

2 . Operational Amplifiers (, op amp)

⇒ analog ,
(, transistor,), 가

⇒ 1960 **IC op amp** (μ A 709)

, IC op amp

⇒ IC op amp 가 :

(1) .(op amp 가)

(2) (ideal) 가 => IC op amp

가

⇒ op amp building block ,

_____ . (IC op amp: transistor,

, capacitor .)

⇒ Op amp 9

2.1 ideal() op amp

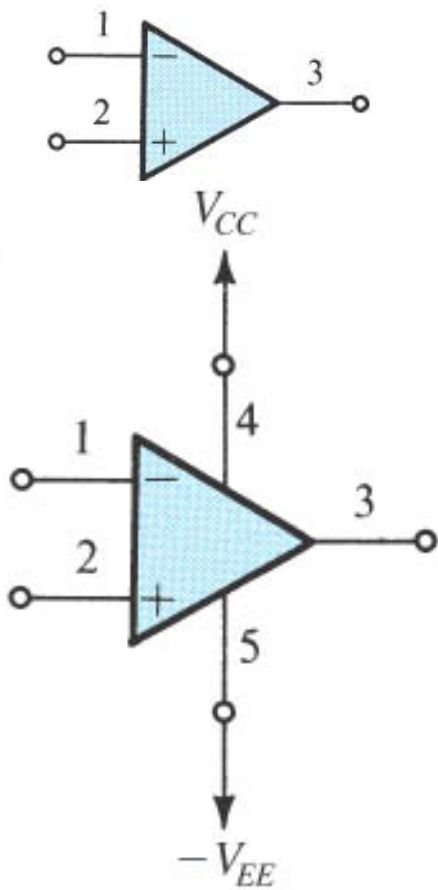
2.1.1 op amp

* :2 ,1

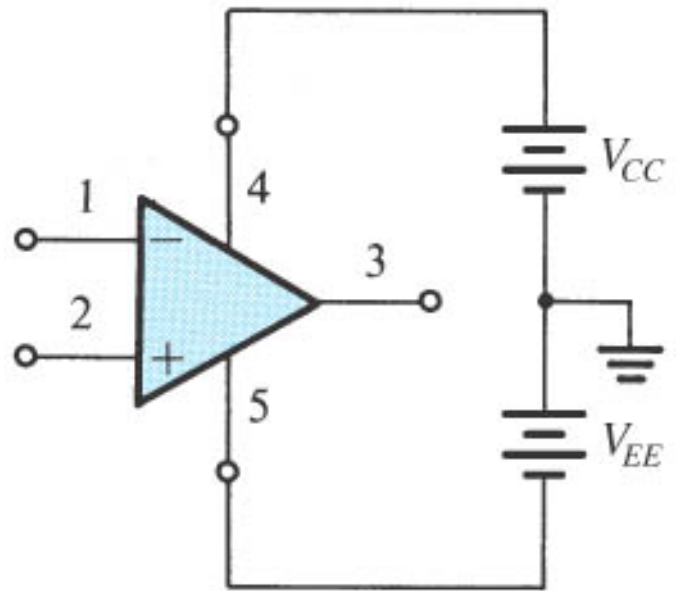
* IC op amp 2 :

. Op amp ground 가

* , offset 가



(a)



(b)

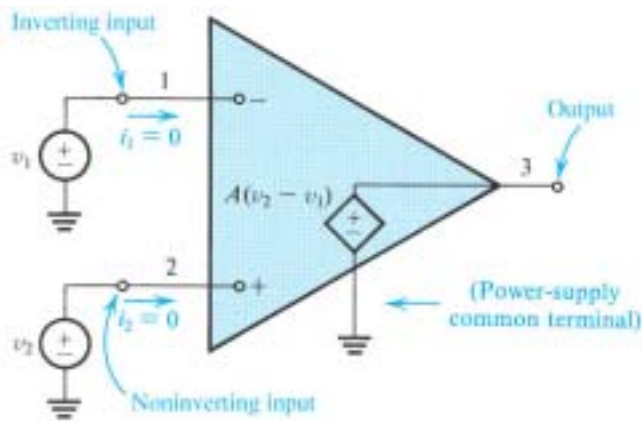
2.1.2 ideal op amp

⇒ op amp : 2 가 $(v_2 - v_1)$ (gain=A) (3)
 $A(v_2 - v_1)$ 가 .

⇒ Ideal op amp =0 . , 1, 2
 0 , ideal op amp
impedance 가 .

⇒ (3) ideal voltage source .
 , load
 $A(v_2 - v_1)$ 가 . ideal op amp
impedance 가 0 .

⇒ (ideal) op amp 가 :



- $1 = \text{inverting}$ = ' - '

(가 , 180)

- $2 = \text{noninverting}$ = ' + '

(가 ,)

⇒ op amp difference signal ($v_2 - v_1$) , 2
(common-mode signal) : common-mode rejection. Ideal op amp common-mode gain 0
 가 .

⇒ 2.3 Op amp differential-input, single-ended-output
 .(가 , differential 가
)

⇒ Gain A = **differential gain**. **open-loop gain** . Op
 amp closed-loop 가 , gain closed-loop
 gain .

⇒ op amp direct-coupled (dc) . (dc)
 가 가 ,
 가 . (dc)

⇒ Ideal op amp bandwidth() = . ,
gain

⇒ Ideal op amp gain A = (가)

Gain = ? op amp

open-loop , op amp

feedback closed-loop 가

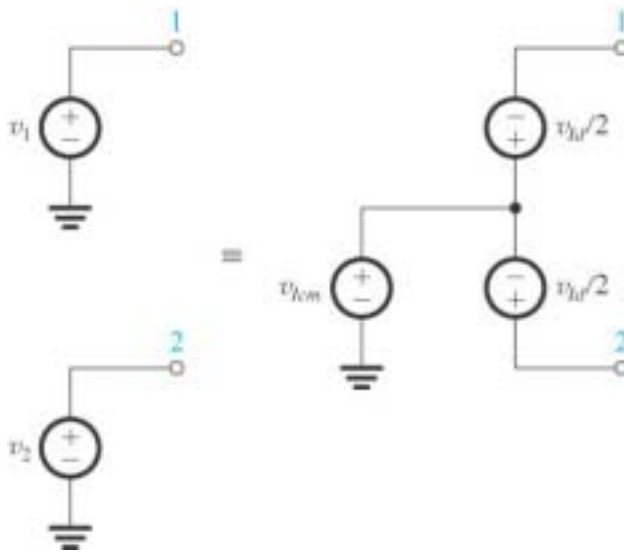
2.1.3 differential common-mode

differential , V_{id} : . , $V_{id} = V_2 - V_1$

common-mode , V_{icm} : .

$$V_{icm} = 1/2(v_1 + v_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_1 = V_{icm} - V_{id}/2. \quad V_2 = V_{icm} + V_{id}/2.$$



2.2 inverting

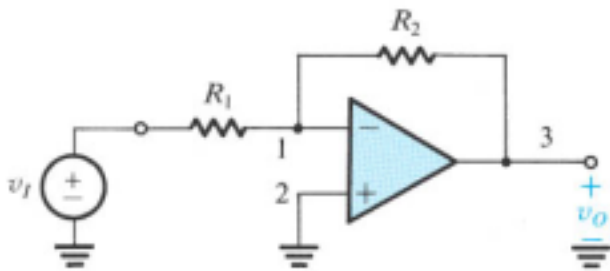
● op amp: _____, feedback.

● 2 : op amp+ 2

inverting

noninverting

● inverting : 2.5



⇒ R_2 : **negative feedback** . R_2 op amp closed-loop

⇒ 2: ground.

⇒ R_1 : 1 source, v_1 .

⇒ : 3 (impedance

가 ideal 0). v_o

3 ground load

2.2.1 Closed-loop gain

Closed-loop gain G :

$$G \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

2.5 op amp ideal 가 G .

Virtual short circuit virtual ground

$A = \infty$ 가 , 3

, op amp 0

, v_o

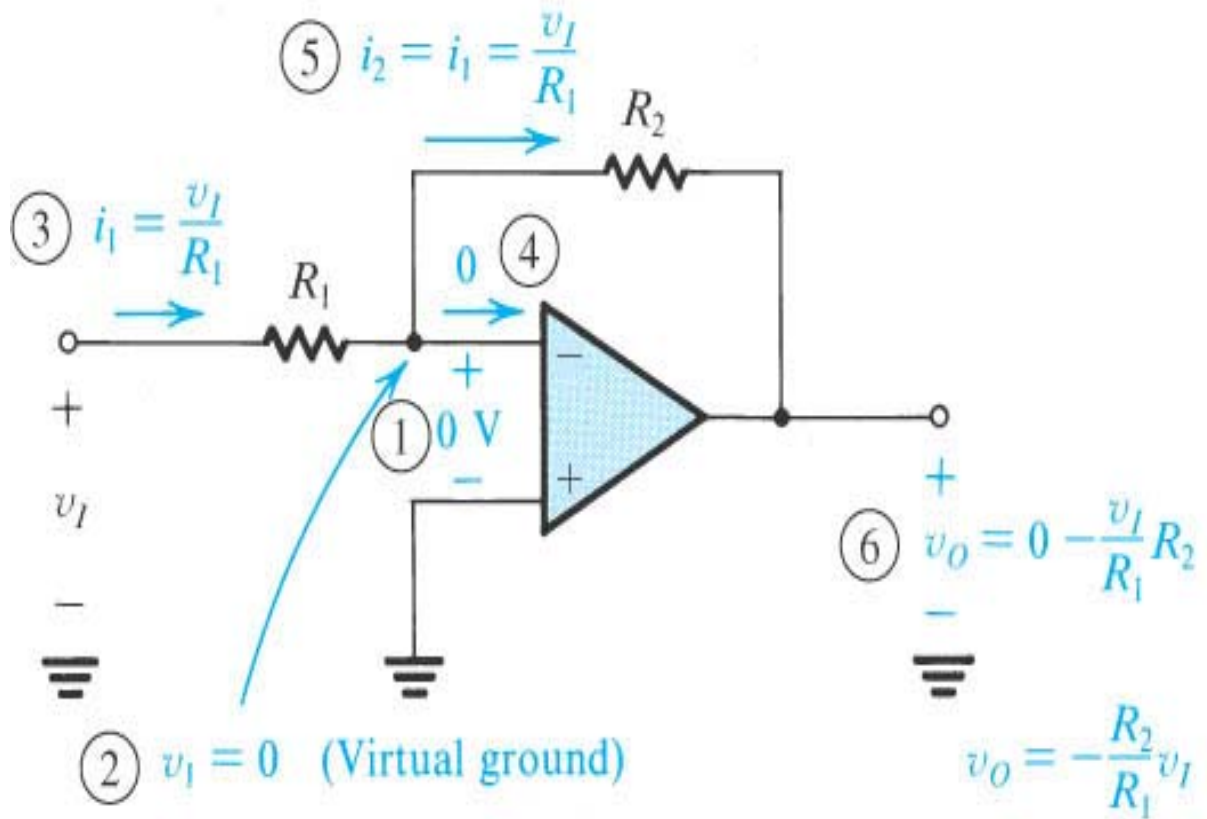
$$v_2 - v_1 = \frac{v_o}{A} = \frac{v_o}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow -v_1 \cong v_2$$

, virtual short circuit 가

.(, short circuit). 2

ground($v_2=0$) 1 ($v_1=0$) 0 . 1

virtual ground .



(b)

$$i_1 = \frac{v_I - v_1}{R_1} \cong \frac{v_I - 0}{R_1} = \frac{v_I}{R_1}$$

i_1 op amp

(ideal op amp

impedance 가

,

=0),

i_1 R_2

3

$$v_O = v_1 - i_1 R_2 = 0 - \frac{v_I}{R_1} R_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{v_O}{v_I} = G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

⇒ closed-loop gain G R_2, R_1 . (-)
가 180° . (,
 (inversion)).

⇒ closed-loop gain

inverting .

⇒ closed-loop gain (R_1, R_2)

, 가

closed-loop gain . G

op amp gain . negative feedback

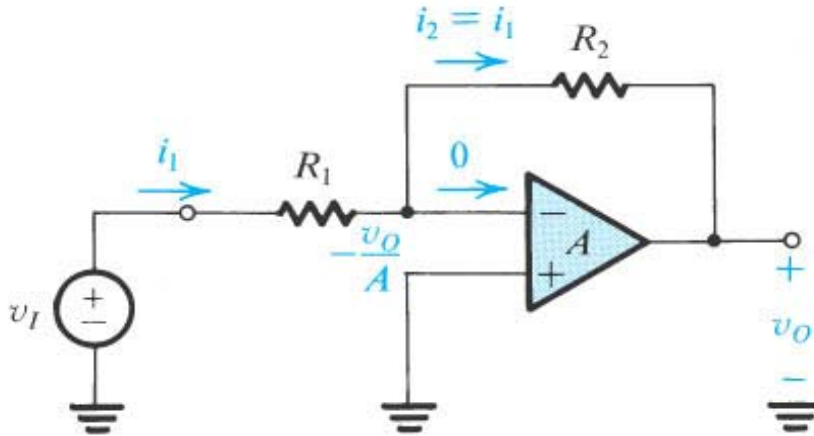
closed-loop gain open-loop gain A

_____ . ,

gain .

2.2.2 open-loop gain

가 : op amp open-loop gain A .



$$v_2 - v_1 = \frac{v_o}{A}, \quad v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = -\frac{v_o}{A}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_I - \left(-\frac{v_o}{A}\right)}{R_1} = \frac{v_I + \frac{v_o}{A}}{R_1} \Rightarrow v_o = -\frac{v_o}{A} - i_1 R_2 = -\frac{v_o}{A} - \left(\frac{v_I + \frac{v_o}{A}}{R_1}\right) R_2$$

$$\therefore G \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_I} = \frac{-\frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) / A}$$

$$A \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow G \rightarrow -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$A \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow -\frac{v_o}{A} \rightarrow 0$$

\Rightarrow Closed-loop gain G open-loop gain A

$$(1 + R_2/R_1) \ll A .$$

2.2.3 .

가 : A ideal op amp.

2.5 closed-loop inverting _____.

$$R_i \equiv \frac{v_I}{i_1} = \frac{v_I}{v_I/R_1} = R_1$$

. R_1 , R_1

(R_2/R_1)

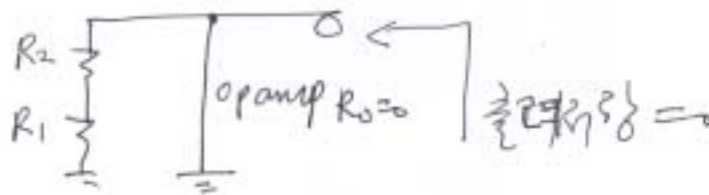
R_2

inverting input resistance 가 _____ . (

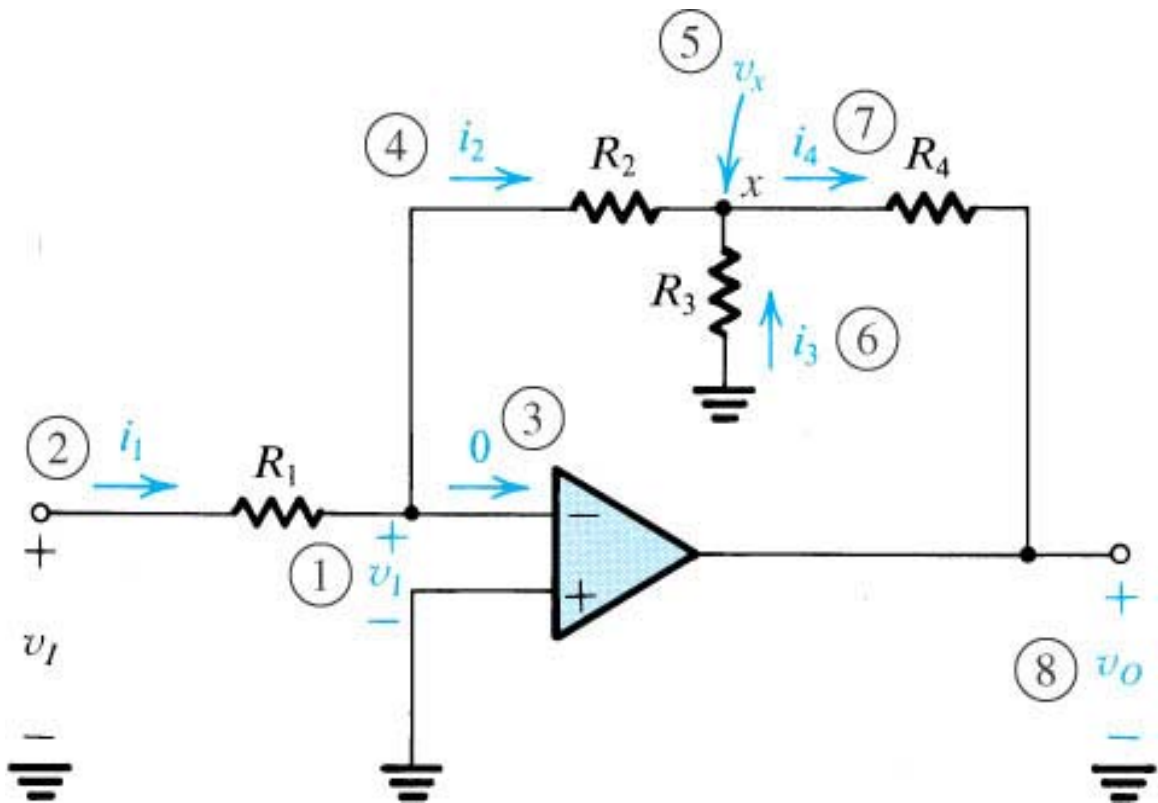
2.2)

Closed-loop inverting =0.

inverting 증폭기 이 출력저항
 = op amp 출력저항 // 외부회로저항
 = 0 // 외부회로저항
 = 0



2.2 : 2.8 inverting amp 가 gain=100, input resistance=1MΩ .(op amp ideal. 가 1MΩ 가). 2.5 inverting .



$$v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{v_I}{R_1} \Rightarrow i_2 = i_1 = \frac{v_I}{R_1}$$

$$v_x = v_1 - i_2 R_2 = 0 - \frac{v_I}{R_1} R_2 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} v_I, \quad i_3 = \frac{0 - v_x}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} v_I$$

$$i_4 = i_2 + i_3 = \frac{v_I}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} v_I$$

$$\therefore v_o = v_x - i_4 R_4 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} v_I - \left(\frac{v_I}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} v_I \right) R_4$$

$$\therefore \frac{v_o}{v_I} = - \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{R_4}{R_1} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3} \right) \right]$$

$R_1=1M\Omega$, $R_1=1M\Omega$.(, $R_i = R_1$)

, $R_2=1M\Omega$.($1M\Omega$ 가)

, gain= - 100 , $R_4=1M\Omega$. $R_3=10.2 k\Omega$.

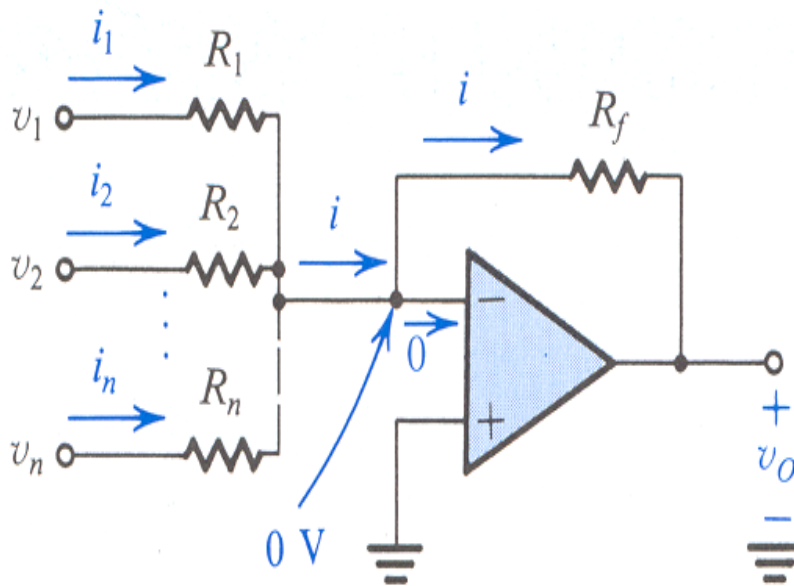
, 2.5 inverting , $R_i = 1M\Omega$

$R_1=1M\Omega$, gain=-100 $R_2=100M\Omega$.(

.)

2.2.4 가 (weighted summer)

inverting



$$v_o = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} v_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} v_2 + \dots + \frac{R_f}{R_n} v_n \right)$$

FIGURE 2.10 A weighted summer.

$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{R_1}, -i_2 = \frac{v_2}{R_2}, \dots, i_n = \frac{v_n}{R_n}, \dots, i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n$$

$$v_o = 0 - iR_f = -iR_f$$

$$\therefore v_o = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} v_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} v_2 + \dots + \frac{R_f}{R_n} v_n \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o \text{ — } -v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \text{ — weighted_summer}$$

가

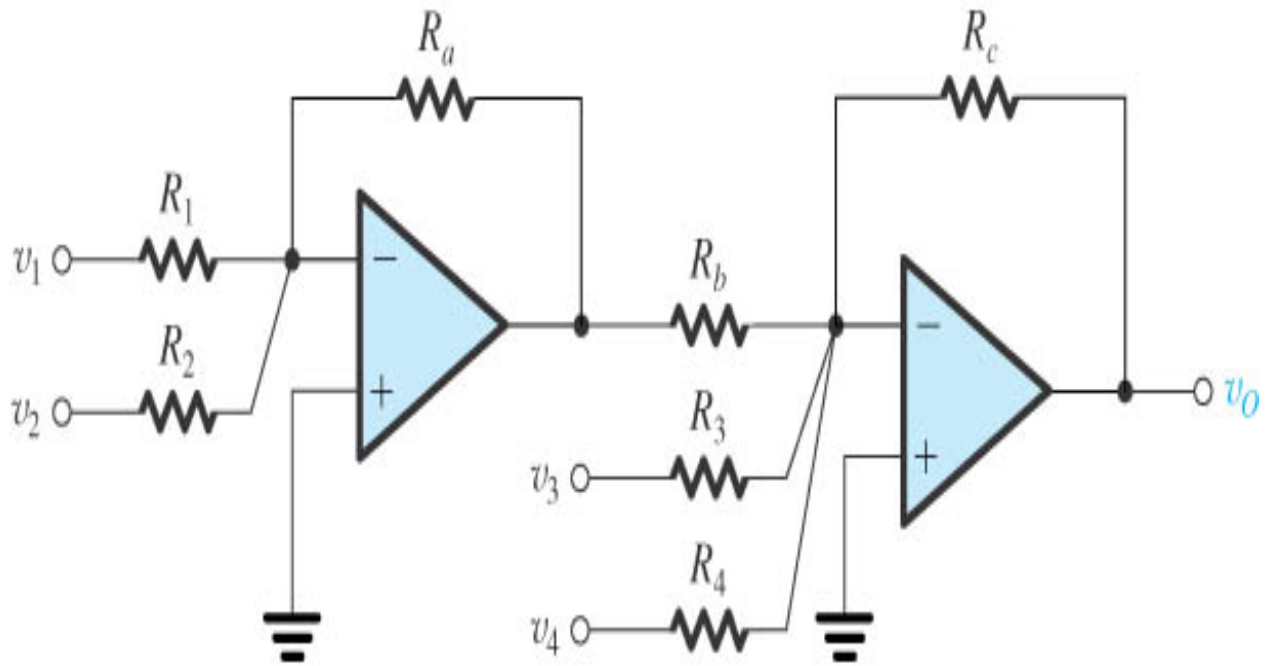
(R_1, \dots, R_n)

가 .

가 가

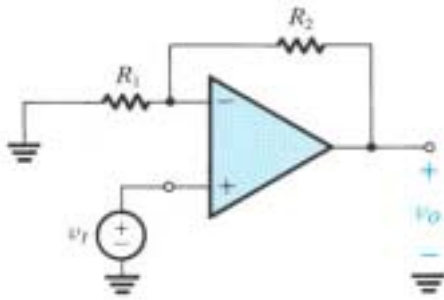
=>

2.11



2.3 Noninverting : 2.12

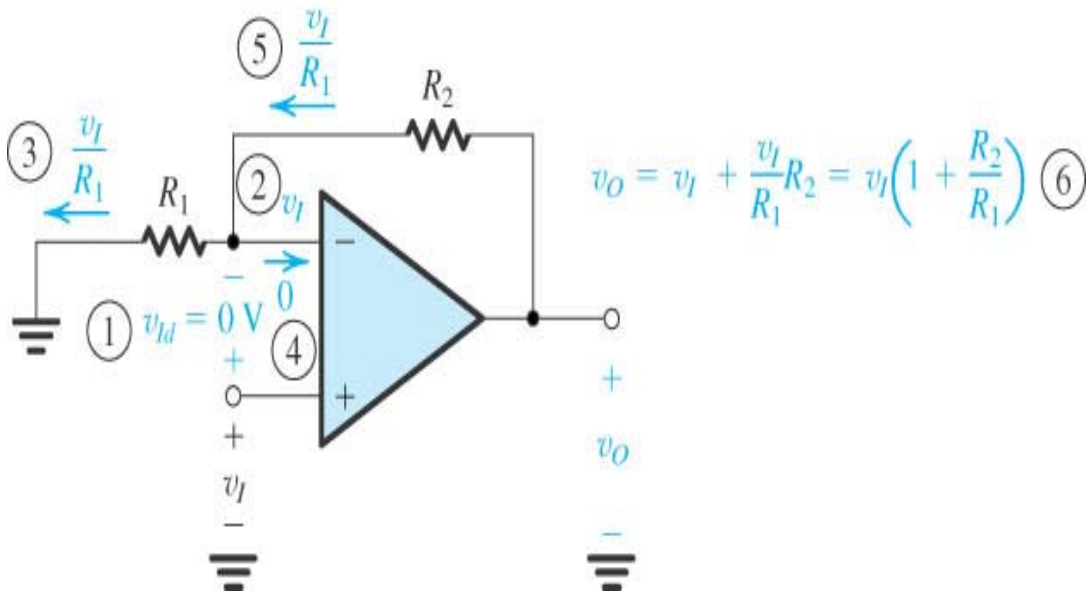
closed-loop



v_I

R_1 gnd.

