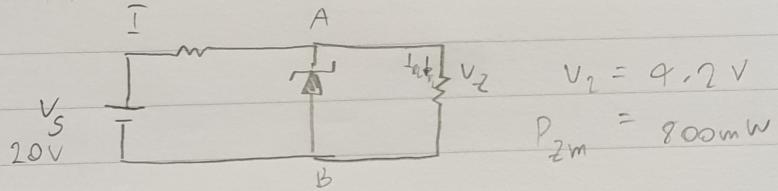


## Chapter 3

1. តិច 12L ព្រាក់បាន 400Ω និង 220Ω សម្រាប់ Zener "On" នឹងវា  $V_L, I_L, V_R$  និង  $\dot{I}_Z$



$P_{off}$  Zener "On"

$$V = \frac{R_1 V_i}{(R + R_2)}$$

$$\leq \frac{(400)(220)}{400 + 220}$$

$$= 12.9 \text{ V} \quad ; \quad V > V_2 ; 12.9 \text{ V} > 9.2 \text{ V} \quad \text{So zener "on"}$$

$$V_L = V = 12.9 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = V_i - V_L$$

$$= 20 - 12.9$$

$$= 7.1 \text{ V}$$

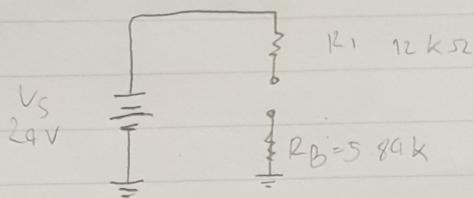
$$I_L = \frac{V_2}{R_1} = \frac{9.2}{7.1} = 1.296 \text{ A}$$

$$I_R = \frac{(V_i - V_2)}{R}$$

$$= 20 - 9.2$$

$$147.04$$

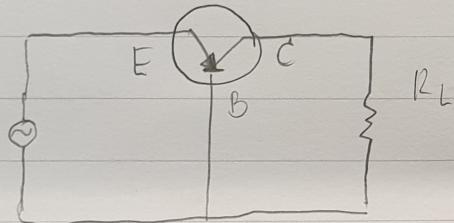
$$= 50.02 \text{ mA}$$

2. กรณีที่ไม่มีจ่ายไฟ คือ  $V_{AB} \approx V_{PB}$ 

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{24}{17.89k} = 1.35mA$$

$$R_T = 12 + 5.89 = 17.89k$$

3. กรณีที่มี  $R_1 = 15\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 1.2k\Omega$ 2.) คำนวณค่า  $A_v$  (Av)

$$A_v = \frac{V_L}{V_i} = \frac{1.2L}{75R_i}$$

6.) คำนวณ  $V_C$  ใน sinewave เมื่อ  $12mV_p$  (peak) ของ  $I_C$  (peak)

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

$$I = 2IE$$

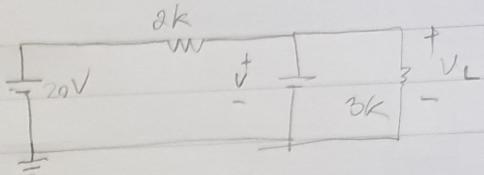
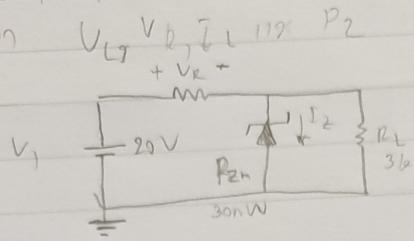
$$= I(E + I_B)$$

5.) กรณีที่มีจ่ายไฟ คือ  $V_{AB} \approx V_{PB}$ โดย สองค่า Bass-Emitter Junction และ Base-Collector Junction7.) กรณี Common Base ที่มีจ่ายไฟ คือ  $R_1 = 50\Omega$  และ  $\alpha = 0.98$  คำนวณ  $V_i$  ใน  $V_L$  ที่มี sinewave เมื่อ  $0.2V_p$  และ  $V_o$  เมื่อ  $25V_p$  ตามที่กำหนด  $R_L = 250\Omega$ 

$$V_L = I_L R_L = 25 / 2 V_p$$

$$R_L = V_L / I_L = 25 / 0.98 = 25.51 \Omega$$

(ນາ.) ວິທີກົດລະບົບ



$$V_L = V_i$$

$$= 11V$$

$$V_R = V_i - V_L$$

$$= 20V - 11V$$

$$= 9V$$

Diode ON

$$I_2 = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{9V}{3k\Omega} = 0.003A$$

$$P_2 = V_R I_2 = 9V \times 0.003A = 0.027W$$

$$V = \frac{R_L V_i}{R + R_L}$$

$$= \frac{(3k\Omega)(20V)}{(3k\Omega + 2k\Omega)} = 12V$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{R_L} = \frac{12V}{3k\Omega} = 4mA$$

$$I_R = \frac{(V_i - V_L)}{R} = \frac{(20V - 12V)}{2k\Omega} = 4mA$$

⇒ ກົດລະບົບ R, ເກັນ 3kΩ ຖໍາມາ V\_{D2} I\_2

$$V = \frac{R_L V_i}{R + R_L}$$

$$= \frac{(3k\Omega)(20V)}{(3k\Omega + 3k\Omega)}$$

$$= 10V$$

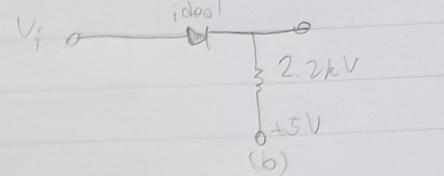
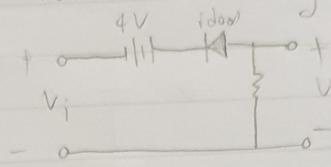
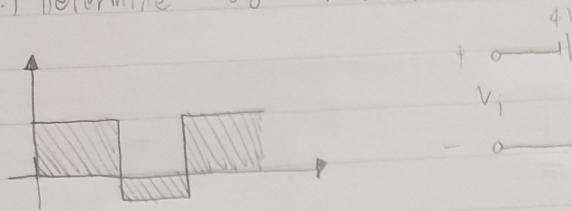
$$V_R = V_i - V_L$$

$$= 20V - 10V$$

$$= 10V$$

$$I_2 = I_R - I_L = 3 - 3.33 = -0.33mA$$

30.) Determine  $V_o$  for each network of Fig. 2.178 for the input shown



$$\text{Ans (a)} \quad V_i = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 0 \text{ V}$$

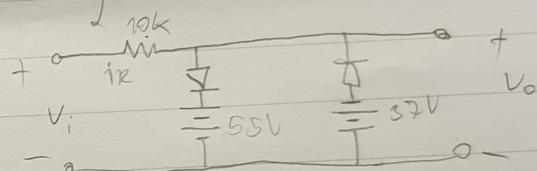
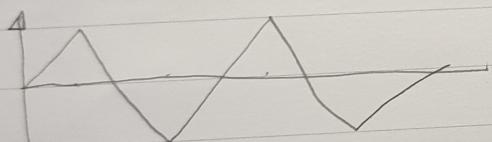
$\therefore V_i = 5 \text{ V}$  battery = 4 V Diode "on"

$$-V_o = 5 - 4 = 0$$

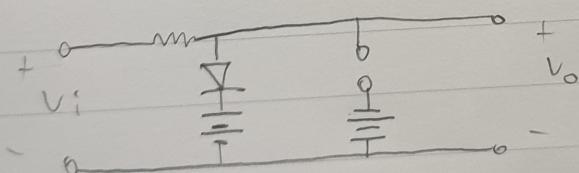
$$-V = 5 - 4$$

$$V = -1$$

36) Sketch  $i_R$  and for the network of Fig. 2.180 for the input shown



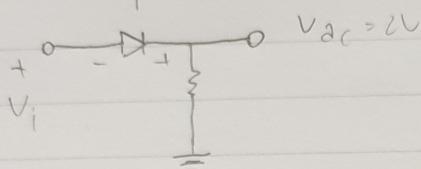
Sol



Textbook v. 123-129

Signoidal input : Half-wave Rectification

22.) Assuming an ideal diode, sketch  $v_i$ ,  $v_d$ , and  $i_d$  for the half-wave rectified of Fig 2.18. The input is a sinusoidal wave form with a frequency of 60 Hz. Determine the peak value of  $v_i$  from the given dc level.

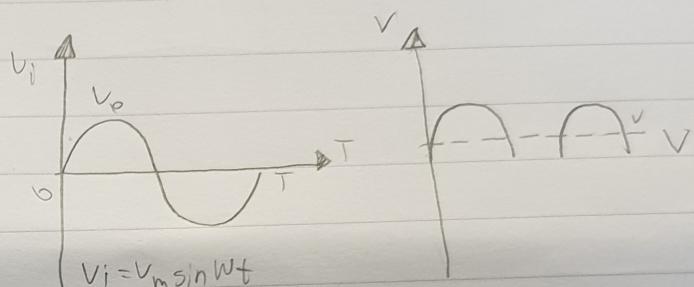


$$V_{dc} = 0.318 V_m$$

$$V_m = \frac{V_{dc}}{0.318}$$

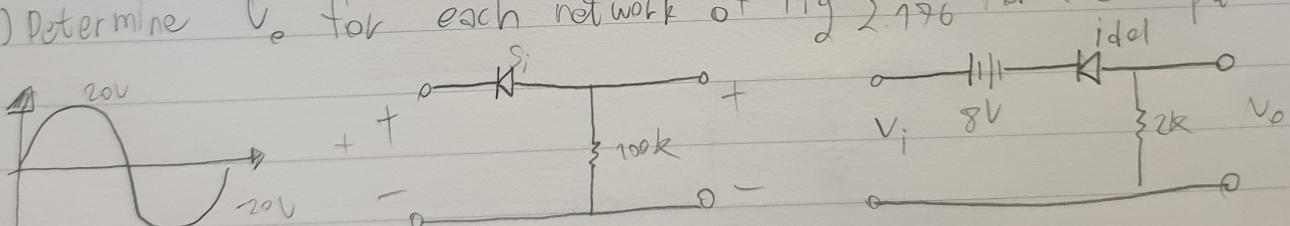
$$= \frac{20}{0.318}$$

$$= 62.8V$$



## Clippers

32.) Determine  $V_o$  for each network of Fig 2.176 for the input shown



if S1 diode open

$$V_o = 0V$$

if  $-20V < V_i < -0.7V$  i.e. diode "on"

$$V_i = V_o + 0.7V$$

$$V_i = 20V$$

$$V_o = -20 - 0.7$$

$$= 19.3V$$

$$\therefore V_i = -20V, \text{ if } V_o = -19.3V$$

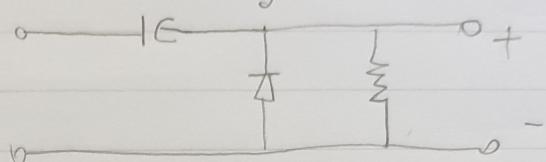
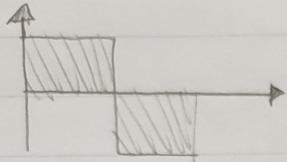
SUBJECT: தொகுதியின் பொருள்கள்

பொருள்கள்

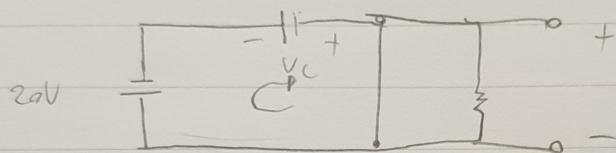
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## Clampers

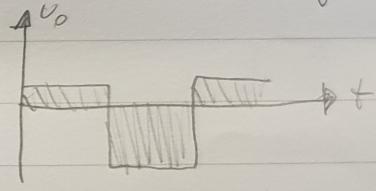
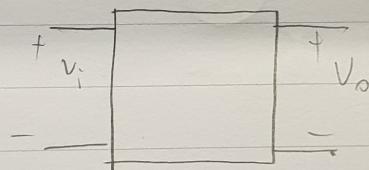
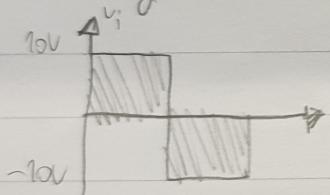
32) Sketch  $V_o$  for each network of Fig 2.18)



Signal input forward diode



41.) Design a clumper to perform the function indicated in Fig 2.135



201

clamper Circuit

