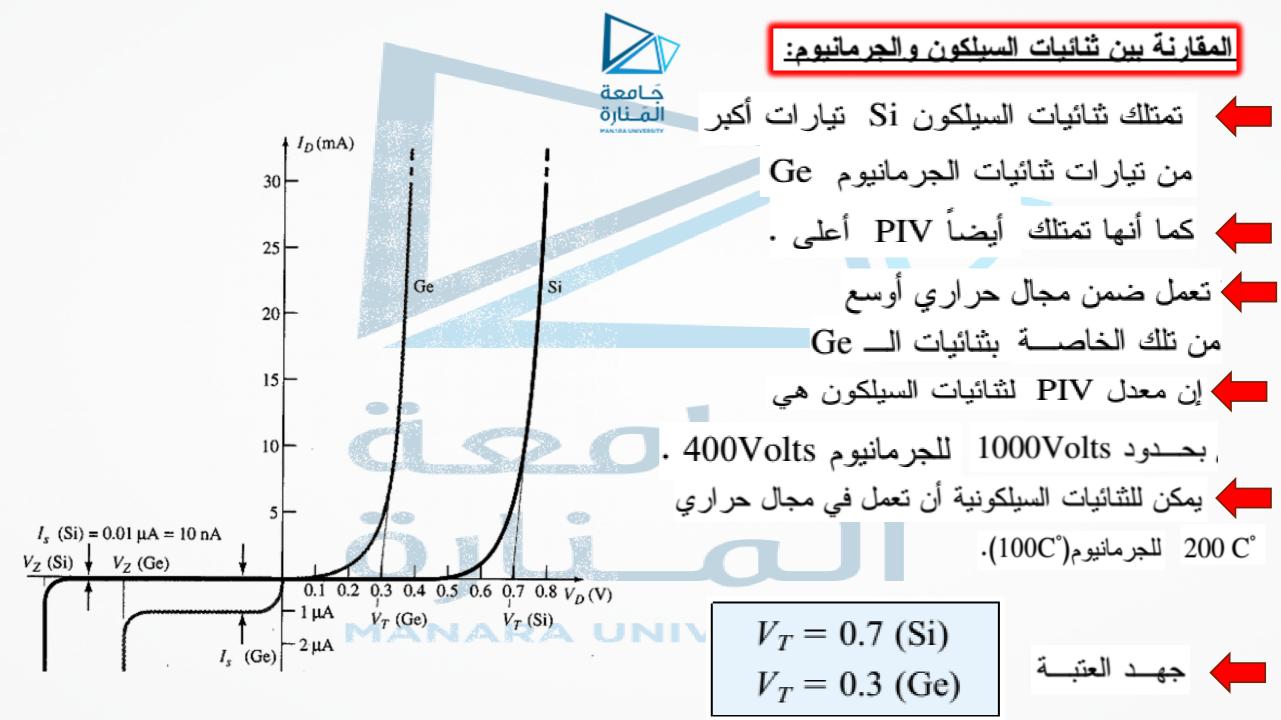
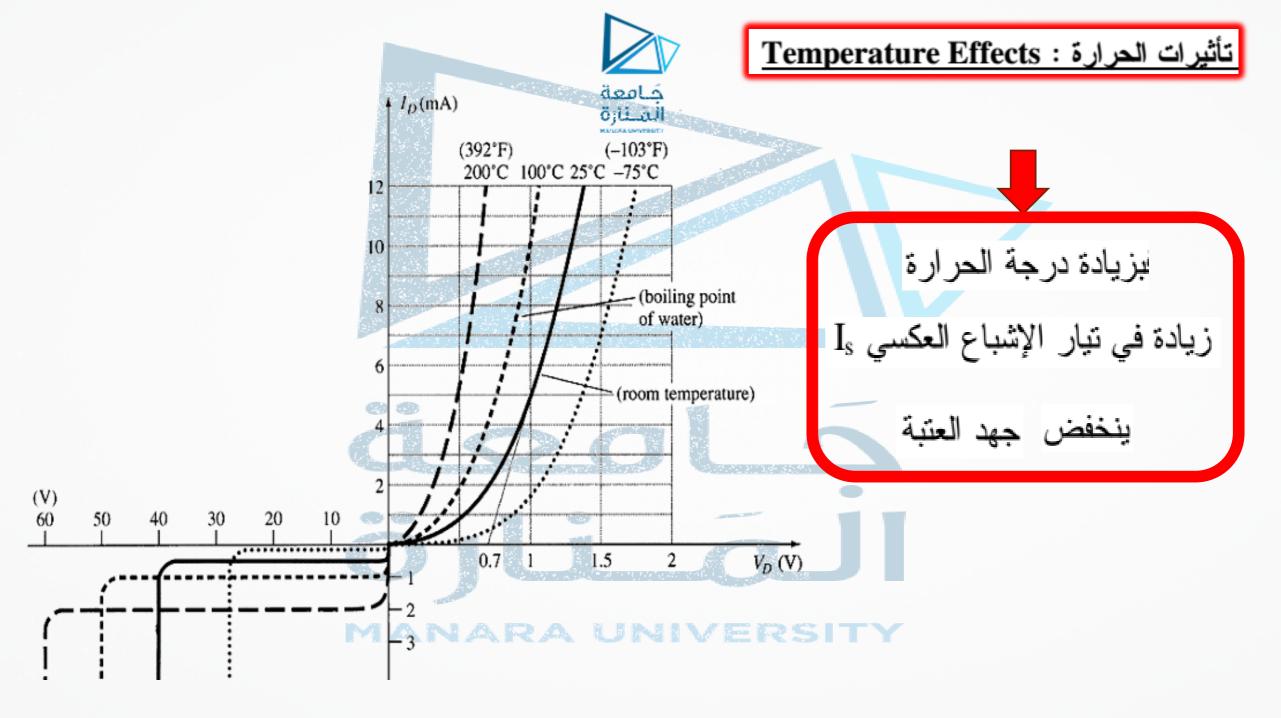




DIODE EQUIVALENT_CIRCUIT DR. BASSAM ATIEH

https://manara.edu.sy/







Resistance Levels

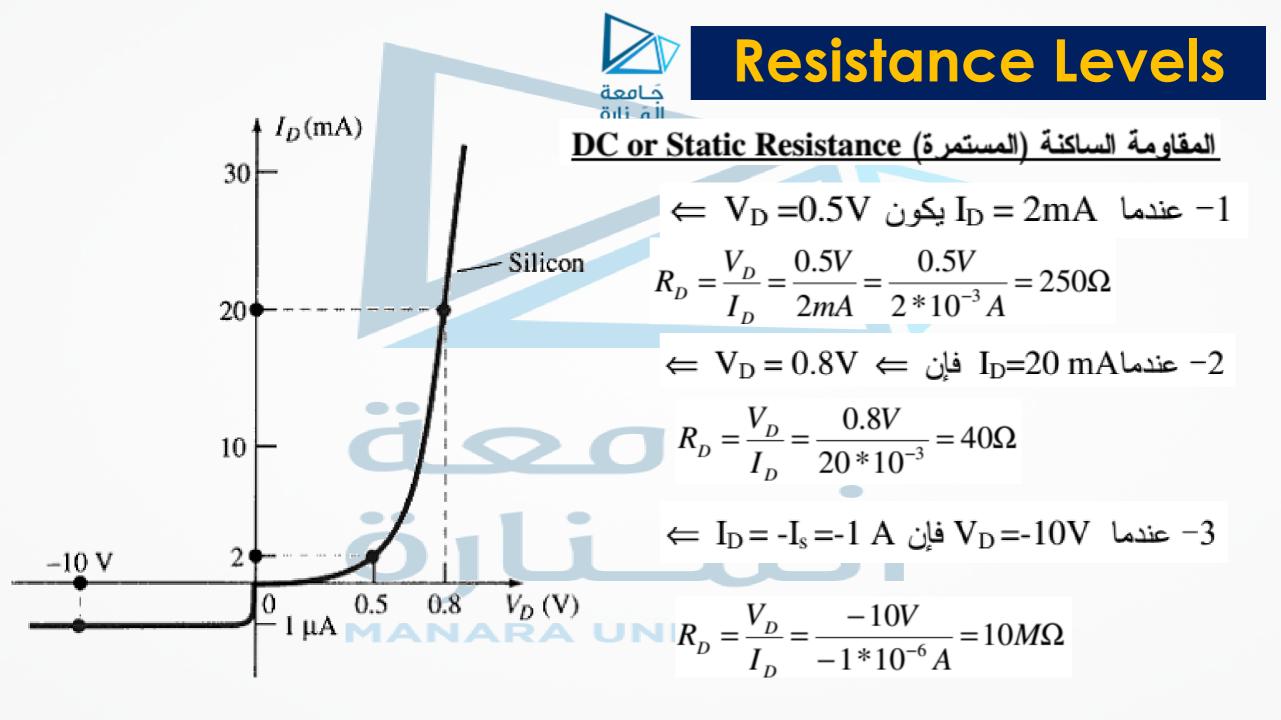
Semiconductors react differently to DC and AC currents.

