

Lab Report III: Operational Amplifiers

Casey Hawthorne
Lab Partner: Noah Mugen

November 3, 2024

Lab 7: Operational Amplifiers

Objective

The objective of this lab is to familiarize ourselves with the orientation and function of an op amp within a circuit and understand the two op-amp rules when building various amplifiers.

Question 1

Recreate the circuit in Fig. 2 using an LM741CN op-amp. Breadboard setup with $V_{CC} = 15.03\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15.08\text{ V}$, $R_g = R_{in} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$. Set the waveform amplitude to 328 mV peak-to-peak.

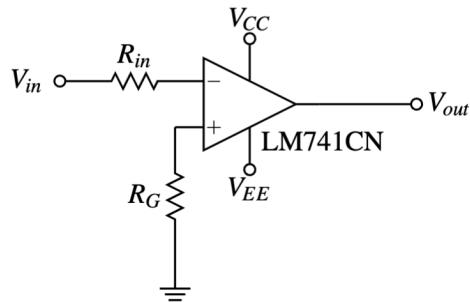


Figure 7.2: Basic Op Amp circuit (inverting comparator).

Figure 1

When viewing our waveforms, we set our amplitude to be 160 mV_{p.p.}, falling within the given limits of 50 mV and 300 mV.

Below are our observed waveforms in order of frequencies 135 Hz, 1.35 kHz, 4.2 kHz, and 25.05 kHz.

