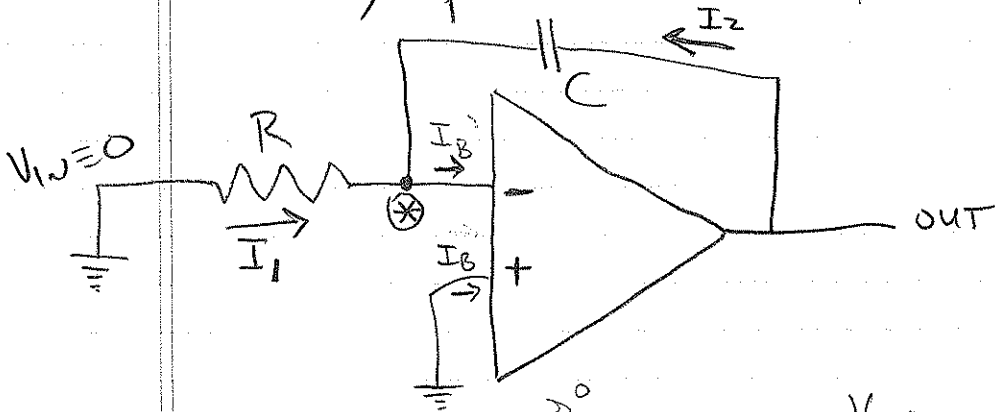


Lab 4, part 1 analysis



$$V_{out} = A \cdot (V_+ - V_- + V_{os}) \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{A} = V_{os} - V_- \Rightarrow V_- = V_{os} - \frac{V_{out}}{A}$$

$$\text{K.C.L. at node } \otimes \Rightarrow I_1 + I_2 - I_B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{in} - V_-}{R} + C \frac{d}{dt} (V_{out} - V_-) - I_{B_{bias}} = 0$$

(Use  $A \rightarrow \infty$ )

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} - \frac{V_{os}}{R} + \frac{V_{out}}{AR} + C \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} + \frac{C}{A} \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} - I_B = 0$$

$$C \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = \frac{V_{os}}{R} + I_B - \frac{V_{in}}{R}$$

$$\frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = \frac{V_{os}}{RC} - \frac{V_{in}}{RC} + \frac{I_{B_{bias}}}{C}$$

On Quiz #3,  $\frac{V_{os}}{RC} \sim \frac{1mV}{100ms} \sim 10mV/s$

$$I_B/C \sim \frac{100nA}{1\mu F} \sim \frac{100mV}{s}$$

output saturates in  $\mathcal{O}(100s)$

for Lab 4 #1,  $1K, 1\mu F$

Note: You can model unplugging/floating  $V_{in}$  as limit  $R \rightarrow \infty$ .

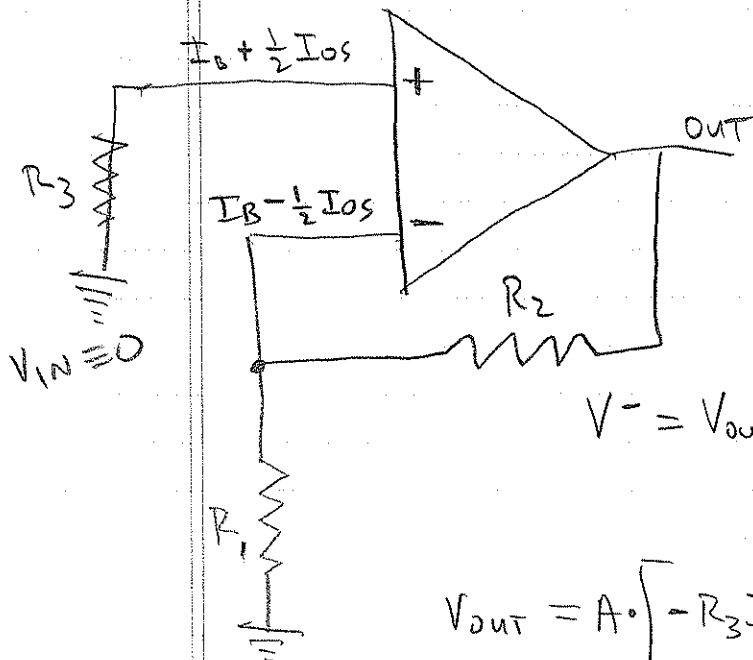
$$I_B/C \sim \frac{100nA}{1\mu F} \sim 0.1V/s$$

