

Instrumentation Lab-1Experiment - 3SAURABH KUMAR
SC22B146

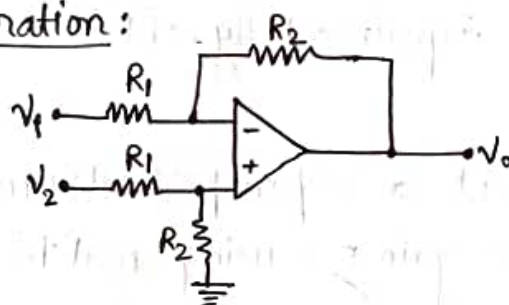
Aim: Design and implement two important OP-AMP based measurement circuits:

① Difference Amplifier

② Instrumentation Amplifier using 3 opamps.

Components and Equipments Required:

- opamp IC OP07
- Variable resistance boxes / Potentiometers
- DC power supply
- Multimeter.

Brief Explanation:

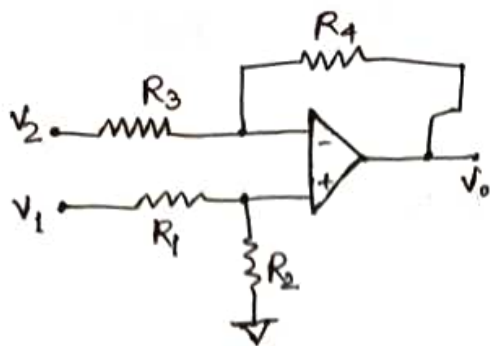
Output voltage is given as

$$V_o = (V_2 - V_1) \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Difference amplifier amplifies the difference of the input voltages V_1 and V_2 .

The objective of this experiment difference amplifier circuits is to further understand the concepts of difference mode signals and CMRR.

Part A: Design and implement a difference amplifier of unity difference gain using matched 10 k Ω resistors.



Measure the output of the difference amplifier for:

(i) $V_1 = 0.5\text{ V}$ and $V_2 = -0.5\text{ V}$,

(ii) $V_1 = V_2 = 1\text{ V}$.

Compute CMRR using the above measured outputs.

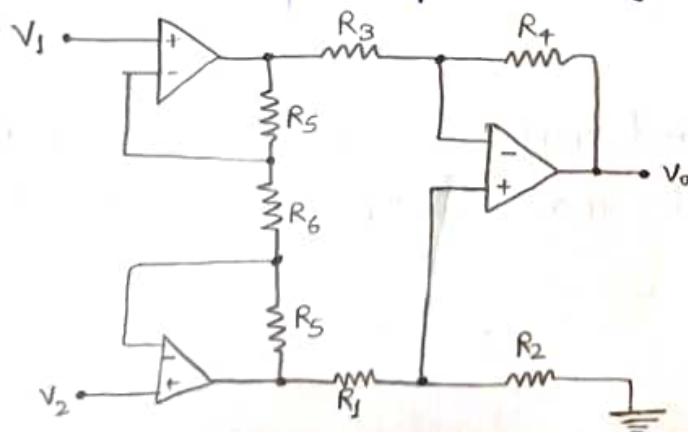
Now, find the 1% mismatch of the resistors of the difference amplifiers and find experimentally the minimum value of CMRR for this circuit.

Repeat the experiment for 2% tolerance as well. Check the similarity between the theoretical and experimentally-obtained values of CMRR.

Part B: Design and implement a 3-opamp Instrumentation amplifier (IA) of difference gain = 3 using matched $10\text{ k}\Omega$ resistors. Compute CMRR using the above measured outputs.

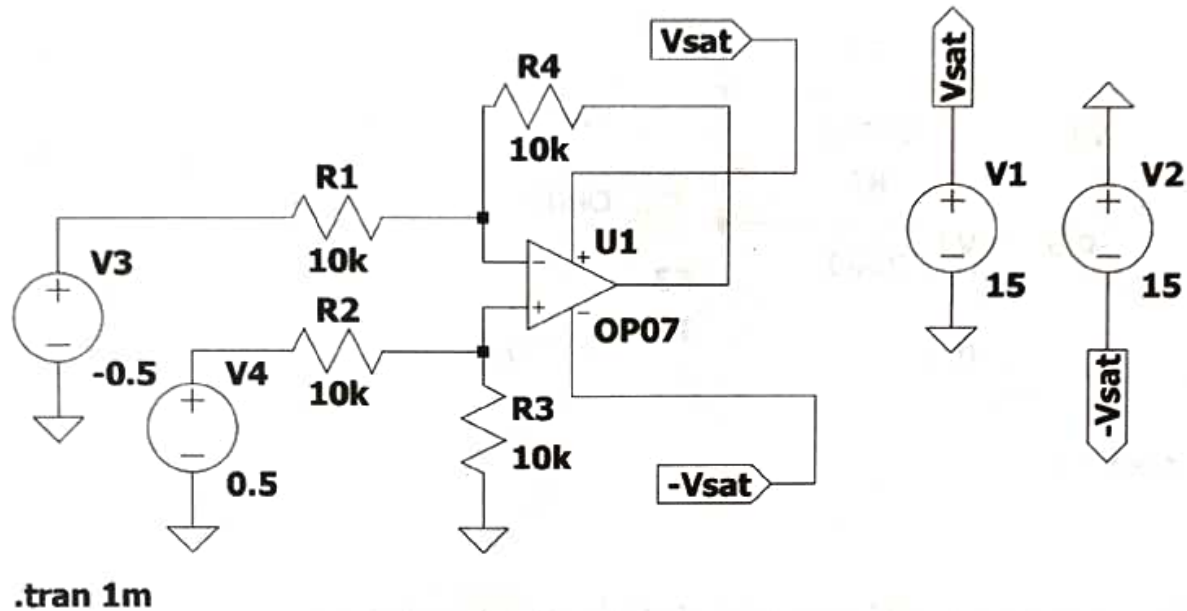
Now, find the 1% mismatch to the resistors of the difference amplifier in the IA and find experimentally the minimum value of CMRR for this circuit.

Repeat the experiment for 2% tolerance as well. Check the similarity between the theoretical and experimentally-obtained values of CMRR.

