

Input Frequency

Number of divisions _____

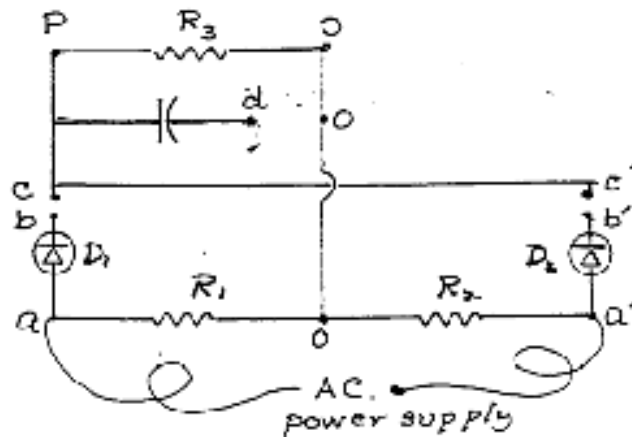
Time per Division setting _____

Period _____ (s)

Frequency _____ (Hz)

Note: The A.C. voltages measured by the multimeter and recorded in the data table must be consistent

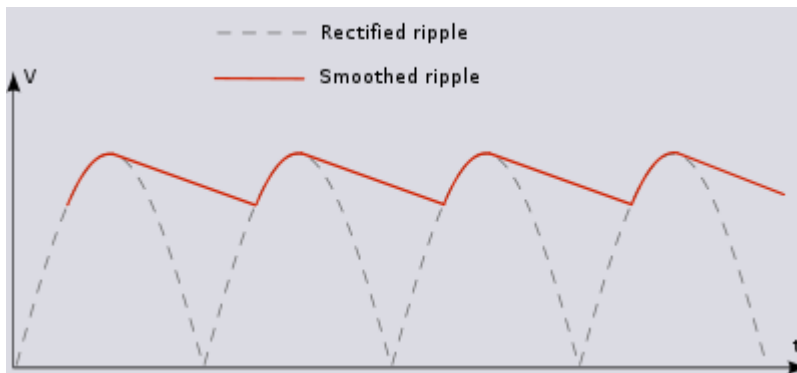
To Study	Position of Ground	Position of Probe	Number of Divisions for V_{pp}	Volts/Division Setting	V_{pp}	V_{max}	V_{rms}	Sketch of Waveform	Voltage measured with multimeter and setting
AC Input	a	a'							AC
AC Input	O	a							AC
AC Input	O	a'							AC
D1 in circuit	O	P	Number of Divisions for pulsating DC Voltage		N.A. DC Voltage not V_{pp}	N.A.	N.A.		DC
D1 & D2 in circuit	O	P	Number of Divisions for pulsating DC Voltage		N.A. DC Voltage not V_{pp}	N.A.	N.A.		DC
D1 & D2 and capacitor in circuit	O	P	Number of Divisions for DC Voltage		N.A. DC Voltage not V_{pp}	N.A.	N.A.		DC
Ripple	O	P	Number of Divisions for V_{pp}	Volts/Division Setting	V_{pp}	V_{max}	V_{rms}	Sketch of Waveform	AC



and labeled properly.

To find the ripple:

1. Set the three way switch on the Oscilloscope to ground position
2. Move the voltage trace to the X axis.
3. Move the Switch to DC position and read the DC voltage,
4. Move the switch to AC position.
5. Set the Volts/Division dial to a mV setting or until a signal appears that is large enough to measure.
6. Ripple is AC Ripple RMS voltage / DC Voltage.
7. Measure the ripple frequency.



Ripple voltage from a full-wave rectifier, before and after the application of a smoothing capacitor.