

ملخص مادة الفصل الثاني /
Clampers

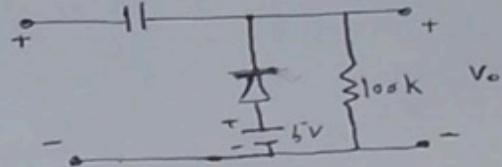
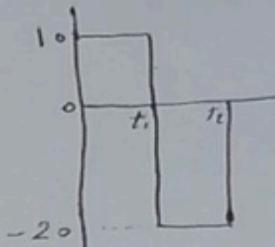
وهي دائرة متكونة من ملأت عناصر رئيسية :

Capacitor ③ diode ② , Resistance ①

خطوات حل السؤال : Damper

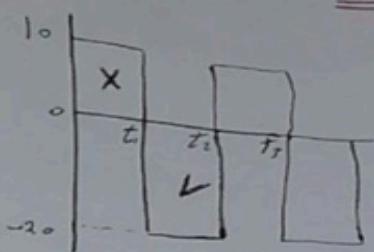
- ① نأخذ جزء دائرة الإدخال الذي يجعل الديود سيعجز أمامي لـ فتح المدى
- ② نقوم بحساب قيمة متغيرة متغيرة هنا هدف لحين سون
- ③ ننcluded الجزرباقي من الدوائر

Ex 31: Determine V_o for the network..

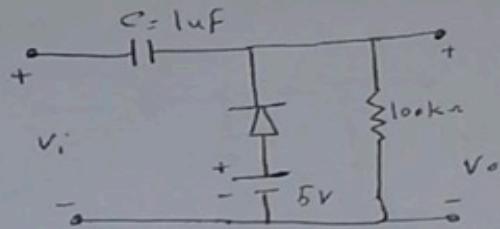


فختار الموجة اي مبرأ او دائرة منتظمه ادار ايور

Ex 31: Determine v_o for the network of figure below ---

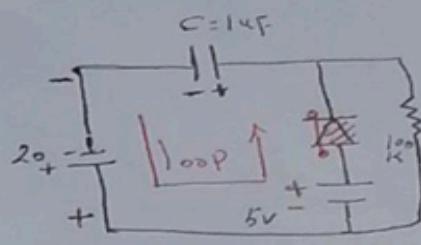
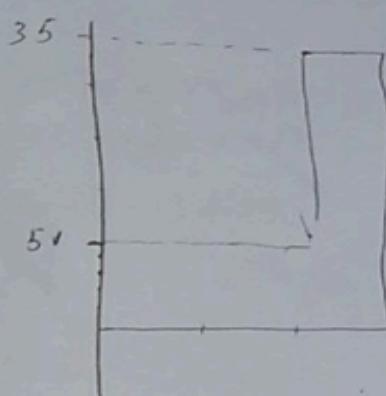


2



Sol

* نأخذ الموجة الثانية (t2) لأن الجزرانتين من صوب
// دخال معيين دائريات الاتمام - مفهوم تسلق الدائرة

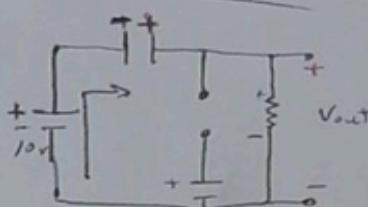


$$\text{for } V_{in} \quad t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \quad \begin{cases} +20 + 5 - V_C \\ V_C = 20 + 5 \\ V_C = 25 \text{ Volt} \end{cases}$$

for $V_i \quad t_2 \rightarrow t_3$

$$+10 + 25 - V_o = 0$$

$$V_o = 35$$



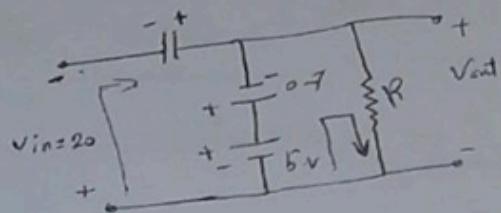
32/ Repeat Example 31 using a Silicon diode with $V_D = 0.7 \text{ V}$

