

# LOM3221 – LABORATÓRIO DE ELETRÔNICA

## AULA 3

Prof. Dr. Emerson G. Melo

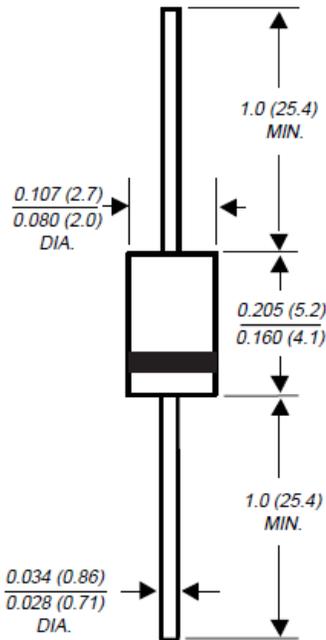
- ❑ Diodo: Folha de Dados;
- ❑ Diodo: Polarização Reversa;
- ❑ Diodo: Polarização Direta;
- ❑ Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga;
- ❑ Diodo: Conexão em Série;
- ❑ Diodo: Conexão em Paralelo;
- ❑ Diodo: Conexão em Série e Paralelo;
- ❑ Retificador;
  - ❑ Retificador de meia-onda;
  - ❑ Retificador de onda 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 $T_A=75^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{(AV)}$	1.0							Amp
*Peak forward surge current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method) $T_A=75^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{FSM}$	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 $T_L=75^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{R(AV)}$	30.0							$\mu\text{A}$
*Maximum DC reverse current at rated DC blocking voltage $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A=100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_R$	5.0 50.0							$\mu\text{A}$
Typical reverse recovery time (NOTE 1)	$t_{rr}$	30.0							$\mu\text{s}$
Typical junction capacitance (NOTE 2)	$C_J$	15.0							pF
Typical thermal resistance (NOTE 3)	$R_{\theta JA}$ $R_{\theta JL}$	50.0 25.0							$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Maximum DC blocking voltage temperature	$T_A$	+150							$^\circ\text{C}$
*Operating junction and storage temperature range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-50 to +175							$^\circ\text{C}$

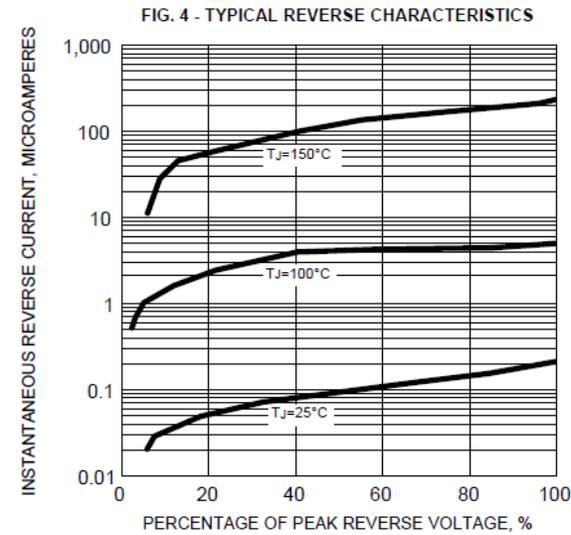
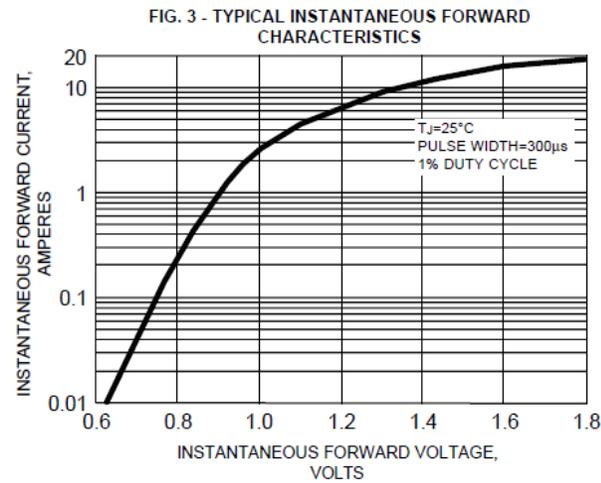
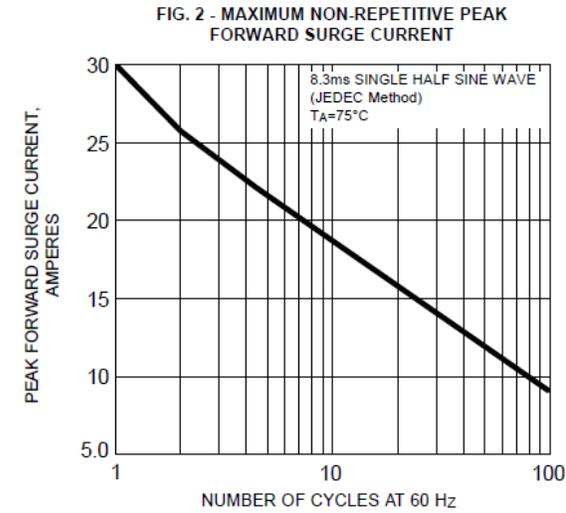
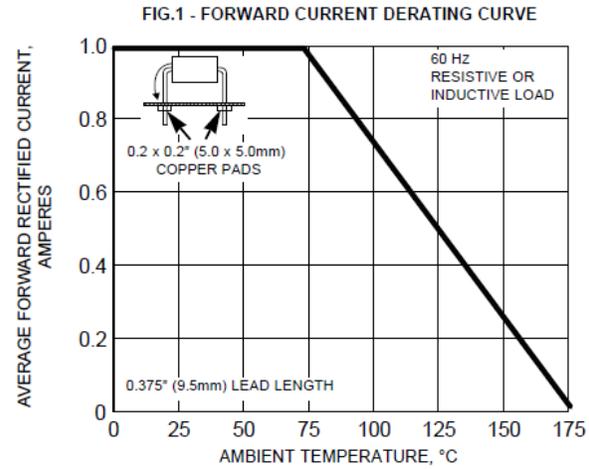
### NOTES:

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

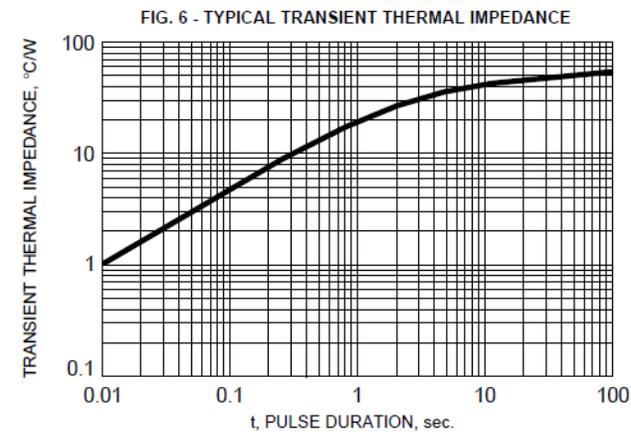
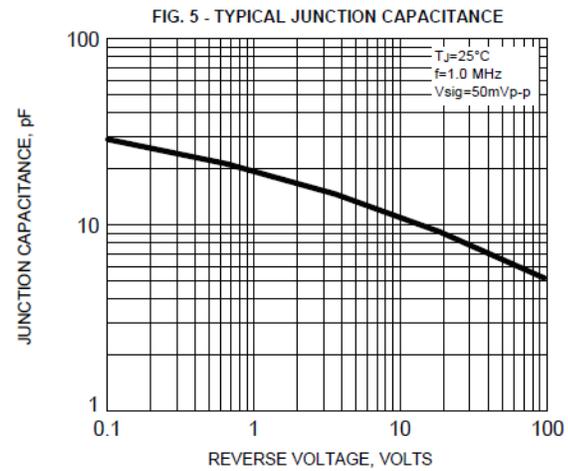
(2) Measured at 1.0 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 Volts

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

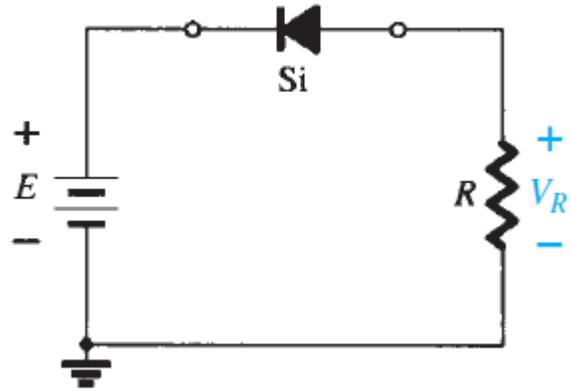
# Diodo: Folha de Dados



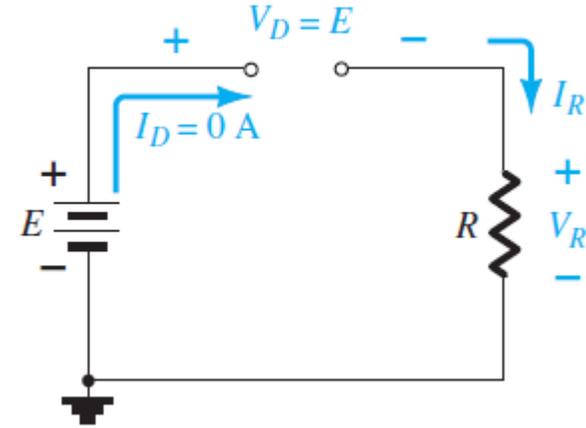
# Diodo: Folha de Dados



# Diodo: Circuito Série – Polarização Reversa



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



Princípio da Divisão de Tensão

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

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

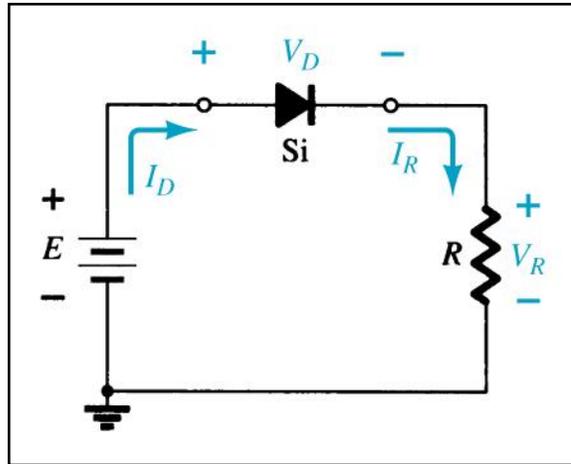
$$I_D = I_R = \frac{V_R}{R}$$

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

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

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

# Diodo: Circuito Série – Polarização Direta



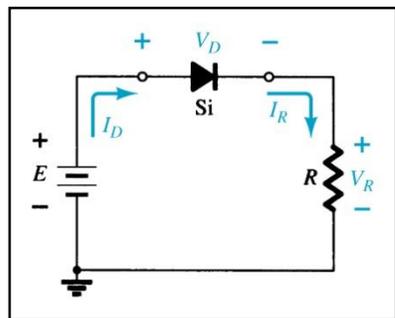
$$+E - V_D - V_R = 0$$

$$E = V_D + I_D R$$

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

$$V_D = E - I_D R$$

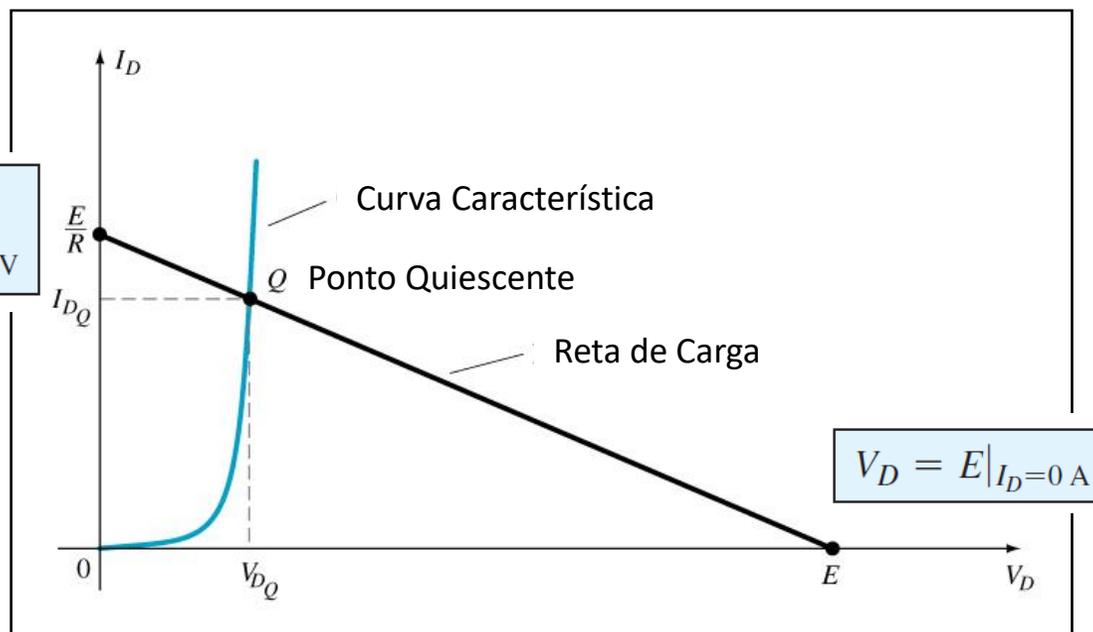
# Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga



Reta de Carga

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

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

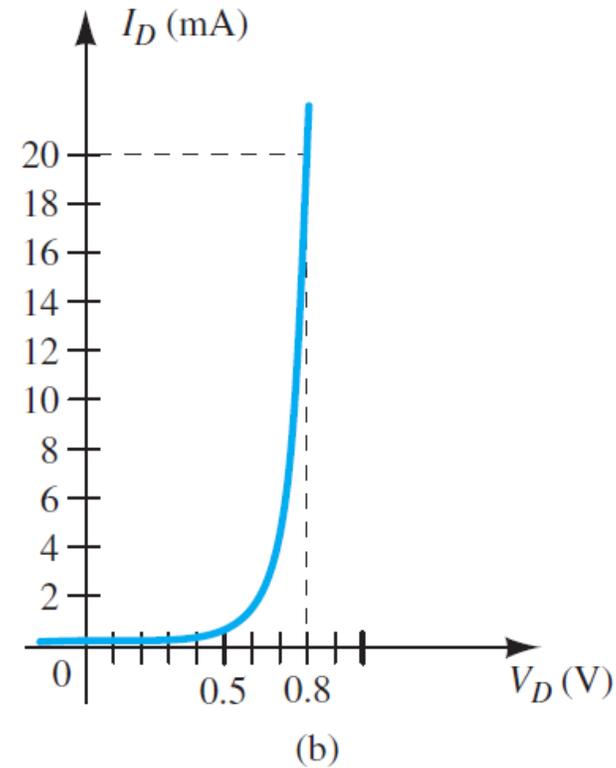
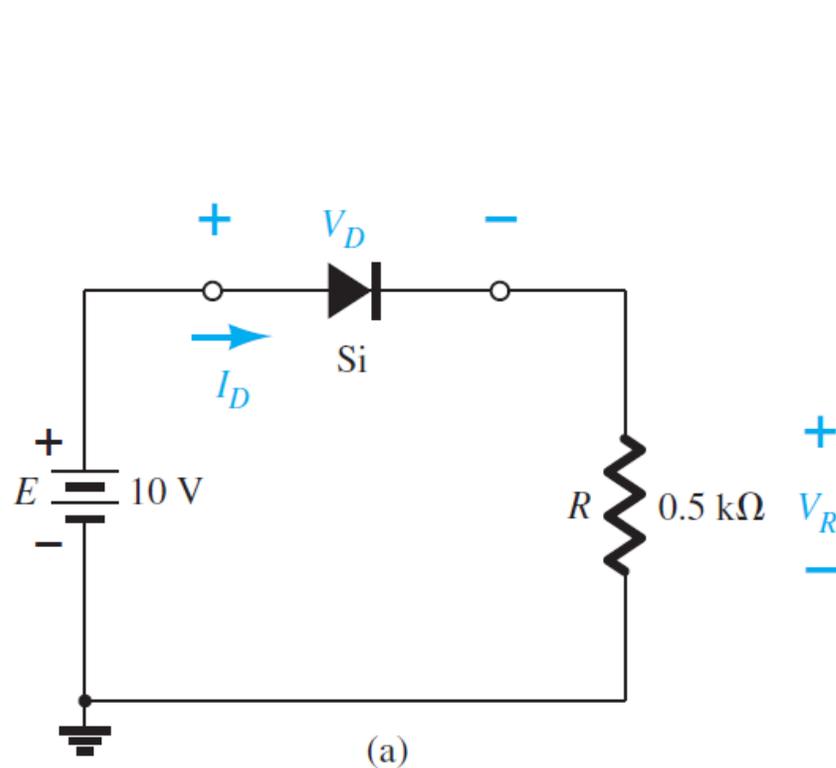


## Observações:

- 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.

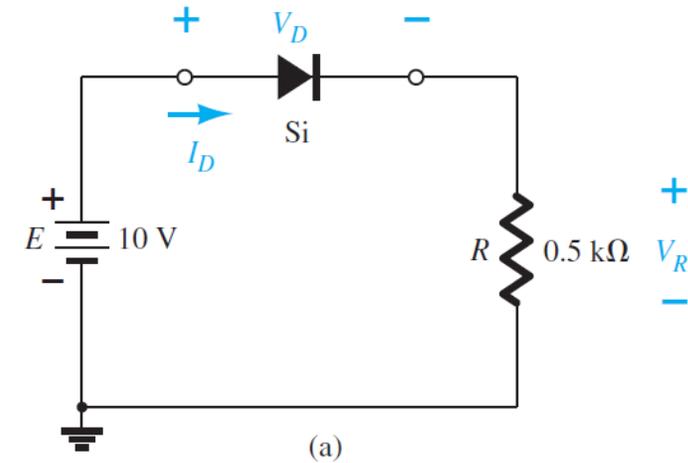


# Diodo: Análise por Reta de Carga

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.

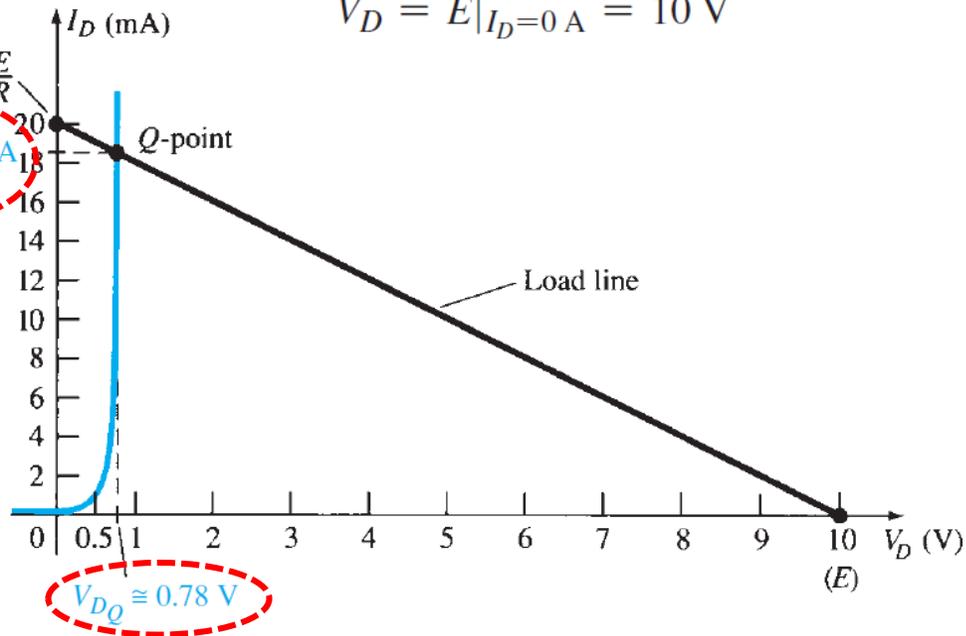
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

