

Linear Integrated Circuits

LAB TASK-3

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Slot: G1

Aim:

To design a triangular waveform generator using OPAMP IC741

Steps to be followe:

- 1) Finding output frequency from registration number and R3 calculations:

Task-3.

Design a triangular waveform $f = \frac{56}{2} \text{ kHz}$

$R_1 = 1\text{k}\Omega$; $R_2 = 1\text{k}\Omega$

$R_3 = \text{pot resistor}$

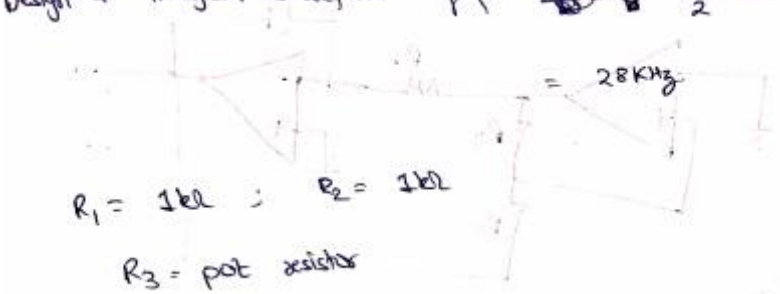
$C = 0.1\mu\text{F}$

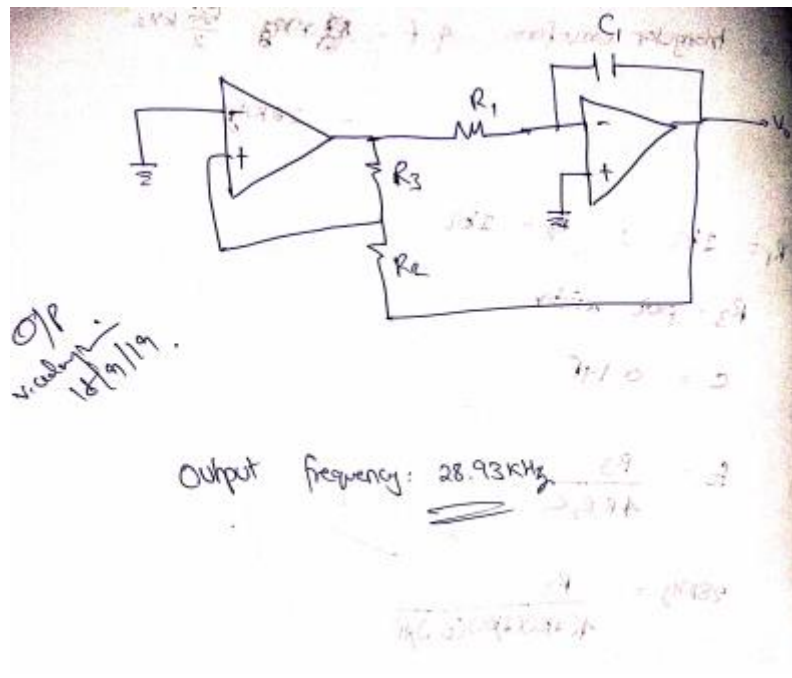
$f_0 = \frac{R_3}{4R_1R_2C}$

$28\text{kHz} = \frac{R_3}{4(1\text{k}\Omega)(1\text{k}\Omega)(0.1\mu\text{F})}$

$28\text{kHz} = \frac{R_3}{0.4}$

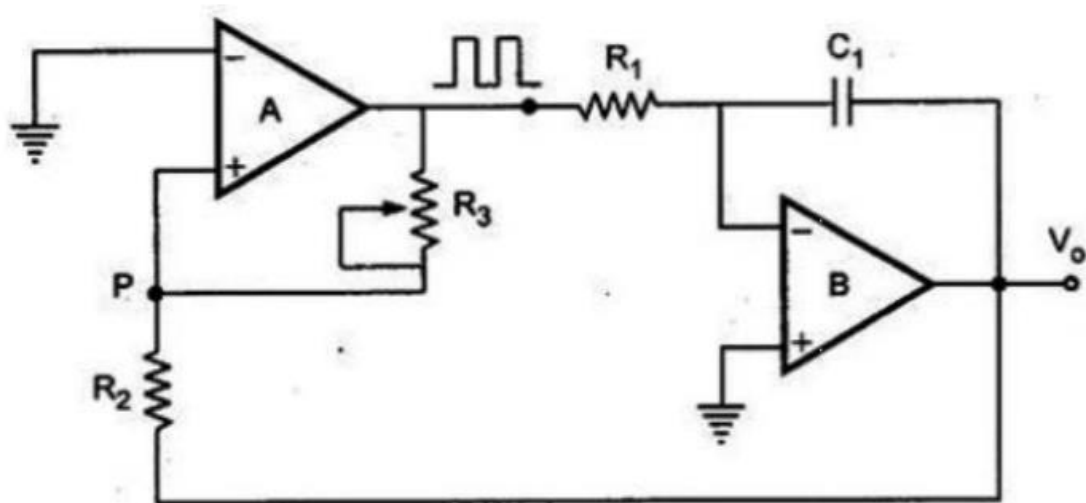
$R_3 = 11.2\text{k}\Omega$





2) Output frequency calculated: 28Khz

3) Derivation of period T for triangular wave generator:



When comparator output is at $+V_{sat}$, voltage at P is

$$-V_{ramp} + \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} [+V_{sat} - (-V_{ramp})] = 0$$

$$\frac{-R_3}{R_2 + R_3} (V_{ramp}) = \frac{-R_2}{R_2 + R_3} (+V_{sat})$$

$$-V_{ramp} = -\frac{R_2}{R_3} (+V_{sat})$$

Similarly for $-V_{sat}$; $V_{ramp} = -\frac{R_2}{R_3} (-V_{sat})$

$$V_{o(PP)} = -\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \int_0^{T/2} (-V_{sat}) dt = \left(\frac{V_{sat}}{R_1 C_1} \right) \frac{T}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{2 R_1 C_1 V_{o(PP)}}{V_{sat}} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

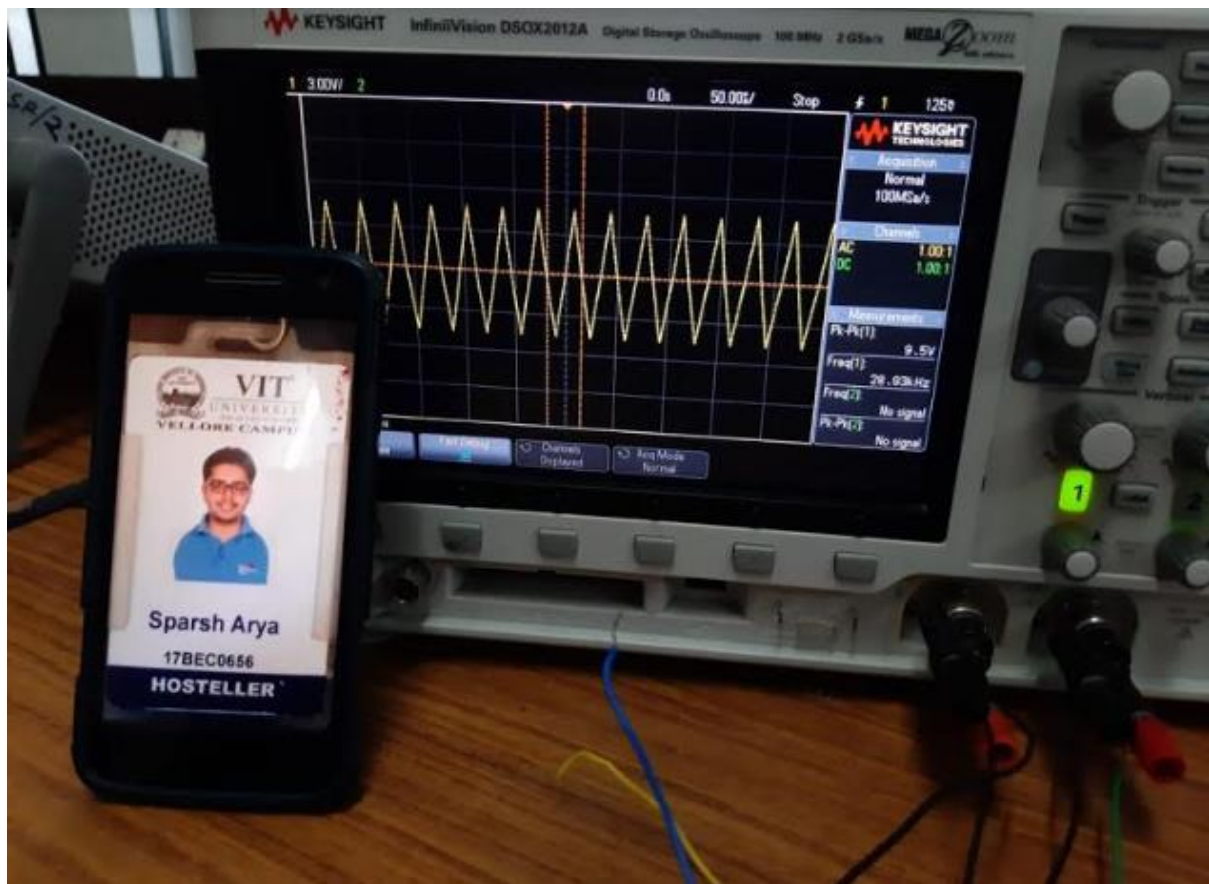
$$V_{o(PP)} = +V_{ramp} - (-V_{ramp})$$

$$\text{if } |+V_{sat}| = |-V_{sat}|, \quad V_{o(PP)} = \frac{2R_2}{R_3} V_{sat} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

