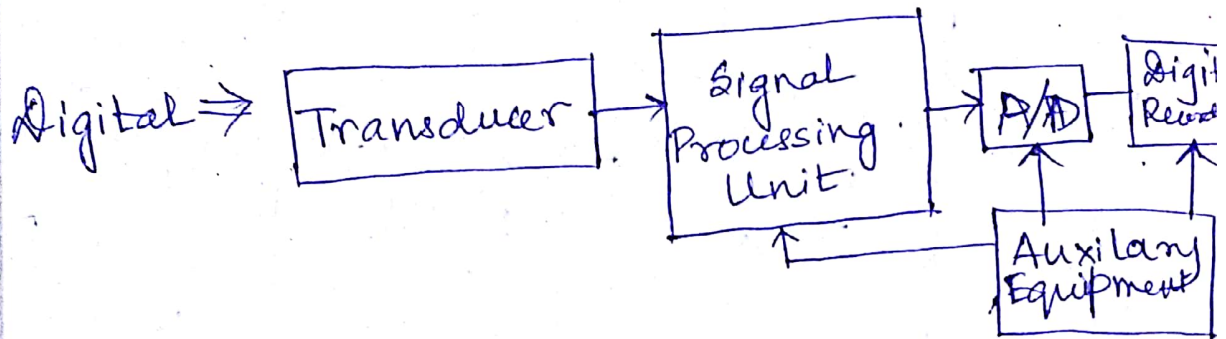
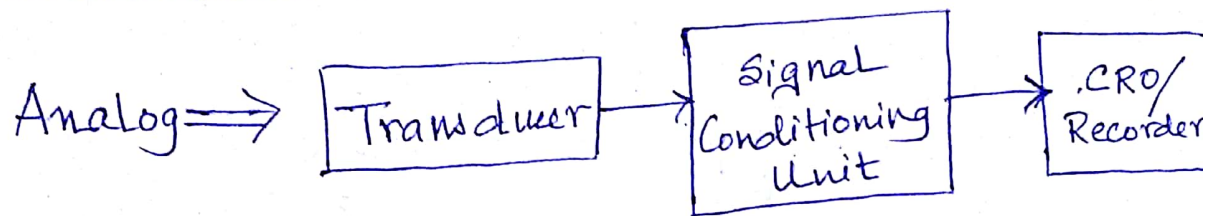
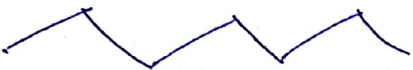


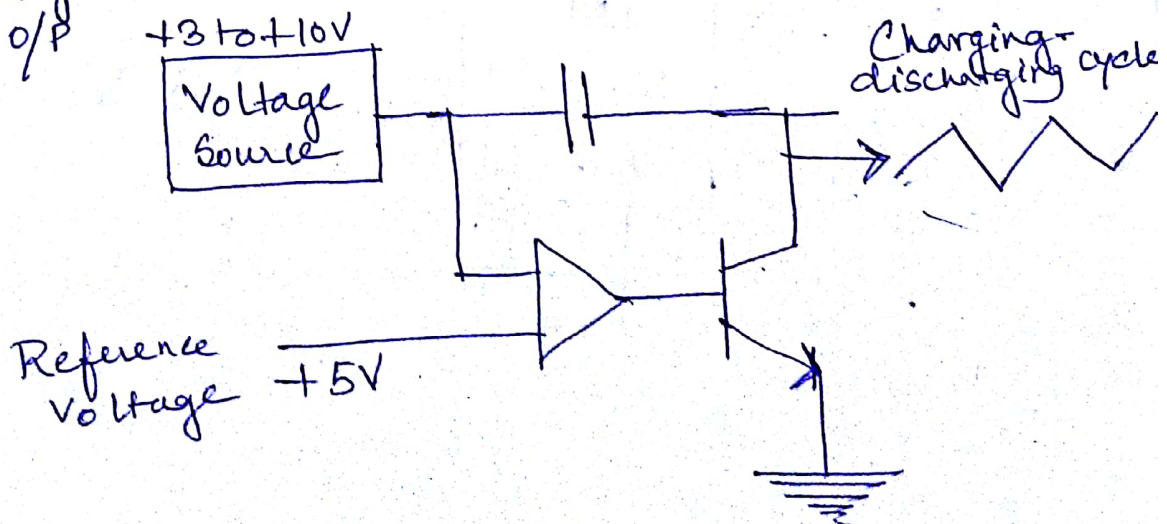
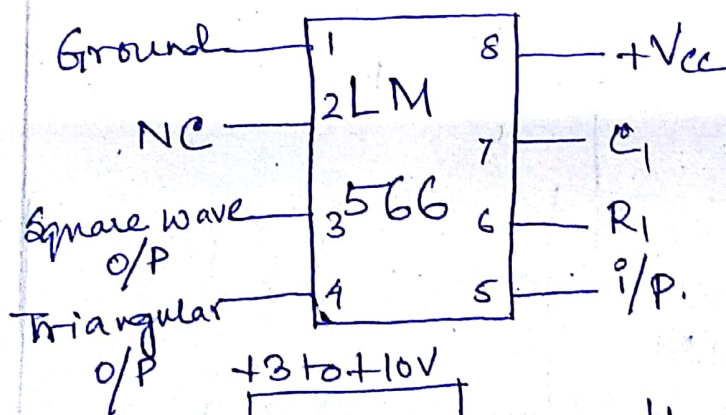
# Electronic Measurement And Instrumentation:



## VCO [Voltage Controlled Output]

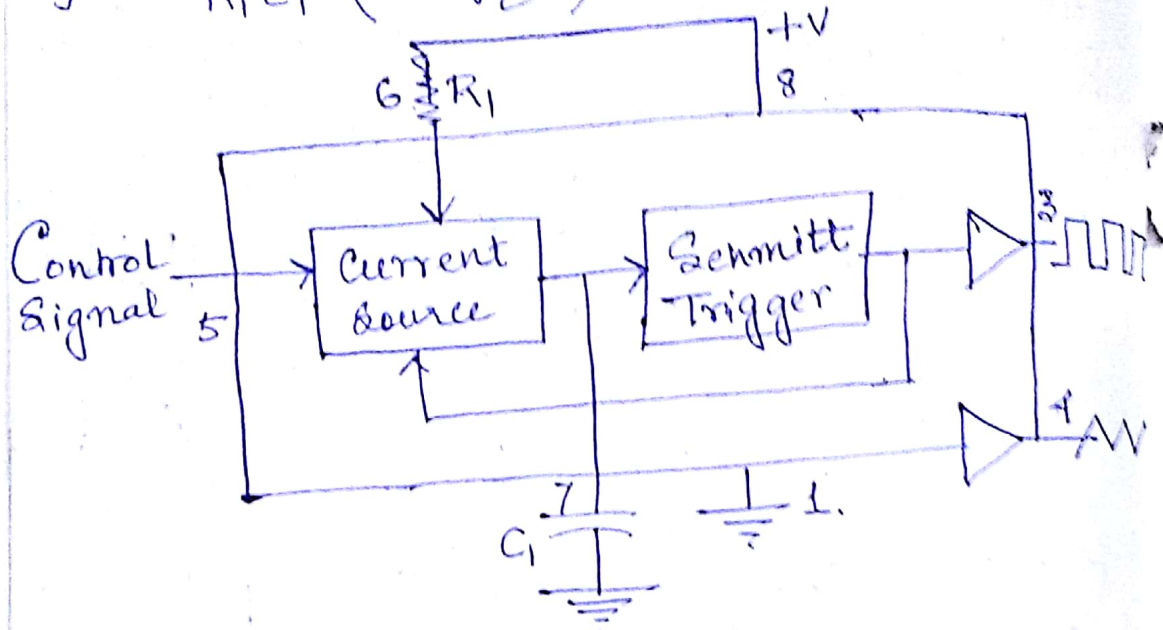
VCO is of 2 types:

- $\rightarrow$  Harmonic 
- $\rightarrow$  Relaxation 

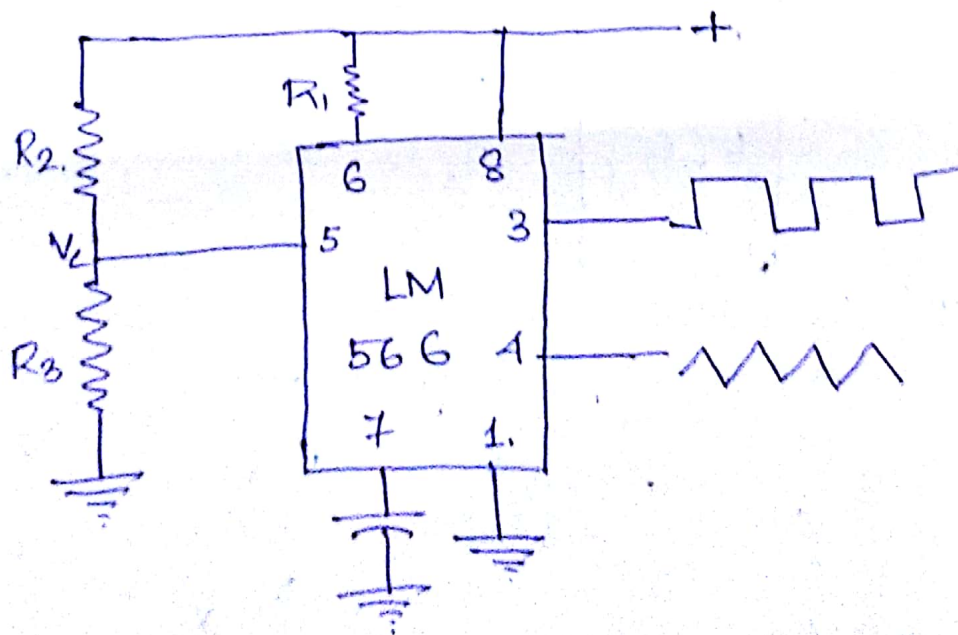


Free running frequency:

$$f_0 = \frac{2}{R_1 C_1} \left( \frac{V_c - V_{in}}{V_c} \right)$$



Given,  $R_1 = 10K\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 820pF$ ,  $R_3 = 10K\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1.5K\Omega$   
 Find  $V_{c0}$  -  $V_c = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} V^+$   $V^+ \rightarrow 12V$ .



$$V_e = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{10^3(1.5 + 10)} \times V^+ = \frac{10}{11.5} \times V^+ =$$

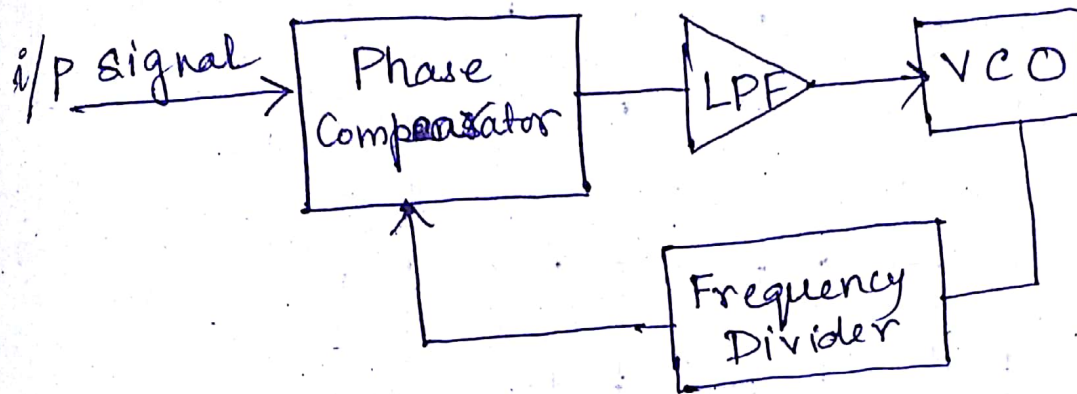
$$\frac{10}{11.5} \times 12 = \frac{120}{11.5}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{2}{10 \times 8250 \times 10^{-12}} \left( \frac{120/11.5 - V_{in}}{120/11.5} \right)$$

5

# Phase Lock(ed) Loop (PLL):

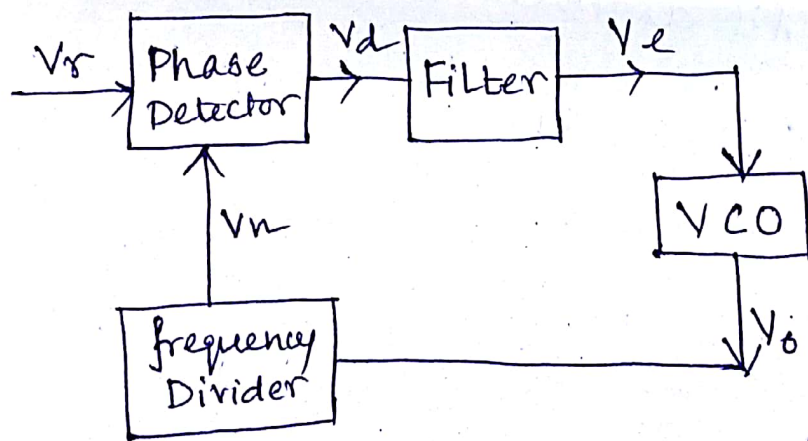
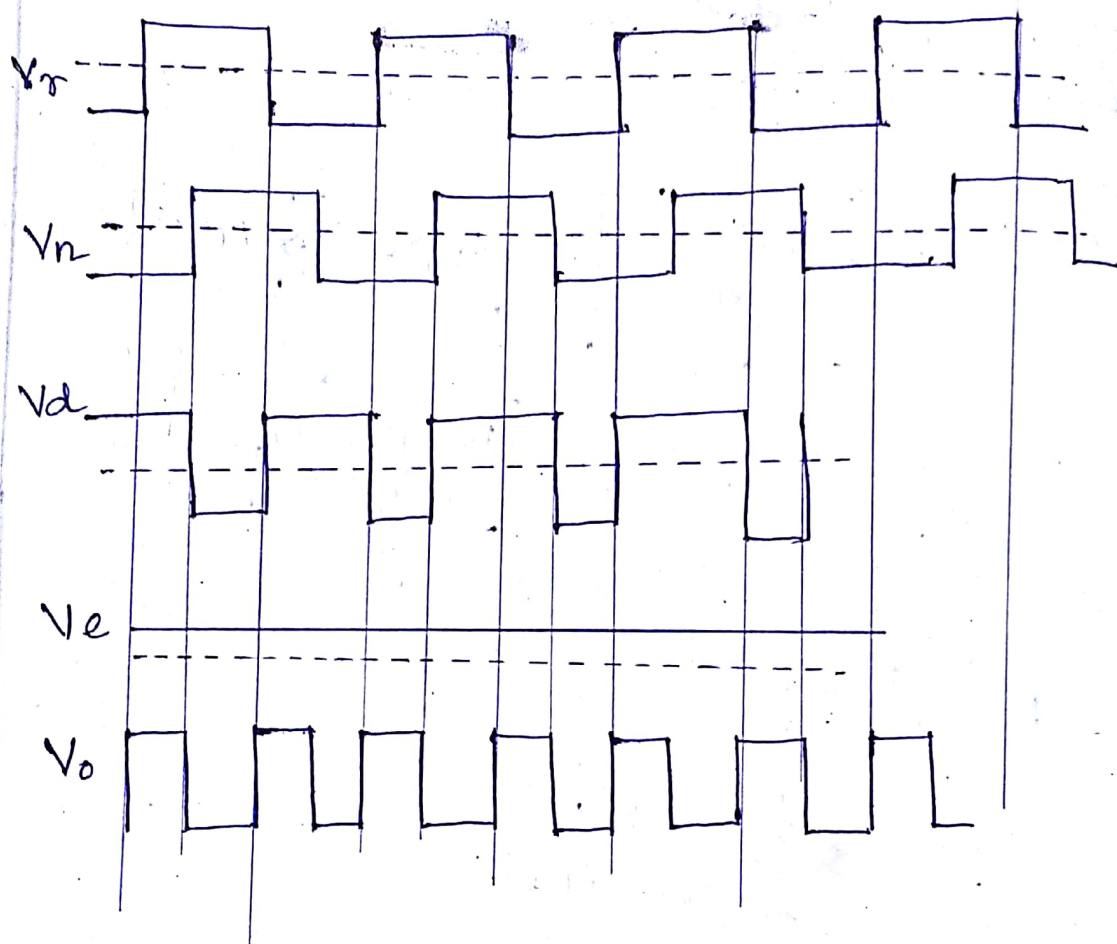
IC  $\rightarrow$  NE 565



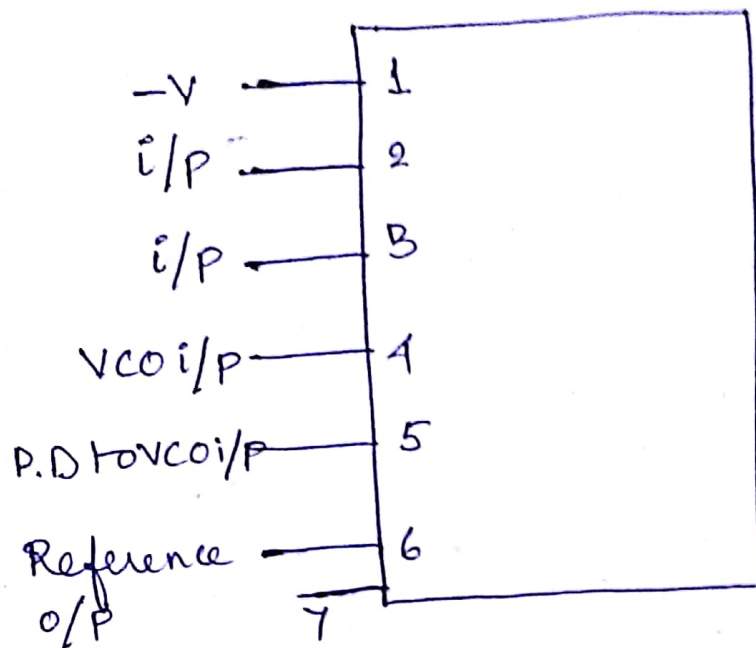
## Types of PLL:

- ① APLL — Analog PLL
- ② DPLL — Digital PLL
- ③ ADPLL — All digital PLL
- ④ SPPLL — Software PLL



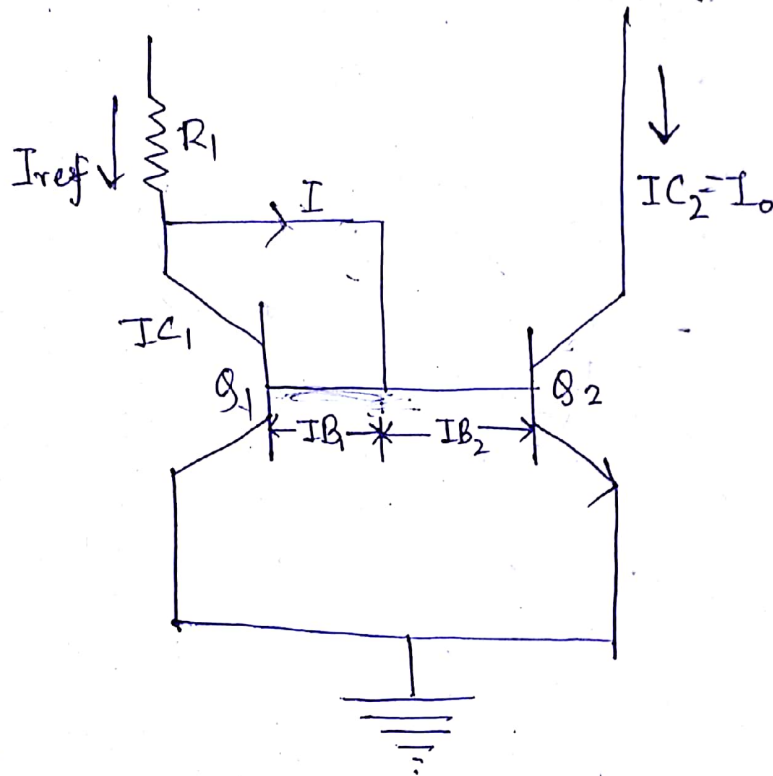


## Pin Diagram of NE-565 :



## Current Mirror:

The input current will be reflected at the output point/pole.



$$I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_C$$

$$I_{B1} = I_{B2} = I_B$$

$$\boxed{I_C = \beta I_B}$$

$$I_{ref} = I_{C1} + I$$

$$= I_{C1} + I_{B1} + I_{B2}$$

$$= I_{C1} + \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta} + \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta}$$

$$= I_{C1} \left( \frac{\beta + 2}{\beta} \right) \quad \beta \gg 2$$

$$\underline{I_{ref}} = I_{C1} = \underline{I_C}$$

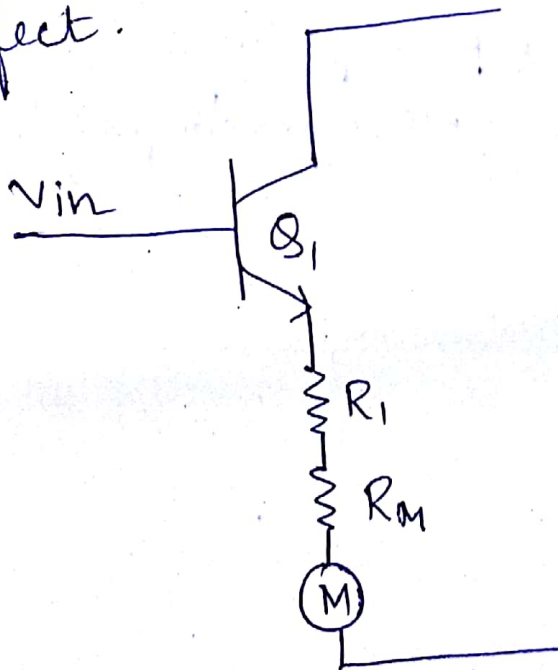
Since  $I_{ref} = I_C$ ,

the output current is a reflection of the input current -

$$\begin{matrix} I_C \\ + I_D \\ I_C \\ I_C \end{matrix}$$

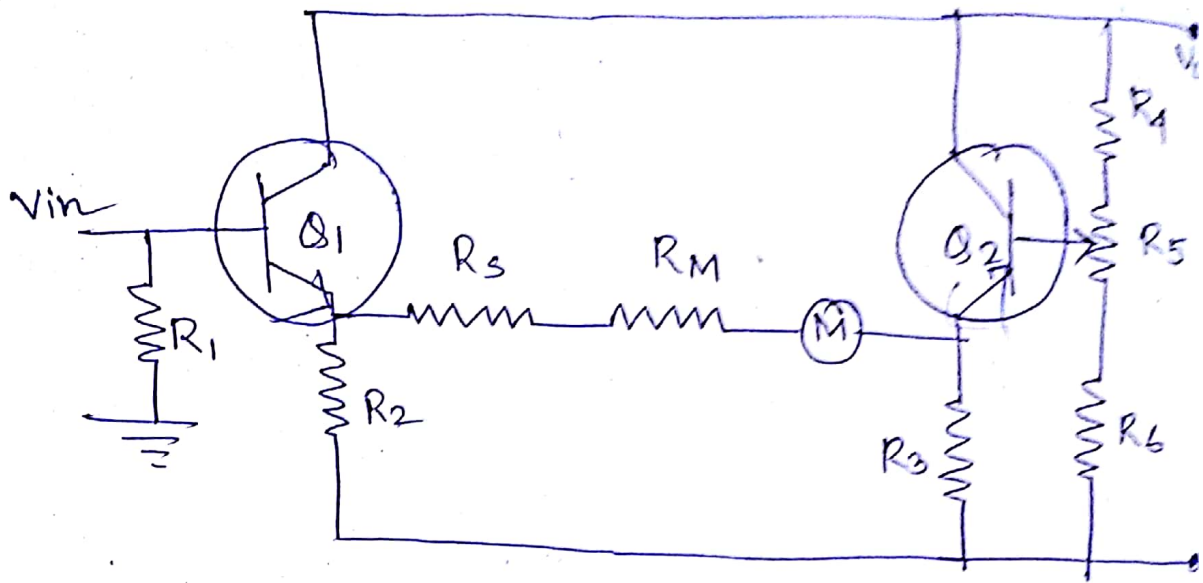
### Emitter-Follower Voltmeter:

Emitter-Follower Voltmeter is used to measure low voltage. It reduces loading effect.





## Circuit Diagram:

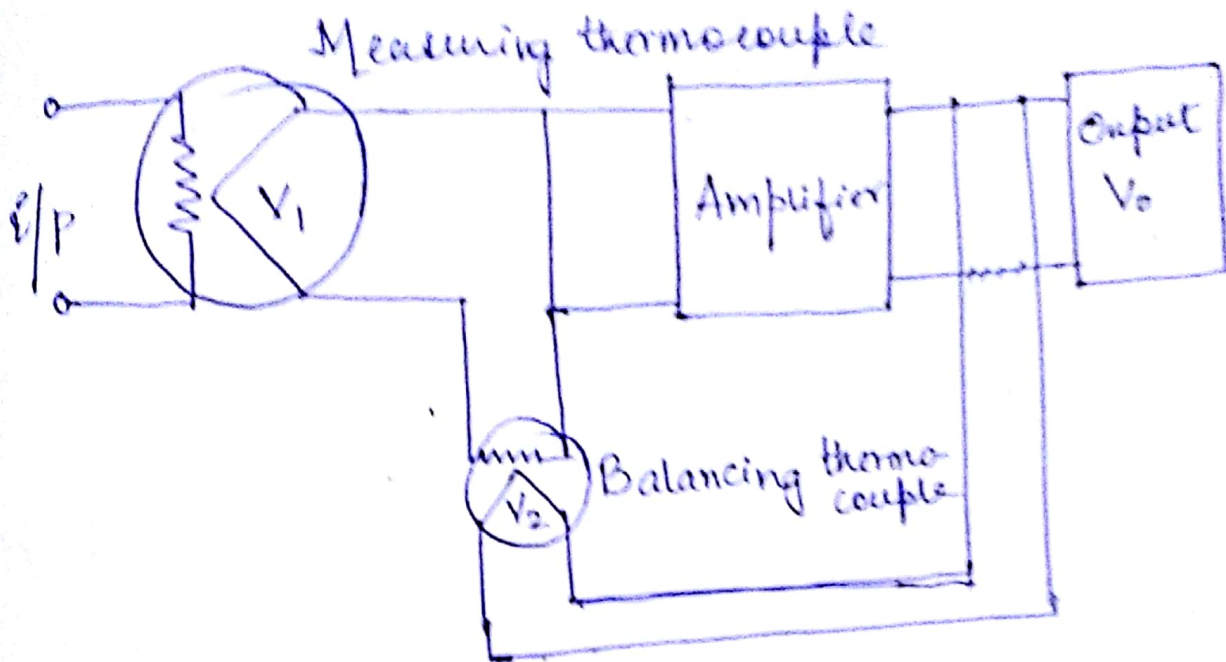


## Assignment 1: (22.2.19):

- ① Write down the working principle with suitable diagram of Programmable Gain Amplifier (PGA) ⑤

② \*

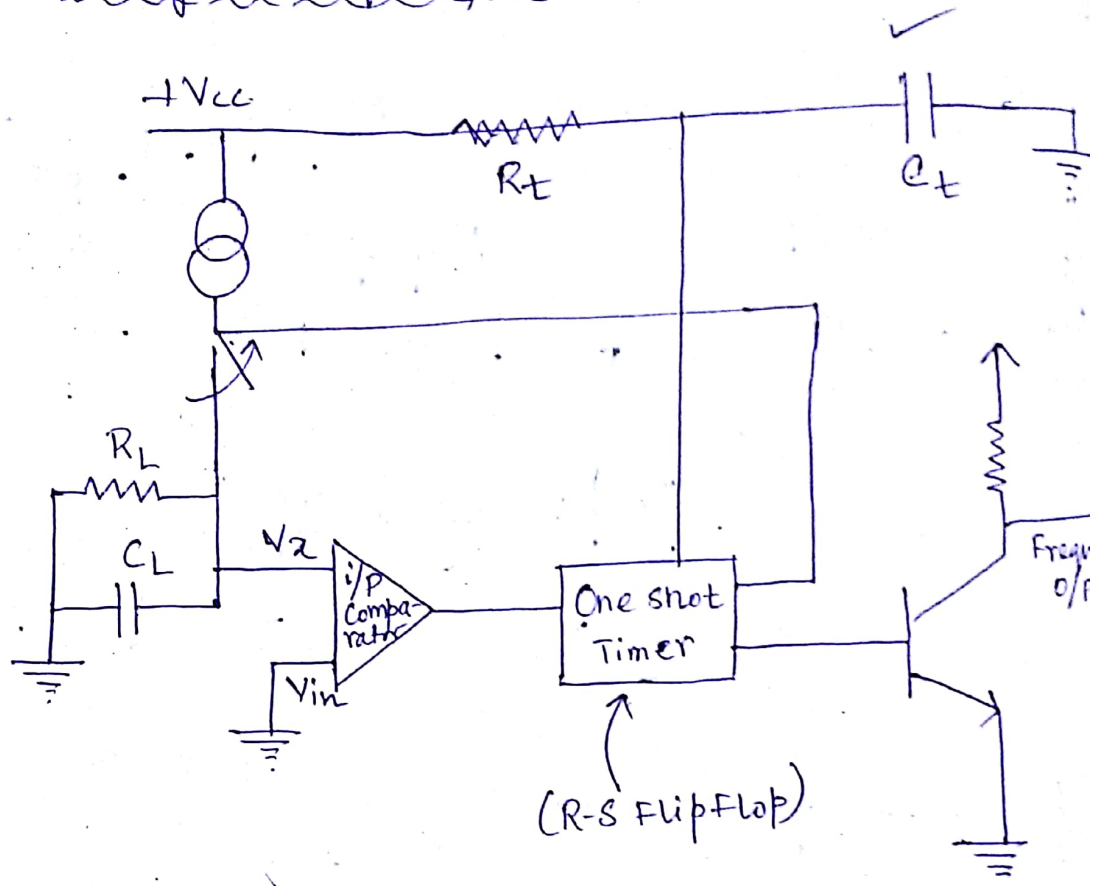
## True r.m.s voltmeter :-



\*) An emitter follower voltmeter circuit has  $R_2 = R_3 = 39 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $V_{cc} = +12\text{V}$

- determine  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  when  $E = 0\text{V}$ .
- Calculate the meter circuit voltage when  $E = 1\text{V}$  and when  $E = 0.5\text{V}$ .

## Voltage to Frequency Converter:



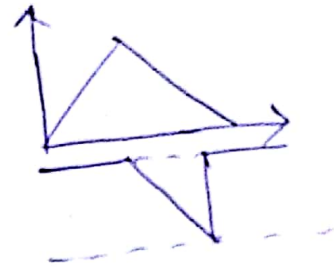
$C_T$  is the timing capacitor.

Voltmeter:

Digital Voltmeter:

Types of digital voltmeter:

- (i) Ramp type
- (ii) Potentiometric type
- (iii) Integrating type
- (iv) Successive Approximation type
- (v) Dual Slope type



Ramp Type DVM:

