

Experiment-03  
CSE251

Electronic Devices and Circuits Lab.

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CSE251

### Experiment - 3

Title: Study of Zener Diode and Its Application in Voltage Regulation.

Theory: The diodes we have studied before do not operate in the breakdown region because this may damage them. A Zener diode is different it is a silicon diode that the manufacturer has optimized for operation in the breakdown region. It is used to build voltage regulation circuits that hold the load voltage almost constant despite large change in line voltage and load resistance. The zener diode may have a breakdown voltage from about 2 to 200V. These diodes can operate in any of the



three regions: forward, leakage and breakdown.

Model Approximations:

First approximation: When the voltage across the zener diode  $V \geq V_Z$ , the diode is ON, and it is represented by a battery with constant voltage of  $V_Z$ ; otherwise the diode is OFF and it is represented by an open circuit.

Second approximation: The Zener diode is modeled with a battery of voltage  $V_{Z0}$  in series with resistance  $r_{Z0}$ , called the zener resistance, to account for the slight increase in the zener voltage  $V_Z$  with the zener current  $I_Z$ .

Voltage regulation: Voltage regulation is a measure of performance of voltage regulator circuits. It is classified as two types:

1. line Regulation.
2. load Regulation.

1. Line Regulation: line regulation is the variation in the output or the load voltage ( $V_L$ ) for one volt variation in the input voltage ( $V_i$ ) expressed mathematically as  $\Delta V_L / \Delta V_i$  (mV/v)

2. Load Regulation: load regulation is the variation in the output or the load voltage ( $V_L$ ) for one mA variation in the load current ( $I_L$ ), expressed mathematically as  $\Delta V_L / \Delta I_L$  (mV/mA)

3. Equipment:

1. Zener Diode (5 volt) X1

2. Resistance (220 $\Omega$ , 470 $\Omega$ , 10k $\Omega$ )

3. POT 10k $\Omega$

4. DC Power Supply

5. Digital Multimeter

6. Breadboards.

7. Chords and wire.



⊞ Calculation:

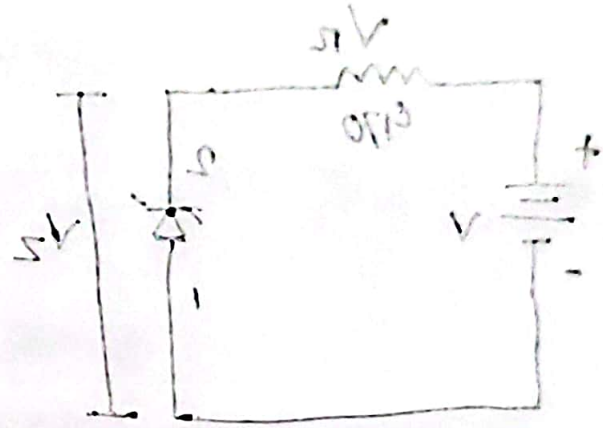
⊞ Picking two data from table 2.

$$V_{L1} = 5.29 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{L1} = 0.583 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{L2} = 5.28 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{L2} = 0.538 \text{ mA}$$



load regulation,  $\Delta V_L / \Delta I_L$

$$= \frac{(5.29 - 5.28) \times 1000}{(0.583 - 0.538)} = 8.921 \text{ (mV/mA)}$$

⊞ Picking any two data from table 3.

$$V_{L1} = 5.29$$

$$V_{P1} = 10$$

$$V_{L2} = 5.28$$

$$V_2 = 9$$

line regulation,  $\Delta V_L / \Delta V = 0.55610 \text{ (mV/V)}$

## Circuit Diagram :

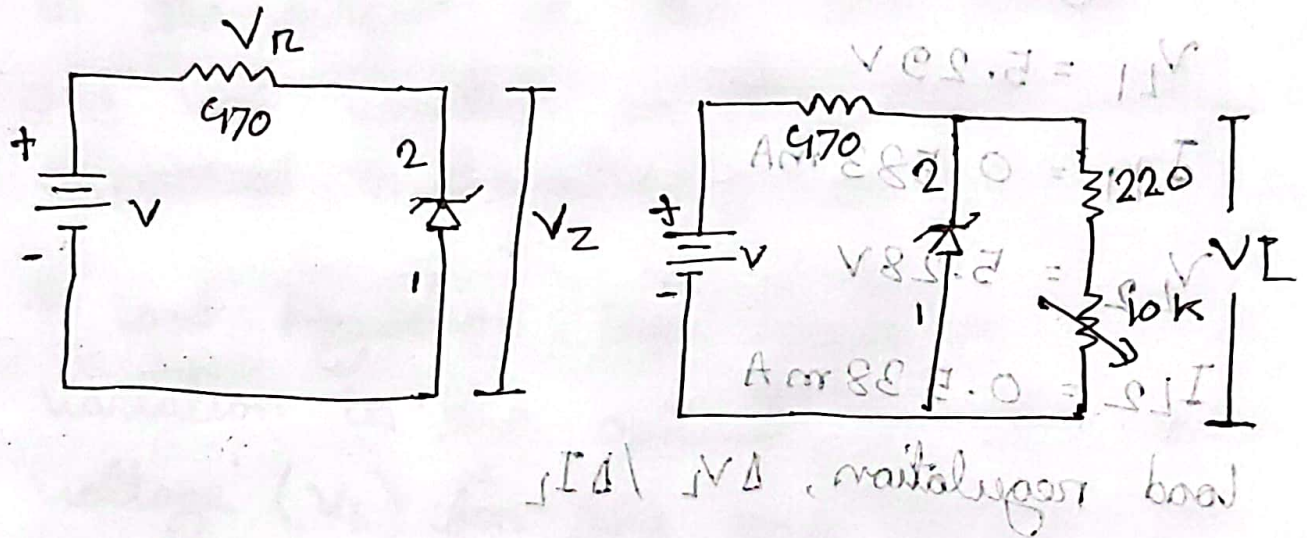


Table 4.

Load Regulation (mV/mA)		Line Regulation (mV/V)	
From Experiment (graph)	Theoretical Calculation	From Experiment (graph)	Theoretical Calculation
16.8	8.921	10	10V

(V/mA) of  $220\Omega = V_L / I_L$ ,  $V_L = 10V$ ,  $I_L = 0.045A$



0.252 k $\Omega$

Tab-1

V	V <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>Z</sub>	$I_Z = \frac{V_R}{R}$
0	0	0	0
1	0	0.967	0
2	0	1.961	0
3	0	2.996	0
4	0	3.95	0
4.9	125 mV	4.74	0.268
5	158.2 mV	4.82	0.3402
5.1	208 mV	4.89	0.447
5.2	233.5 mV	4.93	0.502
5.3	288.3 mV	4.98	0.62
5.4	334 mV	5.02	0.718
5.5	0.423 V	5.07	0.909
6	0.818 V	5.18	1.759
7	1.715 V	5.24	3.688
8	2.67 V	5.26	5.741
9	3.696	5.28	7.948
10	4.69	5.29	10.086

Tab-2

V <sub>Z20</sub>	V <sub>L</sub>	$I_{L2} = \frac{V_{Z20}}{R_{Z20}}$
115.8 mV	5.28 V	0.538 mA
131.7 mV	5.29 V	0.522 mA
147.3 mV	5.29 V	0.583
162.9 mV	5.29 V	0.646
176.4 mV	5.29 V	0.7 mA
194.1 mV	5.29 V	0.770 mA
207.5 mV	5.28 V	0.8234 mA
232.8 mV	5.28 V	0.923 mA
256.6 mV	5.28 V	1.015
281.9 mV	5.28 V	1.115
315.2 mV	5.28	1.25
0.414 V	5.28	1.643
0.552 V	5.28	2.191
0.778 V	5.27	3.037
2.1 V	5.01	8.33
3.134 V	3.183	
2.53 V	4.39	10.0906
3.058 V	3.244	12.135
3.134	3.183	12.436
2.633	4.00	10.448 mA
		10.448 mA

Tab-3

V	V <sub>L</sub>
0	0 V
1	0.945
2	1.90
3	2.73
4	3.72
4.9	4.57
5	4.66
5.1	4.72
5.2	4.79
5.3	4.86
5.4	4.91
5.5	4.96
6	5.13
7	5.23
8	5.26
9	5.28
10	5.29

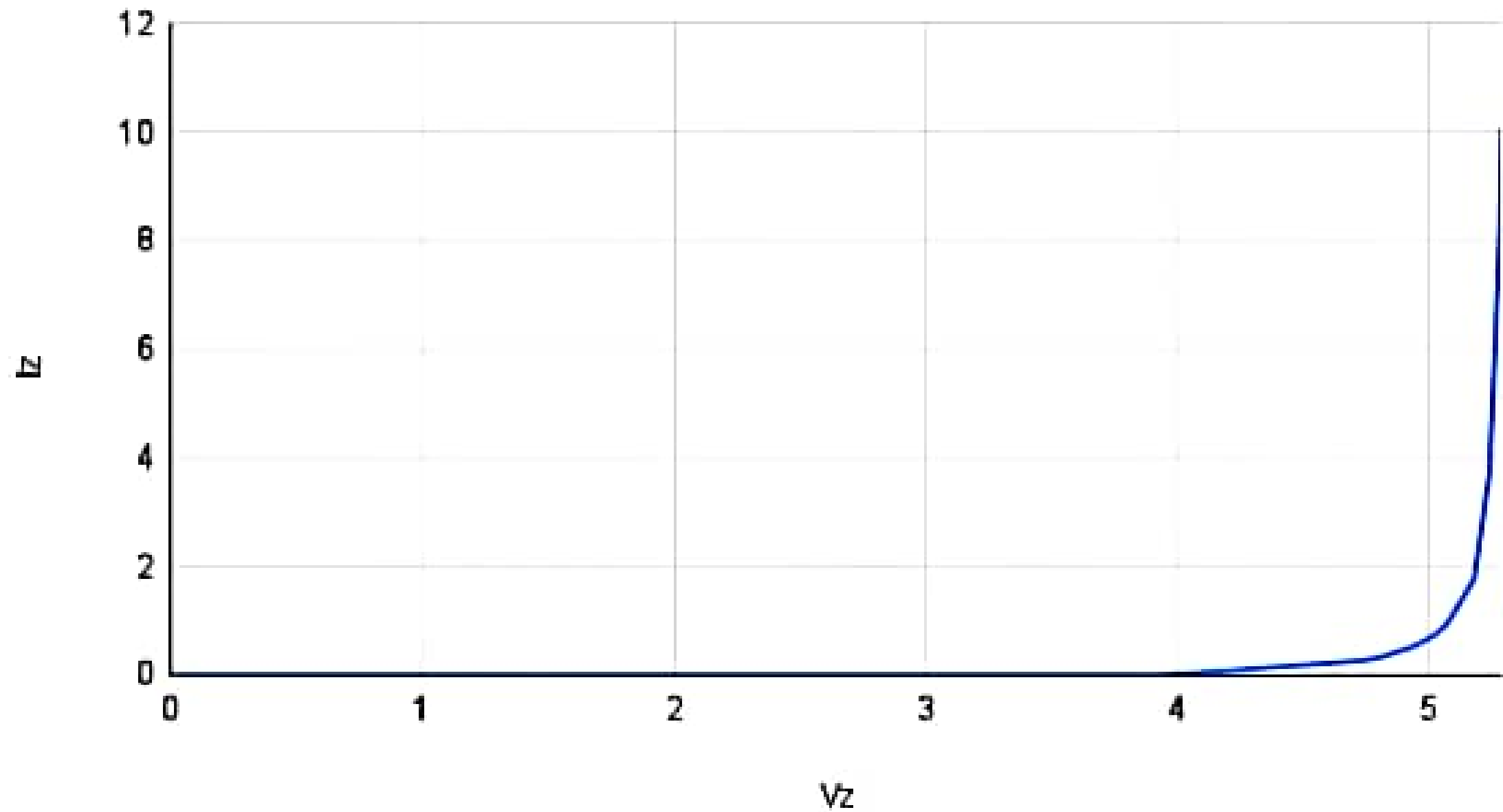
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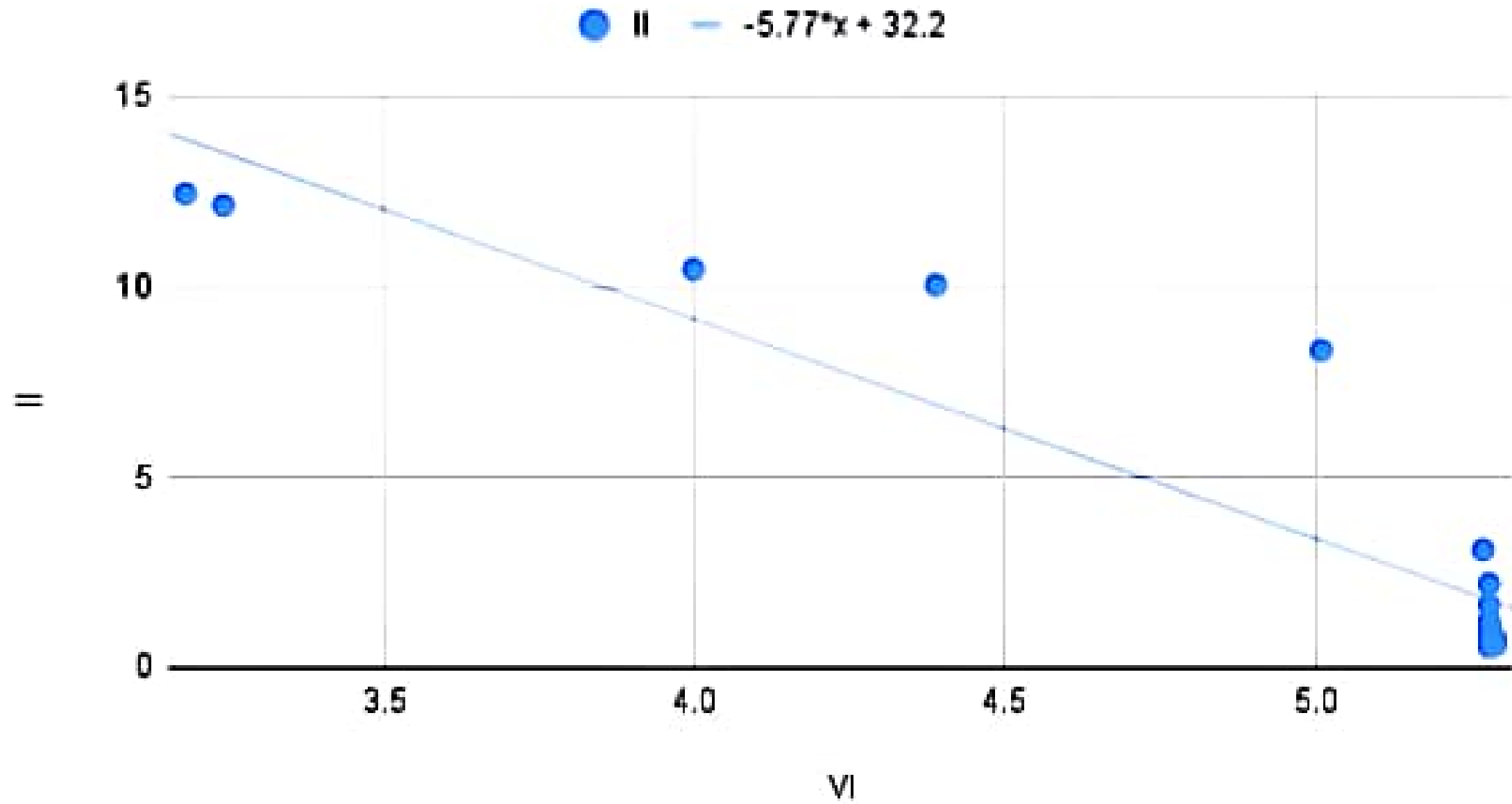
Overcoming resistance

