

# Expt 2 – DC Power Supply

EE 230 Analog Circuits Lab

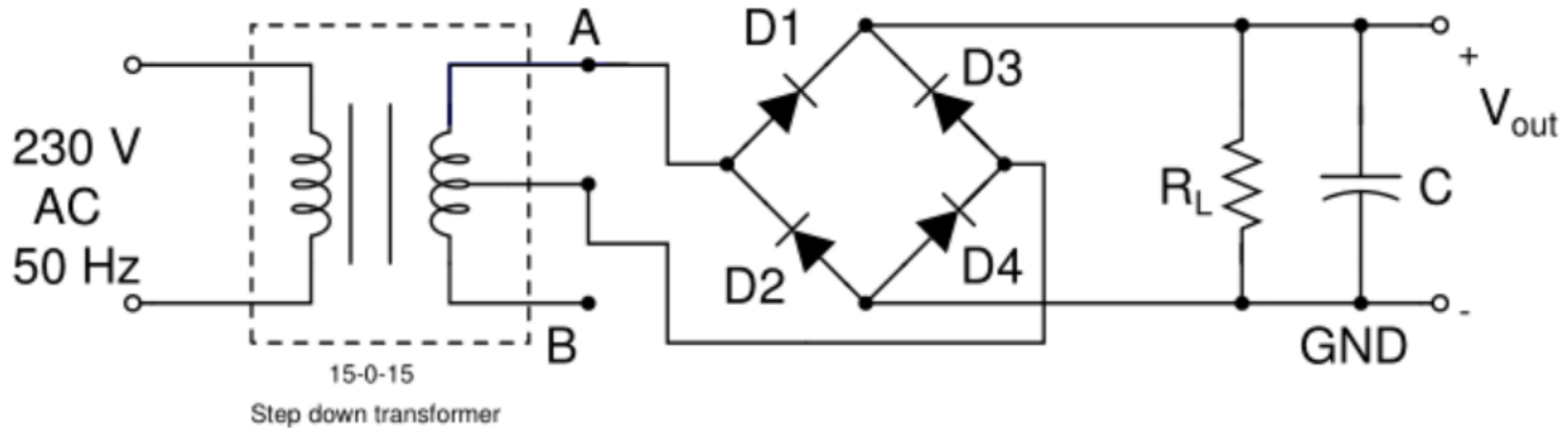
Joseph John

2021-22/I

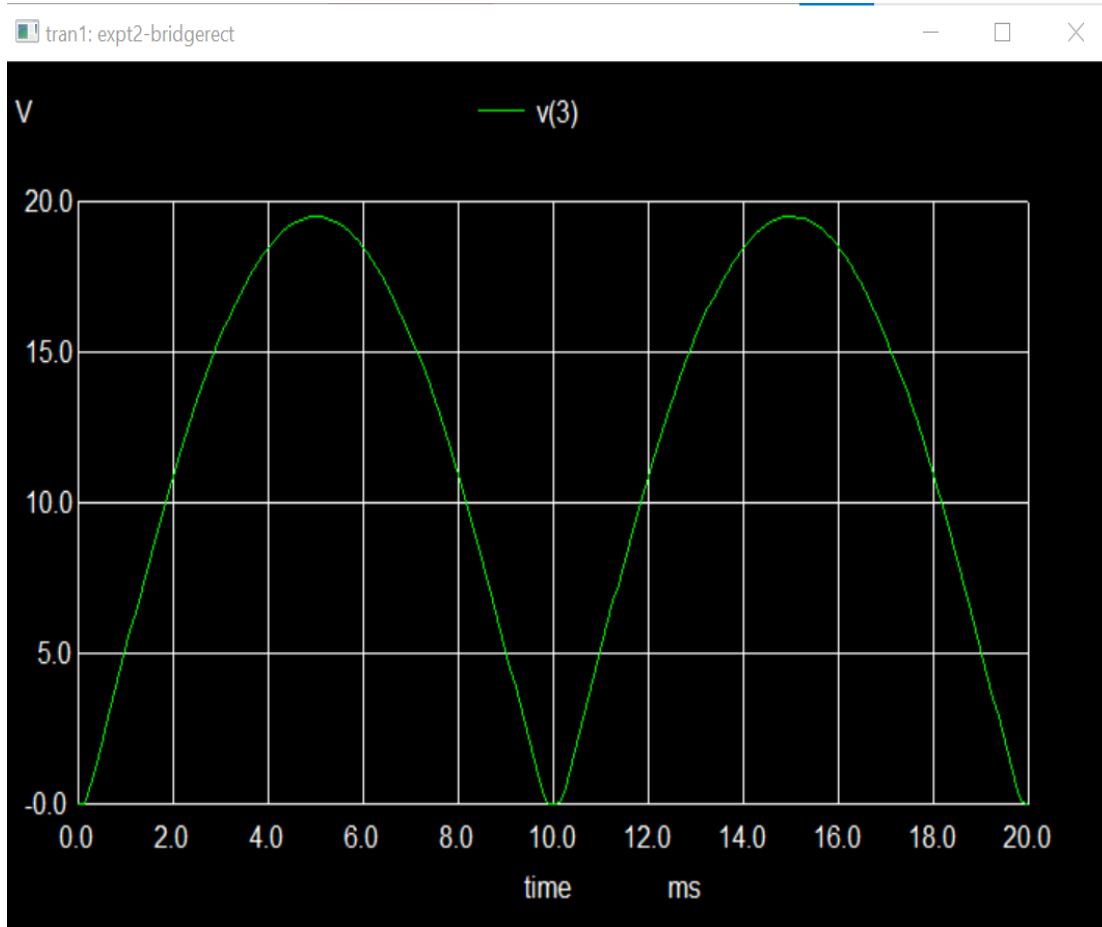
# Major Sections

- Part A – Unregulated Power Supply (with Capacitive Filter)
- Part B – DC Power Supply with Zener Diode Regulator
- Part C – DC Power Supply with a BJT Series Regulator

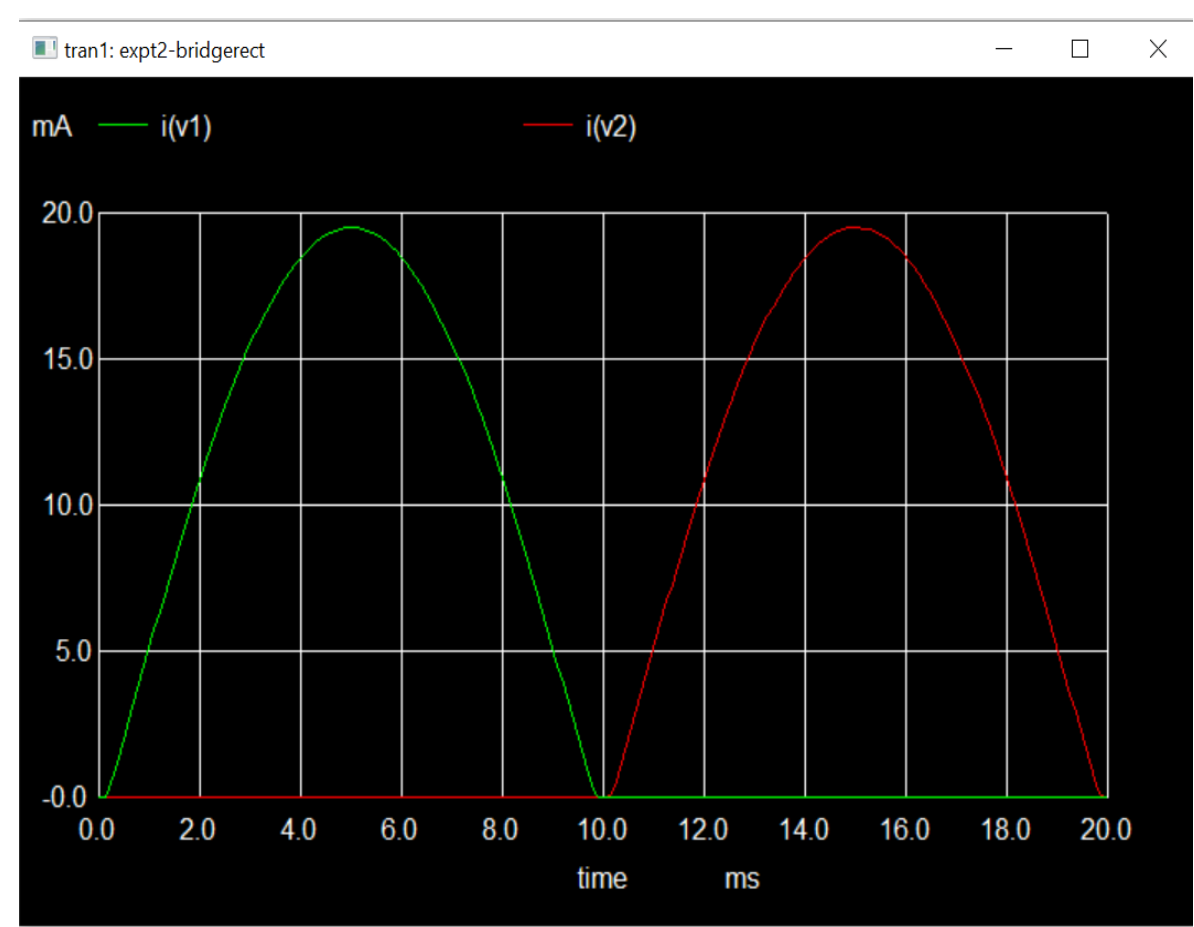
# Part A – Unregulated Power Supply (with Capacitive Filter)



