
Lab 0: Introduction to Lab Equipment and Components

Introduction

This lab introduces you to the lab equipment and components you will use for labs through some simple exercises. Proper use of the equipment and components is essential for successful completion of the labs. The following is a list of the instruments you will use in the labs.

Signal generator Generation of various voltage signals of the specified frequency and amplitude

DC power supply Generation of a constant voltage to power your circuit

Multimeter DC voltage, DC current, and resistance measurement

Oscilloscope Measurement of voltage versus time

You will use the following components to build various circuits.

MOSFET Two kinds of NMOS and PMOS transistors

Resistor Fundamental component

Potentiometer Used as a variable resistor and voltage divider

Capacitor Used to block DC voltage and also to filter out high frequency signals and noises

Among the components above, the potentiometer may be new to many of you. The potentiometer is a three-terminal device with two terminals connected to each side of a fixed resistor and the last terminal mechanically swept along the resistive material of the fixed resistor by the knob as shown in Figure 1. A potentiometer can be used to realize a variable resistor as well as a variable voltage divider as shown in Figure 2. Both configurations are used in this course.



Figure 1: Potentiometer symbol.

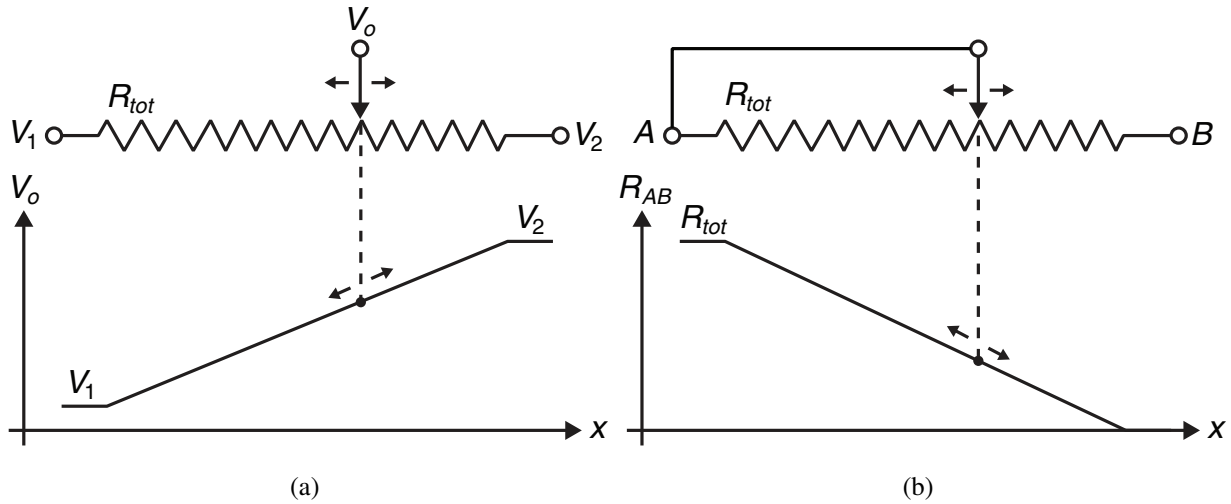


Figure 2: A potentiometer as a (a) variable voltage divider and (b) variable resistor.

Preparation

1. Grouping and breadboard

Form a group of two and make sure at least one of the members has a breadboard. You only need one breadboard per group. Prepare the components in Table 1. These components will NOT be provided by the lab.

2. Transistor datasheet

Obtain the datasheets for ALD1101 (NMOS chip), AL1102 (PMOS chip), IRF510 (NMOS power transistor), and IRF9510 (PMOS power transistor). Print the pin assignment diagram of each device, and paste it on your lab book as you will need it in each lab (except this lab). Your TA will NOT provide the pin assignment as that is part of your prep.

Lab

A minimum parts list for this lab is shown in Table 1. This is the absolute minimum. You may bring more parts for your convenience and backup.

1. Breadboard preparation

Remove every component and wire from the breadboard. Insert power decoupling capacitors as shown in Figure 3 for all of the power rails. Although they may seem doing nothing, the decoupling

Table 1: Minimum parts list

Part	Description	Quantity
-	0.1- μF ceramic capacitor	4
-	10- μF electrolytic capacitor	5
-	10-k Ω multi-turn potentiometer	1
-	51- Ω resistor	1

