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ECE – A

**Physics: Electromagnetic
Theory, Quantum
Mechanics, Waves and
Optics- 18PYB101J**

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TO STUDY THE V-I CHARACTERISTICS OF A LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTOR (LDR)AIM:

To measure the photoconductive nature and the dark resistance of the given light dependent resistor (LDR) and to plot the characteristics of the LDR.

APPARATUS REQUIRED:

LDR, Resistor (1 k Ω), ammeter (0-10 mA), Voltmeter (0-10V), light source, regulated power supply.

FORMULA:

By Ohm's Law, $V = IR$ (or) $R = V/I$ ohm.

Where R is the resistance of the LDR (i.e.) the resistance when the LDR is closed. V and I represents the corresponding Voltage and Current respectively.

PRINCIPLE:

The photoconductive device is based on the decrease in the resistance of certain semiconductor materials when they are exposed to both infrared and visible radiation.

The photoconductivity is the result of carrier excitation due to light absorption and the figure of merit depends on the light absorption efficiency. The increase in conductivity is due to an increase in the number of mobile charge carriers in the material.

OBSERVATION:

Distance at 15 cm, 10 cm and 5 cm.

CALCULATION:

For $d = 15$ cm; $R = V/I$.

$$\text{Avg } R_R = 0.34 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$1. R_R = \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-3} = 250 \Omega \text{ or } 0.25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$2. R_R = 0.33 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$3. R_R = 3/10 = 0.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$4. R_R = 4/12 = 0.33 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$5. R_R = 0.36 \text{ k}\Omega$$

For $d = 10 \text{ cm}$,

1. $R_R = 0.125 \text{ k}\Omega$

2. $R_R = 0.166 \text{ k}\Omega$

3. $R_R = 3/16 \text{ mA} = 0.187 \text{ k}\Omega$

4. $R_R = 4/20 \text{ mA} = 0.2 \text{ k}\Omega$

5. $R_R = 5/24 \text{ mA} = 0.208 \text{ k}\Omega$

Avg $R_R = 0.177 \text{ k}\Omega$

For $d = 5 \text{ cm}$,

1. $R_R = 1/10 \text{ mA} = 0.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

2. $R_R = 2/14 \text{ mA} = 0.143 \text{ k}\Omega$

3. $R_R = 3/18 \text{ mA} = 0.166 \text{ k}\Omega$

4. $R_R = 4/23 \text{ mA} = 0.174 \text{ k}\Omega$

5. $R_R = 5/28 \text{ mA} = 0.179 \text{ k}\Omega$

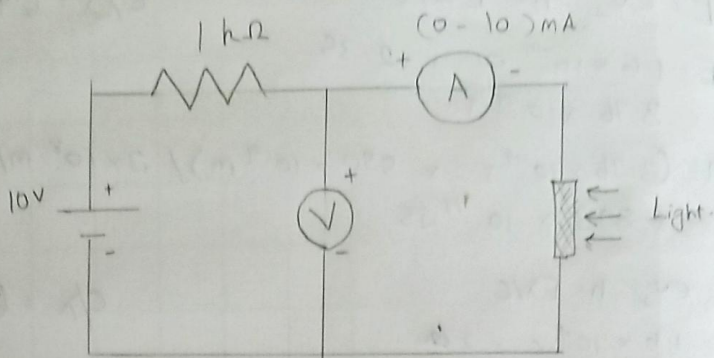
Avg $R_R = 0.152 \text{ k}\Omega$

Mean $R_R = \frac{0.314 + 0.177 + 0.152}{3} = 0.214$

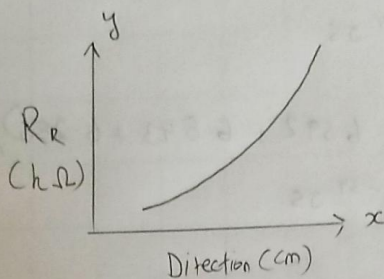
RESULT:

- (i) The Characteristics of LDR were studied and plotted.
 (ii) The dark resistance of the given LDR = $0.214 \text{ k}\Omega$.

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Circuit Diagram



Model Graph

Table: To determine the resistances of LDR at different distances.

S.No	Distance (cm)	Voltmeter Reading V (volt)	Ammeter Reading I (mA)	R_L (kΩ)
1.	A = 15 cm	1	4	0.25
2.		2	6	0.33
3.		3	10	0.3
4.		4	12	0.33
5.		5	14	0.36
				Avg R_L = 0.314
1.	B = 10 cm	1	8	0.125
2.		2	12	0.166
3.		3	16	0.187
4.		4	20	0.2
5.		5	24	0.208
				Avg R_L = 0.177
1.	C = 5 cm	1	10	0.1
2.		2	14	0.143
3.		3	18	0.166
4.		4	23	0.174
5.		5	28	0.179
				Avg R_L = 0.162
				Non R_L = 0.21

SCALE:

X-axis = 1 unit = 1 cm

Y-axis = 1 unit = 0.03 k Ω

