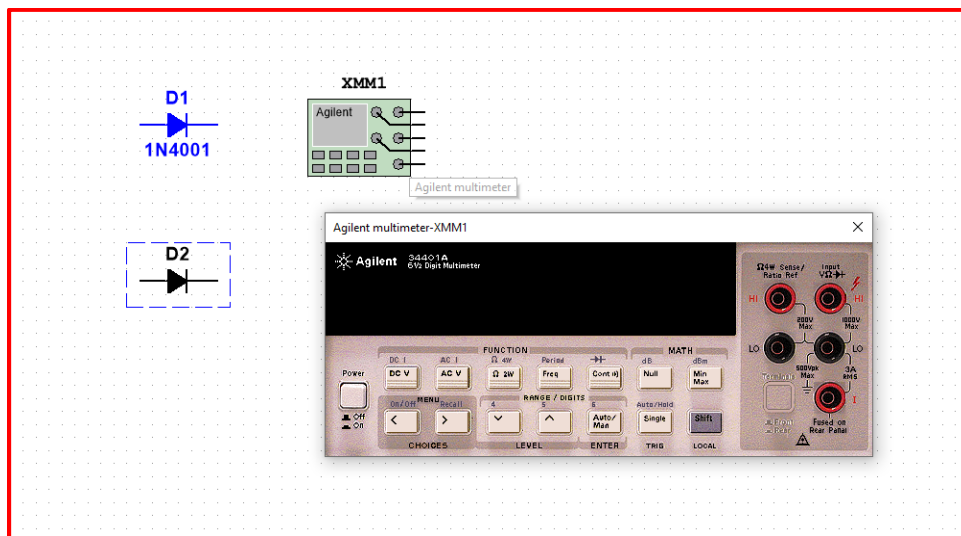


ECE101-1L – BASIC ELECTRONICS

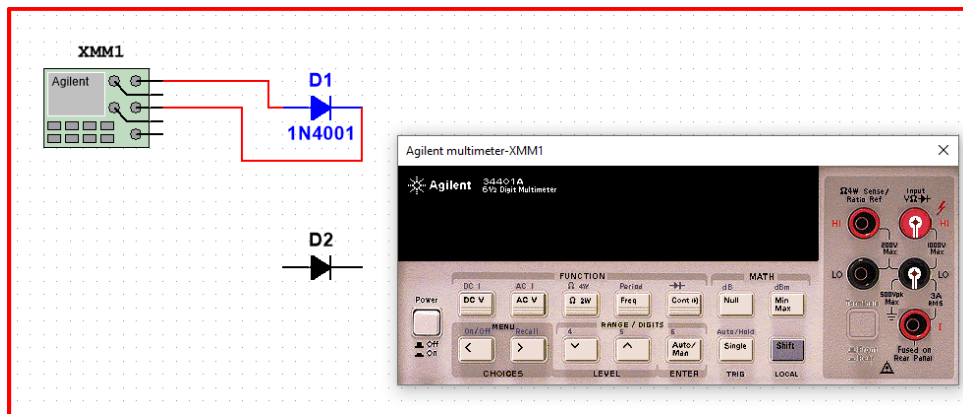
Activity #1b: Diode Test and Familiarization

Part A. Multisim

1. Open Multisim
2. Place a component in your workspace
3. Workspace should be like this:



4. Probe/Connect the Red Terminal (HI) (V Ω Diode) Symbol to the Anode terminal of the Diode (1N4001) and the Black Terminal (LO) (Below the Red you used) to the Cathode Terminal of the Diode.
 - a. Screenshot your Connection

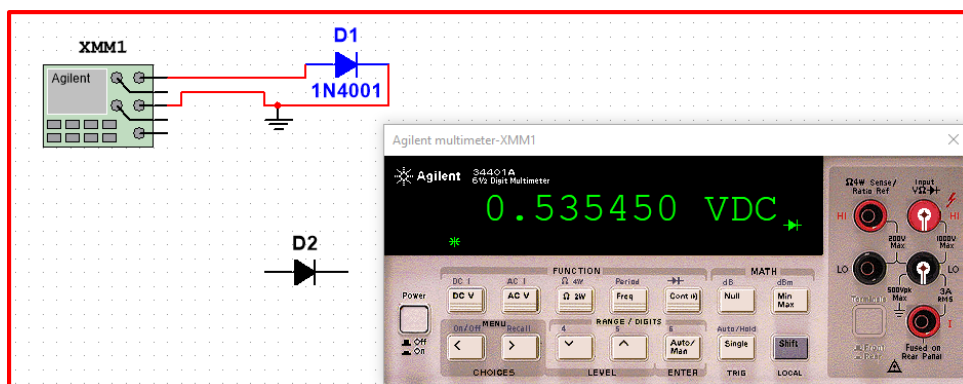


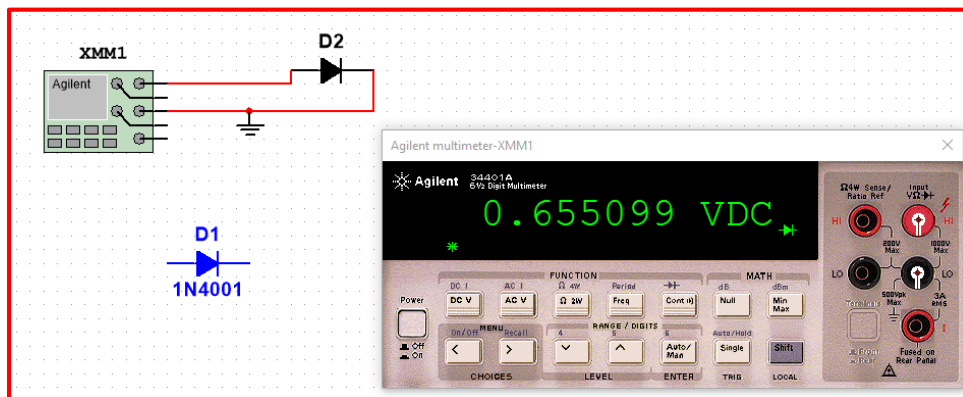


5. Turn on the Agilent Power on and Press Shift->Cont. This will activate the Multimeter function to Diode Test Function. Your LCD display should look like this

