

Lab Report 5: Op-Amp Applications

Arnav Yadnopavit- EE24BTECH11007

Prajwal - EE24BTECH11051

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Objective

To study the applications of operational amplifiers (Op-Amps) by implementing:

- Custom weighted summing and difference amplifier
- Op-Amp integrator
- Precision rectifier (Super Diode)

Apparatus

- Operational Amplifiers (LM358)
- Resistors (selected for proper weighting and circuit operation)
- Capacitors (for integration circuit)
- Diodes (e.g., 1N4148 for rectification)
- DC power supply
- Function generator
- Oscilloscope

Theory

1. Custom Weighted Summing and Difference Amplifier

A summing amplifier combines multiple inputs with specified gains:

$$V_{out} = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = 2k\Omega, R_3 = 1k\Omega$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2} \quad (2)$$

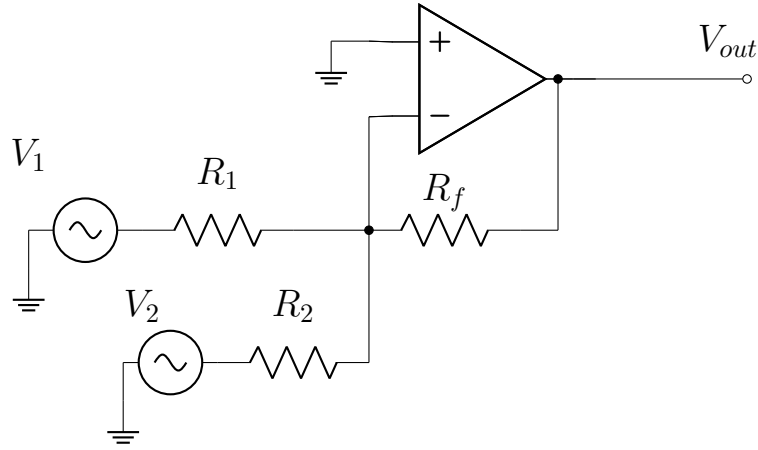


Figure 1: Summing and Difference Amplifier Circuit

2. Op-Amp Integrator

The Op-Amp integrator performs mathematical integration:

$$V_{out} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_{in} dt \quad (3)$$

It converts a square wave input into a triangular wave output and is useful in signal processing applications.

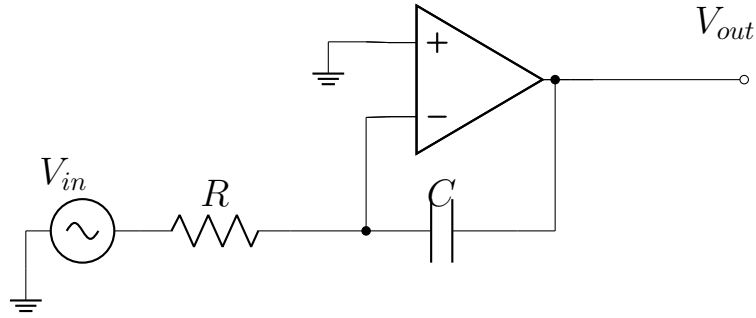


Figure 2: Op-Amp Integrator Circuit

3. Precision Rectifier (Super Diode)

A precision rectifier eliminates the 0.7V drop of standard diodes by using an Op-Amp:

$$V_{out} = \begin{cases} 0, & V_{in} < 0 \\ V_{in}, & V_{in} > 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

For a full-wave rectifier, an additional summing stage is used.

Precision Rectifier

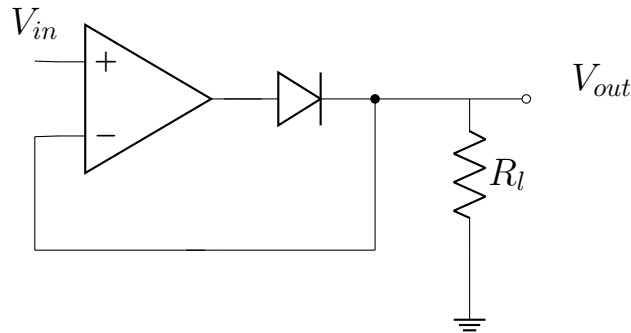


Figure 3: Precision Rectifier Circuit

Procedure

1. Assemble each circuit as per the given schematics.
2. Apply appropriate input signals using a function generator.
3. Measure output using an oscilloscope.

