

EXPERIMENT - 1
CALIBRATION AND ANALYSIS OF INSTRUMENTATION
AMPLIFIER

AIM

To Simulate Instrumentation Amplifier

Objective

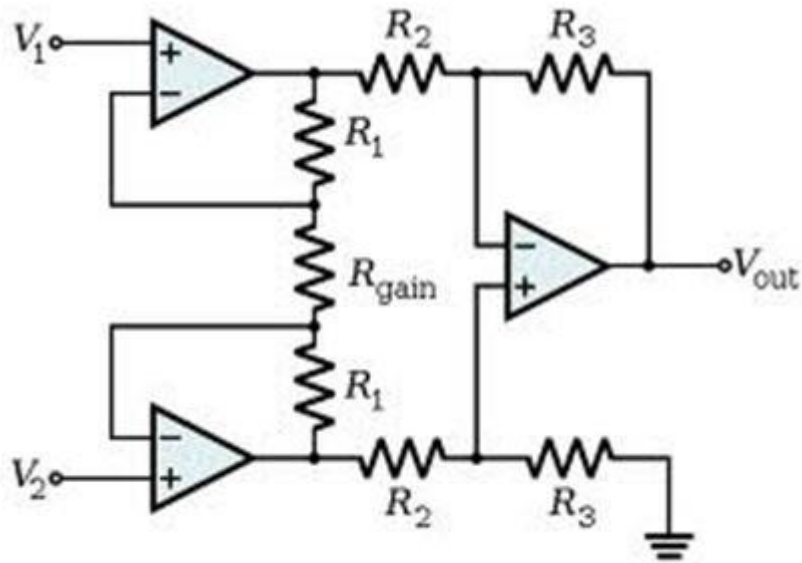
1. To simulate the Instrumentation Amplifier
2. To understand various tuneable parameters associated with it
3. To understand the necessity and various applications of Instrumentation Amplifier

Theory

Amplifiers are an important part of modern instrumentation systems for measuring instrumentation. Such measurements involve voltages that often are at low levels, have high source impedances, or both. Amplifiers are required to increase signal strength while maintaining high fidelity. Amplifiers that have been designed specifically for this type of processing of instrumentation are known as amplifiers. In this chapter we examine some of the basic features of amplifiers and also look at specialized systems.

The essential function of an amplifier is to take a weak electric signal of origin and increase its amplitude so that it can be further processed, recorded, or displayed. Usually, such amplifiers are in the form of voltage amplifiers, because they are capable of increasing the voltage level of a signal. Nonetheless, voltage amplifiers also serve to increase power levels, so they can be considered power amplifiers as well. In some cases, amplifiers are used to isolate the load from the source. In this situation, the amplifiers provide only current gain, leaving the voltage levels essentially unchanged.

circuit diagram :



The gain of the circuit is

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_2 - V_1} = \left(1 + \frac{2R_1}{R_{gain}} \right) \frac{R_3}{R_2}$$

The rightmost amplifier, along with the resistors labelled \$R_2\$ and \$R_3\$ is just the standard differential amplifier circuit, with gain = \$R_3 / R_2\$ and differential input resistance = \$2 \cdot R_2\$. The two amplifiers on the left are the buffers. With \$R_{gain}\$ removed (open circuited), they are simple unity gain buffers; the circuit will work in that state, with gain simply equal to \$R_3 / R_2\$ and high input impedance because of the buffers.

The buffer gain could be increased by putting resistors between the buffer inverting inputs and ground to shunt away some of the negative feedback; however, the single resistor \$R_{gain}\$ between the two inverting inputs is a much more elegant method: it increases the differential-mode gain of the buffer pair while leaving the common-mode gain equal to 1. This increases the common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) of the circuit and also enables the buffers to handle much larger common-mode signals without clipping than would be the case if they were separate and had the same gain. Another benefit of the method is that it boosts the gain using a single resistor rather than a pair, thus avoiding a resistor-matching problem (although the two \$R_1\$'s need to be matched), and very conveniently allowing the gain of the circuit to be changed by changing the value of a single resistor. A set of switch-selectable resistors or even a potentiometer can be used for \$R_{gain}\$, providing easy changes to the gain of the circuit, without the complexity of having to switch matched pairs of resistors.

To be useful, all amplifiers must meet certain basic requirements. They must have high input impedance, so that they provide minimal loading of the signal being measured. The characteristics of electrodes can be affected by the electric load they see, which, combined with excessive loading, can result in distortion of the signal. Loading effects are minimized by making the amplifier input impedance as high as possible, thereby reducing this distortion. Modern amplifiers have input impedances of at least 10 megaohm.

The input circuit of amplifier must also provide protection to the organism being studied. Any current or potential appearing across the amplifier input terminals that is produced by the amplifier is capable of affecting the potential being measured. In clinical systems, electric currents from the input terminals of an amplifier can result micro shocks or macro shocks in the patient being studied-a situation that can have grave consequences. To avoid these problems, the amplifier should have isolation and protection circuitry, so that the current through the electrode circuit can be kept at safe levels and any artifact generated by such current can be minimized.

The output circuit of an amplifier does not present so many critical problems as the input circuit. Its principal function is to drive the amplifier load, usually an indicating or recording device, in such a way as to maintain maximal fidelity and range in this readout. Therefore, the output impedance of the amplifier must be low with respect to the load impedance, and the amplifier must be capable of supplying the power required by the load.

amplifiers must operate in that portion of the frequency spectrum in which the instrumentation that they amplify exist. Because of the low level of such signals, it is important to limit the bandwidth of the amplifier so that it is just great enough to process the signal adequately. In this way, we can obtain optimal signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs) signals usually have amplitudes of the order of a few millivolts or less. Such signals must be amplified to levels compatible with recording and display devices. This means that most biopotential amplifiers must have high gains-of the order of 1000 or greater.

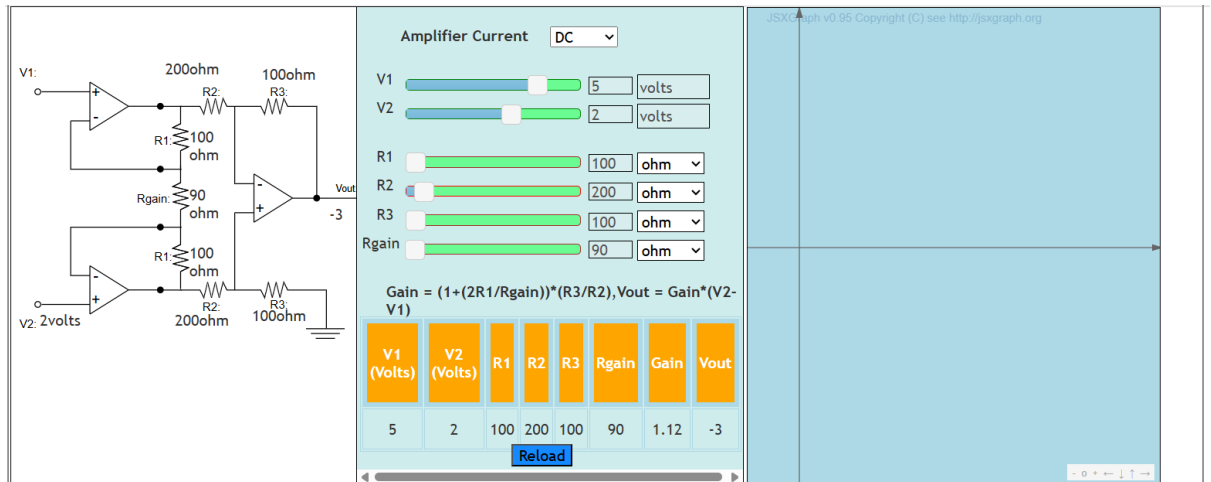
Procedure

1. To apply input signal from various sources to the amplifier and observe the output of amplifier.
2. To change the gain of Amplifier and observe the change in output signal.
3. To record the output of amplifier with different gains and different inputs.
4. Plot the characteristic of amplifier.
5. To compare the output of simulated amplifier with the theoretical value.

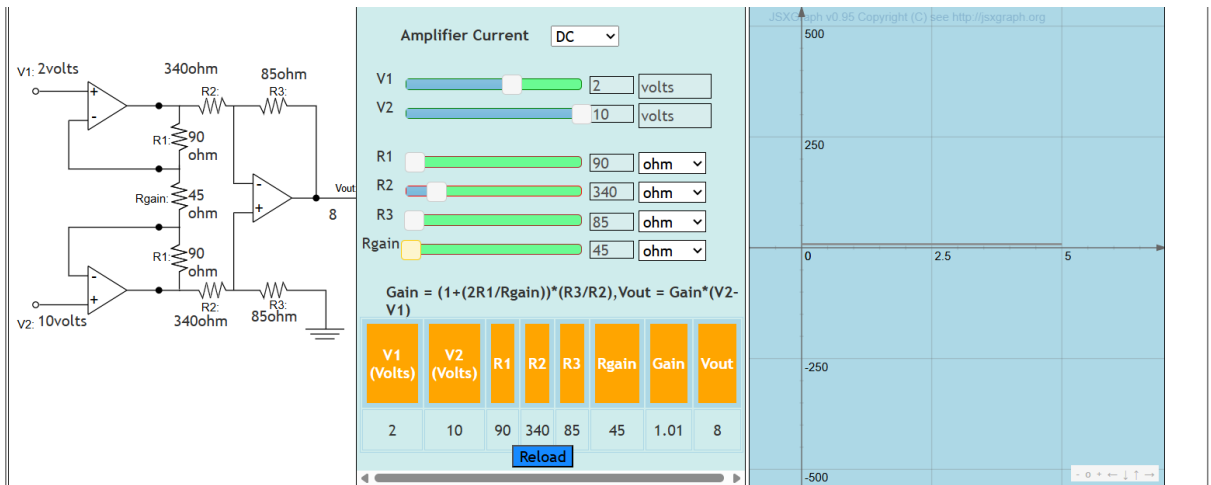
Simulation

DC SUPPLY :

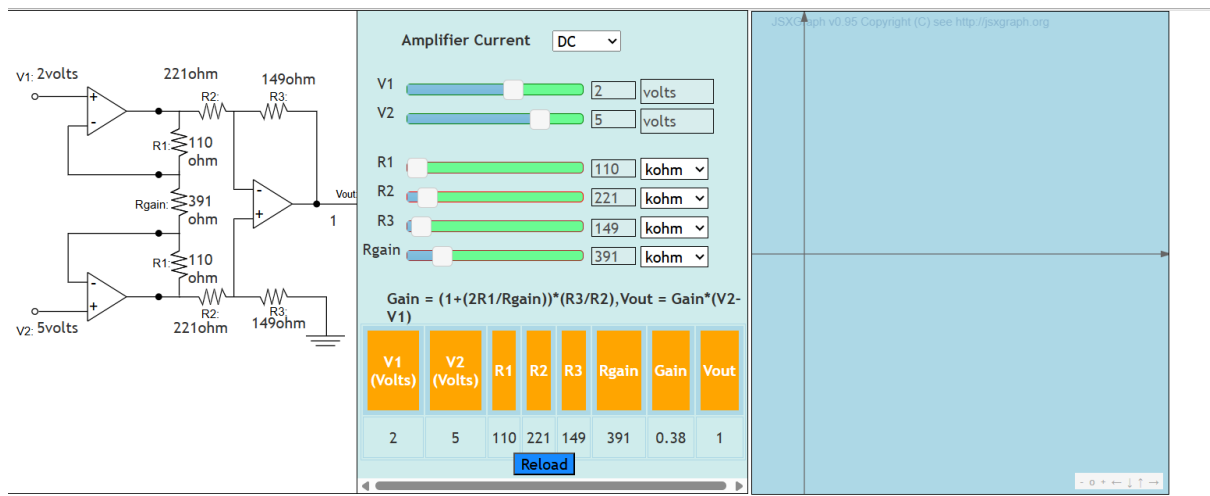
CASE : 1



CASE : 2

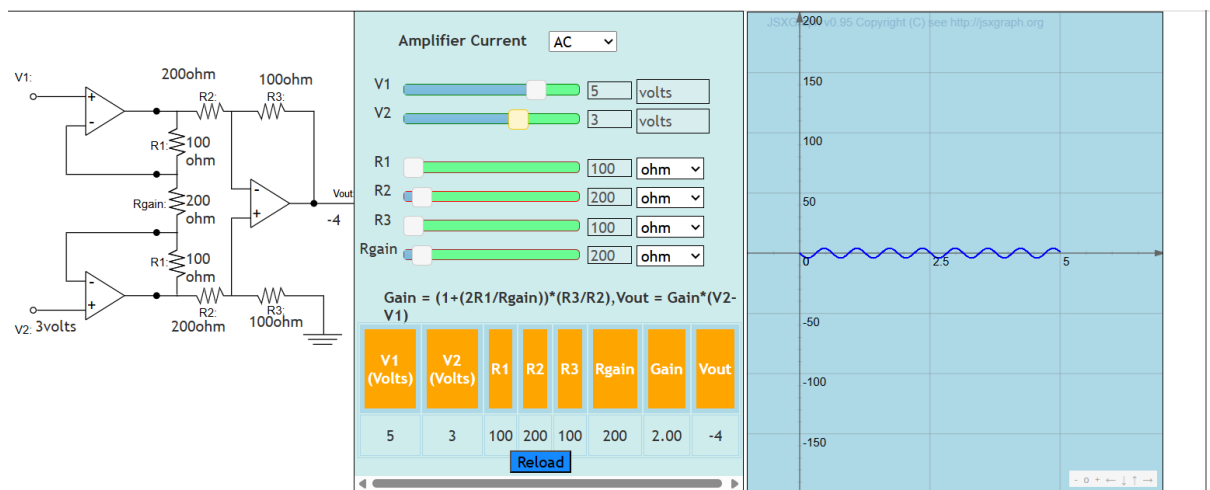


CASE : 3

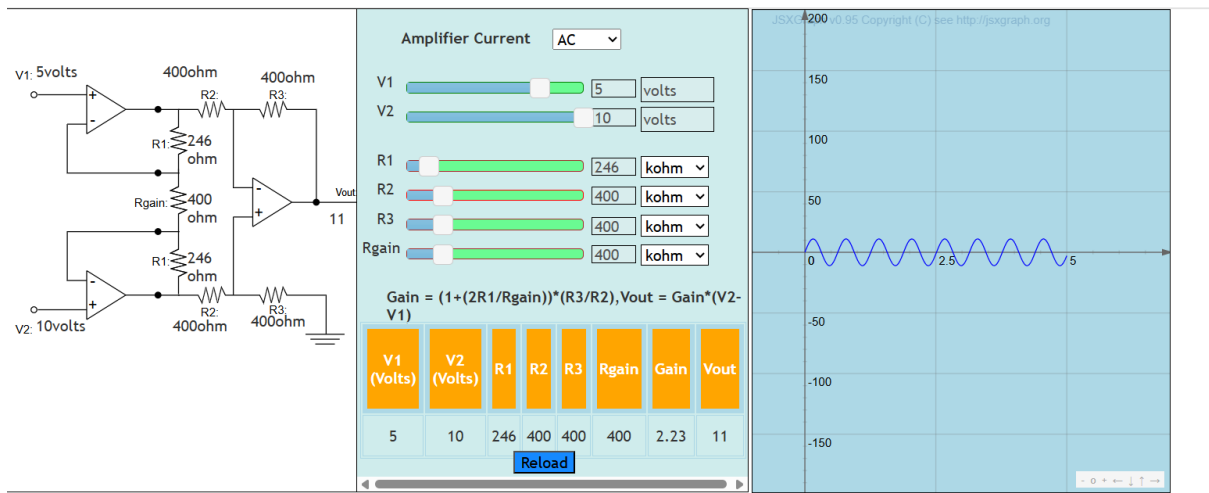


AC SUPPLY :

