

Instructions:

- Write down all your observations in notebook.
- Verify your calculations with your respective TA.

Objectives:

- Familiarizing with Operational Amplifier(OpAmp) based Negative feedback circuits.
- Understanding how OpAmp can be used to implement various mathematical operations.
- Designing of positive feedback OpAmp-based circuit.
- Understanding the feedback factor in OpAmp circuits.

1. OpAmp based Negative feedback circuits

(a) Inverting Amplifier circuit

- The inverting amplifier circuit is shown in Fig. [1] with $R_1 = 1k\Omega$, $R_2 = 10k\Omega$. Apply a sinusoidal input with a peak of $0.1V$ and frequency $1kHz$. Plot V_i and V_o versus time. Apply the supply voltage of $\pm 15V$. Do not connect R_L explicitly, DSO itself will act as a load while measuring the output. [4 Marks]

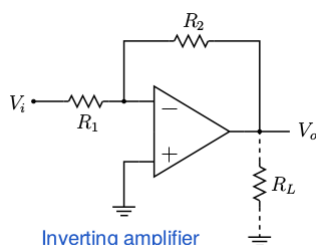


Figure 1: Inverting amplifier

- Now, vary the input amplitude from $0.1V$ to $2V$ and observe the output waveform. Explain what happens to output voltage after a particular value of input voltage. [3 Marks]

(b) Differentiator

- The Differentiator circuit is shown in the Fig. [2] with a triangular wave input ($\pm 2V$, $2.5kHz$), $R = 10k\Omega$, $C = 0.01\mu F$. Observe the output waveform on DSO. Plot the input and output waveforms as a function of time in your notebook and explain the type of output waveform observed. [5 Marks]
Why are we getting ripples here??
- Now, connect a small capacitor $C = 0.001\mu F$ in parallel with R , and observe $V_o(t)$. Explain what difference you observe in output waveform as compared to (i). [3 Marks]

(c) Summer Amplifier Circuit

- The Op-Amp based circuit shown in Fig. [3] can be used as a summer. This circuit takes two inputs X_1 and X_2 and is required to give an output of $V_o = -(X_2 + X_1/2)$
- Design the values of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 . [2 Marks]
- Assemble the circuit as shown in Fig. [3] and apply X_1 and X_2 as two sinusoidal voltage signal with $4V_{PP}$ and $2V_{PP}$ amplitudes respectively and frequency of $500Hz$.

1 Sin wave at 500hz and other DC input

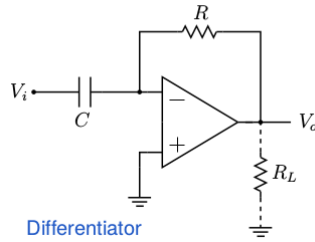


Figure 2: Differentiator

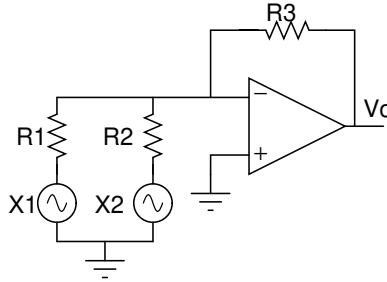


Figure 3: Summer Circuit Using Op-Amp

- iv. Plot the input X_1 and output V_0 and comment on the output voltage amplitude. [5 Marks]

(d) **Equation Solver**

- i. Design a circuit that performs the following mathematical computation

$$V_0 = -(0.0001 \frac{d}{dt} X_1 + 2X_2)$$

Draw a clean circuit and note down the values of components used. [3 marks]

- ii. Mathematically, drive expression of the expected output. [2 marks]

Hint:

$$a * \sin(x) + b * \cos(x) = (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}) * \sin(x + \tan^{-1}(a/b))$$

- iii. Take

$$X_1 = 10 * \sin(2 * \pi * 500 * t)$$

$$X_2 = 2.5 * \sin(2 * \pi * 500 * t)$$

and plot the output V_0 on DSO. Note down the waveform and report its Vpp and frequency. [3 marks]

2. OpAmp Based Positive Feedback Circuits

(a) **Schmitt Trigger Circuit**

- Design the Schmitt trigger circuit shown in the Fig. [4] for upper threshold value (V_{TH}) of 2.5V and lower threshold value (V_{TL}) of -2.5V. Assume $V_a = 0V(GND)$. Use dual supply of $\pm 15V$ for the Op-amp 741. [2 Marks]
- Apply a sinusoidal input ($10V_{pp}, 1kHz$) and observe $V_o(t)$. [3 Marks]
- Compare the observed threshold voltages V_{TH} and V_{TL} with the design specification. [1 Mark]
- Now, keeping resistor values same as above calculate the new threshold values for $V_a = 2V$. [2 Marks]
- Now repeat the steps (ii) and (iii). [3 Marks]
- If we want V_{TH} and V_{TL} to be robust and not change with the change/variations in Opamp then is this a good design of the Schmitt trigger? [1 Marks]

(b) **Modified Schmitt Trigger Circuit**

A modified Schmitt Trigger circuit is shown in Fig. [5].

