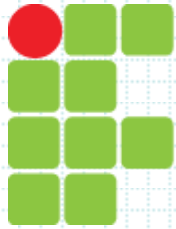
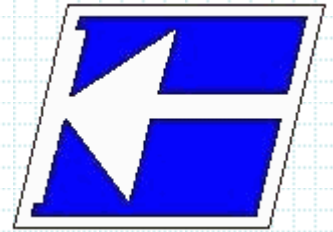


Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Santa Catarina
Departamento Acadêmico de Eletrônica
Curso Técnico em Eletrônica
Eletrônica Analógica I



INSTITUTO FEDERAL
SANTA CATARINA

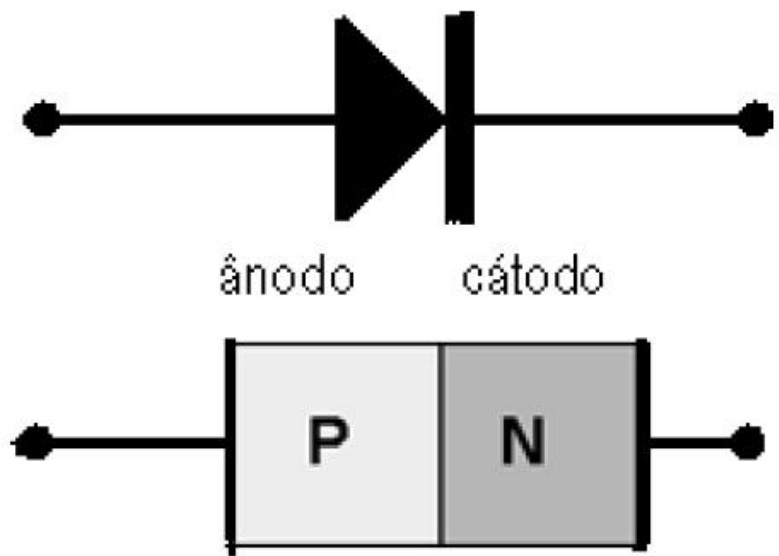


Semicondutores: Diodos e Light Emitting Diode (Led)

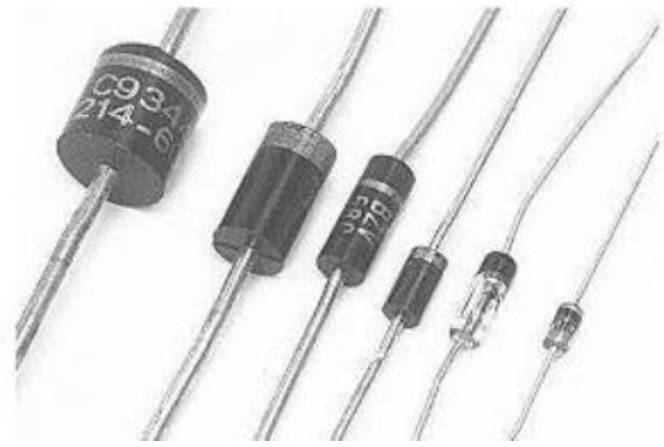
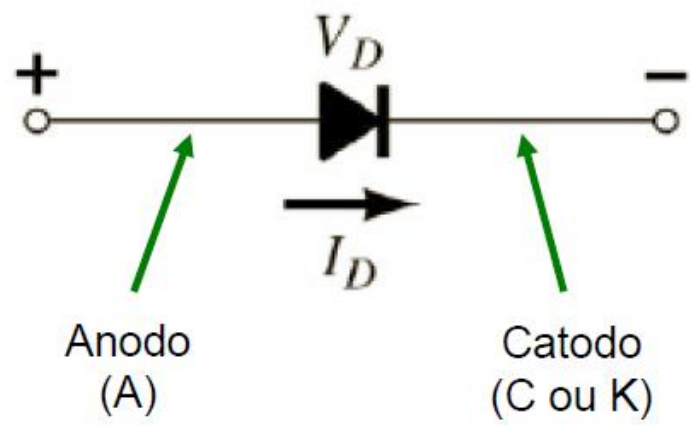
Prof. Joabel Moia

Florianópolis, outubro de 2024

Diodos:

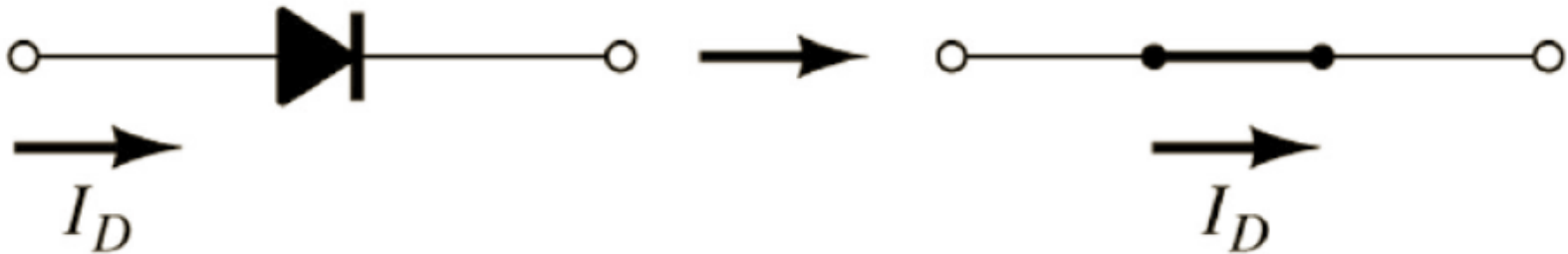


Símbolo do diodo

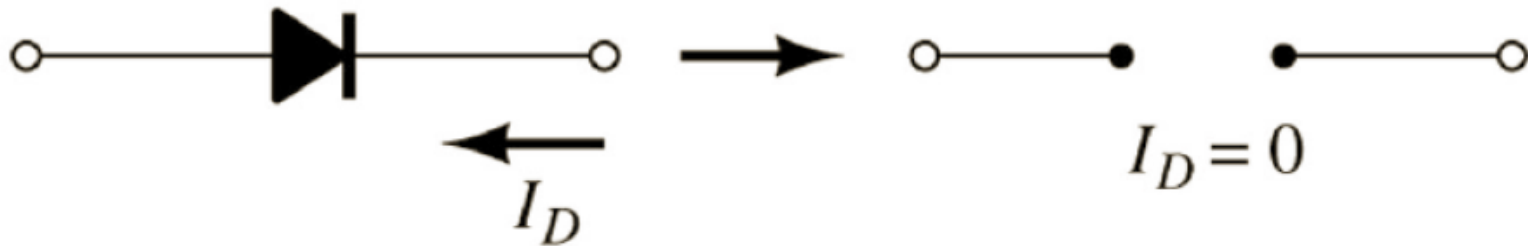


Diodos:

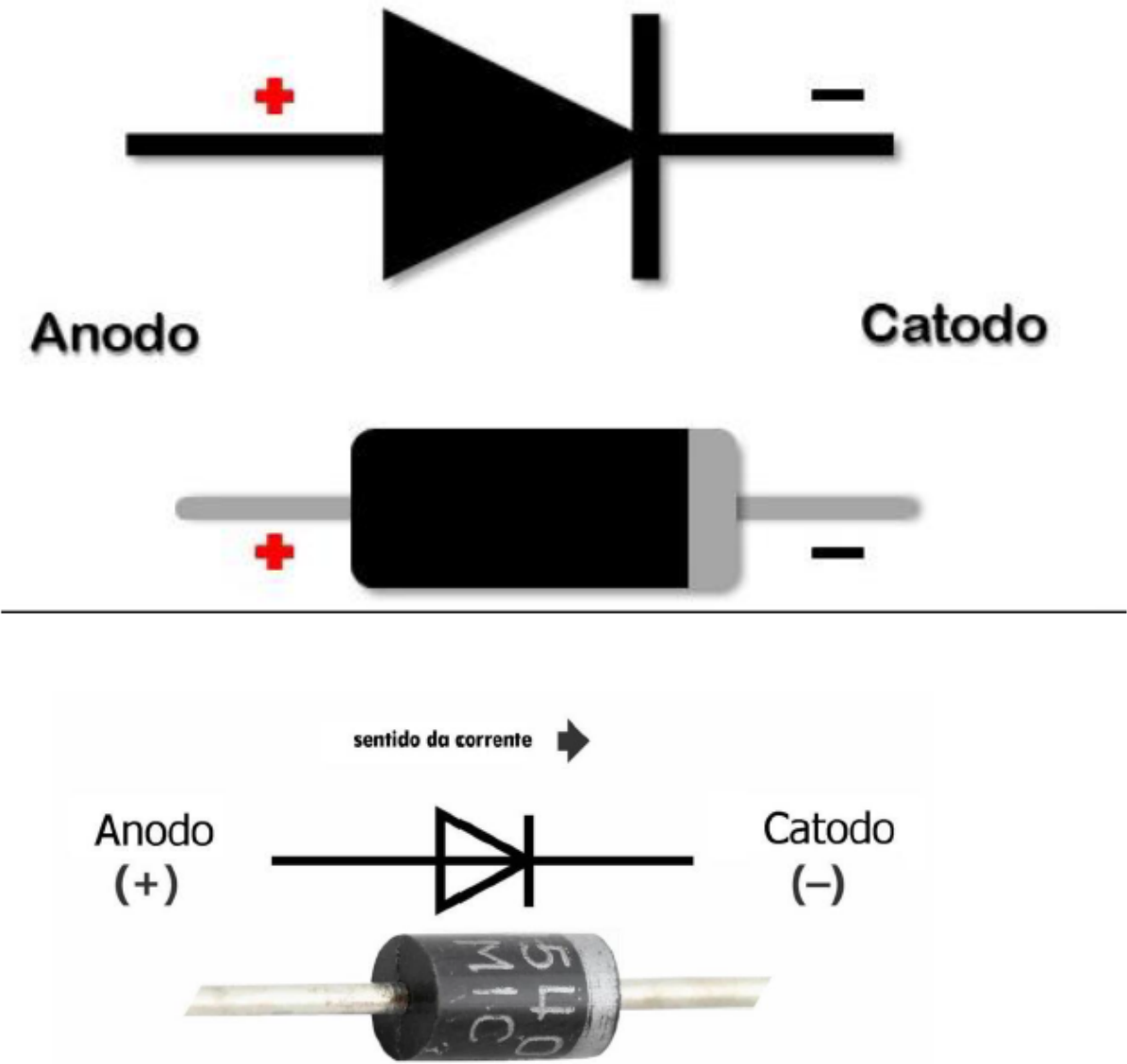
Diodo
conduzindo



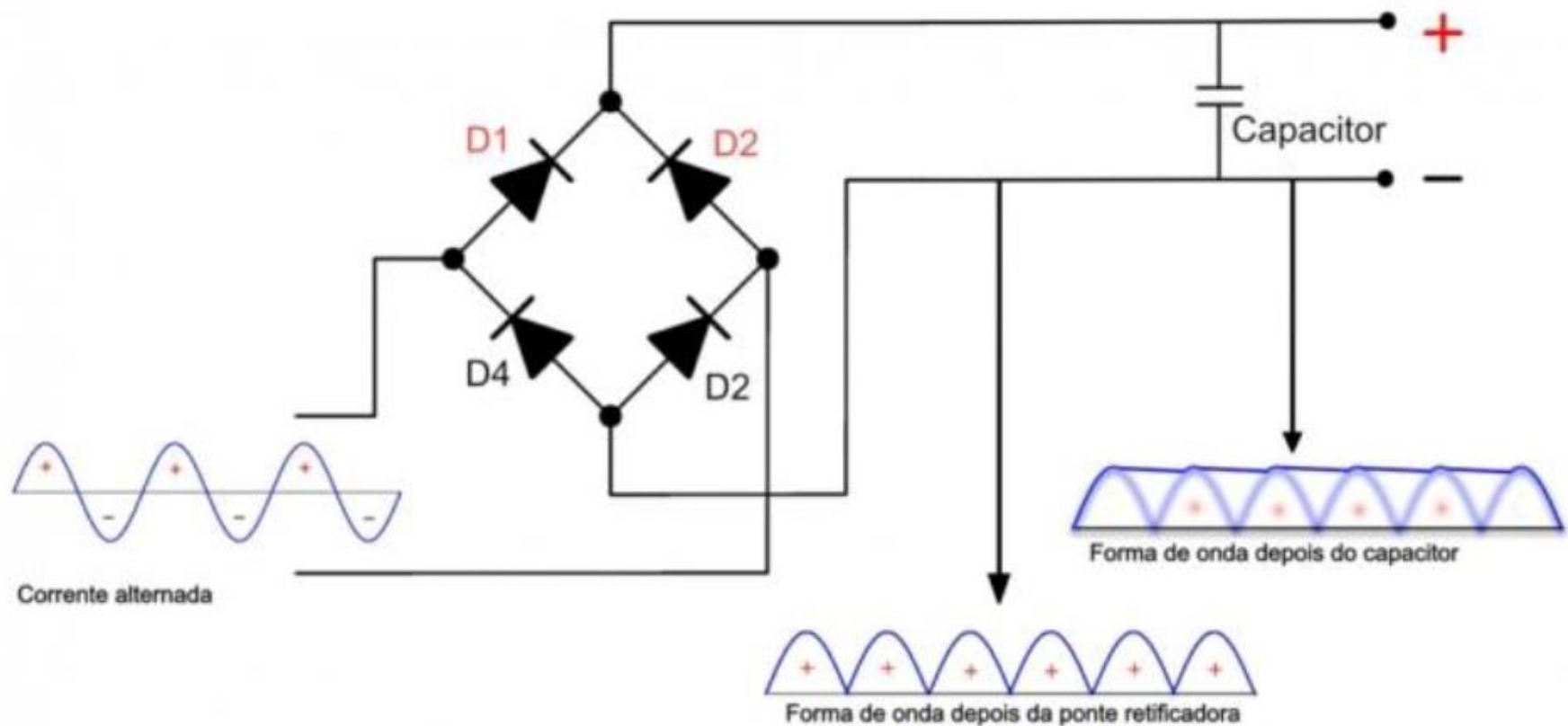
Diodo
bloqueado



Diodos:



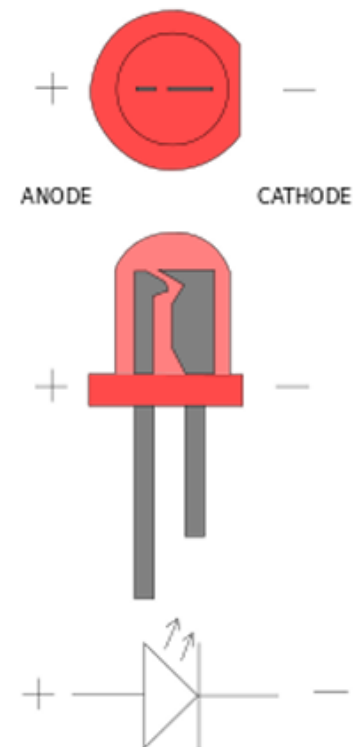
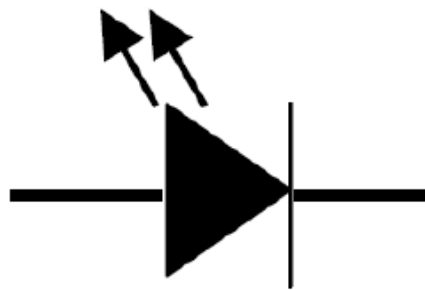
Diodos: Aplicação - Retificadores



LED: Diodo Emissor de Luz

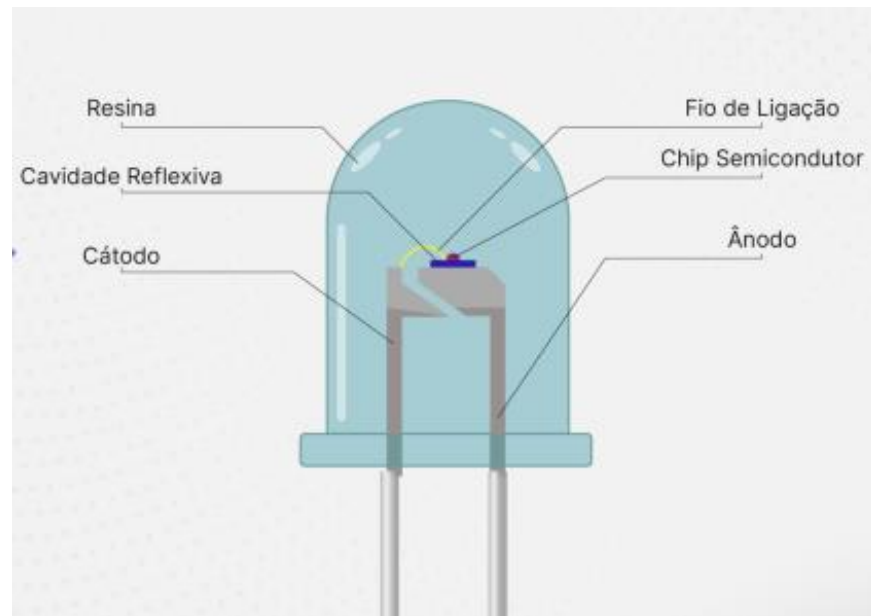
Quando polarizado de maneira correta, o mesmo conduzirá corrente elétrica e emitirá LUZ

Símbolo:

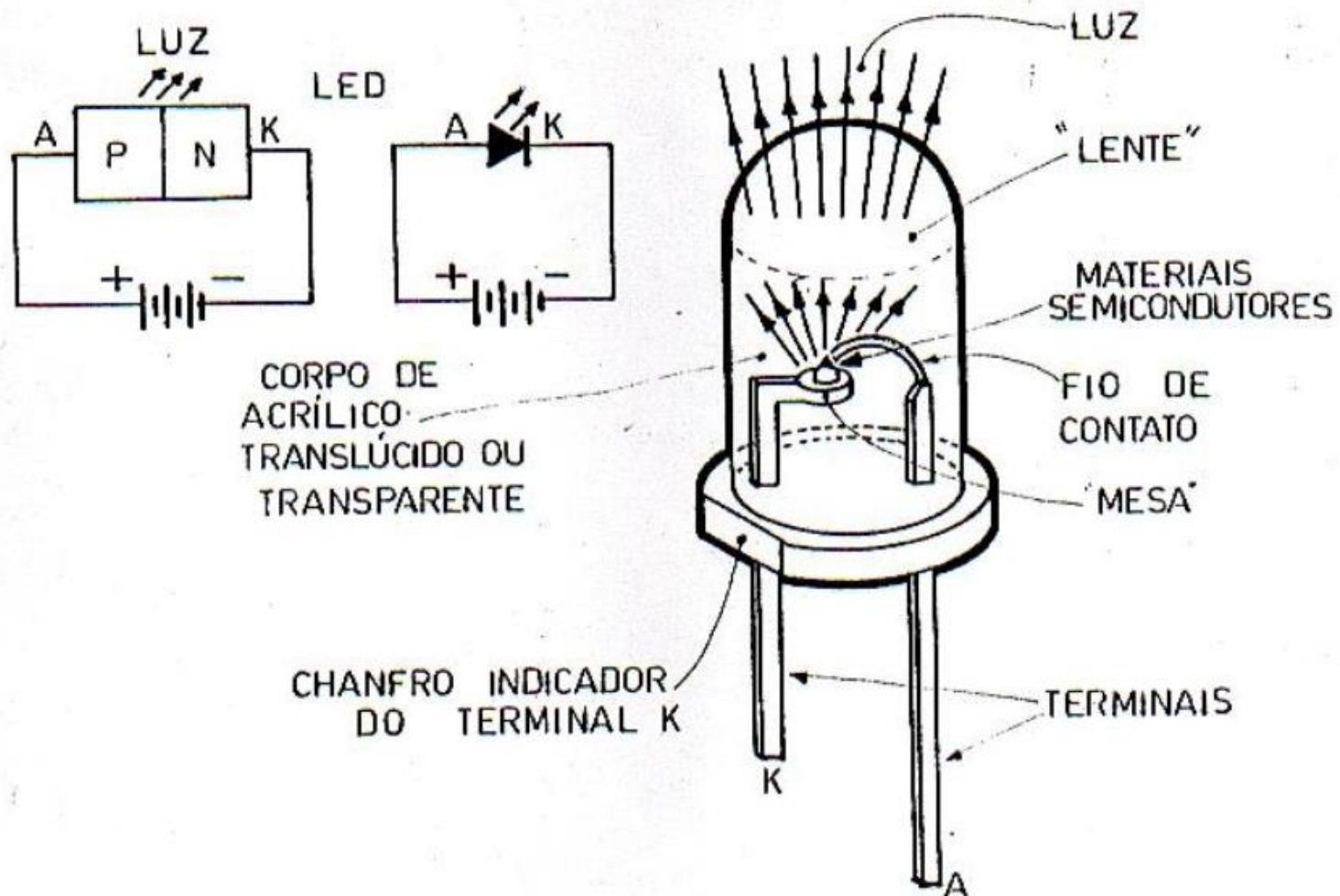


As cores dos LEDs dependem dos materiais semicondutores usados:

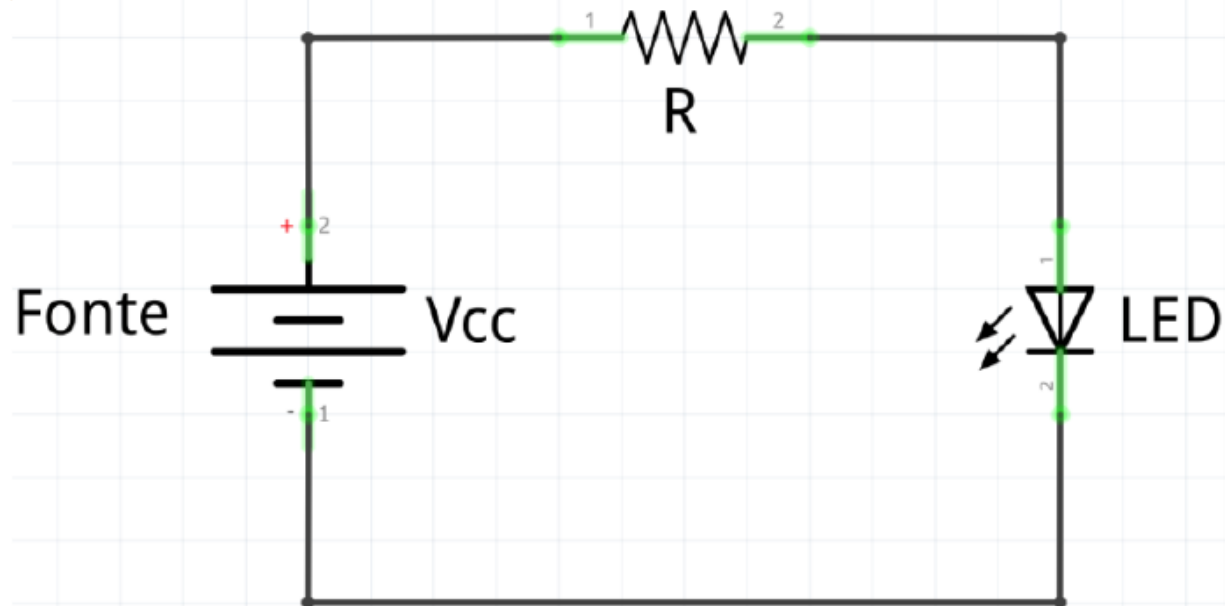
- **Vermelho:** arsenieto de gálio e alumínio;
- **Amarelo:** fosfato de alumínio, índio e gálio;
- **Verde:** fosfato de gálio;
- **Azul:** nitreto de gálio.



LED: Funcionamento



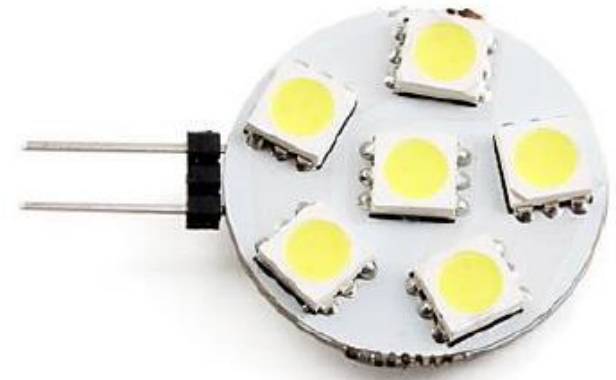
LED: Funcionamento



$$I_{LED} = (V_{cc} - V_{LED})/R$$

Cor do led	Faixa de tensão	Corrente máxima
Vermelho	1,8 V - 2,0 V	20 mA
Amarelo	1,8 V - 2,0 V	20 mA
Laranja	1,8 V - 2,0 V	20 mA
Verde	2,0 V - 2,5 V	20 mA
Azul	2,5 V - 3,0 V	20 mA
Branco	2,5 V - 3,0 V	20 mA

LED: Aplicação



Iluminação Pública SC 401

LED: Aplicação

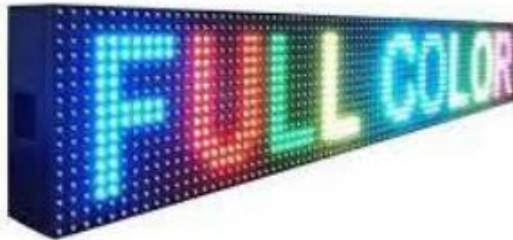
TV:



Display:



Sinalização Letreiros:



Semicondutores: LED

Sinalização: Exemplo, fontes lineares e chaveada, dentre outros:

