Lecture5: Diode (3)

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IV characteristics (1)

- Review
  - The diode current, I_D, is depedent on the diode voltage, V_D.
  - Then, what is $I_D(V_D)$?
- Compare $V_D = 0.3$ V, 0.4 V, and 0.5 V.
  - We know that the electric field for 0.5 V is weakest.
  - Of course, for 0.3 V, it is strongest.
  - Anyway, they are different by a constant voltage, 0.1 V.
  - Then, what about $I_D(0.3)$, $I_D(0.4)$, and $I_D(0.5)$?
  - Do you expect a linear dependence?

IV characteristics (2)

- Exponential dependence on V_D
  - V_D is normalized by the thermal voltage, $V_T = \frac{k_B T}{q}$.
  - At 300 K, $V_T \approx 0.002585 \text{ V} = 25.85 \text{ mV}$.
  - Then, the diode current can be written as

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

  - Here, the "reverse saturation current" (I_S) is a given constant. It's a small current.

IV characteristics (3)

- Some limiting cases:

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

  - When V_D is close to zero, $\exp\frac{V_D}{V_T} \approx 1 + \frac{V_D}{V_T}$

$$I_D = I_S\frac{V_D}{V_T}$$

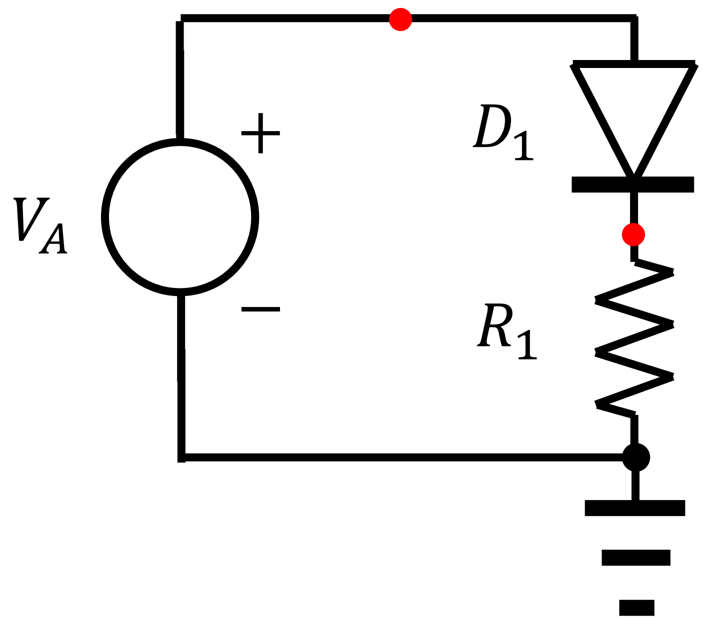
  - When V_D is negative and $V_D \ll -V_T$, $\exp\frac{V_D}{V_T} \approx 0$

$$I_D = -I_S$$

  - When V_D is positive and $V_D \gg V_T$, $I_D = I_S \exp\frac{V_D}{V_T}$

General solution (1)

- Analyze the following circuit. (A diode-resistor combination)
  - Calculation of node voltages and terminal currents



