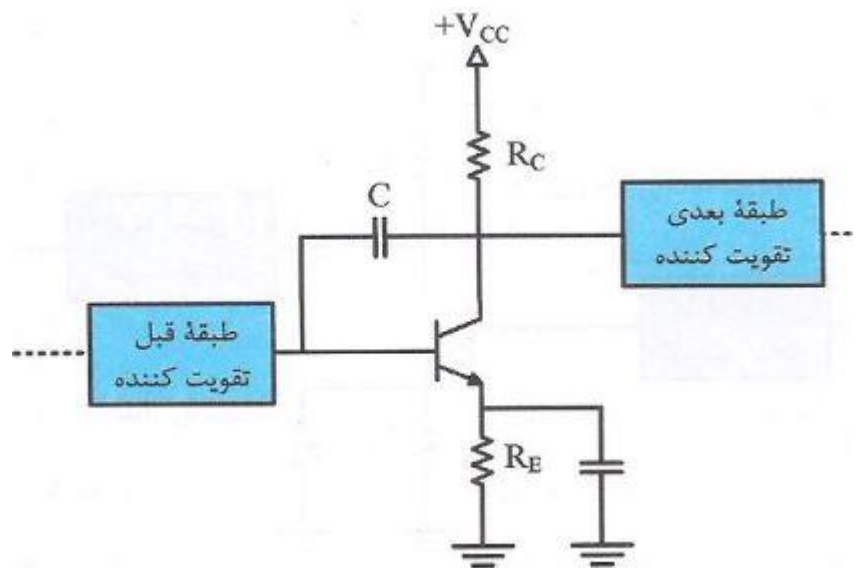
جبرانسازی خازن میلر



$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2}$$

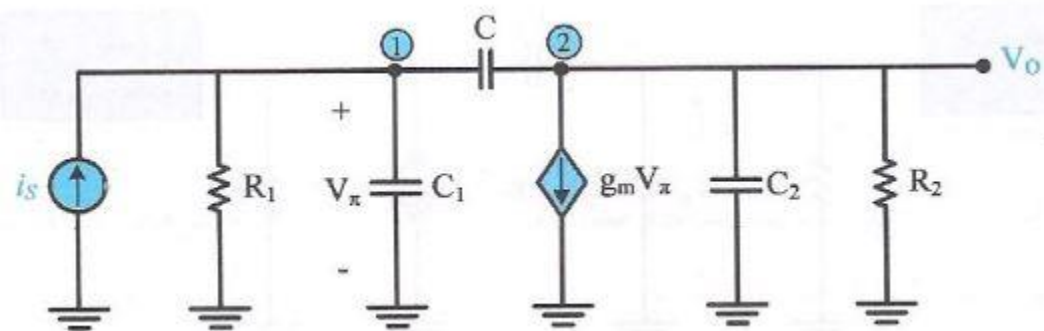




$$-I_S + \frac{V_\pi}{D} + sC_1 V_\pi + sC(V_\pi - V_O) = 0$$

$$g_m V_\pi + sC_1 V_O + \frac{V_O}{R_r} + sC(V_O - V_\pi) = 0$$

$$\frac{V_O}{I_S} = \frac{(sC - g_m)R_1 R_r}{[sR_r(C_r + C) + 1][sR_1(C_r + C) + 1] - R_1 R_r(sC - g_m)}$$



$$\frac{V_O}{I_S} = \frac{(sC - g_m)R_1 R_r}{s^2 R_1 R_r [C_1 C_r + C(C_1 + C_r)] + s[R_1 C_1 + R_r C_r + C(R_1 + R_r + g_m R_1 R_r)] + 1}$$

$$D(s) = \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega'_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega'_{p2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1} \omega'_{p2}} = R_1 R_r [C_1 C_r + C(C_1 + C_r)]$$

$$D(s) = s^2 \left(\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1} \omega'_{p2}}\right) + s \left(\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1}} + \frac{1}{\omega'_{p2}}\right) + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1}} + \frac{1}{\omega'_{p2}} = R_1 C_1 + R_r C_r + C(R_1 + R_r + g_m R_1 R_r)$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1}} + \frac{1}{\omega'_{p2}} \cong \frac{1}{\omega'_{p1}} = R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + C(R_1 + R_2 + g_m R_1 R_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega'_{p1}} = g_m R_1 R_2 C$$

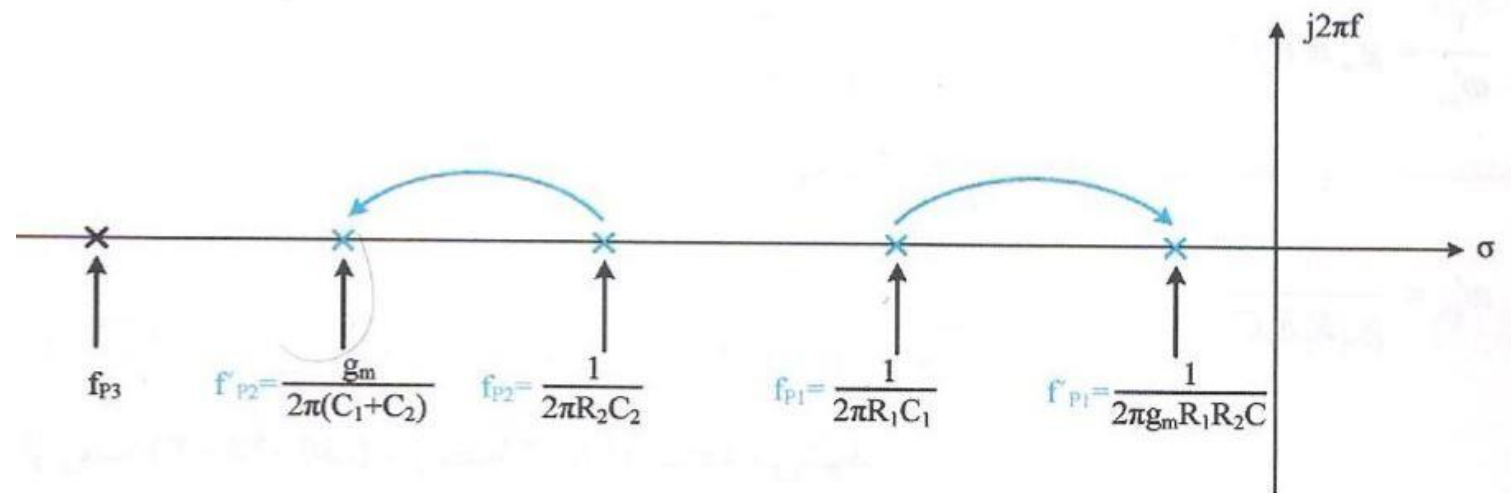
$$f'_{p2} \cong \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_1 + C_2)}$$

$$\omega'_{p1} = \frac{1}{g_m R_1 R_2 C}$$

$$\omega'_{p2} = \frac{g_m C}{C_1 C_2 + C(C_1 + C_2)}$$

$$f'_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi g_m R_1 R_2 C}$$

$$f'_{p2} = \frac{g_m C}{2\pi [C_1 C_2 + C(C_1 + C_2)]}$$



خازن میلر را بدست آورید. مقادیر داده شده $g_m = 4 \text{ mA/V}$ ، $C_1 = 100 \text{ pF}$ و $C_2 = 5 \text{ pF}$ می باشند.

$$A(f) = \frac{10^5}{(1 + j \frac{f}{10^5})(1 + j \frac{f}{10^6})(1 + j \frac{f}{10^7})}$$

