

Lab 4: Operational Amplifiers Part 2

ECEN 325 - 511

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Date Performed: October 5, 2021

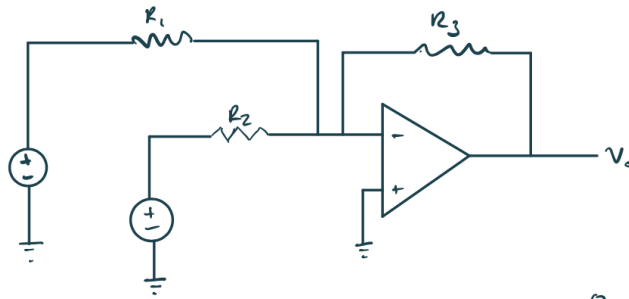
Due Date: October 12, 2021

Purpose

The purpose of this lab was to be able to learn the different types of advanced op-amp configurations. Students will learn about summing, differential, and instrumentation amplifiers through measurements, calculations, and simulations.

Calculations

1)



$$R_3 = 15k\Omega$$
$$V_o = - \left(\frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{i1} + \frac{R_3}{R_2} V_{i2} \right)$$
$$V_o = - (V_{i1} + 2V_{i2})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{R_3}{R_1} = 1 \quad \textcircled{2} \frac{R_3}{R_2} = 2$$

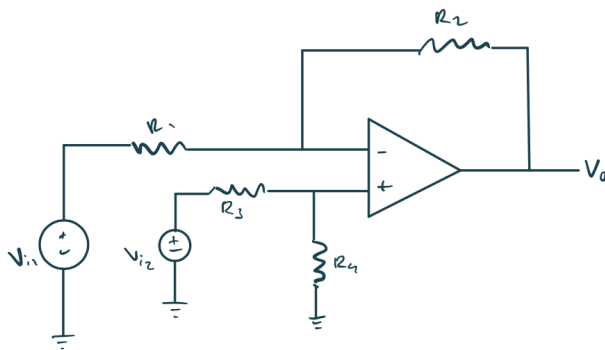
$$\textcircled{1} \frac{R_3}{R_2} = 1 \quad \frac{15k\Omega}{R_1} = 1$$

$$R_1 = 15k\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_2} = 2 \quad \frac{15k\Omega}{R_2} = 2$$

$$R_2 = 7.5k\Omega$$

2)



$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$

$$\text{so } R_3 = R_4 = R_2 = 10k\Omega$$

$$V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{i2} - V_{i1})$$

$$\text{to get } V_o = V_{i2} - V_{i1}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1$$

$$10k\Omega = R_1$$

$$R_1 = 10k\Omega$$

3) for instrumental amplifier,

$$V_o = \left(1 + \frac{2R}{R_{\text{gain}}} \right) (V_{i2} - V_{i1})$$

$$V_o = 3(V_{i2} - V_{i1}), \quad R_{\text{gain}} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

so

$$3 = 1 + \frac{2R}{R_{\text{gain}}}$$

$$3 = 1 + \frac{2R}{1\text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$2 = \frac{2R}{1\text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

4) Here $V_{i1} = 0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t)$

$$V_{i2} = 0.3\text{ V}$$

summing amplifier: $V_o = -(V_{i1} - 2V_{i2})$

$$V_o = -(0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t) + (2)(0.3))\text{ V}$$

$$V_o = -(0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t) + 0.6)\text{ V}$$

differential amplifier: $V_o = V_{i2} - V_{i1}$

$$V_o = 0.3\text{ V} - 0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t)\text{ V}$$

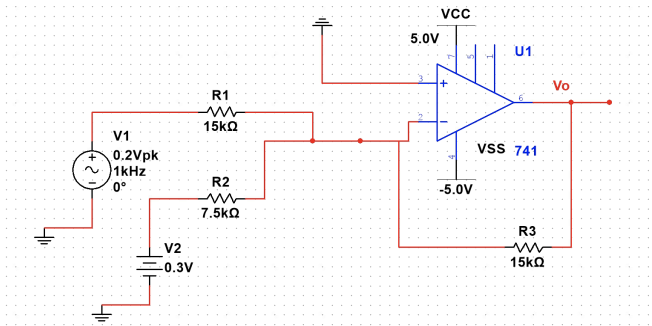
instrumentation amplifier: $V_o = 3(0.3\text{ V} - 0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t))\text{ V}$

