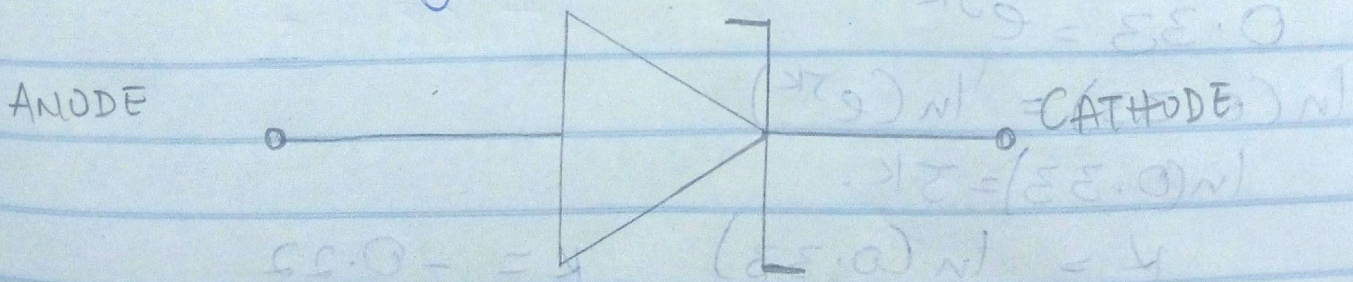


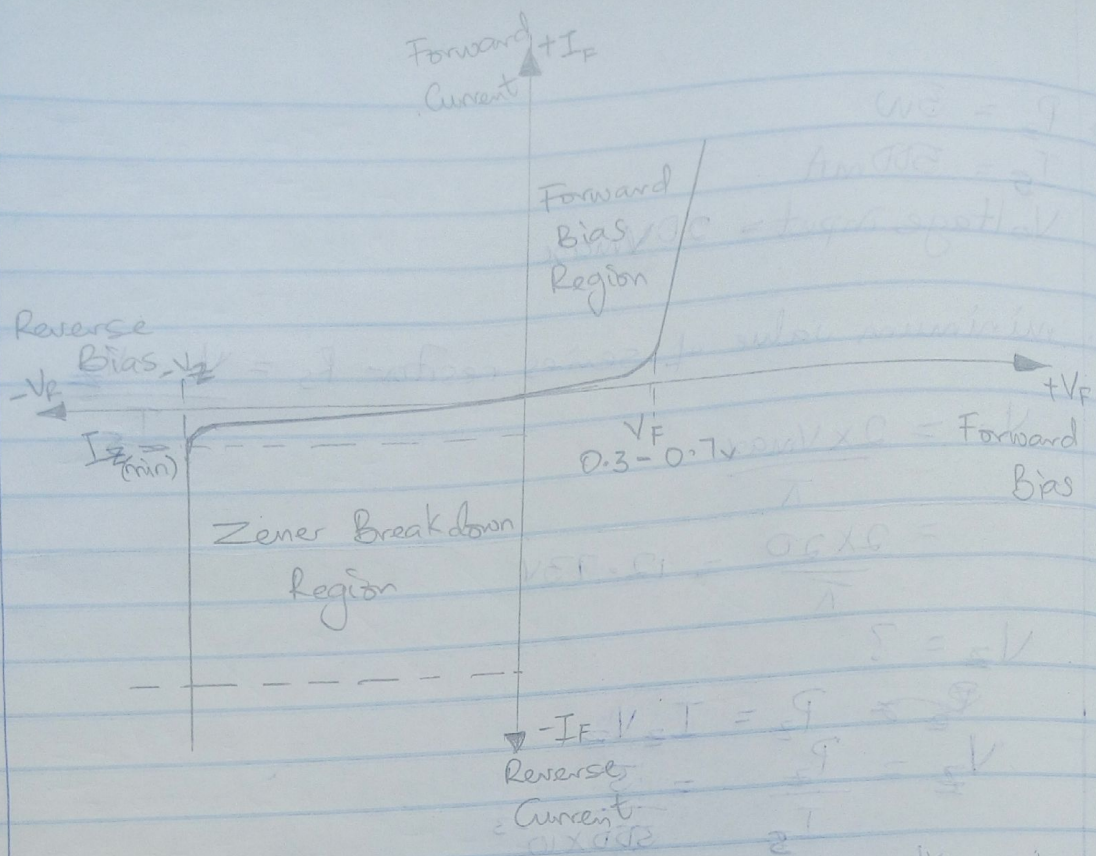
BAKARE KEHINDE HAMMEEDAT  
19/ENG03/032  
CIVIL ENGINEERING  
ENG 222

1. A regulator provides a constant output of voltage to the load irrespective of voltage ripples. In this regard, a zener diode acts as an efficient regulator due to its having a region of constant voltage even with large changes in current.

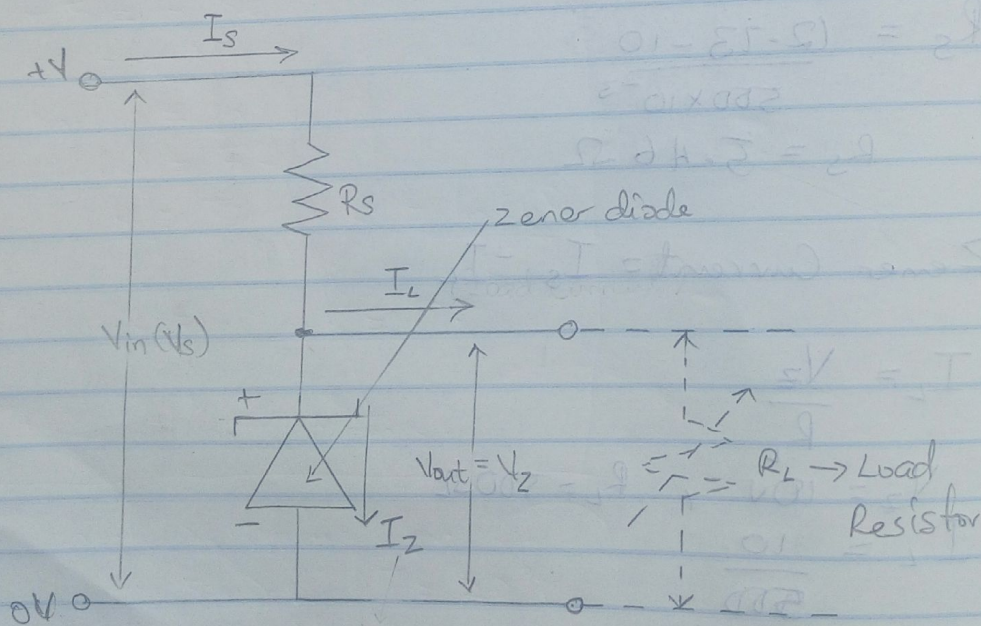
This ability of the zener diode to control itself can be used to stabilise a voltage source against supply or load variations.

Zener diode symbol.





ZENER DIODE I-V CHARACTERISTICS



ZENER DIODE REGULATOR CIRCUIT

- where  $I_s \Rightarrow$  Current through the Voltage source
- $V_s \Rightarrow$  Voltage Source
- $R_s \Rightarrow$  resistor connected in series with zener diode
- $I_L \Rightarrow$  Load Current
- $I_Z \Rightarrow$  Zener current
- $V_Z / V_{out} \Rightarrow$  Stabilised output voltage

$$P_z = 5W$$

$$I_s = 500mA$$

$$\text{Voltage input} = 20V_{max}$$

i. minimum value of series resistor  $R_s = \frac{V_s - V_z}{I_s}$

$$V_s = \frac{2 \times V_{max}}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 20}{\pi} = 12.73V$$

$$V_z = ?$$

$$P_z = I_z V_z$$

$$V_z = \frac{P_z}{I_s} = \frac{5}{500 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$V_z = 10V$$

$$R_s = \frac{12.73 - 10}{500 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$R_s = 5.46 \Omega$$

ii Zener Current =  $I_s - I_L$

$$I_L = \frac{V_z}{R_L}$$

$$V_z = 10V, R_L = 500 \Omega$$

$$I_L = \frac{10}{500}$$

$$I_L = 0.02$$

$$I_z = 0.5 - 0.02$$

$$= 0.48$$

$$= 480mA$$