2.3.1 Closed-loop gain:



가 : op amp ideal ($A=\infty$) =>

virtual short .

$$v_{ID} = \frac{v_o}{A} = \frac{v_o}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{inverting}$$

$=v_I$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = v_I / R_1 \Rightarrow R_2$$

(op amp =0)

$$v_o = v_I + \left(\frac{v_I}{R_1}\right)R_2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_I} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

:

$$v_1 = v_o \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = v_i \implies \frac{v_o}{v_i} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

negative feedback :

$v_i \uparrow \implies v_{Id} \uparrow \implies v_o \uparrow \implies$, v_o R_1, R_2 **inverting**
 feedback $\implies v_{Id}$ 가 $\implies v_{Id}$ 0

2.3.2 noninverting

Noninverting gain \implies “noninverting”

impedance= ∞ :

impedance=0 :

2.3.3 **open-loop gain** :

op amp ideal(, A)

$$G \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1 + (R_2/R_1)}{1 + \frac{1 + (R_2/R_1)}{A}}$$

$$A \gg 1 + (R_2/R_1) \implies G = 1 + (R_2/R_1)$$

2.3.4 Voltage follower:

⇒ noninverting

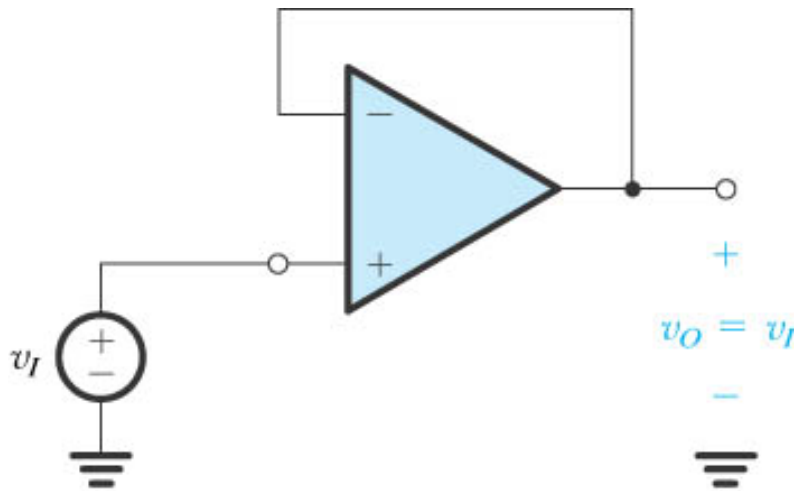
⇒ buffer amplifier 가 : impedance 가 source

impedance load . (voltage gain . 1

)

⇒ noninverting $R_2=0, R_1=\infty$ unity-gain :

⇒ voltage follower: (follow).

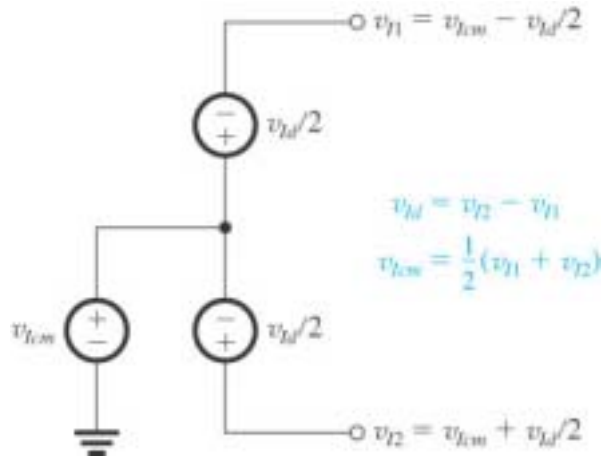


(a)

2.4 difference amplifier

difference amplifier : _____, _____
 _____.

: differential mode common-mode . 2.15



$$, v_o = A_d v_{Id} + A_{cm} v_{Icm},$$

A_d = differential gain, A_{cm} = common-mode gain(0)

CMRR(common-mode rejection ratio): Differential amp ;

$$CMRR = 20 \log \frac{|A_d|}{|A_{cm}|}$$

difference amp _____ : _____.

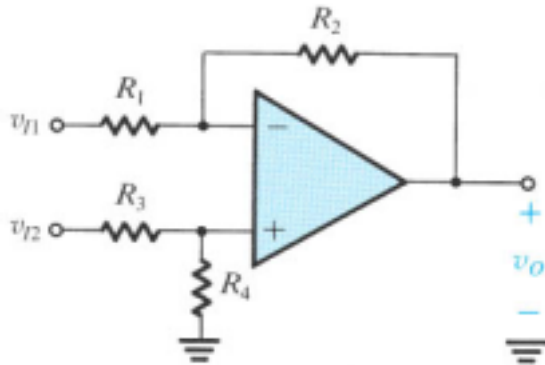
, (1mV)

transducer 가 . Transducer

gnd (1V) .

difference amp .

2.4.1 single op amp difference amp.

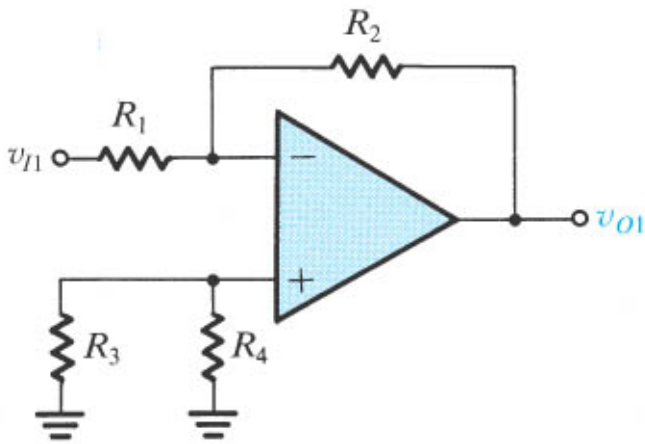


2.16

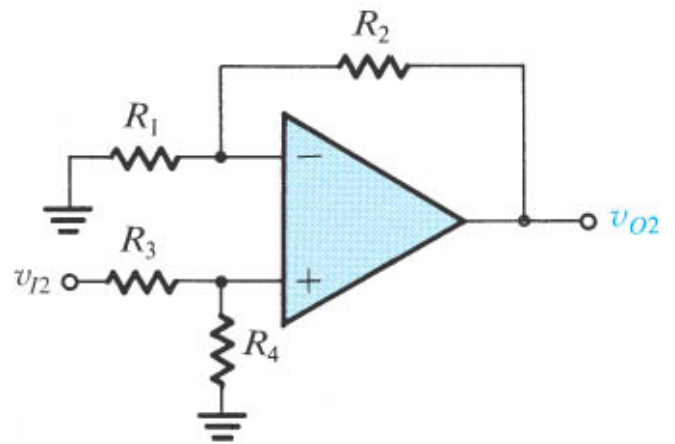
v_o

v_{I1}, v_{I2}

Superposition principle() : (network linear, 가).



(a)



(b)

1) v_{I1} 가, $v_{I2}=0 \Rightarrow v_{I1}$

v_{o1} : 2.17 (a)

R_3, R_4 가 . (Op amp noninverting

$=0 \Rightarrow$ noninverting $=0$)

$$\therefore v_{o1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{I1}$$

$$2) v_{I2} \neq 0, v_{I1}=0 \Rightarrow v_{I2} \quad v_{o2} \quad : \quad 2.17(b)$$

Op amp noninverting $=0$,

$$v_{I2} R_4 / (R_3 + R_4) \quad .$$

$$\therefore v_{o2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_{I2}$$

$$\text{if } -\frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \left(\text{i.e. } \frac{R_4}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

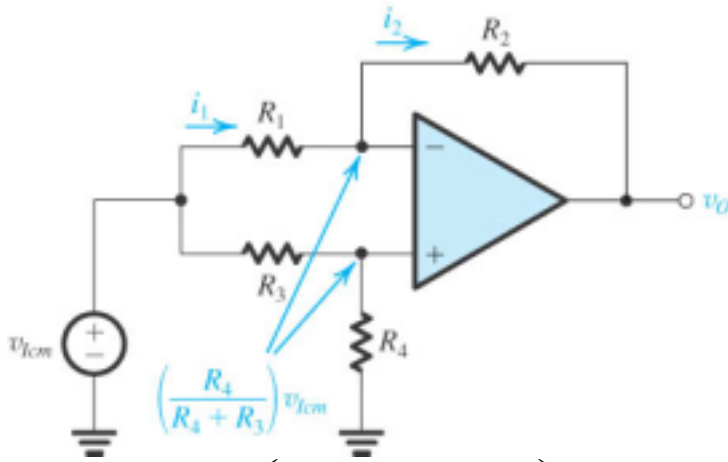
$$\Rightarrow v_{o2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{I2}$$

$$\therefore v_o = v_{o1} + v_{o2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_{I2} - v_{I1}) = \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{Id}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{difference amp (differential gain } A_d = \frac{R_2}{R_1})$$

$$R_4/R_3 = R_2/R_1 \Rightarrow R_3 = R_1, \quad R_4 = R_2 \quad .$$

Common-mode 가 : 2.18



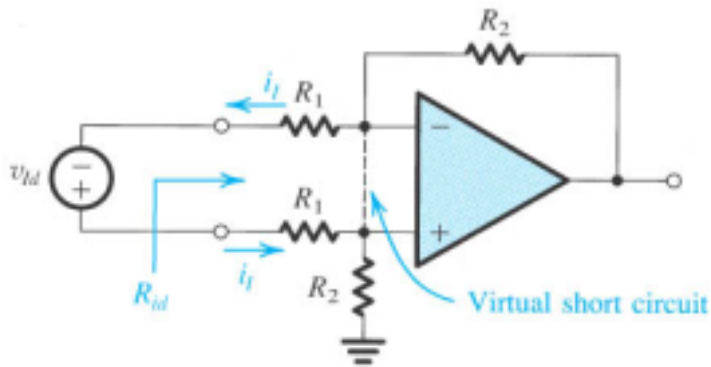
$$i_1 = \frac{1}{R_1} \left(v_{Icm} - \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} v_{Icm} \right) = v_{Icm} \frac{R_3}{R_4 + R_3} \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$v_o = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} v_{Icm} - i_2 R_2 = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} v_{Icm} - \frac{R_3}{R_4 + R_3} \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{Icm}$$

$$= \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} \left(1 - \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_4} \right)$$

$$\therefore A_{cm} \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_{Icm}} = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} \left(1 - \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_4} \right) = 0 \left(\because \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \right)$$

