

CSE350

DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND PULSE TECHNIQUES

Lab- 06



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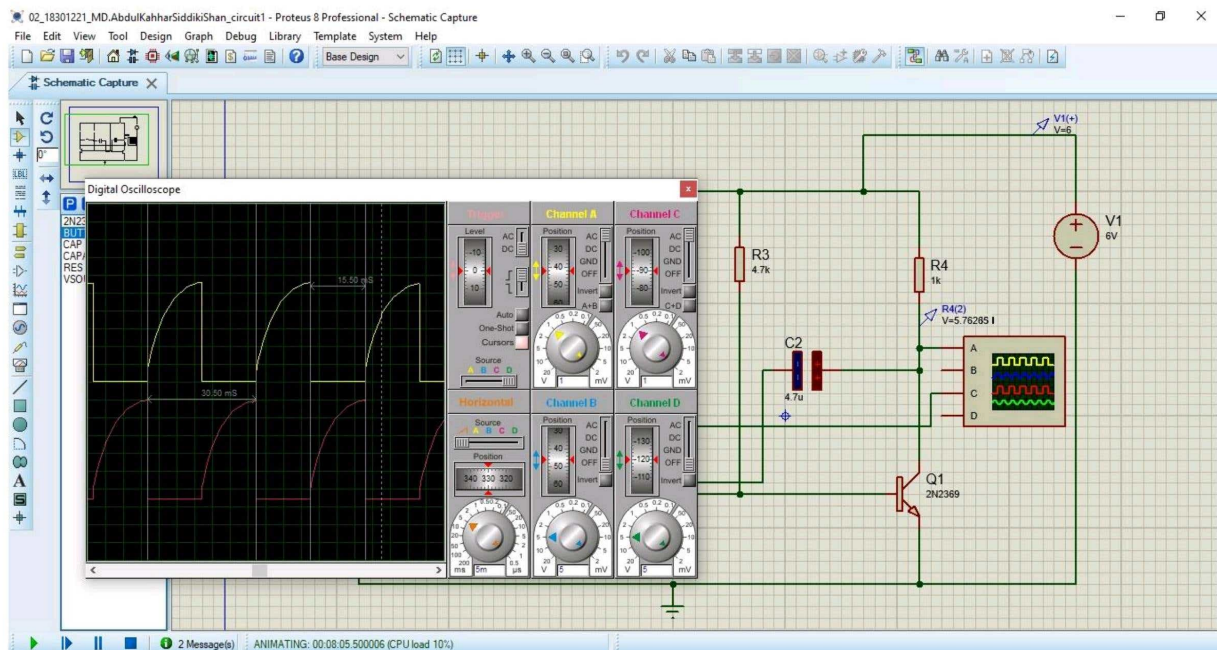
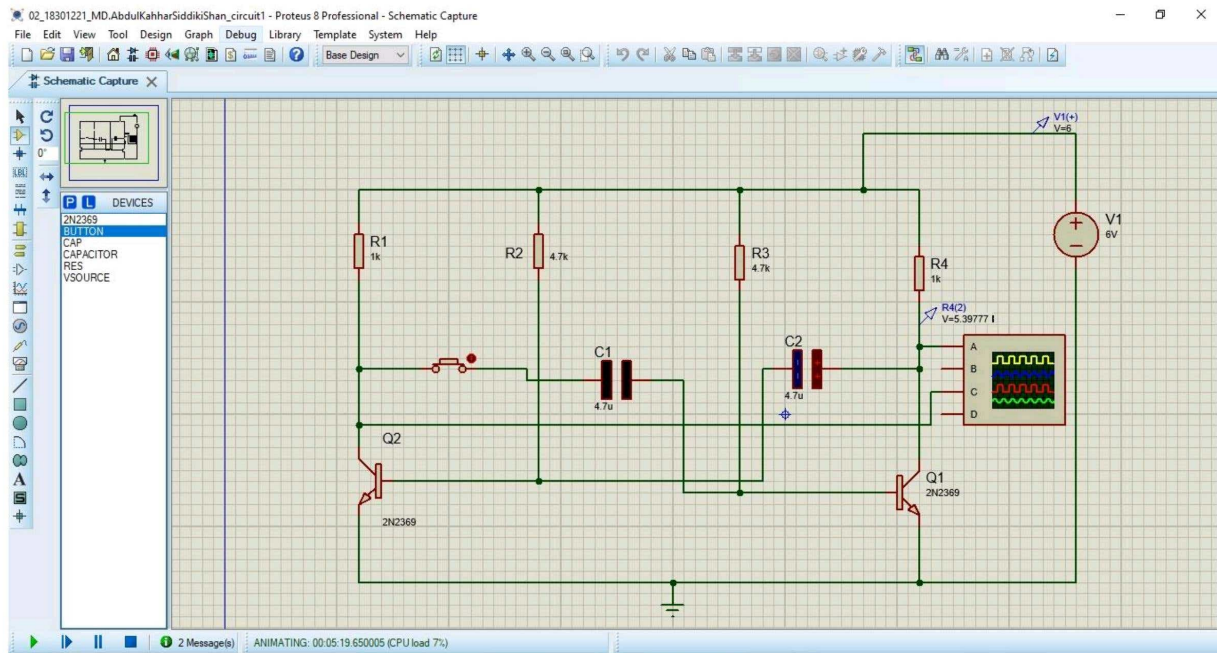
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Section- 02

