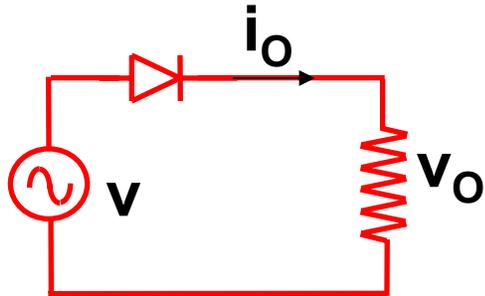


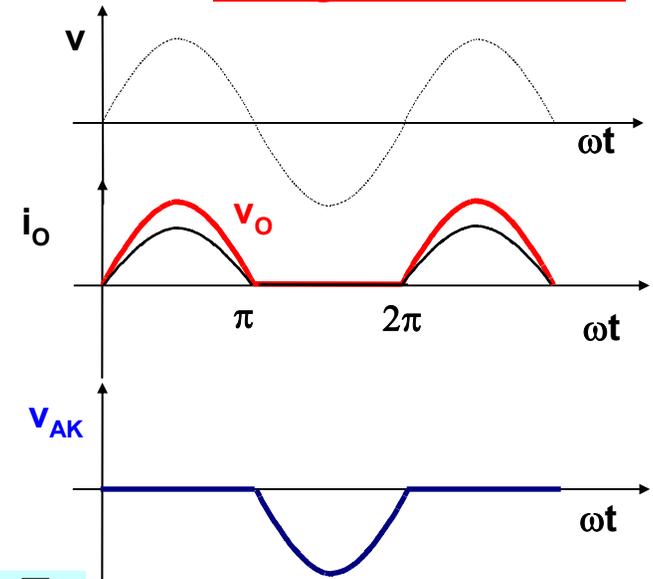
RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA:



D on
 $0 < \omega t < \pi$
 $v_o = \sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t)$
 $i_o = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{R} \sin(\omega t)$

D off
 $\pi < \omega t < 2\pi$
 $v_o = 0$
 $i_o = 0$

Carga Resistiva



Valores médios da tensão e da corrente de saída:

$$V_O = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\pi} [-\cos \omega t]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\pi}$$

$$I_O = \frac{V_O}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{R\pi}$$

Valores eficazes da tensão e da corrente de saída:

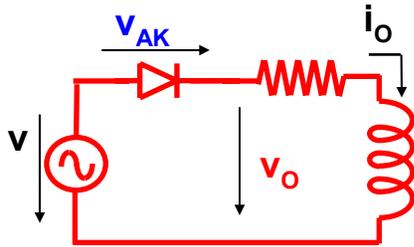
$$V_{Oef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t))^2 d\omega t} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} (\sin(\omega t))^2 d\omega t} =$$

$$\frac{V}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t)}{2} d\omega t} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\left[\omega t - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t) \right]_0^{\pi}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_{Oef} = \frac{V_{Oef}}{R} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}R}$$

RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA:

Carga Indutiva



D on
 $0 < \omega t < \beta$
 $v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$

D off
 $\beta < \omega t < 2\pi$
 $v_o = 0$
 $i_o = 0$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) = Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt}$$

solução do regime livre:

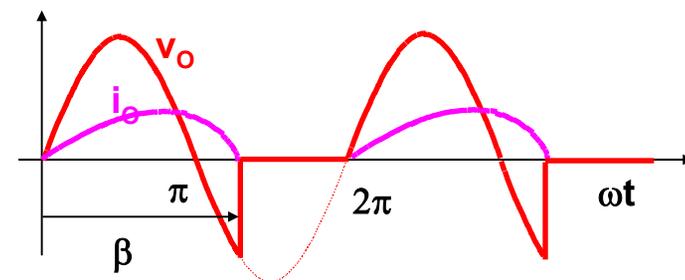
$$i_{Olivre} = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

