



استاتيكا	فيزياء
الكترونيات	دوائر كهربائية
هيدروليكا	ميكانيكا البناء



درس خصوصي

حضورى

اونلاين

يحصل الطالب على

- مقاطع فيديوهات لشرح اطقرر بشكل وافي
- ملخص للمادة Pdf للمذكرة واطرالجعة
- محاضرات مباشرة على برنامج زووم

مناقشة الأجزاء الغير فقهوة

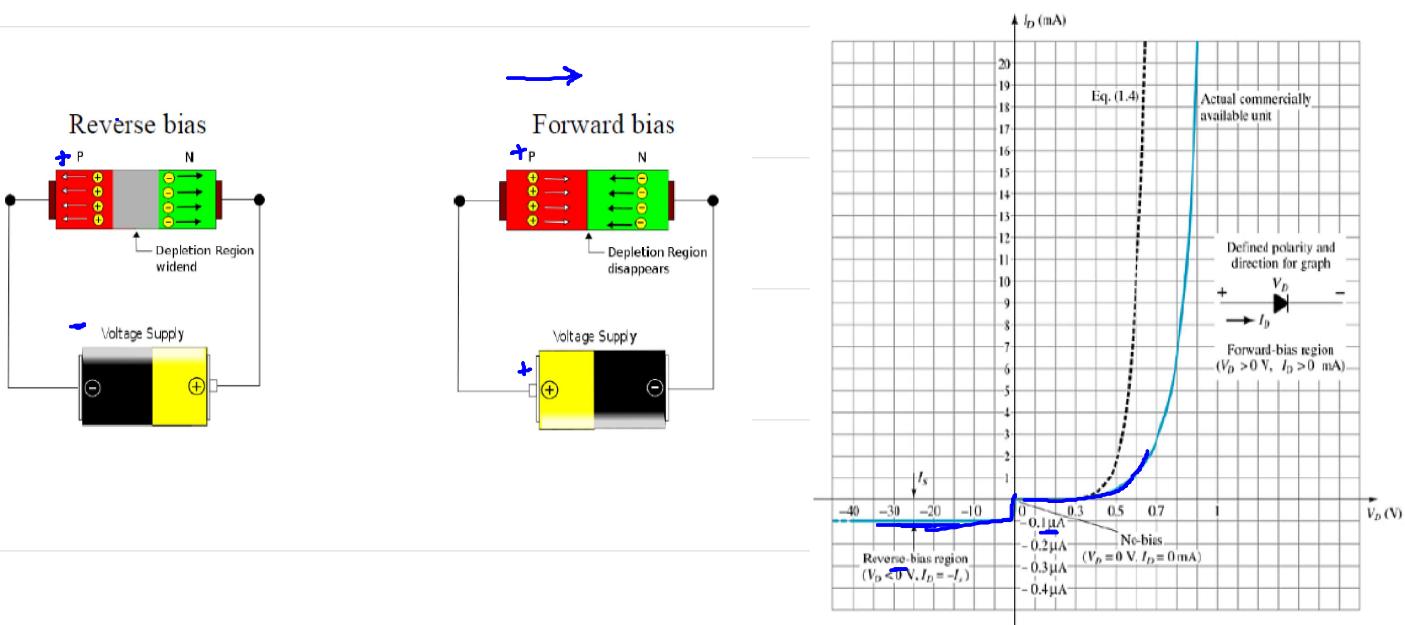
تواصل مستمر مع قعلم اطادة

النواصل



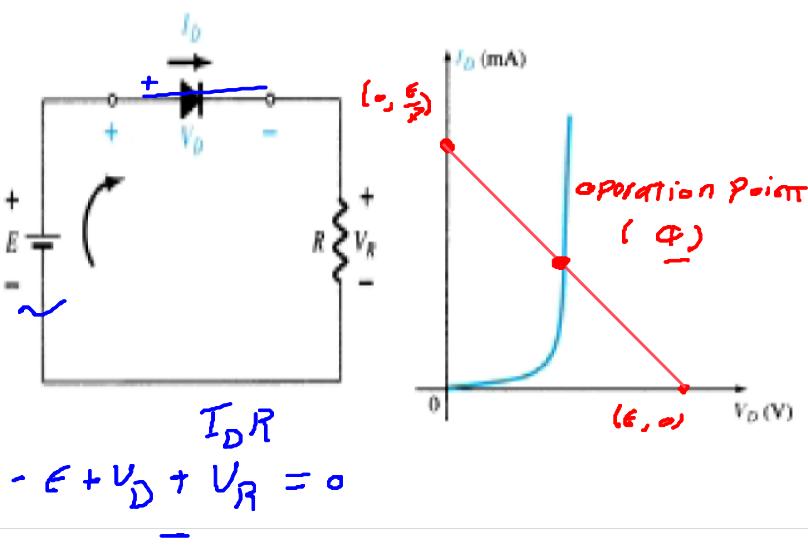
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## 2.1 LOAD-LINE ANALYSIS

Consider the network of the following Fig. employing a diode having the shown characteristics.

