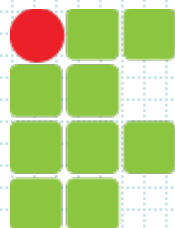


Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Santa Catarina
Departamento Acadêmico de Eletrônica
Pós-Graduação em Desen. de Produtos Eletrônicos
Conversores Estáticos e Fontes Chaveadas



INSTITUTO FEDERAL
SANTA CATARINA



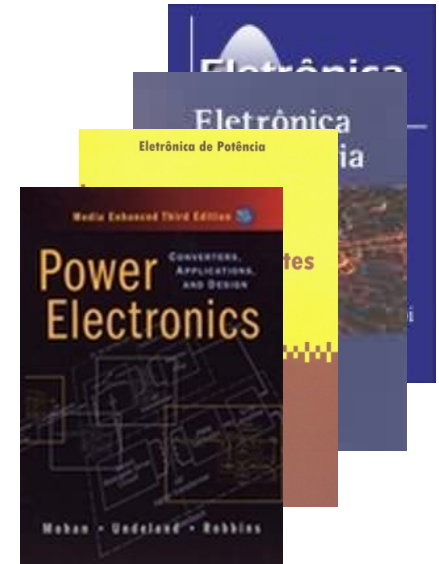
Retificadores e Filtros Capacitivos

Prof. Clóvis Antônio Petry.
Prof. Joabel Moia.

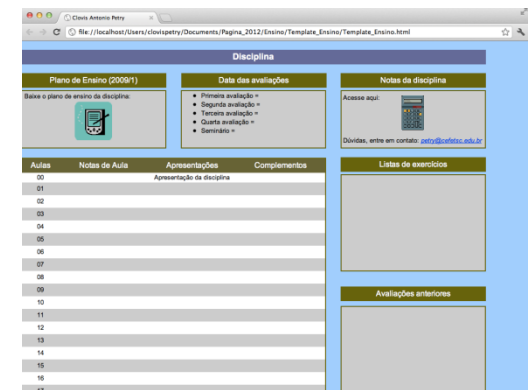
Florianópolis, março de 2014.

Conversores CA-CC:

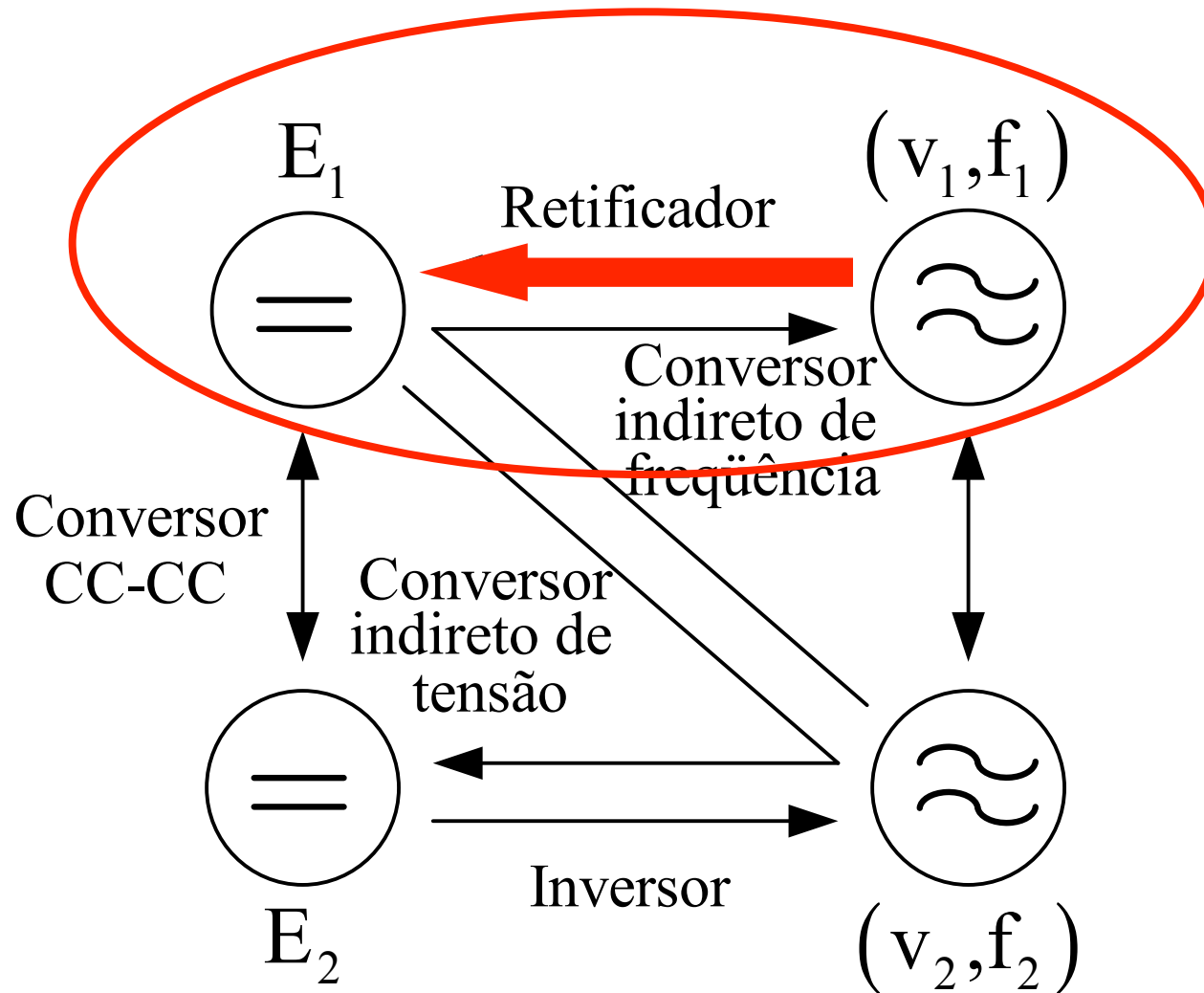
1. Características gerais e aplicações;
2. Retificadores Monofásicos;
3. Retificadores Trifásicos;
4. Retificadores Controlados;
5. Retificadores de múltiplos pulsos;
6. Retificadores com filtro capacitivo puro;
7. Retificador monofásico de onda completa com filtro;
8. Dobrador de tensão monofásico;
9. Retificador trifásico com filtro capacitivo.



www.ProfessorPetry.com.br

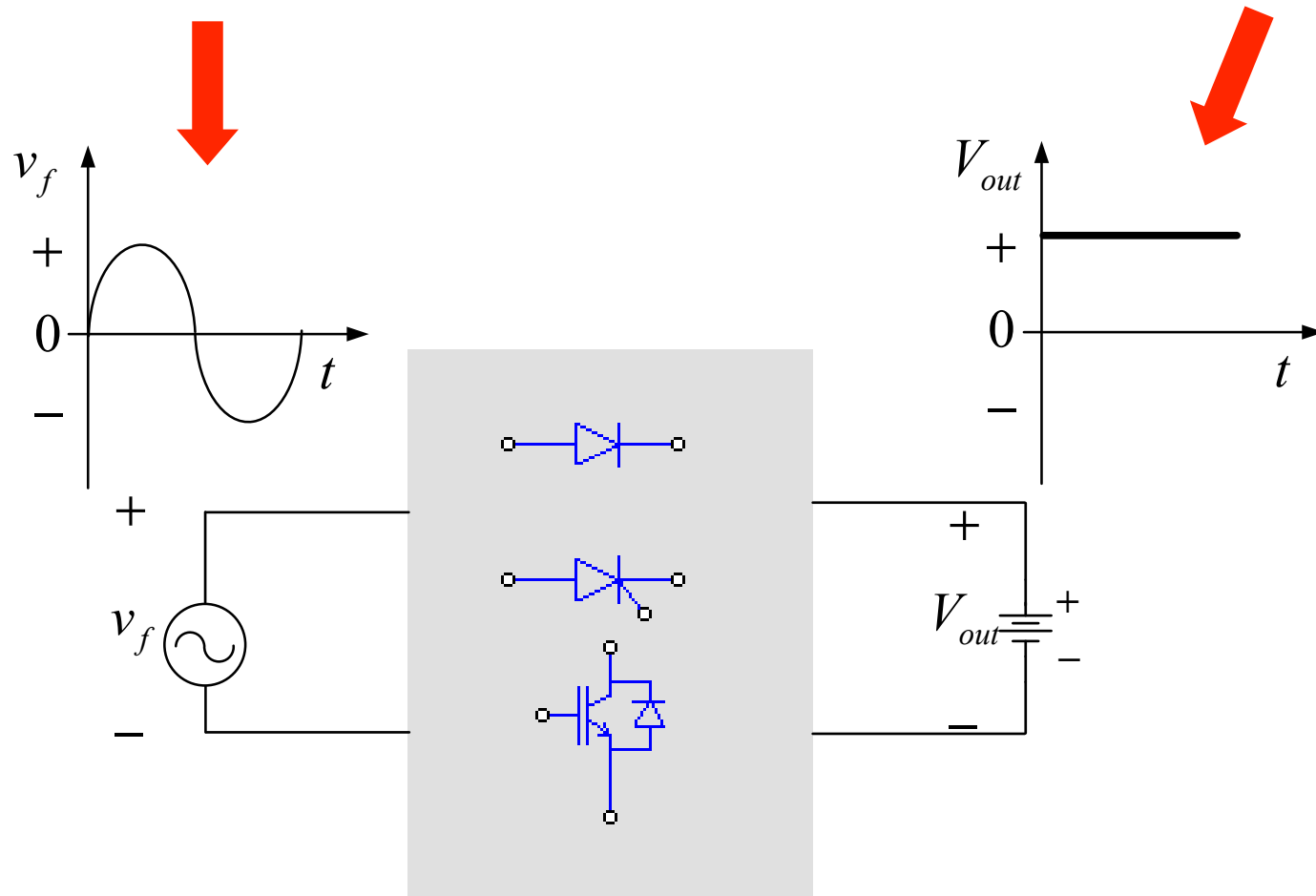


Conversores CA-CC - Introdução



Princípio geral

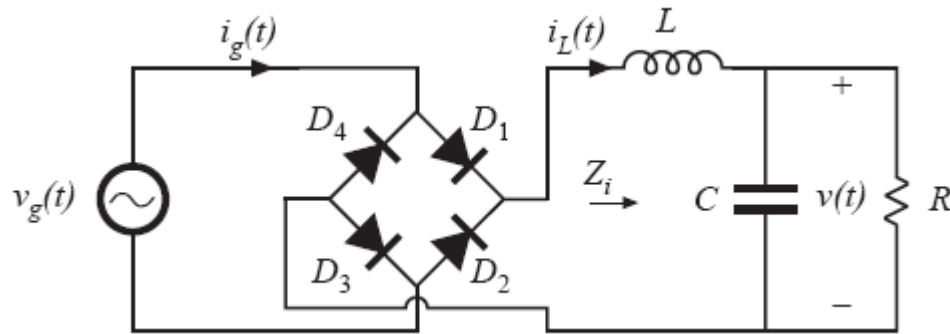
convertem a tensão alternada da rede de energia elétrica em uma tensão contínua



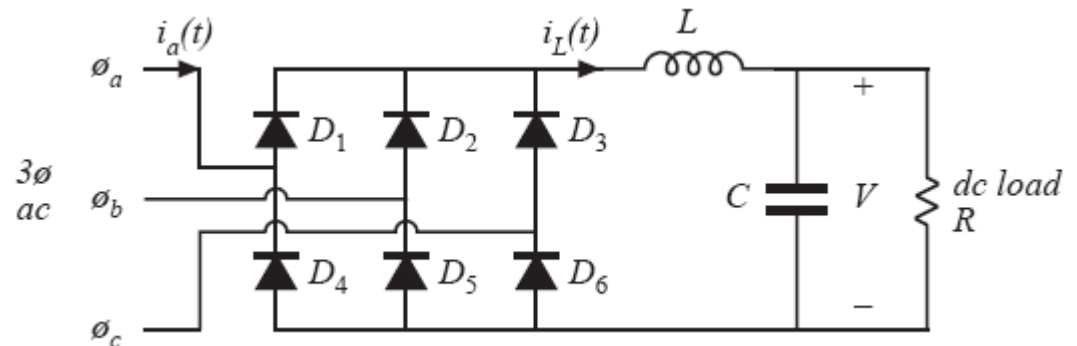
Os retificadores podem ser:

- Monofásicos, trifásicos ou n-fásicos;
- Unidirecionais ou bidirecionais;
- Controlados ou não-controlados;
- Com ou sem correção de fator de potência;
- Isolados ou não-isolados;
- Um pulso ou múltiplos pulsos.

Número de fases

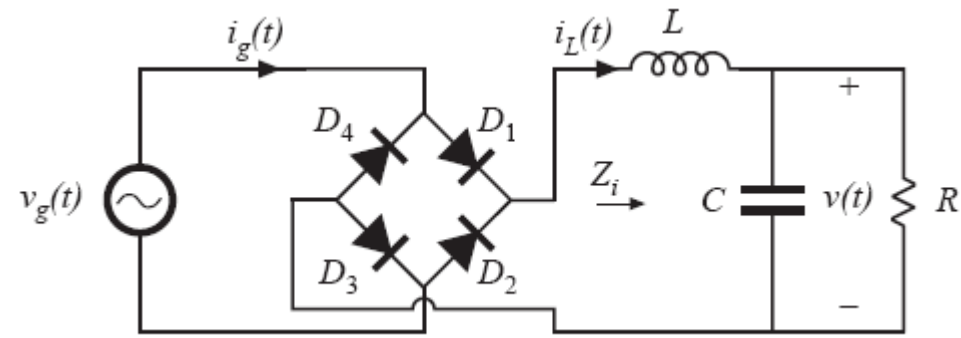


Monofásico



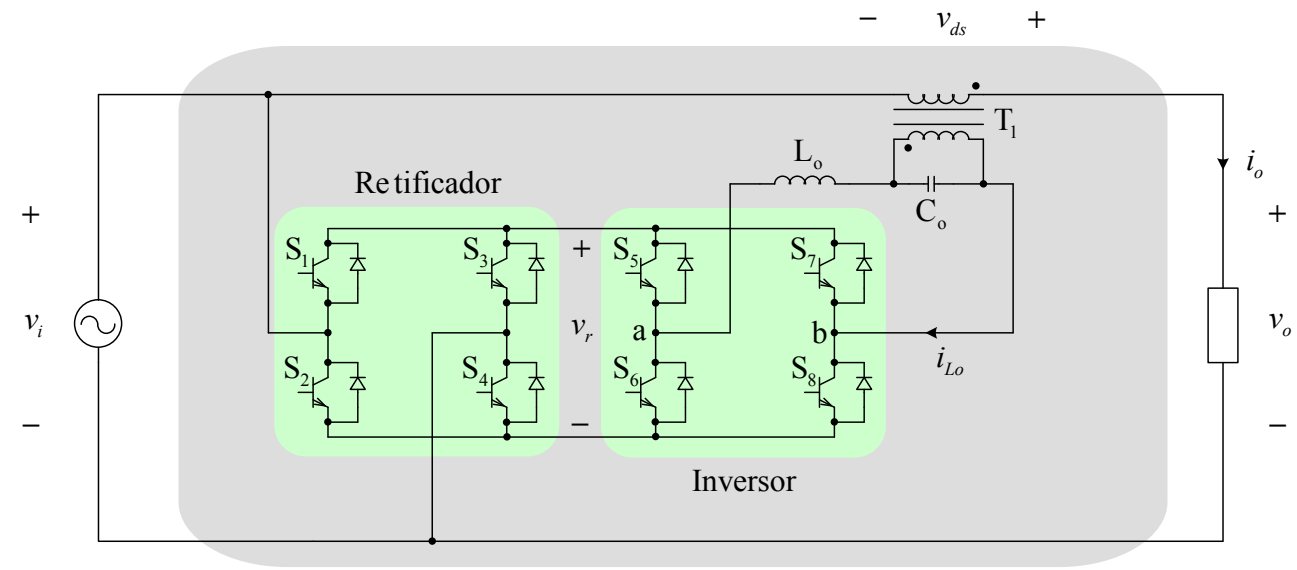
Trifásico

Direcionalidade

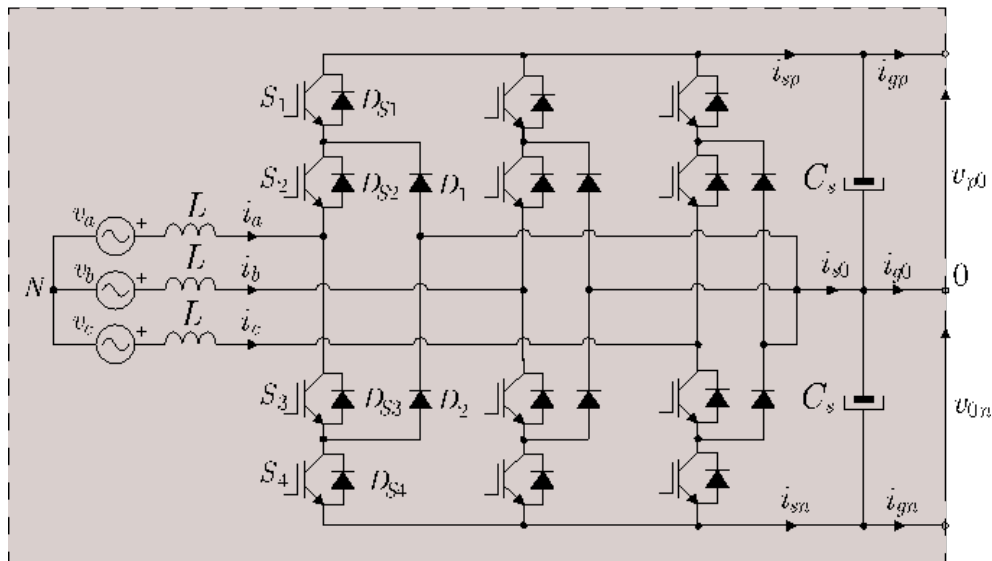


Unidirecional

Bidirecional

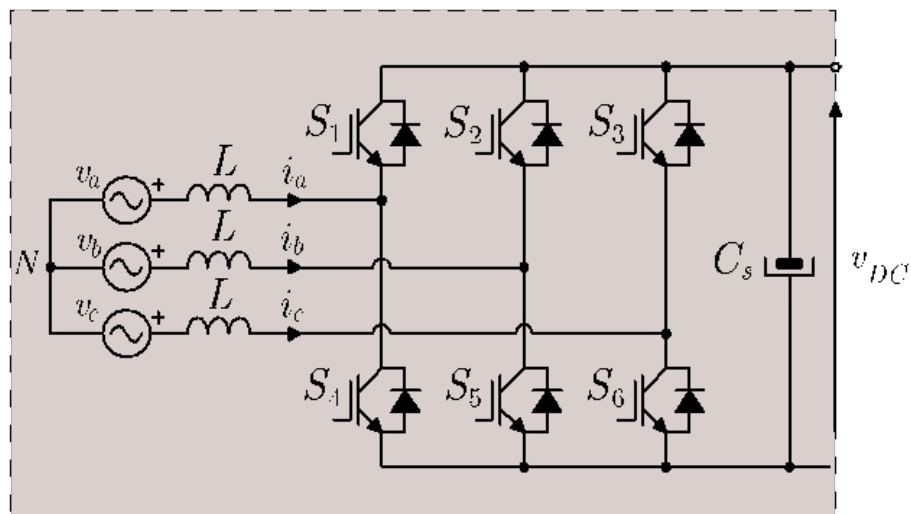


Outros Retificadores - Bidirecionais

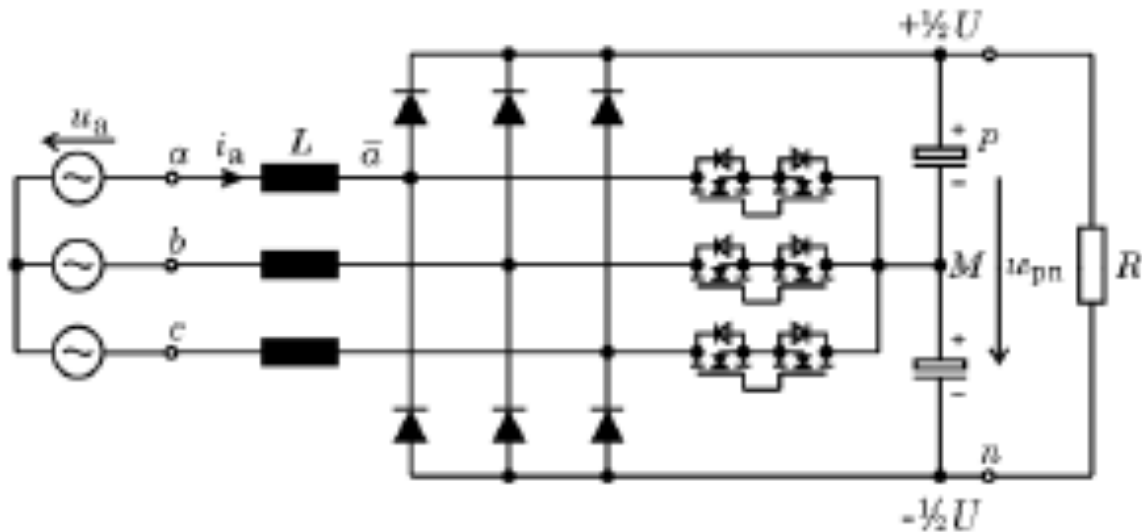


NPC – 3 níveis

VSR – 2 Níveis



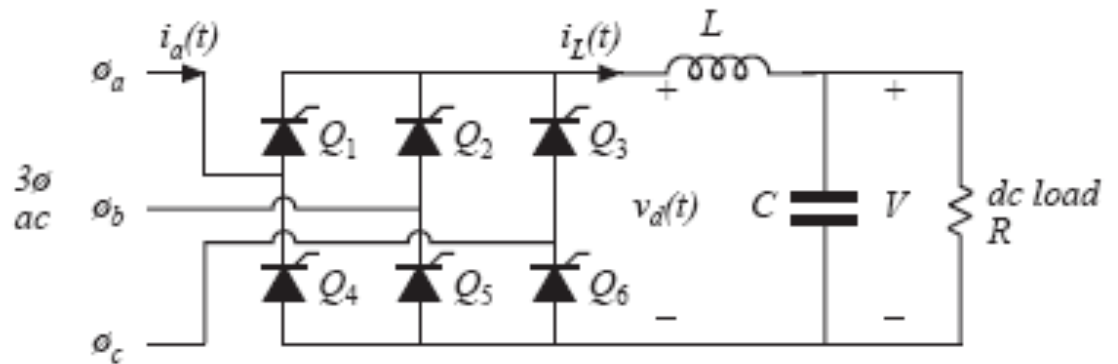
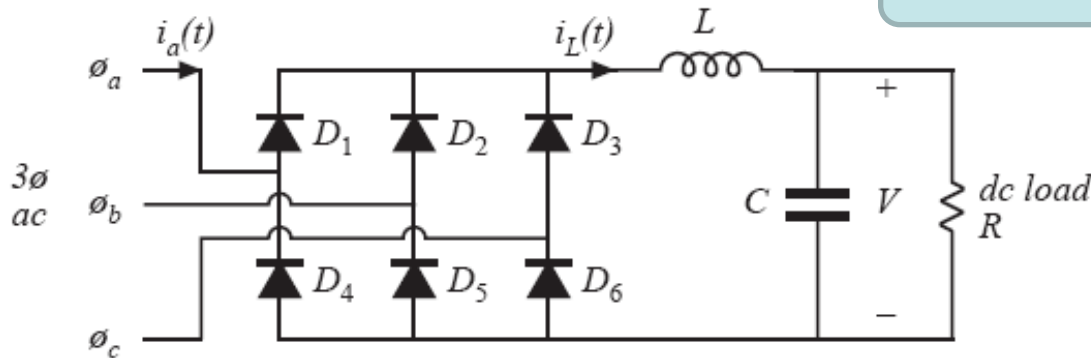
Outros Retificadores - Unidirecionais



Vienna – 3 níveis

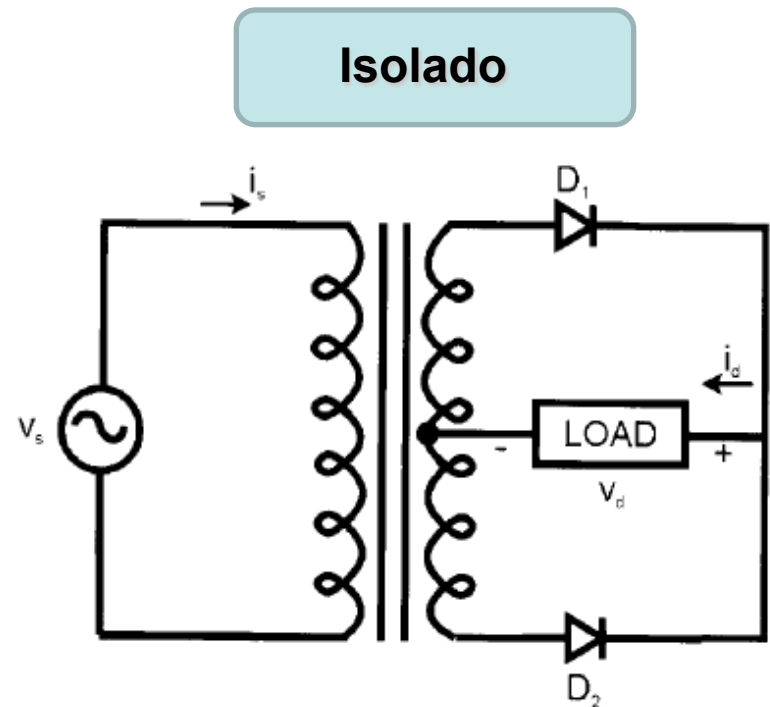
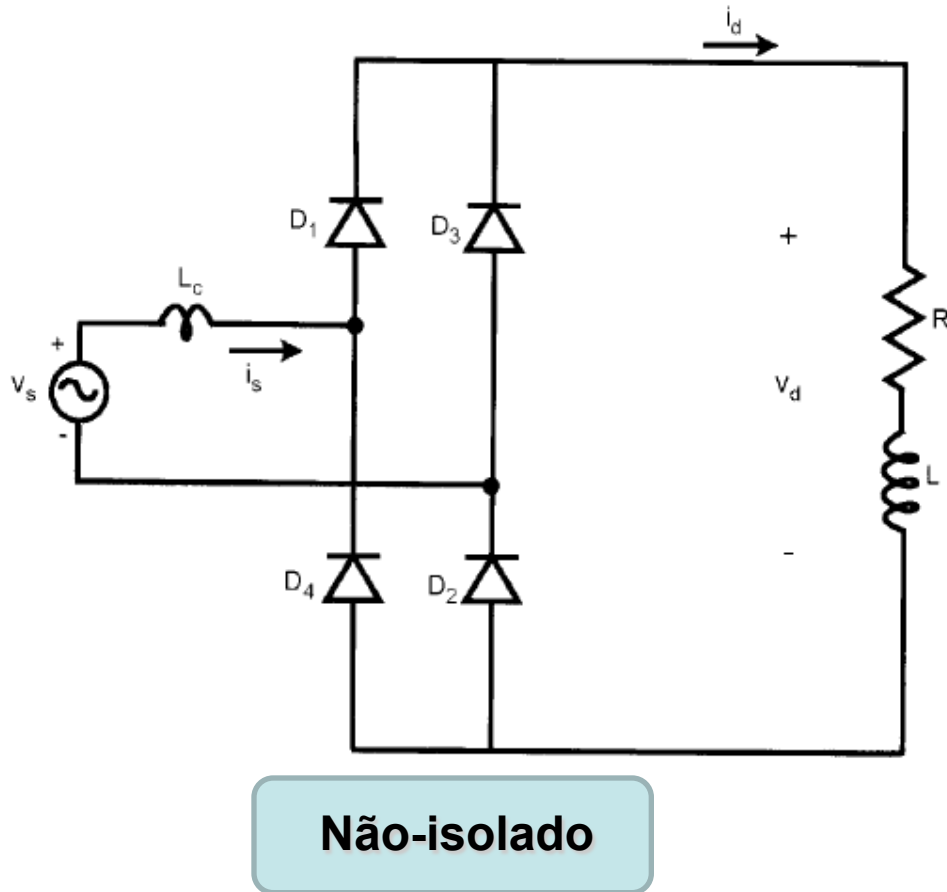
Controle

Não-controlado

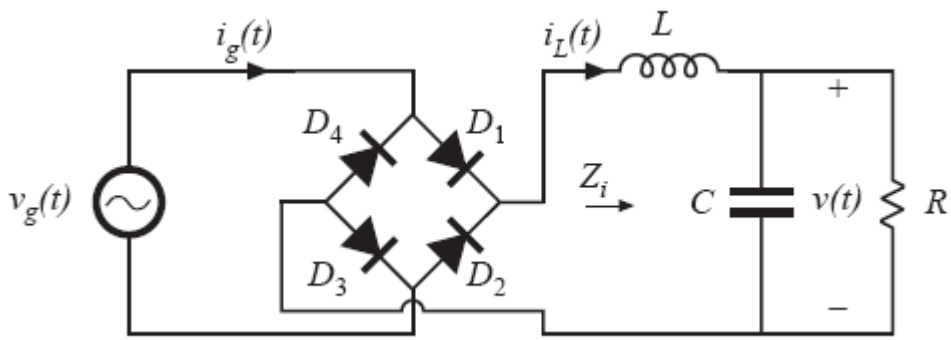


Controlado

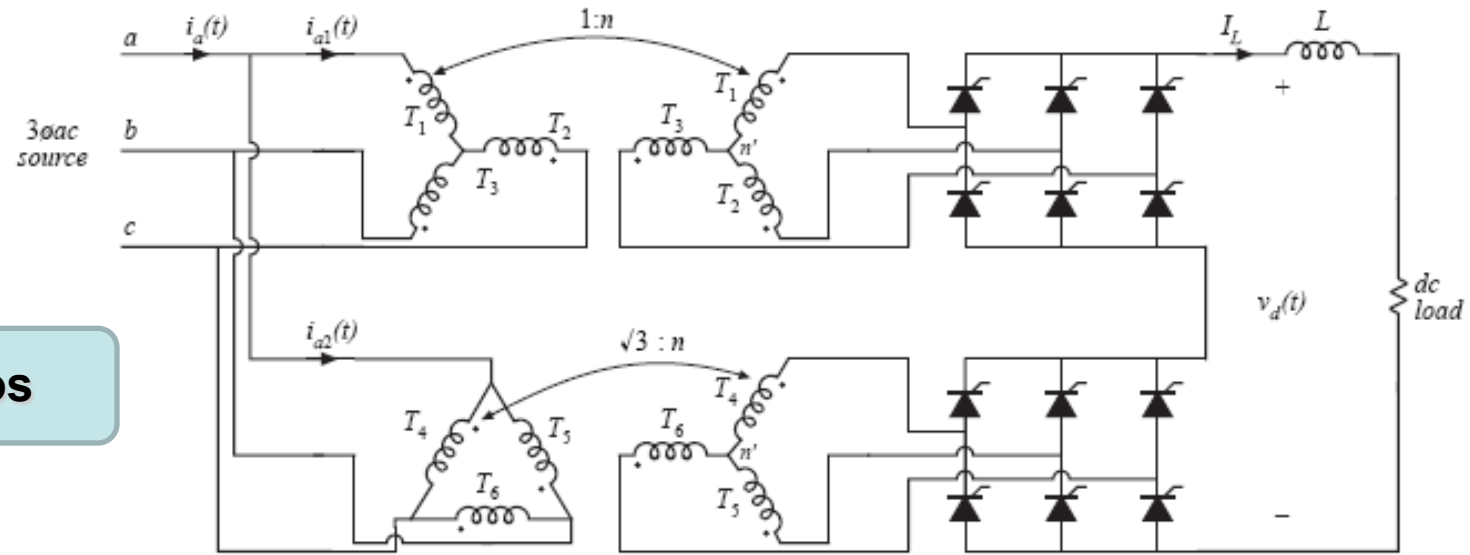
Isolamento



Número de pulsos



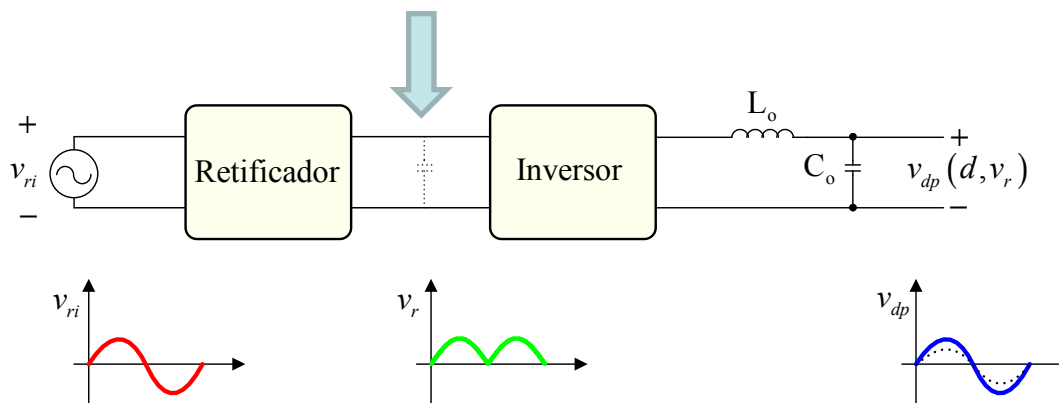
2 pulsos



12 pulsos

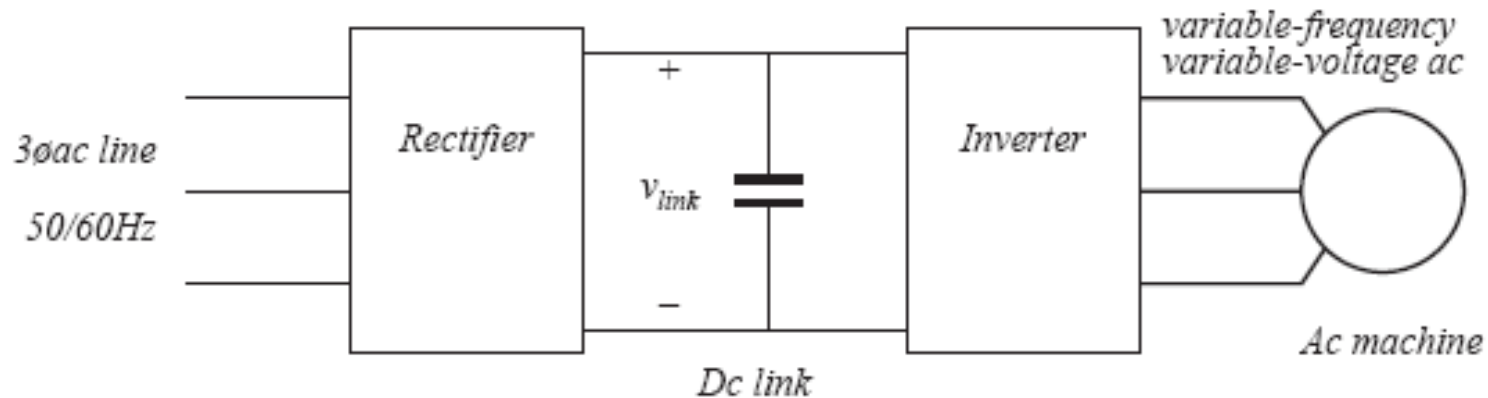
Aplicações dos retificadores

- Processos eletroquímicos, tais como: anodização, produção de gases, refinamento de metais, eletrodeposição, etc.;
- Soldagem elétrica;
- Acionamentos a velocidade ajustável;
- Sistemas HVDC;
- Fontes de uso geral e ininterruptas;
- Interfaceamento de sistemas de energia alternativa com a rede de energia elétrica;
- Reatores eletrônicos e todos os outros circuitos que utilizam processamento indireto de energia.



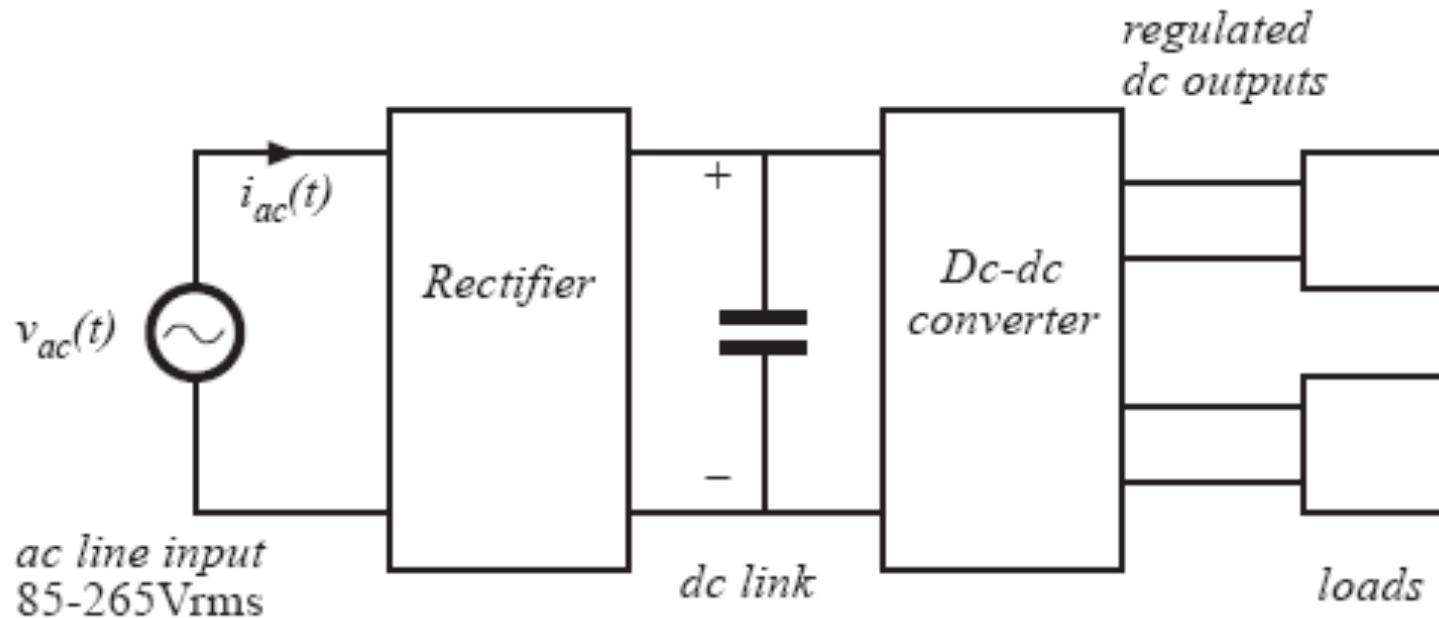
Aplicações dos retificadores

- Acionamento de motores CA



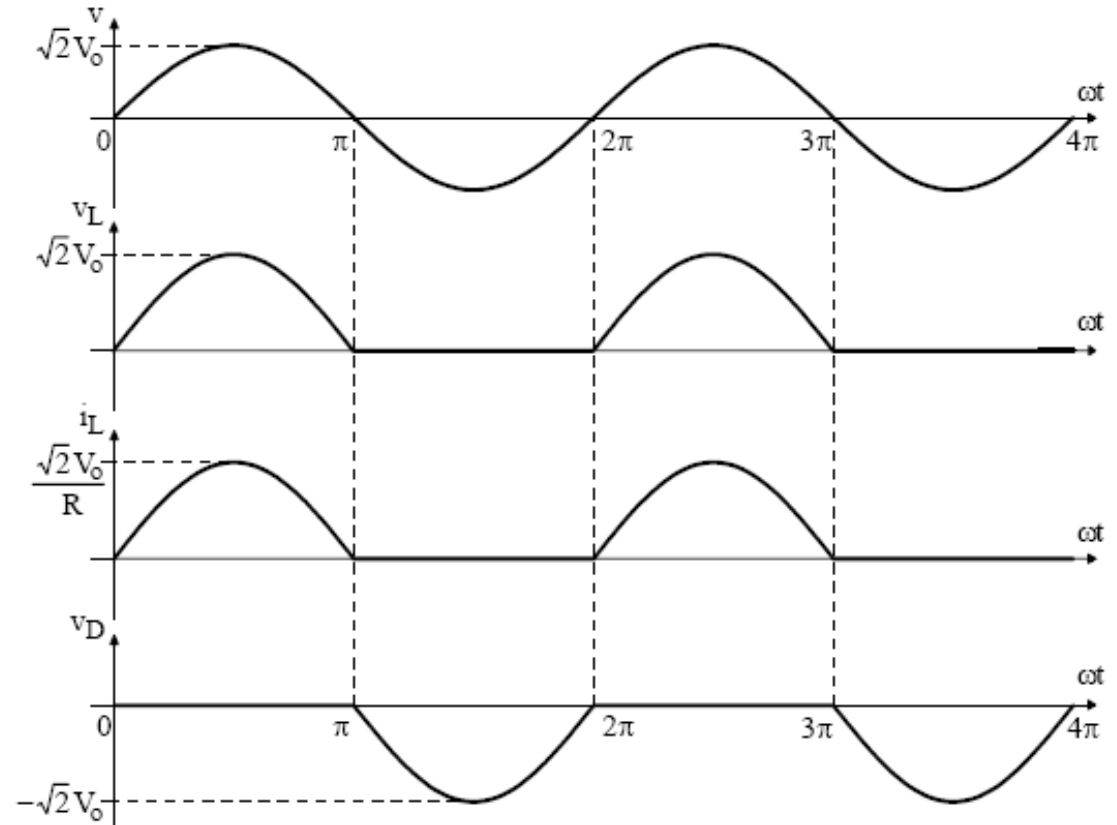
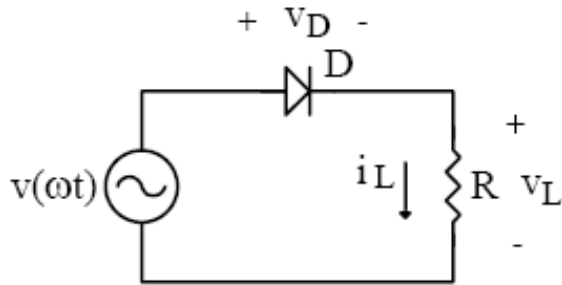
Aplicações dos retificadores

- Fontes chaveadas



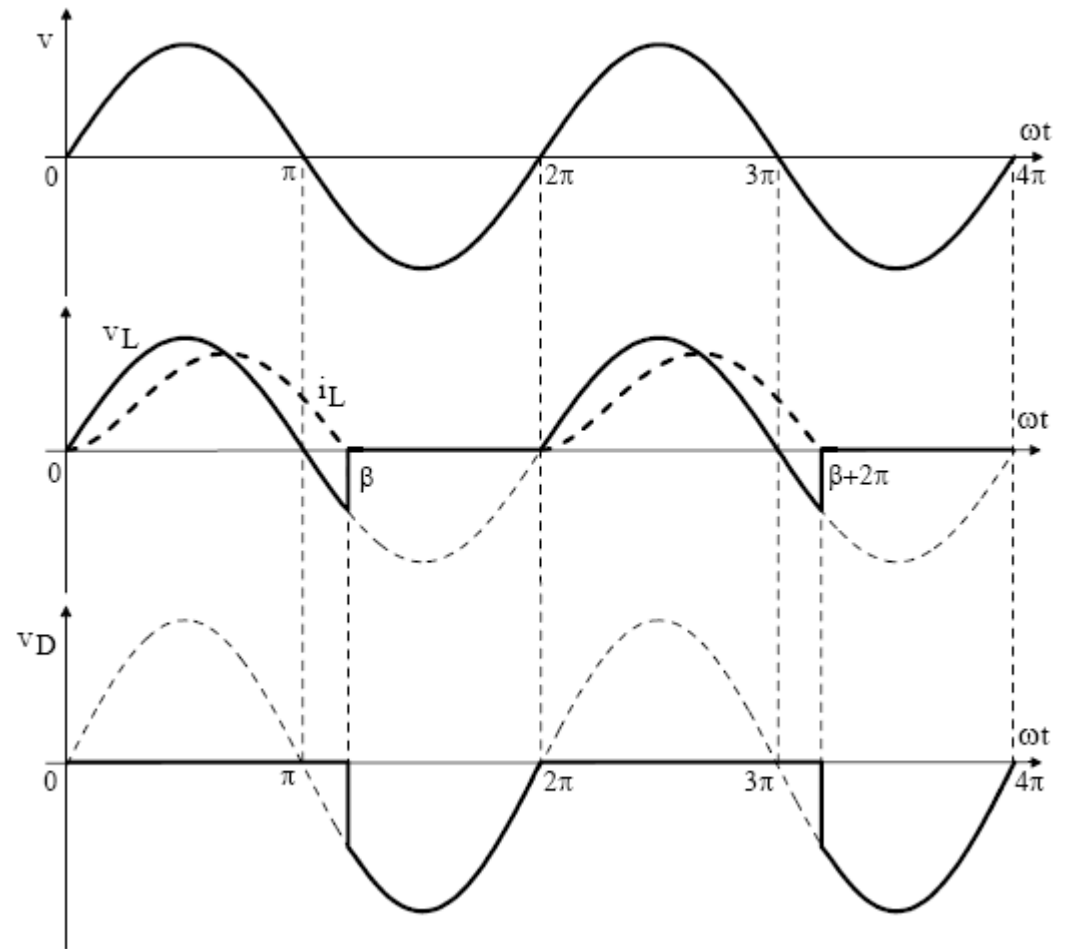
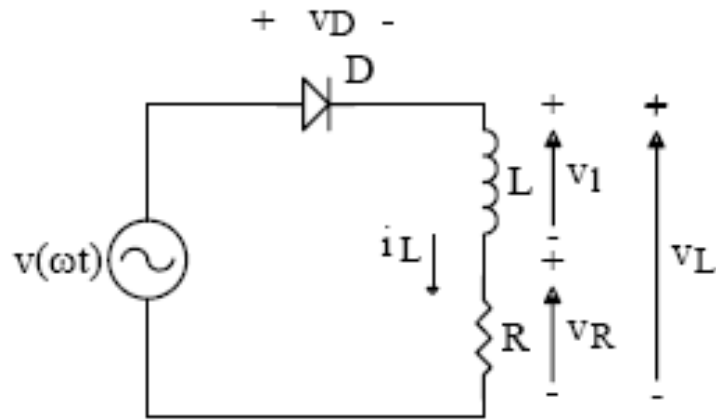
Retificador monofásico de meia onda

Carga resistiva pura:



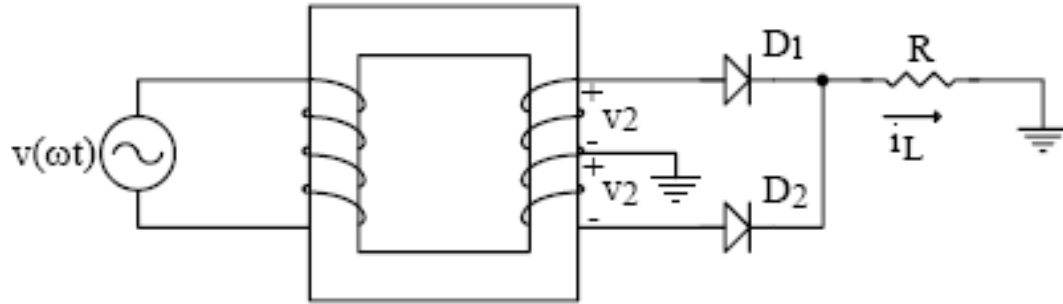
Retificador monofásico de meia onda

Carga RL:

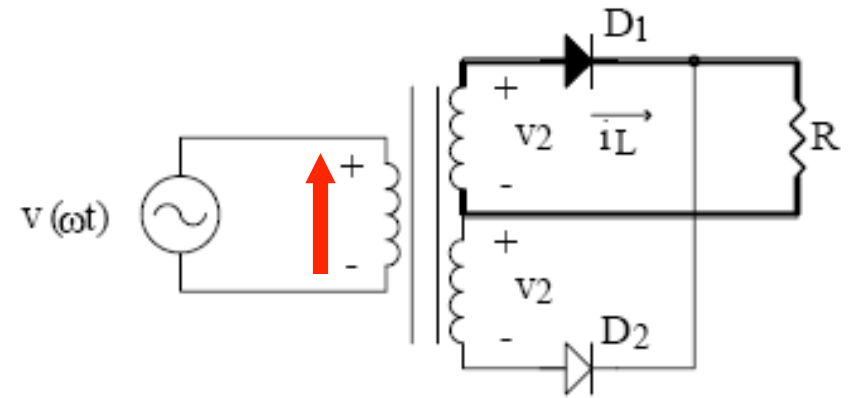


Retificador 1 Φ de onda completa com ponto médio

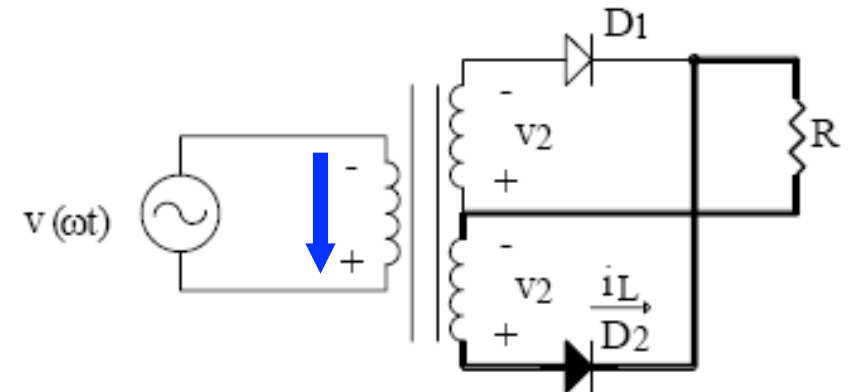
Carga resistiva pura:



Primeira etapa de funcionamento

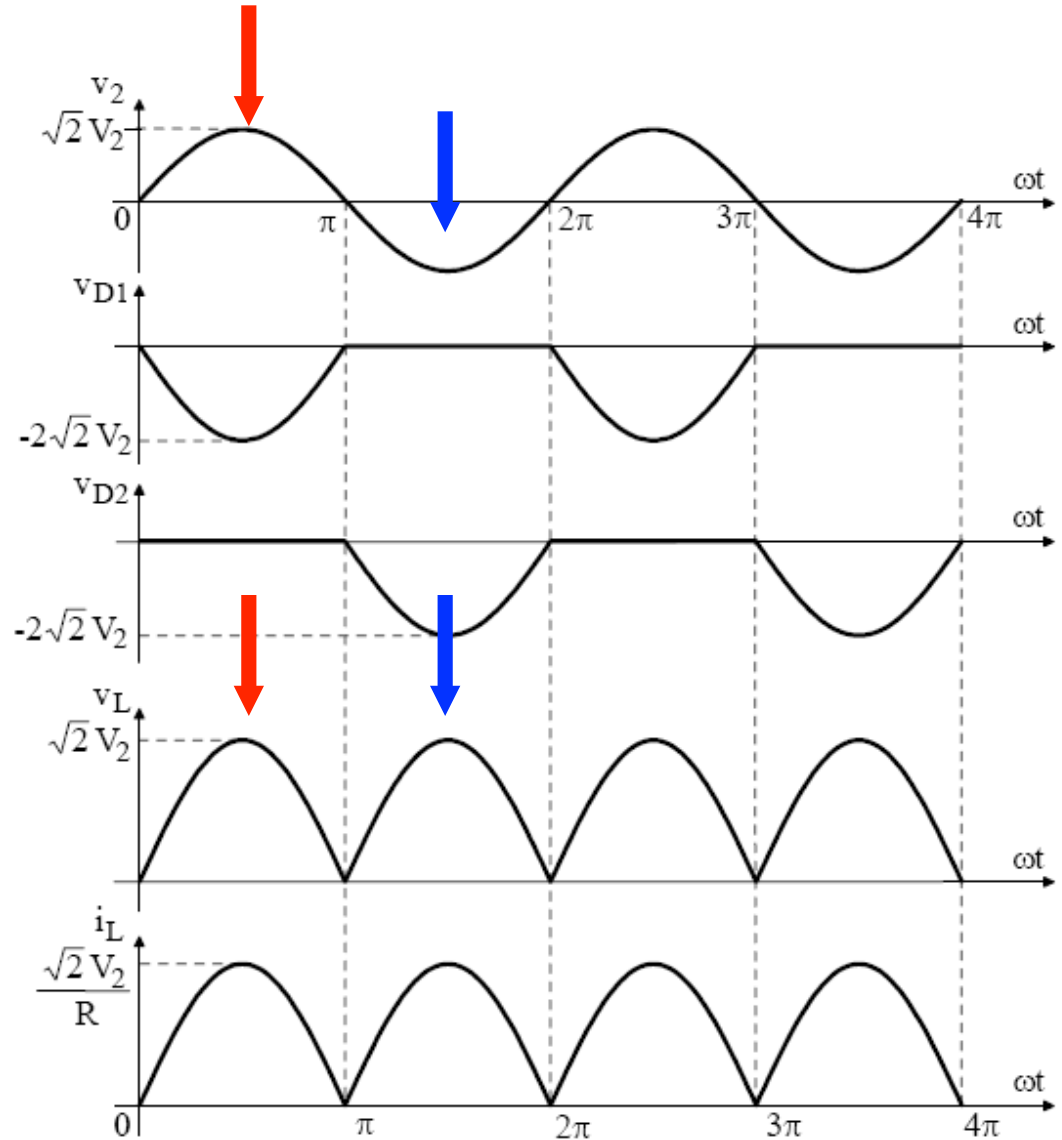
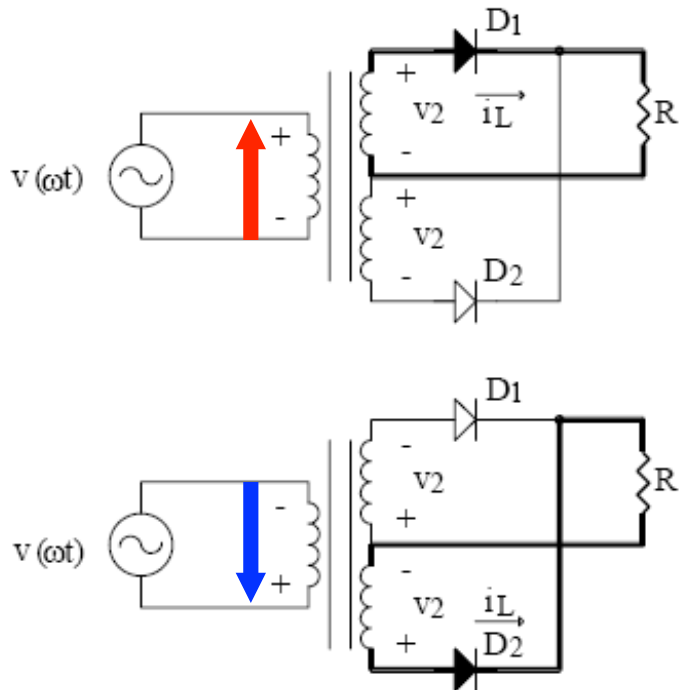


