

# Op-amp Stability: Measurements and Modeling

14th Power Analysis & Design Symposium 2025

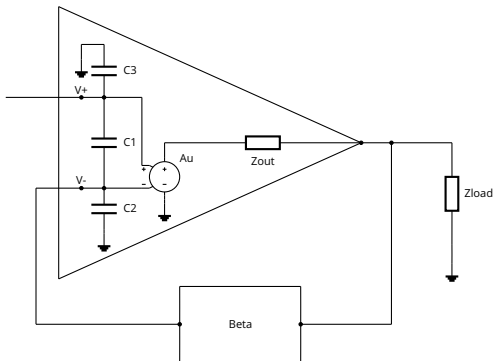
Ing. Jan Petrik

9.4.2025

# What & Why

- I'll show you how to measure:
  - Open loop gain
  - Open loop output impedance
  - Input capacitance
- What to watch out when measuring
- And how to turn the measurements into stability model
- Why?
  - Feedback system = instability risk
  - Simulation speeds up development

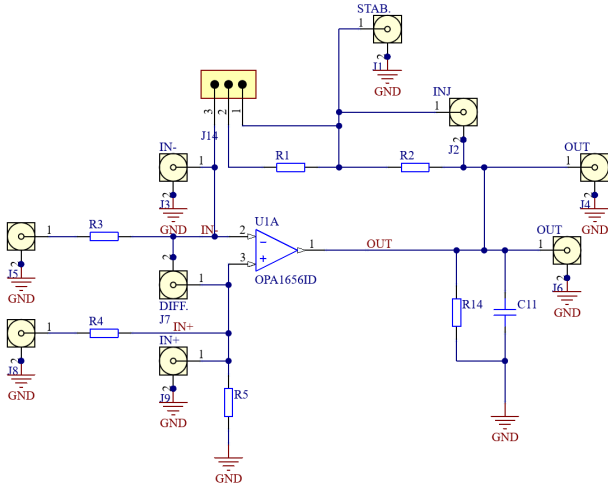
# Operationa Amplifier



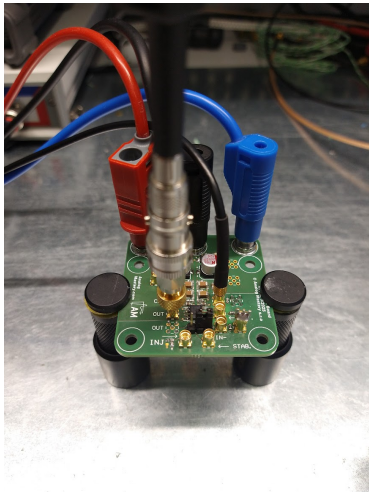
# Test board

- A dedicated test board
  - All required test points
  - Multiple device configuration possible
  - Onboard load
  - GND removed from under inputs
  - All required connection points
- MMCX connectors
  - Hand free connection
  - Universal - Bode, SA, Oscilloscope
  - Rugged, cheap, great signal fidelity
- Board parasitic are part of your model
- Speeds up testing by a LOT

# Test board



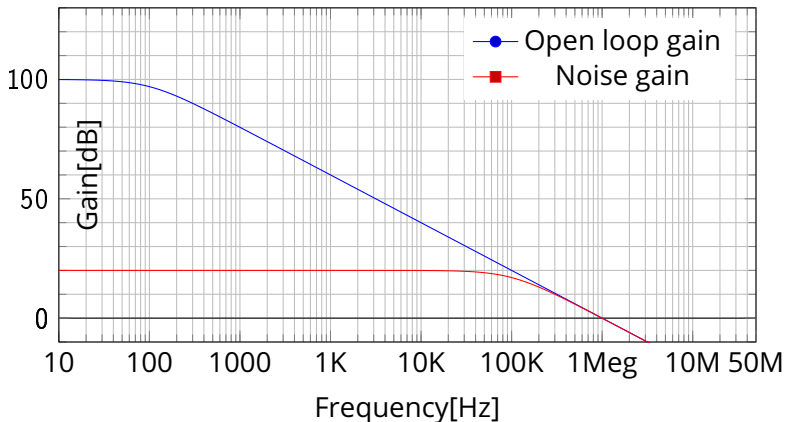
# Test board



# MMCX



# Amplifier gains

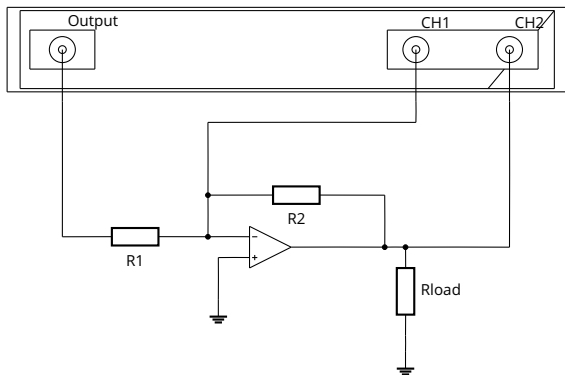




# Open Loop Gain Measurement

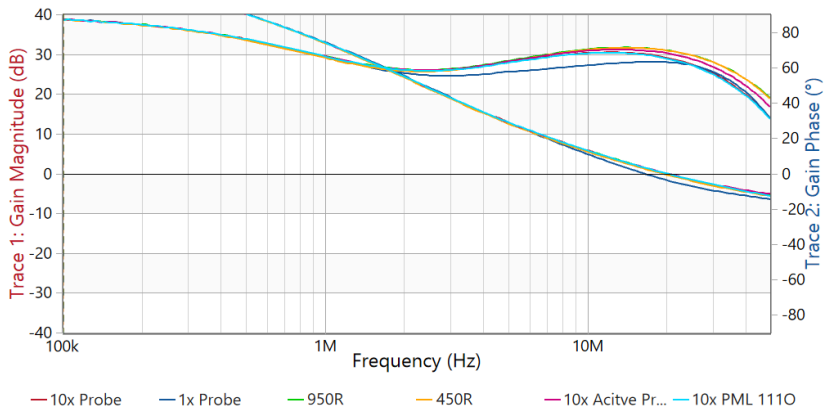
- High gain - 100dB+
- Wider bandwidth - MHz+ range
- Possible configurations:
  - Unity gain stable - FB injection
  - Non-inverting amplifier
  - Inverting amplifier

