

Multivibrator



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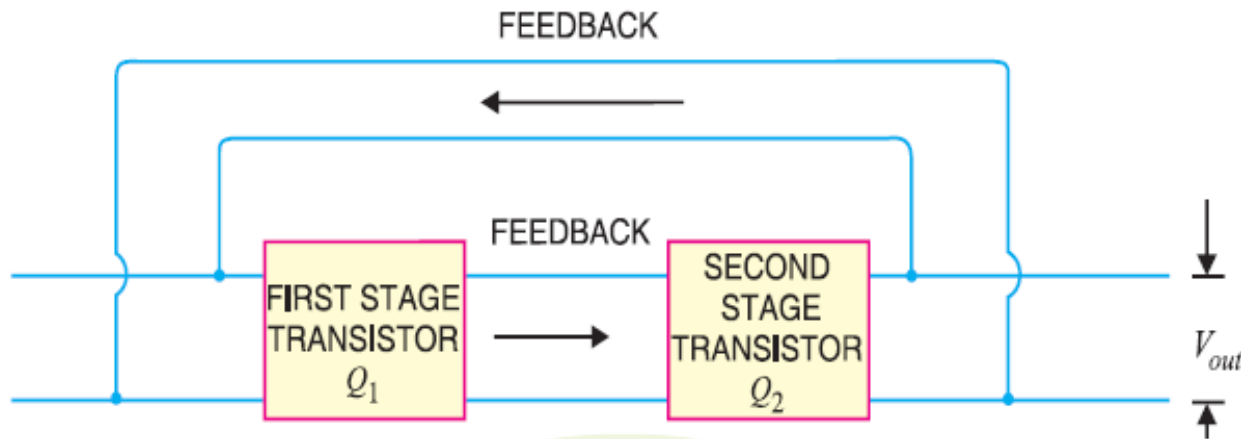
An electronic circuit that generates square waves (or other **non-sinusoidals** such as rectangular, saw-tooth waves) is known as a multivibrator.

The name multivibrator is derived from the fact that a square wave of a large number of sinusoidals of different frequencies (recall Fourier series analysis).

A multivibrator is a switching circuit which depends for operation on positive feedback.

Multivibrator

Multivibrator is a **two-stage amplifier** with output of one feedback to the input of the other, as shown in figure.



Multivibrator operation

It operates in two states (*viz* ON and OFF) controlled by circuit conditions.

Each amplifier stage supplies feedback to the other in such a manner that will drive the transistor of one stage to saturation (ON state) and the other to cut off (OFF state).

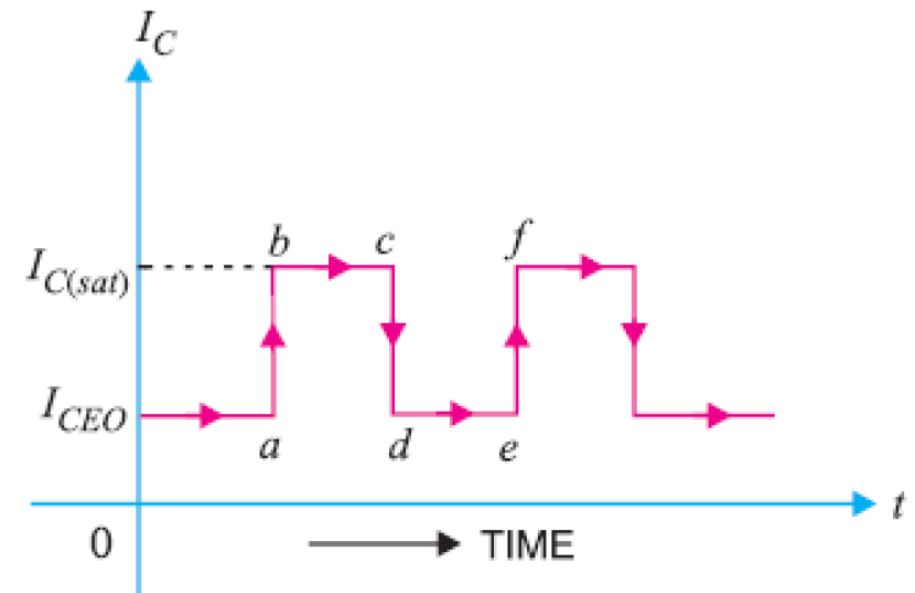
After a certain time controlled by circuit conditions, the action is reversed *i.e.* saturated stage is driven to cut off and the cut off stage is driven to saturation.