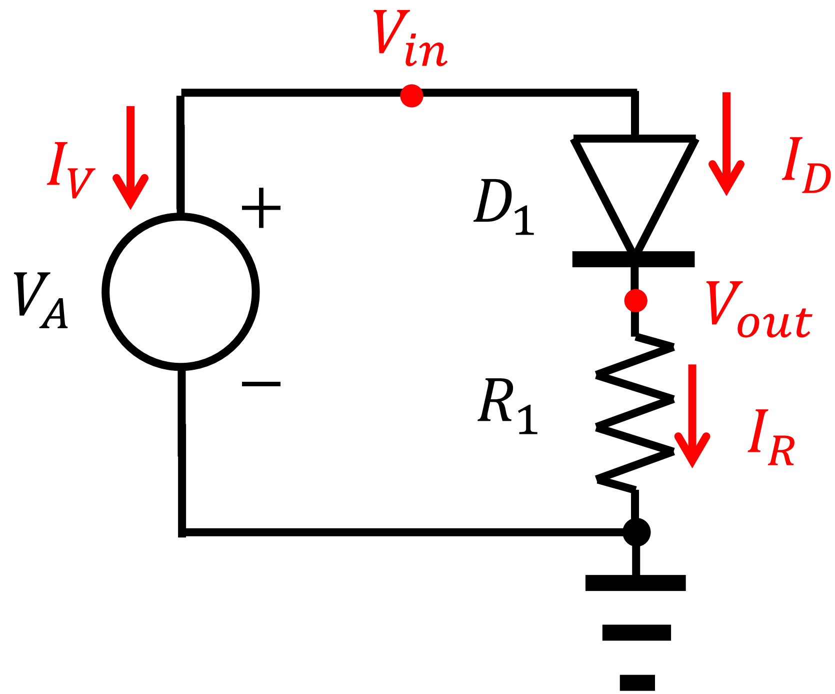
General solution (2)

- Identify the nodes and apply the KCL.
  - Two nodes (red dots) are found.

$$I_V + I_D = 0$$
$$-I_D + I_R = 0$$

  - Equations for terminal IVs

$$V_{in} = V_A$$
$$I_D = I_S\left(\exp\left(\frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{V_T}\right) - 1\right)$$
$$I_R = \frac{V_{out}}{R_1}$$



General solution (3)

- Solve the set of equations.
  - After simple manipulation, it is easily found that

$$-I_S\left(\exp\left(\frac{V_A - V_{out}}{V_T}\right) - 1\right) + \frac{V_{out}}{R_1} = 0$$

  - An nonlinear equation for V_{out} is obtained.
  - The solution, V_{out}, can be visualized by drawing the following two curves.

$$y = I_S\left(\exp\left(\frac{V_A - x}{V_T}\right) - 1\right)$$

$$y = \frac{x}{R_1}$$

Graphical solution (1)

- Assume that V_A = 2 V, I_s = 0.5 fA, and R_1 = 270 Ω.
  - Draw two curves:

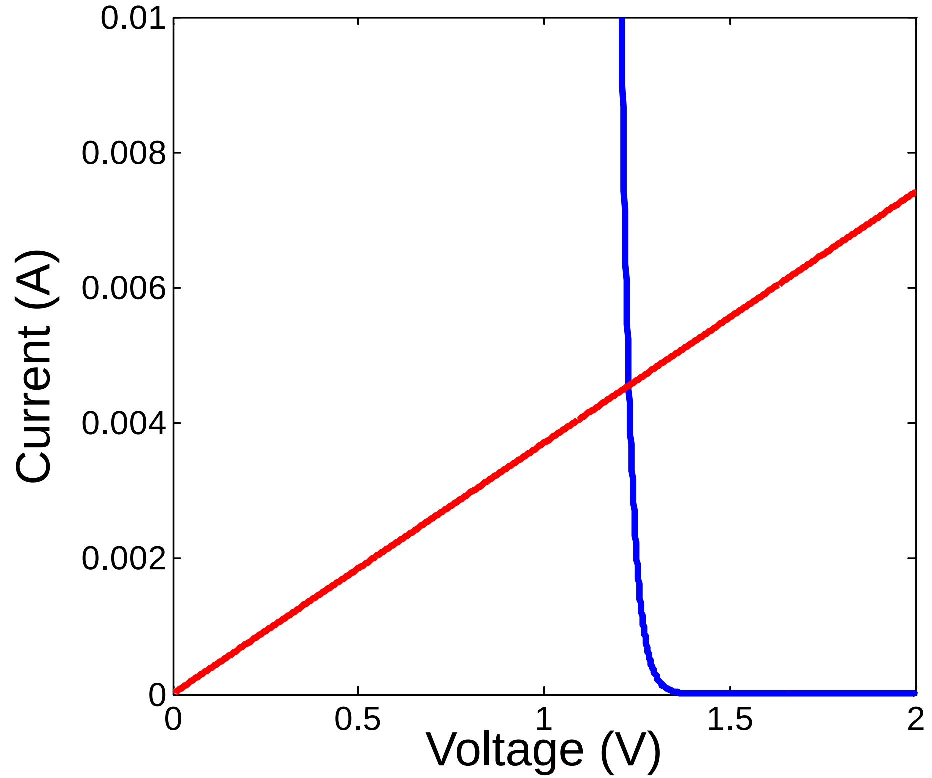
$$y = I_S\left(\exp\left(\frac{V_A - x}{V_T}\right) - 1\right)$$

$$y = \frac{x}{R_1}$$

  - The answer is

V_{out} = 1.2287 V.

