



วิศวลาดกระปัง
ต้องเป็นหนึ่ง
และเป็นที่พึงของสังคม

Diodes and Applications

- Diodes and Applications
- 2-1 Diode Operation
- 2-2 Voltage-Current (V-I) Characteristics
- 2-3 Diode Models
- 2-4 Half-Wave Rectifiers
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- 2-6 Power Supply Filters and Regulators
- 2-7 Diode Limiters and Clampers
- 2-8 Voltage Multipliers
- 2-9 The Diode Datasheet
- 2-10 Troubleshooting

AC → DC.

กฎ $(U_{DC} = U_{AC} + I_{AC}R)$

THE PN JUNCTION

- When you take a block of silicon and dope part of it with a **trivalent impurity** and the other part with a **pentavalent impurity**, a boundary called the pn junction is formed between the resulting **p-type** and **n-type** portions. The pn junction is the basis for diodes, certain transistors, **solar cells**, and other devices, as you will learn later.

V_{E-3}

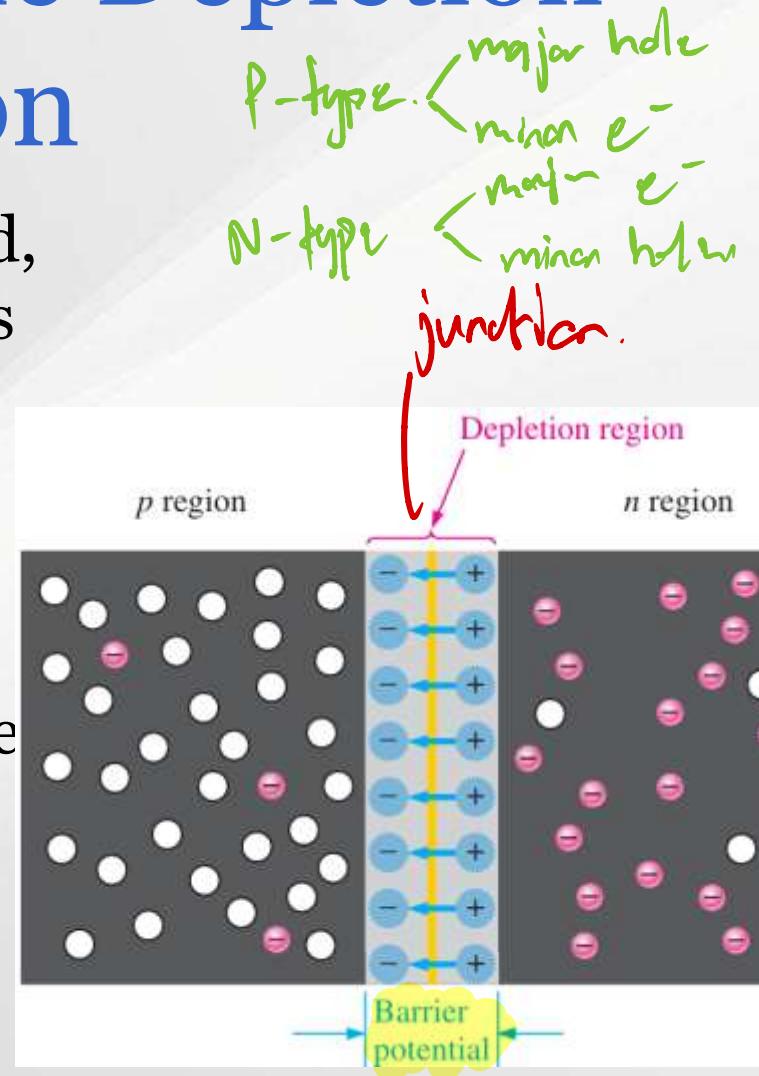
V_{E-5}

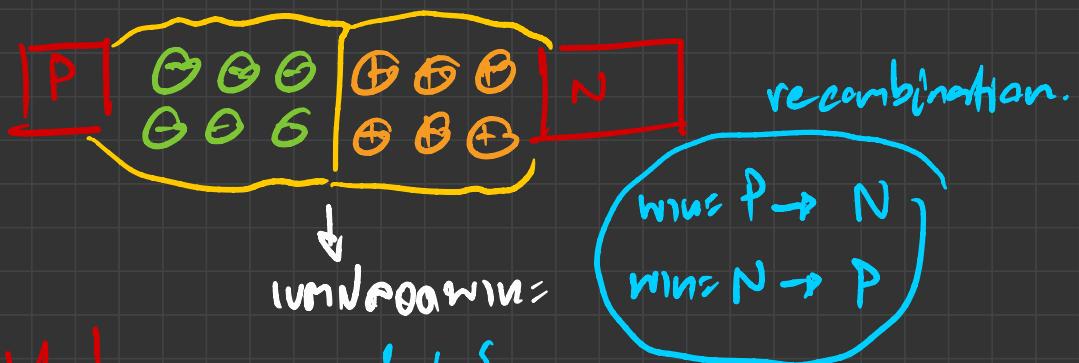
ເຕັມ N, P
ດົວ
ພ

1 mWatt
56 M Vm.

Formation of the Depletion Region

- When the pn junction is formed, the *n* region loses free electrons as they diffuse across the junction.
- The *p* region loses holes as the electrons and holes combine.
- The term depletion refers to the fact that the region near the pn junction is depleted of charge carriers (electrons and holes) due to diffusion across the junction.





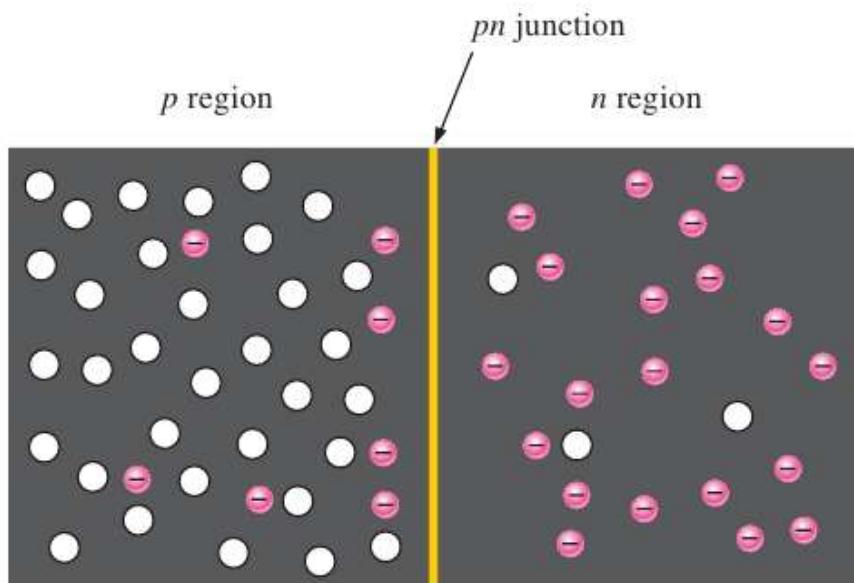
recombination.

wins $P \rightarrow N$
wins $N \rightarrow P$

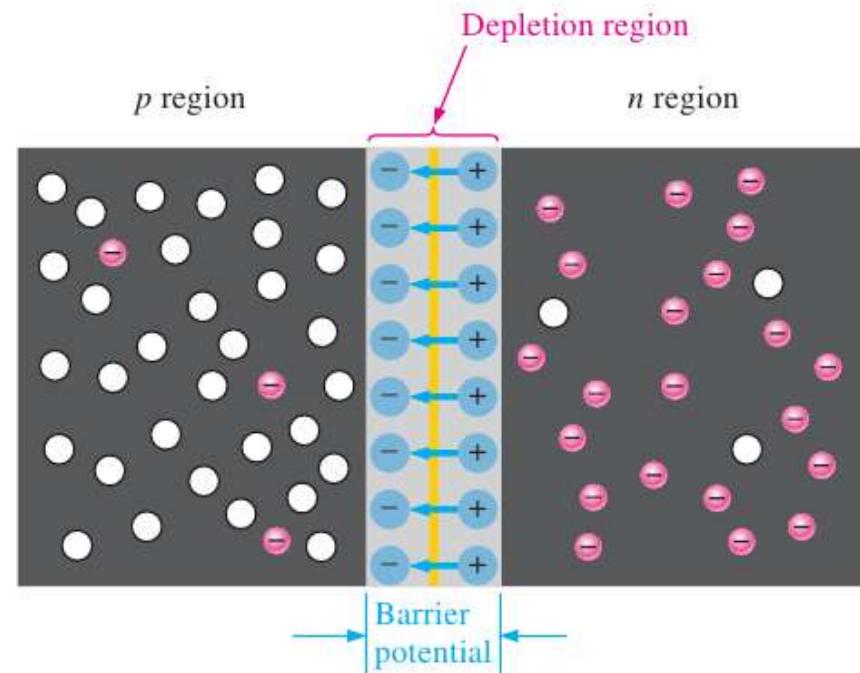
Note! angenommen man

density $P = \text{density } N$ (für dieses)

Formation of the Depletion Region



(a) The basic silicon structure at the instant of junction formation showing only the majority and minority carriers. Free electrons in the n region near the pn junction begin to diffuse across the junction and fall into holes near the junction in the p region.

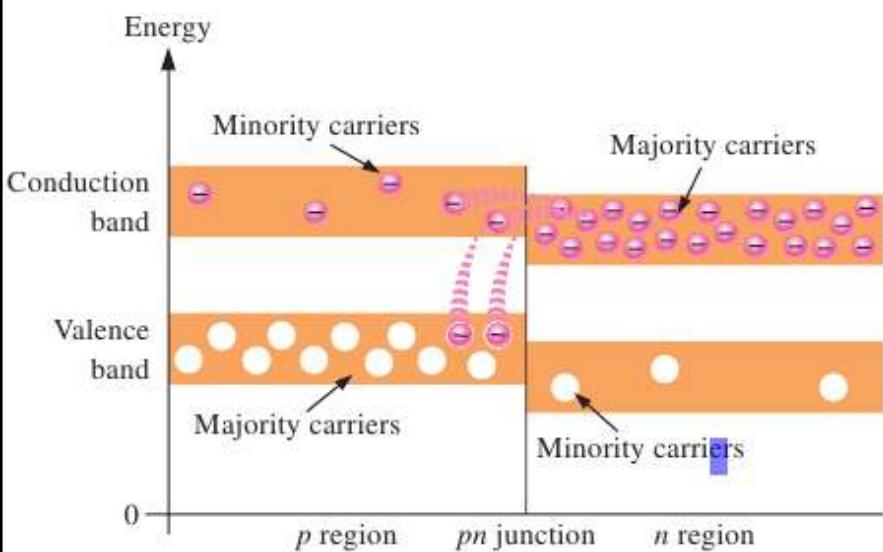


(b) For every electron that diffuses across the junction and combines with a hole, a positive charge is left in the n region and a negative charge is created in the p region, forming a barrier potential. This action continues until the voltage of the barrier repels further diffusion. The blue arrows between the positive and negative charges in the depletion region represent the electric field.

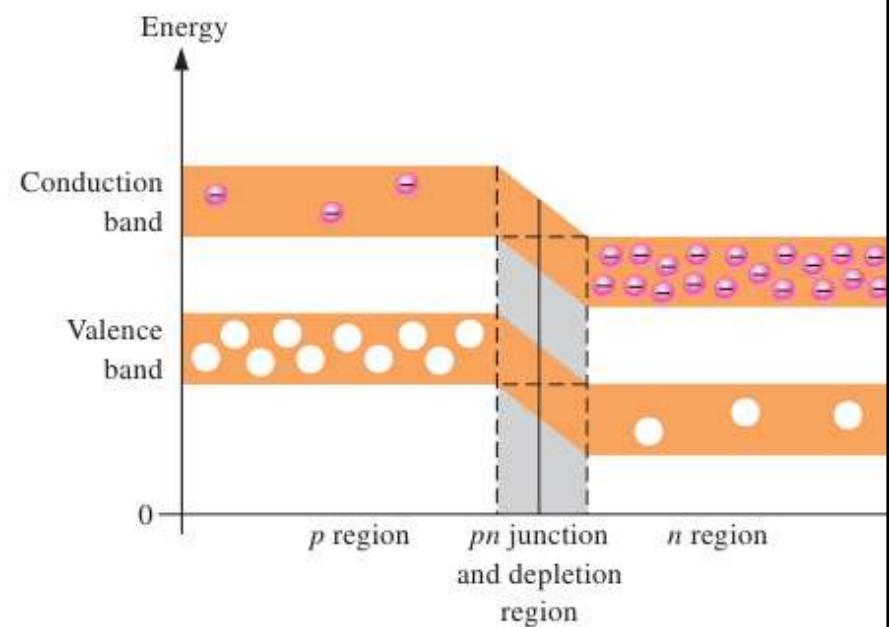
Formation of the Depletion Region

- External energy must be applied to get the electrons to move across the barrier of the electric field in the depletion region.
- The potential difference of the electric field across the depletion region is the amount of voltage required to move electrons through the electric field. This potential difference is called **the barrier potential** and is **expressed in volts**.
- The typical barrier potential is approximately 0.7 V for silicon and 0.3 V for germanium at 25° C.

Energy Diagram of the *PN* Junction



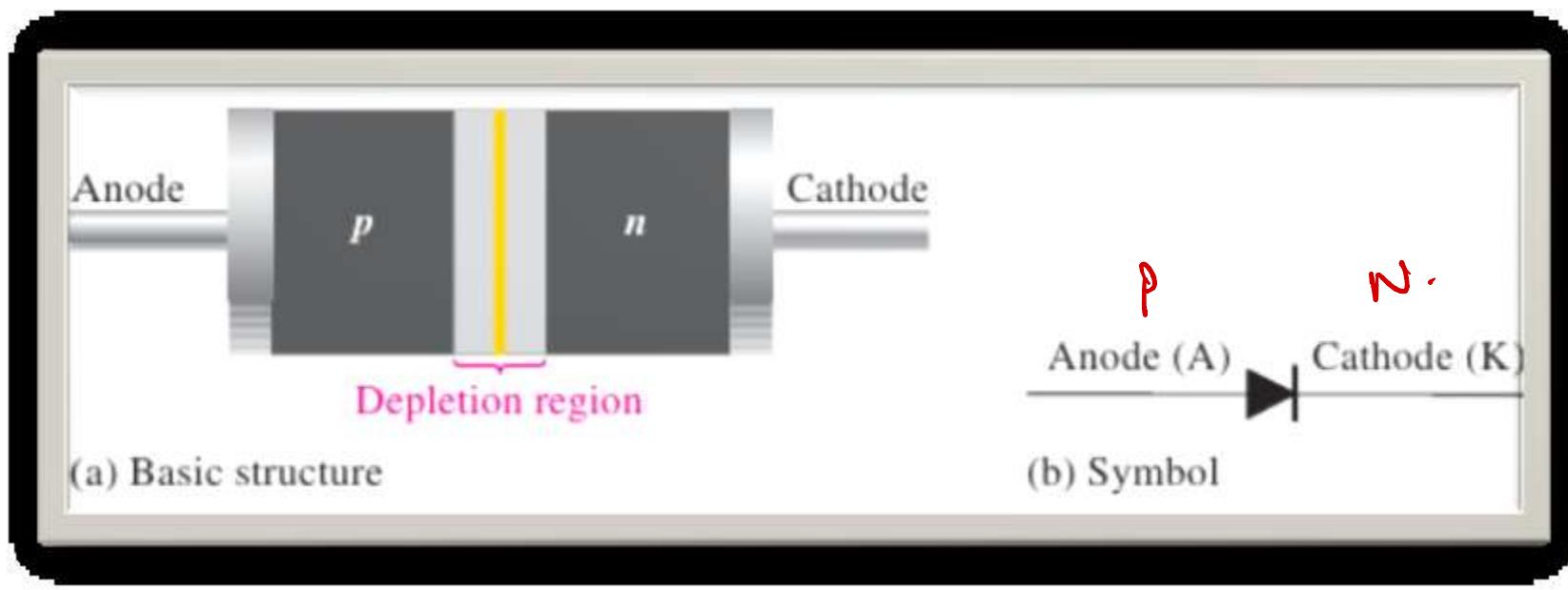
(a) At the instant of junction formation



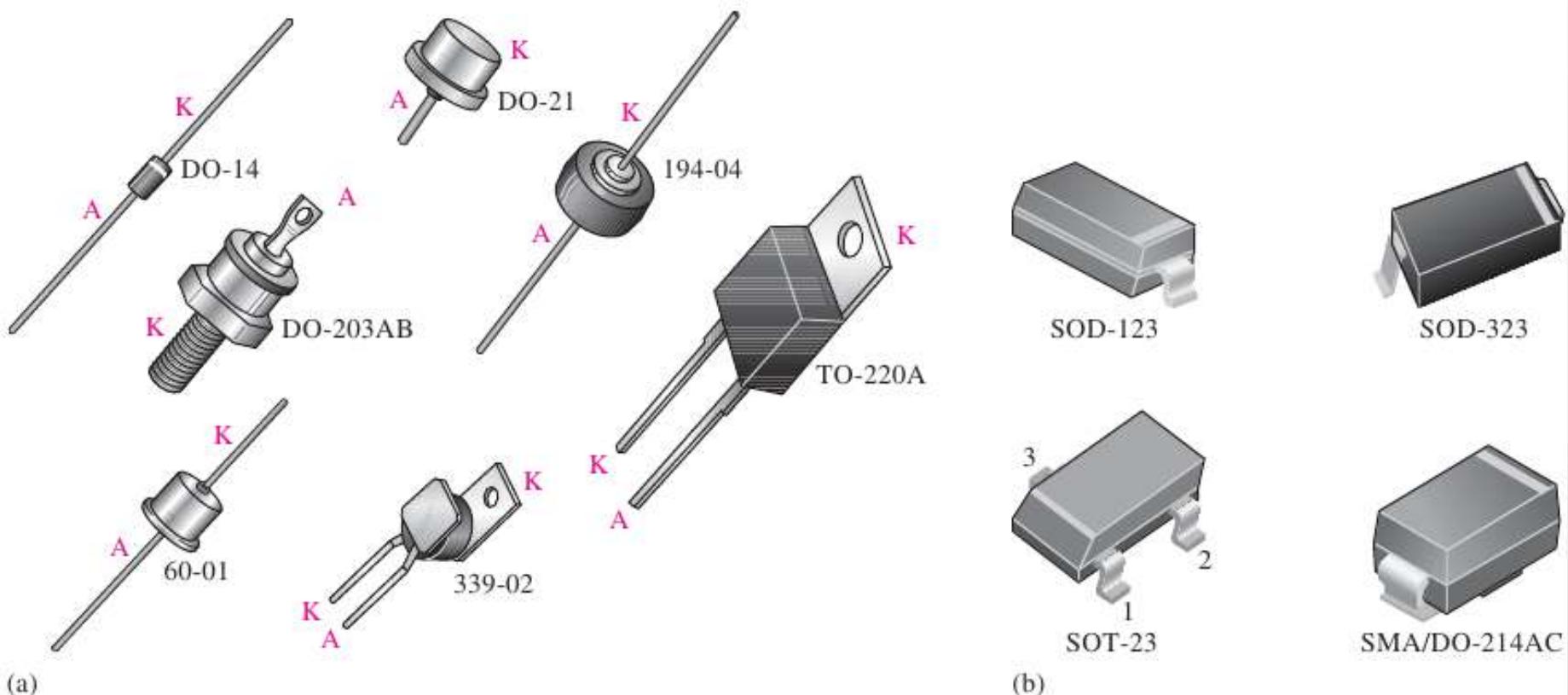
(b) At equilibrium

2–1 Diode Operation

- A diode is made from a small piece of semiconductor material, usually silicon, in which half is doped as a p region and half is doped as an n region with a pn junction and depletion region in between.
- The *p* region is called the **anode** and is connected to a conductive terminal. The *n* region is called the **cathode**



Typical diode packages



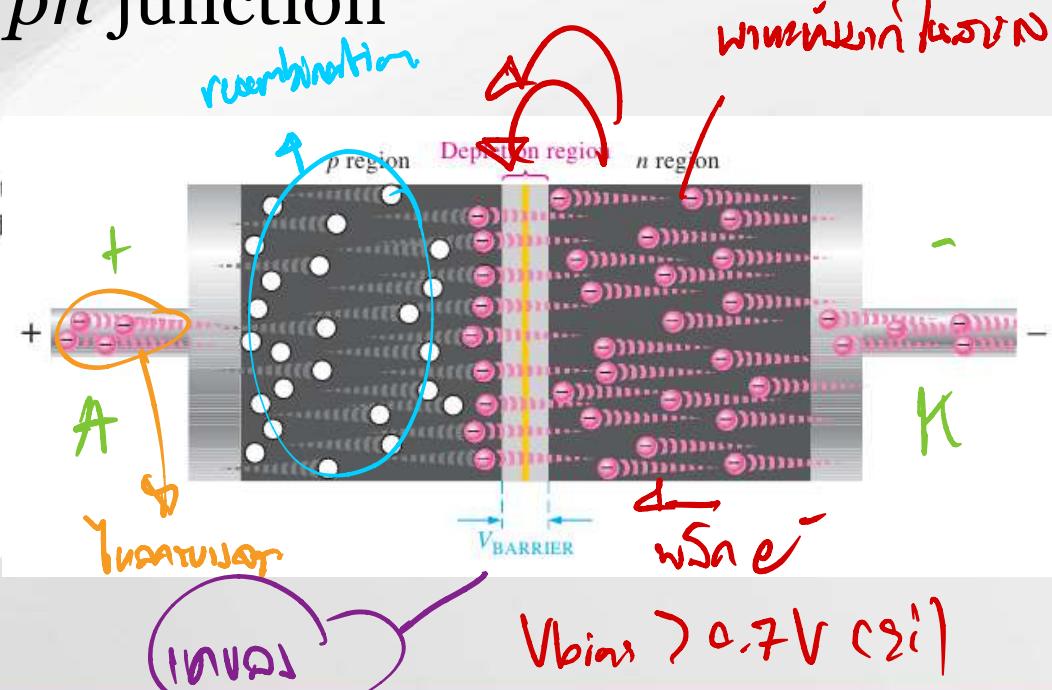
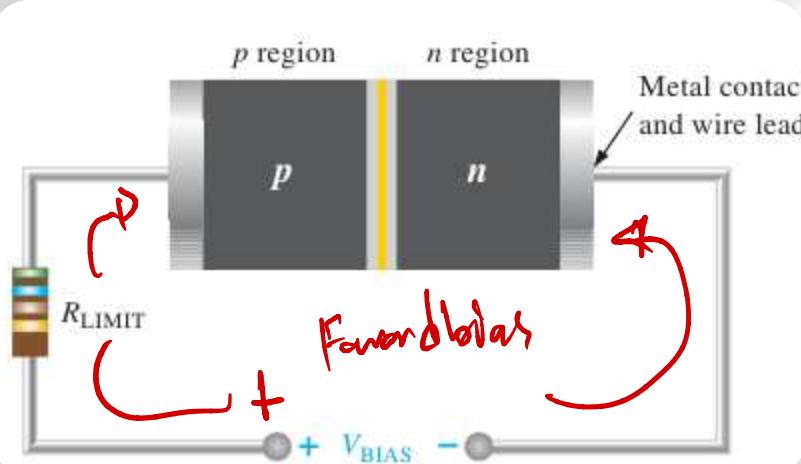
BIASING THE PN JUNCTION



