

LAB NOTE

Subject: Electronic Design Principles

Topic: Instrumental Amplifier

Student: Minh Quan Tran

July 5th , 2024

Table of Contents

1. Objectives	4
2. Theory and Calculation	5
2.1 Theory	5
2.2 Design and Calculation	5
3. Design and Result	7
3.1 Multisim's design.	7
3.2 Breadboard's design	7
3.3 Result.....	8
4. CONCLUSION.....	11

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Instrumentation Amplifier's design.....	5
Figure 2-2: Formula to calculate V_{out}	5
Figure 2-3: LM348N's datasheet	6
Figure 3-1: Multisim's design.....	7
Figure 3-2: Breadboard's design	7

~~~~~

## TABLE'S OF TABLE

|                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 3-1: Input for Instrumentation Amplifier ..... | 9  |
| Table 3-2: Output for Instrumentation Amplifier..... | 10 |

## 1. Objectives

---

### 1. Objectives

- Build an Instrumentation Amplifier with all 7 input resistor are the same
- Show your design in using Multisim in your pre-lab.
- Prepare a table for measurement in advance to prove that your circuit work by comparing your calculated values with the actual values.

### 3. Theory and Calculation

## 2. Theory and Calculation

### 2.1 Theory

- An instrumentation amplifier (IA) amplifies the voltage difference between its terminals. It is optimized for small differential signals that may be riding on a large common mode voltages.

### 2.2 Design and Calculation

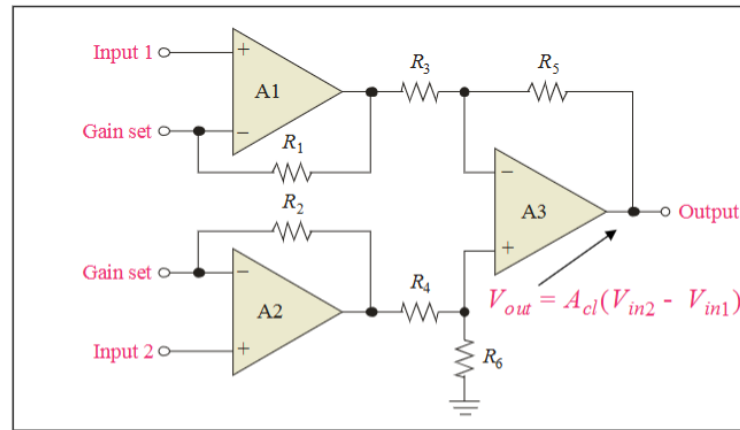


Figure 2-1: Instrumentation Amplifier's design

For this design the following equipment are use:

- 7 Resistors 10k
- IC LM348N
- Function Generator
- Power Supply

Formula to calculate  $V_{out}$ :

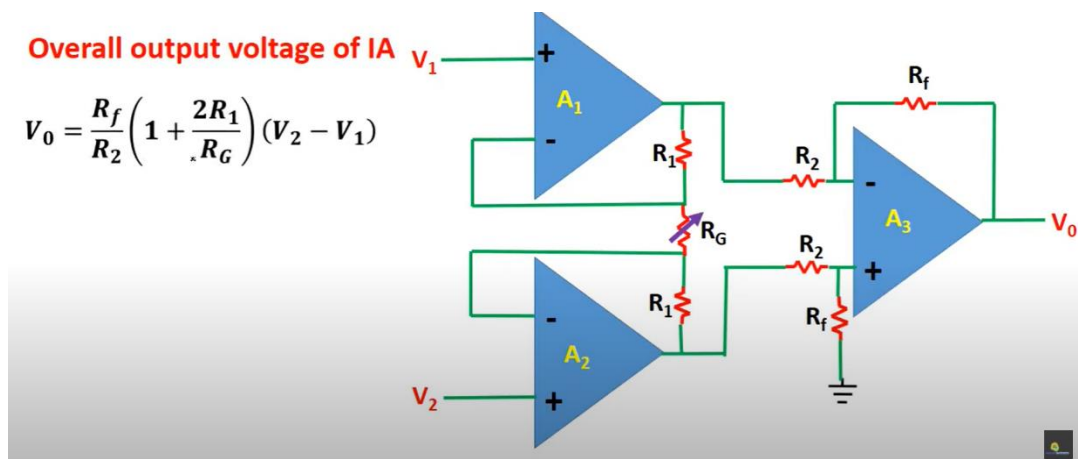