Full wave rectifier

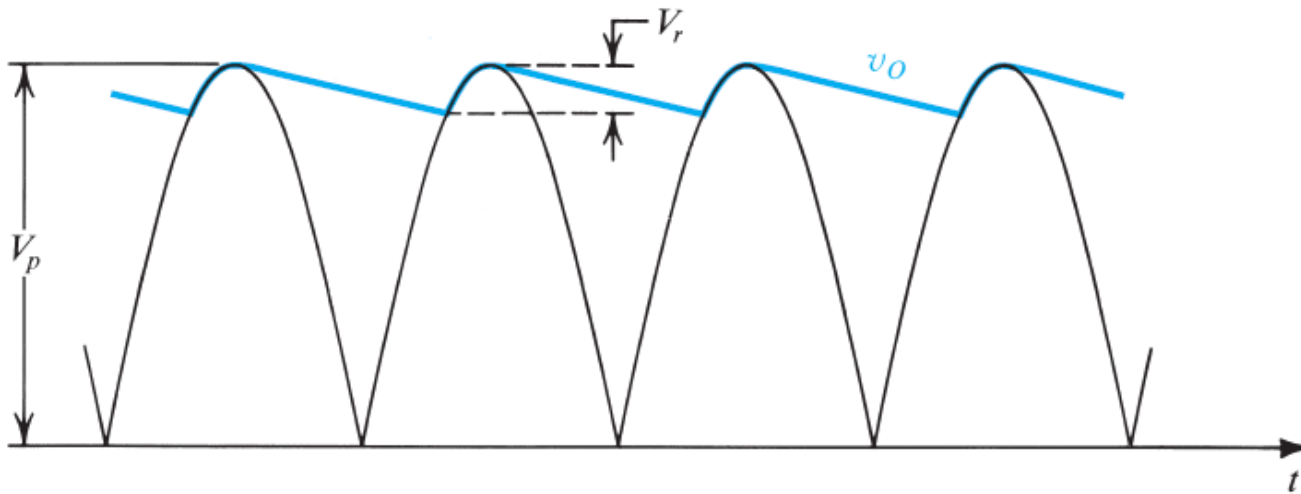


Output voltage,  $V_{\text{out}}$



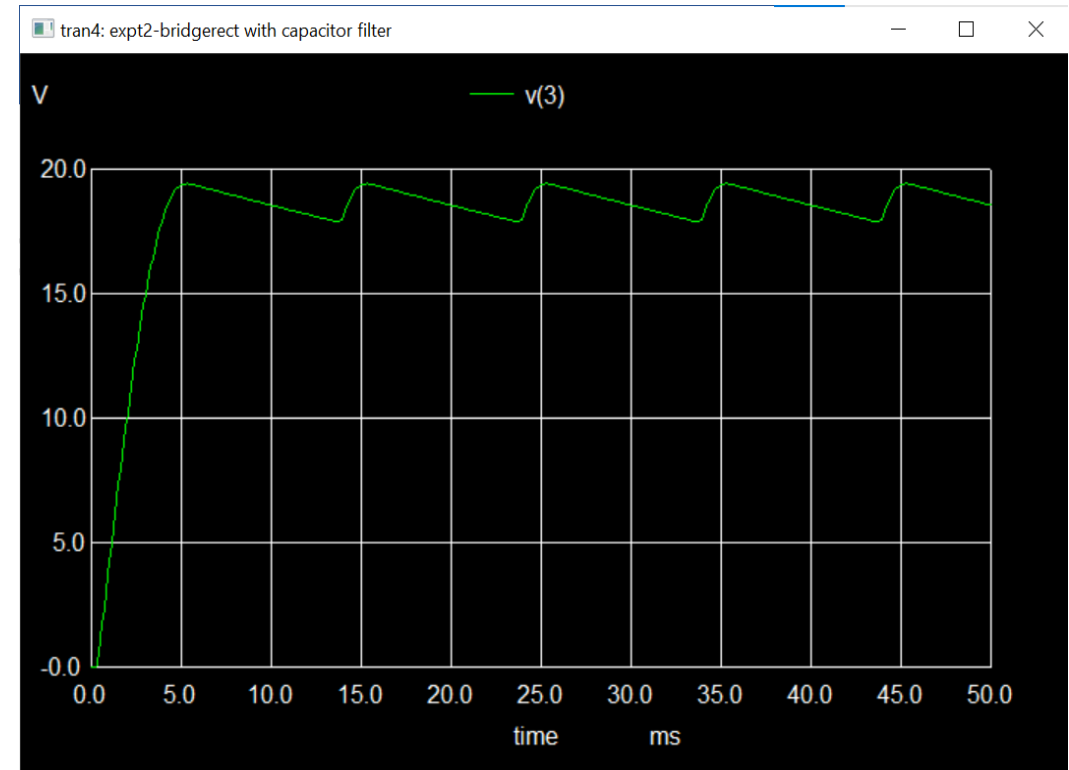
Load current,  $I_L$

Full wave rectifier (Bridge rectifier) Waveforms – without C



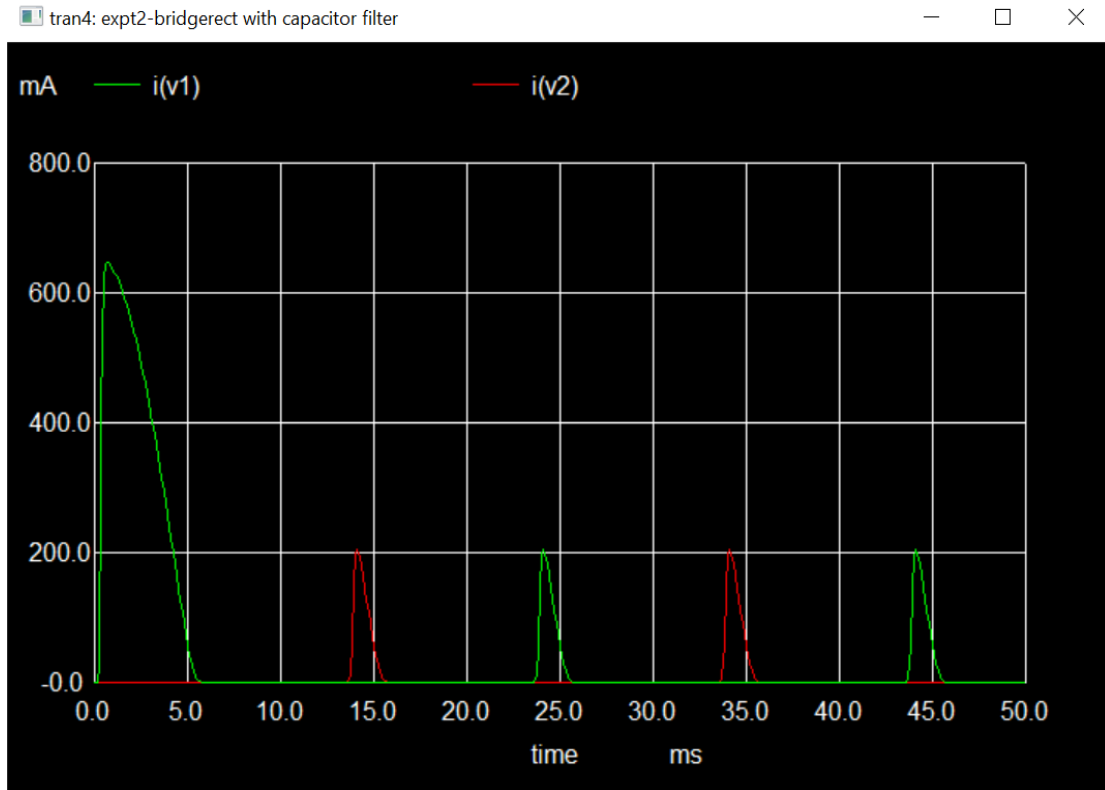
$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