- Forward Bias ที่บันดาล



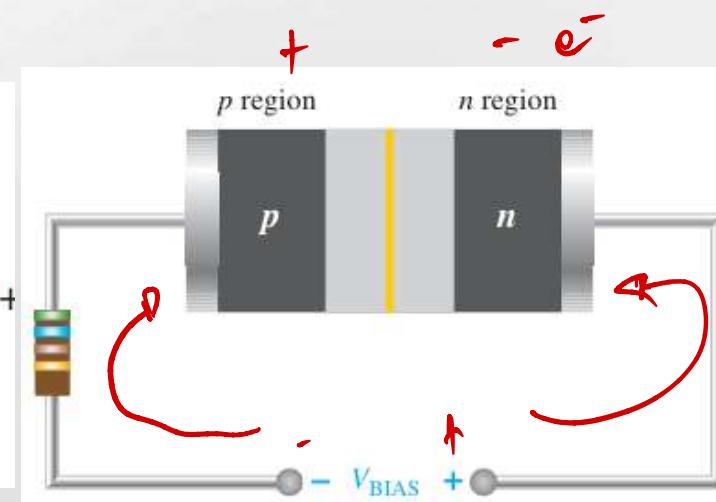
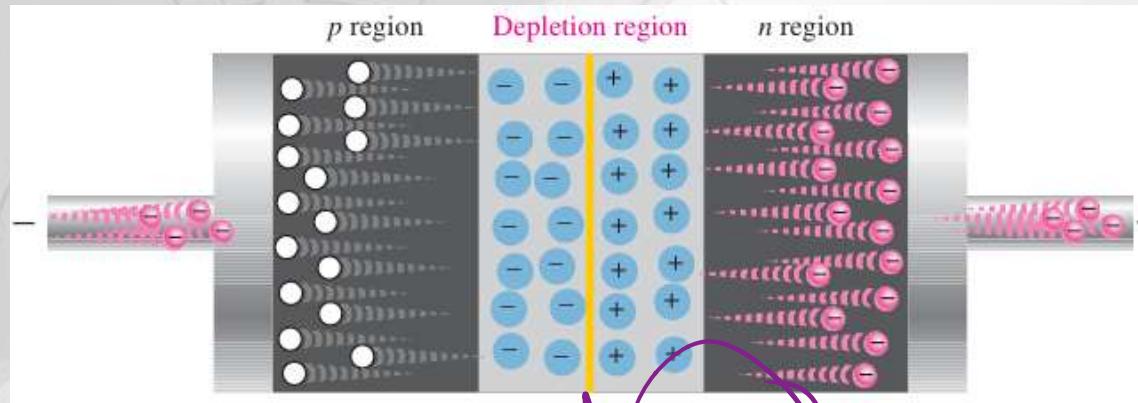
- Forward bias is the condition that permits current through a *pn* junction



BIASING THE PN JUNCTION

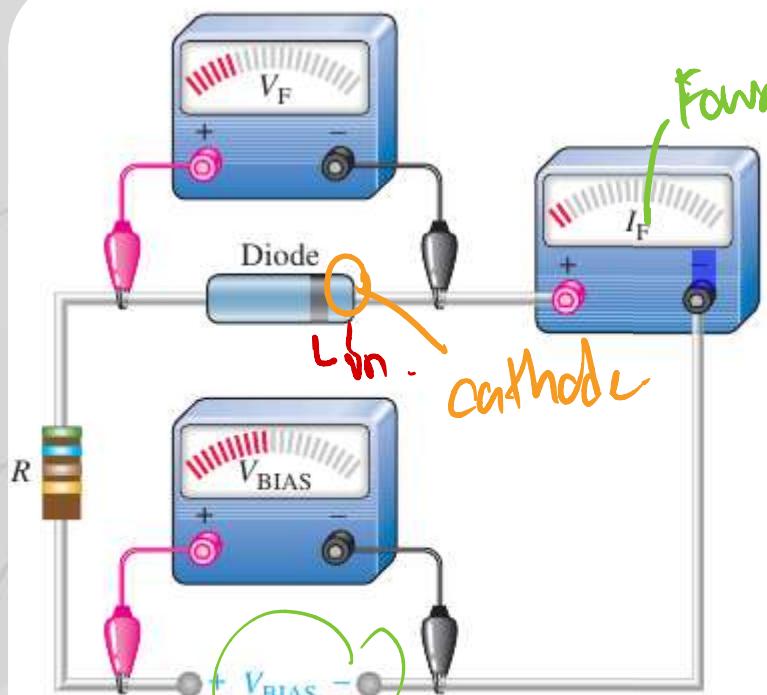
- Reverse Bias

- Reverse bias is the condition that prevents current through the *pn* junction
- Reverse current ~~ស្រុកក្នុង~~ ក្នុងតាមរឿងបែងចាយ is a very small current produced by minority carries during reverse bias

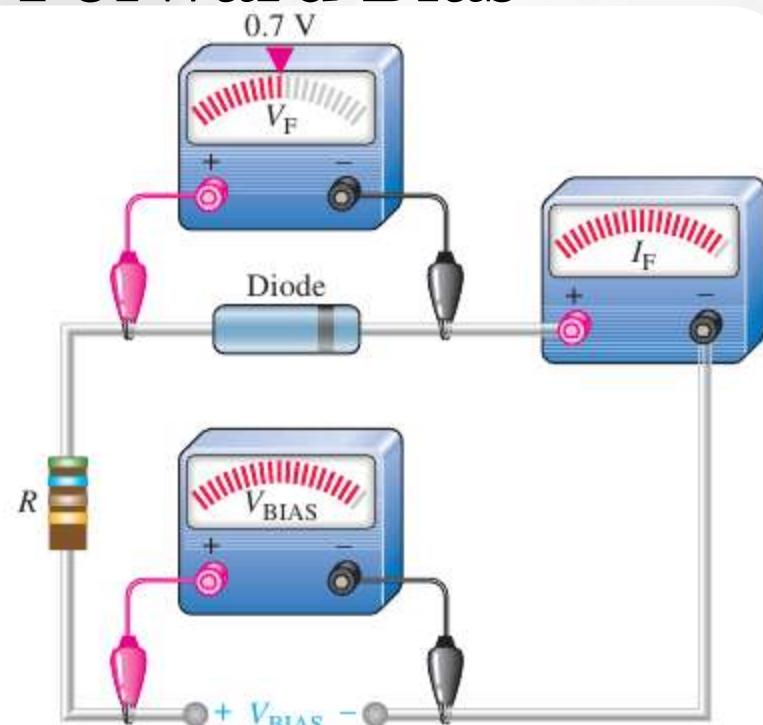


2-2 VOLTAGE-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC OF A DIODE

- V-I Characteristic for Forward Bias



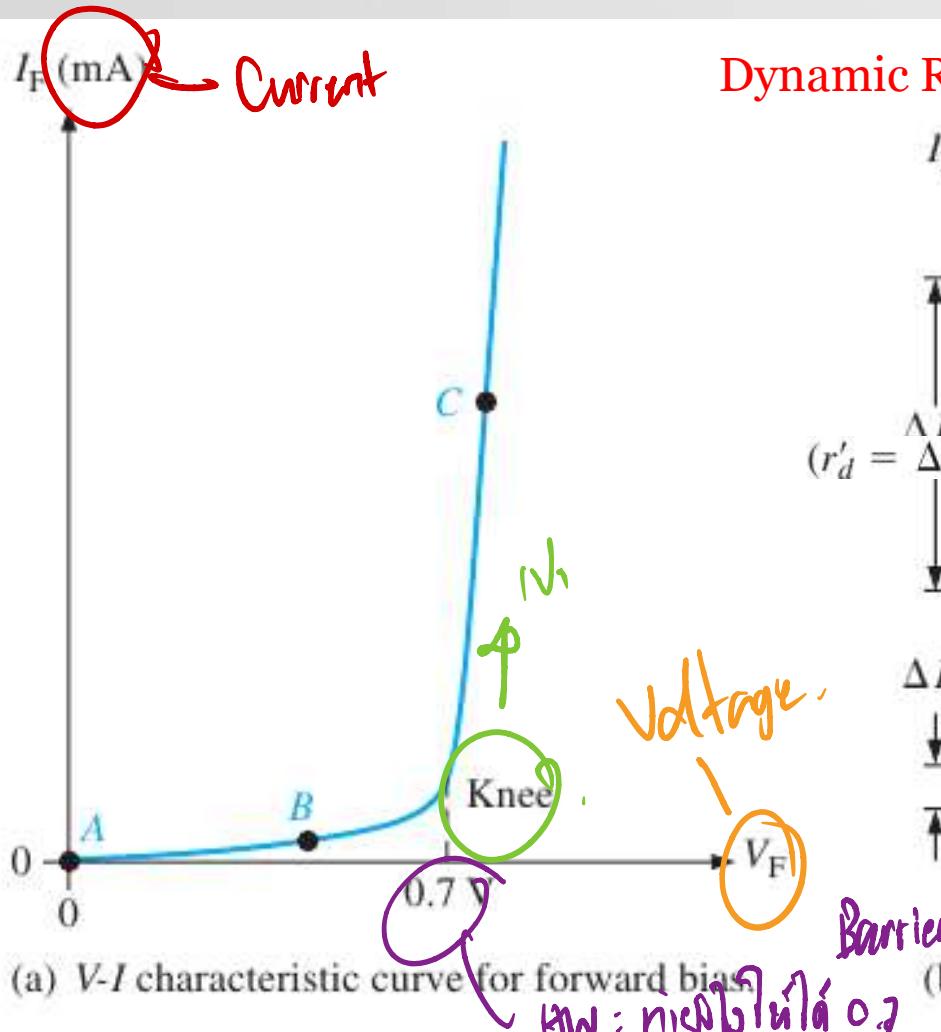
(a) Small forward-bias voltage ($V_F < 0.7 \text{ V}$), very small forward current.



(b) Forward voltage reaches and remains nearly constant at approximately 0.7 V . Forward current continues to increase as the bias voltage is increased.

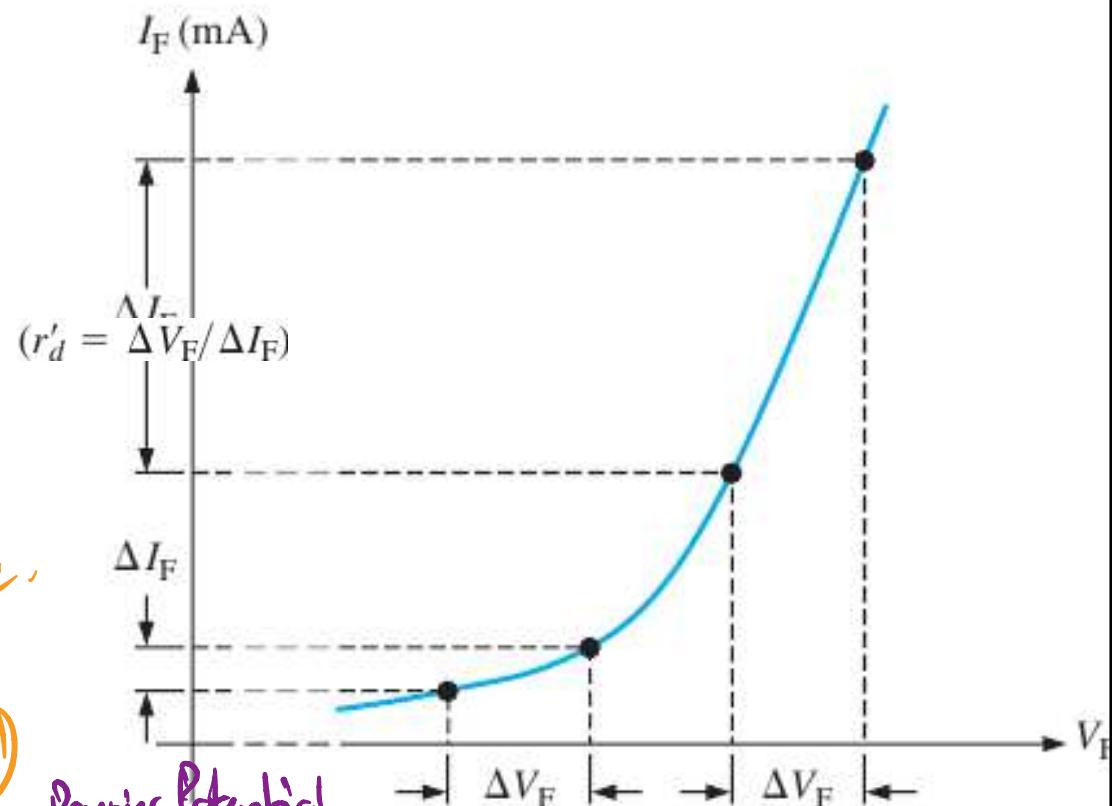
Graph expa.

V-I Characteristic for Forward Bias



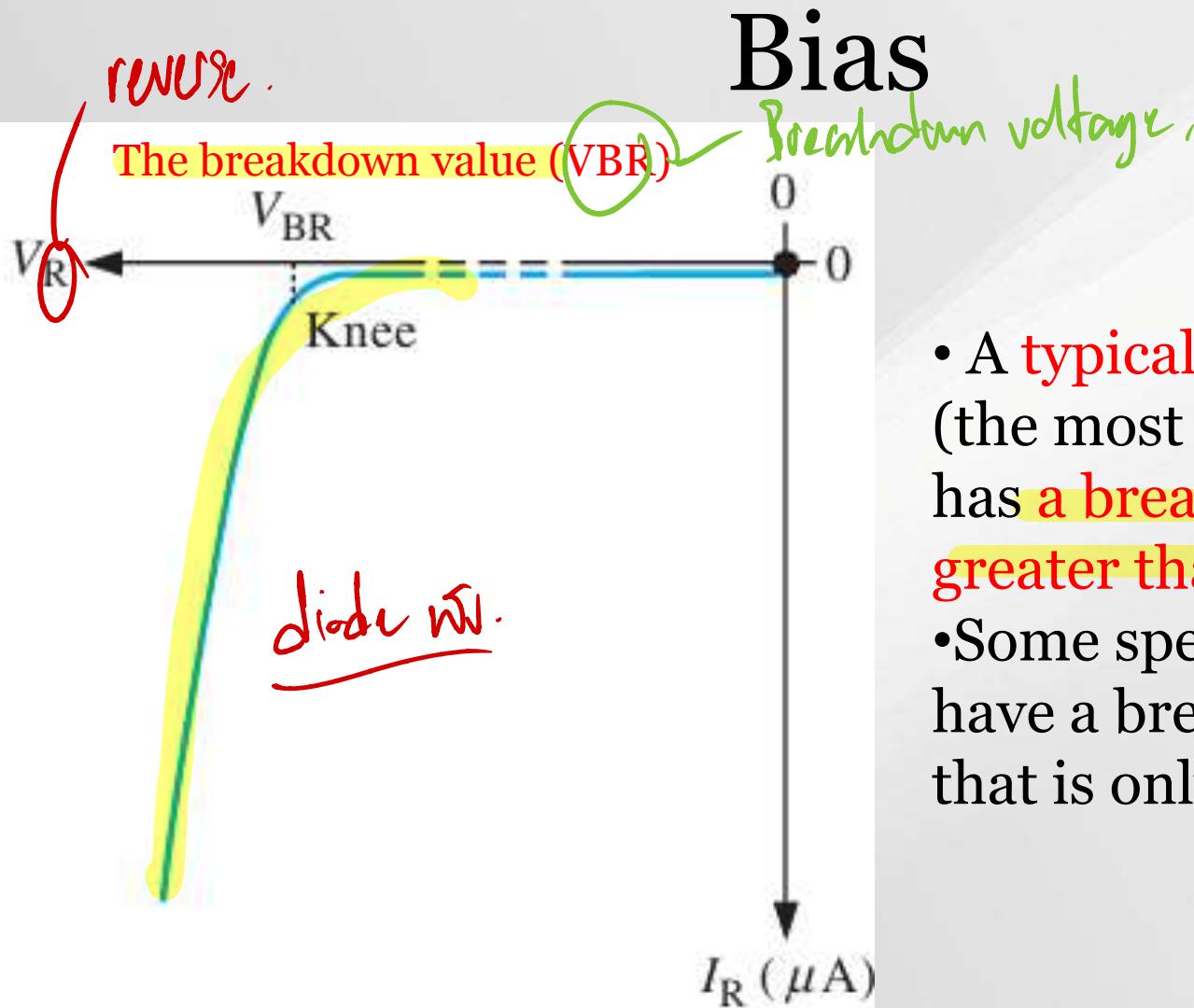
(a) V-I characteristic curve for forward bias

Dynamic Resistance ($r'_d = \Delta V_F / \Delta I_F$)



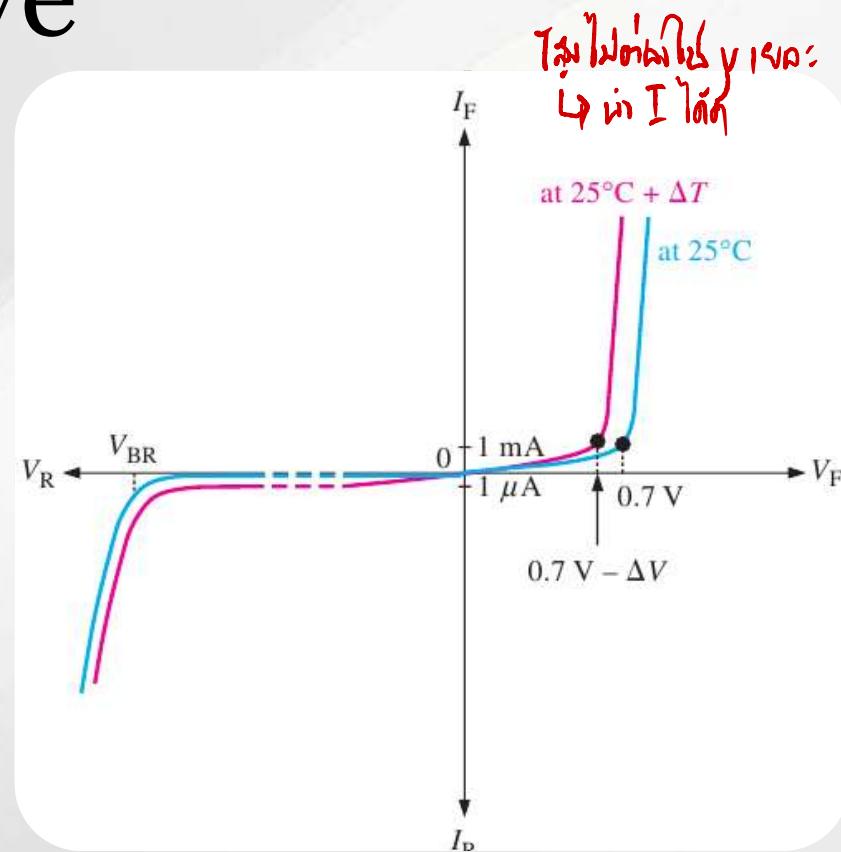
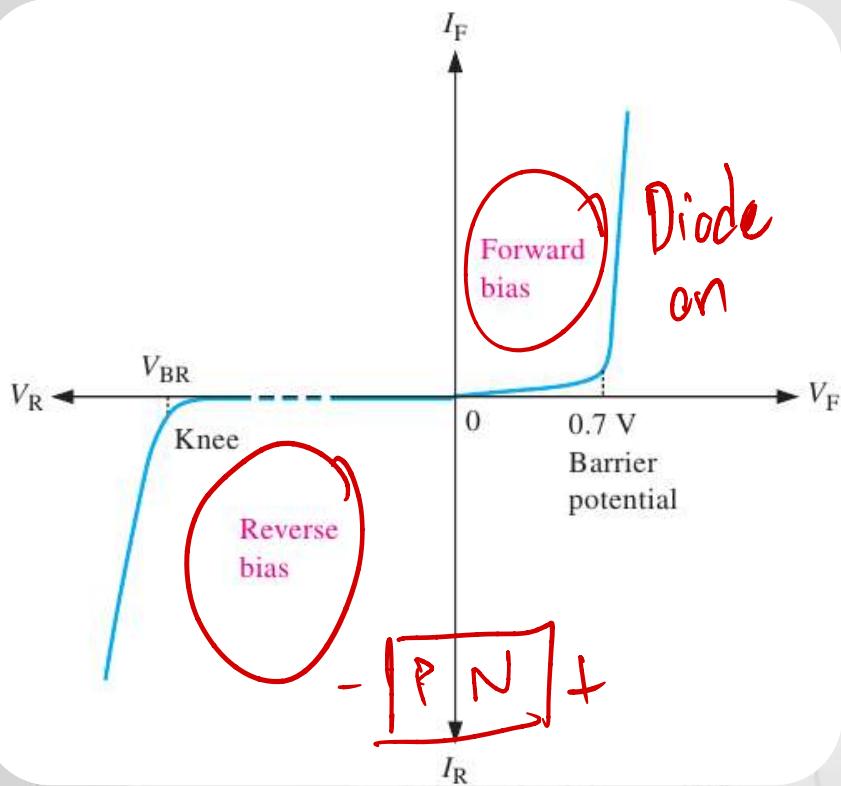
(b) Expanded view of a portion of the curve in part (a).
The dynamic resistance r'_d decreases as you move

