Question 3 10 A voltage waveform $v_i = 8sin(2000\pi t)V$ is input to a full-wave rectifier. A resistance of $R = 50k \Omega$ is connected at the load. [Assume that the diodes used in the circuit have a forward drop of 0.8V]. (a) Draw the circuit of the full wave rectifier. Label the input and output voltages [1] properly. (b) Draw the waveforms of the input and output voltages. What are the peak values of input and output? Show them in the graph. [1+1](c) Find the average voltage measured at the output. [1] Now a 10 μF capacitor is connected in parallel with the load. [0.5+0.5](d) Find the frequency of the input signal and the frequency of the ripple. (e) Find the peak-to-peak ripple of the output voltage. [1.5]

(g) If we want to reduce the ripple to 1% of the input peak voltage what value

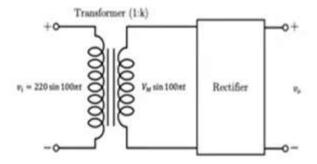
[1.5]

[2]

(f) Find the DC value of the output voltage.

of capacitor should we use?

Suppose you are using the following reference circuit to design a charger for your phone.



Here the input v_i is connected to the wall outlet with maximum voltage of 220~V and a frequence f_i of 50~Hz (hence $\omega_i=2\pi f=100$ x The function of the transformer is to reduce the voltage v_i by a factor of k while keeping the signal shape intact. This means that the output of the transformer (hence the input of the rectifier) will still be a sinsoid with frequecy $f_i=50~Hz$ but with amplitude

$$V_M = \frac{220}{k}$$
.

The output of the rectifier is connected to the phone to be charged. The output voltage, vo, must have the following criteria:

- ullet Average or DC voltage, $V_{DC}=V_{AV}=6~V$
- Maximum output peak to peak ripple voltage, $v_{r(p-p)}=0.2\ V$
- ullet Output ripple frequency, $f_r=100Hz$

Question:

- a. Which type of rectifier should you use (half wave or full wave)? Why? [1]
- b. Design the rectifier (i.e. find the value of k of the transformer and R and C for the rectifier). [2 + 1 + 1]