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

# Conversores CC-CA Inversores de Tensão Monofásicos

Prof. Clóvis Antônio Petry.

Florianópolis, junho de 2008.

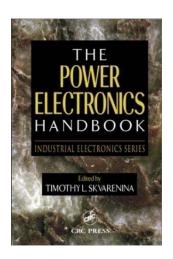
## Bibliografia para esta aula

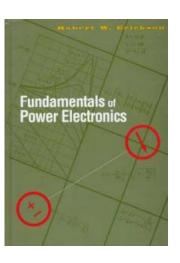
#### **Capítulo 10: Inversores**

1. Inversores de tensão monofásicos.









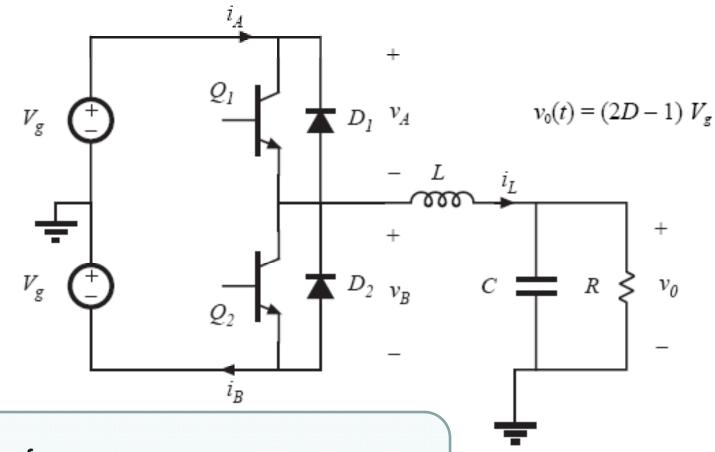
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## Nesta aula

#### **Conversores CC-CA:**

1. Introdução aos conversores CC-CA.

# **Inversor simples**

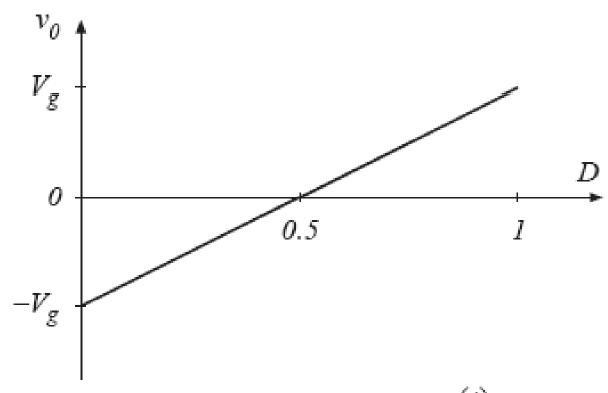


#### Tarefa:

Explicar o funcionamento, etapas de operação e principais formas de onda.

