

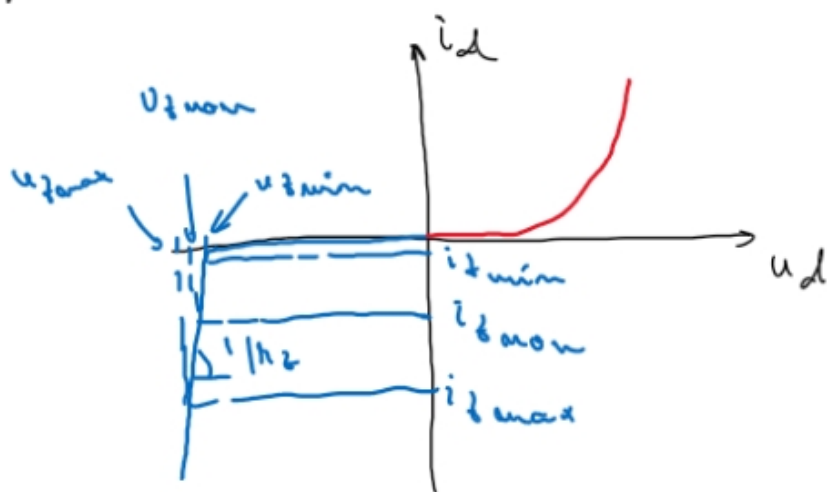
# Laborator nr. 2 FT:

## Dioda stabilizatoare (Zener)

- funcționarea în polarizare inversă



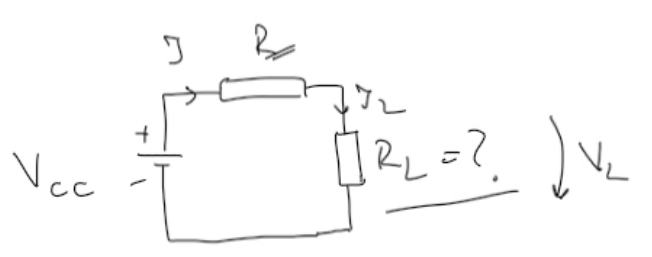
- menține la bornele sale o tensiune constantă



$$r_z = \frac{d u_d}{d i_d}$$

caracteristici: (datasheet).  
 $u_z^{nom}$ ,  $i_z^{nom}$ ,  $P_{max}$ ,  $r_z$ .

# Punctul static de funcționare (PSF) (Q)



$R_L$  - load

$I_{sc}$  - curentul în scurtcircuit ( $R_L = 0$ )

$$V_{cc} = I_L \cdot R + V_L$$

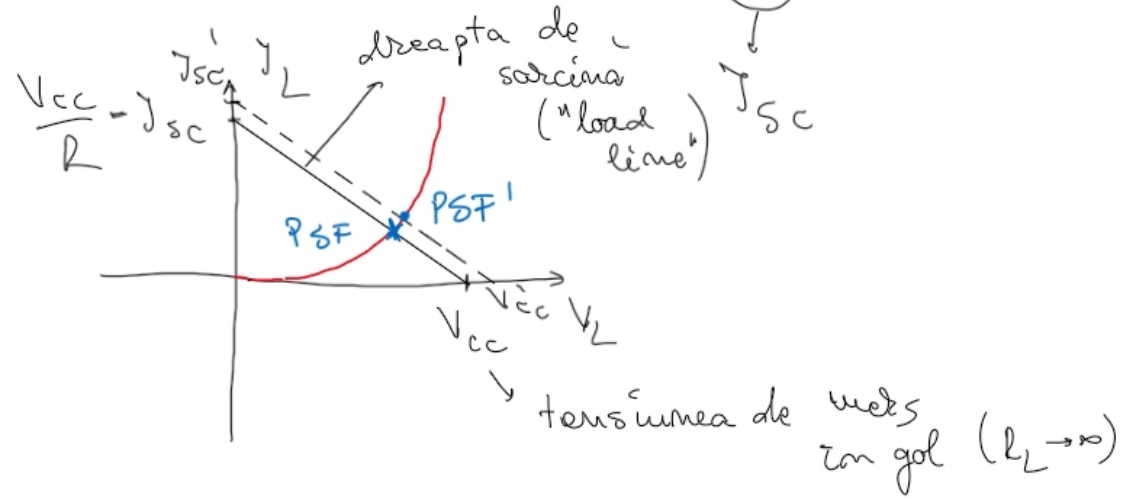
$$V_L = V_{cc} - I_L \cdot R$$

$$I_L = I_{sc} - \frac{1}{R} \cdot V_L$$

ecuație liniară (dreaptă) (descrie o dreaptă de sarcină)

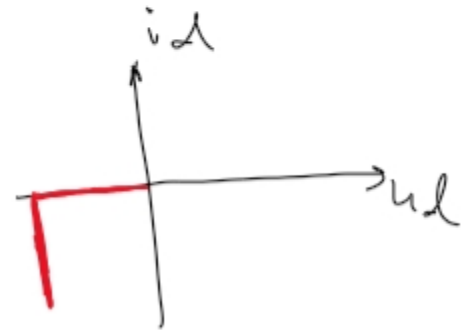
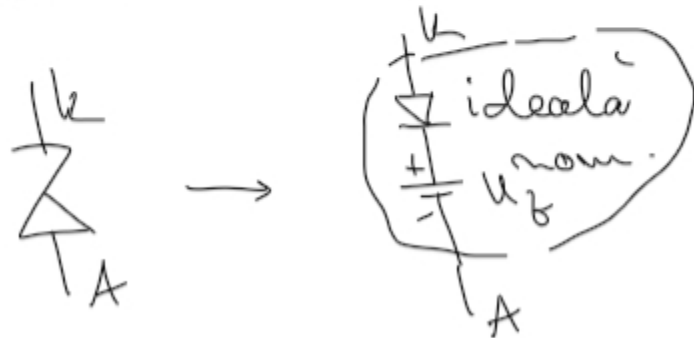
$$-I_L = \frac{V_L - V_{cc}}{R} \Rightarrow I_L = \frac{V_{cc} - V_L}{R} = \left( \frac{V_{cc}}{R} \right) - \frac{V_L}{R}$$

PSF ( $I_L, V_L$ )



# Modele ale diodei stabilizatoare:

1.) Dioda stabilizatoare idealizată:



2.) Model practic:

