

6 (2. Halbttag) | Operationsverstärker

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1 Introduction

In this experiment, 6 groups will construct 6 different circuits and connect them to one big circuit. The result will look like this.

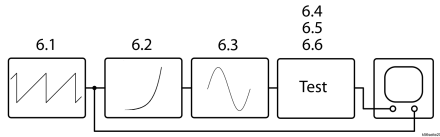


Figure 1: Circuit built from 6 individual smaller circuits; Abb. 6.14[1]

This resulting circuit will show different usecases of the opamp, for example, demonstrate different configurations of high- and lowpass filters as well as working as a resonanz amplifier.

2 Theory

The six different circuits are

- 1 Ramp generator: The ramp generator will input a ramp signal to the whole circuit. The signal will be generated via the astable multivibrator. This circuit utilises a condensator which charges and discharges in a certain time interval.
- 2 Exponentiator: The inverting exponentiator has a very high input impedance compared to the non-inverting exponentiator, which makes it more suitable for this task.

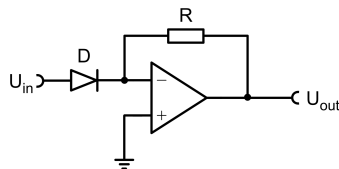


Figure 2: Inverting exponentiator; Abb. 6.4[1]

- 3 Voltage-frequency changer: This circuit produces a triangle signal with constant amplitude by charging and discharging a capacitor. The current is proportional to the input voltage.

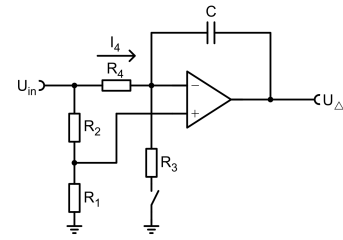


Figure 3: Reversible integrator; Abb. 6.6[1]

If the switch is open, the circuit behaves like a normal integrator and produces a constant decreasing output signal with current I_4 . If the switch is closed, a current across R_3 flows into the circuit which changes the sign of I_4 because both currents add. This results in a constant increasing output signal. For later use, the triangle signal will be modified into a sinusoidal signal.

- 4 High- and low-pass: For this circuit a third order low-pass is used, by connecting three low-passes in a row all separated by an opamp with $\nu = 1$.

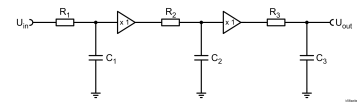


Figure 4: Third order low-pass; Abb. 6.10[1]

In this configuration, their frequency response is multiplied.

- 5 Band-elimination filter and resonance amplifier: In this circuit a signal is sent through two low- and high-passes connected in row. The two output signals are then added via an opamp. This results in a band-elimination filter.

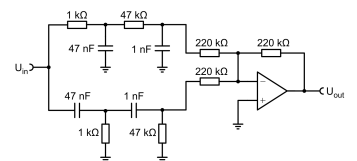


Figure 5: Band-elimination filter; Abb. 6.12[1]

- 6 Band-pass: The last part is a band-pass.

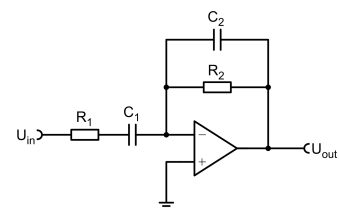


Figure 6: Band-pass; Abb. 6.13[1]

3 Analysis

3.1 Non-inverting exponentiator

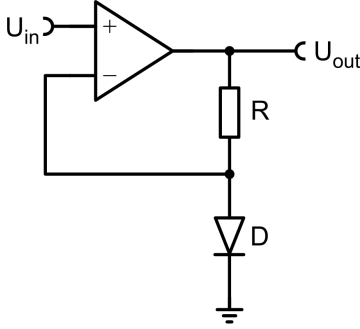


Figure 7: Non-inverting exponentiator; Abb. 6.5[1]

The input impedance of the non-inverting exponentiator is very high, because the opamp has a high input impedance. The output voltage of this circuit can be calculated via the golden rules (g.r.) of an opamp. KIRCHHOFFS law states that

$$I_D = I_R + I_- \quad | \text{g.r. } I_- = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_D = I_R \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_D = \frac{U_R}{R} \quad | U_R = U_{\text{out}} - \underbrace{U_-}_{U_{\text{in}}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_D = \frac{U_{\text{out}} - U_{\text{in}}}{R} \quad | I_D = I_0 e^{\alpha U_{\text{in}}} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R I_0 e^{\alpha U_{\text{in}}} = U_{\text{out}} - U_{\text{in}} \quad | A := R I_0, B := \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_{\text{out}} = A e^{\frac{U_{\text{in}}}{B}} + U_{\text{in}} \quad (3.6)$$

The circuit 3.1 is built with $R = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$ and a Si-diode. The input is a triangle signal. The signal is amplified solely when the polarity is aligned with that of the diode, the other polarity is not amplified. Because the signal is alternating current, the diode behaves differently for

different polarity. Forward bias: When in forward bias the signal gets amplified exponentially, when the threshold voltage is reached. This happens because the feedback current is routed into ground by the low impedance of the diode, thus it is not regulating the opamp resulting in an exponential gain. Reverse bias: In Reverse bias the diode has a very high impedance, which means, the current from the feedback loop is completely fed into the opamp. This results in no amplification of the input signal. Because the output voltage also has a linear term, the input voltage is mimicked. The same happens for very low input voltages, i.e. when the signal passes zero or is lower than one, because the exponential term doesn't contribute. After an input voltage of one, the output starts to rise exponentially. When the input is too large, the opamp gets saturated and maxes out at the supply voltage.

The next part is done with a SCHOTTKYdiode. A SCHOTTKYdiode has a lower forward bias than the Si-diode, which means that the signal will be amplified for lower input voltages. Also, the SCHOTTKYdiode has a current running in reverse bias which is considerably more, than the Si-diode has. This results in the output voltage (which is still mimicked by the linear term) to be amplified by this reverse current.

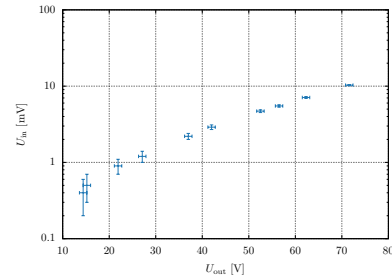


Figure 8: $U_{\text{in}}-U_{\text{out}}$ -diagram of the non-inverting amplifier (SCHOTTKYdiode)

One can see, that the amplification is exponential (linear in this log plot). The amplification for low input signals is not as steep, due to the UI-curve of the SCHOTTKYdiode. This behavior was expected because the circuit amplifies a signal exponentially.

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Source

[1] Fabian Hügging. *Elektronik-Praktikum Versuchsanleitung*. Universität Bonn, kurs b edition, 2024.