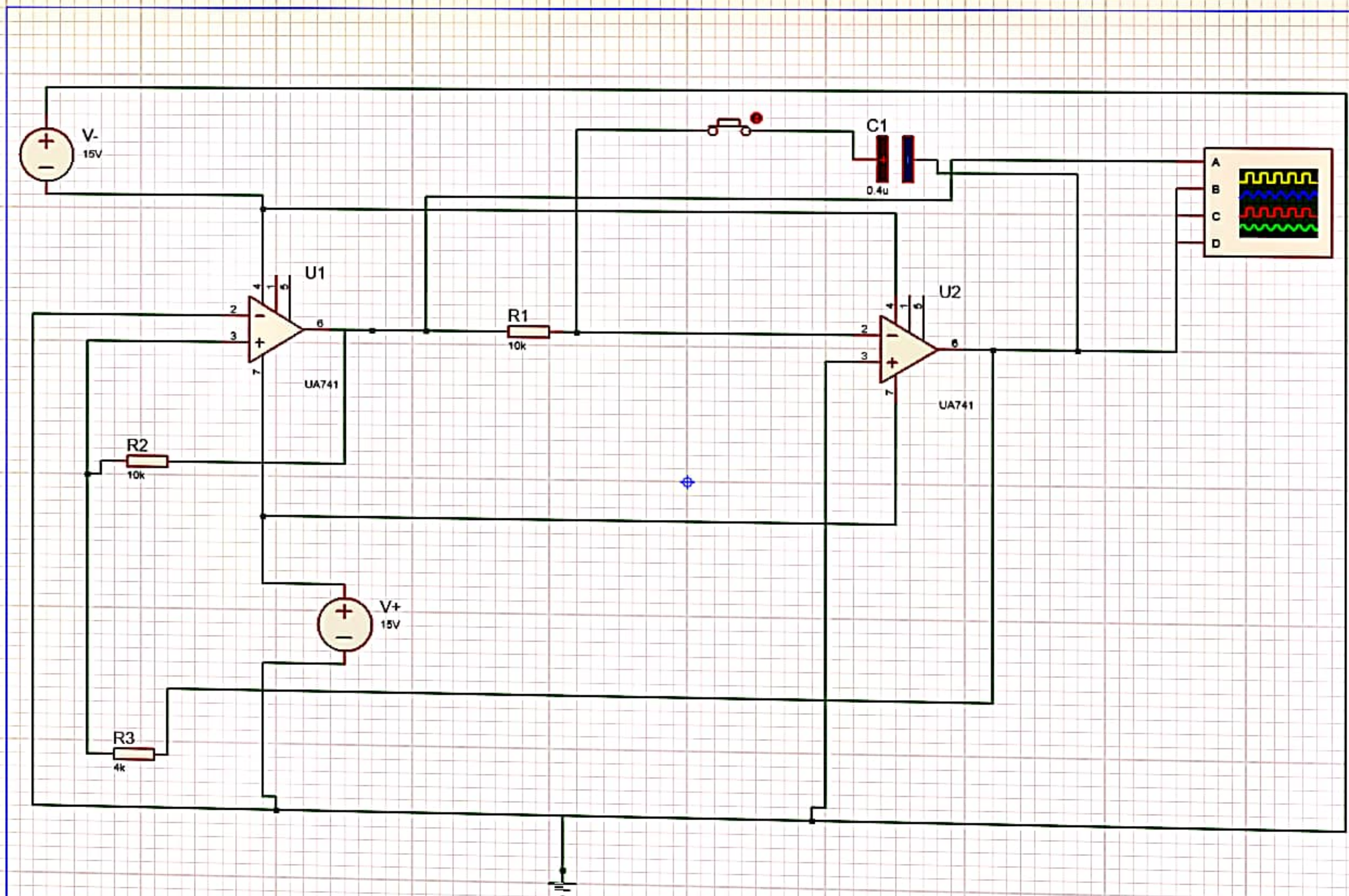
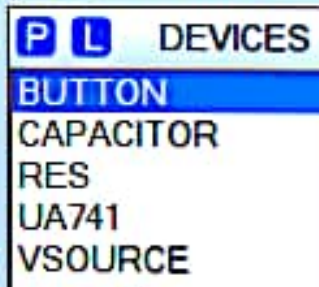


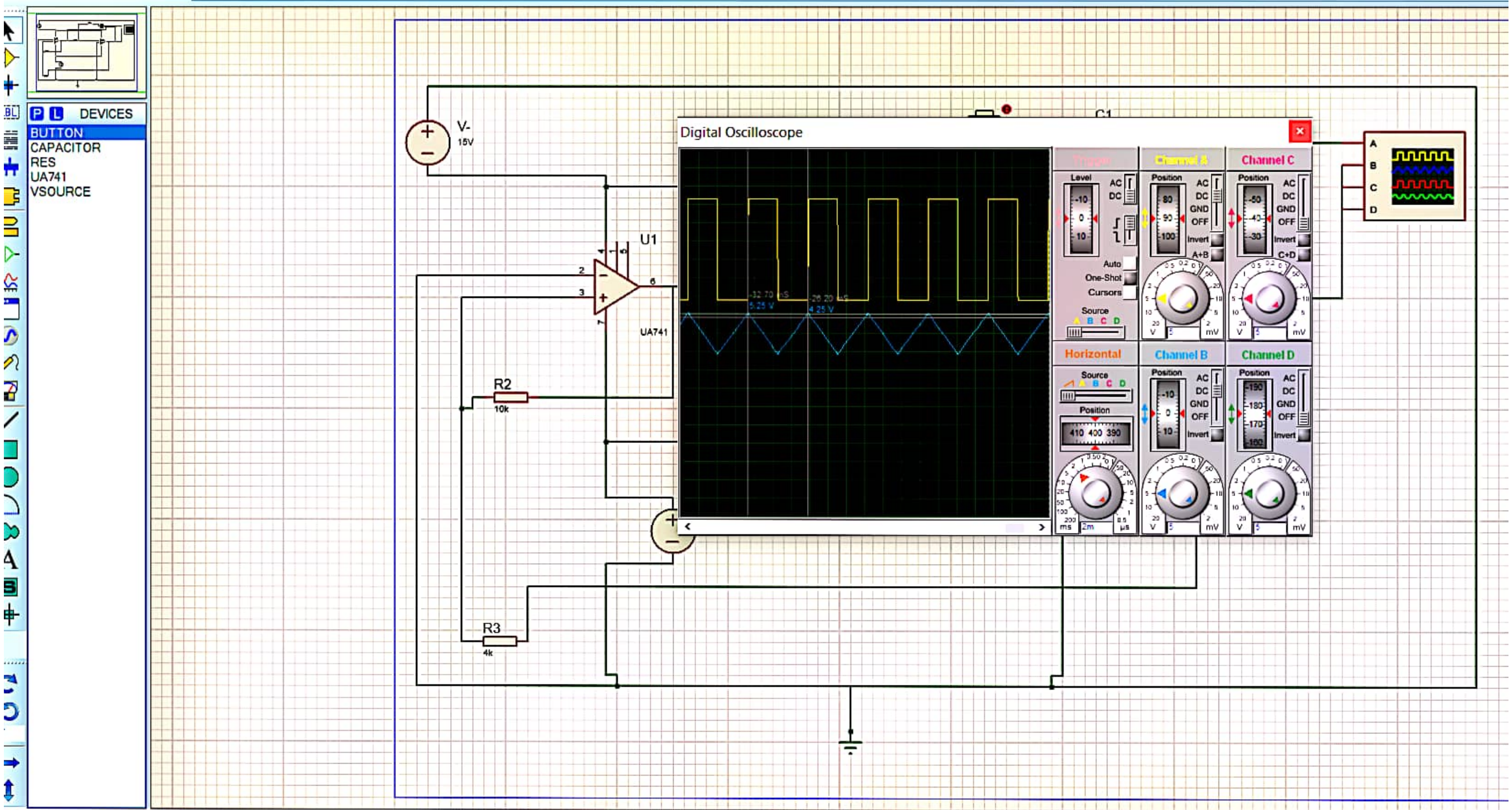


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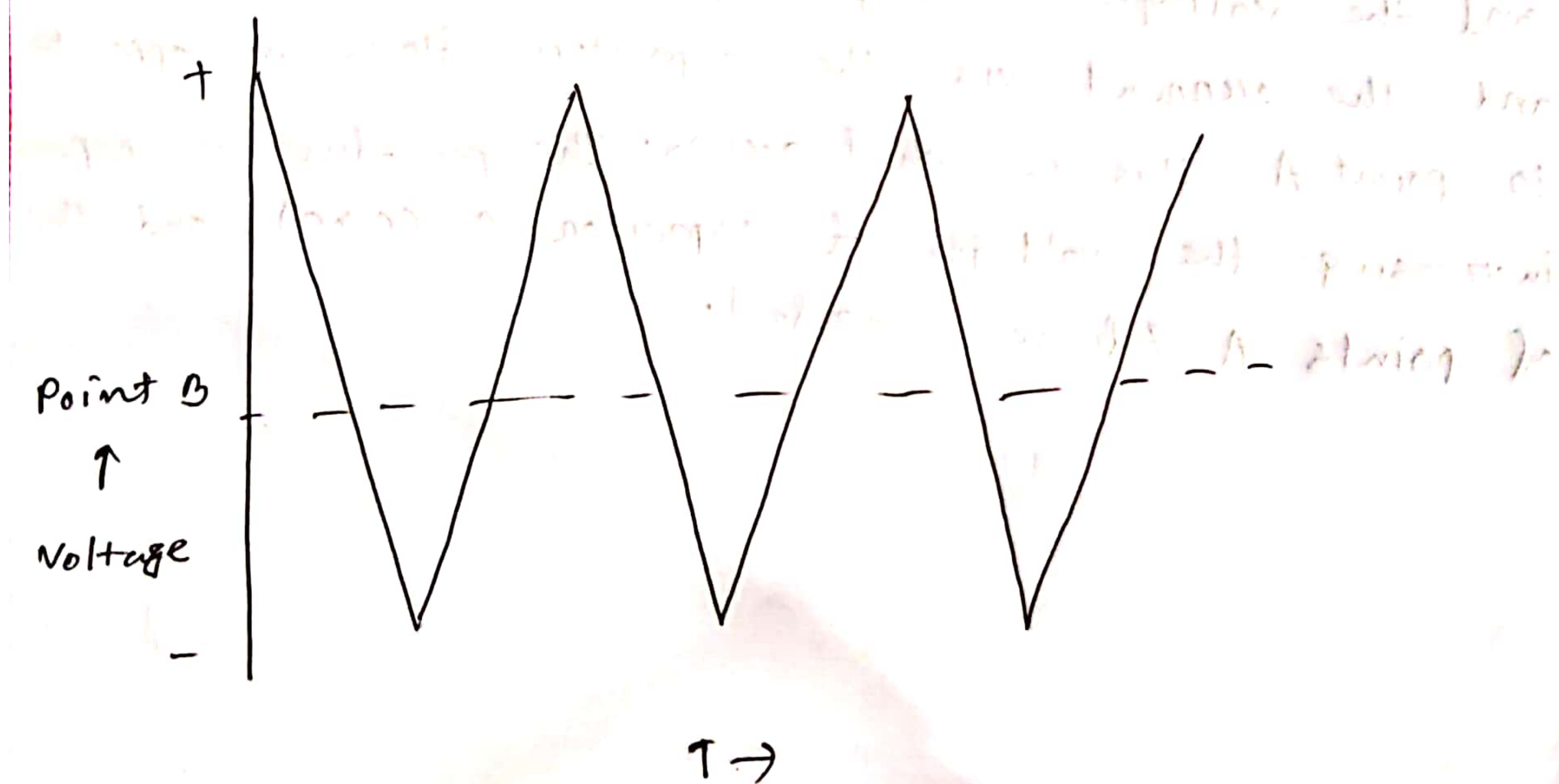
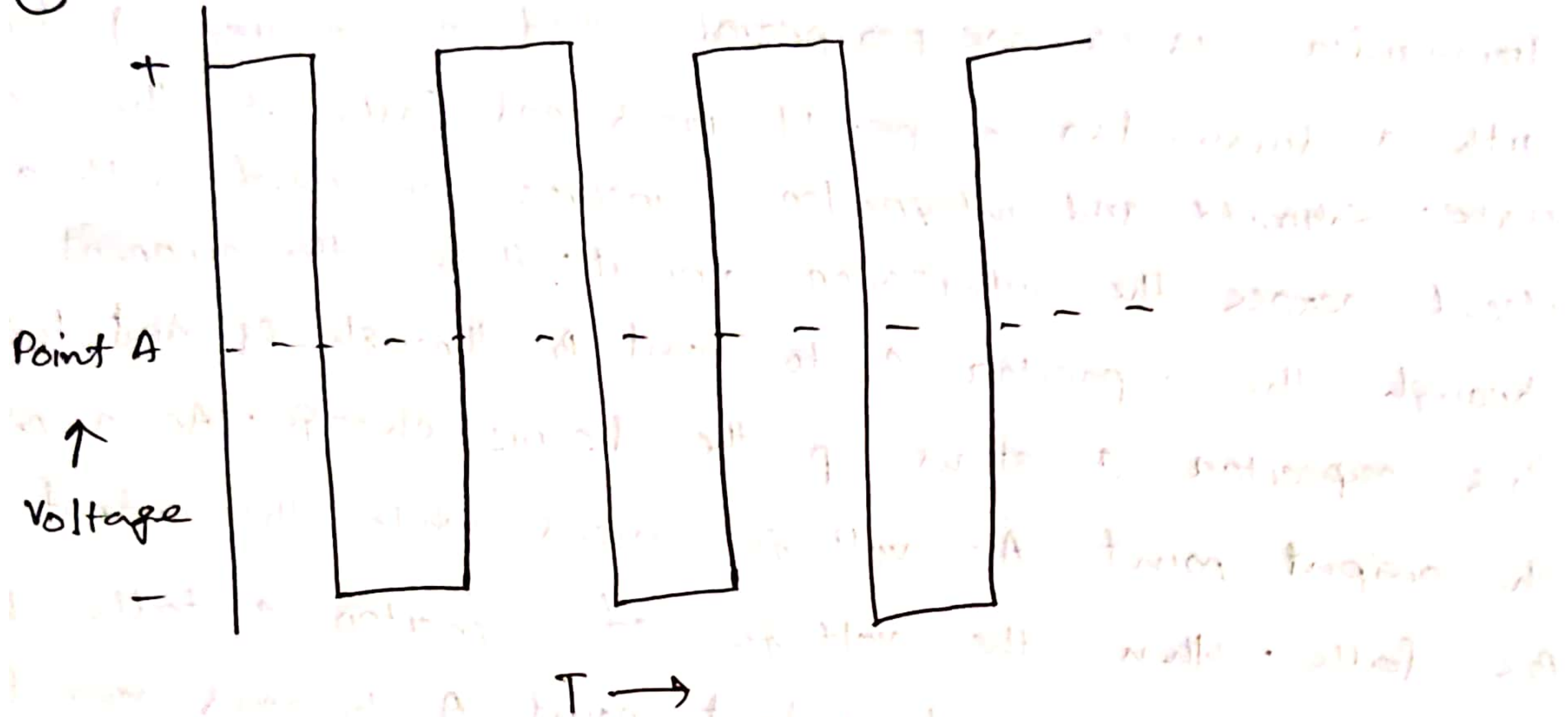
Lab Assignment 05

Student Name	Sowat Hossain Rafi
Student ID Number	18101140
Section	01
Course Code	CSE350
Course Title	Digital Electronics and Pulse Techniques





①



② A triangular wave generator is the circuit shown above. Triangular waves are periodic and non-sinusoidal form with a triangular shape. It rises and falls at the same rate. Schmitt and integrator circuits are used, with a capacitor placed across the integrator circuit. Here, the current flows through the capacitor C to point B through R_1 and due to this capacitor C stores up the electric charge. As a result, the output point A 's voltage rises while the output point B 's falls, when the voltage of capacitor C falls below zero, the voltage of output point A becomes negative and the voltage of output point B increases. When $R_2 > R_3$ and the current via the capacitor flows in opposite direction to point A , this is what occurs. The procedure is repeated after increasing the voltage of capacitor C ($C > 0$), and the outputs of points A & B are generated.

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③ No, an inductor can't be used in the integrator circuit. The largest and heaviest components are inductors. Inductance, once again, causes a lag during operation, requiring a lengthy time to establish the current value in the inductor. As a result, an inductor can not be used in an integrator circuit.