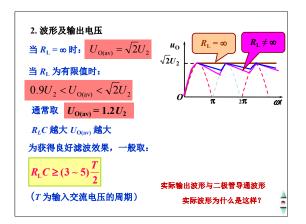


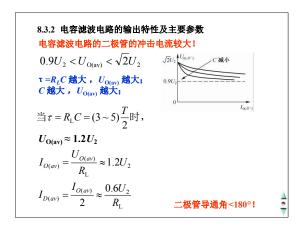
8.3 滤波电路

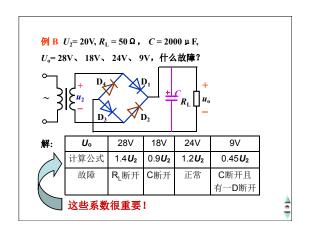
8.3.1 电容滤波电路的工作原理

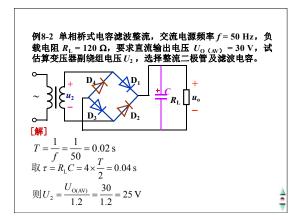
8.3.2 电容滤波电路的输出特性及主要参数

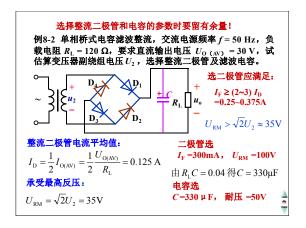
8.3.3 其他滤波电路

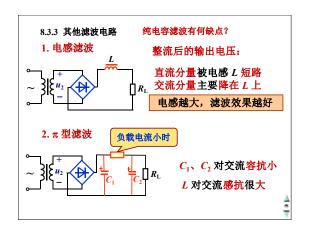




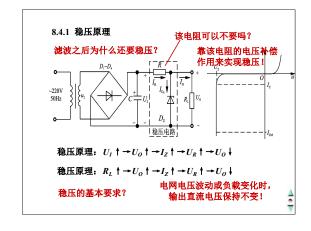


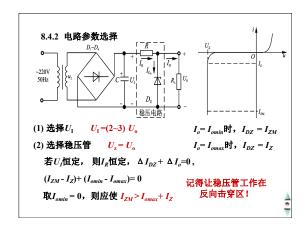


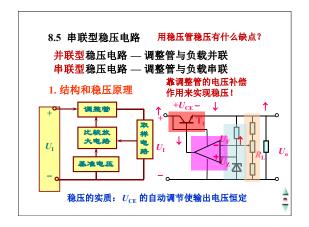


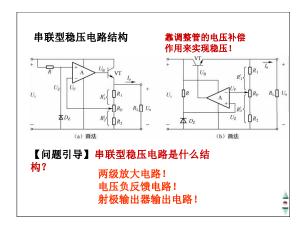


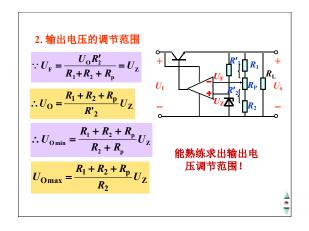
8.4 稳压二极管稳压电路 8.4.1 稳压原理 8.4.2 电路参数选择

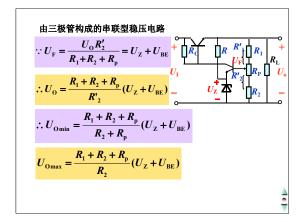


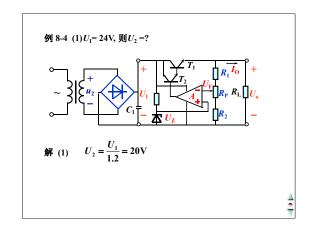


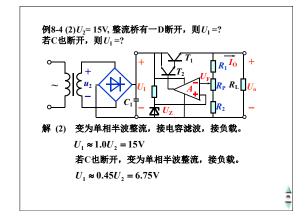


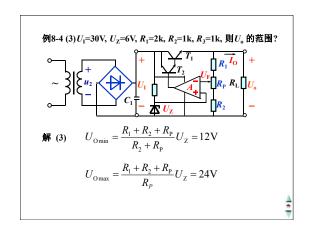




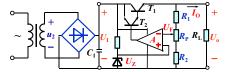








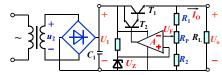
例8-4 (4) $U_1$ =30V,  $U_2$ =6V,  $R_1$ =2k,  $R_2$ =1k,  $R_3$ =1k, R=400  $\Omega$ ,  $R_L$ =100~300  $\Omega$ , 则 $P_{T1}$ 什么时候最大?最大值=?