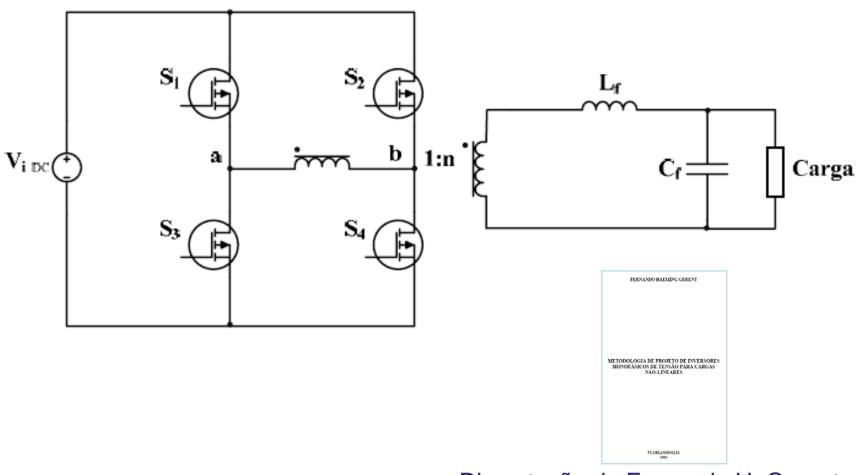
## **Inversor simples**

$$v_0(t) = (2D - 1) V_g$$

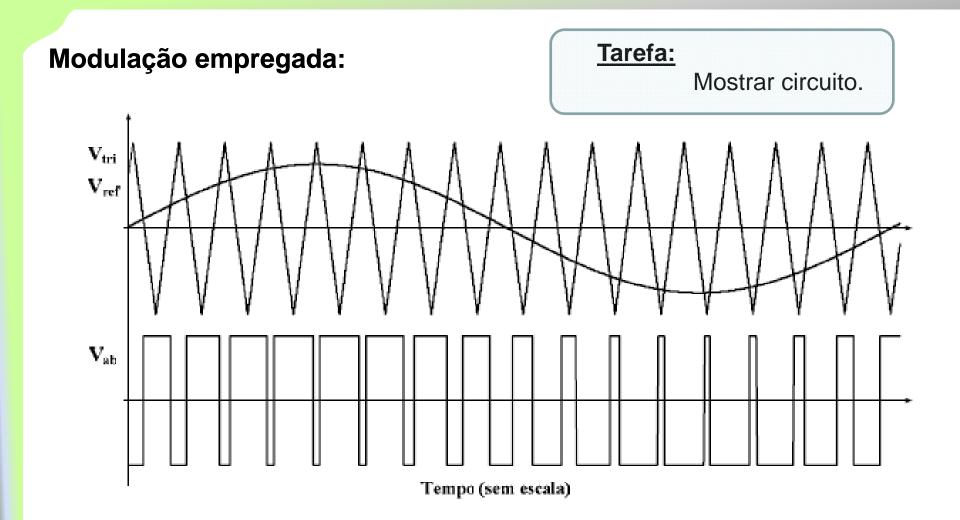


$$D(t) = 0.5 + D_m \sin(\omega t)$$
  $i_L(t) = \frac{v_0(t)}{R} = (2D - 1)\frac{V_g}{R}$ 

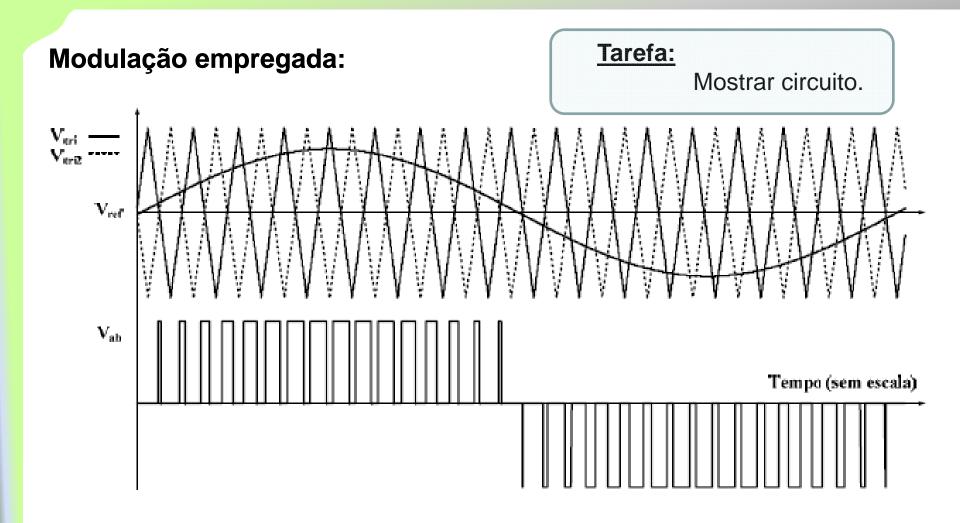
#### Estrutura do conversor:



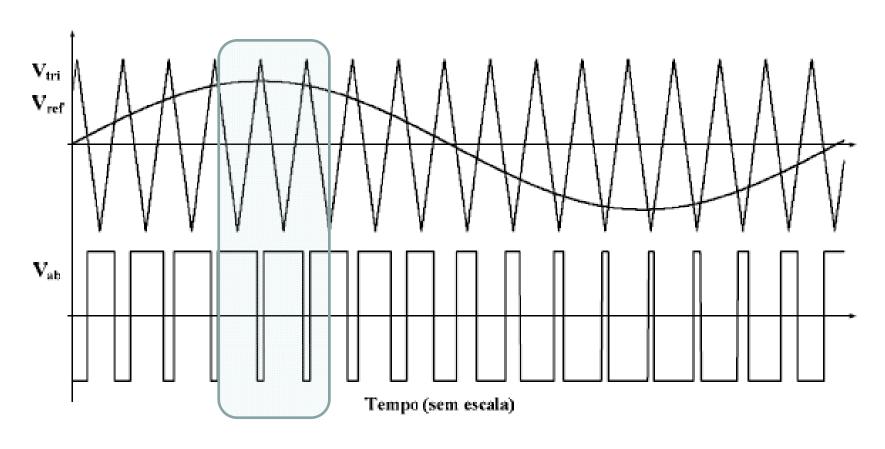
Dissertação de Fernando H. Gerente



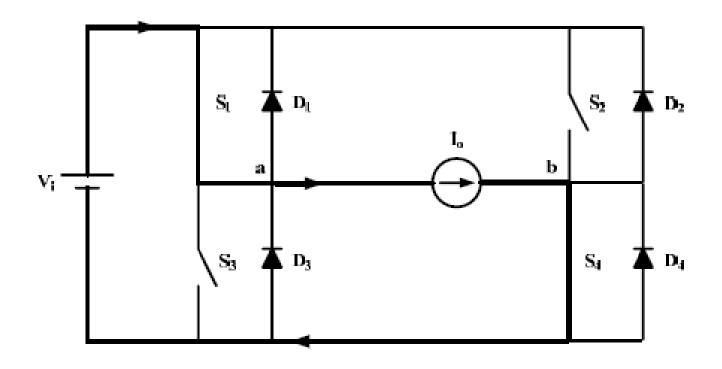
Bipolar ou dois níveis



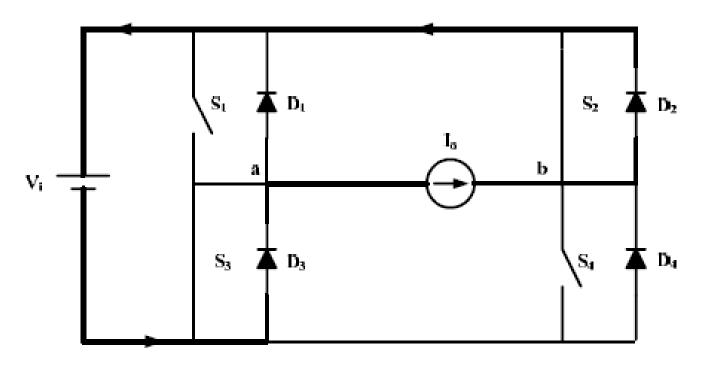
Unipolar ou três níveis



#### Etapas de operação (modulação SPWM bipolar):

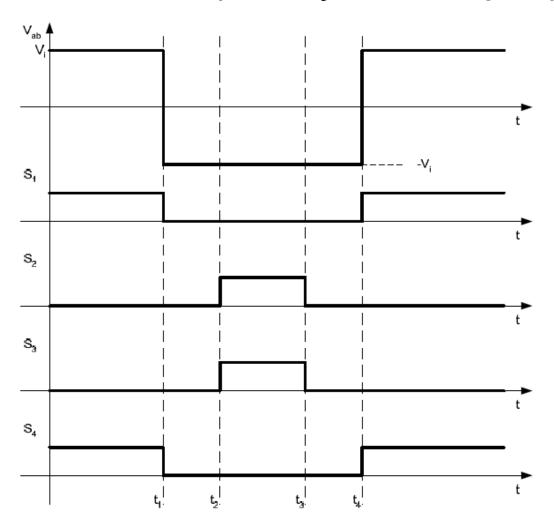


Primeira etapa de operação

