



BME 212 Electronics Laboratory

Experiment #8 OPAMP Characteristics and Basic OPAMP Circuits



Objective



- The objective of this experiment is understanding applications of inverting, non-inverting, summing and differential amplifier circuits.

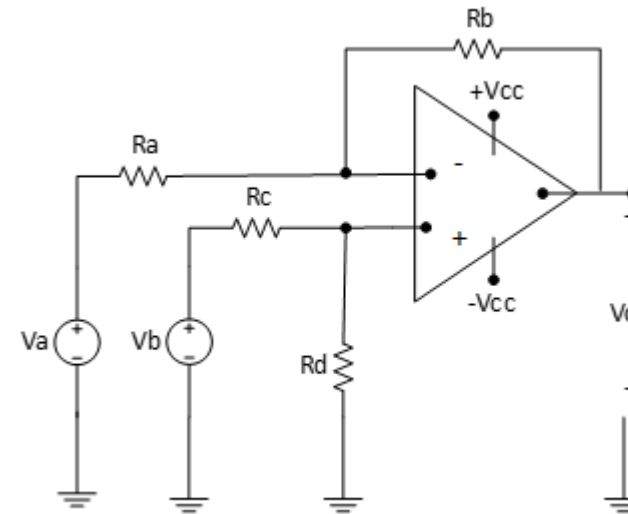


Preliminary Work

1. Design an inverting-summing amplifier by choosing resistors R_f , R_a , R_b , R_c and R_d so that $v_o = -(3v_a + 5v_b + 4v_c + 2v_d)$. Then, draw your final circuit diagram.
(Hint : Start by choosing a feedback resistor (R_f).)

2. $R_a = 22\text{k}\Omega$
 $R_b = 75\text{k}\Omega$
 $R_c = 130\text{k}\Omega$
 $R_d = 100\text{k}\Omega$
 $V_a = 10\text{V}$
 $V_b = 8\text{V}$
 $+V_{cc} = +15\text{V}$
 $-V_{cc} = -15\text{V}$

- a. Find V_o
- b. What is the resistance seen by the signal source V_a ?
- c. What is the resistance seen by the signal source V_b ?





Preliminary Work (Cont.)

3. The input resistance and output resistance of the opamp shown in the figure x (inverting amplifier) are $400\text{k}\Omega$ and $4\text{k}\Omega$ respectively. Also open loop gain is 200,000. If this opamp is operating in its linear region;

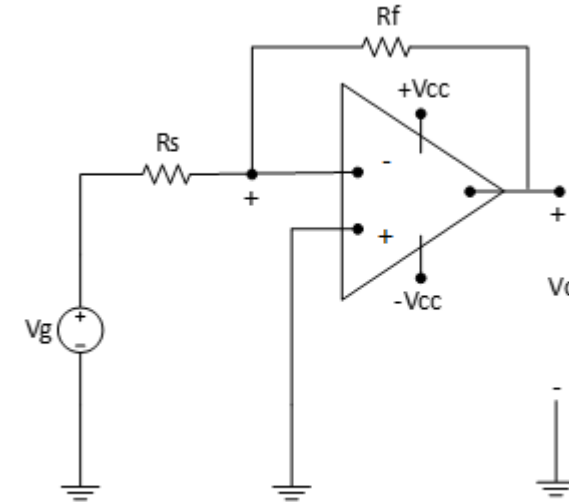
$$R_s = 5\text{k}\Omega$$

$$R_f = 100\text{k}\Omega$$

$$+V_{cc} = +20\text{V}$$

$$-V_{cc} = -20\text{V}$$

- Calculate the voltage gain (V_o/V_g)
- If $V_g = 1\text{V}$ calculate the value of V_n in microvolts
- Calculate the resistance seen by the signal source (V_g)
- Repeat (a)-(c) using the ideal model for the opamp.

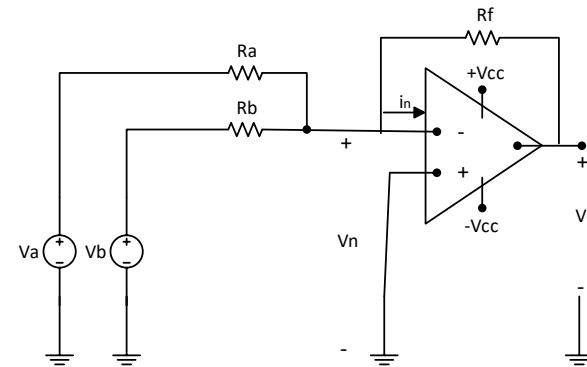




Procedure

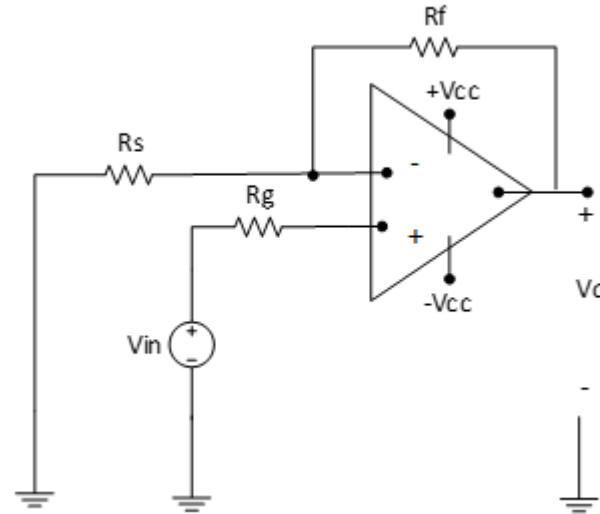
1) Set up the circuits a, c, and c given below. For all circuits observe $v_{in}(t)$ and $v_o(t)$ then draw into the graph paper and calculate closed-loop gains (A_{CL}). Also for circuit b plot the V_{out} vs. V_{in} using the X-Y plot function on the oscilloscope and draw the graph into the result paper.

- a) $V_a = 0.1 \sin(2000\pi t)$ V
 $V_b = 0.2 \sin(2000\pi t)$ V
 $V_{cc} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_f = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $R_a = 1\text{k}\Omega$
 $R_b = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$



Procedure (Cont.)

- b) $v_{in}(t) = 0.1 \sin(2000\pi t)$ V
 $V_{cc} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_s = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $R_f = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $R_g = 1\text{k}\Omega$



- c) $V_a = 0.1 \sin(2000\pi t)$ V
 $V_b = 0.1 \sin(2000\pi t)$ V
 $V_{cc} = \pm 15$ V
 $R_a = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $R_b = 100\text{k}\Omega$
 $R_c = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $R_d = 100\text{k}\Omega$

