EECS 42 Introduction to Electronics for Computer Science

Andrew R. Neureuther

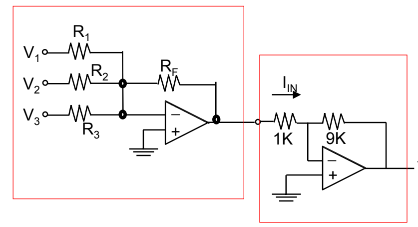
Lecture # 14 Op-Amp Circuits and Comparators 4.3-4.4 (light on non-ideal)

A) Cascade Op-Amps
B) Integration/Differentiation Op-Amps
C) I vs. V of Op-Amps – Source Limits
D) Comparator Circuits
E) D to A Converters

http://inst.EECS.Berkeley.EDU/~ee42/

EECS 42 Intro. electronics for CS Spring 2003 Lecture 14: 03/17/03 A.R. Neureuther
Version Date 03/16/03

CASCADE OP-AMP CIRCUITS



How do you get started on finding V_O?

Hint: Identify Stages

Hint: I_{IN} does not affect V_{O1}

See the further examples of op-amp circuits in the reader

EECS 42 Intro. electronics for CS Spring 2003 Lecture 14: 03/17/03 A.R. Neureuther
Version Date 03/16/03

Game Plan 03/19/03

Monday 03/17/04

- **Monday: Circuit analysis with dependent sources (4.1-4.2)**

Wednesday 03/19/03:

- **Comparators and op-amps (Comparator handout)**

Next (10th) Week: After Spring Recess

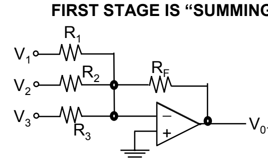
- **Monday: 3/31/03 Logic with State Dependent Device 593-595, 604-605**
- **Wednesday: 4/02/03 Logic Static: Voltage Transfer Characteristic 606, Handout**

Problem set #8: Half-Set - out Monday 3/17 and due at 2:30 4/02 in box in 240 Cory – input/output impedance, comparators

EECS 42 Intro. electronics for CS Spring 2003 Lecture 14: 03/17/03 A.R. Neureuther
Version Date 03/16/03

CASCADE OP-AMP SOLUTION

FIRST STAGE IS "SUMMING JUNCTION" AMPLIFIER



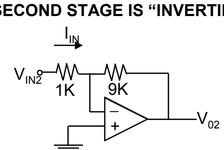
Solution:

$$i_{IN} \cong 0 \text{ and } V_{(-)} \cong V_+ = 0$$

$$\text{KCL}: \frac{V_1}{R_1}+\frac{V_2}{R_2}+\frac{V_3}{R_3}+\frac{V_0}{R_F}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{01} = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}V_1 - \frac{R_F}{R_2}V_2 - \frac{R_F}{R_3}V_3$$

SECOND STAGE IS "INVERTING" AMPLIFIER



$$V_{02} \cong \frac{-R_2}{R_1} V_{IN2}$$

EECS 42 Intro. electronics for CS Spring 2003 Lecture 14: 03/17/03 A.R. Neureuther
Version Date 03/16/03

NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

Familiar examples of negative feedback:

- Thermostat controlling room temperature
- Driver controlling direction of automobile
- Photochromic lenses in eyeglasses

Fundamentally pushes toward stability

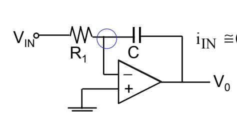
Familiar examples of positive feedback:

- Microphone "squawk" in room sound system
- Mechanical bi-stability in light switches
- Thermonuclear reaction in H-bomb

Fundamentally pushes toward instability or bi-stability

EECS 42 Intro. electronics for CS Spring 2003 Lecture 14: 03/17/03 A.R. Neureuther
Version Date 03/16/03

INTEGRATING OP-AMP



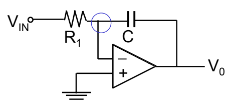
$$i_{IN} \cong 0 \text{ and } V_{(-)} \cong V_+ = 0$$

How do you get started on finding V_O?