# $I_z$ vs. $V_z$

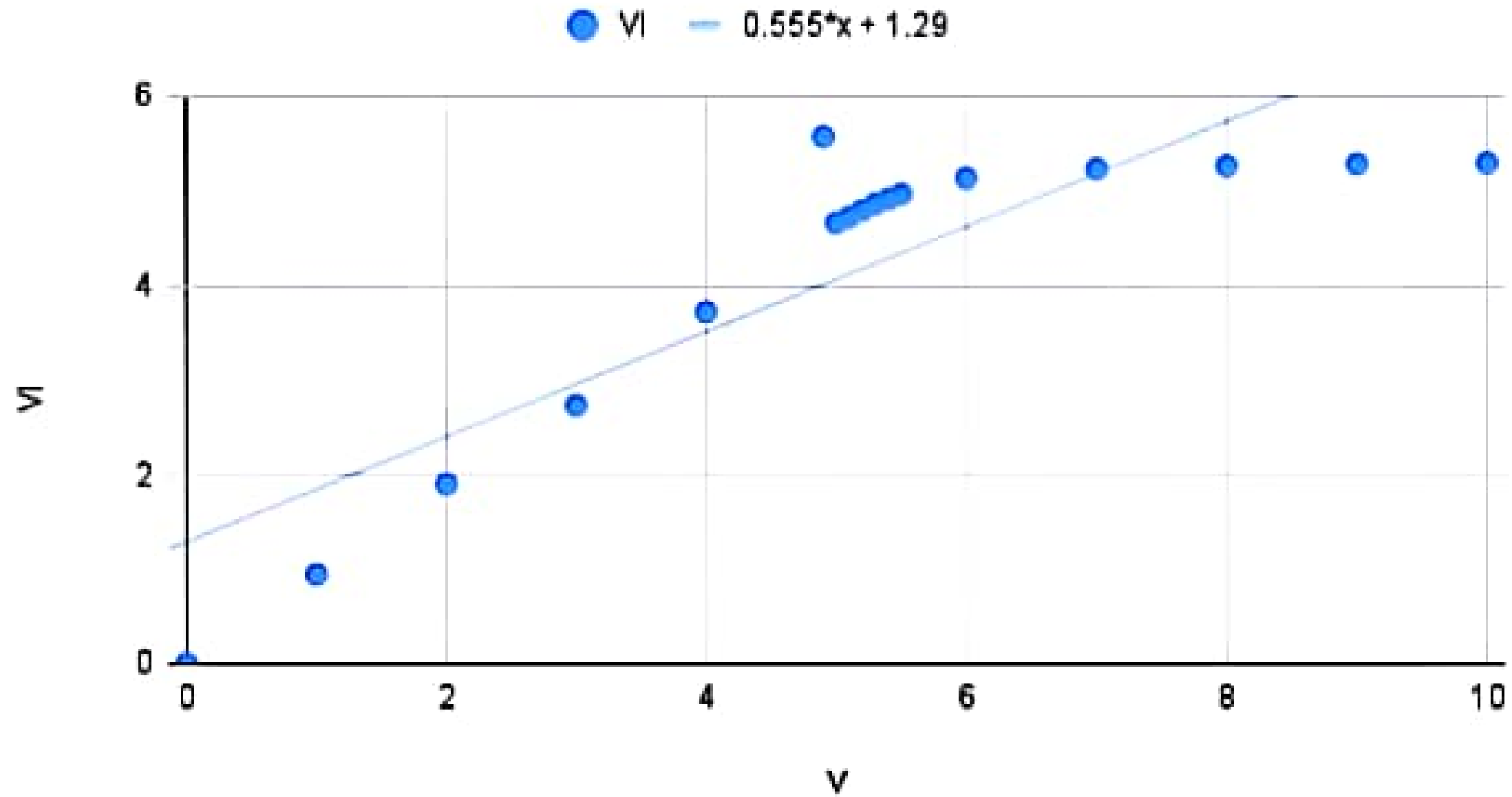




## II vs. VI



# VI vs. V

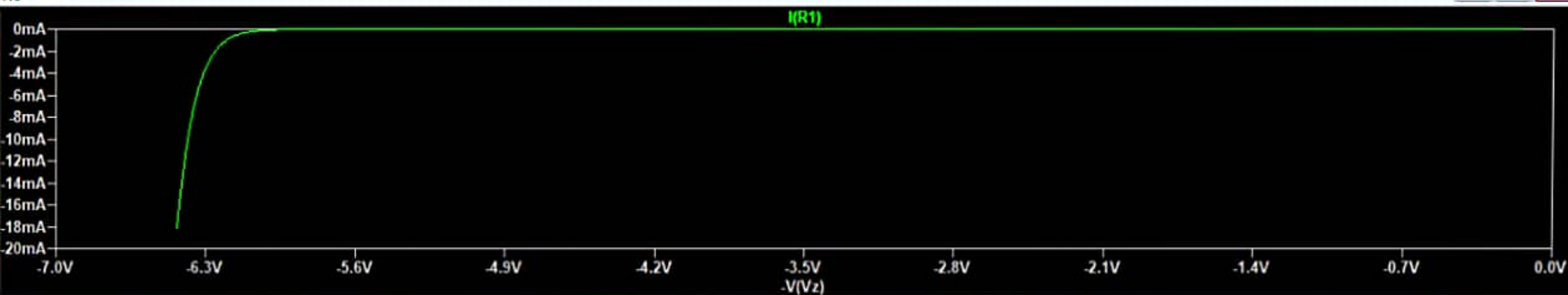




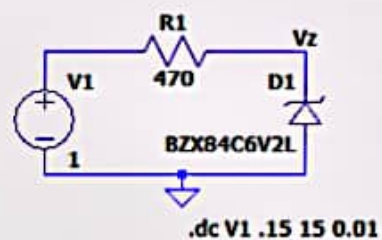


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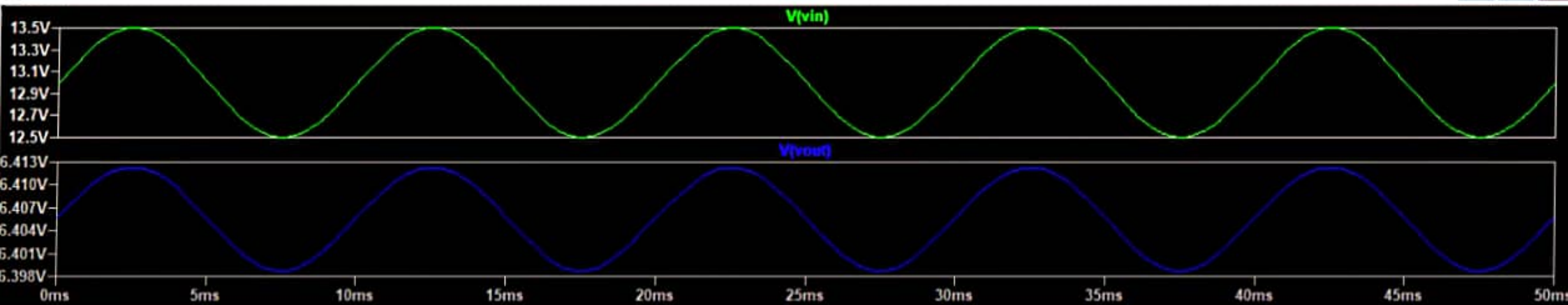
