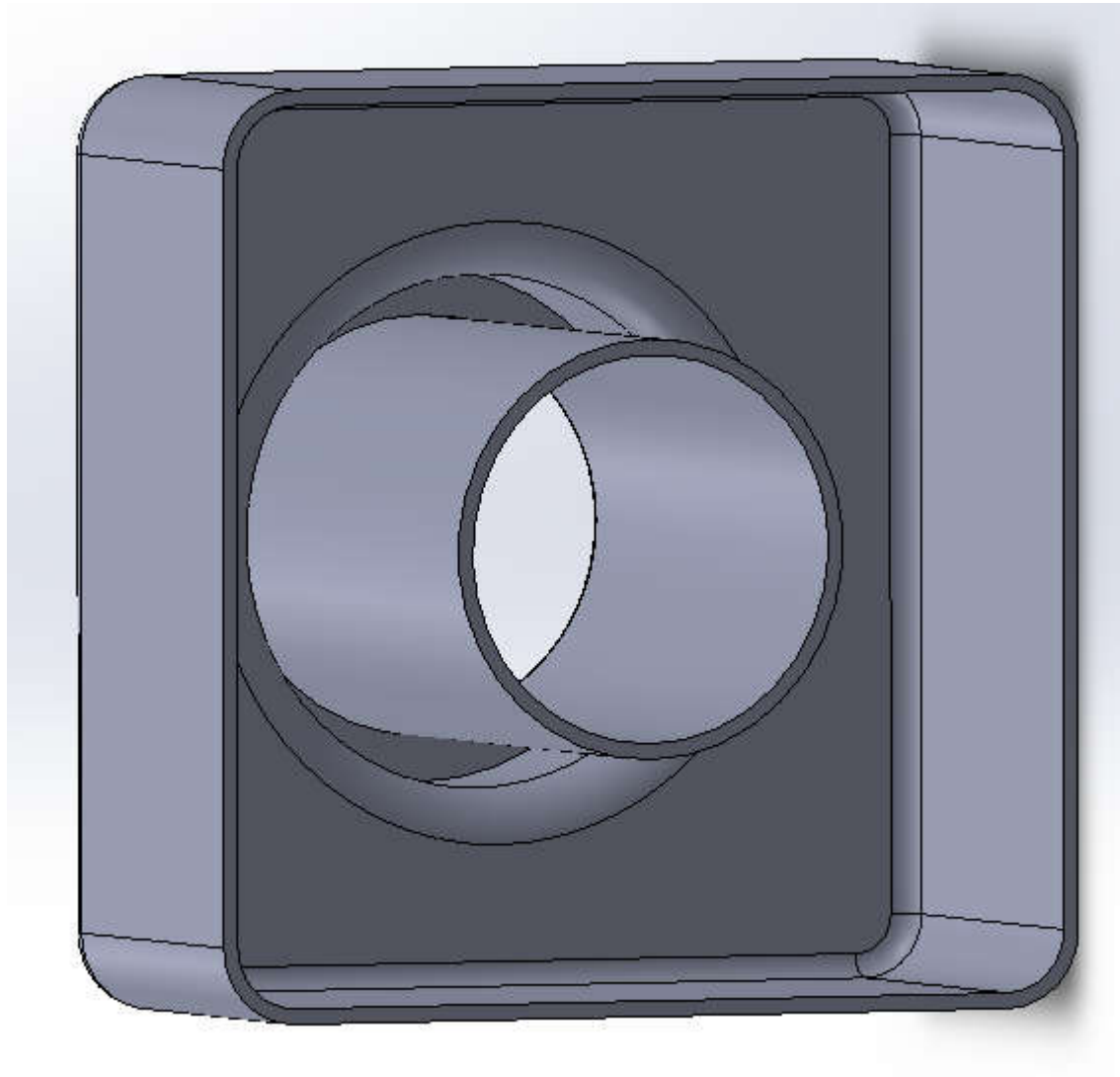
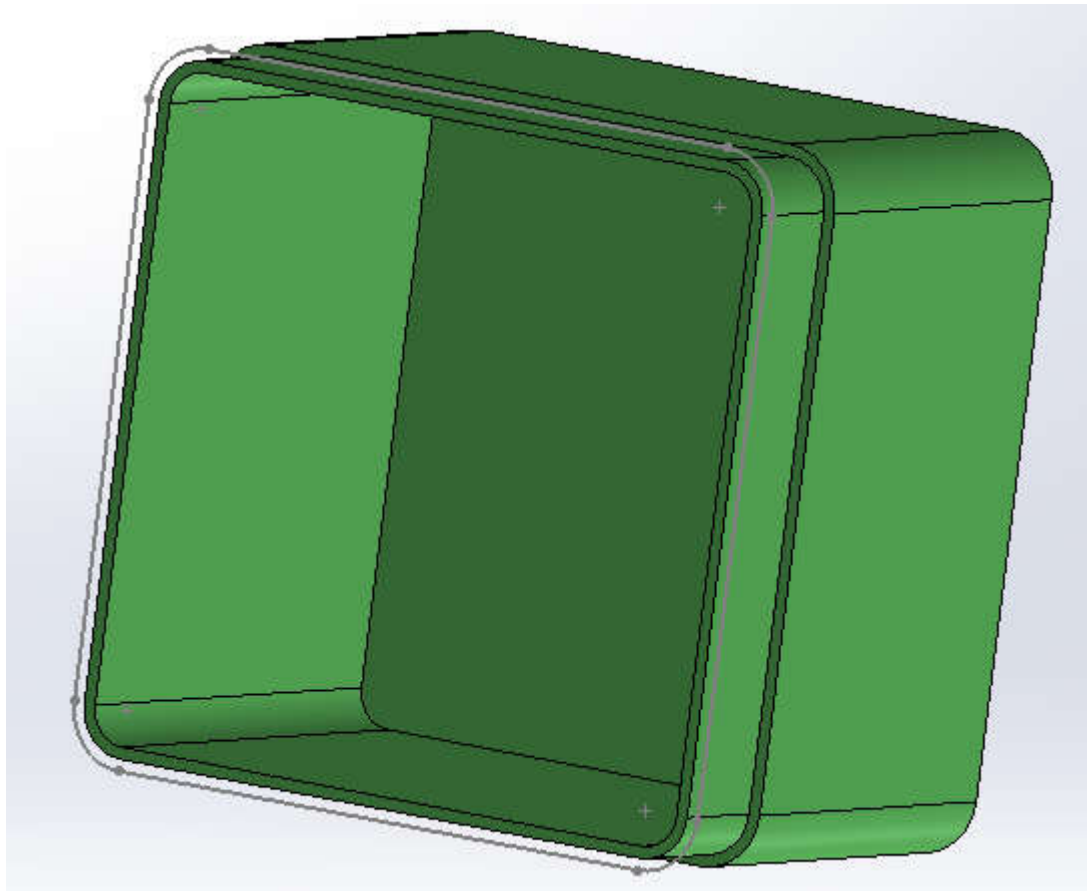


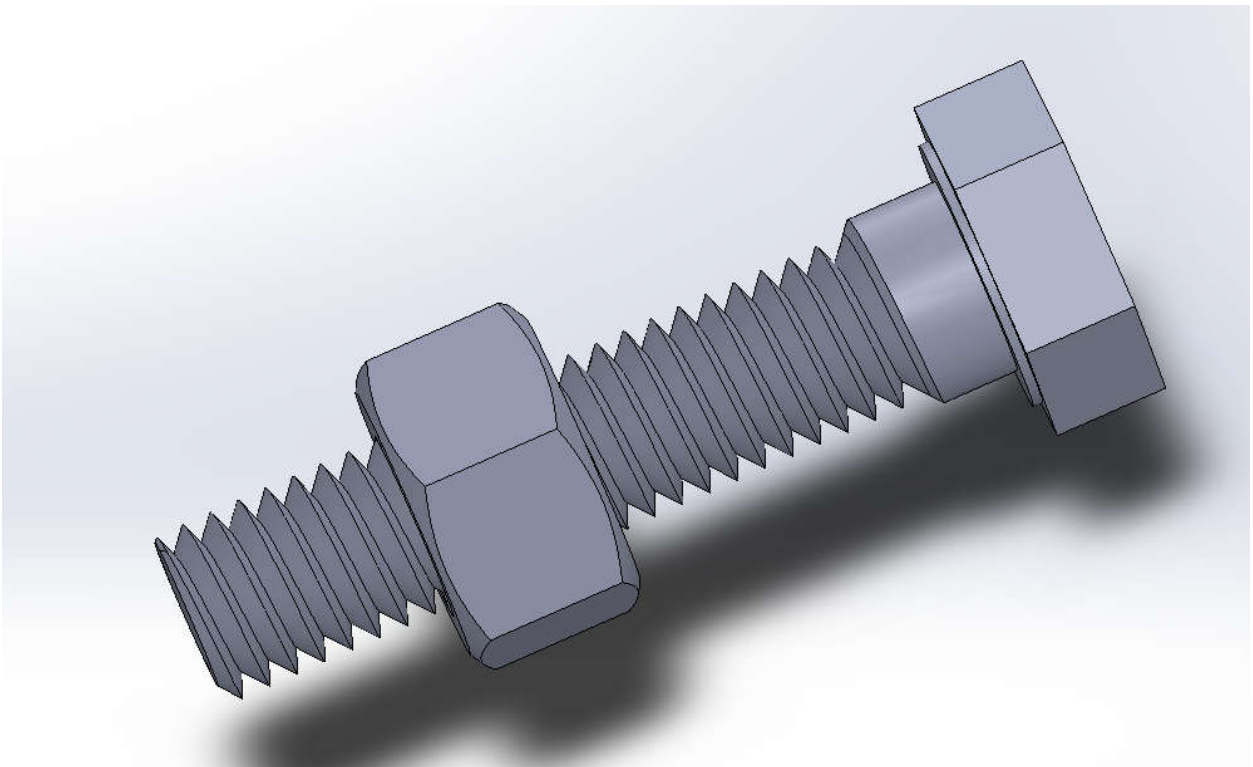
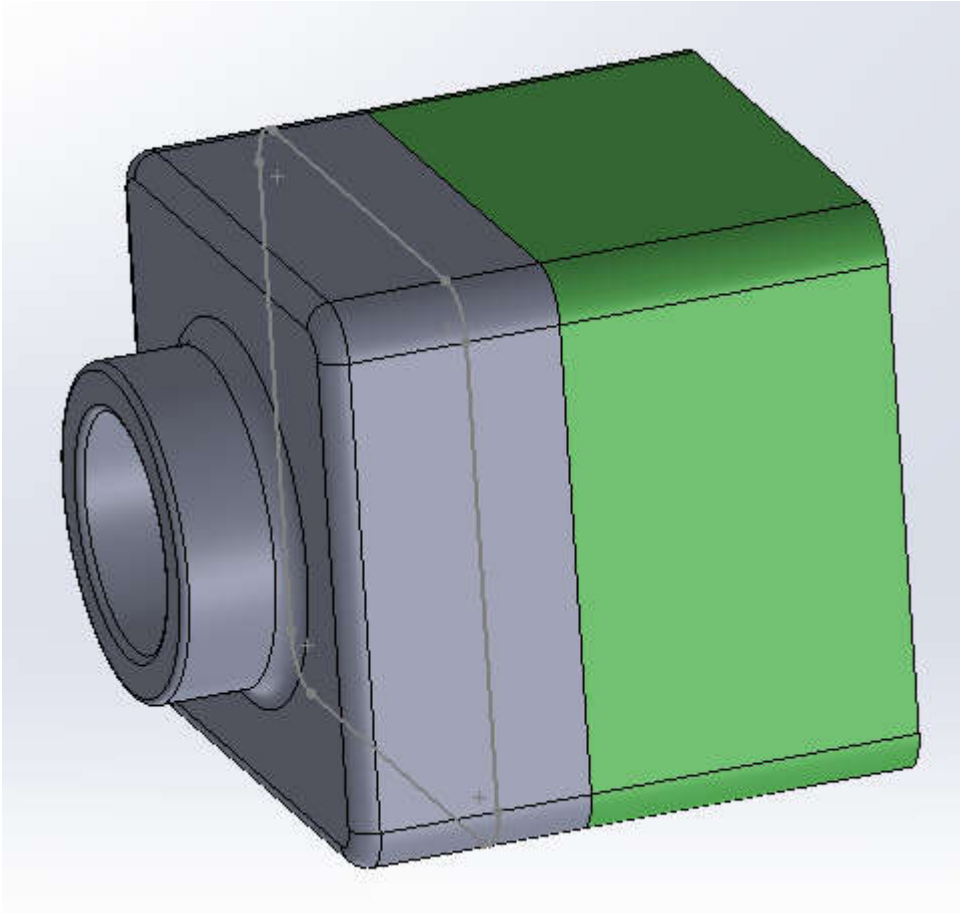
Johnson Le

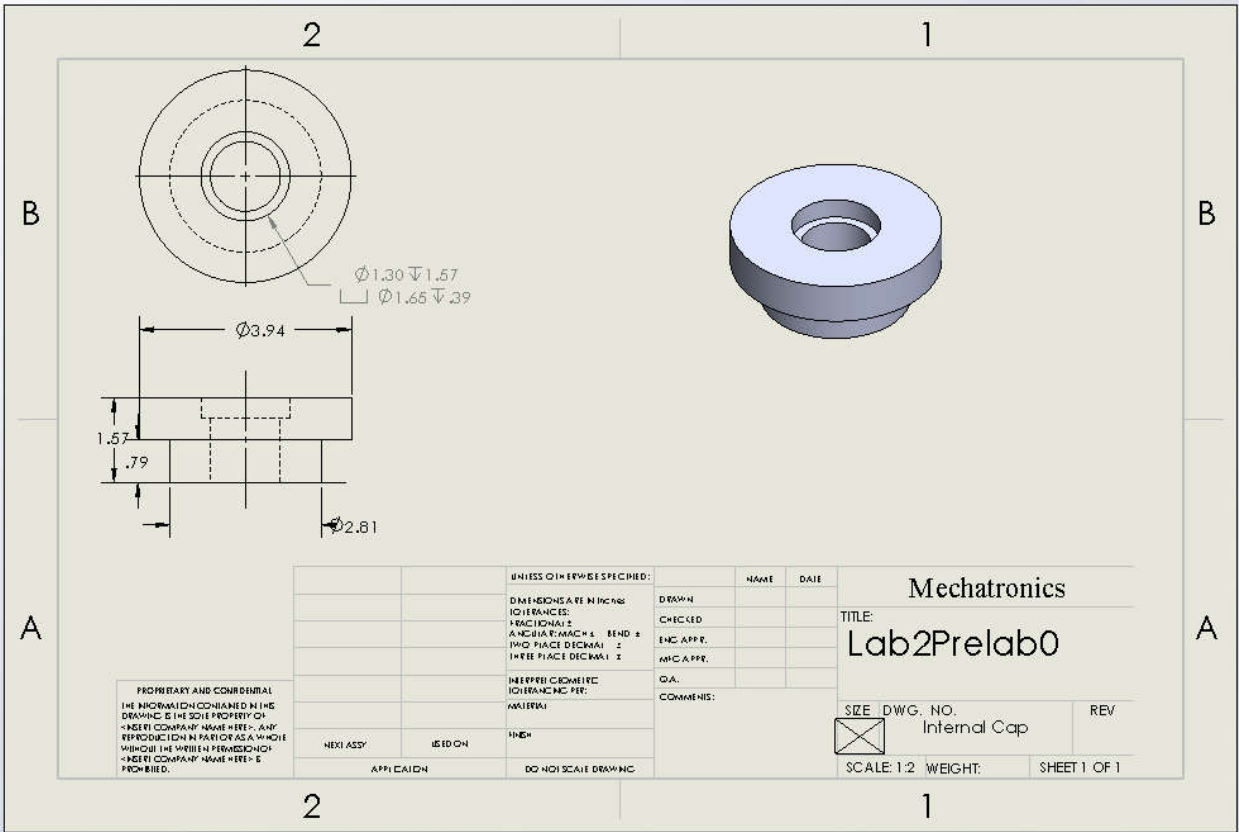
LAB 2 PRELAB

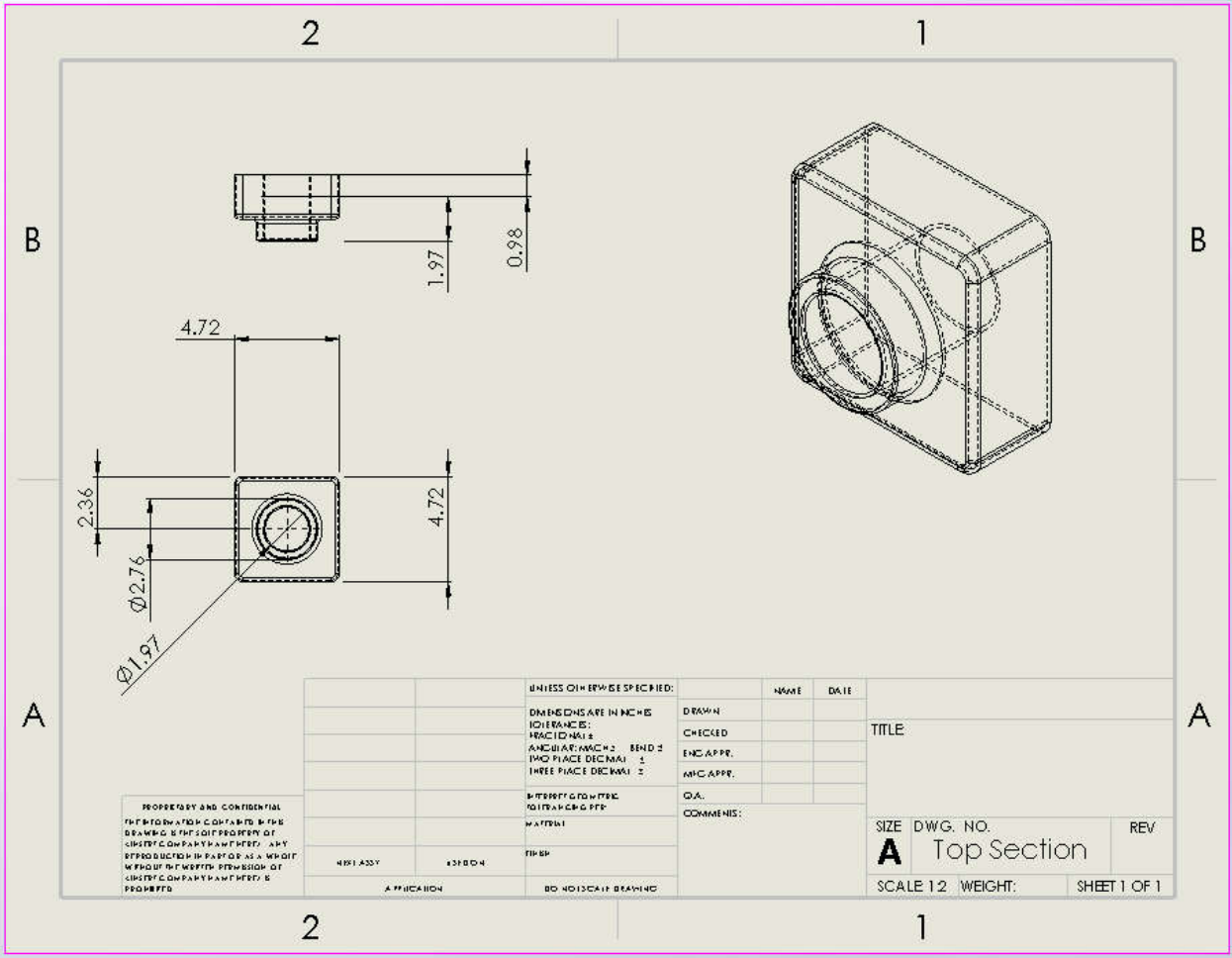
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