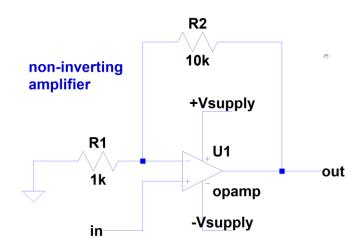
REPORT

Experiment 1: Non-inverting Amp. vs Inverting Amp.

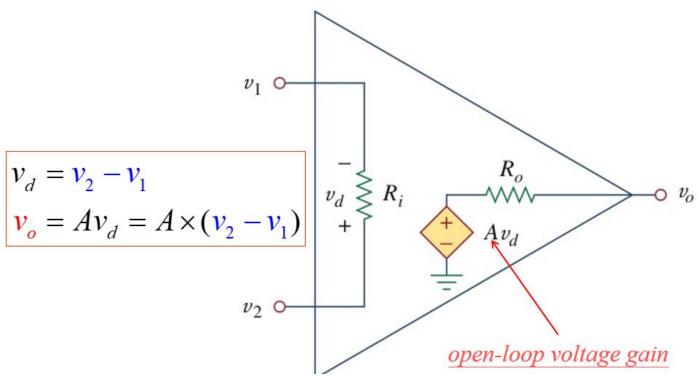


1.

When v_{in} is connected to the ground, v_{out} is 0.012Volt = 12mV

Question:

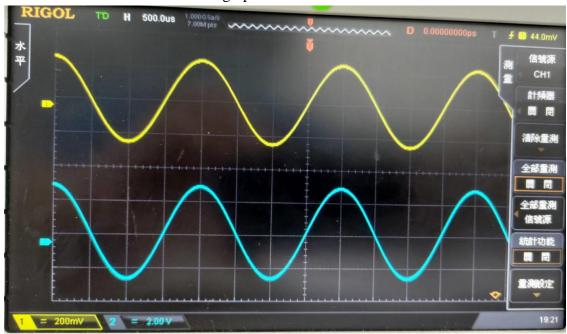
According to the equation: $v_{out} = A_{open} (v_+ - v_-)$, the output voltage should be zero when $v_+ = v_- = 0V$. Why is the output voltage still not equal to zero?



因為該放大器並非理想放大器,放大器的 R_i 並非無限大(經查表為 $2M\Omega$),造成 inverting terminal 及 non inverting terminal 的電位不相同,因此 $v_d=v_+-v_-\neq 0$,經過內部的 voltage control voltage source Av_d 放大後,經過查表會放大 $200\left(\frac{V}{mv}\right)=200000$ 倍輸出,經概算後大約還會有毫伏特的電壓輸出, 為相當小的數字,因此在往後的計算可以忽略該值的誤差,將放大器視為理想放大器以簡化運算。

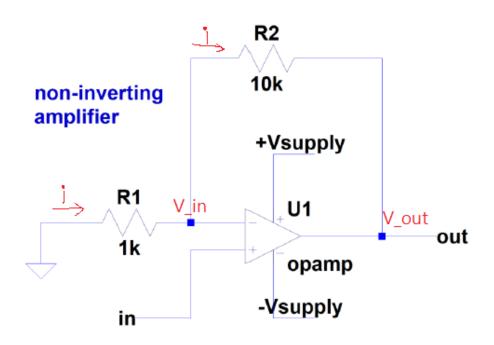
2.

vin and vout waveform in the same graph



黃線為輸入,藍線為輸出,經過 cursor 的標記後可以看出大致上峰對峰值放大了 11 倍,且輸出與輸入同向,與理論計算相符。

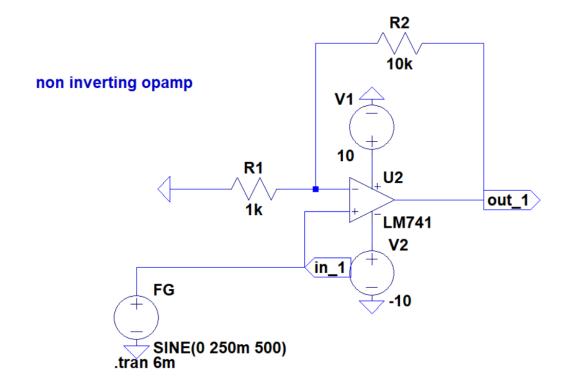
v _{in,pp} (V)	v _{out,pp} (V)	Measured voltage gain; A _v (V/V)	Theoretical voltage gain; A _v (V/V)
0.51	5.68	11.13	11

