



Laboratory Experiment Report

Electronic Drives Laboratory

Semester: Spring 2021-22

Experiment No. : 04

Experiment Title: Study

of zener diode.

Date of Experiment: 13-02-2022 Date of Report Submission: 16-03-2022

Group No.		Group Members			
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Marking Rubrics for Laboratory Report (to be filled by Faculty)

Objectives	Unsatisfactory (1)	Good (2-3)	Excellent (4-5)	Marks
Theory	The relevant theories are not being described properly.	Part of the relevant theories are described with proper mathematical expression and circuit diagrams (if any)	All the relevant theories are included with proper descriptions, mathematical expressions and circuit diagrams. (if any)	
Simulation circuits & Results	Simulation circuits are not included in this report. Partial simulation circuit results are included in this report. All the simulation circuits are included in this report with appropriate results.		included in this report with	
Report Question, Discussion on Comparison between theoretical and simulation results	Cannot reach meaningful conclusions from experimental data; Cannot summarize or compare findings to expected results	Can extract most of the accurate data. Answers to the report questions are partially correct; Summarize finding in an incomplete way	Can extract all relevant conclusion with appropriate answer to the report questions; Summarize finding in a complete & specific way	
Organization of the report	I the instruction. I missing sections a		Report is very well organized.	
Comments	omments Assessed by (Name, Sign, and Date)		Total (out of 20):	





(1) Experiment title: Study of Study of Zener Diode

(2) Objective of this experiment:

The main objective of this experiment is to

- 1. Study the voltage-current characteristics of Zener diode and
- 2. Observe the voltage regulation characteristics of a Zener Diode.

(3) Relevant Theory:

The basic function of Zener diode is to maintain a specific voltage across its terminals within given limits of line or load change. Typically it is used for providing a stable reference voltage for use in power supplies and other equipment. A Zener diode is much like a normal diode, the exception being is that it is placed in the circuit in reverse bias and operates in reverse breakdown. This typical characteristic curve illustrates the operating range for a Zener. Note that its forward characteristics are just like a normal diode. The doping process determines the Zener diode's breakdown characteristics. Low voltage Zeners less than 5V operate in the Zener breakdown range. Those designed to operate more than 5 V operate mostly in avalanche breakdown range. Zeners are available with voltage breakdowns of 1.8 V to 200 V.

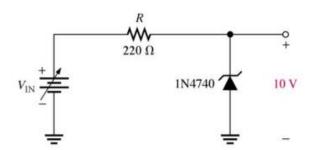


Figure 1: This particular Zener circuit will work to maintain 10 V across the load.





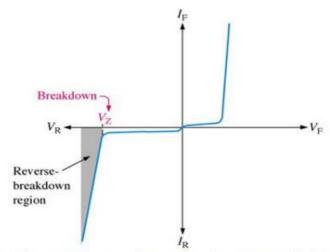


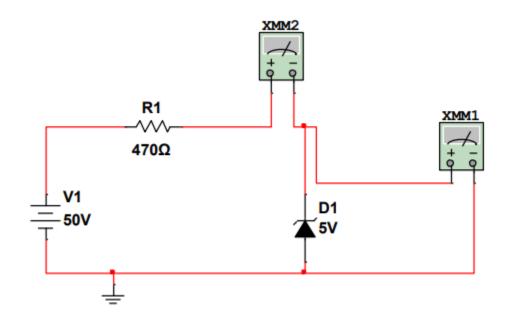
Figure 2: The normal operating region for a Zener diode is shaded

Apparatus:

- NI Multisim 14.2
- DC Voltage source
- Zener Diode
- Resistors
- Multimeter

(4) Simulation circuits and Results:

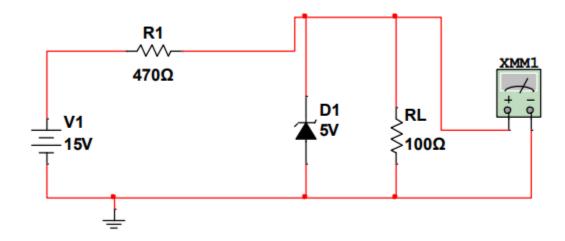
Circuit1:







Circuit2:



Circuit3:

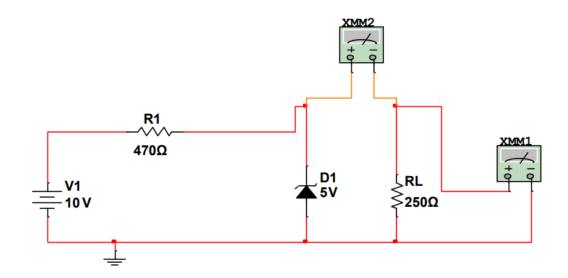






Table:1

V	Vri	Vz	Ι
0	0	0	0
1	0.01	0.99	0.01
2	0.01	1.99	0.005
3	0.01	2.99	0.003
4	0.01	3.99	0.0025
5	0.002	4.99	0.00004
6	0.003	5.99	0.00005
7	0.003	6.99	0.00004
8	0.004	7.99	0.00004

Table:2

Vr	100	300	500	700
VL	9.798	9.435	9.101	9.74
IL	0.20	0.63	1.05	1.48

Table:3

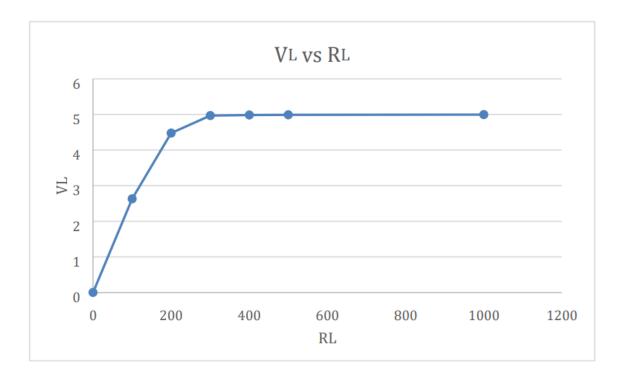
	V	16	12	9	6
	Vr	6.05	2.06	0.68	0.5
ſ	VL	8.74	8.71	7.264	4.87

(5) Report Question:

In case of forward bias, we know Zener diode only permit current to flow in reverse bias mode when the voltage is above a certain value known as breakdown voltage. So the values are negative.







(6) Discussion:

In this experiment, we became familiar with Zener diode. The basic function of Zener diode is to maintain a specific voltage across its terminal within given limits of load. For the first circuit diagram, we have measured voltage across resistor and voltage across Zener diode. In the second circuit diagram, we came to know about Zener region and Zener voltage and we measured Zener maximum current. Lastly on our third diagram we took load resistance as constant and calculated load voltage and load current.

(7) References:

- 1. Adel S. Sedra, Kennth C. Smith, "Microelectronic Circuits", Saunders College Publishing, 3rd ed., ISBN: 0-03-051648-X, 1991
- 2. David J. Comer, Donald T. Comer, Fundamentals of Electronic Circuit Design, John Wiley & Sons Canada, Ltd.; ISBN: 0471410160, 2002. 3. American International University—Bangladesh (AIUB) Electronic Devices Lab Manual.