

1. Introduction

1-27

Electronics-Atomic structure-Structure of elements-The electron-Energy of an electron-Valence electrons-Free electrons-Voltage source-Constant voltage source-Constant current source-Conversion of voltage source into current source-Maximum power transfer theorem-Thevenin's theorem-Procedure for finding thevenin equivalent circuit-Norton's theorem-Procedure for finding norton equivalent circuit- Chassis and ground.



2. Electron Emission

28—37

Electron emission-Types of electron emission-Thermionic emission-Thermionic emitter-Commonly used thermionic emitters-Cathode construction-Field emission-Secondary emission-Photo electric emission.

3. Gas-Filled Tubes

38-47

Gas-filled tubes-Conduction in a gas-Cold-cathode gas diode-Characteristics of cold-cathode diode-Applications of glow tubes-Hot-cathode gas diode-Thyratron-Applications of Thyratron.



4. Atomic Structure

48—54

Bohr's atomic model-Energy levels-Energy bands-Important energy bands in solids- Classification of solids and energy bands- Silicon.



\$C13 1MII 8

5. Semiconductor Physics

55—75

Semiconductor-Bonds in semiconductors-Crystals-Commonly used semiconductors -Energy band description of semiconductors-Effect of temperature on semiconductors-Hole current-Intrinsic semiconductor-Extrinsic semiconductor-n-type semiconductor-p-type semiconductor-Charge on n-type and p-type semiconductors- Majority and

minority carriers–pn-junction–Properties of pn-junction–Applying D.C. voltage across–pn junction–Volt-ampere characteristics of pn-junction–Important terms–Limitations in the operating conditions of pn-junction.

6. Semiconductor Diode

76—124

Semiconductor diode-Crystal diode as a rectifier-Resistance of crystal Diode-Equivalent circuit of crystal diode-Crystal diode equivalent circuits-Important terms-Crystal diode rectifiers-Half-wave rectifier-Output frequency of Half-wave rectifier-Efficiency of half-wave rectifier-Full-wave rectifier-Centre-tap full-wave rectifier-Full-wave bridge



rectifier-Output frequency of full-wave rectifier-Efficiency of full-wave rectifier-Faults in centre-tap full-wave rectifier-Nature of rectifier output-Ripple factor-Comparison of rectifiers-Filter circuits-Types of filter circuits-Voltage multipliers-Half-wave voltage doubler-Voltage stabilisation-Zener diode-Equivalent circuit of zener diode-Zener diode as voltage stabiliser-Solving zener diode circuits-Crystal diodes versus vacuum-diodes.

7. Special-Purpose Diodes 125—140

Zener diode–Light-emitting diode (LED)–LED voltage and current–Advantages of LED–Multicolour LEDs–Applications of LEDs–Photo-diode–Photo-diode operation–Characteristics of photo-diode–Applications of Photo-diodes–Optoisolator–Tunnel diode–Tunnel diode oscillator–Varactor diode–Application of varactor diode–Shockley diode.



(viii)

8. Transistors 141—191



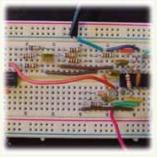
Transistor-Naming the transistor terminals-Some facts about the transistor-Transistor action-Transistor symbols-Transistor as an amplifier-Transistor connections-Common base connection-Characteristics of common base connection-Common emitter connection-Measurement of leakage current-Characteristics of common emitter connection-Common collector connection-Comparison of transistor connections-

Commonly used transistor connection–Transistor as an amplifier in CE arrangement–Transistor load line analysis–Operating point–Practical way of drawing –CE circuit–Output from transistor amplifier–Performance of transistor amplifier–Cut off and saturation points–Power rating of transistor–Determination of transistor configuration–Semiconductor devices numbering system–Transistor lead identification–Transistor testing–Applications of common base amplifiers–Transistors versus vacuum tubes.

Transistor Biasing

192—239

Faithful amplification–Transistor biasing–Inherent variations of transistor parameters–Stabilisation–Essentials of a transistor biasing circuit–Stability factor–Methods of transistor biasing–Base resistor method–Emitter bias circuit–Circuit analysis of emitter bias–Biasing with collector feedback resistor-Voltage divider bias method–Stability factor for potential divider bias–Design of transistor biasing circuits–Mid-point biasing–Which value of β to be

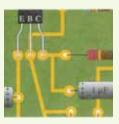


used-Miscellaneous bias circuits -Silicon versus germanium-Instantaneous current and voltage waveforms—Summary of transistor bias circuits.

10. Single Stage Transistor Amplifiers

240—279

Single stage transistor amplifier–How transistor amplifies? –Graphical demonstration of transistor amplifier–Practical circuit of transistor amplifier–Phase reversal–Input/output phase relationships–D.C. and A.C. equivalent circuits–Load line analysis–Voltage gain–A.C. emitter resistance–Formula for A.C. emitter resistance–Voltage gain of CE amplifier–Voltage gain of CE amplifier without C_F–Input impedance of CE



amplifier-Voltage gain stability-Swamped Amplifier-Classification of amplifiers-Amplifier equivalent circuit-Equivalent circuit with signal source-Gain and transistor configurations.

