

INTRODUCCIÓN

domingo, 4 de agosto de 2019

06:21 p. m.

C Claudio Merrifield Ayala

About Course

→ Topics

0.- Física de semiconductores

I.- Introduction

• II.- Diodos

• III.- TBJ (Transistors)

• IV.- FET

II.- Amplificador operacional

A)
B)
C)

→ Evaluation

- Exámenes - A 25%
- B 25%
- C 25%

- Proyecto Final 25%

- * Hay reposición en 1º Vuelta
- * Examen Final 2º Vuelta
- * .5 - Laboratorio
- * .5 - Investigación

* Laboratory - Reforzar conocimientos

→ References

- Boylestad Electrónica. Teoría de Circuitos.
- Neamer. Microelectrónica
- Principios de electrónica. Maluino
- The art of electronics - Paul Horowitz

→ Correo
Electrónico

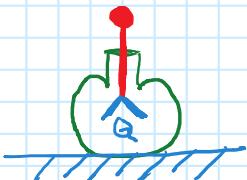
cmerriay@prodigy.net.mx

→ Extra | - Simuladores → Qucs

1.1_Introducción

Monday, August 5, 2019 8:04 AM

Historia

- Electricidad - Manifestación de la energía } Thales de Mileto (A.C)
 - William Gilbert (Inglés) propiedades de los materiales
 - ↳ El magnetismo y cuerpos magnéticos
 - Fuerza Eléctrica - FEM
 - Polo magnético
- Maquina que genera electricidad estática } 1600
 - Forma de conducir la electricidad } 1729
 - Von Kleist, resinosas (+) y vitrosas (-) } 1745
 - Botella de Leyden → Capturan la carga eléctrica } 1745
 -  1º Capacitor Eléctrico
 - Benjamin Franklin define que la electricidad es de la misma naturaleza } 1747
 - Se describe el concepto de circuito eléctrico, al descargar la botella de Leyden } 1750 - Watson (Corriente)

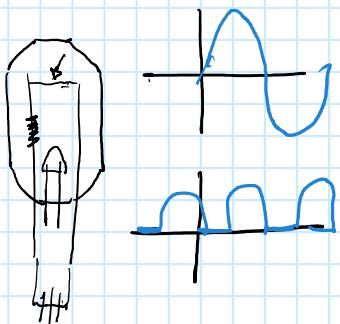
- Elementos Conductores y pila de Volta → Diferencia Potencial \Rightarrow Volts | 1800 - Alejandro Volta
- Demuestra que existe una relación entre la electricidad y el campo magnético | 1820 - Oersted
- Primer motor eléctrico | 1821 - Michael Faraday
- Describe que en un circuito eléctrico se necesita una fuente o generador, un conductor y un elemento controlador (Resistencia) | 1826 - Greg S. Ohm
- Da lugar a Ley de Ohm $\{ R = \frac{V}{I}$ | 1831 - Faraday
- Principios de inducción electromagnética
- Capacitancia en Faradios
- Se plantean las 3 Ecuaciones de Maxwell | 1868 - Maxwell
- Funda compañía eléctrica
- Inventa transformador eléctrico (1887) | 1878 - Thomas Alva Edison
-  Filamento de Carbón
- Descubre la corriente alterna
↳ Magnificación de la distribución | 1888 - Nicola Tesla
- Inventa el "diodo", coloquialmente recordado | 1904 - Fleming

- Inventa el "diodo", coloquialmente conocido como bulbo

1904 - Fleming

↳ Apartir del foco.

// Es un filamento que "Emite electrones", que se controla con una regilla.



- 1904 - Adelante | - Aparecen los inventos relacionados con electricidad

- Motor asincrono*
- Refrigeración

Hertz

- Demuestra las leyes de Maxwell
 - Sonares y Radar.
 - Televisión, Teléfono, Radio.

- Descubre la unión PN
 - ↳ Diodo semiconductor

1940 - Rosell - Ohl

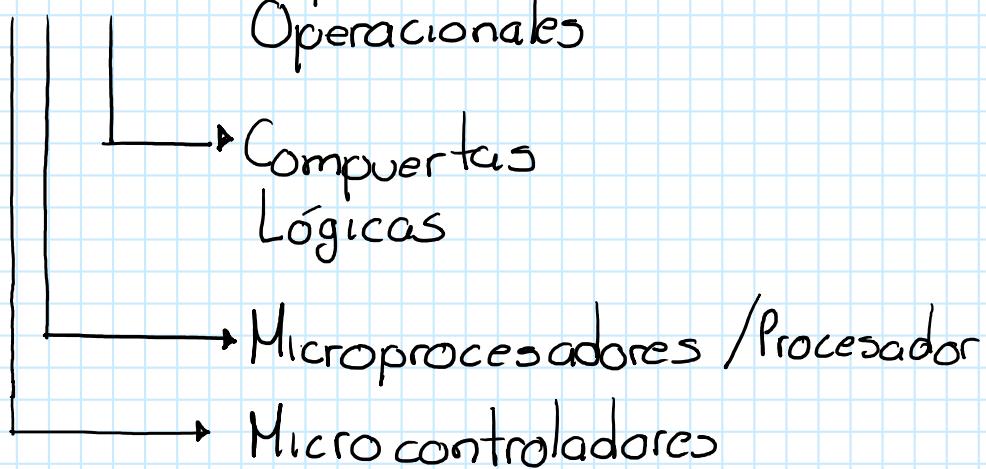
- Se inventa el transistor | 1948

TAREA
1

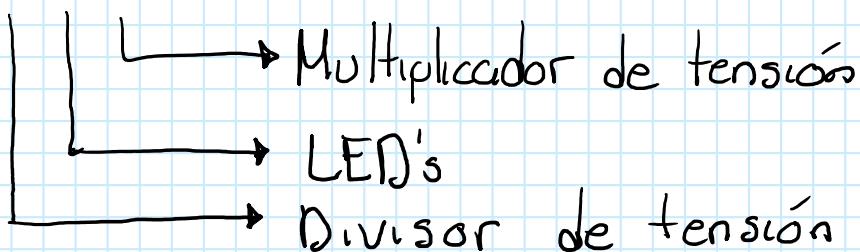
Inventos con Dispositivos

- Transistores → Amplificadores

- Transistores → Amplificadores



- Diodos → Rectificadores



- * Otros usos → Amplificadores de transistores → Generadores de señales, Comunicadores, actuando como interruptores

- M computación

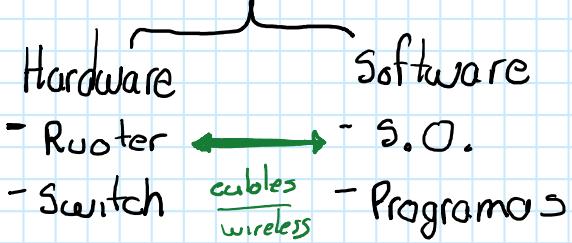
- PC
- Tablets
- Smartphones

-----> Telefonía Mobil

- Computo
- Electrónica
- Telecomunicación

} Tecnologías de la Información

- Telecomunicación]



- Educación
- Medicina
- Milicia
- Transporte
- Entretenimiento
- Comunicaciones
- Finanzas

- {
- Robots
- Instrumentación de médica
- Protesis

// Cosas futuras

- Brain to vehicle
- Super-conductores
- Computación cuántica
- A.I.

Semiconductores

- Estados de la materia
 - sólido
 - líquido
 - gaseoso
 - plasmático
- Respecto a las propiedades químicas
 - metálicos
 - no metálicos
- Clasificaciones
 - (otras)
 - masa
 - densidad
 - conductividad
 - permeabilidad
 - número atómico
- Manifestaciones de la energía
 - calor
 - ondas
 - electricidad
 - trabajo
 - luz
 - radiación (Fusión y Fisión).
 - magnetismo

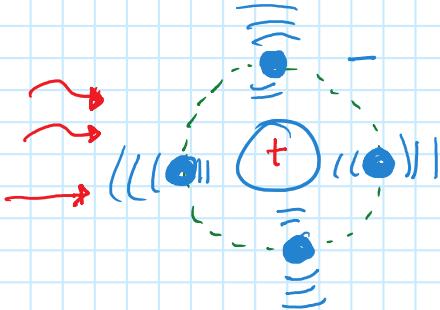
Características de un buen conductor

- Poco resistividad
 - gran capacidad de donar electrones en su última órbita.
 - Metálico *

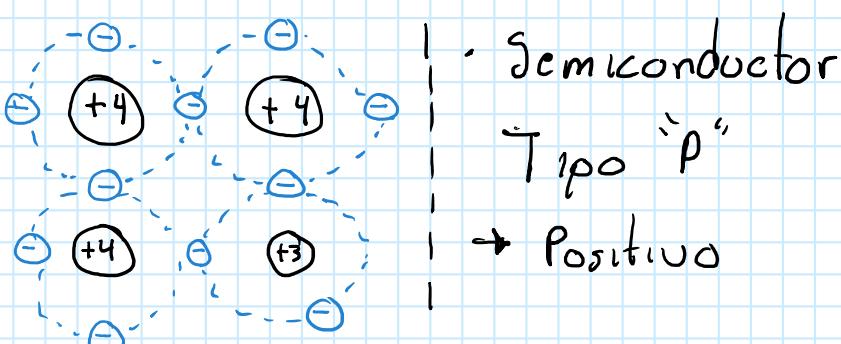
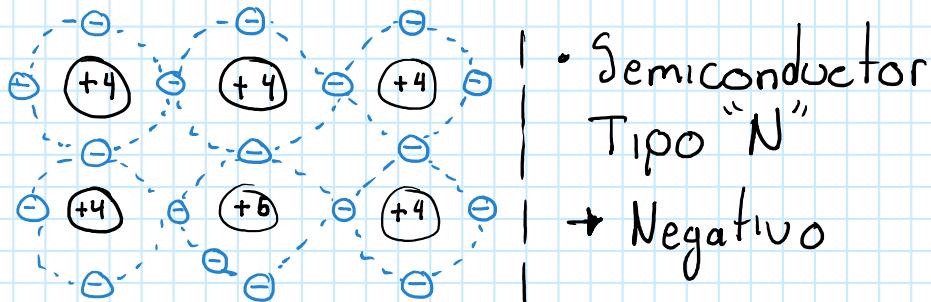
* La gran mayoría.
- Ejemplos:
 - Metal: Cu, Ag, Au
 - Compuesto: H₂O + Sales
 - Aluminio: Uso - Tensión

- Aislantes
 - Madera
 - Cerámica
 - Tantalio

- Elementos que tienen 4 electrones en su última órbita



- 1930 Russell - Las propiedades de los semiconductores
- 1940 Ohl - Proceso de dopaje*



IV] Metaloides

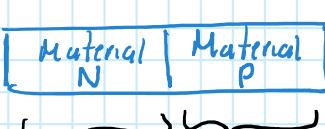
Si - Silicio → Piedra-Arena

Ge - Germanio

Sn - Estano

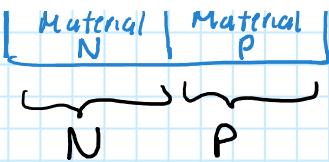
Pb - Plomo

// Se convirtió en un elemento semiconductor.



