ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

PART 6 EXPERIMENTS

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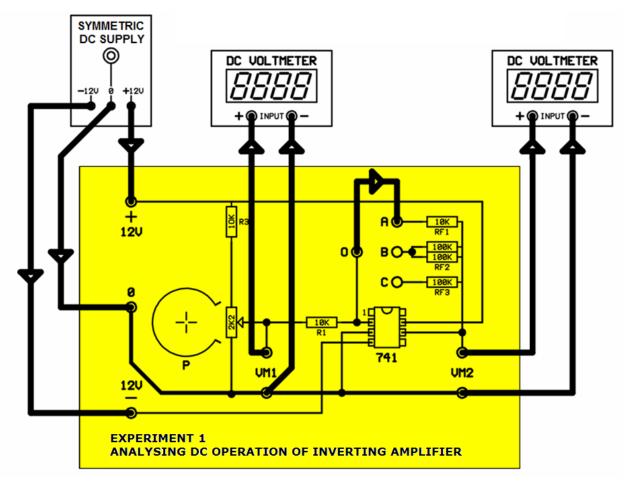
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EXPERIMENT 6.1ANALYZING DC OPERATION OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE: Plug the Y-0014/01 module. Make the circuit connections as shown in the figure.



- 1- Apply power to the circuit.
- **2-** Adjust the input voltage to values (VM1) given in Table 1 by using potentiometer P. Take note of the output voltage (VM2) in each step.

VM1 (Volt)	VM2 (Volt)
0,200	
0,400	
0,600	

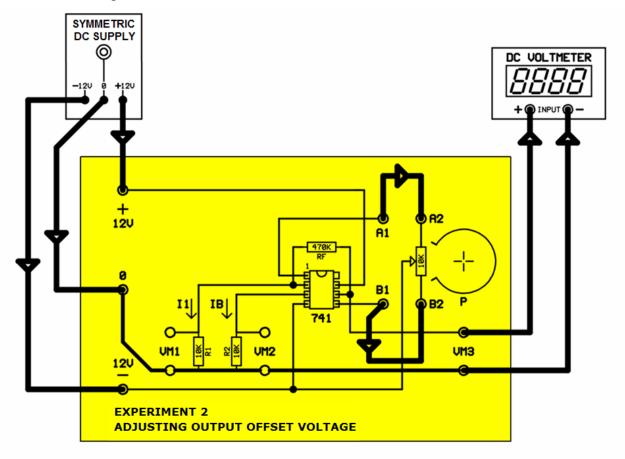
Table 1

3- What is the polarity of the output? Why?

4- What is the voltage gain of the circuit? NOTE: Do not consider the sign of the output signal.			
5- What does the gain of the inverting amplifier	r depend on?		
6- Open the short circuit O-A and short circuit the inputs given in the 2nd step.	iit O-B. Take note of the output voltages for		
VM1 (Volt)	VM2 (Volt)		
0,200			
0,400			
0,600 Tabl	0.2		
Idu	6 2		
7- Calculate the gain of the circuit?			
8- Does the equation $A = \frac{RF2}{R1}$ satisfy the gain	?		
9- Does the operational amplifier operate as DO	amplifier?		
10- How should the supply be when the amplifier?	operational amplifier is operating as an DC		

EXPERIMENT 6.2MEASURING OUTPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE: Plug the Y-0014/01 module. Make the circuit connections as shown in the figure.



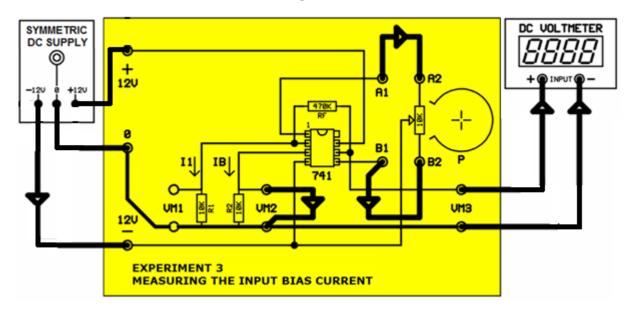
- 1- Apply power to the circuit.
- 2- Set the middle pin o the potentiometer P1 to upper position. Measure the offset voltage.
- 3- Set the middle pin o the potentiometer P1 to down position. Measure the offset voltage.
- 4- Adjust the potentiometer P1. Set the output offset voltage to zero. Explain that operation of the circuit.



EXPERIMENT 6.3

MEASURING THE INPUT BIAS CURRENT OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE: Plug the Y-0014/01 module. Make the circuit connections as shown in the figure.

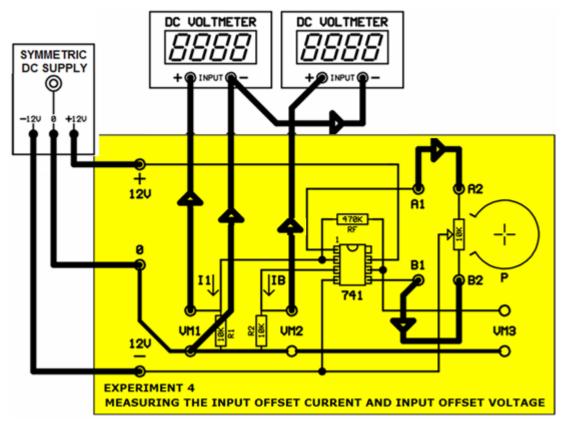


- 1- Apply power to the circuit.
- **2-** The voltage at VM3 changes in a wide range while the middle pin of the potentiometer P is at the down or upper position. In order to understand the experiment set the voltage at VM3 to 75mV.
- 3- What is that voltage measured at step 2? Why is it created?
 4- Open the short circuit with resistance R2 and measure the output offset voltage.
 5- Why did the output offset voltage decrease?
 6- Calculate the input bias current (IB)?

EXPERIMENT 6.4

MEASURING THE INPUT OFFSET CURRENT AND INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE: Plug the Y-0014/01 module. Make the circuit connections as shown in the figure.



- 1- Apply power to the circuit. Set P potentiometer value "0" at VM3
- **2-** Read the values at VM1 and VM2.
- 3- Calculate the currents I1 and IB?
- **4-** Calculate the input offset current (IiO).
- **5-** Calculate output offset voltage created by the input offset current.
- **6-** Calculate the input offset voltage (ViO).

7- What is the effect of the resistance RF on the input impedance?			
8- Take Scope2 to terminals of Scope3. Again short the points O-A. Measure the output voltage.			
9- Short the points D-E. Adjust the potentiometer P2. Set the output voltage half of its value. Open the points D-E and measure the resistance between the points O-E.			
10- What does this resistance value correspond to?			
11- Open the short circuit between the points O-A. Short the points O-B. Measure the output voltage.			
12- Short the points D-E. Adjust the potentiometer P2. Set the output voltage half of its value. Open short circuit between the points D-E and measure the resistance between the points O-E.			
13- Does the resistance RF affect the output impedance?			
14- Short the output pins (terminals of Scope3) via an ampermeter (1mA). Read the current value.			
15- Short the output terminals. Does the system operate normally? What does this mean?			