

LOM3221 – LABORATÓRIO DE ELETRÔNICA

AULA 3

Prof. Dr. Emerson G. Melo

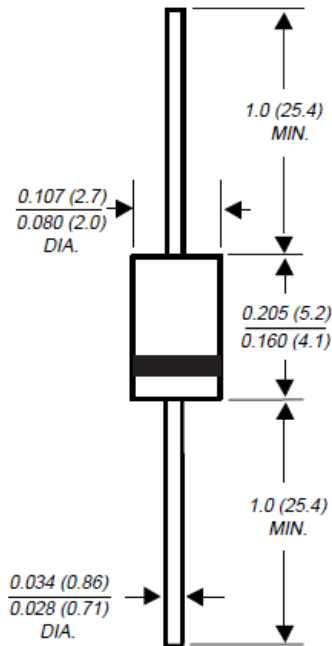
- Diodo: Folha de Dados;
- Diodo: Polarização Reversa;
- Diodo: Polarização Direta;
- Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga;
- Diodo: Conexão em Série;
- Diodo: Conexão em Paralelo;
- Diodo: Conexão em Série e Paralelo;
- Retificador;
 - Retificador de meia-onda;
 - Retificador de onda completa;
- Experimentos.

1N4001 THRU 1N4007

GENERAL PURPOSE PLASTIC RECTIFIER

Reverse Voltage - 50 to 1000 Volts Forward Current - 1.0 Ampere

DO-204AL



NOTE: Lead diameter is 0.026 (0.66) for suffix "E" part numbers
0.023 (0.58)

Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

FEATURES

- ◆ The plastic package carries Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-0
- ◆ Construction utilizes void-free molded plastic technique
- ◆ Low reverse leakage
- ◆ High forward surge current capability
- ◆ High temperature soldering guaranteed:
250°C/10 seconds, 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length,
5 lbs. (2.3kg) tension



MECHANICAL DATA

Case: JEDEC DO-204AL molded plastic body

Terminals: Plated axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end

Mounting Position: Any

Weight: 0.012 ounce, 0.3 gram

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

	SYMBOLS	1N 4001	1N 4002	1N 4003	1N 4004	1N 4005	1N 4006	1N 4007	UNITS
*Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage	V _{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
*Maximum RMS voltage	V _{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
*Maximum DC blocking voltage	V _{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
*Maximum average forward rectified current 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length at T _A =75°C	I _(AV)	1.0							Amp
*Peak forward surge current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method) T _A =75°C	I _{FSM}	30.0							Amps
*Maximum instantaneous forward voltage at 1.0A	V _F	1.1							Volts
*Maximum full load reverse current full cycle average 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length at T _L =75°C	I _{R(AV)}	30.0							μA
*Maximum DC reverse current at rated DC blocking voltage	I _R	5.0 50.0							μA
Typical reverse recovery time (NOTE 1)	t _{rr}	30.0							μs
Typical junction capacitance (NOTE 2)	C _J	15.0							pF
Typical thermal resistance (NOTE 3)	R _{θJA} R _{θJL}	50.0 25.0							°C/W
Maximum DC blocking voltage temperature	T _A	+150							°C
*Operating junction and storage temperature range	T _J , T _{STG}	-50 to +175							°C

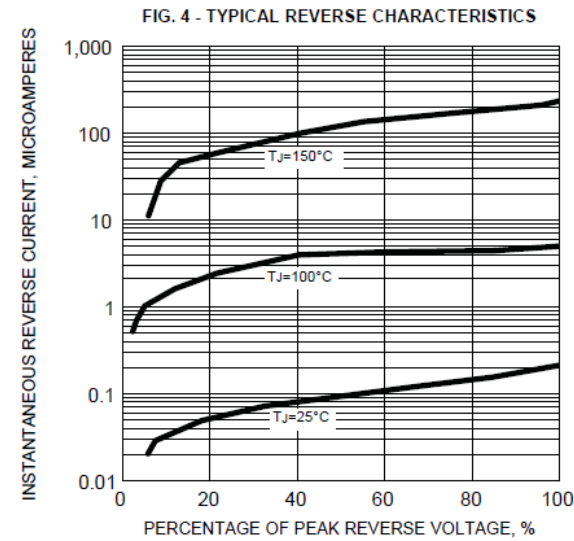
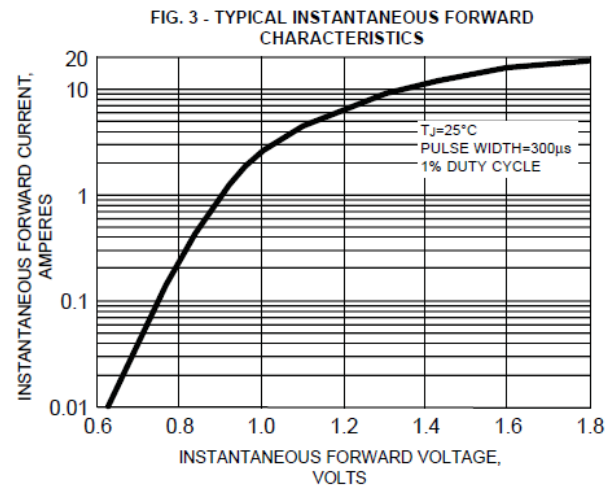
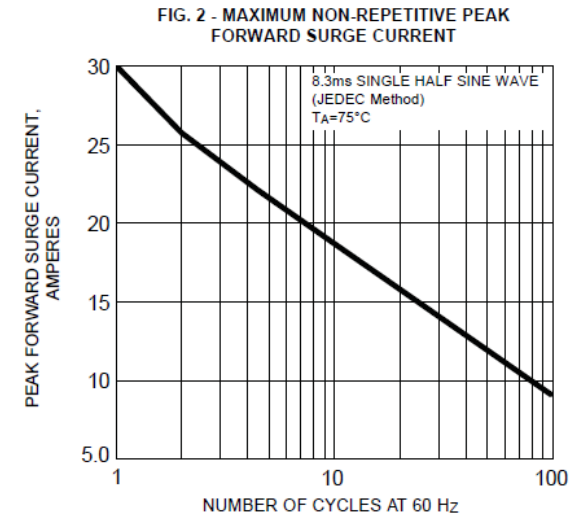
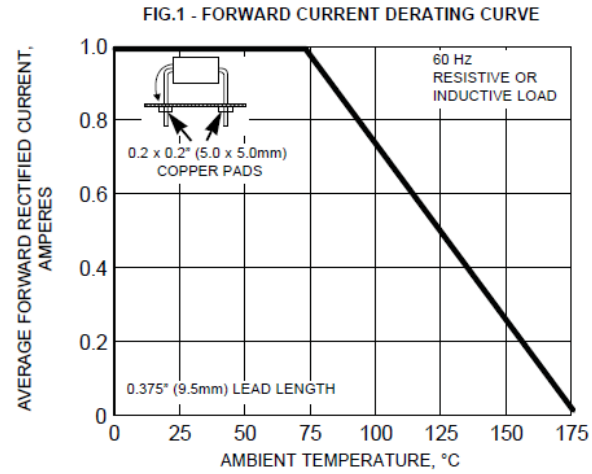
NOTES:

(1) Measured on Tektronix Type "S" recovery plug-in. Tektronix 545 Scope or equivalent, I_{FM}=20mA, I_{RM}=1mA

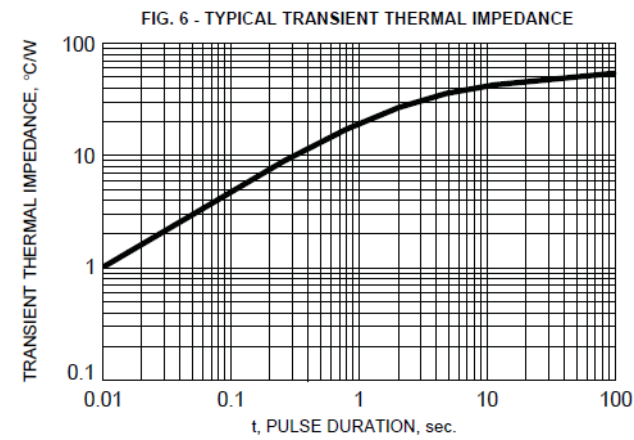
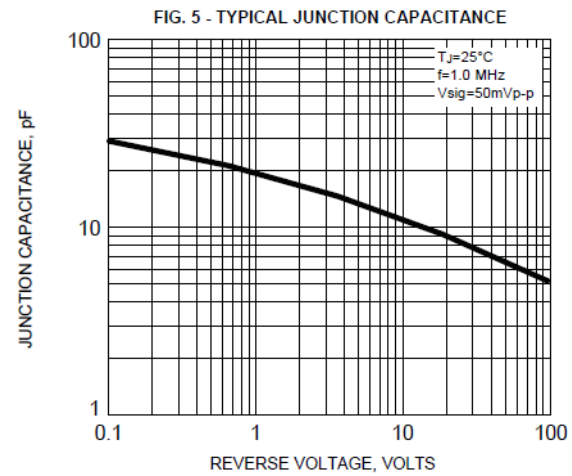
(2) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 Volts

(3) Thermal resistance from junction to ambient and from junction to lead at 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length, P.C.B. mounted

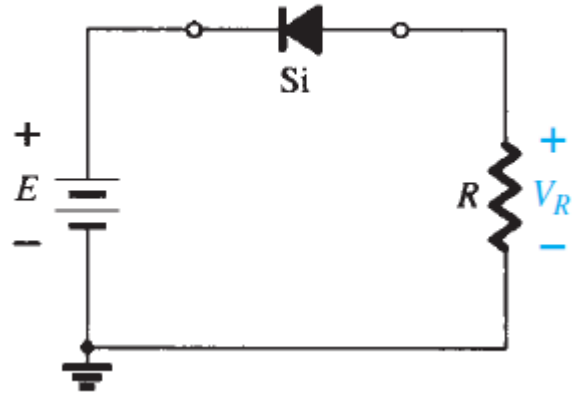
Diodo: Folha de Dados



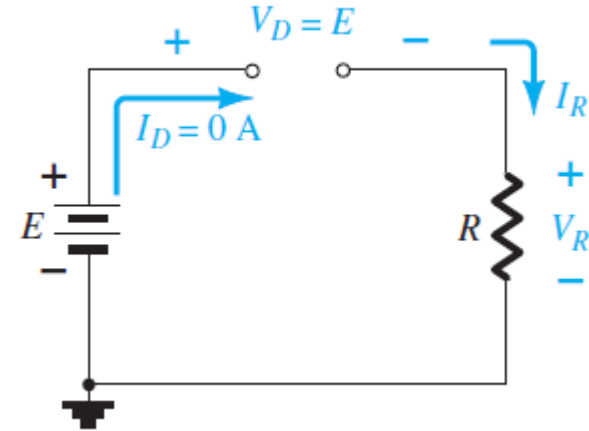
Diodo: Folha de Dados



Diodo: Circuito Série – Polarização Reversa



$$V_D = E$$
$$I_D = 0 \text{ A}$$



Princípio da Divisão de Tensão

$$V_R = \frac{R}{R_D + R} E$$

$$V_D = \frac{R_D}{R_D + R} E$$

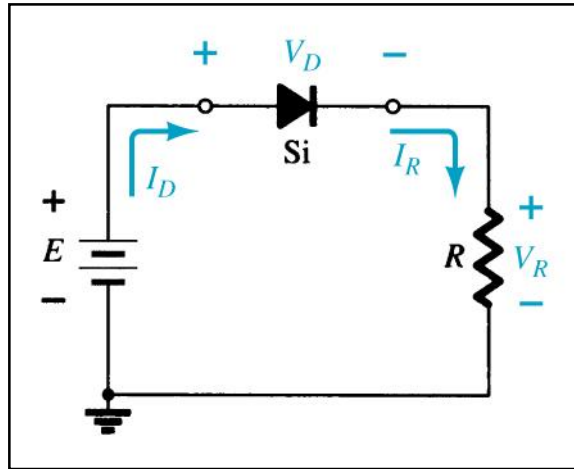
$$I_D = I_R = \frac{V_R}{R}$$

$$V_R = \frac{R}{\infty + R} E = 0$$

$$V_D = \frac{\infty}{\infty + R} E = E$$

$$I_D = \frac{0}{R} = 0$$

Diodo: Circuito Série – Polarização Direta



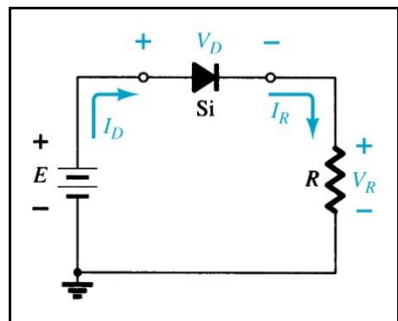
$$+E - V_D - V_R = 0$$

$$E = V_D + I_D R$$

$$I_D = \frac{E - V_D}{R}$$

$$V_D = E - I_D R$$

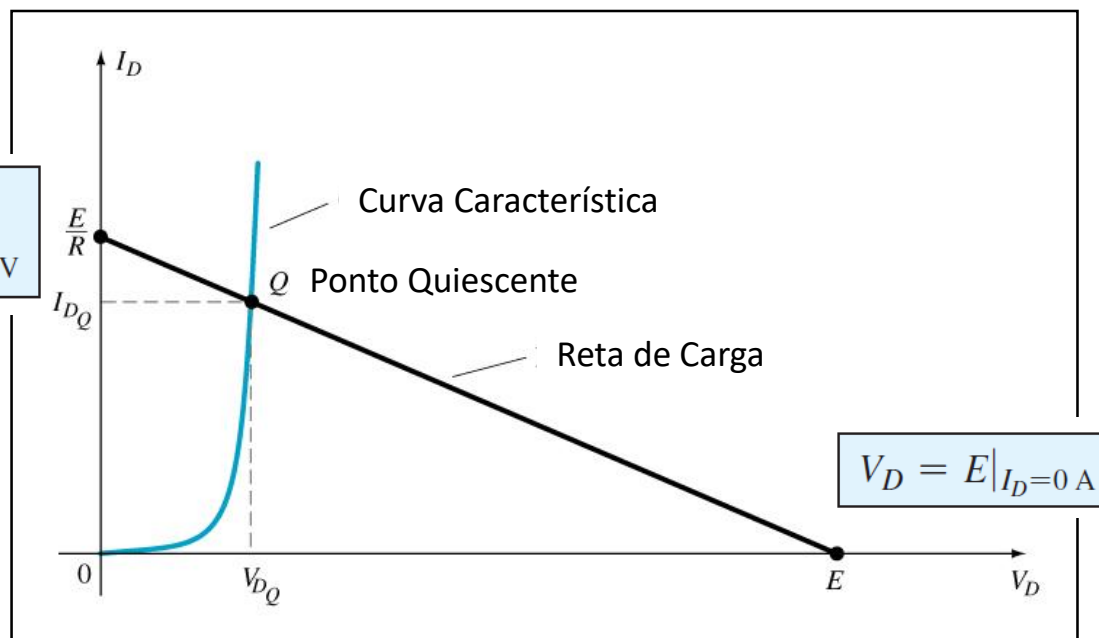
Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga



Reta de Carga

$$I_D = \frac{E - V_D}{R}$$

$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0 \text{ V}}$$

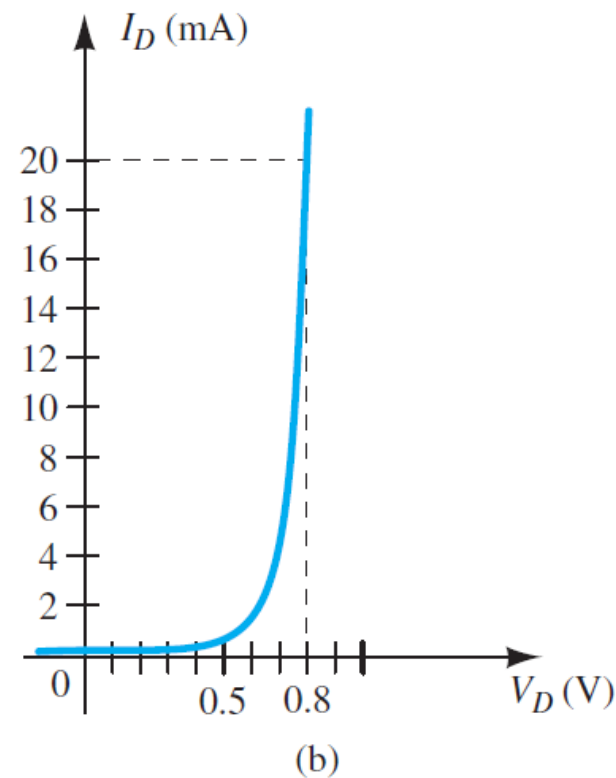
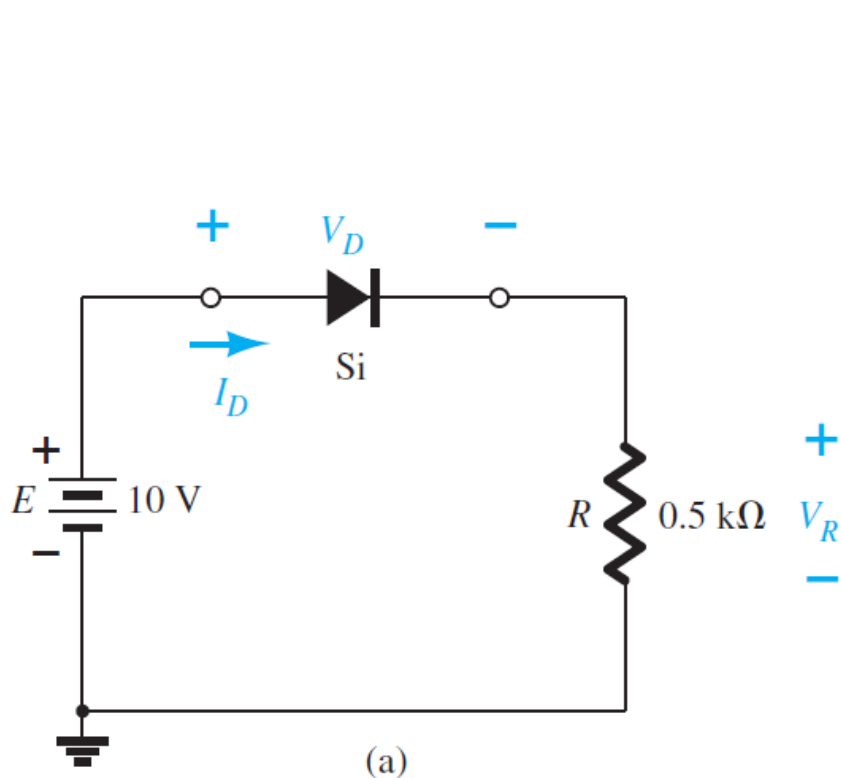


Observações:

- O Ponto Quiescente (Q) define a corrente I_{DQ} e a tensão V_{DQ} direta para uma combinação de dispositivo e circuito.
- A curva característica depende apenas das características do diodo.
- A reta de carga é definida pelos parâmetros do circuito (R e E).

Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo I: Através da análise por reta de carga, determinar o ponto de operação do circuito, a tensão sobre o resistor e a resistência DC do diodo.

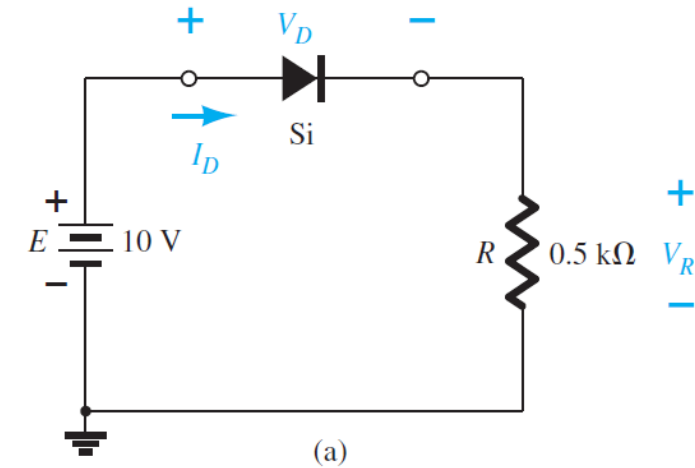


Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo I: Através da análise por reta de carga, determinar o ponto de operação do circuito, a tensão sobre o resistor e a resistência DC do diodo.

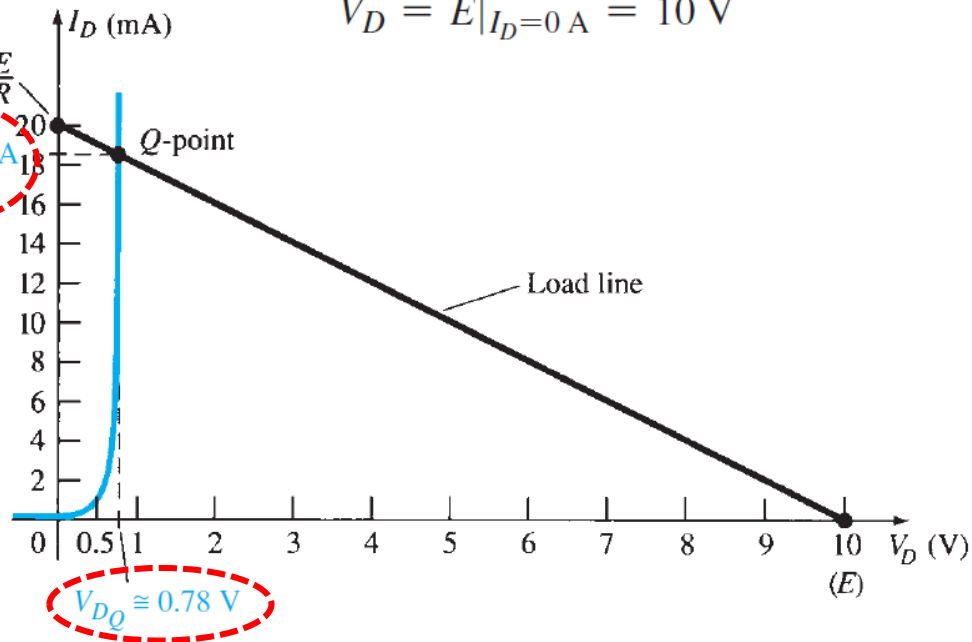
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = E \Big|_{I_D=0\text{ A}} = 10\text{ V}$$