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



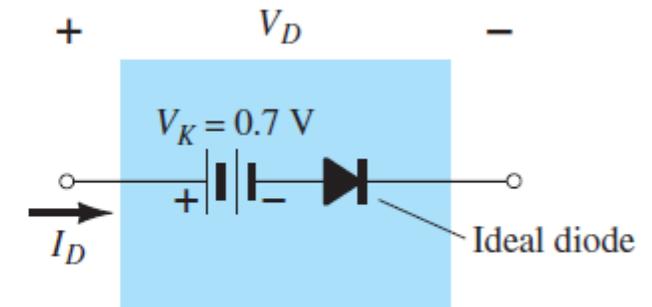
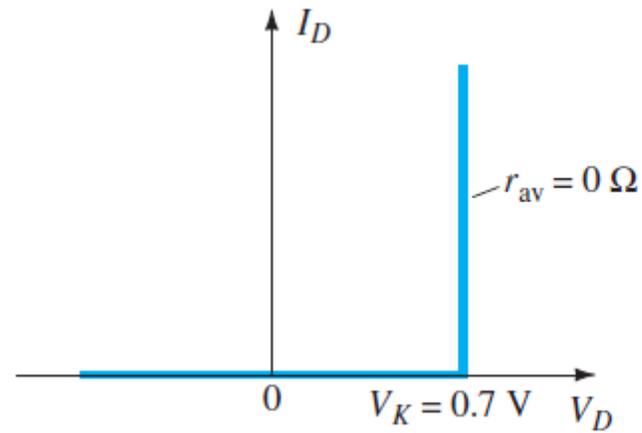
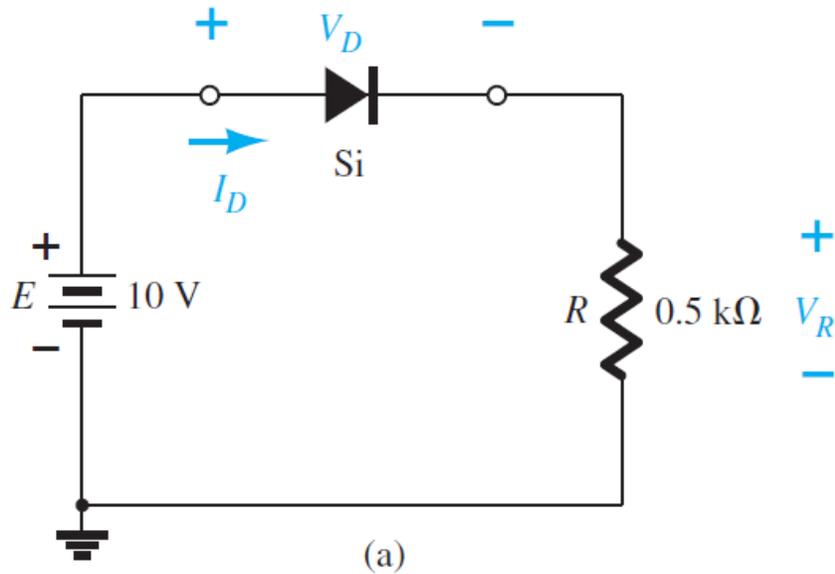
$$V_R = E - V_D = 10\text{ V} - 0.78\text{ V} = 9.22\text{ V}$$

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



# 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.

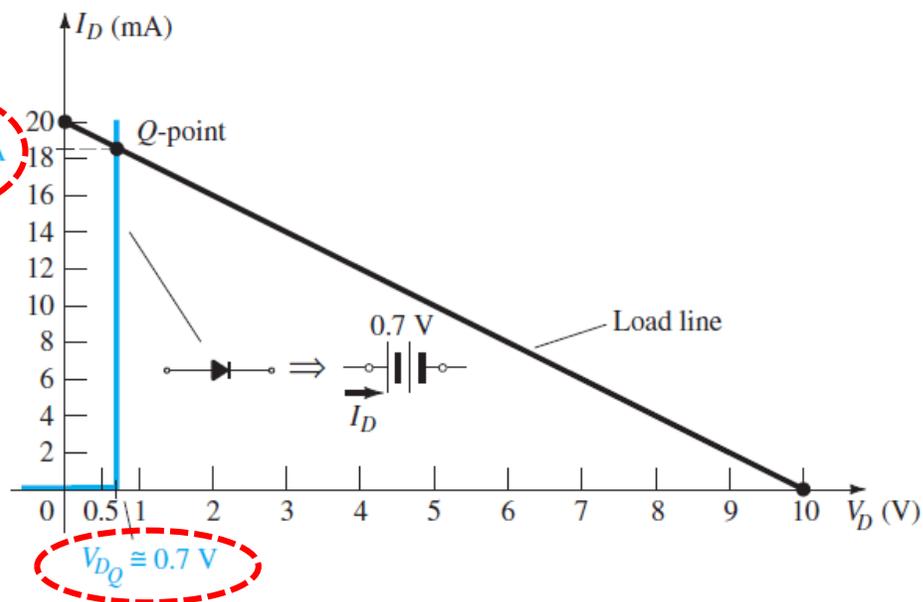
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

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

A reta de carga não se altera!!

$$V_{DQ} = 0.7\text{ V (Silício)}$$

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

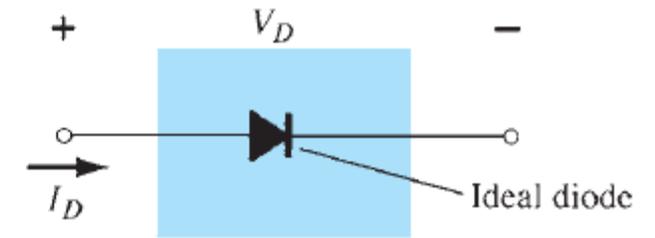
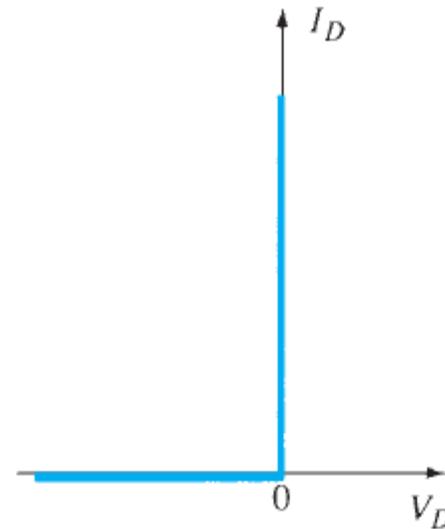
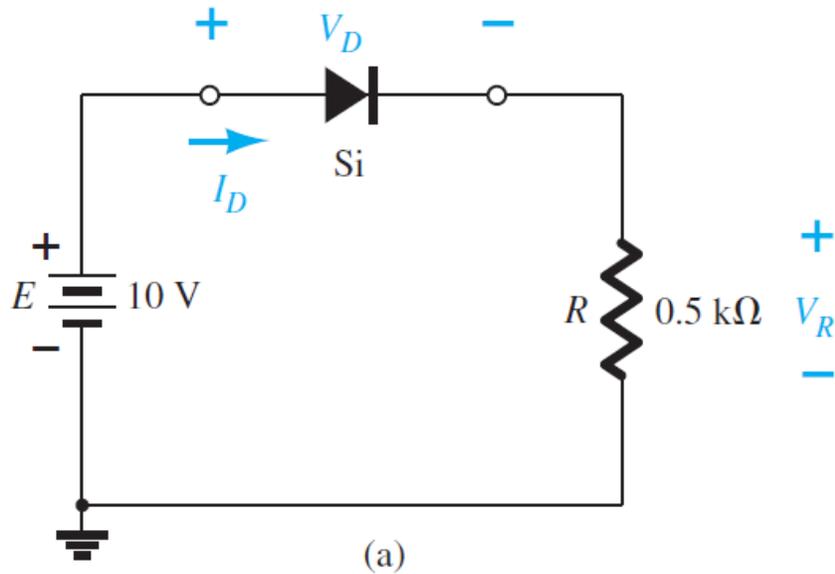


