CSE251: Electronic Devices and Circuits

Diodes - 2

Prepared By:

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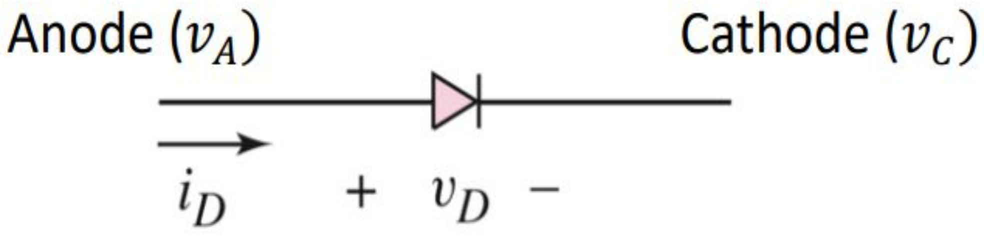
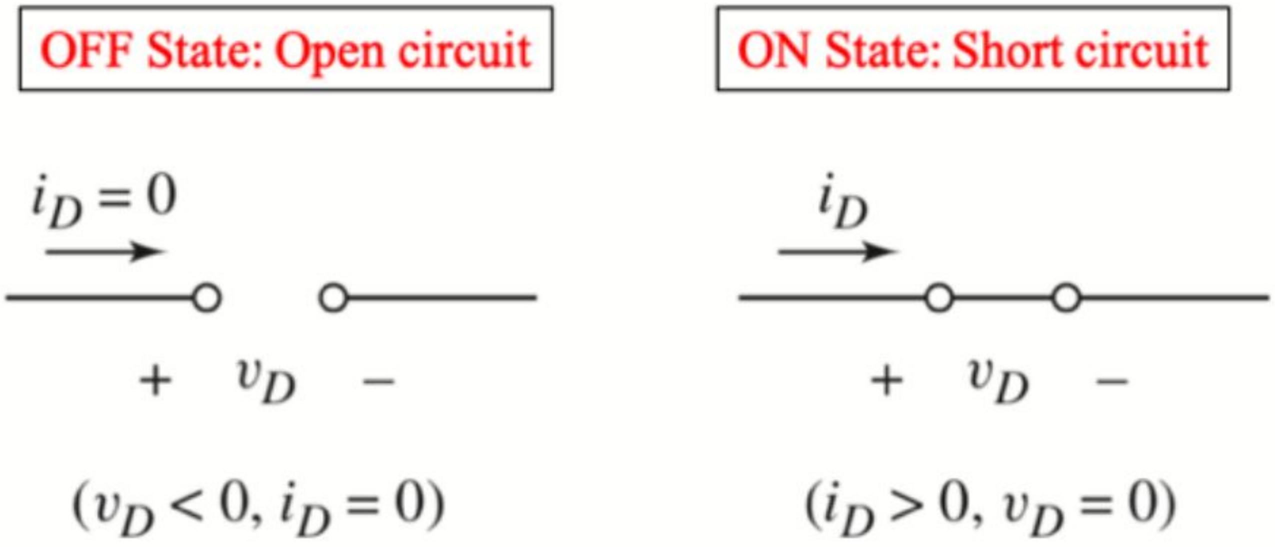
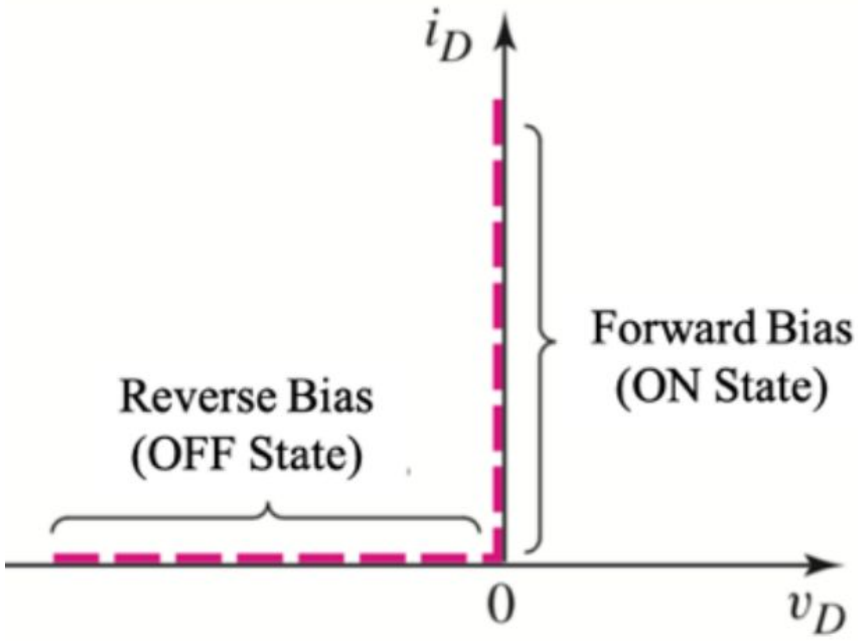
Outline

- **Diode Models and IV Characteristics: Review**
- **Diode Logic OR operation**
- **Diode Logic AND operation**

Review: Ideal Diode Model

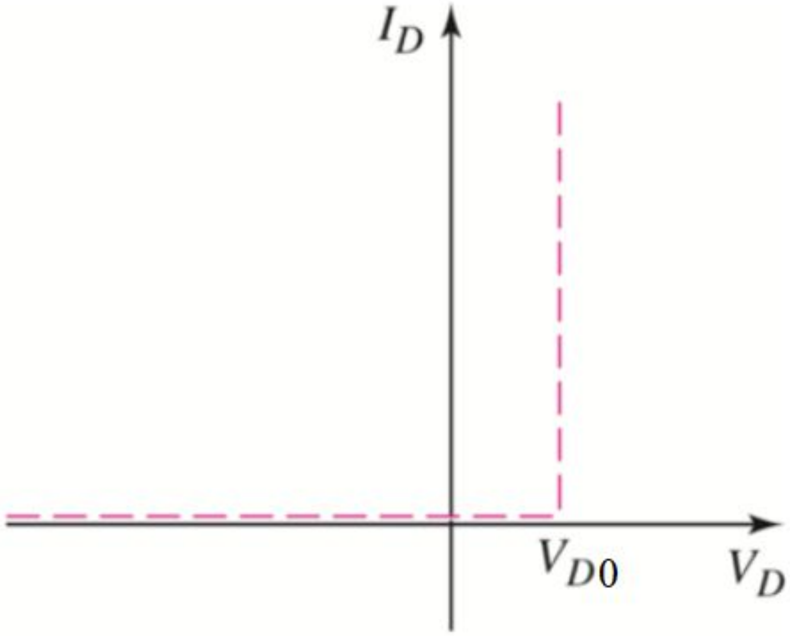


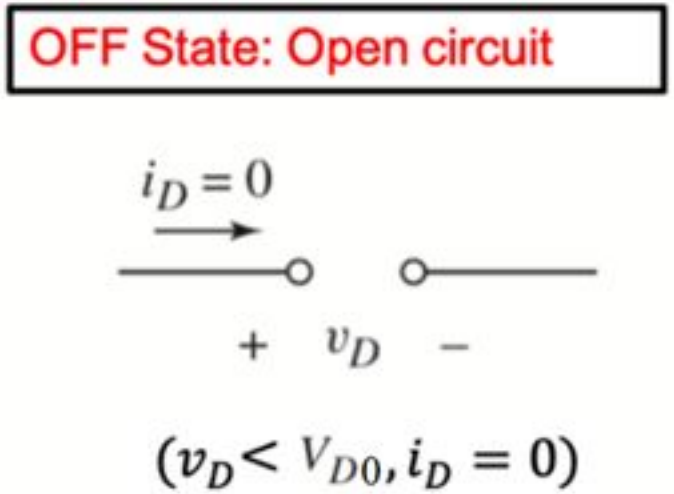


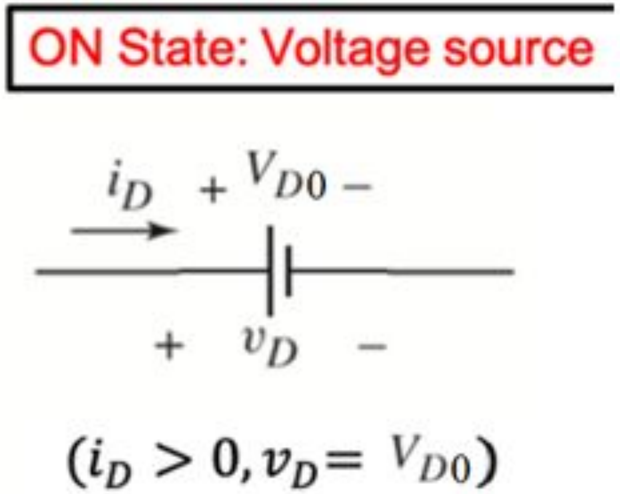


Modeling the real diode

1. Ideal diode model
2. **Constant voltage drop (CVD) model**
3. CVD+R model







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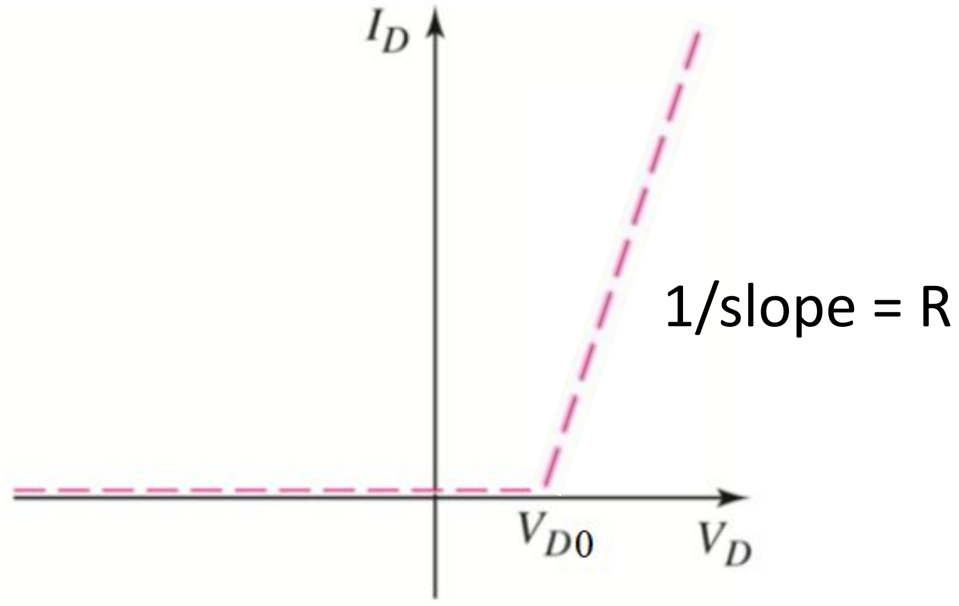
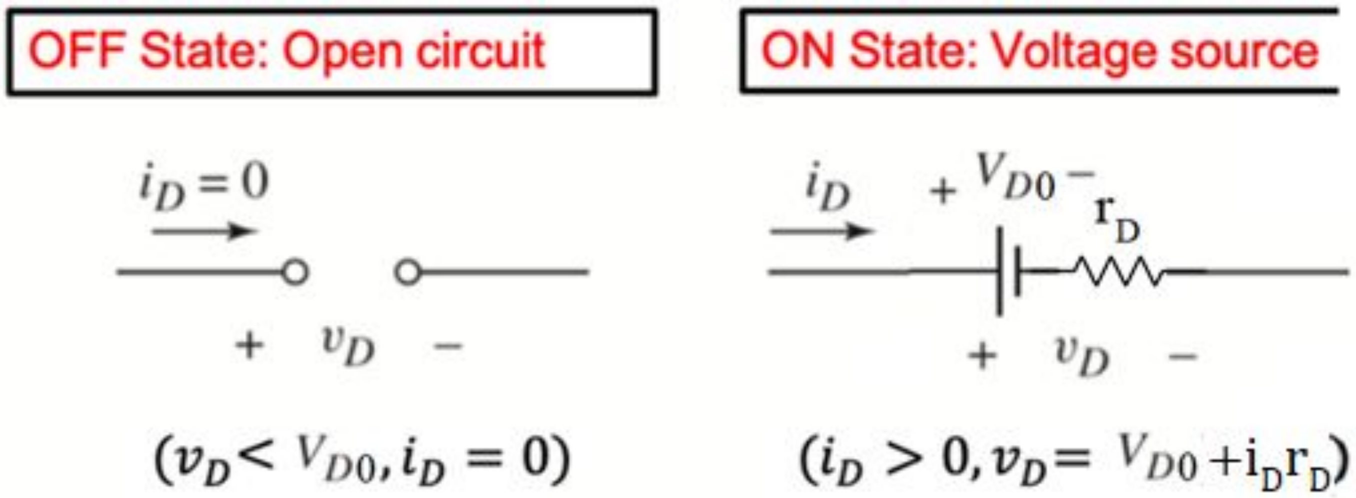




Digital Representation

- Binary → Two states (0/False, 1/True)
- Binary variables in circuit, need to use two states of device/parameters

Voltage

5V □ 1

0V □ 0

Current

2mA □ 1

3mA □ 0

State

Diode

ON □ 1

OFF □ 0

Memristor

Low resistance □ 1

High resistance □ 0

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

Logic Truth Table

INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Voltage Truth Table

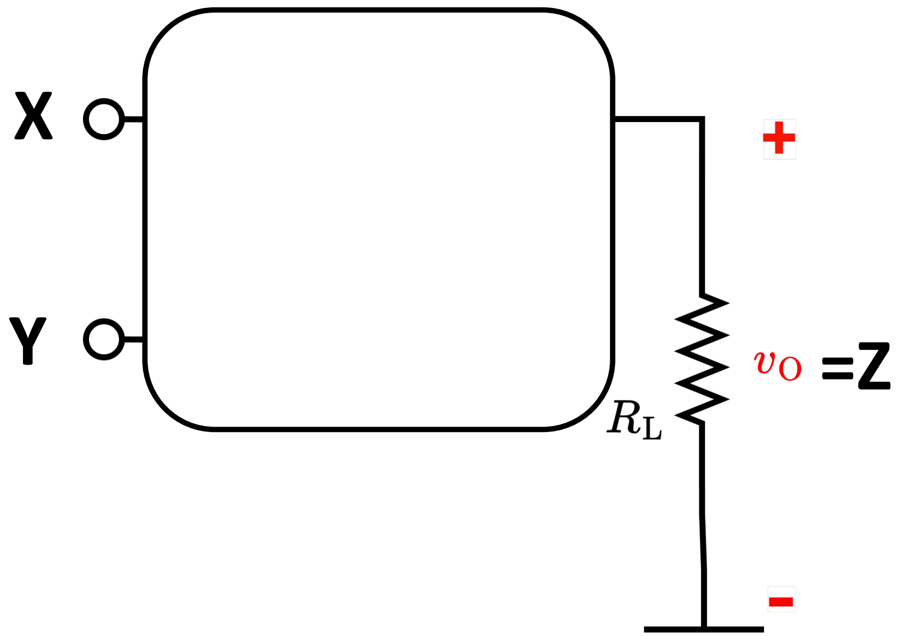
INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0 V	0 V	0 V
0 V	5 V	5 V
5 V	0 V	5 V
5 V	5 V	5 V

