



Faculty of Engineering & Technology  
Electrical & Computer Engineering Department

**ENEE2103**

**PreLab#09**

**The Operational Amplifier**

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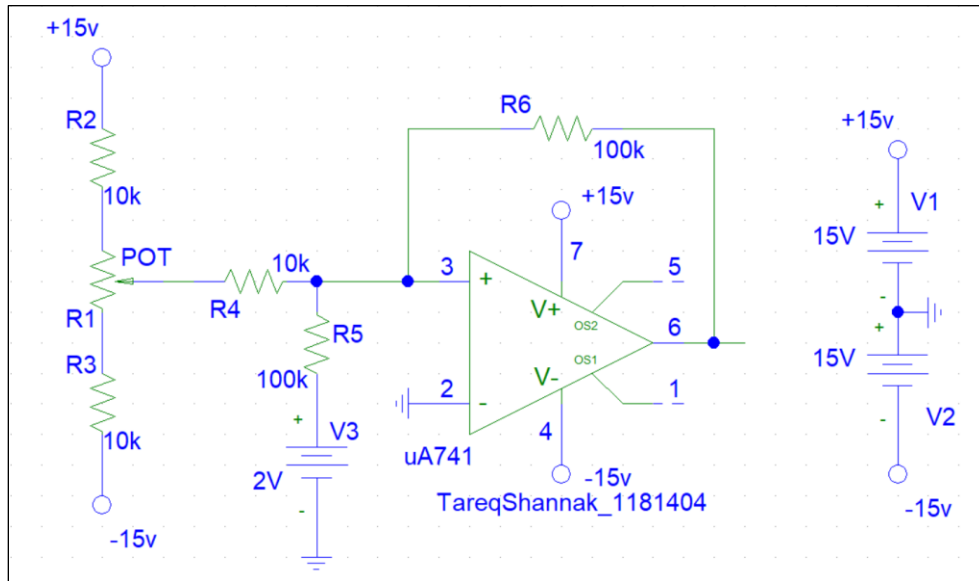
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**Teaching Assistant : Mahdi Salem**

**Section : 5**

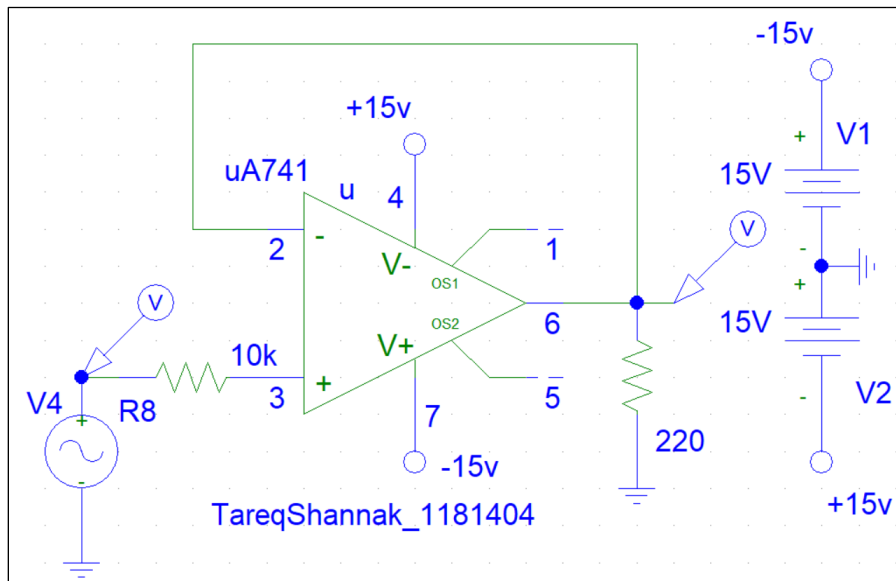
**Date : 28/4/2021**

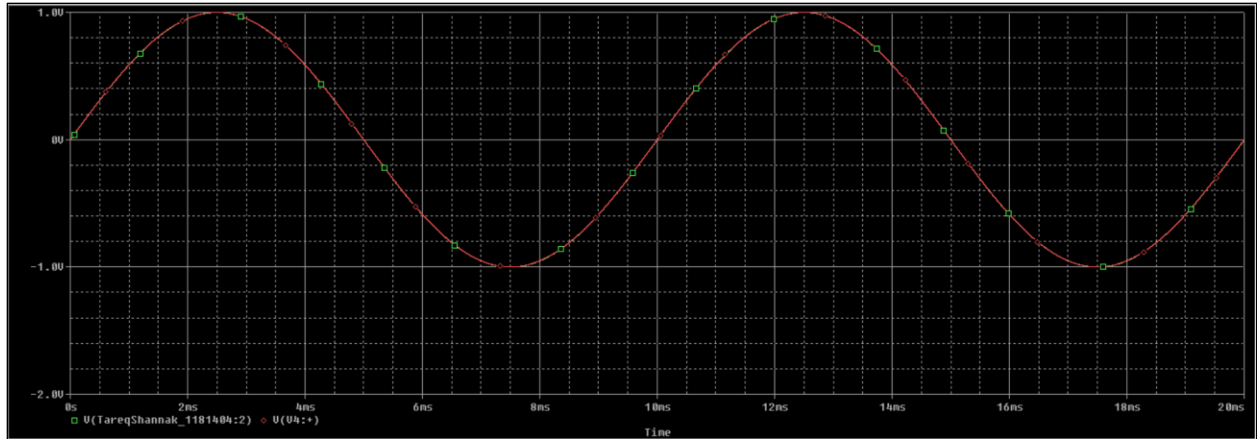
## Part I - Adding Application



Input Voltage		Output Voltage	
V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>o</sub>	Calculated Voltage
0.5	2	-6.993	-7
0.1	6	-6.996	-7
0.3	4	-6.993	-7
-0.9	2	7.01	7
-1.1	4	6.999	7
-1.5	6	8.999	9

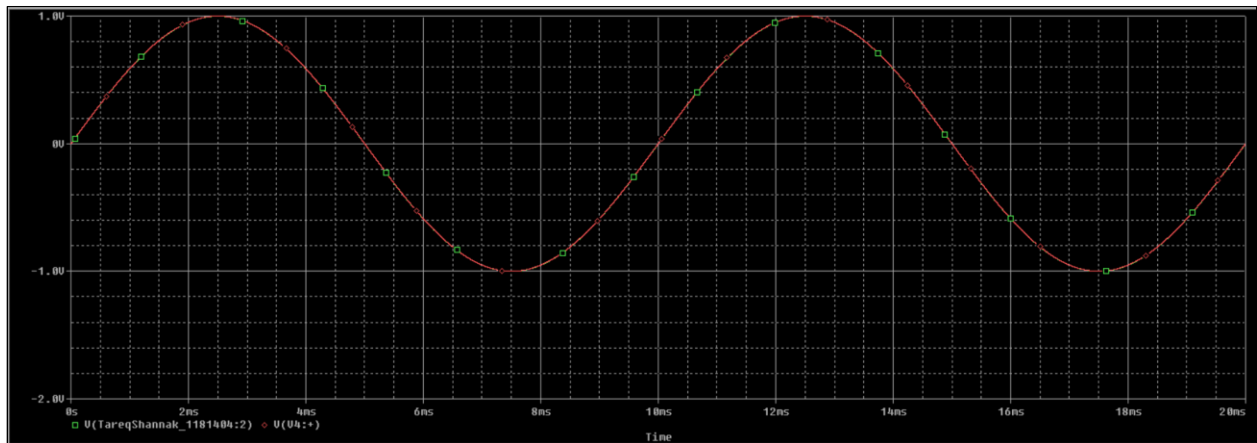
## Part II - Voltage Follower Application





$V_i$	1V	2V	3V	4V	5V	6V	7V
$V_o$	1V	2V	3V	4V	5V	6V	7V

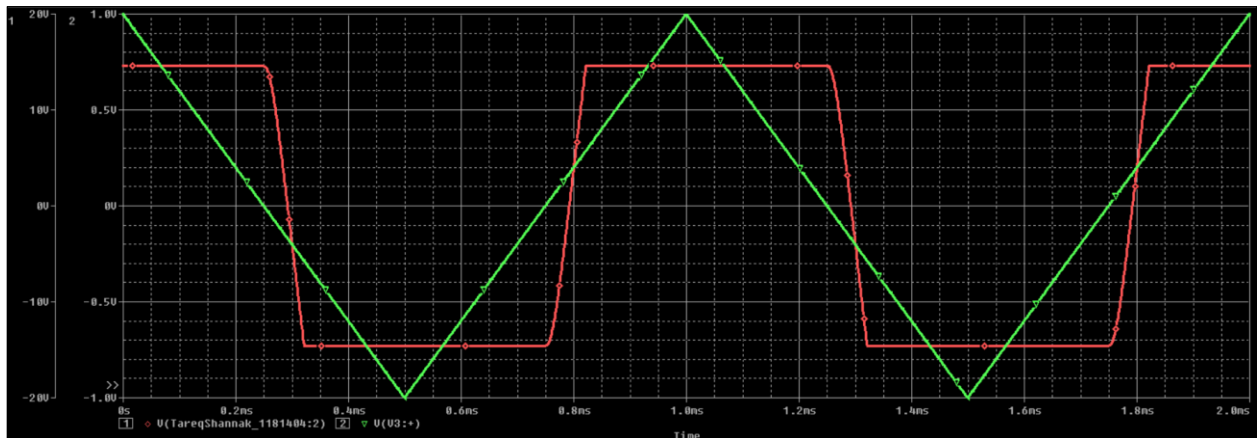
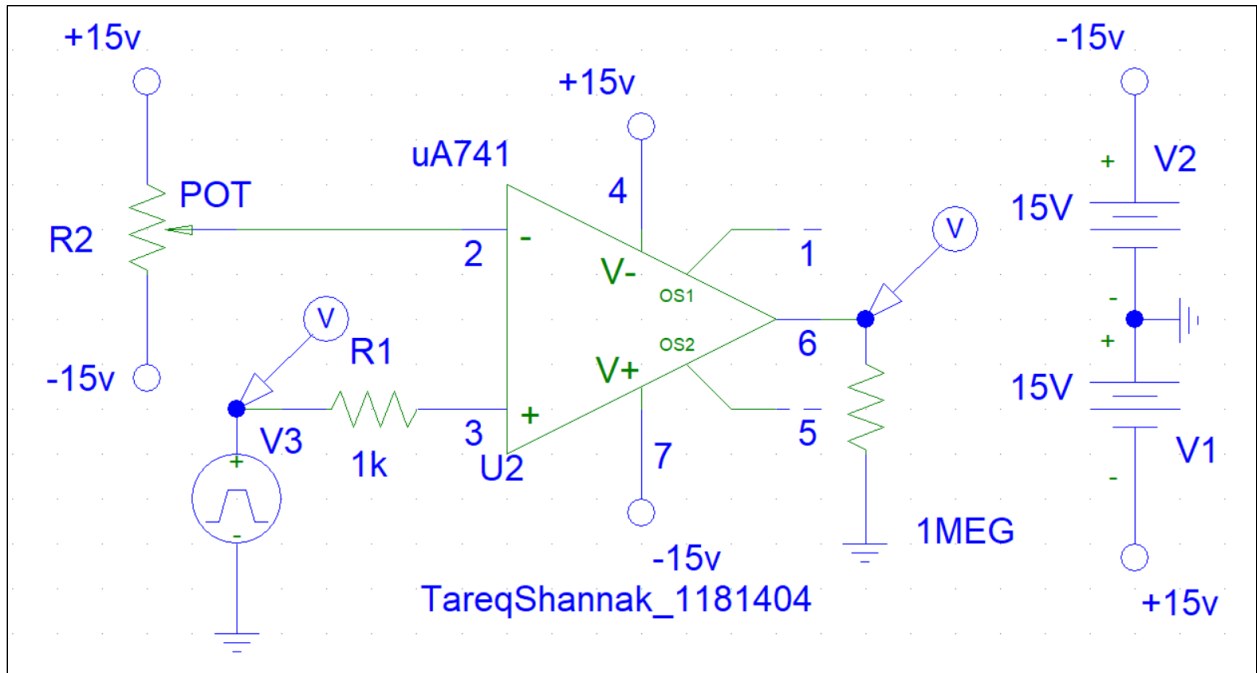
Change RL (220 $\Omega$ ) to 1K $\Omega$



Nothing Changed, Voltage Gain = 1

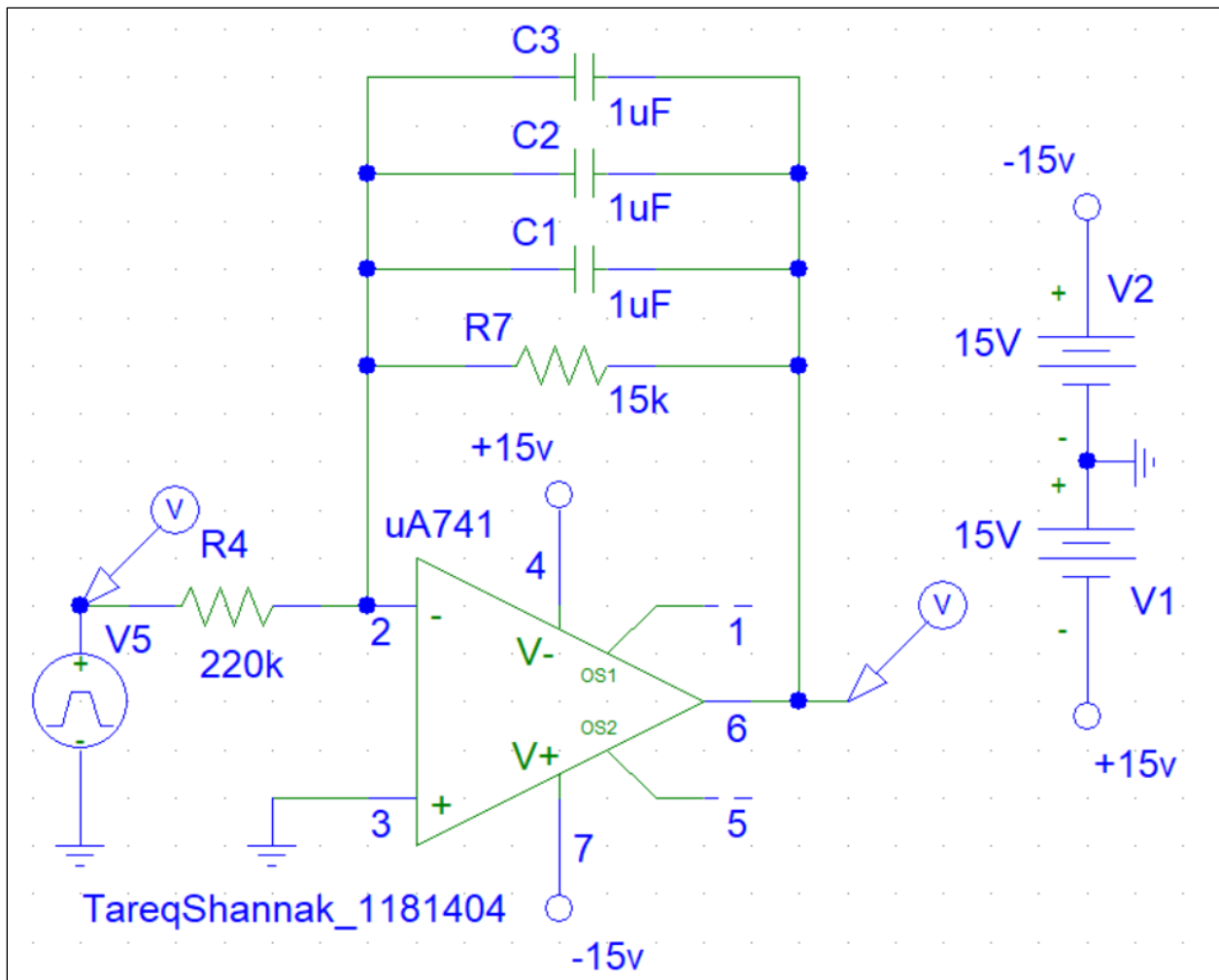
$V_i$	6V	8V	10V	12V	15V
$V_o$	6V	8V	10V	12V	14.6V(because the output voltage is bounded)

