

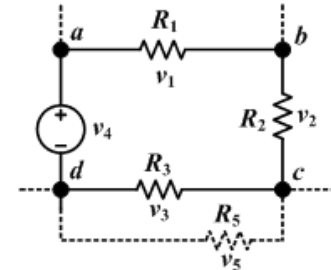
Op Amp

Dr. Cahit Karakuş

Basic Circuits Review

- Kirchoff's Law

- Voltage Law: The sum of all the voltage drops around the loop = V_{in}

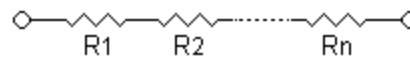


$$V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = V_{in}$$

- Resistance (Ohms – Ω)

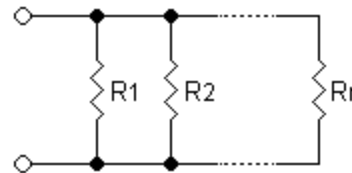
$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

- Series



$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$

- Parallel



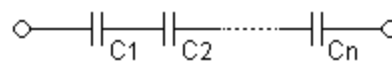
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

Basic Circuits Review

- Capacitance (Farad – F)

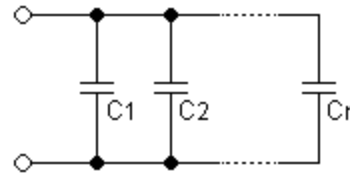
$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

- Series



$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

- Parallel

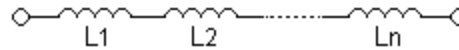


$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

- Inductance (Henry – H)

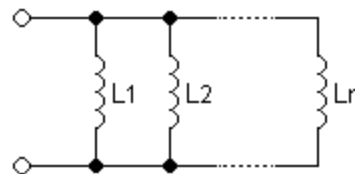
$$v(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

- Series



$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$$

- Parallel



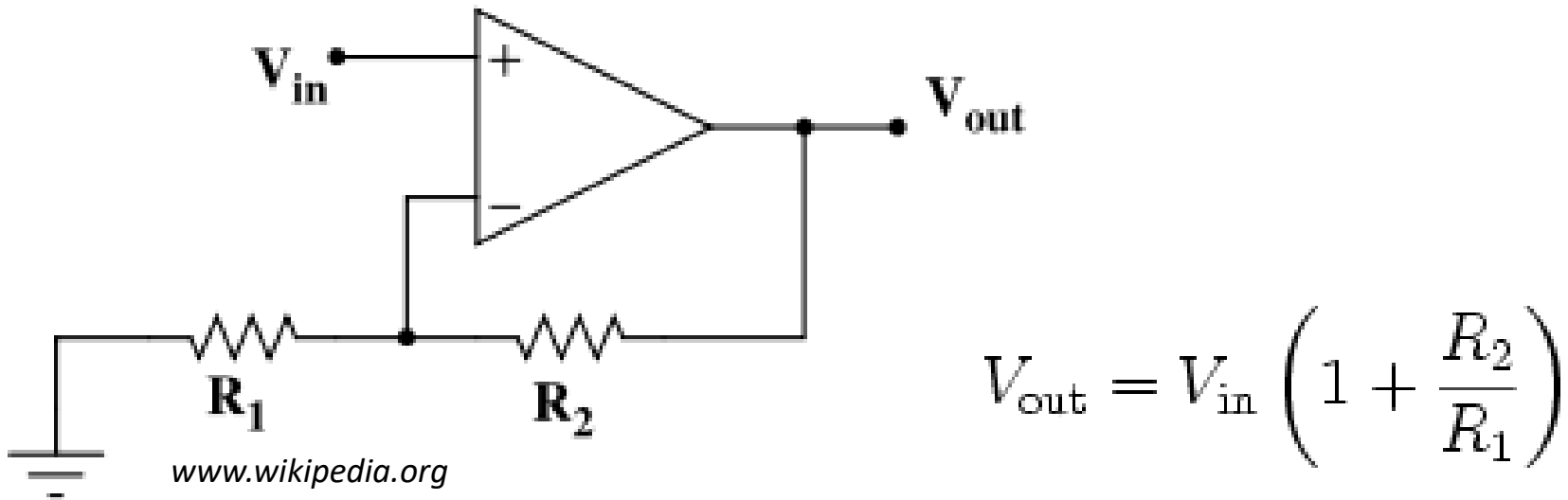
$$\frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}$$

How are Op-Amps used?

- Comparator (seen earlier)
- Voltage follower (seen earlier)
- Signal Modulation
- Mathematical Operations
- Filters
- Voltage-Current signal conversion

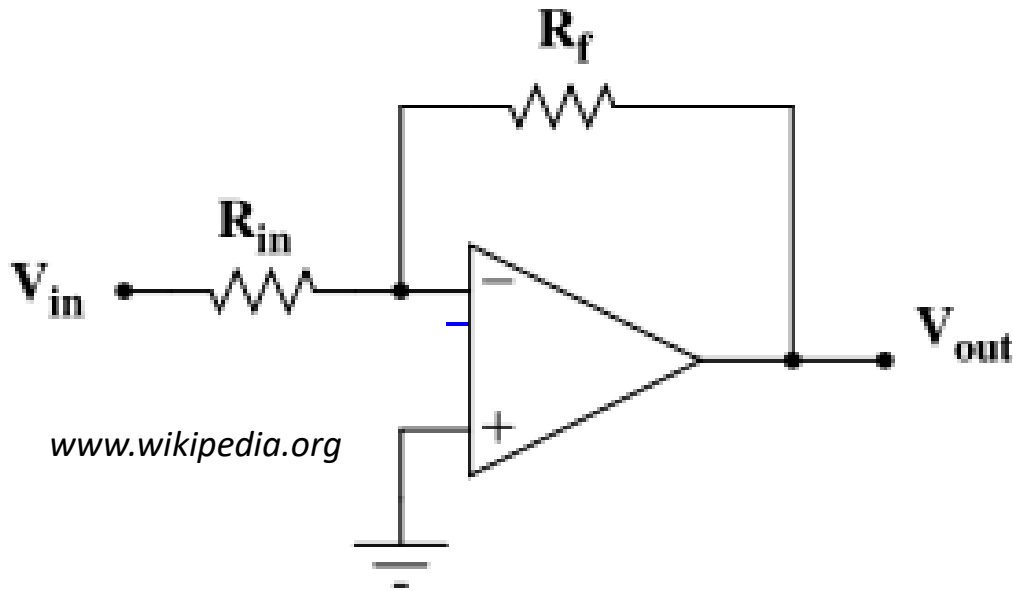
- Op amp can be configured to be used for different type of circuit applications:
 - **Inverting Amplifier**
 - **Non – inverting Amplifier**
 - **Summing Amplifier**
 - **Integrator**
 - **Differentiator**