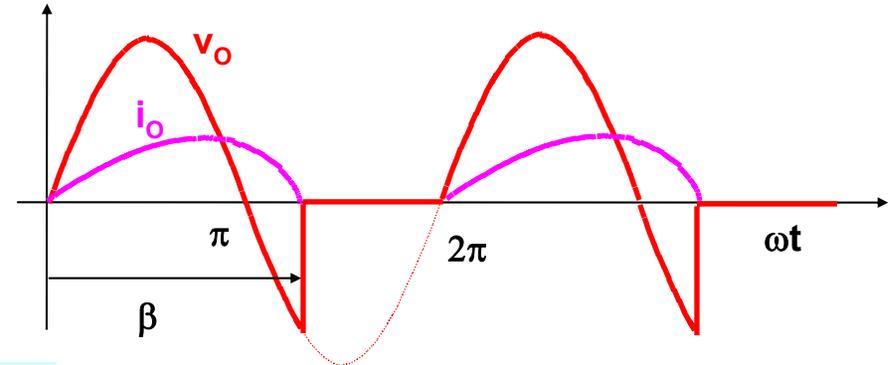
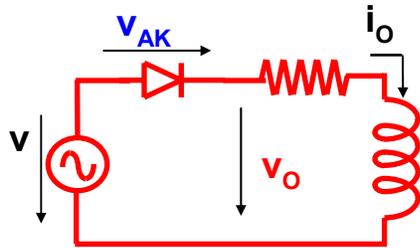
solução do regime forçado:

$$i_{Oforçado} = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi)$$

solução geral:

$$i_o = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi)$$





solução geral:

$$i_o = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi)$$

Cálculo da constante de integração A:

Condição inicial: $i_o(0)=0$

$$\rightarrow i_o(0) = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}0} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(0 - \phi) = 0$$

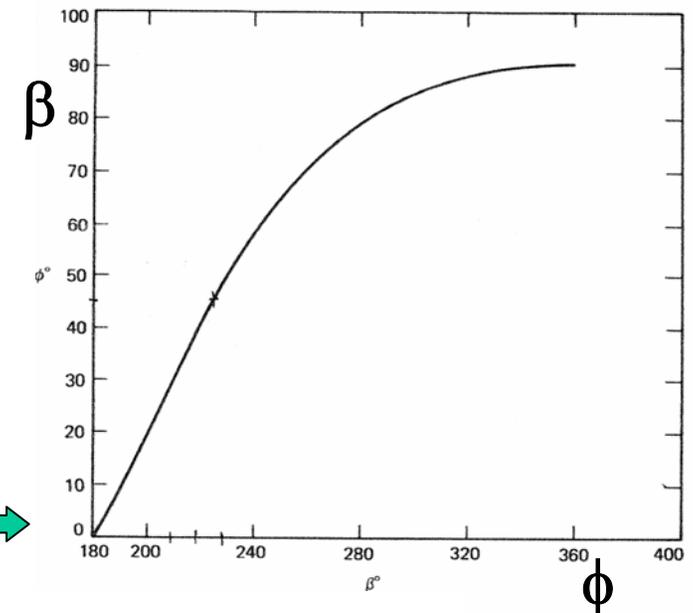
$$A = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen} \phi$$

solução geral:

$$i_o = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} (\text{sen} \phi e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi))$$

ponto de anulamento da corrente:

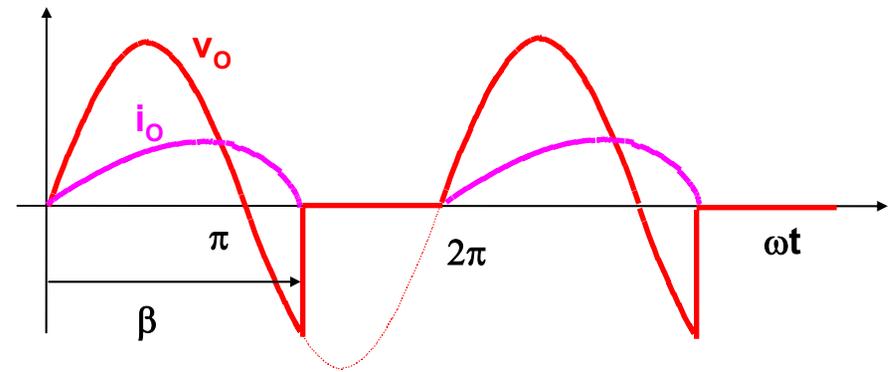
$$\rightarrow 0 = (\text{sen} \phi e^{-\frac{R}{L} \frac{\beta}{\omega}} + \text{sen}(\beta - \phi)) \rightarrow$$



