

Lab Report 2: Lab 4-6

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Lab 4: Diodes

Important Concepts

- **Diode:** A semiconductor device that allows current to flow in one direction only. It has two terminals: an anode (+) and a cathode (-).
- **Voltage Divider:** A circuit used to create a voltage less than or equal to the input voltage.
- **Diode Forward Voltage Drop:** Typically around 0.7V for silicon diodes.
- **Zener Diode:** Designed to operate in reverse bias, with a specified breakdown voltage.

Equations

- **Diode Equation:**

$$I = I_s \left(e^{\frac{V}{nV_T}} - 1 \right)$$

- **Voltage Divider:**

$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

- **Ripple Voltage:**

$$V_{ripple} = \frac{I_{load}}{fC}$$

0.1 FYR Questions

1. **Diode Identification and Voltage Drop:**

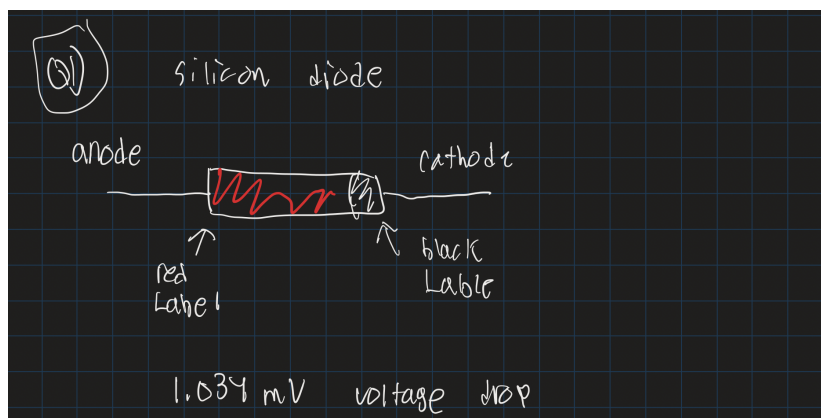


Figure 1: Drawing of Diode

2. Diode Circuits: The diode behaves like a switch; it is on when forward-biased ($V_{in} > 0.7V$), and off otherwise.

The Yellow line represents the V_{in} , the Blue line represents the V_{out} .

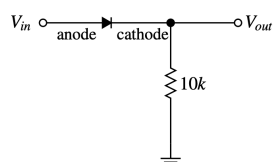


Figure 4.1: Diode Circuit 1.

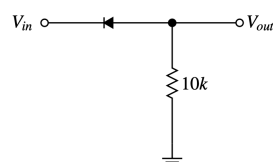


Figure 4.2: Diode Circuit 2.

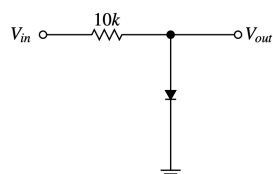


Figure 4.3: Diode Circuit 3.

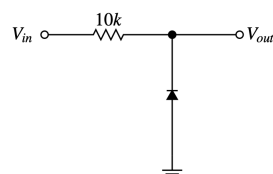


Figure 4.4: Diode Circuit 4.

Figure 2: Circuits For This Question

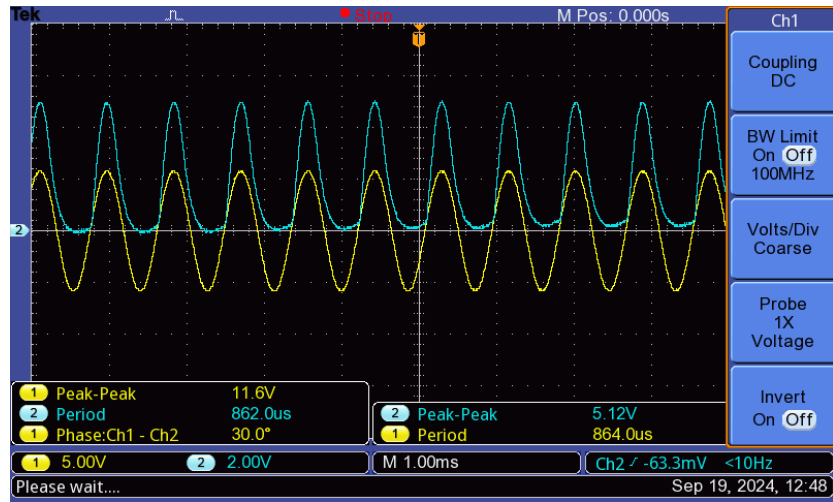


Figure 3: Circuit 1 Results

Description: A forward-biased diode in series with a resistor.

Expected Behavior: The diode will conduct (be "on") when the input voltage V_{in} is greater than the forward voltage of the diode (about 0.7V for a silicon diode). When the input drops below 0.7V, the diode will be off, and V_{out} will be near zero.

Oscilloscope Data: In the graph, you can see that the yellow waveform (V_{in}) is sinusoidal, and the blue waveform (V_{out}) shows clipping at approximately 0.7V, confirming that the diode only conducts when $V_{in} > 0.7V$.

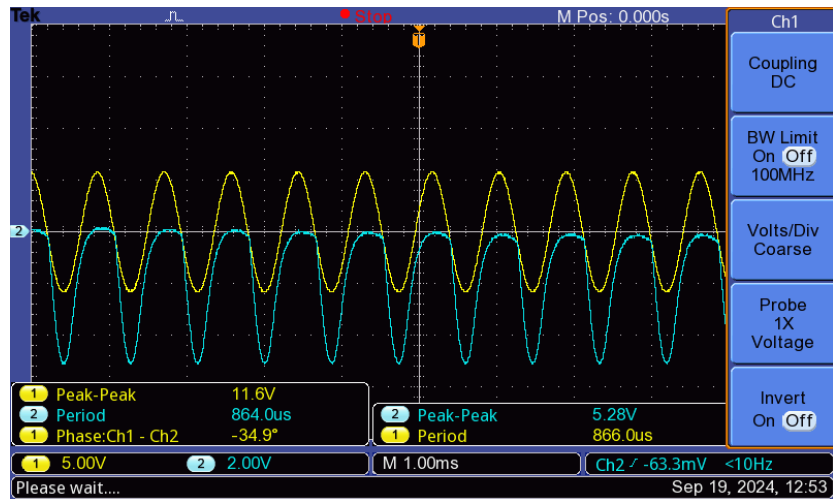


Figure 4: Circuit 2 Results

Description: A reverse-biased diode in series with a resistor.

Expected Behavior: In this case, the diode will not conduct under normal forward voltage conditions, as it is reverse-biased. Hence, V_{out} will be almost zero throughout the entire cycle of V_{in} .

Oscilloscope Data: The second graph shows that the blue waveform (V_{out}) is almost flat, indicating the diode is not conducting, as expected for a reverse-biased diode.

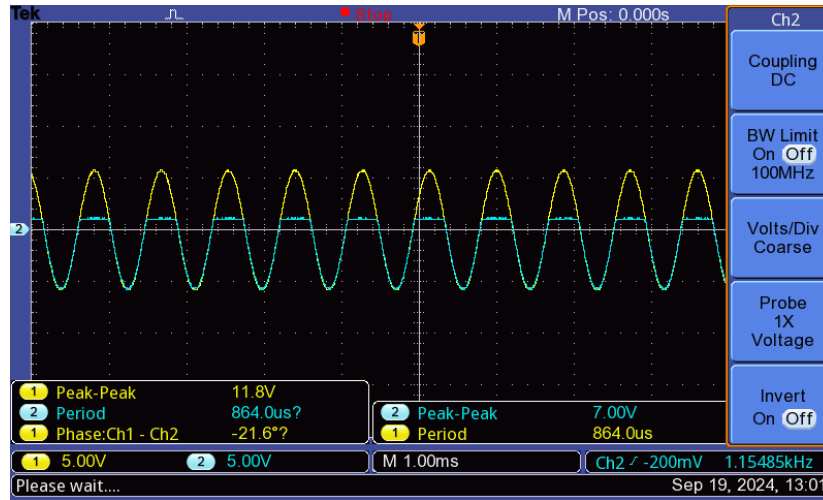


Figure 5: Circuit 3 Results

Description: A forward-biased diode, with the diode grounded.

Expected Behavior: Similar to Circuit 1, but this time, the diode is connected to the ground. The output V_{out} will be clamped at 0.7V during the positive cycle of V_{in} , and the diode will conduct when $V_{in} > 0.7V$.

Oscilloscope Data: In the third graph, the blue waveform again shows clipping at around 0.7V, indicating that the diode is conducting when $V_{in} > 0.7V$, and is off otherwise.

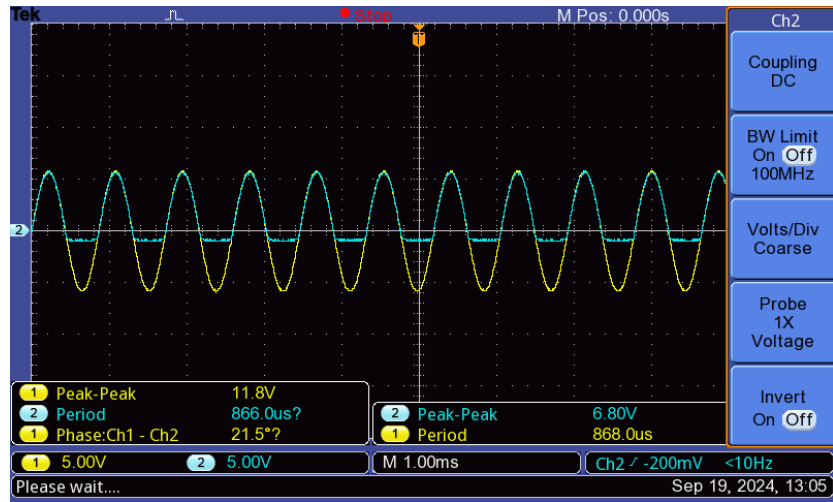


Figure 6: Circuit 4 Results

Description: A reverse-biased diode, similar to Circuit 2 but with reversed polarity.

Expected Behavior: The diode will not conduct during the positive cycles of V_{in} , but it may conduct slightly during negative cycles if the reverse breakdown voltage is reached. However, for most practical situations, the output will be near zero.

Oscilloscope Data: The fourth graph shows minimal activity on the blue waveform (V_{out}), confirming that the diode remains off, as expected for a reverse-biased diode.

3.Voltage Clamp Circuit: Adjusting the +1V shifted the output. The diode was **on** when V_{in} exceeded the forward voltage and bias.

