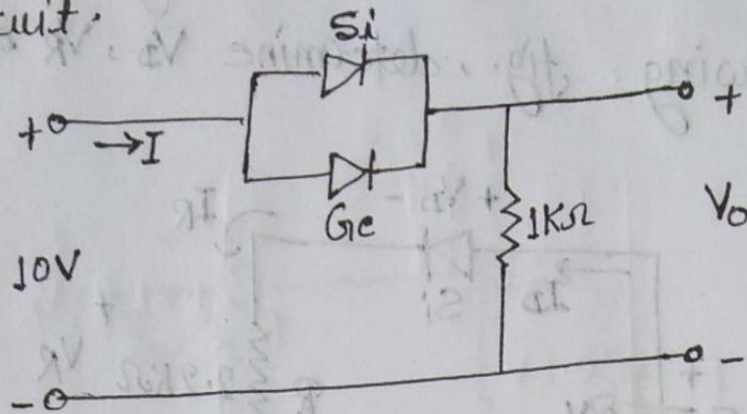
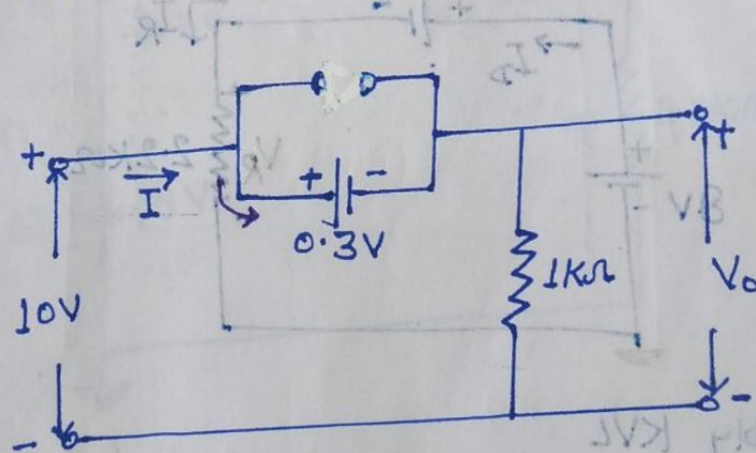


Q1. Determine  $V_o$  and  $I$  for the following circuit.



Sol<sup>n</sup> The cut-in voltage of Ge diode is  $0.3V$  while that for Si diode is  $0.7V$ . Hence Ge diode will start conducting first and it acts as a battery of  $0.3V$ .

Then the above ckt. reduces -



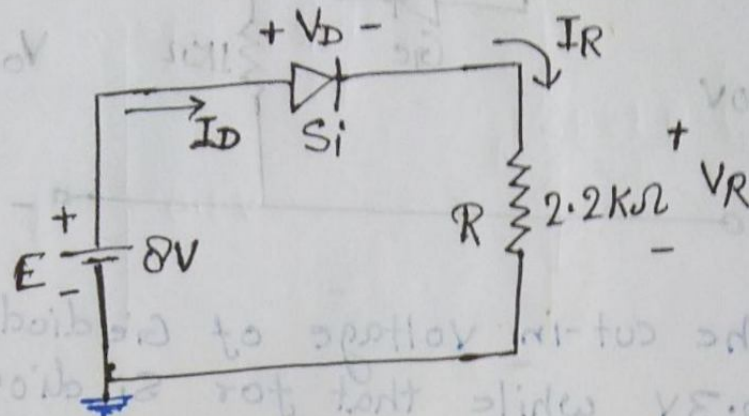
Applying KVL,

$$10 - 0.3 - I \times 1 \times 10^3 = 0 \Rightarrow 9.7 = I \times 10^3 \Rightarrow I = \frac{9.7}{10^3} = 9.7 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{9.7}{10^3} = 9.7 \text{ mA} \text{ Ans.}$$

