Amplifiers and Mixers

ECE 321: Electronics II

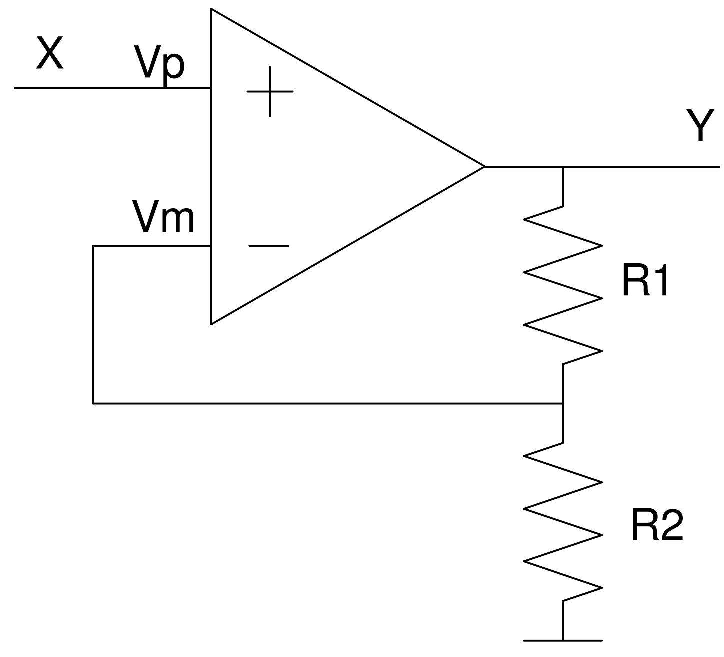
Please visit Bison Academy for corresponding lecture notes, homework sets, and solutions

Amplifiers and Mixers

With op-amps, you can build a wide variety of amplifiers and mixers. This covers some of the common ones we'll use.

Noninverting Amplifier

Writing the three voltage node equations



$$V_p = X$$

$$V_m = V_p$$

$$\left(\frac{V_m - Y}{R_1}\right) + \left(\frac{V_m}{R_2}\right) = 0$$

Solving

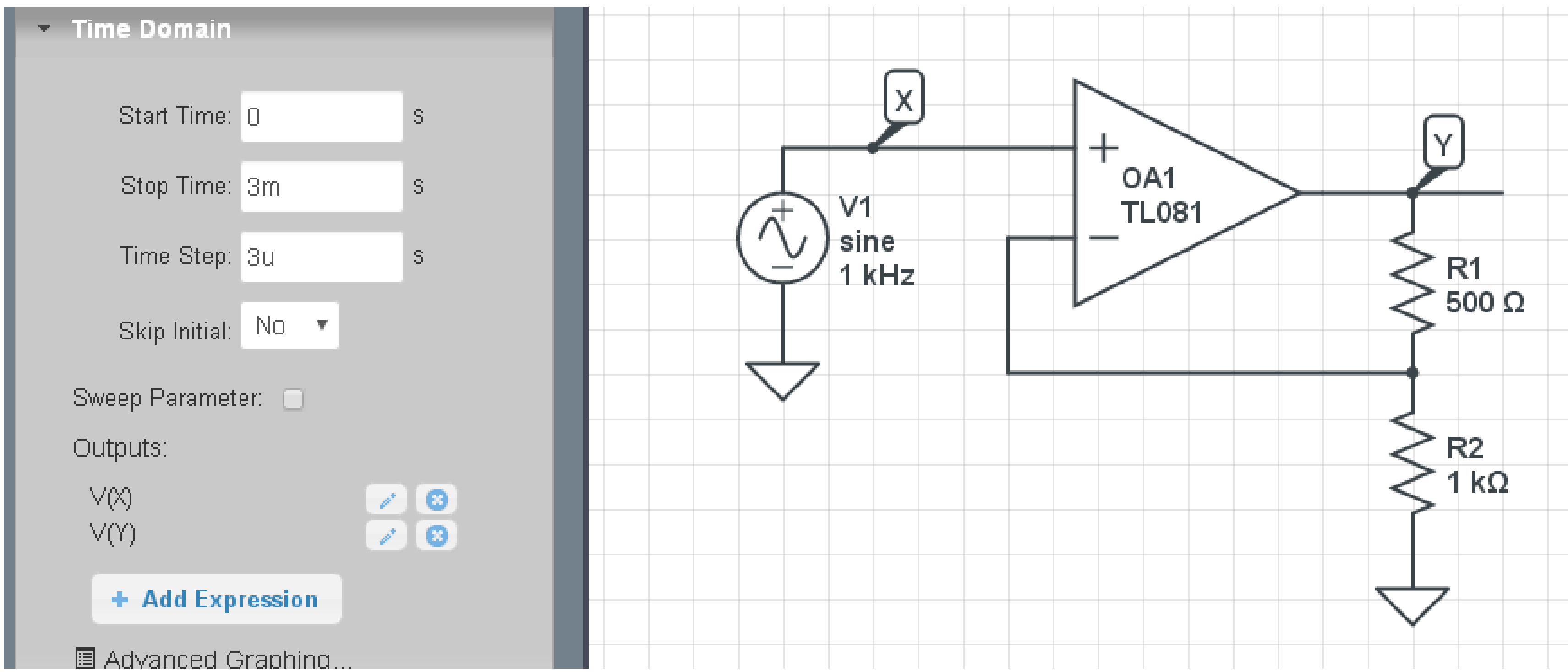
$$Y = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) X$$

Example: Design a circuit to implement

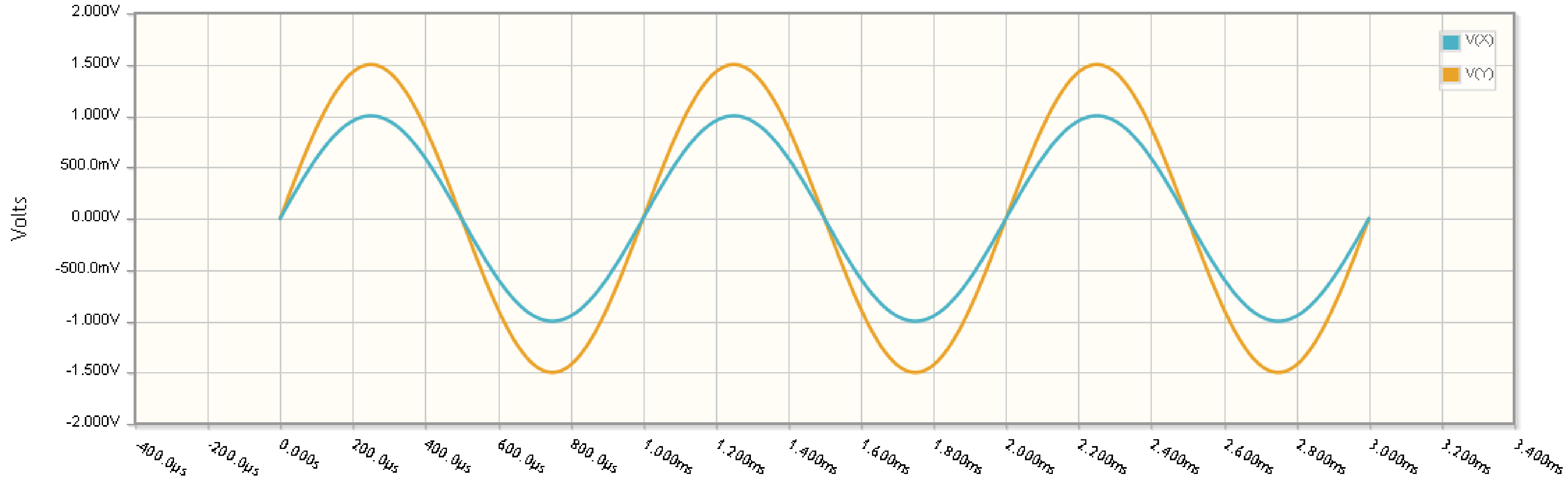
$$y = 1.5x$$

$$gain = 1 + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) = 1.5$$

Let R1 = 500, R2 = 1k



Running a simulation for 3ms (3 cycles) gives the following result.



Note the following:

- The output is 1.5x the input (Y = 1.5 X)
- They are in phase (the gain is positive)
- A sine wave is used to show that the gain of 1.5 works from -1V to +1V

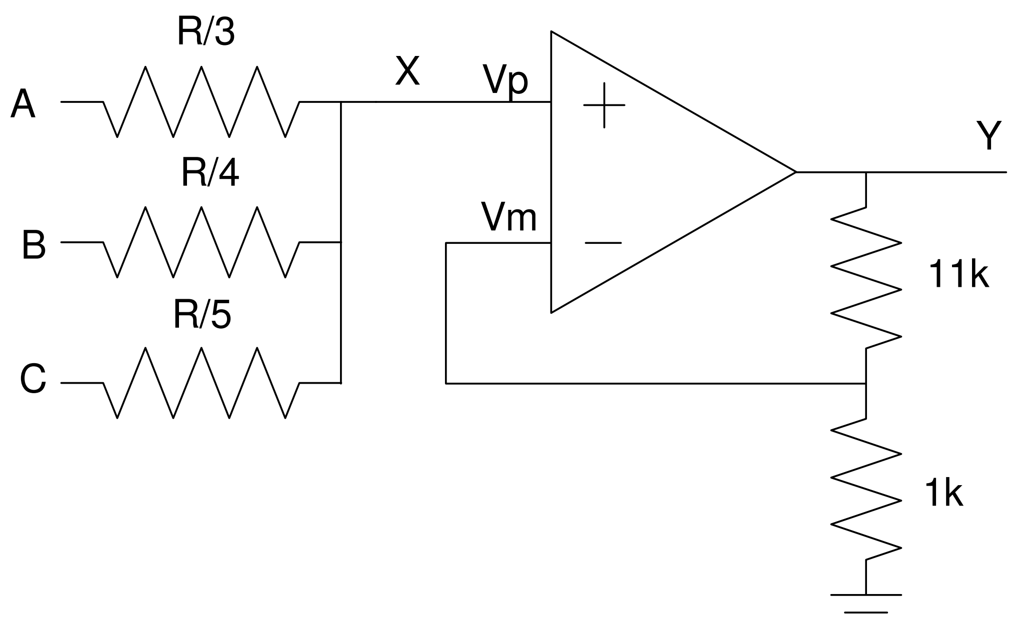
Non-Inverting Summing Amplifier:

Design a circuit to mix Katy Perry, Iron Butterfly, and Enya

$$Y = 3A + 4B + 5C$$

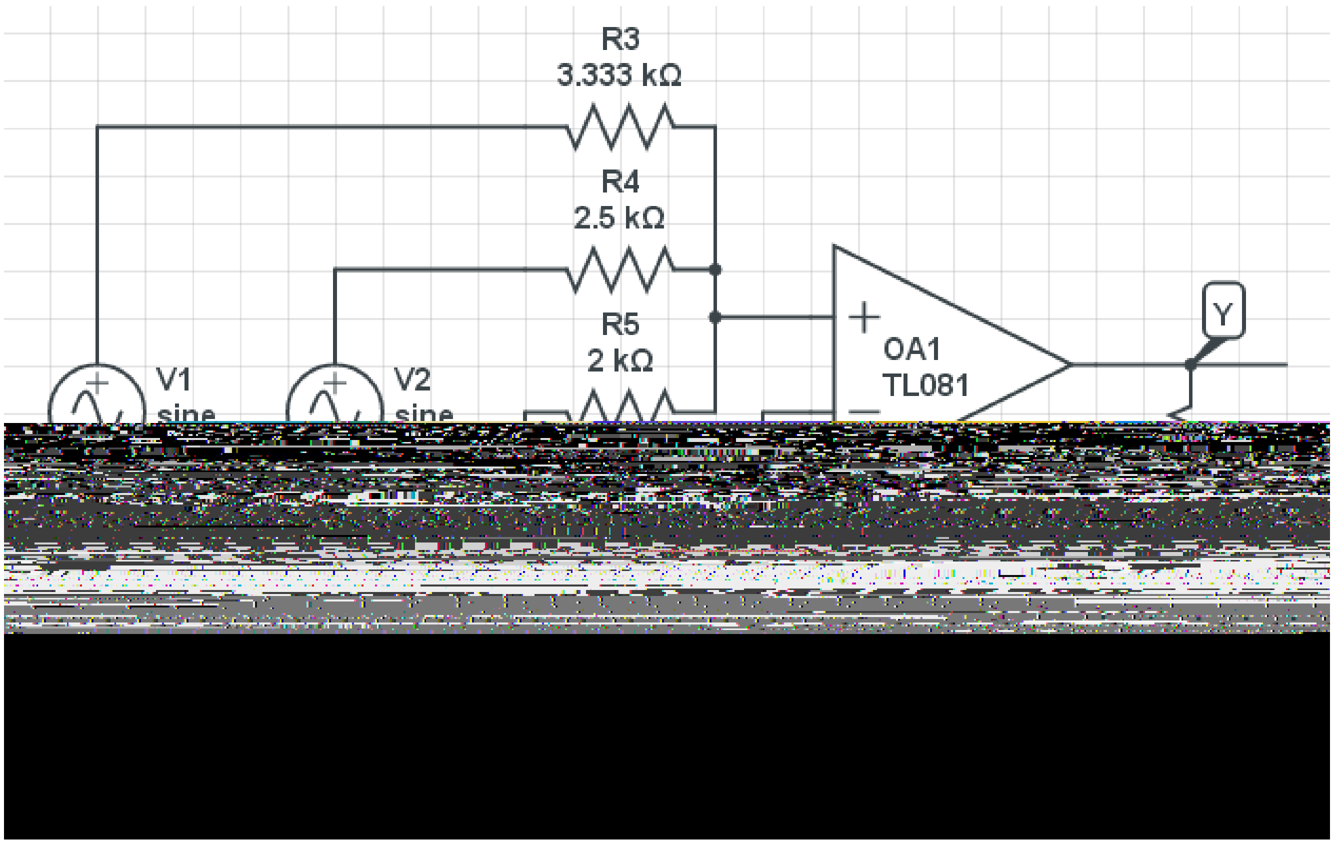
Rewrite this as

$$Y = \left(\frac{3A+4B+5C}{12}\right) \cdot 12$$



Checking in CircuitLab: Use three inputs

- 1V @ 1kHz
- 1V @ 10kHz (10x different so you can see the difference at Y)
- 0V (getting too many signals to see what's going on)



Running a time-domain simulation for 3ms (3 cycles)

Here, you can see

- The 1kHz sine wave (envelope), mixed with
- A 10kHz sine wave.

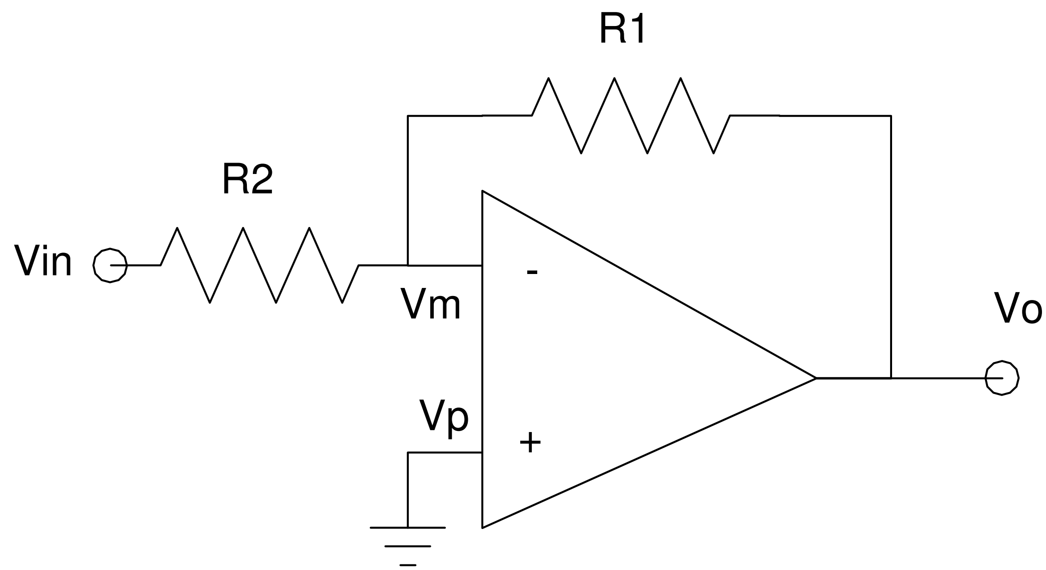
Inverting Amplifier

3 nodes: Need 3 equations for 3 unknowns

$$V_p = 0$$

$$V_m = V_p = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_m - V_{in}}{R_2}\right) + \left(\frac{V_m - V_o}{R_1}\right) = 0$$



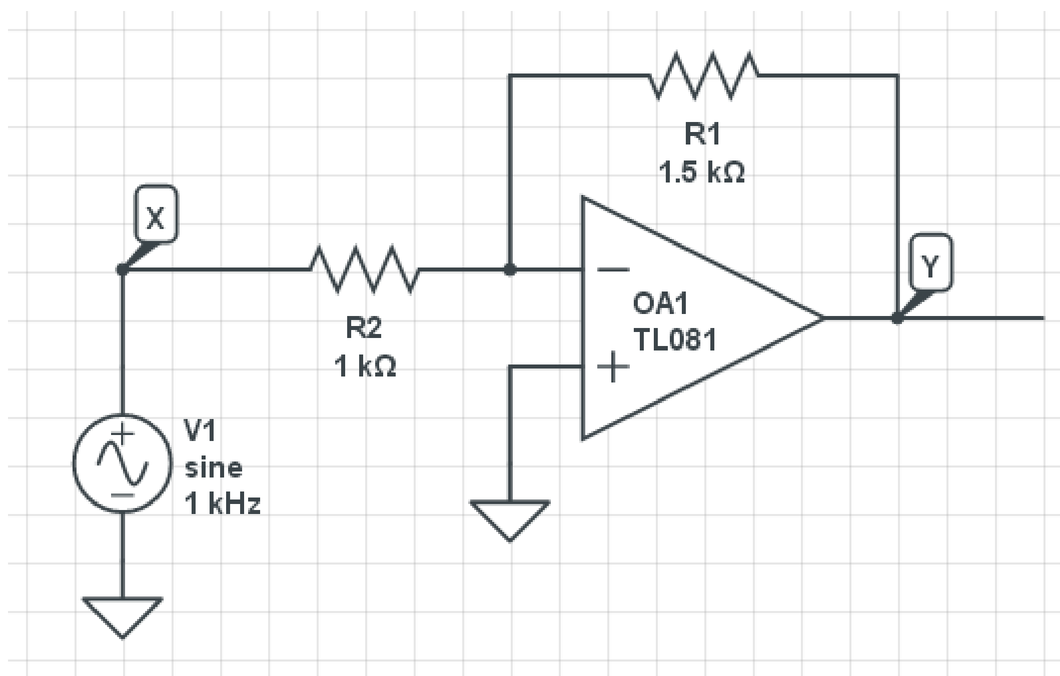
Solving:

$$V_o = \left(-\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{in}$$

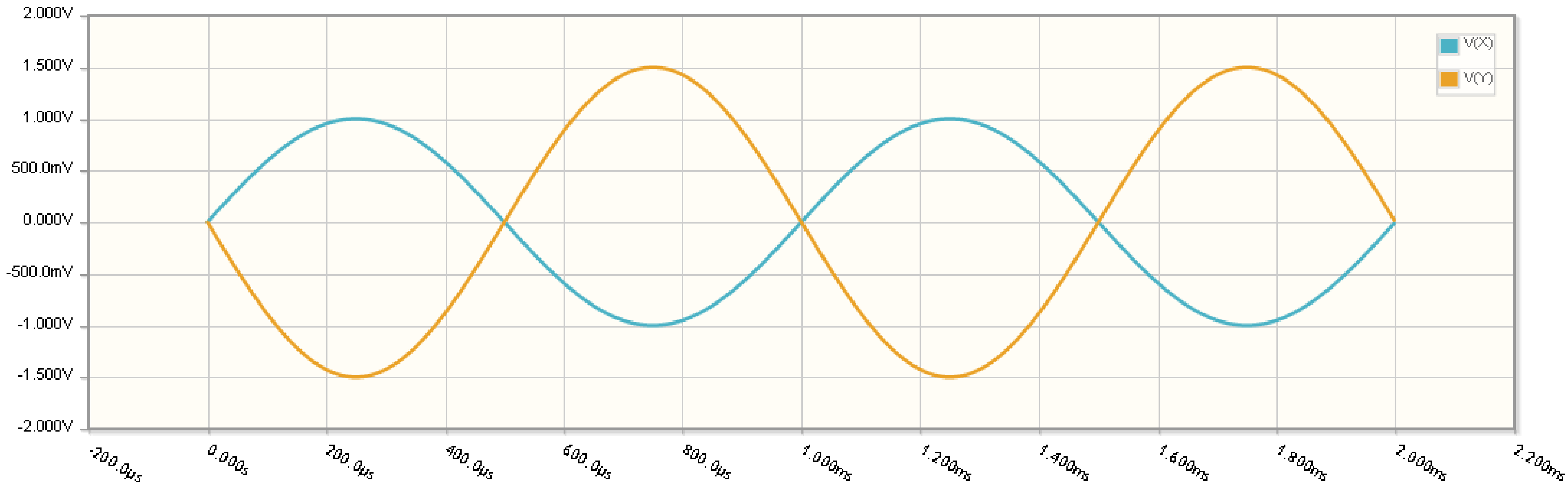
Example: Deign a circuit with a gain of

$$y = -1.5x$$

Solution: Let R1 = 1500 and R2 = 1000 Ohms.



Simulation Results:



Note the following:

- The amplitude of Y is 1.5x the amplitude of X (as desired)
- Y is 180 degrees out of phase from X (the gain is -1.5)

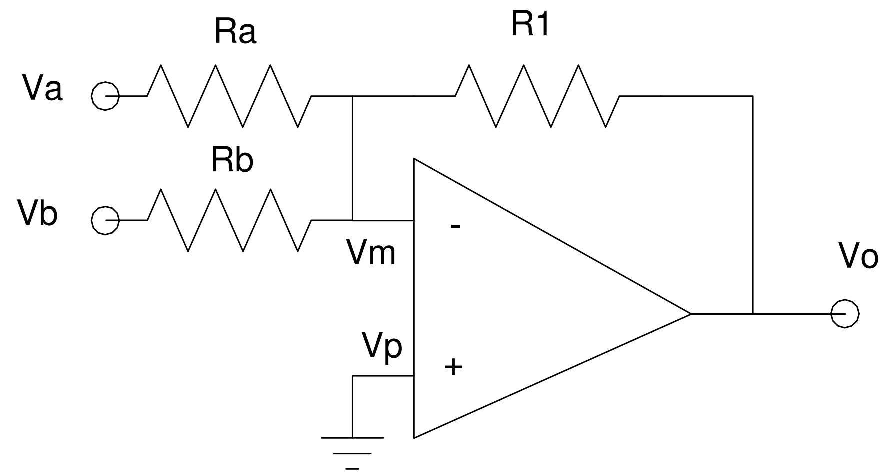
Summing Inverting Amplifier:

A slight variation is the summing amplifier

$$V_p = 0$$

$$V_m = V_p = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_m - V_a}{R_a}\right) + \left(\frac{V_m - V_b}{R_b}\right) + \left(\frac{V_m - V_o}{R_1}\right) = 0$$



Solving:

$$V_o = \left(-\frac{R_1}{R_a}\right) V_a + \left(-\frac{R_1}{R_b}\right) V_b$$

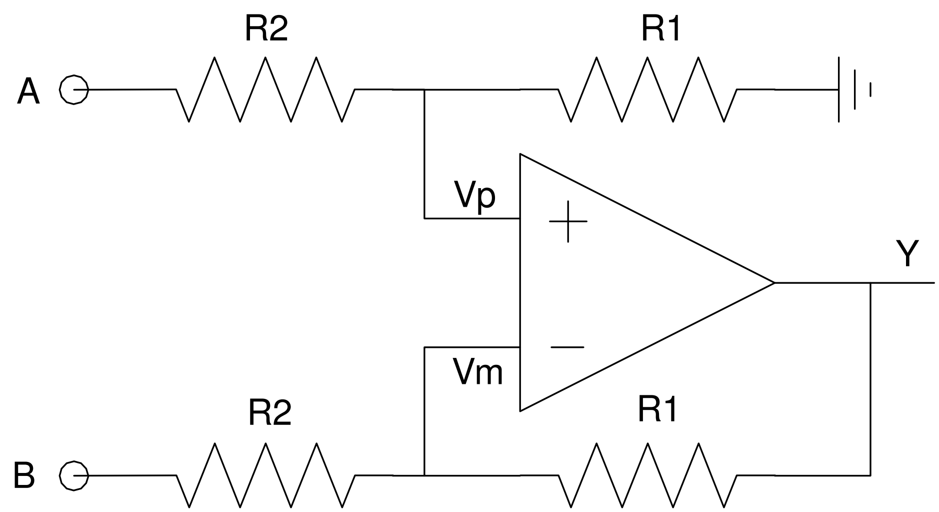
Instrumentation Amplifier:

3 Nodes: Need 3 equations for 3 unknowns

$$V_p = V_m$$

$$\left(\frac{V_p - A}{R_2}\right) + \left(\frac{V_p}{R_1}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_m - B}{R_2}\right) + \left(\frac{V_m - Y}{R_2}\right) = 0$$



Solving gives

$$Y = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)(A - B)$$

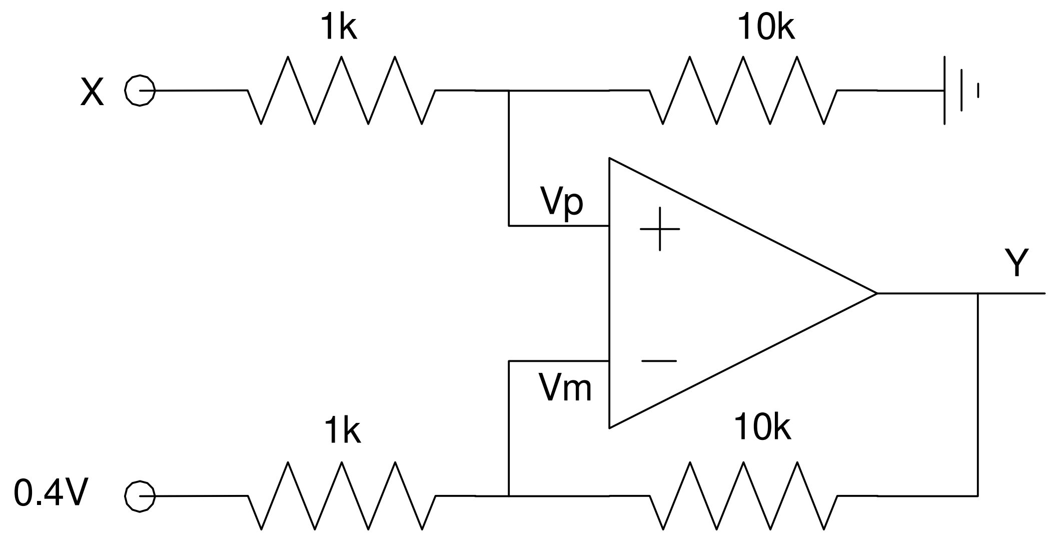
Example: Implement

$$Y = 10X - 4$$

Rewrite as

$$Y = 10(X - 0.4)$$

$$Y = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)(A - B)$$



With this circuit, you can implement almost any function.