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

Filtros Capacitivos para Conversores CA-CC

Prof. Clóvis Antônio Petry.

Florianópolis, março de 2008.

Bibliografia para esta aula

Conversores CA-CC

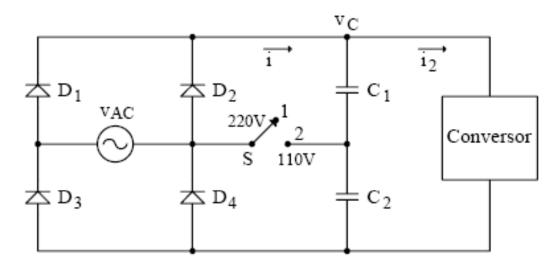
- 1. Retificadores com filtro capacitivo puro;
- 2. Retificador monofásico de onda completa;
- 3. Dobrador de tensão monofásico;
- 4. Retificador trifásico com filtro capacitivo;
- 5. Limitação da corrente de partida.

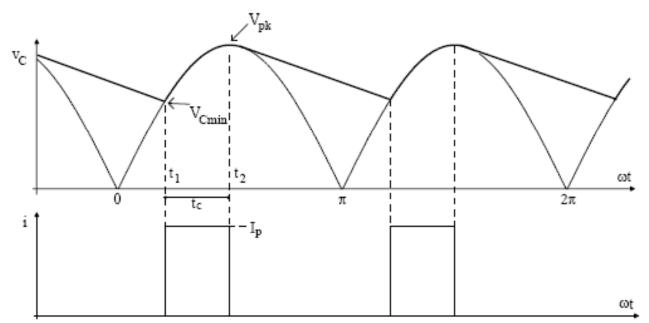


Nesta aula

Conversores CA-CC:

- 1. Retificadores com filtro capacitivo puro;
- 2. Retificador monofásico de onda completa;
- 3. Dobrador de tensão monofásico;
- 4. Retificador trifásico com filtro capacitivo;
- 5. Limitação da corrente de partida.





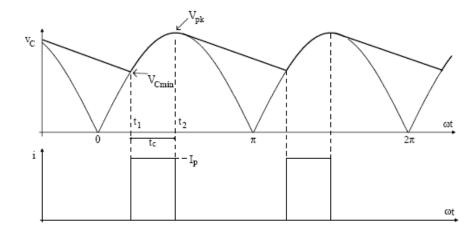
$$C = C_1 / C_2 = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\frac{W_{in}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C \cdot \left(V_{pk}^2 - V_{C \min}^2\right)$$

$$W_{in} = \frac{P_{in}}{f}$$

$$V_{C\min} = V_{pk} \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot f \cdot t_c)$$

$$t_c = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{C\min}}{V_{pk}}\right)}{2\pi \cdot f}$$



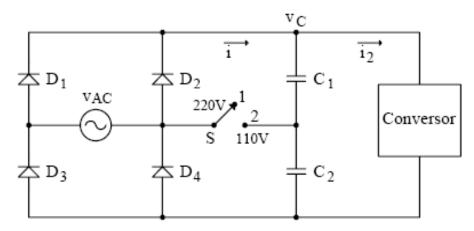
$$\Delta Q = I_p \cdot t_c = C \cdot \Delta V$$

$$I_{p} = \frac{C \cdot \Delta V}{t_{c}} = \frac{C \cdot \left(V_{pk}^{2} - V_{C \min}^{2}\right)}{t_{c}}$$

$$C \cdot \left(V_{pk}^2 - V_{C \min}^2\right) = \frac{P_{in}}{f}$$

$$C = \frac{P_{in}}{f \cdot \left(V_{pk}^2 - V_{C\min}^2\right)}$$

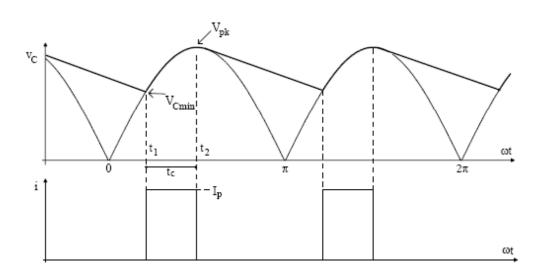
Análise simplificada:



 I_{ef} = valor eficaz da componente alternada de i;

 I_{med} = valor médio de i;

 I_{C1ef} = valor eficaz de i.



$$I_{C1ef}^{2} = I_{med}^{2} + I_{ef}^{2}$$

$$I_{ef} = \sqrt{I_{C1ef}^2 - I_{med}^2}$$

$$I_{med} = I_p \cdot \frac{2 \cdot t_c}{T}$$

$$I_{C1ef} = I_p \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot t_c}{T}}$$

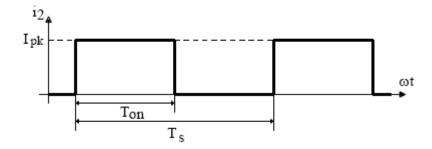
$$I_{ef} = I_p \sqrt{2 \cdot t_c \cdot f - (2 \cdot t_c \cdot f)^2}$$

$$P_{in} = I_{pk} \cdot V_{C \min} \cdot D$$

$$D = \frac{T_{on}}{T}$$

$$I_{pk} = \frac{P_{in}}{V_{C\min} \cdot D}$$

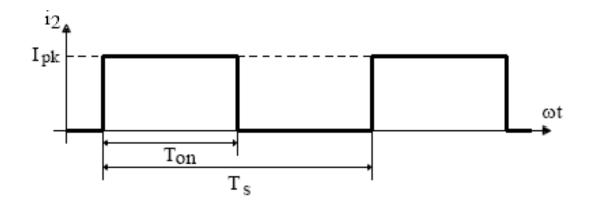
$$P_{in} = \frac{P_{out}}{\eta}$$



$$I_{Cef} = \sqrt{I_{2ef}^2 + I_{ef}^2}$$

$$I_{Dmed} = \frac{P_{in}}{2 \cdot V_{C \min}}$$

$$I_{\mathit{Def}} = I_{\mathit{p}} \sqrt{rac{t_{\mathit{c}}}{T}}$$



Análise simplificada (exemplo numérico):

Retificador de entrada de uma fonte chaveada:

$$V_{AC} = 117V$$
 $V_{AC\min} = 99V$ $V_{AC\max} = 135V$ $f = 60 \, Hz$ $V_{C\min} = 100V$ $\eta = 0,7$ $P_{out} = 70W$

a)
$$P_{in} = \frac{P_{out}}{\eta} = \frac{70}{0.7} = 100W$$

b)
$$V_{pk} = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_{AC \min} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 99 = 140V$$
 $C_1 = C_2 = 406 \,\mu F$

$$\Delta V = V_{pk} - V_{C \min} = 135 - 100 = 35V$$

$$C = \frac{P_{in}}{f \cdot \left(V_{pk}^2 - V_{C \min}^2\right)} = \frac{100}{60 \cdot \left(135^2 - 100^2\right)} \cong 203 \,\mu F$$

c)
$$t_c = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{C \min}}{V_{pk}}\right)}{2\pi \cdot f} = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{100}{135}\right)}{2\pi \cdot 60} = 1,954 \, ms$$

d)
$$I_p = \frac{C \cdot \Delta V}{t_c} = \frac{203 \mu \cdot 35}{1,954m} = 3,64 A$$

e)
$$2 \cdot t_c \cdot f = 2 \cdot 1,954m \cdot 60 = 0,2345$$

$$I_{ef} = I_p \sqrt{2 \cdot t_c \cdot f - (2 \cdot t_c \cdot f)^2} = 3,64\sqrt{0,2345 - (0,2345)^2} = 1,54A$$

$$I_{2ef} = \frac{P_{in}}{V_{C_{min}}} = \frac{100}{100} = 1A$$

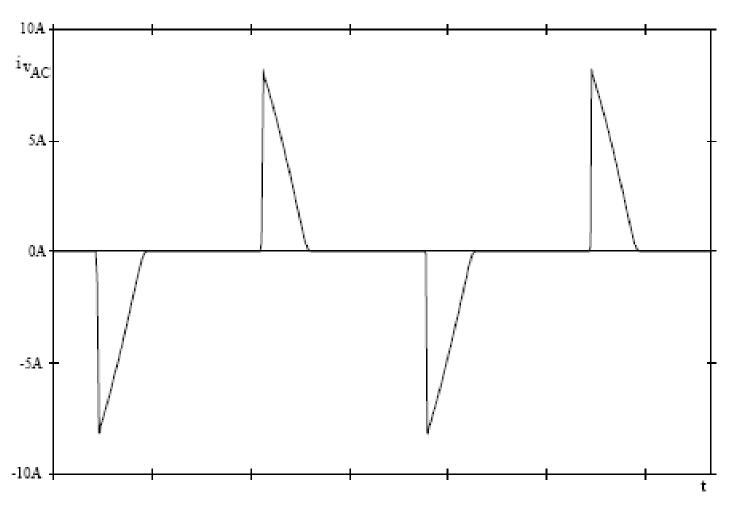
g)
$$I_{Cef} = \sqrt{I_{2ef}^2 + I_{ef}^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1,54^2}$$

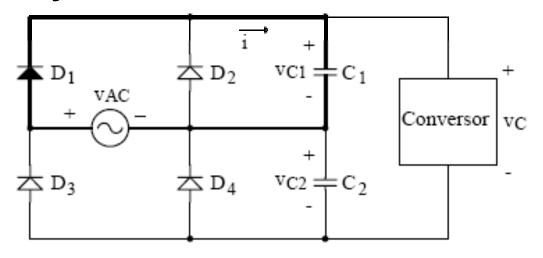
h)
$$I_{Def} = I_p \sqrt{\frac{t_c}{T}} = 3,64 \sqrt{\frac{1,954m}{16,67m}} = 1,25 A$$

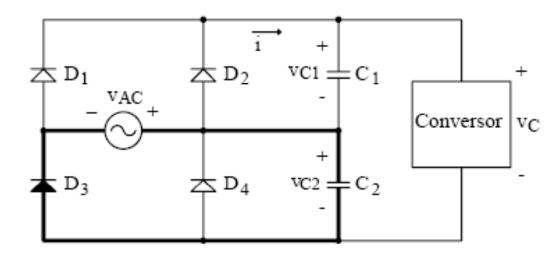
i)
$$I_{Dmed} = \frac{P_{in}}{2 \cdot V_{Cmin}} = \frac{100}{2 \cdot 100} = 0.5 A$$

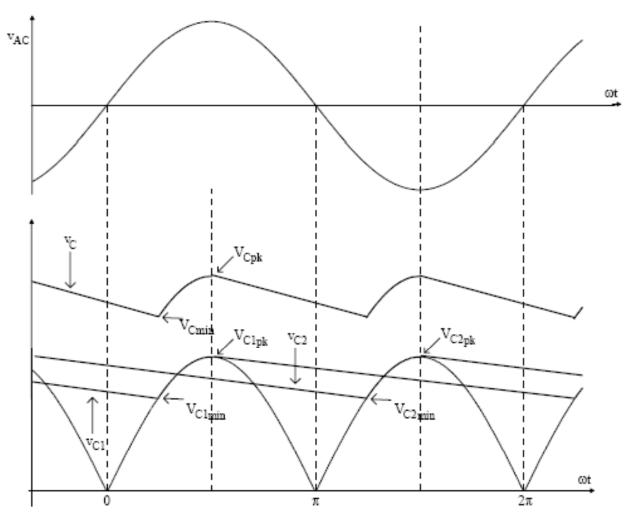
j)
$$V_{D \max} = V_{pk \max} = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_{AC \max} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 135 = 191V$$

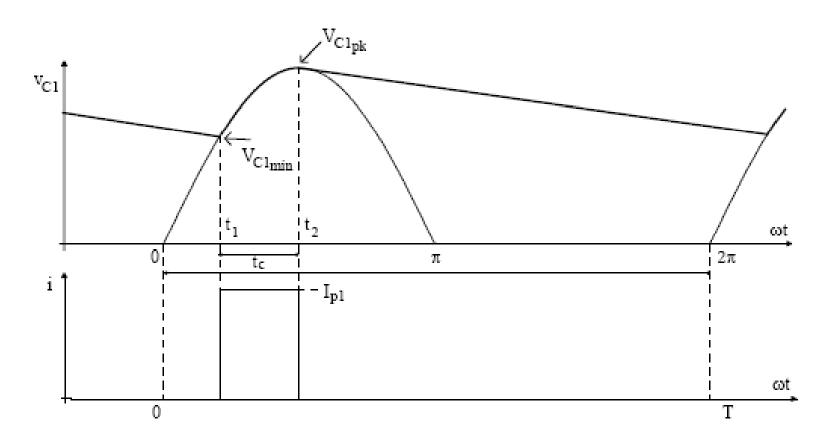
k)
$$I_{Dp} = I_p = 3,64 A$$







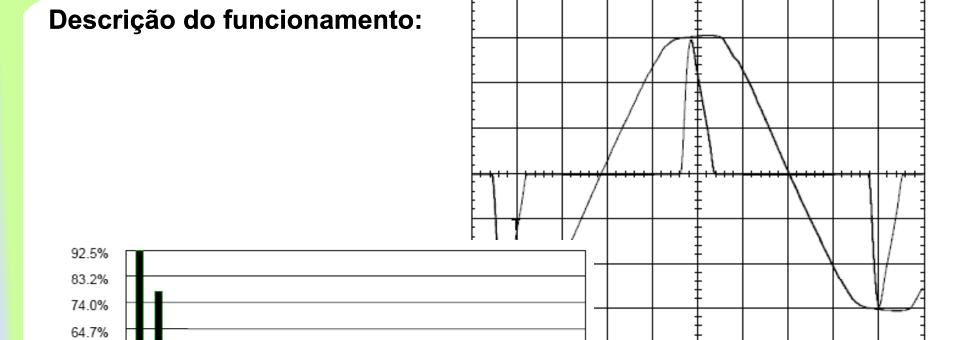




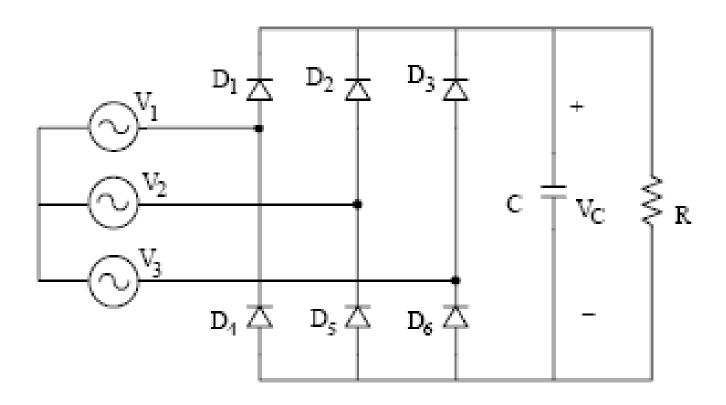
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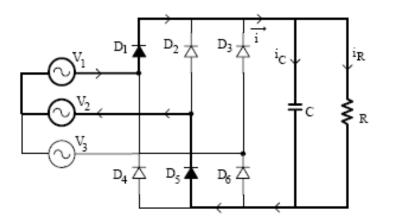
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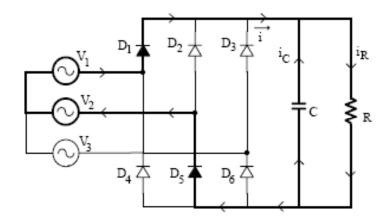
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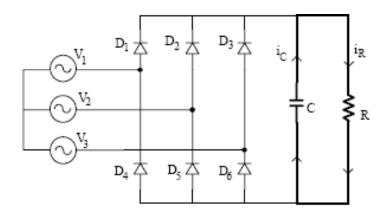


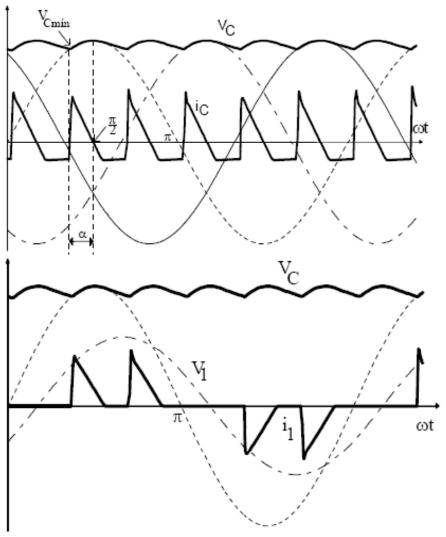
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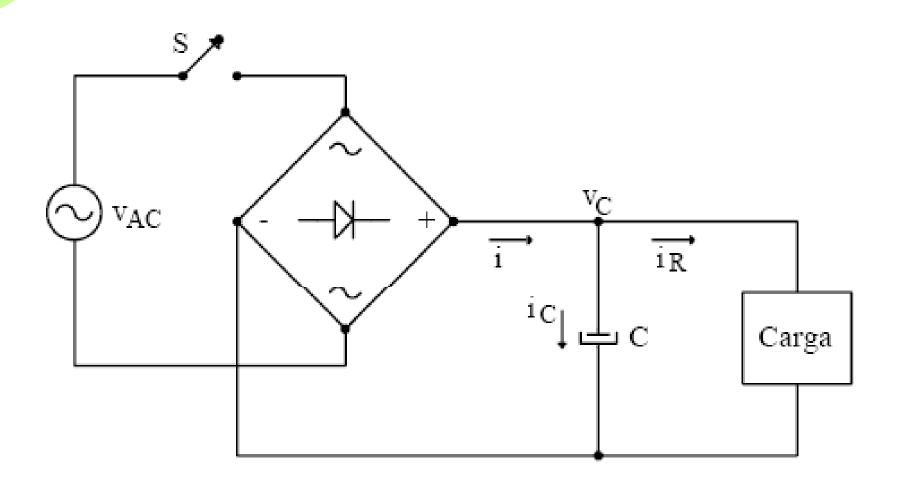


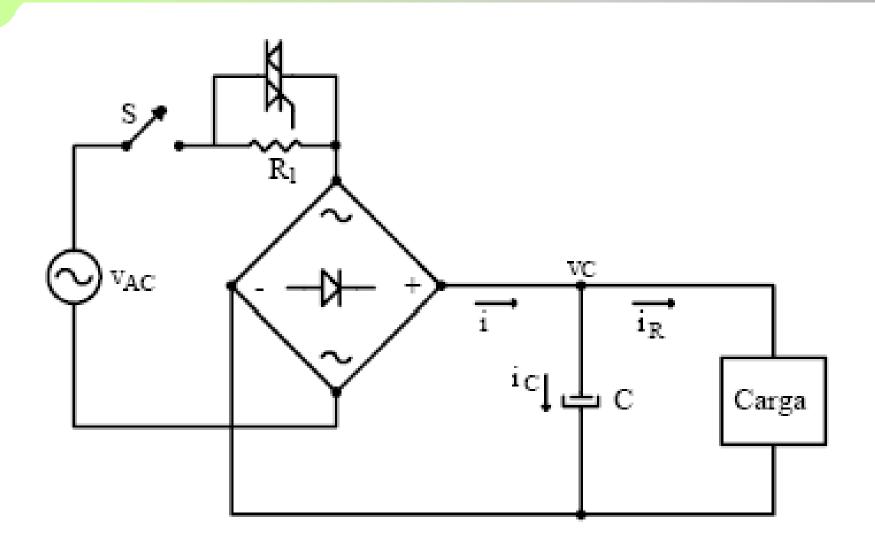


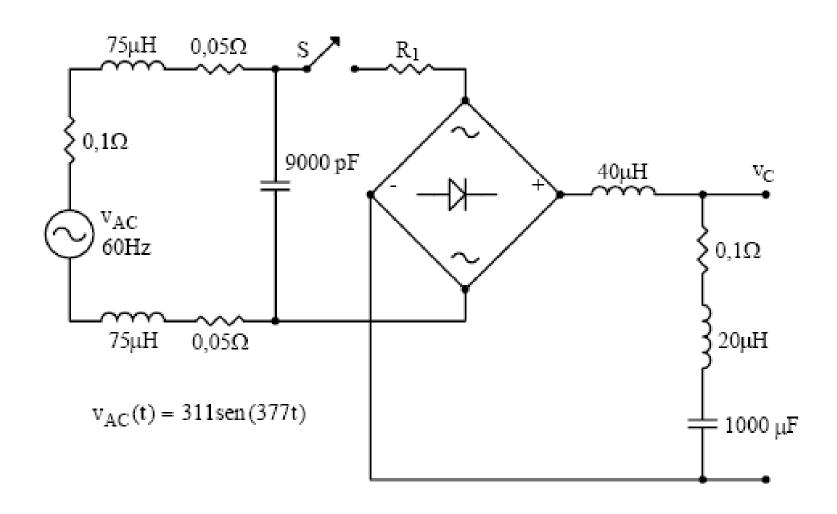


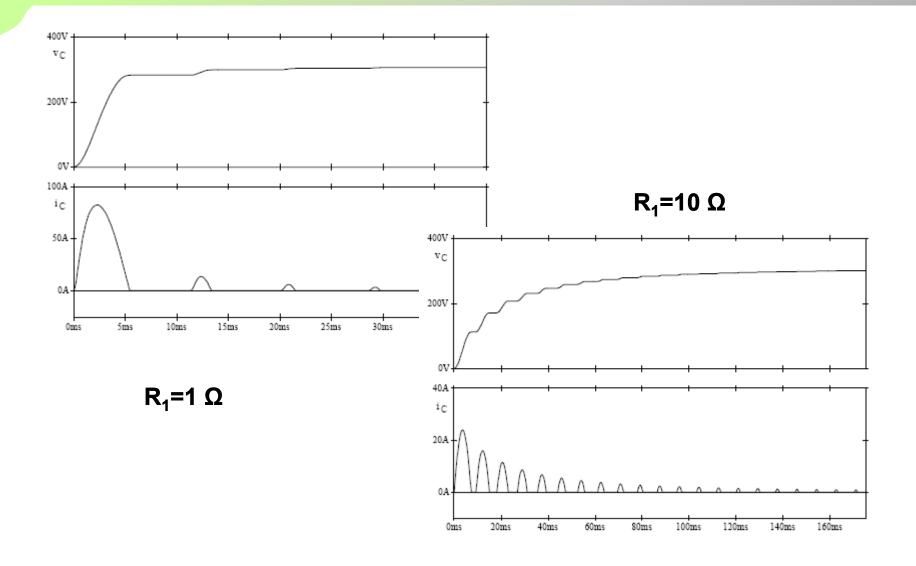












Próxima aula

Conversores CA-CC:

1. Simulação de conversores CA-CC trifásicos.







BIMAL K. BOSE