## Programmable-gain amplifier is low-cost

## J Jayapandian, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, India

Numerous programmablegain amplifiers are available, but a simple solution provides the option of using 256 gain steps with an 8-bit DAC and higher steps with higher bit DACs (Figure 1). According to the inverting-amplifier configuration of an op amp, the output voltage is $V_{\text {OUT }}=V_{\text {IN }}\left(R_{F} / R_{\text {IN }}\right)$, where $R_{F}$ is the feedback resistance, $\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN }}$ is the input resistance, and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is the input voltage of the amplifier circuit. Generally, by changing the feedback resistance, you can get the desired gain.

In this design, the 8-bit DAC in the input stage acts as a programmable attenuator for the input signal and permits a maximum full-scale $\mathrm{I}_{\text {out } 1}$ of 1 mA . The value of $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}$ is proportional to the in-


A DAC in series with an op amp attenuates the input signal to achieve the variable-gain factor.
put-voltage signal. The shunt feedback resistance, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}$, converts $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OuT1 }}$ to a voltage. Thus, the input signal, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$, acts as a reference input to the DAC. Instead of increasing the value of the feedback resistor for higher gain, this circuit uses the

DAC in series with the op amp to attenuate the input signal and achieve the desired variable-gain factor. You calculate the current output, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT1 }}$, from the DAC as follows, where $D_{0}$ through $D_{7}$ are the digital inputs to the DAC:
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}}{\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN }}}\left(\frac{\mathrm{D}_{0}}{2}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{1}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{2}}{8}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{3}}{16}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{4}}{32}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{5}}{64}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{6}}{128}+\frac{\mathrm{D}_{7}}{256}\right)$.
For example, if all of the bits are ones, the 8-bit digital image is FF, and the corresponding amplifier full-scale output is:

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1} \bullet \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}}\left(\frac{255}{256}\right) \bullet \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}
$$

In an actual application, keep the value of $R_{F}$ fixed for the maximum gain. By varying the digital image pattern from 00 to FF, you can get the variable amplifier gain according to your requirements.

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