### Part III - Comparator Application

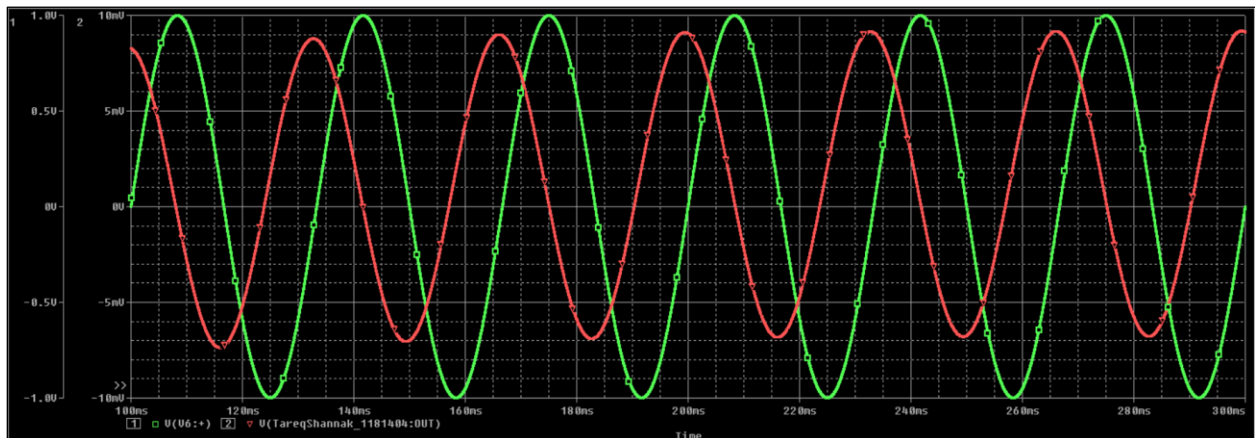


## Part IV - Integrator and Differentiator

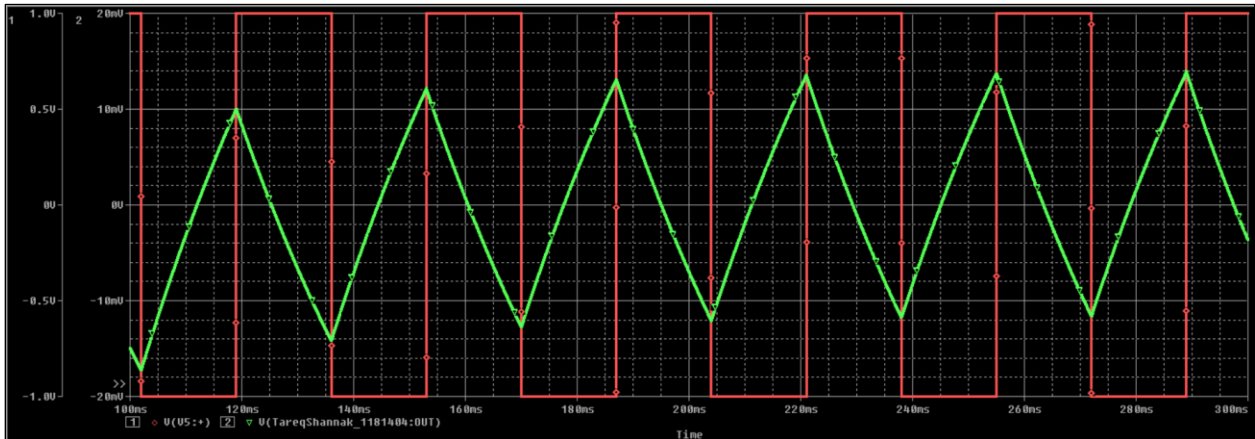
### Integrator



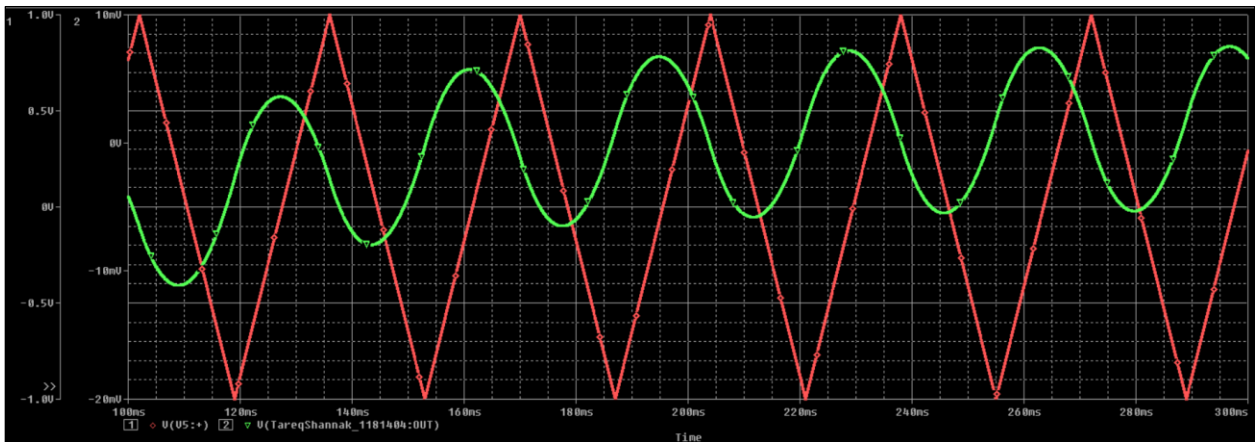
