

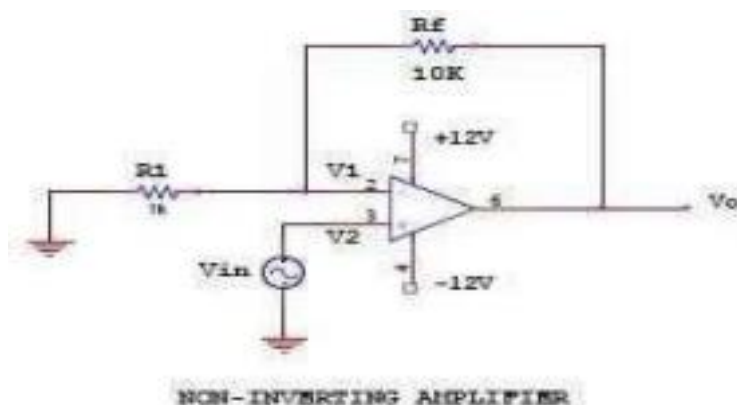
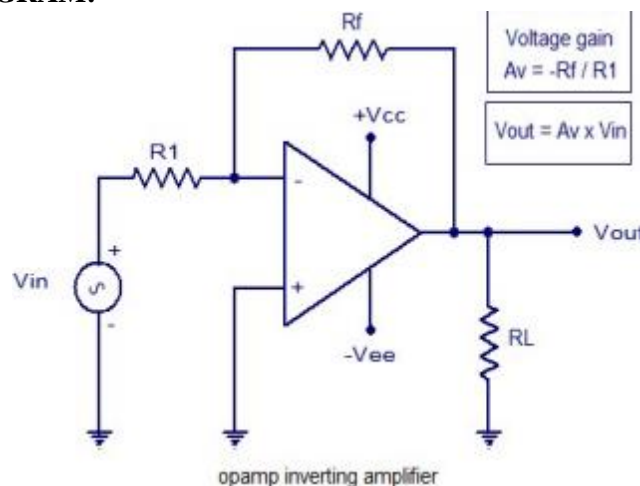
**EXPERIMENT -5****INVERTING AND NON-INVERTING AMPLIFIERS USING OP AMPS**

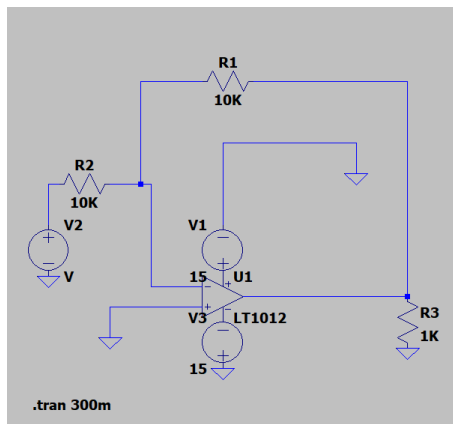
**AIM:** To study the following using opamp -

1. Inverting amplifier
2. Non-inverting Amplifier

**Theory:**

An inverting amplifier using opamp is a type of amplifier using opamp where the output waveform will be phase opposite to the input waveform. The input waveform will be amplified by the factor  $A_v$  (voltage gain of the amplifier) in magnitude and its phase will be inverted. In the inverting amplifier circuit the signal to be amplified is applied to the inverting input of the opamp through the input resistance  $R_1$ .  $R_f$  is the feedback resistor.  $R_f$  and  $R_{in}$  together determine the gain of the amplifier. Inverting operational amplifier gain can be expressed using the equation  $A_v = -R_f/R_1$ . Negative sign implies that the output signal is negated. The circuit diagram of a basic inverting amplifier using opamp is shown below.

**CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:****INVERTING AMPLIFIER :****CIRCUIT DIAGRAM :**

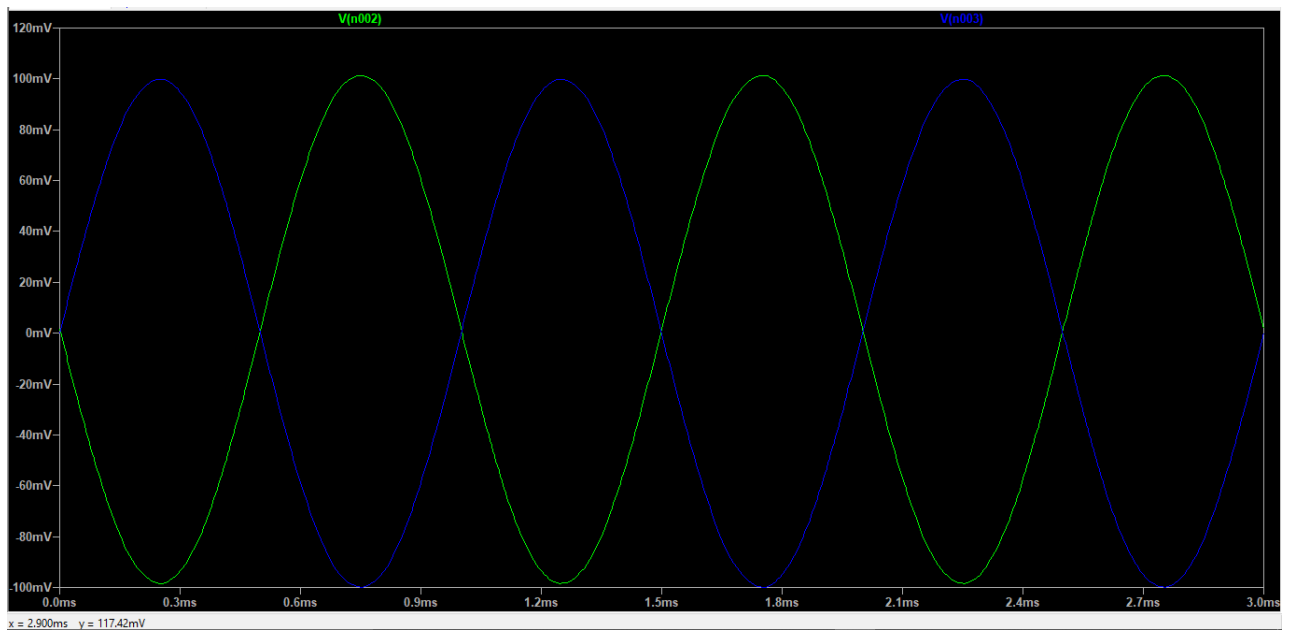


**Formula :**

$$V_O = V_{IN}(1 + R_2/R_1)$$

**Result :**

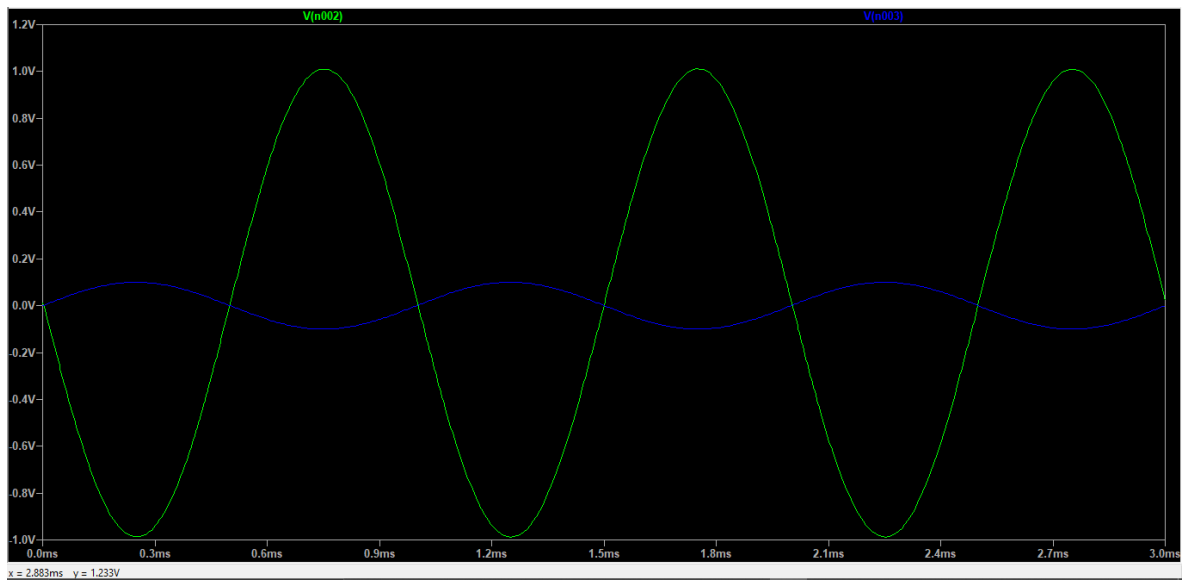
R1=10K ,R2=10k ,GAIN=1



$V_{IN}$	$V_{OUT}$
0 V	0 V
0.1 V	-0.1
0.3 V	-0.3
0.5 V	-0.5
0.7V	-0.7
0.9 V	-0.9

For Gain=10

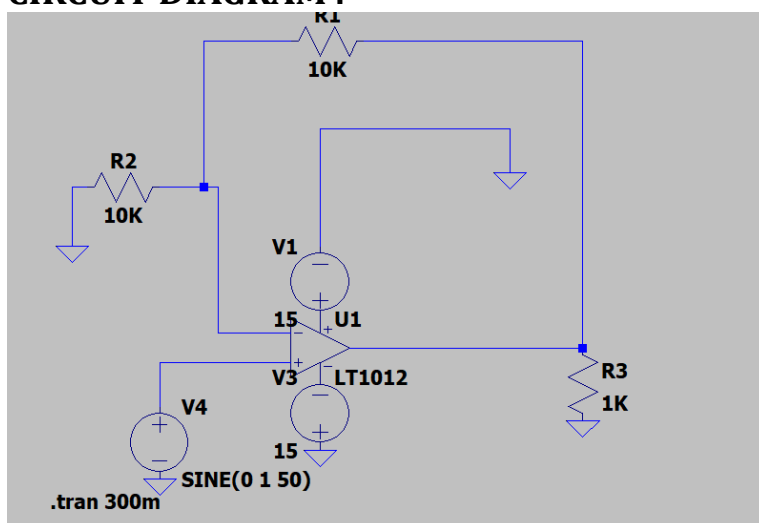
R1=10K , R2=100K



$V_{IN}$	$V_{OUT}$
0 V	0 V
0.1 V	-1
0.3 V	-3
0.5 V	-5
0.7V	-7
0.9 V	-9

## NON-INVERTING AMPLIFIER :

### CIRCUIT DIAGRAM :



### Formula :

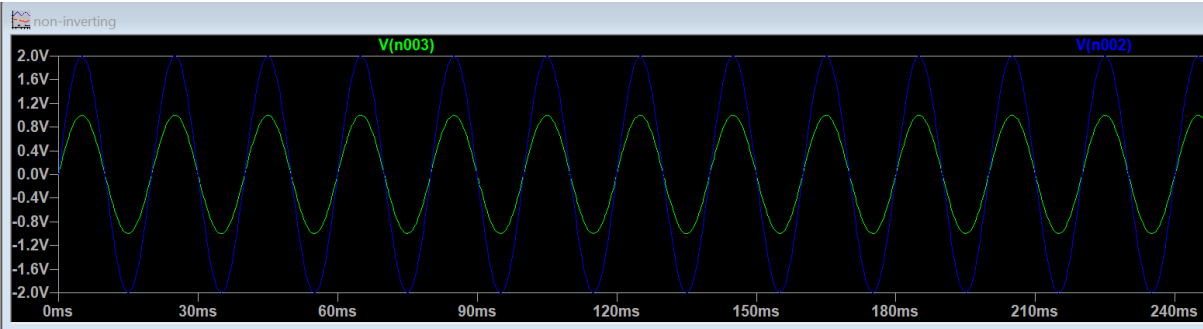
$$V_O = V_{IN} (1 + R_2/R_1)$$

### Result:

$$R_1 = 10K, R_2 = 10K$$

