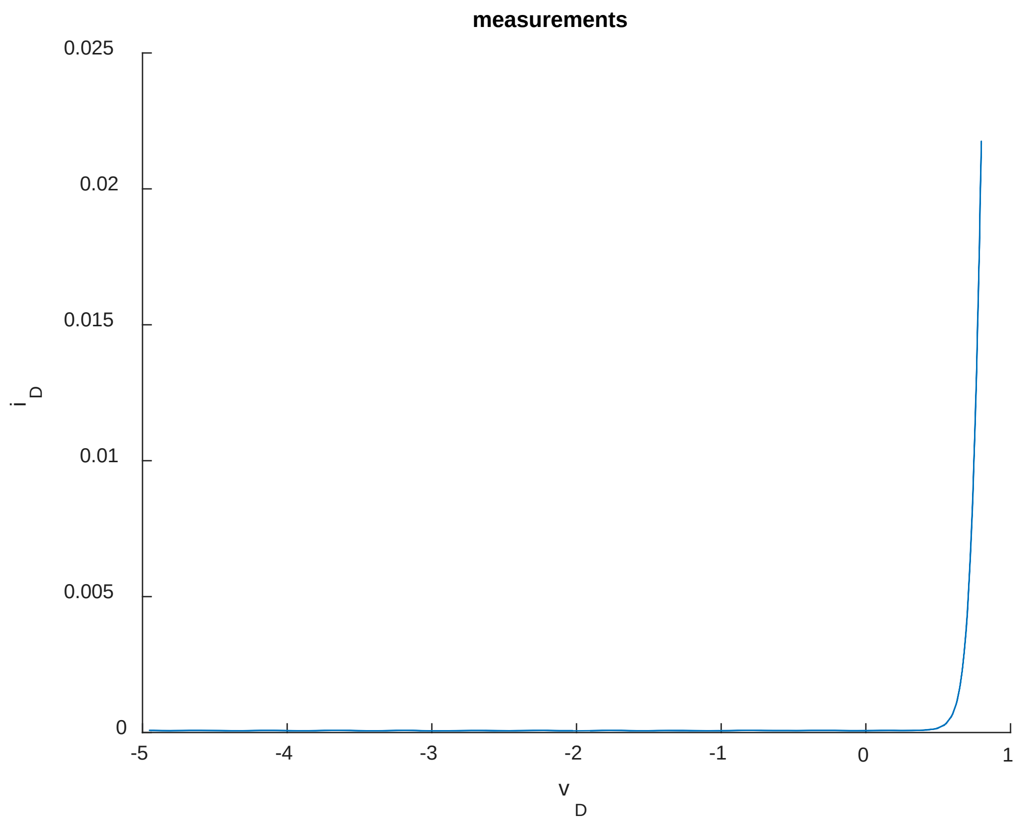
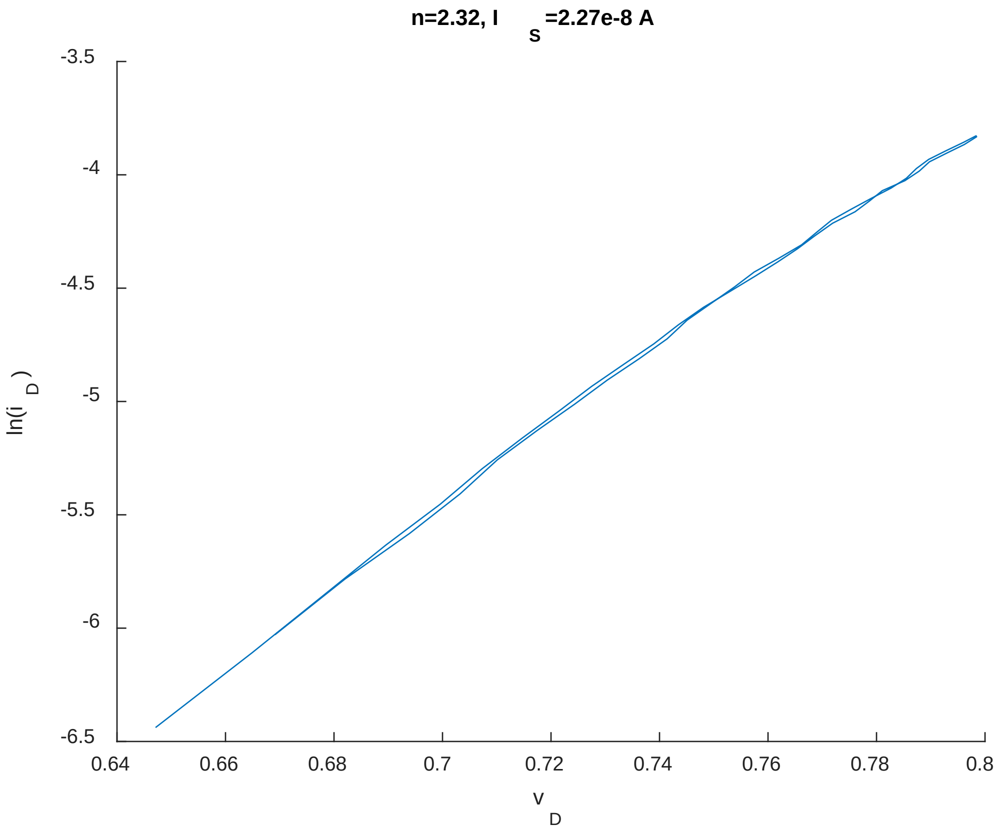
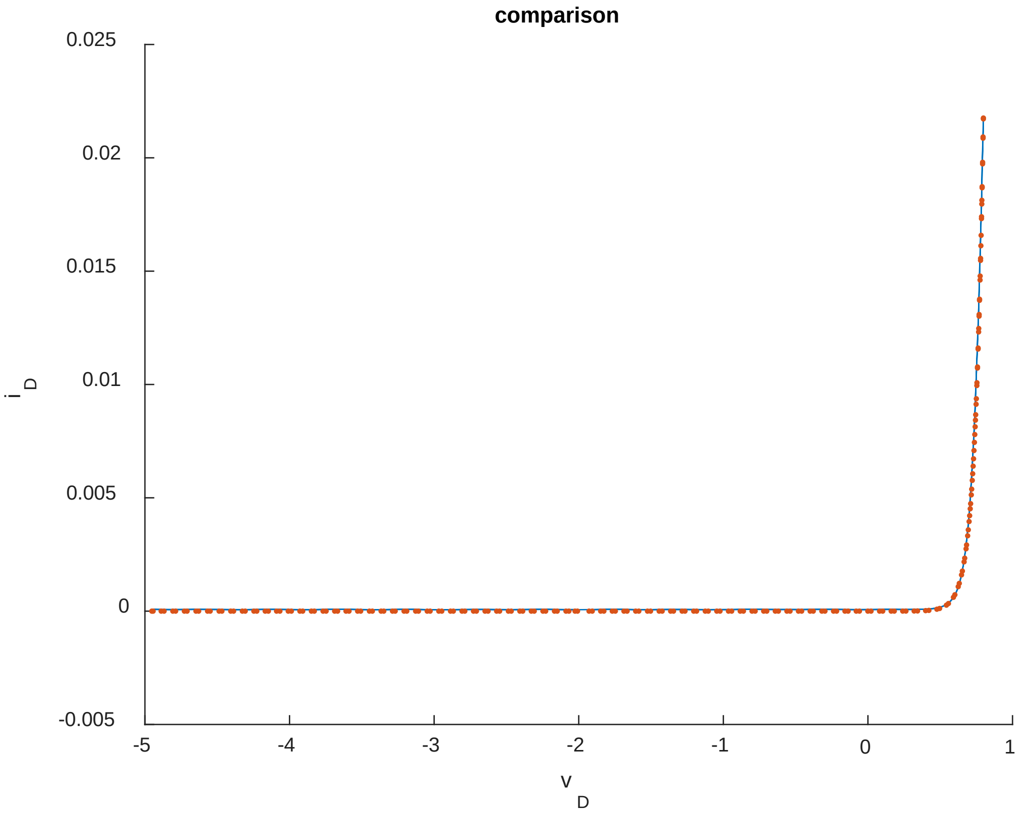
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

- Simple circuit consisting of a source, a resistor, and a diode.
- For forward bias we have 2 models for the diode.

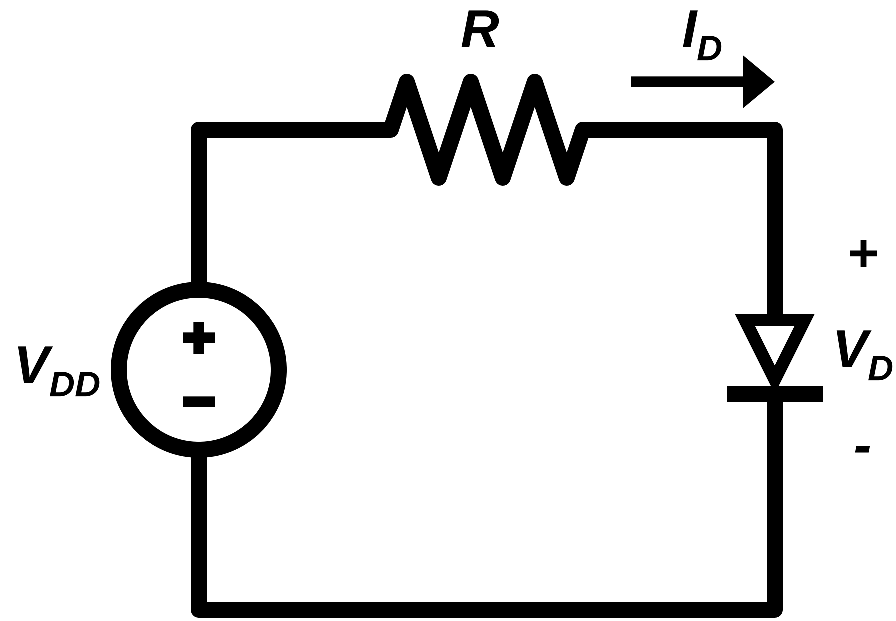
  1) Ideal Diode: Short Circuit

$$V_D = 0$$

$$I_D > 0$$

  2) Exponential Model

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



- In this section, we will:

  1) Address the suitability of these two models.

  2) Develop new models.

- This will help us to:

  1) Analyze diode circuits efficiently.

  2) Provide a foundation for modeling trasistor operation.

Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

A) The Exponential Model

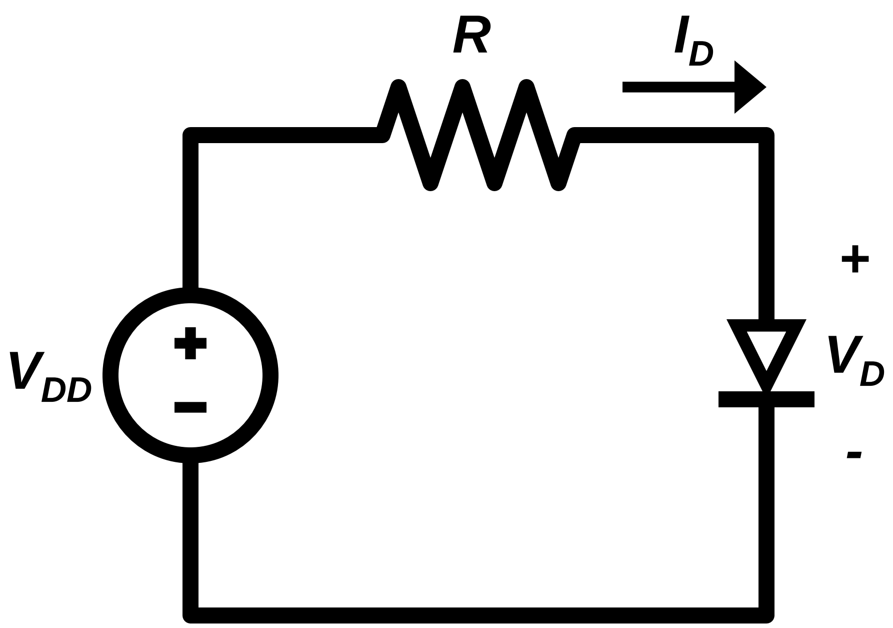
1) The most accurate model.
2) The hardest to analyze.

Let's analyze a circuit using the exponential model.

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

$$I_D = I_R = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{R}$$

$$I_D = -\frac{1}{R} V_D + \frac{V_{DD}}{R}$$



I_S, n, V_T are know quantities.
We have two equaition with two unknowns.

Q. How do we solve for I_D and V_D?

Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

Graphically

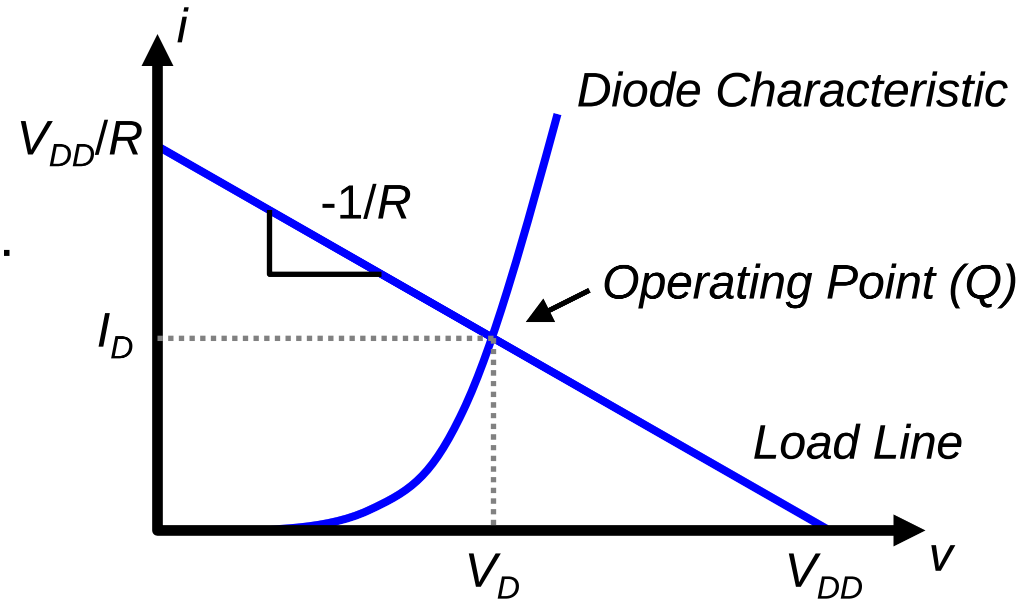
a) Plot the two equations on the *i*-*v* plane.

Eq. 1: diode characteristic curve.

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

Eq. 2: load line.

$$I_D = -\frac{1}{R} V_D + \frac{V_{DD}}{R}$$

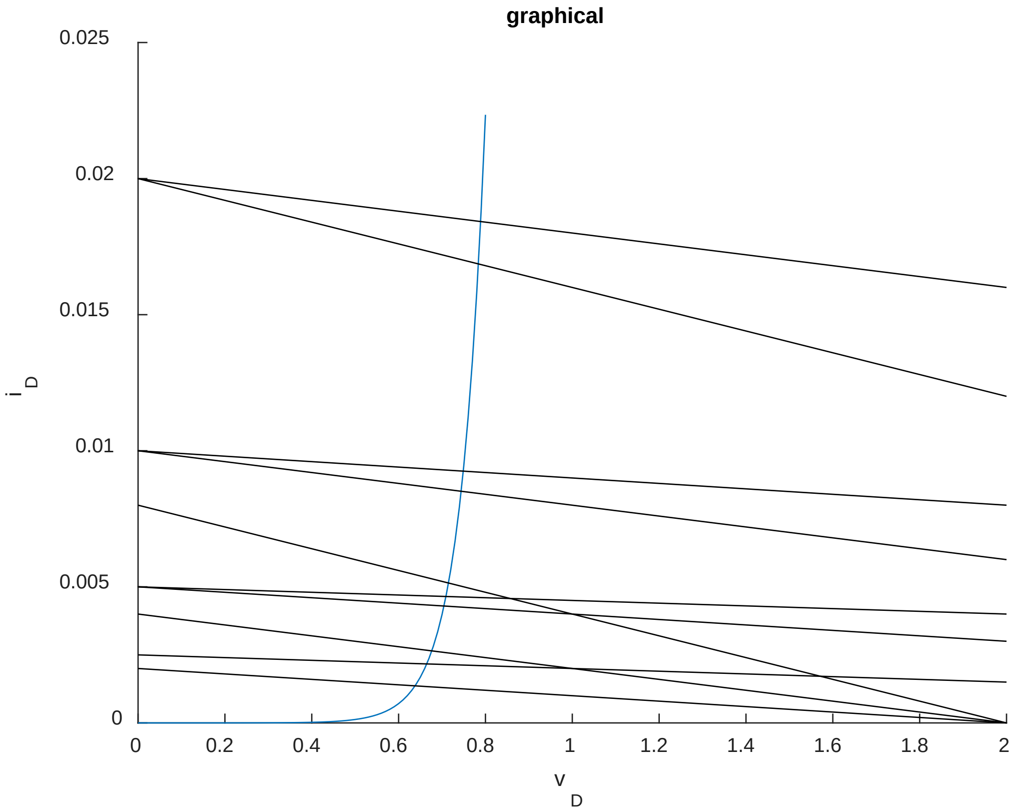


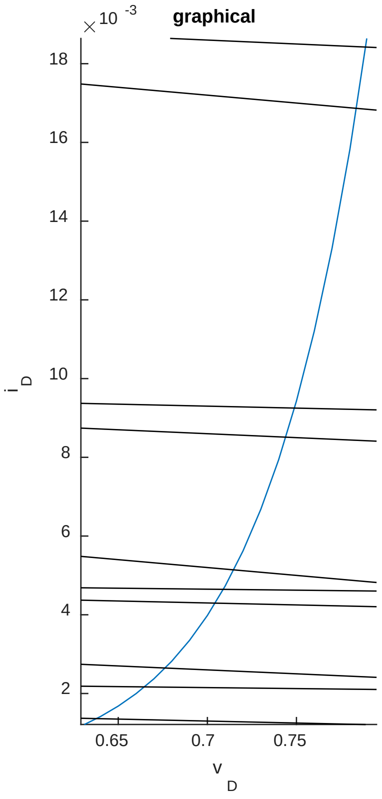
b) The solution is the intersection, *Q*, of the two curves and is referred to as the operating point.

- Graphical analysis becomes very difficult for complex circuits.
- Too difficult to be justified for practical use.

Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

```
vS = [2 2 2 5 5 5 5 10 10 10];
R = [1000 500 250 2000 1000 500 250 2000 1000 500];
```

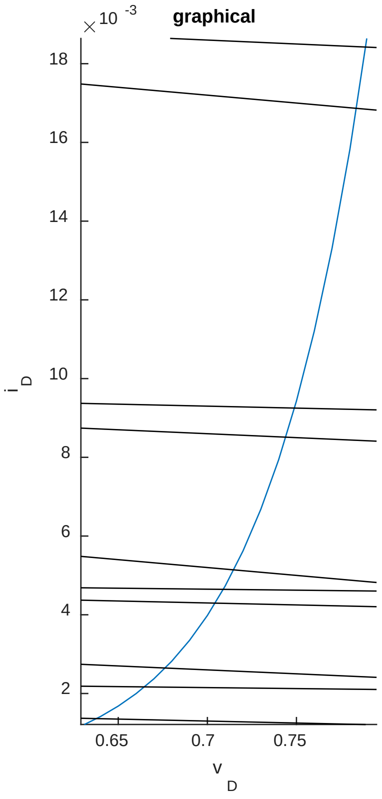




Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

```
vS = [2 2 2 5 5 5 5 10 10 10];
R = [1000 500 250 2000 1000 500 250 2000 1000 500];
```

- v_D = 0.7V (between 0.6V and 0.8V) is a really good initial guess.
- This is due to the characteristic of the diode.
- i_D can vary significantly within the 0.7V box.
- An approximate value for i_D is determined primarily by the load line.
- Where it intersects 0.7V.



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

Iterative analysis

Remember the two equations: $I_D = I_S e^{V_D / nV_T}$ Diode Characteristic

$$I_D = -\frac{1}{R}V_D + \frac{V_{DD}}{R}$$ Load Line

What do we know about a diode in forward bias?
The voltage across the diode is between 0.6 and 0.8 Volts.

Approach:

1) Assume V_D is 0.7 Volts.
2) Solve for I_D using circuit equation (load line).
3) Calculate new value of V_D or ΔV_D using the Diode Characteristic curve.

$$V_D = nV_T \ln\left(I_D / I_S \right) \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta V_D = nV_T \ln\left(I_{D2} / I_{D1} \right)$$

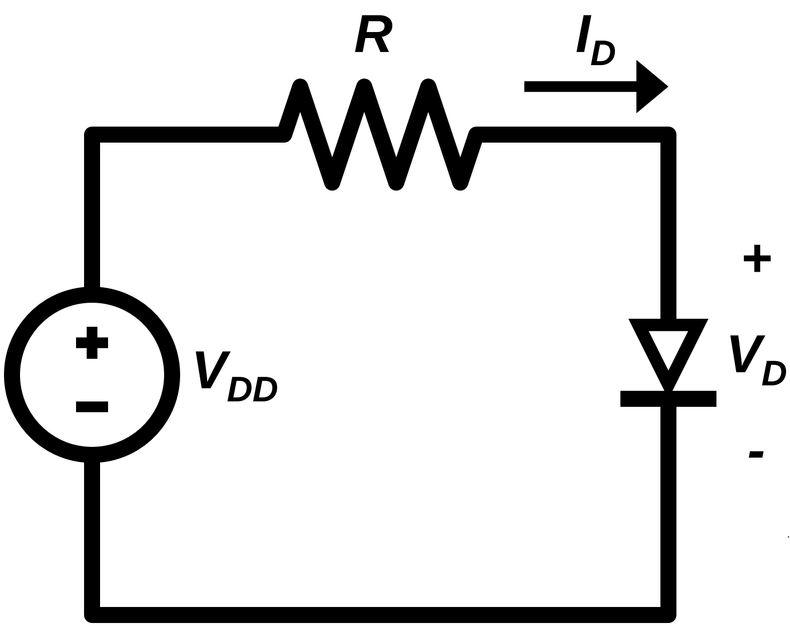
4) Go back to step 2 and repeat until the answer converges.

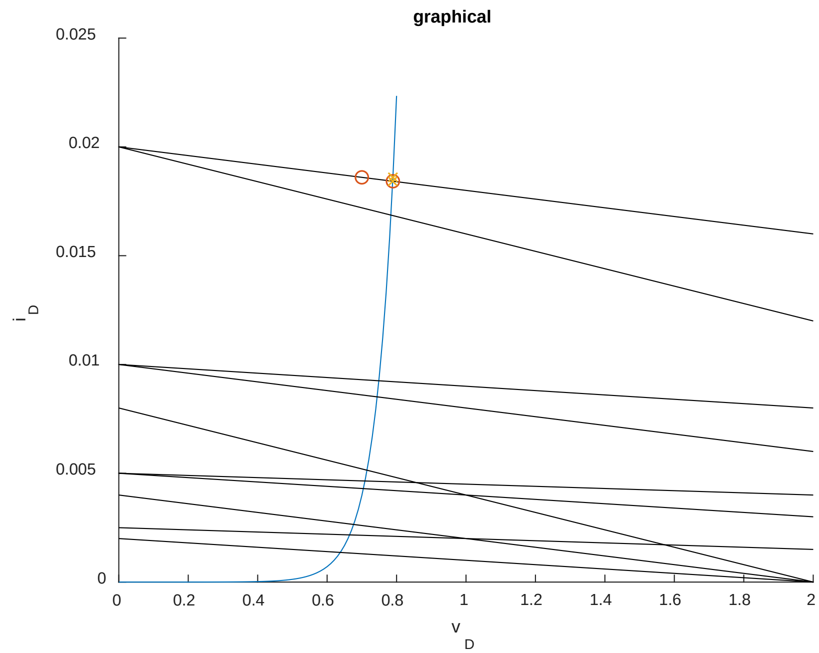
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

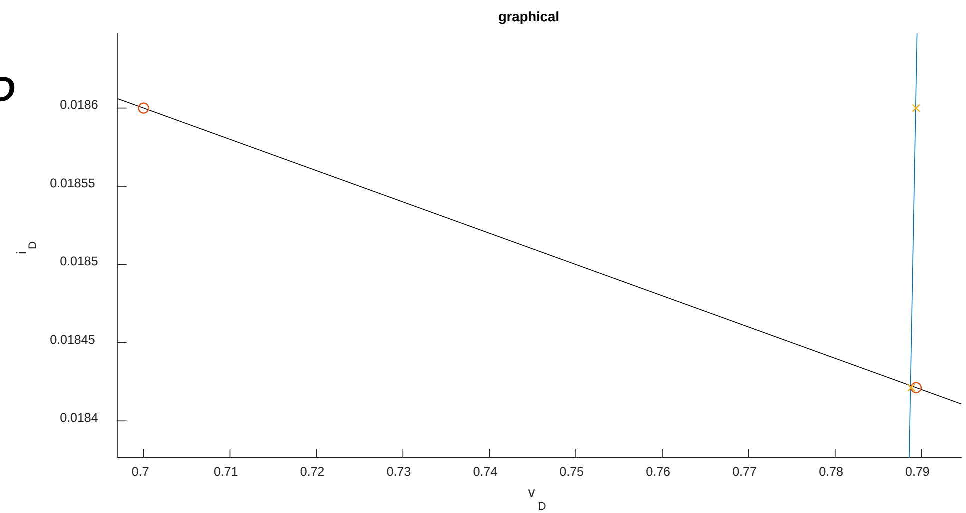
From the measurements:

nV_T = .058 V, $I_S = 2.27 \times 10^{-8}$ A

V_{DD} = 10 V, and R=500Ω.







vD	0.7000	0.7894	0.7888
iD	0.0186	0.0184	0.0184

Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

- For complex circuits this approach is very time consuming to do by hand, because you must re-analyze the circuit for each iteration.
- However, this approach can be easily iterated using computer analysis.