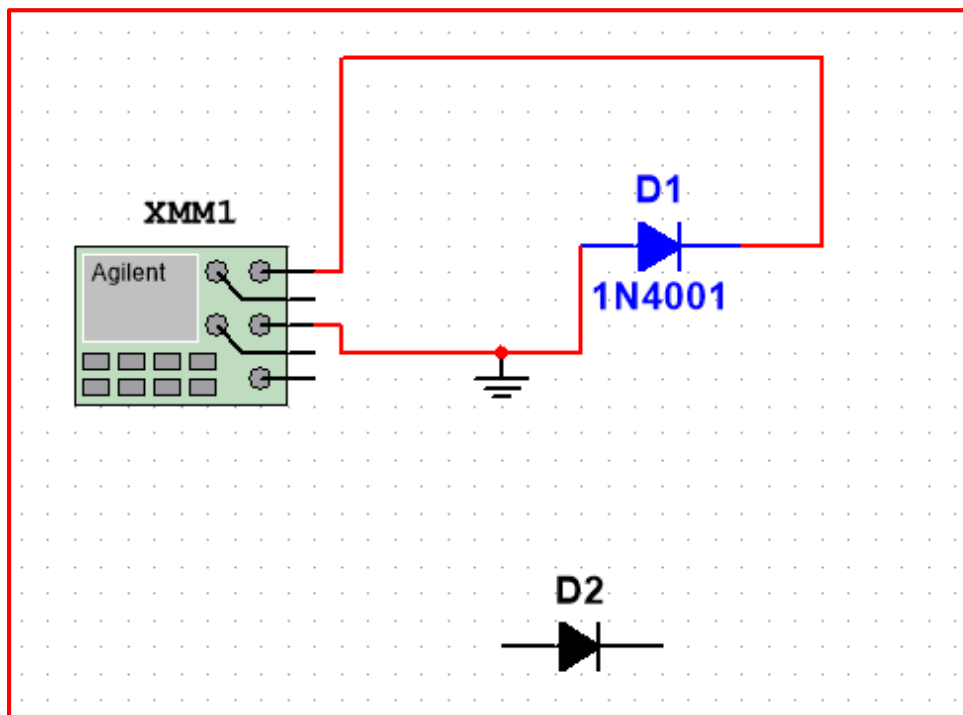


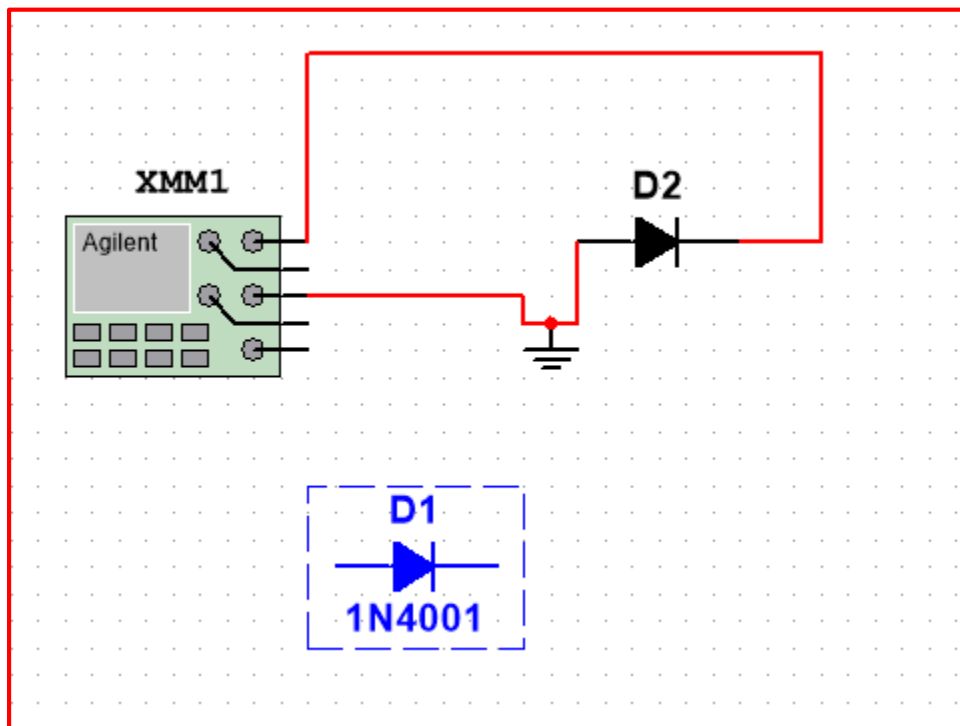
6. Run the Simulation (F5) or click the Green Play Button
 - a. Screenshot the Voltage Reading



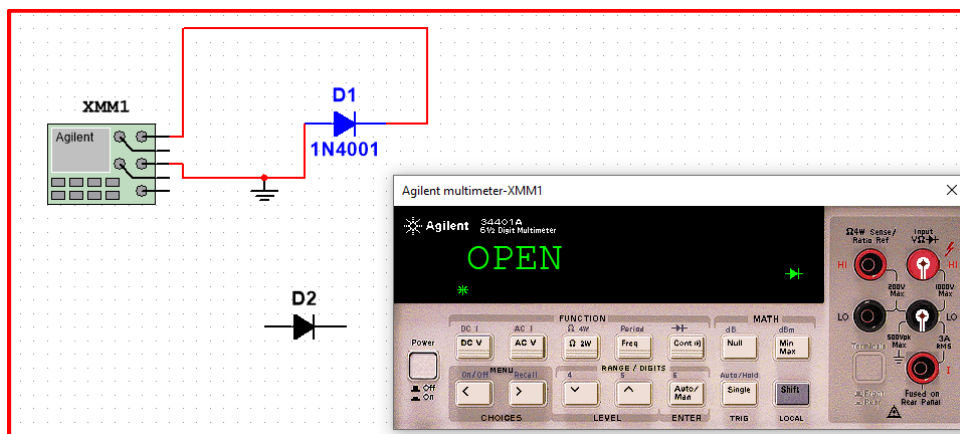


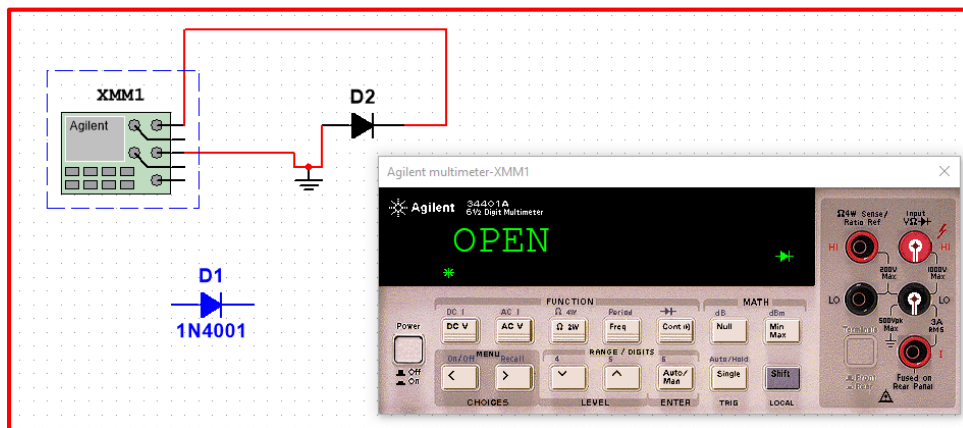
- b. What Conduction state does the meter reading indicate? (Forward Bias or Reverse Bias)
Both diodes are in forward bias.
7. Swap the Red and Black Terminals by connecting the Red Terminal to the Cathode and the Black terminal to the Anode of the Diode. Run the Simulation
- a. Screenshot the diagram



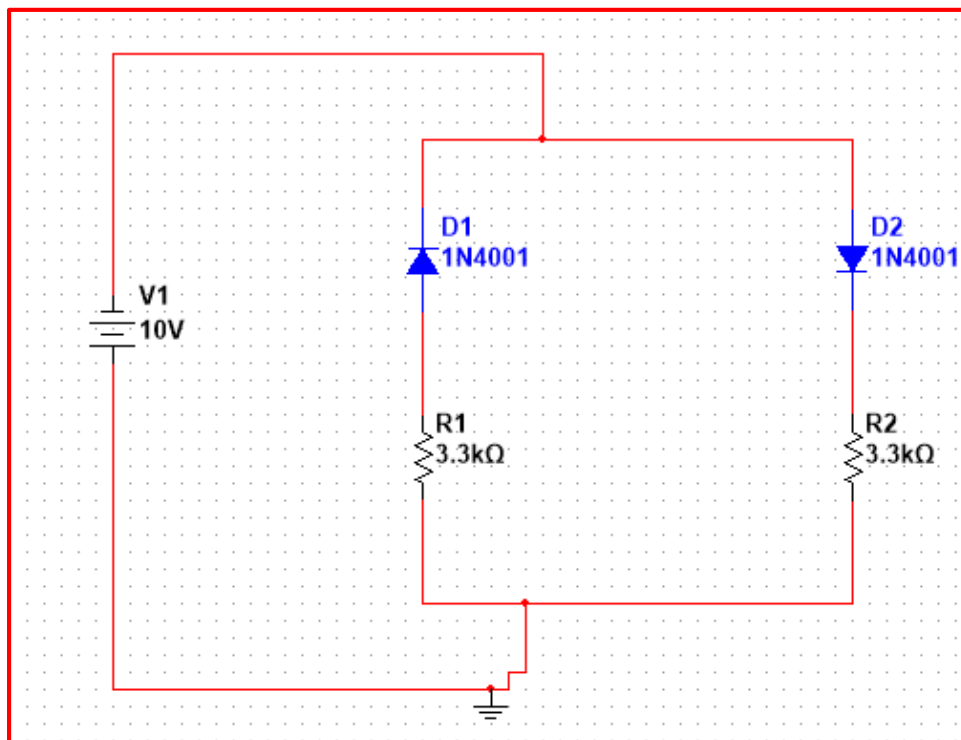


b. Screenshot the Voltage Reading

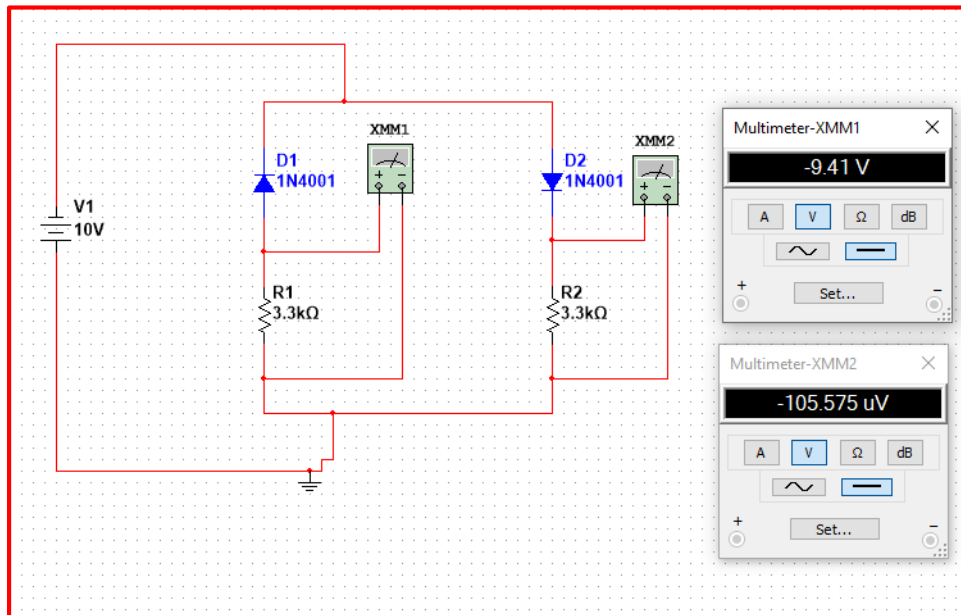




- c. What Conduction state does the meter reading indicate? (Forward Bias or Reverse Bias)
It was an open circuit; both of the diodes are in reverse bias.
8. Create the Schematic diagram shown below

