

## AB-113 APPLICATION BRIEF

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## **Precision Ramp Generator**

by James Wong

Precision ramps with well-controlled repetition rate and amplitude are generated by this circuit. Repetition rate is controlled by a DC input voltage ( $V_1$ ). This circuit can also be used as a simple voltage-to-frequency converter over a limited input range.

Just after resetting, the A1 op amp generates a negative ramp with a slope proportional to  $I_1$ , which is  $(V_1-V_{D2})/R_1$ . The slope is  $-C_1 dV_R/dt$  and the A2 output is sitting at the positive limit. When the A1 output reaches –10V, the output of A2 flips to the negative limit. This transition is given regenerative action through capacitor  $C_2$ . The negative pulse from A2 discharges  $C_1$  through diode D3 and drives it positive until diode D1 conducts. Since D2 sets the A1 inputs to –0.6V and D1 has an equal drop when it conducts, the integrator will be reset to zero volts. After the integrator reaches zero volts and  $C_2$  has discharged, amplifier A2 flips back to positive saturation and D3 is again back-biased. A key feature of this circuit is the amplitude stability; the REF-01 output of +10V is very stable and the reset zero is temperature compensated by the matching of D1 and D2. Thus the ramp amplitude of 10V is

very accurate and stable over a wide range of operating conditions.

Exact circuit values and op amp choices depend on the desired operating range. For a range of 10Hz to 1kHz, the OP-215 can be used with the following values:

 $R_1 = 1M\Omega$ 

 $C_1 = 1200 pF$ 

 $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ 

 $R_3 = 2.0k\Omega$ 

 $C_2 = 200 pF$ 

With these component values and using the OP-215 dual, we will have a reset time interval of approximately  $5\mu s$ . The minimum ramp interval, assuming a maximum input voltage of 11.4V and 0.6V diode drop, is  $1200pF \times 10V/12\mu A = 1msec$  which corresponds to a 1kHz repetition rate. The ramp amplitude of zero to -10V is very accurate and stable over a range of 10Hz to 1kHz. The output of A2 is a  $5\mu s$  pulse of approximately  $\pm 13V$  amplitude.

