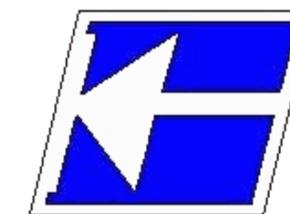




Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Santa Catarina
Departamento Acadêmico de Eletrônica
Processamento Eletrônico de Energia



Conversores CA-CC

Prof. Clovis Antonio Petry.

Florianópolis, agosto de 2020.

Curso Básico de Processamento Eletrônico de Energia

O material do curso está disponível em:

1. Moodle para os alunos matriculados na disciplina.
2. Página do professor.
3. Canal no youtube do professor.



<https://moodle.ifsc.edu.br>



www.ProfessorPetry.com.br



<https://www.youtube.com>

Agenda

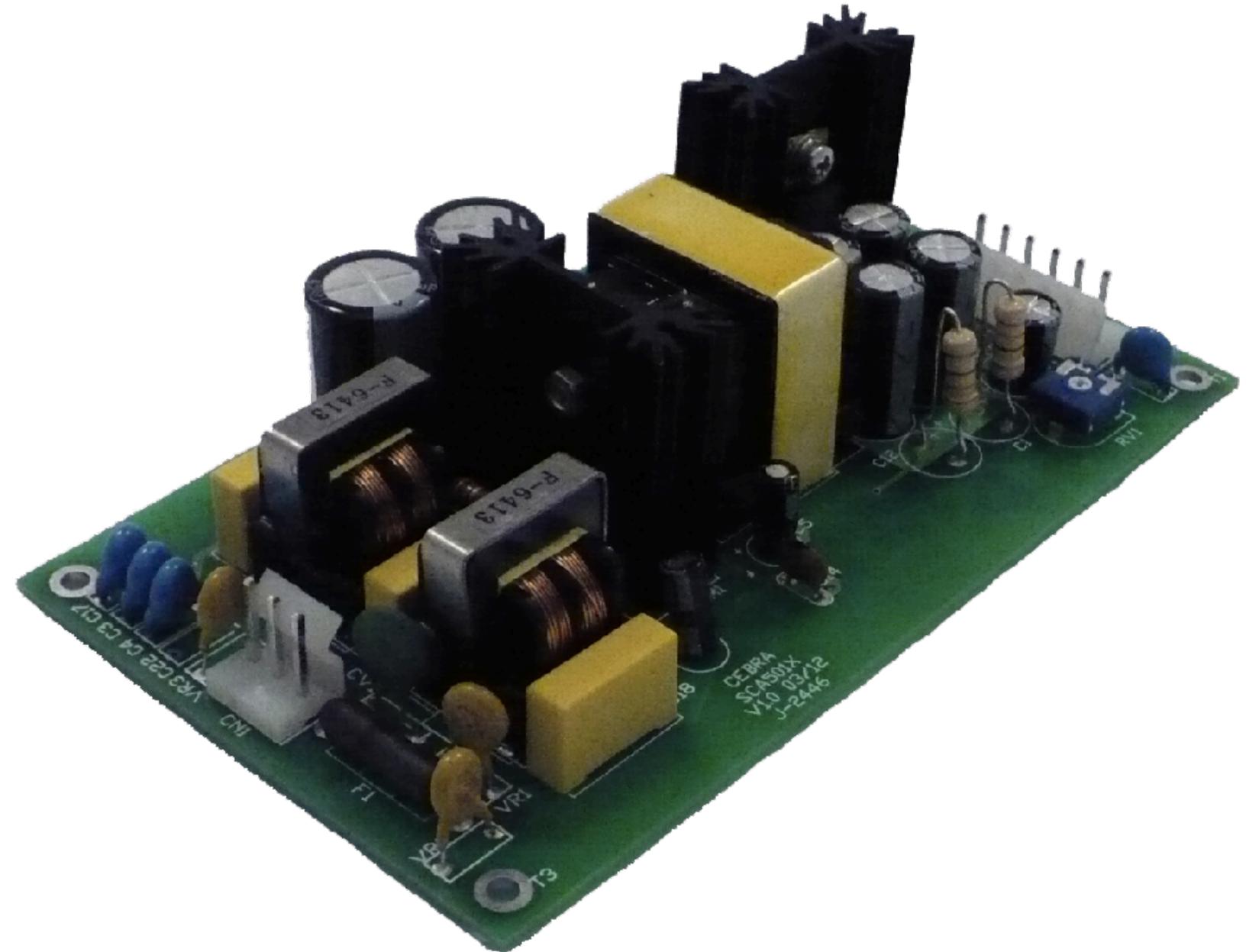
Esta aula está organizada em:

1. Formas de onda:
 - Senoidal;
 - Senoidal retificada em meia onda;
 - Senoidal retificada em onda completa;
 - Quadrada.
2. Retificador de meia onda:
 - Carga resistiva;
 - Carga mista (resistiva-indutiva).
3. Retificador de onda completa:
 - Carga resistiva;
 - Carga mista (resistiva-indutiva);
 - Filtro capacitivo.
4. Retificadores controlados:
 - Meia onda;
 - Onda completa.
5. Outros tópicos de retificadores:
 - Retificadores trifásicos;
 - Correção de fator de potência;
 - Características e aplicações.

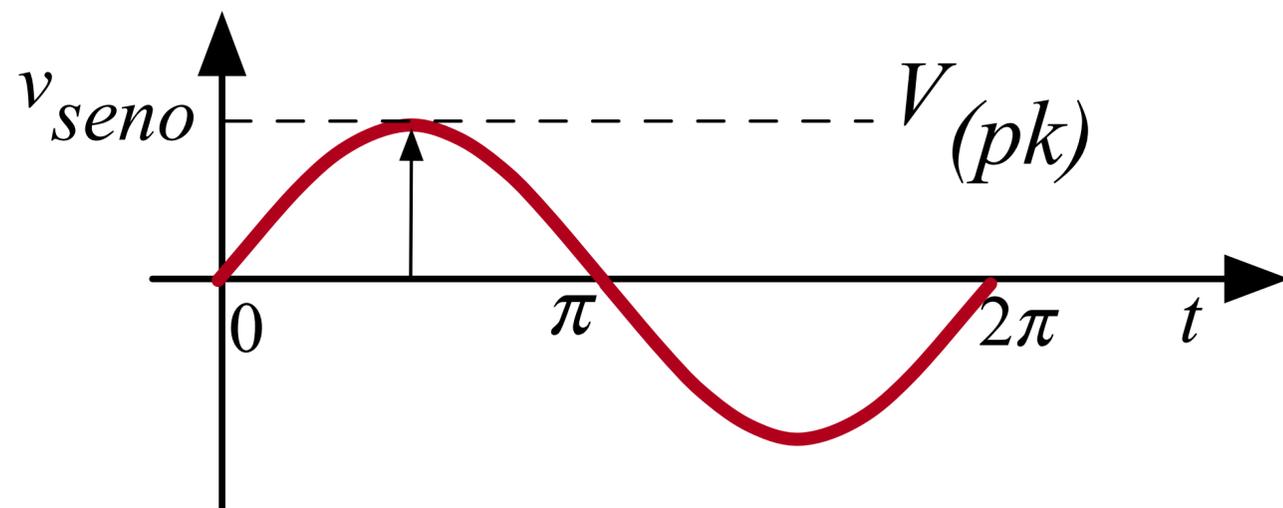


Motivação

Os equipamentos eletrônicos em geral utilizam uma fonte linear ou chaveada que possui um conversor ca-cc (retificador).



Forma de onda senoidal



$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot F \text{ [rad / s]}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{T} \text{ [Hz]}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{60} = 16,67 \text{ ms}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot F = 2\pi \cdot 60 \cong 377 \text{ rad / s}$$

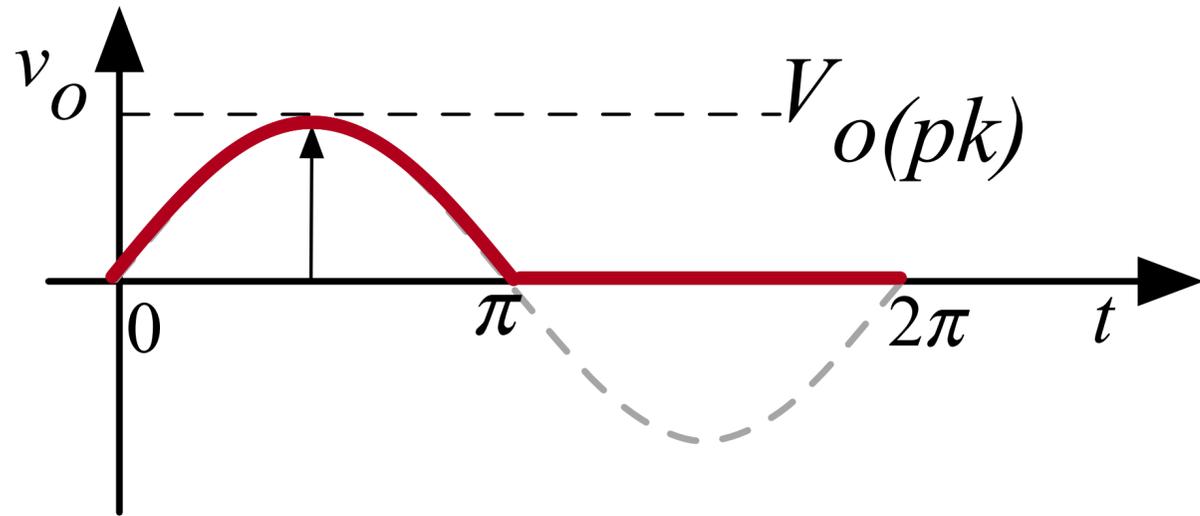
$$V_{(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

$$v(t) = V_{(pk)} \cdot \text{seno}(\omega \cdot t + \phi) \quad \text{onde } \phi \text{ é ângulo de defasagem.}$$

$$V_{(ef)} = V_{(RMS)} = \frac{V_{(pk)}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{(med)} = V_{(cc)} = V_{(avg)} = 0$$

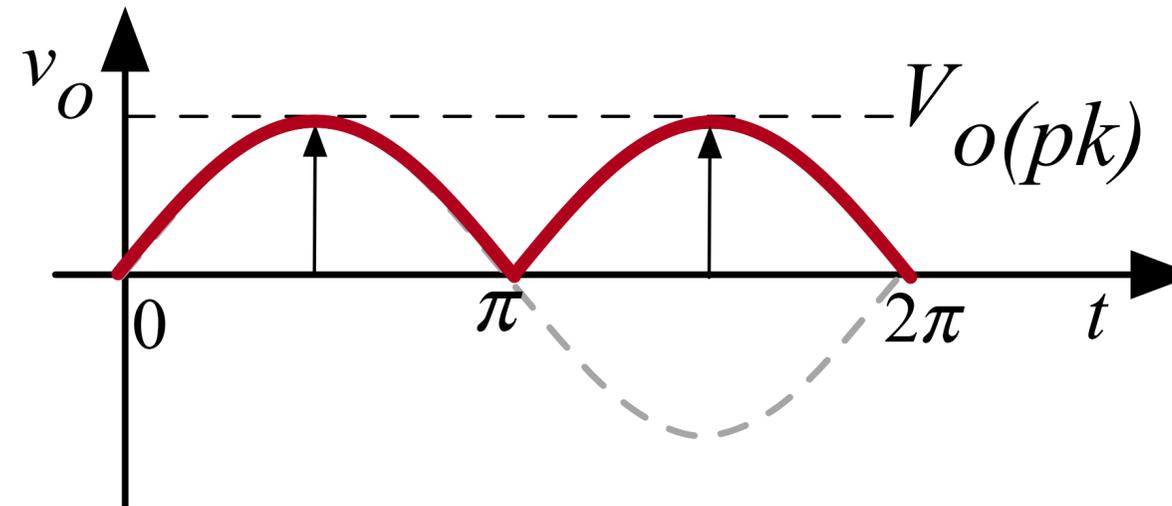
Senoidal retificada: meia onda e onda completa



$$V_{o(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

$$V_{d(ef)} = \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{2}$$

$$V_{d(med)} = \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{\pi}$$

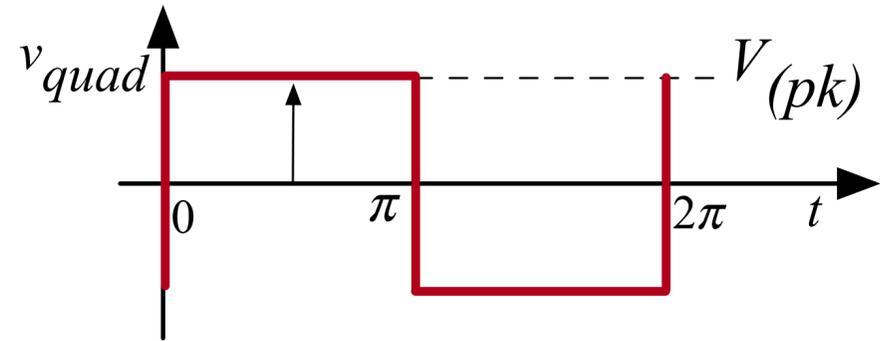


$$V_{o(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

$$V_{d(ef)} = \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

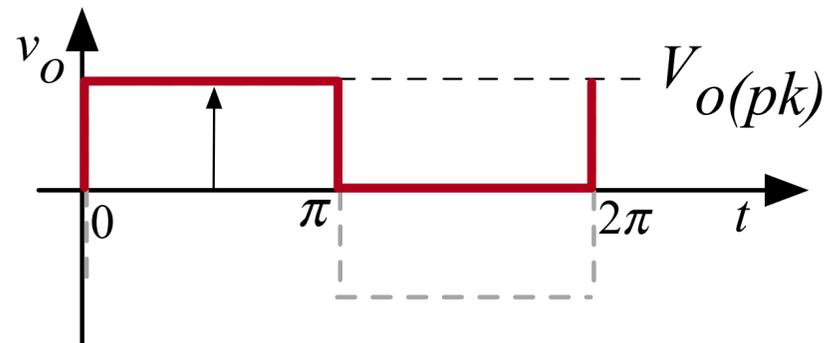
$$V_{d(med)} = 2 \cdot \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{\pi}$$

Forma de onda quadrada



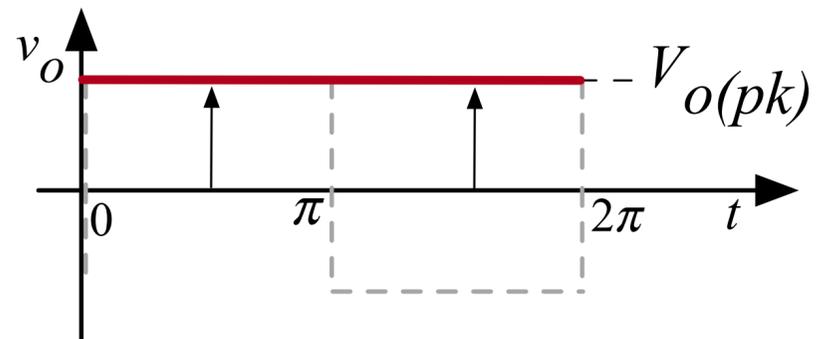
$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = V_{\alpha(pk)}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = 0$$



$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2}$$

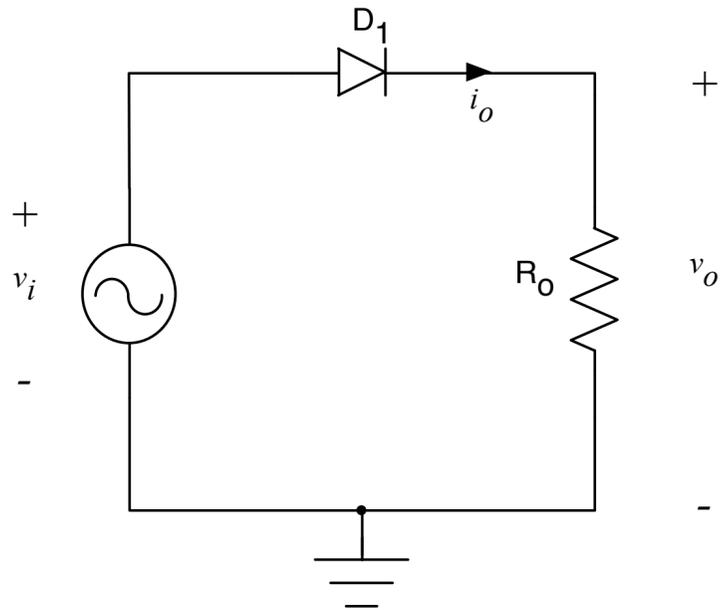


$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = V_{\alpha(pk)}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = 2 \cdot \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2} = V_{\alpha(pk)}$$

$V_{(pk)} = \text{definido}$

Retificador de meia onda (carga resistiva)

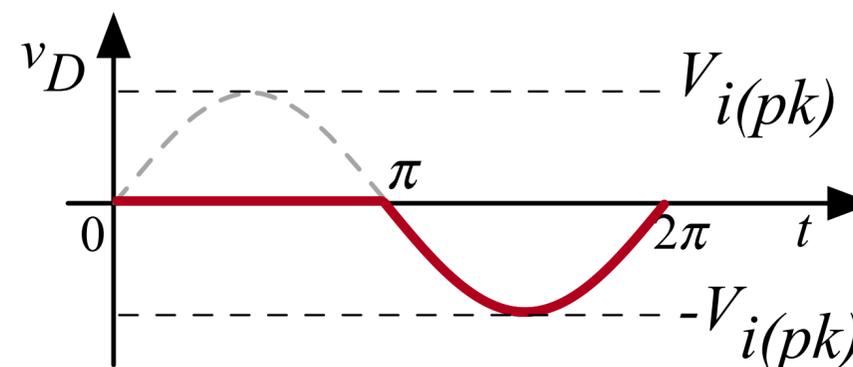
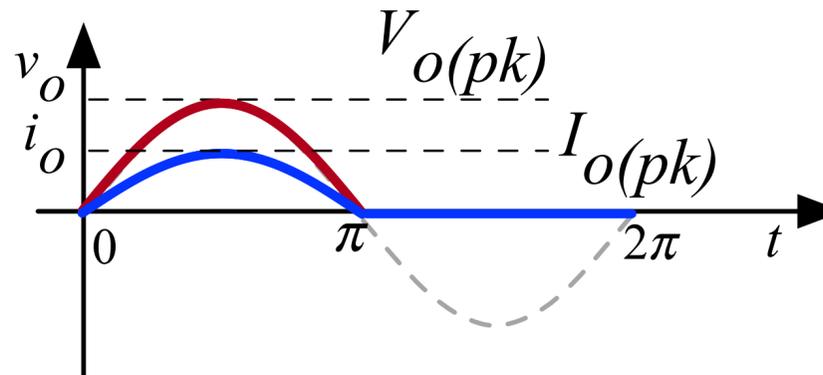
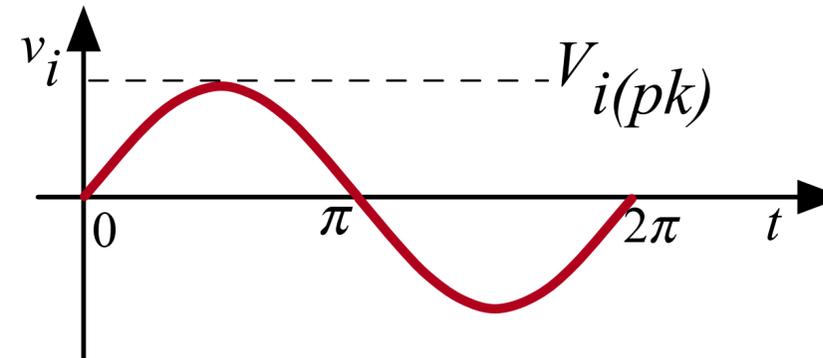


$$V_{i(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

$$V_{o(pk)} = V_{i(pk)} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{d(ef)} = \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{2} \rightarrow I_{o(ef)} = \frac{V_{o(ef)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{d(med)} = \frac{V_{d(pk)}}{\pi} \rightarrow I_{o(med)} = \frac{V_{o(med)}}{R_o}$$



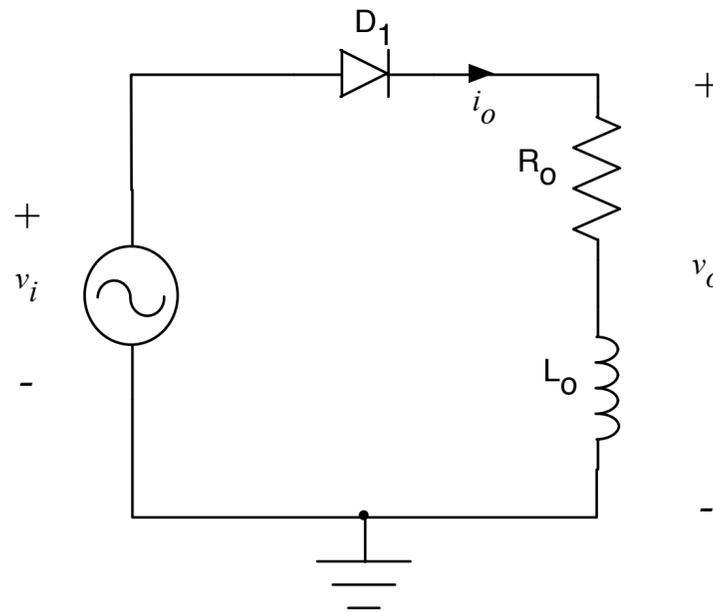
Retificador de meia onda (carga mista)

$$X_{Lo} = \omega \cdot L_o = 2\pi \cdot F \cdot L_o \rightarrow Z_o = R_o + j \cdot X_{Lo} \rightarrow |Z_o| = \sqrt{R_o^2 + X_{Lo}^2} \rightarrow \phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{X_{Lo}}{R_o} \right)$$

$$\beta = 1,14 \cdot \phi + 180 [^\circ] \rightarrow 0 \leq \phi \leq 70^\circ$$

$$\beta = 3 \cdot \phi + 50 [^\circ] \rightarrow 70 \leq \phi \leq 360^\circ$$

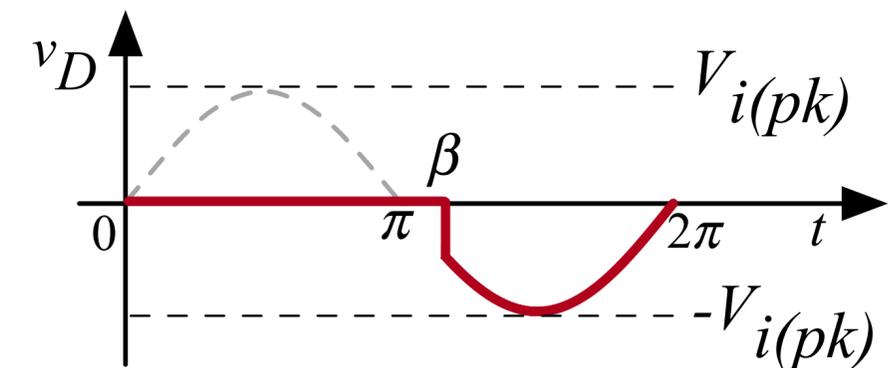
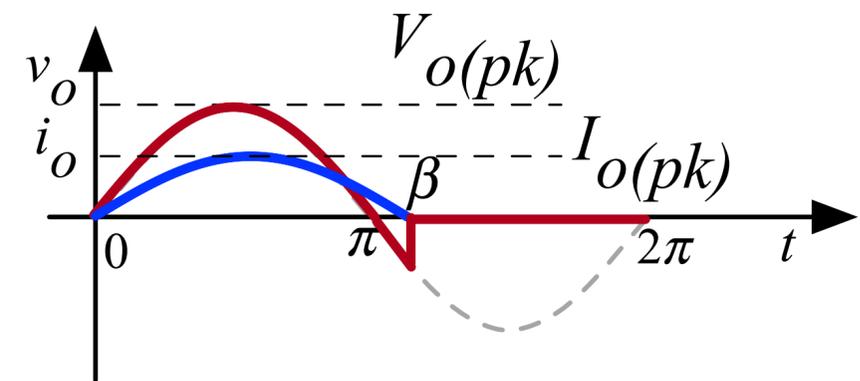
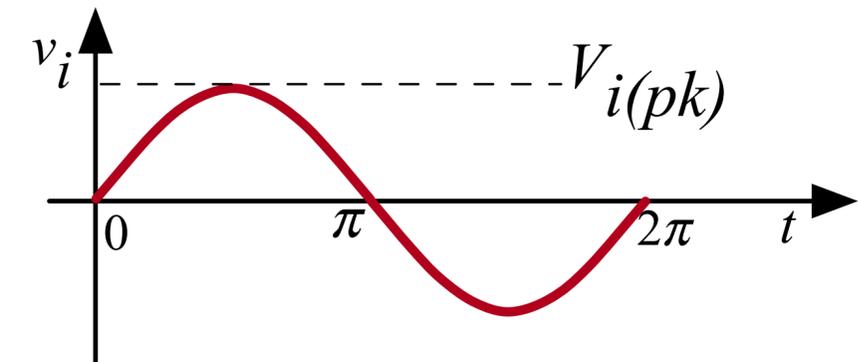
$$\beta = 360^\circ \rightarrow 85 \leq \phi \leq 90^\circ$$



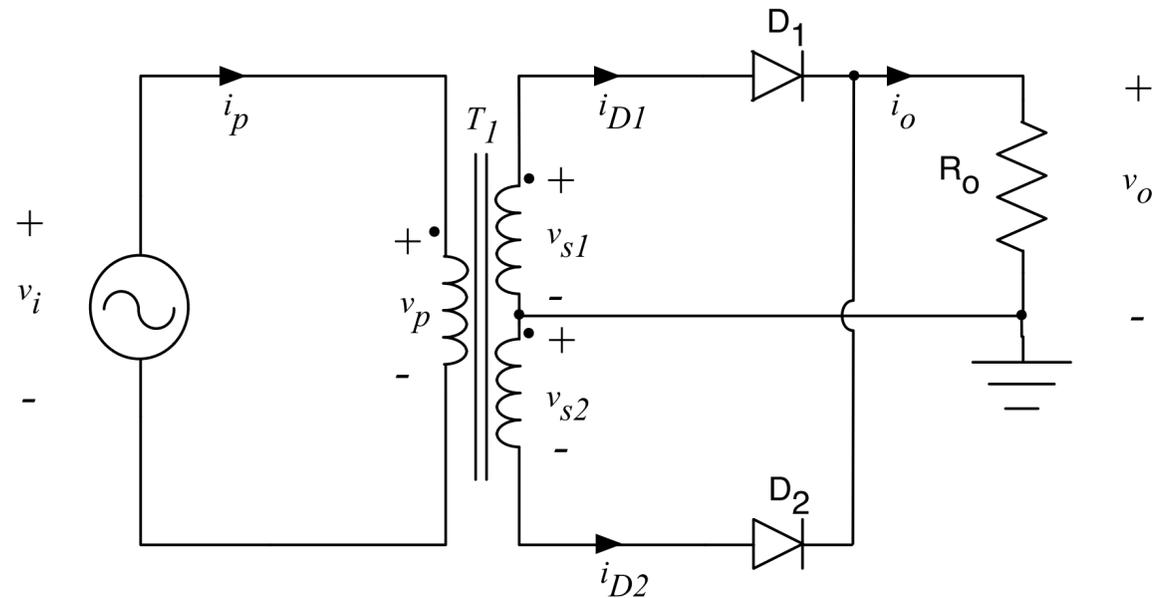
$$V_{o(pk)} = V_{i(pk)} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{Z_o}$$

$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\beta - \cos(\beta) \cdot \text{sen}(\beta)}{\pi}} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(ef)} \cong \frac{V_{\alpha(ef)}}{R_o} \rightarrow \text{ou} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(ef)} \cong 1,7 \cdot I_{\alpha(med)}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2\pi} \cdot (1 - \cos(\beta)) \rightarrow I_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(med)}}{R_o}$$



Retificador onda completa com ponto médio



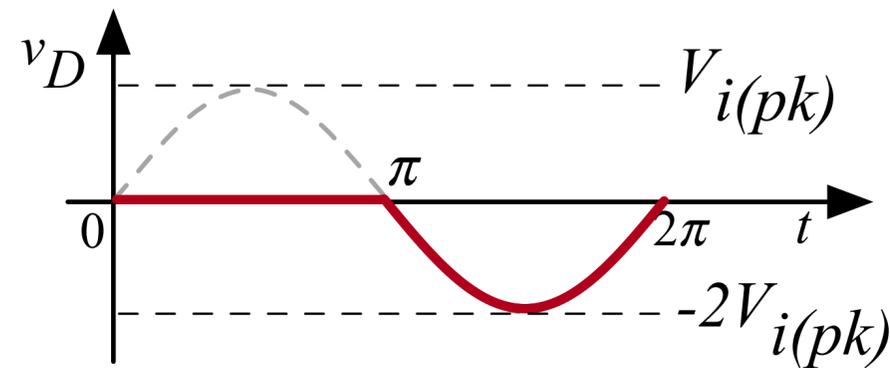
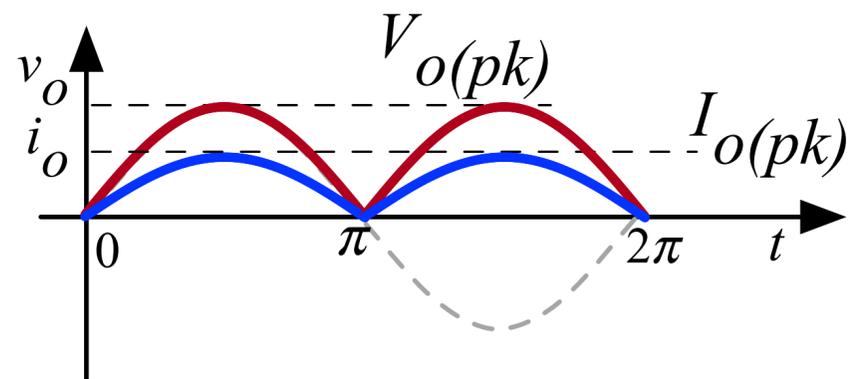
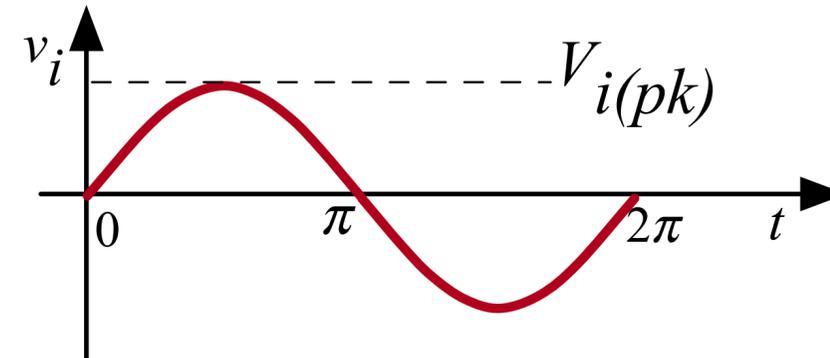
$V_{i(pk)}$ = definido

$$V_{s1(pk)} = V_{s2(pk)} = \frac{V_{p(pk)}}{n} = \frac{V_{i(pk)}}{n} \rightarrow n = \frac{V_p}{V_s}$$

$$V_{o(pk)} = V_{s(pk)} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{R_o}$$

