

uc3m

Universidad
Carlos III
de Madrid



Departamento
Tecnología
Electrónica

Fundamentos de Ingeniería Electrónica

Grado en Ingeniería Electrónica Industrial y Automática, Tecnologías Industriales, Ingeniería Mecánica, Ingeniería de la Energía

Sesión 11: Componentes electrónicos.
El diodo. Funcionamiento. Usos en circuitos prácticos. Recortador y limitador zener.

Índice

El diodo de unión pn.

- Introducción a los semiconductores.
- El diodo de unión pn.
- Polarización del diodo.
- Curva característica.
- Tipos de diodos.
- Hojas de características.
- Modelos de circuito equivalente.

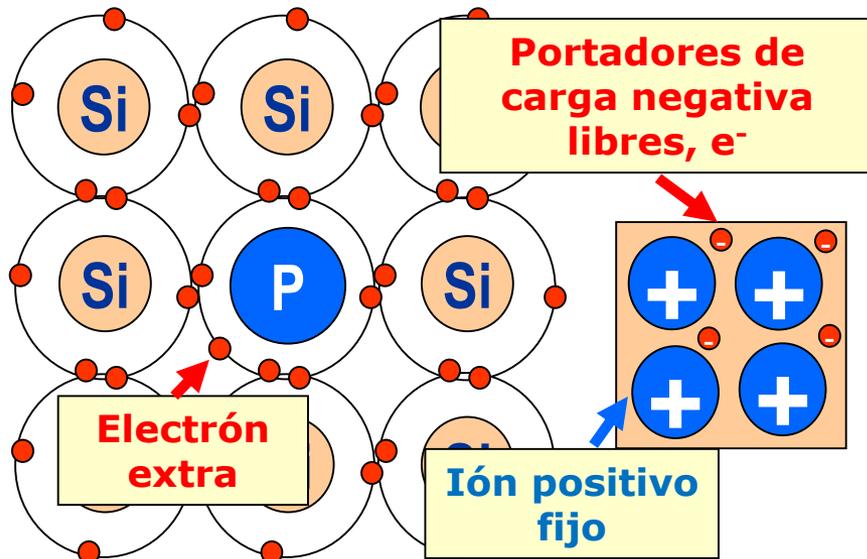
Aplicaciones del diodo.

- Protección contra inversión de polaridad.
- Diodo de retorno. Protección de motores y conmutadores.
- Circuitos recortadores.
- Circuitos rectificadores: Media onda, Onda completa.

Silicio tipo n vs. Silicio tipo p

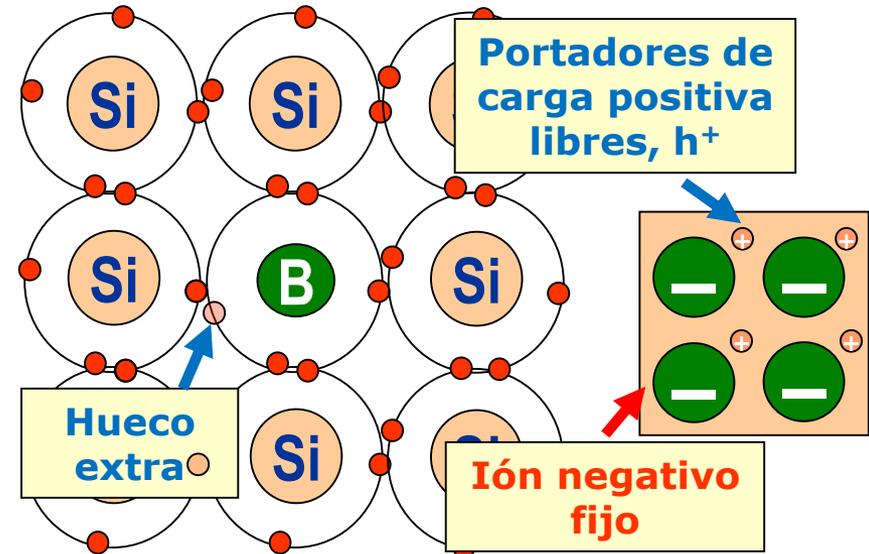
Dopaje con Fósforo (P):

- ✓ Fósforo posee **5** e^- de valencia
- ✓ Fósforo **don**a un e^- a la red (impureza donadora)
- ✓ Predominan portadores de carga negativa, e^- (**tipo n**)
- ✓ Se crean **iones positivos** fijos en la red

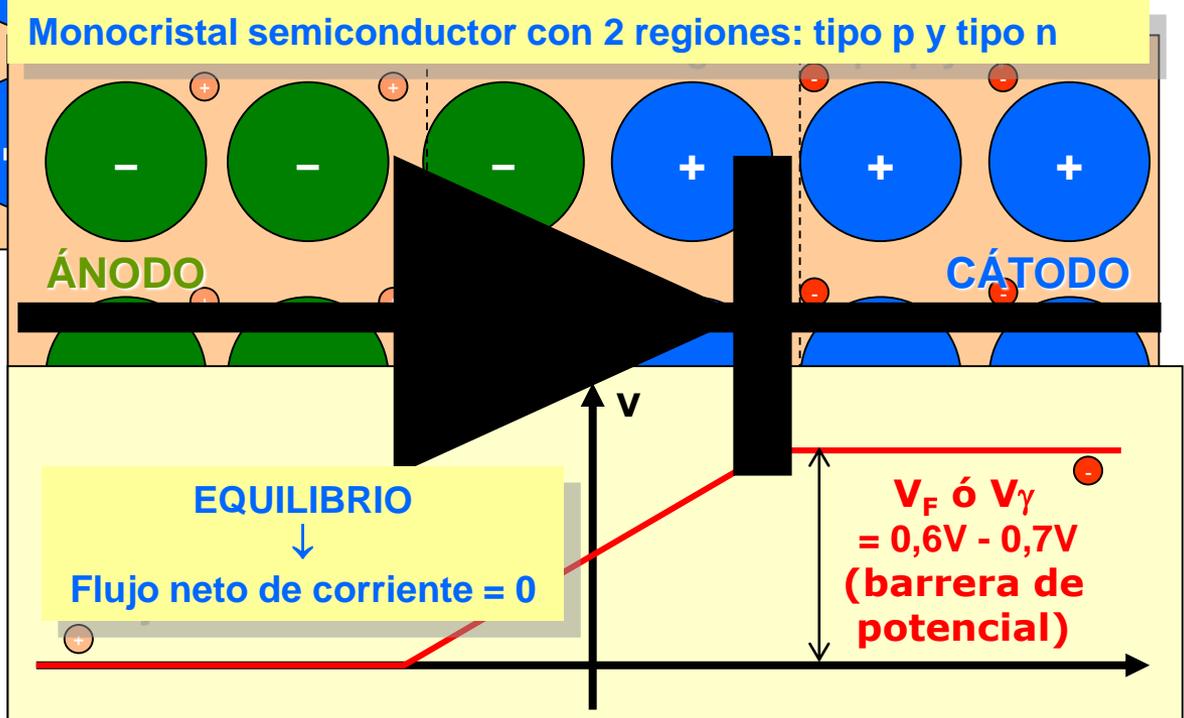
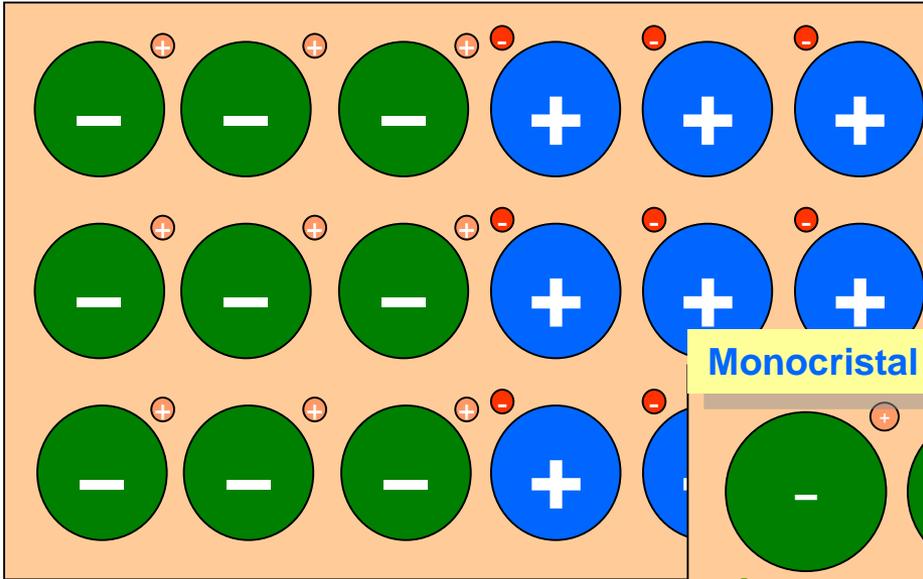


Dopaje con Boro (B):

- ✓ Boro posee **3** e^- de valencia
- ✓ Boro **acepta** un e^- de la red (impureza aceptora)
- ✓ Predominan portadores de carga positiva, h^+ (**tipo p**)
- ✓ Se crean **iones negativos** fijos en la red

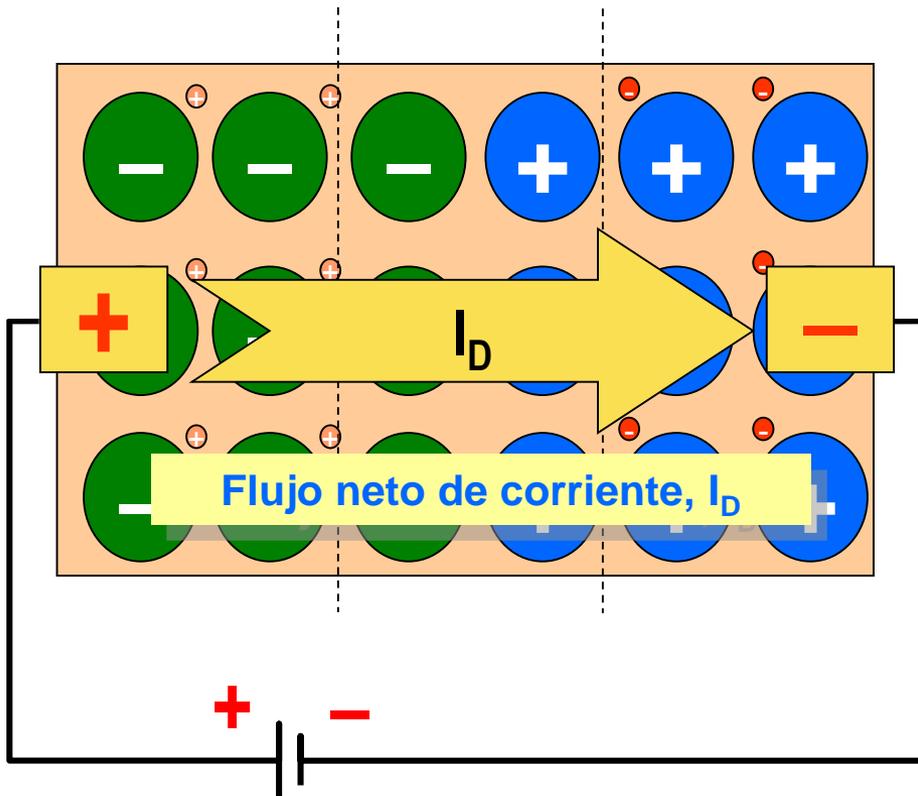


La unión pn

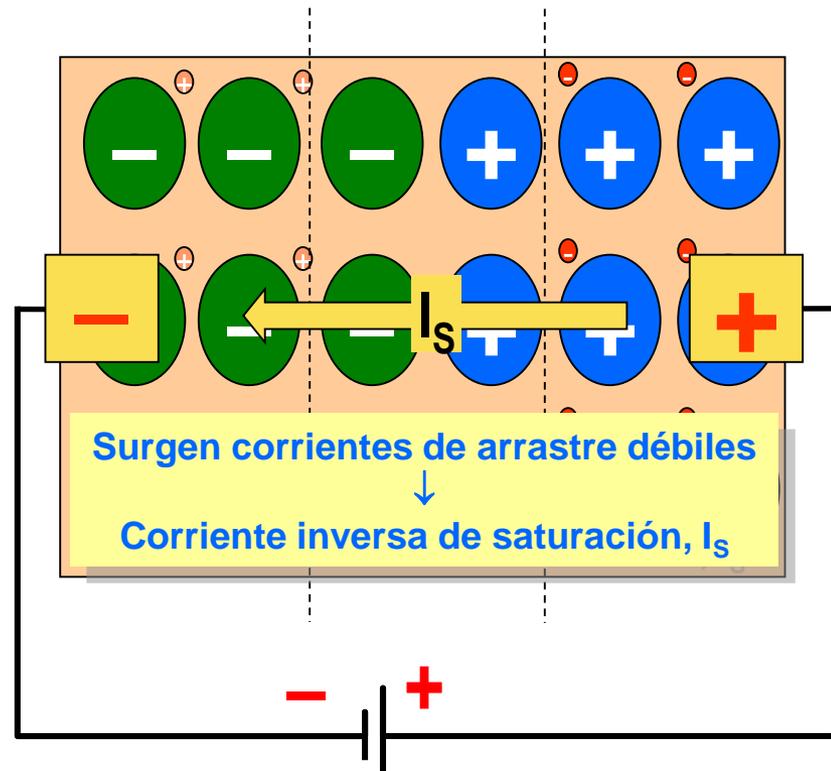


La unión pn

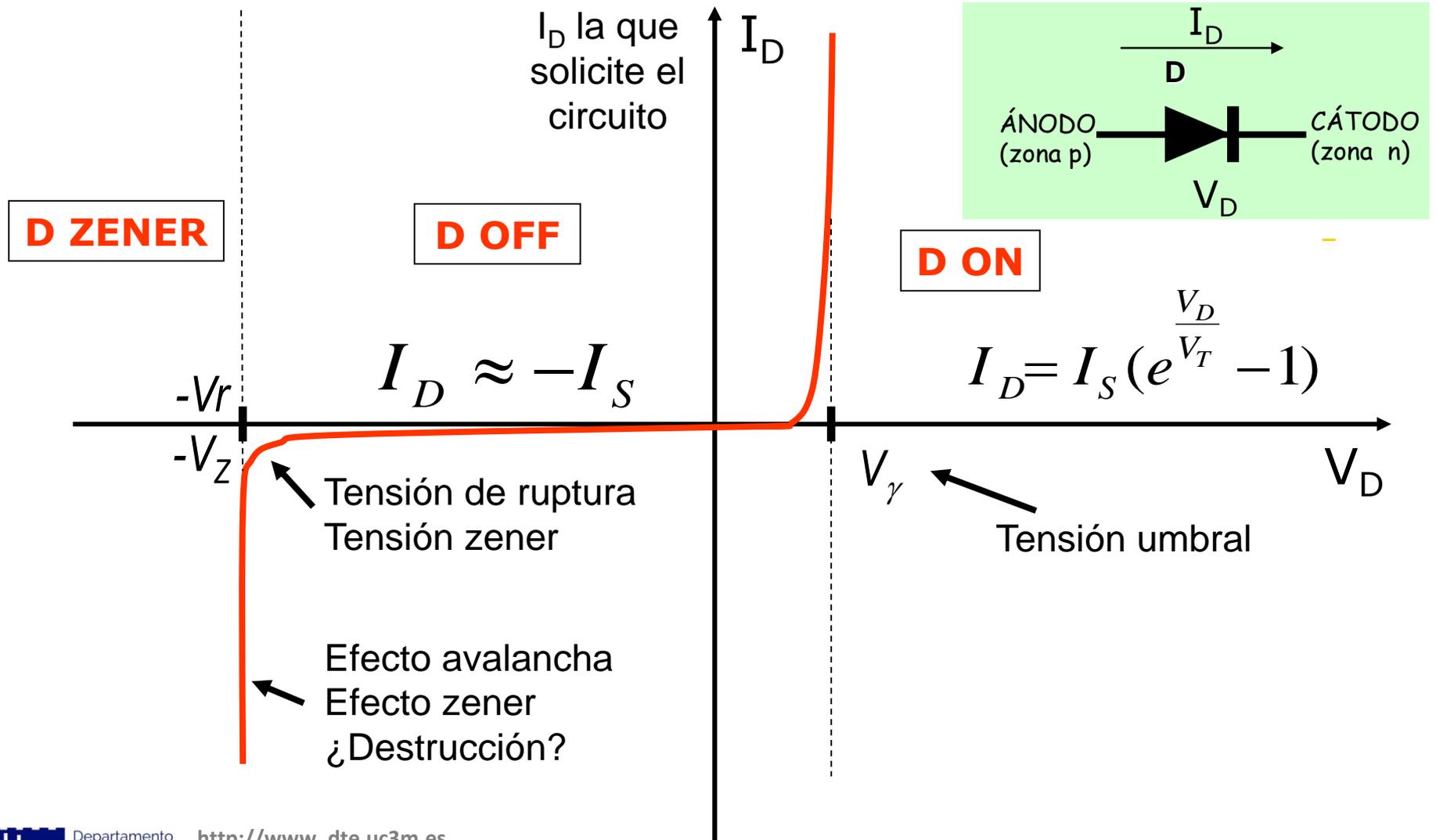
POLARIZACIÓN DIRECTA



POLARIZACIÓN INVERSA

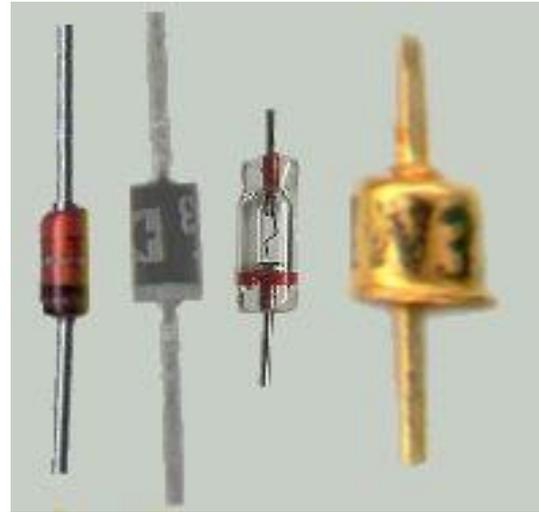
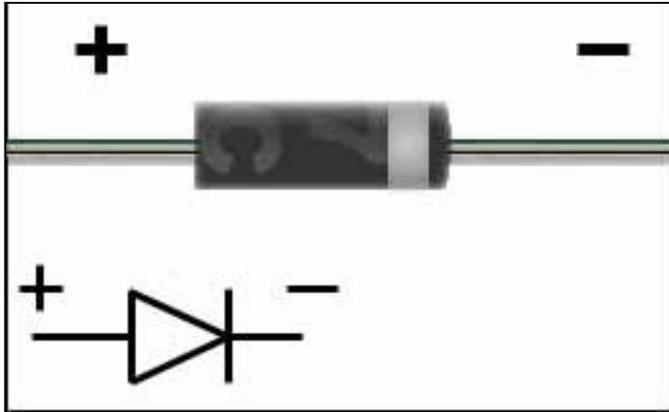


Curva Característica



Tipos de diodos

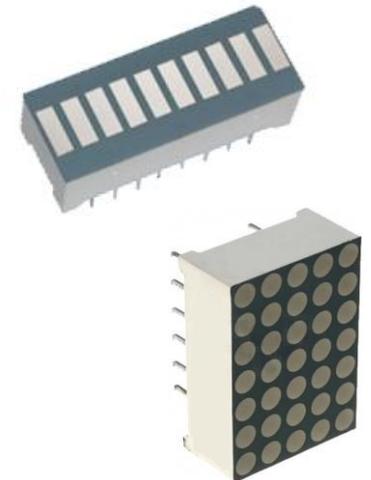
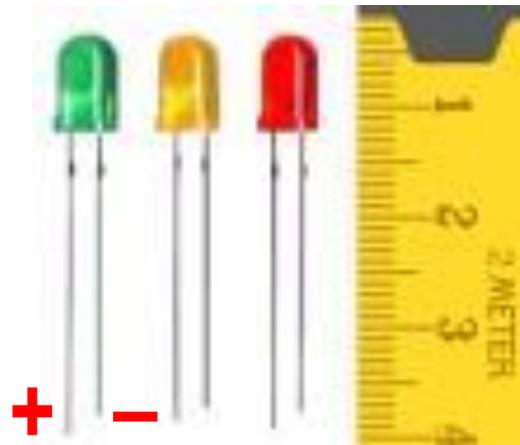
Diodos rectificadores
Diodos de señal



Diodos Zener



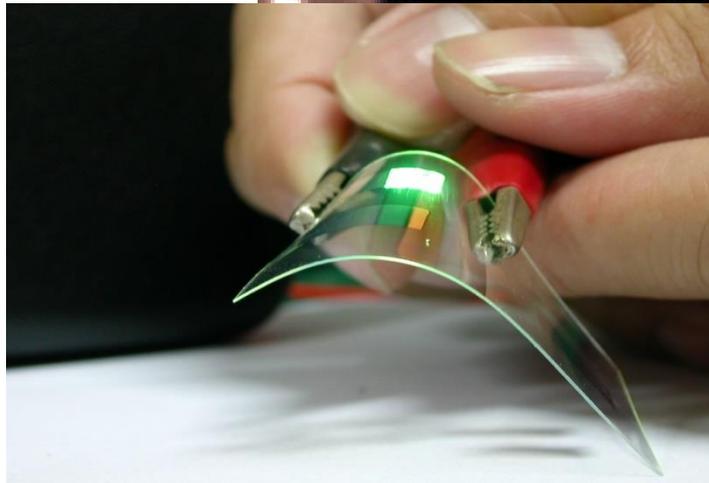
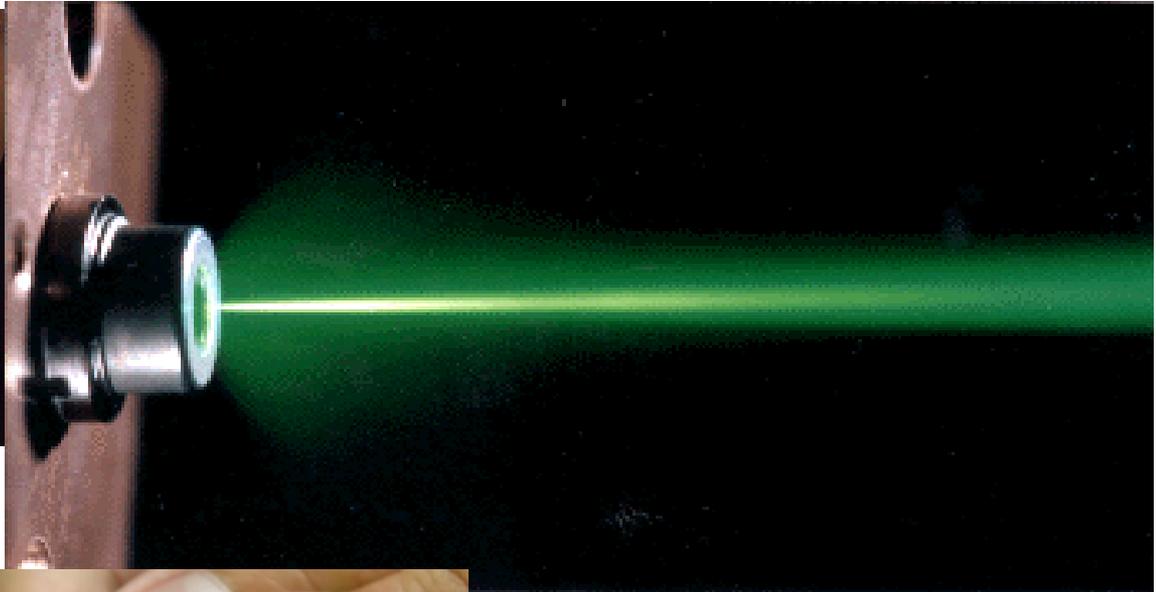
LED: Light emitting diode



Tipos de diodos



Diodo Láser



OLED: LED orgánico

Hojas de características

Philips Semiconductors

Product specification

Diodos rectificadores

1N4001G to 1N4007G

FEATURES

- Glass passivated
- High maximum operating temperature
- Low leakage current
- Excellent stability
- Available in ammo-pack.

DESCRIPTION

Rugged glass package, using a high temperature alloyed construction.

This package is hermetically sealed and fatigue free as coefficients of expansion of all used parts are matched.



Fig.1 Simplified outline (SOD57) and symbol.

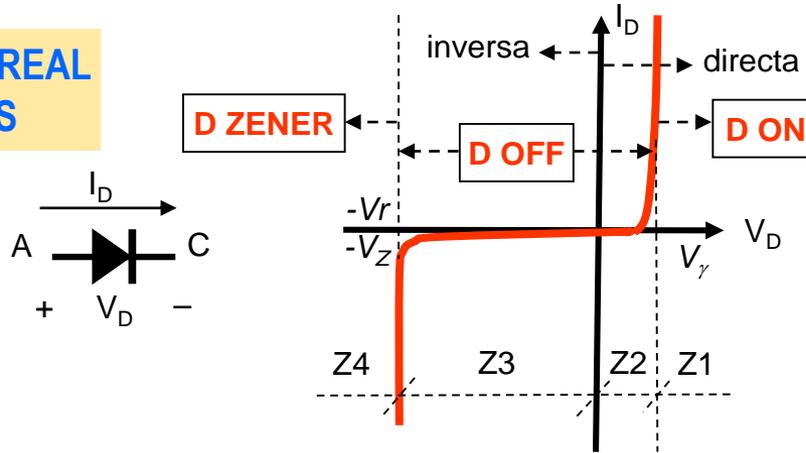
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; unless otherwise specified.