Tensão e Corrente na carga

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$i_o = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} (\text{sen} \phi e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi))$$



Valor médio da tensão de saída: $\Rightarrow V_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\beta \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\pi} [-\cos \omega t]_0^\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\pi} (1 - \cos \beta)$

Valor médio da corrente de saída: $\Rightarrow I_o = \frac{V_o}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{R\pi} (1 - \cos \beta)$

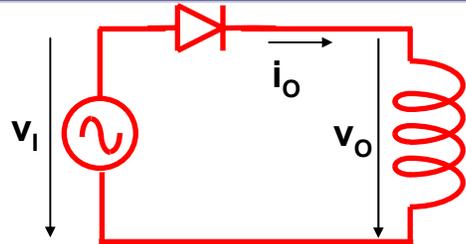
Valor eficaz da tensão de saída: $\Rightarrow V_{oef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\beta (\sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t))^2 d\omega t} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\int_0^\beta (\text{sen}(\omega t))^2 d\omega t} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_{oef} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\int_0^\beta \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t)}{2} d\omega t} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\left[\omega t - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t) \right]_0^\beta} \Leftrightarrow V_{oef} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta}$$

Valor eficaz da corrente de saída: $\Rightarrow I_{oef} = \frac{V_{oef}}{R}$

RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA:

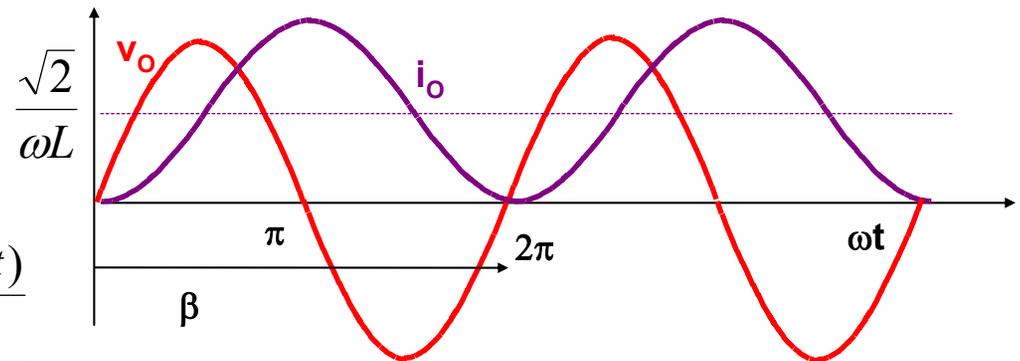
Carga Indutiva Pura



$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t) = L \frac{di_o}{dt} \quad \frac{di_o}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t)}{L}$$

solução geral:

$$i_o = -\frac{\sqrt{2}V \cos(\omega t)}{\omega L} + A$$



Cálculo da constante de integração A:

condição inicial: $i_o(0)=0$ \Rightarrow $i_o(0) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}V + A$ \Rightarrow $A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}V$ $i_o(\omega t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}V(1 + \cos \omega t)$

ponto de anulamento da corrente: \Rightarrow $(1 + \cos \beta) = 0$ \Rightarrow $\beta = 2\pi$

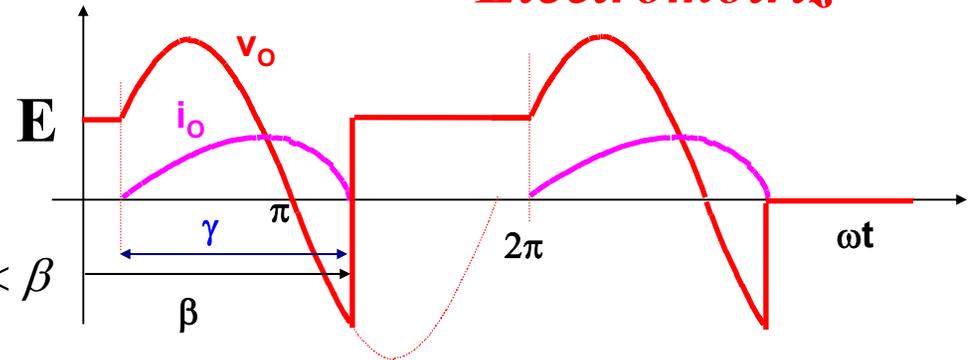
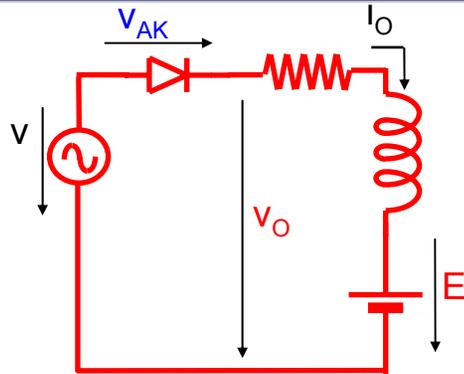
Valores médios da tensão da corrente de saída: $V_o = 0$ $I_o = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}$

Valores eficazes da tensão da corrente de saída: $V_{Oef} = V$

$$I_{Oef} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\omega L}}V \sqrt{\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \omega t)^2 d\omega t}$$

$$I_{Oef} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\omega L}V$$

RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA: *Carga Indutiva e Força Electromotriz*



$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) = Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt} + E$$

$$\text{sen}^{-1} \frac{E}{\sqrt{2}V} < \omega t < \beta$$

solução geral:

$\Rightarrow i_{\text{Olivre}} + i_{\text{Oforçado}} \Rightarrow$

$$i_o = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}\left(t-\frac{\alpha}{\omega}\right)} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi) - \frac{E}{R}$$

$$i_{\text{Olivre}} = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i_{\text{Oforçado}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi) - \frac{E}{R}$$

Cálculo da constante de integração A:

Condição inicial:

$\Rightarrow i_o(a/\omega) = 0$

$$i_o\left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega}\right) = Ae^0 + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\alpha - \phi) - \frac{E}{R} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A = -\sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\alpha - \phi) + \frac{E}{R}$$

Ângulo de condução em função de m e ϕ

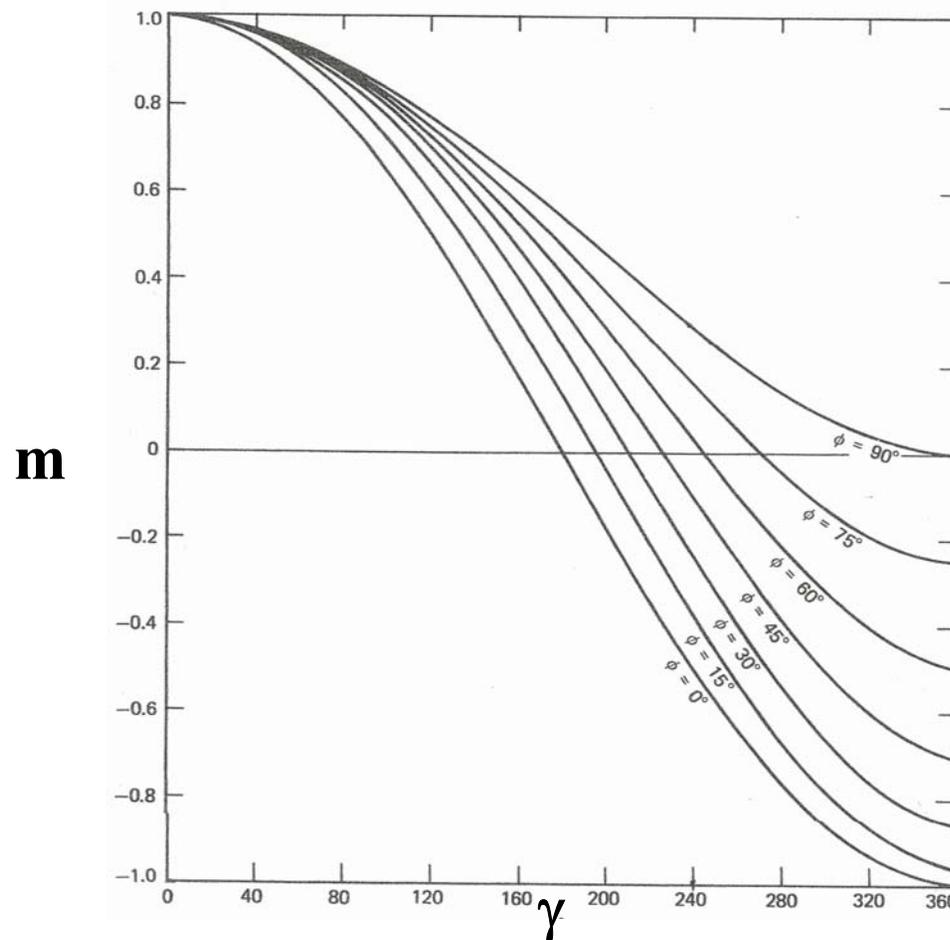
ponto de anulamento
da corrente:

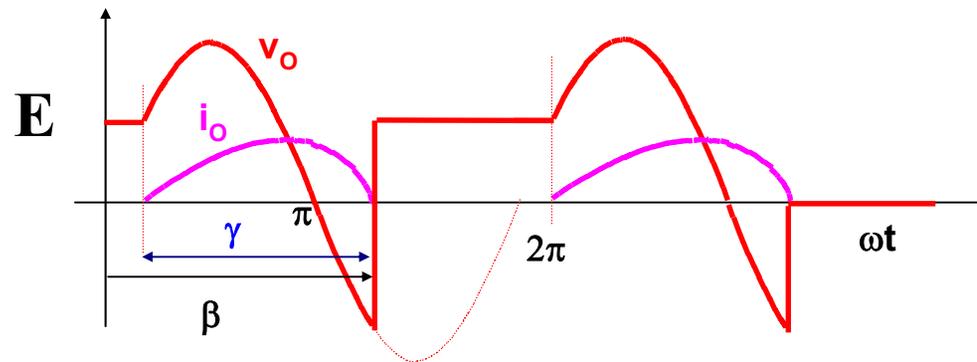
$$i_o(\beta) = 0 = \text{sen}(\beta - \phi) - \left(\frac{m}{\cos \phi} - B e^{\frac{R\beta}{L\omega}} \right)$$

$$R = Z \cos \phi$$

$$m = E / \sqrt{2} V$$

$$B = \frac{m}{\cos \phi} - \text{sen}(\alpha - \phi)$$





Valores médios da tensão da corrente de saída:

$$V_O = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t) d\omega t + \int_{\beta}^{2\pi+\alpha} E d\omega t \right)$$

$$I_O = \frac{V_O - E}{R}$$

Valores eficazes da tensão da corrente de saída:

$$V_{Oef} = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\sqrt{2}V \sin(\omega t))^2 d\omega t + \int_{\beta}^{2\pi+\alpha} E^2 d\omega t \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

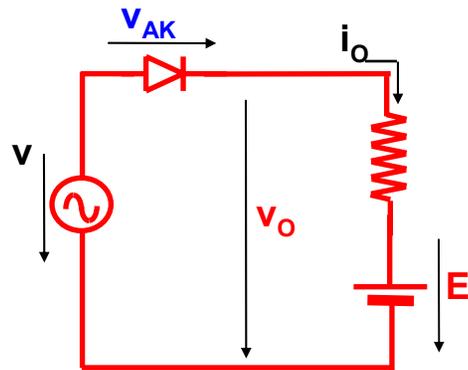
$$I_{Oef} = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (i_O(\omega t))^2 d\omega t \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$i_O = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \sin(\omega t - \phi) - \frac{E}{R}$$



RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA:

