

EE 530 Eletrônica Básica I

Aplicações e circuitos com Diodos

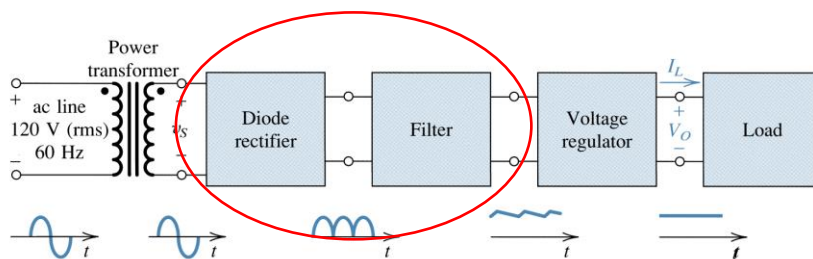
Prof. Pedro Xavier

Resumo

- Modelo Real
- Modelo Ideal
- Modelo linear
- Modelo de pequenos sinais

Prof. Pedro Xavier

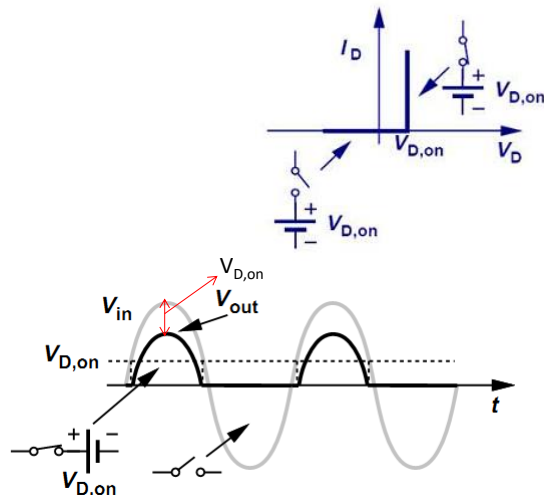
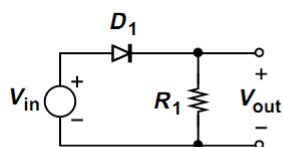
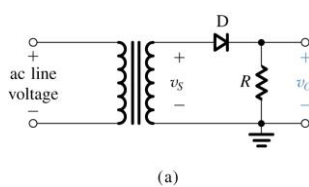
Diagrama em blocos de uma fonte cc



Prof. Pedro Xavier

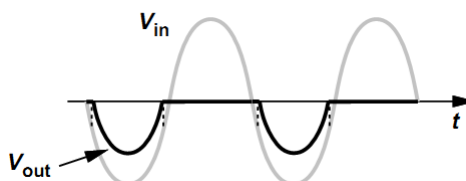
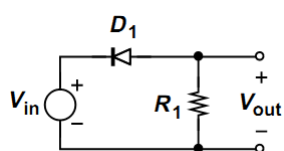
Retificador 1/2 onda

- Modelo com queda de tensão constante



Retificador ½ onda

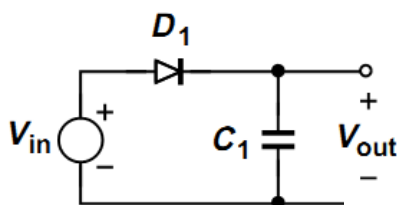
- V_{out} ?



Prof. Pedro Xavier

Retificador ½ onda

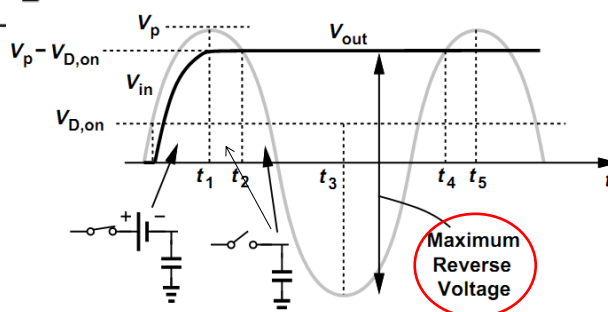
- Circuito capacitor com capacitor de filtro



• O capacitor carrega até $V_p - V_{D,on}$ ($V_{in} = V_p$, t_1)