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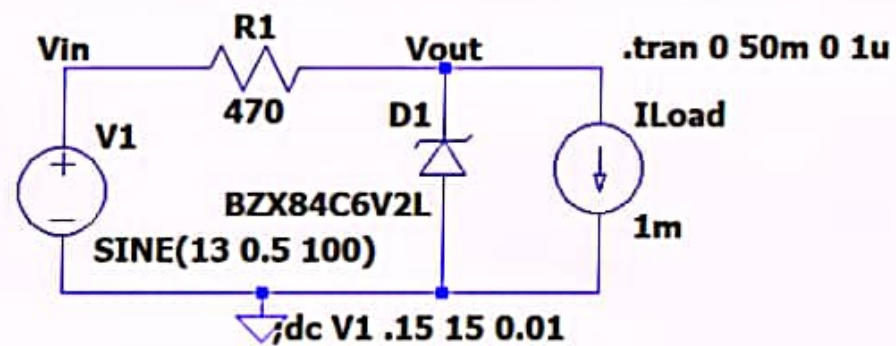
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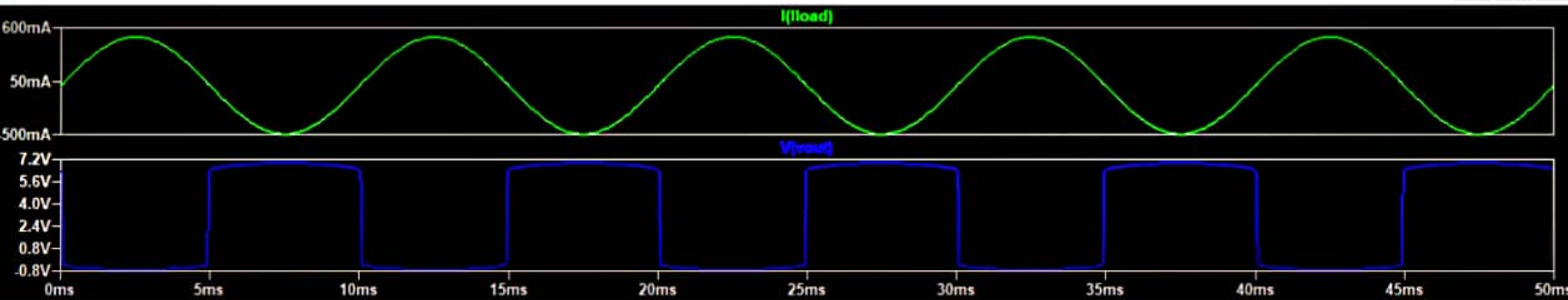






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