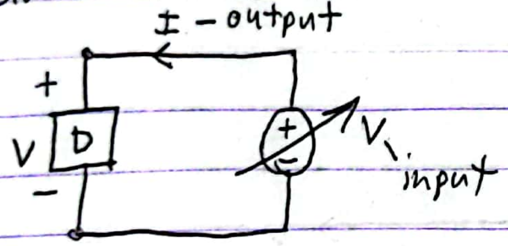
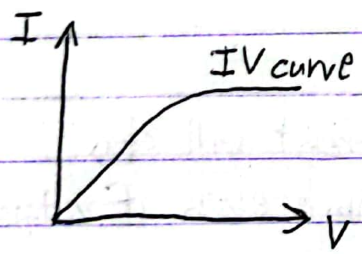
IV Characteristics of a device:

- It is the relationship between current and voltage across a device, it is used to describe the characteristics of the device.
- A table of I-V is made by connecting a voltage source across the device and variying the voltage. Like:



V	I
⋮	⋮

- It can also be done using a graph which would look like:



- I-V Char is also known as Input-output relation of a device.

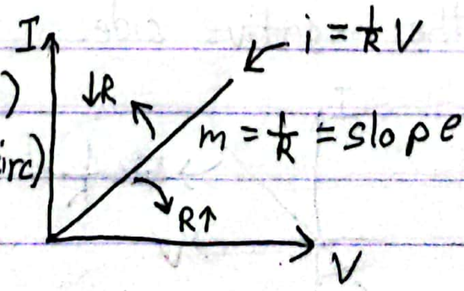
Lecture - 3 (P - 2)

I-V Char of simple linear elements:

* A device is linear if the relation between I-V is a straight line graph. eg: resistor ($V = IR$ eqn) ⇒ $V \propto I$

* I-V curve of resistor:

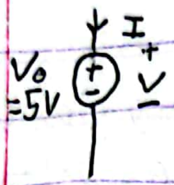
- If $R = \infty$, m (slop) = 0 (open circ)
- " $R = 0$, " " $= \infty$ (short circ)

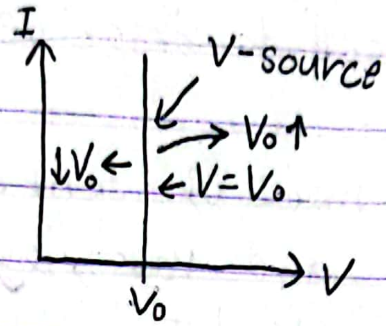


I-V Char of independent sources:

* V-source (V_0 = constant):

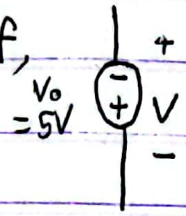
• Graph:



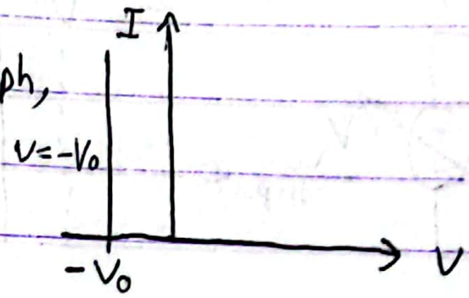


• What ever the current is, voltage will always stay the same.

• If,

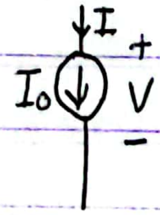


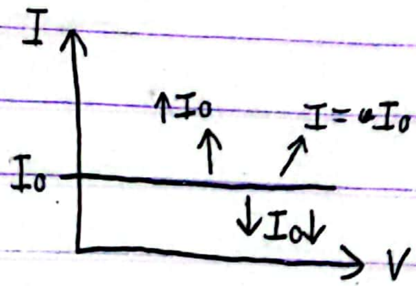
then graph,



I-Source (I_0 = constant):

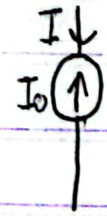
• Graph:

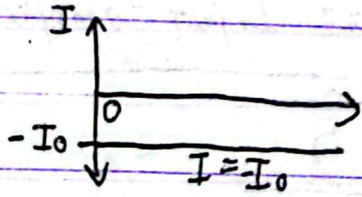




• Current will stay same even if voltage changes.

