Operational Amplifiers

Why do we learn operational amplifiers?

- If an output of a sensor was 1mV, which is the smallest your DMM could measure
- You need to **amplify** the voltage for it to be detectable by the DMM
- Through the amplifier, the signal is now stronger (see Fig below).

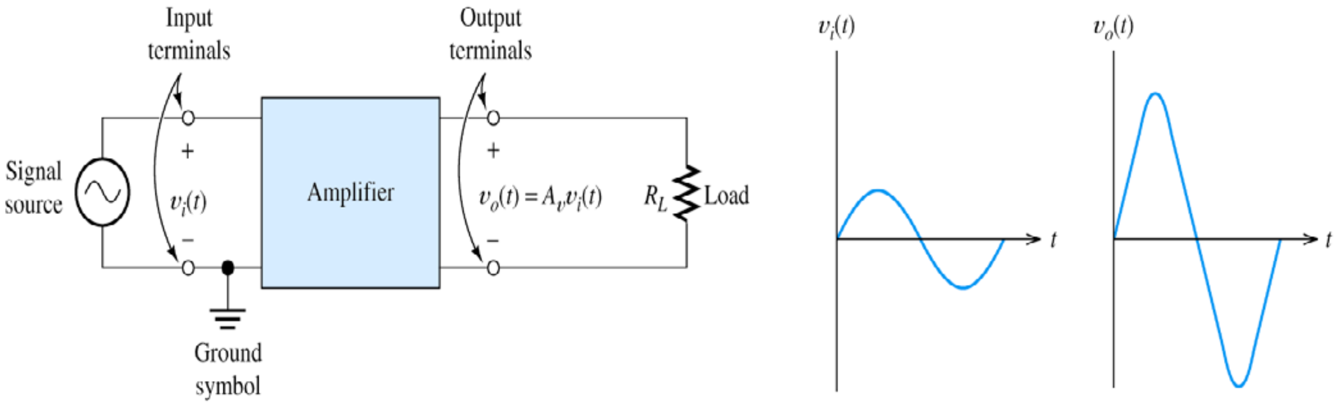


Figure 11.1 Electronic amplifier.

This entire block is dedicated to building circuits for amplifying weak signals.

Outline

I. The Ideal Operational Amplifier (Op Amp)

II. Op Amp Circuits (Part 1)

- Source follower
- Inverting amplifier
- Non-inverting amplifier
- Summing amplifier

III. Op Amp Circuits (Part 2)

- Differential amplifier

IV. Op Amp in Real Life

V. Saturation

VI. Cascaded Amplifiers

Alexander & Sadiku,
"Fundamentals of Electric Circuits"
5^{th} Edition Ch 5

I. The Ideal Operational Amplifier

Terminals

- The ideal op amp has 3 terminals that you should notice. Fig 1 shows the symbol for an op amp. The 3 terminals to notice are:
- Non-inverting input terminal (+)
- Inverting input terminal (-)
- Output terminal (V_{out})

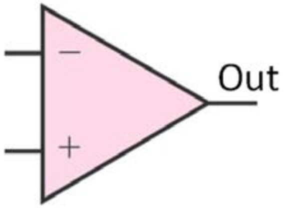


Figure 1: Symbol of an op amp

Open loop gain (A)

The op amp sees the voltage difference across the two inputs and multiplies it by a factor A. This factor A is known as the open loop gain:

$$V_{out} = A(V_+ - V_-)$$

Input resistance (R_{in})

A resistance lies between the two inputs.

Output resistance (R_{out})

Refer to the op amp shown in Fig 2. Only when Rout is 0, the above equation will hold.

The operational amplifier

3 Characteristics of an ideal op amp

- Infinite open loop gain
- Infinite input resistance
- Zero output resistance

- Input current = 0 (Input resistance ∞)
- $V_{out} = A(V^+ - V^-)$ (Output resistance = 0)
- $V^+ = V^-$ (A is ∞, $V_{out} = A(V^+ - V^-)$)

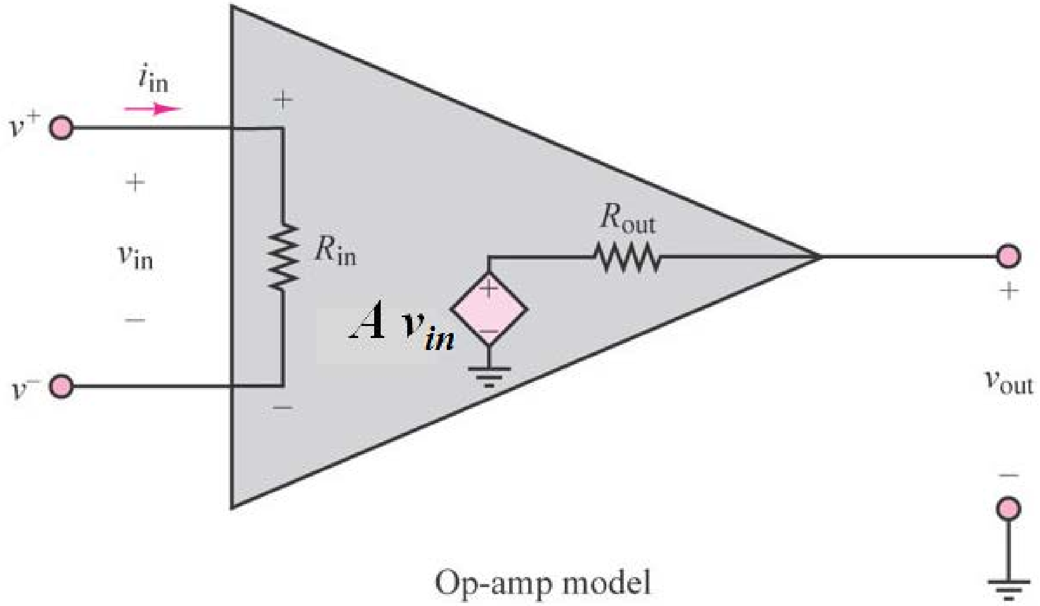
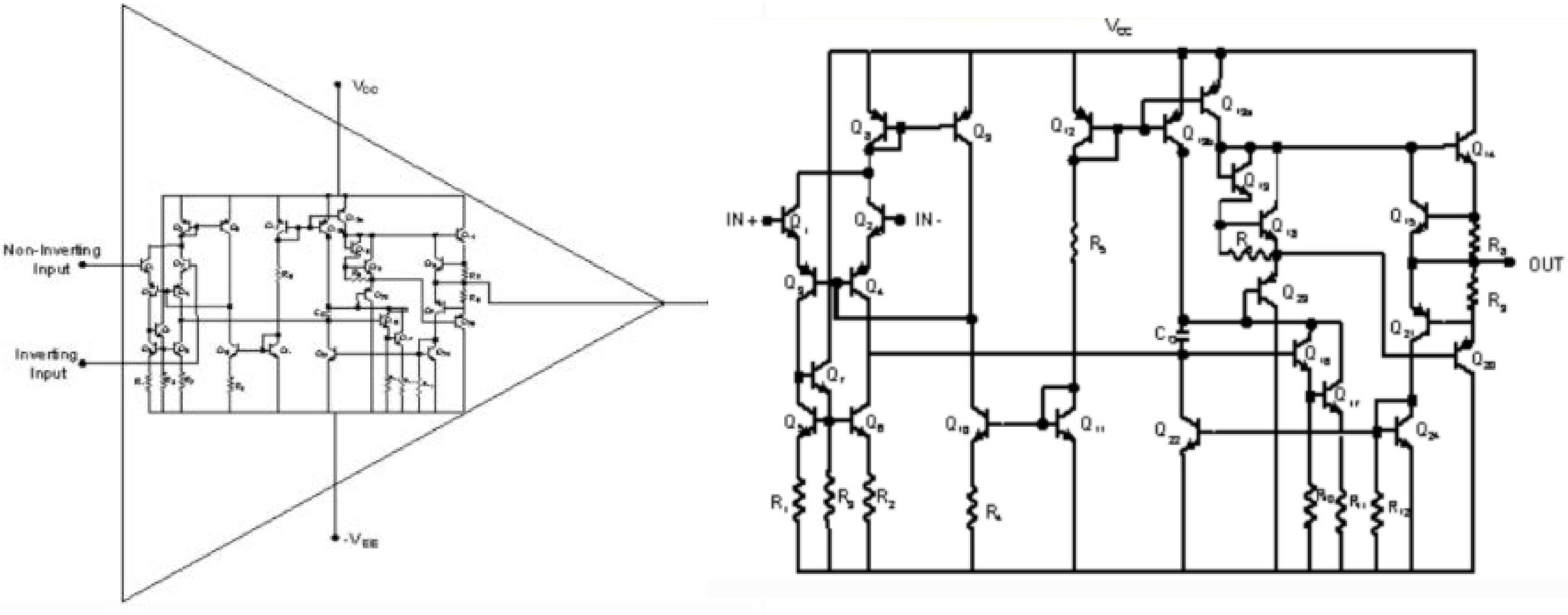


Figure 2: Op amp model

Operational amplifier internal circuit

What is inside the op-amp?



Internal circuit of classic op-amp LM741

Block D will cover the circuit components that comprise of the internal circuit of the op-amp.

II. Op amp circuits

Part 1

- Source follower
- Inverting amplifier
- Non-inverting amplifier
- Summing amplifier

Part 2 (Block B Unit 2)

- Differential amplifier

Source follower

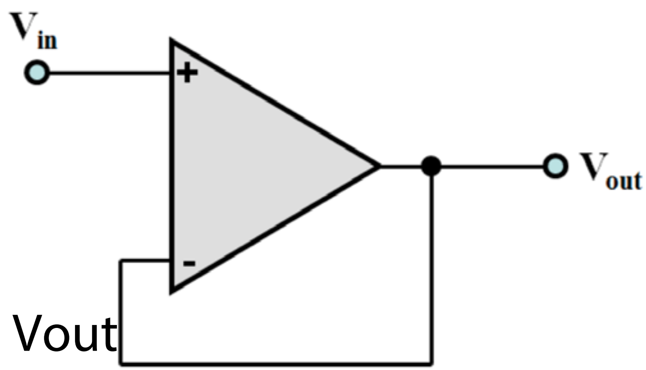


Figure 3: Source follower

- Closed loop gain (V_{out}/V_{in})
- Gain: $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1$
- Circuit input resistance : Infinite

- V_{out} is connected to V-
  → V_{out} = V-
- V+ = V- (infinite loop gain with negative feedback)
  → V_{out} = V+
- V_{in} = V+
  → V_{out} = V_{in}

Source follower

- **Negative feedback:** Connect the output to the inverting input of the op amp. The effect is to reduce the voltage difference seen between the non-inverting and inverting input of the op amp

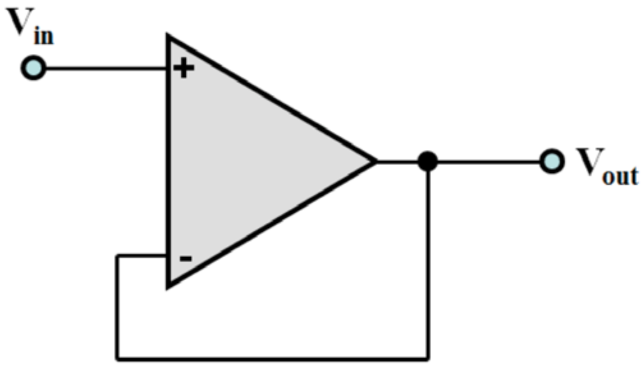


Figure 3: Source follower

- **Open loop gain (A)** is specific to the **op amp** and is usually very large such that we can assume it to be infinite

- **Closed loop gain (G)** refers to the ratio of the output to the input specific to the **circuit** when the circuit is connected in negative feedback. The closed loop gain is always much lower than the open loop gain

Circuit input resistance of source follower

- Definition of circuit input resistance:

  V_{in} / I_{in}

- Here, the input current sees the infinite input resistance of the op amp. So the input current is zero.

  → Circuit input resistance is therefore infinite

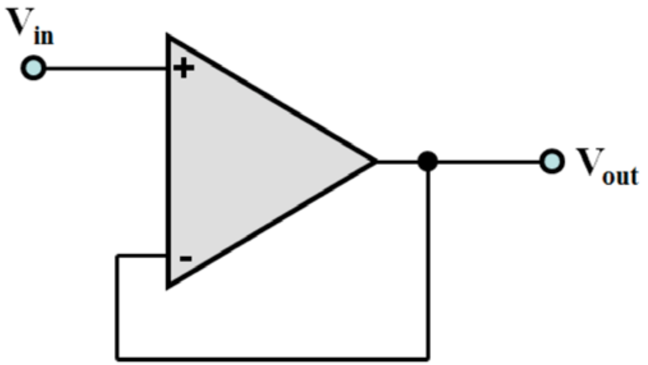


Figure 3: Source follower

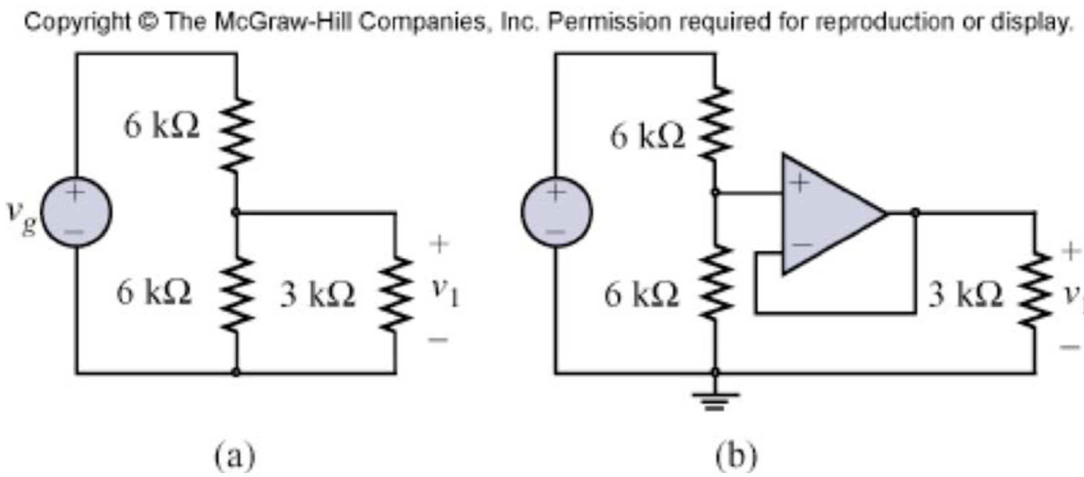
Note: Circuit input resistance is not always equal to the infinite input resistance of the op amp (e.g. the inverting amplifier).

- **Features of source follower:**

  - Large circuit input resistance
  - Small output resistance
  - Gain of close to one

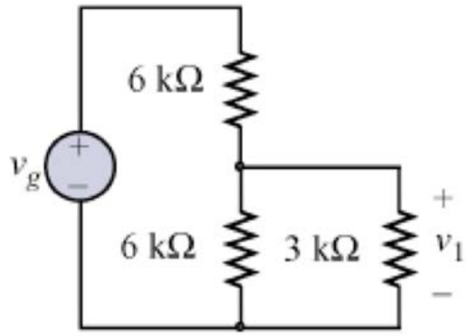
What’s source follower good for?

- **Application:** Buffer between a large source resistance and small load resistance. It isolates the input from the output load. See example below.



- Find v_1 for the above 2 circuits where the 3kΩ is the output load

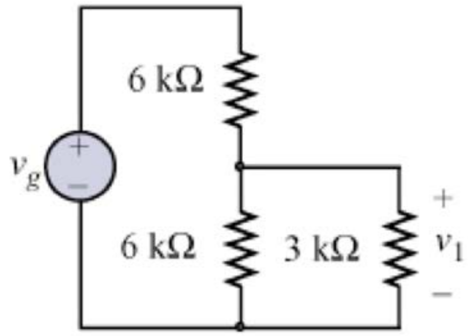
What's source follower good for?



(a)

- **Ideal case:** when the load is infinite, i.e. open circuit
- Without the 3kΩ load, the open circuit voltage across the 6kΩ resistor = $v_g/2$

What's source follower good for?



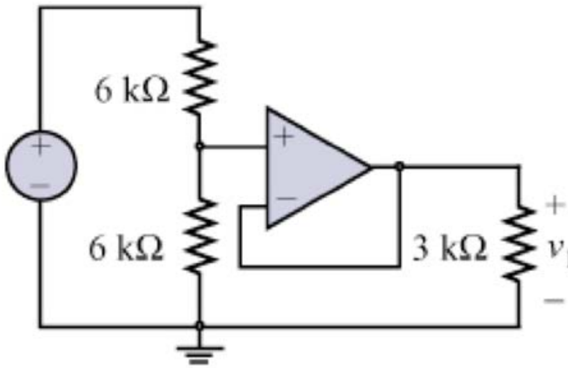
(a)

- For circuit (a), when 3kΩ is connect at the output:

  6kΩ and 3kΩ are in parallel = 2kΩ

  So $v_1 = [2/(2+6)]*v_g = v_g/4$
- Note that the output voltage has not dropped by half (it is vg/2 in the ideal case) due to the 3kΩ load compared to the no load case.
- **So the 3kΩ load actually has an effect on the output. This is <u>not</u> a good thing!**

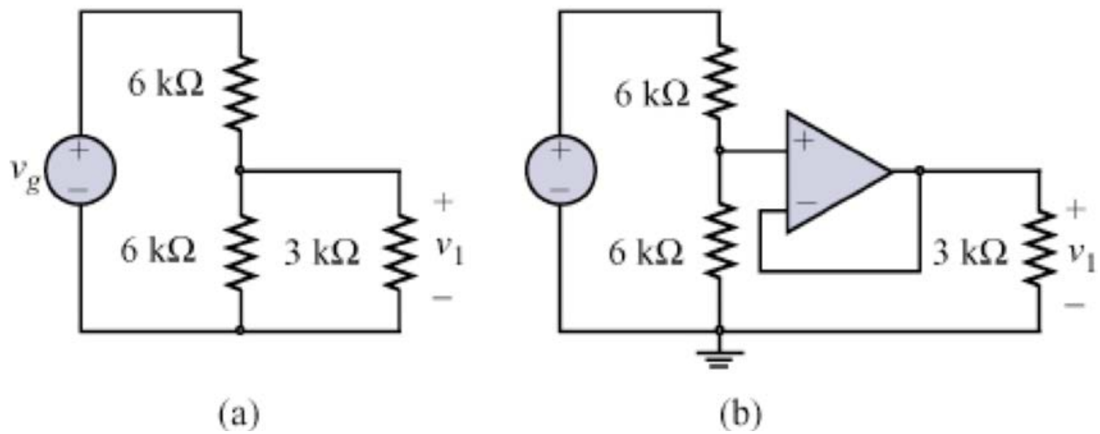
What's source follower good for?