  - 0.77 V is applied to the diode.

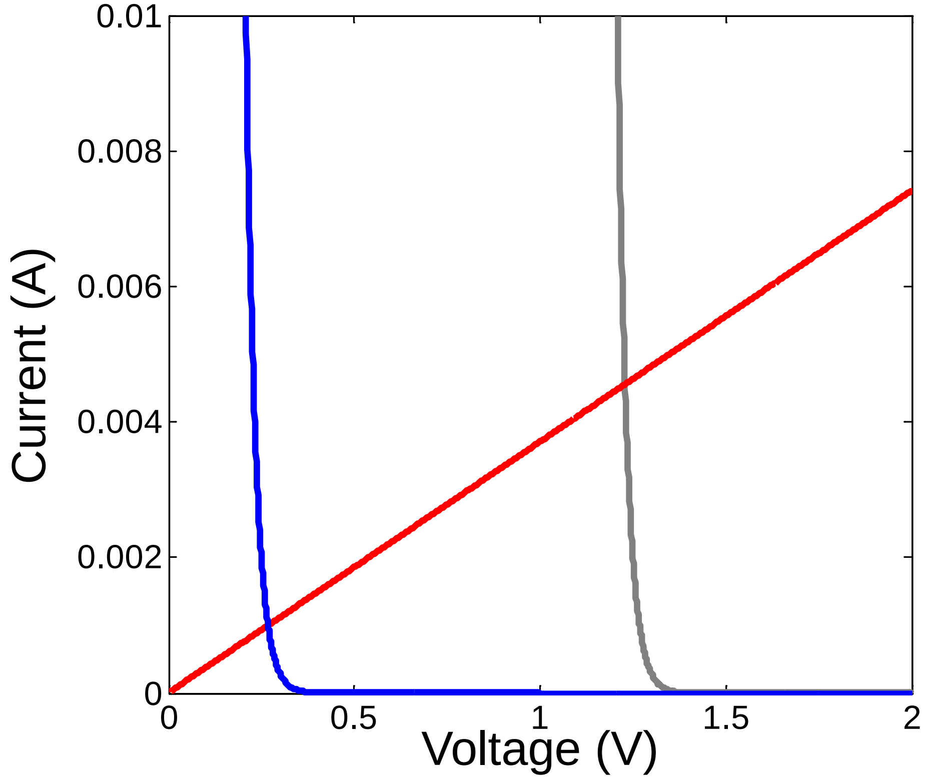


Graphical solution (2)

- Reduce V_A to 1 V.
  - The answer is

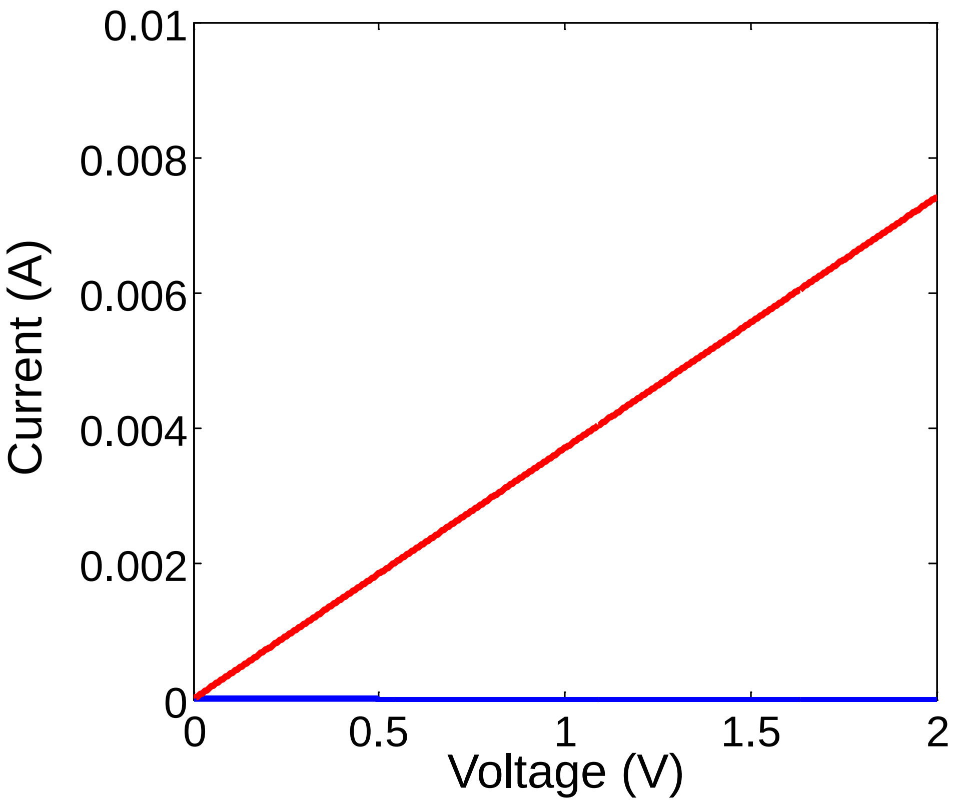
  V_{out} = 0.2687 V.
  - 0.73 V is applied to the diode.

- Even smaller V_A?
  - For example, 0.5 V?



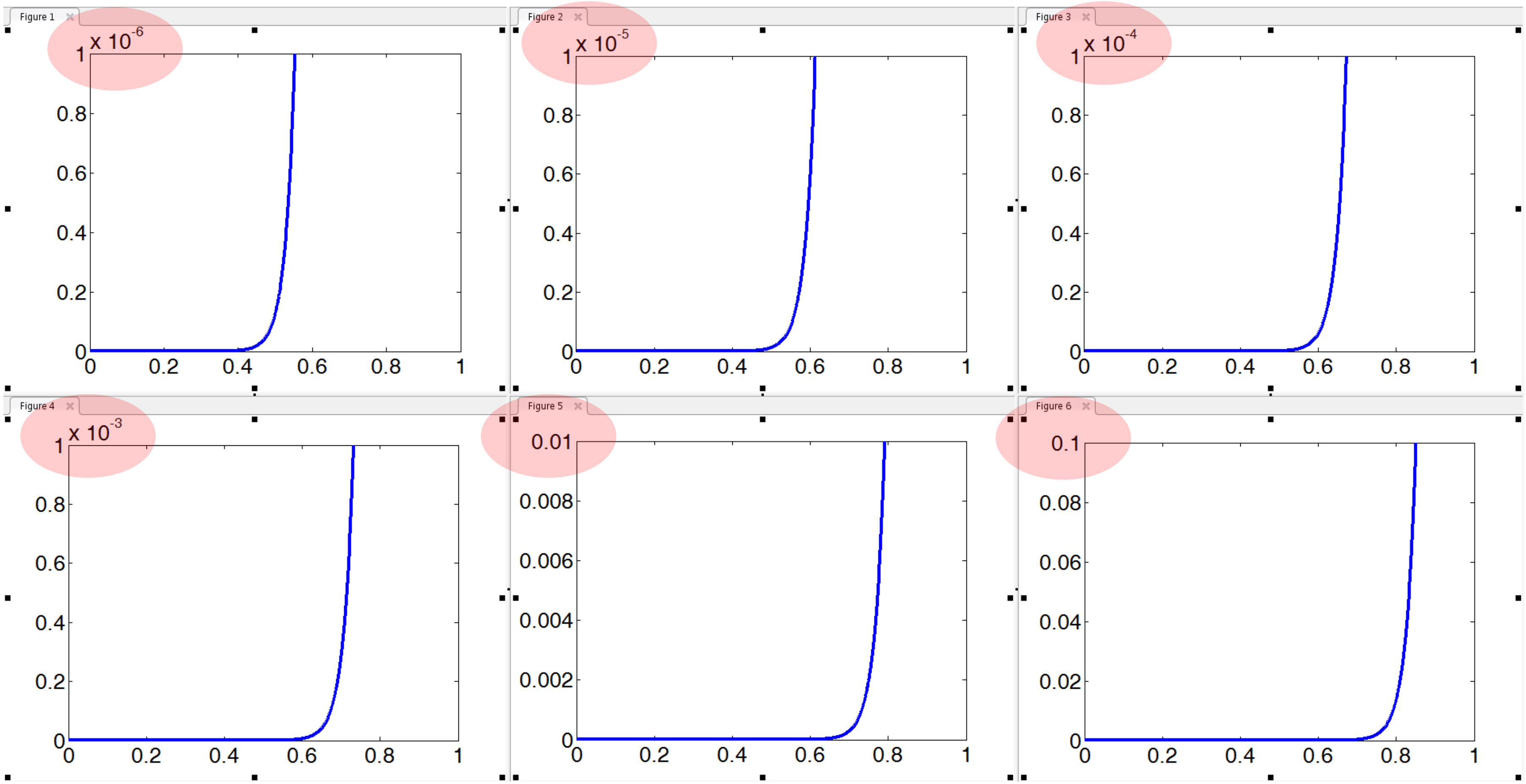
When V_A = 0.5 V

- The same scale as before.
  - ???
  - What is V_{out}?
- Not enough V_A
  - No current conduction



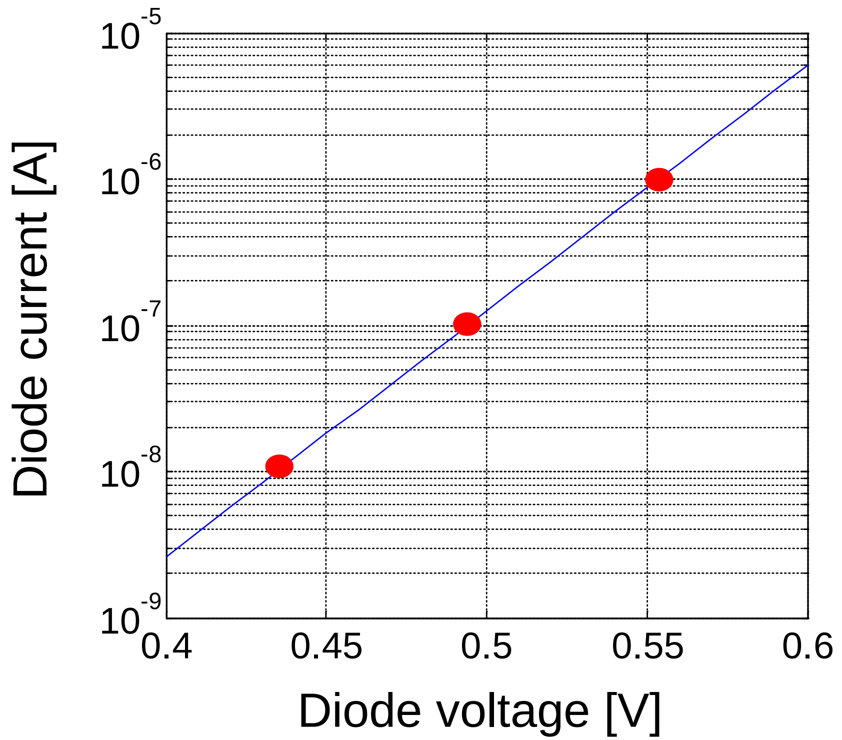
Dioide IV curves

- A diode with $I_S = 5 \times 10^{-16}\mathrm{A}$ (Only different y scales)



Important observation

- In order to obtain 10x large current,
  - We must apply only 60 mV additionally. (300K)



Diode model

- Two phases