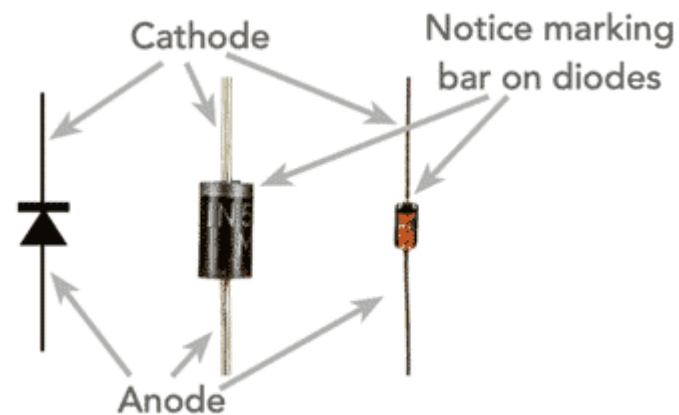
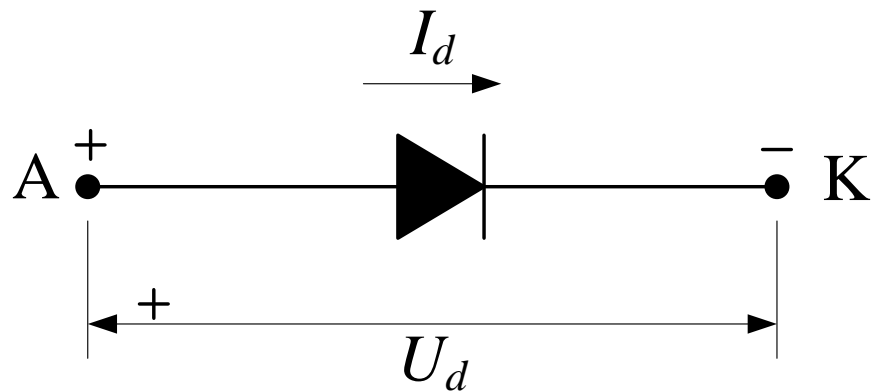


