



CLASS : F.E.(COMMON)

EXPT. NO. : 3

NAME: Prathamesh Mitkar

Batch: C04

SUBJECT : BXE

DATE :15/06/2021

Roll.No. : 10469

TITLE : OPAMP Application Circuits (Inverting and Non Inverting Amplifier)

OBJECTIVE :

- a.** To verify pin configuration of an Op-AMP amp(such as LM741)
- b.** To Verify the function of Inverting and Non Inverting Amplifier

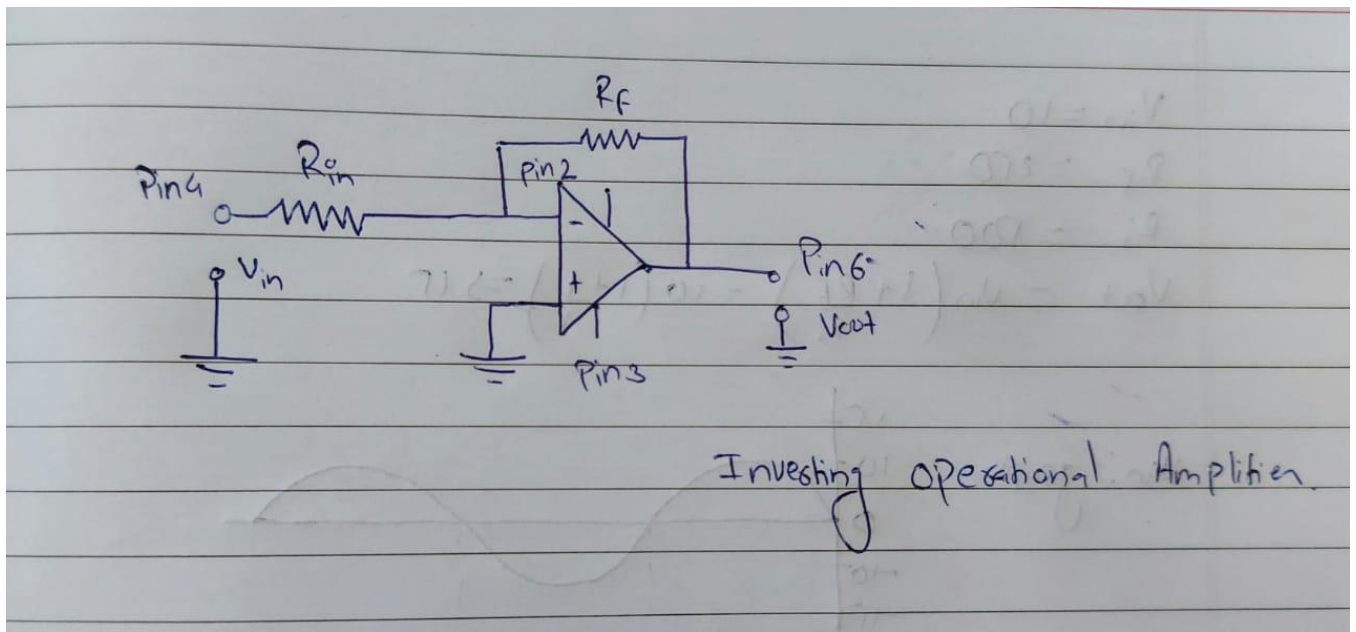
APPARATUS :

- 1. Op-Amp IC-741,
- 2. Digital multimeter
- 3. Resistors
- 4. Connecting wires/Patch cord
- 5. Breadboard
- 6. Virtual Lab environment with Login Credentials

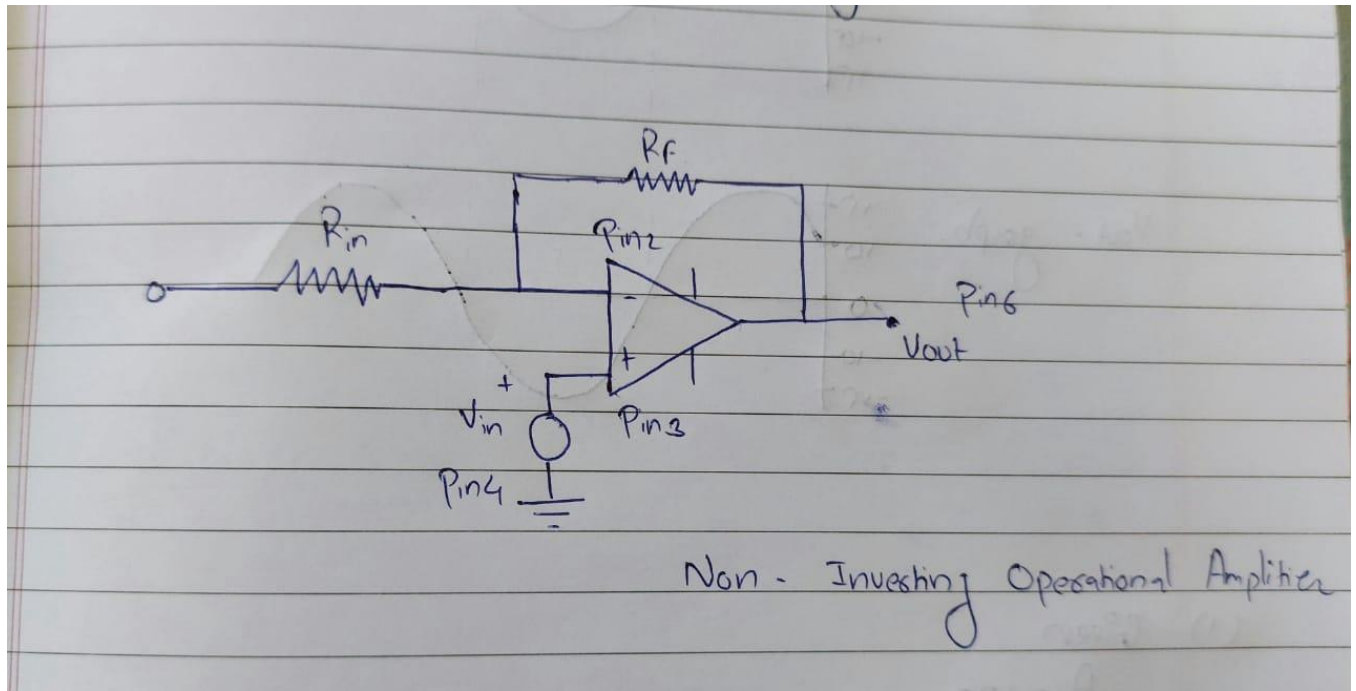
Note: This experiment is to be carried out using Virtual Labs as explained.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS:

Draw the Circuit Diagram of Inverting Amplifier

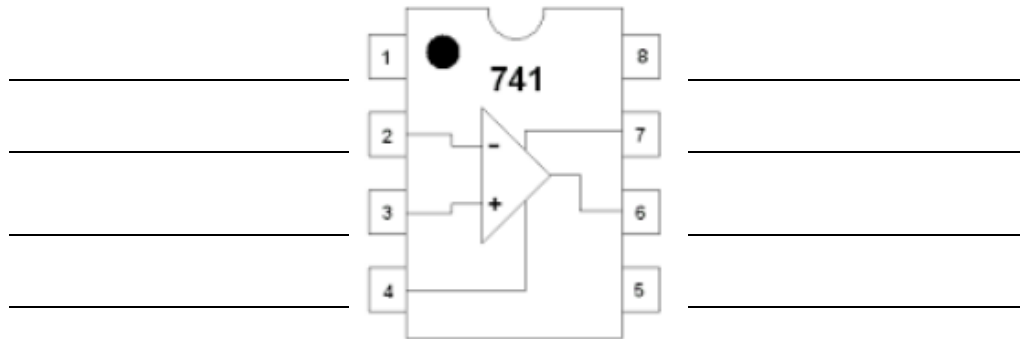


Draw the Circuit Diagram of Non Inverting Amplifier



Write pin description

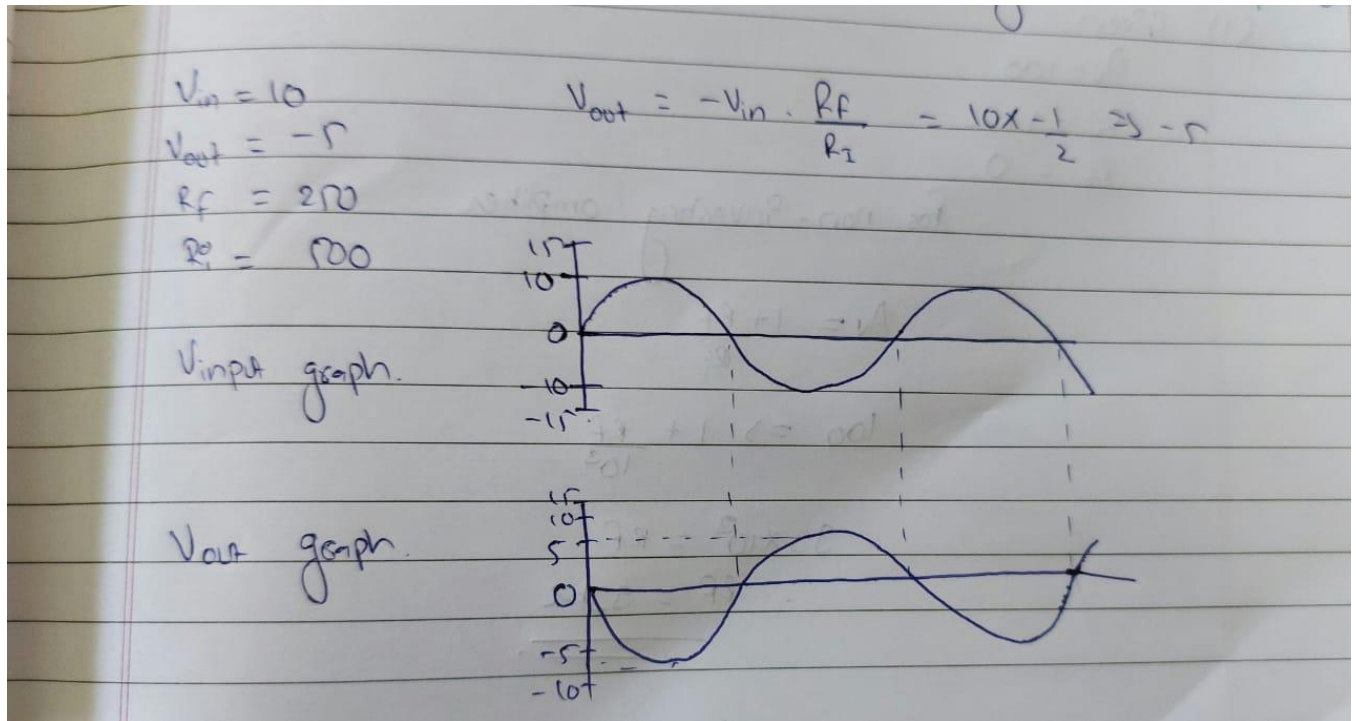
P:F:-LTL-UG/03/R1



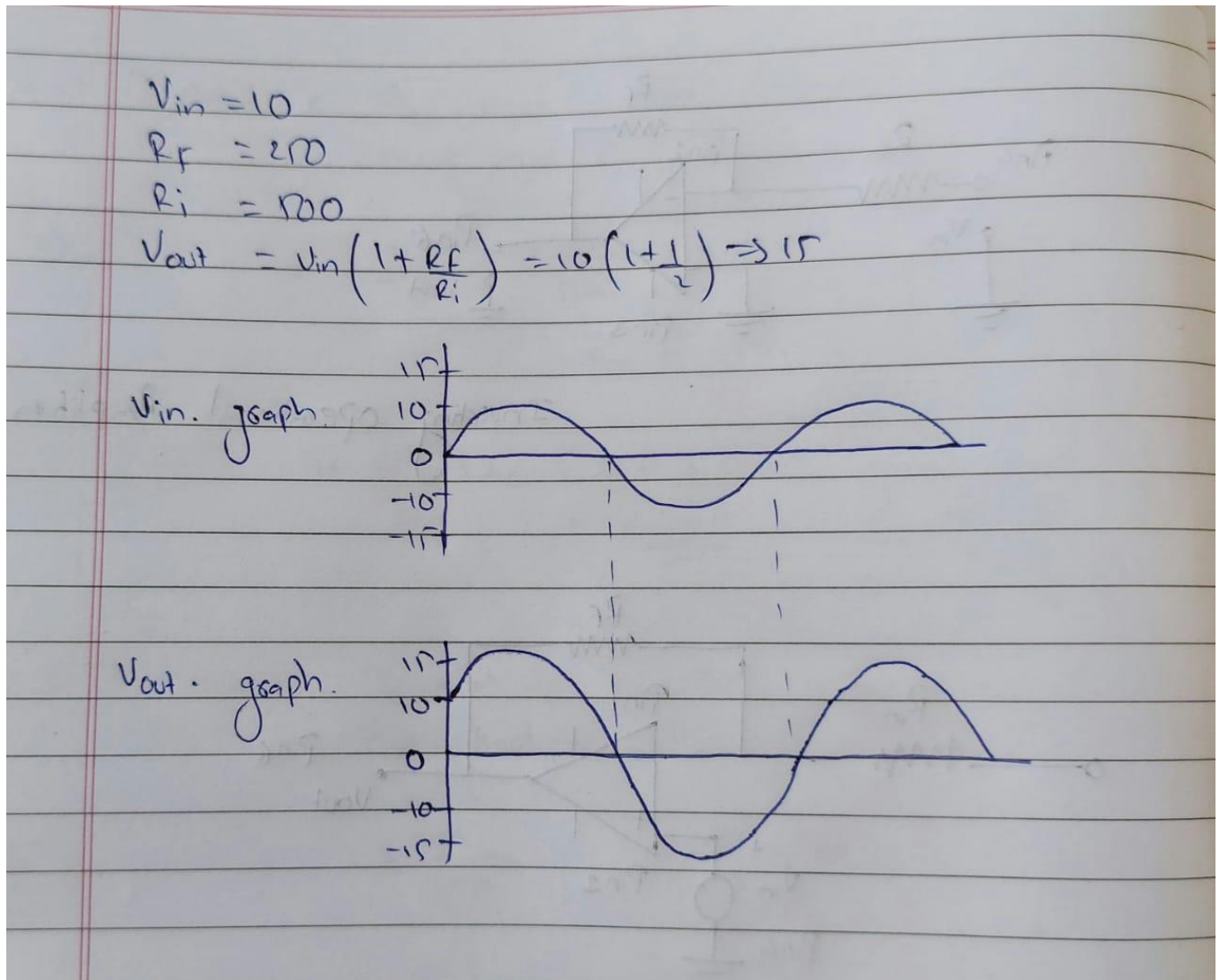
Note: Perform the experiment through virtual Labs, Take the reading for the output. Draw the wave forms for output and input signals for one set of reading for both the amplifiers.

Wave forms:

Inverting Amplifier



Non Inverting Amplifier





CALCULATION:

A: Inverting Amplifier

Sr.No	V _{in}	R _{in}	R _f	$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_i}$
1	-10	500	500	10
2	-10	250	500	15(saturation)
3	-10	500	250	5
4	10	500	500	-10
5	10	250	500	-15(saturation)
6	10	500	250	-5

B. Non Inverting Amplifier

Sr.No	V _{in}	R _{in}	R _f	$V_{out} = V_{in} \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_{in}}\right)$
1	-10	500	500	-20
2	-10	250	500	-15(saturation)
3	-10	500	250	-15
4	10	500	500	15(saturation)
5	10	250	500	15(saturation)
6	10	500	250	15



CONCLUSION :

1. An inverting amplifier is a type of operational amplifier circuit which produces an output which is out of phase with respect to its input by 180° .
2. The gain of inverting amplifier is $-R_f/R_i$
3. Non-inverting amplifier that produces an amplified signal at the output Having similar phase as that of the applied input.
4. In Non-inverting amplifier the gain is $1+R_f/R_i$

Teacher Sign with Date

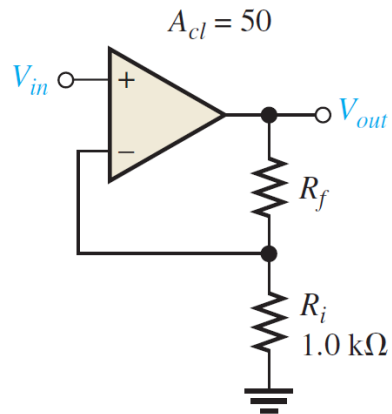
Remark

REFERENCE:

1. Linear integrated circuits by Ramakant Gaikwad
2. Electronics Devices & circuits by L. Floyd

Assignment Questions: Answer the questions with detailed solution

1. Find the value of feedback resistor, R_f that will produce the closed-loop gain of 100.



(1) Given

$$A_v = 100$$

$$R_i = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_f = 0$$

For non-inverting amplifier

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}$$

$$100 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{R_f}{10^3}$$

$$99 \times 10^3 = R_f$$

$$\therefore R_f = 99 \text{ k}\Omega$$

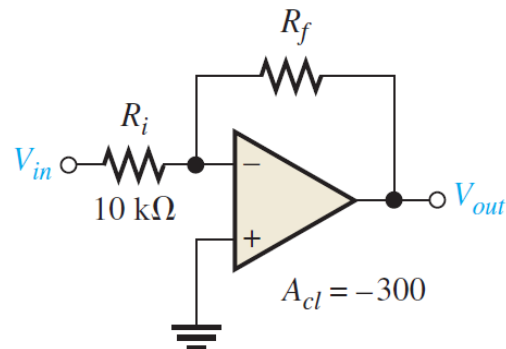


2. How long does it take the output voltage of an OpAmp to go from -10V to +10V if the slew rate is $0.75\text{V}/\mu\text{sec}$

(2) Given,

$$\text{Slew rate} \Rightarrow 0.75 \text{ V}/\mu\text{sec}$$
$$\Delta V_o \Rightarrow (10 - (-10)) \Rightarrow 20 \text{ V}$$
$$\text{Slew rate} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta t}$$
$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta V_o}{0.75}$$
$$\Delta t = \frac{20}{0.75}$$
$$\Delta t = 26.6 \mu\text{sec}$$

3. Find the value of feedback resistor, R_f which will produce the closed-loop gain of -300.



(3) Given, $R_i = 10\text{ k}\Omega$.
 $A_v = -300$
 $R_f = ?$
for inverting operational amplifier
 $A_v = -R_f / R_i$
 $-300 = -\frac{R_f}{10^4}$
 $3 \times 10^6 = R_f$
 $R_f = \underline{\underline{3000\text{ k}\Omega}}$