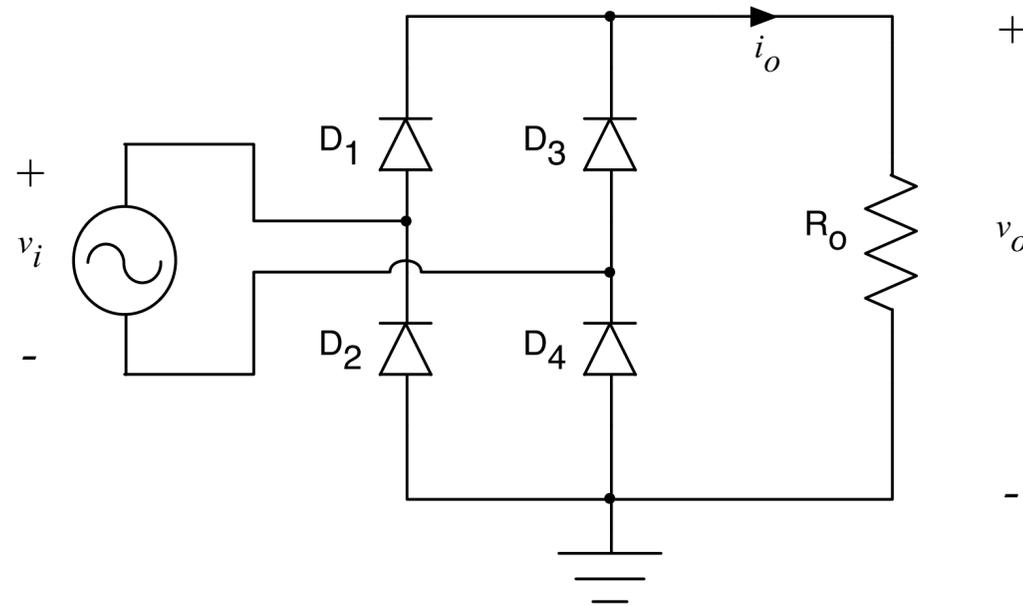
$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = V_{s(ef)} = \frac{V_{s(pk)}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{o(ef)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = 2 \cdot \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{\pi} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{o(med)}}{R_o}$$



$$V_{RRM} = 2 \cdot V_{i(pk)}$$

Retificador onda completa em ponte completa

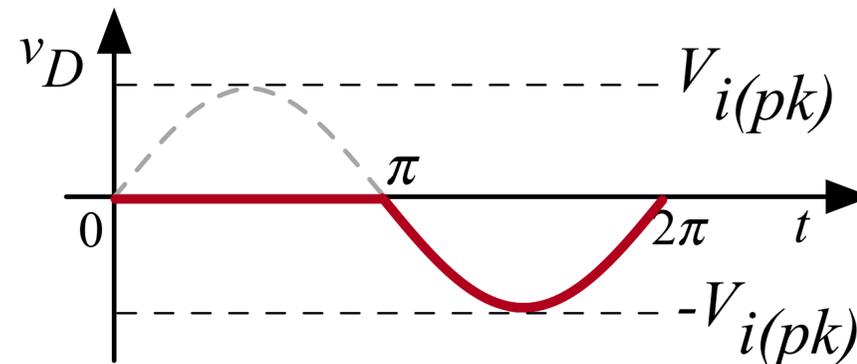
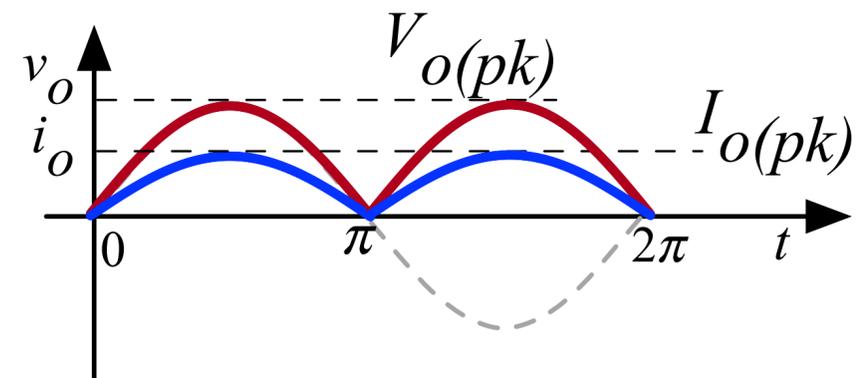
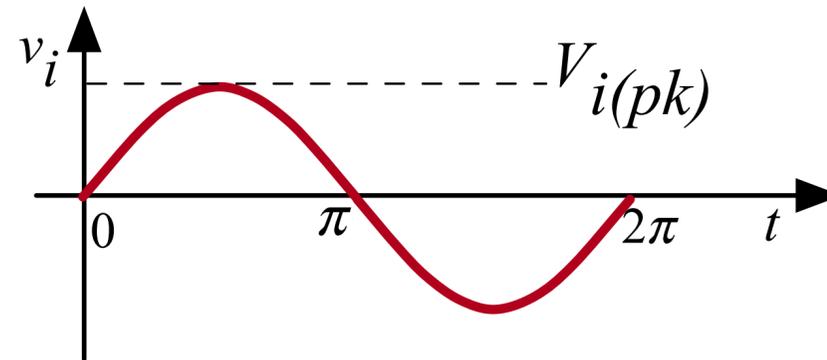


$$V_{i(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

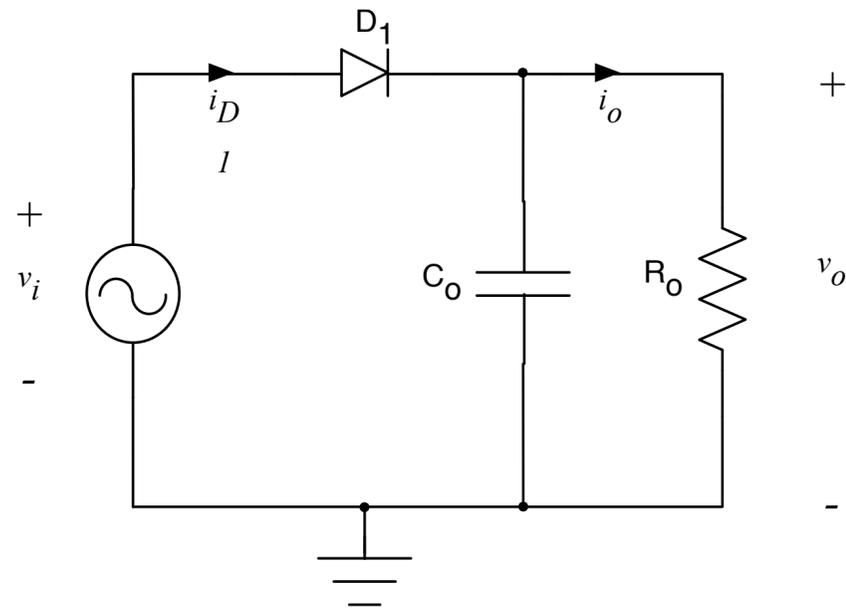
$$V_{o(pk)} = V_{i(pk)} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{o(ef)} = V_{i(ef)} \rightarrow I_{o(ef)} = \frac{V_{o(ef)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{o(med)} = 2 \cdot \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{\pi} \rightarrow I_{o(med)} = \frac{V_{o(med)}}{R_o}$$



Retificador meia onda com filtro capacitivo



$$P_o = \frac{V_o^2}{R_o} [W]$$

$V_{i(pk)}$ = definido

$$V_{c(max)} = V_{o(max)} = V_{i(pk)}$$

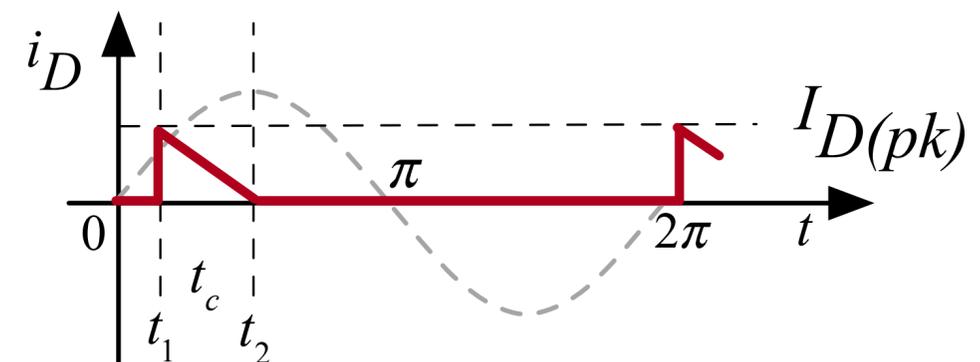
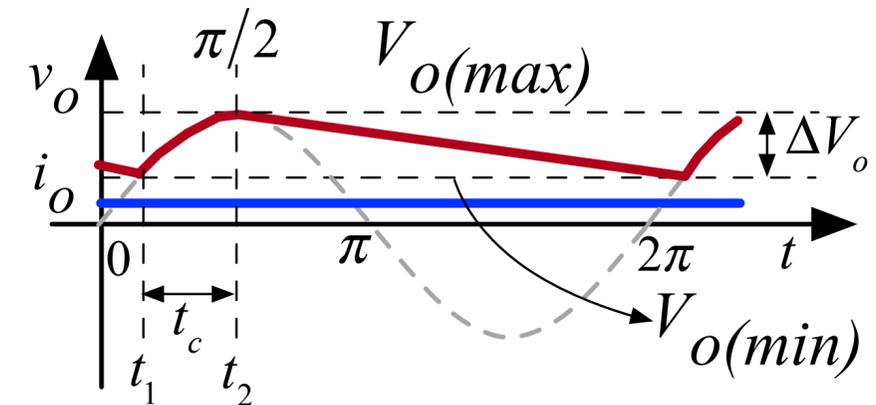
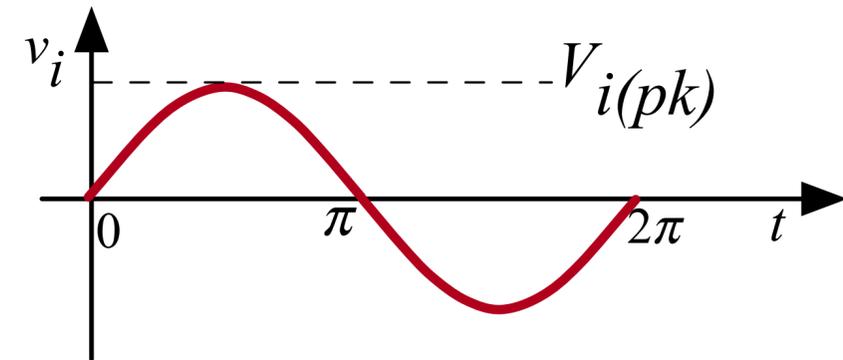
$$V_{c(min)} = V_{o(min)} = V_{i(pk)} - \Delta V_o$$

$$\Delta V_o = \Delta V_o \% \cdot V_{i(pk)}$$

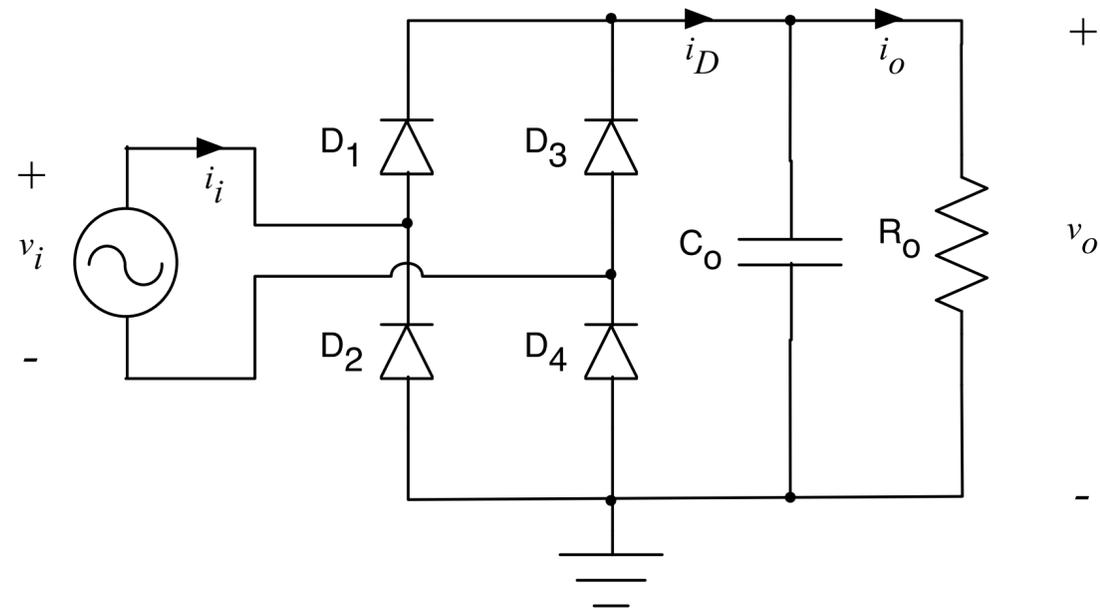
$$V_o = V_{o(ave)} = \frac{V_{o(max)} + V_{o(min)}}{2}$$

$$C_o = \frac{2 \cdot P_o}{F_i \cdot \left[\left(V_{c(max)} \right)^2 - \left(V_{c(min)} \right)^2 \right]} [Farad]$$

$$t_c = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{V_{o(min)}}{V_{o(max)}} \right)}{2\pi \cdot F_i} \rightarrow I_{D(max)} = \frac{2 \cdot C_o \cdot \Delta V_o}{t_c}$$