Figure 2-2: Formula to calculate  $V_{out}$

So with all R are the same:

$$A = \frac{R}{R} \left( 1 + \frac{2R}{R} \right)$$

$$A = 3$$

## 2. Theory and Calculation

---

### - Power supply:

#### recommended operating conditions

|                           | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC+}$ | 4   | 18  | V    |
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC-}$ | -4  | -18 | V    |

Figure 2-3: LM348N's datasheet

From the datasheet, it said that it recommended that the power supply of  $V_{cc+}$  should be in range from 4V to 18V, and for  $V_{cc-}$  should be from -4 to -18.

### 3. Design and Result

### 3. Design and Result

For this assignment, 6 cases will be tested, 3 will be with DC power and 3 will be from AC power.

#### 3.1 Multisim's design.

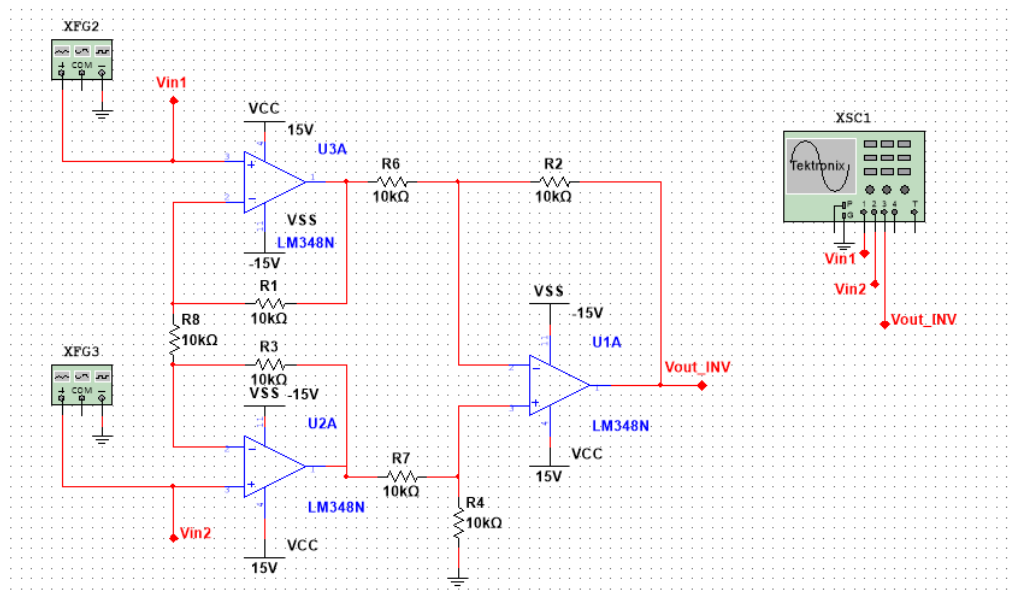