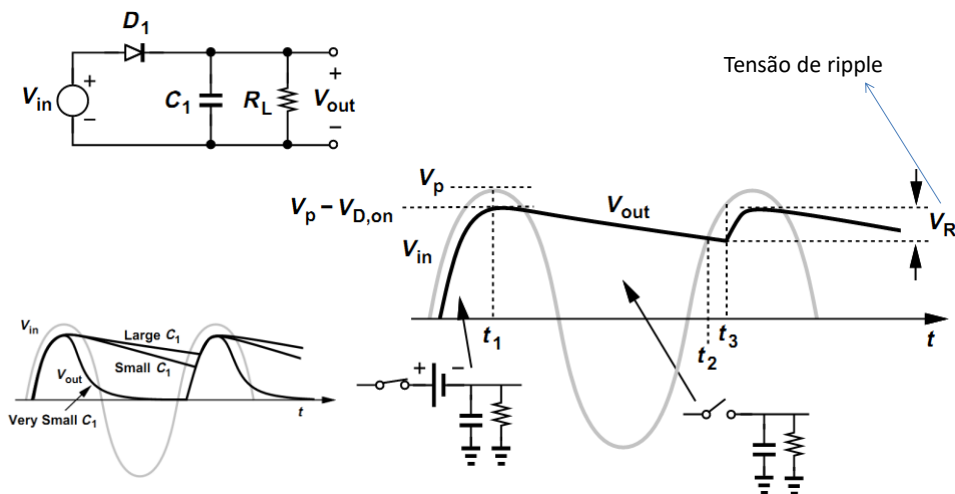
• Para $t_1 < t < t_2$, $0 < V_D < V_{D,on} \rightarrow$ chave aberta

• Para $t \geq t_2$, $V_D < 0 < V_{D,on} \rightarrow$ chave aberta



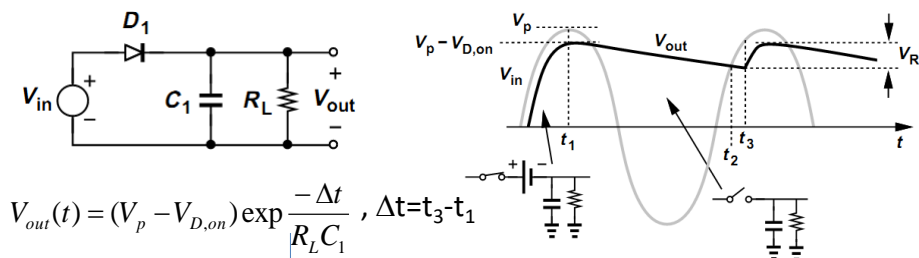
Retificador 1/2 onda

- Circuito com capacitor de filtro e carga



Retificador 1/2 onda

- Circuito com capacitor de filtro e carga



$$V_{out}(t) = (V_p - V_{D,on}) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta t}{R_L C_1}\right), \Delta t = t_3 - t_1$$

Linearização por Série de Taylor

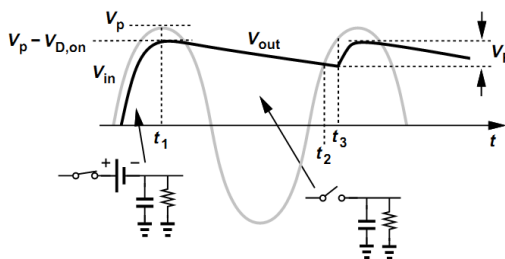
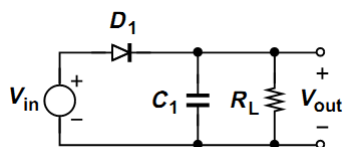
$$V_{out}(t) \approx (V_p - V_{D,on}) \left(1 - \frac{\Delta t}{R_L C_1}\right) \approx (V_p - V_{D,on}) - \frac{V_p - V_{D,on}}{R_L} \frac{\Delta t}{C_1}, \Delta t \cong T$$

$$V_R \approx \frac{V_p - V_{D,on}}{R_L} \cdot \frac{T}{C_1} \approx \frac{V_p - V_{D,on}}{R_L C_1 f}$$

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Retificador 1/2 onda

- Circuito com capacitor de filtro e carga



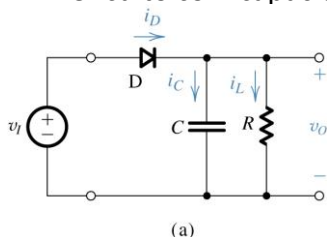
$$V_R \approx \frac{V_p - V_{D,on}}{R_L} \cdot \frac{T}{C_1} \approx \frac{V_p - V_{D,on}}{R_L C_1 f}$$

$$V_R \approx I_L \cdot \frac{T}{C_1} \approx \frac{I_L}{C_1 f}$$

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Retificador 1/2 onda

- Circuito com capacitor de filtro e carga

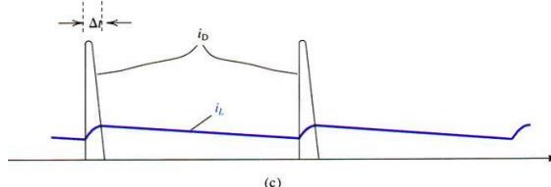
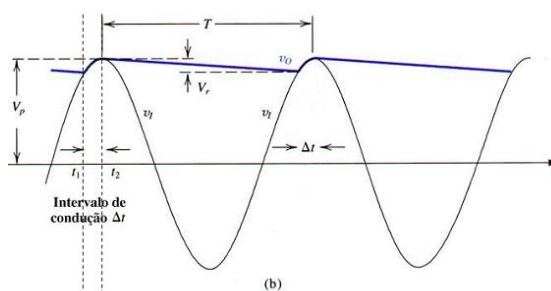


