CHEMISTRY BIOLOGY


Dioname

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRONICS

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## STE 6 FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRONICS

## Training in Electronics using the LD Plug-in System STE

From a simple resistor to a highly integrated microchip, advanced training in electronics requires that the basic underlying principles are mastered completely. It is also necessary to establish the link between theory and practice as soon as possible. Bridging this gap is an important task, especially when it comes to mastering such complex technologies as those in the field of modern electrical engineering and electronics.

Such demanding subject matter requires well structured training programs with clearly defined teaching aims, as well as a sound curriculum. Furthermore, technical training can only be effective when suitable teaching aids, equipment and training systems are used. LD DIDACTIC produces such training systems.

Experience acquired over many years of close cooperation with teachers, educators and lectures, together with LD DIDACTIC's desire to achieve the highest quality and performance, provide the background for the development of the STE plug-in system training concept for electrical engineering and electronics.

Using this system a wide range of experiments and circuits can be investigated in the areas of

- microcomputer technology
- telecommunications technology
- instrumentation and automatic control technology
- electric power engineering, control and drive technology

These areas are divided into topic groups and arranged to prepare the student for progressively higher training goals (see flow chart). Each topic group is accompanied by an set of the same name for conducting experiments.

See for yourself the advantages of this modular system by choosing the appropriate set for your training needs.

For further details concerning more advanced training systems in the different fields of electrical engineering and electronics, a complete program of professional training systems such as the training panel system, electrical machines, the microcomputer training system and the LD DIDACTIC laboratory equipment system for the planning and installation of complete laboratories, are available.

## Components of the Plug-in System (STE)

## The Universal Plug-in Board

The universal plug-in board is necessary for all experiments and circuits used in the STE training system for electrical engineering and electronics. It is available in sizes $297 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $400 \times 634$ mm . The symmetrical arrangement of the socket areas, containing 9 electrically interconnected $4-\mathrm{mm}$ sockets, makes possible the use of plug-in elements of different sizes with pin spacings of $19 \mathrm{~mm}, 50$ mm and 100 mm . Contact resistance is less than $5 \times 10-3$ Ohm, permitting currents up to 10 A . Because of the low capacitance of 1.5 pF between adjoining areas, the universal boards are also suitable for experiments with high frequency circuits well into the MHz range.

## The Plug-in Elements

The 2- and 4-terminal plug-in elements consists of a transparent housing with a detachable front plate, and specially designed long-life plugs. Thus the built-in components are visible and can be easily
replaced should they be damaged. The component symbols on the front allow for a close correspondence between circuit diagram and assembled circuit.

The plug-in elements are available in the following sizes:

- Plug-in element $2 / 19$ with 2 pins
- Plug-in element $2 / 50$ with 2 pins
- Plug-in element $4 / 50$ with 4 pins
- Plug-in element $4 / 100$ with 4 pins

This facilitates the transition from circuit diagrams in instruction books to self-designed circuits, as well as the listing of experiment set-ups, and encourages thinking, learning and experimenting in terms of circuit diagrams.

To aid the successful performance of experiments on electricity and electronics, detailed experiment descriptions for students and accompanying information for instructors are available.

## Literature

The manuals for each topic group begin with a description of components, units and abbreviations used, as well as an introduction, to the topics. The experiments are described according to well proven didactical principles in the form of student's work sheets and teacher's notes. In addition, solution sheets are available to the teacher.


## Plug-in System STE

The plug-in system for electricity and electronics is especially suited to meet the many and varied demands of technical education and technical training. For the student using this system it is not only possible to become acquainted with a large number of basic electronic circuits, but he may also make measurements on the circuits which provide indepth information on the underlying operating principles. The main features of the plug-in system for electricity and electronics are:
$\checkmark$ Quick mounting plug-in units containing single components which make good contact with the rastered socket panel, thus minimising work which is not directly connected with the matter to be studied.
$\checkmark \quad$ The assembled circuit corresponds visually and electrically to the circuit diagram in the text book or the circuit developed by the teacher or student.
$\checkmark$ Single components are contained in the plug-in units, thus enabling step by step assembly of discretely built up circuits.
$\checkmark \quad$ Due to the discrete assembly any point within the circuit is easily accessible for either measurements or modifications.
$\checkmark$ All components used in the plug-in system are mutually compatible.
$\checkmark \quad$ Each kit may be extended by adding single plug-in units - which are separately available - or by supplementary kits, so that individual requirements can be met by the system.
$\checkmark$ Compatibility for overlapping subjects such as digital electronics and control techniques.
$\checkmark$ Identical components are used for both demonstration experiments and student's practical work, the difference being the size of the plug-in units containing the components. Thus demonstration and students experiments can be carried out in parallel.

