

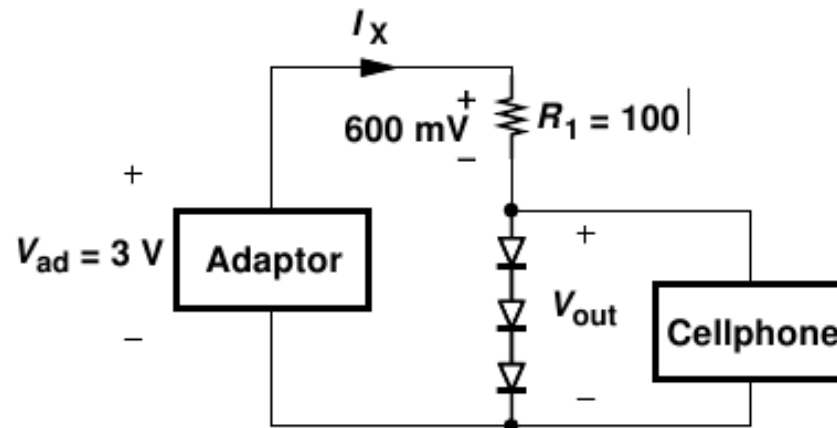
TE 046
DISPOSITIVOS ELETRÔNICOS

Oscar C. Gouveia Filho
Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica
UFPR

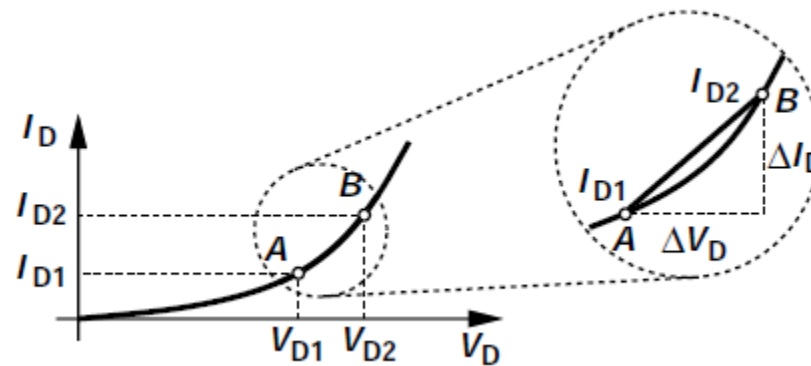
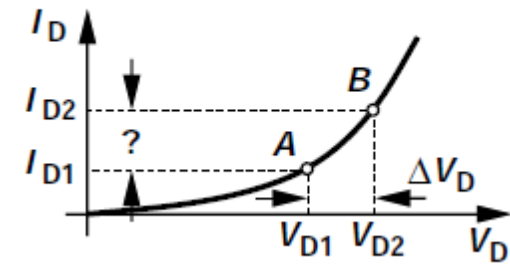
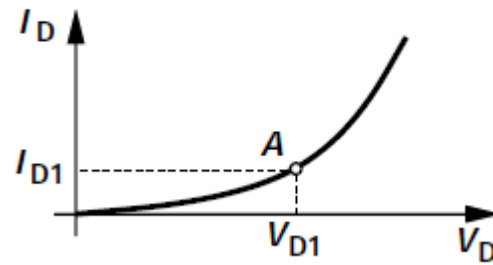
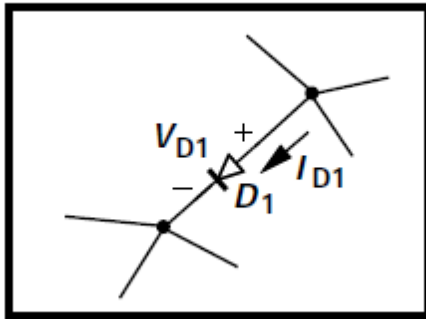
URL:
www.eletrica.ufpr.br/ogouveia/te046
E-mail: ogouveia@eletrica.ufpr.br

4.3 OPERAÇÃO EM GRANDES SINAIS E PEQUENOS SINAIS

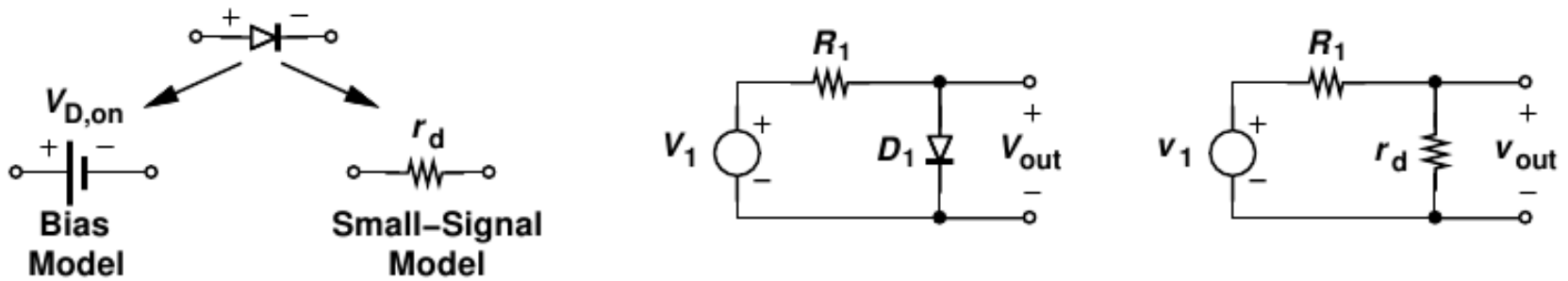
Exemplo: Um estudante de engenharia elétrica construiu o circuito abaixo para substituir o carregador de 2,4 V, de seu celular. Neste circuito três diodos idênticos fornecem uma tensão $V_{out} = 3 \cdot V_D \approx 2,4$ V. Despeçando a corrente do celular determine: a) a corrente de saturação reversa para $V_{out} = 2,4$ V; b) V_{out} se a tensão do adaptador for 3,1 V.



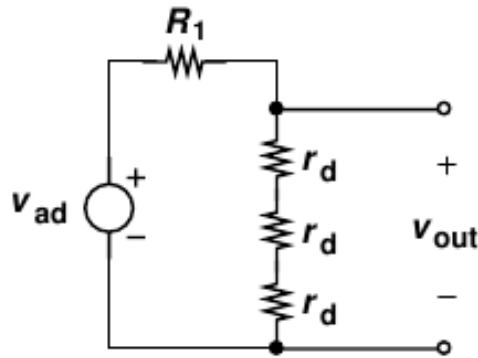
Operação com pequenos sinais



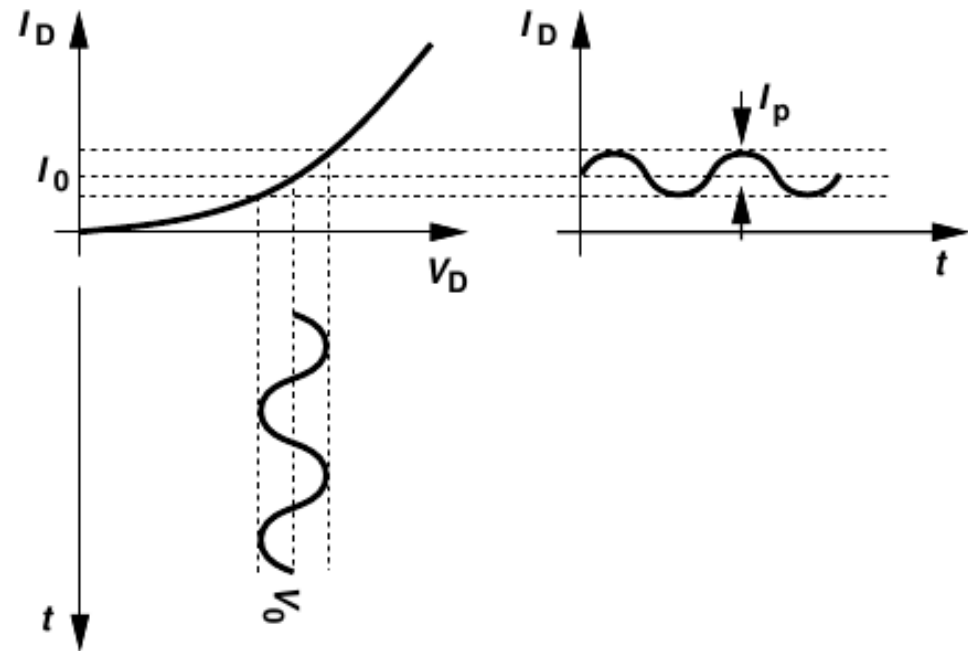
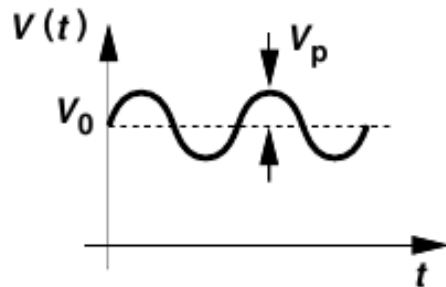
Modelo de pequenos sinais