Non-inverting Op-Amp



Uses: Amplify...straight up

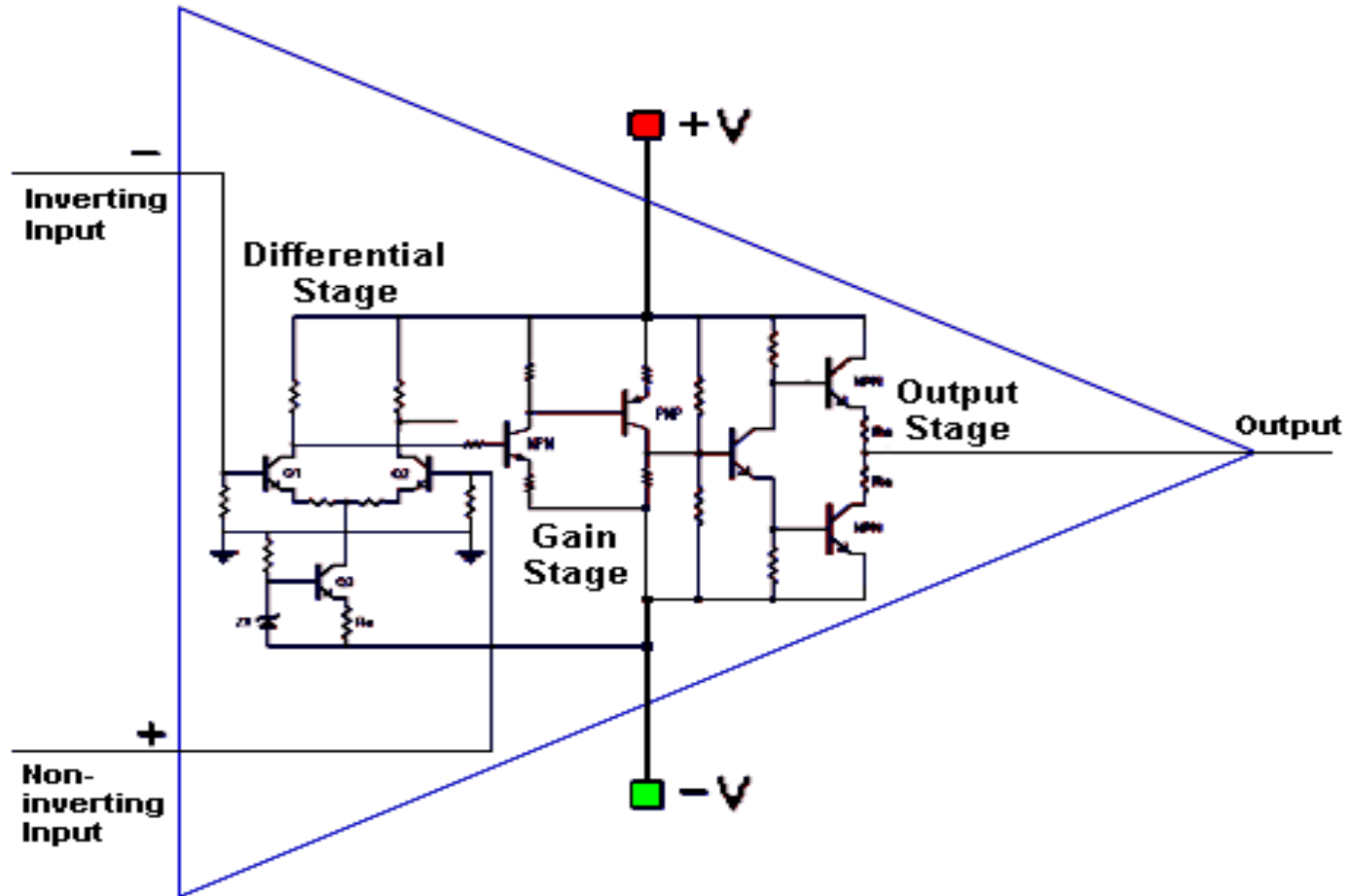
Inverting Op-Amp



$$V_{out} = -V_{in} \left(\frac{R_f}{R_{in}} \right)$$

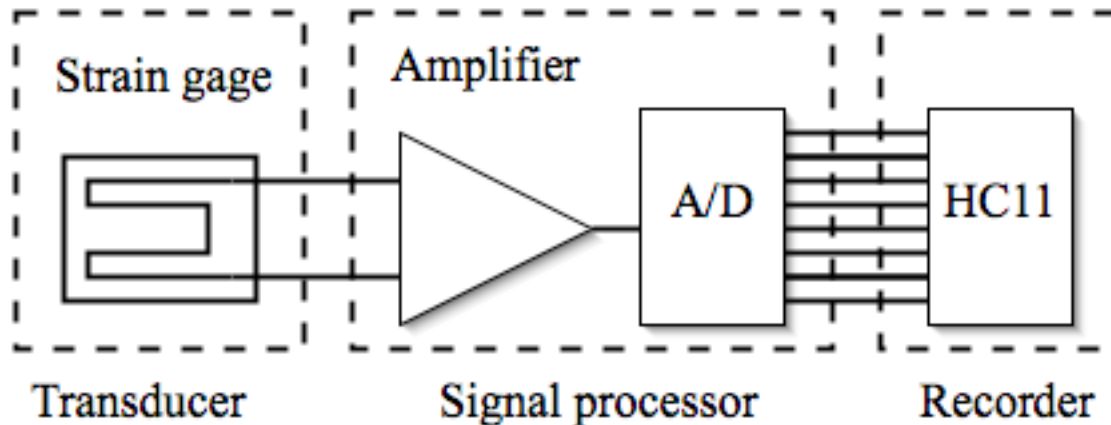
Uses: Analog inverter

3-stage Op-Amp



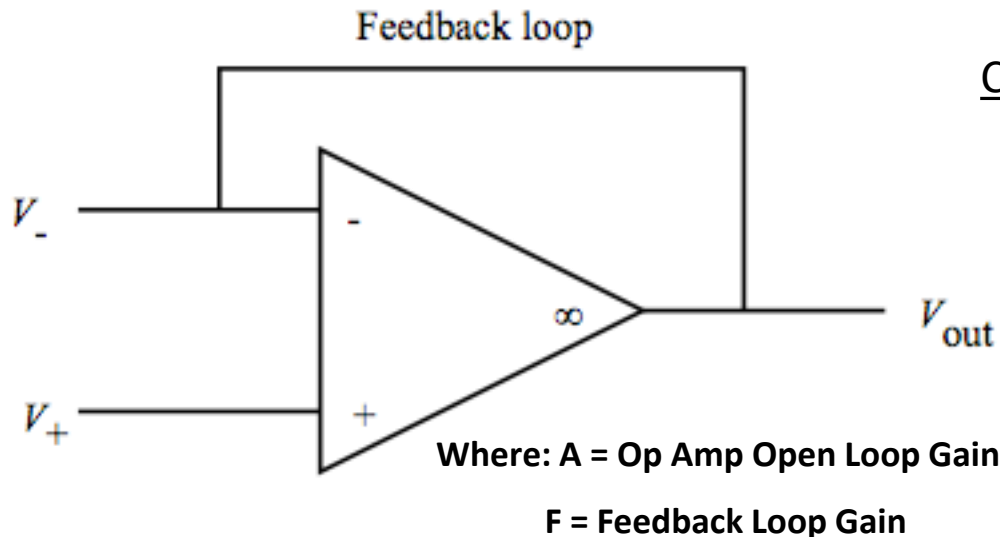
Why are they useful?

- Sensor signals are often too weak or too noisy
 - Op Amps ideally increase the signal amplitude without affecting its other properties



Why are they useful?

- Negative feedback leads to stable equilibrium
- Voltage follower (direct feedback)
 - If $V_{out} = V_-$, then $V_{out} \sim V_+$



Closed Loop Transfer Function

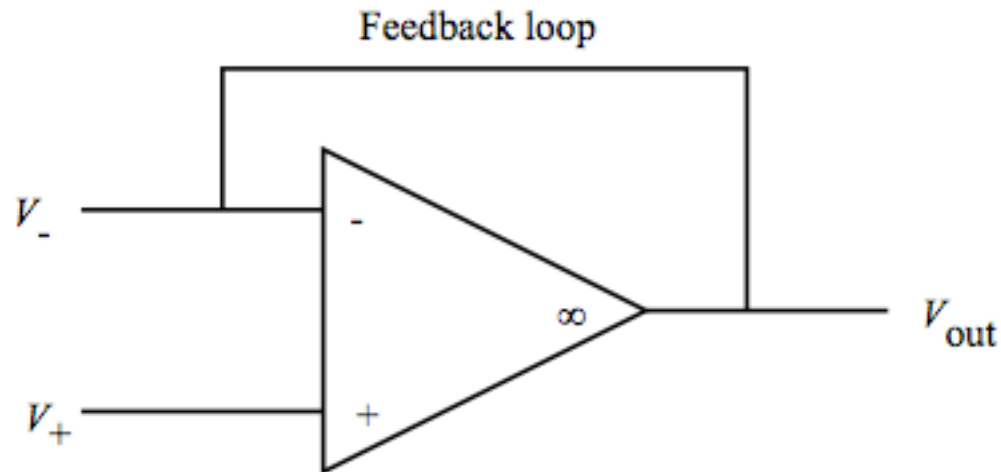
$$H(s) = A / (1 + AF)$$

When $AF \gg 1$...

$$H(s) = 1 / F$$

Op Amp Golden Rules

1. The output attempts to do whatever is necessary to make the voltage difference between the inputs zero.
2. The inputs draw no current.



Açıklama

- Kirşof'un akım denkleminde giren akımlar çıkan akımlara eşittir.
- İdal op amp devrelerinde giriş akımları birbirlerine eşit ve 0A dir. Gerilimlerde birbirine eşittir.

1) Op amp'lı devrekte max kazanç ne olur, eviren: $K = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}$

Besleme gerilimi: +12V
-12V

$$R_F = 200\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 1\Omega$$

$$V_1 = 1V \text{ ise}$$

$V_o \neq 200V$ olamaz. Çünkü max gerilim en fazla 24V'dur..

2) $\frac{R_F}{R_1}$ ifadesinin yorumlanması

$$K = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

a) Yorumlayınız.
Evirmezdir...

b) $R_F > R_1$ ise
Yorumlayınız.

$$K > 1$$

Her zaman
kazancı vardır.

c) $R_F < R_1$ ise yorumlayınız.

$$K < 1$$

Kazancın gittikçe
artması.

3) $K = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}$ olayının yorumlanması

a) K 'yi yorumlayınız.

b) $R_F > R_1$

c) $R_F < R_1 \rightarrow 0$ 'a doğru gider

4) $K=30$ evirmeyen kuvvetlendirimdeki besleme gerilimi ne olmalıdır?

1) $V_g = 1V$

$V_{out} = 30V$ olması için V_- ve V_+ besleme gerilimi ne olmalıdır.

$V_- = -15V$ $V_+ = +15V$

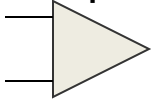

5) Kirchoff'un temel prensibi nedir?

i Gelen ve giden akımlar birbirine eşittir, Her bir direnç üzerindeki gerilim farkının dirence bölünmesi o koladaki akımı verir.

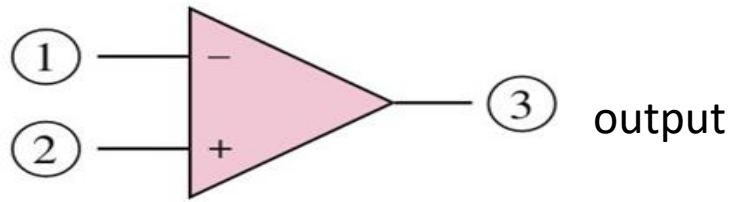
Ideal Op Amp

- Z_{in} is infinite
- Z_{out} is zero
- Amplification (Gain) $V_{out} / V_{in} = \infty$
- Unlimited bandwidth
- $V_{out} = 0$ when Voltage inputs = 0

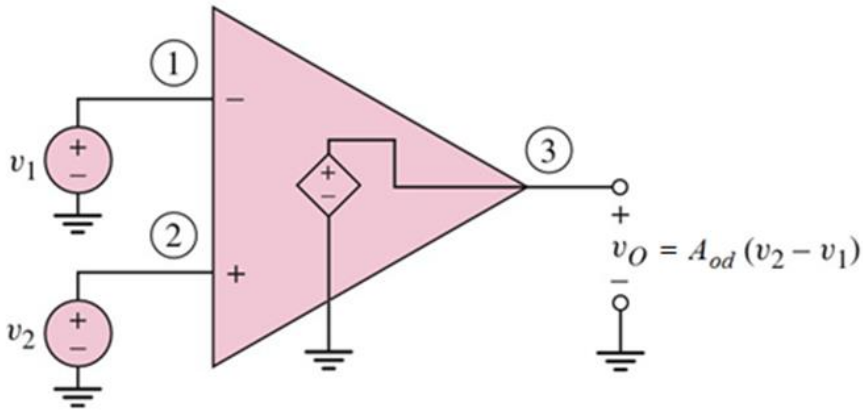
Ideal Op Amp

	Ideal Op-Amp 	Typical Op-Amp 
Input Resistance	infinity	$10^6 \Omega$ (bipolar) $10^9 \Omega - 10^{12} \Omega$ (FET)
Input Current	0	$10^{-12} - 10^{-8} \text{ A}$
Output Resistance	0	100 – 1000 Ω
Operational Gain	infinity	$10^5 - 10^9$
Common Mode Gain	0	10^{-5}
Bandwidth	infinity	Attenuates and phases at high frequencies (depends on slew rate)
Temperature	independent	Bandwidth and gain

inverting
non-inverting



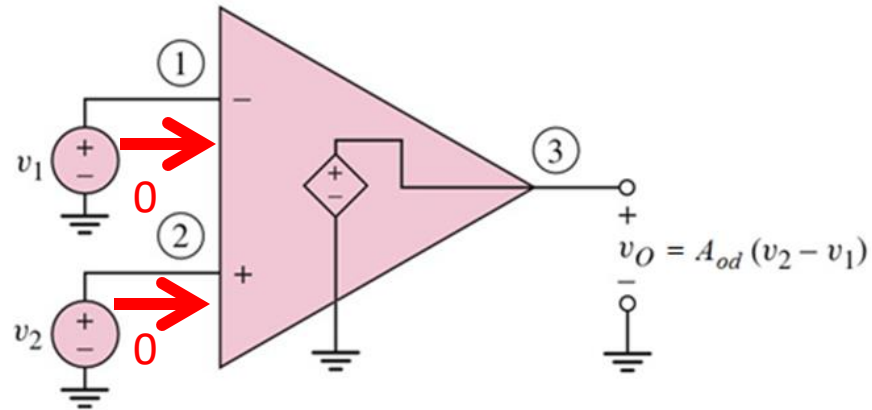
Op-amp circuit symbol



- **Open loop mode**
- $V_o = A_{od} (v_2 - v_1)$
 - A_{od} is referred to as the open loop gain.
 - Notice that if $v_2 = v_1$, the open loop gain equals to ∞

- Two main characteristics:

- We want the open loop gain to be equal to ∞ which means that $v_2 = v_1$



- We also want the input resistance to be equal to ∞ , hence there is no current going into the op-amp

Opamp'lara (İşlemsel yükselteçler) Giriş

-Operasyonel (işlemsel) yükselteçler, kısaca "opamp" olarak bilinir ve bu adla tanımlanırlar.

-OpAmp kelime anlamı olarak işlemsel kuvvetlendirici demektir. (İşlemsel Kuvvetlendirici = Operational Amplifier)

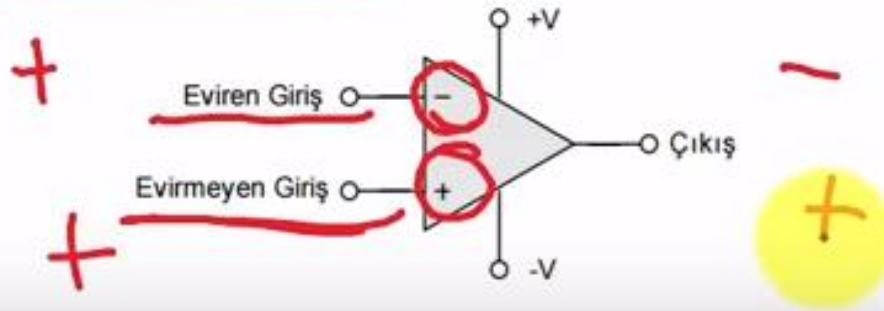
-Elektronik endüstrisinde üretilen ilk tümdevre (Integrated circuits=IC's) bir opamp'tır. 1963 yılında Fairchild firması tarafından μ A702 kodu ile üretilip tüketime sunulmuştur.

-İşlemsel yükselteçler aktif devre elemanlarıdır.

-Devrede gerilim kontrollü gerilim kaynağı gibi çalışırlar.

-İşlemsel yükselteçler sinyalleri toplama, çıkarma, bölme ve çarpma özelliklerine sahiptirler.

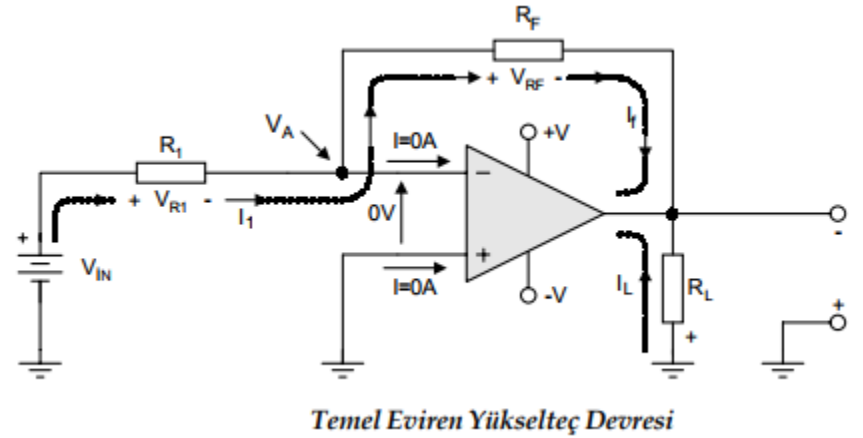
-Bu matematiksel özelliklerinden dolayı da işlemsel yükselteç adını alırlar.



Op amp

- Opamp kazancının kontrol edilebileceği iki temel tip yükselteç devresi vardır. Bunlar; eviren (inverting) ve evirmeyen (noninverting) yükselteçlerdir.
- Opamp'ın kazancını kontrol etmede en etkili yöntem geri besleme kullanmaktır

Op amp



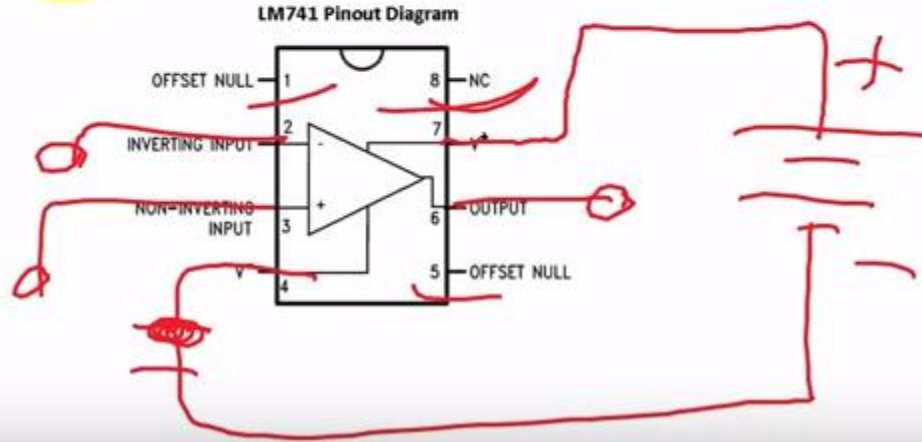
Eviren yükselteç devresinde giriş gerilimi V_1 , R_1 direnci ile opamp'ın negatif terminaline uygulanmıştır. Opamp'ın pozitif terminali ise topraklanmıştır. Opamp'ın giriş ve çıkış terminalleri arasına bağlanan R_f direnci, geri besleme direnci olarak anılır. V_{IN} giriş işareti ile V_O çıkış işareti arasındaki bağıntı R_1 ve R_F dirençleri ile ifade edilir.

Devre analizi yapmadan önce, opamp özellikleri tekrar hatırlatalım.

- Opampın eviren (-) ve evirmeyen (+) uçlarından, opamp içerisine küçük bir akım akar. Bu akım çok küçük olduğundan ihmal edilebilir.
- Girişe uygulanan işaretin AC veya DC olması durumu değiştirmez, her ikisi de kuvvetlendirilir.
- Opamp'ın (-) ucu ile (+) ucu arasındaki potansiyel fark sıfırdır. Bu nedenle, devre de opamp'ın (-) ucuda toprak potansiyelindedir.

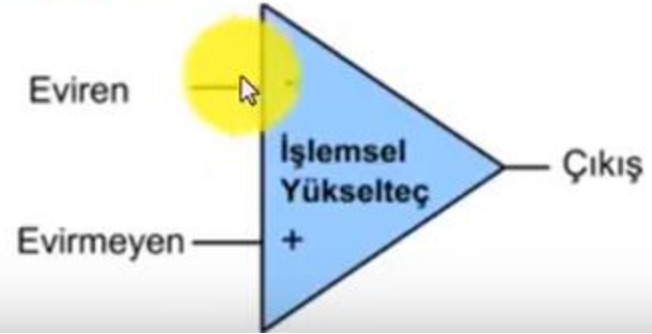
Uygulamada yaygın olarak kullanılan 741 kodlu opamp'ın özellikleri:

- I- Gerilim kazancı 45.000-200.000 arasındadır.
- II- Giriş direnci (empedansı) 0,3-2 MW arasındadır.
- III- Çıkış empedansı 50-100 W arasındadır.
- IV- Band genişliği 1 MHz dolayındadır.
- V- Çıkış akımları -100 mA dolayındadır.
- VI- Giriş uçlarına 0 Volt uygulandığında çıkışlarında da 0 Volt oluşmaktadır.
- VII- Karakteristikleri sıcaklıkla çok az denilmektedir.
- VIII- Giriş uçların çektiği akım sıra yakındır.



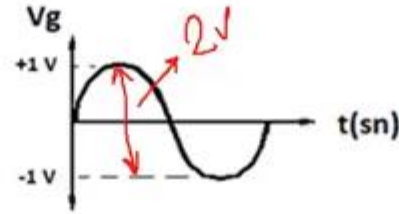
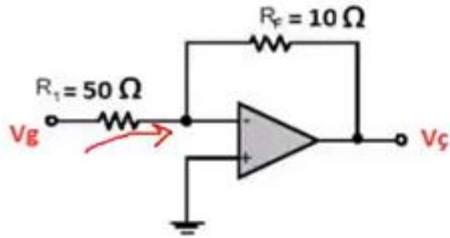
Op Amp

- 1- Giriş akım değerleri sıfırdır. $I_1=0$ $I_2=0$**
- 2-Giriş uçları arasındaki gerilim farkı sıfırdır.**



- Op amp devrelerinin çözümünde Kirşof akım ve gerilim denklemleri kullanılır.
- Negatif uca uygulanan sinyal terslenerek çıkışa uygulanır.
- Pozitif uca uygulanan sinyal katsayı oranında büyütülerek çıkışa uygulanır.
- Op Amp'lı devrelerde kazanç çok yüksek olsa bile çıkış gerilimi besleme geriliminden büyük olamaz. Op Amp'ın simetrik besleme gerili -12, +12 V çıkış gerilimi maksimum 24 V olur.

Örnek: Giriş gerilimi verilen aşağıdaki devrenin çıkış gerilimini ($V_{\text{ç}}$) bularak çiziniz.



Tersleyen
yükselteç
devresi

Çözüm:

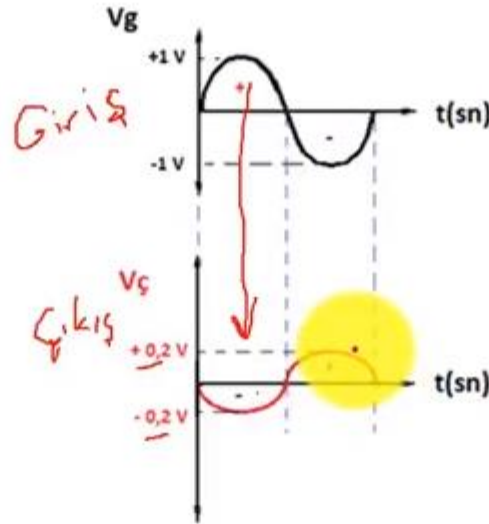
$K = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$ formülünü kullanarak;

$K = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} = -\frac{10}{50} = -0,2$ bulunur.

$V_{pp} = 2$, $V_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$ V

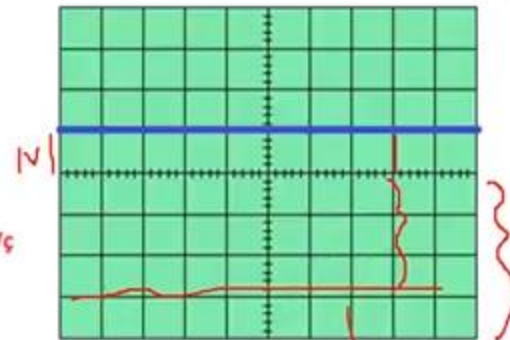
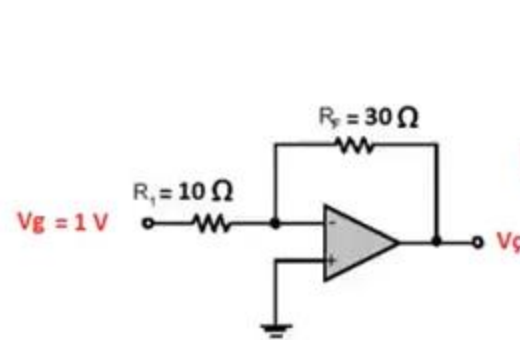
$V_{\text{ç}} = -K \cdot V_g$ formülünü kullanarak;

$V_{\text{ç}} = -0,2 \cdot 2 = -0,4$ Volt bulunur.



- Çıkış gerilim terslendi.
- Çıkış gerilimi tepeden tepeye 0.2V

Örnek: Şekildeki Op-Ampli eviren yükselteç devresinde, Giriş gerilimi olarak osilaskop görüntüsü verilen $V_g = 1\text{ V}$ DC uygulanmaktadır. Çıkış gerilimini hesaplayıp, osilaskop görüntüsünü çiziniz. (Volt /Div = 1V)



Tersleyen yükselteç devresi ve giriş sinyali

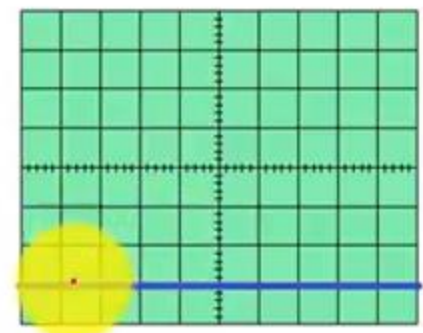
Çözüm:

$$K = \frac{R_f}{R_1} = \frac{-30}{10} = -3$$

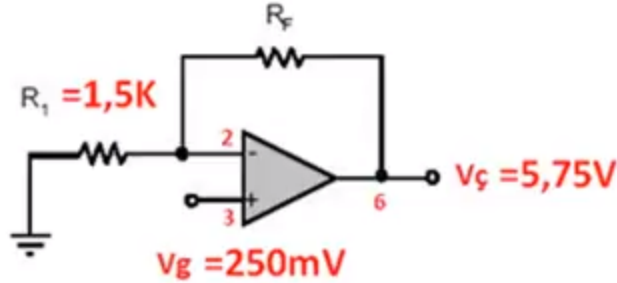
$V_c = -K \cdot V_g$ formülünü kullanarak;

$$V_c = -3 \cdot 1 = -3\text{ Volt} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Sinyal şekli şöyle çizilir: (Volt/Div = 1V kademesinde, $V_c = -3\text{ V DC}$)



Örnek: Şekildeki devrede R_f geri besleme direnç değerini hesaplayınız.



Cözüm:

$$V_g = 250mV = 0,25V$$

$$K = \left| \frac{V_{\text{ç}}}{V_g} \right| = \left| \frac{5,75}{0,25} \right| = 23$$

$$K = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$23 = 1 + \frac{R_f}{1,5}$$

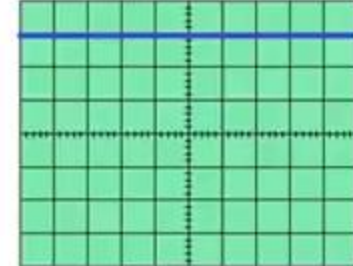
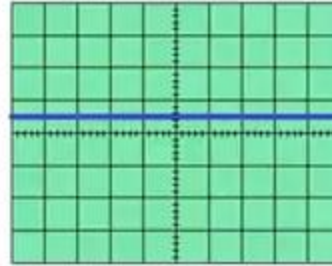
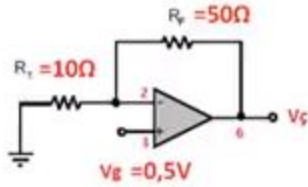
$$23 - 1 = \frac{R_f}{1,5}$$

$$22 = \frac{R_f}{1,5}$$

$$R_f = 22 \cdot 1,5 = 33 K$$

- Bu devre terslenmeyen yükselteç devresidir.
- Terslenmeyen girişten $V_g = 250mV$ gerilim uygulanmış.