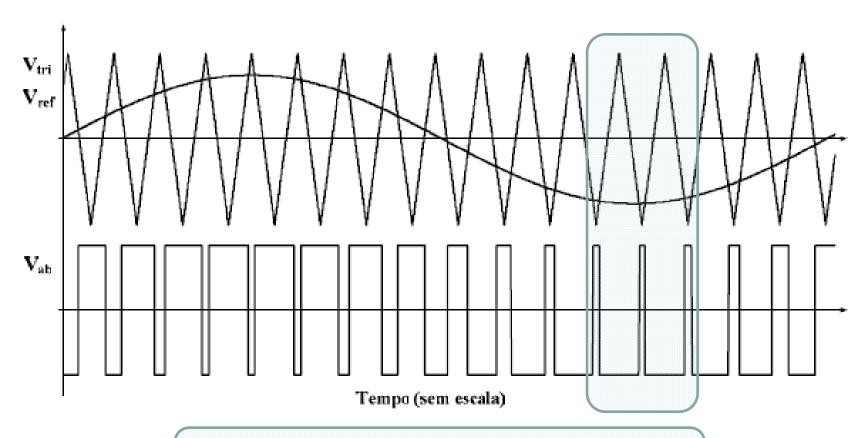


Segunda etapa de operação

## Principais formas de onda (modulação SPWM bipolar):

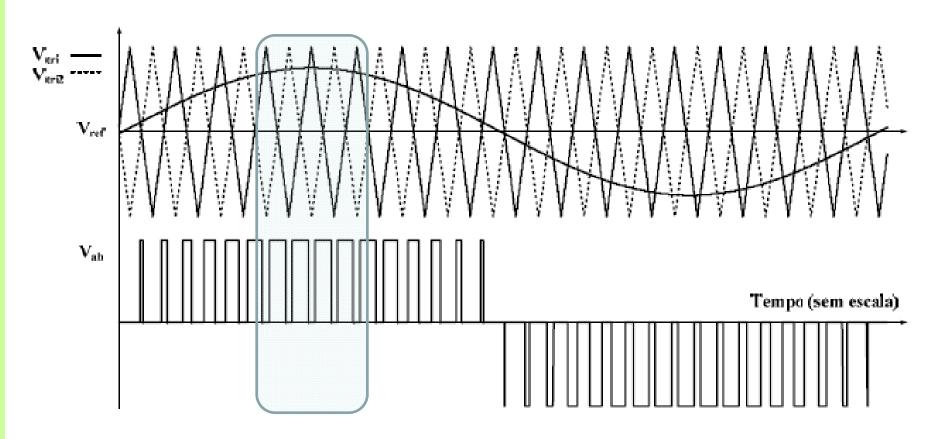


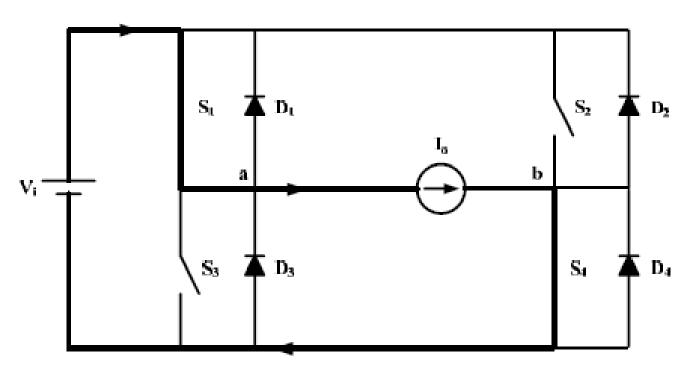
#### Etapas de operação (modulação SPWM bipolar):



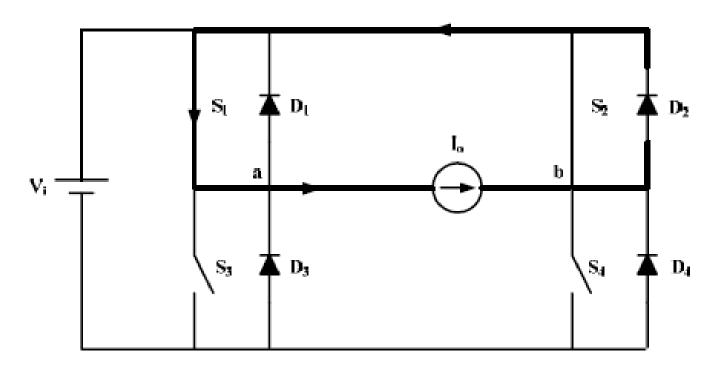
#### Tarefa:

Repetir para o semiciclo negativo.

