

# OPPA European Social Fund Prague & EU: We invest in your future.

### Laboratory measurement 2

Measurement on Differentiators and Integrators

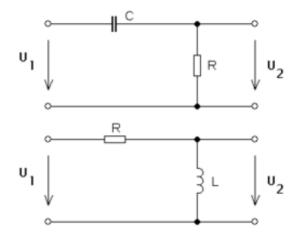
#### Differentiator

There are two basic types of the differentiator – passive and active. The passive one, which we will measure on, can be again divided into two sub-types, that are shown on the figure – RC and LR differentiator.

This circuit provides derivation of the input signal by the formula

$$u_2(t) = \frac{1}{C_d} \frac{du_1(t)}{dt}$$

where  $C_d$  is the differentiator constant For the RC type  $C_d$ = RC and for the LR type  $C_d$ = L/R



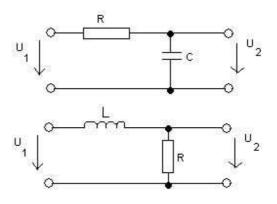
#### Integrator

The integrator has also two basic types – passive and active, and the passive one can be RC type or LR type – see the figure..

This circuit provides integration of the input signal by the formula

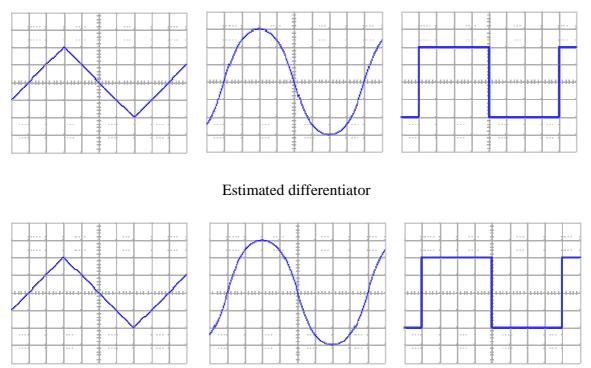
$$u_2(t) = C_i \int_0^t u_1(t) dt$$

where  $C_i$  is the integrator constant For the RC type  $C_i$ = RC and for the LR type  $C_i$ = L/R



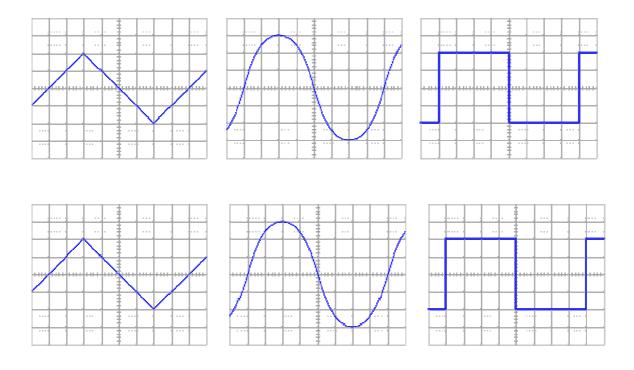
### Your assignment

1) Estimate the circuit response to the triangle, rectangle and sinusoidal input signal and draw your estimated responses into the same figure like the input signal waveform.



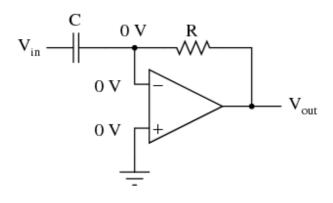
Estimated integrator

2) You will be given the rectangle generator based on the 555 timer form the previous measurement. Connect the output of the generator to your chosen circuit (either RC or LR differentiator or integrator) and verify the circuit response to this waveform. After that you will be given the sinusoidal generator and verify the waveforms too. Draw them into the input signal graphs.



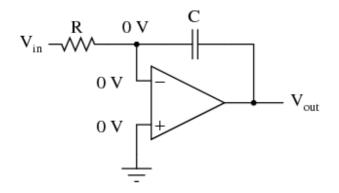
Active differentiator

Differentiator

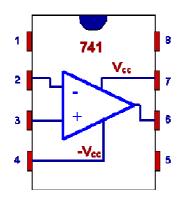


Active integrator

Integrator



741 Operational amplifier pinout





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