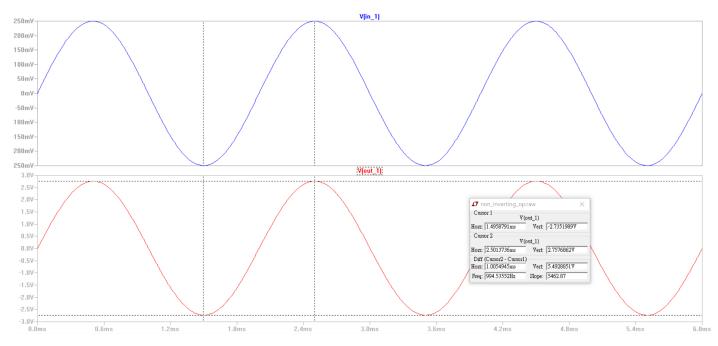


Theoretical voltage gain:

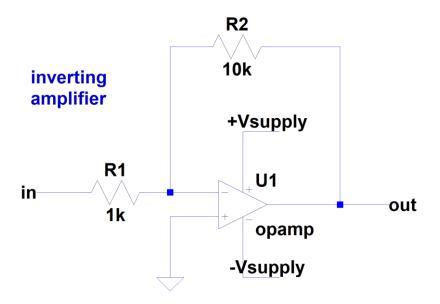
$$\frac{0 - V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{1 + 10}{1} = 11$$

LTspice simulation:

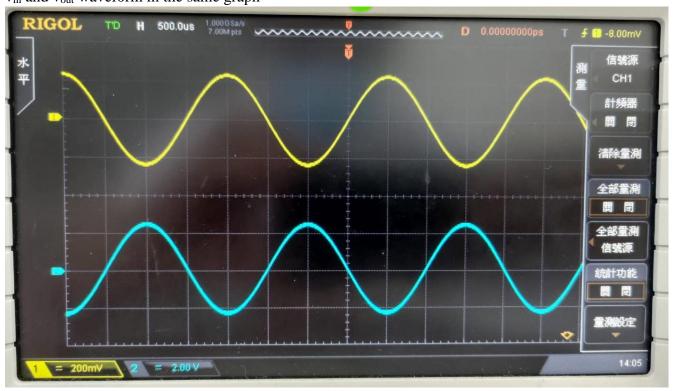




藍線為 $V_{in}(V_{pp}=500mV)$,紅線為 $V_{out}(V_{pp}=5.49V)$, $A=\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}=\frac{5.49}{0.5}=10.98\approx 11$,與理論計算相同。也可以從 waveform 中觀察到兩個波是同向的。

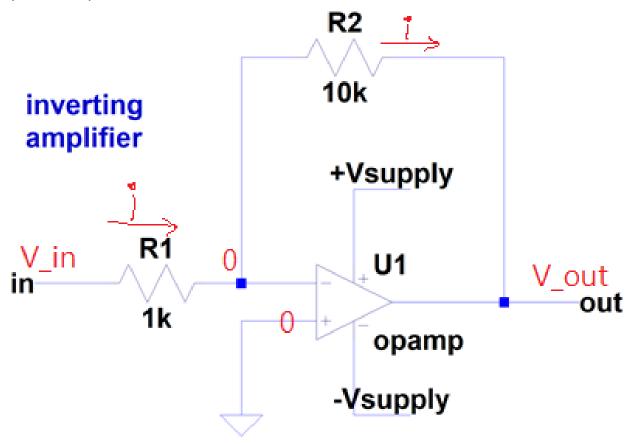


3. $v_{in} \mbox{ and } v_{out} \mbox{ waveform in the same graph}$



黄線為輸入,藍線為輸出,經過 cursor 的標記後可以看出大致上峰對峰值放大了 10 倍,且輸出與輸入反向,與理論計算相符。

v _{in,pp} (V)	vout,pp (V)	Measured voltage gain; A _v (V/V)	Theoretical voltage gain; A _v (V/V)
0.49	4.98	10.16	10

