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Course! EEE111L

Section: 7



## Awar to the Question No-1

- a) There are two types of rectities circuits.
  - 1) Hall-wave rectibier
  - 2) Full-wave rectition
  - Wing the capacitor in parallel with load resistor reduces the ripple in the output voltage giving us a much smoother curve.
- c) Between the capaciton of values 8.22 µF and 10 µF the 10 µF was more preferable because it gave us a more DC like output curve.

## Answer to the Question No-2

- a) The name of the circuit of the output wave--torms of ligure -1(b) is the parallel dipper circuit.
- b) The name of the equipments needed to construct a & b cincuits one:
  - \* Diode
  - \* Resistan
  - \* DC Power source
  - \* Trainer Board
  - \* Signal Renerator
  - \* Digital Multimolog
  - \* Oscilloscope
  - \* Wines as required

## Answer to the Question No-3

- a) the point where the load line crosses with the output curve is the Q-point.
- b) Diode O2 is a Zener diode and while doing the experiment we sow the Vz increasing gradually along with input voltage.
- c) Diode 1 is a general diode which only works in tormand biased condition.

Diode 2 is a Zener diode that works in both forward and reverse biased condition. But in a reverse biased it only works after reaching a certain point of voltage which is Zener voltage.

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## Answer to the Question No-4

- i) A) + anode, cathode ii) D) Regulator
- iii) <del>β) 55 ((e</del> C) 100HZ
- iv) 0 volts but for silicon diode 0.7 Volls.
  - V) True

C) Voltage is constant & current increases