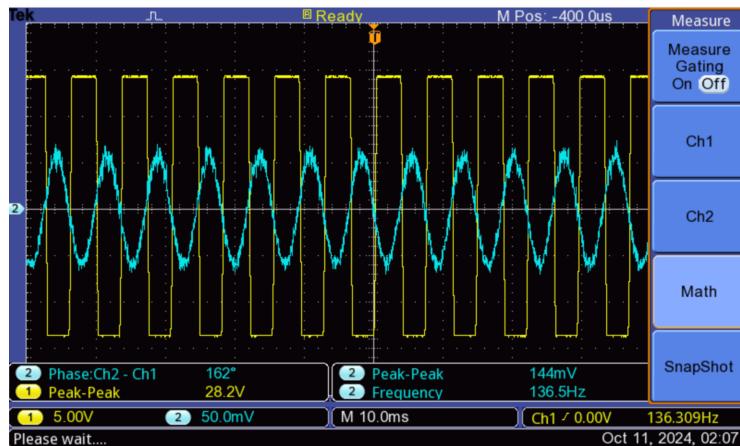


Figure 2

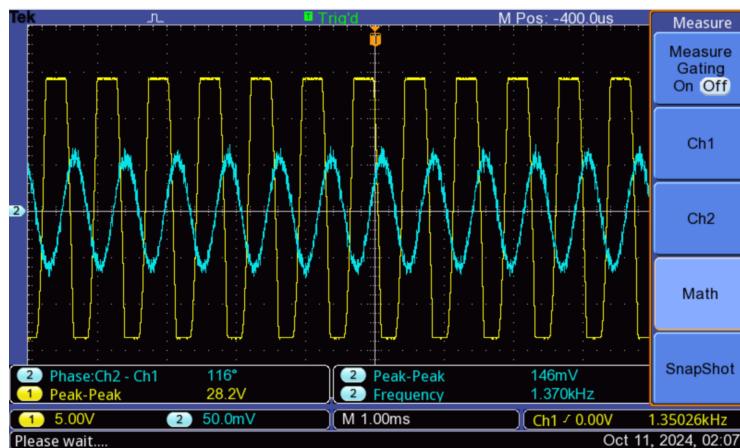


Figure 3

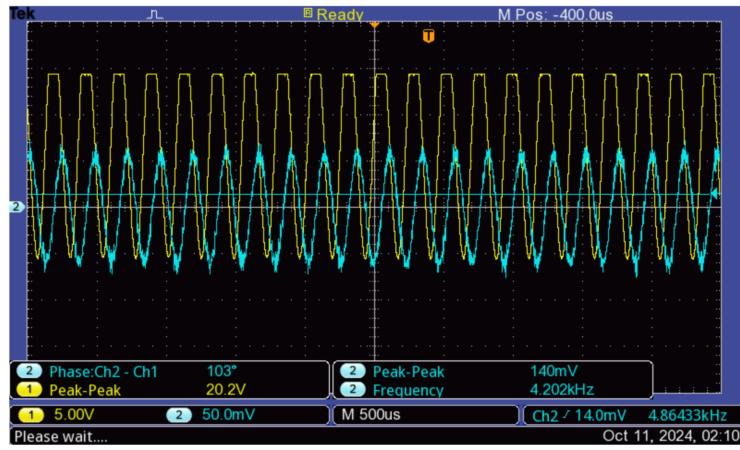


Figure 4

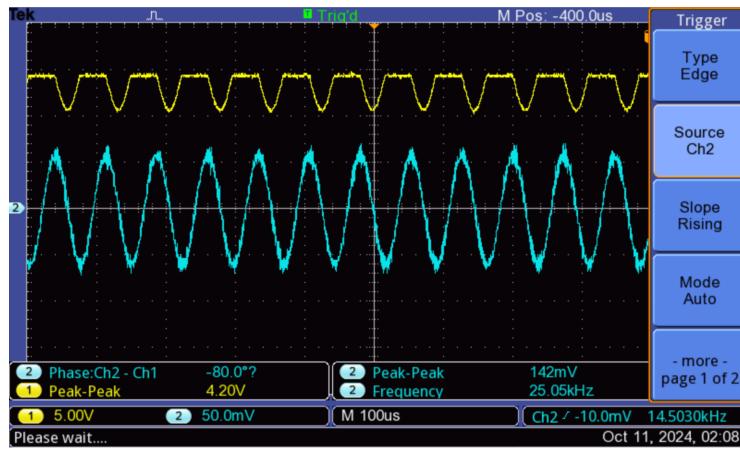


Figure 5

Our op-amp does not continue to compare throughout all frequencies and appears to stop comparing at a frequency of 3.2 kHz, the waveform for which is shown below.

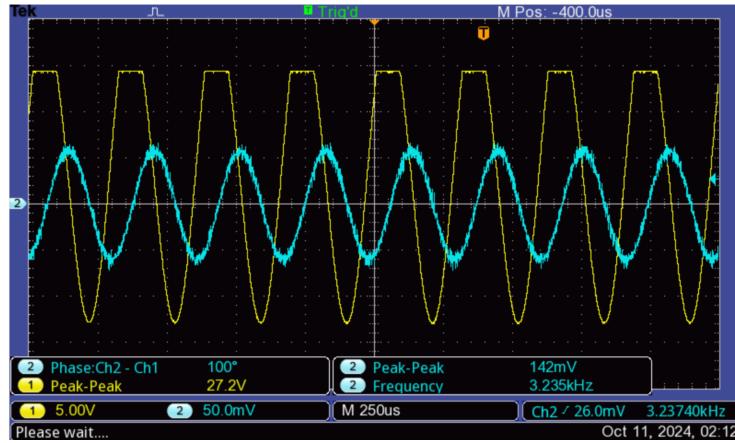


Figure 6: Waveform at 3.2 kHz

”Comparating” refers to the op-amp’s attempt to output a voltage very close to either the positive rail, V_{CC} , or the negative rail, V_{EE} , depending on whether V_{in} is less than or greater than the reference voltages V_{CC} or V_{EE} . This behavior is due to its significant open-loop gain. At a certain frequency, V_{out} decreased, making the gain smaller and more difficult to maintain.

At a certain frequency, V_{out} decreased making the gain smaller making it more difficult to compare changing voltages.

Question 2

Build the amplifier in Fig. 3, measuring gain as $-R_f/R_{in}$ with a ratio of 100.

Table 1: Gain measurements for ratio of 10

Frequency (Hz)	V_{in} (mV)	V_{out} (mV)
100	328	2880
1k	328	2880
10k	328	2880
100k	328	3240

Table 2: Gain measurements for ratio of 100

Frequency (Hz)	V_{in} (mV)	V_{out} (V)
100	304	25.8
1k	304	25.8
10k	312	25.2
40k	312	25.2
100k	320	25.8

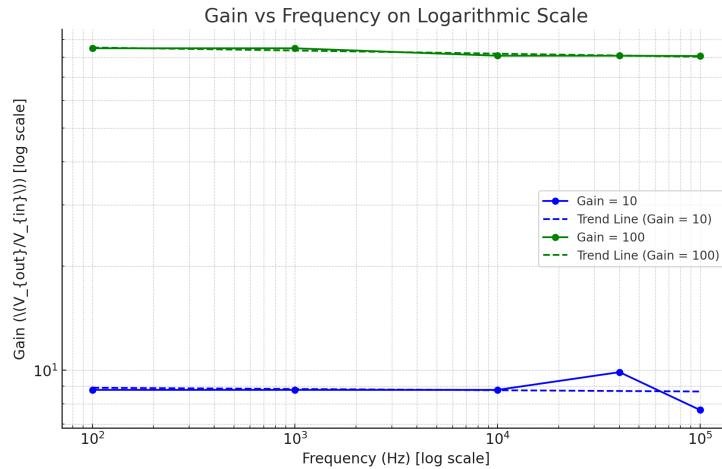


Figure 7: Gain vs. Frequency on Logarithmic Scale for Gain = 10 and Gain = 100 with Trend Lines. The plot illustrates the relationship between the frequency of the input signal and the gain of the amplifier, showing a decrease in gain at higher frequencies for both configurations.