- i. What is the purpose of R' . What if $R' = 0$?

[1 Marks]

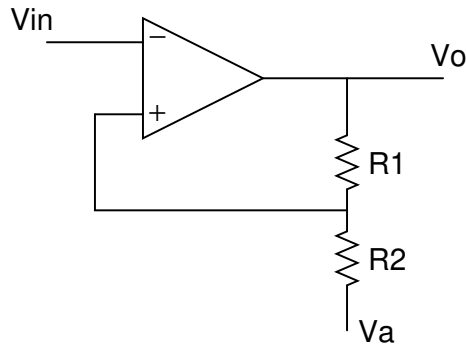


Figure 4: Schmitt Trigger

- ii. Connect the circuit as shown in Fig. [5]. D_1 and D_2 are 4.7 V, Zener diode.
 - iii. Apply a sinusoidal input ($10V_{pp}, 1kHz$) and observe $V_o(t)$ for $V_a = 0V(GND)$. [3 Marks]
 - iv. Compare the threshold voltages V_{TH} and V_{TL} with the values you expected theoretically. [1 Marks]
- How to calculate the threshold voltages??

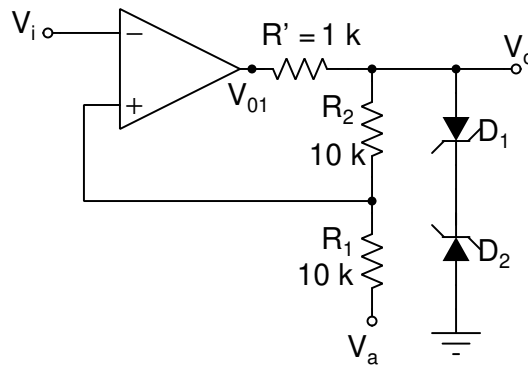


Figure 5: Schmitt Trigger with zener diode at output

3. OpAmp Based Feedback circuit

- i. What type of feedback circuit is shown in Fig. [6]? $R_1 = 1k\Omega$, $R_2 = 10k\Omega$, $R_3 = 100k\Omega$, $R_4 = 1k\Omega$. [1 Marks]
 - ii. Apply a sinusoidal input with a peak of $0.1V$ and frequency $1kHz$. Plot V_i and V_o as a function of time. Apply the supply voltage of $\pm 15V$. [2 Marks]
 - iii. What type of feedback circuit is shown in Fig. [6]. $R_1 = 1k\Omega$, $R_2 = 100k\Omega$, $R_3 = 10k\Omega$, $R_4 = 1k\Omega$. [1 Marks]
 - iv. Apply a sinusoidal input with a peak of $0.1V$ and frequency of $1kHz$. Plot V_i and V_o as a function of time. Apply the supply voltage of $\pm 15V$. [2 Marks]
- How to decide the type of feedback of a circuit??

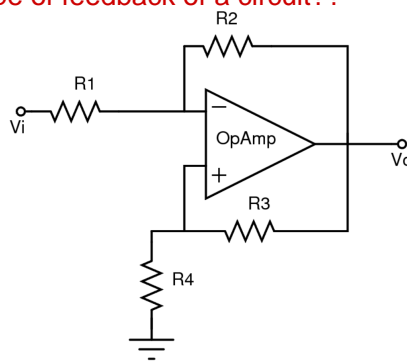


Figure 6: OpAmp based feedback circuits

Pin diagram of op-amp

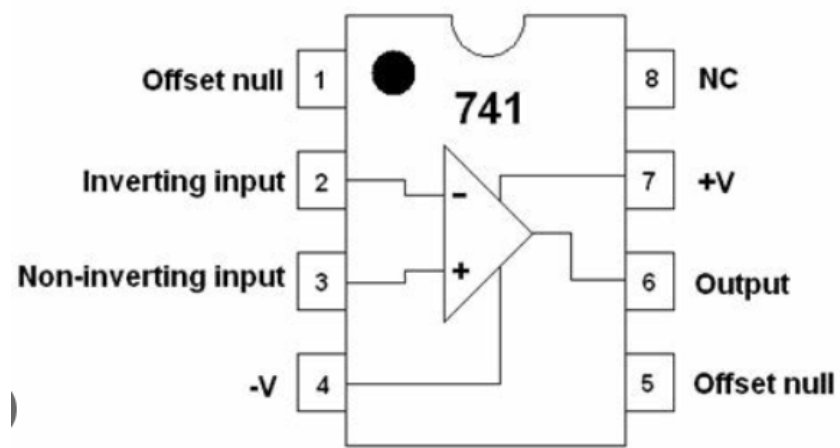


Figure 7: IC 741