4. Compare theoretical and experimental results.
5. Record observations and plot graphs.

Observations

Summing and Difference Amplifier

$$R_1 = R_2 = 2k\Omega, R_3 = 1k\Omega$$

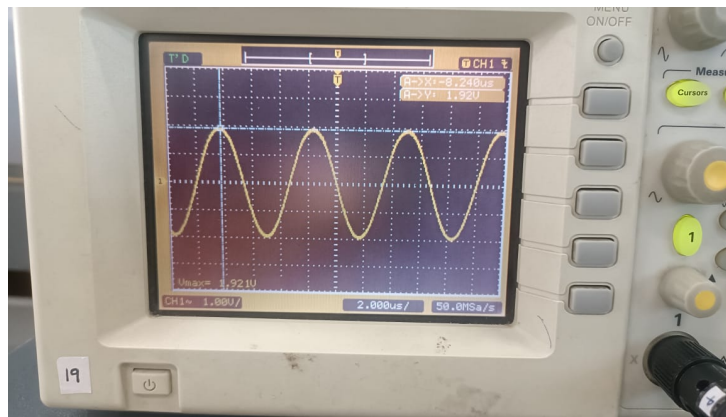


Figure 4: $V_1 = V_2 = \sin(2\pi ft)$ $f = 150\text{ kHz}$

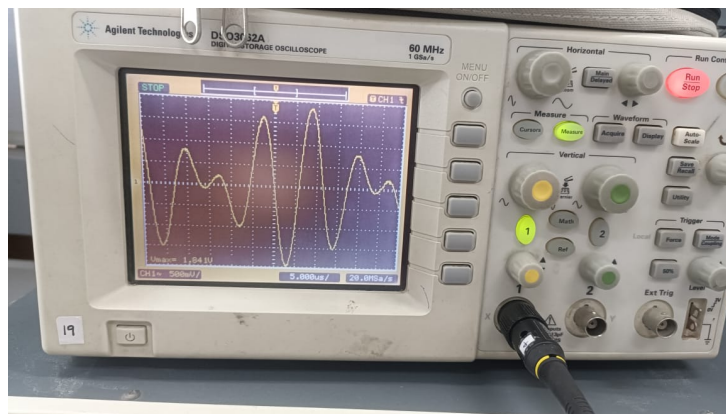
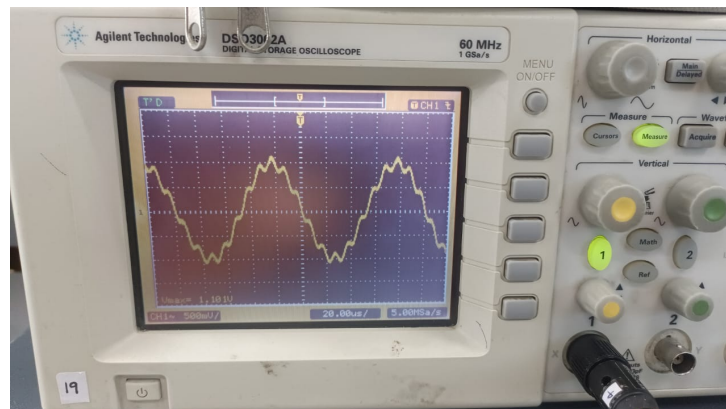
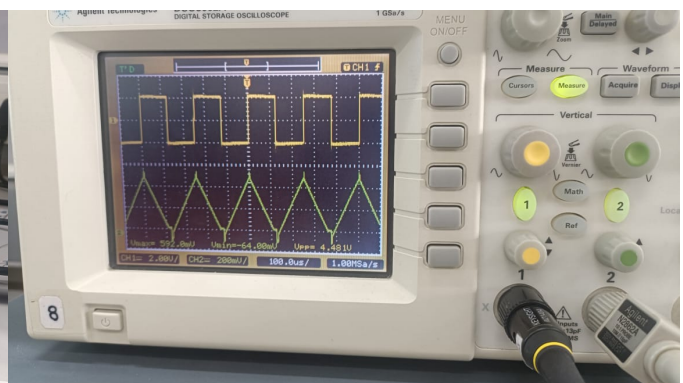
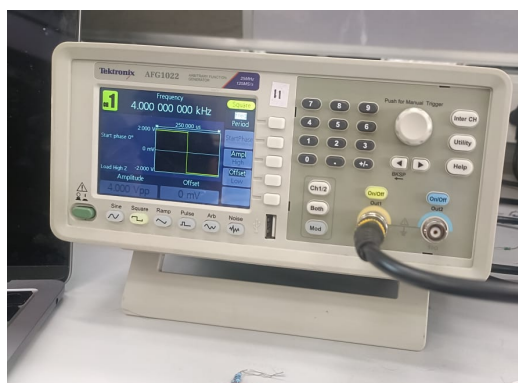


Figure 5: $V_1 = \sin(2\pi f_1 t)$, $V_2 = \sin(2\pi f_2 t)$, $f_1 = 75\text{ kHz}$, $f_2 = 100\text{ kHz}$



Op-Amp Integrator



Precision Rectifier