Hint: $i_{IN} \cong 0$ and $V_{(-)} \cong V_+ = 0$

Hint: KCL at V_- node with $I_{IN-} = 0$

INTEGRATING OP-AMP



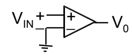
$$\frac{0-V_{IN}}{R_1}+C\frac{\partial(0\ -V_O)}{\partial t}=0$$

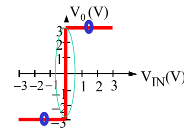
Integrate from t_0 to t to get $V_O(t)$

$$V_O(t)=\frac{-1}{R_1C}\int_{t_0}^{t}V_{IN}(t)dt'$$

SIMPLE A/D CONVERTER

I-V with equal X and Y axes

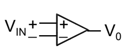




Note:

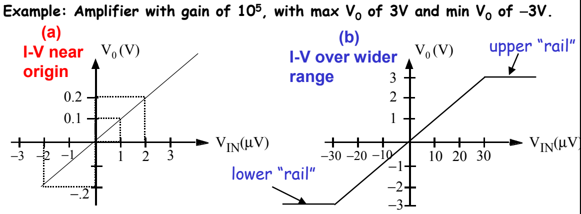
- (a) displays linear amplifier behavior ($|V_{IN}| < 30\ \mu V$) and stops at rails
- (b) shows comparator decision function (1 bit A/D converter centered at V_{IN} = 0) where lower rail = logic "0" and upper rail = logic "1"

OP-AMP I-V CHARACTERISTICS WITH RAILS



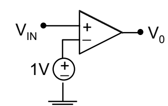
- Circuit model (ideal op-amp) gives the essential linear part
- But V_0 cannot rise above some physical voltage related to the positive power supply V_{CC} (" upper rail") $V_0 < V_{+RAIL}$
- And V_0 cannot go below most negative power supply, V_{EE} i.e., limited by lower "rail" $V_0 > V_{-RAIL}$

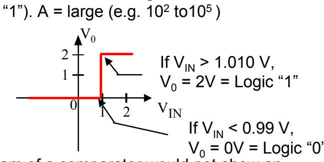
Example: Amplifier with gain of 10^5, with max V_0 of 3V and min V_0 of −3V.



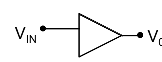
OP-AMP USE AS COMPARATOR (A/D) MODE

Simple comparator with threshold at 1V. Design lower rail at 0V and upper rail at 2V (logic "1"). A = large (e.g. 10^2 to10^5)





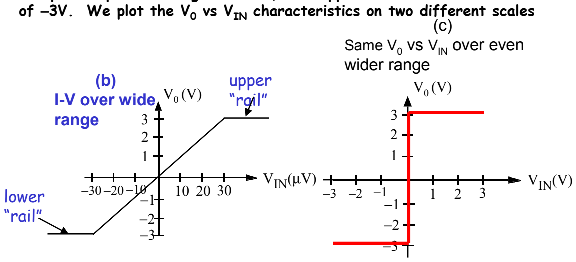
NOTE: The actual diagram of a comparator would not show an amplifier with "offset" power supply as above. It would be a simple triangle, perhaps with the threshold level (here 1V) specified.



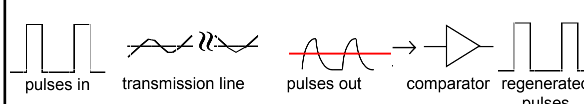
Comparator

OP-AMP I-V CHARACTERISTICS WITH RAILS (cont.)

Example: Amplifier with gain of 10^5, with upper rail of 3V and lower rail of −3V. We plot the V_0 vs V_{IN} characteristics on two different scales

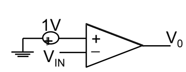


ONE-BIT A/D CONVERSION REQUIRED IN DIGITAL SYSTEMS



As we saw, we set comparator threshold at a suitable value (e.g., halfway between rails) and comparator output goes to +rail if $V_{IN} > V_{THRESHOLD}$ and to –rail if $V_{IN} < V_{THRESHOLD}$.

What would this circuit do?



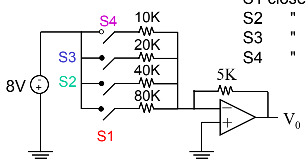
The inverse pulse shaped function is generated by applying the input voltage to V- and setting V+ to the threshold voltage.

D/A CONVERSION

Example: Digital representation of sound to analog (so you can hear it!) → D/A conversion

The summing junction op-amp provides a simple means of D/A conversion via **weighted-adder D/A converter**

S1 closed if LSB =1
S2 " if next bit = 1
S3 " if " " = 1
S4 " if MSB = 1



4-Bit D/A

Another way (not shown) is to sum **charges** instead of current with capacitor networks

Binary number	Analog output (volts)
0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 1	.5
0 0 1 0	1
0 0 1 1	1.5
0 1 0 0	2
0 1 0 1	2.5
0 1 1 0	3
0 1 1 1	3.5
1 0 0 0	4
1 0 0 1	4.5
1 0 1 0	5
1 0 1 1	5.5
1 1 0 0	6
1 1 0 1	6.5
1 1 1 0	7
1 1 1 1	7.5

MSB LSB

CHARACTERISTIC OF A 4-BIT DAC