## $11^{\text {th }}$ May

1. A student is investigating the current-voltage characteristic of a filament bulb.

| PD / V | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current / A | 0.00 | 0.60 | 1.05 | 1.40 | 1.65 | 1.85 |

a. Use the data in the table to calculate the resistance when the PD is:
i. 4.0 V
ii. 8.0 V
iii. 10.0 V
b. Plot the results in the table on the axes provided.

c. Calculate $\mathbf{1}$ /gradient of the line at 8.0 V and compare this to the value of a. part ii.

## $12^{\text {th }}$ May

1. A diode is connected in series with an ammeter, a resistor, and a variable power supply. A voltmeter is connected in parallel with the diode. The PD across the diode, V , is varied, including changing the polarity, and the current, I, is recorded for each value.

| PD / V | -0.50 | -0.25 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.64 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current <br> $/ \mathrm{mA}$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 22 | 40 | 80.0 |

a. Plot the data

b. Calculate the resistance of the diode at:

$$
\text { i. } 0.60 \mathrm{~V}
$$

ii. 0.70 V
c. Research how a diode can be used in half-wave and full-wave rectification for an AC supply and sketch a graph of PD against time for these two uses