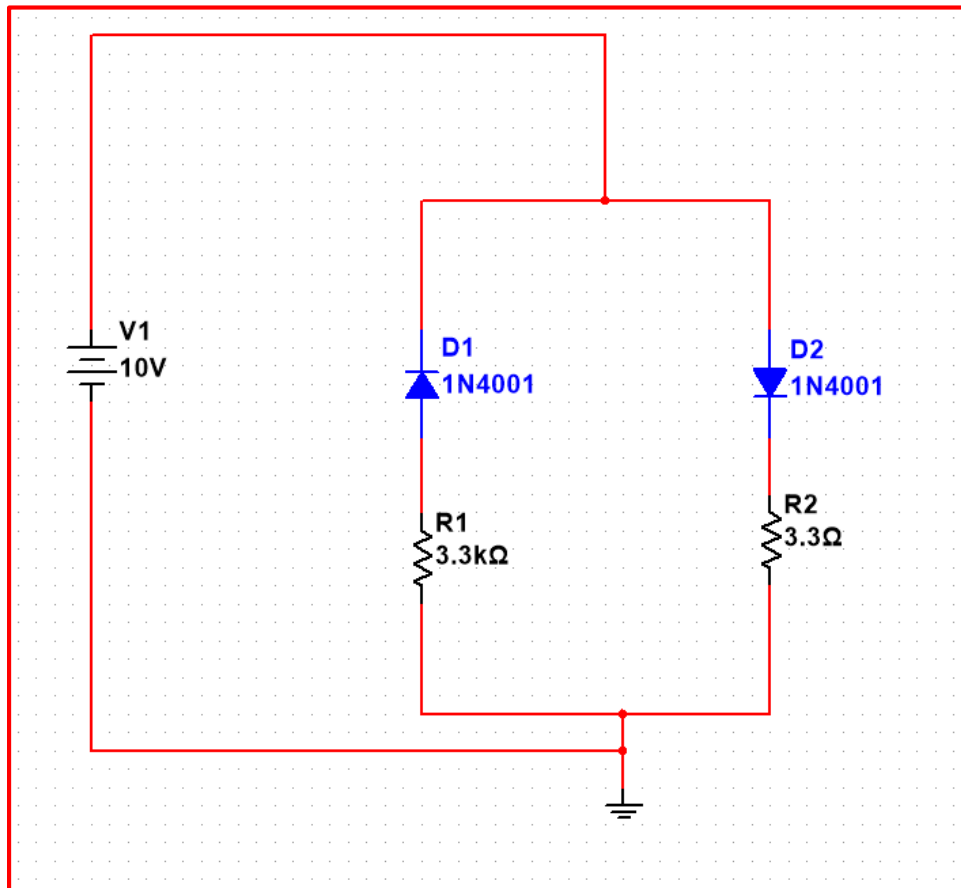


9. Measure the Voltage across R1 and R2, Screenshot the Voltage Reading across

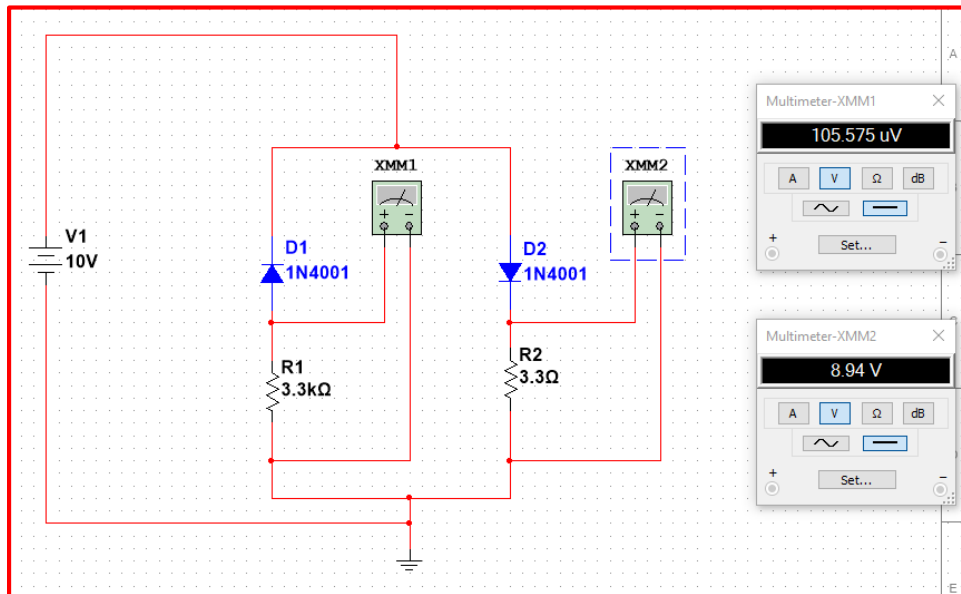


- R1=-9.41V
- R2=-105.575uV
- Identify Which diode is forward biased? D2
- Identify Which diode is reverse biased? D1

10. Flip the Voltage Supply similar to the schematic diagram below



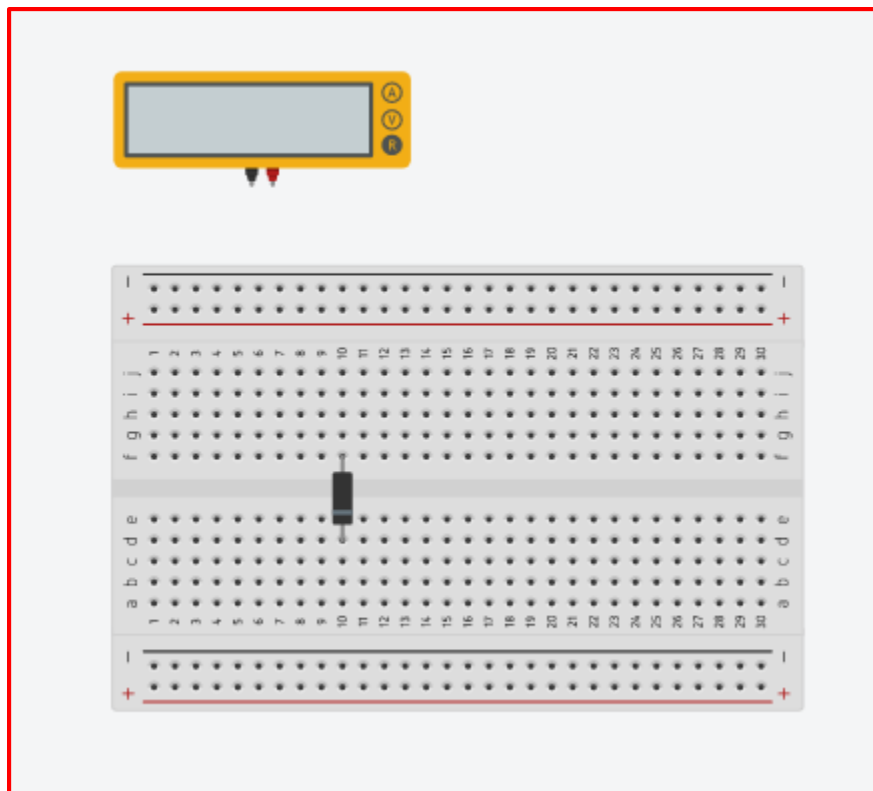
11. Measure the Voltage across R1 and R2, Screenshot the Voltage Reading across



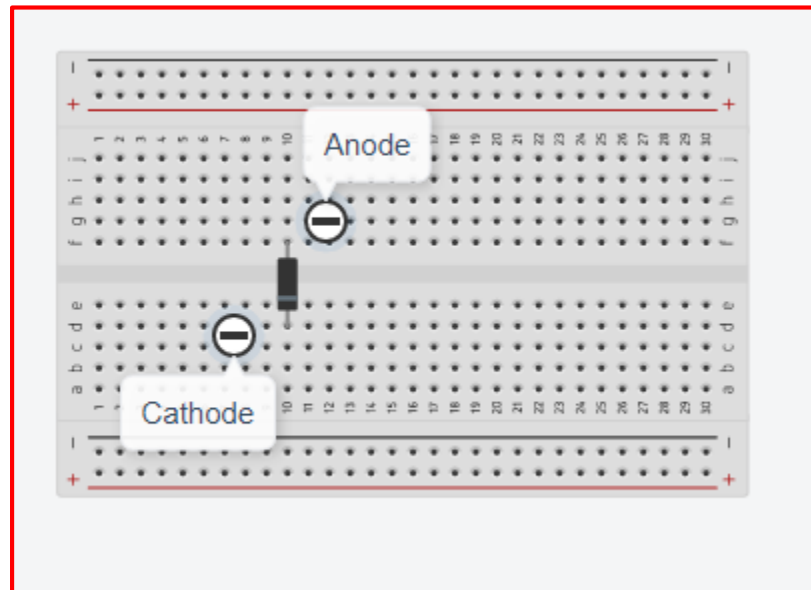
- $R1 = 105.575 \mu\text{V}$
- $R2 = 8.94 \text{ V}$
- Identify Which diode is forward biased?
D2
- Identify Which diode is reverse biased?
D1

Part B. TinkerCAD

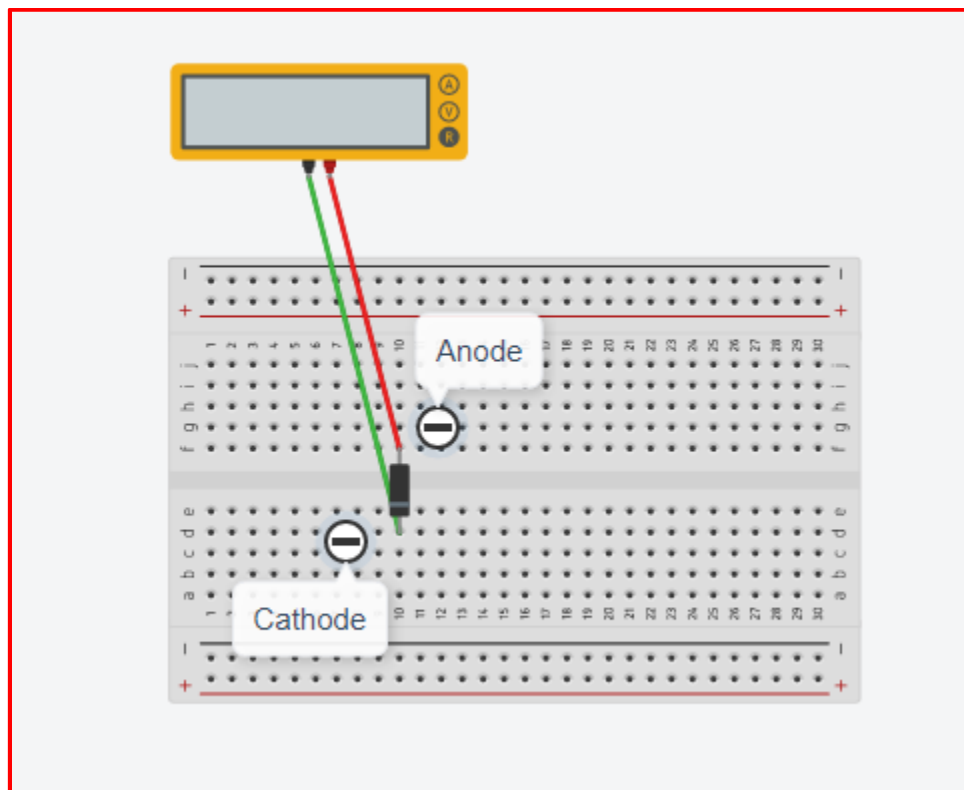
1. Open TinkerCAD and Create a New Circuit
2. Place a Breadboard, Diode and Multimeter



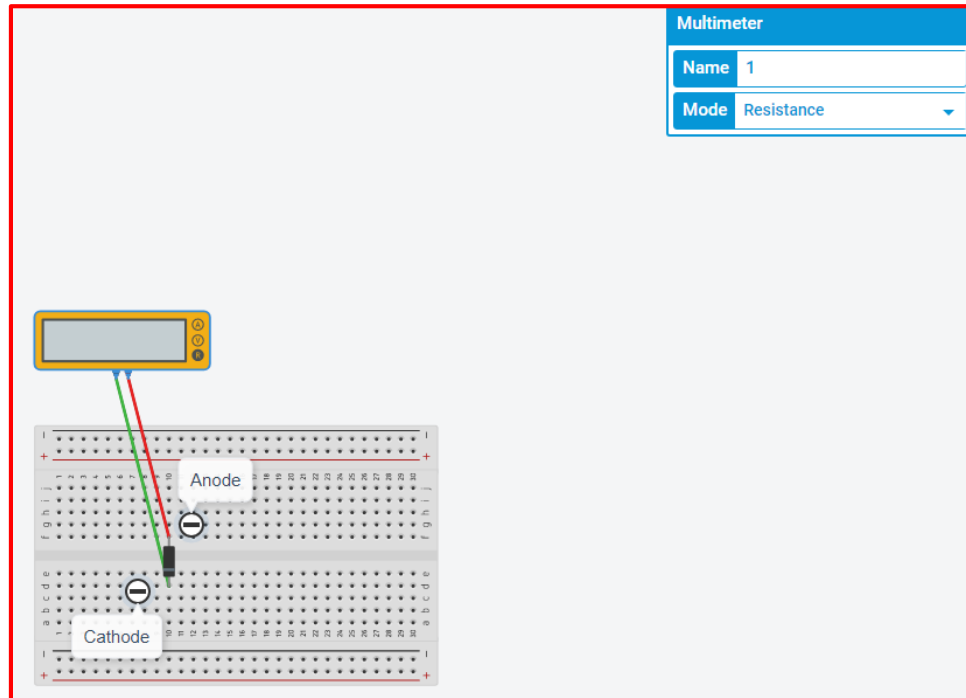
3. Identify which is the Cathode and Anode of the Diode



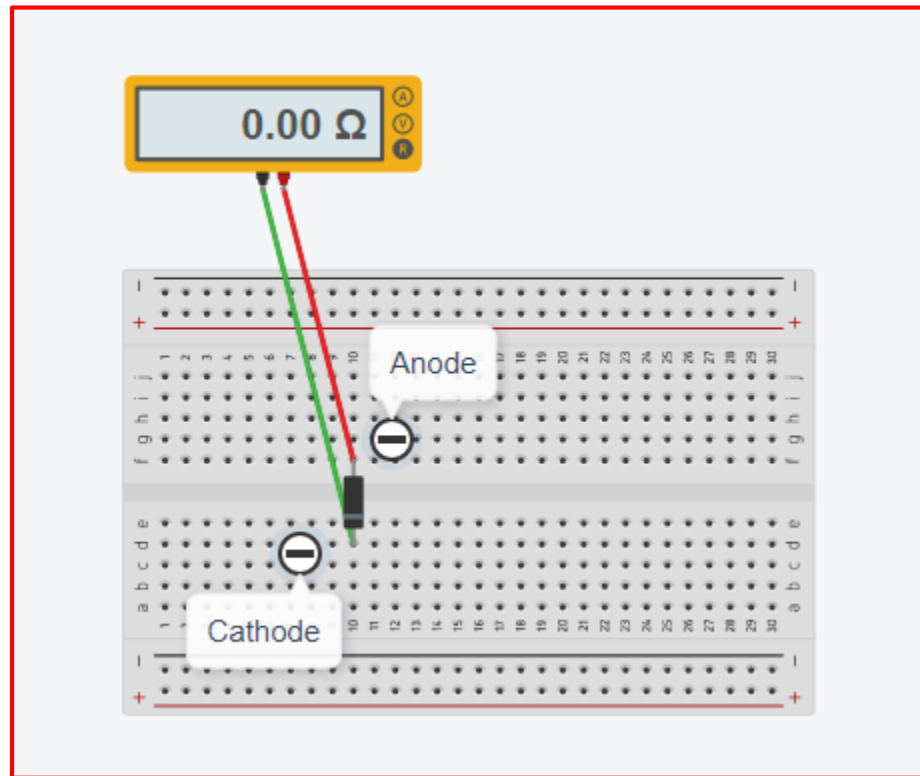
4. Connect the Red Terminal to the Anode and the Black terminal to the Cathode of the diode



5. Run the simulation (make sure the Multimeter is in Ω or Resistance Function
 - a. Screenshot the schematic

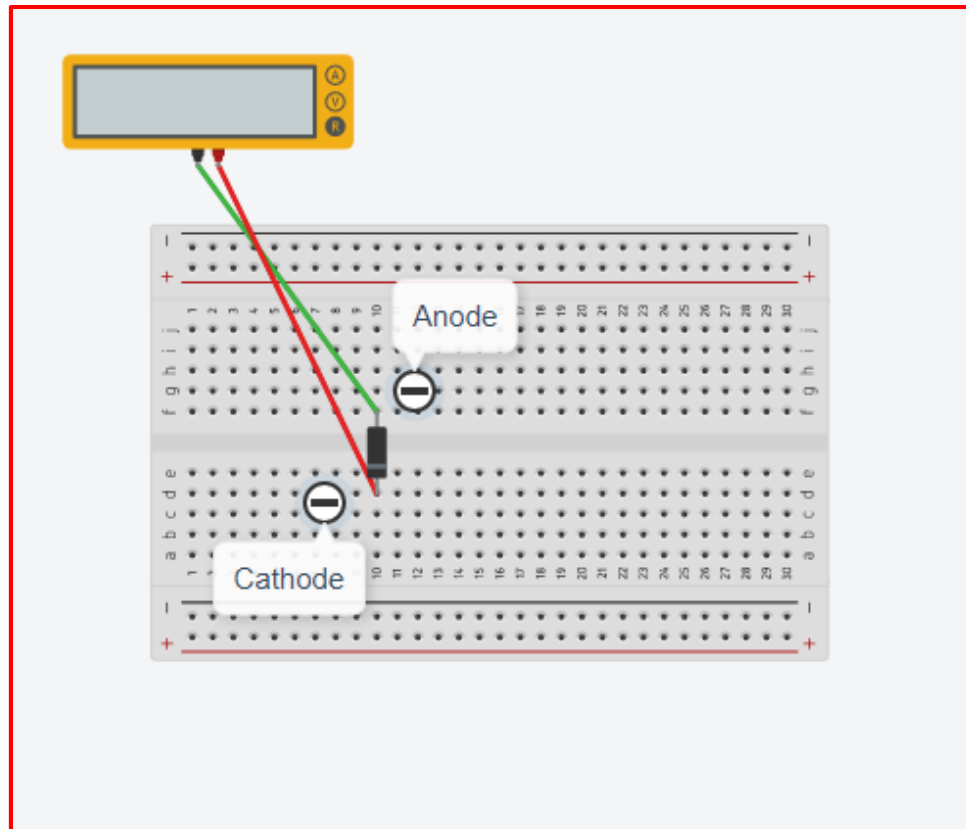


b. Screenshot the Multimeter Readings

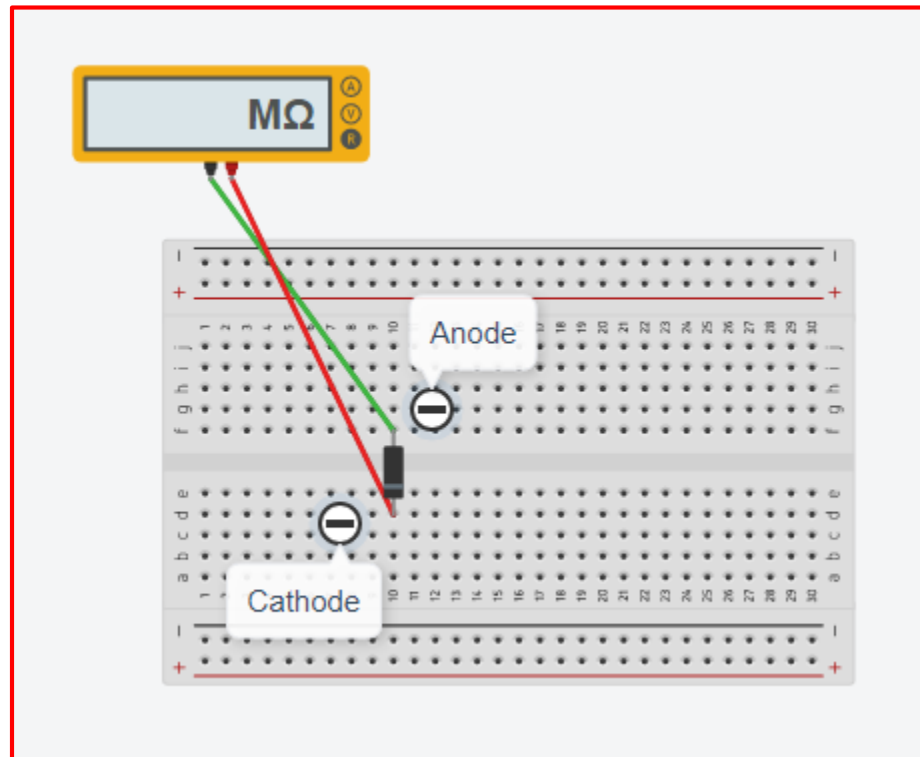


- c. Base on the reading of multimeter is the diode forward or reverse biased?
- **Since it has 0 resistance, the diode is forward biased**

6. Connect the Black Terminal to the Anode and the Red terminal to the Cathode of the diode
7. Run the simulation (make sure the Multimeter is in Ω or Resistance Function
 - a. Screenshot the schematic

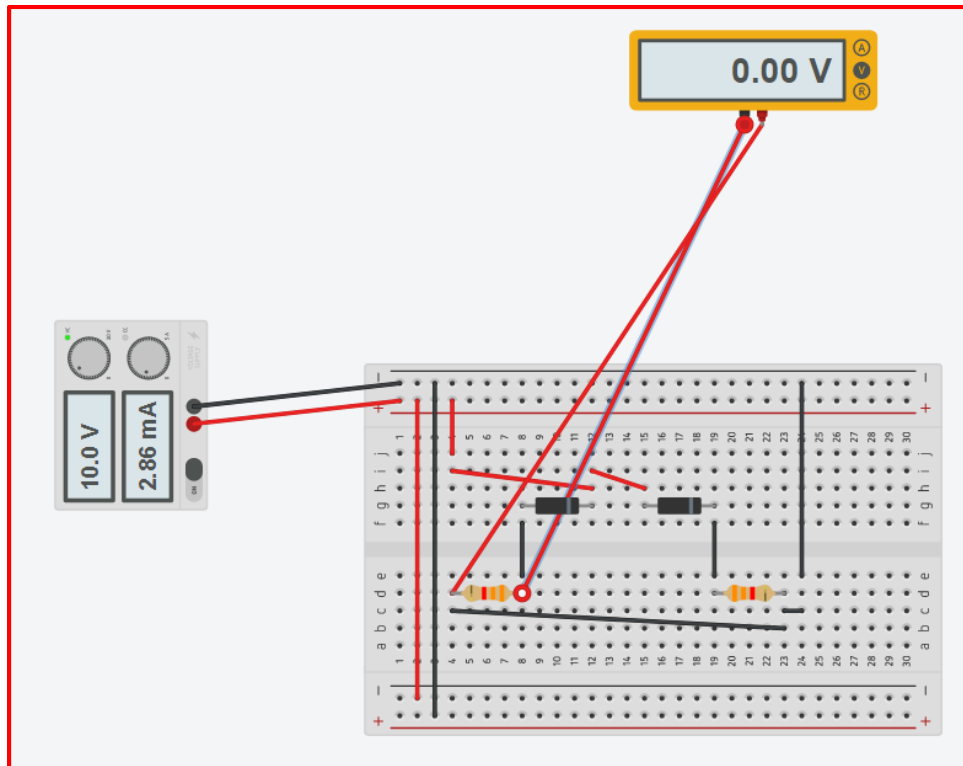


b. Screenshot the Multimeter Readings

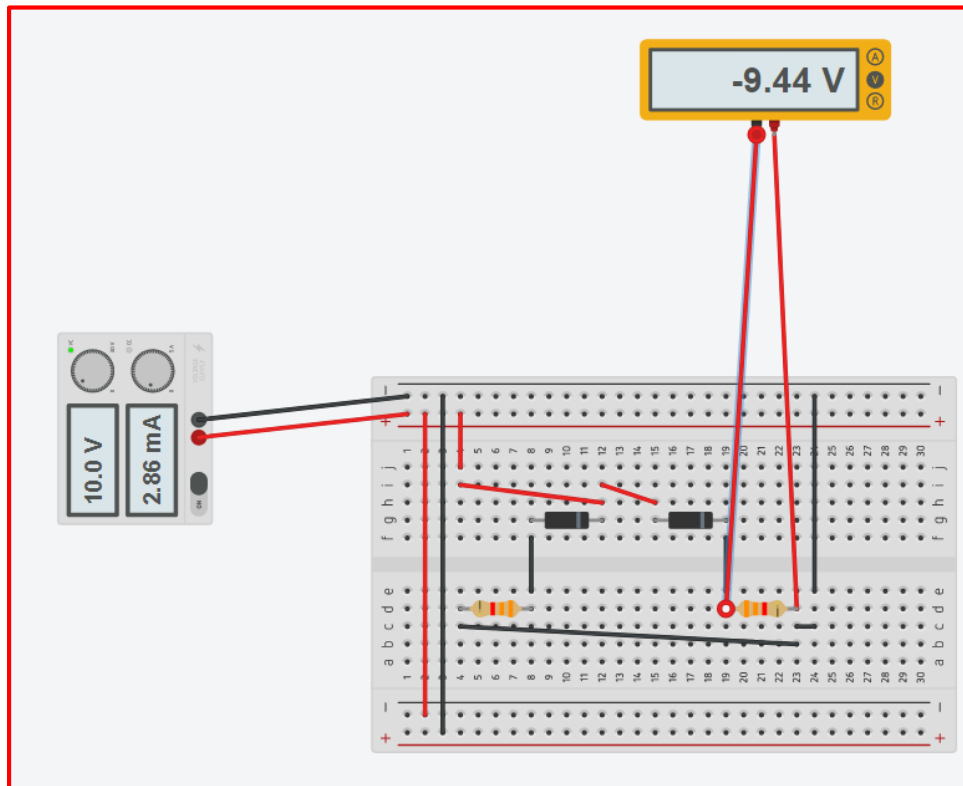


- c. Base on the reading of multimeter is the diode forward or reverse biased?
- **Since it shows infinite resistance based on the reading, the diode is reverse biased**

8. Using TinkerCAD Create the Schematic diagram shown below
9. Measure the Voltage across R1 and R2, Screenshot the Voltage Reading across
 - a. **R1 = 0**

