

Electronics Engineering

Analog Circuits

Comprehensive Theory

with Solved Examples and Practice Questions



MADE EASY
Publications



MADE EASY Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Corporate Office: 44-A/4, Kalu Sarai (Near Hauz Khas Metro Station), New Delhi-110016

E-mail: infomep@madeeasy.in

Contact: 9021300500

Visit us at: www.madeeasypublications.org

Analog Circuits

© Copyright, by MADE EASY Publications Pvt. Ltd.

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photo-copying, recording or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the above mentioned publisher of this book.

First Edition: 2015

Second Edition: 2016

Third Edition: 2017

Fourth Edition: 2018

Fifth Edition: 2019

Sixth Edition: 2020

Seventh Edition: 2021

Eighth Edition : 2022

Ninth Edition : 2023

Contents

Analog Circuits

Chapter 1

Diode Circuits 4

1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Diode Circuits : DC Analysis and Models	4
1.3	Diode Logic Gates	11
1.4	Diode : The Small Signal Model.....	13
1.5	DC Power Supply	15
1.6	Rectifier	16
1.7	Half-wave Rectifier.....	16
1.8	Centre-Tapped Full-wave Rectifier	26
1.9	Bridge Rectifier.....	34
1.10	Comparison of Rectifier Circuits with Resistive Load	37
1.11	Filter	38
1.12	Inductor Filter	38
1.13	Capacitor Filter	40
1.14	LC Filter (L-Section Filter).....	43
1.15	CLC Filter (II-Section Filter)	47
1.16	Voltage Regulators	48
1.17	Zener Diode Shunt Regulator.....	49
1.18	Op-amp Controlled Series Regulator.....	50
1.19	Transistorized Series Regulator	52
1.20	Fixed Voltage IC Regulators	55
1.21	Wave Shaping.....	56
1.22	Clipper.....	56
1.23	Linear Wave Shaping.....	63
1.24	Clamper	70
1.25	Voltage Multiplier.....	74
	<i>Student's Assignments-1</i>	77
	<i>Student's Assignments-2</i>	80

Chapter 2

BJT-Characteristics and Biasing..... 81

2.1	Introduction	81
2.2	Transistors Current Components.....	81
2.3	Early Effect	85
2.4	BJT Configuration.....	86
2.5	The Common Base Configuration.....	87
2.6	The Common-Emitter Configuration.....	89
2.7	The Common-Collector Configuration.....	92
	<i>Student's Assignments-1</i>	92
	<i>Student's Assignments-2</i>	94

Chapter 3

Transistor Biasing and Thermal Stabilization 96

3.1	Introduction	96
3.2	The Operating Point.....	96
3.3	Instability in Collector Current	98
3.4	BJT Biasing	101
3.5	Fixed Bias Circuit.....	101
3.6	Collector to Base Bias Circuit.....	103
3.7	Self-Bias, Emitter Bias, or Voltage-Divider Bias.....	104
3.8	Bias Compensation	107
3.9	Thermal Runaway	109
3.10	BJT Biasing in Integrated Circuits (ICs).....	113
3.11	Constant Current Source (Current Mirror).....	113
3.12	Widlar Current Source	114
3.13	Current Repeaters	116
3.14	Wilson Current Source.....	117
	<i>Student's Assignments-1</i>	119
	<i>Student's Assignments-2</i>	121

Chapter 4

BJT as an Amplifier 123

- 4.1 Introduction 123
- 4.2 Graphical Analysis of BJT Amplifier 124
- 4.3 Transistor Hybrid Model 125
- 4.4 Analysis of Transistor Amplifier Circuit Using
h-Parameters..... 127
- 4.5 Small Signal Hybrid- π model of BJT..... 133
- 4.6 Hybrid- π -Equivalent Circuit, by Considering
Early Effect 135
- 4.7 Basic Transistor Amplifier Configurations..... 136
- 4.8 Common-Emitter Amplifiers..... 137
- 4.9 Common-Collector Amplifier 142
- 4.10 Common-Base Amplifier 146
- 4.11 Multistage Amplifiers..... 148
- Student's Assignments-1* 151
- Student's Assignments-2* 153

Chapter 5

Basic FET Amplifiers 155

- 5.1 Introduction 155
- 5.2 The Common-Source Amplifier 155
- 5.3 Common-Drain (Source Follower) Amplifier.. 160
- 5.4 The Common-Gate Configuration 162
- Student's Assignments-1* 167
- Student's Assignments-2* 169

Chapter 6

Frequency Response 170

- 6.1 Introduction 170
- 6.2 Amplifier Frequency Response 170
- 6.3 Miller's Theorem 177
- 6.4 Frequency Response : BJT..... 179
- 6.5 High Frequency Response of Common-Emitter
and Common-Source Circuits..... 184
- 6.6 High Frequency Response of Common-Base &
Common-Gate Circuits..... 186
- 6.7 High Frequency Response of Emitter and Source
Follower Circuits 188
- Student's Assignments-1* 192
- Student's Assignments-2* 193

Chapter 7

Differential Amplifiers 195

- 7.1 Introduction 195
- 7.2 The Differential Amplifier 195
- 7.3 Basic BJT Differential Amplifier..... 196
- 7.4 FET Differential Amplifiers 202
- 7.5 Constant Current-Bias..... 203
- 7.6 Level Translator 205
- Student's Assignments*..... 207

Chapter 8

Feedback Amplifiers 208

- 8.1 Introduction 208
- 8.2 Basic Feedback Concepts 208
- 8.3 General Block Diagram of Feedback Amplifier...212
- 8.4 Four Basic Feedback Topologies 215
- 8.5 Series-Shunt Configuration 216
- 8.6 Shunt-Series Configuration 218
- 8.7 Series-Series Configuration 220
- 8.8 Shunt-Shunt Configuration 221
- 8.9 Summary of Results..... 221
- Student's Assignments-1* 224
- Student's Assignments-2* 226

Chapter 9

Large Signal Amplifier 227

- 9.1 Introduction 227
- 9.2 Power Amplifier 227
- 9.3 Classification of Power Amplifiers..... 228
- 9.4 Direct Coupled Class-A Amplifier 229
- 9.5 Class-A Transformer Coupled Amplifier 231
- 9.6 Transformer Coupled
Class-B Push Pull Amplifier 235
- 9.7 Cross-Over Distortion 238
- 9.8 Class-AB Push-Pull Amplifier 238
- 9.9 Class-A Push-Pull Amplifier..... 239
- 9.10 Transformerless Class-B Push-Pull Amplifier .. 239
- 9.11 Class-C Power Amplifier..... 240
- 9.12 Class-D Amplifiers 241
- 9.13 Class-S Power Amplifier 242
- Student's Assignments* 243