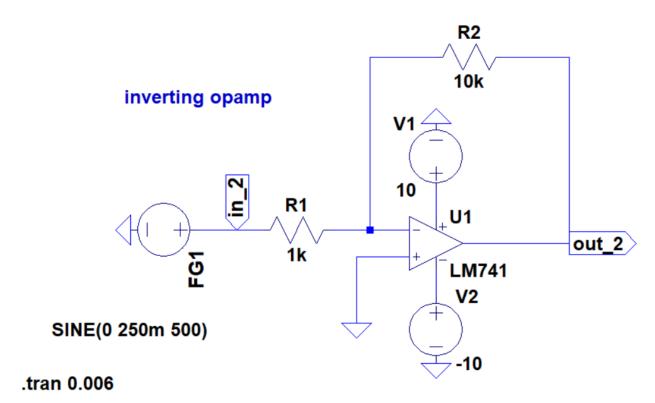


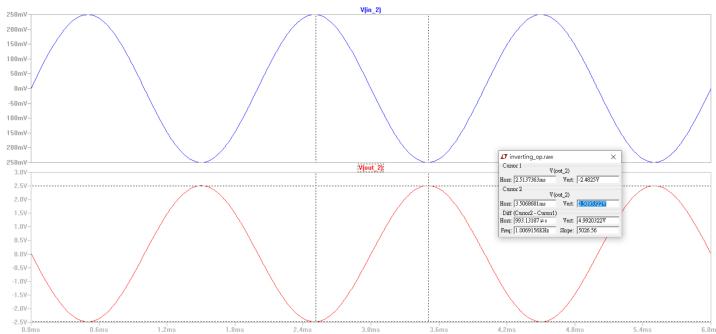
Theoretical voltage gain:

$$\frac{V_{in} - 0}{R_1} = \frac{0 - V_{out}}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = A = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{10}{1} = -10$$

Question:

Please attach your LTSPICE simulation result. (Both schematic and waveform)

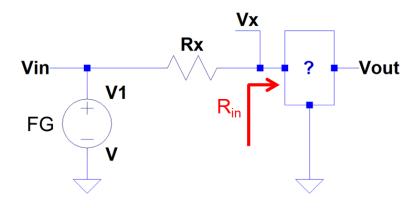




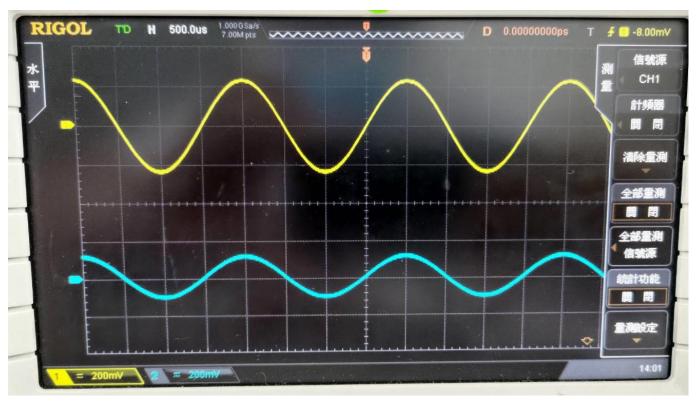
藍線為 $V_{in}(V_{pp}=500mV)$,紅線為 $V_{out}(V_{pp}=4.99V)$, $A=\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}=\frac{4.99}{0.5}=9.98\approx 10$,與理論計算相同。

也可以從 waveform 中觀察到兩個波是反向的。

4.