• Diodo de unión

* Dependiendo del dopaje es la con



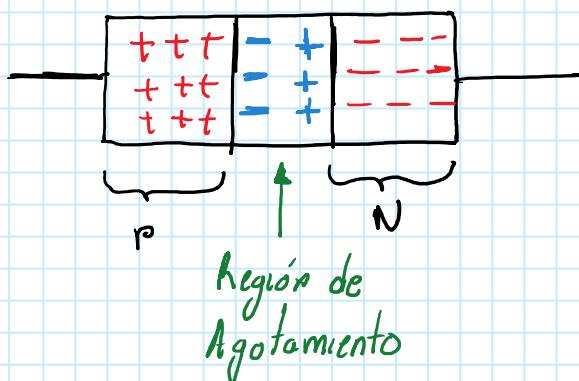
1000 UC
Unión

"repelencia de la dopaje es la conductividad.

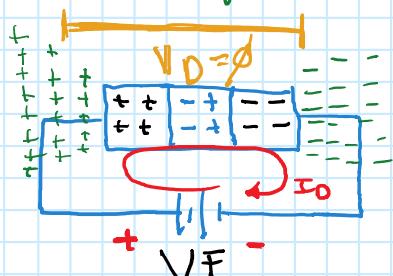
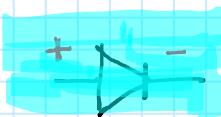
1.2_DiodoUnión*

Wednesday, August 14, 2019

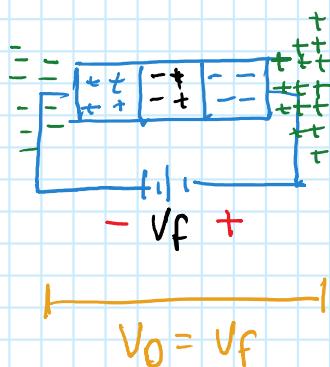
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Al hecho de agregar una fuente de voltaje se le conoce "Polarización".

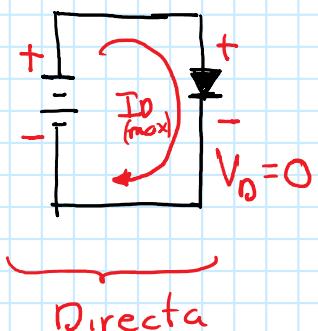


- En el caso de que el "+" esté conectado con el P y el "-" con el N del Diodo
- Habrá flujo de $\Delta = I_0 \Delta$ Polarización Directa

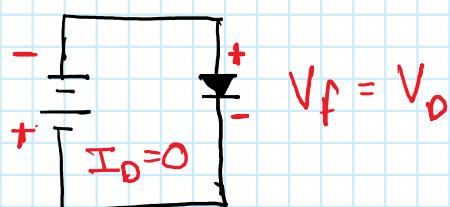


- Positivo de la fuente con el N y el negativo de la fuente con el P del Diodo
- la corriente del diodo = 0
- Polarización Inversa

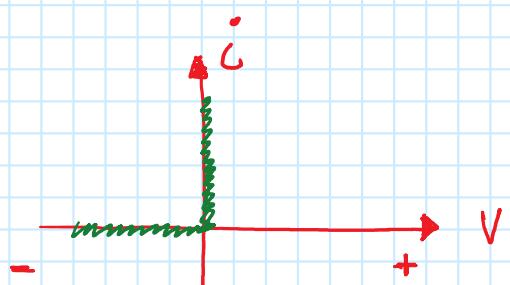
→ Nota



Directa

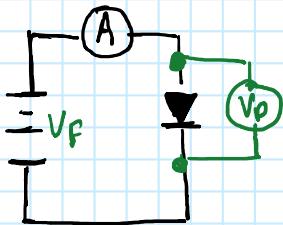


Inversa



// Comportamiento Ideal del Diodo y su respectiva representación gráfica

// Ejemplos



Al graficar el V_D , V_F , I_D observamos que la respuesta no es lineal y responde a la expresión

$$\rightarrow I_D = I_s \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

• $I_D \triangleq$ Corriente Diodo

• $I_s \triangleq$ Corriente de Portadores* minoritarios

• V_D = Voltaje en el diodo

• V_T = Voltaje térmico

$$V_T = \frac{kT}{q} \quad | \quad k \triangleq \text{Constante de Boltzman} \rightarrow 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ [J/K]}^{\circ}$$

$$| \quad T \triangleq \text{Temperatura} \rightarrow \dots \text{ [K]}^{\circ}$$

$$| \quad q \triangleq \text{Carga electrón } \rightarrow 1.609 \times 10^{-19} \text{ [C]}$$



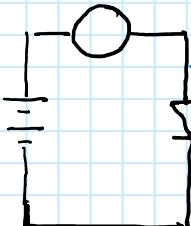
// El reacomodo y corriente interna

↳ Depende del material y dopaje.

• $I_s \rightarrow$ Germanio = 2 [\mu A]

↳ Silicio = 10 [nA]

► Equación Característica del Diodo



$$I_D = I_s \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$I_D \triangleq$ Corriente Diodo

$I_s \triangleq$ Portadores Minoritarios

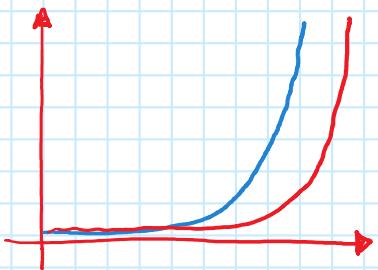
$V_D \triangleq$ Voltaje del Diodo

• $V_T = \frac{kT}{q} \quad | \quad k \triangleq \text{Constante de Boltzman} \triangleq 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{ok}} \right]$

| $T \triangleq \text{Temperatura Absoluta Ambiente} \triangleq 300 \text{ [K]}$

$$\begin{cases} T \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \text{Temperatura Absoluta Ambiente} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} 300 \text{ K} \\ q \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \text{Carga del electrón} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} 1.609 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \end{cases}$$

- Despejamos V_0 { $V_0 = V_T \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{I_S} + 1 \right)$



- // Curva característica de los diodos
- Diferencias entre el valor real y el valor teórico.

// Para corregir la diferencia entre los valores, se agregó una constante empírica en el voltaje térmico en el Voltaje Térmico (V_T), a esta se denomina eta $\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \eta$

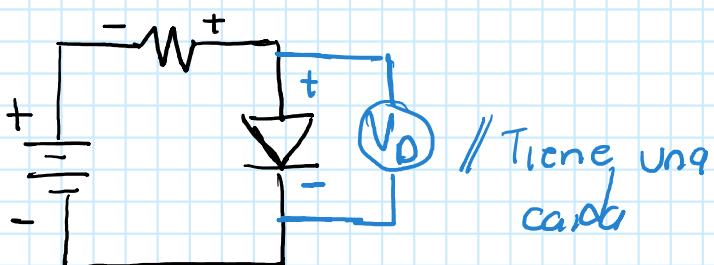
$$V'_T = \eta V_T$$

Dependerá del material

Ecuación: $I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V'_T}} - 1 \right)$

Característica: $V_D = V'_T \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{I_S} + 1 \right)$

// Modo exponencial



$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_F = I_D R + V_D \quad // \text{Incognitas}$$

$I_D = ?$
 $V_D = ?$

// La ecuación $\textcircled{2}$ podría ser

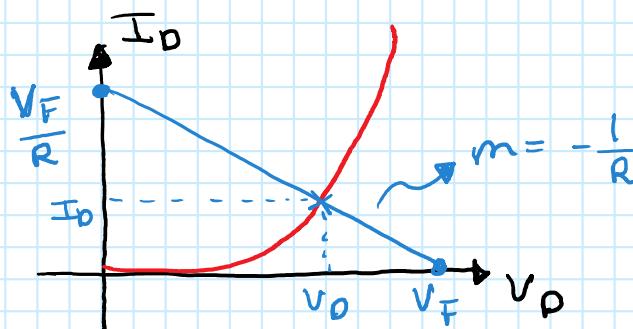
$$I_D = -\frac{1}{R} V_D + \frac{V_F}{R}$$

$$y = m \times + b$$

$$m \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$V_F \Rightarrow \frac{V_F}{R}$$

// Graficación e interpretación



$$V_D = V_T' \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{I_S} + 1 \right)$$

$$V_D = V_T' \ln \left[\left(\frac{V_F - V_D}{R} \right) \left(\frac{1}{I_S} \right) + 1 \right]$$

$$\therefore V_D = V_T' \ln \left[\frac{V_F - V_D}{R I_S} + 1 \right]$$

// Para encontrar $V_D \rightarrow$

$$\therefore V_{D,i+1} = V_T \ln \left(\frac{V_F - V_{D,i+1}}{R I_S} + 1 \right) ; V_{D,i} = 0$$

// Ejemplo

- Si $R = 150[\Omega]$ y $V_F = 5[V]$, obtener V_D y I_D
- $I_S = 10[nA]$ - $n = 2$

→ Ecuación : $V_{D,i+1} = V_T' \ln \left(\frac{V_F - V_{D,i}}{R I_S} + 1 \right)$

• $V_{D,1} = (2)(26 \times 10^{-3}) \ln \left(\frac{5 - V_{D,1}}{(150)(10 \times 10^{-9})} + 1 \right) = .78$

$V_T' = n V_T$; $V_T \triangleq 26 \times 10^{-3} [mV]$

$$\cdot V_{D_2} = (2)(26 \times 10^{-3}) \ln \left(\frac{5 - .78}{150 - 10 \times 10^{-9}} + 1 \right) = \dots$$

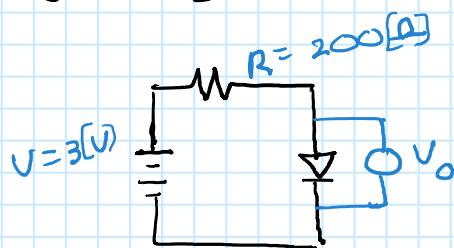
2) Ejemplo

- Para el siguiente circuito: $I_D = 500 \text{ [mA]}$
- Obtener V_o y I_D

// Ecuaciones

$$\bullet V_F = I_D R_{200} + V_D$$

$$\bullet I_D = \frac{V_F - V_D}{R_{200}}$$



$$\rightarrow V_{D_i} = (1.25)(26 \times 10^{-3}) \ln \left(\frac{3 - V_{D_i}}{(200)(500 \times 10^{-3})} + 1 \right)$$

