

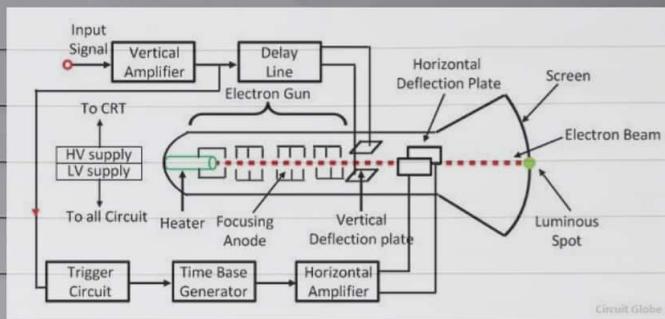
EWW Exp. ①

Aim :- To study Construction & operation of diff'nt lab equipment

Apparatus :- Resistor, CRD, DSD, LCR, generators, Capacitor, Multimeter etc

Theory :-

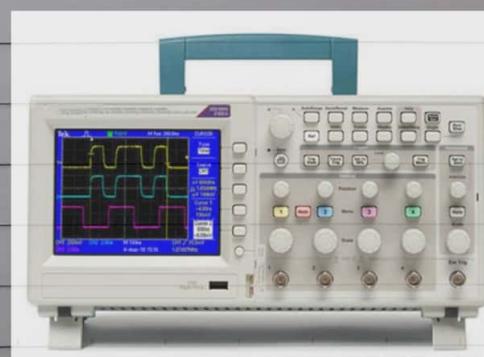
i) Cathode Ray Oscillators :-



The CRO is a type of electronic instrument which is used to measure waveform. It is very fast x-y plotters. The CRO is used to analyze the waveform, transistor phenomena from a very low very freq. range to the radio frequencies.

When electron is injected the electron goes through the control grid. The control grid controls the intensity of electron in the vacuum tube. Thus the spot is produced on the light screen. If -ve potential on the control grid is low, then the bright spot is produced hence the intensity of light depends upon the -ve pote.

ii) Digital Storage Oscilloscope :-



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The DSO is defined as the oscilloscope which store & analyze the signal digitally, i.e. in the form of 0. The DSO takes an i/p signals stores them & then display it on the screen.

DSO digitize & stored the i/p signals. This can be done by cathode ray tube by logically memory.

The main freq. of the signals which are measured by the digital oscilloscope are two factors :-

- Sampling Rate.
- Conversion

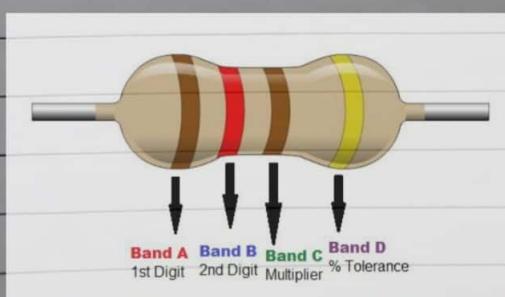
3) Function Generator :-



A function generator is used to is a signal source that has a capability to waveform & op signals. The most common op waveforms are sinewaves, square waves & etc.

Function generators are very versatile instruments as they are capable of a wide range of waveform & frequencies. In fact each of waveforms the usual that gives the integrated.

4) Resistor :-



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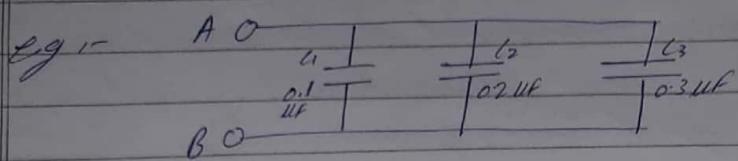
A resistor is a passive 2-terminal electrical component that implements elements or a circuit element. It is used to reduce current flow, adjust signal levels, to divide voltage.

The value of resistors can be defined through colors coding. For eg A 4.7 has resistors with colors Brown, Red, orange, Gold : has a value of $82 \times 10^3 \pm 5\%$.

Colours	Significant Figures	Multiply	Tolerance
Black	0	$\times 10^0$	(1)
Brown	1	$\times 10^1$	
Red	2	$\times 10^2$	
Orange	3	$\times 10^3$	
Yellow	4	$\times 10^4$	
Green	5	$\times 10^5$	
Blue	6	$\times 10^6$	
Violet	7	$\times 10^7$	
Cream	8	$\times 10^8$	
White	9	$\times 10^9$	
Gold		$\times 0.1$	$\pm 5\%$
Silver		$\times 0.01$	$\pm 10\%$
None			$\pm 20\%$

5) Capacitors :

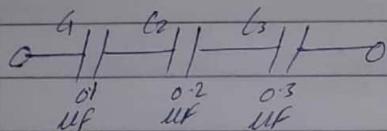
A capacitor is electrical device behave as a charge storage device. It helps the electric charge when we apply a voltage across it. It gives up the storage charge to the circuit as when req. The most basic construction of a capacitor of a capacitor consist of a parallel conductor separate by a dielectric material.



$$C_p = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

$$C_p = (0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3) \mu F$$

$$C_p = 0.6 \mu F$$

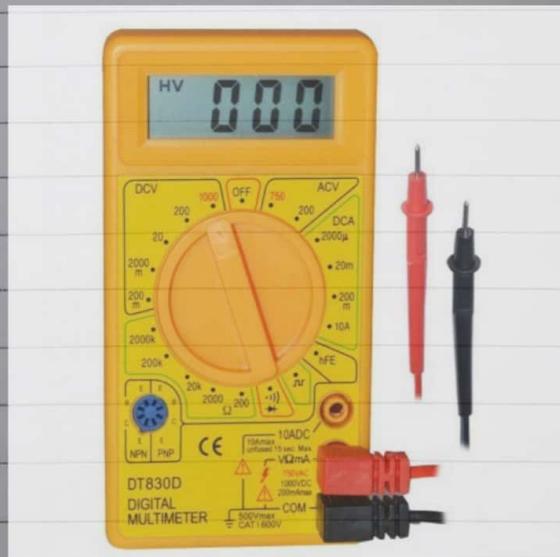


$$\frac{1}{C_p} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} = \frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{1}{0.3} = 0.006$$

$$C_p = 0.05 \mu F$$

vii) Multimeter :-

A multimeter is also known as VOM is an electric measuring instrument that consists combines several measurement function in one unit. A typical multimeter can measure voltage, current & resistance. It is useful for basic fault finding & field service work which can measure to very high degree of accuracy.



Conclusion :- Hence we have studied construction & operation of diff' lab equipments