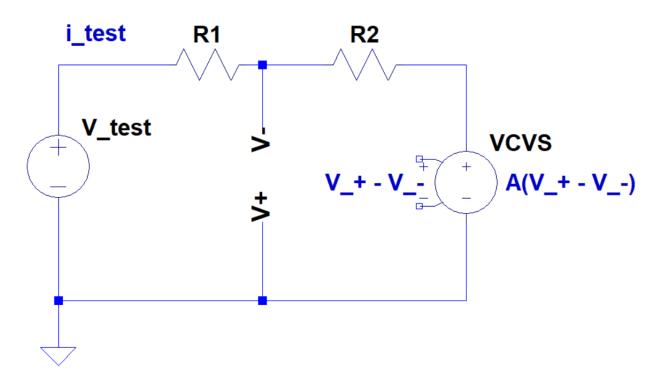


The input impedance of the inverting amplifier is 1.02k Ohm.



 $\frac{v_x}{v_{in}} = \frac{R_{in}}{R_x + R_{in}}$,透過調整可變電阻 R_x 的值,將 $\frac{v_x}{v_{in}}$ 的峰對峰值調整為 $\frac{1}{2}$,那麼此時 $R_x = R_{in}$,反向放大器的 R_{in} 會與可變電阻的 R_x 值相同,此時透過量測可變電阻的電阻值,便可以得到反向放大器的 R_{in} 為何,透過量測後,得到 $R_x = R_{in} = 1.02k\Omega$

另外,我們也可以透過戴維寧等效電路來計算 R_{in} 為何,先將放大器展開,並接上測試電源,透過測試電源與測試電流間的關係,可以得到等效電阻值:



By KVL:

$$V_{test} - i_{test} (R_1 - R_2) - A(V_+ - V_-) = 0$$
 ...(1)

With:

$$\begin{cases} V_{+} = 0 \\ V_{-} = V_{test} - i_{test} R_{1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_{+} - V_{-} = 0 - (V_{test} - i_{test} R_{1}) = i_{test} R - V_{test} \qquad \dots (2)$$

Substitute (2) into (1):

$$V_{test} - i_{test} (R_1 - R_2) - A(i_{test} R - V_{test}) = 0$$
 ...(3)

Get R_{in} :

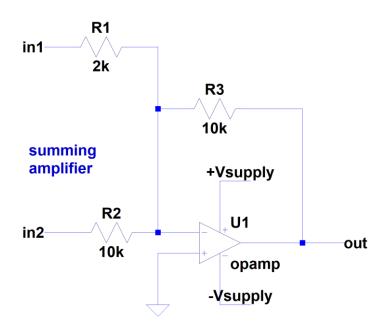
$$R_{in} = \frac{V_{test}}{i_{tot}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{1 + A} + \frac{AR_1}{1 + A} \qquad \dots (4)$$

With the condition that $A \gg R_{1,2} \gg 1$:

$$R_{in} \approx \frac{AR_1}{1+A} \approx R_1 \qquad \dots (5)$$

Therefore, the input impedance of inverting amplifier can be roughly estimate as R_1 .

Experiment 2: Weighted Adder



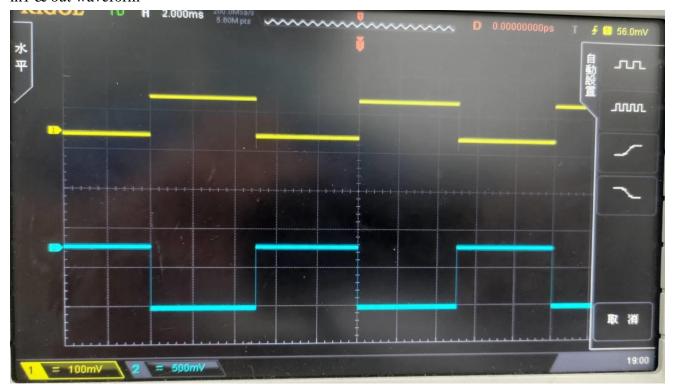
v _{in1,pp} (V)	v _{in2,pp} (V)	Measured v _{out,pp} (V)	Theoretical v _{out,pp} (V)
0.102	0.304	0.76	0.8