Sol

* نفس المبرهنة السابقة تألف بالضبط في المدار الذي يحظر الذي يحظر الدارة اما فهو

$$+5 - 0.7 - V_o = 0$$

$$V_o = 4.3 \text{ Volt}$$



for the input $\underline{20}$

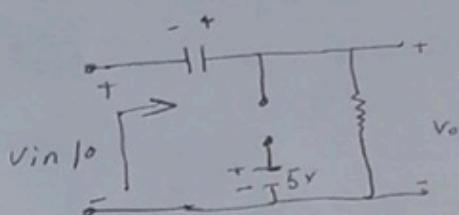
$$-20 + V_C + 0.7 - 5 = 0$$

$$V_{CC} 24.3 \text{ Volt}$$

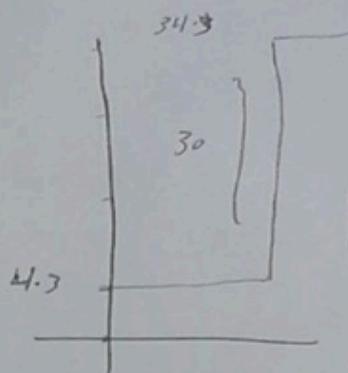
$$+10 + V_C - V_o = 0$$

$$+10 + 24.3 - V_o = 0$$

$$V_o = 34.3 \text{ Volt}$$



* في داروں الـ Half Clamper محدود
مداساً يكون ايجاه الى بـ \rightarrow ونافذ الاتارة انتائیتے نے کل الہم

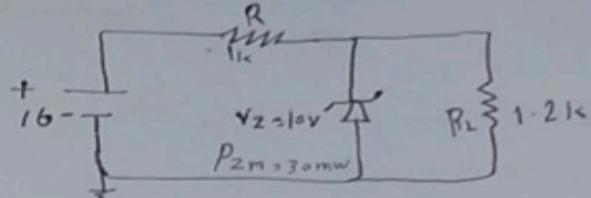


4

Zener diode

رکھو سمجھے من انواع الایودوں میں کوئی ایڈیشن نہیں (اٹھ سے سیمیں) لیکن آئندہ سیم (ایڈیشن) سے سیمیں سیستھیز کر کریں (ایڈیشن) میں سے سیمیں

Ex 33: For the circuit of figure below determine V_L , V_R , I_Z , P_Z



Sol | First we must find the voltage across the load:

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

قائموں نے سیمیں الفولٹیج
= $16 \times \frac{1.2}{1+1.2}$

$\checkmark = 8.7272 \text{ V}$

$\therefore V_Z = 10 \text{ V}$

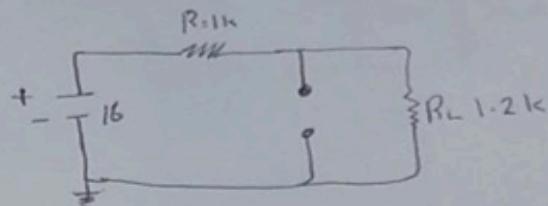
$\therefore V < V_Z \Rightarrow$ The Zener diode is in off state

$V_R = V_i - V_L$

$= 16 - 8.7272 = 7.2728 \text{ Volts}$

$I_Z = 0$ لأنها مشتملة

$P_Z = V_Z * I_Z = 0 \text{ W}$ لآنها مشتملة



النہیں کیجیے الی (لیکن اسماں اول عنوانیں ادا کرو
المفہوم بسا 10 ایڈیشن ایڈیشن میں ایڈیشن ایڈیشن

* یہی احتمال درج کرنے کا دلیل ہے $V_R = V_i - V_L$

Ex34: Repeat Example 33 with $R_L = 3\text{ k}\Omega$

Sol 1

* نرجح نستخرج المعلومة الكلية للدائرة

$$V = V_i \times \frac{R_L}{R + R_L} \Rightarrow 16 \times \frac{3\text{k}\Omega}{1\text{k} + 3\text{k}} = 12\text{ V}$$