Chapter 10

Operational Amplifier245

10.1	Introduction	245
10.2	Block Diagram Representation of A Typical Op-Amp.....	245
10.3	Schematic Symbol.....	246
10.4	Operational Amplifier Characteristics.....	246
10.5	DC Characteristics	247
10.6	AC Characteristics.....	249
10.7	Characteristics of Ideal Op-Amp	252
10.8	Equivalent Circuit of an Op-Amp	252
10.9	Ideal Voltage Transfer Curve	253
10.10	Inverting Amplifier	254
10.11	Summing Amplifier.....	259
10.12	Non-inverting Amplifier	261
10.13	Voltage Follower	262
10.14	Current-to-Voltage Converter	263
10.15	Voltage-to-Current Converter.....	264
10.16	Differential Amplifier.....	265
10.17	Integrator and Differentiator.....	268
10.18	Instrumentation Amplifier.....	271
10.19	Log Amplifier.....	273
10.20	Antilog or Exponential Amplifier	275
10.21	Precision Diode.....	276
10.22	Half-Wave Rectifier	277
10.23	Full-Wave Rectifier	277
	<i>Student's Assignments-1</i>	279
	<i>Student's Assignments-2</i>	282

Chapter 11

Signal Generators and Waveform

Shaping Circuits.....283

11.1	Introduction	283
11.2	Oscillators	283
11.3	The Phase-Shift Oscillator.....	285
11.4	Wien Bridge Oscillator	288
11.5	Colpitts Oscillator	290
11.6	Hartley Oscillator	293
11.7	Crystal Oscillators	293
11.8	Comparator	296
11.9	Zero-Crossing Detector	297
11.10	Sample-And-Hold Circuits.....	298
11.11	Basic Inverting Schmitt Trigger.....	299
11.12	Schmitt Trigger Oscillator	302
11.13	Monostable Multivibrator	304
11.14	The 555 Circuit.....	305
	<i>Student's Assignments</i>	312

■■■

Analog Circuits

Introduction to Analog Circuits

After studying the basic electronic devices and their characteristics, now we shall deal with more complex analog circuits, of which amplifiers is a very significant category. We shall start our analysis with applications of diode, a very fundamental component, in various circuit configurations such as clipper, clamper, regulator etc. Further, we shall proceed to applications of BJT and FET, particularly as an amplifier.

The other complex analog circuits, including circuits that form operational amplifiers, are also part of this book. These circuits are composed of fundamental configurations, such as differential amplifier, constant-current source, active load, and output stage, all of which have been discussed in detail.

The major emphasis throughout the book is on developing the reader's understanding for analyzing and designing various fundamental circuits, which are always an integral part of various competitive examinations. Throughout the book, a very sequential and comprehensive approach has been used, so that a beginner can also utilize the book in very efficient manner.

Prelude to Analog Circuits

Electronics

Electronics is defined as the science of motion of charges in a gas, vacuum, or semiconductor. Note that the charge motion in a metal is excluded from this definition.

This definition was used early in the 20th century to separate the field of electrical engineering, which dealt with motors, generators, and wire communications, from the new field of electronic engineering, which at that time dealt with the vacuum tubes.

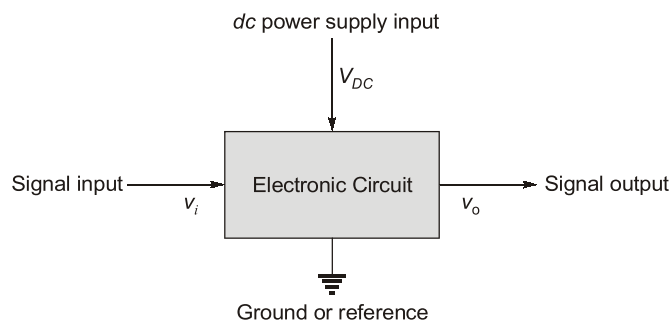
Microelectronics

Microelectronics refers to the integrated-circuit (IC) technology that is capable of producing circuits which contain millions of components in a small piece of silicon (known as a silicon chip) whose area is on the order of 100 mm².

Electronic Circuits

A circuit which consists of at least one electronic device (e.g. amplifier, rectifier, oscillator etc.) is known as an electronic circuit.

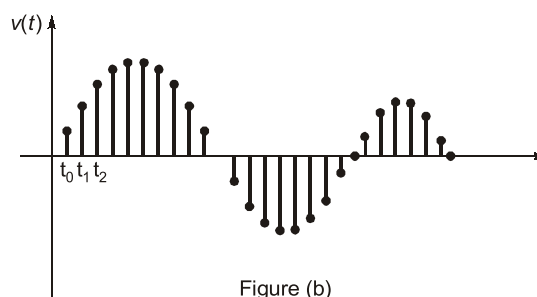
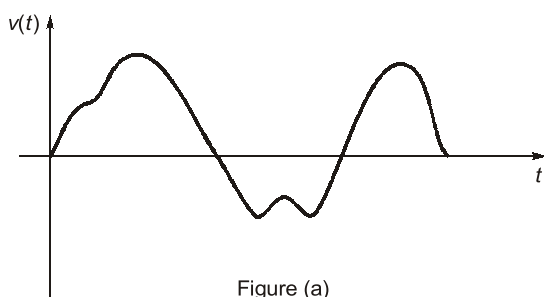
In most of the electronic circuits there are two inputs. One input is from power supply which provides dc voltages and currents to establish proper biasing for transistors. The second input is a signal that can be amplified by the circuit. Although the output signal can be larger than the input signal but the output power can never exceed the dc input power. Therefore, the magnitude of dc power supply is one limitation to the output signal response.



Discrete and Integrated Circuits

Discrete electronic circuits contain discrete components, such as resistors, capacitors and transistors whereas an integrated circuit consists of a single crystal chip of silicon containing both active and passive elements and their interconnections. Such circuits are produced by the same processes used to fabricate individual transistors and diodes.

Analog and Digital Signals



The voltage signal shown graphically in Fig. (a) is called an **analog signal**. The name derives from the fact that such a signal is analogous to the physical signal that it represents. The magnitude of an analog signal can take on any value; that is, the amplitude of an analog signal exhibits a continuous variation over its range of activity. Electronic circuits that process such signals are known as **analog circuits**.

An alternative form of signal representation is that of a sequence of numbers shown in Fig. (b), each number representing the signal magnitude at an instant of time. The resulting signal is called a **discrete signal**. When discrete signal is quantized in magnitude it becomes a **digital signal**. Electronic circuits that process digital signals are called **digital circuits**.