Exemplo: Repita o item b) do exemplo anterior usando o modelo de pequenos sinais



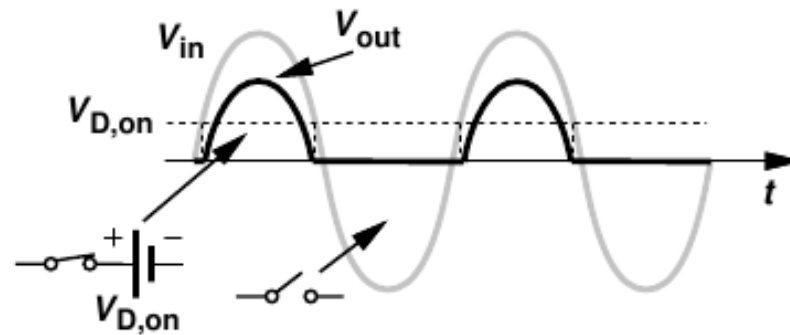
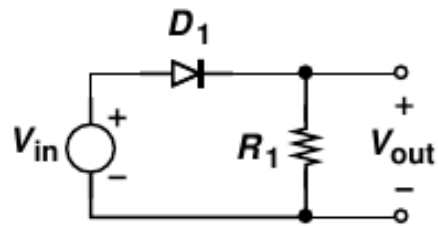
Exemplo: Um sinal senoidal de amplitude V_p e um valor dc V_o , sendo $V_p \ll V_o$, é aplicado sobre um diodo. Determine a corrente no diodo.



4.4 APLICAÇÕES DE DIODOS

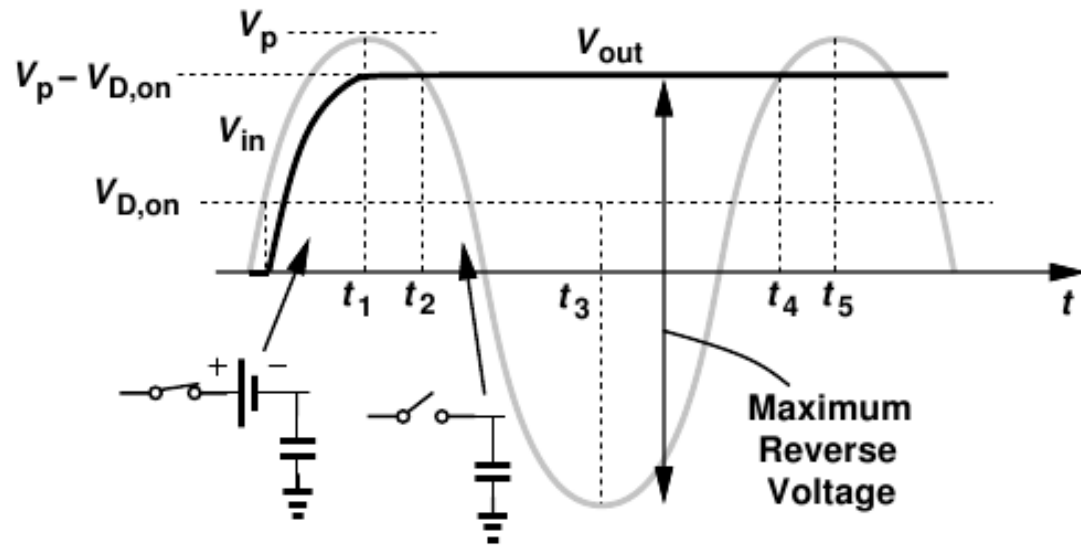
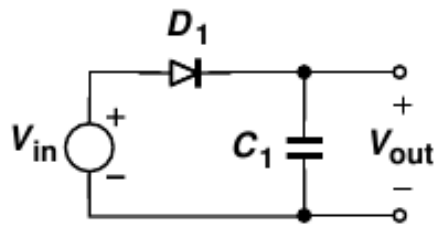
4.4.1 Retificadores

4.4.1.1 Retificador de meia onda

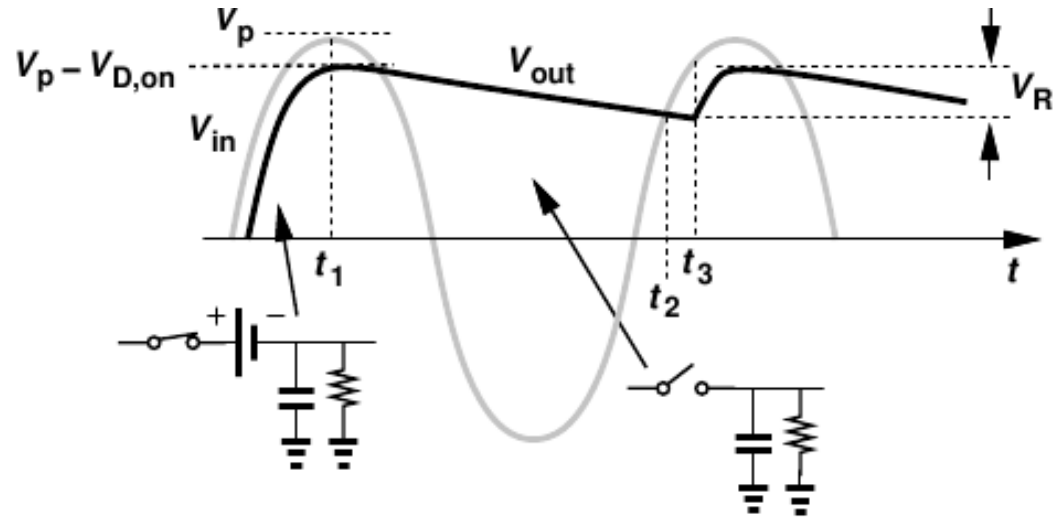
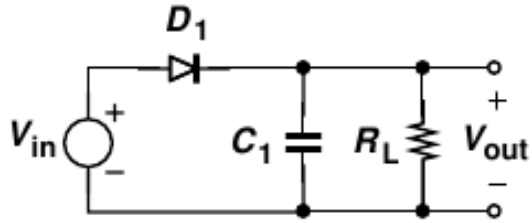


Se a amplitude do sinal alternado for muito maior que a queda de tensão no diodo esta pode ser desprezada.

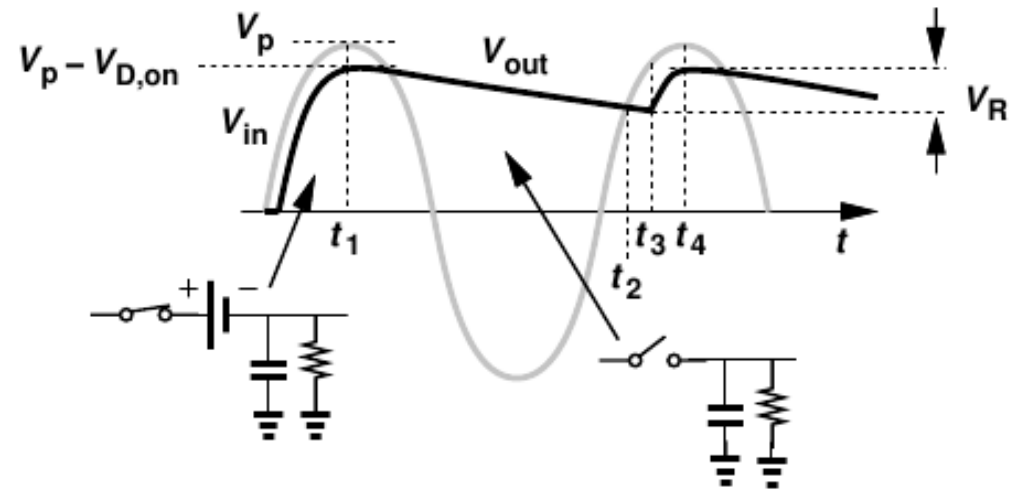
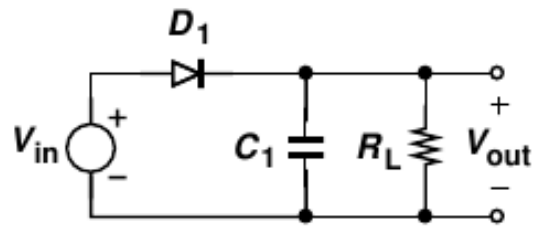
Mantendo a tensão na saída constante



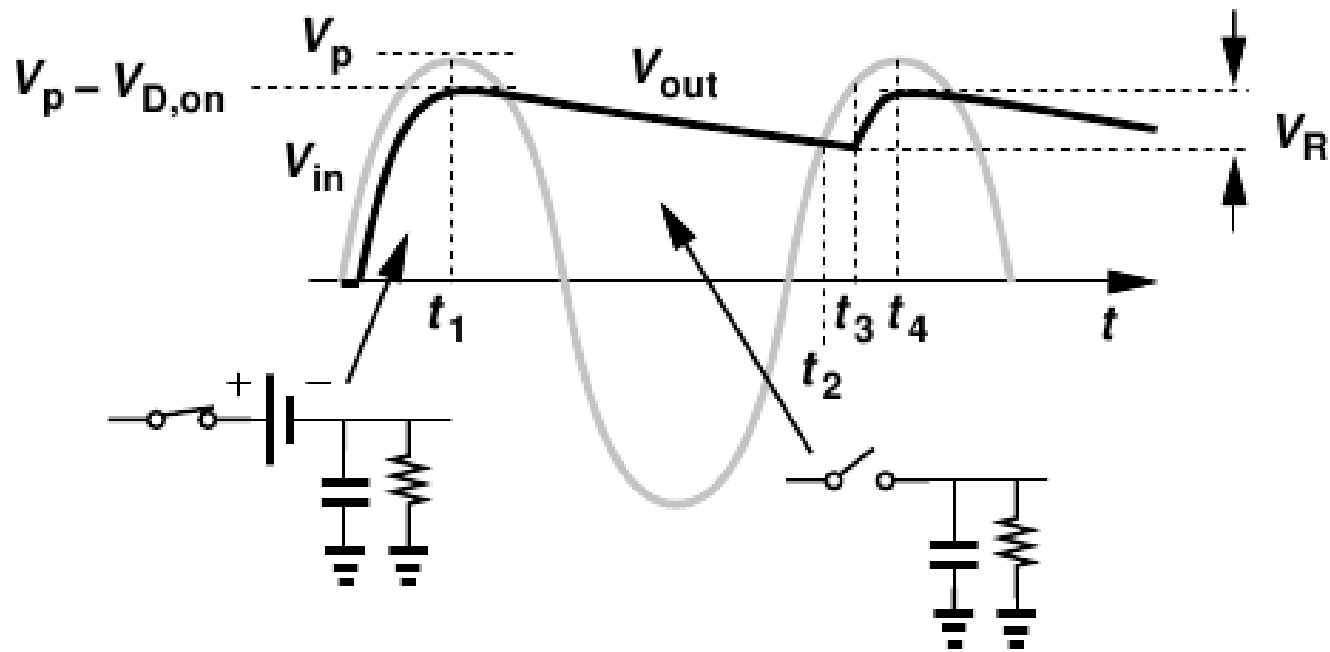
Aplicando uma carga na saída



Ondulação na tensão de saída (ripple)

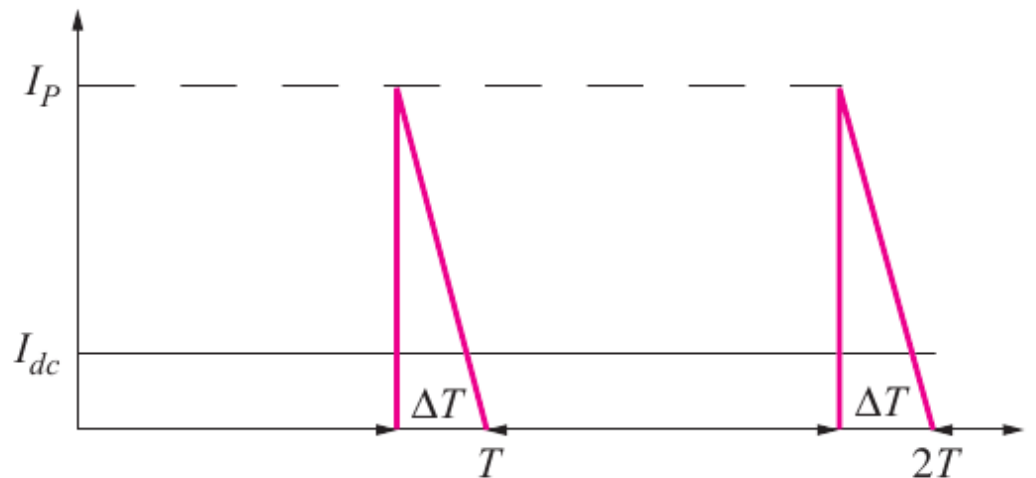
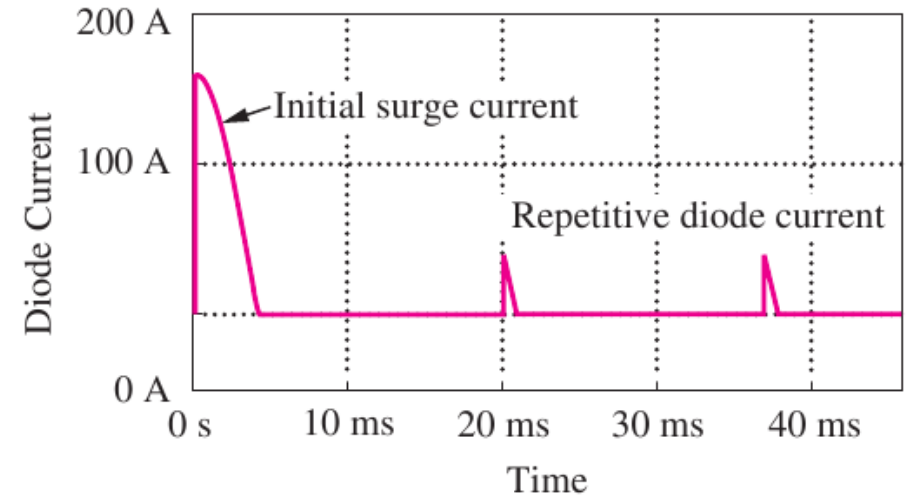
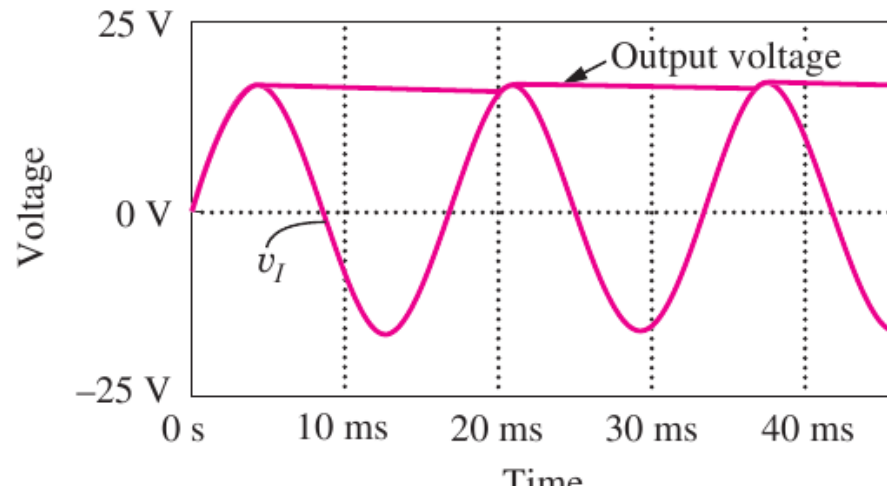


Ângulo de condução do diodo



Exemplo: Determine o valor da tensão de saída dc, da corrente de saída dc, do ripple, do intervalo de condução, e do ângulo de condução para um retificador de meia onda alimentado por um transformador com uma tensão no secundário de 12,6 Vrms (60 Hz) with $R = 15 \Omega$ and $C = 25.000 \mu\text{F}$. Assuma que a queda de tensão no diodo seja de 1 V.

Corrente no diodo



Potência média dissipada no diodo

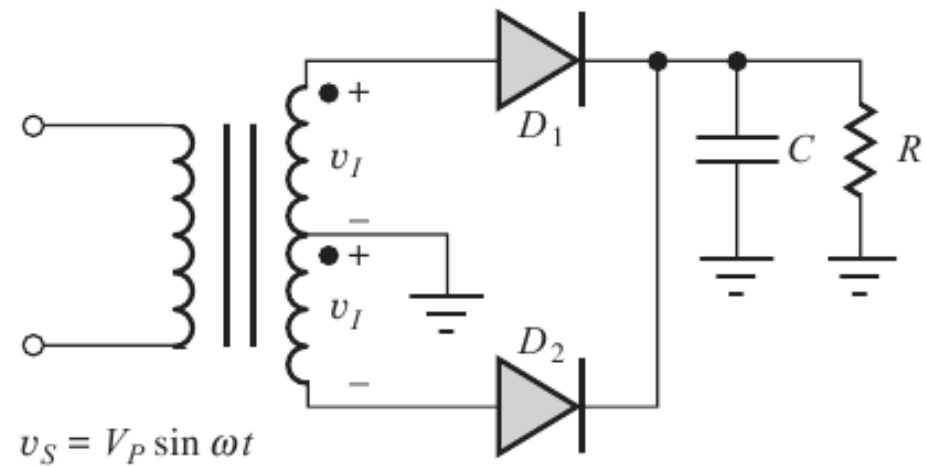
$$P_D = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v_D(t) i_D(t) dt$$

