

CIRCUITOS ELETRÔNICA BÁSICA – M1

Relatório apresentado como requisito parcial para a obtenção da M1 da disciplina de Eletrônica básica do curso de Engenharia de Computação pela Universidade do Vale do Itajaí da Escola do Mar, Ciência e Tecnologia.
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1. OBJETIVO

O objetivo principal desse trabalho é o desenvolvimento e aplicação de circuitos através de simuladores e teoria para concretizar o conhecimento obtido durante as aulas realizadas ao longo da M1.

2. INTRODUÇÃO

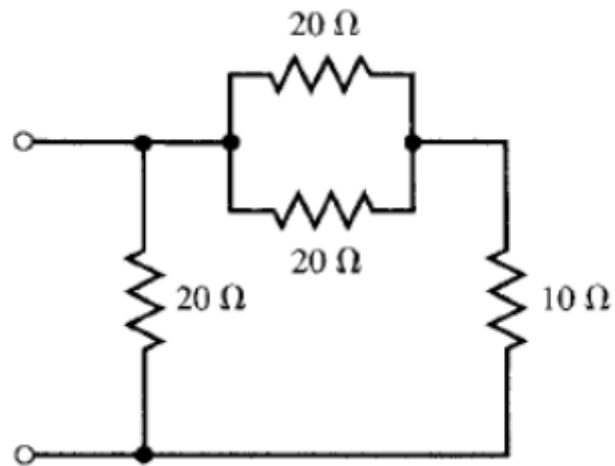
Neste trabalho serão desenvolvidos circuitos e cálculos das mais diversas áreas contidas na matéria de eletrônica básica, principalmente os conceitos de diodos, retificadores, transformadores, capacitores e diversos mais componentes.

Outro ponto é a parte pratica que será realizada ao longo do semestre em laboratório, neste relatório vamos ter conhecimentos de como realizar medidas e como elas devem reagir, assim agilizando nosso processo de aprendizagem.

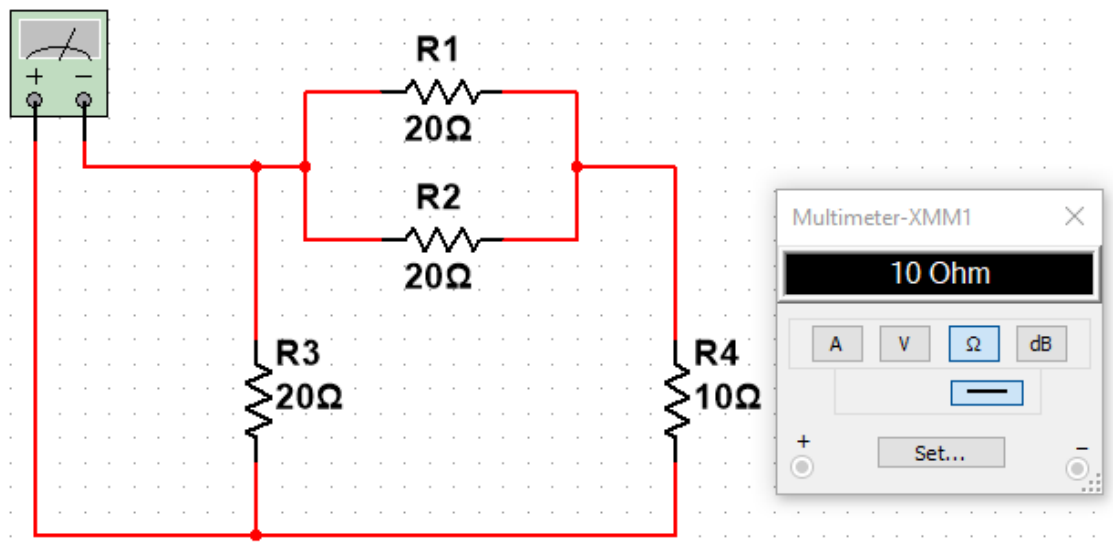
3. CIRCUITOS

1)

Encontre a Resistencia equivalente



Com os dados fornecidos foi possível gerar o seguinte circuito:

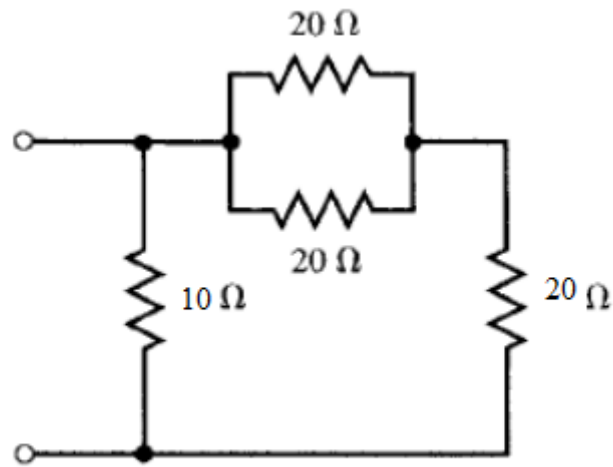


Através da simulação foi encontrada a resistência equivalente de 10 Ohms, a seguir temos o resultado esperado através de cálculos:

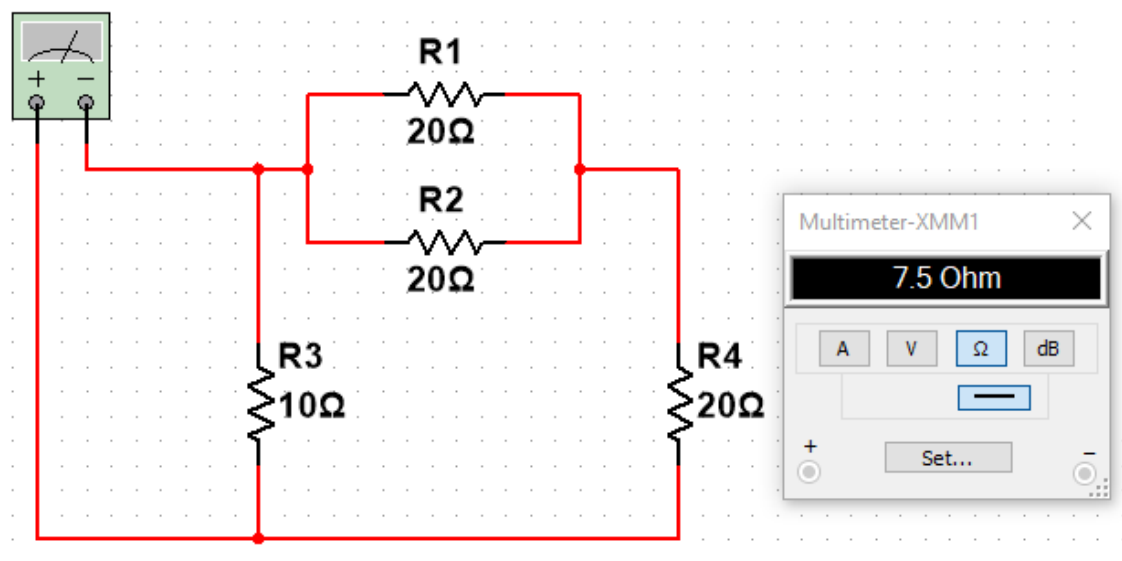
$$20\ \Omega \parallel 20\ \Omega + 10 = \frac{20 \cdot 20}{20 + 20} + 10 = \frac{400}{40} + 10 = 10\ \Omega$$

2)

Encontre a Resistencia equivalente



Com os dados fornecidos foi possível gerar o seguinte circuito:

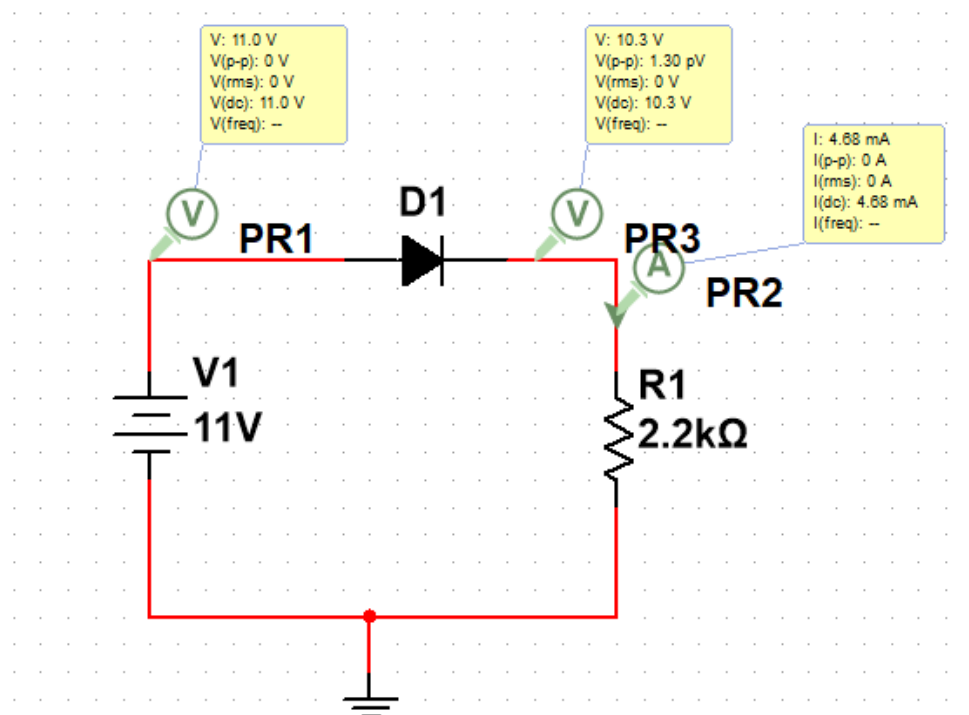
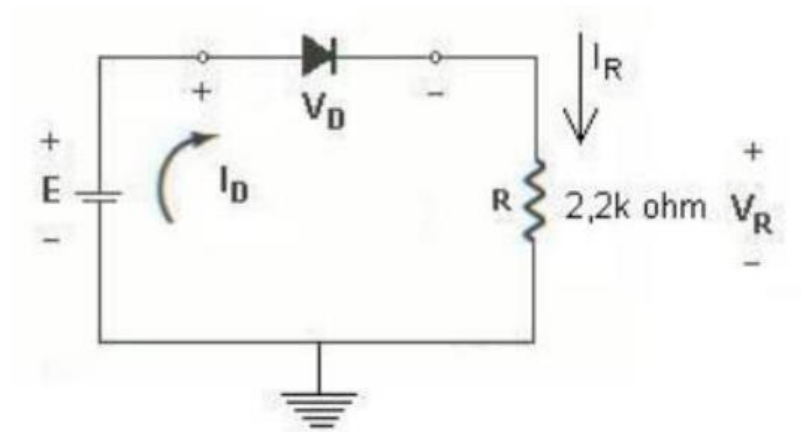


Através da simulação foi encontrada a resistência equivalente de 7.5 Ohms, a seguir temos o resultado esperado através de cálculos:

$$(20\ \Omega \parallel 20\ \Omega + 20\ \Omega) = \frac{20 \cdot 20}{20 + 20} = \frac{400}{40} = 10\ \Omega + 20\ \Omega$$

$$30\ \Omega \parallel 10\ \Omega = 7,5\ \Omega$$

3)



$$-v_D - i * R = 0$$

$$E = V_D + i * R$$

$$I = \frac{11V}{2,2k\Omega} = 0,005 = 5\ \text{mA}$$

$$11 = V_D + 0,005 * 2,2k$$

$$V_D = 11 - 0,005 * 2,2k$$

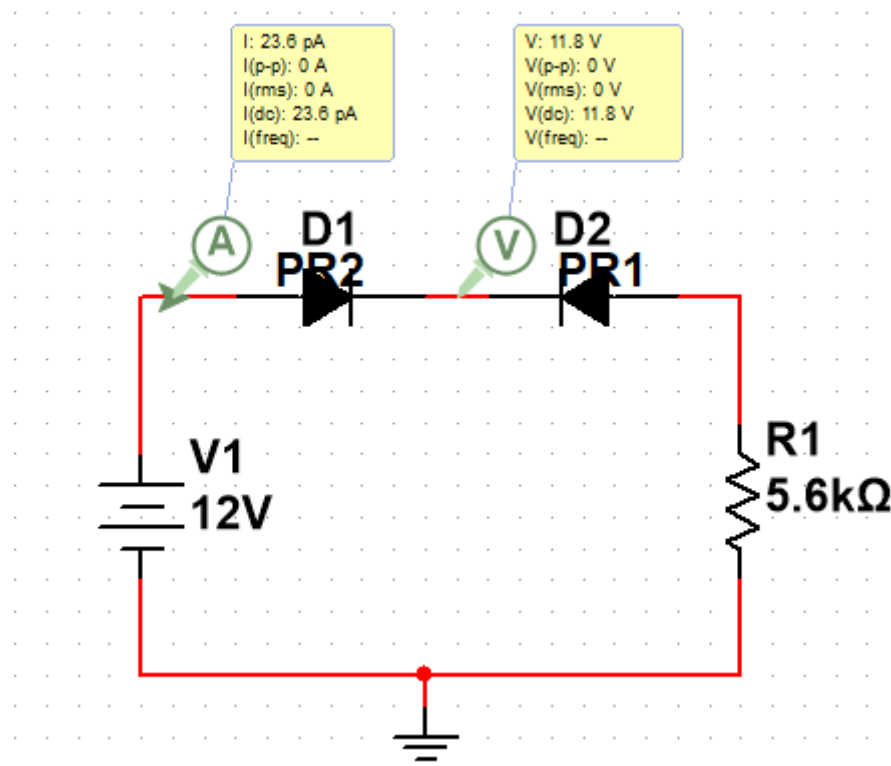
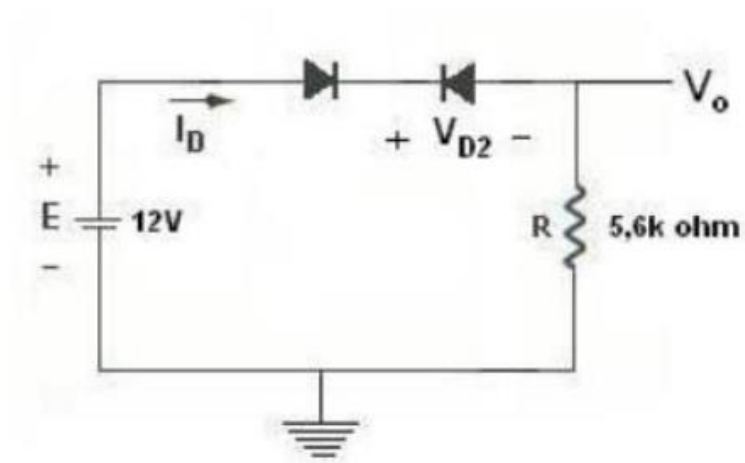
$$V_D = 11 - 1,1$$

$$V_D = 9,9\ \text{V}$$

$$V_D = V_R$$

$$V_R = 10\ \text{V}$$

4)



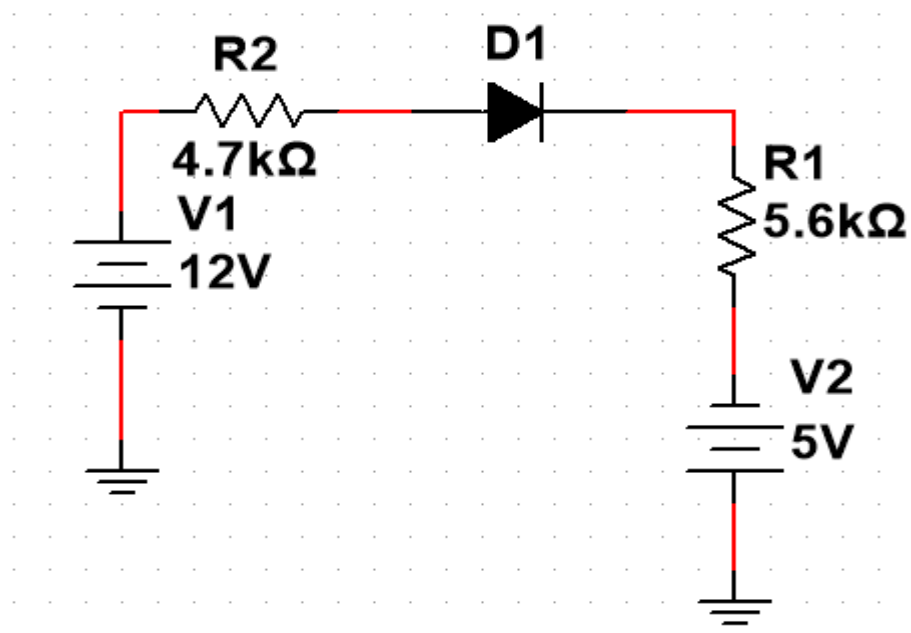
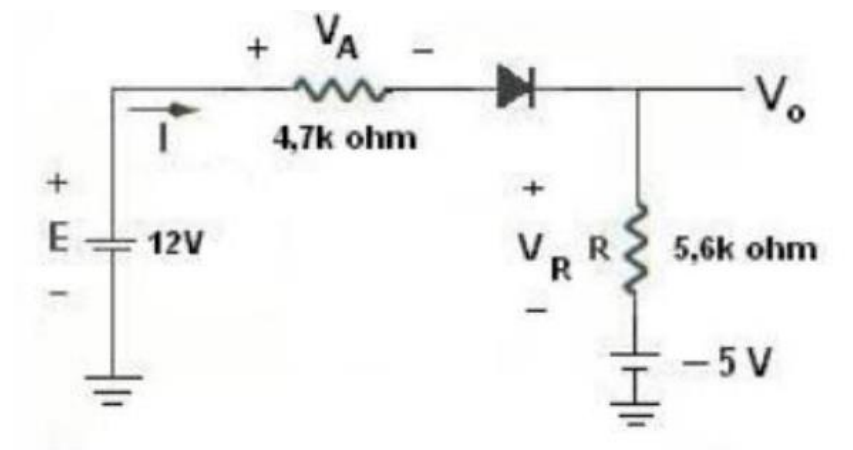
$$I_d = \frac{12}{5,6k}$$

$$I_d = 0,002143\ A = 0,214\ mA$$

$$V_0 = 0$$

$$V_{d2} = 12V$$

5)



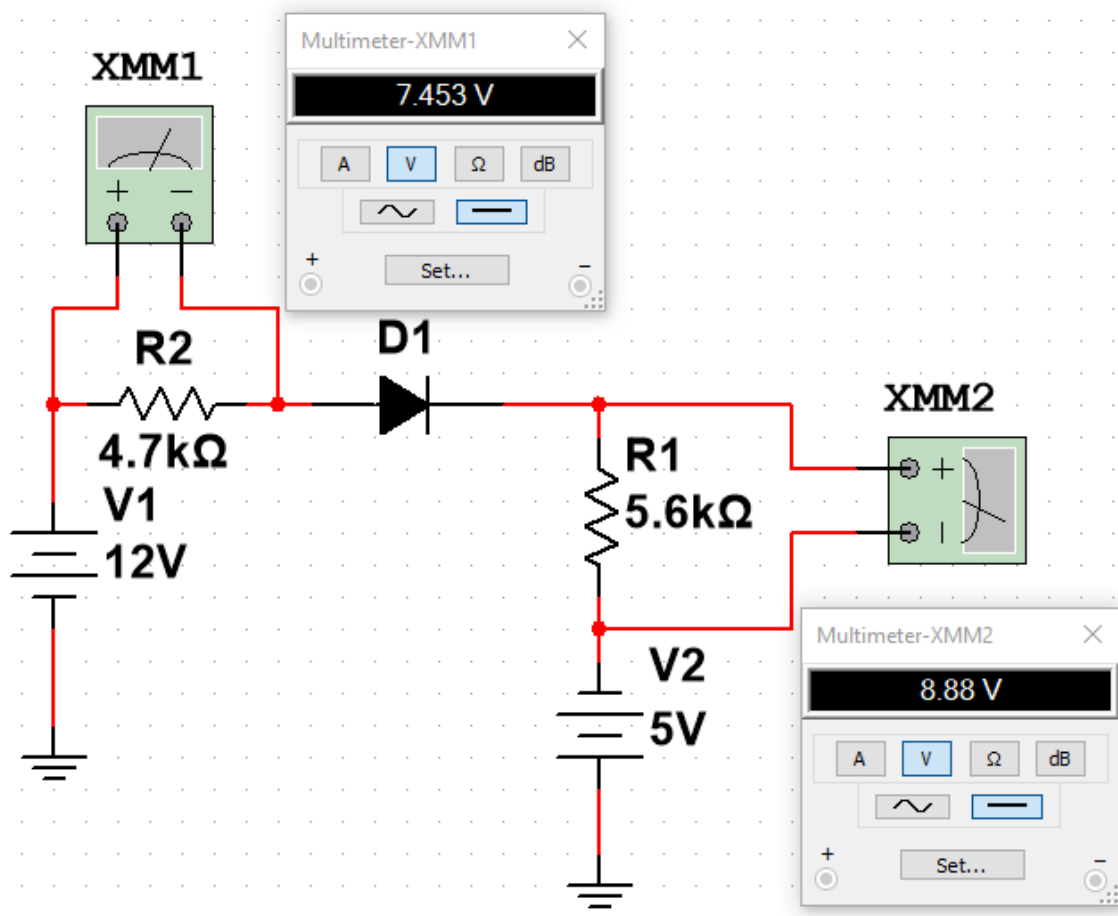
$$I = \frac{12 + 5}{4,7\text{ k} + 5,6\text{ k}} = \frac{17}{10,3\text{ k}} = 0,0016\text{ A} = 1,6\text{ mA}$$