Advantages of Analog Circuits

- Majority of signals in the “real world” are analog; so these signals can be directly processed in analog circuits whereas digital processing requires analog to digital and digital to analog conversion.
- Analog circuits can be designed to operate even at higher power levels.

Advantages of Digital Circuits

- In digital circuits effect of noise is less.
- Digital circuits are easier to design.
- Digital circuits can be programmed.
- Digital data can be stored.

◆◆◆◆◆

Diode Circuits

1.1 Introduction

The simplest and most fundamental non-linear circuit element is a diode. Just like a resistor, the diode has two terminals; but unlike the resistor which has a linear (straight-line) relationship between the current flowing through it and the voltage appearing across it, the diode has non-linear i-v characteristics. The analysis of non-linear electronic circuits is not as straight-forward as the analysis of linear electric circuits. However, there are electronic functions that can be implemented only by non-linear circuits. Examples include the generation of dc voltages from sinusoidal voltages and the implementation of logic functions.

1.2 Diode Circuits : DC Analysis and Models

Mathematical relationships, or *models*, that describes the current-voltage characteristics of electrical elements allow us to analyze and design circuits without having to fabricate and test them in the laboratory. An example is Ohm's law, which describes the properties of a resistor. In this section, we will develop the dc analysis and modelling techniques of diode circuits.

To begin to understand diode circuits, consider an *ideal diode*. It is a two terminal device having the circuit symbol of Fig. 1.1 (a) and the i-v characteristics shown in Fig.1.1 (b).

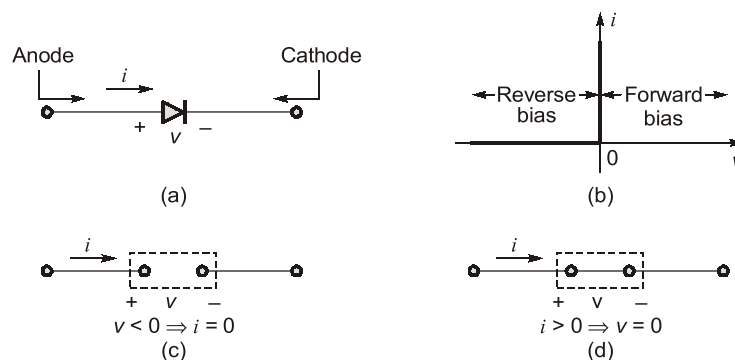


Figure-1.1: Ideal diode and its characteristics

The terminal characteristics of the ideal diode can be interpreted to follows:

- If a negative voltage is applied to the diode, no current flows and the diode behaves as an **open circuit** [as shown in Fig. 1.1 (c)]. Diodes operated in this mode are said to be **reverse biased**.
- On the other hand, if a positive current is applied to the ideal diode, zero voltage drop appears across the diode. In other words the ideal diode behaves as a **short circuit** in the forward direction [as shown in Fig. 1.1 (d)]. Diodes operated in this mode are said to be **forward biased**

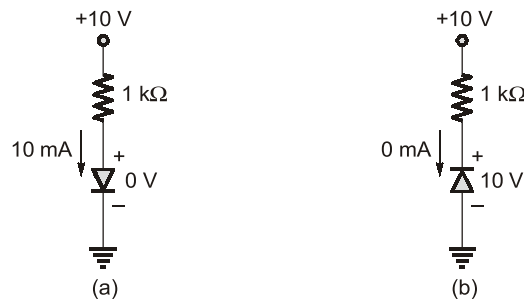


Figure-1.2: The two modes of operation of ideal diodes and the use of external circuit to limit
(a) the forward current and (b) the reverse voltage

From the above description it should be noted that the external circuit must be designed to limit the forward current through a conducting diode, and the reverse voltage across a cut-off diode to predetermined values. Fig. (1.2) shows two diode circuits that illustrate this point. In the circuit of Fig. 1.2 (a) the diode is obviously conducting. Thus its voltage drop will be zero, and the current through it will be determined by the +10 V supply and the 1 k Ω resistor as 10 mA. The diode in the circuit of 1.2 (b) is obviously cut-off, and thus its current will be zero which in turn means that the entire 10 V supply will appear as reverse bias across the diode.

1.2.1 Load-Line Analysis

The circuit of Fig. (1.3) is the simplest of diode configurations. Solving the circuit of Fig. (1.3) is all about finding the current and voltage levels that will satisfy both the characteristics of the diode and the chosen network parameters at the same time.

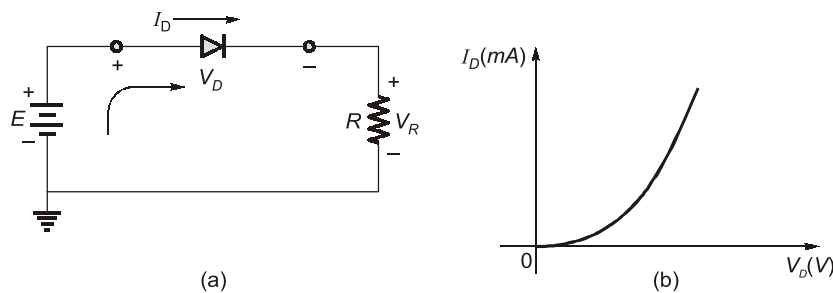


Figure-1.3: Series diode configuration (a) Circuit (b) Characteristics

In Fig. (1.4) the diode characteristics are placed on the same set of axis as a straight line defined by the parameters of the network. The straight line is called a **load line** because the intersection of the vertical axis is defined by the applied load R . The analysis to follow is therefore called **load-line analysis**. The intersection of the two curves will define the solution for the network and define the current and the voltage levels for the network.

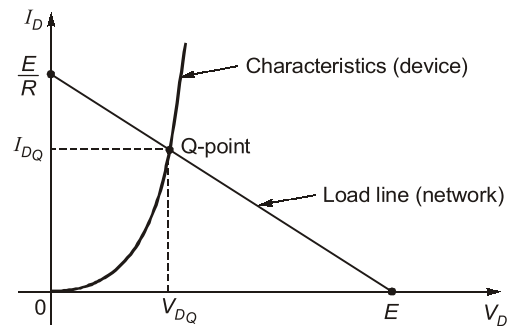


Figure-1.4: Drawing the load line and finding the point of operation

- The intersection of the load line on the characteristics of Fig. (1.4) can be determined by applying Kirchhoff's voltage law in the clockwise direction, which results in

$$\begin{aligned} E - V_D - V_R &= 0 \\ \text{or } E &= V_D + I_D R \end{aligned} \quad \dots(1.1)$$

- The two variables of the equation (1.1), V_D and I_D , are the same as the diode axis variables of Fig. (1.4). This similarity permits plotting equation (1.1) on the same characteristics of Fig. (1.4).
- Set, $V_D = 0$ V in equation (1.1)

$$E = 0 \text{ V} + I_D R$$

$$\therefore I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0 \text{ V}} \quad \dots(1.2)$$

Equation (1.2) gives the magnitude of I_D on the vertical axis.