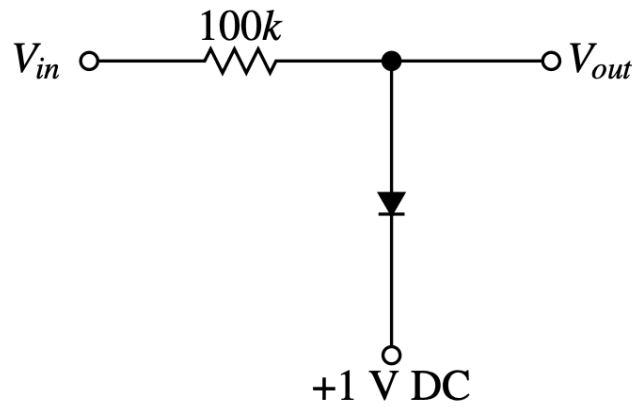


Figure 7: Circuit For Question 3

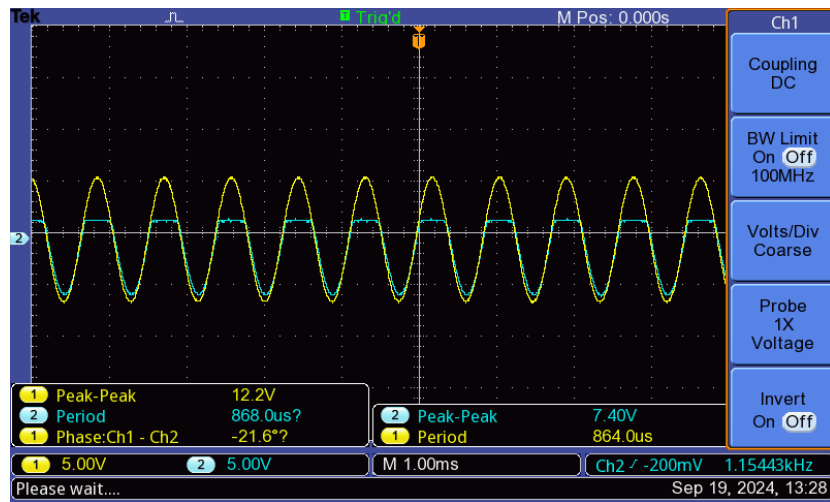


Figure 8: Circuit with +1V Shift. We can see that on V_{out} we are seeing a 1V shift will keeping the negative cycle.

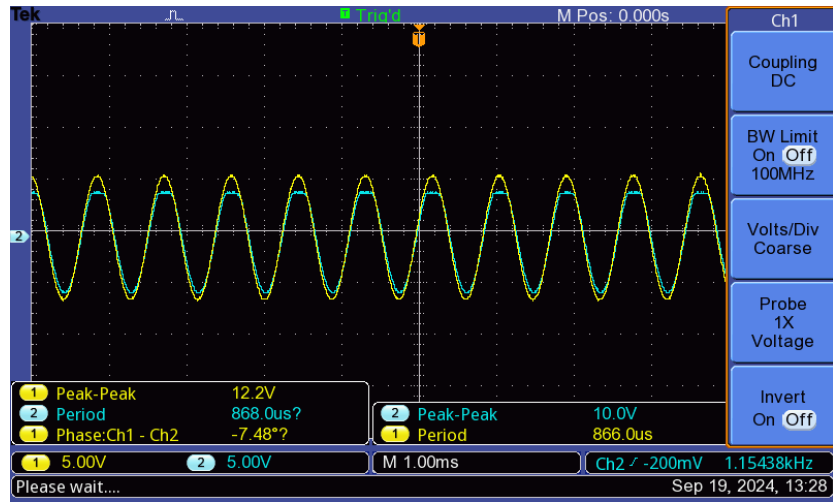


Figure 9: Circuit with 3.5V Shift. We can see that on V_{out} we are seeing a 3.5V shift will keeping the negative cycle.

4. **Two Diode Circuit** Sketched regions where D_1 and D_2 were on and off, showing rectification.

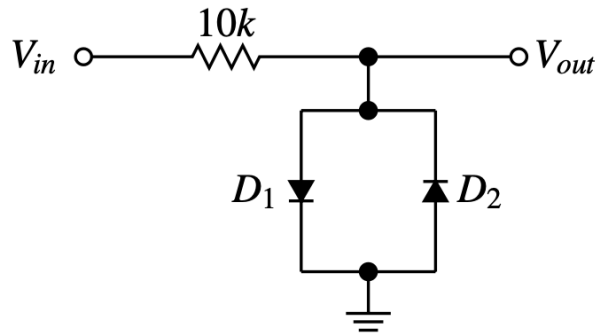


Figure 10: Circuit for Question 4

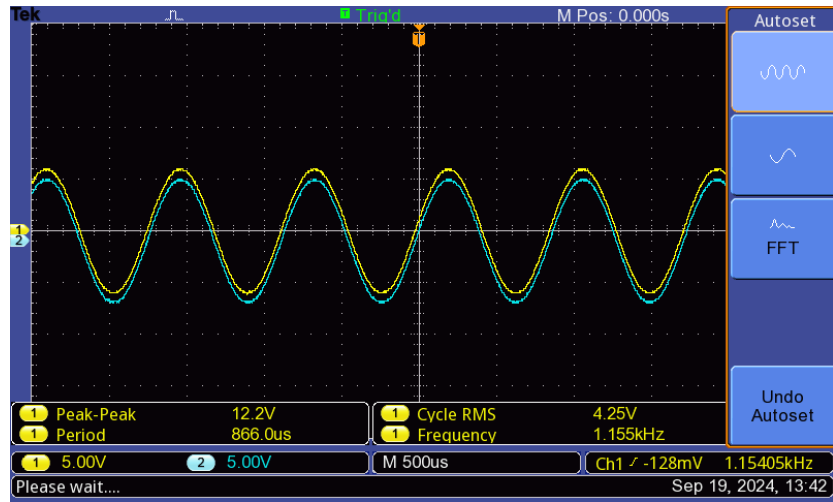


Figure 11: Circuit Results

Explanation of Diode Behavior: D1 (Forward Biased): When the input signal is positive, D1 conducts and the output voltage is clamped near 0.7V. D2 (Forward Biased): When the input signal is negative, D2 conducts and the output is clamped near -0.7V.

Regions of On and Off States: D1 is on during the positive half-cycle of the input waveform when $V_{in} \geq 0.7V$. D2 is on during the negative half-cycle of the input waveform when $V_{in} \leq -0.7V$. During these times, the output is clamped to the diode's forward voltage, limiting the maximum and minimum values of V_{out} .

5. Ripple and DC The plot of V_{DC}/V_{ripple} versus R indicated a smoother rectification with higher resistance.

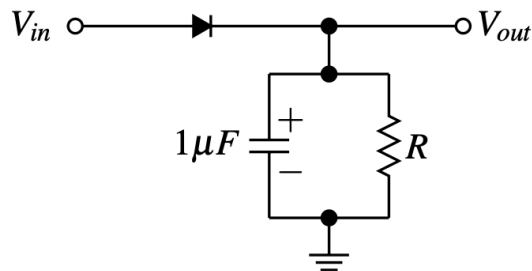


Figure 12: Circuit For Question 5

Question 5

We used a capacitor with a capacitance of $C = 0.94 \mu F$ and resistances of $R_1 = 106.4 k\Omega$ and $R_2 = 48.7 k\Omega$. The circuit was set at a frequency of 1.5 kHz.

The ripple voltage V_{ripple} is defined as:

$$V_{ripple} = V_{\max} - V_{\min}$$

The DC voltage V_{DC} is given by:

$$V_{DC} = \frac{V_{\max} + V_{\min}}{2}$$

We recorded the following values for different resistances:

Filtering Resistance (R)	V_{ripple} (V)	V_{DC} (V)
100 k Ω	0.6	4.44
50 k Ω	0.4	4.76
10 k Ω	0.2	4.86
5 k Ω	0.8	4.2
200 Ω	3.4	1.51
500 Ω	3.0	2.32

Table 1: Measured ripple voltage V_{ripple} and DC voltage V_{DC} for different filtering resistances.

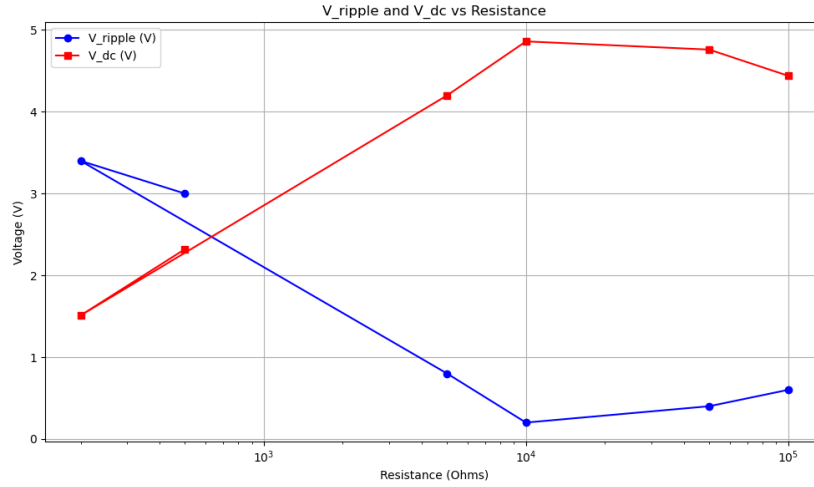


Figure 13: Graph of V_{DC}/V_{ripple} versus R

6.I-V Curve of Zener Diode: The Zener diode conducted in reverse once the 5V breakdown voltage was reached.

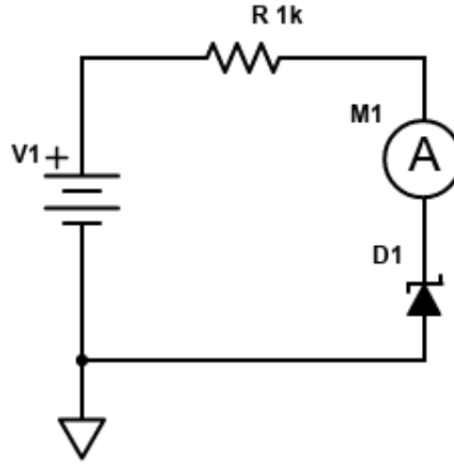


Figure 14: Graph of V_{DC}/V_{ripple} versus R

We used a Zener diode with a forward voltage of 0.702V. The resistor was set at $R = 47.6\text{ k}\Omega$. The goal was to limit the current to 50 mA.

