



Faculty of Engineering and Technology
Electrical and Computer Engineering Department

ENEE2103

Circuits and Electronics Lab

Experiment No.10 - Pre Lab No.6

Operational Amplifier

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Teaching assistant: Eng. Ismail Abualia.

Section: 5.

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1. Adding Application

- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

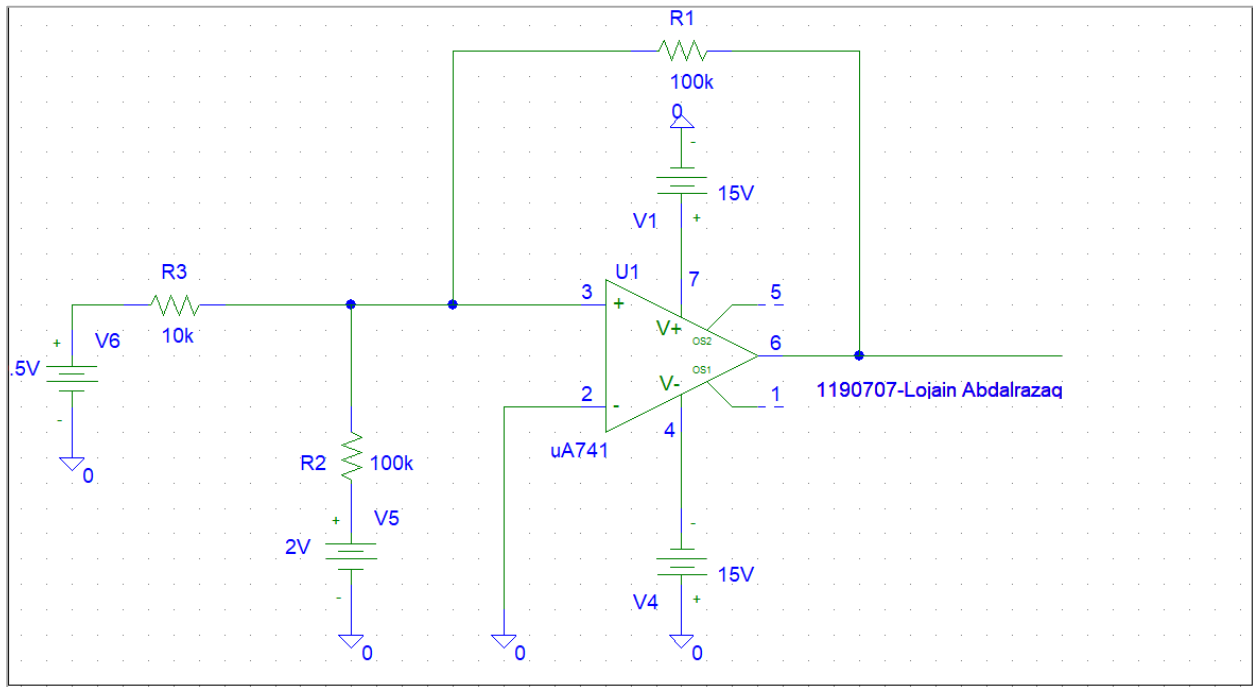


Fig 1: connecting adding application circuit

- When V1=0.5V , and V2=2V:

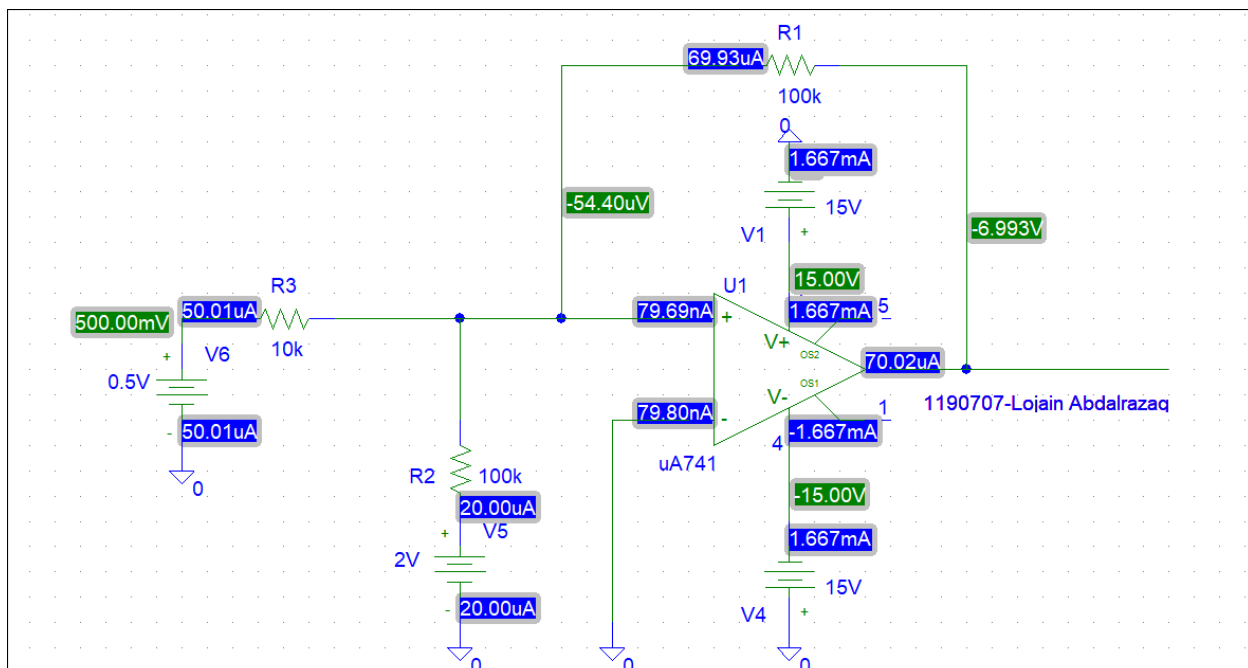


Fig 2: Adding application circuit when v1=0.5 V and V2=2V

- When $V1=0.3V$, and $V2=4V$:

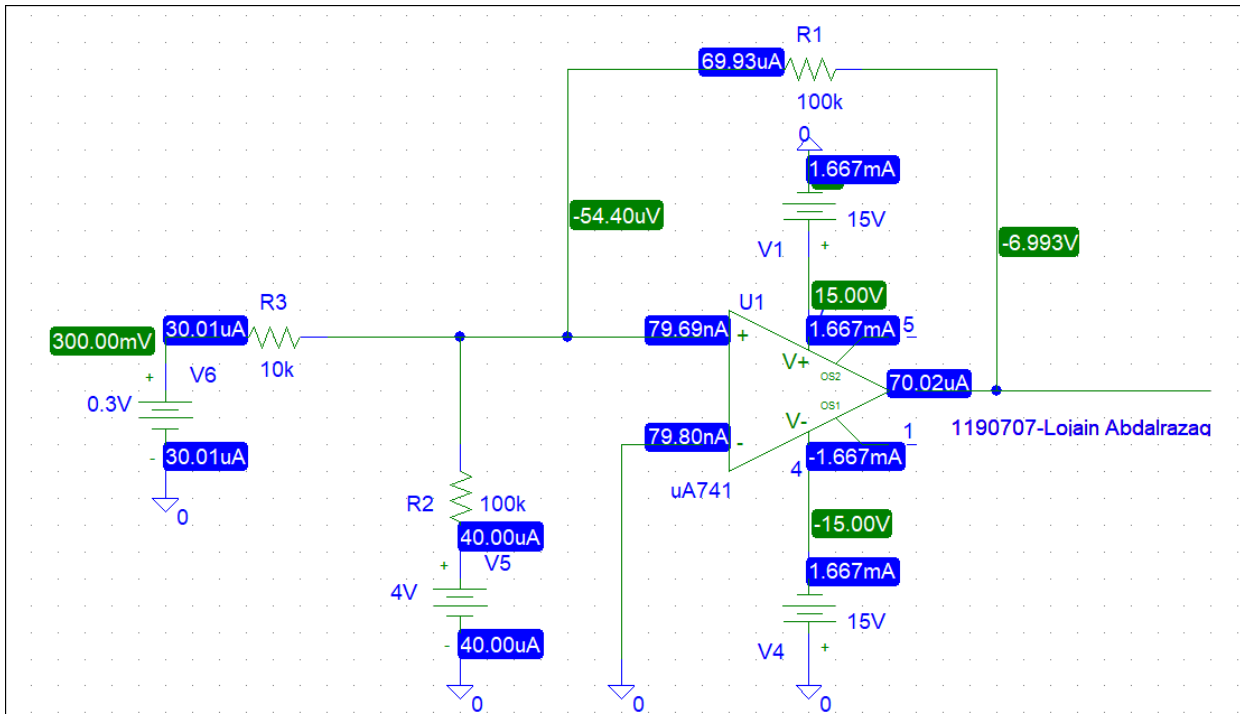


Fig 3: Adding application circuit when $v1=0.3 V$ and $V2=4V$

- When $V1=-1.5V$, and $V2=6V$:

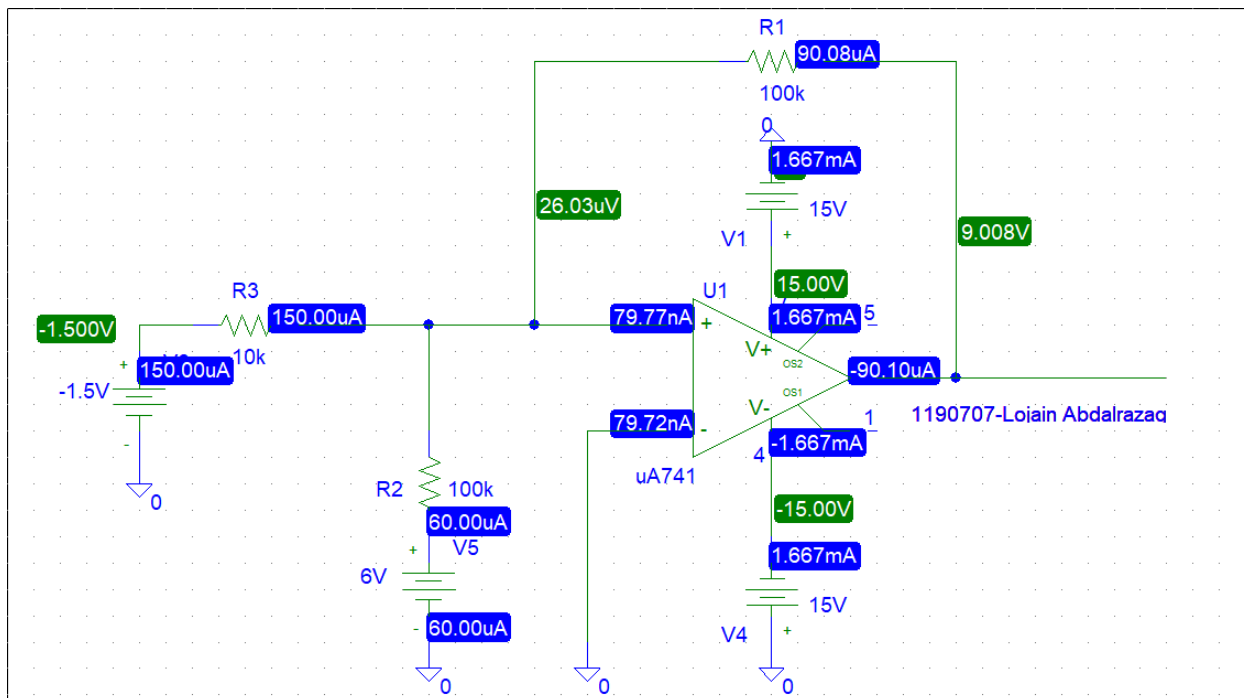


Fig 4: Adding application circuit when $v1=-1.5 V$ and $V2=6V$

- Calculated Voltage:

In the inverting adder circuit, the output voltage can be calculated using the following equation:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2}\right) \times R_{feedback}$$

1. V1=0.5V and V2=2V:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{0.5}{10k} + \frac{2}{100k}\right) * 100k = -7 \text{ Volt}$$

1. V1=0.3V and V2=4V:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{0.3}{10k} + \frac{4}{100k}\right) * 100k = -7 \text{ Volt}$$

2. V1=-1.5V and V2=6V:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{-1.5}{10k} + \frac{6}{100k}\right) * 100k = 9 \text{ Volt}$$

- Filling the results in the table:

Table 1: Results of adding circuit

Input voltage		Output voltage	
V ₁	V ₂	V _o	Calculated voltage
0.5	2	-6.993 Volt	-7 Volt
0.3	4	-6.993 Volt	-7 Volt
-1.5	6	9.008 Volt	9 Volt

- Writing The expression relating Vo to V1 and V2:

→ Using the following equation:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2}\right) \times R_{feedback}$$

→ By entering the Rf into the brackets:

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{V_1 * R_{feedback}}{R_1} + \frac{V_2 * R_{feedback}}{R_2}\right)$$

$$V_o = -\frac{V_1 * R_{feedback}}{R_1} - \frac{V_2 * R_{feedback}}{R_2}$$

So, the $X = \frac{-R_{feedback}}{R_1} = \frac{-100K}{10K} = -10$ and $Y = \frac{-R_{feedback}}{R_2} = \frac{-100K}{100K} = -1$

Finally, the expression relating Vo to V1 and V2 is:

$$V_o = -10V_1 - V_2$$

2. Voltage Follower Application

- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

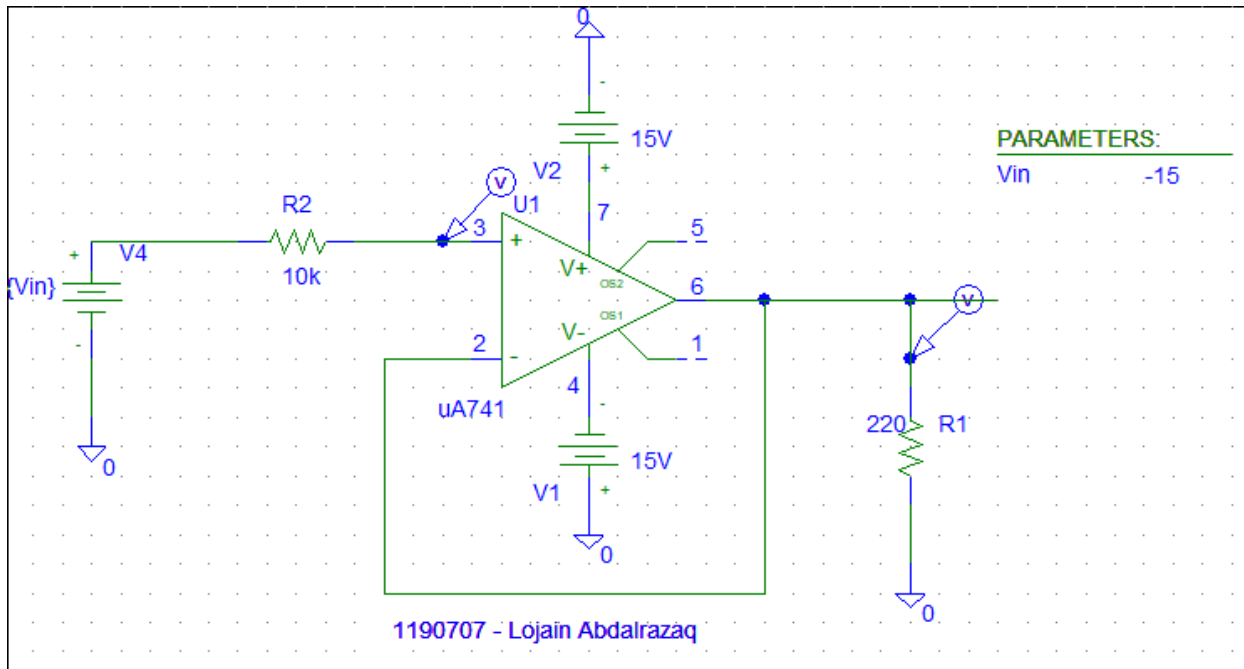


Fig 18: connecting the circuit using PsPice

- Plotting V_o and observe the relationship between V_o and V_i :

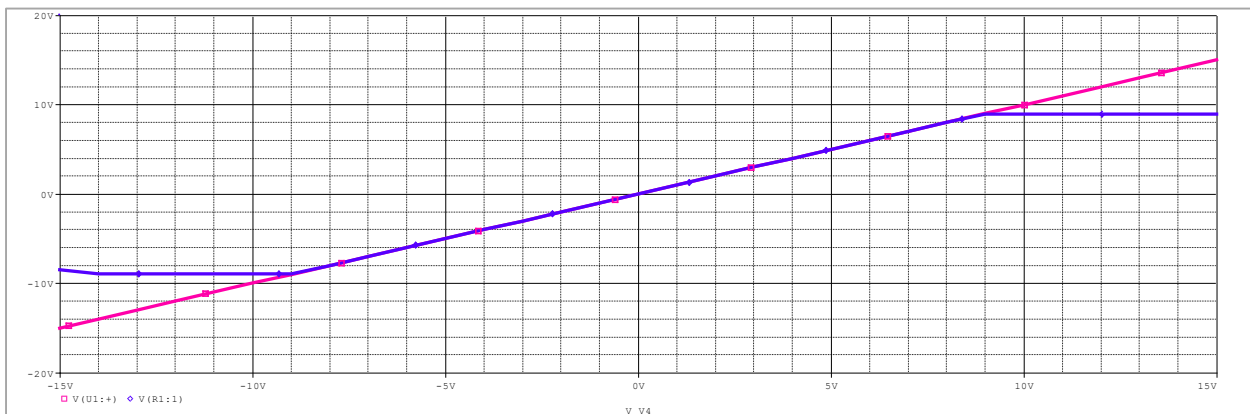


Fig 19: The relation between V_o and V_i

- Plotting I_o and observing its behavior:

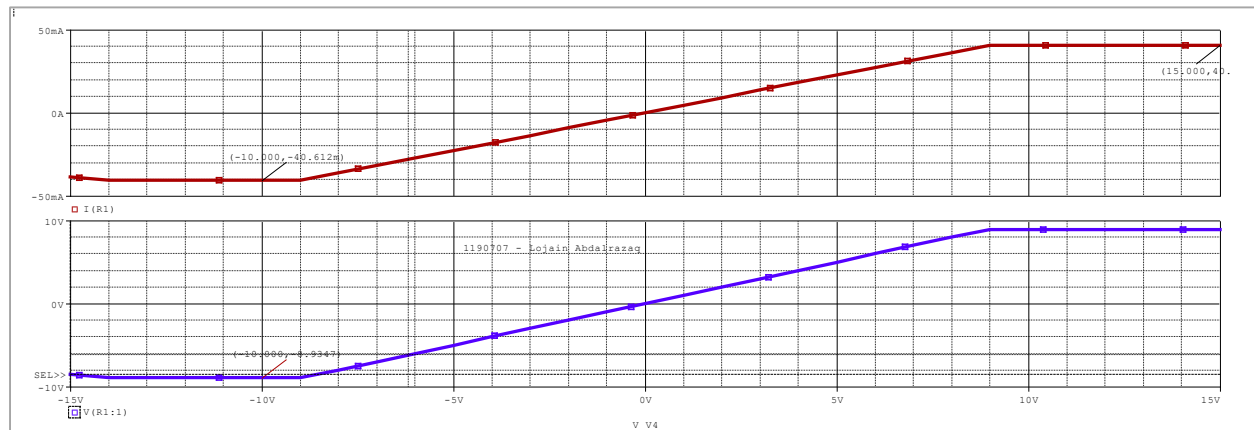


Fig 20: The output current Plot

➔ It is noticed that the current limit at 40 mA and this lead to voltage limit at 8.9347 V.

- Replacing the 220 ohm with 10k:

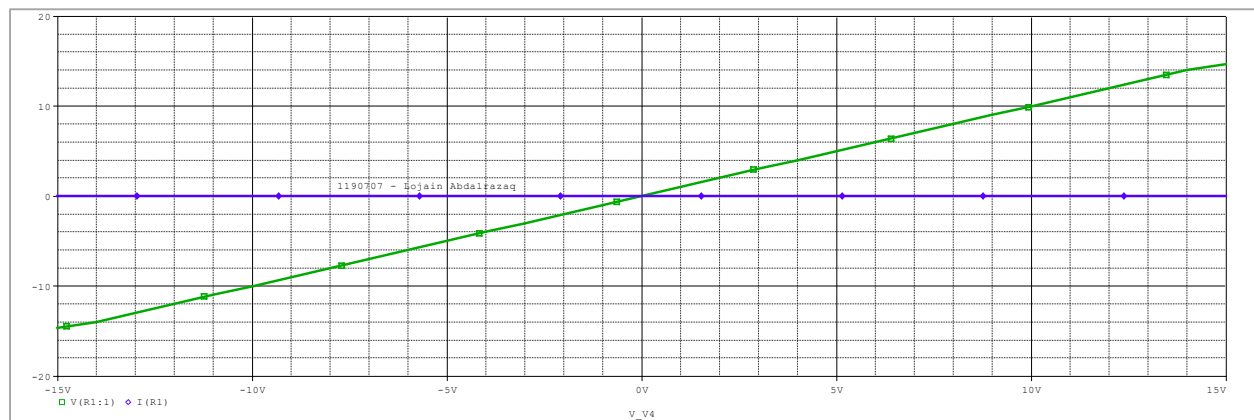


Fig 20: The output current Plot when $R=10k$

➔ It is noticed that there is no current limit.

3. Comparator Application

- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

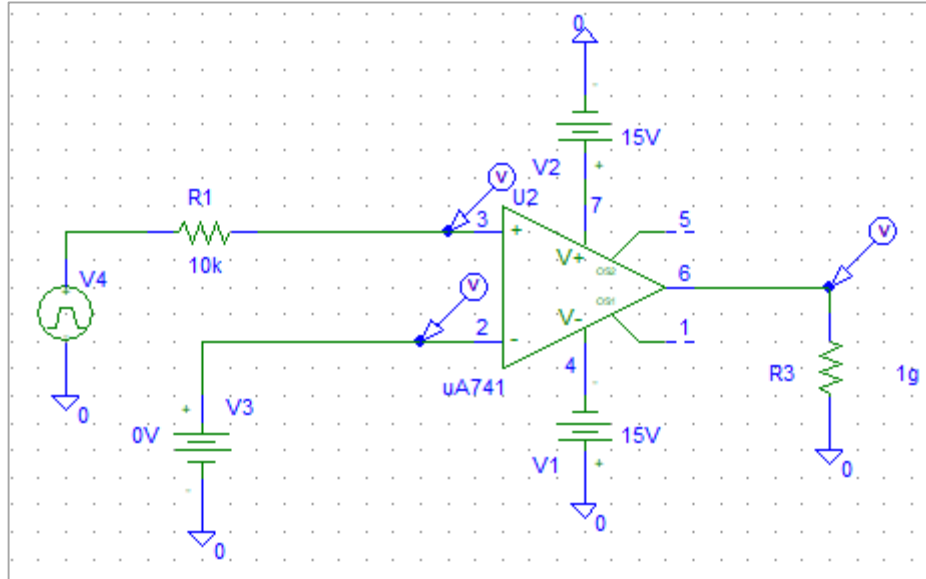


Fig 5: connecting the comparator application circuit

- When V1=0V:

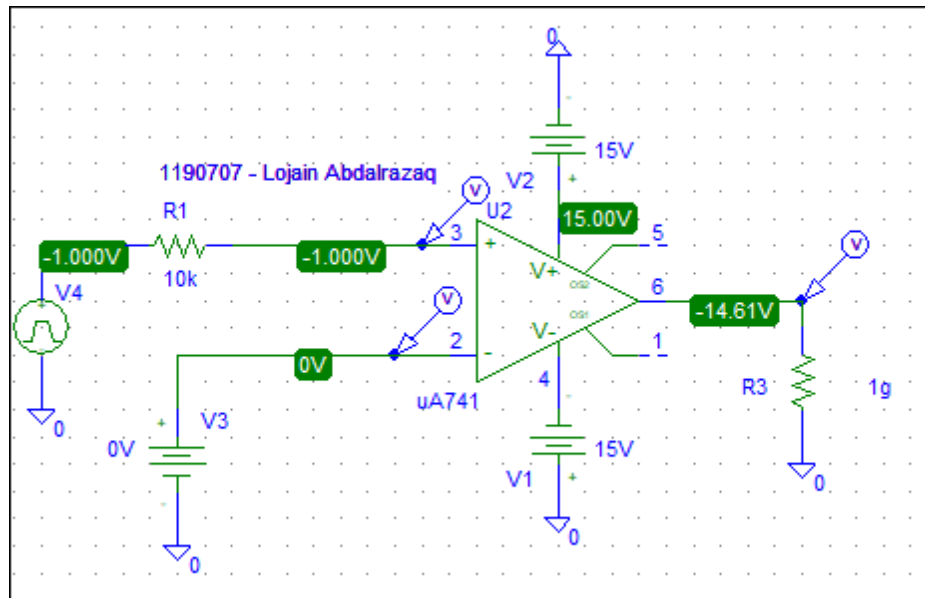


Fig 6: When V1=0V

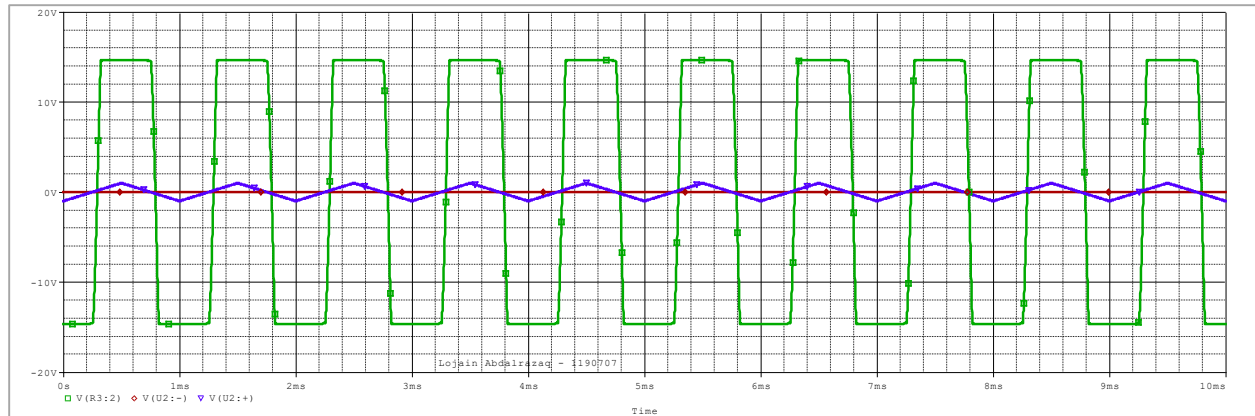


Fig 7: The voltage simulation When $V1=0V$

- **When $V1=0.98V$:**

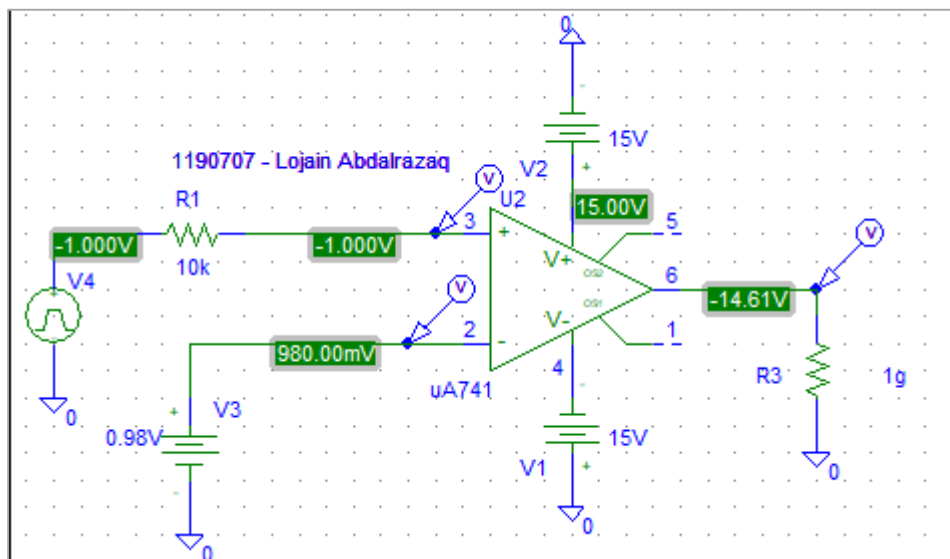


Fig 8: When $V1=0.98V$

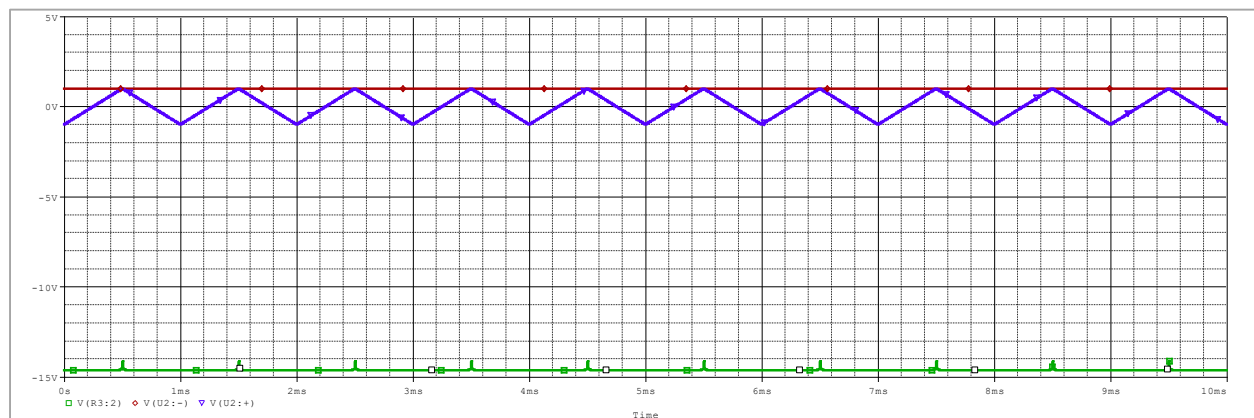


Fig 9: The voltage simulation When $V1=0.98V$

- When $V1 = -0.98V$:

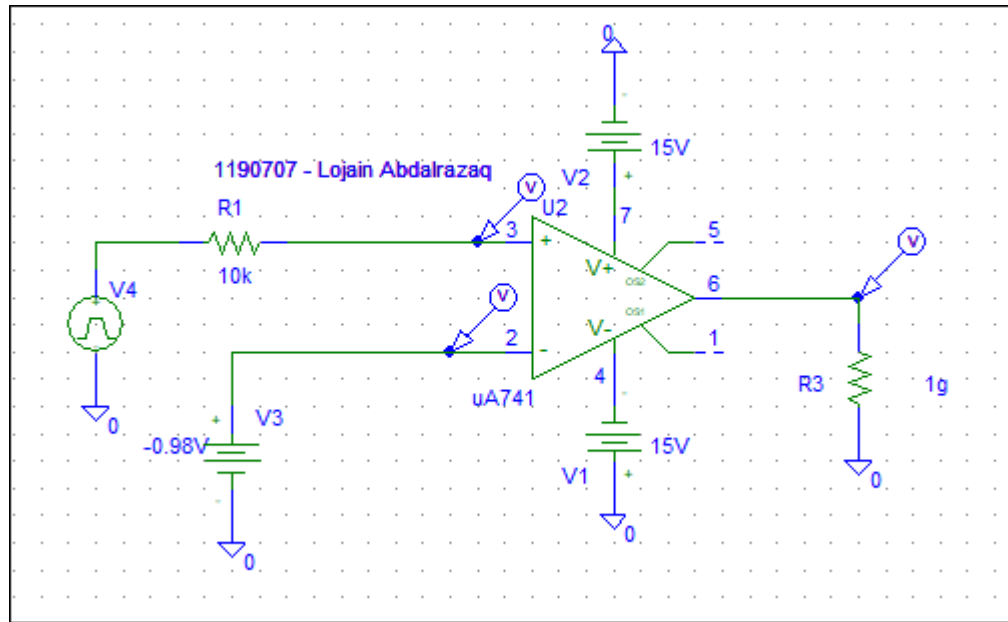


Fig 10: When $V1 = -0.98V$

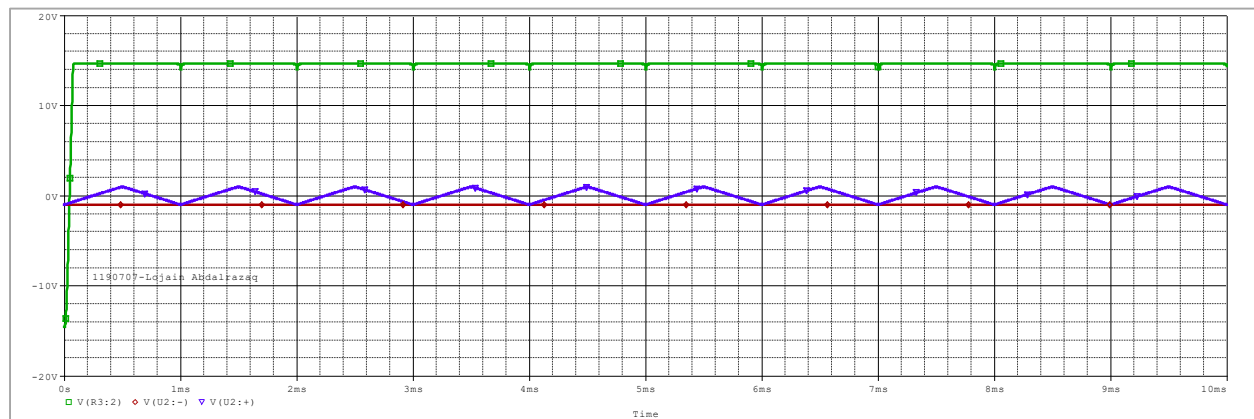


Fig 11: The voltage simulation When $V1 = -0.98V$

4. Integrator and Differentiator

- **Integrator:**
- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

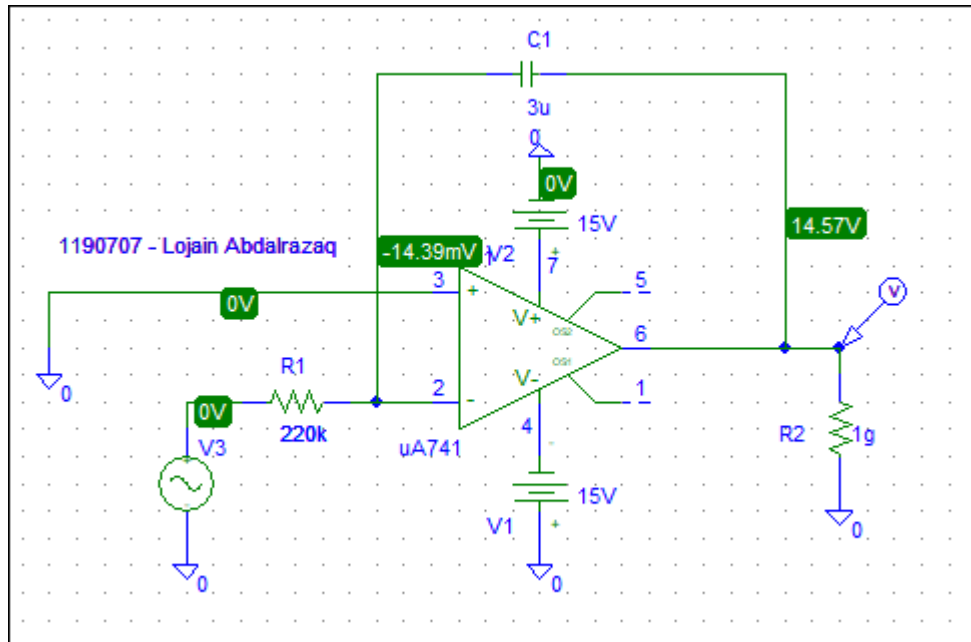


