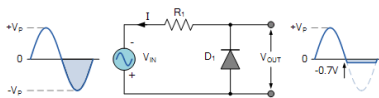


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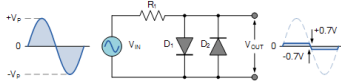
1

Clipping at cut-in voltage of a diode



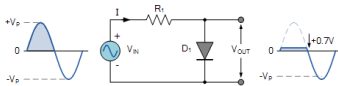
178

Clipping at cut-in voltage of a diode



179

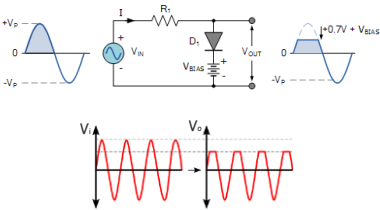
Clipping at a desired voltage level



⇒ The level at which the signal is clipped can be adjusted by adding a d.c. bias voltage in series with the diode.

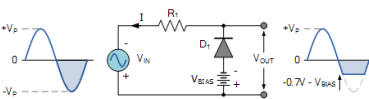
180

Clipping at a desired positive voltage level
(Positive Bias Diode Clipping)



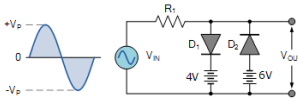
181

Clipping at a desired negative voltage level
Negative Bias Diode Clipping



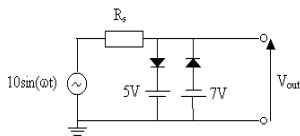
182

Clipping both peaks



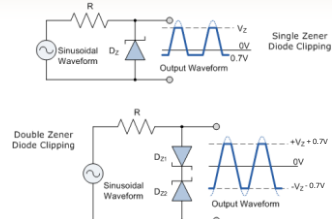
183

Tutorial Question



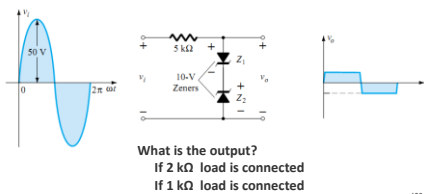
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Clipper with Zener Diodes



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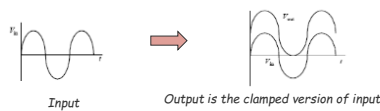
Tutorial Question



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DC Clamping Circuits

- Clamping means adding an offset.
- Whole waveform shifting up or down
- We can add DC offsets to AC signals.



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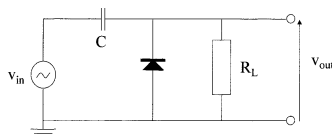
DC Clamp Circuit Operation



- During the first negative half cycle of the input the capacitor get charged. (It charges up to the peak value of input, say V_{in})
- After the capacitor is charged $[\text{input voltage} + V_{in}]$ is the output.

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DC Clamper Circuit

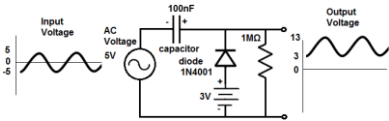


Lets do a simulation and see the operation

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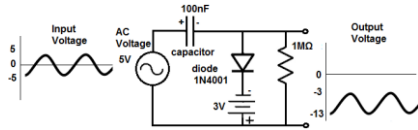
Diode Clamper with a Bias Voltage

A bias voltage can be added to pin the output to a level other than zero.



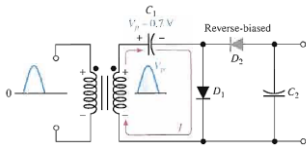
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Diode Clamper with a Bias Voltage



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Voltage Doubler Circuit



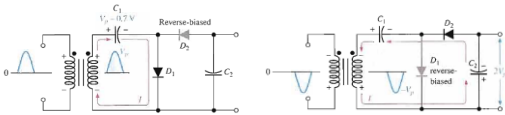
Greinacher voltage doubler

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Greinacher voltage doubler

During Positive half cycle

During negative half cycle

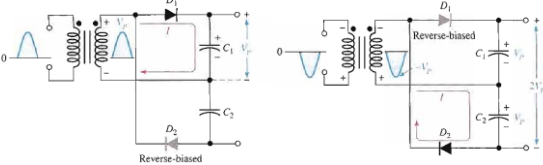


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Bridge Voltage Doubler / Delon Voltage Doubler

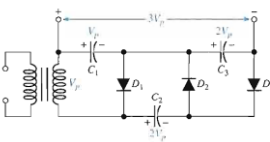
During Positive half cycle

During negative half cycle



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Voltage Tripler Circuit



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