

TUTORIAL SHEET NO. 3

(Rectifier: Half wave, Centre-tap, Bridge Rectifier and Voltage Regulator)

Q1. The forward resistance R_F of a diode is $20\ \Omega$. This is used in a half wave rectifier circuit. The applied input voltage is $v = 50 \sin \omega t$ and the load resistance R_L is $800\ \Omega$. Determine:

- a) I_m, I_{dc}, I_{rms} b) ac power input and dc power output
c) Output dc voltage d) Rectification Efficiency.

Ans- a) $I_m = 60.97\text{ mA}$, $I_{dc} = 19.41\text{ mA}$, $I_{rms} = 30.48\text{ mA}$

b) $P_{ac} = 0.7618\text{ W}$, $P_{dc} = 0.3016\text{ W}$ c) $V_o = 15.53\text{ V}$ d) $\eta = 39.59\%$

Q2. In a centre tap full wave rectifier the load resistance is $7500\ \Omega$. Each diode has an ac plate resistance of $50\ \Omega$. If the ac voltage applied to each diode has a peak amplitude of 400 V and frequency 50 Hz . Calculate:

- (a) I_m, I_{dc}, I_{rms} (b) P_{dc} (c) P_{ac} (d) η (e) ripple factor
(f) Output frequency

Ans-a) $I_m = 52.98\text{ mA}$, $I_{dc} = 33.73\text{ mA}$, $I_{rms} = 37.46\text{ mA}$

b) $P_{dc} = 8.53\text{ W}$

c) $P_{ac} = 10.594\text{ W}$

d) $\eta = 80.54\%$

e) $r = 0.483$

f) $f_o = 100\text{ Hz}$

Q3. A 230 V , 60 Hz voltage is applied to the primary of a $5:1$ step-down, centre tap transformer used in a full wave rectifier having a load of $900\ \Omega$. If the diode resistance is of $100\ \Omega$. Determine:

- (a) Dc voltage across the load (b) Dc current flowing through the load (c) PIV
(d) Dc power delivered to the load (e) Ripple voltage (f) Output frequency

Ans- a) $V_o = 18.63\text{ V}$

b) $I_{dc} = 20.70\text{ mA}$

c) $PIV = 65.05\text{ V}$

d) $P_{dc} = 0.386\text{ W}$

e) $V_{r(rms)} = 10\text{ V}$

f) $f_o = 120\text{ Hz}$

Q4. A centre tap full wave rectifier has $R_L = 1000\ \Omega$, $R_F = 20\ \Omega$. Voltage across half of the secondary winding is given by the equation $v = 200 \sin 314 t$. Determine:

- (a) Peak value of current (b) average or dc value of current
(c) the rms value of current (d) ripple factor e) η

Ans- a) $I_m = 0.196\text{ A}$

b) $I_{dc} = 0.124\text{ A}$

c) $I_{rms} = 0.138\text{ A}$

d) $r = 0.488$

e) $\eta = 79.4\%$

Q5. AC voltage of 200 V is applied to half wave rectifier circuit through transformer of turn ratio $4:1$, $R_L = 300\ \Omega$. Assuming diode as ideal one. Determine the following:

- (a) dc output voltage (b) PIV
(c) Maximum value of power delivered to load (d) Average value of power delivered to load

Ans- a) $V_{dc} = 22.44\text{ V}$

b) $PIV = 70.71\text{ V}$

c) $P_m = 16.66\text{ W}$

d) $P_{dc} = 1.68\text{ W}$

Q5. A bridge rectifier is applied with input from a step down transformer having turns ratio $8:1$ and input 230 V , 50 Hz . If the forward resistance of diode is $1\ \Omega$, secondary winding resistance is $10\ \Omega$ and load resistance is $2\text{ k}\Omega$. Find

- (a) DC power output (b) PIV across each diode
(c) Efficiency (d) percentage regulation at full load

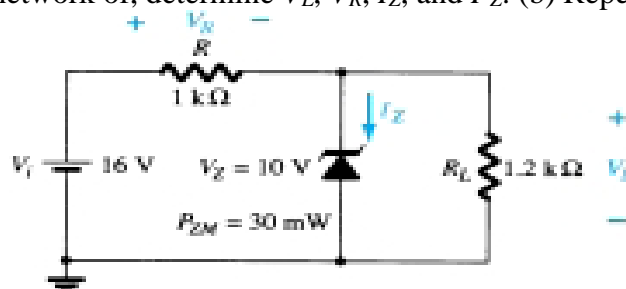
Ans- a) $P_{dc} = 0.3307\text{ W}$

b) $PIV = 40.6586\text{ V}$

c) $\eta = 80.56\%$

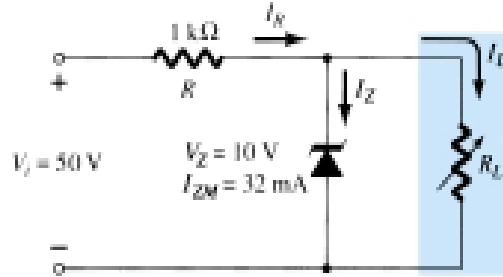
d) % Regulation = 0.645%

Q6. (a) For the Zener diode network of, determine V_L , V_R , I_Z , and P_Z . (b) Repeat part (a) with $R_L = 3\text{ k}\Omega$.



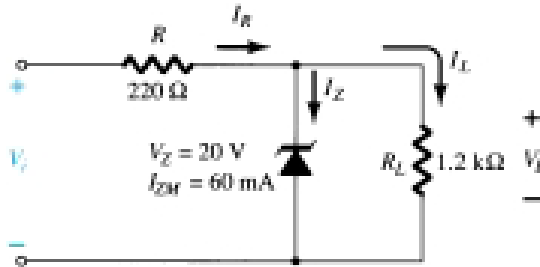
Ans: (a) $V_L = 8.73 \text{ V}$, $V_R = 7.27 \text{ V}$, $I_Z = 0 \text{ A}$, $P_Z = 0 \text{ W}$
 (b) $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$, $V_R = 6 \text{ V}$, $I_L = 3.33 \text{ mA}$, $I_R = 6 \text{ mA}$, $I_Z = 2.67 \text{ mA}$.

- Q7.** (a) For the network determine the range of R_L and I_L that will result in V_{RL} being maintained at 10 V.
 (b) Determine the maximum wattage rating of the diode.



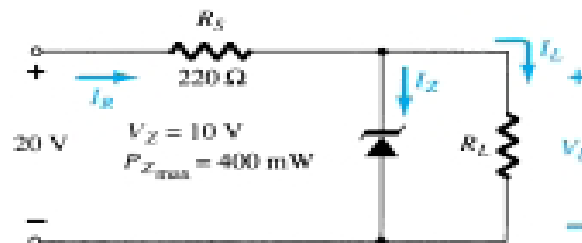
Ans: (a) $R_{Lmin} = 250 \Omega$, $R_{Lmax} = 1.25 \text{ k}\Omega$, $I_{Lmax} = 40 \text{ mA}$, $I_{Lmin} = 8 \text{ mA}$. (b) $P_{max} = 320 \text{ mW}$

- Q8.** Determine the range of values of V_i that will maintain the Zener diode in the “on” state.



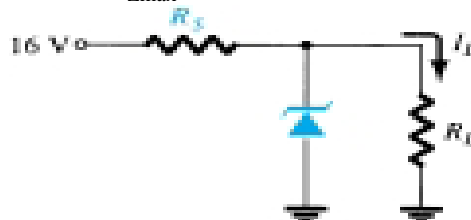
Ans: $V_{i \min} = 23.67 \text{ V}$, $V_{i \max} = 36.87 \text{ V}$

- Q 9.** (a) Determine V_L , I_L , I_Z , and I_R for the network if $R_L = 180 \Omega$ (b) Repeat part (a) if $R_L = 470 \Omega$
 (c) Determine the value of R_L that will establish maximum power conditions for the Zener diode.
 (d) Determine the minimum value of R_L to ensure that the Zener diode is in the “on” state.



Ans: (a) $I_L = I_R = 50 \text{ mA}$, $I_Z = 0 \text{ mA}$, $V_L = 9 \text{ V}$ (b) $V_L = 10 \text{ V}$, $I_R = 45.45 \text{ mA}$, $I_L = 21.28 \text{ mA}$, $I_Z = 24.17 \text{ mA}$
 (c) $R_L = 1,834.86 \Omega$ (d) $R_L = 220 \Omega$

- 10.** (a) Design the network of Fig. 2.166 to maintain V_L at 12 V for a load variation (I_L) from 0 to 200 mA. That is, determine R_s and V_Z . (b) Determine P_{Zmax} for the Zener diode of part (a).



Ans: (a) $V_Z = 12 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 60 \Omega$, $R_s = 20 \Omega$ (b) $P_{Zmax} = 2.4 \text{ W}$