NIRMA UNIVERSITY

School of Technology, Institute of Technology Electronics & Communication Engineering Department B. Tech. Semester-IV (Even Academic Year 2020-21)

2EC402: Analog Circuits INDEX

Name of Student:	, Roll No:	
Manic of Student.	• 1011 110•	

SR No	Title	Date of Experiment	Date of Submission	Signature	Marks
Week 1	Discussion on Lab Rules, Instruction	_		tal Storage Or	scilloscopo
WCCK 1	and Analog Discovery Kit.	ons, and demo	iisti atioli oi Digi	tal Storage Of	scinoscope
1.	Differential Amplifier using Bipolar				/10
	Junction Transistor.				
2.	Measurements of Electrical Parameters Measurements for IC µA741.				/10
3.	Audio Amplifier using Open loop and closed loop configuration of OPAMP IC μΑ741.				/10
4.	Mathematical Operations using OPAMP IC μΑ741				/10
5.	Temperature to voltage converter using Instrumentation Amplifier				/10
6.	Audio frequency filter using OPAMP IC μΑ741				/10
7.	High-Speed Low Noise Comparator				/10
8.	RC Phase Shift Oscillator Using OPAMP IC µA741				/10
9.	Digital to Analog Converter using OPAMP IC μΑ741				/10
10.	IC555 Timer as Multivibrator				/10
11.	Innovative Project Development using Analog ICs				/20
	Total				/120

*Lab Experiments Video Link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1xtUKhs7IBY&t=161s

LABORATORY RULES

Experiment Lab Manual:

- ➤ All students have to create a login in multisim for online circuit simulation. Link to multisim: Multisim Live Online Circuit Simulator
- ➤ Other online circuit simulation tool: https://www.circuitlab.com
- ➤ All students have to maintain one record book, in which the circuit diagram and the result are available for each experiment. This record book is signed at the end of each lab session by faculty members.
- > Students have individually designed one lab experiment with hardware design as part of evolution.
- > Students have to design minor projects related to the application of electronics devices.
- ➤ There will be a quiz/viva/conclusion discussion in the last 15 minutes of your laboratory session.
- > Students have to carefully read the assessment policy for each experiment. You should have to follow all the steps of the lab experiment.

Safety Rules:

- ➤ Use a grounded power for signal generator and non-grounded power for oscilloscope.
- Always connect DC supply first and then AC supply. In the end, disconnect AC supply and then DC supply.
- ➤ Before beginning the measurements, check the calibration of your oscilloscope.
- After the experiment, turn off all the equipment and clean your tables.
- Always use electrical quantities like voltage or ampere on your result sheet. (with units)
- > If there is a problem with your equipment, consult the LAB ASSISTANT/FACULTY MEMBERS before replacing it.

Experiment No. 1

Date:

Aim: Differential Amplifier using Bipolar Junction Transistor

Objectives:

- 1. To Design a differential amplifier for given specifications.
- 2. To measure operating point and small-signal parameters of the differential amplifier and compare it with the theoretical calculation.
- 3. To measure differential-mode gain *A*d, common-mode gain *A*c and common-mode rejection ratio CMRR of the differential amplifier.
- 4. To measure the percentage of noise and optimize the Common Mode Rejection Ratio.

Pre-Lab Quiz:

1. Calculate the operating point of the single-stage amplifier with the following specifications: Vcc=+12V, Current Gain=100. R_B =10k, V_{BE} =0.7V. R_C =4.7k, R_E =6.8k Ω (Hand calculation)

Reference Book:

1. Sendra and Smith-Microelectronics Circuits, Theory and Applications, 7th Edition.

Theoretical Calculations:

		Calculations:	ations:	Design Specificat
Practical Circuit Diagram:		Calculations.	utions.	Design Speement
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
Practical Circuit Diagram:				
			Diagram:	Practical Circuit I

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in below-given space:

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of each component/equipment

Procedure & Observation:

1. Construct the circuit, measured the quiescent points (no AC signal applied) by connecting both bases to ground. Measure the DC values of $(V_{c1}, V_{c2}, V_E, I_{B1}, I_{B2}, I_{E1}, I_{E2}, I_E)$

DC Values	V_{c1}	V_{c2}	$V_{\rm E}$	I_{B1}	I_{B2}	I _{E1}	I_{E2}	I_{E}
Measured								
Calculated								

- 2. Connect the Analog Discovery Kit as Input source as Vin1 and Vin2.
 - Single and Dual input mode:

Vin1(mV)	Vin2(mV)	Vo1	Vo2	V ₀ =V ₀₁ -	Differential	Common	CMRR(dB)
				V_{02}	Gain	Mode	
						Gain	

3.	Calculate the	amount	of noise	in terms o	f percentage	for the n	neasured v	value of	CMRR.
		, .							

Noise %=
$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{CMRR}\right)Vcm/Vid\right]$$
=_____

4. Optimize the value of CMRR using matching of components values.

Optimize (CMRR=
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Post Lab Quiz:

Plot Voltage Transfer Characteristics of Differential Amplifier in Multisim Software and attached simulation results.

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)

Experiment No. 2

Date:

Aim: Measurements of Electrical Parameters Measurements for IC µA741.

$\mathbf{\Omega}$	hi	acti	ves:
v	W.	ecu	VES.

- 1. Identification of datasheet parameters for the given op-amp.
- 2. To develop an experiment set up for measuring various parameters and compared with datasheet value.

Pre-Lab Excises:

1. Download and attached the datasheet of IC μ A741 from a web source and separate static and dynamic parameters.

Reference Book:

1. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Practical Circuit Diagram:(Use separate sheet if required)

Circuit Diagram				

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them below-given space:

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of each component/equipment			
Ya Kara a sa Kara a		r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r			
Procedure:					
[a] Input offset voltage mea	asurement:				
[h] Input bigs support and	input offset current measuremen				
[b] input bias current and	input onset current measuremen	ιι.			
[c] Input Resistance:					

[d] Output Resistance:	
[e]Common Mode Rejection Ratio:	
•	
[f[open loop gain:	
[g] Gain Bandwidth Product:	
[h]Slew rate:	

Observation Table:

Parameters	Datasheet values	Practical Values
Input offset voltage		
Vio = (Vo * R1) / (R1 + R2)		
Input bias current		
= (IB1 + IB2)/2		
Input Resistance Rin		
Output Resistance Rout		
Open loop gain		
The common mode rejection		
ratio=Ad/Acm		
Gain Bandwidth Product		
Slew rate		

Post Lab Exercise:

1.	Performed circuit simulation of following parameters of IC μA741 and attached the
	screenshot of simulation results.
	Output Impedance, Open Loop Gain, Gain Bandwidth Product

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1	E	D11	E	T4 1 24 C - 11 41	
1.	Experimental	Develops and	Experimental	It doesn't follow the	
	Procedure	implement the	Procedure most often	experimental	
	(3 Marks)	most logical	followed but	procedure. Not	
		experimental	occasionally oversight	included pre-lab	
		procedures.	leads to loss of	and post-lab	
		Included	experimental	exercise.	
		prelab and	efficiency and /or loss	(1 Marks)	
		post-lab	of data. Partially		
		exercise.	included pre-lab and		
		(3 Marks)	post-lab exercise.		
			(2 Marks)		
2.	Result and	Tries to	Achieve the desired	Unable to achieve	
	measurement error	achieve the	results. He is aware of	the desired results.	
	(3 Marks)	results from	measurement error but	Is unaware of	
		different	does not account for it measurement		
		viewpoints. He	e statistically. (1 Marks)		
		is aware of	(2 Marks)		

		measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)		
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in a proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in the proper format. (1 Marks)
Tota	al Marks(10)	<u> </u>		

Experiment No. 3

Date:

Aim: Audio Amplifier using Open loop and closed loop configuration of OPAMP IC μ A741.