Örnek: Şekildeki devrede girişten uygulanan sinyalin osilaskoptaki görüntüsü verilmiştir. Çıkış gerilimini hesaplayarak osilaskop görüntüsünü çiziniz. (Volt/Div =1V)



Çözüm:

$$K = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$K = 1 + \frac{50}{10} = 1 + 5 = 6$$

$V_{ç} = K \cdot V_g$ formülünü kullanarak;

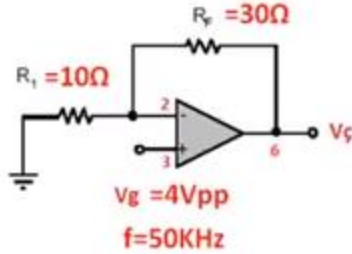
$$V_{ç} = 6 \cdot 0,5 = 3 \text{ Volt bulunur.}$$

Bu çıkış sinyalinin Osilaskop görüntüsü şöyle çizilir:

Volt/Div=1V kademesindedir.



Örnek: Şekildeki devrede kazancı ve çıkış gerilimini hesaplayıp, Giriş ve Çıkış sinyallerinin osilaskop görüntüsünü çiziniz. (Volt/Div = 2V , Time/Div = 5 µsn)



Çözüm:

$V_{pp} = \text{Volt/Div} \cdot \text{DKS}$ formülünden;

$$4 = 2 \cdot \text{DKS}$$

$\text{DKS} = 2$ bulunur.

$T = \text{Time/Div} \cdot \text{YKS}$

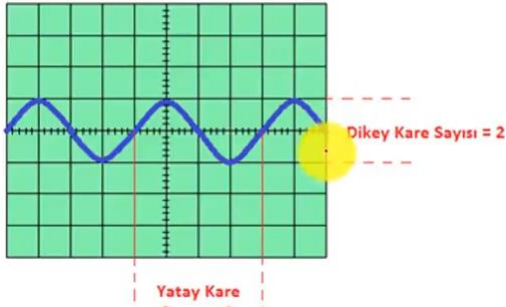
$$T = \frac{1}{f} = 5.10^{-6} \cdot \text{YKS}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ KHz} = 50.10^3 \text{ Hz olur.}$$

$$\frac{1}{50.10^3} = 5.10^{-6} \cdot \text{YKS}$$

$$\text{YKS} = \frac{1}{50.10^3 \cdot 5.10^{-6}} = \frac{1}{250.10^{-3}} = \frac{1000}{250} = 4 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Giriş sinyali



- DKS: Dikey Kare Sayısı
- YKS: Yatay Kare Sayısı

Çıkış gerilimi ise;

$$K = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

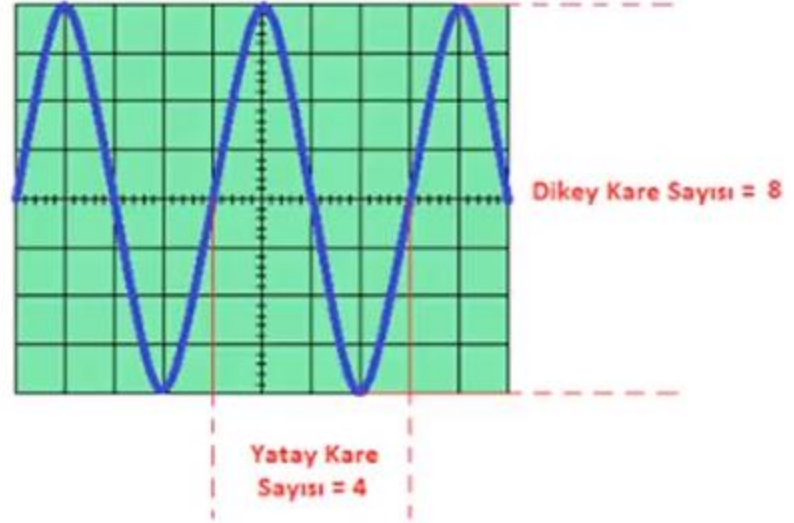
$$K = 1 + \frac{30}{10} = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$V_{\phi} = K \cdot V_g$$

$$V_{\phi} = 4 \cdot 4 = 16 \text{ Volt bulunur.}$$

Bu çıkış sinyalinin tepeden tepeye değeridir.
Osilaskopta şöyle görünür;

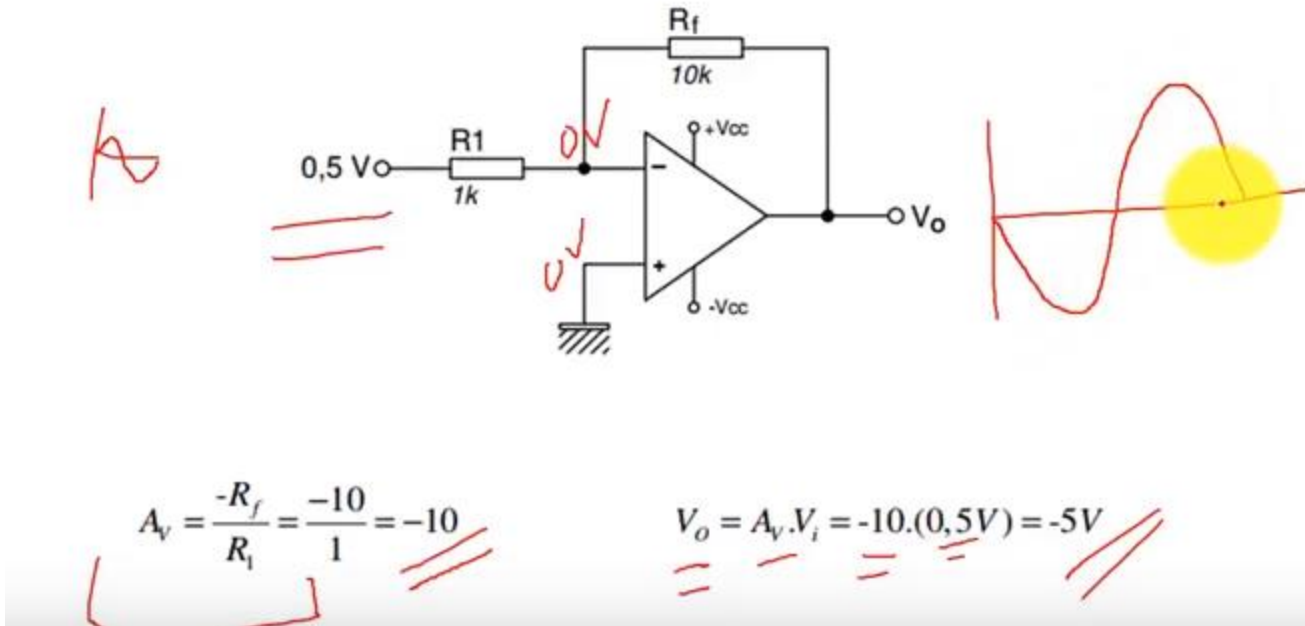
$V_{\phi} = 16V_{pp}$ (Volt/Div = 2V ,
Time/Div = 5 μs)



Giriş – çıkış sinyalleri arasında faz farkı yoktur. Giriş sinyali terslenmeden 4 kat yükseltilmiştir. Çıkış sinyalinin frekansı da girişle aynıdır. (f=50 KHz)

Örnek

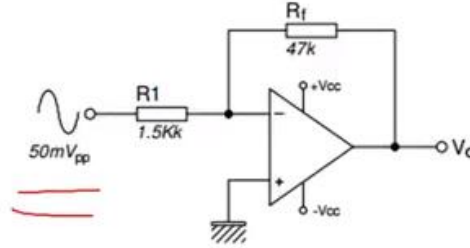
Şekildeki devrenin kazancını ve çıkış geriliminin değerini hesaplayın.



- Terslenmiş yükselteç devresi
- Kazanç = $-R_f/R_1$

Örnek

Örnek 2.2: Şekildeki devrenin kazancını ve çıkış sinyalinin değerini hesaplayın.

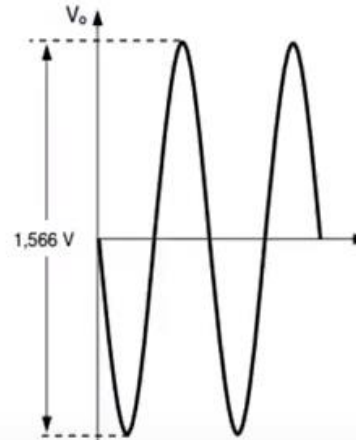
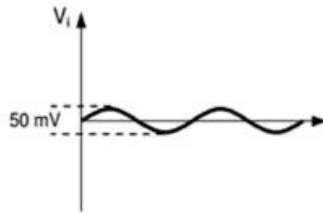


$$A_v = \frac{-R_f}{R_1} = \frac{-47}{1,5} = -31,33$$

$$V_o = A_v \cdot V_i = -31,33 \cdot (50mV_{pp}) = -1,566V_{pp}$$

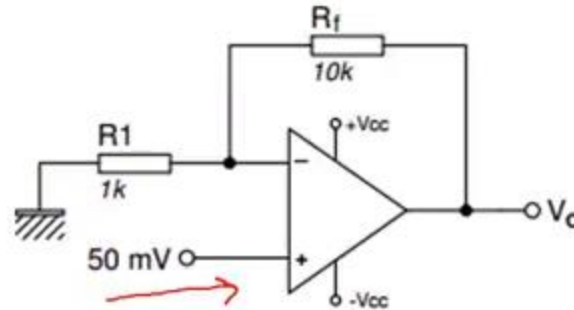
Çıkıştan, tepeden tepeye 1,566 V' luk bir sinüs sinyal alınacak ve girişle arasında 180° faz farkı olacaktır. Giriş ve çıkış sinyalleri aşağıda görülmektedir.

Çıkıştan, tepeden tepeye 1,566 V' luk bir sinüs sinyal alınacak ve girişle arasında 180° faz farkı olacaktır. Giriş ve çıkış sinyalleri aşağıda görülmektedir.



Örnek

Şekildeki devrenin kazancını ve çıkış geriliminin değerini hesaplayın.

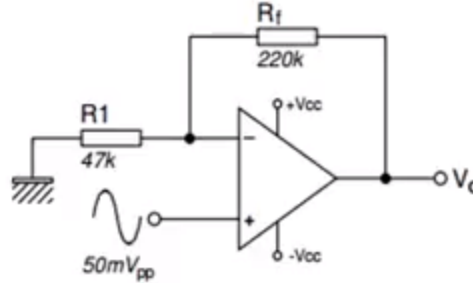


$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{10}{1} = 11$$

$$V_o = A_v \cdot V_i = 11 \cdot (50 \text{ mV}) = 550 \text{ mV}$$

Örnek

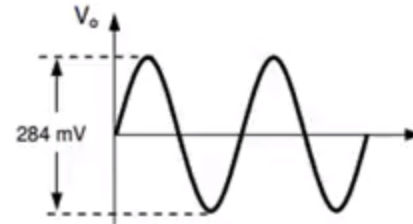
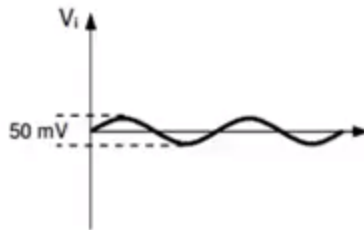
Şekildeki devrenin kazancını ve çıkış sinyalinin değerini hesaplayın.