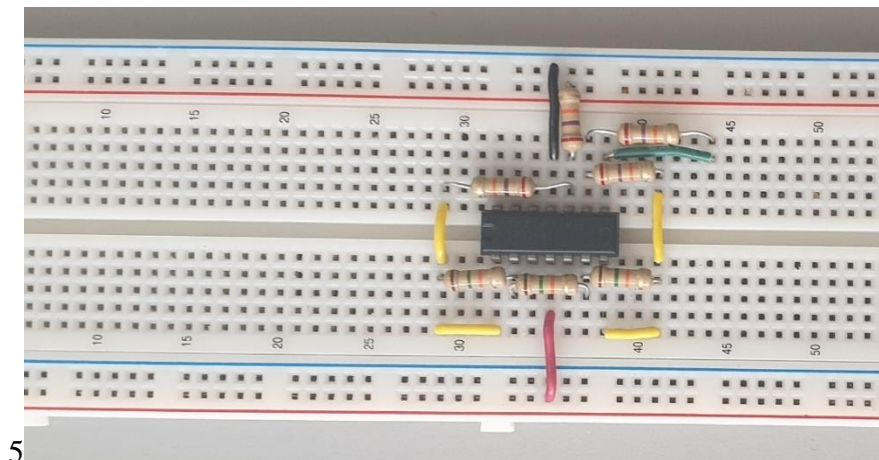


Figure 3-1: Multisim's design

#### 3.2 Breadboard's design



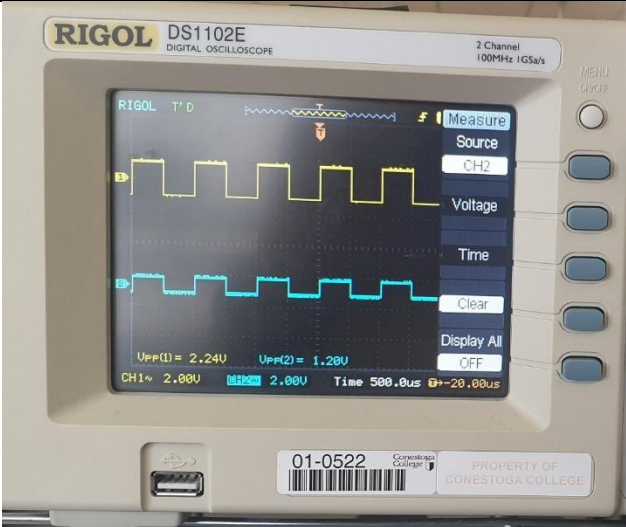
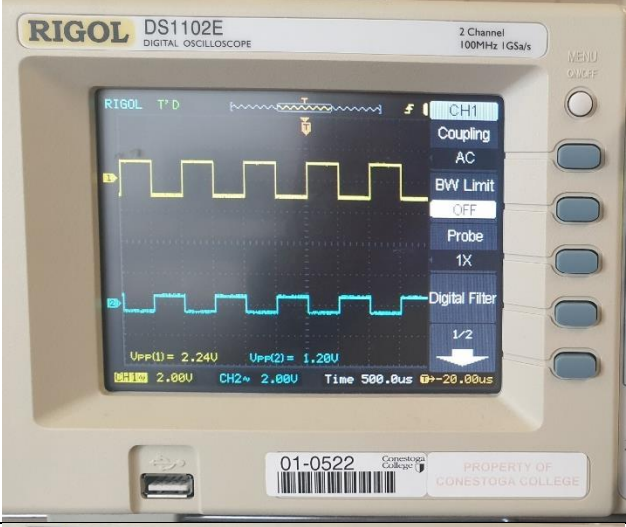
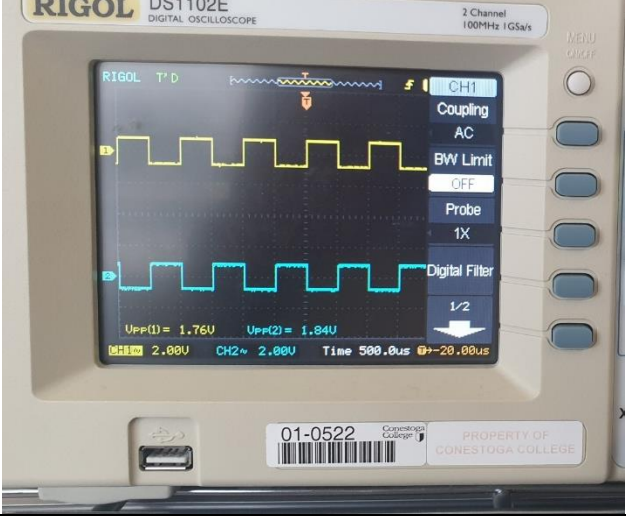
5

Figure 3-2: Breadboard's design

3. Result

3.3 Result

- Input:

| V <sub>1</sub> | V <sub>2</sub> | Breadboard's input                                                                   |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.24           | 1.2            |    |
| -2.24          | 1.2            |   |
| -1.76          | 1.84           |  |



3. Result

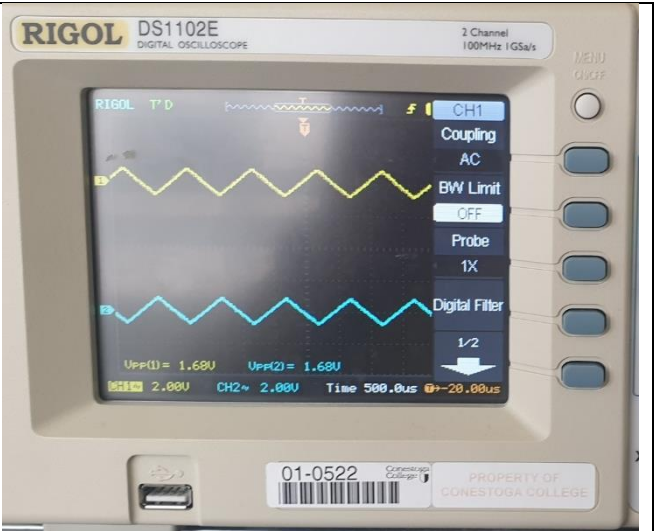
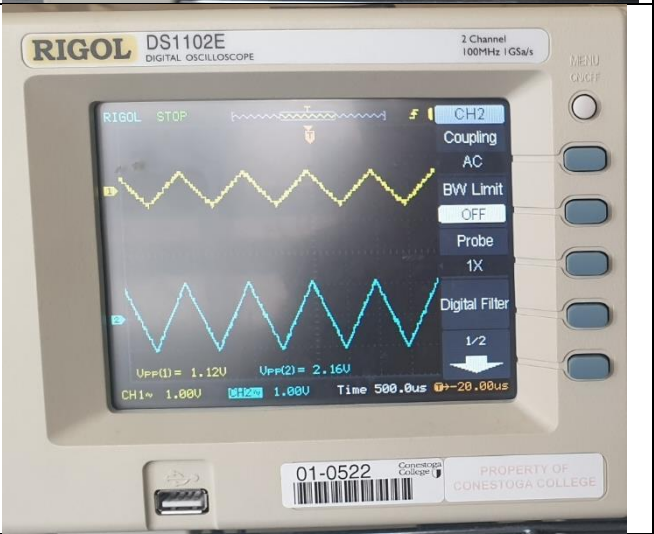
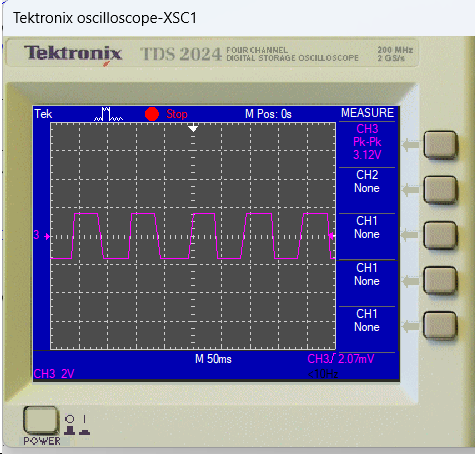
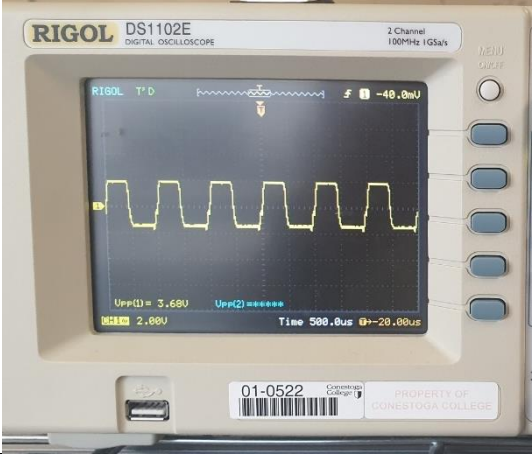
|       |      |                                                                                     |