$$V_{os}/RC \sim \frac{1mV}{1ms} \sim 1V/s$$

$\Rightarrow$  output saturates in  $\mathcal{O}(10s)$

PHYSICS 364, 2010-10-05

Lab 4, part 2 analysis



$$V_{out} = A \cdot (V^+ - V^- + V_{os})$$

$$V^+ = V_{IN} - R_3 \cdot (I_B + \frac{1}{2} I_{os}) = -R_3 \cdot (I_B + \frac{1}{2} I_{os})$$

$$V^- = V_{out} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - (R_1 // R_2) \cdot (I_B - \frac{1}{2} I_{os})$$

$\rightarrow R_1$ , because  $R_1 \ll R_2$  in lab

$$V_{out} = A \cdot \left[ -R_3 I_B - \frac{1}{2} R_3 I_{os} - V_{out} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + R_1 I_B - \frac{1}{2} R_1 I_{os} + V_{os} \right]$$

$0 \text{ as } A \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{A} = -\frac{R_1 + R_3}{2} I_{os} + V_{os} - V_{out} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + (R_1 - R_3) I_B$$

$$V_{out} = \left( \frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_1} \right) \left[ V_{os} + (R_1 - R_3) I_B - \frac{R_1 + R_3}{2} I_{os} \right]$$

Lab 4 values:  $\frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_1} = 1001$

$$V_{os} \sim 1 \text{ mV}$$

$$I_B \sim 100 \text{ nA}$$

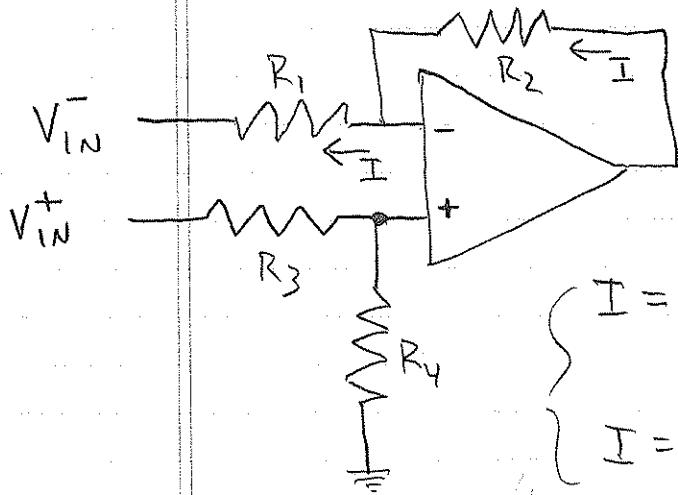
$$I_{os} \sim 10 \text{ nA}$$

for  $R_1 = R_3 = 100 \Omega$ ,  $I_B$  is invisible, and  
 $I_{os}$  contributes  $\sim 1001 \cdot 100 \Omega \cdot 10 \text{ nA} \sim 1 \text{ mV}$   
 $V_{os}$  contributes  $\sim 1001 \cdot 1 \text{ mV} \sim 1 \text{ V}$

for  $R_3 = 10 \text{ K}$ ,  $I_B$  contributes  $\sim 1001 \cdot 10 \text{ K} \Omega \cdot 100 \text{ nA} \sim 1 \text{ V}$

PHYSICS 364, 2010-10-05, BILL ASHMANSKAS

Golden-Rule derivation for opamp differential amplifier



$$V^+ = V_{IN}^+ \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$\text{G.R. \#1} \Rightarrow V^- = V^+$$

$$I = \frac{V_{OUT} - V^-}{R_2} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_2} - \frac{V_{IN}^+}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$I = \frac{V^- - V_{IN}^-}{R_1} = \frac{V_{IN}^+}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} - \frac{V_{IN}^-}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{R_2} = \frac{V_{IN}^+}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} + \frac{V_{IN}^+}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} - \frac{V_{IN}^-}{R_1}$$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN}^+ \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} - V_{IN}^- \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN}^+ \left( \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{1 + R_3/R_4} \right) - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN}^-$$

Now if  $R_4/R_3 = R_2/R_1$  then

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN}^+ \left( \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{1 + R_1/R_2} \right) - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN}^-$$

$$= V_{IN}^+ \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2 + R_1} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN}^-$$

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{IN}^+ - V_{IN}^-)$$