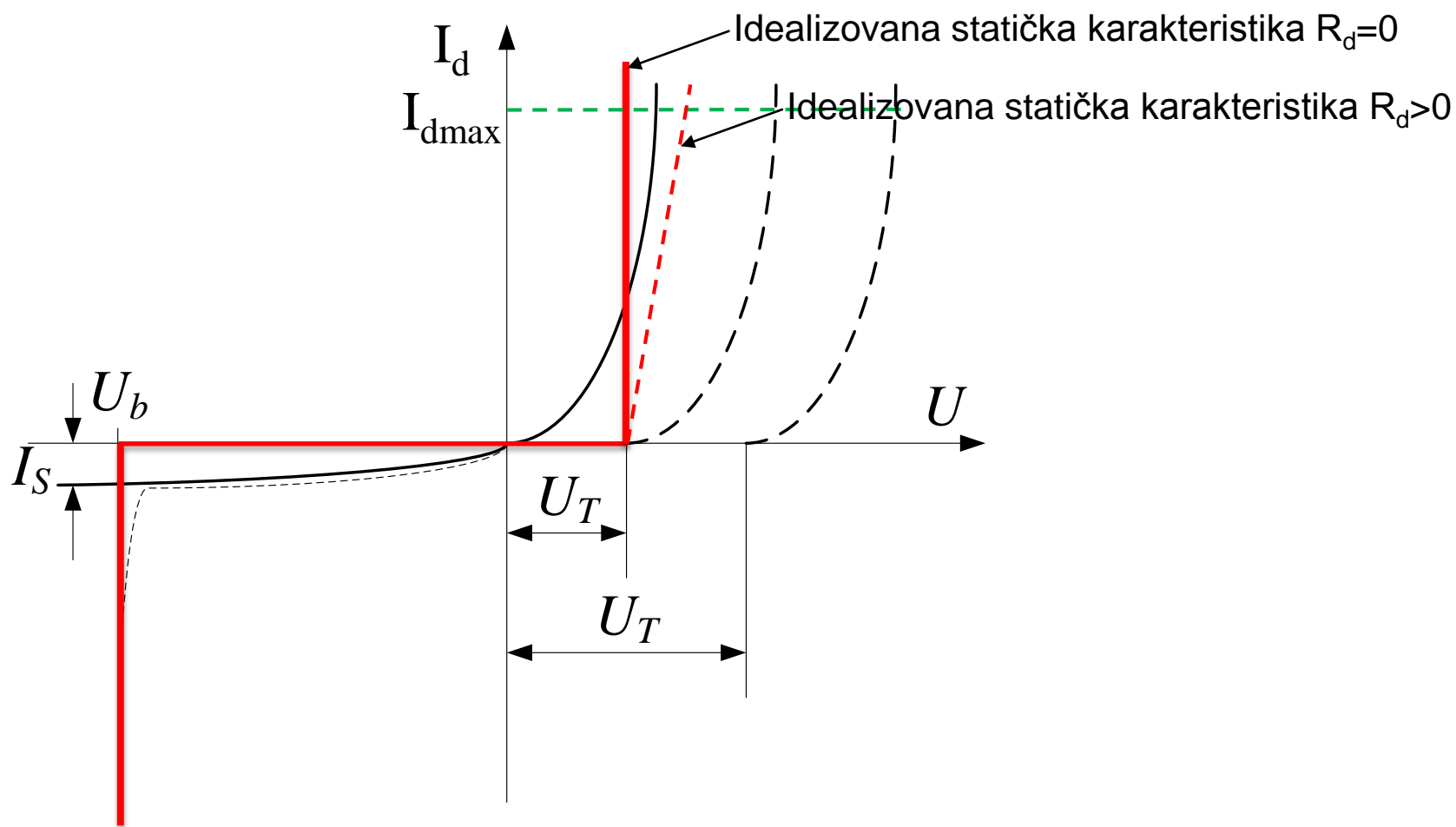
DIODE

- ISPRAVLJAČI I STABILIZATORI NAPONA

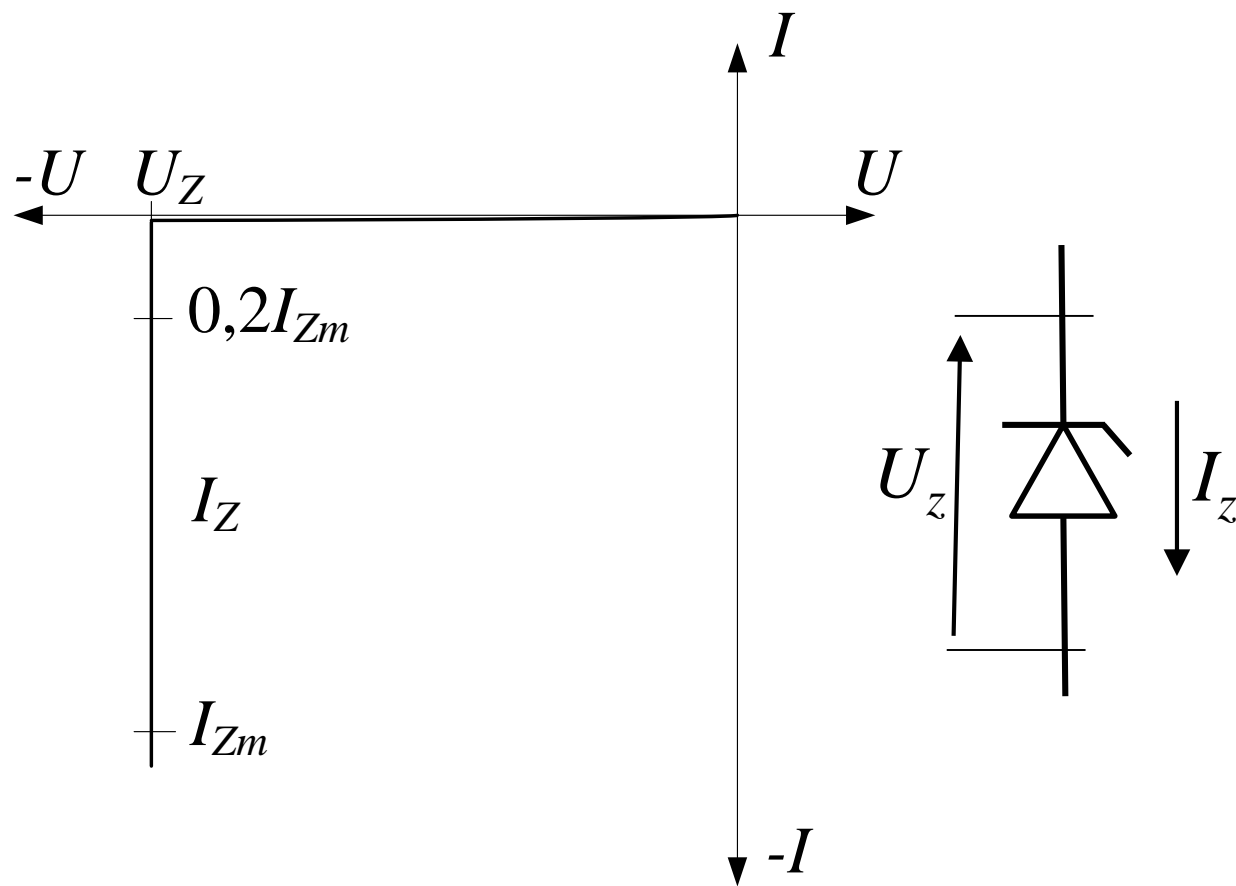
Referentni smerovi struje i napona diode



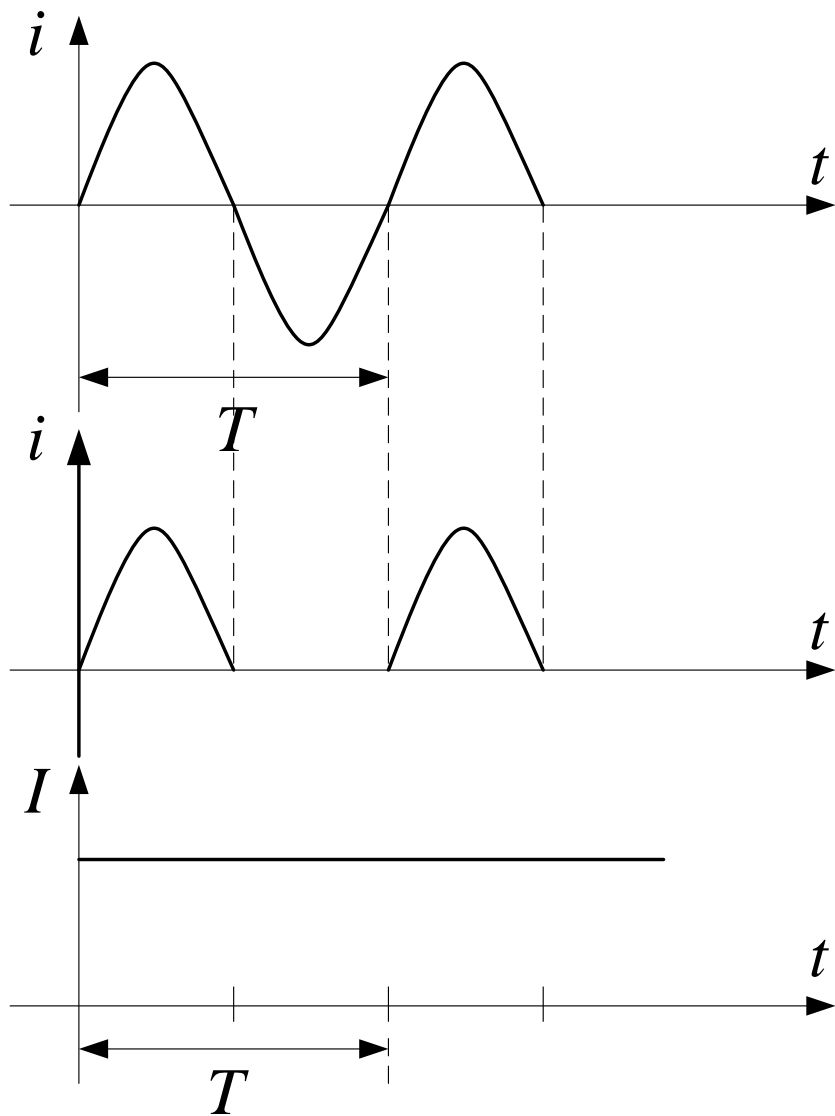
Statička karakteristika diode



Zener ili probojne diode



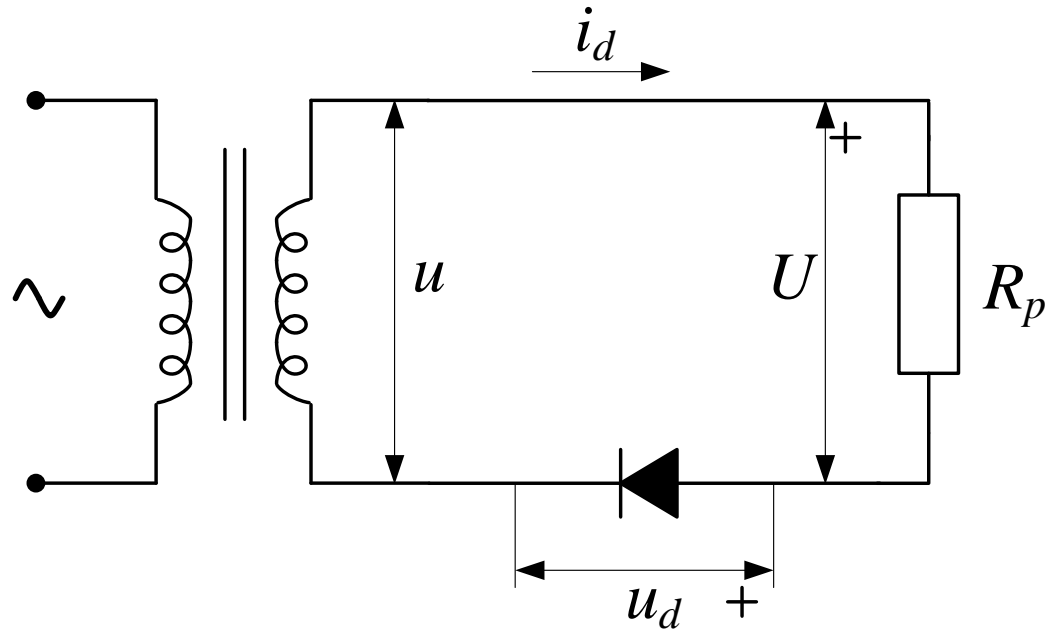
Usmeravanje naizmenične struje



- idealni usmerač

- idealni ispravljač

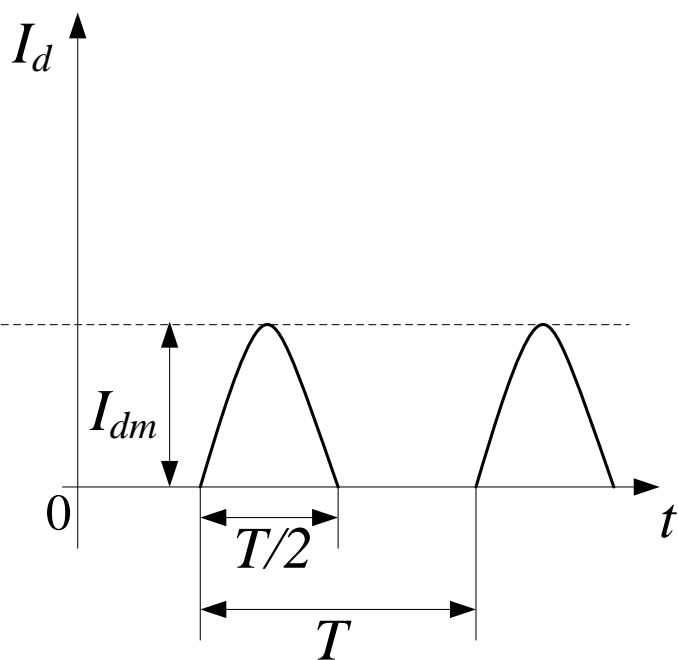
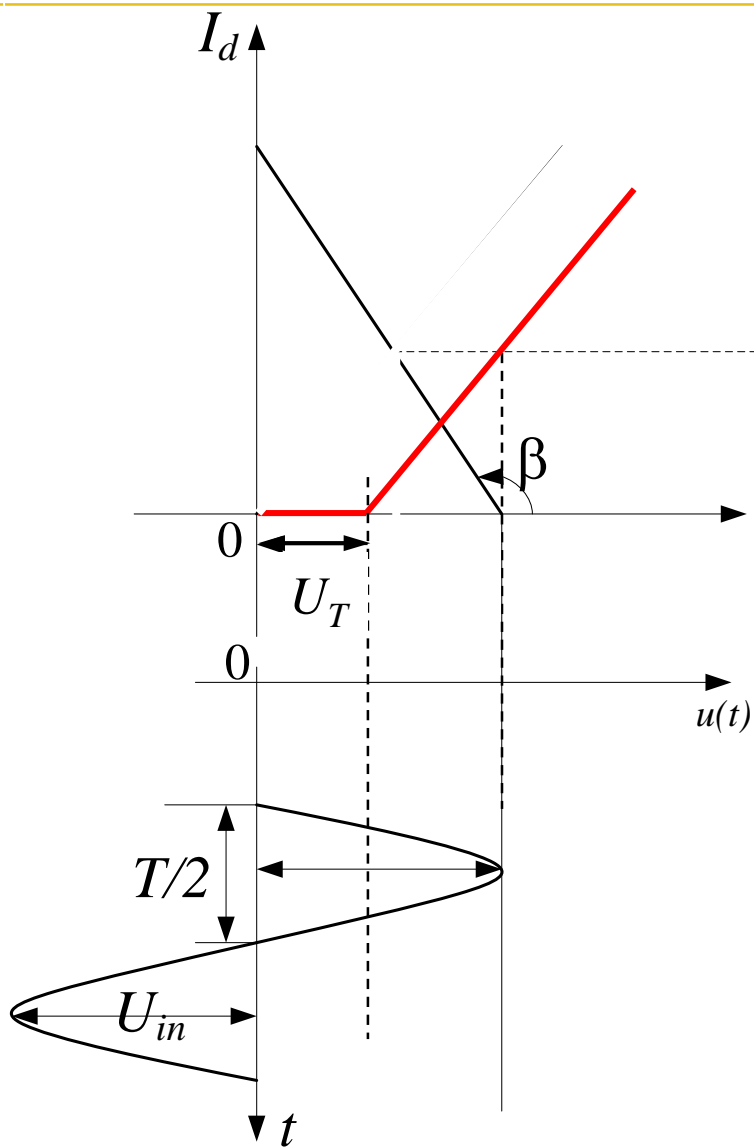
Jednofazno polutalasno usmeravanje



$$u(t) = U_m \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t)$$

$$U_m \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t) - u_d - R_p \cdot i_d = 0$$

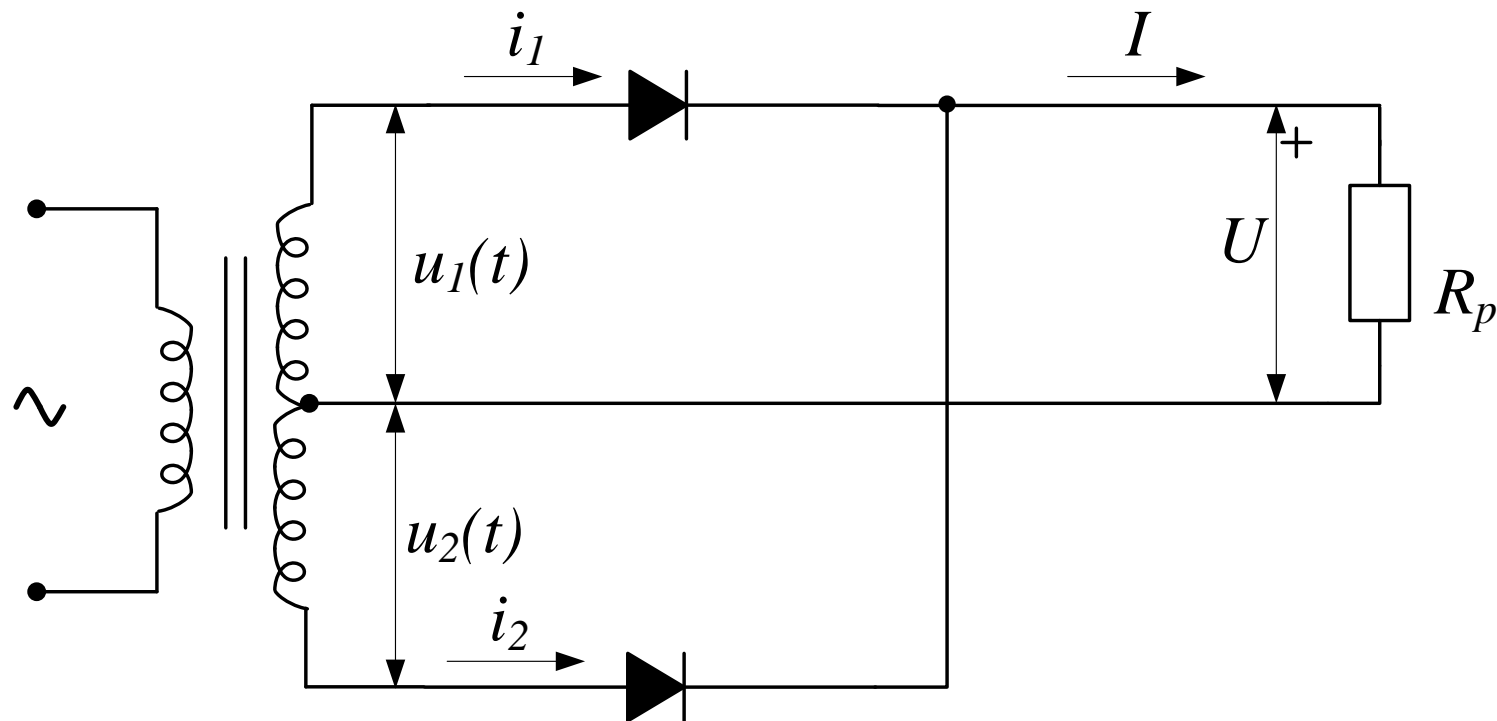
$$u_d = U_T + R_d \cdot i_d \quad - \text{ statička otpornost diode } R_d$$

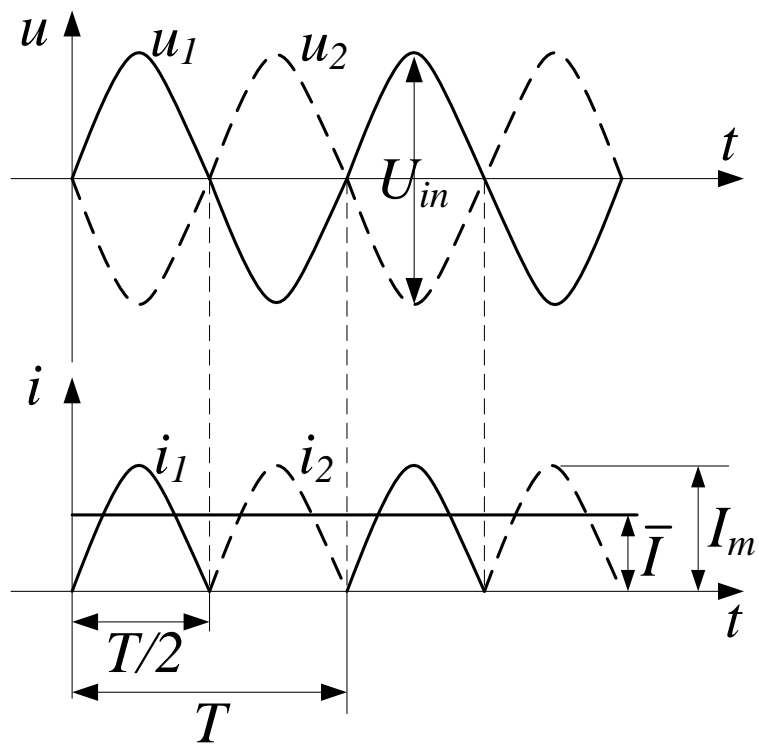


- od $\omega t=0$ do $\omega t=\pi$

$$i_d = \frac{U_m \sin(\omega t) - U_T}{R_d + R_p} = I_{dm} \sin(\omega t)$$

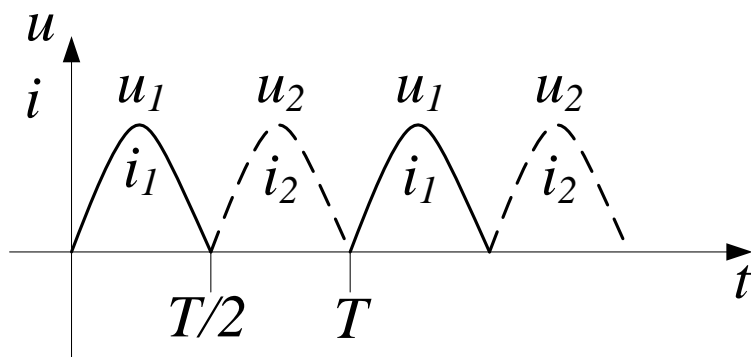
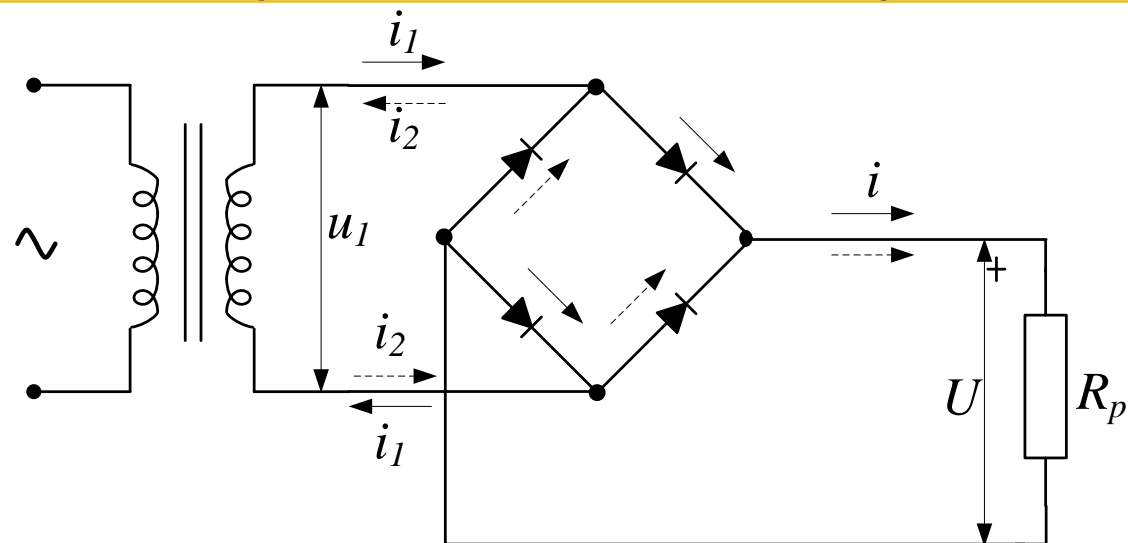
Dvofazno polutalasno usmeravanje





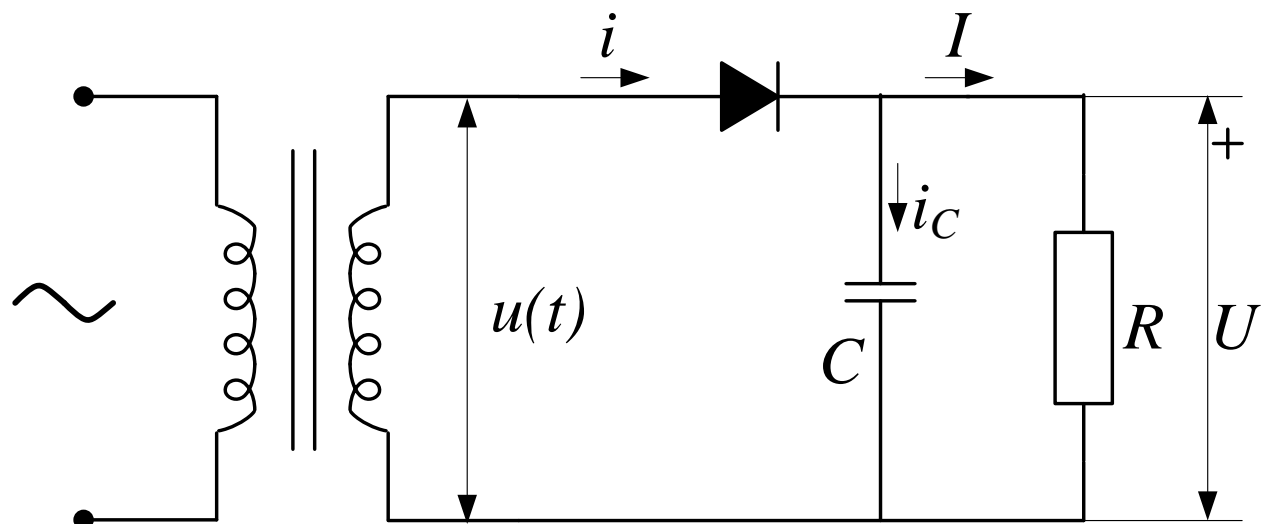
$$\bar{I} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot I_m = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{U_m - U_T}{R_d + R_p}$$