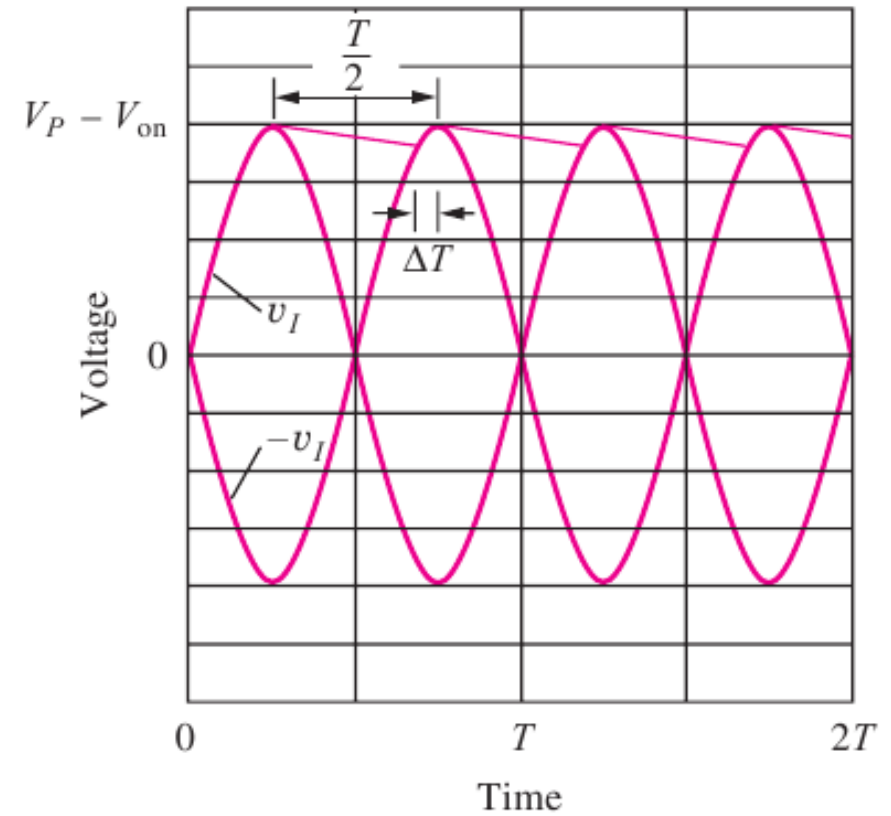
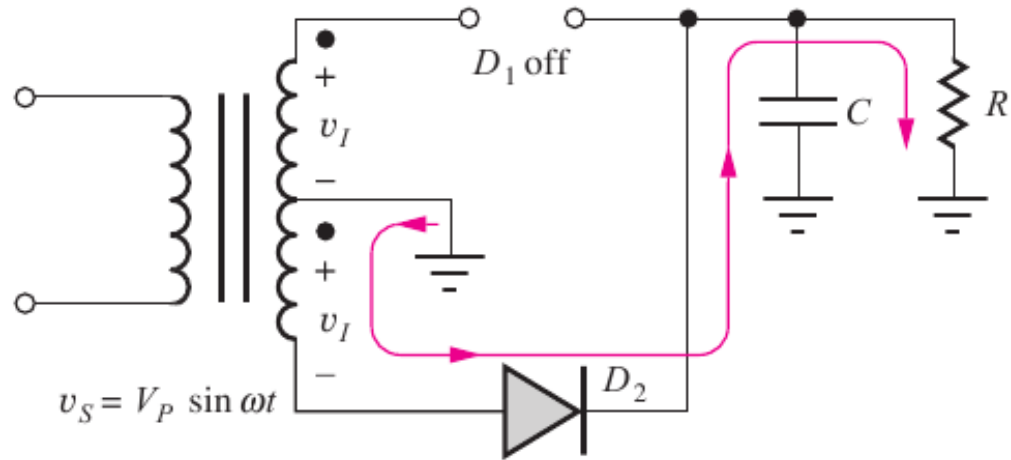
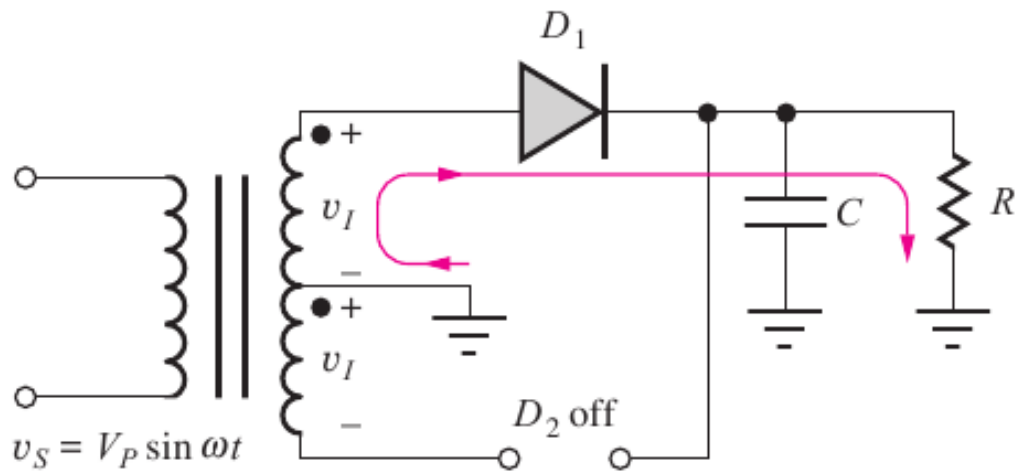
Considerando a tensão sobre o diodo constante e a aproximação triangular para a corrente no diodo

$$P_D = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_{\text{on}} i_D(t) dt = \frac{V_{\text{on}}}{T} \int_{T-\Delta T}^T i_D(t) dt = V_{\text{on}} \frac{I_P}{2} \frac{\Delta T}{T} = V_{\text{on}} I_{\text{dc}}$$

4.4.1.2 Retificadores de onda completa

Retificador com transformador de tap central





Equações para o retificador de onda completa com transformador de tap central

$$V_{dc} = V_P - V_{on}$$

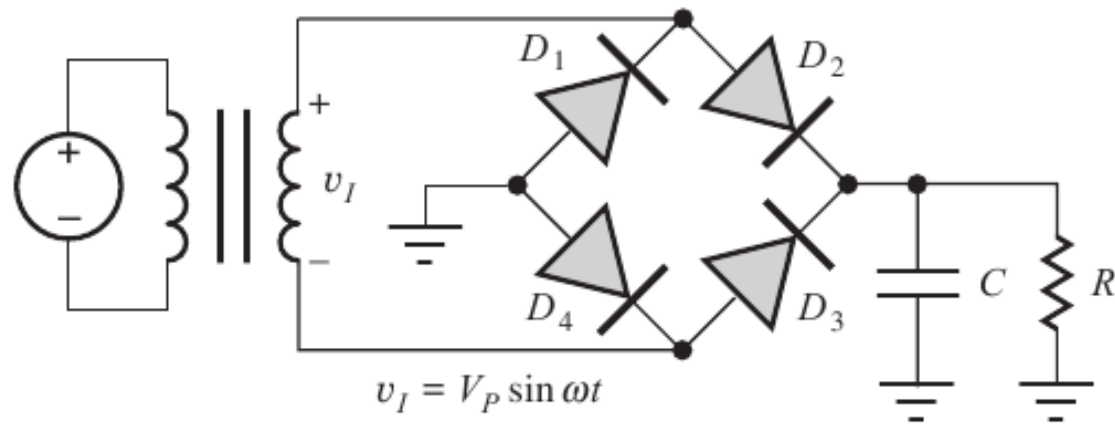
$$V_r = \frac{(V_P - V_{on})}{R} \frac{T}{2C}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{T}{RC} \frac{(V_P - V_{on})}{V_P}} = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2V_r}{V_P}}$$

$$\theta_c = \omega \Delta T = \sqrt{\frac{2V_r}{V_P}} \quad I_P = I_{DC} \frac{T}{\Delta T}$$

$$\text{PIV} = 2V_P$$

Retificador em ponte de diodos



$$V_{dc} = V_P - 2V_{on}$$

$$PIV = V_P - V_{on} \cong V_P$$

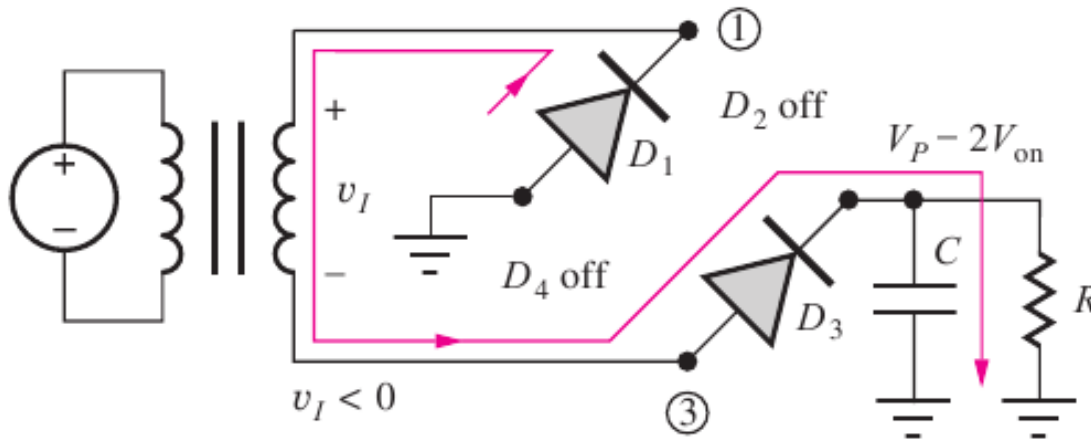
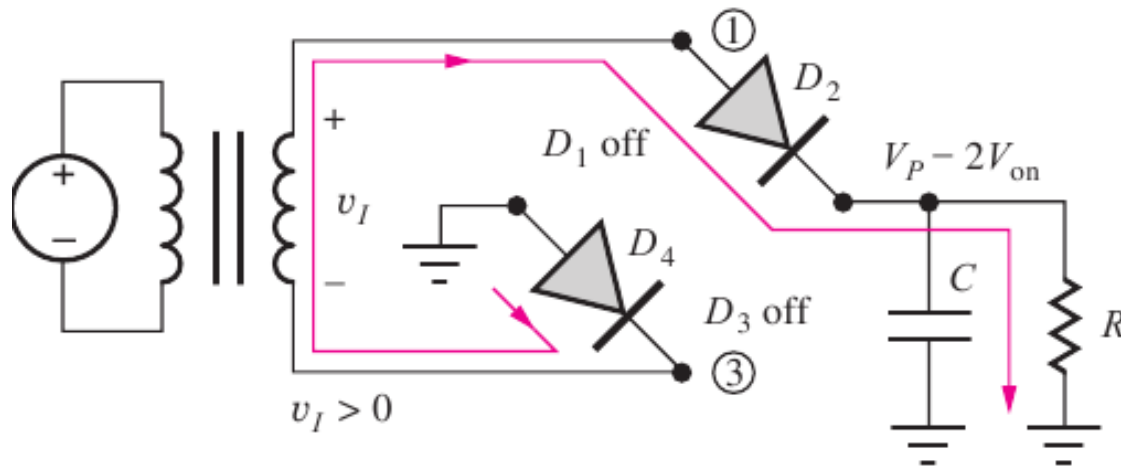
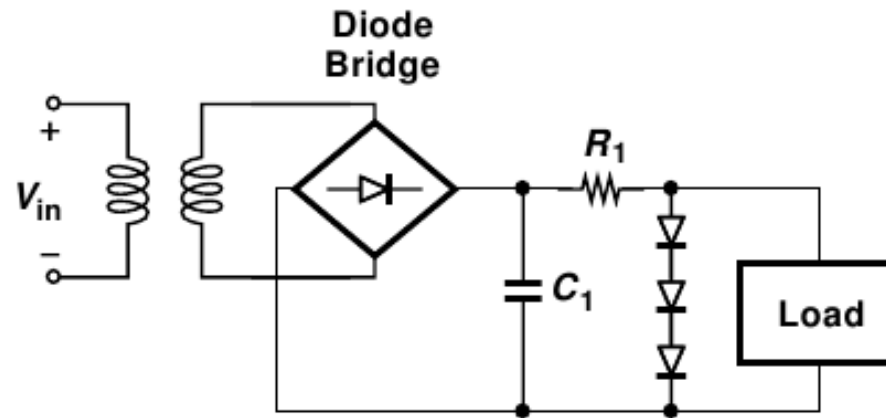


TABLE 3.5**Comparison of Rectifiers with Capacitive Filters**

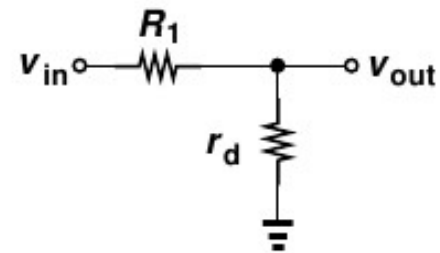
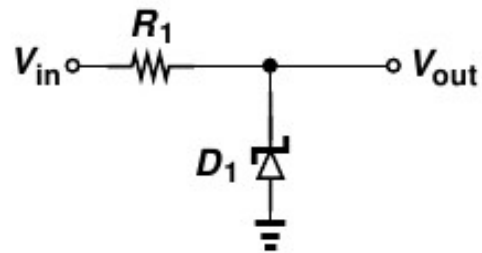
RECTIFIER PARAMETER	HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER	FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER	FULL-WAVE BRIDGE RECTIFIER
Filter capacitor	$C = \frac{V_P - V_{on}}{V_r} \frac{T}{R}$	$C = \frac{V_P - V_{on}}{V_r} \frac{T}{2R}$	$C = \frac{V_P - 2V_{on}}{V_r} \frac{T}{2R}$
PIV rating	$2V_P$	$2V_P$	V_P
Peak diode current (constant V_r)	Highest I_P	Reduced $\frac{I_P}{2}$	Reduced $\frac{I_P}{2}$
Surge Current	Highest	Reduced ($\propto C$)	Reduced ($\propto C$)
Comments	Least complexity	Smaller capacitor Requires center-tapped transformer Two diodes	Smaller capacitor Four diodes No center tap on transformer

Exemplo: Projete um retificador para fornecer uma tensão dc de 15 V com ripple menor que 1% para uma corrente de carga de 2 A.

4.4.2 Regulação de Tensão

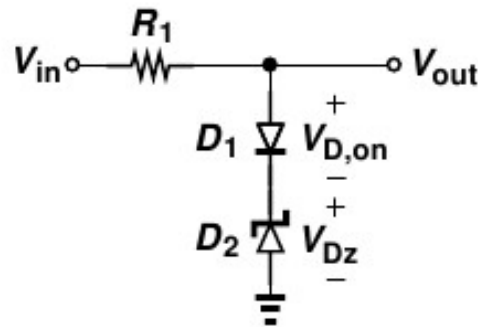


Regulação com diodo Zener

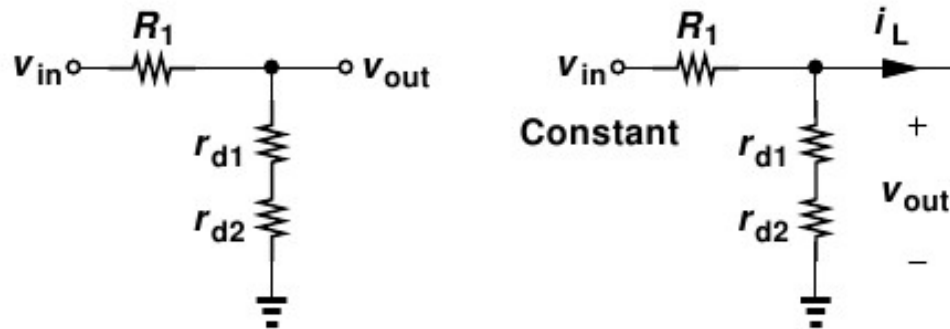


$$v_{out} = \frac{r_D}{r_D + R_1} v_{in}$$

Exemplo: No circuito da figura abaixo V_{in} tem valor nominal de 5 V, $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ e D_2 tem uma tensão de ruptura reversa de 2,7 V e uma resistência de pequenos sinais de 5Ω . Assumindo $V_{D,on} = 0,8 \text{ V}$ para D_1 , determina as regulações de linha e de carga.



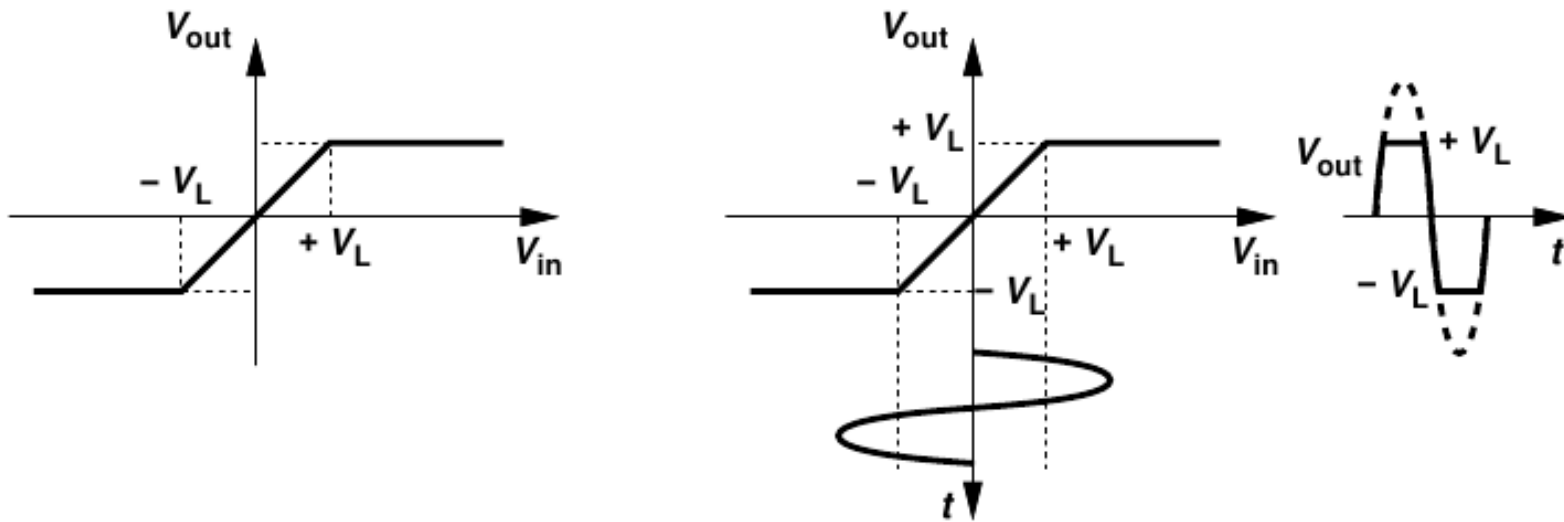
Solução



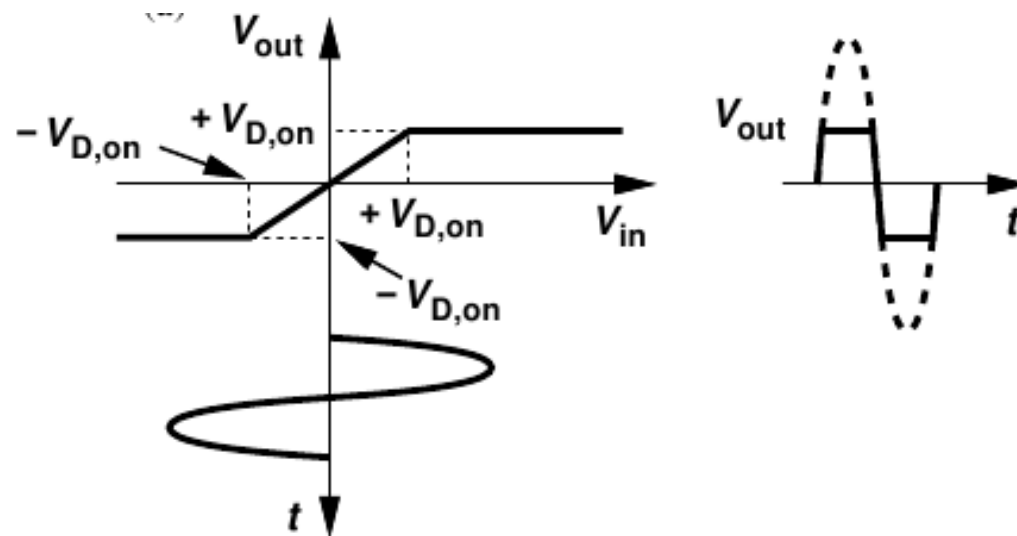
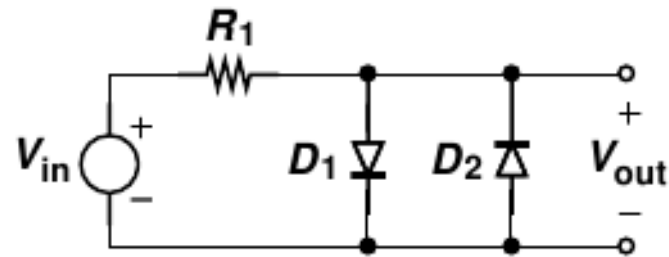
4.4.3 Circuitos limitadores



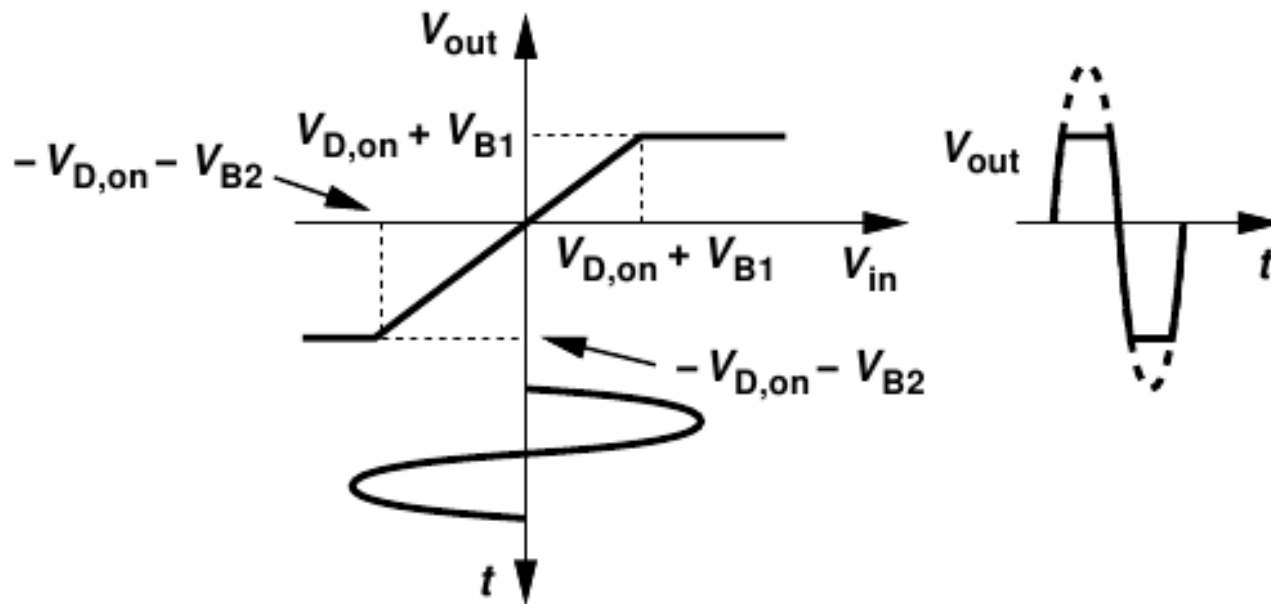
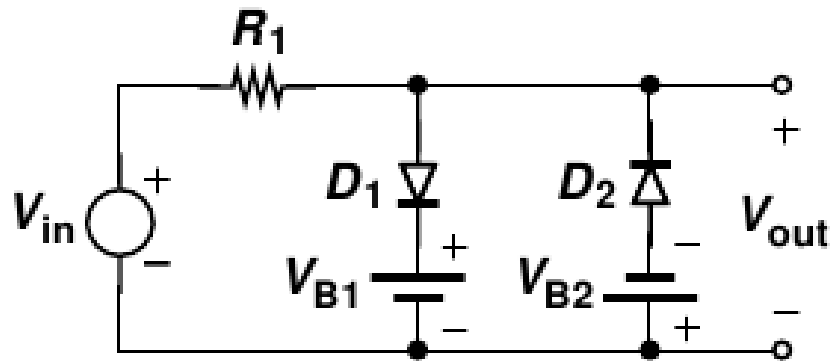
Característica de transferência de um limitador



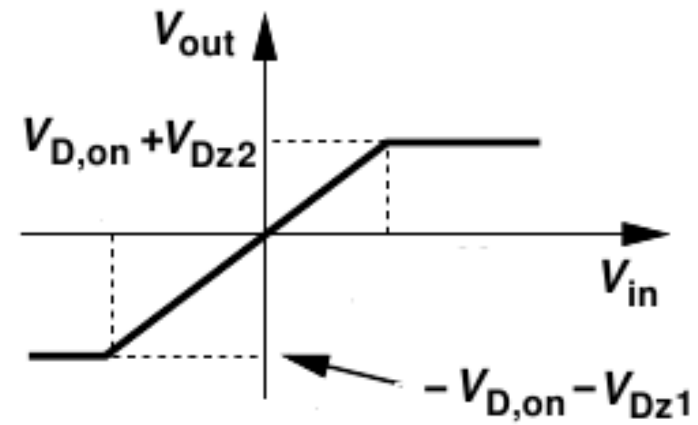
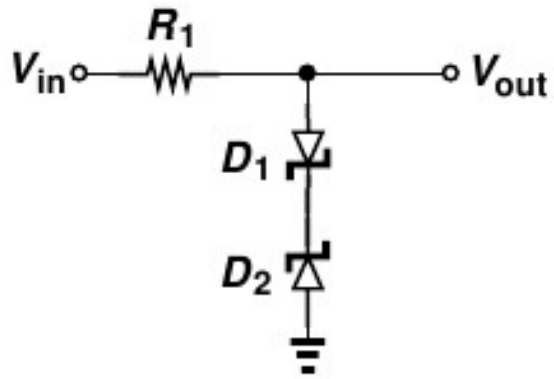
Implementação de um limitador com diodos



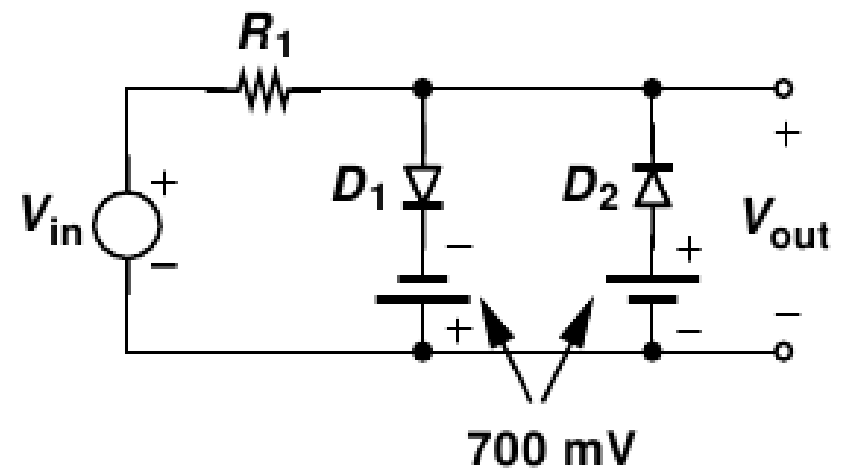
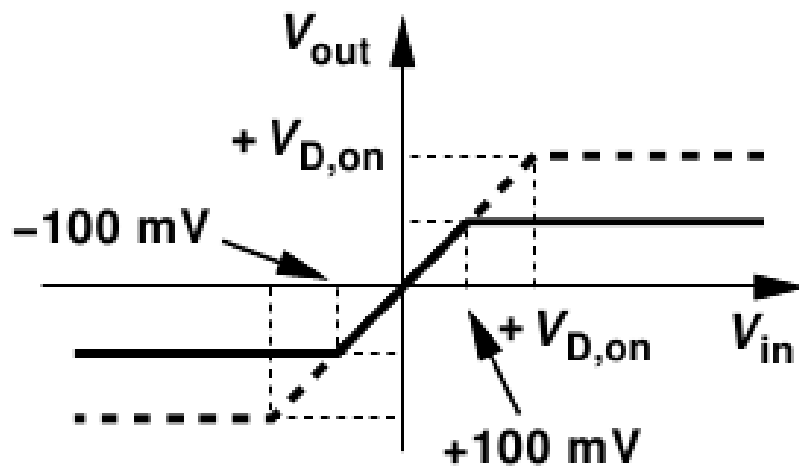
Deslocando o nível do limitador



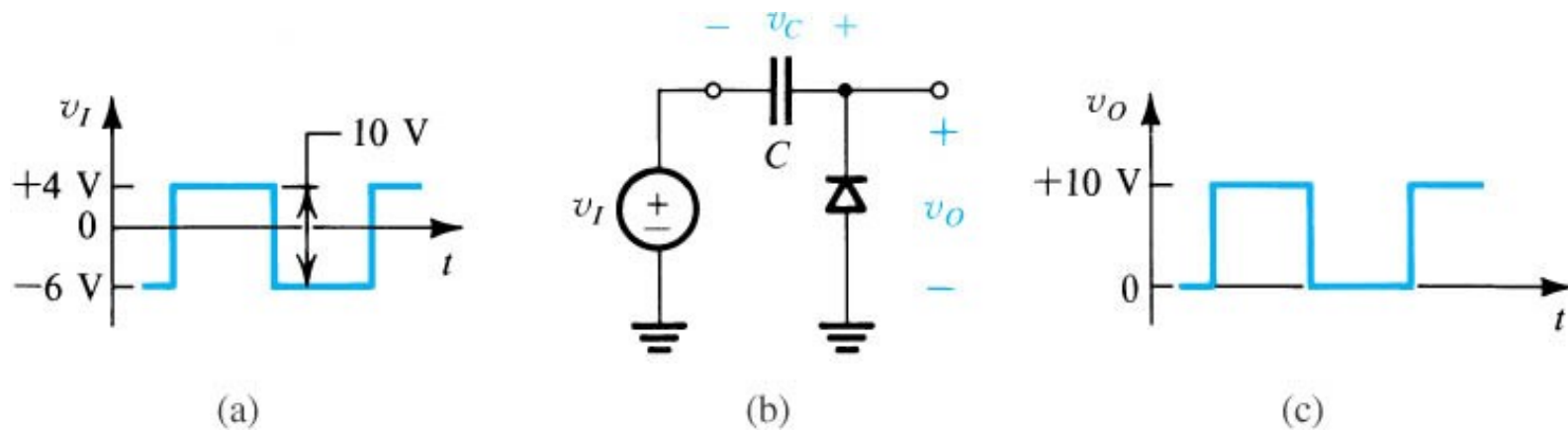
limitador com diodos zener



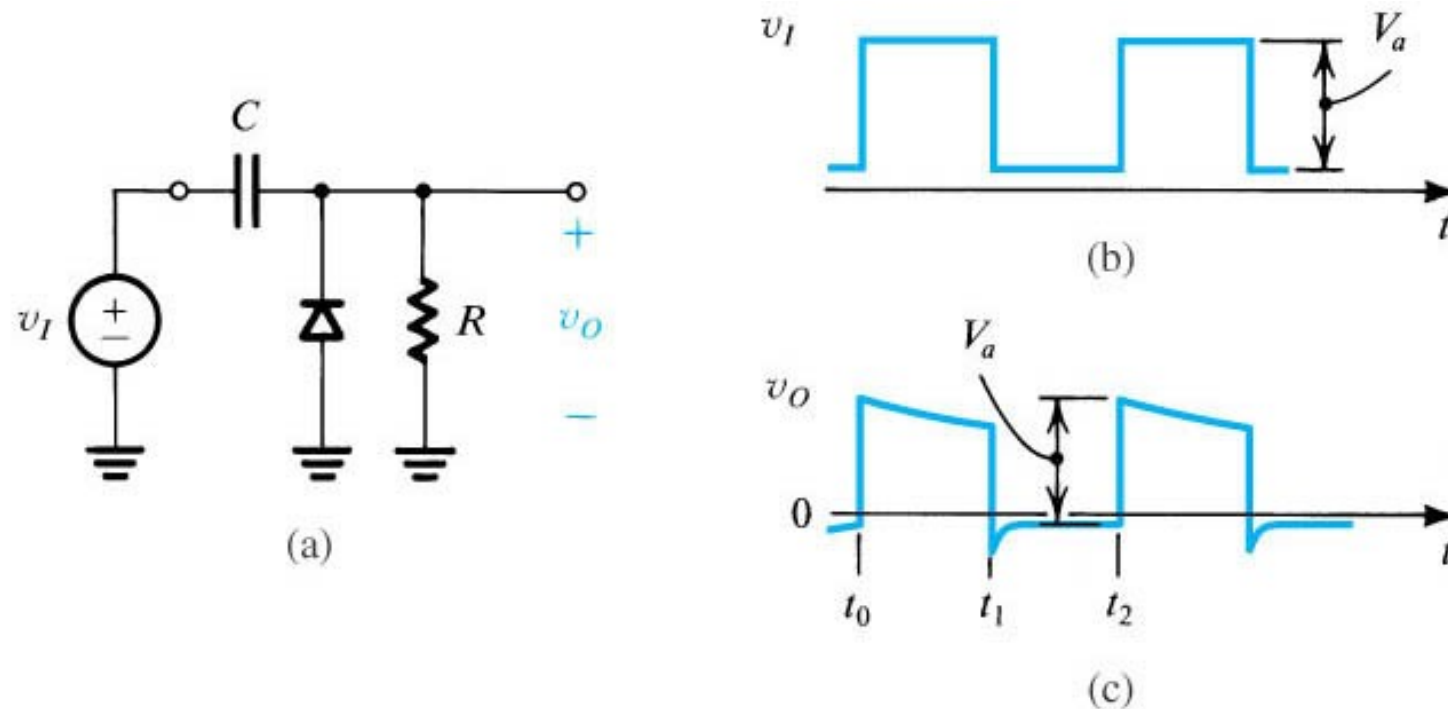
Exemplo: Um sinal deve ser limitado em $\pm 100\text{mV}$. Assumindo $V_{D,on} = 800\text{mV}$. Projete o circuito limitador.



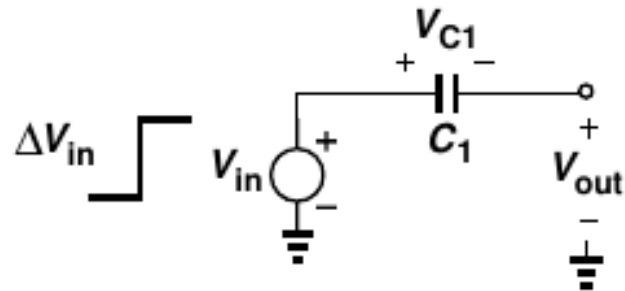
4.4.4 Circuitos grampeadores



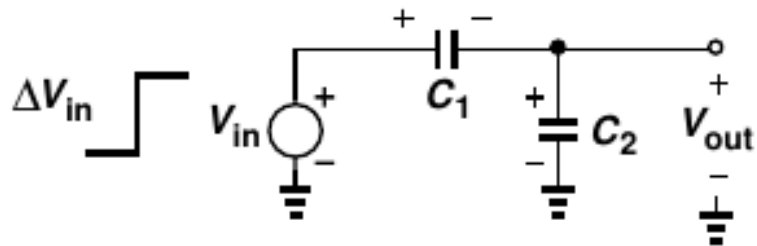
Circuito grampeador com carga



4.4.5 Dobrador de tensão

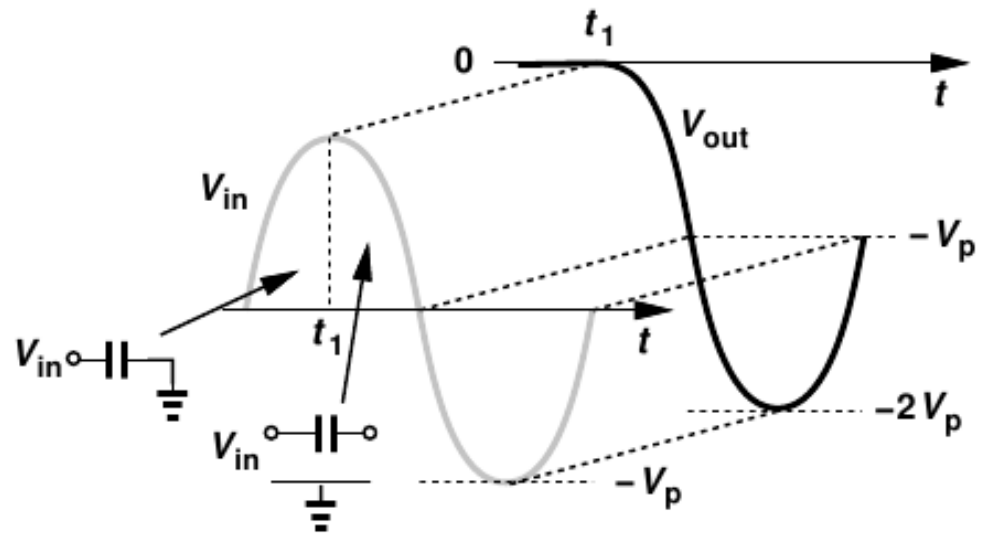
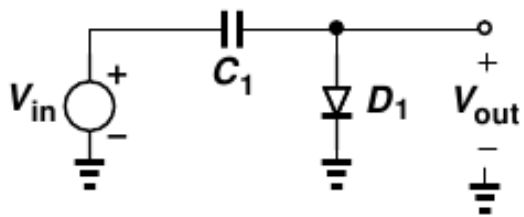


A variação de tensão aparece diretamente na saída

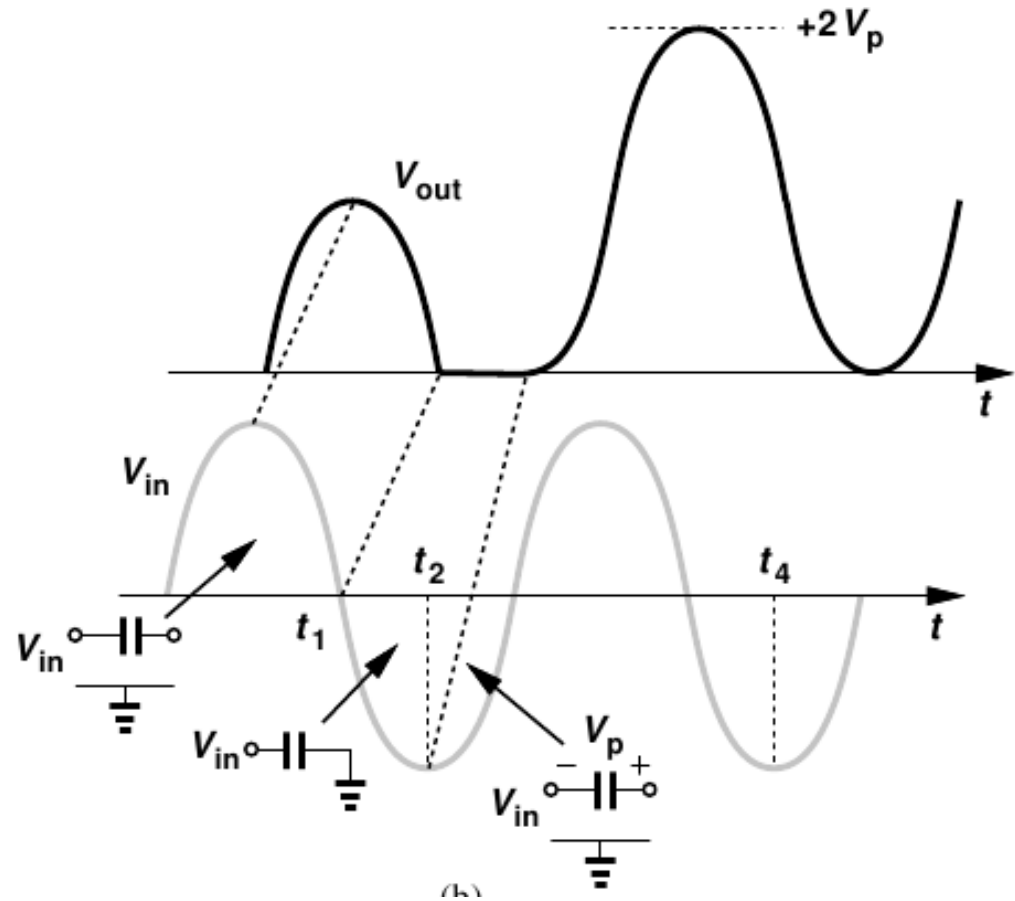
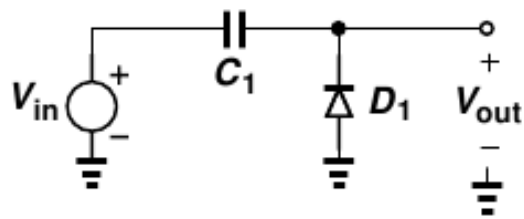


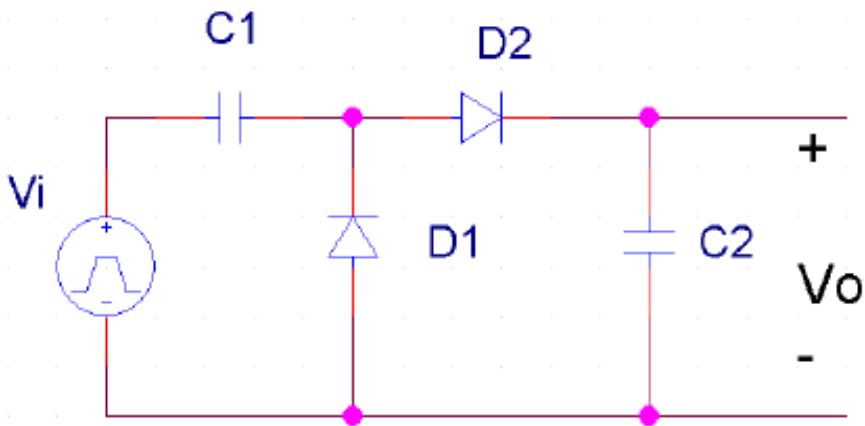
Divisor capacitivo

$$\Delta V_{out} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \Delta V_{in}$$



Invertendo o diodo





1) primeiro semiciclo T1.

- V_i está no semiciclo negativo
- D1="ON"; D2="OFF"
- o capacitor C1 se carrega com $+V_p$

2) segundo semiciclo T2:

- V_i está no semiciclo positivo
- D1="OFF"; D2="ON"
- o capacitor C1 e a fonte V_i transferem cargas para C2
- as cargas transferidas são dobradas, pois a tensão resultante no nó + de C1 é $2V_p$ (V_p acumulada em C1 somada a V_p da fonte V_i)

3) terceiro semiciclo T3.

- V_i está no semiciclo negativo
- D1="ON"; D2="OFF"
- o capacitor C1 se carrega com $+V_p$
- o capacitor C2 mantém as cargas acumuladas no ciclo anterior

4) quarto semiciclo T4:

- V_i está no semiciclo positivo
- D1="OFF"; D2="ON"
- o capacitor C1 e a fonte V_i transferem cargas para C2
- a tensão em C2 aumenta