V-I Characteristic for Reverse Bias



- A typical rectifier diode (the most widely used type) has a breakdown voltage of greater than 50 V.
- Some specialized diodes have a breakdown voltage that is only 5 V

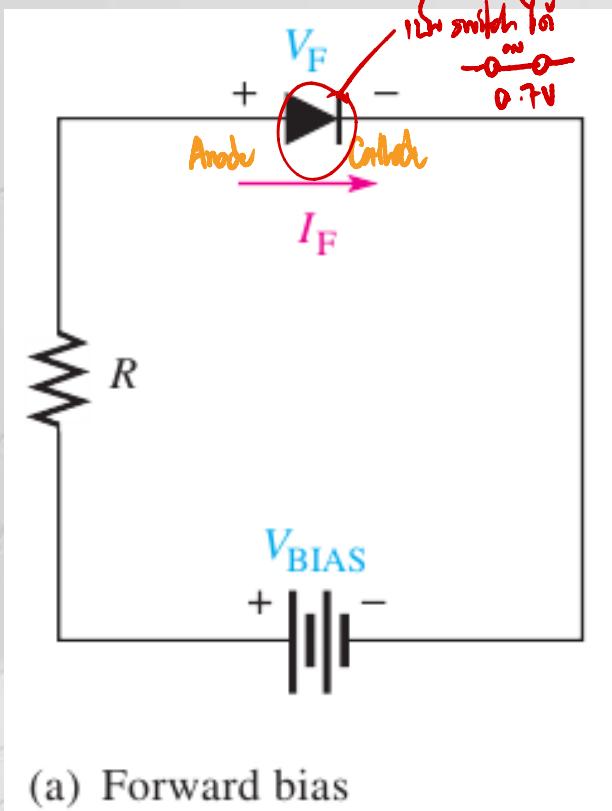
The Complete V-I Characteristic Curve



The blue curve is **at room temperature** and the red curve is at an elevated temperature
The barrier potential **decreases by 2 mV for each degree increase in temperature**

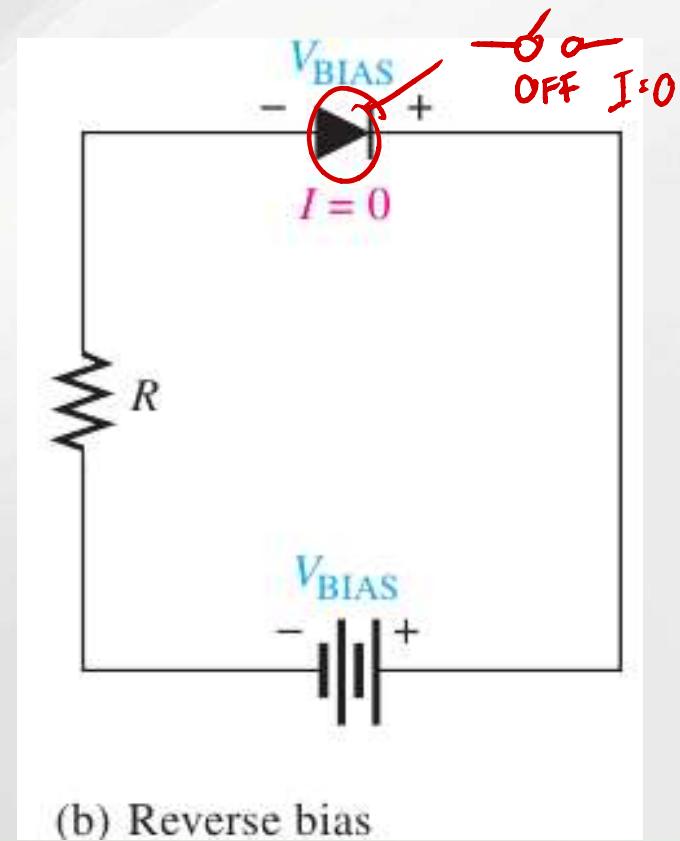
2-3 DIODE MODELS

- Forward-Bias



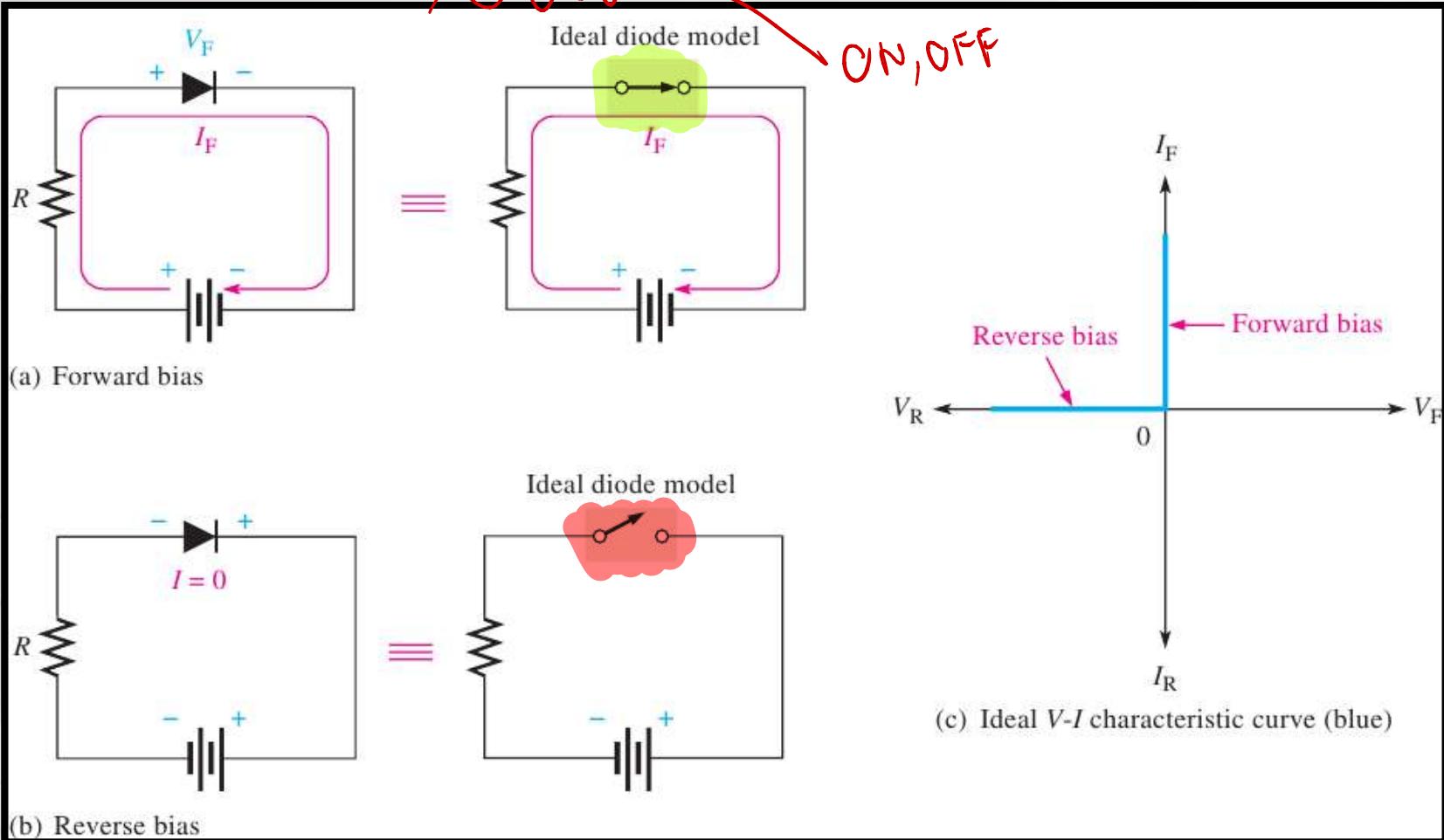
(a) Forward bias

- Reverse-Bias



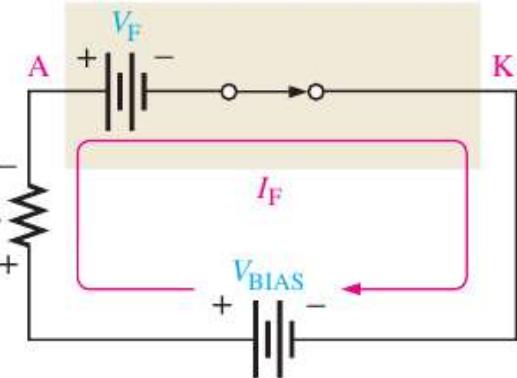
(b) Reverse bias

Diode Approximations (The Ideal Diode Mode)



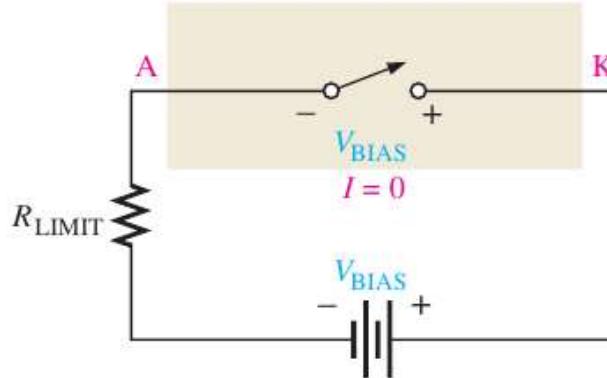
The Practical Diode Model

Practical diode model



(a) Forward bias

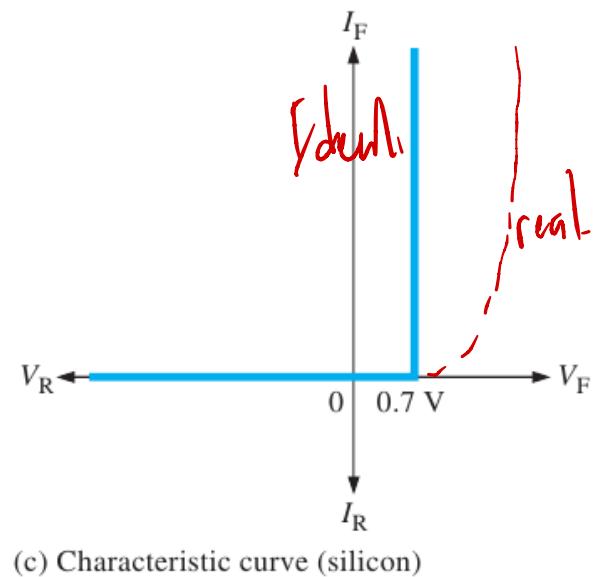
Practical diode model



(b) Reverse bias

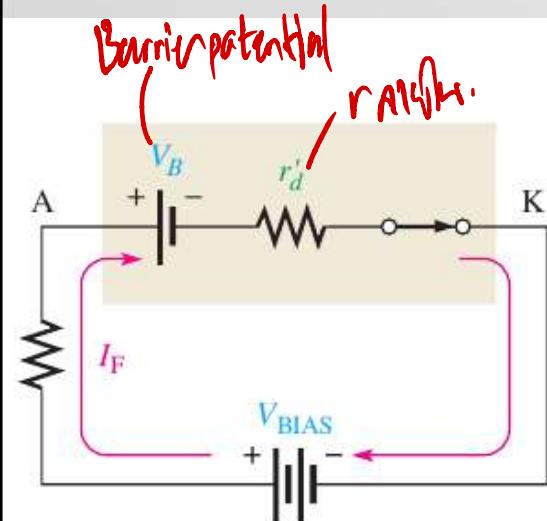
closed switch
switch off

The practical model includes the barrier potential. When the diode is forward-biased, it is equivalent to a closed switch in series with a small equivalent voltage source (V_F) equal to the barrier potential (0.7 V) with the positive side toward the anode

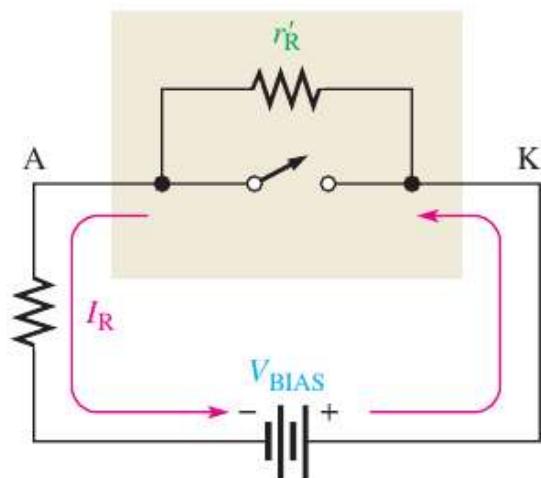


(c) Characteristic curve (silicon)

The Complete Diode Model

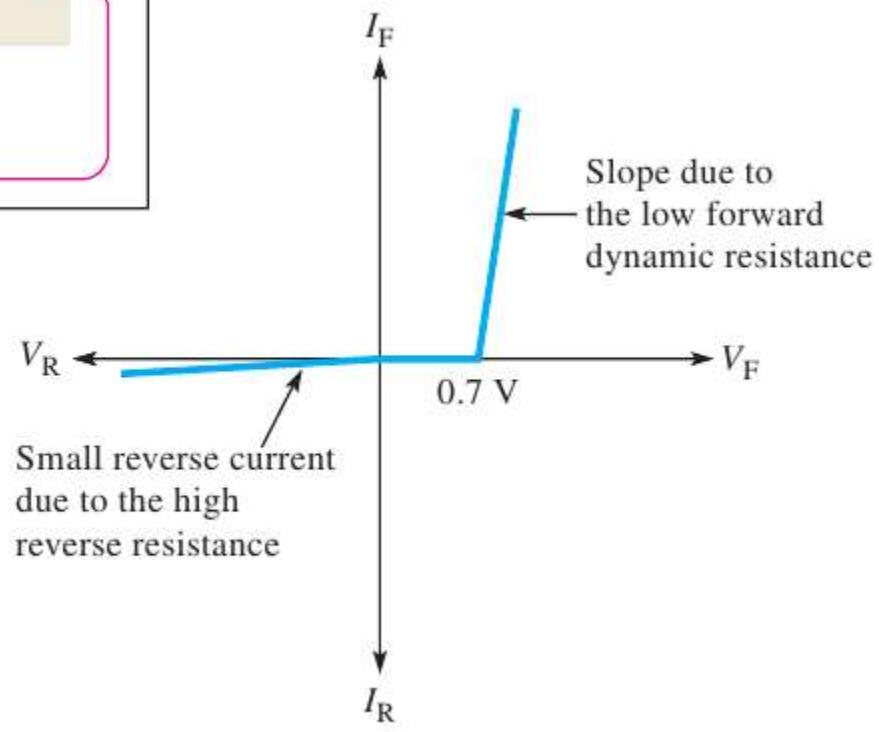


(a) Forward bias



(b) Reverse bias

the small forward dynamic resistance (r'_d)
and the large internal reverse resistance (r'_R)



(c) V - I characteristic curve

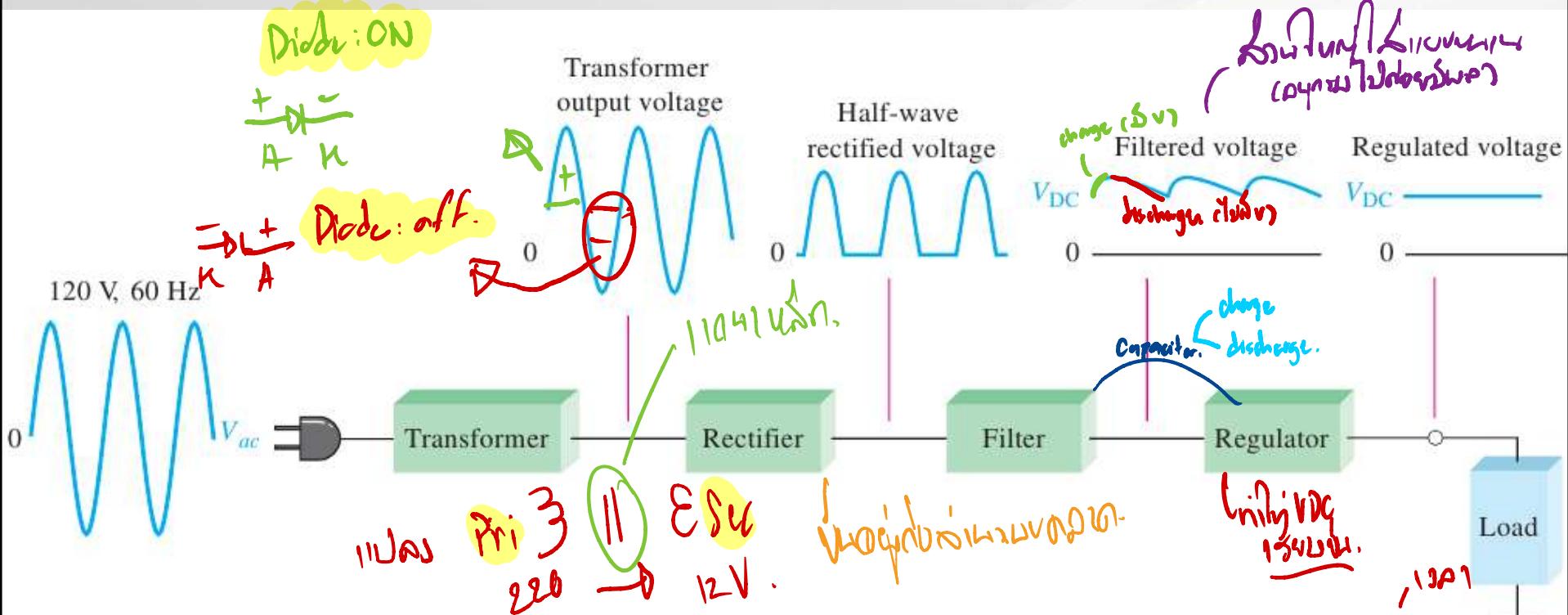
2-4 HALF-WAVE RECTIFIERS

→ แปลงไฟฟ้ากระแสเดียว
from AC → DC

The Basic DC Power Supply

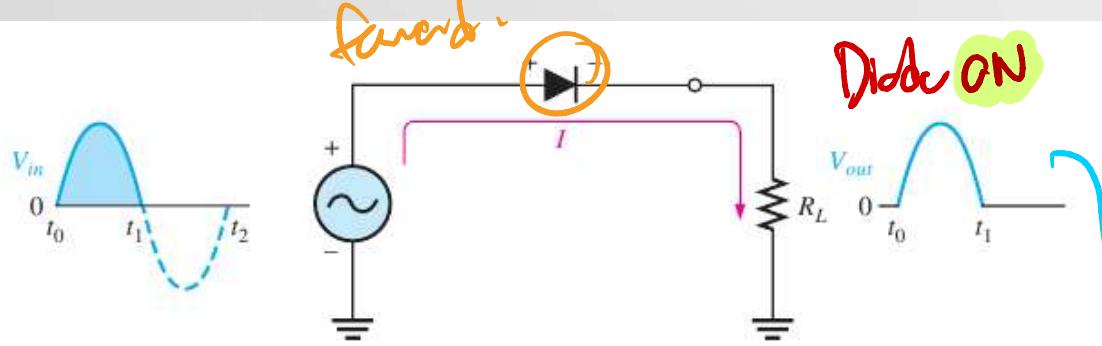
V_{IT}

Cubes \sim Current \sim

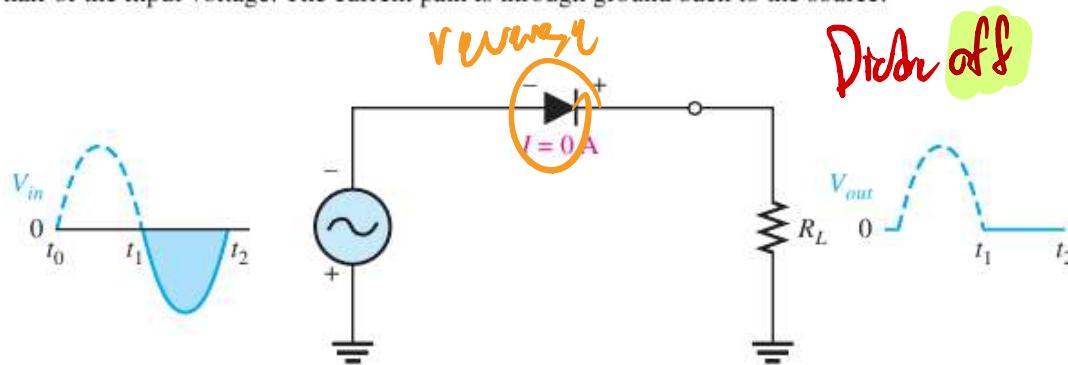


(a) Complete power supply with transformer, rectifier, filter, and regulator

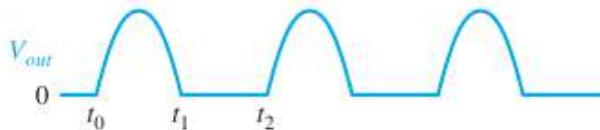
Half-Wave Rectifier Operation



(a) During the positive alternation of the 60 Hz input voltage, the output voltage looks like the positive half of the input voltage. The current path is through ground back to the source.