Casos particulares: R, E

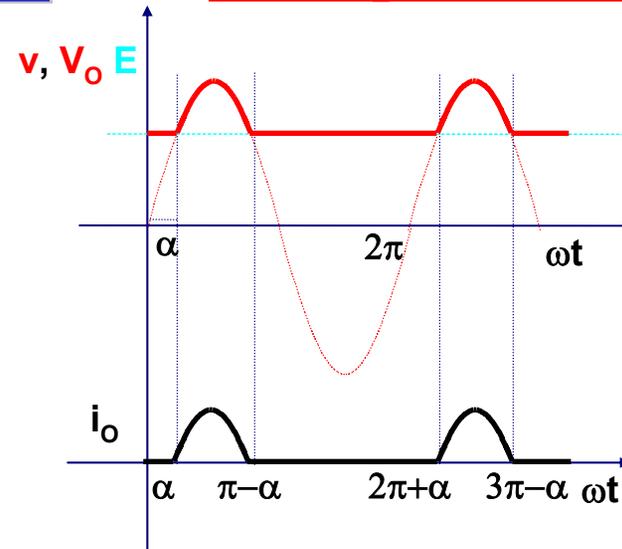


$$\alpha < \omega t < \alpha + \gamma$$

$$v_o = Ri_o + E$$

solução :

$$i_o = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{R} \sin \omega t - \frac{E}{R}$$



ponto de anulamento da corrente:

$$i_o(\beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \omega t = E/\sqrt{2} = \pi - \alpha$$

$$\beta = \pi - \alpha \quad \gamma = \pi - 2\alpha$$

Valores eficaz da corrente de saída:

$$I_{Oef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{R} V \sin \omega t - \frac{E}{R} \right)^2 d\omega t}$$

Valores médios da corrente e da tensão de saída:

$$I_O = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{R} V \sin \omega t - \frac{E}{R} \right) d\omega t$$

$$V_O = RI_O + E$$

Potência útil

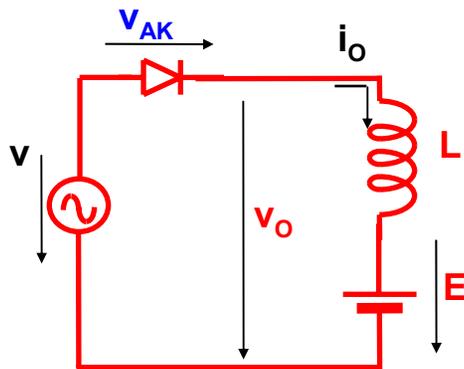
$$P_{util} = RI_{Oef}^2 + EI_{Oav}$$

Factor de potência

$$FP = \frac{P_{util}}{S} = \frac{RI_{Oef}^2 + EI_{Oav}}{V_{ef} I_{Oef}}$$

RECTIFICADOR DE MEIA ONDA:

Casos particulares: L, E



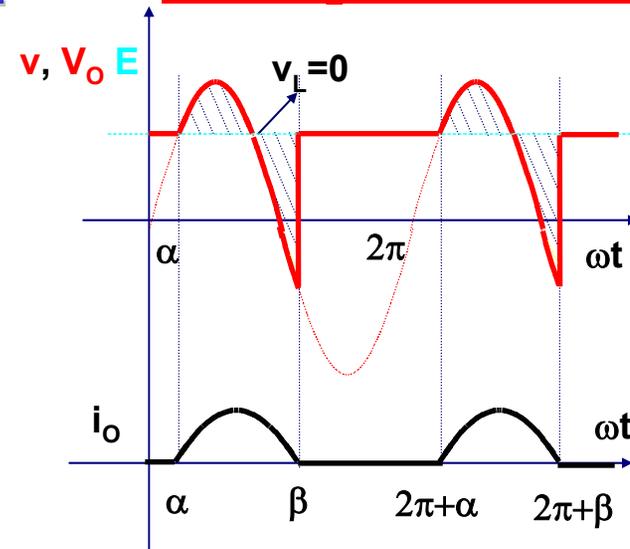
$$\alpha < \omega t < \beta$$

$$v = L \frac{di_o}{dt} + E$$

$$\frac{di_o}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{2}V \sin \omega t - E}{L}$$

$$i_o = \int_{\frac{\alpha}{\omega}}^t \frac{\sqrt{2}V \sin \omega t - E}{L} dt$$

$$i_o = \int_{\frac{\alpha}{\omega}}^t \frac{\sqrt{2}V \sin \omega t - E}{L} dt = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\omega t} (-\cos \omega t) \right]_{\frac{\alpha}{\omega}}^t - \left[\frac{E}{L} t \right]_{\frac{\alpha}{\omega}}^t$$



$$i_o = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\omega t} (\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t) - \frac{E}{L} \left(t - \frac{\alpha}{\omega} \right)$$

