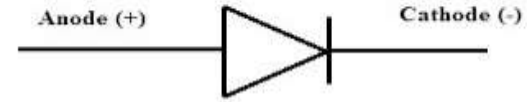
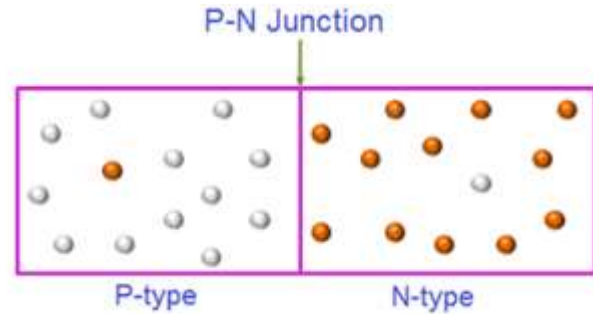


Electronic Devices

Lecture 4 **P-N Junction**

Dr. Roaa Mubarak

Diode symbol



- Diode current voltage Relation :

$$I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

V_D : Voltage across diode

I_D : Diode current

I_S : Reverse saturation current

V_T : Thermal voltage

η : Ideality Factor Constant (Si $\eta=2$, Ge $\eta=1$)

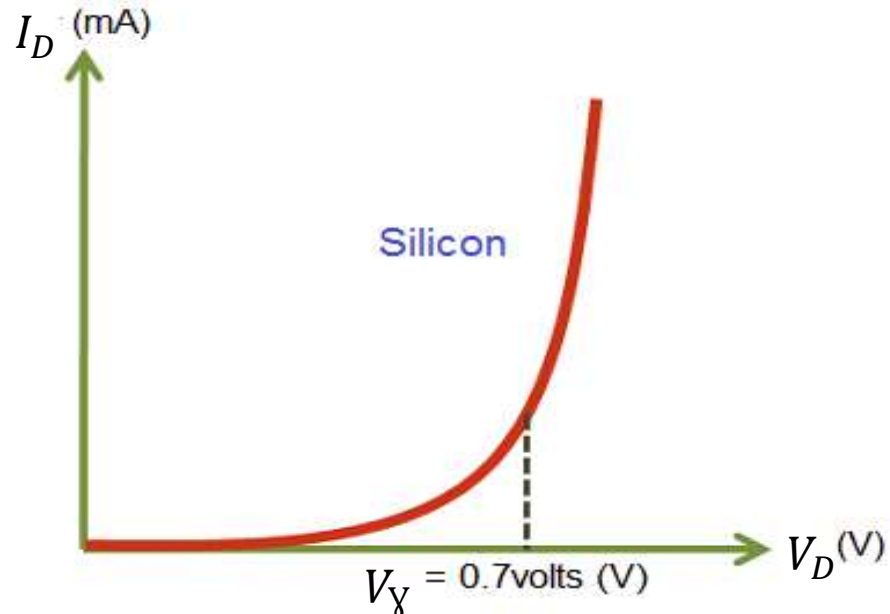
V-I Characteristics

$$I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

Forward

$$V_T \ll V_D, \quad e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} \gg 1$$

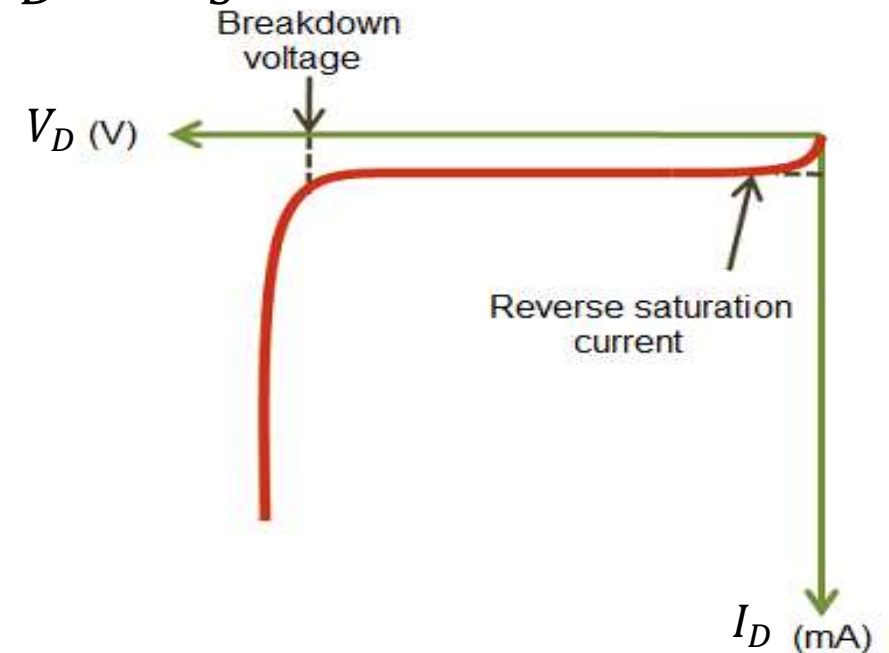
$$I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} \right)$$



