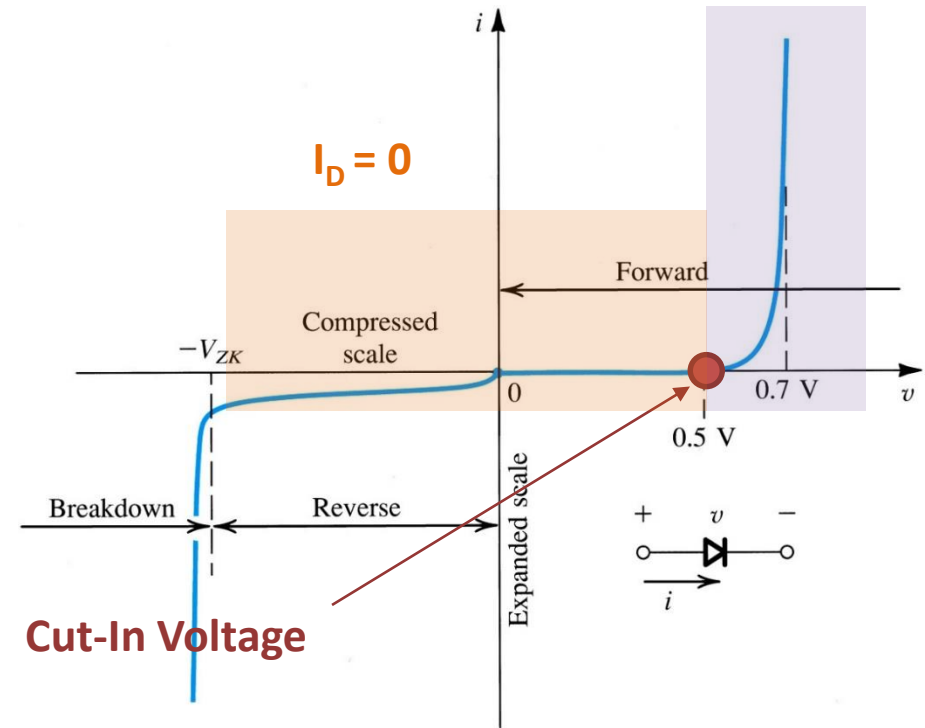


Last Lecture → Exponential Model

- DC Analysis
 - Ideal Model
 - Constant-Voltage-Drop Model
 - Exponential Model
 - Graphical Analysis
 - Numerical Analysis
- AC Analysis
 - Small Signal Model

Problem Solving

- 1) assume the status of all diodes
- 2) solve via mesh / nodal analysis
- 3) check for coherence