|-------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -1.68 | 1.68 |   |
| 1.12  | 2.16 |  |

Table 3-1: Input for Instrumentation Amplifier

- Output:

| Input<br>( $V_2 - V_1$ ) | Output |                                                                                     |                                                                                      |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Theory | Multisim                                                                            | Breadboard                                                                           |
| 1.04                     | 3.12   |  |  |

### 3. Result

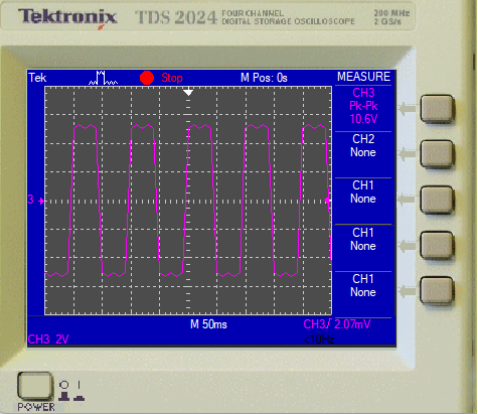
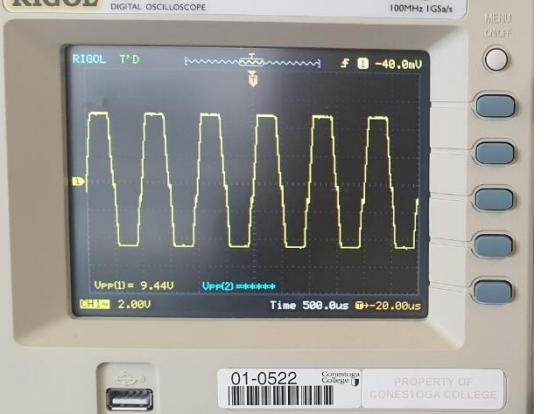
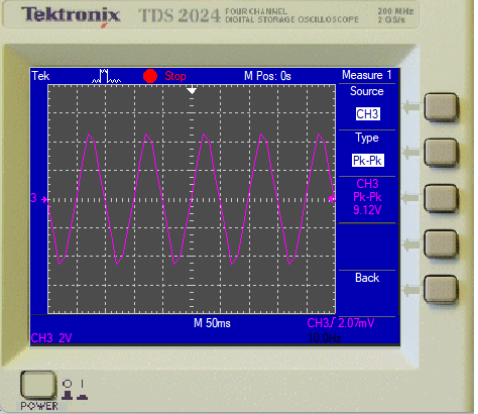
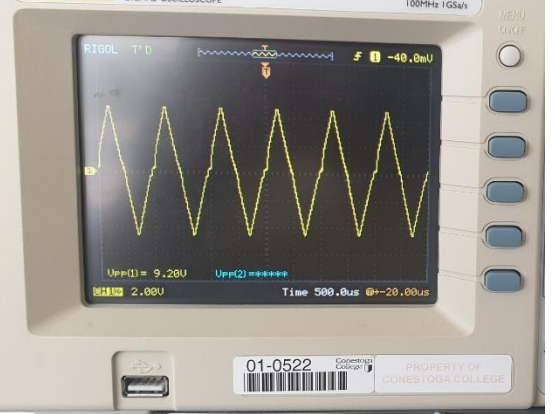
