

BAND GAP DETERMINATION USING POST OFFICE.

Aim :

To find the band gap of the material of the given thermistor using post office box.

Apparatus Required:

Thermistor, thermometer, post office box, power supply, galvanometer, insulating coil and glass beakers.

Principle and Formulae:

(i) Wheatstone's Principle for balancing a network

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S}$$

Of the four resistances, if three resistances are known and one is unknown, the unknown resistance can be calculated.

(ii). The band gap for semiconductor given by,

$$E_g = 2k \left(\frac{2.303 \log_e R_f}{V_f} \right)$$

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Experiment

Name

OBSERVATION TABLE -

Temp of Thermistor $T = 27 + 23$	$\frac{1}{T}$ K^{-1}	Resistance in ohm (ohms)			Resistance of the thermistor $R_T = (P/Q) \times R$ ohm (Ω)	ohm (Ω)
		P	Q	R		
305	0.00327869	10	10	946	94.6	6.85
310	0.00327581	10	10	740	74.0	6.60
318	0.00314465	10	10	528	52.8	6.26
328	0.00304878	10	10	400	40.0	5.99
333	0.00300300	10	10	360	36.0	5.88
343	0.00291545	10	10	300	30.0	5.70
353	0.00283286	10	10	259	25.9	5.55
358	0.00279330	10	10	200	20.0	5.29
363	0.00275482	10	10	179	17.9	5.18
371	0.00269542	10	10	173	17.3	5.15

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thus

In this case, using all the above data we get
two sets of values =

one set of values = which gives all the

other set of values = which gives all the

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CALCULATION:• $\ln R_T$ values.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 946 \\ = & 6.85 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{6.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 700 \\ = & 5.70 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 740 \\ = & 6.60 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{7.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 259 \\ = & 5.55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 528 \\ = & 6.26 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{8.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 200 \\ = & 5.29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{4.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 400 \\ = & 5.99 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{9.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \log_{10} 179 \\ = & 5.18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{5.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 360 \\ = & 5.88 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{10.) } & 2.303 \log_{10} R_T \\ \Rightarrow & 2.303 \times \log_{10} 113 \\ = & 5.15 \end{aligned}$$

Band gap $E_g = 2k \times \text{slope of the graph}$.

$$= \frac{L \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23}}{1.602 \times 10^{-19}} \times 3205$$

$$= 0.5521 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV} \quad \text{or} \quad 0.5521 \text{ eV}$$

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where κ = Boltzmann constant
 $= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

R_T = Resistance at $T\text{K}$.

OBSERVATION FROM GRAPH →

From the graph plotted between $2.303 \log_{10} R_T$ and $1/T$, we can calculate the slope to be $(dy/dx) = 3205$

$$\text{Band gap } (G_S) = 2\kappa \times \text{slope of the graph}$$

$$= 2\kappa \times (dy/dx)$$

where κ = Boltzmann const.

RESULT →

The band gap of the material of the given thermistor is found to be 0.5521 eV.

SCALE

X axis 1 cm = 0.00006 units

Y axis 1 cm = 0.1 units