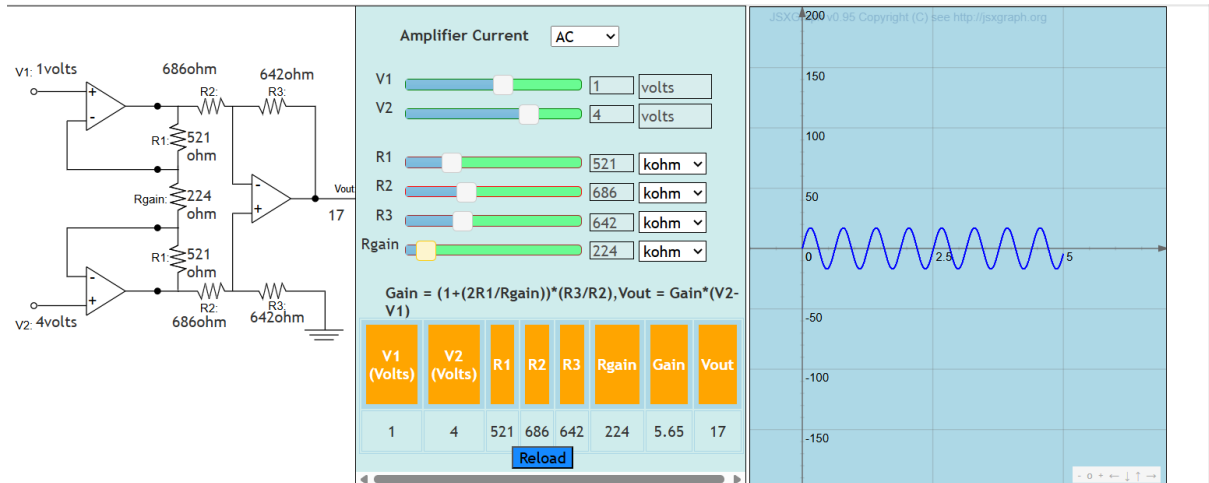
CASE : 1



CASE : 2



CASE : 3



FORMULA

$$\text{Gain} = [1 + (2R1/R_{\text{gain}})] * (R3/R2)$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = \text{Gain} * (V2 - V1)$$

OBSERVATION TABLE

1) SOURCE: DC

S.No	V1 (volt)	V2 (volt)	R1 (ohm/kohm)	R2 (ohm/kohm)	R3 (ohm/kohm)	Rgain (ohm/kohm)	Gain	Vout (volt)
1.	5 volt	2 volt	100 ohm	200 ohm	100 ohm	90 ohm	1.12	-3
2.	2 volt	10 volt	90 ohm	340 ohm	85 ohm	45 ohm	1.01	8
3.	2 volt	5 volt	110 kohm	221 kohm	149 kohm	391 kohm	0.38	1

2) SOURCE : AC

S.No	V1 (volt)	V2 (volt)	R1 (ohm/kohm)	R2 (ohm/kohm)	R3 (ohm/kohm)	Rgain (ohm/kohm)	Gain	Vout (volt)
1.	5 volt	3 volt	100 ohm	200 ohm	100 ohm	200 ohm	2.00	-4
2.	5 volt	10 volt	246 kohm	400 kohm	400 kohm	400 kohm	2.23	11
3.	1 volt	4 volt	521 kohm	686 kohm	642 kohm	224 kohm	5.65	17

RESULT

Thus, the calibration and analysis of instrumentation amplifier is simulated and Validated.