Exponential Model

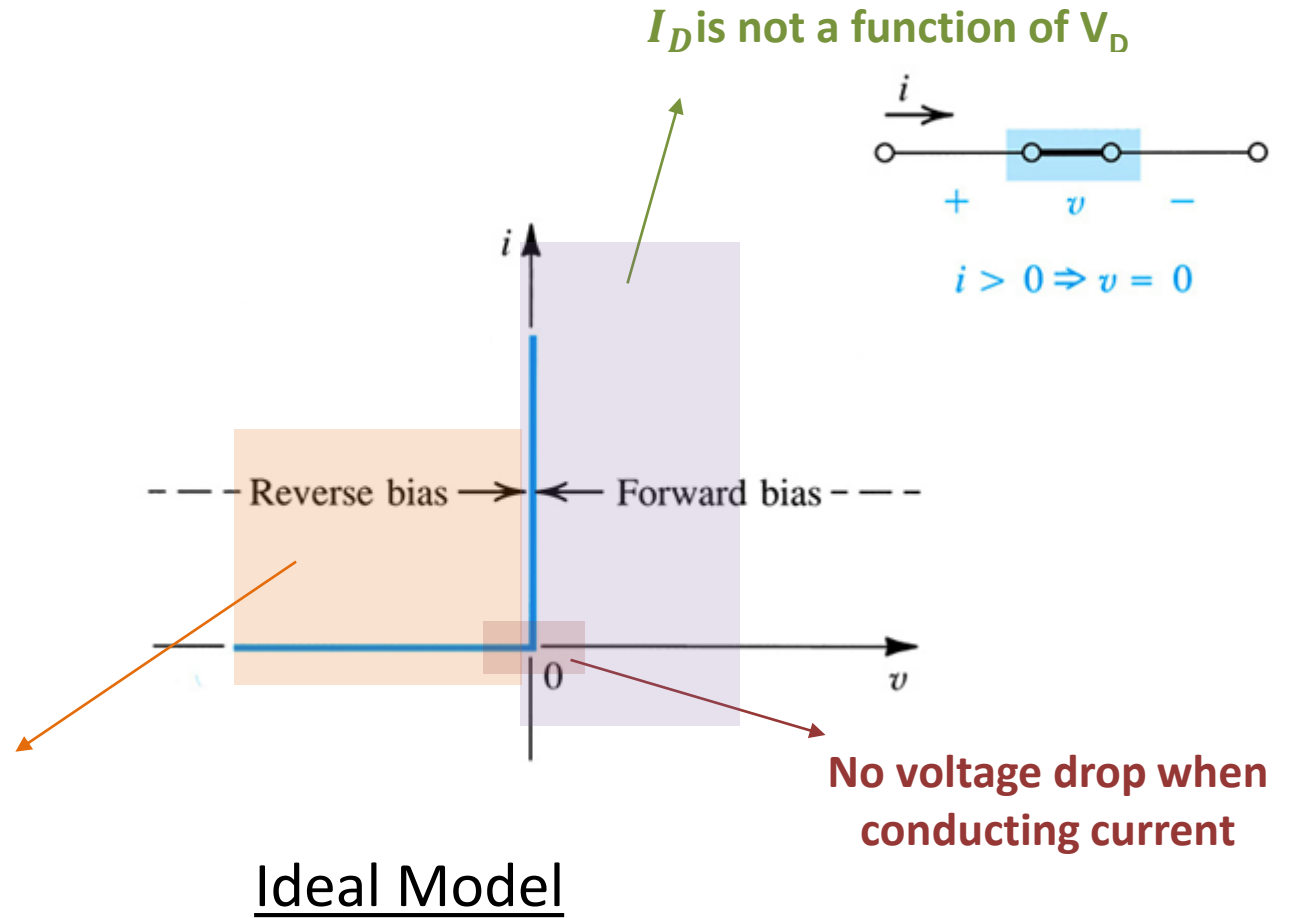
for $v < 0.5 \rightarrow I_D \approx 0$

for $v > 0.5 \rightarrow I_D \approx I_S e^{v_D/V_T}$

Last Lecture → Ideal Model

- DC Analysis
 - **Ideal Model**
 - **Constant-Voltage-Drop Model**
 - **Exponential Model**
 - Graphical Analysis
 - Numerical Analysis
- AC Analysis
 - **Small Signal Model**