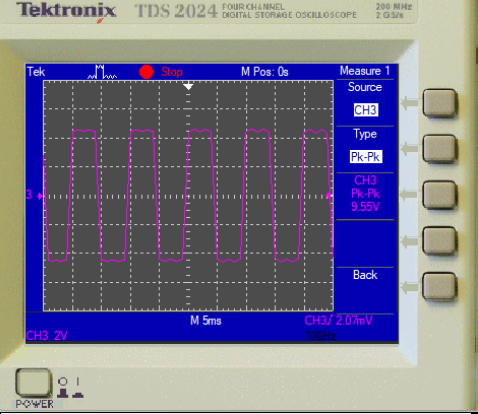
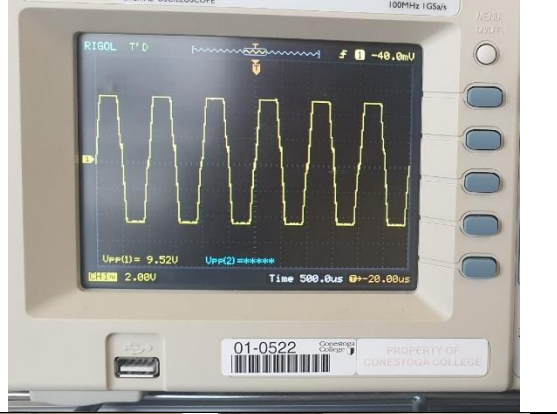
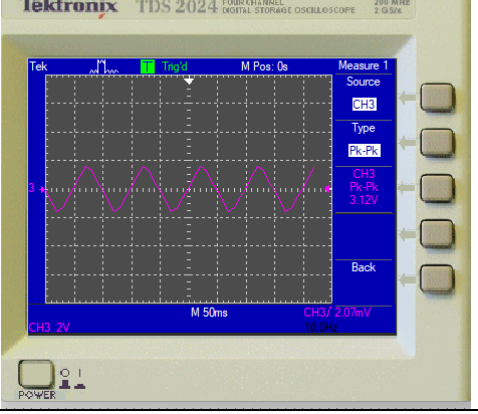
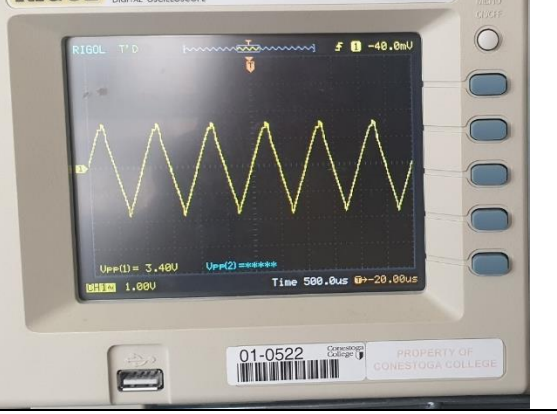
|      |       |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                           |
|------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.44 | 10.76 | <p>Tektronix oscilloscope-XSC1</p>    | <p>RIGOL DS1102E</p>    |
| 3.2  | 9.6   | <p>Tektronix oscilloscope-XSC1</p>   | <p>RIGOL DS1102E</p>   |
| 3.6  | 10.8  | <p>Tektronix oscilloscope-XSC1</p>  | <p>RIGOL DS1102E</p>  |
| 1.04 | 3.12  | <p>Tektronix oscilloscope-XSC1</p>  | <p>RIGOL DS1102E</p>  |

Table 3-2: Output for Instrumentation Amplifier

## 4. Conclusion

---

### 4. CONCLUSION

From the result of all cases:

- All cases have Theory's result, Multisim's result and Breadboard's result nearly the same.

REFERENCES