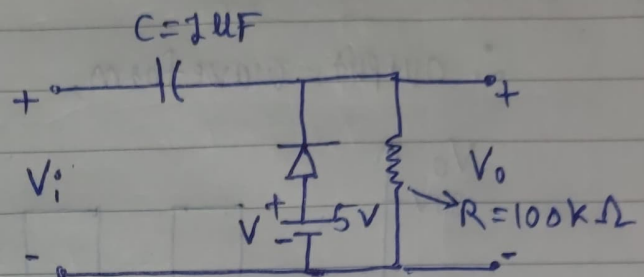
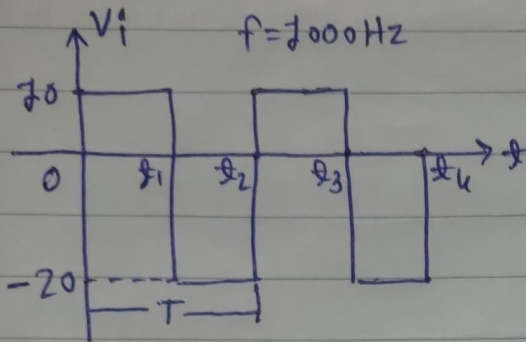


Date ____ / ____ / ____

(7)

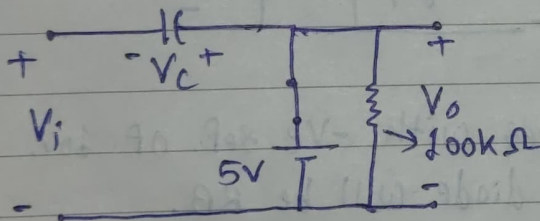


→ $T = 1/f = 1/1000 = 1 \text{ msec}$

∴ $t_1 = t_2 = 1/2 \text{ msec} = 0.5 \text{ ms}$

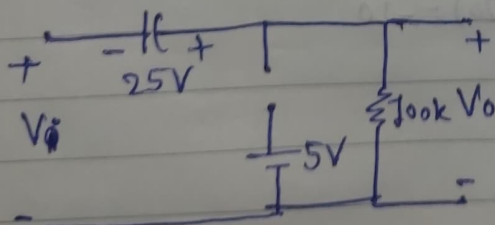
→ (i) $0 < t < t_1 \Rightarrow i_o = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{V_o = 0 \text{ V}}$ (diode will be in RB)
 $V_i = 10 \text{ V}$

→ (ii) $t_1 < t < t_2$



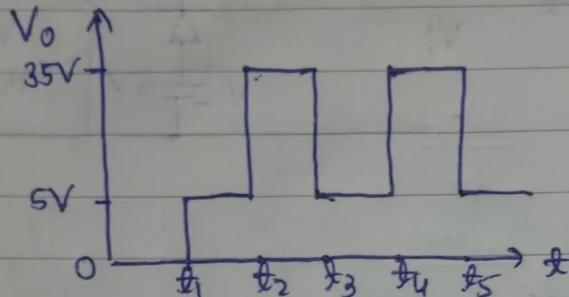
→ diode will be in FB ∴ $V_o = 5 \text{ V}$
 ∴ $V_c = 5 - (-20) = 25 \text{ V}$ (capacitor)

(iii) $t_2 < t < t_3$

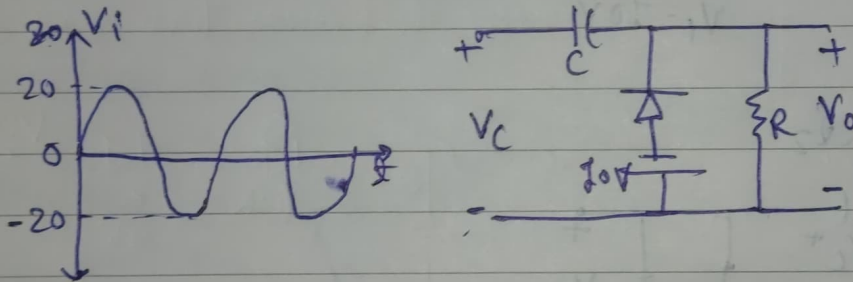


→ Again diode will be in RB.
 According KVL, $25 + V_c - V_o = 0$
 ∴ $V_o = 25 + 10 = 35 \text{ V}$

