

Exp Name: Study of I-V characteristics of
pn junction diode.

17.2.2021

* आयोडेर्ड इ-वैचरेंटिसिटीज़ :

कोना मध्ये पायाउने वृत्ति terminal-मध्ये कोना वृत्ति voltage
मध्ये देखाए वर्षी दिले एवं विविध current देखाहिला;
यसी प्रक्रिया or current & voltage -मध्ये आयोडे-इनपुट्ट्सकै
पायाउन्ने I-V characteristics बतावा.

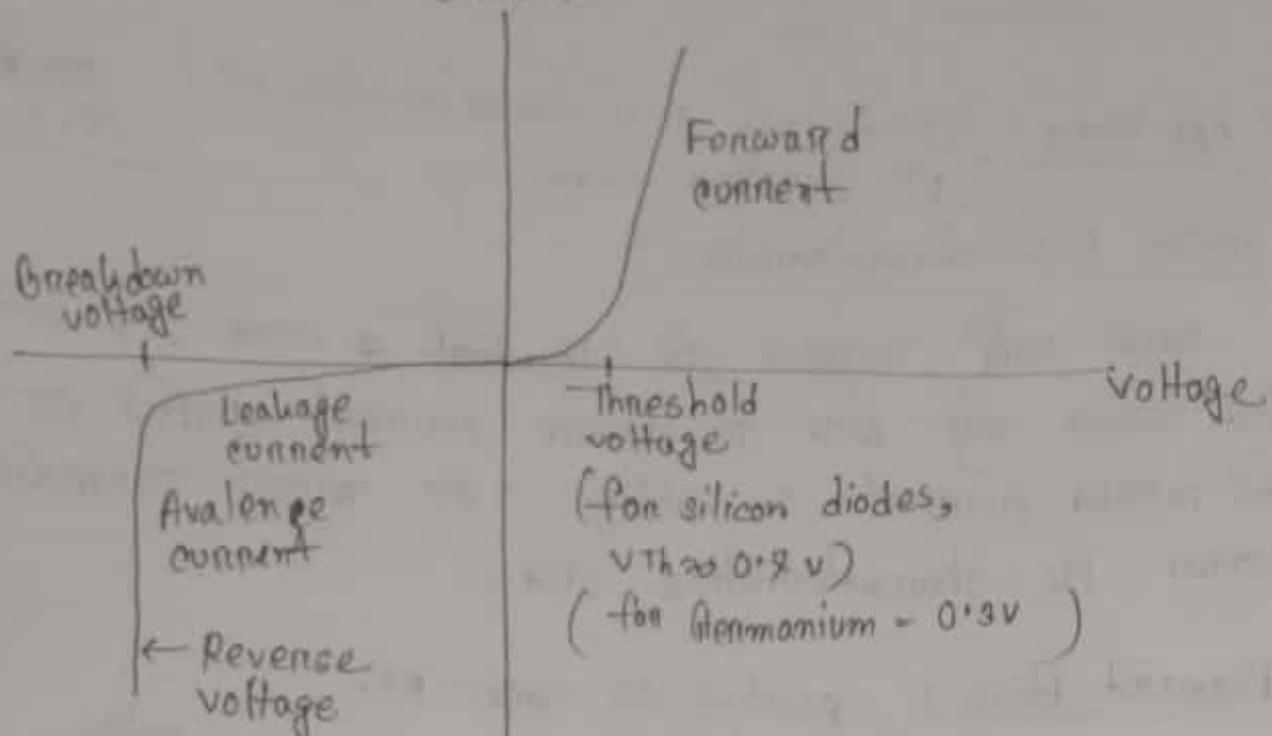
* Forward Bias: positive एवं pos
negative " " neg connection

* Reverse Bias: pos एवं आणि neg
neg " " pos connection voltage वरा

* forward Bias एवं voltage एवं current - तीव्र
शब्दात अ हल forward characteristics.

* Reverse Bias एवं voltage एवं current - तीव्र
शब्दात अ हल reverse characteristics.

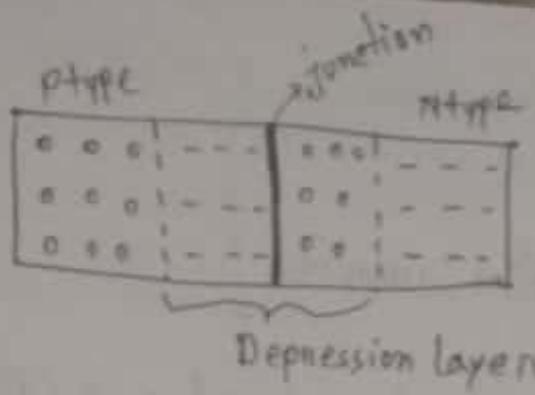
* I-V characteristics of pn junction diode :



* Diode - $I-V$ Bias & Saturation

- Zero Bias : Constant voltage apply করা হলে pn junction diode -এ।
- Forward Bias : Depression layer বেড়ে যাও।
- Reverse Bias : Depression layer হয়ে যাও।

* PN junction -এ e^- & proton -ভূঁতু পরামর্শ দিতে আবশ্যিক।
-এর SiC স্থিতি রয়ে আসাক Recombination ঘটে।
hole & e^- এর স্থিতি রয়ে আসল pn junction এর
কাজ করা Depression layer।



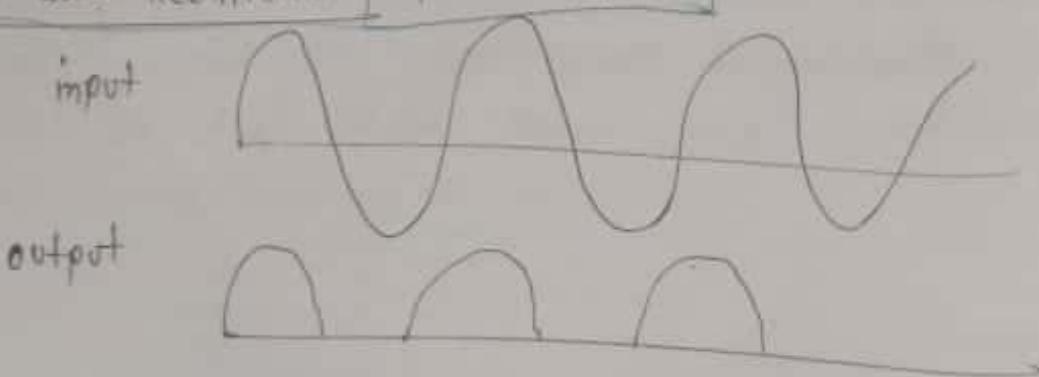
- * Silicon एवं Germanium semiconductor के लिए
जारी (0.7 V) (0.3 V)
- * विद्युत 99% semiconductor silicon semiconductor उपकरण
में यार्ड प्रो प्रदूषण अवृत्ति नहीं होती।
- * Reverse voltage एवं यार्ड अवृत्ति यथा Diode -
current विद्युत इस तो; -एवं यार्ड voltage एवं यार्ड
विद्युत अवृत्ति Diode में से यह एवं; absolute
short circuit path तो यह यार्ड current एवं
यार्ड विद्युत इस। यह voltage का Breakdown voltage होता।
यह यार्ड current विद्युत इस जाय. Avalanche current
होता।

Exp NO: 2

Name: Study of Diode Rectification circuits.

- * Alternating current or Direct current - DC (DC) ଦୂମାଳର
କଥାର ଏବଂ Rectifying - Rectification -
- * computer, mobile - DC ତେ ଚାଲି।
- * The electronic circuit Rectification - ଏହା କାହାର ରୁ ହେଲ
Rectification - Rectifier.
- * Capacitor - ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ବାଟୁ, ସବୁଗା ଫିଲ୍ପ ହେଲୁ କାହାର ତଥା
Capacitor - ଏହା output ଆଜାଧି କରୁ ଦେବାରୁ,
- * Zener Diode ଅଧିକାରୀ କାହାର ହେଲୁ over voltage protection କରାର ଜ୍ଞାନ,
- * Rectifier : ଏହା ଏକ ଏକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କାହାର କାହାର Rectifier ଏବଂ
- Direct current (DC) - ଏ ଦୂମାଳର କାହାର କାହାର Rectifier ଏବଂ
- * Inversion : DC କି AC ତେ ଦୂମାଳର କାହାର Inverter / DC chopper,
କାହାର - UPS
- * Rectifier 2-types -

- * Half wave rectifier : Capacitor filter

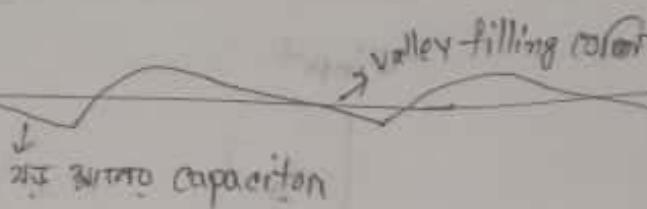
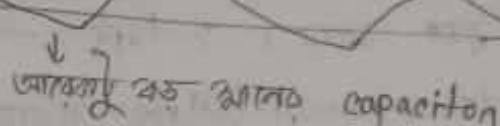
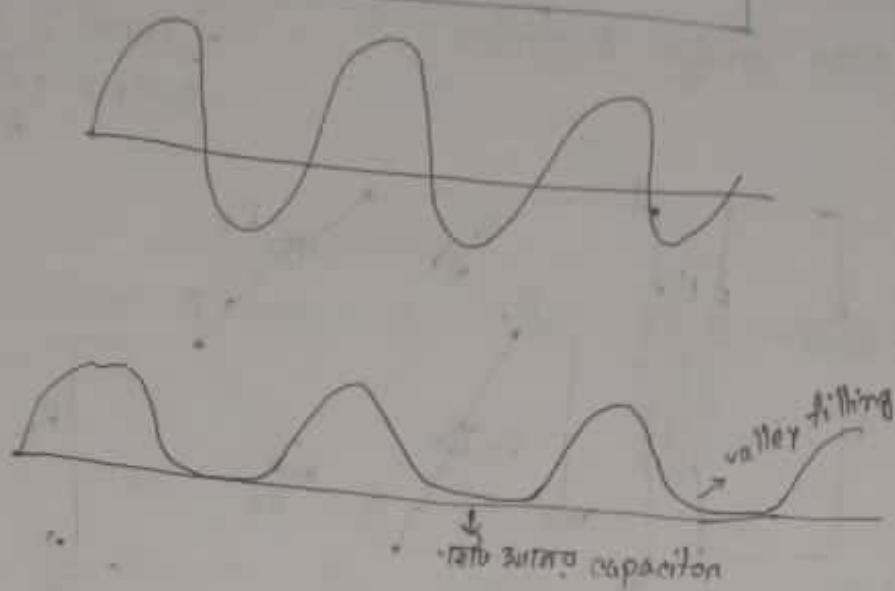


• Half wave rectifier:

capacitor AC

input

output



— या अप्पे DC उप तत्त्व आहे —

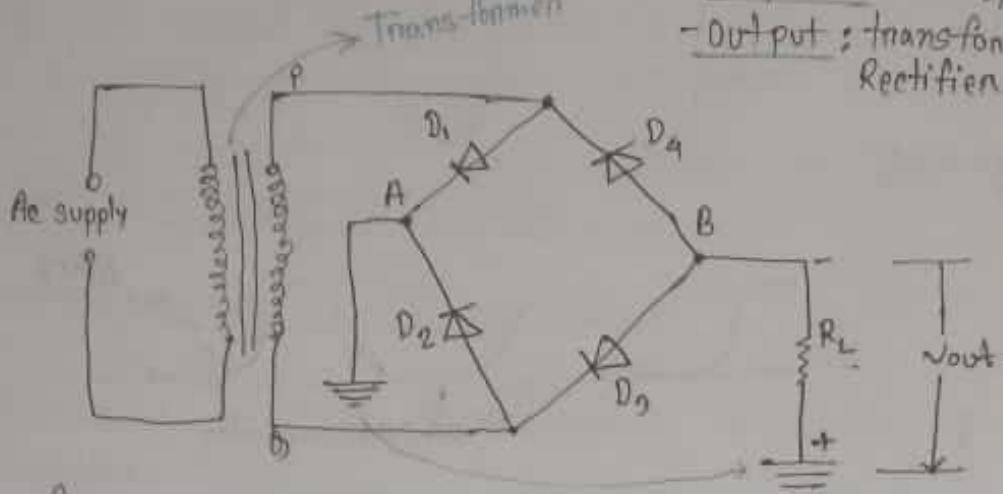
* Full wave Rectifier :

* Full wave bridge Rectifier :

(Transformen की जाती है)

- Input : AC supply

- Output : transformen \rightarrow Rectifier लाते हैं



* Transformen : Transformen voltage की बढ़ाय / कमाय,

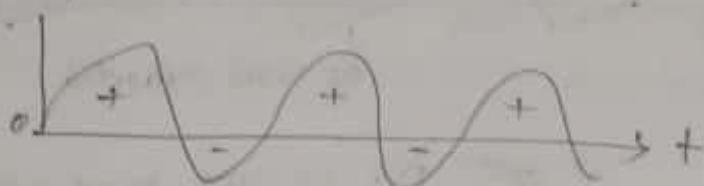
अधि - अवधिये अति efficient machine की efficiency 96%
अधि इति रूपों, 2 types —

• दूरी transformen voltage बढ़ावा : Step-down transformen

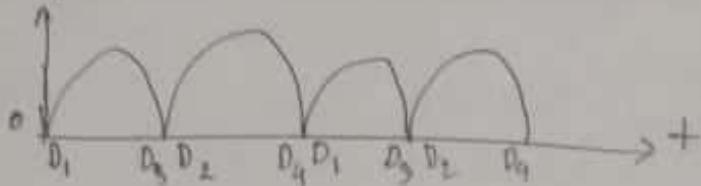
• करी "

" बढ़ावा : Step-up transformen

V_{input}



V_{output}



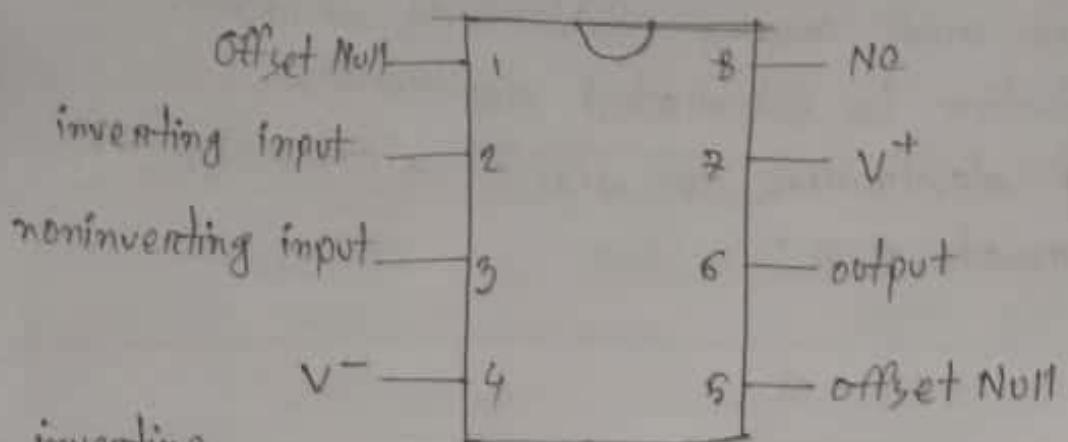
→ circuit - 4 evenent (positive वि.)
 P_N(थोक) D₁ - ए घाट, D₄ - अ घाट ला (Reverse Bias)
 D₁ " A " " , D₂ " " " "
 A " B ग्रॉड Ground - ए घाट
 B " D₃ ए घाट, D₄ - ए घाट ला (पूर्ण विस्तृत
 आवधिक)
 D₃ " C ए घाट मध्य Total circuit
 complete जोड़।

2.3.2021

Exp Name :

Wave Shaping circuit

* Pin diagram of op-Amp :



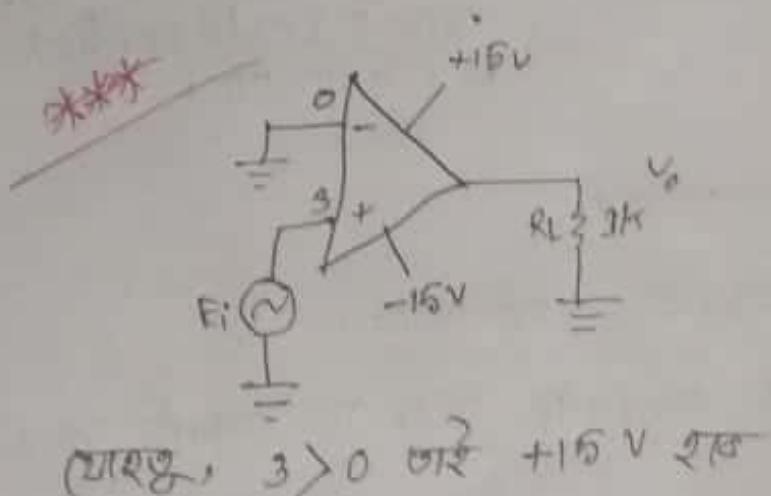
inverting

- input - \rightarrow , 0° signal \rightarrow output - $\rightarrow 180^\circ$ (out of phase)
- " " " positive " " " " " negative signal \rightarrow

- Non inverting input - \rightarrow \rightarrow the output - \rightarrow same \rightarrow
- $V^+ = +15\text{ V}$ \rightarrow $V^- = -15\text{ V}$ \rightarrow

$$* V_o = +V_{sat} ; \text{ when } E^+ > E^-$$

$$V_o = -V_{sat} ; \text{ when } E^+ < E^-$$



$+V_{sat}$ = saturation voltage.

= biasing voltage

જો જરૂરી હોય,

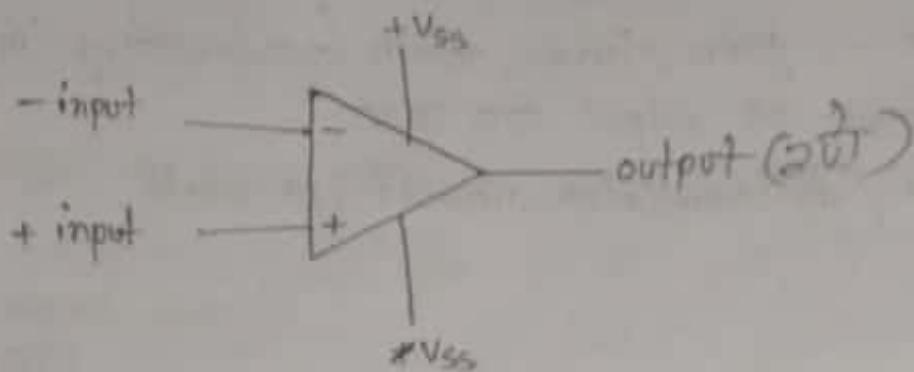
E^+ = noninverting input voltage

E^- = inverting input voltage.

$-V_{sat}$ = biasing voltage

જો અનુભૂતિ નથી હોય

Basic of OP-AMP



- input = inventing terminal

+ input = noninventing

$+V_{SS}$ = Positive biasing voltage

- V_{SS} = Negative biasing voltage.

- * OP-AMP : OP-AMP एक उच्च गain का active device है।
- DC coupled, high gain, electronic voltage amplifier.
- with differential input with a single ended output.
- * Passive device : यह लिये और प्राइम करने की कार्यों को control करते हैं। यहाँ - resistor, capacitor, inductor, transformer etc.
- Gain ; output / input वाला ratio. $\frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}} = A_v$
- high gain - > output का अन्तः कार्य
- * Voltage amplification : common voltage वाला लिया जाता है।

* OP-AMP वाले Application : किसी भी circuit में -

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

~~* the Addition~~ : The adder circuit :

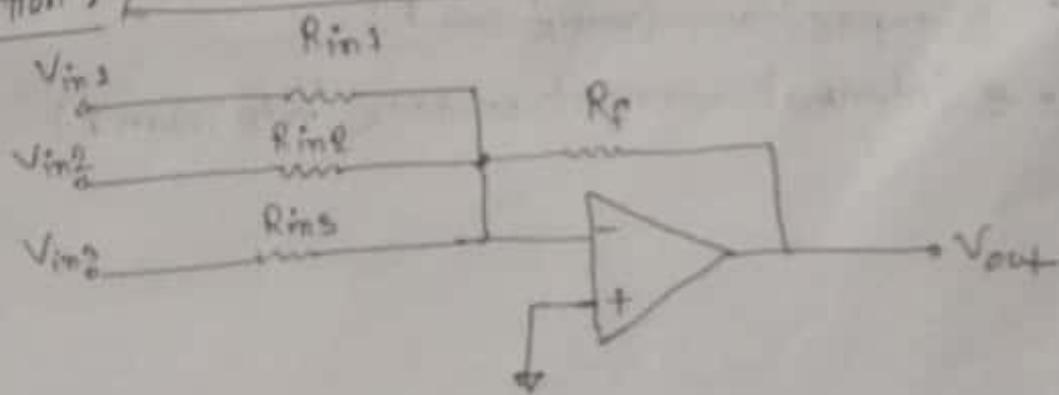
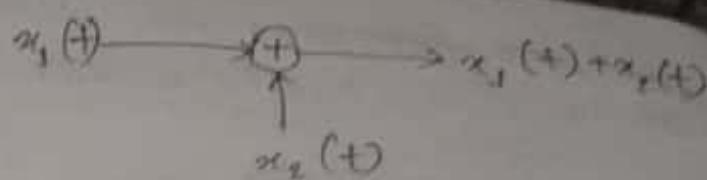
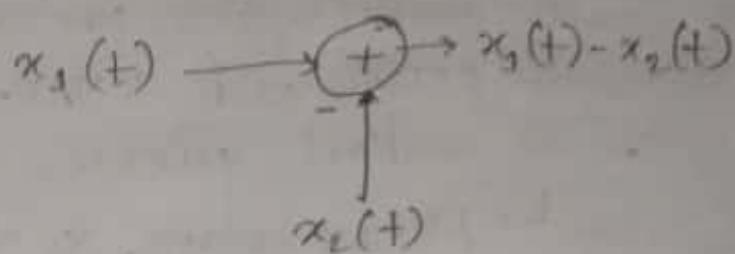


Fig : The summing Amplifier circuit Diagram

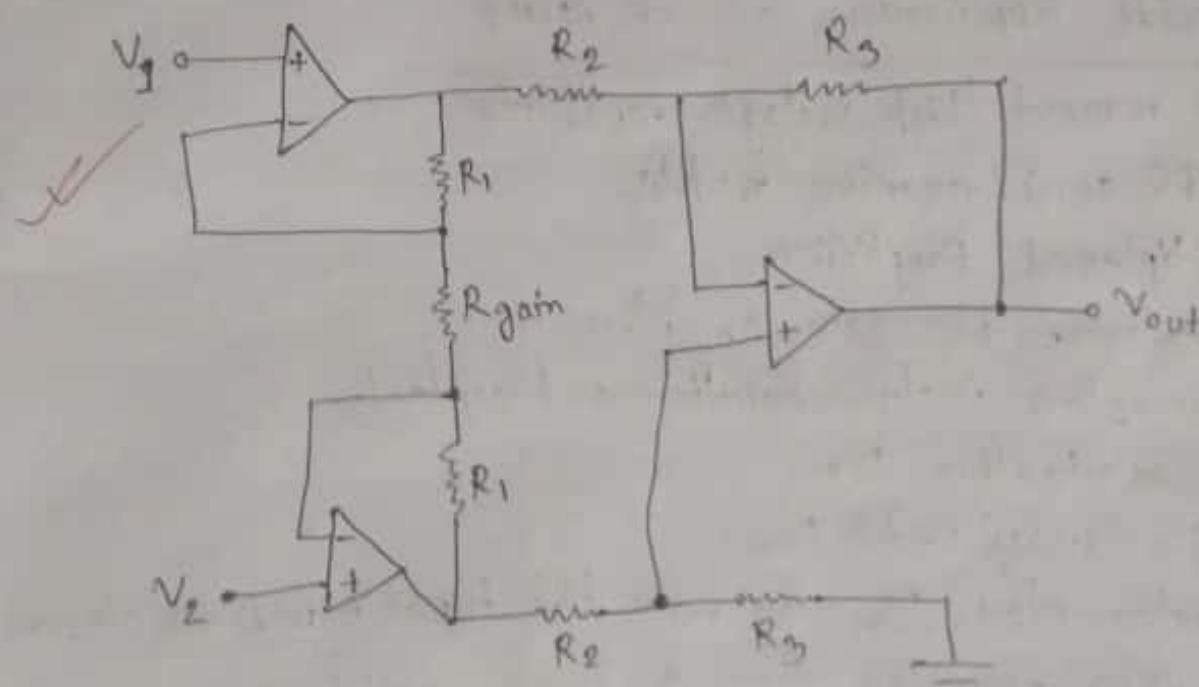
* The adder circuit :



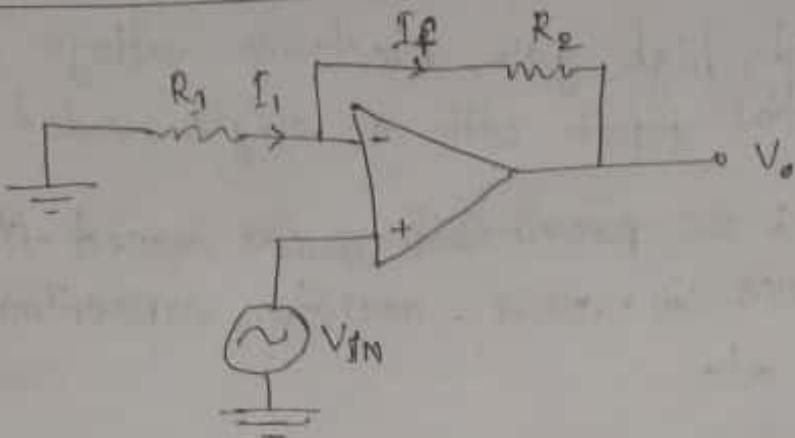
* The subtraction circuit :



~~The instrument amplifier :~~



* The ~~soo~~ Multiplication / Division :



→ $R_2 > R_1$ इले Multiplication हो (कोणती signal का गुणात्मक Multiplien वा आवृत्ति) ↪

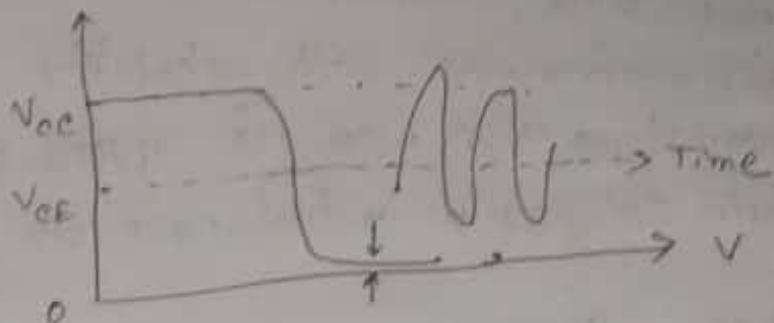
→ $R_2 < R_1$ इले Division . ← $(\frac{R_2}{R_1})$

~~Amplifier is a device which takes signal as input and gives signal as output~~
- यांत्रिक प्रयोग + large वर्ज़न, controllable gain वा विस्तृत।

* operational Amplifier इवं Internal components :

- 15 to 24 BJTs
- 10 to 12 resistors
- 2 capacitors (minimum 1)
- 2 internal current sources (minimum 1)

* Transfer Curve of BJT :



* The Golden Rule of OP-AMP : / Ideal OP-AMP model :

- OP-AMP makes input current zero at terminal
- OP-AMP has large input impedance (input current zero)
→ input current zero and
(input impedance = infinite)
- Feed back network uses node at input terminal
as having zero potential (zero voltage)
- Input terminal or voltage would return to virtually shortened

* Stages of OP-AMP :

- Input stage (Differential Amplifier)
- Intermediate stage (Level shifter)
- Output stage (Push-pull Amplifier)

* OP-AMP એસ્ટે અવાર્ટેજેઝ :

- light, little, compact
- good performance with reliability
- parameters જીના વિતરણ અંગે શુદ્ધશાબ્દ લાગતું easy
- Gain કરી easily control કરતું શક્ય !