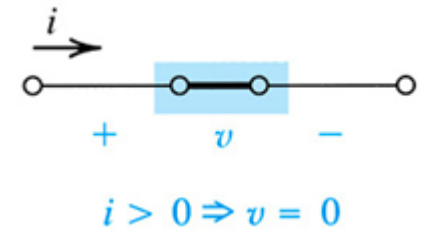
No reverse current



for $v < 0 \rightarrow I_D = 0$

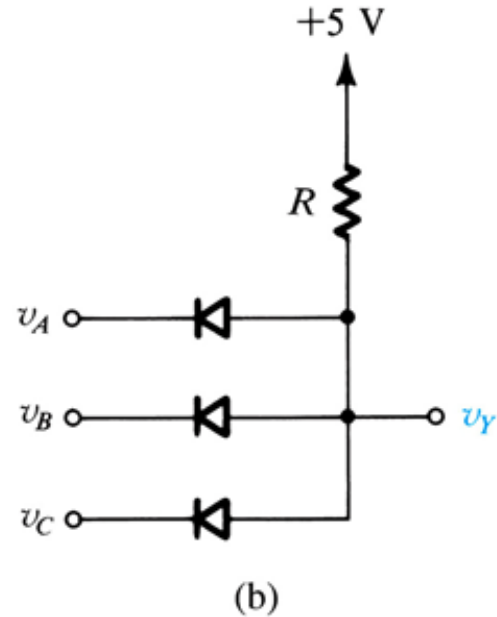
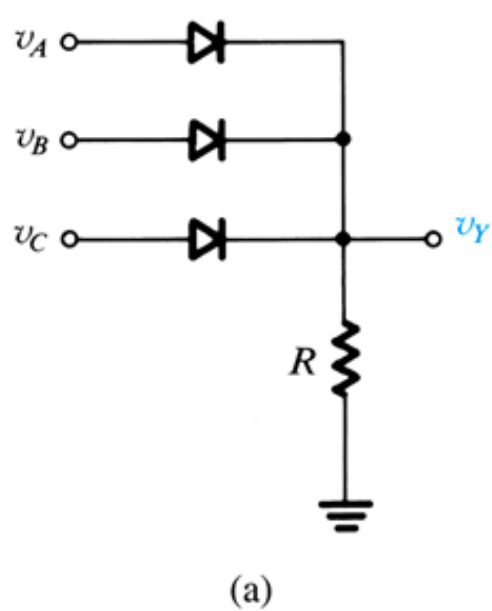
for $I_D > 0 \rightarrow v = 0$

I_D is not a function of V_D



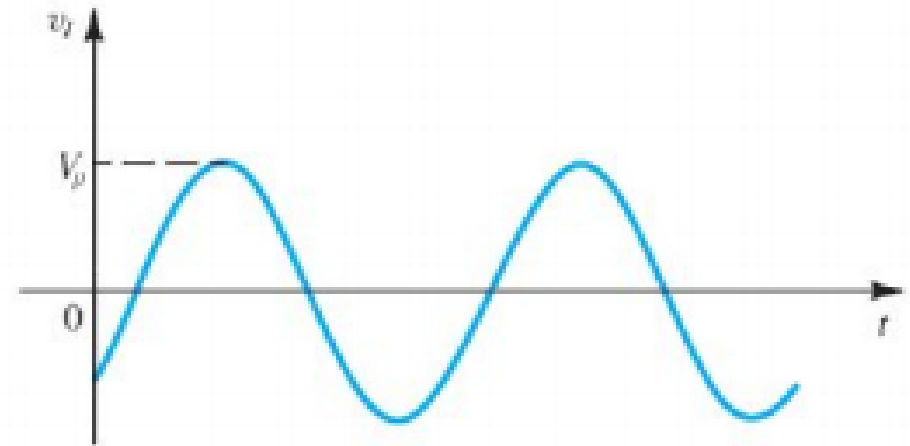
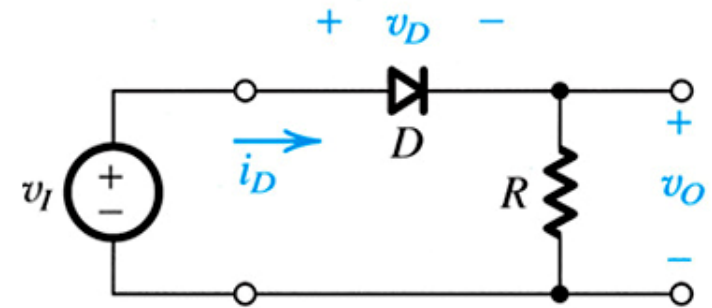
Diode Logic Gates

Diodes together with resistors can be used to implement logic functions...