## Basic Equipment

## 727531N: Basic equipment T 6.1.1

Basic set - Discrete Components and Basic Electronic Circuits -, consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Voltage dependent resistor | (1) Z diode ZPD 6.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Resistor $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LED1, green, top, STE 2/19 |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $22 \mathrm{pF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LED 1, green, top, STE $2 / 50$ |
| (1) Resistor $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LED red, lateral |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Diac BR 100 |
| (1) Resistor $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Photo-diode BPX 43 |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transistor BD 137 (NPN), e.b. |
| (1) Resistor $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Fe-transistor BF 244 |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Thyristors TYN 1012 |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Triac BT 137/800 |
| (1) Resistor $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Inductance 33 mH |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. Diode infrared, lat. | (2) Lamp holders E10, top |
| (1) Potentiometer $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ge diode AA 118 | (1) Key switch, single-pole |
| (1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (4) Si diodes 1N 4007 | (1) Set 10 incand. Lamps $12 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~W}$, E10 |
| (1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z diode ZPD 9.1 | (1) Tray STE |

## Alternative to 727531 N (Basic equipment $T$ 6.1.1)

## 727510N: Complete Equipment Set DC/AC/EL

Optimized equipment set to carry out experiments from the following topic groups:

- T2.2 DC Technology
- T2.3 AC Technology
- T 6.1.1 Discrete Components and Basic Electronic Circuits consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $0.1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) VDR-Resistor | (1) Photo-diode BPX 43 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $0.22 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Photoresistor LDR 05 | (1) Transistor BD 137 (NPN), e.b |
| (1) Resistor $1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) NTC-Resistor $150 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) FET-transistor BF 244 |
| (2) Resistors $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) PTC-Resistor $150 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Thyristors TYN 1012 |
| (1) Resistor $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Triac BT $137 / 800$ |
| (2) Resistors $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $22 \mathrm{pF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Inductance 33 mH |
| (1) Resistor $150 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Lamp holders E10, lateral |
| (1) Resistor $220 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Lamp holders E10, top |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Key switches, single-pole |
| (1) Resistor $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Change-over switches, single- <br>  <br> (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| pole |  |  |
| (1) Resistor $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ (1) Capacitor $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Relay w. single-pole change- |  |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | over |
| (1) Resistor $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Coil 500 turns |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode red, LED 2, | (1) Transformer core, demountable |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Plug-in battery holder |  |
| (1) Resistor $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode infrared, lat. | (2) Mono cells 1.5 V |
| (1) Resistor $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode green, LED 1, | (1) Magnet with core |
|  | (1) Light emit. diode red, lateral | (1) Set 10 incand. Lamps $4 \mathrm{~V} / 0.16$ |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ge diode AA 118 | W, E10 |

(1) Potentiometer $220 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$
(4) Si diodes 1N 4007
(1) Set 10 incand. Lamps $2.5 \mathrm{~V} /$ $0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{E} 10$
(1) Potentiometer $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W} \quad$ (1) Z diode ZPD 6.2
(1) Set 10 incand. Lamps 6 V/ 3 W, E10
(1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Z diode ZPD 9.1
(1) Glow lamp 110 V, E10
(1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Diac BR 100
(2) Trays STE

## Essential accessories

## (2) 57674: Rastered socket panel DIN A4

for clearly arranged assembly of electrical circuits with plug-in units (STE). 24 symmetrically arranged socket areas with 24 conducting crosses and 1204 -mm sockets on the front side, as well as 24 conducting squares and 2164 -mm sockets on the rear side
Dimensions: $30 \mathrm{~cm} \times 20 \mathrm{~cm} \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$

## (1) 521485: AC/DC Power supply $0 . .12$ V/3A

with variable and regulated output voltage and analog display instrument, additional 4 AC voltage outputs. AC and DC voltage outputs electrically isolated, therefore especially suitable for students and practical experiments.
Technical Data:
Output voltages:
DC: 0-12 V, continuously adjustable
Stabilization: < 1 \%
Residual ripple: approx. 2 mV
AC: $3,6,9,12 \mathrm{~V}$
Output current: max. 3 A
Overload protection, short circuit-proof, safe from external voltage
Connections: $4-\mathrm{mm}$ safety sockets
Connection voltage: $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Primary fuse: T 1
Dimensions: $23 \mathrm{~cm} \times 12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 19 \mathrm{~cm}$ Weight : 5.2 kg


## (1) 522621: Function generator S 12

With built-in power amplifier, continuous variable in six decade ranges, ideal for students' experiments, including 12 V DC plug-in power supply.
Signals: sine, triangle and squarewave Frequency range: 0.1 Hz to 20 kHz Power output: 0 to 12 Vpp across 8 W continuously adjustable
Distortion (sine-wave): < 3\% (1 kHz)
Mark-to-space ratio (square wave): $1: 1$
Rise time (square wave): $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
Dimensions: $16 \times 12 \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}$
Weight: 0.5 kg
Plug-in power supply: primary $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ secondary 12 V AC, 20 VA

## Alternative to 57674, 521485 and 521621

## (1) 72650: Plug-In Board 297 x

 300 mm *for panel frames, for clear and comprehsive understanding of the assembly of an electric circuit with plug-in elements (STE); with 4 mm -sockets for STE-type.
Pin no./spacing: $2 / 19,2 / 50,4 / 50$ or $4 / 100$
Dimensions: $297 \times 300 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$


* In combination with the Panel frame (Cat. no. 72619)


## (1) 72688: AC/DC Stabilizer *

Lab power supply unit with DC and AC voltage.
Outputs, equipped with:

- Illuminated mains switch

DC Outputs:

- fixed voltage: $5 \mathrm{~V} / 3$ A floating ground residual ripple: 1 mV RMS
- tracking stabilizer: $\pm 0 \ldots . .15 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ floating ground
- residual ripple: < 3 mV RMS

AC Outputs:

- AC voltage: 6/12/24 V / 1 A floating ground


Output: via 4 mm sockets and 6pin DIN-
socket
Mains connecting cable with euro plug

* In combination with the Panel frame (Cat. no. 72619)


## (1) 72619: Panel Frame-SL85, One Level

- 1-level frame for training panels in DIN A4 equivalent height; design with approx. $30^{\circ}$ angle
- 2 aluminum profile rails with 2 brush strips
- 2 L-bases of rectangular steel tubing
- mounted to bench top with 2 M8 wing screws
- Width: 895 mm , height: 380 mm , depth: 250 mm


## (1) 726961: Function Generator 200

 kHz, 230 V*Microprocessor-controlled signal generator.
Functions: sine/triangular/square-wave/DC Square-wave signal: duty cycle 10 \%... 90 \%,
adjustable in steps of 5 \%
Frequency range: $1 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots . .200 \mathrm{kHz}$
Resolution: $1 \mathrm{mHz} \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$, frequencydependent
Output voltage: $0 . . .20 \mathrm{Vpp}$ continuous
DC offset: $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$
Display: 4-digit LC display for signal parameters and functions
Attenuator: $0 \mathrm{~dB},-20 \mathrm{~dB},-40 \mathrm{~dB}$
Output: Impedance 50 Ohm
Trigger output: TTL level
Output: via 4-mm safety sockets
Supply voltage: $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ with mains connection cable and earthing-pin plug

* In combination with the Panel Frame (Cat. no. 72619).
(2) 575231: Probe $100 \mathrm{MHz}, 1: 1$ 10:1

Switchable; including spring loaded hook tip, trimmer key, BNC adapter, probe tip, insulating covering, ground lead and $4-\mathrm{mm}$ plug.
Input impedance: 1 MOhm / 10 MOhm Bandwidth: $10 \mathrm{MHz} / 100 \mathrm{MHz}$
Connection: BNC plug
Cable length: 1.2 m

(1) 575212: Two-channel oscilloscope 400

Bandwidth: $0 . . .40 \mathrm{MHz}$ (-3dB) Input impedance: $1 \mathrm{MOhm}, 15 \mathrm{pF}$, max. 400 V .
Screen: $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ with internal graticule. Vertical deflection: $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$... $20 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ (14 steps).
Time base: $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm} . . .0 .2 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ (20 steps), with X-magnification $\times 10$ to $10 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$.
Trigger sources: Ch1, Ch2, line, ext. Operating modes: Ch1, Ch2, Ch1+Ch2 (alternate or chopped), Ch1/Ch2 sum or difference, Ch2 inv., XY-Mode.
Built-in component tester.
Dimensions (WxHxD): $28.5 \times 12.5 \times 38.0 \mathrm{~cm}$
Mains supply: $105 \ldots 253 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 10 \%$,
Cat II.
Without probes

## (1) 531172: Multimeter DMM120

Compact multimeter with large digital display, $33 / 4$ digits; automatic or manual range selection, illuminated digital display. Automatic display of function symbols and low battery state. Automatically switching off. With 1 protective coating and 1 set of leads with probe tips red/black.
DC voltage ranges: 0.1 mV to $600 \mathrm{~V}(5$ ranges)
AC voltage ranges: 0.1 mV to $600 \mathrm{~V}(5$ ranges)
DC current ranges: $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A (5 ranges)
AC current ranges: $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A (5 ranges)
Input resistance: 10 MW DC/AC
Resistance ranges: 0.1 W to 40 MW (6 ranges)
Capacitance: 0.01 nF to $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (5 ranges)


Frequency: 0.01 Hz to 20 MHz (6 ranges)
Continuity/diode tester: yes
Measured value storage HOLD: yes Accuracy (DC voltage): $\pm 0.5 \%+2$ digits Accuracy (AC voltage): $\pm 1.0 \%+4$ digits Accuracy (DC current): $\pm 1.2 \%+2$ digits Accuracy (AC current): $\pm 1.5 \%+4$ digits Battery type: $2 \times 1.5$ V/IEC R6
Overload capacity for voltage: 500 Vrms
Fuses: $500 \mathrm{~mA} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm})$ and 10 A/HP600 V
Vmax CAT II: 600 V
Dimensions: $16.5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 8.5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ Weight: 260 g

## (3) 50148: Set of 10 Bridging Plugs

for extra-low voltage circuits with $4-\mathrm{mm}$ plugs in storage block.
Pin spacing: 19 mm
Current: 25 A max.
(1) 501532: Set of 30 Connecting Leads 1 $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$

4-mm laboratory plugs with 1 mm 2 cable, max. current 19 A .
Consisting of:
2 each, connecting leads, red 100 cm 2 each, connecting leads, blue 100 cm 2 each, connecting leads, black 100 cm 4 each, connecting leads, red 50 cm 4 each, connecting leads, blue 50 cm 4 each, connecting leads, black 50 cm 3 each, connecting leads, red 25 cm 3 each, connecting leads, blue 25 cm 6 each, connecting leads, black 25 cm

## (1) 565712: (Book) Discrete Components and Basic Circuits of Electronics T 6.1.1

28 experiments, with an introduction to the equipment. DIN A4, in english.


## Additionally accessories to

## Supplementary Set T 6.1.6 "High Frequency Circuits"

## (1) 747202: Sweep Function Generator 0.2 Hz... 2 MHz

Professional function generator with integrated frequency counter and sweep function. The set frequency is also shown on the 6 -digit LED display. External signals can also be measured with the integral frequency counter.
The generator section provides sine, square and triangle waves. The square wave is available with CMOS-TTL and variable amplitude. The impulse width infinitely variable.
Generator section:
Output frequency: 0.2 Hz to 2 MHz in 7
ranges
Impedance: $50 \mathrm{~W} \pm 5 \%$
Amplitude: up to 20 Vpp
Attenuation: 20 dB
Frequency variable: 100:1 or more
Symmetry variable: 10:1 to 1:10
DC offset: 10 V
Sine wave: distorsion $<1 \%$ (at 100 kHz )
Square wave: rise time < 140 ns
Triangle wave: linearity $\pm 1 \%$ (up to 2 MHz )
TTL level:
Rise time $<25 \mathrm{~ns}(1 \mathrm{kHz})$
Amplitude > $2.4 \mathrm{~V} /<0.4 \mathrm{~V}$
CMOS output:


Rise time < 140 ns
Amplitude 4 to 15 V
Sweep section:
Sweep time: 20 ms to 2 s
Bandwidth: from 1:1 to $100: 1$
External sweep function via VFC input VFC input:
Input voltage: 0 to 10 V
Input impedance: approx. 10 kW
Frequency counter:
Display: 6 digit, green LED
Frequency range: 2 Hz to 10 MHz
Sensitivity: 100 mVrms
Max. input voltage: 250 Vpp
General:
Power supply: 100/120/220/240 V AC, 48 -
66 Hz
Dimensions (W x D x H): $240 \times 280 \times 90$ mm

* Supplied with mains cable, BNC cable and instructions and 2 adapters BNC/4 mm, 2-pole


## Supplementary sets to T 6.1.1 or Compact Sets

## 727632N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.2

"Logic Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (9) Resistors $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Light emit. diodes red, LED2, <br> top | (1) Output unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Transistors BC 550 (NPN), e.b. | (1) IC socket, 14 pin |
| (1) Resistor $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Transistors BC 560 (PNP), e.b. | (1) IC socket, 16 pin |
| (1) Resistor $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 | (1) Steppingmotor-modell |
| (1) Resistor $40.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Transistors 3N 163 | (1) IC digital SN74 LS02N |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Incand. Lamp $15 \mathrm{~V} / 1.5 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{E} 10$ | (1) IC digital SN74 LS00 |
| (1) Resistor $80.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Key switch n.c, single-pole | (1) IC digital 74 LS47 |
| (1) Potentiometer $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Relay w. single-pole switch | (1) IC digital 74 LS194 |
| (4) Light emit. diodes red, top | (1) Input unit | (2) Trays STE |

## 727633N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.3

"Multivibrator Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capactor $2.2 \mathrm{nF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Transistors BC 140 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (3) Resistors $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transistor BC 160 |
| (1) Resistor $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Relay w. single-pole switch |
| (3) Resistors $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Incand. Lamps $15 \mathrm{~V} / 1.5 \mathrm{~W} /$ |
| (1) Potentiometer $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | E10 |
| (1) Photo-resistor LDR 05 | (1) Light emit. diode red, LED 2, <br> top | (1) Tray STE |
| (1) NTC-resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | (1) Transistor BC 550 (NPN), e.b. |  |

## 727641N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.4

"Amplifier Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Resistors $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $22 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Potentiometers $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| (1) Resistor $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $150 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $220 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $680 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $820 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Transistors BC 140 |
| (1) Transistor BC 160 | (1) Transformer $1: 1,40 \mathrm{~mW}$ |  |
| (1) Transistor BD 138 (PNP9, e.t. | (1) Tray STE |  |

## 727642N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.5

"Oscillator Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $220 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Varicap diode BB 212 |
| (1) Resistor $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $4.7 \mathrm{pF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Transistors BC 140 |
| (3) Resistors $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Ferrite core transformer 1:2 |
| (2) Resistors $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $22 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LC oscillary circuit |
| (2) Resistors $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Variable capacitors 500 pF |
| (1) Resistor $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) PLL Module |
| (1) Resistors $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $220 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) RF coil $2.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| (2) Resistors $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $470 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) RF coil $140 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| (1) Resistor $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Capacitors $1 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Reactance coil 10 mH |
| (1) Resistor $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Capacitors $2.2 \mathrm{nF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Pot type core coil 33 mH |
| (1) Resistor $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $3.3 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Quartz 100 kHz , screened |
| (1) Resistor $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Quartz 3.2 MHz, screened |
| (2) Potentiometers $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Tray STE |