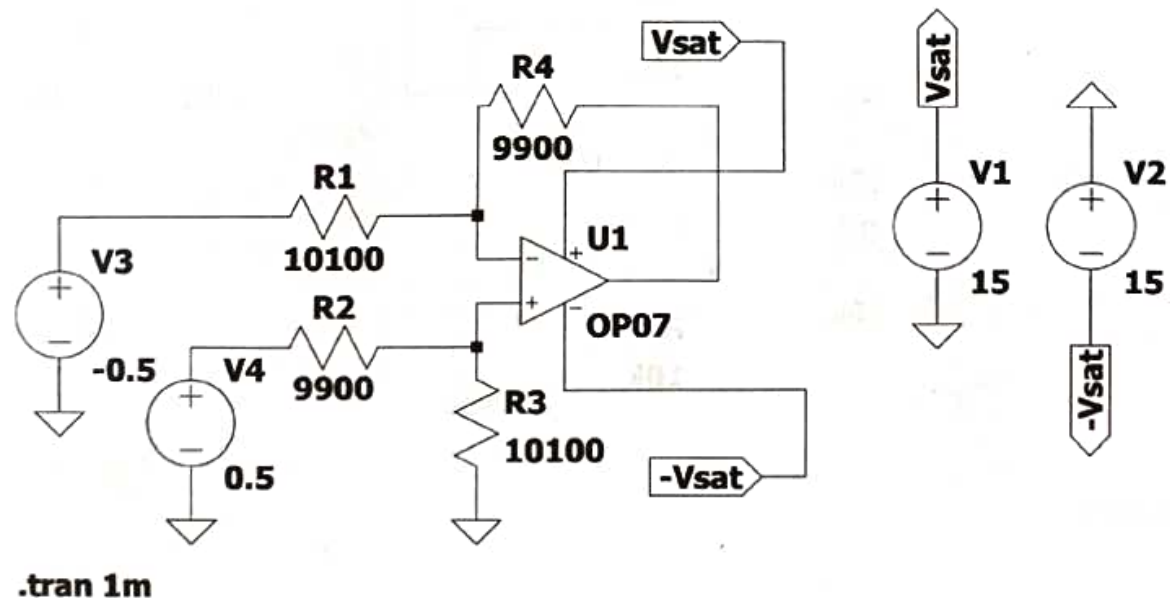


Differential Amplifier Experiment Simulation:

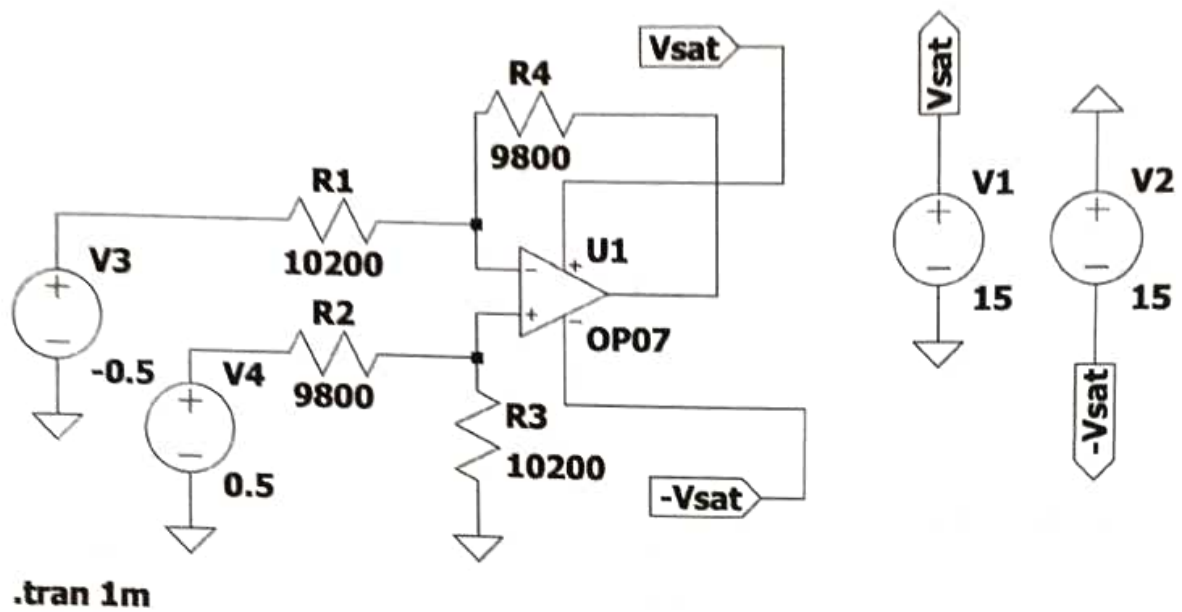
A) Measurement of Differential Gain for zero tolerance



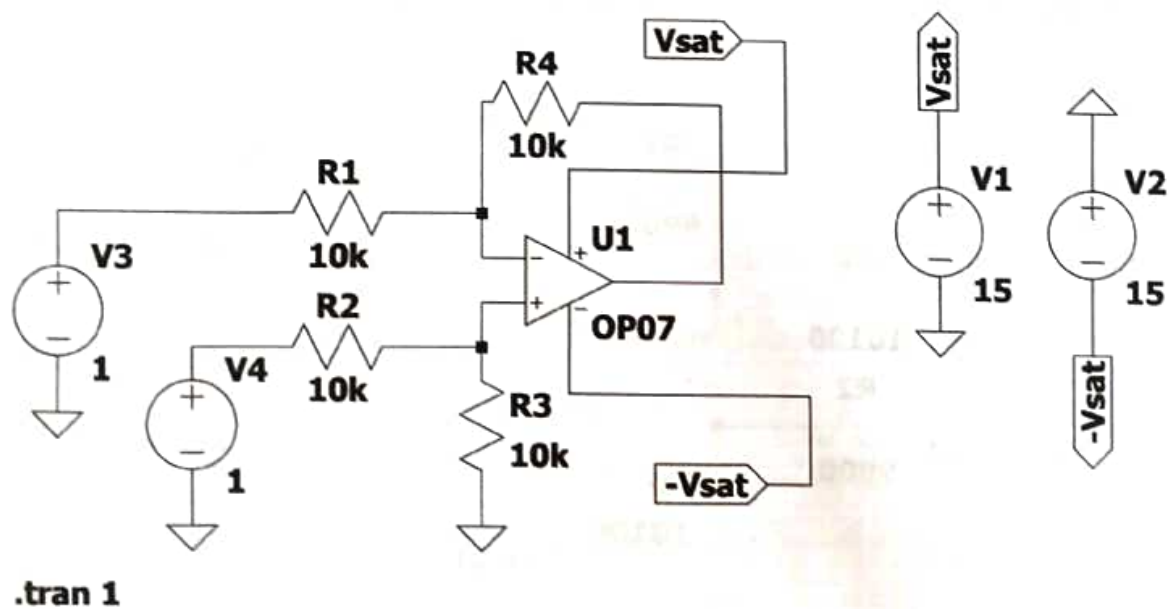
B) Measurement of Differential Gain for one percentage tolerance