Segunda etapa de funcionamento



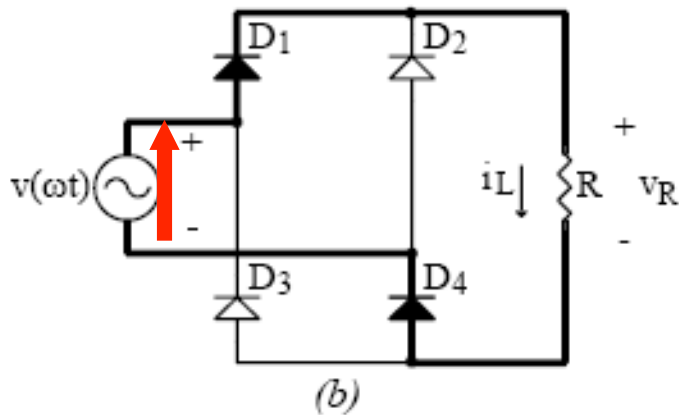
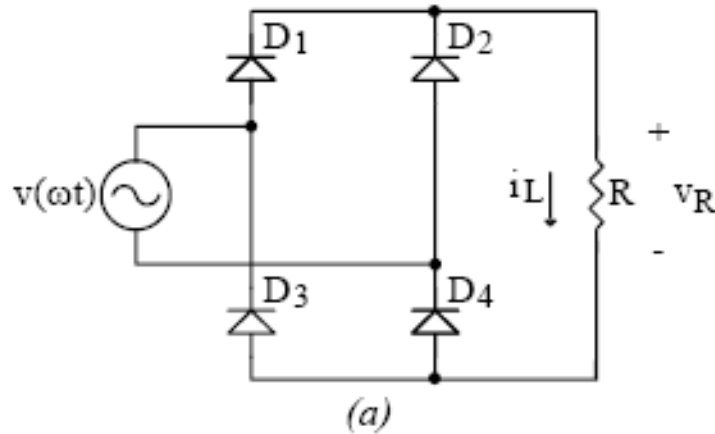
Retificador 1 Φ de onda completa com ponto médio

Carga resistiva pura:

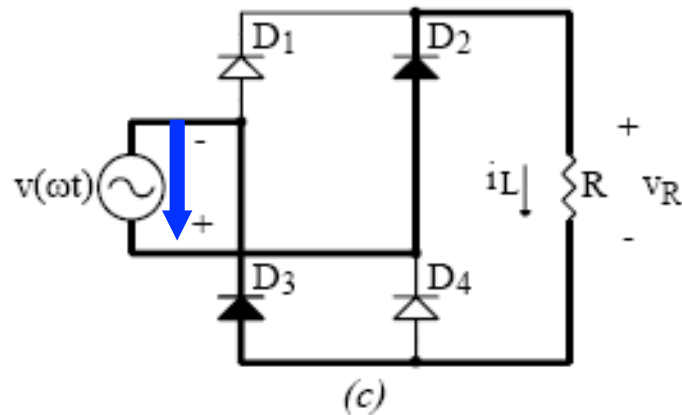


Retificador 1 Φ de onda completa em ponte

Carga resistiva pura:



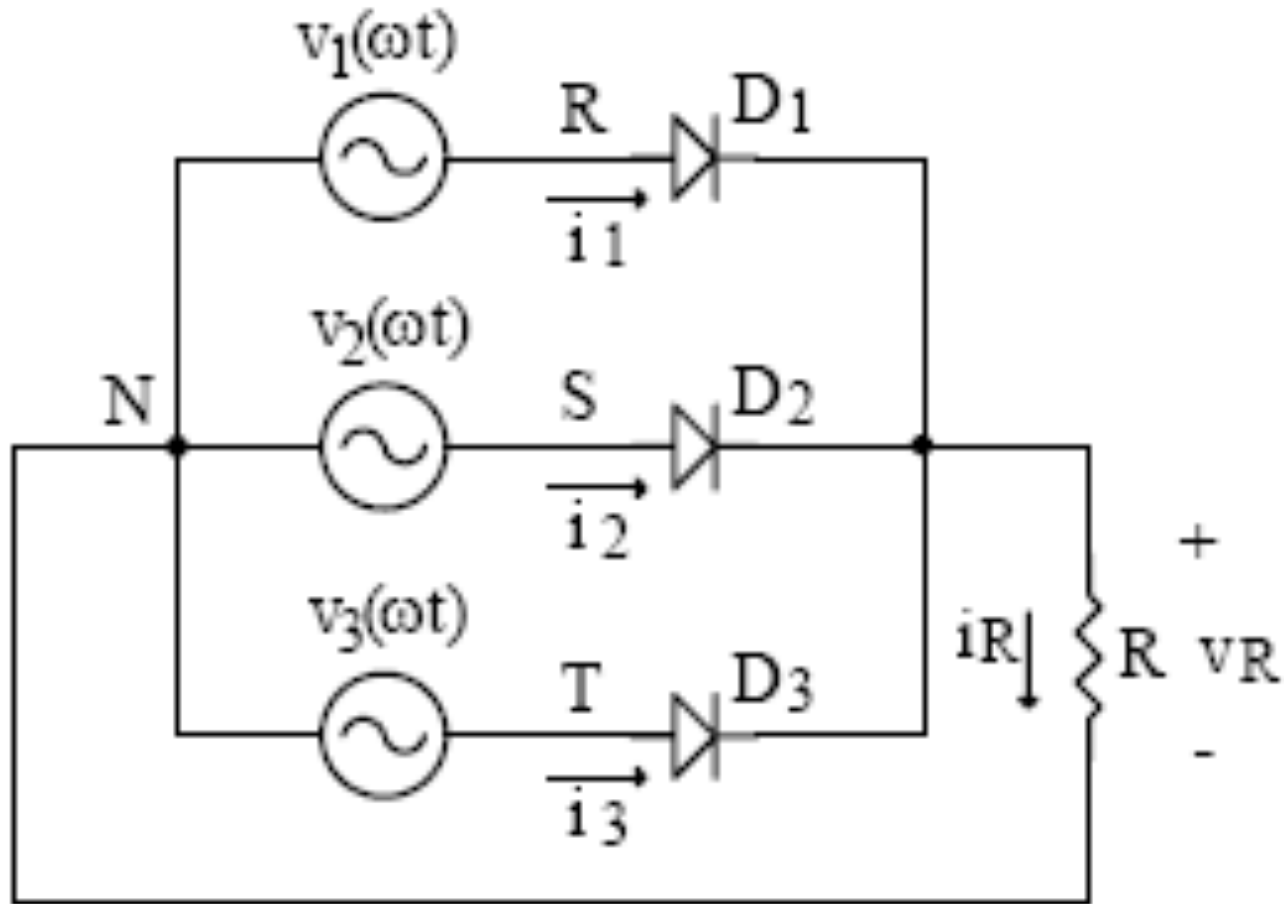
Primeira etapa



Segunda etapa

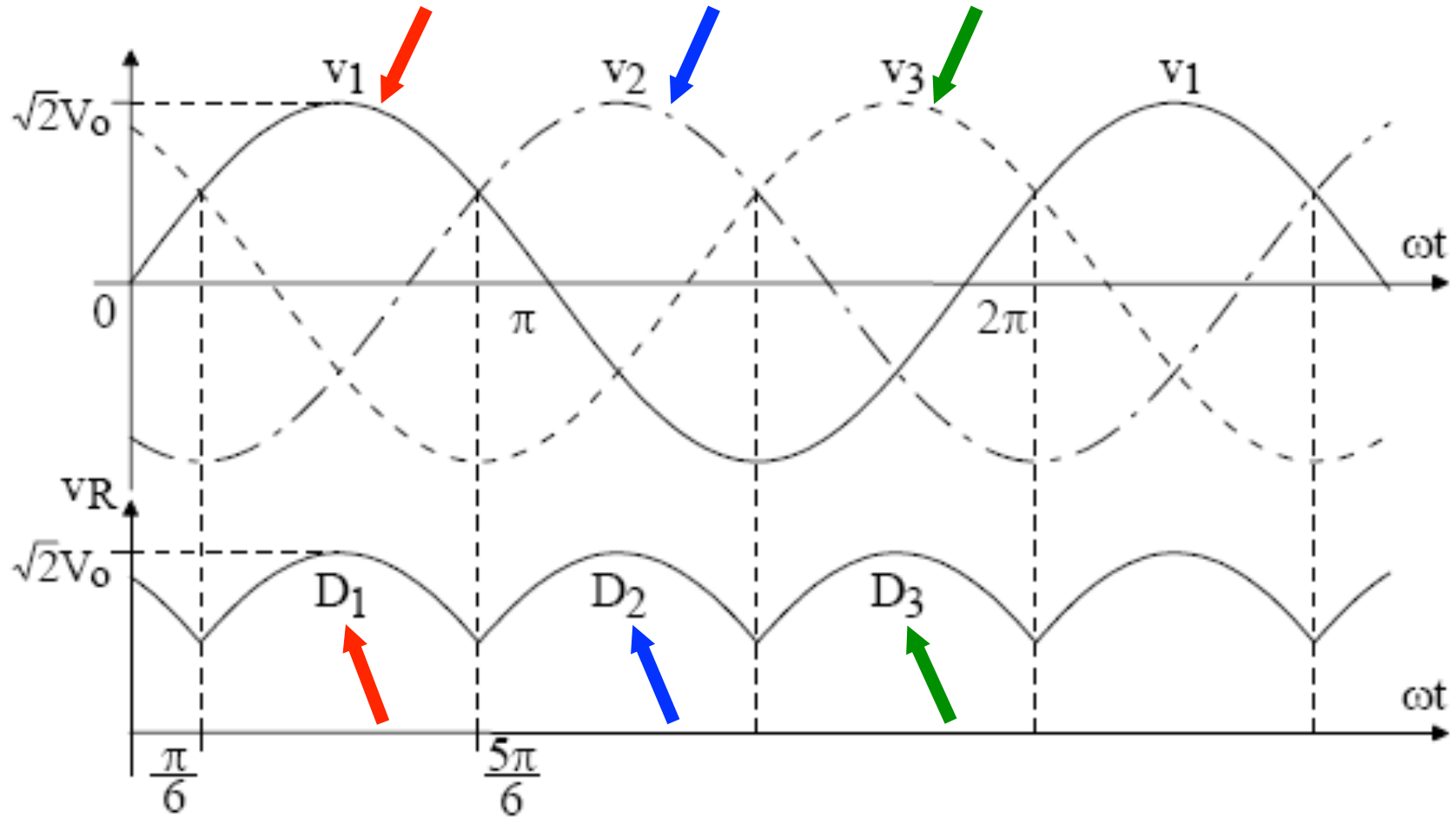
Retificador trifásico de ponto médio

Carga resistiva pura:



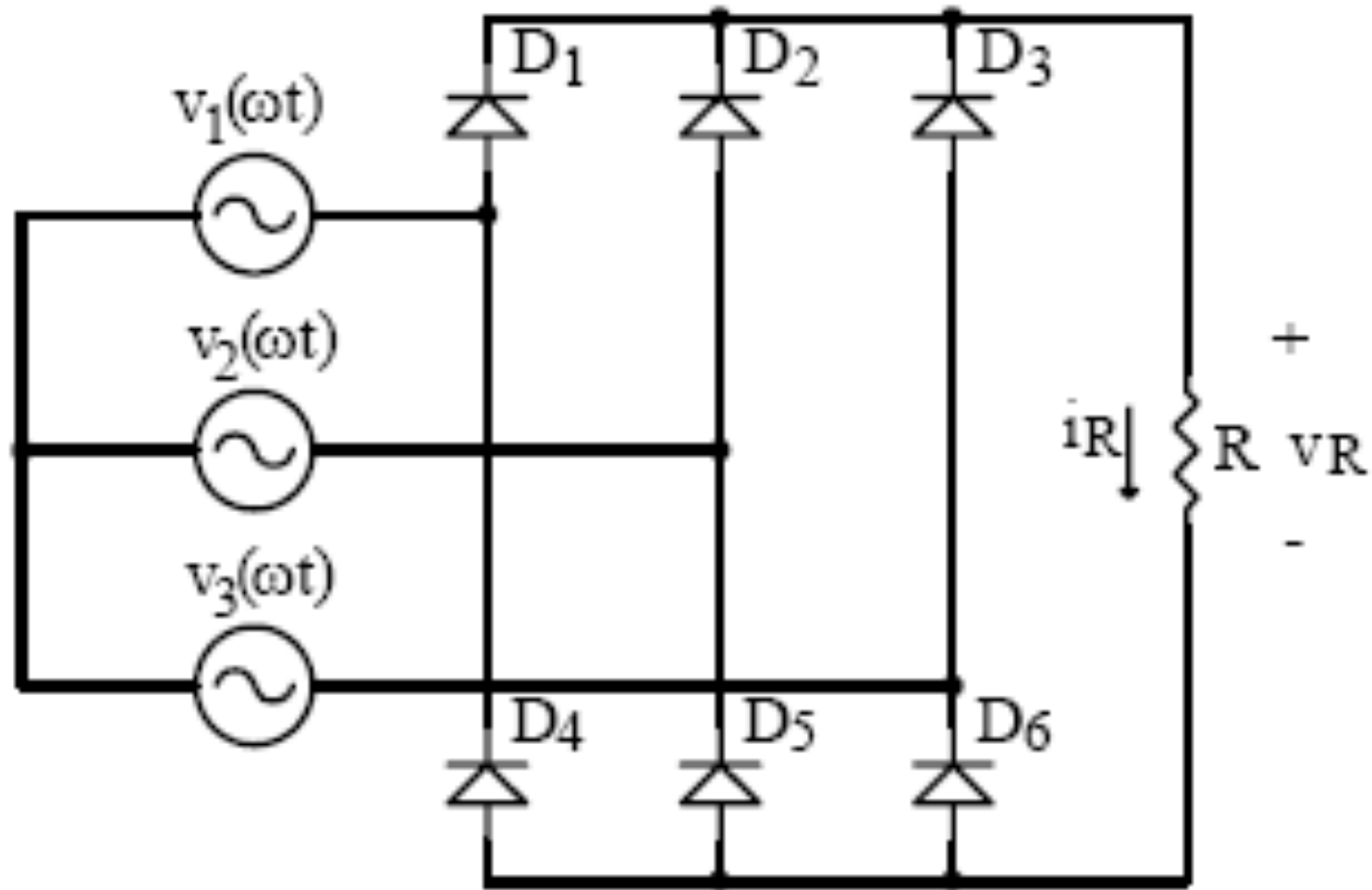
Retificador trifásico de ponto médio

Carga resistiva pura:

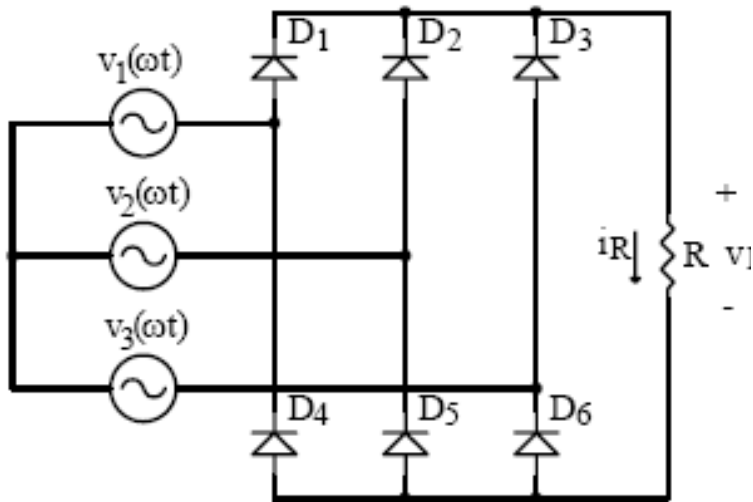


Retificador trifásico de onda completa

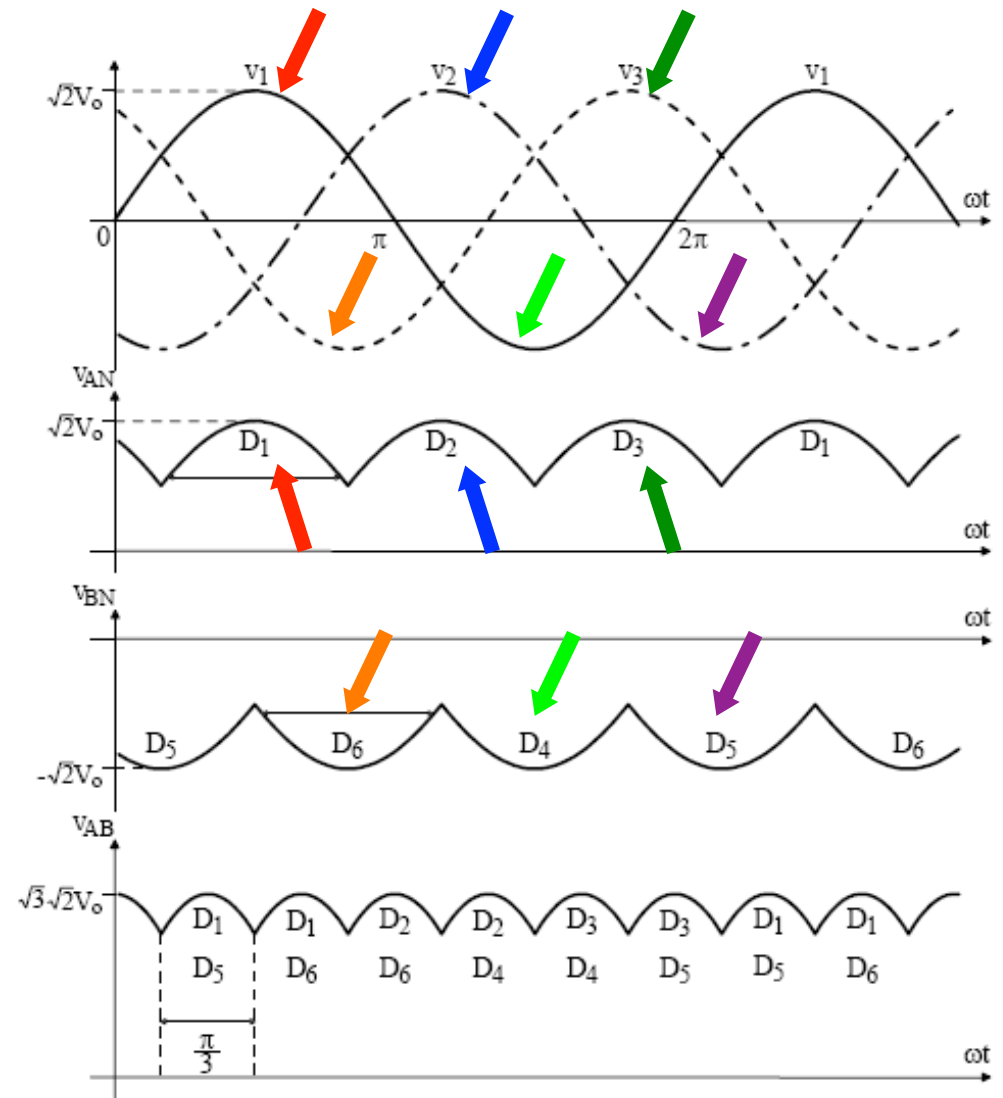
Ponte de Graetz



Retificador trifásico de onda completa

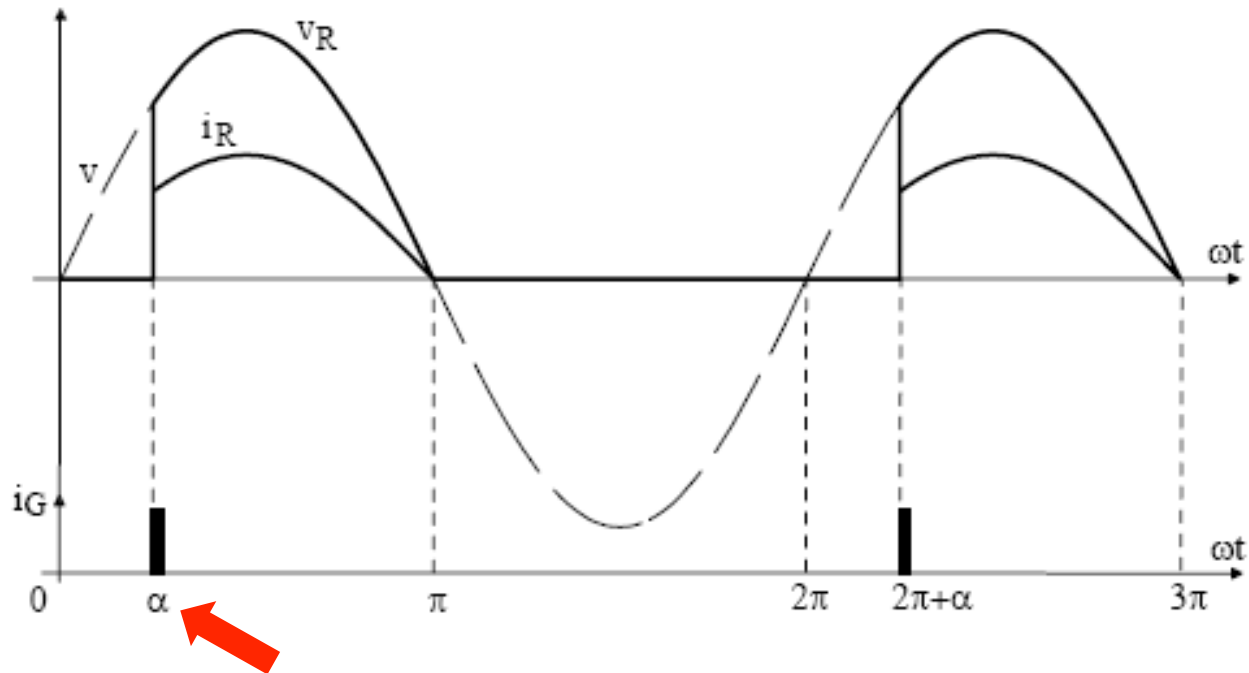
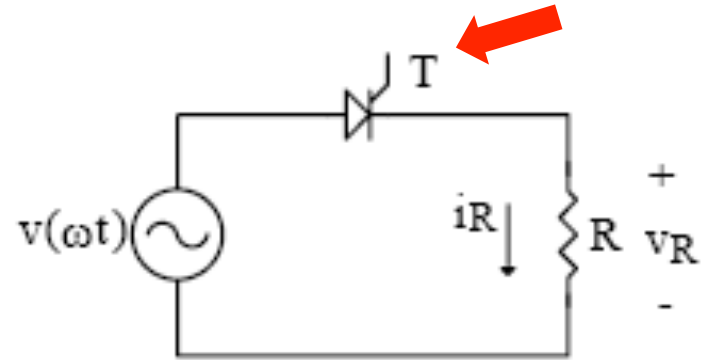


Tensão de linha



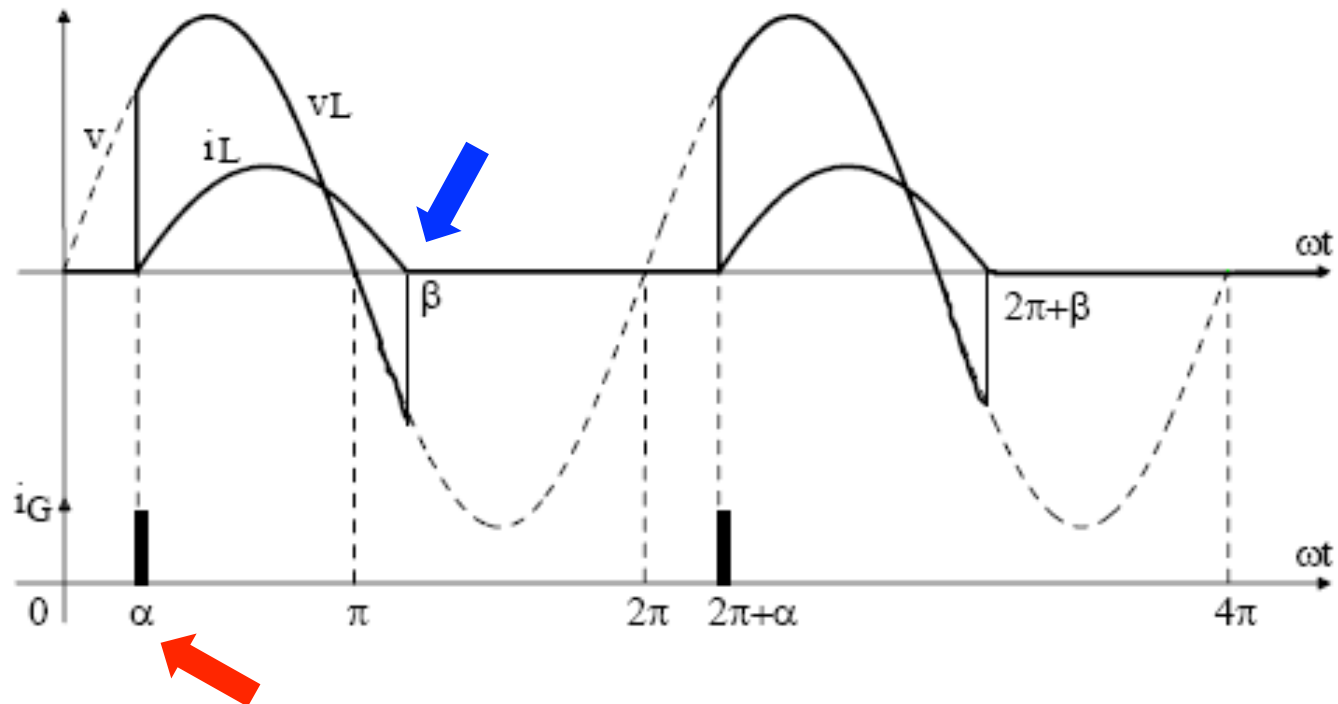
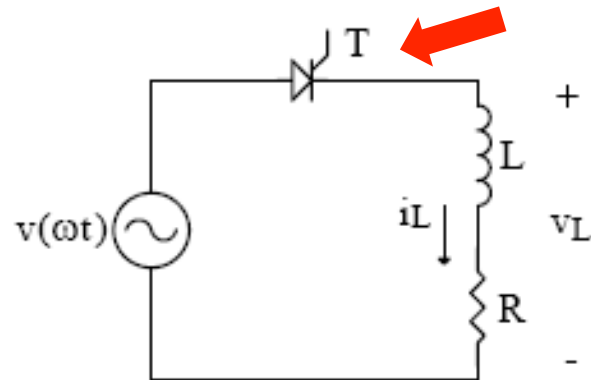
Retificador monofásico de meia onda - controlado

Carga resistiva pura:



Retificador monofásico de meia onda - controlado

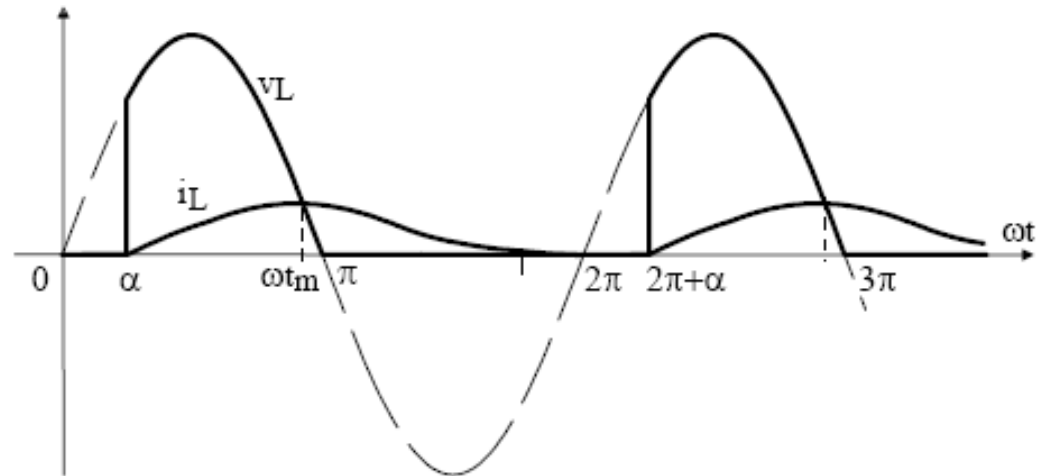
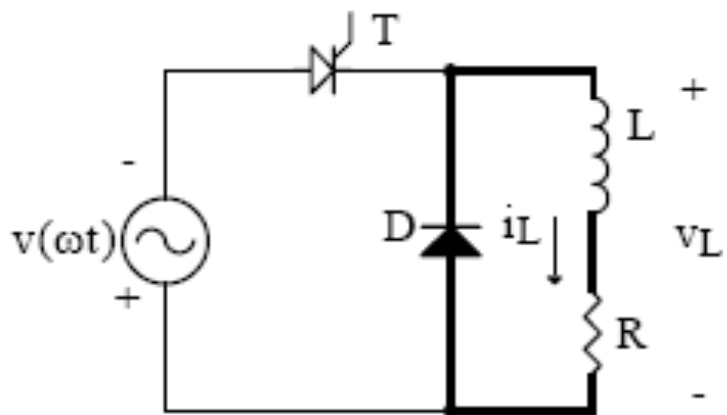
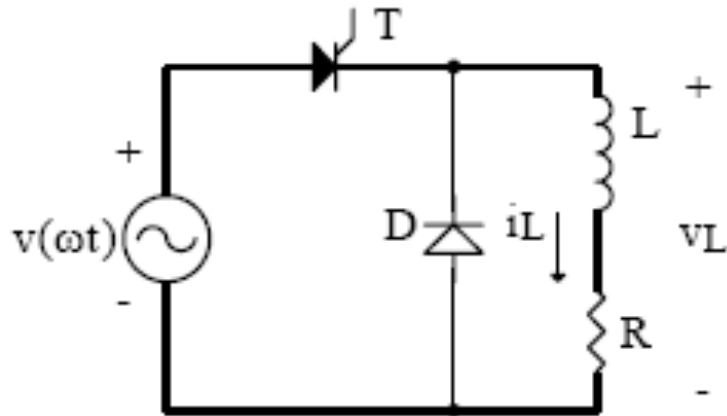
Carga RL



Retificador monofásico de meia onda - controlado

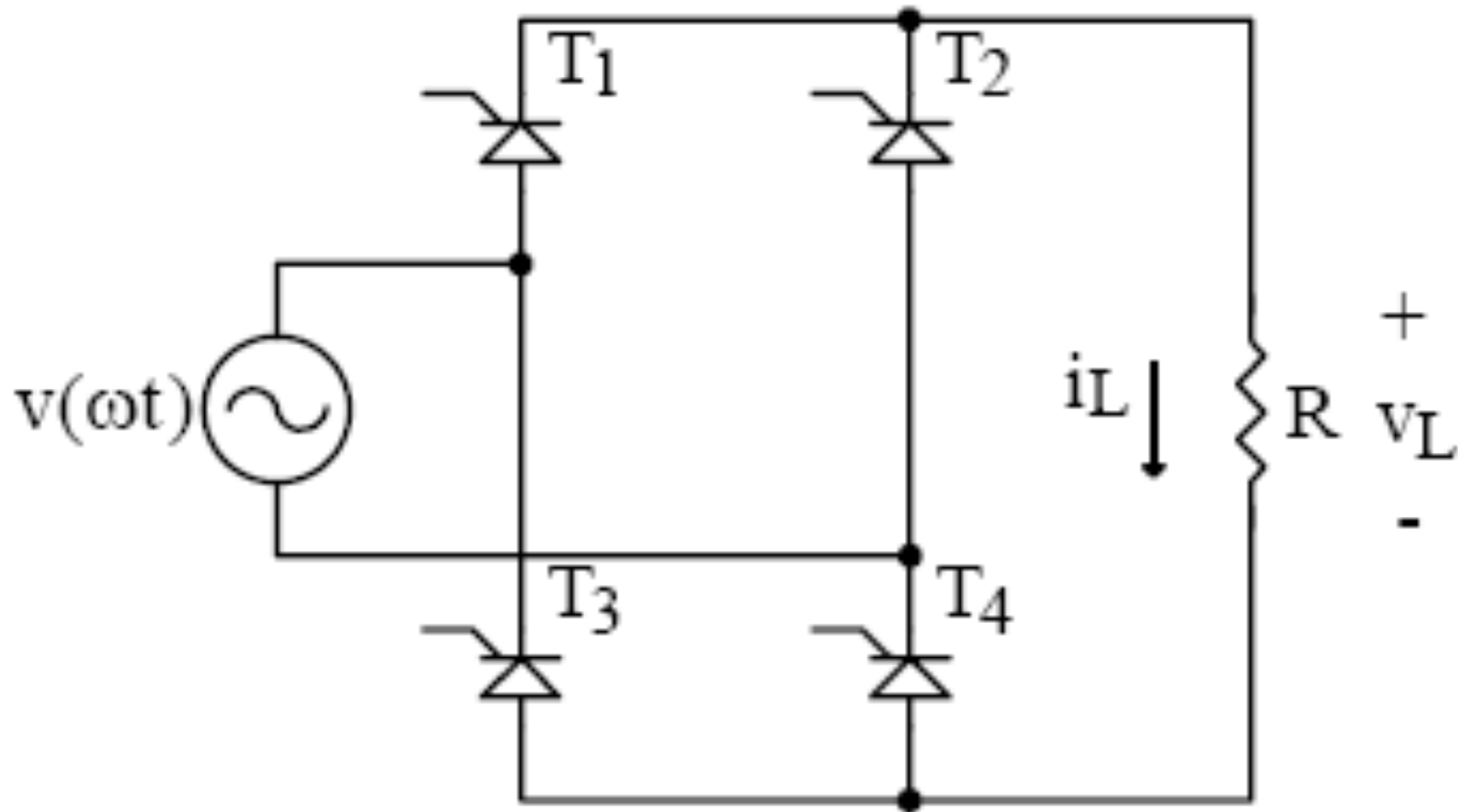
Carga RL com diodo de roda-livre:

Etapas de funcionamento



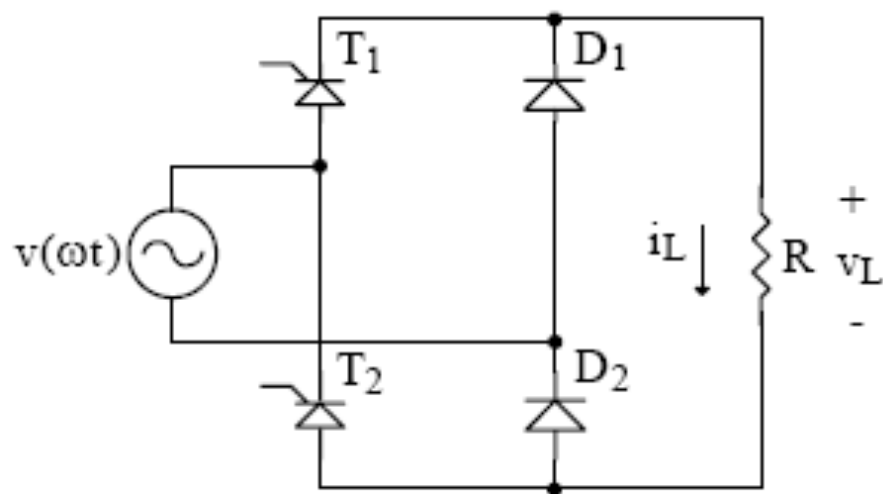
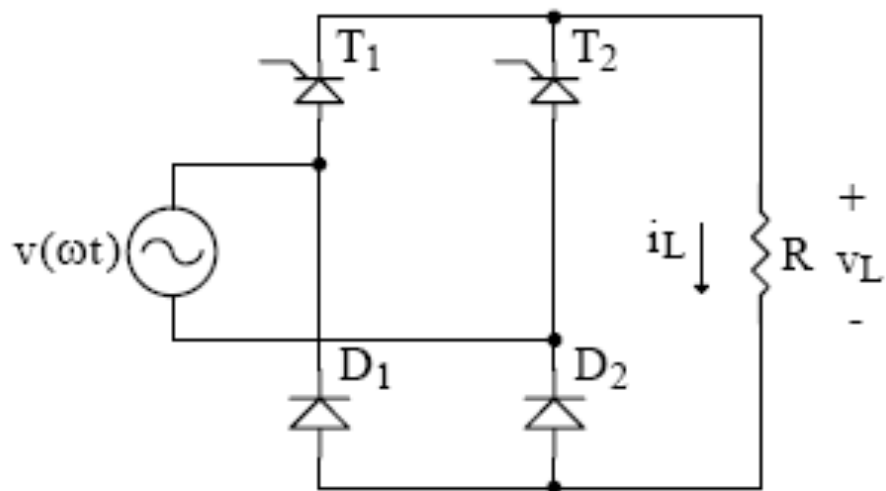
Retificador monofásico de onda completa - controlado