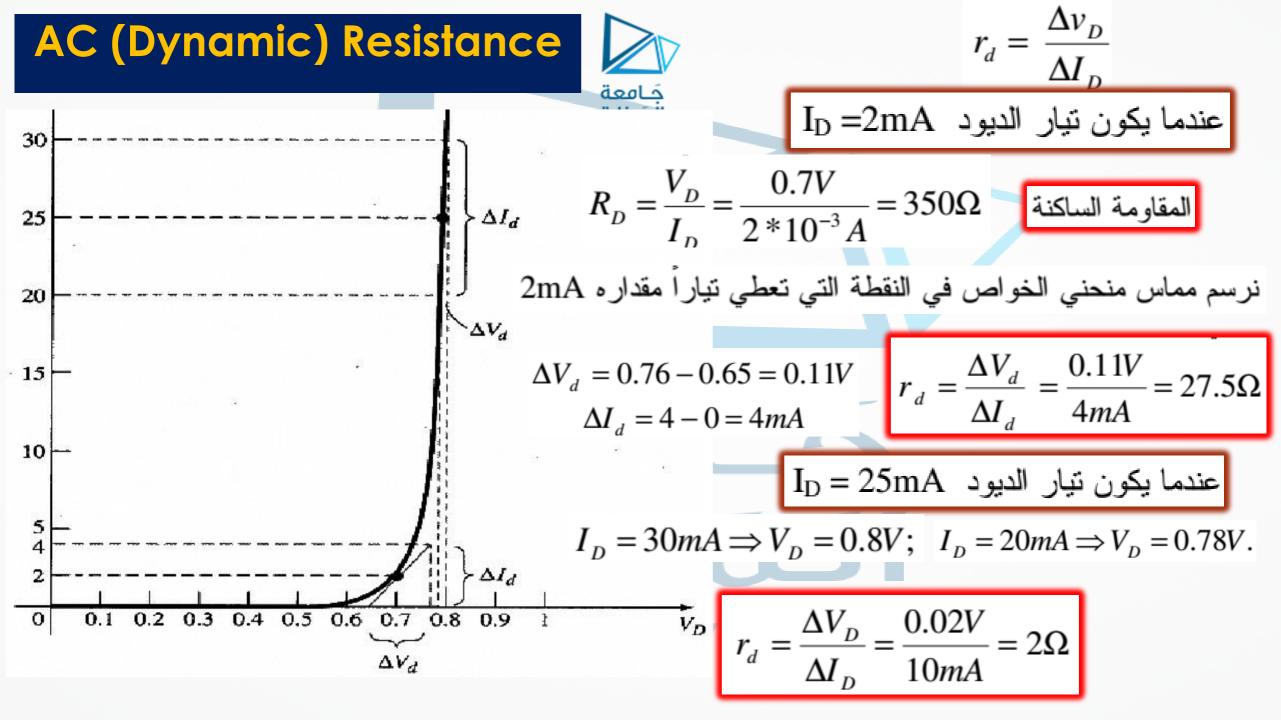
There are three types of resistance:

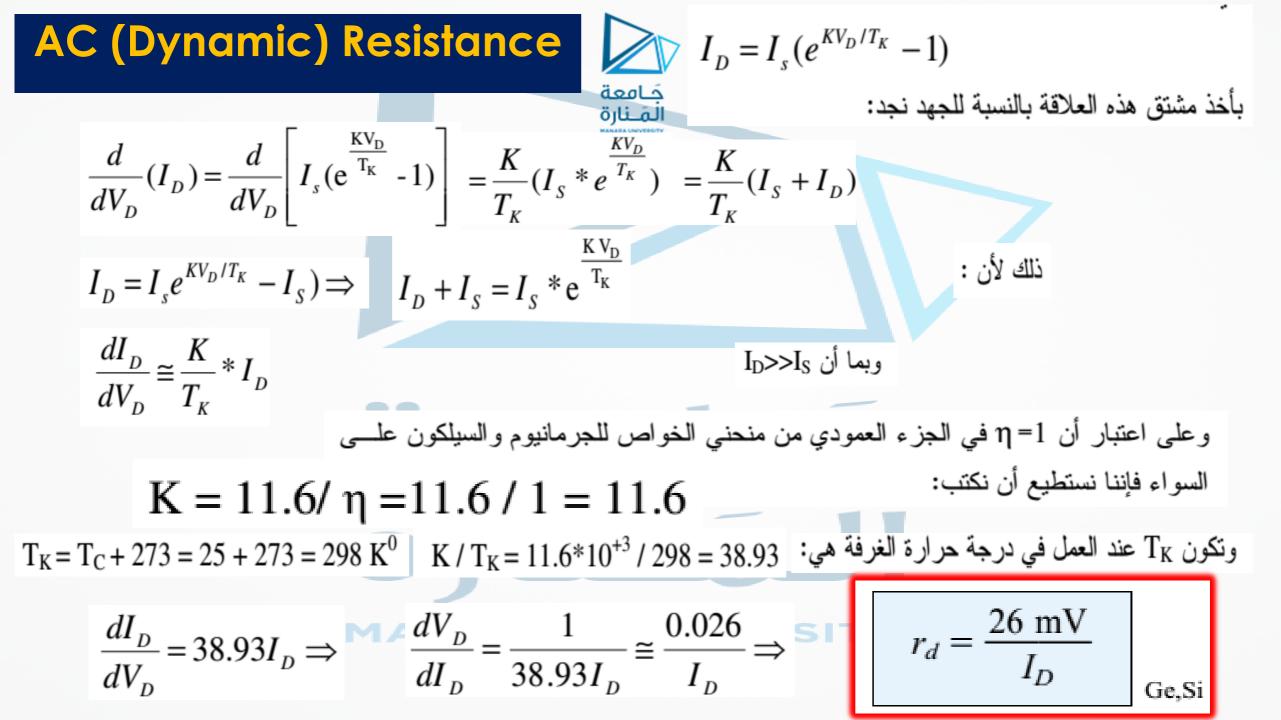
- DC (static) resistance
- AC (dynamic) resistance
- Average AC resistance

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DC (Static) Resistance حامعة المنارة $I_D(mA)$ For a specific applied DC voltage VD, the diode has a specific current ID, and a specific resistance RD. 0 MANAR







AC (Dynamic) Resistance

In the forward bias region:



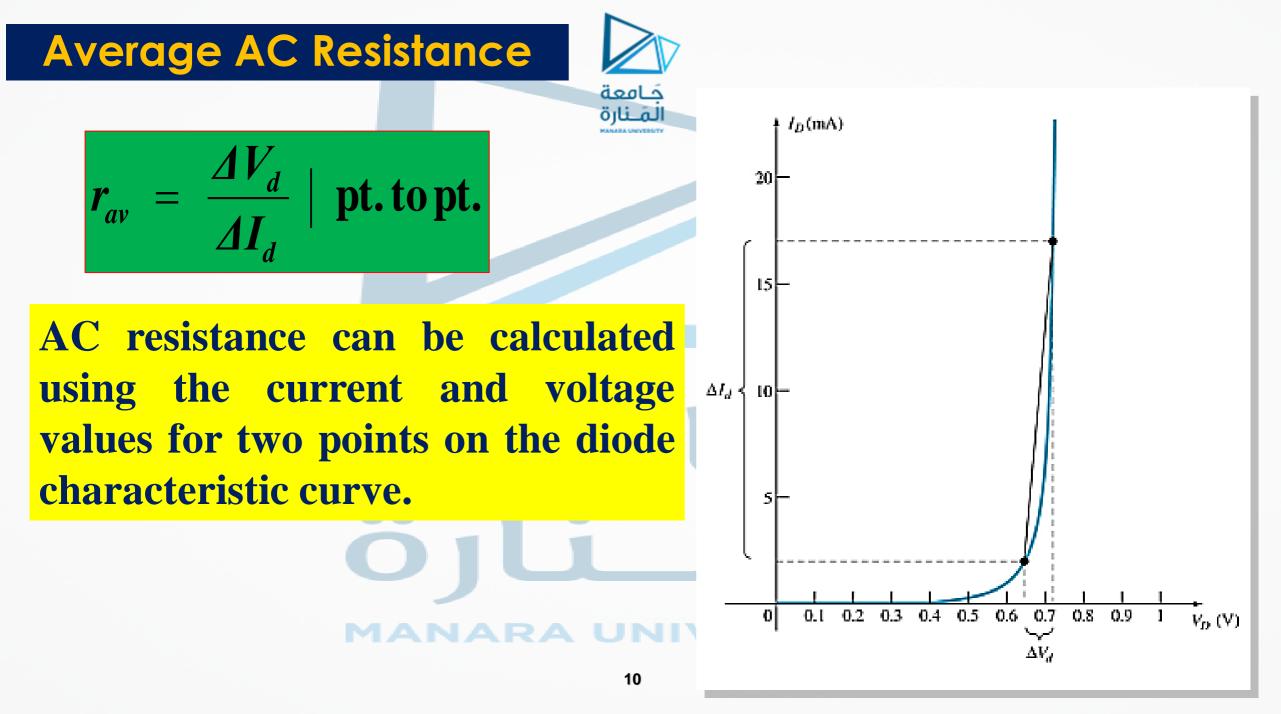
$r_d' = \frac{26\,\mathrm{mV}}{I_D} + r_B$

- The resistance depends on the amount of current (I_D) in the diode.
- The voltage across the diode is fairly constant (26 mV for 25°C).
- r_B ranges from a typical 0.1 Ω for high power devices to 2 Ω for low power, general purpose diodes. In some cases r_B can be ignored.

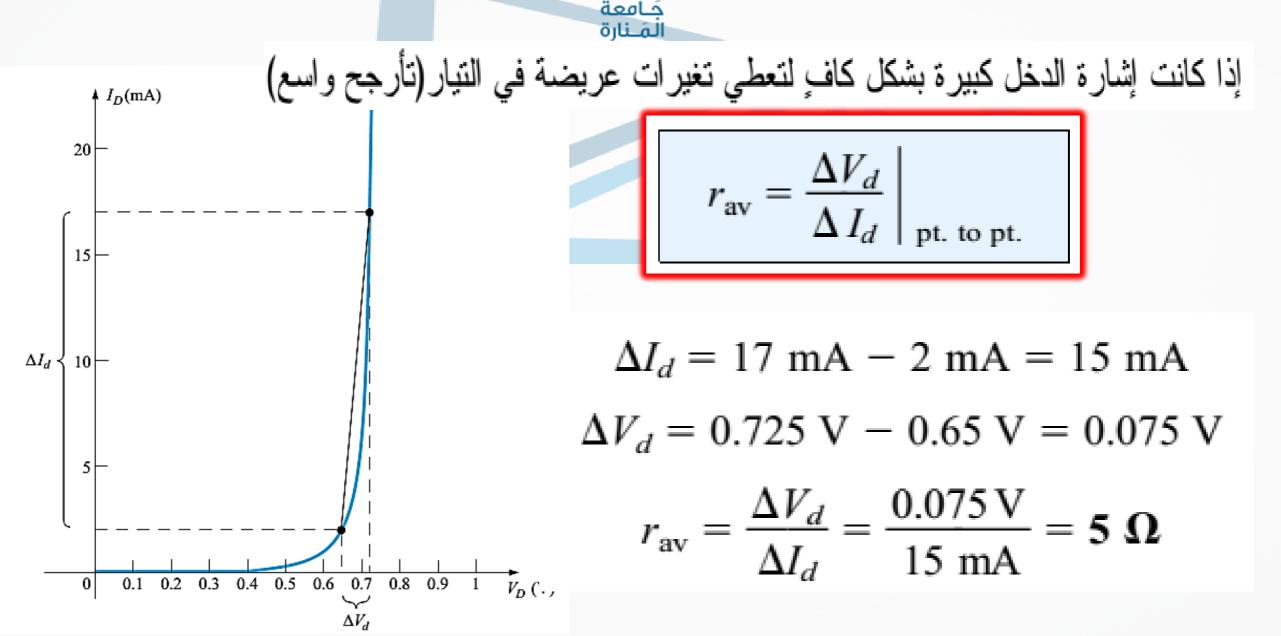
In the reverse bias region:

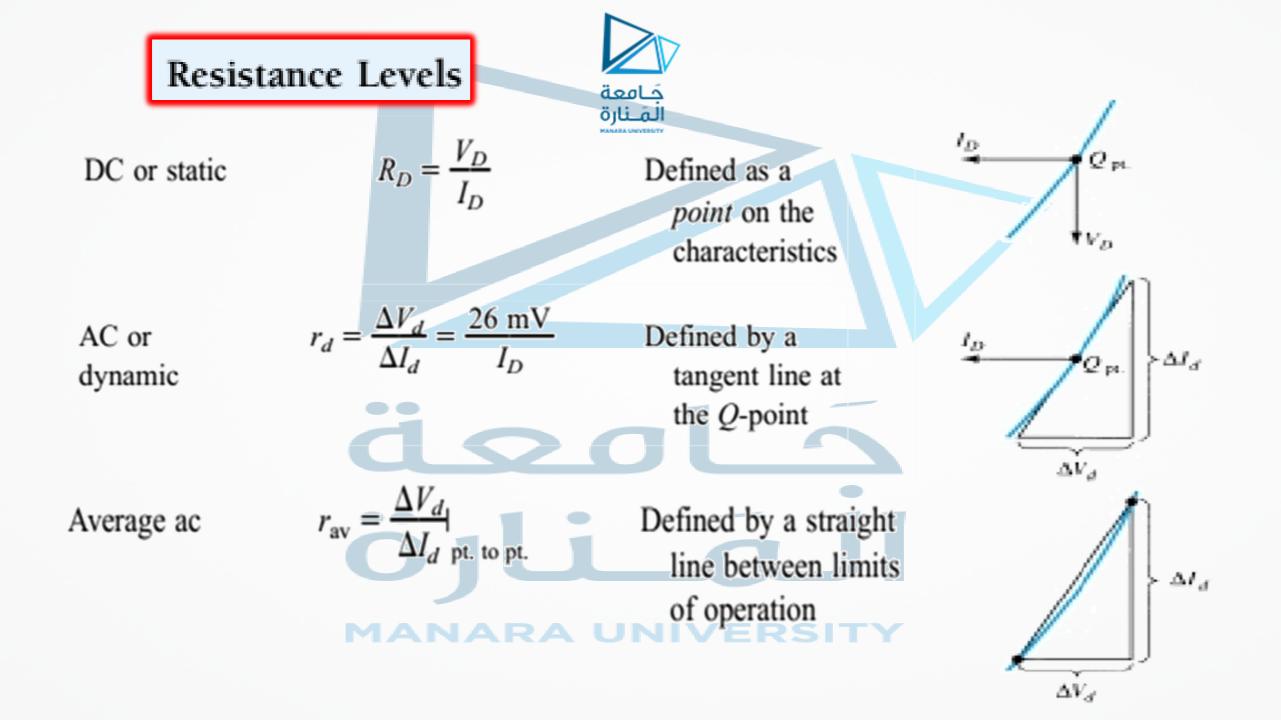
$$r'_d = \infty$$

The resistance is effectively infinite. The diode acts like an open.