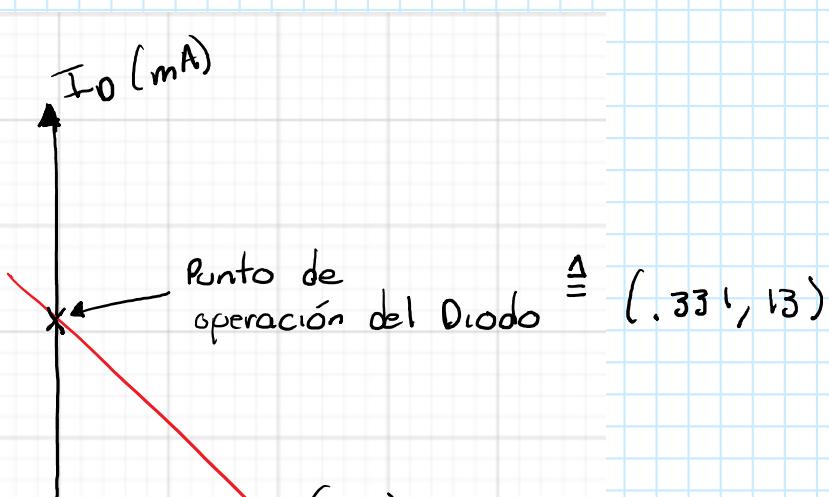
$$V_{D_1} = .333 \text{ [v]}$$

$$V_{D_2} = .331 \text{ [v]} \quad ; \quad V_{D_3} = .331 \text{ [v]} //$$

$$\rightarrow I_D = \frac{3 - .331}{200} = .013 \text{ [A]} = 13 \text{ [mA]} //$$

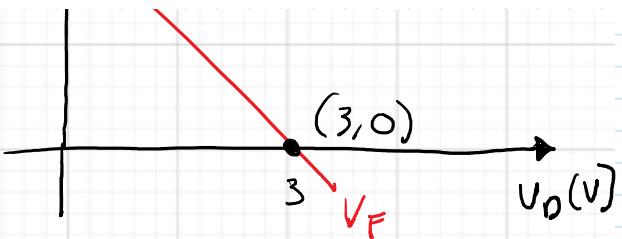
→ Apartado Gráfico

$$\begin{aligned} I_D &= -\frac{V_D}{R} + \frac{V_F}{R} = \\ &= \frac{V_F - V_D}{R} // \end{aligned}$$

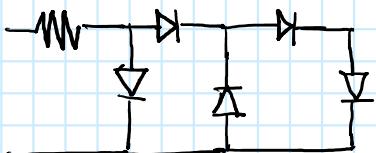


$$R \cancel{\parallel}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{R}$$



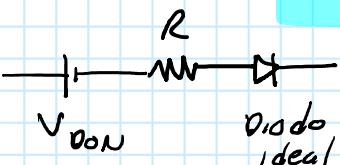
► Para circuitos complejos | Modelo Lineal



- Es complicado resolverlo por el método anterior.

- Suponemos que a máxima corriente, con el dispositivo el V_O se mantiene constante $V_O \rightarrow V_{D0N}$: Voltage ancedido Diodo

• Y se representa como:



- De tal forma que sustituimos el Diodo por su V_{D0N}

Nota: El V_{D0N} son datos dados por los fabricantes en sus hojas de datos (datasheets)

// Terminos Generales	$\cdot V_{D0N _{Silicio}} = .7 [V]$ $\cdot V_{D0N _{Germanio}} = .3 [V]$
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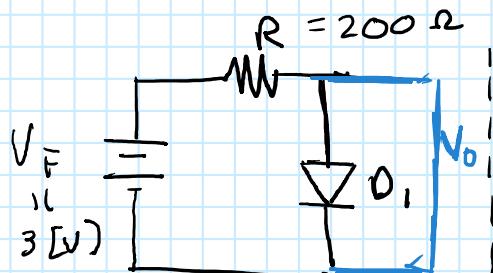
Ecuaciones Resultantes

$$\cdot V_F = I_D R + V_{D0N}$$

$$\cdot I_D = \frac{V_F - V_{D0N}}{R}$$

// Ejemplo

- Obtener el V_o del siguiente circuito



- a) $S_1 \quad I_d = 10 \text{ nA}$
 $\eta = 2$
- b) $S_1 \quad D_1 \text{ es de Silicio}$
y su $V_{D_{on}} = .7 \text{ [V]}$

→ Para a)

$$\bullet V_{D_1} = (2)(26 \times 10^{-3}) \ln\left(\frac{3 - V_{D_1}}{(10 \times 10^{-9})(200)} + 1\right) =$$

$$V_{D_1} = .739490$$

$$V_{D_2} = .724773$$

$$V_{D_3} = .725110 \text{ [V]} \cancel{\quad}$$

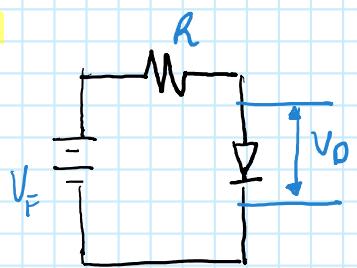
$$\bullet I_D = \frac{V_F - V_D}{R} = \frac{3 - .72511}{200} = .011374 \text{ [A]} \cancel{\quad}$$

→ Para b)

$$I_D = \frac{V_F - V_{D_{on}}}{R} = \frac{3 - .7}{200} = .011 \text{ [A]} \cancel{\quad}$$

1.3_Superposición*

Wednesday, August 21, 2019 7:29 AM



Q → Quiescent Point

Trabajo en Diodo

$$V_F = I_D R + V_0 ; \quad I_D = \frac{V_F - V_0}{R} ; \quad I_D = -\frac{V_0}{R} + \frac{V_F}{R}$$

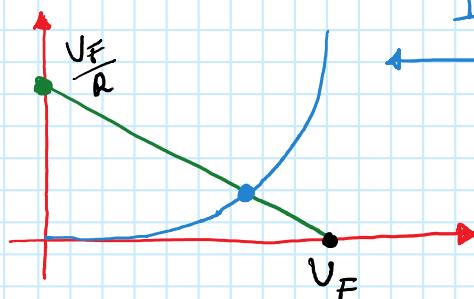
NOTA:

$$V_0 = V_F$$

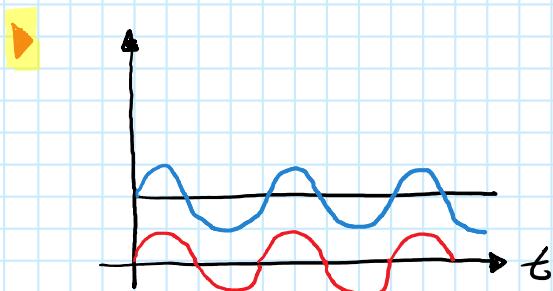
$$I_D = I_s (e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}} - 1)$$

$I_{D \min}$

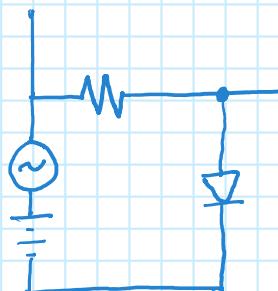
$I_{D \max}$



• Comportamiento

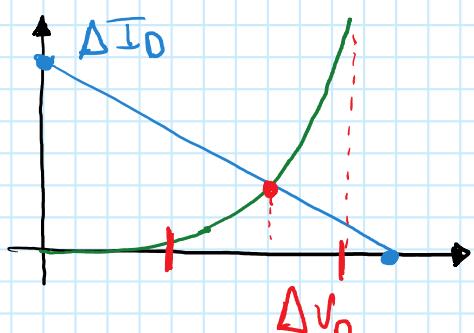


$$V_F = A \sin(\omega t)$$



- DC : - Suma de componentes
- AC :

$$I_P = V_F + A \sin(\omega t)$$



Ecuación

$$\frac{\Delta I_D}{\Delta V_0} = I_s (e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}} - 1)$$

$$= I_s e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}} - I_s$$

Es despreciable

..... $\sim \frac{V_0}{V_T}$

$$V_0 \quad - I_s e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}} - \cancel{x_0}$$

$$\therefore I_{DQ} \approx I_s e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dI_d}{dV_0} = \frac{1}{V_T} \left(I_s e^{\frac{V_0}{V_T}} \right)$$

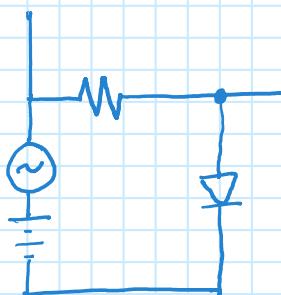
I_{DQ}

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{V_T}$$

// Inverso

$$\frac{dI_d}{dV_0} = \frac{I_{DQ}}{V_T} [V]$$

$$\left(\frac{dI_d}{dV_0} \right)^{-1} = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}} [\Omega] \rightarrow r = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}} [\Omega]$$



$$V_f = A \sin(\omega t) [V]$$

$$V_F = A [V]$$

• Diodo modelado como resistencia
(Sólo con señales pequeñas)

NOTA

CD → Letra de Molde: $V_F - A_F - \bar{J}$

AC → Letra Cursiva: V_f

→ Ejemplo

Datos	$V_f = 15 \sin(\omega t) [mV]$
	$V_F = 15 [V]$
	$R = 250 [\Omega]$

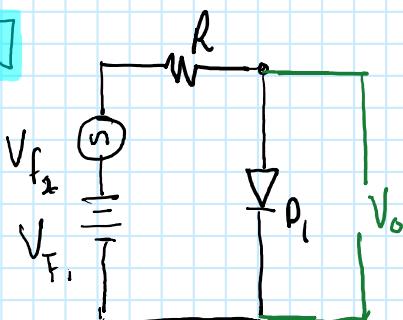
→ Calcular el V_0

$$I_d = V_F - V_f - \bar{J}$$

• Calcular el V_o

Expresión: $V_o = V_{DQ} + CA$

1]



- $D_1 \triangleq$ Dado de $\triangleq V_{D_{on}} = .7 [V]$
- $R = 250 [\Omega]$
- $V_{F_1} = 5$
- $V_{F_2} = 15 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t)$