$$V_A = R * i = 4,7\text{ k} * 0,0016 = 7,52\text{ V}$$

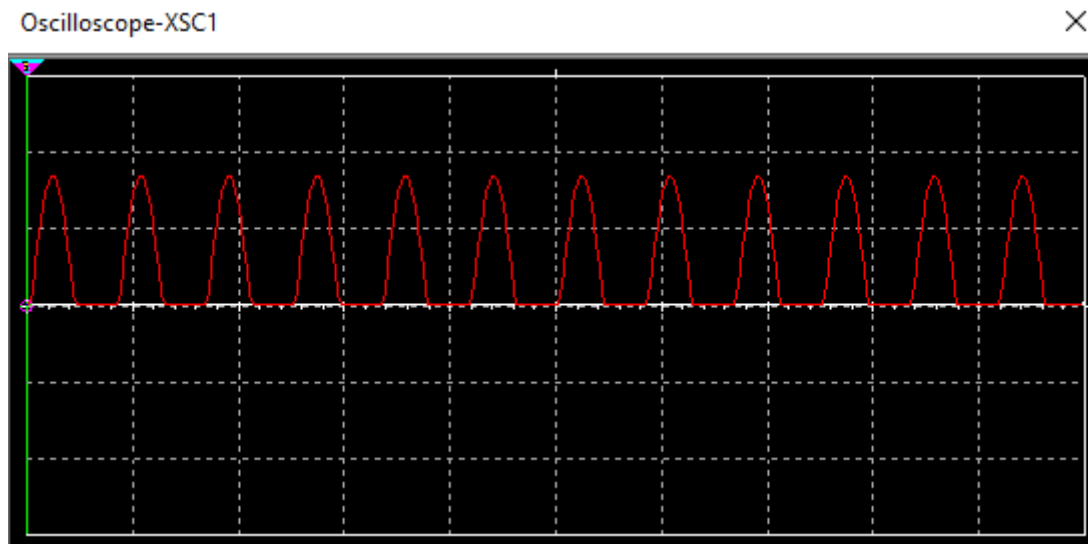
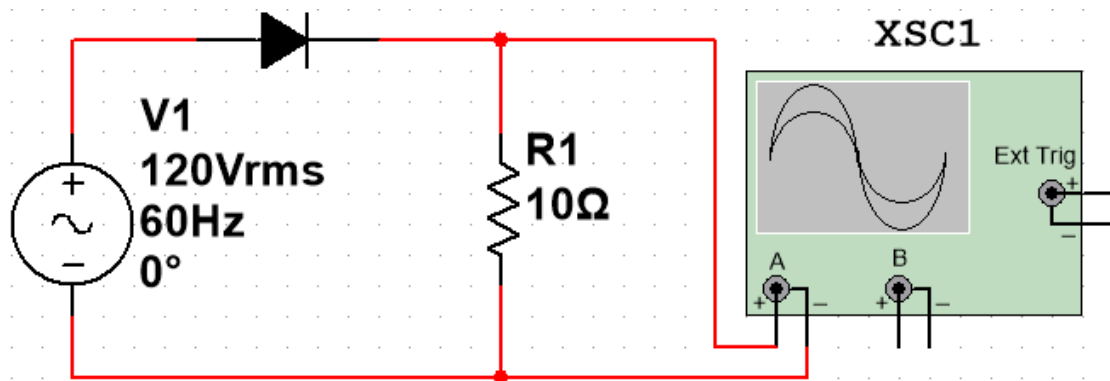
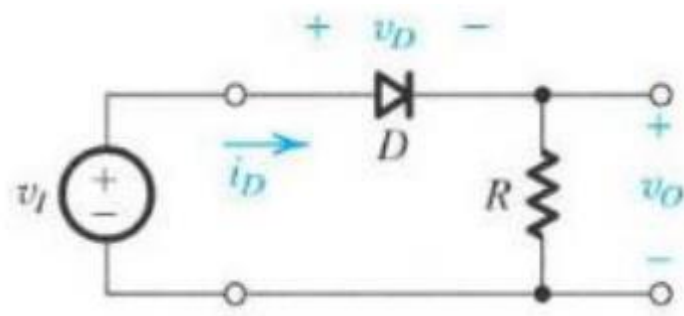
$$V_R = 5,6\text{ K} * 0,0016 = 8,96\text{ V}$$

$$v_0 = 10,3\text{ k} * 0,0016 = 16,48\text{ V}$$

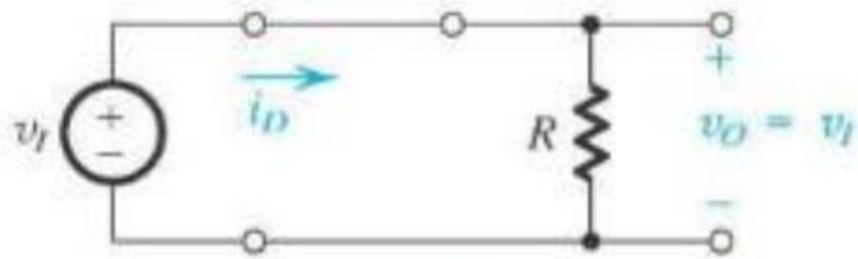
PARÂMETRO	SIMULADO	TEÓRICO
I	1,59 mA	1,6 mA
VA	7,453 V	7,52 V
VR	8,8 V	8,96 V



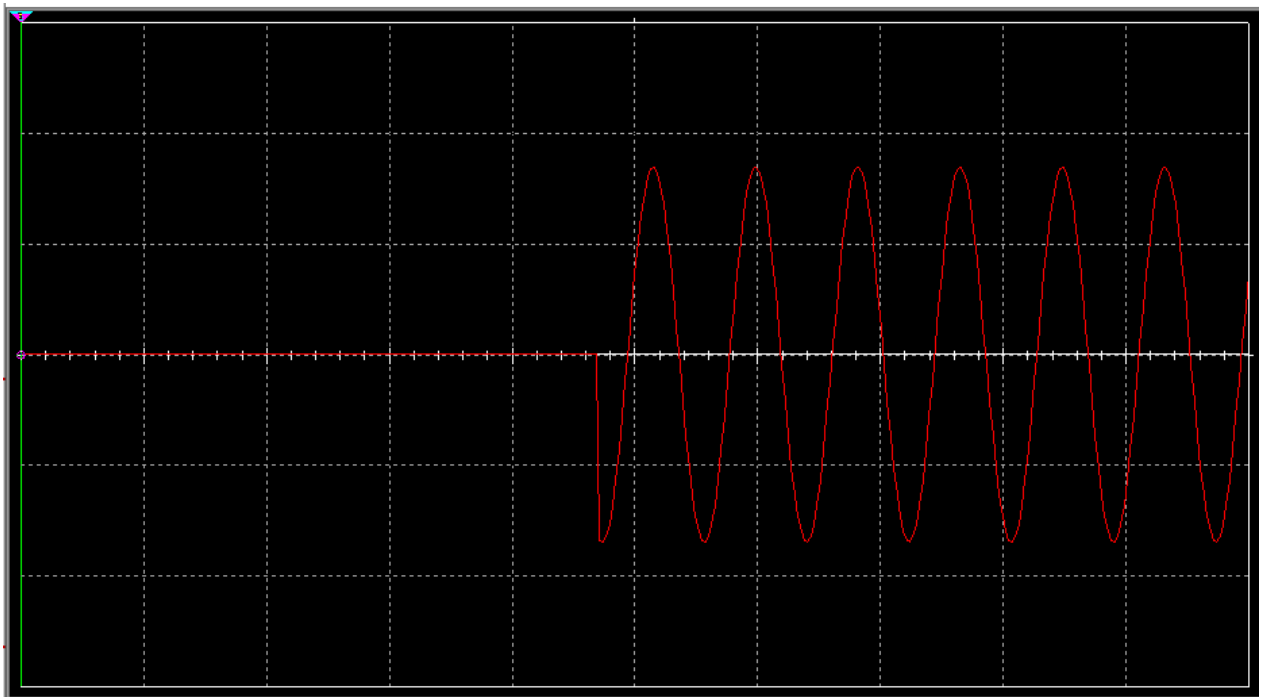
6)



7)

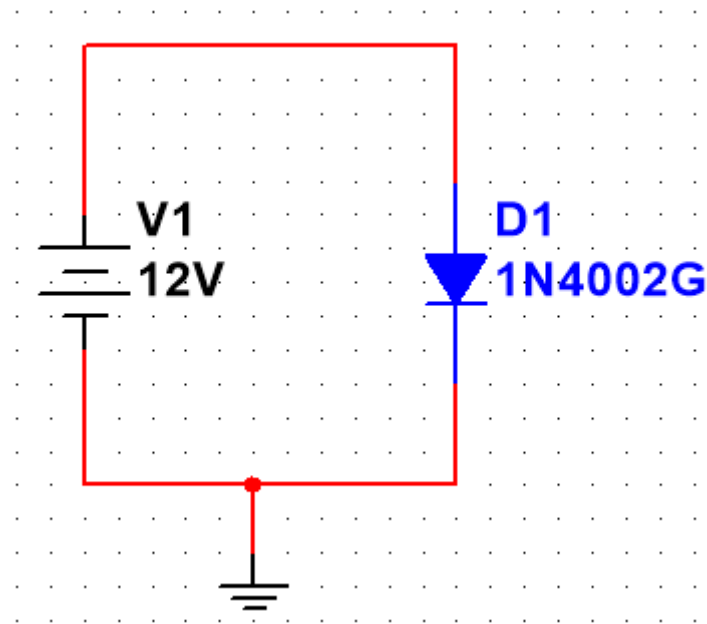


Pode-se notar ao centro do gráfico o momento que a chave passa de aberta para fechada, assim permitindo a passagem do sinal de seno.