Ponte completa:



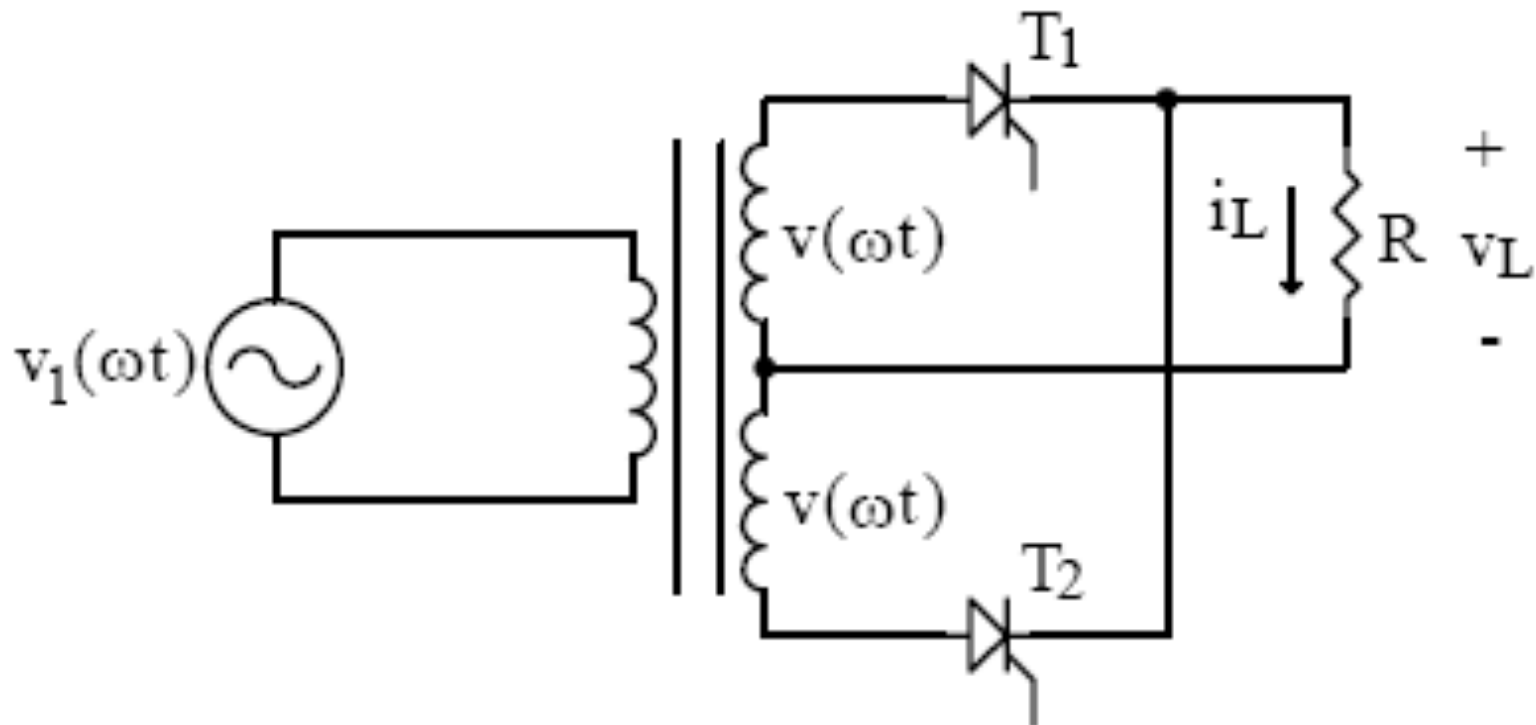
Retificador monofásico de onda completa - controlado

Ponte mista:

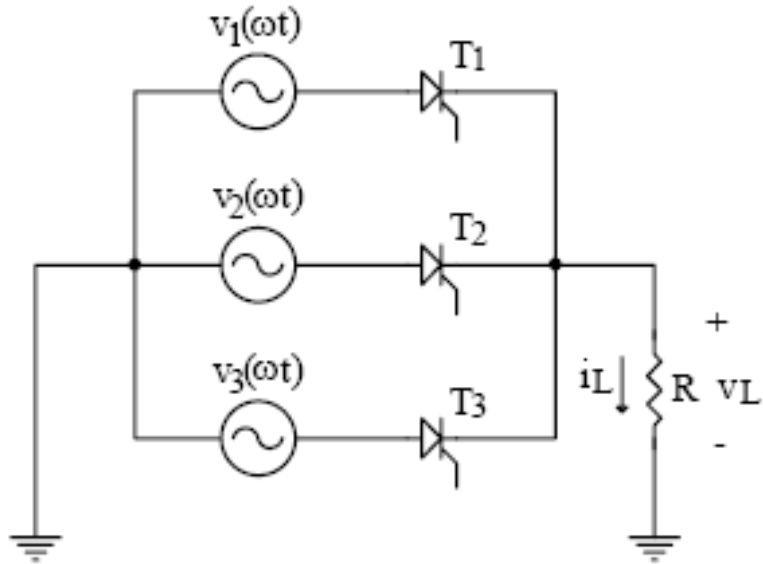


Retificador monofásico de onda completa - controlado

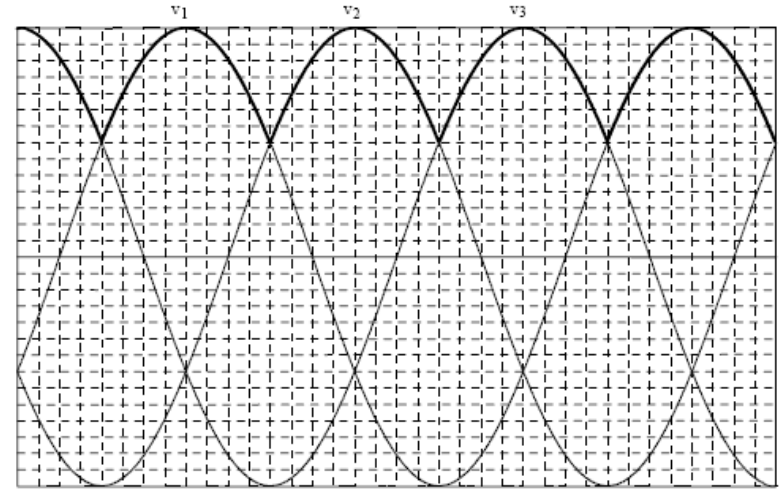
Ponto médio:



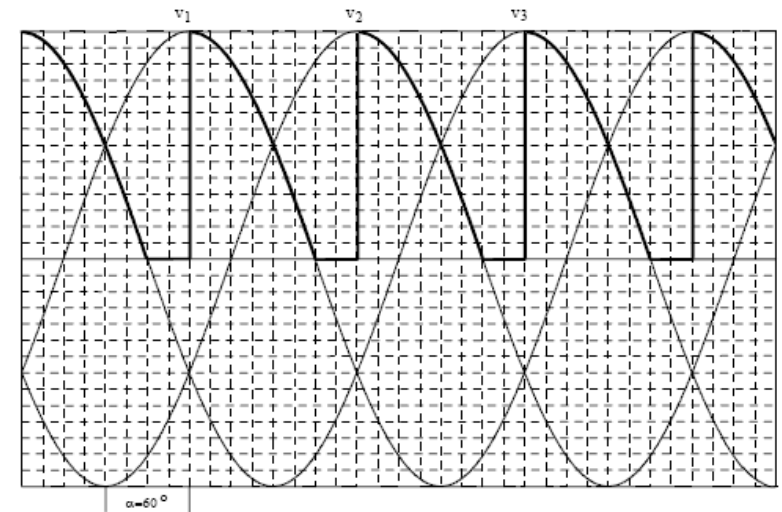
Retificador trifásico de ponto médio - controlado



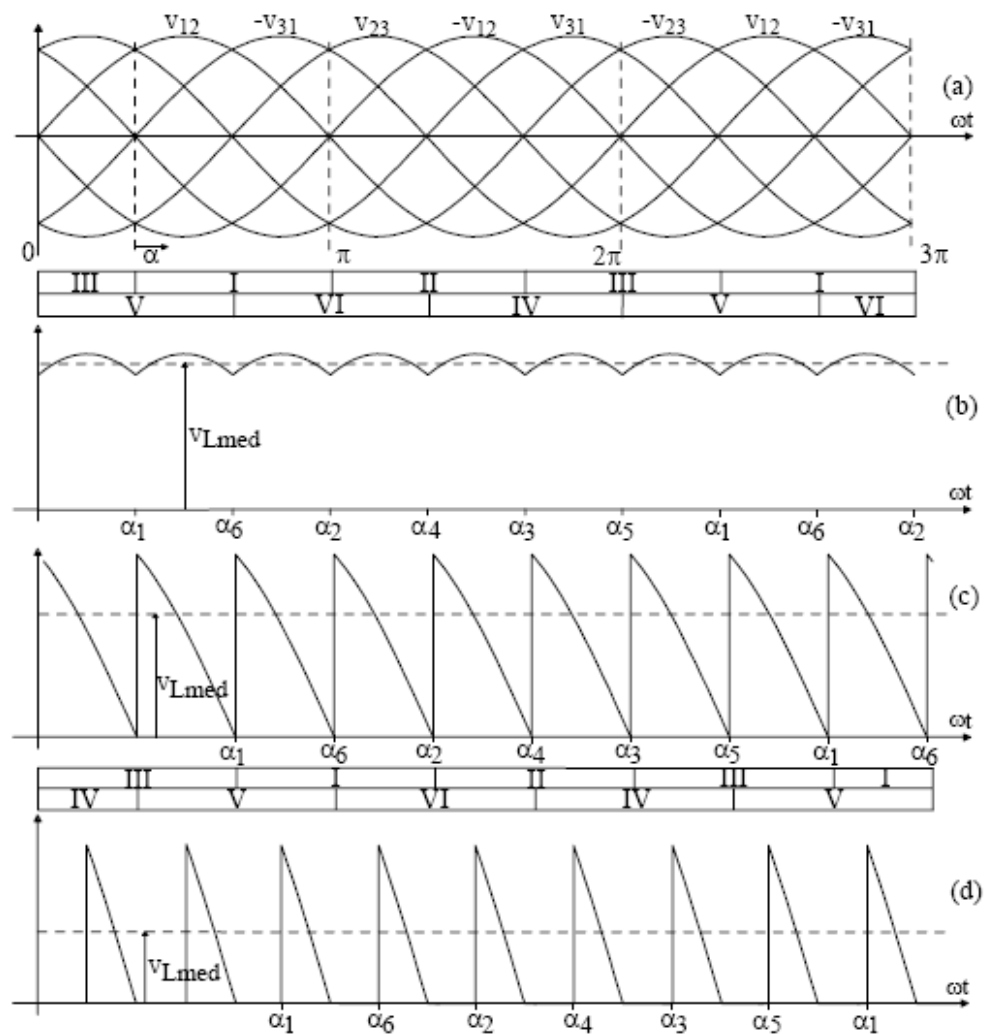
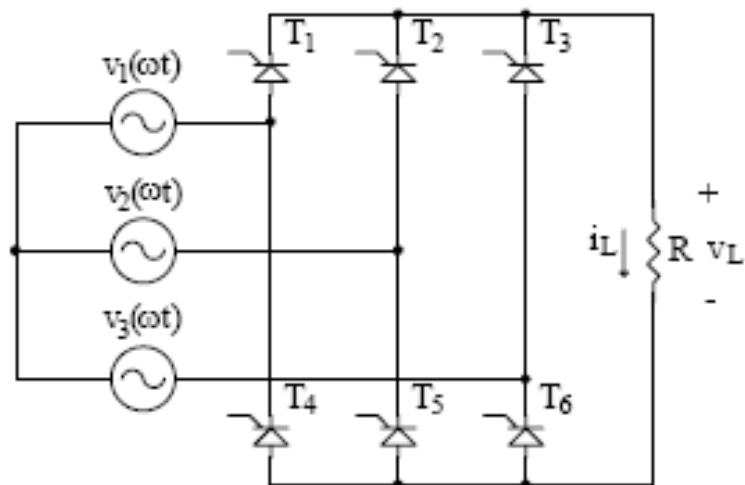
$$\alpha = 0^\circ$$



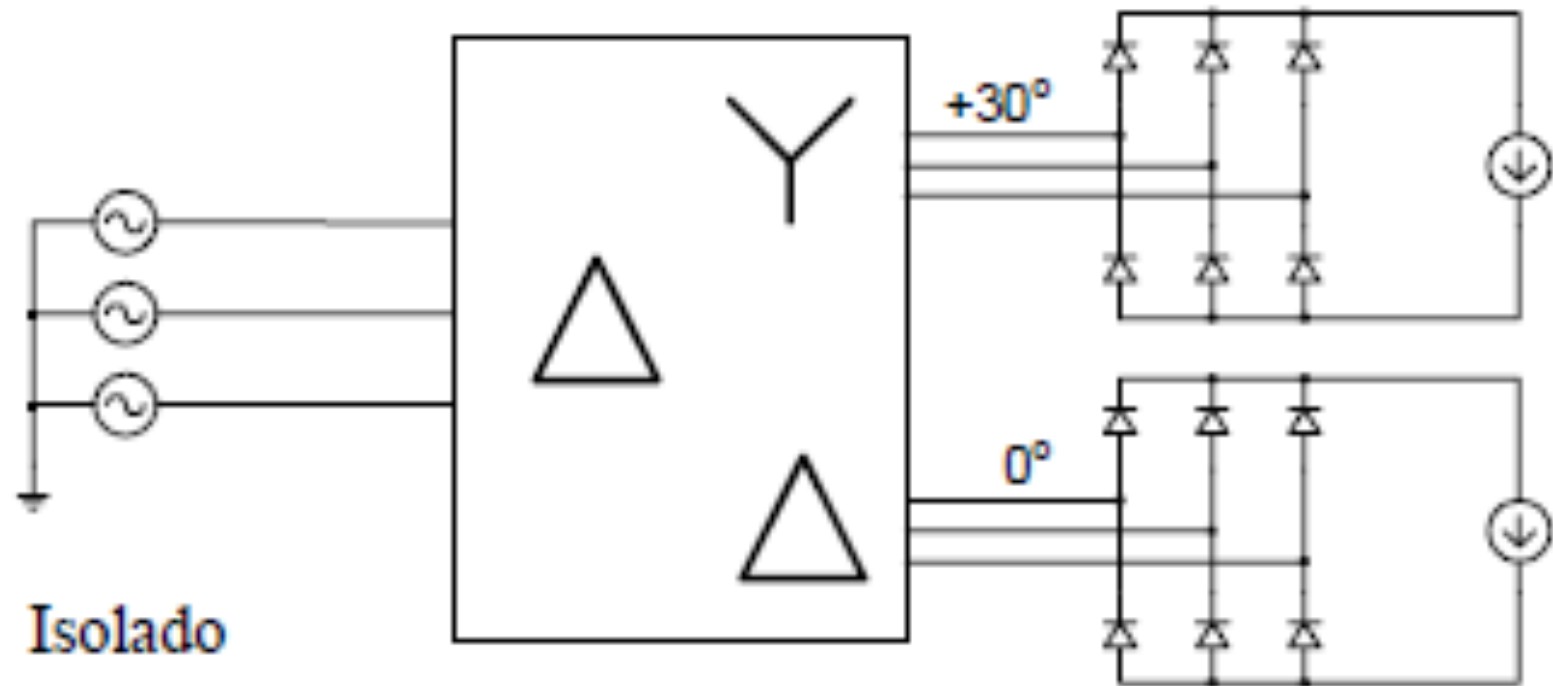
$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$