(ix)

11. Multistage Transistor Amplifiers

Multistage transistor amplifier–Role of capacitors in transistor amplifiers–Important terms–Properties of db gain–R.C. coupled transistor amplifier–Transformer coupled amplifiers–Direct-coupled amplifier–Comparison of different types of coupling–Difference between transistor and tube amplifiers.

280-305



12. Transistor Audio Power Amplifiers

306-334

Transistor audio power amplifier-Small-signal and large-signal amplifiers-Output power of amplifier-Difference between voltage and power



amplifiers-Performance quantities of power amplifiers-Classification of power amplifiers-Expression for collector efficiency-Maximum collector efficiency for series-fed class A amplifier-Maximum collector efficiency of transformer coupled class A power amplifier-Important points about class A power amplifier-Thermal runaway-Heat sink-Mathematical analysis-Stages of a practical power

amplifier-Driver stage-Output stage-Push pull amplifier-Maximum efficiency for class B operation-Complementary-symmetry amplifier.

13. Amplifiers With Negative Feedback

335-363

Feedback-Principles of negative voltage feedback in amplifiers-Gain of negative voltage feedback amplifier-Advantages of negative voltage feedback-Feedback circuit-Principles of negative current feedback-Current gain with negative current feedback-Effects of negative current



feedback-Emitter follower-D.C. analysis of emitter follower-Voltage gain of emitter follower-Input impedance of emitter follower-Output impedance of emitter follower-Applications of emitter follower-Darlington amplifier.

14. Sinusoidal Oscillators

364-388



Sinusoidal oscillator-Types of sinusoidal oscillations-Oscillatory circuit-Undamped oscillations from tank circuit-Positive feedback amplifier-Oscillator-Essentials of transistor oscillator-Explanation of barkhausen criterion-Different types of transistor oscillators-Tuned collector oscillator-Colpitt's

oscillators-Hartley oscillator-Principles of phase shift oscillators-Phase shift oscillator-Wien bridge oscillator -Limitations of LC and RC oscillators-Piezoelectric crystals-Working of quartz crystal-Equivalent circuit of crystal-Frequency response of crystal-Transistor crystal oscillator.

15. Transistor Tuned Amplifiers

389—410

Tuned amplifiers-Distinction between tuned amplifiers and other amplifiers-Analysis of paralled tuned circuit-Characteristics of parallel resonant circuit-Advantages of tuned amplifiers-Why not tuned amplifiers for low frequency amplification?-Frequency response of tuned amplifier-Relation between Q and bandwidth-Single tuned amplifier-Analysis of tuned amplifier-A.C. equivalent circuit of tuned amplifier-Double tuned



amplifier-Bandwidth of double-tuned amplifier-Practical application of double tuned amplifier-Tuned class C amplifier-Class C operation-D.C. and A.C. loads-Maximum A.C. output power.

16. Modulation And Demodulation

411-441

Radio broadcasting, transmission and reception-Modulation-Types of modulation-Amplitude modulation-Modulation factor-Analysis of ampli-



tude modulated wave–Sideband frequencies in AM wave–Transistor AM modulator–Power in AM wave–Limitations of amplitude modulation–Frequency modulation–Theory of frequency modulation–Comparison of FM and AM– Demodulation–Essentials in demodulation–A.M. diode detector–A.M. radio receivers–Types of A.M. radio receivers–Stages of superhetrodyne radio receiver–Advantages of superhetrodyne circuit–FM receiver–Difference between FM and AM receivers.

17. Regulated D.C. Power Supply

442-467

Ordinary D.C. power supply-Important terms-Regulated power supply-Types of voltage regulators-Zener diode voltage regulator-Condition for proper operation of zener regulator-Transistor series voltage regulator-Series feedback voltage regulator-Short-circuit protection-Transistor shunt voltage regulator-Shunt feedback



voltage regulator-Glow-tube voltage regulator-Series triode voltage regu-

lator-Series double triode voltage regulator-IC voltage regulators-Fixed positive voltage regulators-Fixed negative voltage regulators-Adjustable voltage regulators-Dual-tracking voltage regulators.

18. Solid-State Switching Circuits

468—505

Switching circuit–Switch–Mechanical switch–Electromechanical switch or relay–Electronic switches–Advantages of electronic switches–Important



terms-Switching transistors-Switching action of a transistor-Multivibrators-Types of multivibrators-Transistor astable multivibrator-Transistor monostable multivibrator-Transistor bistable multivibrator-Differentiating circuit-Integrating circuit-Important applications of diodes-Clipping circuits-Applications of clippers-Clamping circuits-Basic idea of a clamper-Positive clamper-Negative clamper.

