

**University of Jordan
School of Engineering
Electrical Engineering Department**

**EE 204
Electrical Engineering Lab**

**EXPERIMENT 8 REPORT & PRE-LAB
DIODE APPLICATIONS**

Section # _____ Group # _____

Student Name

ID

- 1.**
- 2.**
- 3.**
- 4.**

EXPERIMENT 8

DIODE APPLICATIONS

PROCEDURE A - MULTIMETER DIODE TESTING

2. First, conduct the *forward bias* test, where the red multimeter lead (+ve) is connected to the anode terminal of the diode (+ve), and the black multimeter lead (COM) is connected to the cathode terminal of the diode (-ve). What is the reading on the multimeter screen?

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3. What does the above multimeter reading mean?

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4. Second, conduct the *reverse bias* test, where the red multimeter lead (+ve) is connected to the cathode terminal of the diode (-ve), and the black multimeter lead (COM) is connected to the anode terminal of the diode (+ve). What is the reading on the multimeter screen?

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5. What does the above multimeter reading mean?

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PROCEDURE B - DIODE V-I CURVE

Table 1

V_S (V)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1	1.3	1.8	4.2	6.3
I_D (mA)										
V_D (V)										

Table 2

V_S (V)	0.3	0.7	1	1.8	4.2	6.3
I_D (mA)						
V_D (V)						

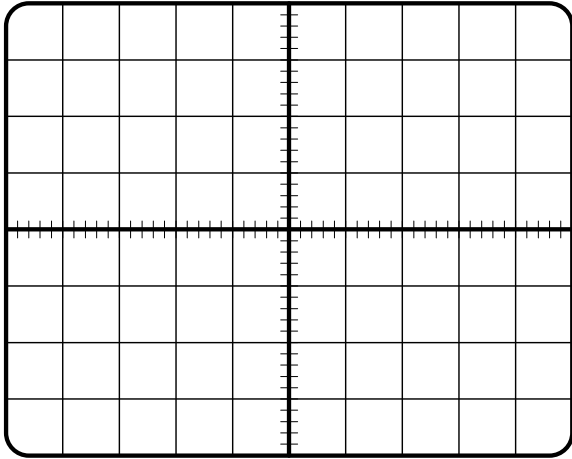
10. Using the *measured* values in Tables 1 and 2, plot (**by hand**) the following figure using the graph paper attached at the end of the report: I_D on the y-axis versus V_D on the x-axis for both the forward bias and reverse bias regions on the same figure.

11. For the above plot, state your conclusions under the plot?

PROCEDURE C - HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER (FILTERED VS. UNFILTERED)

4. What is the difference between the signal you see on CH1 (input v_s) and the signal on CH2 (output v_R)?

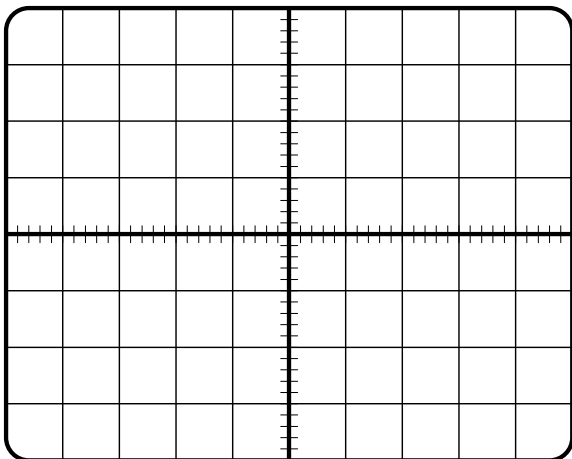
5. Draw the output signal v_R (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____
 Time/Div: _____
 Maximum value of v_R : _____ V
 Minimum value of v_R : _____ V
 Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V
 Average value of v_R : _____ V

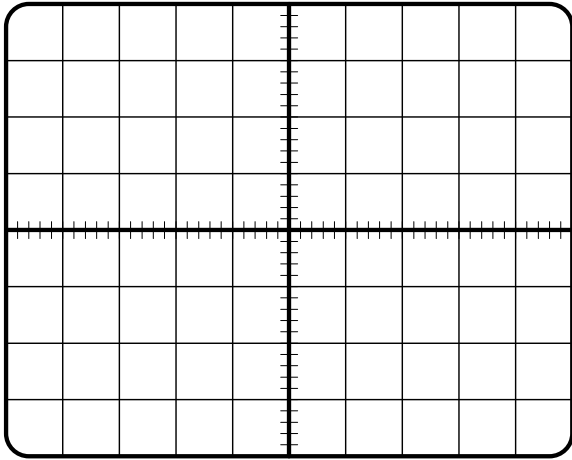
9. What has changed for the new output signal v_R (on CH2) compared to the earlier plot? Is the new output signal closer to a DC signal compared to the earlier output or not?

10. Draw the output signal v_R (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____
 Time/Div: _____
 Maximum value of v_R : _____ V
 Minimum value of v_R : _____ V
 Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V
 Average value of v_R : _____ V

12. Keep the same above circuit connected but now use $R = 1000 \Omega$ and $C = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$. Draw the new output signal (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below, along with making the appropriate measurements next to the plot.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____

Time/Div: _____

Maximum value of v_R : _____ V

Minimum value of v_R : _____ V

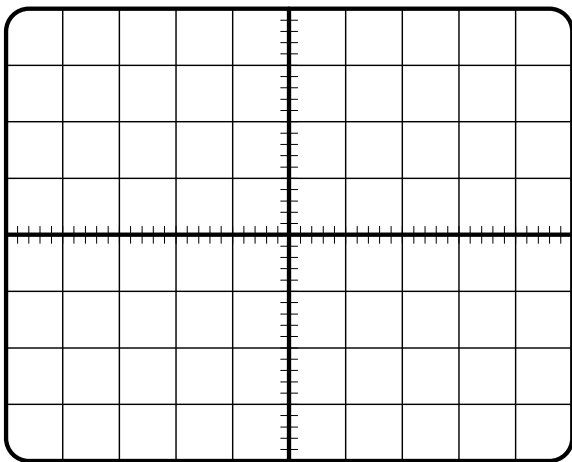
Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V

Average value of v_R : _____ V

13. What has changed on the output signal v_R on CH2? Is that output closer to a DC signal compared to the earlier output or not?

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14. Using the same above circuit make sure you now use $R = 4700 \Omega$ and $C = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$. Draw the new output signal (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below, along with making the appropriate measurements next to the plot.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____

Time/Div: _____

Maximum value of v_R : _____ V

Minimum value of v_R : _____ V

Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V

Average value of v_R : _____ V

15. Is there a difference between this signal and the one you obtained in step 12 above? State your conclusions?

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16. What is the average value for a DC signal (not AC signal) that is $V_s = 10 \text{ V}$?

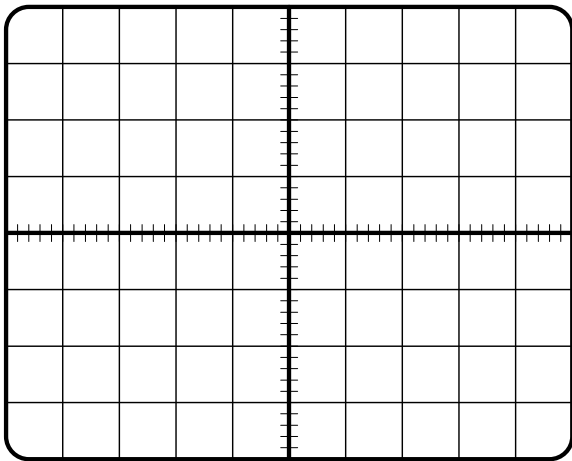
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PROCEDURE D - FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER (FILTERED VS. UNFILTERED)

4. What is the difference between the signal you see on CH1 (input v_s) and the signal on CH2 (output v_R)? How is that different than a half-wave rectifier output (see procedure C)?