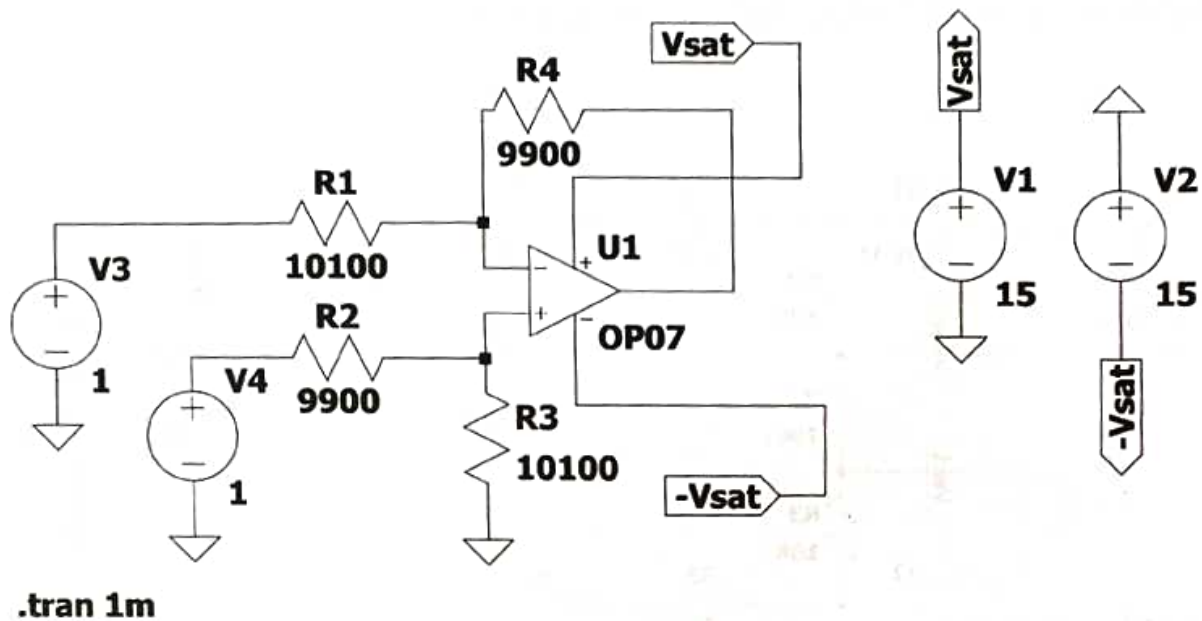
C) Measurement of Differential Gain for two percentage tolerance



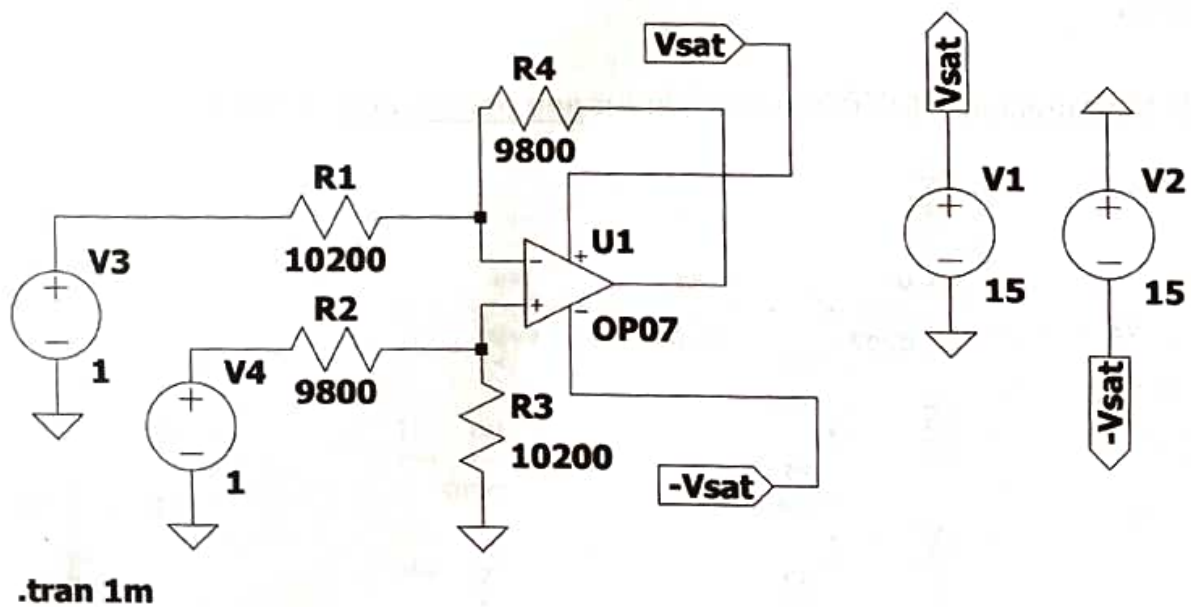
A) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for zero tolerance



B) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for one percentage tolerance

