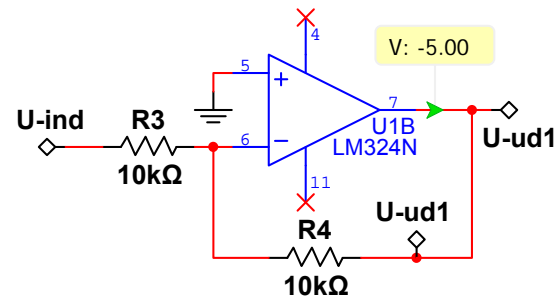


Forskellige kredsløb med operationsforstærkere

Den kreds der er anvendt her er LM324 med 4 forstærkere i hver pakke.

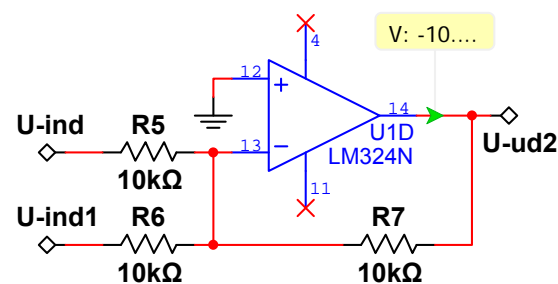
Men vi har også også LM358 med to i hver pakke

1 Inverterende forstærker



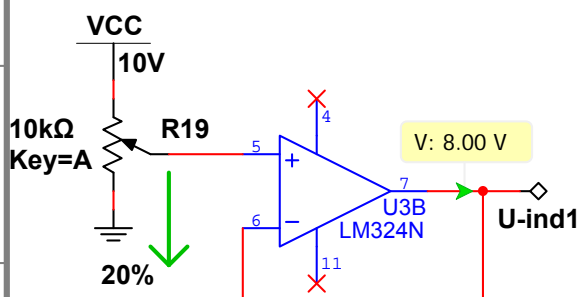
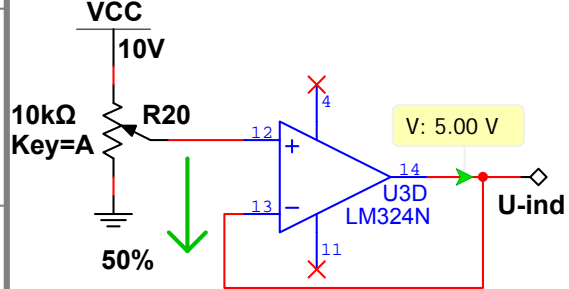
Der skal bruges dobbelt forsyning
 $U_o = -U_{ind} \cdot (R_4/R_3)$

2 Additions kobling

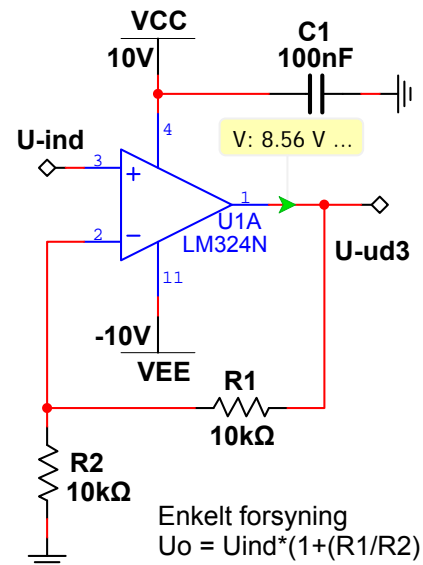


Der skal bruges dobbelt forsyning
 $U_o = -(U_{ind} \cdot (R_7/R_6) + U_{ind1} \cdot (R_7/R_5))$

Her ændre du dine værdier

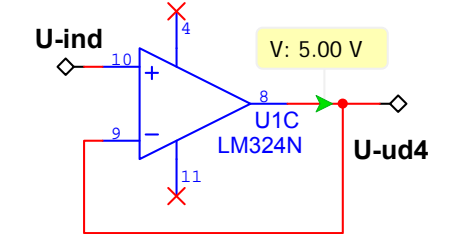


3 Ikke inverterende forstærker



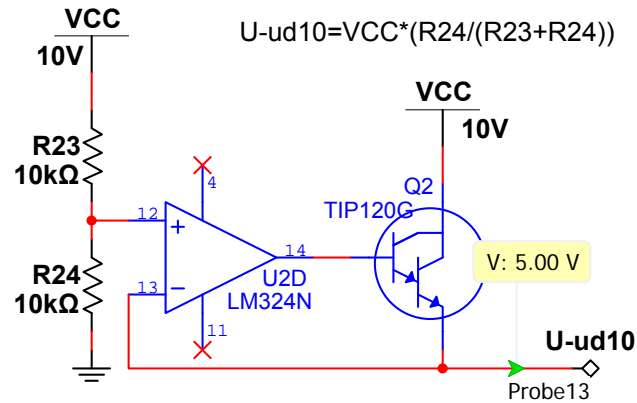
Enkelt forsyning
 $U_o = U_{ind} \cdot (1 + (R_1/R_2))$

4 Spændingsfølger



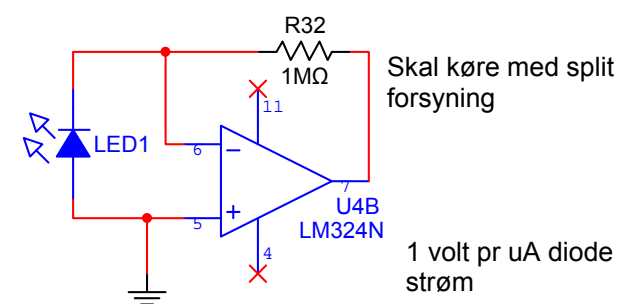
enkelt forsyning, anvendes som buffer
 $U_o = U_{ind}$

8 Forbedret --- Kunstig stel



$U_{ud10} = VCC \cdot (R_{24} / (R_{23} + R_{24}))$

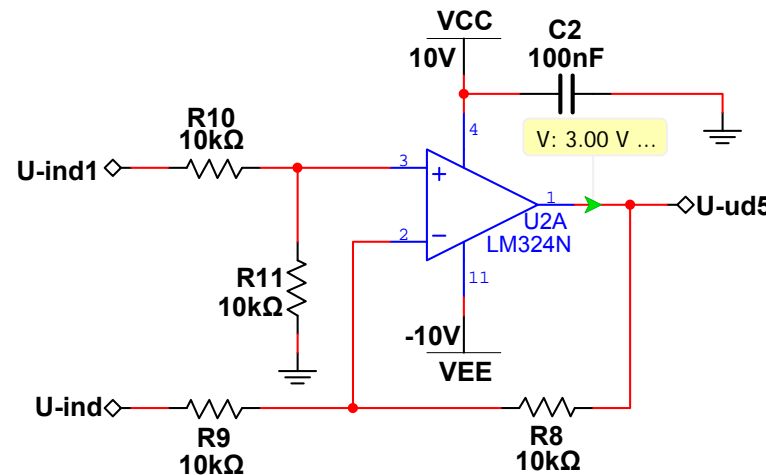
9 Fotodiode opstilling



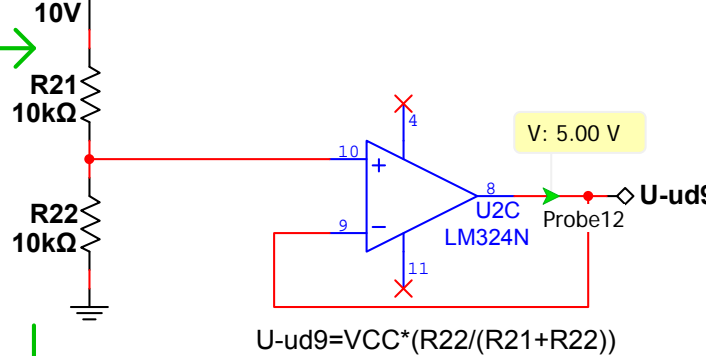
Skal køre med split forsyning

1 volt pr uA diode strøm

5 Subtraktionsforstærker/Differensforstærker

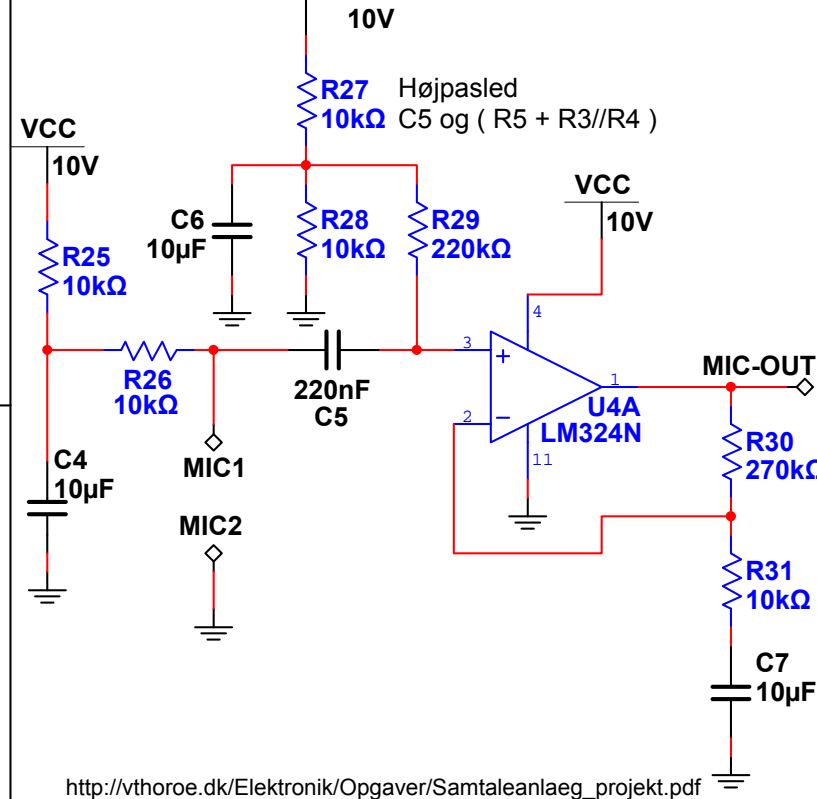


7 Kunstig stel / Splitforsyning



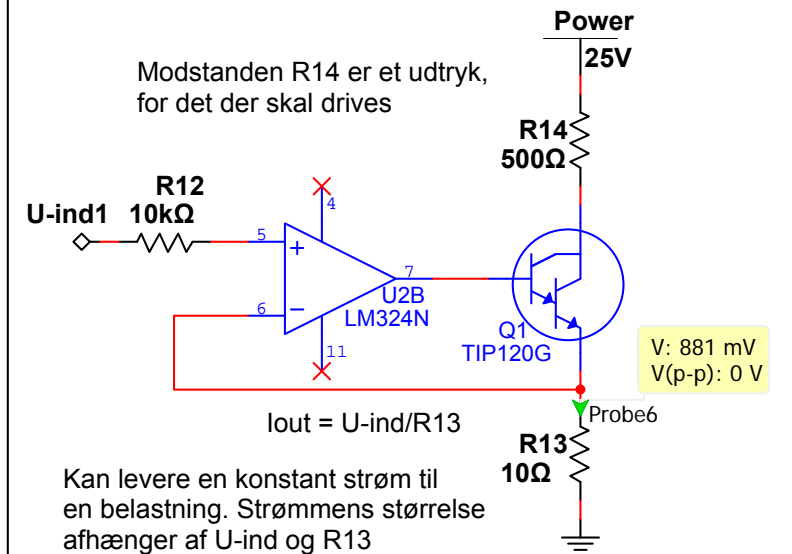
$U_{ud9} = VCC \cdot (R_{22} / (R_{21} + R_{22}))$

10 Microfon forstærker



http://vthoroe.dk/Elektronik/Opgaver/Samtaleanlaeg_projekt.pdf

6 Konstant strøms generator

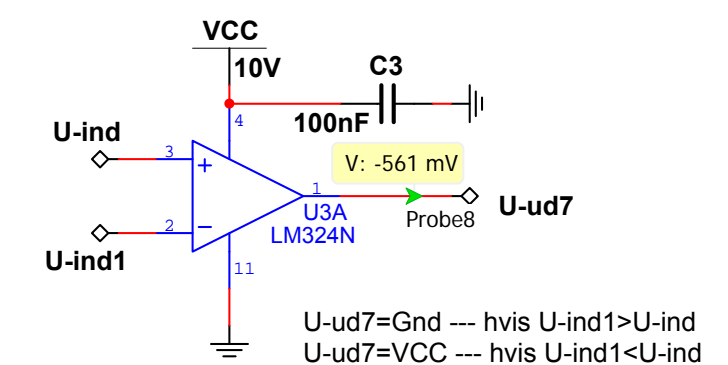


Modstanden R14 er et udtryk, for det der skal drives

$I_{out} = U_{ind} / R_{13}$

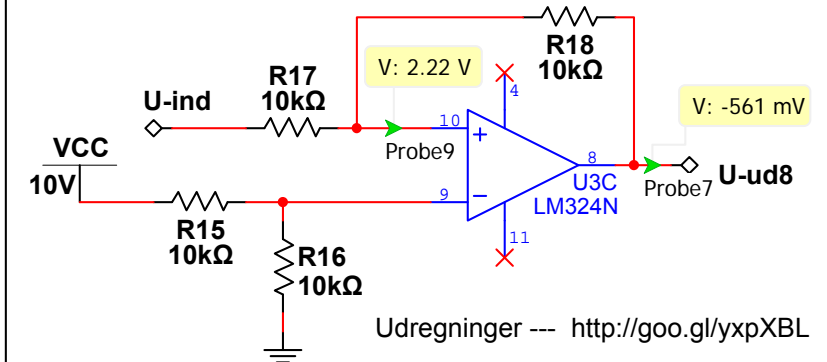
Kan levere en konstant strøm til en belastning. Strømmens størrelse afhænger af U-ind og R13

11 komparator uden Hysterese



$U_{ud7} = Gnd$ --- hvis $U_{ind1} > U_{ind}$
 $U_{ud7} = VCC$ --- hvis $U_{ind1} < U_{ind}$

12 Komparator med Hysterese



Udregninger --- <http://goo.gl/yxpXBL>