Retificador onda completa com filtro capacitivo



$$V_{i(pk)} = \text{definido}$$

$$V_{c(max)} = V_{o(max)} = V_{i(pk)}$$

$$V_{c(min)} = V_{o(min)} = V_{i(pk)} - \Delta V_o$$

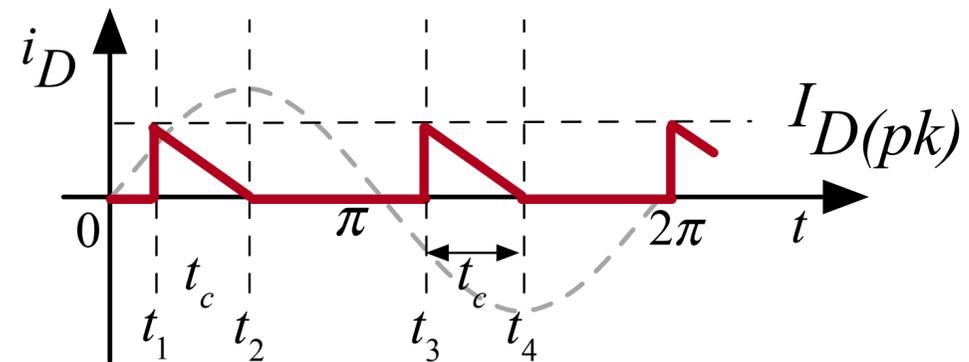
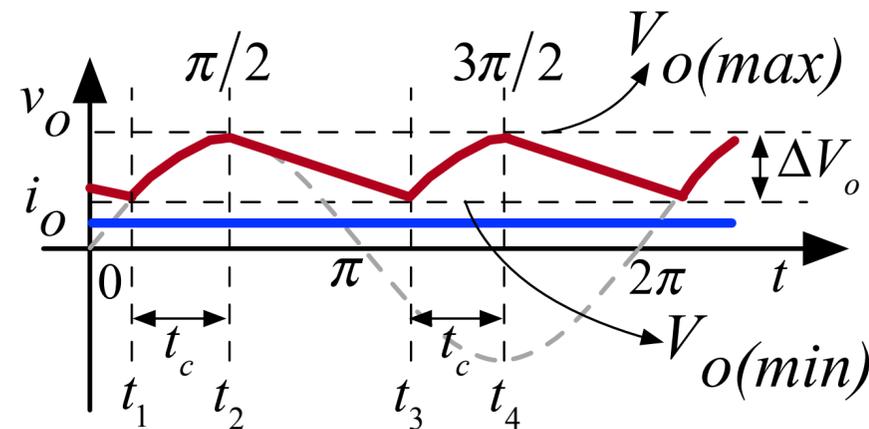
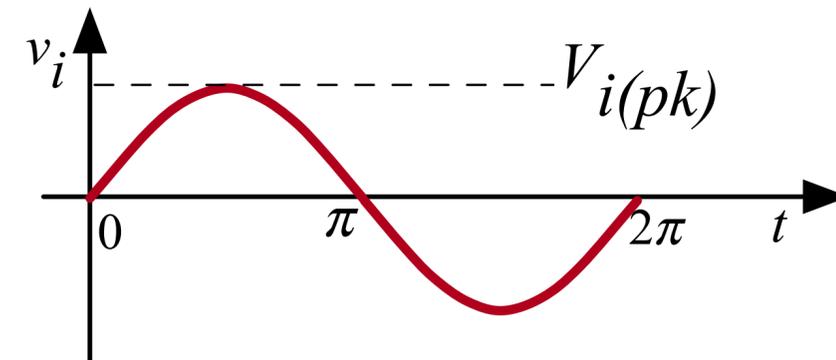
$$\Delta V_o = \Delta V_o \% \cdot V_{i(pk)}$$

$$V_o = V_{o(ave)} = \frac{V_{o(max)} + V_{o(min)}}{2}$$

$$P_o = \frac{V_o^2}{R_o} [W]$$

$$C_o = \frac{P_o}{F_i \cdot \left[(V_{c(max)})^2 - (V_{c(min)})^2 \right]} [Farad]$$

$$t_c = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{V_{o(min)}}{V_{o(max)}} \right)}{2\pi \cdot F_i} \rightarrow I_{D(max)} = \frac{2 \cdot C_o \cdot \Delta V_o}{t_c}$$



Retificador onda completa com filtro capacitivo

Metodologia de projeto de retificadores com filtro capacitivo:

Revista Ilha Digital, volume 2, páginas 1 – 7, 2010.

Artigo disponibilizado on-line

 **Revista Ilha Digital** 

Endereço eletrônico:
<http://florianopolis.ifsc.edu.br/~eletronica/>

METODOLOGIA DE PROJETO DE RETIFICADORES COM FILTRO CAPACITIVO

Clóvis Antônio Petry¹

Resumo: Neste artigo apresenta-se o estado e a metodologia de projeto de retificadores de meia onda e onda completa com filtro capacitivo. Empregados em todas as fontes de alimentação, sejam lineares ou chaveadas, os retificadores são conversores de tensão alternada para contínua, comumente usando filtro capacitivo, o que torna sua análise e dimensionamento complexas. A modelagem e o equacionamento do circuito para posterior projeto e especificação dos componentes se tornam tarefas dispendiosas, pois os circuitos utilizam elementos não-lineares, o que faz com que as correntes e tensões no circuito também sejam não-lineares. Assim, neste trabalho se apresenta uma metodologia simples e que dispensa o uso de abacos, permitindo o projeto e escolha dos componentes com base em equações de baixa ordem e complexidade, facilitando o uso por estudantes e projetistas.

Palavras-chave: Retificador, Filtro capacitivo, Metodologia de projeto, Eletrônica de potência.

Abstract: This paper introduces the study and design methodology for half and full wave rectifiers with capacitive filter. Used in all power supplies such linear or switching, rectifiers are converters from alternate current to continuous current that normally used capacitive filters, what demands difficulty for its analysis and designing. Those difficulties occurs because the converters are essentially composed by non linear elements such diodes or switching semiconductors, so currents and voltages are non linear and analysis became complex and hard to realize. In this context, this paper presents and simple design methodology that dispenses the usage of abacus allowing the analysis and design with simple e low order expressions, that is interesting for designers and students.

Keywords: Rectifier, capacitive filter, design methodology, power electronics.

¹ Professor do DAELEN do IF-SC, <petry@ifsc.edu.br>

1. INTRODUÇÃO

O uso de equipamentos eletrônicos nas residências, comércio e indústria tem aumentado a cada dia, com a proliferação de aplicações com as mais diversas finalidades, dentre elas: médicas, fabricis, segurança, comunicação, entretenimento, etc.

O estágio de entrada, do ponto de vista do fornecimento de energia, de grande parte dos equipamentos eletrônicos, é um circuito retificador, tanto em fontes lineares ou em fontes chaveadas.

Estes circuitos retificadores, genericamente denominados de conversores corrente alternada para corrente contínua (ca-cc), empregam dispositivos semicondutores não-lineares, que podem ser diodos, tiristores ou interruptores chaveados em alta frequência, no caso de MOSFETs (metal-oxide-semiconductor-field-effect-transistor) e IGBTs (insulated-gate-bipolar-transistor).

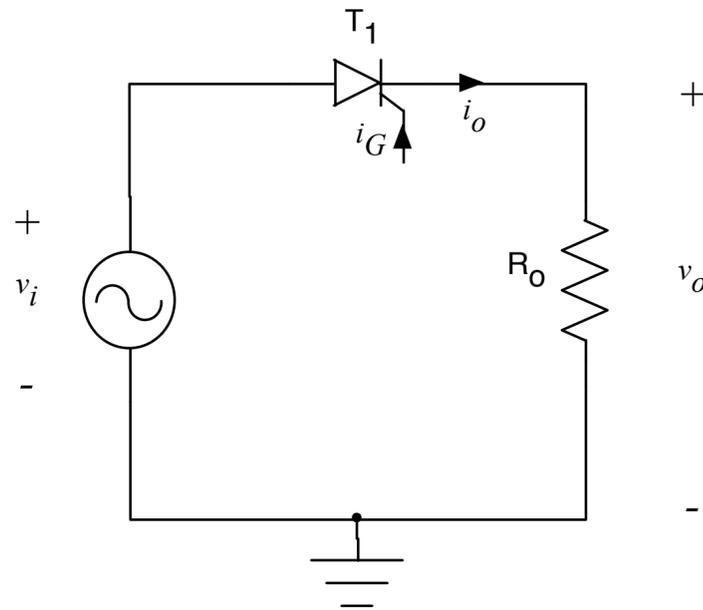
A análise matemática destes circuitos, em função das não-linearidades dos componentes envolvidos, se torna complexa, exigindo uma abordagem simplificada com fins de projeto e especificação de componentes (BARBI, 2005 e 2006).

Uma alternativa para evitar a análise dispendiosa dos circuitos dos retificadores é utilizar os simuladores de circuitos eletrônicos, obtendo então as amplitudes e formas de onda de interesse.

Por outro lado, a alternativa de utilizar simuladores é pouco prática para fins de projeto, quando um mesmo produto precisa ser alterado, ou então durante a fase de especificação de componentes, onde comumente se toma necessária

1

Retificador controlado de meia onda

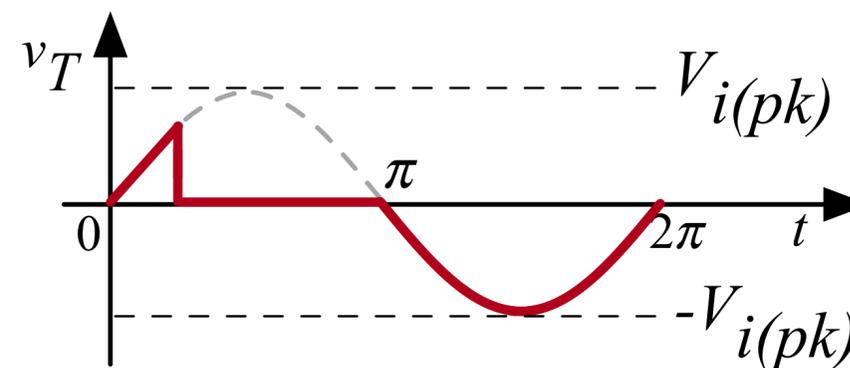
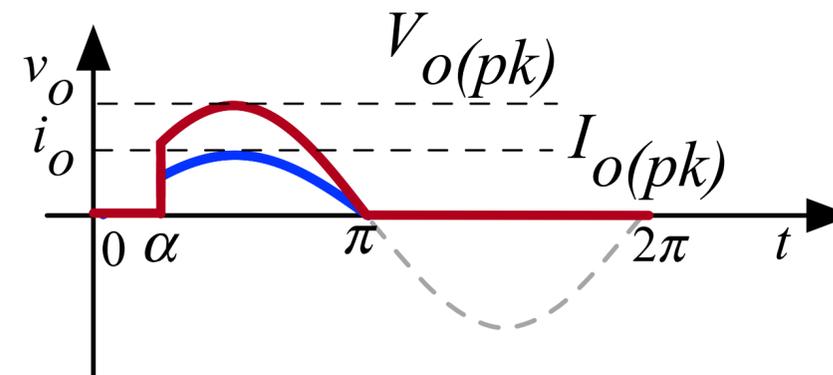
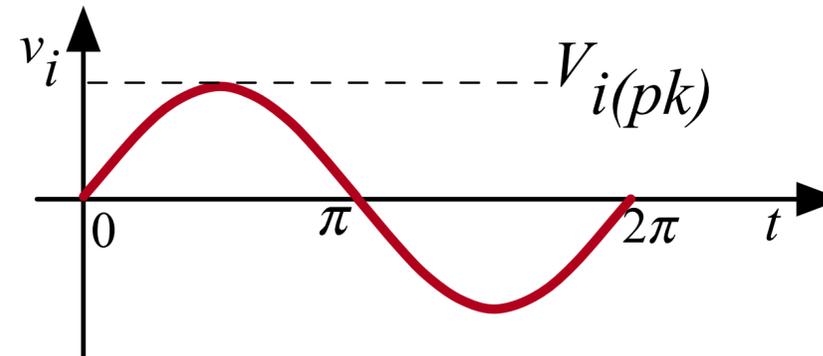


$V_{i(pk)}$ = definido

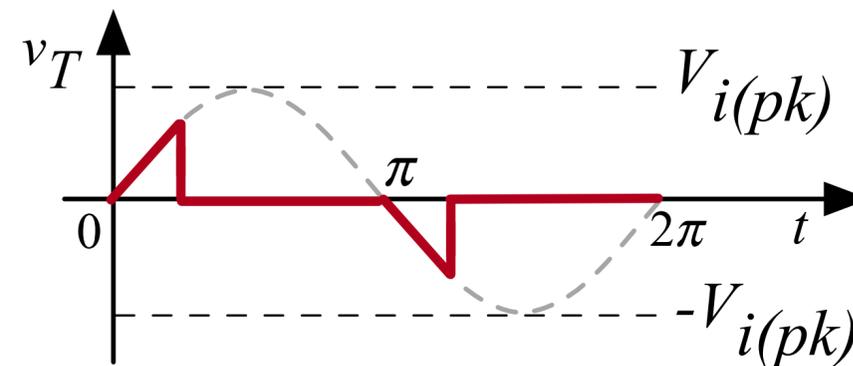
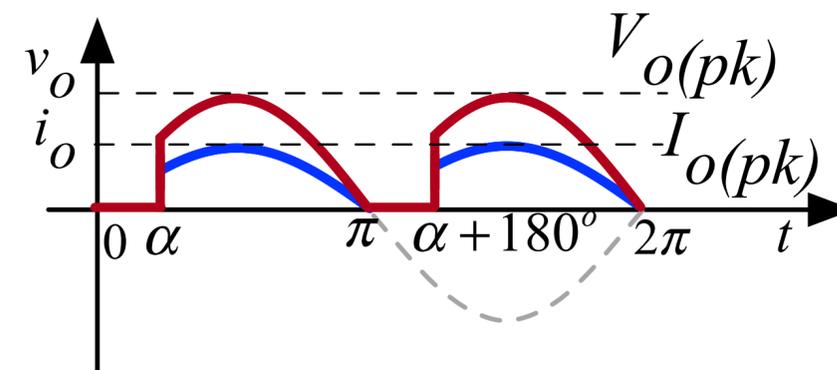
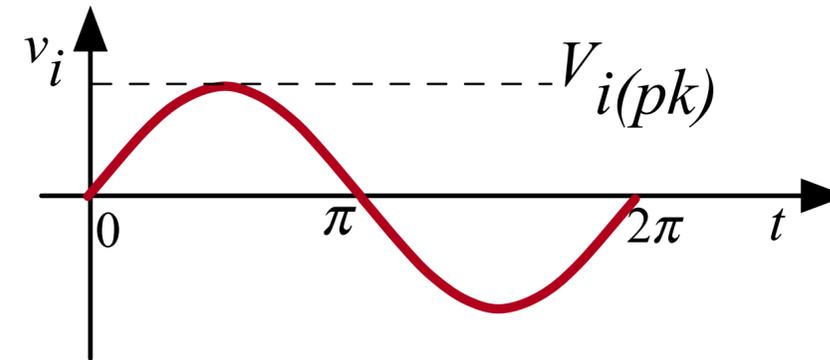
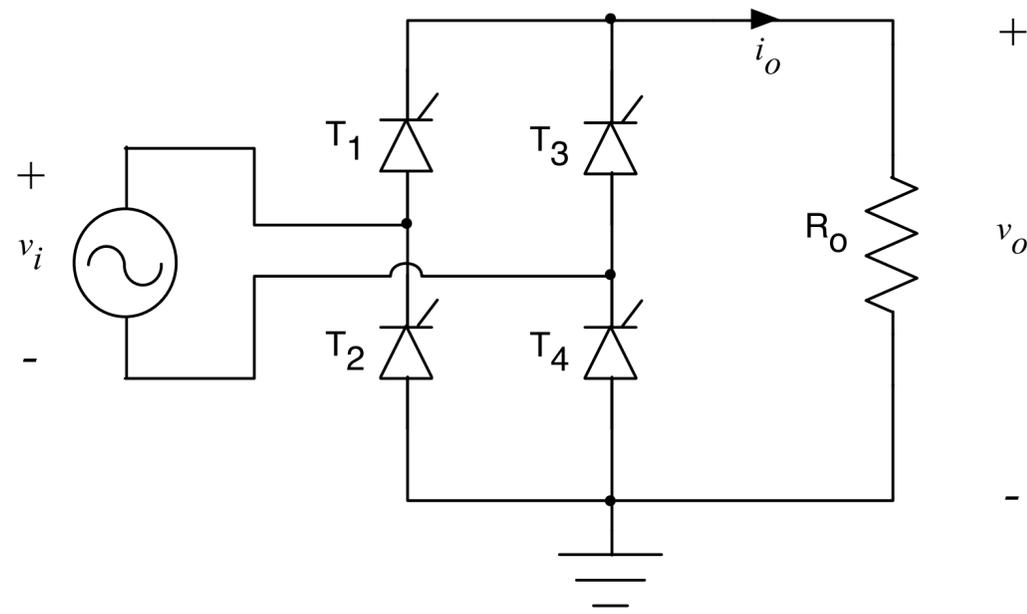
$$V_{o(pk)} = \begin{cases} V_{i(pk)} \rightarrow \alpha < 90^\circ \\ V_{i(pk)} \cdot \text{sen}(\alpha) \rightarrow 90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ \end{cases} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi - \alpha + \cos(\alpha) \cdot \text{sen}(\alpha)}{\pi}} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(ef)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{2\pi} \cdot (1 + \cos(\alpha)) \rightarrow I_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(med)}}{R_o}$$