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Circuit:



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Calculating the time period with theoretical approach

$$T = t_1 + t_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= 0.69 * R_3 * C_1 \\ &= 0.69 * 4.7 * 4.7 \\ &= 15.2421 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_2 &= 0.69 * R_2 * C_2 \\ &= 0.69 * 4.7 * 4.7 \\ &= 15.2421 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T &= t_2 + t_1 \\ &= 15.2421 + 15.2421 \\ &= 30.4842 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

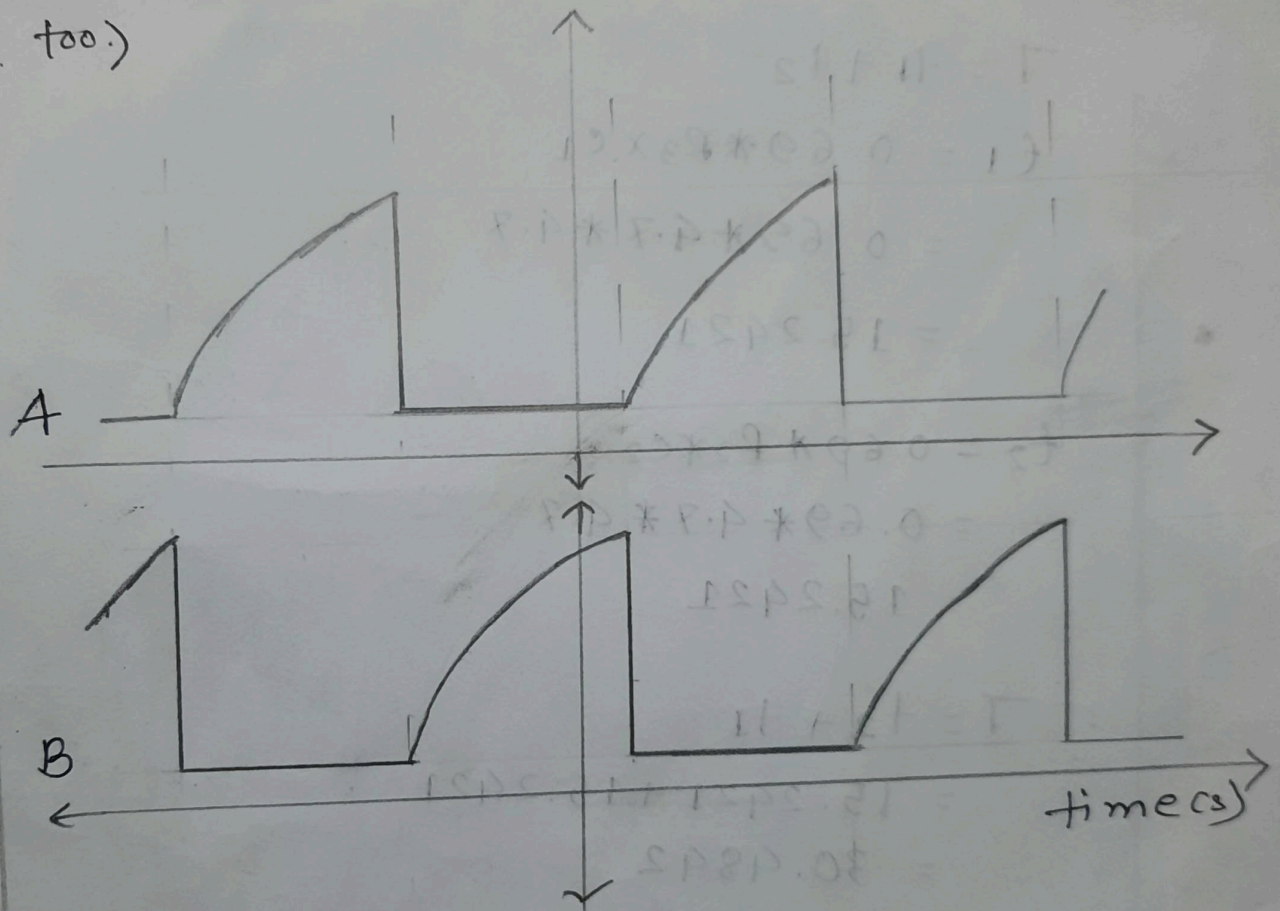
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{The frequency is} &= \frac{1}{T} \\ &= 32.803878 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