Objectives:

- 1. Implement an open-loop configuration and identify limitations.
- 2. To design and implement a closed-loop configuration with an inverting and non-inverting amplifier of the desired voltage gain. Compare ideal and practical values in terms of component tolerance.
- 3. To Modify a circuit for a variable gain amplifier.

Pre-Lab Exercise:

1. Implement an inverting amplifier in a multisim tool. Attached Simulation results.

Reference Book:

2. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Theoretical Calculations:				
Design Specifications:	Calculations:			
Practical Circuit Diagram:				

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in below-given space:

Name of	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of
Equipment/Components		each component/equipment
Procedure:		
[a] Inverting Amplifier &	Non inverting Amplifier:	
		 -
[b] Variable Gain Amplific	er:	
[c] Optimize the gain for tolerance.	inverting amplifier by proper sel	ection of resistors in terms of

Observation:

[1] Inverting Amplifier:

Sr. No	Input Voltage Vin	Output voltage Vo	Practical Value of Gain=Vo/Vin	Theoretical Value of Gain=Vo/Vin	Percentage Error
1.					
2.					
3.					

[2] Non Inverting Amplifier:

Sr. No	Input Voltage Vin	Output voltage Vo	Practical Value of Gain=Vo/Vin	Theoretical Value of Gain=Vo/Vin	Percentage Error
1.					
2.					
3.					

[3] Variable Gain Amplifier:

Sr. No	Resistance Rf	Input Voltage Vin	Output Voltage Vo	Gain=Vo/Vin
1.				
2.				
3.				

Post Lab Exercise:

Connect the analog discovery kit for the sound signal as input and speaker at the output node. Performed the above three steps for the same.

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in a proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in the proper format. (1 Marks)
Tota	al Marks(10)			

Exp	erim	ent	No.	4
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Date:

Aim: Mathematical Operations using OPAMP IC µA741

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v	IJΙ	ectives:
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- 1. To design and implement the summing amplifier in inverting mode
- 2. To design and implement a differentiator.

Pre-Lab Exercise:

2. Sketch output signals for mathematical functions differentiator and integrator if input signals are: Sine Wave, Tringualar Wave, Square Wave. Justify your answers also.

Reference Book:

26. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Theoretical Calculations:

Design Specifications: Calculations:	
Practical Circuit Diagram:	

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in the below-given space:

of

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of each component/equipment
		• • • •
D l		I
Procedure:		
[a] Summing Amplifier (In	verting Mode) Amplifier:	
[b] Differentiotor		

Observation:

Summing Amplifier

Sr No	Input Voltage Va (volt)	Input Voltage Vb (volt)	Input Voltage Vc (volt)	_	Percentage Error

Prac	tical Diffe	erentiator	: Vin=		

Sr No	Input Signal Frequency F	Output voltage Vout	Gain(dB)

[plot graph of Frequency F Vs Gain]

1)	0004	I ah	LYNA	anian.
I	บรเ	Lau	Exer	CISE

above measurements				
Conclusion:				

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)
Tota	al Marks(10)			

Experiment No. 5

Date:

Aim: Temperature to voltage converter using Instrumentation Amplifier.

$\mathbf{\Omega}$	hi	acti	ves:
v	W.	ecu	VES.

- 1. To measure the effect of change in resistance for bridge balance and unbalanced conditions.
- 2. To convert temperature into electrical voltage and calculate the percentage of errors.

