

# LOM3221 – LABORATÓRIO DE ELETRÔNICA

## AULA 9

Prof. Dr. Emerson G. Melo

- ❑ Projeto de Retificador de Onda Completa em Ponte;
- ❑ Projeto de Fonte Ajustável;
- ❑ Experimento;

□ Objetivo: Projetar um circuito retificador de onda completa em ponte para atender aos seguintes requisitos:

$$V_1 = 127 \text{ V rms}/60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_m = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_r(\text{pp}) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$f_1 = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

## 1 – Determinar as características do transformador:

$$V_1 = 127 \text{ V rms}/60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_m = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_r(\text{pp}) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$f_1 = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_m = \sqrt{2}V_2 - 2V_D$$

$$V_D = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

Tensão do Secundário:

$$V_2 = \frac{V_m + 2V_D}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{40 + 1,4}{\sqrt{2}} = 29,3 \approx 30 \text{ V rms}$$

Potência:

$$P_2 = V_2 I_L = 30 \times 2 = 60 \text{ W}$$

Transformador:

127/30 V rms/60 Hz

100 VA

Para simulação:

$$n = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

$$n = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{127}{30} = 4,23$$

$$L_1 = 1 \text{ H}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{L_1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4,23^2} = 55,8 \text{ mH}$$

# Projeto de Retificador de Onda Completa em Ponte

## 2 – Calcular o capacitor de filtro e escolher o diodo retificador:

$$V_1 = 127 \text{ V rms}/60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_m = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_r(\text{pp}) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$f_1 = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_{\text{dc}} = V_m - \frac{V_r(\text{pp})}{2} = V_m - \frac{I_{\text{dc}}}{2fC}$$

$$V_{\text{dc}} = V_m - \frac{V_r(\text{pp})}{2} = 40 - \frac{5}{2} = 37,5 \text{ V}$$

$$C = \frac{I_{\text{dc}}}{2f(V_m - V_{\text{dc}})}$$

$$f = 2f_1 = 120 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I_{\text{dc}} = I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$C = \frac{2}{2 \times 120(40 - 37,5)} = 3300 \mu\text{F}$$

Capacitor de Filtro: Eletrolítico

$$C = 3300 \mu\text{F} \quad V \geq 60 \text{ V}$$

$$\theta_c = \sqrt{\frac{2V_r(\text{pp})}{V_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5}{40}} = 0,5 \text{ rad} = 28,65^\circ$$

$$T_1 = \frac{\theta_c}{\omega} = \frac{\theta_c}{2\pi f} = \frac{0,5}{2\pi \times 120} = 663 \mu\text{s}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{120} = 8,3 \text{ ms}$$

$$I_p = \frac{T}{T_1} I_{\text{dc}} = \frac{0,0083}{0,000663} 2 = 25,1 \text{ A}$$

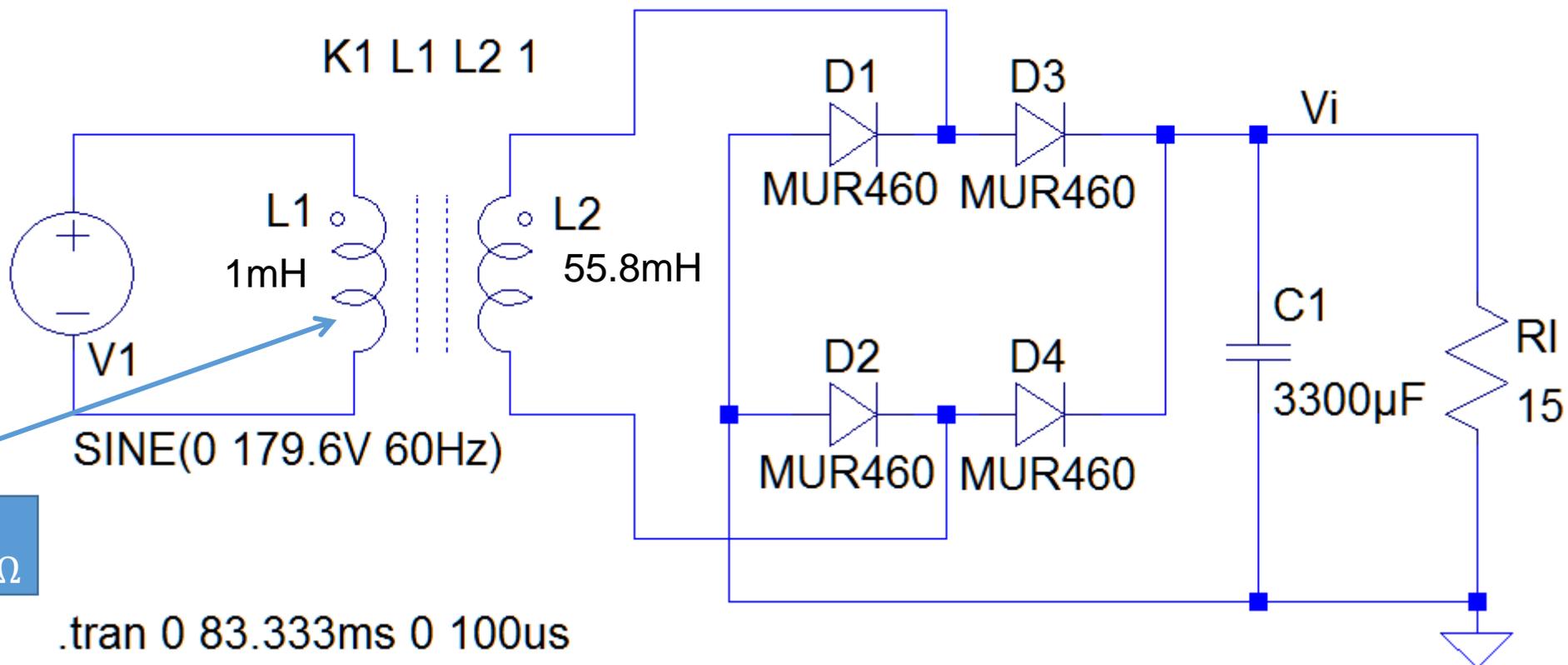
Diodo Retificador: MUR460

$$V_R = 600 \text{ V} \quad I_{F(AV)} = 4 \text{ A} \quad I_{FSM} = 110 \text{ A}$$

# Projeto de Retificador de Onda Completa em Ponte

3 – Construir o circuito no LTspice e verificar a tensão de saída.

$V_1 = 127 \text{ V rms}/60 \text{ Hz}$   
 $V_m = 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_r(\text{pp}) = 5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$   
 $f_1 = 60 \text{ Hz}$



Ajustar a resistência do primário para 1 mΩ

# Projeto de Retificador de Onda Completa em Ponte

3 – Construir o circuito no LTspice e verificar a tensão de saída.

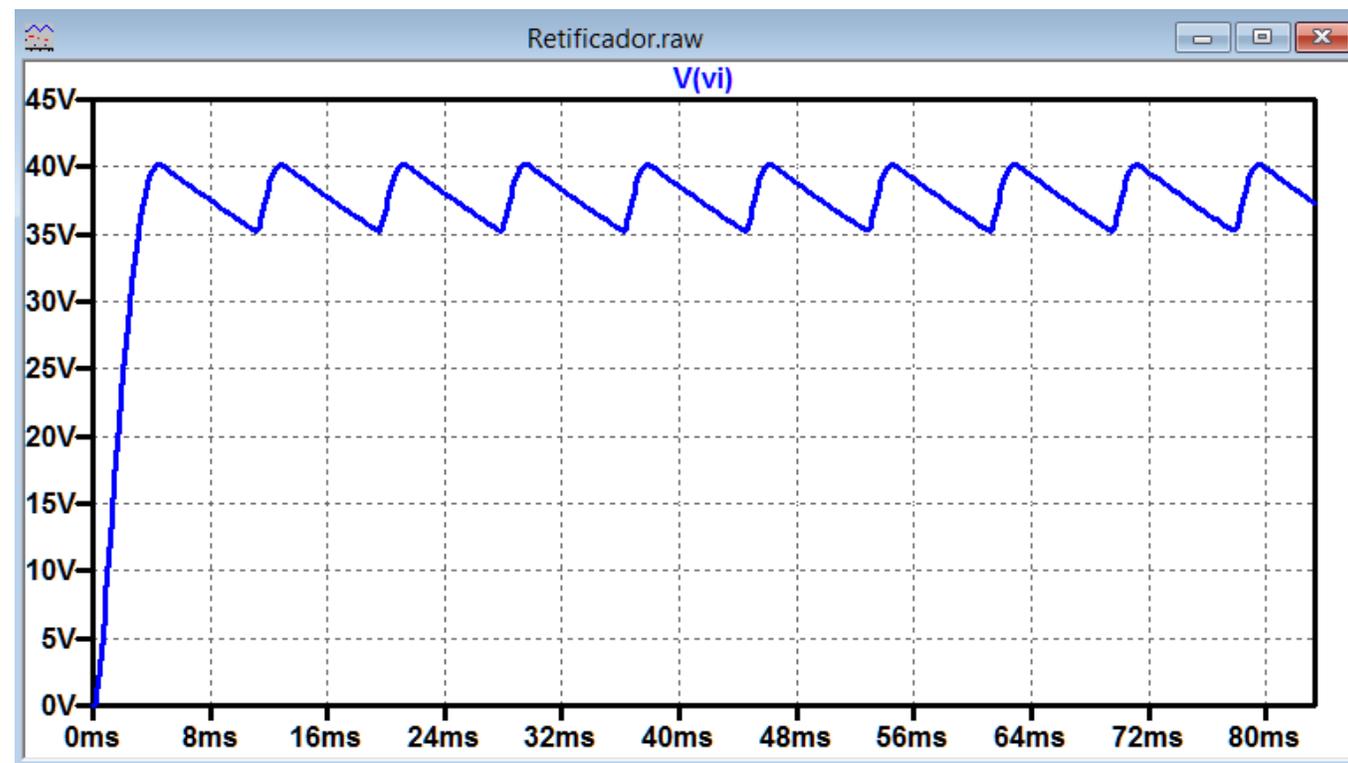
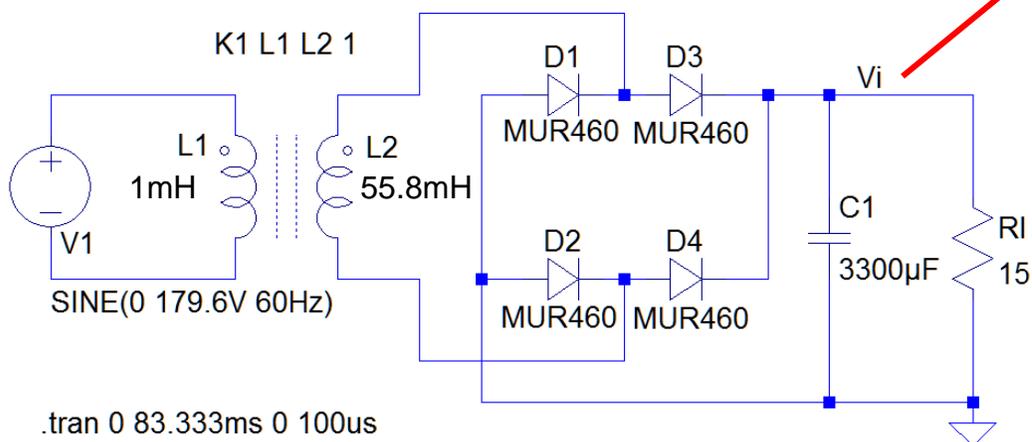
$$V_1 = 127 \text{ V rms}/60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_m = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_r(\text{pp}) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$f_1 = 60 \text{ Hz}$$



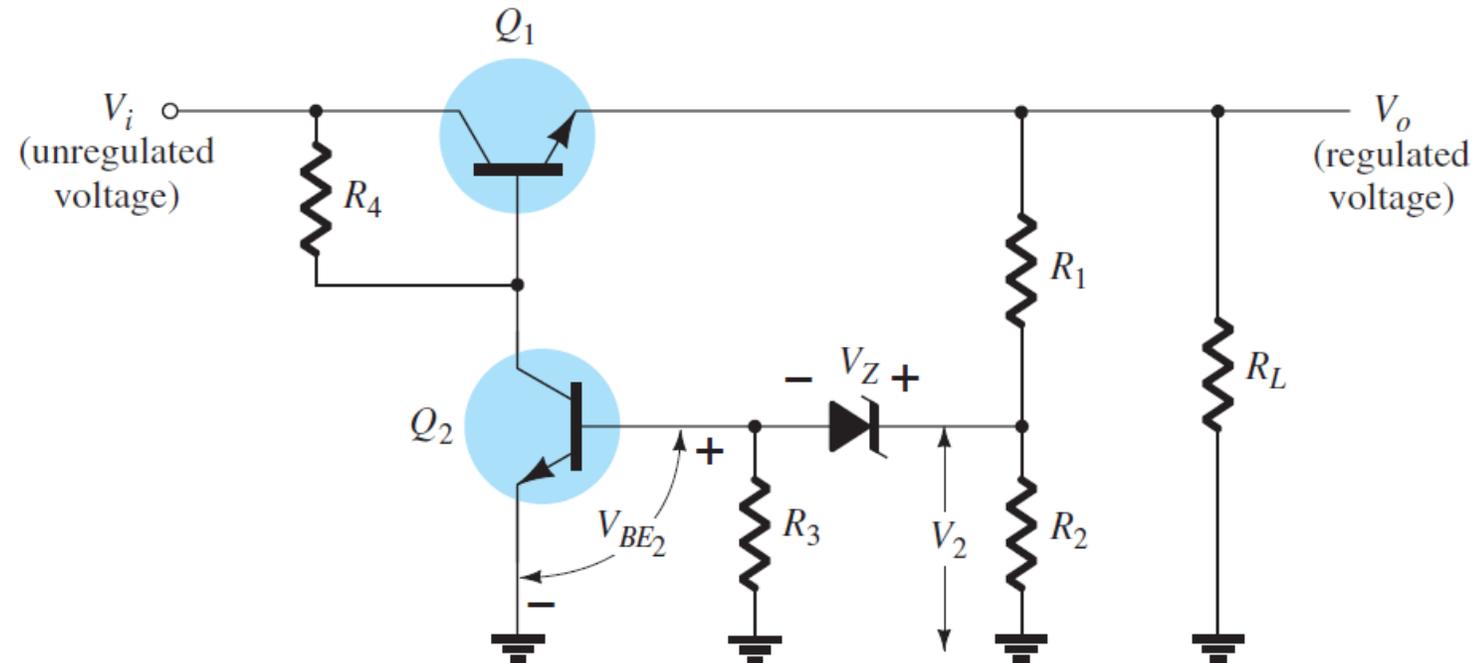
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

Objetivo: Projetar uma fonte ajustável para atender aos seguintes requisitos:

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$



## 1 – Selecionar o transistor $Q_1$ :

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_i - V_o$$

$$V_{CEmax} = 40 - 20 = 20 \text{ V}$$

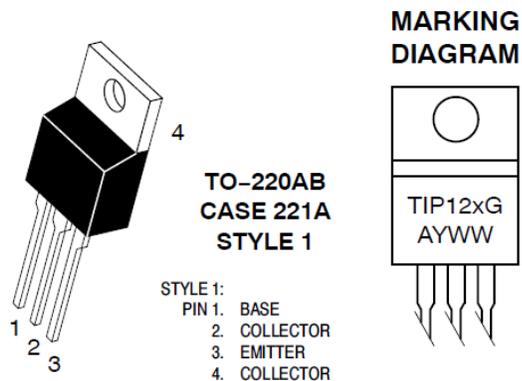
$$P_{max} = V_{CEmax} I_L = 20 \times 2 = 40 \text{ W}$$

TIP120 **DARLINGTON**  $\beta \geq 1000$

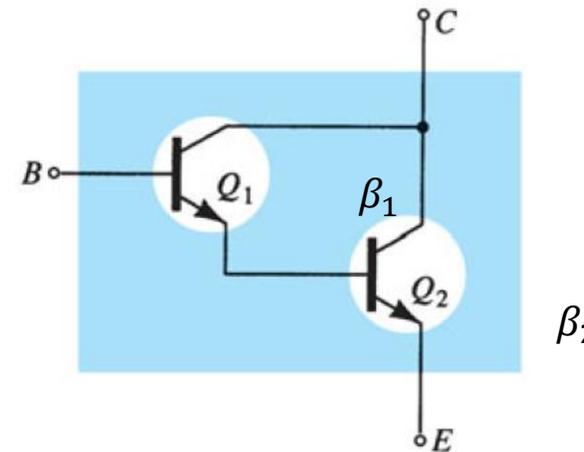
**5 AMPERE**

**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS**

**60-80-100 VOLTS, 65 WATTS**



### Configuração Darlington



$$I_{C2} = \beta_2 I_{B2}$$

$$I_{B2} = \beta_1 I_{B1}$$

$$I_{C2} = \beta_1 \beta_2 I_{B1}$$

$$\beta = \beta_1 \beta_2$$

$$V_{BE} = 2 \times 0,7 \text{ V} = 1,4 \text{ V}$$

A configuração Darlington permite alcançar ganhos de tensão extremamente elevados

Em fontes de alimentação isso é importante para diminuir a dissipação de potência do circuito de controle.

# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 1 – Selecionar o transistor $Q_1$ :

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_i - V_o$$

$$V_{CEmax} = 40 - 20 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{max} = V_{CEmax} I_L = 20 \times 2 = 40 \text{ W}$$

TIP120

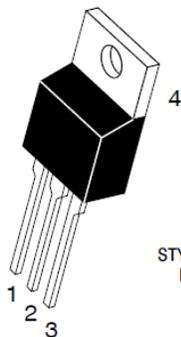
**DARLINGTON**

$\beta \geq 1000$

**5 AMPERE**

**COMPLEMENTARY SILICON  
POWER TRANSISTORS**

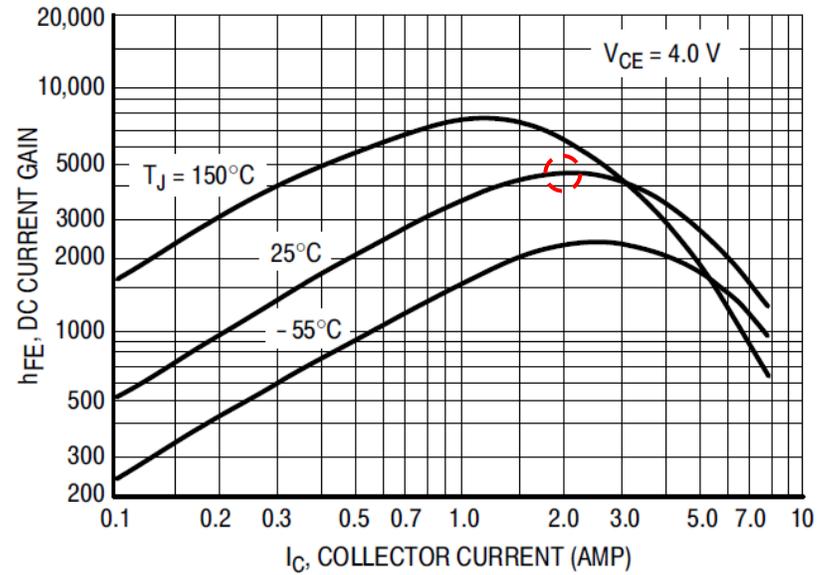
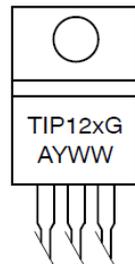
**60-80-100 VOLTS, 65 WATTS**



TO-220AB  
CASE 221A  
STYLE 1

STYLE 1:  
PIN 1. BASE  
2. COLLECTOR  
3. EMITTER  
4. COLLECTOR

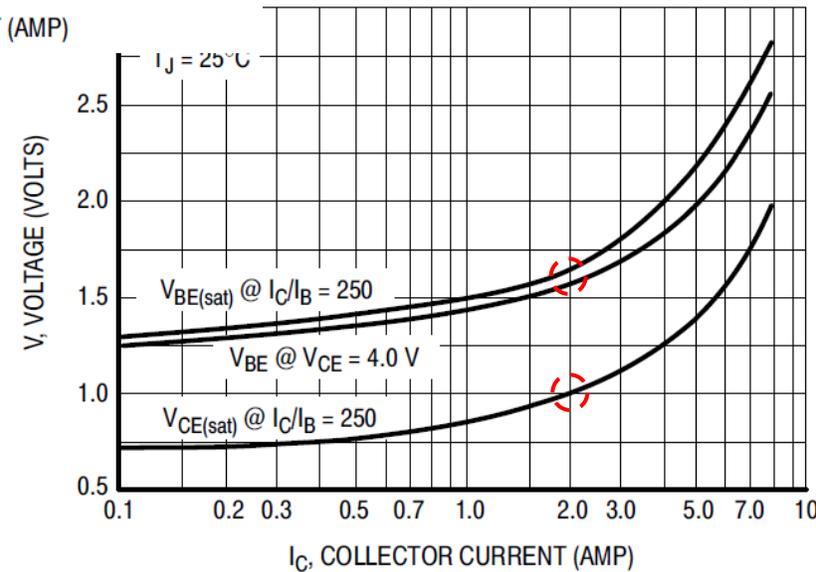
MARKING  
DIAGRAM



$\beta_{2A} \approx 5000$

$V_{BE} \approx 1,5 \text{ V}$

$V_{CEsat} \approx 1,0 \text{ V}$



# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 1 – Selecionar o transistor $Q_1$ :