From the proteus oscillation, the time period is, $T_p = 30.50 \text{ ms}$

So, the difference between proteus data and theoretical data is $(30.50 - 30.4842)$
 $= 0.0158 \text{ ms}$

Report:

1. Draw the output waveforms that you achieved in the proteus simulation. (Attach screen shot too.)



2. Is there any deviation in the experimental output wave from the desired wave? If so, what might be the reason to that?

→ Yes, there is a deviation output in the experimental output wave from the desired wave. In our circuit the upper peak is 6V and lower peak is 0V and their difference is 6V. On the other hand,

from proteus oscillation output, we can see that the upper peak $3.5V$ and lower peak is $-2.05V$ and their difference is $5.55V$. So, there is a deviation. The reason of this deviation is in circuit, there was a internal voltage drop which we did not consider in theory.



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3.9s the time period of the experimental wave is similar to the calculated wave.

→ From theory, the time period $T_t = 30.4842 \text{ ms}$

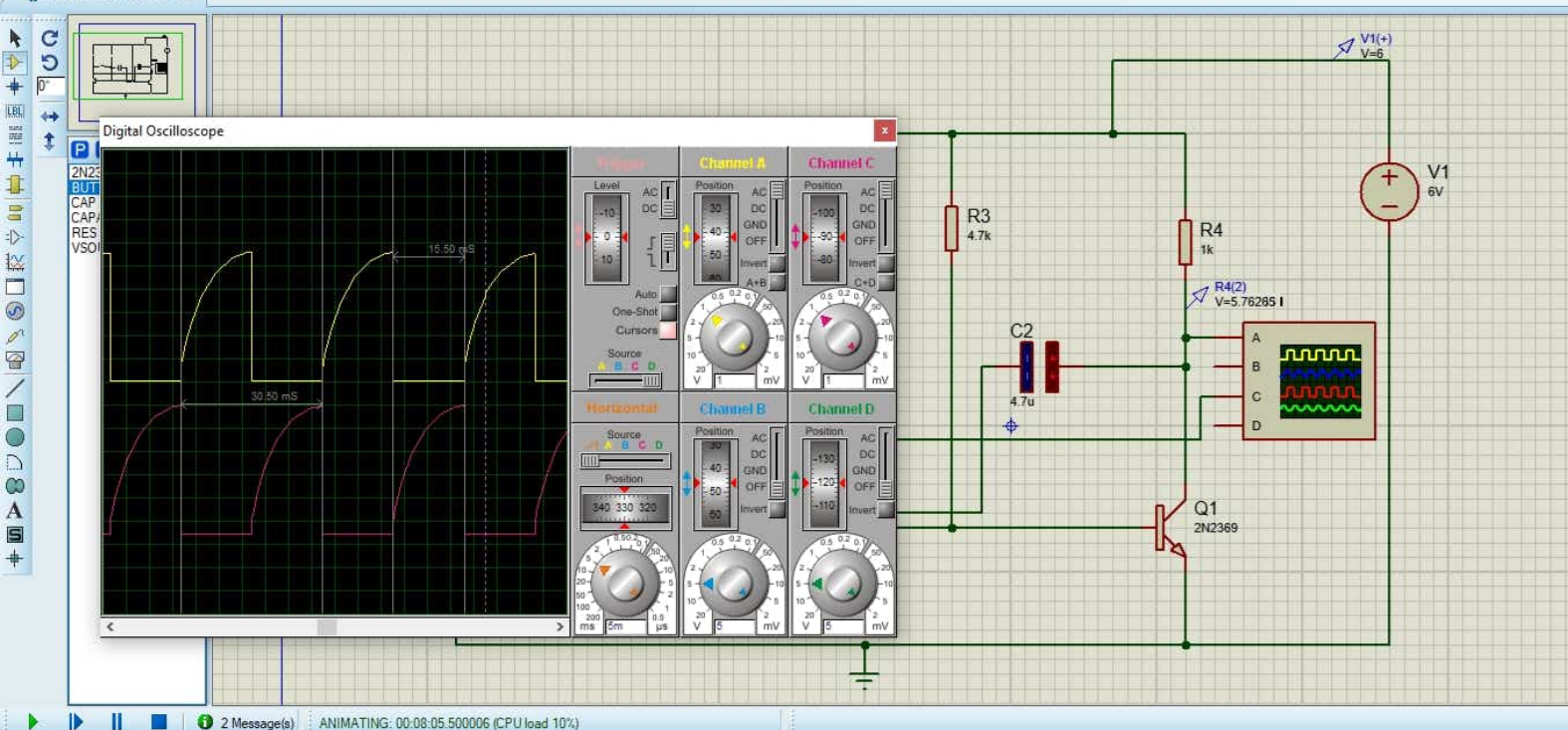
from the experiment, it is $T_e = 30.50 \text{ ms}$

