

# Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

## BRAC University

CSE 251: Electronic Devices and Circuits  
Fall 2023

**Lecture 04:** Operational Amplifier

- (i) Some More Configurations
- (ii) Design Problems
- (iii) A real life Application

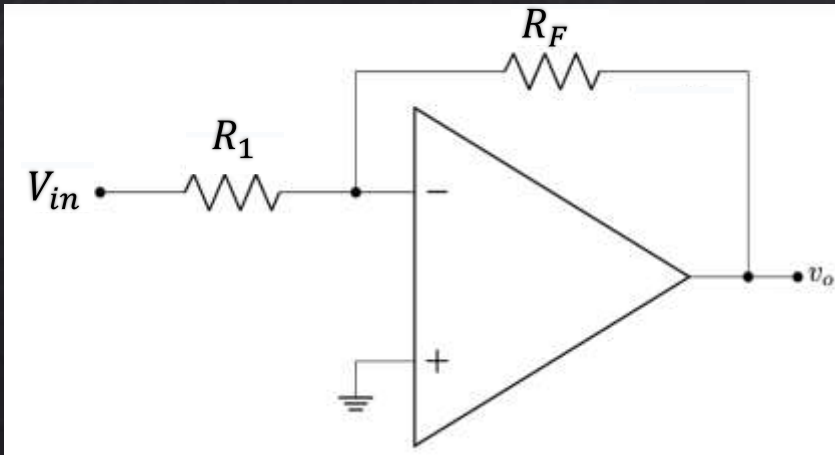
**Md. Jahin Alam**  
Lecturer, Department of CSE  
BRAC University



# From Last Lecture (Config-1,2)

$$v_0 = -\frac{R_F}{R_1} V_{in}$$

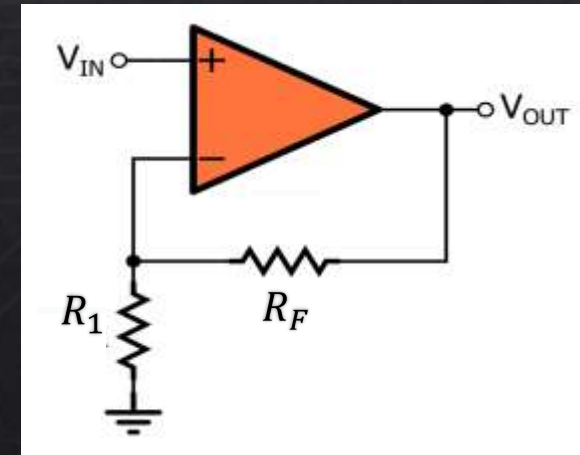
$$\text{Gain} = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}$$