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

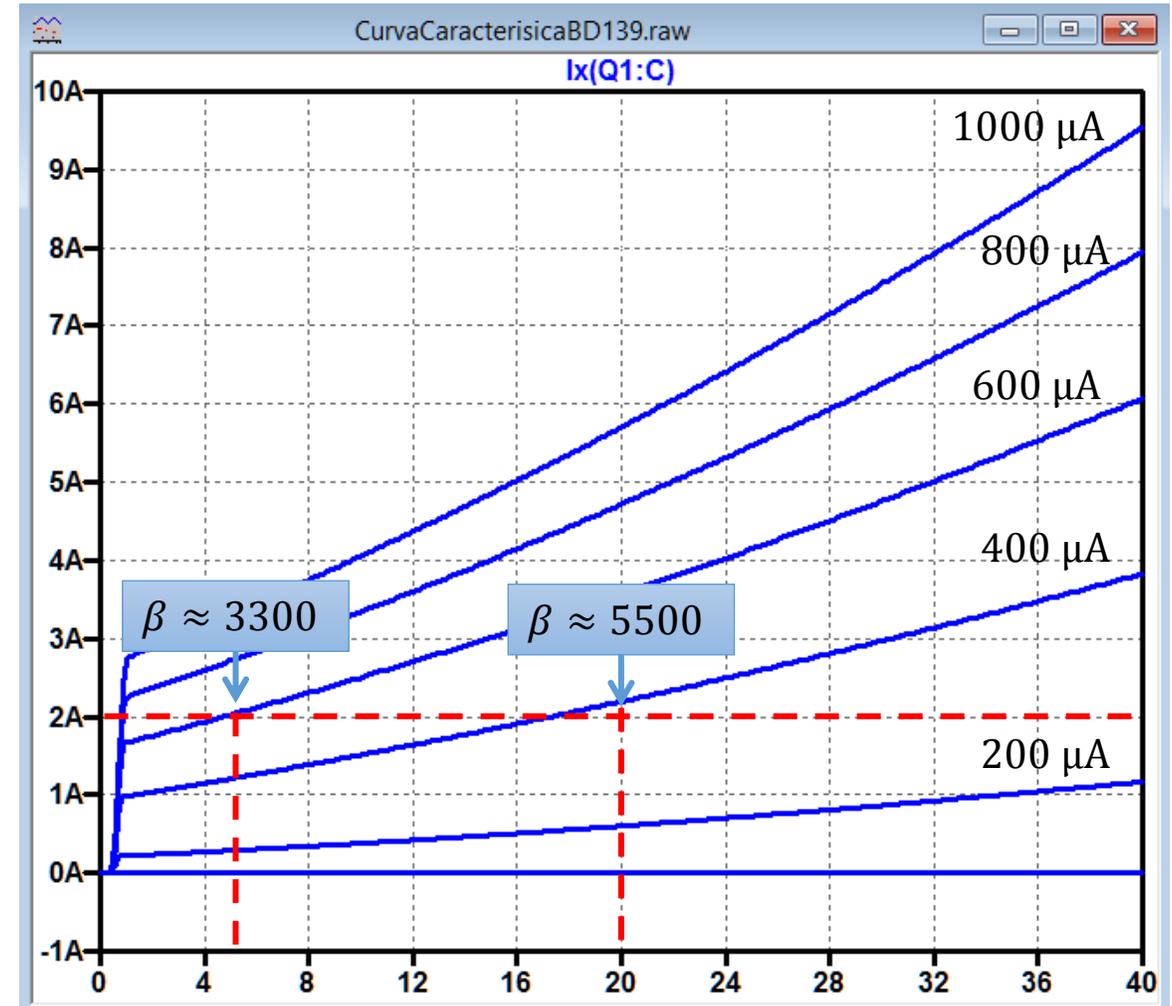
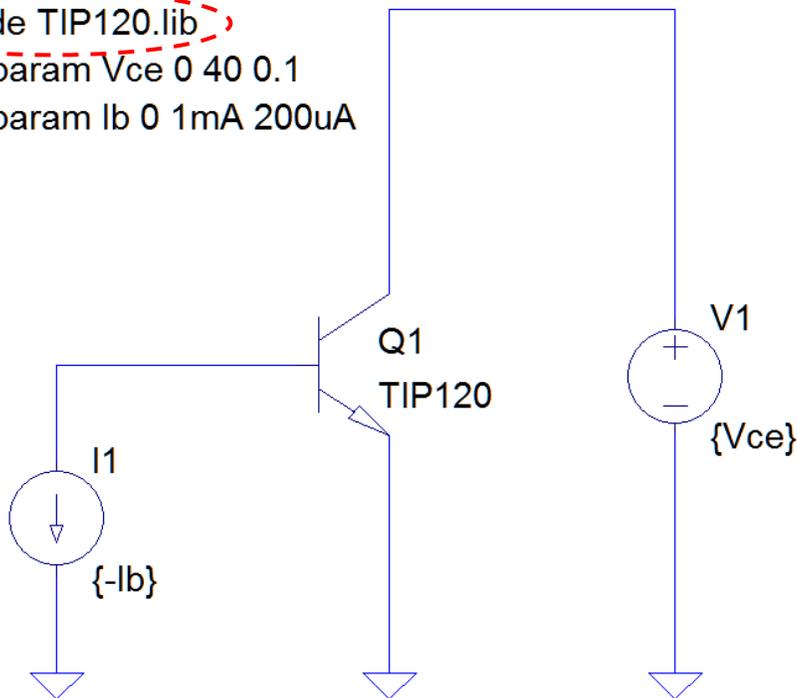
$$V_{CEmax} = 40 - 20 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CEmin} = 35 - 30 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

```
.include TIP120.lib  
.step param Vce 0 40 0.1  
.step param Ib 0 1mA 200uA  
.op
```



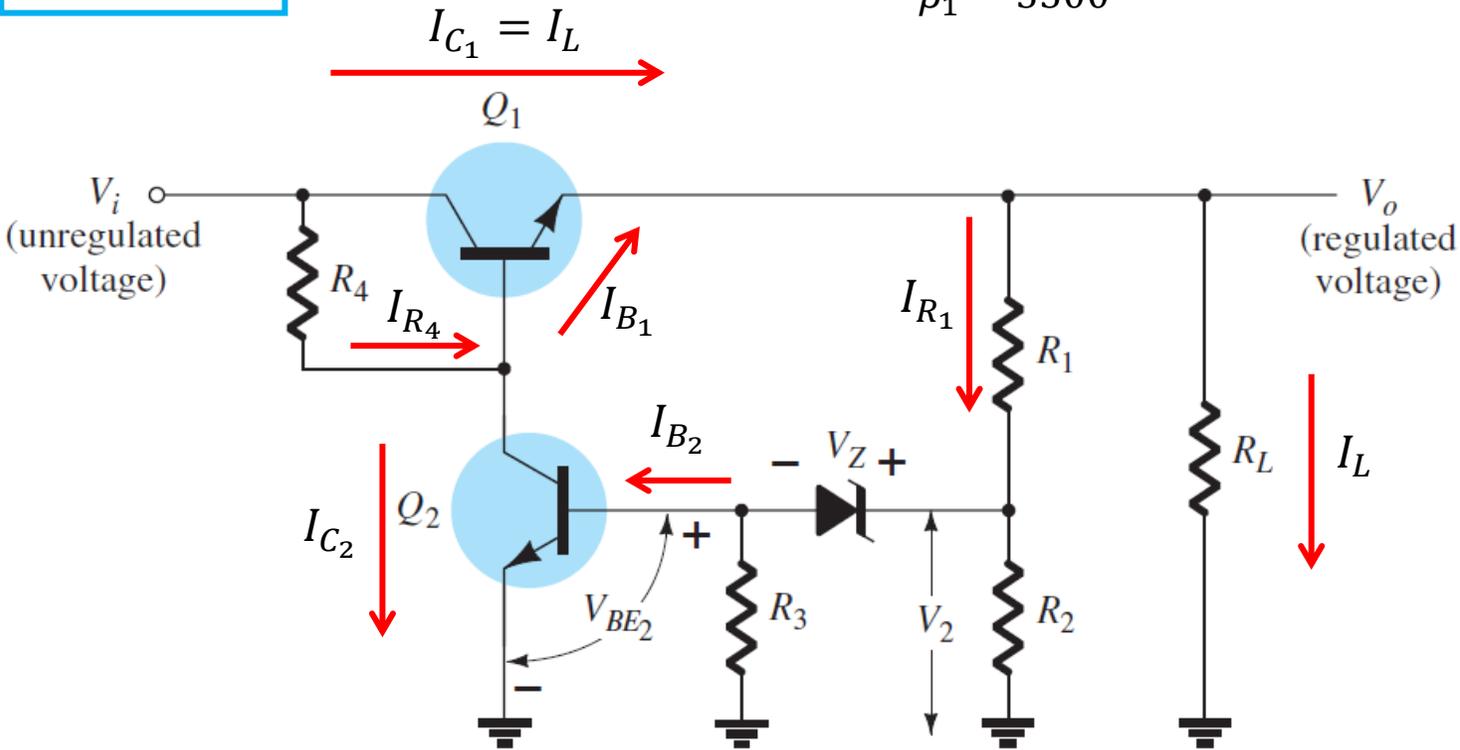
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 2 – Selecionar o transistor $Q_2$ :

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

$\beta_1 = 3300$

$$I_{B_1} = \frac{I_L}{\beta_1} = \frac{2}{3300} = 606 \mu\text{A}$$



Adotando  $I_{C_2} = 5I_{B_1}$

$$I_{C_2} = 5I_{B_1} = 5 \times 606 \mu\text{A} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CEQ_2\text{max}} = 40 - V_{BEQ_1} = 40 - 1,5 = 38,5 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{Q_2\text{max}} = V_{CEQ_2\text{max}} I_{C_2} = 38,5 \times 0,003 = 117 \text{ mW}$$

BC546B



$V_{CEO} = 65 \text{ V}$

$I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$

$P_C = 500 \text{ mW}$

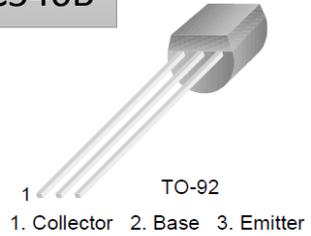
$\beta \geq 110$

# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 2 – Selecionar o transistor $Q_2$ :

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

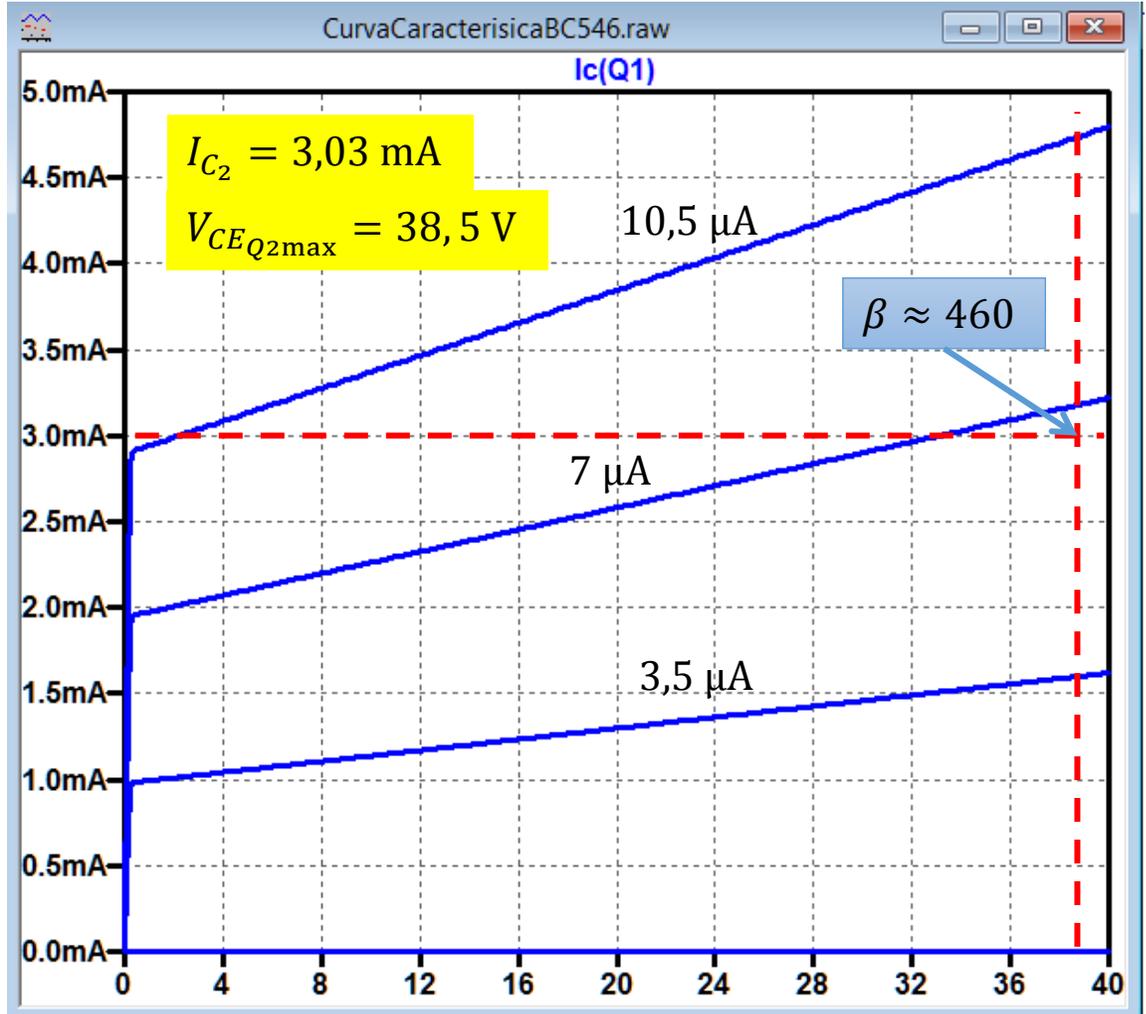
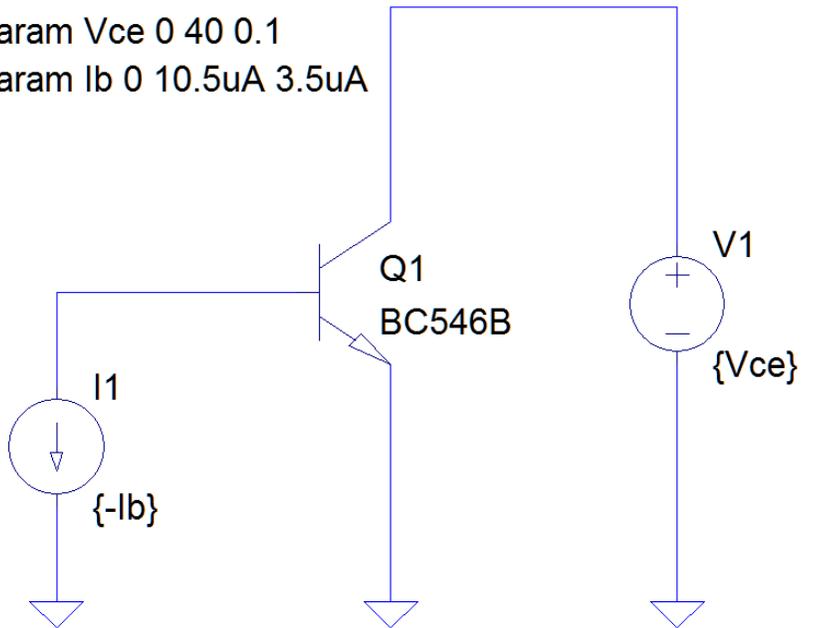
BC546B



$V_{CEO} = 65 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$   
 $P_C = 500 \text{ mW}$   
 $\beta \geq 110$

```

.step param Vce 0 40 0.1
.step param Ib 0 10.5uA 3.5uA
.op
    
```



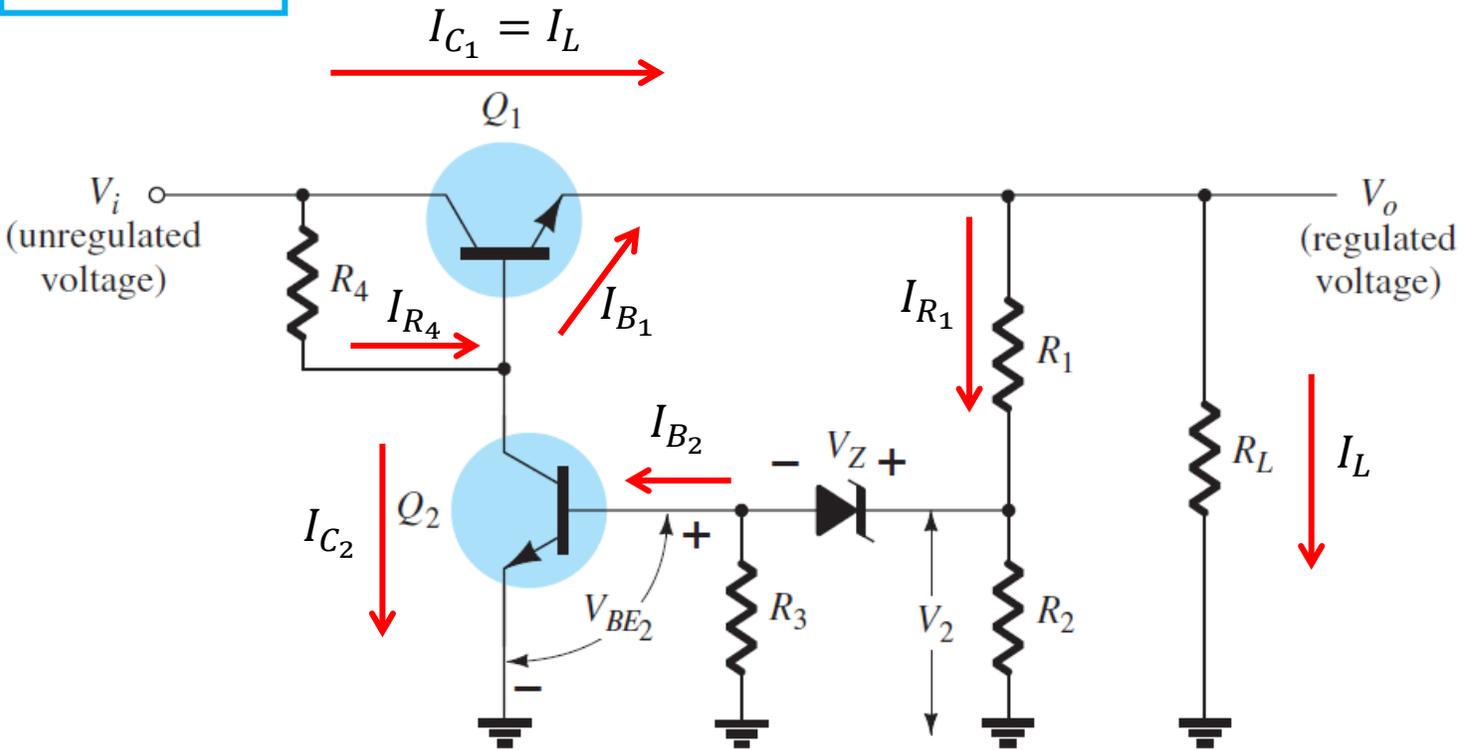
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 3 – Calcular $R_4$ :

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

$\beta_1 = 3300$   
 $I_{B1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$

$\beta_2 = 460$   
 $I_{C2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$   
 $V_{CEQ2\text{max}} = 38,5 \text{ V}$



Calcular  $R_4$  para garantir a corrente de base de  $Q_1$  e a corrente de coletor de  $Q_2$  mesmo quando  $V_{R4}$  for mínima.

$$V_{R4\text{min}} = V_{i\text{min}} - V_{o\text{max}} - V_{BEQ1}$$

$$V_{R4\text{min}} = 35 - 30 - 1,5 = 3,5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{R4\text{max}} = V_{i\text{max}} - V_{o\text{min}} - V_{BEQ1}$$

$$V_{R4\text{max}} = 40 - 20 - 1,5 = 18,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{R4} = I_{B1} + I_{C2} = 0,606 \text{ mA} + 3,03 \text{ mA} = 3,636 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_4 = \frac{V_{R4\text{min}}}{I_{R4}} = \frac{3,5 \text{ V}}{3,636 \text{ mA}} = 962 \Omega$$

$$I_{R4\text{max}} = \frac{V_{R4\text{max}}}{R_4} = \frac{18,5 \text{ V}}{962 \Omega} = 19,23 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_{R4} \geq V_{R4\text{max}} I_{R4\text{max}} \geq 18,5 \text{ V} \times 19,23 \text{ mA} \geq 356 \text{ mW}$$

# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 4 – Definir o diodo Zener:

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

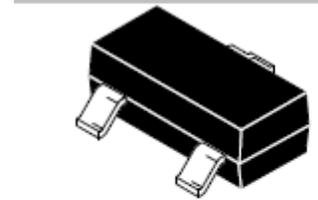
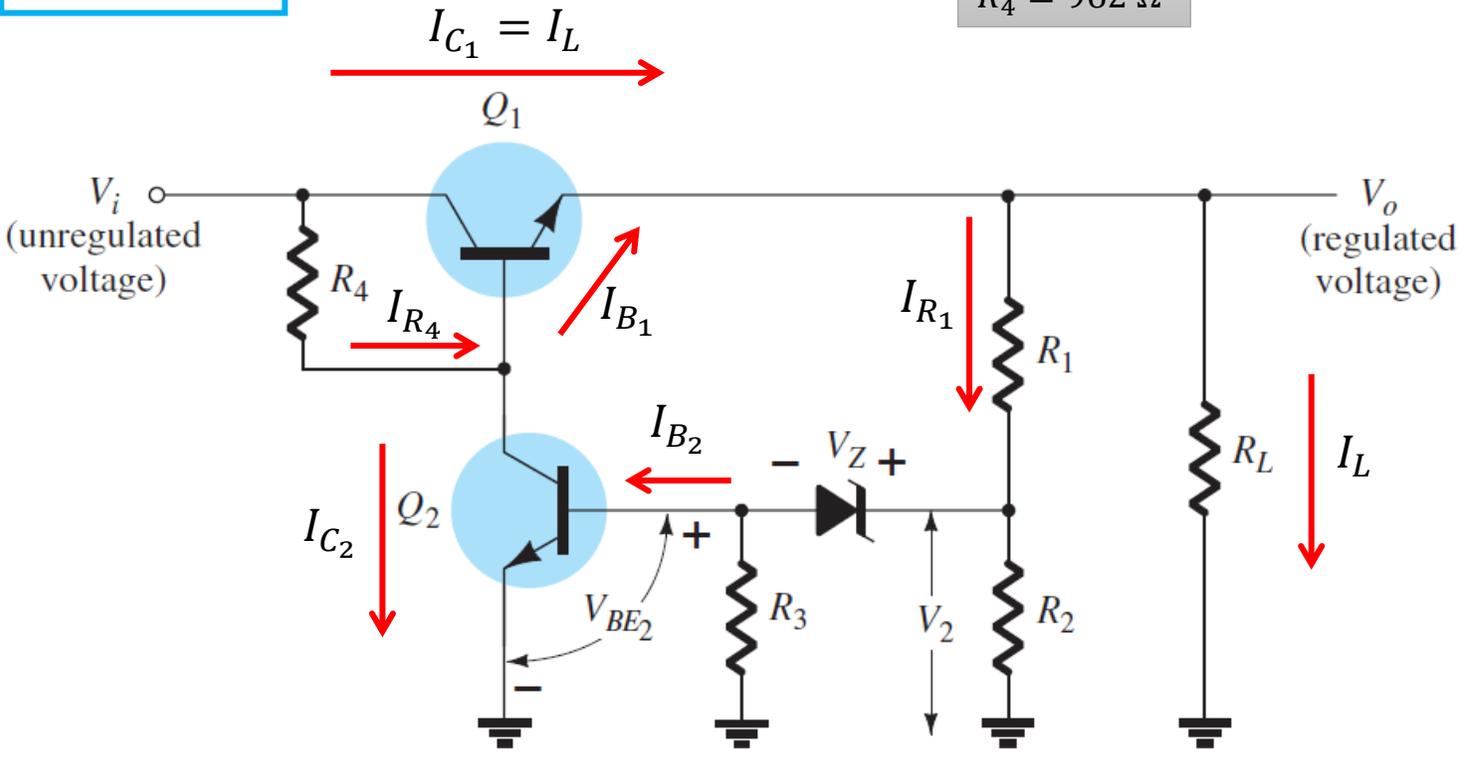
$\beta_1 = 3300$        $\beta_2 = 460$   
 $I_{B_1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$        $I_{C_2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_4 = 962 \Omega$

Escolher o diodo Zener para que:

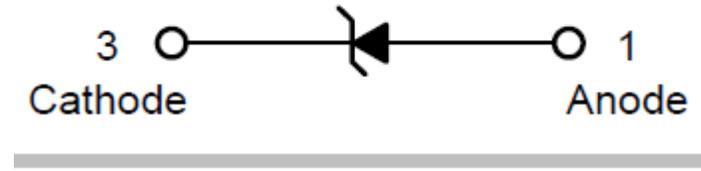
$$V_Z + V_{BE_2} < V_{o_{\min}}/2.$$

$$V_Z < \frac{V_{o_{\min}}}{2} - V_{BE_2} < \frac{20}{2} - 0,7 < 9,3 \text{ V}$$

**BZX84C7V5L**  
 $V_Z = 7,5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_Z = 5 \text{ mA}$   
 $P_Z = 250 \text{ mW}$



**SOT-23**  
**CASE 318**  
**STYLE 8**



# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 5 – Calcular $R_3$ :

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

$$\beta_1 = 3300$$

$$\beta_2 = 460$$

$$I_{B_1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{C_2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$$

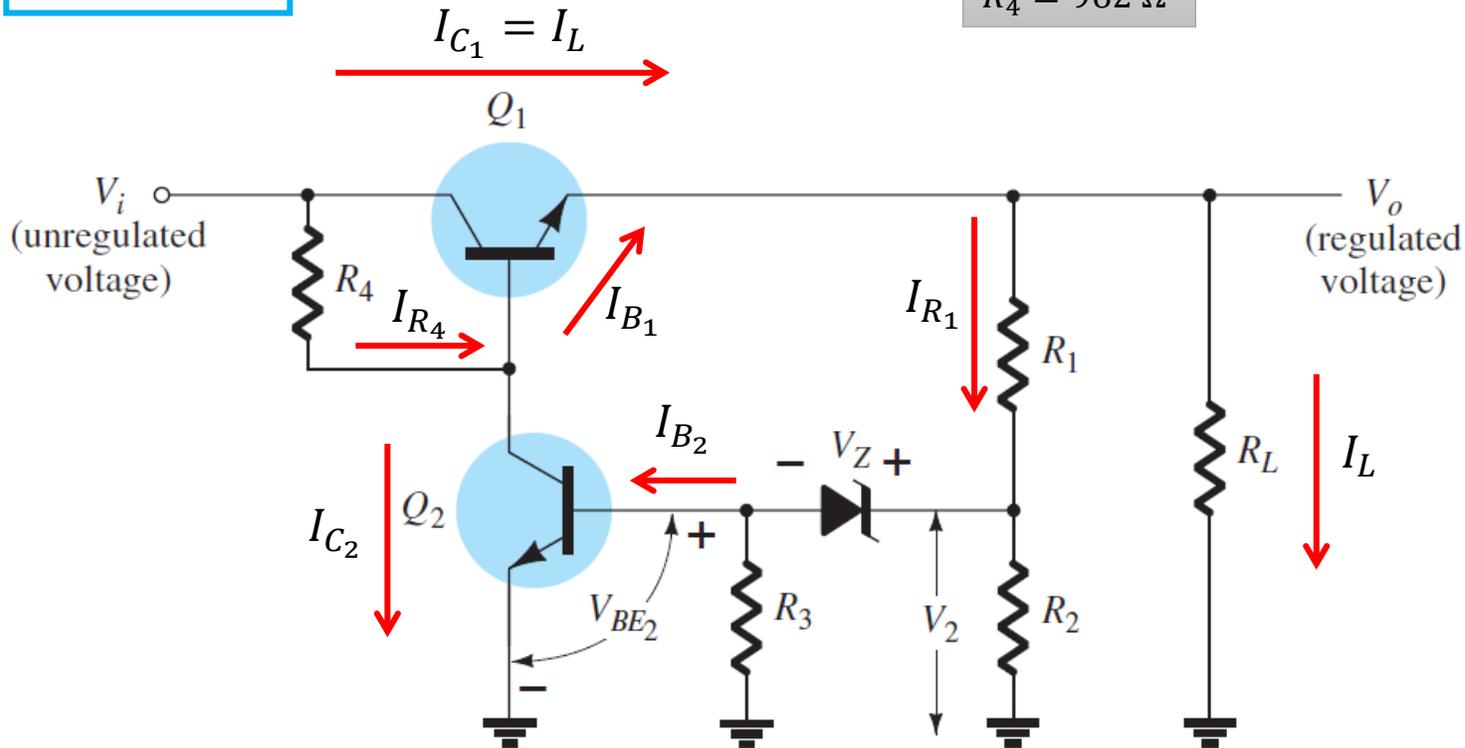
$$R_4 = 962 \Omega$$

$R_3$  deve ser calculado para garantir a corrente quiescente do diodo Zener.

$$V_Z = 7,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_Z = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_{BE_2}}{I_Z} = \frac{0,7 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ mA}} = 140 \Omega$$



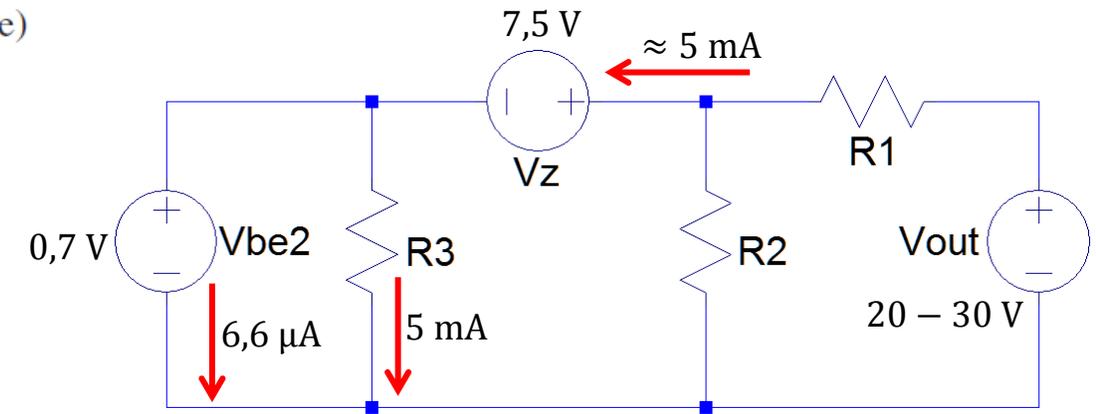
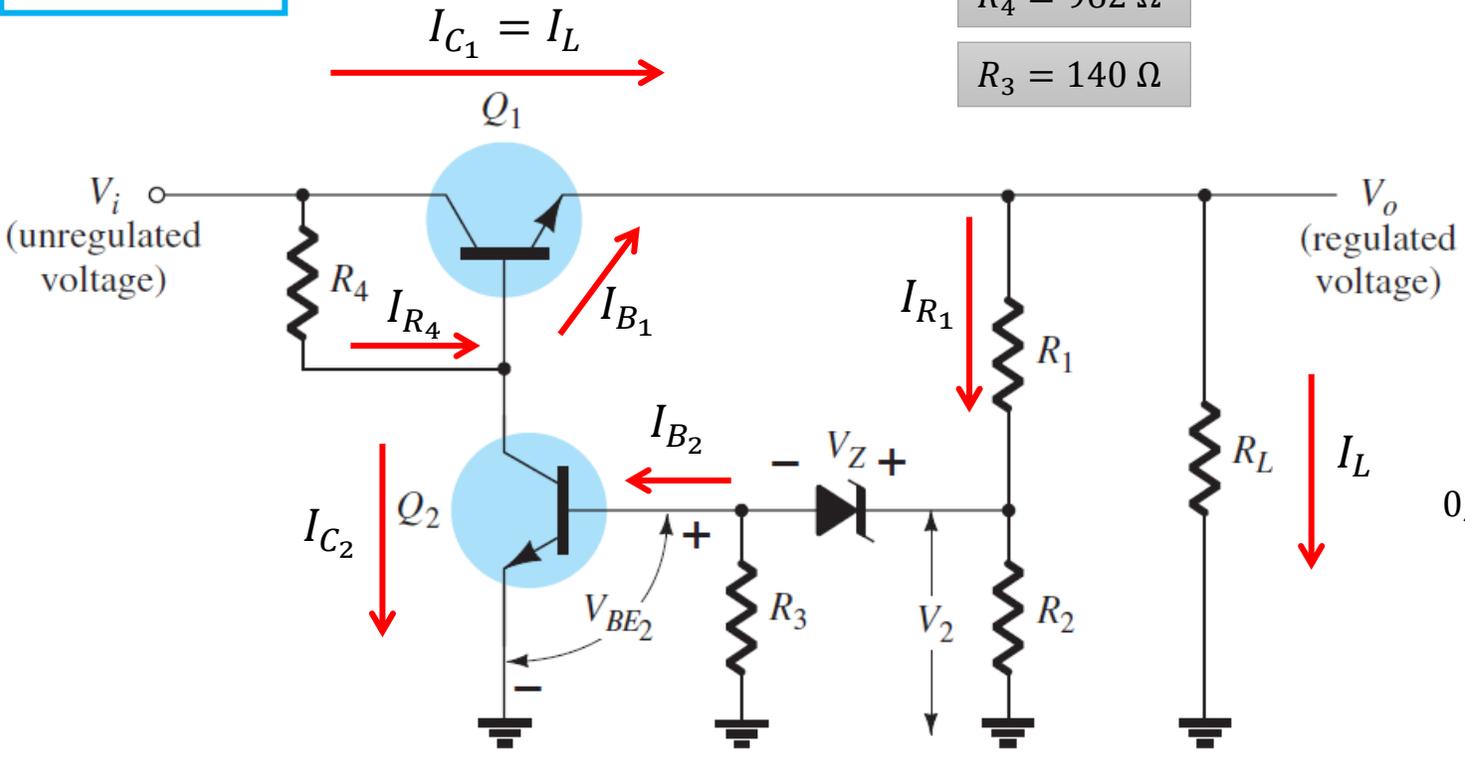
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

6 – Calcular  $R_1$  e  $R_2$  para as condições de máxima e mínima tensão:

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

$\beta_1 = 3300$        $\beta_2 = 460$        $V_Z = 7,5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{B_1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$        $I_{C_2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$        $I_Z = 5 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_4 = 962 \Omega$   
 $R_3 = 140 \Omega$

$$I_{B_2} = \frac{I_{C_2}}{\beta_2} = \frac{3,03 \text{ mA}}{460} = 6,6 \mu\text{A}$$



# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

6 – Calcular  $R_1$  e  $R_2$  para as condições de máxima e mínima tensão:

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$\beta_1 = 3300$$

$$\beta_2 = 460$$

$$V_Z = 7,5 \text{ V}$$

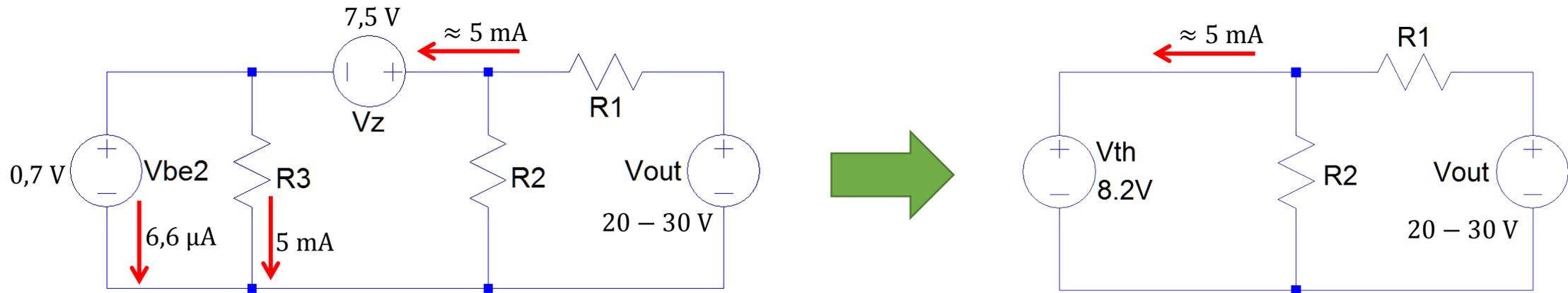
$$I_{B_1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{C_2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_Z = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_4 = 962 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 140 \Omega$$



# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

## 6 – Calcular $R_1$ e $R_2$ para as condições de máxima e mínima tensão:

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= 35 - 40 \text{ V} \\ V_o &= 20 - 30 \text{ V} \\ I_L &= 2 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_1 = 3300$$

$$\beta_2 = 460$$

$$V_Z = 7,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{B_1} = 606 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{C_2} = 3,03 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_Z = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_4 = 962 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 140 \Omega$$

$$I_{R_1} = I_{R_2} + 5 = 25 + 5 = 30 \text{ mA}$$

Para  $V_o = 20 \text{ V}$ :

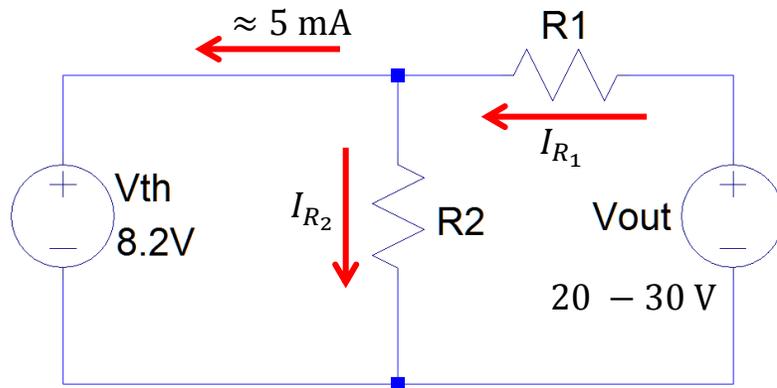
$$V_{R_1} = 20 - V_{R_2} = 11,8 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{R_1}}{I_{R_1}} = \frac{11,8 \text{ V}}{30 \text{ mA}} = 393 \Omega$$

Para  $V_o = 30 \text{ V}$ :

$$V_{R_1} = 30 - V_{R_2} = 21,8 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{R_1}}{I_{R_1}} = \frac{21,8 \text{ V}}{30 \text{ mA}} = 727 \Omega$$



Adotando  $I_{R_2} = 5 \times 5 \text{ mA}$ :

$$I_{R_2} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{R_2} = 8,2 \text{ V}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_{R_2}}{I_{R_2}} = \frac{8,2 \text{ V}}{25 \text{ mA}} = 328 \Omega$$

Resistor Fixo!!!

Em um circuito real seria utilizado um potenciômetro para variar a resistência entre 393 e 727  $\Omega$

# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

7 – Verificar o projeto através de simulação no LTspice.

$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$   
 $V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$

$Q_1 = \text{TIP120}$

$Q_2 = \text{BC546B}$

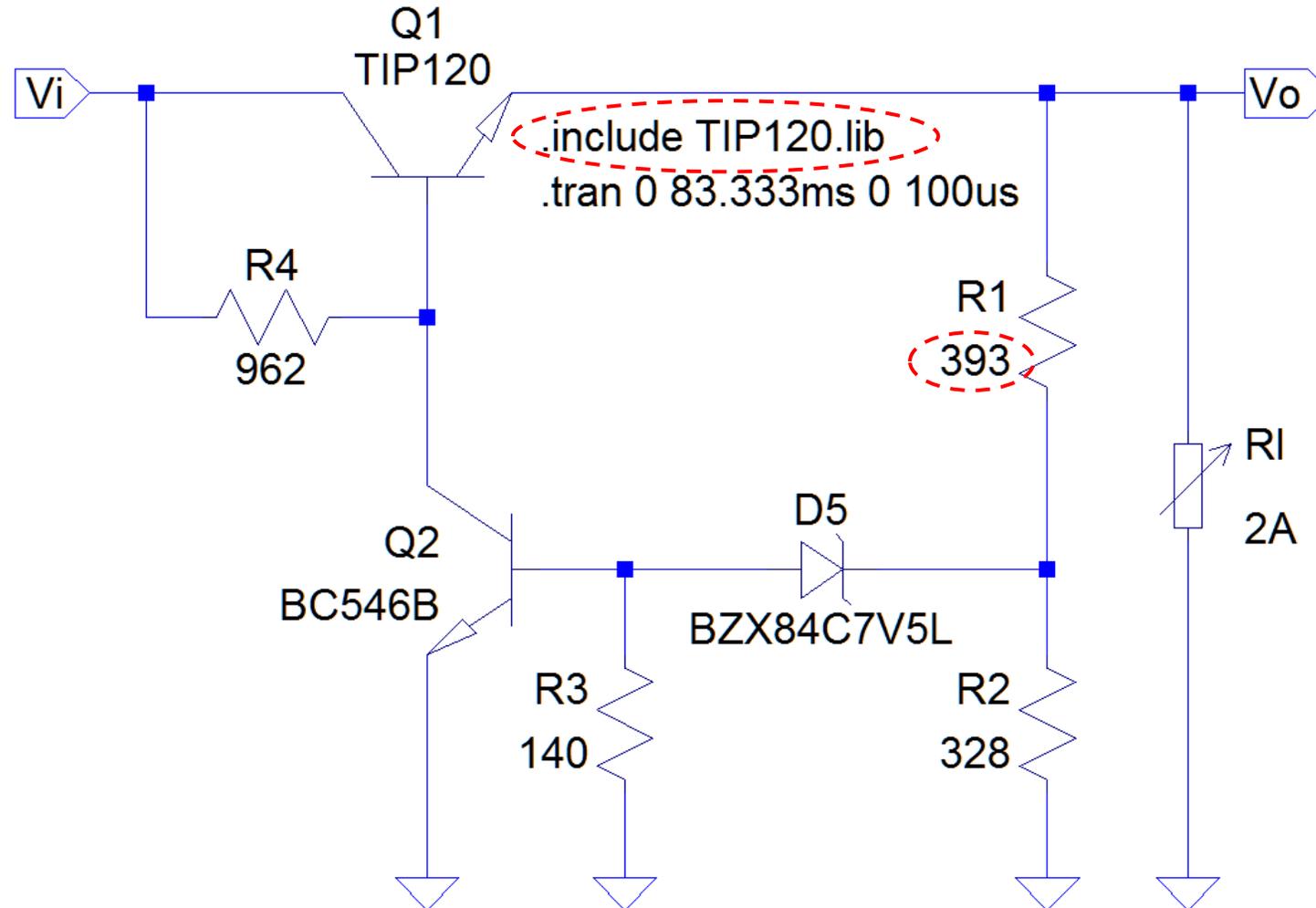
$D_5 = \text{BZX84C7V5L}$

$393 \Omega \leq R_1 \leq 727 \Omega$

$R_2 = 328 \Omega$

$R_3 = 140 \Omega$

$R_4 = 962 \Omega$



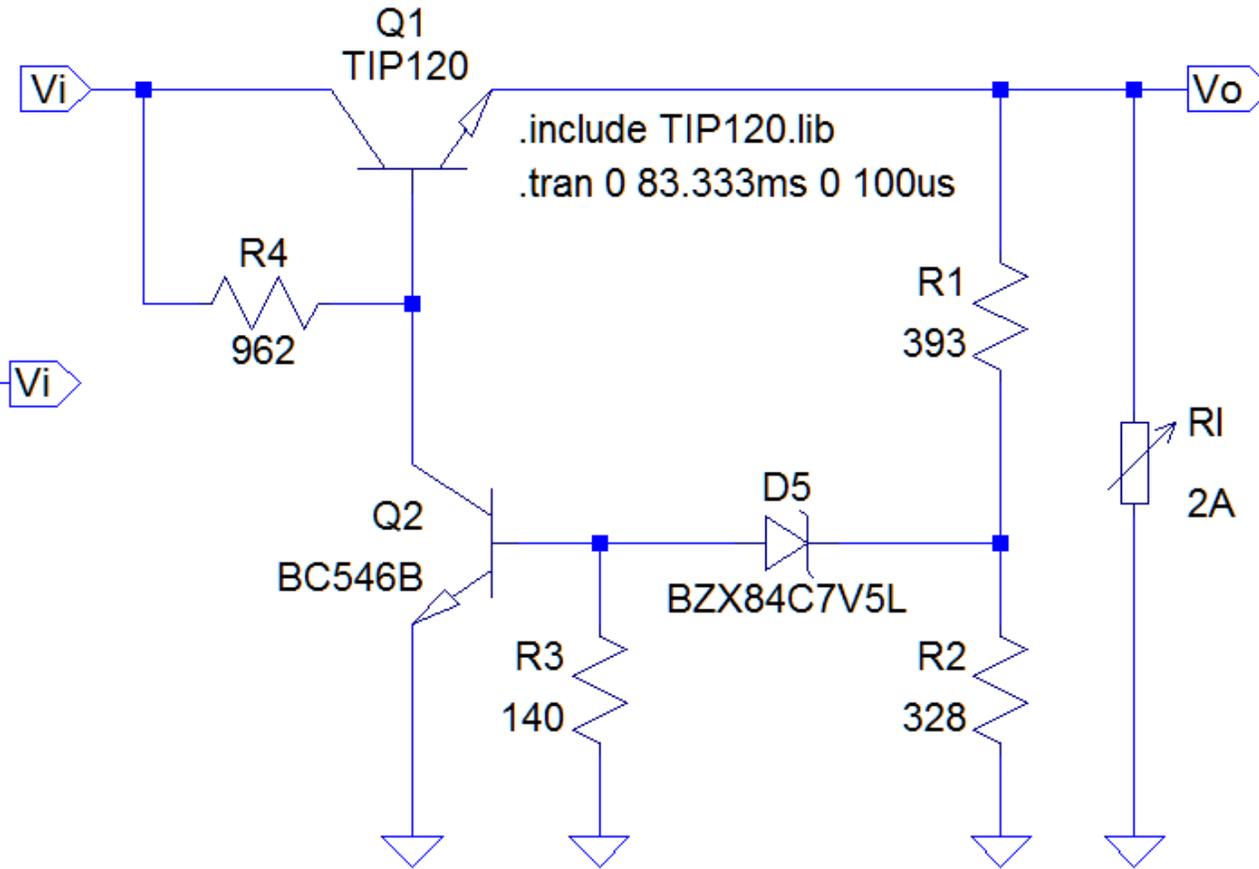
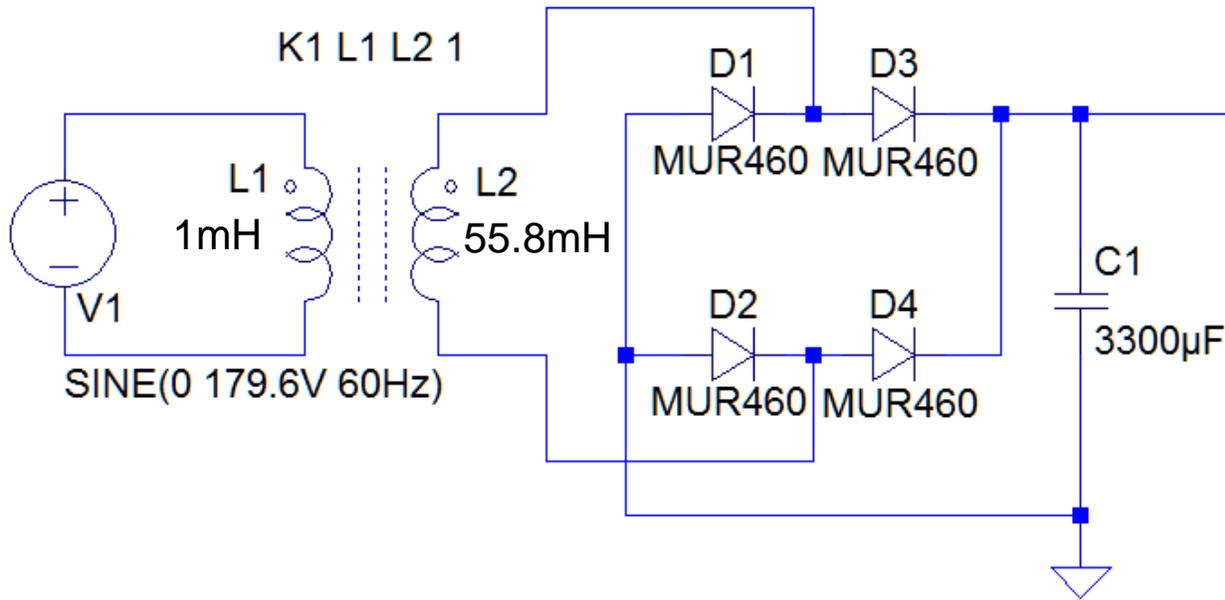
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

7 – Verificar o projeto através de simulação no LTspice.

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$



# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

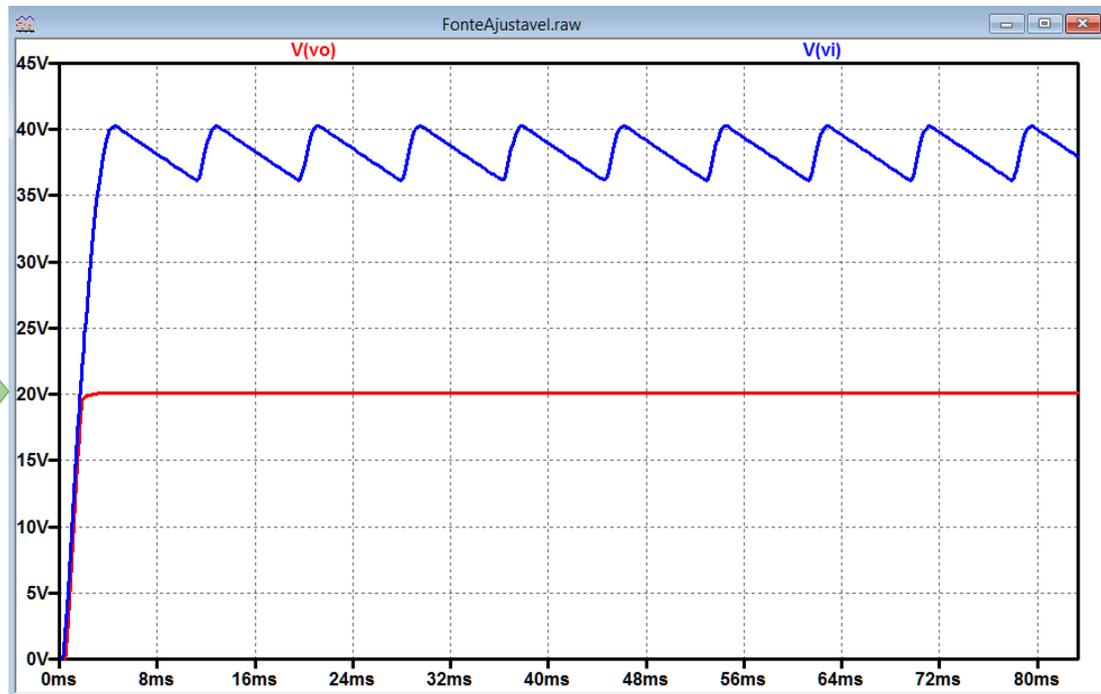
7 – Verificar o projeto através de simulação no LTspice.

$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

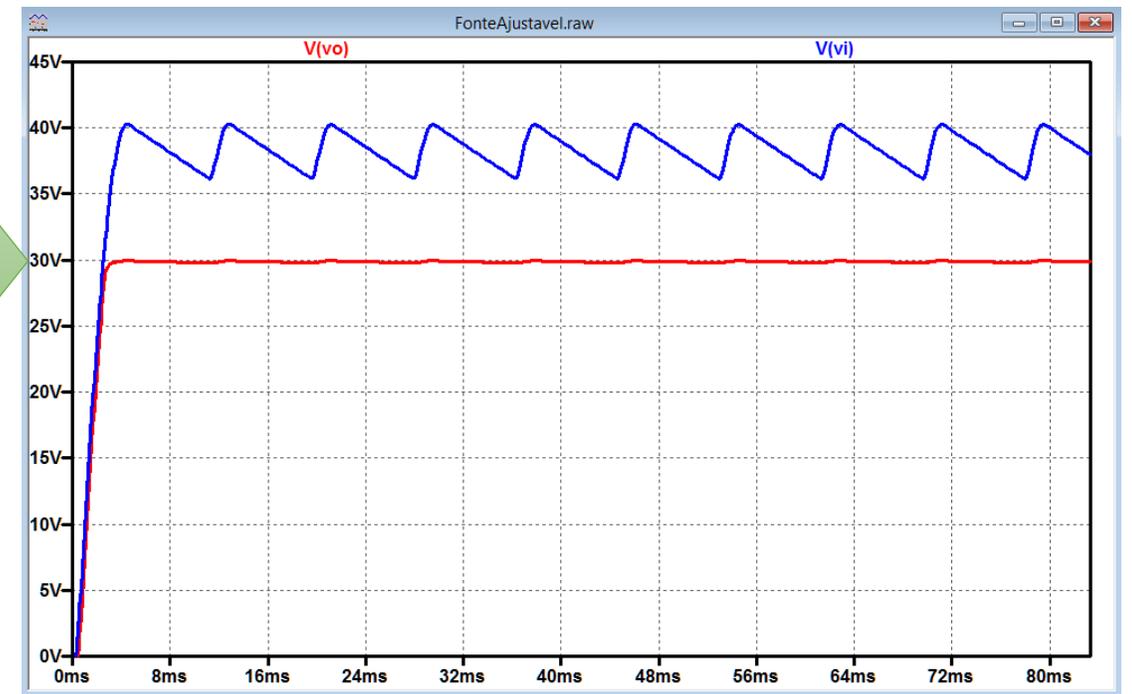
$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$R_1 = 393 \Omega$$



$$R_1 = 727 \Omega$$



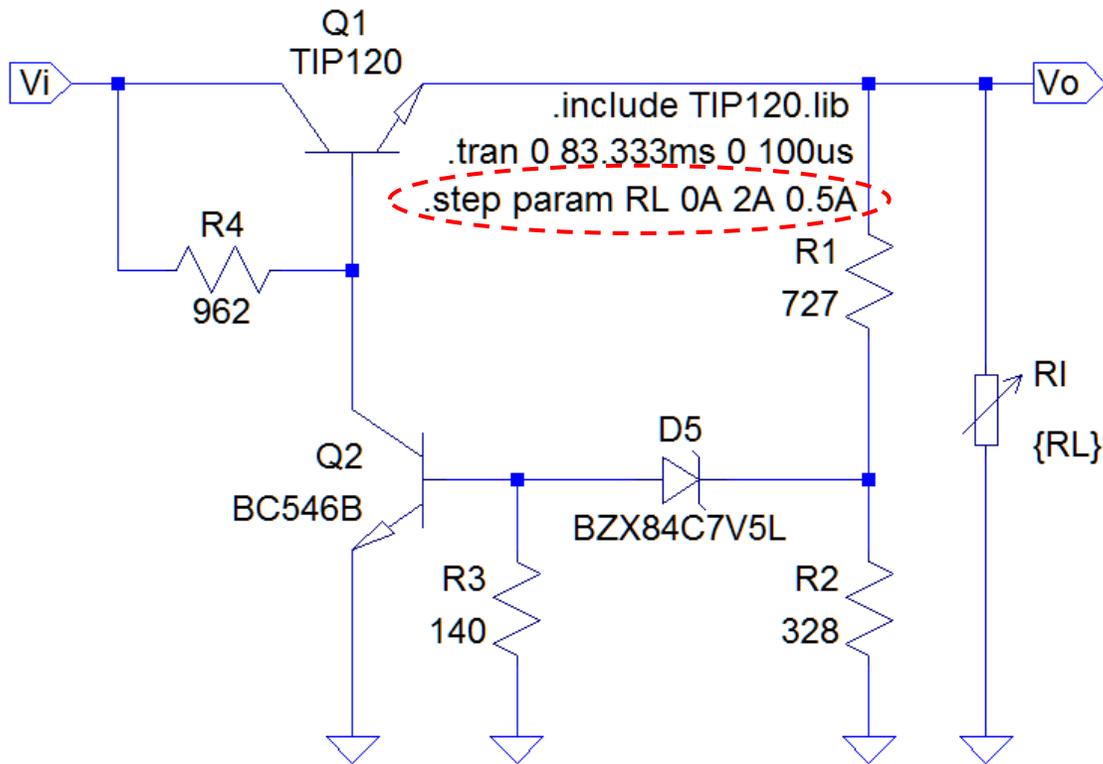
# Projeto de Fonte Ajustável

7 – Verificar o projeto através de simulação no LTspice.

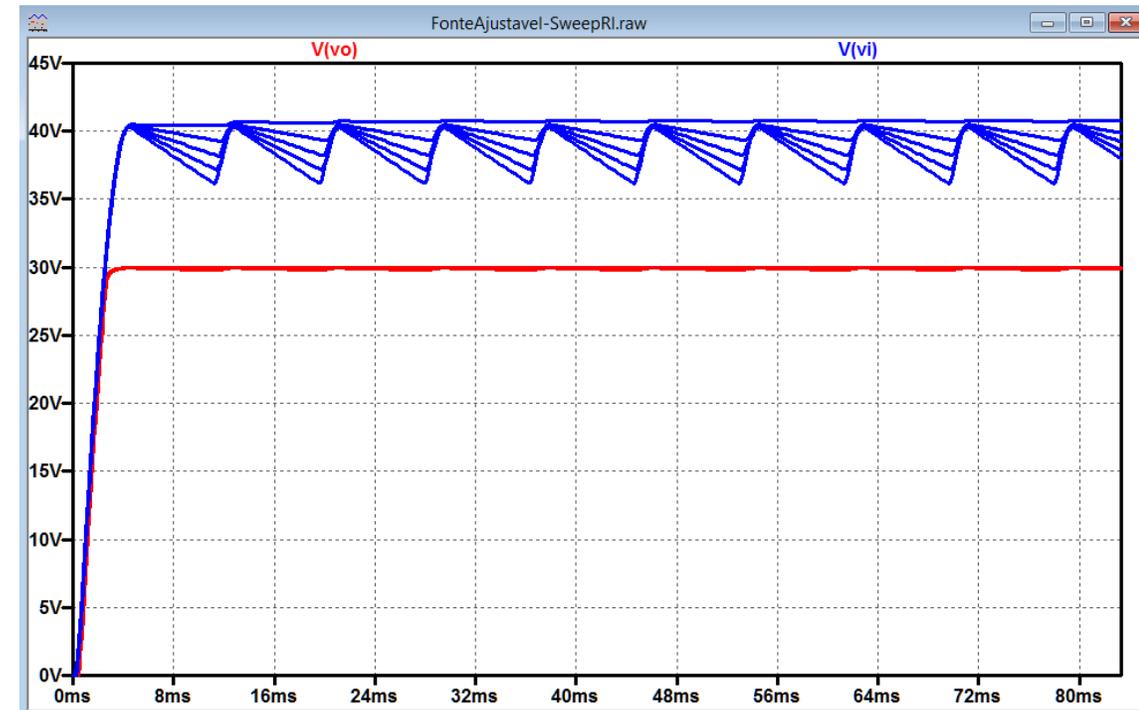
$$V_i = 35 - 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 20 - 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = 2 \text{ A}$$



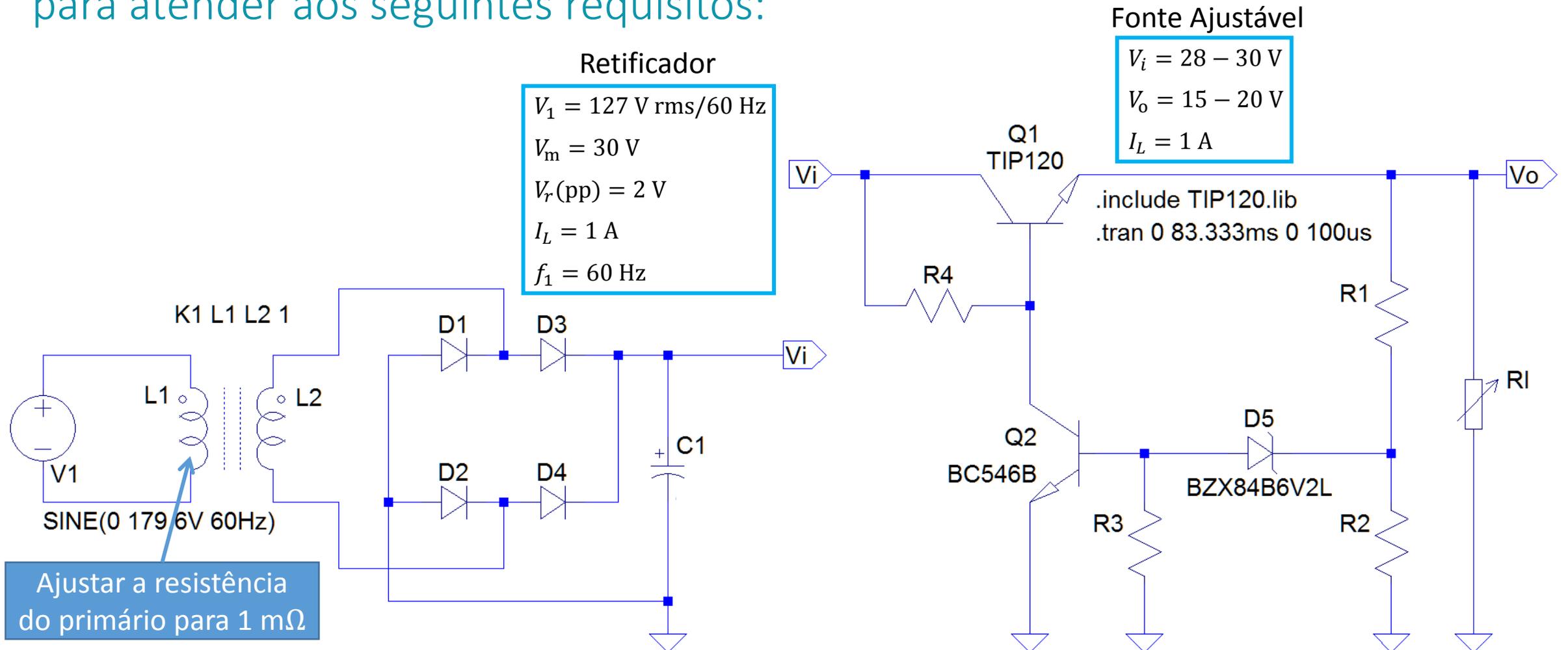
$$R_1 = 727 \Omega$$



$$\%V.R. = \frac{V_{NL} - V_{FL}}{V_{FL}} \times 100\% = \frac{30 - 29,7}{29,7} \times 100\% = 1\%$$

# Experimento 1: Fonte Ajustável

- Dimensionar um circuito retificador em onda completa e uma fonte ajustável para atender aos seguintes requisitos:



- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Dispositivos Eletrônicos e Teoria de Circuitos”, 6 ed., Rio de Janeiro, LTC (1998)
- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory”, 11 ed., Boston, Pearson (2013).