727643N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.6
"High Frequency Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1 and T 6.1.5), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $477^{\prime} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Resistors $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Operational amplifiers LM 741 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Transformers $1: 1,40 \mathrm{~mW}$ |
| (1) Resistor $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $470 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ferrite core transformers $1: 2$ |
| (1) Resistor $680 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Prog. Frequency divider |
| (3) Resistors $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Ceramic filters |
| (1) Resistor $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $4.7 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Ring modulator |
| (2) Resistors $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Double gate BF 961 |
| (1) Resistor $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Capacitors $47 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Reactance coil 3.3 mH |
| (1) Resistor $27 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Coil $150 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| (1) Resistor $33 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (6) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{FF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Earphone $2000 \Omega$ |
| (1) Resistor $39 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Tray STE |
| (1) Resistor $68 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ge diode AA 118 |  |
| (1) Resistor $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) FET transistor BF 244 |  |

## 727645N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.7

"High Frequency Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1 and T 6.1.5), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Potentiometers $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Timer unit IC 555 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometers $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Key switch (n.o), single pole |
| (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Toggle switch, single pole |
| (2) Resistors $10 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Photoresistor LDR 05 | (1) Change-over switch, double pole |
| (2) Resistors $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Relay with single-pole switch |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Earphone 2000 ' $\Omega$ |
| (2) Resistors $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Incand. Lamps $12 \mathrm{~V} / 1.2 \mathrm{~W}$, |
|  |  | E10 |
| (1) Resistor $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Tray STE |
| (1) Resistor $470 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 |  |

## 727646N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.8

"Basic Op-Amp Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $220 \Omega \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Resistors $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z diode ZPY $5.6,1.3 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Variable resistor $1 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 |
| (1) Resistor $15 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Variable resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Operational amplifier LM 741 |
| (1) Resistor $22 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Variable resistor $10 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Tray STE |
| (2) Resistors $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| (1) Resistor $39 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $2.2 \mathrm{nF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |

## 727647N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.9

"Active Filters", (Supplement to T 6.1.1 and T 6.1.8), consisting of:
(1) Resistor $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Capacitor $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$
(1) Tray STE
(5) Resistors $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$
(2) Capacitors $1 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$
(1) Operational amplifier LM 741

## 727649N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.11

"Electronic Measuring Instrument Circuits", (Supplement to T 6.1.1 and T 6.1.8), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $5.1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $68 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (3) Resistors $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (4) Resistors $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $150 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) Resistor $3.3 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Resistors $220 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (3) Ge diodes AA 118 |
| (1) Resistor $3.9 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Resistors $330 \mathrm{k}, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 |
| (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $470 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) OP-Amps LM 741 |
| (1) Resistor $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Tray STE |
| (2) Resistors $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| (1) Resistor $15 \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $470 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |

## 727653N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.16

"Power Supply Circuits with Discrete Semiconductors", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $0.68 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Si power diode SKN $2.5 / 0.8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (4) Resistors 1 ' $\Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor 2N 3055 (NPN), e.b. |
| (3) Resistors $5.1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Variable resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 550 (NPN), e.b. |
| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $470 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 550 (NPN), e.t. |
| (4) Resistors $22 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $4.7 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 560 (PNP), e.t. |
| (4) Resistors $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 |
| (1) Resistor $62 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transistor BC 160 |
| (3) Resistors $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Darlington transistor TIP 162 |
| (2) Resistors $220 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z-diode ZY 3.9 | (1) Operational amplifier LM 741 |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z-diode ZY 6.2 | (1) Coil 500 turns |
| (2) Resistors $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z-diode ZPD 3.3 | (1) Coil 1000 turns |
| (1) Resistor $510 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z-diode ZPD 18 | (1) Transformer core, demountable |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode red, LED2, top | (1) Tray STE |

## 727655N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.17

"Power Supply Circuits with IC's", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) PNP-Transistor BD 138, e.b. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (2) Resistors $5.1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BC 140 |
| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Operational amplifier LM 741 |
| (2) Resistors $22 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) IC socket, 14 pole |
| (2) Resistors $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Regulator LM 723 |
| (1) Resistor $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $470 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Regulator LM 7805 |
| (2) Resistors $220 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Potentiometer $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Regulator LM 7905 |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Regulator LM 317 |
| (1) Resistor $510 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Tray STE |
| (1) Resistor $680 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |

## 727657N: Supplementary Set T 6.1.18

"Basic Power Electronics", (Supplement to T 6.1.1), consisting of:

| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 10 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Pulse width generator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Resistor 100 ' $\Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Pulse isolate. Transformers1:1, 400 mW |
| (1) Resistor 220 ת, 2 W | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Ignition pulse generator, surface triggered |
| (1) Resistor 680 , 2 , W | (1) Capacitor $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, bipolar | (1) Key-switch, (n.c.) single-pole |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z-diodes ZPY 8.2 | (1) Change-over switch, two-pole |
| (1) Resistor 3.3 , 2 W | (1) Transistor BD 137 (NPN), e.b. | (1) Coil 1000 turns |
| (1) Resistor $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BD 138 (PNP), e.b. | (1) Incandescent lamp $24 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~W} /$, E10 |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Transistor BSV 81 (MOS-FET) | (1) Tray STE |
| (1) Variable resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Diac MBS 4991 |  |
| (1) Capacitor $1 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Thyristor trigger unit TCA 785 |  |

## Literature

565712 Book: Discrete Components and Basic Circuits of Electronics T 6.1.1
28 experiments, with an introduction to the equipment. DIN A4, in English.

565722 Book: Basic Logic Circuits, T 6.1.2 Instructions for 10 experiments for plug-insystem, with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

## 565732 Book: Multivibrator Circuits T 6.1.3

12 sets of experiment instructions for the STE system with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

565752 Book: Amplifier Circuits T 6.1.4
Basic information, exercises and worksheets additional information and solution sheets for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

565762 Book: Oscillator Circuits T 6.1.5
16 experiment instructions for STE with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

## 565772 Book: High Frequency Circuits T 6.1.6

39 experiment instructions for STE with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

## 565782 Book: Timer Circuits T 6.1.7

10 sets of experiment instructions for the STE system with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

## 565822 Book: Basic Op-Amp Circuits T 6.1.8

Thirteen sets of experiment instructions for the STE system with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English.

## 565832 Book: Active Filters

T 6.1.9
DIN A4, in English
565852 Book: Electronic Measuring
Device Circuits T 6.1.11
18 experiment instructions for STE with worksheets and solution sheets for teacher. DIN A4, in English.

565952 Book: Power Supply Circuits with Discrete Semiconductors T 6.1.16
20 sets of experiment instructions for the STE system with worksheets and solutions for the teacher. DIN A4, in English

565962 Book: Power Supply Circuits with IC's T 6.1.17
DIN A4, in English

## 565982 Book: Basic Power Electronics T 6.1.18 <br> DIN A4, in English

## 565622 Book: DC Circuits T 2.2

30 experimental arrangements for exercises and demonstration with solutions. DIN A4 in English

565632 Book: AC Technology T 2.3
basic information, exercises and worksheets additional information and solution sheets for the teacher. 31 experiment topics, DIN A4, in English

## Compact set 'Basics of electronics' DC/AC/EL


$\checkmark \quad$ (1) 727510KOF: Compact set 'Basics of electronics' in the case DC/AC/EL
consisting of:
1 Complete Equipment DC/AC/EL: Optimized equipment set to carry out experiments from the following topic groups:
T2.2 DC Technology
T 2.3 AC Technology
T 6.1.1 Discrete components and basic electronic circuits

| (1) Resistor $0.1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) VDR-Resistor | (1) Photodiode BPX 43 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Resistor 0.22 ' $2,2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Photoresistor LDR 05 | (1) Transistor BD 137 (NPN), e.b. |
| (1) Resistor $1 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) NTC-Resistor $150 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) FET-Transistor BF 244 |
| (2) Resistors $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) PTC-Resistor $150 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Thyristors TYN 1012 |
| (1) Resistor $47 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Triac BT $137 / 800$ |
| (2) Resistors $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $22 \mathrm{pF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Inductance 33 mH |
| (1) Resistor $150 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Lamp holders E10, lateral |
| (1) Resistor 220 , 2 , W | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Lamp holders E10, top |
| (1) Resistor $320 \Omega$, 2 W | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Kex switches, single-pole |
| (1) Resistor $470 \Omega$, 2 W | (2) Capacitors $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Change-over switches, singlepole |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Relay w. single-pole changeover |
| (1) Resistor $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Coil 500 turns |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Coil 1000 turns |
| (1) Resistor $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transformer core, demountable |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode red, LED2, top | (2) Plug-in batteryholder |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode infrared, lateral | (2) Mono cells 1.5 V |
| (1) Resistor $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode green, LED1, top | (1) Magnet with core |
| (1) Resistor $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode red, lateral | (1) Set of 10 incand. Lamps $4 \mathrm{~V} /$ $0.16 \text { W, E10 }$ |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ge diode AA 118 | (1) Set of 10 incand. Lamps $12 \mathrm{~V} /$ 03 W, E10 |
| (1) Potentiometer $220{ }^{\prime}$, 3 W | (4) Si diodes 1 N 4007 | (1) Set of 10 incand. Lamps $2.5 \mathrm{~V} /$ $0.25 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{E} 10$ |
| (1) Potentiometer $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z diode ZPD 6.2 | (1) Set of 10 incand. Lamps 6 V/ 3 <br> W, E10 |

(1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Z diode ZPD 9.1
(1) Glow lamp 110 V, E10
(1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$
(1) Diac BR 100
$\checkmark \quad(1)$ Large Case, with following Equipment:

| (1) Rastered socket panels DIN A3 | (3) Sets of Bridging Plugs | (1) Book: AC Technology T 2.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) AC/DC Stabilizer | (1) Set of 30 Connecting Leads 1 | (1) Book: Discrete components and <br> basicelctronic circuits T 6.1.1 |
|  | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | (1) Book: DC Technology T 2.2 |

## Demonstration Equipment

| (1) Resistor $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Voltage dependent resistor | (1) Z diode ZPD 6.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (1) Resistor $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mathrm{pF}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LED1, green, top |
| (1) Resistor $330 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $22 \mathrm{pF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) LED red, lateral |
| (1) Resistor $470 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Diac BR 100 |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Photodiode BPX 43 |
| (1) Resistor $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Transistor BD 137 (NPN), e.b. |
| (1) Resistor $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (2) Capacitors $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Fe-Transistor BF 244 |
| (1) Resistor $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Thyristors TYN 1012 |
| (1) Resistor $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Triac BT $137 / 800$ |
| (1) Resistor $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | (1) Inductance 33 mH |
| (1) Resistor $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Capacitor $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | (2) Lamp holders E10, top |
| (1) Resistor $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Light emit. diode infrared, lat. | (1) Kex switch, single-pole |
| (1) Potentiometer $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Ge diode AA 118 | (1) Set 10 incand. lamps $12 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~W}$, |
| (1) Potentiometer $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (4) Si diodes 1 N 4007 | (2) Trays STE |
| (1) Potentiometer $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | (1) Z diode ZPD 9.1 |  |

## Experiment Topics

## STE 6.1.1: Discrete Components and Basic Electronic Circuits

## Diode

- The diode in the DC and Ac circuit
- Displaying the diode characteristics on the oscilloscope
- The half-wave rectifier circuit
- The bridge rectifier circuit


## Z-Diode

- Characteristics of a Z-diode


## Optosemiconductor

- Characteristics of an LED
- Photodiode


## Bipolar transistors

- The diode properties of transistors
- Input characteristic of a transistor
- Output characteristic of a transistor
- Transfer characteristic of a transistor
- Measurement of the current amplification of a transistor
- The transistor in a common emitter circuit
- The transistor in a common collector circuit
- The transistor in a common base circuit
- Electronic switch with a transistor
- Time delay switch

The field effect transistor (FET)

- Characteristic of the Field effect transistor
- The field effect transistor as a controlled resistor and switch


## MOSFET

- MOSFET characteristic
- Sensor dimmer with MOSFET


## Diac/Triac/Thyristor

- Characteristic of a diac
- Characteristic of a thyristor
- Characteristic of a triac
- Thyristor as a switch
- Phase control with triac and diac


## STE 6.1.2: Basic Logic Circuits

Diode gate

- AND
- OR

Inverters

- NOR
- NAND


## Storage factor

- Bistable multivibrator


## TTL Logic

- Logic families


## Signal input

- Changeover switch
- Pushbutton
- Bounce-free pushbutton with IC 7400


## Signal output

- LED's
- Indicator
- Relay (driver)

Seven-segment display

- Discrete as component


## EX-OR

## STE 6.1.3: Multivibrator Circuits

## Switch function of a transistor

- Open, closed, reserve current/saturation voltage, current amplification
- Switching amplifier for relays
- with 1 transistor
- with 2 transistors
- Free-wheeling diode


## Bistable multivibrator

## Astable multivibrator

- Blinking light
- Square-wave generator


## Monostable multivibrator

- Timing element (delay)
- Pulse shaper


## Schmitt trigger as threshold value switch

- Switch with potentiometer
- Switch with photoresistor and NTC


## Schmitt trigger as pulse shaper

Discrete optocoupler with phototransistor

Blocking oscillator

## STE 6.1.4: Amplifier Circuits

- Single-step amplifier in emitter circuit
- Bootstrap circuit
- Darlington circuit, simple and complementary
- Two-stage inductively coupled amplifier
- Two-stage capacitively coupled amplifier
- Two-stage directly coupled amplifier
- Amplifier with feedback
- Differential amplifier
- Push-pull output stage, operating modes
- Fault finding in two-stage amplifier
- amplification factor of the junction-gate FET in various basic circuits


## STE 6.1.5: Oscillator Circuits

- Meissner oscillator with NPN
- Meissner oscillator with FET
- Hartley oscillator with NPN transistor
- Hartley oscillator with FET
- Colpitts oscillator with FET
- RC high-pass generator
- RC low-pass generator
- Wien bridge generator
- Clapp oscillator
- Quarz oscillator with parallel resonance
- Quarz oscillator with series resonance
- Oscillator with capacitive feedback (FM oscillator)
- Pierce oscillator
- Voltage controlled LC oscillator (VCO)
- Voltage controlled IC oscillator (VCO)


## STE 6.1.6: High Frequency Circuits

## Passive filters

- Series oscillator circuit, characteristics, transmission behaviour
- Parallel oscillator circuit, characteristics, transmission behaviour
- RC low-pass, frequency response
- LC low-pass and high-pass filter
- Band pass
- Band stop
- Ceramic filter as series tuned wave trap
- Ceramic filter as stopper circuit
- RC pulse shaping


## Frequency modification

- Frequency divider
- Frequency doubler, frequency multiplier
- PLL circuit


## High-frequency amplifier

- Single-stage resonance amplifier
- RF input stage
- Two-stage selective amplifier
- Amplification control with regulating transformer
- Threshold value control, delayed control


## Amplitude modulation

- AM modulation with diode
- AM modulation with transistor
- AM modulation with dual gate MOSFET
- Ring modulator
- Balanced modulator
- Collins modulator


## Amplitude demodulation

- AM demodulation with diode
- AM demodulation with transistor


## Frequency modulation

- FM modulation with tuning diode
- FM modulation with VCO


## Frequency demodulation

- Slope detector
- Differential discriminator
- Ratio detector, ratio discriminator
- Phase discriminator


## Mixing circuits

- Additive mixing
- Multiplicative mixing


## STE 6.1.7: Timer Circuits

- Astable multivibrator
- Monostable multivibrator
- Bistable multivibrator and

Schmitt-trigger

- Hand-triggered timer
- Alternating flasher
- Metronome
- Pulse generators

Needle-pulse generator
Square-wave generator
Sawtooth generator

- Automotive circuit applications

Turn-signal indicator circuit Prolonged auto interior lighting Interval switch

Automatic illumation application

- Tone generator circuits

Tone generator 1 kHz
Multi-frequency tone generator Modulated tone generator

## STE 6.1.8: Basic Op-Amp Circuits

- The comparator
- The inverting amplifier and
the voltage follower
- Frequency compensation
- The summing amplifier
- The analog subtractor
- Constant current source (with floating load)
- Integrating circuits
- Diffentiating circuits
- Sine wave generator with Wien bridge


## STE 6.1.9: Active filters

- Calculations on first-order active filters
- Calculations on second-order active filters:
critical damping, Bessel, Tschebysheff,
Butterworth, with single positive
feedback loops
- Second-order filter with single negative feedback loops
- Filters with multiple negative feedback loops
- Higher order filters
- Band pass filters and resonance
circuits composed of active filters
- Selective peak filter with single positive feedback loops
- Selective filter with multiple
negative feedback loops
- Active double-T notch filter
- Active Wien notch filter
- The NIC (Negative Impedance Converter)
- The Gyrator


## STE 6.1.11: Electronic measuring instrument circuits

This set provides the components for investigating the individual circuit blocks of a modern analog electronic voltmeter, consists of a frequency-compensated input divider with overload protection, high input impedance amplifier for A.C., and the precision rectifier circuit.

## STE 6.1.16: Power Supply Circuits with <br> discrete Semiconductors

## General introduction

- Smoothing, sieving
- Constant voltage source
- Constant current source
- Characteristics of stabilization
- Parallel stabilization
- Series stabilization
- Current limiting
- Current stabilization
- Semiconductor data sheets


## Parallel stabilization

- Smoothing, siewing
- Stabilization with the zener diode
- Precision stabilization
- Stabilization with zener diode and transistor in parallel
- Parallel stabilization for higher output power
- Parallel stabilization with an op-amp


## Series stabilization

- Stabilization with zener diode and transistor in series
- Stabilization with zener diode and Darlingtonstage
- Power supply with adjustable voltage 0 15 V
- Power supply with adjustable voltage 0 15 V
and adjustable current limiting
- Stabilization with zener diode and op-amp
- Stabilization with control amplifier
- Stabilization with differential amplifier
- Stabilization with hum compensation
- Stabilization with control amplifier, variable output voltage and current limiting
- Power supply with improved stabilization and high output power
- Fold-back characteristic current regulation


## Current stabilization

- Current source with bipolar transistor
- Current source with field effect transistor
- Current source with op-amp
- Current source for higher currents


## STE 6.1.17: Power Supply Circuits with IC's

## General introduction

- Integrated fixed-voltage regulators of the $78 x x$ series
- Universal voltage regulator _m_A723
- adjustable voltage regulator LM 317


## Experiment section

- Positive voltage regulator IC 7805
- Negative voltage regulator IC 7905
- Increasing the output power of the IC 7805
using a series transistor
- Increasing the output power of the IC 7805
using a series transistor and current limiting
- Changing the output power of the IC 7805
- Adjustable output voltage from 8-25 V with IC 7805 and op-amp
- Adjustable output voltage from 2-25 with IC_m_A723
- Adjustable output voltage from $2-25 \mathrm{~V}$ with IC_m_A723 and series transistor
- Voltage regulator IC_m_A723 as constant current source
- Adjustable output voltage from $2-25 \mathrm{~V}$ with IC LM 317 fo currents up to 1.5 A


## STE 6.1.18: Basic Power Electronics

## Components of Power Electronics

- Thyristor characteristic
- Thyristor in the DC circuit
- Characteristic of a triac
- Switching performance of a diac


## Thyristor as a DC Switch and Chopper Converter

- Thyristor as DC switch
- Thyristor with auxiliary arm as chopper converter
- Thyristor-chopper converter with ringaround circuit
- GTO-Thyristor with control circuit Pulse Generators and Trigger
Circuits for Thyristor Gate Triggering
- Measurement circuit for thyristor gate triggering circuit
- Basic setting of a thyristor triggering IC TTIC


## Phase Controls

- Thyristor in the AC circuit
- Horizontal control with thyristor
-Phase angle control with diac and triac
- Triac suppressor (snubber) circuit
- Zero voltage switch
- Lift dimmer with FET


## Circuits with thyristor Gate <br> Triggering IC

- Controlled half-wave rectifier with ohmic load
- Trigger circuit for inductive-ohmic load
- Half-controlled bridge circuit B2Hz
- Phase control: gate control triac and
anti-parallel conection of thyristors
- Full-wave control


## Circuits with Dimmer IC

- Touch dimmer


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