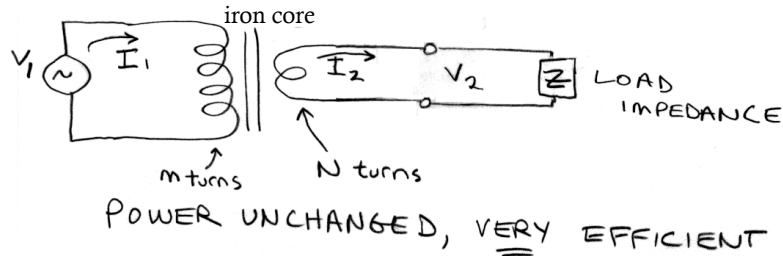


## Transformer



$$V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{N}{m} V_1$$

Voltages generally reported as RMS

- Permits efficient high voltage power transmission
- Westinghouse (Tesla) Pittsburgh
- 1900 World's Fair, Niagara Falls to Buffalo

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Any periodic signal at frequency  $\omega_0$   
 Can be written as a series of sinusoids

$$V(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\omega_0 t + B_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

"DC." Component

$A_n$  are real coefficients  
 $n=1$  for "fundamental"  
 $n=2,3,\text{etc}$  for second, third, ... "harmonics"

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

coefficient is now complex  
 negative frequencies to provide complex conjugates

## Fourier Series

$\frac{A_0}{2}$  because it contains both conjugates at "DC",  $\cos(0t)$ .

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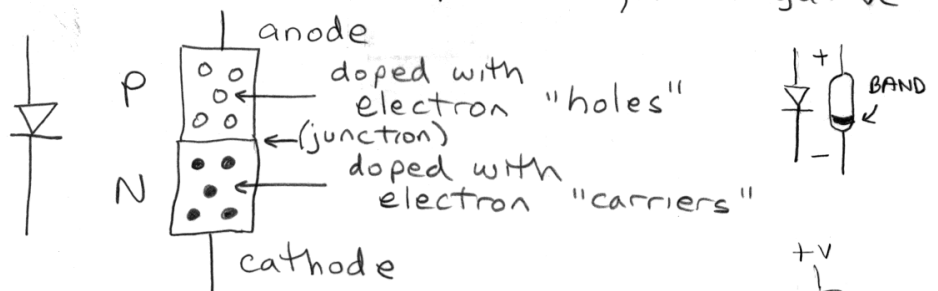
## Non-Linear Circuits

- We have been talking about linear circuits
  - DC represented by Linear equations
  - AC represented by Linear *differential* equations
- Now we introduce non-linear circuits
  - Mathematical representation more complex
  - We describe their behavior in other ways
  - Simplifying assumptions actually make it easier
  - New capabilities including *gain* (amplification)

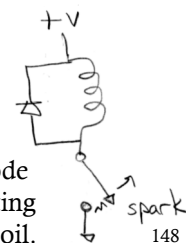
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## Diode

Solid state diodes have two types of material: P = positive, N = negative



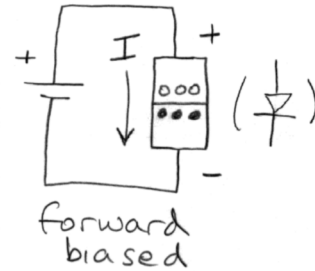
we've seen the diode once already, shorting out the surge in a coil.



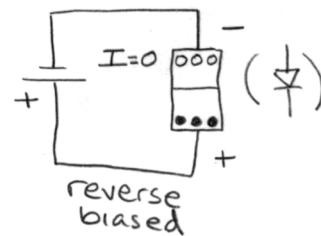
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## Diode acts as a one-way valve

when "forward biased"  
holes touch carriers  
at the junction and  
current flows.



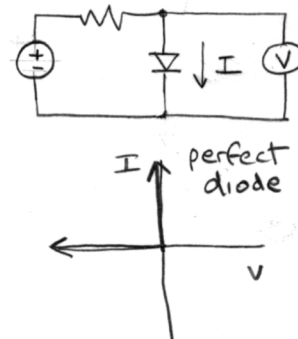
when "reverse biased"  
holes do not touch carriers  
and current does not flow.