Corrente do diodo

$$i_L = v_o / R$$

$$i_D = i_C + i_L$$

$$i_D = C \frac{dv_o}{dt} + i_L$$



Retificador ½ onda

- Circuito com capacitor de filtro e carga

Corrente de pico do diodo

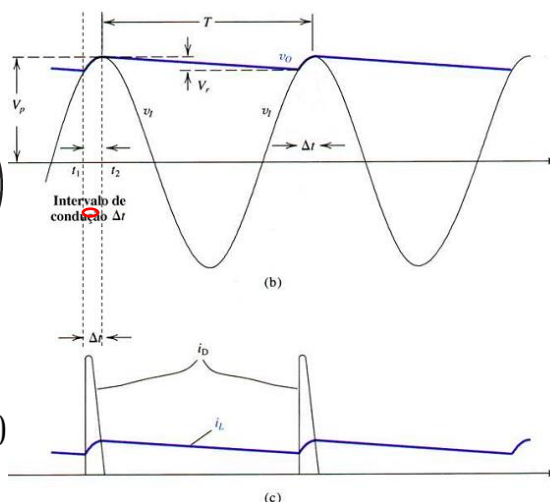
$$I_{Dp} \approx C_1 \omega_{in} V_p \sqrt{\frac{2V_R}{V_p} + \frac{V_p}{R_L}}$$

$$I_{Dp} \approx \frac{V_p}{R_L} \left(R_L C_1 \omega_{in} \sqrt{\frac{2V_R}{V_p} + 1} \right)$$

Sedra

$$I_{Dmedio} = I_L (1 + \pi \sqrt{2V_p / V_r})$$

$$i_{Dpico} = i_{Lmedio} (1 + 2\pi \sqrt{2V_p / V_r})$$



Diodo 1N400X

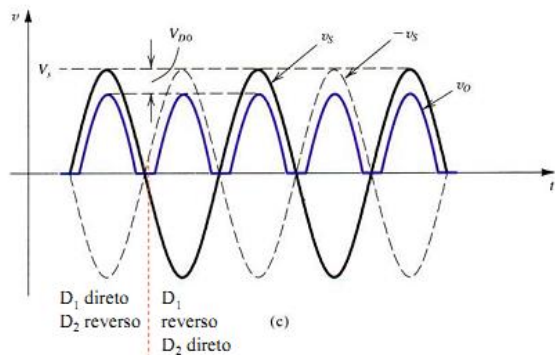
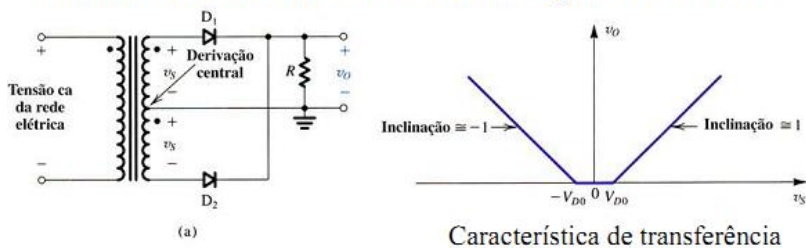
Characteristic	Symbol	1N4001	1N4002	1N4003	1N4004	1N4005	1N4006	1N4007	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Working Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RWM}								
DC Blocking Voltage	V_R								
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V
Average Rectified Output Current (Note 1) @ $T_A = +75^\circ\text{C}$	I_O				1.0				A
Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sine-Wave Superimposed on Rated Load	I_{FSM}				30				A
Forward Voltage @ $I_F = 1.0\text{A}$	V_{FM}				1.0				V
Peak Reverse Current @ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage @ $T_A = +100^\circ\text{C}$	I_{RM}				5.0				μA
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 2)	C_j		15			8			pF
Typical Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$				100				K/W
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage Temperature	T_A				+150				$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, T_{STG}				-65 to +150				$^\circ\text{C}$

Retificador ½ onda

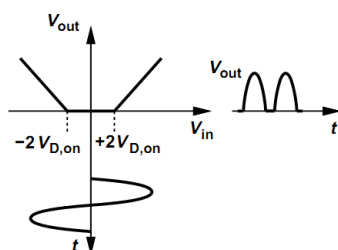
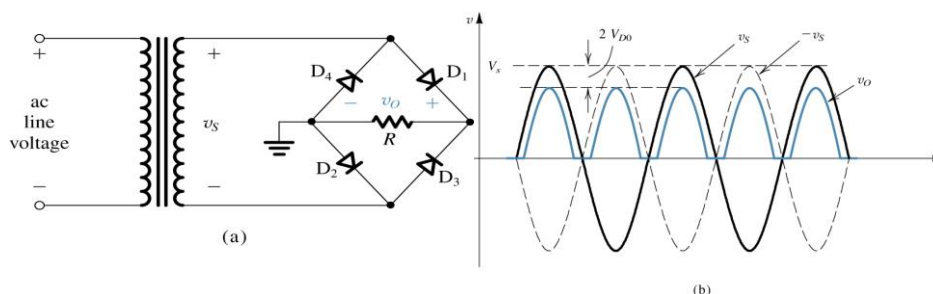
- Projete uma fonte c.c. 12V/1A, $V_R \leq 0,1V$.

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Retificador de onda completa usando transformador com derivação central

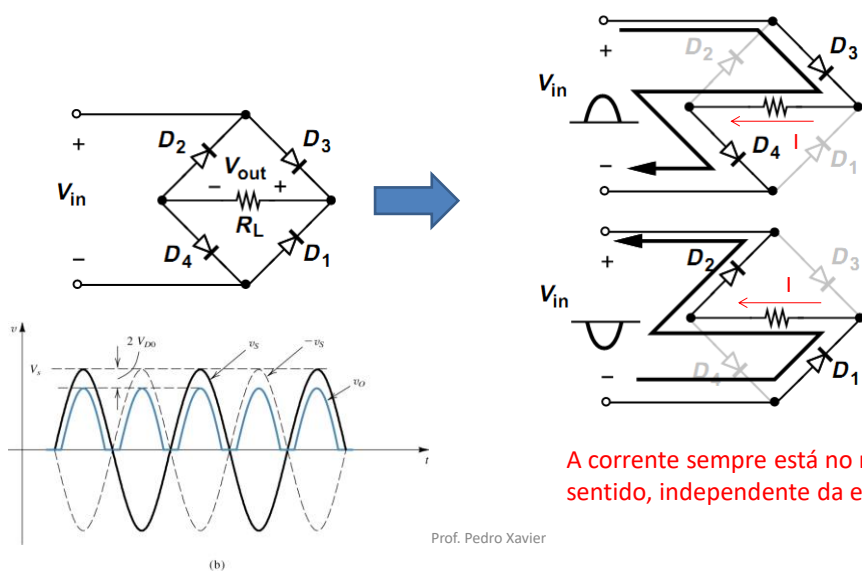


Retificador de onda completa usando Ponte de diodos



Prof. Pedro Xavier

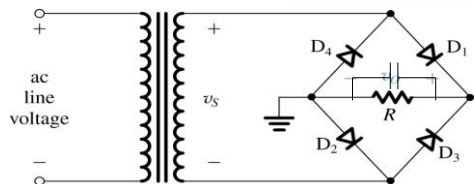
Retificador de onda completa usando Ponte de diodos



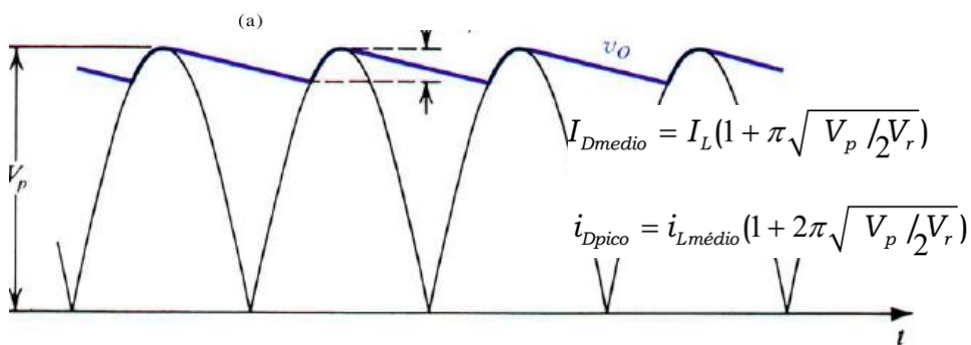
A corrente sempre está no mesmo sentido, independente da entrada.

Prof. Pedro Xavier

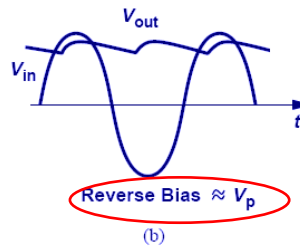
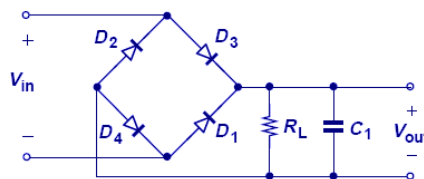
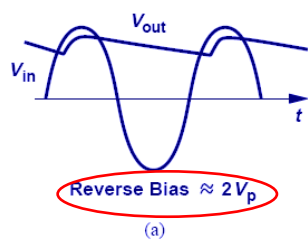
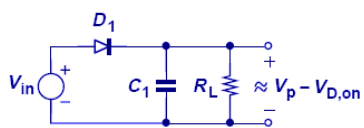
Forma de onda do retificador de pico de onda completa



