

# **LAB-3 REPORT**

**TABLE NO:-42**

**ROOM NO:-117**

**NAME:-SANTHOSH**

**ROLL NO:-2024102054**

**NAME:-AKSHAY**

**ROLL NO:-2024102014**

## **OBJECTIVE:-**

To check the zener resistance at which the regulation of zener diode starts at the voltage across zener diode as 4.7v and to check the output voltage when the input is sinusoidal to check the behaviour of voltage across the zener diode when load resistance is increased and decreased

## **EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:-**

**LT SPICE**

## **PROCEDURE:-**

Construct a circuit contain a series resistor known as zener resistance and the parallel resistance known as load resistance

In the It spice application now, keep the value of zener resistance as fixed(1000 ohms) and then change the load resistance at different values like ( $RL > RZ$ ), ( $RL = RZ$ ), ( $RL < RZ$ ) then find the difference in their properties when these resistances are changed

Now calculate the value of  $RL$  for which the diode breaks at 4.7 volts note the value of  $RL$  in observations

Now take the input as sinusoidal and check the output of the sinusoidal wave

The above observations should be done at a voltage of 15 volts

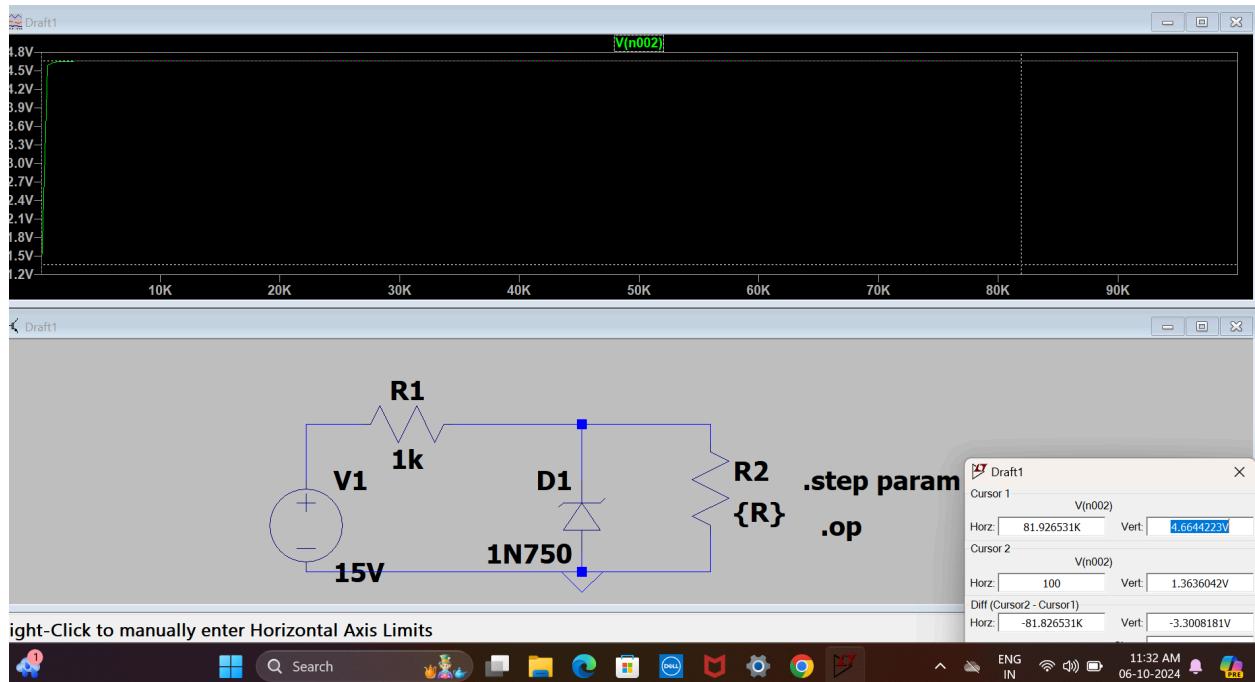
### **OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS:-**

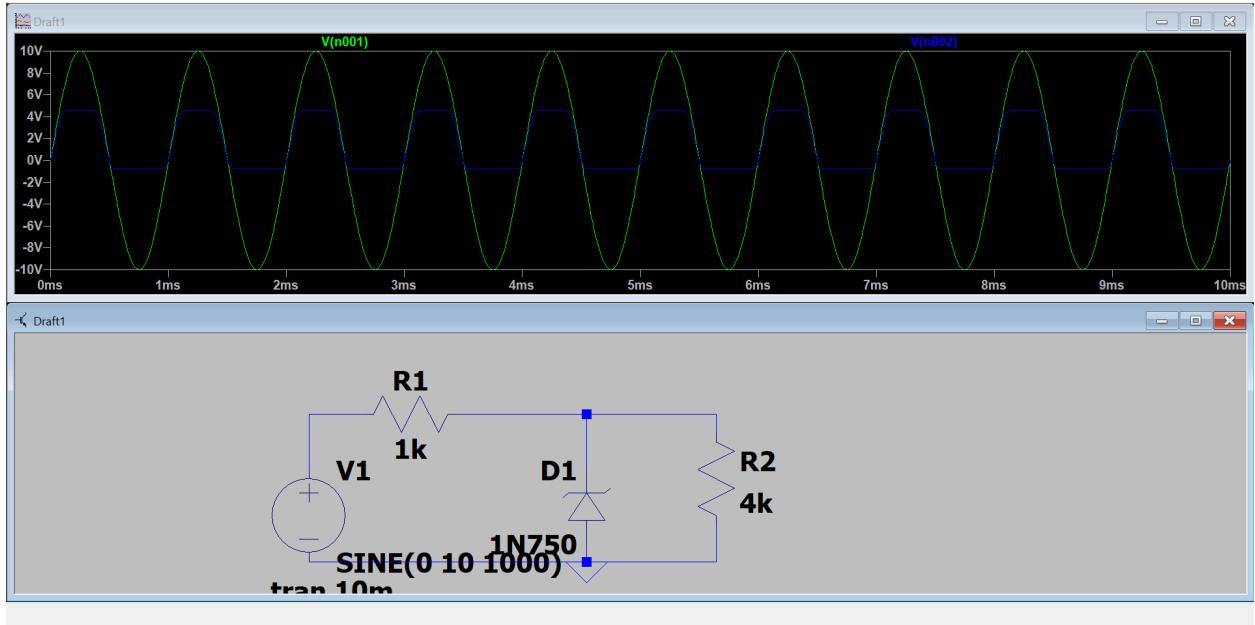
We can observe that when we keep the Zener resistance and the load resistance are equal then the break down happens some value before 4.7

When the load resistance is lesser than the zener resistance the break down happens at very low voltage  
when we keep the input signal as

sinusoidal we can observe that when the amplitude is 5 volts the upper curve the voltage breaks at 4.7 volts but when the curve goes downward diode goes to forward bias

## IMAGES AND CALCULATIONS:-





(2)

$$R_Z = 250$$

$$R_E = 4.1k$$

Regulating 4.7V

(1)

$$R_Z > R_{OL}$$

4.7

4.69

Breakdown for less voltage ✓

$$R_Z = R_{OL} \cancel{= 4.6}$$

Same but nearer 10

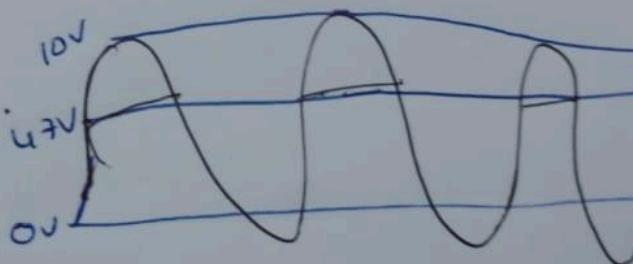
the zero breakdown

$$R_Z < R_{OL}$$

Break down at very voltage  
(diode does not work)

(III)

4.7 Regulating



3) 10

## **CONCLUSION:-**

When we take the zener resistance lesser and load resistance more then the diode goes forward biassed

When the input voltage is sinusoidal with amplitude 5 volts and in reverse biassed the diode breaks at 4.7 volts then it becomes constant After 4.7 volts and it will have a very little voltage in forward biassed (negative region of sinusoidal wave)