

# CLIPPER AND CLAMPER

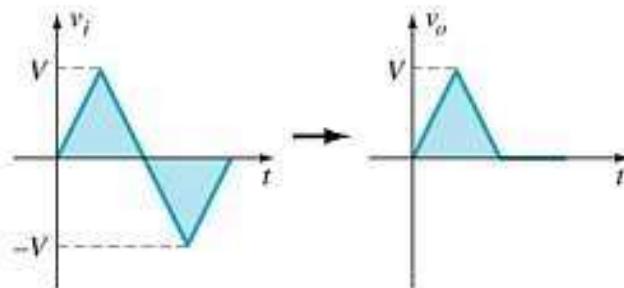
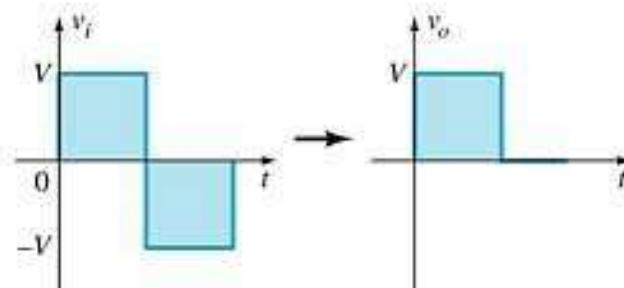
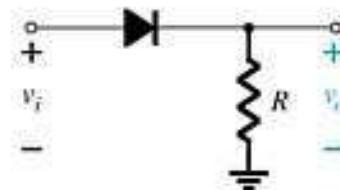
## Content

- Diode clipper
- Biased clipper
- Parallel clipper
- Summary of clipper circuit
- Clampers
- Clamper circuits
- Biased clamper circuits
- Conclusion and Reference

# Diode Clippers

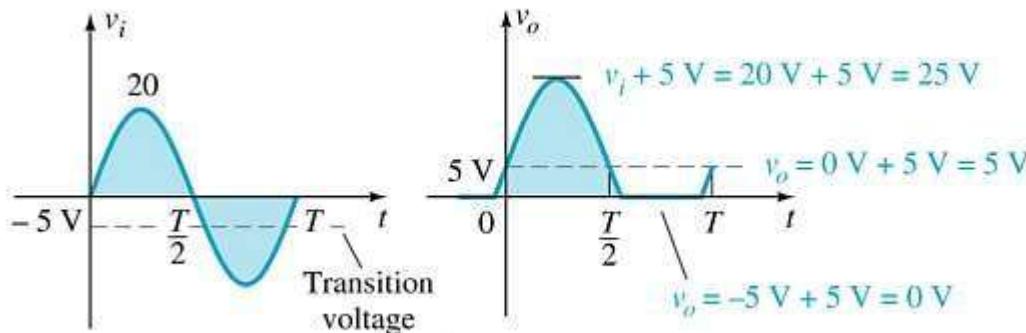
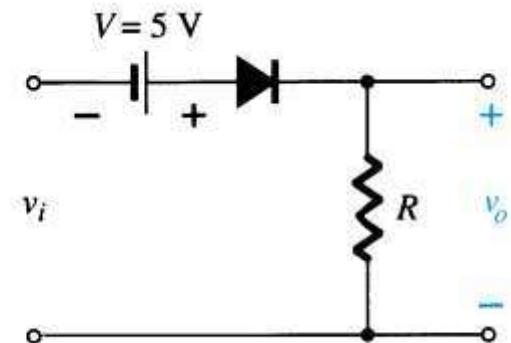
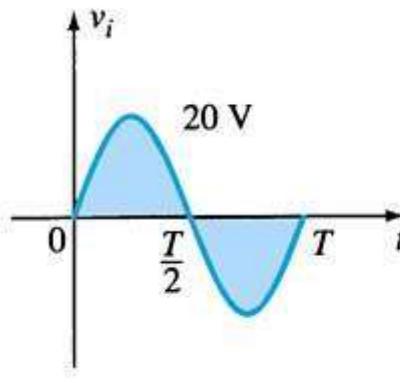
The diode in a series clipper “clips” any voltage that does not forward bias it:

- A reverse-biasing polarity
- A forward-biasing polarity less than 0.7 V (for a silicon diode)



