

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

Electronics Engg. Laboratory

Name TATHAGATA SUR

Class CSE-VG1 Sec. A1 Roll No. 002310501030

Date of Experiment 22/01/24 Date of Submission 29/01/2024

Marks Obtained..... Signature of Examiner.....

NAME

CO-WORKER

ROLL

Shyam Sundar Karmakar

002310501025

Samim Sekh

002310501026

Pratyay Kar

002310501027

Jayasmit Pal

002310501028

Abir Chakraborty

002310501029

Anirudh Modi

002310501031

Experiment No. 04-B

Commence at 11:00 AM

Completed at 2:00 PM

Name of Teacher concerned

TITLE: Basic OP-AMP circuits

OBJECT: To study the function of OP-AMP as
Inverting Amplifier, Non-Inverting Amplifier,
Adder and Buffer

Apparatus used:-

- (a) DC voltage supply
- (b) M741 IC
- (c) Jump wires
- (d) Multi-meter as voltmeter
- (e) Sine generator
- (f) Bread board
- (g) Inverting amplifier circuit
- (h) Non-inverting amplifier circuit
- (i) Buffer circuit

Theory:-

An inverting amplifier using OP-AMP gives an output wavefront phase opposite to the input wavefront.

The gain for such circuits (A_v), is $(A_v = \frac{R_f}{R_i})$

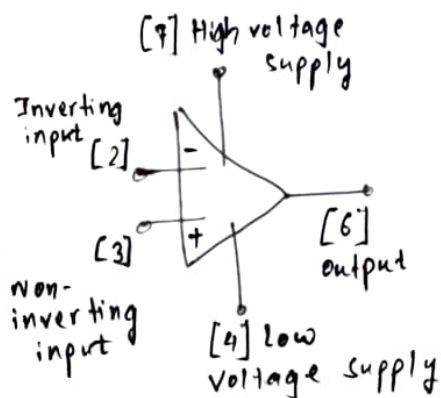
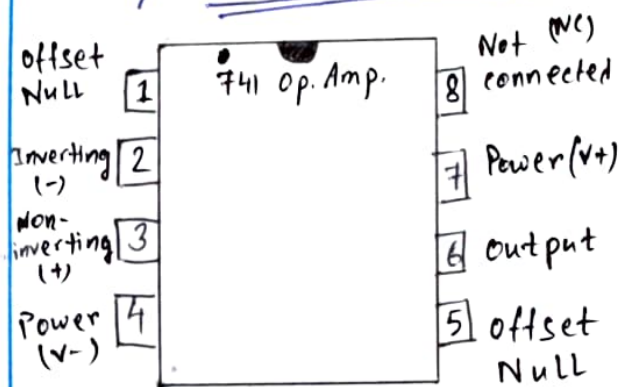
(Where R_f = Feedback resistor, R_i = Input Resistance).

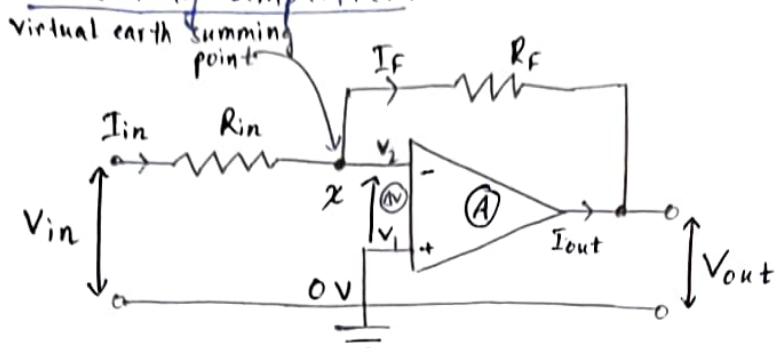
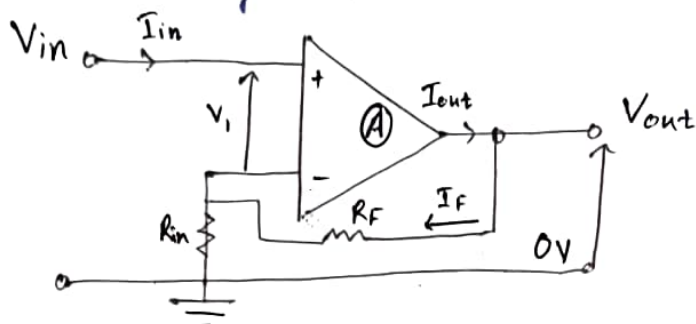
A buffer circuit gives the output as sum of several input.

For two input voltages V_1 and V_2 and input resistance as R_1 and R_2 :-

$$V_o = - \left[\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} \right) V_1 + \left(\frac{R_f}{R_2} \right) V_2 \right]$$

($V_o \rightarrow$ Output Voltage) ($R_f \rightarrow$ Feedback resistor)

Circuit Diagrams:-1) Functional diagram:-

2) Inverting amplifier:3) Non-inverting amplifier:Observations:i) Inverting amplifier

$$\text{Input voltage} = 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Output voltage} = 3.6 \times 5 = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Experimental } A_v = 18/2 = 9$$

$$\text{Calculated } A_v = R_f/R_{in} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega / 10 \text{ k}\Omega = 10$$

ii) Non-inverting amplifier

$$\text{Input voltage} = 0.2 \times 1 = 0.2 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Output voltage} = 2.2 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Experimental } A_v = 2.2/0.2 = 11$$

$$\text{Calculated } A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_{in}} = 1 + \left(\frac{100 \text{ k}\Omega}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} \right) = 11$$

iii) Buffer

Sl No.	V_1 (v)	V_2 (v)	V (practical) (in v)	V (calculated) (in v)
1)	0.1	0.1	-3.04	-3.25
2)	0.1	0.2	-4.70	-4.62
3)	0.2	0.3	-7.90	-7.82
4)	0.4	0.2	-9.90	-9.96

iv) Summing amplifier

Voltage (V_1) = 0.22 V ; V_2 = 0.31 V

Observed value of output voltage = 8.47 V

Theoretical value

$$= - \left[(R_f / R_{in}) V_1 + (R_f / R_{in}) V_2 \right]$$

$$= - \left[(100 / 5.6) \times 0.22 + (100 / 8.8) \times 0.31 \right] \text{ V}$$

$$= -8.485 \text{ V}$$