The plot shows how the gain behaves across a range of frequencies for two different gain settings: 10 and 100.

- **Gain = 10:** The gain remains relatively stable across the lower frequencies but shows a noticeable decline as the frequency approaches 100 kHz. This behavior indicates that the amplifier can maintain its gain effectively up to a certain frequency, after which it starts to lose efficiency, possibly due to limitations in the op-amp's open-loop gain or bandwidth.
- **Gain = 100:** Similar to the Gain = 10 scenario, the gain starts high and remains fairly consistent at lower frequencies but experiences a drop as the frequency increases. The gain decreases more sharply compared to the Gain = 10 setting, indicating that higher gain configurations are more susceptible to frequency-related losses.

The trend lines (dashed) demonstrate the overall decreasing trend of gain with increasing frequency, which is typical for amplifiers as they approach

their frequency limits or bandwidth constraints. This drop in gain at higher frequencies is due to the op-amp's inability to respond quickly enough to the rapid changes in the input signal, leading to reduced amplification.

Question 3

Using the two fundamental op-amp rules:

1. The output adjusts itself to make the voltage difference between the inverting and non-inverting inputs as close to zero as possible.
2. The inputs draw no current.

We can understand how the gain of the inverting amplifier is determined. Since no current flows into the inputs of the op-amp, the current through the feedback resistor R_f must equal the current through the input resistor R_{in} . This creates a voltage difference that is directly proportional to the input voltage V_{in} , scaled by the ratio R_f/R_{in} .

The op-amp works to minimize the voltage difference between its inputs by adjusting the output voltage V_{out} . As a result, the output voltage is given by the expression $V_{out} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}V_{in}$, which represents the gain of the inverting amplifier. Additionally, because there is no current through R_g , the inverting input behaves like an extended virtual ground.

Question 4

Using the summing amplifier configuration, we measured the output voltage V_{out} for different combinations of input voltages V_1 and V_2 , and resistances R_1 , R_2 , and R_f .

The output voltage V_{out} is given by:

$$V_{out} = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2 \right)$$

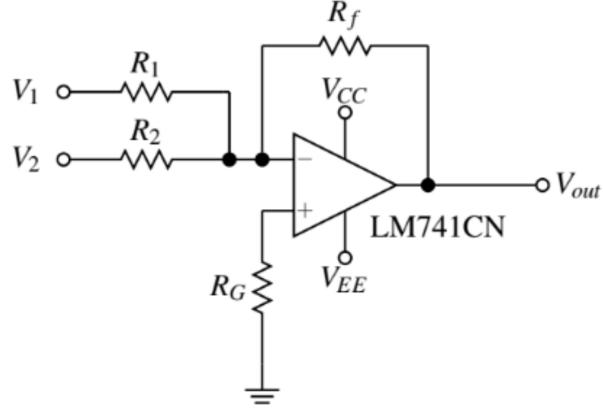


Figure 7.4: Summing (also inverting) amplifier.

Figure 8

Below is the table of our measurements:

Table 3: Summing Amplifier Measurements

V_1 (V)	V_2 (V)	R_1 (kΩ)	R_2 (kΩ)	R_f (kΩ)	V_{out} (V)
2.5	2.5	1	1	1	-0.48
2.5	2.5	10	10	1	-4.92
5	5	10	10	10	-9.9
5	5	100	10	10	-5.4
5	5	10	10	1	-0.99
7.5	7.5	10	10	1	-1.47

We observed that whenever R_f was significantly larger than R_1 and R_2 , V_{out} became overloaded due to an excessive amplification factor. This caused the output to default to the breadboard's maximum voltage of approximately 15 V.

Question 5

We are now tasked with using the data collected from Question 4 to derive an equation for V_{out} as a function of V_1 , V_2 , R_1 , R_2 , and R_f . Additionally, we need to generalize this formula for V_n and R_n .

Since V_{out} is consistently negative, and we are working with an inverting amplifier, we can assume the gain is given by $-\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}$. Given n values for R_{in} , we can express a portion of V_{out} as:

$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} + \dots + -\frac{R_f}{R_n}$$

Since gain is dimensionless, but V_{out} is measured in volts, we multiply by the input voltages V_{in} to obtain:

$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{\text{in}}} \times V_{\text{in}}$$

By combining these concepts, we derive the general solution:

$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 + \dots + -\frac{R_f}{R_n} V_n$$

To match this to the summing (inverting) amplifier, the equation simplifies to:

$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2$$

Applying our data to this formula yields a calculated V_{out} that closely matches the measured V_{out} , with an error of approximately 1.8%.

As noted in Question 4, if the calculated V_{out} exceeds the limits of V_{EE} or V_{CC} , the output will become overloaded and default to the voltage of the positive (+) or negative (-) rail.

Bonus Question

Using the summing amplifier configuration from Questions 4 and 5, with $R_1 = R_2 = R_f$, we applied sine waves to both inputs. Initially, we set both input frequencies to 10 kHz, and then varied them to observe the interaction between the waves.

When the frequencies were close to each other, the resulting output appeared as a single sine wave, demonstrating constructive interference. However, as the frequencies diverged, the output displayed a superposition of waves. This resulted in distinct wave packets, where each packet contained segments of individual sine waves corresponding to the different input frequencies.

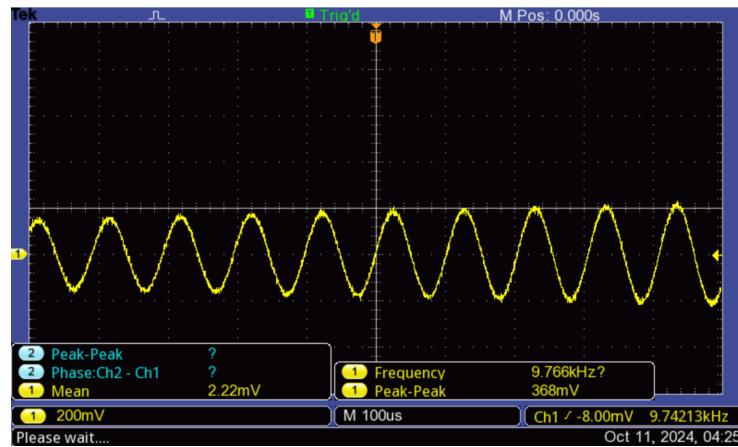


Figure 9: $f_1 = f_2 = 10\text{kHz}$

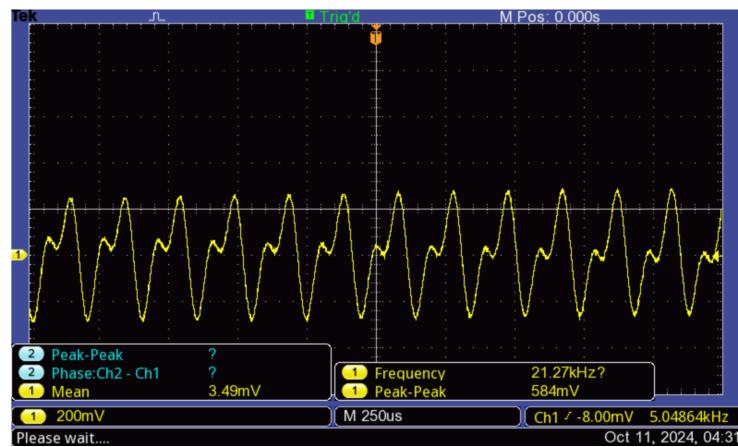


Figure 10: $f_1 = 10\text{kHz}$ $f_2 = 12\text{kHz}$

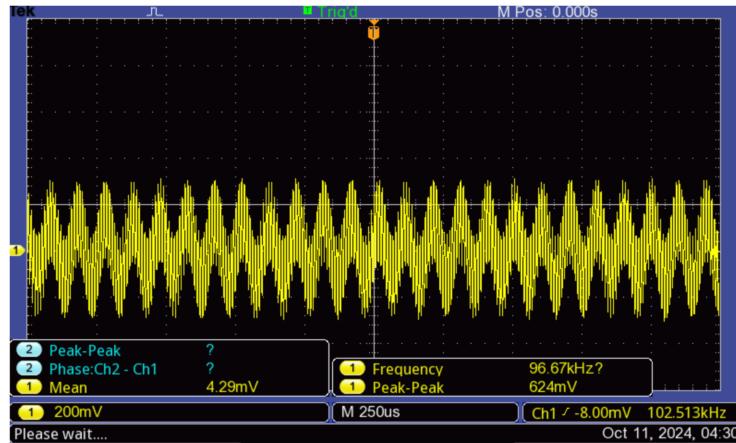


Figure 11: $f_1 = 10\text{kHz}$ $f_2 = 100\text{kHz}$

Observations include:

- $f_1 = f_2 = 10\text{kHz}$: Waves perfectly superimpose.
- $f_1 = 10\text{kHz}, f_2 = 12\text{kHz}$: Slight divergence observed.
- $f_1 = 10\text{kHz}, f_2 = 100\text{kHz}$: Distinct superposition patterns.

