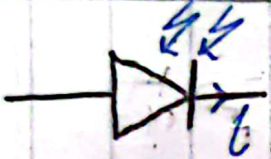




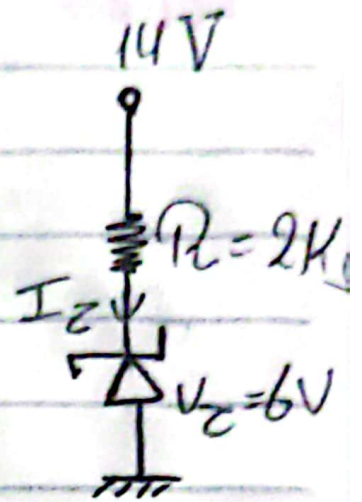


lec 6

	Photodiode	LED	Schottky	varactor	zener
1) Schematic Symbol					
2) Function	convert light energy to electric	convert electric energy to light energy	Fast Switch	variable capacitor not	It causes a constant voltage
3) Bias	Reverse	Forward	Switch back and forth Very Fast	Reverse Voltage	Reverse Voltage
4) Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Solar cell- Smoke detector- remote control- medical device	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- T.V- colored display- Traffic Signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- RF mixers- Digital device- IC's Schottky TTL- trigger switch "SCR"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Voltage controlled oscillator (VCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- voltage regulation- protection circuits

→ Zener diode

$$I_Z = \frac{V - V_Z}{R} = \frac{14 - 6}{2} = 4 \text{ mA}$$



EX:-

$$\Rightarrow I_L = \frac{I_Z}{R_L}$$

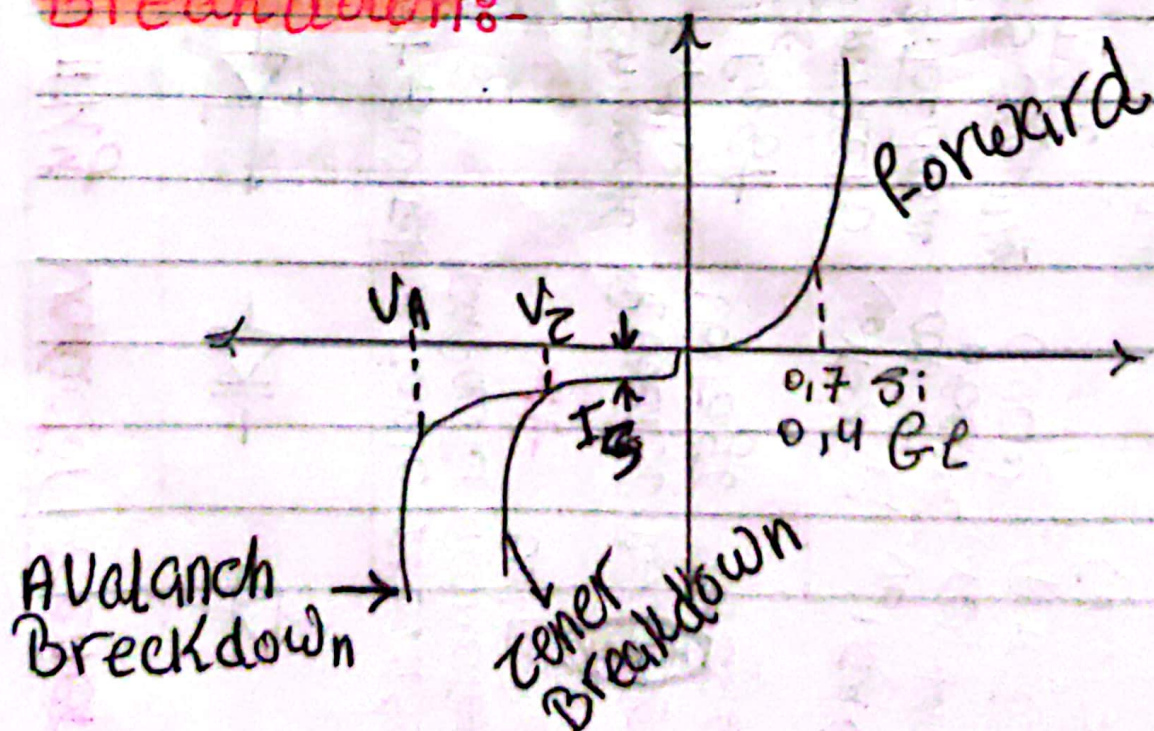
$$\Rightarrow I_S = \frac{V - V_Z}{R_S}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_S = I_Z - I_L$$

$$I_Z < I_{Z \text{ max}}$$

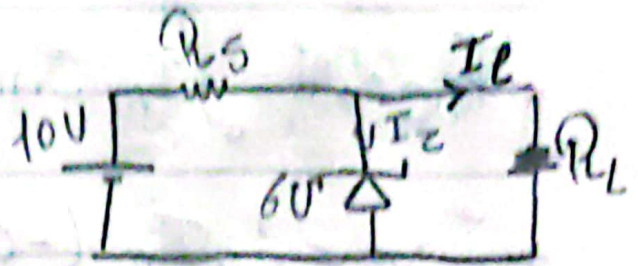


→ Zener Breakdown & Avalanche Breakdown:-



20

$$I_S = \frac{10 - 6}{1} = 4 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_L = \frac{V_Z}{R_L} = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_L = 4 \text{ k}\Omega, R_S = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_S = I_Z + I_L$$

$$\therefore I_Z = I_S - I_L$$

$$I_Z = 4 - 1.5 = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

✗

	HWR	FWR
I_{DC}	$\frac{I_m}{\pi}$	$\frac{2I_m}{\pi}$
I_{rms}	$\frac{I_m}{2}$	$\frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$
V_{DC}	$\frac{V_m}{\pi}$	$\frac{2V_m}{\pi}$
γ	40.2%	81.2%
Ripple Factor	1.21	0.48

$$* I_{DC} \cdot 2\pi = \int_0^{\pi} I_m \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\rightarrow I_{DC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} I_m (-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} I_m [1 - (-1)] = \frac{I_m}{\pi}$$

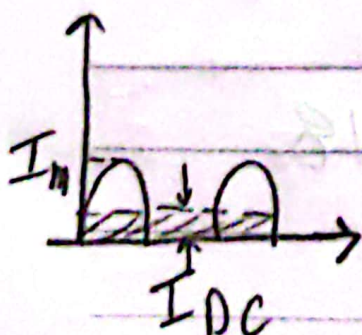
$$I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} I^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} I^2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\theta))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_m \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right]_0^{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_m$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{DC}}{P_{rms}} = \frac{I_{DC}^2 R_L}{I_{rms}^2 R_L} = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} \times \frac{4}{I_m^2} = \frac{4}{\pi^2}$$



$$I_{rms}^2 = I_{DC}^2 + I_{ac rms}^2$$

$$I_{ac rms}^2 = I_{rms}^2 - I_{DC}^2 \div I_{DC}^2$$

No: -----

Date: -----

$$\frac{I_{ac\text{rms}}}{I_{DC}^2} = \frac{I_{rms}^2}{I_{DC}^2} - 1$$

$$\frac{I_{ac\text{rms}}^2}{I_{DC}^2} = \frac{I_{rms}^2}{I_{DC}^2} - 1$$

$$\frac{I_{ac}}{I_{DC}} = \sqrt{\frac{I_m^2}{4} \times \frac{\pi^2}{I_m^2} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1} = 1.21$$