(b) During the negative alternation of the input voltage, the current is 0, so the output voltage is also 0.

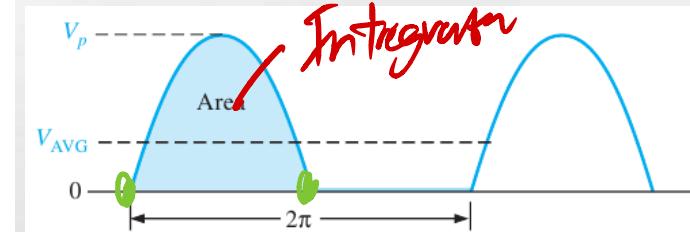


(c) 60 Hz half-wave output voltage for three input cycles

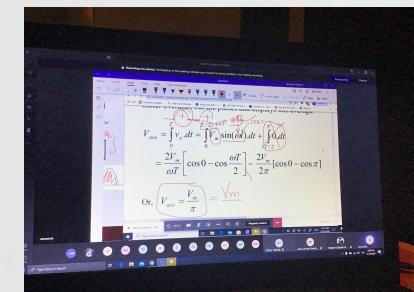
Average Value of the Half-Wave Output Voltage

precis *calculate* *ON!*

$$V_{AVG} = \frac{V_p}{\pi}$$



Proof.



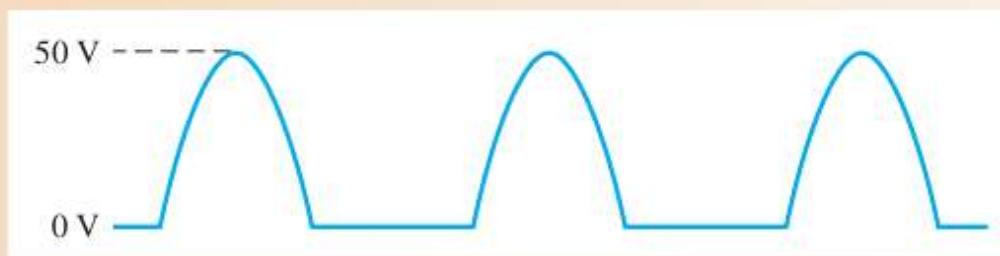
EXAMPLE 2-2

Half-wave \rightarrow จีบหัวwave.

EXAMPLE 2-2

What is the average value of the half-wave rectified voltage in Figure 2-22?

► FIGURE 2-22



Solution

$$V_{AVG} = \frac{V_p}{\pi} = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{\pi} = 15.9 \text{ V}$$

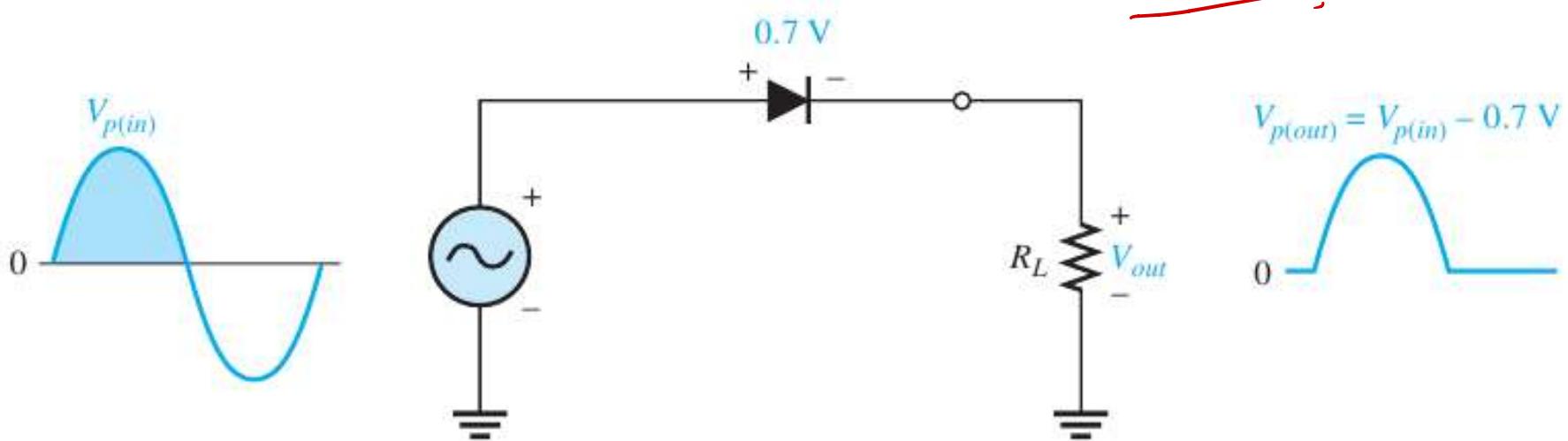
Notice that V_{AVG} is 31.8% of V_p .

Up percent $= \frac{V_{AVG}}{V_p} \times 100$

Effect of the Barrier Potential on the Half-Wave Rectifier Output

$$V_{p(out)} = V_{p(in)} - 0.7 \text{ V}$$

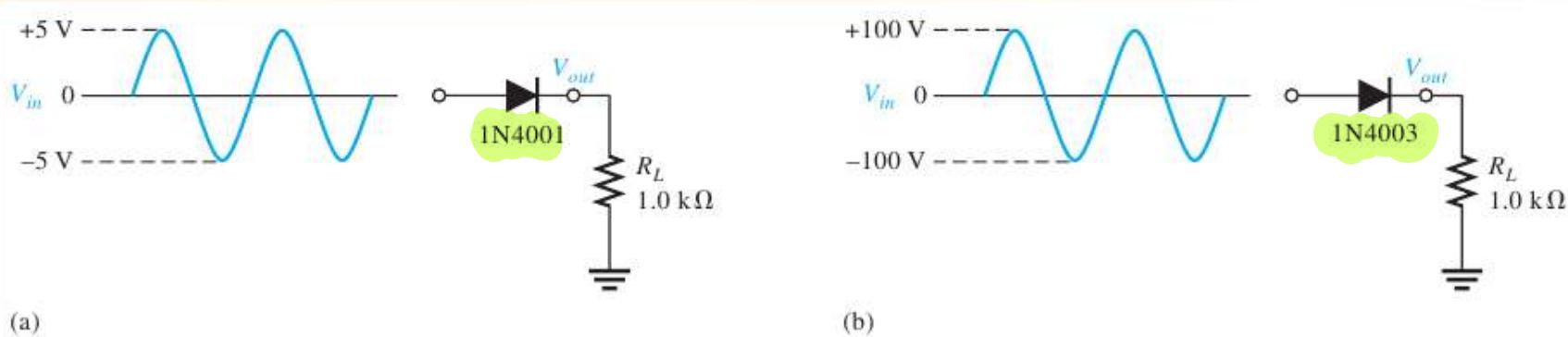
นอร์ซิลิคัม



EXAMPLE 2-3

EXAMPLE 2-3

Draw the output voltages of each rectifier for the indicated input voltages, as shown in Figure 2-24. The 1N4001 and 1N4003 are specific rectifier diodes.



▲ FIGURE 2-24

Solution The peak output voltage for circuit (a) is

$$V_{p(out)} = V_{p(in)} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 5 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 4.30 \text{ V} \quad \text{X}$$

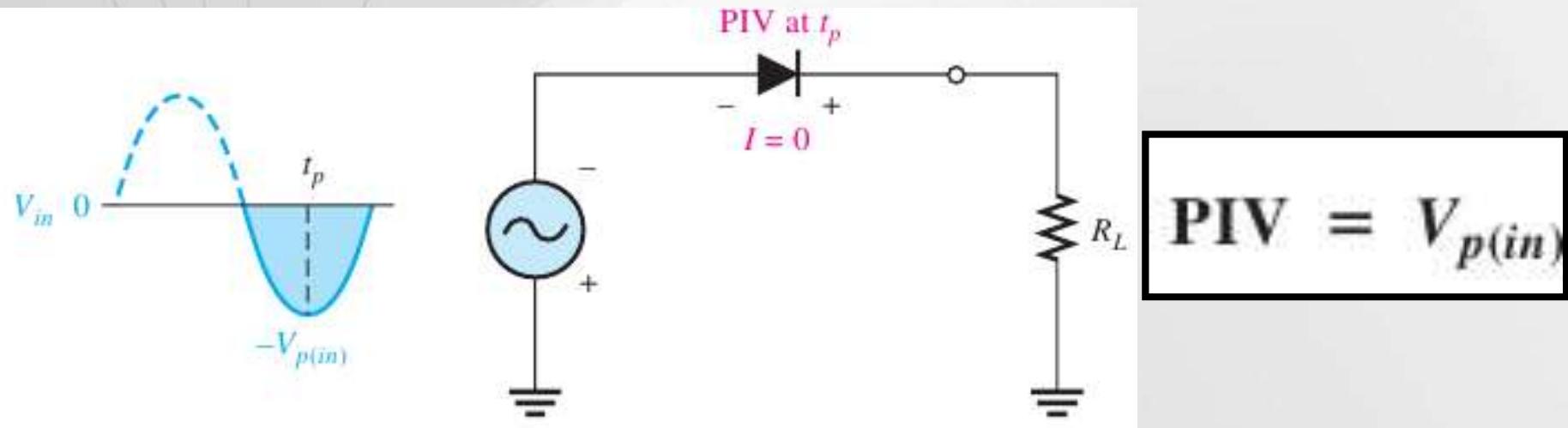
The peak output voltage for circuit (b) is

$$V_{p(out)} = V_{p(in)} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 100 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 99.3 \text{ V} \quad \text{X}$$

Peak Inverse Voltage (PIV)

runin V man review bhs.

- The peak inverse voltage (PIV) equals the peak value of the input voltage, and the diode must be capable of withstanding this amount of repetitive reverse voltage

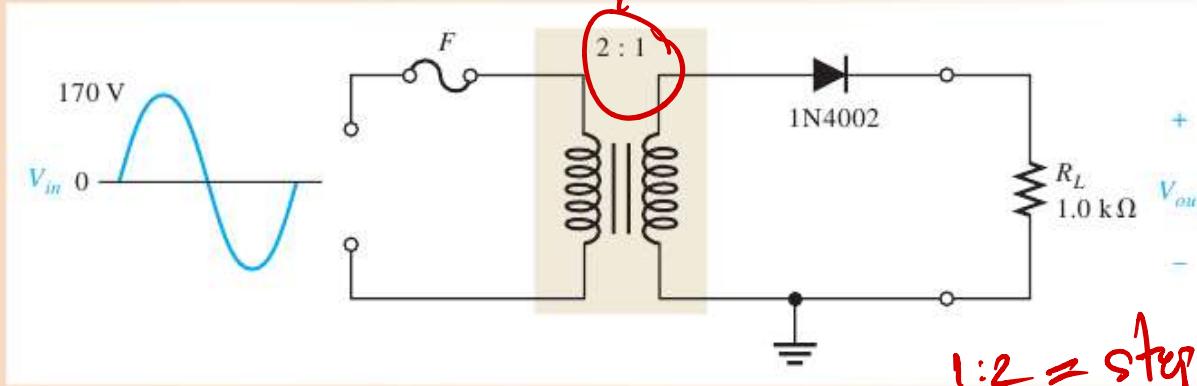


EXAMPLE 2-4

EXAMPLE 2-4

Determine the peak value of the output voltage for Figure 2-28 if the turns ratio is 0.5.

► FIGURE 2-28



Solution

$$V_{p(pri)} = V_{p(in)} = 170 \text{ V}$$

$1:2 = \text{step up}$
 $2:1 = \text{step down}$

The peak secondary voltage is

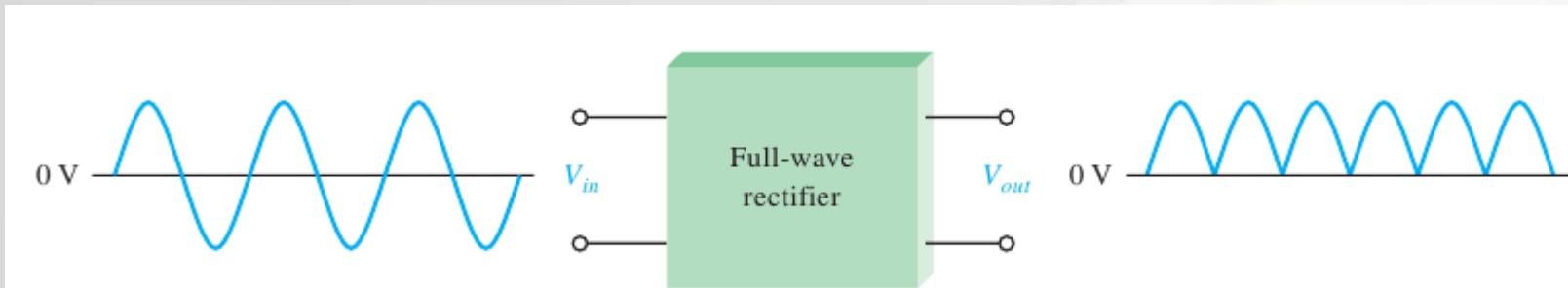
$$V_{p(sec)} = nV_{p(pri)} = 0.5(170 \text{ V}) = 85 \text{ V}$$

The rectified peak output voltage is

$$V_{p(out)} = V_{p(sec)} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 85 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 84.3 \text{ V}$$

where $V_{p(sec)}$ is the input to the rectifier.

2–5 FULL-WAVE RECTIFIERS



$$V_{AVG} = \frac{2V_p}{\pi}$$

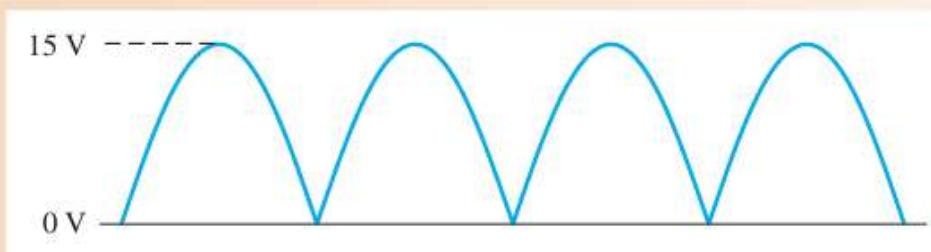
V_{AVG} is approximately 63.7% of V_p for a full-wave rectified voltage.

EXAMPLE 2-5

EXAMPLE 2-5

Find the average value of the full-wave rectified voltage in Figure 2-30.

► FIGURE 2-30



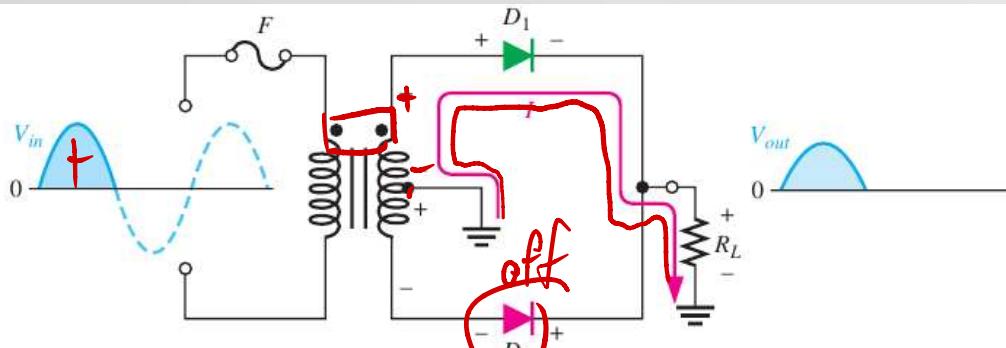
Solution

$$V_{AVG} = \frac{2V_p}{\pi} = \frac{2(15 \text{ V})}{\pi} = 9.55 \text{ V}$$

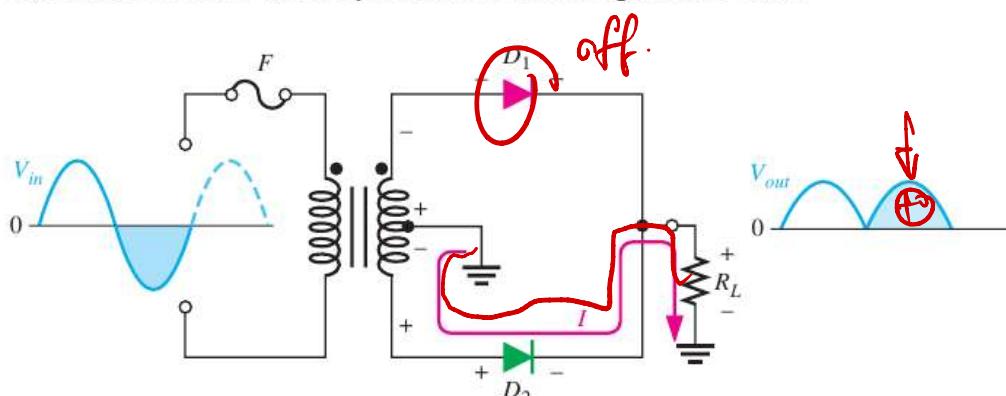
V_{AVG} is 63.7% of V_p .

Related Problem Find the average value of the full-wave rectified voltage if its peak is 155 V.

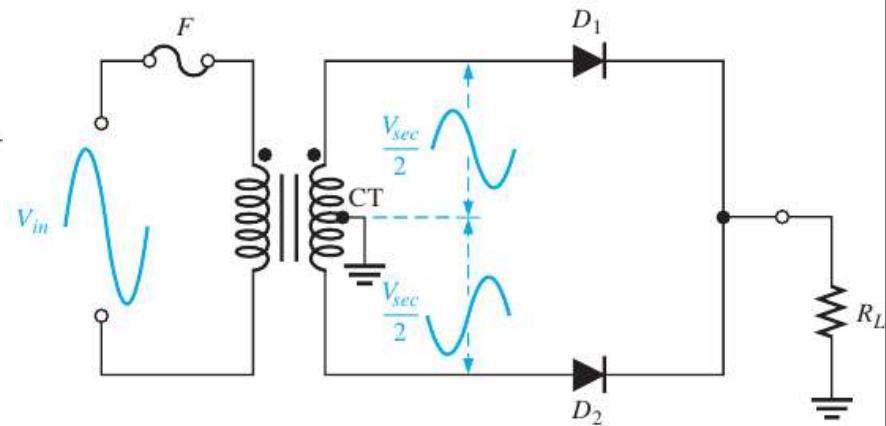
Center-Tapped Full-Wave Rectifier Operation



(a) During positive half-cycles, D_1 is forward-biased and D_2 is reverse-biased.

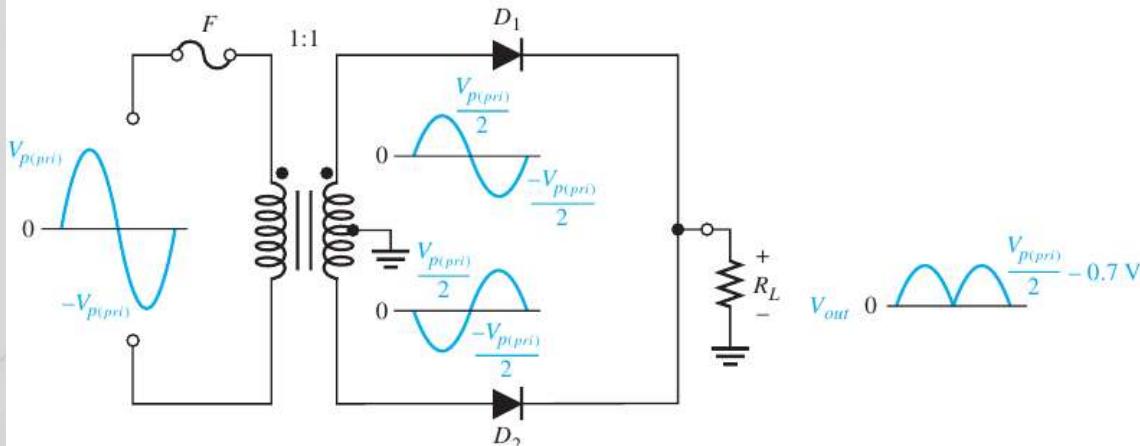


(b) During negative half-cycles, D_2 is forward-biased and D_1 is reverse-biased.

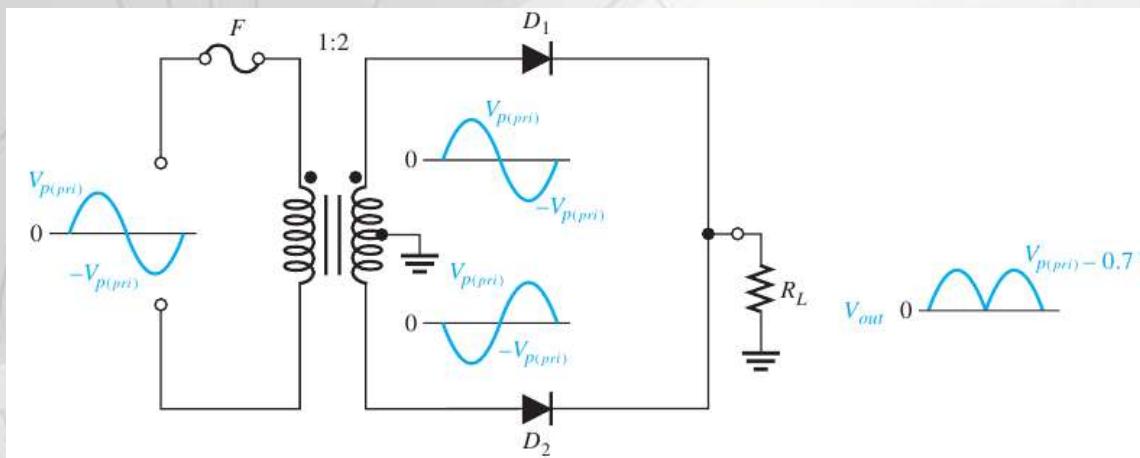


A center-tapped full-wave rectifier.