### Sine Wave Input



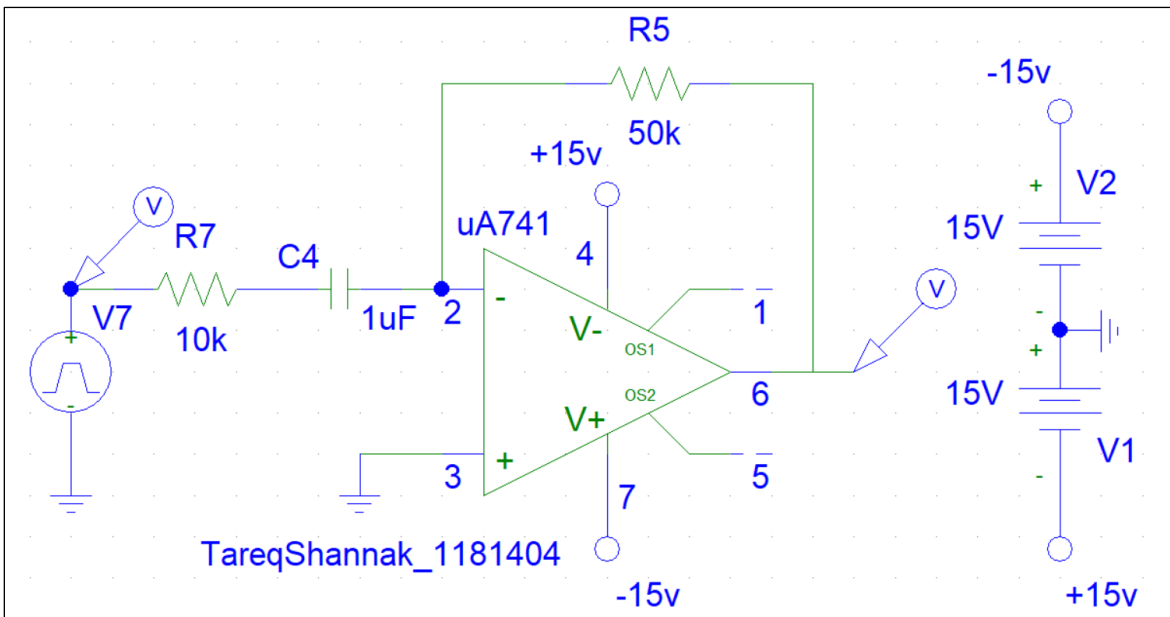
## Square Wave Input



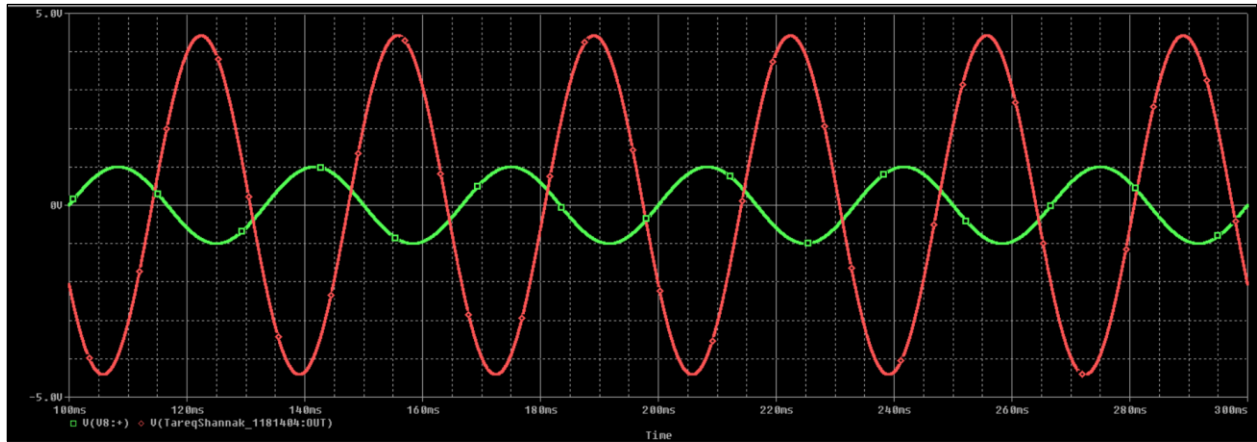
## Saw tooth Input



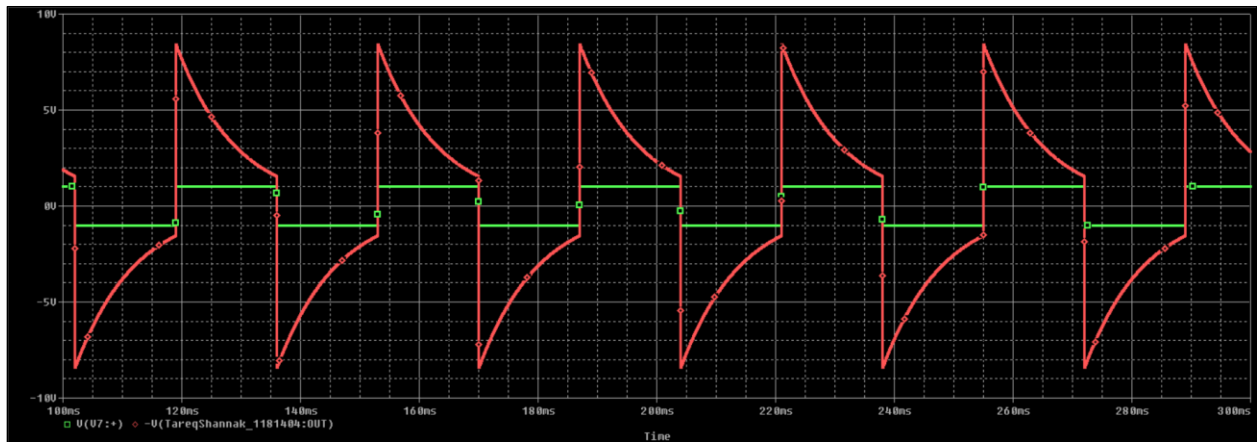
## Differentiator



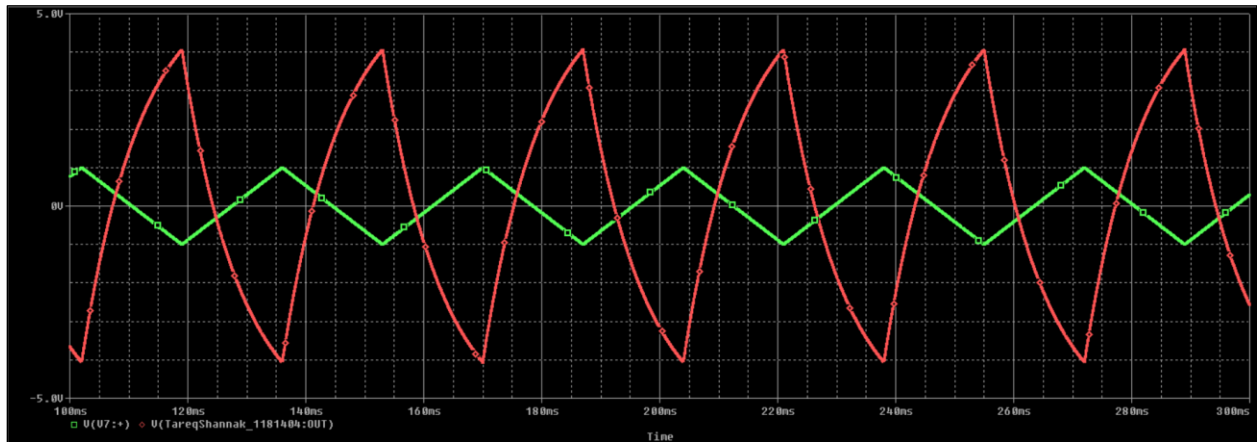