Jednofazno punotalasno usmeravanje

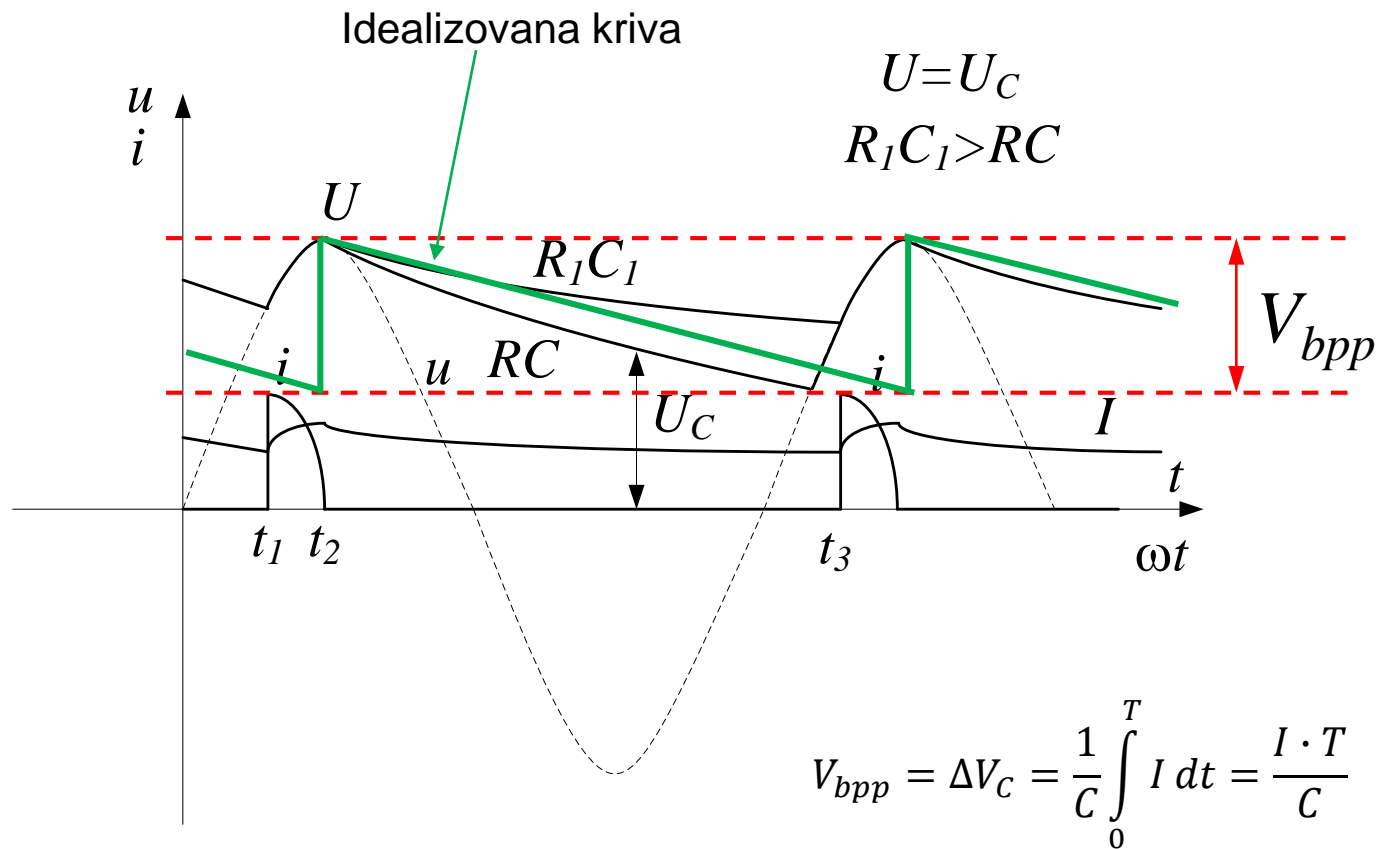


$$\bar{I} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} i \cdot dt = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \frac{U_m}{2 \cdot R + R_p} \int_0^{T/2} \sin(\omega \cdot t) \cdot dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{U_m - U_T}{2 \cdot R + R_p} = \frac{2 \cdot I_{dm}}{\pi}$$

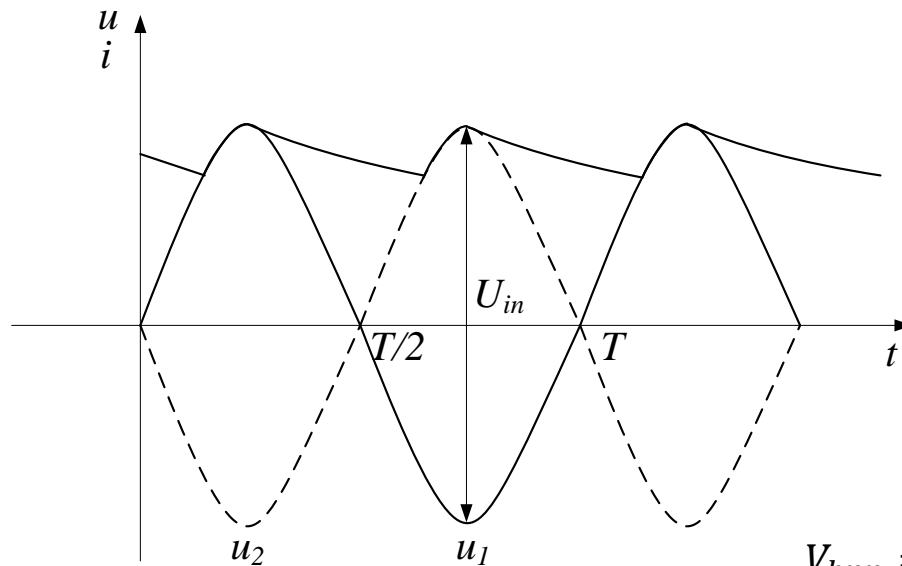
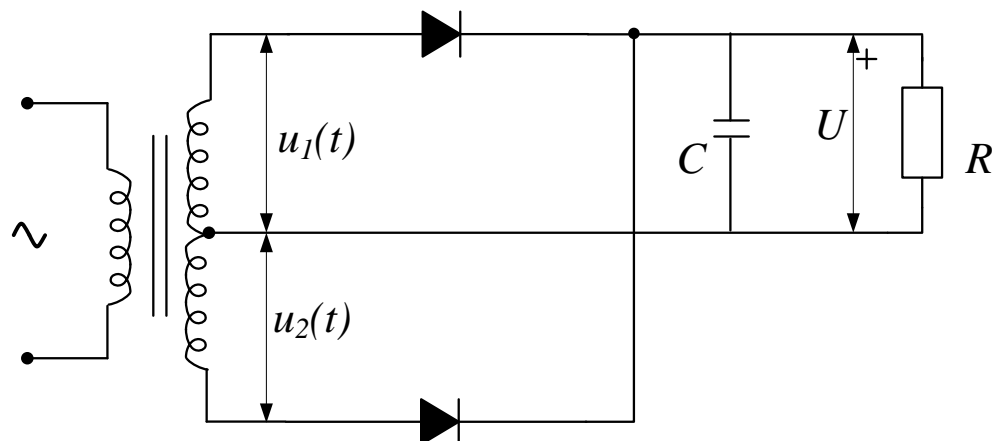
Kapacitivni filter



- kapacitivni filter vezan na kraj jednofaznog polutalasnog usmerača

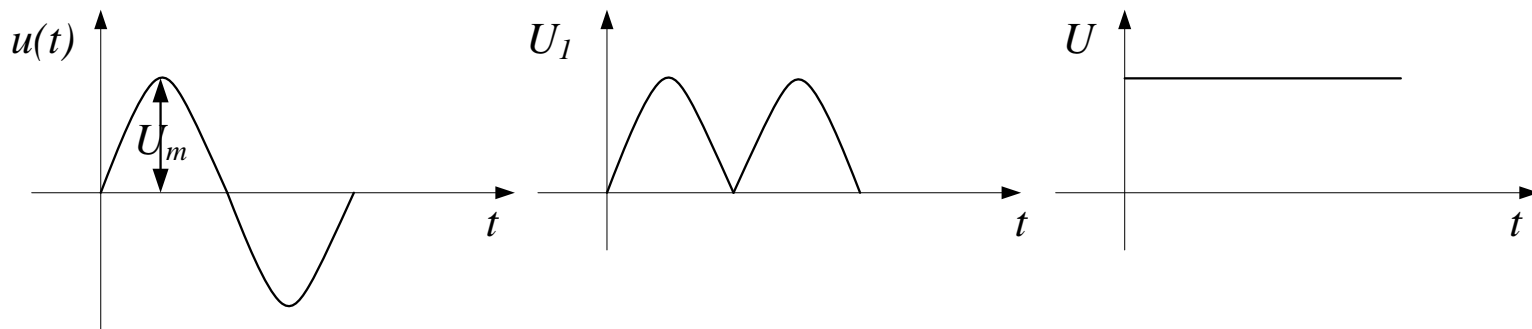
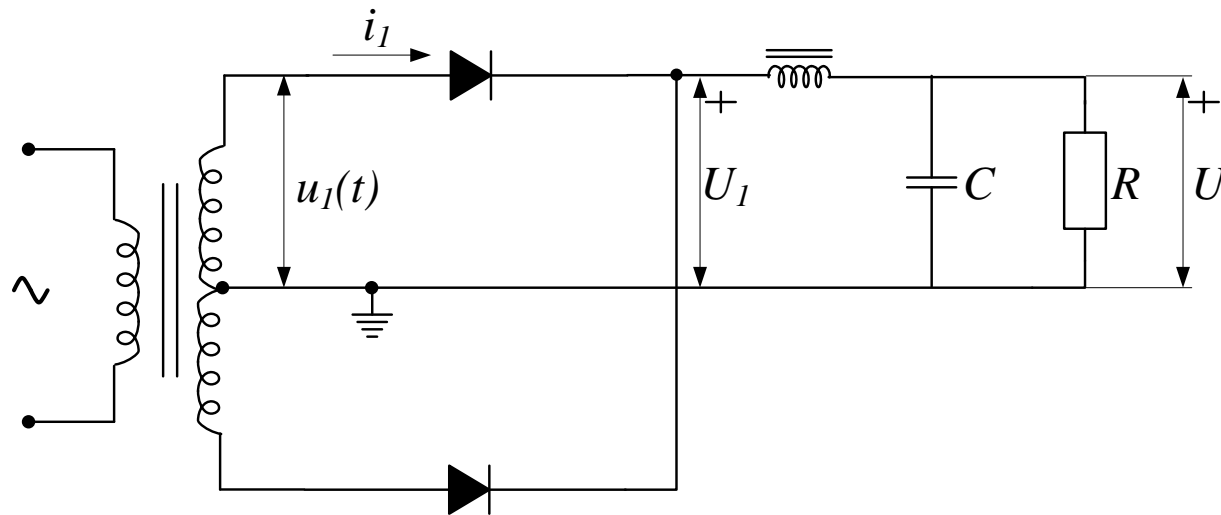


- kapacitivni filter vezan na kraj dvofaznog polutalasnog ispravljača

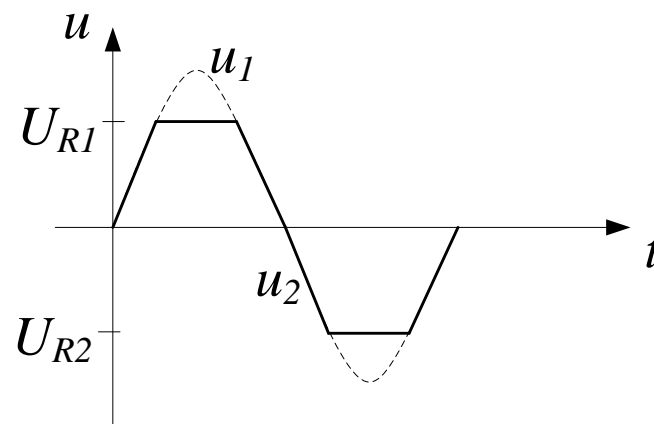
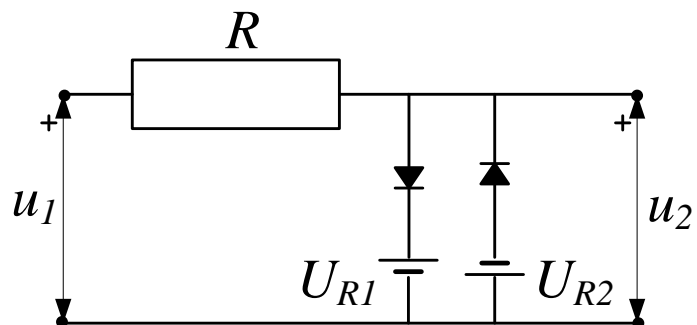
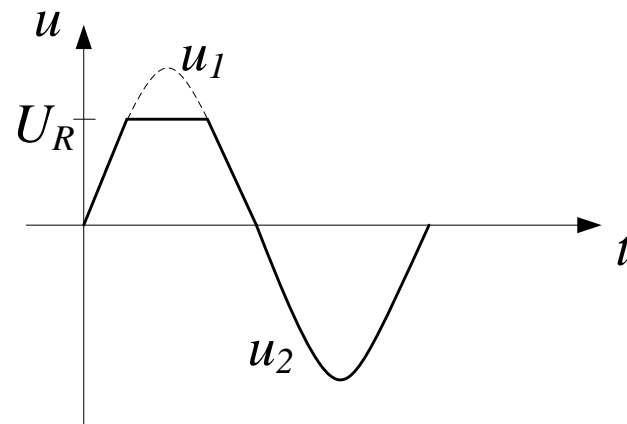
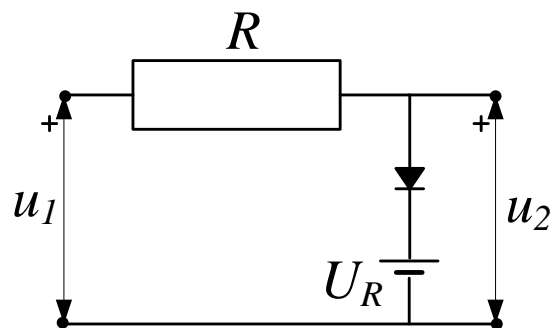


$$V_{bpp} = \Delta V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{T/2} I dt = \frac{I \cdot T}{2 \cdot C}$$

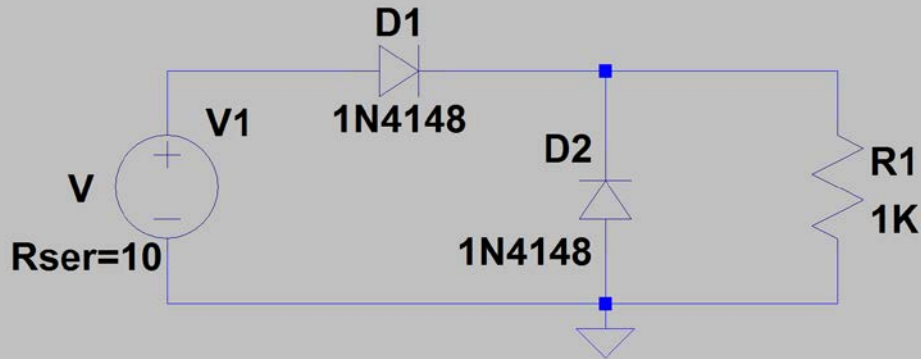
LC filter



Dioda kao ograničavač napona



PRIMER 1



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	100	V
Reverse voltage		V_R	75	V
Peak forward surge current	$t_p = 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	I_{FSM}	2	A
Repetitive peak forward current		I_{FRM}	500	mA
Forward continuous current		I_F	300	mA
Average forward current	$V_R = 0$	$I_{F(AV)}$	150	mA
Power dissipation	$l = 4\text{ mm}, T_L = 45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot}	440	mW
	$l = 4\text{ mm}, T_L \leq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot}	500	mW

- $V_1 = 75V \rightarrow D2$ nije u proboju

- $I_{D1} = \frac{V_1 - V_{D1}}{R_1 + R_{ser}}$ pa je

- $P_{D1} = V_{D1} \cdot I_{D1} = 0,6 \cdot \frac{75V - 0,6V}{1010} = 56mW < P_{tot}$

- $V_1 = 80V \rightarrow D2$ je u proboju

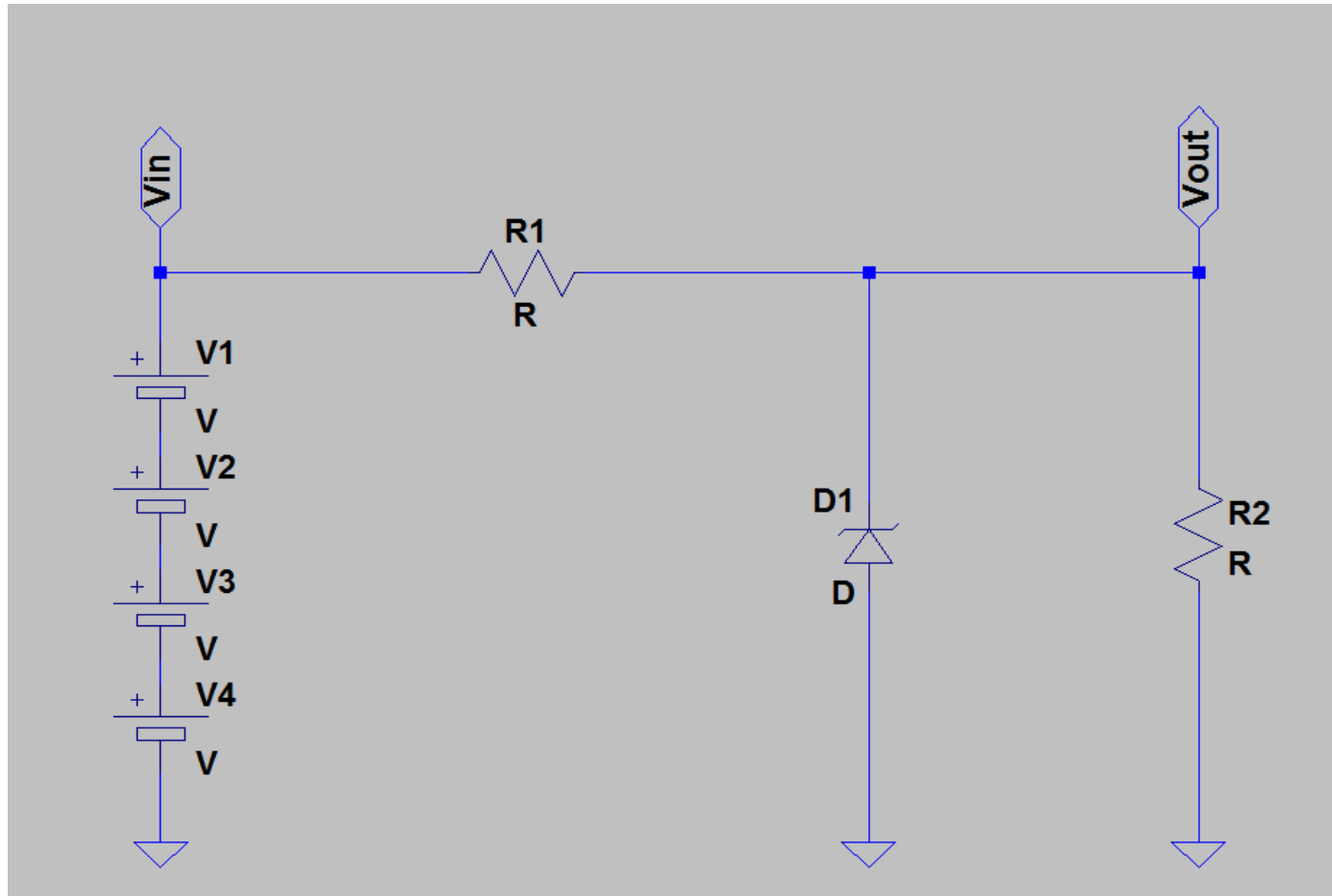
- $I_{V1} = I_{D1} = \frac{V_1 - V_{D1} - V_{D2}}{R_{ser}} = I_{D2} + I_{R1} = \frac{80V - 0,6V - 75V}{10} = 440mA$

- $I_{D2} = I_{V1} - I_{R1} = 440mA - 75mA = 365mA$

- $P_{D2} = V_{D2} \cdot I_{D2} = 75V \cdot 365mA = 27,375W \gg P_{tot}$

- $P_{D1} = V_{D1} \cdot I_{D1} = 0,6 \cdot 440mA = 264mW < P_{tot}$

Stabilizator napona sa Zener diodom



Stabilizator napona sa Zener diodom

- $I_1 = I_z + I_2$
- $V_{in} - I_1 \cdot R_1 - V_{out} = 0$
- $V_{out} = V_{in} - (I_z + I_2) \cdot R_1$

PRIMER 2

- Napon baterije 1,2 – 1,5V pa je $4,8 \leq V_{in} \leq 6V$
 - $V_{out} = 4V$ pa je $V_Z = 4V$ i $I_{Zmin} = 5mA$
 - $40\Omega \leq R_2 \leq 200\Omega$
-

$$\bullet R_1 = \frac{V_{in_min} - V_{out}}{(I_{Z_min} + I_{2_max})}$$

$$\bullet R_1 = \frac{4,8V - 4V}{5mA + 100mA} = 7,6\Omega$$

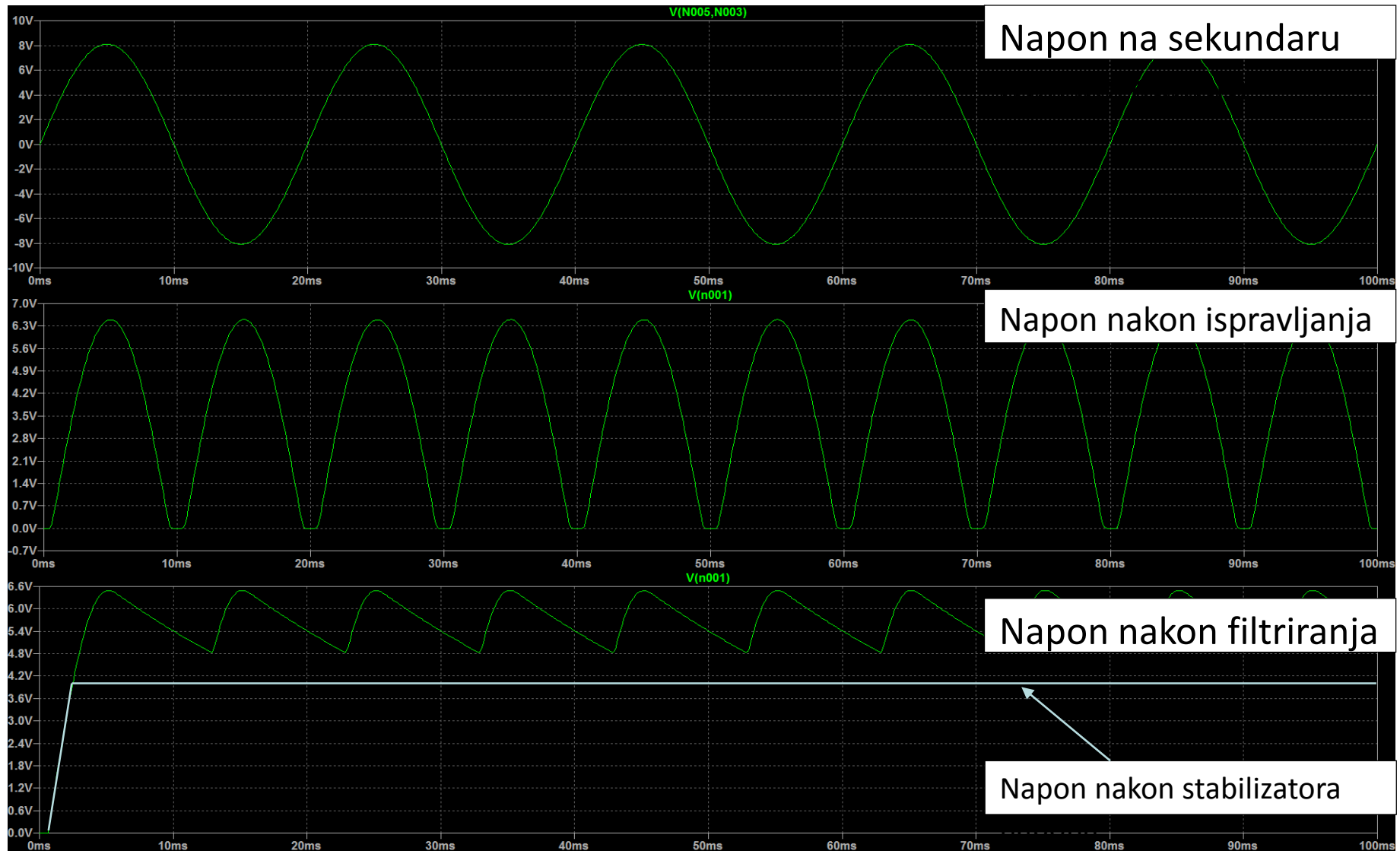
$$\bullet I_Z = \frac{V_{in_max} - V_{out}}{R_1} - I_{2_min}$$

$$\bullet I_Z = \frac{6V - 4V}{7,6\Omega} - 20mA = 243mA$$

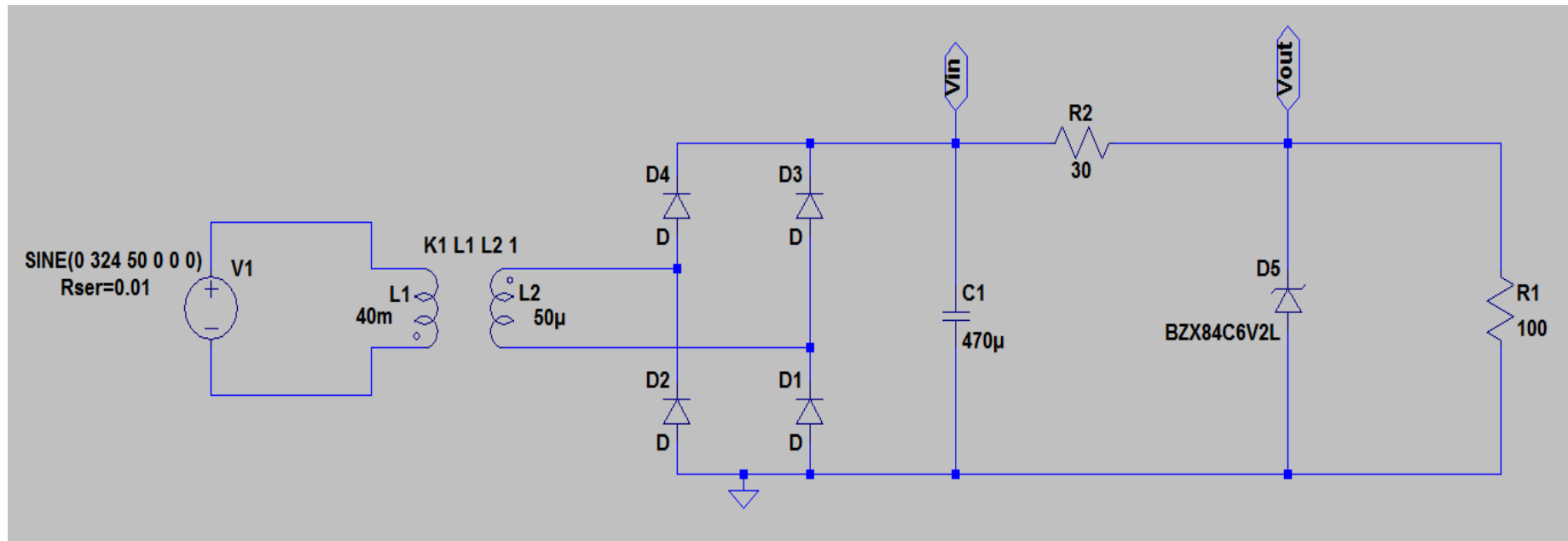
PRIMER 2

- $P_{Z_{max}} = I_{Z_{max}} \cdot V_Z$
- $P_{Z_{max}} = 243mA \cdot 4V = 0,97W$
- $P_{R1_{max}} = \frac{(V_{in_{max}} - V_{out})^2}{R_1}$
- $P_{R1_{max}} = \frac{(6V - 4V)^2}{7,6\Omega} = 0,53W$

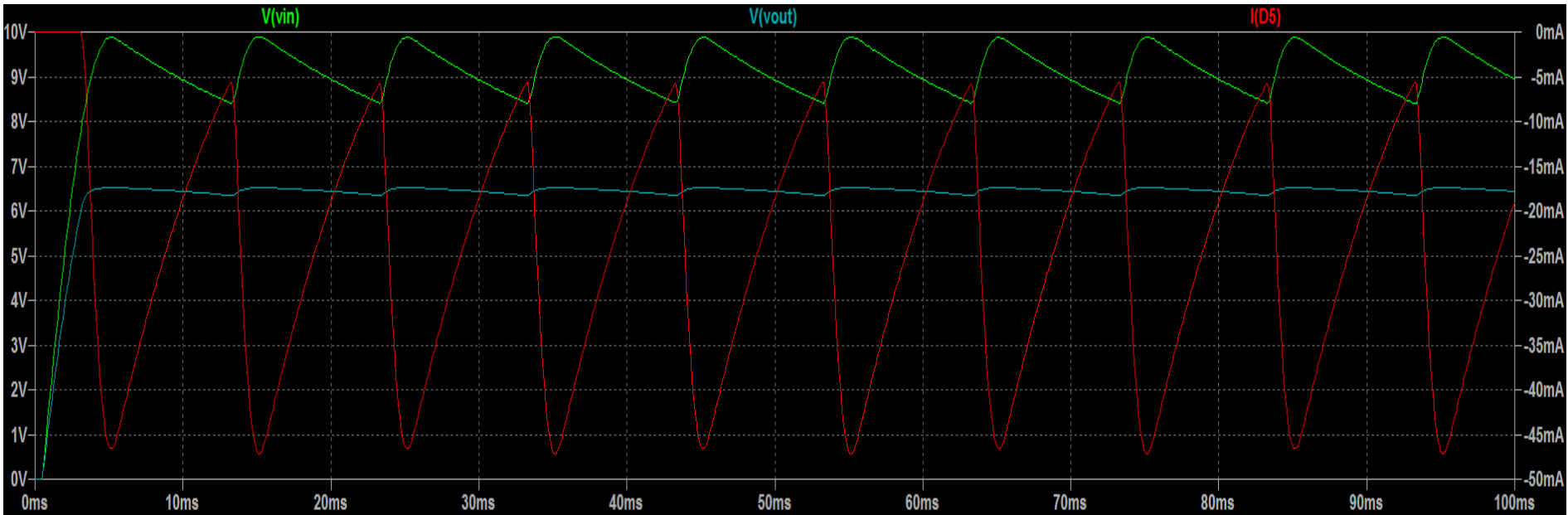
PRIMER 2



PRIMER 3



PRIMER 3



- LTspice program za simulaciju elektronskih kola od Analog Devices
- Link: <https://www.analog.com/en/design-center/design-tools-and-calculators/ltspice-simulator.html>
- Download-ovati, instalirati i naučiti!