ENGR-4300  
Spring 2008  
Test 4 Conflict

Name _______ SOLUTION

Section  1(MR 8:00)  2(TF 2:00)  3(MR 6:00)  
(circle one)

Question I (24 points) ____________

Question II (16 points) ____________

Question III (15 points) ____________

Question IV (20 points) ____________

Question V (25 points) ____________

Total (100 points): ________________

On all questions: SHOW ALL WORK. BEGIN WITH FORMULAS, THEN SUBSTITUT
E VALUES AND UNITS. No credit will be given for numbers that appear without justif
ication.
Question I – Diode Rectifier Circuits (24 points)

The diagram above shows the application of a diode bridge for performing rectification of the voltage from the output of the transformer. The sinusoidal source voltage \( V_1 = 240V_{\text{RMS}} \) and \( R_1 = 5k\Omega \).

1. (4pt) Knowing that the voltage amplitude is \( \sqrt{2} \) larger than the RMS voltage, what transformer turns ratio \( n:1 \) will give as close as possible to an 8V amplitude at \( V_2 \)? (\( n \) should be rounded to an integer.)

\[
   n = \frac{240 \times 1.414}{8} = 42.42 \Rightarrow 42 \quad n:1 = 42:1
\]

2. (4pt) What will the actual peak voltage be on the output of the full wave bridge (across \( R_1 \)). Let the idealized diodes have \( V_{\text{on}} = 0.6V \) and \( V_2 \) is the voltage from the turns ratio in question 1?

\[
   V = \frac{240 \times 1.414}{42} - 2 \times (0.6) = 6.88V
\]

3. (3pt) Given \( R_1 \) above, what is the peak current that will flow through any of the 4 diodes?

\[
   I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6.88}{5k} = 1.38mA
\]
Question I – Diode Rectifier Circuits (continued)

4. (4pt) For a 60Hz input voltage $V_1$ a capacitor is added in parallel with $R_1$ to reduce the ripple in the voltage across the load resistance so that the droop is less than 0.7V. Which of the following values is the minimum capacitance necessary to achieve this?

- a) 1µF
- b) 17µF
- c) 33µF
- d) 100µF

Droop = $0.7/6.88 = 0.10$

$T = 1/120Hz = 8.3ms$

$\tau = RC = 0.0083/0.10 = 0.083$

$C > 0.083/5000 = 16.6\mu F$

5. (3pt) It is decided to use a $680\mu F$ capacitor to filter the supply voltage. What 3 digit code will be written on this capacitor to indicate its value?

$687 \Rightarrow 68 \times 10^7 pF = 68 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-12} = 68 \times 10^{-5} = 0.00068F$

6. (6pt) For a quick calculation of the voltage droop with the $680\mu F$ capacitor and $5k\Omega$ load resistance, assume a 5V amplitude 50Hz sine wave has been ideally full wave rectified ($V_{on} = 0V$). Use the period between adjacent peaks as the maximum droop time and assume the exponential decay can still be modeled as a straight line in this interval. With these simplifications, how much will the voltage droop from its 5V maximum value?

$T = 1/(2x50Hz) = 1/100Hz = 0.01s$

$\tau = RC = 3.4s$

$\text{droop/0.01} = 5/3.4$

$\text{droop} = 5 \times 0.01 / 3.4 = 14.7mV$

$RC = 5000x680u = 3.4$
Question II – Zener Diode Circuits (16 points)

Below are 2 Zener diode limiter circuits. $V_z = 3\text{V}$ for D1 and $V_z = 8\text{V}$ for D2.

1. (6pt) For the left-hand circuit, on the axes below sketch the output voltage at the probe for the 3 inputs below.
Question II – Zener Diode Circuits (continued)

2. (4pt) For the right-hand circuit, on the axes below sketch the output voltage at the probe for the 2 inputs below.
Question II – Zener Diode Circuits (continued)

3. (4pt) Sketch the voltage input-output curve for the left-hand circuit above. Be sure to scale the axes.

![Voltage Input-Output Curve](image)

\[ V^+ = 8 + 0.7 = +8.7V \quad V^- = -3 - 0.7 = -3.7V \]

4. (2pt) TRUE or FALSE: A full wave bridge rectifier with all the diodes replaced with Zener diodes (Vz = 5V) would still be able to rectify a 6.4V amplitude input sine wave (V2 on the circuit in question I-1) with the same output waveform as with regular diodes (assuming the V_{on} voltages are all 0.7V).

   **Input amplitude must < 5 +0.7 = 5.7V**
Clipped at $8 + 0.7 = +8.7V$ and $-3 - 0.7 = -3.7V$

Clipped only at $-3 - 0.7 = -3.7V$

No clipping
Clipping at +0.7V and -0.7V

No clipping
Above is a typical optical isolation circuit with an LED/phototransistor pair. The logic gate and inputs may be in a cage whose reference voltage is 5kV higher than the phototransistor and relay circuit, but the “optical isolation” removes the danger of high voltage getting through.

1. (6pt) Fill in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Relay (on or off?)</th>
<th>LED C (on or off?)</th>
<th>LED D (on or off?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. (5pt) Assuming the resistance of the relay coil is negligible but 100mA is needed to turn it on, what is the maximum resistance value R can be if the on-resistance of the phototransistor is 20Ω?

Answer: \[ \frac{5V}{100mA} = 20 + R \]

\[ R = \frac{5}{0.2} - 20 = 30\Omega \]

3. (4pt) Using the phototransistor on-resistance of 20Ω, setting R = 15Ω and assuming the phototransistor behaves like an ideal switch when it is turned off, what are the minimum and maximum voltages at E, the collector of the transistor?

Answer:

Minimum = \[ \frac{20}{20 + 15} = \frac{20}{35} = 2.86V \]

Maximum = 5V
Question IV - Diode Limiter Circuits (20 points)

1. (6pt) Design a diode limiter circuit in the square, using stacked series standard Silicon diodes, that limits Vout to a maximum of +5.6V and a minimum of -3.5V.

![Diode Limiter Circuit Diagram]

2. (4pt) Sketch Vin and Vout when Vin is a 1kHz triangle wave with an 8V amplitude and a -2V offset.
Approximate answers will be flat clipped at +5.6V and -3.5V
Question IV - Diode Limiter Circuits (continued)

3. (4pt) If all the diodes in this limiter circuit were replaced with diodes whose forward bias voltages ($V_{on}$) are 0.6V, what would the maximum and minimum output voltages become?

$$V_{max} = 5 \times 0.6 = +3.0V$$
$$V_{min} = -8 \times 0.6 = -4.8V$$

4. (6pt) Can the circuit below, with appropriate values for $V_z$, be made to match the requirements in question IV-1? If not, explain why not. If so, what values are needed as $V_z$ for Zener 1 and Zener 2? $V_{on}$ for all diodes is the same as in IV-1 above.

Yes:

$$+5.6V = V_z2 + 0.7V \quad V_z2 = 4.9V$$
$$-3.5V = -V_z1 - 0.7V \quad V_z1 = 2.8V$$
Question V – Signal Modulation and Filtering (25 points)

A modulated signal is to be filtered to remove the effects of the modulation and other noise. The desired signal is from 100Hz – 8kHz. The undesired parts of the signal are below 50Hz and above 10kHz. Design a combination of filter types (low pass and/or high pass) that will remove everything except the desired signal. It has been decided that the filters should be in series (cascaded) as shown below. The Zs in the op-amp circuits represent complex impedances and may be combinations of resistors and capacitors. (Hint: one of these filters was used in Project 4.)

![Diagram of filter circuit](image)

1. (4pt) For each filter determine the appropriate type.

   Filter 1: **LOW PASS**
   
   Filter 2: **HIGH PASS**

   Order of filters may be switched around

2. (6pt) For each filter determine the corner frequency.

   Filter 1 \( f_c \): \(~9\text{kHz}\)
   
   Filter 2 \( f_c \): \(~70\text{Hz}\)

   8kHz – 10kHz OK
   
   50Hz – 100Hz OK
Question V – Signal Modulation and Filtering (continued)

3. (8pt) Using 10kΩ resistors and whatever capacitor values are necessary, draw the circuits for Filter 1 and Filter 2 with the correct components replacing the Zs above.

LPF Filter 1: \[ \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{1}{R_f C_f} \Rightarrow C_f = \frac{1}{R_f \cdot 2\pi f} = \frac{1}{10,000 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 9k} = 1.77 nF \]

HPF Filter 2: \[ \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{1}{R_i C_i} \Rightarrow C_i = \frac{1}{R_i \cdot 2\pi f} = \frac{1}{10,000 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 70} = 0.227 \mu F \]

4. (4pt) Write down the transfer function, \( H(j\omega) \), for each filter with numerical values for the coefficients.

LPF Filter 1: \[ H(j\omega) = -\frac{R_f}{R_i(1 + j\omega R_f C_f)} = -\frac{1}{1 + j\omega 1.77 \times 10^{-6}} \]

HPF Filter 2: \[ H(j\omega) = -\frac{j\omega R_i C_i}{1 + j\omega R_i C_i} = -\frac{j\omega 2.27 \times 10^{-3}}{1 + j\omega 2.27 \times 10^{-3}} \]

5. (3pt) Which type of filters, Miller integrators or practical differentiators, have problems due to inherent noise in signals?

Practical Differentiators: they greatly amplify high frequency noise