Valores médios da corrente e da tensão de saída:

$$V_o = E$$

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}V}{\omega t} (\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t) - \frac{E}{L} \left(t - \frac{\alpha}{\omega} \right) \right] d\omega t$$

RECTIFICADOR DE ONDA COMPLETA:

D1 e D3 on

$$0 < \omega t < \pi$$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

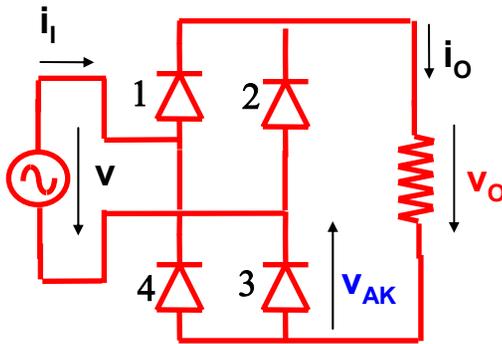
$$i_o = \frac{\sqrt{2}V}{R} \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

D2 e D4 on

$$\pi < \omega t < 2\pi$$

$$v_o = -\sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$i_o = -\frac{\sqrt{2}V}{R} \text{sen}(\omega t)$$



Valores médios e eficazes da tensão e da corrente de saída:

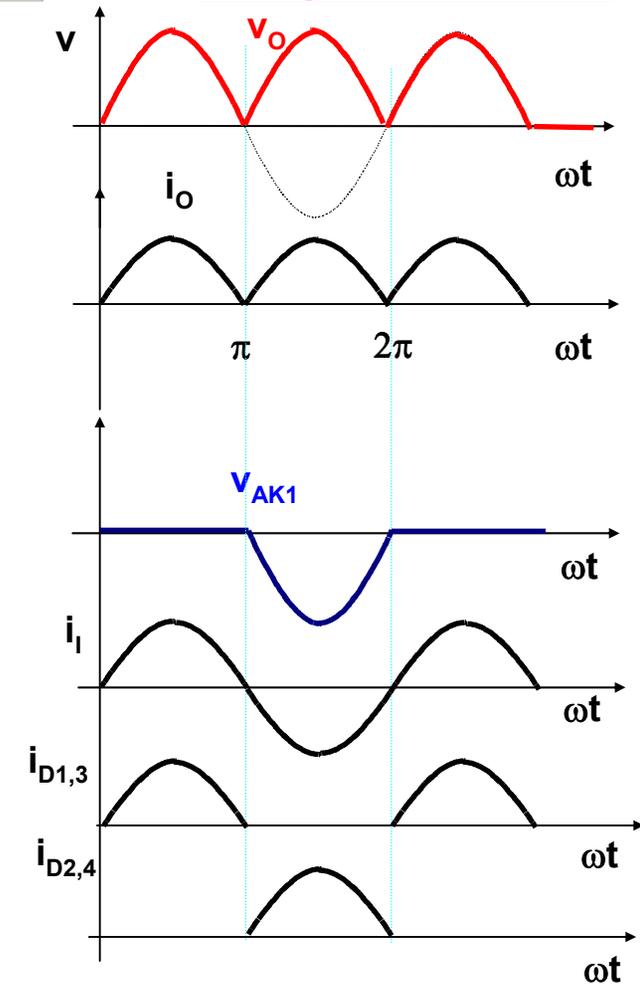
$$V_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{2\sqrt{2}V}{\pi}$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$V_{oef} = V$$

$$I_{oef} = \frac{V}{R}$$

Carga Resistiva

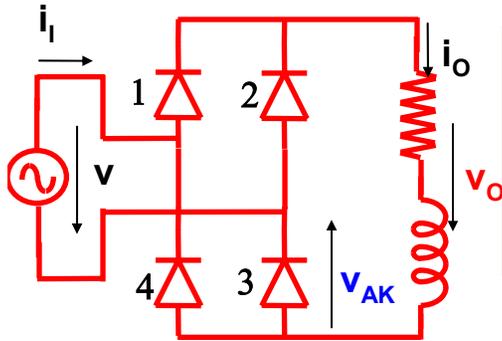


$$I_{FAV} = \frac{V_o}{2R} \quad I_{FRMS} = \frac{I_{oef}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

