



East West University

Department of CSE

LAB REPORT

Course Code and Name: CSE251[Electronic Circuits]		
Experiment no: 01		
Experiment name: I-V Characteristics and Modeling of Forward Conduction of a Diode		
Semester and Year: Fall-24	GROUP NO: 02	
Name of Student: 1. Abdul Wadud 2. Ajmain Nur Shihab 3. Nasrullah Kaisher Sijan 4. Md Sabik Hossen Student Id: 1. (2022-2-60-133) 2. (2022-3-60-188) 3. (2023-1-60-204) 4. (2023-2-60-305)	Course Instructor information: M. Saddam Hossain Khan Senior Lecturer, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, East West University.	
Date of Report Submitted: 11 November 2024	Pre-Lab Marks:	
	Post Lab Marks:	
	TOTAL Marks:	

Data sheet

CSE251 (Section-7)

Group-02

Members Name:

1. Abdul Wadud (2022-2-60-133)
2. Ajmain Nur Shihab (2022-3-60-188)
3. Nasrullah Kaisher Sijan (2023-1-60-204)
4. Md Sabik Hossen (2023-2-60-305)

Data Sheet:

Vs	V _D (V)	V _R (V)	I _D (mA) = V _R /R(KΩ)	Measured Value of R (KΩ)
0.1	0.487	0	0	0.97kΩ
0.2	0.145	0	0	
0.3	0.21	0	0	
0.4	0.316	0	0	
0.5	0.437	0.018	0.18	
0.6	0.482	0.060	0.061	
0.7	0.504	0.105	0.107	
0.8	0.532	0.106	0.202	
0.9	0.549	0.285	0.204	
1	0.559	0.360	0.371	
1.3	0.589	0.669	0.689	
1.6	0.607	0.967	0.996	
1.8	0.614	1.111	1.145	
2	0.623	0	0	
2.5	0.639	0	0	
3	0.649	2.291	2.362	
3.5	0.695	2.790	2.876	
4	0.668	3.296	3.397	
4.5	0.674	3.818	3.936	
5	0.681	4.292	4.424	
6	0.690	5.256	5.41	
7	0.698	6.272	6.465	
8	0.706	7.279	7.50	
9	0.711	8.292	8.548	
10	0.716	9.328	9.616	
12	0.728	11.305	11.65	
14	0.735	13.267	13.677	
16	0.742	15.33	15.804	
18	0.748	17.326	17.862	
20	0.753	19.308	19.905	

0.97kΩ

Post lab questions and solutions

1. Plot the I-V characteristics of the p-n junction diode in forward conduction. Label the axes appropriately and have them printed.

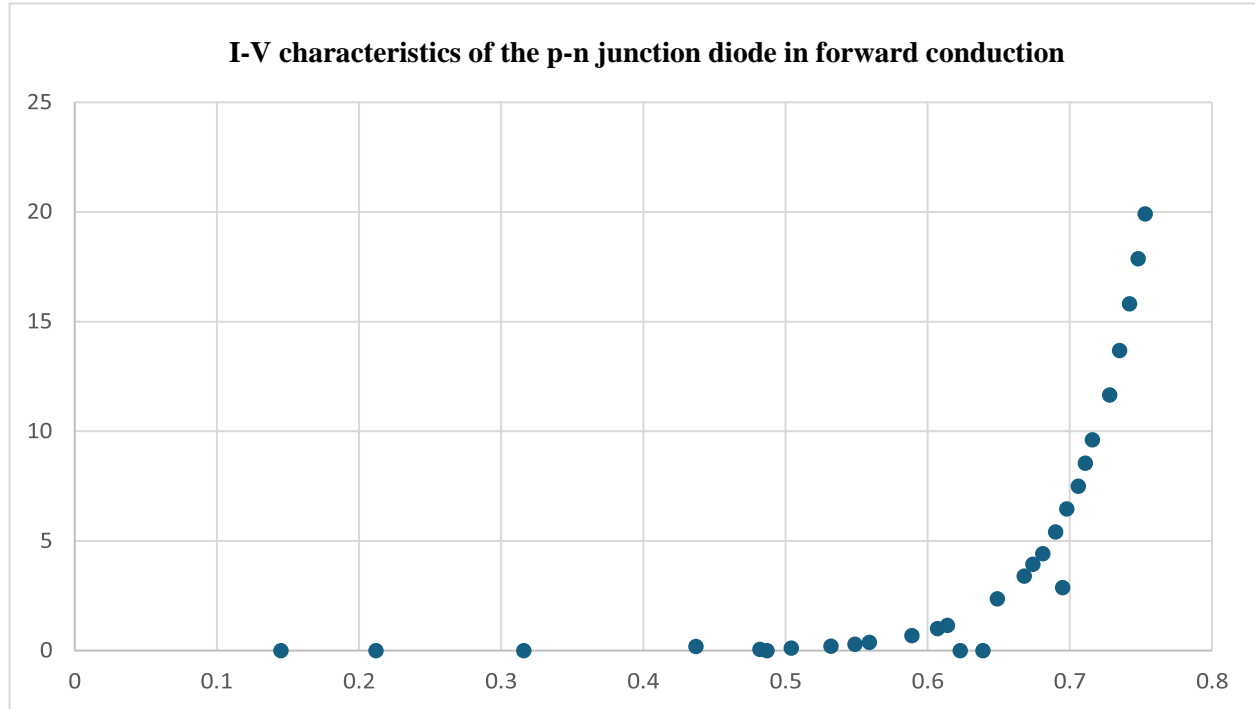


Figure-1

2. Use pencil to identify the points on your graph that are corresponding to $I_{D1} = 2 \text{ mA}$ and $I_{D2} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$. Use these data points to calculate the diode parameters I_S and n from the equation $I_D = I_S \exp [V_D/nV_T]$. Use $V_T = 0.0259 \text{ V}$.

When, $I_{D1} = 2 \text{ mA}$ then $V_{D1} = 0.64 \text{ V}$

And $I_{D2} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$ then $V_{D2} = 0.66 \text{ V}$

Now to find n we can use this equation, $V_{D2} - V_{D1} = nV_T \ln(I_{D2} / I_{D1})$

$$\Rightarrow n = (V_{D2} - V_{D1}) / V_T \ln(I_{D2} / I_{D1})$$

$$\Rightarrow n = (0.66 - 0.64) / 0.0259 \ln(2.5 / 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 3.46$$

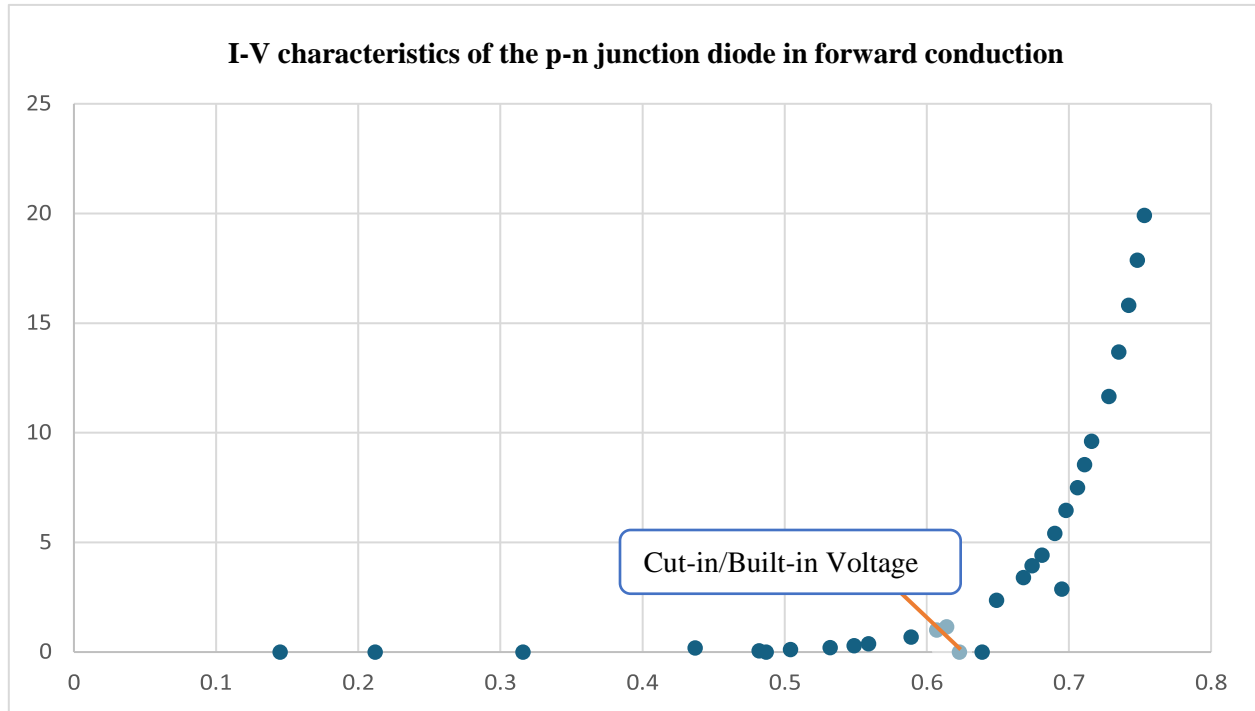
And, $I_D = I_S e^{[V_D/nV_T]}$

$$\Rightarrow I_S = I_D / e^{[V_D/nV_T]}$$

$$\Rightarrow IS = 2 / e^{[0.64/1.73 \times 0.0259]}$$

$$\Rightarrow IS = 0.00125 \text{ mA.}$$

3. Determine the cut-in voltage from the printed graph by drawing extrapolated line with pencil.



From the graph, the cut-in or built-in voltage is $V_{DO} = 0.6V$

4. If the diode resistance for the piecewise linear model is defined as $1/r_D = \partial I_D / \partial V_D = (I_{D2} - I_{D1}) / (V_{D2} - V_{D1})$, calculate the value of r_D from the data points corresponding to $I_{D1} = 2 \text{ mA}$ and $I_{D1} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$.

$$I_{D1} = 2.0 \text{ mA and } V_{D1} = 0.64V$$

And for

$$I_{D2} = 2.5 \text{ mA and } V_{D2} = 0.66V$$

We know,

$$r_D = (I_{D2} - I_{D1}) / (V_{D2} - V_{D1})$$

$$r_D = 0.04 \text{ K}\Omega$$

So, the value of $r_D = 0.04 \text{ K}\Omega$

5. Simulate the circuit of Figure 1 for a DC bias (V_s) range of 0-5 volts using PSpice. Print the I_D vs. V_S and V_D vs. V_S plots generated by PSpice and attach them with your report.

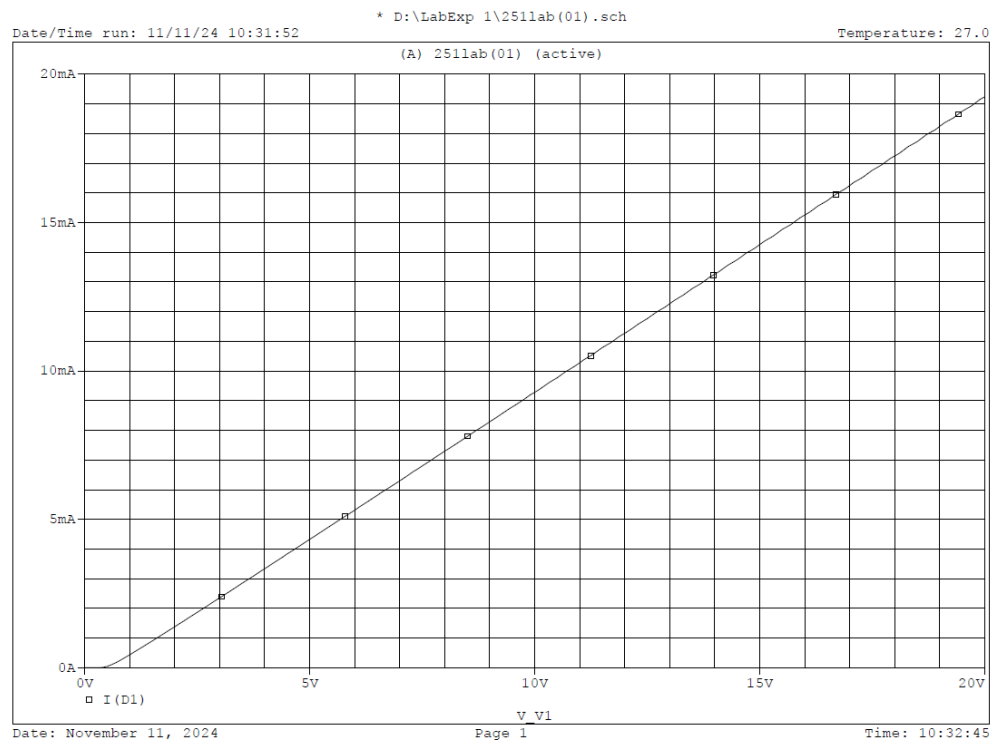
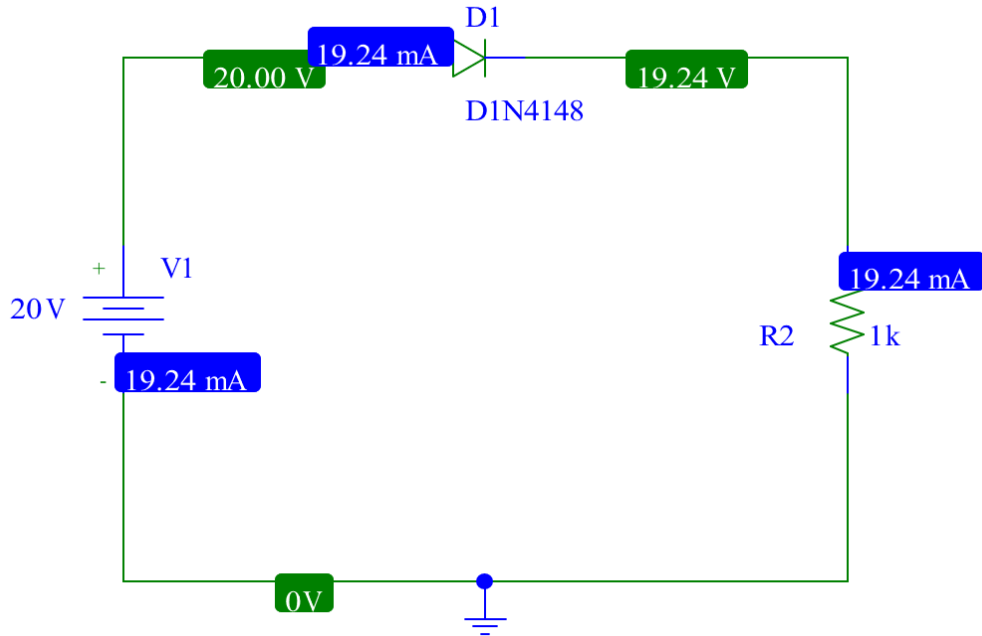