$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{220}{47} = 5,68$$

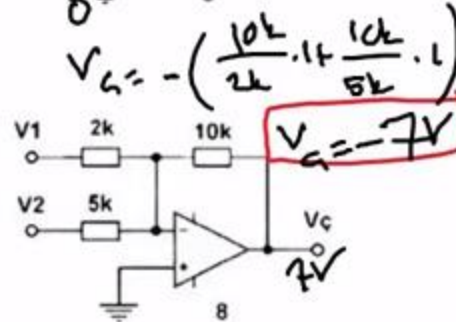
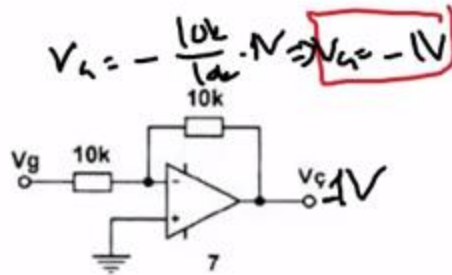
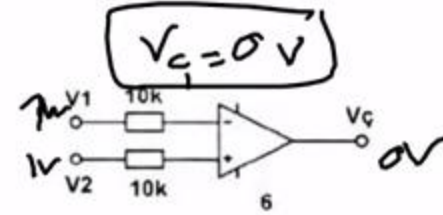
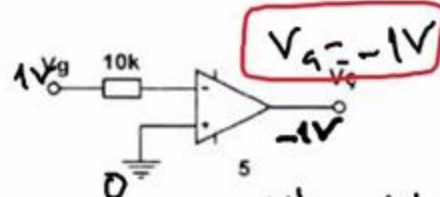
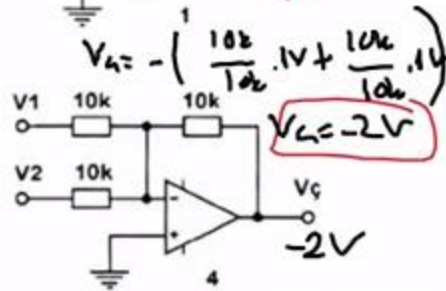
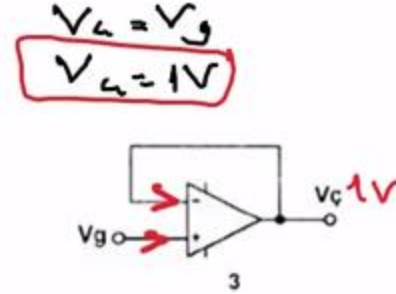
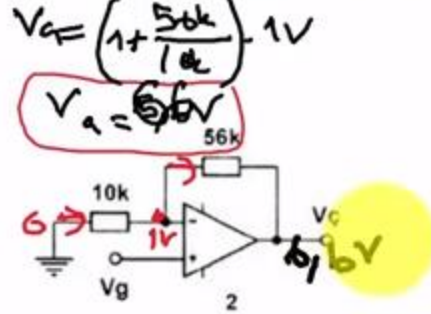
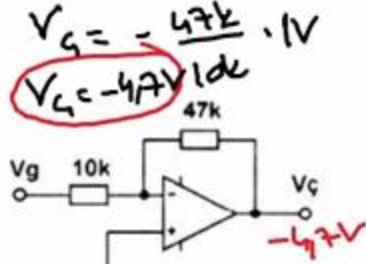
$$V_o = A_v \cdot V_i = 5,68 \cdot (50 \text{ mV}_{pp}) = 284 \text{ mV}_{pp}$$

Çıkıştan tepeden tepeye 284 mV' luk bir sinüs sinyal alınacak ve girişle arasında faz farkı olmayacaktır. Giriş ve çıkış sinyallerinin şekilleri aşağıda görülmektedir.



Örnekler

Soru: Aşağıdaki opampların her birinin giriş işaretleri 1 V dur. Besleme gerilimleri 12 volt olduğuna göre her bir devre için çıkış gerilimlerini hesaplayınız.



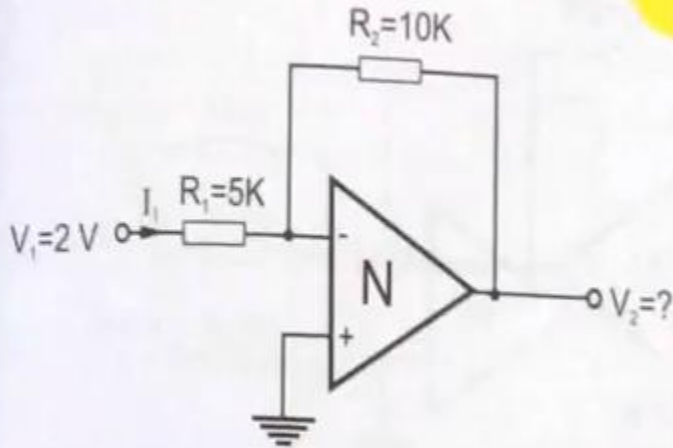
$I_p = I_n$
 $V_p - V_n = 0$
 $V_p = V_n$

Bir önceki örnekte

- 1- Eviren yükselteç devresi
- 2- Evirmeyen yükselteç devresi
- 3- Gerilim izleyici op amp devresi
- 4- Eviren girişi olan toplayıcı yükselteç devresi
- 5- Karşılaştırmacı op amp devresi
- 6- Karşılaştırmacı op amp devresi
- 7- Eviren girişli yükselteç devresi
- 8- Eviren girişli toplayıcı yükselteç devresi

Örnek

ÖRNEK 1: Aşağıdaki şekilde verilen faz çeviren op-amp'in çıkış gerilimini ve kazancını bulunuz.



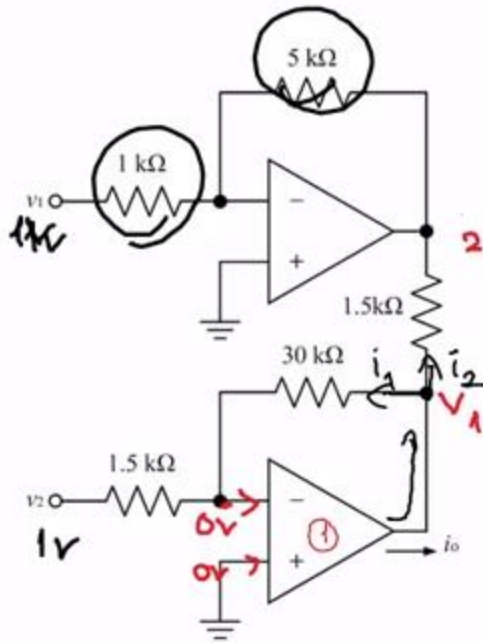
$$V_2 = -V_1 \cdot \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{10}{5}\right) = -2 \cdot 2 = -4V$$

$$K = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{10}{5} = -2 \text{ veya,}$$

$$K = -\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{(-4)}{2} = -2$$

example 1:

Determine the output current i_o when $V_1 = 1V$ and $V_2 = 1V$



$$i_o = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1 - 0}{30k}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{1,5k}$$

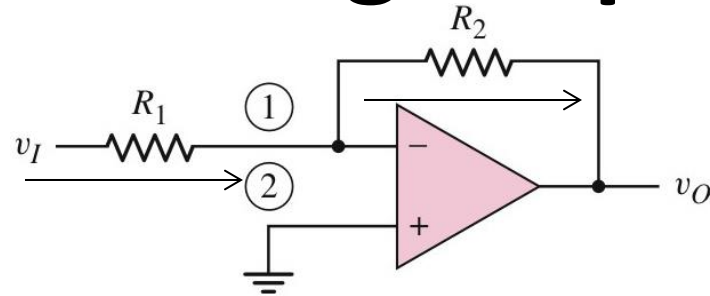
$$V_1 = -\frac{30k}{1,5k} \cdot 1V \Rightarrow V_1 = -20V$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{5k}{1k} \cdot 1V \Rightarrow V_2 = -5V$$

$$i_o = \frac{-20 - 0}{30k} + \frac{(-20) - (-5V)}{1,5k}$$

$$i_o = -\frac{20}{30k} + \frac{(-15)}{1,5k} \Rightarrow i_o = \frac{-20 - 300}{30k} \Rightarrow i_o = -10,667 \text{ mA}$$

Inverting Amplifier



Op-amp as an inverting amplifier

Voltage at node 1 (inverting) = voltage at node 2 (non-inverting)

KCL at node 1:

$$(V_i - 0) / R_1 = (0 - V_o) / R_2$$

$$V_i / R_1 = - V_o / R_2$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

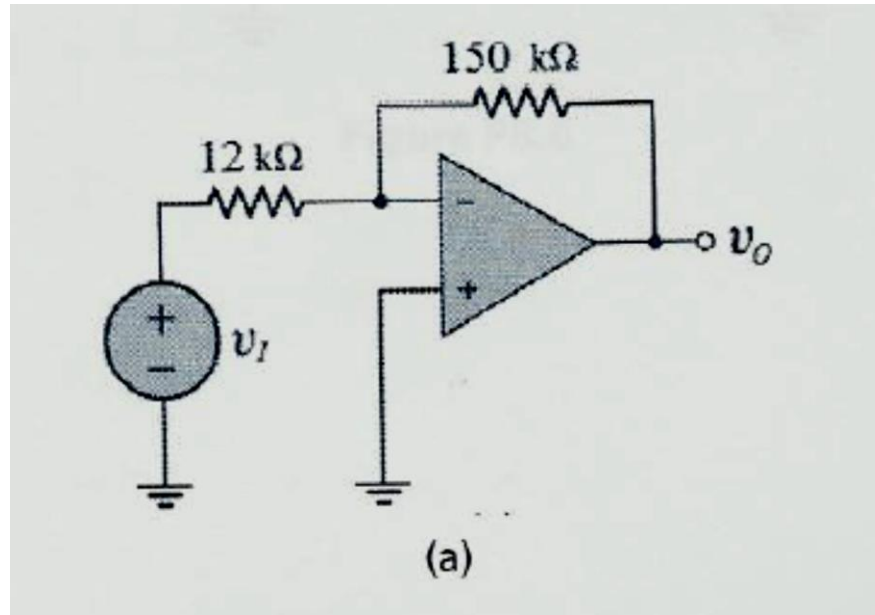


Voltage gain, $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

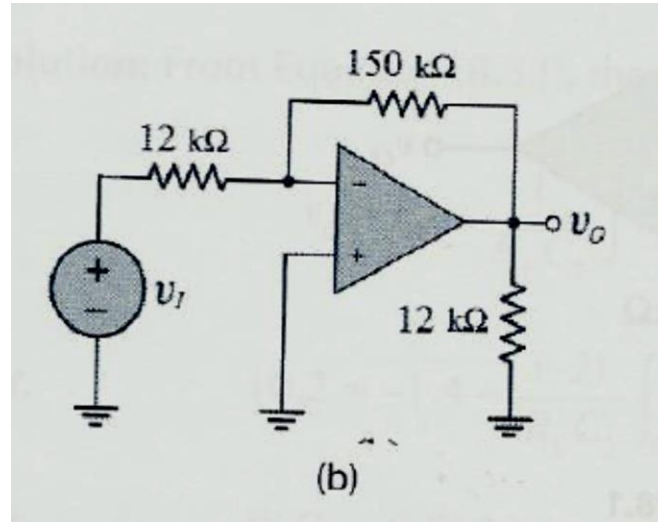
Input Resistance, $R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_1} = R_1$

Output resistance, $R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_2} = R_2$

Exercise 8.3



$$\text{Gain} = - (R_2 / R_1) = -(150/12) = \mathbf{-12.5}$$



Can the voltage gain be calculated using the same formula?
Try and use the same method in deriving V_o/V_i

Non - Inverting Amplifier

Voltage at node 1 (inverting) = voltage at node 2 (non-inverting)

KCL at node 1:

$$(0 - V_i) / R_1 = (V_i - V_o) / R_2$$

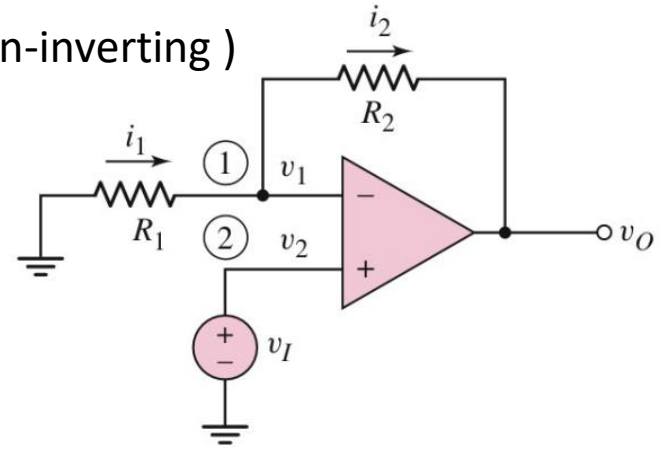
$$-(V_i / R_1) = (V_i / R_2) - (V_o / R_2)$$

$$V_o / R_2 = (V_i / R_2) + (V_i / R_1) = V_i \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$$

$$V_o / V_i = R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$$

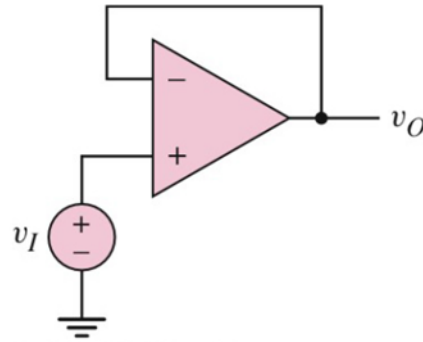


Voltage gain, $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$



Noninverting amplifier

Voltage Follower / Buffer Amplifier

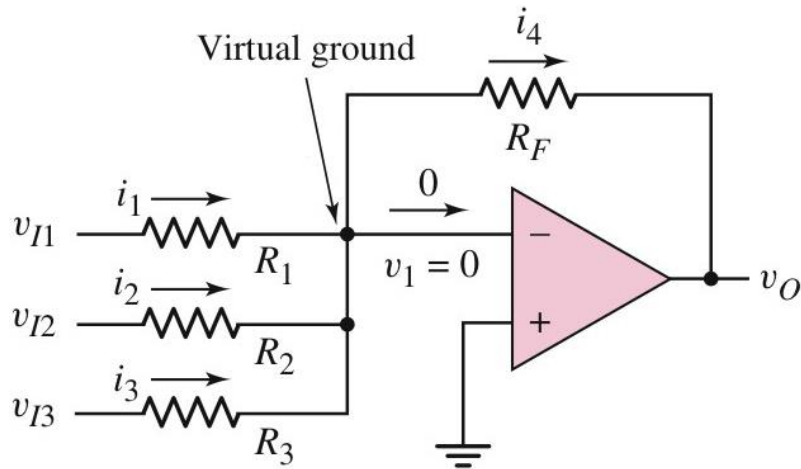


A voltage follower circuit/Buffer amplifier

$$V_o = V_i$$

Hence, gain = 1

Summing Amplifier



Similarly,

Using KCL at the input node

$$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 - i_4 - 0 = 0$$

Output voltage

$$V_0 = -R_F \left(\frac{V_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{i2}}{R_2} + \frac{V_{i3}}{R_3} \right)$$

Example 8.2

Design a summing amplifier as shown in figure to produce a specific output signal, such that $v_o = 1.25 - 2.5 \cos \omega t$ volt. Assume the input signals are $v_{i1} = -1.0 \text{ V}$, $v_{i2} = 0.5 \cos \omega t$ volt. Assume the feedback resistance $R_F = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

Solution: output voltage

$$v_0 = -R_F \left(\frac{v_{I1}}{R_1} + \frac{v_{I2}}{R_2} + \frac{v_{I3}}{R_3} \right) = -R_F \left[\frac{(-1)}{R_1} + \frac{0.5 \cos \omega t}{R_2} \right]$$

$$\text{Or, } 1.25 - 2.5 \cos \omega t = R_F \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{0.5 \cos \omega t}{R_2} \right]$$

$$\text{Or, } 1.25 - 2.5 \cos \omega t = \frac{R_F}{R_1} - \left(\frac{R_F}{R_2} \right) (0.5 \cos \omega t)$$

So, the DC input line contains the resistance R_1 can be calculated as

$$\frac{R_F}{R_1} = 1.25 \quad \text{Or, } R_1 = \frac{R_F}{1.25} = \frac{10}{1.25} = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Similarly the time varying signal input line contains the resistance R_2 as

$$\left(\frac{R_F}{R_2} \right) (0.5 \cos \omega t) = 2.5 \cos \omega t \quad \text{Or, } R_2 = R_F \times \frac{0.5 \cos \omega t}{2.5 \cos \omega t} = 10 \times \frac{0.5}{2.5} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

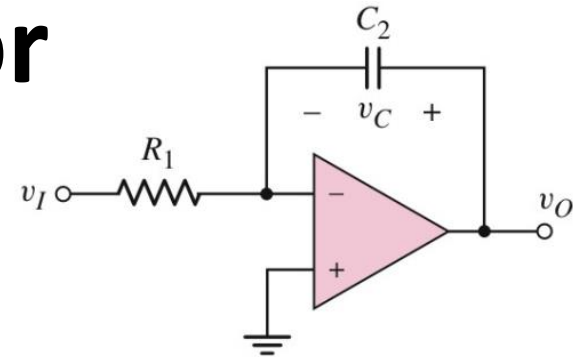
Other Op-Amp Applications

Integrator

Output voltage,
$$v_0 = -\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int v_I dt$$

If the capacitor has some initially voltage, V_C

$$v_0 = V_C - \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int v_I dt$$



Integrator circuit

EXAMPLE 8.3

An integrator circuit as shown in figure has a voltage $V_C = -1.4$ V across the capacitor at time $t = 0$. A step input voltage $v_I = -2$ V is applied at time $t = 0$. Determine the RC time constant necessary such that the output voltage reaches $+10.2$ V at time $t = 5$ ms.

Solution: output voltage

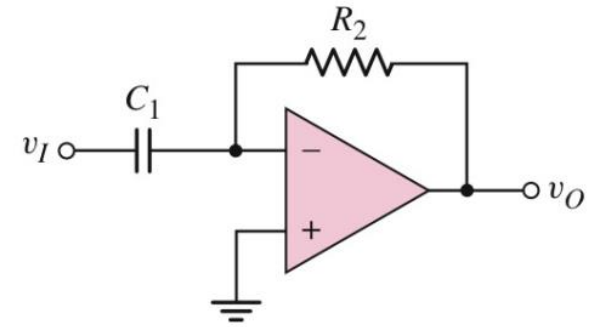
$$v_0 = V_C - \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int v_I dt = V_C - \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int_0^5 v_I dt$$

Or,
$$10.2 = -1.4 - \frac{(-2)}{R_1 C_2} \int_0^5 dt = -1.4 + \frac{2}{R_1 C_2} [5]$$

Or,
$$R_1 C_2 = 0.862 \text{ ms.}$$

Differentiator

Output voltage, $v_0 = -R_2 C_1 \frac{dv_I}{dt}$



Differentiator circuit

EXAMPLE 8.4

Determine the output voltage of a differentiator circuit as shown in figure, assume that the input voltage $v_I = 3.5 \cos(100\pi t)$ volt and the time constant $RC = 1.5$ ms.

Solution: output voltage

$$v_0 = -R_2 C_1 \frac{dv_I}{dt} = -(1.5 \times 10^{-3}) \frac{d[3.5 \cos(100\pi t)]}{dt}$$

Or, $v_0 = -(1.5 \times 10^{-3})[-3.5 \times 100\pi \times \sin(100\pi t)]$

Or, $v_0 = 1.65 \sin(100\pi t)$ volt

Calculating Gain and Design Questions

INVERTING

$$\text{Voltage gain, } A_v = \frac{V_0}{V_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

NON - INVERTING

$$\text{Voltage gain, } A_v = \frac{V_0}{V_i} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Calculating Output and Design Questions

SUMMING AMPLIFIER

Output voltage

$$V_0 = -R_F \left(\frac{V_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{i2}}{R_2} + \frac{V_{i3}}{R_3} \right)$$

DIFFERENTIATOR AMPLIFIER

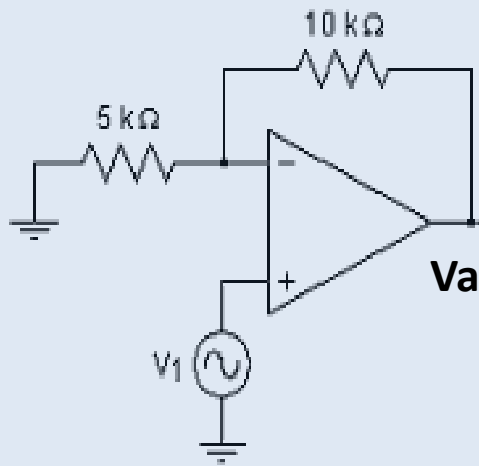
$$\text{Output voltage, } v_0 = -R_2 C_1 \frac{dv_I}{dt}$$

INTEGRATOR AMPLIFIER

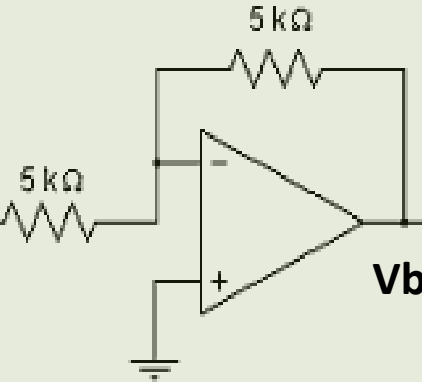
$$\text{Output voltage, } v_0 = -\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int v_I dt$$

If the capacitor has some initially voltage, V_C

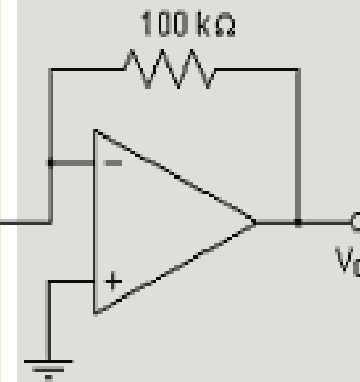
$$v_0 = V_C - \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \int v_I dt$$



NON - INVERTING



INVERTING



INVERTING

Calculate the input voltage if the final output, V_o is 10.08 V.

Finally:

$$V_a = (1 + 10/5) V_1$$

$$0.504 = 3V_1$$

$$\underline{V_1 = 0.168 \text{ V}}$$



Then:

$$V_b = -(5/5) V_a$$

$$-0.504 = -V_a$$

$$V_a = 0.504 \text{ V}$$

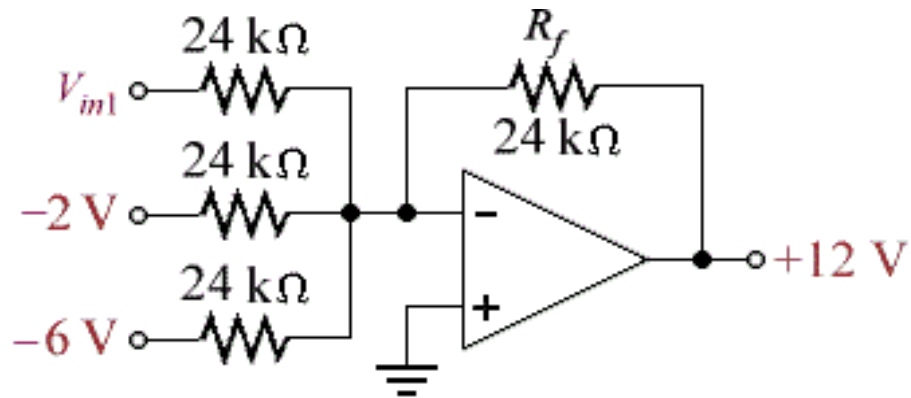


Have to work backwards:

$$V_o = -(100/5) V_b$$

$$10.08 = -20 V_b$$

$$V_b = -0.504 \text{ V}$$



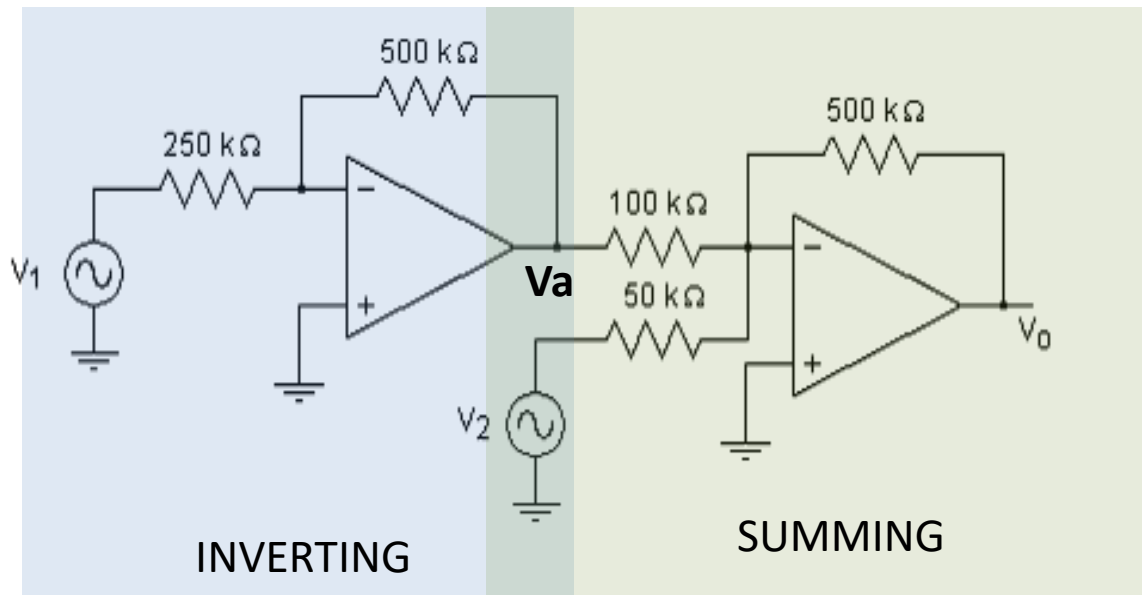
What is the value of V_{in1} from the figure above?

