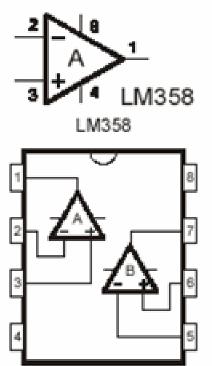
### Lecture 18



# **Op-Amps**

- Op-Amps is a low-cost and versatile IC consisting of many internal transistors, resistors, and capacitors.
- Amplifiers
- Integrators
- Summers
- Differentiators
- Comparators
- Active filters





Dual Op-Amps (LM358)

#### Require external power



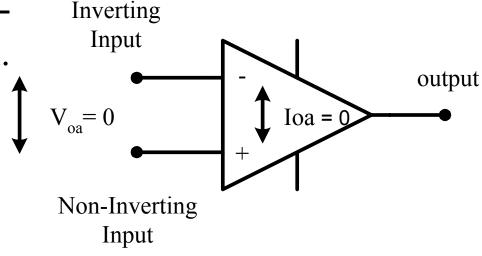
### Two Rules for Op-Amp Circuits

• There is no current flow through the opamps input terminal.

$$(I_{oa}=0)$$

• The voltage drop across the input terminals is zero.

$$(V_{oa}=0)$$



### **Amplifiers**

- Inverting Amplifier
- Non-Inverting Amplifier
- Summing Amplifier
- Integrator Amplifier
- Differentiator Amplifier

# **Inverting Amplifier**

• Gain = 
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

$$= -\frac{R_f}{R_i}$$
V<sub>i</sub>
 $V_i$ 
 $V_i$ 
 $V_i$ 
 $V_i$ 

## Non-Inverting Amplifier

• Gain = 
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$$
  
= 1+  $\frac{R_f}{R_i}$   $\frac{R_i}{R_i}$ 

### Summing Amplifier

$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2$$

$$V_2$$

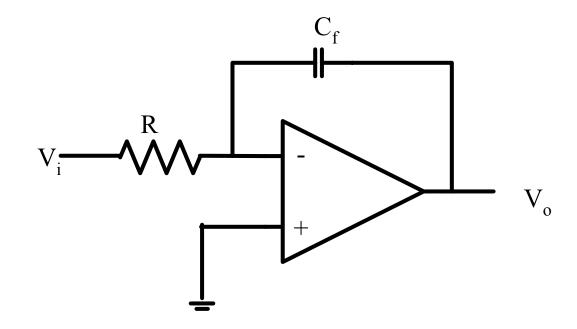
$$V_2$$

$$R_1$$

$$V_2$$

### Integrator Amplifier

$$V_o = -\frac{1}{C_f R} \int_{t_0}^t V_i d\tau$$



### Differentiator Amplifier

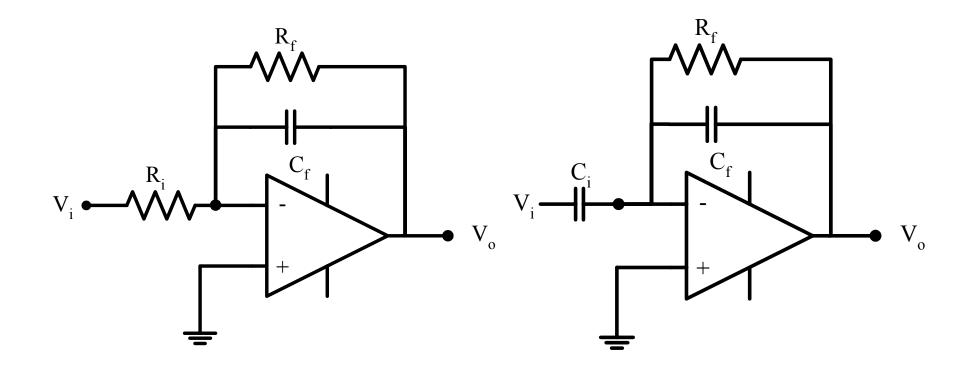
$$V_o = -C_i R_f \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

$$V_i = -C_i R_f \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

### **Active Filters**

- First-Order Low-Pass Filter
- Second-Order Low-Pass Filter
- First-Order High-Pass Filter
- Second-Order High-Pass Filter
- Notch Filter
- Band-Pass Filter

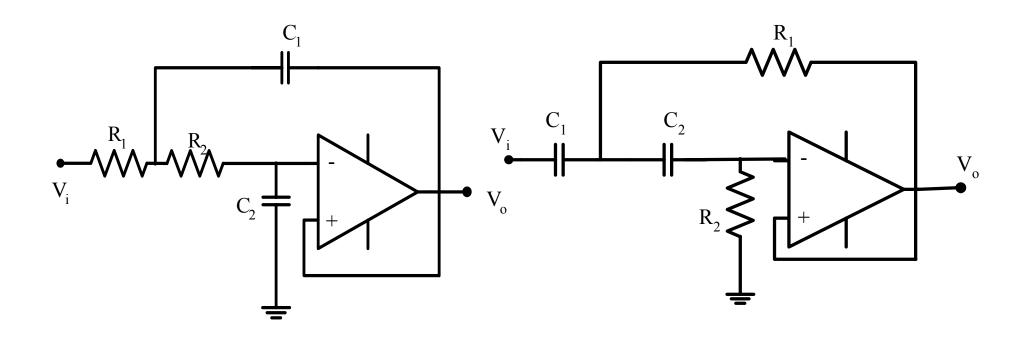
#### **Active First-Order Filter**



Low-Pass Filter

High-Pass Filter

#### **Active Second-Order Filters**



Low-Pass Filter

High-Pass Filter

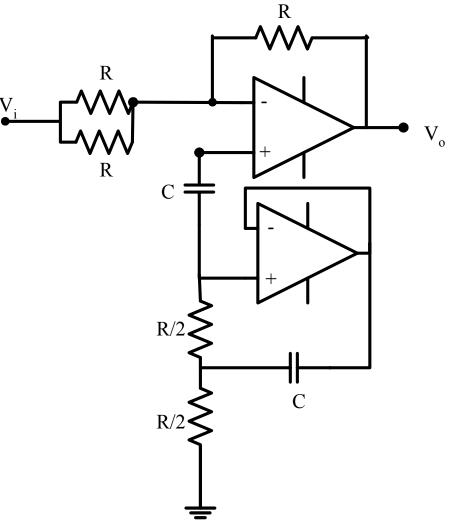


#### **Notch Filter**

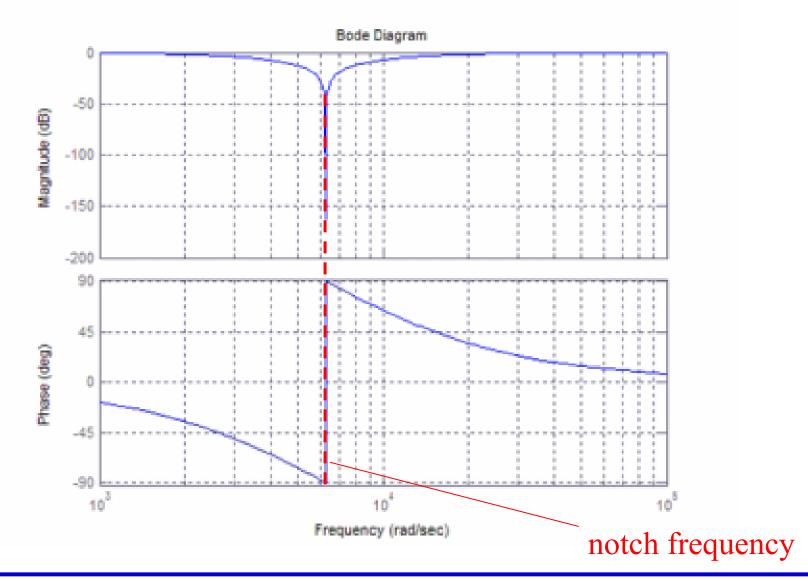
• Notch (or band-stop) filters are useful in measurement systems containing undesirable signal of fixed frequency. It can reduce the undesirable frequency to a tolerance level.

$$A_{n}(s) = \frac{V_{o}(s)}{V_{i}(s)} = \frac{s^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}}{s^{2} + 2\omega_{0}s + \omega_{0}^{2}}$$
$$\omega_{0} = \frac{1}{RC}$$

 $A_n(s)$  is transfer function  $\omega_0$  is notch frequency



#### **Bode Plot of Active Notch Filter**



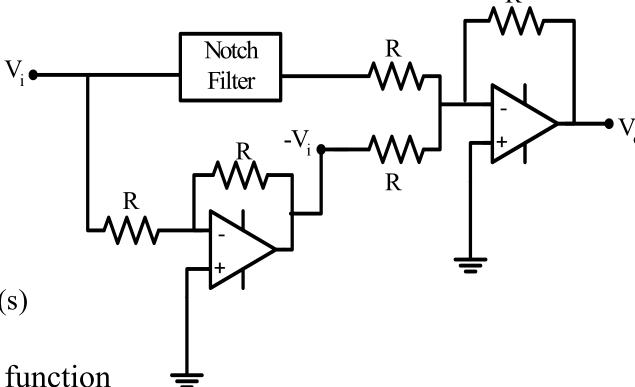


#### **Band-Pass Filter**

• Band-Pass filters are used when certain frequencies of a signal need to be emphasized while the rest be attenuated.

$$G(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = 1 - A_n(s)$$

 $A_n(s)$  is the transfer function of notch filter



Band-Pass Filter

#### **Bode Plot of Band-Pass Filter**