Difference amp : 2.19



⇒ **differential** R_{id} : V_{Id}

⇒ (, $R_3 = R_1$, $R_4 = R_2$)

$$R_{id} \equiv \frac{v_{Id}}{i_1}$$

$$v_{Id} = R_1 i + 0 + R_1 i$$

$$\therefore R_{id} = 2R_1$$

⇒ 가 가 R_1

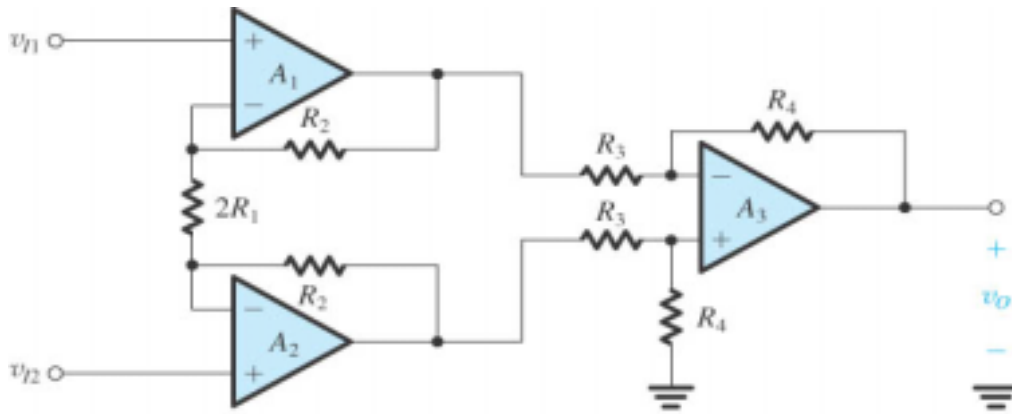
, R_{id} _____ . _____ .

2.4.2 Instrumentation Amplifier():

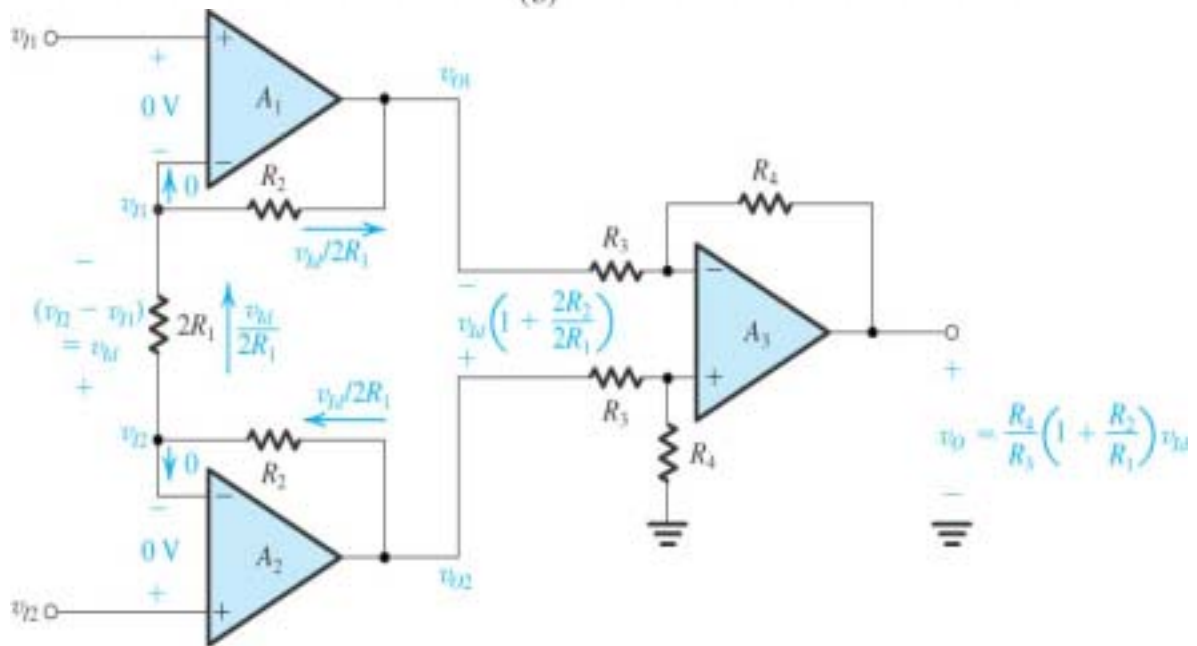
2.16 difference amp _____ 가 . voltage follower

voltage follower stage

gain . stage difference function



(b)



(c)

⇒ gain _____:

$2R_1$

⇒ gain

가

2.6 op amp large-signal

output signal op amp

2.6.1 Output saturation : 1.13

⇒ , op amp

⇒ Op amp 1 - 3 V

saturation , $\pm 15V$,

+13V ,

-13V saturation , op amp

rated output voltage() $\pm 13V$.

⇒ peak 가 _____ 가 (clip off)

, 가

2.6.2

op amp .(feedback load

<)

() 741 op amp = $\pm 20mA$

>

, _____

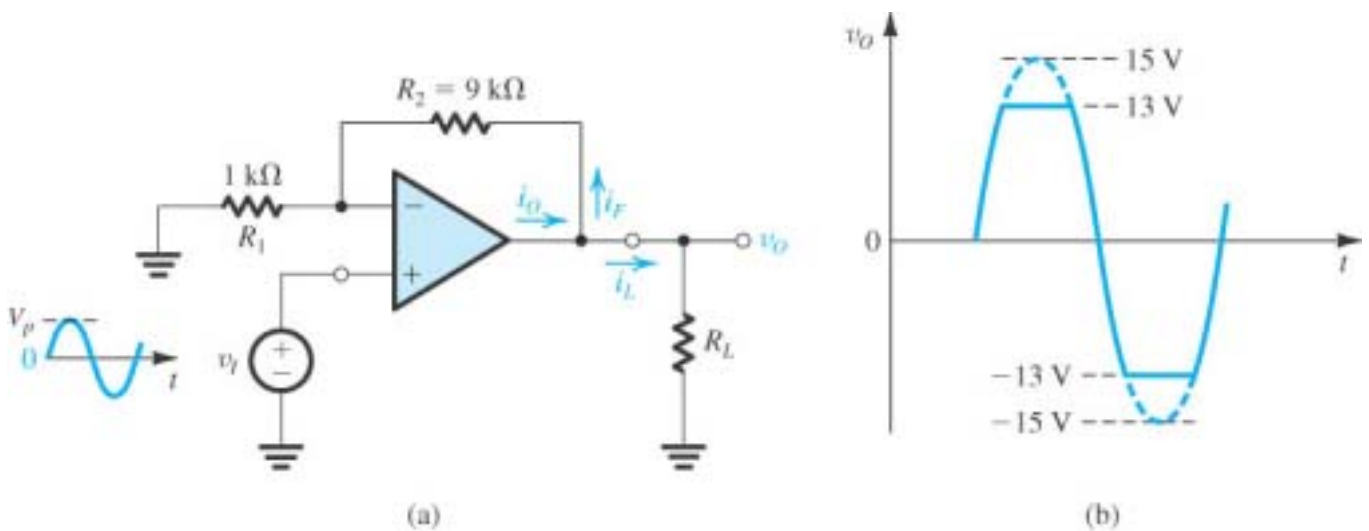
saturation

(2.5) 2.25 noninverting : gain = $1 + R_2/R_1 = 10$

= V_p sine wave.

load R_L .

Op amp saturation = $\pm 13V$, = $\pm 20mA$



(a) $V_p=1V, R_L=1k\Omega$, ?

$10V$ sine wave. $<13V \Rightarrow$ ok!

$v_o=10V$?