Retificador controlado de meia onda



$V_{i(pk)}$ = definido

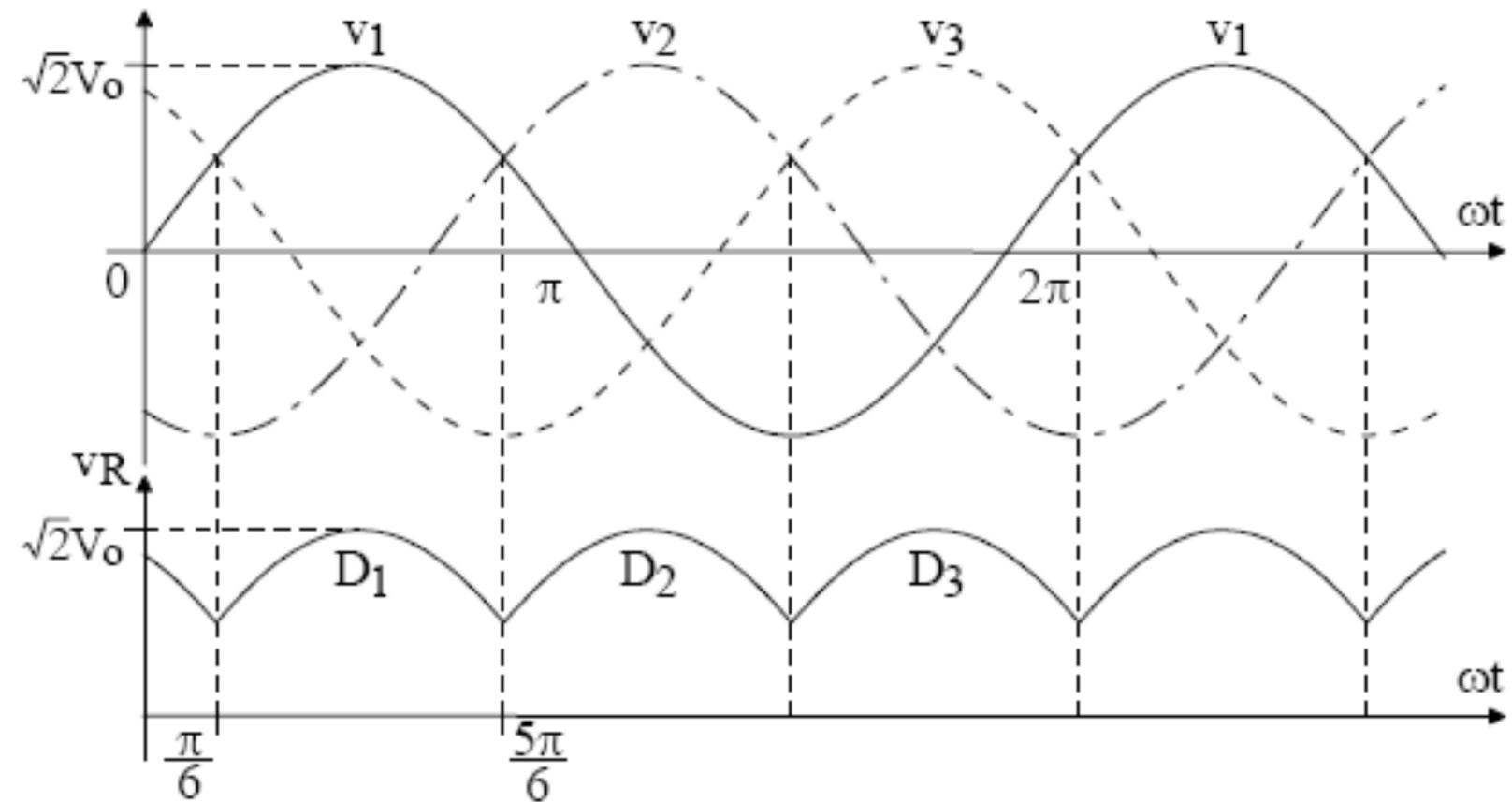
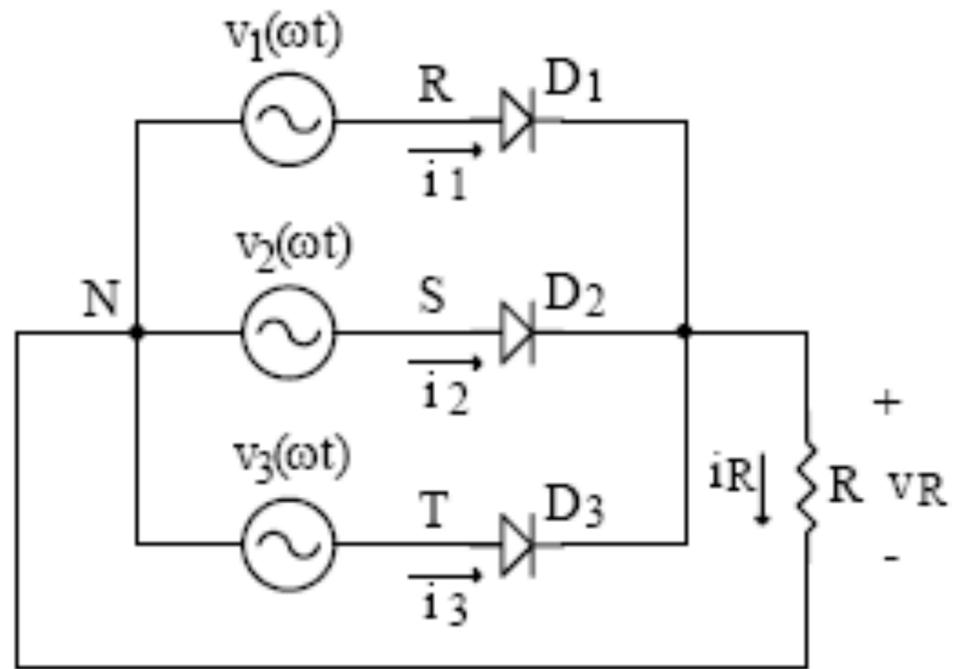
$$V_{o(pk)} = \begin{cases} V_{i(pk)} \cdot \text{sen}(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha < 90^\circ \\ V_{i(pk)} \rightarrow 90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ \end{cases} \rightarrow I_{o(pk)} = \frac{V_{o(pk)}}{R_o}$$

$$V_{\alpha(ef)} = V_{o(pk)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi - \alpha + \cos(\alpha) \cdot \text{sen}(\alpha)}{2\pi}} \rightarrow I_{\alpha(ef)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(ef)}}{R_o}$$

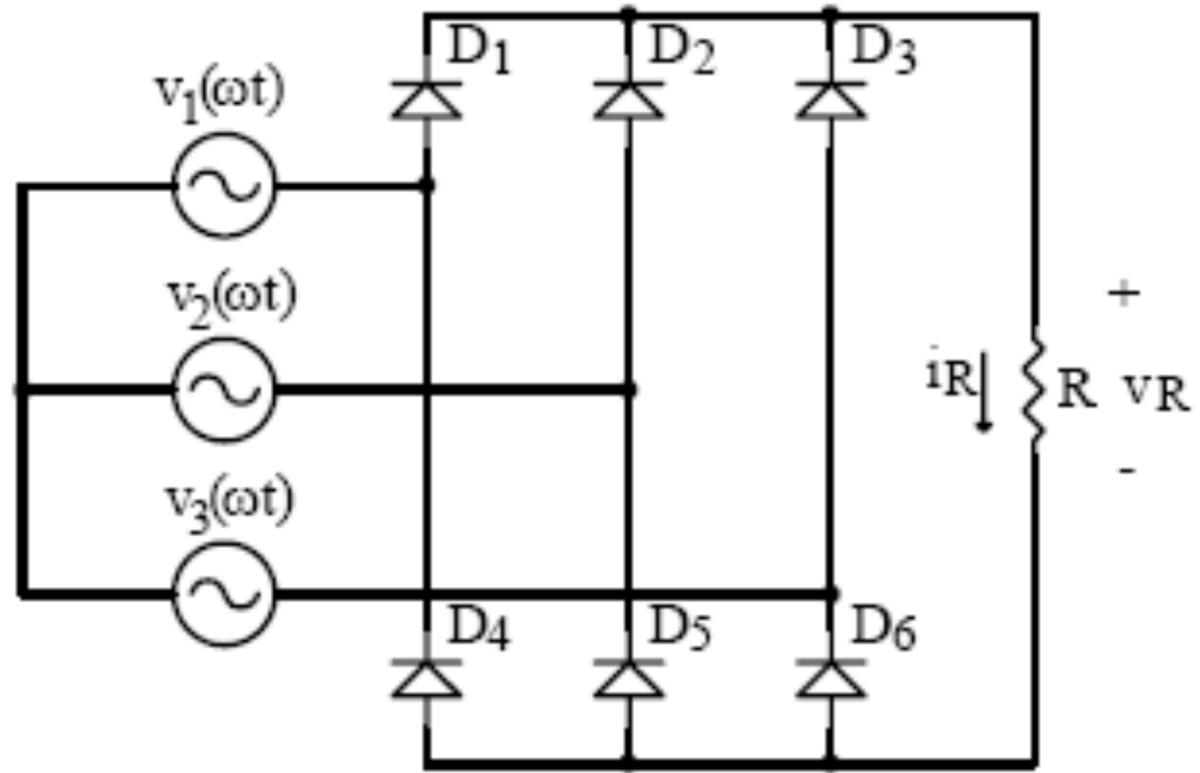
$$V_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(pk)}}{\pi} \cdot (1 + \cos(\beta)) \rightarrow I_{\alpha(med)} = \frac{V_{\alpha(med)}}{R_o}$$



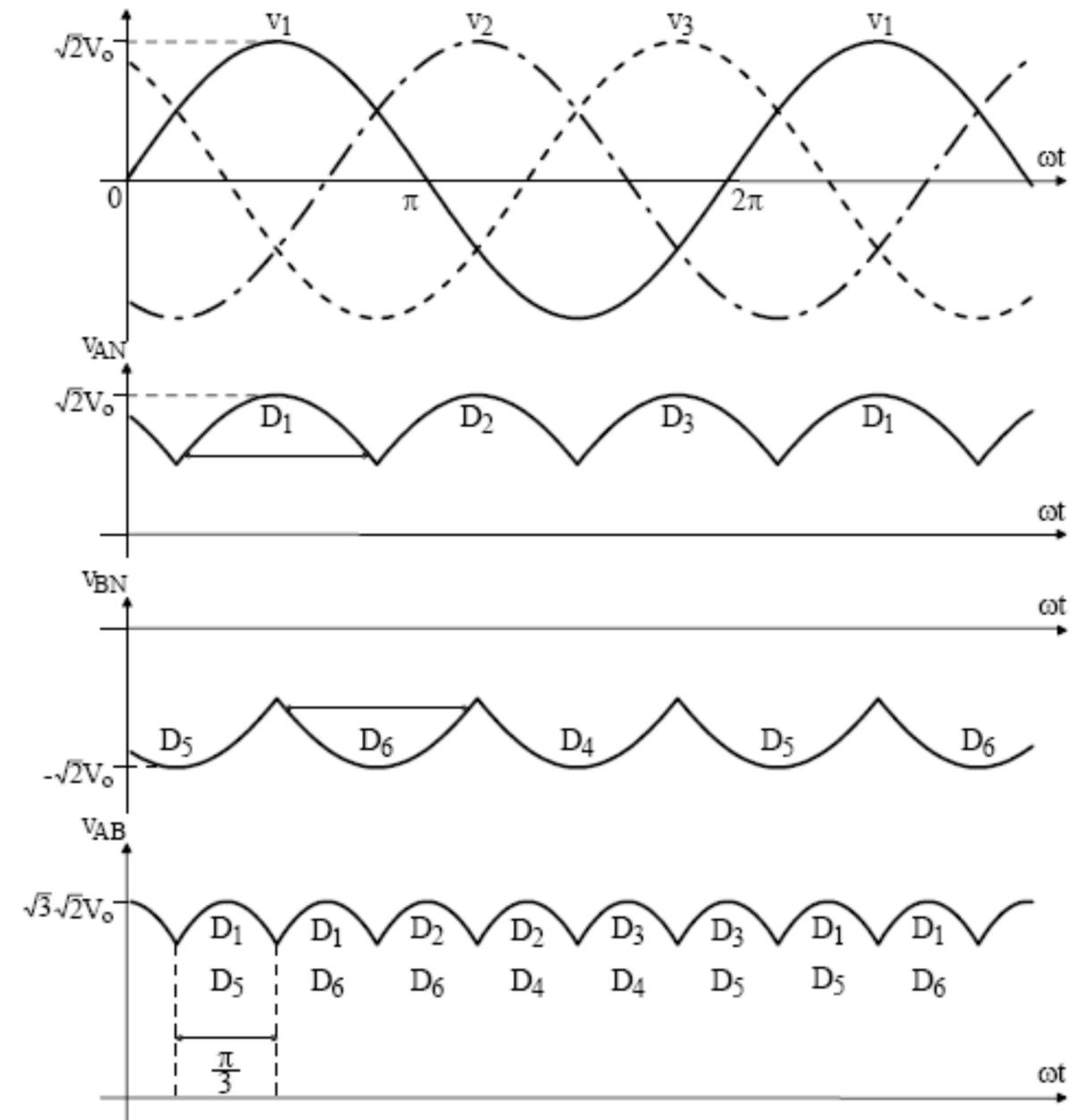
Retificadores trifásicos



Retificadores trifásicos

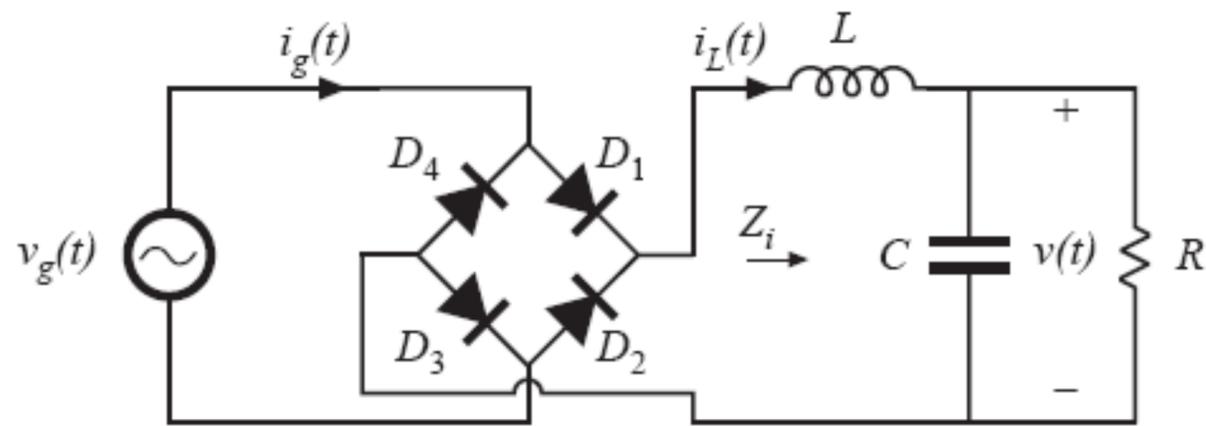


Ponte de Graetz

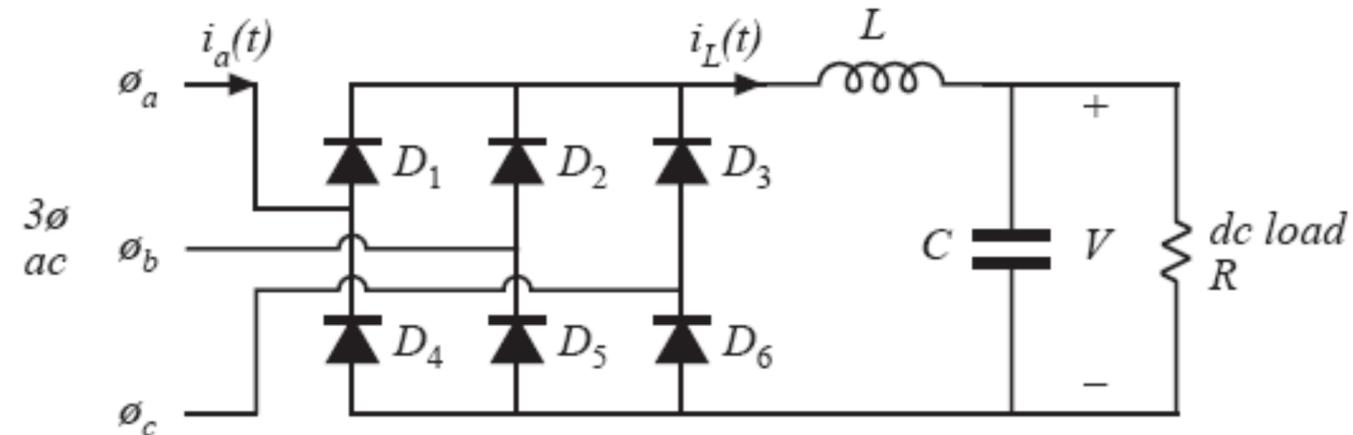


Características dos Retificadores

Número de fases:



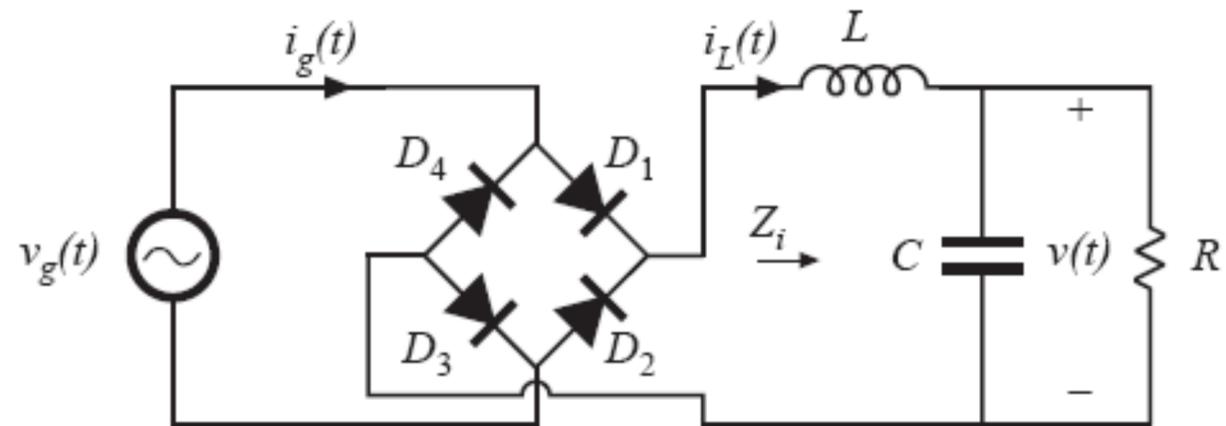
Monofásico



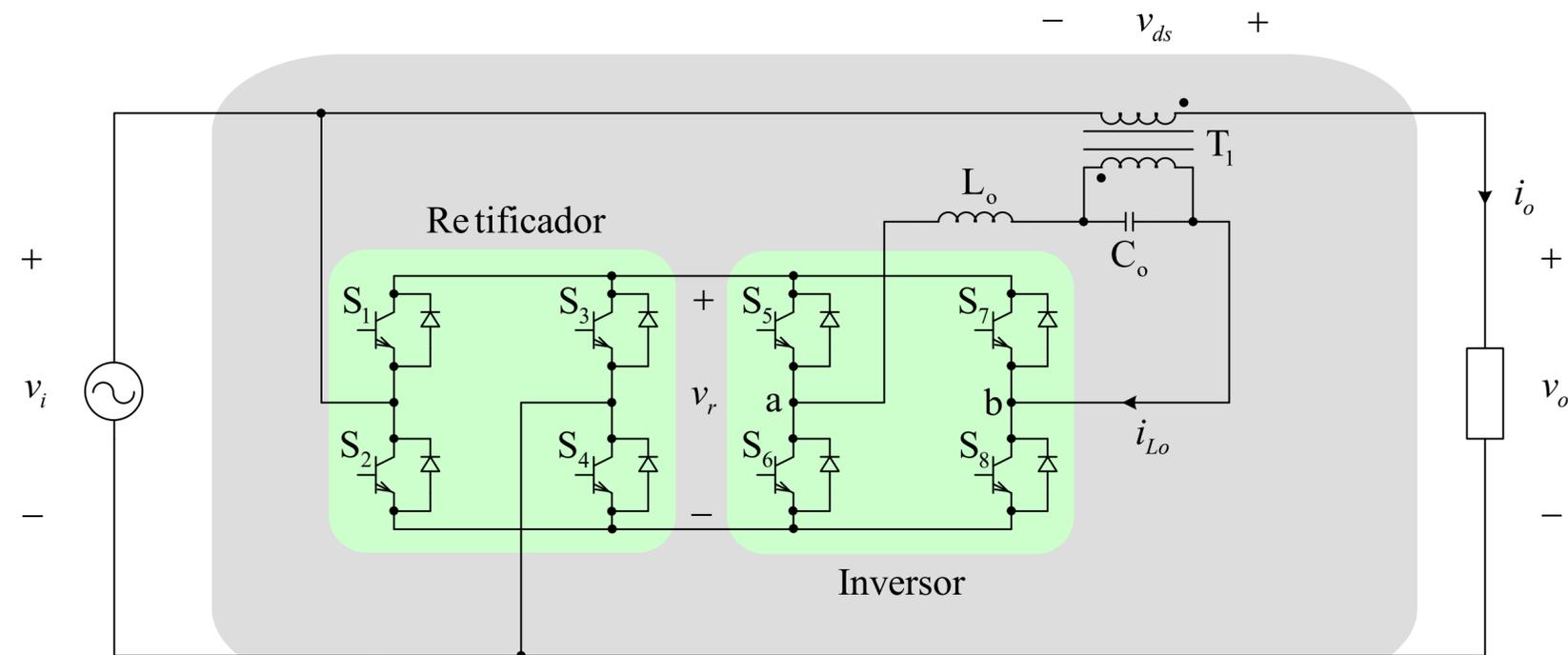
Trifásico

Características dos Retificadores

Fluxo de energia:



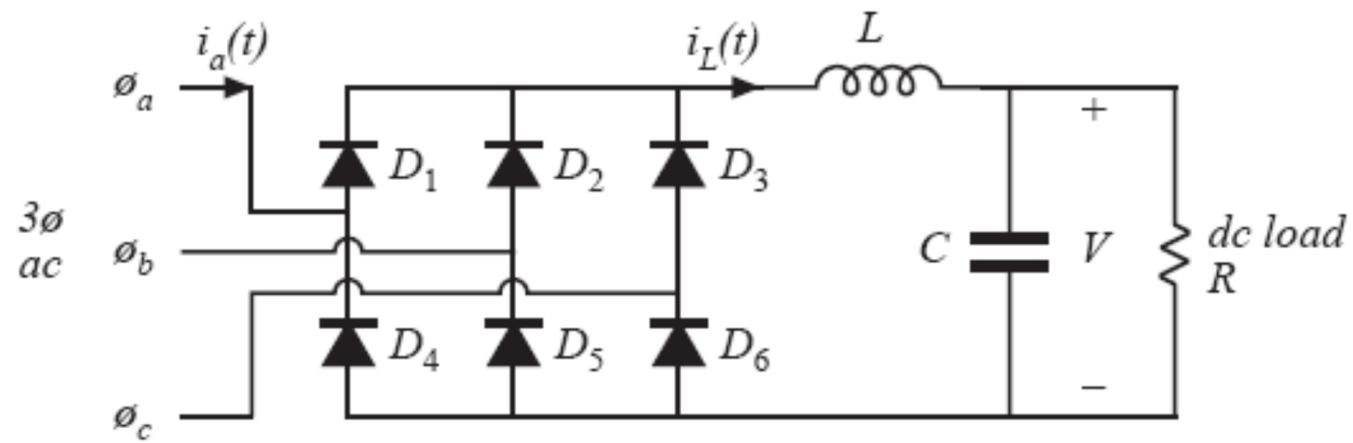
Unidirecional



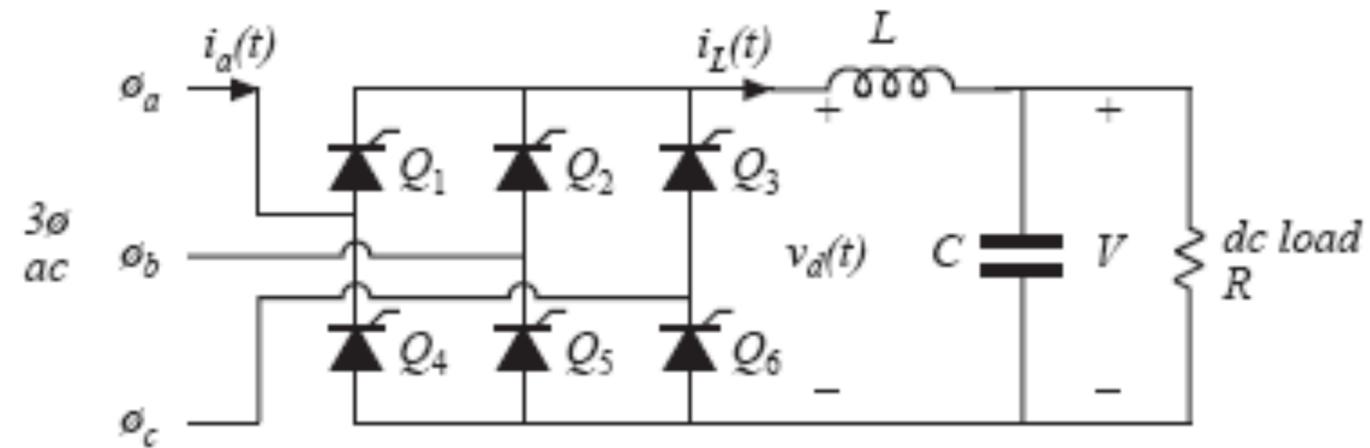
Bidirecional

Características dos Retificadores

Controle:



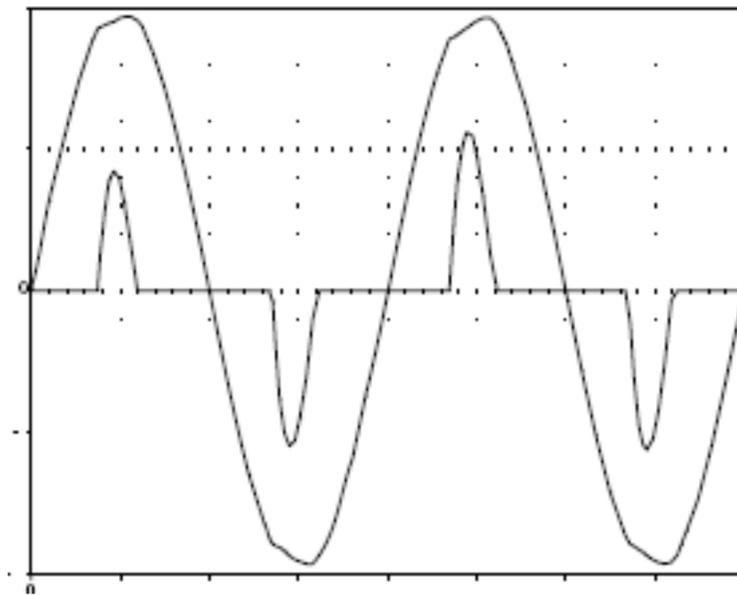
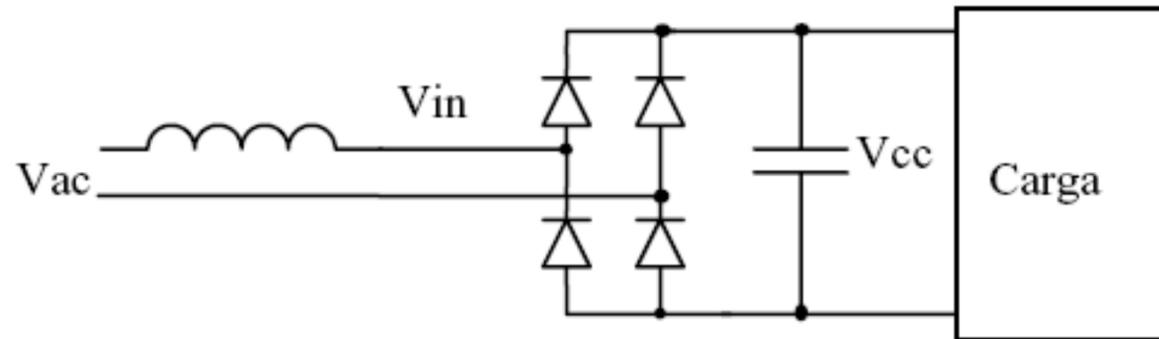
Não-controlado