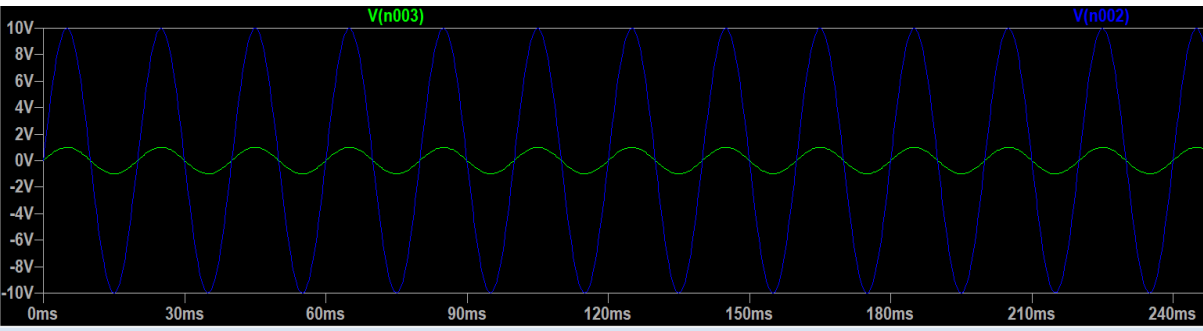
For Gain =2

V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub>
0	0
0.1	0.2
0.3	0.6
0.5	1.0
0.7	1.4
0.9	1.8



For Gain 10  
 $R_1=10K$  ,  $R_2=90K$

V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub>
0V	0.0V
0.1V	1V
0.3V	3V
0.5V	5V
0.7V	7V
0.9V	9V



## **DISCUSSION-**

An inverting operational amplifier is a type of operational amplifier that produces an output which is out of phase with respect to input 180 degree out of phase with gain of  $(-R_2/R_1)$ .

While a non-inverting amplifier is a type of operational amplifier that produces an output which is in phase with respect to input 0 degree in phase with gain of  $(1+R_2/R_1)$ .