(b)

- The problem of isolating the output load from the input resistance (6kΩ) can be solved with a source follower like in circuit (b)
- For circuit (b), when 3kΩ is connected at the output:
- Voltage across 6kΩ = $v_g/2$ (note that the 2 resistors are **in series since no current is flowing into the op amp inputs**)
- Since the gain is 1, $v_1 = v_g/2$

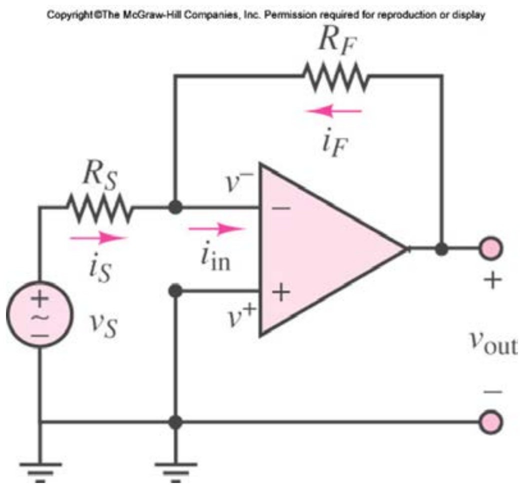
What's source follower good for?



SUMMARY:

- With the source follower, the 3kΩ load has no effect on the circuit on the left hand side
- In other words, the source follower works as a buffer. It isolates the input from the output load

Inverting amplifier



- Closed loop gain (V_{out}/V_{in})
- Gain: $\frac{v_{out}}{v_S} = -\frac{R_F}{R_S}$
- Circuit input resistance : R_S

Figure 4 : Inverting amplifier

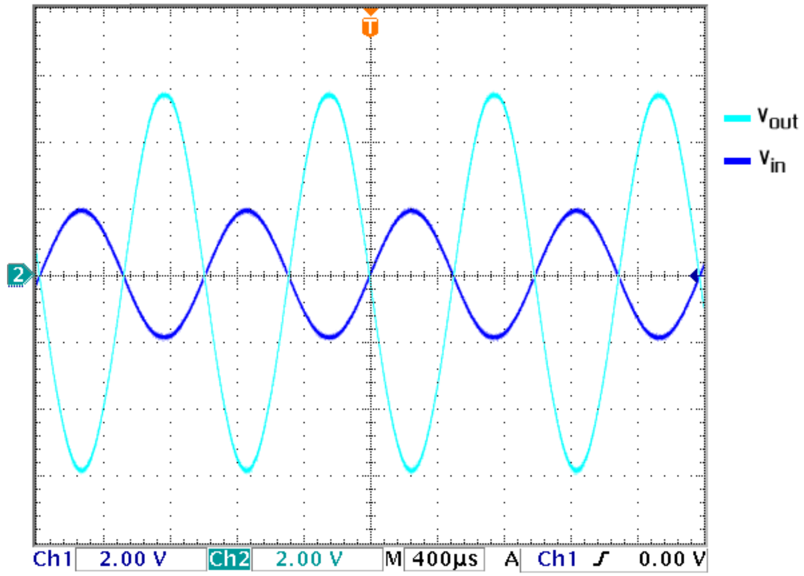
- Note that $v^- = v^+ = 0$
- Apply KCL at inverting input (V^-)

$$\frac{v_S - 0}{R_S} + \frac{v_{out} - 0}{R_F} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_S} = -\frac{R_F}{R_S}$$

Comparison of input to output

- What does the minus sign mean?



- The minus sign indicates that the gain is inverting. This means that the direction of the signal is reversed by 180°
- The minus sign **does not** mean that the output is less than the input
- If the modulus of the gain (i.e. |G|) is more than 1, that means the output is larger than the input. The value of |G| determines the amplification factor

Circuit input resistance of inverting amplifier

- Definition of circuit input resistance:

  v_S / i_S

- $i_S = (v_S - 0) / R_S$

  → $v_S / i_S = R_S$

  → Circuit input resistance = R_S

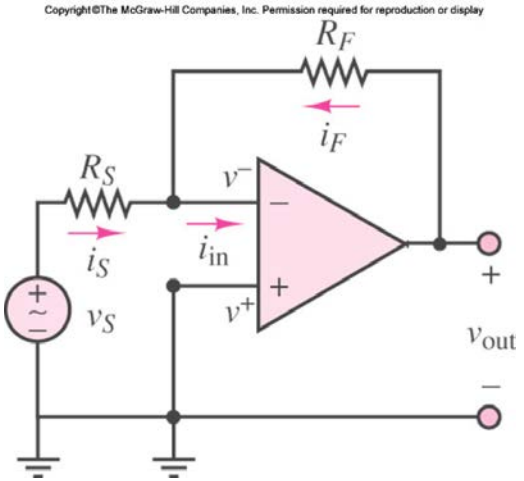


Figure 4 : Inverting amplifier

- You can now see that the circuit input resistance is not infinite in the case of the inverting amplifier, unlike the source follower. Circuit input resistance is a circuit-related parameter that depends on the actual connections in the circuit.

Circuit input resistance of inverting amplifier

- Since the circuit input resistance ($v_S/i_S = R_S$) is not infinite, the consequence is that any sort of internal resistance from the source (R_a) would have an effect on the output:

- Verify: Ra from the source appears in series with R_S → Replace R_S with $R_S + R_a$

$$\boxed{V_{out} = \frac{-R_F}{R_S+R_a} V_S = \left(\frac{R_S}{R_S+R_a}\right)\left(-\frac{R_F}{R_S} V_S\right)}$$

- Hence the output is reduced to a factor of $R_S/(R_S+R_a)$ of the value if $R_a=0$

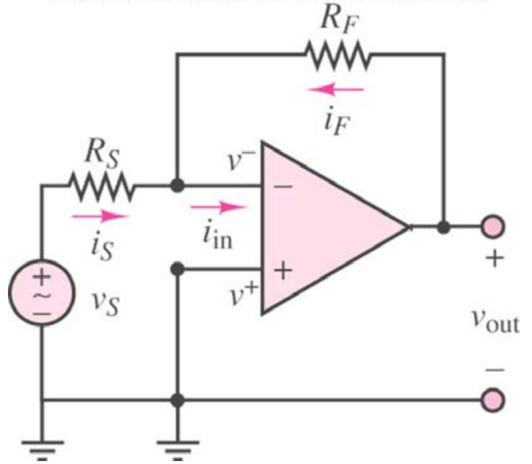
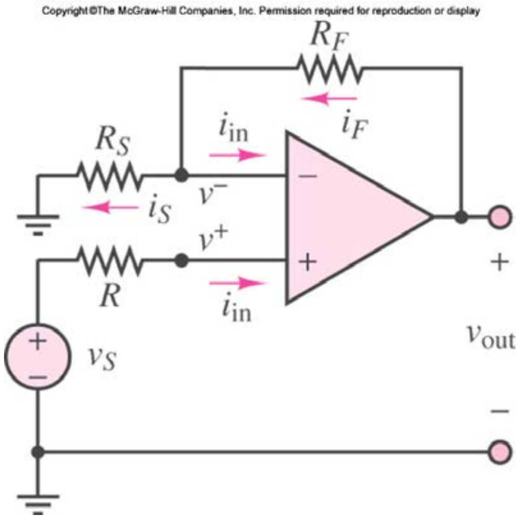


Figure 4 : Inverting amplifier

Non-inverting amplifier



- Closed loop gain (V_{out}/V_{in})
- Gain: $\dfrac{v_{out}}{v_S} = 1 + \dfrac{R_F}{R_S}$
- Circuit input resistance : Infinite

Figure 5 : Non-inverting amplifier

Closed loop gain (G)

- Note that $i_{in} = 0$ since it is going into the op amp input
  → $v_s = v^+ = v^-$ (1)
- Note there is also no current running into the inverting input of op amp as well ($i_{in} = 0$ for either inputs)
  → R_S and R_F are thus in series

Non-inverting amplifier

- Apply voltage divider rule:

$$v^{-} = \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_F} v_{out} \quad (2)$$

- Substitute (1) into (2):

$$v_S = \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_F} v_{out} \quad (3)$$

- After rearranging (3):

$$G = \frac{v_{out}}{v_S} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_S}$$

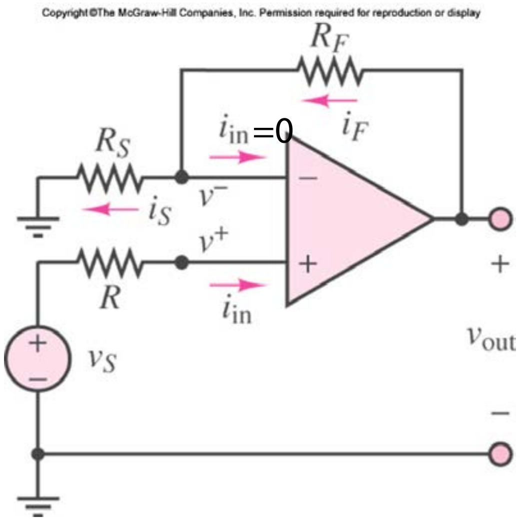


Figure 5 : Non-inverting amplifier

Circuit input resistance of non-inverting amplifier

- As mentioned already, $i_{in} = 0$ since the current from the sources sees the infinite resistance of the op amp

- Hence if $i_{in} = 0$, then:

$$\frac{v_S}{i_{in}} \rightarrow \infty$$

- So just like the source follower, any internal resistance at the source has no effect on the output

