

Solutions:

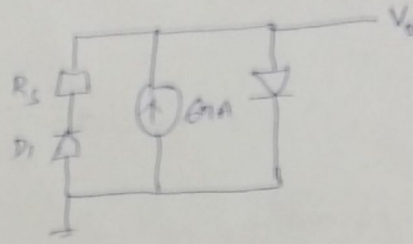
$$V_0 = 26 \text{ mV} \ln\left(\frac{6 \text{ nA}}{1 \text{ nA}}\right)$$

$$V_0 = 0.046 \text{ V}$$

1.30)  $V_0 = V \ln\left(\frac{I}{I_S} + 1\right)$  (a)

$$= 0.026 \ln\left(\frac{6 \text{ nA}}{1 \text{ nA}} + 1\right)$$

$$V_0 = 50.59 \text{ mV}$$



1.31) Given  $D_1$  - reverse bias

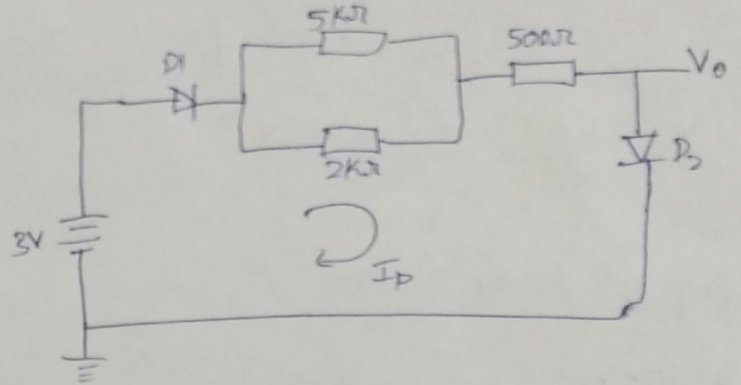
$$I_{S1} = 1 \text{ nA}, \quad I_{S2} = 4 \text{ nA}$$

$$I_{D1} = I_2 = I_D$$

Calculating  $R_{\text{eq}}$  we have

$$R_{\text{eq}} = (5 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 2 \text{ k}\Omega) + 500 \Omega$$

$$= 1.92 \text{ k}\Omega$$



Applying KVL to the circuit

$$-3 + 0.026 \left( \ln \frac{I_D}{1 \text{ nA}} + 1 \right) + 1.92 \times 10^3 I_D + 0.026 \ln\left(\frac{I_D}{4 \text{ nA}} + 1\right) = 0$$

on solving we have  $I_D = 1.196 \text{ mA}$

$$V_0 = V_D = 0.026 \ln\left(\frac{1.196 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-12}} + 1\right)$$

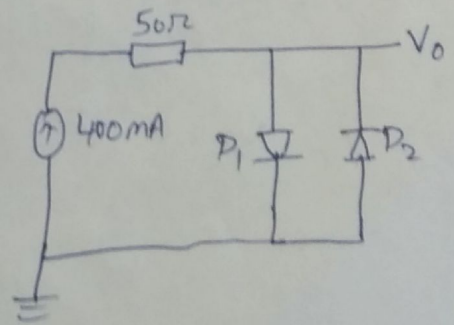
$$V_0 = 0.3278 \text{ V}$$

1.32) Given  $I_{S1} = 175 \text{ nA}$ ,  
 $I_{S2} = 100 \text{ nA}$

We know that

$$V_0 = 0.026 \ln\left(\frac{400 \times 10^{-3}}{175 \times 10^{-9}}\right)$$

$$V_0 = 0.381 \text{ V}$$



1.33) Given  $I_{PS1} = I_{00PA}$

Applying KVL to the circuit  
we have

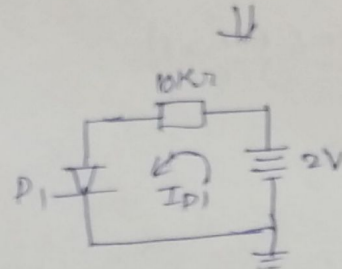
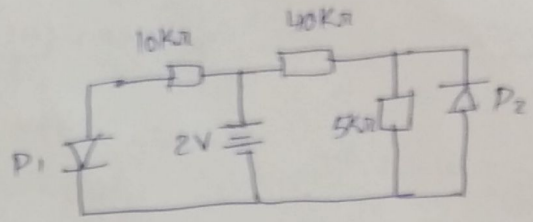
$$0.026 \ln \left( \frac{I_{D1}}{100 \times 10^{-12}} + 1 \right) + 10 \times 10^3 I_{D1} + 2 = 0$$

$$I_{D1} = 0.163 \text{ mA}$$

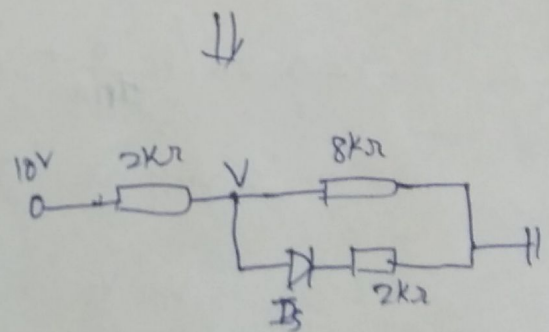
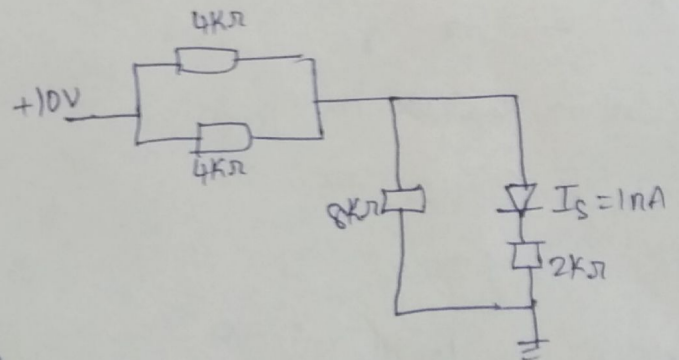
$$V_{D1} = 0.026 \ln \left( \frac{0.163 \times 10^{-3}}{100 \times 10^{-12}} + 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{D1} = 0.372 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = \frac{5 \text{ k}\Omega}{40 + 5 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 2 = 0.222 \text{ V}$$



$$I_{5K} = \frac{0.222 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ k}\Omega} = 44.44 \mu\text{A}$$



Applying KCL to the circuit

$$\frac{10 - V}{2000} = \frac{V - 0}{8000} + I_D \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$V_D = I_D \times 2000 + 0.026 \ln \left( \frac{I_D}{1 \times 10^{-9}} + 1 \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Solving (1) & (2) we have

$$I_D = 2.11 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = 0.026 \ln \left( \frac{I_D}{1 \times 10^{-9}} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 0.026 \ln \left( \frac{2.11 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 10^{-9}} + 1 \right)$$

$$V_D = 0.3787 \text{ V}$$

1.35) Given  $I_S = 2\mu A$

Applying KCL we have

$$\frac{6-V}{5} = \frac{V+3}{10} + \frac{V-V_D}{3} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$V_D = 0.026 \ln \left( \frac{\frac{V-V_D}{3k} + 1}{2 \times 10^{-6}} \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Solving (1) & (2) we have

$$V_D = 0.141V$$

$$I_D = 2 \times 10^{-6} \left( e^{\frac{V_D}{0.026}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-6} \left( e^{\frac{0.141}{0.026}} - 1 \right)$$

$$I_D = 0.4514 \mu A$$