$$V_r = \frac{V_p}{2fCR}$$

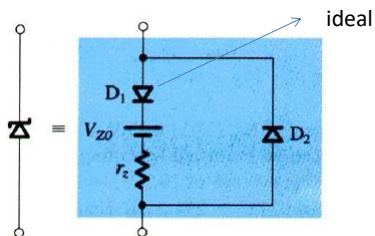


Resumo

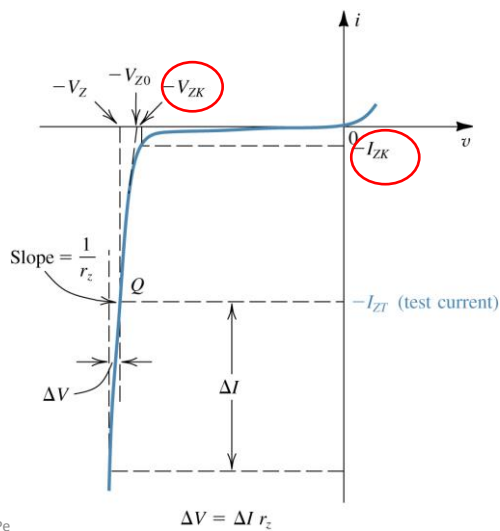


Diodo Zener

- Modelo



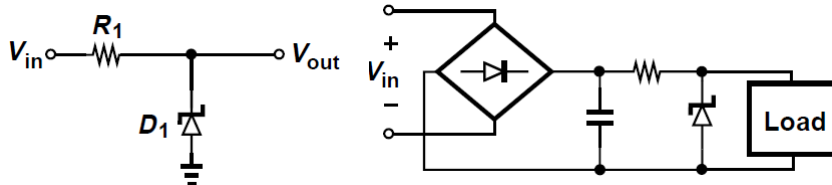
O diodo zener, quando polarizado diretamente, funciona como um diodo normal



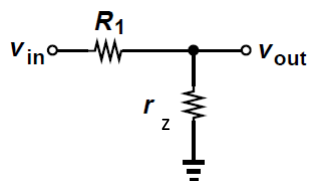
Prof. Pe

Diodo Zener

- Regulador de tensão



- Modelo de pequenos sinais

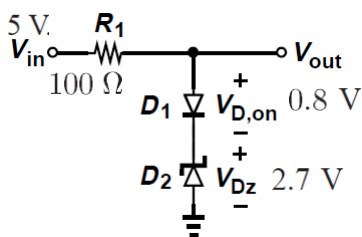


$$v_{out} = \frac{r_z}{r_z + R_1} v_{in}$$

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Exercício

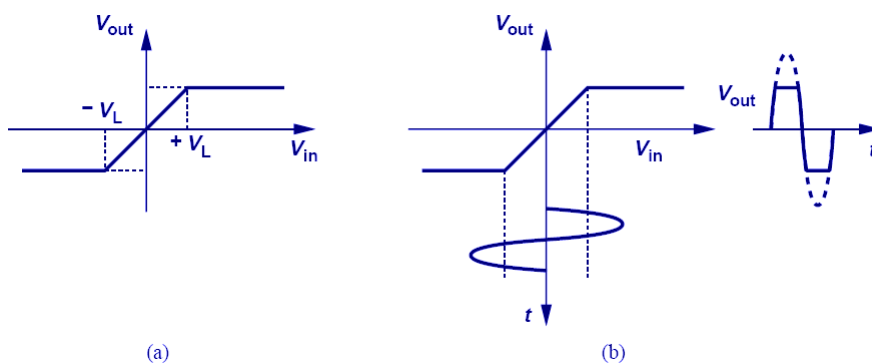
- Determine V_{out} . Qual a regulação de linha (relação v_{out} com v_{in})? Qual a regulação de carga (relação v_{out} com i_L)? $r_z=5\Omega$ (RAZAVI)



PARA NOTA

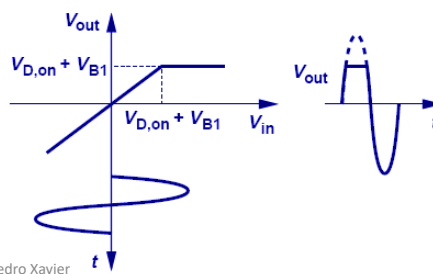
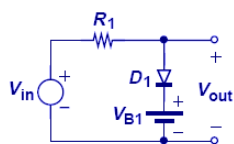
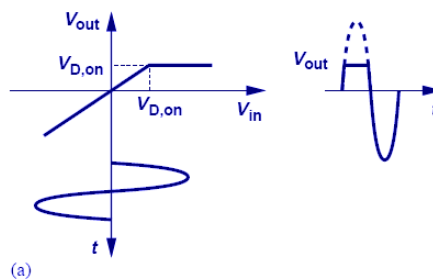
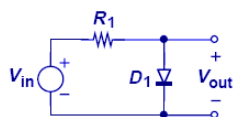
Prof. Pedro Xavier

Circuitos limitadores de tensão

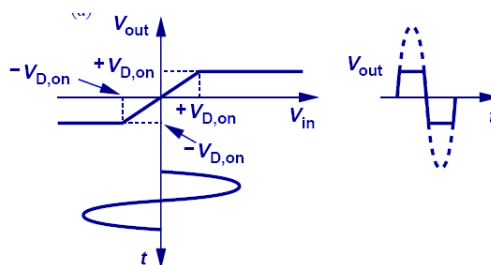
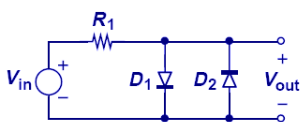
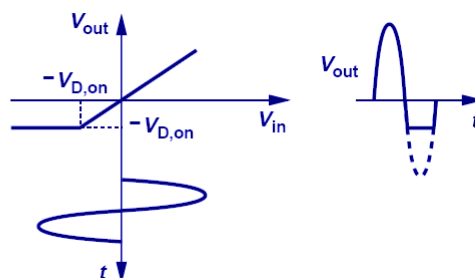
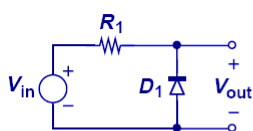


Prof. Pedro Xavier

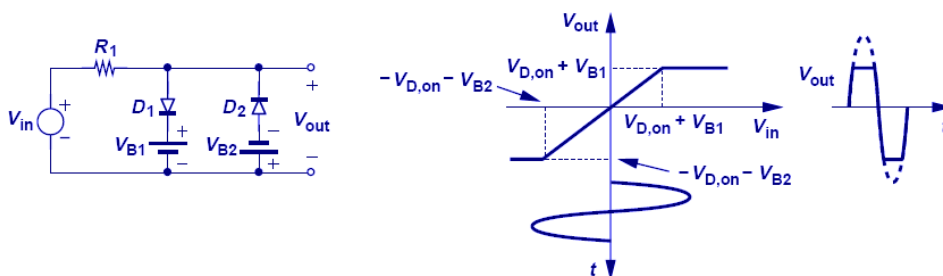
Circuitos limitadores de tensão



Circuitos limitadores de tensão



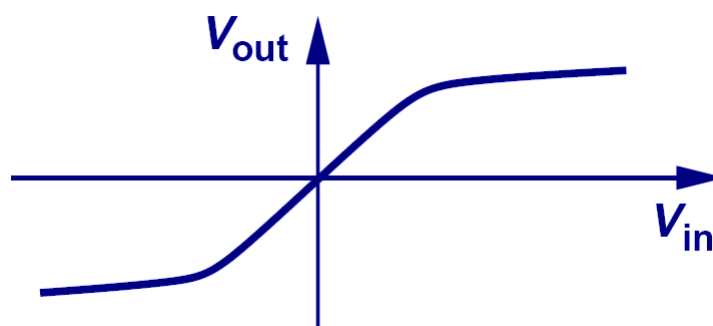
Circuitos limitadores de tensão



Prof. Pedro Xavier

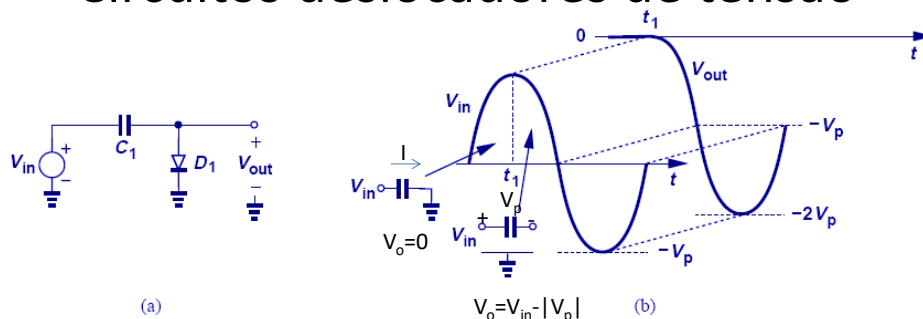
Circuitos limitadores de tensão

Diodos Reais



Prof. Pedro Xavier

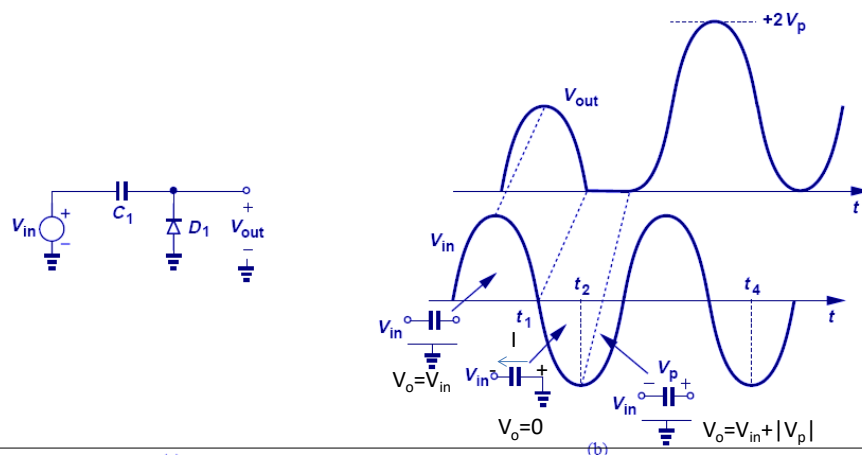
Circuitos deslocadores de tensão



- D_1 conduz e o capacitor carrega com V_{in} até t_1
- A partir de t_1 , $V_{in} < V_c = V_p$ e o capacitor tenderia a se descarregar, no entanto, o diodo impede, pois ele não conduz corrente reversa.

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Circuitos deslocadores de tensão

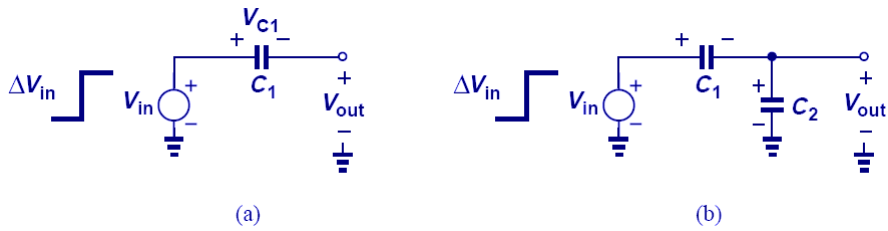


- D_1 conduz e o capacitor carrega com V_{in} de t_1 até t_2
- A partir de t_2 , $|V_{in}| < |V_c| = |V_p|$ e o capacitor tenderia a se descarregar, no entanto, o diodo impede, pois ele não conduz corrente reversa.

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Circuito duplicador de tensão

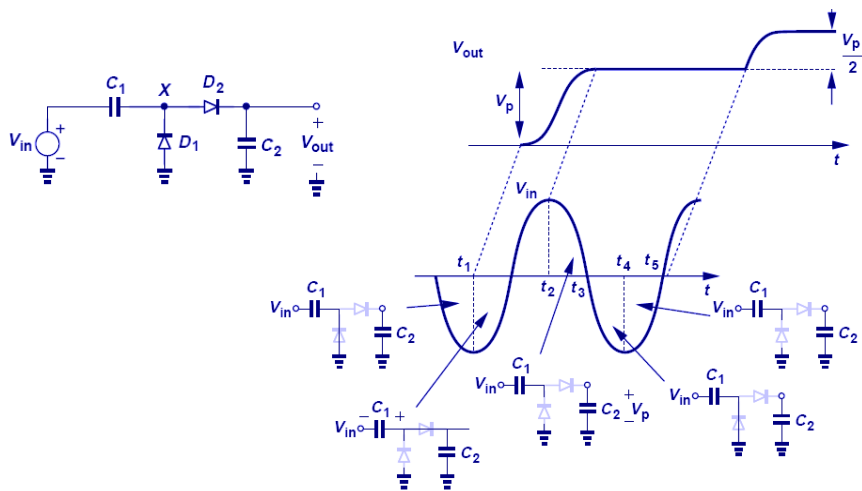
Circuito divisor capacitivo



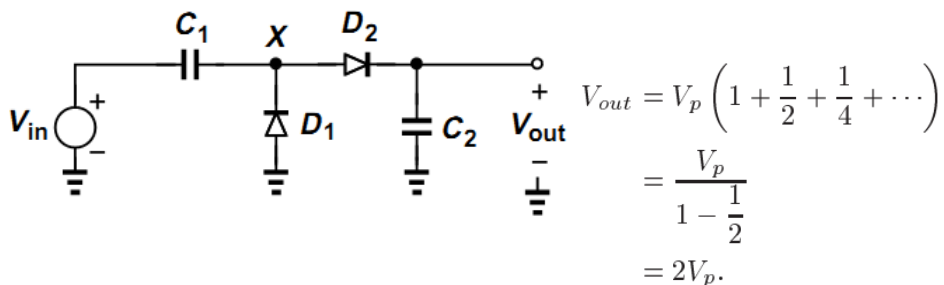
$$\Delta V_{out} = \Delta V_{in}$$

$$\Delta V_{out} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \Delta V_{in}$$