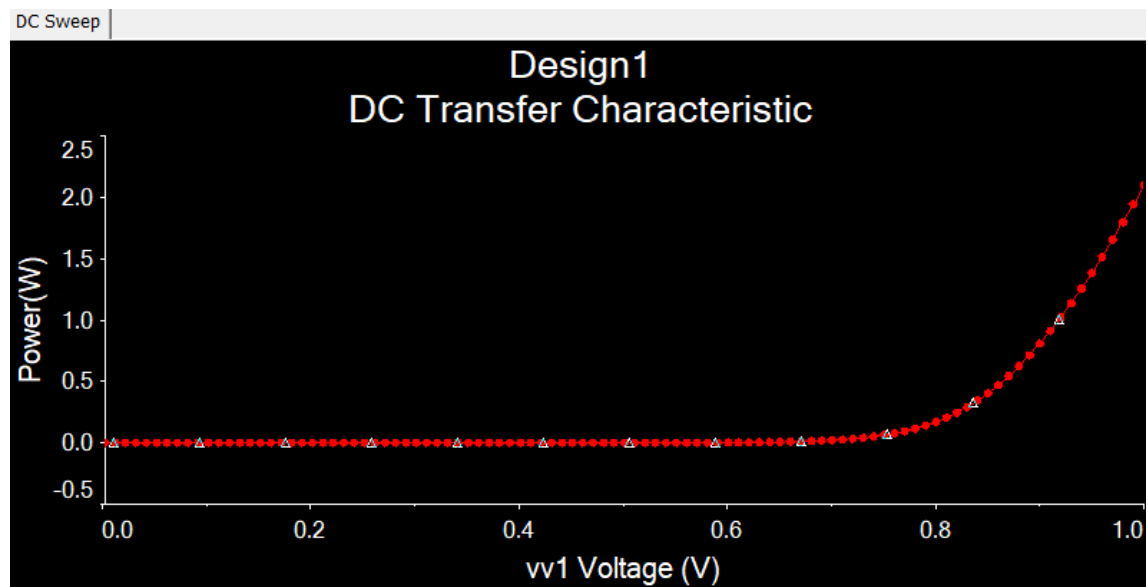


8) DC sweep

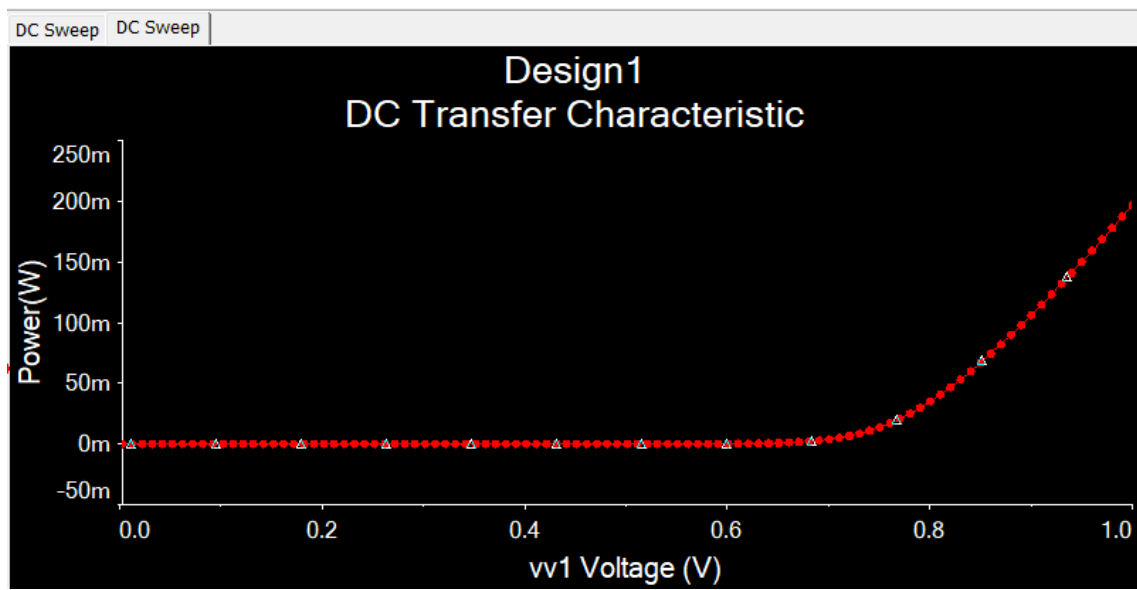
Aqui será analisado um sinal “DC sweep”, proporcionado pelas ferramentas integradas ao multisim. Será utilizado o diodo 1N4002G. O DC sweep será de 0 a 1 com incrementos de 0.01V



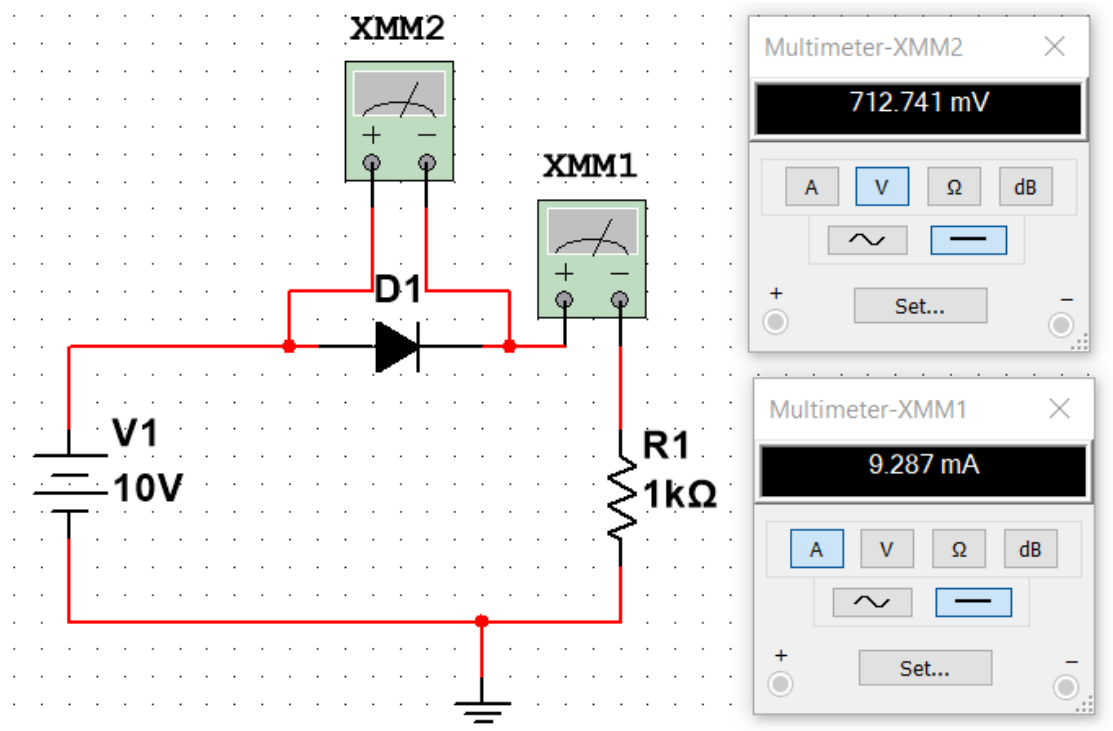
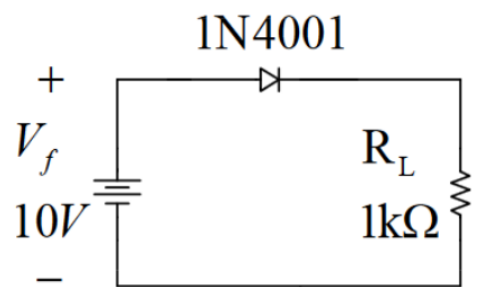
Após rodar a simulação foi obtido o seguinte gráfico:



Também foi realizado o teste com o diodo 1N3585:

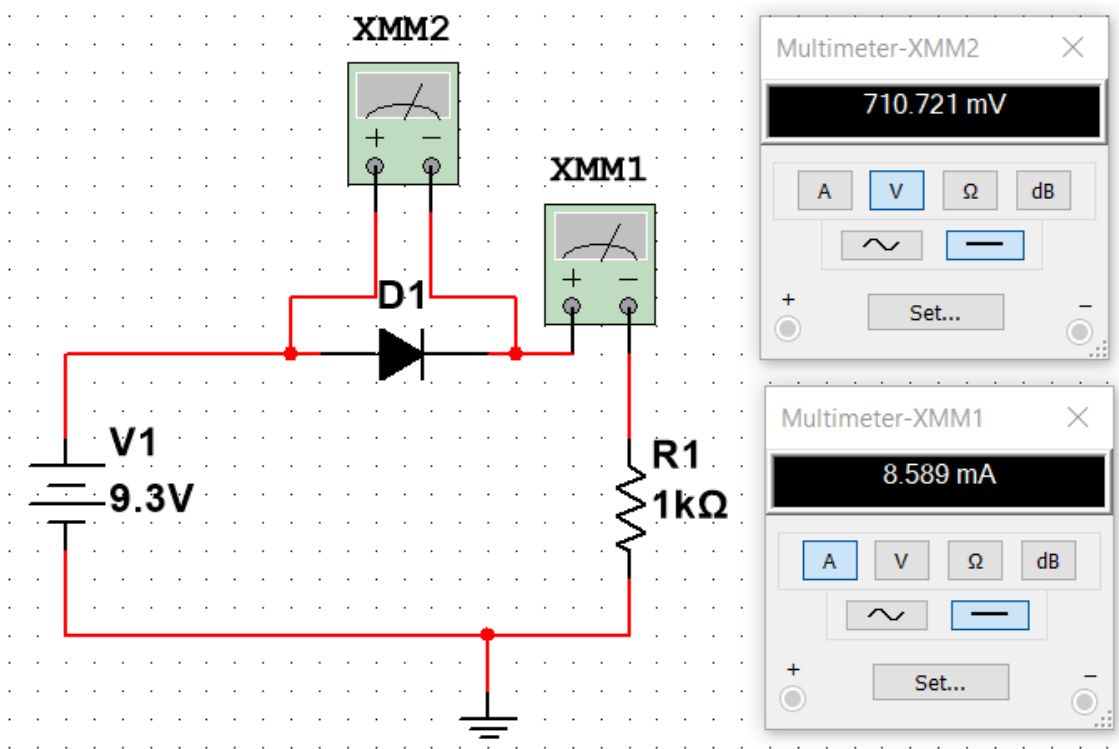
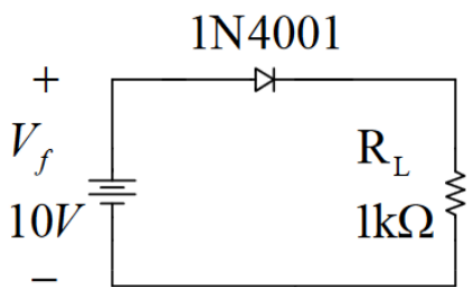