- Full-wave rectifier output waveform (blue)
- Less Ripple voltage, compared to a (Half-wave rectifier)
  - Discharge interval for C almost half that of HW case)

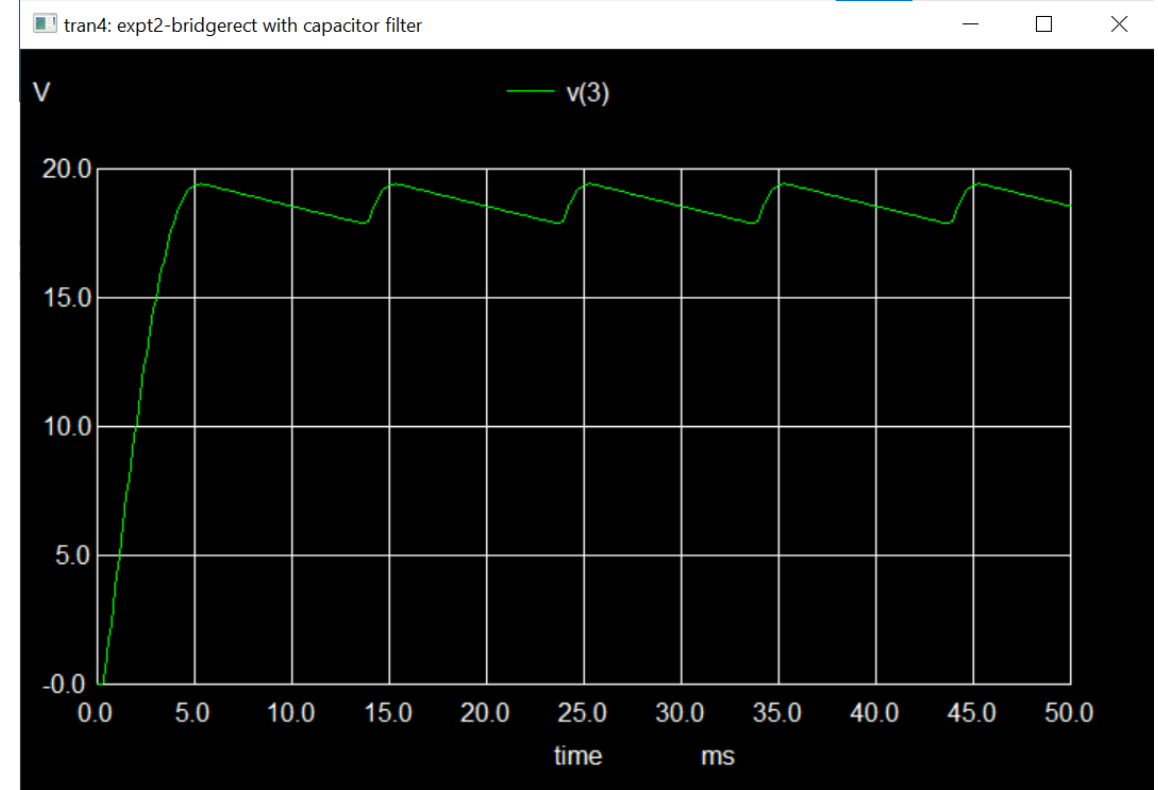


# Effect of Capacitor Filter (on $V_{out}$ and Diode Currents)

$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

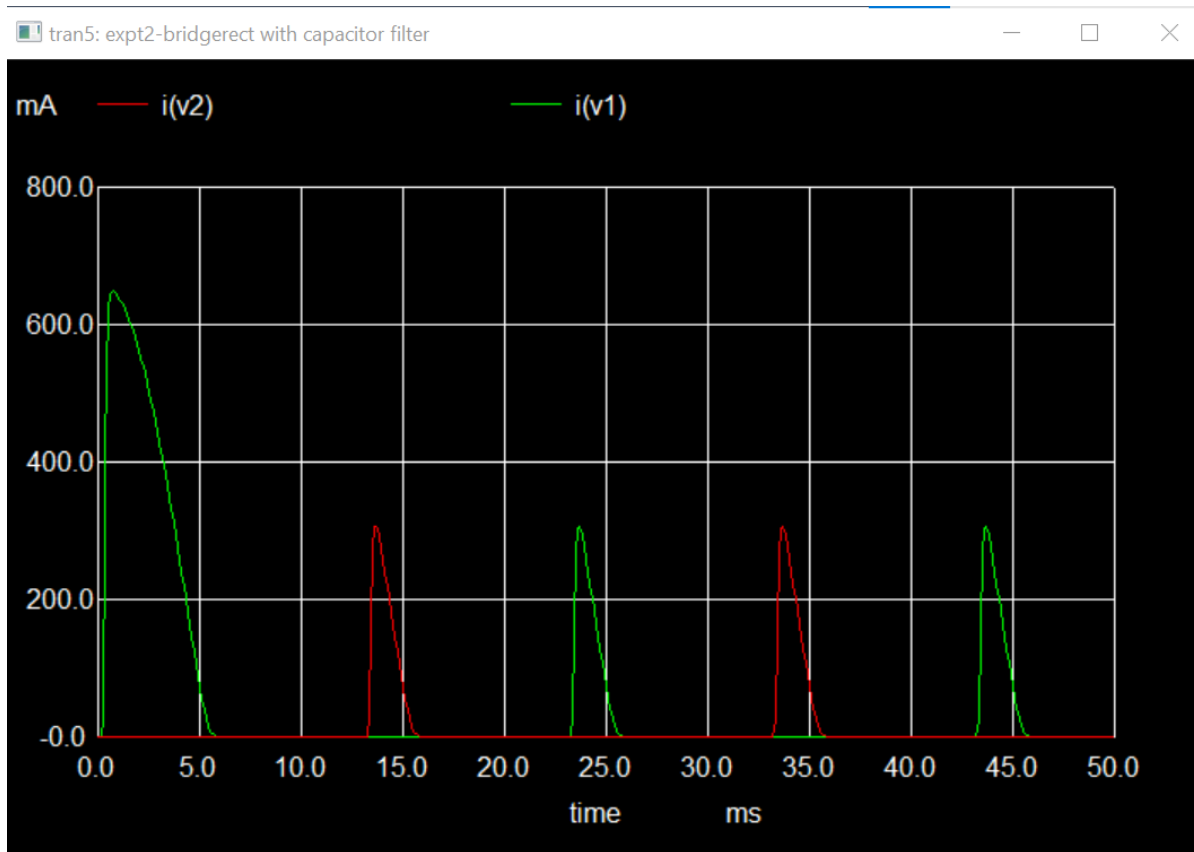


$$I_L (\text{avg}) \approx 18.5 \text{ mA}, I_{\text{Diode-peak}} \approx 200 \text{ mA}$$

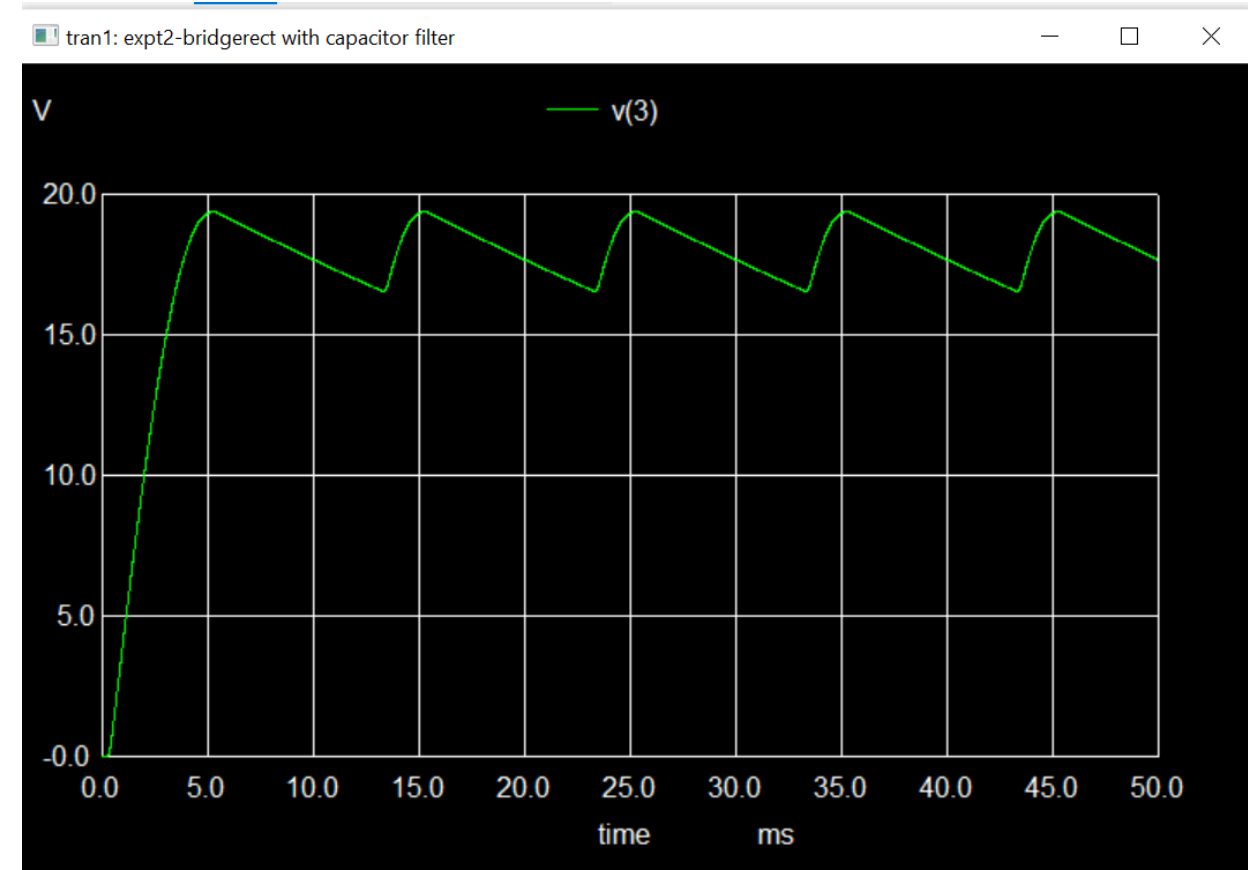


$$V_{out} (\text{avg}) \approx 18.5 \text{ V}, V_{p-p \text{ ripple}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}, R_L = 500 \Omega$$

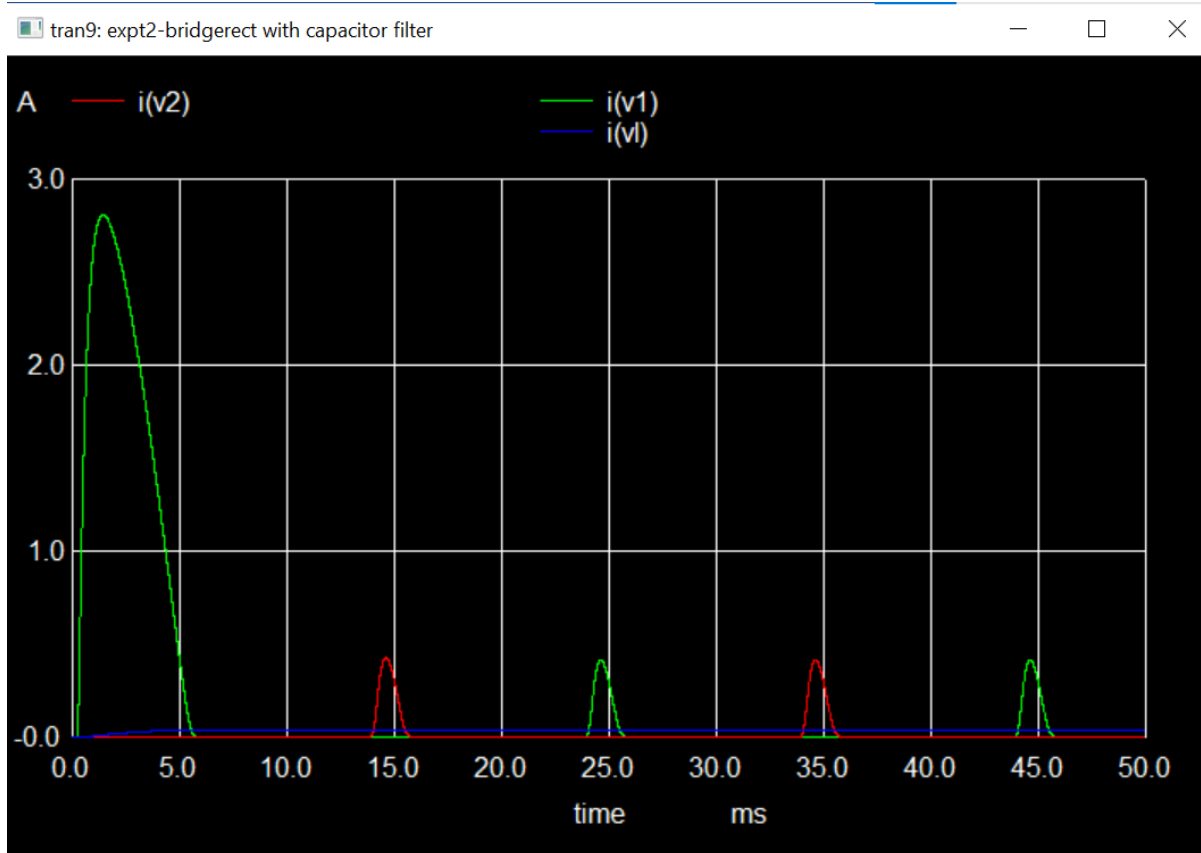


$$I_L (\text{avg}) \approx 35 \text{ mA}, I_{\text{Diode-peak}} \approx 300 \text{ mA}$$

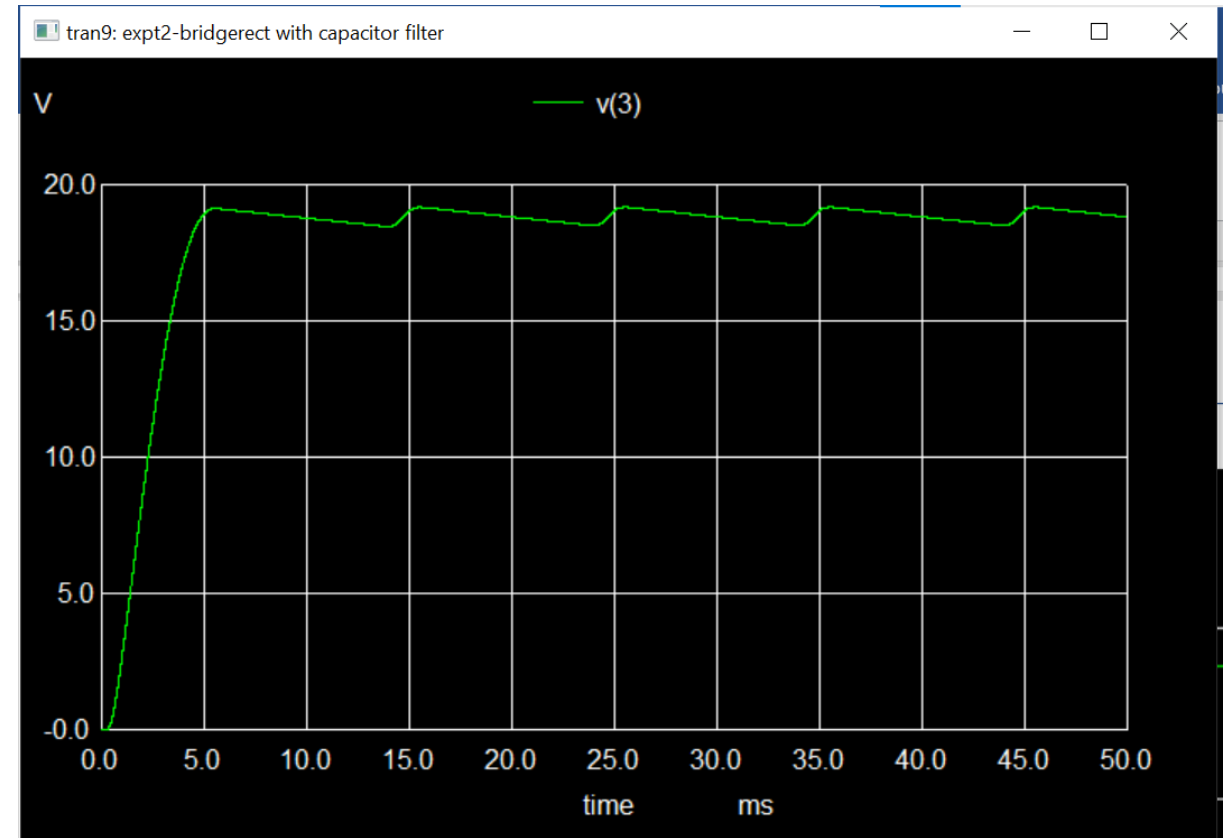


$$V_{\text{out}} (\text{avg}) \approx 17.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{p-p ripple}} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 470 \mu\text{F}, R_L = 500 \Omega$$



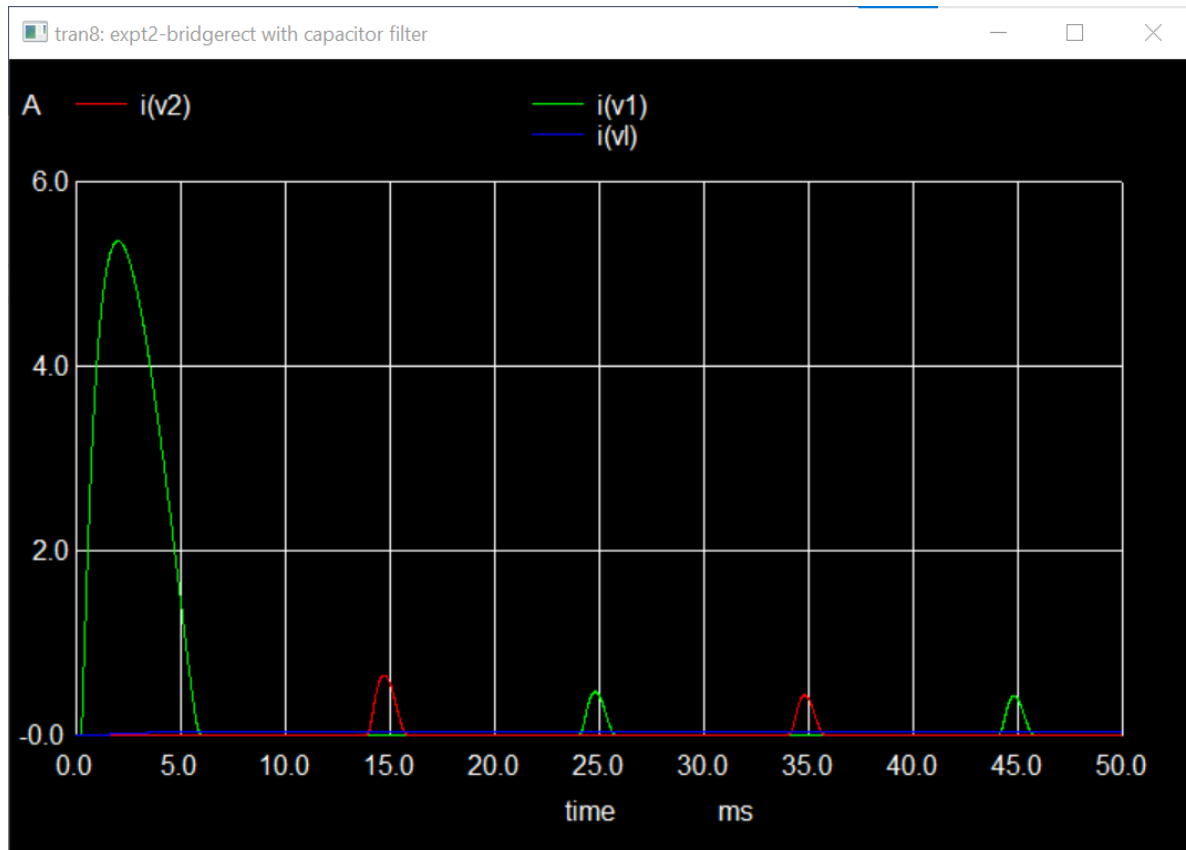
$$I_L (\text{avg}) \approx 37 \text{ mA}, I_{\text{Diode-peak}} \approx 400 \text{ mA}$$



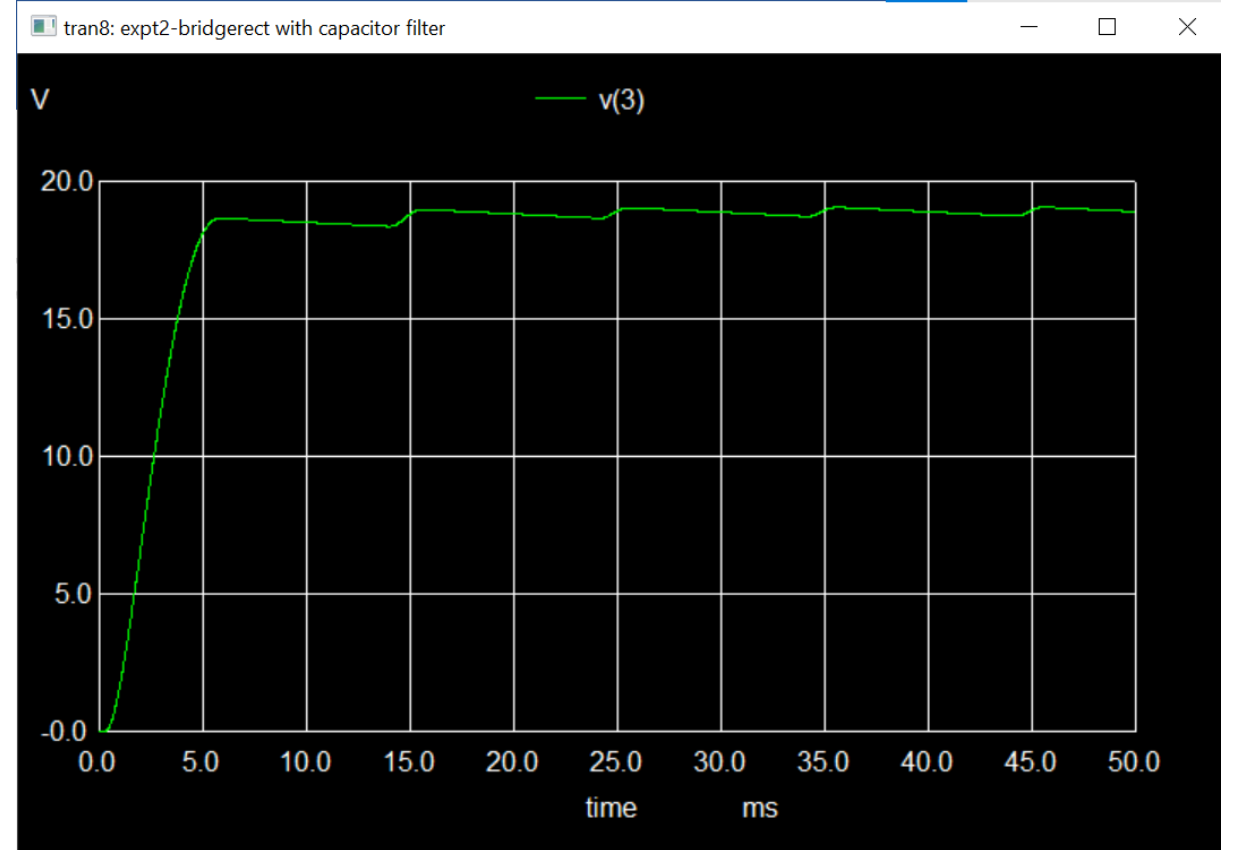
$$V_{\text{out}} (\text{avg}) \approx 18.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{p-p ripple}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$



$$C = 1000 \mu\text{F}, R_L = 500 \Omega$$



$$I_L (\text{avg}) \approx 37.5 \text{ mA}, I_{\text{Diode-peak}} \approx 500 \text{ mA}$$

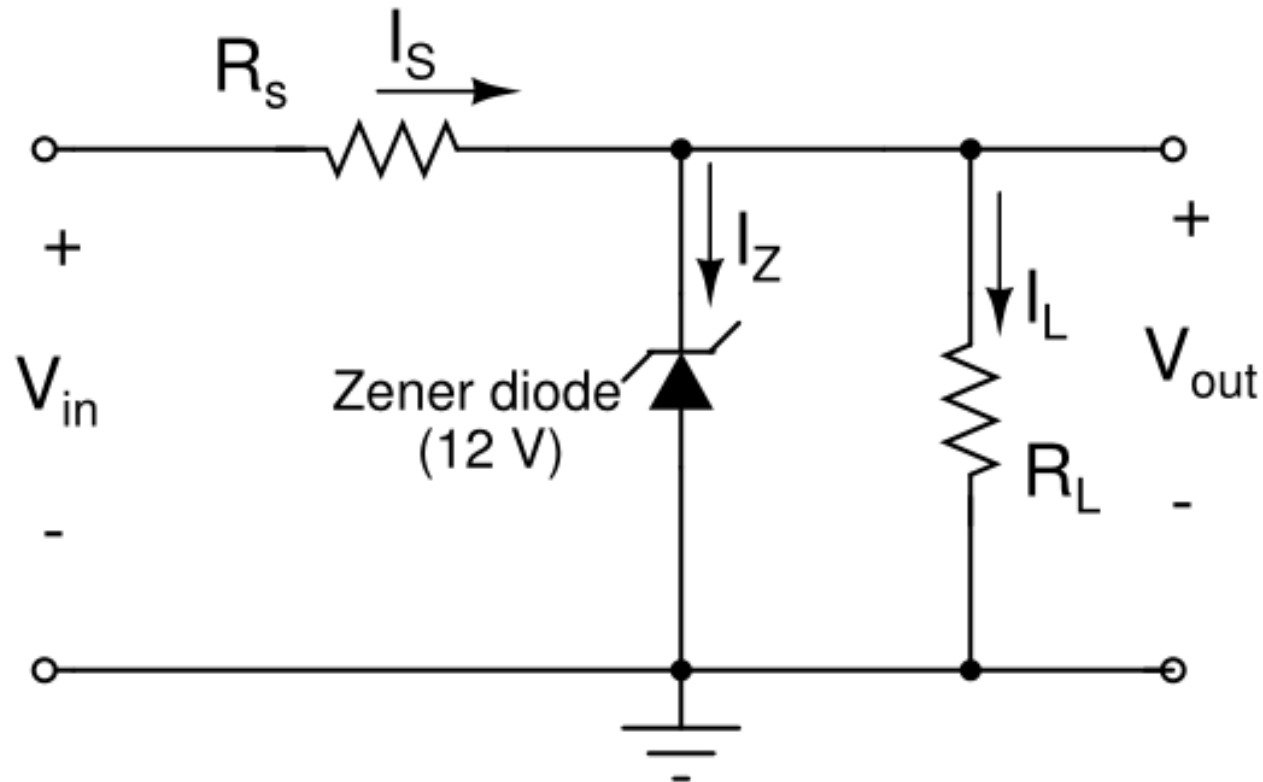


$$V_{\text{out}} (\text{avg}) \approx 18.75 \text{ V}, V_{\text{p-p ripple}} = 1 \text{ V}$$

# Problems of an Unregulated Power Supply

- Output voltage fluctuates
  - When ac input voltage fluctuates
  - When load current fluctuates
- Ripple voltage increases with load current
  - Ripple voltage for a given load current ( $i_L$ ) can be reduced only by increasing C
  - Increasing C beyond a certain value can cause diode damages (as the peak diode current will always be many times the average load current)

# Part B – DC Power Supply with Zener Diode Regulator



- Design mainly involves choice of  $R_s$
- Choose  $R_s$  based on  $I_Z$ ,  $I_L$  and  $V_{in}$ , as well as  $V_{in}$  and  $I_L$  variations

# Zener Regulator – Experiment and NGSPICE Simulations

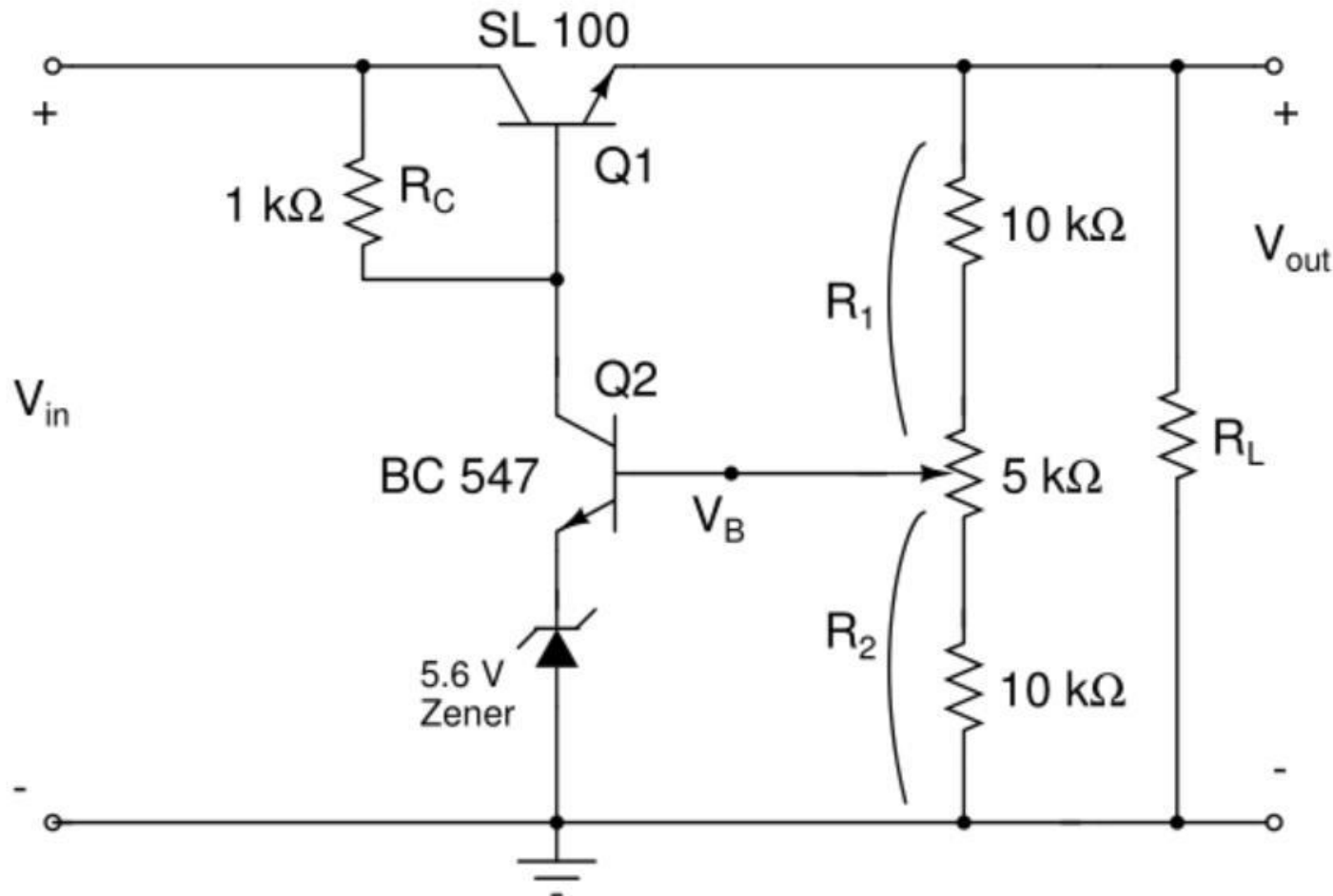
Zener Regulator		
RS=470		Offset=10.8V
RL=1k		rz=125ohms
	Expt	NGSPICE
Vin	Vout	Vout
15	10.14	10.20
16	10.87	10.88
17	11.49	11.56
18	11.86	12.04
19	11.93	12.27
20	12	12.48
21	12.09	12.68
22	12.12	12.89
23	12.2	13.08
24	12.24	13.28
25	12.33	13.48

- Expt and NGSPICE agreeing reasonably well.

# Zener Regulator – Experiment and NGSPICE Simulations

- What could be done to have better agreement between Experiment and NGSPICE simulations?

# Part C – DC Power Supply with a BJT Series Regulator



- Four parts:
  - Ref voltage (Zener)
  - Error Amp (BC547)
  - Series element for regulation (SL100)
  - Resistive network ( $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and Pot)
- IC regulators are similar, but the above blocks, esp the first three very elaborate and rugged

# BJT Series Regulator – Comparison between Experiment and NGSPICE Simulations

BJT Series Regulator, $R_L=1k$		
	Expt	NGSPICE
$V_{in}$	$V_{out}$	$V_{out}$
15	11.66	11.37
16	11.74	11.54
17	11.8	11.71
18	11.87	11.88
19	11.95	12.04
20	12	12.20
21	12.09	12.37
22	12.14	12.54
23	12.2	12.70
24	12.26	12.86
25	12.31	13.03
$(R_1+R_2)=25k$		

- Expt and NGSPICE agreeing very well, better than the agreement we had for Zener regulator.

# Comparison – Zener Regulator vs BJT Series Regulator

Zener Regulator		
RS=470		Offset=10.8V
RL=1k		rz=125ohms
	Expt	NGSPICE
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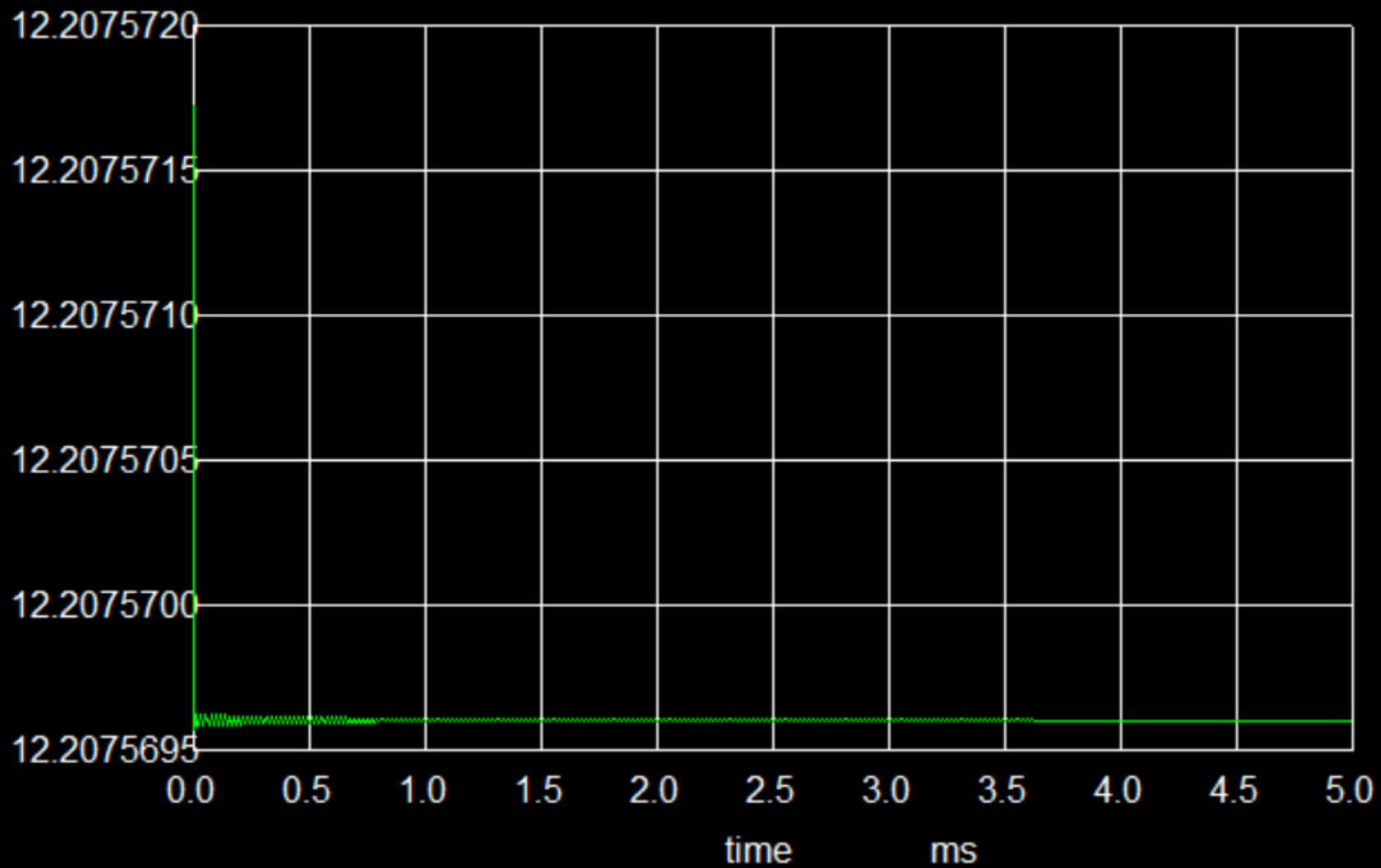
BJT Series Regulator, RL=1k		
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(R1+R2)=25k		

- Zener Regulator:
  - $\Delta V_{out}/\Delta v_{in} = 2.19/10 = 0.219$ , or 20%
- BJT Ser Regulator
  - $\Delta V_{out}/\Delta v_{in} = 0.65/10 = 0.065$ , or 6.5%
- Commercial IC Voltage Regulators
  - $\Delta V_{out}/\Delta v_{in} = 0.1\%$  typ.



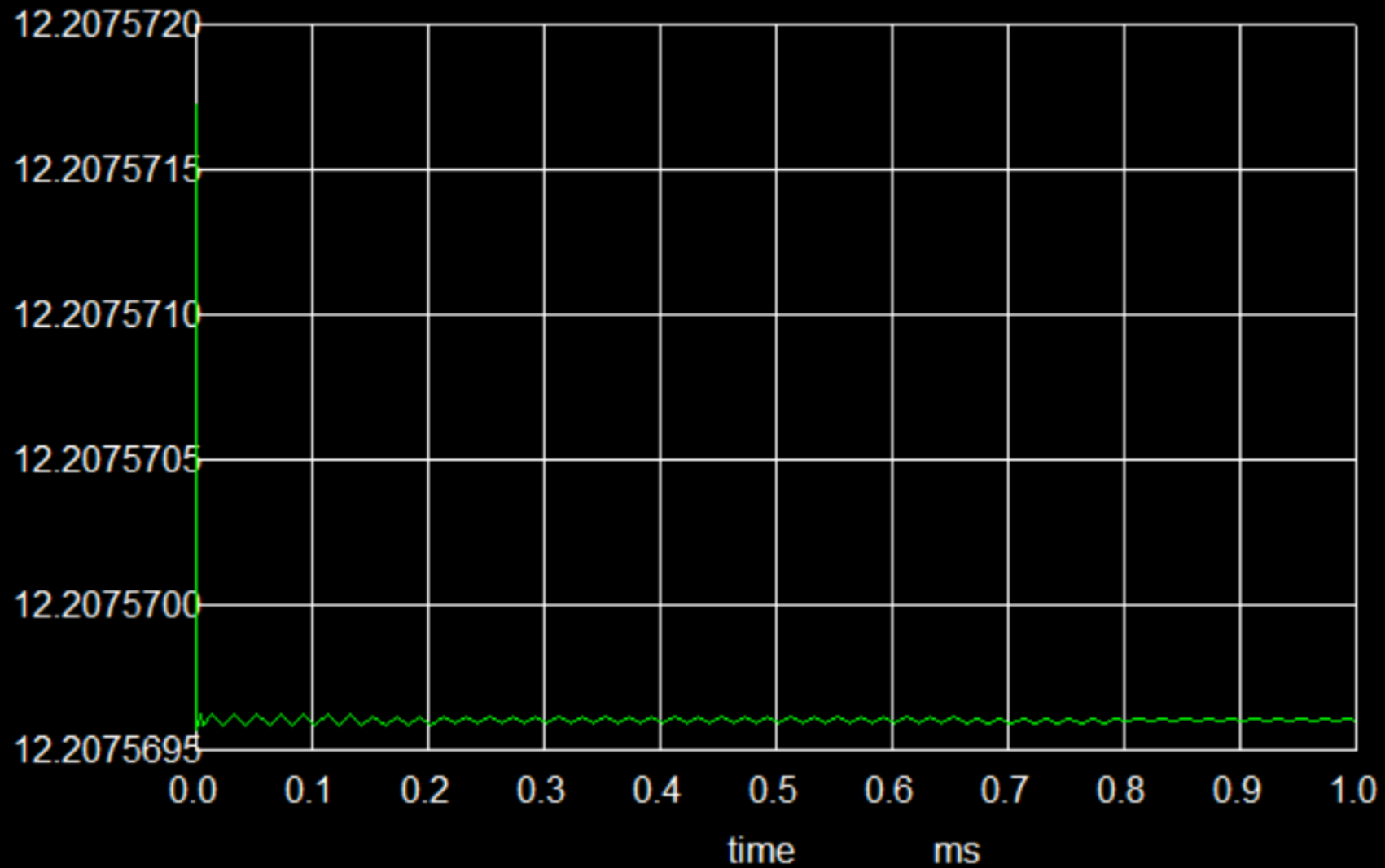
An interesting observation

V — v(3)

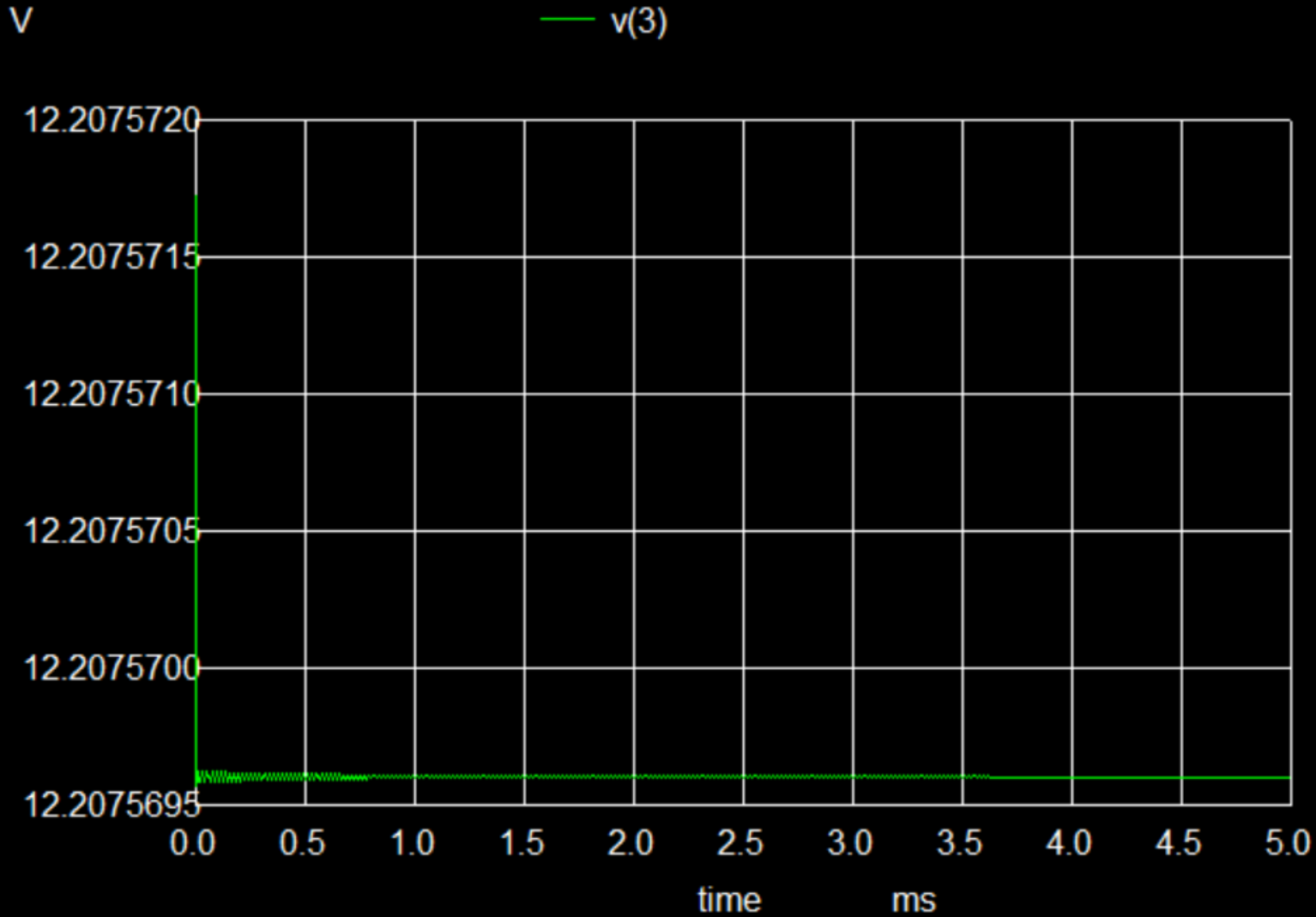


- .tran analysis
- Any problem?

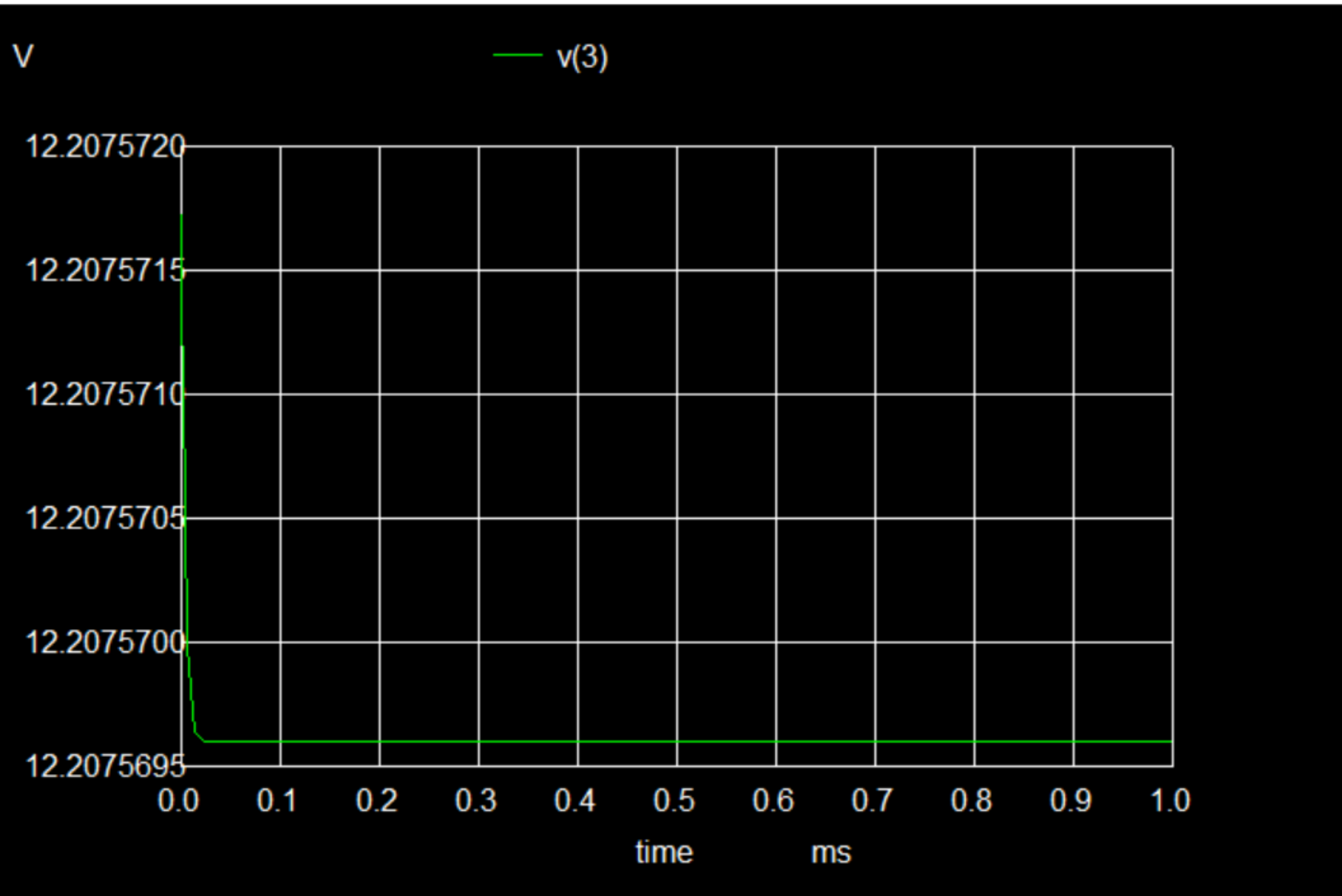
V — v(3)



- .tran analysis
- Any problem?



- .tran analysis
- Observation
  - Oscillations at  $V_{out}$
  - Stabilizes after sometime
  - Stability problem
- Solution?



- Plot of  $V_{out}$  after putting a  $1\ \mu\text{F}$  capacitor (across  $R_L$ )
- Observation
  - $V_{out}$  stable
- How to choose the Capacitor value?
  - Should be small value such as  $1\ \mu\text{F}$ , to have faster response

# IC Voltage Regulators

- All IC regulators recommend a  $1\ \mu\text{F}$  (typ) capacitor (across  $R_L$ )
- Should not put too high a value.

# Major Lessons from Expt 2 on DC Power Supply?

- Unregulated Power Supply (with a Capacitor filter)
- Zener Regulator
- BJT Series Regulator

# Major Lessons from Expt 2: DC Power Supply

- Unregulated Power Supply (with a Capacitor filter)
  - Choose C carefully; a small value would do (typically 220 to 470 $\mu$ F)
  - Do not increase C in order to reduce the ripple voltage
- Zener Regulator
  - A good option if load currents are, say up to about 10 mA
  - Not a good choice for large  $V_{in}$  and  $R_L$  ranges
- BJT Series Regulator
  - A good circuit to illustrate the operation of an IC regulator
  - Reasonably good regulation



Questions?