$$V_R = E - V_D = 10\text{ V} - 0.7\text{ V} = 9.30\text{ V}$$

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

# 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.

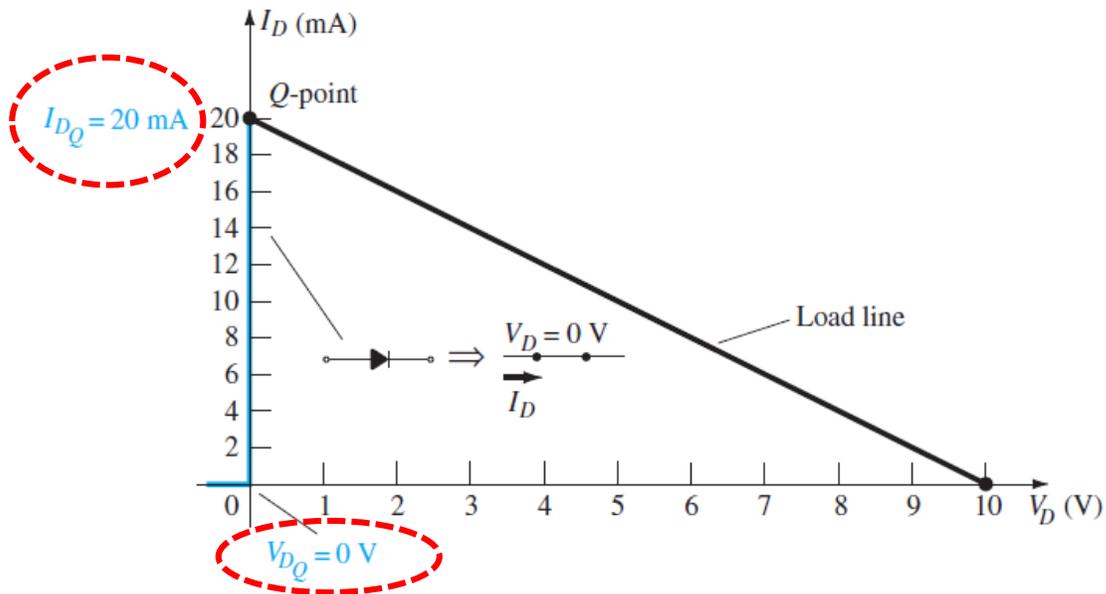
$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} \Big|_{V_D=0\text{ V}} = \frac{10\text{ V}}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$V_R = 9,22 V$$

$$R_D = 42,16 \Omega$$

### Modelo Simplificado

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

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

$$V_R = 9,30 V$$

$$R_D = 37,84 \Omega$$

### Modelo Ideal

$$V_{DQ} = 0 V$$

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

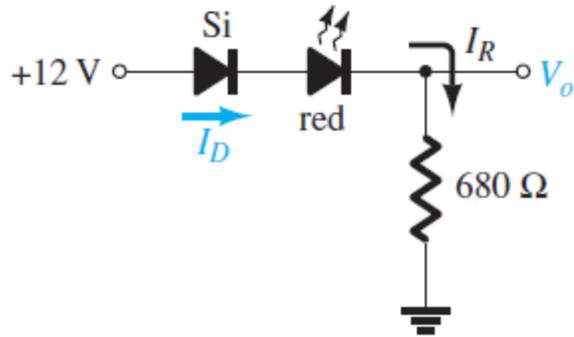
$$V_R = 10,0 V$$

$$R_D = 0 \Omega$$

### Observações:

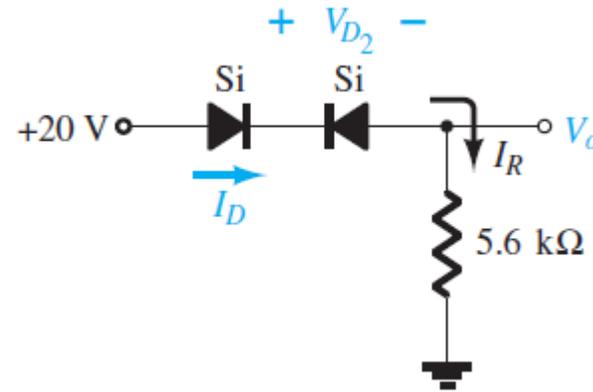
- O modelo simplificado é uma boa aproximação do circuito real na maioria das vezes.
- O modelo ideal pode ser utilizado apenas quando  $V_D \ll E$ .

# Diodo: Conexão em Série



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

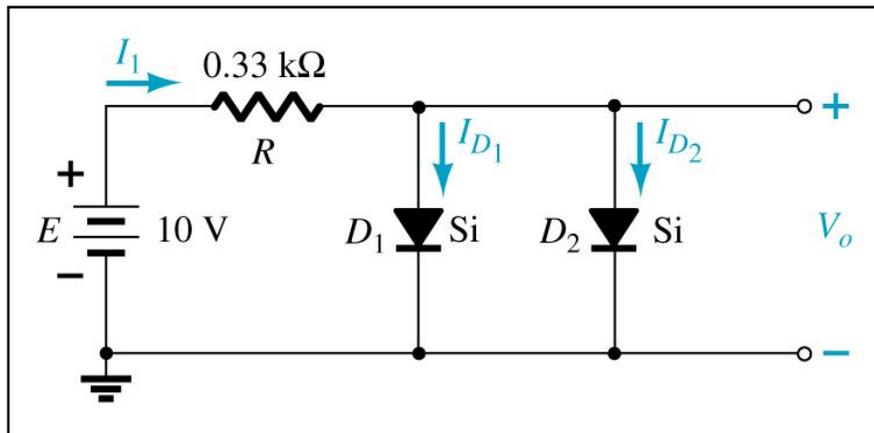
$$I_D = \frac{E - V_D}{R} = \frac{12 - 2,5}{680} = 13,97 \text{ mA}$$



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

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

# Diodo: Conexão em Paralelo



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

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

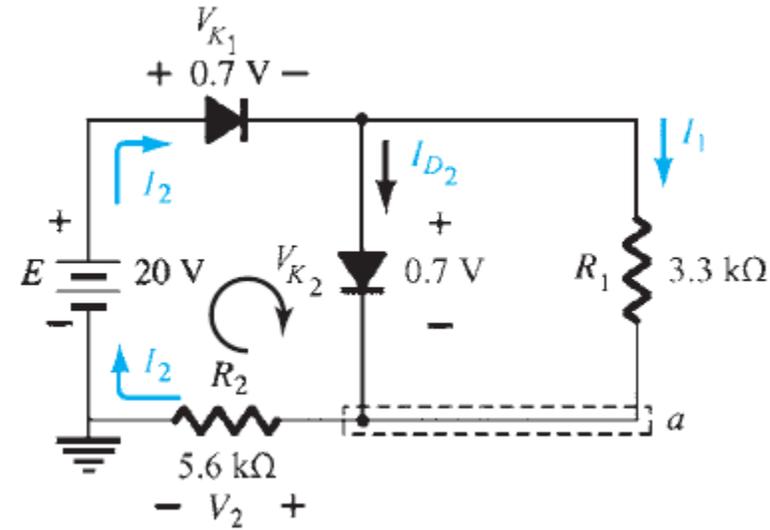
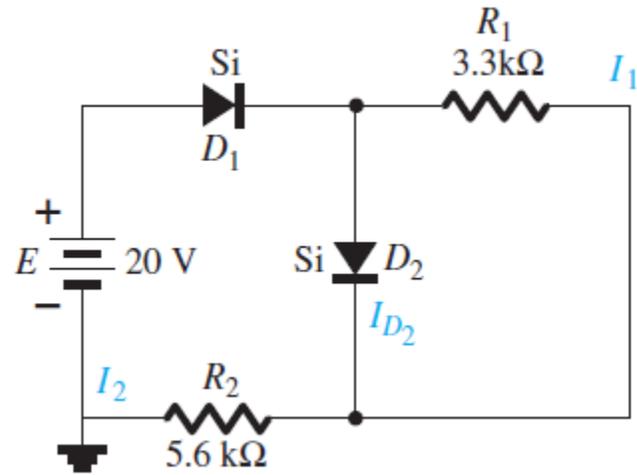
$$I_1 = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{9,3}{330} = 28 \text{ mA}$$

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

## Observação:

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

# Diodo: Conexão Série e Paralela



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

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

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

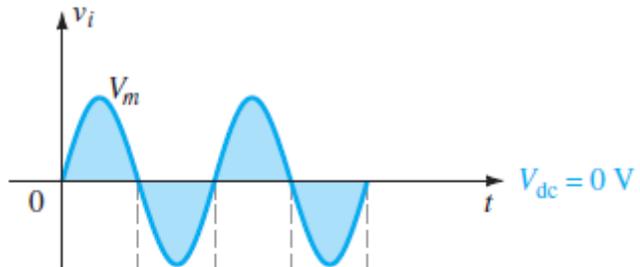
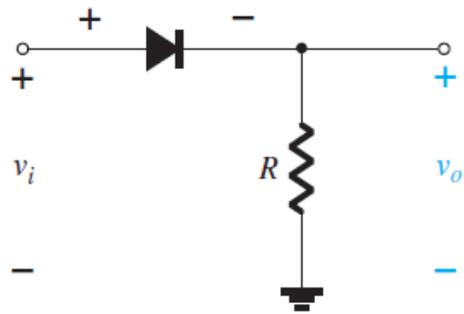
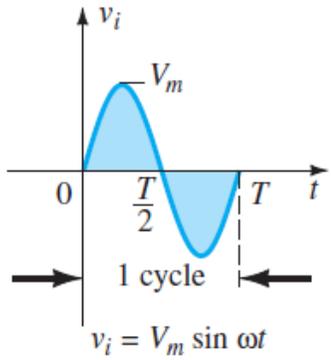
$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{18.6 \text{ V}}{5.6 \text{ k}\Omega} = \mathbf{3.32 \text{ mA}}$$

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

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

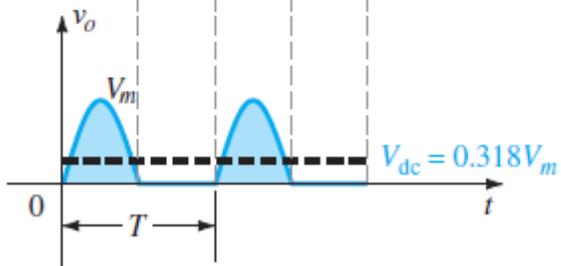
- Circuito que converte uma tensão AC para DC.
  - Retificador de meia-onda;
  - Retificador de onda completa;
    - Circuito usando Ponte de Retificação;
    - Circuito usando Transformador com Derivação Central (Center Tap)

# Retificador de Meia-Onda



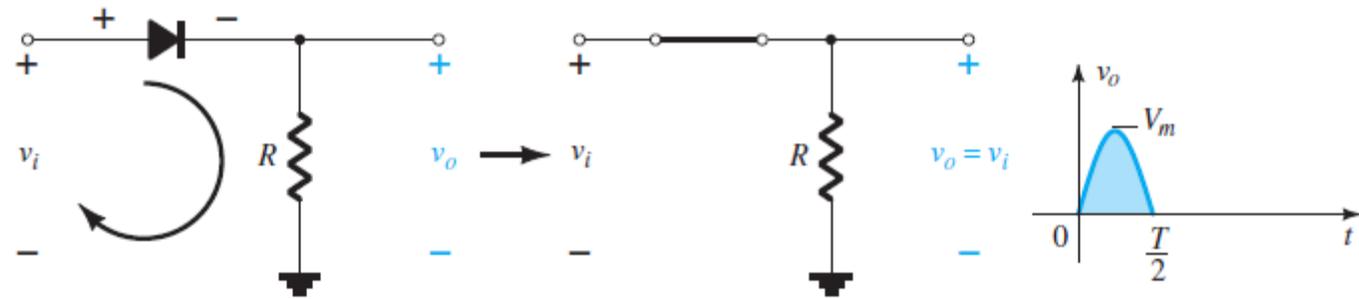
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,318V_m$$

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



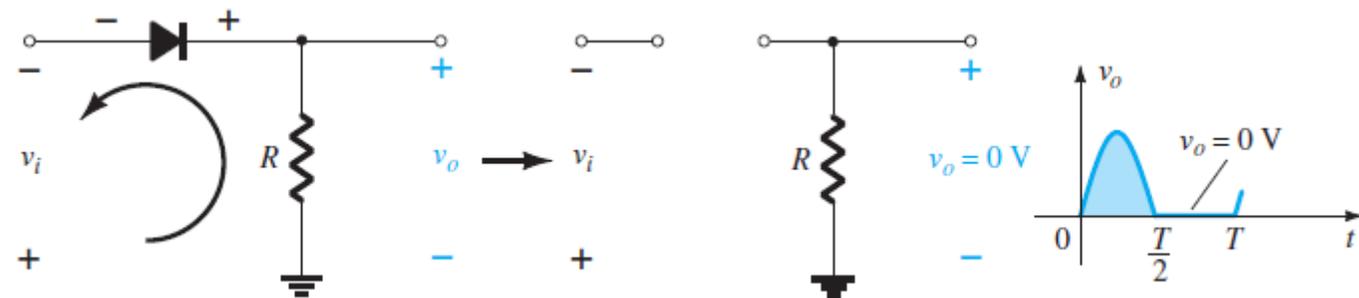
## Semi-ciclo Positivo

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



## Semi-ciclo Negativo

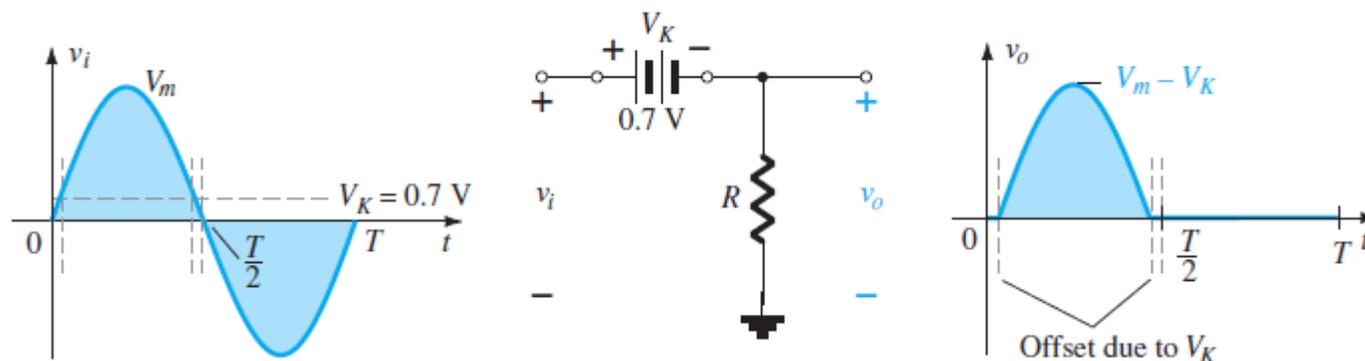
$$V_R \geq V_m$$



### Observação:

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

# Retificador de Meia-Onda

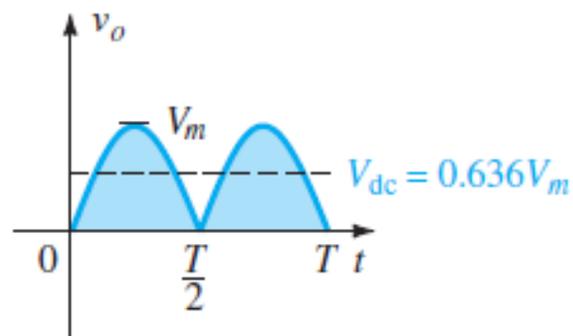
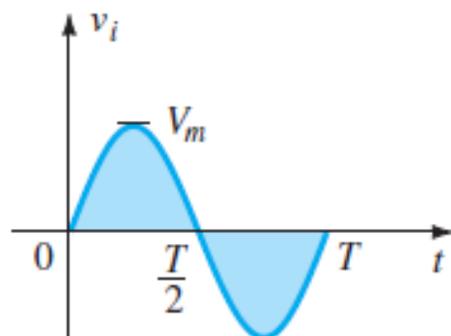
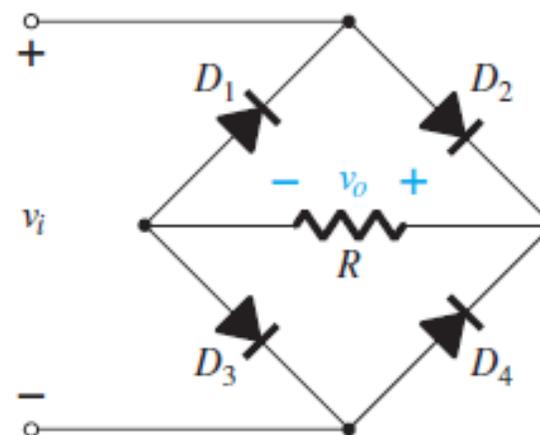
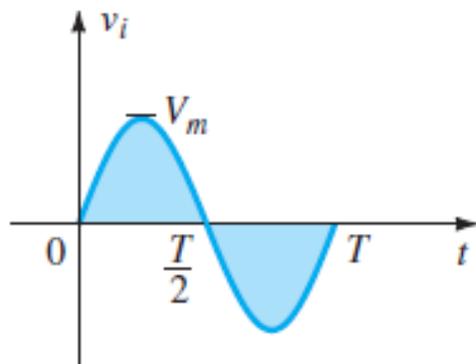


$$V_{dc} \approx 0,318(V_m - V_K)$$

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

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

# Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



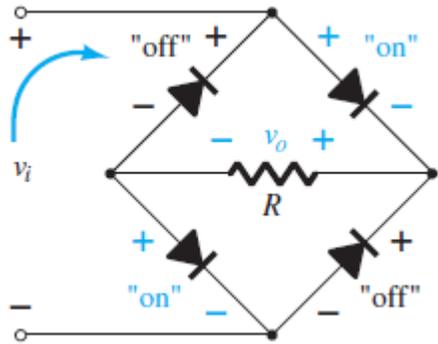
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636V_m$$

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

## Observação:

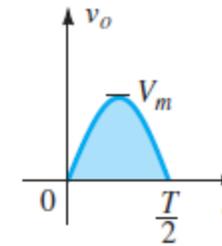
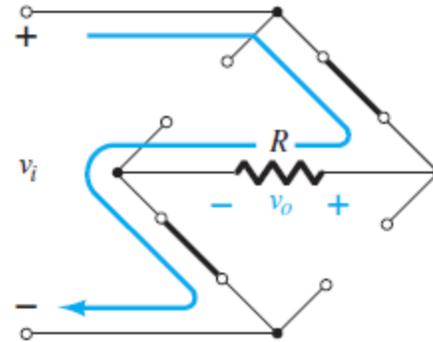
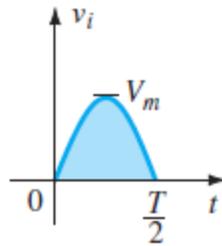
- O retificado de onda completa possui maior eficiência!!

# Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



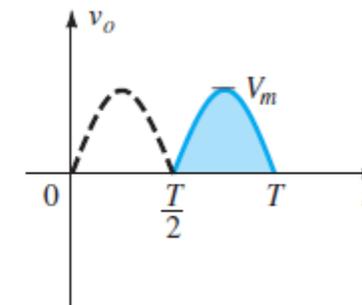
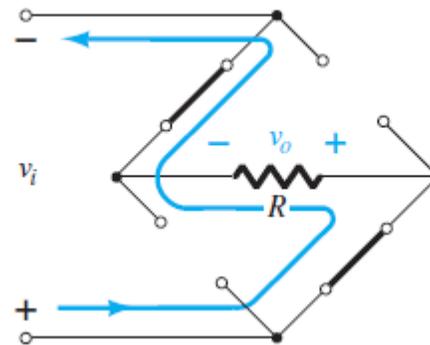
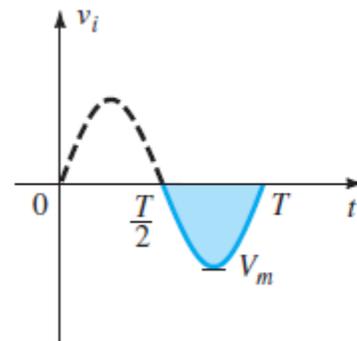
Semi-ciclo Positivo

$$V_D \approx 0,7 V$$

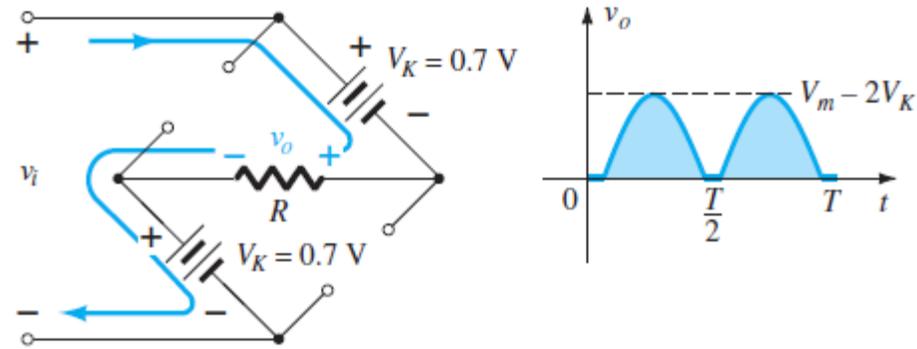


Semi-ciclo Negativo

$$V_R \geq V_m$$

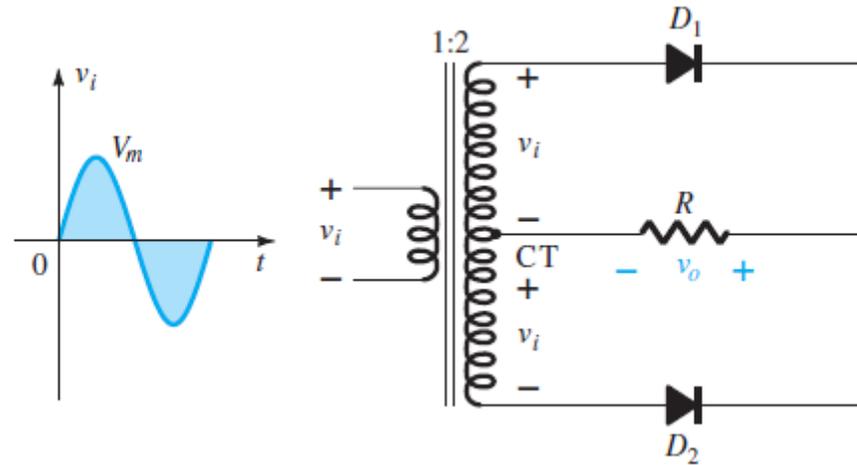


# Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte



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

# Retificador de Onda Completa: Center Tap



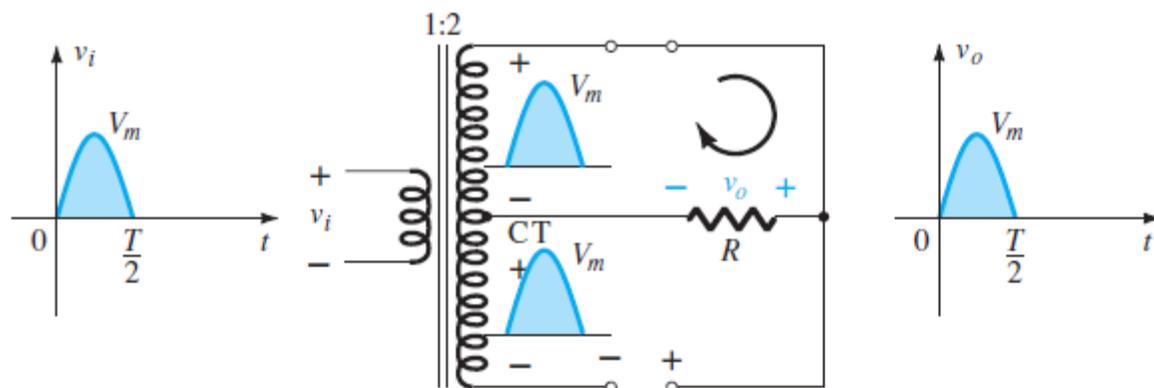
$$V_{dc} \approx 0,636V_m$$

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

# Retificador de Onda Completa: Ponte

Semi-ciclo Positivo

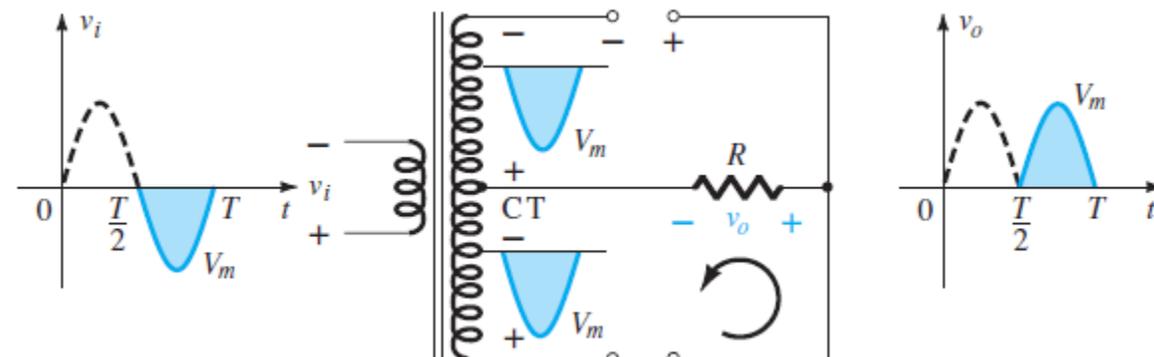
$$V_D \approx 0,7 V$$



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

Semi-ciclo Negativo

$$V_R \geq 2V_m$$



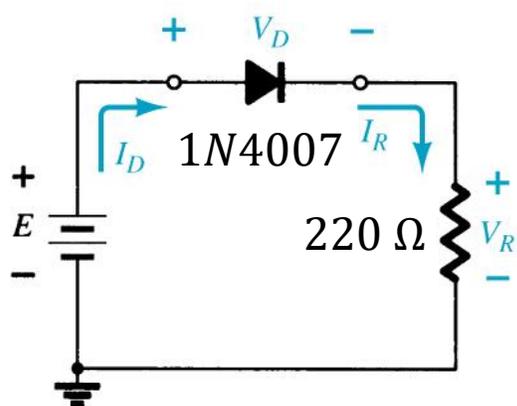
## Observações:

- 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

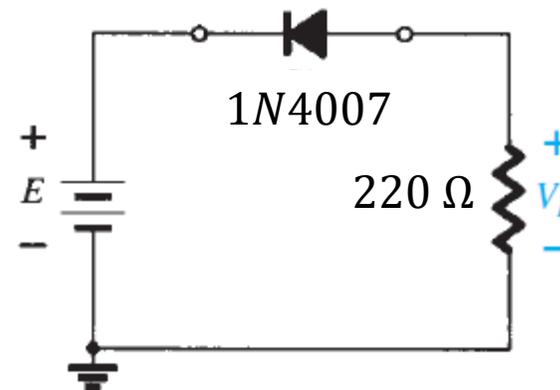
- Montar os circuitos abaixo, medir e calcular os valores indicados.
- Desenhar a curva característica do diodo.
- Calcular o valor de  $R_D$  para  $V_D = 2\text{ V}$ .

## 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				

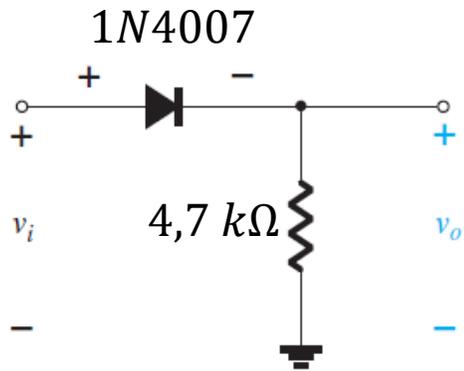
## Polarização Reversa



$E$ (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).