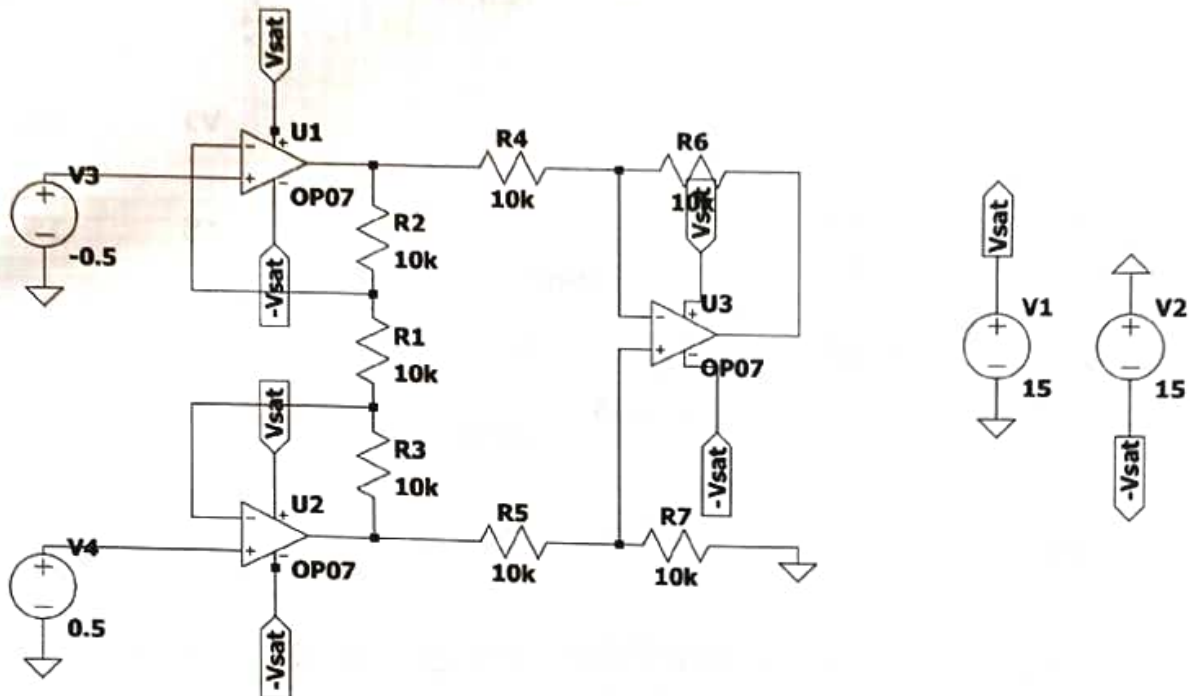


C) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for two percentage tolerance



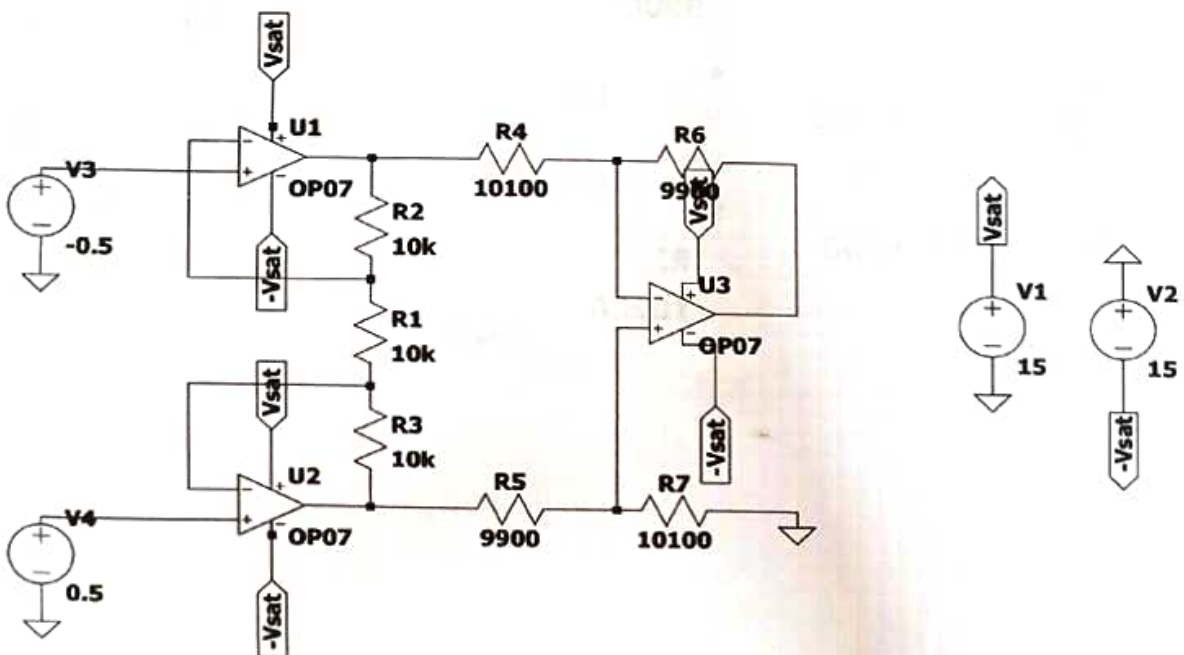
Instrumental Amplifier Experiment Simulation:

A) Measurement of Differential Gain for zero tolerance



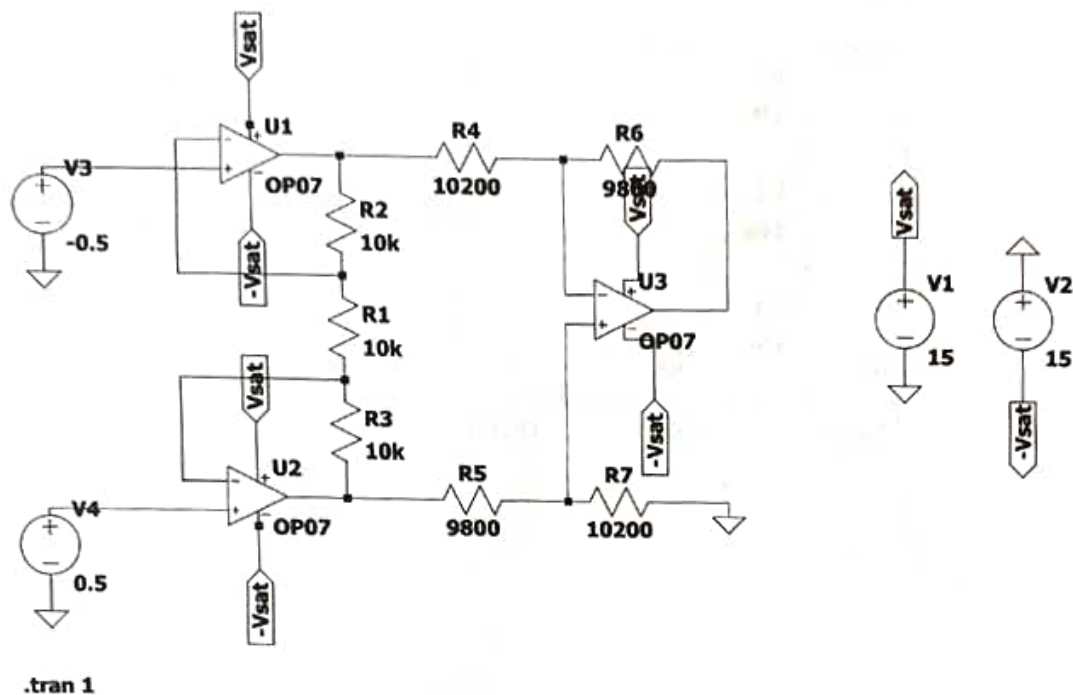
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B) Measurement of Differential Gain for one percentage tolerance

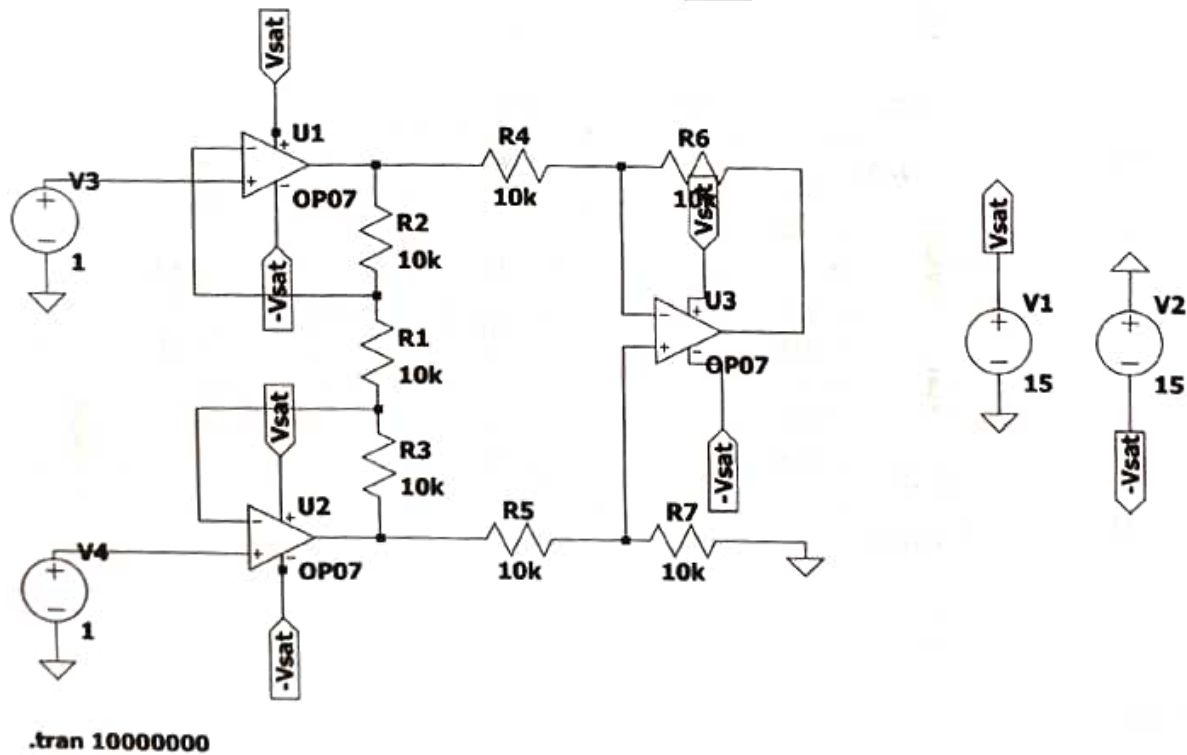


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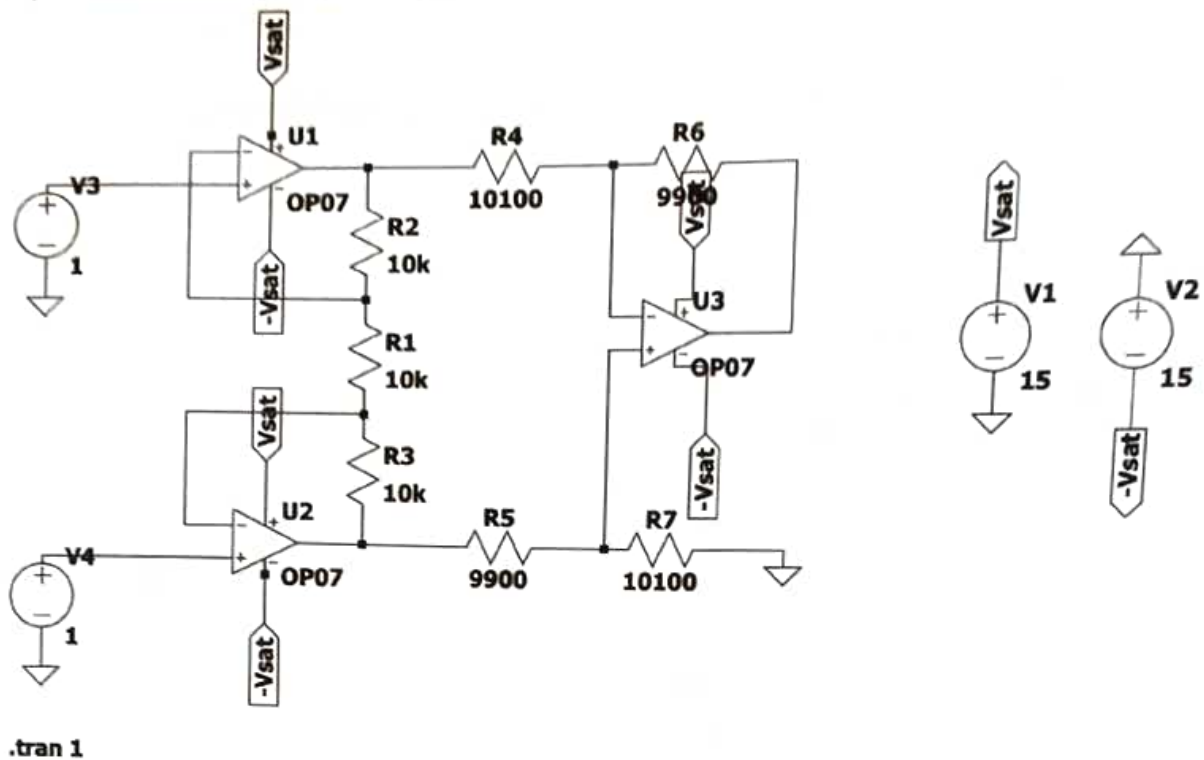
C) Measurement of Differential Gain for two percentage tolerance



