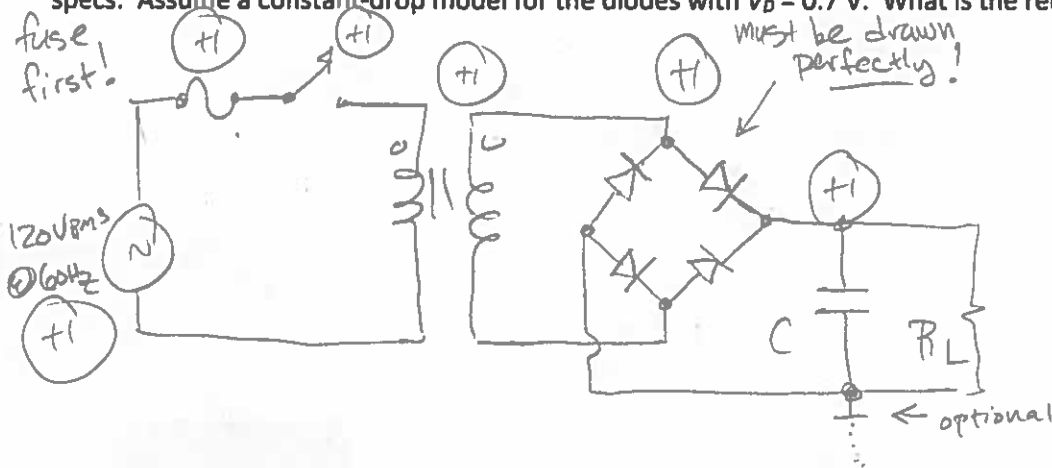


1) A linear power supply is to be designed with the following specifications:

- 120-V<sub>RMS</sub>, 60-Hz sinusoidal voltage source
- Ideal transformer, fused and switched on the primary winding
- Full-wave bridge rectifier with capacitor-input filter
- $V_L = 15\text{ V}$  @  $I_L = 1.2\text{ A}$
- Ripple less than 1% of  $V_L$

Sketch the circuit. Determine the required transformer secondary voltage in V<sub>RMS</sub> and E6 capacitor value to meet these specs. Assume a constant-drop model for the diodes with  $V_D = 0.7\text{ V}$ . What is the required capacitor voltage rating?



$$\text{ripple} < 1\% ; \therefore V_L \approx V_{\text{peak}}$$

$$V_{\text{peak}} = V_{S(\text{RMS})} \sqrt{2} - 2V_D$$

$$\rightarrow V_{S(\text{RMS})} = \frac{V_{\text{peak}} + 2V_D}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (+)$$

$$= \frac{15 + 2 \cdot 0.7}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_S = 11.6\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}} \quad (+)$$

(probably use 12V secondary)

$$V_{\text{ripple}} = \frac{I_L}{2fC} < 0.01 V_L \quad (+)$$

$$\rightarrow C = \frac{I_L}{2 \cdot f \cdot V_{\text{ripple}}} \quad (+)$$

$$= \frac{0.12}{2 \cdot 60 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 15}$$

$$C = 0.0067\text{ F} \quad (+)$$

$$\text{use } C = 6.8\text{ mF}$$

$$(6800\text{ }\mu\text{F}) \quad (+)$$

-- cap voltage should be at least 15V (more like 25V) (+)

What is the PIV rating for the diodes in the bridge rectifier? Choose a 1N400X-series diode, ~~name the test current~~  
~~being used to use the diode~~

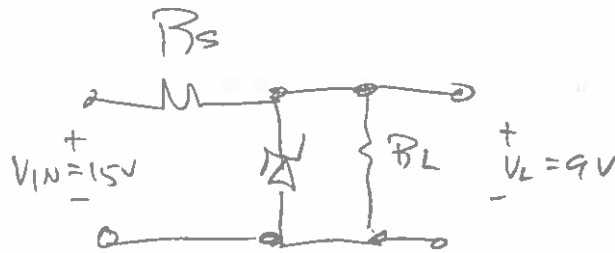
$$\text{PIV} > V_{S(\text{RMS})} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 11.6 \sqrt{2} = 16.4\text{ V} \quad (+)$$

use 1N4001 (+)

(50V PIV;  
fine)

2) A Zener diode-based shunt voltage regulator is to be added to the circuit in problem #1. What E24 value of  $R_s$  should be used if the final output voltage is 9 V with a load current that varies between zero and 1.2 A? Assume the Zener should have a minimum current of 2 mA. Determine the required power ratings of the resistor and Zener diode.



$$I_{S \max} = I_{L \max} + I_{Z \min}$$

$$= 0.12 + 0.002 = \underline{0.122 \text{ A}} \quad (+1)$$

$$\therefore R_s = \frac{V_{IN} - V_L}{I_{S \max}} = \frac{15 - 9}{0.122} = 49.18 \, \Omega \quad (+1)$$

$$\text{Use } \underline{47 \, \Omega} \quad (+1)$$

(5.1  $\Omega$  is closer; but wouldn't keep  $I_Z > 2 \text{ mA}$ )

$$I_{Z \max} = I_{S \max} = 0.122 \text{ A} \quad (+1)$$

$$P_{Z \max} = V \cdot I = 9 \cdot 0.122 = 1.098 \text{ W} \quad (+1)$$

$$\underline{\text{Use 2W zener diode}} \quad (+1)$$

$$P_{R_s} = I^2 R = 0.122^2 \cdot 47 = 0.7 \text{ W} \quad (+1)$$

$$\underline{\text{Use 1W resistor}} \quad (+1)$$

3) Design a relay circuit that turns on a ½-hp air compressor powering a train horn whenever someone pushes your doorbell button, assuming specs for the following components:

<b>Air compressor:</b> 120 VAC, 60 Hz AC induction motor	<b>Doorbell button:</b> momentary switch normally open	<b>Relay:</b> 24VAC supplied from a small local transformer 35Ω coil w/ RC snubber SPDT, N/O and N/C contacts
--	--	--

Draw the circuit. Determine the current in the doorbell button wiring and the current supplying the compressor. What relay contact voltage and current ratings do we need?

$$I_{\text{relay}} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{24}{35} = 0.6857 \text{ A}$$

(+1)

$$P_{\text{compressor}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ hp} \cdot 745.7 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{hp}} = 373 \text{ W}$$

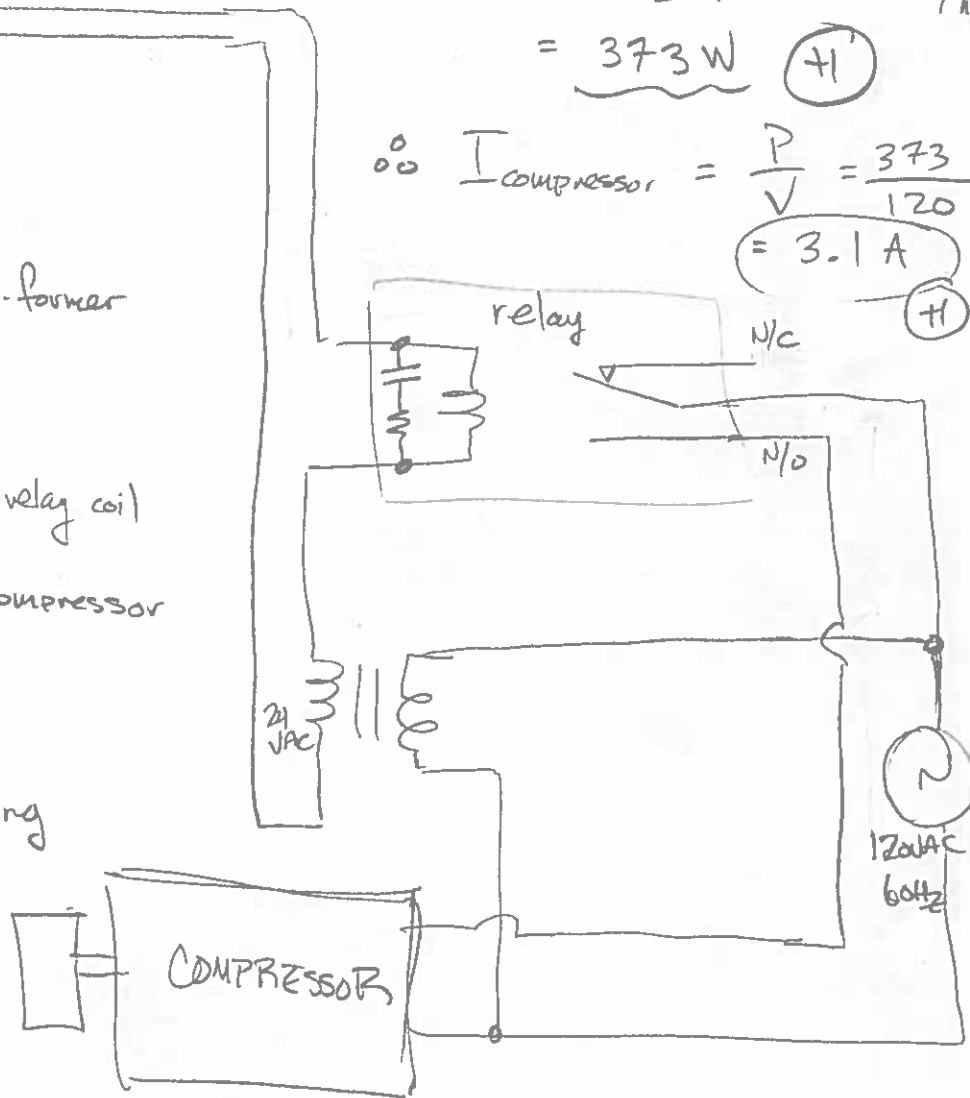
(+1)

$$I_{\text{compressor}} = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{373}{120} = 3.1 \text{ A}$$

(+1)

Doorbell button

- (+1) relay coil driven by small x-former
- (+1) RC snubber
- (+1) doorbell button switches relay coil
- (+1) relay contacts switch compressor
- (+1) N/O contacts used
- (+1) 120VAC source driving all loads



need at least 120VAC contacts @  $> 3.1 \text{ A}$

(+2)

(probably 10A or 20A contacts for turn-on surge)