Load $(i_L) = 10V/1K=10mA$

feedback $(i_f)=10V/(9k+1k)=1mA$

$\Rightarrow (i_o)=10mA + 1mA=11mA <20mA \Rightarrow$ ok!

(b) $V_p=1.5\text{ V}$, $R_L=1\text{k}\Omega$, ?

: $15\text{V} > 13\text{V} \Rightarrow v_o \pm 13\text{V}$

saturation (2.25(b))

$$: i_L = 13\text{V}/1\text{K} = 13\text{mA}, i_F = 13\text{V}/(9\text{k} + 1\text{k}) = 1.3\text{mA},$$

$$i_O = 13\text{mA} + 1.3\text{mA} = 14.3\text{mA} < 20\text{mA} \Rightarrow \text{ok!}$$

(c) $R_L=1\text{k}\Omega$, sine wave 가 V_p

?

$$V_p = 13\text{V}/10 = 1.3\text{V}.$$

$$= 14.3\text{mA} < 20\text{mA} \text{ ((b))}$$

(d) $V_p=1\text{V}$, sine wave 가 R_L

?

$$v_o = 10\text{V}.$$

$$i_O = 20\text{mA} = 10\text{V}/R_{L\text{min}} + 10\text{V}/(9\text{k} + 1\text{k}) \Rightarrow R_{L\text{min}} = 526\Omega$$

2.6.3 Slew Rate

- 가 ,
slew-rate limiting .

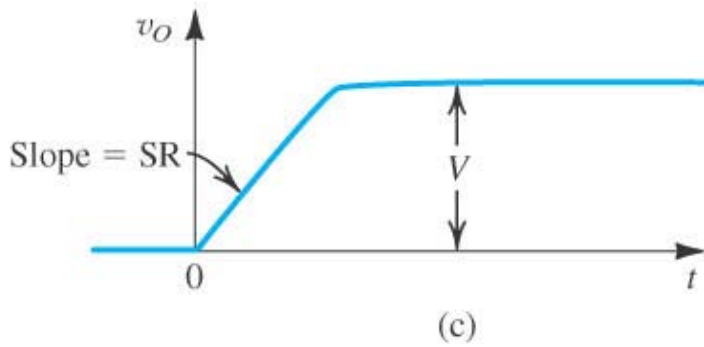
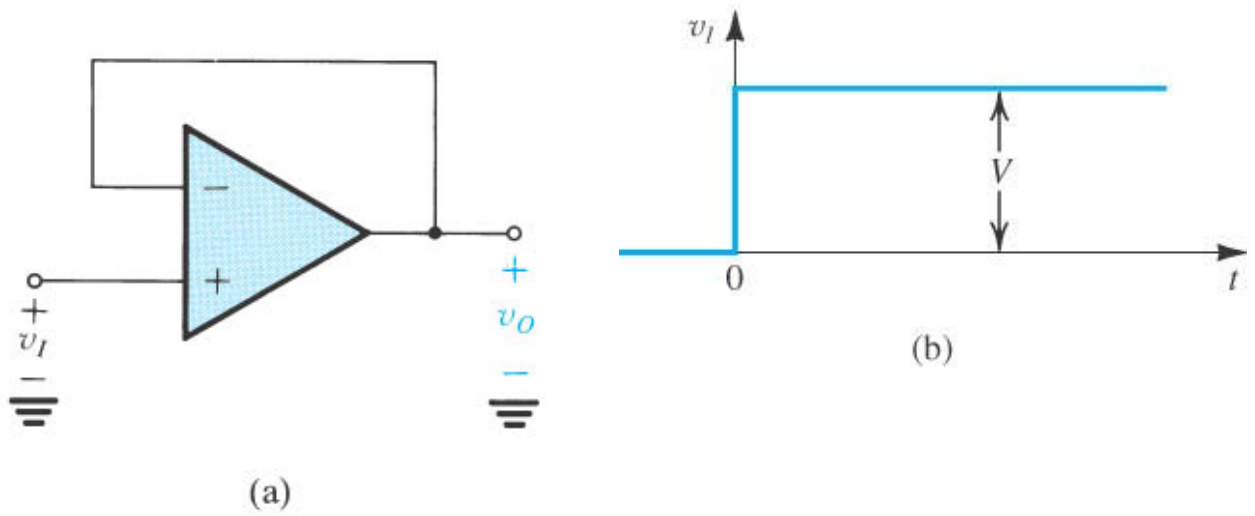
⇒ op amp _____ **slew-**
rate (SR) , (: V/μs):

$$SR = \left. \frac{dv_o}{dt} \right|_{\max}$$

⇒ op amp 가 가 ,
가 SR , op amp
가 , 가 _____ SR

⇒ : 2.26 unity-gain voltage follower

가 2.26(b) step ,
op amp V ,
2.26(c) , 가 SR
linear ramp .
slewing , slew-rate limited .



2.6.4 full-power bandwidth

⇒ 가 op amp 가 , SR

⇒ 2.26 unity-gain voltage follower

가 ,

$$v_I = V_i \sin \omega t$$

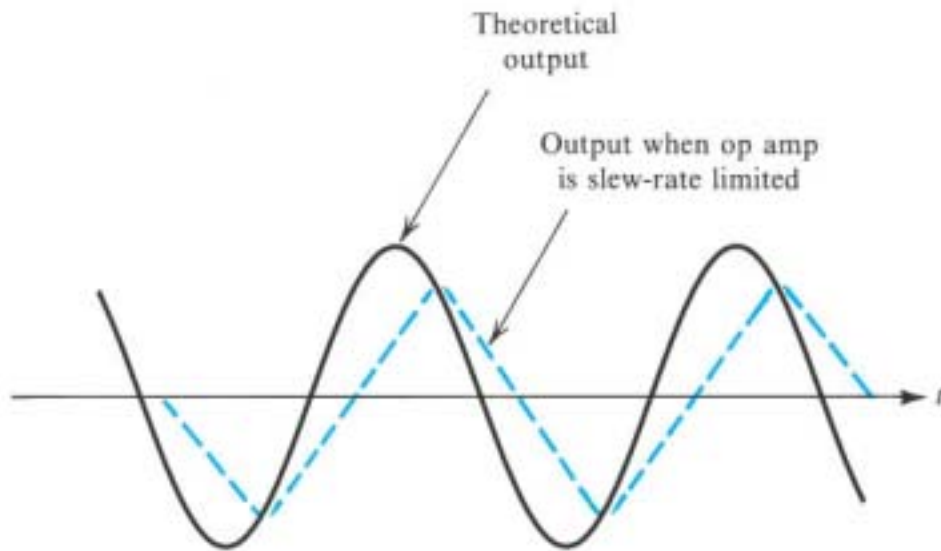
$$\frac{dv_I}{dt} = \omega V_i \cos \omega t$$

, ωV_i , 가
 _____ (cos $\omega t=1$). ωV_i op amp
 slew rate , 2.27

. 2.27

가 가

, op amp slew .



Full-power bandwidth, f_M : op amp rated

가 가 slew-rate limiting

, V_{omax} = rated .

$$\omega_M V_{omax} = SR \Rightarrow f_M = \frac{SR}{2\pi V_{omax}}$$

2.7 DC

op amp dc gain 가 direct-coupled devices
 DC .

2.7.1 Offset Voltage:

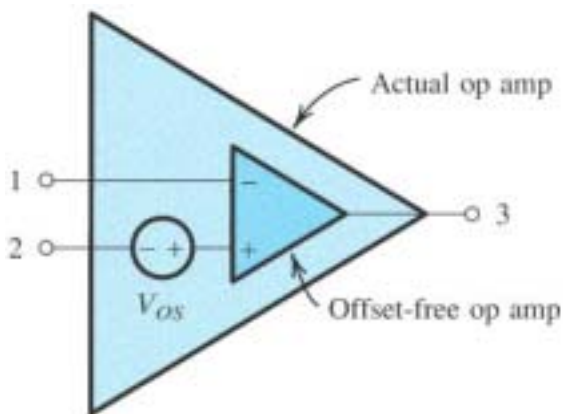
⇒ op amp gnd (0). (Op amp stage differential amp mismatch .) ,

가 0 . 가

offset

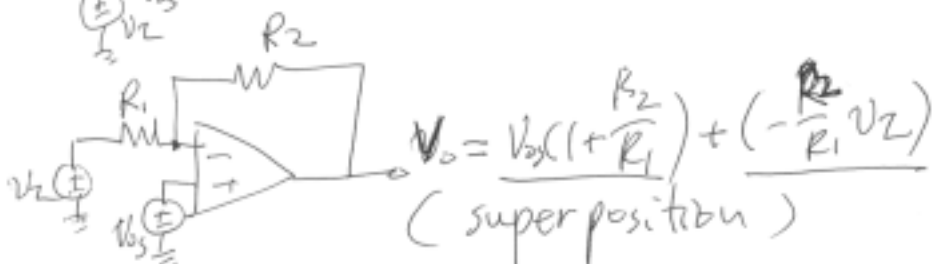
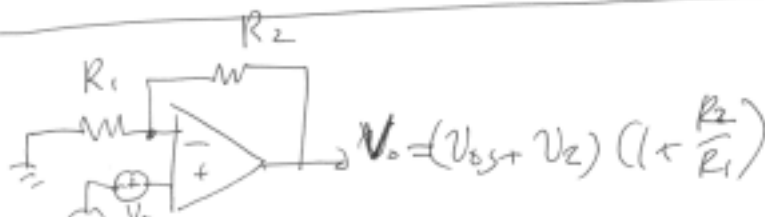
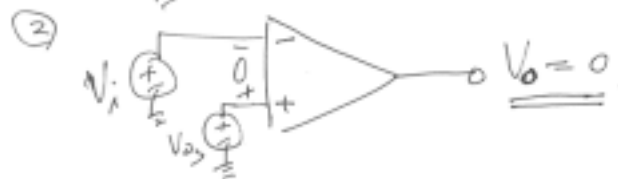
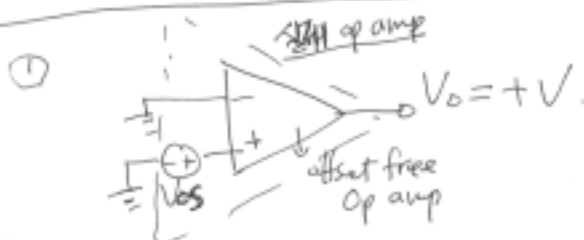
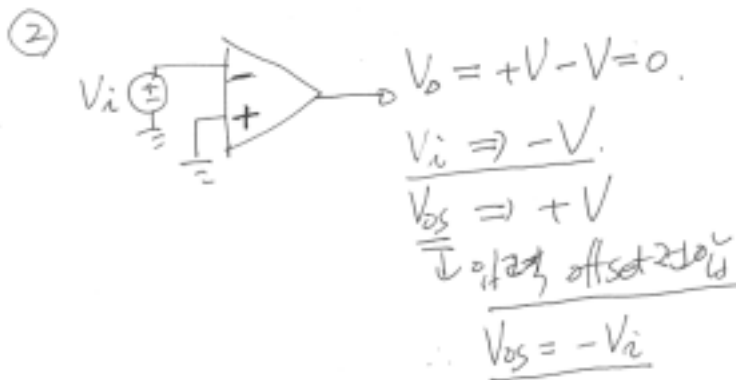
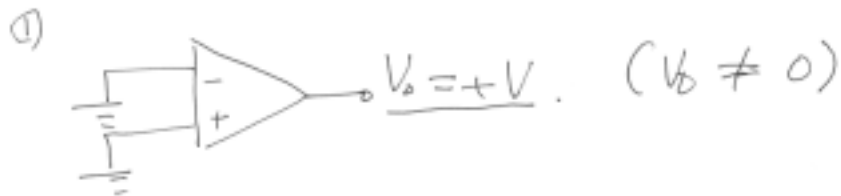
V_{OS} .

⇒ offset op amp :



⇒ Closed-loop op amp input offset voltage V_{OS}

Input offset $\approx 10^{-6}$



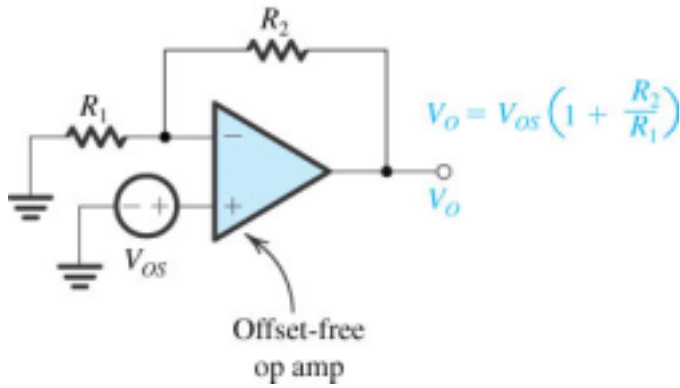
⇒ op amp V_{OS} 1 - 5 mV ,
 , V_{OS} .

Op amp _____ V_{OS} _____:

inverting, noninverting source short

op amp 2.28 2.29

가 ().



, V_{OS} dc .

$$V_o = V_{OS} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

, closed-loop gain 1000 noninverting 가 5mV V_{OS}

가 op amp , dc +5V -5V 가

. 가 가 ,

5V dc . , allowable

signal swing , 가 dc

V_{OS}

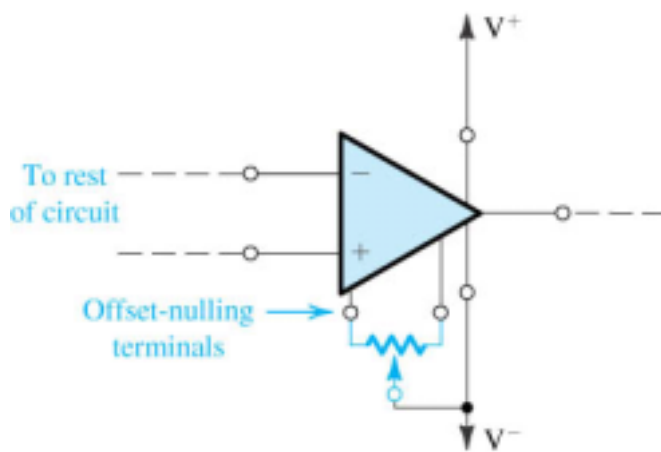
가 .

Dc offset :

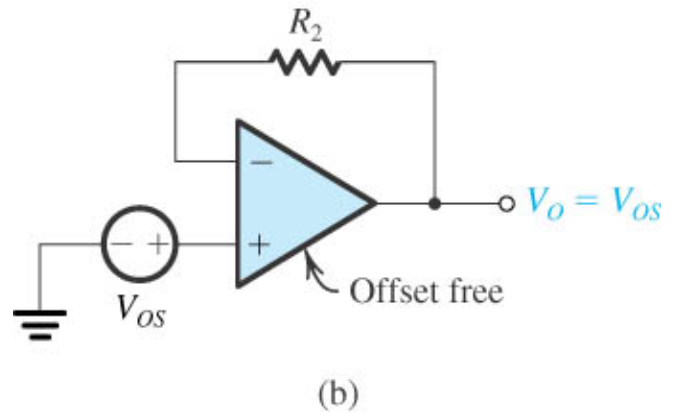
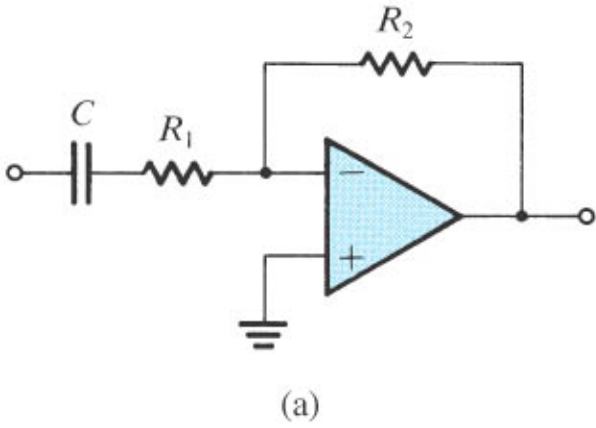
1) offset (offset 가 op amp):

가 V_{OS} dc 0 .

2.30. (V_{OS} 가 .)



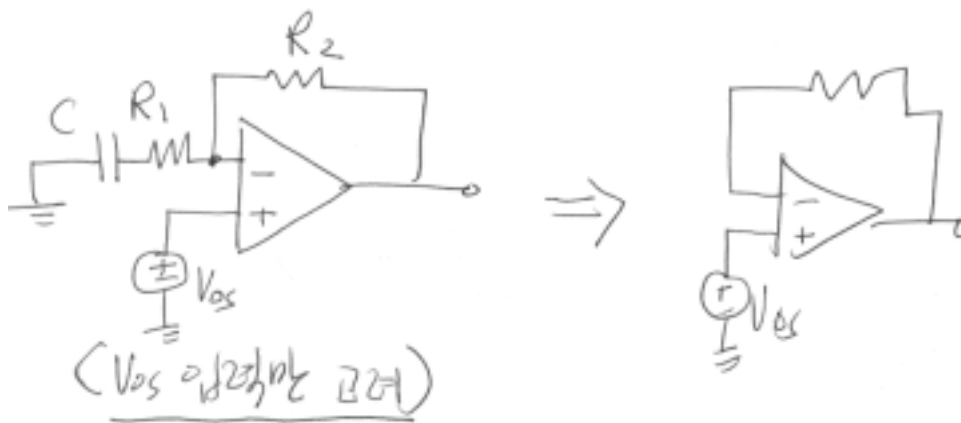
2) capacitive coupling (dc):



2.31(a) capacitively-coupled inverting . Coupling

capacitor dc open , dc V_{OS}
 가 $(\neq V_{OS} (1+R_2/R_1))$. V_{OS} 2.31(a) unity-

gain voltage follower 가 \Rightarrow 가 2.31(b)



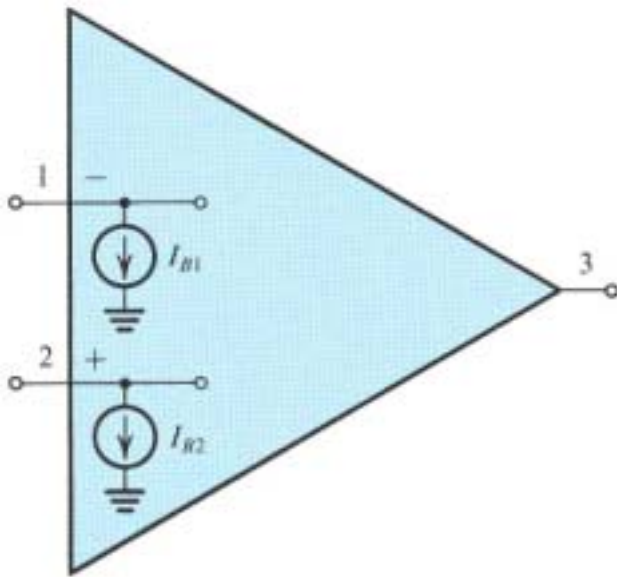
2.7.2 Bias

2 dc .

bias : op amp dc .

