



*Lec-2 Diodes: Structure & Operation
(Examples)*

Presented By:

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Example-1

Consider a diode is doped with N_A corresponding to 1 acceptor atom per 10^8 germanium atoms. Calculate the barrier potential (V_B) at room temperature. Assume $N_D = 10^3 N_A$.

Repeat for silicon diode.

Solution:

Barrier Potential is given by:
$$V_B = V_T \ln \left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} \right)$$

At room temperature,

$$n_i (\text{Si}) = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$n_i (\text{Ge}) = 2.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$V_T = 0.025 \text{ V}$$

$$N_A = 1 : 10^8 \text{ Germanium atoms}$$

But total number of germanium atoms equals 4.4×10^{22} atoms/cm³

$$N_A = ?? : 4.4 \times 10^{22} \text{ Germanium atoms}$$

$$N_A = \frac{1 \times 4.4 \times 10^{22}}{10^8} = 4.4 \times 10^{14} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$N_D = 10^3 \ N_A = 10^3 \times 4.4 \times 10^{14} = 4.4 \times 10^{17} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$V_B = 0.025 \times \ln \left(\frac{4.4 \times 10^{14} \times 4.4 \times 10^{17}}{(2.5 \times 10^{13})^2} \right) \text{ Volts}$$

Example-2

The resistivity of two sides of germanium diode is $2 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (p side) and $1 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (n side). Calculate the barrier potential (V_B) at room temperature. Repeat for silicon diode.

Solution:

Barrier Potential is given by:
$$V_B = V_T \ln \left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} \right)$$

At room temperature,

$$n_i (\text{Si}) = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$n_i (\text{Ge}) = 2.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$$

$$V_T = 0.025 \text{ V}$$

$$\rho_p = \frac{1}{\sigma_p} = \frac{1}{q p \mu_p} = \frac{1}{q N_A \mu_p} = 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad N_A = \frac{1}{2 q \mu_p}$$

$$\rho_n = \frac{1}{\sigma_n} = \frac{1}{q n \mu_n} = \frac{1}{q N_D \mu_n} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad N_D = \frac{1}{q \mu_n}$$

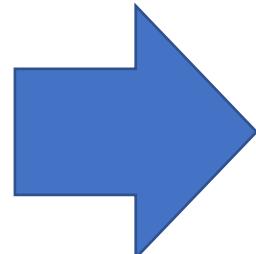
At room temperature,

$$\mu_n(\text{Si}) = 1300 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$$

$$\mu_p(\text{Si}) = 500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$$

$$\mu_n(\text{Ge}) = 3800 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$$

$$\mu_p(\text{Ge}) = 1800 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$$



After that find barrier potential using:

$$V_B = V_T \ln \left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} \right)$$

Example-3

If the reverse saturation current in a silicon diode is 1nA, what is the applied voltage for a diode current 2.5 μ A at room temp.

Solution:

$$I_D = I_s \left[\exp\left(\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$2.5 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \left[\exp\left(\frac{V_D}{2 \times 0.025}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$2.5 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \left[\exp\left(\frac{V_D}{2 \times 0.025}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6}}{1 \times 10^{-9}} = \left[\exp\left(\frac{V_D}{2 \times 0.025}\right) - 1 \right]$$

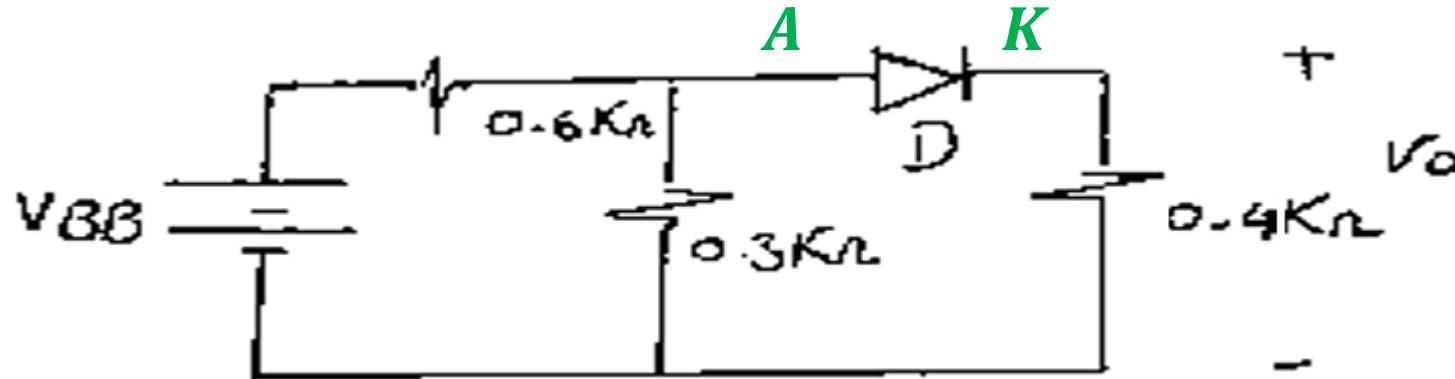
$$\left(\frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6}}{1 \times 10^{-9}} \right) + 1 = \exp\left(\frac{V_D}{2 \times 0.025}\right) \quad \text{take ln function for both sides}$$

$$\ln \left[\left(\frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6}}{1 \times 10^{-9}} \right) + 1 \right] = \frac{V_D}{2 \times 0.025}$$

$$V_D = 2 \times 0.025 \times \ln \left[\left(\frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6}}{1 \times 10^{-9}} \right) + 1 \right] \quad \text{Volts}$$

Example-4

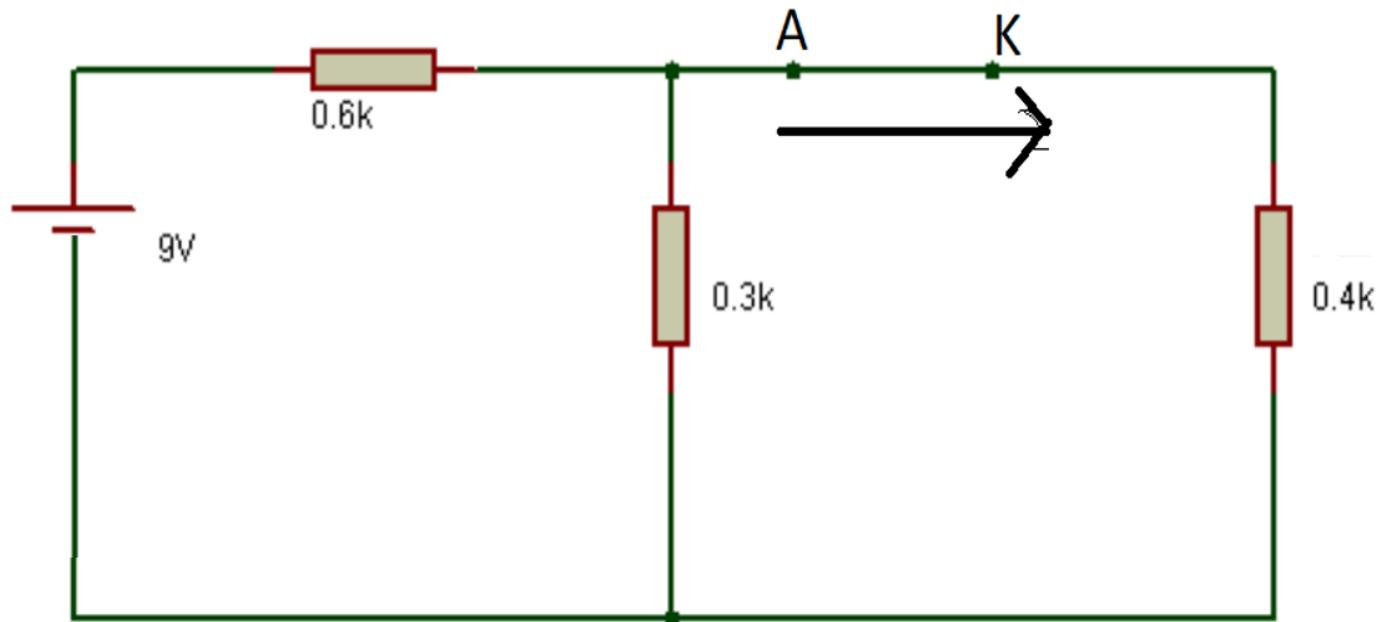
The circuit shown uses an ideal diode. Find V_o when $V_{BB}=9V$



Solution:

$$(V_A = 7) > (V_K = 0)$$

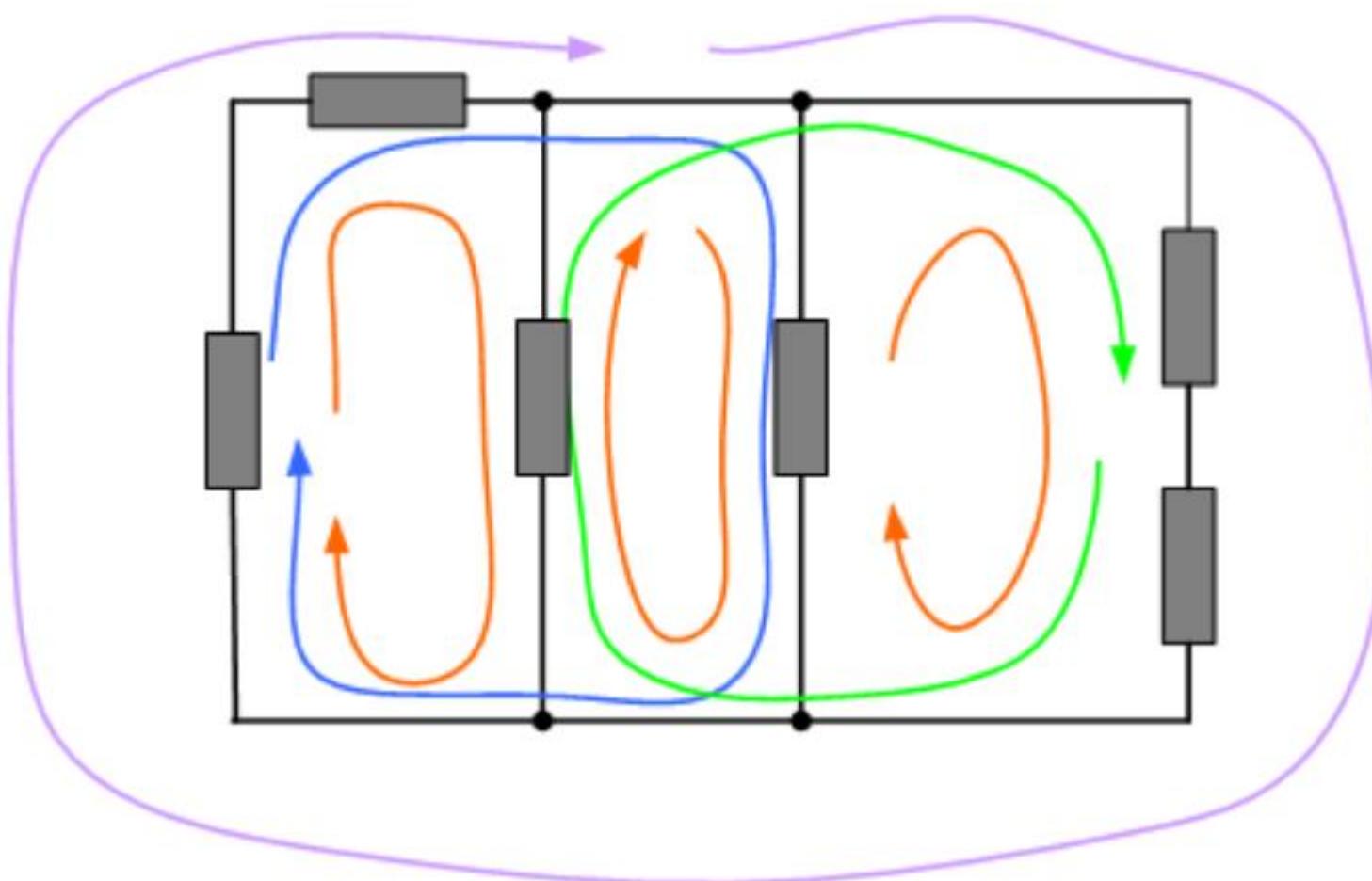
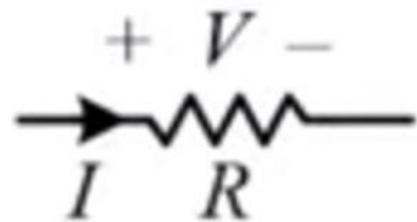
\therefore Assume diode is forward



Kirchhoff Voltage Law (*KVL*)

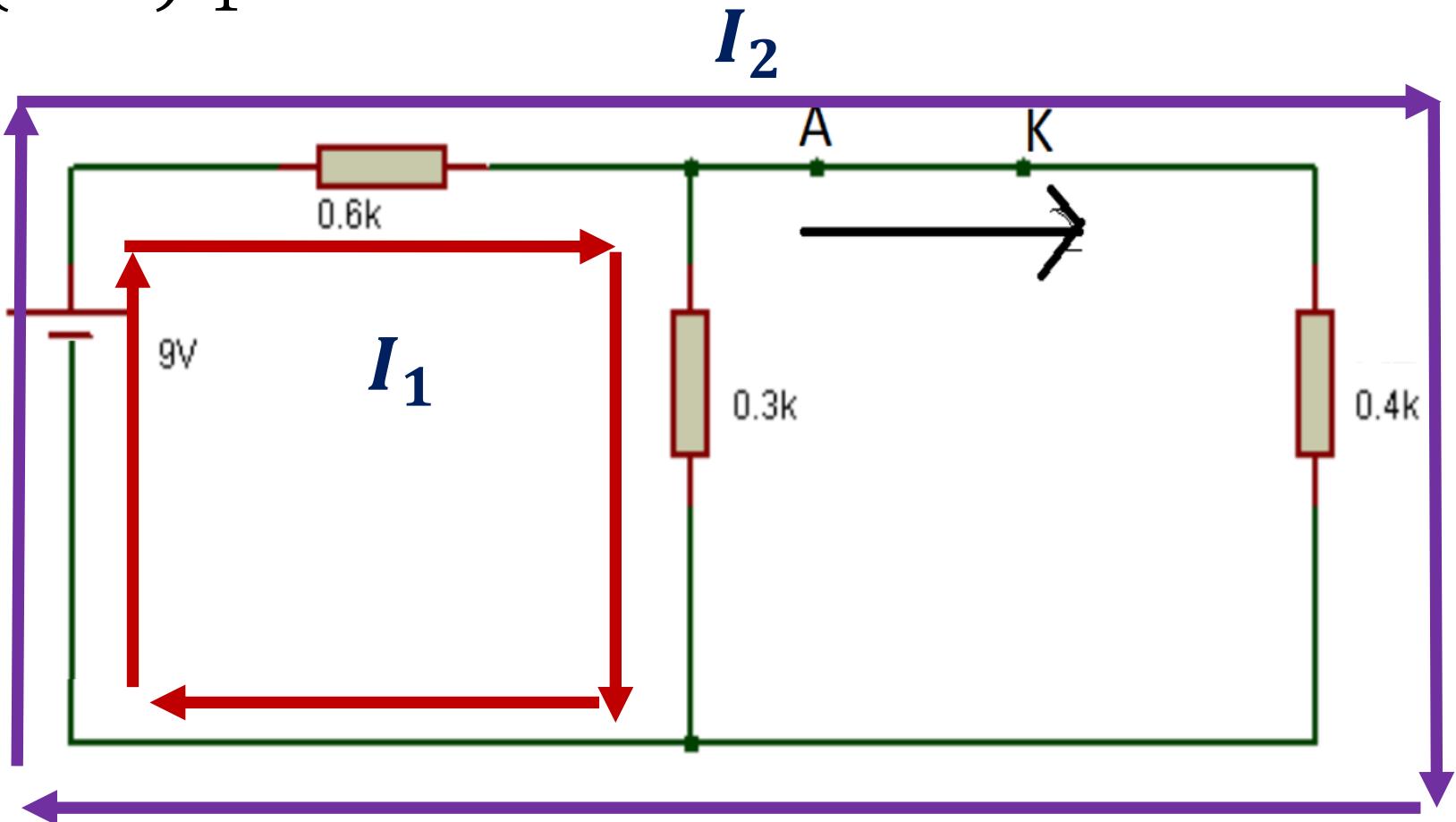
states the sum of all voltage differences around any closed loop is zero.

$$\sum V = 0$$



$$\sum V \text{ in first loop} = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)(I_1 + I_2) - (0.3k)I_1 = 0$$



$$\sum V \text{ in second loop} = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)(I_1 + I_2) - (0.4k)I_2 = 0$$

