

Name: **Brinda Temkar**

Roll No: **31** Class : **SE-ET2** Batch: **C**

Date of performance :

Date of submission:

EXPERIMENT NO.5

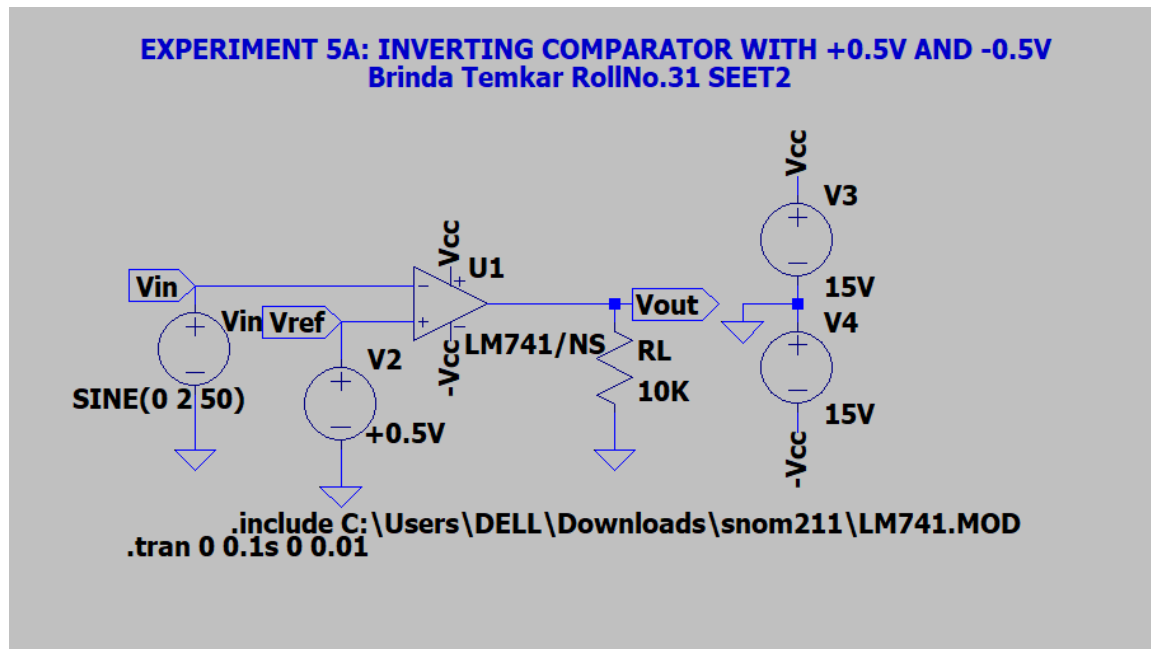
Aim:

- To study and simulate inverting comparator with positive & negative reference voltage & plot its input output waveforms. Observe the results & explain the working
- To study & simulate a zero crossing detector and study the waveforms & explain working of zero crossing detector as per the results.