in1 & in2 waveform



黄線為 in1,藍線為 in2,透過設定 phase align 後起始相位相同。

in1 & out waveform



黄線為 in1,藍線為 out,觀察到這個加法器輸出與輸入為反向。

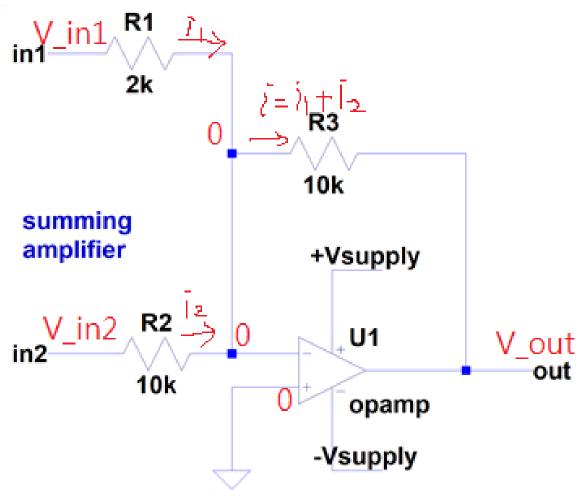
in2 & out waveform



黄線為 in2,藍線為 out,觀察到這個加法器輸出與輸入為反

Question:

Please derive the equation for vout. Use symbol (vin1, vin2, R1, R2, R3, etc.) to represent.



The current passing through R_3 :

$$i = i_1 + i_2 \qquad \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{v_{in1} - 0}{R_1} \\ i_2 = \frac{v_{in2} - 0}{R_2} \end{cases} \dots (2)$$

Substitute (2) into (1):

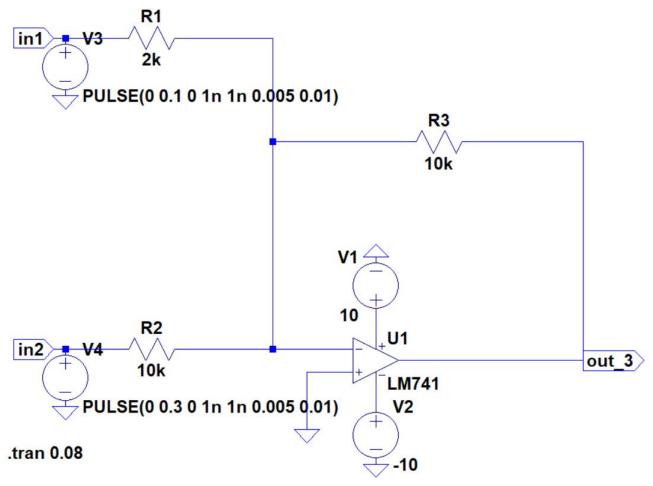
$$i = \frac{v_{in1} - 0}{R_1} + \frac{v_{in2} - 0}{R_2} = \frac{0 - v_{out}}{R_3} \qquad \dots (3)$$

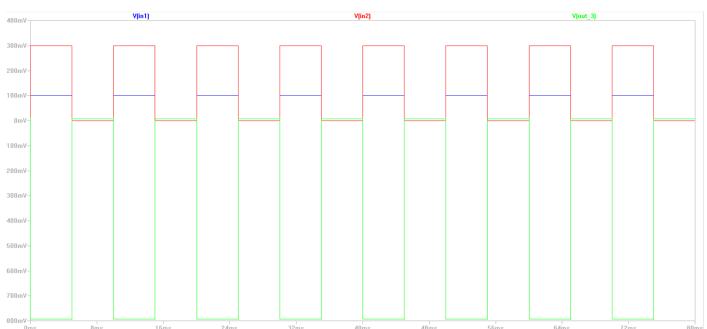
Therefore:

$$v_{out} = -R_3 \left(\frac{v_{in1}}{R_1} + \frac{v_{in2}}{R_2} \right)$$

LTspice simulation for weighted adder:

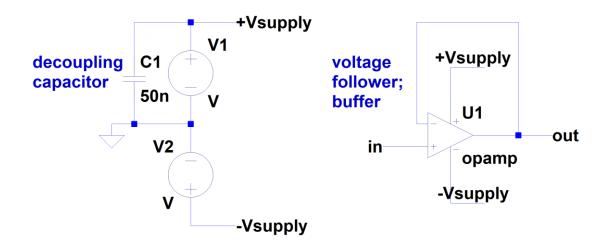
weight adder

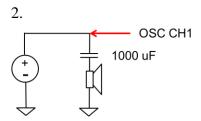




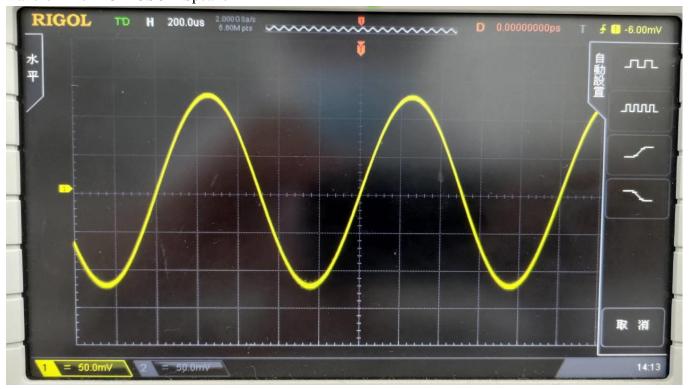
紅線為 in1,藍線為 in2,綠線為 out。可以觀察到這個權重加法器真的有把 in1 乘上 5 再加上 in2 再進行反向,確實蠻酷的。可惜這次只有做加法器,如果能夠連減法器甚至是微分器甚至積分器一起實作,一定會非常有趣。

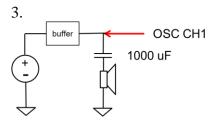
Experiment 3: Voltage Follower



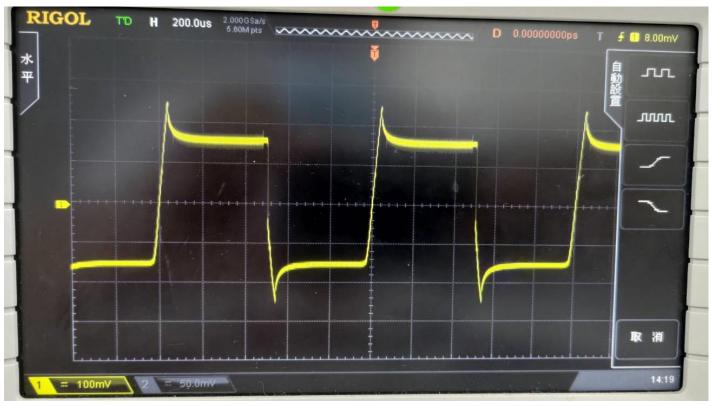


 $waveform\ for\ FG+OSC+Speaker$





 $waveform\ for\ FG+Buffer+OSC+Speaker$



Question:

Are there any differences between these two connections?

- (a)在還沒接上 buffer 前,輸出的波型為 sine wave。但是在接上 buffer 之後,輸出的波型變成 有點類似方波的波型。
- (b) 在接上 buffer 之後,喇叭發出的聲響明顯大了許多,甚至讓我開始有點耳鳴的感覺。
- (c)若是要比較峰對峰值,在接上 buffer 後,可以看到在 posedge 和 negedge 都有尖端的出現,若是撇除尖端,兩者的電壓峰對峰值其實相差不多。

Can you explain the phenomena? Hint: voltage divider

若是沒有接上 buffer,那麼 OSC 所觀測到的電壓其實會是函數產生器與喇叭之間的分壓。倘若能夠接上 voltage follower,那麼便能夠像是分離了兩個 stage,讓兩個部分各自運作,維持電壓的穩定,及輸出電流的穩定,這也充分地表示了 buffer 的功用:在兩個 stage 間達到隔離的效果。