∴ Output waveform,

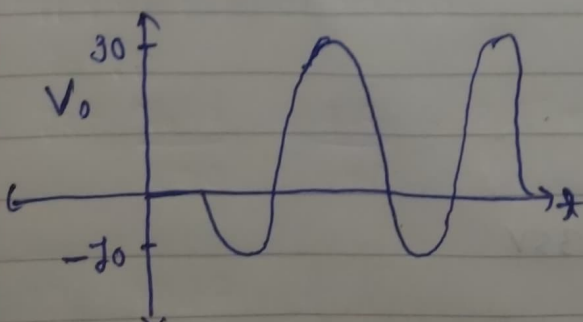


(2) Determine output waveform



- This circuit is +ve clamper with -ve ref. of 10V.
- for 1st +ve half cycle, diode will be RB.
∴ $V_o = 0$ as $i = 0$ due to charging of capacitor.
- for 1st -ve half cycle, diode will be FB.
 $V_o = 10V$ and capacitor will be charged to 10V.
- After 1 complete cycle capacitor will provide dc voltage of 10V.
∴ $V_o = 10 + V_i$
∴ $V_{max} = 10 + 20 = 30$, $V_{min} = 10 + (-20) = -10$

→ output waveform,



(3)

(i) for +ve half cycle,

$$1) V_i < 20$$

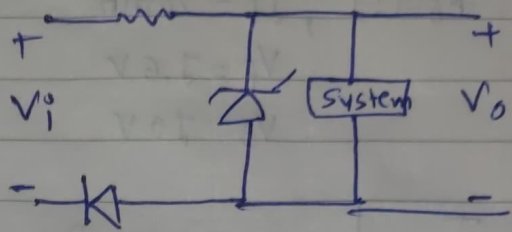
Zener diode \rightarrow open circuited

$$\therefore V_o = V_c$$

$$2) V_i > 20$$

Zener diode will provide const. voltage of 20V.

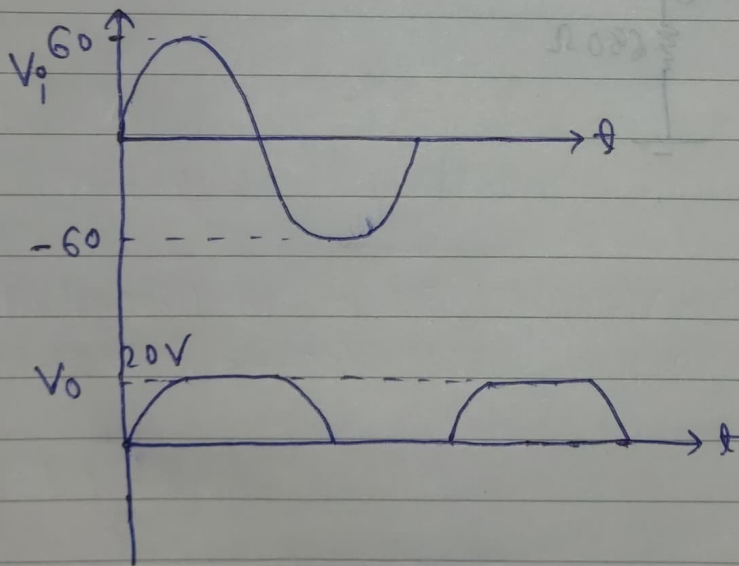
$$\therefore V_o = 20V$$



(ii) for -ve half cycle,

 \rightarrow Silicon diode will be open circuited and zener will be in FB.

$$\therefore V_o = 0V$$



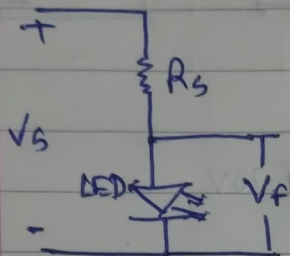
$$(u) \quad \lambda = 5490 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{12400}{\lambda} \text{ eV}$$

$$= \frac{12400}{5490} \text{ eV}$$

$$\therefore E = 2.258 \text{ eV}$$

- (5) $R_S = (?)$, $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
 $V_F = 1.6 \text{ V}$
 $V_S = 10 \text{ V}$

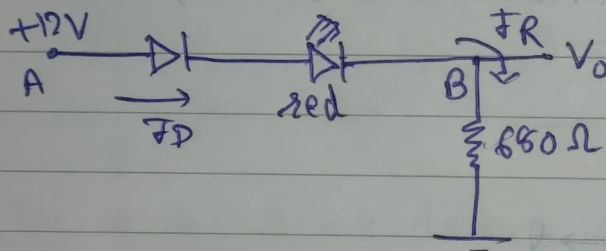


$$R_S = \frac{V_S - V_F}{I_F}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 1.6}{20 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$R_S = 420 \Omega$$

- (6) $V_O = (?)$ and series diode current I_S ,



- Applying KVL,
 $V_A - V_B = 1.8 + 0.7$
 $\therefore V_B = V_A - 2.5$
 $= 12 - 2.5$
 $V_B = 9.5 \text{ V}$

→ $V_B = V_O = 9.5$

- Applying KCL at node B,

$$I_D = I_R$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_O - 0}{680} = \frac{9.5}{680} = 13.97 \text{ mA} \approx 14 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore I_D = 14 \text{ mA}$$