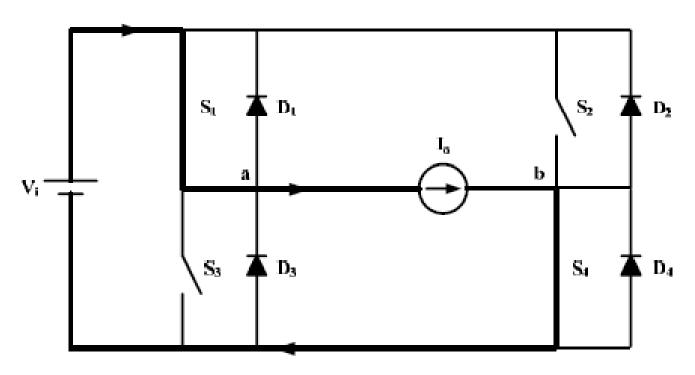




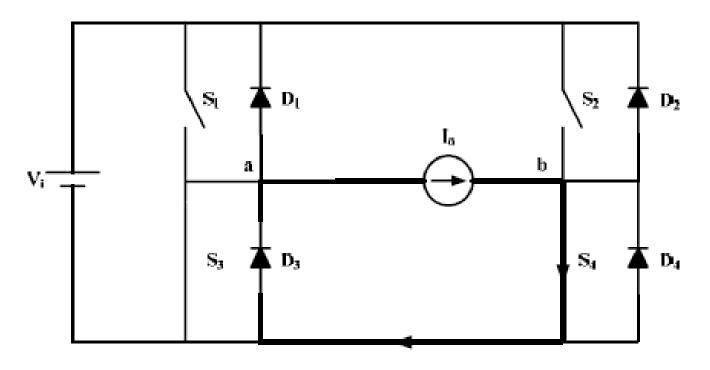
Primeira etapa de operação



Segunda etapa de operação

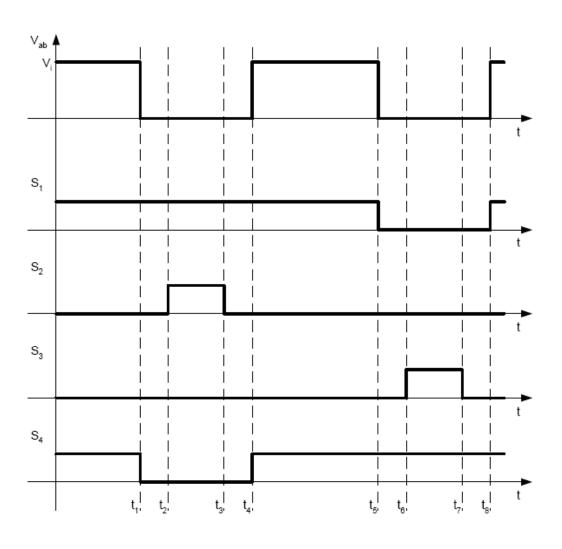


Terceira etapa de operação

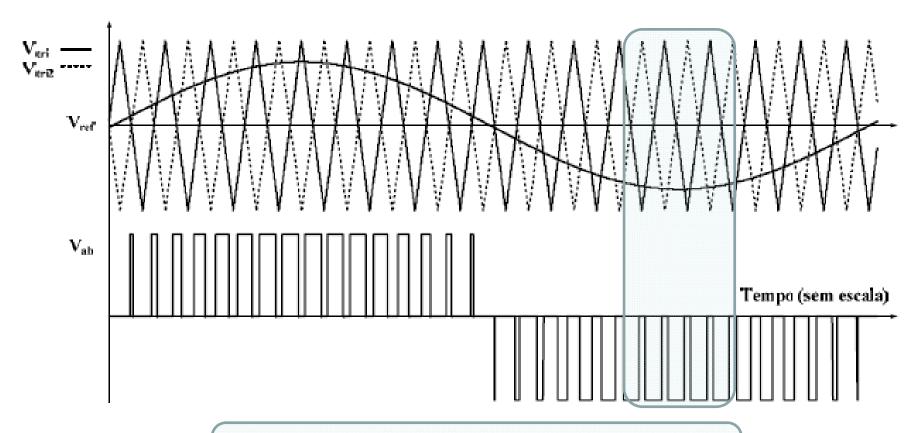


Quarta etapa de operação

### Principais formas de onda (modulação SPWM unipolar):



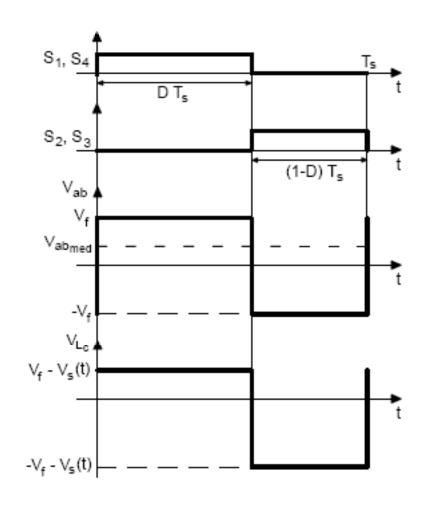
#### Etapas de operação (modulação SPWM unipolar):



#### Tarefa:

Repetir para o semiciclo negativo.

#### Tensão de saída (modulação SPWM bipolar):



$$V_{ab} = \frac{1}{T_s} \left( \int_0^{D \cdot T_s} V_f \cdot dt + \int_{D \cdot T_s}^{T_s} -V_f \cdot dt \right)$$

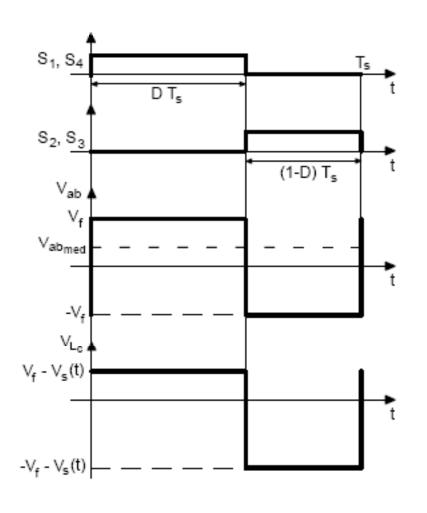
$$V_{ab} = V_f \cdot (2 \cdot D - 1)$$

$$d(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_{ab_{-}pk}}{V_{f}} \cdot sen(\omega \cdot t)$$