Fig 12: Connecting the Integrator circuit

- Plotting the output voltage:

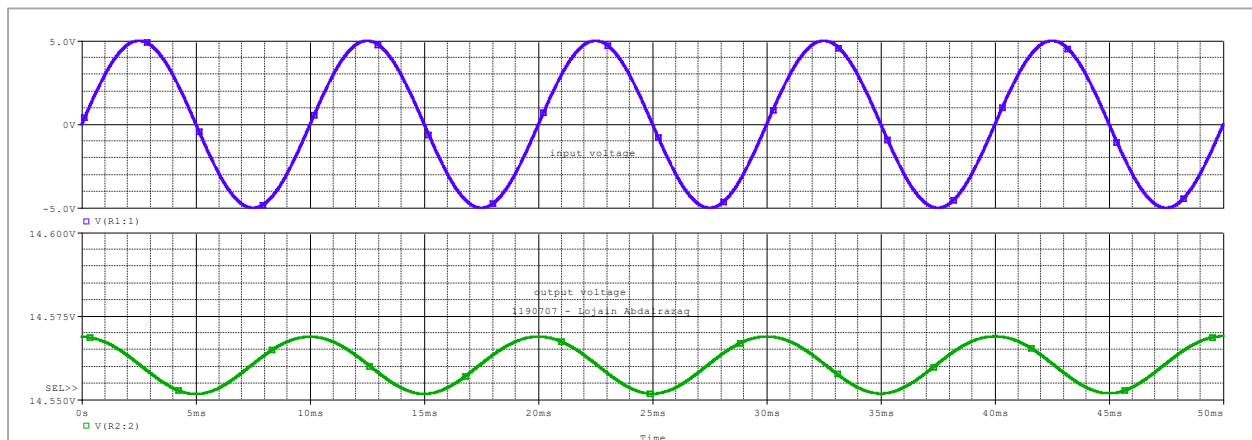


Fig 13: The output voltage simulation

- **Differentiator:**
- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

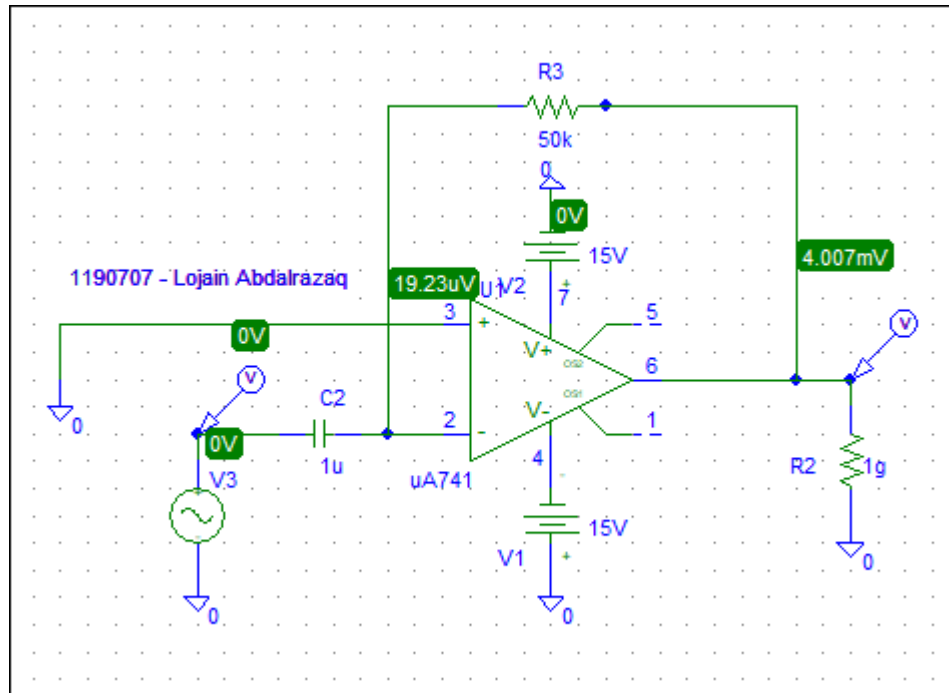


Fig 14: Connecting the differentiator circuit

- Plotting the output voltage:

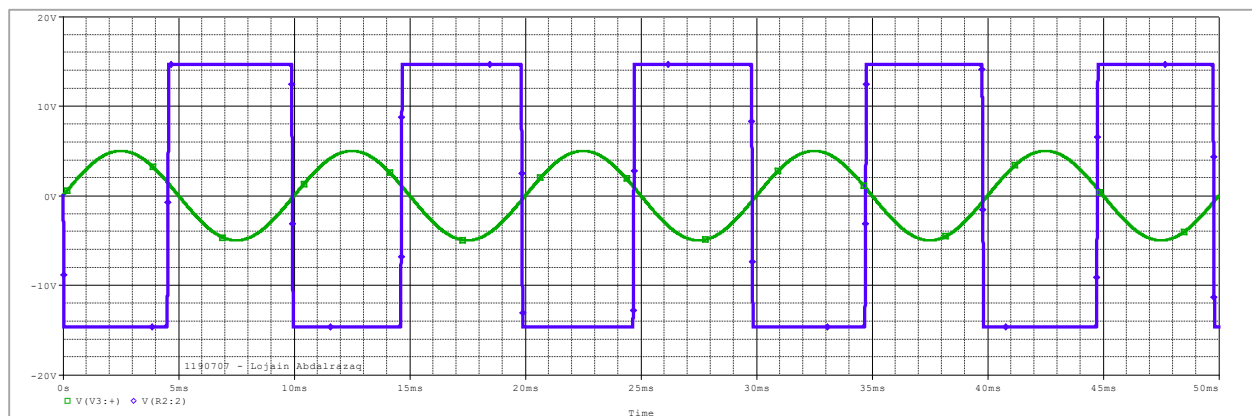


Fig 15: The input and output voltage simulation

5. To investigate the effect of adding hysteresis:

- Connecting the circuit using PsPice:

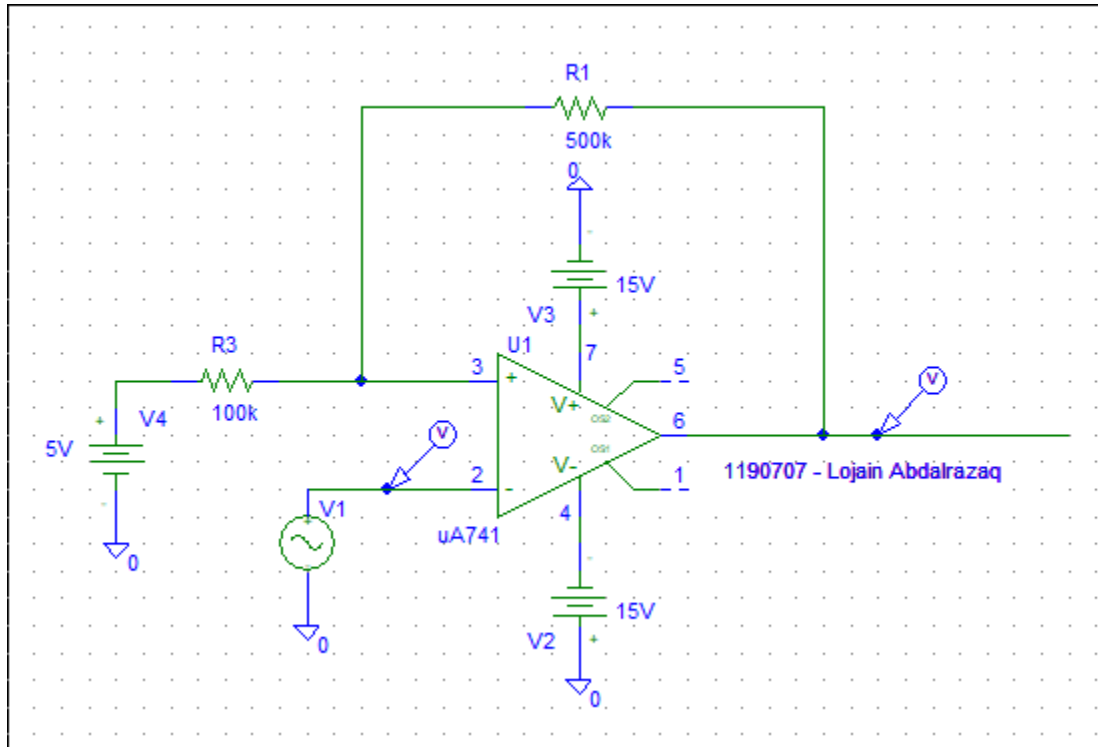


Fig 16: Connecting the circuit using PSpice

- Plotting the input and output voltage:

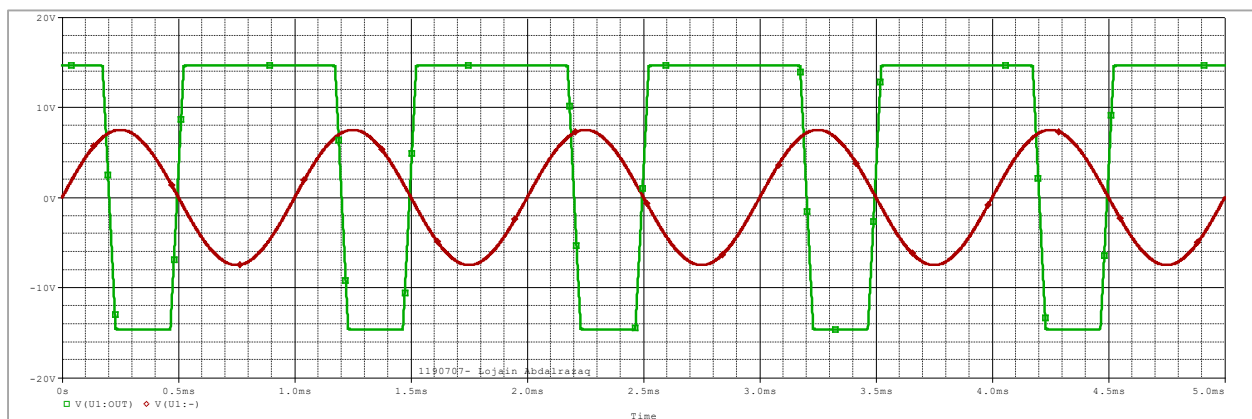


Fig 17: The input and output voltage simulation