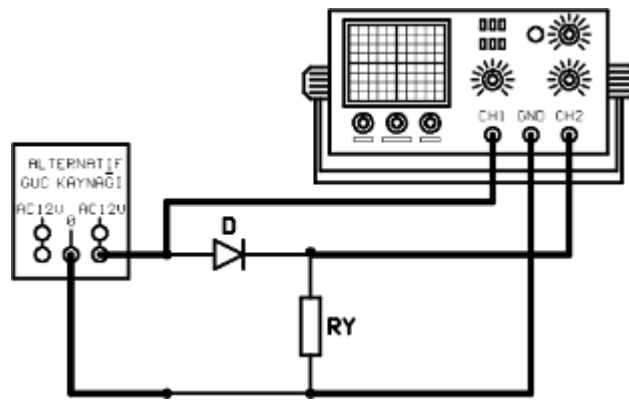


EEE353 Experiment:2a - HALF WAVE RECTIFIER

List of Materials

- Oscilloscope
- Voltage Meter (AC)
- Transformer (12V)
- Diode (1N4001)
- Resistance (1 K Ω)

HOW TO DO THE EXPERIMENT: Make the circuit connections as shown in the Figure.



The transformer is not seen in the figure. The required alternating voltage is taken from the AC 12V/0/AC 12V alternating power source in our experiment set. This source is the output terminals of the secondary of a center-tapped transformer.

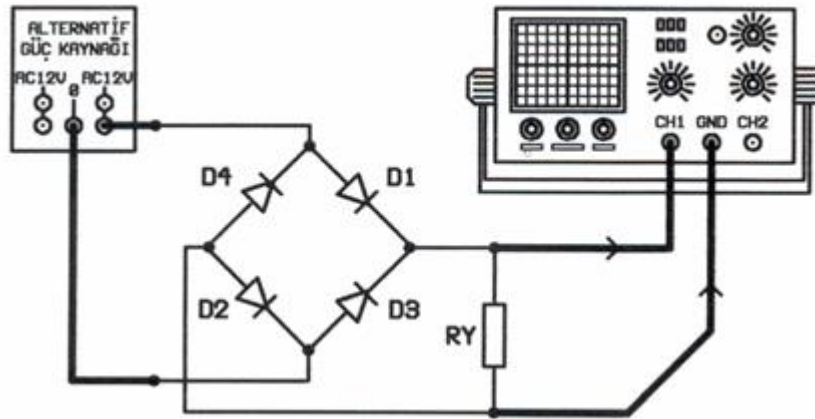
Apply power to the circuit.
Answer the questions.

EEE353 Experiment 2c: BRIDGE TYPE FULL WAVE RECTIFIER

Materials List

- Oscilloscope
- Voltage Meter
- Transformer (12V)
- Bridge Diode or 4 Diodes (1N4001)
- Resistance (1 K Ω)

HOW TO DO THE EXPERIMENT: Make the circuit connections as shown in the Figure.

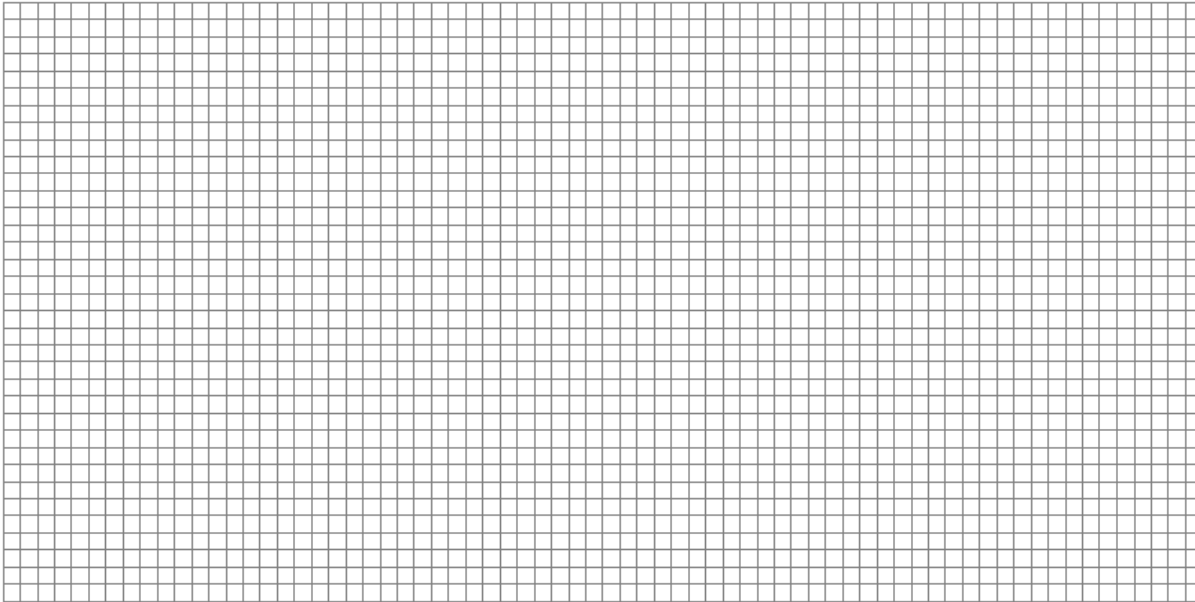


Apply power to the circuit.
Answer the questions.

Experiment 2a: Investigation of Half-Wave Rectifier

1. Student Name and Surname:	History:
2. Student Name and Surname:	Res. Asst.:

1- the Channel 1 (**input** , EG(V)), Channel 2 (**output** , EG(V)) marks.



2- When is the exit sign in relation to the entrance? Why?

3- Measure and note the input and output voltages with a voltmeter in both DC and AC modes.

4- Calculate these values you read mathematically? Compare them with each other?

5- Is the DC obtained at the output usable?

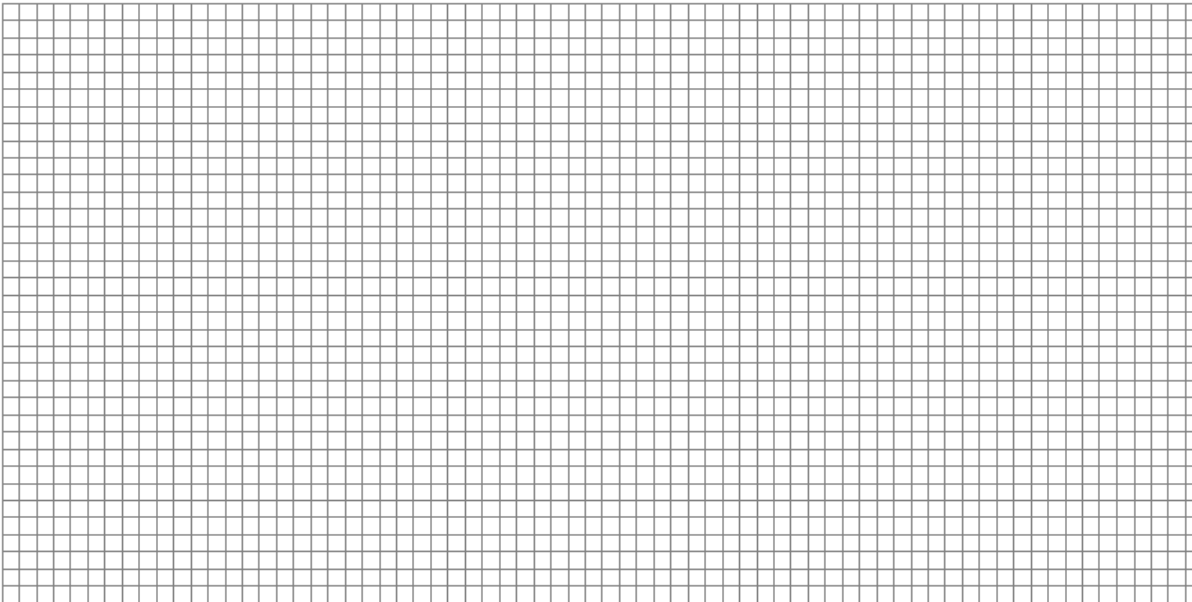
Experiment 2c: Investigation of bridge type full wave rectifier

1. Student Name and Surname:	History:
2. Student Name and Surname:	Res. Asst.:

Attention: The ground is not common at the measuring ends. Take the channel marks one by one.

1- No probe is connected to the input points. What is the sign at this point?

2- Apply power to the circuit. See the output signal on Channel1. When is the output signal relative to the input?



3- Measure the input and output voltage with a voltmeter in both DC and AC modes.

4- Calculate the output voltage mathematically. Compare it with the output voltage value you read.