

Inverting Operational Amplifier

Student Group

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Inverting Operational Amplifier

Gain of Op-Amp

Build the following circuit in [figure 1](#) with the power supply and a multimeter.



Fig. 1: Inverting Op-Amp

$U_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$, $U_{SS} = -10\text{ V}$, $R_1 = 100\text{ k}\Omega$

Calculate the necessary value for R_2 , so that the output U_{OUT} is $+1.5\text{ V}$. Use the supply voltage of the operational amplifier for U_{IN} .

$U_{IN} =$

$$R_2$$

Analysis of inverting input currents



Fig. 2: Inverting Op-Amp: Analysis of currents of the inverting input

$$U_{DD} = 10\text{V}, U_{SS} = -10\text{V}, R_1 = 100\text{k}\Omega$$

Use the values from figure 1 for U_{IN}, U_{OUT}, R_2 .

Complete the reference arrows in the schematic of the circuit.
 Determine the the currents I_1 and I_2 indirectly by measuring the voltage across known resistors
 and calculate the algebraic sum of the currents at node N_{12} using Kirchhoff’s Current Law (KCL).

$$U_1$$

$$U_2$$

$$I_1$$

$$I_2$$

V_{N12}

Analysis of inverting input voltages

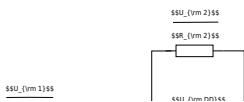


Fig. 3: Inverting Op-Amp: Analysis of virtual GND of the inverting input

$V_{DD} = 10V, V_{SS} = -10V, R_1 = 100k\Omega$

Use the values from figure 1 for V_{IN}, V_{OUT}, R_2 .

Complete the reference arrows in the schematic of the circuit.
 Take the values for V_1, V_2, V_{OUT} from figure 2.
 Calculate the voltage V_{12} using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) within the circuit loop.
 Verify your calculated result by measuring V_{12} .

$V_1 =$

$V_2 =$

$V_{OUT} =$

Calculated $V_{12} =$

Measured $V_{12} =$

Analyse the physical significance of the potential at N_{12} relative to GND (defined as V_{12})

in the context of the operational amplifier's input configuration. What do you observe?

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What happens if you short-circuit R_2 (the feedback resistor)?
Experimentally verify this effect and explain the observed behavior regarding the output voltage.

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