Analysis of the first equation:

$$9 - (0.6k)(I_1 + I_2) - (0.3k)I_1 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)I_1 - (0.6k)I_2 - (0.3k)I_1 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k + 0.3k)I_1 - (0.6k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.9k)I_1 - (0.6k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 = (0.9k)I_1 + (0.6k)I_2$$

Analysis of the second equation:

$$9 - (0.6k)(I_1 + I_2) - (0.4k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)I_1 - (0.6k)I_2 - (0.4k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)I_1 - (0.6k + 0.4k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 - (0.6k)I_1 - (1k)I_2 = 0$$

$$9 = (0.6k)I_1 + (1k)I_2$$

$$9 = (0.9k)I_1 + (0.6k)I_2$$

$$9 = (0.6k)I_1 + (1k)I_2 \quad x - 0.6 \text{ in second equation}$$

$$9 = (0.9k)I_1 + (0.6k)I_2$$

$$-5.4 = -(0.36k)I_1 - (0.6k)I_2$$

add two equations

$$3.6 = (0.54k)I_1$$

$$\frac{3.6 \text{ V}}{(0.54 \text{ k}\Omega)} = I_1 = \frac{3.6 \text{ V}}{(0.54 \times 10^3 \Omega)}$$

$$I_1 = 6.67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 6.67 \text{ mA}$$

$$9 = (0.6k)I_1 + (1k)I_2$$

$$9 = (0.6k) (6.67mA) + (1k)I_2$$

$$9 = (0.6 \times 10^3) (6.67 \times 10^{-3}) + (1 \times 10^3)I_2$$

$$9 = (4) + (1 \times 10^3)I_2$$

$$9 - 4 = (1 \times 10^3)I_2$$

$$5 = (1 \times 10^3)I_2$$

$$\frac{5}{(1 \times 10^3)} = I_2$$

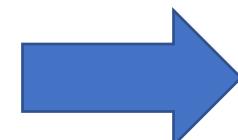
$$I_2 = 5 \times 10^{-3} = 5mA$$

$$\therefore I_2 = 5 \text{ mA} = I_D$$

$$\therefore I_D = \text{positive value}$$

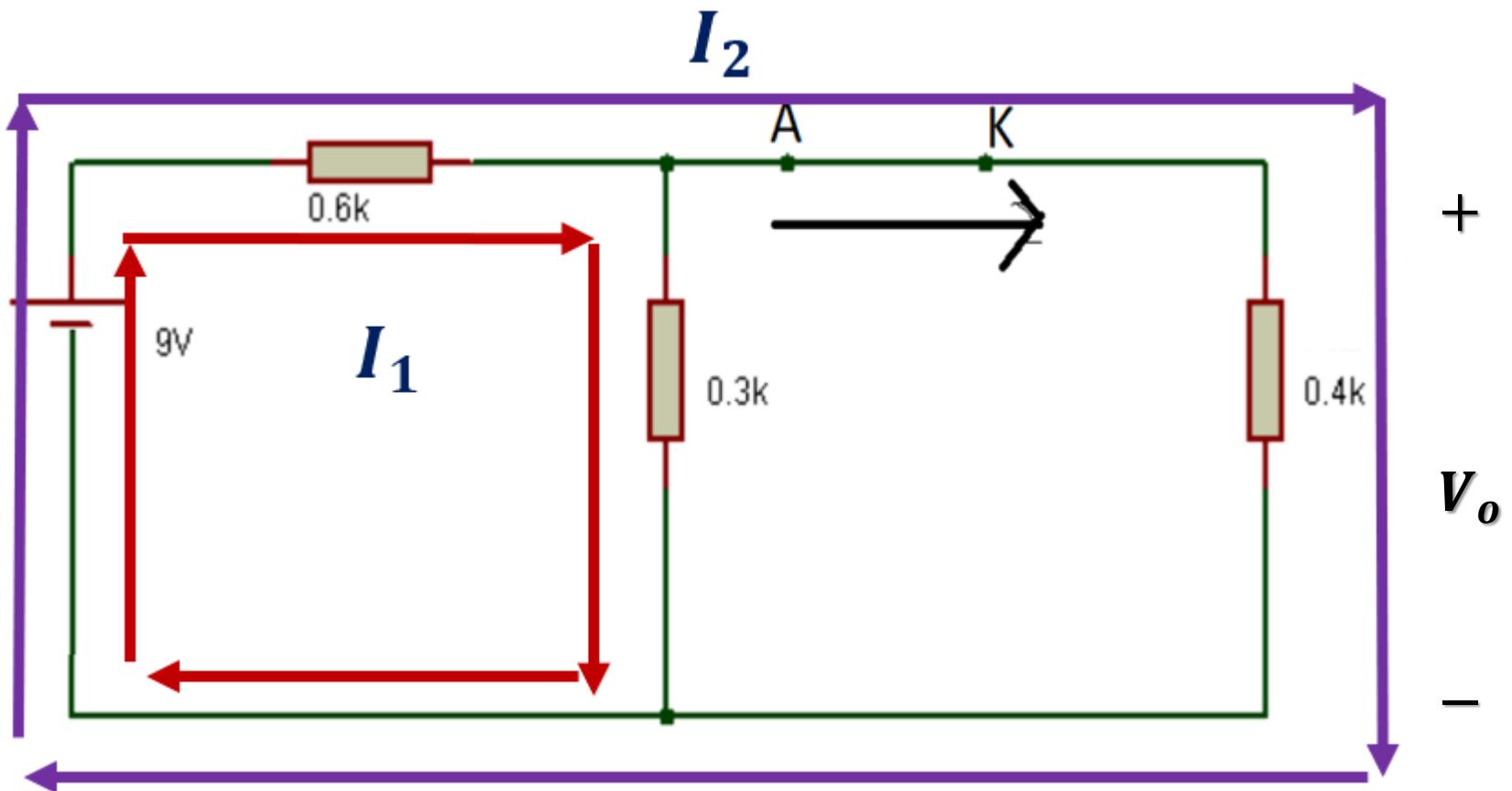
$\therefore I_D$ in correct direction

\therefore our assumption is true



$$V_o = 0.4k \times I_D = 2V$$

Diode is forward



Example-5

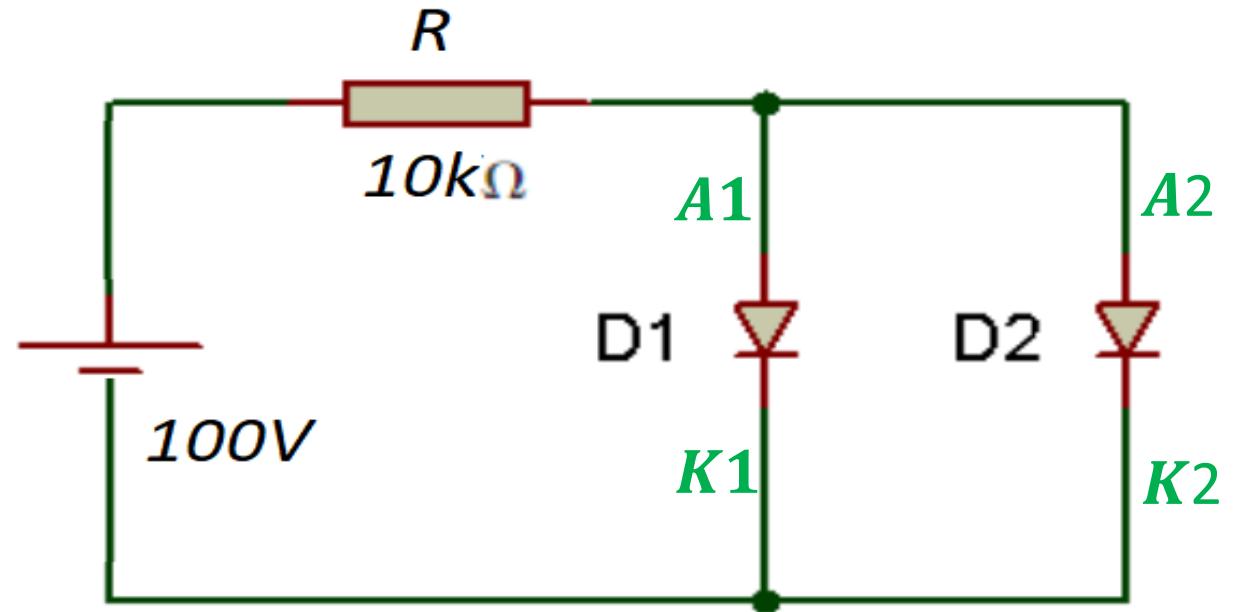
The diode D_1 is germanium with a potential barrier (V_B) 0.2V and an incremental resistance (R_f) 20Ω whereas the diode D_2 is silicon with a potential barrier (V_B) 0.6V and an incremental resistance (R_f) 15Ω . Calculate the diodes currents.

Solution:

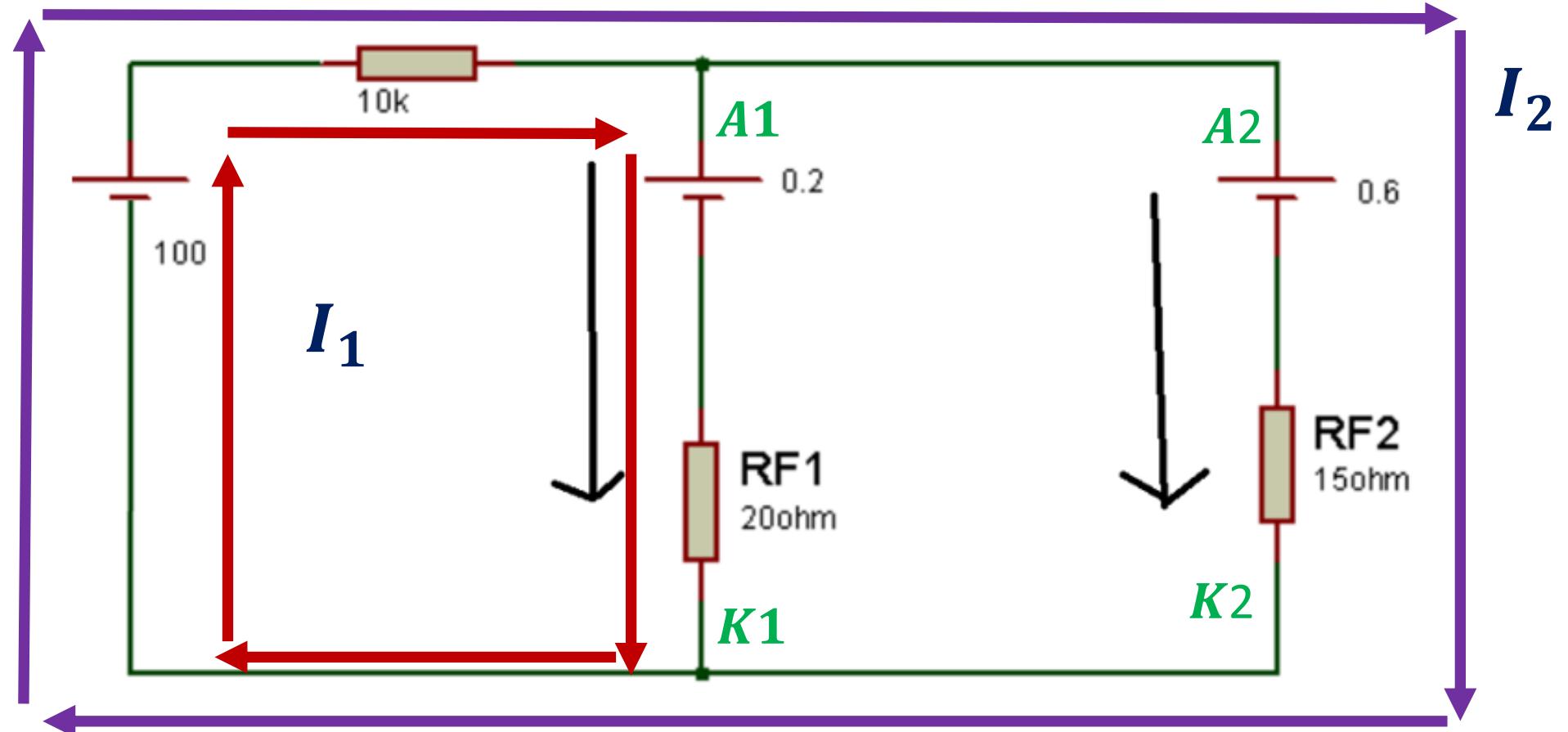
$$(V_{A1} = 90) > (V_{K1} = 0) + (V_{B1} = 0.2)$$

$$(V_{A2} = 90) > (V_{K2} = 0) + (V_{B2} = 0.6)$$

\therefore Assume D_1 and D_2 are forward



$$\sum V \text{ in first loop} = 0 \rightarrow 100 - 0.2 - (10 k)(I_1 + I_2) - (20)I_1 = 0$$



$$\sum V \text{ in second loop} = 0 \rightarrow 100 - 0.6 - (10 k)(I_1 + I_2) - (15)I_2 = 0$$

Analysis of the first equation:

$$100 - 0.2 - (10 k) (I_1 + I_2) - (20)I_1 = 0$$

$$99.8 - (10 k)I_1 - (10 k)I_2 - (20)I_1 = 0$$

$$99.8 - (10 k + 20)I_1 - (10 k)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.8 - (10 \times 1000 + 20)I_1 - (10 \times 1000)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.8 - (10 \times 1000 + 20)I_1 - (10 \times 1000)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.8 - (10020)I_1 - (10000)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.8 = (10020)I_1 + (10000)I_2$$

Analysis of the second equation:

$$100 - 0.6 - (10 k) (I_1 + I_2) - (15)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.4 - (10 k)I_1 - (10 k)I_2 - (15)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.4 - (10 k)I_1 - (10 k + 15)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.4 - (10 \times 1000)I_1 - (10 \times 1000 + 15)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.4 - (10000)I_1 - (10015)I_2 = 0$$

$$99.4 = (10000)I_1 + (10015)I_2$$

$$99.8 = (10020)I_1 + (10000)I_2 \quad x - (10000) \text{ in the first equation}$$

$$99.4 = (10000)I_1 + (10015)I_2 \quad x (10020) \text{ in the second equation}$$

$$-(10000)x 99.8 = -(10000)(10020)I_1 - (10000)(10000)I_2$$

$$(10020)x 99.4 = (10000)(10020)I_1 + (10020)(10015)I_2 \quad \text{add two equations}$$

$$-(10000)x 99.8 + (10020)x 99.4 = -(10000)(10000)I_2 + (10020)(10015)I_2$$

$$-2012 = -100000000 I_2 + 100350300 I_2$$

$$-2012 = 350300 I_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{-2012}{350300} = I_2 = -0.0057A = -5.7mA$$