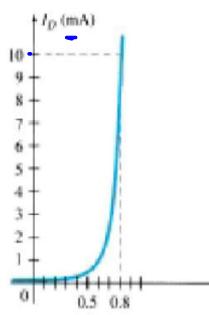
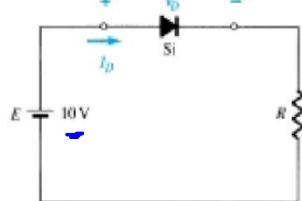


$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= V_D + I_D R \\
 V_D &= \underline{\underline{0}} \\
 E &= I_D R \\
 I_D &= \frac{E}{R} \\
 (0, \frac{E}{R})
 \end{aligned}$$

## EXAMPLE 2.1

For the series diode configuration of the following Fig. employing the diode characteristics of given Fig. determine:

$V_{DQ}$  and  $I_{DQ}$ .



$$V_D = 0$$

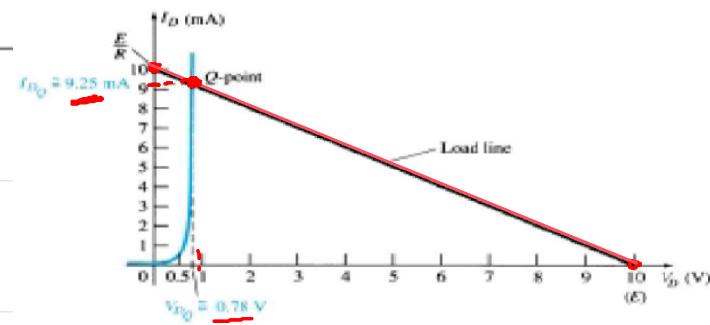
$$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{10}{1000} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$(0, 10)$$

$$I_D = 0$$

$$E = V_D = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$(10, 0)$$



$I_{DQ} = 9.25 \text{ mA}$

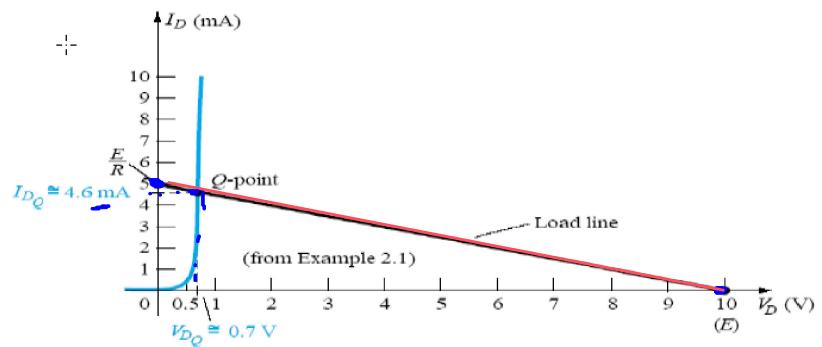
## EXAMPLE 2.2

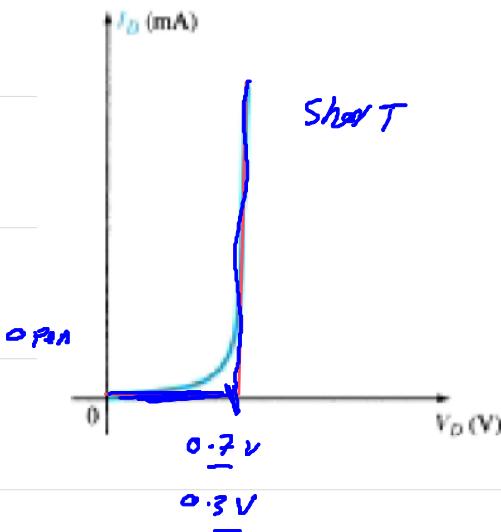
Repeat the analysis of Example 2.1 with  $R = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