# Measuring Open Loop Gain

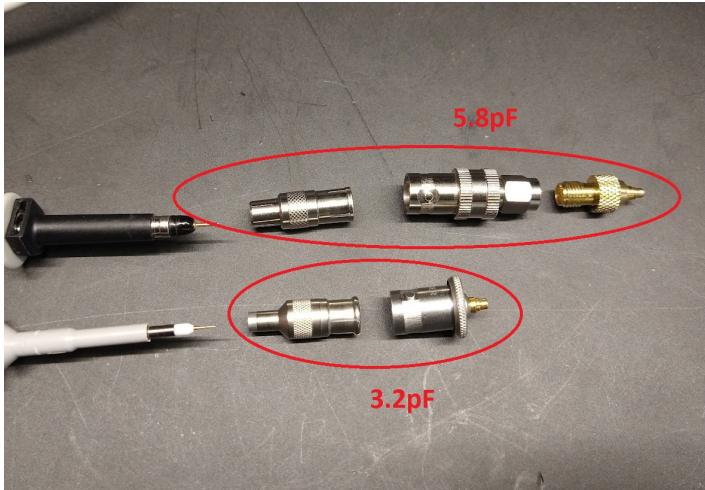


$$V_{out} = A_u \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

# Measurement results



# Adapter capacitance



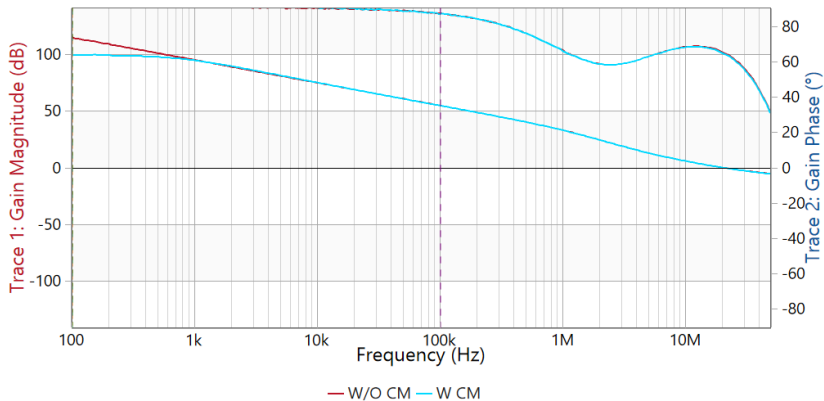
# Adapter capacitance

- Minimize loading capacitance:
  - Low capacitance probes
  - No adapters
- Probe holder
- Pin receptacle
- MMCX probes
- DIY low Z probe - MMCX connector +  $950\ \Omega$

# Probe comparison

Probe	LF load	AC load	R load	Bode Termination
1x Probe	1M	100pf	1K $\Omega$	1M $\Omega$
10x Probe	10M	16pF	1K $\Omega$	1M $\Omega$
450 $\Omega$ + 50 $\Omega$ cable	500 $\Omega$	2.1pF	N/A	50 $\Omega$
950 $\Omega$ + 50 $\Omega$ cable	1k $\Omega$	2.1pF	N/A	50 $\Omega$

# LF measurements



# LF Error

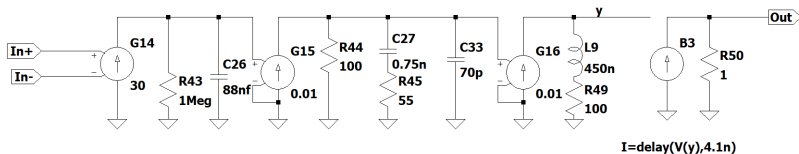
- Caused by cable braid loops
- Same as two port shunt-through low impedance
- What can we do:
  - Use a differential probe
  - Use CM choke
  - Use injection transformer with  $950\Omega$  probes
  - Leave it as is...



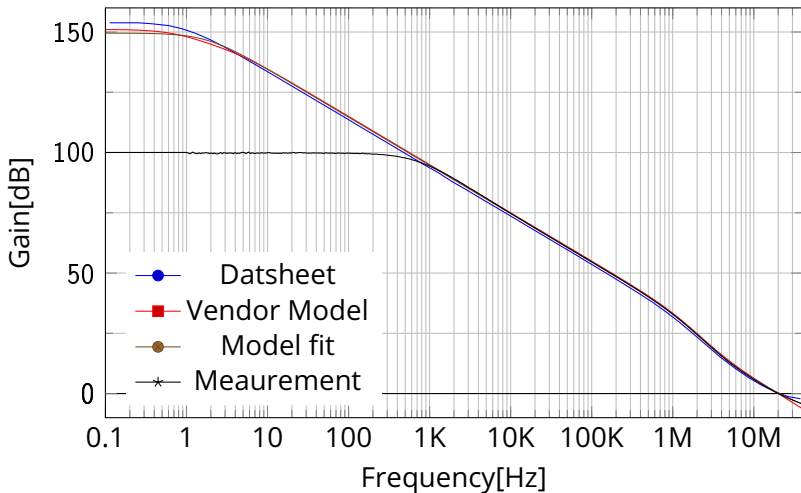
# Using the data

- Use measured data as is with **bode2spice** utility
- Fit measured data to gain structure
- Pole zero analysis, or manual fitting
- You can correct for the braid error...