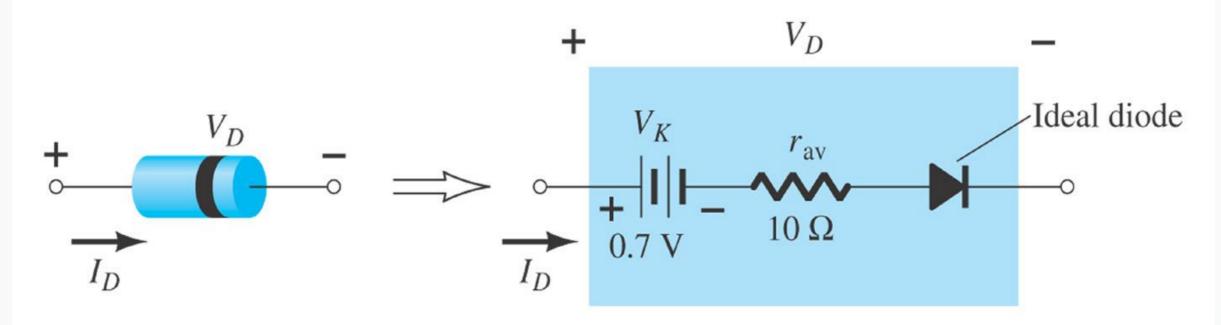


Average AC Resistance



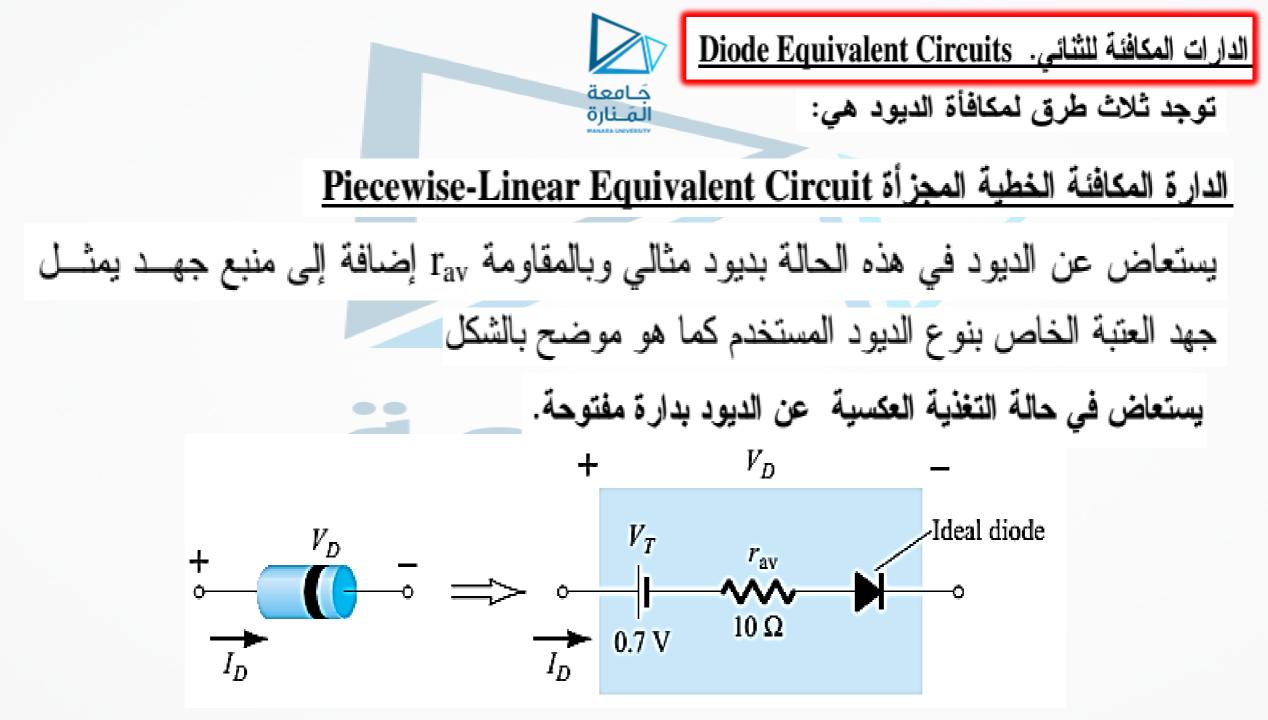


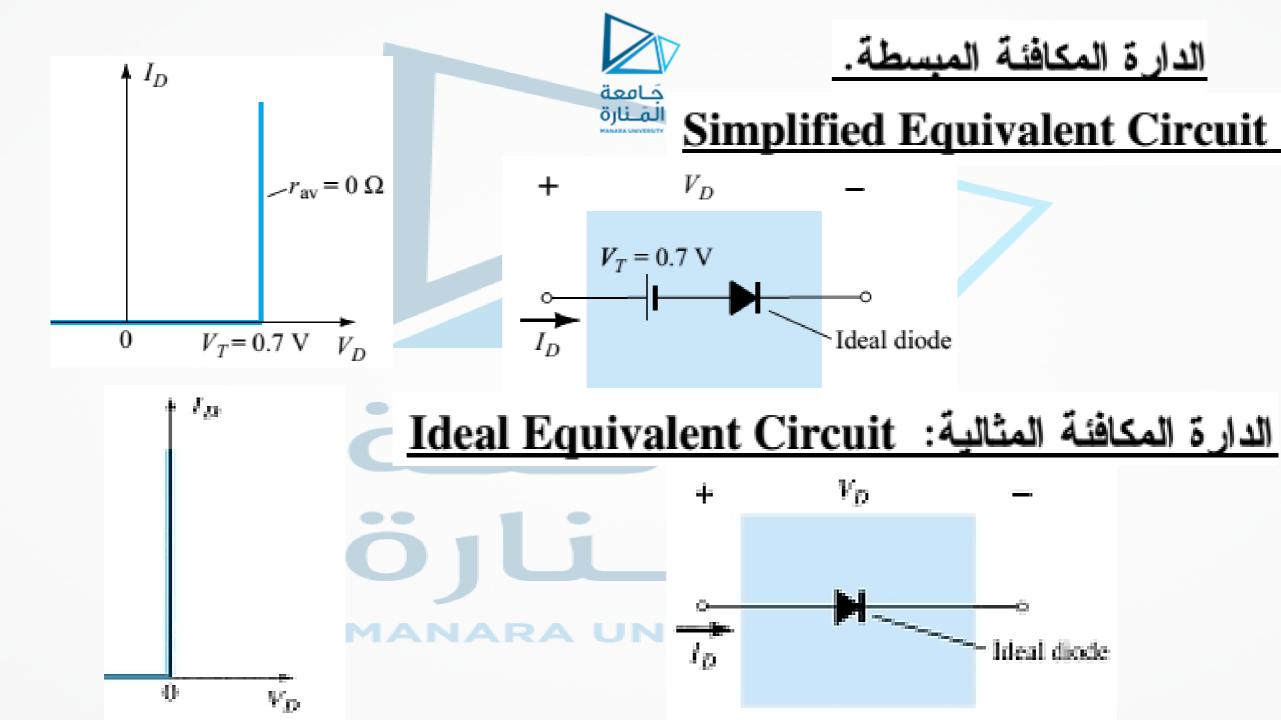
Diode Equivalent Circuit



جَـامعة المـنارة

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سعة العبور وسعة الانتشار <u>Transition and Diffusion Capacitance</u>

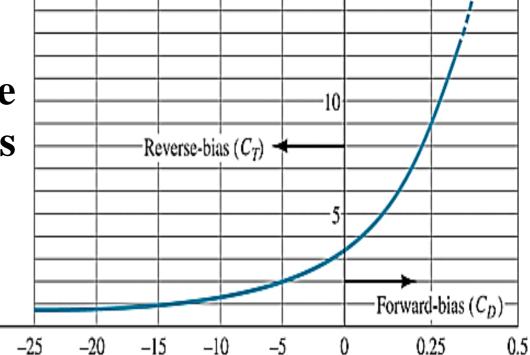
يمكن إهمال أغلب السعات التفرعية وتأثيراتها عندما تكون التــرددات منخفضـــة، إذ تكــون ممانعة هذه السعات عالية $rac{\mathbf{I}}{2\pi.\,fc}=X_{c}=rac{\mathbf{I}}{2\pi.\,fc}$ عندما يصبح f عالٍ جداً تصبح هذه السعات التفرعية ذات تويمكن أن تشكل دارات قصر، يؤدي إلى حدوث حلقات تغذية عكسية فـــي الدار ات الإلكترونية غير محمودة العواقب. في أنصاف النواقل وبالتحديد في ثنائي الوصلة p – n يوجد تأثير لسعتين أساسيتين هما سعة Diffusion Capacitance (C_T وسعة الانتشار Transition Capacitance (C_T (C_D) .تظهر هاتــان السعتــان في حالتي التغذيــة الأماميــة و العكسيــة للــديود. تكون إحدى هاتين السعتين فعالة في مجال ومهملة في المجال الآخر. ففي حالة الاستقطاب العكسي تكون سعة العبور C_T (سعة المنطقة الممنوعة) هي المؤثرة أما ســعة الانتشـــار C_D (ســعة التخزين Storage Capacitance) فتكون مهملة و في حالة الاستقطاب الأمــامي يصــبح العكس هو الصحيح.