$$I = 5 \text{ mA}$$

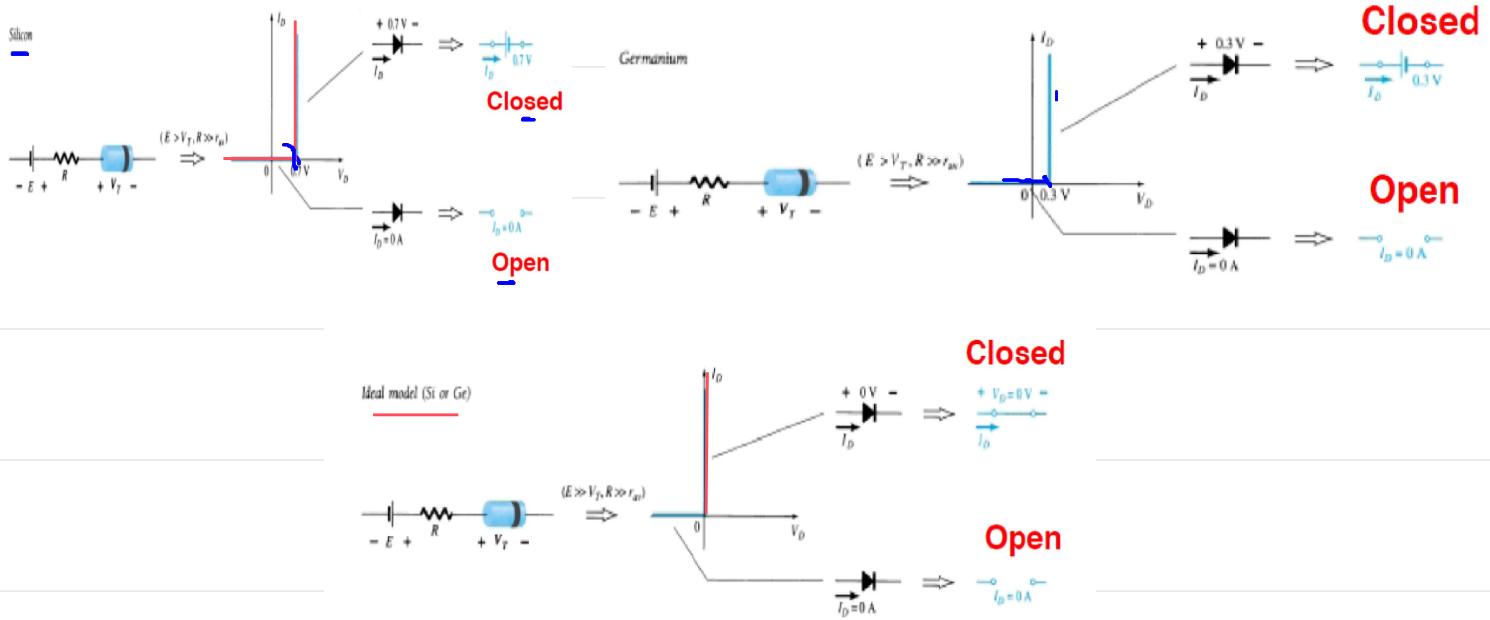
$$(0, 5)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_D \\ (10, 0) \end{array} \right\}$$



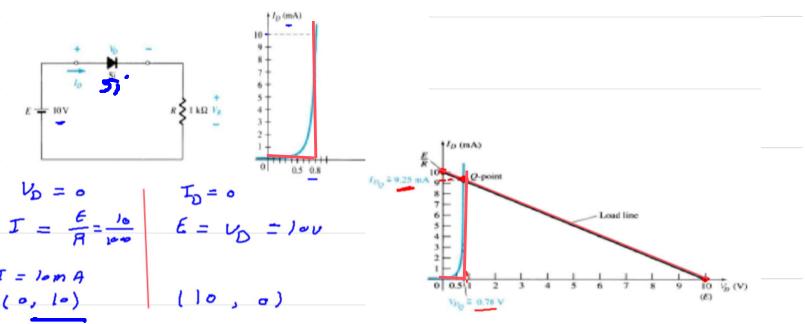
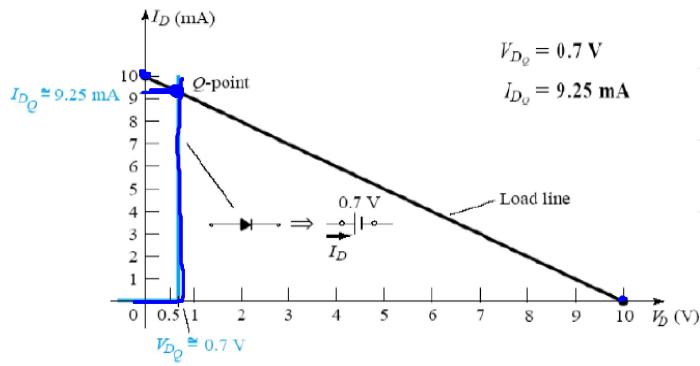


### Approximate and Ideal Semiconductor Diode Models



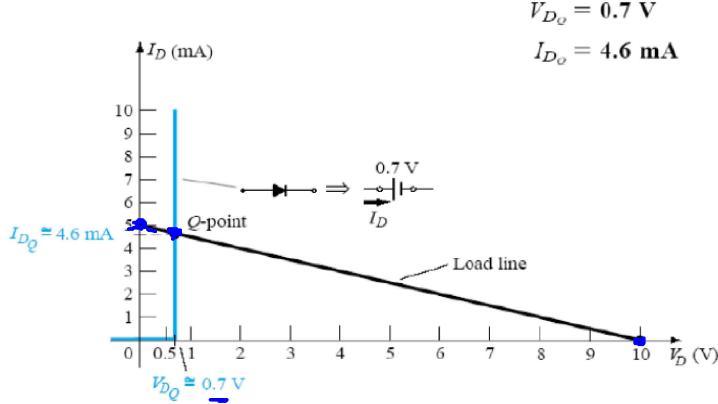
### EXAMPLE 2.3

Repeat Example 2.1 using the approximate equivalent model for the silicon semiconductor diode.



### EXAMPLE 2.4

Repeat Example 2.2 using the approximate equivalent model for the silicon semiconductor diode.



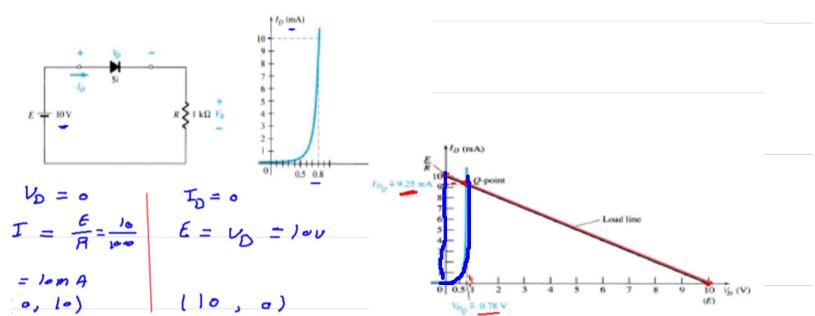
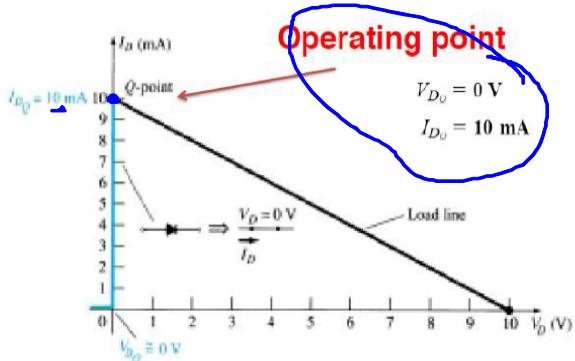
### EXAMPLE 2.2

Repeat the analysis of Example 2.1 with  $R = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I = 5 \text{ mA} \\ (0, 5) \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} V_D \\ (10, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

### EXAMPLE 2.5

Repeat Example 2.1 using the ideal diode model.



## 2.3 SERIES DIODE CONFIGURATIONS WITH DC INPUTS

$$V_D = -0.7$$

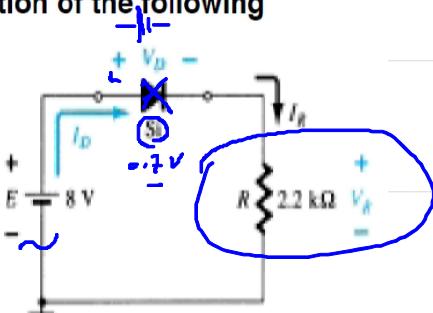
### EXAMPLE 2.6

For the series diode configuration of the following

Fig. determine  $V_D$ ,  $V_R$ , and  $I_D$ .

$$-8 + 0.7 + V_R = 0$$

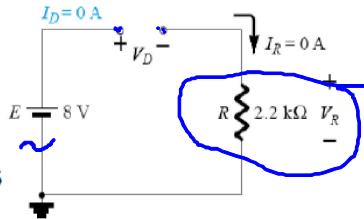
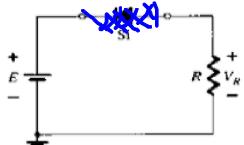
$$V_R = 7.3 \text{ Volts}$$



$$I_D = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{7.3}{2.2} = 3.32 \times 10^{-3} = 3.32 \text{ mA}$$

### EXAMPLE 2.7

Repeat Example 2.6 with the diode reversed.



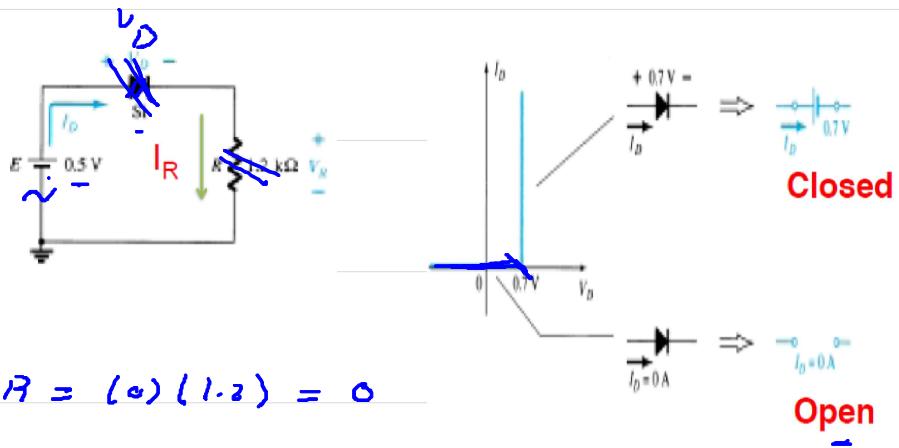
Determining the unknown quantities

$$I_D = 0$$

$$-8 + V_D + \cancel{V_R} = 0 \Rightarrow V_D = 8V$$

### EXAMPLE 2.8

For the series diode configuration of the following Fig., determine  $V_D$ ,  $V_R$ , and  $I_D$ .

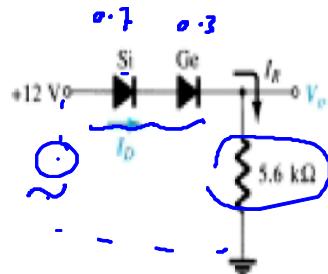


$$I_D = 0, V_R = IR = (0)(1.0\text{ k}\Omega) = 0$$

$$-0.5 + V_D + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow V_D = -0.5\text{ V}$$

### EXAMPLE 2.9

Determine  $V_o$  and  $I_D$  for the series circuit of the following Fig.



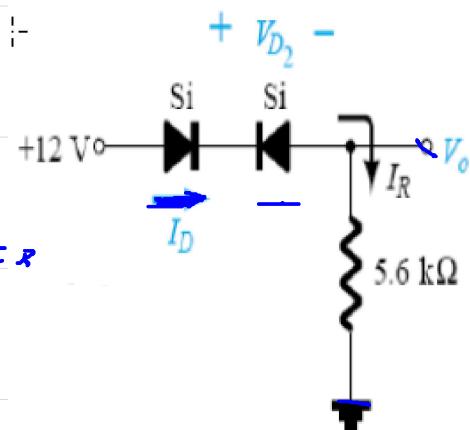
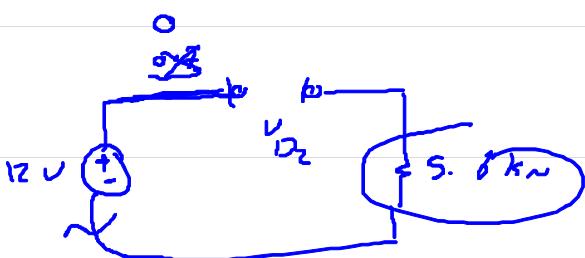
$$-12 + 0.7 + 0.3 + V_{IR} = 0$$

$$V_R = 11\text{ V}$$

$$I_D = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{11}{5.6\text{ k}\Omega} = 1.96\text{ mA}$$

### EXAMPLE 2.10

Determine  $I_D$ ,  $V_{D2}$ , and  $V_o$  for the circuit of following Fig.



$$I_D = 0, V_o = 0, -12 + V_{D2} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{D2} = 0$$