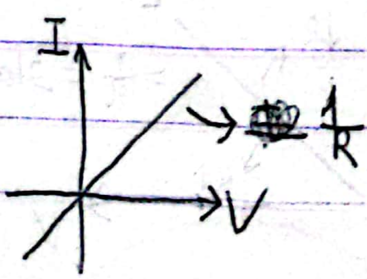
• If,





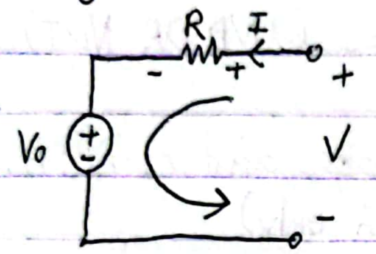
If polarity and source direction is same then the straight line will be in the positive side otherwise it will be on the negative side.

Resistance:



I-V char of Compound elements:

* Compound elements = combination of simple elements.
* Voltage source in series with resistance.



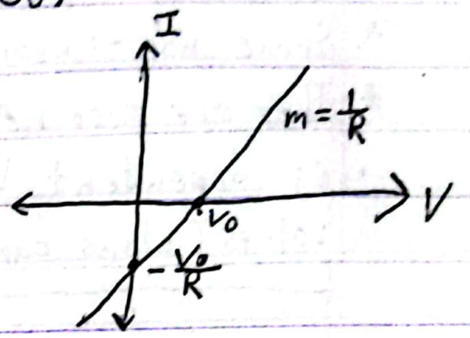
$K \cdot V \cdot L$,

$V = V_R + V_0$

$\Rightarrow V = IR + V_0$

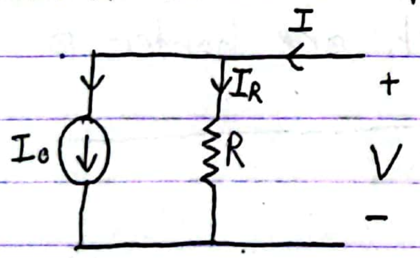
$\Rightarrow I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V - \frac{V_0}{R}$

$y = m\,x - c$



- To find the x-intercept put $I=0$ in $I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V - \frac{V_0}{R}$.

* Current source in parallel with resistance.

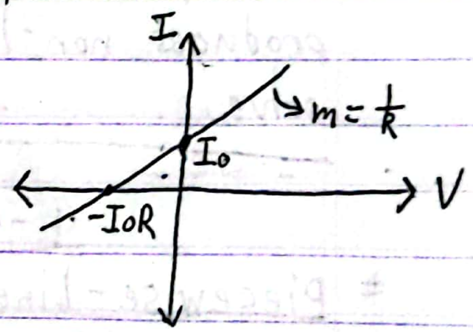


$K \cdot C \cdot L$,

$I = I_0 + I_R$

$I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V + I_0$

$y = m\,x + c$

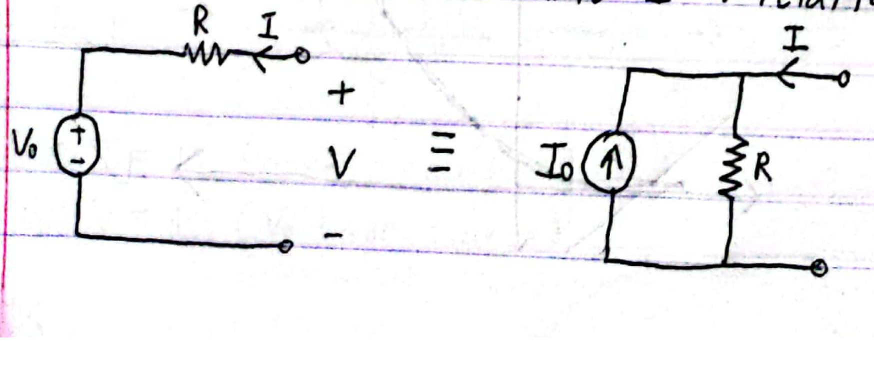


- To find the x-intercept put $I=0$ in $I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V + I_0$.
- If I-source is reversed, The eqn becomes, $I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V - I_0$.
- ★ If V-source is " , " " " , $I = \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V + \frac{V_0}{R}$.

L-3 (P-5)

Equivalent Circuit:

* If 2 devices have the same I-V relation they are called equivalent circuit.
*



if $\boxed{V_0 = I_0 R}$, this is also known as source transformation.

Non-Linear Devices:

* Devices whose I-V ~~curve~~ graph ~~to~~ is not a single straight line.
* They are required to implement non-Linear operations.
* Some non-linear devices are logic gates (AND, OR, NOT)
* They are also needed to control I/V.
- eg: dependent V-sources and I-sources, and switch, valves (alows current to flow in 1 direction only).

L-4 (P-2)

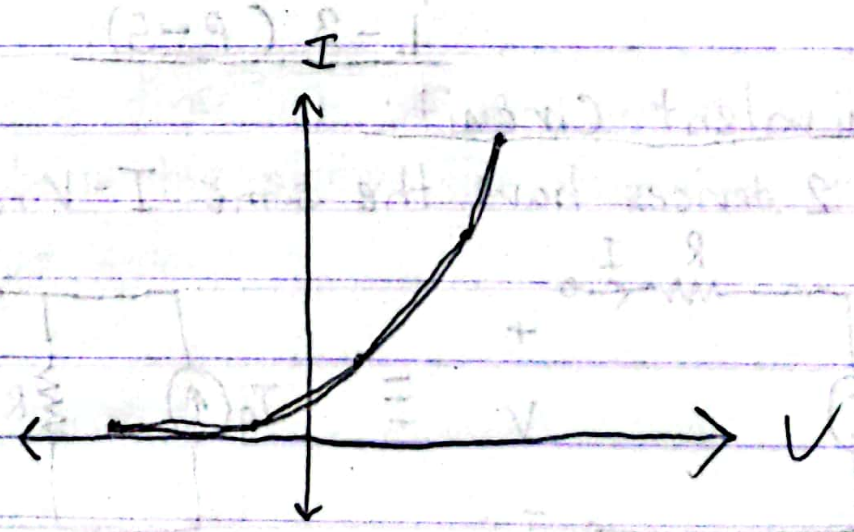
Problems with Non-Linear devices:

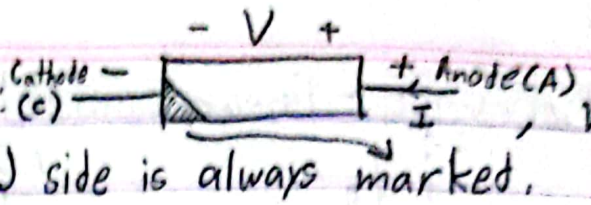
* They produce non-linear I-V which ~~intern~~ inturn produces non-linear equation which are harder to solve.

L-4 (P-3)

Piecewise-Linear approximation:

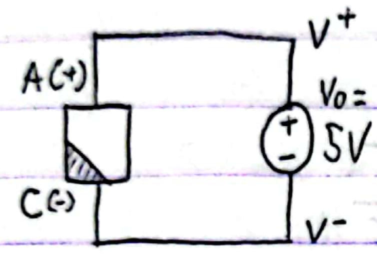
* It is a technique used to solve non-linear eqn.
* Here a curve in divided into segments of straight lines.
* The more pieces the graph is broken into the more accurate it is.



* Symbol of non-linear device : 

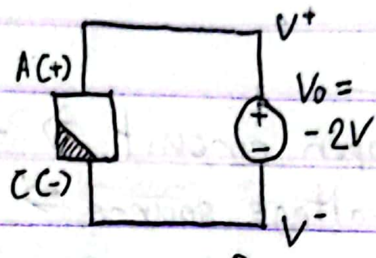
, $V = V_A - V_c$

* They have polarity, The (-ve) side is always marked.
* If $V > 0 \Rightarrow V_A > V_c \Rightarrow$ Forward Bias
  " $V \leqslant 0 \Rightarrow V_A \leqslant V_c \Rightarrow$ Reverse "



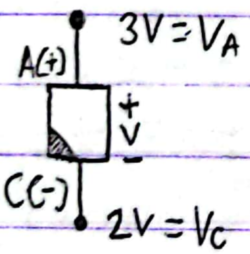
Forward Bias

$V_o = V^+ - V^-$
$= V_A - V_c$
$= 5V$

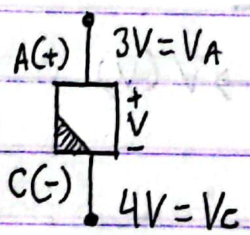


Reverse Bias

$V_o = V^+ - V^-$
$= V_A - V_c$
$= -2V$

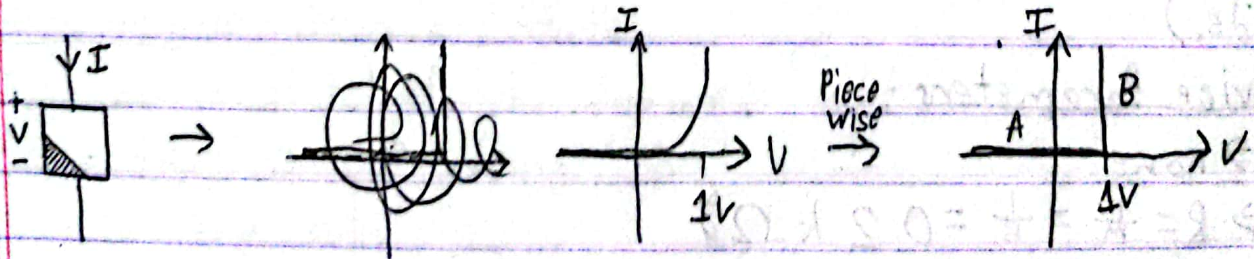


$V = V_A - V_c$
$= 1V$ (F.B)



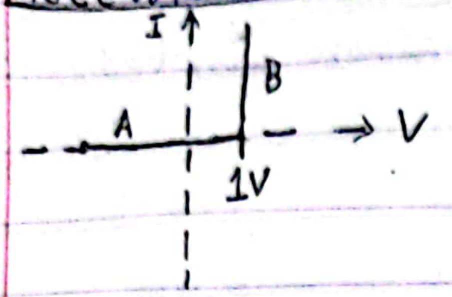
$V = V_A - V_c$
$= -1V$ (R.B)

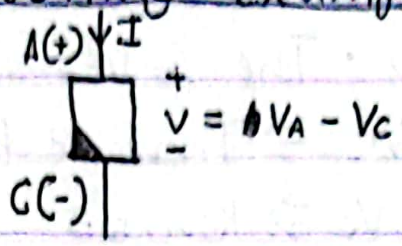
* In a non-linear device 'I' enters through the anode.
*



$A \Rightarrow I = 0$, (open circuit)
$B \Rightarrow V = 1$, (Voltage source)

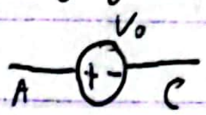
Piecewise - linear modelling example:

① 



* Device modelling:

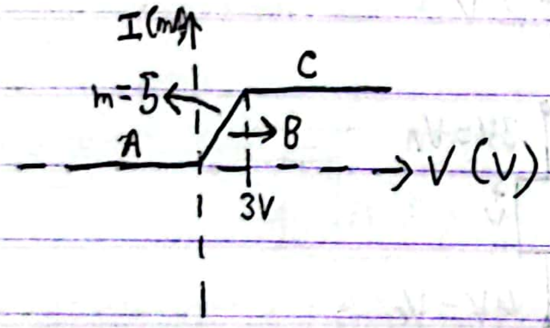
A ⇒ $V \leq 1$ ⇒ open circuit ⇒ 

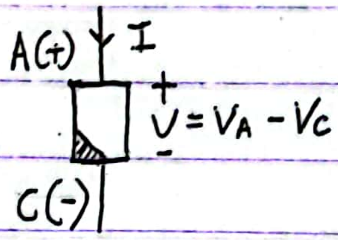
B ⇒ $I > 0$ ⇒ voltage source ⇒ 

* Device parameters:

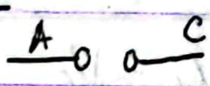
A ⇒ no parameters

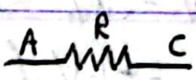
B ⇒ $V_o = 1\ V$

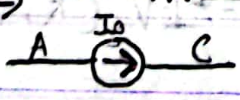
② 



* Dev modelling:

A ⇒ $V \leq 0V$ ⇒ 

B ⇒ $0 < V < 3V$ ⇒  $(R = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2\ k\Omega)$

C ⇒ $V > 3V$ ⇒  (Direction of I is Anode to cathode because the line 'C' intercepts the y-axis in the positive side.)

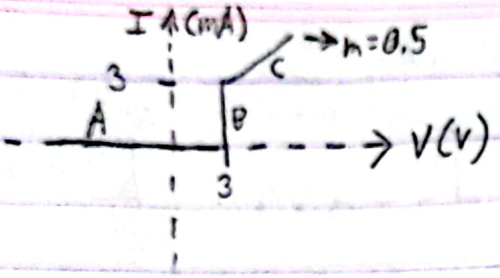
* Device Parameters:

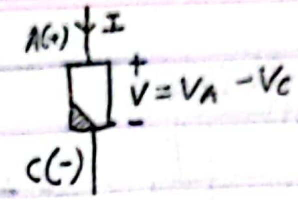
A ⇒ none

B ⇒ $R = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2\ k\Omega$

C ⇒ $y = mx = 5 \times 3 = 15\ mA$

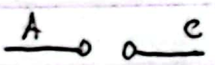
③



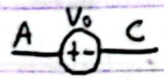


* **Device Model:**

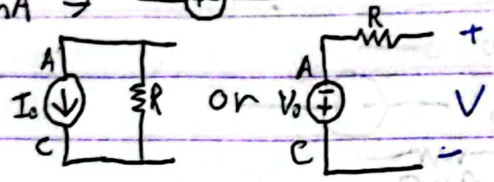
A ⇒ $V \leq 3V$ ⇒



B ⇒ $0 < I \leq 3mA$ ⇒



C ⇒ $V > 3V$ ⇒



* **~~A~~ Parameters:**

A ⇒ none

B ⇒ $V_0 = 3V$

C ⇒ $y = mx + c$ ⇒ $3 = 0.5 \times 3 + c$ ⇒ $c = 1.5$, ∴ $y = 0.5x + 1.5$

$R = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2\,k\Omega$.

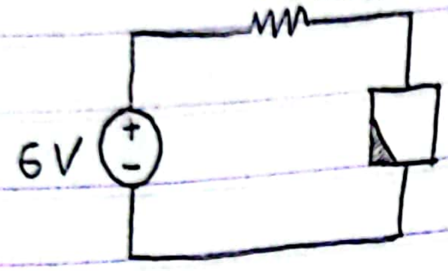
- For current source with parallel resistor, put $x = 0$ in $y = 0.5x + 1.5$
∴ $y = 1.5$, ∴ $I = 1.5\,mA$
- For voltage source with resistor in series, put $y = 0$ in $y = 0.5x + 1.5$
∴ $x = -3V$

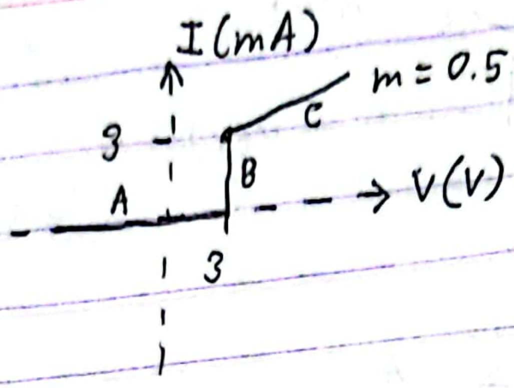
1-4 (P-7)

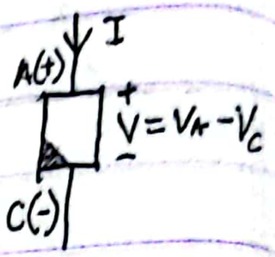
Methode of Assumed State:

① Assume a state of the device.
② Solve the circuit using that model.
③ Check the soln.
④ Repeat (1-3) if mismatch.

Eg:





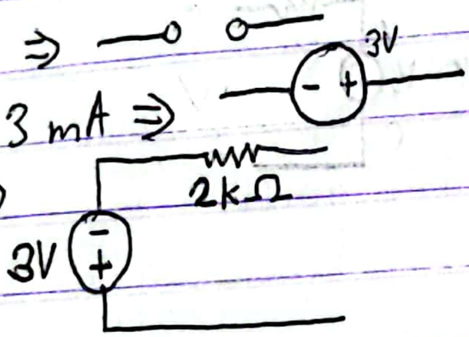


Modeling:

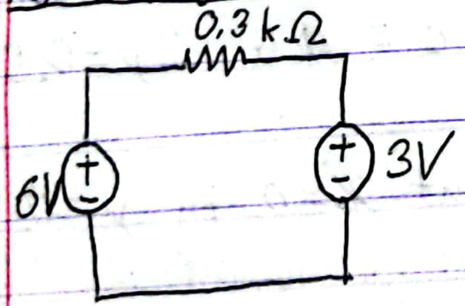
$A \Rightarrow V \leq 3V \Rightarrow$

$B \Rightarrow 0 < I < 3\,mA \Rightarrow$

$C \Rightarrow V > 3V \Rightarrow$



① Assuming device working in B region:



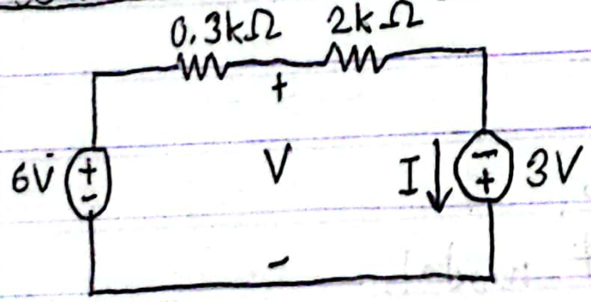
$I = \frac{6-3}{0.3} = 10\,mA$

$V = 3V$

- Soln not correct because $0 < I < 3\,mA$, as it should have been in the B region.

∴ Assumption is wrong.

② Assume in C region:



$I = \frac{6+3}{0.3+2} = 3.6\,mA$

K.V.L $\Rightarrow V = 2I - 3 = 4.2\,V$

Assumption correct as $V > 3V$ in C region.