A Simple Application

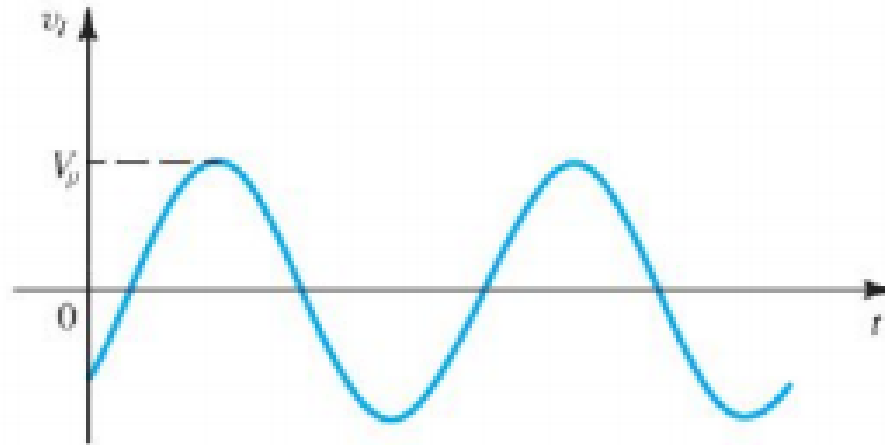
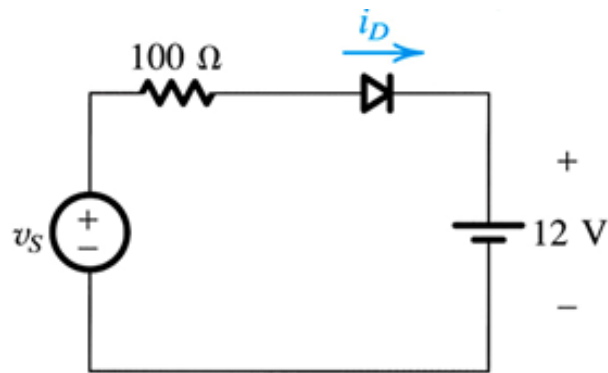
→ The Rectifier



Example 4.1

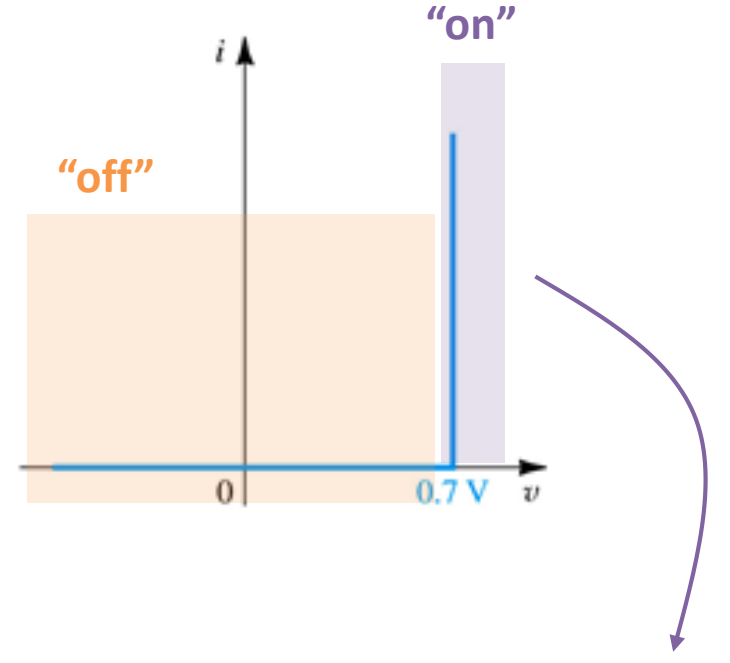
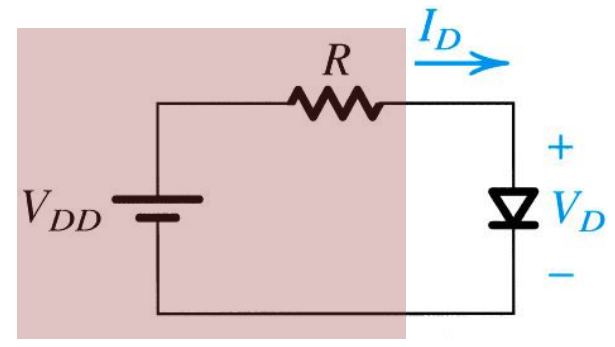
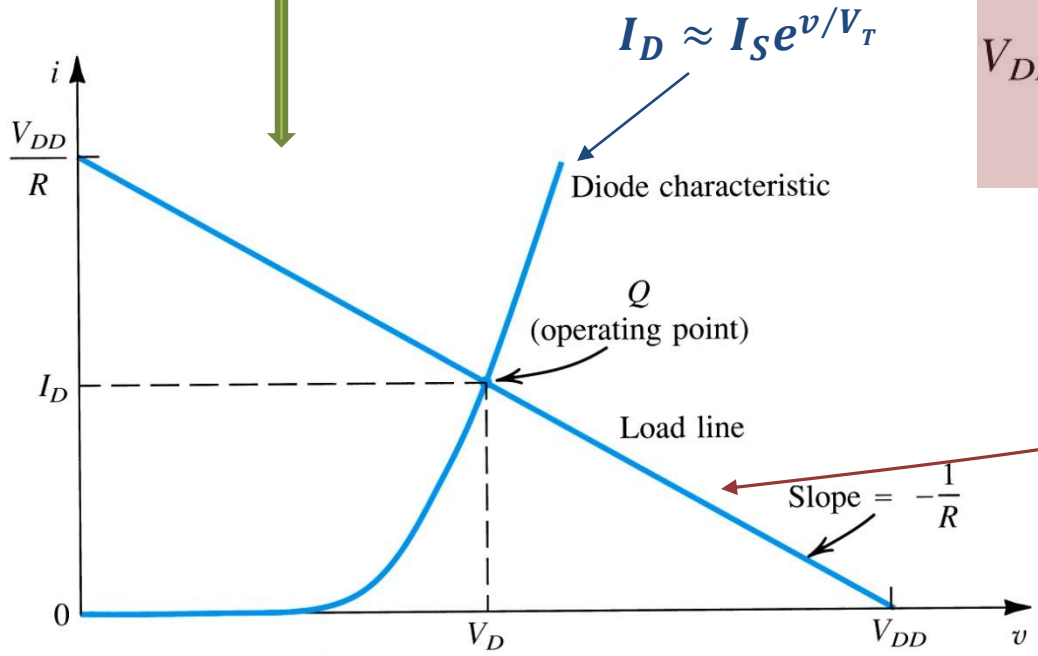
For the following circuit, assuming v_s is a sinusoid with 24-V peak amplitude find