### Sine Wave Input



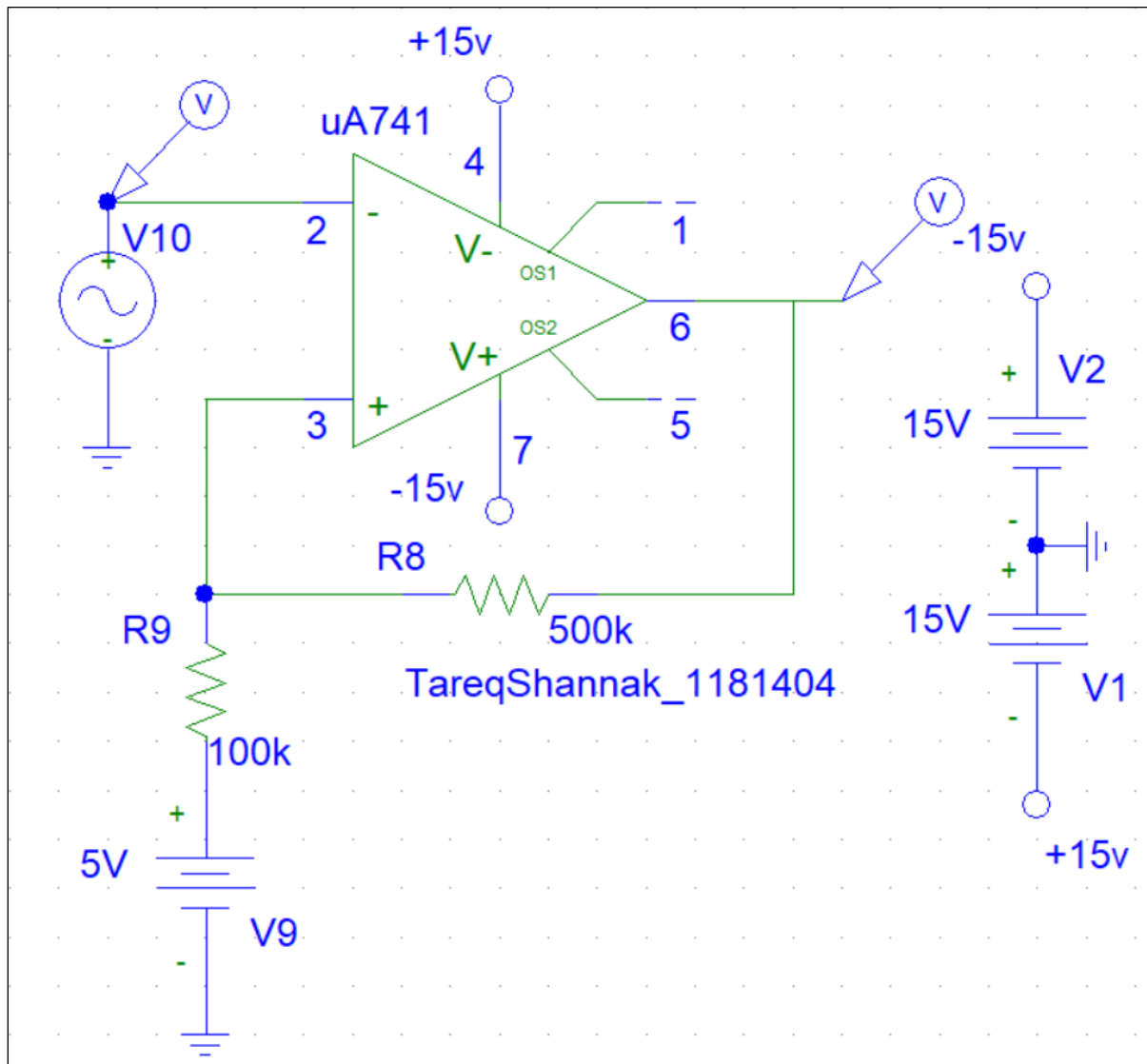
### Square Wave Input



### Saw tooth Input



## Part V - Adding Hysteresis



- Let  $V = +V_{SAT} \rightarrow V(+)-V(-) > 0 \rightarrow V(+)>V(-)$

$$\frac{5}{6} \times 5 + \frac{1}{6} \times 13 > V_i \rightarrow 