* Voltage follower :

એસ્ટે source follower, buffer amplifier અંગે ઇસોલેશન અપ્મલિફીન
સિન્કોર કરી શકતું

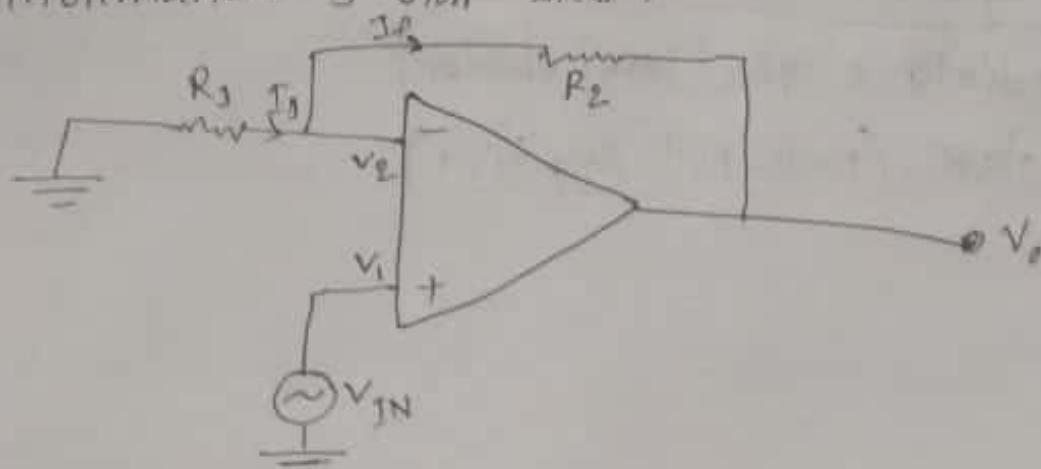
એસ્ટે main રૂએ ઇનપુટ - એ આ એસ્ટે ઓફ્ટ ઉંડ સમીક્ષા વિનાની રીત
થાય !

* Non inverting Amplifier:

ઇનપુટ - એ સિગનલ રૂએ ઓફ્ટ ઉંડ એ સિગનલ એ બાળ રીત,

- Non inverting amplifier એ BJT ફીલ્ડ એન્ટોની વિનાની
એ ગાળાની હાન્ડ અંગે પરિણમ કરી શકતું

એસ્ટે OP-AMP એસ્ટે ગાળાની કોમેન્ટ કરી શકતું અંગે અંગે
પરિણમ અંગે કરી શકતું



- * OP-AMP ~~filter~~ Band pass filter circuit with
- * " " Oscillation circuit "

* Oscillation circuit uses:

- in communication system
- in RADAR and SONAR → sound navigation and ranging
- in medical science. जटिल विकास के लिए
- ↳ Ultrasonogram, x-ray

→ Radio Detection And ranging (RADAR USE AND RANGE)

* The wide Applications of op-AMP:

- High current / high voltage capability
- SONAR send/receive module
- Multiplexed Amplifiers
- Programmable gain Amplifiers
- Automotive instrumentation and control
- Communication ICs
- Radio / audio / video ICs
- Electrometer ICs - for very high input impedance circuits.
- ICs that operates from a single supply.
- ICs that operate from a rail-to-rail supply.

- ~~OP-AMP~~ ~~Revolutionary~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~
- It has made analog electronics simple.
 - Introduction to integrated electronics
 - Analog electronics to digital electronics is very relate to it.

LAB - 8

Exp Name: Study of Op-Amp as Zener秉essing & voltage level detectors.

- * Operational Amplifier has pins 8 $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$
use $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$ to diff. input & $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$ to offset null \rightarrow 1 no. pin
- offset null \rightarrow 5. no. pin
- NC (No connection) \rightarrow 2 no. pin

universal $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$ to $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$ and $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$ to $\frac{V_+}{V_-}$

* comparators: IC company ~~intec~~

- OP-AMP compensation feature \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
- input \downarrow output \downarrow compensation \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

* compensation \downarrow input \downarrow output \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

LAB - 5

Exp Name: Biasing of a common Emitter Amplifier.

* Biasing एवं काली component का यह समाधारी वाले बातें हैं। Externally voltage द्वारा इस Biasing.

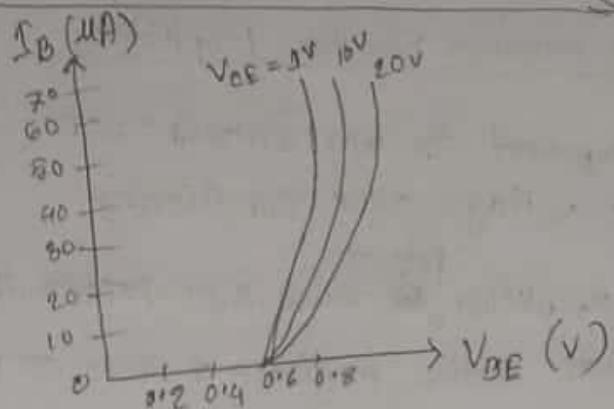
* विभिन्न तरह का Amplifier के मध्ये BJT ~~के~~ ^{रिकार्ड} प्रशंसन लिये जाते हैं जिनमें Active region - ना दिखता है।

* Electrical & Electronics का क्या विषय है?

⇒ Electrical — conduction का deal होता

Electronics — semiconductor " " " , i.e. conductivity
विद्युत का उपयोग अद्वितीय है।

* Common ~~Emitter~~ Emitter graph (input characteristics) :



~~Common emitter output characteristics:~~

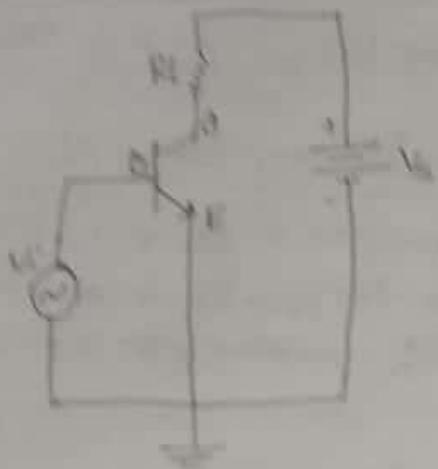
* Use of Transistor :

- Amplification
- Switching
- Radio - Transistor use for
- microprocessor - " "

Active region is and

- Base & Emitter forward bias - I
- Base & collector reverse bias - II

Common Emitter Circuit:



Ansatz:

Base = input junction

Collector = output "

* input & output characteristics of active zone NPN transistor
common emitter configuration - w. connected outside w/

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mu\beta) \frac{I_E}{I_B} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

I_E = Emitter current
I_C = collector "
I_B = Base "

* $\beta \approx I_C/I_B$ is called common emitter short circuit current gain.

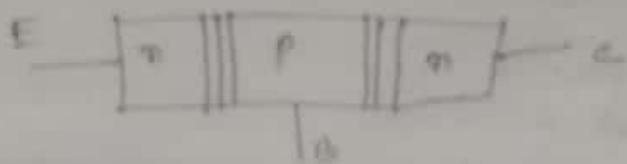
* $\propto 1/I_B$

LAB - 9

Exp Name : DC characteristics of BJT & MOSFET.