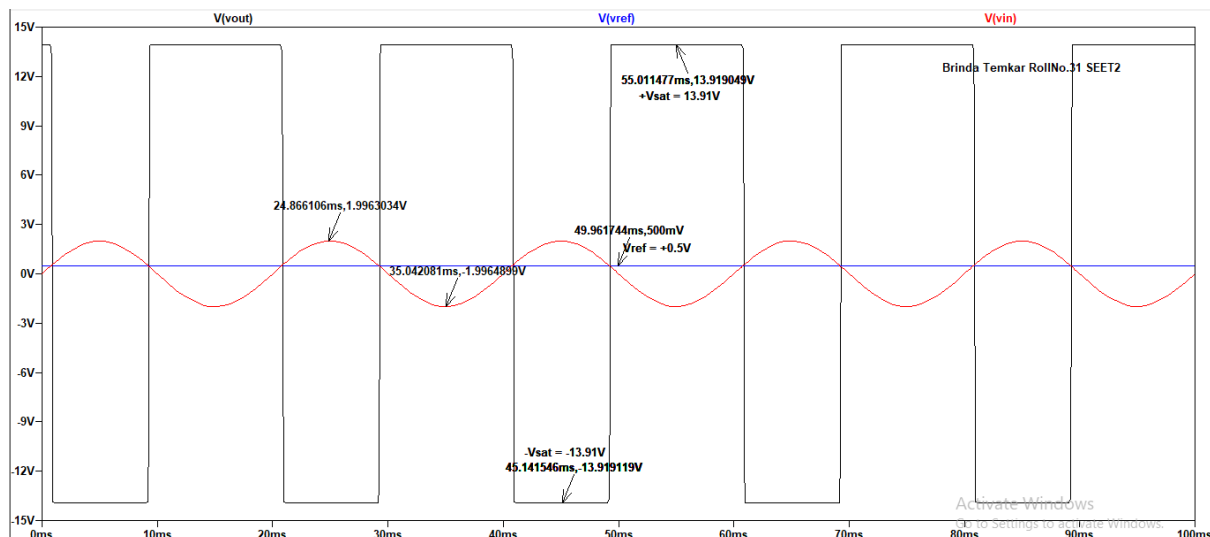
Software Used: LTSpice

Circuit Schematics:5A(Inverting Comparator)

- Circuit diagram of inverting comparator with positive reference voltage +0.5 V



Output Waveform:



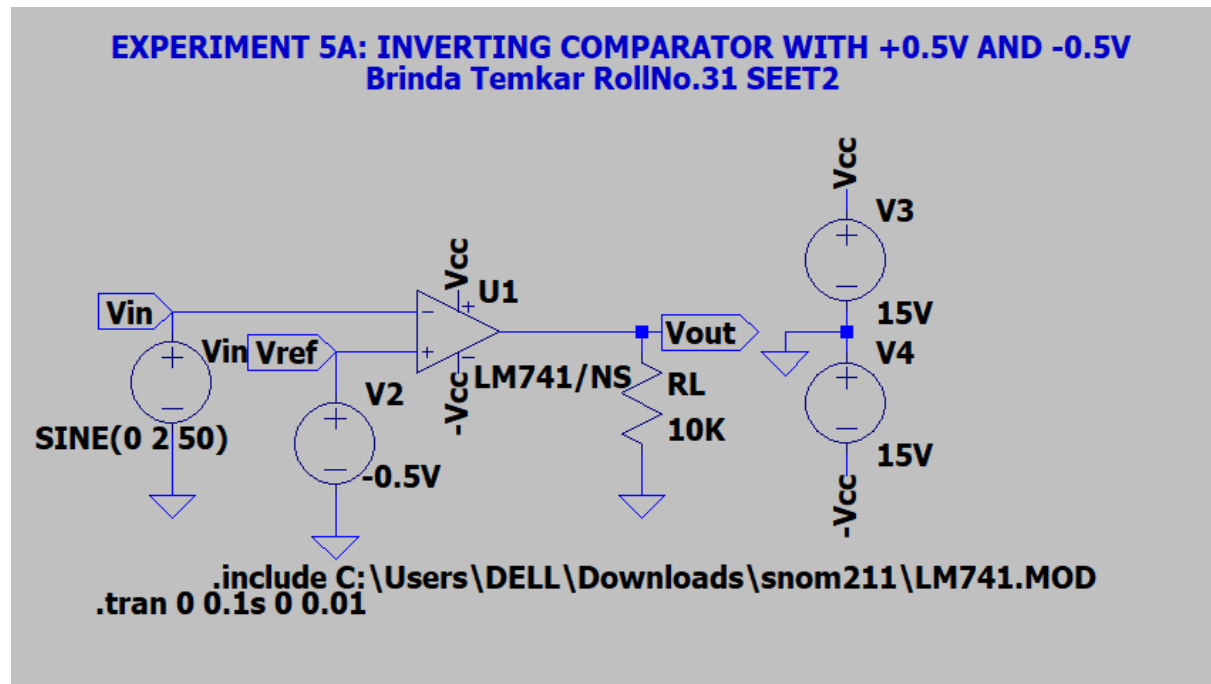
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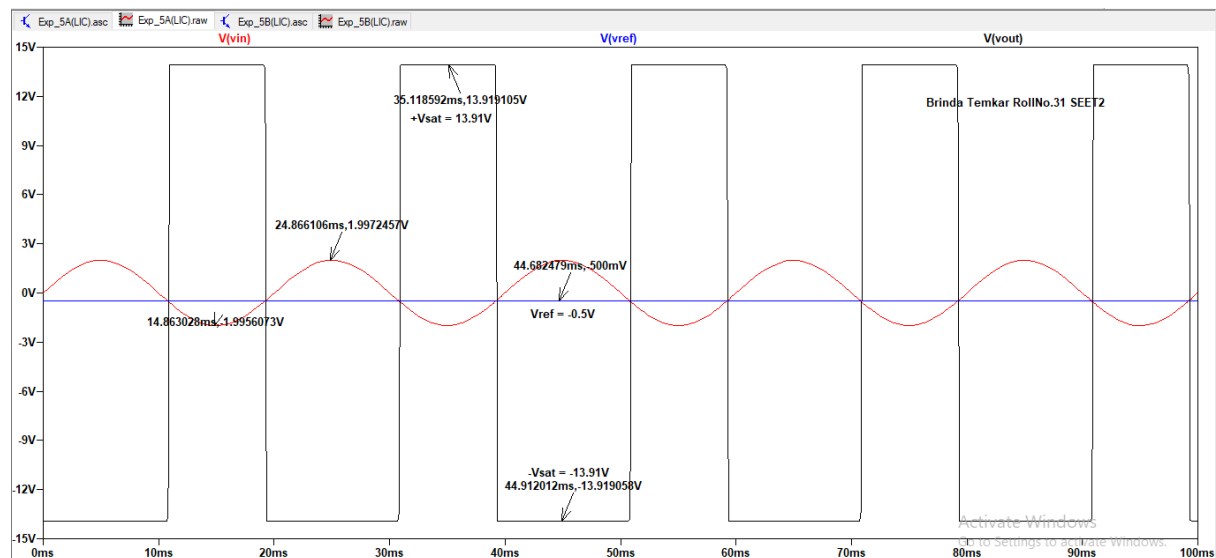
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2. Circuit diagram of inverting comparator with Negative reference voltage -0.5 V



Output Waveform:



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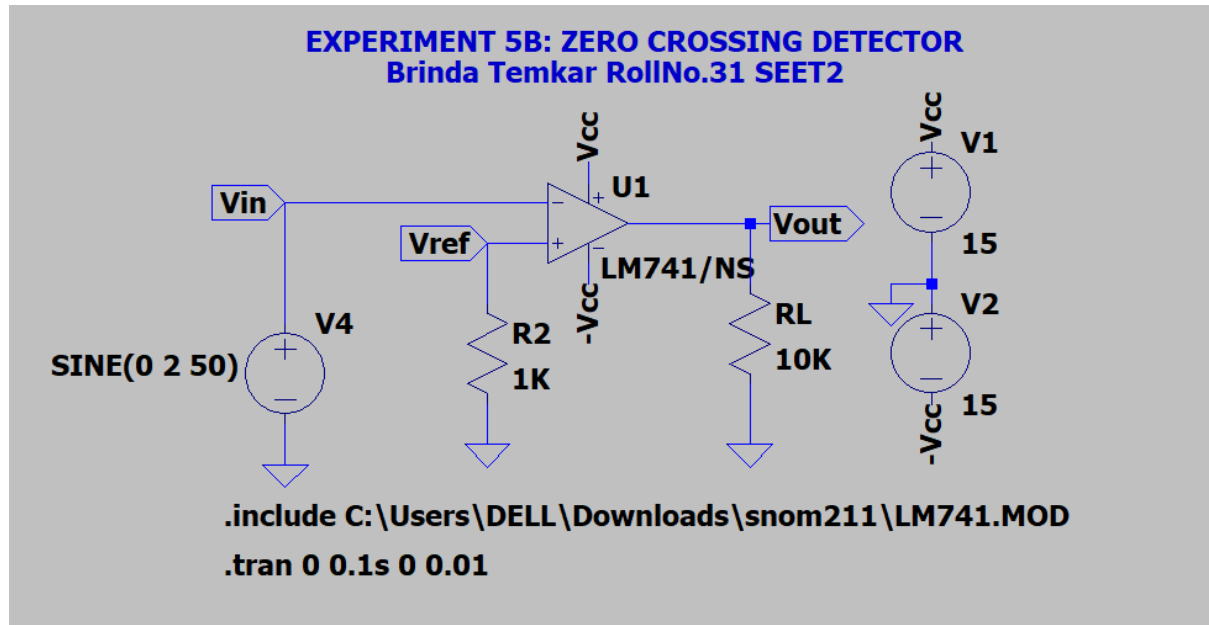
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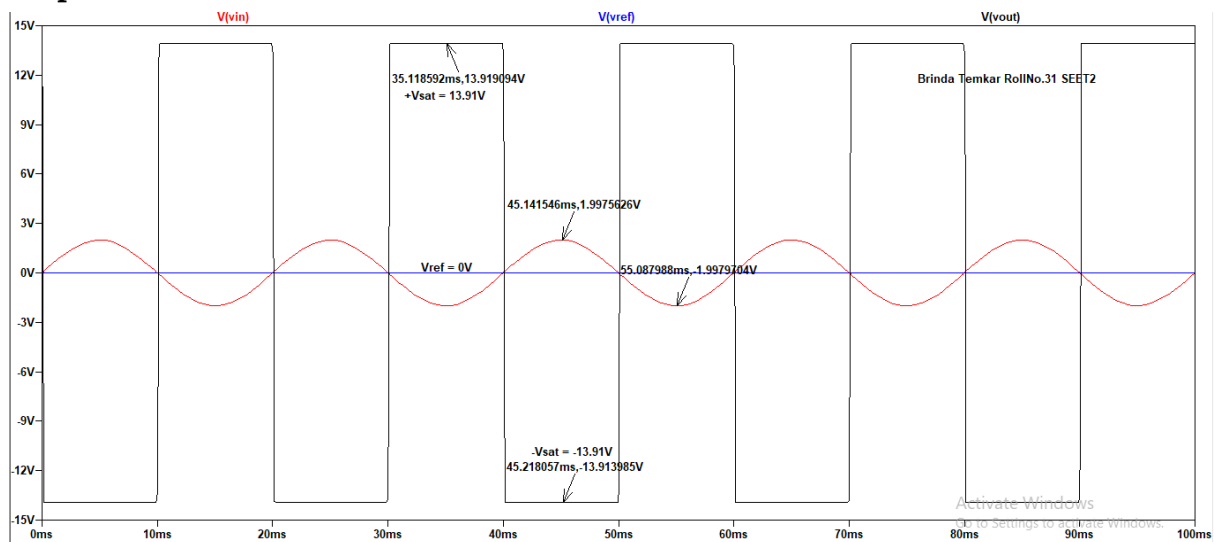
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Part B:

Circuit Schematics:5B(Zero Crossing Detector)



Output Waveform:



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OBSERVATION & RESULTS:

A) Inverting comparator

	Inverting comparator with $V_{ref} = +0.5V$ $V_{in} = 2V_{peak}$ to peak		Inverting comparator with $V_{ref} = -0.5V$ $V_{in} = 2V_{peak}$ to peak or	
	+Vsat	-Vsat	+Vsat	-Vsat
Theoretical	15V	-15V	15V	-15V
Practical	13.91V	-13.91V	13.91V	-13.91V

For inverting comparator: When $V_{in} < V_{ref}$, comparator swings to +Vsat state and when $V_{in} > V_{ref}$, the comparator swings to -Vsat state. Change of state occurs when input sine wave crosses Vref level either +ve vref or -vref

B) Zero crossing detector

	Zero crossing detector $V_{ref} = 0V$ $V_{in} = 2V_{peak}$	
	+Vsat	-Vsat
Theoretical	15V	-15V
Practical	13.91V	-13.91V

For zero crossing detector: When $V_{in} > 0$, zero cross detector is in -Vsat state and when $V_{in} < 0$, the zero cross detector is in the +Vsat state. Change of state occurs when the input sine wave crosses zero level.

Conclusion:

- Hence we have studied and simulated an inverting comparator with positive and negative reference voltage and also plotted its input-output waveforms.
 - A comparator is an electronic circuit which compares the two inputs applied at its inverting and non-inverting terminals.
 - In an inverting comparator the input ac signal is applied at the inverting terminal and the reference voltage is applied at the non-inverting terminal.

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- c. When $V_{in} > V_{ref}$ the output voltage $V_o = -V_{sat}$ and when $V_{in} < V_{ref}$ then the o/p voltage $V_o = +V_{sat}$.
2. We have also simulated a zero crossing detector and plotted the waveforms for the same.
 - a. A Zero Crossing Detector(ZCD) is an electronic circuit whose o/p voltage V_o swings from $+V_{sat}$ to $-V_{sat}$ everytime the input crosses the zero crossing point.
 - b. In ac signals the zero crossing point is nothing but $V_{in}=0V$.
 - c. These circuits are also known as sine wave to square wave converters.