Método Superposición

a) DC

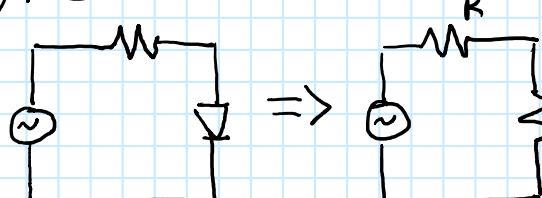


$$V_o = V_{D_{on}} = .7 [V]$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_F - V_o}{R} =$$

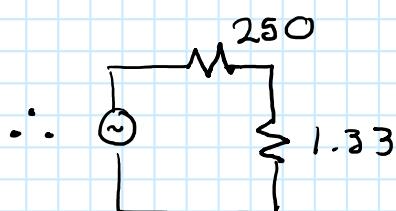
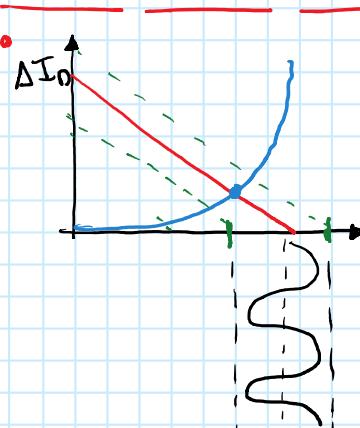
$$= \frac{5 - .7}{250} = .0172 [A]$$

b) AC



$$R_{AC} = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}}$$

$$R_{AC} = \frac{.026}{.0172} = 1.53 [\Omega]$$



$$V_o = \frac{V_{F_2} (R_{AC})}{R_{250} + R_{AC}} = \frac{(15 \times 10^{-6})(1.53)}{250 + 1.53} = 9.12 \times 10^{-8}$$

// Voltaje Total - Superposición

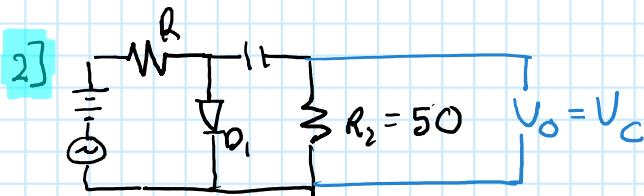
$$I_D = I_s (e^{\frac{V_o}{V_F}} - 1)$$

$$V_o = .7 + 9.12 \times 10^{-8} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) [V]$$

$$\bullet I_d = I_s (e^{\frac{V_F}{V_T}} - 1) \quad | \quad V_o = .7 + 9.12 \times 10^{-8} \sin(\omega t) [V] \quad \cancel{\text{}}$$

$$\frac{dI_d}{dV_o} = \frac{1}{V_T} I_{DQ}$$

$$r_{ac} = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}}$$



- $D_1 \rightarrow I_S = 750 [\mu A], \eta = 1.75, \omega = 10^3 \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{seg}} \right]$
- $R_1 = 250 [\Omega]$
- $R_2 = 50 [\Omega]$
- $V_{F1} = 5$
- $V_{F2} = 15 \sin \omega t [\text{mV}]$
- $C = 10 \text{ pF}$

a) DC

$$V_D = \eta V_T \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{I_S} + 1 \right) = \eta V_T \ln \left(\frac{V_F - V_D}{R I_S} + 1 \right)$$

Siempre
mismo

$$V_{D1} = (1.75) \left(\frac{26 \times 10^{-3}}{(750 \times 10^{-6}) (250)} \right) \ln \left(\frac{5 - 0}{(750 \times 10^{-6}) (250)} + 1 \right) =$$

$$V_{D2} = (\dots) \ln \left(\frac{5 - V_{D1}}{\dots} + 1 \right) = .467 [V]$$

$$V_{D3} = .439 [V]$$

$$\rightarrow I_{D3} = \frac{V_F - V_{D3}}{R} = \frac{5 - .439}{250} = .01824 [A] \quad \cancel{\text{}}$$

b) AC

$$V_T = .026 = 26 \times 10^{-3}$$

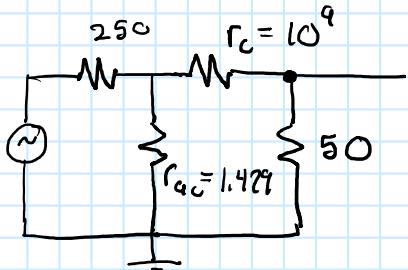
$$r_{ac} = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{.026}{.01824} = 1.4254 [\Omega] \quad \cancel{\text{}}$$

// El capacitor

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow X_C = \frac{1}{(10^3)(10 \times 10^{-12})} = 10^9 [\Omega] \cancel{\text{}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f c$$

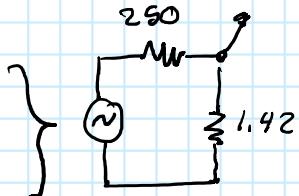
→ Sustituyendo en circuito



// Reduciendo

$$R_{C-Z} = R_C + R_2$$

$$R_{C-Z} // r_{ac} = \frac{R_{C-Z} + r_{ac}}{r_{ac} + R_{C-Z}}$$



$$V = V_{F2} \left(\frac{1.42}{250 + 1.42} \right) = \frac{(15 \times 10^{-3})(1.42)}{250 + 1.42} \approx 84.71 [\mu V]$$

$$\therefore V_{TP_1} = 84.71 \operatorname{sen} \omega t [\mu V]$$

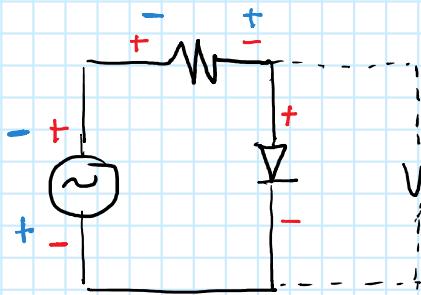
$$V = V_o = \frac{(V_{TP_1})(50 \Omega)}{(50 \Omega + 10^9)} = \frac{(84.71 \operatorname{sen} \omega t)(50 \Omega)}{(50 \Omega + 10^9)} =$$

$$= \emptyset$$

1.4_C.Recortadores

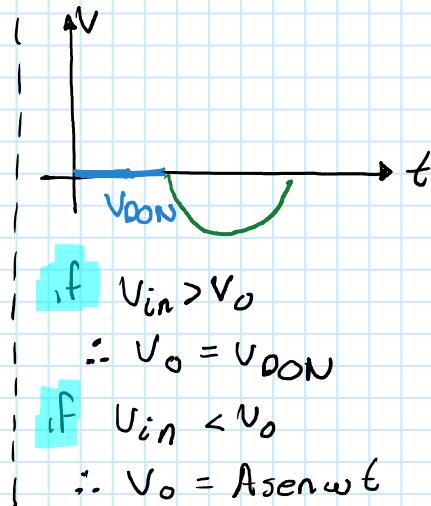
Friday, August 23, 2019 7:23 AM

Circuitos Recortadores



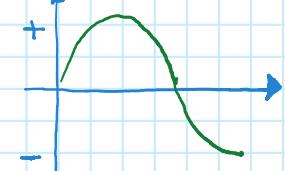
// No circula
∴ Voltaje Fuente

$$V_o = V_{D0N}$$



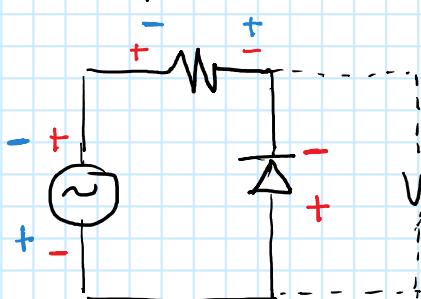
RECUERDA
(Ac)

$$V_f = A \sin \omega t [V]$$

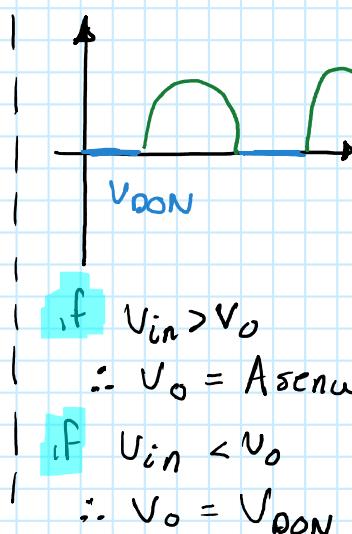


// Voltaje fuente

// Si ponemos el diodo en sentido contrario



$$V_o = V_{D0N}$$



Variables

$$V_f \triangleq \text{Voltage Final}$$

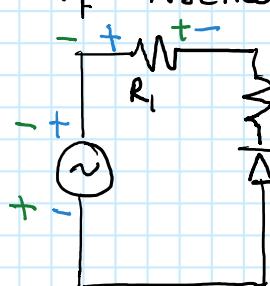
$$V_o \triangleq \text{Voltage Salida}$$

$$V_o \triangleq \text{Voltage Diodo}$$

$$V_{D0N} \triangleq \text{Voltage Diodo encendido}$$

// Con resistencia en el circuito

$$V_f = A \sin \omega t$$



$$\bullet V_f = I R_1 + I R_2 + V_D$$

$$\text{if } V_{in} > V_o$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_f$$

// Diodo polarizado en inversa
∴ Diodo abierto ∴ Vf

$$\bullet V_f = V_D + V_D \perp I$$

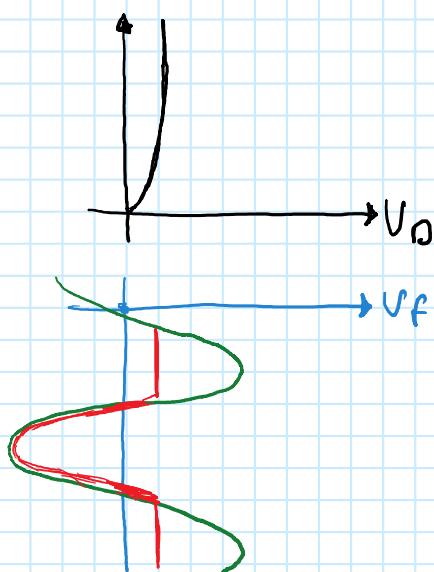
\therefore Diodo abierto $\therefore V_F$

$$V_F = IR_1 + IR_2 + V_D$$

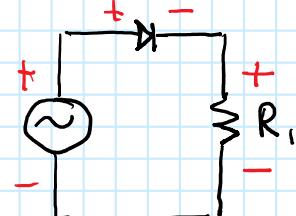
$$I = \frac{V_F - V_D}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow V_o = IR_2 + V_{D_{ON}}$$

$$\therefore V_o = \left(\frac{V_F - V_D}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + (-V_{D_{ON}})$$

// Curva característica del Diodo

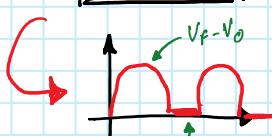


► d) ¿Qué pasa en este caso?



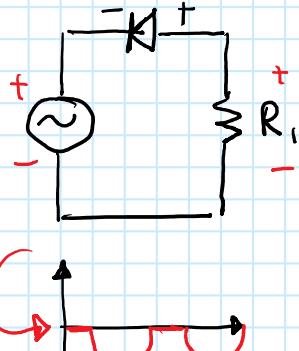
$$V_F = V_o + IR_1$$

- Si conduce

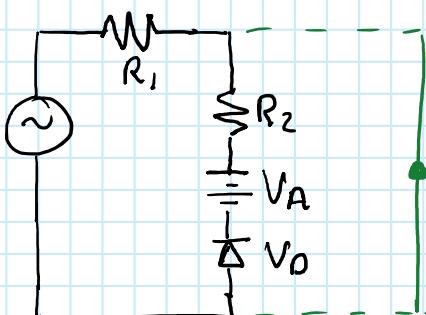


$$V_o = IR_1$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_F - V_D$$



// Con otra fuente



$$V_F = IR_1 + IR_2 + V_A + V_o$$

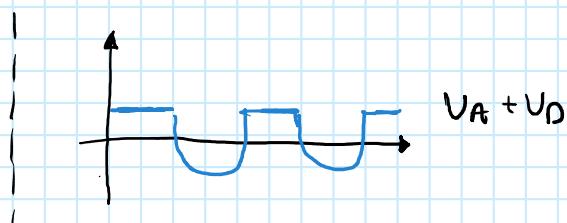
$$I = \frac{V_F - V_A - V_o}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\rightarrow V_o = IR_2 + V_A + V_D$$

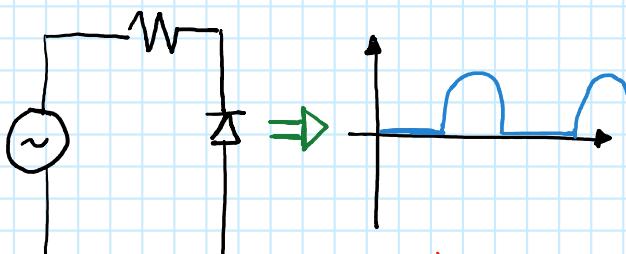
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow V_O &= IR_2 + V_A + V_D \\ &= \left(\frac{V_f - V_A - V_D}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + V_A + V_D \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore V_O = \left(\frac{V_f}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + \left(-\frac{V_A + V_D}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + V_A + V_D$$

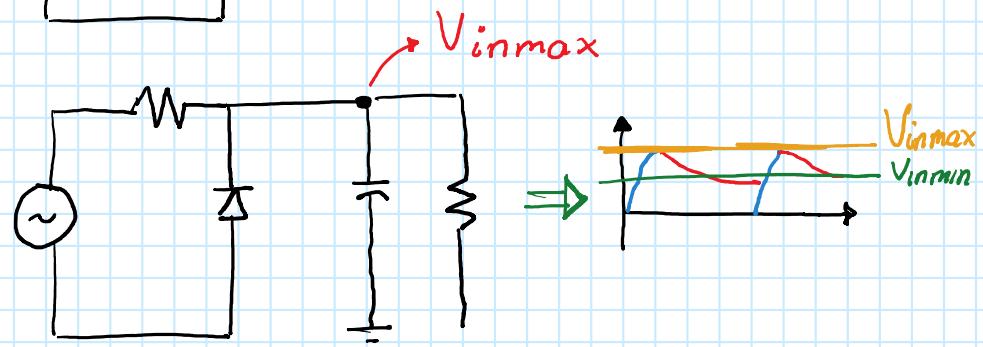
- Parte Gráfica



- $\omega = A \sin \omega t$



- We want to change signal



- $V_{inmin} = V_{inmax} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ $\tau = RC \triangleq \text{Constante de tiempo}$

Para un V_{inmax}

$$V_{inmax} = 5RC$$

V_{inmax}

// Linearizando la ecuación y despejando C

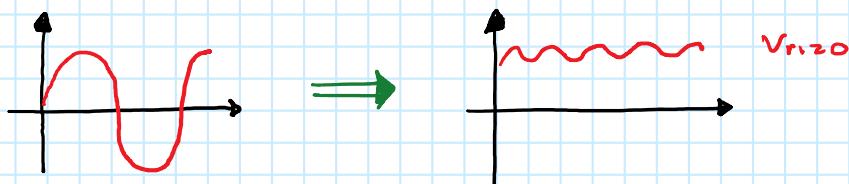
$$C = \frac{V_{inmax}}{(V_{inmax} - V_{inmin}) R f}$$

$\therefore C \rightarrow \infty$

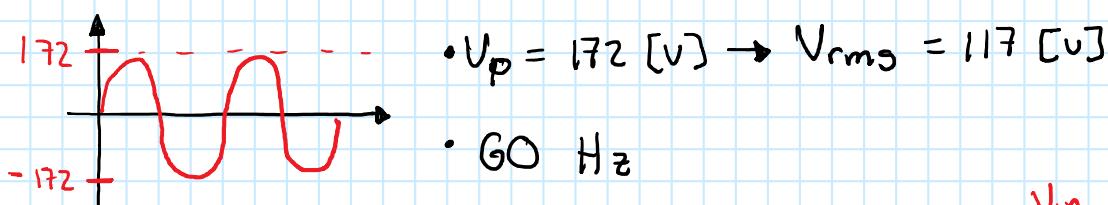
frecuencia

- Puede concluirse que entonces $V_{in\min}$ no puede ser igual a $V_{in\max}$

NOTA | Voltaje de $\leftarrow V_{in\max} - V_{in\min}$
 r_{120}



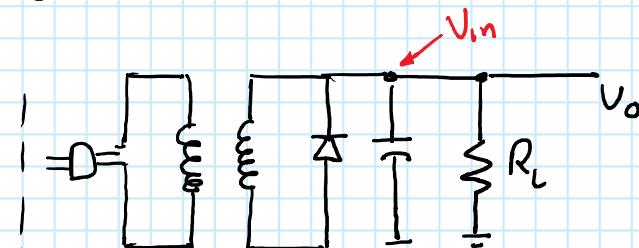
Caso real



- Fuente de alimentación no regulada

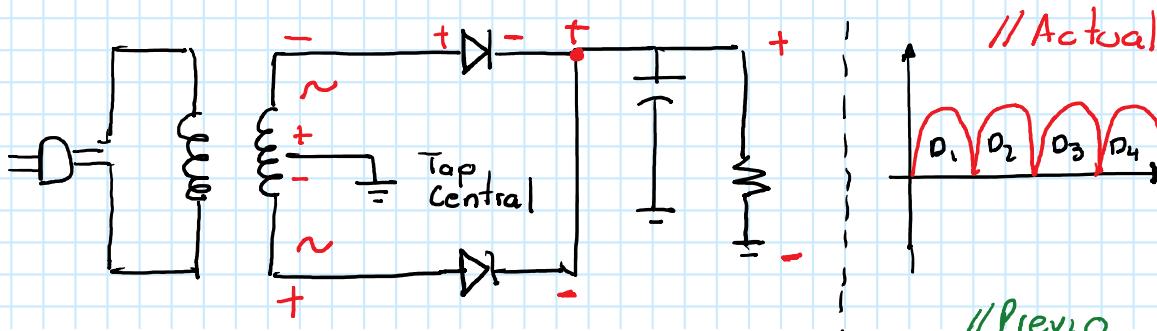
$$C = \frac{U_{in\max}}{(U_{in\max} - U_{in\min}) R_L F}$$

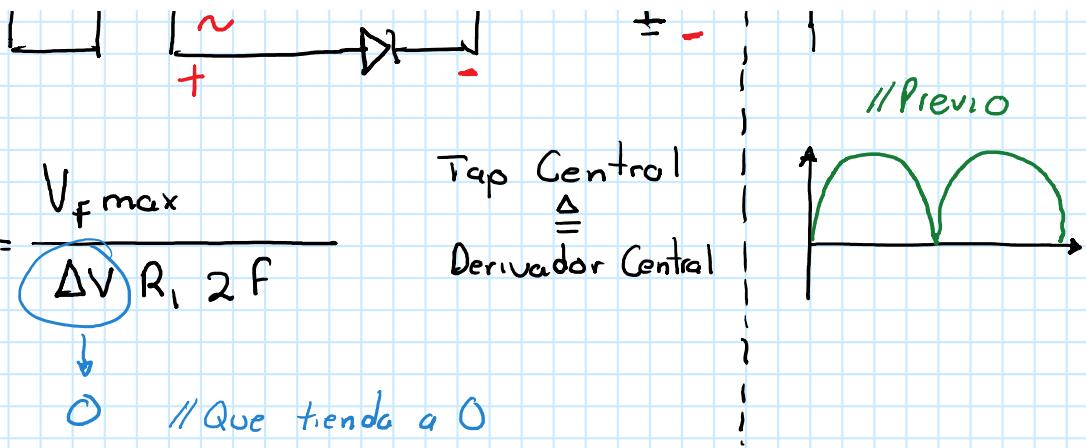
$\uparrow 60 \text{ Hz}$



Rectificador
de media onda

- Disminuir el tamaño \rightarrow Aumentamos la frecuencia \rightarrow lo hacemos con diodos

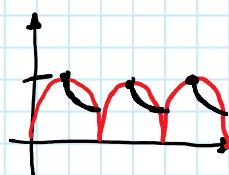
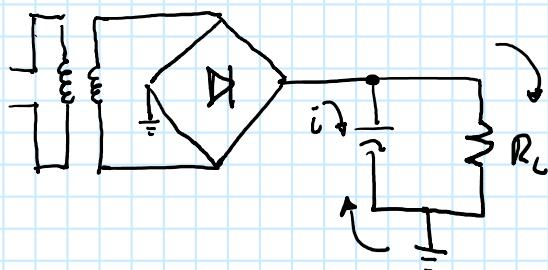




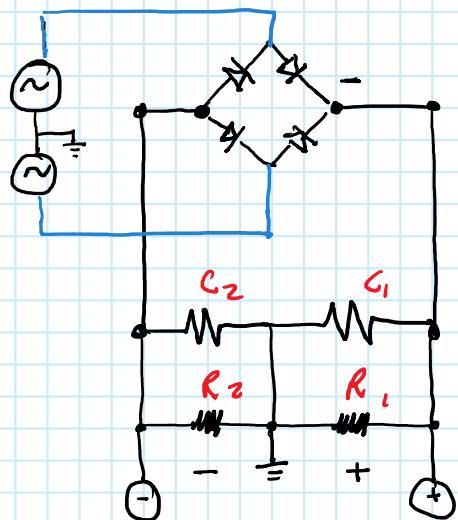
1.5_circuitoSujetador

Friday, August 30, 2019 7:42 AM

► Fuente de Diodos

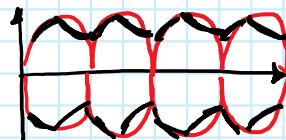


// De tap Central



NOTA:

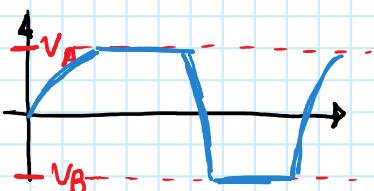
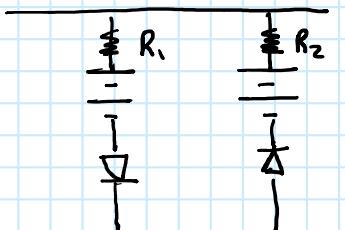
- 2 diodos \rightarrow sólo positivo
- Puente de diodos \rightarrow Ambos Lados



Voltaje de RL

$$C = \frac{U_{f\max}}{(V_{f\max} - V_{f\min}) f R_1}$$

► Aplicaciones



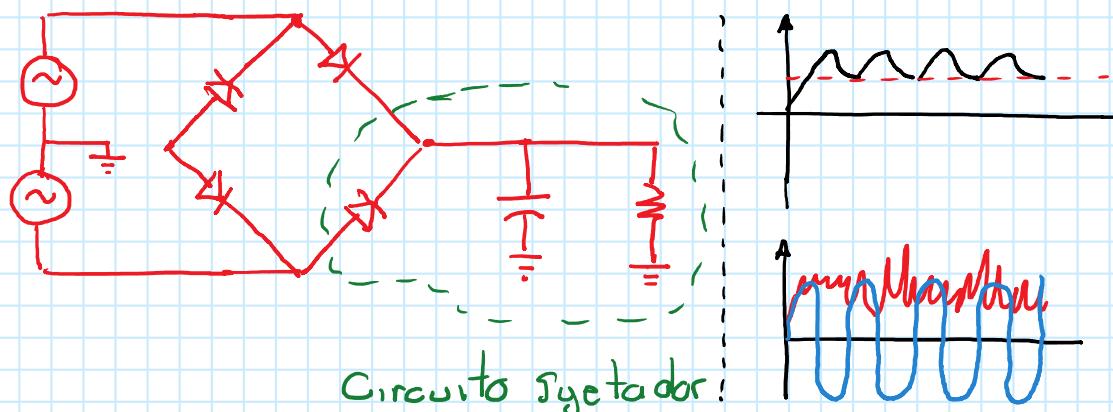
SEÑAL CUADRADA

if $U_{in} > U_A + V_D$,

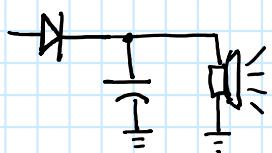
$$\text{if } U_{in} > U_A + V_D, \\ \therefore U_0 = V_A + V_D,$$

$$\text{if } V_B + V_{D2} < V_{in} < U_A + V_D, \\ \therefore U_0 = A \sin(\omega t)$$

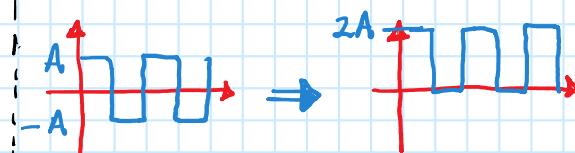
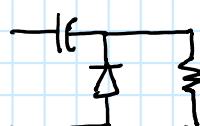
► Circuito Sujetador (De pico)



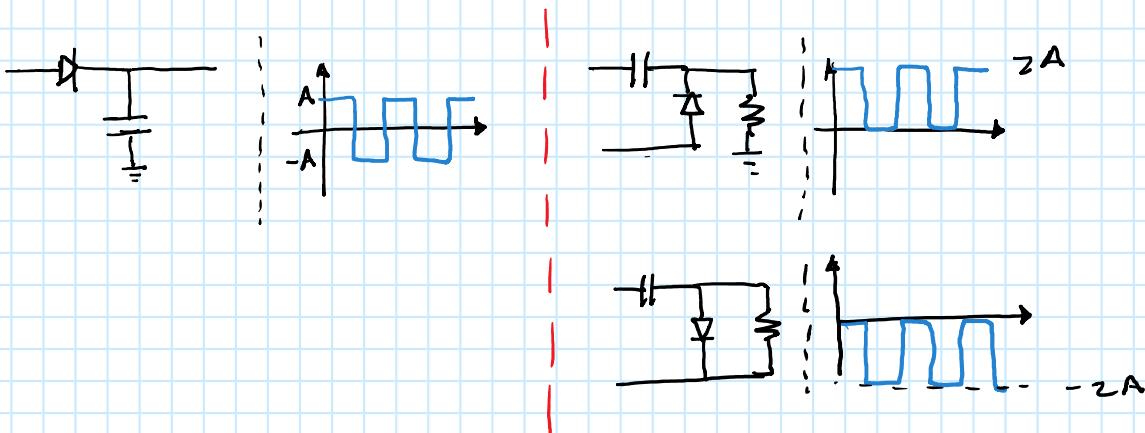
Demodulador A.M.



¿Qué hace?

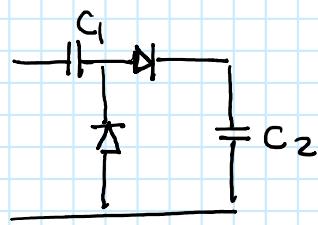


► Sujetador de Pico



- Depende de R_A
Si, $R_L \rightarrow \emptyset$
-

- Con los circuitos anteriores se construyen los Duplicadores y/o Multiplicadores de Voltaje.



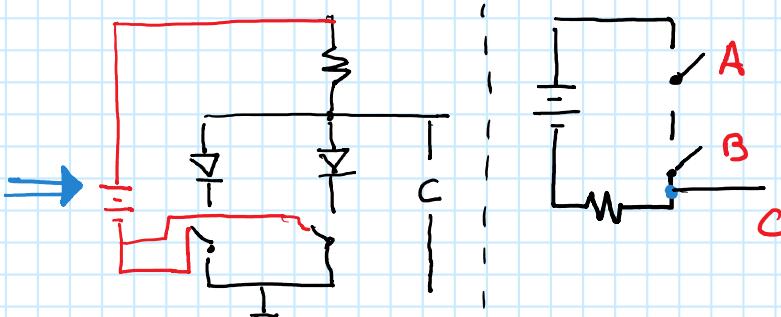
► Circuito Recortador Sojetador

-
-

► Circuitos Lógicos

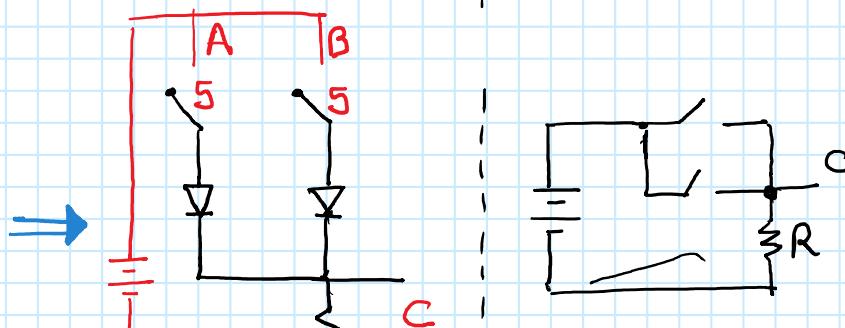
AND

B	A	C
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

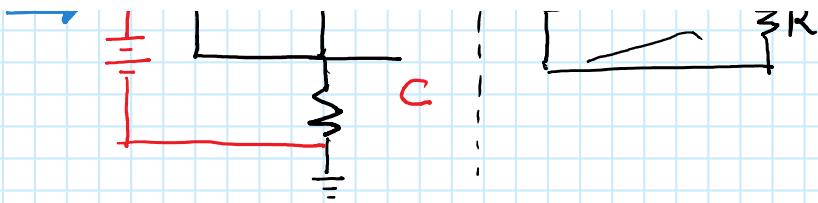


OR

B	A	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1



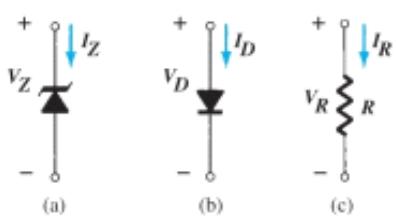
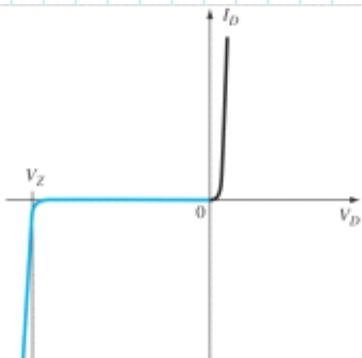
0 1 | |
| 0 | |
| | | |



2.1_Zener

Monday, September 2, 2019 7:29 AM

► Diodos y Voltaje Zener

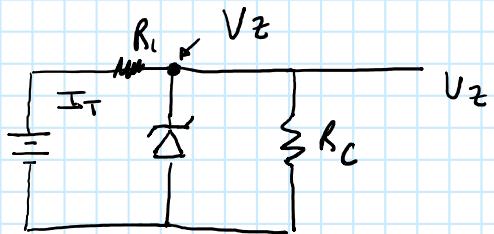


Dirección de conducción: (a) Diodo Zener; (b) diodo semiconductor; (c) elemento resistivo.

- La región Zener tiene una dirección opuesta a la de un diodo polarizado en directa

- Figuras o elementos representativos de algunos elementos de conducción

► Circuito Regulador Zener



$$I_T = I_Z + I_{R_L} \quad (1)$$

$$V_F = I_T R_L + V_Z \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore R_L = \frac{V_F - V_Z}{I_T} \quad (3)$$

// Sustituyendo 1 en 3

$$R_L = \frac{V_F - V_Z}{I_Z + I_{R_L}} \rightarrow I_{R_L} = \frac{V_Z}{R_L}$$

→ Posibilidades en circuito Zener

a) $U_{in} = \text{cte}$, $I_{in} = \text{cte}$ } • $U_{in\max}; I_{R\max}; I_{Z\min}$

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) $U_{in} = cte$, $I_{in} = cte$ | $\cdot U_{in\max}, I_{R\max}, I_{z\min}$ |
| b) $U_{in} \neq cte$, $I_{in} = cte$ | $\cdot U_{in\min}, I_{R\min}, I_{z\max}$ |
| c) $U_{in} = cte$, $I_{in} \neq cte$ | $\therefore R_{lmax} = \frac{U_{F\min} - U_z}{I_{z\min} + I_{L\max}}$ |
| d) $U_{in} \neq cte$, $I_{in} \neq cte$ | |

• Considerando a

$$I_{z\min} = 10\% I_{z\max}$$

$$\bullet R_{lmax} = \frac{U_{F\min} - U_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{L\max}}$$

$$\bullet R_{lmin} = \frac{U_{F\max} - U_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{L\min}}$$

// Despejando a $I_{z\max}$

$$\frac{U_{F\min} - U_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{L\max}} = \frac{U_{F\max} - U_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{L\min}}$$

$$(I_{z\max} + I_{L\min})(U_{F\min} - U_z) = (U_{F\max} - U_z)(I_{z\max} + I_{L\max})$$

•
:

$$I_{z\max}(U_{F\min} - U_z - .1U_{F\max} + .1U_z) =$$

$$I_{L\min}(U_z - U_{F\min}) + I_{L\max}(U_{F\max} - U_z)$$

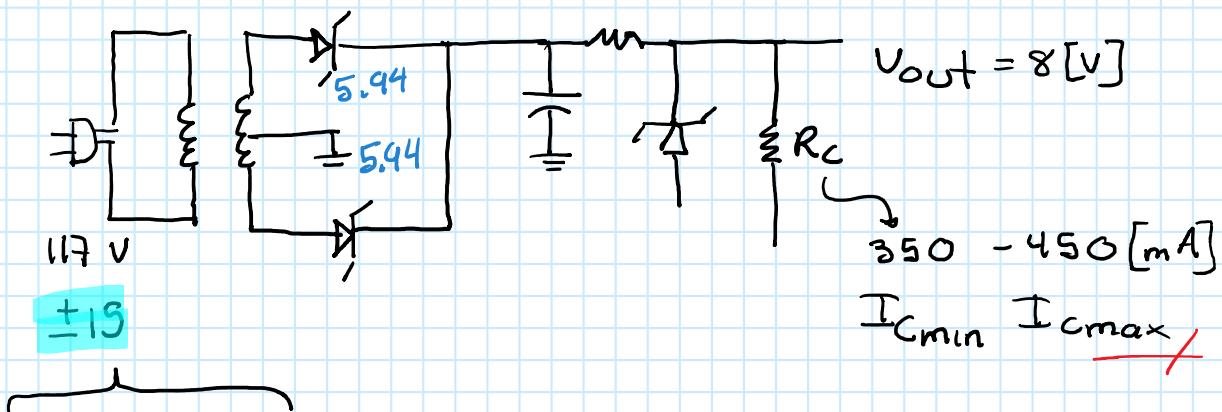
$$\therefore I_{z\max} = \frac{I_{L\min}(U_z - U_{F\min}) + I_{L\max}(U_{F\max} - U_z)}{U_{F\min} - .9U_z - .1U_{F\max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_L = \frac{U_{F\max} - U_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{z\min}}$$

2.2_Fuente Alimentación*

Wednesday, September 11, 2019 7:25 AM

- Diseñar una fuente de alimentación con 8 [V] con un diodo zener y se alimenta de 117 V_{rms} ± 5 V y alimentar con carga que varía de 350 a 450 [mA]



$$V_{f_{min}} = 117 - (117 \times 0.15) \quad V_{f_{max}} = 117 + (117 \times 0.15) =$$

$$= 99.45 \text{ [Vrms]} \quad = 134.45 \text{ [Vrms]}$$

$V_{in_{min}} = V_{in} \quad V_{in(\%)} = \text{CARÉ}$

$$= 8 \text{ V} + (8 \times 0.2) = ; \quad V_{in_{min}} = V_{pico_{min}}$$

$$= 9.6 \text{ [Vrms]} \quad \therefore V_{rms} = \frac{V_{pico_{min}}}{\sqrt{2}} = 6.79$$

// Tap Central

$$\therefore V_{pico_{min}} | 6.79 \times 2 = 13.58 \text{ [Vrms]}$$

// Relación Transformación

$$n = \frac{99.45^*}{13.58} = 7.37 \text{ [Vrms]}$$

// Sin Tap Central (Extra)

$$n = \frac{99.45^*}{6.79} = \dots \text{ [Vrms]}$$

$$1) V_{\text{picomax}}$$

$$* V_{f\min}$$

$$V_{\text{picomax}} = \frac{V_{f\max}}{n} = \frac{134.45}{7.37} = 18.36 \text{ [Vrms]}$$

$$V_{\text{picomax}} = \left(\frac{18.36}{2} \right) (\sqrt{2}) = 12.99 \text{ [Vp max]}$$

$$\begin{cases} \therefore V_{in\max} = 12.99 \text{ [Vp]} \\ V_{in\min} = 9.6 \text{ [Vp]} \\ I_{c\max} = 450 \text{ [mA]} \\ I_{c\min} = 350 \text{ [mA]} \end{cases}$$

$$I_z = I_{c\min} (V_z - V_{f\min}) + I_{c\max} (V_{f\max} - V_z)$$

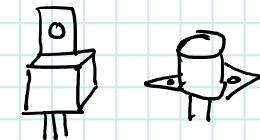
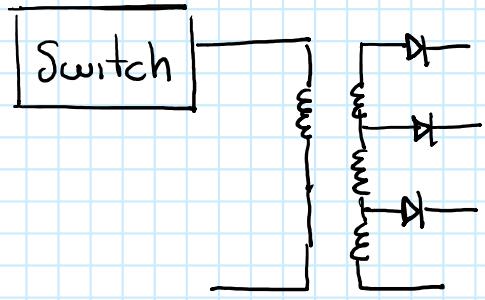
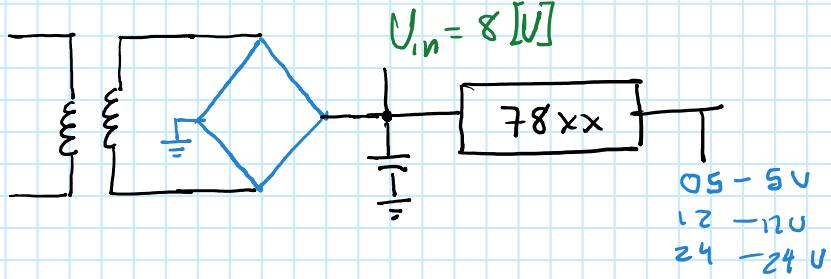
$$V_{f\min} - .9 \textcircled{V_z} - .1 V_{f\max}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ V_{out} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet I_{z\max} &= \frac{(350 \times 10^{-3})(8 - 9.6) + (450 \times 10^{-3})(12.99 - 8)}{9.6 - (.9)(8) - (0.1)(12.99)} = \\ &= 1.53 \text{ [A]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet R_i = \frac{V_{f\max} - V_z}{I_{z\max} + I_{z\min}} = \frac{12.99 - 8}{1.53 + 350 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.65 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (V_{f\max} - V_z) I_T = (12.99 - 8)(1.53 + 350 \times 10^{-3}) = \\ &= 9.37 \text{ [Watts]} \end{aligned}$$



RESUMEN

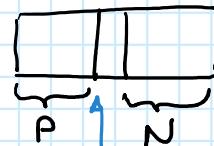
Wednesday, September 18, 2019 8:07 PM

► Metáloides

- Si - Silicio
 - Ge - Germanio
 - Sn - Estano
 - Pb - Plomo
- Semi-Conductores

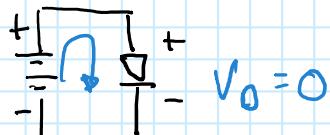
• Diodo de Unión

↳ Depende del dopaje es la actividad



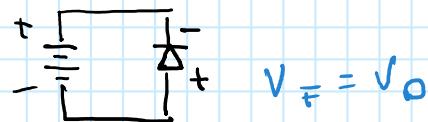
Región Agotamiento

- Polarización = Flujo de Directa Corriente



I_{Dmax}

- Polarización = Corriente del diodo



$V_F = V_0$

► Comportamiento Diodo

$$I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

- $I_D \triangleq$ Corriente Diodo

$V_t \triangleq$ Voltaje Térmico

- $I_S \triangleq$ C. Componentes Minoritarios

$$V_T = \frac{kT}{q}$$

- $V_D \triangleq$ Voltaje del diodo

$$k \triangleq C. \text{Boltzmann} = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \left[\frac{J}{K} \right]$$

$$T \triangleq \text{Temperatura} = 26 \times 10^{-3} [K]$$

$$q \triangleq \text{Carga electrón} = 1.609 \times 10^{-19} [C]$$

I Forma despejada

$$V_D = V_T \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{I_S} + 1 \right)$$

$$V_T' = \eta V_T = (\eta)(26 \times 10^{-3})$$

// U_{D,odo} con iteraciones

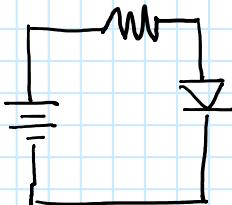
$$V_{D,i+1} = V_T \ln \left(\frac{V_F - V_{D,i+1}}{I_S R} + 1 \right)$$

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

// Versiones Complejas

$$V_F = I_D R + V_{D,ON}$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_F - V_{D,ON}}{R}$$



$$m = -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$b = -\frac{V_F}{R}$$