$$V_o = 0.9\text{ V} - 0.6 \sin(2\pi 1000t)\text{ V}$$

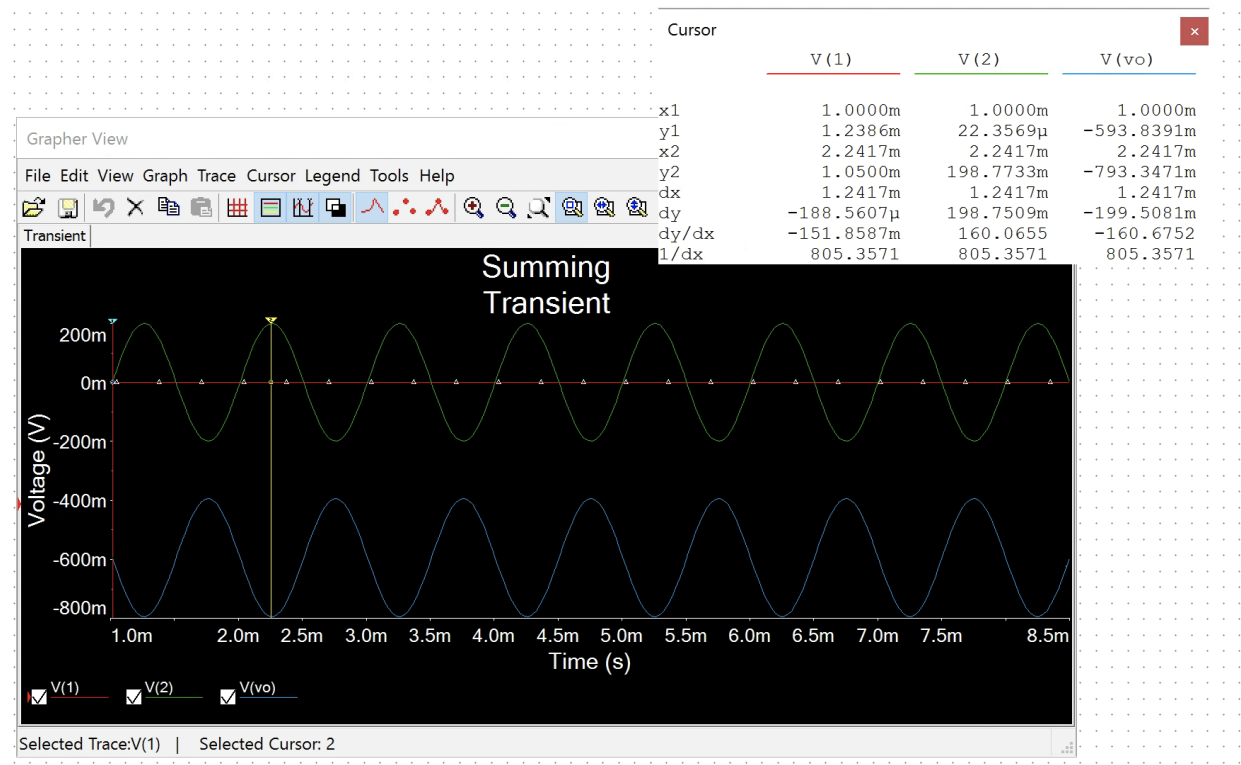
Simulations (on Multisim)

