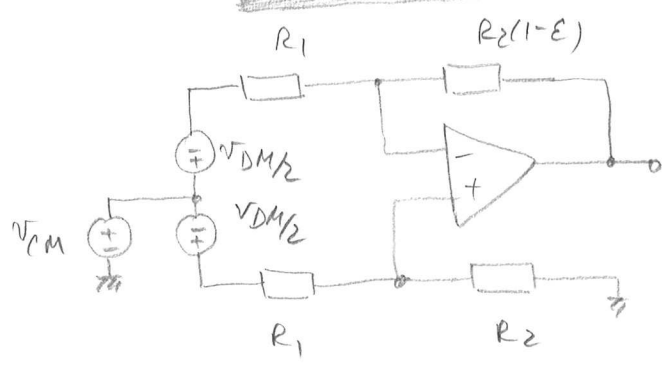


Last time: Difference Amplifiers (2.4)



$$v_o = A_{dcm} \cdot v_{DM} + A_{cm} \cdot v_{CM}$$

$$A_{cm} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \epsilon$$

$$A_{dcm} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \left(1 - \frac{R_1 + 2R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right)$$

Definition: $\epsilon \triangleq$ imbalance factor.

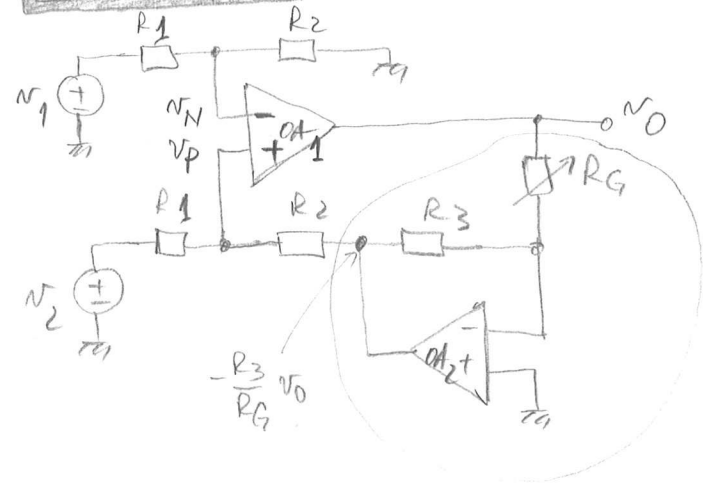
Definition: $CMRR \triangleq \frac{A_{dcm}}{A_{cm}}$

$$CMRR_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left| \frac{A_{dcm}}{A_{cm}} \right|$$

Note: Ideally $A_{cm} \rightarrow 0$, for a true difference amplifier.

- Input resistance
 $R_{if} = 2R_1$
- Output resistance
 $R_{ic} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2}$

Variable gain - we want the gain to vary linearly with the adjustment of the potentiometer



inverting configuration \Rightarrow OA1 needs a negative feedback!

$$\Rightarrow v_o = \frac{R_2 R_G}{R_1 R_3} \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$

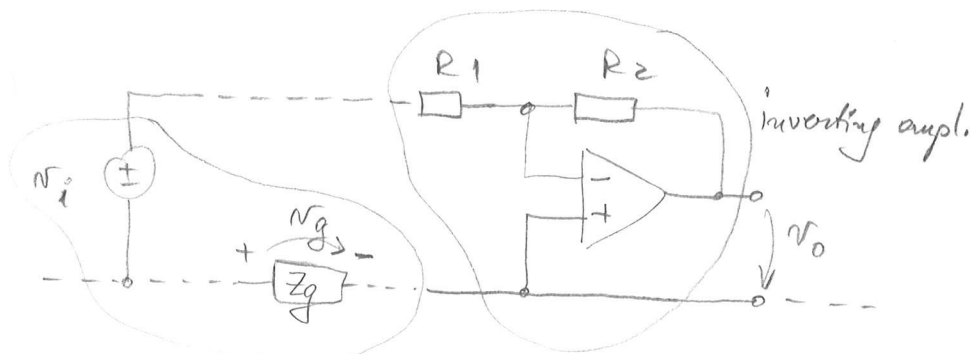
Negative feedback \Rightarrow use virtual short concept $\Rightarrow v_N = v_P$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_N &= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} v_1 \\ v_P &= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} v_2 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \left(-\frac{R_3}{R_G} v_o \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow R_2 v_1 = R_2 v_2 + R_1 \left(-\frac{R_3}{R_G} \right) v_o \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_G}{R_3} (v_2 - v_1)$$

use superposition.

