

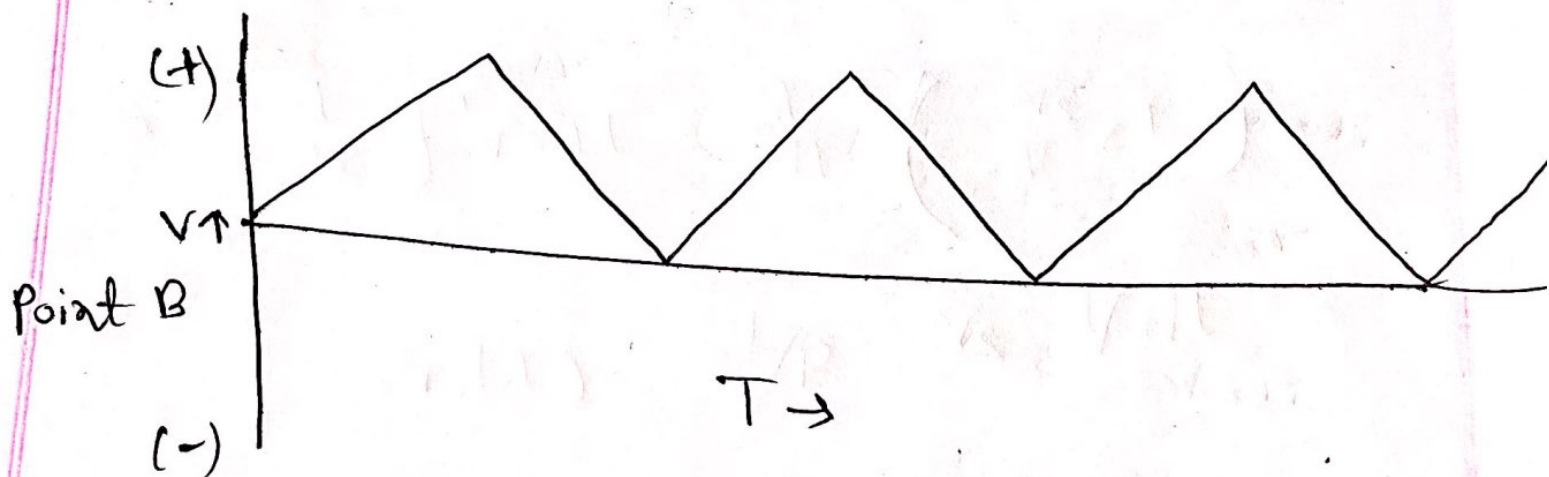
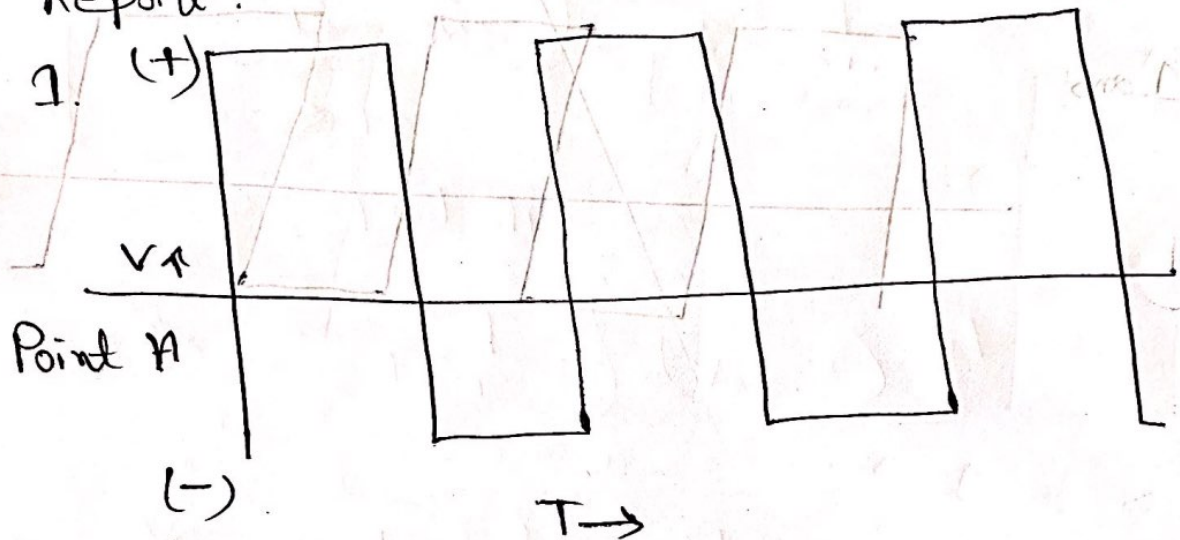
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Sec - 04

Lab 05

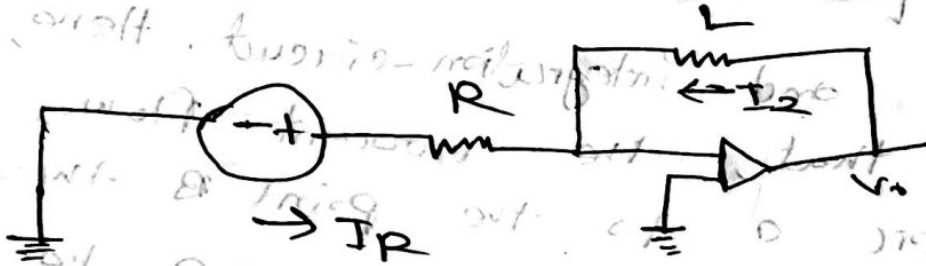
Report :



2. The above circuit is triangular wave generator. Triangular waves are periodic and non-sinusoidal from a triangular shape.

