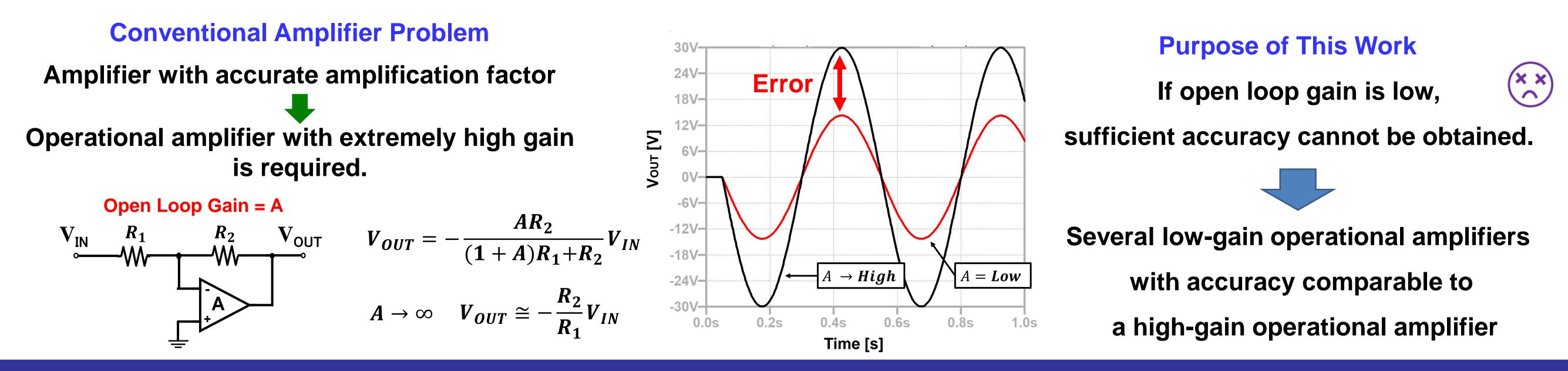
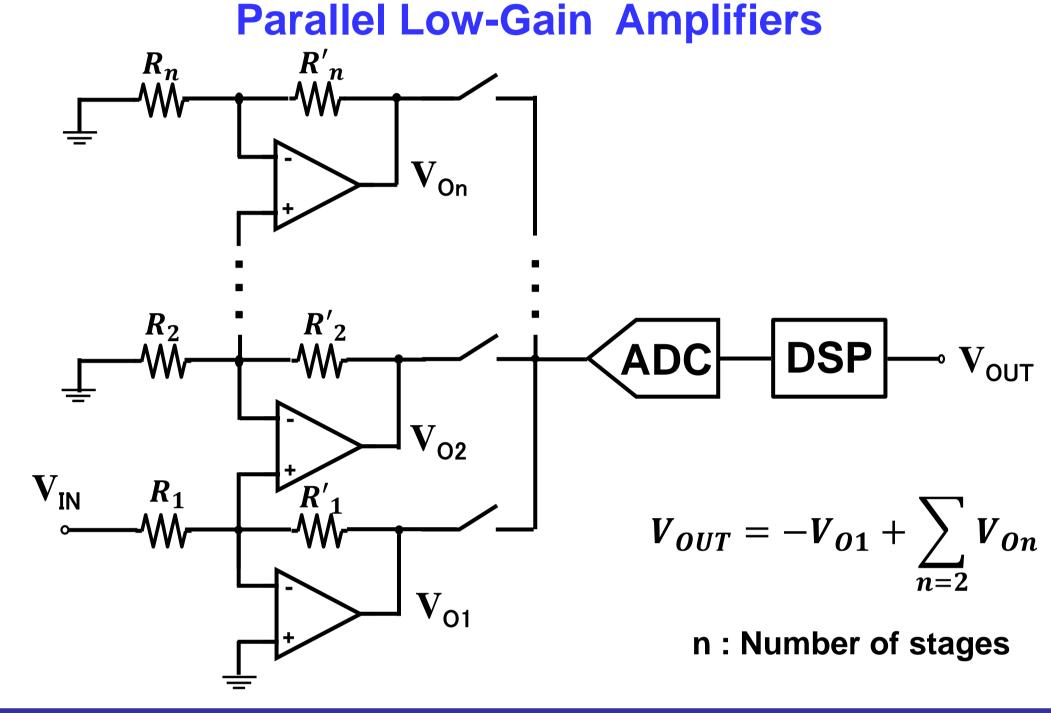
Parallel Low-Gain Amplifiers 2C-01**Equivalent to High-Gain Amplifier** Anna Kuwana, Haruo Kobayashi (Gunma University) t160d031@gunma-u.ac.jp Gaku Ogihara,



1. Research Background



2. Investigated Circuit



Circuit Assumption

- **Resistance values of R1 .. Rn are fixed.**
- **Resistance values of R'1**... R'n are adjusted

according to the desired amplification factor.

All operational amplifiers have almost the same gain without offsets.

Operation Explanation

(1) Amplifies the inverting input potential

of the previous-stage operational amplifier.

(2) All outputs are multiplexed, converted to digital and added by DSP.

3. Simulation Results

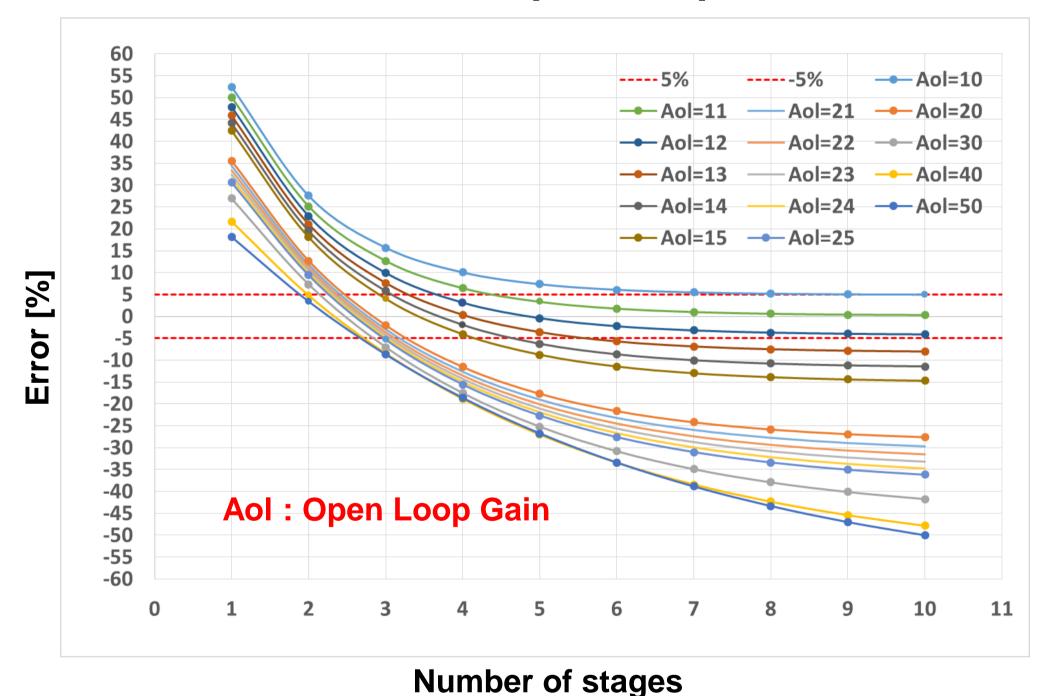
10

5

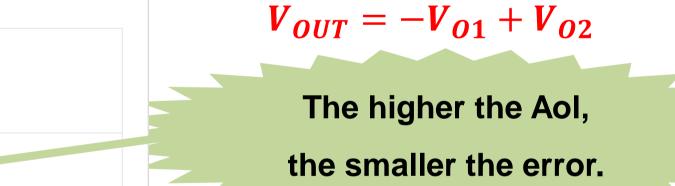
Simulation Result 1

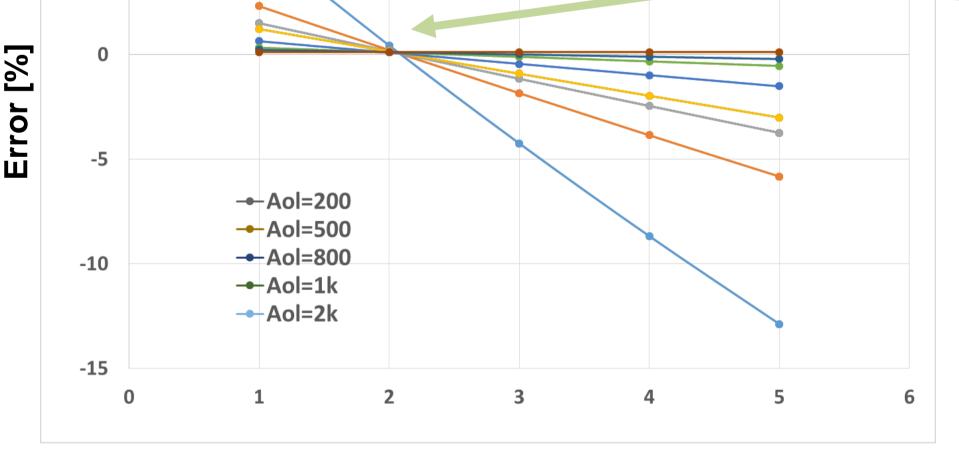
Simulation Result 2

Errors for Low Open Loop Gain

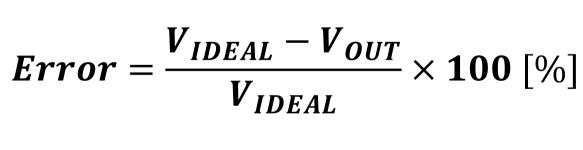








Number of stages



V_{IDEAL} : Output for very high open loop gain

4. Conclusions

Conventional Amplifier

- Low gain operational amplifier \rightarrow Inaccurate output ullet
- High gain operational amplifier \rightarrow Sufficient accuracy

Parallel Low-Gain Amplifiers

Low gain operational amplifier \rightarrow Approximate to ideal value \bullet

5. Future Works

- **Experiments using actual circuits**
- Investigation of load resistance change effect
- **Theoretical analysis**

for parallel low-gain amplifiers

6.Reference



 $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$



Middle gain operational amplifier \rightarrow Higher precision gain



[1] Texas Instruments, Handbook of Operational Amplifier Applications (Rev. B), SBOA092B, Bruce Carter, Thomas R. Brown, October 2001.