Summing Amplifier

1. Schematic

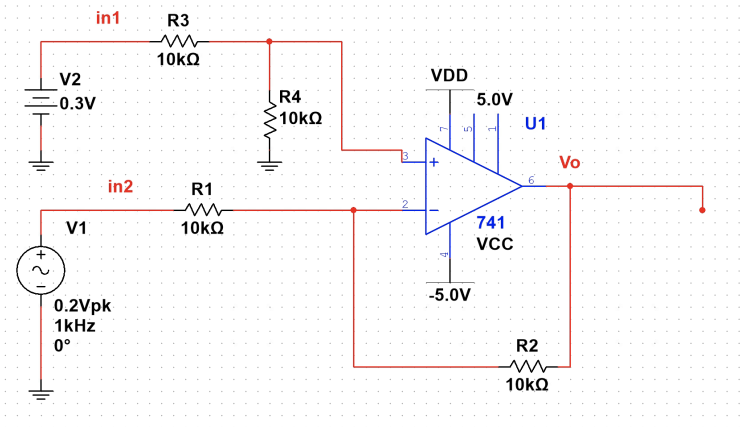


2. Transient

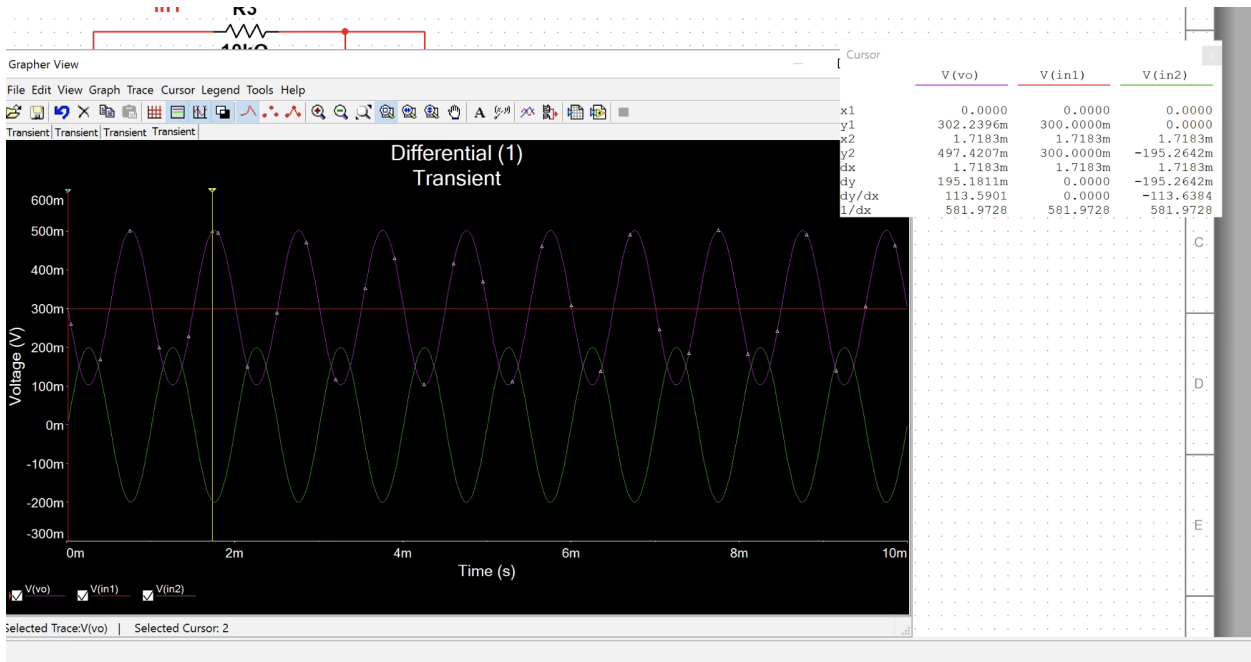


