Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica de Santa Catarina
Departamento Acadêmico de Eletrônica
Conversores Estáticos

Retificadores Monofásicos Controlados

Prof. Clóvis Antônio Petry.

Florianópolis, março de 2008.

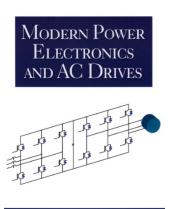
Bibliografia para esta aula

Capítulo 6: Retificadores monofásicos controlados

1. Retificador monofásico de meia onda;







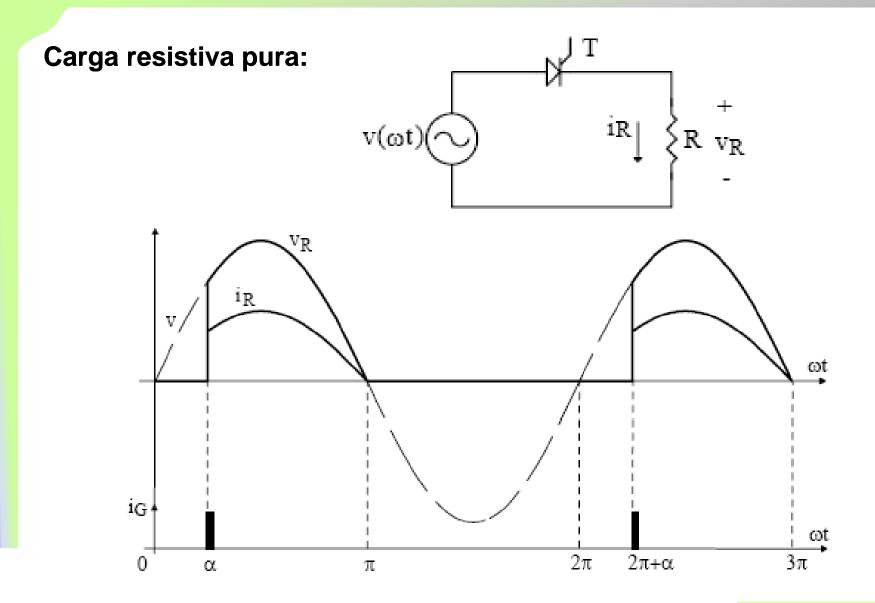
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Nesta aula

Retificadores monofásicos controlados:

- 1. Introdução;
- 2. Retificador monofásico de meia onda:
 - Carga resistiva;
 - Carga RL;
 - Carga RL e diodo de roda livre;
 - Carga LE;
 - Uso do transformador;
 - Fator de potência.



Carga resistiva pura:

Tensão média na carga:

$$v(\omega t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o \cdot sen(\omega t)$$

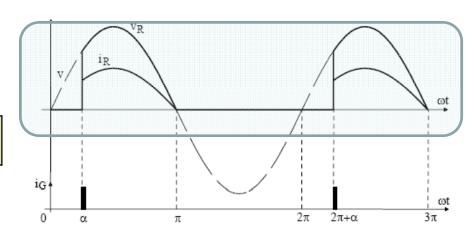
$$\circ \alpha = 0 \Longrightarrow V_{Lmed} = 0,45 \cdot V_o$$

$$\circ \alpha = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow V_{Lmed} = 0$$

$$V_{Lmed} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o \cdot sen(\omega t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

$$V_{Lmed} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o}{2\pi} \left[1 + \cos(\alpha) \right]$$

$$V_{Lmed} = 0,225 \cdot V_o \left[1 + \cos(\alpha) \right]$$

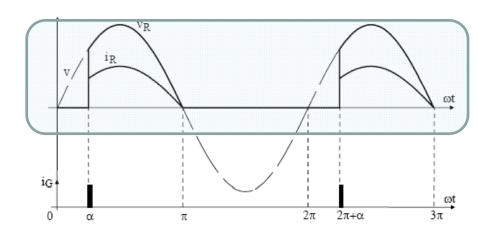


Carga resistiva pura:

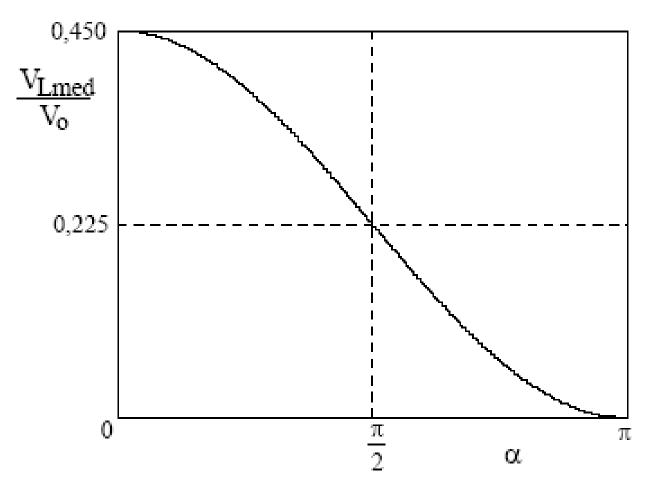
Corrente média na carga:

$$I_{Lmed} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o}{R} \cdot sen(\omega t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

$$I_{Lmed} = \frac{0,225 \cdot V_o}{R} \left[1 + \cos(\alpha) \right] = \frac{V_{Lmed}}{R}$$



Carga resistiva pura:



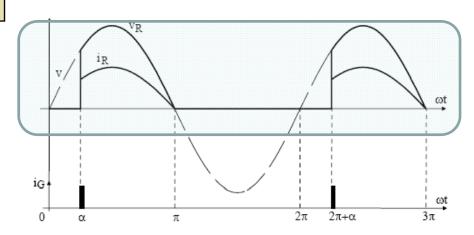
Característica de saída

Carga resistiva pura:

Corrente eficaz na carga:

$$I_{Lef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o}{R} sen(\omega t) \right)^2 \cdot d(\omega t)}$$

$$I_{Lef} = \frac{V_o}{R} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + \frac{sen(2\alpha)}{4\pi}}$$



Carga resistiva pura:

Se α =0, idêntico ao retificador a diodos

Fator de potência:

$$FP = \frac{P}{S}$$

 $FP = \frac{P}{S}$ Fator de potência = $\frac{\text{Potência ativa}}{\text{Potência aparente}}$

$$S = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef}$$

$$P = R \cdot I_{ef}^{2}$$

$$P = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef} \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

Demonstrar que:

$$FP = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cong 0,707$$

Fator de deslocamento

Carga resistiva pura:

Se α=0, idêntico ao retificador a diodos

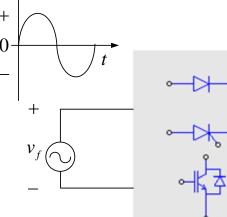
Eficiência do retificador:

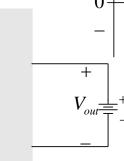
$$\begin{split} P_{AC} &= V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef} \\ P_{AC} &= V_o \cdot \frac{V_o}{\sqrt{2} \cdot R} = \frac{{V_o}^2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot R} \end{split}$$

$$P_{DC} = V_{Lmed} \cdot I_{Lmed}$$

$$P_{DC} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o}{\pi \cdot R} = \frac{2 \cdot V_o^2}{\pi^2 \cdot R}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{DC}}{P_{AC}} = \frac{\frac{2 \cdot V_o^2}{\pi^2 \cdot R}}{\frac{V_o^2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot R}} \stackrel{+}{\underset{v_f(c)}{\longrightarrow}}$$





$$\eta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2} \cong 0,286$$

Carga resistiva pura:

Se α=0, idêntico ao retificador a diodos

Eficiência do retificador, se for usado um transformador:

$$\eta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2} \cong 0,286$$

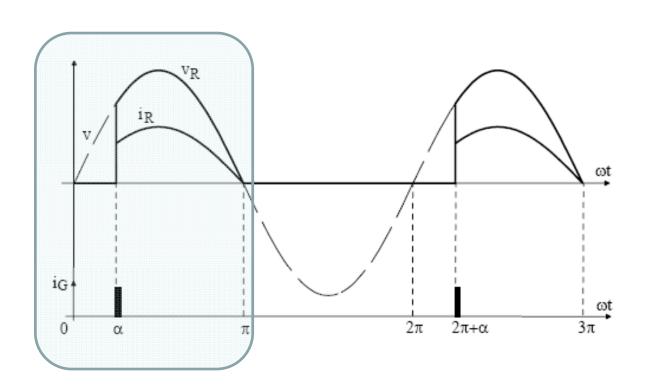
$$S_{trafo} = \frac{P_{AC}}{P_{DC}} = \frac{1}{\eta} = \frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \cong 3,489$$

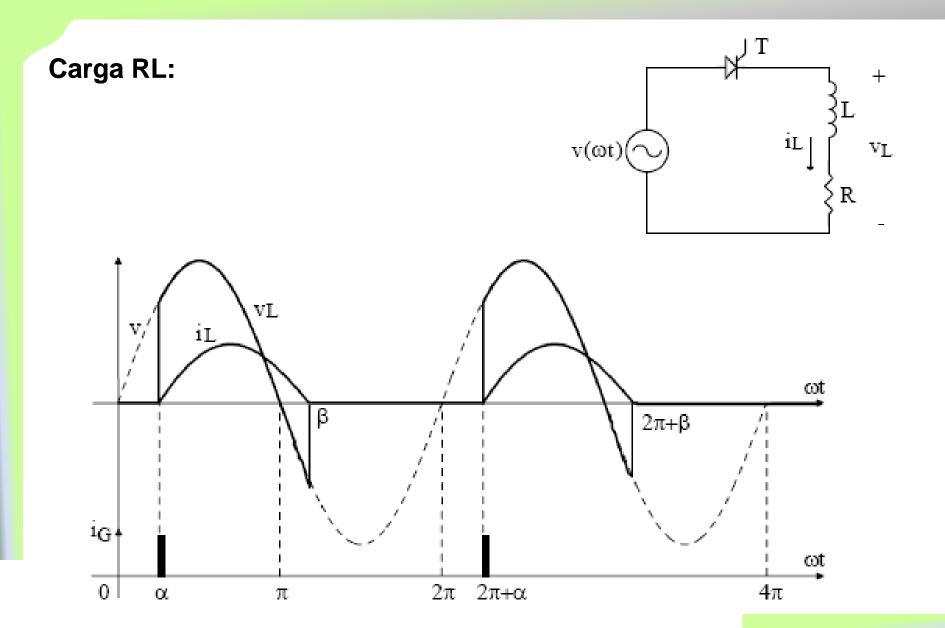
Significa o uso de um transformador 3,5 vezes maior.

Carga resistiva pura:

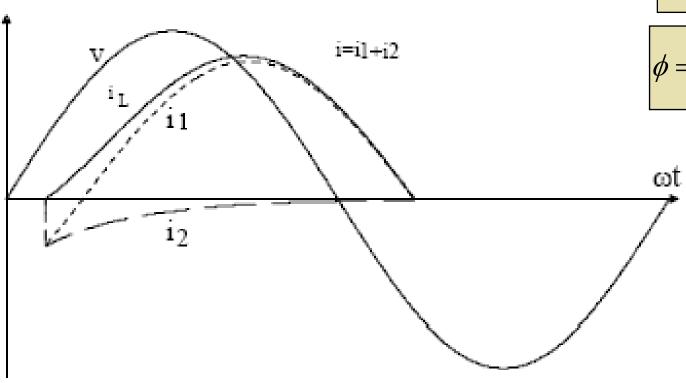
Ângulo de condução do tiristor:

$$\alpha \le \beta \le 180^{\circ}$$





Carga RL:

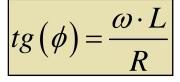


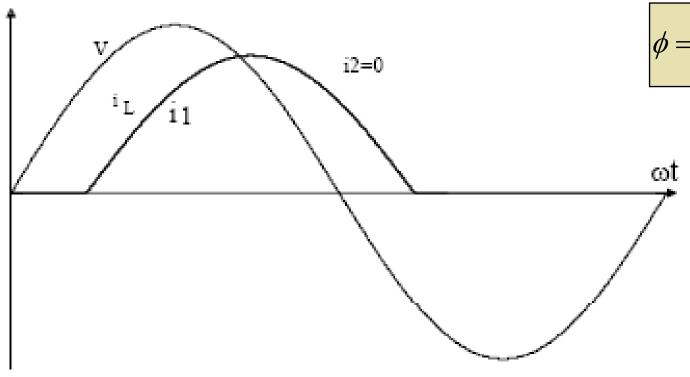
$$tg\left(\phi\right) = \frac{\omega \cdot L}{R}$$

$$\phi = tg^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega \cdot L}{R} \right)$$



Carga RL:

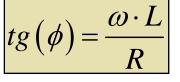


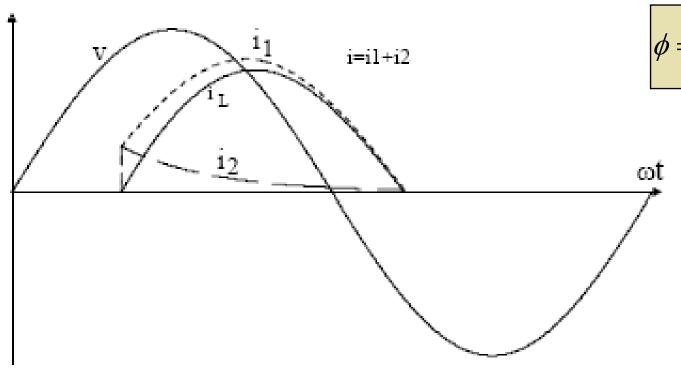


$$\phi = tg^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega \cdot L}{R} \right)$$

 $\alpha = \phi$

Carga RL:





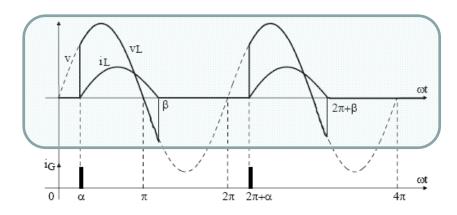
Carga RL:

Tensão média na carga:

$$v(\omega t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o \cdot sen(\omega t)$$

$$V_{Lmed} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o \cdot sen(\omega t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

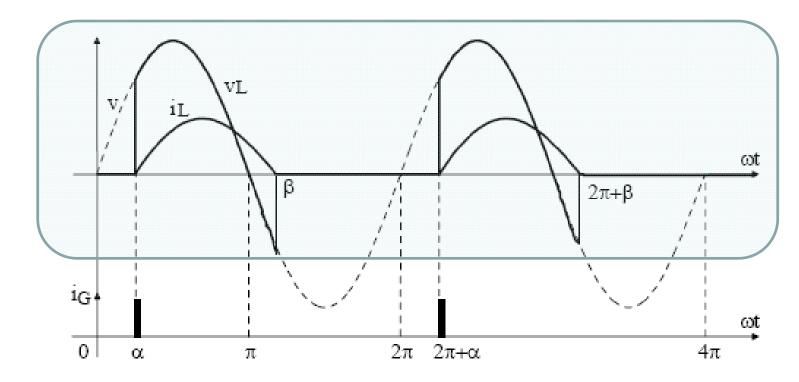
$$V_{Lmed} = 0,225 \cdot V_o \left[\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) \right]$$



Carga RL:

Corrente média na carga:

$$I_{Lmed} = \frac{0,225 \cdot V_o}{R} \left(\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) \right) = \frac{V_{Lmed}}{R}$$

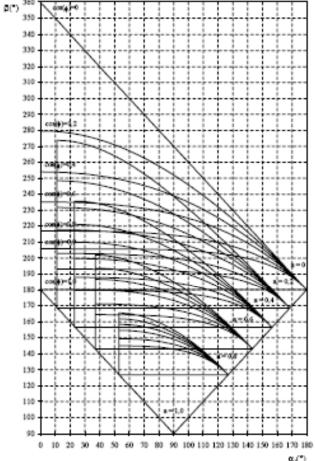


Carga RL:

Ângulo de extinção (β):
$$0 = sen(\beta - \phi) - sen(\alpha - \phi) \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{\omega L}(\beta - \alpha)}$$

Ângulo de condução (γ):

$$\gamma = \beta - \alpha$$

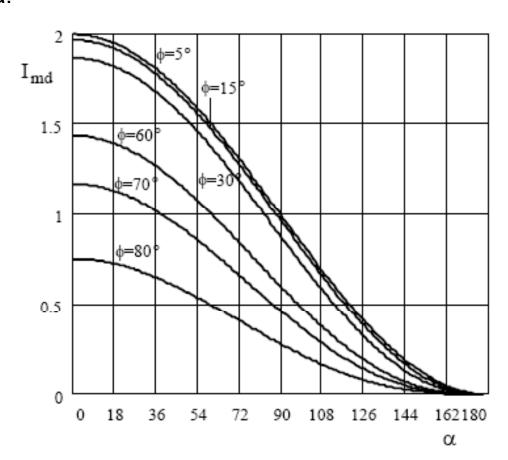


Ábaco de Puschlowski

Carga RL:

Corrente média normalizada:

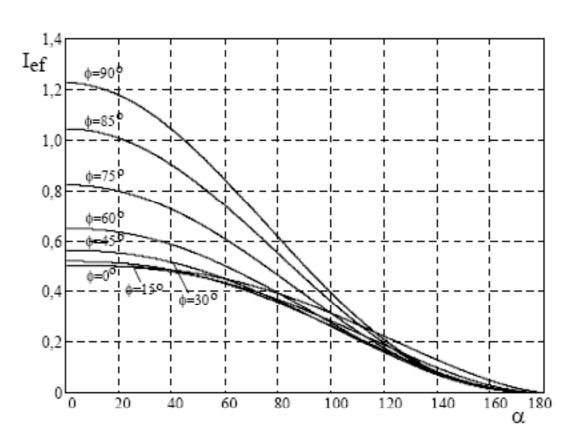
$$I_{md} = \frac{R}{0,225 \cdot V_o} I_{Lmed}$$



Carga RL:

Corrente eficaz normalizada:

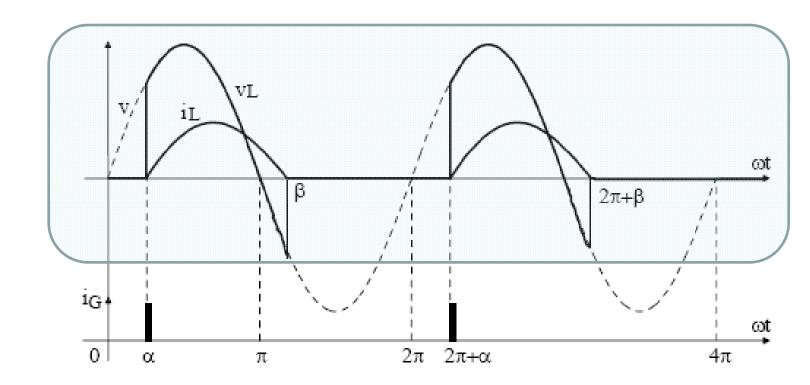
$$\mathbf{I}_{ef} = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot V_o} I_{Lef}$$



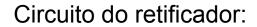
Carga RL:

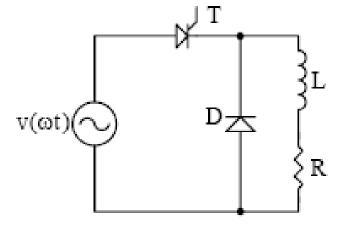
Ângulo de condução do tiristor:

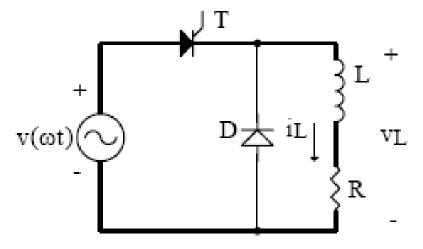
$$\alpha \le \gamma \le \beta$$

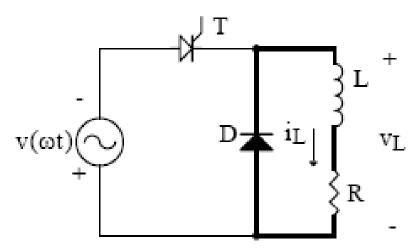


Carga RL com diodo de roda-livre:



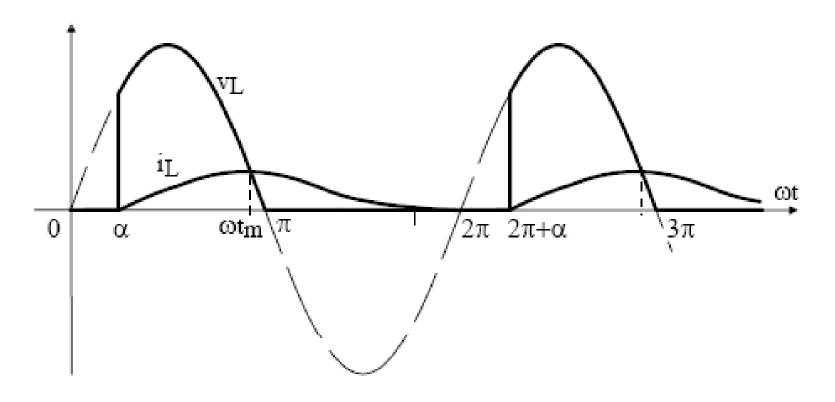






Etapas de funcionamento

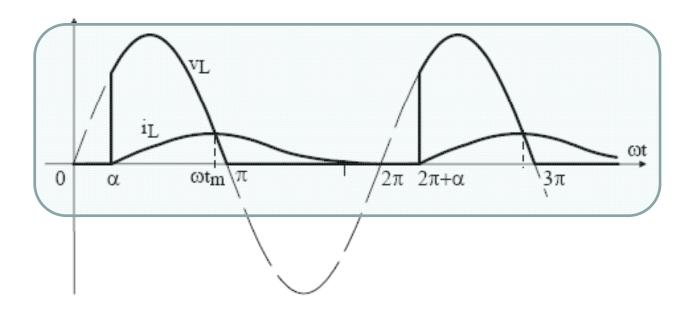
Carga RL com diodo de roda-livre:

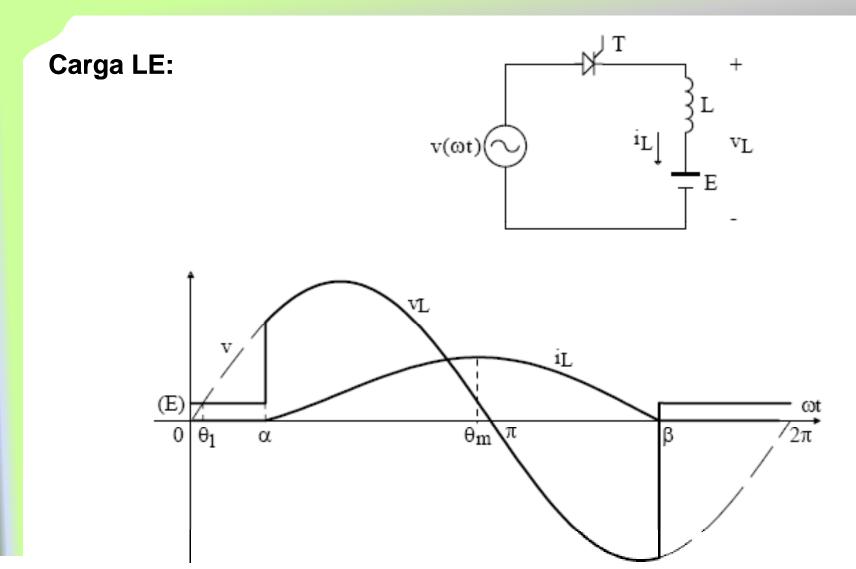


Carga RL com diodo de roda-livre:

Tensão média na carga:

$$V_{Lmed} = 0,225 \cdot V_o \left[1 + \cos(\alpha) \right]$$



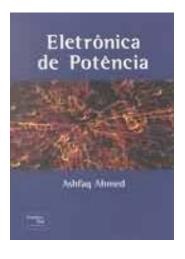


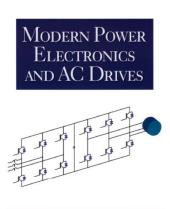
Próxima aula

Conversores CA-CC:

1. Retificadores monofásicos controlados de onda completa.







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