$$|A(f)|_{dB} - 0 = -20(\log f - \log 10^5)$$

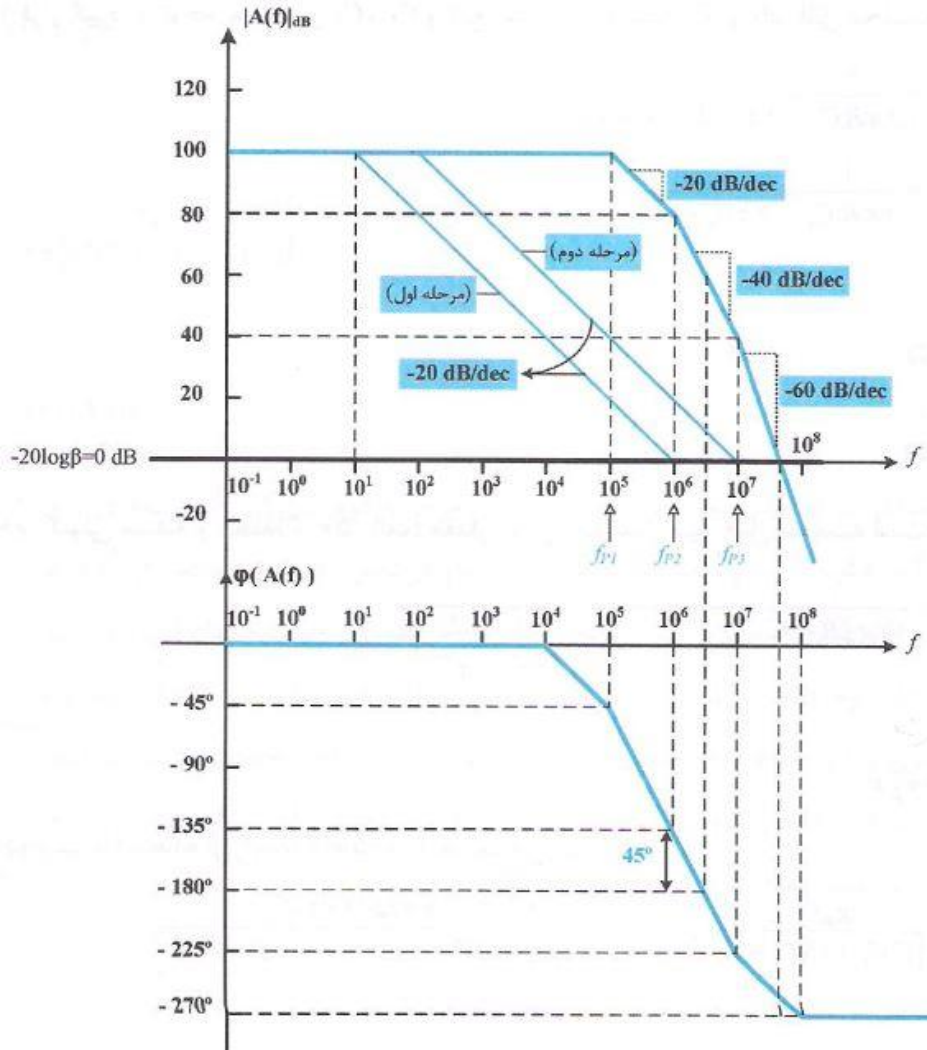
$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p1} = 10^5 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_1 \times 100 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$f_{p2} = 10^6 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 \times 5 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{10^5}{2\pi} \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{10^6}{\pi} \Omega$$



$$f'_{p1} = 10 = \frac{1}{2\pi g_m R_1 R_2 C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{2\pi} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{\pi} \times C}$$

$$C = 78 \Delta / 4 pF$$

$$f'_{p1} = 10 = \frac{1}{2\pi g_m R_1 R_2 C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{2\pi} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{\pi} \times C}$$

$$C = 78 \Delta / 4 pF$$

$$f'_{p2} = \frac{g_m C}{2\pi [C_1 C_2 + C(C_1 + C_2)]} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-7} \times 78 \Delta / 4 \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi [100 \times \Delta \times 10^{-7} + 78 \Delta / 4 (100 + \Delta) \times 10^{-7}]}$$

$$f'_{p2} = 60 / 2 MHz$$

$$f'_{p1} = 100 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{2\pi} \times \frac{10^{\Delta}}{\pi} \times C}$$

$$C = 78 / \Delta 4 pF$$

$$f'_{p2} = \frac{g_m C}{2\pi [C_1 C_2 + C(C_1 + C_2)]}$$

$$f'_{p2} = 57 / 2 MHz$$