

## Cálculo del capacitor de filtro de rizado.

1.-Calcule, con el modelo ideal del diodo, el Capacitor C1 de la figura 1 con los siguientes datos:

- a)  $V_{rms} = 48[V]$   $R_L = 22[\Omega]$   $f = 60[Hz]$   $V_{min} = 40[V]$   
 b)  $V_{rms} = 18[V]$   $R_L = 18[\Omega]$   $f = 60[Hz]$   $V_{min} = 20[V]$   
 c)  $V_{rms} = 14[V]$   $R_L = 7[\Omega]$   $f = 38,000[Hz]$   $V_{min} = 18[V]$

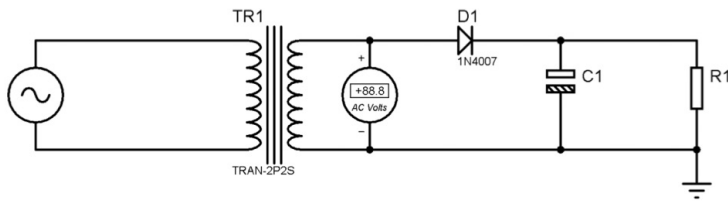


Figura 1-. Rectificador de media onda

$$a) V_{min} = V_m \sin(\omega t) \quad \omega = 2\pi f \quad V_m = V_{rms} \sqrt{2}$$

$$t = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{40}{48\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\pi(60)} = 1.6715 \text{ ms}$$

$$t_d = \frac{3}{4f} + t = \frac{3}{4(60)} + 1.6715 \text{ ms} = 14.1715 \text{ ms}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{-t_d}{R_L \ln\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)} = \frac{-14.1715 \times 10^{-3}}{22 \ln\left(\frac{40}{48\sqrt{2}}\right)} = 1.2179 \text{ nF}$$

b)

$$t = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{18\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\pi(60)} = 2.3974 \text{ ms}$$

$$t_d = \frac{3}{4f} + t = \frac{3}{4(60)} + 2.3974 \text{ ms} = 14.8974 \text{ ms}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{-t_d}{R_L \ln\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)} = \frac{-14.8974 \times 10^{-3}}{18 \ln\left(\frac{20}{18\sqrt{2}}\right)} = 3.4311 \text{ nF}$$

c)

$$t = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{18}{14\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\pi(38000)} = 4.7797 \mu s$$

$$t_d = \frac{3}{4f} + t = \frac{3}{4(38000)} + 4.7797 \times 10^{-6} = 24.5165 \mu s$$

$$C_1 = \frac{-t_d}{R_L \ln\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)} = \frac{-(24.5165 \times 10^{-6})}{7 \ln\left(\frac{18}{14\sqrt{2}}\right)} = 36.7667 \mu F$$

2.-Calcule, con el modelo ideal del diodo, el Capacitor C2 de la figura 2 con los siguientes datos:

d)  $V_{rms} = 9[V]$   $R_L = 35[\Omega]$   $f = 60[Hz]$   $V_{min} = 11[V]$

e)  $V_{rms} = 36[V]$   $R_L = 20[\Omega]$   $f = 60[Hz]$   $V_{min} = 46[V]$

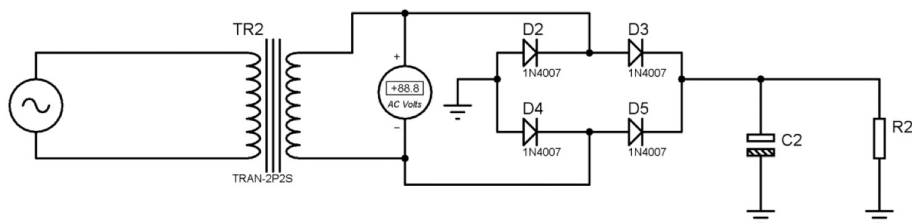


Figura 2-. Rectificador de onda completa.

d)  $V_m = V_{rms} \sqrt{2}$   $\omega = 2\pi f$   $V_{min} = V_m \sin(\omega t)$

$$t = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{9\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\pi(60)} = 2.7683 (ms)$$

$$t_d = \frac{1}{4f} + t = \frac{1}{4(60)} + 2.7683 \times 10^{-3} = 6.9350 ms$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-t_d}{R_L \ln\left(\frac{V_m}{V_{min}}\right)} = \frac{-6.9350 \times 10^{-3}}{35 \ln\left(\frac{11}{9\sqrt{2}}\right)} = 1.3580 \mu F$$

e)

$$t = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{min}}{V_m}\right)}{2\pi f} = \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{46}{36\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\pi(60)} = 2.9919 ms$$

$$t_d = \frac{1}{4f} + t = \frac{1}{4(60)} + 2.9929 \times 10^{-3} = 7.1586 ms$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-t_d}{R_L \ln\left(\frac{V_m}{V_{min}}\right)} = \frac{-(7.1586 \times 10^{-3})}{20 \ln\left(\frac{46}{36\sqrt{2}}\right)} = 3.5281 \mu F$$