Diode Capacitance

- جًا*مع*ة المَـنارة
- In reverse bias, the depletion layer is very large.
- The diode's strong positive and negative polarities create capacitance, C_T.
- The amount of capacitance depends on the reverse voltage.

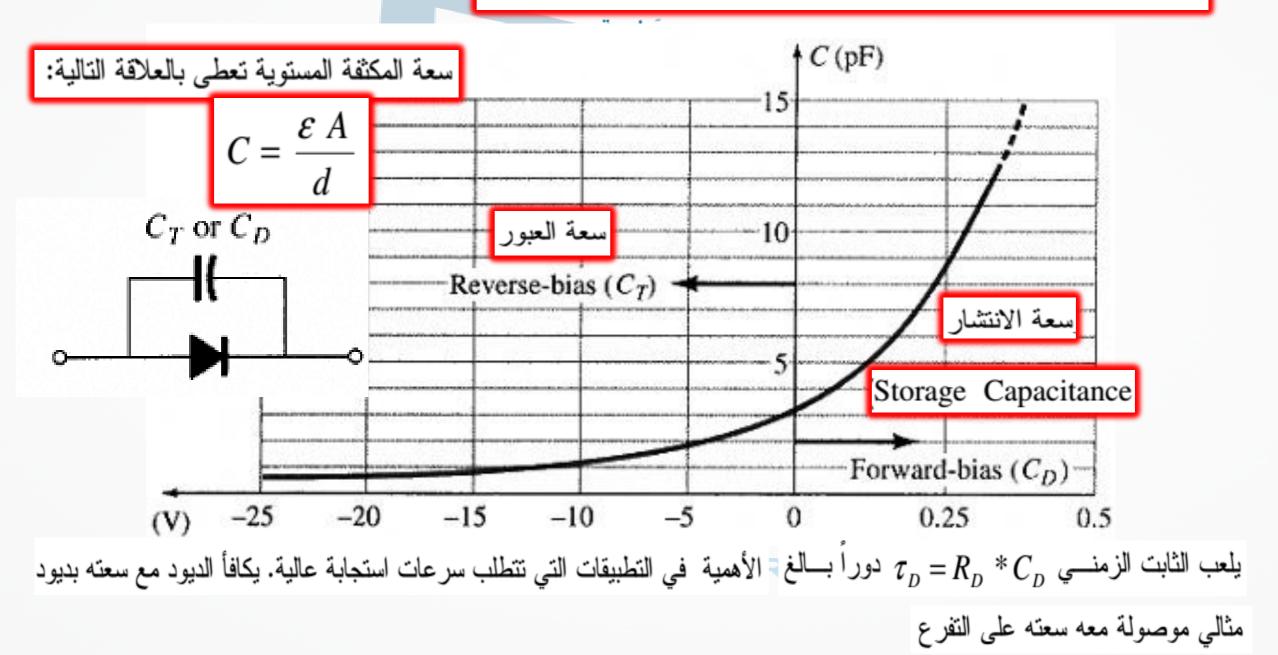
• In forward bias storage capacitance or diffusion capacitance (C_D) exists as the diode voltage increases.

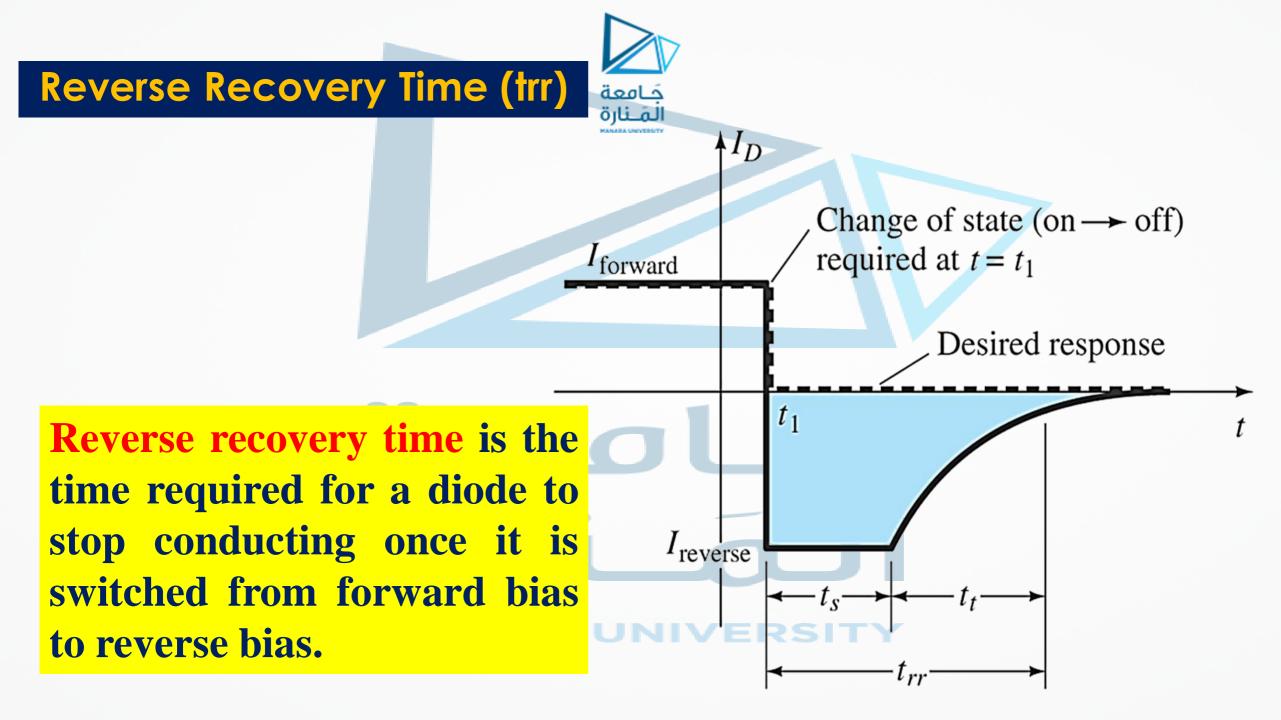
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تغير ات سعة العبور وسعة الانتشار تبعاً للجهد المطبق على الديود.





Diode Specification Sheets

1. Forward Voltage (V_F) at a specified current and temperature.

- 2. Maximum forward current (I_F) at a specified temperature.
- 3. Reverse saturation current (I_R) at a specified voltage and temperature.

مـامعة لمـنارة

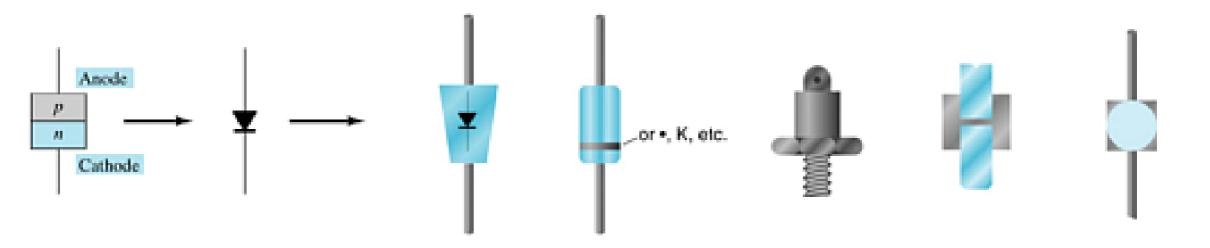
- 4. Reverse voltage rating, PIV or PRV or V(BR), at a specified temperature.
- 5. Maximum power dissipation at a specified temperature.
- 6. Capacitance levels.
- 7. Reverse recovery time, $t_{rr.}$

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8. Operating temperature range.



Diode Symbol and Packaging



The anode is abbreviated A The cathode is abbreviated K

Diode Testing



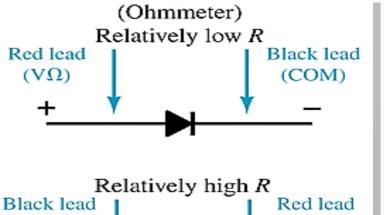
1. Diode Checker

- Many digital multimeters have a diode checking function.
- The diode should be tested out of circuit.
- A normal diode exhibits its forward voltage:
 - 2. Ohmmeter
- An ohmmeter set on a low Ohms scale can be used to test a diode.
- The diode should be tested out of circuit.

- Gallium arsenide ≅ 1.2 V
- Silicon diode $\cong 0.7 \text{ V}$

(COM)

• Germanium diode ≅ 0.3 V

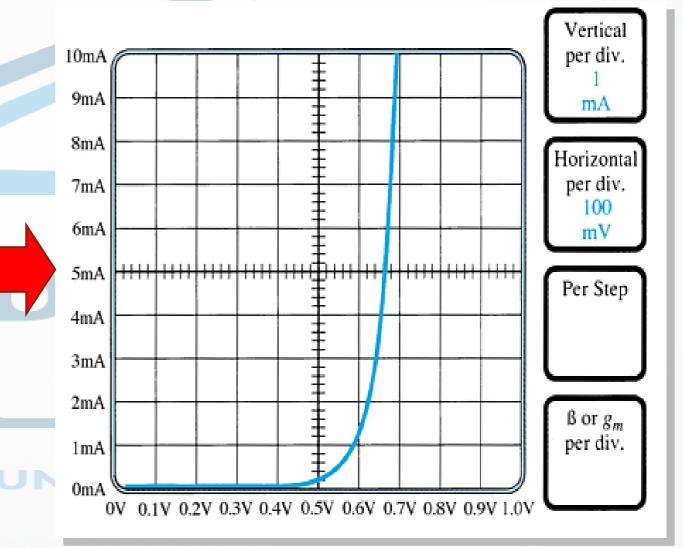


 $(V\Omega)$



3. Curve Tracer

• A curve tracer displays the characteristic curve of a diode in the test circuit. This curve can be compared to the specifications of the diode from a data sheet.



Other Types of Diodes



1. Zener Diode

• A Zener is a diode operated in reverse bias at the Zener voltage (VZ). Common Zener voltages are between 1.8 V and 200 V

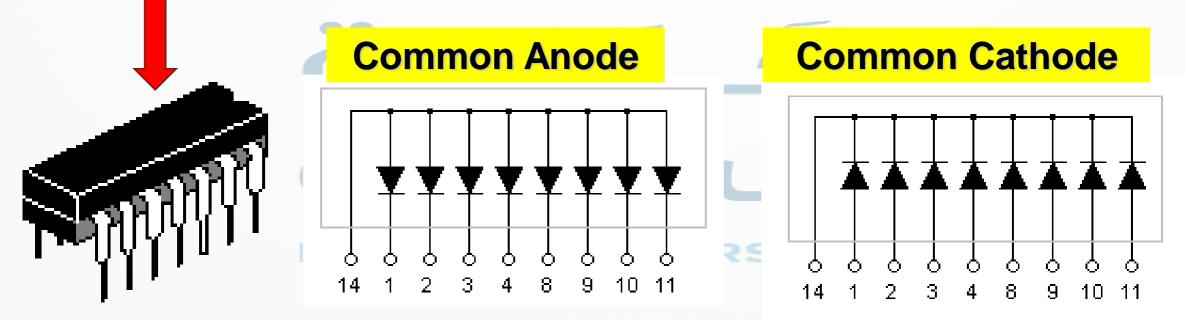
2. Light-Emitting Diode (LED)

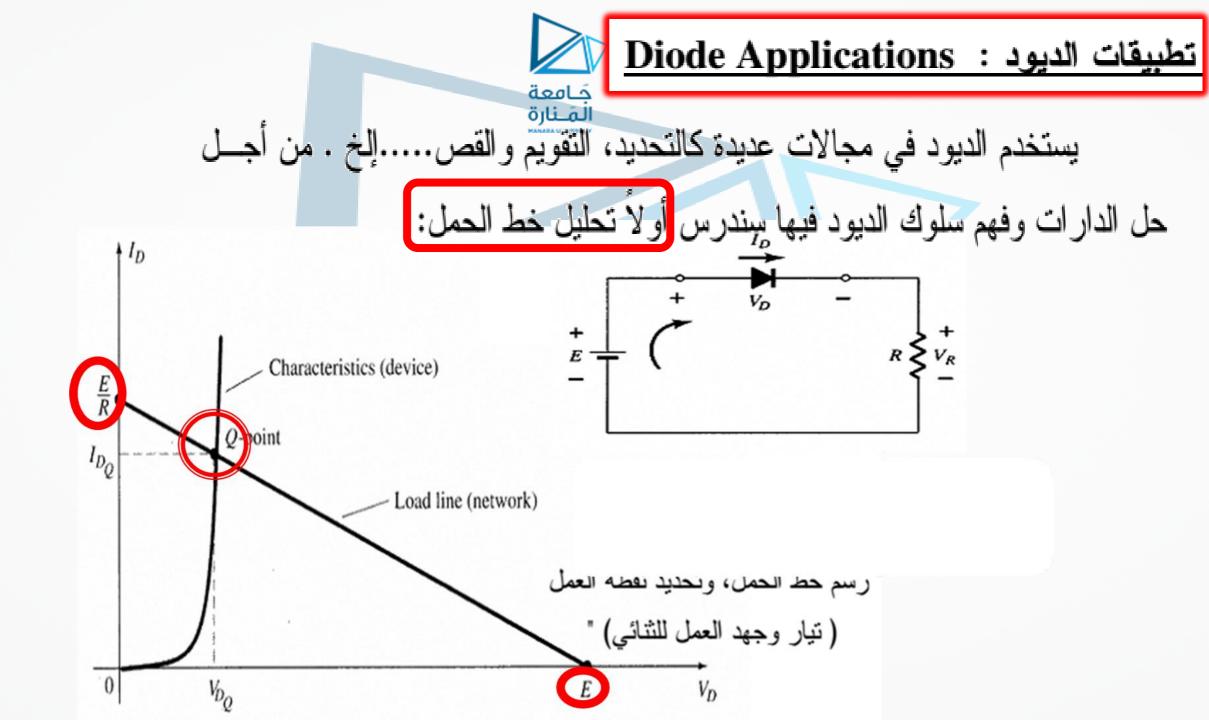
- An LED emits photons when it is forward biased.
- These can be in the infrared or visible spectrum.
- The forward bias voltage is usually in the range of 2 V to 3 V.