- the fraction of each cycle during which the diode conducts
- the peak value of the diode current
- The maximum reverse-bias voltage that appears across the diode

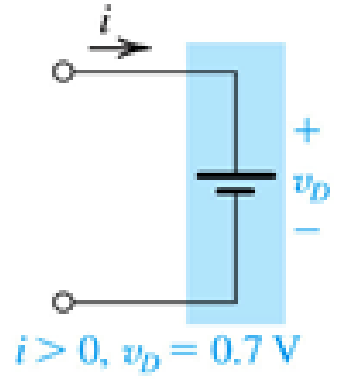


Constant-Voltage-Drop Model

- DC Analysis
- ✓ Ideal Model
 - Constant-Voltage-Drop Model
 - ✓ Exponential Model
 - Graphical Analysis
 - ✓ Numerical Analysis



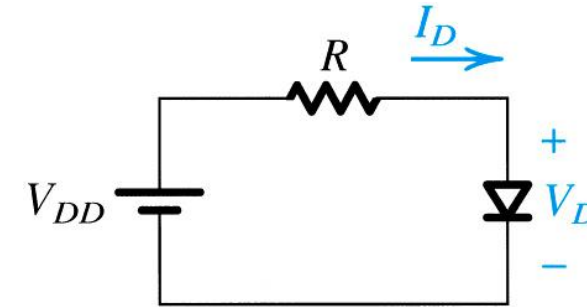
- If diode is "on"
 - $\rightarrow v_d = 0.7V$
 - $\therefore I_d > 0$
- If diode is "off"
 - $\rightarrow I_d = 0V$
 - $\therefore v_d < 0.7V$



Diode Models → Comparison

For the given circuit determine I_d using all three models of the diodes. Assume

- $V_{DD} = 5V$
- $R = 1k\Omega$
- $V_D = 0.7V$ (constant voltage model)
- $I_{DQ} = 1mA$ @ $0.7V$ (exponential model)



Model	I_d (mA)
Ideal	5.00
Constant Voltage Drop	4.30
Exponential	4.26