The op-amp is ideal, with $V_{CC} = 10\,\text{V}$ and $V_{EE} = -10\,\text{V}$. The diode forward voltage, $V_D = 0.7\,\text{V}$.

- What is the frequency of oscillation.
- Sketch $V_o$ when the oscillation amplitude has stabilized.
- Indicate the approximate voltage of oscillation on the sketch.

This is a Wien bridge sine-wave oscillator. It oscillates because $G = 1 + \frac{45\,\text{kΩ}}{21\,\text{kΩ}} = 3.14 > 3$.

- What is the frequency of oscillation.
  
  $\omega = (RC)^{-1} = (40\,\text{kΩ} \times 30\,\text{nF})^{-1} = 833.3\,\text{rad/s}$

  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega = 132.6\,\text{Hz}$

- Sketch $V_o$ when the oscillation amplitude has stabilized.
  
  The oscillation will be roughly sine shaped at $f = 132.6\,\text{Hz}$

- Indicate the approximate voltage of oscillation on the sketch.
  
  amplitude stabilized at $\pm 0.7\,\text{V}$.
The op-amp is ideal, with $V_{CC} = 2 \text{ V}$ and $V_{EE} = -2 \text{ V}$.

Initial conditions are: $V_- = 0$ and $V_o = +V_{CC}$.

Sketch as a function of time: 1) $V_-$, 2) $V_+$, 3) $V_o$

- $V_o$ will switch between $\pm 2 \text{ V}$
- $V_+$ will switch between $\pm 2 \text{ V}$
  $V_+ = \frac{54 \text{ k}\Omega}{54 \text{ k}\Omega + 34 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1.23 \text{ V}$
- $V_+$ will exponentially rise between $\pm 1.23 \text{ V}$.

Timing will be symmetric between +ve and -ve pulses.

\[
(V_f - V_\infty) = (V_i - V_\infty)e^{-t/\tau},
\]
where $\tau = RC = 30 \text{ k}\Omega \times 40 \text{ nF} = 1.200 \text{ ms}$

For the -ve transition, $V_i = 1.23 \text{ V}$, $V_f = -1.23 \text{ V}$, and $V_\infty = -2 \text{ V}$.

\[
t = \tau \ln \left( \frac{V_f - V_\infty}{V_i - V_\infty} \right) = (1.200 \text{ ms}) \ln \left( \frac{1.23 - (-2)}{-1.23 - (-2)} \right) = 1.72 \text{ ms}
\]
Initial conditions are that the charge on the capacitor is zero. $V_{CC} = 9 \text{ V}$.

- Sketch $V_o$, $V_A$ and $V_B$.
- What is the length of the $V_o = \text{high}$ and $V_o = \text{low}$ outputs?

This configuration is similar, but not the same as the configuration discussed in class. Normally $V_+$ of the upper comparator is connected to $V_B$. This means that the upper transitions will not happen at $V_B = \frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$, but instead when $V_A = \frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$. At this time, we calculate

$$i = \frac{(V_{CC} - \frac{2}{3}V_{CC})}{59 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{(9 \text{ V} - 6 \text{ V})}{59 \text{ k}\Omega} = 3 \text{ V}/59 \text{ k}\Omega = 50.85 \mu\text{A}.$$

Using $i$, we calculate $V_B = V_A - i(13 \text{ k}\Omega) = 5.34 \text{ V}$.

Another way to see this is to think about Capacitor $C$ charging until $V_A = 2/3V_{CC}$ (RESET) and discharging until $V_B = 1/3V_{CC}$ (SET). In the usual 555 astable configuration, the trigger and threshold pins (pins 2 and 6) are both connected to the top of $C$, so $V_A = V_B$, however in the above circuit $V_A$ and $V_B$ are related by

$$V_A = V_B + (V_{CC} - V_B)\frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B}$$

(voltage divider). Setting $V_A = 2/3V_{CC}$ and rearranging, RESET occurs when $V_B$ reaches voltage $V_R$ given by

$$V_R = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B}\right)\left(\frac{R_A + R_B}{R_A}\right)V_{CC}$$

$$V_R = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{13 \text{ k}\Omega}{59 \text{ k}\Omega + 13 \text{ k}\Omega}\right)\left(\frac{59 \text{ k}\Omega + 13 \text{ k}\Omega}{59 \text{ k}\Omega}\right)9 \text{ V} = 5.34 \text{ V}$$

The durations of the charge and discharge half-cycles are then given by the usual formula

$$t = RC \ln \left(\frac{V_{\infty} - V_i}{V_{\infty} - V_f}\right) = (0.49)RC$$
with $V_i = \frac{V_{CC}}{3}$, $V_f = V_R$, $V_{\infty} = V_{CC}$ and $R = R_A + R_B$ for the charge half-cycle and $V_i = V_R$, $V_f = \frac{V_{CC}}{3}$, $V_{\infty} = 0$ and $R = R_B$ for the discharge half-cycle. $V_o = V_{CC}$ during the charge period and $V_o = 0$ V during the discharge period. Thus:

- $t_{\text{high}} = 0.49 \times 33 \text{ } \mu\text{F} \times (59 \text{ k}\Omega + 13 \text{ k}\Omega) = 1.16 \text{ ms}$
- $t_{\text{low}} = 0.49 \times 33 \text{ } \mu\text{F} \times (13 \text{ k}\Omega) = 0.21 \text{ ms}$

The shape of $V_B$ is essentially the same as that of the regular 555 astable configuration, rising and falling exponentially between the two limits - except that the upper limit is $V_R$ instead of $\frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$. Meanwhile $V_A$ rises exponentially from somewhat above $\frac{1}{3}V_{CC}$ to $\frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$, and then drops immediately to zero for the duration of the discharge half-cycle since it is connected directly to the discharge pin (pin 7).