

Operational amplifiers

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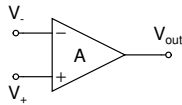
The College of William & Mary



Lecture 09

Notes

Operational amplifiers (Op-Amp)



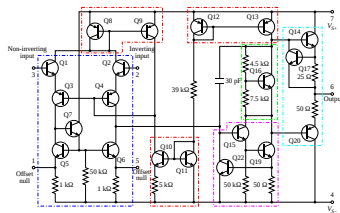
- $V_{out} = A(V_+ - V_-)$ thus sometimes called differential amplifiers
- A is open loop gain
 - A is frequency dependent
 - $A = 10^5 \dots 10^6$ at DC
 - $A \rightarrow 0$ at high frequency (roll off)
this limits operational bandwidth (typically in MHz ... GHz range)
- input impedances are high $10^6 \dots 10^{14} \Omega$
- output impedances are low $0.1 \dots 10 \Omega$
 - however output current usually limited to 10 mA
- it is super easy to design with them

Notes

If Op-Amps are so great why did we learn transistors?

- sometimes one transistor is enough and op-amps are more expensive
- op-amps are made of transistors so to understand their limits we need to know how transistors behave
- op-amps require bipolar power supply
- remember that op-amps cannot source a lot of current/power while transistors can (recall our transistor controlled switch for a bulb)

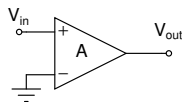
LM741 (introduced in 1968) internal schematic



So, combine op-amps and transistors for a power circuits. Otherwise do your circuit with op-amps.

Notes

Very very bad amplifier !!!



Gain

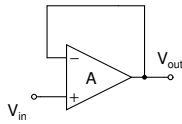
$$V_{out} = AV_{in}$$

But A depends on everything

- temperature
- power supply voltage
- input voltage
- frequency
- ... and so on

Notes

Follower or Buffer



$$V_{out} = \frac{A}{A+1} V_{in}$$

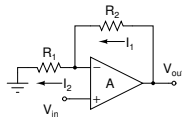
Gain and impedances of ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$G_{ideal} = 1$$
$$Z_{in} = \infty, Z_{out} = 0$$

notice that with negative feedback $V_+ \approx V_-$



Non-inverting amplifier



$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V_{in} \frac{A}{A + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}$$

Gain and impedances of ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$G_{ideal} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
$$Z_{in} = \infty, Z_{out} = 0$$

notice that with negative feedback $V_+ \approx V_-$



Op-amps golden rules

If **negative feedback is applied** and $A(f) \gg 1$ (open circuit gain at the frequency of interest)

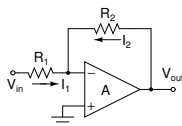
- there is no current into the inputs
- $V_- = V_+$

Gain of non ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$G = G_{ideal} \parallel A = \frac{G_{ideal} A}{G_{ideal} + A}$$



Inverting amplifier



Gain and impedances of ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$G_{ideal} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
$$Z_{in} = R_1, Z_{out} = 0$$

notice that with negative feedback $V_+ \approx V_-$



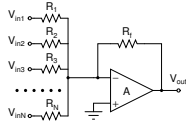
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Summing inverting amplifier

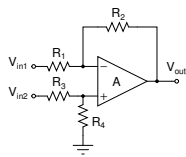


for ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$V_{out} = - \left(\frac{V_{in1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{in2}}{R_2} + \frac{V_{in3}}{R_3} + \dots + \frac{V_{inN}}{R_N} \right) R_f$$
$$Z_{inN} = R_N, Z_{out} = 0$$

Notes

Differential amplifier



for ideal Op-Amp ($A \gg 1$)

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_4 R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_3 + R_4} V_{in2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{in1}$$
$$Z_{out} = 0$$

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