解 (4) ①  $R_L$  愈小, $I_E$ 愈大, $P_{T1}$ 愈大,故 $R_L$  取最小(100  $\Omega$ )

② 
$$U_{CE1} = U_I - U_O$$
  $I_{C1} = \frac{U_O}{R_1 + R_2 + R_P} + \frac{U_O}{R_L}$   $P_{T1} = U_{CE1}I_{C1} = -0.01025U_O^2 + 0.3075U_O$ 

例8-4 (4)  $U_1$ =30V,  $U_2$ =6V,  $R_1$ =2k,  $R_2$ =1k,  $R_3$ =1k, R=400  $\Omega$ ,  $R_1$ =100~300  $\Omega$ , 则 $P_{T1}$ 什么时候最大?最大值=?



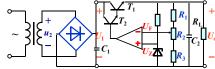
**A** (4)  $P_{T1} = U_{CE1}I_{C1} = -0.01025U_O^2 + 0.3075U_O$ 

(a) 
$$\frac{dP_{T1}}{dU_O} = -0.0205U_O + 0.3075$$
  $\frac{dP_{T1}}{dU_O} = 0.0205U_O = 15V$ 

 $P_{T1\text{max}} = U_{CE1}I_{C1} = -0.01025U_o^2 + 0.3075U_o = 2.30625\text{W}$ 

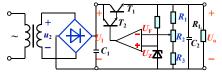
例 D (1) $U_1$ = 24V, 则 $U_2$ =?  $U_1$   $U_2$   $U_3$   $U_4$   $U_4$   $U_4$   $U_5$   $U_7$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_8$   $U_9$   $U_9$ 

例D  $(2)U_2=15V$ , 整流桥有一D断开,则 $U_1=?$ 若C也断开,则 $U_1=?$ 



解(2) 变为单相半波整流,接电容滤波,接负载。  $U_{\rm I}\approx 1.0U_{\rm 2}=15{\rm V}$  若 ${\rm C}$ 也断开,变为单相半波整流,接负载。  $U_{\rm I}\approx 0.45U_{\rm 2}=6.75{\rm V}$ 

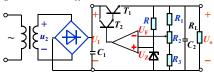
**例D** (3)  $U_1$ =30V,  $U_Z$ =6V,  $R_1$ =2k,  $R_2$ =1k,  $R_3$ =1k, 则 $U_0$  的范围?



解 (3) 
$$U_{\text{Omin}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_2 + R_3} U_Z = 12V$$

$$U_{\text{Omax}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_3} U_Z = 24V$$

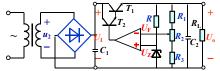
例D (4) $U_1$ =30V,  $U_Z$ =6V,  $R_1$ =2k,  $R_2$ =1k,  $R_3$ =1k, R=400  $\Omega$ ,  $R_L$ =100~300  $\Omega$ , 则 $P_{T1}$ 什么时候最大?最大值=?



解 (4) ①  $R_L$  愈小, $I_E$ 愈大, $P_{T1}$ 愈大,故 $R_L$  取最小(100  $\Omega$ )

② 
$$U_{CE} = U_I - U_o$$
  $I_E = \frac{U_o - U_z}{R} + \frac{U_o}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} + \frac{U_o}{R_L}$   
 $P_{T1} = U_{CE}I_E = -12.75U_o^2 + 397.5U_o - 450$ 

例D (4) $U_1$ =30V,  $U_Z$ =6V,  $R_1$ =2k,  $R_2$ =1k,  $R_3$ =1k, R=400  $\Omega$ ,  $R_L$ =100~300  $\Omega$ , 则 $P_{T1}$ 什么时候最大?最大值=?



 $P_{T1} = U_{CE}I_E = -12.75U_o^2 + 397.5U_o - 450$ 

③ 
$$\frac{dP_{T1}}{dU_o} = -25.5U_o + 397.5$$
  $\frac{dP_{T1}}{dU_o} = 0$ 得 $U_o = 15.588$ V  $P_{T1\text{max}} = 3.548$ W

集成三端稳压器的应用

8.6.1 固定式集成三端稳压器

8.2.1 可调式集成三端稳压器

8.6.1 三端固定集成稳压器

还用分立元件型 串联型稳压电路?

78、79系列的型号命名

CW7800 系列(正电源) CW7900 系列(负电源)

輸出电压

5 V/ 6 V/ 9 V/ 12 V/ 15 V/ 18 V/ 24 V

輸出电流 78L ×× / 79L ×× — 輸出电流 100 mA

78M×× / 79M×× — 输出电流 500 mA

78 ×× /79 ×× — 输出电流 1.5 A

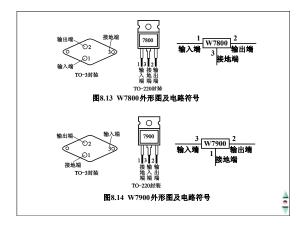
例如:

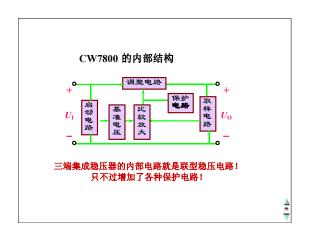
CW7805 输出 5 V, 最大电流 1.5 A

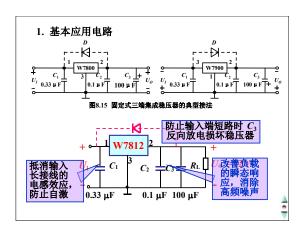
CW78M05 输出 5 V, 最大电流 0.5 A

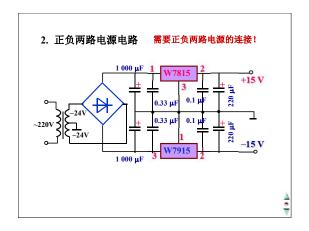
CW78L05 输出 5 V, 最大电流 0.1 A

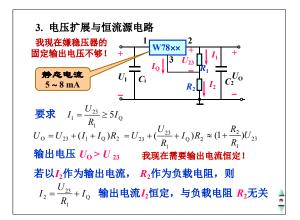
塑料封装 封装 金属封装 0 0 CW7805 接线时先查一查手册 不要将管脚接错!

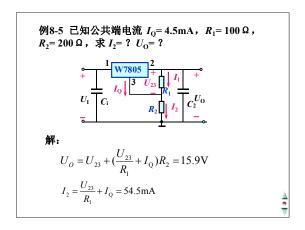


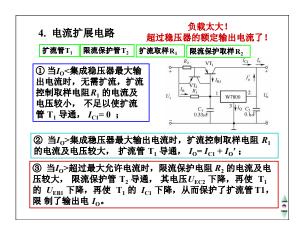


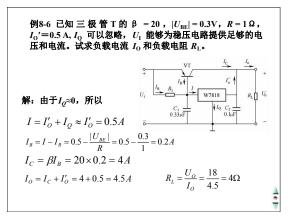


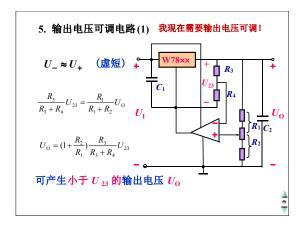


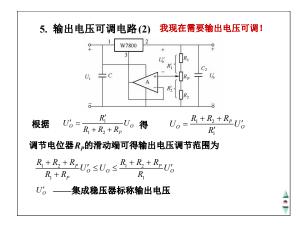












8.6.2 可调式集成三端稳压器

一、典型产品型号命名

CW117/217/317 系列 (正电源)

CW137/237/337 系列 (负电源)

工作温度

CW117 (137)— -55 ~ 150°C

CW217 (237)— -25 ~ 150°C

CW317 (337)— 0 ~ 125°C

基本电压

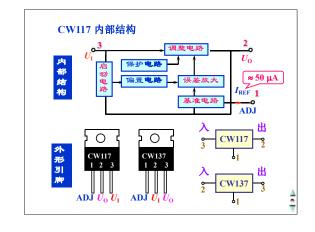
1.25 V

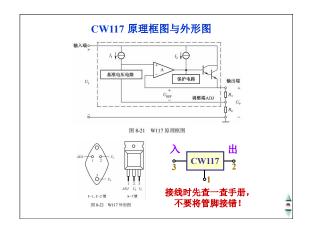
禁出电流

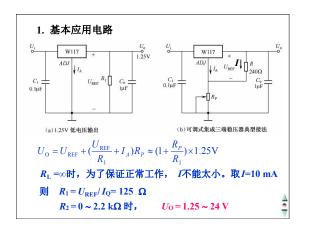
L型 — 输出电流 100 mA

M型 — 输出电流 500 mA

可调式比固定式三端集成稳压器应用更灵活:







例8-7 已知W117的基准电压  $U_{\rm REF}=1.25{\rm V}$ ,调整端电流  $I_{\rm A}=50~{\rm p.A}$ ,  $R_{\rm P}$ 为30 ${\rm k}$   $\Omega$  的电位器,输出电压调节范围?  $U_{\rm O}=U_{\rm REF}+(\frac{U_{\rm REF}}{R_{\rm I}}+I_{\rm A})R_{\rm P}$  当  $R_{\rm P}$ 湖到零时得最小输出:  $U_{\rm O}=U_{\rm REF}+(\frac{U_{\rm REF}}{R_{\rm I}}+I_{\rm A})R_{\rm P}=17{\rm V}$  当  $R_{\rm P}$ 为30 ${\rm k}$   $\Omega$  时得最大输出:  $U_{\rm O}=U_{\rm REF}+(\frac{U_{\rm REF}}{R_{\rm I}}+I_{\rm A})R_{\rm P}=17{\rm V}$ 