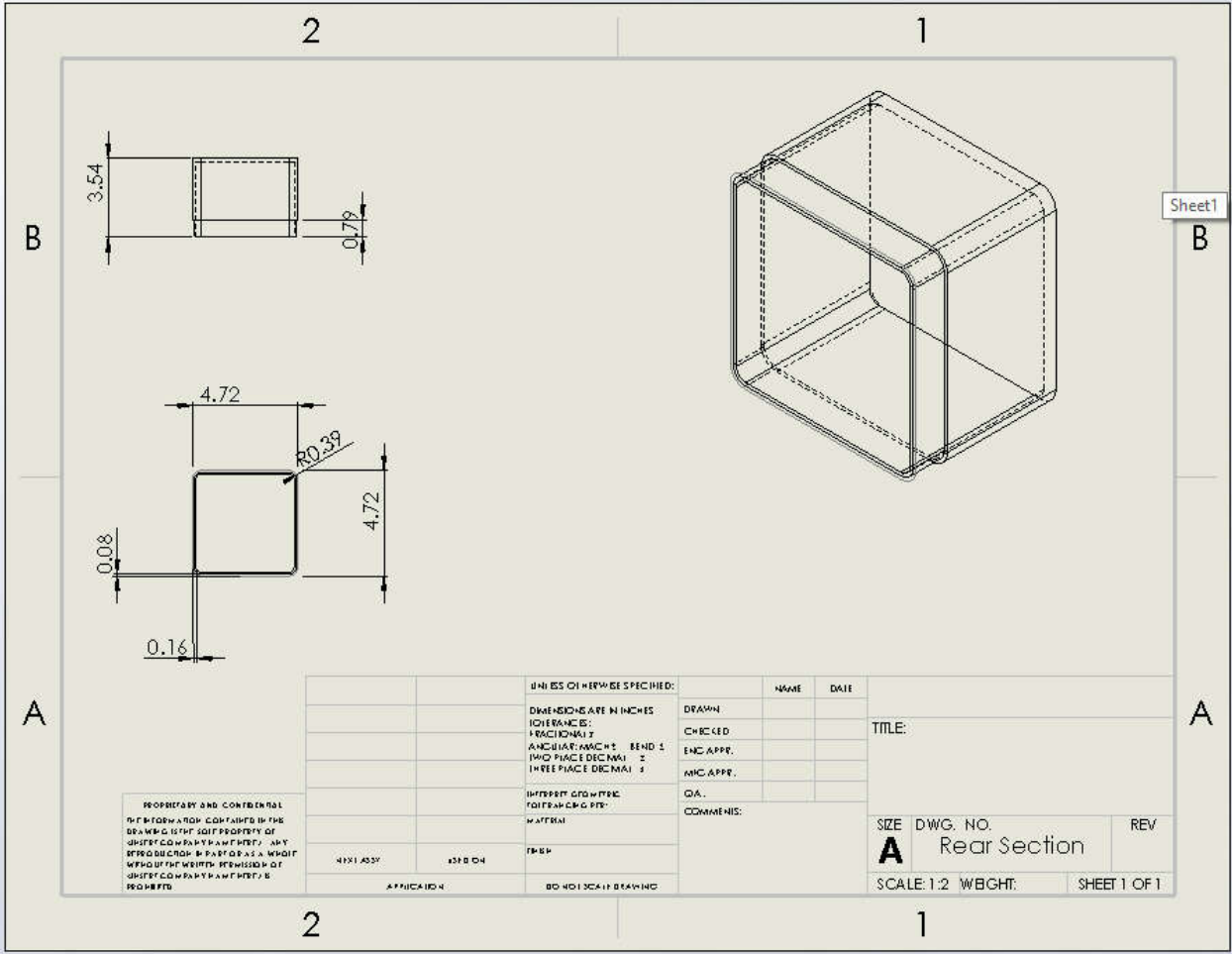


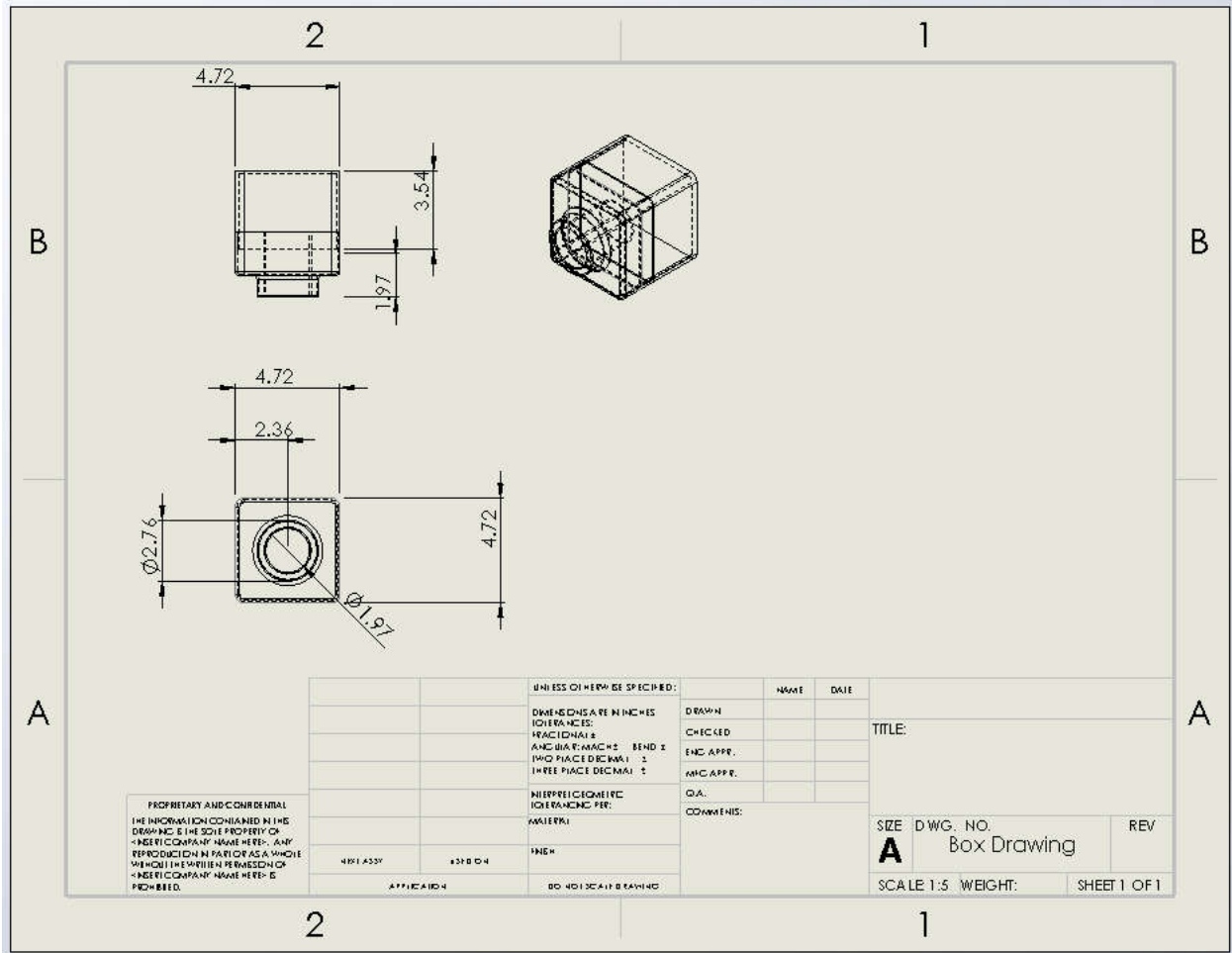












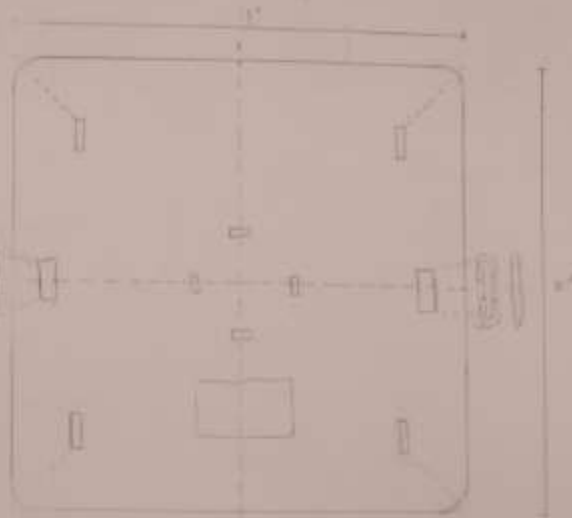
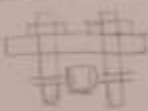
PART 2:

Platform Scale

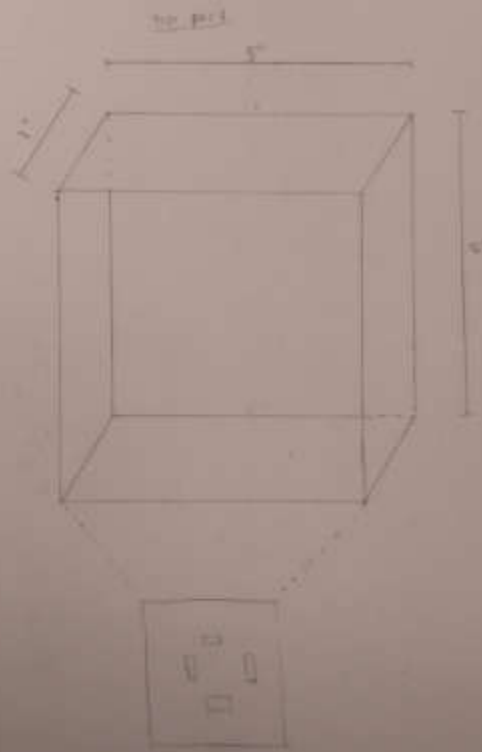
vertical mount



mount Mount Side Bar

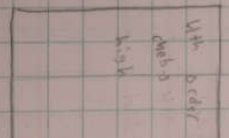
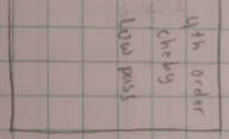
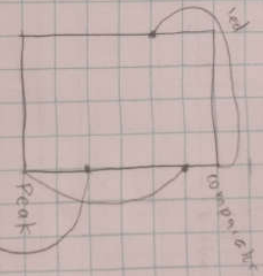
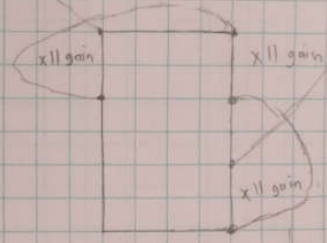
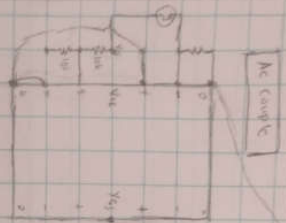


cylinder



The image contains two hand-drawn circuit diagrams. The top diagram is a multi-stage op-amp circuit. It starts with an input signal V_{in} connected to a buffer op-amp. The output of the buffer is connected to a summing junction. The summing junction has two inputs: one from the buffer output and another from a feedback path. The summing junction is implemented using an op-amp configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the summing amplifier is connected to a second op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the voltage follower is connected to a third op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the third op-amp stage is connected to a fourth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the fourth op-amp stage is connected to a fifth op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the fifth op-amp stage is connected to a sixth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the sixth op-amp stage is connected to a seventh op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the seventh op-amp stage is connected to an eighth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the eighth op-amp stage is connected to a ninth op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the ninth op-amp stage is connected to a tenth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the tenth op-amp stage is connected to a feedback path that returns to the summing junction of the first op-amp stage. The bottom diagram shows a feedback loop. It starts with an input signal V_{in} connected to a summing junction. The summing junction has two inputs: one from the input signal and another from a feedback path. The summing junction is implemented using an op-amp configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the summing amplifier is connected to a second op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the voltage follower is connected to a third op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the third op-amp stage is connected to a fourth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the fourth op-amp stage is connected to a fifth op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the fifth op-amp stage is connected to a sixth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the sixth op-amp stage is connected to a seventh op-amp stage, which is configured as a summing amplifier. The output of the seventh op-amp stage is connected to an eighth op-amp stage, which is configured as a voltage follower. The output of the eighth op-amp stage is connected to a feedback path that returns to the summing junction of the first op-amp stage.

split rail & photo transducer



SUMMARY AND TIME TRACKING

Johnson Le

Time Spent out of Lab	Time Spent in Lab	Lab Part - Description
		Part 0 – SolidWorks Basics
		Part 1 – A Simple Gearbox
		Part 2 – Designing a Motorized Platform
		Part 3 – Prototyping the Motorized Platform
		Part 4 – Beacon Detector on Perfboard

Checkoff: TA/Tutor Initials	Lab Part - Description
	Part 1 – A Simple Gearbox
	Part 2 – Designing a Motorized Platform
	Part 3 – Prototyping the Motorized Platform
	Part 4 – Beacon Detector on Perfboard

DL.

Prelab.