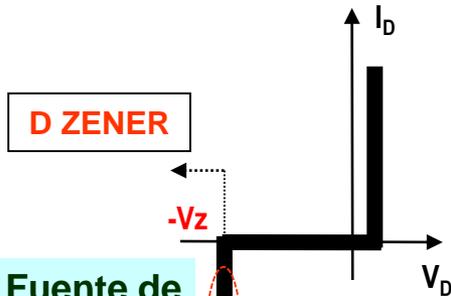
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MAX.	UNIT
V_F	forward voltage	$I_F = 1\text{ A}$; see Fig.3	1.1	V
$V_{F(av)}$	full-cycle average forward voltage	$I_{F(av)} = 1\text{ A}$	0.8	V
I_R	reverse current	$V_R = V_{Rmax}$	10	μA
		$V_R = V_{Rmax}$; $T_{amb} = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	50	μA
$I_{R(av)}$	full-cycle average reverse current	$V_R = V_{Rmax}$; $T_{amb} = 75\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	30	μA

Modelos de circuito equivalente

CURVA CARACTERÍSTICA REAL VS. APROXIMACIONES

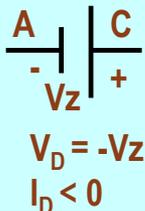


Zona 4: Modo zener.
Inversa y conducción

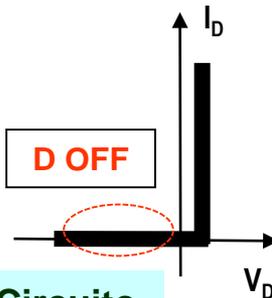


D ZENER

Fuente de tensión

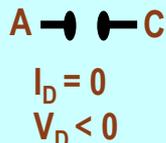


Zona 3: Inversa y corte

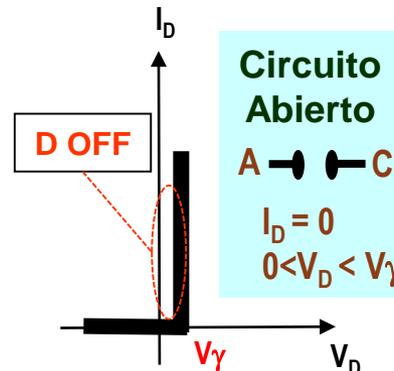


D OFF

Circuito Abierto

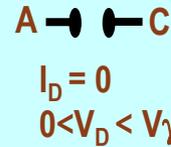


Zona 2: Directa y corte

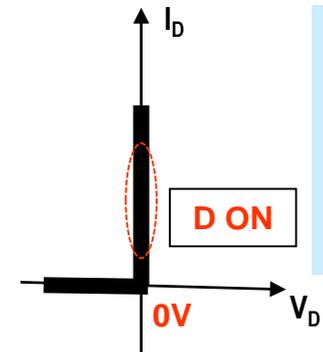


D OFF

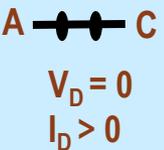
Circuito Abierto



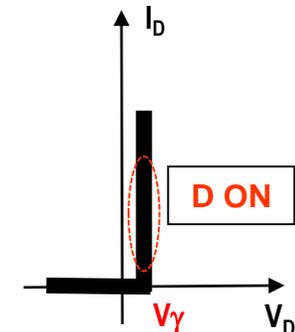
Zona 1: Diodo Ideal
Directa y conducción



Corto Circuito

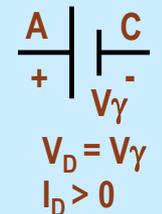


Zona 1: Diodo como fuente
Directa y conducción



D ON

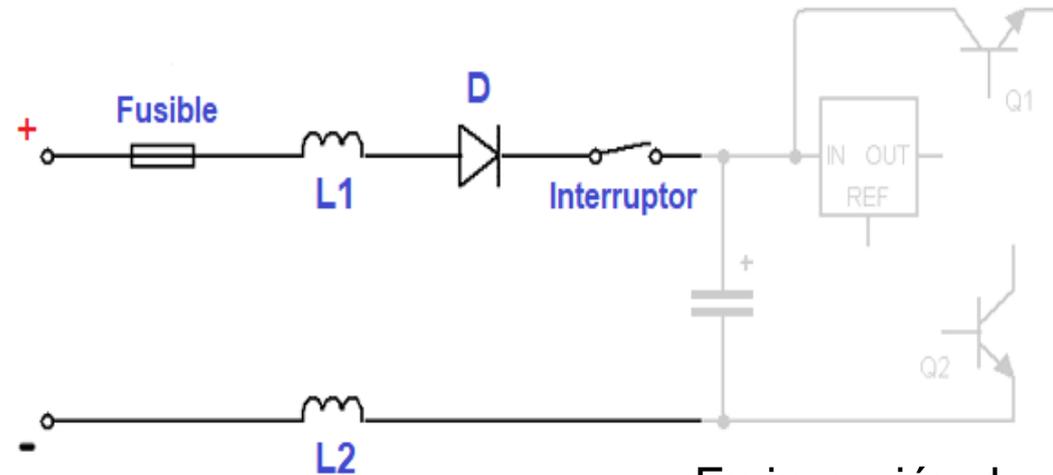
Fuente de tensión



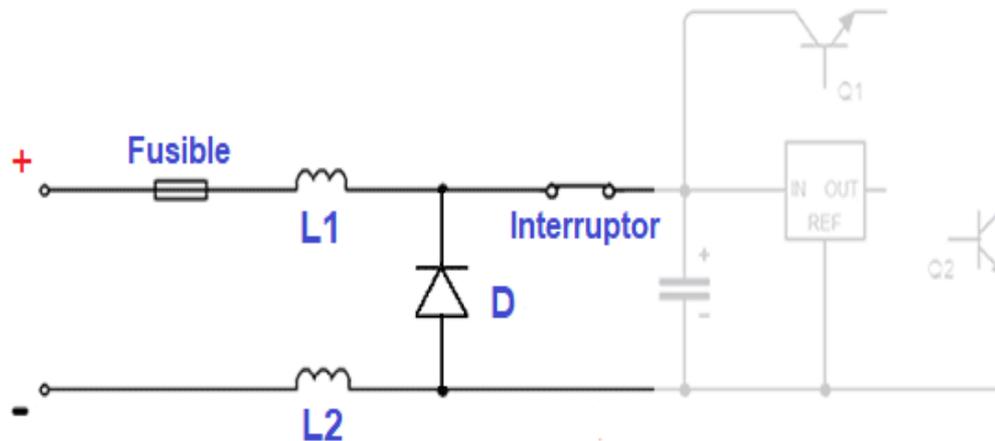
Protección contra inversión de polaridad



En inversión de polaridad, el diodo entra en conducción y el fusible se funde por exceso de corriente.

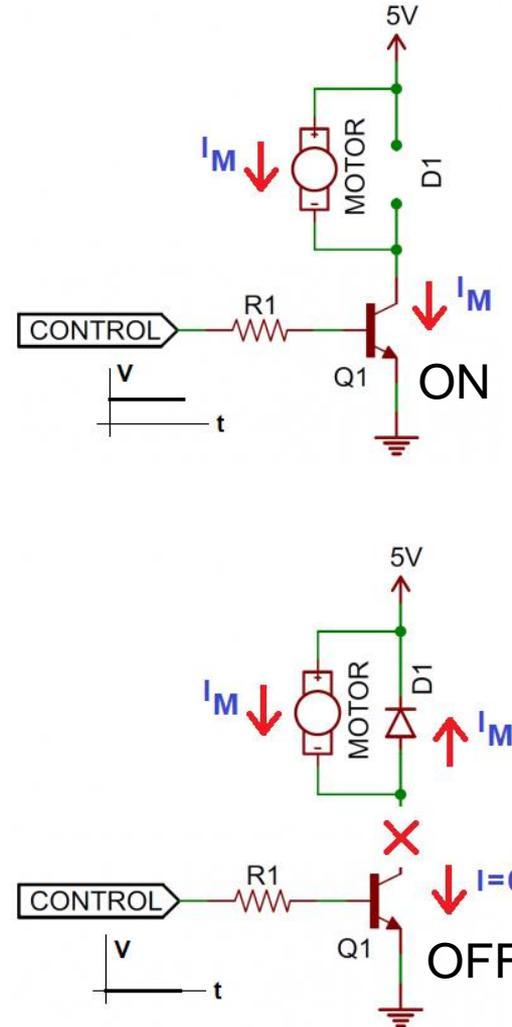
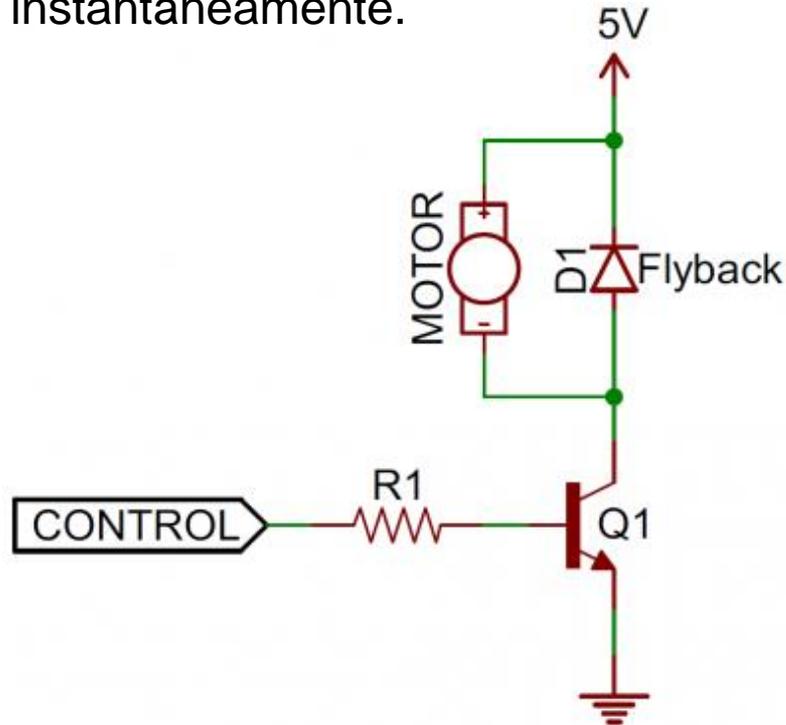


En inversión de polaridad, el diodo impide la circulación de corriente.



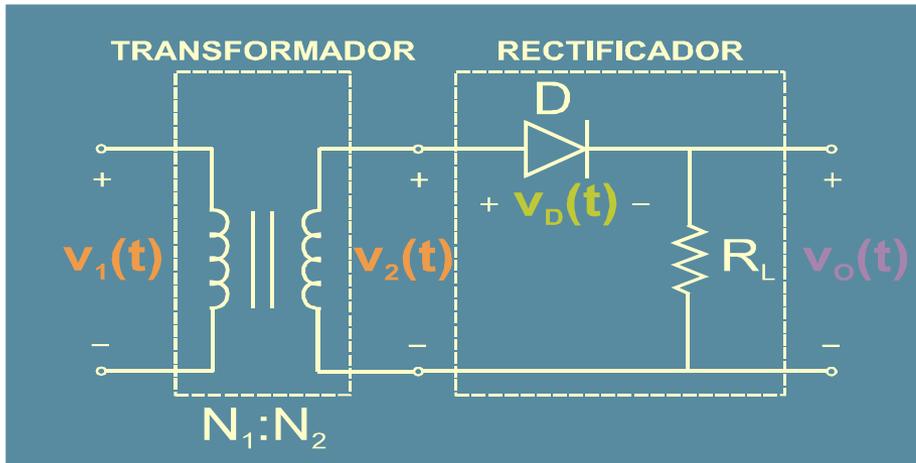
Diodo de retorno. Protección de motores y conmutadores

En una inductancia la corriente no puede desaparecer instantáneamente.



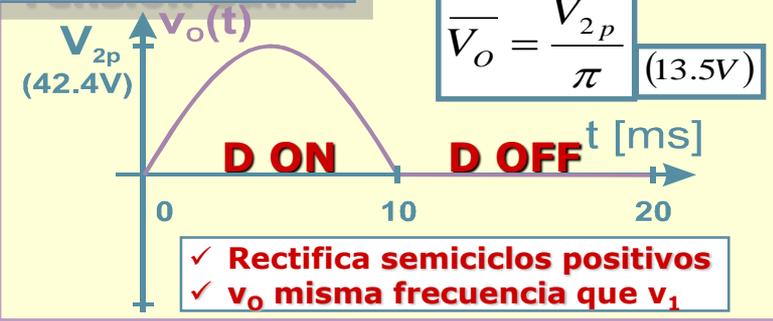
Se introduce un diodo para que la corriente tenga un camino de retorno y no dañe al conmutador.

Rectificador de media onda



Diodo D Ideal

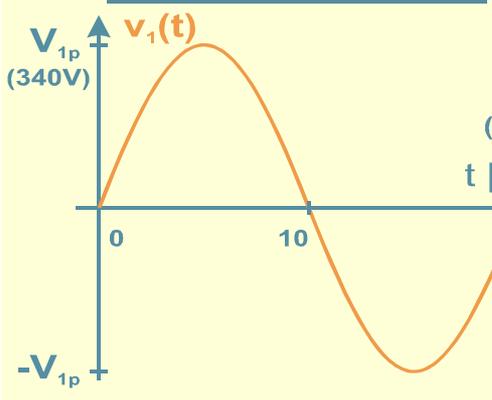
Tensión Salida



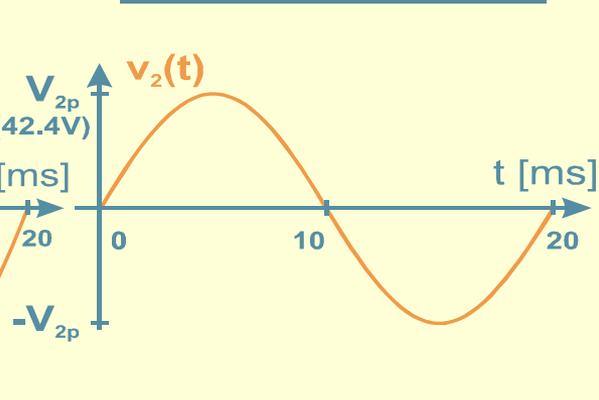
Ejemplo

$V_1: 240V_{rms}$ $N_1:N_2=8:1$ **Diodo Ideal**
 $f=50Hz$ ($T=20ms$) $R_L=1k\Omega$

Tensión Primario

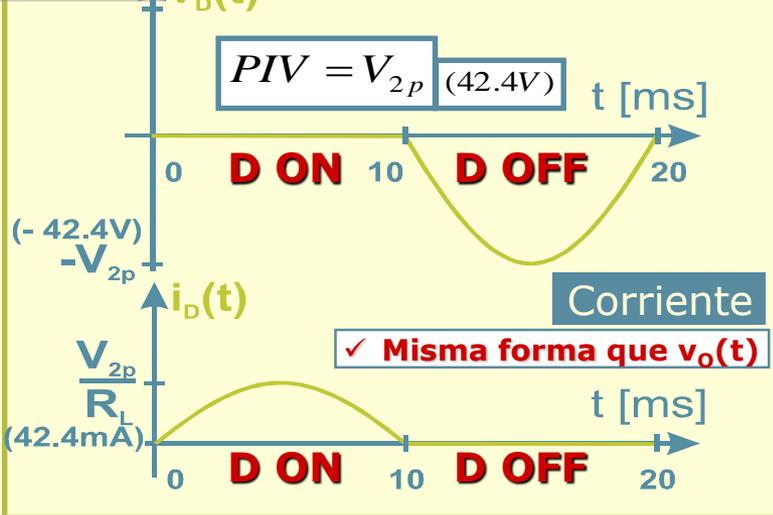


Tensión Secundario

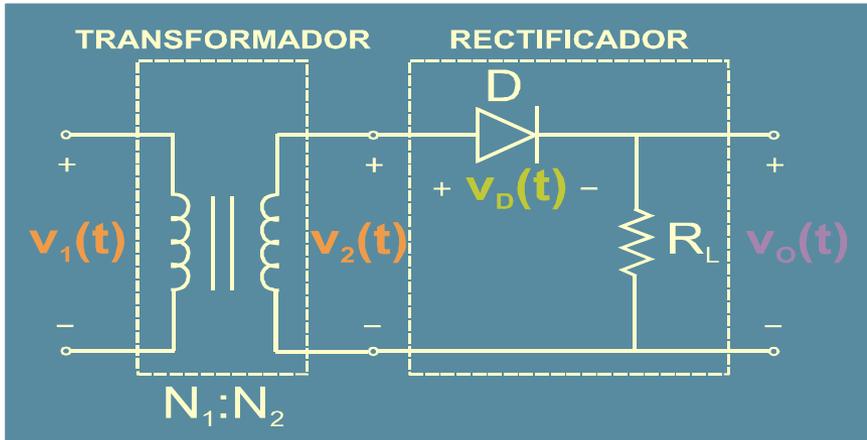


Diodo

Tensión

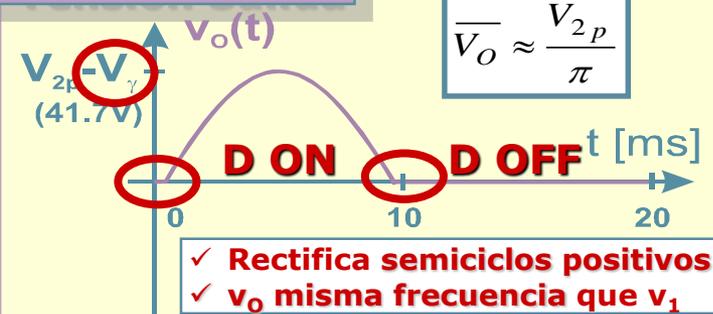


Rectificador de media onda



Diodo D como Fuente V_γ

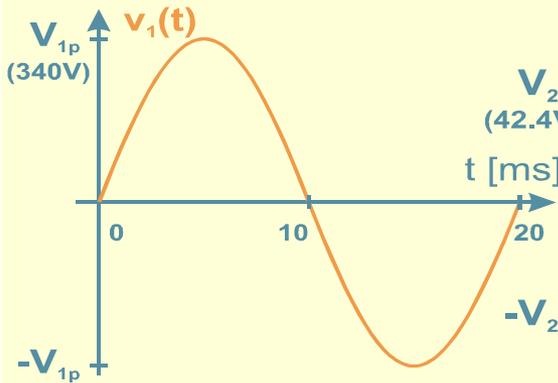
Tensión Salida



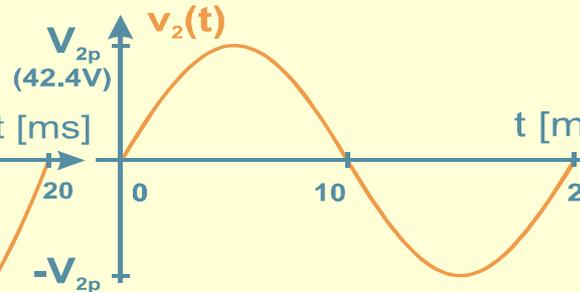
Ejemplo

$V_1: 240V_{rms}$ $N_1:N_2=8:1$ Diodo D: $V_\gamma=0.7V$
 $f=50Hz$ ($T=20ms$) $R_L=1k\Omega$

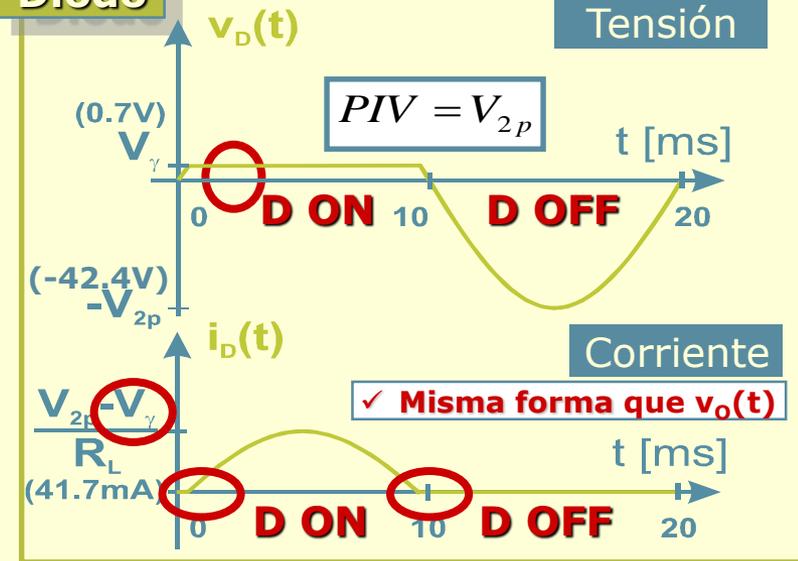
Tensión Primario



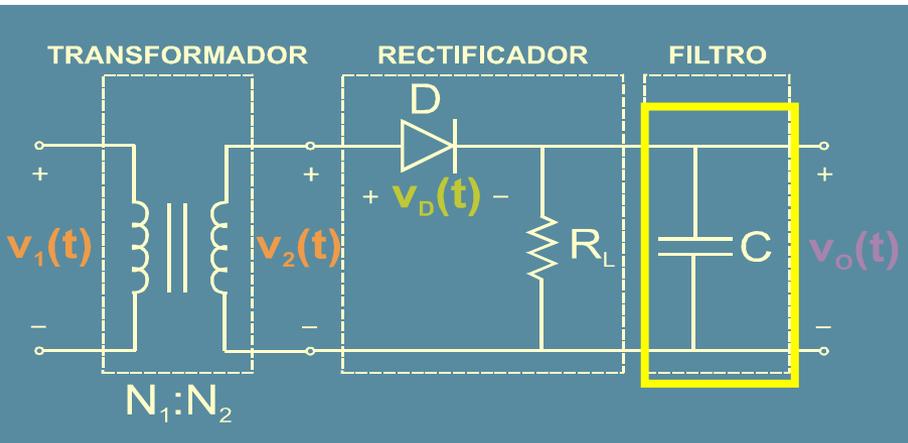
Tensión Secundario



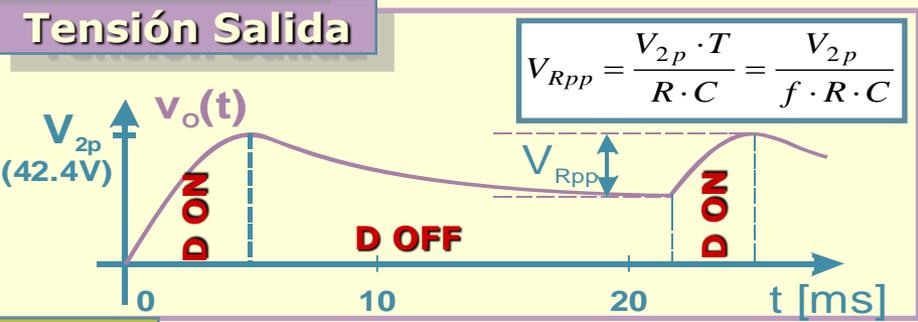
Diodo



Rectificador de media onda con filtro



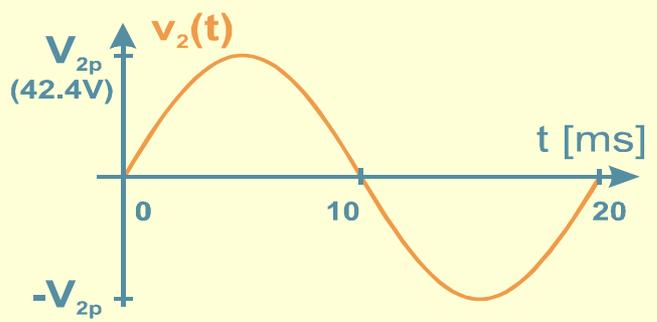
Diodo D Ideal



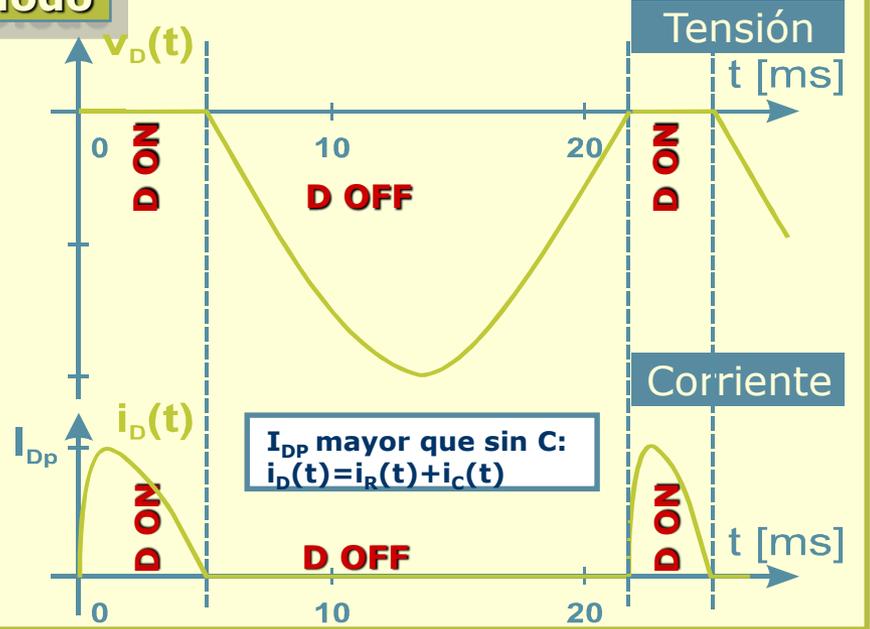
Ejemplo

$V_1: 240V_{rms}$ $N_1:N_2=8:1$ **Diodo Ideal**
 $f=50Hz$ ($T=20ms$) $R_L=1k\Omega$

Tensión Secundario

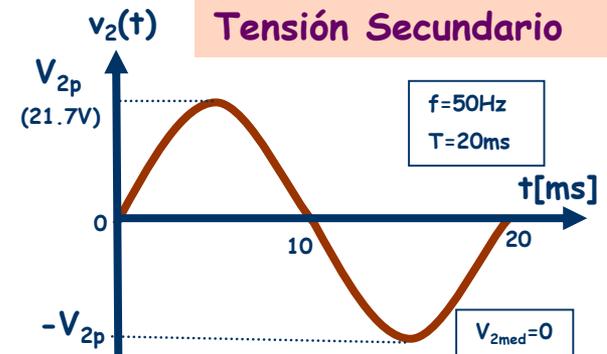
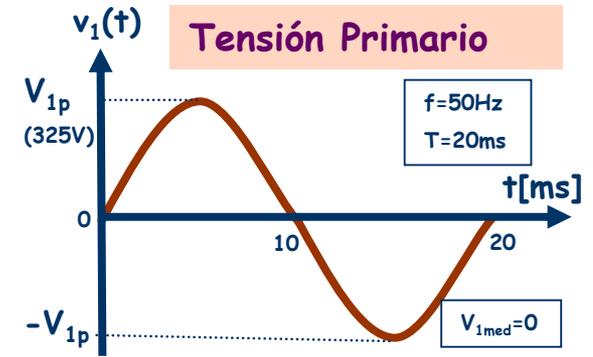
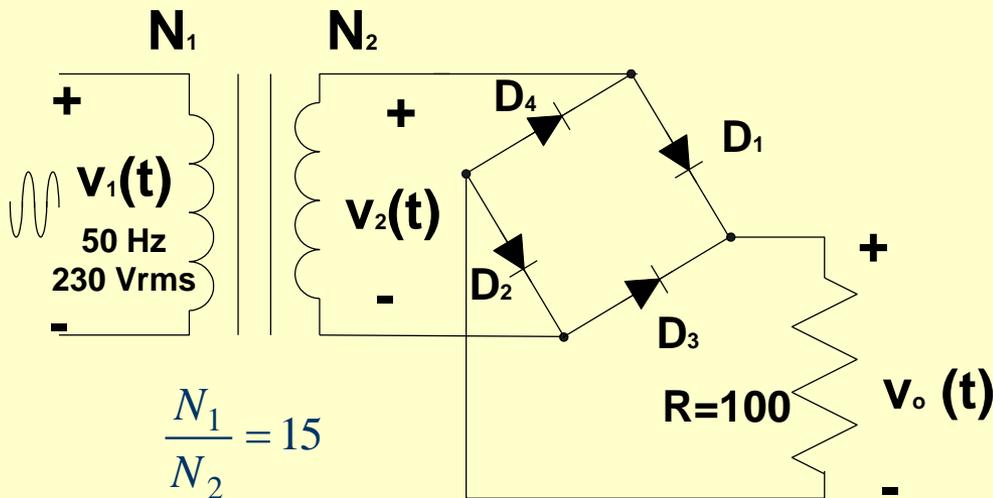


Diodo



Rectificador de onda completa

Puente de diodos

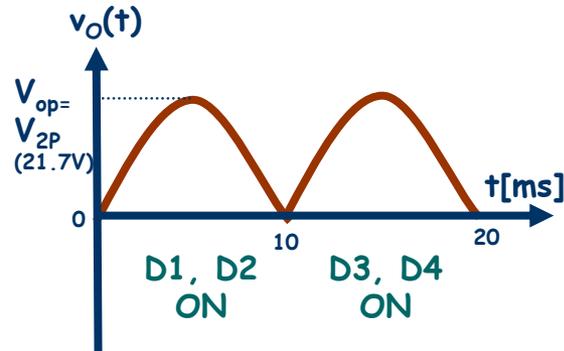


Rectificador de onda completa

Diodo ideal

Tensión Salida

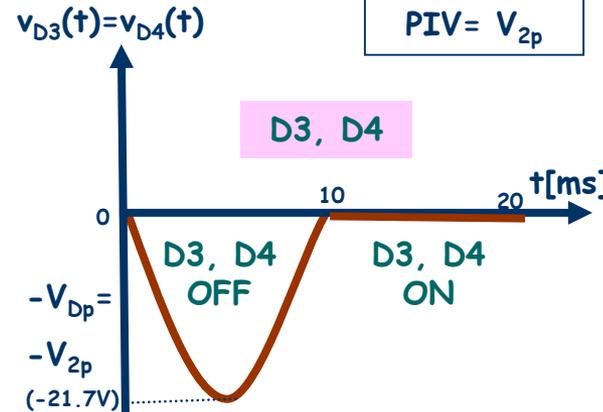
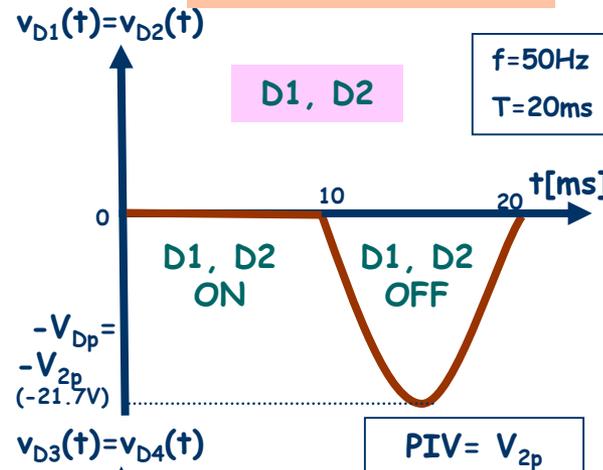
f=100Hz
T=10ms



$$\overline{V_o} = \frac{2V_{op}}{\pi}$$

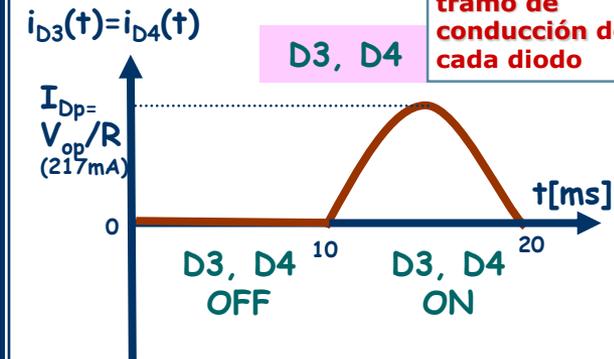
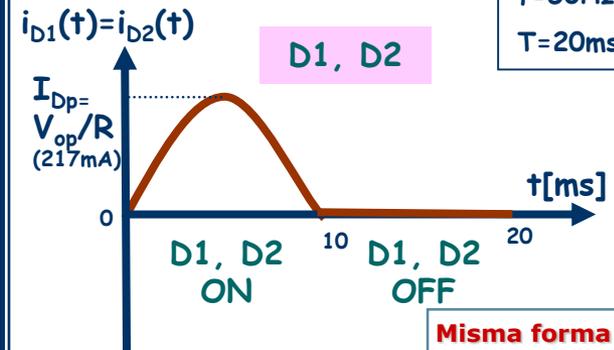
Tensiones Diodos