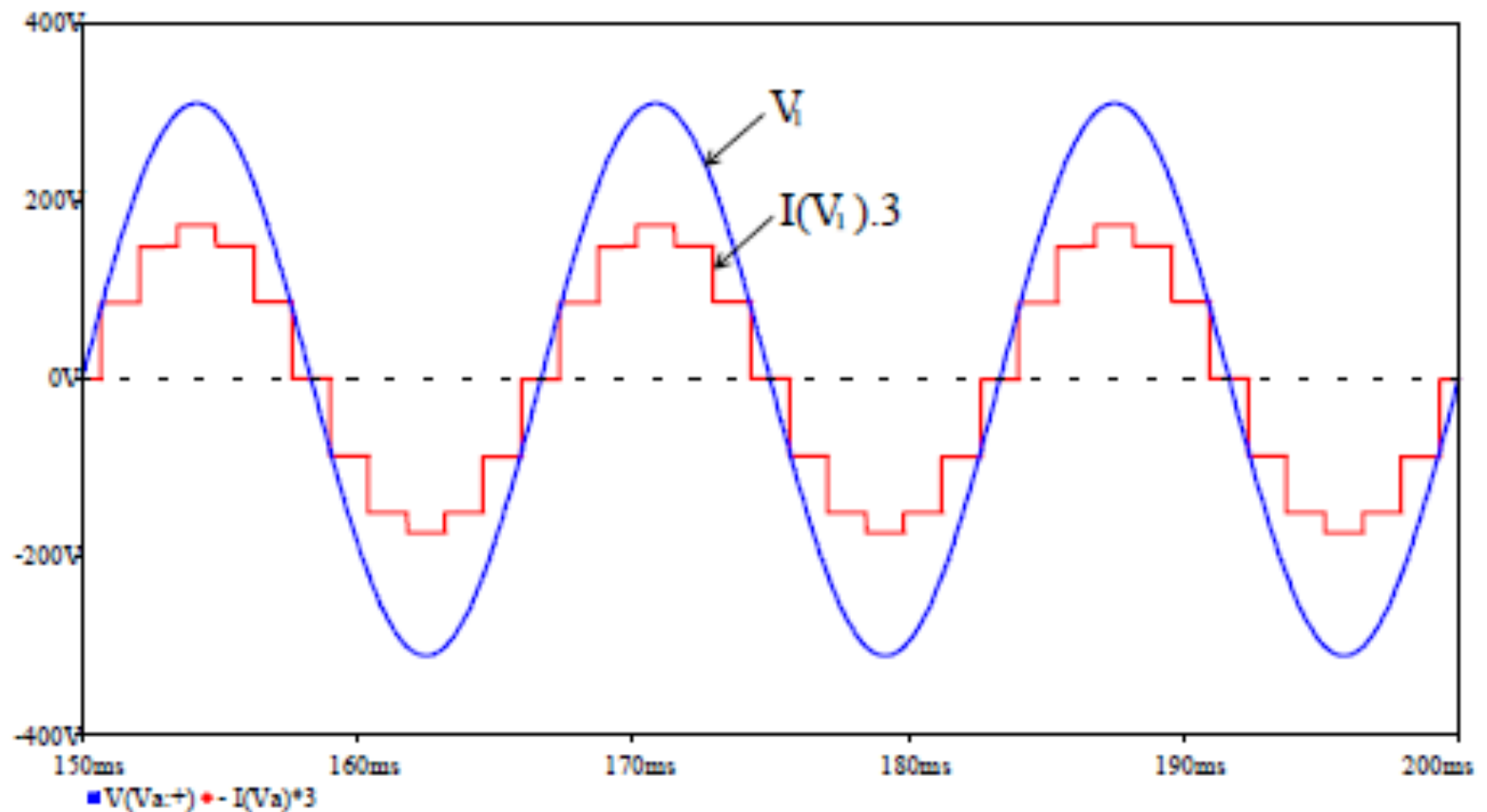
Retificador trifásico de ponto médio - controlado



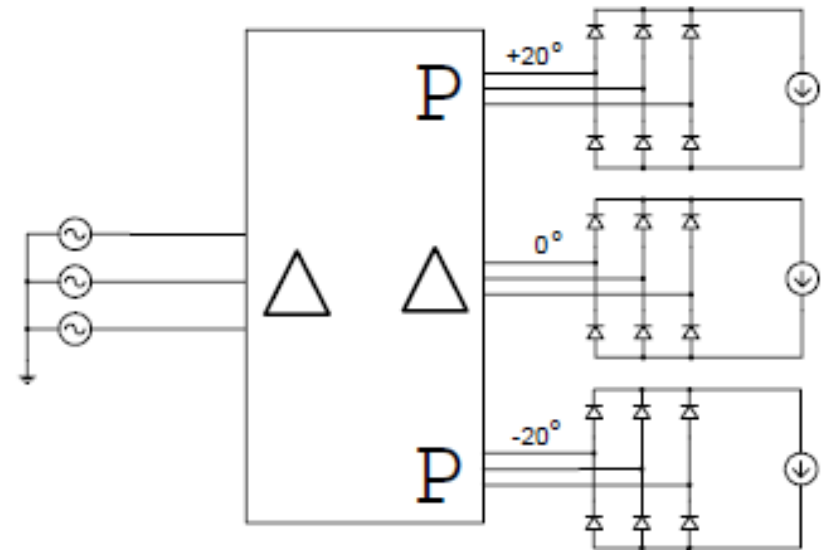
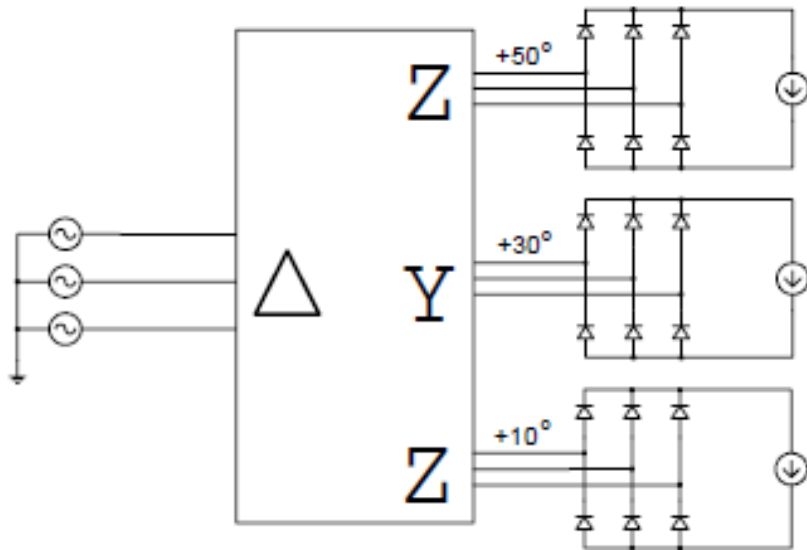
Retificador de 12 pulsos



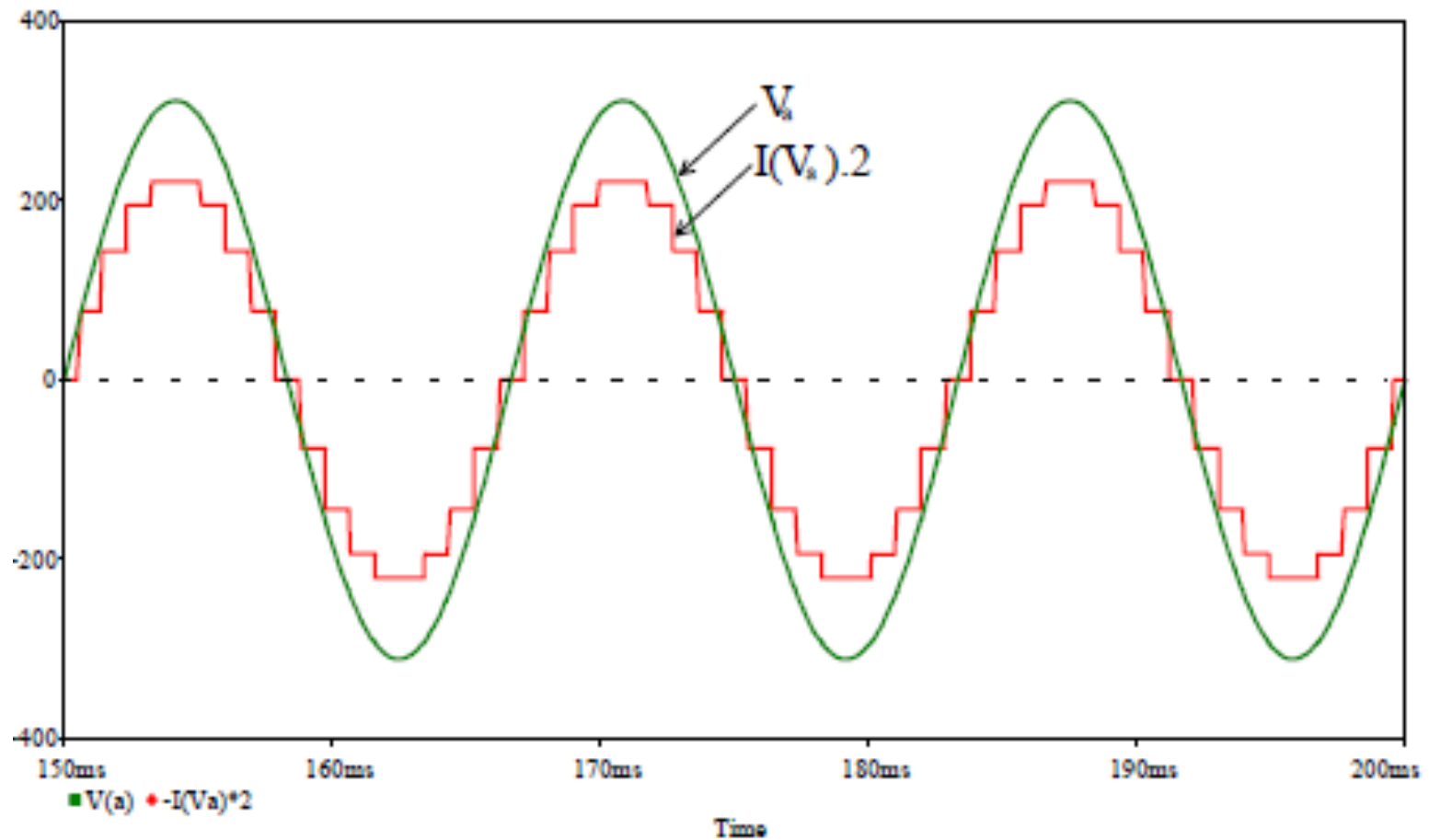
Retificador de 12 pulsos



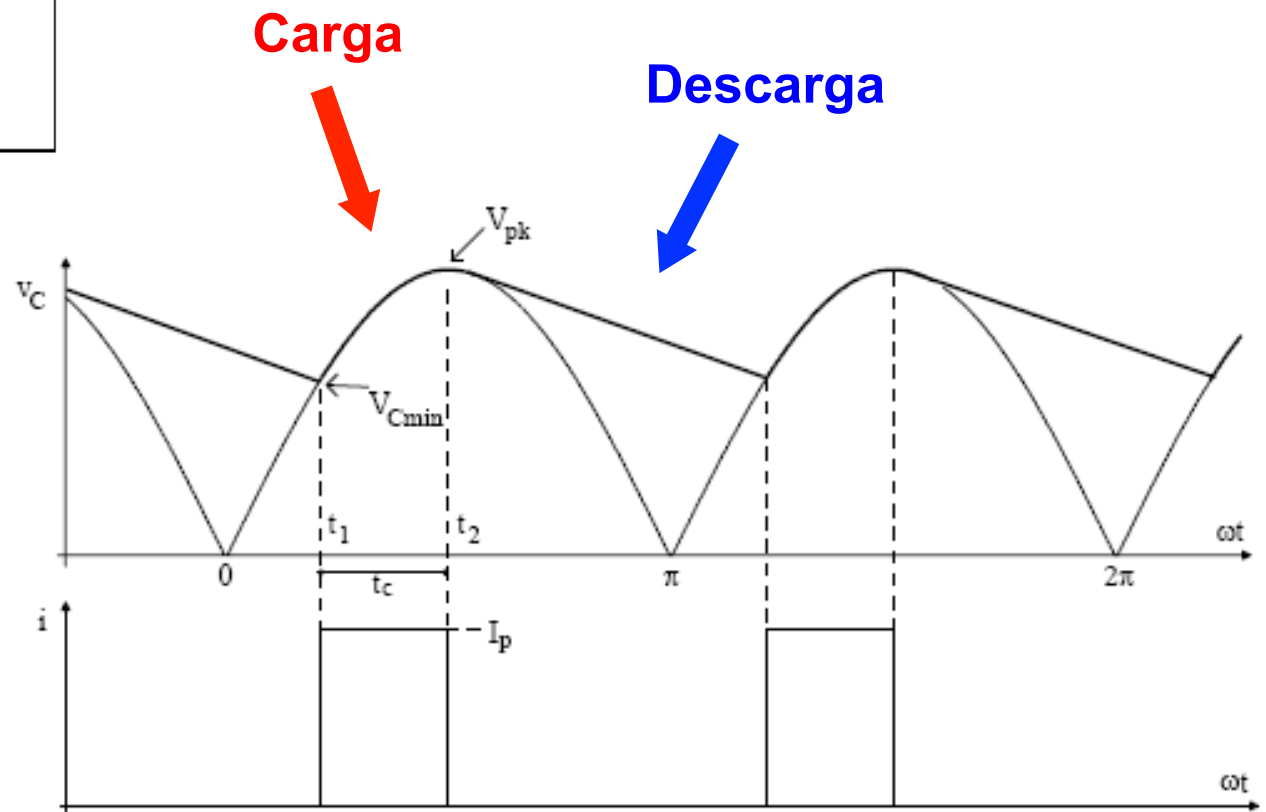
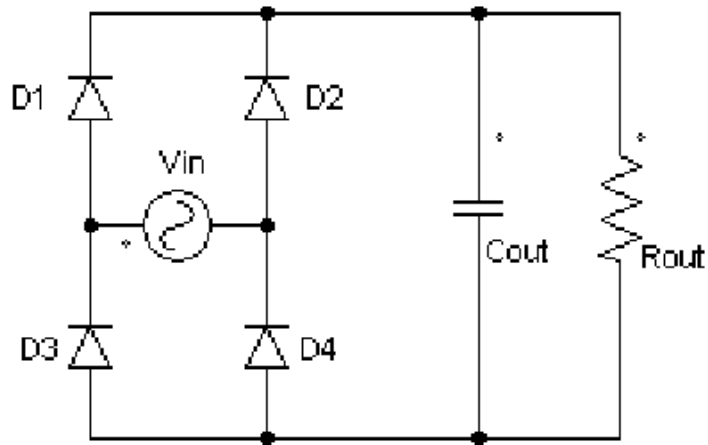
Retificador de 18 pulsos



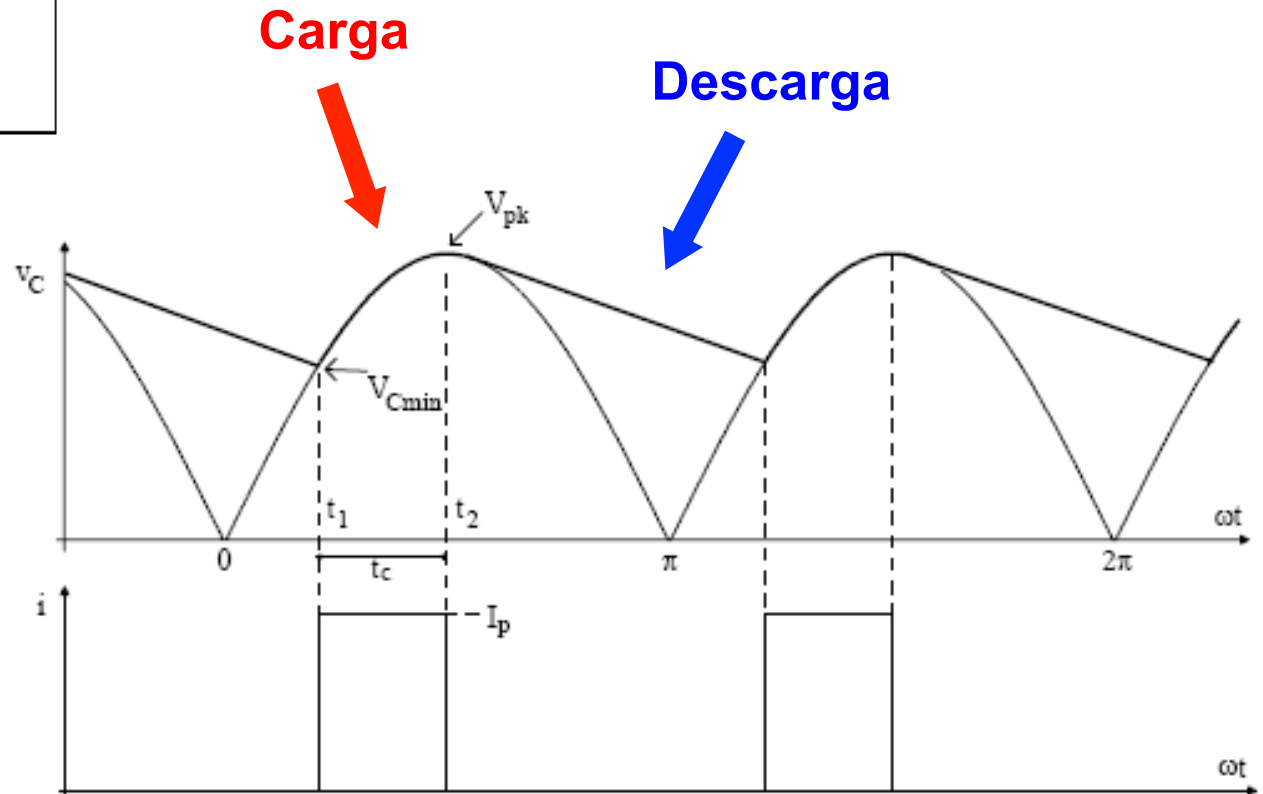
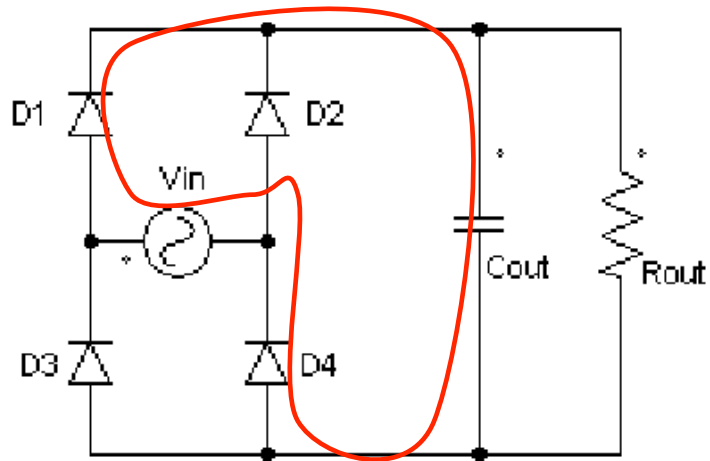
Retificador de 18 pulsos



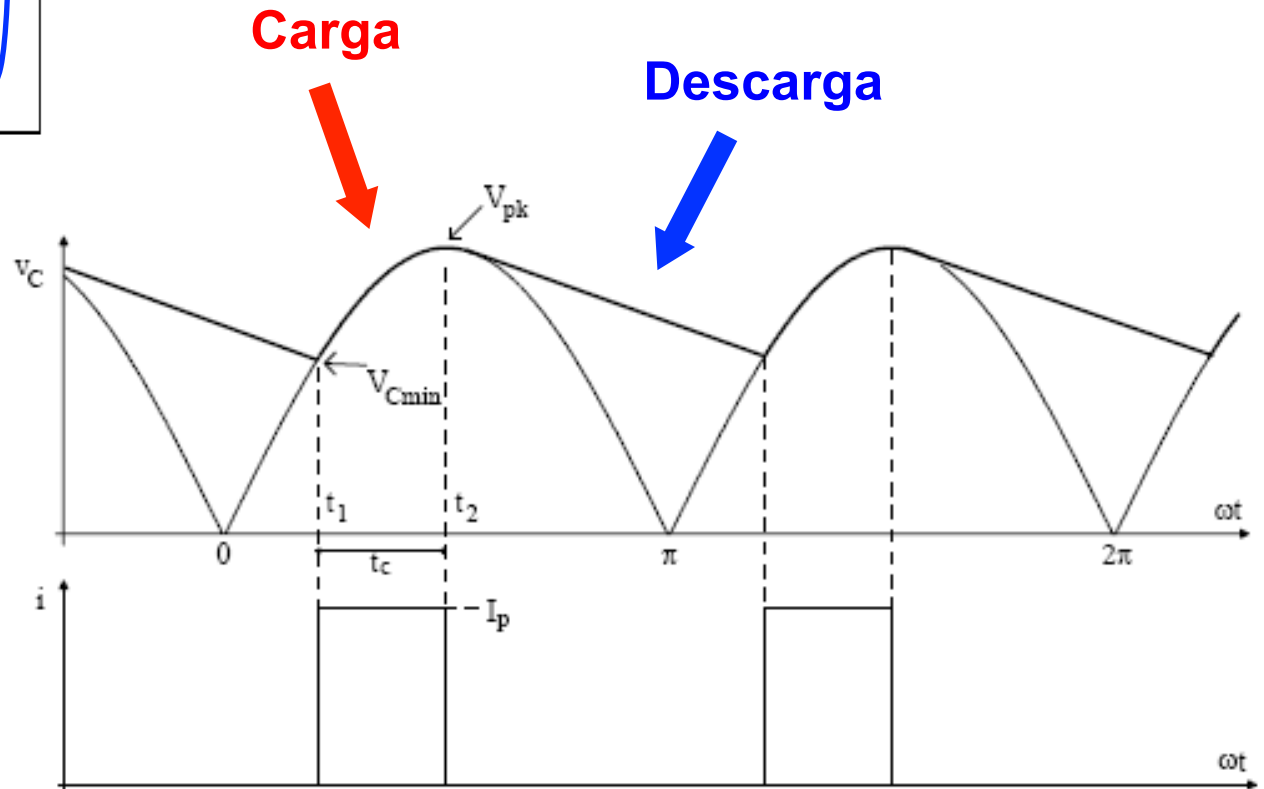
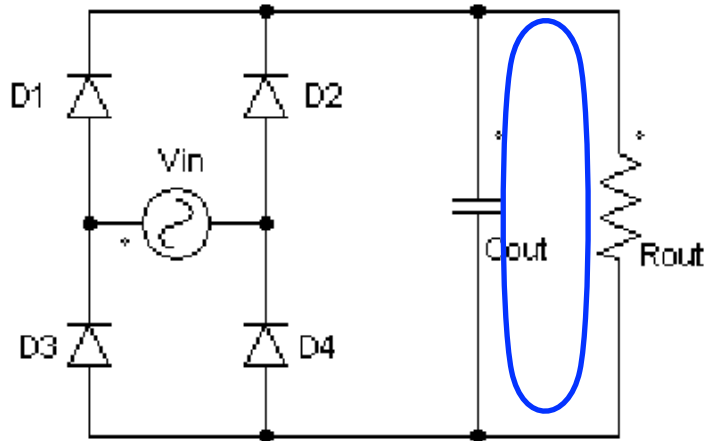
Retificador monofásico de onda completa c/ filtro



Retificador monofásico de onda completa c/ filtro

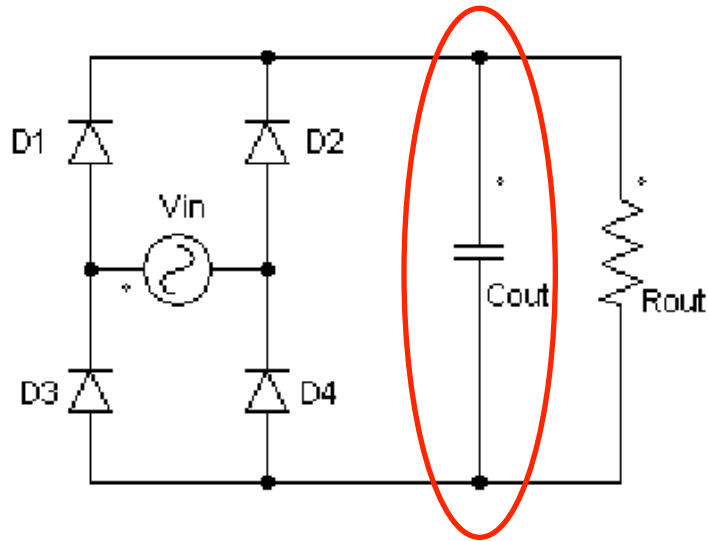


Retificador monofásico de onda completa c/ filtro



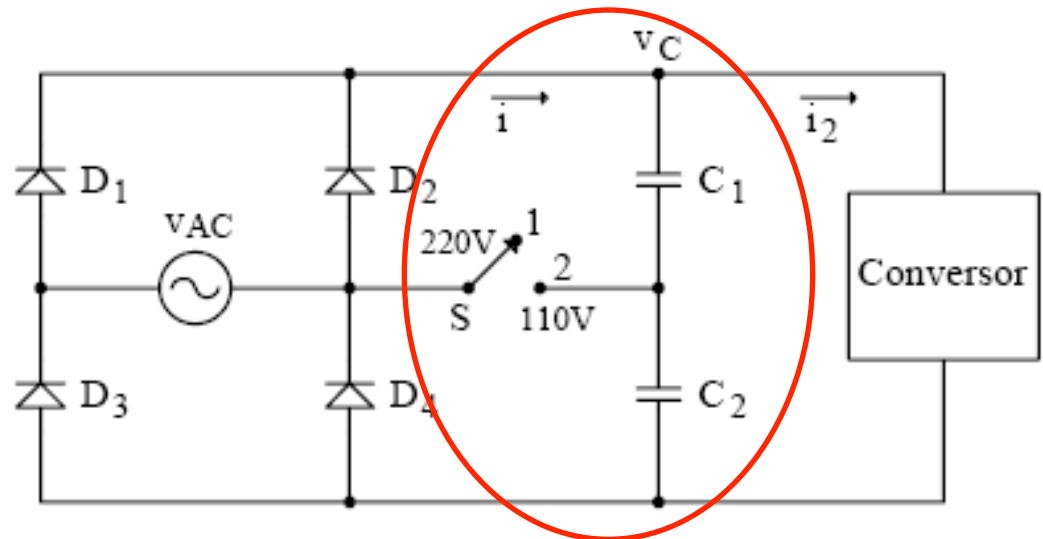
Retificador monofásico de onda completa c/ filtro

1 tensão de entrada

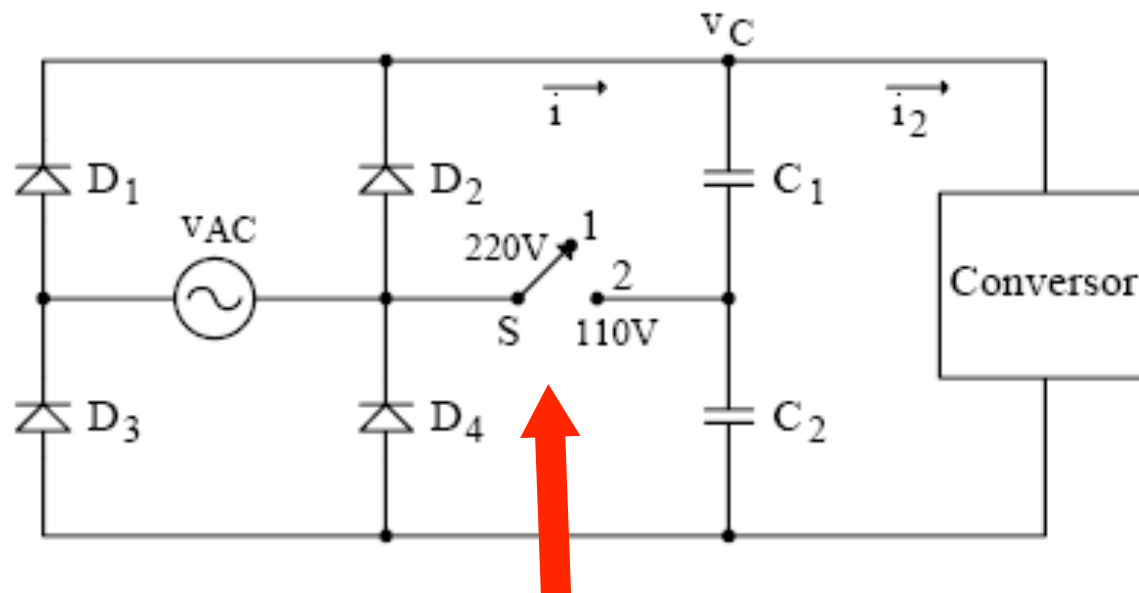


$$C_{out} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

2 tensões de entrada - bivolt

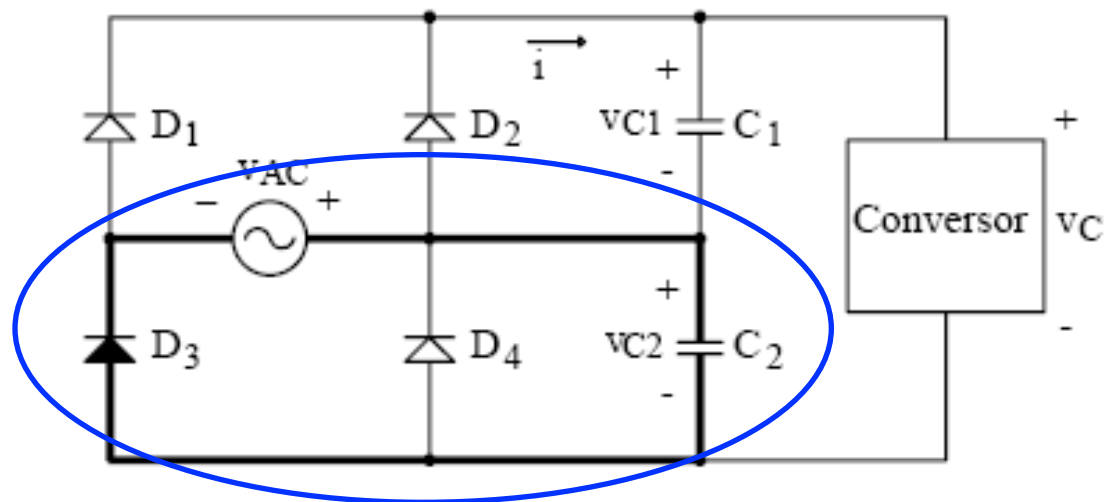
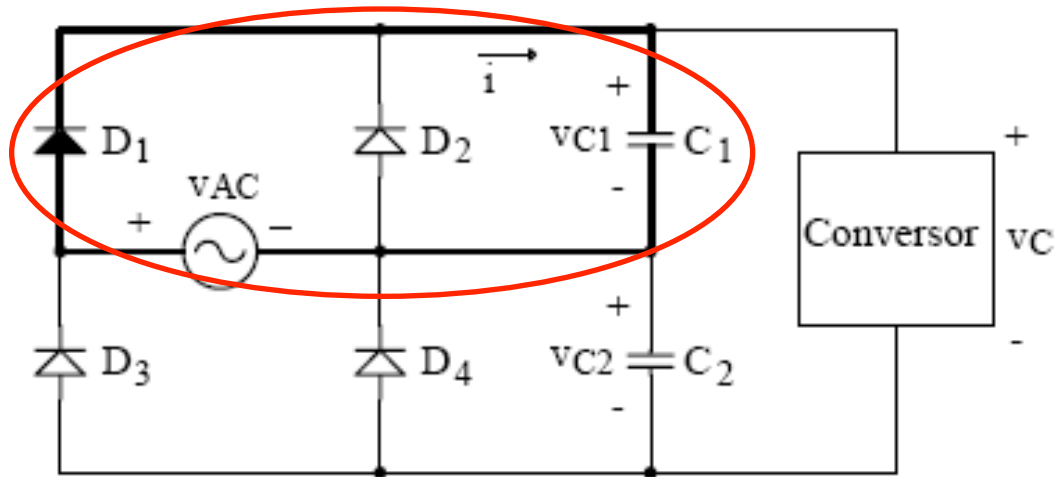


Dobrador de tensão



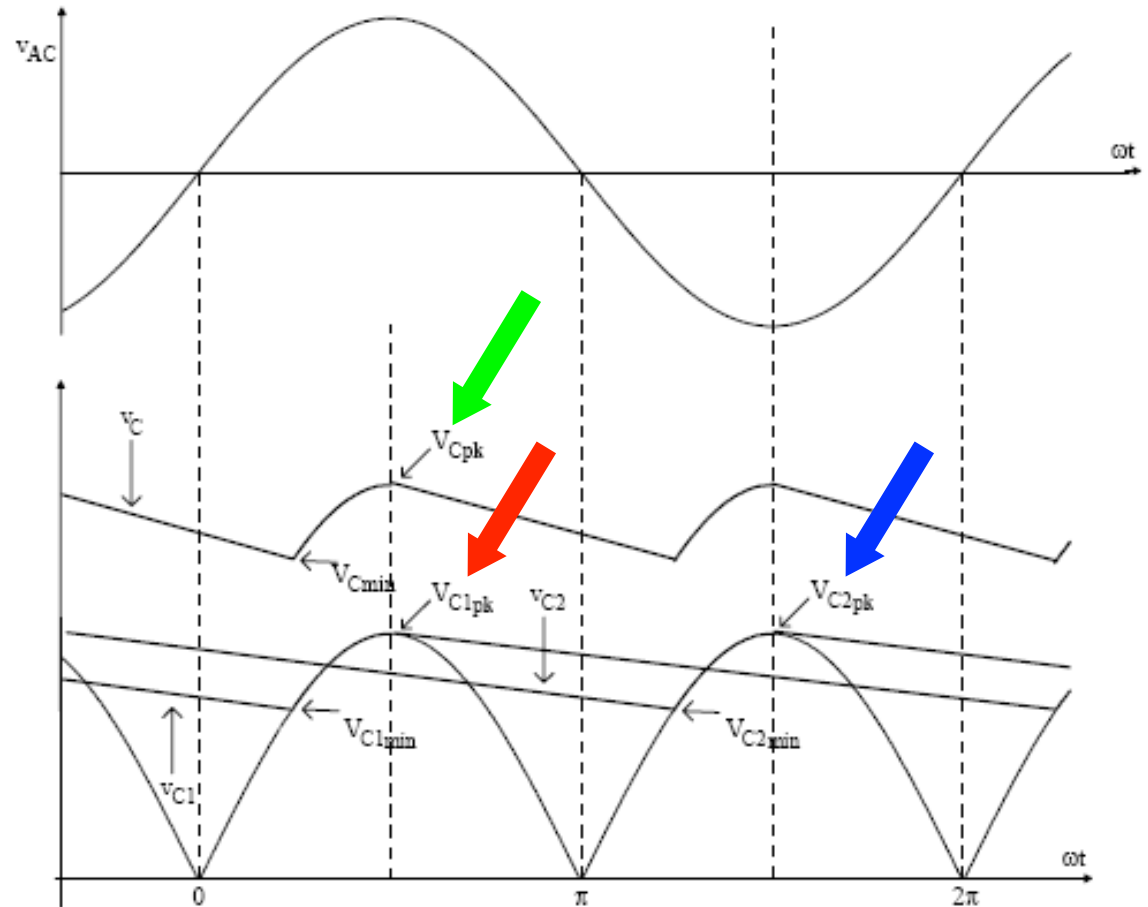
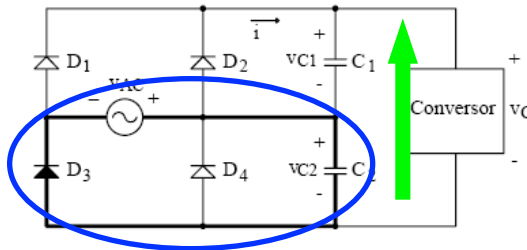
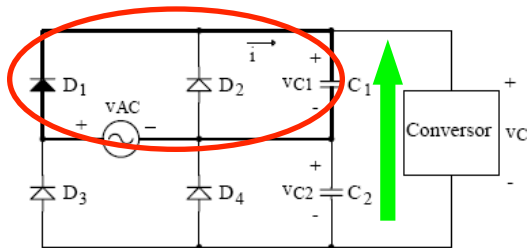
Chave fechada

Dobrador de tensão



Dobrador de tensão

Descrição do funcionamento:



A partir dos resultados de simulação pode-se concluir que:

I_p = corrente de pico é praticamente o dobro da calculada;

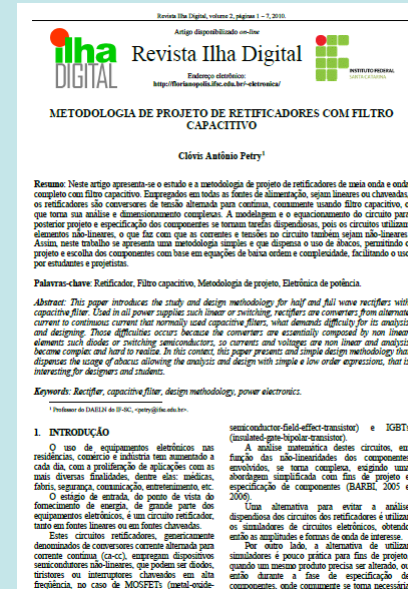
$V_{c\min}$ = correta;

V_{pk} = correta;

t_c = correto;

I_{med} = correto.

Tarefa:
Ler artigo da Revista Ilha Digital.



Projeto de conversores CA-CC:

- Metodologia de projeto de retificadores.