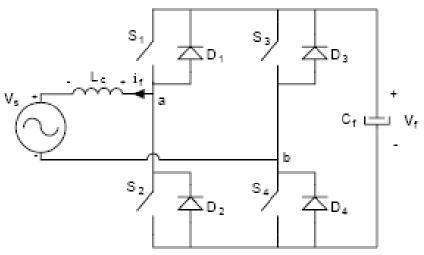
Índice de modulação:

$$MI = rac{V_{ab\_pk}}{V_f}$$

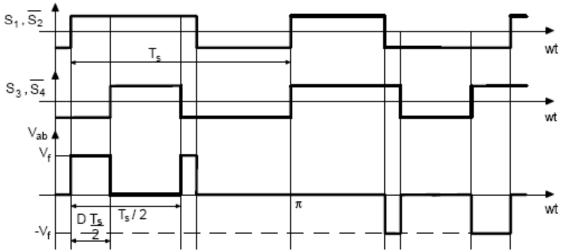
#### Determinando o indutor (modulação SPWM bipolar):



$$L = \frac{V_f}{2 \cdot \Delta I L_{o \max} \cdot F_s}$$



#### Tensão de saída (modulação SPWM bipolar):



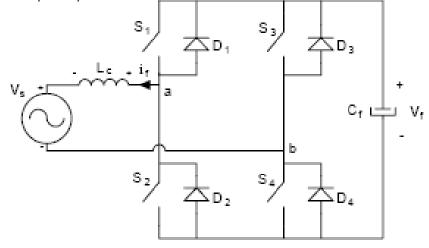
Índice de modulação:

$$MI = \frac{V_{ab\_pk}}{V_f}$$

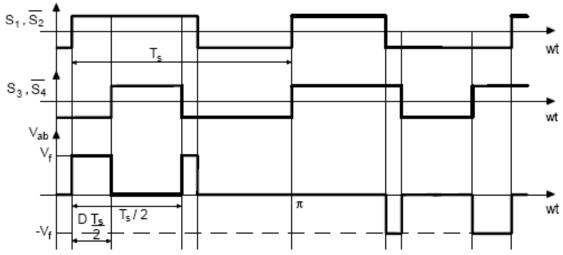
$$V_{ab} = \frac{1}{T_s/2} \int_0^{D \cdot T_s/2} V_f \cdot dt$$

$$V_{ab} = V_f \cdot D$$

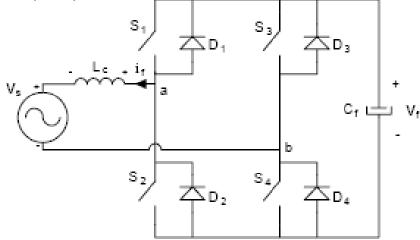
$$d(t) = \frac{V_{ab_{-}pk}}{V_{f}} \cdot sen(\omega \cdot t)$$



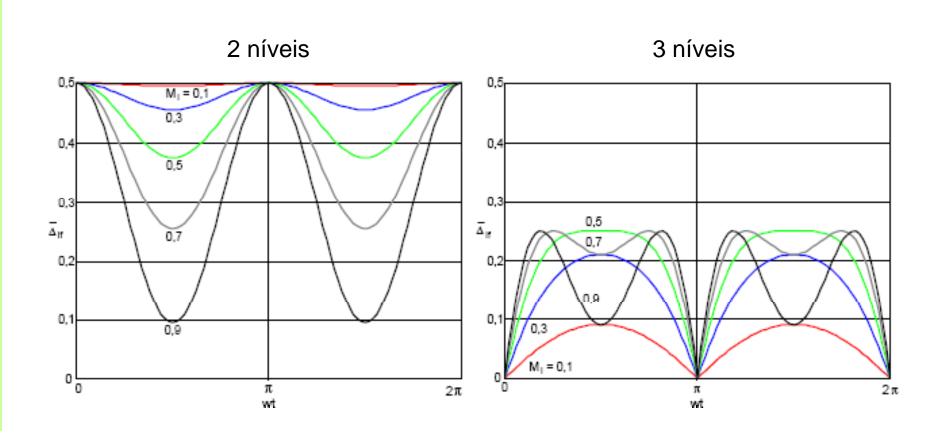
#### Determinando o indutor (modulação SPWM bipolar):

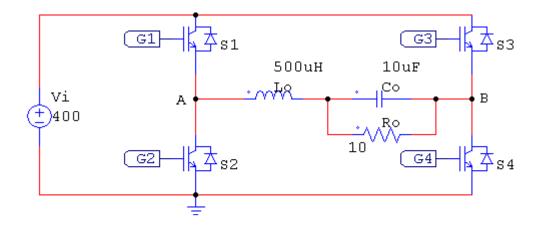


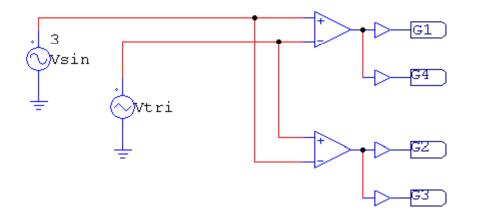
$$L = \frac{V_f}{4 \cdot \Delta I L_{o \max} \cdot F_s}$$

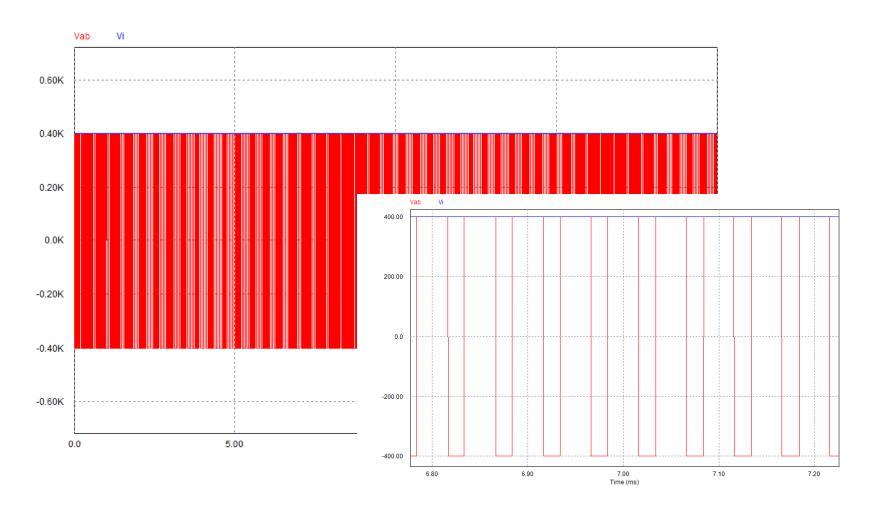


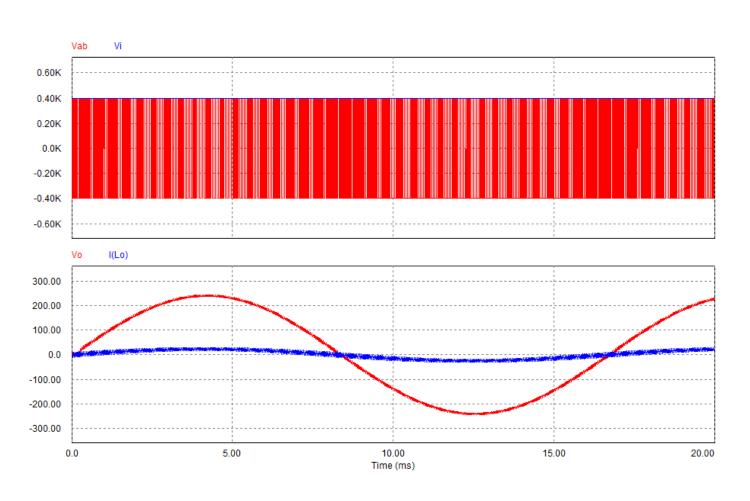
#### Indutor (modulação SPWM bipolar x SPWM unipolar):

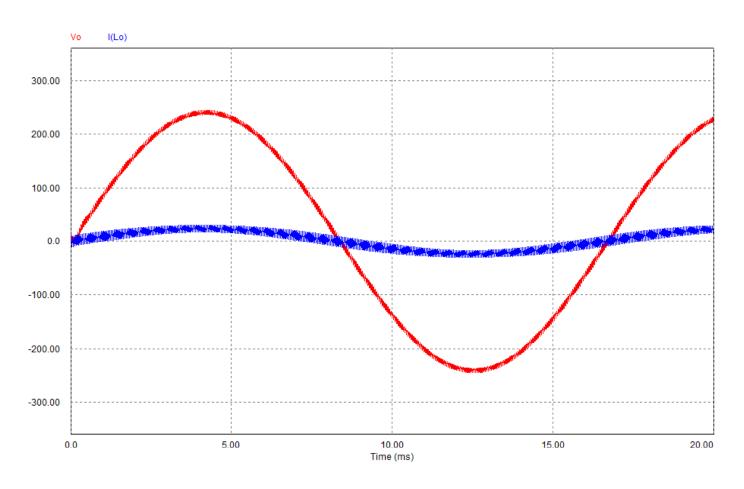


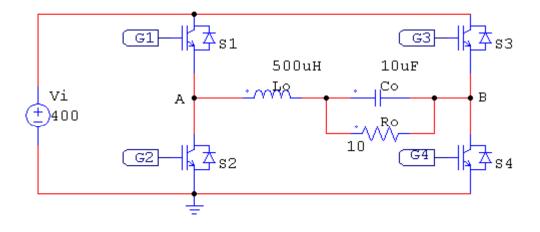


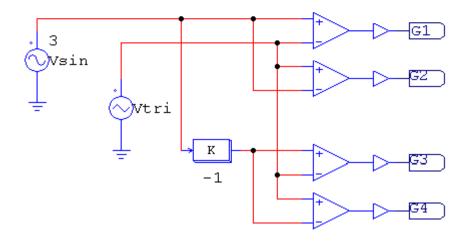


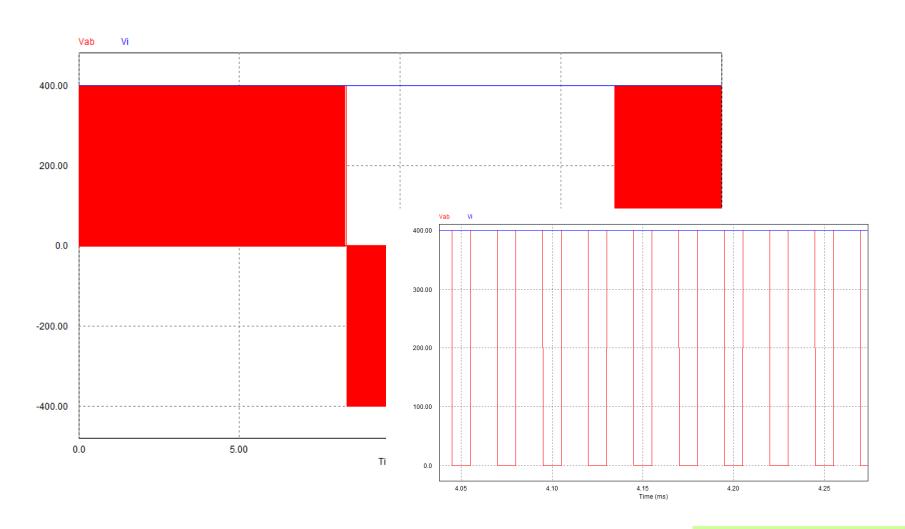


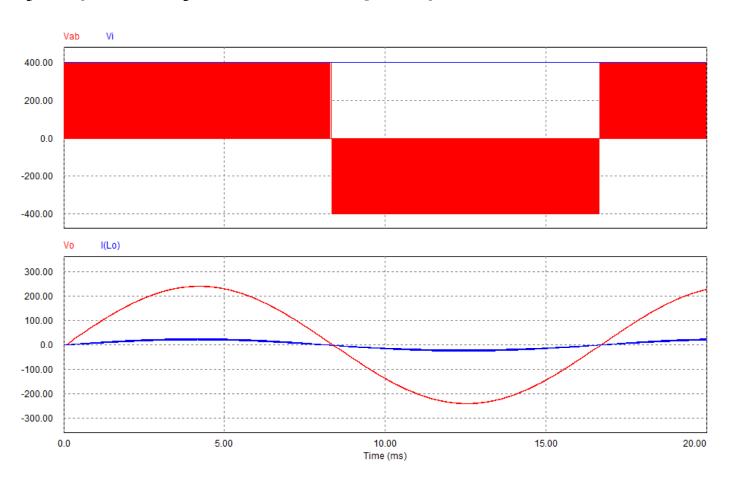


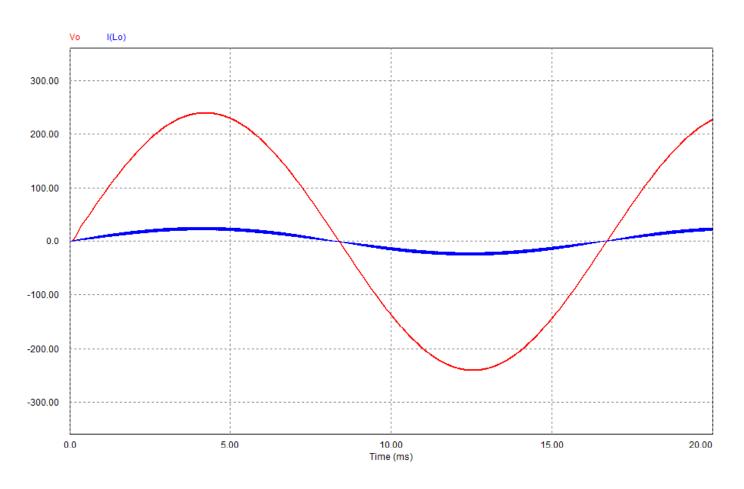








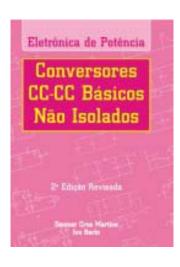




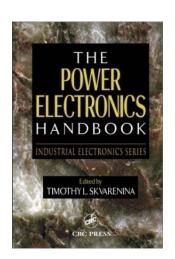
## Próxima aula

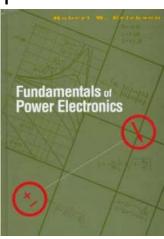
#### **Capítulo 10: Inversores**

1. Inversores de tensão: ponte completa e meia ponte.









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