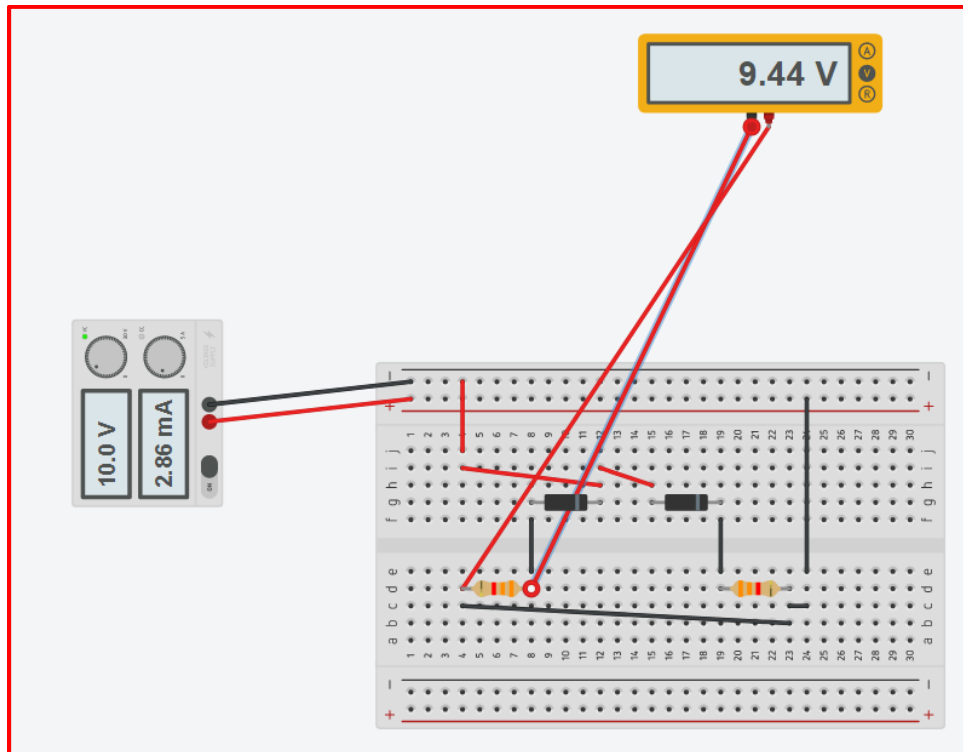


b. $R_2 = -9.44\text{v}$

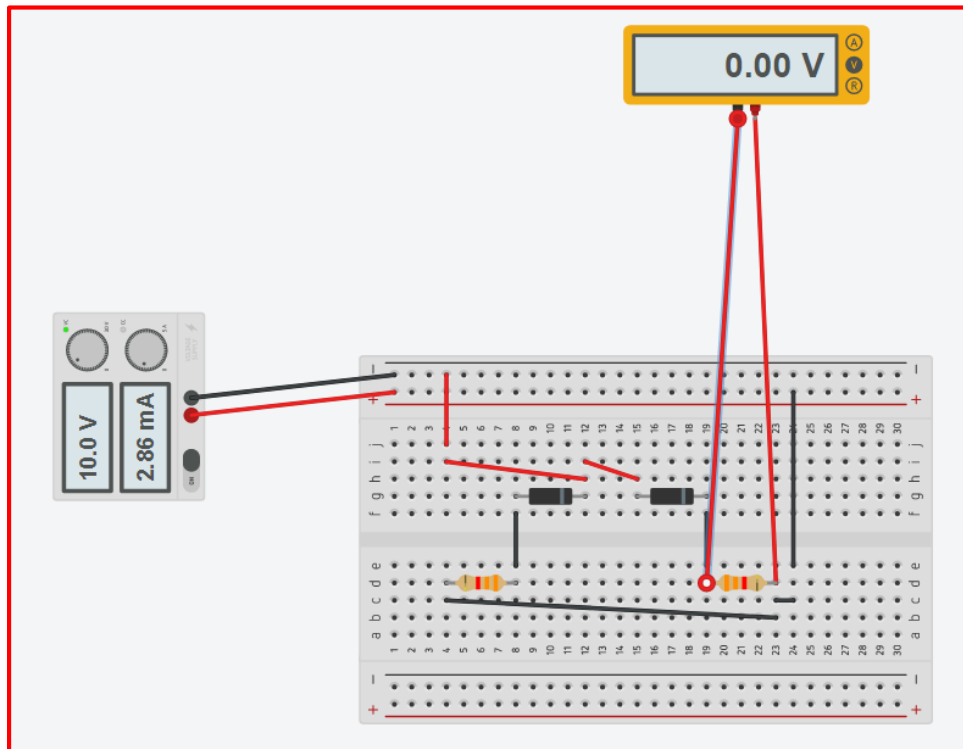


- c. Identify Which diode is forward biased? D1
d. Identify Which diode is reverse biased? D2

10. Flip the Voltage Supply similar to the schematic diagram below
11. Measure the Voltage across R1 and R2, Screenshot the Voltage Reading across
 - a. **R1 = 9.44V**



b. $R_2 = 0V$



- c. Identify Which diode is forward biased? D1
- d. Identify Which diode is reverse biased? D2

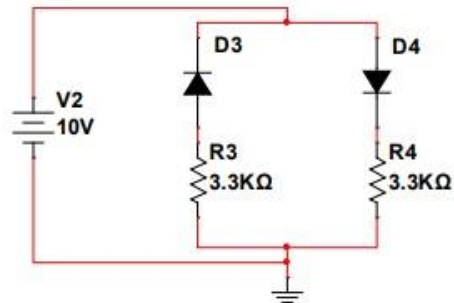
Part C. Questions and Problems

1. CD800a Multimeter is shown below, at which selector should be place in order to measure / test a Diode?



The selector should be placed in resistance mode in order to measure a diode.

2. Consider the schematic shown below (use DIODE VIRTUAL / IDEAL DIODE)



a. CALCULATE the current flowing through the resistor

Sol.

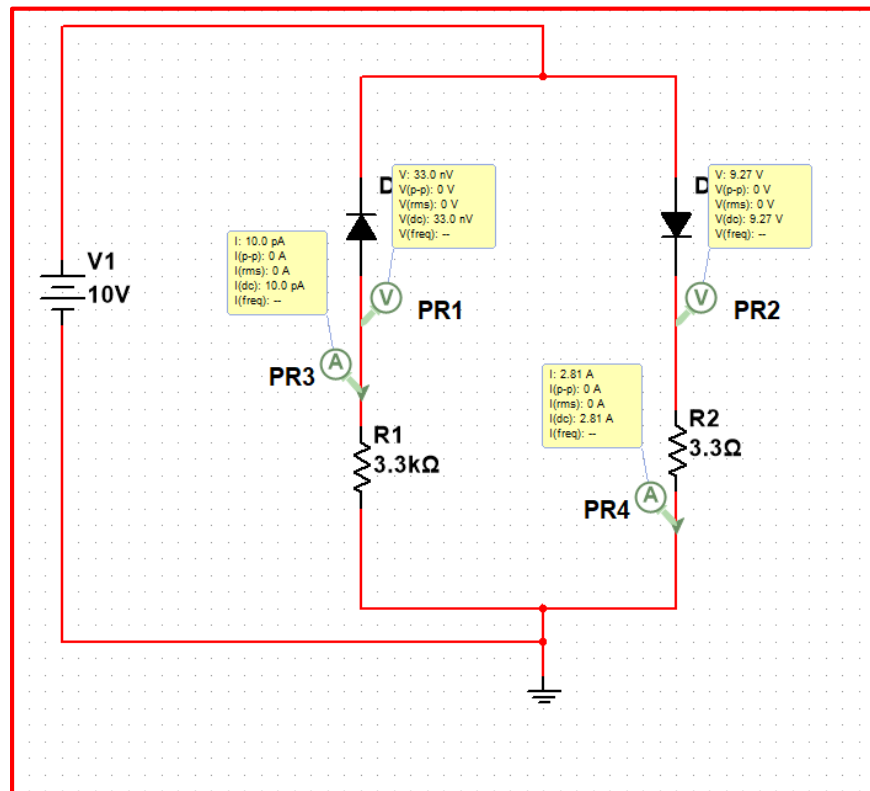
Diode is reverse biased : $i_1 = 0A$

$D_4 = 0.7V$ voltage drop

$$i_2 = \frac{10V - 0.7V}{3.3k\Omega}$$

$i_2 = 2.8182 mA$

b. Verify the results using Multisim



Discussions:

Thanks to Multisim and TinkerCAD, we can now test schematics with diodes and resistors and also use a (virtual) multimeter to test these components to compare data between either program and our manual calculations