Effect of the Turns Ratio on the Output Voltage

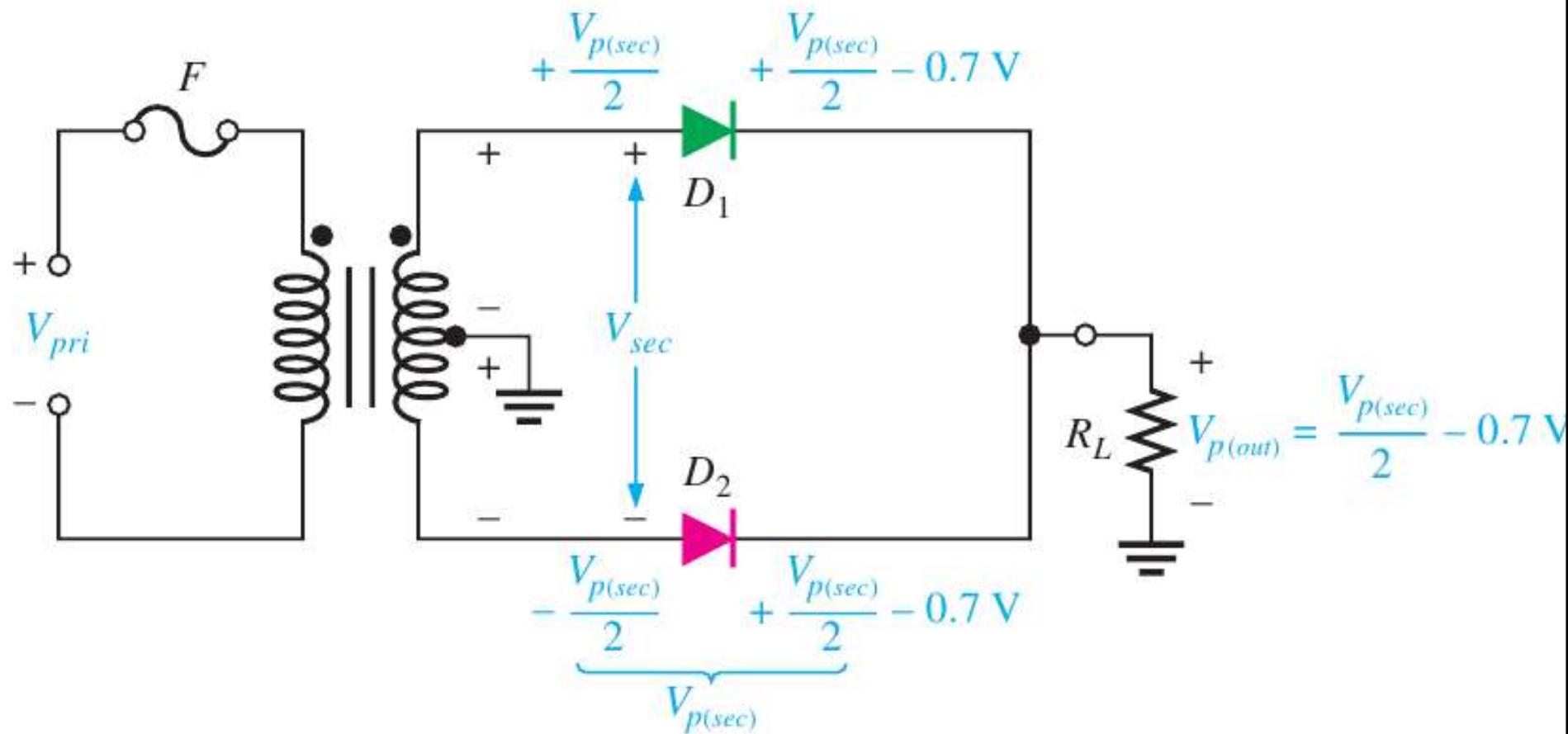


Center-tapped full-wave rectifier with a transformer turns ratio of 1. $V_{p(pri)}$ is the peak value of the primary voltage.



Center-tapped full-wave rectifier with a transformer turns ratio of 2.

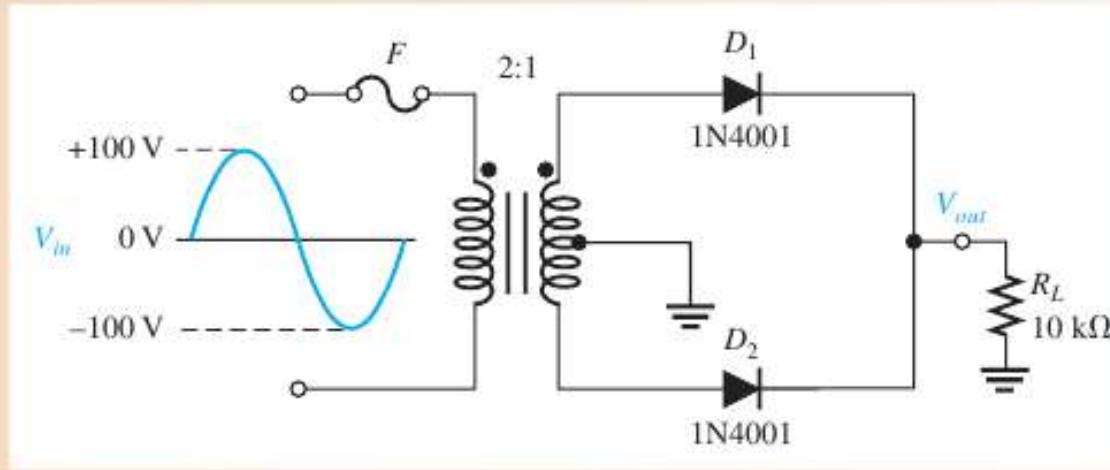
Peak Inverse Voltage (full-wave rectifier)



EXAMPLE 2–6

- (a) Show the voltage waveforms across each half of the secondary winding and across R_L when a 100 V peak sine wave is applied to the primary winding in Figure 2–36.
- (b) What minimum PIV rating must the diodes have?

► FIGURE 2–36



Solution (a) The transformer turns ratio $n = 0.5$. The total peak secondary voltage is

$$V_{p(sec)} = nV_{p(pri)} = 0.5(100 \text{ V}) = 50 \text{ V}$$

There is a 25 V peak across each half of the secondary with respect to ground. The output load voltage has a peak value of 25 V, less the 0.7 V drop across the diode. The waveforms are shown in Figure 2–37.

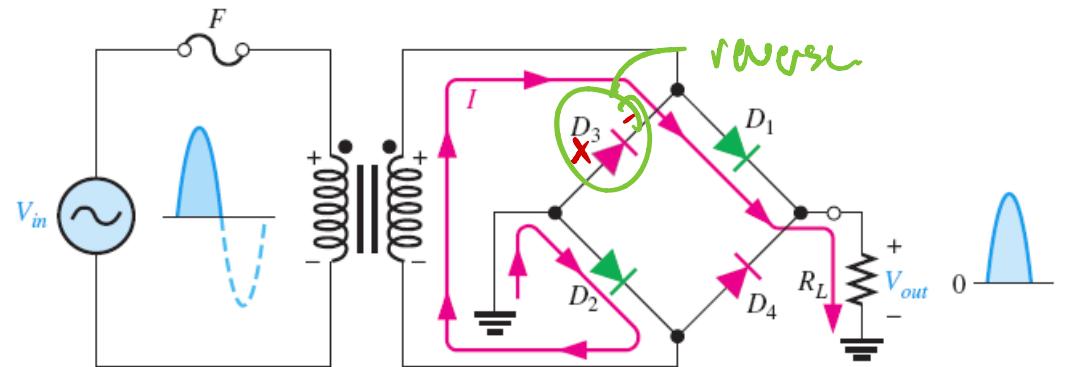
- (b) Each diode must have a minimum PIV rating of

$$\text{PIV} = 2V_{p(out)} + 0.7 \text{ V} = 2(24.3 \text{ V}) + 0.7 \text{ V} = 49.3 \text{ V}$$

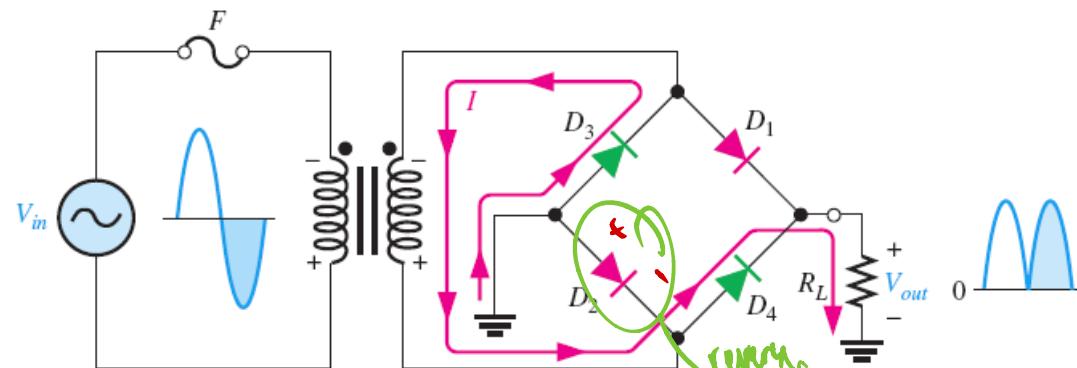
Bridge Full-Wave Rectifier Operation

The **bridge rectifier** uses four diodes connected as shown in Figure 2–38.

- When the input cycle is positive diodes D₁ and D₂ are forward-biased , and diodes D₃ and D₄ are reverse-biased.
- When the input cycle is negative diodes D₃ and D₄ are forward-biased, and D₁ and D₂ are reverse-biased

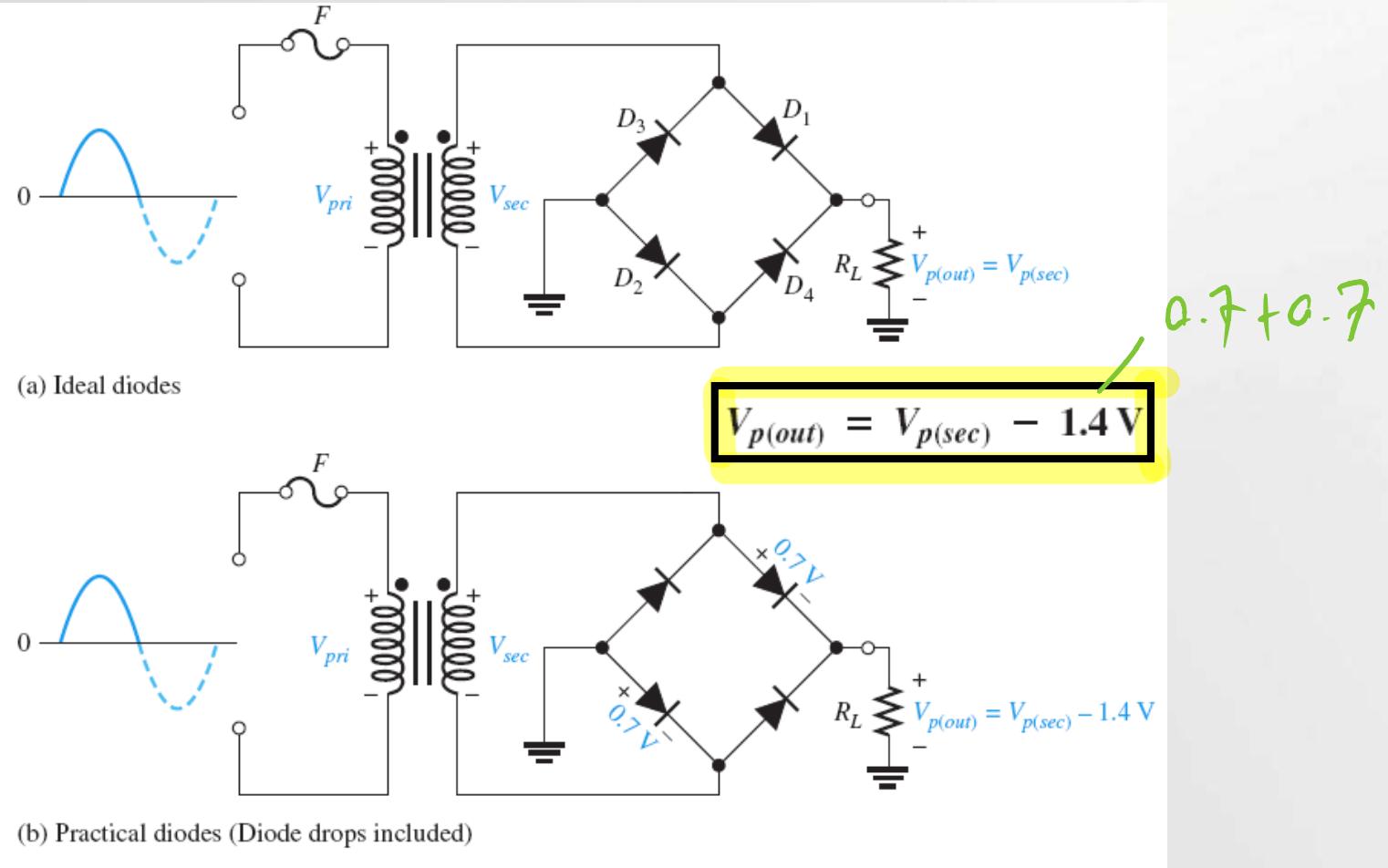


(a) During the positive half-cycle of the input, D_1 and D_2 are forward-biased and conduct current. D_3 and D_4 are reverse-biased.

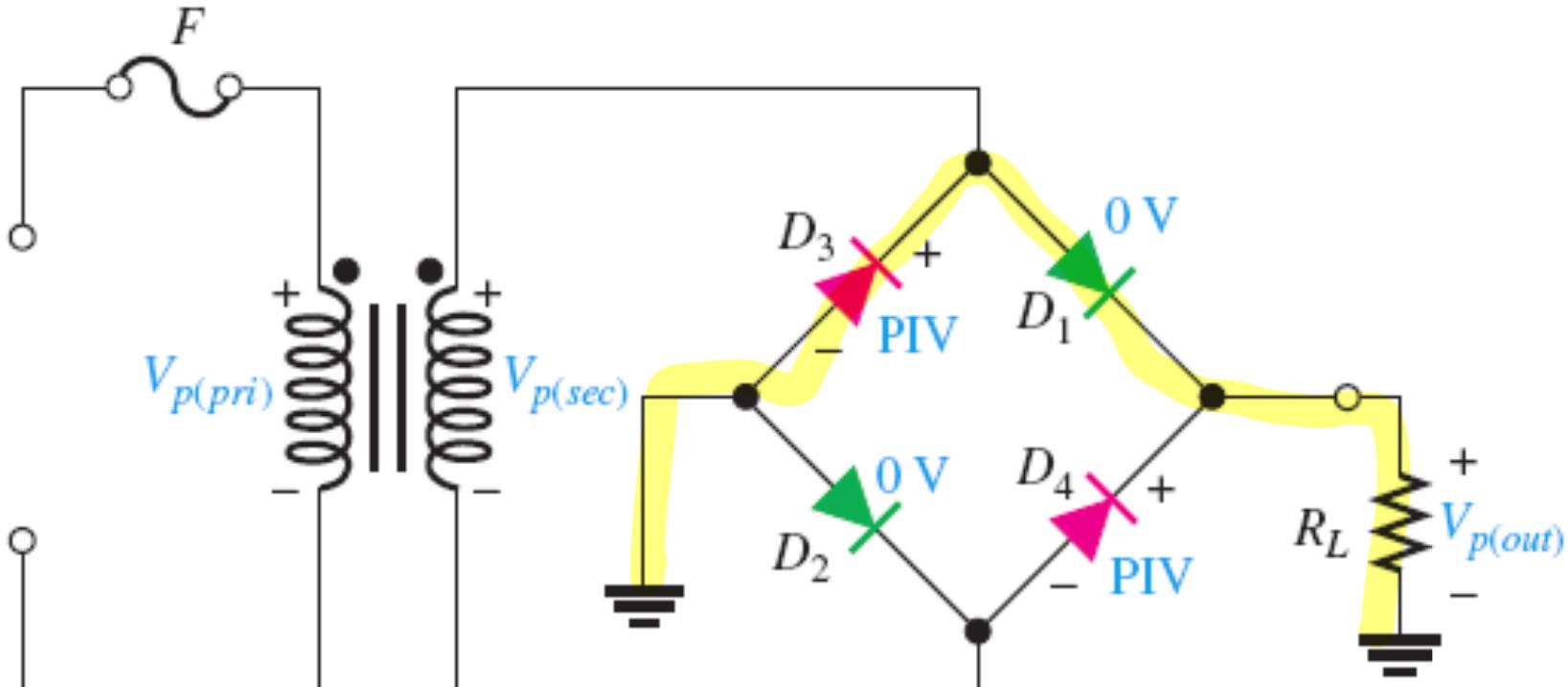


(b) During the negative half-cycle of the input, D_3 and D_4 are forward-biased and conduct current. D_1 and D_2 are reverse-biased.

Bridge Output Voltage

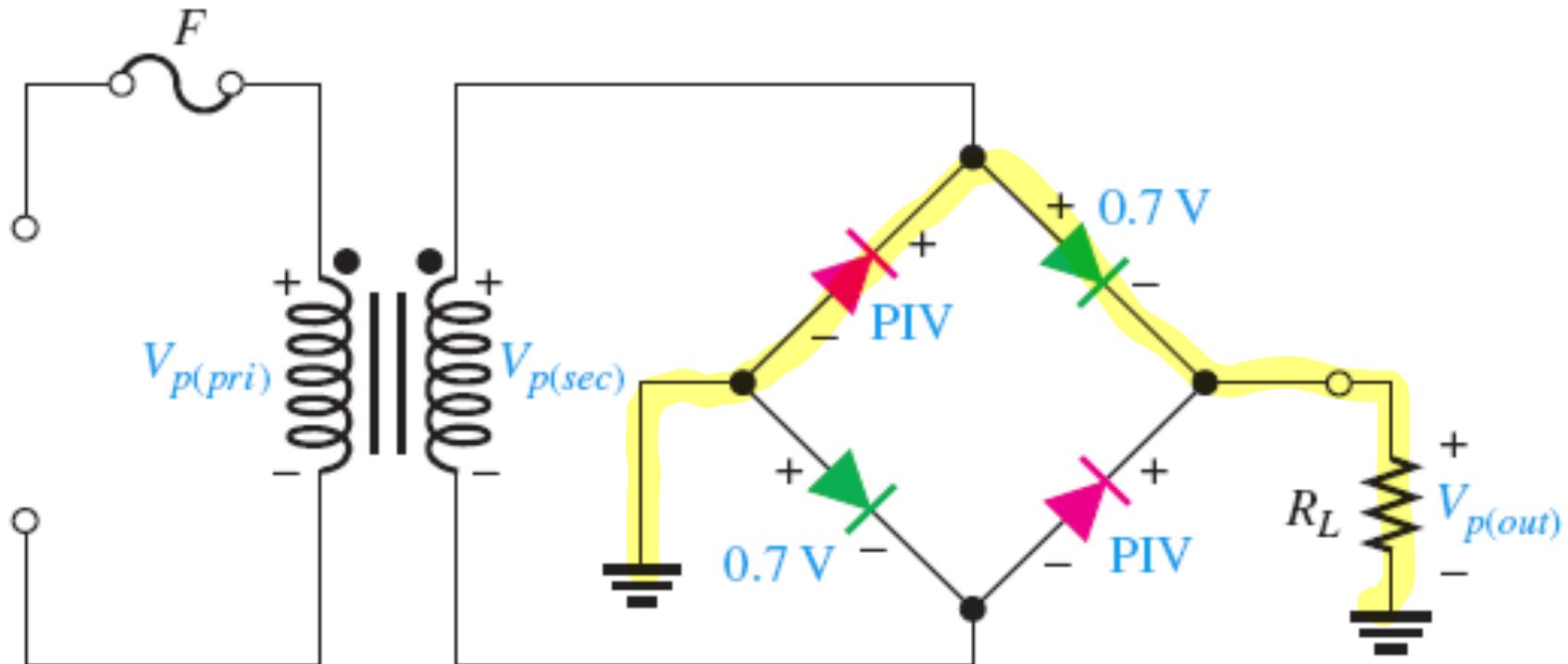


Peak Inverse Voltage (Bridge Full-Wave Rectifier)



(a) For the ideal diode model (forward-biased diodes D_1 and D_2 are shown in green), $\text{PIV} = V_{p(out)}$.

Peak Inverse Voltage (Bridge Full-Wave Rectifier)



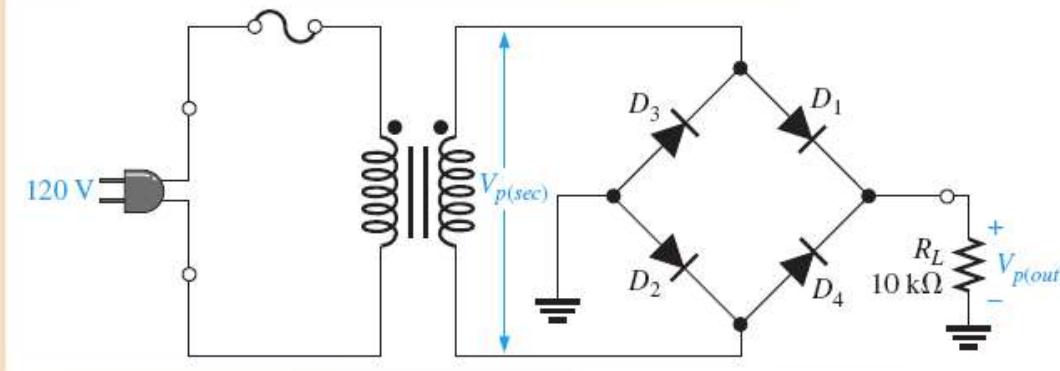
- (b) For the practical diode model (forward-biased diodes D_1 and D_2 are shown in green), $\text{PIV} = V_{p(out)} + 0.7 \text{ V}$.

Example 2-7

EXAMPLE 2-7

Determine the peak output voltage for the bridge rectifier in Figure 2-41. Assuming the practical model, what PIV rating is required for the diodes? The transformer is specified to have a 12 V rms secondary voltage for the standard 120 V across the primary.

► FIGURE 2-41



Solution The peak output voltage (taking into account the two diode drops) is

$$V_{p(sec)} = 1.414V_{rms} = 1.414(12 \text{ V}) \approx 17 \text{ V}$$

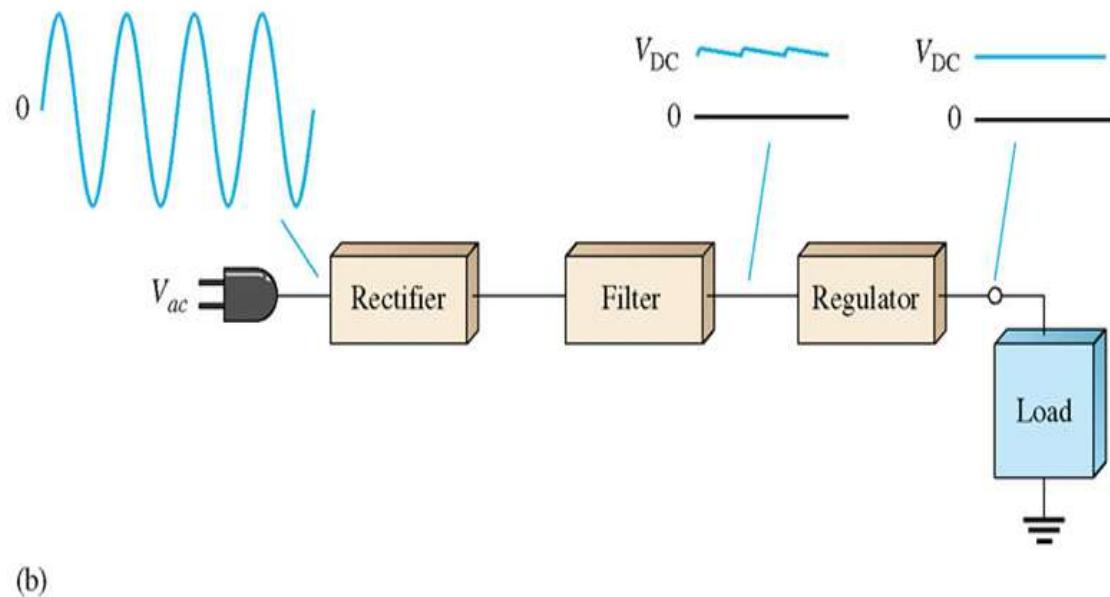
$$V_{p(out)} = V_{p(sec)} - 1.4 \text{ V} = 17 \text{ V} - 1.4 \text{ V} = 15.6 \text{ V}$$

The PIV rating for each diode is

$$\text{PIV} = V_{p(out)} + 0.7 \text{ V} = 15.6 \text{ V} + 0.7 \text{ V} = 16.3 \text{ V}$$

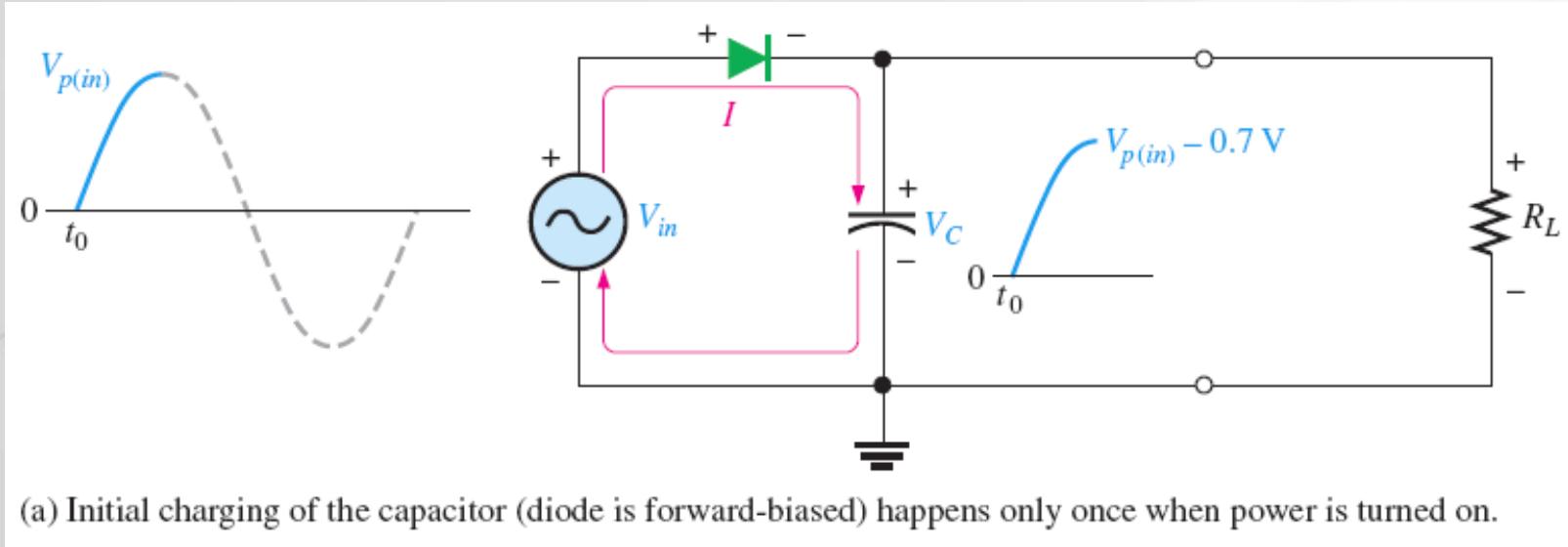
2–6 POWER SUPPLY FILTERS AND REGULATORS

- A power supply filter ideally eliminates the fluctuations in the output voltage of a halfwave or full-wave rectifier and produces a constant-level dc voltage.



charge / discharge

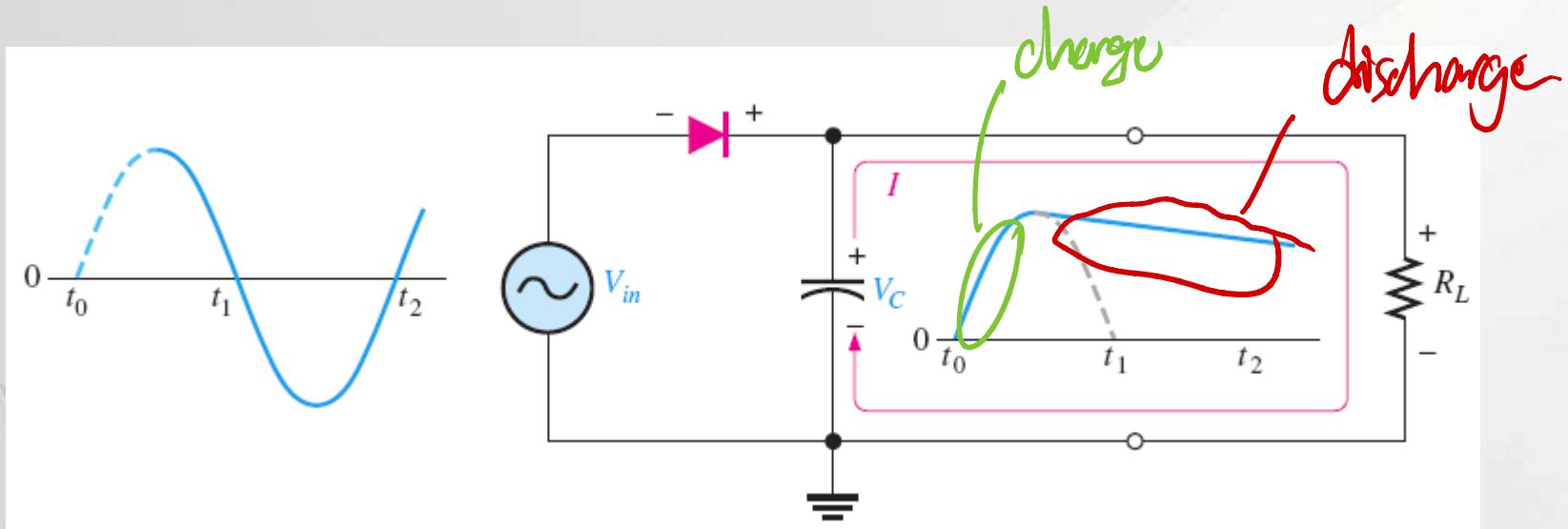
Capacitor-Input Filter



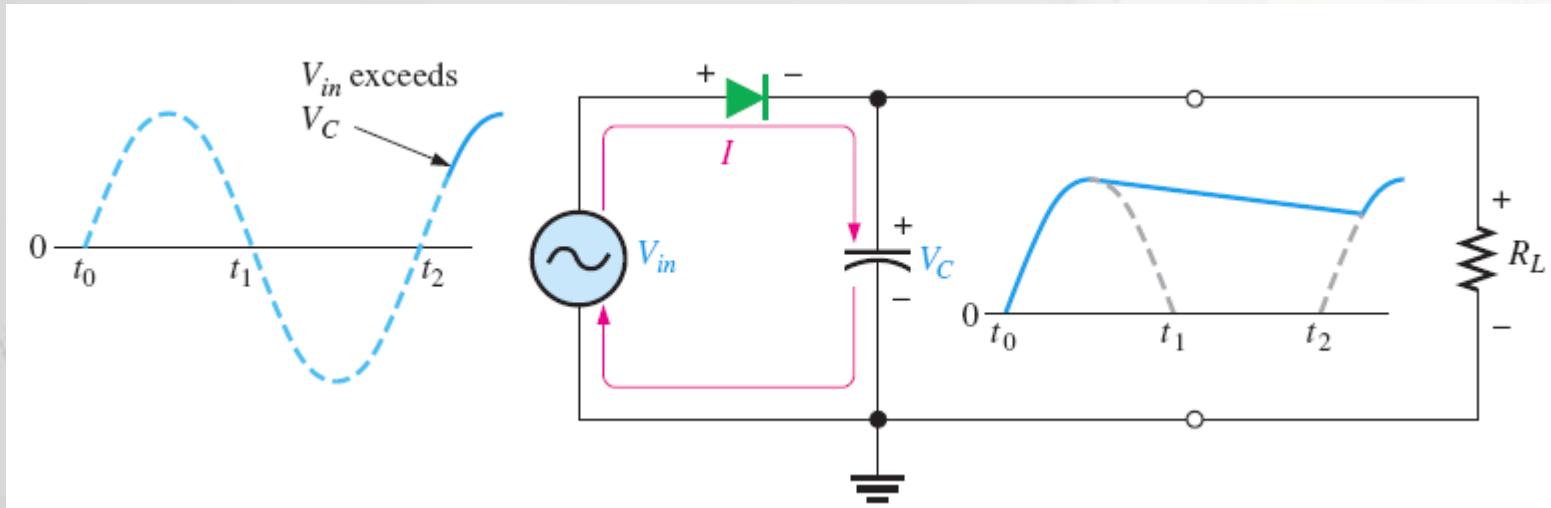
During the positive first quarter-cycle of the input, the diode is forward-biased, allowing the capacitor to charge to within 0.7 V of the input peak.

$C_{mn} \rightarrow$ disc. บร. / $C_{wh} \rightarrow$ disc. บร.

Capacitor-Input Filter



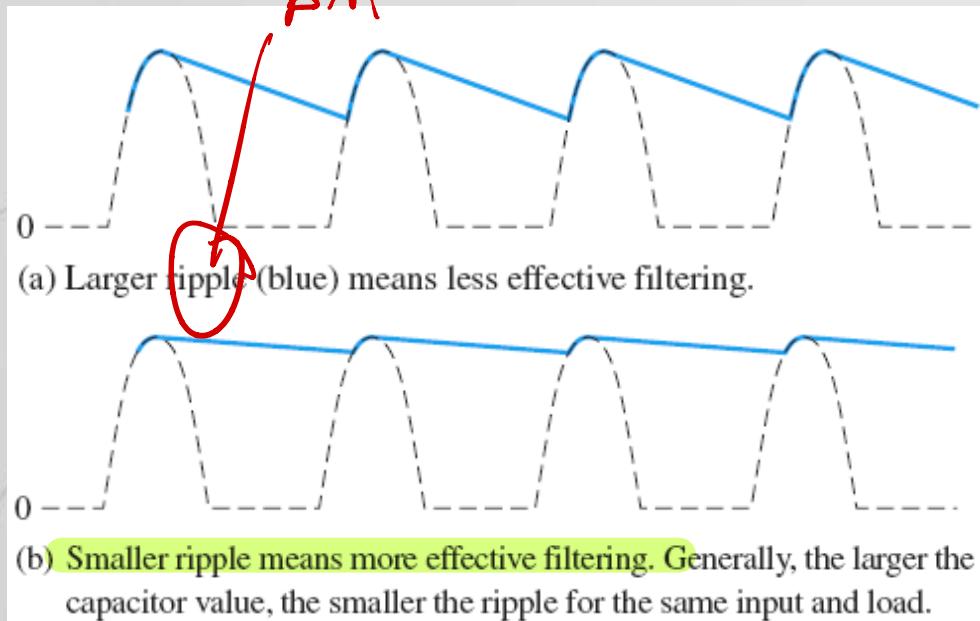
When the input begins to decrease below its peak, as shown in part (b), the capacitor retains its charge and the diode becomes reverse-biased because the cathode is more positive than the anode. During the remaining part of the cycle, the capacitor can discharge only through the load resistance at a rate determined by the *RLC time constant*.



During the first quarter of the next cycle, as illustrated in part (c), the diode will again become forward-biased when the input voltage exceeds the capacitor voltage by approximately 0.7 V.

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Ripple Voltage

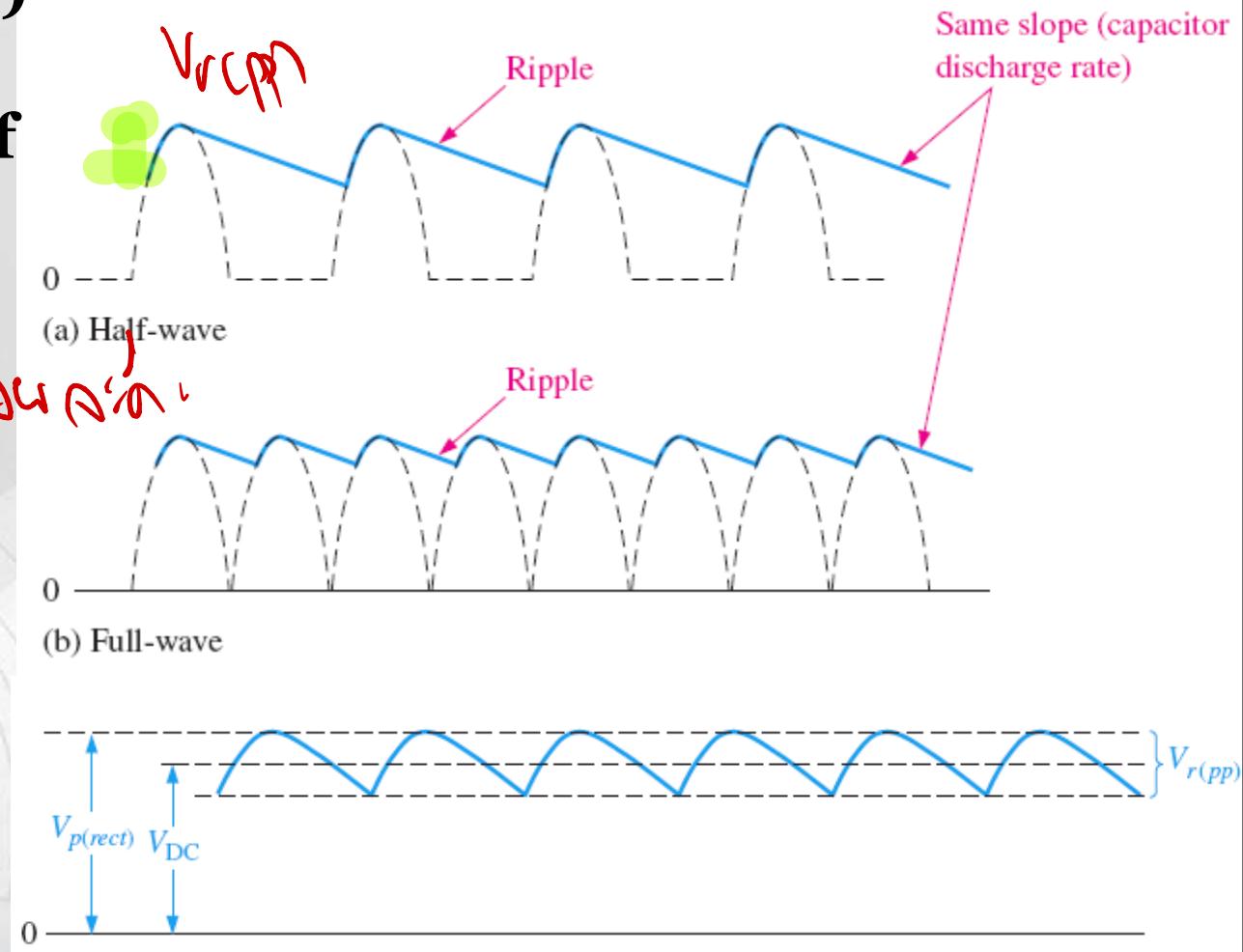


As you have seen, the capacitor quickly charges at the beginning of a cycle and slowly discharges through RL after the positive peak of the input voltage (when the diode is reverse-biased). The variation in the capacitor voltage due to the charging and discharging is called the **ripple voltage**. Generally, ripple is undesirable; thus, **the smaller the ripple, the better the filtering action**

Ripple Factor

The **ripple factor (r)** is an indication of the effectiveness of the filter and is defined as

$$r = \frac{V_{r(pp)}}{V_{DC}}$$



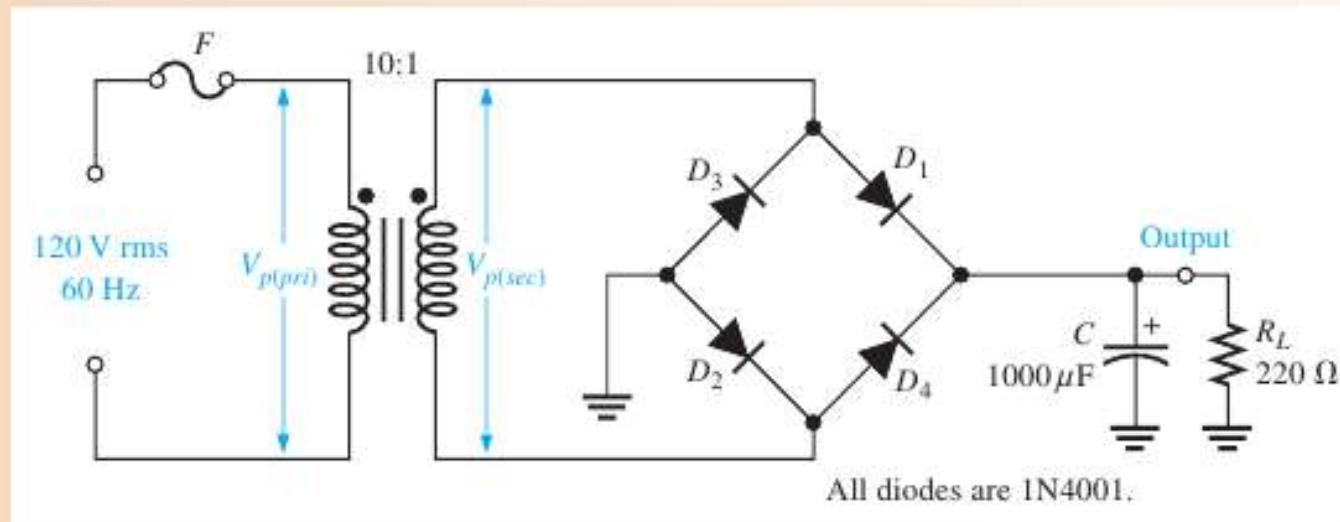
Notice :
if RL or C increases,
the ripple voltage
decreases and the dc
voltage increases.

Example 2-8

EXAMPLE 2-8

Determine the ripple factor for the filtered bridge rectifier with a load as indicated in Figure 2-48.

► FIGURE 2-48



Solution The transformer turns ratio is $n = 0.1$. The peak primary voltage is

$$V_{p(pri)} = 1.414V_{rms} = 1.414(120 \text{ V}) = 170 \text{ V}$$

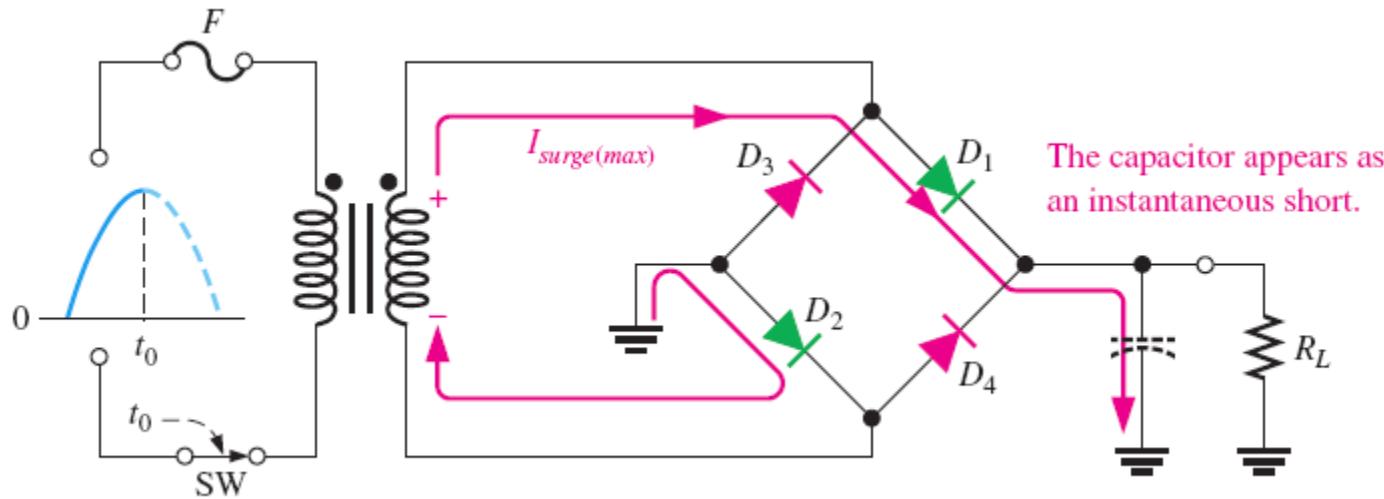
The peak secondary voltage is

$$V_{p(sec)} = nV_{p(pri)} = 0.1(170 \text{ V}) = 17.0 \text{ V}$$

The unfiltered peak full-wave rectified voltage is

$$V_{n(rect)} = V_{n(sec)} - 1.4 \text{ V} = 17.0 \text{ V} - 1.4 \text{ V} = 15.6 \text{ V}$$

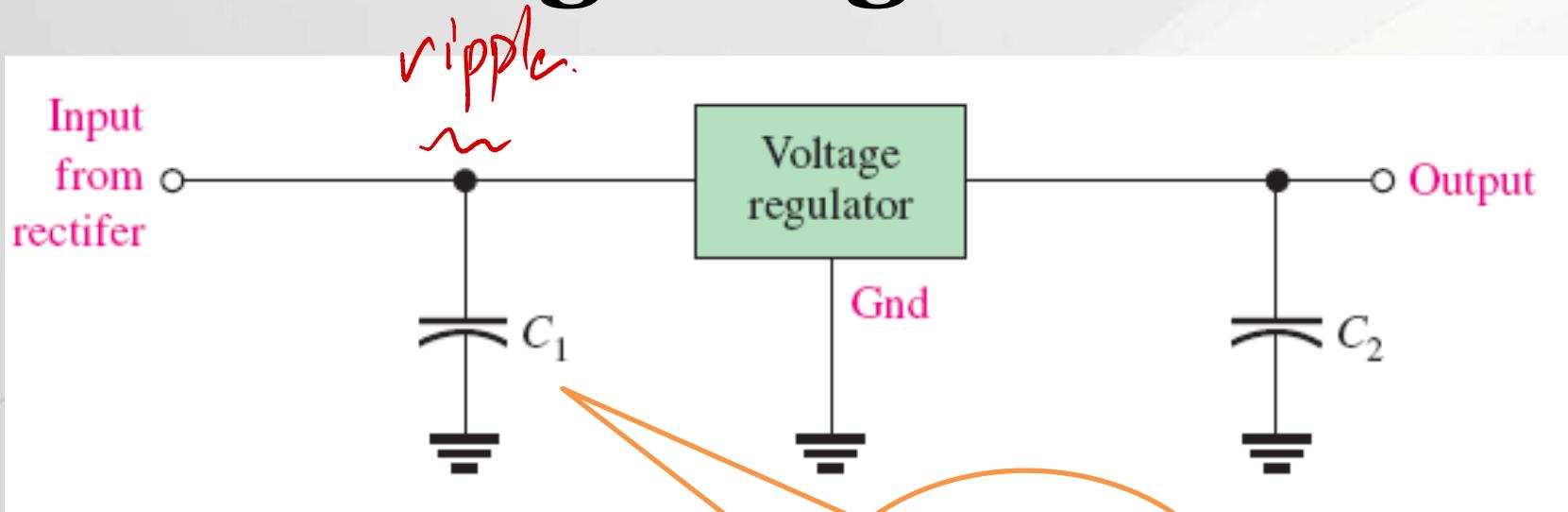
Surge Current in the Capacitor-Input Filter



$$I_{pri} = \frac{P_{in}}{120 \text{ V}}$$

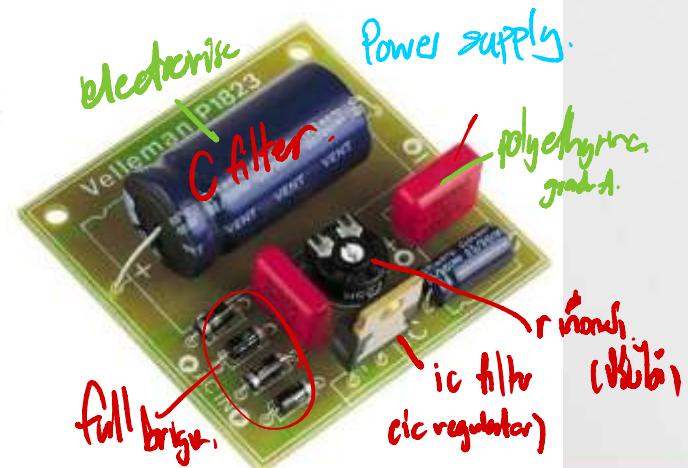
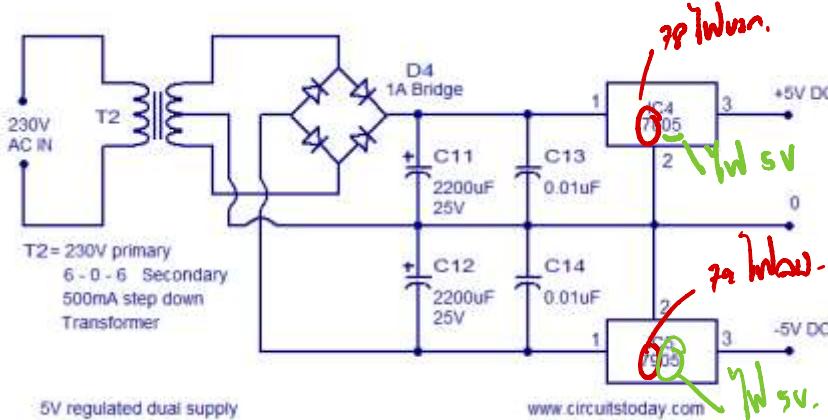
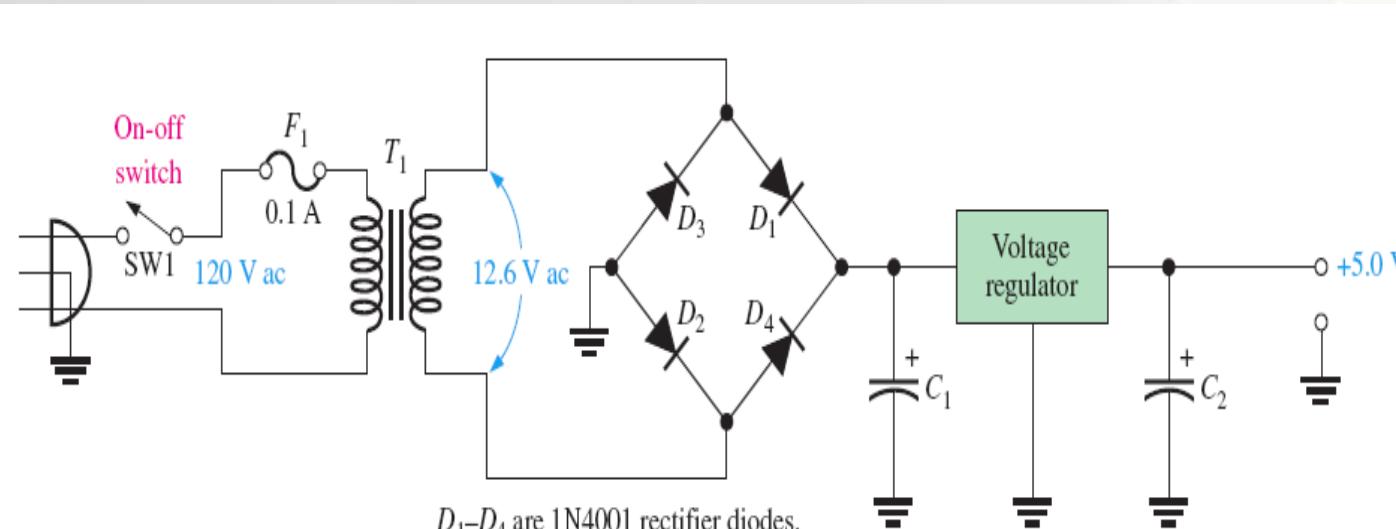
Problem: At the instant the switch is closed, voltage is connected to the bridge and the uncharged **capacitor appears as a short**
Solve: A slow-blow type fuse is generally used to protect the surge current that initially occurs when power is first turned on.

Voltage Regulators

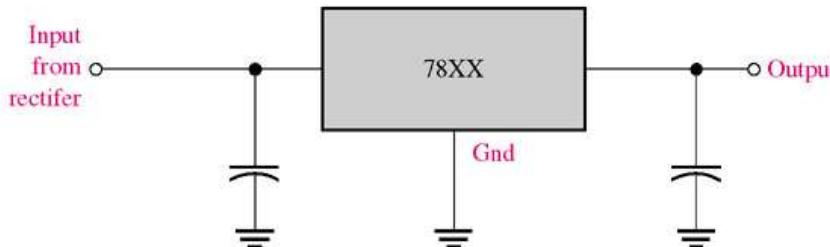


typically
0.1 mF to
1.0 mF

Regulated power supply



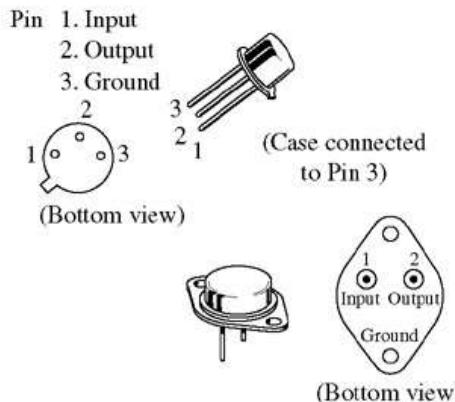
IC Regulators



(a) Standard configuration

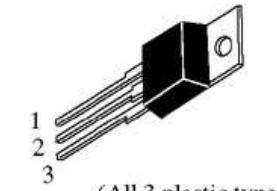
Type number	Output voltage
7805	+5.0 V
7806	+6.0 V
7808	+8.0 V
7809	+9.0 V
7812	+12.0 V
7815	+15.0 V
7818	+18.0 V
7824	+24.0 V

(b) The 7800 series

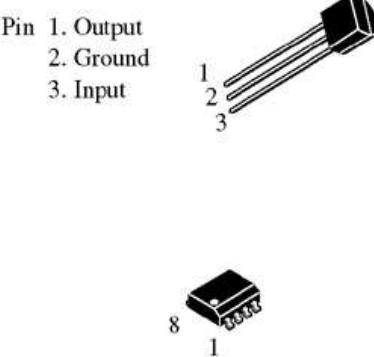


Pins 1 and 2 electrically isolated from case. Case is third electrical connection.

(c) Typical metal and plastic packages



Pin 1. Input
2. Ground
3. Output
(Heatsink surface connected to Pin 2)



Pin 1. V_{OUT} 5. NC
2. Gnd 6. Gnd
3. Gnd 7. Gnd
4. NC 8. V_{IN}

Percent Regulation

- **Line regulation**
 - Specifies how much change occurs in the output voltage for a given change in the input voltage
- **Load regulation**
 - Specifies how much change occurs in the output voltage over a certain range of load current value

$$\text{Line regulation} = \left(\frac{\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta V_{\text{IN}}} \right) 100\%$$

$$\text{Load regulation} = \left(\frac{V_{\text{NL}} - V_{\text{FL}}}{V_{\text{FL}}} \right) 100\%$$

Example 2-9

EXAMPLE 2-9

A certain 7805 regulator has a measured no-load output voltage of 5.18 V and a full-load output of 5.15 V. What is the load regulation expressed as a percentage?

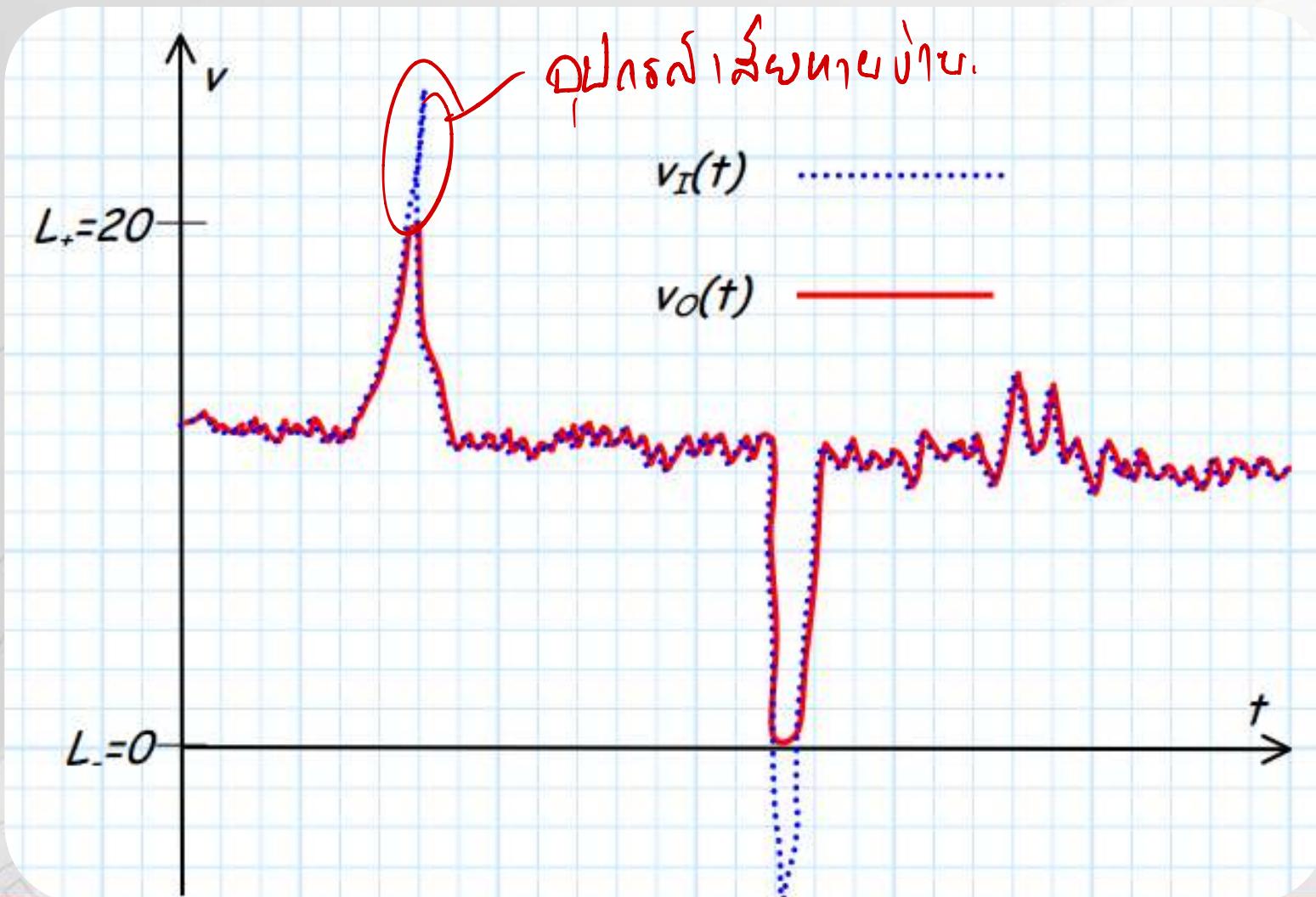
Solution Load regulation = $\left(\frac{V_{NL} - V_{FL}}{V_{FL}} \right) 100\% = \left(\frac{5.18 \text{ V} - 5.15 \text{ V}}{5.15 \text{ V}} \right) 100\% = 0.58\%$

2-7 DIODE LIMITERS AND CLAMPERS

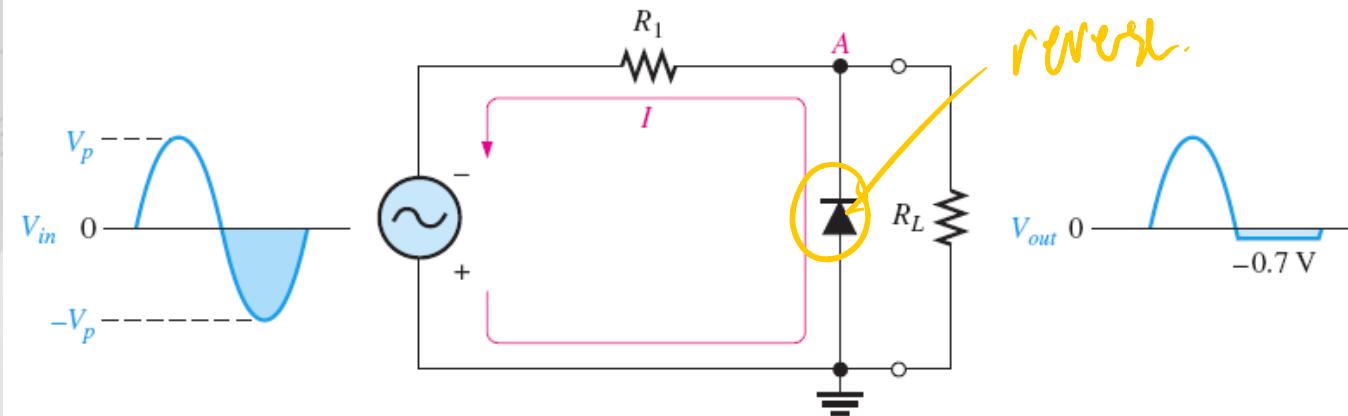
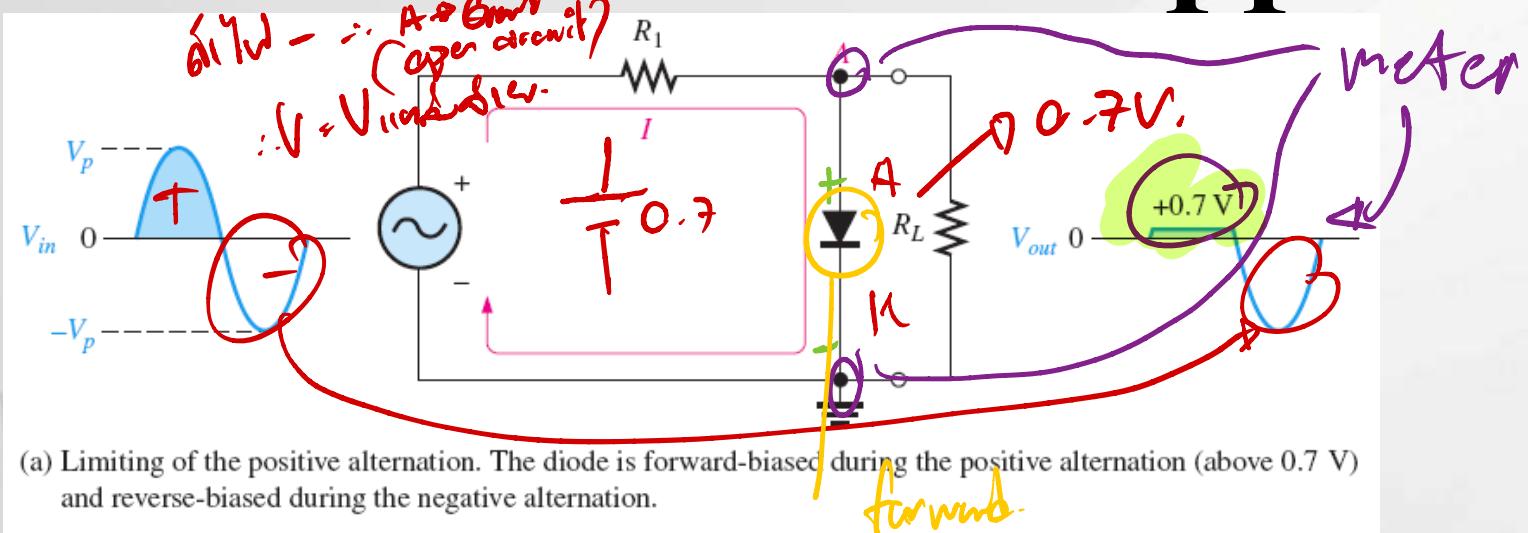
จินต์

คลัมป์.

Diode Limiters or clipper



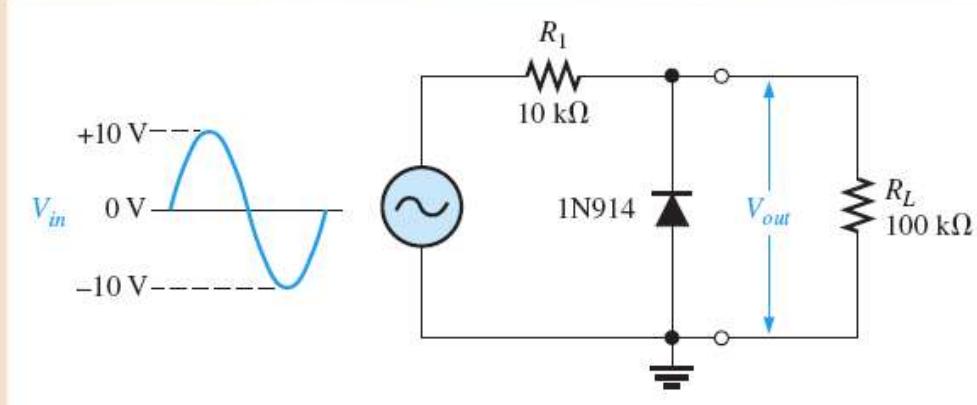
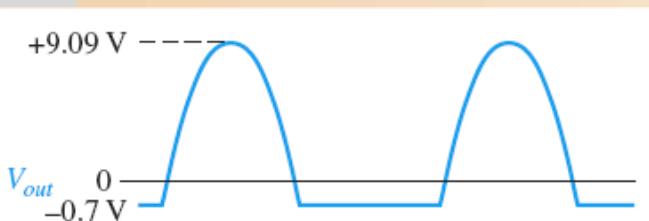
Diode Limiters or clipper



Example 2-10

EXAMPLE 2-10

What would you expect to see displayed on an oscilloscope connected across R_L in the limiter shown in Figure 2-53?



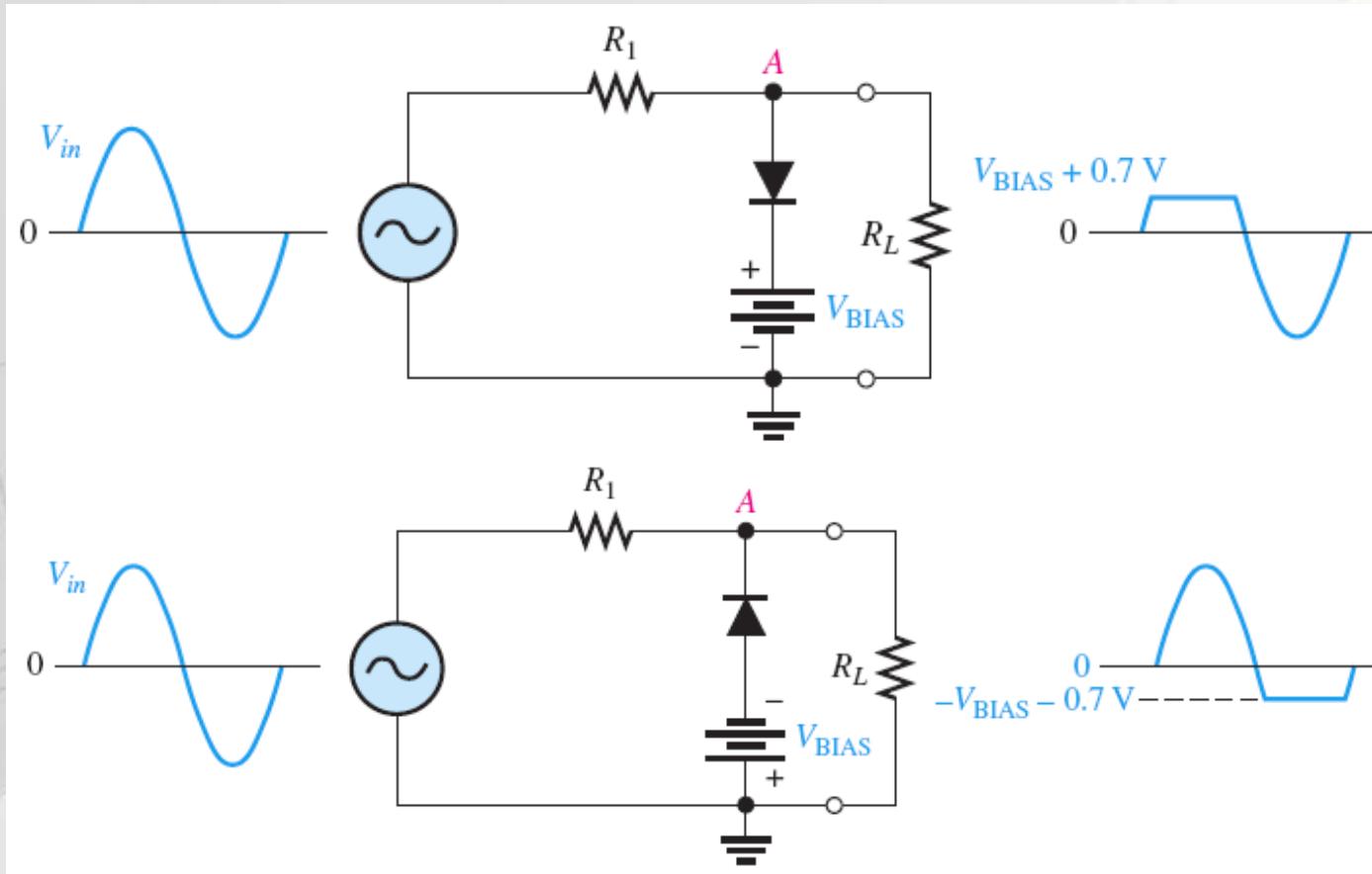
► FIGURE 2-53

Solution

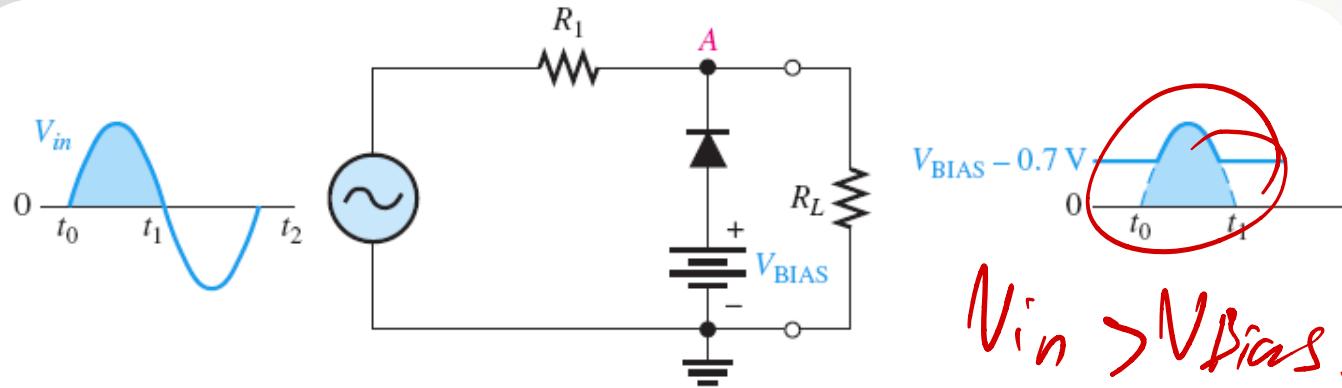
The diode is forward-biased and conducts when the input voltage goes below -0.7 V . So, for the negative limiter, determine the peak output voltage across R_L by the following equation:

$$V_{p(out)} = \left(\frac{R_L}{R_1 + R_L} \right) V_{p(in)} = \left(\frac{100\text{ k}\Omega}{110\text{ k}\Omega} \right) 10\text{ V} = 9.09\text{ V}$$

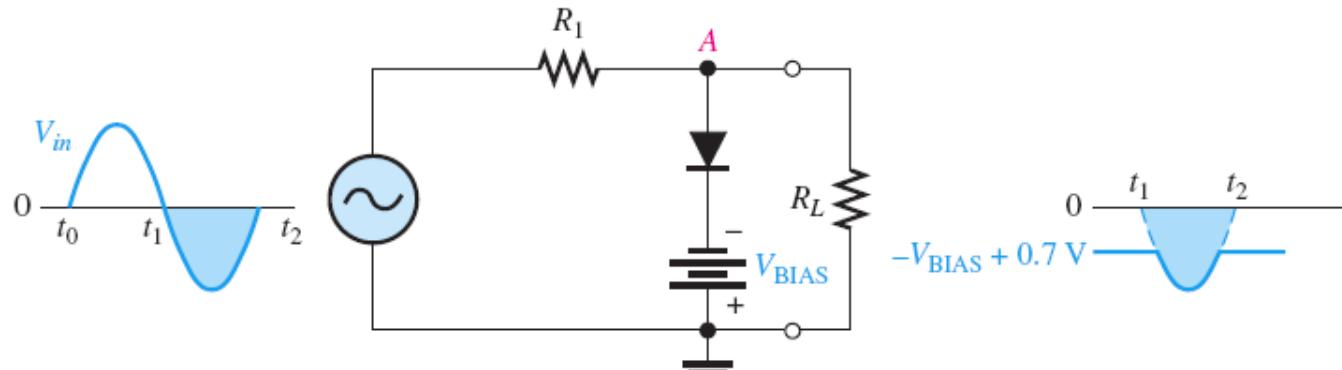
Biased Limiters



Biased Limiters

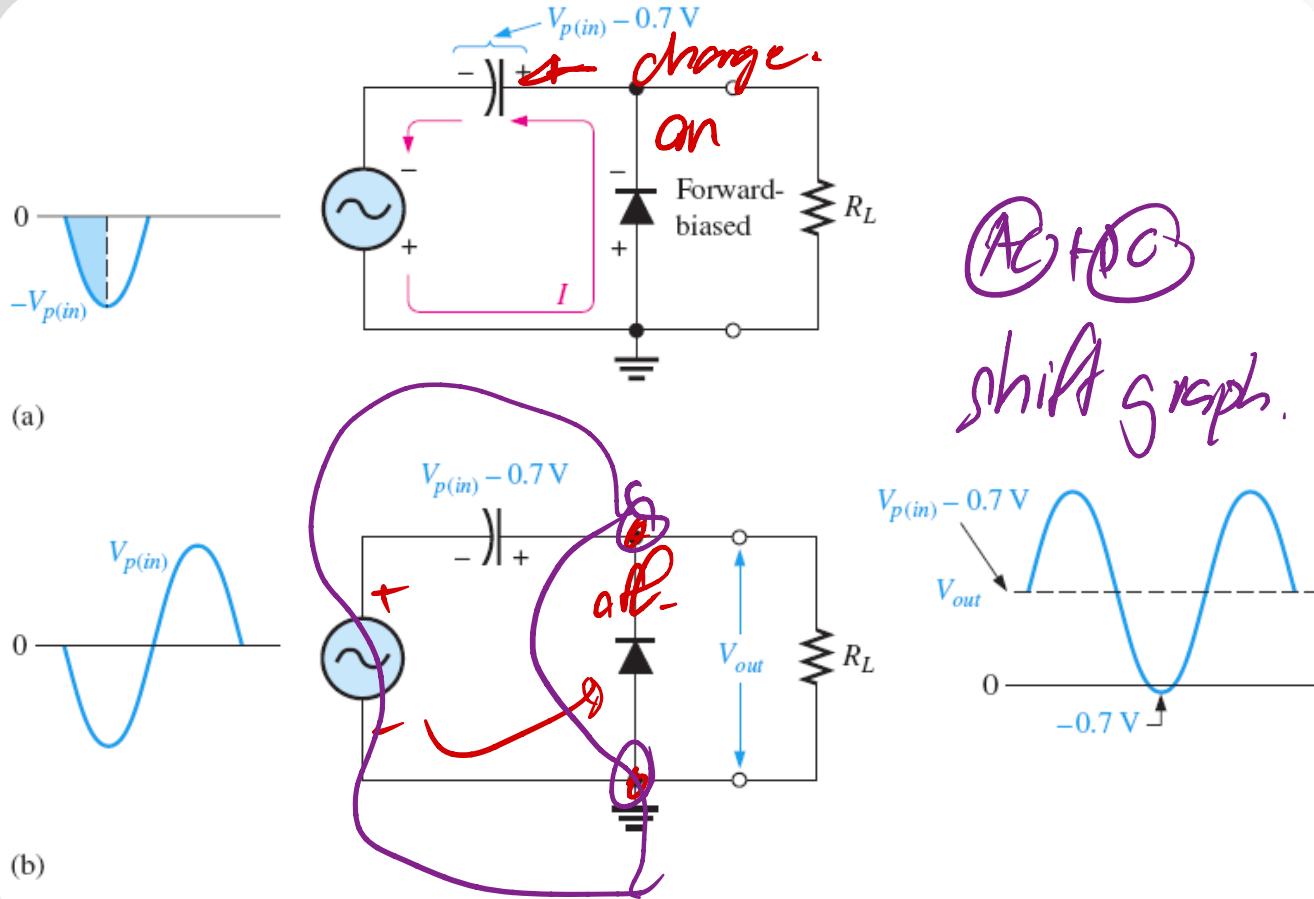


(a)



(b)

Diode Clampers



2-9 THE DIODE DATASHEET



1N4001 - 1N4007

Features

- Low forward voltage drop.
- High surge current capability.



General Purpose Rectifiers

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

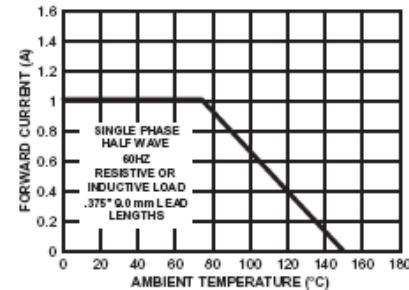
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Value							Units
		4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	
V_{RRM}	Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Rectified Forward Current, .375" lead length @ $T_A = 75^\circ\text{C}$				1.0				A
I_{FSM}	Non-repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms Single Half-Sine-Wave				30				A
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range				-55 to +175				$^\circ\text{C}$
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature				-55 to +175				$^\circ\text{C}$

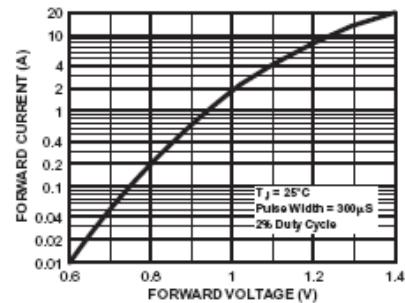
*These ratings are limiting values above which the serviceability of any semiconductor device may be impaired.

Typical Characteristics

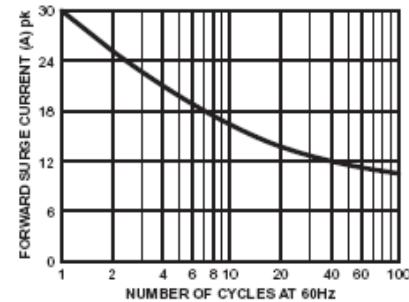
Forward Current Derating Curve



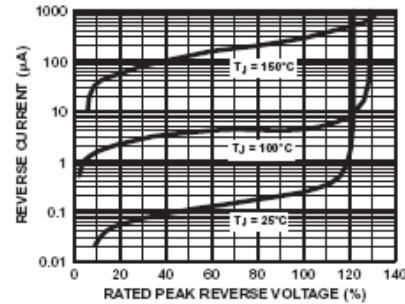
Forward Characteristics



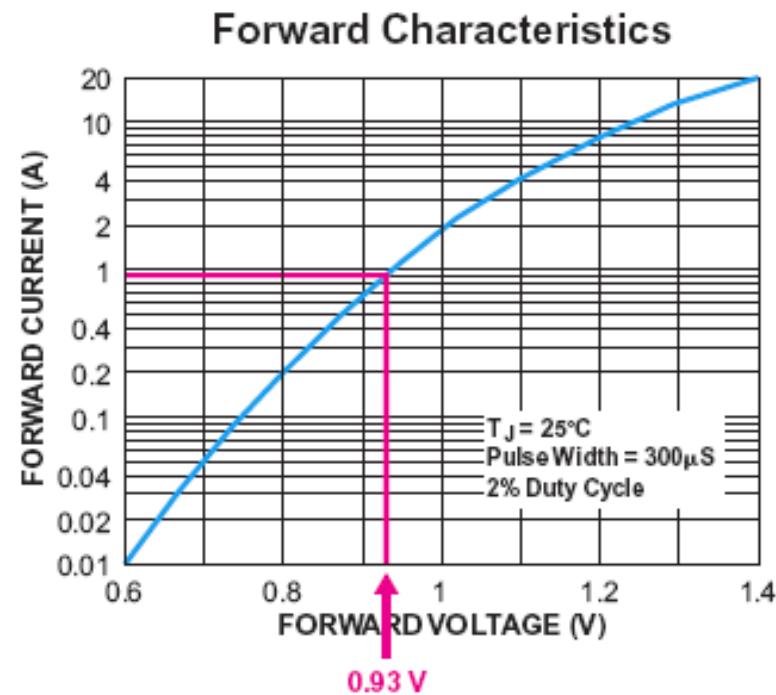
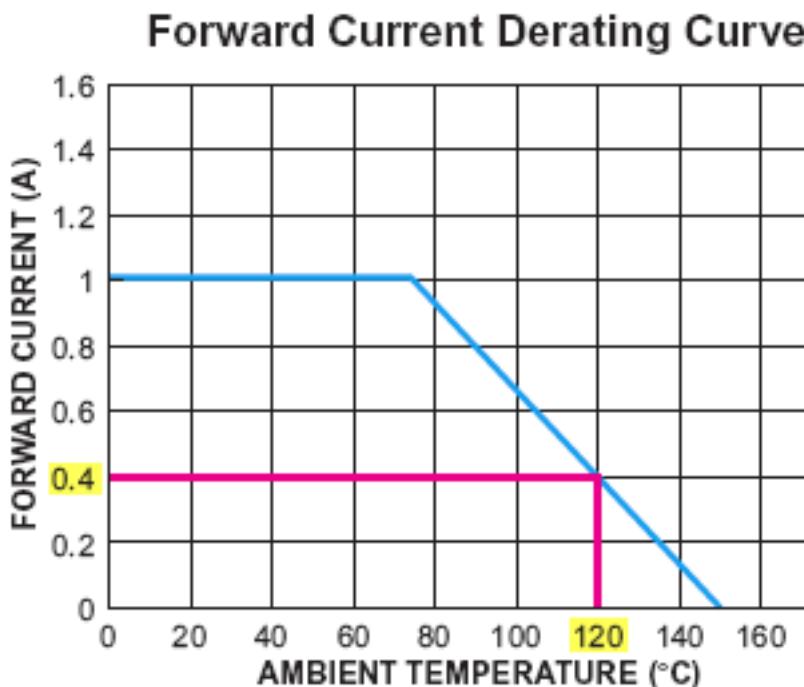
Non-Repetitive Surge Current



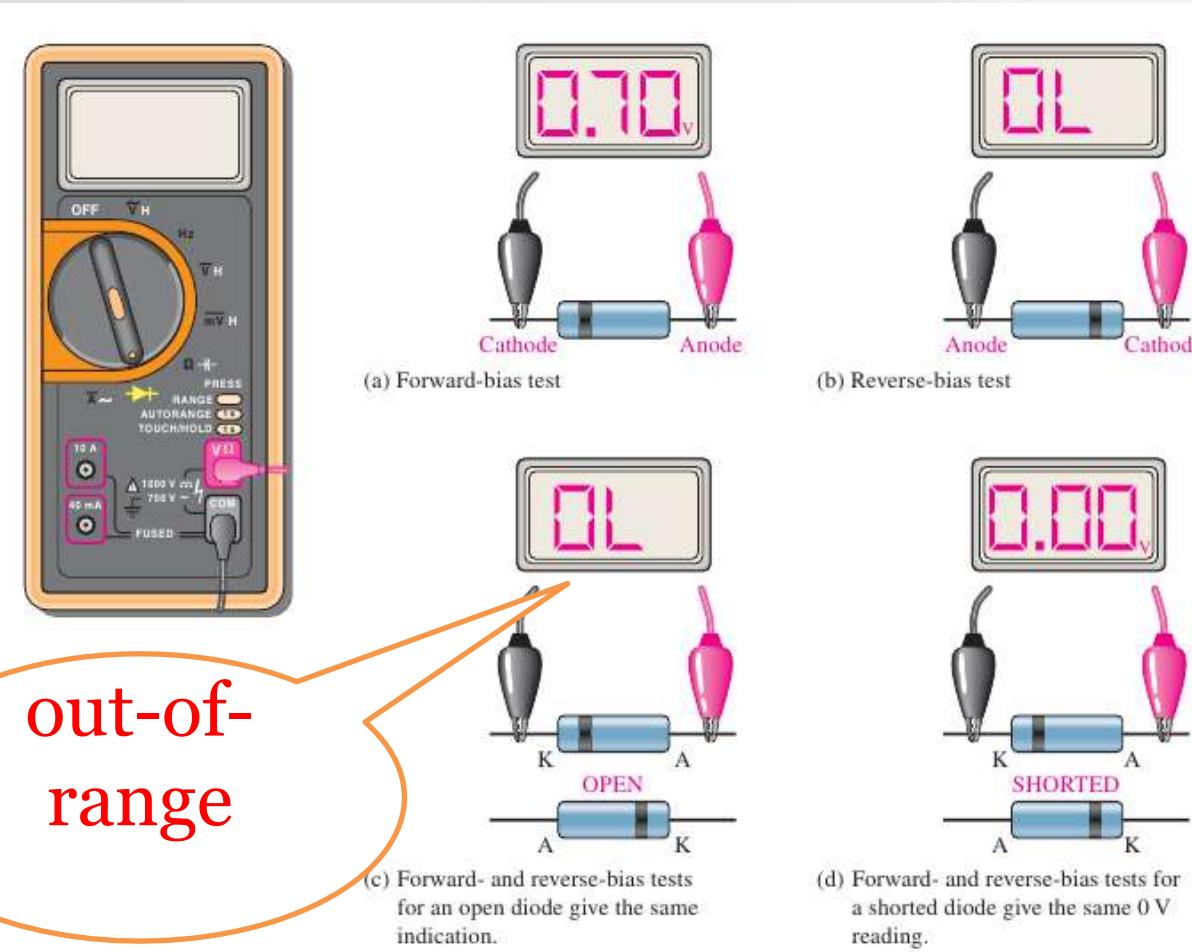
Reverse Characteristics



2-9 THE DIODE DATASHEET



2–10 TROUBLESHOOTING



Effect of an Open Diode in a Half-Wave Rectifier