From Ohm's law:

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{5\text{ V}}{0.05\text{ A}} = 100\ \Omega$$

Measured I-V Data: The following table presents the measured current for different voltage values across the Zener diode.

V (Volts)	I (Amperes)
1.0	2.6 mA
2.0	9.8 mA
3.0	19.6 mA
4.0	28.6 mA
5.6	36.1 mA
6.0	46.5 mA
7.0	55.6 mA
8.0	63.5 mA
9.0	73.1 mA
10.0	82.1 mA
15.0	125.1 mA
19.0	145.1 mA

Maximum Current: The maximum current measured was 145.1 mA at 19V.

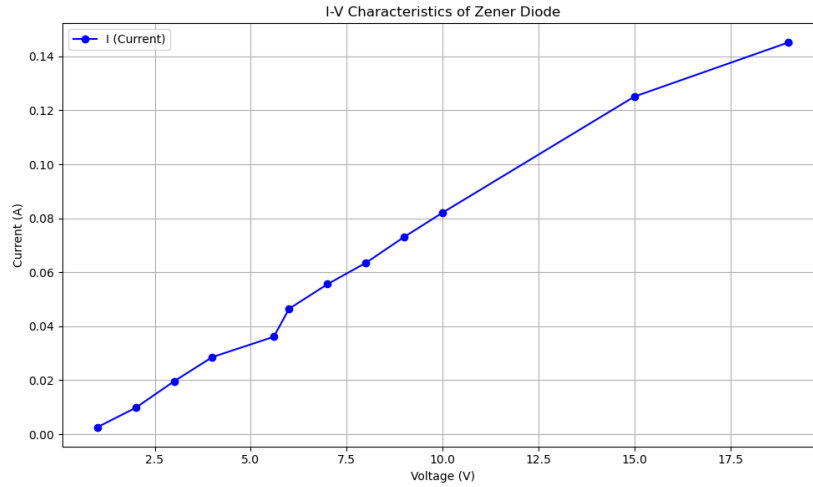


Figure 15: Graph of V_{DC}/V_{ripple} versus R

Lab 5: BJT Transistors

Important Concepts

- **Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)**: A type of transistor that uses both electron and hole charge carriers.
- **NPN and PNP Transistors**: These are two types of BJTs. In NPN, current flows from the collector to the emitter when the base is forward biased. In PNP, the current flows in the opposite direction.
- **Current Gain (β)**: Defined as the ratio of the collector current (I_C) to the base current (I_B).

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

- **Saturation Voltage ($V_{CE(sat)}$)**: The minimum collector-emitter voltage where the transistor is still in the active mode.

Equations

- **Collector Current:**

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

- **Saturation Voltage:**

$$V_{CE(sat)} \approx 0.2 \text{ V}$$

- **Transistor Current Relations:**

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

where I_E is the emitter current.

FYR Questions

1. **Transistor Diode Drops:** We measured the diode drops for different transistors using the diode setting on a multimeter. Below are the measured forward voltage drops for each transistor:

- **3904 (PNP):** 0.697 V drop
- **3906 (NPN):** 0.700 V drop
- **2N2222 (PNP):** 0.652 V drop

Explanation: The measured voltage drops correspond to the forward voltage required to turn on the diode within the transistor, which is typically between 0.6V and 0.7V for silicon-based devices. Here's an explanation for each:

- **PNP Transistors (3904 and 2N2222):** The forward voltage drop for these PNP transistors is approximately 0.697V and 0.652V respectively. This value is close to the typical forward voltage for silicon-based diodes (0.7V). The slightly lower value for the 2N2222 may be due to manufacturing variations or slight differences in the materials used.

- **NPN Transistor (3906):** The NPN transistor shows a forward voltage drop of 0.700V, which aligns well with the typical forward voltage for silicon diodes. This is the voltage required to forward bias the base-emitter junction of the transistor.

These small differences in voltage drop can be attributed to the variations in the semiconductor materials or the specific doping levels used in each transistor. However, all values fall within the expected range for silicon-based BJTs.

2. Transistor Circuit Measurements:

In this question, we analyzed two cases with different base currents. Below are the measured results for both Case A and Case B.

Case A:

For Case A, we set the following parameters:

- $R_B = 200\text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_C = 2\text{ k}\Omega$
- $V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$
- $I_B = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

The base current I_B was set to $20 \mu A$, and we varied V_{CC} to measure the corresponding collector current I_C and the collector-emitter voltage V_{CE} . The results are shown in the table below:

V_{CC} (V)	I_C (μA)	V_{CE} (mV)
10.0	1.0	-915
9.0	0.9	-805
8.0	0.8	-720
6.8	0.7	-625
6.0	0.7	-563
5.0	0.6	-494
4.0	0.5	-384
3.5	0.5	-36
1.5	0.3	-28
1.0	0.2	-25
0.0	0.1	-22.8

Case B:

For Case B, we set the following parameters:

- $R_B = 100 \Omega$
- $R_C = 2 k\Omega$
- $V_{CC} = 10 V$
- $I_B = 40 \mu A$

The base current I_B was set to $40 \mu A$, and we varied V_{CC} to measure the corresponding collector current I_C and the collector-emitter voltage V_{CE} . The results are shown in the table below:

V_{CC} (V)	I_C (μA)	V_{CE} (mV)
9.7	1.0	-957
8.5	0.9	-834
7.4	0.8	-721
6.0	0.6	-586
5.0	0.6	-461
4.0	0.5	-39
2.7	0.4	-28
2.0	0.3	-24
1.0	0.2	-25
0.0	0.1	-28

Analysis:

- As V_{CC} decreases, the collector current I_C decreases in both cases, but I_C is larger in Case B due to the higher base current.

