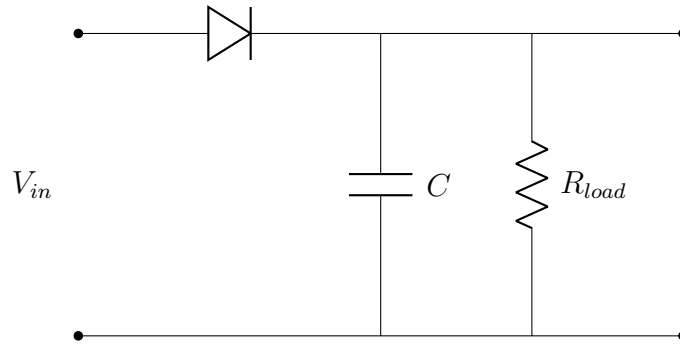


# 1 Problem 1

Design an unregulated power supply that will output 12.0VDC with a maximum ripple of 1% at an output current of 200mA.

## 1.1 Half-Wave Rectifier

The basic design for a half-wave rectifier is



This will output at a peak voltage equal to  $V_{in} - 0.6V$ . It will have a fractional ripple of  $\frac{1}{CR_L f}$ . With a desired fractional ripple of 0.01 on a frequency of 60Hz at 200mA,  $R_L$  will be  $\frac{V_{out}}{i_{out}} = \frac{12.0}{0.2} = 60\Omega$ . For a fractional ripple of 1%, we have

$$0.01 = \frac{1}{C * 60 * 60}$$
$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{0.01 * 60 * 60} = 0.0278F$$

Thus, with a capacitor of greater value than  $C = 0.0278F$ , the power supply will have the desired properties. Since the voltage sees a 0.6V drop, an input voltage of 12.6VAC is required.

## 1.2 Full-Wave Rectifier Using Center Tap

In this design, the capacitor sees a similar waveform to the half-wave rectifier, but at double frequency. Using this approximation, it is easy to see that

the capacitor will only be required to have half the capacitance as the first. That is,  $C = 0.0139F$ . Furthermore, the input voltage still only sees one diode drop, but the output voltage will be relative to the center of the inductor, which will be half of the full  $V_p 2p$  voltage expected out of the transformer.

That is, the transformer should output  $12.6V$  on each side, for a total of  $25.2VAC$  expected peak-to-peak voltage.

### 1.3 Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier

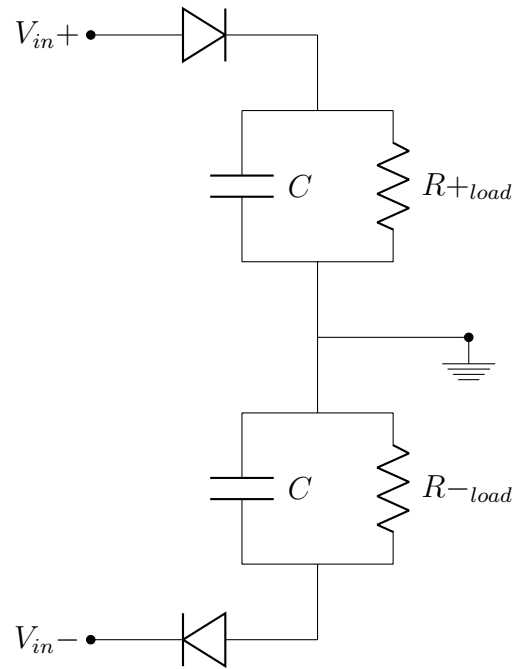
This power supply has the same output as the center-tapped full rectifier, but with two diode drops. That is,  $V_{in} = 12.0 + 1.2 = 13.2VAC$ , and  $C = 0.0139F$ .

## 2 Problem 2

Make a power supply with  $+5.0V$  and  $-5.0V$  output using a center-tapped transformer.

It will be easiest to do this by using a half-wave rectifier on each half of the transformer, with the positive end rectifying in the normal way, and the negative end rectifying in reverse polarity.

Grounding the center tap, the completed circuit design is



By symmetry, the value of  $C$  will be the same for each side. That value will be determined in a similar way to Problem 1.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{ripple} &= \frac{1}{C * R_L * f} \\
 0.002 &= \frac{1}{C * \left(\frac{5V}{0.5A}\right) * 60Hz} \\
 C &= \frac{1}{.002 * 10 * 60} \\
 &= 0.833F
 \end{aligned}$$