Lab 8: Operational Amplifiers II

Introduction

In this lab, we explored three different operational amplifier (op-amp) circuits: an integrator, a comparator without feedback, and a comparator with feedback (Schmitt trigger). The objective was to build, observe, and analyze the behavior of these circuits.

Question 1

Objective: Build an op-amp integrator circuit using a capacitor C_f and input resistance R_{in} , and determine the frequency range over which the circuit produces the integral of V_{in} .

Procedure:

- A square wave input was applied to the circuit.
- The output waveforms were observed at various frequencies using an oscilloscope.

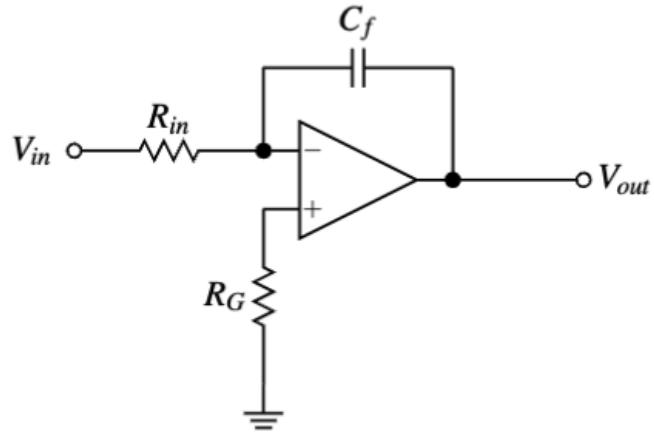


Figure 8.2: Op Amp Integrator.

Figure 12: Output waveforms at various frequencies

Observation: At lower frequencies, the circuit effectively integrates the input, resulting in a triangular waveform. As the frequency increases, the integration behavior diminishes, producing a distorted output.

Below are the output waveforms displaying the frequency range in practice in the following order; 900Hz, 9.8kHz, 121kHz, 422kHz

