

ELCN8005-21F-Sec1-Electronics Design Principles

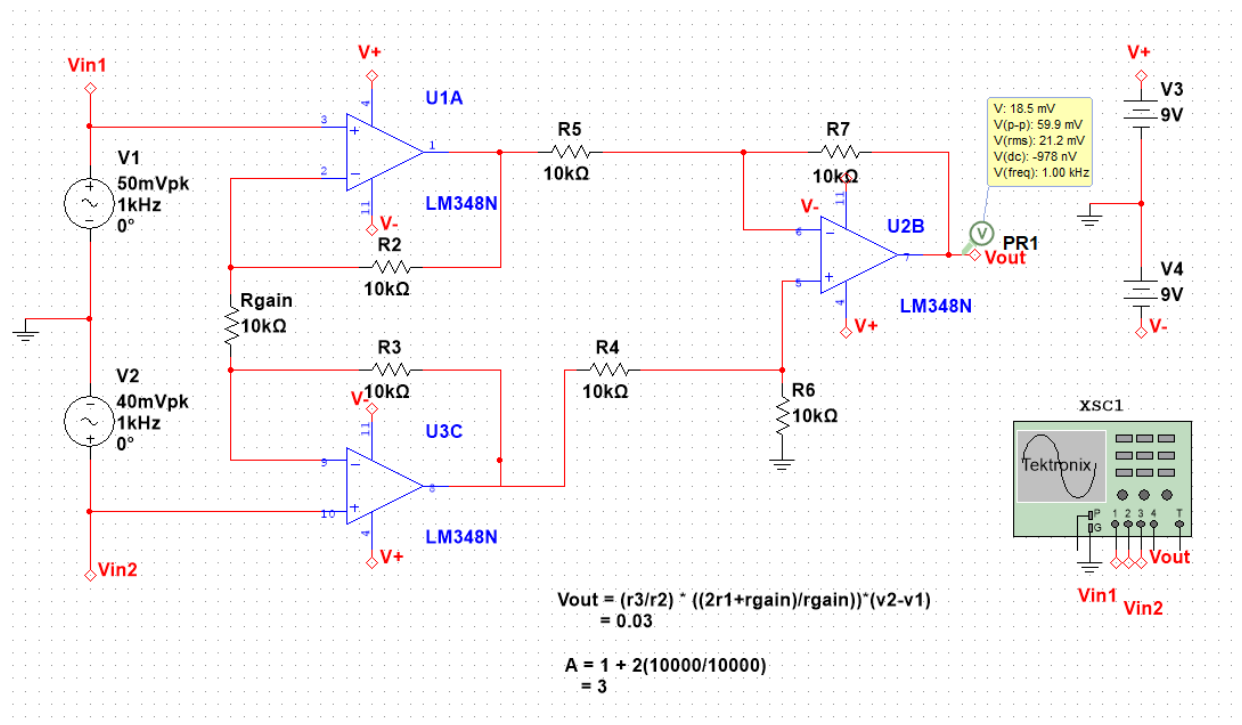
- **Experiment:** Differential amplifier and instrumentational amplifier
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- **Date:** 12/10/2021

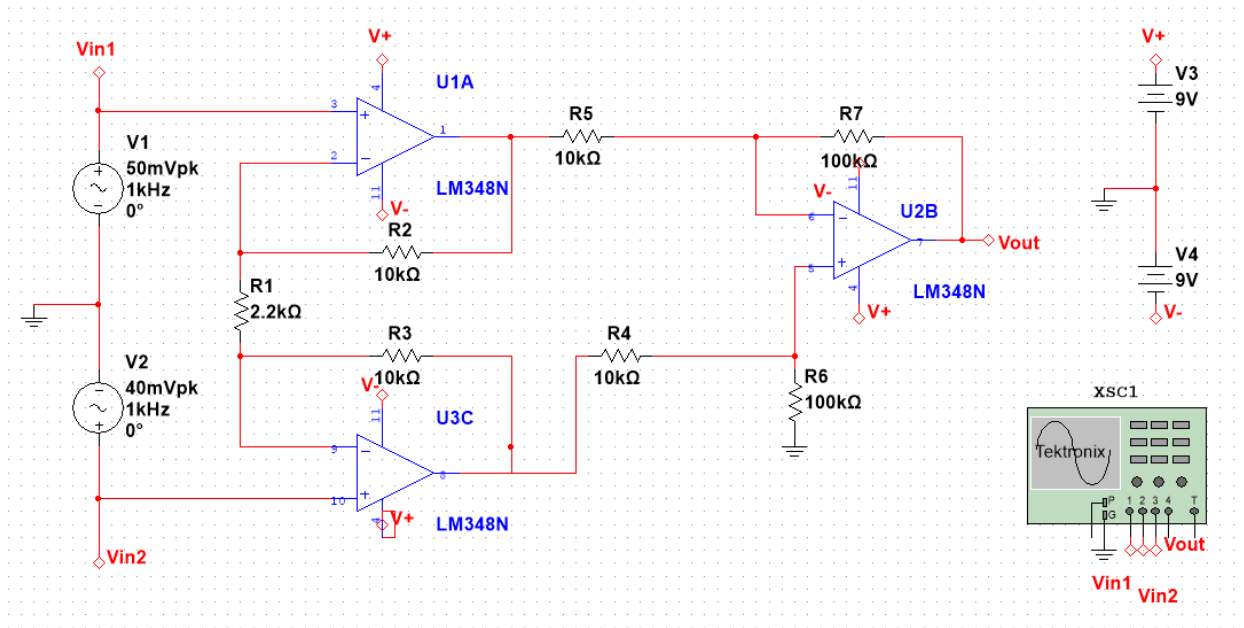
OBJECTIVE:

- Design and build an instrumentational Amplifier using an identical R values for all 7 resistors.
- Build a differential amplifier first to test out your circuits before connecting to the rest.