Voltage divider

$\therefore V > V_2$ * المعلومة الكلية المسترجدة أكبر
مقدار سعة الداير داير

$$\therefore V_L = V_2 = 10 \rightarrow \text{ناتج معايني}$$

$$V_R = V_i - V_L$$

$$V_R = 16 - 10 = 6\text{ V}$$

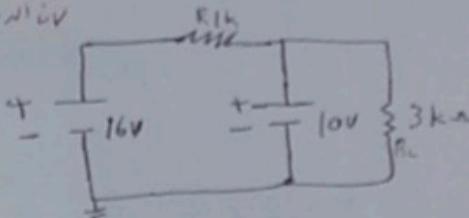
$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{R_L} = \frac{10}{3\text{k}} = 3.333\text{ mA}$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{6}{1} = 6\text{ mA}$$

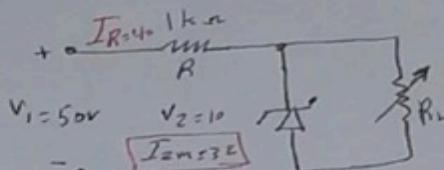
$$I_Z = I_R - I_L \approx 6 - 3.333 = 2.6667\text{ mA}$$

$$P_2 = V_Z \times I_Z = 10 \times 2.6667 = 26.667\text{ mW}$$

$$\underline{P_{ZM} = 30\text{ mW}}$$



Ex 34: For the network of figure below determine the range of R_L , I_L that will result in V_{RL} being maintained at 10 Volt



Sol |

To determine the value of R_L that will the zener diode ON

$$\text{Let } V_R = V_Z = 10 \text{ V}$$

by using ~~VDR~~

$$V_{RL} = V_{in} * \frac{R_L}{R_L + R} \Rightarrow 10 = \underbrace{50}_{\cancel{V_{in}}} * \frac{R_L}{R+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{50} = \frac{R_L}{R_L + 1} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{5R_L}{R_L + 1} \Rightarrow R_L + 1 = 5R_L$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 5R_L - R_L \Rightarrow 1 = 4R_L \Rightarrow R_L = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

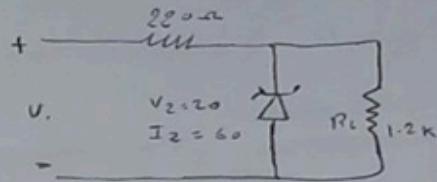
~~$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{10}{0.25} = 40 \text{ mA}$$~~

* في هذا المربع من الأسئلة عند ما تأثير العوامل
متعددة قد تؤدي بغيرها فرضية الـ I_L .
و هنا نسته用 العدائقاً تؤدي سقوط المذكورة

$$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_L = I_R - I_Z = 10 - 3.258 = 6.742 \text{ mA}$$

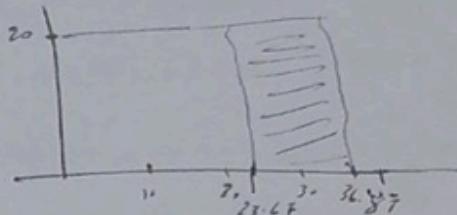
EEx35: Determine the range of V_i that will maintain the zener diode of figure below in the on state.



Sol1 $V_{RL} = V_Z = 20$ حالة قيادة على

~~$$V_Z = V_i \times \frac{R_L}{R_L + R} \Rightarrow V_i = \frac{V_Z}{\frac{R_L}{R_L + R}} = \frac{(20)(1.2 + 0 - 22)}{1.2 \times 10^3}$$~~

~~$$V_i \Rightarrow 23.07 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{i \min}$$~~



$$\boxed{I_L} \frac{V_L}{R} = \frac{20}{1.2} = 16.67 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{R \max} = 60 \text{ mA} + 16.67 \text{ mA} = 76.67 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{in \ max} = I_{R \ max} \times R + V_D \\ = 76.67 \times 0.22 + 20 = 36.87 \text{ Volts}$$

CFB

8

$$V_{BE} + V_{BC} + V_{CE} = 0$$

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

$$I_C = I_{C\text{majority}} + I_{C\text{minority}}$$

Ex: If we have a common-emitter circuit with a voltage V_{CE} between collector and emitter, calculate the current gain β .

Common-Base diode circuit

$$I_C = \alpha I_E$$

Revers

$$\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E}$$

forward

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

$$\beta_{ac} = \frac{I_{C2} - I_{C1}}{I_{B2} - I_{B1}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_E = (\beta + 1) I_B$$

Ex: Measurement of an n-p-n BJT in a particular circuit shows

the base current to be $14.46 \mu A$ the emitter current to be 1.46 mA

and the base-emitter voltage to be 0.7 V for these conditions

calculate α & β

$$\text{Sol: } I_E = I_C + I_B \Rightarrow I_C = I_E - I_B = 1.460 - 0.01446$$

$$I_C = 1.4455 \text{ mA} \quad \text{مدى حوالى ادى} *$$

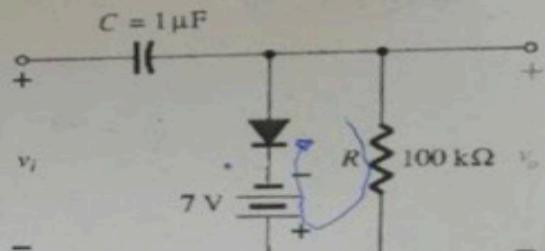
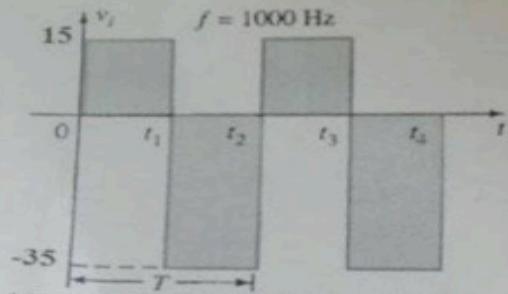
1000 Classical

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{1.4455}{0.01446} = 99$$

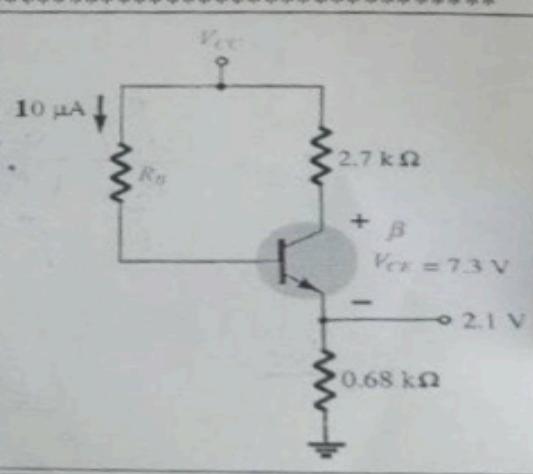
$$\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E} = \frac{1.4455}{1.460} = 0.99$$



Q1// Sketch v_o for the network below and determine total discharge time (diode are ideal).
راغه جبار

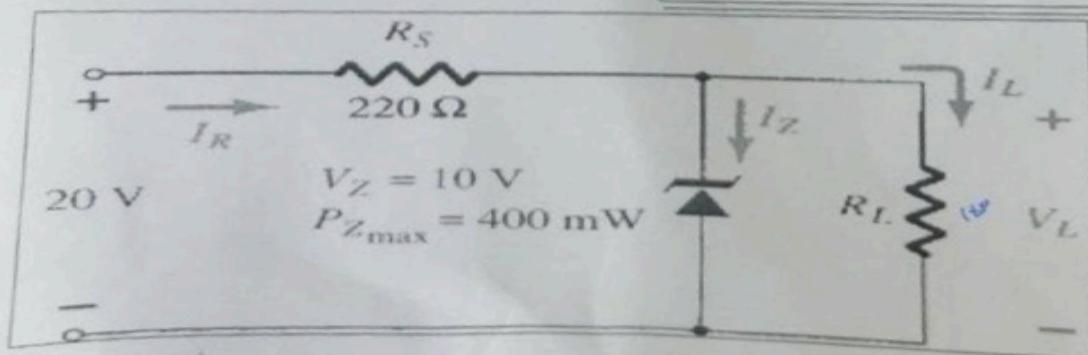


Q2// Determine β , V_{CE} , R_B



Q3// 1-Determine the range of RL (RL_{min} , RL_{max})

2- Determine VL , IL , I_Z if $RL=180\Omega$.



أسئلة الصباغي ش2

أوس نايل محسن

المادة: الكترونيك

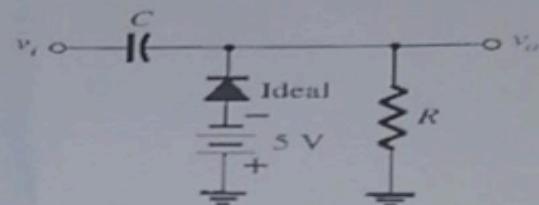
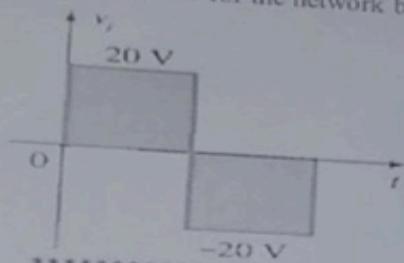
المرحلة: الثانية

مدة الامتحان: ساعة ونصف

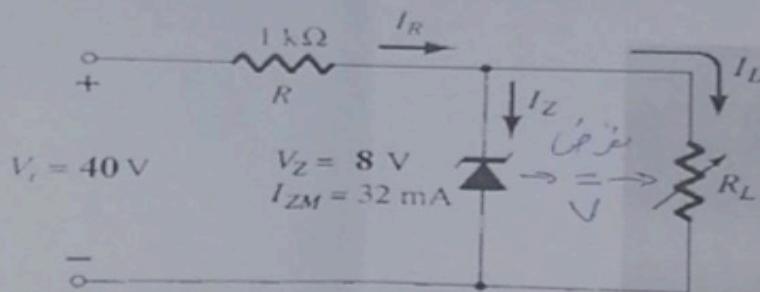
القسم: هندسة تقنيات المعلومات

امتحان الفصل الثاني

Q1// Sketch v_o for the network below.

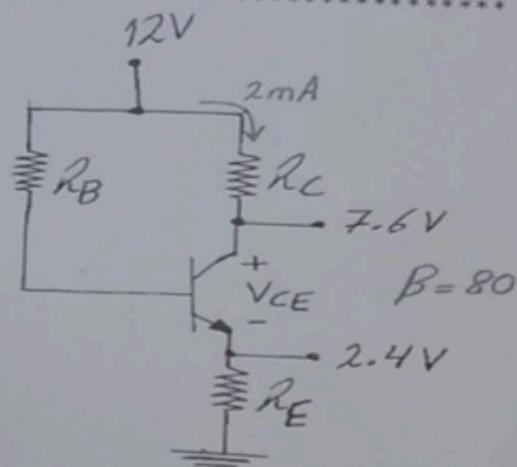


Q2// determine the range of RL , IL that will result in V_{RL} being maintained at 8 V.



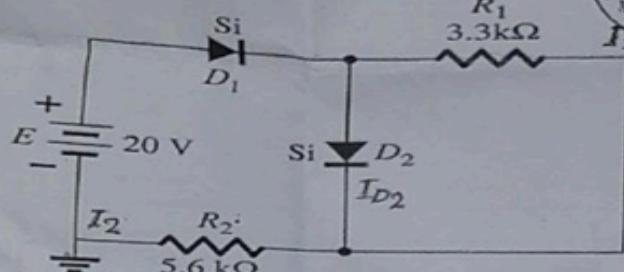
Q3// Determine Given the information provided in figure below, determine:

- \ a- RC
- \ b- RE
- \ c- RB
- \ d- VCE
- \ e- VB

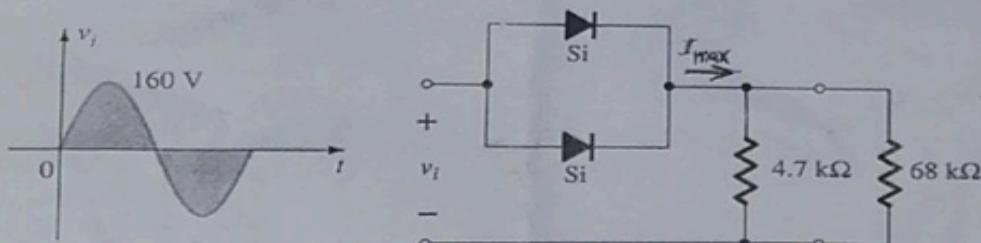


ملاحظة: الإجابة عن أربع أسئلة فقط. (كل سؤال 10 درجات)

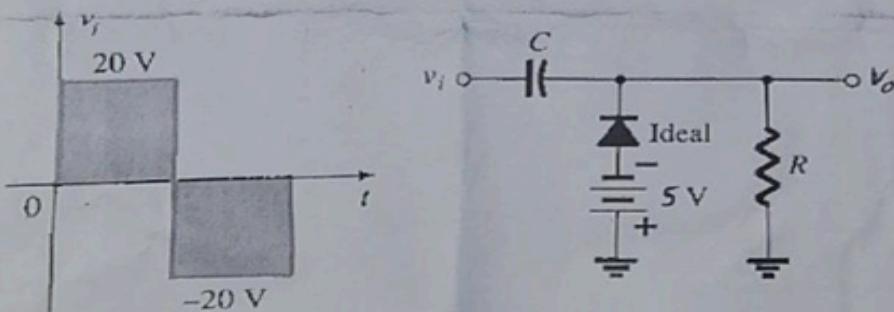
Q1// Determine the currents I_1 , I_2 , and I_{D2} for the network shown below



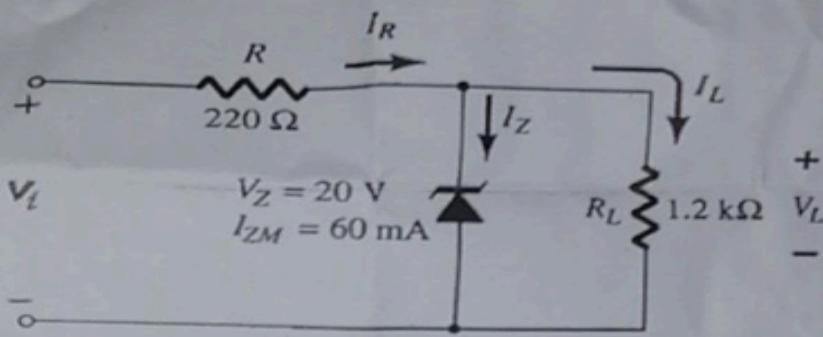
- Q2// a. Given $P_{max}=14 \text{ mW}$ for each diode at Figure below, determine the maximum current rating of each diode (using the approximate equivalent model).
 b. Determine I_{max} for the parallel diodes.
 c. Determine the current through each diode at V_{imax} using the results of part (b).
 d. If only one diode were present, which would be the expected result?



Q3// Sketch v_o for each network of the figure below.

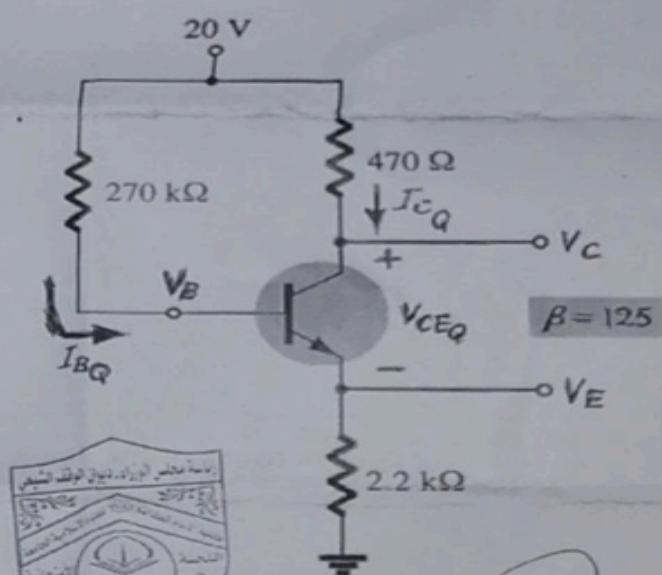


Q4// Determine the range of V_i that will maintain the Zener diode of figure below in the on state.



Q5// For the emitter-bias circuit of Figure below, determine:

- (a) I_{BQ}
- (b) I_{CQ}
- (c) V_{CEQ}
- (d) V_C , V_B , & V_E



دعايى لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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أسئلة الفاينل 2022