6.333V > V_i \rightarrow V_{UT} = 6.333V$$

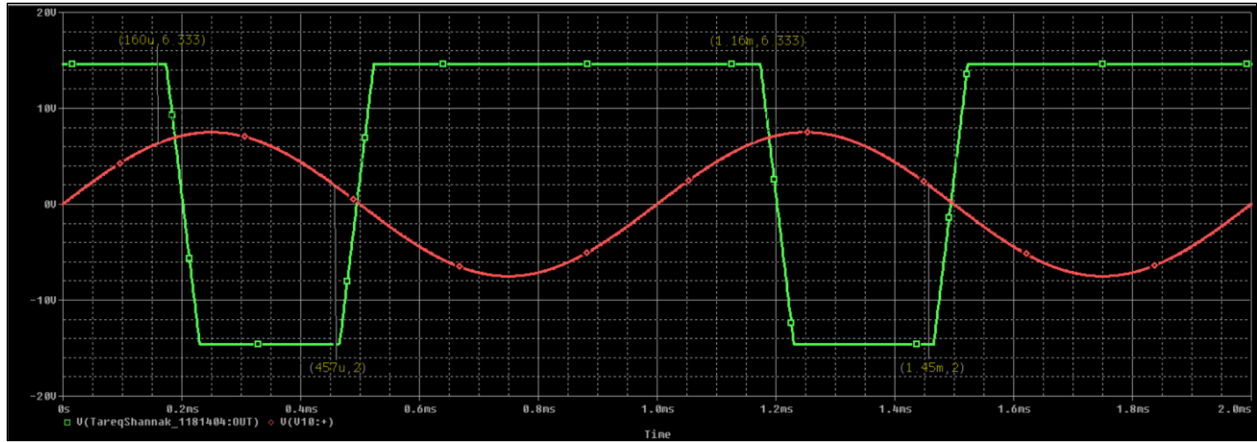
- Let  $V = -V_{SAT} \rightarrow V(-)-V(+)>0 \rightarrow V(-)>V(+)$

$$\frac{5}{6} \times 5 - \frac{1}{6} \times 13 < V_i \rightarrow 2V < V_i \rightarrow V_{LT} = 2V$$

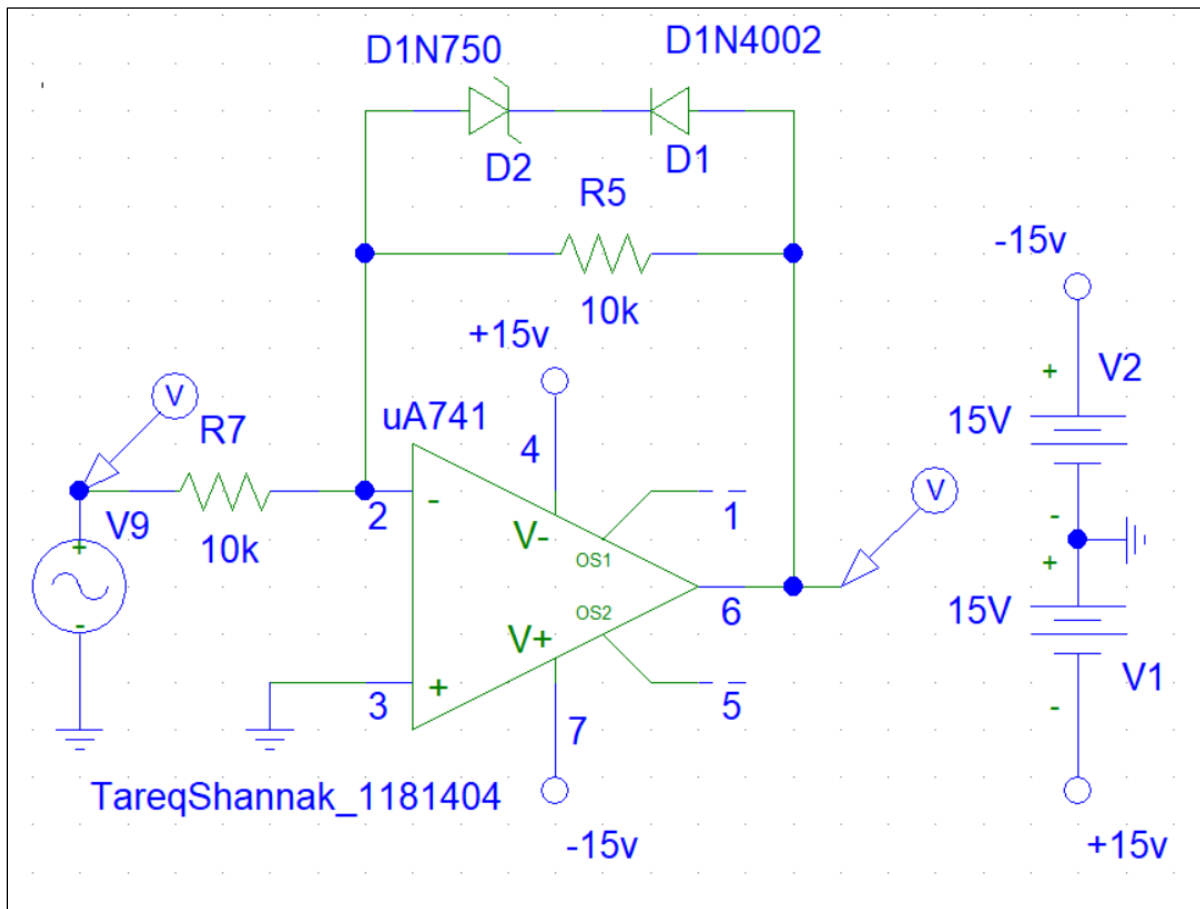
*The measured lower and upper trigger levels for the circuit:*

$$V_{UT} = 6.33V, V_{LT} = 2V$$

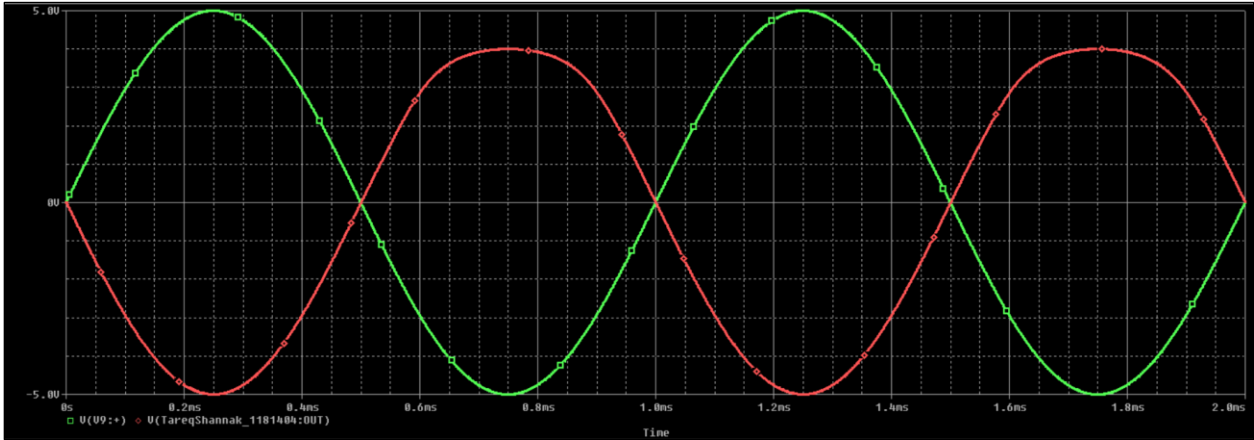




### Part VI – Active Clipping Circuit



When the amplitude = 5V, there is a clipped output voltage



Both diode connections reversed