**Inverting Amplifier**

$$v_0 = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}\right) V_{in}$$

$$\text{Gain} = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}\right)$$

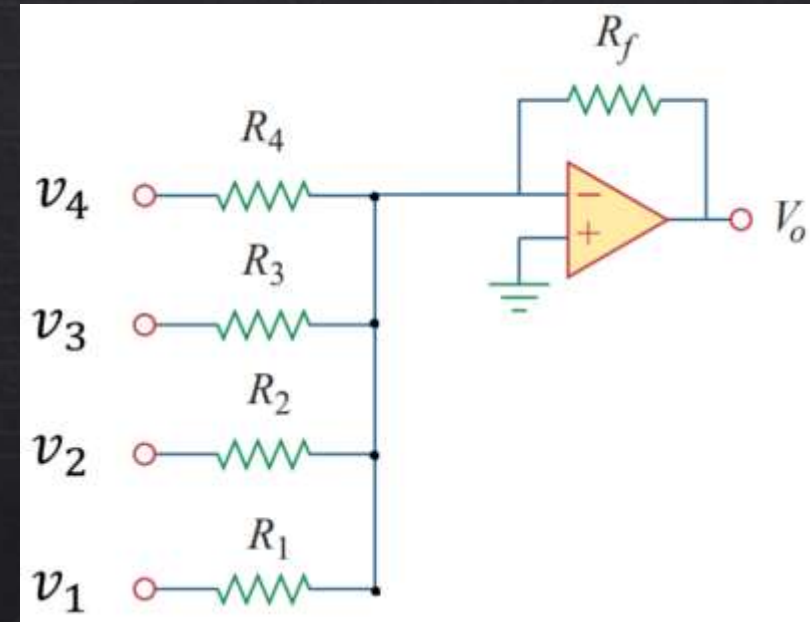


**Non-Inverting Amplifier**

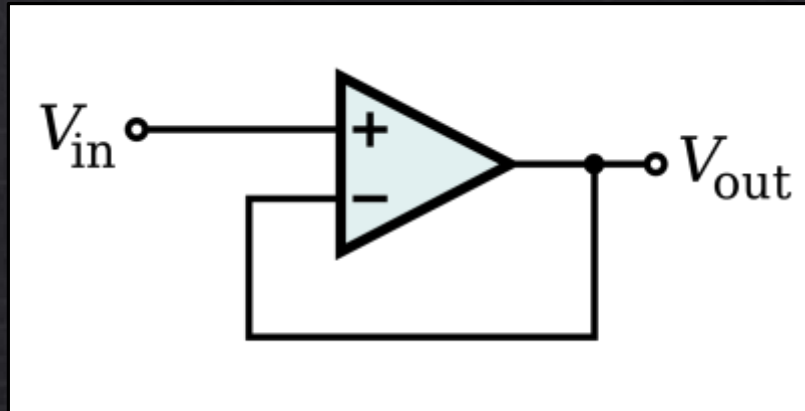
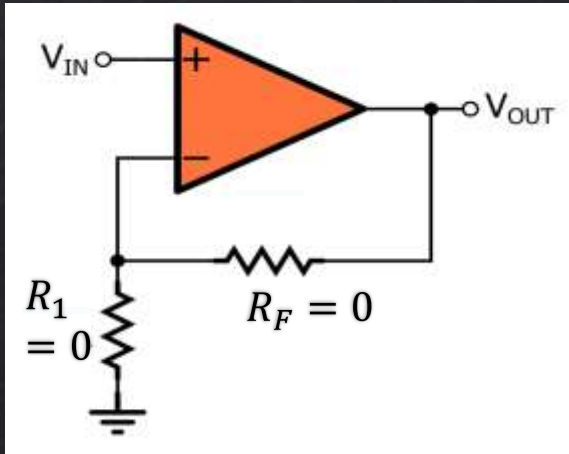
# From Last Lecture (Config-3)

$$v_0 = -\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1}v_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2}v_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3}v_3 + \frac{R_f}{R_4}v_4\right)$$

**Inverting Adder**



# Buffer Configuration (Config-4)



$$v_o = V_{in}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 1$$

**Non-Inverting Amplifier**

A **buffer** is one that provides electrical impedance transformation from one circuit to another, with the aim of preventing the signal source from being affected by whatever currents (or voltages, for a current buffer) that the load may impose



# Design Problems

## ◆ Examples :

Construct the necessary circuit designs with op-amps that will take voltages as inputs and provide an output in the forms given below:

$$(i) \quad V_0 = -4V_1 + V_2/4$$

$$(ii) \quad V_0 = -3V_1 + 4V_2 + 0.5V_3$$

# Differentiator (Config-5)

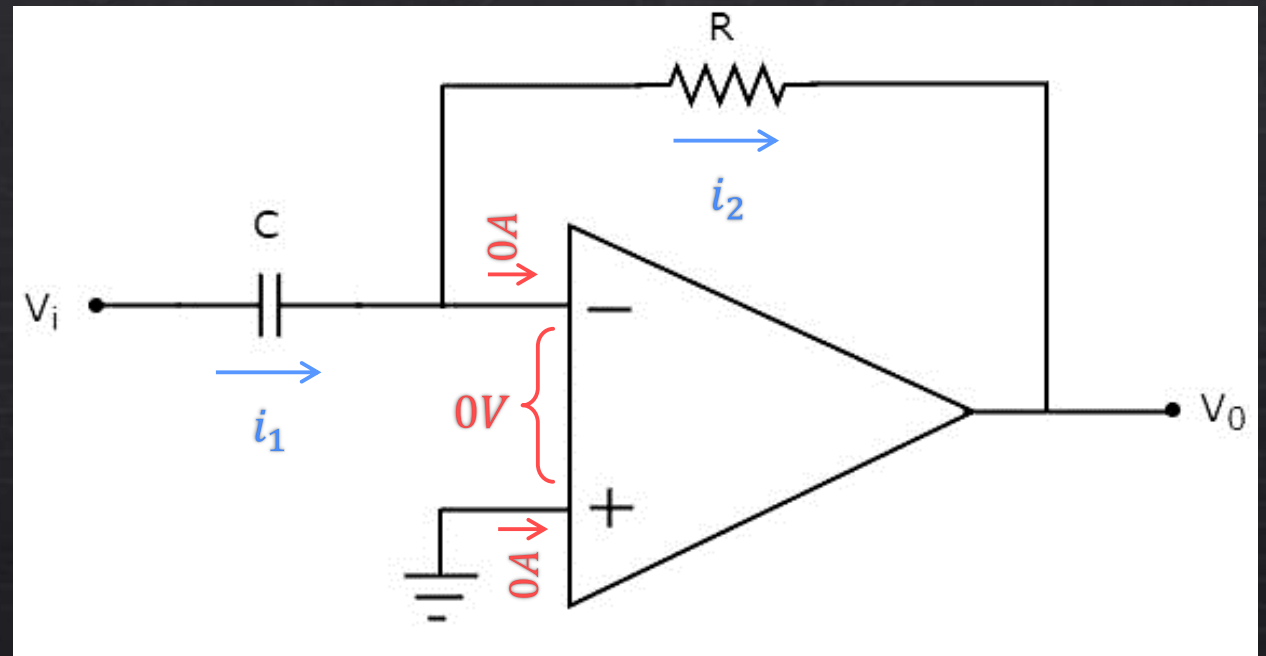
## ◇ Circuit Configuration:

$$C: i_1 = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = C \frac{d(V_i - 0)}{dt} = C \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

$$R: i_2 = \frac{0 - v_0}{R} = -\frac{v_0}{R}$$

$$i_1 = i_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 = -RC \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$



# Integrator (Config-6)

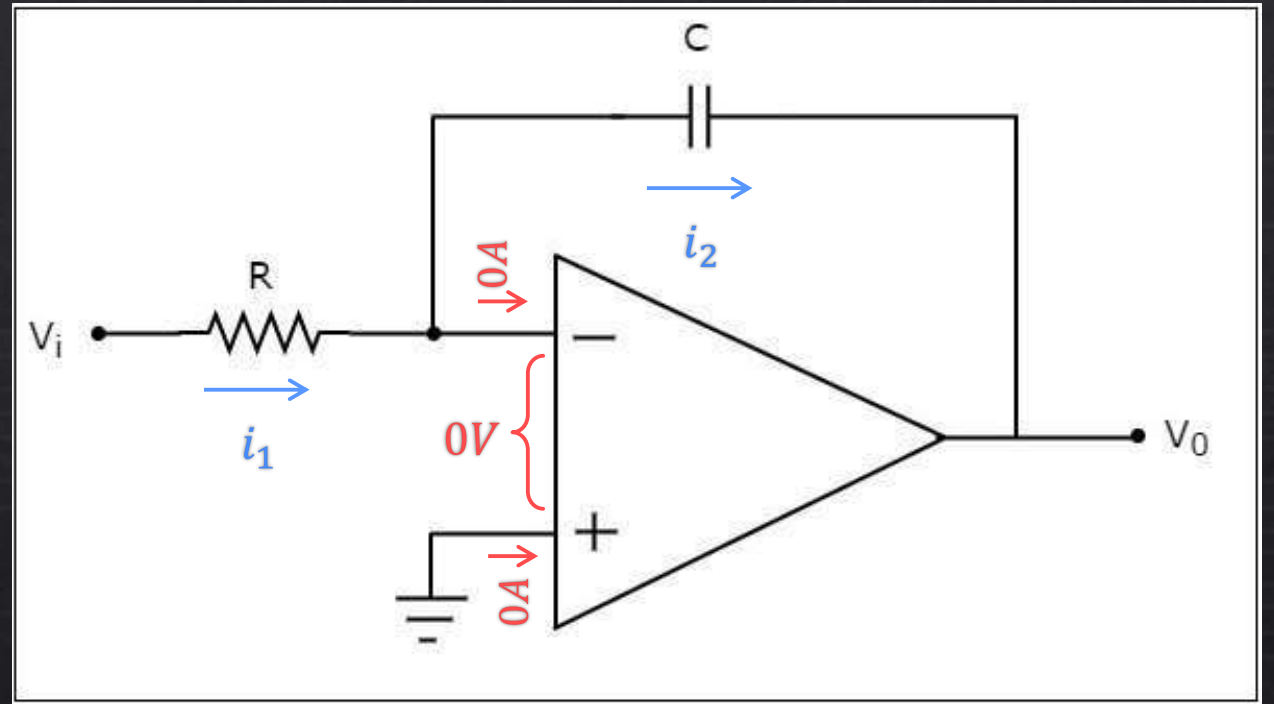
## ◇ Circuit Configuration:

$$R: i_1 = \frac{(V_i - 0)}{R} = \frac{V_i}{R}$$

$$R: i_2 = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = C \frac{d(0 - v_0)}{dt} = -C \frac{dv_0}{dt}$$

$$i_1 = i_2 \Rightarrow \frac{dv_0}{dt} = -\frac{V_i}{RC}$$

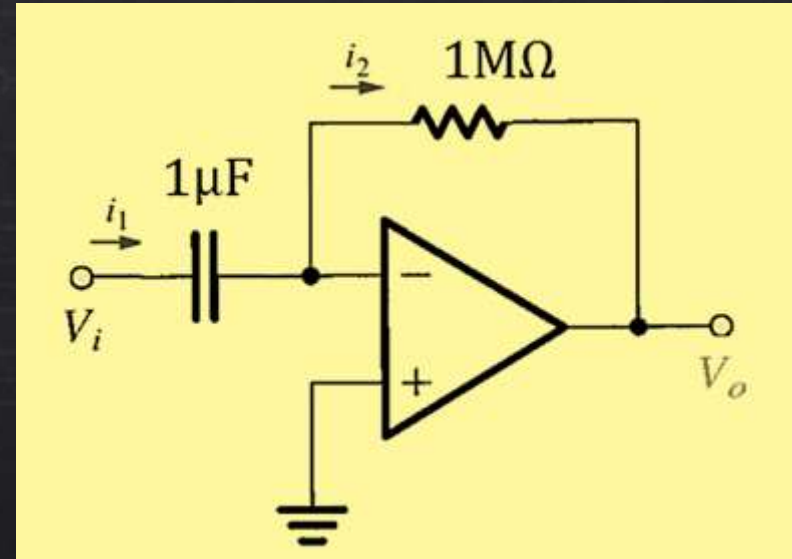
$$\Rightarrow v_0 = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_i dt$$



# An Example

◇ Determine  $v_0, i_1, i_2$ :

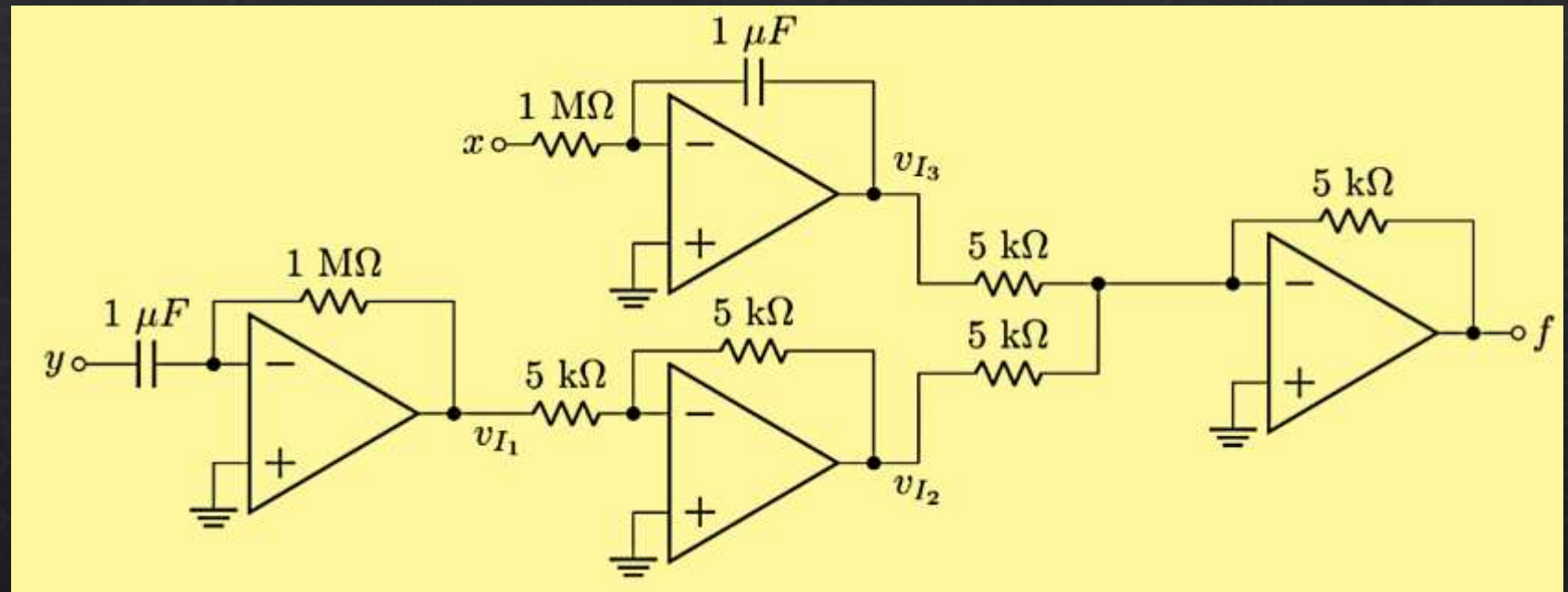
Given,  $V_i = 0.25 \sin(20t)$





# An Important Example

◆ Determine  $f$  :



# Smoke Detector Circuit