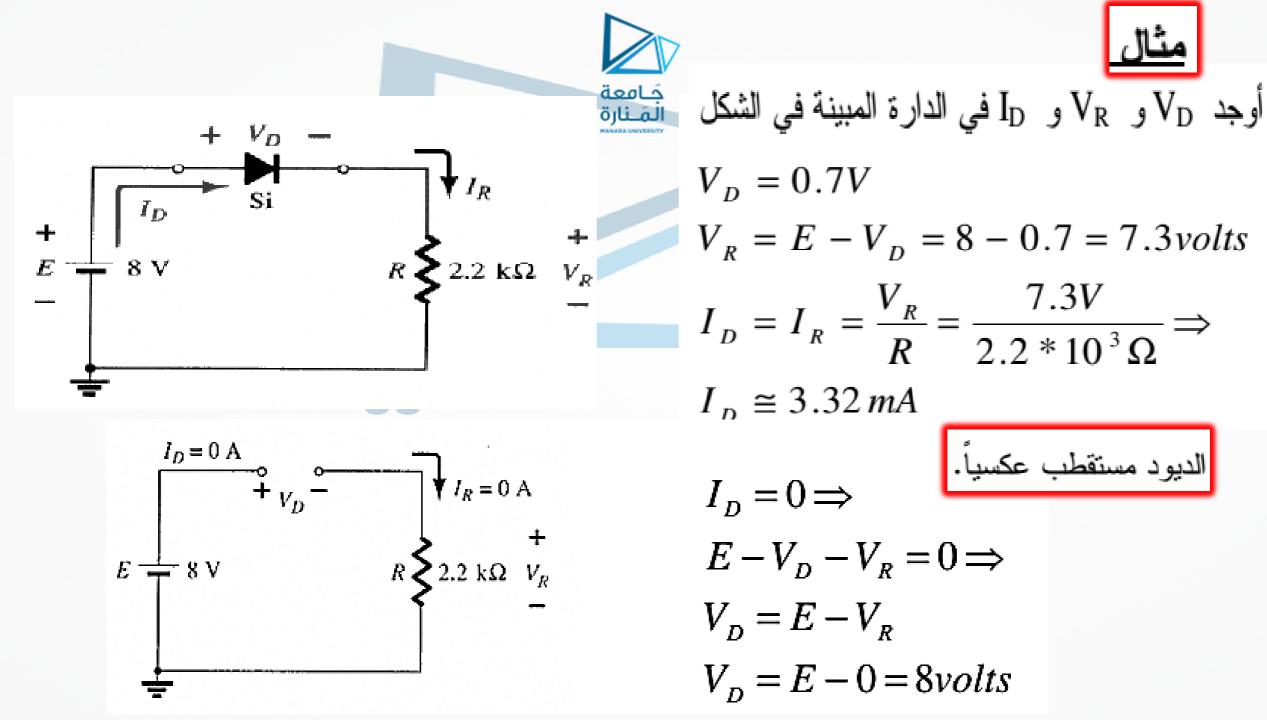


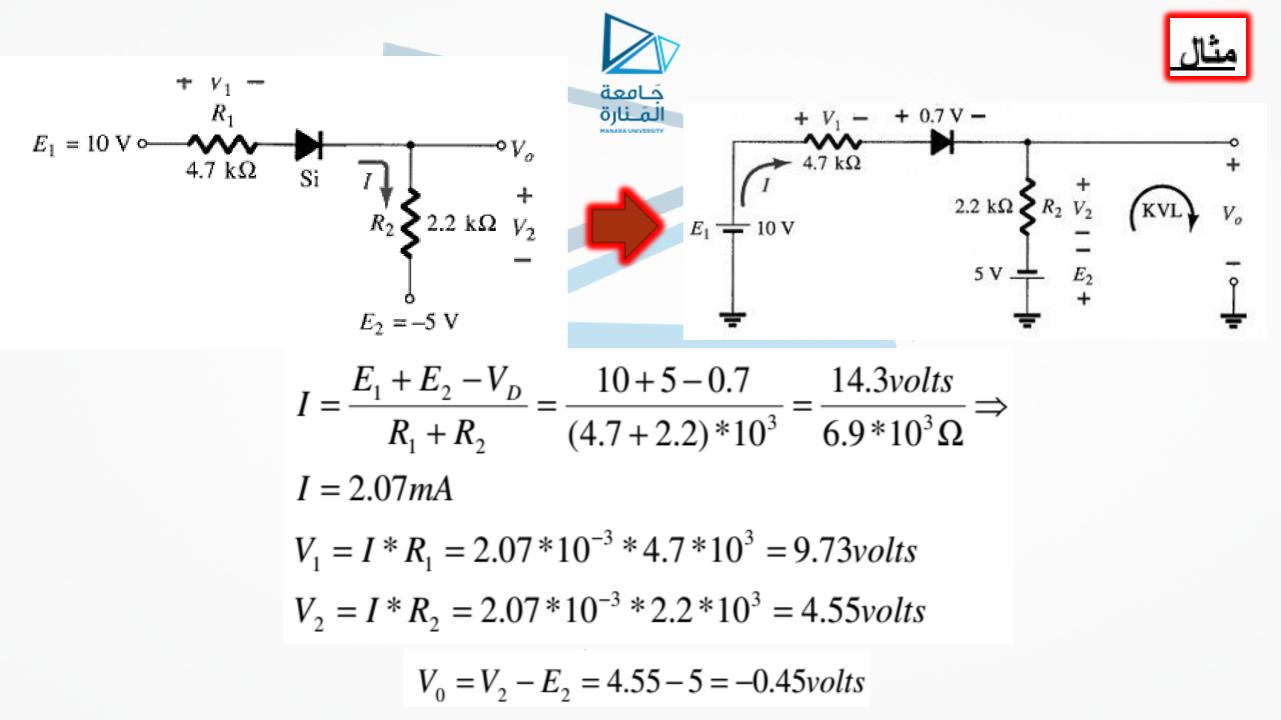
3. Diode Arrays

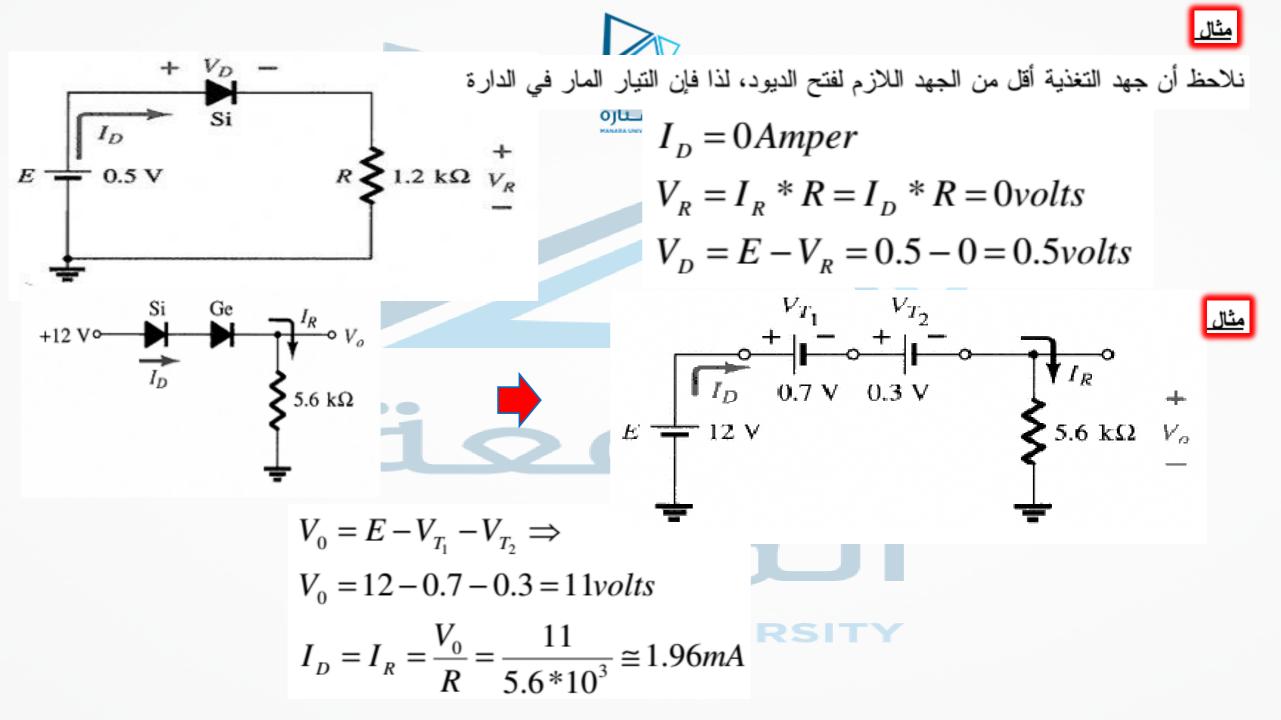
Multiple diodes can be packaged together in an integrated circuit (IC).

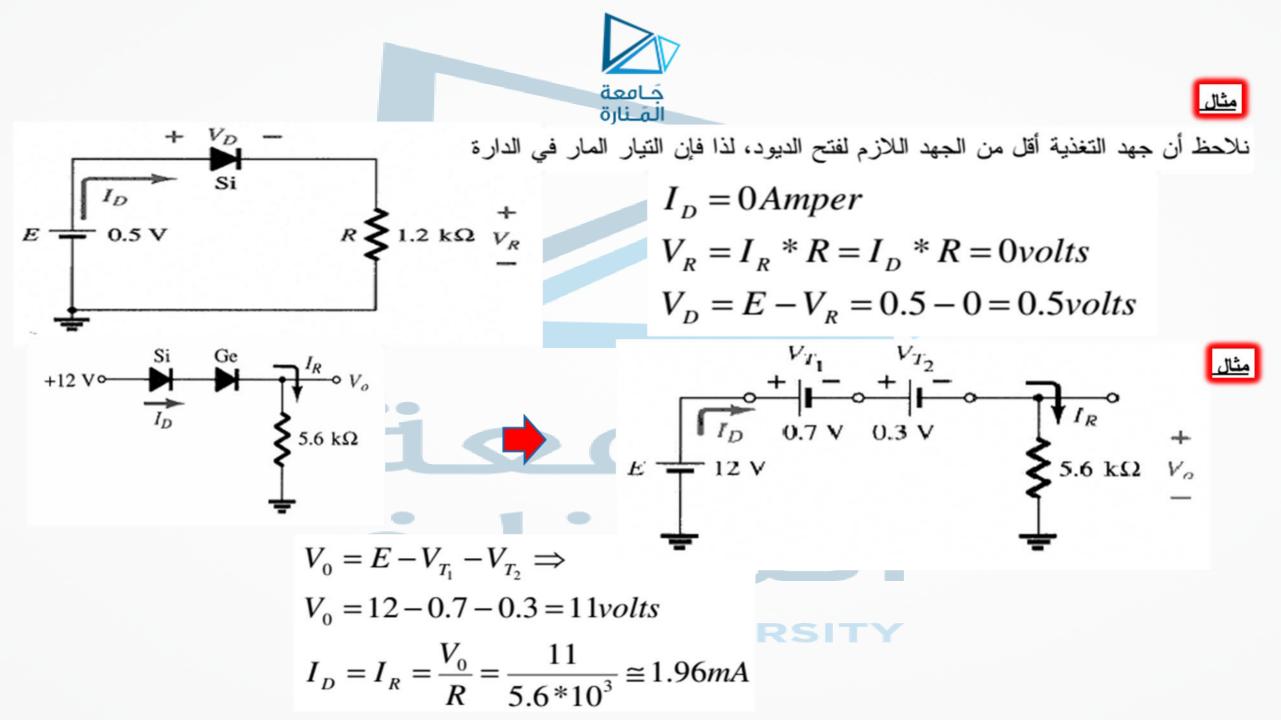


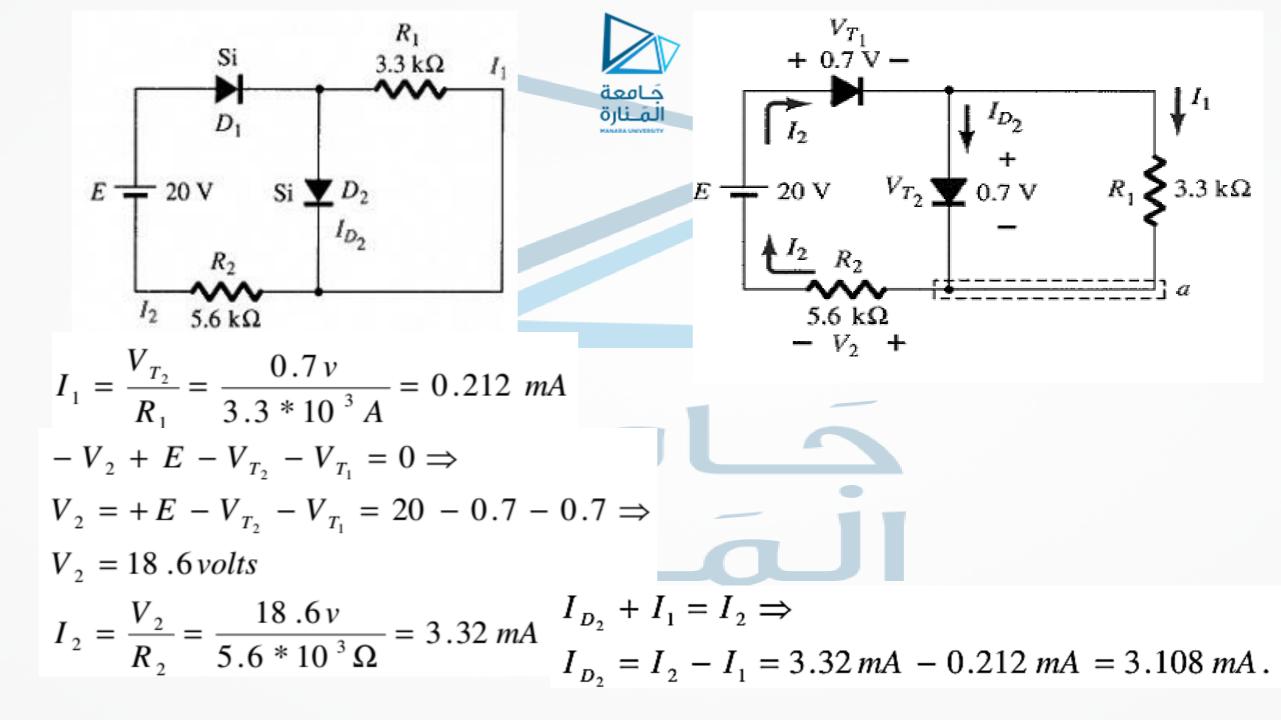


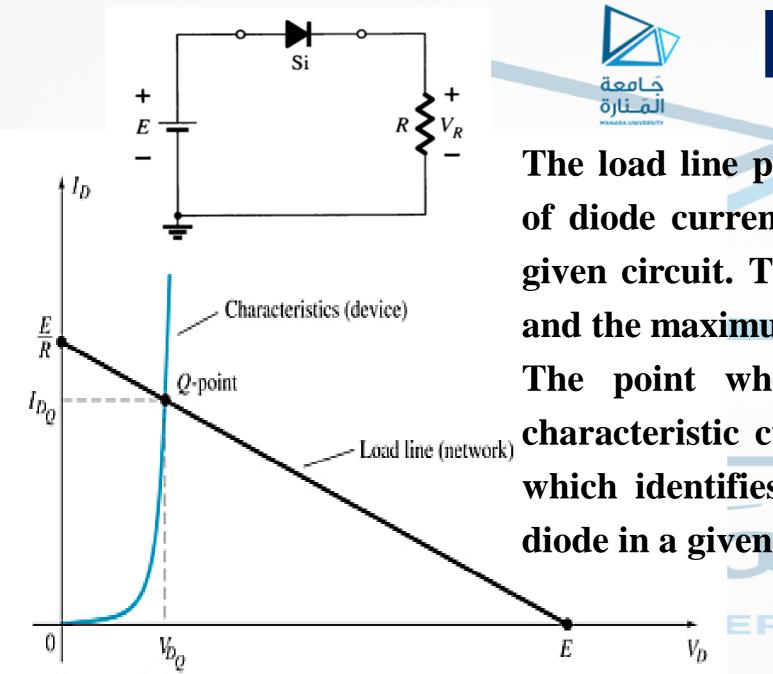














The load line plots all possible combinations of diode current (I_D) and voltage (V_D) for a given circuit. The maximum I_D equals E/R, and the maximum V_D equals E. The point where the load line and the characteristic curve intersect is the Q-point, which identifies I_D and V_D for a particular diode in a given circuit.

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