

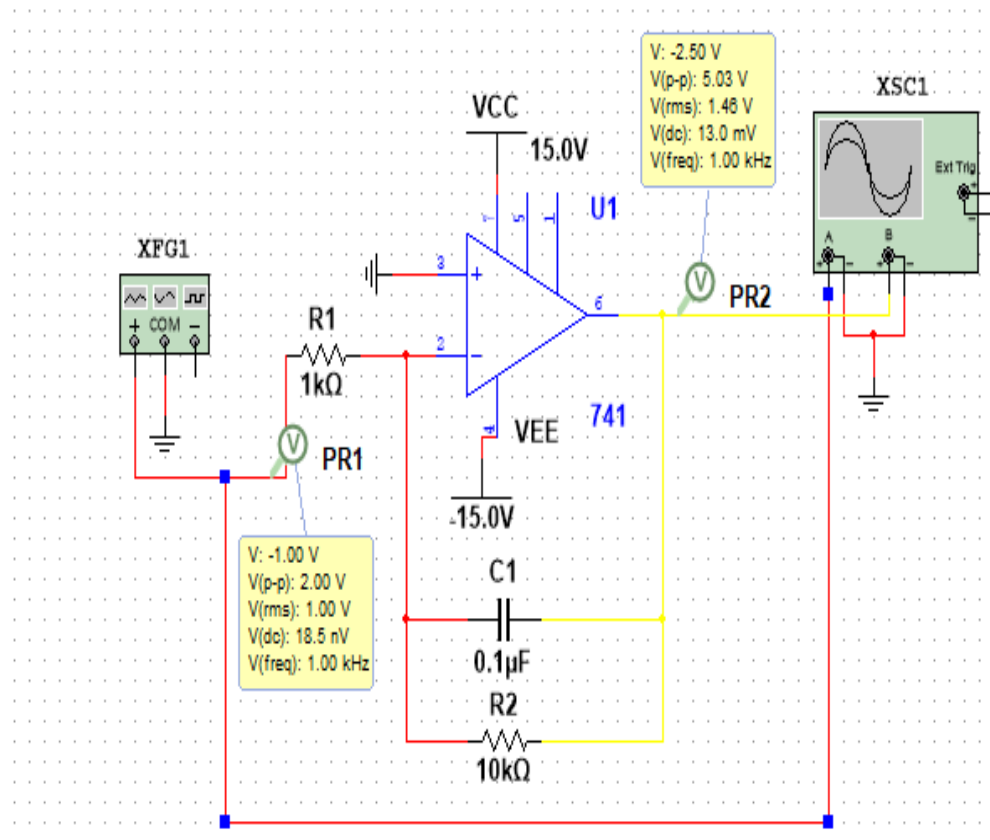
## **Analog IC**

### **Lab 2**

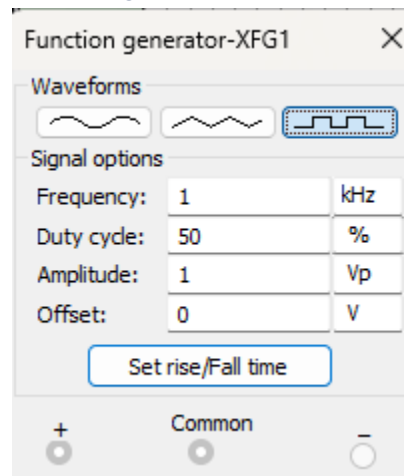
<b>Name</b>	<b>ID</b>
Nada Tarek Mowafi	20012094
Salma Hamdy Mohammed	20010677

## The Characteristics of Integrators and Differentiators Circuits:

- Integrator:
- The circuit:

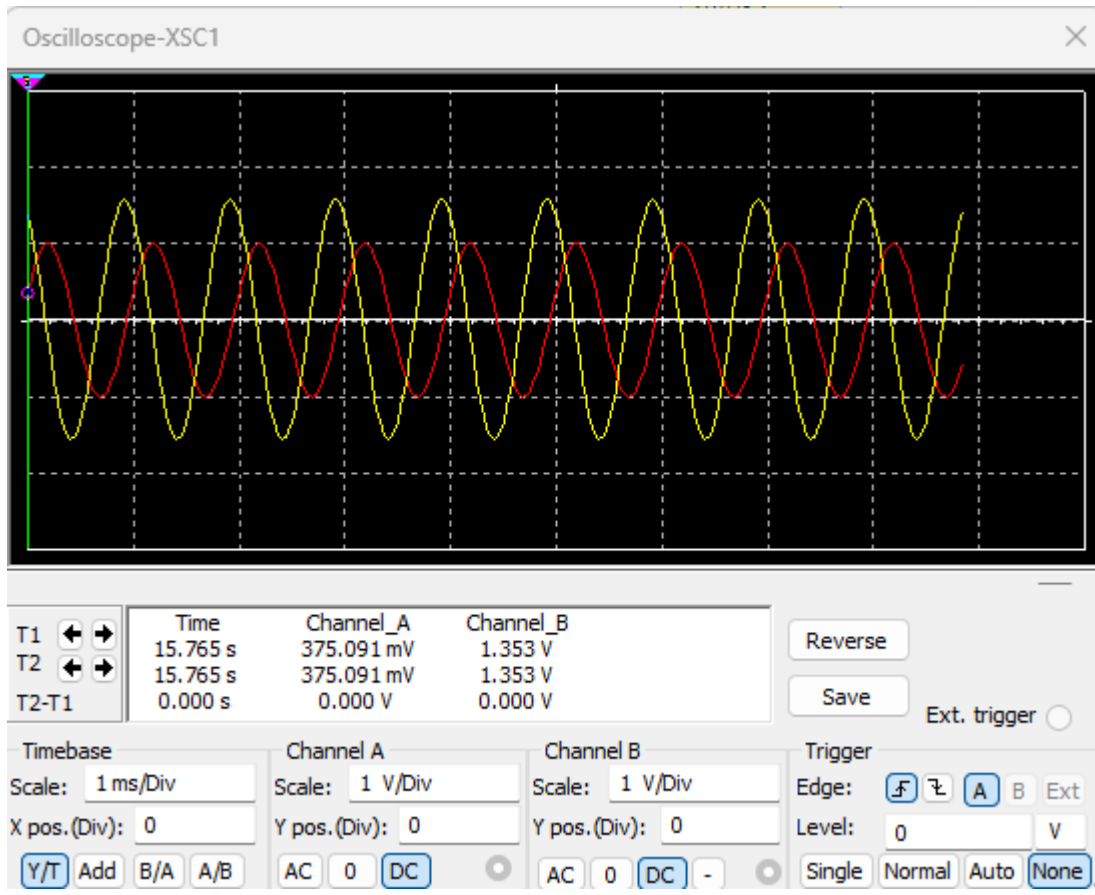


Function generator settings for all:

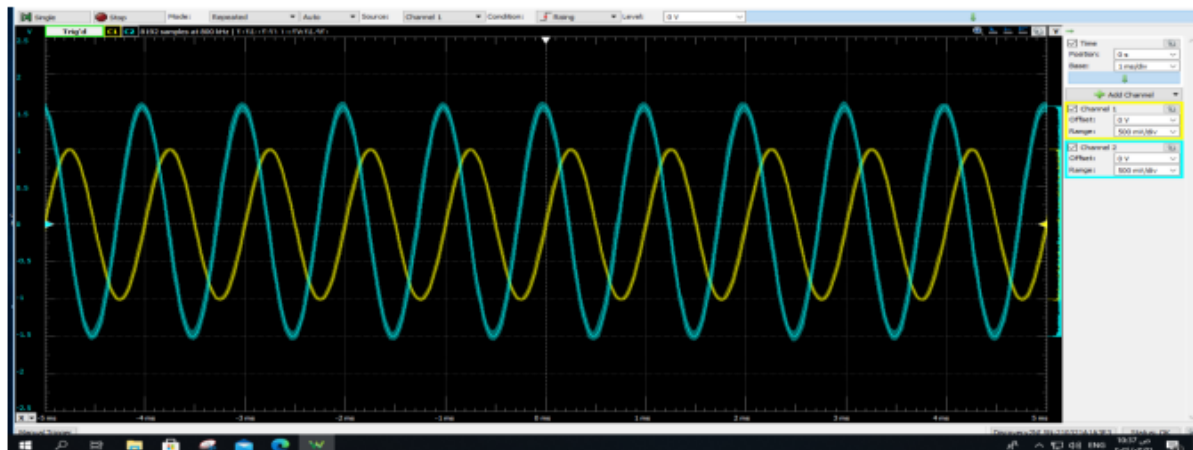


## 1. Sinusoidal wave input:

- Output from multisim:

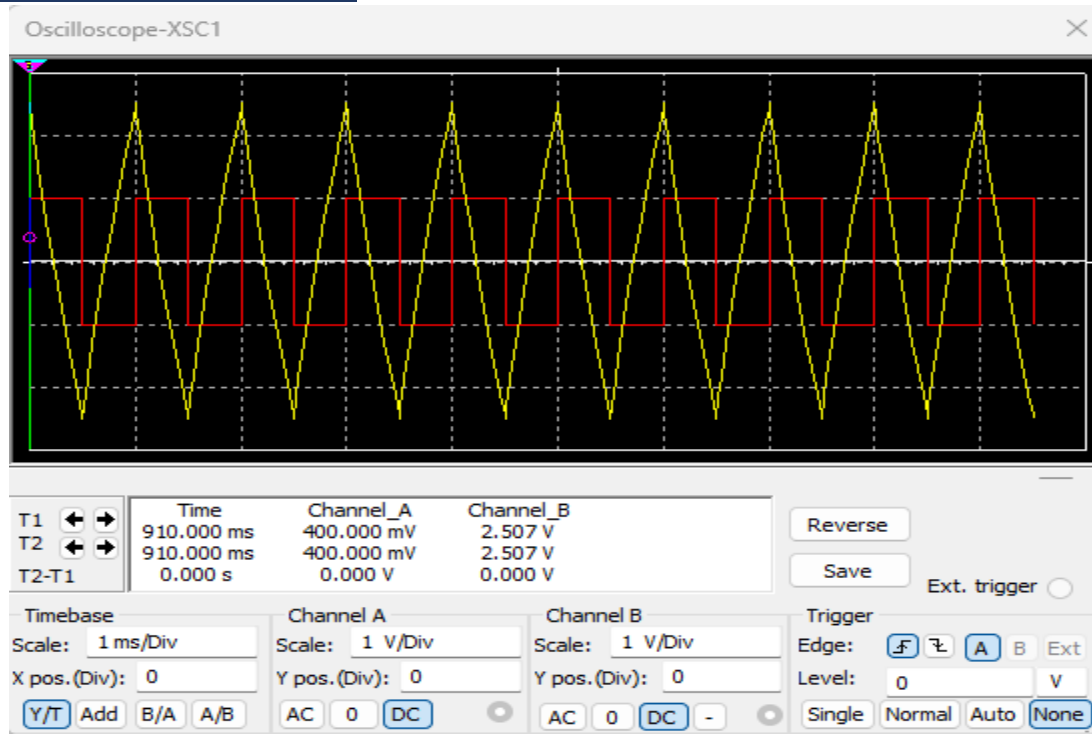


- Output in the lab:

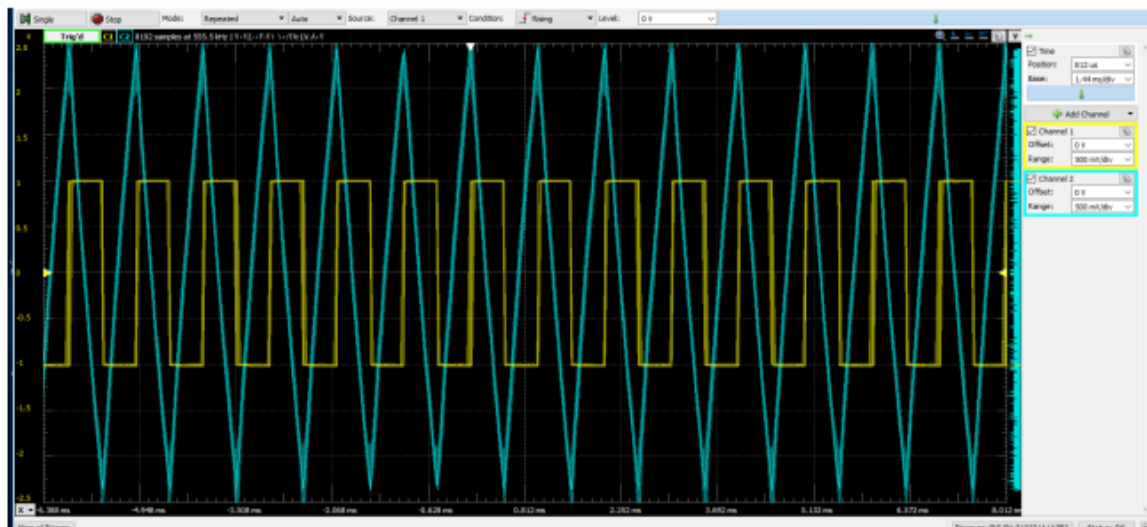


## 2. Square wave input:

- Output from multisim:



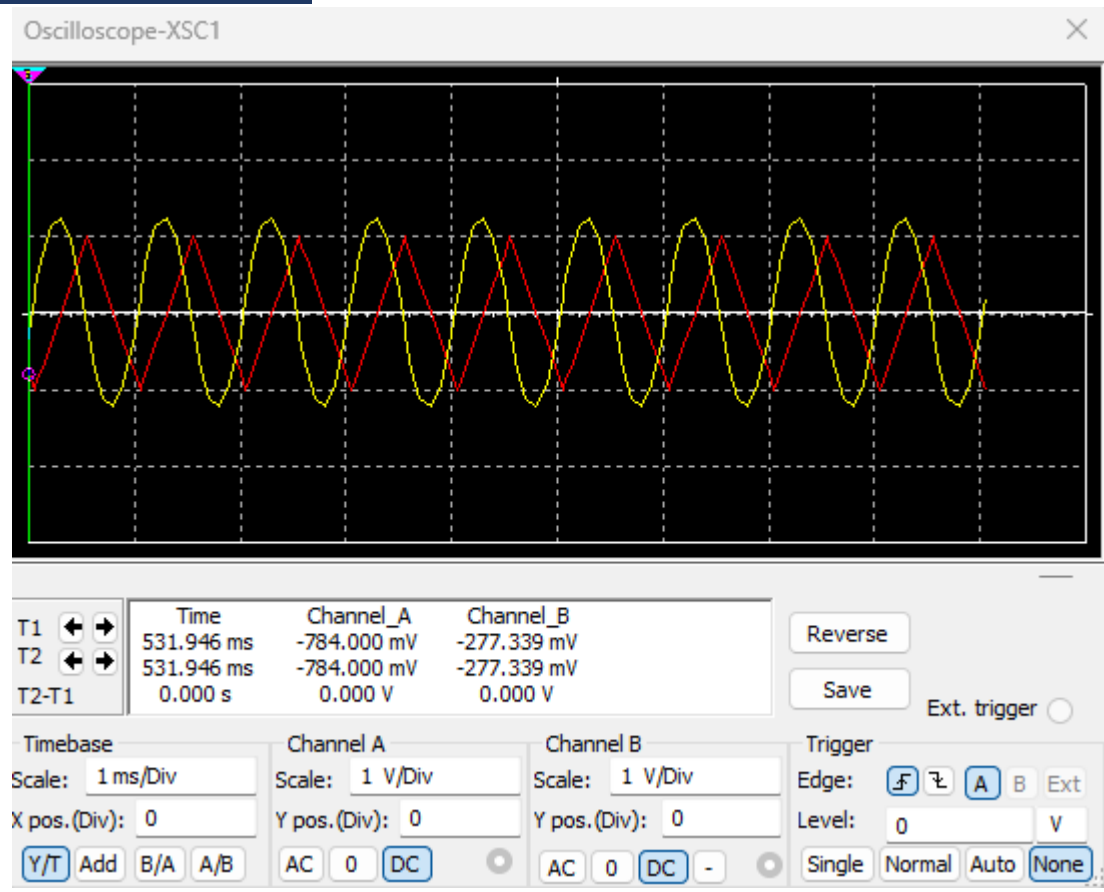
- Output in the lab:



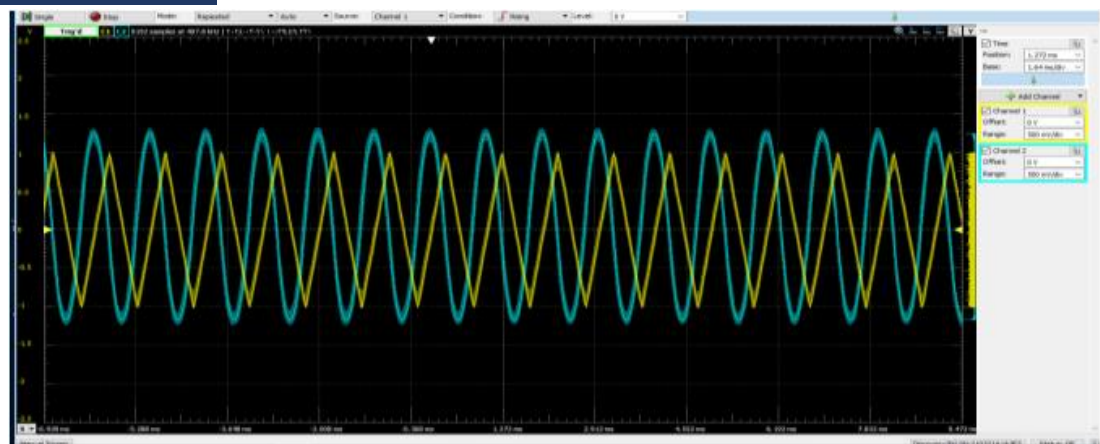
**Comment:** If the square wave is applied to Integrator Amplifier, the produced output will be a triangular wave or saw tooth wave as the op-amp integrator produces an output voltage which is proportional to the integral of the input voltage.

### 3. Triangular wave input:

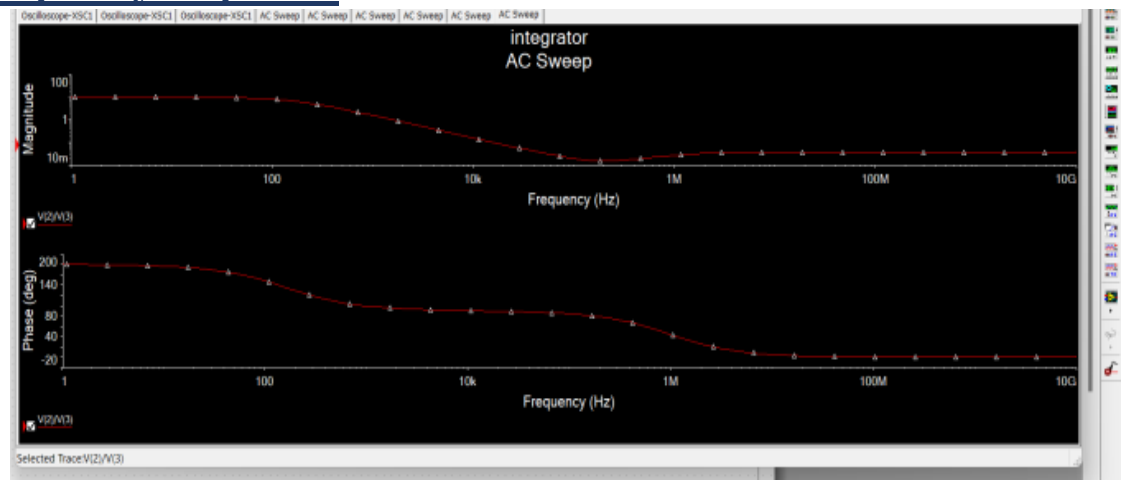
- Output from multisim:



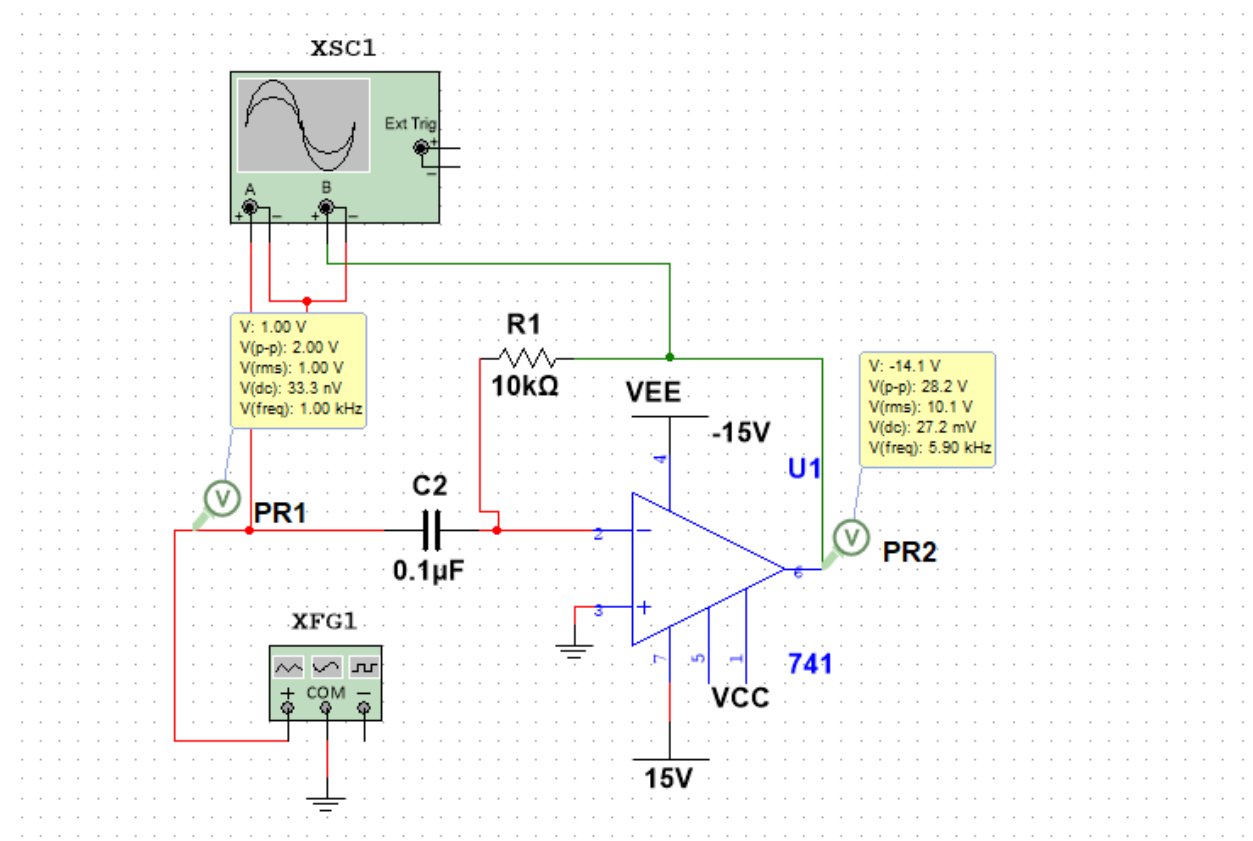
- Output in the lab:



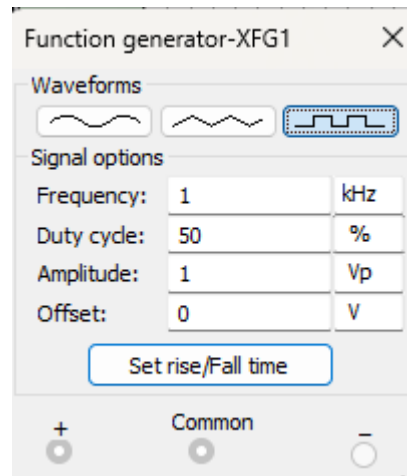
- The frequency response:



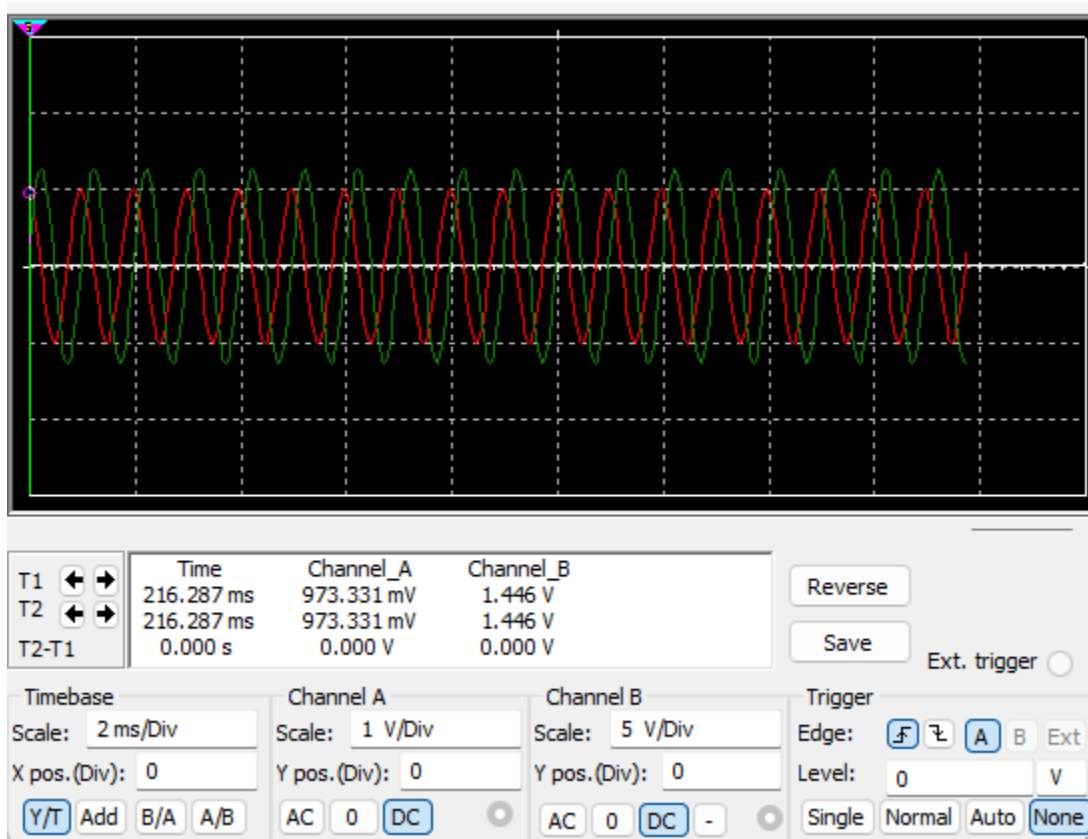
- The differentiator circuit:



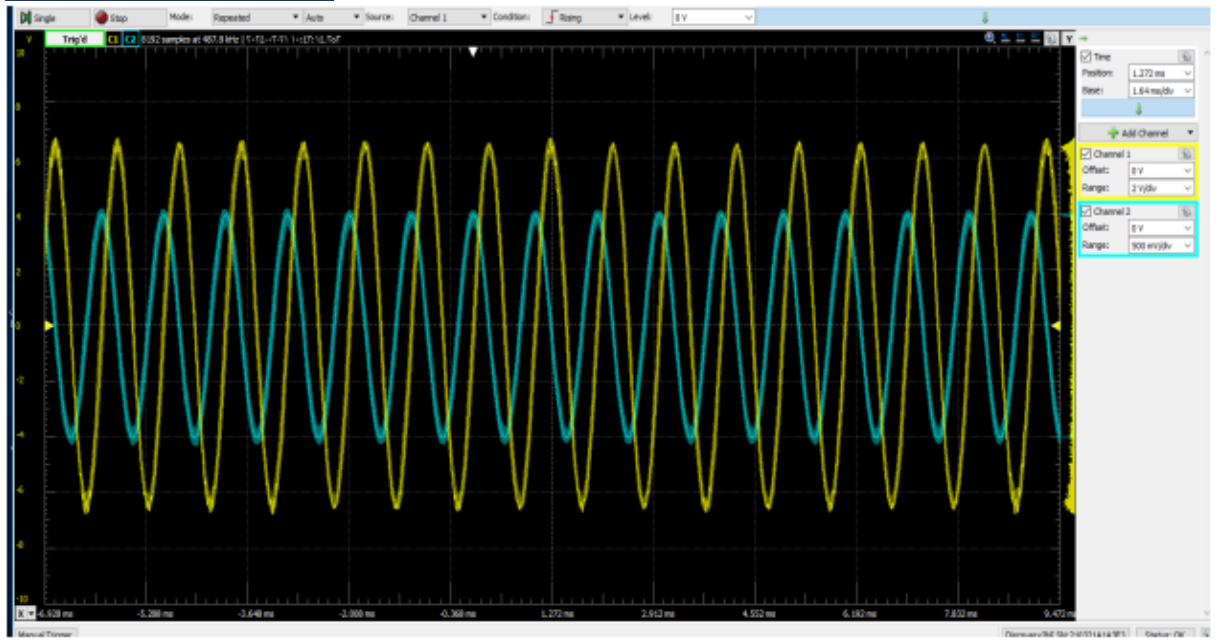
- Function generator settings for all:



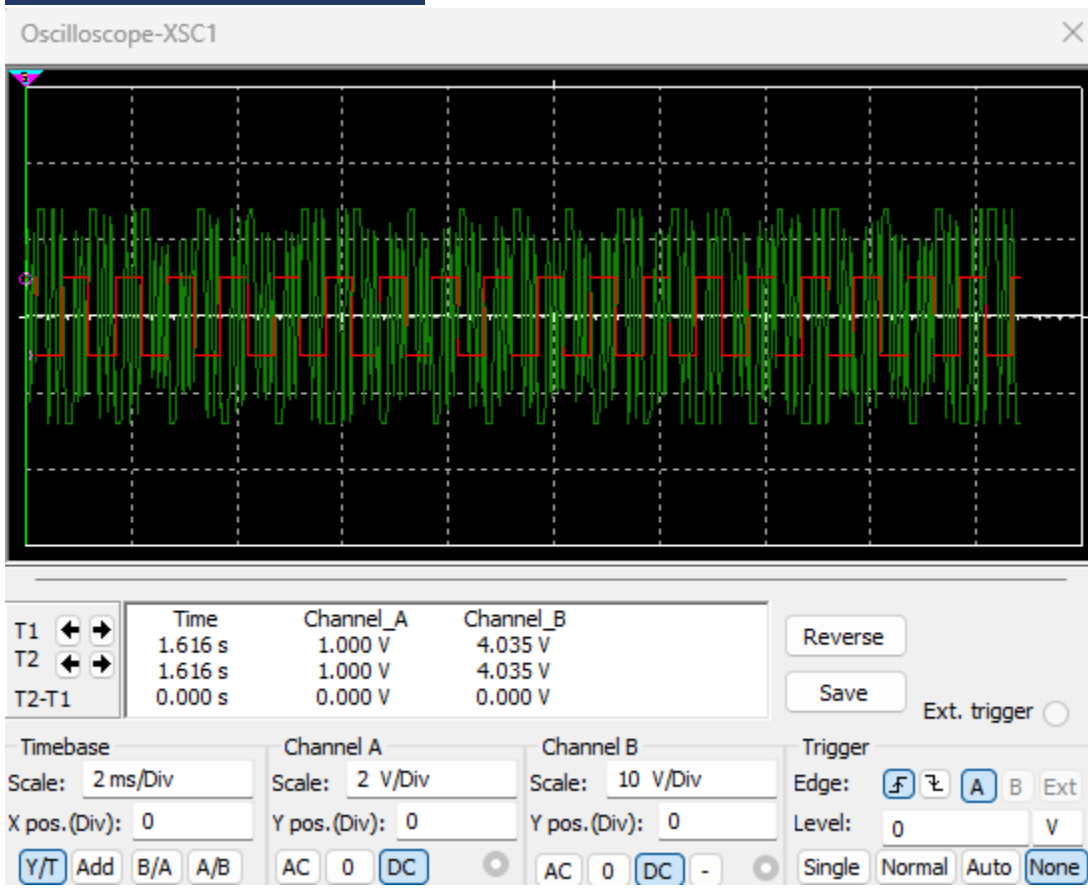
# 1) Sinusoidal wave input: Output from multisim:



## Output in the lab:

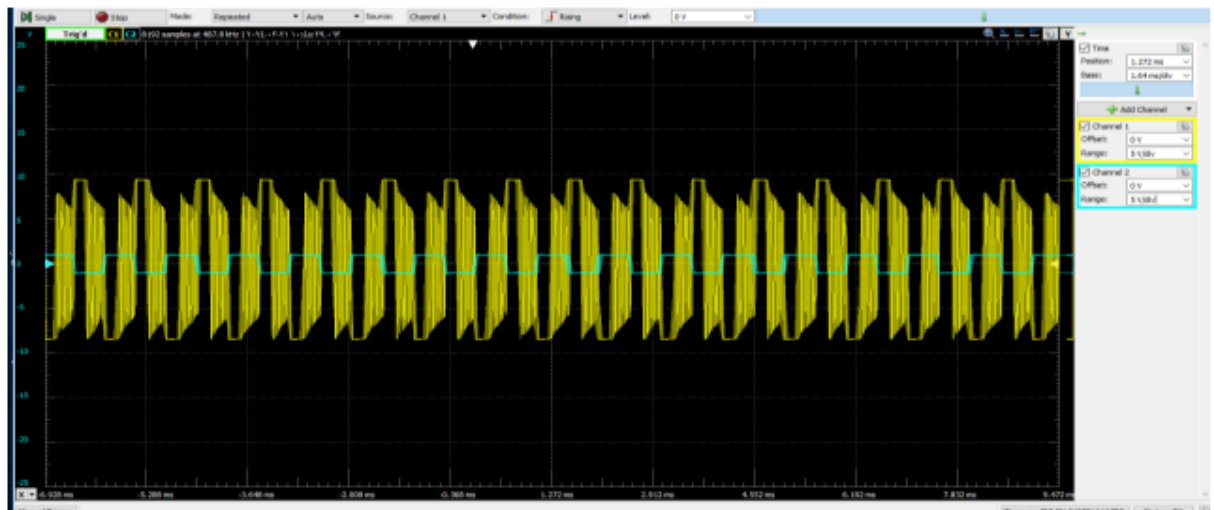


## 2) Square wave input: Output from multisim:





## Output in the lab:

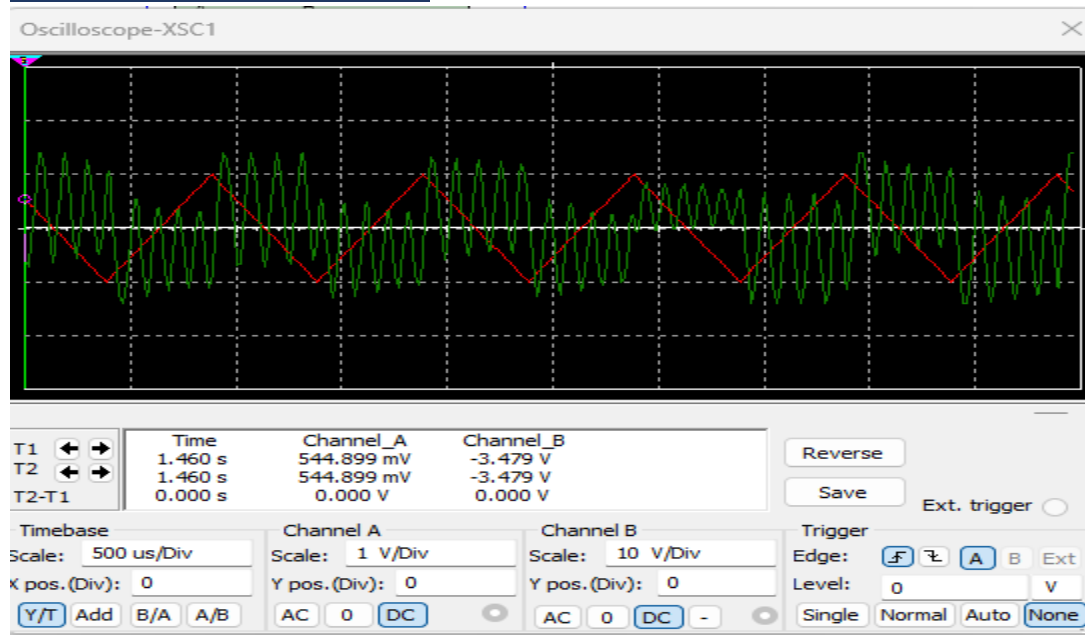


### Comment:

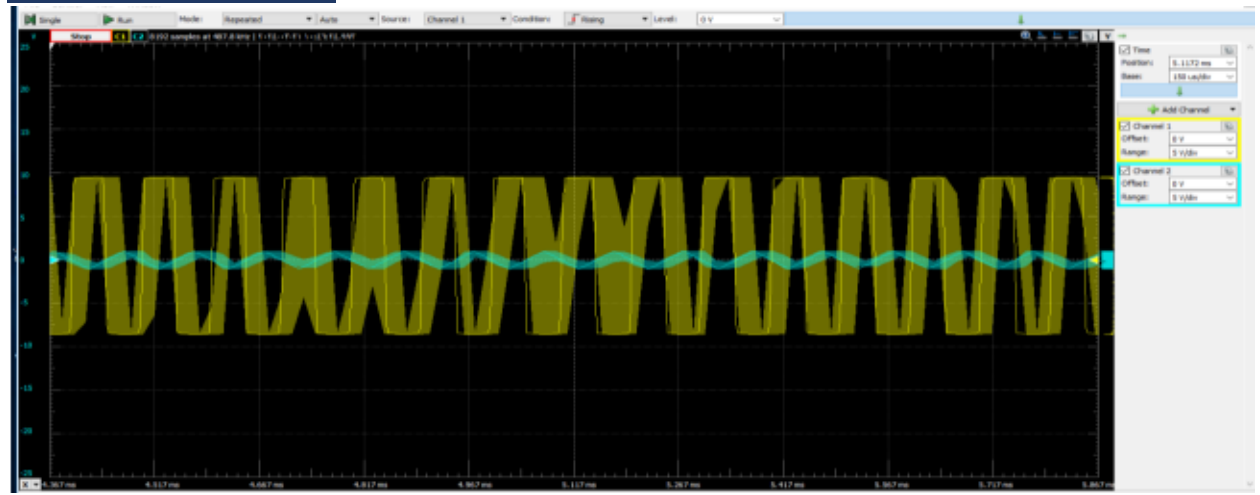
If a rectangular wave is applied to a differentiator amplifier, the output will be a series of pulses. And if a square wave is applied, the output will be delta as the op-amp differentiator produces an output voltage which is proportional to the rate of change of the input voltage.

### 3) Triangular wave input:

#### Output from multisim:



## Output in the lab:



## Frequency response:

