
UM-SJTU JOINT INSTITUTE
ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS SUMMER
(ECE3110J)

LAB1 REPORT

VOLTAGE REGULATOR AND HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER

INSTRUCTED BY

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1 Voltage Regulator

1.1 Exercise 1.1.1

The experimental value of V_L is 3.202V. According to the datasheet which shows $V_Z=3.3V$ for 1N4728, the obtained V_L is acceptable.

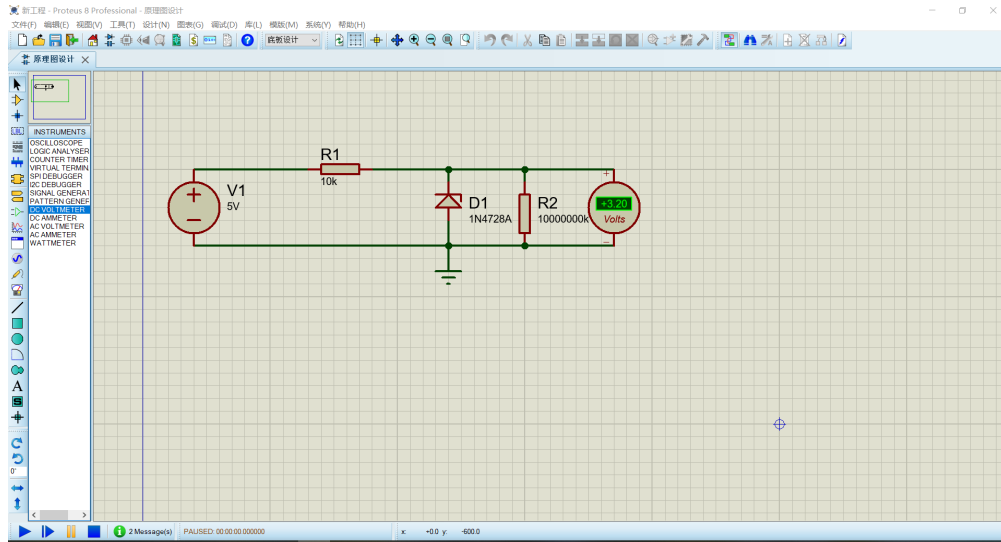


Figure 1: Simulation Results of 1.1.1

However, the value that I got from the experiment is much smaller than 3.3V. This can be caused by the precision of the instrument or by human error.

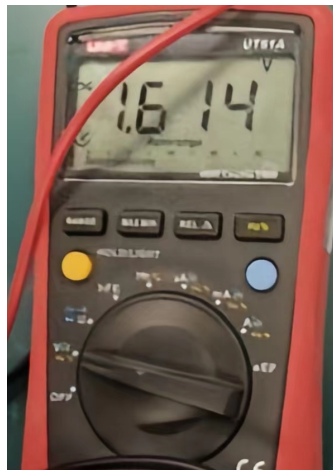


Figure 2: Actual Results of 1.1.1

1.2 Exercise 1.1.2

The experimental value of V_L in half a period is 640mV. The experimental value of V_S in half a period is 1070mV. Using 0.598, we calculate R_Z is 14883 Ω .

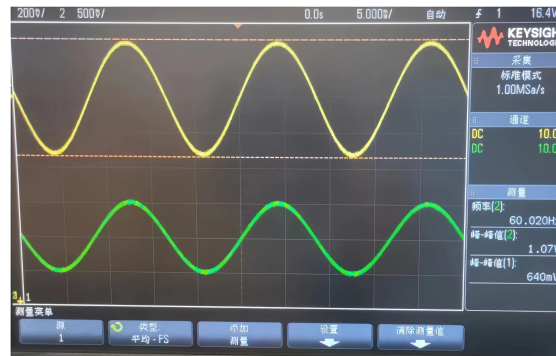


Figure 3: Actual Results of 1.1.2

However, the value that I got from the experiment is much smaller than 14883 Ω . Based on the simulation of $V_S = 5 + 0.5\sin(2\pi 60 \cdot \text{time})$, it can be known that $V_L = 8.5\text{mV}$ and $V_S = 0.5\text{V}$. Then it can be calculated that the line regulation equals to 0.017 and $R_Z = 173\Omega$.

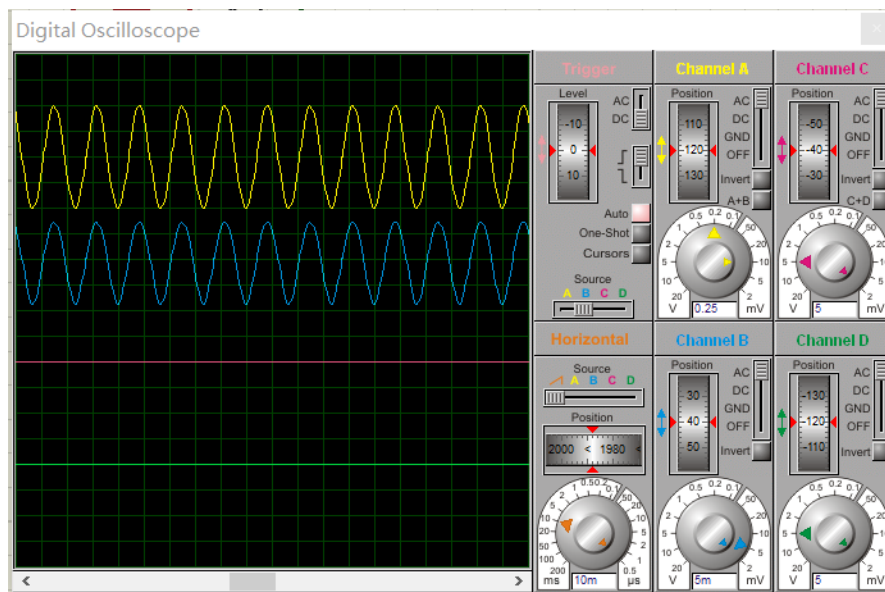


Figure 4: Simulation1 Results of 1.1.2

If $V_S = 2 + 3\sin(2\pi 60 \cdot \text{time})$, the result will be like this

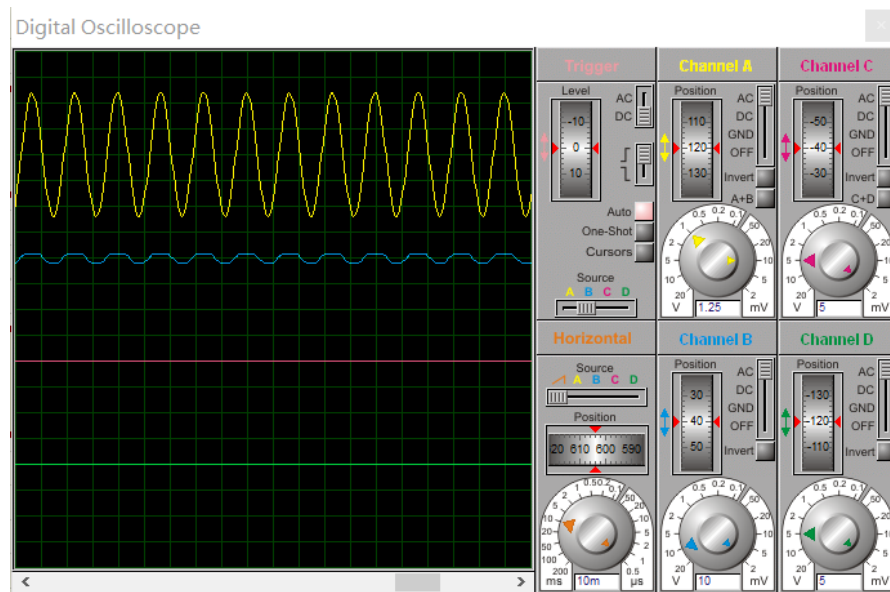


Figure 5: Simulation2 Results of 1.1.2

1.3 Exercise 1.1.3

If we take the voltage down for 20% as the symbol that regulators stop working, then $R_L = 9600\Omega$.

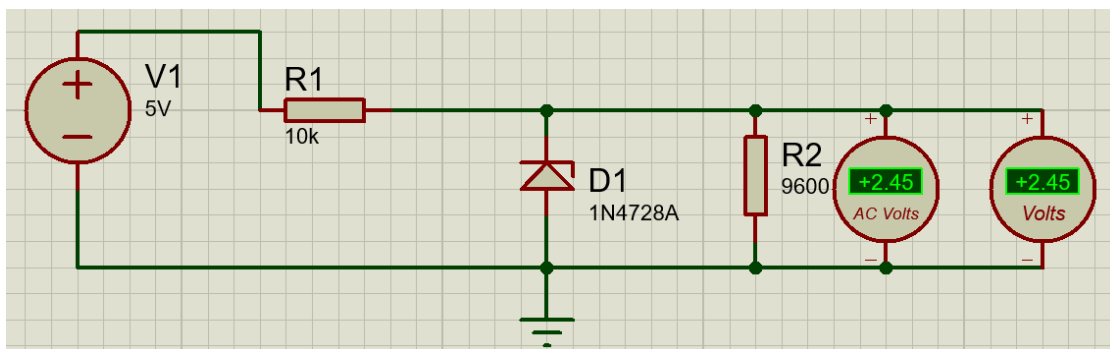


Figure 6: Simulation Results of 1.1.3

If we want $R_{L,min}$ to be 2 times smaller, we need to make R 2 times smaller.

2 Half-Wave Rectifier

According to the equation to calculate V_R :

$$V_R = (V_S - V_{on}) \times T/RC < 0.1 \quad (1)$$

We can get that capacitance C should be larger than $6.6 \times 10^{-4}F$. The actual and simulation waveform will be like this:

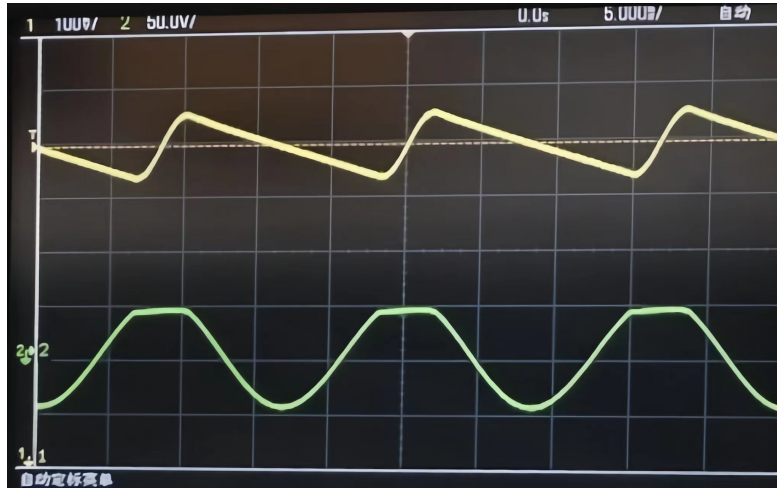


Figure 7: Actual Results of 2.1

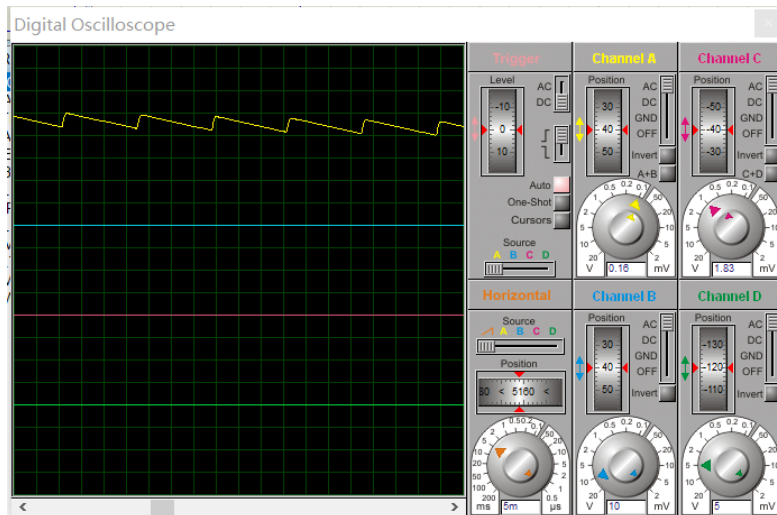


Figure 8: Simulation Results of 2.1

According to the simulation results, we can get that $V_{dc}=4.2\text{V}$, $I_{dc}=4.2\text{mA}$, $\theta_C=0.2\text{rad}$, $\Delta T=0.53\text{ms}$, $I_{peak}=0.264\text{A}$, $I_{surge}=1.32\text{A}$, $\text{PIV}=9.2\text{V}$.

Based on the equation:

$$V_R = (V_S - V_{on}) \times T/RC \quad (2)$$

If ω doubles, T will be half and V_R will also be half