$$12 = -24 \left[\frac{V_{in1}}{24} + \frac{(-2)}{24} + \frac{(-6)}{24} \right]$$

$$12 = - \left[V_{in1} - 2 - 6 \right]$$

$$12 = -V_{in1} + 2 + 6$$

$$\underline{V_{in1} = -4\text{ V}}$$



Calculate the output voltage, V_o if $V_1 = V_2 = 700$ mV

$$V_a = -(500/250) 0.7$$

$$V_a = -1.4 \text{ V}$$

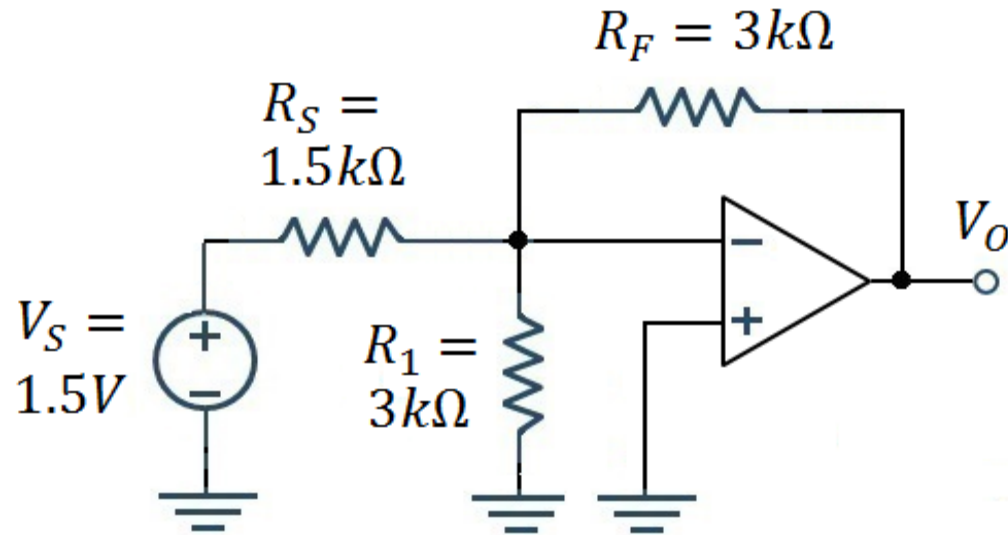


Then:

$$V_o = - 500 [V_a / 100 + V_2 / 50]$$

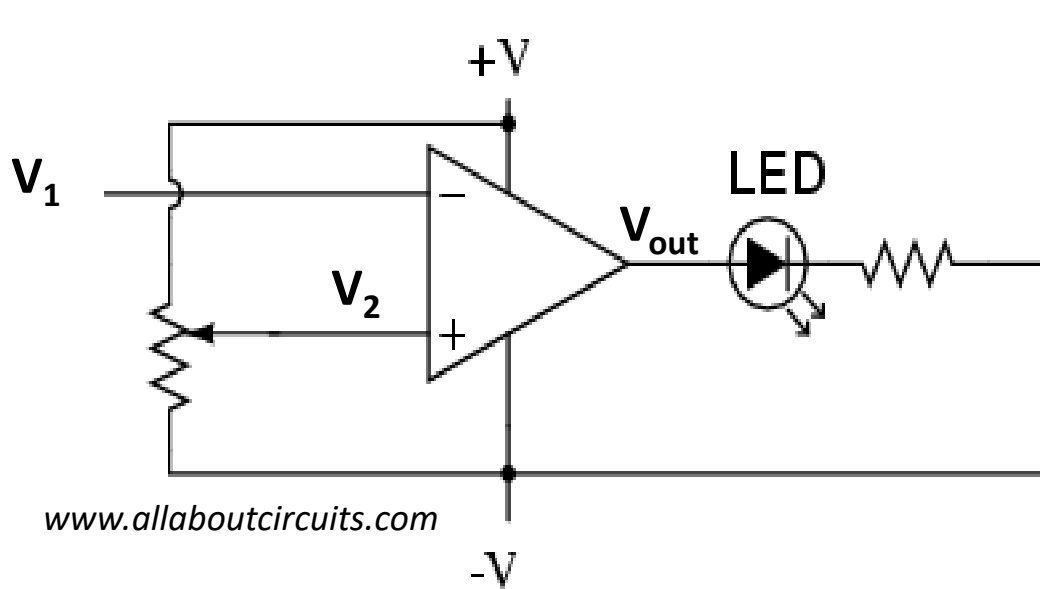
$$V_o = - 500 [-1.4 / 100 + 0.7 / 50]$$

$$V_o = 0 \text{ V}$$



Calculate the output voltage V_O of the operational amplifier circuit as shown in the figure.

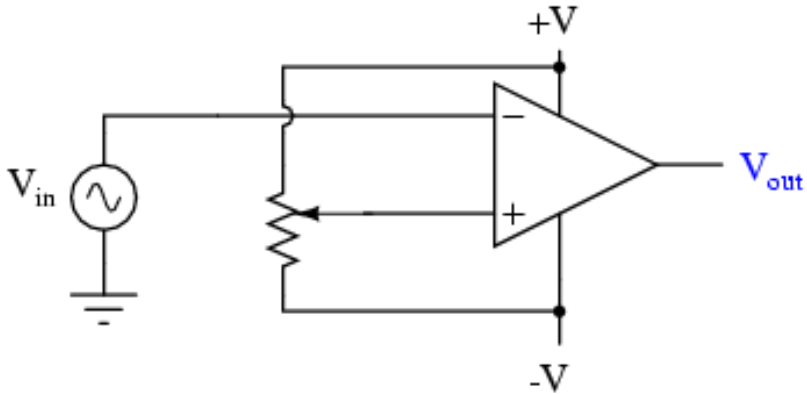
Comparator



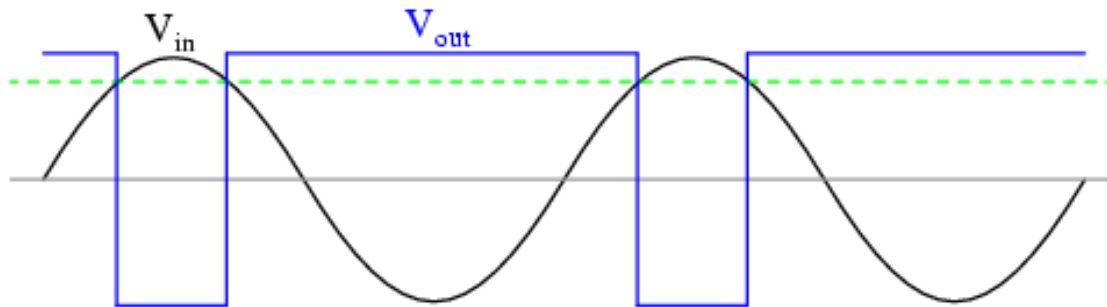
$$V_{out} = \begin{cases} V_{S+} & V_1 > V_2 \\ V_{S-} & V_1 < V_2 \end{cases}$$

Uses: Low-voltage alarms,
night light controller

Pulse Width Modulator

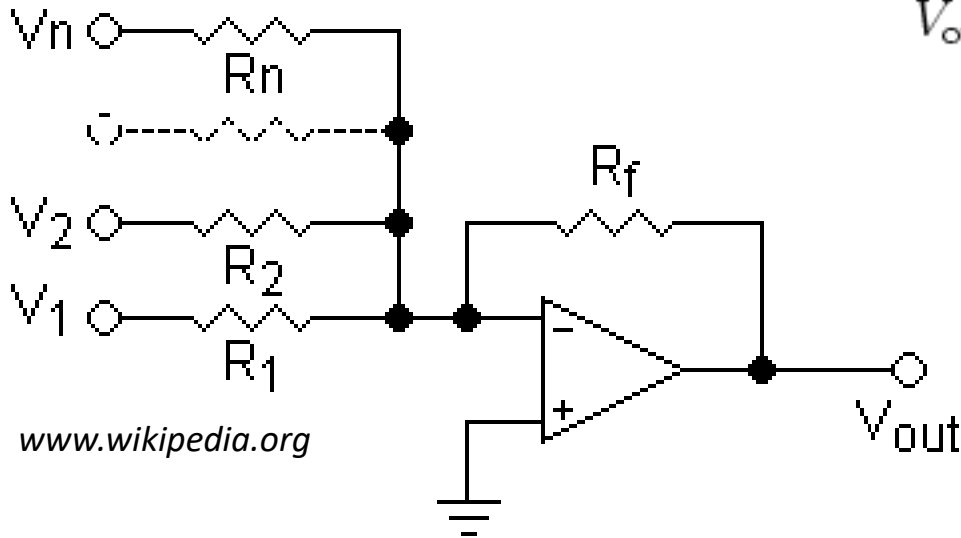


- Output changes when
 - $V_{in} \approx V_{pot}$
- Potentiometer used to vary duty cycle



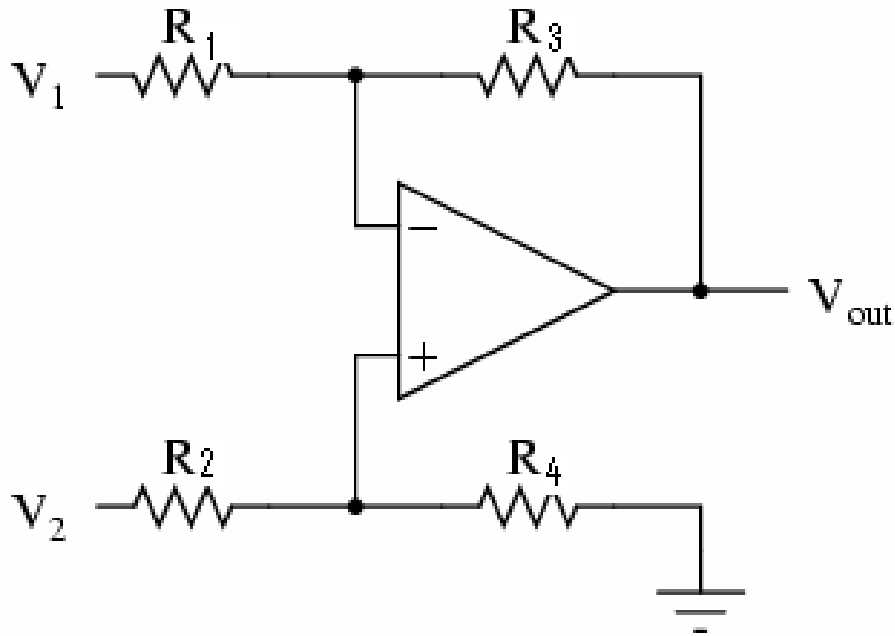
Summation

$$V_{\text{out}} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{V_n}{R_n} \right)$$



Uses: Add multiple sensors inputs until a threshold is reached.