The output can be taken across either stage and may be rectangular or square wave depending upon the circuit conditions.

It is a two-stage amplifier with 100% positive feedback.

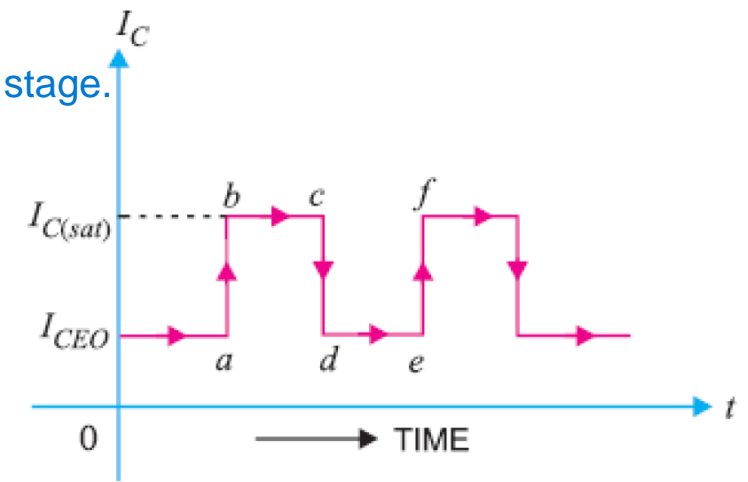
Suppose output is taken across the transistor Q_2 .

At any particular instant, one transistor is ON and conducts $I_{C(sat)}$ while the other is OFF.



current will not become complete 0 in cut-off stage.

Explanation



Suppose $Q2$ is ON and $Q1$ is OFF. The collector current in $Q2$ will be $I_{C(sat)}$ as shown in figure.

This condition will prevail for a time (bc in this case) determined by circuit conditions.

After this time, transistor $Q2$ is cut off and $Q1$ is turned ON. The collector current in $Q2$ is now I_{CEO} as shown.

The circuit will stay in this condition for a time de .

Again $Q2$ is turned ON and $Q1$ is driven to cut off.

In this way, the output will be a square wave.



Types of multivibrator

Review

A multivibrator is basically a two-stage amplifier with output of one feedback to the input of the other.

At any particular instant, one transistor is ON and the other is OFF.

After a certain time depending upon the circuit components, the stages reverse their conditions – the conducting stage suddenly cuts off and the non-conducting stage suddenly starts to conduct.

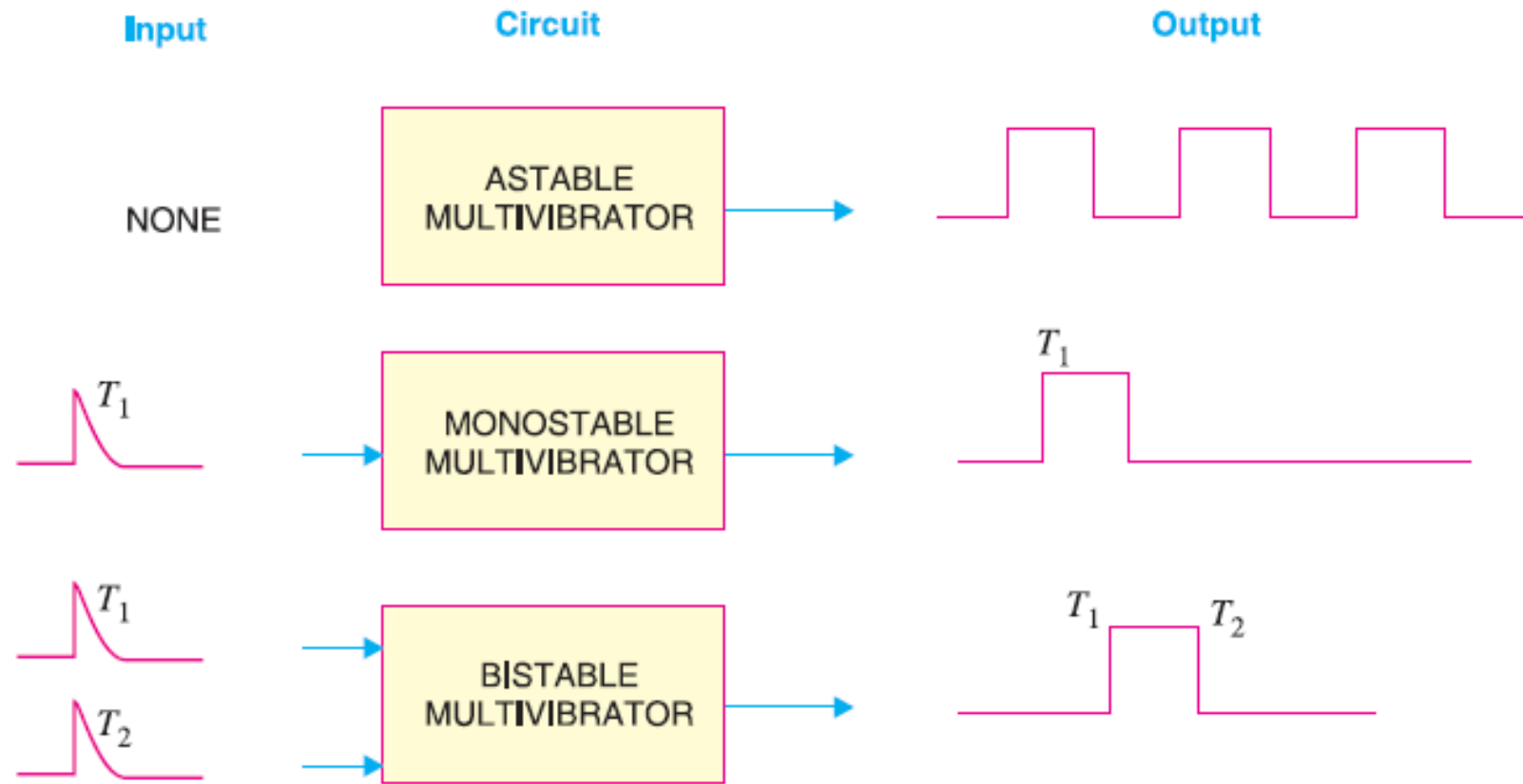
The two possible states of a multivibrator are:

	ON	OFF
<i>First State</i>	Q_1	Q_2
<i>Second State</i>	Q_2	Q_1

Depending upon the manner in which the two stages interchange their states, the multivibrators are classified as:

- (i) Astable or free running multivibrator
- (ii) Monostable or one-shot multivibrator
- (iii) Bi-stable or flip-flop multivibrator

Input-output relations





Astable multivibrator

Astable multivibrator

The astable or **free running multivibrator** alternates automatically between the two states and remains in each for a time dependent upon the circuit constants.

Thus it is just an oscillator since it requires **no external pulse** for its operation **(except a source of DC power)**.

Because it continuously produces the square-wave output, it is often referred to as a free running multivibrator.



MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

The monostable or one-shot multivibrator has one state stable and one quasi-stable (*i.e.* half-stable) state.

The application of input pulse triggers the circuit into its quasi-stable state, in which it remains for a period determined by circuit constants.

After this period of time, the circuit returns to its initial stable state, the process is repeated upon the application of each trigger pulse.

Since the monostable multivibrator produces a single output pulse for each input trigger pulse, it is generally called one-shot multivibrator.



BISTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

BISTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

The bistable multivibrator has both the two states stable.

It requires the application of an external triggering pulse to change the operation from either one state to the other.

Thus one pulse is used to generate half-cycle of square wave and another pulse to generate the next half-cycle of square wave.

It is also known as a flip-flop multivibrator because of the two possible states it can assume.