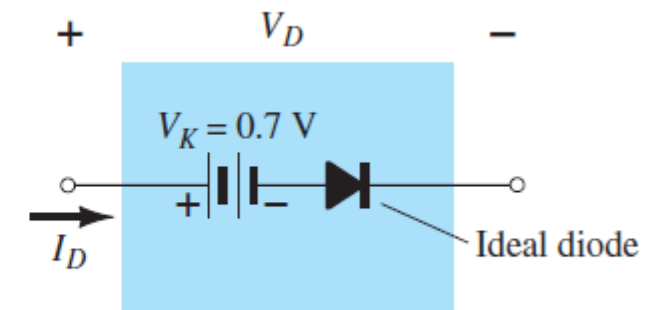
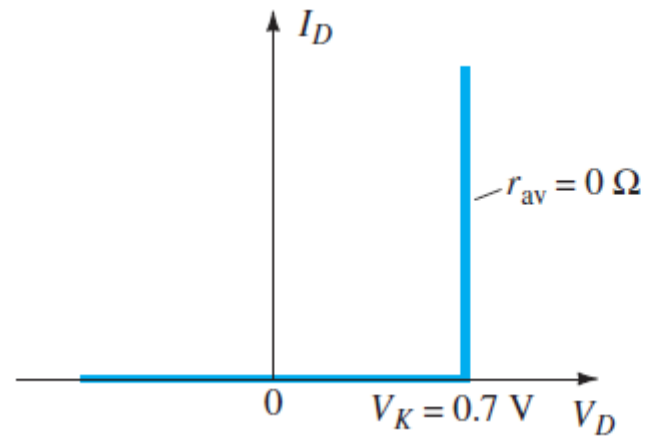
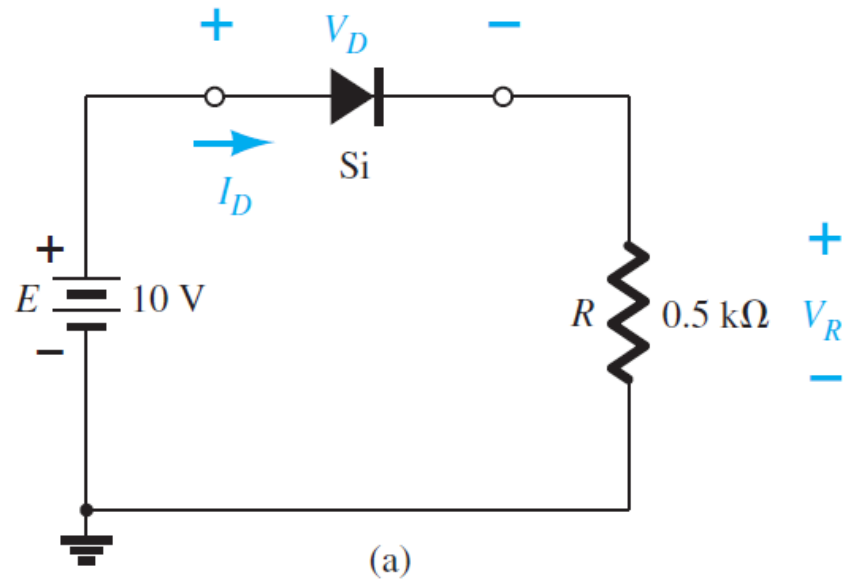
$$V_R = E - V_D = 10\text{ V} - 0.78\text{ V} = 9.22\text{ V}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{DQ}}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{0.78\text{ V}}{18.5\text{ mA}} = 42.16\ \Omega$$



Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo 2: Repetir a análise anterior utilizando o modelo simplificado do diodo.



Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo 2: Repetir a análise anterior utilizando o modelo simplificado do diodo.

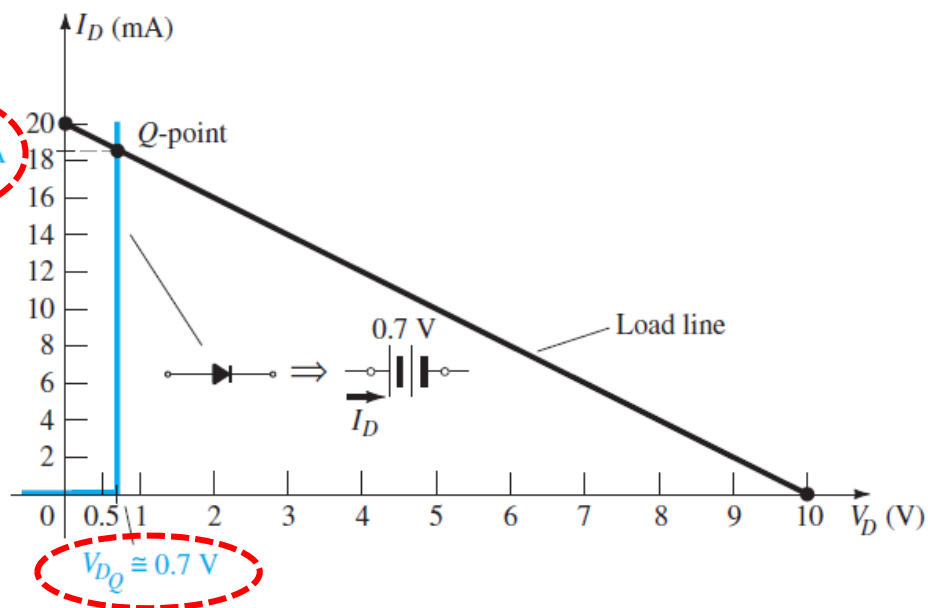
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = E \Big|_{I_D=0\text{ A}} = 10\text{ V}$$

A reta de carga não se altera!!

$$V_{D_Q} = 0.7\text{ V (Silício)}$$

$$I_{D_Q} = 18.5\text{ mA}$$

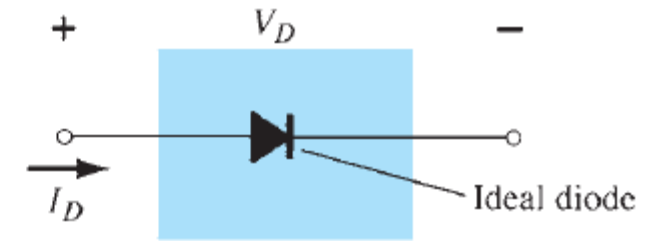
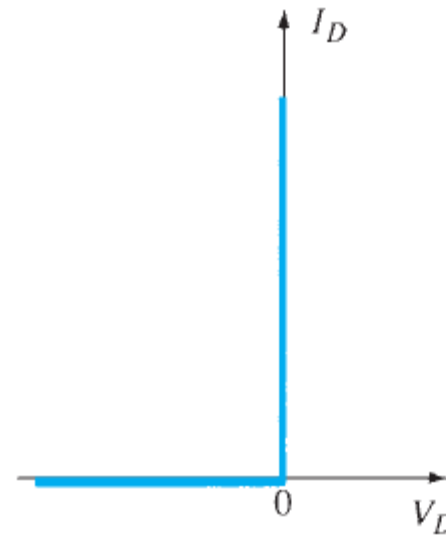
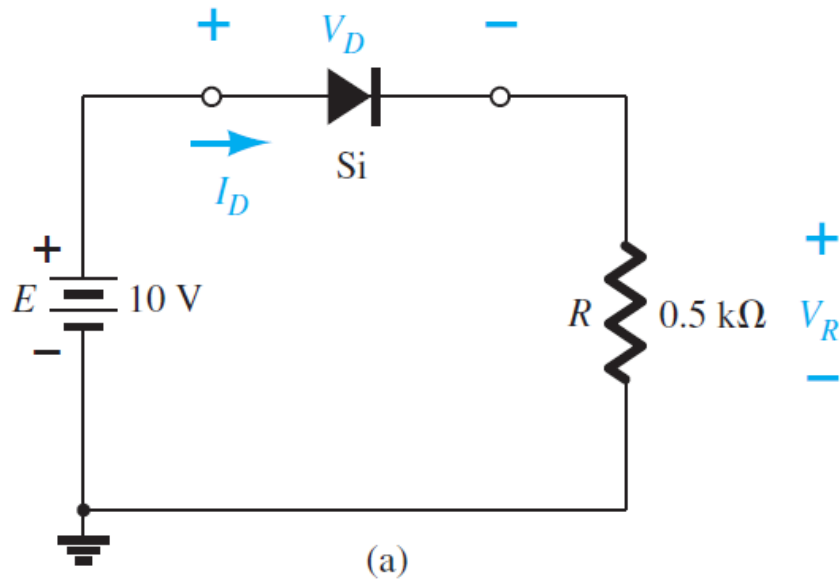


$$V_R = E - V_D = 10\text{ V} - 0.7\text{ V} = 9.30\text{ V}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{D_Q}}{I_{D_Q}} = \frac{0.7\text{ V}}{18.5\text{ mA}} = 37.84\ \Omega$$

Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo 3: Repetir a análise anterior utilizando o modelo ideal do diodo.



Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

Exemplo 3: Repetir a análise anterior utilizando o modelo ideal do diodo.

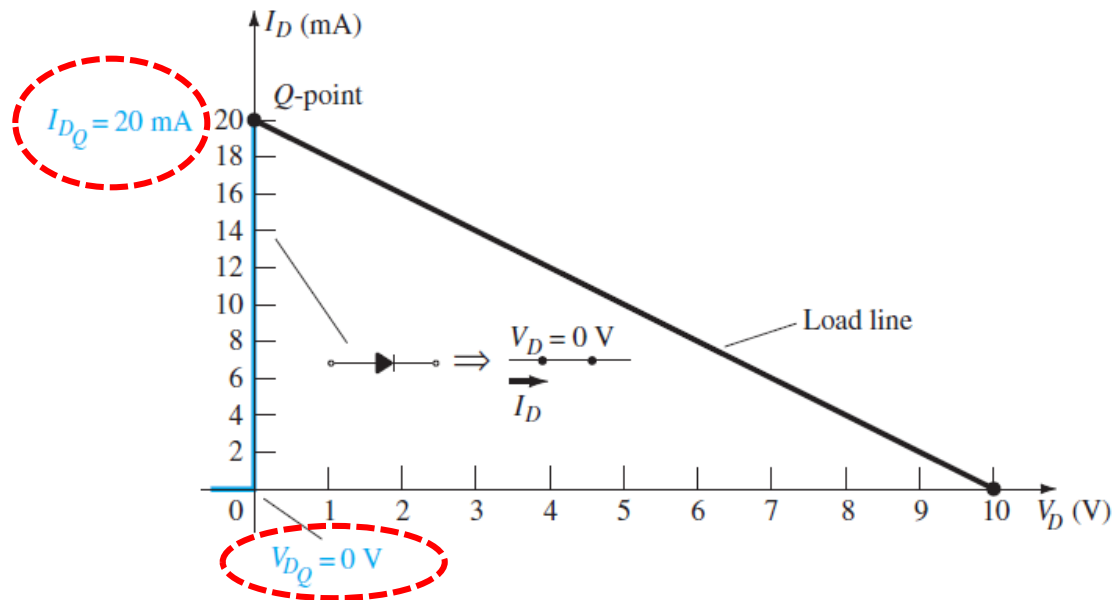
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = E \Big|_{I_D=0\text{ A}} = 10\text{ V}$$

$$V_{DQ} = 0\text{ V}$$

$$I_{DQ} = 20\text{ mA}$$

A reta de carga não se altera!!



$$V_R = E - V_D = 10\text{ V} - 0\text{ V} = 10,00\text{ V}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{DQ}}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{0\text{ V}}{20\text{ mA}} = 0\ \Omega$$

Comparação entre os resultados dos três modelos.

Modelo Real

$$V_{DQ} = 0,78 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DQ} = 18,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_R = 9,22 \text{ V}$$

$$R_D = 42,16 \text{ } \Omega$$

Modelo Simplificado

$$V_{DQ} = 0,70 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DQ} = 18,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_R = 9,30 \text{ V}$$

$$R_D = 37,84 \text{ } \Omega$$

Modelo Ideal

$$V_{DQ} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DQ} = 20,0 \text{ mA}$$

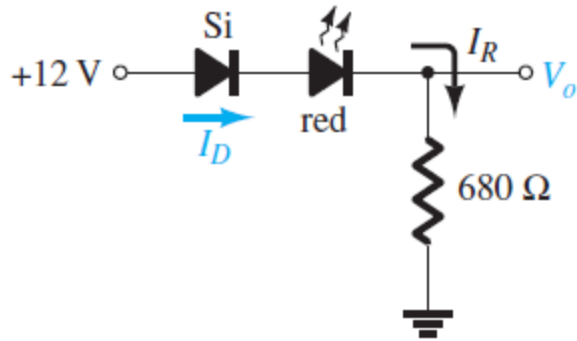
$$V_R = 10,0 \text{ V}$$

$$R_D = 0 \text{ } \Omega$$

Observações:

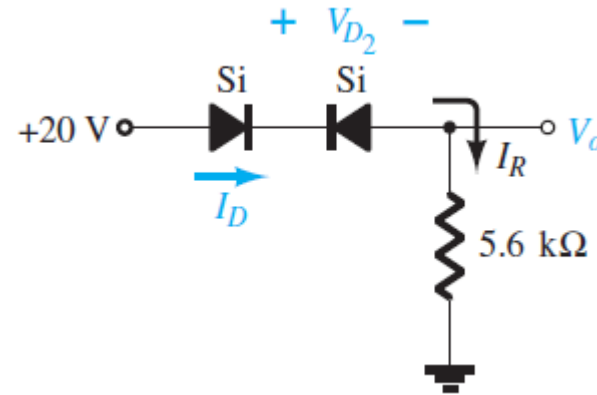
- O modelo simplificado é uma boa aproximação do circuito real na maioria das vezes.
- O modelo ideal pode ser utilizado apenas quando $V_D \ll E$.

Diodo: Conexão em Série



$$V_o = E - V_D = 12 - (0,7 + 1,8) = 9,5 \text{ V}$$

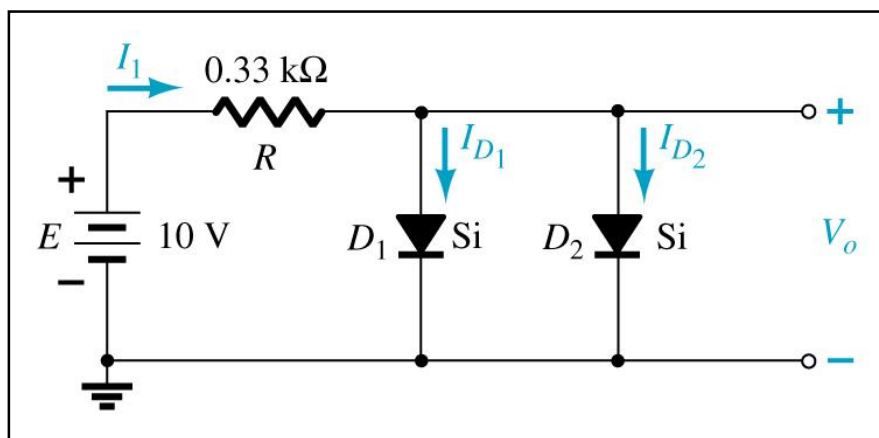
$$I_D = \frac{E - V_D}{R} = \frac{12 - 2,5}{680} = 13,97 \text{ mA}$$



$$V_o = E - V_D = 20 - (0 + 20) = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = \frac{E - V_D}{R} = \frac{20 - 20}{5600} = 0 \text{ mA}$$

Diodo: Conexão em Paralelo



$$V_o = V_{D1} = V_{D2} = 0,70 \text{ V}$$

$$V_R = E - V_D = 10 - 0,7 = 9,3 \text{ V}$$

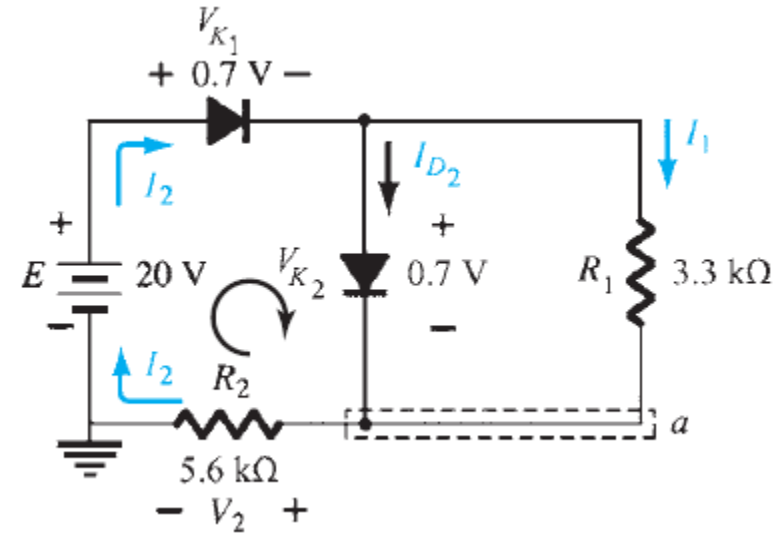
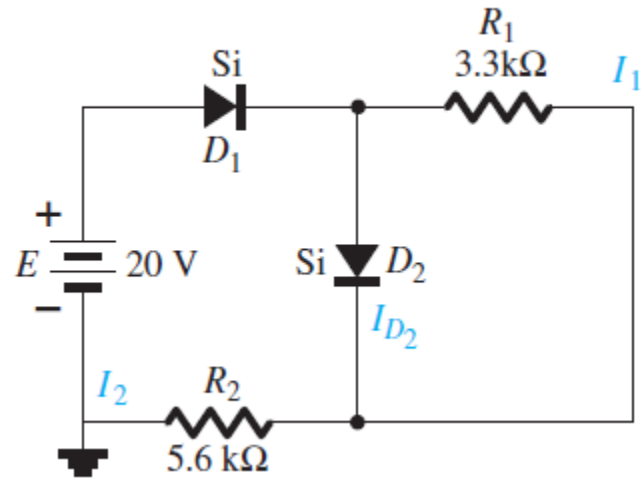
$$I_1 = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{9,3}{330} = 28 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{I_1}{2} = \frac{28 \text{ mA}}{2} = 14 \text{ mA}$$

Observação:

- Diodos com características muito distintas não podem ser conectados em paralelo!!!

Diodo: Conexão Série e Paralela



$$I_1 = \frac{V_{K_2}}{R_1} = \frac{0.7 \text{ V}}{3.3 \text{ k}\Omega} = \mathbf{0.212 \text{ mA}}$$

$$-V_2 + E - V_{K_1} - V_{K_2} = 0$$

$$V_2 = E - V_{K_1} - V_{K_2} = 20 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} = \mathbf{18.6 \text{ V}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{18.6 \text{ V}}{5.6 \text{ k}\Omega} = \mathbf{3.32 \text{ mA}}$$

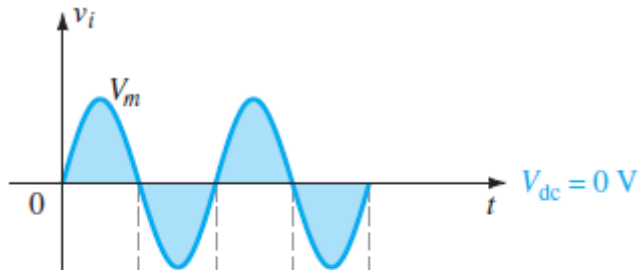
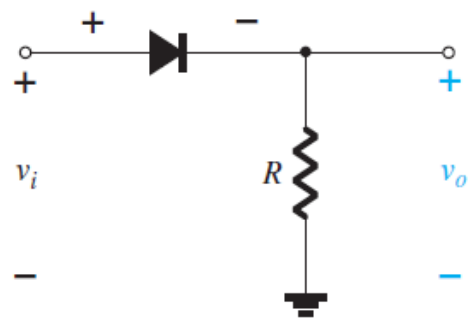
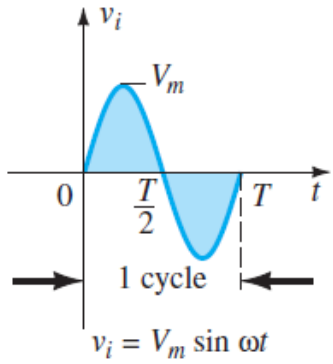
$$I_{D_2} + I_1 = I_2$$

$$I_{D_2} = I_2 - I_1 = 3.32 \text{ mA} - 0.212 \text{ mA} \cong \mathbf{3.11 \text{ mA}}$$

Circuito que converte uma tensão AC para DC.

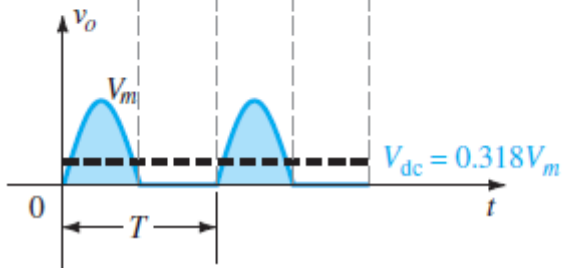
- Retificador de meia-onda;
- Retificador de onda completa;
 - Circuito usando Ponte de Retificação;
 - Circuito usando Transformador com Derivação Central (Center Tap)

Retificador de Meia-Onda



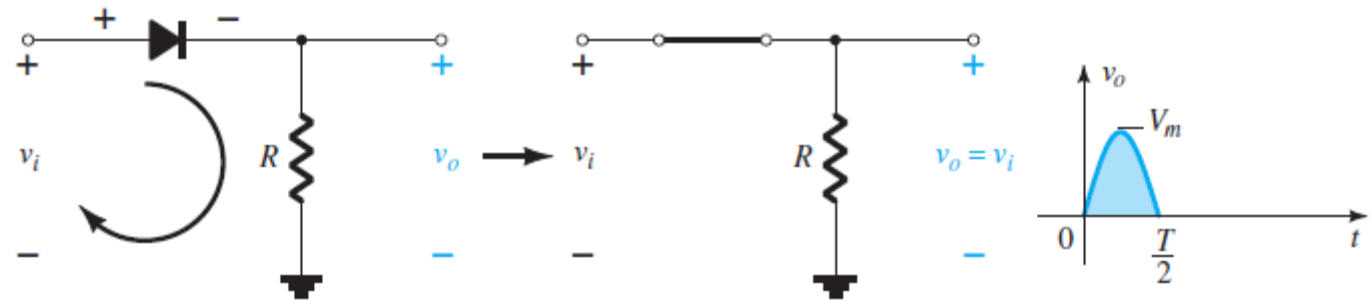
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,318V_m$$

$$V_m \gg V_K = 0,7 \text{ V}$$



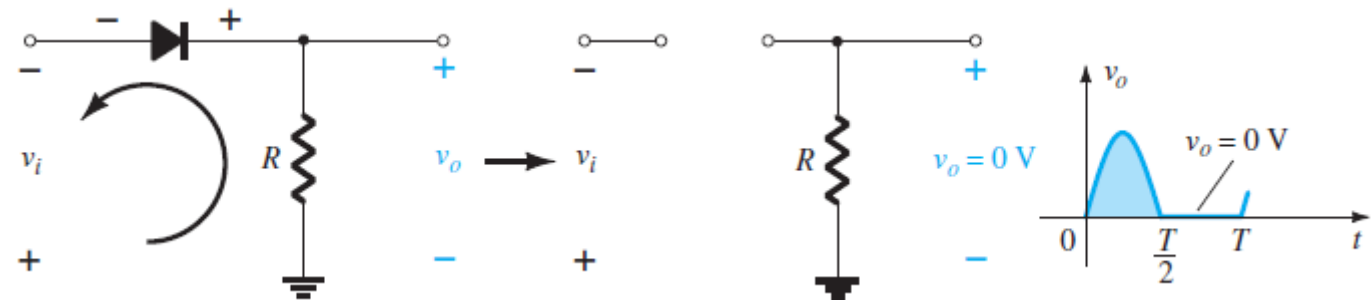
Semi-ciclo Positivo

$$V_D \approx 0,7 \text{ V}$$



Semi-ciclo Negativo

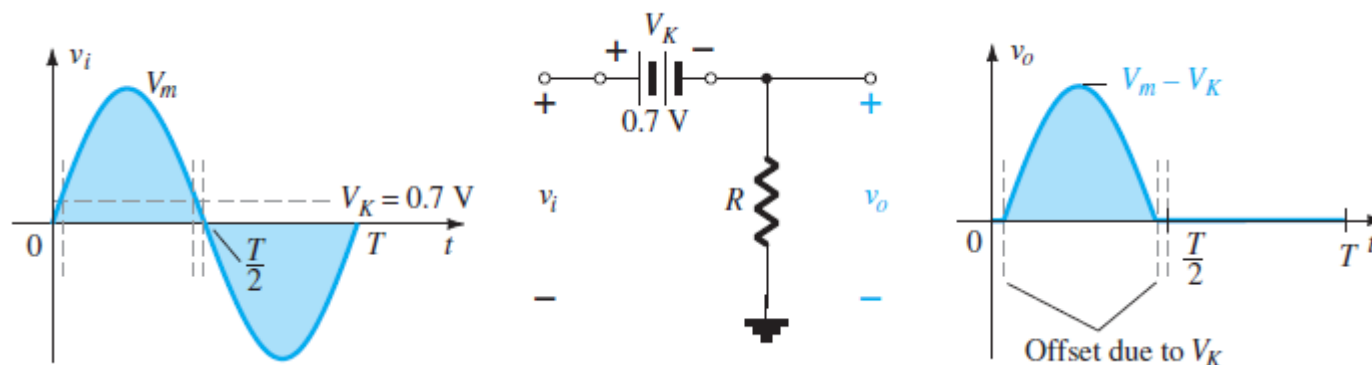
$$V_R \geq V_m$$



Observação:

- O valor de V_R deve ser sempre observado para não ultrapassar V_{BR} .

Retificador de Meia-Onda

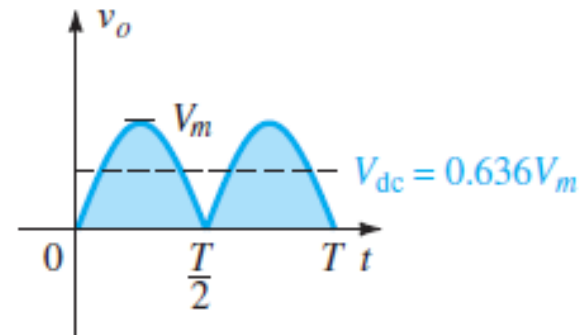
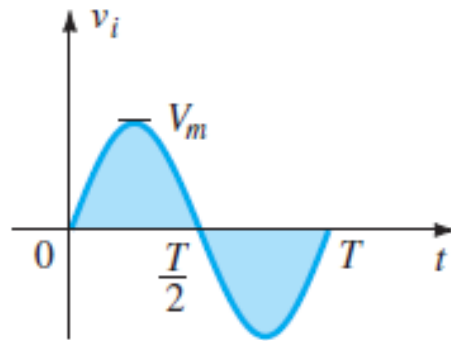
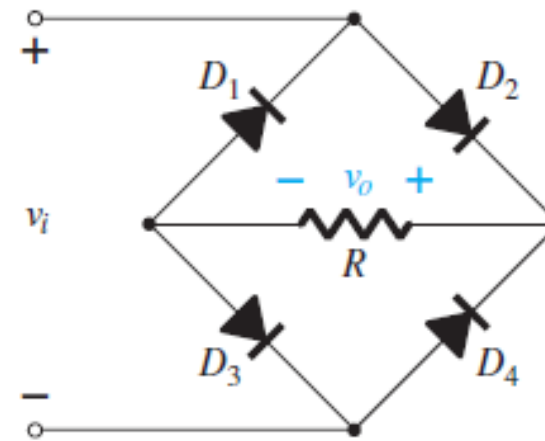
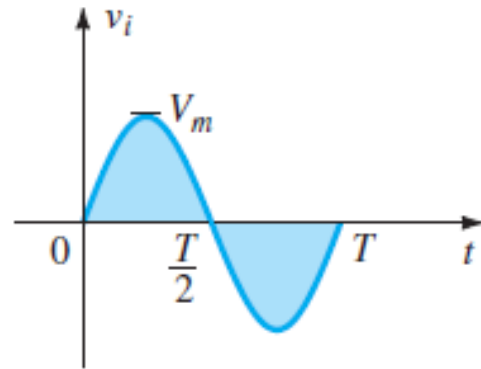


$$V_{dc} \approx 0,318(V_m - V_K)$$

$$V_{med} = \int_0^t (V_m - V_K) \text{sen}(\omega t) dt = \int_0^\pi (V_m - V_K) \text{sen}\theta d\theta = \frac{(V_m - V_K)}{\pi} [-\cos\theta]_0^\pi = \frac{2(V_m - V_K)}{\pi} = 0,636(V_m - V_K)$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{V_{med}}{2} = 0,318(V_m - V_K)$$

Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



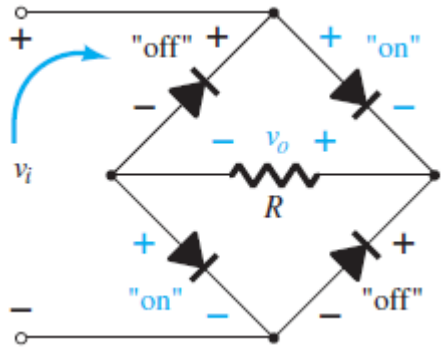
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636V_m$$

$$V_m \gg V_K = 0,7 V$$

Observação:

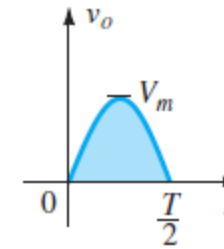
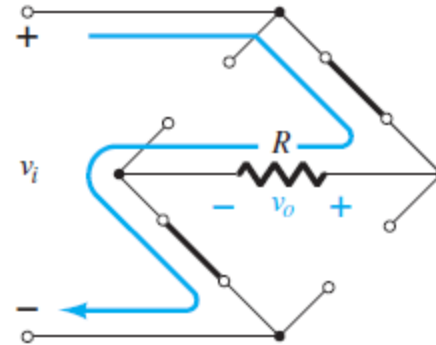
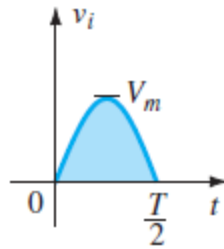
- O retificado de onda completa possui maior eficiência!!

Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



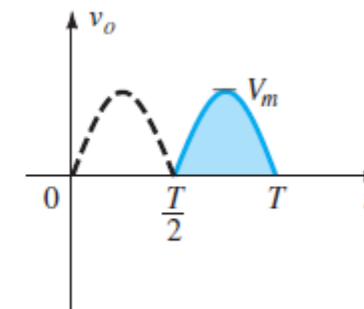
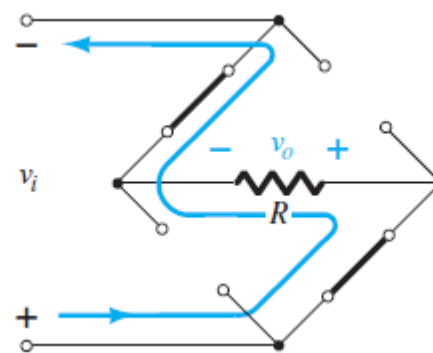
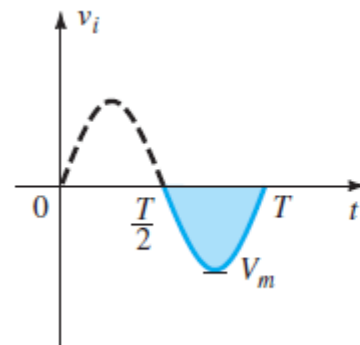
Semi-ciclo Positivo