f=50Hz
T=20ms



Corrientes Diodos

f=50Hz
T=20ms



Misma forma que $v_o(t)$ en el tramo de conducción de cada diodo

Hojas de características

Puente de diodos integrado

1W005 THRU 1W10

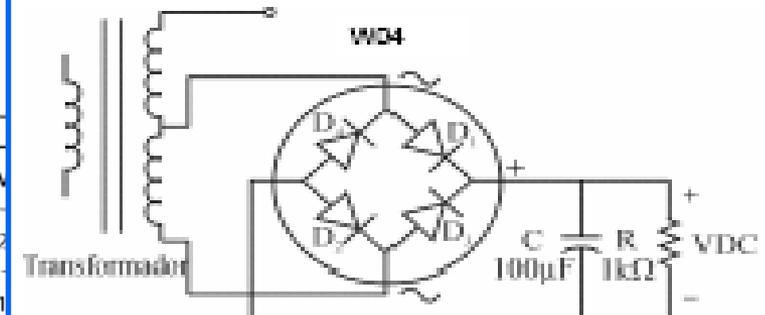
SINGLE PHASE 1.0 AMP SILICON BRIDGE RECTIFIERS

VOLTAGE RANGE
50 to 1000 Volts
CURRENT
1.0 Ampere

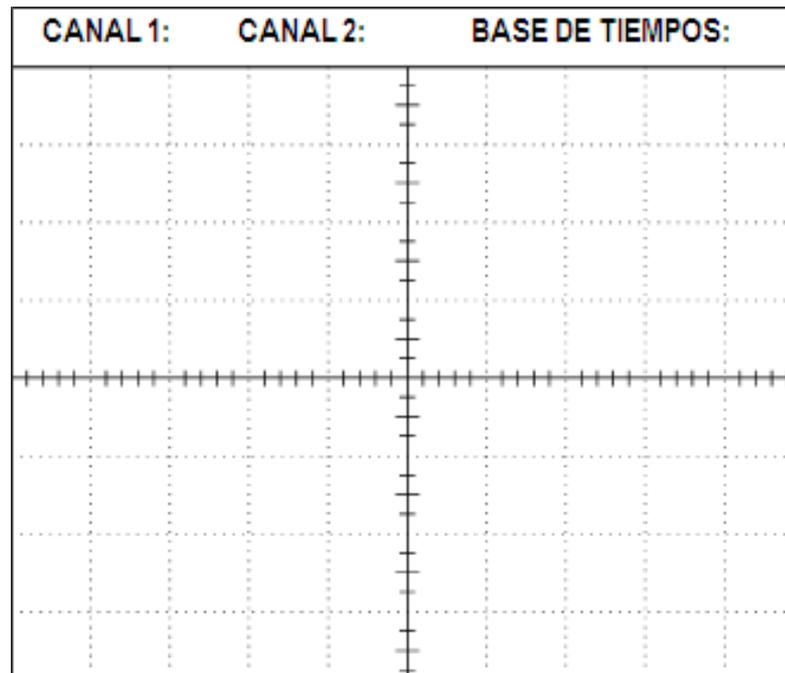
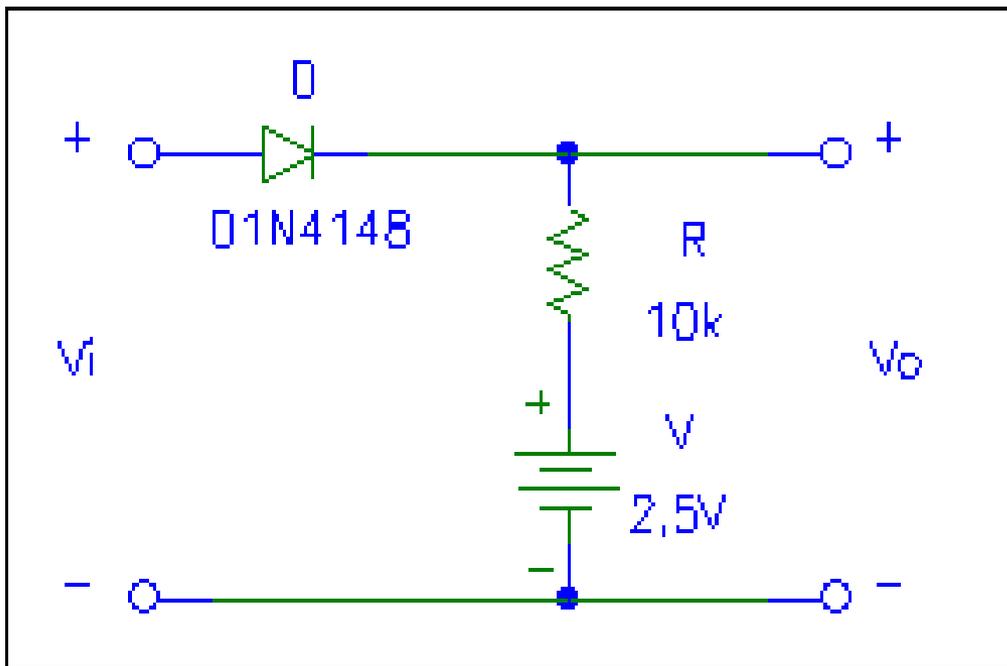
MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase, half wave, 60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

TYPE NUMBER	SYMBOLS	1W005	1W01	1W05	1W10	1W15	1W20	1W30	1W40	1W50	1W60	1W70	1W80	1W90	1W100
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V						
Maximum RMS Bridge Input Voltage	V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V						
Maximum D.C Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V						
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current @ $T_A = 60^\circ C$	$I_{F(AV)}$	1.0										A			
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	30										A			
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop per element @ 1.0A	V_F	1.10										V			
Maximum Reverse Current at Rated @ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	I_R	10										μA			
D.C. Blocking Voltage per element @ $T_A = 100^\circ C$		500										μA			



Ej. 1: Circuito recortador

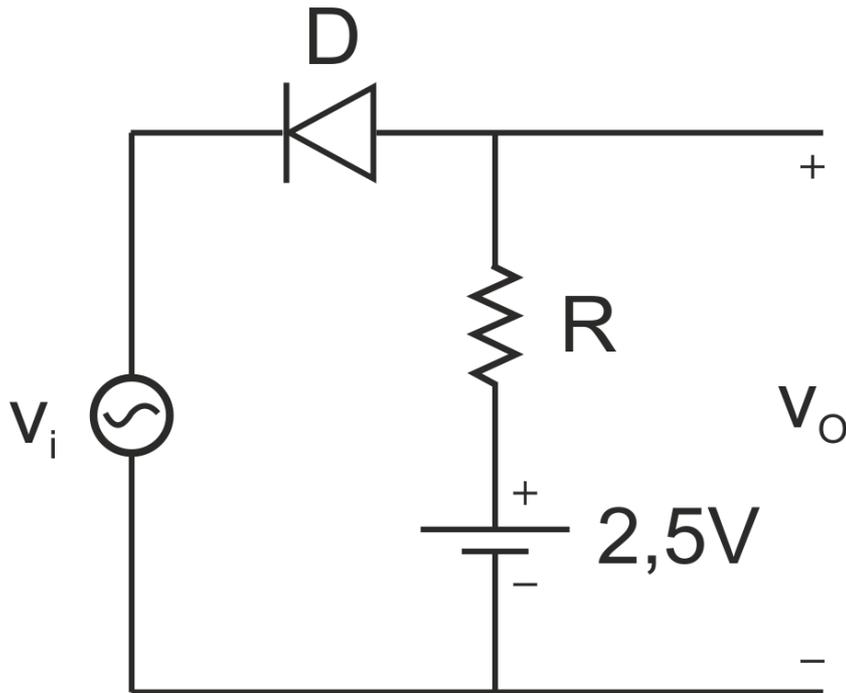


Suponga que aplica en V_i una tensión sinusoidal de 1kHz y 10Vpp, y que el Diodo es ideal.

Mida las tensiones V_i y V_o con un osciloscopio configurado así:
Base de tiempos: 100 μ s/div
Canales verticales: 2V/div

Ej. 2: Circuito recortador

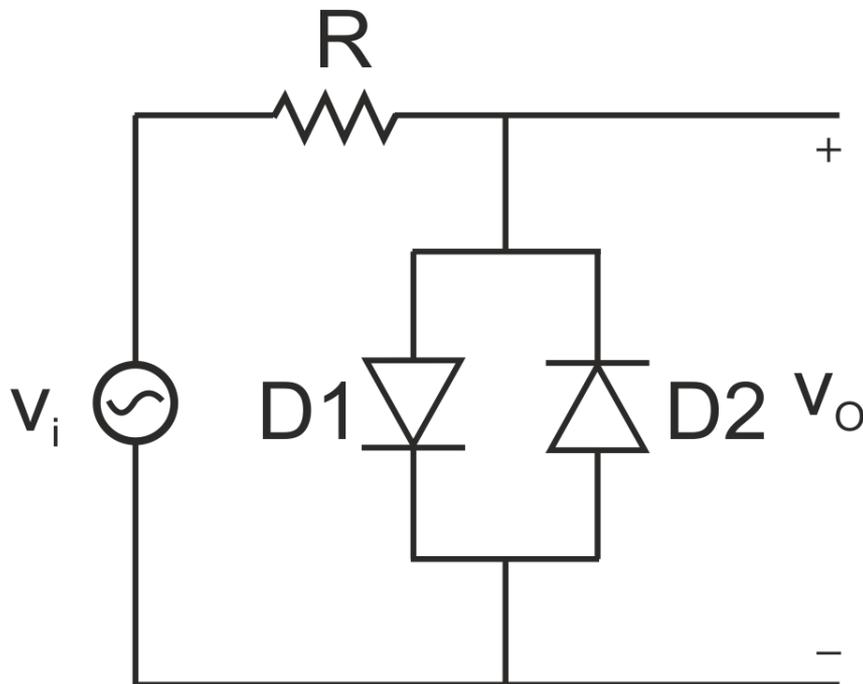
Para trabajar en casa



Suponga que aplica en v_i una tensión sinusoidal de 1kHz y 10Vpp, y que el Diodo es ideal

Represente las señales $V_i(t)$ y $V_o(t)$ en función del tiempo, y la función de transferencia V_o frente a V_i .

Ej. 3: Circuito recortador



Represente las señales $V_i(t)$ y $V_o(t)$ en función del tiempo, y la función de transferencia V_o frente a V_i .

Suponga que aplica en V_i una tensión sinusoidal de 1kHz y 10Vpp, y que los diodos $D1$ y $D2$ poseen tensión V_γ distinta de 0 V.