



# Analog Circuit Design Mini Project

## Group Members

| Name                  | Enrollment no |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Om Tayade             | BT23ECE055    |
| Soham Kale            | BT23ECE057    |
| Sanchit Thakare       | BT23ECE058    |
| Mohammed Aaquibuddin  | BT23ECE059    |
| Uday Gupta            | BT23ECE060    |
| Jaswanth Singh Rathod | BT23ECE069    |

### Aim:

To design and implement a **Band-Pass Filter** using **two 741 operational amplifiers (op-amps)**.

---

### Apparatus Required:

- 2 × IC 741 Operational Amplifiers
  - 2 × Potentiometers (1 MΩ each)
  - Resistors: 1 kΩ, 10 kΩ
  - Function Generator
  - Dual DC Power Supply ( $\pm 15\text{V}$ )
  - Breadboard and Connecting Wires
  - Capacitor 1000PF, 100PF
- 

### Theory:

A **band-pass filter** is a frequency-selective circuit that allows signals within a specified **frequency range** (passband) to pass through while attenuating signals outside this range. The passband is defined by two cutoff frequencies:

- **Lower cutoff frequency ( $f_L$ )**
- **Higher cutoff frequency ( $f_H$ )**, where  $f_H > f_L$

The **ideal band-pass filter** passes frequencies between  $f_L$  and  $f_H$  with minimal attenuation and suppresses others.

In this design, we create a **first-order band-pass filter** by cascading:

1. A **High-Pass Filter (HPF)** — attenuates low frequencies
2. A **Low-Pass Filter (LPF)** — attenuates high frequencies

Each section uses a **741 op-amp** in an active configuration to provide gain and better frequency response.

This combination results in a **first-order band-pass filter** with a slope of:

- +20 dB/decade before  $f_L$
- 0 dB/decade within the passband
- -20 dB/decade after  $f_H$

This is known as a **wide band-pass** configuration, where the bandwidth is large compared to the center frequency. The use of op-amps allows precise control of gain and

frequency cutoffs by adjusting component values (resistors and capacitors).

### **Calculations:**

For HPF :

$$f_a = 1/(2 * \pi * R * C)$$

$$f_a = 159 \text{ HZ} \quad \text{for } R = 1 \text{M Ohm}$$

$$\text{Gain} = A_f * (f/f_c) / (1 + (f/f_c)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 10.8 \text{ DB}$$

For LPF:

$$f_b = 1/(2 * \pi * R * C)$$

$$f_b = 16 \text{k HZ} \quad \text{for } R = 100 \text{K Ohm}$$

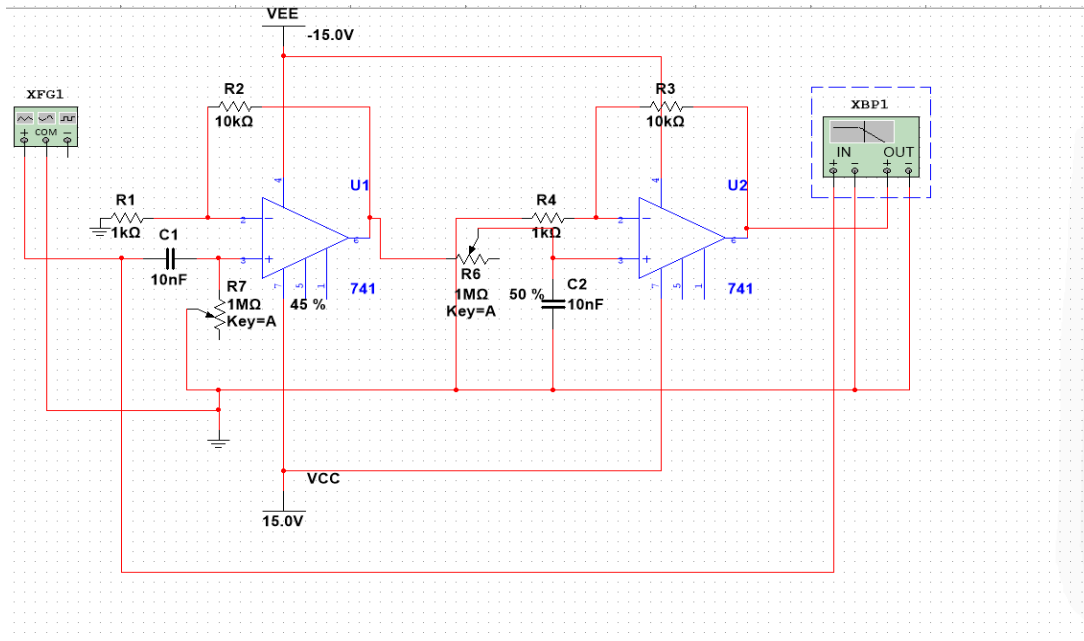
$$\text{Gain} = A_f / (1 + (f/f_c)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 10.9 \text{ DB}$$

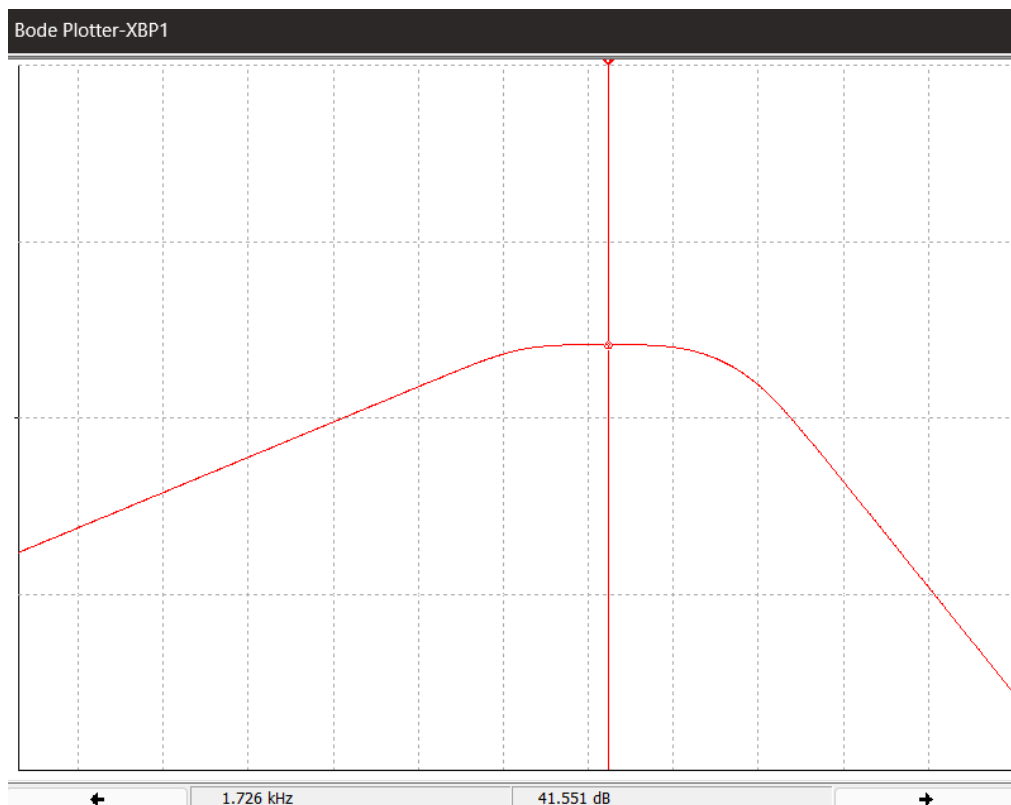
$$\text{Final Gain} = 10.8 * 10.9 = 117$$

$$\text{Final Gain (DB)} = 41.36 \text{ DB}$$

### **Multisim Ckt Diagram:**



## Output Waveform:



**Conclusion:**

We have performed a Bandpass filter using a High Pass Filter and Low Pass Filter .To adjust the band pass width we have used a potentiometer of maximum resistance allowed 1M ohm.