Pre-Lab Quiz:

3. Derive the relation between change in temperature and output voltage.

Reference Book:

27. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Theoretical Calculations:

Design Specifications:	Calculations:
Practical Circuit Diagram:	

Observation:

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in below-given space:

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection each component/equipment
Procedure: 1. Instrumentation Am	nplifier:	
2. Connect the temperature measure the voltage at the c	e sensor as one arm of the bridge output of OPAMP.	e,hear the thermistor and
Vout(min)= Vout(max)=		

Sr No	Resistance RT	Voltage Va	Voltage Vb	Output voltage Vout
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Post Lab Quiz:
Design and Simulate Strain gauge bridge interface for pressure measurement using instrumentation amplifier.

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications,	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)

	software used if any (4 Marks)	
Total Marks(10)		

	Experiment No. 6	Date:				
Aim: Audio frequency filter	using OPAMP IC μA741.					
Objectives: 3. To design and implement for	or audio frequency range 20Hz to	20kHz.				
4. To design and analyze the s	second-order low pass filter.					
Pre-Lab Quiz:						
4. Sketch ideal frequency res	ponse for all types of filters.					
Reference Book:						
45. Ramakant A. Gayakwad Fourth edition.	op-amp and Linear Integrated Ci	ircuits, Pearson Education;				
Theoretical Calculations:						
Design Specifications:	Calculations:					
Practical Circuit Diagram:						

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in below-given space:

Name of	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of
Equipment/Components		each component/equipment

Procedure:		
[1] Band Pass Filter:		
		_
		_

Observation:

Sr. No.	Frequency Hz	V _{in} (volts)	Vout (volts)	Gain(V/V)	Gain (in dB)

(plot graph on semi-log graph paper)

Post Lab Quiz:

1. Using multisim software, design a second-order high pass filter with cutoff frequency 1kHz.

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1. Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise.
2. Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	the desired results. Is unaware of

3.	Documentation	Report writing	Most of the lab report	Experiments not
	(4 Marks)	in the proper	is in format but some	written in a pre-lab
		format for all	of the formatting	proper format.
		experiments	guidelines are missed.	(1 Marks)
		(No, Date,	(2 Marks)	
		Objective,		
		Apparatus		
		with		
		specifications,		
		software used		
		if any		
		(4 Marks)		
Tota	al Marks(10)			

	Experiment No. 7	Date:
Aim: High-Speed Low Nois	se Comparator.	
Objectives:		
 To design and impleme specifications and plot the 	ent a Schmitt trigger as the cone hysteresis loop.	mparator circuit for given
Pre-Lab Quiz:		
5. State limitation of basic of	open-loop comparator.	
Reference Book:		
46. Ramakant A. Gayakwad Fourth edition.	l- op-amp and Linear Integrated C	Circuits, Pearson Education;
Theoretical Calculations:		
Design Specifications:	Calculations:	
Practical Circuit Diagram:		

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in below-given space:

Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of each component/equipment
Procedure:		
[1]Schmitt Trigger Circuit:		
		
Plot Voltage Transfer Char	acteristics of Circuit.	
Plot Voltage Transfer Char Observation:	acteristics of Circuit.	
	acteristics of Circuit. Theoretical value	Practical value
Observation: Parameters		Practical value
Observation: Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage		Practical value
Observation:		Practical value
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage		Practical value
Observation: Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage		Practical value
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage Post Lab Quiz:	Theoretical value	
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage Post Lab Quiz:		
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage Post Lab Quiz: On the breadboard, implement the next lab session. (i) Zero Crossing Determine the session.	Theoretical value	
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage Post Lab Quiz: On the breadboard, implement the next lab session.	Theoretical value	
Parameters Upper Threshold Voltage Lower Threshold Voltage Hysteresis Voltage Post Lab Quiz: On the breadboard, implement the next lab session. (i) Zero Crossing Determine the session.	Theoretical value	

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)

Experiment No. 8

Date:

Aim: RC Phase Shift Oscillator Using OPAMP IC μA741.

Objectives:

- 1. Design and implement an RC phase shift oscillator using Op-Amp 741 for a given specification.
- 2. Measure the frequency of oscillation and convert the circuit into a variable frequency output signal.