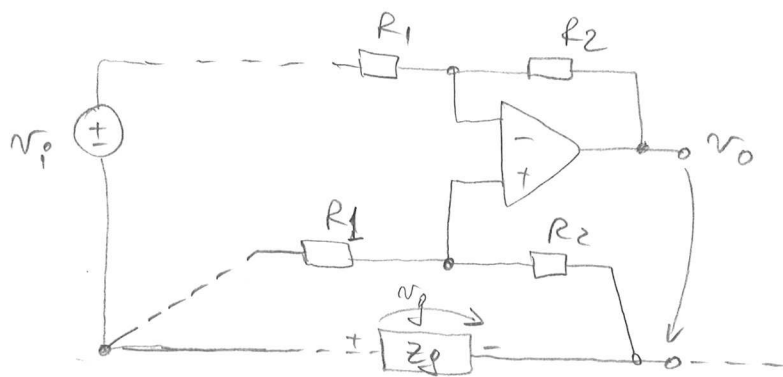
Ground-loop interference elimination



Seen as $v_i + v_g$ by the inverting amplif! $\Rightarrow v_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_i + v_g)$

How to get rid of it?

↑ NOT wanted.



Solution: Use a differential amplifier configuration in which v_g will appear as common mode signal that will be rejected!

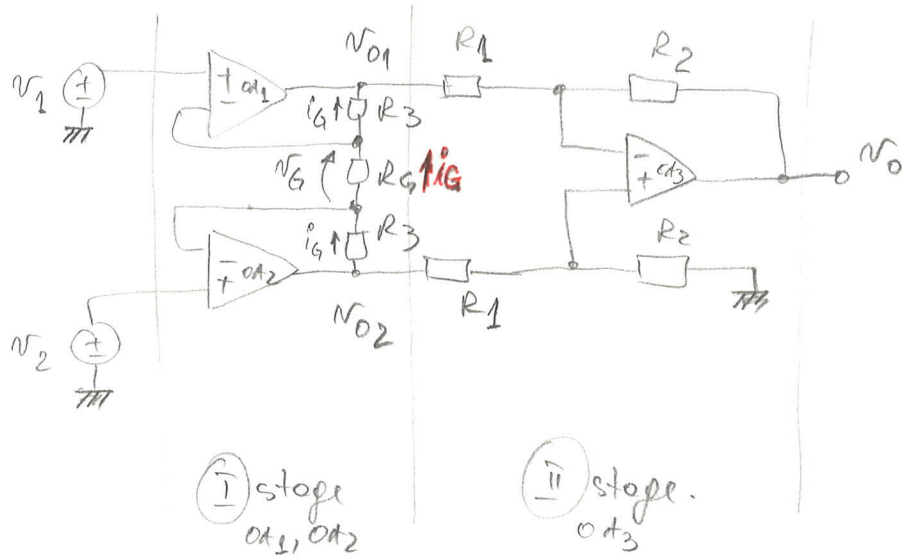
$$v_o = +\frac{R_2}{R_1} \left[\underbrace{v_g}_{=v_2} - \underbrace{(v_i + v_g)}_{=v_1} \right] = \boxed{-\frac{R_2}{R_1} v_i = v_o}$$

2.5. Instrumentation amplifiers

IA \equiv difference amplifier with:

- extremely high R_{ic}, R_{id}
- very low output impedance.
- accurate and stable gain.
- extremely high CMRR.

Triple OpAmp IA's



$$v_G = v_2 - v_1$$

$$i_G = \frac{v_G}{R_G} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{R_G}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_{O2} - v_{O1}}{R_3 + R_3 + R_G} = i_G \Rightarrow v_{O2} - v_{O1} = \frac{R_G + 2R_3}{R_G} (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (v_{O2} - v_{O1}) = \left(1 + \frac{2R_3}{R_G}\right) \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$

OA3 \equiv difference amplifier $\Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_{O2} - v_{O1})$

$$\Rightarrow A = A_I \cdot A_{II} = \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{2R_3}{R_G}\right)}_{= A_I} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}_{= A_{II}}$$

\equiv Overall gain is the product of individ. stages gains!

- Dual OpAmp IA's
 - Monolithic IA's
 - Flying capacitor technique
- } exercise!

2.6. Instrumentation Applications

exercise!

- active guard drive
- digitally programmable gain
- output offsetting
- current output IAs, current input IAs

2.7 Transducer bridge amplifiers

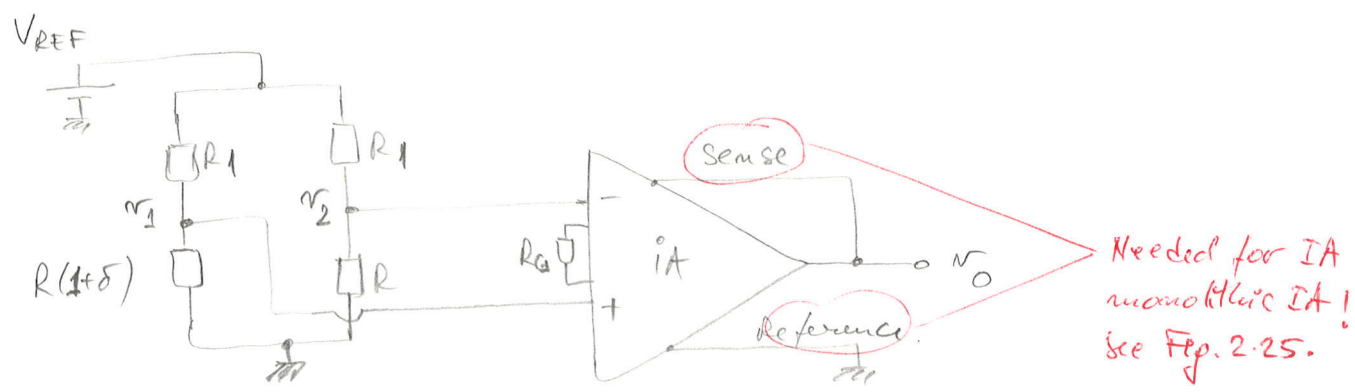
Resistive transducer \equiv device whose resistance varies with the environment: (Temperature, Light, strain, pressure)

- Transducer resistance deviation:

$R + \Delta R = R(1 + \delta)$, $\delta = \frac{\Delta R}{R}$ fractional deviation

\uparrow resistance as reference condition (e.g. $^{\circ}C$)
 \uparrow deviation

The transducer bridge: measure resistance deviation (variation) by converting $\Delta R \rightarrow$ voltage variation ΔV



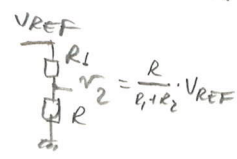
Transducer voltage $v_1 = \frac{R(1+\delta)}{R(1+\delta) + R_1} \cdot V_{REF}$

$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{R}{R_1 + R} V_{REF} + \frac{\delta}{2 + R_1/R + R/R_1 + (1 + R/R_1)\delta} \cdot V_{REF}$

put in insightful form.
 want to eliminate it.

interested in amplifying this
use an IA! perfect candidate.
 together w/ a second divider

$\Rightarrow v_0 = A \cdot V_{REF} \cdot \frac{\delta}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R} + (1 + \frac{R}{R_1})(1 + \delta)}$



-5-

$$\delta \ll 1 \Rightarrow v_0 \approx A \cdot V_{REF} \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \frac{R}{R_1} + \frac{R}{R_1}} \cdot \delta = f(\delta)$$

linear
dependence!

Typically: $R_1 = R \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{A \cdot V_{REF}}{4} \cdot \frac{\delta}{1 + \frac{\delta}{2}}$

$$v_0 \approx \frac{A \cdot V_{REF}}{4} \cdot \delta$$

Bridge calibration

- Strain-Gauge Bridges
- Single OpAmp amplifiers
- Bridge Linearization

exercise!