- Set, $I_D = 0$ A in equation (1.1)

$$E = V_D + (0 \text{ A}) R$$

\Rightarrow

$$E = V_D$$

$$\therefore V_D = E \Big|_{I_D=0 \text{ A}} \quad \dots(1.3)$$

Equation (1.3) gives the magnitude of V_D on the horizontal axis.

- A straight line drawn between the two points will define the load line as depicted in Fig. (1.4). Change the level of R (the load) and the intersection on the vertical axis will change. The result will be change in the slope of the load line and different point of intersection between the load line and the device characteristics.
- We now have a load line defined by the network and a characteristic curve defined by the device. The point of intersection between the two is the point of operation for this circuit.
- By simply drawing a line down to the horizontal axis, we can determine the diode voltage V_{DQ} , whereas a horizontal line from the point of intersection to the vertical axis will provide the level of I_{DQ} . The point of operation is usually called the **quiescent point** (abbreviated "**Q-point**") to reflect its "still, unmoving" qualities as defined by a dc network.
- The solution obtained at the intersection of the two curves is the same as would be obtained by a simultaneous mathematical solution of

$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} - \frac{V_D}{R} \quad \text{[Derived from equation 1.1]}$$

and

$$I_D = I_0 (e^{V_D / \eta V_T} - 1) \quad \text{[Diode equation]}$$

1.2.2 Series Diode Configuration

The approximate models will now be used to investigate a number of series diode configurations with dc inputs. This will establish a foundation in diode analysis that will carry over into the sections and chapters to follow. The procedure described can, in fact, be applied to networks with any number of diodes in variety of configurations.

- For each configuration the state of each diode must first be determined. Which diodes are “**on**” and which are “**off**”? Once determined, the appropriate equivalent can be substituted and the remaining parameters of the network determined.
- For the conduction region the only difference between the silicon diode and the ideal diode is the vertical shift in the characteristics, which is accounted for in the equivalent model by a dc supply of 0.7 V opposing the direction of forward current through the device. For voltages less than 0.7 V for a silicon diode and 0 V for the ideal diode the resistance is so high compared to the other elements of the network that its equivalent is the open circuit.
- ***In general, a diode is in the “on” state if the current established by the applied sources is such that its direction matches that of the arrow in the diode symbol, and $V_D \geq 0$ V for ideal diode, $V_D \geq 0.3$ V for germanium diode, $V_D \geq 0.7$ V for silicon diode, and $V_D \geq 1.2$ V for gallium arsenide diode.***

The series circuit of Fig. (1.5) will be used to demonstrate the approach described in the above paragraphs.

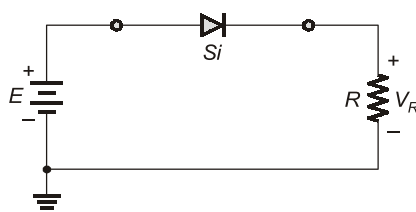


Figure-1.5: Series diode configuration

The state of the diode is first determined by mentally replacing the diode with a resistive element as shown in Fig. 1.6 (a). The resulting direction of I is a match with the arrow in the diode symbol, and since $E > V_\gamma$ (cut-in voltage of diode), the diode is in the “on” state. The network is redrawn as shown in Fig. 1.6 (b) with the appropriate equivalent model for the forward biased silicon diode.

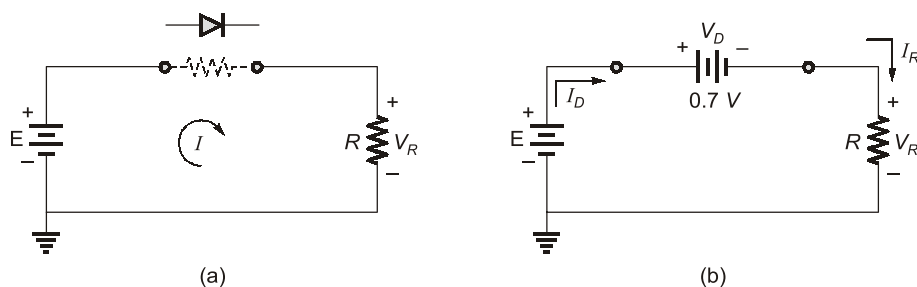


Figure-1.6: Series diode circuit analysis in forward bias

Following are the resulting voltage and current levels:

$$\begin{aligned} V_D &= V_\gamma \\ V_R &= E - V_\gamma \\ I_D &= I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(1.4)$$

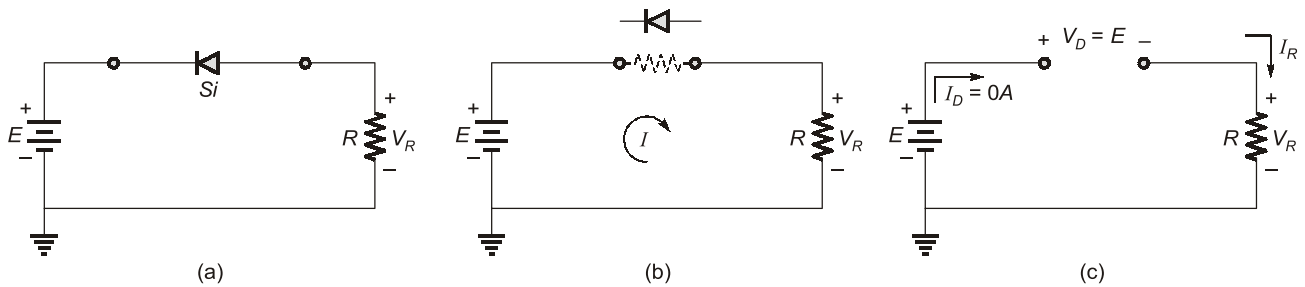


Figure-1.7: Series diode circuit analysis in reverse bias

In Fig. 1.7 (a) the diode of Fig. (1.5) has been reversed. Mentally replacing the diode with a resistive element as shown in Fig. 1.7 (b) will reveal that the resulting current direction does not match the arrow in the diode symbol. The diode is in the “off” state, resulting in the equivalent circuit of Fig. 1.7 (c). Due to the open circuit, the diode current is 0 A and the voltage across the resistor R is the following:

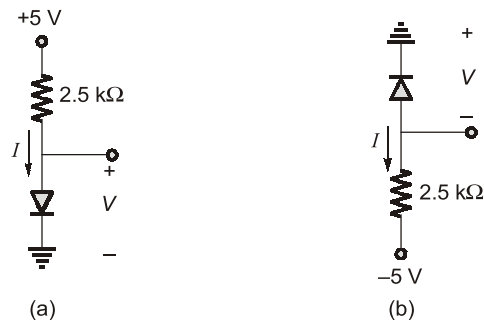
$$V_R = I_R R = I_D R = (0 \text{ A}) R = 0 \text{ V}$$

The fact that $V_R = 0 \text{ V}$ will establish E volts across the open circuit defined by Kirchhoff's voltage law. Always keep in mind that under any circumstances dc, ac instantaneous values, pulses, and so on—**Kirchhoff's voltage law must be satisfied!**

Example-1.1

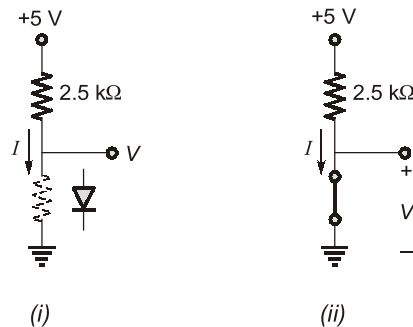
[Single Branch Diode Circuits]

Assuming the diodes to be ideal, find the values of I and V in the circuits shown below:



Solution:

In Fig. (a) replacing the diode with a resistive element as shown below in Fig. (i):



The resulting direction of I is a match with the arrow in the diode symbol, the diode is in the “on” state. Now the network can be redrawn as shown in Fig. (ii).

The resulting voltage and current levels are the following:

$$V = 0 \text{ V} \quad [\text{as diode is ideal so } V_D = 0 \text{ V}]$$

and

$$I = \frac{5-0}{2.5 \text{ k}} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

In Fig. (b) replacing the diode with a resistive element as shown below in **Fig. (iii)**:

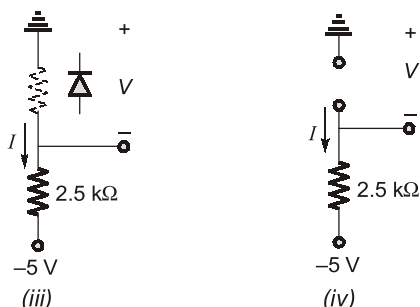


Fig. (iii) reveals that the resulting direction of current I does not match the arrow in the diode symbol. The diode is in the “off” state resulting in the equivalent circuit as shown in **Fig. (iv)**:

Resulting current and voltage can be calculated as below:

$$I = 0 \text{ A} \quad [\text{Since diode is open circuit}]$$

Now applying KVL in the circuit

$$V + 2.5 I - 5 = 0$$

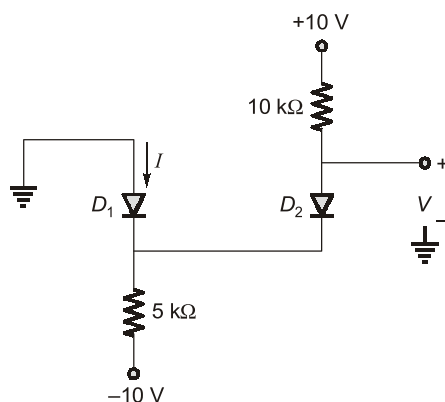
$$\Rightarrow V + 2.5 \times 0 - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 5 \text{ V}$$

Example-1.2

[Multiple Branch Diode Circuit]

Assuming diodes to be ideal, find the values of I and V in the following circuit:



Solution:

NOTE



In such type of circuits it might not be obvious at first sight whether none, one, or both diodes are conducting. In such cases, we make a plausible assumption, proceed with the analysis, and check whether we end up with a consistent solution.

For this circuit, we shall assume that both diodes are conducting. It follows that $V_B = 0$ and $V = 0$. The current through D_2 can now be determined from

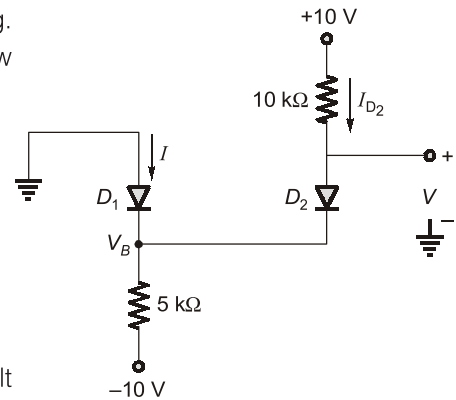
$$I_{D_2} = \frac{10 - 0}{10k} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

Writing a node equation at B,

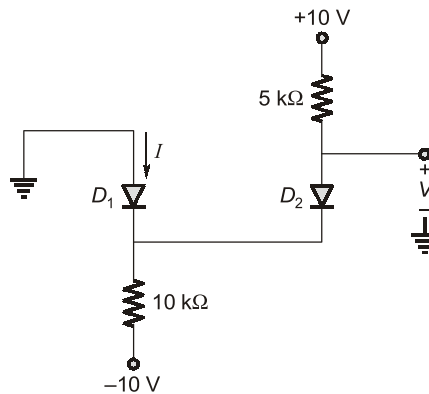
$$I + 1 \text{ mA} = \frac{0 - (-10)}{5k}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = +1 \text{ mA}$$

Thus D_1 is conducting as originally assumed and the final result is $I = 1 \text{ mA}$ and $V = 0 \text{ V}$.

**Example-1.3**

Assuming diodes to be ideal, find the values of I and V in the following circuit:

**Solution:**

If we assume that both diodes are conducting then $V_B = 0 \text{ V}$ and $V = 0 \text{ V}$. The current in D_2 is obtained from

$$I_{D_2} = \frac{10 - 0}{5k} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

The node equation at B is $I + 2 \text{ mA} = \frac{0 - (-10)}{10k}$

$$\Rightarrow I = -1 \text{ mA}$$

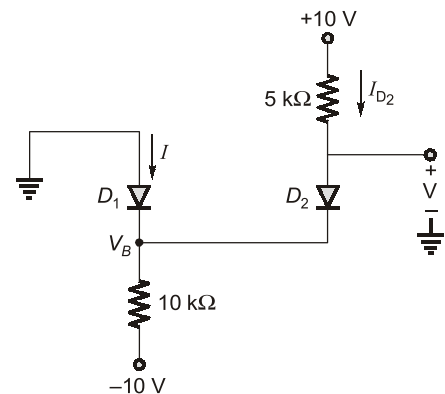
$I = -1 \text{ mA}$, is not possible as I does not match with arrow direction of the diode D_1 so our original assumption is not correct. We start again, assuming that D_1 is off and D_2 is on. The current I_{D_2} is given by

$$I_{D_2} = \frac{10 - (-10)}{10k + 5k} = 1.33 \text{ mA}$$

and the voltage at node B is

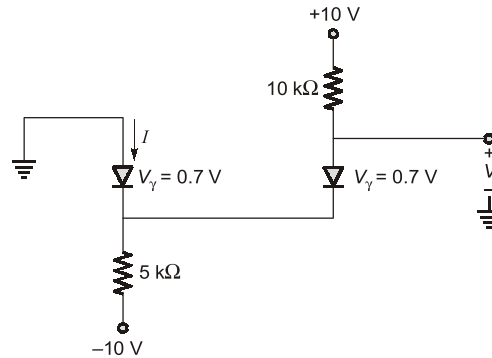
$$V_B = -10 + 10k \times 1.33 \text{ mA} = +3.3 \text{ V}$$

Thus D_1 is reverse biased as assumed, and the final result is $I = 0 \text{ A}$ and $V = 3.3 \text{ V}$.



Example-1.4 [Practical diode circuit]

Find I and V for the circuit shown below:



Solution:

We shall assume that D_1 and D_2 are forward bias then the equivalent circuit can be redrawn as shown below:

So, voltage at node B is

$$\begin{aligned} V_B &= -0.7 \text{ V} \\ V &= 0.7 + V_B \\ &= 0.7 - 0.7 = 0 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

and

Hence, I_2 can be calculated as

$$I_2 = \frac{10 - 0}{10 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

Now applying KCL at node B

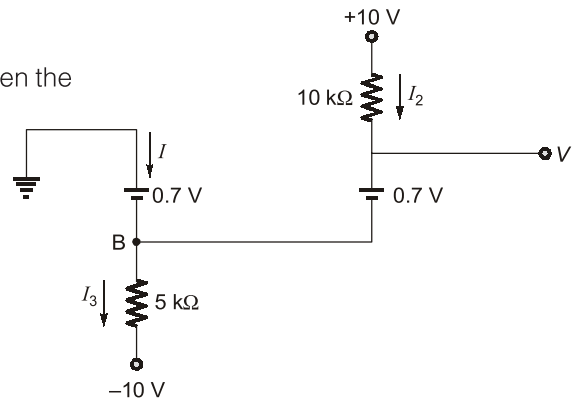
$$I_3 = \frac{0.7 - (-10)}{5 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1.86 \text{ mA}$$

$$I = I_3 - I_2 = 1.86 \text{ mA} - 1 \text{ mA}$$

\Rightarrow

$$I = 0.86 \text{ mA}$$

Thus D_1 is conducting as originally assumed and the final result is $I = 0.86 \text{ mA}$ and $V = 0 \text{ V}$.



1.3 Diode Logic Gates

Diodes together with resistors can be used to implement digital logic functions. Fig. (1.8) shows two diode logic gates.

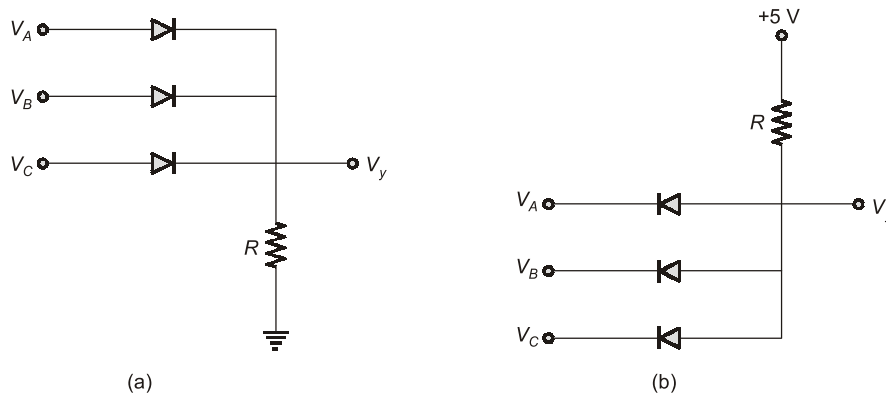


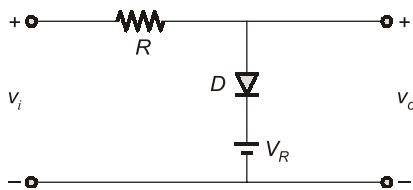
Figure-1.8: Diode logic gates (a) OR gate (b) AND gate



**Student's
Assignments**

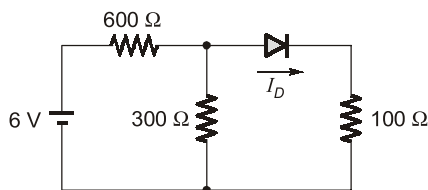
1

- Q.1** In the circuit shown below the input v_i has positive and negative swings and v_o is the output then



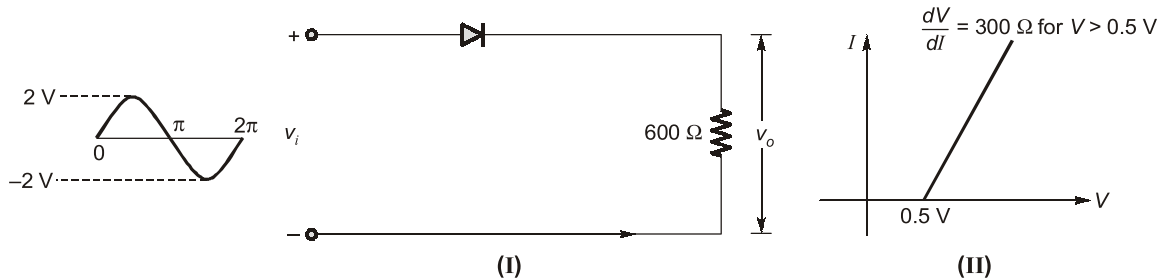
- (a) $v_o = 0$ for negative v_i
- (b) $v_o = V_R$ for positive v_i
- (c) $v_o = V_R$ for $v_i > V_R$
- (d) $v_o = V_R$ for all v_i

- Q.2** In the *Si* diode circuit shown below, a diode current of 6.7 mA is flowing.



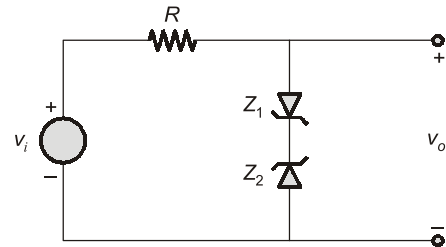
Assuming diode is ideal one. Its forward resistance and cut-in voltage are

- Q.5** Consider the circuit shown in Figure (I). If the diode used here has the V-I characteristic as in Figure (II), then the output waveform v_o is



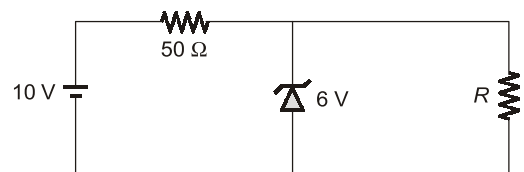
- (a) $2\ \Omega, 0.7\text{ V}$
- (b) $0\ \Omega, 0.7\text{ V}$
- (c) $0\ \Omega, 0\text{ V}$
- (d) $4\ \Omega, 0\text{ V}$

- Q.3** In the circuit shown below the Zener voltage $V_{Z1} = V_{Z2} = 5\text{ volts}$, $V_Y = 0.6\text{ V}$, v_o is the output then

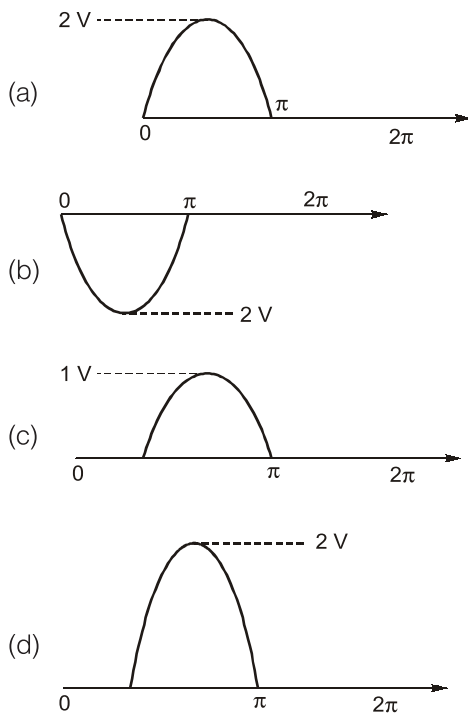


- (a) For $|v_i| \leq 5.6\text{ volts}$, $v_o = v_i$
- (b) For $|v_i| \leq 10\text{ volts}$, $v_o = v_i$
- (c) For $|v_i| > 5.6\text{ volts}$, $v_o = v_i$
- (d) $v_o = 5.6\text{ volts}$ for all v_i

- Q.4** The 6 V Zener diode shown in figure has zero Zener resistance and a knee current of 5 mA. The minimum value of R so that the voltage across it does not fall below 6 V is



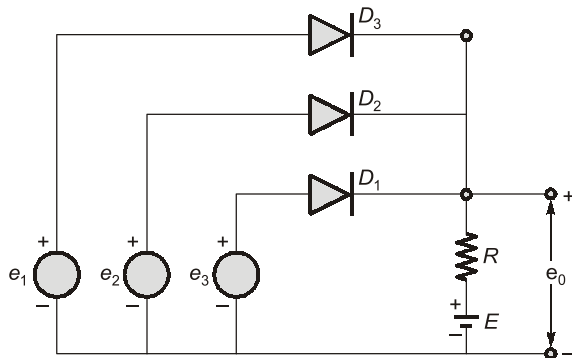
- (a) $1200\ \Omega$
- (b) $80\ \Omega$
- (c) $50\ \Omega$
- (d) $10\ \Omega$



Q.6 A diode is very useful for rectifier circuits due to its

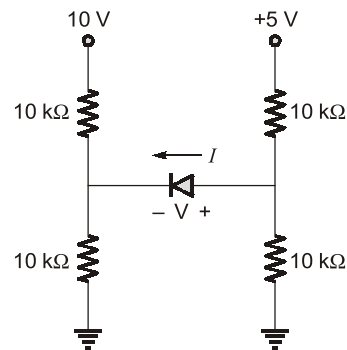
- (a) ability to conduct current only in one direction
- (b) ability to give current in both directions
- (c) zero resistance in both directions
- (d) none of these

Q.7 In the circuit shown below, if $e_1 = 2\text{ V}$, $e_2 = 5\text{ V}$, $e_3 = 1\text{ V}$ and $E = 2\text{ V}$, then which one of the diodes will be conducting and what will be the e_0 ?



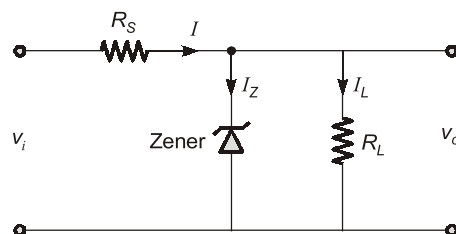
- (a) $D_3 : 1\text{ V}$
- (b) $D_1 : 2\text{ V}$
- (c) $D_2 : 5\text{ V}$
- (d) $D_1 : 5\text{ V}$

Q.8 Assuming diode in the circuit is ideal one. Find the current and voltage shown in the figure.



- (a) $0\text{ mA}, 2\text{ V}$
- (b) $0\text{ mA}, -2.5\text{ V}$
- (c) $1\text{ mA}, 2\text{ V}$
- (d) $1\text{ mA}, 2.5\text{ V}$

Q.9 Consider the following statements regarding the circuit given in the figure, where the output voltage is constant:



1. $V_i >$ the voltage at which the Zener breaks down.
2. $I_L <$ the difference between I and I_Z , the current at which the Zener breaks down.
3. $R_S <$ the Zener nominal resistance.

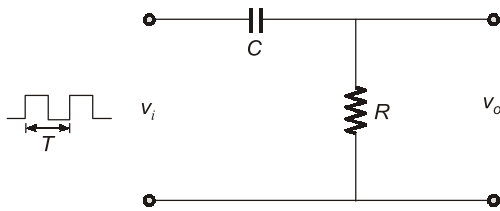
Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1 and 3 are correct

Q.10 The ideal characteristics of a voltage stabilizer is

- (a) constant output voltage with low internal resistance
- (b) constant output current with low internal resistance
- (c) constant output voltage with high internal resistance
- (d) constant internal resistance with variable output voltage

Q.11 For the circuit given below, consider the following statements:

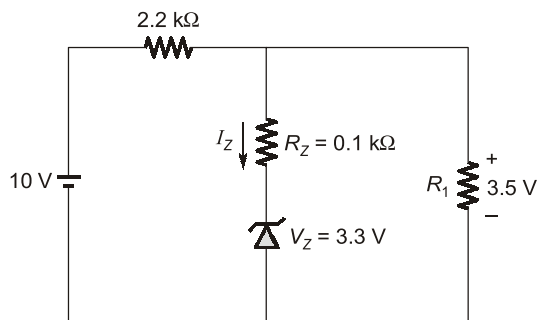


1. The output v_o will consist of a positive and a negative spike $RC \ll T/2$.
2. The output v_o will be similar to v_i if $RC \gg T/2$.
3. The output pulse will have a higher rise time if RC is made progressively smaller than T .

