

Sheel Shah

19D070052

Expt9

Q1. Measuring input offset voltage

Circuit diagram:

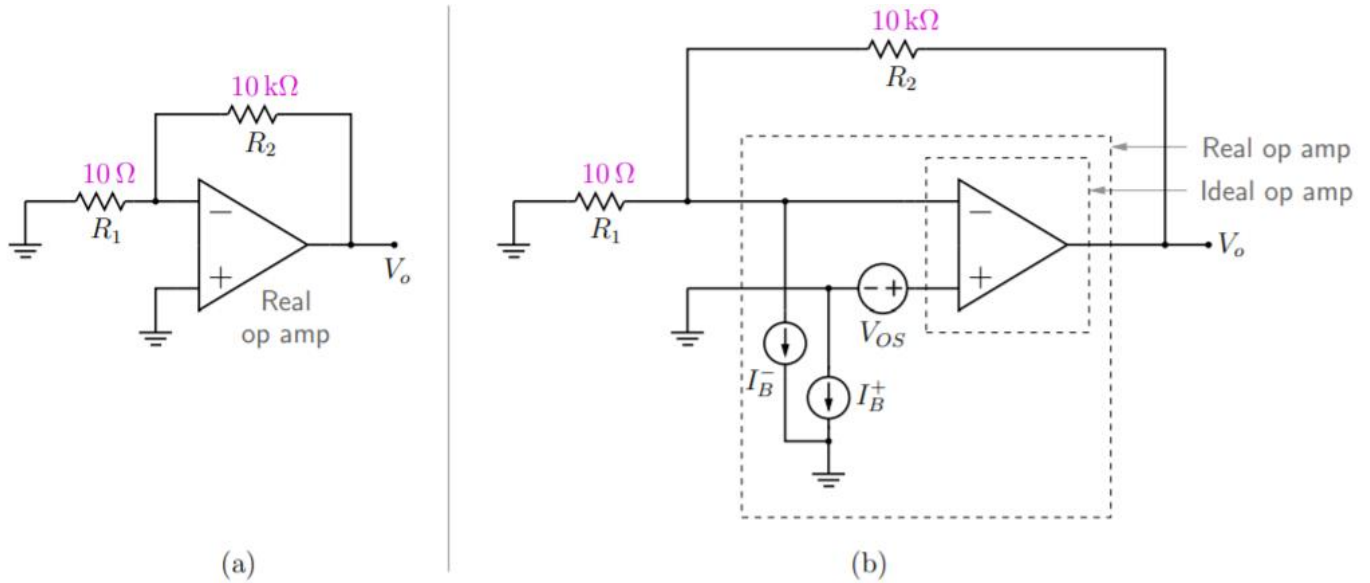


Figure 4: (a) Circuit for measurement of V_{OS} , (b) equivalent circuit.

Formula obtained:

$$V_{OS} = \frac{V_o}{1 + R_2/R_1} \approx \frac{V_o}{R_2/R_1}.$$

Q2. Measuring input bias current

Circuit diagrams:

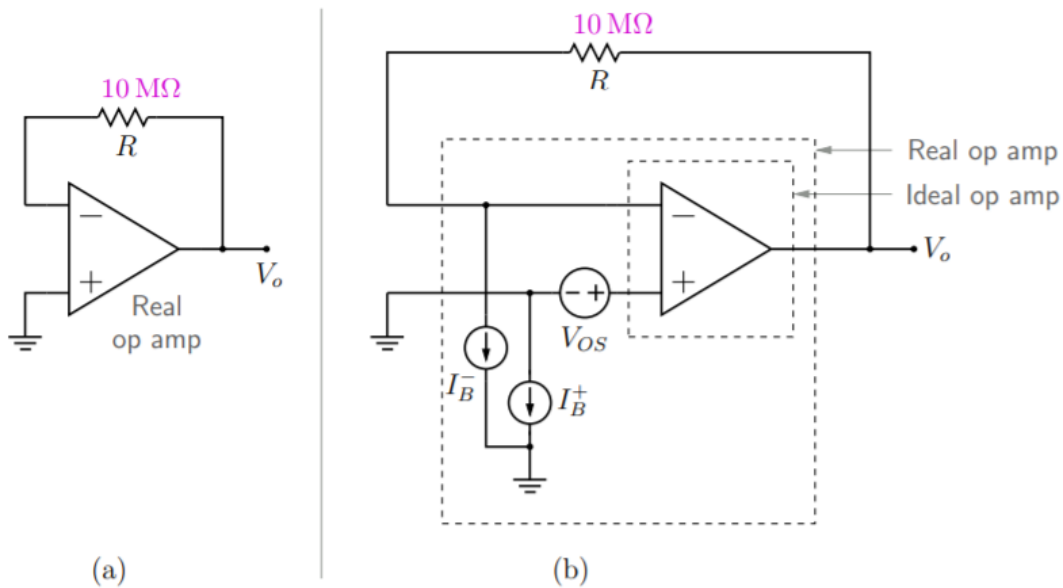


Figure 5: (a) Circuit for measurement of I_B^- , (b) equivalent circuit.

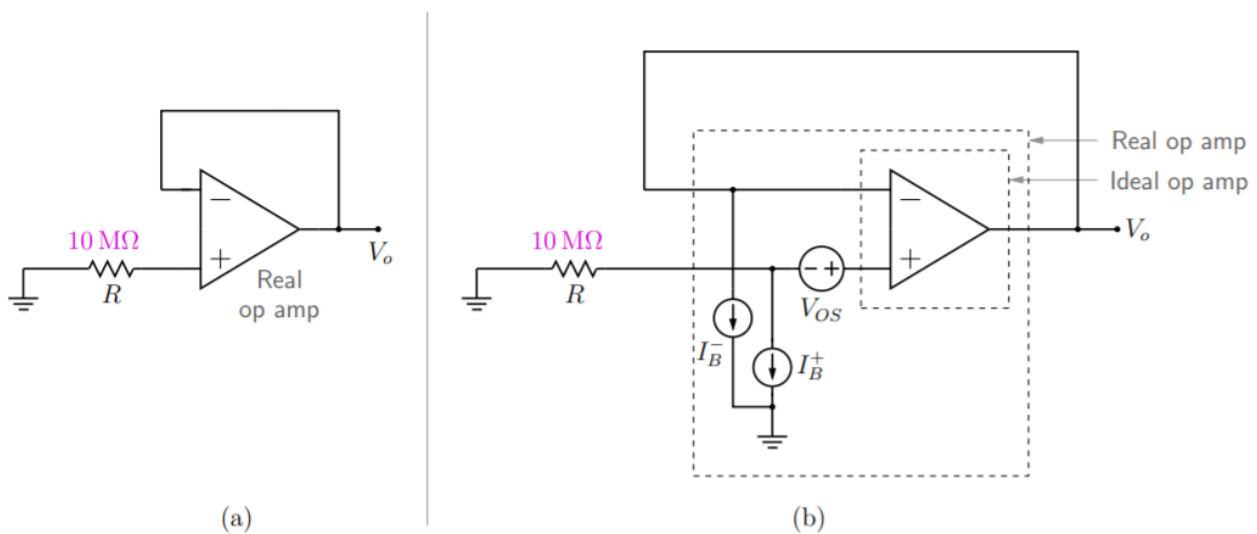


Figure 6: (a) Circuit for measurement of I_B^+ , (b) equivalent circuit.

Formulae obtained:

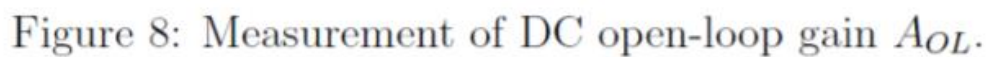
$$I_B^- = V_o / R.$$

$$I_B^+ = V_o / R.$$

Learnings:

The idea of inverting/non-inverting amplifiers is used perfectly to magnify the effect of exactly one imperfection, so that it can be measured.

Circuit diagram:


$$A_{ol} = (V_{o1}/V_o) * (R_3 / R_2)$$

The opamp is kept in linear region via the feedback loop, and then open loop gain measurement becomes straightforward. $A_{ol} = V_{o1}/V_{+}(1)$

Parameter	uA741	LM324	TL084
Input Offset Voltage	1mV	3mV	3mV
Input Bias Current	80nA	20nA	20pA
Input Offset Current	20nA	2nA	5pA
DC Open Loop Gain	200 V/mV	100 V/mV	200 V/mV