Simulation Report - Week 1

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1. Introduction

This week I simulated an inverter circuit and a differential amplifier circuit that both use an opamp as the main component. As we are looking at introductory circuits from [1] this week, I decided to choose these two circuits as they perform some fundamental operations on signal and hence find wide applications in many electronic devices.

2. Simulation Details

• Environment: LTspiceXVII

• Important component(s): LM741 Opamp IC

• Reference Book: Gayakwad[1]

2.1 Opamp Inverter circuit

A. Theory

This inverter circuit is simply a special case of the *inverting feedback amplifier* where the resistor R_1 in series with the voltage source and the feedback resistor R_2 (generally denoted in texts as R_F) have equal resistance i.e. $R_1 = R_2$. Due to the feedback loop, if the output voltage of the opamp V_{out} increases, the same voltage is also applied to the inverting terminal v^- so this in turns decreases the output voltage.

The output of this circuit is equal in amplitude to the input signal V_1 but inverted.

Gain of the feedback circuit,
$$B = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

= $\frac{1}{2}$

B. Schematic and Waveform

See Fig. 1

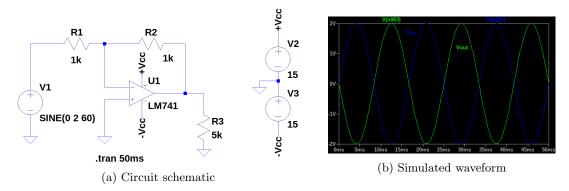


Figure 1: Inverter circuit

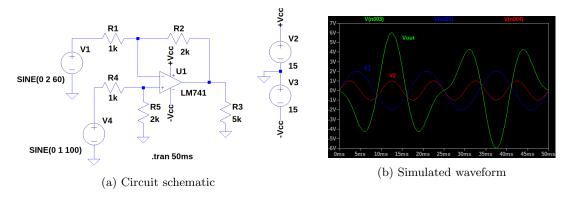


Figure 2: Differential amplifier circuit

2.2 Opamp Differential Amplifier

A. Theory

The opamp differential amplifier is the combination of a non-inverting amplifier and an inverting amplifier. If we remove V_1 , the inverting input in grounded and the resulting circuit is a non-inverting amplifier. Similarly, we can reduce the circuit to an inverting amplifier by removing the voltage source V_4 .

Output voltage,
$$V_{out} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(V_1 - V_4)$$

Voltage gain, $A_D = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$

B. Schematic and Waveform

See Fig. 2

References

[1] Ramakant A. Gayakwad. Op-Amps and Linear Integrated Circuits. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-110001, fourth edition, 2010.