$$V_D \approx 0,7 V$$

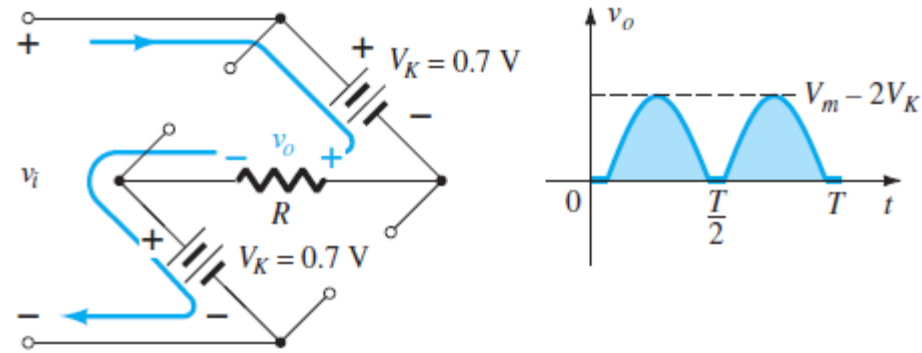


Semi-ciclo Negativo

$$V_R \geq V_m$$

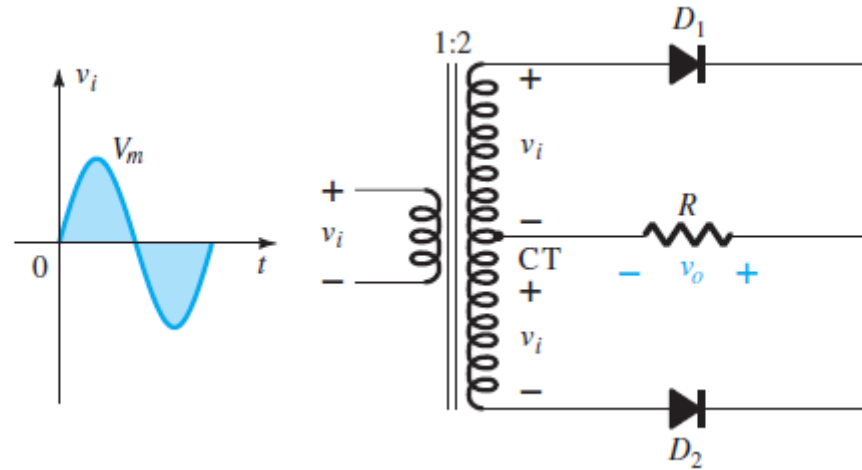


Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636(V_m - 2V_K)$$

Retificador de Onda Completa: Center Tap



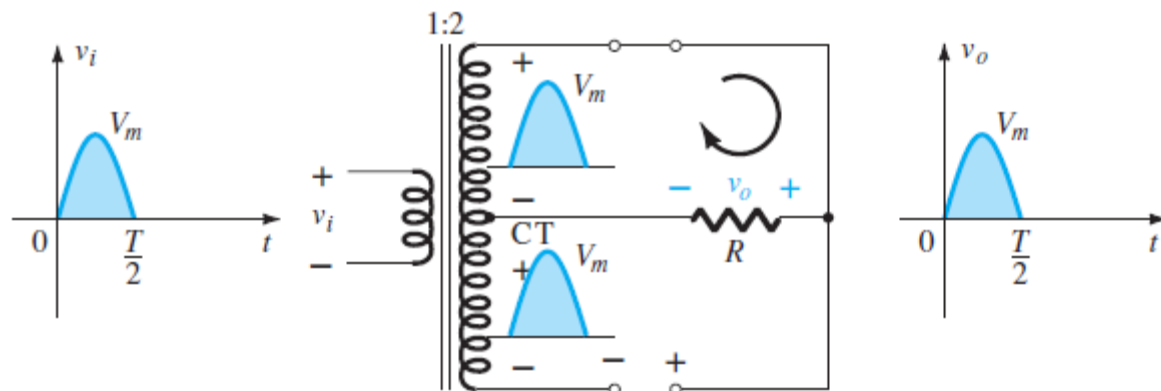
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636V_m$$

$$V_m \gg V_K = 0,7 V$$

Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte

Semi-ciclo Positivo

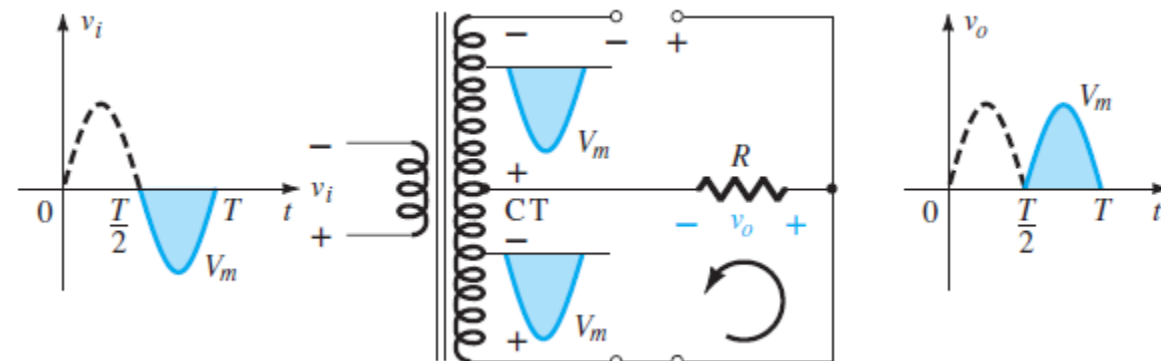
$$V_D \approx 0,7 V$$



$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636(V_m - V_K)$$

Semi-ciclo Negativo

$$V_R \geq 2V_m$$



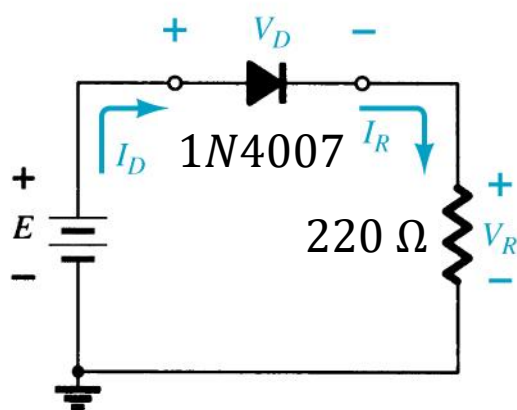
Observações:

- O retificador utilizando transformador com derivação central possibilita obter maior tensão de pico após a retificação quando comparado com o retificador em ponte.
- A tensão de ruptura dos diodos precisa ser maior que duas vezes a tensão de pico.

Experimento 1: Curva Característica

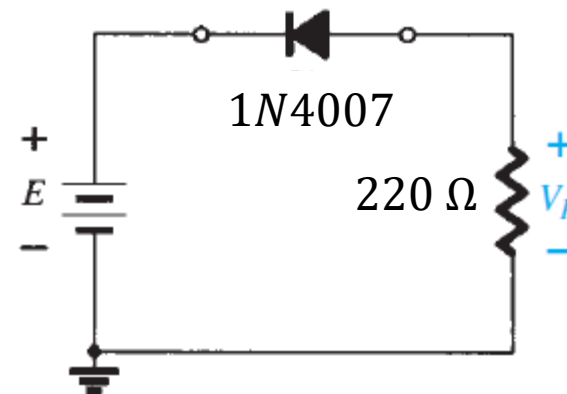
- Montar os circuitos abaixo, medir e calcular os valores indicados.
- Desenhar a curva característica do diodo.
- Calcular o valor de R_D para $V_D = 2\text{ V}$.

Polarização Direta



E (V)	E_m (V)	V_D (V)	V_R (V)	I_D (A)
0,0				
0,3				
0,4				
0,5				
0,6				
0,7				
1,0				
2,0				
3,0				
5,0				
7,0				

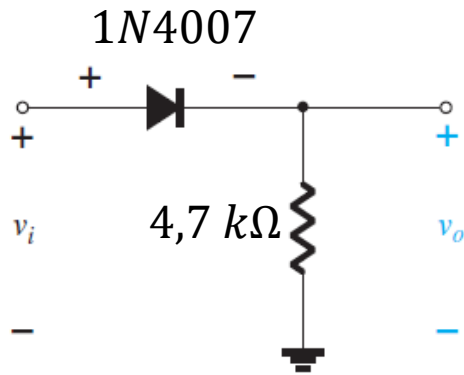
Polarização Reversa



E (V)	E_m (V)	V_D (V)	V_R (V)	I_D (A)
0,0				
1,0				
3,0				
5,0				
7,0				

Experimento 2: Retificação de Meia-Onda

- Montar o circuitos abaixo e desenhar as formas de onda de entrada e saída.
- Calcular o valor de V_{dc} .
- Calcular a corrente de pico.



$$v_i = 3\cos(628,3t)$$

- ❑ Franssila, S. “Introduction to Microfabrication”, West Sussex, John Wiley & Sons (2004).
- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Dispositivos Eletrônicos e Teoria de Circuitos”, 6 ed., Rio de Janeiro, LTC (1998)
- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory”, 11 ed., Boston, Pearson (2013).