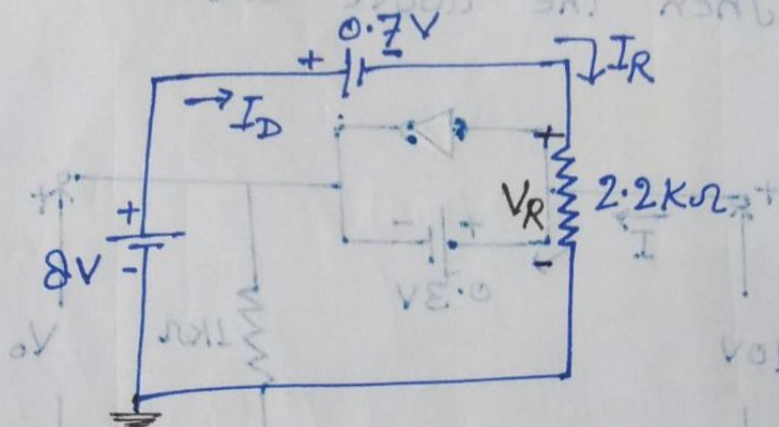
$$\therefore V_o = 9.7 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 9.7 \text{ V} \text{ Ans.}$$

Q. For the series diode configuration of following fig., determine  $V_D$ ,  $V_R$  and  $I_D$



Sol<sup>n</sup>- Here, diode is in the 'ON' state.

$$\therefore V_D = 0.7V \text{ Ans.}$$



Apply KVL

$$8 - 0.7 - V_R = 0$$

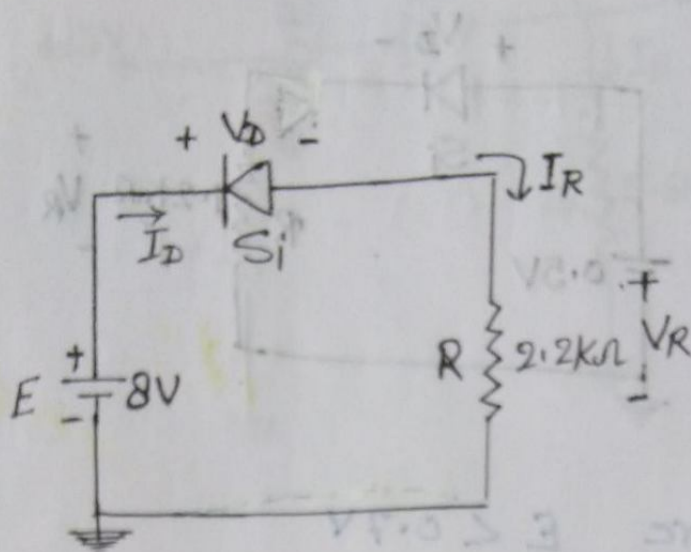
$$\Rightarrow V_R = 7.3V \text{ Ans.}$$

$$\therefore I_D = I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{7.3V}{2.2K\Omega}$$

$$\cong 3.32mA \text{ Ans.}$$

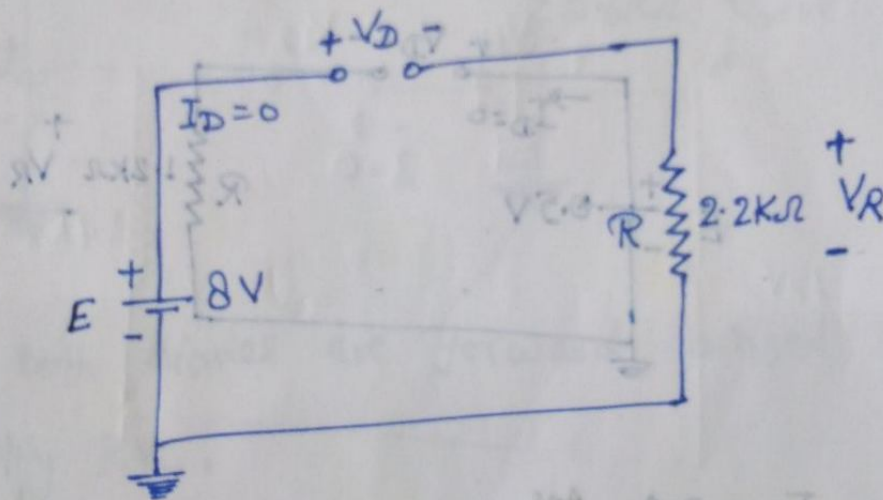


Q. For the following circuit, determine  $V_D$ ,  $V_R$  and  $I_D$



Sol<sup>n</sup>

Here diode is 'OFF'. Then



$$I_D = 0 \text{ A Ans}$$

$$\therefore I_D = I_R = 0$$

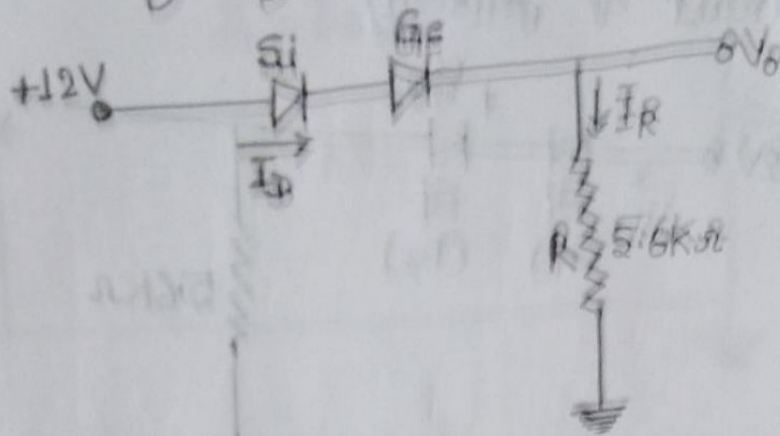
$$\therefore V_R = I_R \cdot R = 0 \text{ V. Ans.}$$

Now, apply KVL around the closed loop -

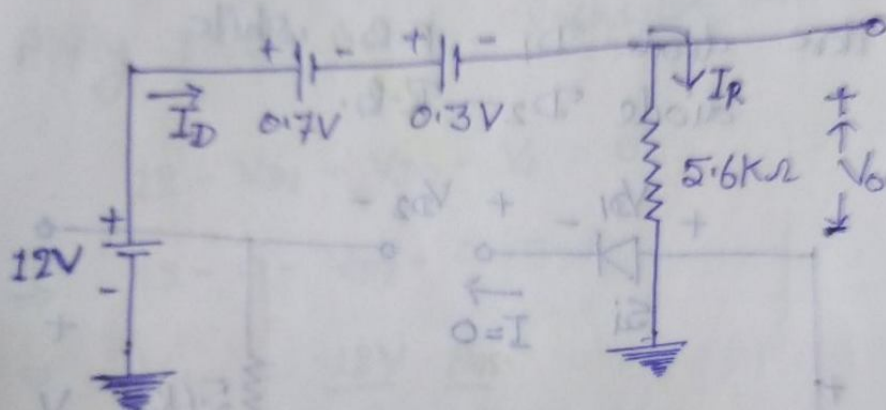
$$E - V_D - V_R = 0$$

$$\therefore V_D = E - V_R = E - 0 = E = 8 \text{ V Ans.}$$

Q. Determine  $V_o$  and  $I_D$  for the series ckt. of following fig.



Sol<sup>n</sup>



Here both diodes are forward biased

Apply KVL,

$$12 - 0.7 - 0.3 - V_o = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o = 11 \text{ V} \text{ Ans.}$$

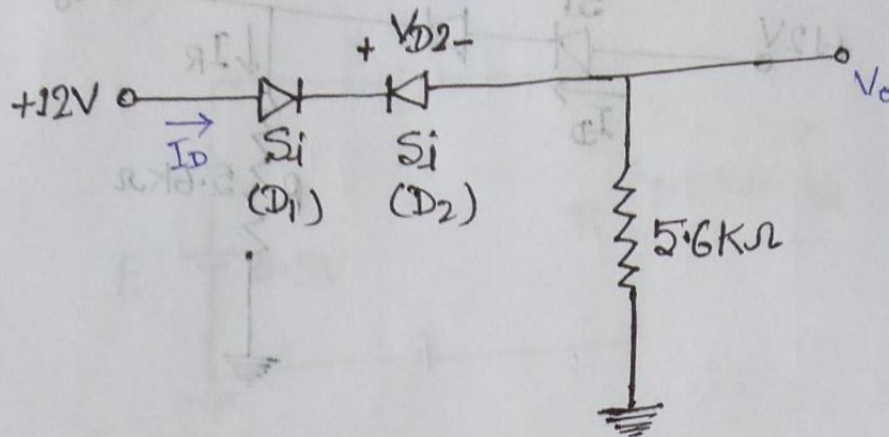
and current,

$$I_D = I_R = \frac{V_o}{R} = \frac{11 \text{ V}}{5.6 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

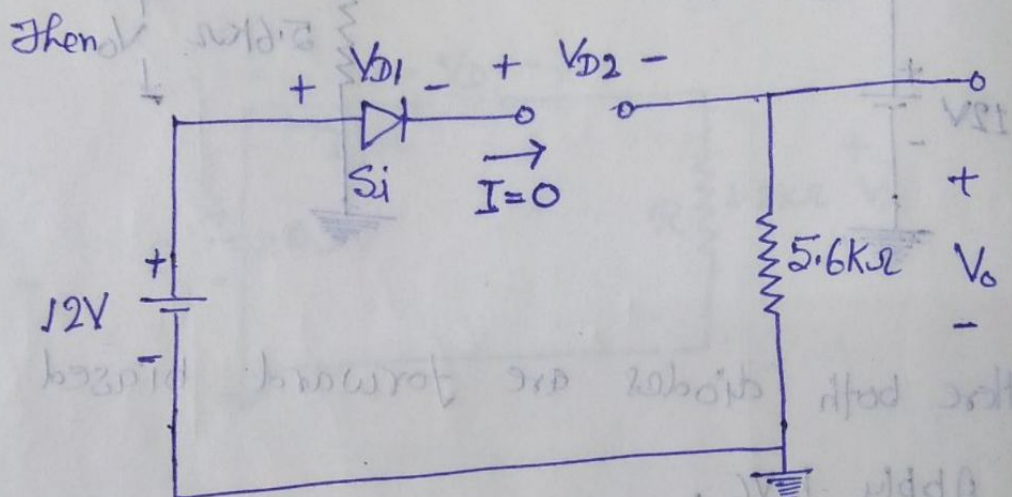
$$\approx 1.96 \text{ mA} \text{ Ans.}$$



Q Determine  $I_D$ ,  $V_{D2}$  and  $V_o$  for the circuit of following -



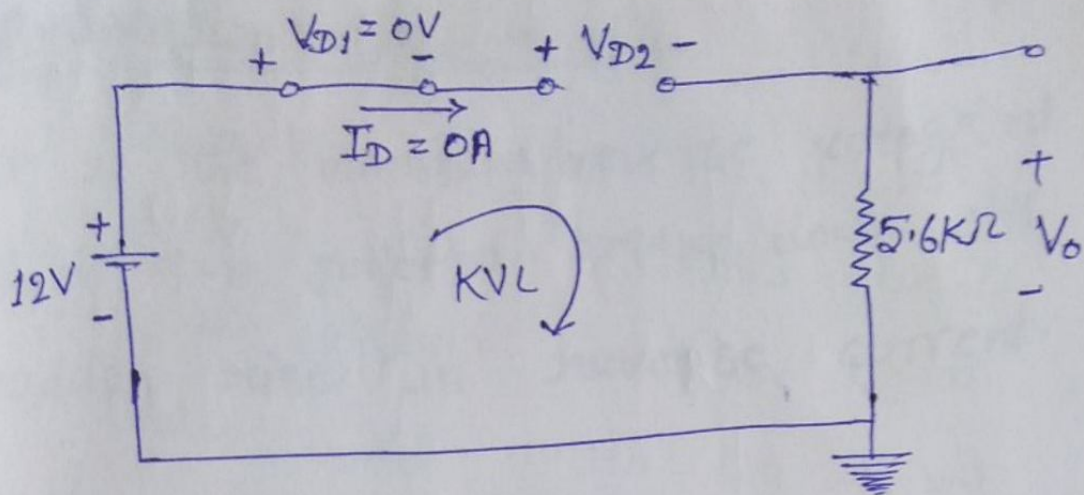
Sol<sup>n</sup> - Here diode  $D_1$  - F.B. while diode  $D_2$  - R.B.



Since the combination of a short circuit in series with an open circuit always results in an open circuit and

$$I_D = 0A. \text{ Ans}$$

$$\therefore V_{D1} = 0V$$



$$\therefore V_o = I_R \cdot R = I_D \cdot R = (0A) \cdot R = \underline{0V} \text{ Ans.}$$

Apply KVL in a clockwise direction, we get -

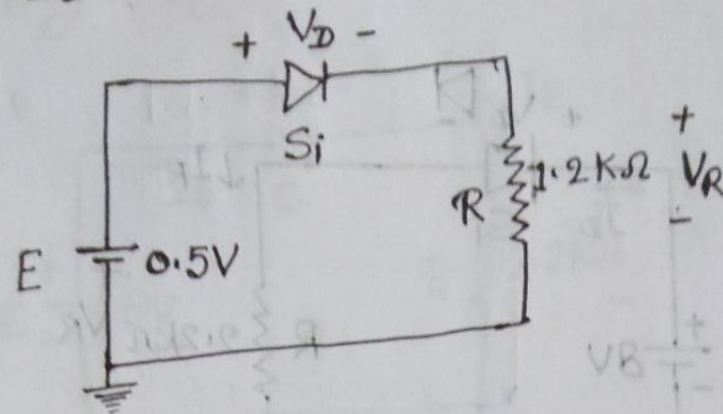
$$12 - V_{D1} - V_{D2} - V_o = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 - 0 - V_{D2} - 0 = 0$$

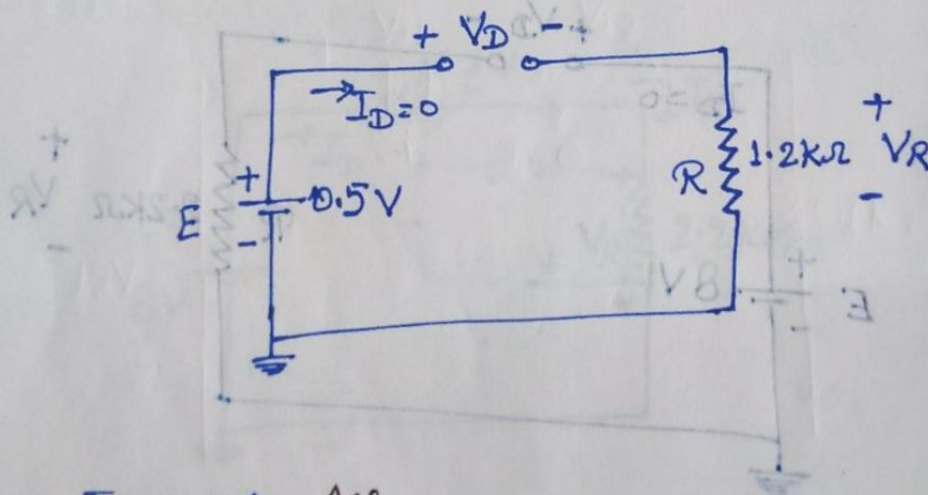
$$\Rightarrow V_{D2} = \underline{12V} \text{ Ans.}$$



Q. For the following ckt, determine  $V_D$ ,  $V_R$  and  $I_D$ .



Sol<sup>n</sup>- Here  $E < 0.7V$   
 i.e.  $0.5V < 0.7V$   
 Hence, diode is in 'OFF' state



$$\therefore I_D = 0A \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

$$\therefore I_R = 0A$$

$$\therefore V_R = I_R \cdot R = 0V \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

and

$$V_D = E = 0.5V \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$