2.32 source I_{B1} , I_{B2} .(op amp

가 가).



⇒ bias , I_B : I_{B1} , I_{B2} . ,

$$I_B = \frac{I_{B1} + I_{B2}}{2}$$

I_{B1} , I_{B2} input offset current I_{OS} . ,

$$I_{OS} = |I_{B1} - I_{B2}|$$

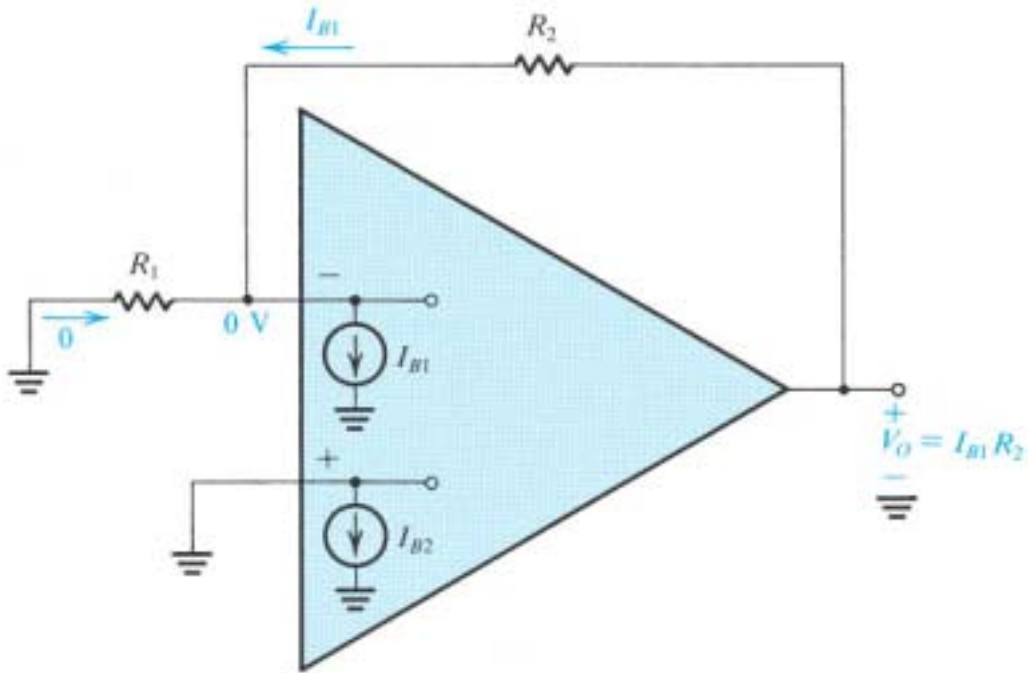
⇒ BJT op amp $I_B=100nA$, $I_{OS}=10nA$.

MOSFET (pA) 가 .

⇒ Input bias closed-loop amp dc :

signal source ground inverting, noninverting

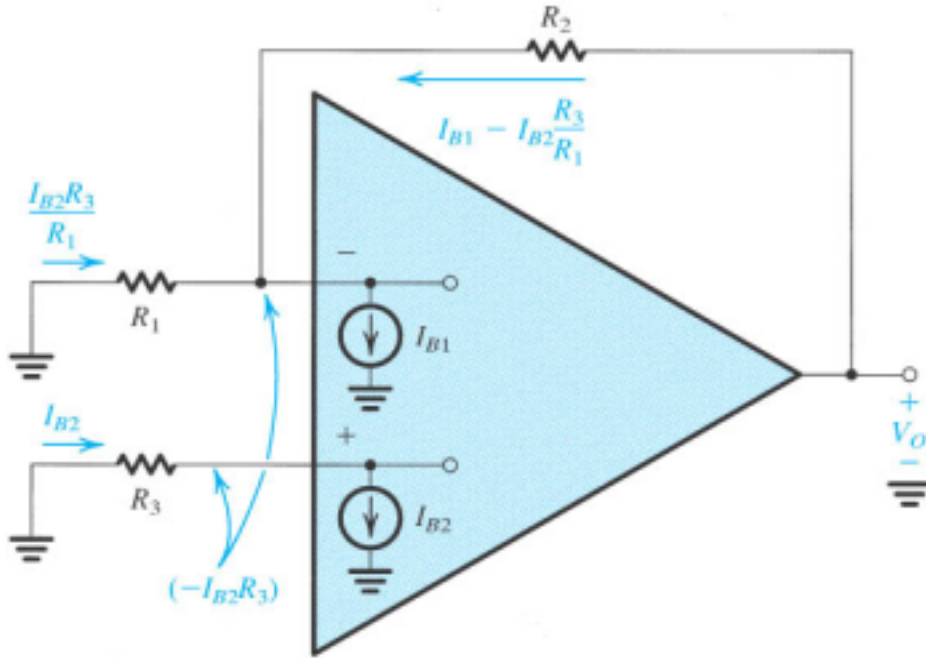
2.33 가 , dc .



$$V_O = I_{B1} R_2 \cong I_B R_2$$

R_2

Input bias dc :



⇒ 2.34 op amp _____ R₃ 가
, 가 .(

R₃)

⇒ 2.34 , V_O .

$$V_O = -I_{B2}R_3 + R_2 \left(I_{B1} - I_{B2} \frac{R_3}{R_1} \right) \text{---(2.45)}$$

⇒ I_{B1}=I_{B2}=I_B , V_O .

$$V_O = I_B \left[R_2 - R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right]$$

, R₃ V_O 0 .

$$R_3 = \frac{R_2}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}, \quad R_3 = R_1, R_2$$

=> R_3 가 _____, I_{OS} _____ :

$$I_{B1} = I_B + I_{OS}/2, \quad I_{B2} = I_B - I_{OS}/2 \quad , \quad (2.45) \quad V_O = I_{OS} R_2$$

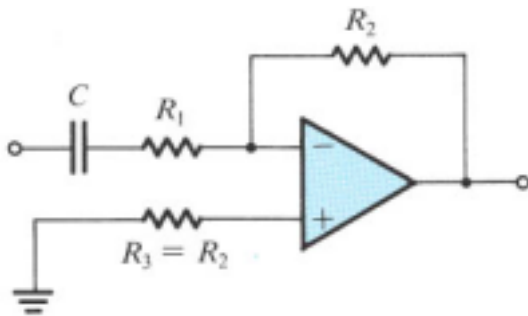
. R_3 가 _____ $V_O (= I_B R_2)$ _____ 1

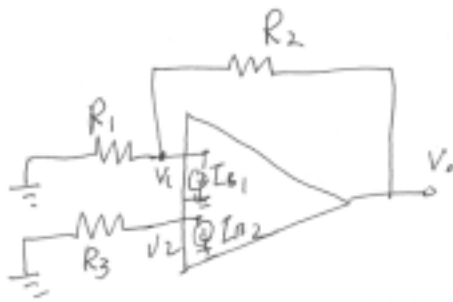
⇒ input bias _____ op amp

dc

_____ 가 _____ . (2.35 ac-coupled ,

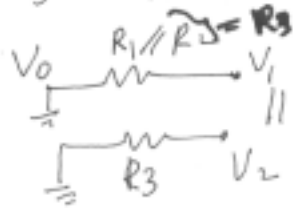
$R_3 = R_2$)





R_3 $\frac{R_1}{R_2}$ $\Rightarrow R_1$ 에 전류 I_{B1} 흐르
 $\Rightarrow R_2$ 에 전류 I_{B2} 흐르
 $\Rightarrow R_2$ 에 I_{B1} $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 만큼 흐르
 $\Rightarrow V_0$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ (즉 V_1 에 $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 만큼)

$R_3 = R_1 // R_2$ 이면, $I_{B1} = I_{B2}$ 이므로 $V_0 = 0$.



virtual short \Rightarrow V_0 가 0이 되어서 $V_1 = V_2$