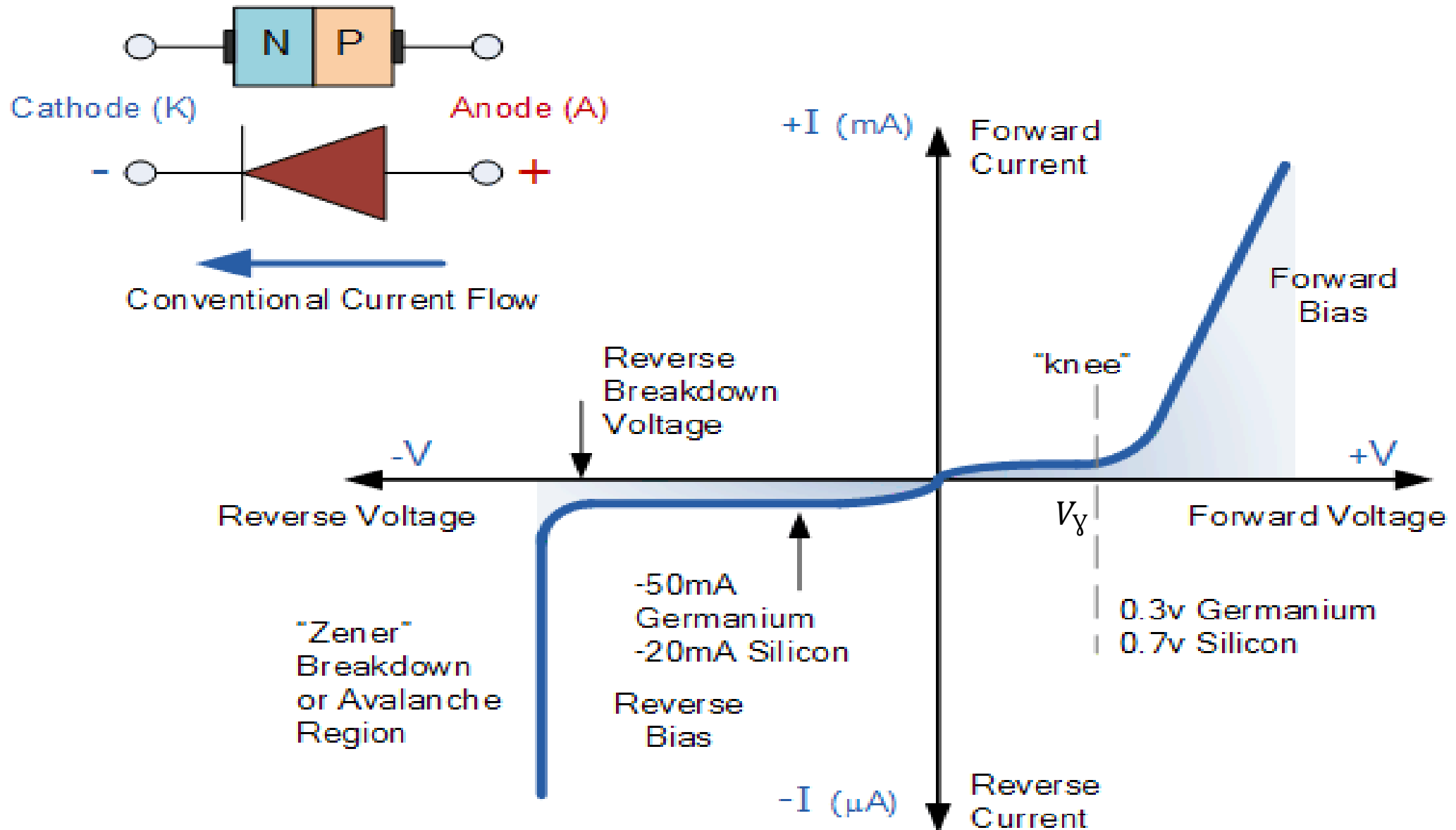
Reverse

$$V_D \ll V_T, \quad e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} \ll 1$$

$$I_D = -I_S$$



V-I Characteristics



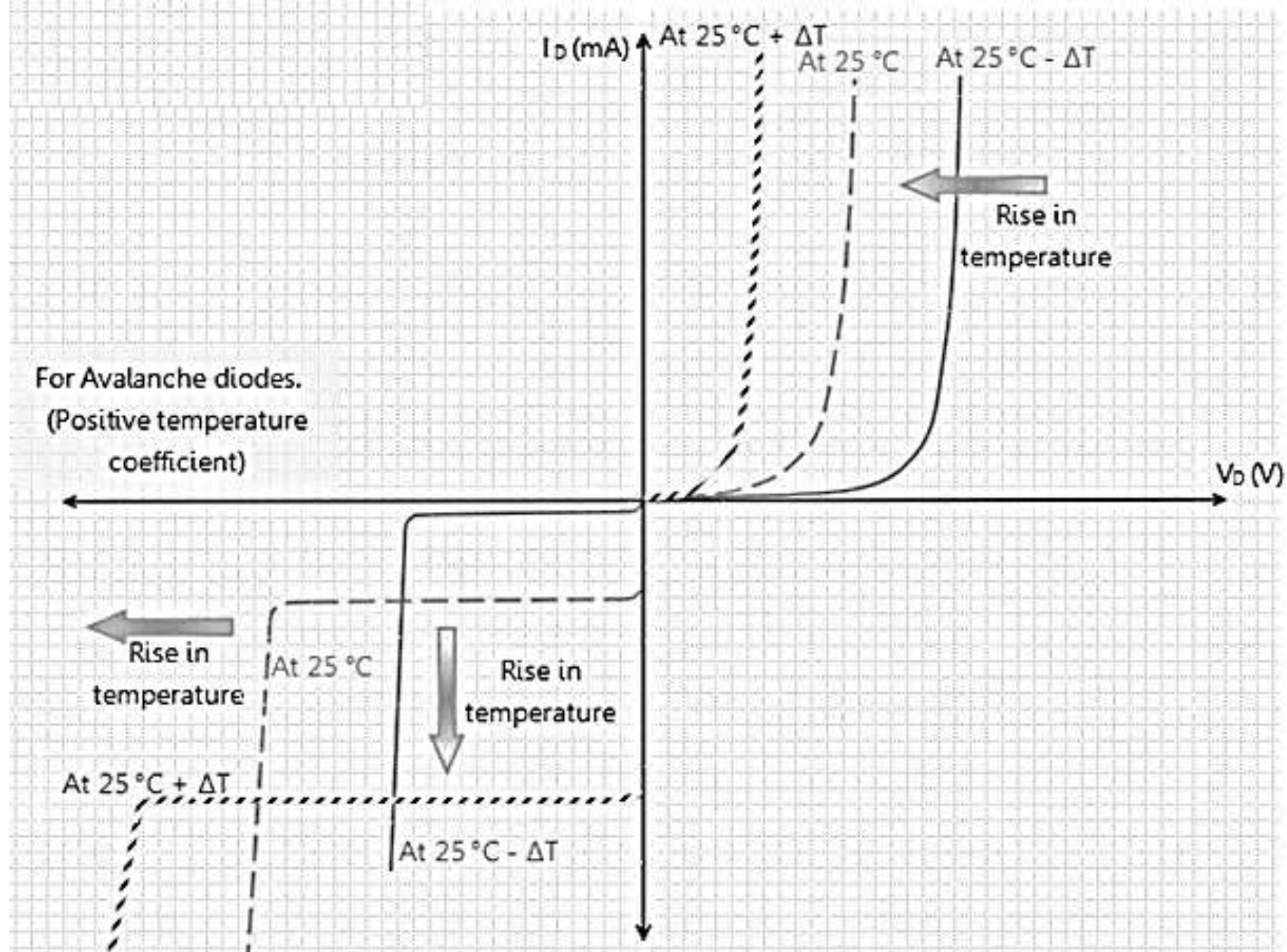
Temperature Effects

- Since I_s , V_T are function of temperature, So diode Char. Also vary with temperature.
- For silicon the change is approximately $2\text{mv}/^\circ\text{C}$
- The change in I_s is 7 percent $/^\circ\text{C}$
- The value of I_s is doubled every 10°C rise in temperature.

$$I_{s2} = I_{s1} \times 2^{\left(\frac{T_2 - T_1}{10}\right)}$$

Example: $I_{s1} = 1\mu\text{A}$ ----- then $I_{s2} = (1.07)^{10} \approx 2\mu\text{A}$

Temperature Effects



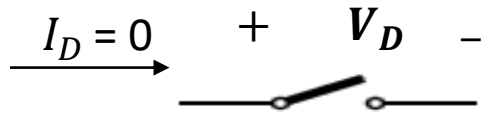
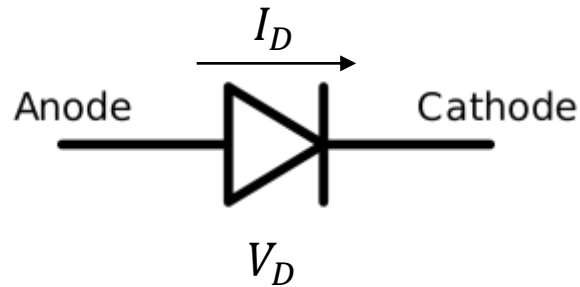
Diode Models

The diode as a circuit elements:

- Ideal Diode Model
- Large Signal model
- Small Signal model

The Ideal Diode Model

- The diode is designed to allow current to flow in only one direction.
- The perfect diode would be a perfect conductor in one direction (Forward bias) and a perfect insulator in the other direction (reverse bias).

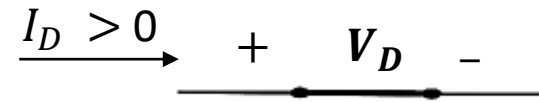


Reverse biased

$$V_D < 0, I_D = 0$$

Open Circuit

OFF



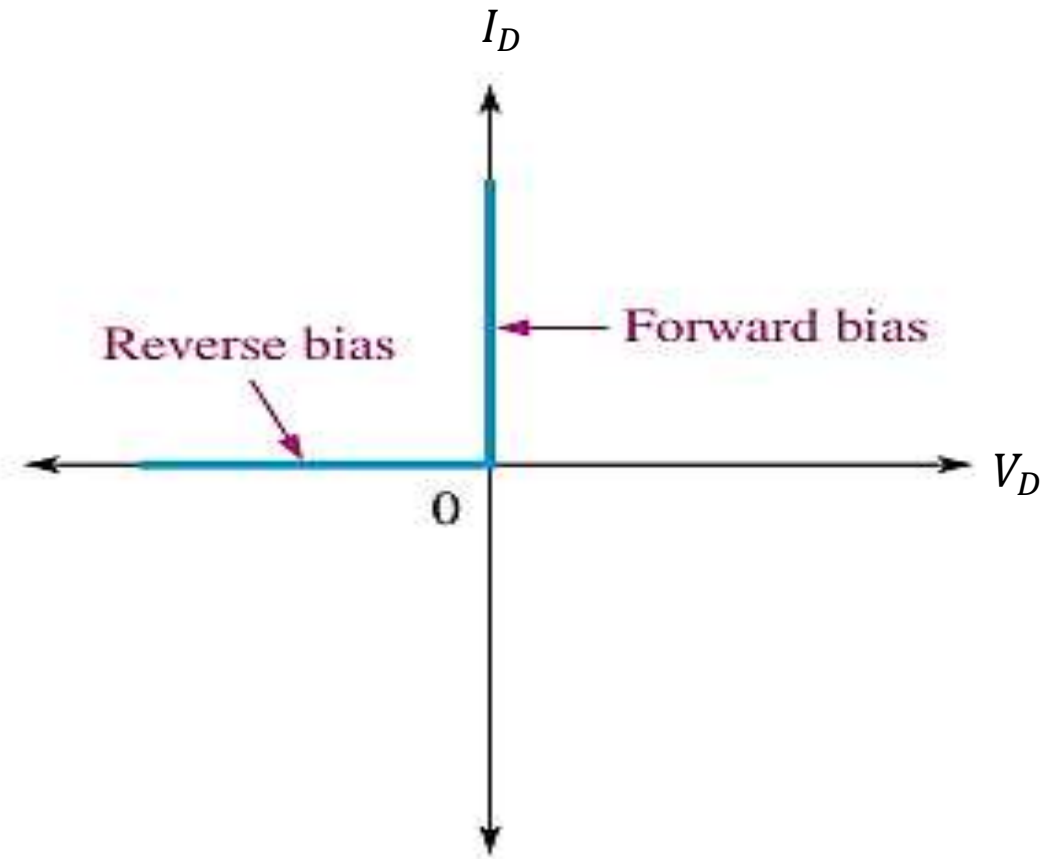
Forward biased

$$V_D = 0, I_D > 0$$

Short Circuit

ON

The Ideal Diode Model



Ideal V-I Characteristic Curve (blue)

The Ideal Diode Model

- Example:

Assume the diode in circuit below is ideal.

Determine the value I_D if:

- a) $V_s = 5\text{ V}$ b) $V_s = -5\text{ V}$
-

Sol:

- a) With $V_s = 5\text{ V}$, Diode is forward, for Ideal Model it replaced by short circuit.

$$I_D = \frac{V_s}{R} = \frac{5}{50} = 100\text{ mA}$$

- b) With $V_s = -5\text{ V}$, Diode is Reverse, for Ideal Model it replaced by open circuit.

$$I_D = 0$$

