## Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

#### ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

**Course Name: Fundamental of Electrical and Electronics** 

#### **EXPERIMENT NO: 3**

#### **Objectives:**

- a. To plot Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Silicon P-N Junction Diode.
- b. To find cut-in Voltage for Silicon P-N Junction diode.
- $c. \ To \ find \ static \ and \ dynamic \ resistances \ in \ both \ forward \ and \ reverse \ biased \ conditions \ for \ Si$

P-N Junction diode.

#### **Materials / Component Required:**

Diode IN4007 (Si)- 1, Resistor (1K, 10K) -1,1

#### **Equipment:**

Breadboard, Regulated Power supply (0-30 V DC), Digital Ammeter (0-200 $\mu$ A/20 mA), Digital voltmeter (0-2V/20V DC), connecting Wires.

#### **Theory:**

The volt-ampere characteristics of a diode explained by following equation:

$$I=I_0(e^{v/(\eta v_T)}-1)$$

#### Where,

I=current flowing in the diode , I<sub>0</sub> = reverse saturation current

V=voltage applied to the diode

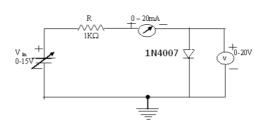
VT=volt-equivalent of temperature=kT/q=T/11,600=26mV (@ room temp).

 $\eta=1$  (for Ge) and 2 (for Si)

### **Circuit Diagram:**

#### **Forward Biased condition**

# Reverse Biased condition



#### Observations

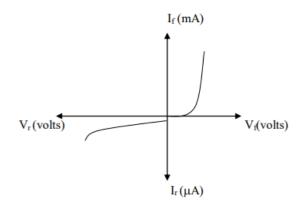
#### Si diode in forward biased conditions:

#### 

#### Si diode in reverse biased conditions:

Sl. No	RPS Voltage	Reverse Voltage across the diode V <sub>r</sub> (volts)	Reverse current through the diode I <sub>r</sub> (µA)

#### **Calculations and Graph:**



Static forward Resistance R<sub>dc</sub> =  $V_f / I_f \Omega \Delta$ 

Dynamic forward Resistance r ac =  $\Delta V_f/\Delta I_f \Omega$ 

Static Reverse Resistance R dc =V r / I r  $\Omega$ 

Dynamic Reverse Resistance  $r_{ac} = \Delta V r / \Delta I r \Omega$ 

#### **Result:**

- 1. Cut in voltage = ..... V
- 2. Static forward resistance = ...... $\Omega$
- 3. Dynamic forward resistance =.....  $\Omega$

#### **Precautions:**

- 1. While doing the experiment do not exceed the ratings of the diode. This may lead to damage the diode.
- 2. Connect voltmeter and Ammeter in correct polarities as shown in the circuit diagram.
- 3. Do not switch ON the power supply unless you have checked the circuit connections as per the circuit diagram.