	Low/False	High/True
Logic Levels:	0	1
Corresponding voltage levels:	0V	5V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

Voltage Truth Table

INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0 V	0 V	0 V
0 V	5 V	5 V
5 V	0 V	5 V
5 V	5 V	5 V



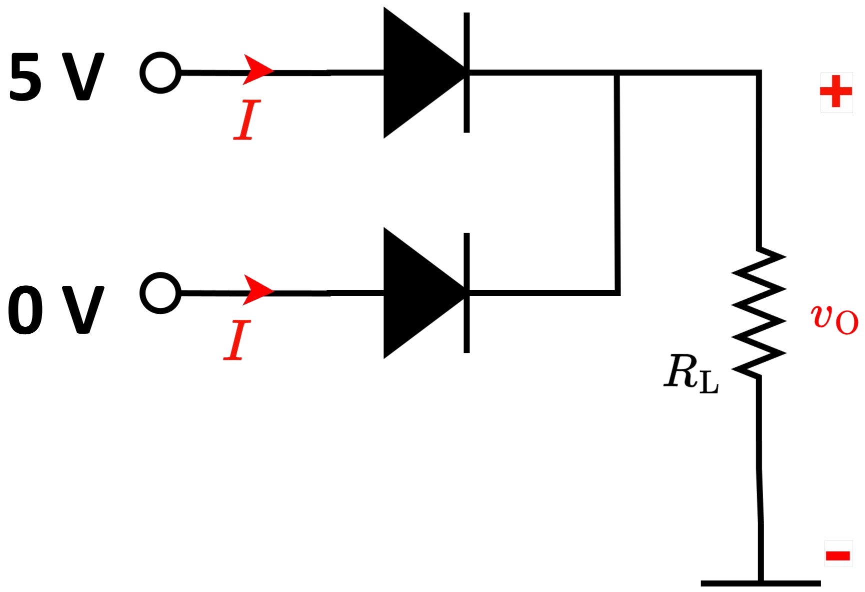
PULL DOWN NETWORK

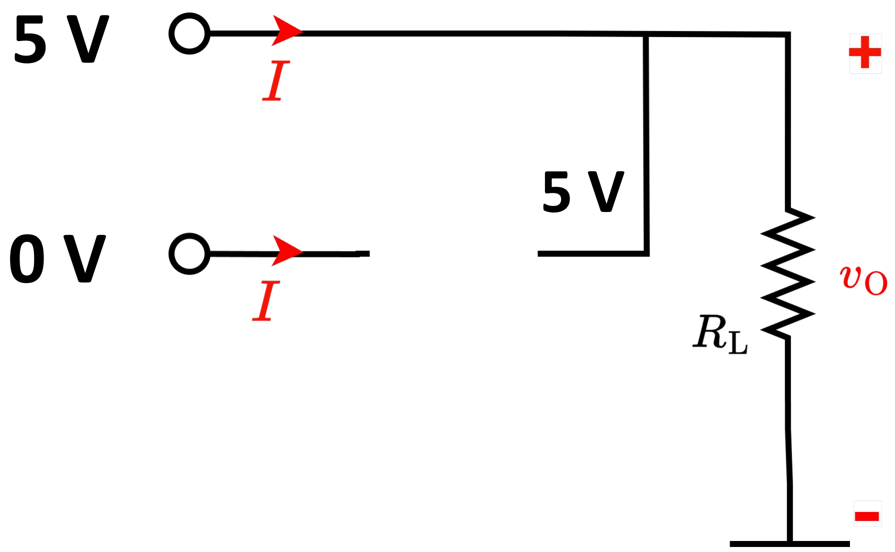
When all inputs are completely disconnected, v_O is <u>pulled down</u> to **GND**

Degrades the HIGHEST output voltage

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

Ideal diode

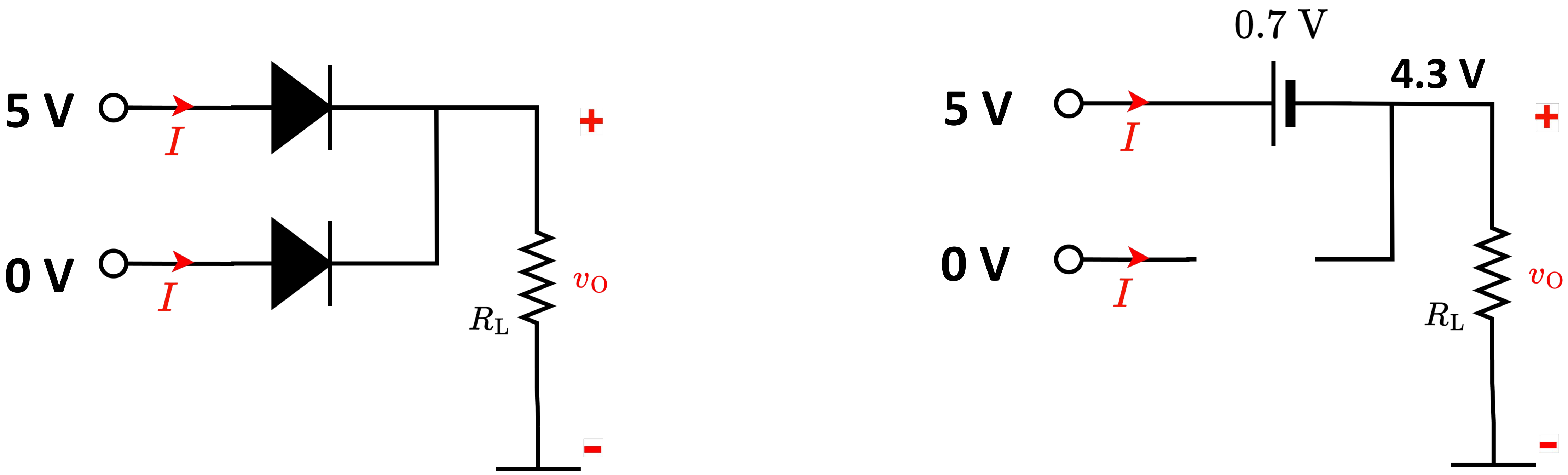




Z = 5 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

CVD diode

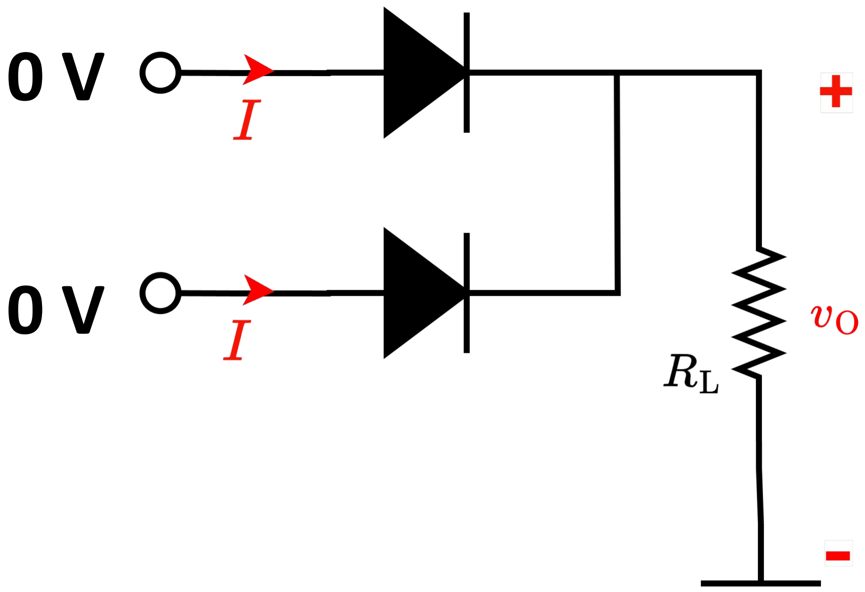


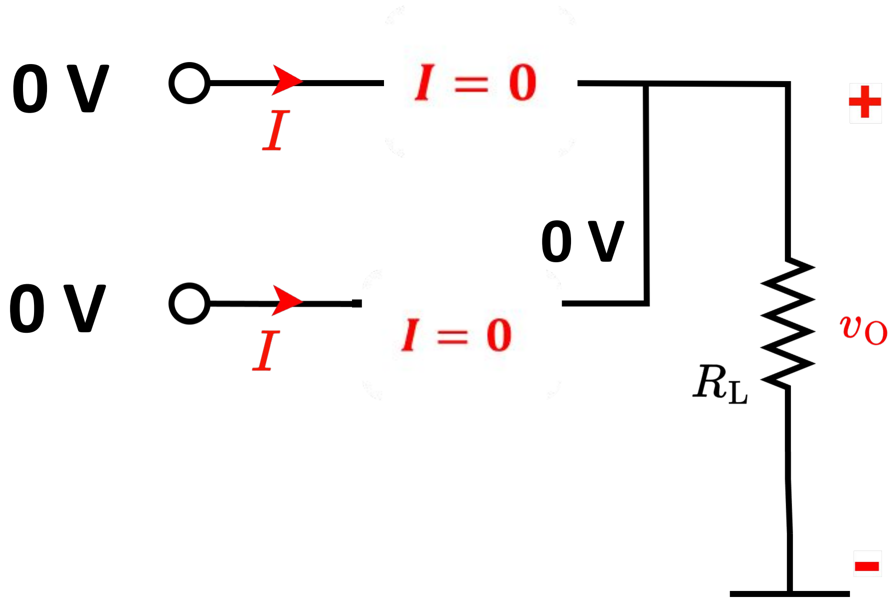
Z = 4.3 V

Degraded 5 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

Ideal diode

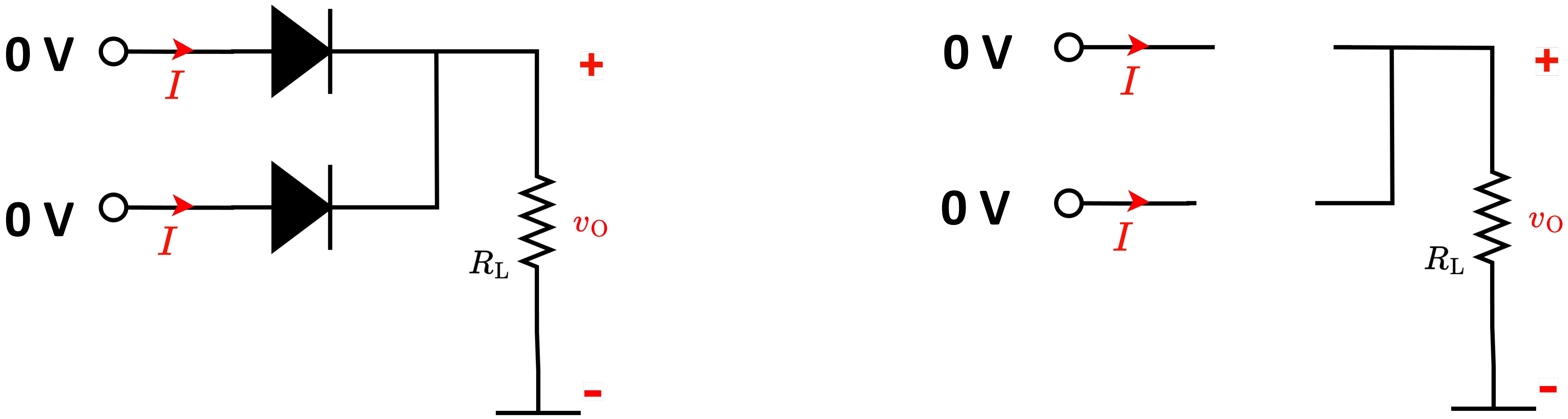




Z = 0 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

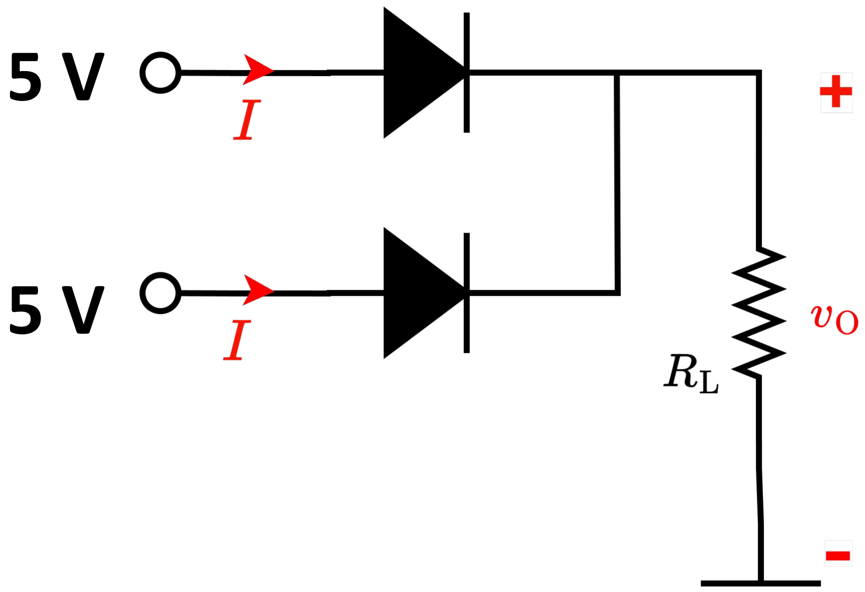
CVD diode

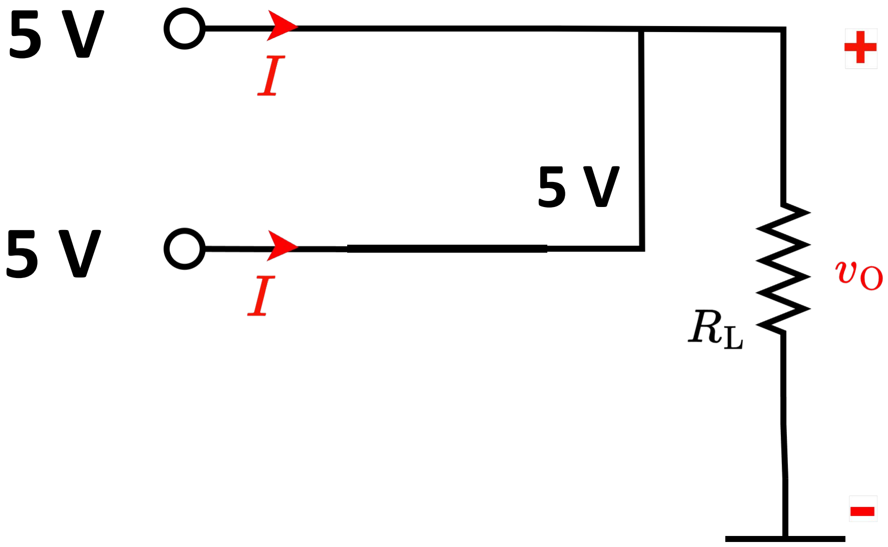


Z = 0 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

Ideal diode

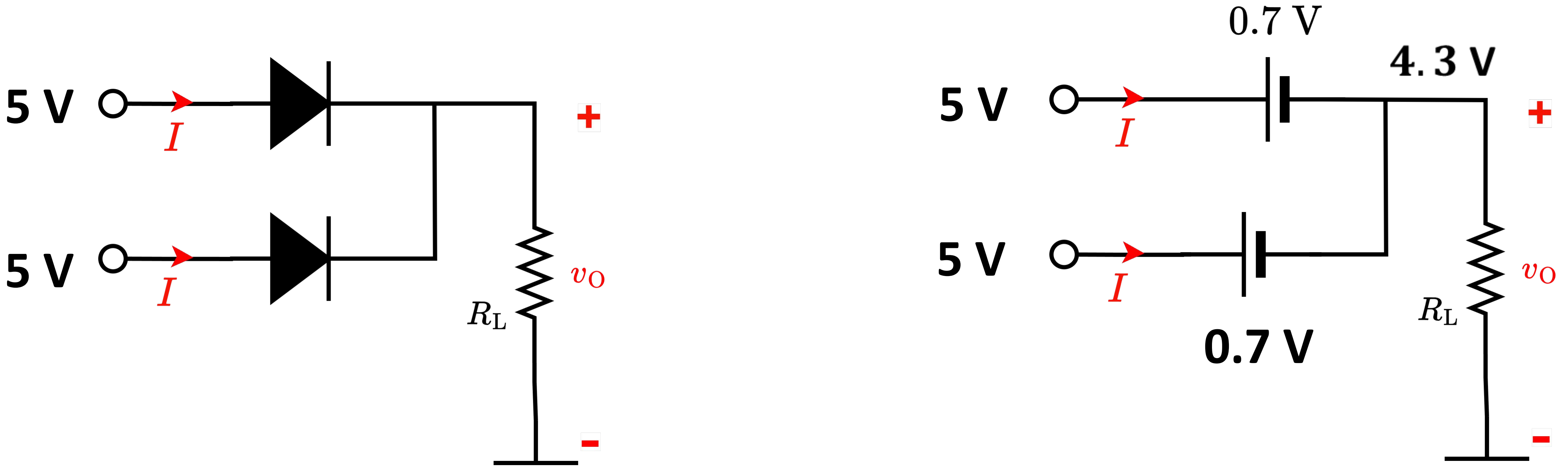




Z = 5 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

CVD diode



Z = 4.3 V

Degraded 5 V

Both diodes have same V_{DO}

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

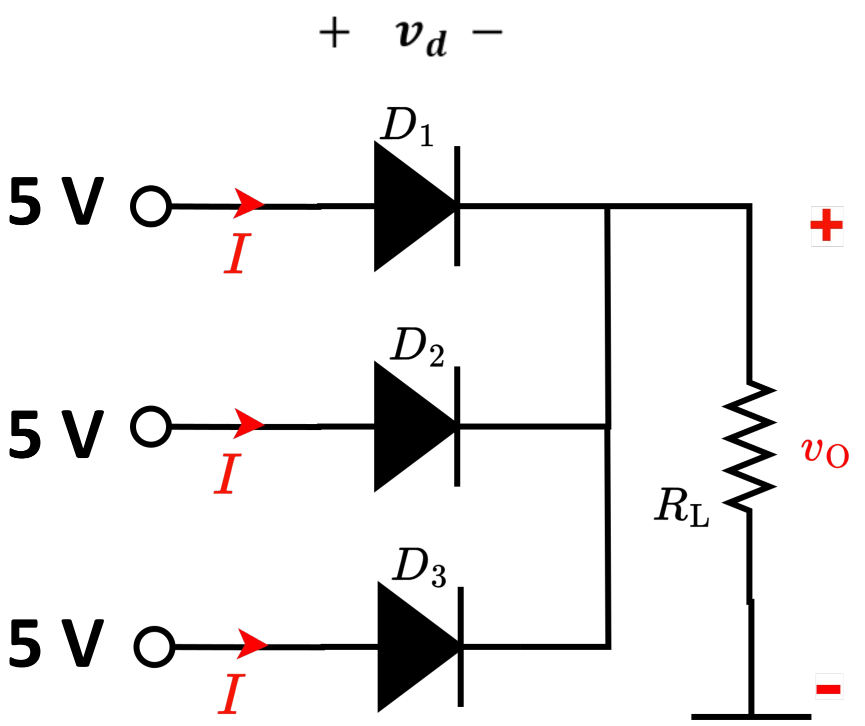
CVD diode

What if the diodes have different V_{DO}?

$$V_{D1} = 1\text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 0.7\text{ V}$$

$$V_{D3} = 0.5\text{ V}$$



Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

CVD diode

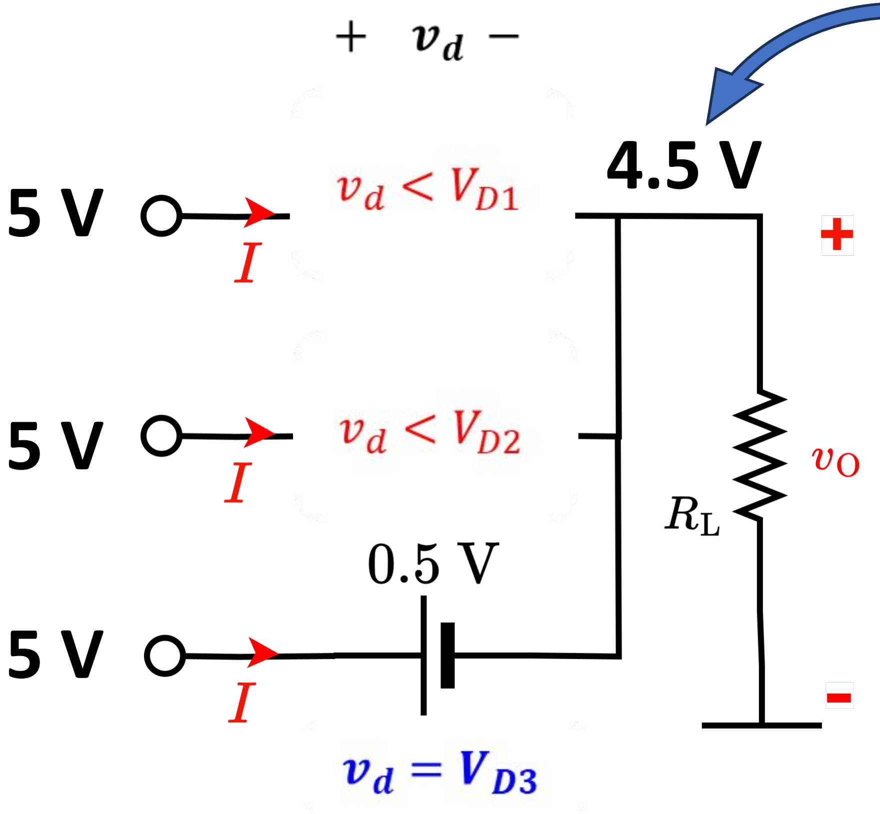
What if two diodes have different V_{DO}?

$$V_{D1} = 1\ \text{V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 0.7\ \text{V}$$

$$V_{D3} = 0.5\ \text{V}$$

Highest (possible – and consistent) voltage here!



Z = 4.5 V

Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

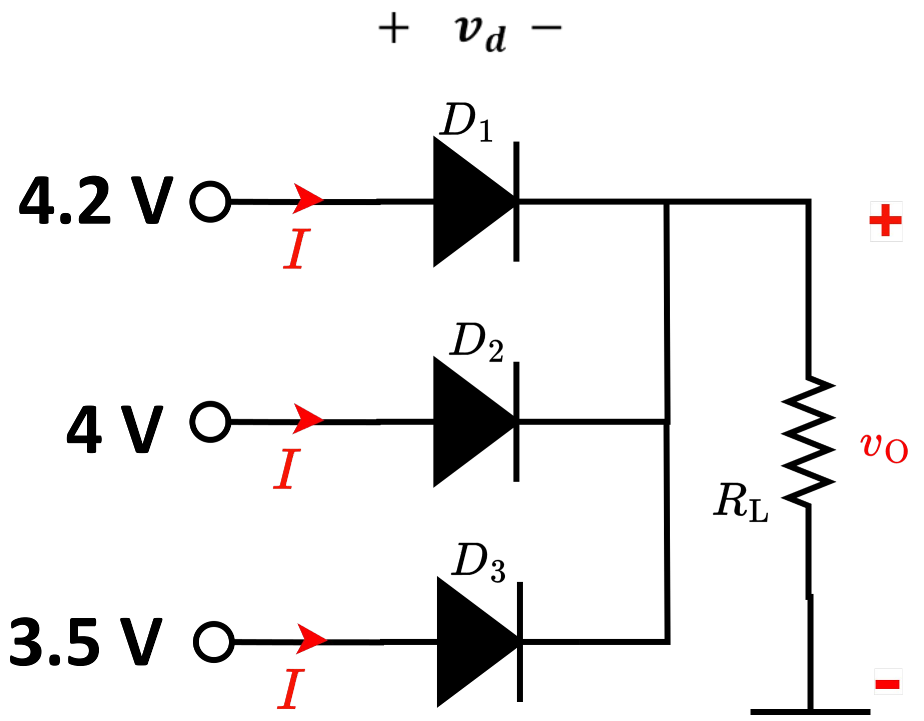
CVD diode

What if the input voltages are different?

$$V_{D1} = 1\text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 0.7\text{ V}$$

$$V_{D3} = 0.5\text{ V}$$



Logical Operations with Diode (OR)

CVD diode

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Highest (possible – and consistent) voltage here!

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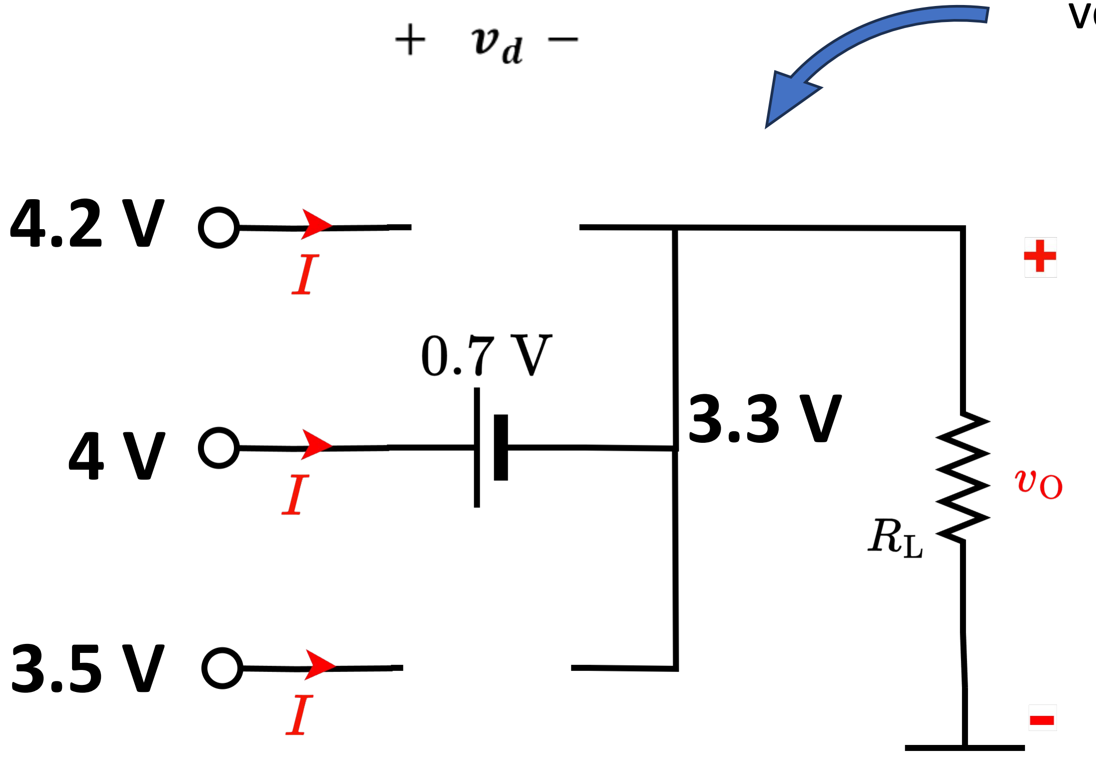


Z = 3.3 V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

Logic Truth Table

INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Voltage Truth Table

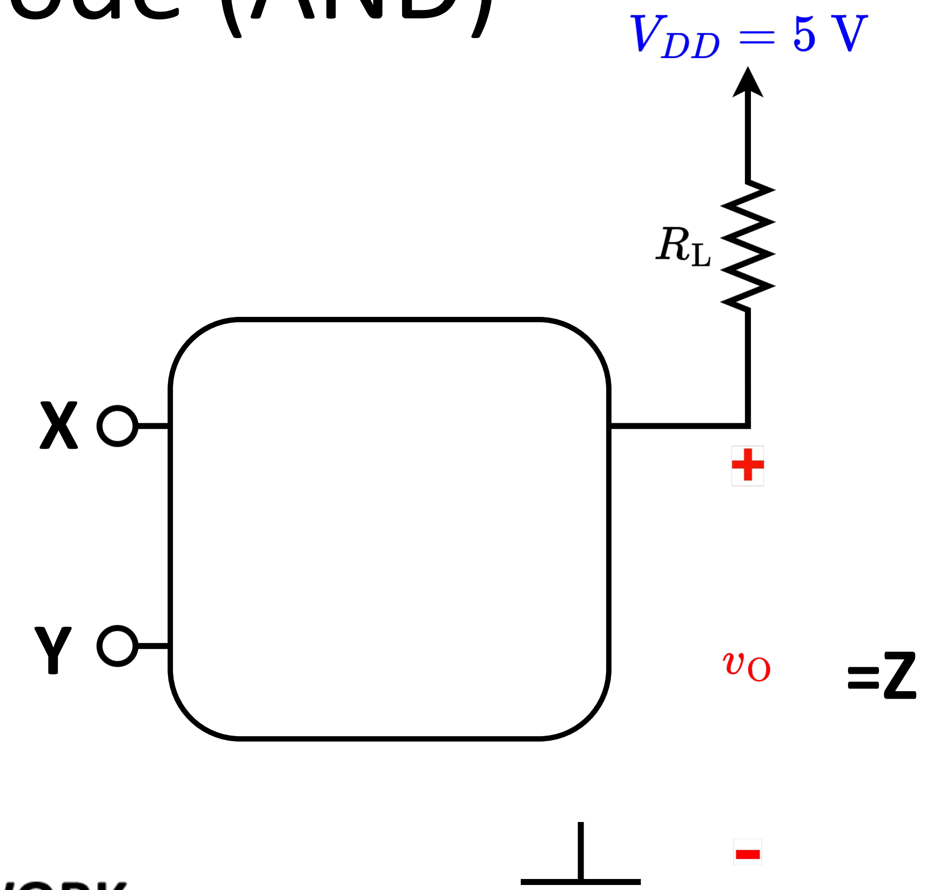
INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0 V	0 V	0 V
0 V	5 V	0 V
5 V	0 V	0 V
5 V	5 V	5 V

	Low/False	High/True
Logic Levels:	0	1
Corresponding voltage levels:	0V	5V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

Voltage Truth Table

INPUTS		OUTPUT
X	Y	Z
0 V	0 V	0 V
0 V	5 V	0 V
5 V	0 V	0 V
5 V	5 V	5 V



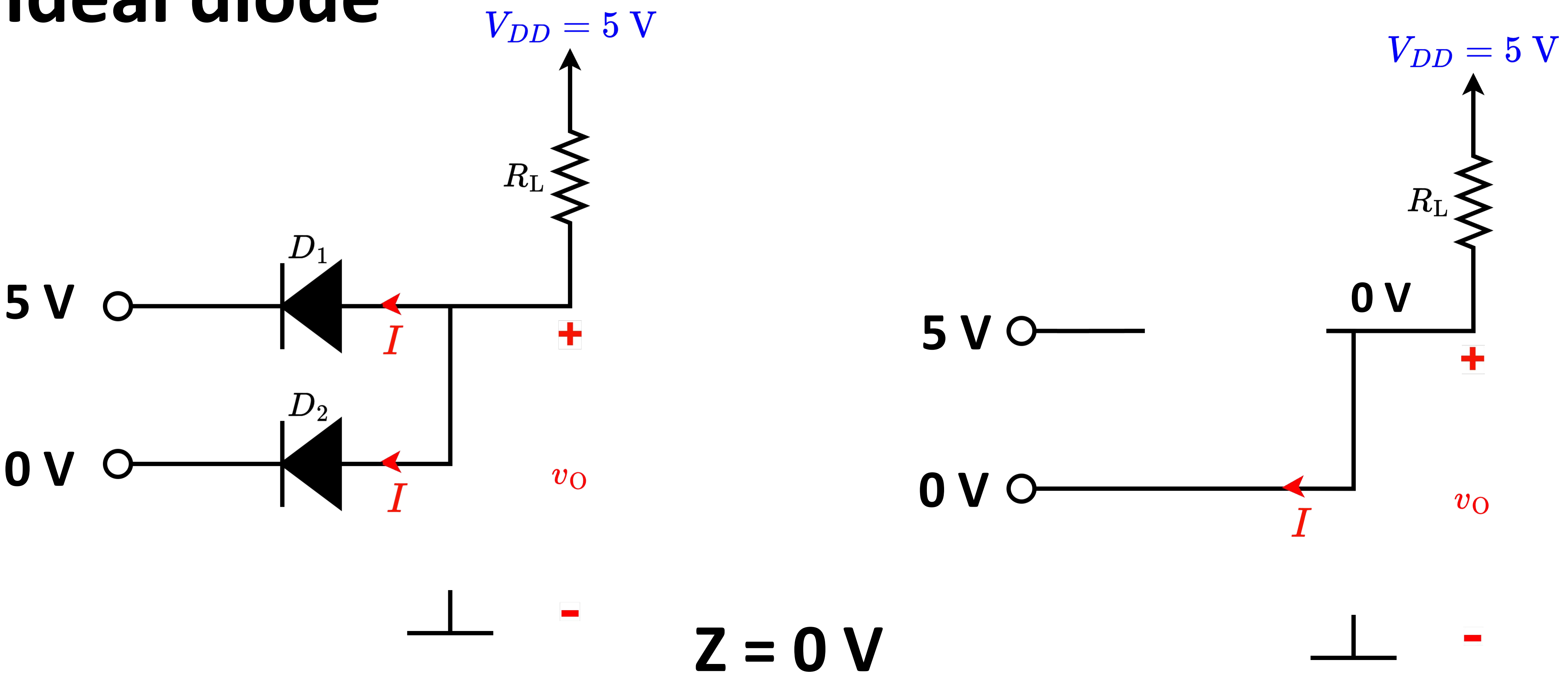
PULL UP NETWORK

When all inputs are completely disconnected, $\boldsymbol{v_O}$ is <u>pulled up</u> to $\boldsymbol{V_{DD}}$

Degrades the <u>LOWEST</u> output voltage

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

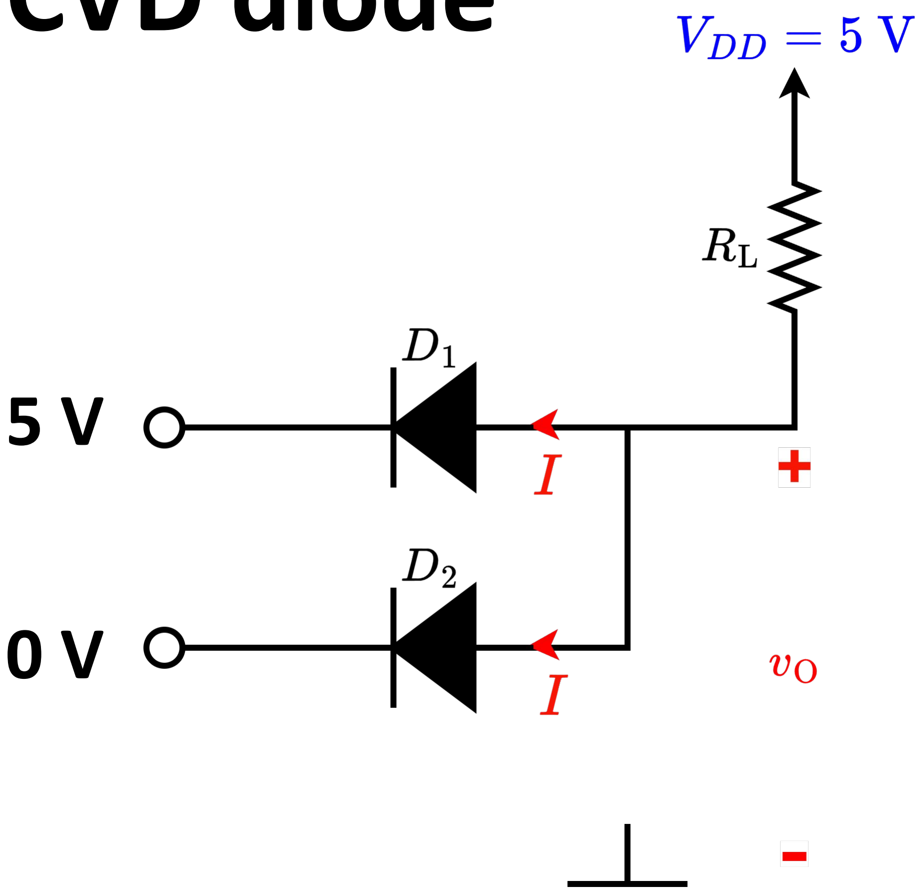
Ideal diode

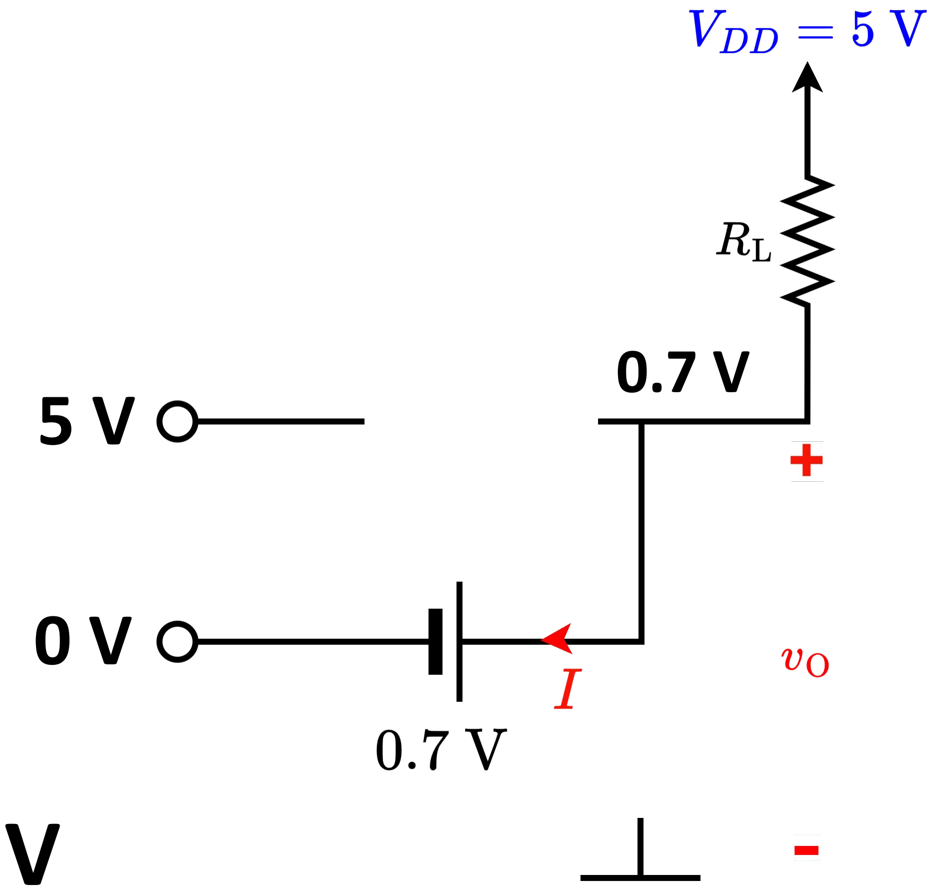


Z = 0 V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

CVD diode



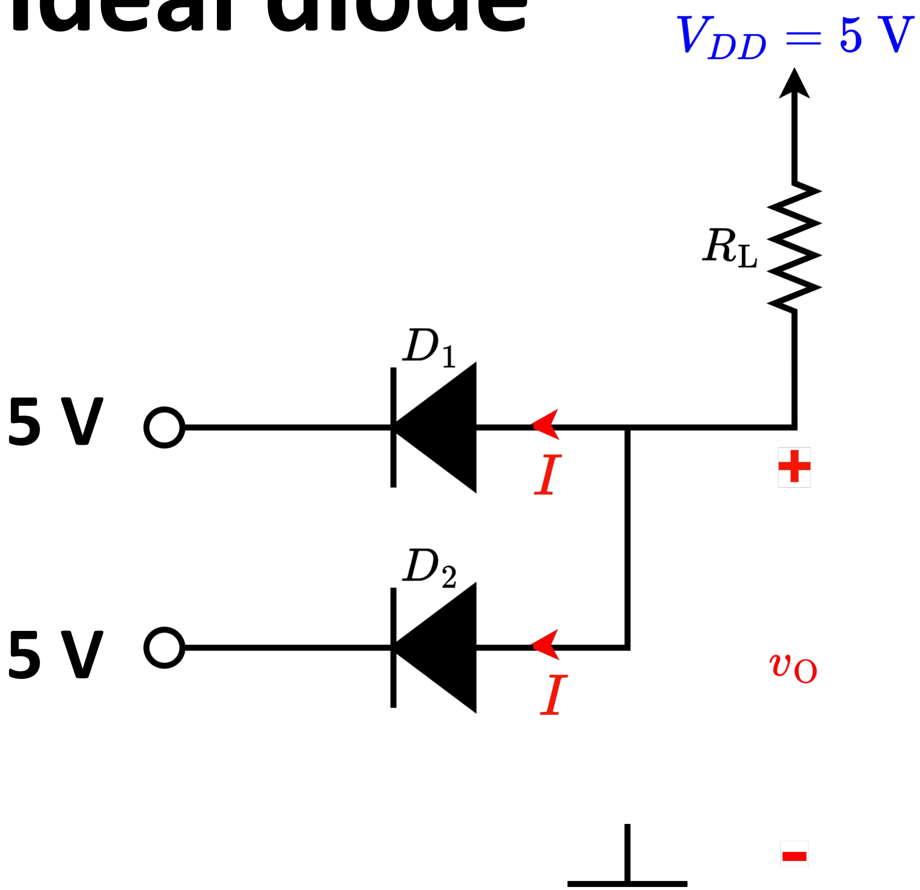


Z = 0.7 V

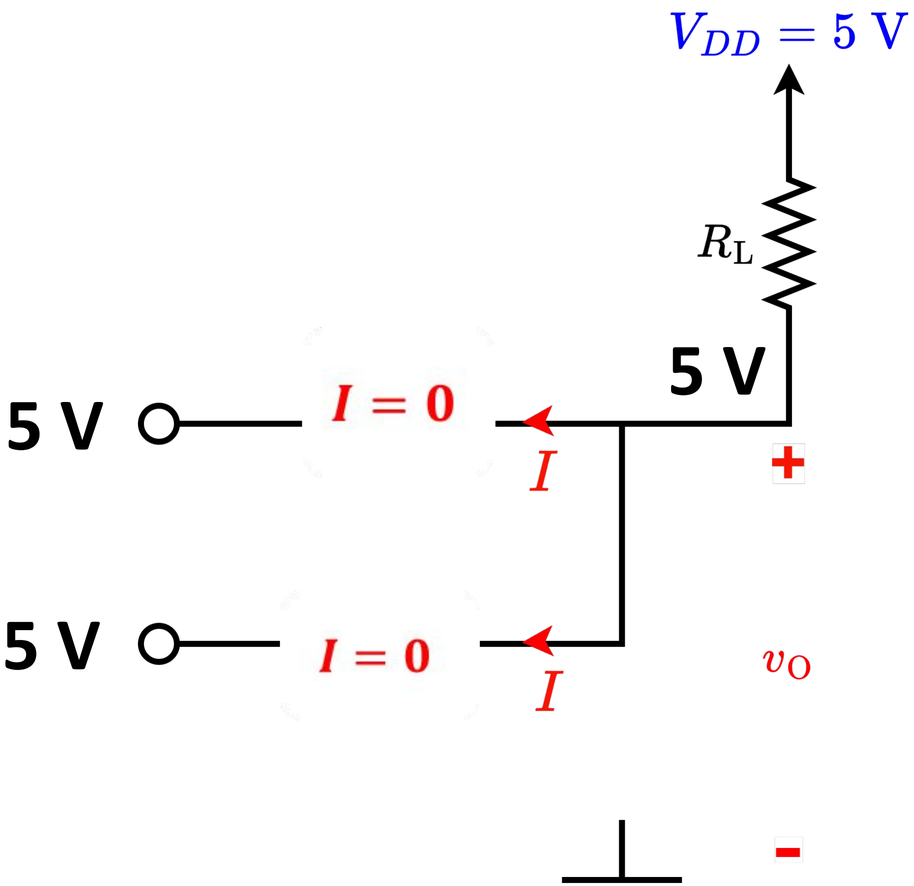
Degraded 0 V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

Ideal diode

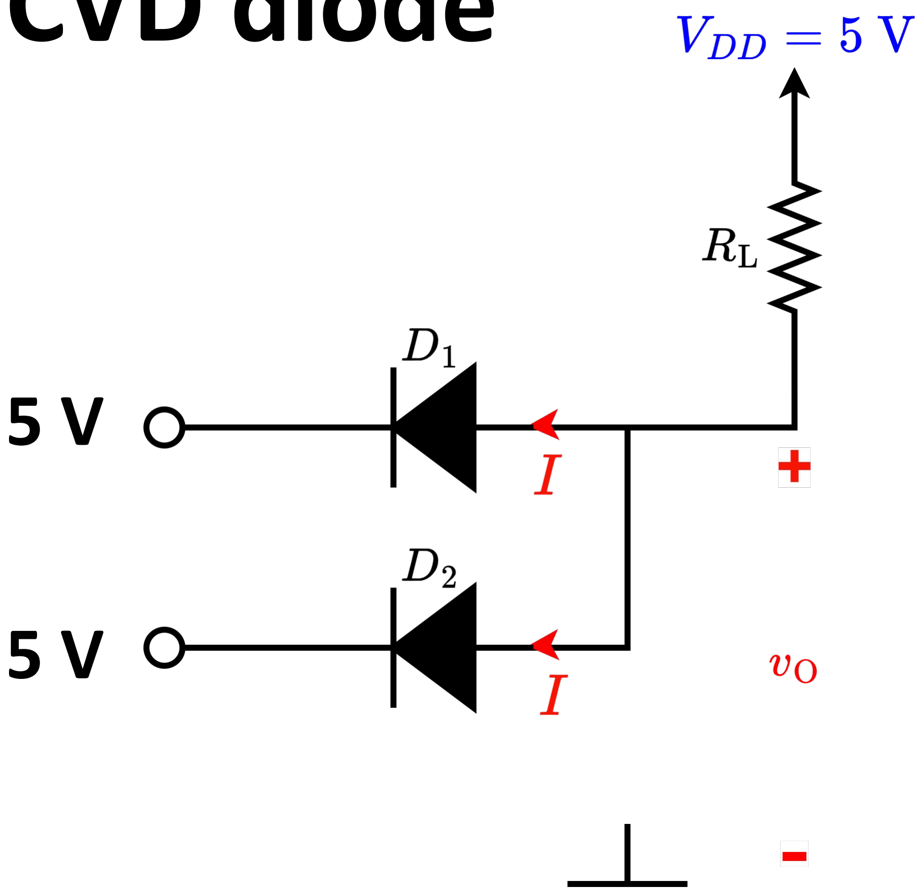


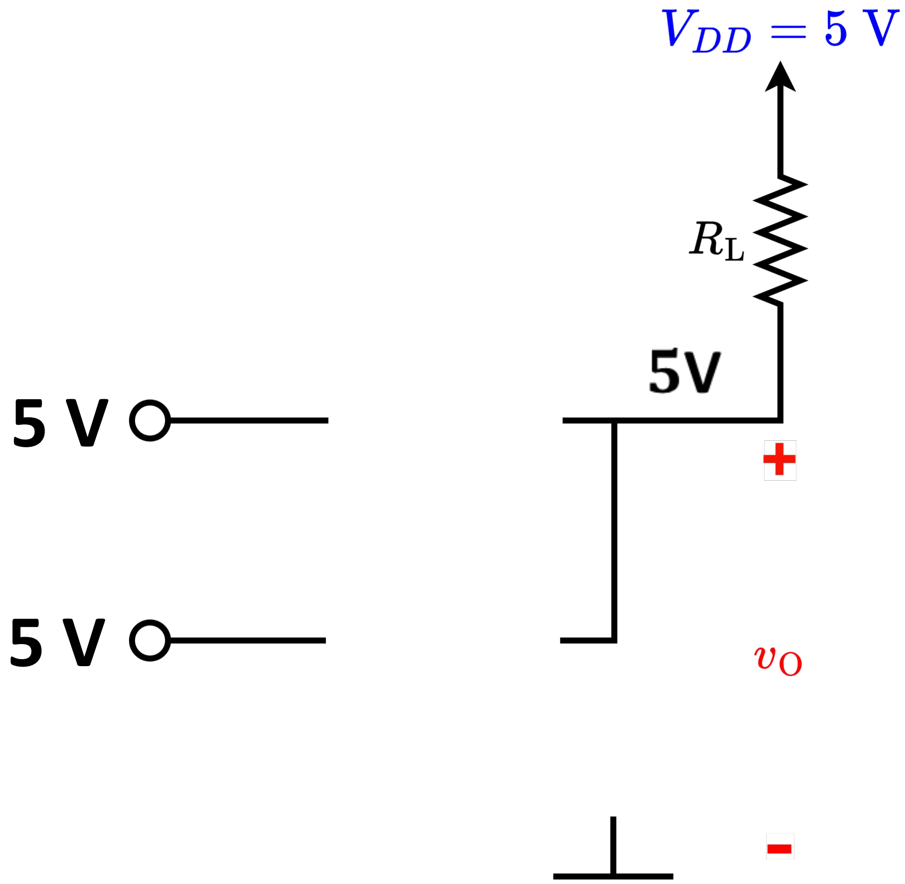
Z = 5 V



Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

CVD diode

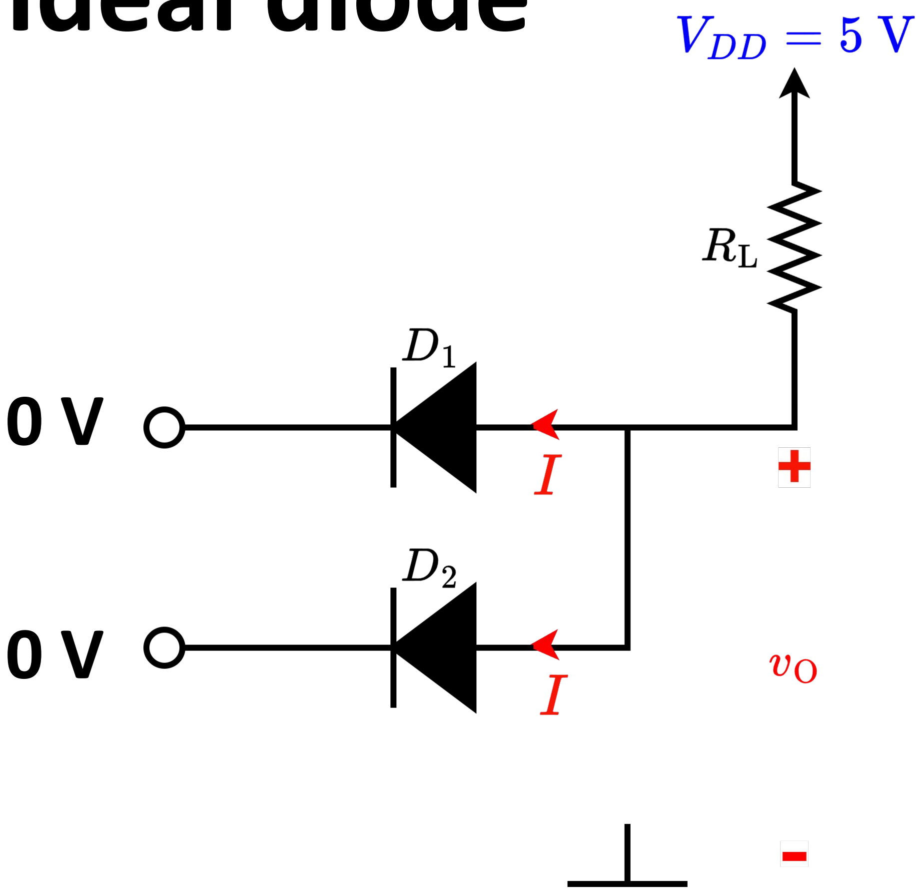


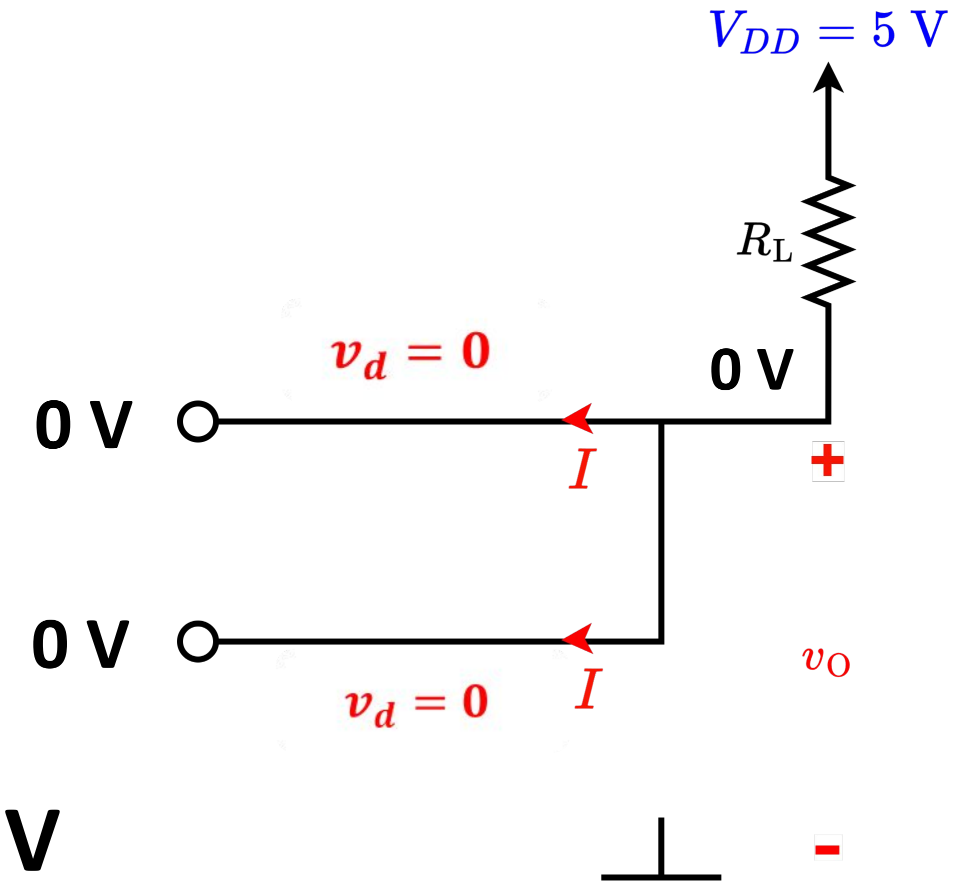


Z = 5 V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

Ideal diode

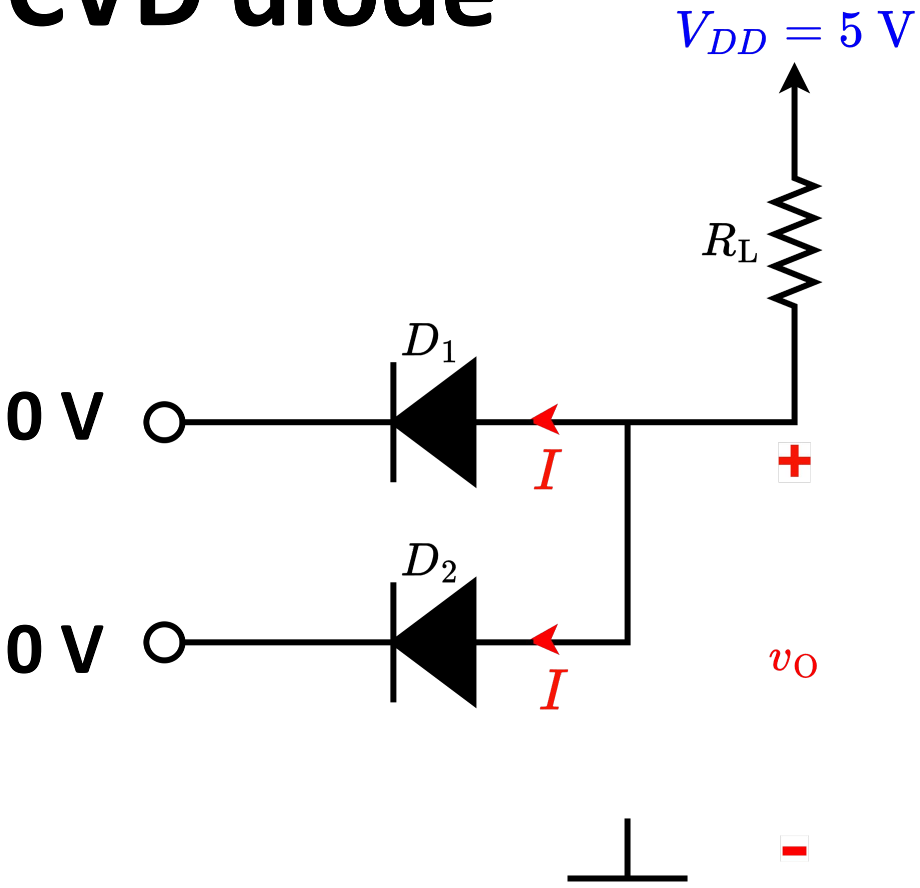




Z = 0 V

Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

CVD diode



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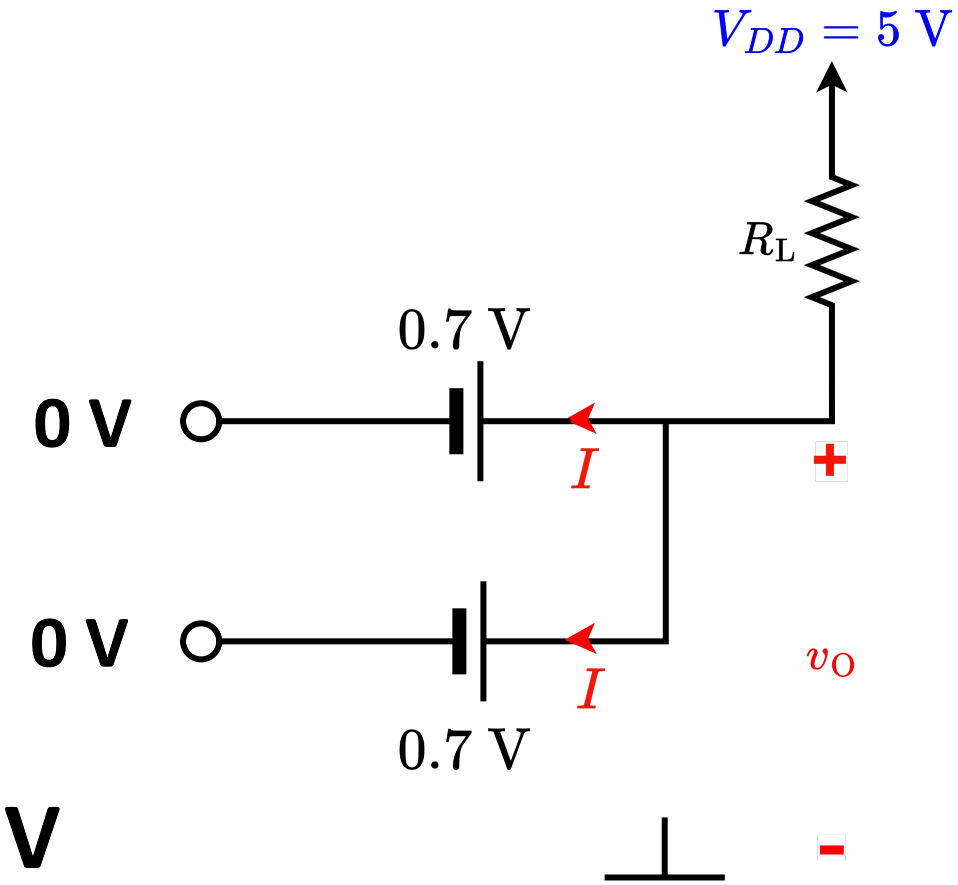
Degraded 0 V



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Logical Operations with Diode (AND)

CVD diode

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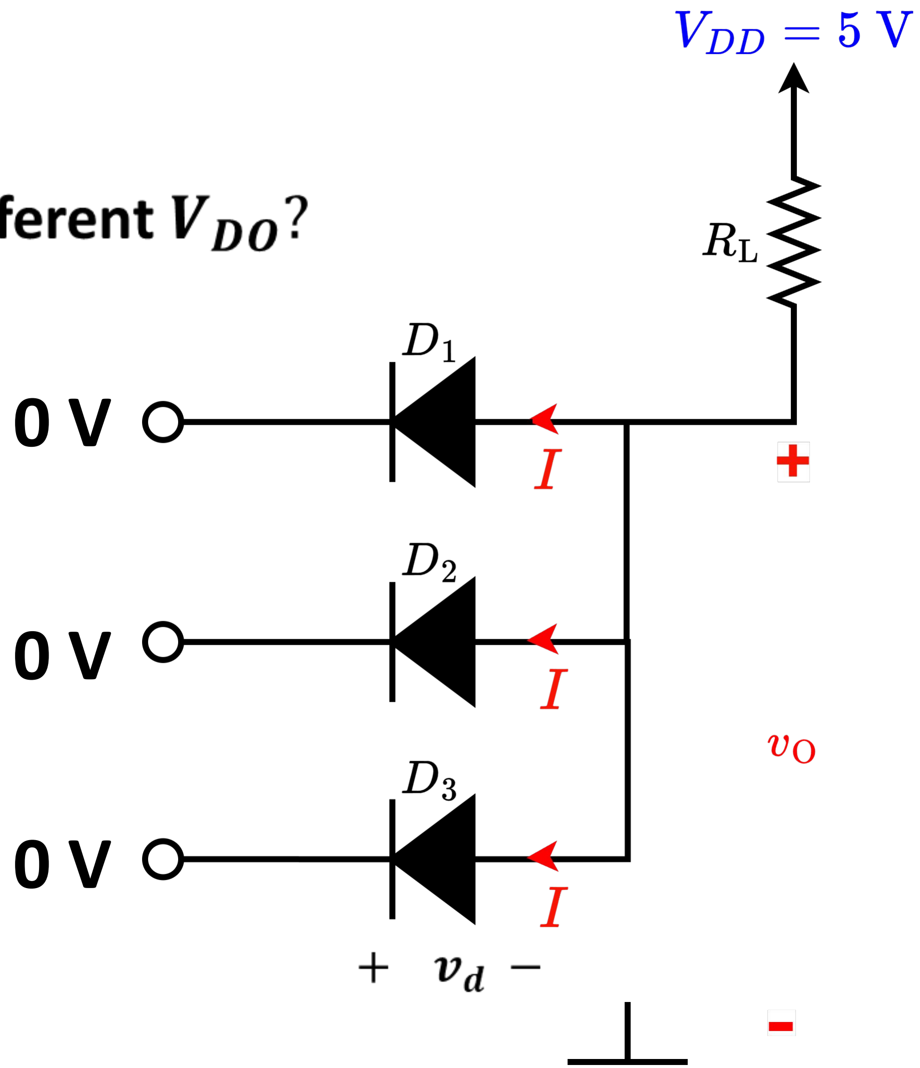

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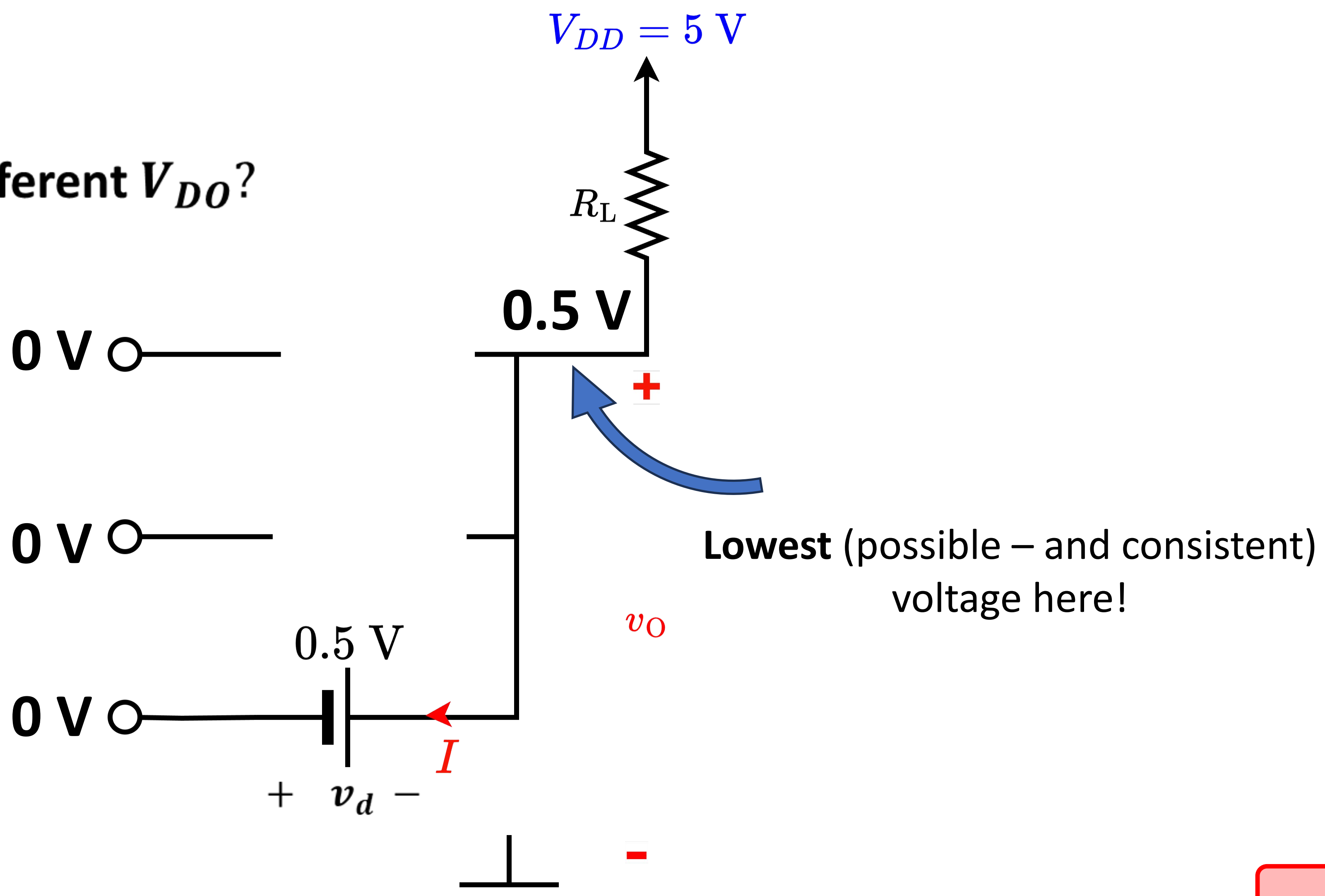


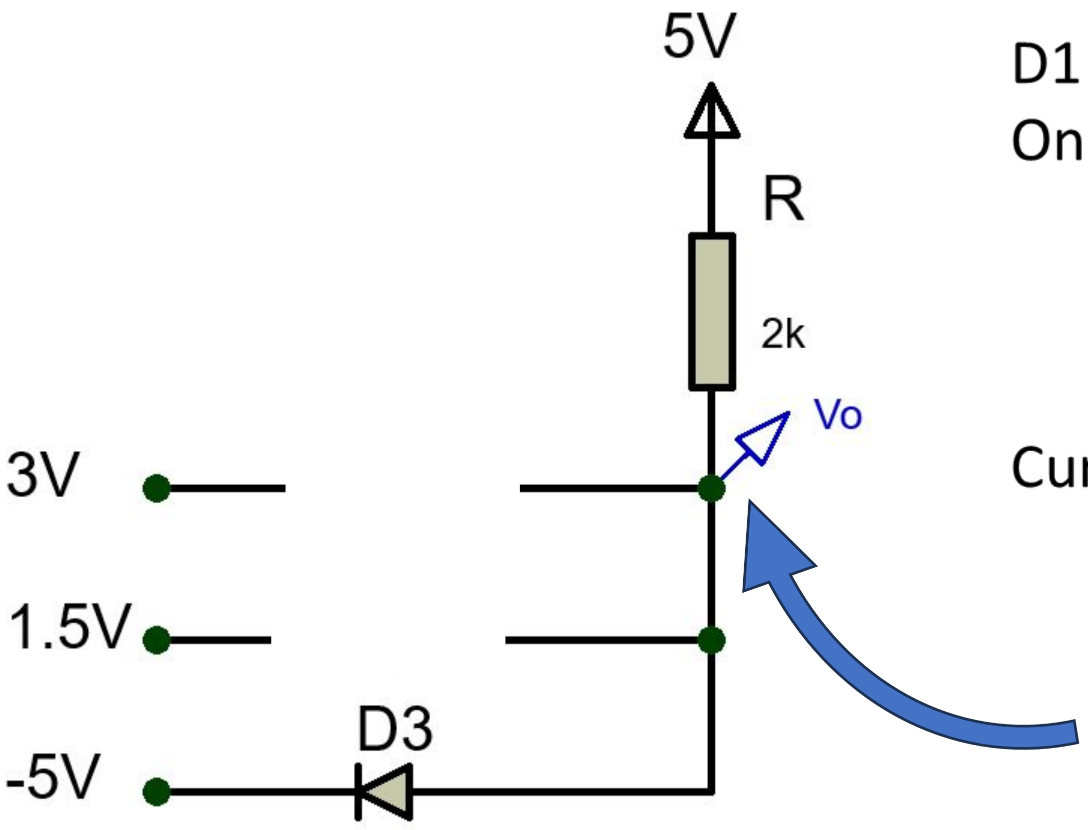
Part 1 ends here

Outline

- **Diode Logic Gates – Examples and combined operation**

Effect of input Voltage Variation in Logic Gates (AND)

Example 1: Find the value of Vo (All the diodes are ideal diodes)



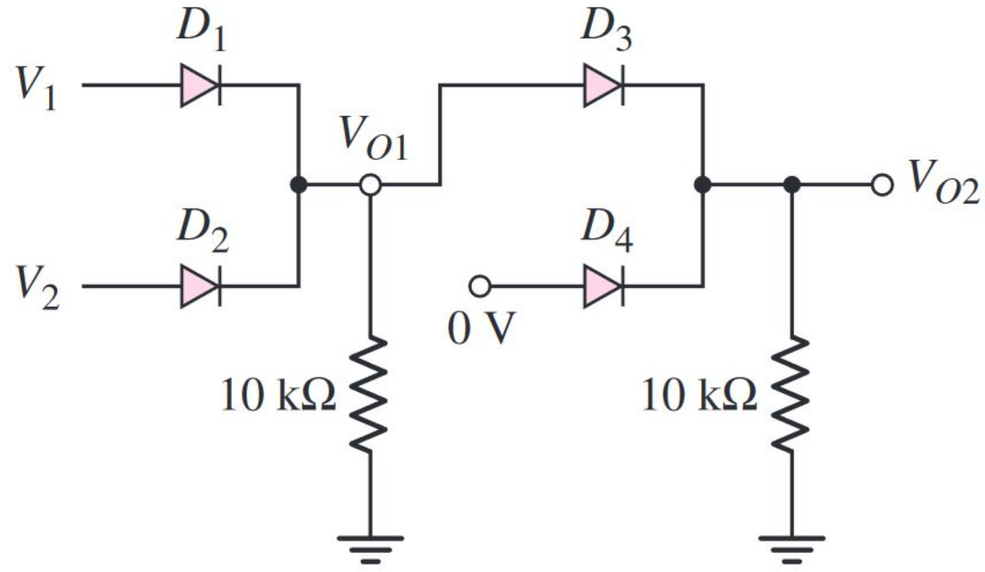
D1 and D2 are OFF → Open Circuit
Only D3 is ON → Short Circuit

$$V_O = -5\ \text{V}$$

Current, $I = \dfrac{5\ \text{V} - (-5\ \text{V})}{2\ \text{k}\Omega}$ = 5 mA

Lowest (possible – and consistent) voltage here!

Combined Logic Circuits

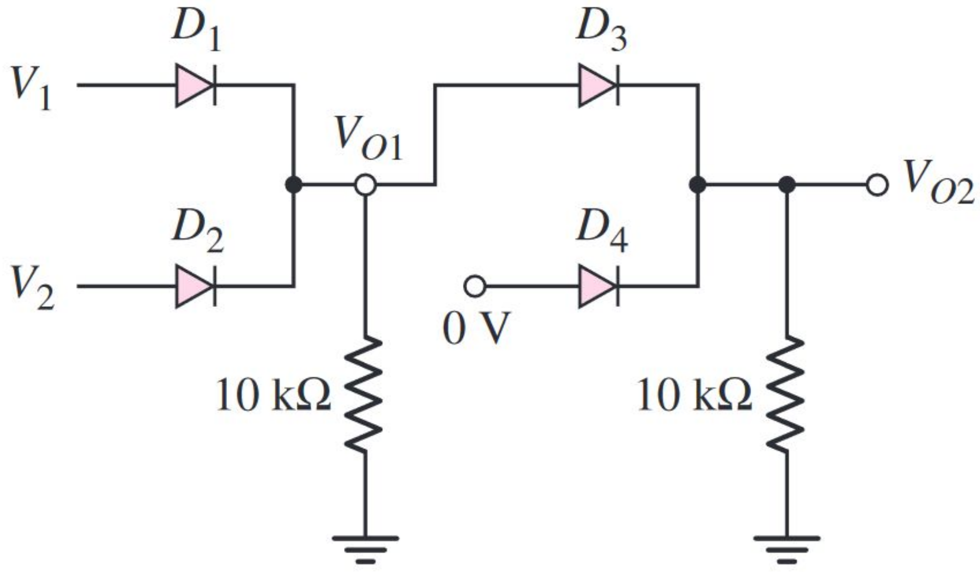


$$V_{O1} = V_1 \text{ OR } V_2 = V_1 | V_2$$

$$V_{O2} = (V_{O1} \text{ OR } 0) = V_{O1} = V_1 | V_2$$

Combined Logic Circuits

Example 2:



** In CVD diode models, we are assuming that all diodes have equal drop.

Suppose: $\boldsymbol{V_1 = 3\ \mathrm{V}, V_2 = 2\ \mathrm{V}.}$

For Ideal diodes assumption:

$V_{O1} = V_1 \text{ OR } V_2$ → *Largest Value of the inputs*

$$\therefore\ V_{O1} = 3\ \mathrm{V}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_{O2}} = (V_{O1} \text{ OR } 0) = V_{O1} = \mathbf{3\ V}$$

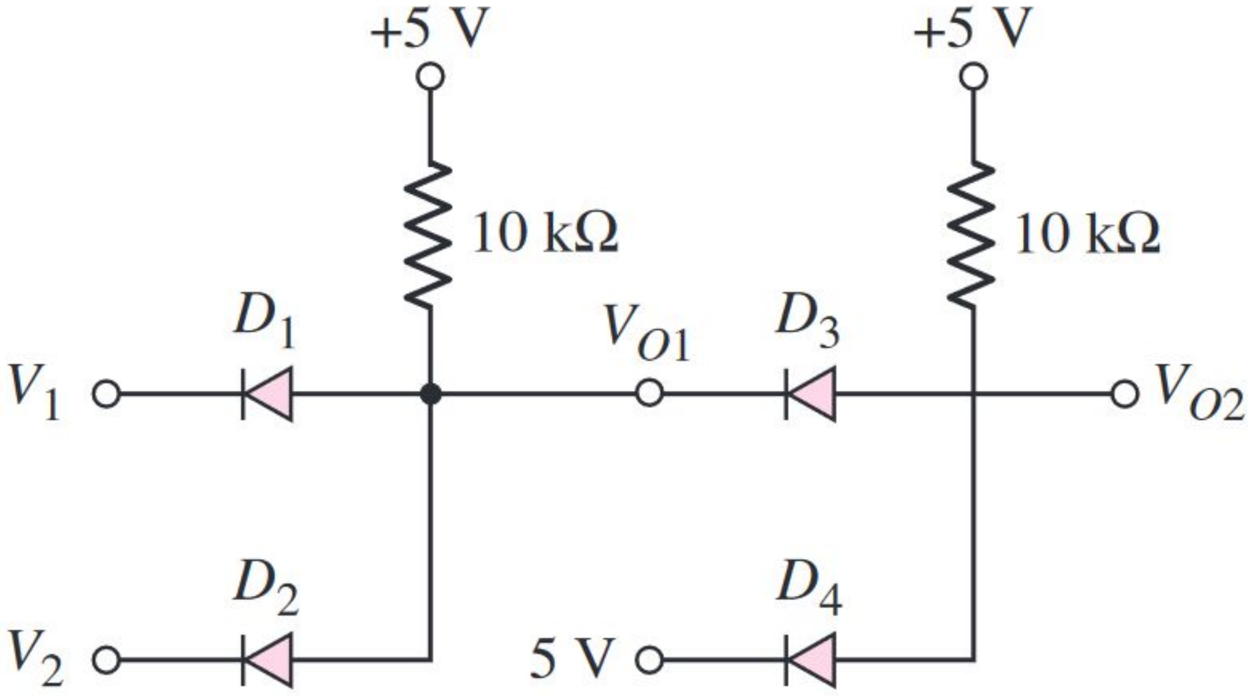
For CVD diodes assumption:

$V_{O1} = V_1 \text{ OR } V_2$ → *Largest Value of the inputs -* $\boldsymbol{V_{DO}}$

$$\therefore\ V_{O1} = (3\ - V_{DO})\ \mathrm{V}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_{O2}} = (V_{O1} \text{ OR } 0) = V_{O1} - V_{DO} = (\mathbf{3} - \mathbf{2}\,\boldsymbol{V_{DO}})\ \mathbf{V}$$

Combined Logic Circuits

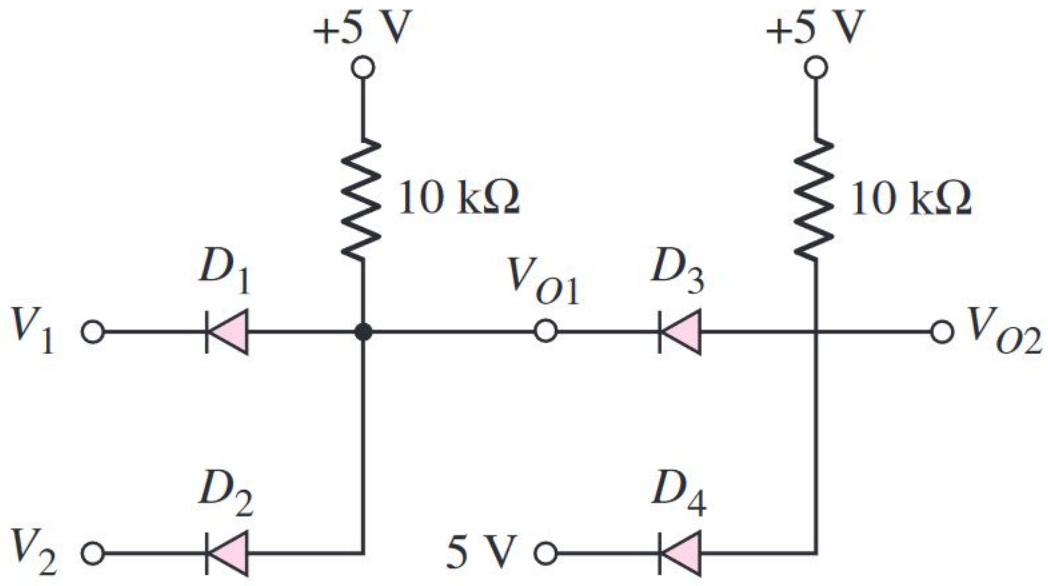


$$\boldsymbol{V_{O1}} = \boldsymbol{V_1} \text{ AND } \boldsymbol{V_2} = \boldsymbol{V_1} \cdot \boldsymbol{V_2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_{O2}} = (\boldsymbol{V_{O1}} \text{ AND } \mathbf{5}) = \boldsymbol{V_{O1}} = \boldsymbol{V_1} \cdot \boldsymbol{V_2}$$

Combined Logic Circuits

Example 3:



Suppose: $\boldsymbol{V_1 = 3\ \mathrm{V}, V_2 = 1.5\ \mathrm{V}.}$

For Ideal diodes assumption:

$V_{O1} = V_1 \text{ AND } V_2 \ \rightarrow$ *Smallest Value of the inputs*

$$\therefore\ V_{O1} = 1.5\ \mathrm{V}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_{O2}} = (V_{O1} \text{ AND } 5) = V_{O1} = \mathbf{1.5\ V}$$

For CVD diodes assumption:

$V_{O1} = V_1 \text{ AND } V_2 \ \rightarrow$ *Smallest Value of the inputs* **+** $\boldsymbol{V_{DO}}$

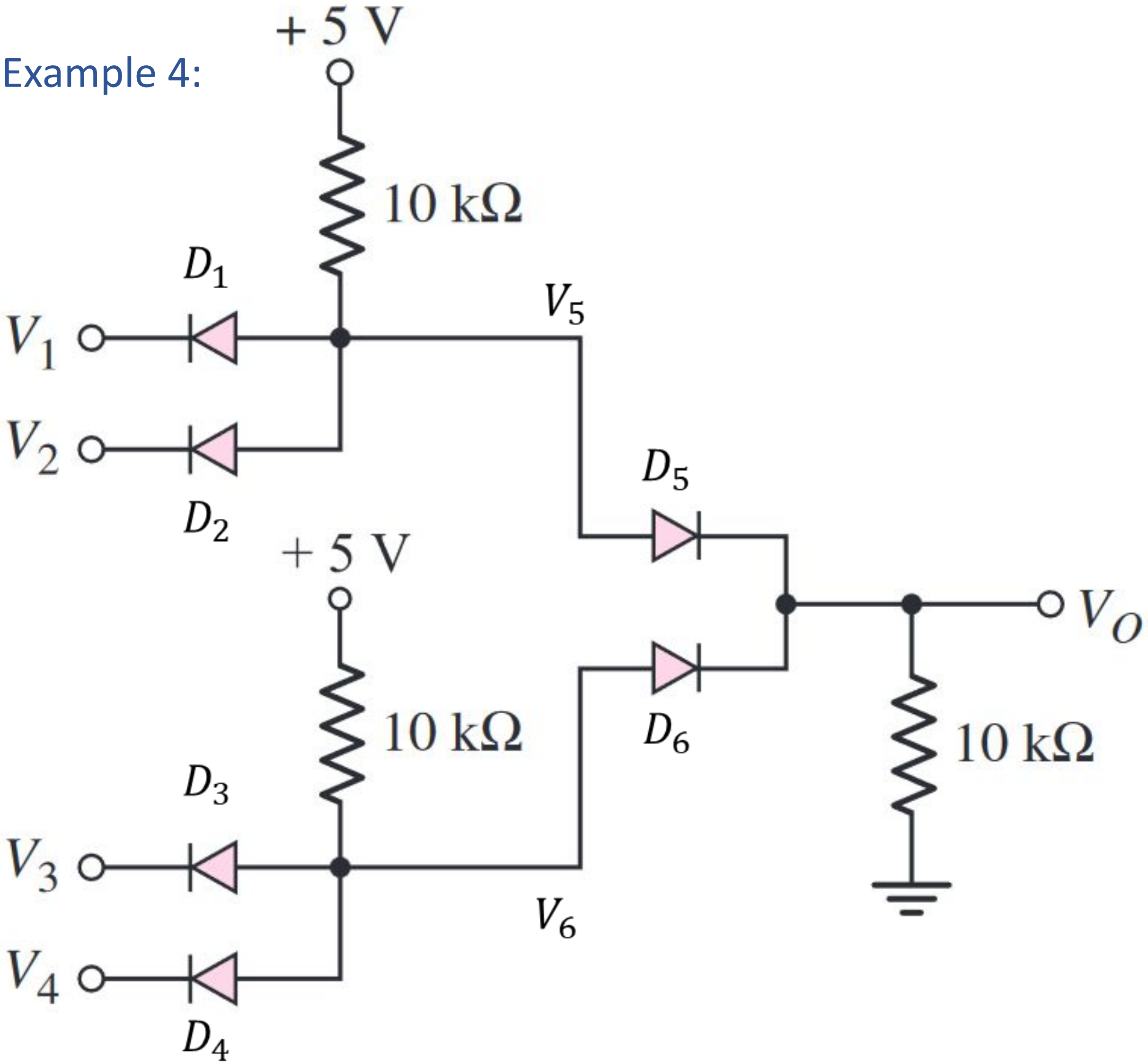
$$\therefore\ V_{O1} = (1.5 + V_{DO})\ \mathrm{V}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_{O2}} = (V_{O1} \text{ AND } 5) = V_{O1} + V_{DO} = (\mathbf{1.5 + 2}\ \boldsymbol{V_{DO}})\ \mathbf{V}$$

** In CVD diode models, we are assuming that all diodes have equal drop.

Combined Logic Circuits

Example 4:



Express V_O as a Boolean expression of V_1, V_2, V_3 and V_4

$$V_O = (V_1 \cdot V_2) | (V_3 \cdot V_4)$$

$$V_O = (V_1 \, \mathbf{AND} \, V_2) \; \mathbf{OR} \; (V_3 \; \mathbf{AND} \; V_4)$$

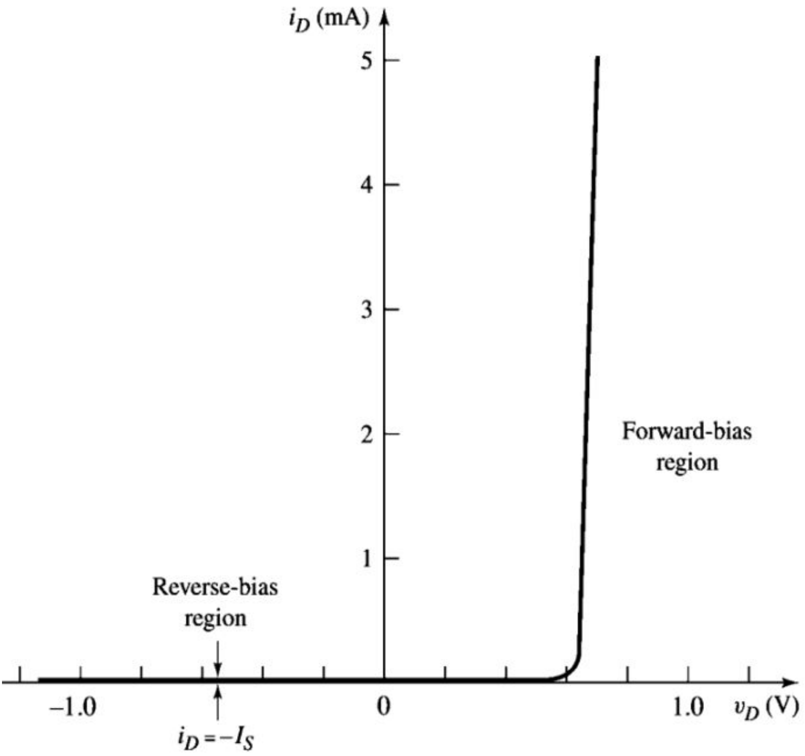
Part 2 ends here

Outline

Op-Amp + Diodes

1. Exponential Converter
2. Logarithmic Converter
3. Multiplier
4. Divider
5. **Hybrid Problems**

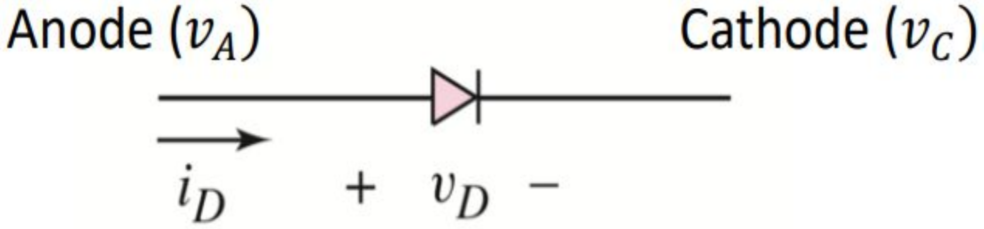
Real diode



I-V characteristics of a real diode

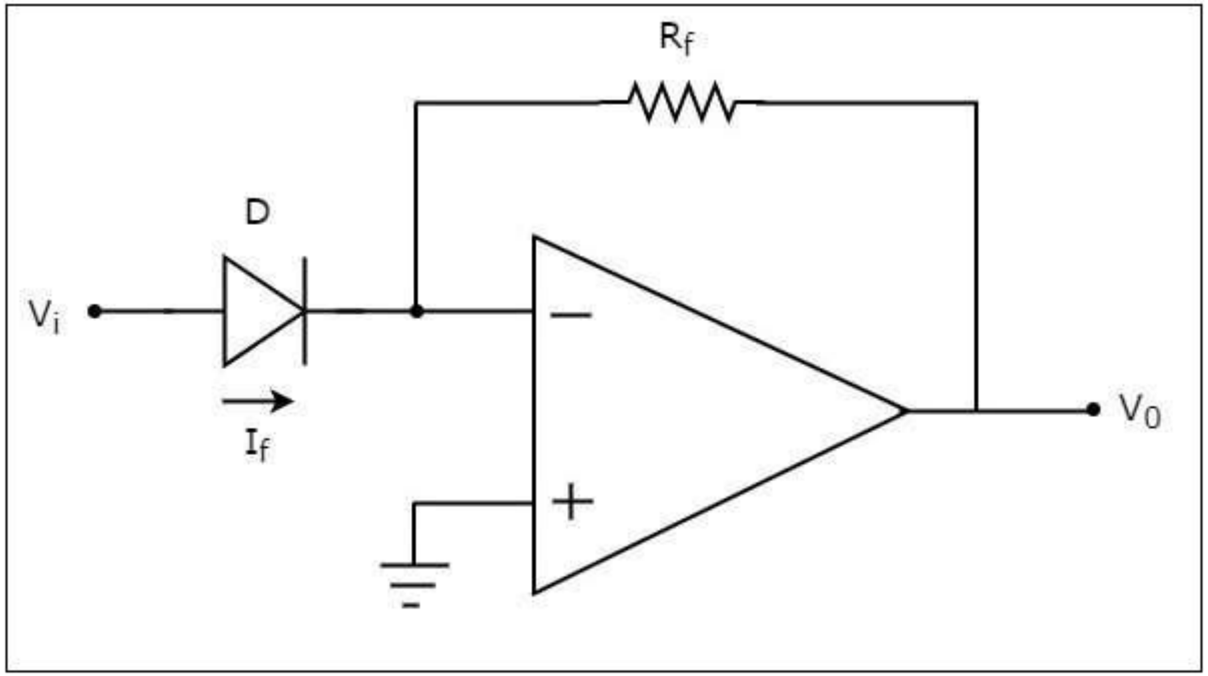
Relation between diode current and diode voltage:

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



η is called the ideality factor (try to recall, you measured this in the lab!)

Exponential (Anti-log) Converter

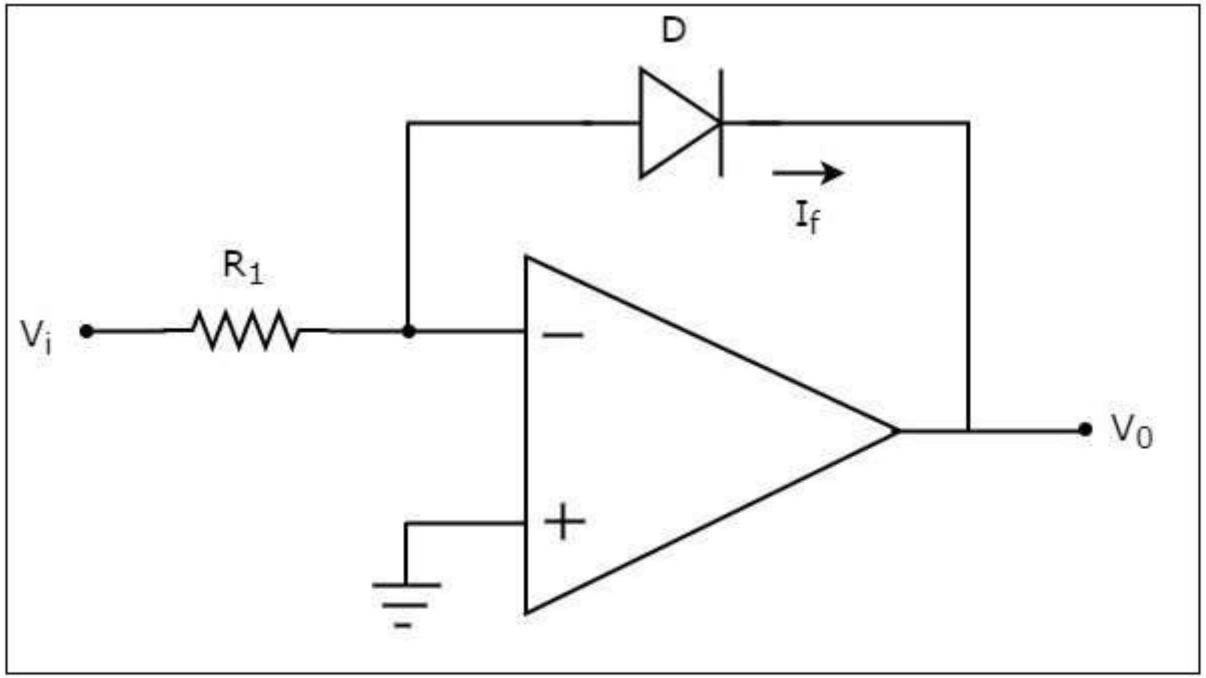


$$I_f = I_S \exp\left(\frac{V_i - 0}{V_T}\right)$$

$$\frac{0 - V_O}{R_f} = I_S \exp\left(\frac{V_i}{V_T}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_O = I_s R_f \cdot \exp\left(\frac{V_i}{V_T}\right)}$$

Logarithmic Amplifier



$$I_f = I_S \exp\left(-\frac{V_O}{V_T}\right)$$

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = I_S \exp(-\frac{V_O}{V_T})$$

$$\frac{V_i}{I_S R_1} = \exp(-\frac{V_O}{V_T})$$

$$\boldsymbol{V_O = -V_T \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_i}{I_S R_1}\right)}$$

APPLICATIONS:

- Implementing operational functions
- $f = -\frac{1}{3}\int x \cdot dt + 2\ln y + 4z$

APPLICATIONS:

- Implementing operational functions
- $f = -3\frac{dx}{dt} + 2\exp(y) + 4z$

Multiplier

$$f = xy$$

$$\ln(f) = \ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y)$$

$$f = \exp(\ln(x) + \ln(y))$$

So,

$f = \exp(z)$ where $z = \ln(x) + \ln(y)$

Divider

- $$f = xy/z$$

$$\ln(f) = \ln(xy/z) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - \ln(z)$$

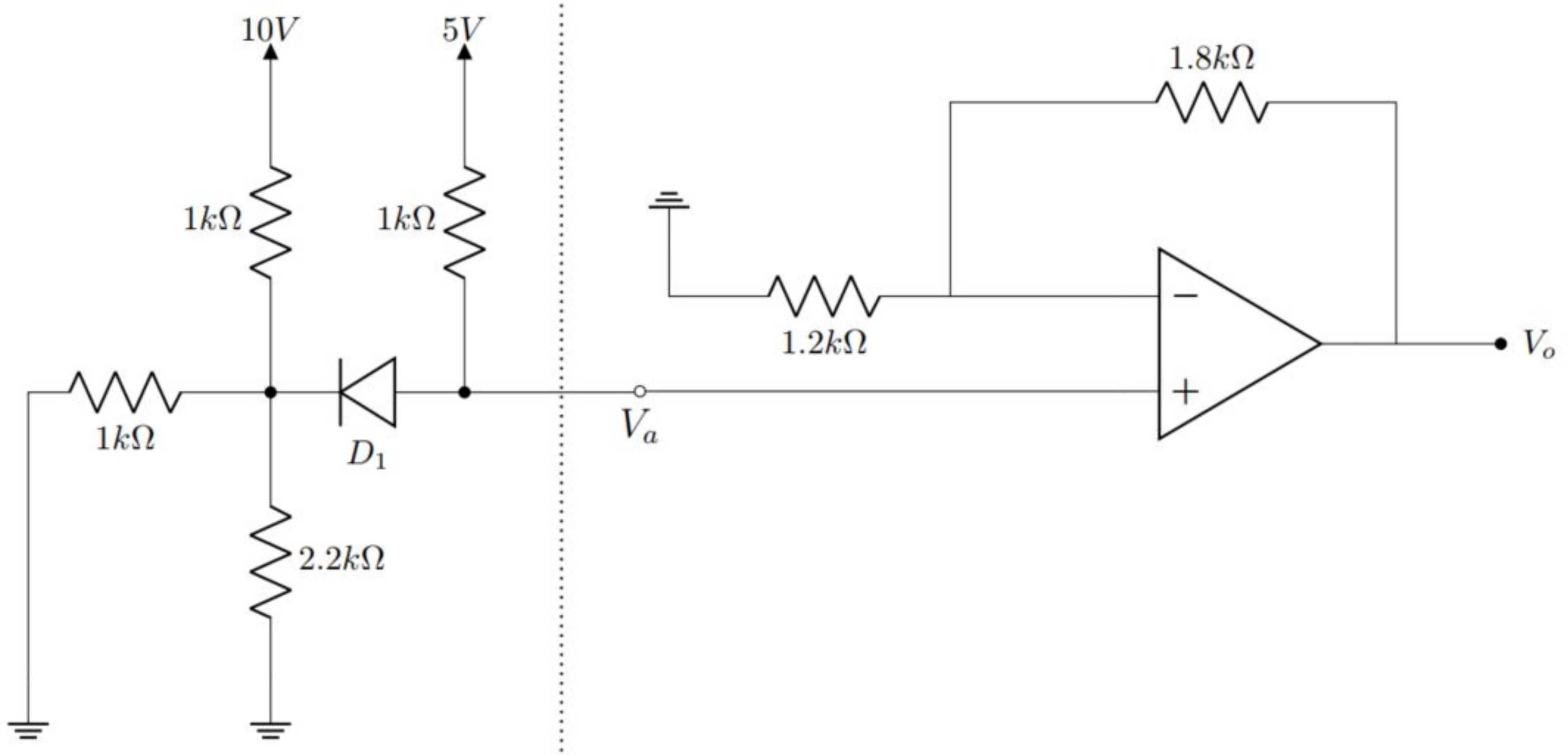
$$f = \exp(\ln(x) + \ln(y) - \ln(z))$$

So,

$f = \exp(z)$ where $z = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - \ln(z)$

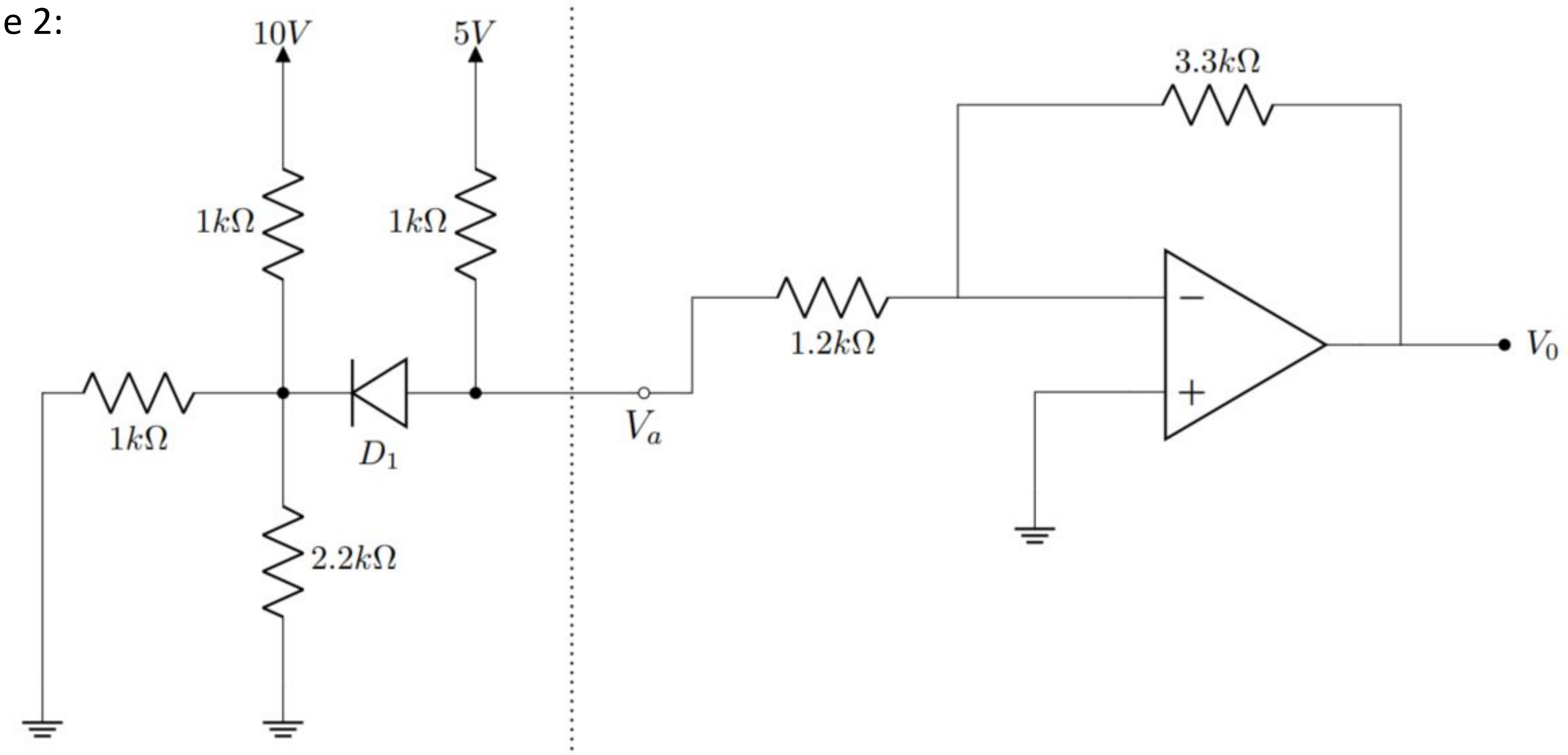
Hybrid Problems

Example 1:



Hybrid Problems

Example 2:



Thank You!