$$I_2 = -0.0057 A$$

$$99.8 = (10020)I_1 + (10000)I_2$$

$$99.8 = (10020)I_1 + (10000)(-0.0057)$$

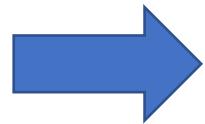
$$99.8 = (10020)I_1 - 57$$

$$99.8 + 57 = (10020)I_1$$

$$156.8 = (10020)I_1$$

$$\frac{156.8}{10020} = I_1 = 0.01565A = 15.65mA$$

$$\because I_{D2} = I_2 = -0.0057 \text{ A}$$

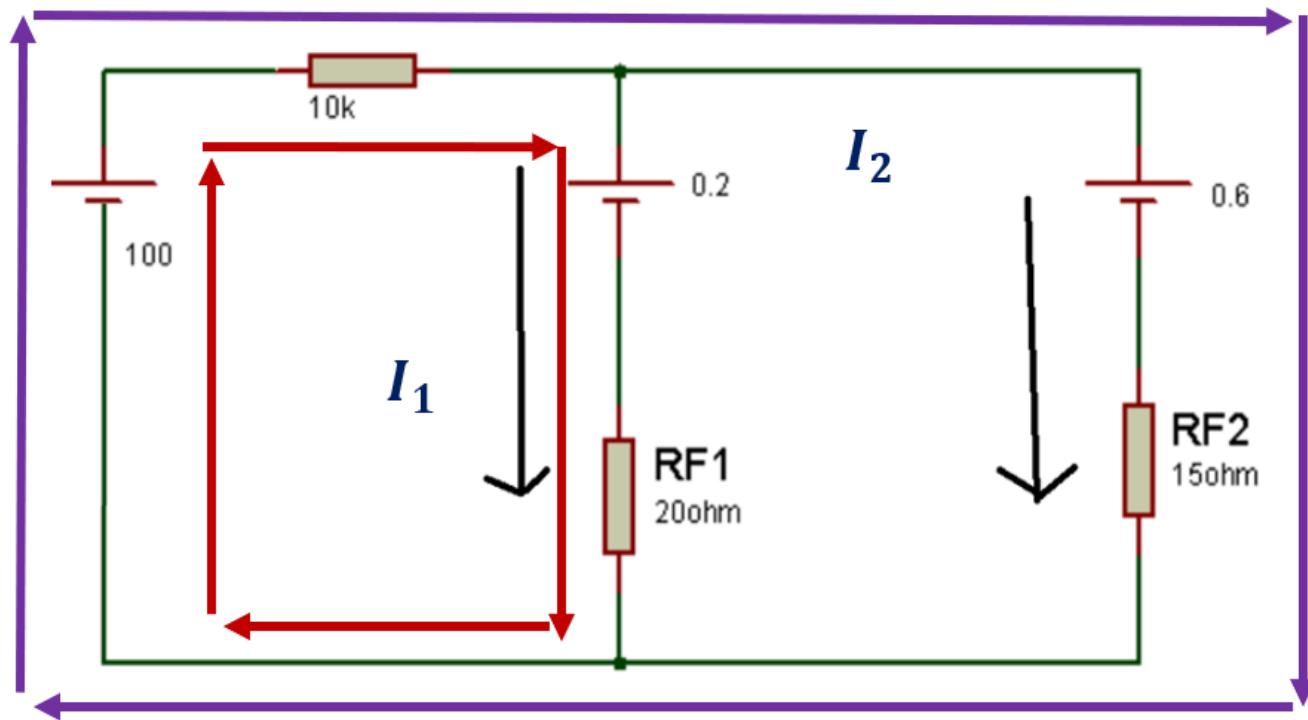


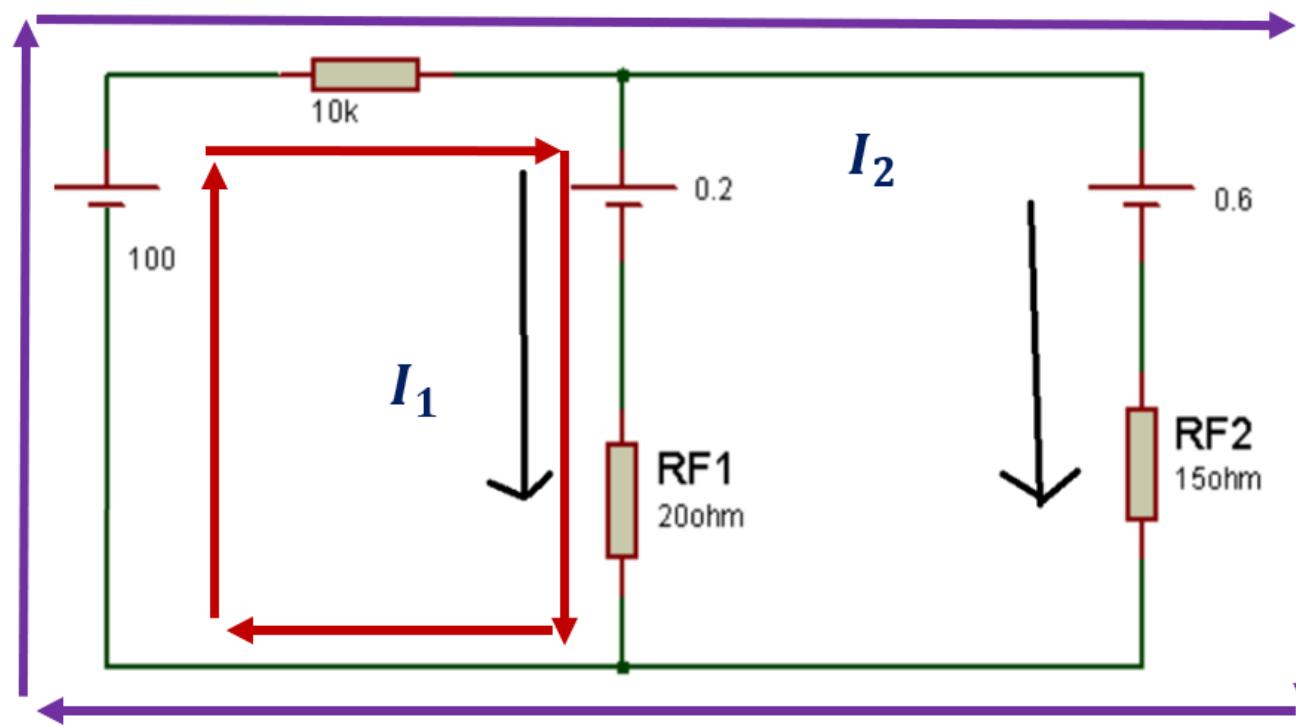
$\because I_{D2} = \text{negative value}$

$\therefore I_{D2} \text{ must flow in a reverse direction}$

Our assumption is false

Assume again diode D_2 is reverse





$\therefore I_1 = I_{D1} = \text{positive value}$

$\therefore I_{D1} \text{ in correct direction}$

$\therefore \text{our assumption is true}$

Diode D_1 is forward

New assumption: diode D_1 is forward and diode D_2 is reverse

$$100 - 0.2 - (10 \times 1000 + 20)I_1 = 0$$

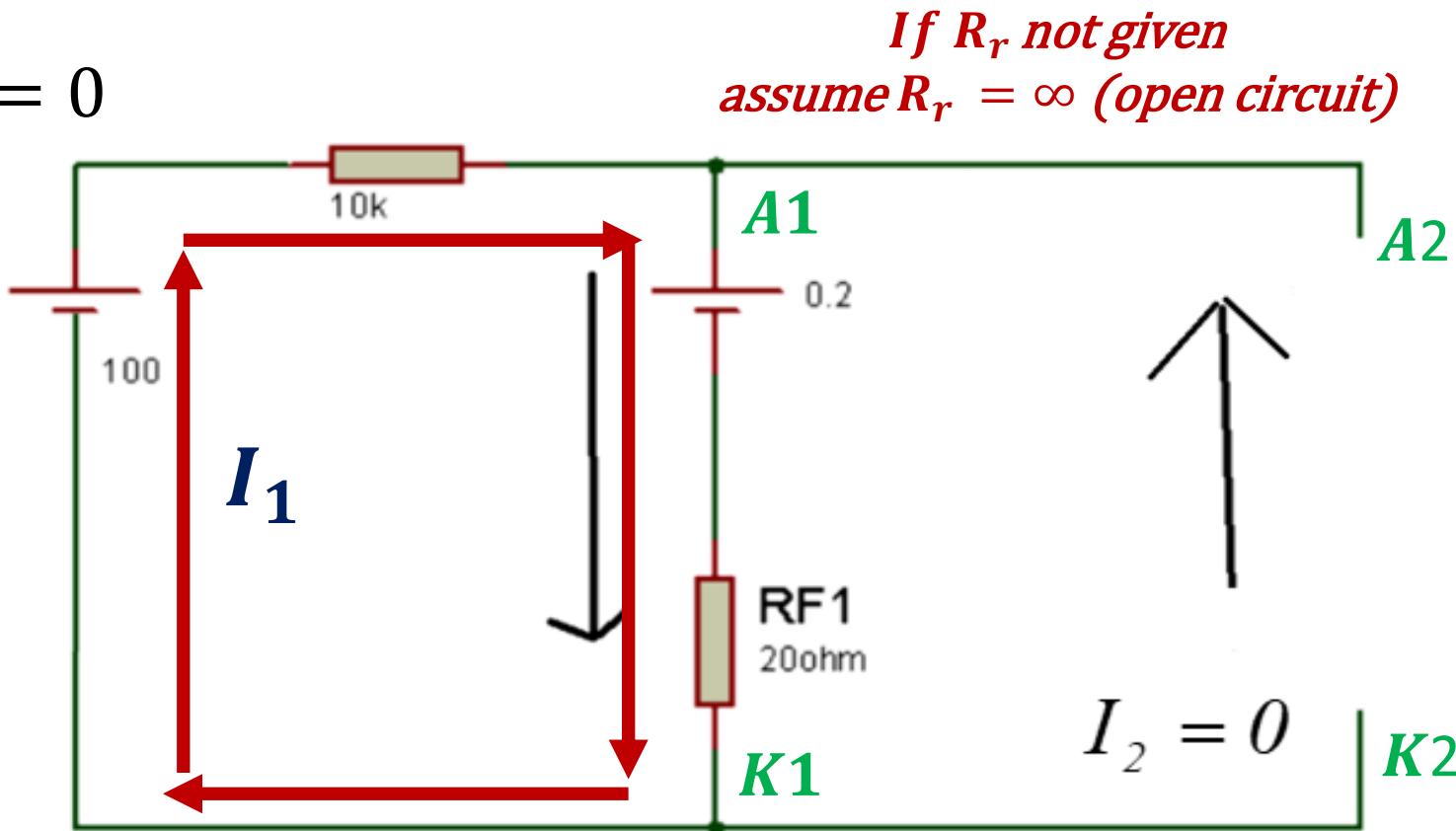
$$99.8 - 10020 I_1 = 0$$

$$99.8 = 10020 I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{99.8}{10020}$$

$$I_1 = 0.01A = 10mA$$

$$I_2 = 0 A \quad \rightarrow$$

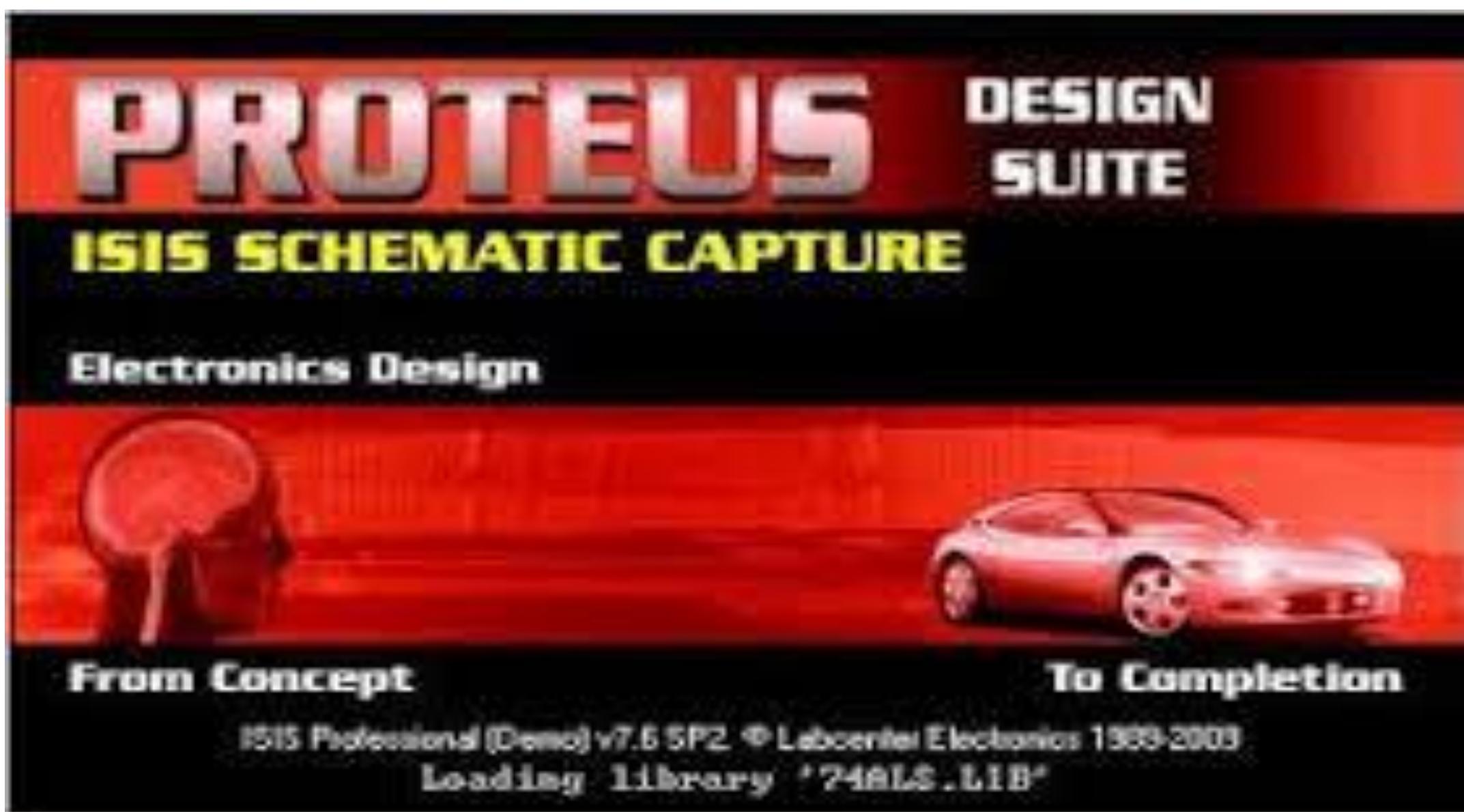


Values of diodes currents are positive

\therefore New assumption is true

$$I_1 = I_{D1} = 0.01 A$$
$$I_2 = I_{D2} = 0 A$$

Simulation Using Proteus (ISIS)



PROTEUS DESIGN SUITE

ISIS SCHEMATIC CAPTURE

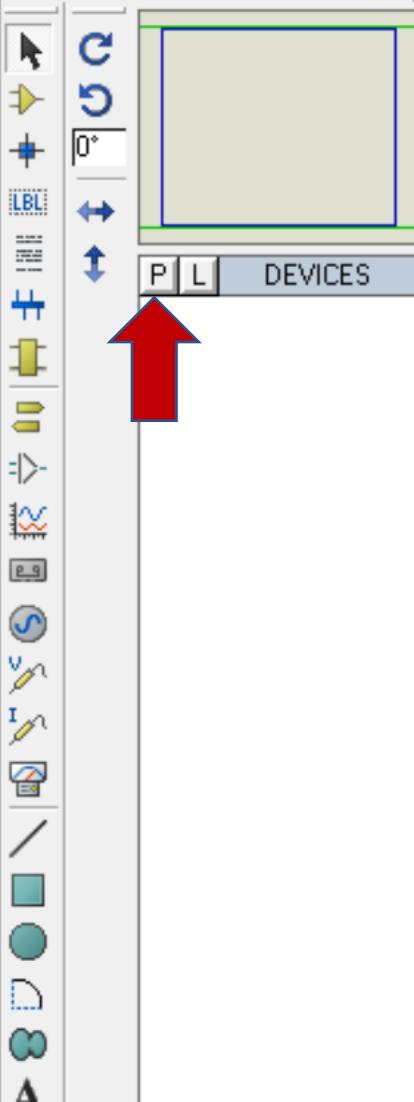
Electronics Design

From Concept To Completion

ISIS Professional (Demo) v7.6 SP2 © Labcenter Electronics 1363-2003
Loading library '24ALS.LIB'

The advertisement features a red and black color scheme. The top half has a red gradient background. The Proteus logo is in large, white, 3D-style letters. To its right, 'DESIGN SUITE' is written in white on a black rectangular background. Below the logo, 'ISIS SCHEMATIC CAPTURE' is in yellow. The word 'Electronics Design' is in white on a black background. The bottom half has a black background. On the left, there is a stylized drawing of a car's front end and a satellite dish. On the right, a white sports car is shown in motion on a red gradient background. The text 'From Concept' is on the left and 'To Completion' is on the right, both in white.

File View Edit Tools Design Graph Source Debug Library Template System Help



The main workspace of the ISIS Professional interface, showing a large grid for placing components. A single blue dot is positioned on the grid, likely indicating the origin or a specific point of interest. The workspace is enclosed in a blue border.



No Messages

Root sheet 1

Pick Devices

Keywords:



Match Whole Words?

Results (No Filter):

Device

Category:

- (All Categories) ▲
 - (Unspecified)
 - Analog ICs
 - Capacitors
 - CMOS 4000 series
 - Connectors
 - Data Converters
 - Debugging Tools
 - Diodes
 - ECL 10000 Series
 - Electromechanical
 - Inductors
 - Laplace Primitives
 - Mechanics
 - Memory ICs
 - Microprocessor ICs
 - Miscellaneous
 - Modelling Primitives
 - Operational Amplifiers
 - Optoelectronics
- ▼

Sub-category:

Manufacturer:

No search criteria.
Please enter one or more keywords and/or
select a Category, Sub-category or Manufacturer.