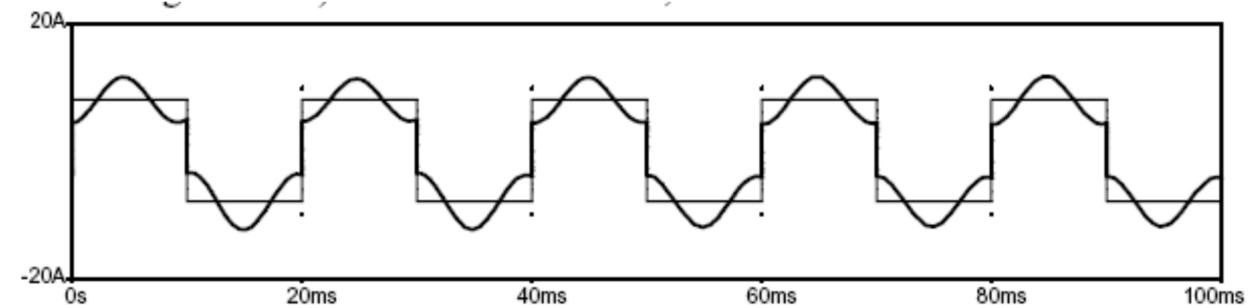
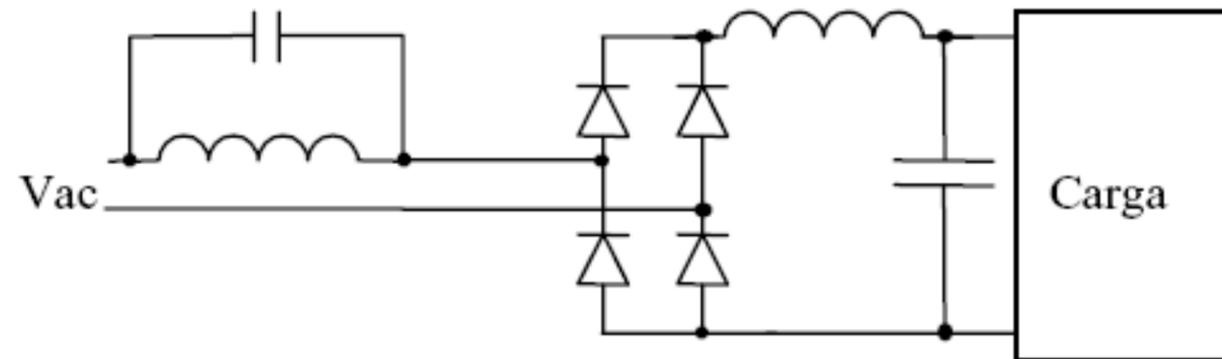
Controlado

Características dos Retificadores

Correção de fator de potência:



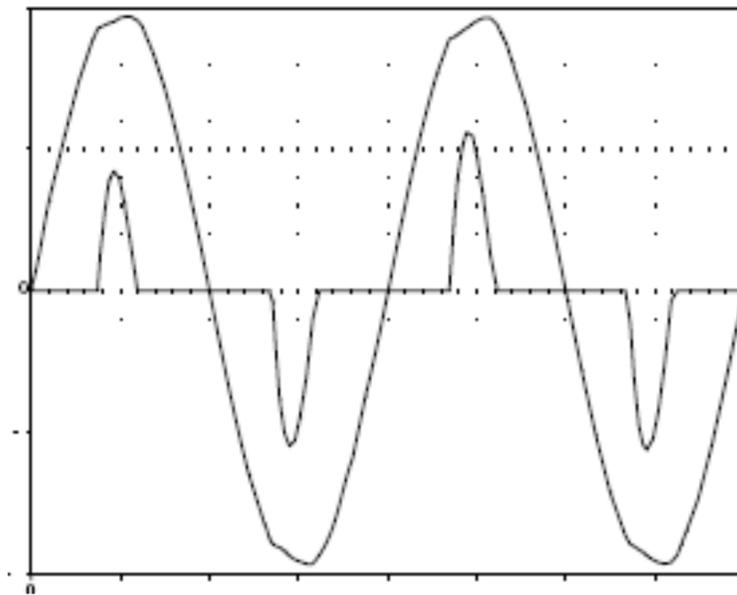
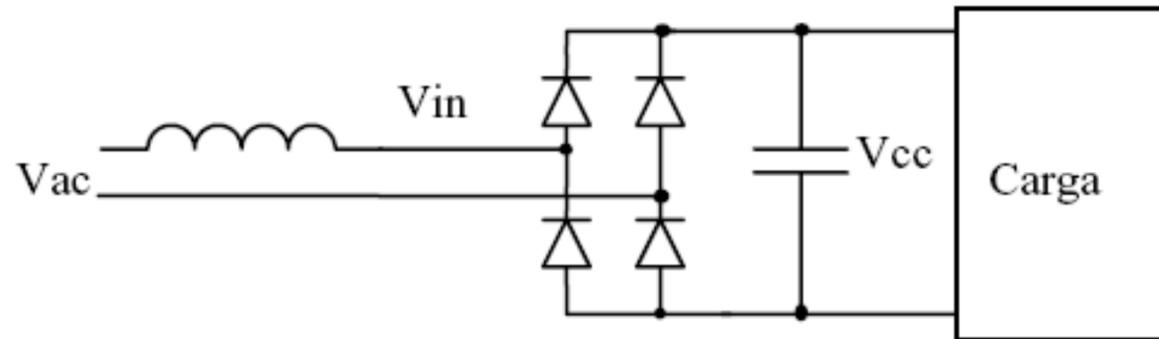
Sem correção



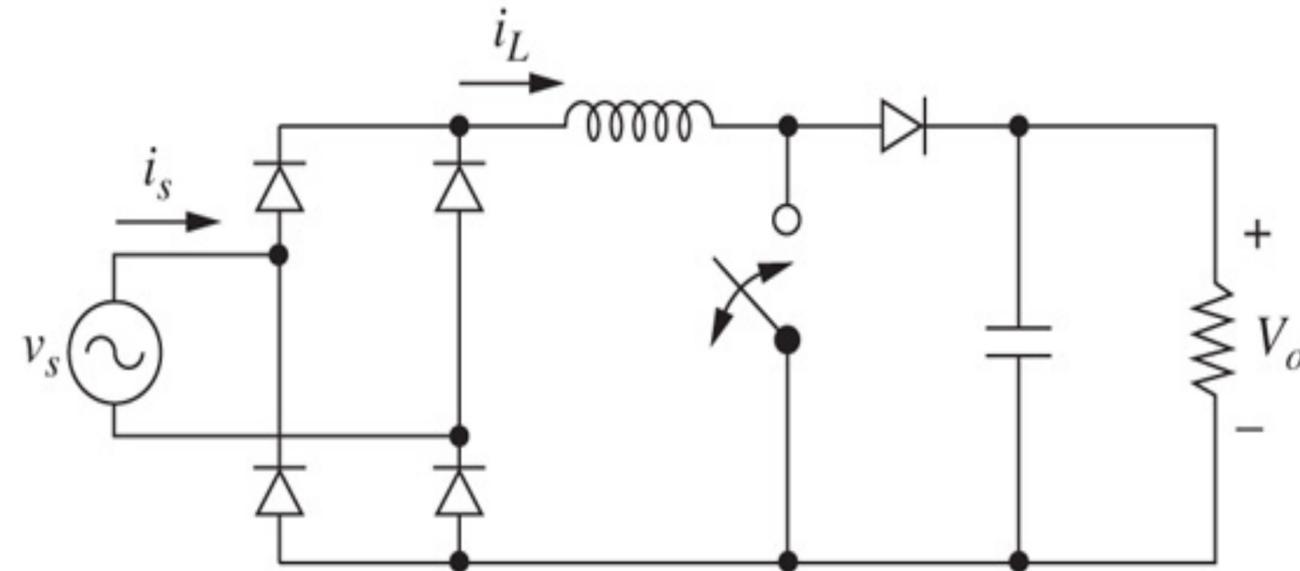
Com correção passiva

Características dos Retificadores

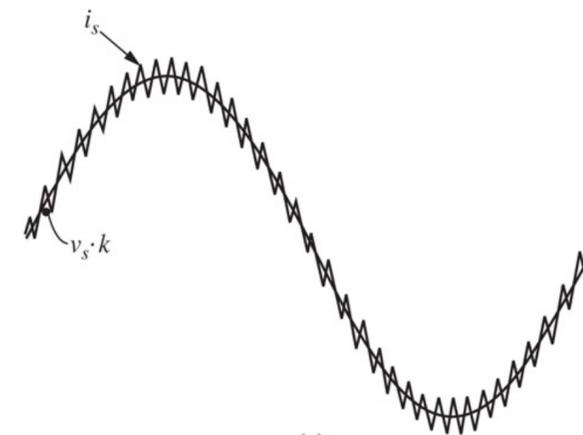
Correção de fator de potência:



Sem correção



(b)

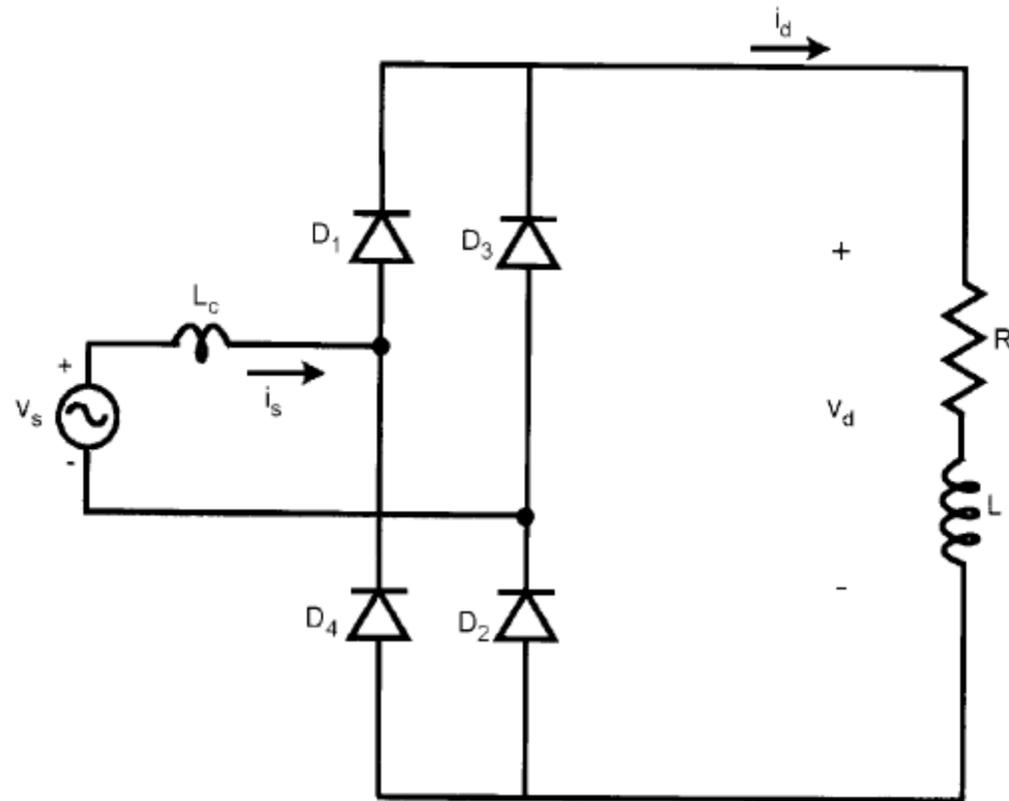


(c)

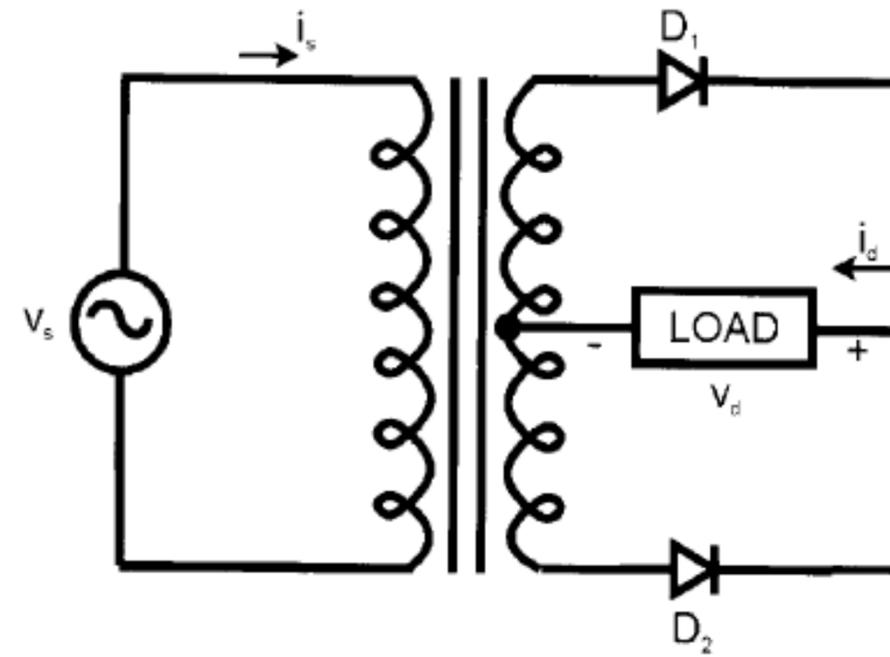
Com correção ativa

Características dos Retificadores

Isolamento:



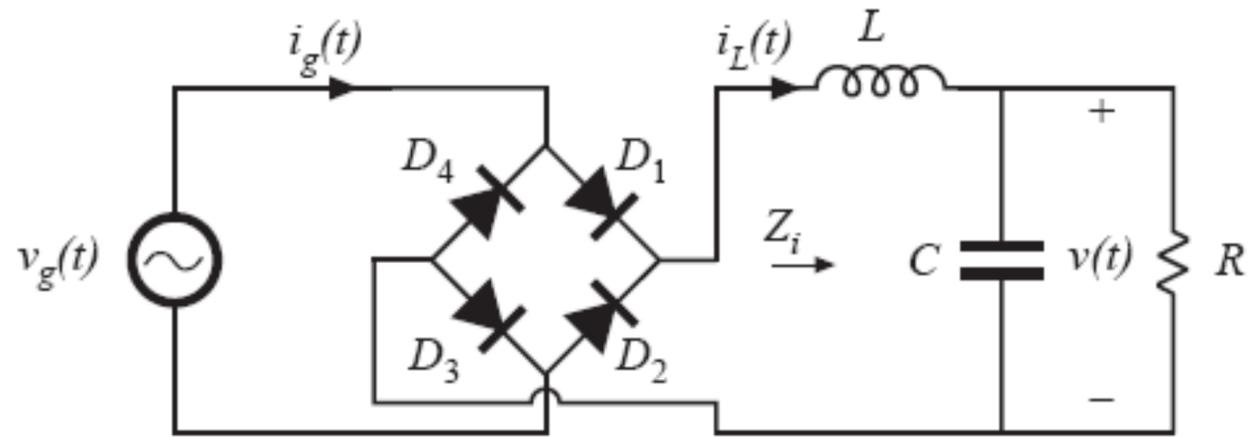
Sem isolamento



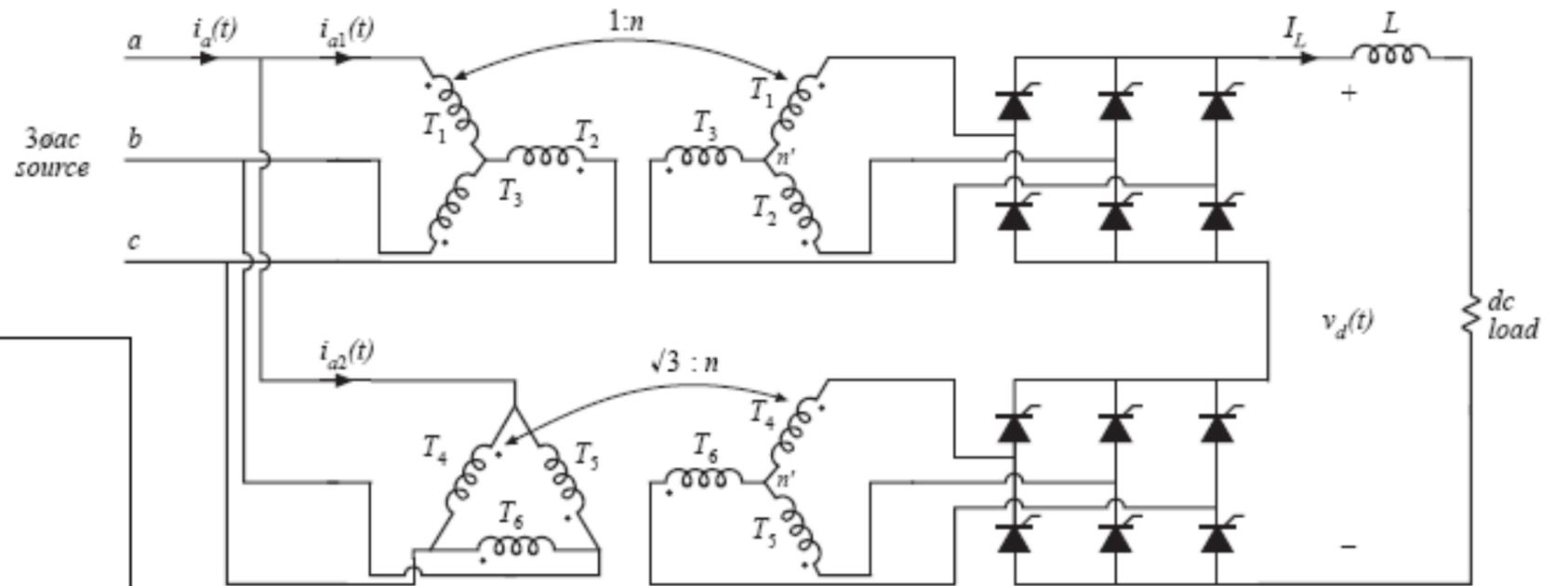
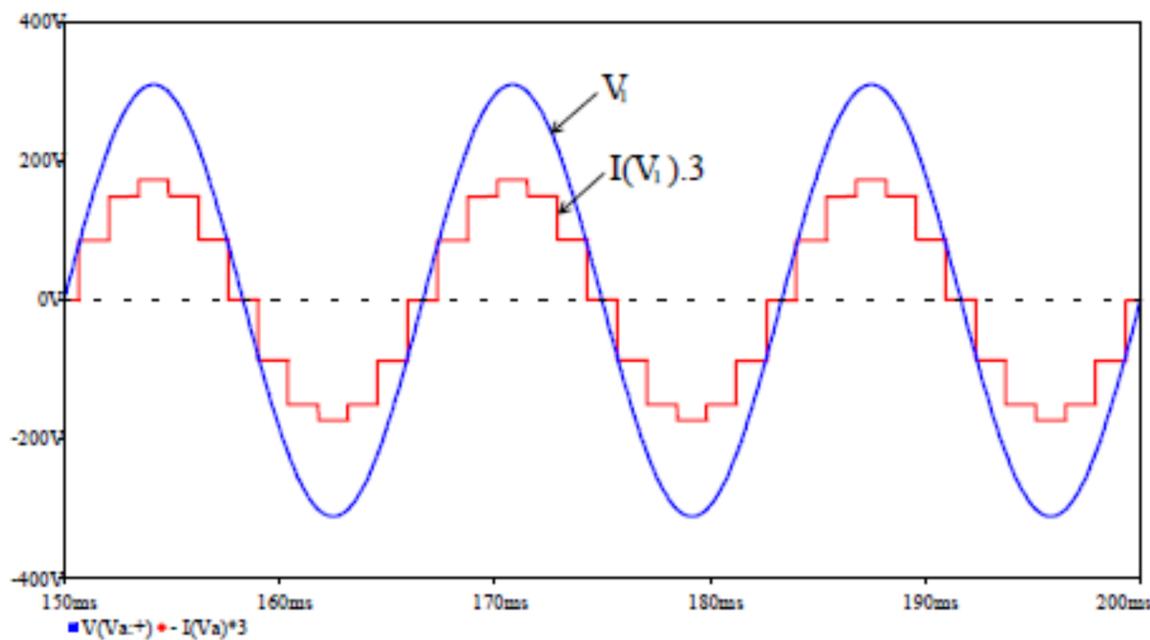
Com isolamento

Características dos Retificadores

Número de pulsos:



2 pulsos



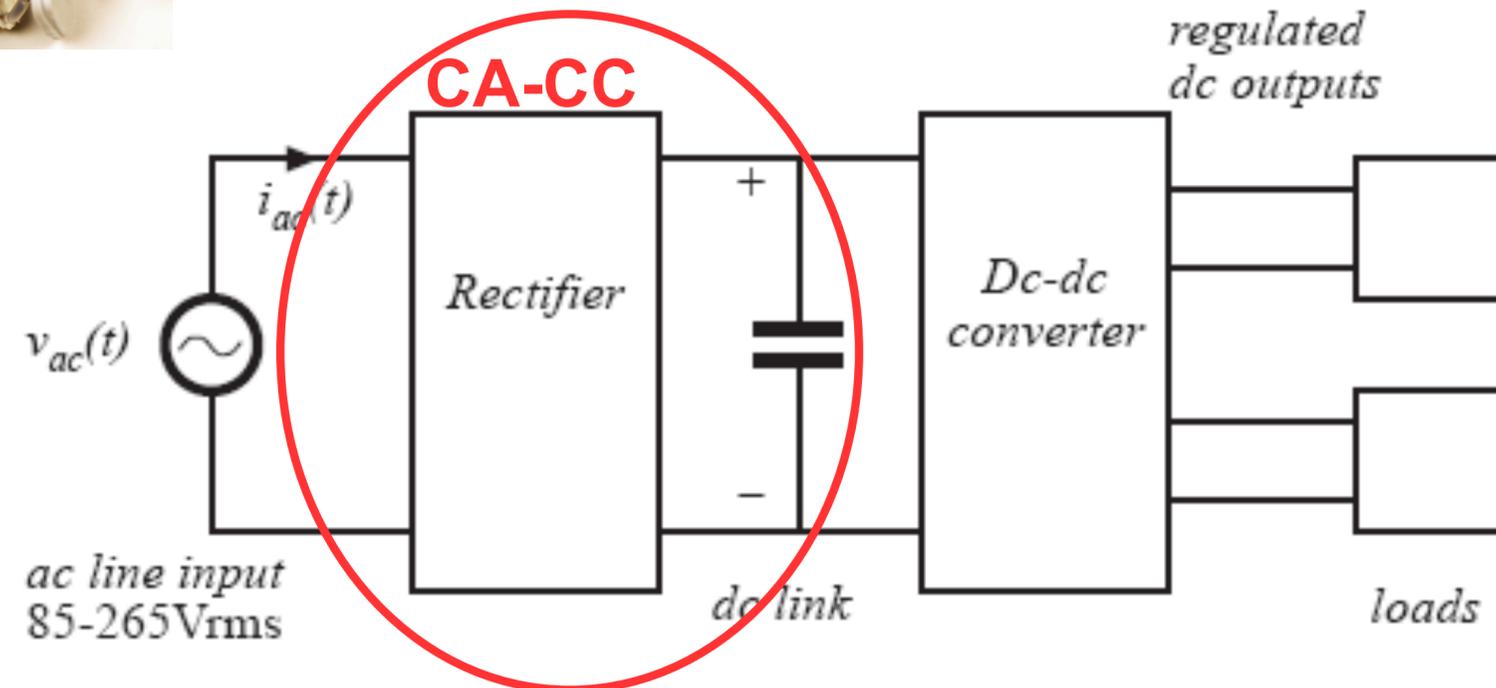
12 pulsos

Aplicações dos Retificadores

Fontes de alimentação:

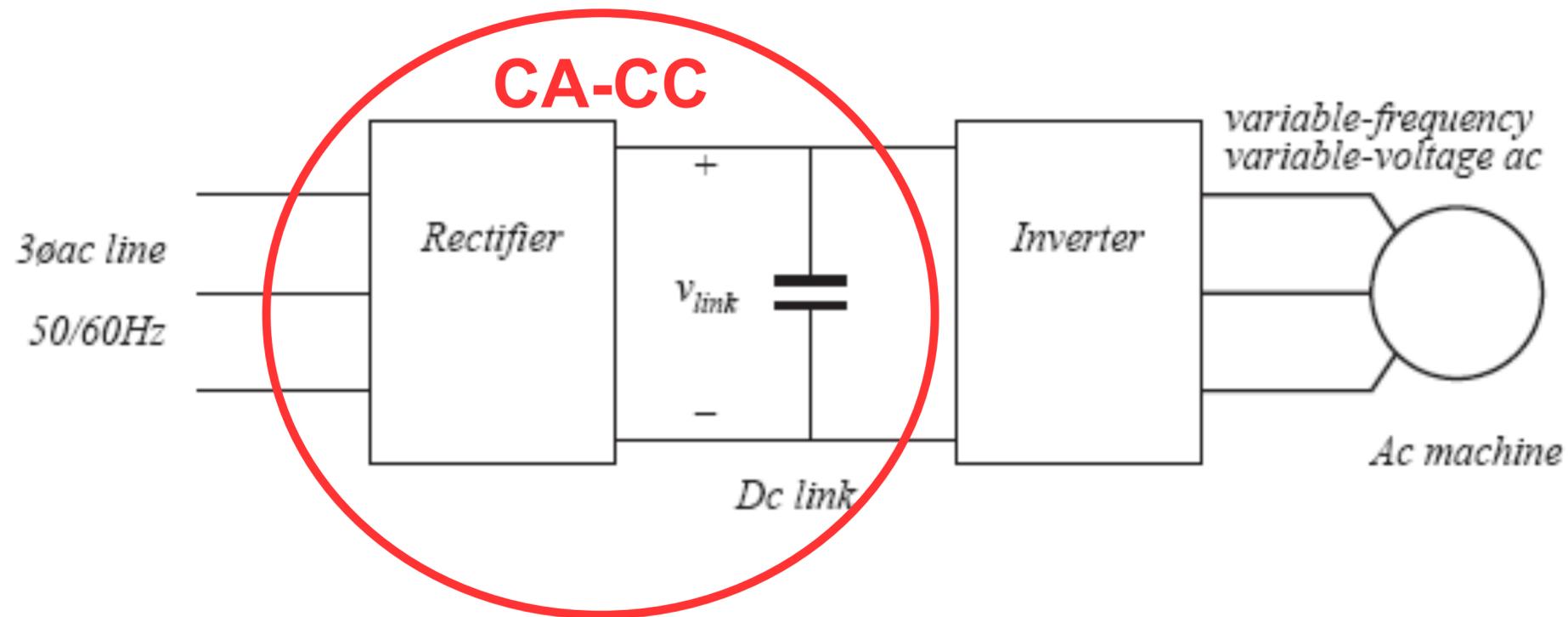


CA-CC



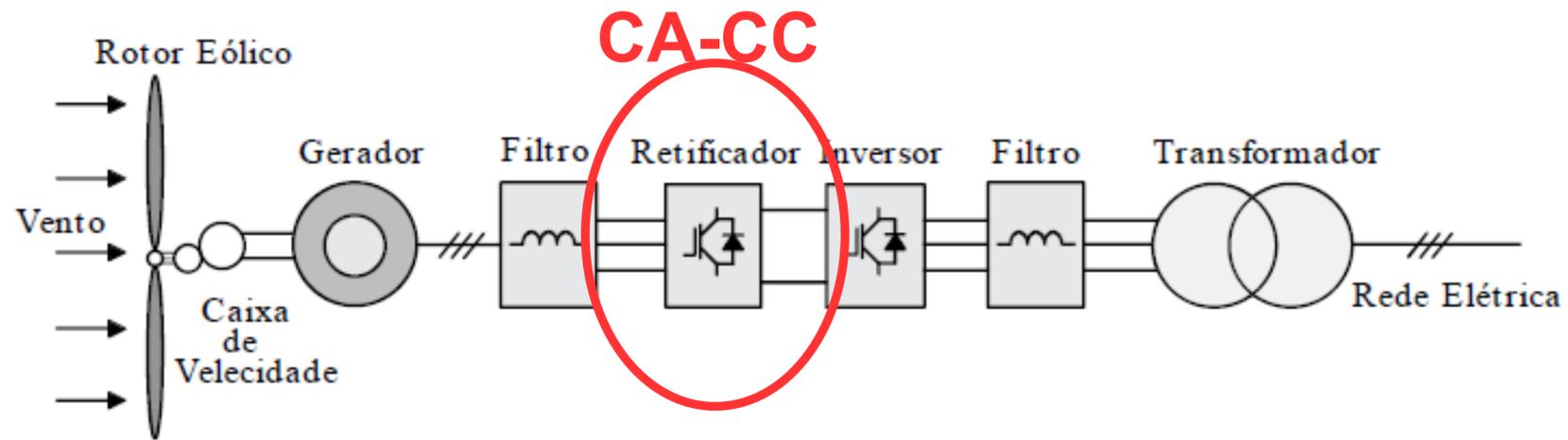
Aplicações dos Retificadores

Acionamento de motores CA:

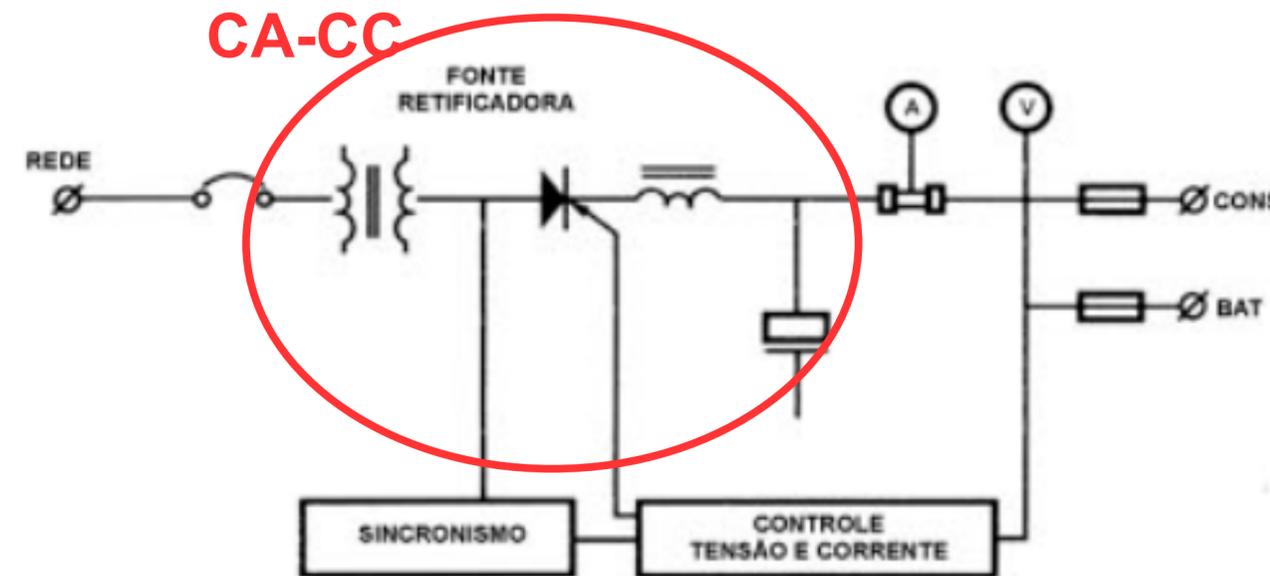


Aplicações dos Retificadores

Microgeração de energia elétrica:



Carregador de baterias:



Próxima Aula

Conversores cc-cc