19. Field Effect Transistors

506—553

Types of field effect transistors—Junction field effect transistor (JFET)—Principle and working of JFET—Schematic symbol of JFET—Importance of JFET—

Difference between JFET and bipolar transistor–JFET as an amplifier–Output characteristics of JFET–Salient features of of JFET–Important terms–Expression for drain current–Advantages of JFET–Parameters of JFET–Relation among JFET parameters–Variation of transconductance (g_m or g_{fs}) of JFET–JFET biasing–JFET biasing by bias battery–Self-bias for JFET–JFET with voltage-divider bias–JFET connections–



Practical JFET amplifier–D.C. and A.C. equivalent circuits of JFET–D.C. load line analysis–Voltage gain of JFET amplifier (with source resistance $R_{\rm S}$)–JFET applications–Metal oxide semiconductor FET (MOSFET)–Types of MOSFET–Symbols for D-MOSFET–Circuit operation of D-MOSFET–D-MOSFET transfer characteristic–Transconductance and input impedance of D-MOSFET–D-MOSFET biasing–Common source D-MOSFET amplifier–D-MOSFETs versus JFETs–E-MOSFET–biasing circuits–D-MOSFETs versus E-MOSFETs.

20. Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

554—576



Silicon Controlled rectifier (SCR)-Working of SCR-Equivalent circuit of SCR-V-I characteristics of SCR-SCR in normal operation-SCR as a switch-SCR switching-SCR half-wave rectifier-SCR full-wave rectifier-Single-phase SCR inverter circuit-Applications of SCR-Light-activated SCR.

21. Power Electronics

Power electronics-The triac-Triac construction-SCR equivalent circuit of triac-Triac operation-Triac phase control circuit-Applications of triac-The Diac-Applications of diac-Unijunction transistor (UJT)-Equivalent circuit of a UJT-Characteristics of UJT-Advantages of UJT-Applications of UJT.

577—600



22. Electronic Instruments

601—626

Electronic instruments–Multimeter–Applications of multimeter–Sensitivity of multimeter–Merits and demerits of multimeter–Meter protection–Electronic



voltmeters-Vacuum tube voltmeter (VTVM)-Applications of VTVM-Merits and demerits of VTVM-Transistor voltmeter circuit-Bridge rectifier voltmeter-Cathode ray oscilloscope-Cathode ray tube-Deflection sensitivity of CRT-Applying signal across vertical plates-Display of signal waveform on CRO-Signal pattern on screen-Various controls of CRO-Applications of CRO.

23. Integrated Circuits

627—641

Integrated circuits-Advantages and disadvantages of integrated circuits-Inside an IC package-IC classifications-Making monolithic IC-Fabrication of components on monolithic IC-Simple monolithic ICs-IC packings-IC symbols-Scale of integration-Some circuits using ICs.



24. Hybrid Parameters

642—661



Hybrid parameters–Determination of *h* parameters–*h* parameter equivalent circuit–Performance of a linear circuit in *h* parameters–The *h* parameters of a transistor–Nomenclature for transistor *h* parameters–Transistor circuit performance in *h* parameters–Approximate hybrid formulas for transistor amplifier–Experimental determination of transistor *h* parameters–Limitations of *h* parameters.

25. Operational Amplifiers

662-728

Operational amplifier-Differential amplifier (DA)-Basic circuit of differential amplifier-Operation of differential amplifier-Common-mode and differential-mode signals-Double-ended input operation of DA-Voltage gains of DA-Common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR)-D.C. analysis of differential amplifier (DA)-Overview of differential amplifier-Parameters



of DA (or OP-amp) due to mismatch of transistors-Input bias current-A.C. analysis of differential amplifier-Common-mode voltage gain-Operational amplifier (OP-amp)-Schematic symbol of operational amplifier-Output voltage from OP-amp-A.C. analysis of OP-amp-Bandwidth of an OP-amp-Slew rate-Frequency response of an OP-amp- OP-amp with negative feedback-Applications of OP-amp-Inverting amplifier-Input and output impedance of inverting amplifier-Noninverting amplifier-Voltage follower-Multistage OP-amp circuits-Effect of negative feedback on OP-amp impedances-Faults in feedback circuits-Summary of OP-amp configurations-Summing amplifiers-Applications of summing amplifiers-OP-amp integrator-Critical frequency of integrators-OP-amp differentiator-Comparators-Comparator circuits.

26. Digital Electronics

729—773



Analog and digital signals-Digital circuit-Binary number system-Place value-Decimal to binary conversion-Binary to decimal conversion-Octal number system-Hexadecimal number system-Binary-coded decimal code (BCD code)-Logic gates-Three basic logic gates-OR gate-AND gate-NOT gate or inverter-Combination of basic logic gates-NAND gate as a universal gate-

Exclusive OR gate-Encoders and decoders-Advantages and disadvantages of digital electronics-Boolean algebra-Boolean theorems-DeMorgan's theorems-Operator precedence-Combinational logic circuits-Boolean expressions for combinational logic circuits-AND and OR operations in Boolean expression-Truth table from logic circuit-Developing logic circuit from its Boolean expression-Sum-of-products form-Simplification of Boolean expressions-Binary addition-Electronic adders-Flip-flops.

Index 775—778