- The collector-emitter voltage V_{CE} also decreases and becomes less negative, especially in Case A, as the transistor approaches saturation.
- In Case B, saturation occurs at a higher I_C due to the larger base current, indicating the higher current gain (β) in Case B.
- Biggest drop happend around 3.5V, where V_{CE} dropped from -384mV to -36mV. This is likely due to the transistor entering saturation mode, where the collector current is nearly constant and the voltage drop across the collector-emitter junction is minimized.

Graph:

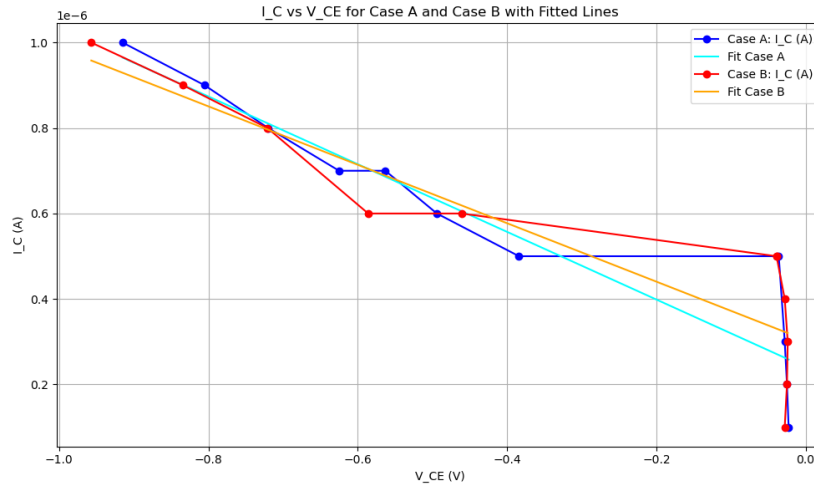


Figure 16: I_C vs V_{CE} Plot, with fit function for measured data

3. Saturation Voltage and Current Gain:

Case A:

- Base current $I_B = 20 \mu A$
- The estimated saturation voltage for Case A is:

$$V_{CE(sat)} \approx -25 \text{ mV}$$

- The current gain β for Case A was calculated using $\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$. The values of β increase with V_{CE} , reaching higher values before flattening out as the transistor approaches saturation.

Case B:

- Base current $I_B = 40 \mu A$
- The estimated saturation voltage for Case B is:

$$V_{CE(sat)} \approx -28 \text{ mV}$$

- The current gain β for Case B is higher than Case A, indicating greater amplification due to the increased base current.

Conclusion: From the plots, we can see that both transistors enter saturation at approximately similar values of $V_{CE(sat)}$, with Case B showing a slightly higher β due to the higher base current. These results align with the expected behavior of the transistor in active and saturation regions.

Graph:

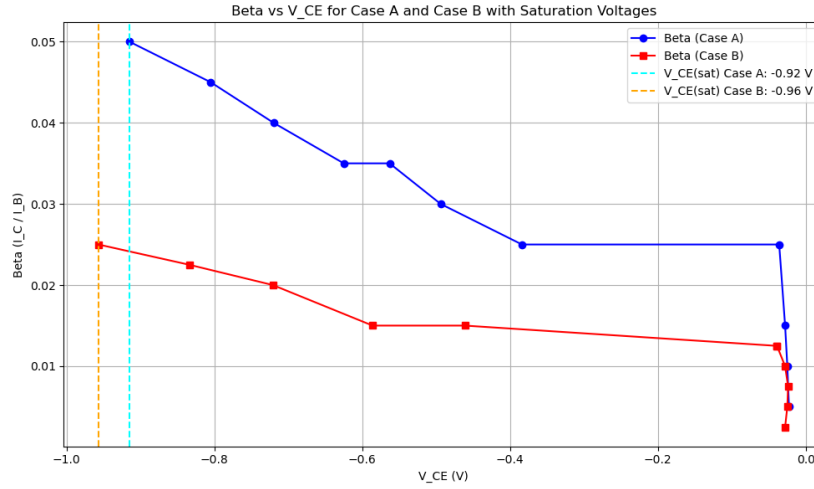


Figure 17: Graph of β vs V_{CE} for Case A and Case B. with $v_{CE-satpoint}$ marked. The Saturation point value was determined by looking where the graphs from question 2 dipped in change.

4. Collector Current vs Base-Emitter Voltage:

The relationship between the collector current I_C and the base-emitter voltage V_{BE} is given by the Ebers-Moll equation:

$$I_C = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{kT}} - 1 \right)$$

Graphs:

1. **Linear Scale:** The plot of I_C vs. V_{BE} on a linear scale shows a near-exponential increase in collector current as the base-emitter voltage increases. This is consistent with the expected behavior of a transistor in forward active mode.