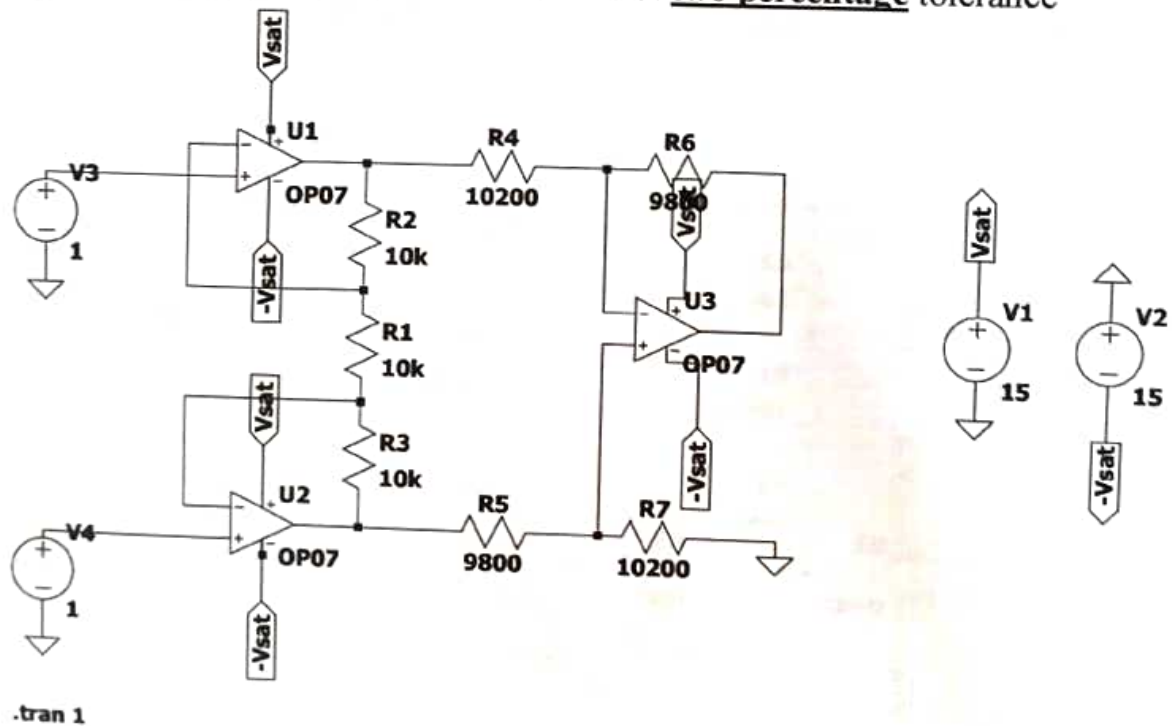
A) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for zero tolerance



B) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for one percentage tolerance



C) Measurement of Common Mode Gain for two percentage tolerance



Exp 3A

Simulation of Difference Amplifier:

For Differential Gain:

Gain 0% tolerance: 999.99 mV/V

Gain 1 % tolerance: 990.3 mV/V

Gain 2% tolerance: 980.39 mV/V

For Common Mode Gain:

Gain 0% tolerance: 4.489 nV/V

Gain 1 % tolerance: 19.80 mV/V

Gain 2% tolerance: 39.21 mV/V

Minimum CMRR:

CMRR 0% tolerance: 166.956 dB

CMRR 1 % tolerance: 33.98 dB

CMRR 2% tolerance: 27.96 dB

Exp 3B

Simulation of Instrumentation Amplifier:

For Differential Gain:

Gain 0% tolerance: 2.99 V/V

Gain 1 % tolerance: 2.97 V/V

Gain 2% tolerance: 2.941 V/V

For Common Mode Gain:

Gain 0% tolerance: 4.50 nV/V

Gain 1 % tolerance: 19.80 mV/V

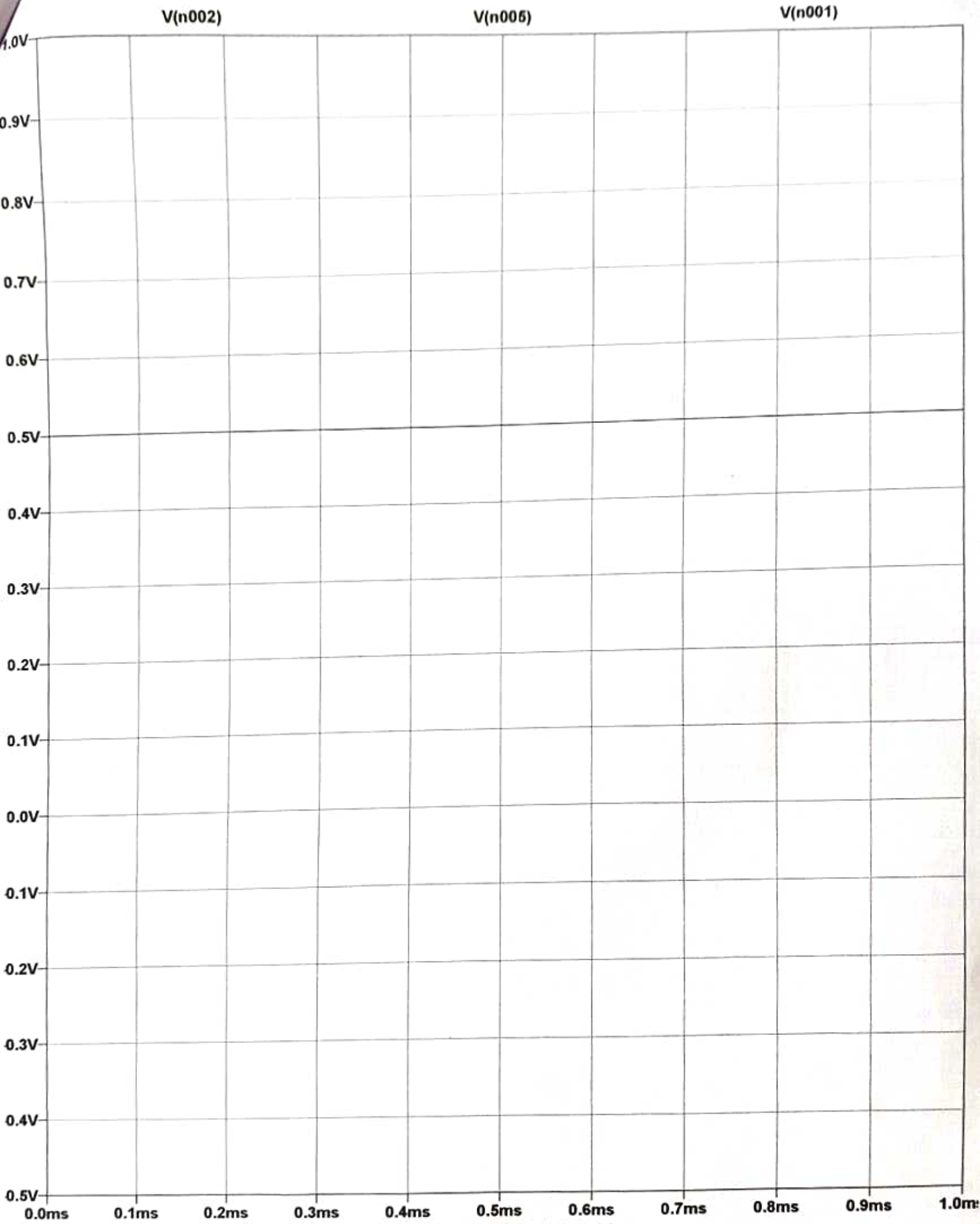
Gain 2% tolerance: 39.215 mV/V

Minimum CMRR:

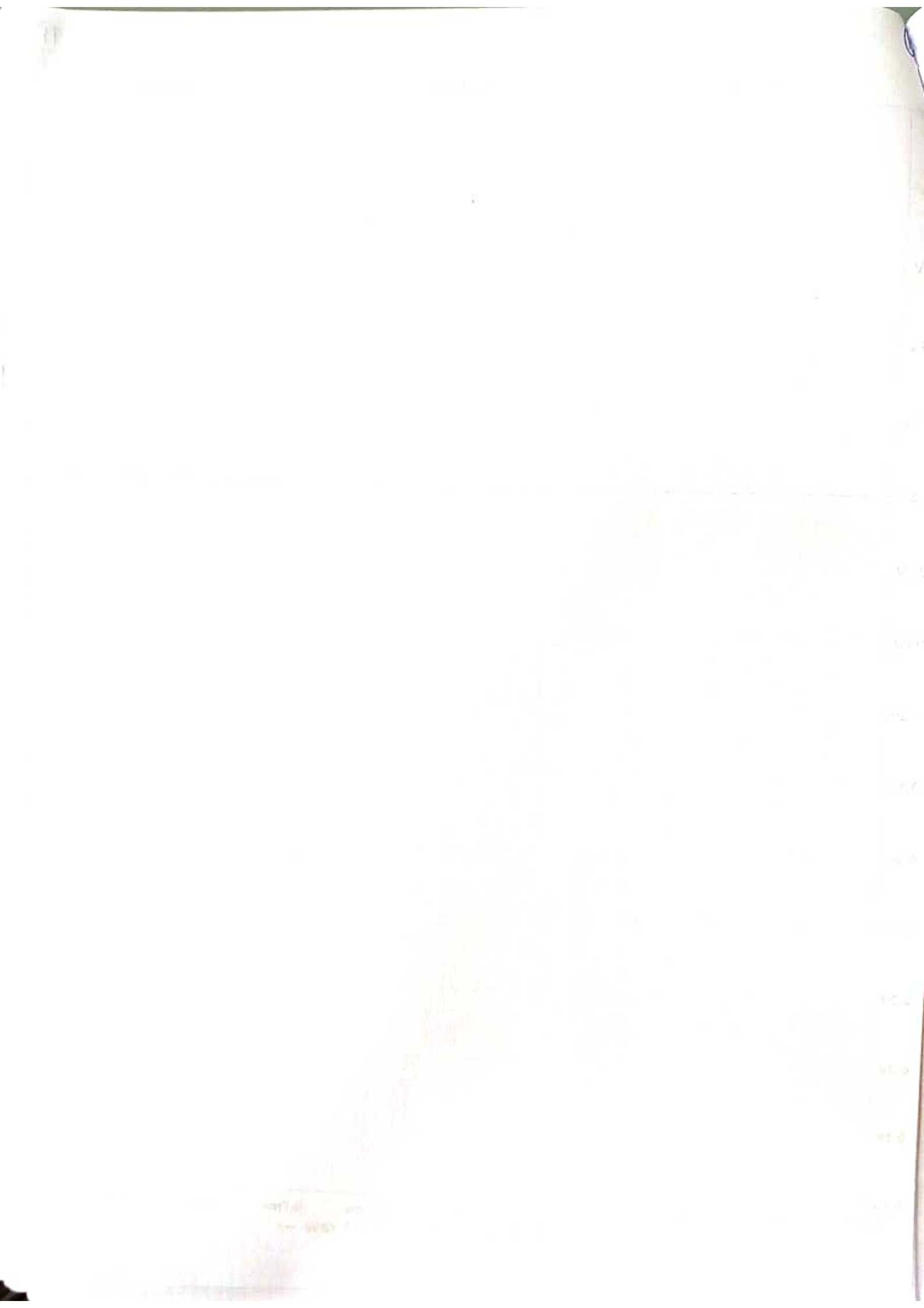
CMRR 0% tolerance: 176.478 dB

CMRR 1 % tolerance: 43.521 dB

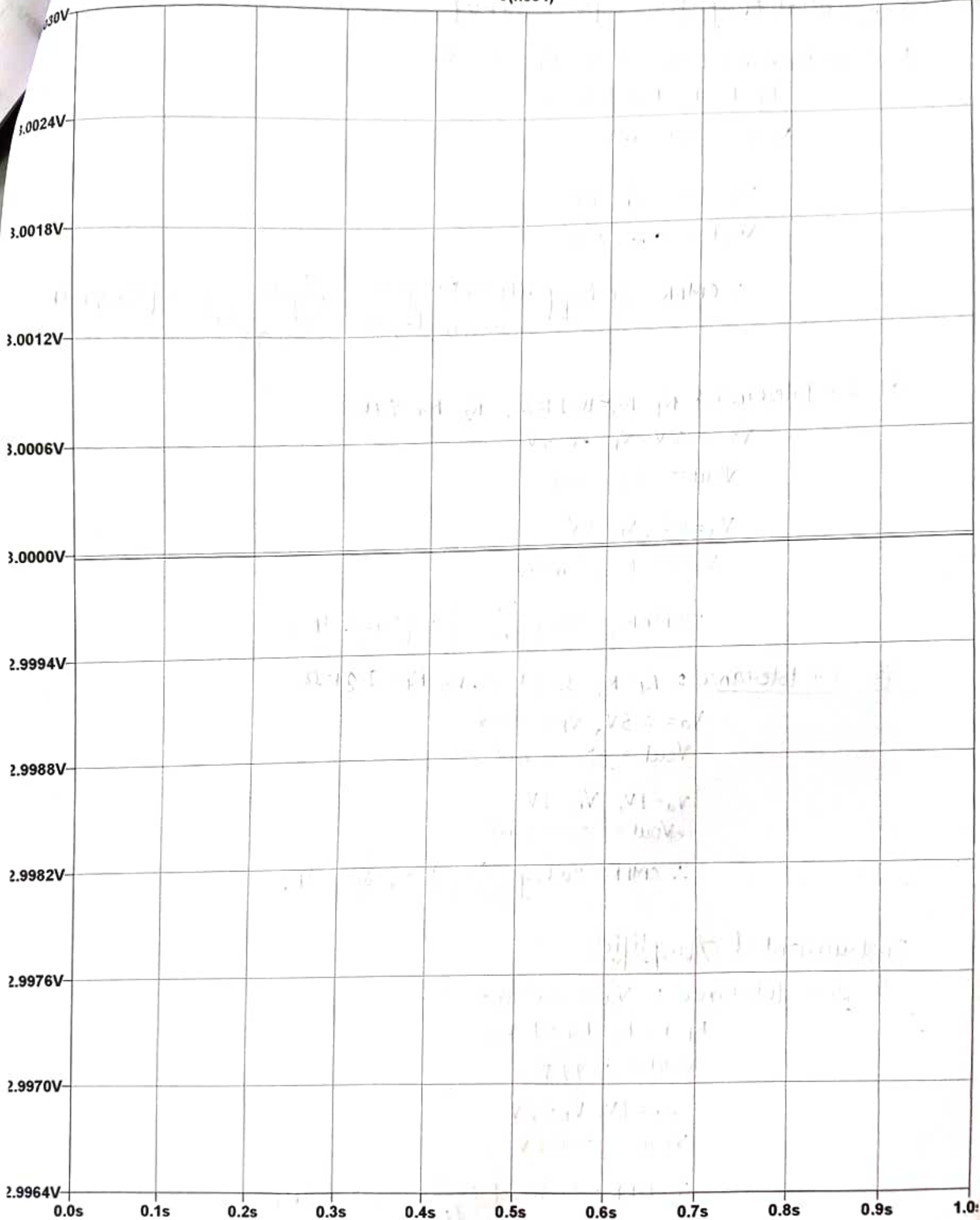
CMRR 2% tolerance: 37.500 dB



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V(n004)



Results:

Differential Amplifier [$V_{cc} = \pm 15V$]

① Zero tolerance: $V_a = 0.5V$, $V_b = -0.5V$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10k\Omega$$

$$V_{out} = 999.0mV$$

$$V_a = 1V, V_b = 1V$$

$$V_{out} = 0.001V$$

$$\therefore CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{\text{differential gain}}{\text{common mode gain}} \right) = 20 \log \left(\frac{999}{\frac{0.001}{1000}} \right) = \boxed{59.99 dB}$$

② 1% tolerance: $R_1 = R_3 = 10.1k\Omega$, $R_2 = R_4 = 9.9k\Omega$

$$V_a = 0.5V, V_b = -0.5V$$

$$V_{out} = 990.0mV$$

$$V_a = 1V, V_b = 1V$$

$$V_{out} = 19.02mV$$

$$\therefore CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{990}{19.02} \right) = \boxed{34.33 dB}$$

③ 2% tolerance: $R_1 = R_3 = 10.2k\Omega$, $R_2 = R_4 = 9.8k\Omega$

$$V_a = 0.5V, V_b = -0.5V$$

$$V_{out} = 980.2mV$$

$$V_a = 1V, V_b = 1V$$

$$V_{out} = 38.01mV$$

$$\therefore CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{980}{38.01} \right) = \boxed{28.22 dB}$$

Instrumental Amplifier

① Zero tolerance: $V_a = 0.5V$, $V_b = 0.5V$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10k\Omega$$

$$V_{out} = 2.99V$$

$$V_a = 1V, V_b = 1V$$

$$V_{out} = 0.001V$$

$$\therefore CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{2.99}{\frac{1}{1000}} \right) = \boxed{69.51 dB}$$

② 1% tolerance: $R_1 = R_3 = 10.1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = R_4 = 9.9 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$$V_a = 0.5 \text{ V}, V_b = 0 - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} = 2.96 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a = 1 \text{ V}, V_b = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} = 18.8 \text{ mV}$$

$$\therefore \text{CMRR} = 20 \log \left(\frac{2.91 \times 1000}{18.8} \right) = \boxed{43.94 \text{ dB}}$$

③ 2% tolerance: $R_1 = R_3 = 10.2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = R_4 = 9.8 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$$V_a = 0.5 \text{ V}, V_b = -0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} = 2.93 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a = 1 \text{ V}, V_b = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{out} = 36 \text{ mV}$$

$$\therefore \text{CMRR} = 20 \log \left(\frac{2.93 \times 1000}{36} \right) = \boxed{38.21 \text{ dB}}$$