Difference

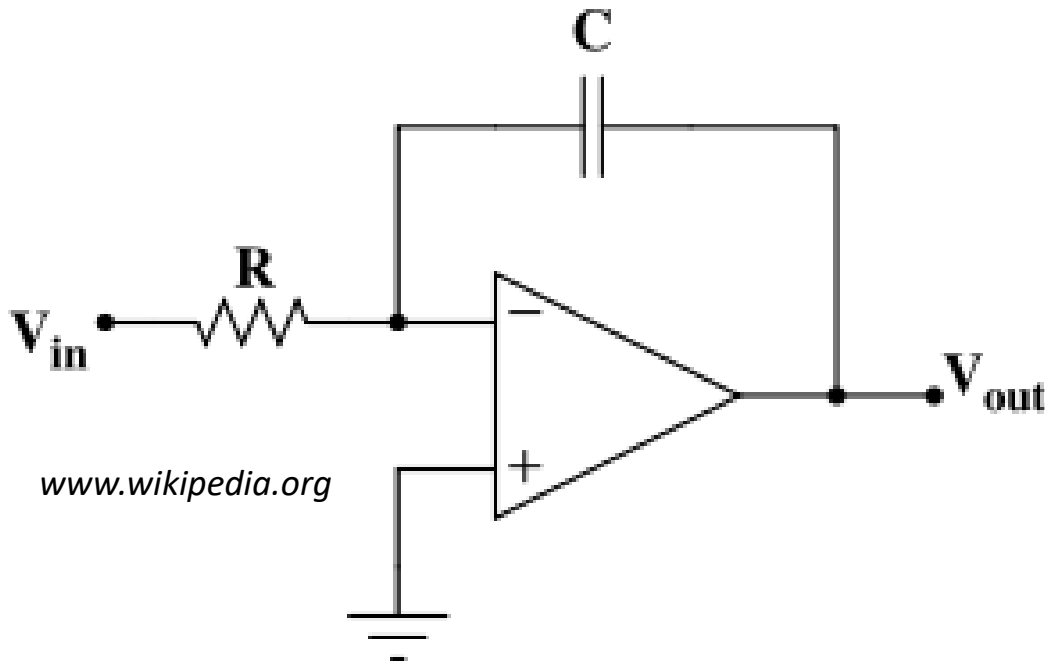


$$V_{out} = \frac{V_2(R_3 + R_1)R_4}{(R_4 + R_2)R_1} - \frac{V_1R_3}{R_1}$$

If all resistors are equal:

$$V_{out} = V_2 - V_1$$

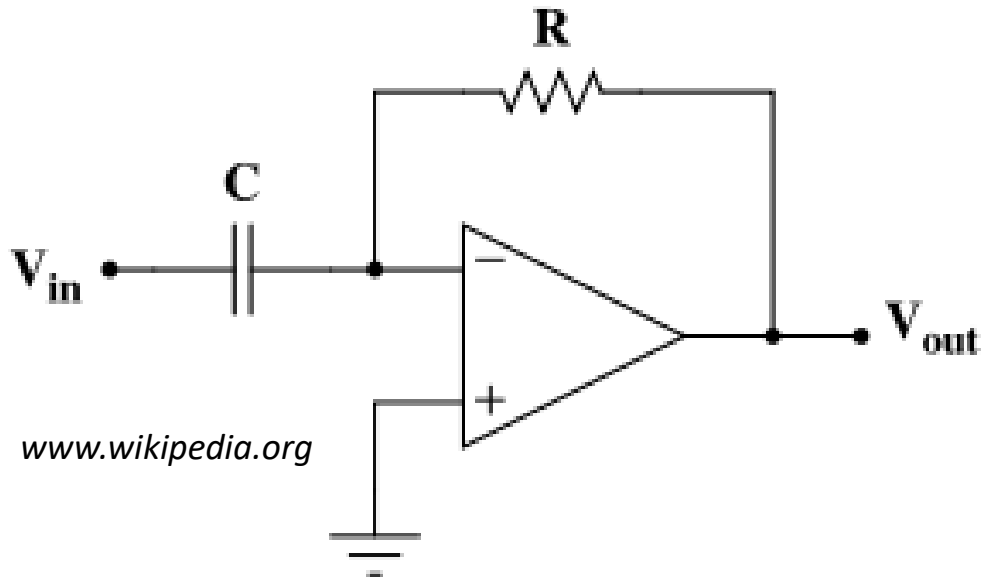
Integrating Op-Amp



$$V_{out} = \int_0^t -\frac{V_{in}}{RC} dt + V_{initial}$$

Uses: PID Controller

Differentiating Op-Amp

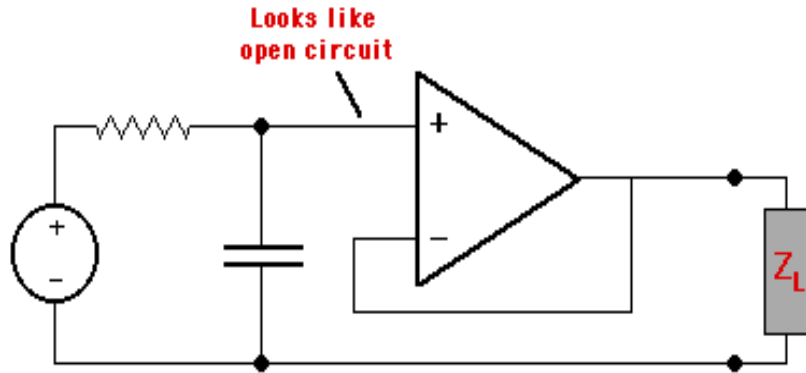


$$V_{out} = -RC \left(\frac{dV_{in}}{dt} \right)$$

www.wikipedia.org

(where V_{in} and V_{out} are functions of time)

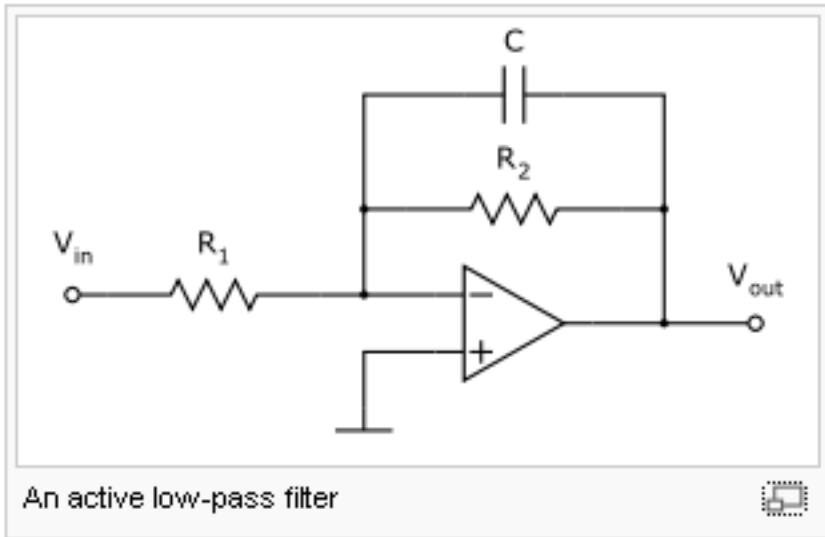
Filters



- Decouple the low-pass RC filter from the load.

Uses: Simple audio.
Remove frequencies over 20kHz (audible)

Low-pass Filter (active)



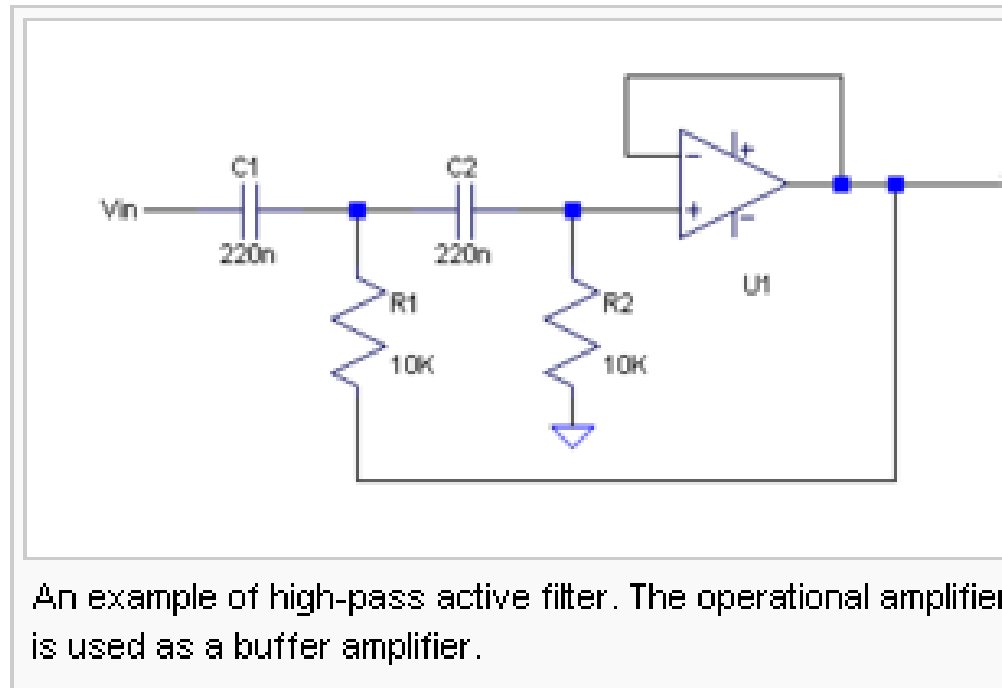
www.wikipedia.org

- Cutoff frequency

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C}$$

- This works because the capacitor needs time to charge.

High pass filter (active)

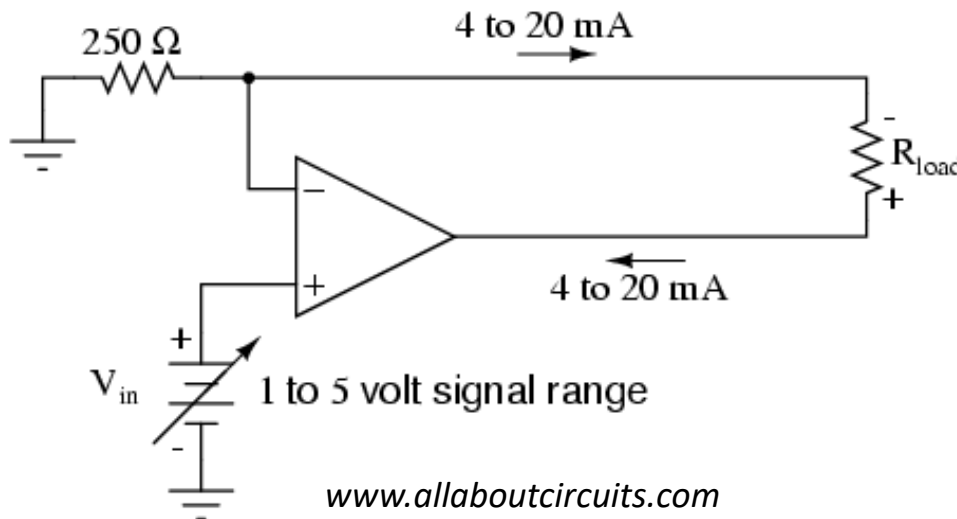


An example of high-pass active filter. The operational amplifier, is used as a buffer amplifier.

www.wikipedia.org

Band-pass filter cascades both high-pass and low-pass!

Transconductance Amp



- Precision 250Ω resistor
- $1\text{V} / 250\ \Omega = 4\text{mA}$
- $5\text{V} / 250\ \Omega = 20\text{mA}$
- R_{Load} doesn't matter, just as long as op-amp has high enough voltage rails

Uses:

- In: Sensors (temp, pressure, etc),
- Out : Radios (Variable Freq Osc)