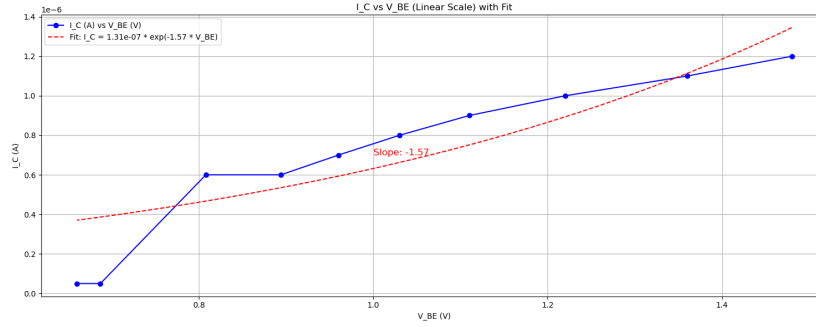


Figure 18

2. **Logarithmic Scale:** The plot of I_C vs. V_{BE} on a logarithmic scale highlights the exponential nature of the relationship. The straight-line behavior on the logarithmic plot confirms the exponential relationship predicted by the Ebers-Moll equation.

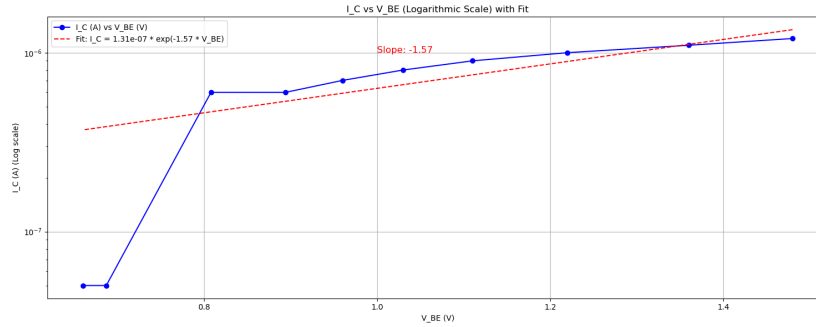


Figure 19

Conclusion: The data confirms the exponential relationship between I_C and V_{BE} , as expected from the theory. As the base-emitter voltage increases, the collector current rises exponentially, which is a key characteristic of the transistor's operation in active mode.

5. Sine Wave Amplification:

In this experiment, we are asked to predict the behavior of V_{out} and V_B for different input amplitudes. Below is an analysis based on the circuit configuration and values provided.

Circuit Parameters:

- $R_B = 10\text{ k}\Omega$
- $V_{in} = 0.5\text{ V pp}$, 1 kHz sine wave with no DC offset.
- V_{CC} is set between +10V and +15V, We set it to 15v

Initial Input Amplitude (Less than 0.7V):

For small input signals (less than 0.7V), the base-emitter junction is not fully forward biased. In this region:

- The base voltage V_B follows the input signal with a small amplitude.
- The output voltage V_{out} remains relatively high, near V_{CC} , as the transistor is not conducting significantly.

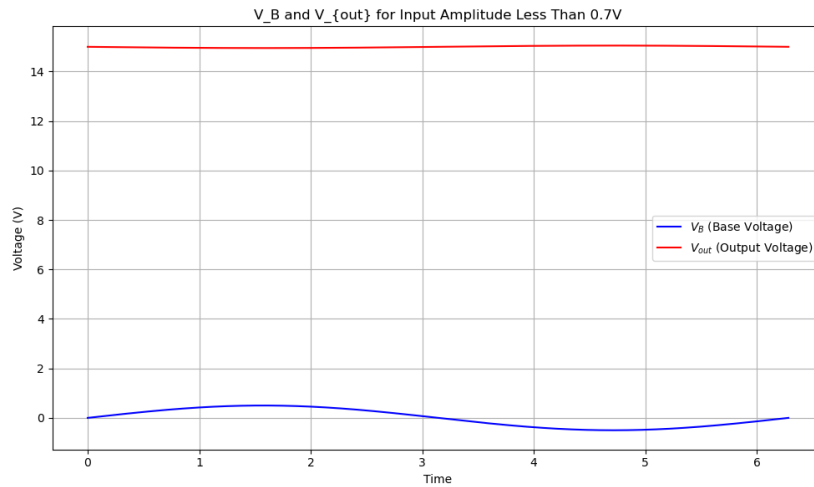


Figure 20

Input Amplitude Greater than 0.7V:

As the input amplitude exceeds 0.7V, the base-emitter junction becomes fully forward biased. In this region:

- V_B becomes clamped at approximately 0.7V, as the transistor turns on.
- The collector current I_C increases, causing a larger voltage drop across R_C , which decreases V_{out} .

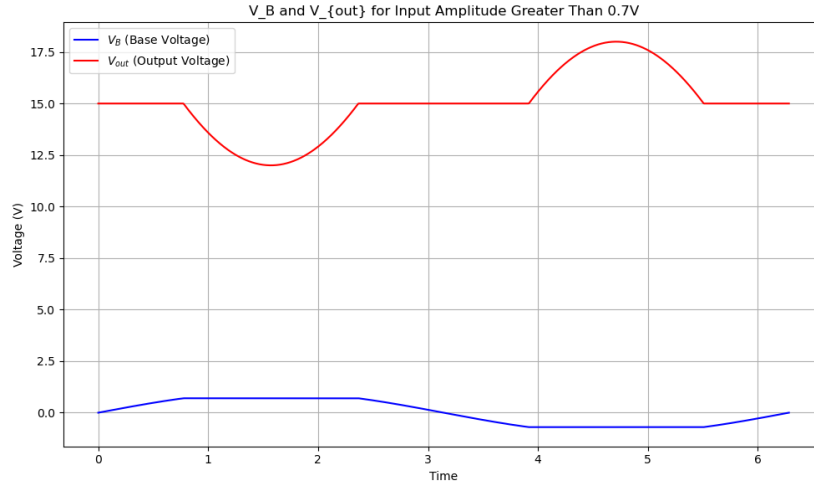


Figure 21

Explanation:

- The diode between the base and emitter becomes forward biased when V_{in} exceeds 0.7V, clamping V_B at this value.
- The voltage drop across R_C increases as I_C increases, reducing V_{out} .
- The relationship between I_C and I_B is governed by the current gain β , with $I_C = \beta I_B$.