Differential Amplifier

1. Schematic

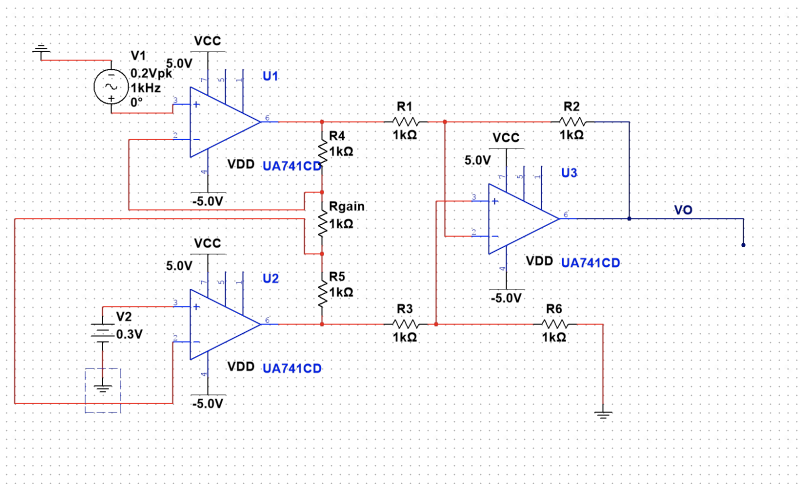


2. Transient

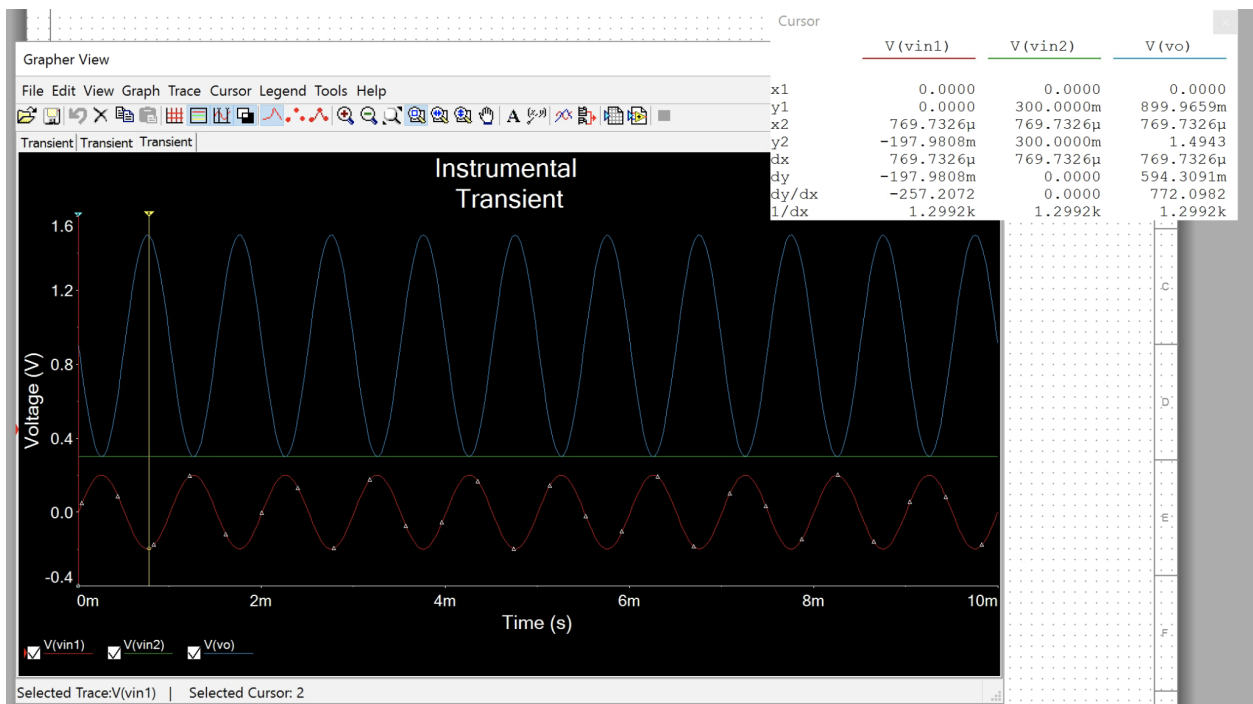


Instrumentation Amplifier

1. Schematic



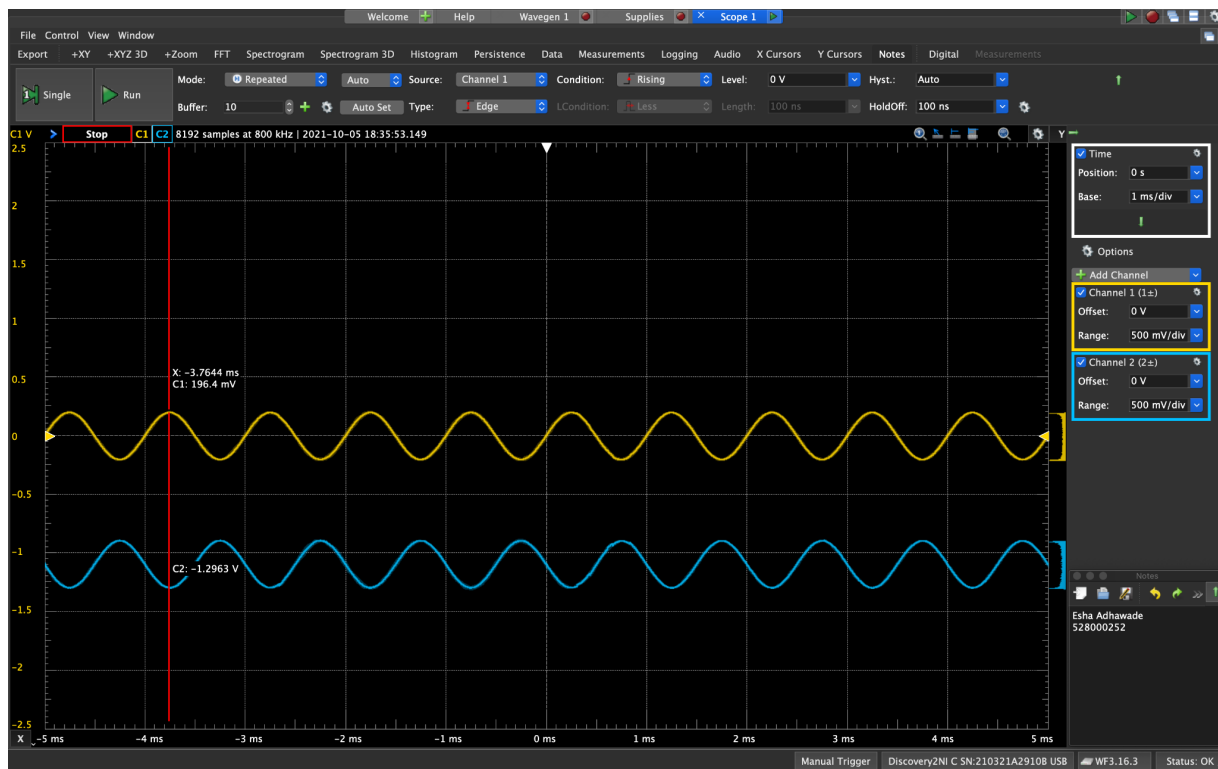
2. Transient



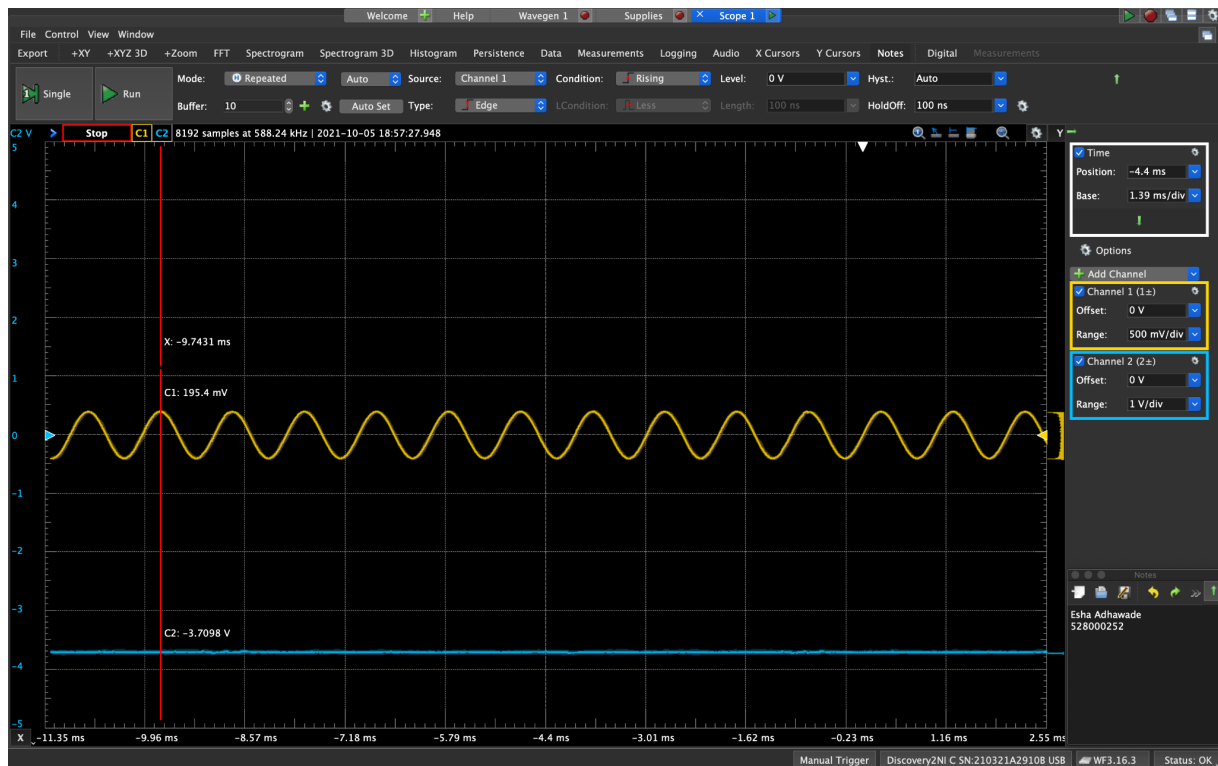
Measured Waveforms

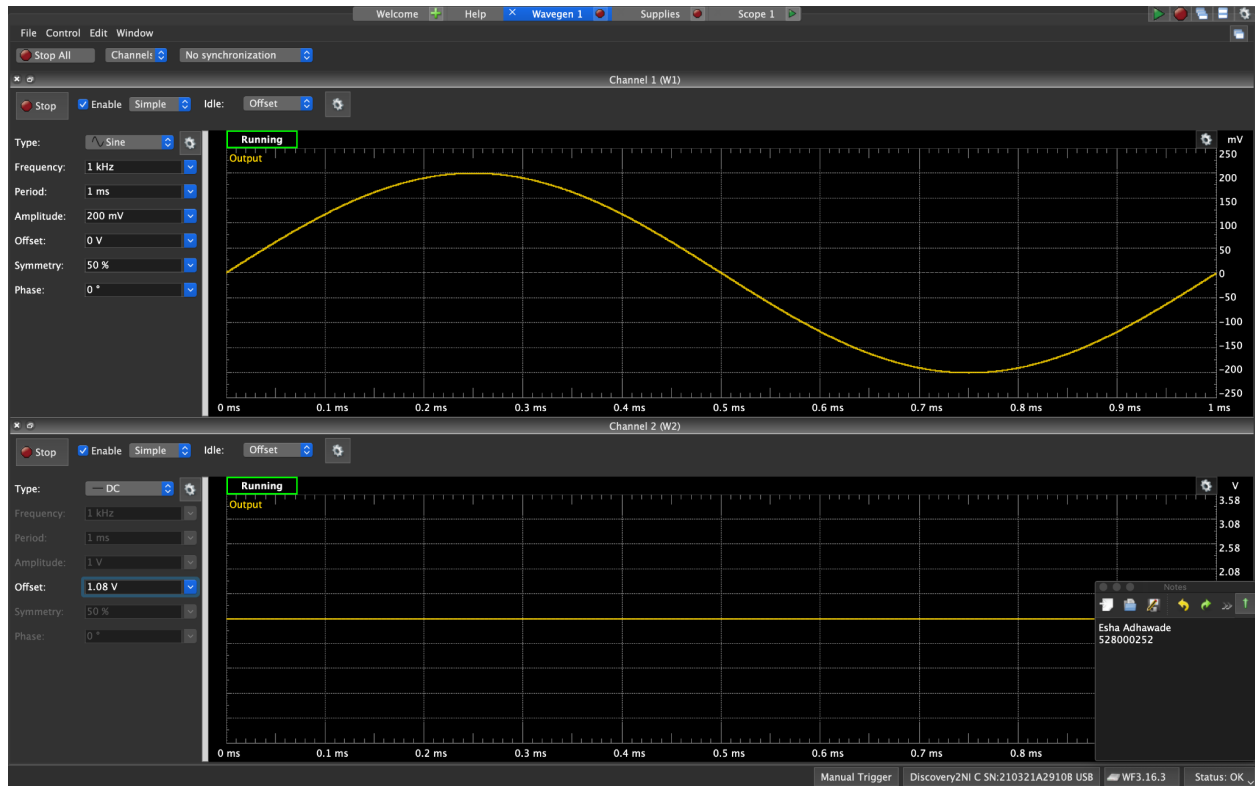
Summing Amplifier

Time Domain



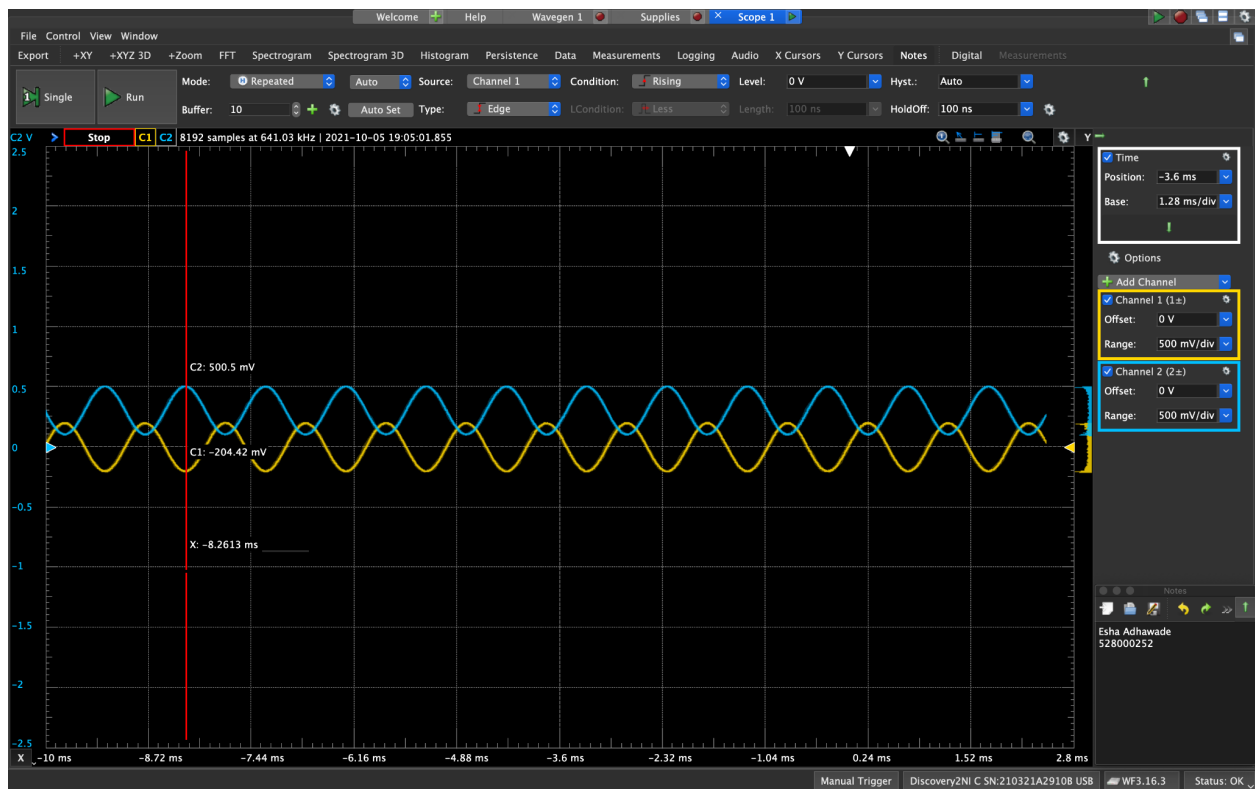
Clipping - (1.08V)



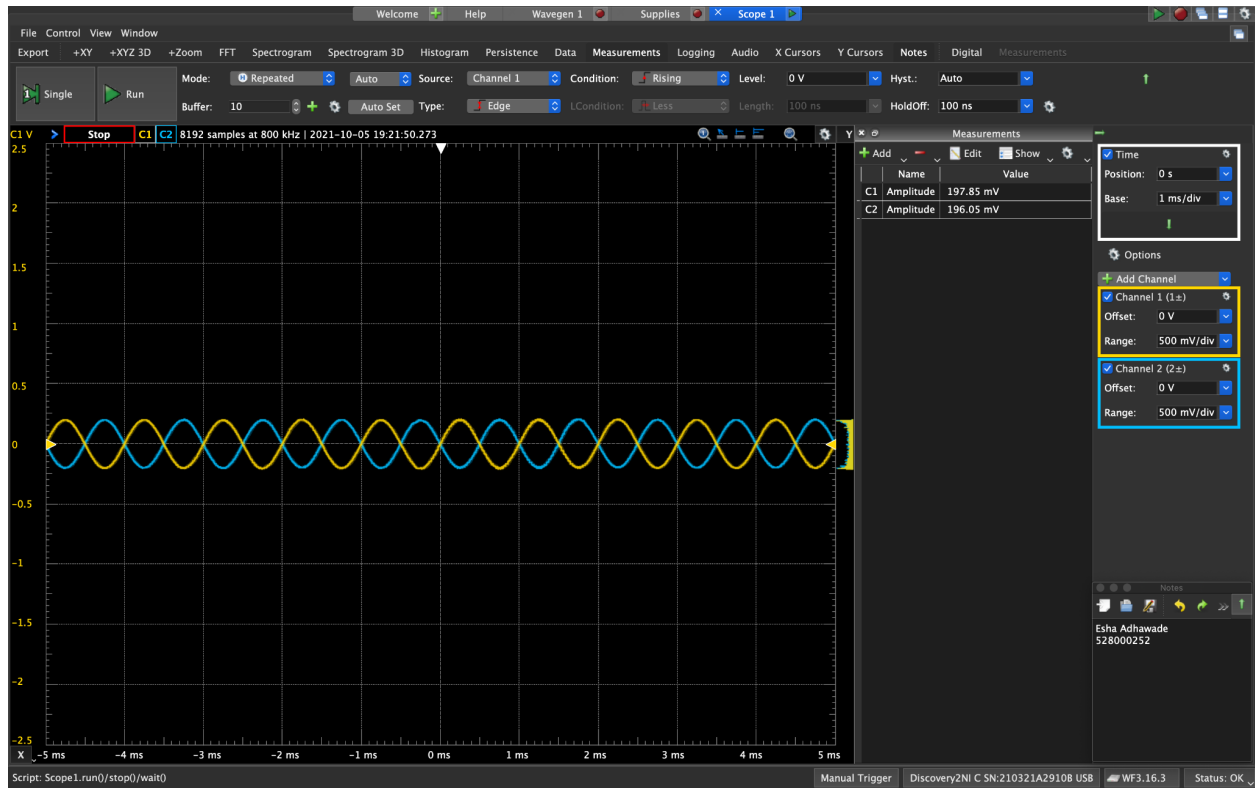


Differential Amplifier

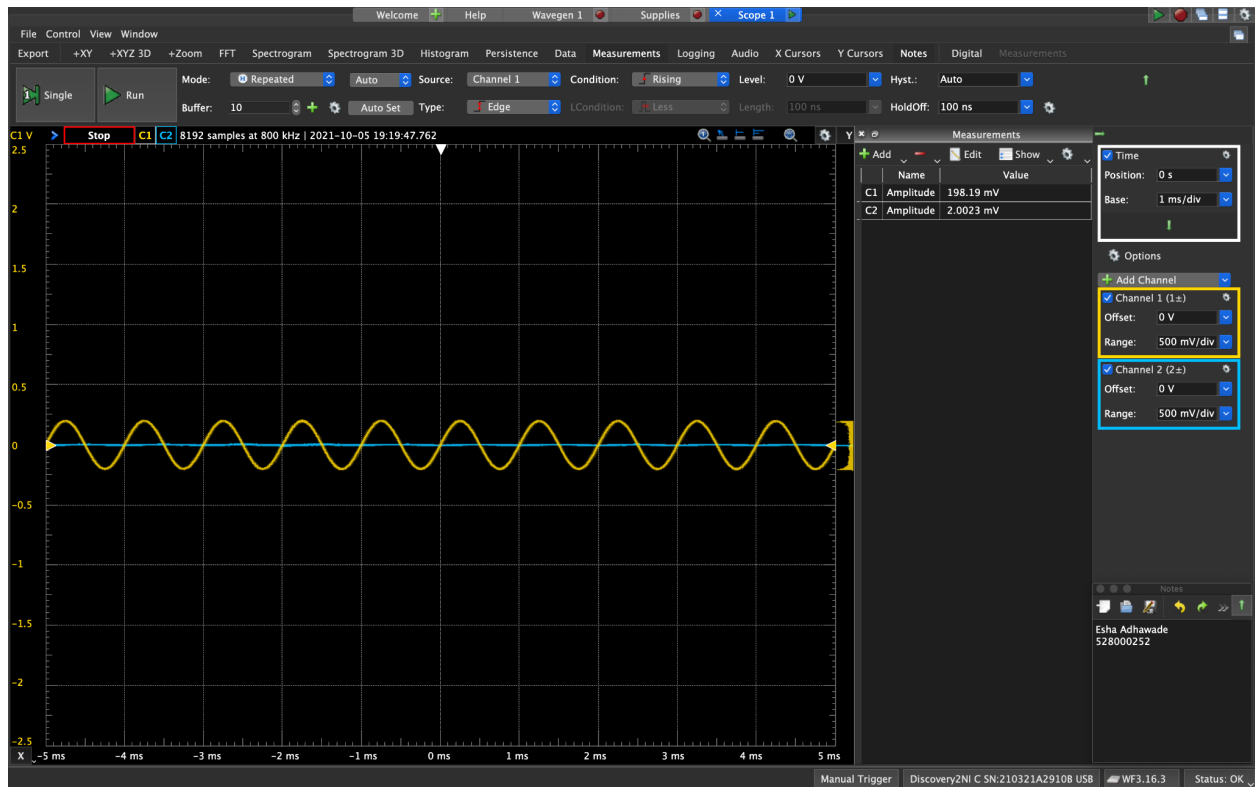
Time Domain



ADM

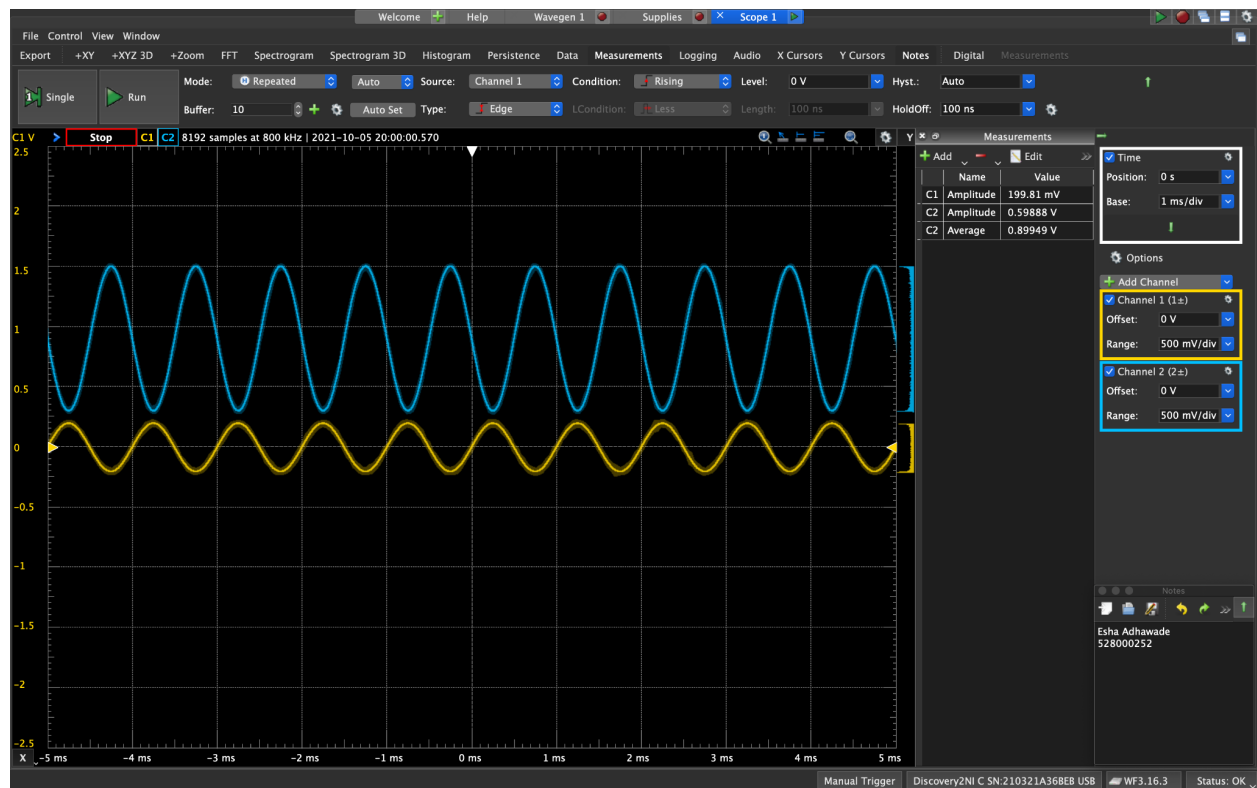


ACM



Instrumentation Amplifier

Time Domain



Data Tables

Differential Amplifier

$$A_{DM} = 0.990902$$

$$A_{CM} = 0.010103$$

$$CMRR = 0.990902/0.010103 = 98.0807$$

Table for all Amplifiers

	V_{i1}	V_{i2}	V_{out}
Calculation Circuit Summing Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	$-0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)-0.6$
Calculation Circuit Differential Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	$0.3-0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$
Calculation Circuit Instrumentation Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	$0.9-0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$

Simulation Circuit Summing Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	-0.7933
Simulation Circuit Differential Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	0.4974
Simulation Circuit Instrumentation Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	1.4943
Measurements Summing Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	-1.4927
Measurements Differential Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	0.70492
Measurements Instrumentation Amplifier	$0.2\sin(2\pi 1000t)$	0.3	0.39907

Discussion

For lab 4, students learned about the different configurations for opamps. Most of the values between the simulations and measurements were somewhat consistent for the circuits. If there were any minor differences, that's probably because of component differences, old breadboards, or loose wires.