Figure: I_D vs V_S

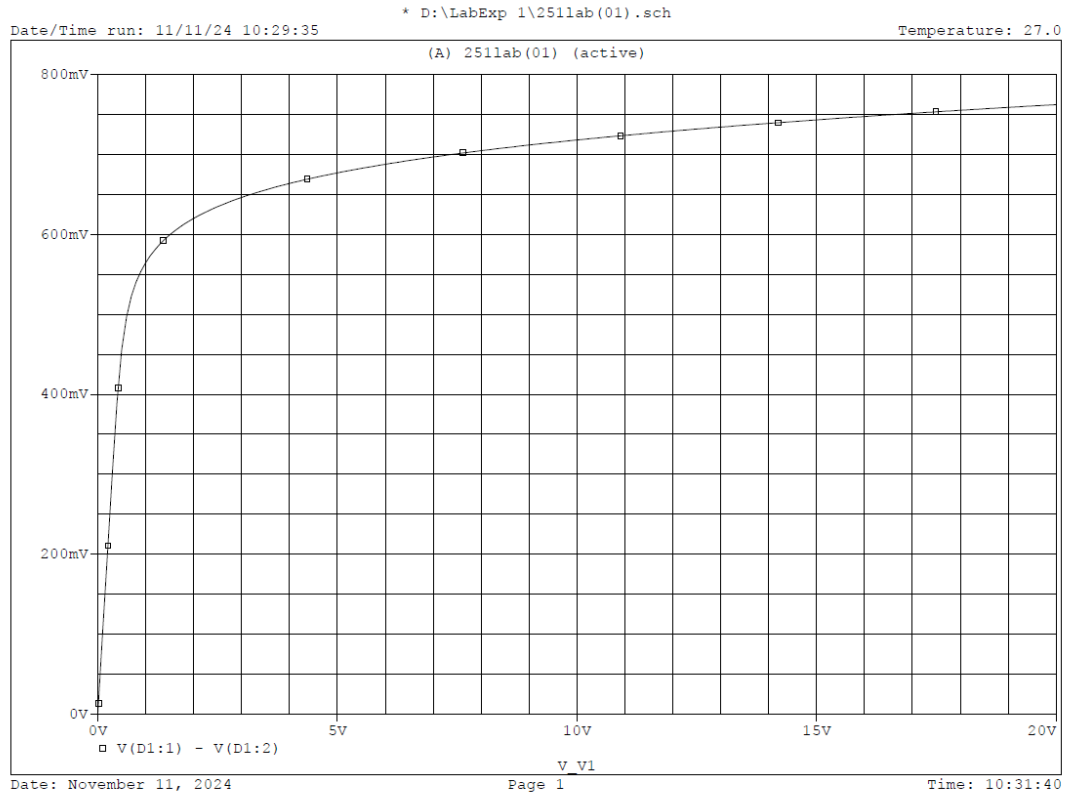


Figure: V_D vs V_S

Conclusion:

From this lab, we have learned about the characteristics of diodes. From this experiment, we've learned that Diodes will prevent currents in reverse directions. From the I-V characteristics we know about forward, reverse and no bias concept. Our concept is increased about diode and I vs. V characteristics by doing this experiment. To do the experiment easily ohms law helps us. By using ohms law, we can easily find voltage and current. We can easily find the I-V characteristics by using Shockley ideal equation. We also use a piecewise linear model to understand the lab easily.