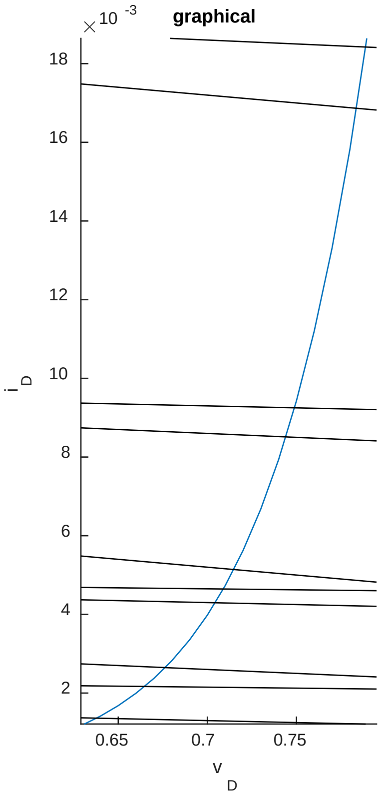
Conclusions

- the graphical and iterative solution methods using the exponential model are inefficient.
- For effective circuit analysis a simple model for the junction diode is needed.

Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

```
vS = [2 2 2 5 5 5 5 10 10 10];
R = [1000 500 250 2000 1000 500 250 2000 1000 500];
```

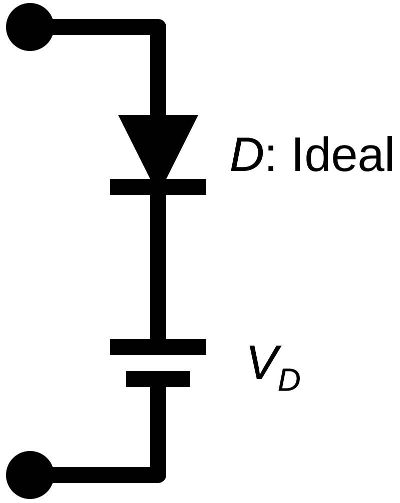
- v_D = 0.7V (between 0.6V and 0.8V) is a really good initial guess.
- This is due to the characteristic of the diode.
- i_D can vary significantly within the 0.7V box.
- An approximate value for i_D is determined primarily by the load line.
- Where it intersects 0.7V.



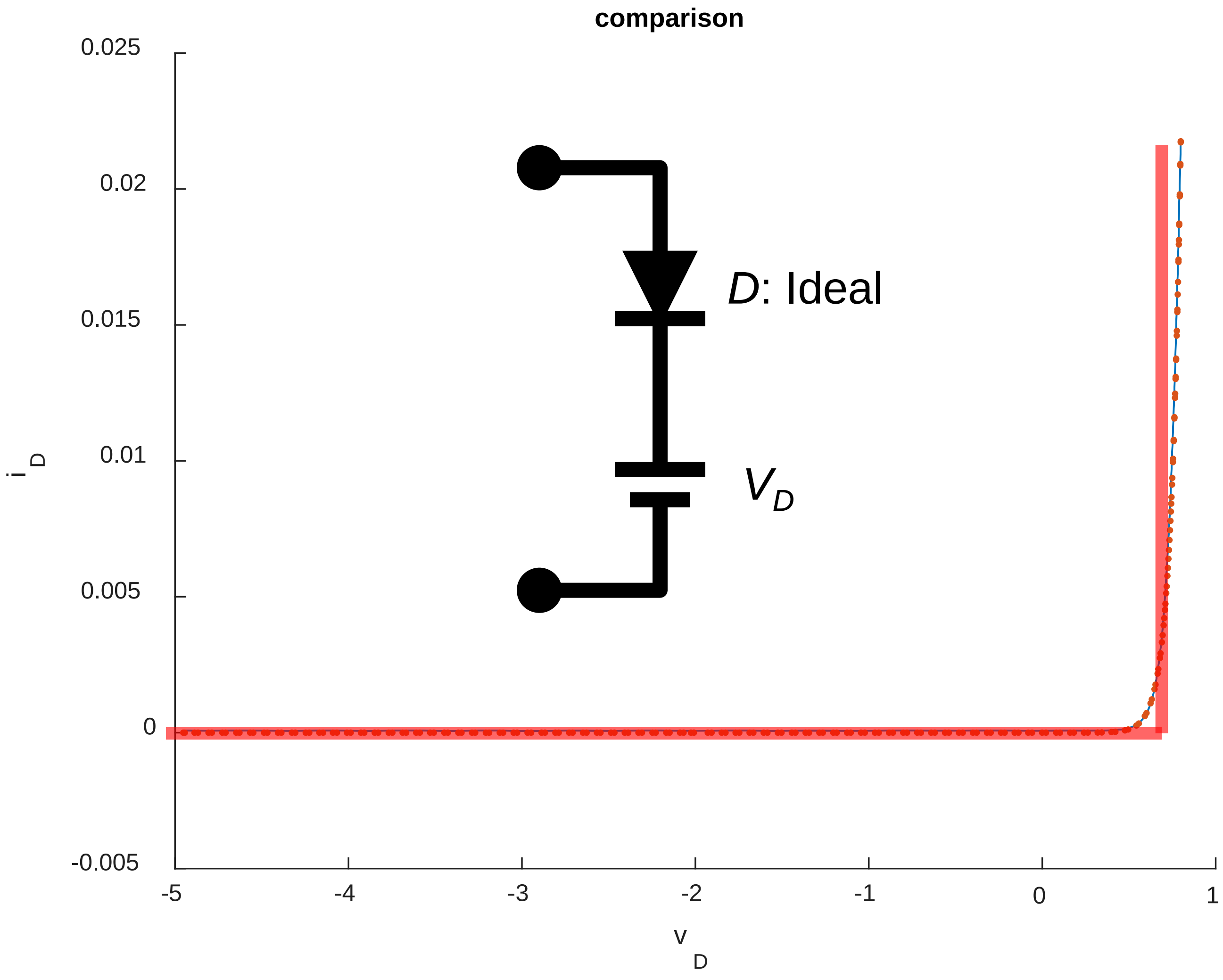
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

The Constant Voltage Drop Model.

- Consider the i-v relationship for the following configuration.
- An ideal diode, a battery.
- V_D uses a value between 0.6V and 0.8V (typically 0.7V).
- The battery models the small amount of potential needed to start conducting.

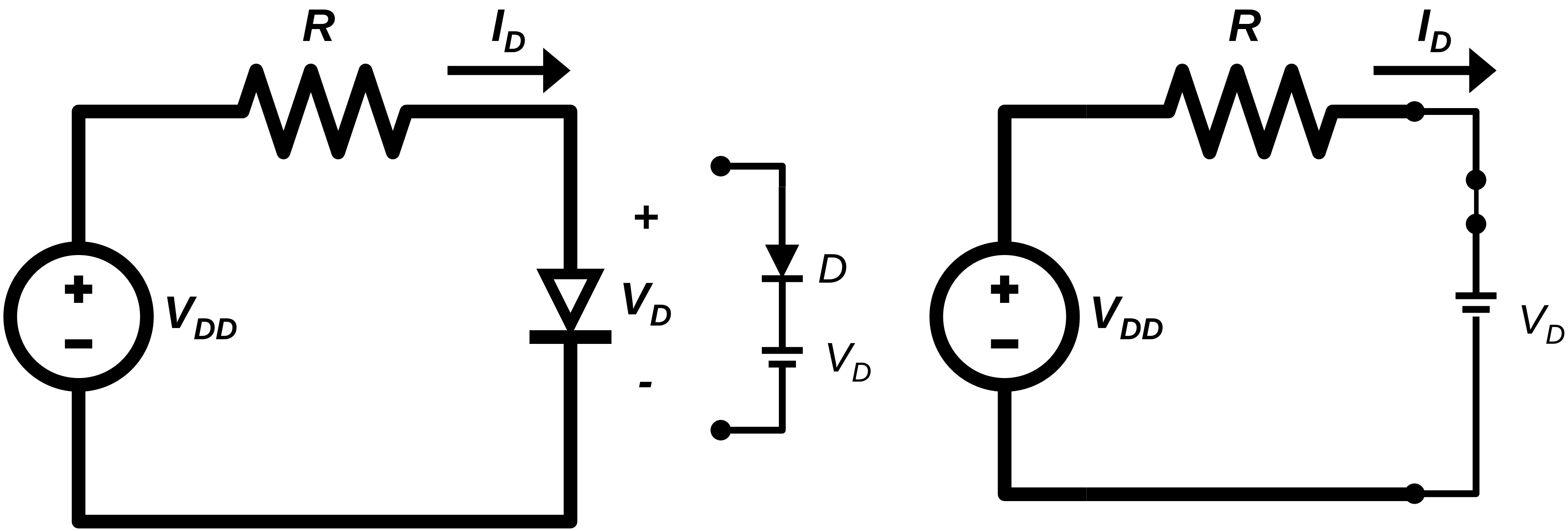


Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

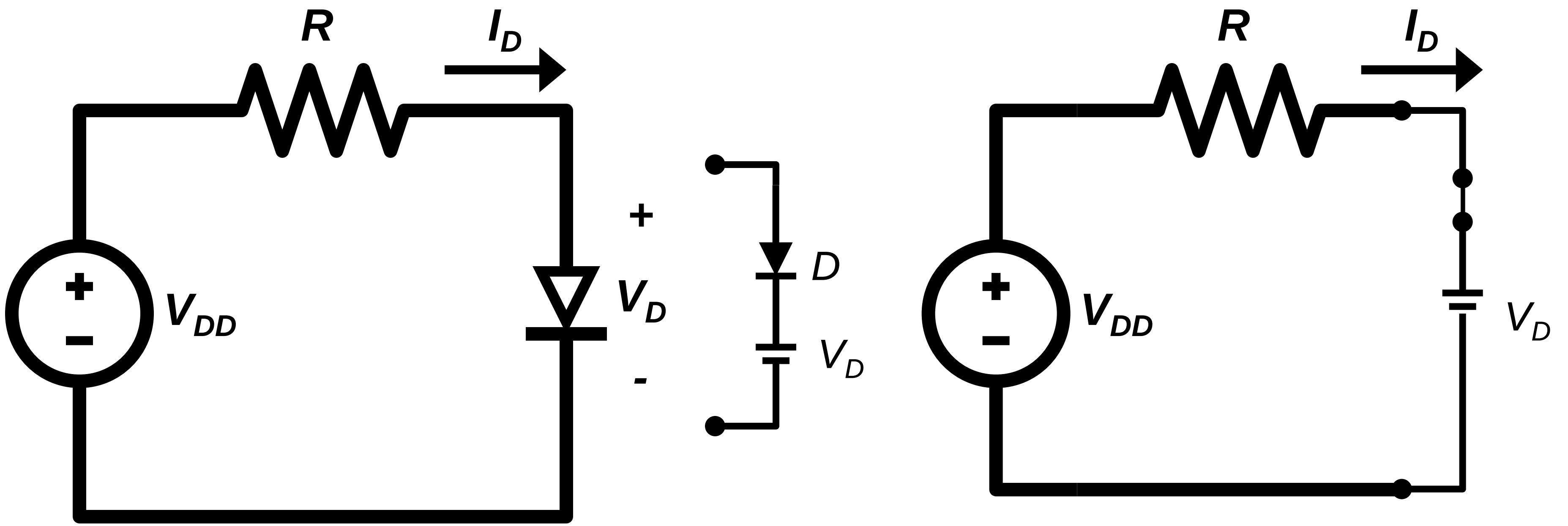
V_D=0.7



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

V_D=0.7

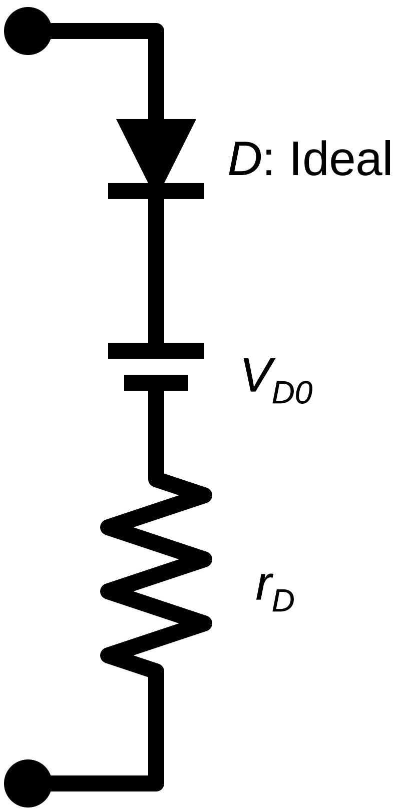
i_D = (10-0.7)/500 = 18.6mA



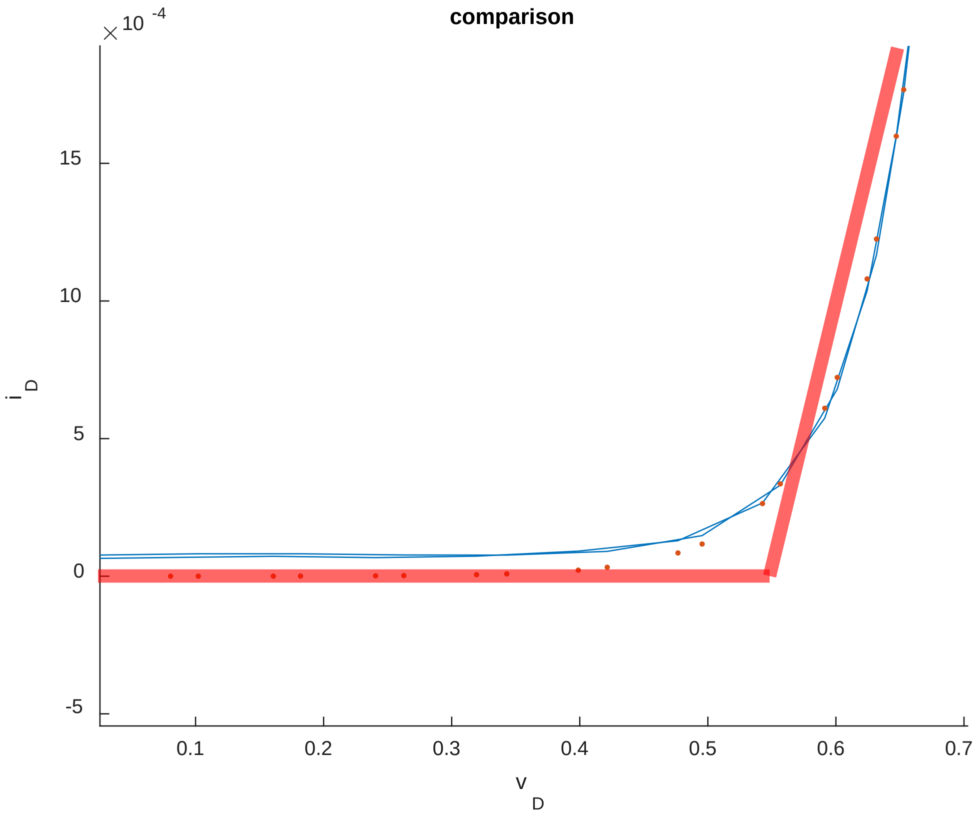
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

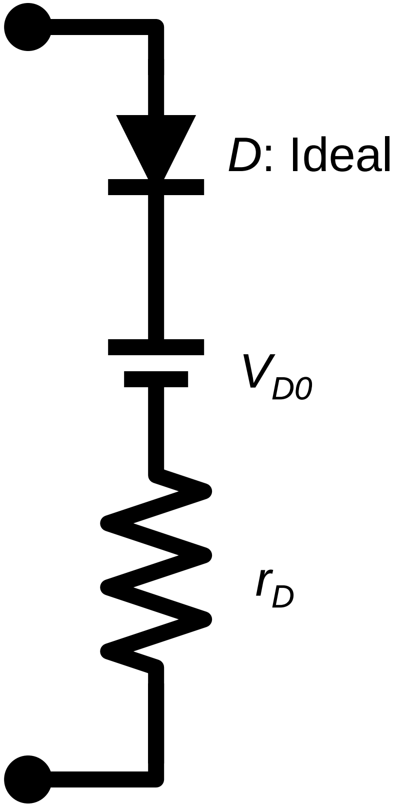
The Constant Voltage Drop Model.

- Consider the i-v relationship for the following configuration.
- An ideal diode, a battery, and a resistor.
- V_D uses a value between 0.6V and 0.8V (typically 0.7V).
- The battery models the small amount of potential needed to start conducting.
- The resistor models the slope of the exponential curve.



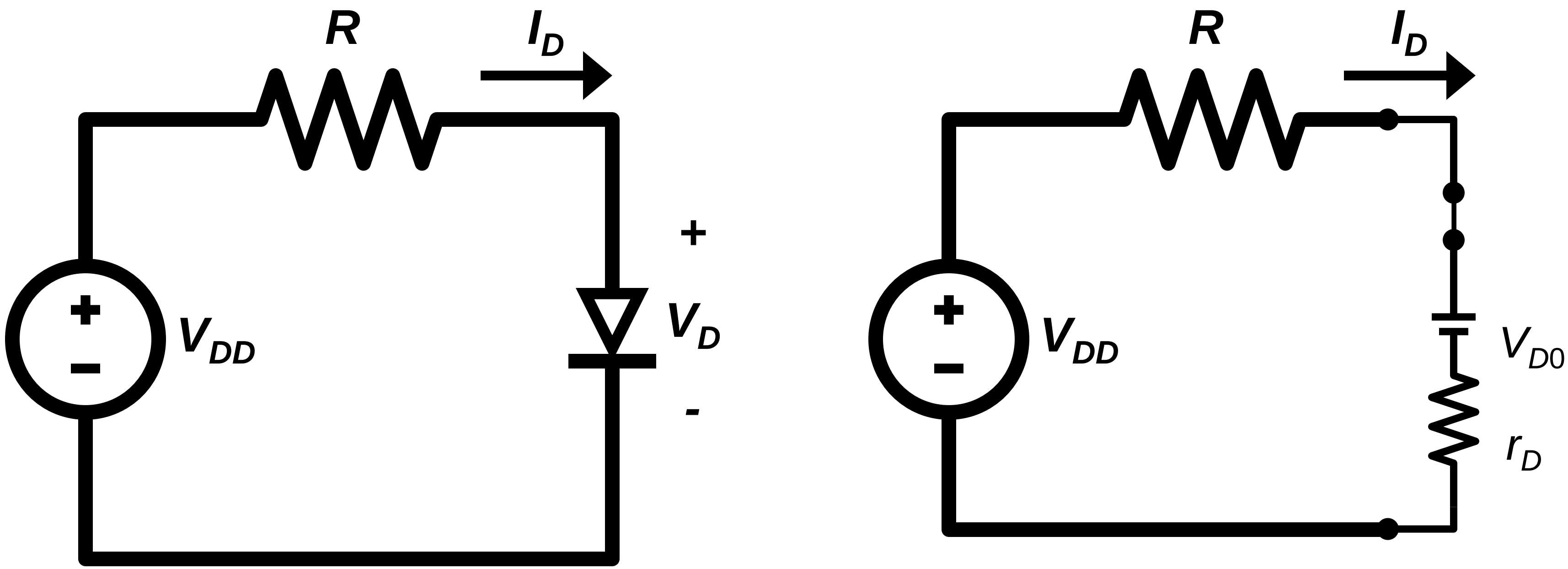
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic





Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

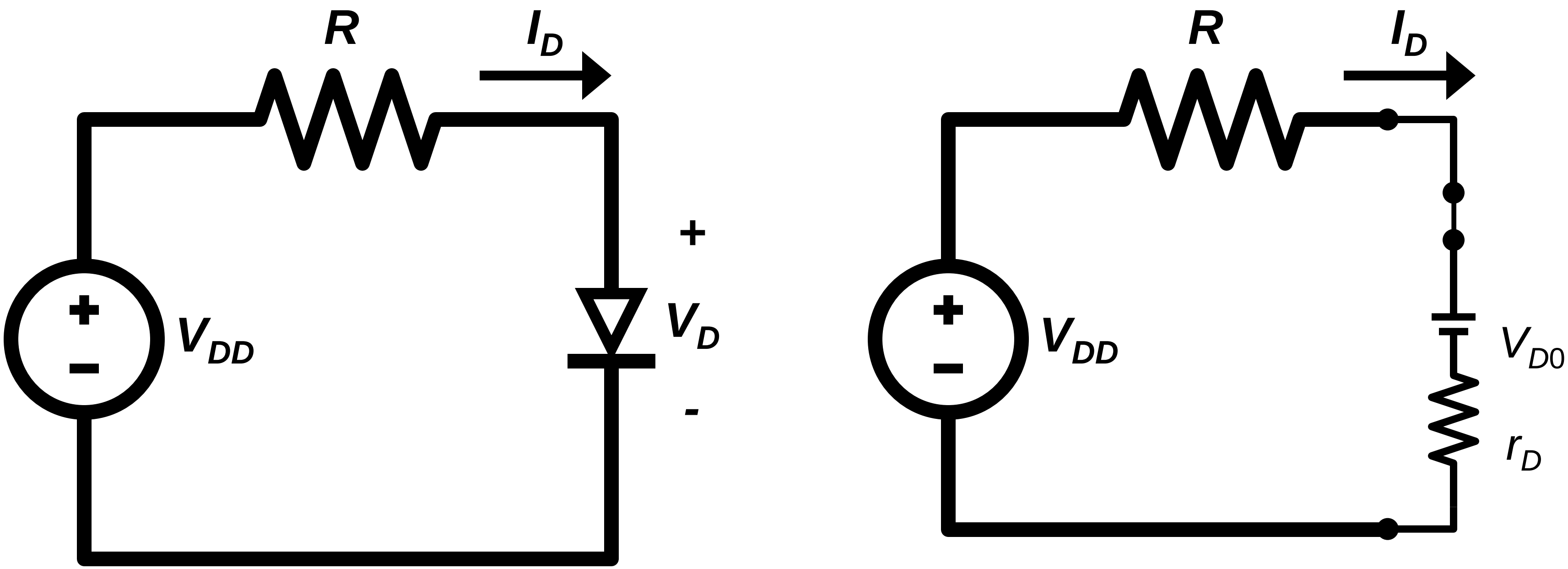
V_{D0}=0.55 V and r_D=15 Ω.



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

V_{D0}=0.55 V and r_D=15 Ω.

i_D = (10-.55)/515 = 18.3mA
$v_D = V_{D0} + r_D * i_D$ = 0.825



Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

Q. How are values for V_{D0} and r_D determined?
A. Minimize error within a certain range of operating conditions.

A. 1 point and a slope.

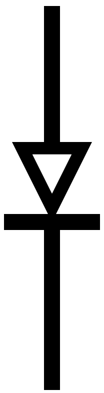
A. Given 2 points we can find a line.

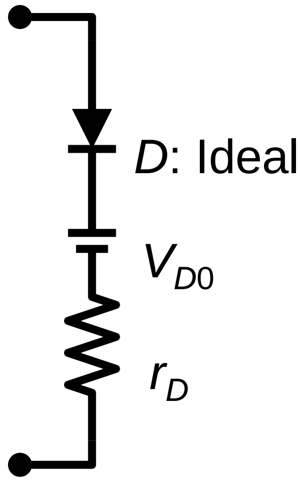
Modeling the Diode Forward Characteristic

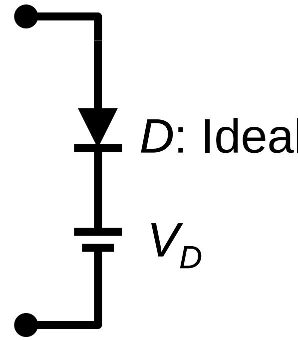
vD 0.7000 0.78
iD 0.0186 0.01

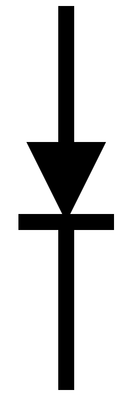
Accurate (*depends on correct model parameters*) Simple

Exponential	Battery Plus Resistance Piecewise Linear	Constant Voltage Drop	Ideal









Exponential:

$$i_d = I_S e^{v_d / nV_T}$$

V_D=0.7888V
I_D= 18.4mA

Battery Plus Resistance (Piecewise Linear):

$$i_d = 0, \qquad v_d \le V_{D0}$$
$$i_d = \frac{v_d - V_{D0}}{r_D}, v_d \ge V_{D0}$$

V_D=0.825V
I_D= 18.3mA

Constant Voltage Drop:

$$i_d = 0, \qquad v_d \le V_D$$
$$i_d = short, v_d \ge V_D$$

V_D=0.7V
I_D= 18.6mA

Ideal:

$$i_d = 0, \qquad v_d \le 0$$
$$i_d = short, v_d \ge 0$$

V_D=0.0V
I_D= 2mA