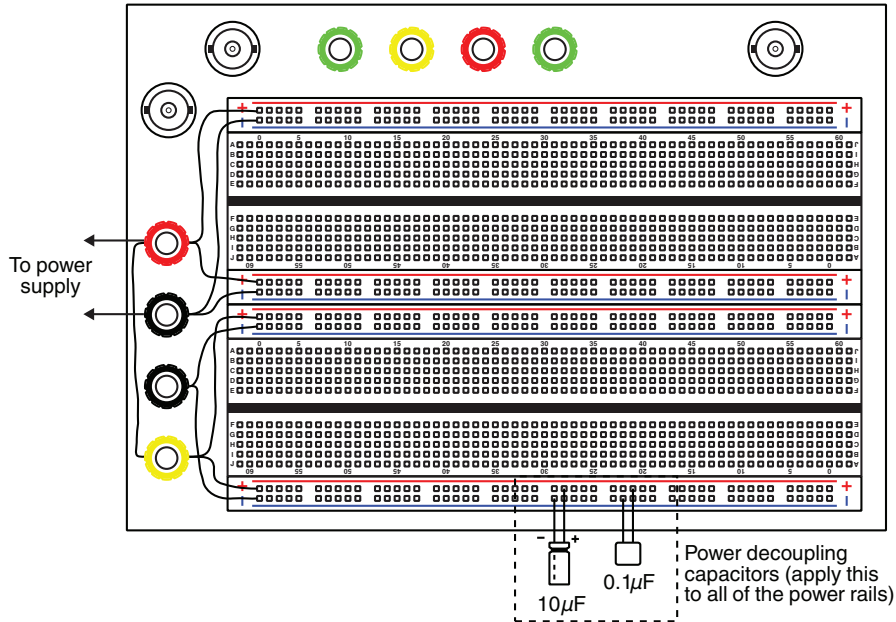


Figure 3: Recommended breadboard setup.

capacitors are very important components. The output impedance of a power supply is nonzero, and the breadboard and wires add extra impedance on the power line. The decoupling capacitors are there to reduce the impedance. Note the polarity of the electrolytic capacitors.

2. Power supply voltage measurement

Turn on the power supply without connecting it to the breadboard. Set the output voltage to 5 V. Turn off the power supply, connect it to the breadboard, and then turn on the power supply again. Measure the power supply voltage on the breadboard with a multimeter. Do this at several points on the breadboard to make sure that each entire power rail is powered.

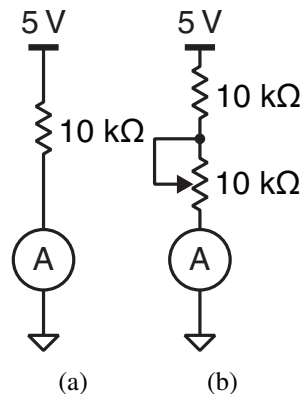


Figure 4: Setups for current measurement exercise.

3. Resistance measurement and current measurement

Configure the multimeter for resistance measurement, and probe the two terminals of a 10-k Ω resistor. Make sure you read resistance close to 10-k Ω .

Disconnect the multimeter, and configure it for current measurement. **Remember that the multimeter uses a different port for current measurement, and excessive current burns the protection diode inside multimeter. For example, probing the power supply directly in the current measurement mode would immediately burn the fuse.** Place the resistor and wire properly for measuring the current through the resistor with 5 V applied across it as shown in Figure 4(a). Then insert a potentiometer as a variable resistor as shown in Figure 4(b) and observe that the current changes as you turn the knob. Be sure to place the multimeter **series** with the component under measurement for current measurement.

4. Signal generator and oscilloscope

Setup the signal generator for 1-kHz 1-V_{pp} output with zero offset. Connect the signal generator to the breadboard with a BNC cable. Terminate the signal from the signal generator with a 50- Ω resistor by connecting one side of the resistor to the signal and the other to the ground.

Make sure that the oscilloscope probe is set to the 10X mode if it has a switch on it. Turn on the oscilloscope and open the vertical menu to enable the 60-MHz lowpass filter for both of the input channels and set 10X (not 1X) as the probe setting. The front panel of the oscilloscope is shown in Figure 5. This step is needed at the beginning of each lab. Connect the channel 1 probe to the 50- Ω resistor to measure the voltage across it. The alligator clip of the probe should be always connected to the metal body of the breadboard which is grounded. Open the trigger menu, and select channel 1 as the trigger source. Adjust the trigger level so that the level bar is within the swing of the signal under measurement as shown in Figure 6(a). Adjust the horizontal scale to display 4 periods of the sinusoid. Adjust the vertical scale to maximize the vertical size of the

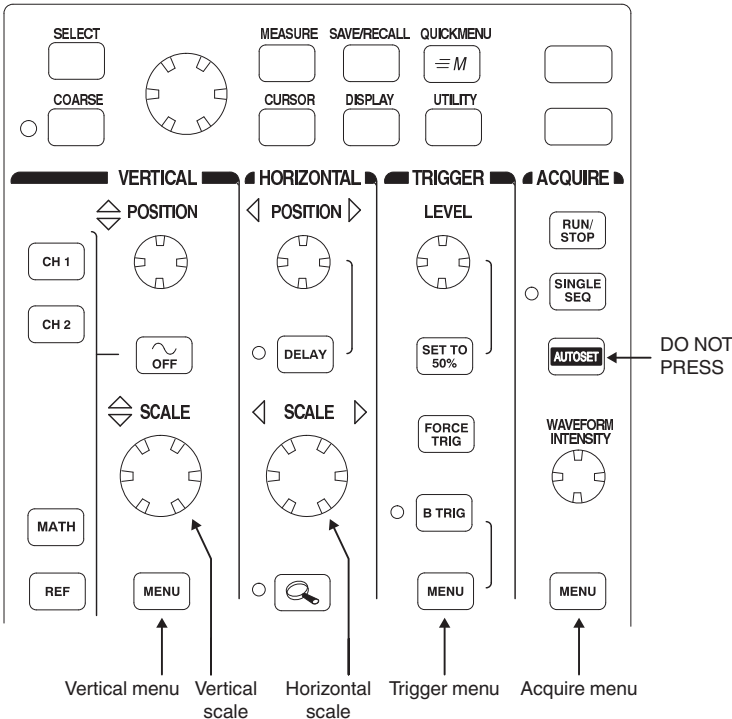


Figure 5: Oscilloscope front panel.

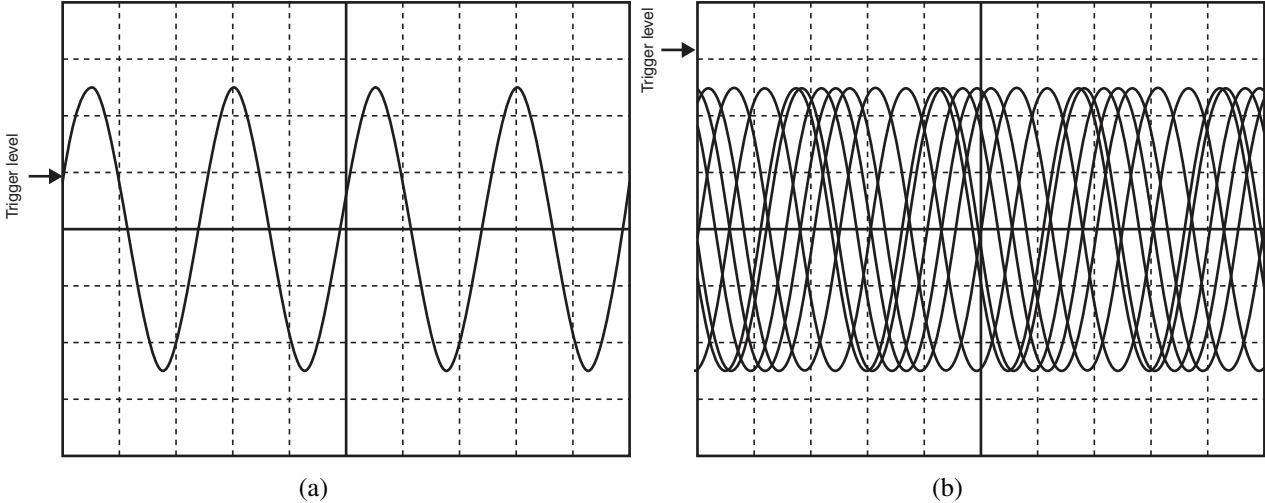


Figure 6: (a) Triggered and (b) untriggered oscilloscope screen.

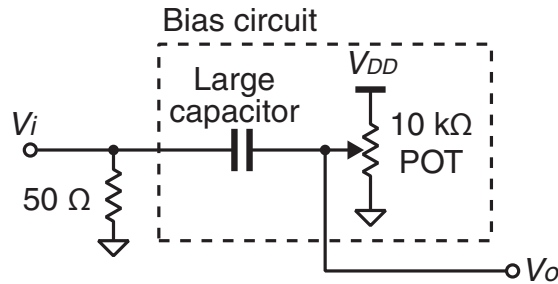


Figure 7: Bias circuit.

waveform on the screen. Try moving the trigger level away from the signal to get the oscilloscope untriggered as shown in Figure 6(b).

NEVER USE AUTOSET! It will not work in many cases (like the next step), and it clears all of the oscilloscope settings. Plus, you would not learn how to use an oscilloscope properly if you keep relying it. There are many oscilloscopes that do not even have an autoset.

5. Oscilloscope with external trigger and averaging

Reduce the output amplitude of the signal generator to 10-mV_{pp} , adjust the vertical scale to maximize the vertical size of the waveform, and observe that the oscilloscope has lost the trigger. With a small input signal, the oscilloscope cannot trigger properly. In such a case, external triggering can be used to trigger to a large reliable signal in sync with the small signal under measurement. Such a signal is available from the sync output of the signal generator.

Connect the sync output of the signal generator to the external trigger input of the oscilloscope. Then, configure the oscilloscope to use the external trigger as the trigger source in the trigger menu. Adjust the trigger level. Once the oscilloscope is triggered, apply averaging to filter out the noise on the measured signal through the acquire menu. **Remember that averaging works only if the oscilloscope is well triggered.** Otherwise, you would get erroneous results.

6. Signal biasing with a potentiometer

Apply the signal bias circuit in Figure 7 to step 4., adjust the potentiometer while measuring the output DC voltage with a multimeter to set the bias voltage to 2 V. Then use the oscilloscope to confirm that you have a 1-V_{pp} 1-kHz sinusoid biased at 2 V.