

Assignment-3

Full Marks: 50

Q1.

The input of a full-wave rectifier is expressed by, $V_s(t) = 7\sin(400\pi t)$, and output load resistance is $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$. Silicon diodes are used in this circuit for which the forward drop is $V_{D0} = 0.3 \text{ V}$.

- Calculate** the input and output wave frequency.
- Show** the input and output waveforms.
- Calculate** the DC value of the output voltage.

Now after connecting a capacitor, $C = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ in parallel with the load.

- Calculate** the peak-to-peak ripple voltage,
- Calculate** the average of the output voltage V_{DC} after connecting the capacitor. Compare this with the DC value determined in 'c' and comment on the difference between these two.
- How can you provide better filtering for the output waves?
- What** is the frequency of the Ripple voltage?

Q2.

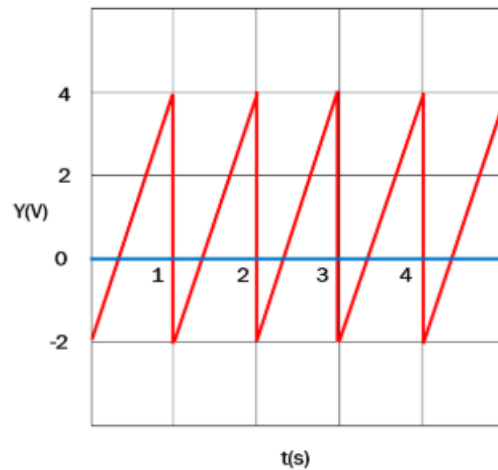
A voltage waveform $V_i = 10\sin(100\pi t) \text{ V}$ is fed into a full-wave (FW) rectifier with a load resistance $R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$. A capacitor is also connected with the load to reduce the fluctuation of the output voltage. It produces a peak to peak ripple voltage which is 3% of the peak output voltage. The diodes have a forward voltage drop of $V_{D0} = 0.8 \text{ V}$.

- Draw** the rectifier circuit.
- Determine** the peak output voltage V_P , and the peak to peak ripple voltage $V_{r(p-p)}$.
- Calculate** the average (DC) value of the output voltage.
- Estimate** the value of the capacitor from the given data.

Q3.

- Consider a half-wave rectifier circuit with a triangular-wave input of 5-V peak-to-peak amplitude with $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. Assume that the diode can be represented by the constant-voltage-drop model with $V_{D0} = 0.7 \text{ V}$. **Draw** the input and output waveform with proper label.

b.



The input of a half-wave rectifier is exhibited in the figure above and the output load is $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$. Silicon diodes are used in this circuit for which the forward drop is $V_{D0} = 0.7 \text{ V}$.

- I. **Show** the input and output waveforms.
- II. **Draw** the VTC curve

Q4.

a. The input of a Half-wave rectifier is a Square wave voltage with peak $V_M = 15 \text{ V}$ and frequency 0.5 Hz , and output load resistance is $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$. Silicon diodes are used in this circuit for which the forward drop is $V_{D0} = 1 \text{ V}$.

- I. **Show** the input and output waveforms.
- II. **Draw** the VTC curve

b. The input of a **full-wave rectifier** is a **Square** wave voltage with peak $V_M = 15 \text{ V}$ and frequency 0.5 Hz , and output load resistance is $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$. Silicon diodes are used in this circuit for which the forward drop is $V_{D0} = 0.7 \text{ V}$.

- I. **Show** the input and output waveforms.
- II. **Draw** the VTC curve

Q5.

Consider a full wave rectifier with a load resistance of $R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ and a capacitor of $8 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ connected in parallel with the load . The rectifier is fed by an input V_i . The average current flowing through the load is 0.75 mA and the output frequency is 100 Hz . [assume $V_{D0} = 1\text{V}$ for each diode]

- a. **Draw** the rectifier circuit.
- b. **Determine** the equation of the input waveform V_i .
- c. **Show** the input and output waveforms with proper labeling