

Operational Amplifiers

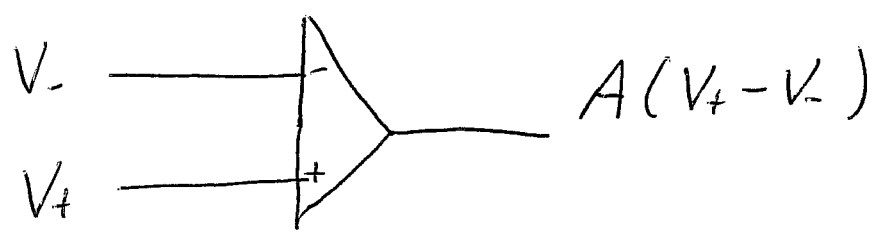
Ag 1
0/4

OP-amp for short
Pat Amott, ATMS 360

= History =

- 1928 Harold Black invents Feedback Amplifier
- 1947 Ragazzini first uses the term Operational Amplifier in print
- 1953 First commercially available vacuum tube op Amp
- 1958 Jack Kilby of Texas Instruments invents the integrated circuit.
- 1963 Bob Widlar of Fairchild designs the first monolithic IC op-amp \Rightarrow Single chip.
- \rightarrow 1947 Bardeen, Brattain, and Shockley of Bell Labs discover the transistor effect
Transfer of Resistance

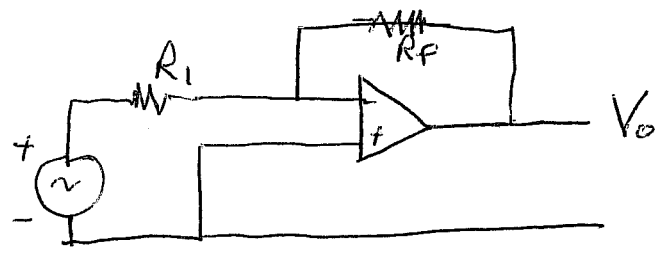
Basic Op Amp



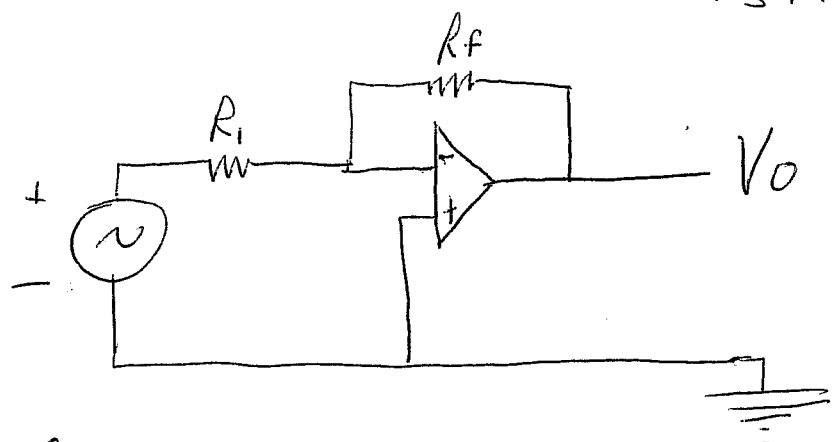
Inputs:
 V_+ & V_-

Output:
 $A(V_+ - V_-)$
 ↑ Huge
 $A = \text{Gain}$
 $\approx 100,000$

Need to clobber the gain a bit to reduce the instability.



Feedback Some of the output to the input to reduce instability

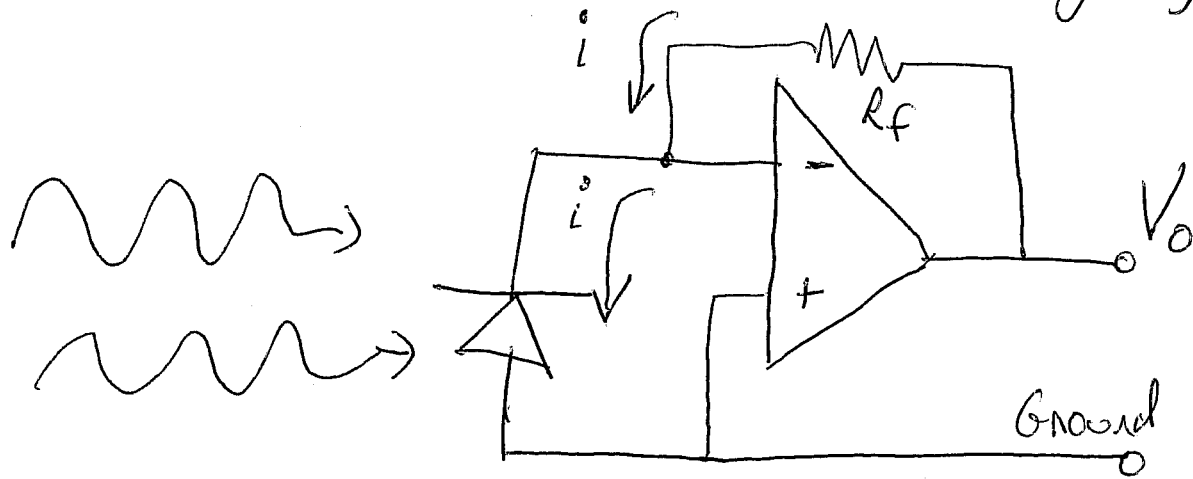


(Same circuit redrawn larger)

Transimpedance Amplifier

Pg 3/4

(Turn the current produced by an LED with light shining on it, into a measurable voltage)



Analyze this circuit using the OP-Amp Golden Rules

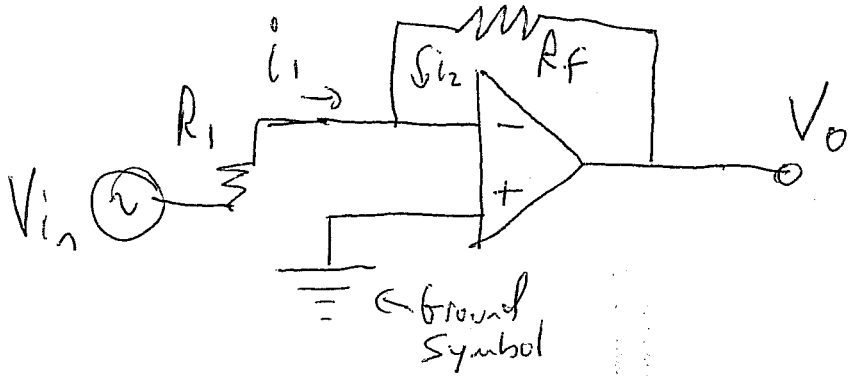
- 1) V_0 feedback keeps the voltage the same at the - and + terminals of the OP-AMP.
- 2) The - and + terminals have extremely high input impedance: No current flows into either terminal.

Analysis: i = current generated by the LED when light shines on it.

From rule 2, i is the current flowing through R_f also. From rule 1, - and + terminals are both at ground voltage. Ohms Law gives $V_0 = i R_f$ or $i = 1 \mu A$, $R_f = 1 M\Omega$
 $V_0 = 1 \text{ Volt}$

Simple Circuits

1) Inverting Amplifier :



Output is measured from V_o to Ground.

Goal: Amplify V_{in} by turning it into V_{out} .

V_o is the output voltage
 V_{in} is the input voltage.

- Sign \Rightarrow inversion.

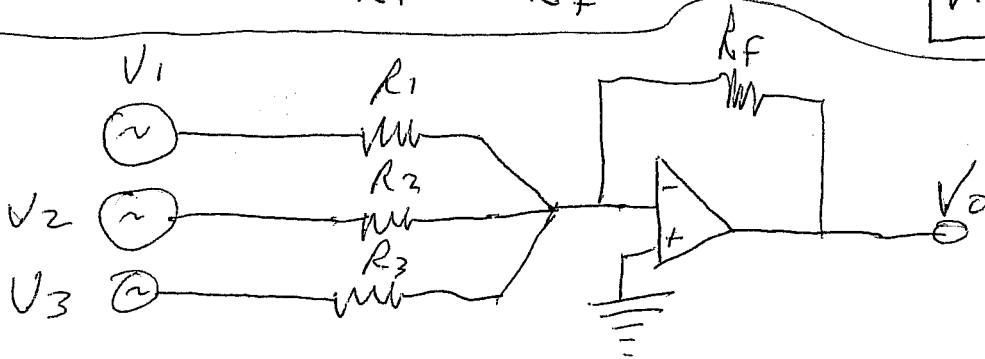
Gain = R_f/R_1

Rule 2: $i_1 + i_2 = 0$

Rule 1 & Ohm's Law:

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R_1} + \frac{V_o}{R_f} = 0$$

So $\boxed{\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}}$



Mixer Circuit

$\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} + \frac{V_o}{R_f} = 0$. With $R_1 = R_2 = R_3$,

$\boxed{V_o = - (V_1 + V_2 + V_3) \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} \right)}$ Gain = R_f/R_1

input voltages are summed & Amplified