



دایره امتحانات

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شماره صندلی:

استفاده از جزو: کتاب آزاد است:

 بلی خیر

شماره دانشجویی:

نوع ماشین حساب: ساده

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۱۲	۱۳	۲۳	۱۵	۱۸	۱۰۰	۱۹																	
۱۹	<p>The beta (β) of the transistor in Figure below varies from 10 to 60. The load resistance is $R_C = 5 \Omega$. The dc supply voltage is $V_{CC} = 100 V$ and the input voltage to the base circuit is $V_B = 8 V$. If $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.5 V$ and $V_{BE(sat)} = 1.75 V$. Find (a) the value of R_B that will result in saturation with an overdrive factor of 20, (b) the forced β, and (c) the power loss in the transistor P_T.</p> $I_{CS} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)}}{R_C} = \frac{100 - 2.5}{5} = 19.5 A$ $I_{BS} = \frac{I_{CS}}{\beta_{min}} = \frac{19.5}{10} = 1.95 A, \Rightarrow I_B = I_{BS} \times (\text{overdrive factor}) = 20 \times 1.95 = 39 A$ <p>(a)</p> $R_B = \frac{V_B - V_{BE(sat)}}{I_B} = \frac{8 - 1.75}{39} = 0.1602 \Omega$ <p>(b)</p> $\beta_f = \frac{I_{CS}}{I_B} = \frac{19.5}{39} = 0.59$ <p>(c)</p> $P_T = V_{BE(sat)} \times I_B + V_{CE(sat)} \times I_{CS} = 1.75 \times 39 + 2.5 \times 19.5 = 117 W$	۱																					
۱۲	<p>A power transistor has its switching waveforms as shown in Figure below. If the average power loss in the transistor is limited to 300 W. Find the switching frequency at which this transistor can be operated.</p>	۲																					



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۲	<p>Energy loss during turn on: $= \int_0^{t_{on}} i_C v_{CE} dt = \int_0^{t_{on}} \left(\frac{I_{CS}}{50} \times 10^6 t \right) \left(V_{CC} - \frac{V_{CC}}{40} \times 10^6 t \right) dt =$ $\int_0^{t_{on}} (2 \times 10^6 t)(200 - 5 \times 10^6 t) dt = 0.1067 W - sec$</p> <p>Energy loss during turn off $= \int_0^{t_{off}} \left(100 - \frac{100}{60} \times 10^6 t \right) \left(\frac{200}{75} \times 10^6 t \right) dt = 0.1603 W - sec$</p> <p>Total energy loss in one cycle $0.1067 + 0.1603 = 0.267 W - sec$</p> <p>Average power loss in transistor = switching frequency \times energy loss in one cycle.</p> <p>Allowable switching frequency :</p> $f = \frac{300}{0.267} = 1123.6 Hz$	۱۲
۳	<p>In a single-phase full-wave diode rectifier, the diodes have a reverse recovery time of $40\mu s$. For an ac input voltage of 230 V, determine the effect of reverse recovery time on the average output voltage for a supply frequency of (a) 50 Hz and (b) 2.5 kHz.</p> <p>$V_r = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{t_{rr}} V_m \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{V_m}{\pi} (1 - \cos \omega t_{rr}), V_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times 230}{\pi} = 207.04 V$</p> <p>$f = 50 Hz \Rightarrow V_r = \frac{V_m}{\pi} (1 - \cos 2\pi f t_{rr}) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 230}{\pi} (1 - \cos 2\pi \times 50 \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{180}{\pi}) =$</p> <p>$8.174 mV \Rightarrow \frac{8.174 \times 10^{-3}}{207.04} \times 100 = 3.948 \times 10^{-3} \%$</p> <p>$f = 2.5 kHz \Rightarrow V_r = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 230}{\pi} (1 - \cos 2\pi \times 2500 \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{180}{\pi}) = 19.77 V \Rightarrow$</p> <p>$\frac{19.77}{207.04} \times 100 = 9.594 \%$</p>	۱۳
۴	<p>A three phase star rectifier has a purely resistive load with R ohms. Determine (a) the efficiency (b) the FF (c) the RF.</p> <p>$V_{dc} = V_m \frac{q}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{q} = 0.827 V_m, V_{rms} = V_m \left[\frac{q}{2\pi} \left(\frac{q}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{q} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.84068 V_m, I_{dc} =$</p> <p>$\frac{V_{dc}}{R}, I_{rms} = \frac{V_{rms}}{R} = \frac{0.84068 V_m}{R}, P_{dc} = \frac{V_{dc}^2}{R} = \frac{(0.827 V_m)^2}{R}, P_{ac} =$</p> <p>$\frac{V_{rms}^2}{R} = \frac{(0.84068 V_m)^2}{R}, \eta = \frac{P_{dc}}{P_{ac}} = \frac{(0.827 V_m)^2}{(0.84068 V_m)^2} = 96.77\%, FF = \frac{V_{rms}}{V_{dc}} =$</p> <p>$\frac{0.84068 V_m}{0.827 V_m} = 1.0165 = 101.65\%, RF = \frac{V_{ac}}{V_{dc}} = \sqrt{FF^2 - 1} = 0.1824 = 18.24\%$</p>	۱۴



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۱۵	<p>The buck regulator in Figure below has an input voltage $V_s = 12 V$. The required average output voltage is $V_a = 5 V$ at $R = 500 \Omega$ and the peak to peak output ripple voltage is $20 mV$. The switching frequency is $25 kHz$. If the peak to peak ripple current of inductor is limited to $0.8 A$, determine (a) the duty cycle k, (b) the filter inductance L, (c) the filter capacitor C, (d) the critical values of L and C.</p> $V_a = kV_s \Rightarrow k = \frac{V_a}{V_s} = 0.4167 = 41.67\%$ $L = \frac{V_a(V_s - V_a)}{f\Delta IV_s} = 145.83 \mu H$ $C = \frac{\Delta I}{8f\Delta V_c} = 200 \mu F$ $L_c = \frac{(1-k)R}{2f} = 5.83 mH$ $C_c = \frac{1-k}{16L_c f^2} = 0.01 \mu F$	۵
۱۸	<p>A boost regulator in Figure below has an input voltage of $V_s = 5 V$, The average output voltage $V_a = 15 V$ and the average load current $I_a = 0.5 A$. The switching frequency is $25 kHz$. If $L = 150 \mu H$ and $C = 220 \mu F$, determine (a) the duty cycle k, (b) the ripple current of inductor ΔI, (c) the ripple voltage of filter capacitor ΔV_c (d) critical values of L and C.</p> $V_a = \frac{V_s}{1-k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6667 = 66.67\%$ $\Delta I = \frac{V_s(V_a - V_s)}{fLV_a} = \frac{V_s k}{fL} = 0.89 A$ $\Delta V_c = \frac{I_a(V_a - V_s)}{V_s f C} = \frac{I_a k}{f C} = 60.61 mV$ $R = \frac{V_a}{I_a} = 30 \Omega$ $L_c = \frac{(1-k)kR}{2f} = 133 \mu H$ $C_c = \frac{k}{2fR} = 0.44 \mu F$	۶