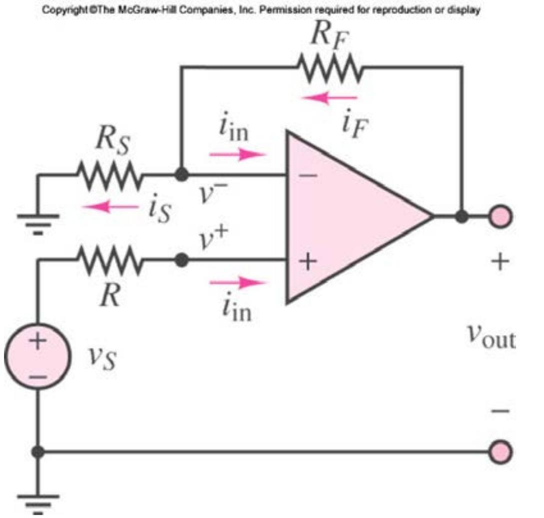


Figure 5 : Non-inverting amplifier

Summing amplifier

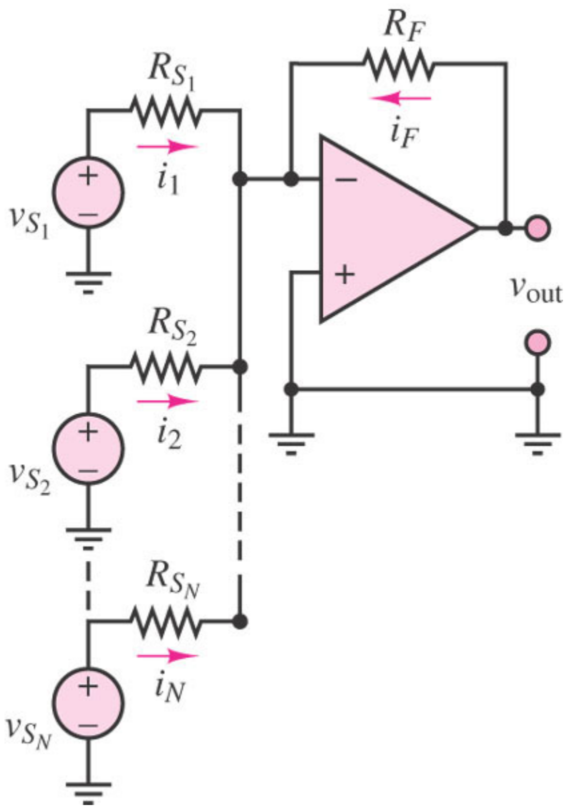


Figure 6 : Summing amplifier

$$\boxed{v_{out} = -\left(\frac{R_F}{R_{S1}} v_{S1} + \frac{R_F}{R_{S2}} v_{S2} + \ldots + \frac{R_F}{R_{SN}} v_{SN}\right)}$$

- This circuit is very similar to the inverting amplifier

Summing amplifier

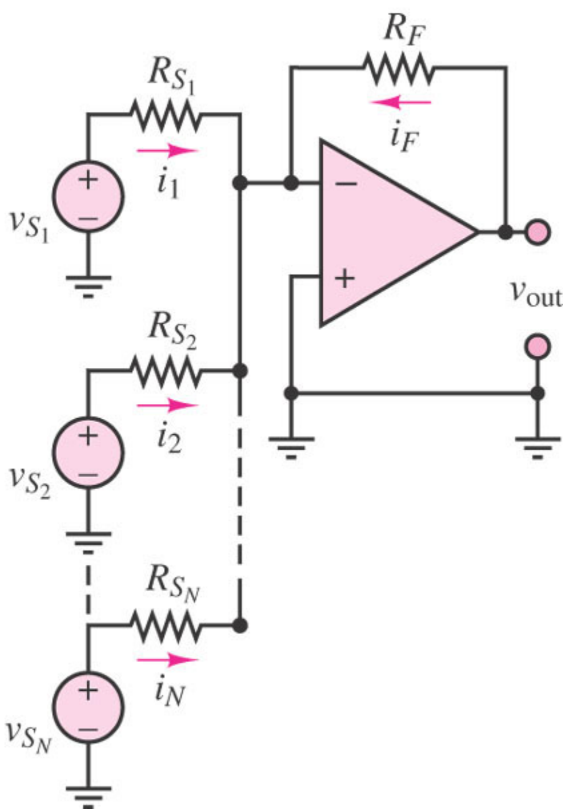


Figure 6 : Summing amplifier

- Note that since $v^+ = 0$, therefore $v^- = 0$
- Therefore:

$$i_1 = \frac{v_{S1}}{R_{S1}}, i_2 = \frac{v_{S2}}{R_{S2}}, \ldots i_N = \frac{v_{SN}}{R_{SN}}$$

- Applying KCL at v^-:

$$i_F + i_1 + i_2 + \ldots + i_N = 0$$

- Hence by nodal voltage analysis:

$$\frac{v_{out}}{R_F} + \frac{v_{S1}}{R_{S1}} + \frac{v_{S2}}{R_{S2}} + \ldots + \frac{v_{SN}}{R_{SN}} = 0$$

Summing amplifier

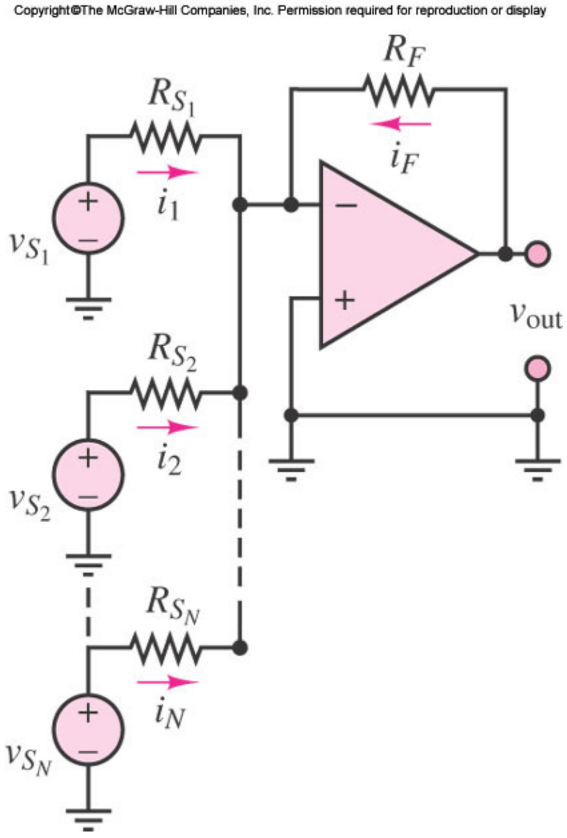


Figure 6 : Summing amplifier

- Rearrange the above equation, we obtain:

$$v_{out} = -\left(\frac{R_F}{R_{S1}} v_{S1} + \frac{R_F}{R_{S2}} v_{S2} + \ldots + \frac{R_F}{R_{SN}} v_{SN} \right)$$

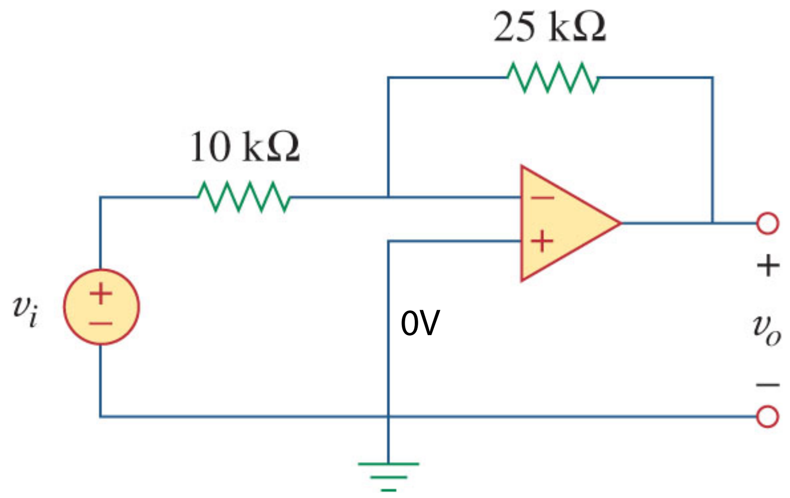
Note that as the name suggests, the function of this amplifier circuit is to amplify each input voltage and add them all up at the output. This sum however is **inverted relative to the input** as indicated by the negative sign.

Example I: Inverting Amplifier

If $v_i = 0.5$ V, calculate:

(a) the output voltage v_o

(b) the current in the 10-kΩ resistor.



(a) $V^- = V^+ = 0V$

$$\frac{v_i - V^-}{10000} = \frac{V^- - v_o}{25000} \Rightarrow \frac{v_i}{10} = \frac{-v_o}{25}$$

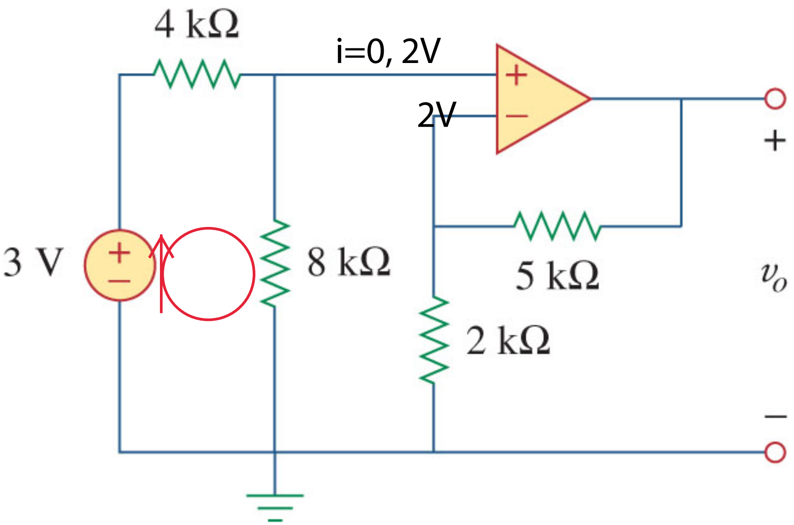
$$\Rightarrow v_0 = -1.25V$$

(b)

$$i_{10k\Omega} = \frac{v_i - 0}{10000} = 50\mu A$$

Example II: Non-inverting Amplifier

Calculate the output voltage v_o



On the input side, by voltage divider rule

$$V^{+} = 3 \times \frac{8}{4+8} = 2V$$

$$V^{-} = V^{+} = 2V$$

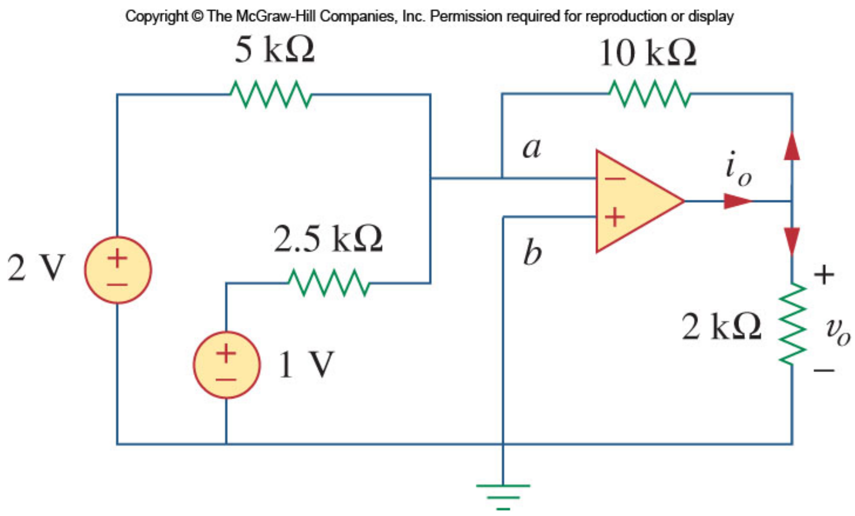
On the output side, by voltage divider rule

$$v_0 \frac{2}{2+5} = V^{-}$$

$$v_0 = 2 \times \frac{7}{2} = 7V$$

Example III: Summing Amplifier

Calculate v_o and i_o in the op amp circuit.



$v_a = v_b = 0V$

$$\frac{2 - v_a}{5000} + \frac{1 - v_a}{2500} = \frac{(v_a - v_0)}{10000}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 4 = -v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o = -8V$$

$$i_0 = \frac{v_0}{2000} + \frac{v_0 - v_a}{10000} = \frac{-8}{2000} + \frac{-8 - 0}{10000} = -0.0048 = -4.8\text{mA}$$

III. Differential amplifier

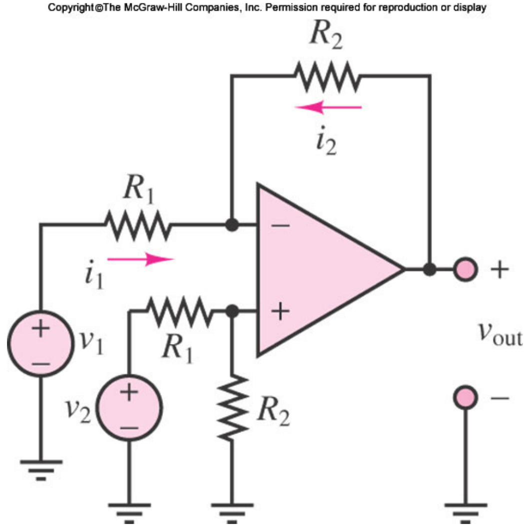


Figure 7 : Differential amplifier

- This circuit is very useful for building instruments that make fine measurements
- A differential amplifier is a device that amplifies the difference between two inputs but rejects any signals common to the two inputs

Analysis of differential amplifier I

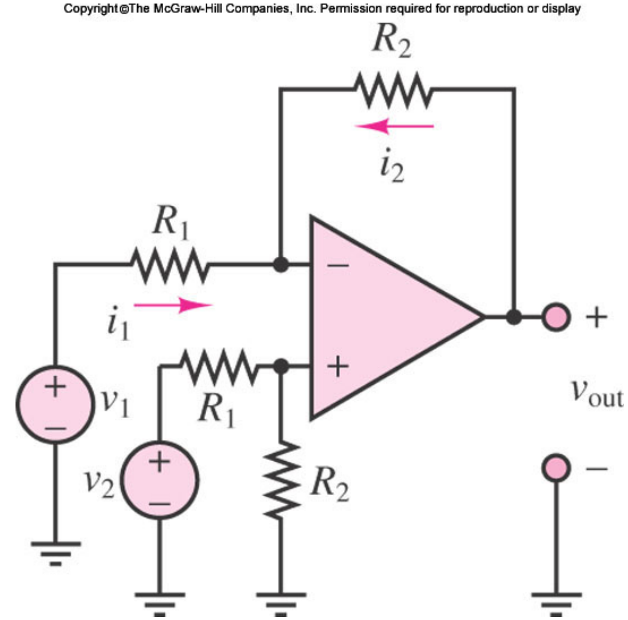
- Apply KCL at inverting terminal
- Assuming no current into/out of op amp inverting input (v^-)

$$i_1 + i_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \frac{v_1 - v^-}{R_1} + \frac{v_{out} - v^-}{R_2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_{out}}{R_2}\right) \Big/ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = v^-$$

$$\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) v_1 + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right) v_{out} = v^- \qquad (1)$$



Analysis of differential amplifier I

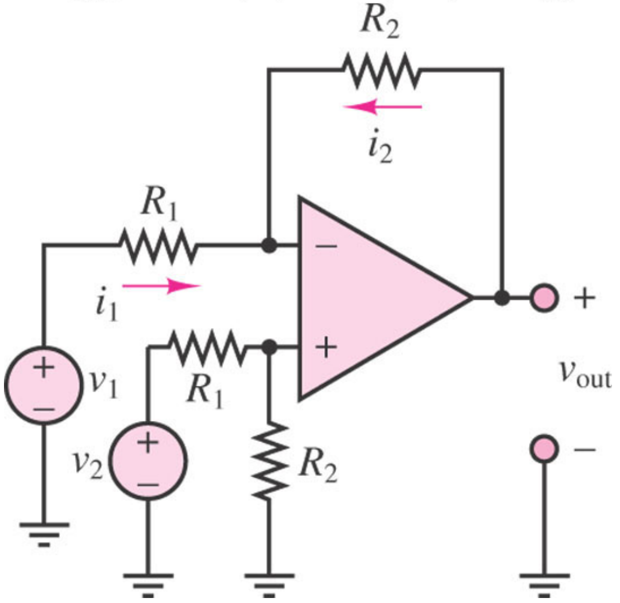
- At the non-inverting input (v^+) of op amp:

- Assuming no current into/out of non-inverting input of op amp

→ R_1 and R_2 appear in series

→ Apply voltage divider rule to R_1 and R_2:

$$v^+ = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right)v_2 \quad (2)$$



Operational amplifier internal circuit

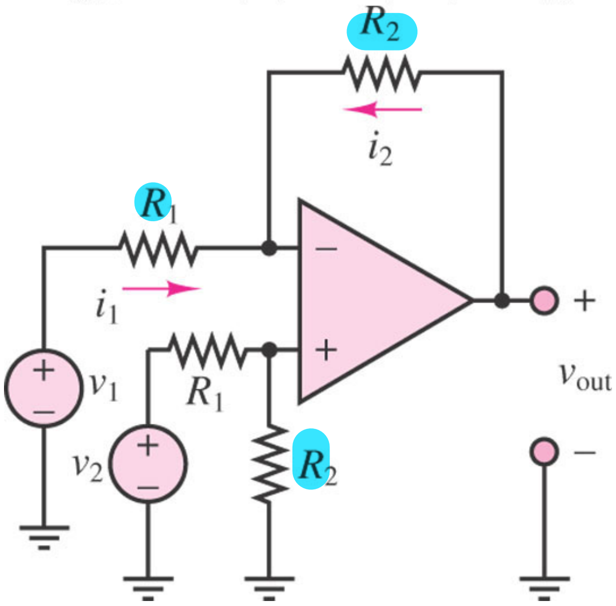
- Finally, assume $v^- = v^+$ due to infinite open loop gain in negative feedback

- Combine (1) and (2):

$$\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right)v_2 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right)v_1 + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}\right)v_{out}$$

$$\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}\right)v_{out} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right)(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_{out} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)(v_2 - v_1)$$