There is a little difference from the theoretical value to the experimental value. The difference is $(30.50 - 30.4842) = 0.0158 \text{ ms}$.

As the difference is too small, we can ignore it and we can say that time period is similar in both side.

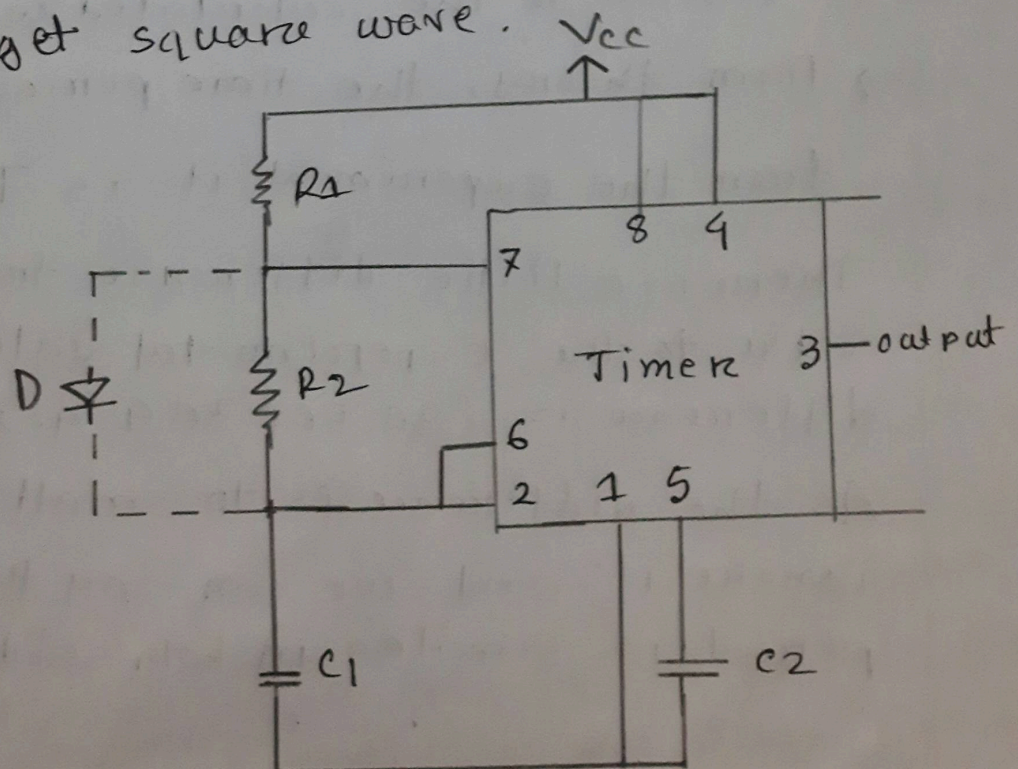
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Schematic Capture



4. Can it be possible to use the above multivibrator to create variable frequency square wave generator? Justify your answer.

→ Yes, it is possible to use the above multivibrator to create variable frequency square wave generator. We can achieve our goal by using a diode with the multivibrator. Because of diode, the current will flow in one direction and it will not let the capacitor to be discharged. So, the capacitor will be charged and we will get square wave.



5. How can we change the duty cycle of the circuit?

→ By changing the resistor value of R_2 and R_3 , we or from R_1 or R_4 , we can change the duty cycle.

duty cycle = % of time in a period when the output is high.

For the experiment,

$$t_1 = t_2, T = t_1 + t_2. \text{ So, duty cycle} = \frac{t_1}{T} \times 100\% \\ = \frac{15.2421}{30.4842} \times 100 \\ = 50\%$$

Let's change the duty cycle.

$$R_1 = R_4 = 1k, R_3 = 2k, R_2 = 4.7k$$

$$\text{For A, } t_1 = 6.25ms$$

$$T = 18.50$$

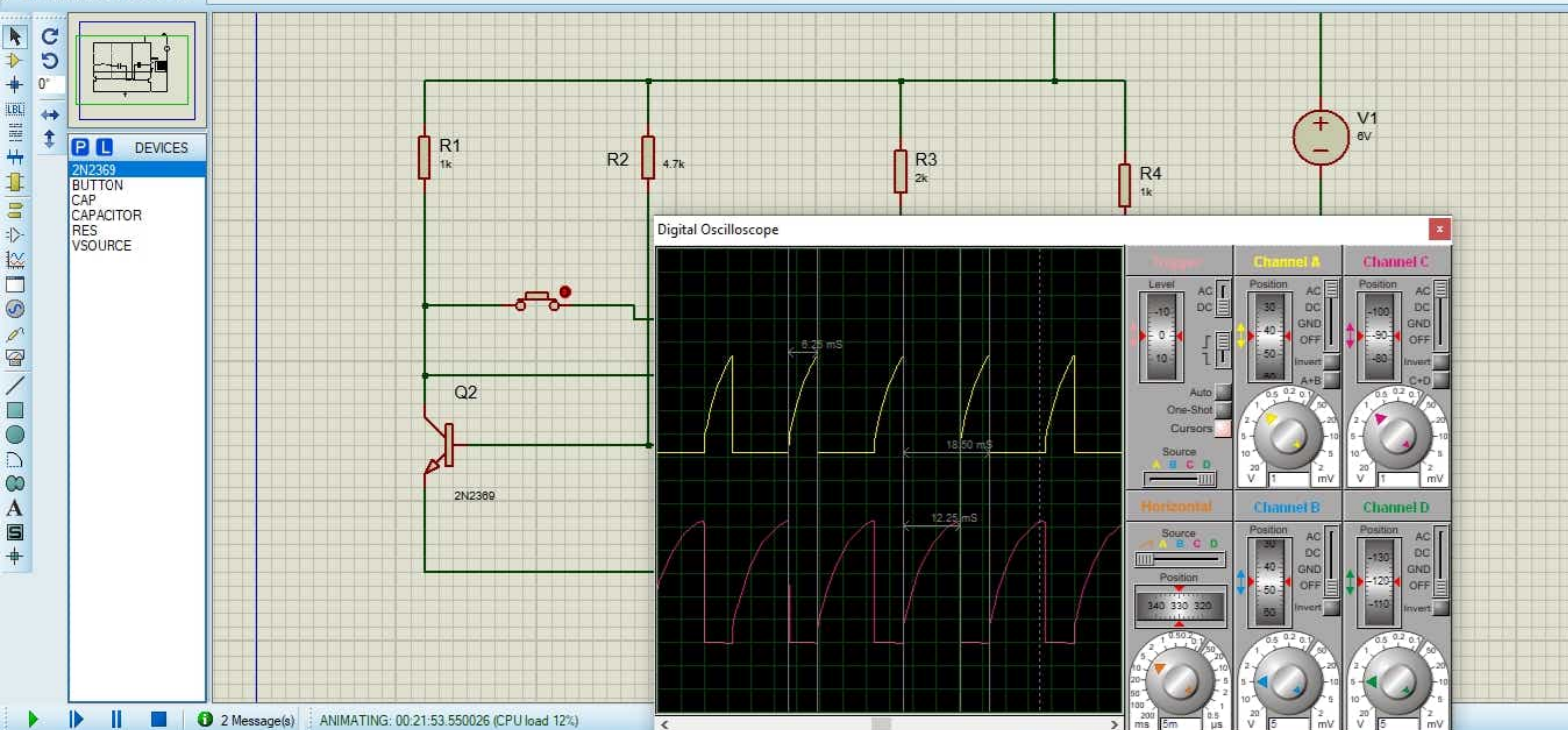
$$\text{duty cycle} = \frac{6.25}{18.50} \times 100\% \\ = 33.783\%$$

For B:

$$t_{\text{high}} = 12.25ms \quad \text{duty cycle} = \frac{t_{\text{high}}}{T} \times 100 \\ T = 18.50 \\ = \frac{12.25}{18.50} \times 100\% \\ = 66.216\%$$

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Schematic Capture



2 Message(s)

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