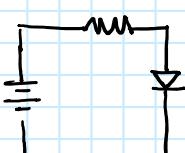
► Método de Superposición

$$r_{AC} = \frac{V_T}{I_{dQ}}$$

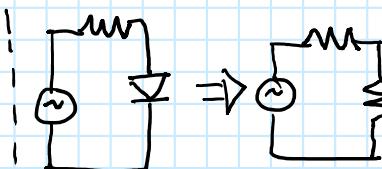
Diodo modelado como resistencia

NOTA: Sirve para AC

► AC g DC

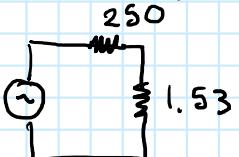


$$I_D = \frac{V_F - V_{D,ON}}{R}$$
$$= \frac{5 - .7}{250} = .017 [A]$$



$$r_{AC} = \frac{.026}{.017} = 1.53 [\Omega]$$

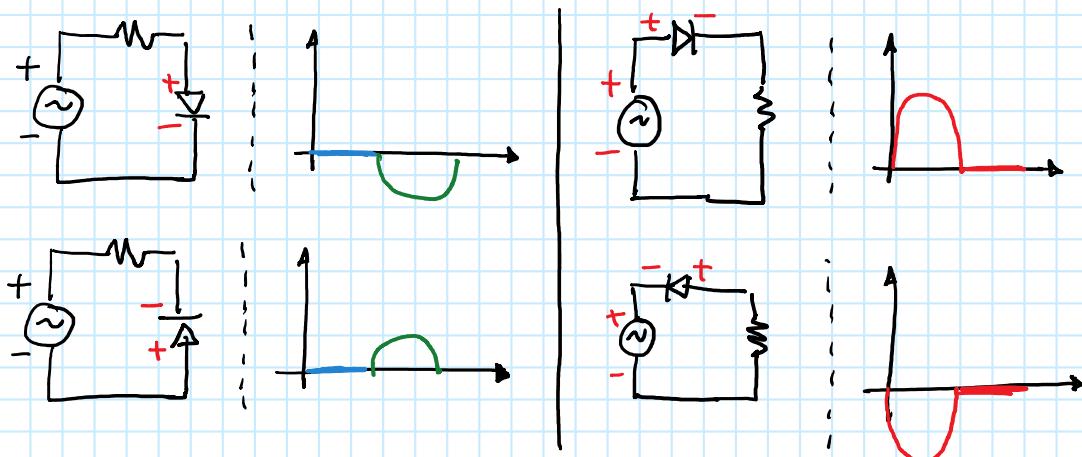
$$\therefore \boxed{V_o = V_F / (R_{AC})} = 15 \times 10^{-6} / 1.53$$

• 

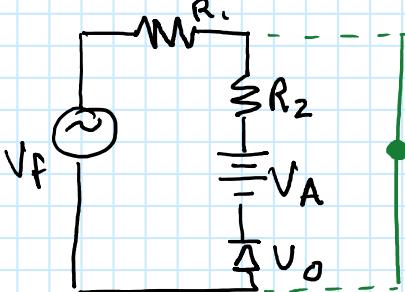
$$V_o = \frac{V_{f2} (R_{ac})}{R_{250} + R_{ac}} = \frac{15 \times 10^{-6} (1.53)}{251.53} = 9.12 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= [.] + 9.12 \times 10^{-8} \sin \omega t [v]$$

► Circuitos Recortadores



► Con otra fuente ¿d?



$$\bullet V_f = I R_1 + I R_2 + V_A + V_o$$

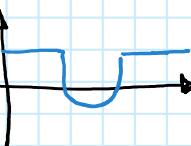
$$I = \frac{V_f - V_A - V_o}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\bullet V_o = I R_2 + V_A + V_o$$

$$= \left(\frac{V_f - V_A - V_o}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + V_A + V_o$$

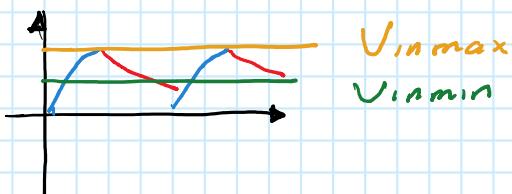
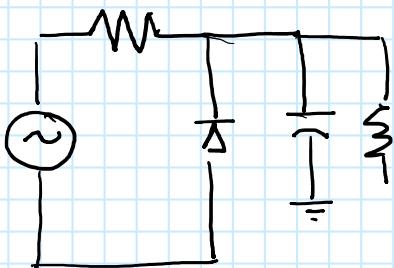
$$\bullet V_o = \left(\frac{V_f}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + \left(\frac{-V_A - V_o}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2 + V_A + V_o$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_A + V_o$$



► Circuitos Rectificadores

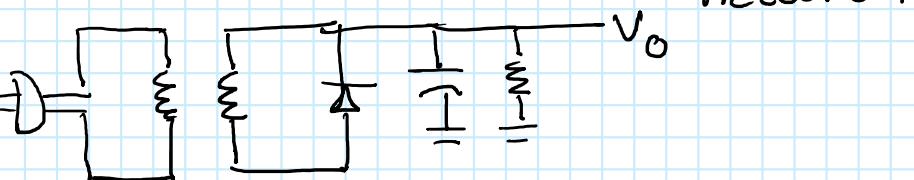
Circuitos Rectificador



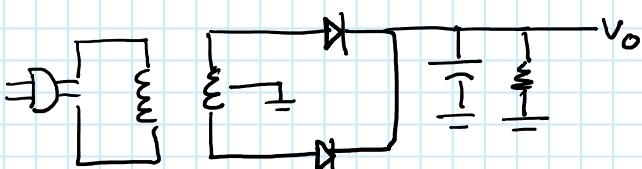
$$V_{inmin} = V_{inmax} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad \tau = RC \stackrel{\Delta}{=} Ct. \text{ Tiempo}$$

Versión
Linearizada
(Media Onda)

$$C = \frac{V_{inmax}}{(V_{inmax} - V_{inmin}) R f}$$



Con Tap
Central



$$C = \frac{V_{inmax}}{V_{inmax} - V_{inmin} R 2f}$$

NOTA :

Disminuir t_{RC} \rightarrow Aumenta frecuencia \rightarrow Lo hacemos con diodos

Voltaje V_{R2O}

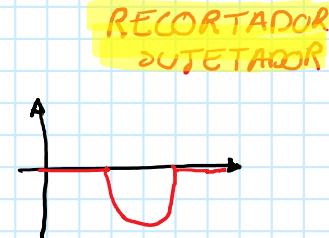
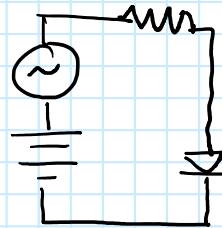
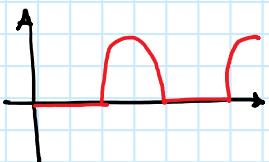
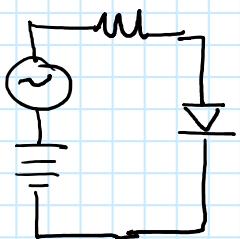
$$V_{R2O} = V_{inmax} - V_{inmin}$$

Circuitos Sujetaldores

$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{2}}$$

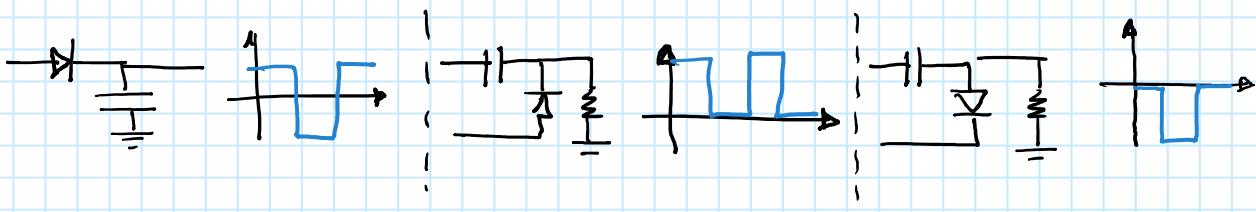
RECORTADOR
SUJETADOR

$\frac{V_o}{V_s}$

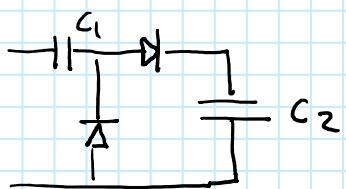


RECORTADOR
CLIPPER

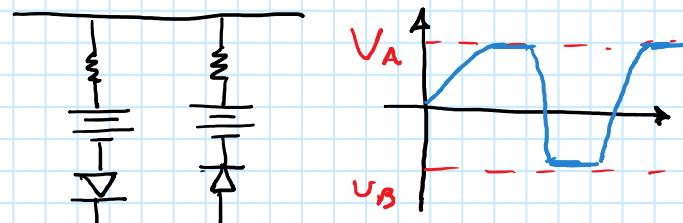
Sujetador Pico



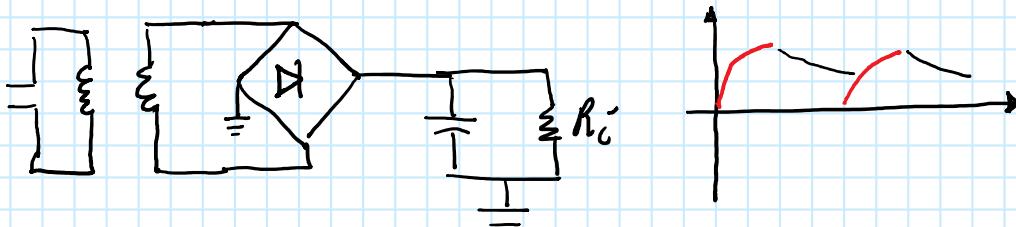
Multiplicadores



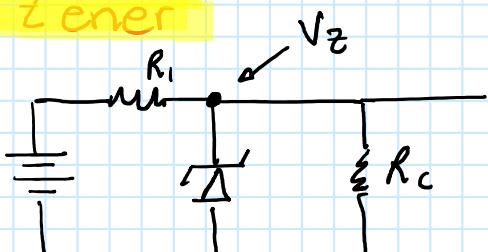
Señal Cuadrada



Puente Diodos



Zener



$$R_L = \frac{V_F - V_Z}{I_Z + I_{RC}}$$

$$I_{RC} = \frac{V_Z}{R_C}$$

$$R_{L\max} = \frac{V_{F\min} - V_Z}{T_{\min} - T}$$

// Considerando

$$\frac{1}{T_{\min}} = 10^9 \cdot T_{\max}$$

$$R_{i\max} = \frac{V_{F\min} - V_Z}{I_{Z\min} + I_{C\max}} \quad // \text{Considerando}$$

$$I_{Z\min} = 10\% I_{Z\max}$$

$$R_{i\max} = \frac{V_{I\min} - V_Z}{(1)I_{Z\max} + I_{C\max}} \quad | \quad R_{i\min} = \frac{V_{I\max} - V_Z}{I_{Z\max} + I_{C\min}}$$

$$I_{Z\max} = \frac{I_{C\min}(V_Z - V_{F\min}) + I_{C\max}(V_{F\max} - V_Z)}{V_{F\min} - (1)V_Z - (-1)V_{F\max}}$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_{F\max} - V_Z}{I_{Z\max} + I_{i\min}}$$