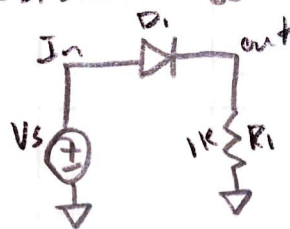


1.) Voltage across load resistor for different source voltages



a.)  $V_s = 0V$ ;  $V_{out} = 0V$

b.)  $V_s = 1.0V$ ;  $V_{out} = V_s - V_{diode} = 0.3V$

c.)  $V_s = 2.0V$ ;  $V_{out} = V_s - V_{diode} \Rightarrow 1.3V$

d.)  $V_s = 4.0V$ ;  $V_{out} = V_s - V_{diode} \Rightarrow 3.3V$

2.)  $V_{in} = 0V$       $V_{out} = 0V$

$V_{in} = 1.0V$       $V_{out} = 0.3V$

$V_{in} = 2.0V$       $V_{out} = 1.3V$

$V_{in} = 4.0V$       $V_{out} = 3.3V$

3.) See attached File

4.) a.)  $V_s = 0V \rightarrow$  Diode off  $\rightarrow V_{out} = 0V$

b.)  $V_s = 1V \rightarrow$  Diode off  $\rightarrow V_{out} = 0V$

c.)  $V_s = 5V \rightarrow$  Diode on  $\rightarrow V_{out} = 5 - 0.7 - 0.7 \Rightarrow 3.6V$

d.)  $V_s = -5V \rightarrow$  Diode on  $\rightarrow V_{out} \Rightarrow 3.6V$

5.) PN Diode with  $I_s = 10^{-15} \text{ A}$  /  $\phi_t = 0.0258 \text{ V}$

$$I = I_s \left[ e^{\left(\frac{V_f}{n\phi_t}\right)} - 1 \right] \quad \frac{I}{I_s} + 1 \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{I}{I_s} + 1\right) n\phi_t = V_f$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{0.01 \text{ mA}}{10^{-15} \text{ A}} + 1\right) 0.0258 \Rightarrow \boxed{0.594 \text{ V}}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{0.1 \text{ mA}}{10^{-15} \text{ A}} + 1\right) 0.0258 \Rightarrow \boxed{0.653 \text{ V}}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1 \text{ mA}}{10^{-15} \text{ A}} + 1\right) 0.0258 \Rightarrow \boxed{0.7128 \text{ V}}$$

$$0.7128 - 0.653 = 0.0598$$

$$0.653 \text{ V} - 0.594 = 0.059$$

} Approx. 60 mV

6.) a.) See attached files

b.) Using the delay takes away the initial large ripple in the waveform and makes the value of  $V_{\text{ripple}}$  go down significantly.