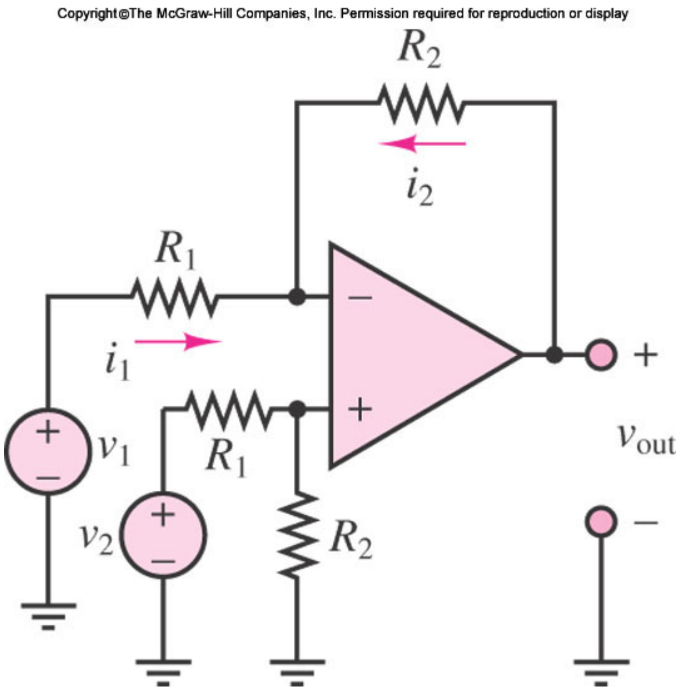


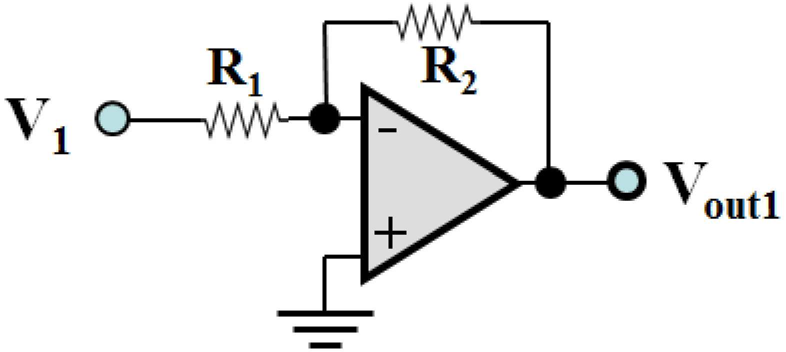
Note that the function of this op amp circuit is to take the difference between two input voltages and amplify them at the output.

Analysis of differential amplifier II

- Using superposition:

  Short v_2





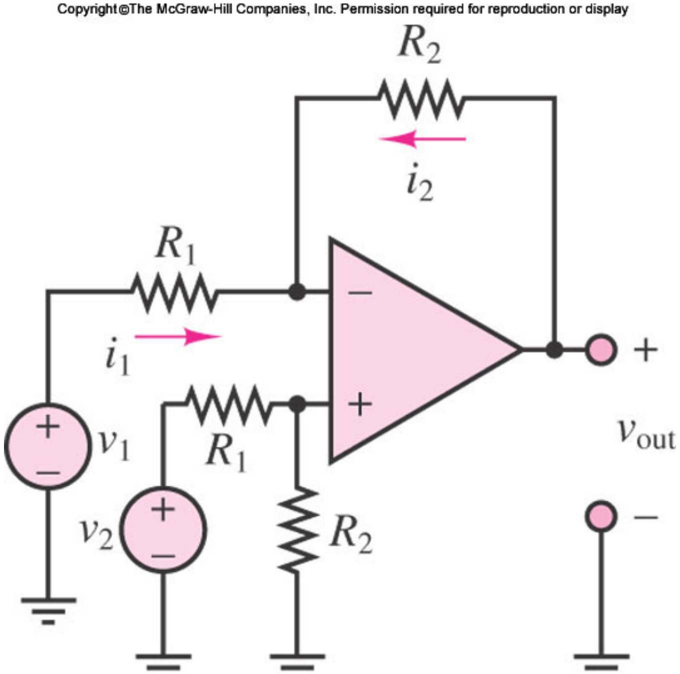
- This is an inverting amp circuit
- Closed loop gain:

$$V_{out1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$

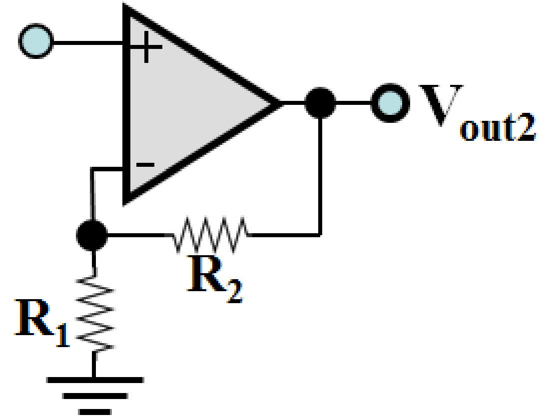
Analysis of differential amplifier II

- Using superposition:

  <u>Short v_1</u>



$[R_2/(R_1+R_2)]V_2$



- This is a non-inverting amp circuit
- Closed loop gain is $1 + (R_2/R_1)$ with input of $[R_2/(R_1+R_2)]*V_2$

$$V_{out2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_2\right)$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_2$$

Analysis of differential amplifier II

- Finally, add up the output voltages

→ $V_{out} = V_{out1} + V_{out2}$

$$V_{out1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} v_1$$

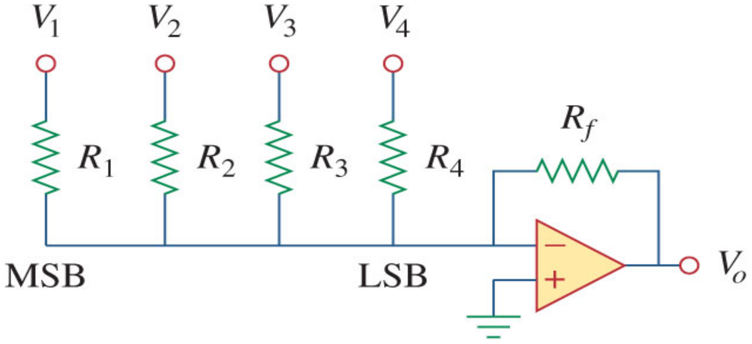
$$V_{out2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} v_2\right)$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_2$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}(v_2 - v_1)$$

Application: Digital-to-Analog Converter

- The following is circuit used for transforming digital signals into analog form, i.e. digital-to analog converter (DAC)
- The four-bit DAC is realized in the form of *binary weighted ladder* using the circuit below. The bits are weights according to the magnitude of R_f/R_n , where $R_f/R_1 > R_f/R_2 > R_f/R_3 > R_f/R_4$, such that each lesser bit has half the weight of the next higher bit



- Inputs V1 to V4 represent the most (MSB) to least significant bit (LSB)
- Inputs V1 to V4 can assume only a logic low (0 V) or a logic high (1 V) level

Digital-to-Analog Converter

- The previous circuit is an inverting summing amplifier

$$-V_o = \frac{R_f}{R_1}V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2}V_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3}V_3 + \frac{R_f}{R_4}V_4$$

- Let R_f = 10 kΩ, R_1 = 10 kΩ, R_2 = 20 kΩ, R_3 = 40 kΩ, R_4 = 80 kΩ,

the binary inputs of [0000], [0001], [0010], and [1111] will produce analog outputs of 0 V, 0.125 V, 0.25 V, and 1.875 V.

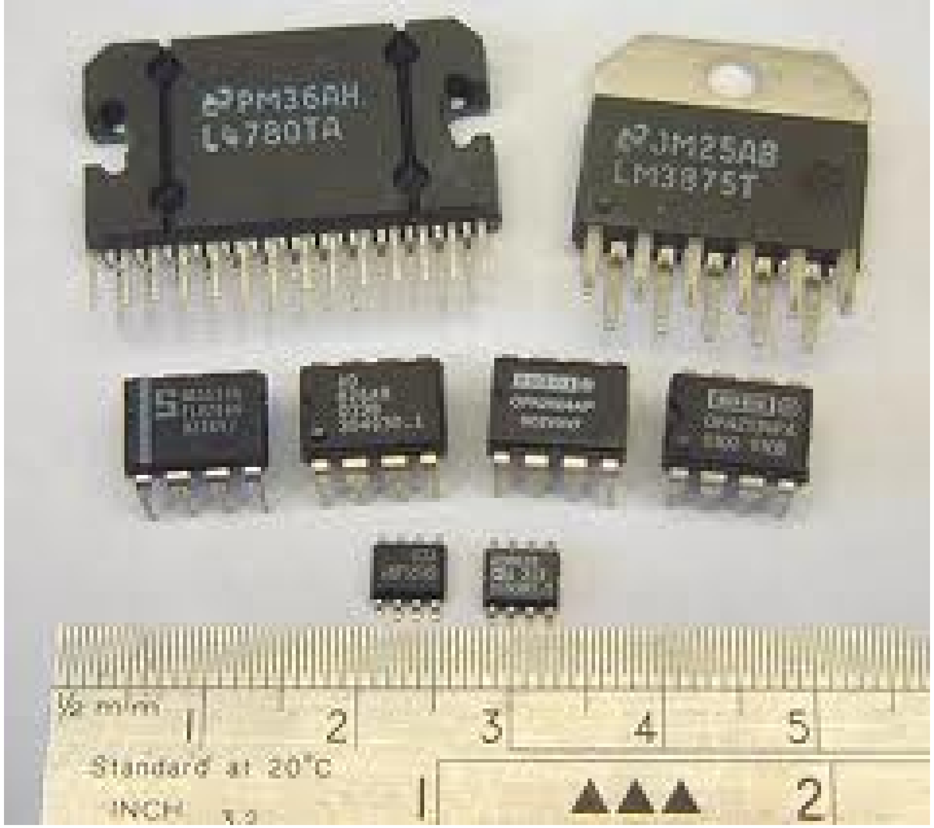
$[V_1V_2V_3V_4]$ = [0000]
$-V_0$ =

$[V_1V_2V_3V_4]$ = [0001]
$-V_0$ =

$[V_1V_2V_3V_4]$ = [0010]
$-V_0$ =

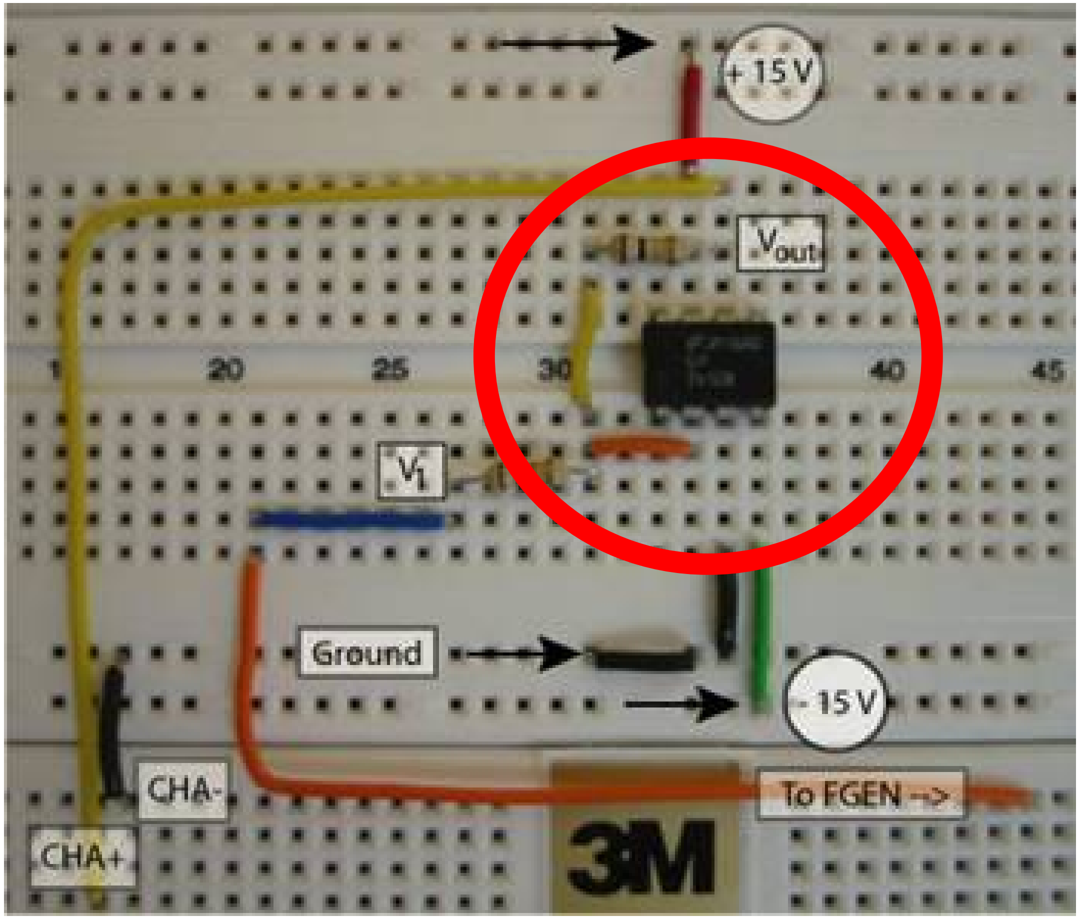
$[V_1V_2V_3V_4]$ = [1111]
$-V_0$ =

Op amp wears different clothes



They come in different shapes and sizes

Op amp connects on breadboard



Op amp specification sheet

LM158,A-LM258,A
LM358,A

LOW POWER DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

- INTERNALLY FREQUENCY COMPENSATED
- LARGE DC VOLTAGE GAIN: 100dB
- WIDE BANDWIDTH (unity gain): 1.1MHz (temperature compensated)
- VERY LOW SUPPLY CURRENT/OP (500μA) ESSENTIALLY INDEPENDENT OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE
- LOW INPUT BIAS CURRENT: 20nA (temperature compensated)
- LOW INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE: 2mV
- LOW INPUT OFFSET CURRENT: 2nA
- INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE INCLUDES GROUND
- DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE EQUAL TO THE POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE
- LARGE OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING 0V TO (Vcc - 1.5V)

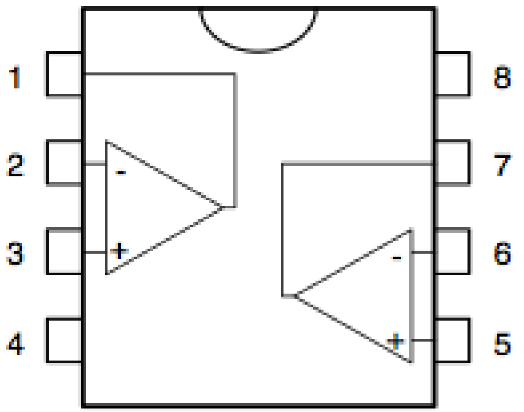
DESCRIPTION

These circuits consist of two independent, high gain, internally frequency compensated which were designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. The low power supply drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

N
DIP8
(Plastic Package)

D & S
SO8 & miniSO8
(Plastic Micropackage)

P
TSSOP8
(Thin Shrink Small Outline Package)



1 - Output 1
2 - Inverting input
3 - Non-inverting input
4 - V_{CC}^{-}
5 - Non-inverting input 2
6 - Inverting input 2
7 - Output 2
8 - V_{CC}^{+}

IV. Op amps in real life

- Op amps are actually electronic chips that are kept in a package. The various terminals of the op amp are then connected to different pins on the package.
- The figure below shows one example:

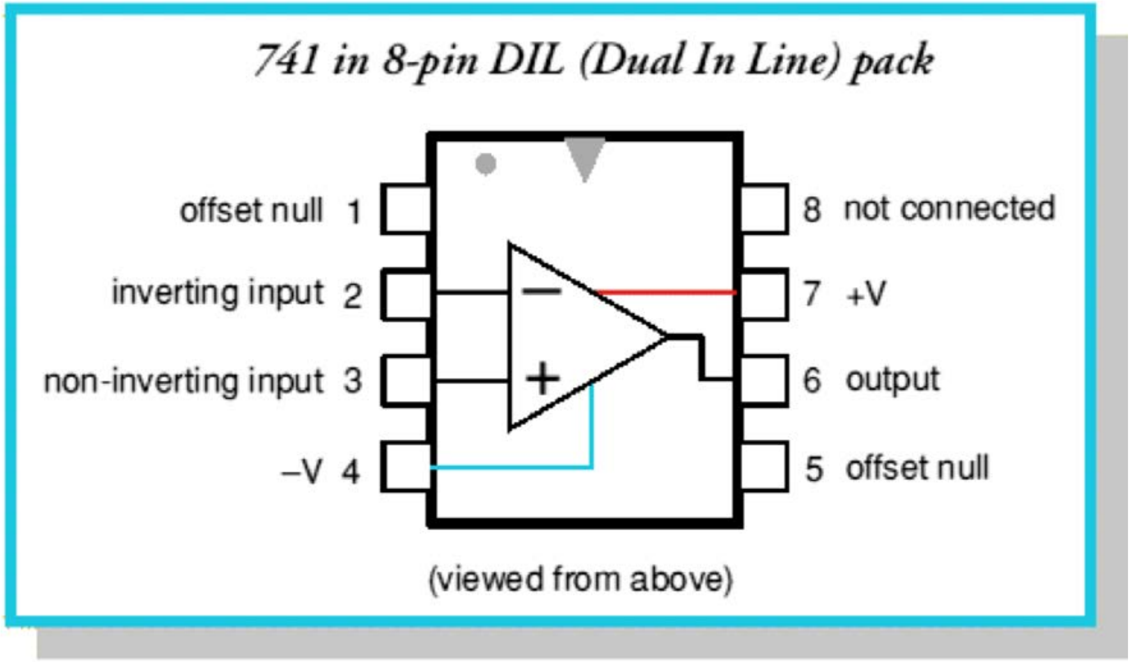


Figure 8: Symbol of an op amp

IV. Op amps in real life

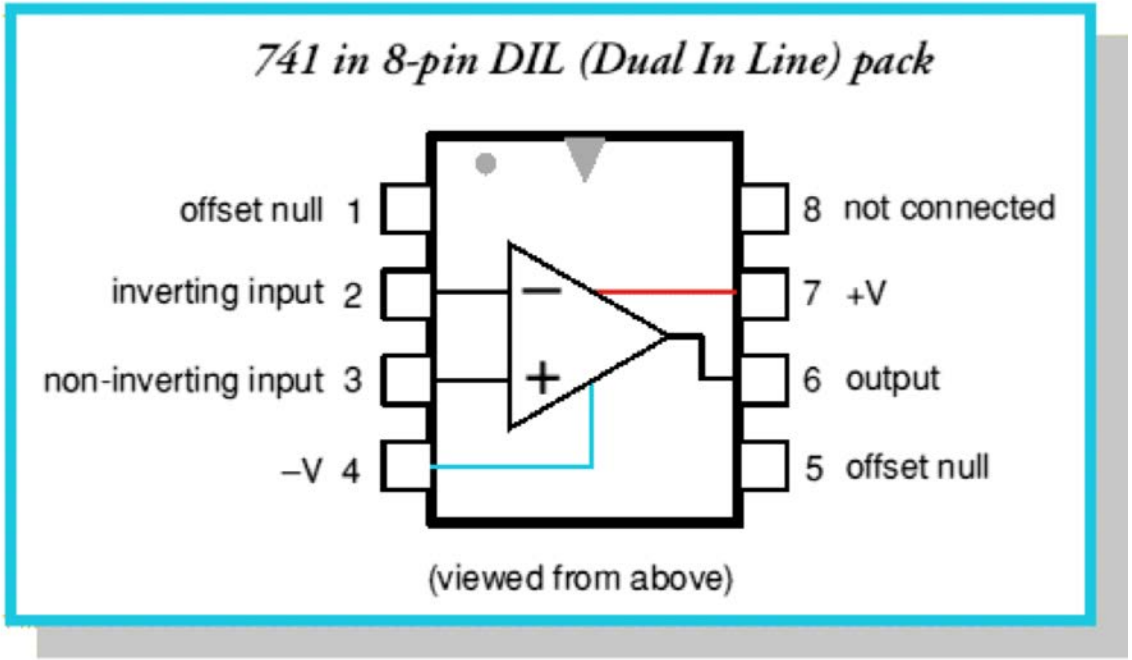


Figure 8: Symbol of an op amp

- One may see that the package has 8 pins, of which only 7 are used (1 pin has no connection – pin 8). To build the circuits mentioned so far, we only need to consider 5 of the pins.
- The pins -V and +V each refer to the negative and the positive supply. For the op amp to work, power needs to be supplied to the –V and +V pins.

Power Supply

- The following figure shows an inverting amplifier with the power supply connections included
- You might realize that we did not consider the power supply pins when deriving expressions for v_{out}

$$G = \frac{V_{out}}{V_S} = -\frac{R_F}{R_S}$$

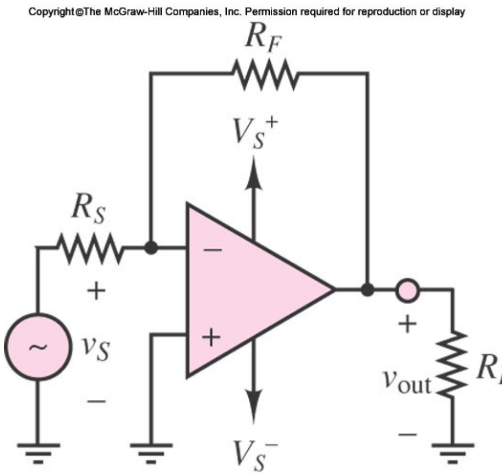


Figure 9: Inverting op amp with power supply

- In practice, we need to supply power otherwise the op amp will not work and will not get these expressions of V_{out}.

- So what then is the effect of the power supply pins apart from giving power to the op amp for it work?

V. Saturation

- From the expression of V_{out}/V_{in}, you cannot see whether there is a limit on the maximum V_{out}. In a real op amp, V_{out} cannot exceed either of the supply voltages

- Hence if Vs+ is 15V and Vs- is -15V, then V_{out} cannot be higher than 15V. It also cannot be lower than -15V

Example on saturation

- You have built an inverting op amp with gain of 10 and you use power supply of 15V to the op amp

Case 1: Vs = 2V

If we multiply 2V by -10, V_{out} should be -20V. This is lower than the negative supply. So V_{out} will be -15V. In the labs, you will find that the minimum V_{out} does not even reach V_S^-.

Case 2: Vs = -2V

If we multiply -2V by -10, Vout should be +20V. This is higher than the positive supply. Thus Vout will be +15V. In the labs, you will find that the maximum Vout does not even reach V_S^+.

Example on saturation

Case 3: Vs = 2*sin(2000t) V

When V_{out} reaches V_{s+} or V_{s}^{-} , the output gets chopped off.

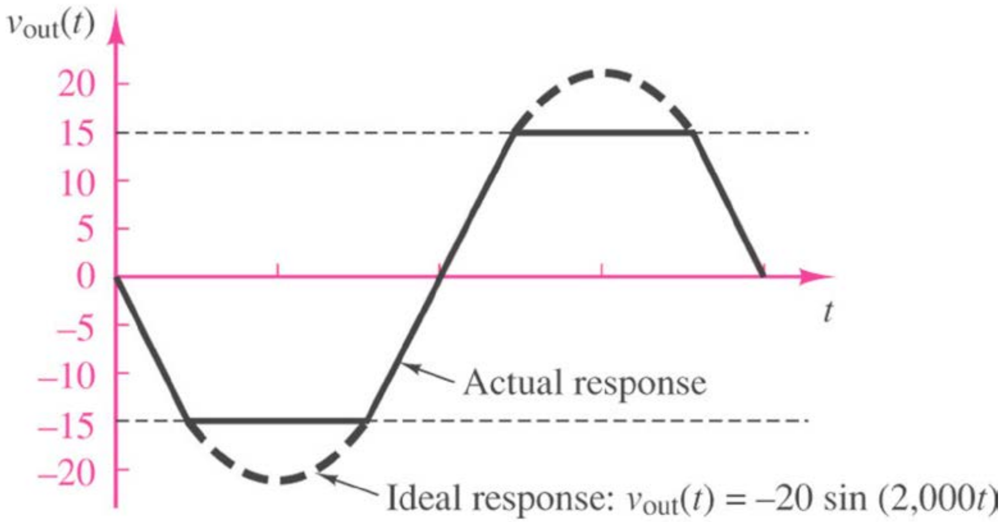


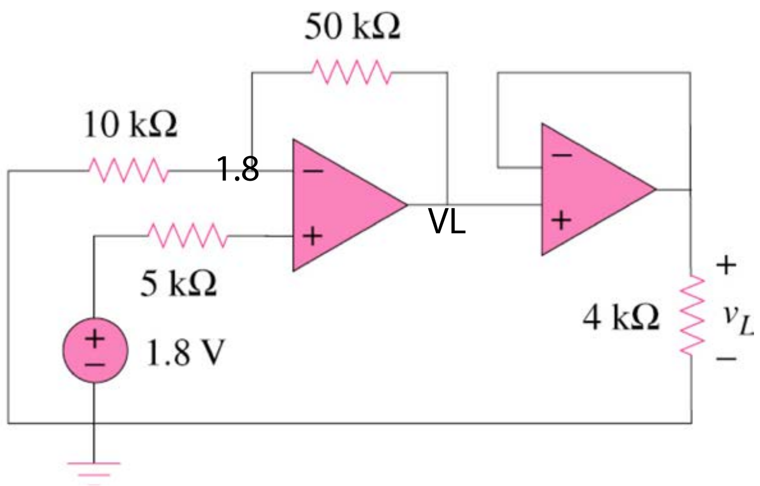
Figure 10. Saturated output

Op amps are only capable of amplifying signals within the range of their supply voltages.

The output cannot exceed the supply voltages while the input is also capped by the supply voltages.

VI. Cascaded amplifiers 1

Identify the types of amplifiers in the circuit below. Find v_L.



First stage: Non-inverting amp

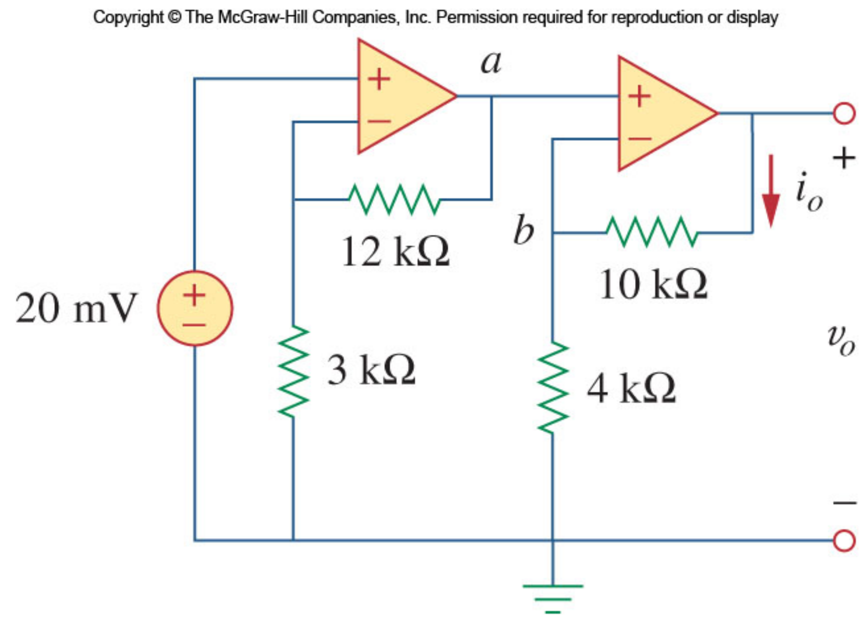
Second stage: Source follower

$$v_L \times \frac{10}{10+50} = 1.8\ V$$

$$v_L = 10.8\ V$$

Cascaded amplifiers 2

Find v_o and i_o in the circuit.



Solution:

$$V_a \times \frac{3}{12+3} = 20\ mV$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a = 0.1\ V$$

$$V_b = V_a = 0.1\ V$$

$$v_o \times \frac{4}{10+4} = V_b$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o = 0.35\ V$$

$$i_o = \frac{v_o}{10000+4000} = 25\ \mu A$$

Summary

(1) Remember the 3 characteristics of an ideal op amp

(2) The output voltage is limited by the power supply

(3) Op amps can be cascaded and combined