# Biased Clippers

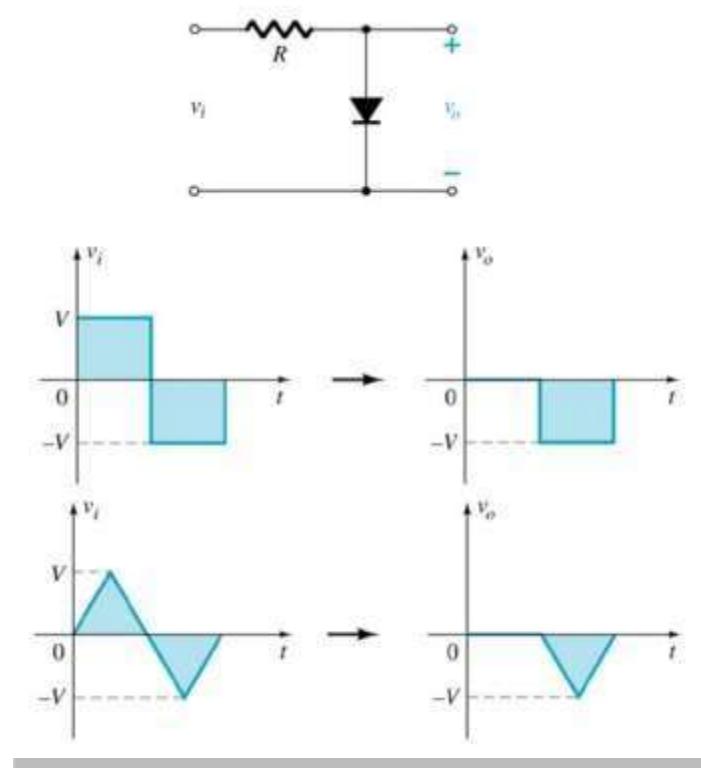
**Adding a DC source in series with the clipping diode changes the effective forward bias of the diode.**



# Parallel Clippers

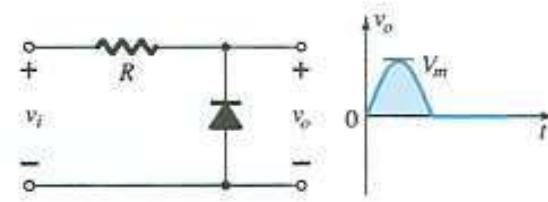
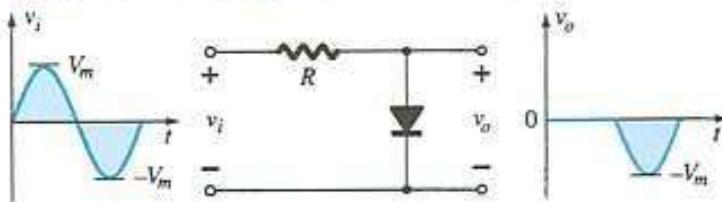
The diode in a parallel clipper circuit “clips” any voltage that forward bias it.

DC biasing can be added in series with the diode to change the clipping level.

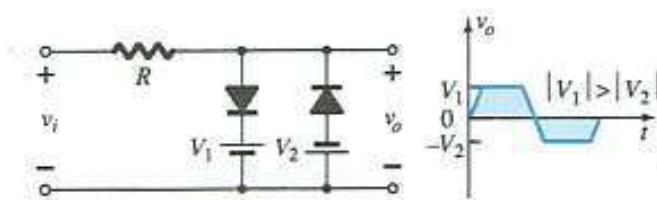
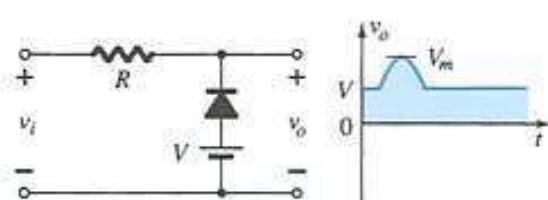
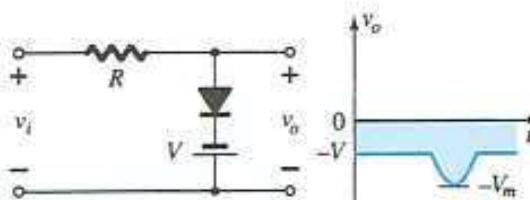
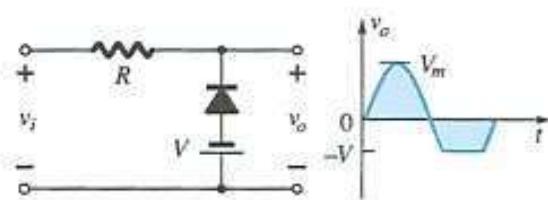
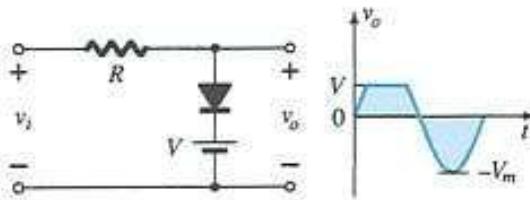


# Summary of Clipper Circuits

Simple Parallel Clippers (Ideal Diodes)



Biased Parallel Clippers (Ideal Diodes)

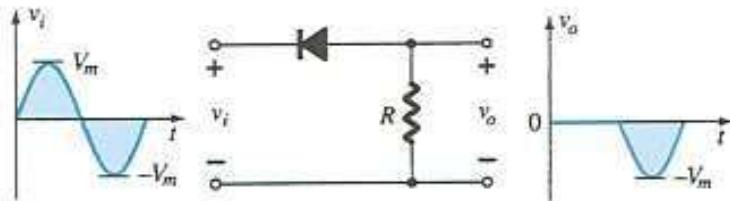


more...

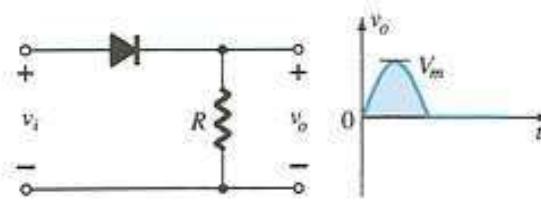
# Summary of Clipper Circuits

Simple Series Clippers (Ideal Diodes)

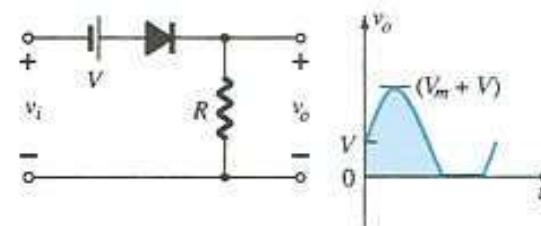
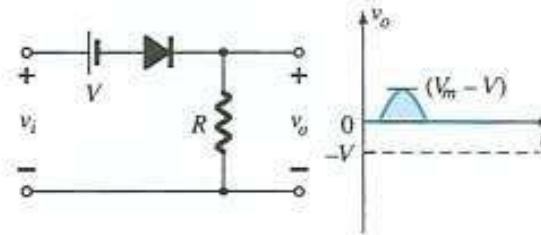
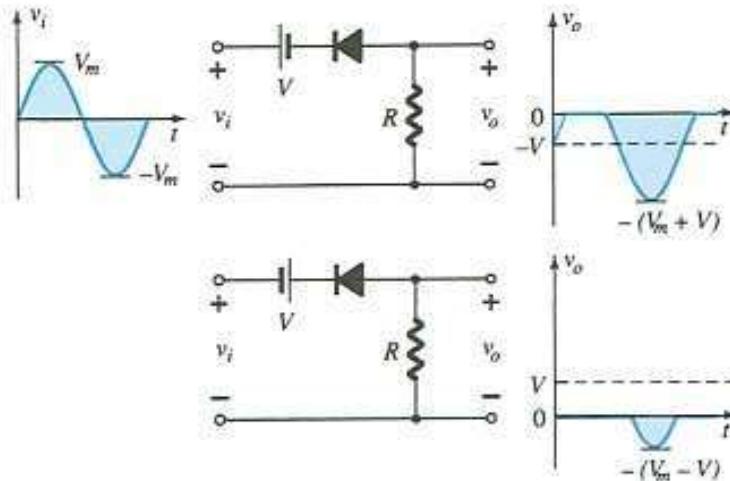
POSITIVE



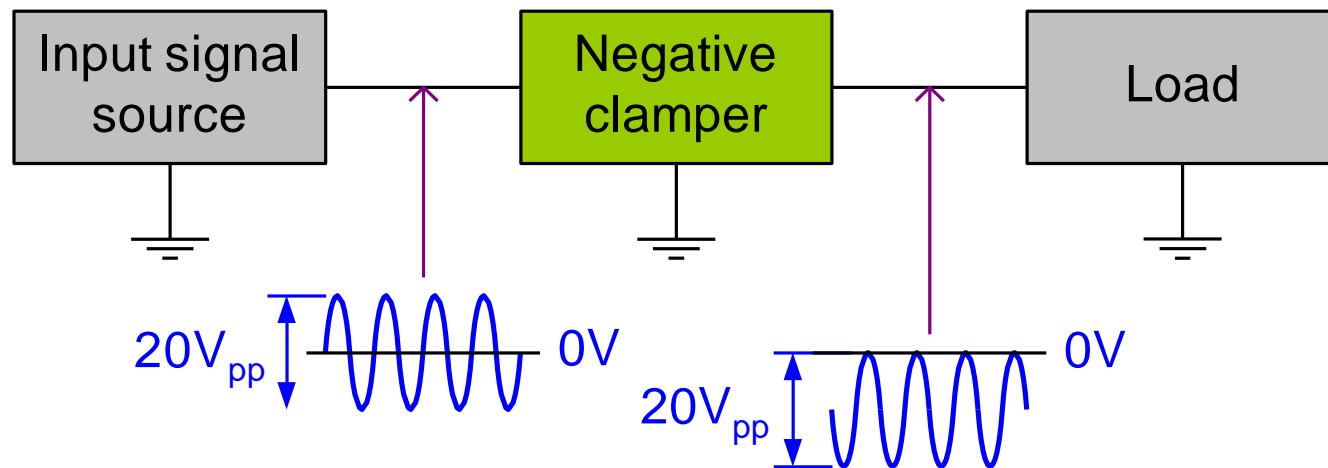
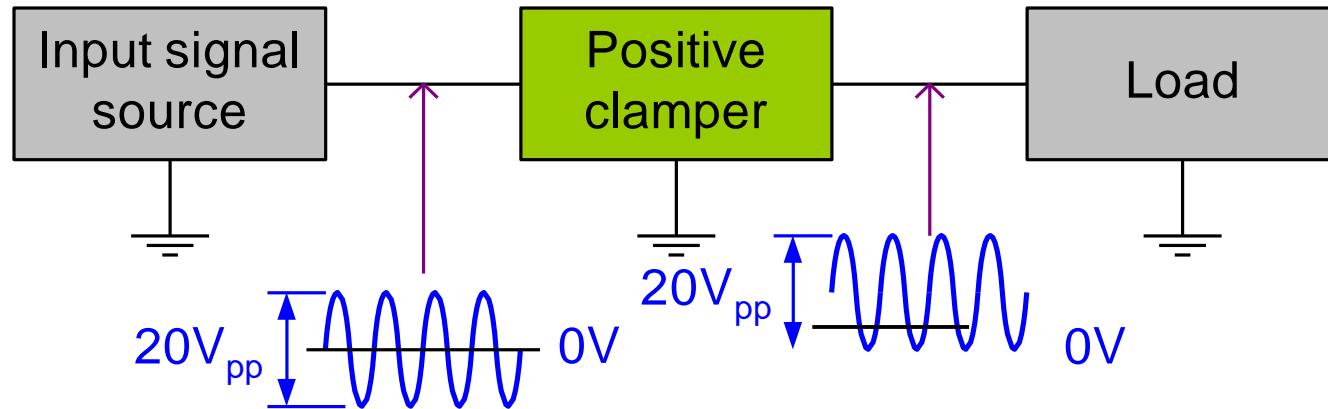
NEGATIVE



Biased Series Clippers (Ideal Diodes)

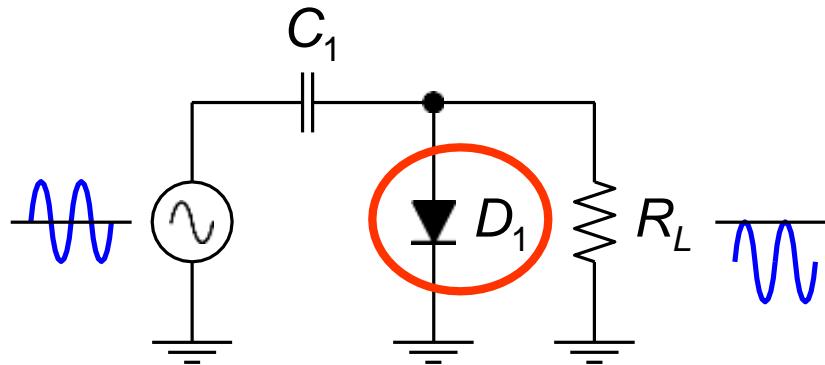


# Clampers (DC restorers)

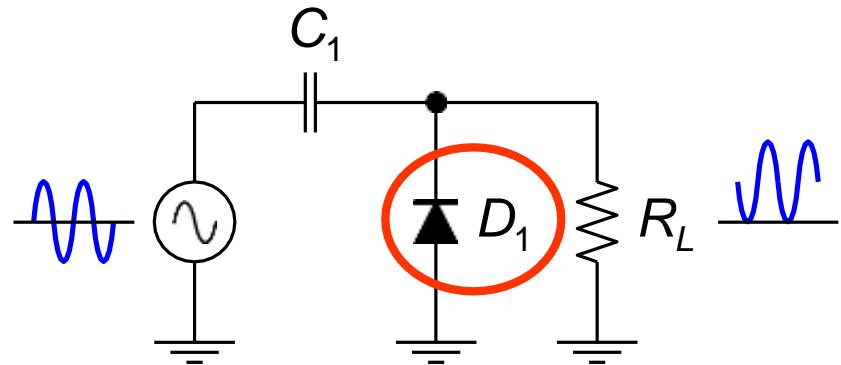


# Clamper circuits.

A diode and capacitor can be combined to “clamp” an AC signal to a specific DC level.



Negative clamper

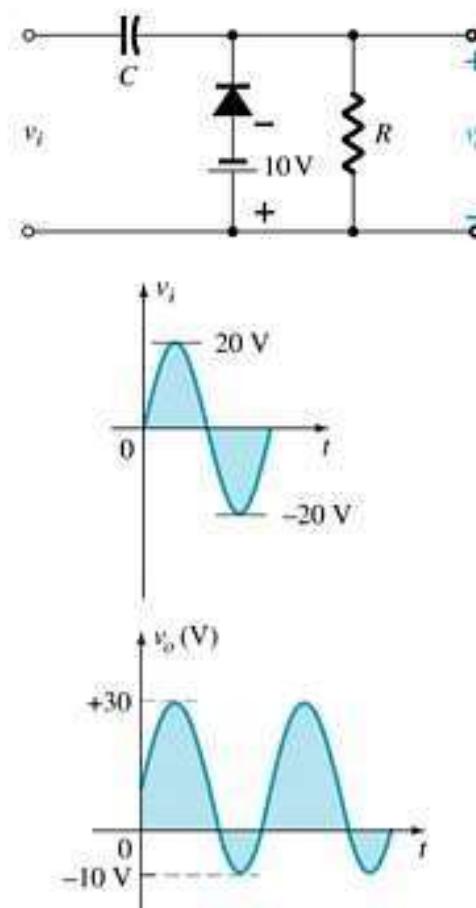


Positive clamper

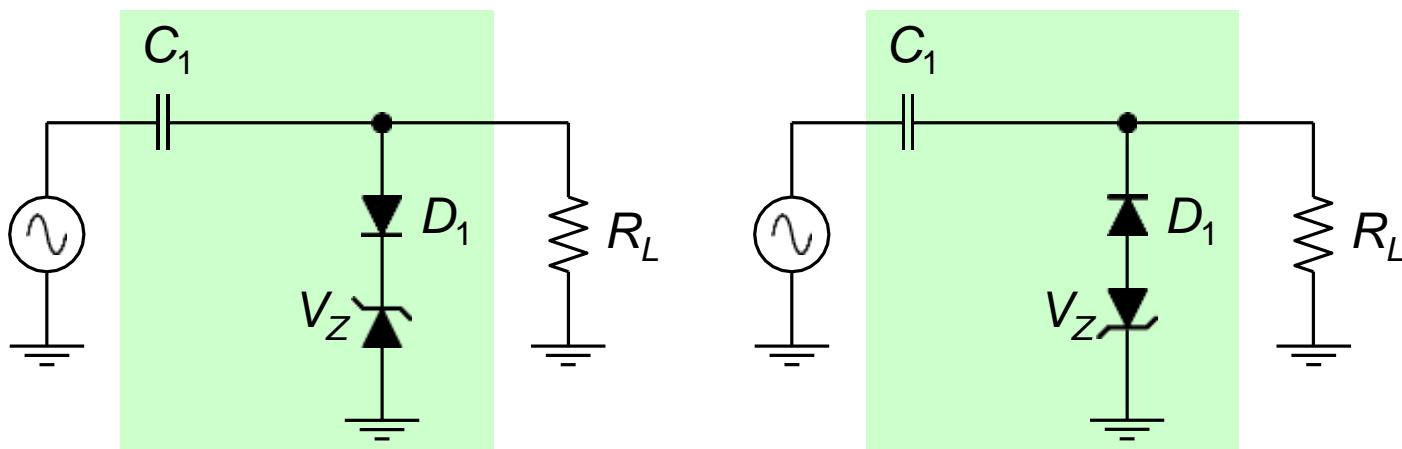
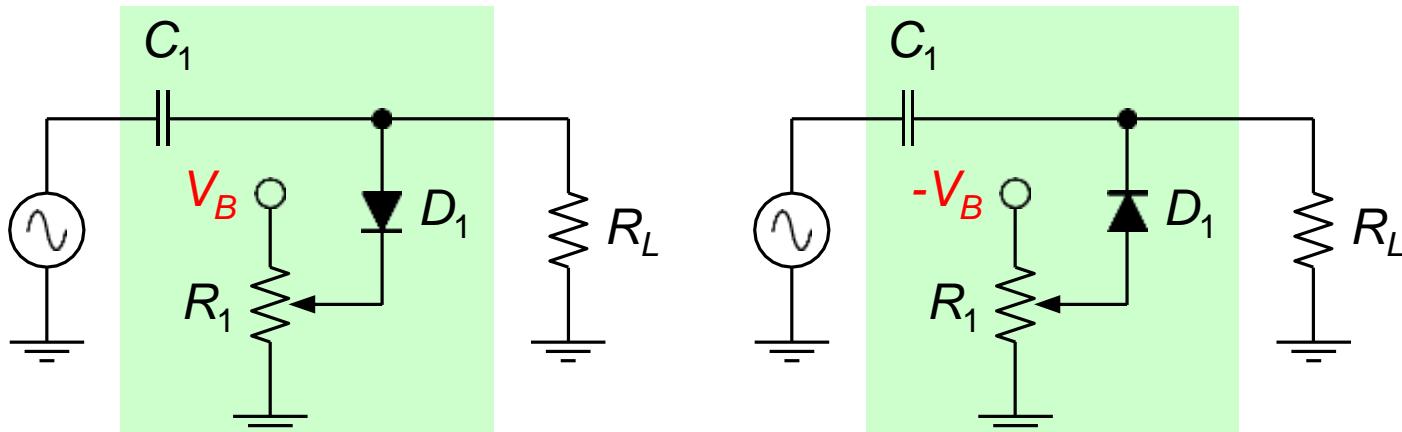
# Biased Clamper Circuits

The input signal can be any type of waveform such as sine, square, and triangle waves.

The DC source lets you adjust the DC camping level.



# Biased clampers



Biased clampers.

- Conclusion

From these we came to know how to slicing the given signal and clamping the signal.

- Reference

- ✓ Thomas L.Floyd, “Electronic devices”  
Conventional current version, Pearson prentice hall.
- ✓ David A. Bell, “Electronic devices and circuits”, Oxford University higher education.