* BJT or Bipolar junction transistor

⇒ यह ~~NPN~~ Transistor is दो p-n junction होते हैं।
जिनमें से एक जन्म एमिटर जन्म होता है औ
कॉलेक्शन जन्म होता है। इन दोनों जन्मों को एक Bipolar
जन्म कहा जाता है।



* BJT के 2 त्रिपोल — PNP Transistor

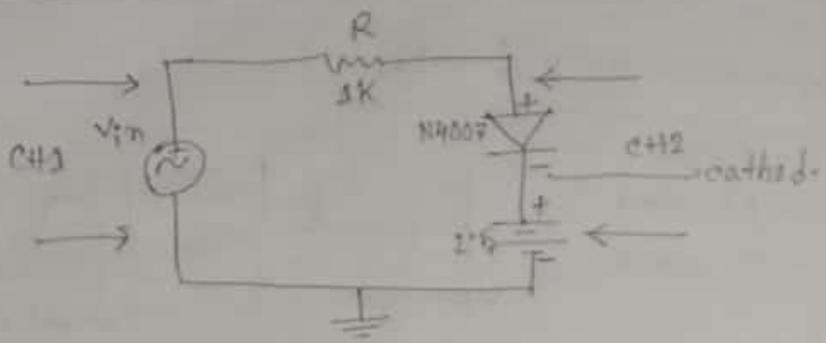
— NPN — एक दोनों जन्मों में
मात्र NPN- के e- majority द्वारा बहाते हैं।
e- की mobility hole की mobility के गहरे छह गुना
और N Type material के एक जन्म की speed

(पॉर्ट ट्रांजिस्टर) वह NPN Transistor का 90% काला गुण है।

* BJT की अवधारणा 3 त्रिपोल :

- Common Base
- Common Emitter
- Common Collector

-Clipping circuit:



V_{in} तरल AC source का clip रहता है।

Step 1: Battery या बैटरी वाले Diode का अवस्था क्षेत्र में Reverse bias का diode का current - flow नहीं हो जाएगा तो output नहीं हो।

Step 2: input का positive half cycle \rightarrow

जब फर्द + 6V, Diode का forward bias हो तो short circuit का असर नहीं होता। तब 2.6V का

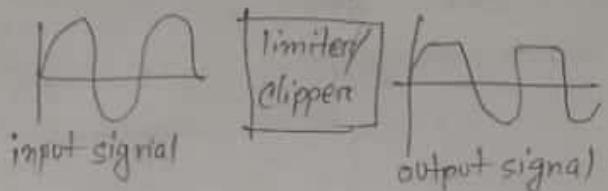
Negative half cycle \rightarrow

Diode absolute reverse bias का असर नहीं होता circuit open हो।

* positive clippen circuit: Positive signal vor clip ansetzen

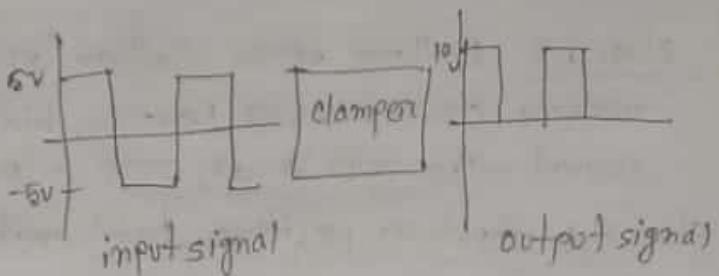
* Clippen circuit us. ~~ist~~ अपना:

- Diode
- Resistor
- DC source



* Clampen circuit को अपना:

- Diode
- Resistor
- Capacitor



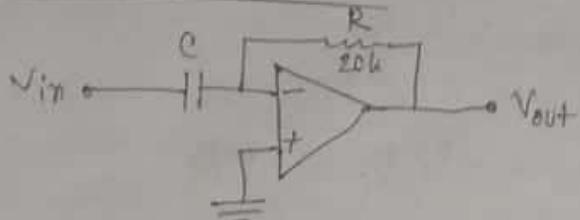
* Clippen 3 Sätze —

- positive clippen

- Negative clippen

- Biased clippen: ~~मैं~~ clippen \rightarrow DC to source ratio

* Differentiation circuit :



$$V_{out}(t) = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dV_{in}(t)}{dt}$$
$$V_{out}(t) = -RC \left(\frac{dV_{in}(t)}{dt} \right)$$

* RC या यह इन input पर यह output पर differentiated होता है।

LAB - 3

Exp Name : Study of Diode Clipping & clamping circuits

* Clipping & clamping circuit Diode की अवलोकन करें।

* Clipping : इन विद्युतीय पार्ट्स के अनुप्रयोगी पार्ट्स को लें। electrical signal के input विहीन तो cut होता है। clipping के clipping circuit को भी limiten कहते हैं।

* Clamping : एक विद्युतीय electrical signal के आवेदन को देखें। DC level पर उचाव लेने के लिए उचाव नहीं देता। DC level की ओर उचाव बराबर clumper.

For, V_2 , gain, $A_{CL} = -R_f/R_i = -10/10 = -1$

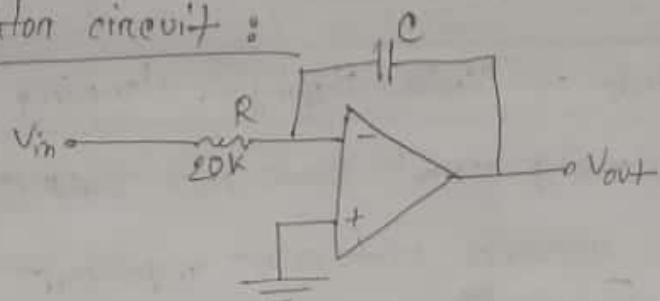
$$\therefore V_{out} = \text{gain} \times V_{in}$$
$$= -1 \times 10 = -10 \text{ V}$$

For, V_3 , gain, $A_{CL} = -R_f/R_i = -10/10 = -1$

$$\therefore V_{out3} = \text{gain} \times V_{in}$$
$$= -1 \times 10 = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_o = - (V_{out1} + V_{out2} + V_{out3})$$
$$= - (10 + 10 + 10) \text{ V}$$
$$= -30 \text{ V}$$

* Integration circuit :



* integration - a capacitor वृद्धि करता है।

as output voltage, $V_{out}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_{in}(t) dt$

$R \times C$ की ताकि एक अलग integration circuit की तरह
input - a वाले द्वारा output - a जो integrated होता है।

LAB - 9(a)

Exp Name: Study of OP-AMP as an Amplifier.

* Amplifier: एक device जो signal input से बढ़ावा देता है और biasing के लिए Base है। 2 types —

- inverting amplifier: inverting input (2) - वे अंगाता होते, " "
- noninverting amplifier: noninverting input (3) " " "

* inverting input: input - यह signal फॉर (-) गेट
output जून जुटा, 0° from output - 180° out of phase

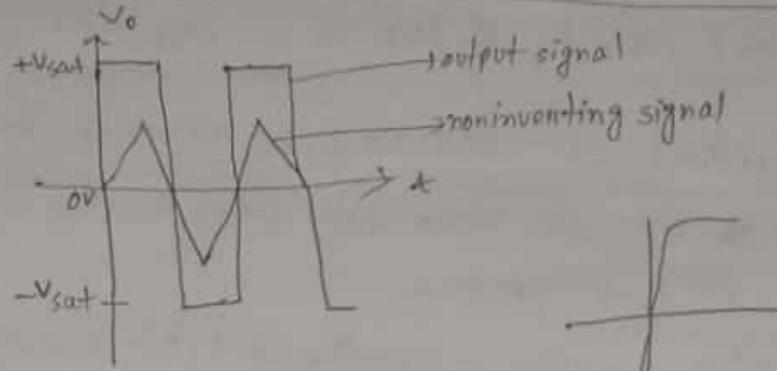
* noninverting input: input - यह फॉर output - वह same
गए।

* close loop gain: output (from input) -
feedback - वह जो gain है

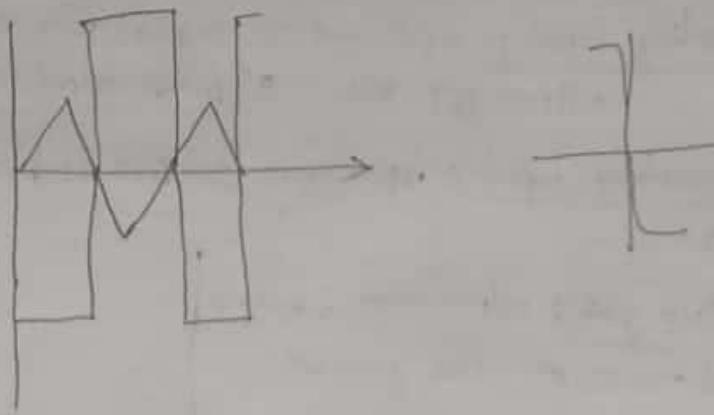
जाने close loop gain.

* close loop gain formula : $\frac{R_f}{R_i}$ resistance के लिए —
 R_i = input resistance: Input की ओर से resistance
 R_f = feedback resistance: feedback की " " "

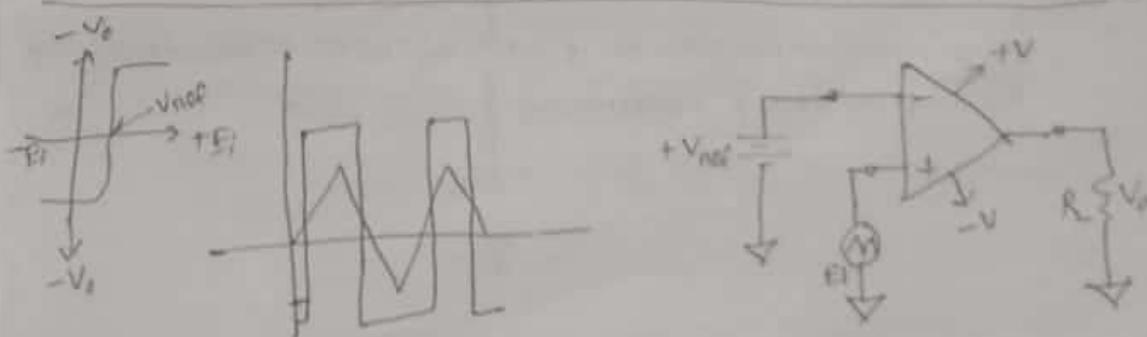
~~* Noninverting, when E_i is above V_{nef} , $V_o = +V_{out}$.~~



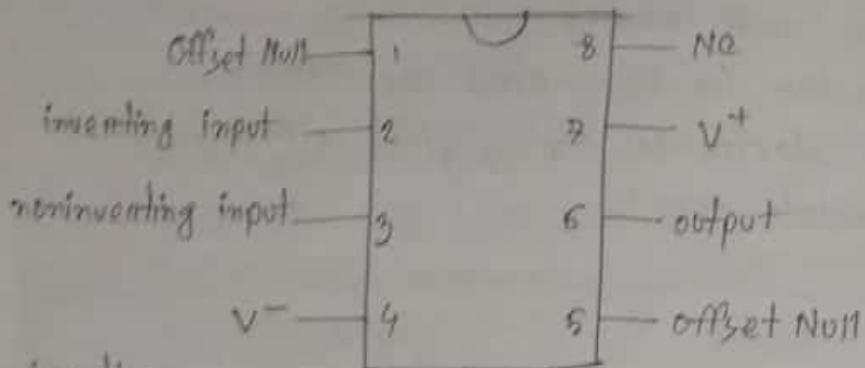
~~* Inverting, $V_o = -V_{out}$:~~



~~→ Non-inverting when, E_i is above V_{nef} , $V_o = +V_{sat}$:~~



* Pin diagram of op-Amp :

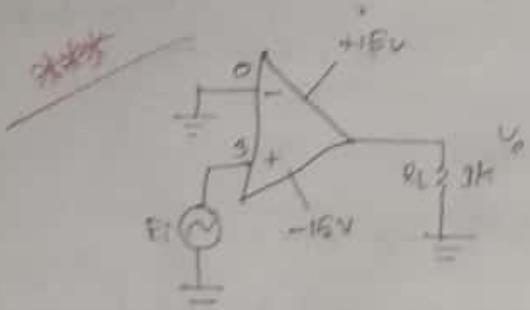


inverting

- input - v_i , 0° to signal ratio output - $\approx 180^\circ$ (out-of phase)
- " " " positive " " " " " Negative signal ratio
- Non inverting input - v_o to output - \approx same ratio,
- $V^+ = +15 \text{ V}$ to $V^- = -15 \text{ V}$ to GND

* $V_o = +V_{sat}$; when $E^+ > E^-$

$V_o = -V_{sat}$, when $E^+ < E^-$



($V_o > 0$ तो $+15 \text{ V}$ जा)

$+V_{sat} =$ saturation voltage
= biasing voltage

(जूँ सकते होंगे)

E^+ = noninverting input
voltage

E^- = inverting input voltage.

$-V_{sat} =$ biasing voltage
जूँ सकते होंगे (-15V - 15V)

~~* OP-AMP is a Revolutionary IC~~

- It has made analog electronics simpler.
- Introduction to integrated electronics.
- Analog electronics to digital electronics \Rightarrow easier relate \therefore

LAB - 8

Exp Name: Study of OP-AMP as Zener clamping & voltage level detectors

* operational Amplifier has pins 8 &

{
first use 5V & 12V, after 3V & 2V}

- offset null \rightarrow 1 no. pin
 - offset null \rightarrow 2. no. pin
 - NC (No connection) \rightarrow 8 No. pin
- {
common IC (1)
any IC (2)
Universal IC's
IC4013
8 pin IC (3)

* compensation: to compare into

* OP-AMP compensation feature \rightarrow see notes

* compensation \Rightarrow input to compare into to compare into

LAB - 9(b)

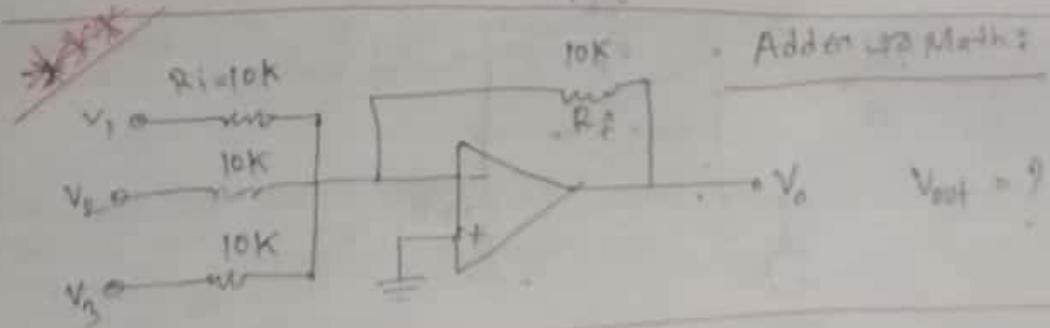
Exp Name : Study of mathematical operations using op-amp.

- OP-AMP ~~that's~~ 3 for circuit no 1 lab - 9 or acc 2012,
- Inverting Adder
 - Differentiator circuit: input \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dt}$ input \rightarrow output \rightarrow area
 - integrator circuit: input \rightarrow for output \rightarrow \int integrated area area

$$\ast \text{output} = \text{gain} \times \text{input}$$

$$\ast \text{inverting gain} = -R_f/R_i$$

$$\ast \text{Noninverting gain} = \frac{1+R_f}{R_i}$$



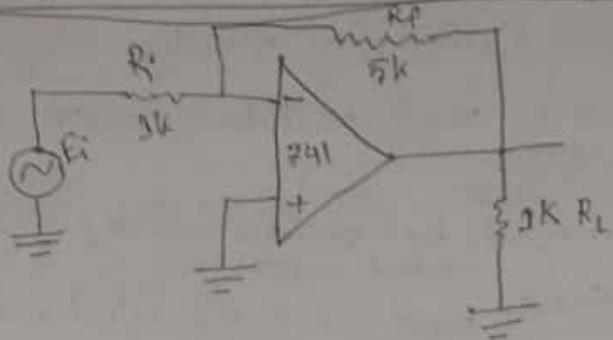
Solution: for V_1 ,

$$\text{As it's inverting, gain, } A_{v1} = -R_f/R_i$$

$$= \frac{-10}{10}$$

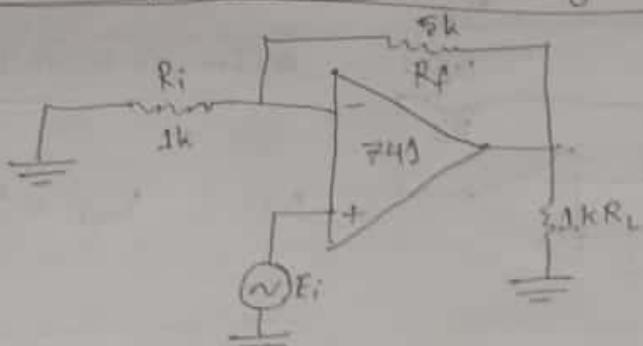
$$\therefore \text{output, } V_{\text{out},1} = \text{gain} \times \text{input} \\ = -1 \times 10 \\ = -10 \text{ V}$$

~~Non~~ Inverting Amplifier circuit ~~and~~ diagram:



- input inverting terminal \rightarrow thru R_f
- output inverted \rightarrow output \rightarrow (input \rightarrow thru output \rightarrow thru R_L)
- w/ close loop gain $A_{CL} = -R_f/R_i$ inverting

~~Non~~ Noninverting Amplifier circuit diagram:



- input noninverting terminal \rightarrow thru R_i
- close loop gain, $A_{CL} = \frac{1+R_f}{R_i}$ noninverting
- ~~input to R_f~~
- feedback resistance \rightarrow total \rightarrow Gain \rightarrow (A_{CL})

Lab Cl-02 24.02.22

Study of Diode Rectifier circuit

(5)

Center tap full wave rectifier:

2V rectifier circuit input AC or

DC 2V to 20V 220V 40V output transformer

Secondary center tap 220V 230V 24V ...

(81-2%) efficiency

Half wave and Full wave different.

Half Wave	Full Wave
1. voltage 225 amper 2A	1. voltage 225 amper 4A
2. current 225 amper 2A	2. current 400 amper 2A
3. 220V 2mA Diode	3. 220V 4mA Diode
4. 20V 400A 225	8. 220V 4mA Diode 60 220V 2A

Half wave & Bridge full wave 80%
efficiency

Full wave rectifiers: Full wave
rectifiers are also called half wave rectifiers
because full wave rectifiers
input 220V DC and output 220V 220V
positive and negative
current output current 2A
220V (220V 220V 220V)

Bridge full wave rectifier:
2V rectifier Bridge Diode 60%
and 220V input AC 220V DC
220V - 220V 220V 220V

(81-2%) efficiency.

lab Cl-01 22.02.2021

I-V characteristics of PN junction diode

IV characteristics (ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব)

ডাইোড একটি diode এ দুই terminal
এ দুই পৰি voltage ধৰে আৰু
নথিমুখ ফর একটা current থাবাব
হয় - এ current ও voltage দু
বৰ্তমান ৰাখ ৰাখ IV characteristics.

Diode $\text{Si} = 2$ terminal P & N

Forward Bias: Diode Si P type
terminal N , N রেখাৰ battery P
(Ammeter (-) সংকে)
(^{short} circuit)

Reverse Bias: Diode Si P type
ए N রেখাৰ battery P (+)
সংকে, (^{open} circuit)

Zero Bias: PN junction বৰ্তমান
ডাইোড কৰা হৈছে। No external
voltage is applied to the PN junction

P type: group 3 রেখা P type

N type: group 5 রেখা N type

recombination: e- Si ; hole

পৰম কৰ্ম তত্ত্ব কৰা হৈছে।
Stable কৰ্ম কৰা হৈছে।

Depletion layer: junction কৰা হৈছে

পৰম কৰ্ম কৰা হৈছে [e- stable হৈছে]

Si: Si Depletion দোষ ০.7V

Ge: Ge Depletion দোষ 0.3V

Reverse bias \rightarrow Depletion দোষ
কৰি আৰু। এখন কোন ভেজ বল
বৰ্তমান কৰা হৈছে।

Breakdown voltage: Reverse Bias
দোষ দুবাৰ কোন লেভেল দোষ কৰি
চলে আৰু Diode ছৰে আৰু শুধু (short circuit)

Forward characteristics: forward
Bias এ N রেখা voltage এ N current
দোষ কৰা হৈছে। এখন forward chara-

*Diode দোষ ৩ বিধি:

Zero Bias: কোন voltage apply কৰি নো না PN junction diode

Reverse Bias: Depression Layer দোষ
forward Bias: N রেখা

Ex 04

(9)

De char BJT and MOSFET

By polarz junction: P-N junction

মনে P-N ৰেজ = ৰেজ By junction
বলৈ ৱৰ্ত।

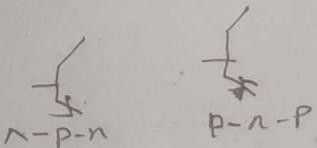
BJT: P-N বিধৰণ: P-NP, N-P-N

P-N \Rightarrow N-P ৰেজ কৰিব কৰাব
কৰি?

NPN ৰেজ কৰাব ৰেজ। $\in \text{P-N}$

মনে পৰিচয় হোল এবং মনে পৰিচয়
মুক্ত চৰ্যা কৰুন। ৰেজ n type
material হোল পৰিচয় কৰাব P
type material এবং একজন চৰ্যা
speed ২০০ | ৭০% n-p-n

n-p-n:



$\frac{A_{\text{em}}}{A_{\text{c}}} = \beta$

Emitter current:

$$I_B = I_S + B = [(1+\beta)/\beta] I_C$$

β = collector current and
base current ratio
→ current amplification factor

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} - \text{output}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E} - \text{collector current}$$

Emitter current: NPN BJT ফর্ম

amplifier design কৰে Active region

Saturation region: পৰ্যবেক্ষণ ফর্ম

মনে কৰুন।

Active region npn:

1) Base ৰেজ emitter forward
bias কৰাব ২V

2) Base ৰেজ collector reverse bias
কৰাব ২V।

Eob cl-6 3.1 09.03.2021

Operational Amplifiers of zero

⊕

5 7-04-2021

OP-Amp as an Amplifier

Biasing: OP-Amp has two
input terminals. Non-inverting input terminal is connected to ground through a resistor. Inverting input terminal is connected to ground through a resistor.

$$V_o = +V_{sat}, \text{ when } E+ > E_- + 15V$$

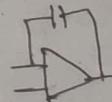
$$V_o = -V_{sat}, \text{ if } E+ < E_- - 15V$$

Non inverting: input positive signal
output negative signal after

Inverting: input 0° output 180°

Offset null: connection and

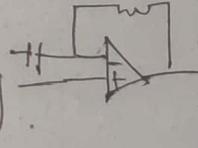
Integration:



$$V_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_{in}(t) dt$$

Differentiation:

$$V_{out}(t) = -RC \left(\frac{dv_{in}}{dt} \right)$$



Zoom 3
Ex:3 9.04.2021
Op-Amp - Math - 9(4)

(8) Ex:3

Diode of Dc clipping and clamping.

Clamping: AC current signal തു

ക്ലേംഗ് ഡൈ ഫോർ ലാമ്പ്.

Clipping: electrical signal തു

cutting ചെയ്യാ (AC)

Clipping:
Step-

1. DC voltage source ദി അണ്ടുവെച്ച്

അംഗീകാരം കുറഞ്ഞു

2. (+) കുറച്ചുനുത്ത് toward ZD

*Clamper circuit റിജിസ്ട്രേറുകൾ

കുറഞ്ഞു

Process:

1) Polarity നിൽക്കുന്ന ഫോർമാളിറ്റെ

2) Diode + റിജിസ്ട്രേറുകൾ കൂട്ടുന്നു

3) റിജിസ്ട്രേറുകൾ capacitor charge

-ZD നും discharge ചെയ്യുന്നു

ZD 1

4) (+) Diode short circuit ചെയ്യുന്നു

Put the voltage on the A1

5) (-) റിജിസ്ട്രേറുകൾ discharge ZD 1

filter rectifiers: three rectifiers

Output 750 mV DC voltage range 200

—or ଫୋର୍ଡ ଡେ ମୁଁ, ଓ ଅନ୍ତରୀଳ-

diffuse DC electronic flux

କୁଳାଙ୍ଗାରୀ ମିଶନ୍ ଦେଲୋ ପାଇଁ

Electric DC ကဲ့မဲ့ ပုံစံ circuit ချိန်

କଣ୍ଠ ଏବଂ ଚାରି ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ

Qab Cl-02 24.02.27
Study of Diode Rectifier Circuit

(5)

Center tap full wave rectifier:

2V Rectifier circuit input AC or
DC 2V 2Amp 220V AC; output transformer
Secondary center tap 220V 230V 2V...
(81-2%) efficiency

Rectifier: AC current or DC
current & convert AC to 1

Zener diode: over voltage
protection 320V 2V 1

Half wave rectifier:

Full wave rectifier: there are
two types 1. Full wave center tapped
rectifier. 2. Bridge

Full wave rectifier: full wave
rectifier uses 2 diodes rectifier
circuit. 4 diodes full wave rectifier
input 220V AC 230V 220V 220V
positive half cycle 220V & negative
half cycle 220V output current 220V
220V (220V full 220V 220V)

Bridge full wave rectifier:
2V rectifier Bridge diode 2V
and 2V input AC 230V 220V DC
220V - 220V 220V 220V 220V
(81-2%) efficiency.

Half wave and Full wave different

Half wave	Full wave
1. Voltage 220V 230V 2V	1. Voltage 220V 230V 2V
2. Current 220V 230V 2V	2. Current 220V 230V 2V
3. 220V 230V Diode	3. 220V 230V Diode
4. 220V 230V 2V	4. 220V 230V 2V

Half wave 2V & Full wave 2V
220V 230V 220V 220V

220V	220V
1.	1.

OP-Amp Application 31.02.2021 (2)

OP-Amp Application -

$$1. \text{ Summing } = V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_i} (V_1 + V_2)$$

2. Subtraction

3. Comparator

$$4. \text{ Differentiator } = V_o = -f C \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

$$5. \text{ Integrator } = V_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_i$$

+V_{SS}: Positive Bias voltage

-V_{SS}: negative Bias voltage.

Biasing voltage: OP-Amp 725

Active 72500 72700 external
voltage sum 72700 7262 Biasing
voltage.

Active device: 723 725
electrocity 72500 72700
- 7262 72500

Pasive device: 720 72500
- 72500 72500 72500
72500 72500

Amplifier.

feedback 7250 72500 72500

V_P 725 72500 72500 voltage

V_N 725 72500 72500 72500 voltage

Stage of OP-Amp

1. Differential Amplifier

2. Level Shifter

3. Push Pull Amplifier.

OP-Amp 72500 advantage and
disadvantage

OP-Amp Application:

1. High current / high voltage
capability

2. Programmable gain Amplifiers

3. multiplexed Amplifiers

4. communication Ics.

11.03.2021
OP Amp Basic class-1

OP-Amp focus - for 2025? -

Differential Amplifier's Input stage:

OP Amp: An operational amplifier takes voltage at different input terminals. It is a DC coupled high gain electronic voltage amplifier.

2. Voltage amplifier gain stage

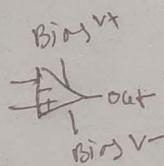
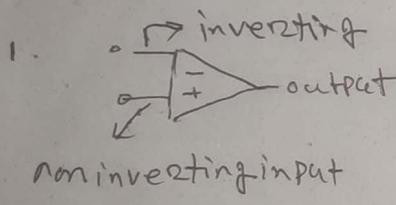
3. Push pull amplifier output stage.

OP Amp uses transistors -

→ it mainly addition, subtraction, integration and differentiation

2021 2451

OP Amp characteristics:



DIP ڈیپ: dual in line

SMT - surface mount technology.

Difference between Ideal OP-Amp and Practical OP-Amp -

Ideal OP-Amp	Practical OP-Amp
1. infinite voltage gain	1. very high voltage gain 20dBs to 100dBs
2. infinite bandwidth	2. finite bandwidth 200mHz to 1Hz
3. infinite input impedance (open)	3. very high input impedance (open)
4. zero output impedance.	4. very low output impedance

Common mode operation: Output zero

Common mode rejection ratio:

$$CMR = \frac{A_{oi}}{A_{cm}}$$

A_{oi} = differential voltage gain
 A_{cm} = common mode gain

1. A_{oi} is high

2. A_{cm} is low

Why use negative feedback?

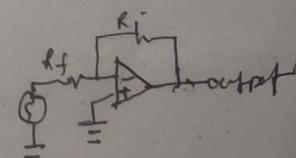
Non inverting gain -

$$A_{ci} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}$$
$$V_o = (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}) V_{in}$$

negative voltage feedback - in input source

output opamp

Inverting Amplifier:



$$A_{ci} = -\frac{R_f}{R_i}$$

$$V_{out} = -\frac{R_f}{R_i} \times V_{in}$$

filter rectifier: अमूल्य विकारक
output देती है DC voltage जो संगत
DC वोल्टेज का लिए गया है। इसका उपयोग
प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में होता है।

[filter द्वारा बहुविषेश विकारक देता है। इसका उपयोग
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में विकारक देता है।]

Inversion: DC देते हैं AC देते हैं।

Transformer: Transformer voltage
देता है। यह अचूक है।
Efficiency 95%।

Capacitor: यह विद्युत ऊर्जा का भंडारण करता है। यह फ़िल्टर
है। यह विद्युत ऊर्जा का भंडारण करता है।
यह विद्युत ऊर्जा का भंडारण करता है।

EEE preparation

④ Forward current

=> The forward current of an LED: If the current which flows across the LED's leads , from anode to cathod, in order for the LED to receive sufficient current to power on.

② Leakage current

=> Leakage current is the current that flows from either Ac or Dc circuit in equipment to the chassis, or to the ground and can be either from input or the output.

③ Breakdown voltages

=> it is the quantity of electrical force required to transform the electrical properties of an object.

Lab - 3

① Clipping and clamping

=> Clipping circuit clip signal above a selected level voltage level.

Clamping circuit shift the DC voltage of a waveform.

Lab - 4

② Input characteristic

The input characteristic describe the changes that occurs in the input current due to the variation of the input voltage by keeping the output voltage constant.

The bridge rectifiers consisting of four diode full wave rectification without the need for a centre tapped transformer.

② capacitor - fe ?

=> नियंत्रित गति के लिए फिल्टर के लिए अवश्यक है।

③ Filter capacitor .

=> A capacitor that is used to filter out a certain frequency , otherwise series of frequencies from an electronic circuit is known as the filter capacitor.

The capacitor works on the principle called capacitive reactance.

④ Zener diode

=> over voltage के लिए एक diode का उपयोग किया जाता है।

P. T. Q →

⑨ barrier potential?

⇒ The barrier in which the charge carriers stopped by the obstructive force is known as the barrier potential.

Lab-2)

① What is rectifier?

= Alternative current to direct current \Rightarrow AC to DC Rectified

AC

② Why we use rectifiers?

⇒ Converting current AC to DC.

③ Rectifier types

⇒ 2 types:

1) Half wave rectifier

2) Full wave rectifier.

④ Which rectifier most widely use and why

⇒ Bridge full wave-rectifiers

④ semiconductors

=> Semiconductors are materials which have a conductivity between conductors and nonconductors.

⑤ How many semiconductors?

= N-type and p-type

⑥ Which semiconductors are used most?

= silicon

Silicon can be worked at a higher temperature as compared to Germanium.

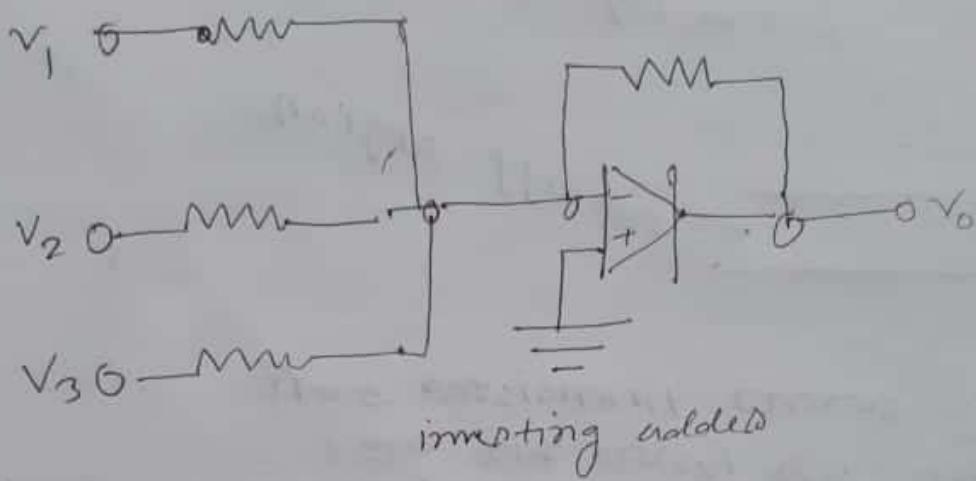
⑦ junction? 

= It is a point where multiple conductors or semiconductors make physical contact.

⑧ junction current?

= The flow of electrons from n-side toward the p-side of the junction takes place there is increase in the voltage.

$$V_o = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$



integration:

$$V_{out} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_{in}(+) dt$$

Differentiation:

$$V_{out} = -RC \left(\frac{dv_{in}(+)}{dt} \right)$$

$$\text{gain} = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}}$$

② Output characteristic:

⇒ This is a graph of output current on one axis and output voltage on another, at a constant input current.

③ Common emitter configuration

⇒ The configuration in which the emitter is connected between the collector and base is known as common emitter configuration.

④ Common base configuration:

⇒ The configuration in which the base of the transistor is common to between emitter and collector is called a common base configuration.

⑤ Common collector configuration

⇒ The configuration in which the collector terminal is grounded.

Lab-8:

- ① What is comparators?
- = A comparators circuit compares two voltages and output to indicate which is larger.

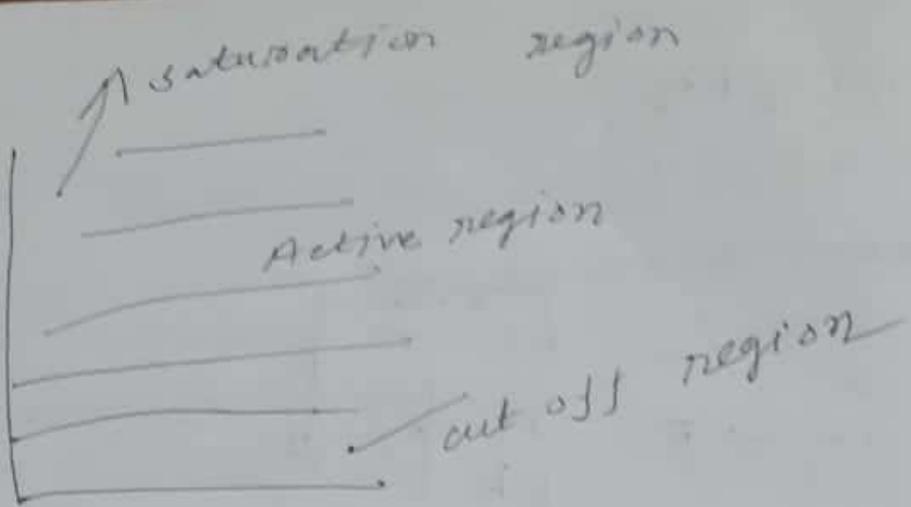
- ② How does a comparator work?

• The comparators is an electronic decision making circuit that makes use of an operational amplifiers very high gain in its open loop state, that is, there is no feedback resistors.

Lab 9:

What is operational amplifiers

⇒ An operation amplifier is an integrated circuit than can amplify weak electronics signals.



cut off: କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଯାହାରେ ଟ୍ରାନ୍ସିସ୍ଟୋର ଗ୍ରେଟ୍ ହେଉଥିଲା ନାହିଁ ।

saturation region: କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଯାହାରେ ଟ୍ରାନ୍ସିସ୍ଟୋର ଗ୍ରେଟ୍ ହେବାରେ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର କାମ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ।

active region: ଏହାର କାମକାଣ୍ଡରେ ଏହାର କାମକାଣ୍ଡରେ ଏହାର କାମକାଣ୍ଡରେ ଏହାର କାମକାଣ୍ଡରେ ।

- ① common emitter configuration?
 - > In this configuration the base terminal used at input and emitter terminal used at output and collector terminal is common to both input and output.

Lab 6

- ② common emitter
 - > are used radio frequency circuits.
and it is a three basic single-stage bipolar junction transistors and used as a voltage amplifiers.

(v) How can be op amp used as an amplifier?

⇒ There are two basic methods of connection for op amp voltage amplifiers, making the op amp into an inverting or a non-inverting voltage amplifier.

(vi) inverting amp

⇒ In The amplifiers which has 180 degrees out of phase output with respect to input is known as an inverted amplifier.

(vii) Non inver The amplifier which has the o/p in phase with respect to i/p is known as non-inverting amplifier.