



**ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER
ENGINEERING**
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Pre-Lab 4: Operational Amplifiers Part 2

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Calculations:

1. For the summing amplifier in Fig. 1, find R1 and R2 to have $V_o = -(V_{i1} + 2V_{i2})$, if $R_3 = 15k\Omega$.

$$V_o = - (V_{i1} + 2V_{i2}) \text{ if } R_3 = 15k\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_1} = 1, R_1 = 15k\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_2} = 2, R_2 = 7.5k\Omega$$

2. For the differential amplifier in Fig. 2, find R1 to have $V_o = V_{i2} - V_{i1}$, if $R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10k\Omega$.

$$V_o = V_{i2} - V_{i1} \text{ if } R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10k\Omega$$

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

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1, R_1 = 10k\Omega$$

3. For the instrumentation amplifier in Fig. 3, find R to have $V_o = 3(V_{i2} - V_{i1})$, if $R_{gain} = 1k\Omega$.

$$V_o = \left[1 + \frac{2R}{R_{gain}} \right] (V_{i2} - V_{i1}); V_o = 3 (V_{i2} - V_{i1}) \text{ \& } R_{gain} = 1k\Omega$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{2R}{R_{gain}} \right] = 3$$

$$\frac{2R}{R_{gain}} = 2; R = R_{gain} = 1k\Omega$$

4. For each circuit, find V_o if $V_{i1} = 0.2 \sin(2\pi 1000t)$ and $V_{i2} = 0.3V$.

Circuit 1:

$$V_o = - \left(V_{i_1} + 2 V_{i_2} \right)$$

$$V_o = - \left(0.2 \sin(2\pi \cdot 1000t) + 2(0.3) \right)$$

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

Circuit 2:

$$V_o = V_{i_2} - V_{i_1}$$

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

Circuit 3:

$$V_o = 3 \left(V_{i_2} - V_{i_1} \right)$$

$$V_o = 3 \left(0.3 - 0.2 \sin(2\pi \cdot 1000t) \right) \text{ V}$$

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

Breadboard Wiring:

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