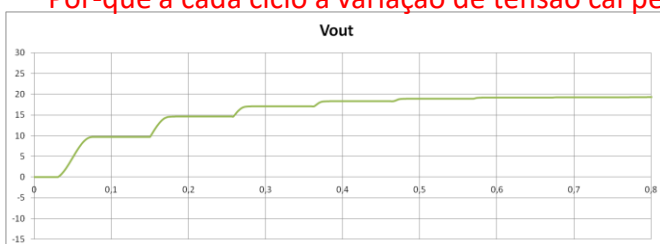
Circuito duplicador de tensão



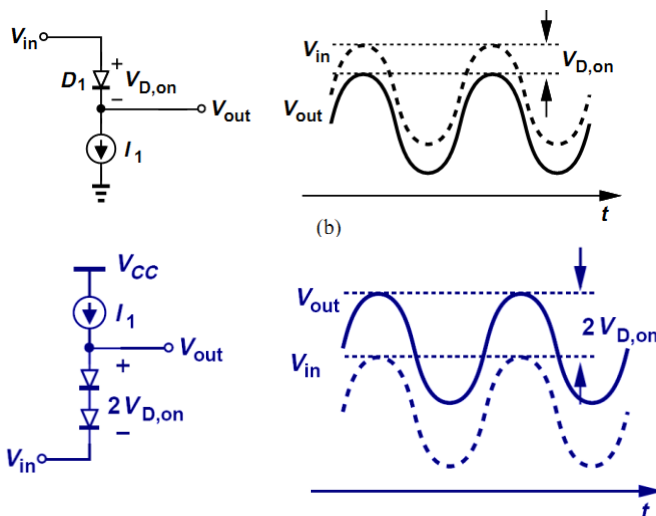
Circuito duplicador de tensão



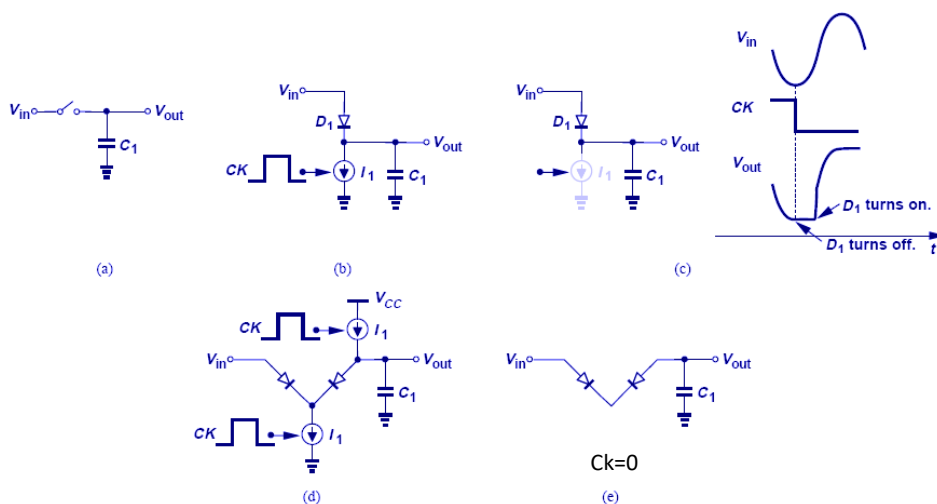
Por-que a cada ciclo a variação de tensão cai pela metade a cada ciclo?



Circuitos deslocadores de nível

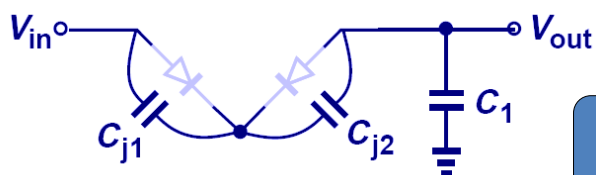


Circuito comutador



Prof. Pedro Xavier

Circuito comutador



$$\Delta V_{out} = \frac{C_j/2}{C_j/2 + C_1} \Delta V_{in}$$

- Para assegurar que a condutância devido à capacitância de junção seja pequena, $C_1 \gg C_j$

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Parâmetro do modelo SPICE para o diodo

$$I_D = I_S \exp^{V_D / (nV_T)}$$

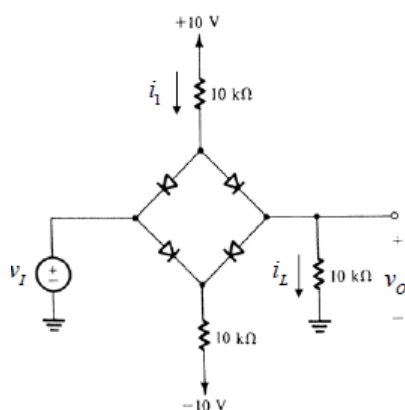
Nome do Parâmetro	Símbolo	Nome no SPICE	Unidade	Valor Default
Corrente de saturação	I_S	IS	A	1×10^{-14}
Coefficiente de emissão	n	N	—	1
Resistência ôhmica	R_S	RS	Ω	0
Tensão interna	V_0	VJ	V	1
Capacitância de junção para polarização zero	C_{j0}	CJ0	F	0
Coefficiente de graduação da junção	m	M	—	0,5
Tempo de trânsito	τ_T	TT	s	0
Tensão de ruptura	V_{ZK}	BV	V	∞
Corrente reversa em V_{ZK}	I_{ZK}	IBV	A	1×10^{-10}

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Exercício K1

Utilize o modelo de queda de tensão constante (0.7 V) for cada diodo.

- Ache i_1 e i_L em função de v_I
- Para qual faixa de valores de v_I os 4 diodos conduzirão? Ache a função de transferência para esta condição.



Para casa

Fontes de figuras da aula

- Aula do prof. Fabiano Fruett
- Introdução à física dos semicondutores (H.A. Mello)
- Fundamentos da microeletrônica (Razavi)
- Microeletrônica (Sedra)

Prof. Pedro Xavier

Sugestão de estudo

- Razavi, Cap 3, seção 3.5
- Sedra/Smith Cap. 3 seções 3.7, 3.8 e 3.10
– Exercícios e problemas correspondentes

R. Boylestad e L. Nashelsky, Dispositivos Eletrônicos

Prof. Pedro Xavier