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5. Draw the output signal v_R (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below. You can use the **RUN/STOP button** on the oscilloscope to freeze CH2 if you have difficulty getting a stable signal due to triggering of the oscilloscope.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____

Time/Div: _____

Maximum value of v_R : _____ V

Minimum value of v_R : _____ V

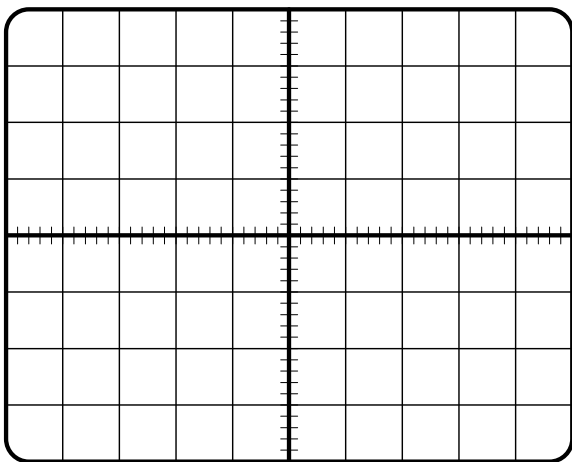
Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V

Average value of v_R : _____ V

9. What has changed for the new output signal v_R (on CH2) compared to the earlier plot? Is the new output signal closer to a DC signal compared to the earlier output or not?

.....

10. Draw the output signal v_R (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____

Time/Div: _____

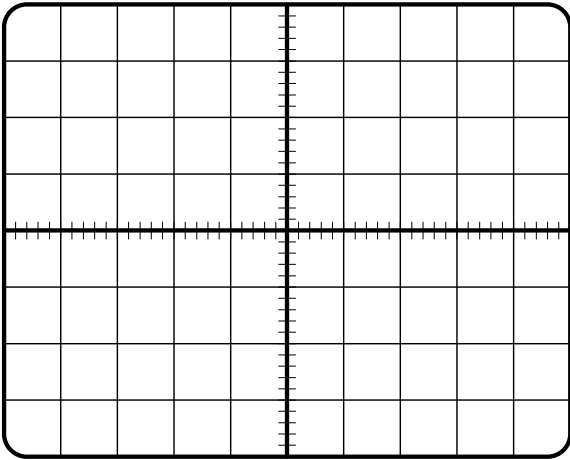
Maximum value of v_R : _____ V

Minimum value of v_R : _____ V

Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V

Average value of v_R : _____ V

12. Keep the same above circuit connected but now use $R = 1000 \Omega$ and $C = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$. Draw the new output signal (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below, along with making the appropriate measurements next to the plot.

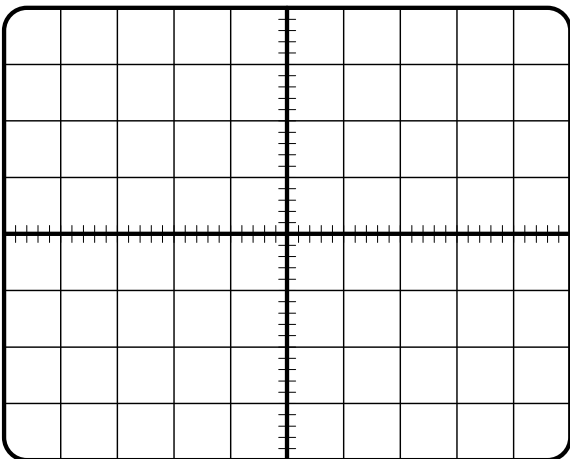


Volt/Div (CH2): _____
 Time/Div: _____
 Maximum value of v_R : _____ V
 Minimum value of v_R : _____ V
 Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V
 Average value of v_R : _____ V

13. What has changed on the output signal v_R on CH2? Is that output closer to a DC signal compared to the earlier output or not?

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14. Using the same above circuit make sure you now use $R = 4700 \Omega$ and $C = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$. Draw the new output signal (CH2) you see on the oscilloscope screen below, along with making the appropriate measurements next to the plot.



Volt/Div (CH2): _____
 Time/Div: _____
 Maximum value of v_R : _____ V
 Minimum value of v_R : _____ V
 Ripple of v_R (Max - Min): _____ V
 Average value of v_R : _____ V

15. Is there a difference between this signal and the one you obtained in step 12 above? State your conclusions?

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