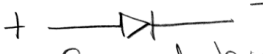

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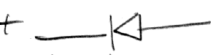
## Graphical Representation on $V$ - $I$ Plane

The current is exponentially  
related to the voltage  
when forward biased.  
At sufficient reverse voltage  
diode  
"breaks down"



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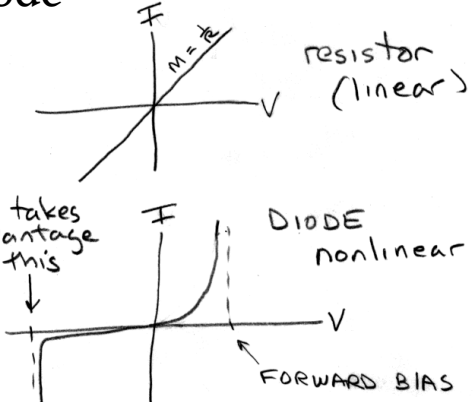

  
 + forward biased  
 current flows  
 ~ 0.7 V drop for silicon  
 ~ 0.2 V drop for germanium  
 higher for LED 


  
 + backward biased  
 no current flows  
 stated breakdown voltage

hole (missing electron)	semiconductor (covalent bonds)	carrier (extra electron)	
5	6	7	
B	C	N	
13	14	15	
Al	Si	P	
31	32	33	
Ga	Ge	As	
Valence group	3	4	5

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## Zener Diode



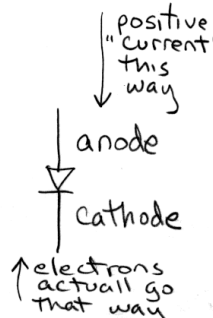
resistor (linear)

DIODE nonlinear

Zener takes advantage of this

FORWARD BIAS VOLTAGE

REVERSE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE





positive "current" this way

anode

cathode

electrons actual go that way

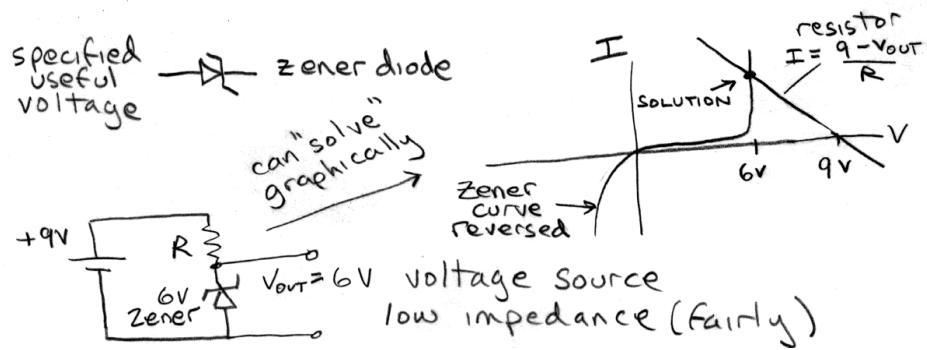
VERY HIGH  regular diode  
 eg. 1N914

specified useful voltage  zener diode

Zener worked at CMU

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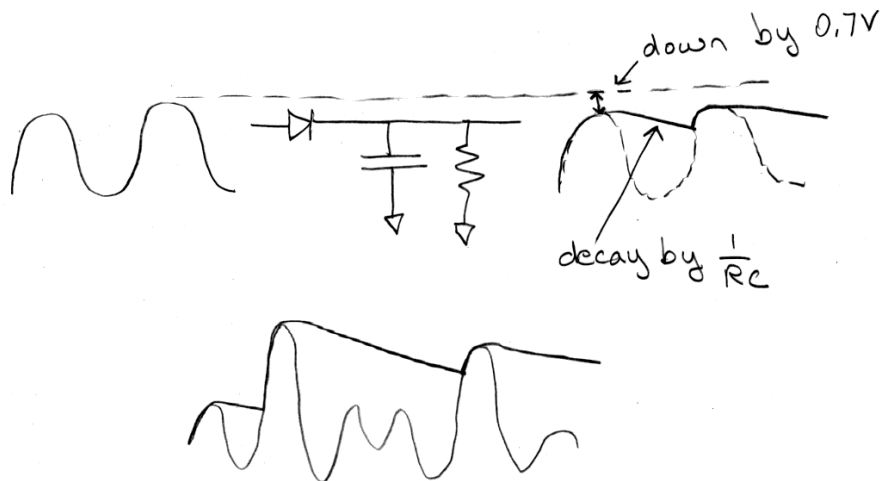
## Can solve circuits graphically on $V-I$ graph



- Zener points *into* the current and is purposefully *biased* in the reverse breakdown region.
- Like pressure regulator on a SCUBA tank.

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## Diode as *Peak Detector*

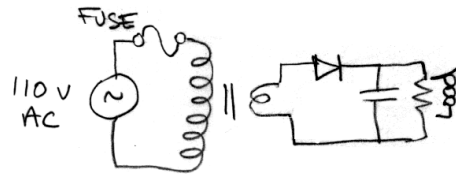
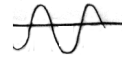


- Keeps a running maximum
- Need resistor to "reset" peak detector
  - Otherwise it gives highest voltage since beginning of time

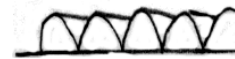
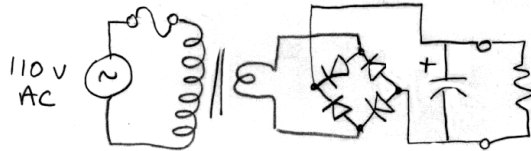
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## Rectification

- Turns AC into DC
- Half-Wave Rectification

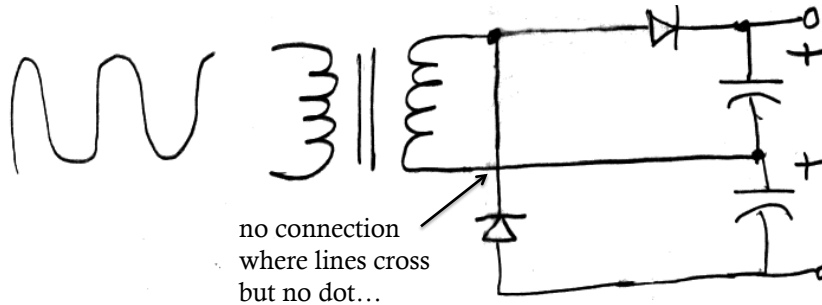


- Full-Wave Rectification



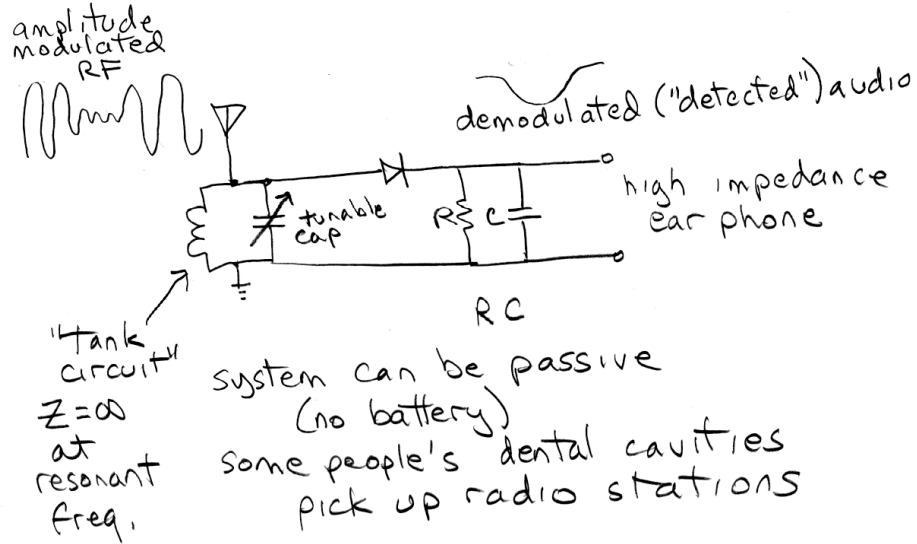
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## Voltage Doubler



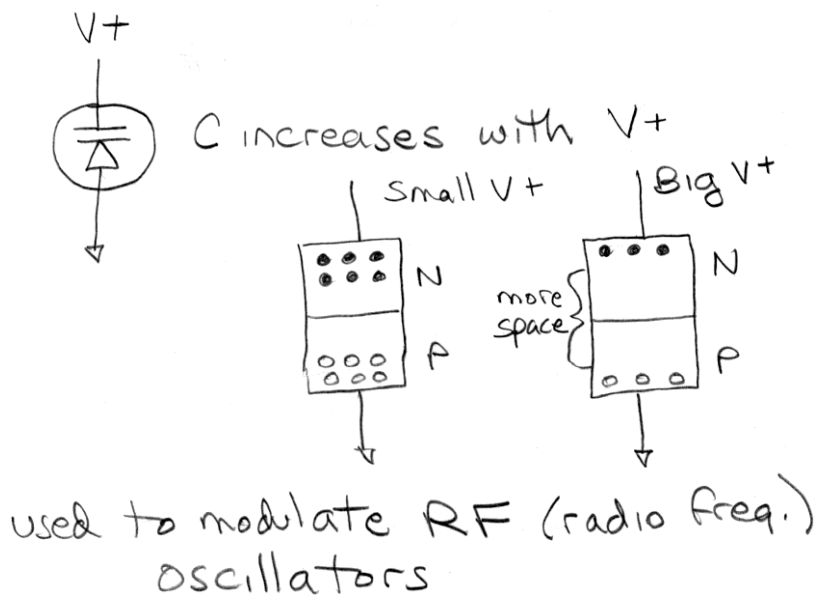
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## Amplitude Modulation (AM) radio receiver



Invented by Reginald Fessenden, Chair EE U. Pitt. 157

## Varactor (variable capacitor diode)



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