EQUIPMENTS:

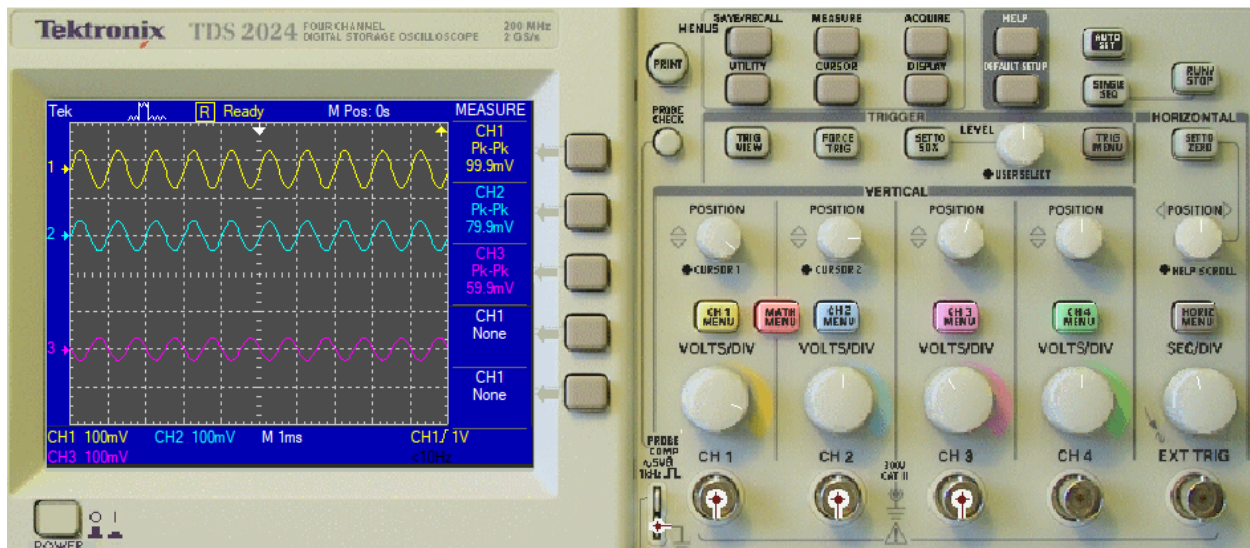
Hardware	Software
LM348 – 1	Multisim
Resistor – 100k,10k,2.2k	
Power supply – 9v	
Multimeter – 1	
Breadboard – 1	

SCHEMATIC IN MULTISIM:



OUTPUT:

Tektronix oscilloscope-XSC1



INPUT:

Input Voltage:

V1	V2
50mv	40mv
20mv	10mv

5mv	4mv
2mv	1mv
8mv	3mv

CALCULATIONS:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

Case 1:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = (100000/10000) \times \{ (2(10000) + 2200)/2200 \} \times (0.05 - 0.04)$$

$$V_{out} = 1.009v$$

Case 2:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = (100000/10000) \times \{ (2(10000) + 2200)/2200 \} \times (0.02 - 0.01)$$

$$V_{out} = 1.009v$$

Case 3:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = (100000/10000) \times \{ (2(10000) + 2200)/2200 \} \times (0.005 - 0.004)$$

$$V_{out} = 0.1v$$

Case 4:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = (100000/10000) \times \{ (2(10000) + 2200)/2200 \} \times (0.002 - 0.001)$$

$$V_{out} = 0.1v$$

Case 5:

$$V_{out} = (R_3/R_2) \{ (2R_1 + R_{gain})/R_{gain} \} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = (100000/10000) \times \{ (2(10000) + 2200)/2200 \} \times (0.008 - 0.003)$$

$$V_{out} = 0.5v$$

Gain :

$$A = 1 + 2R_3/R_1$$

$$A = 1 + 2 \times 10000/2200$$

$$A = 10$$

THEORY VS PRACTICAL:

Theory Vout	Practical Vout
1v	1.01v
1v	1.01v
0.1009v	100mv
0.100v	100mv
0.5v	500mv

CONCLUSION:

The instrumentational amplifier has the very low input voltage and the output voltage will be high. The circuit has 3 operational amplifiers with inverting input. The opamp has feed back circuit with R_{gain} as common resistor. The last opamp is differential amplifier. The voltage gain can be controlled by changing the R_{gain} .

DISCUSSION:

From performing this experiment, I am able to build the instrumentational amplifier circuit in multi sim and breadboard. Understood the working principle of the scaled adder.

Reference: <https://www.elprocus.com/what-is-an-instrumentation-amplifier-circuit-diagram-advantages-and-applications>