ELECTRÓNICA DE POTÊNCIA

RECTIFICADORES NÃO CONTROLADOS

RECTIFICADOR DE ONDA COMPLETA:



D1 e D3 on

$$0 < \omega t < \pi$$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

D2 e D4 on

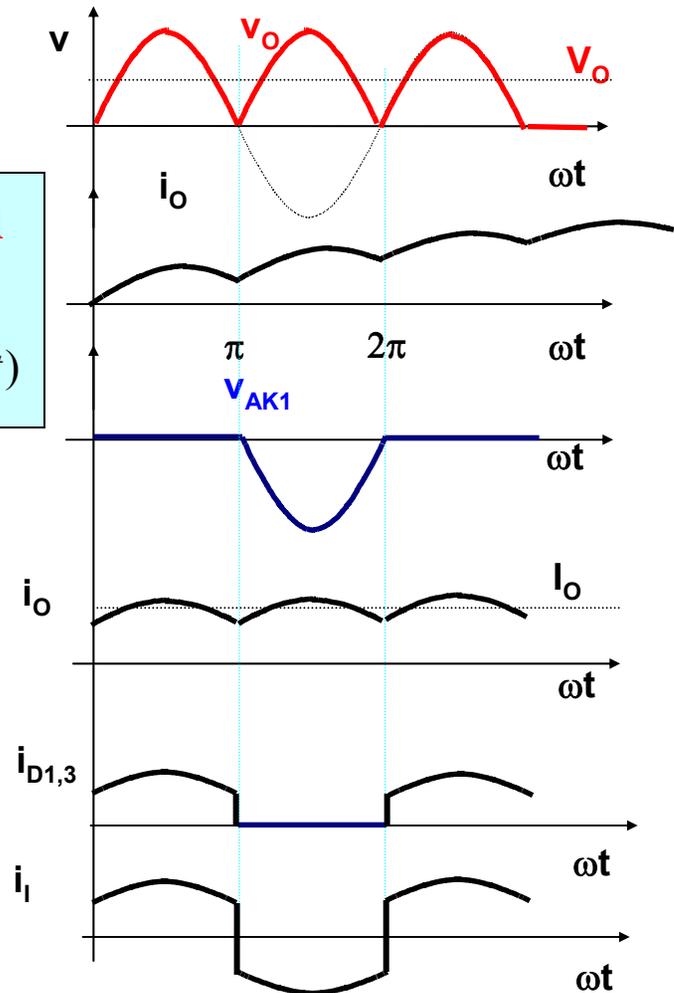
$$\pi < \omega t < 2\pi$$

$$v_o = -\sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$v_o = \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) = Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt}$$

$$i_o = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi)$$

Carga Indutiva



Cálculo da constante de integração de regime permanente A:

$$i_o(0) = i_o(\pi)$$



$$i_o(0) = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}0} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(0 - \phi) = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}\pi} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\pi - \phi) = i_o(\pi)$$



$$A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}V}{Z} \frac{\text{sen}(\phi)}{1 - e^{-\frac{R\pi}{L\omega}}}$$

Valores médios e eficazes da tensão e da corrente de saída:

$$V_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2}V \text{sen}(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{2\sqrt{2}V}{\pi}$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$I_{FAV} = \frac{I_o}{2}$$

$$V_{oef} = V$$

$$I_{FRMS} = \frac{I_{oef}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Cálculo do valor eficaz da corrente de saída:

Se $\omega L \gg R$ a corrente de saída é aproximadamente constante

Se $\omega L \gg R \Leftrightarrow I_{oef} \cong I_o$

$$i_o = 2\sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \frac{\sin \phi}{1 - e^{-\frac{R\pi}{L\omega}}} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \sqrt{2} \frac{V}{Z} \text{sen}(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$I_{oef} = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (i_o(\omega t))^2 d\omega t \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$