9) Diodo ideal



PARÂMETRO	SIMULADO	CASO TEÓRICO
ID	9,28 mA	1 mA
VD	0,712 V	0 V

10) modelo simplificado



$$I = V * R$$

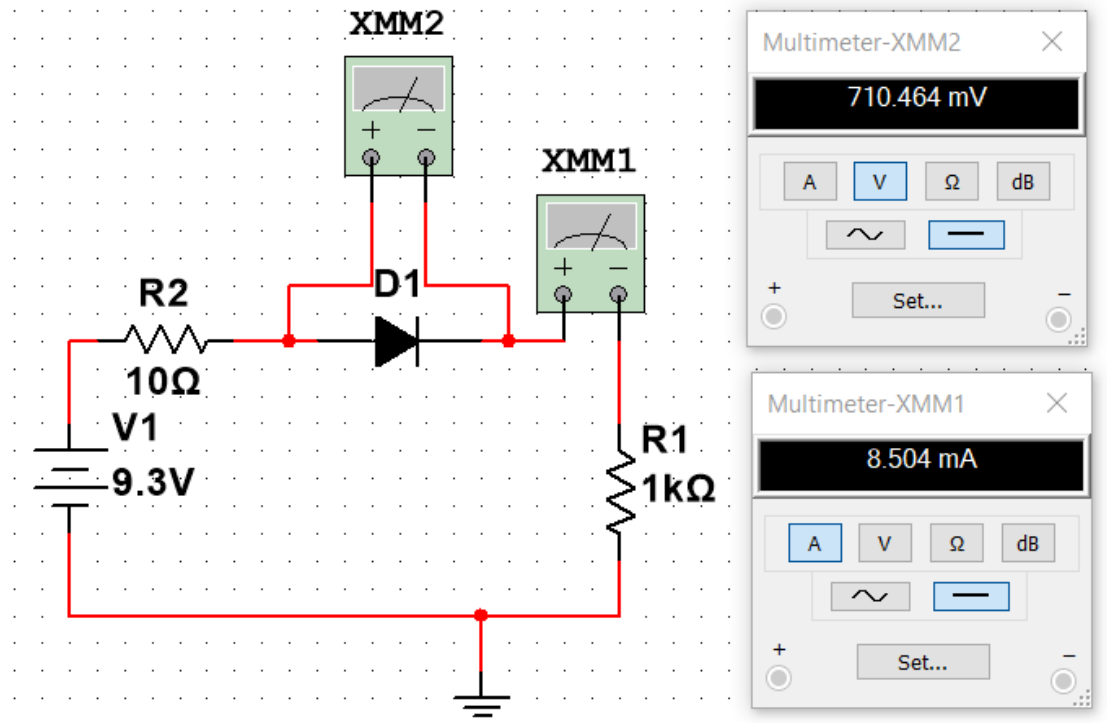
$$ID = 10V - 0,7V = 9,3V \rightarrow 9,3 * 1k\Omega = 9,3 mA$$

$$VD = 0,7 V$$

	Simulação	Teórico
ID	8,59 mA	9,3 mA
VD	0,710 V	0,7 V

11) Modelo Linear

Considerando que $R_{avg} = 10 \text{ Ohm}$



$$V_f = V_D + I_D * R_{av} + I_D * V_L$$

$$10 = 0,7 + I_D * (R_{aV} + V_L)$$

$$10 = 0,7 + I_D (10 + 1000)$$

$$1.010 I_D = 9,3/1.010$$

$$I_D = 9,2 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{média} = 9,2 \text{ mA} * 10$$

$$R_{média} = 0,092 \Omega$$

$$V_D = 0,7 + 0,092$$

$$V_D = 0,792 \text{ V}$$

	Simulação	Teórico
ID	8,5 mA	9,2 mA
VD	0,71 V	0,792 V

12) Análise de reta de carga

A seguir o código em python responsável pela análise da reta de carga e a curva do diodo:

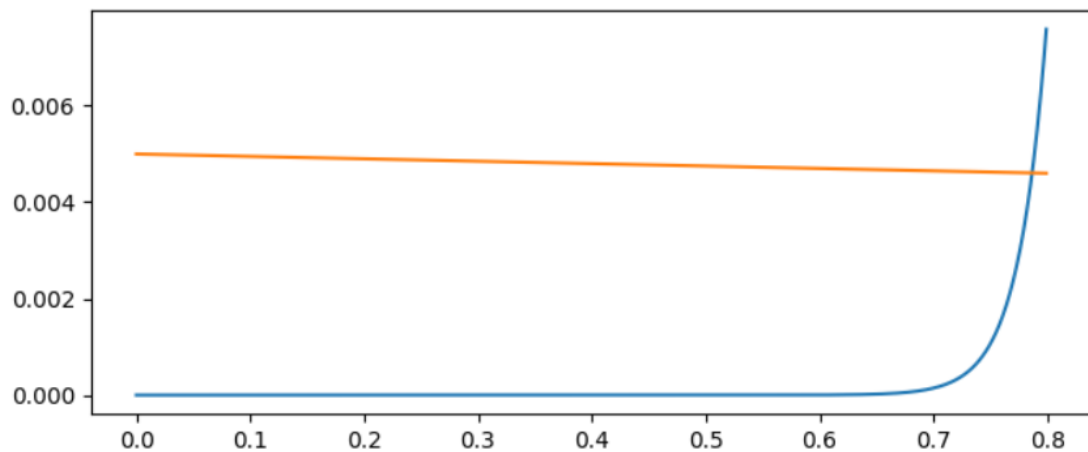
```
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as pp

IS = 1*(10**-16)
Vt = 0.025
Id = []
passo = 0.001
Vd = []
contador = 0.0
id = []
Vcc = 10
rs = 2000

# Calculo de Id
while contador <= 0.8:
    Id.append(IS * ( math.exp(contador/Vt)-1 ) )
    Vd.append(contador)
    contador = contador + passo
pp.plot(Vd,Id, label="Vd Id")

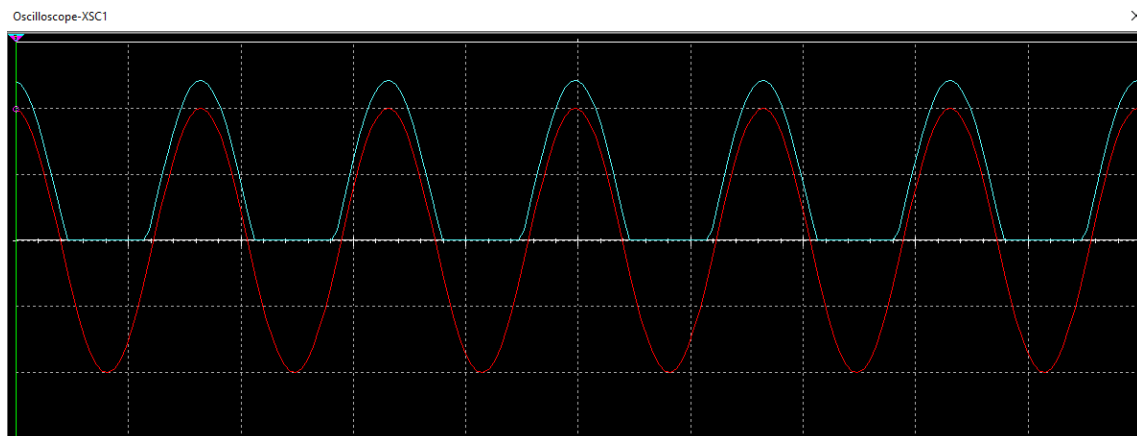
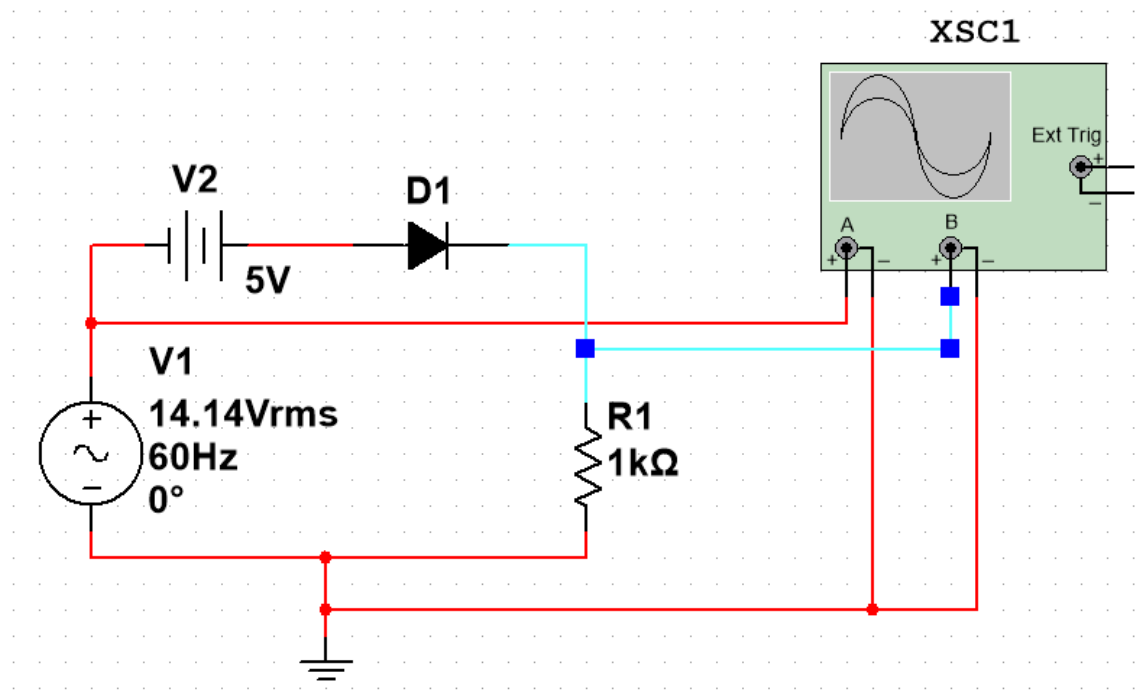
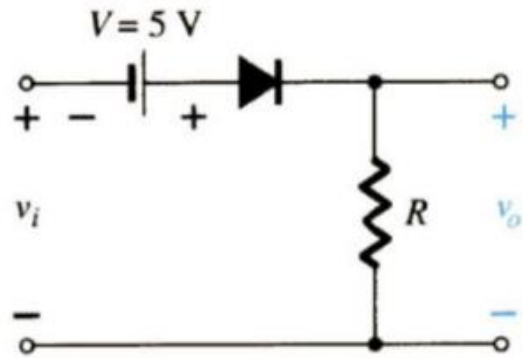
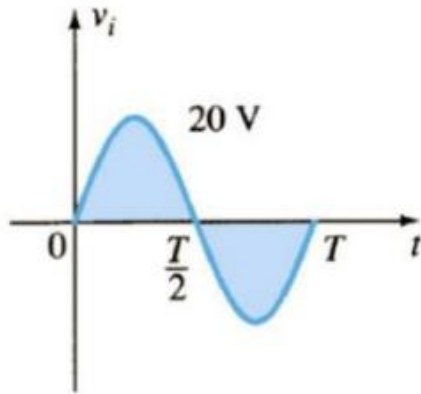
# calculo de reta da carga
for point in range(len(Vd)):
    id.append( (-Vd[point] + Vcc )/rs )
pp.plot(Vd,id, label="Vd id")
pp.show()
```