It has equal-rise and fall-times. It is made of schmitt and integration-circuit. Here, we can see that, the current flows through the capacitor C to the point B through R_1 and due to this, C stores up the electric charge. Therefore, the voltage of the output point A becomes positive and the point B falls. However, when the voltage of C reaches below 0, then the voltage of output point A turns into negative and output point B rises. It actually happens when the current flows through capacitor in reverse to the point A under the condition of $R_2 > R_3$. After the increase of voltage of C ($C > 0$), same thing will be repeated and the output A and B will be generated.

3. The integrator circuit cannot be implemented with an inductor. If we use an inductor instead of capacitor, it'll be a differential circuit.



$$I_R + I_L = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_s - 0}{R} + \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^+ (V_o - 0) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_s}{R} + \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^+ V_o dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^+ V_o dt = \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{V_s \times L}{R} \right)$$

$$V_o(t) = -\frac{L}{R} V_s \frac{d}{dt}$$

Data table

Given, $R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_2 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_3 = 4\text{ k}\Omega$

$$C = 0.4\text{ }\mu\text{F} = 0.4 \times 10^{-6}\text{ F}$$

$$\therefore f = \left(\frac{1}{4 \times R_1 \times C} \right) \times \frac{R_2}{R_3}$$

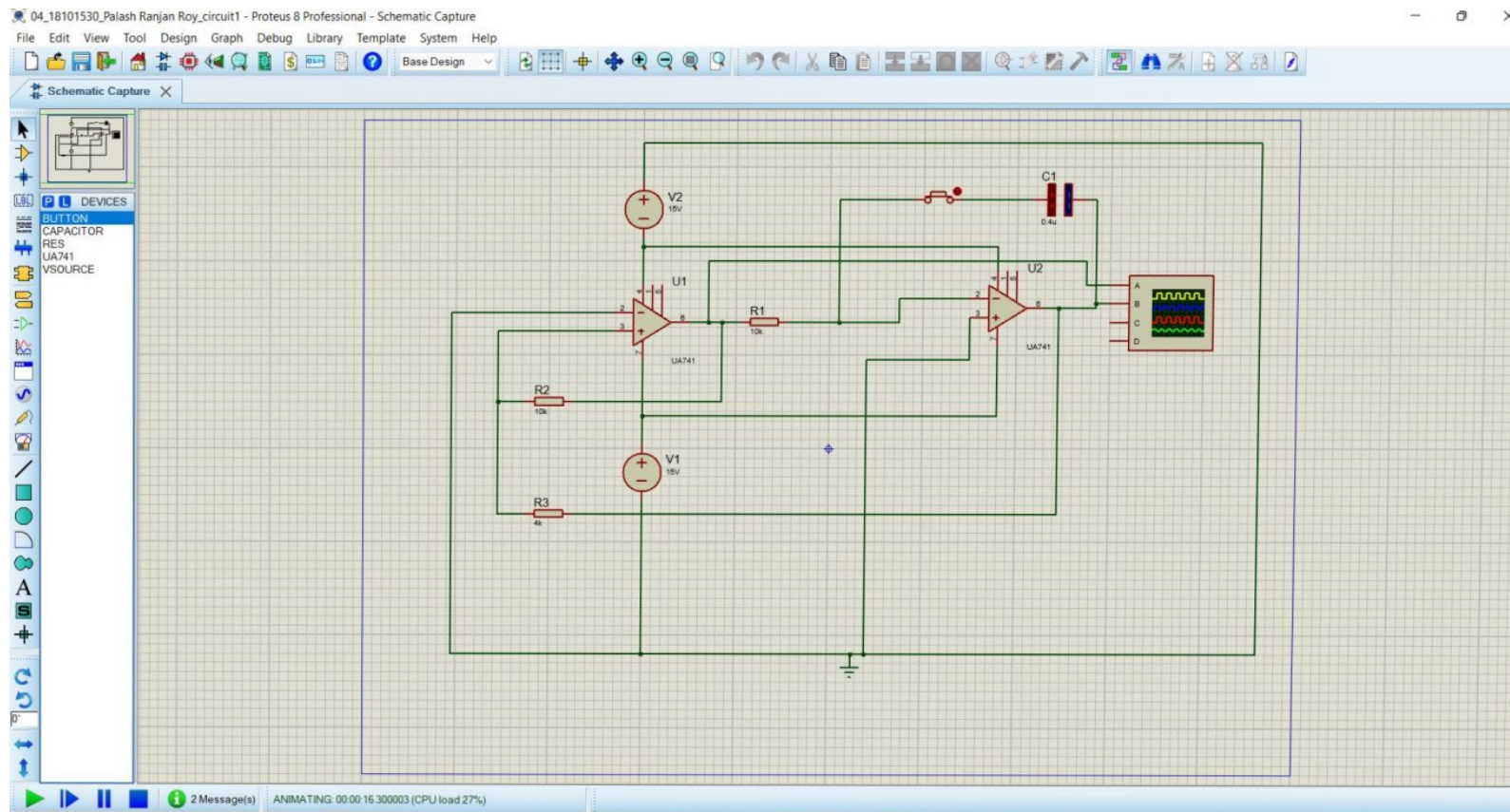
$$= \frac{1}{(4 \times 10 \times 10^3 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6})} \times \frac{10 \times 10^3}{4 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 156.25\text{ Hz}$$

So, Exponential time period = $-19.55 - (-26.10)$
 $= 6.55 \approx 6.6\text{ ms}$

Experimental Frequency = $\frac{1}{6.6} = 0.15152\text{ kHz}$
 $= 151.52\text{ Hz}$

Theoretical Frequency (Hz)	Experimental time Period, T (ms)	Experimental Frequency, F (Hz)
156.25 Hz	6.6 ms	151.52 kHz



Digital Oscilloscope