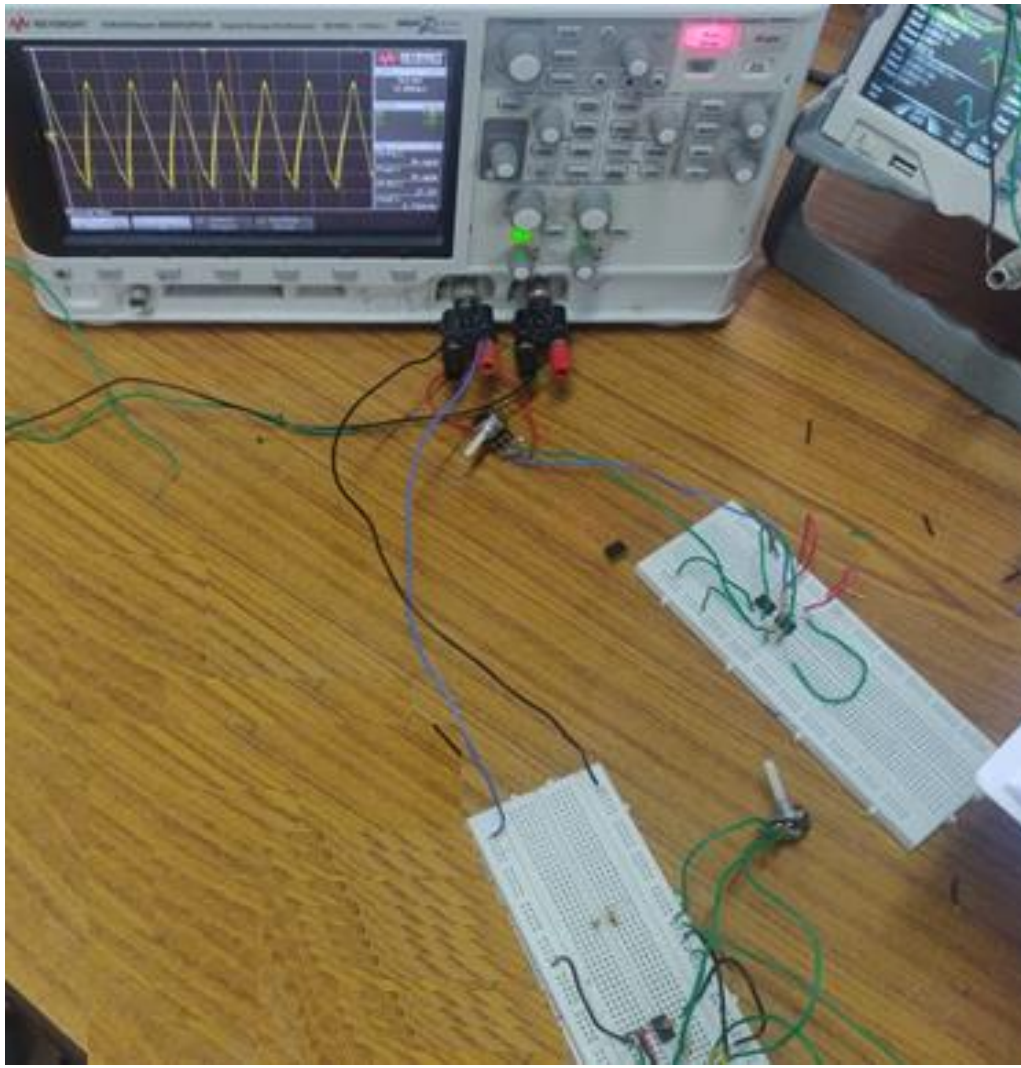
Substituting $\textcircled{2}$ in $\textcircled{1}$

$$T = \frac{2 R_1 C_1 \left(\frac{2R_2}{R_3} \cdot V_{sat} \right)}{V_{sat}} = \frac{4 R_1 C_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

4) Output waveform:



Circuit connections



5) experimental value of period and comparison with theoretical period:

$$f_{\text{exp}} = 28.93 \text{ KHz}$$

$$T_{\text{exp}} = 1/2\pi f_{\text{exp}} \\ = 55.01 \mu\text{s}$$

$$f_{\text{theoretical}} = 28 \text{ KHz}$$

$$T_{\text{theoretical}} = 1/2\pi f_{\text{theoretical}} \\ = 56.84 \mu\text{s}$$

6) Impact of R3 on frequency:

By replacing R3 or R2 with a potentiometer resistance we could adjust the feedback fraction, β and therefore the reference voltage value at the non-inverting input to cause the op-amp to change state anywhere from zero to 90° of each half cycle so long as the reference voltage, V_{ref} remained below the maximum amplitude of the input signal, the frequency changes.

7) Result

Thus, the waveforms have been plotted and the output has been verified.