Schematic Preview:

(Nothing selected for preview)

PCB Preview:

(Nothing selected for preview)

OK

Cancel

File View Edit Tools Design

Keywords: Res 

Match Whole Words?

Show only parts with models?

Category: (All Categories) 

- (Unspecified)
- Analog ICs
- Capacitors
- CMOS 4000 series
- Connectors
- Data Converters
- Diodes
- ECL 10000 Series
- Laplace Primitives
- Memory ICs
- Microprocessor ICs
- Miscellaneous
- Modelling Primitives
- Resistors
- Transducers
- Transistors
- TTL 74 series
- TTL 74ALS series
- TTL 74AC series

Sub-category:

Manufacturer:

DEVICES

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RES40

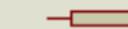
OK Cancel

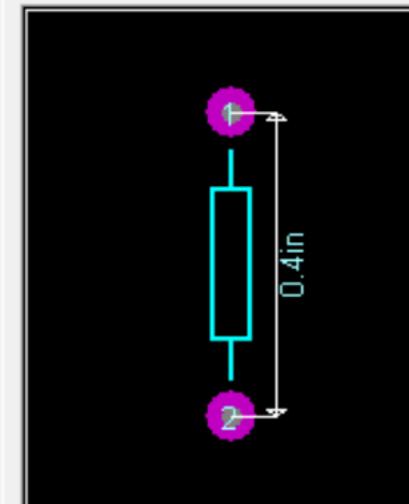
No Messages Root sheet 1

Pick Devices

Results (2):

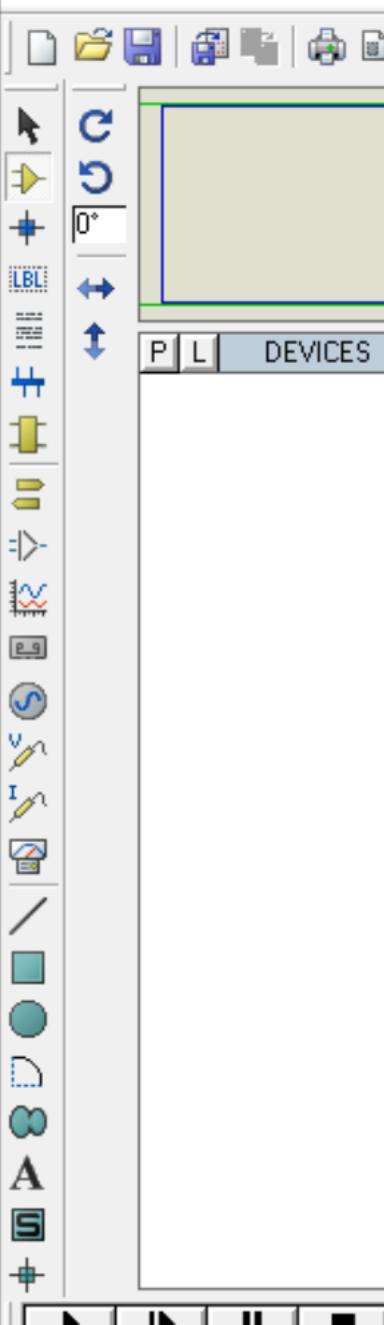
Device	Library	Description
RES	DEVICE	Generic resistor symbol
RES	USERDVC	Generic resistor symbol

RES Preview: Analogue Primitive [RESISTOR] 

PCB Preview: 

RES40

OK Cancel



Pick Devices

Keywords: Res

Match Whole Words?

Show only parts with models?

Category: (All Categories) (Unspecified) Analog ICs Capacitors CMOS 4000 series Connectors Data Converters Diodes ECL 10000 Series Laplace Primitives Memory ICs Microprocessor ICs Miscellaneous Modelling Primitives Resistors Transducers Transistors TTL 74 series TTL 74ALS series TTI 74AC series

Sub-category:

Manufacturer:

Results (2):

Device	Library	Description
RES	DEVICE	Generic resistor symbol
RES	USERDVC	Generic resistor symbol

RES Preview: Analogue Primitive [RESISTOR]

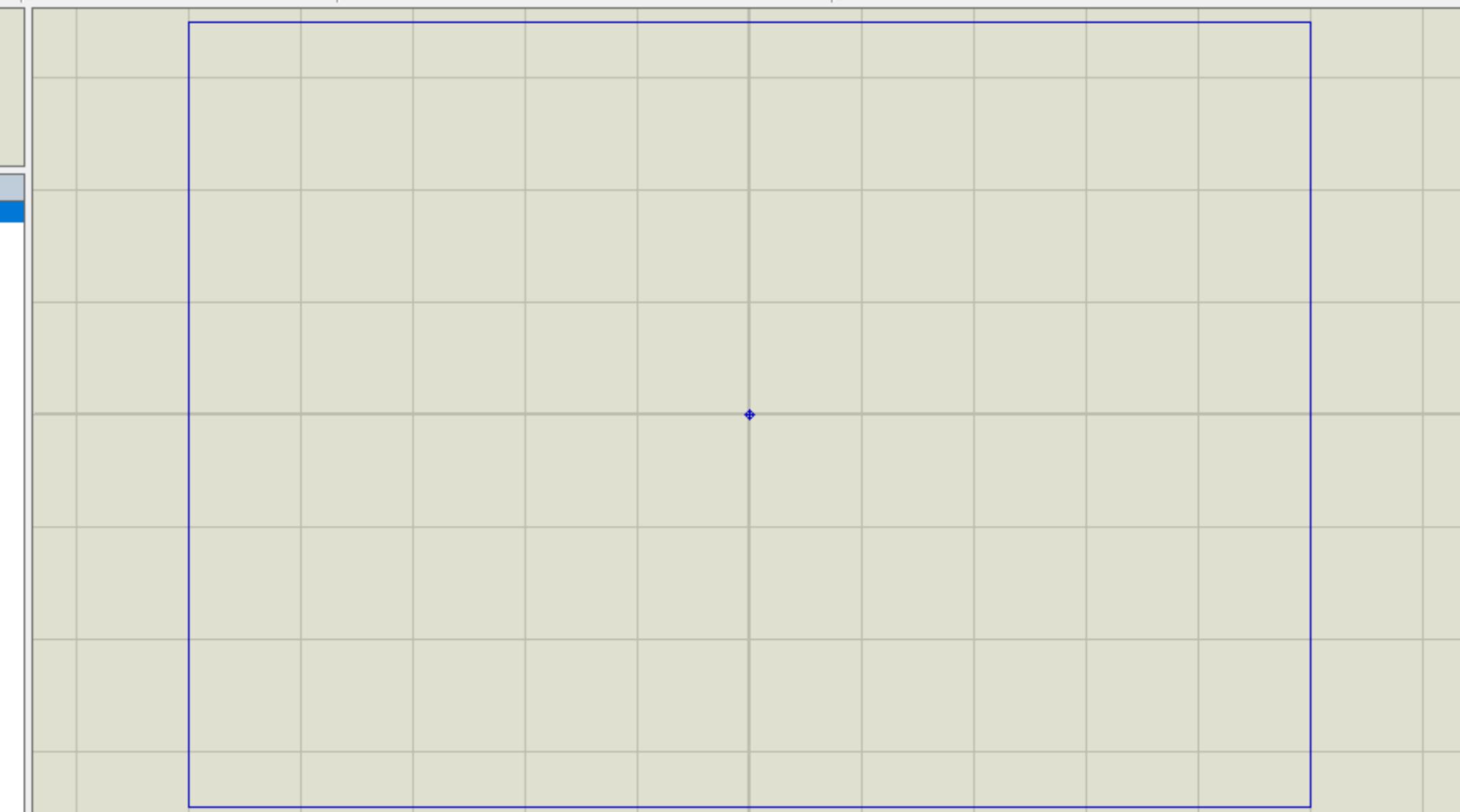
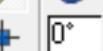
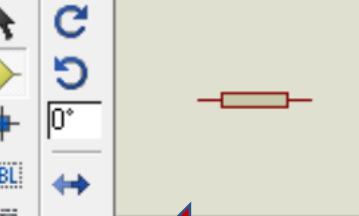
PCB Preview:

RES40

OK Cancel

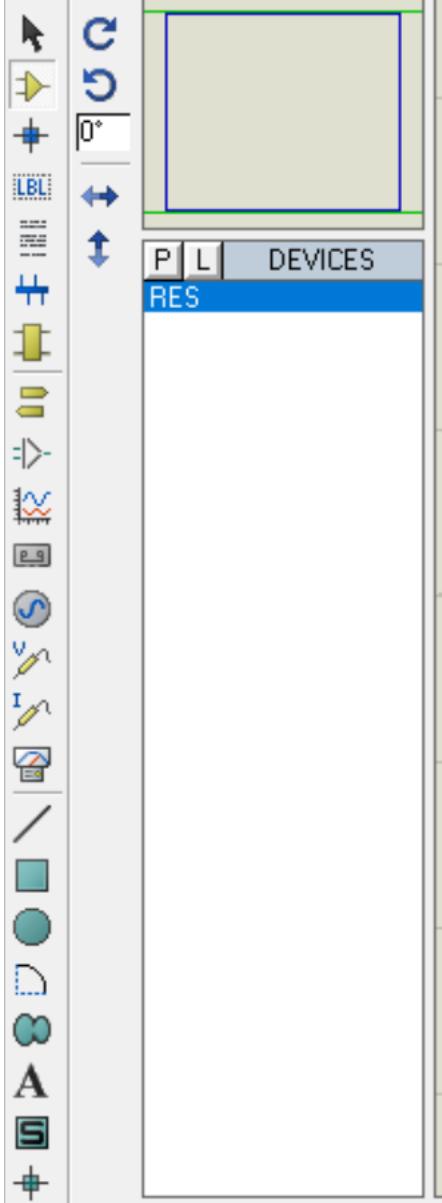
A red arrow points to the 'RES' entry in the results table, and another red arrow points to the 'OK' button in the bottom right corner of the preview window.

The PCB preview shows a resistor component with a height of 0.4 in. The component is highlighted with a cyan outline, and two circular callouts with numbers 1 and 2 are shown, likely indicating specific connection points or dimensions.



 Pick Device

File View Edit Tools Design



Keywords

Match Whole Words

Show only parts with models?

Category

(All Categories)

Microprocessor I/O

Miscellaneous

Simulator Primitive

Results (8)

Device	Library	Description
BATTERY	ACTIVE	DC Voltage Source
BATTERY	DEVICE	Battery (multi-cell)
BATTERY	USERDVC	DC Voltage Source
CELL	DEVICE	Battery (single-cell)
MAX231	MAXIM	Dual RS-232 Transmitters/Receivers, standard +5/+12V or battery supplies
MAX239	MAXIM	RS-232 3/5 Transmitters/Receivers. Standard +5/+12V or battery supplies

CELL Preview

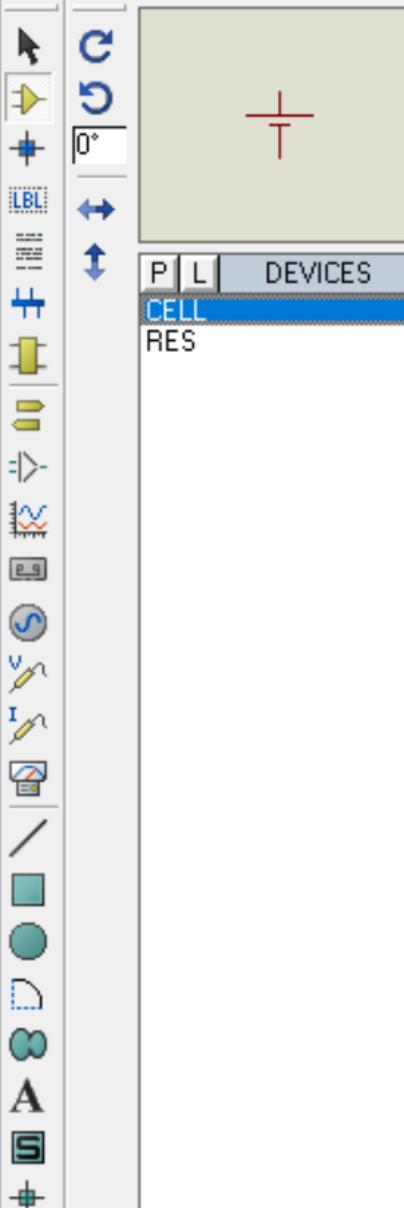
Analogue Primitive [BATTERY]



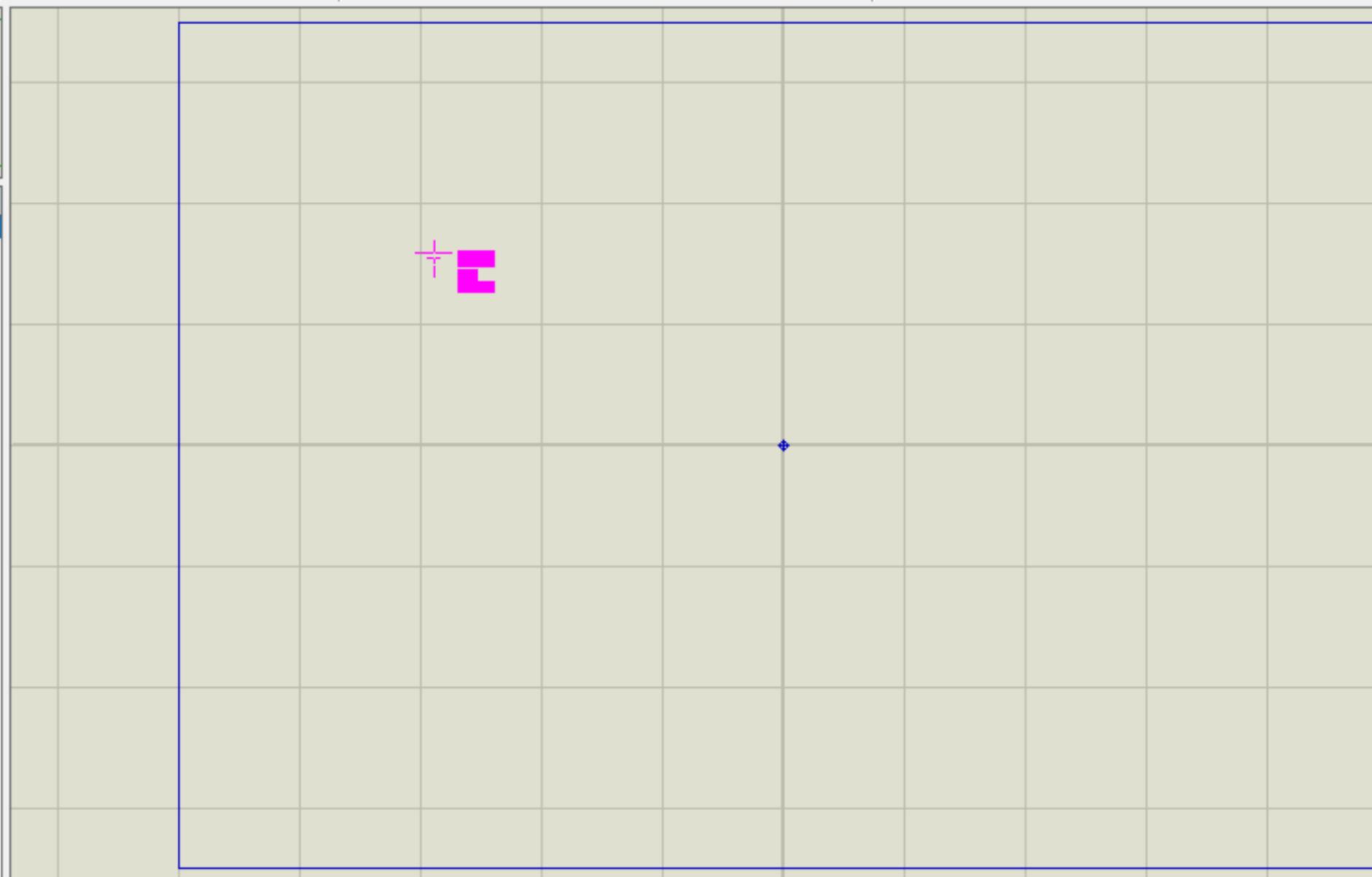
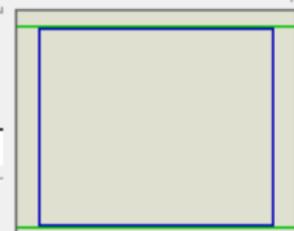
PCB Preview

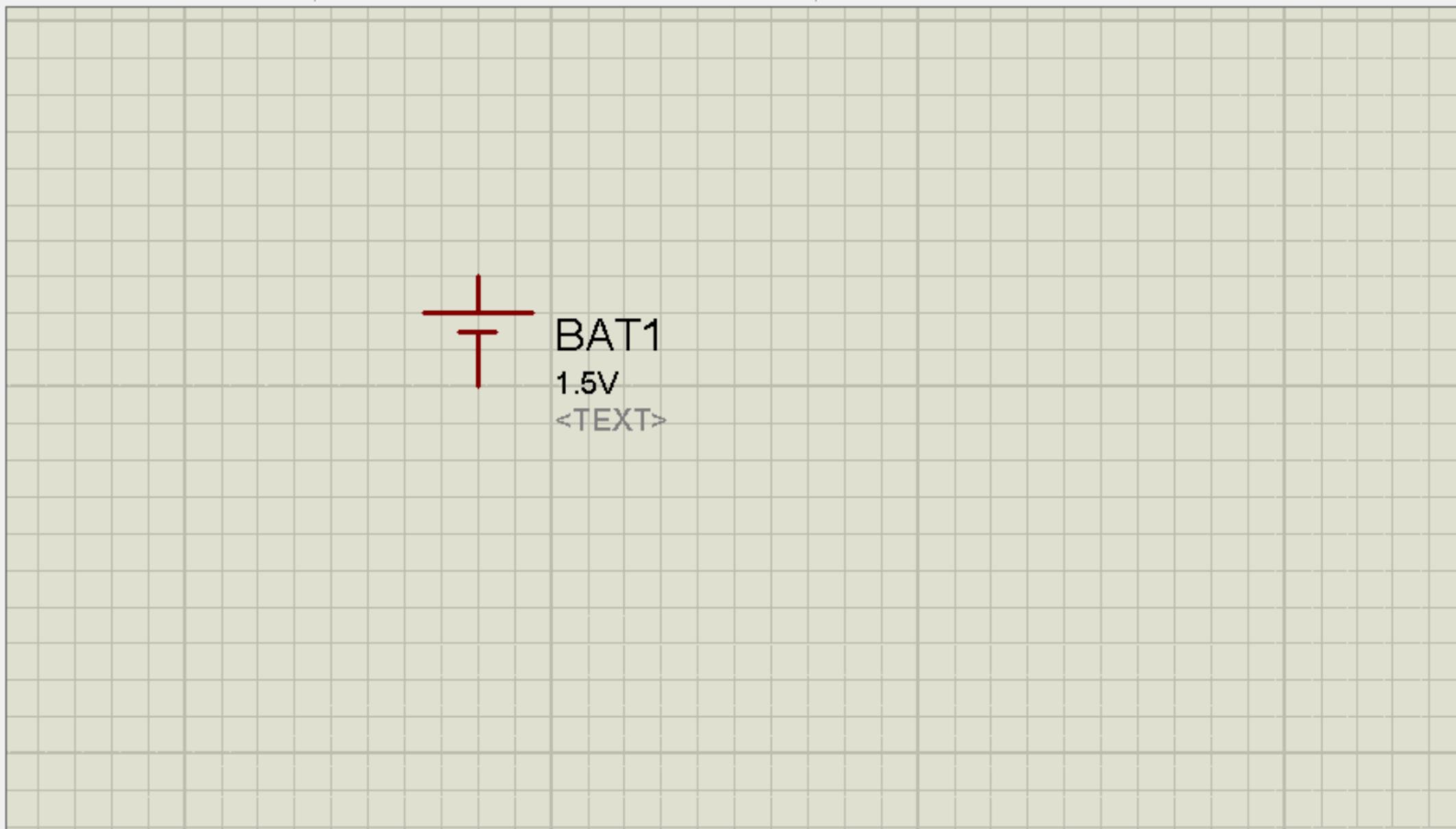
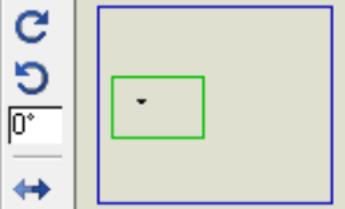
No PCB Package

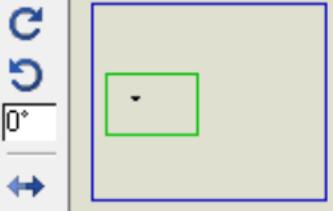
OK **Cancel**

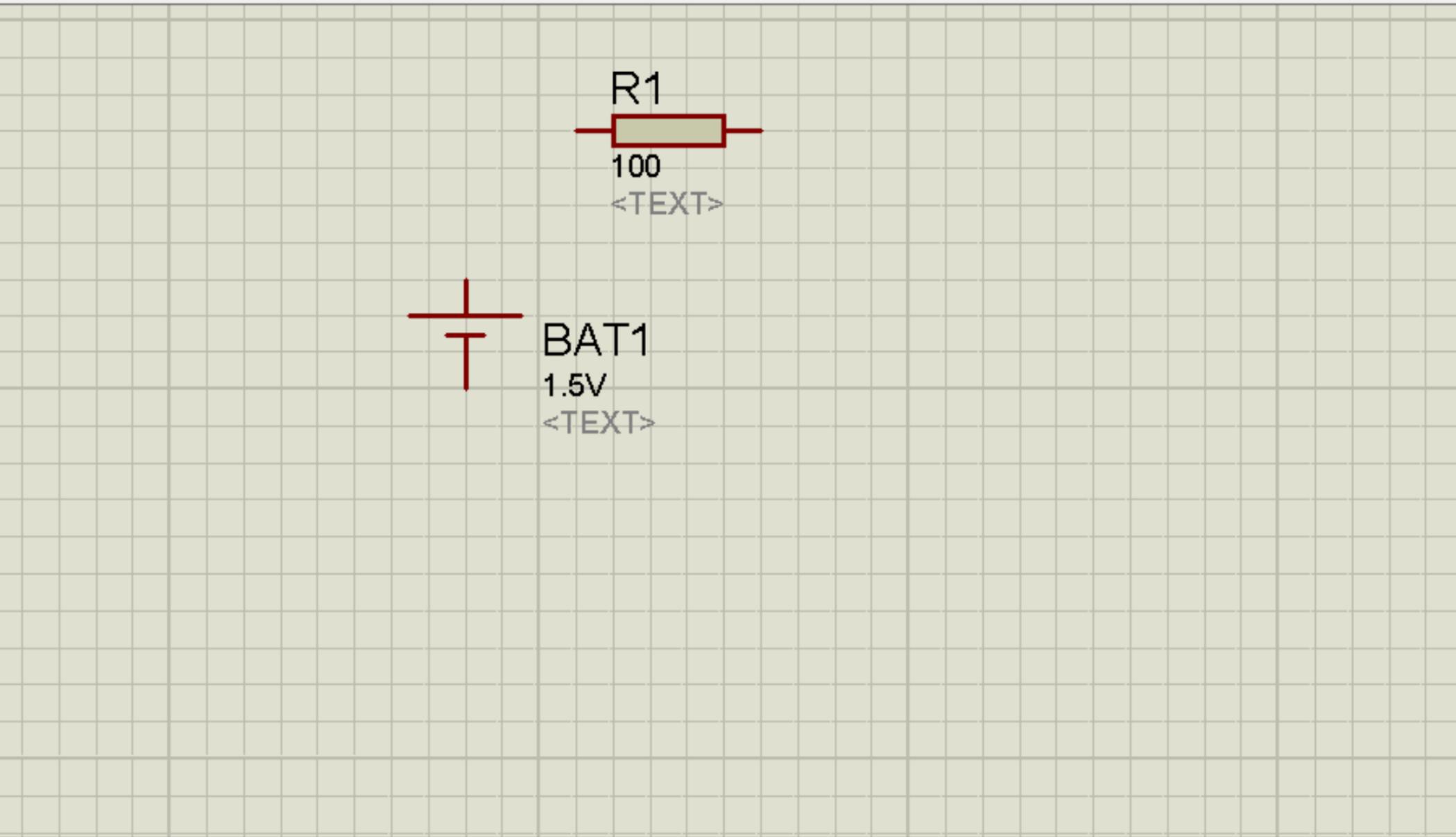
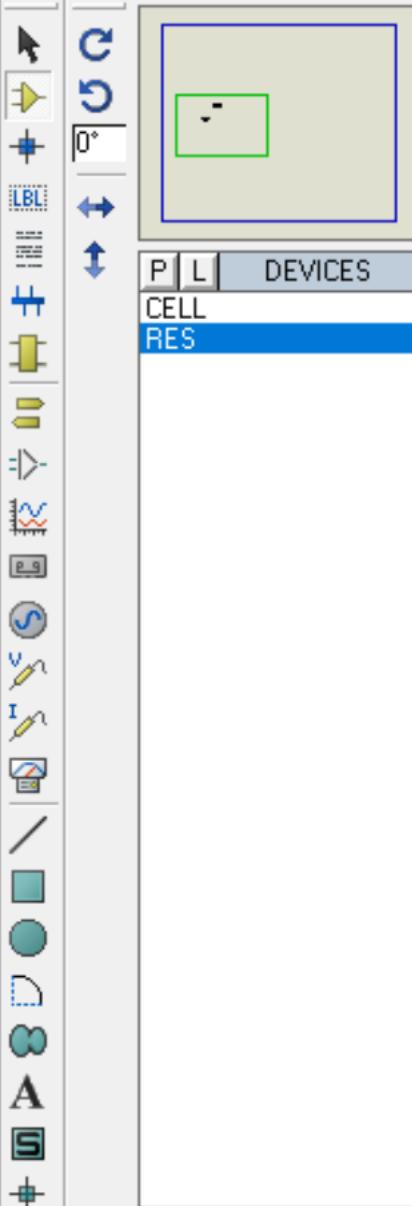


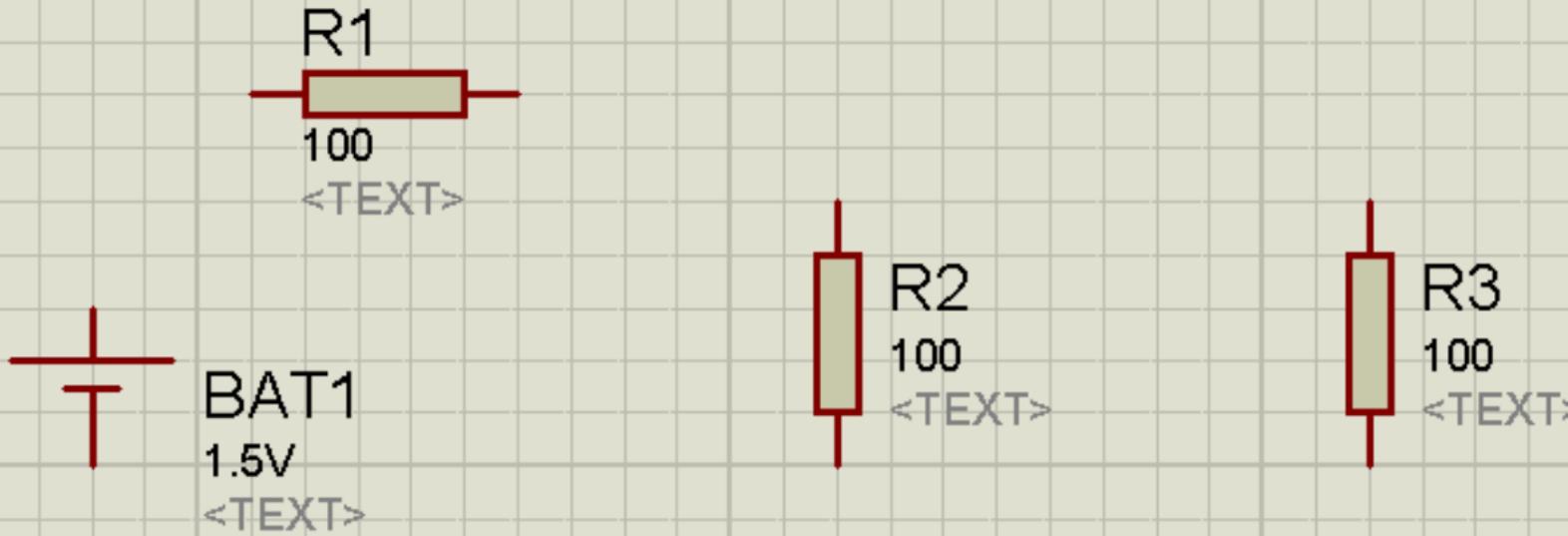
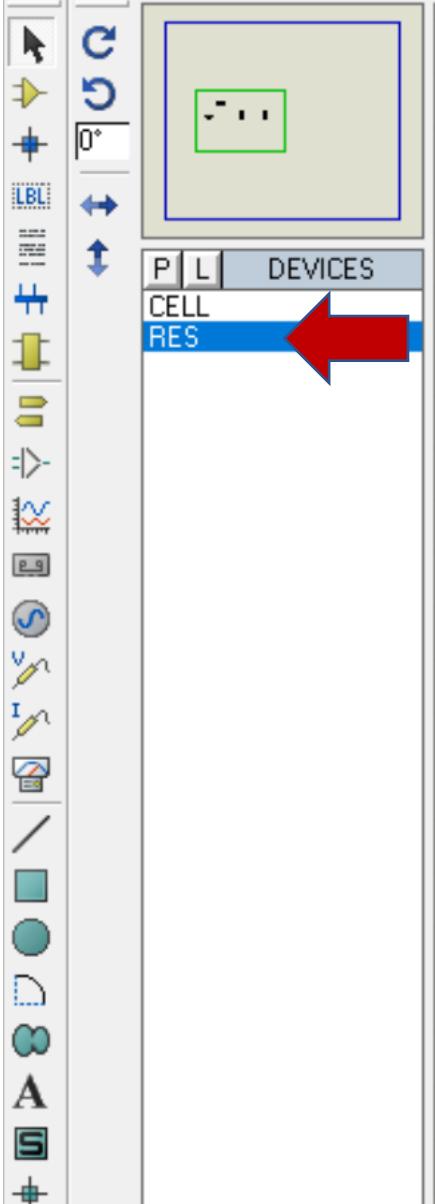
A large workspace for creating a schematic diagram. It features a grid and a blue border around the main area. A single blue dot is positioned on the grid, likely representing a connection point or a component's location.

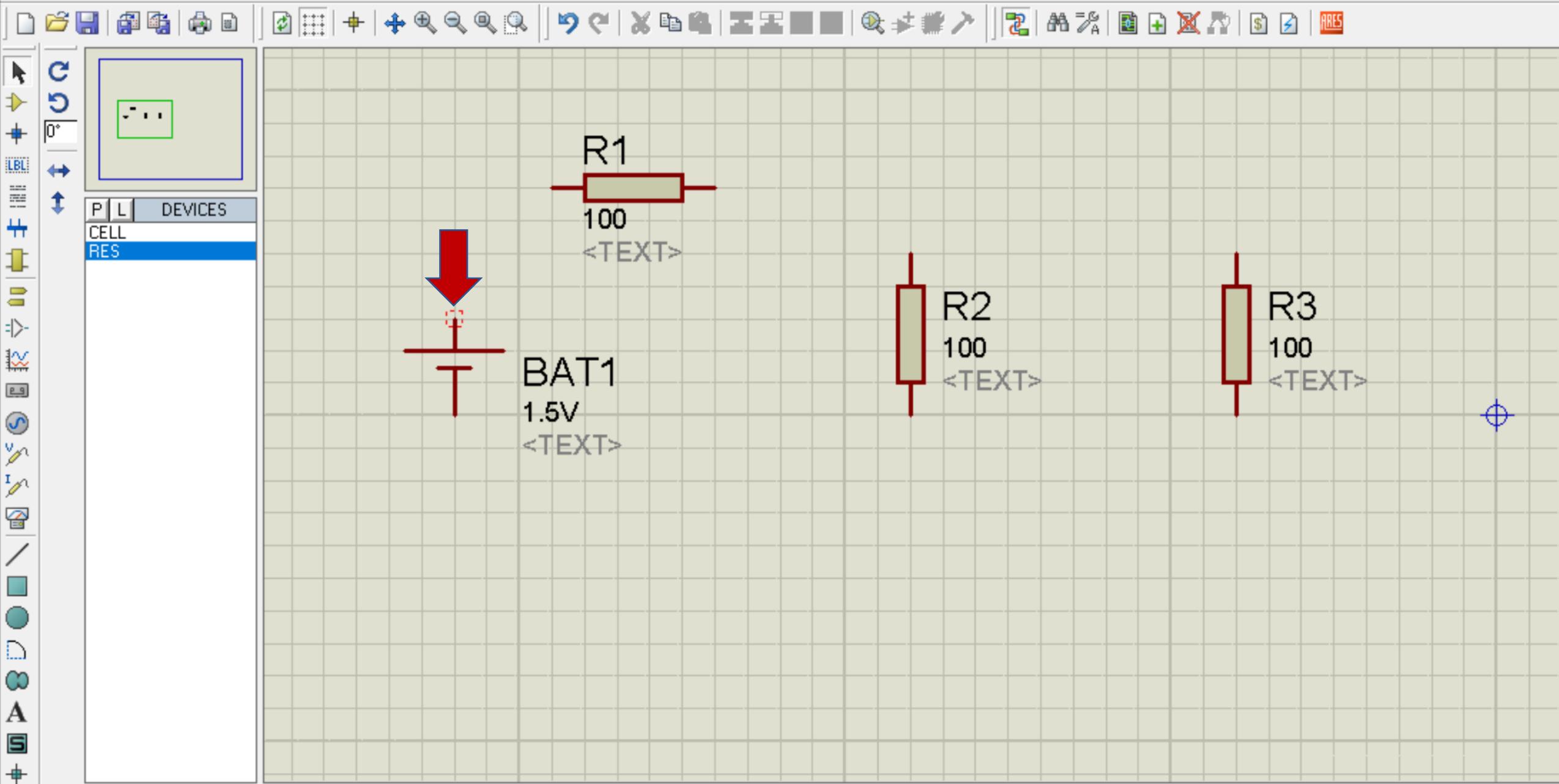


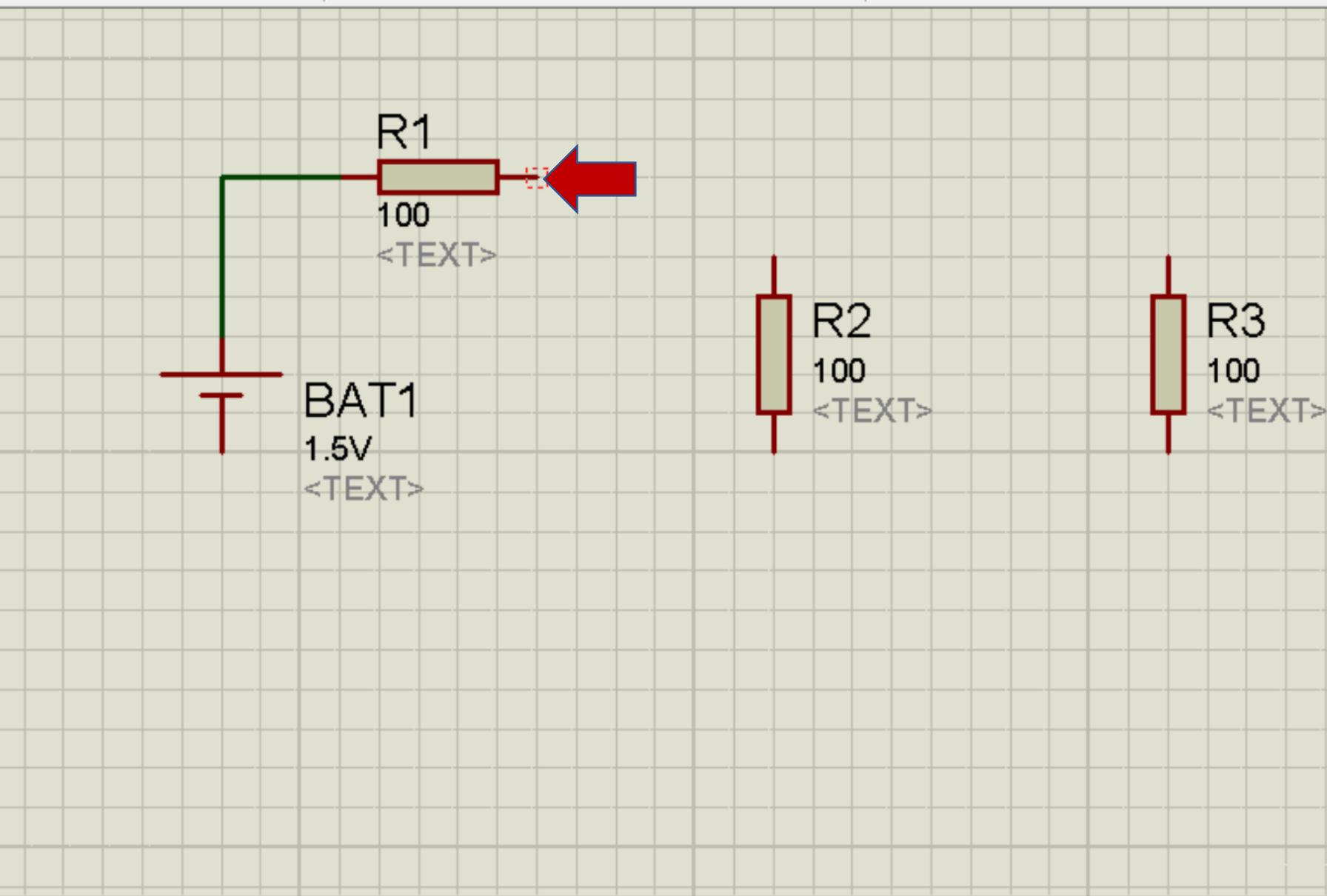
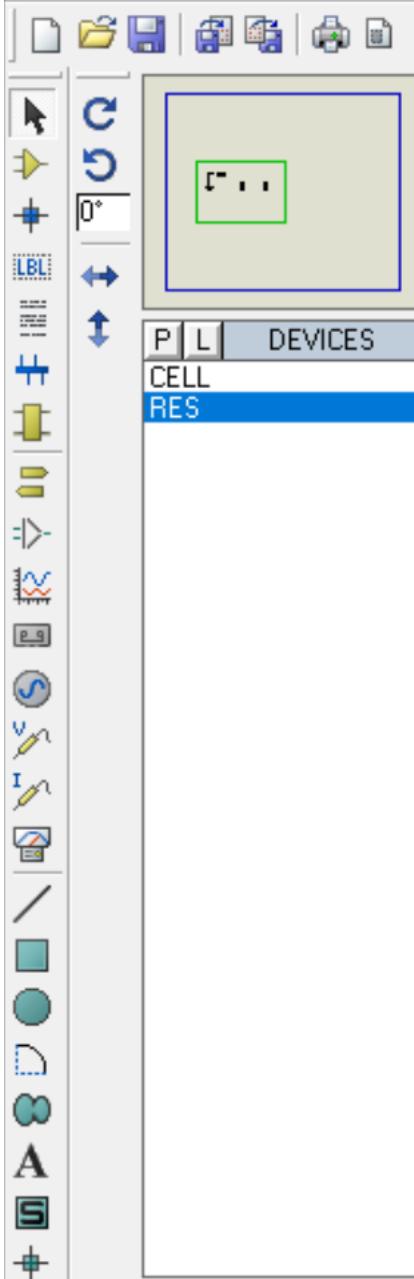


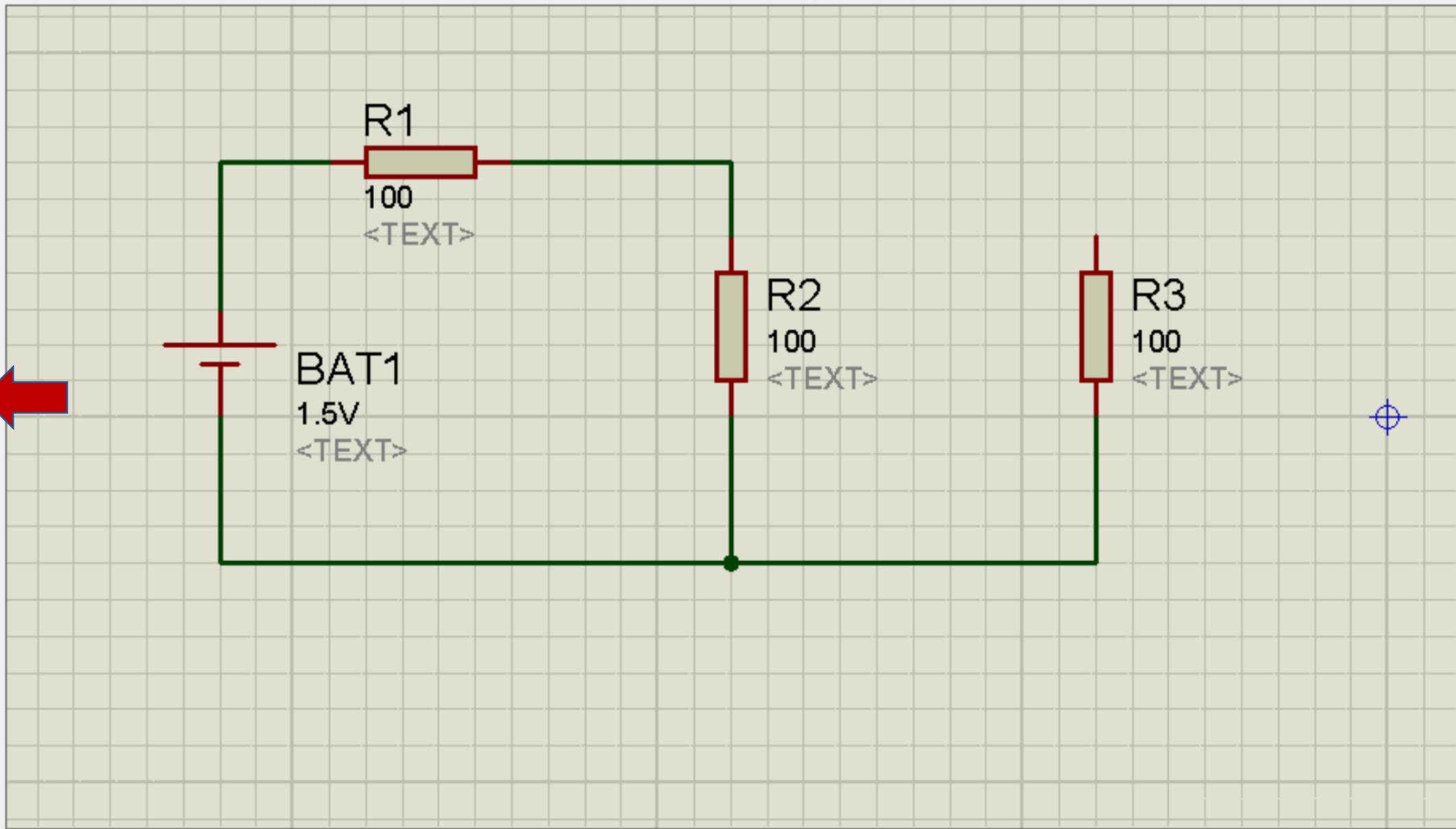
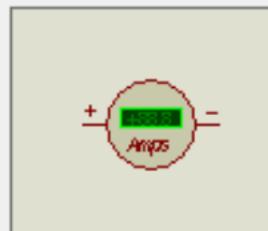


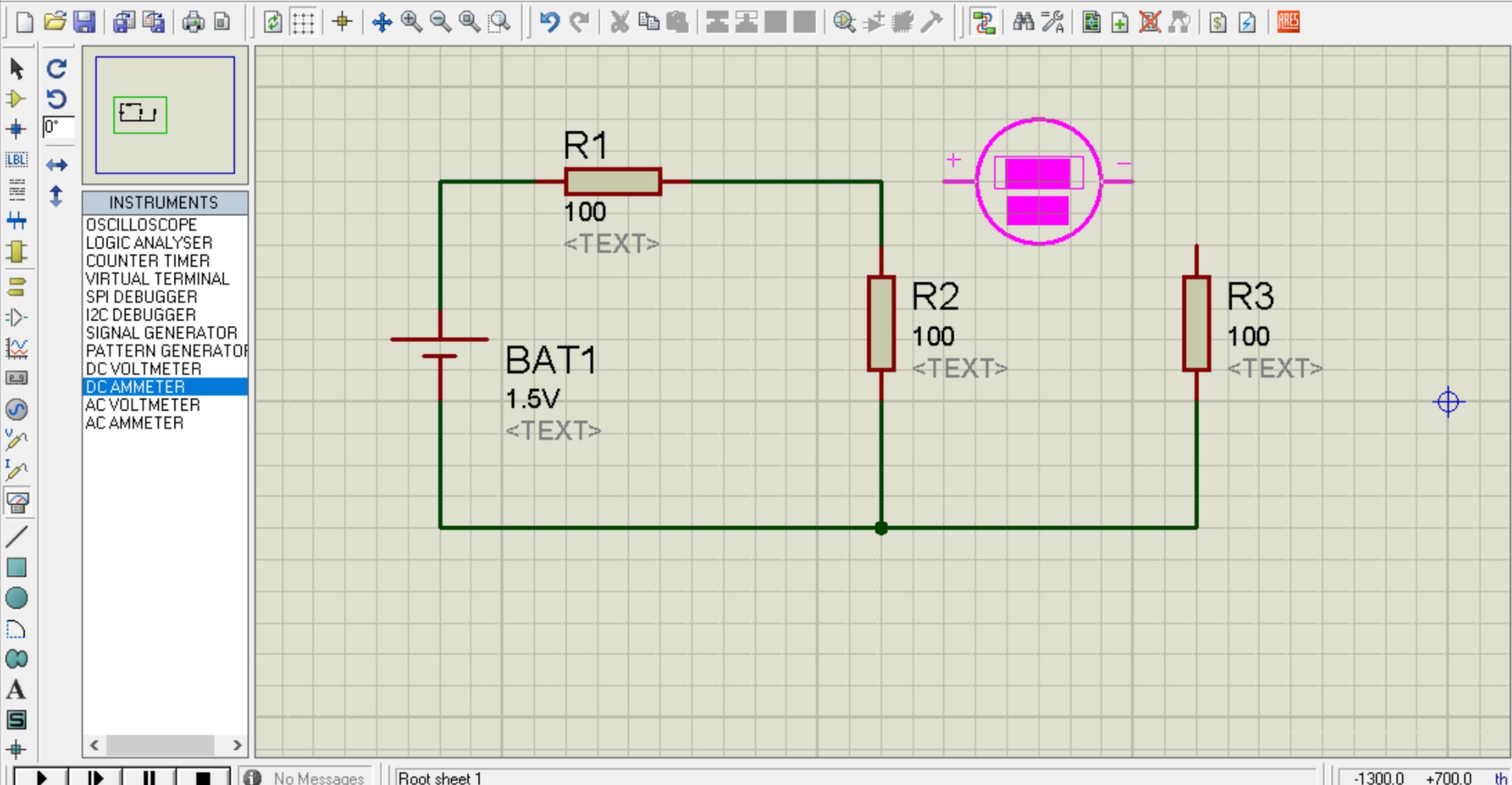


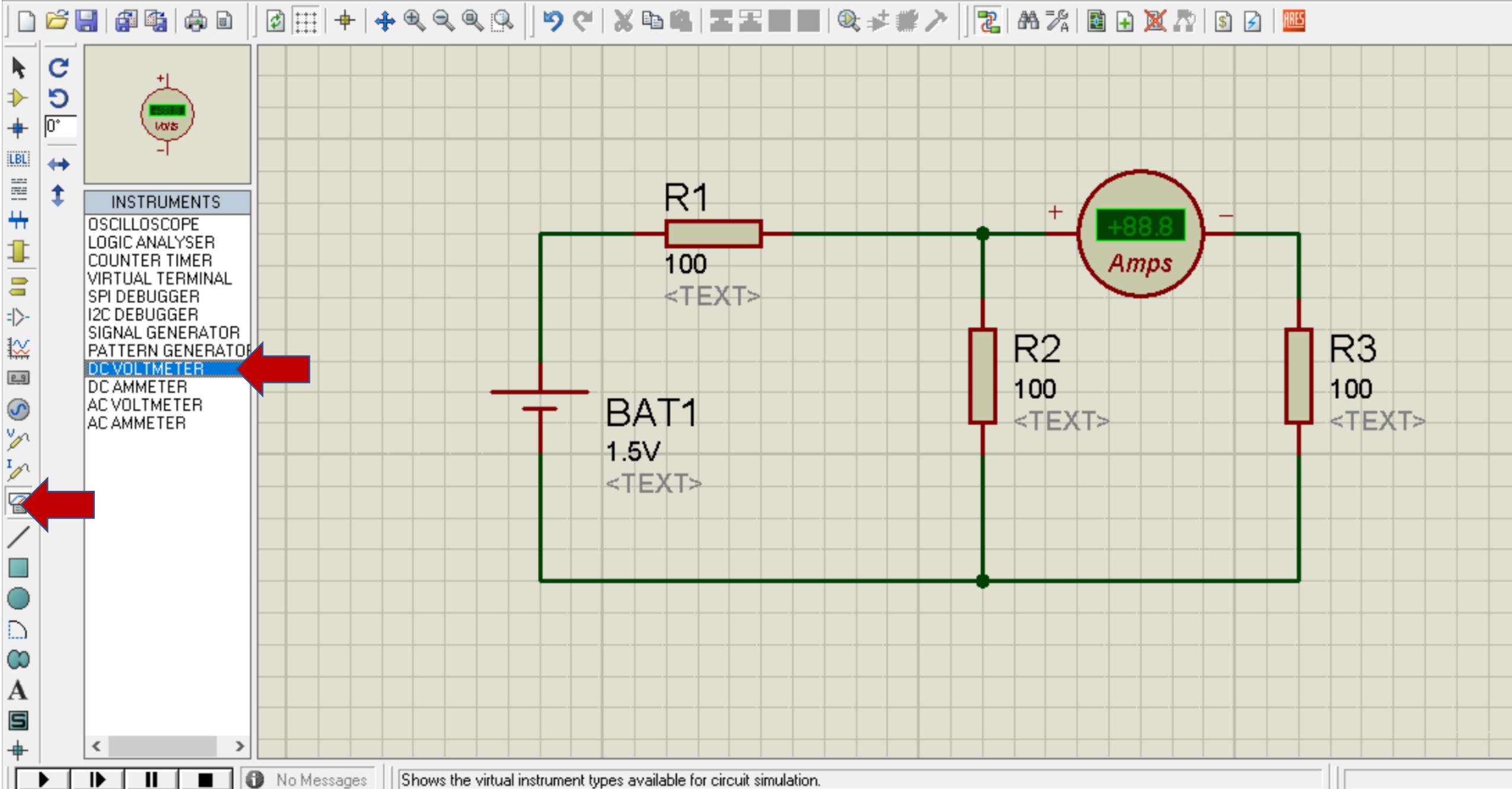


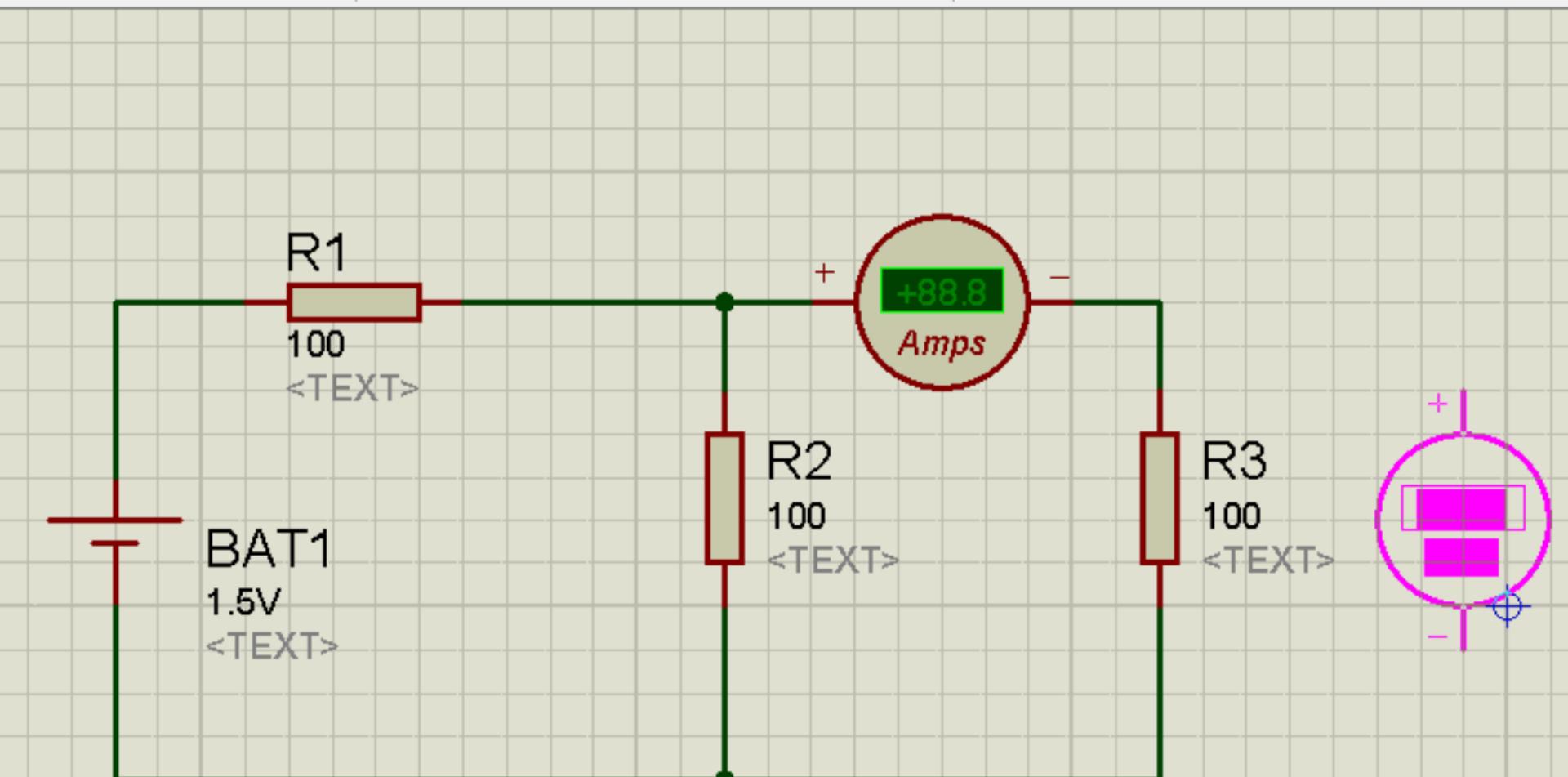
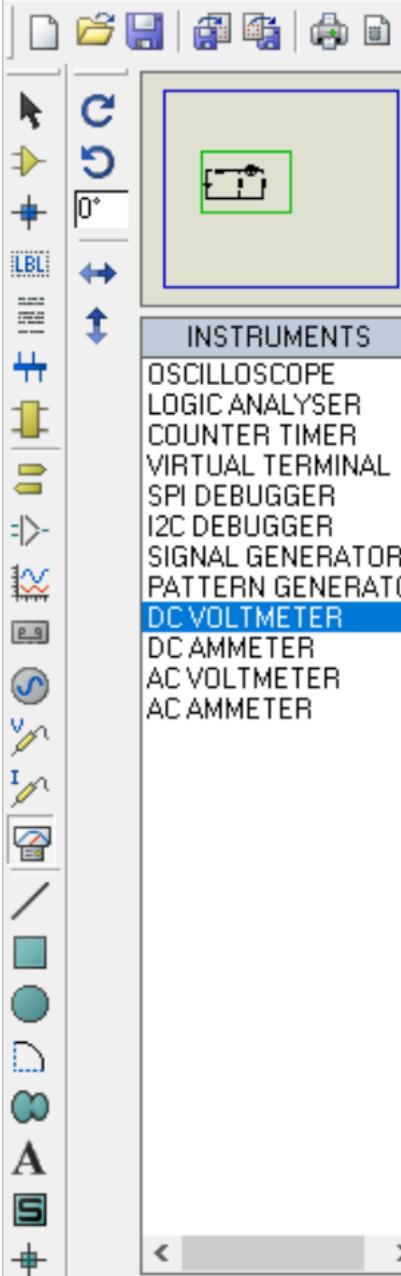


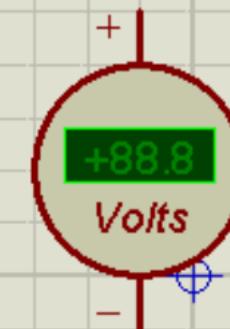
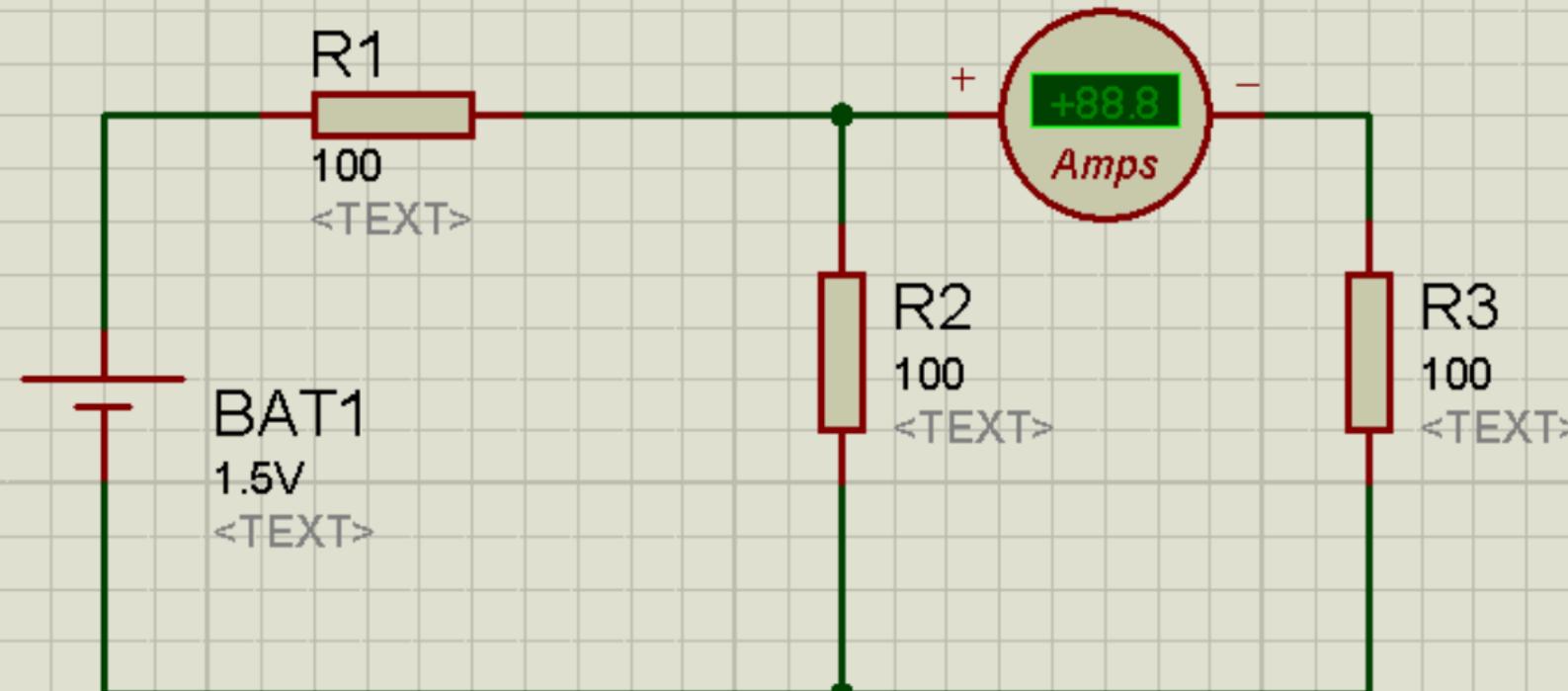
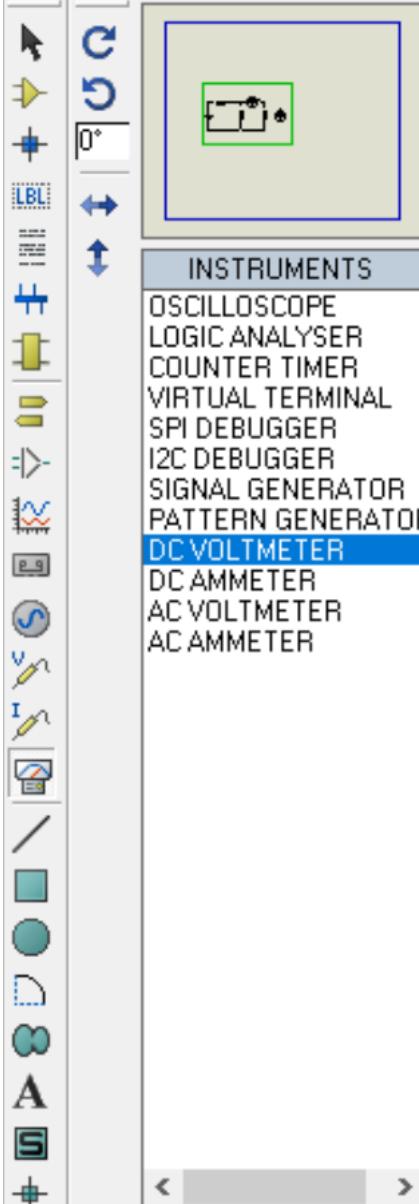


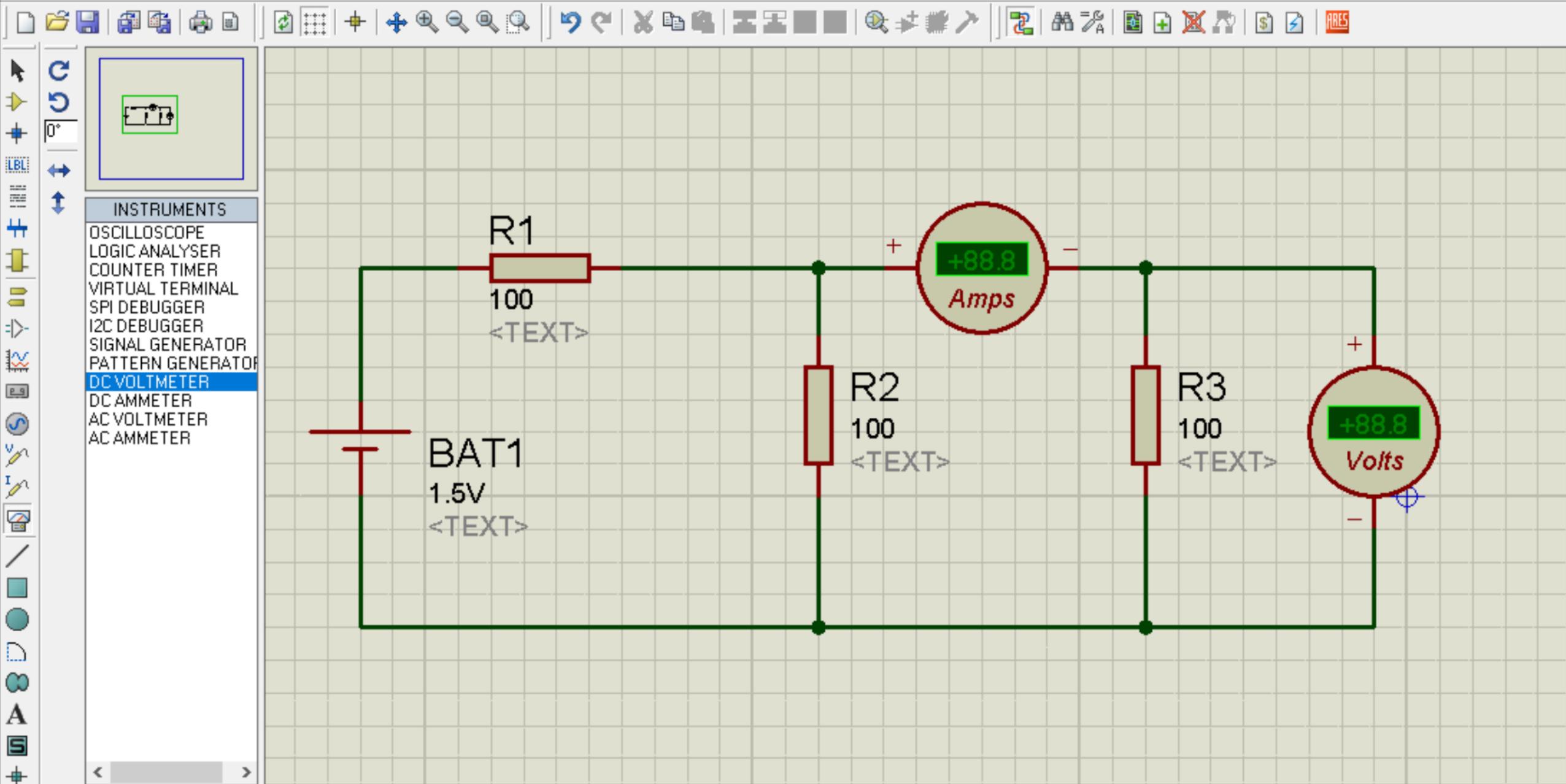


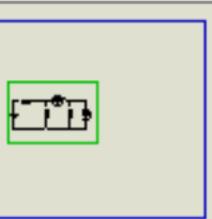
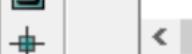
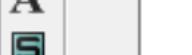
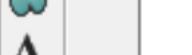
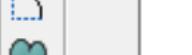
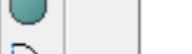
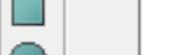
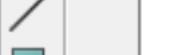
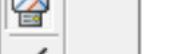
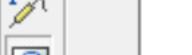
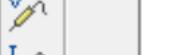
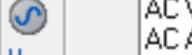
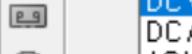
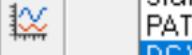
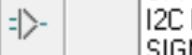
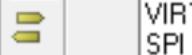
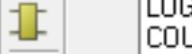












INSTRUMENTS

OSCILLOSCOPE

LOGIC ANALYSER

COUNTER TIMER

VIRTUAL TERMINAL

SPI DEBUGGER

I2C DEBUGGER

SIGNAL GENERATOR

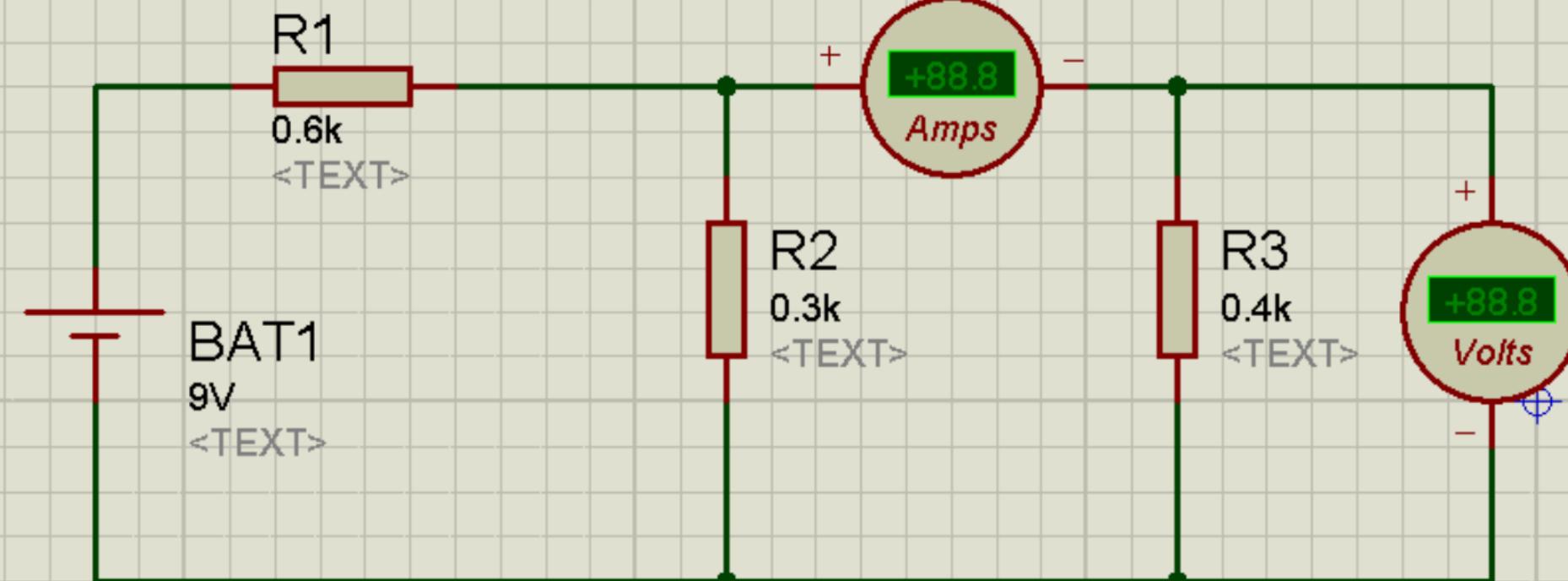
PATTERN GENERATOR

DC VOLTMETER

DC AMMETER

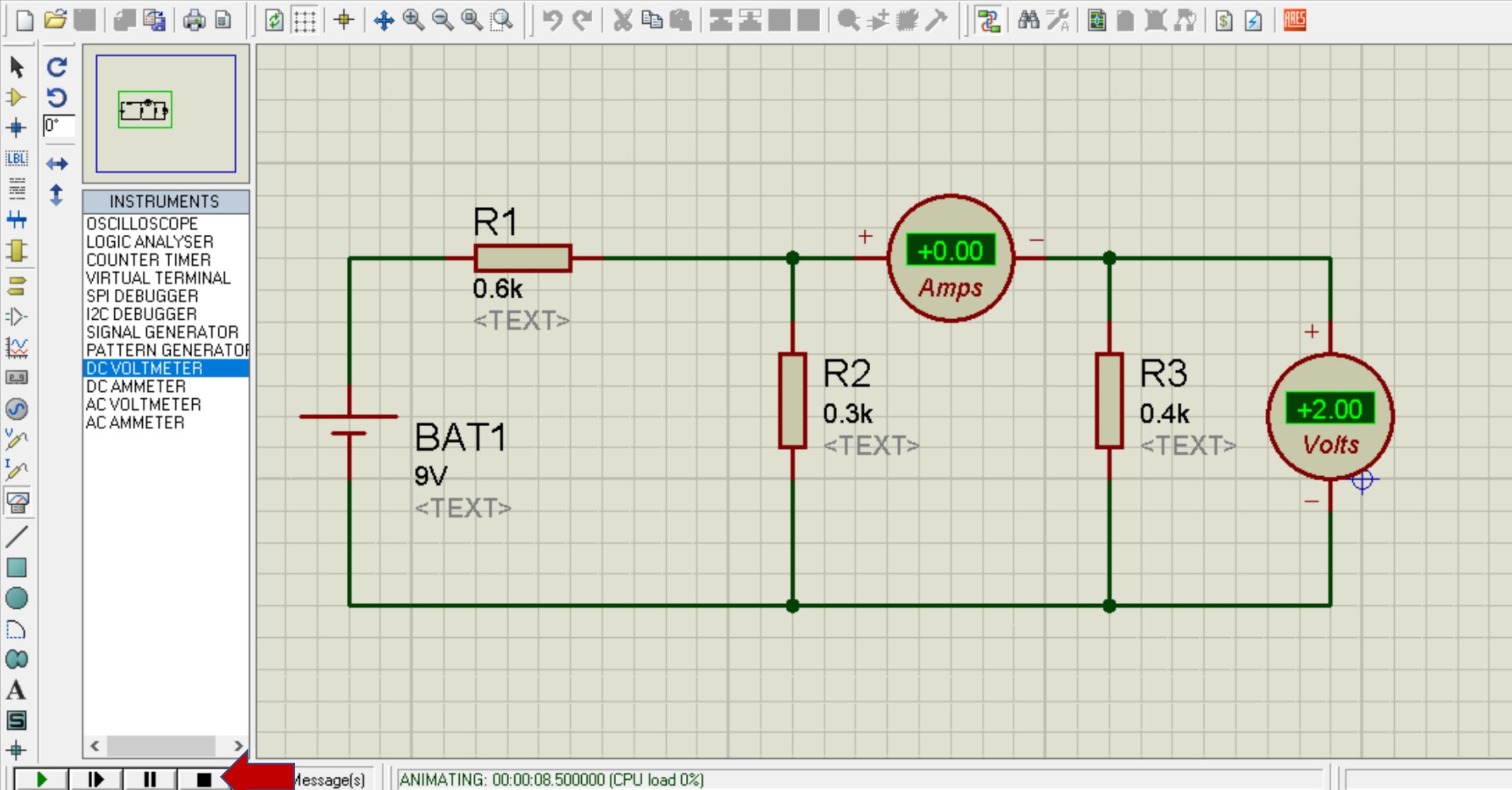
AC VOLTMETER

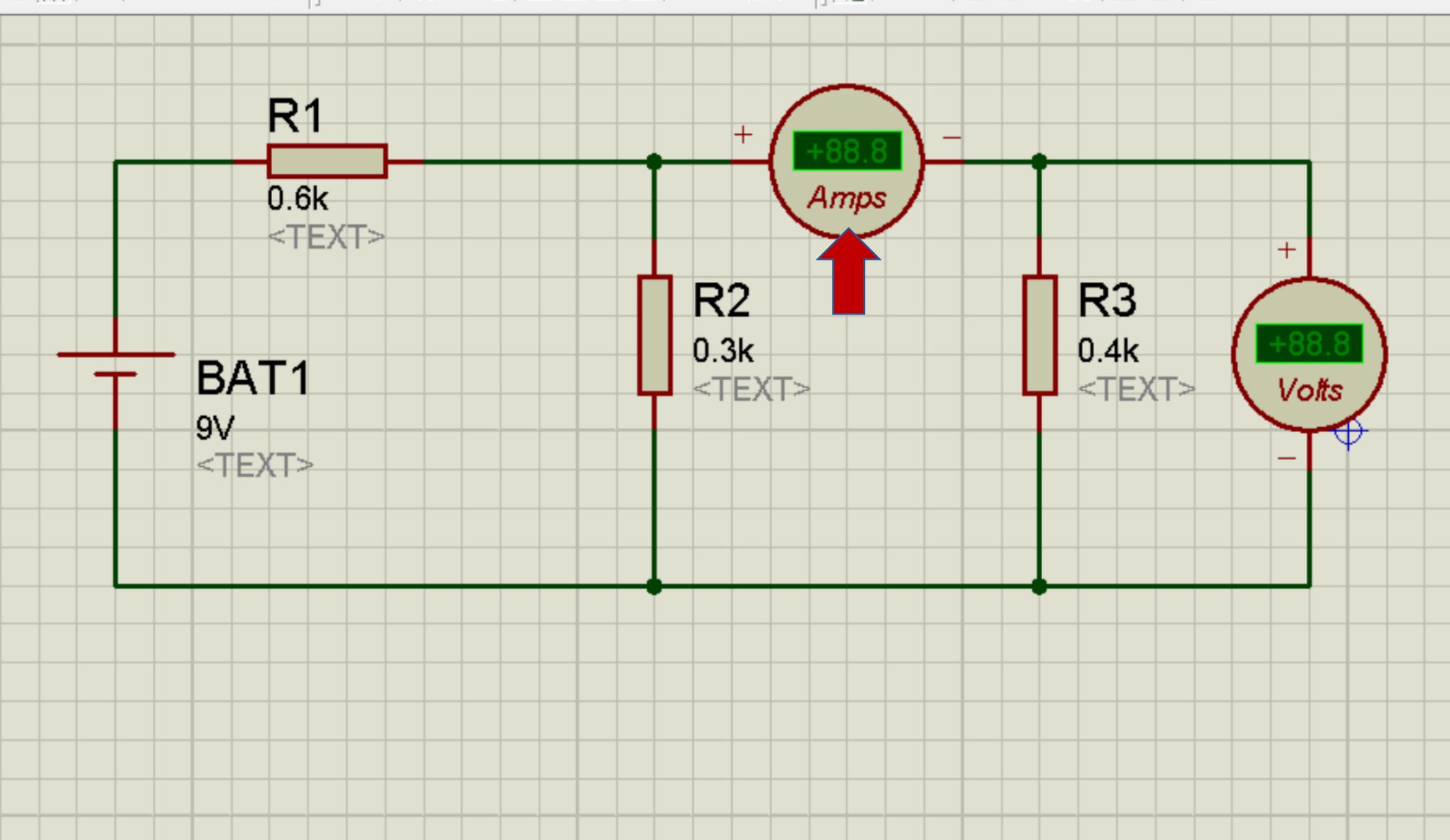
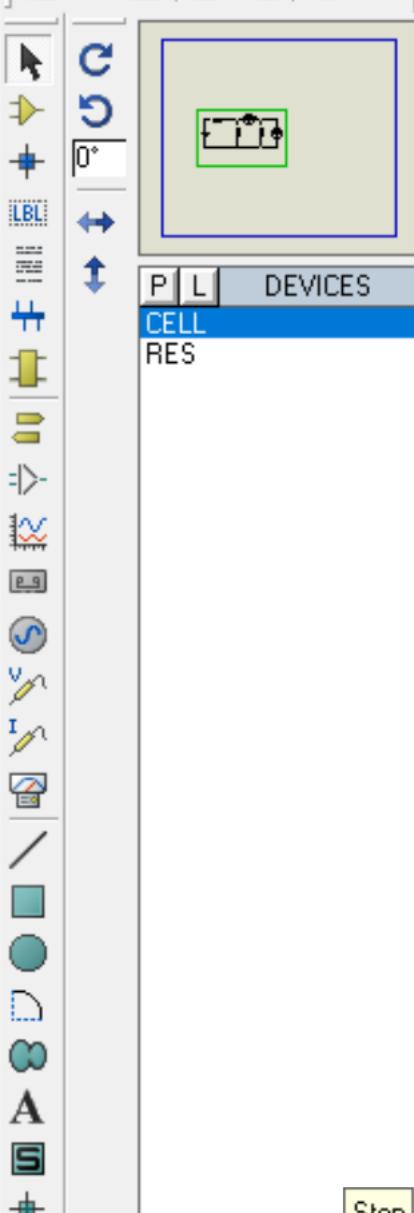
AC AMMETER



Run Simulation



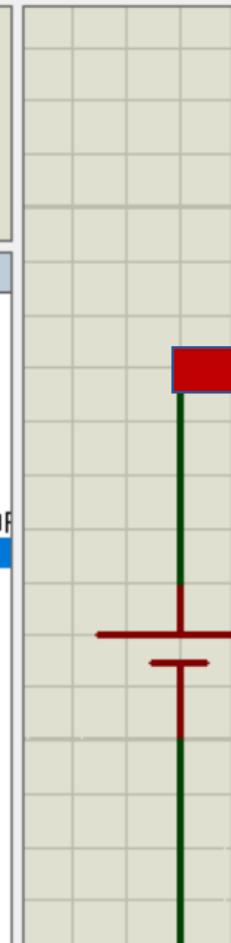
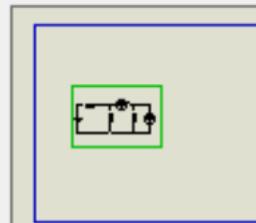




Stop

9 Message(s)

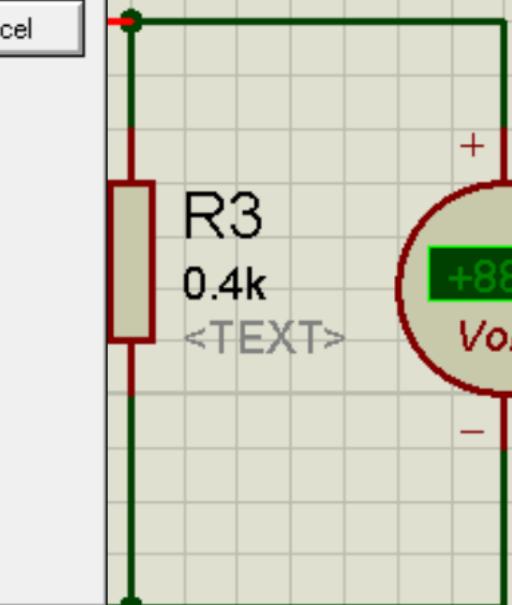
Stop the simulation

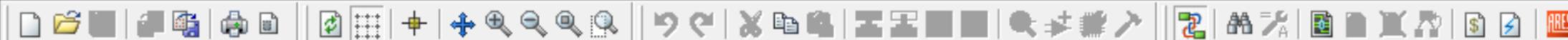


INSTRUMENTS

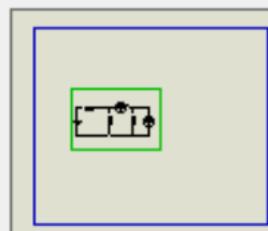
- OSCILLOSCOPE
- LOGIC ANALYSER
- COUNTER TIMER
- VIRTUAL TERMINAL
- SPI DEBUGGER
- I2C DEBUGGER
- SIGNAL GENERATOR
- PATTERN GENERATOR
- DC VOLTMETER**
- DC AMMETER
- AC VOLTMETER
- AC AMMETER

Edit Component

Component Reference: Hidden: Component Value: Hidden: Display Range: Amps (Default)Other Properties: Amps Millamps Microamps Exclude from Simulation Attach hierarchy module Exclude from PCB Layout Hide common pins Edit all properties as text



LBL



INSTRUMENTS

- OSCILLOSCOPE
- LOGIC ANALYSER
- COUNTER TIMER
- VIRTUAL TERMINAL
- SPI DEBUGGER
- I2C DEBUGGER
- SIGNAL GENERATOR
- PATTERN GENERATOR
- DC VOLTMETER
- DC AMMETER
- AC VOLTMETER
- AC AMMETER