Pre-Lab Quiz:

1. Classify different types of Active Oscillators using OPAMP.

Reference Book:

47. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Theoretical Calculations:

Design Specifications:	Calculations:
Practical Circuit Diagram:	

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in the below-given space:

Equipment/Components each component/equipment/Components each component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/equipment/Component/Comp	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Observation: Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percent of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of Frequency Oscillator	
Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Sr No Resistance R Practical Value Theoretical Percents of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
of oscillator Value of error frequency Oscillator	
Post Lab Quiz:	
Design and implement the Wein Bridge oscillator of frequency 10kHz.	
Conclusion:	

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)
Tota	al Marks(10)			

Experiment No. 9

Date:

Aim: Digital to Analog Converter using OPAMP IC µA741

Objectives:

- 3. Design and implement a Digital to Analog Converter using Op-Amp 741 for a given specification.
- 4. Measure and plot output voltage vs input voltage on graph paper.

Pre-Lab Quiz:

2. Classify different types of Data Converter Circuits using OPAMP.

Reference Book:

48. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition.

Theoretical Calculations:

Design Specifications:	Calculations:
Practical Circuit Diagram:	

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in the below-given space:

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection of each component/equipment
Procedure:		

Observation:

Sr No	Input Bits	Practical Value of output voltage	Theoretical Value of output Voltage	Percentage error

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Post		.ah	()	11i7·

Design and implement the flash type ADC using Analog Discovery kit.

Conclusion:

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)

	Date:				
Aim: IC555 Timer as Multiv	ibrator.				
Objectives: 1. To design and implement astable mode using the IC555 timer for given specifications 2. To determine the duty cycle and switching frequency. Pre-Lab Quiz: 6. Design an astable circuit for duty cycle 60% and switching frequency 1KHz.					
Reference Book: 49. Ramakant A. Gayakwad- op-amp and Linear Integrated Circuits, Pearson Education; Fourth edition. Theoretical Calculations:					
Design Specifications:	Calculations:				

Practical Circuit Diagram:

Th.	•			4	
Req	mm	ΔM	Δn	tc	•
NCU	uII		CII	เอ	•

Select the necessary equipment/apparatus/components required for this experiment and list all of them in the below given space:

Procedure:

Name of Equipment/Components	Range/Value/Specification	Justification of the selection each component/equipment
Equipment/Components		each component/equipment
[1] Astable configuration:		
[2] Modify a circuit for 50%	% duty cycle.	
Practical Duty Cycle=		
Observation:		
[1] Astable configuration:		

				Practi Value				Theoret	ical Value	es
Sr.	RA	R _B	ON time	OFF time	Time period	Duty cycle	ON time	OFF time	Time period	Duty cycle

Post Lab Quiz:

1.	Design a monostable configuration using IC555 in multisim software for pulse wie	dth
	1ms.	

Conclusion:			

Assessment:

1.	Experimental Procedure (3 Marks)	Develops and implement the most logical experimental procedures. Included prelab and post-lab exercise. (3 Marks)	Experimental Procedure most often followed but occasionally oversight leads to loss of experimental efficiency and /or loss of data. Partially included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (2 Marks)	It doesn't follow the experimental procedure. Not included pre-lab and post-lab exercise. (1 Marks)
2.	Result and measurement error (3 Marks)	Tries to achieve the results from different viewpoints. He is aware of measurement error and able to account for it statistically. (3 Marks)	Achieve the desired results. He is aware of measurement error but does not account for it statistically. (2 Marks)	Unable to achieve the desired results. Is unaware of measurement error. (1 Marks)
3.	Documentation (4 Marks)	Report writing in the proper format for all experiments (No, Date, Objective, Apparatus with	Most of the lab report is in format but some of the formatting guidelines are missed. (2 Marks)	Experiments not written in a pre-lab proper format. (1 Marks)

	specifications, software used if any (4 Marks)	
Total Marks(10)		