

Lab 4 Log-Antilog-Amplifier

1. The values were plotted using Python on Jupyter Notebook.

2. For Diode D1:

$$\text{Ideality factor } (n) = 1.880$$

$$\text{Saturation Current } (I_s) = 4.097e^{-09} \text{ A}$$

For Diode D2:

$$\text{Ideality factor } (n) = 1.852$$

$$\text{Saturation Current } (I_s) = 4.994e^{-09} \text{ A}$$

3. LTSPICE model file created.

4.

$$I_D = I_s (e^{V_D/nV_T} - 1)$$

$$I_D = I_s e^{V_D/nV_T}$$

$$V_D = nV_T (\ln(I_D) - \ln(I_s))$$

$$\ln(I_D) = V_D/nV_T + \ln(I_s)$$

from plotting the graph \Rightarrow

for D1 $V_D = 0.5 \text{ V}$ $I_D = 1.192e^{-04} \text{ A}$

$V_D = 0.6 \text{ V}$ $I_D = 9.315e^{-04} \text{ A}$

for D2 $V_D = 0.5 \text{ V}$ $I_D = 1.698e^{-04} \text{ A}$

$V_D = 0.6 \text{ V}$ $I_D = 1.368e^{-03} \text{ A}$

from D_1 , $R = \frac{V_{in}}{(I_d)_{max}}$

$$V_{in} = +15V \quad I_d = 9.315 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{15}{9.315 \times 10^{-4}} = 1.6103 \times 10^4 \Omega$$

$$= 16.103 K\Omega$$

5. $I_D = \frac{V_{in}}{R}$ $V_{out1} = -V_D$

$$V_{out1} = nV_T (\ln(I_S R) - \ln(V_{in}))$$

$$V_{out1} = -a_1 \ln(V_{in}) + a_2$$

$$a_1 = n_1 V_T = 0.048645$$

$$a_2 = n_1 V_T \ln(I_S R) = -0.35625967791100094$$

6. let $R_1 = 10K$

from circuit $V_{out2} = -V_{out1} + 2V_{b1}$

from $V_{out1} = -a_1 \ln(V_{in}) - a_2 + 2V_{b1}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{b1} = \frac{a_2}{2} = -0.178129838$$

7.

$$V_{out3} = -a_1 \beta \ln(V_{in}) = \ln(V_{in}^{-a_1 \beta})$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_{22}}{R_{21}}$$

$$V_{D2} = V_{b2} - V_{out3}$$

$$V_{out} = R_3 I_{S2} + V_{b2}$$

$$= R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2} - V_{out3}}{n_2 V_T}} + V_{b2}$$

$$V_{out} = R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2}}{n_2 V_T} \frac{n_1 \beta}{V_{in}}} + V_{b2}$$

$$V_{R3} = V_{out} - V_{x} = R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2}}{n_2 V_T} \frac{n_1 \beta}{V_{in}}}$$

$$V_{R3} = b_1 V_{in}^{b_2}$$

$$b_1 = R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2}}{n_2 V_T}} \quad b_2 = \frac{n_1 \beta}{n_2} \left(\frac{R_{22}}{R_{21}} \right)$$

$$b_1 = 1 \quad b_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2}}{n_2 V_T}} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \frac{R_{22}}{R_{21}}$$

from plotted graphs,

$(V_d)_{min} = 0.6V$ to get the diode in linear region $\Rightarrow V_{b2} = 0.6V$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1.880}{1.852} \frac{R_{22}}{R_{21}}$$

from (1) \Rightarrow Taking log

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_{22}}{R_{21}} = 0.492553 = \beta$$

let $R_{21} = 10 k\Omega$

$$\Rightarrow R_{22} = 4.92553 k\Omega$$

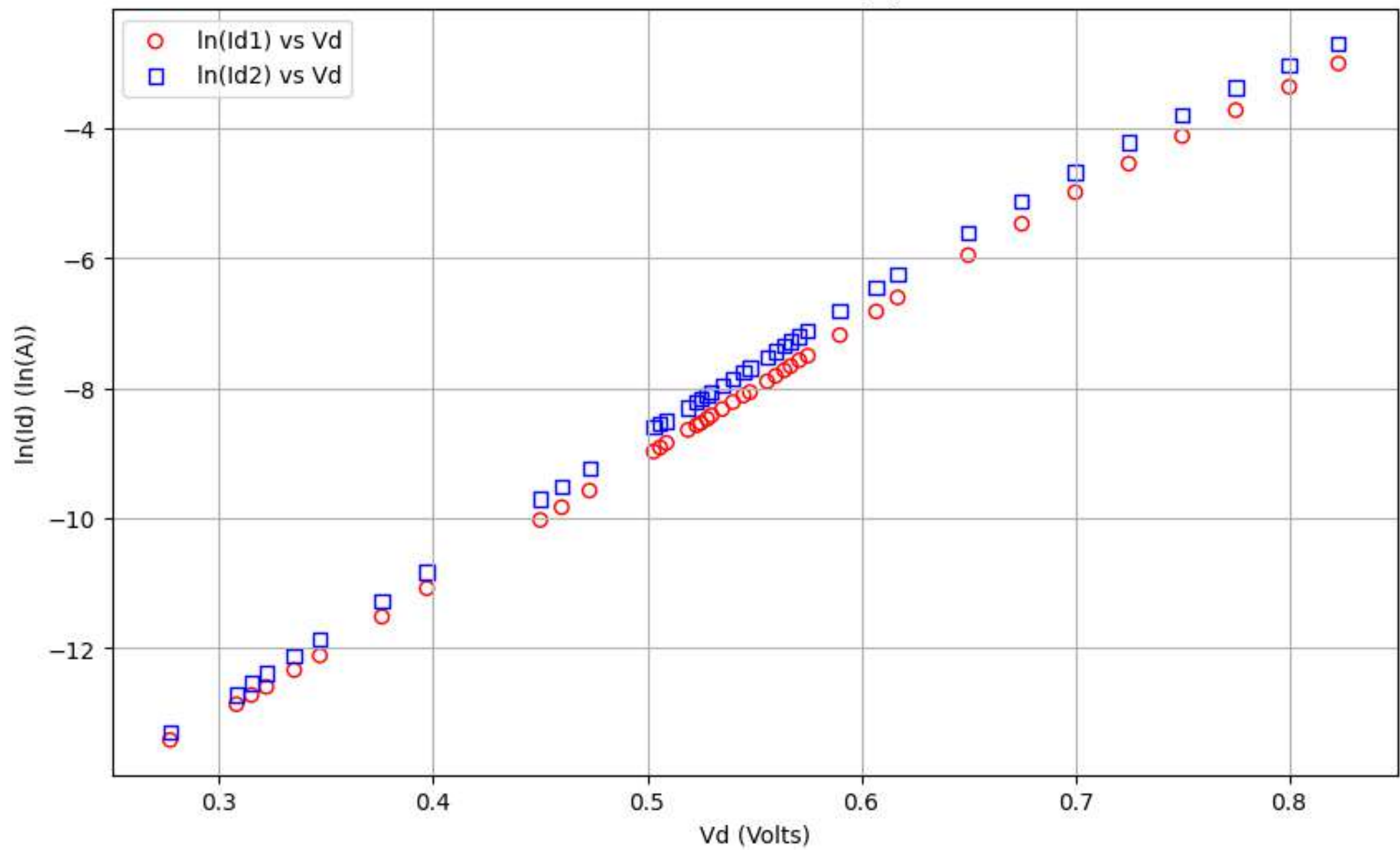
from ① and using $V_{b2} = 0.6V$

$$\Rightarrow I = R_3 I_{S2} e^{\frac{V_{b2}}{kVT}} \quad \text{cV}$$

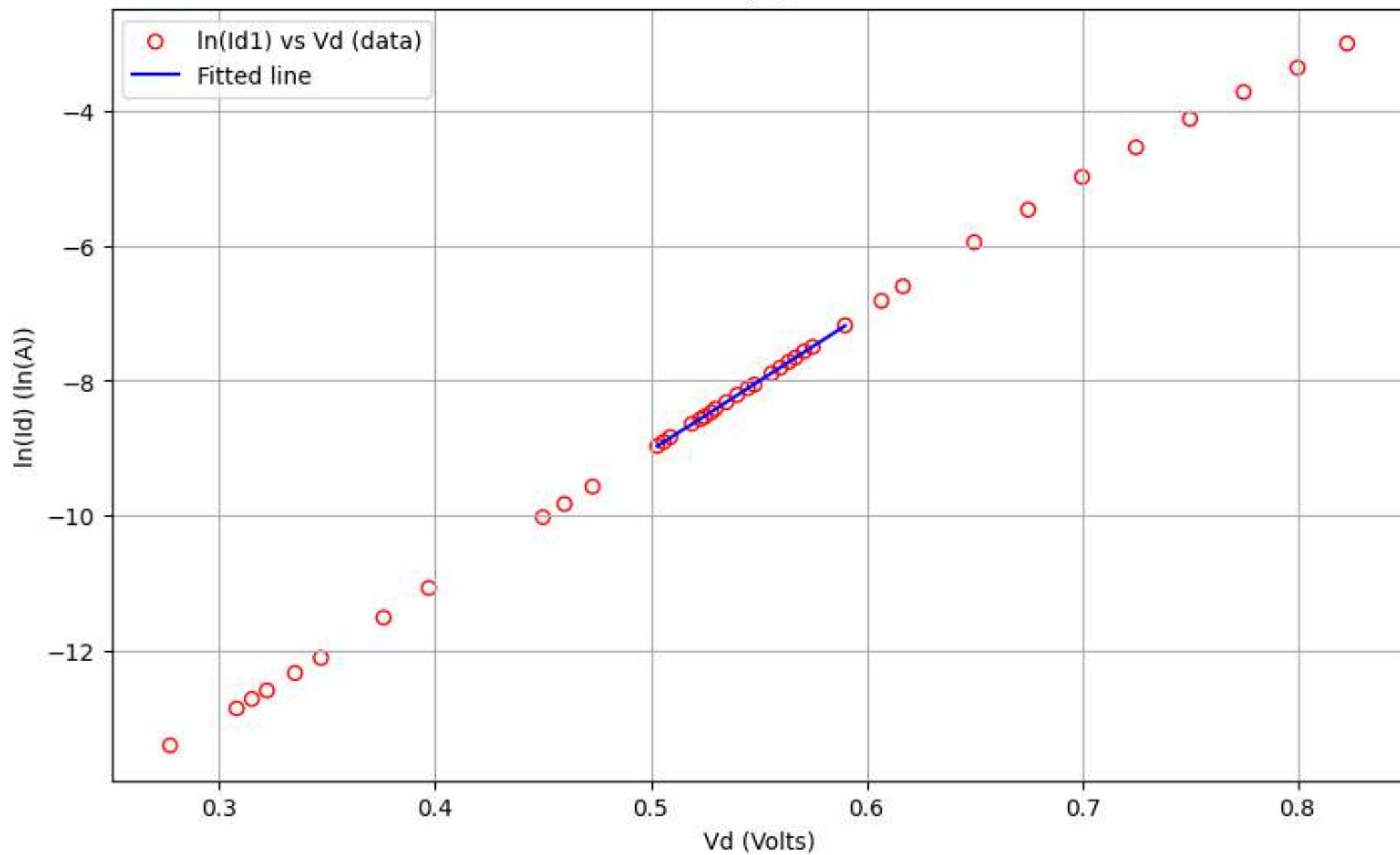
$$\Rightarrow R_3 = 730.9106 \quad \checkmark$$

Naman
31/01/25

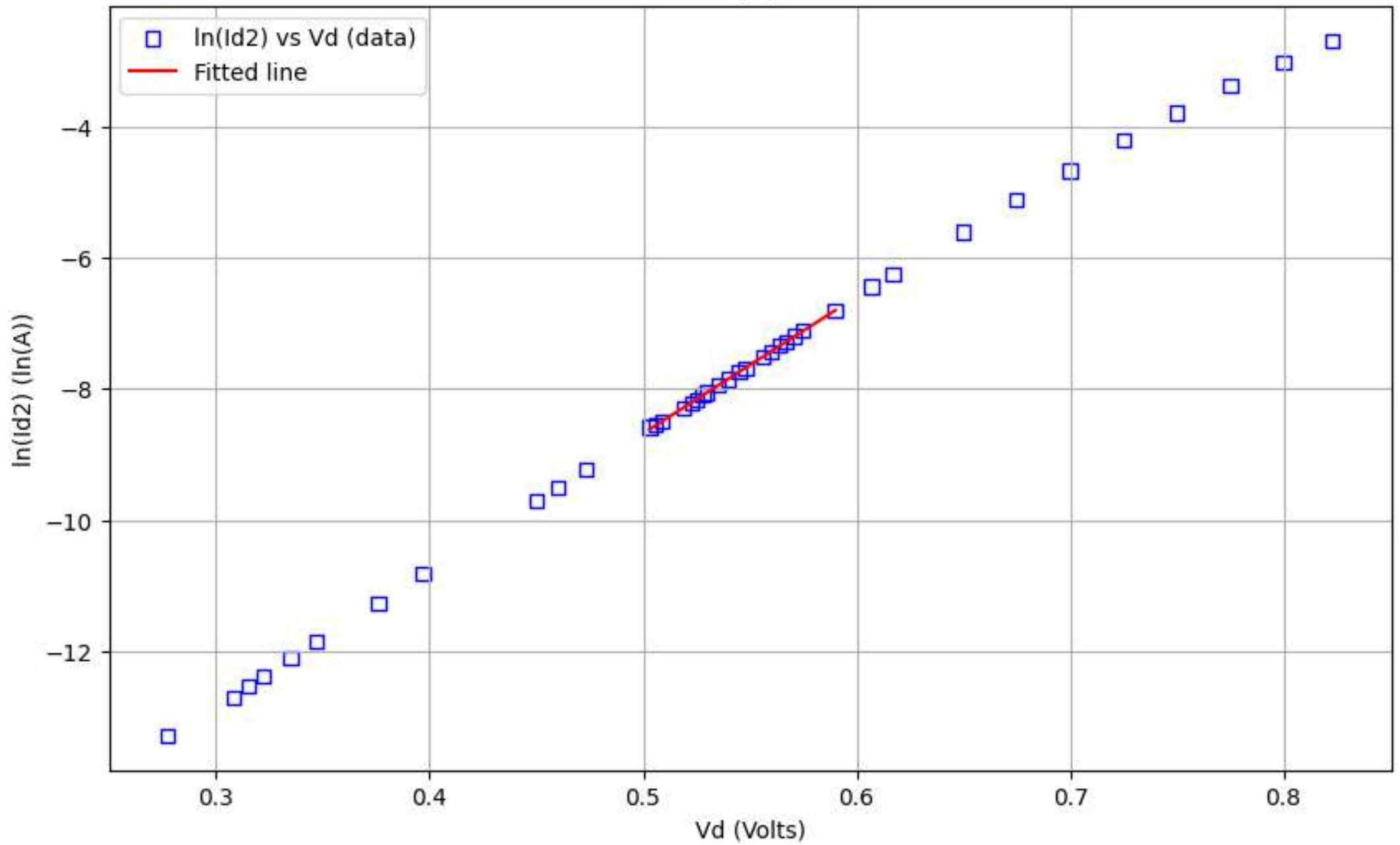
Diode Characteristics: $\ln(I_d)$ vs V_d



Linear Fit of $\ln(I_d)$ vs V_d for D1



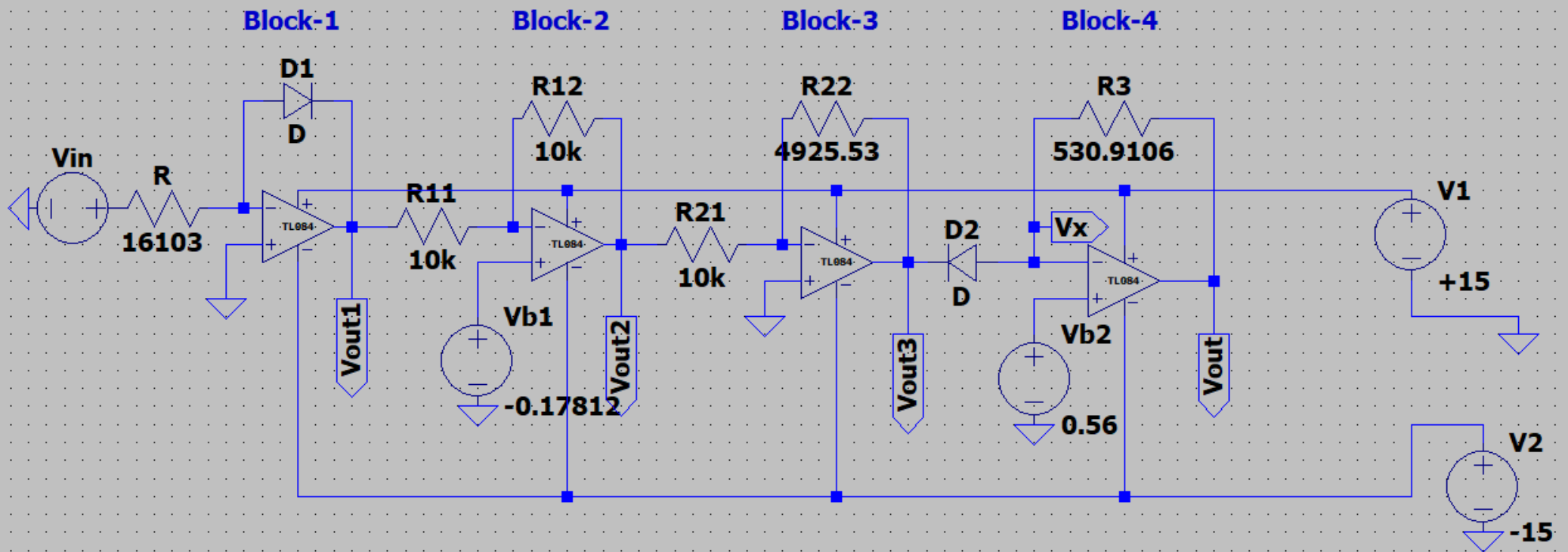
Linear Fit of $\ln(I_d)$ vs V_d for D2

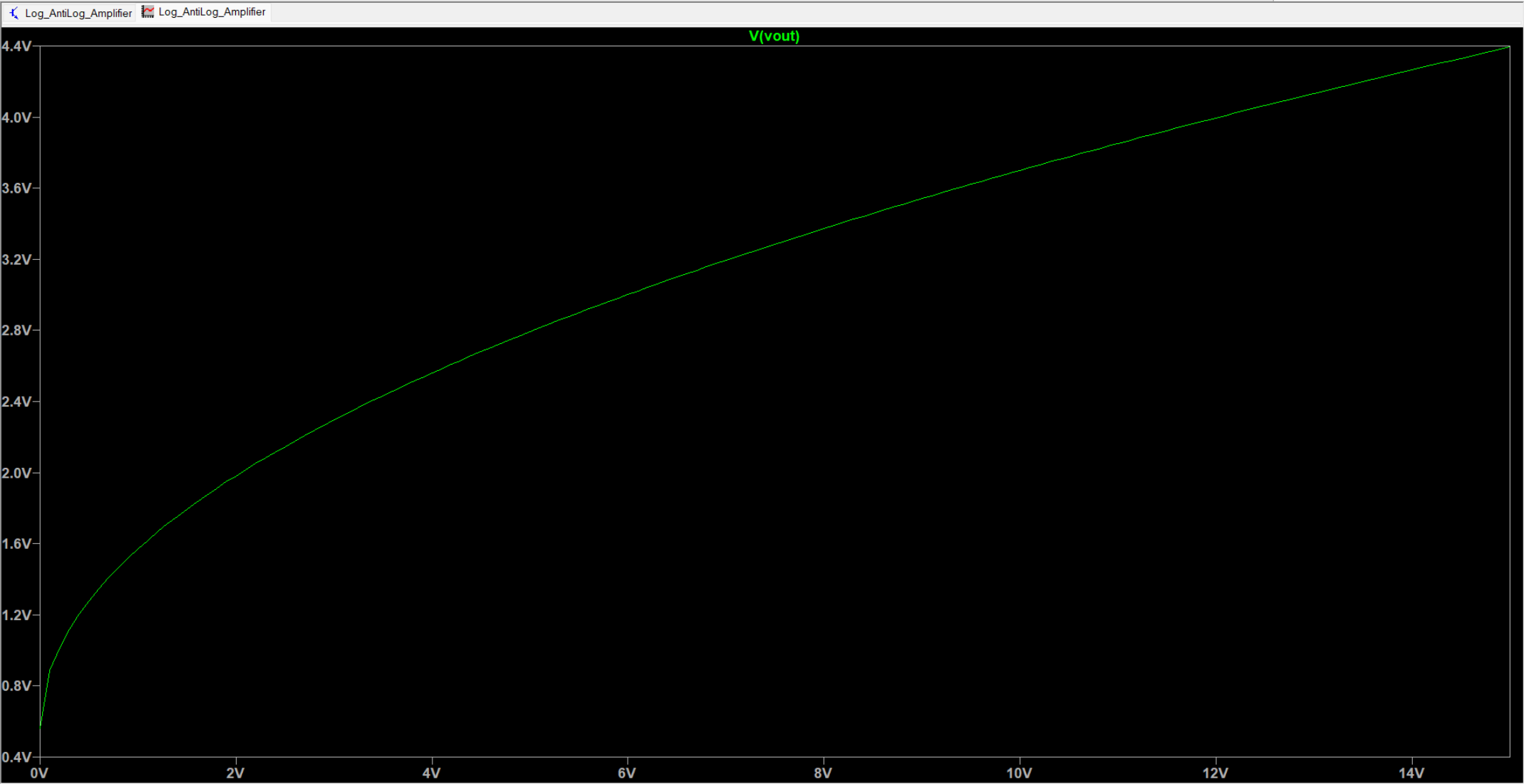



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.model D1 D(Is=4.097e-09 N=1.880)
.model D2 D(Is=4.994e-09 N=1.852)
.dc Vin 0 15 0.1

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x = 9.06V y = 3.811V