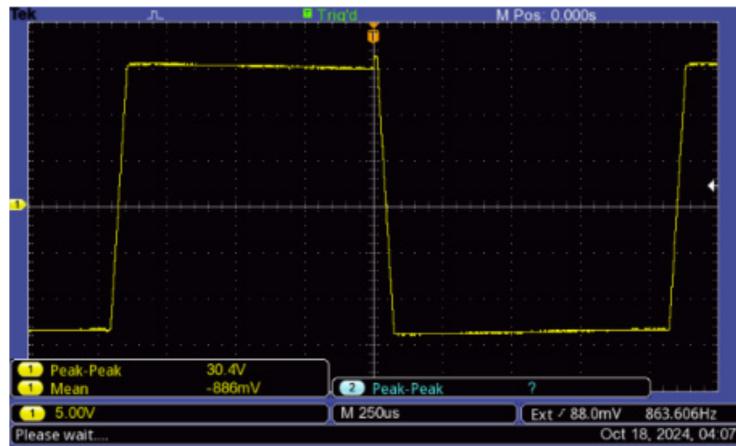


Figure 13

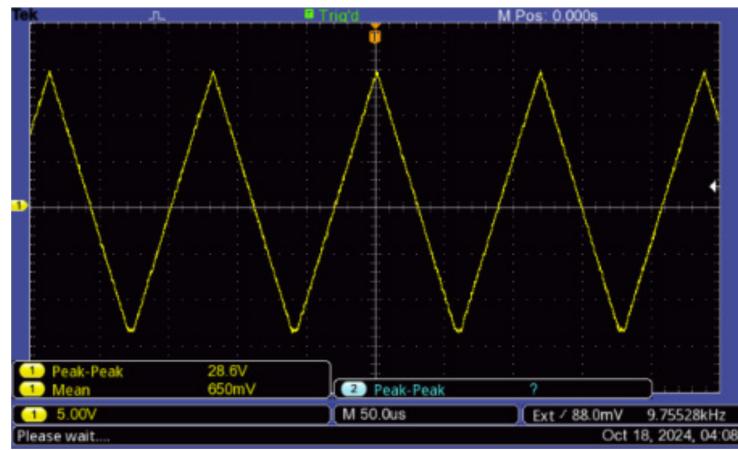


Figure 14

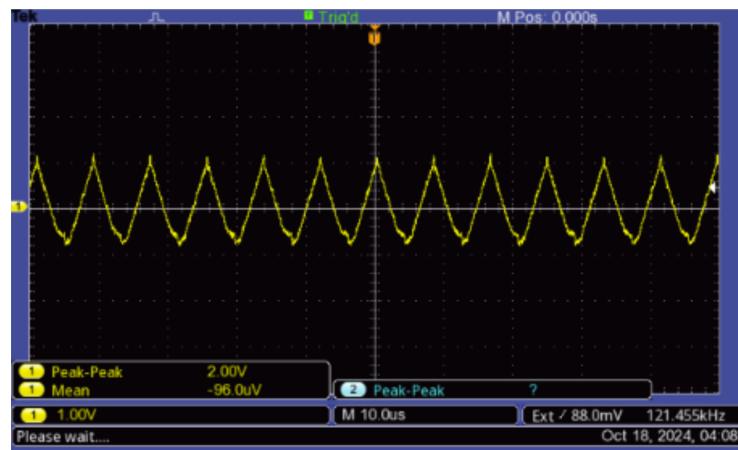


Figure 15

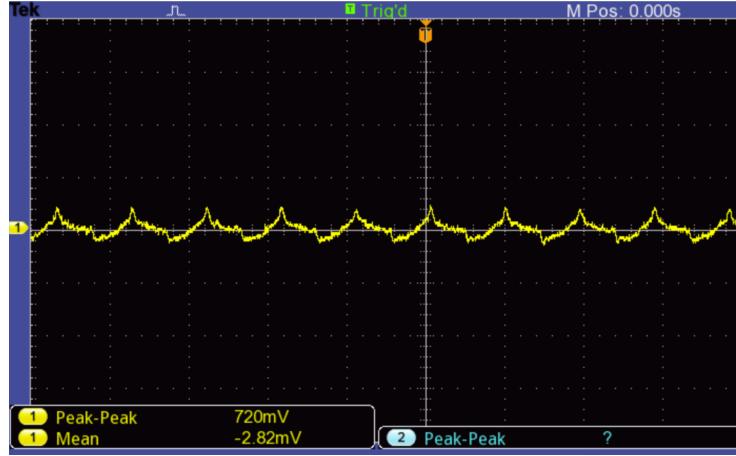


Figure 16

Question 2

Using our knowledge of RC circuits, as well as the op-amp rules:

1. The output attempts to do whatever is necessary to make the voltage difference between the two inputs zero.
2. The inputs draw no current.

We can derive the relationship between the input and output of the integrator as follows:

Since no current flows through the inputs, I_{in} does not split, so $I_C = I_R$. Using Ohm's law:

$$I_R = \frac{V_{R_{\text{in}}}}{R_{\text{in}}} \quad \text{where} \quad V_{R_{\text{in}}} = V_{\text{in}} - V^-$$

This simplifies to:

$$I_R = \frac{V_{\text{in}} - V^-}{R_{\text{in}}}$$

Using rule (2), V^- equals 0, acting as a virtual ground, so:

$$I_R = \frac{V_{\text{in}}}{R_{\text{in}}}$$

The capacitor current I_C is given by:

$$I_C = C \frac{dV_{\text{out}}}{dt}$$

Since $I_C = I_R$, we have:

$$C \frac{dV_{\text{out}}}{dt} = \frac{V_{\text{in}}}{R_{\text{in}}}$$

Integrating both sides with respect to time:

$$V_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{R_{\text{in}} C} \int V_{\text{in}} dt$$

Compared to an RC filter, an op-amp requires a stable V_{in} or power supply, while an RC filter is dependent on having a proper capacitor as it charges over time.

For the output magnitudes, an op-amp is constrained by the limits of the positive and negative rails, whereas an RC filter is constrained by the current voltage charge of the capacitor.

Question 3

Using the following components: $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CC} = +15 \text{ V}$, and V_{in} as a 4 V peak-to-peak sine wave with no DC offset, we applied an external DC voltage source for V_{DC} . We varied V_{DC} between 0 and 5.5 V, observing V_{out} on the oscilloscope.

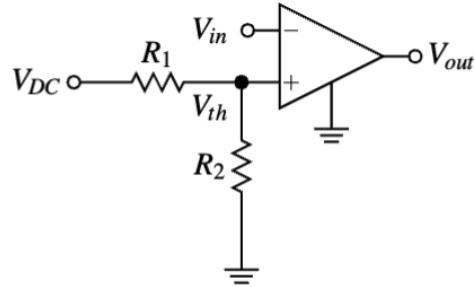


Figure 8.3: Comparator with reference voltage.

Figure 17

The waveforms below illustrate our observations. At $V_{DC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$, the threshold voltage V_{th} exceeds the amplitude of V_{in} . In the waveforms, V_{in} is shown in blue, while V_{out} and V_{th} are represented in yellow. The left set of waveforms displays V_{out} versus V_{in} , while the right set shows V_{th} versus V_{in} .

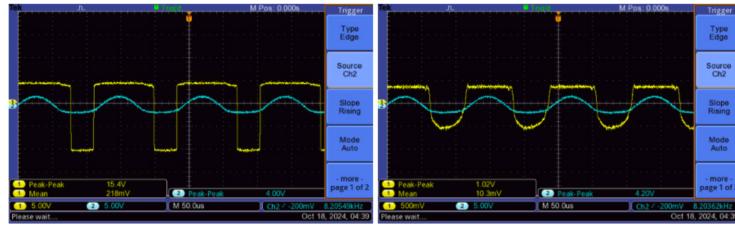


Figure 18: $V_{DC} = 0 \text{ V}$

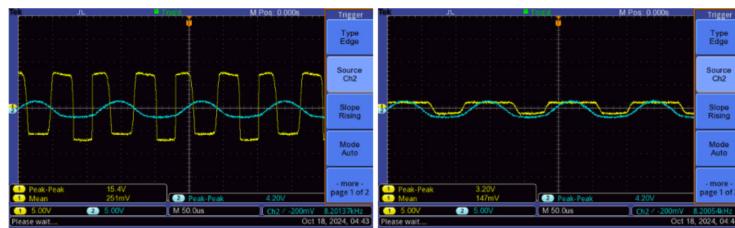


Figure 19: $V_{DC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$

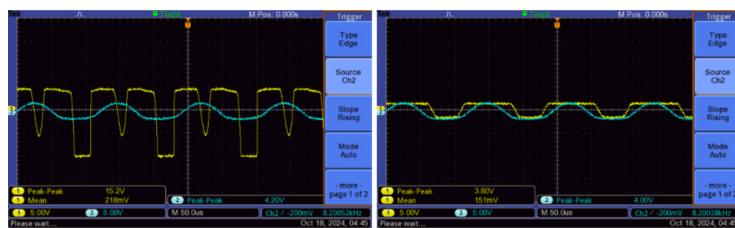


Figure 20: $V_{DC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$

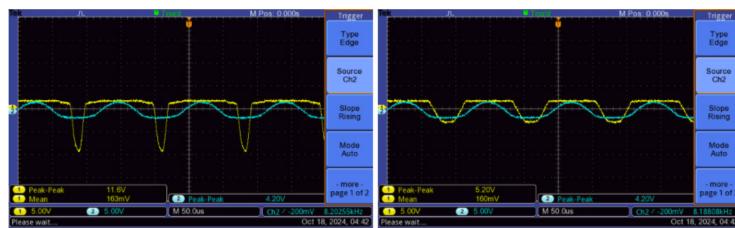


Figure 21: $V_{DC} = 3.2 \text{ V}$

Explanation of Graphs

$V_{DC} = 0 \text{ V}$: At this setting, the output voltage V_{out} (yellow) switches between high and low levels, correlating with the zero-crossing points of the input sine

wave V_{in} (blue). The threshold voltage V_{th} is relatively low, allowing the comparator to respond quickly to changes in V_{in} .

$V_{\text{DC}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$: Here, the threshold voltage V_{th} exceeds the amplitude of V_{in} . This results in V_{out} switching states only when V_{in} crosses this higher threshold, causing less frequent transitions. This demonstrates how a higher V_{DC} delays the comparator's response, reducing switching frequency.

$V_{\text{DC}} = 2.3 \text{ V}$: At this intermediate setting, V_{th} is higher than in the first case but lower than in the second. The switching frequency of V_{out} is also intermediate, showing delayed transitions compared to $V_{\text{DC}} = 0 \text{ V}$, but more frequent than at $V_{\text{DC}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$.

$V_{\text{DC}} = 3.2 \text{ V}$: For this value, the threshold voltage is balanced, and the waveform behavior reflects the stable transition points based on the intermediate threshold voltage.

Question 4

In this experiment, we measured the upper and lower threshold voltages for the comparator circuit with and without the feedback resistor R_3 .