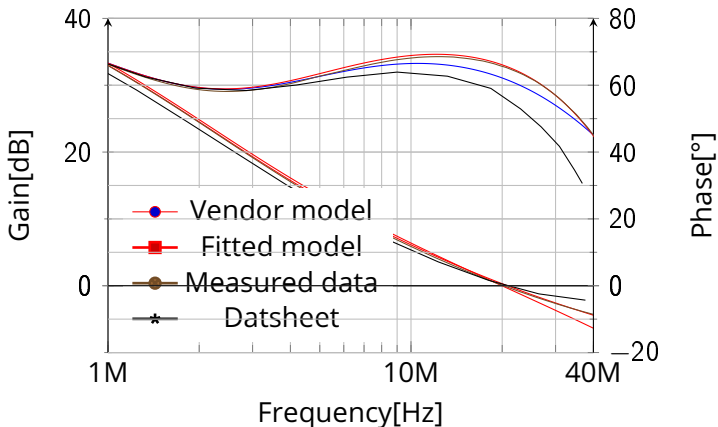
# OLG model



# Open Loop Gain



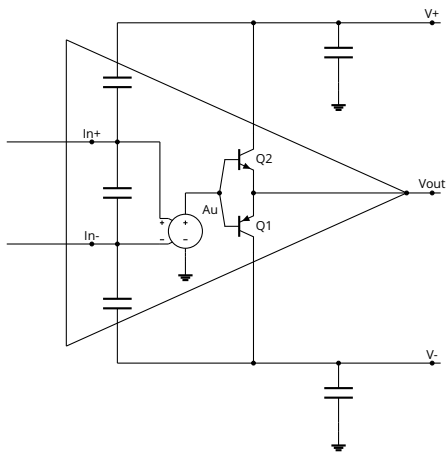
# Open loop gain

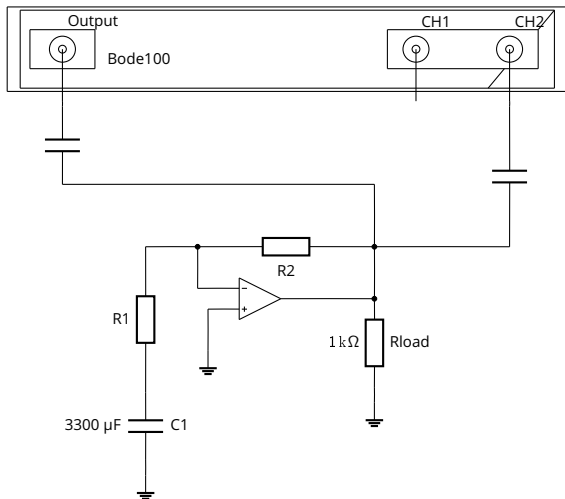


# Output Impedance

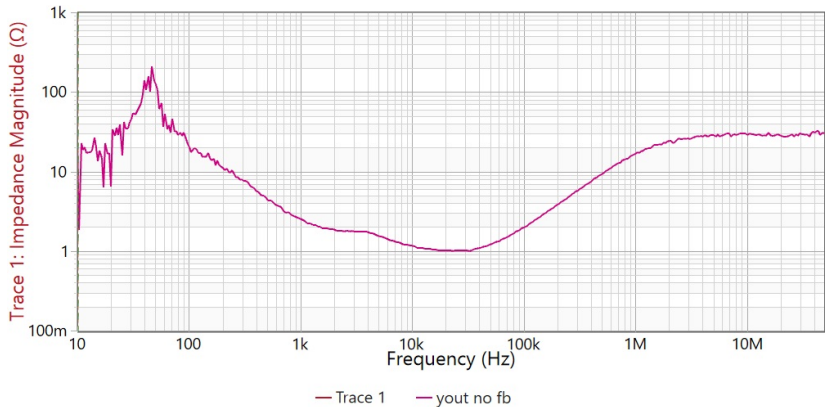
- Reduced by negative feedback
- We are interested in output impedance without feedback
- Still need feedback for defined operation point.
- RC filter to attenuate feedback
  - High impedance, watch out for offset voltages and operation point
  - Use buffer with high input bias parts

# Output impedance



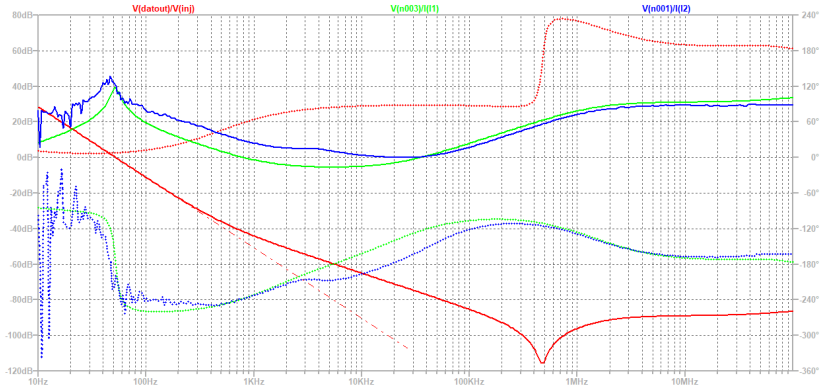


# Output impedance

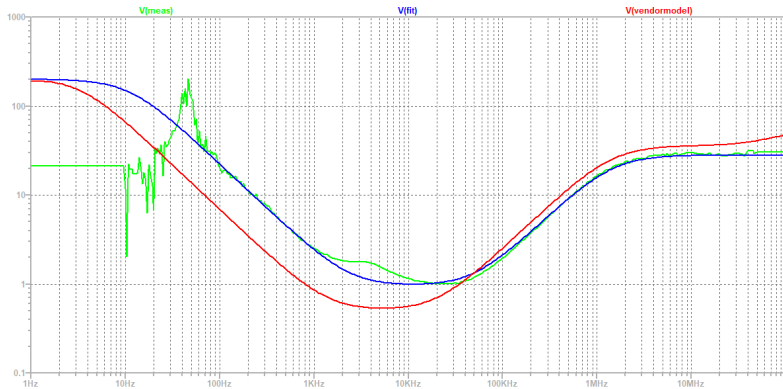




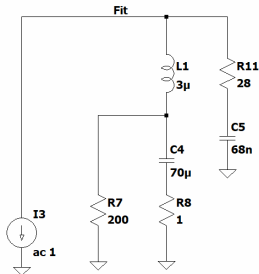
# Output impedance



# Output impedance

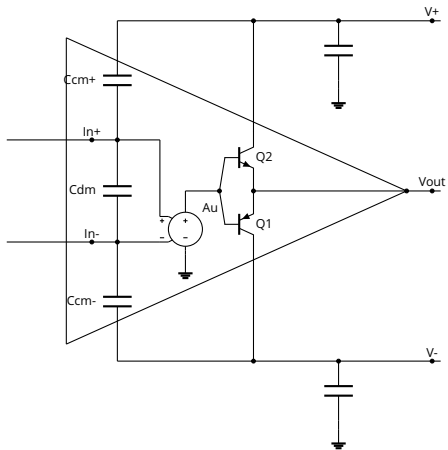


# Output impedance - model

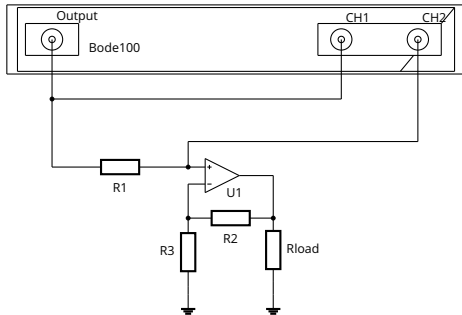


- Great resource about output impedance modeling [slyt677](#)

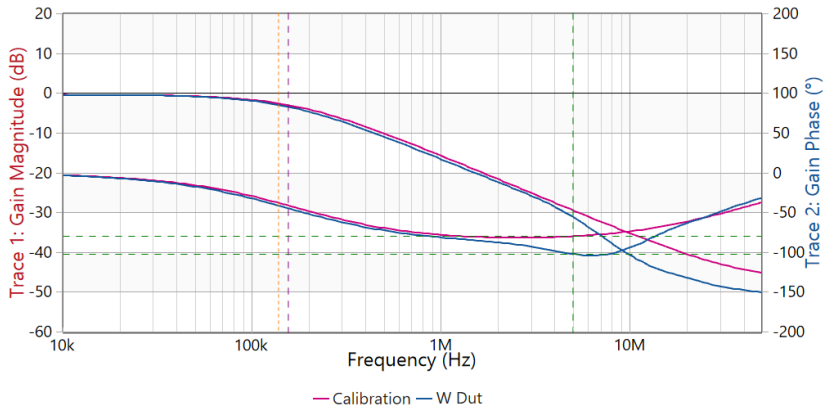
# Input Impedance



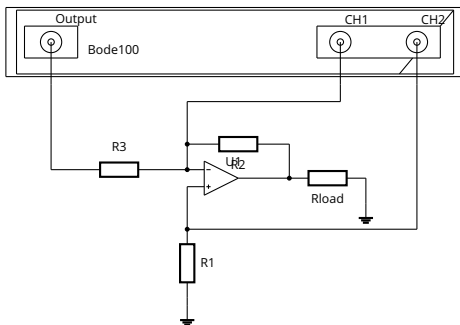
# CM Capacitance



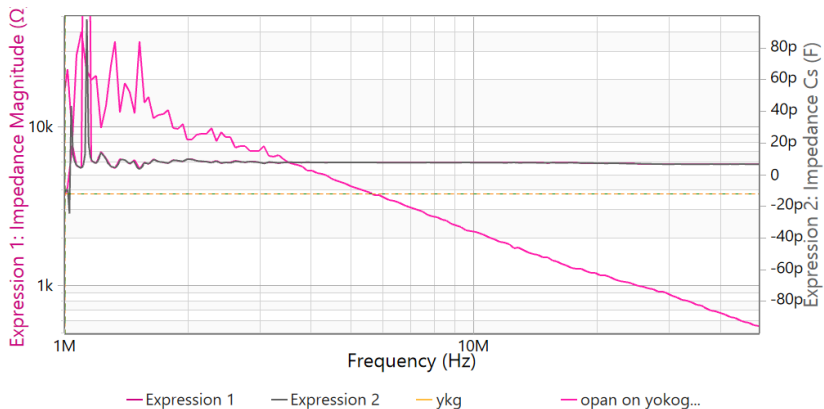
# CM Capacitance



# DM impedance

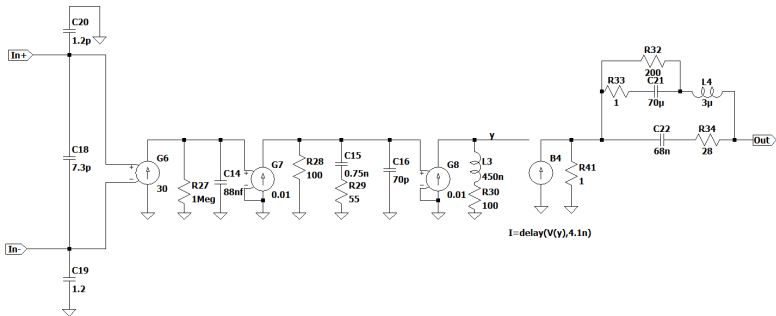


# DM Capacitance

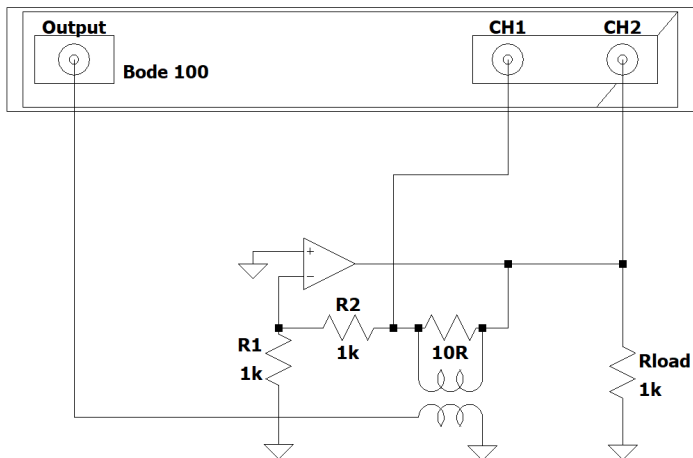




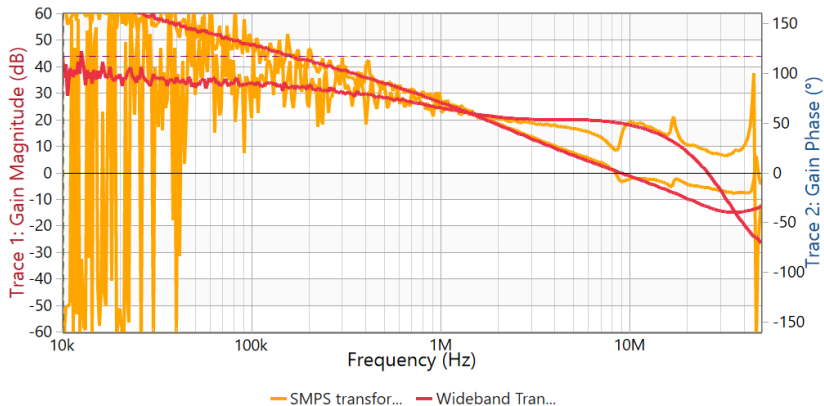
# Final Model



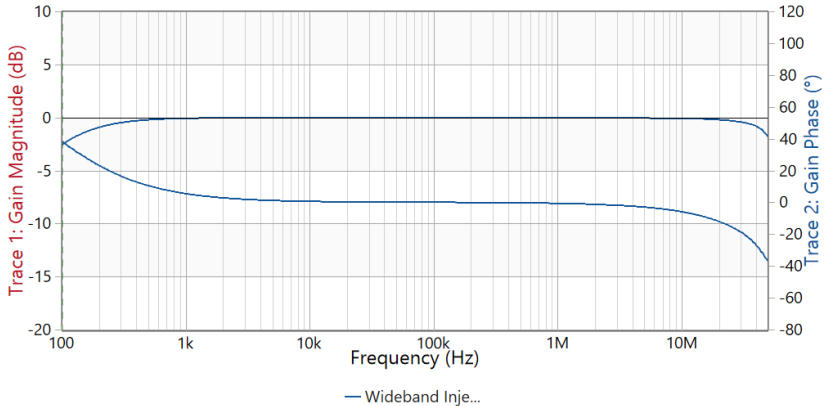
# Loop Gain measurement



# Loop Gain measurement



# Wideband Injection Transformer



# Summary

- You know how to measure:
  - Open loop gain
  - Open loop output impedance
  - Input capacitance
- What to watch out when measuring
- And how to turn the measurements into model

# Services

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- We offer:
  - Engineering training - 2 day hands on tolerance analysis
  - Consultancy services
  - Custom development
- Upcoming products:
  - Wide band transformer
  - DC blocks, Probe Holders, MMCX probes..