6. Undistorted Sine Wave:

In this part of the experiment, we predicted the behavior of a common-emitter amplifier with the following parameters:

- Input signal: $V_{in} = 1$ V peak-to-peak, sine wave
- Supply voltage: $V_{CC} = 15$ V DC
- Resistors: $R_B = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_C = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_E = 1\text{ k}\Omega$

Gain Calculation:

The gain for a common-emitter amplifier is given by the formula:

$$A_v = -\frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

Substituting the given values:

$$A_v = -\frac{2\text{ k}\Omega}{1\text{ k}\Omega} = -2$$

The output voltage is therefore inverted and amplified by a factor of 2 compared to the input voltage.

Graph

The following graph illustrates the input and output waveforms:

- The input waveform is a 1V peak-to-peak sine wave.
- The output waveform is inverted and amplified by a factor of -2.

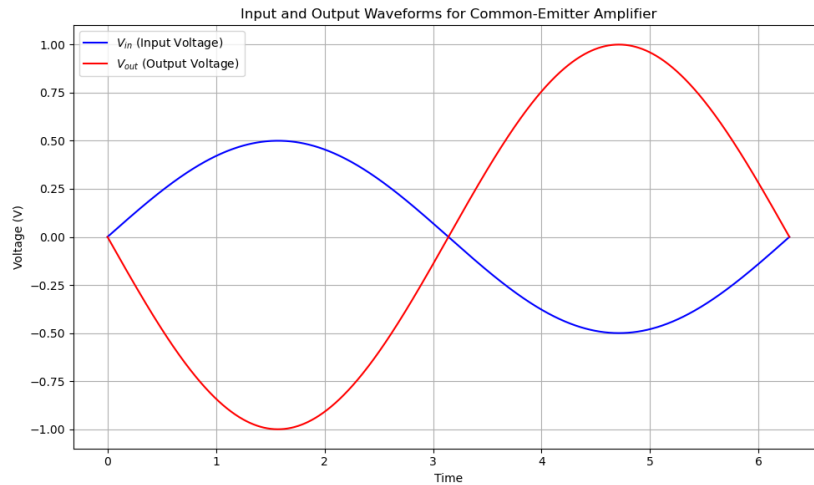


Figure 22

The calculated gain is $A_v \approx -2$, consistent with the theoretical prediction.

7. Output Distortion and Clipping

In this experiment, we increased the input signal beyond the normal operating limits of the transistor amplifier. The circuit parameters are:

- Input signal: $V_{in} = 2\text{ V}$ peak-to-peak, sine wave
- Supply voltage: $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ DC
- Gain: $A_v = -2$

Clipping and Distortion:

As the input signal increased beyond the operating limits of the amplifier, the output signal began to clip. Clipping occurs when the output signal exceeds the supply voltage ($\pm 15\text{ V}$) and the transistor enters its saturation or cut-off region. In this region:

- The gain no longer follows a linear relationship, and the output signal flattens at the peaks.

§ Graph:

The following graph shows the input and output signals. The output is clearly clipped at $\pm 15\text{ V}$, indicating the limits of the transistor's amplification.

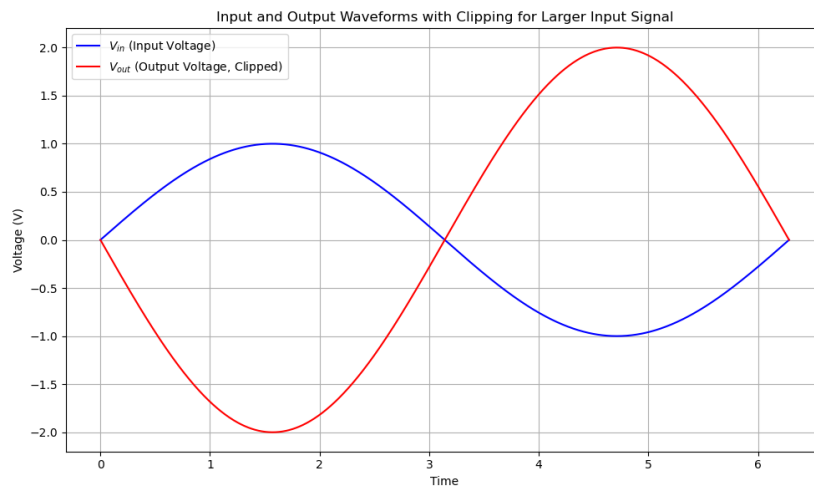


Figure 23

Conclusion:

Clipping is a common effect in amplifiers when the input signal is too large. The transistor can no longer linearly amplify the input, resulting in distortion at the peaks of the output signal.