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1 and 3 are correct

Q.12 The current through the Zener diode in figure is

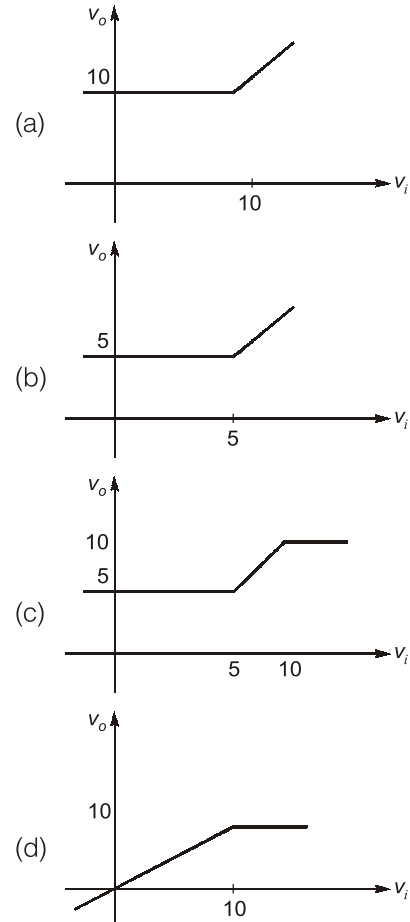
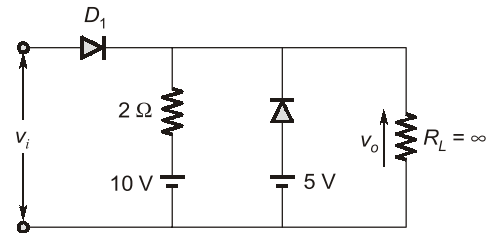


- (a) 33 mA
- (b) 3.3 mA
- (c) 2 mA
- (d) 0 mA

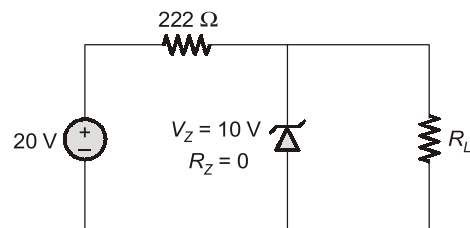
Q.13 A forward biased Zener diode behaves as a

- (a) tunnel diode
- (b) Schottky diode
- (c) no diode properties
- (d) ordinary diode

Q.14 Assuming that diodes D_1 and D_2 of the circuit shown in figure to be ideal, the transfer characteristics of the circuit will be



Q.15 In the voltage regulator circuit shown below the power rating of Zener diode is 400 mW. The value of R_L that will establish maximum power in Zener diode is



- (a) 5 kΩ
- (b) 2 kΩ
- (c) 10 kΩ
- (d) 8 kΩ

Student's
Assignments

1

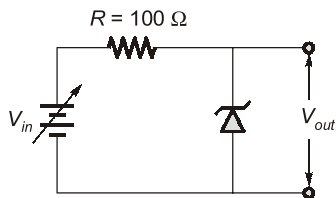
Answer Key

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | |

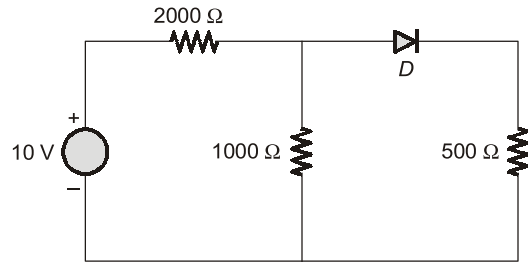
Student's
Assignments

2

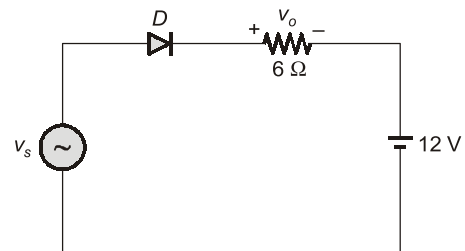
- Q.1** A light-emitting diode (LED) has a greater forward voltage drop than that of common signal diode. A typical LED can be modeled as a constant forward voltage drop $v_D = 1.6$ V. Its luminous intensity I_v varies directly with forward current and is described by $I_v = 40i_D$ millicandela (mcd). A series circuit consists of a LED, a current-limiting resistor R , and a 5-V DC source V_s . Find the value of R such that the luminous intensity is 1 mcd.
- Q.2** Determine the maximum and the minimum input voltages that can be regulated by the Zener diode of circuit shown in figure. Take $V_b = 5.1$ V, at $I_z = 4.9$ mA, $I_{zk} = 1$ mA, $R_z = 7 \Omega$ at I_z power dissipation = 1 Watt.



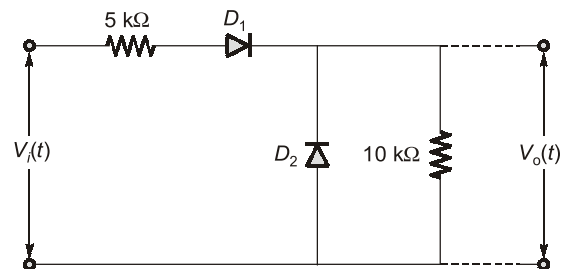
- Q.3** In the circuit shown below, the diode has a forward resistance $R_f = 15 \Omega$ and a cut-in voltage $V_y = 0.5$ V. Determine the current in the diode.



- Q.4** Figure shown below is a battery charging circuit. If $v_s = 120 \sin \omega t$, calculate (i) the conduction angle of diode D , (ii) and the average value of v_o .



- Q.5** Sketch the waveform of the output in the circuit for one cycle for an input of $6 \sin 100\pi t$. The diode has a cut-in voltage of 0.5 V.

Student's
Assignments

2

Answer Key

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 136 Ω | 2. 4.86 V, 25.7 V |
| 3. 2.39 mA | 4. (i) 168.52° (ii) 44.37 V |