Without R_3 :

- Lower threshold: $3.5 \text{ V } V_{\text{DC}}$
- Higher threshold: $5.0 \text{ V } V_{\text{DC}}$

With R_3 :

- Lower threshold: $2.2 \text{ V } V_{\text{DC}}$
- Higher threshold: $4.1 \text{ V } V_{\text{DC}}$

The following graphs illustrate the observed waveforms for both cases:



Figure 22: Without R_3 : Low Threshold ($V_{th} = 3.5$ V)

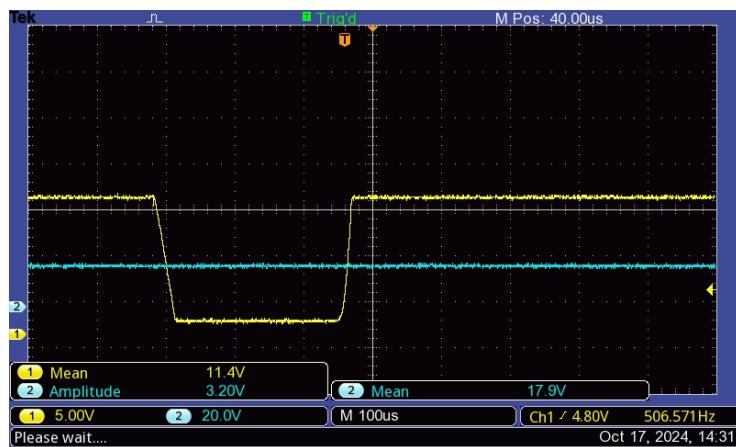


Figure 23: Without R_3 : High Threshold ($V_{th} = 5.0$ V)

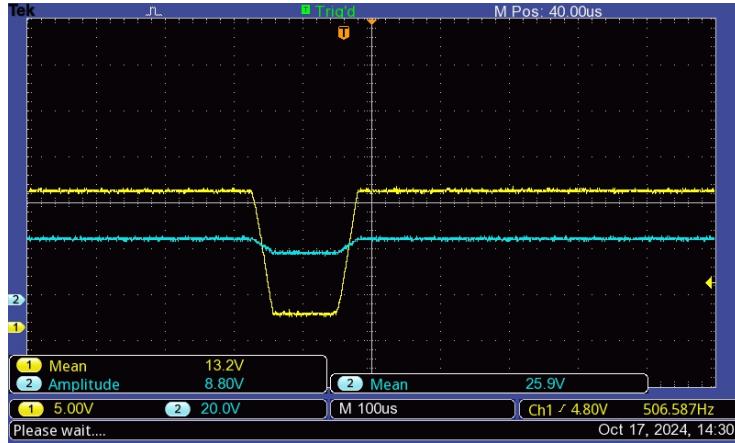


Figure 24: With R_3 : Low Threshold ($V_{th} = 2.2$ V)



Figure 25: With R_3 : High Threshold ($V_{th} = 4.1$ V)

Explanation of Graphs

Without R_3 :

- **Low Threshold ($V_{th} = 3.5$ V):**

The comparator switches its output state when the input voltage V_{in} crosses the lower threshold of 3.5 V. In the graph, V_{out} (yellow) transitions from high to low as V_{in} (blue) falls below this threshold. Without feedback, the switching is sharp and immediate, with no hysteresis present.

- **High Threshold ($V_{th} = 5.0$ V):**

Similarly, V_{out} switches from low to high when V_{in} exceeds the upper

threshold of 5.0 V. In the graph, we see a sharp transition as V_{in} crosses the threshold. The absence of hysteresis results in straightforward switching behavior.

With R_3 :

- **Low Threshold ($V_{th} = 2.2$ V):**

Introducing the feedback resistor R_3 shifts the lower threshold to 2.2 V. The output V_{out} (yellow) switches from high to low only when V_{in} (blue) drops below this threshold. The hysteresis stabilizes the output, reducing sensitivity to noise and preventing frequent switching.

- **High Threshold ($V_{th} = 4.1$ V):**

The feedback reduces the upper threshold to 4.1 V. V_{out} switches from low to high when V_{in} exceeds this threshold. The hysteresis introduces a “dead zone” between the two thresholds, enhancing noise immunity and reducing unnecessary toggling.

Summary:

Without R_3 , the comparator switches states sharply at the lower (3.5 V) and upper (5.0 V) thresholds, making it susceptible to noise. With R_3 , hysteresis is introduced, shifting the thresholds to 2.2 V and 4.1 V. This stabilizes the output, prevents rapid toggling, and improves performance in noisy environments by creating a memory effect.

Question 5

Question 6

Objective: Derive the theoretical threshold voltages for the Schmitt trigger and compare them to observed values.

Derivation: Using the op-amp rules, the threshold voltages V_{th+} and V_{th-} are given by:

$$V_{th+} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DC}$$

$$V_{th-} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} V_{DC}$$

The calculated values closely matched the observed hysteresis points.

Question 7

Objective: Build a relaxation oscillator and analyze the frequency.

Observation: The output of the oscillator was a square wave, and the frequency depended on the resistor and capacitor values used in the circuit. The frequency f is given by:

$$f = \frac{1}{2RC}$$

Lab 9: Operational Amplifiers III