Gerando o seguinte resultado gráfico, em laranja a reta e em azul a curva do diodo:

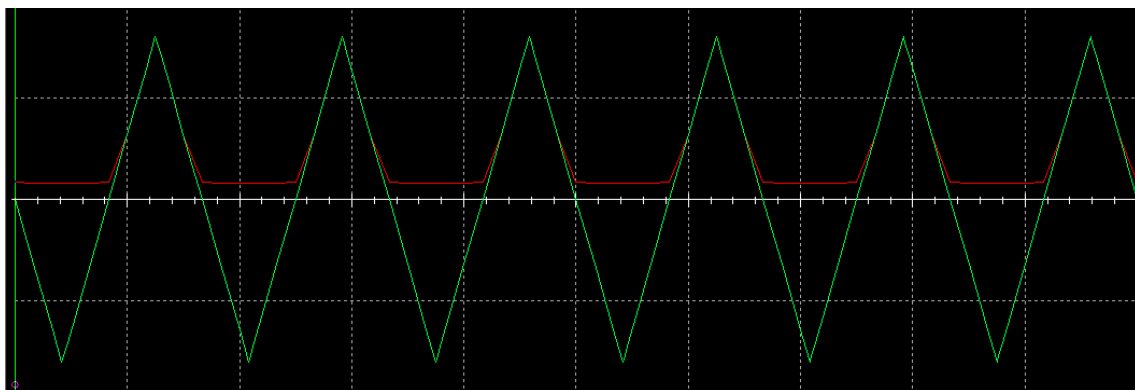
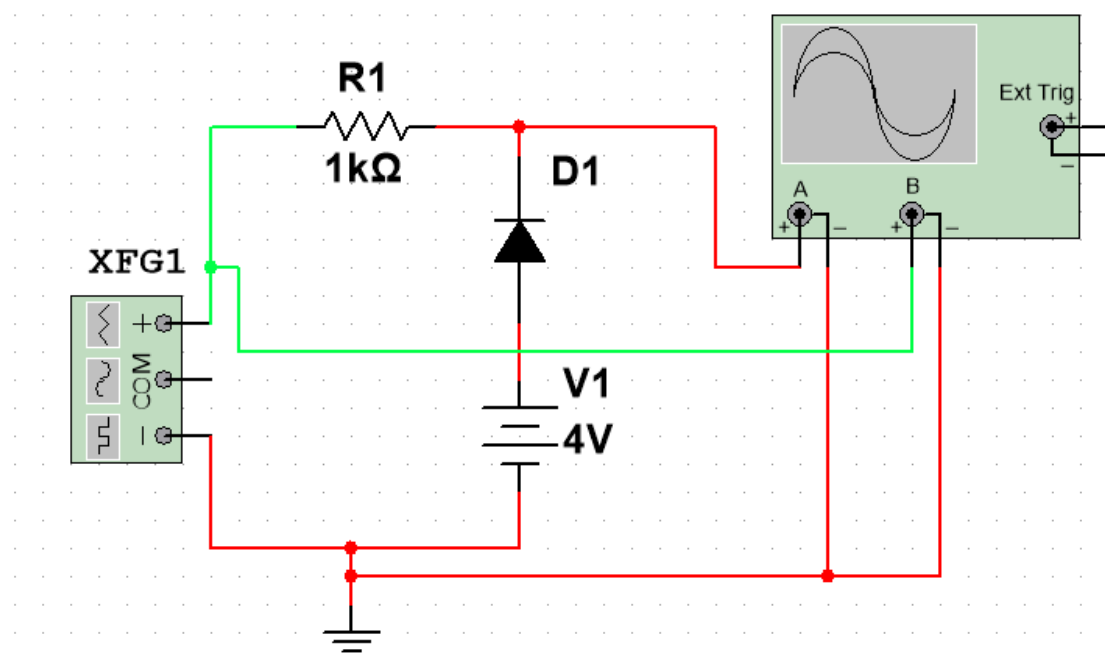
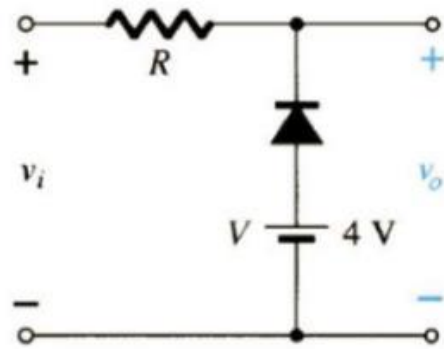
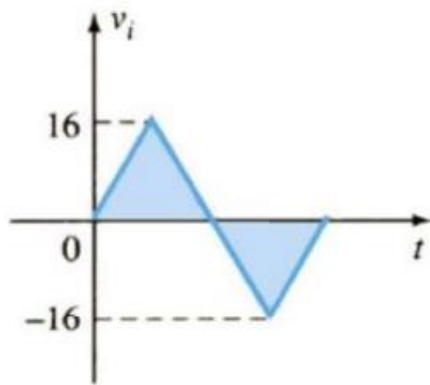


13) Ceifadores

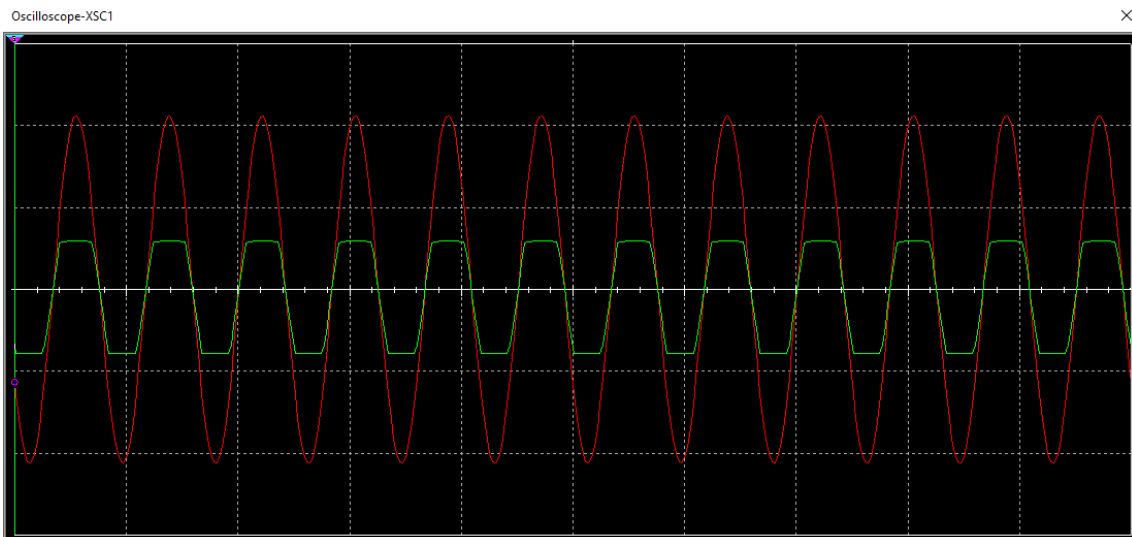
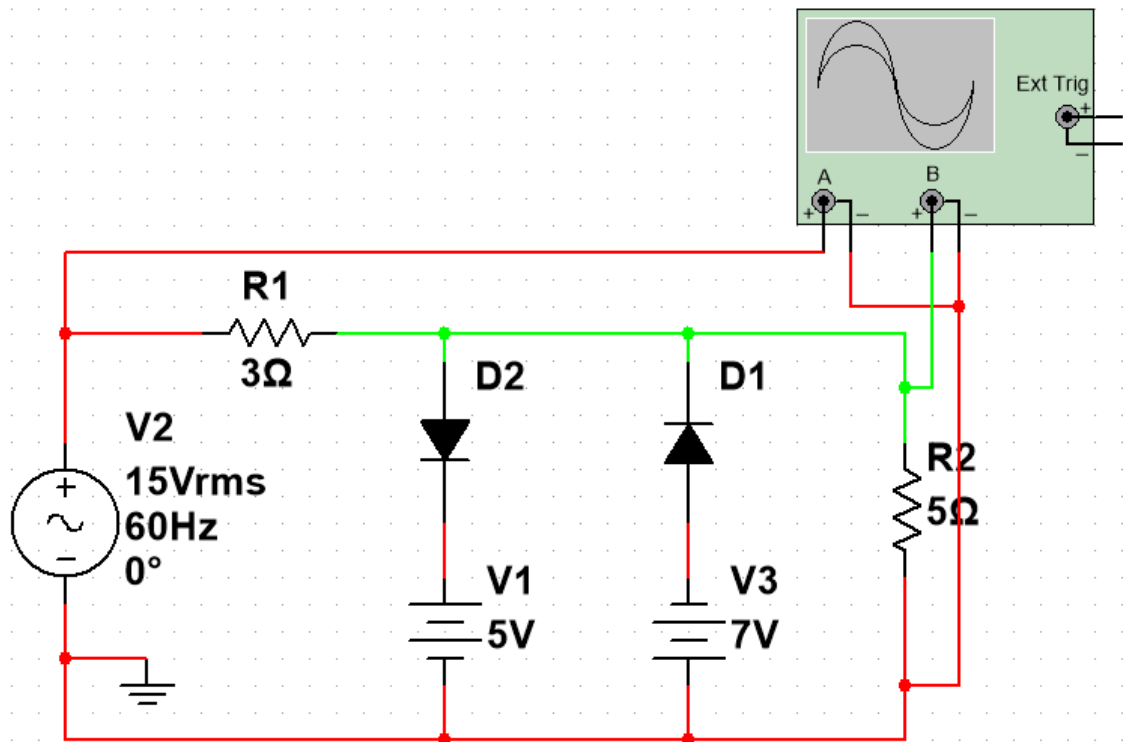
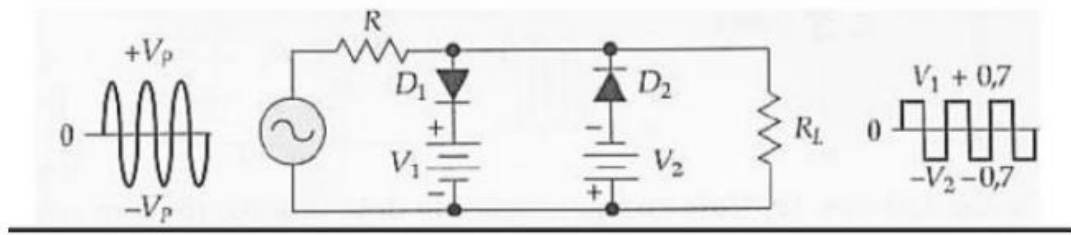
Circuitos ceifadores são aqueles capazes de remover uma parte específica de um sinal.



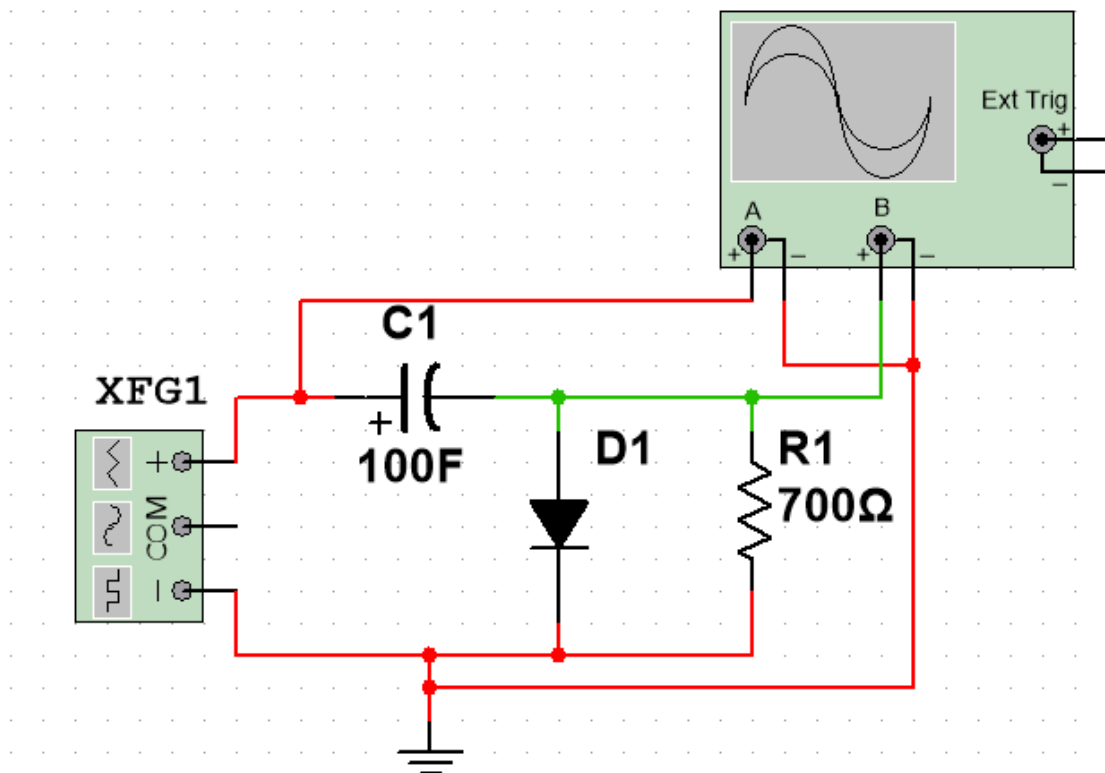
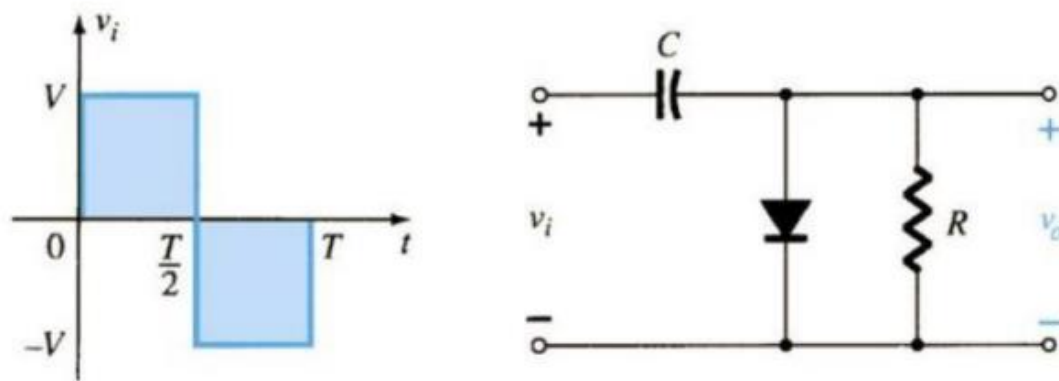
14)



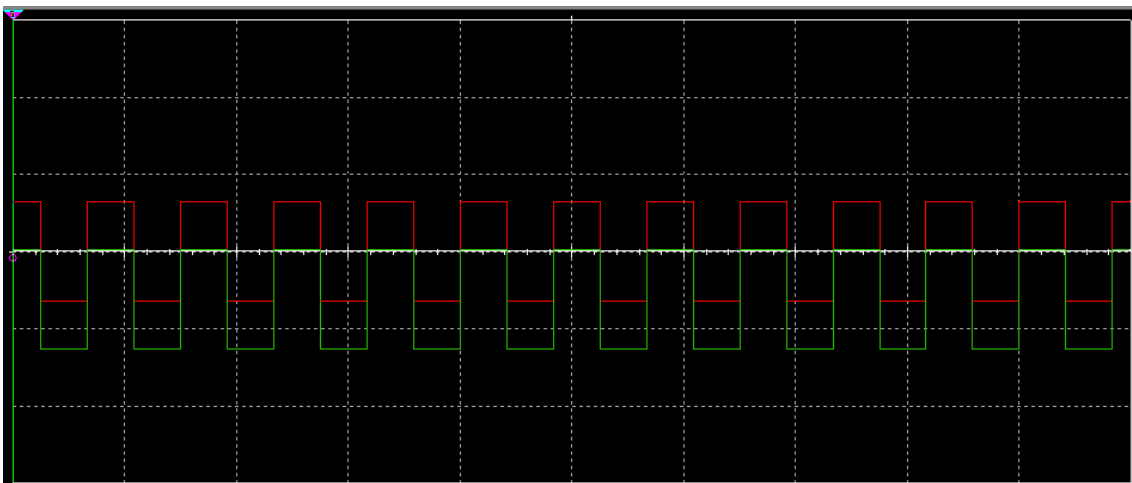
15)



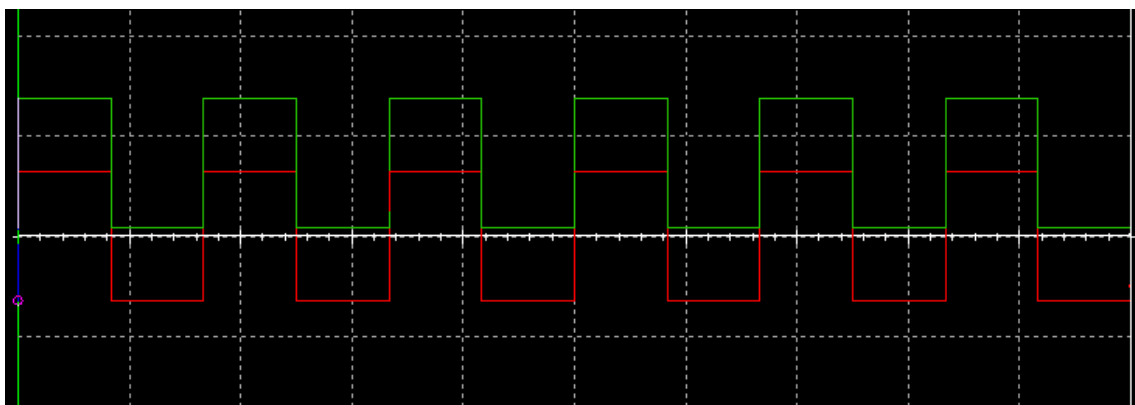
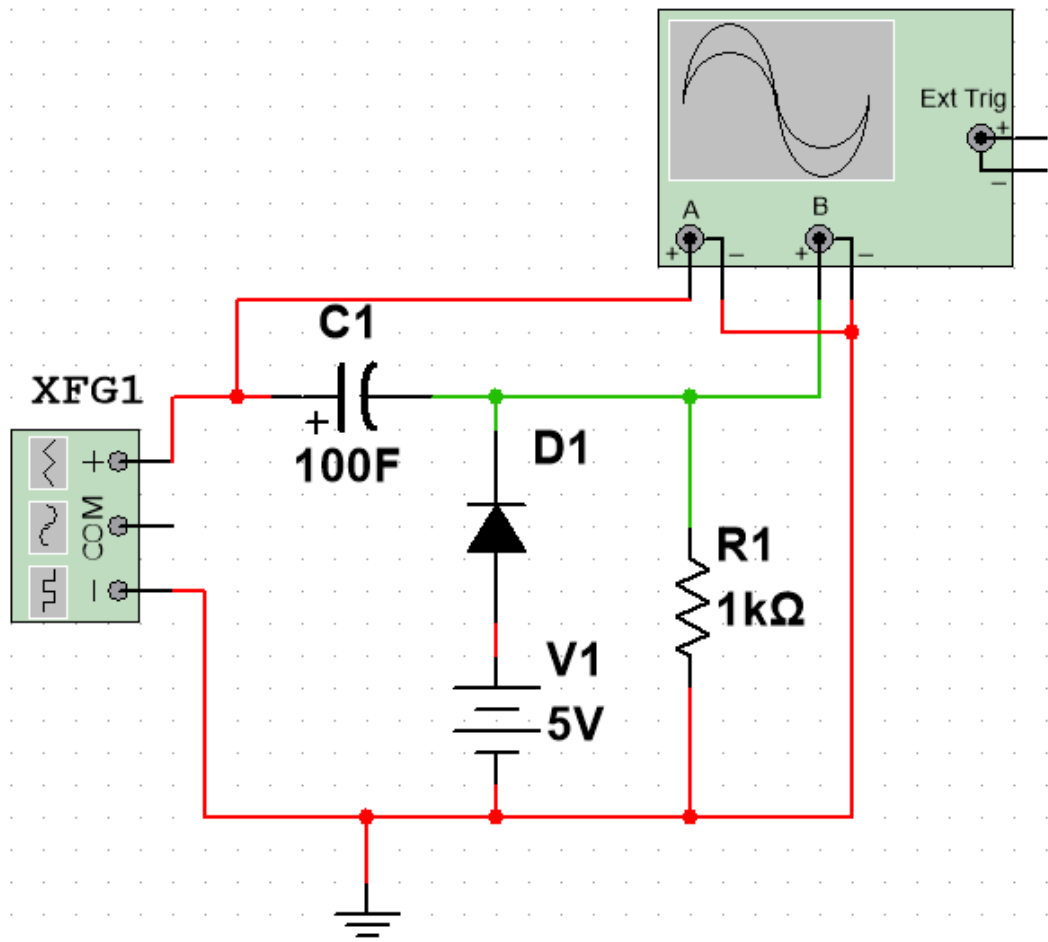
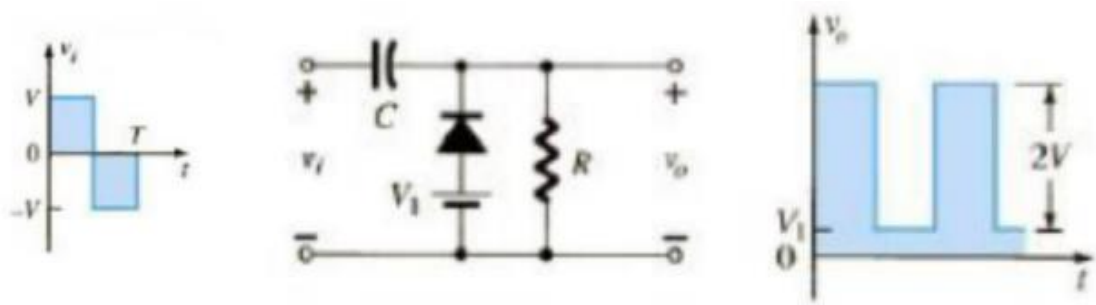
16) Grampeadores



Oscilloscope-XSC1

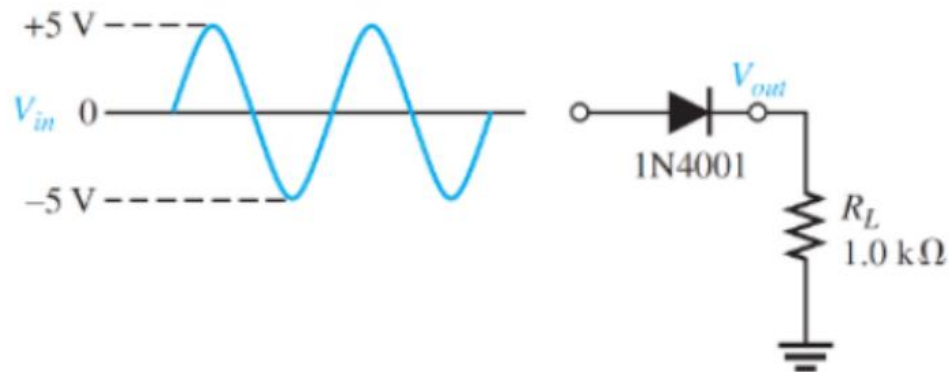


17)

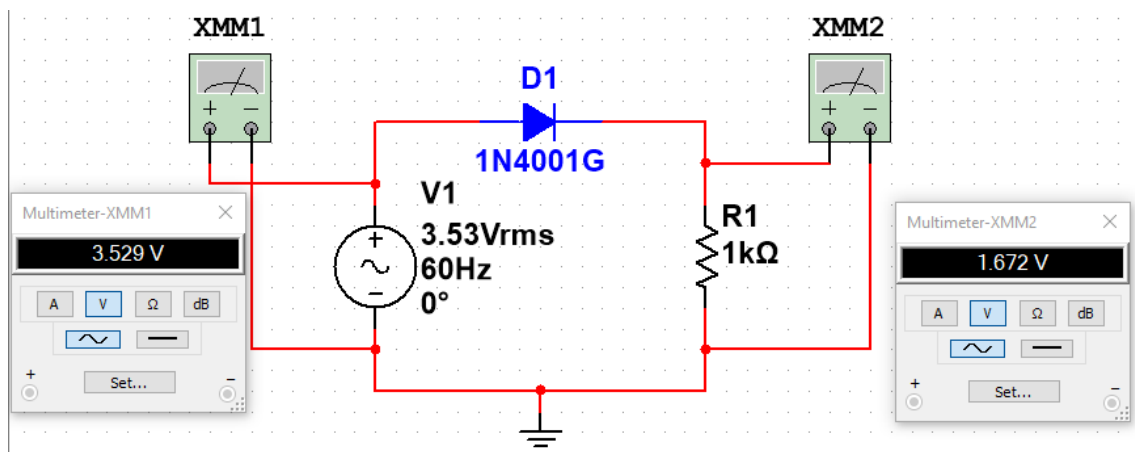
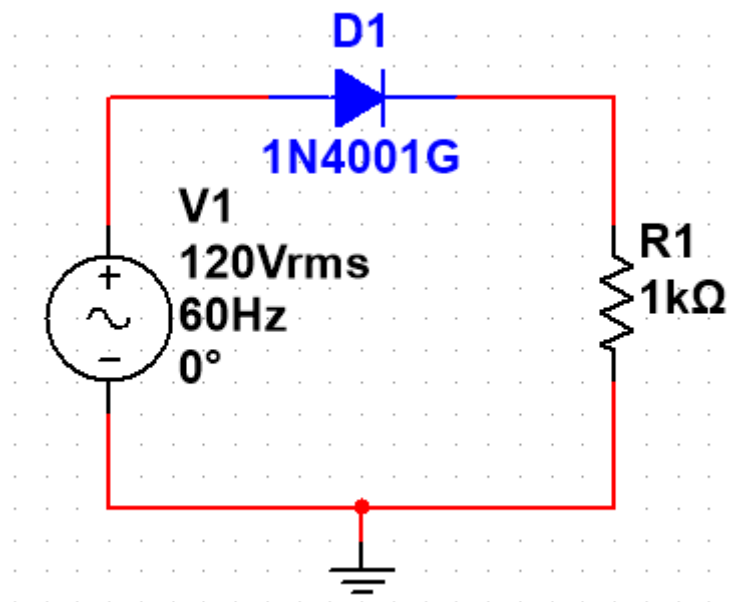


18) retificadores

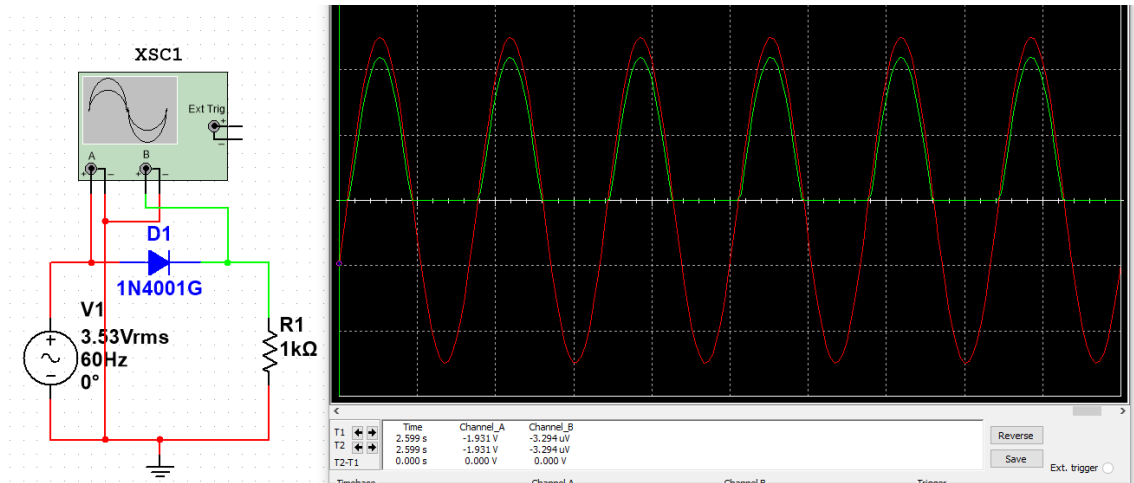
Calcule a tensão eficaz na entrada, de pico e média na saída do circuito abaixo:



Com esse diagrama foi possível montar o seguinte circuito:



E as seguintes formas de onda:



$$V_{rms} = V_{pk} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{rms} = 5 * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 3.53V$$

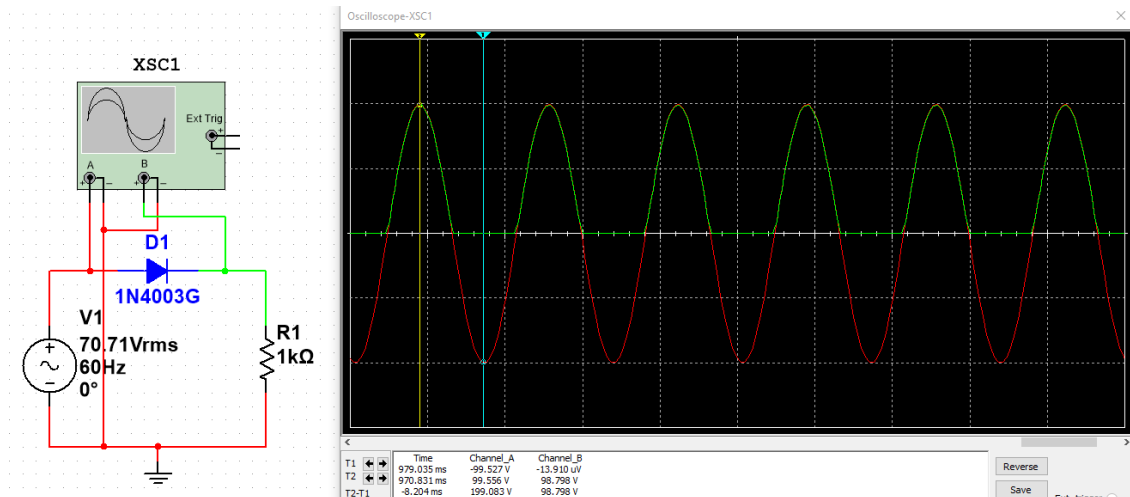
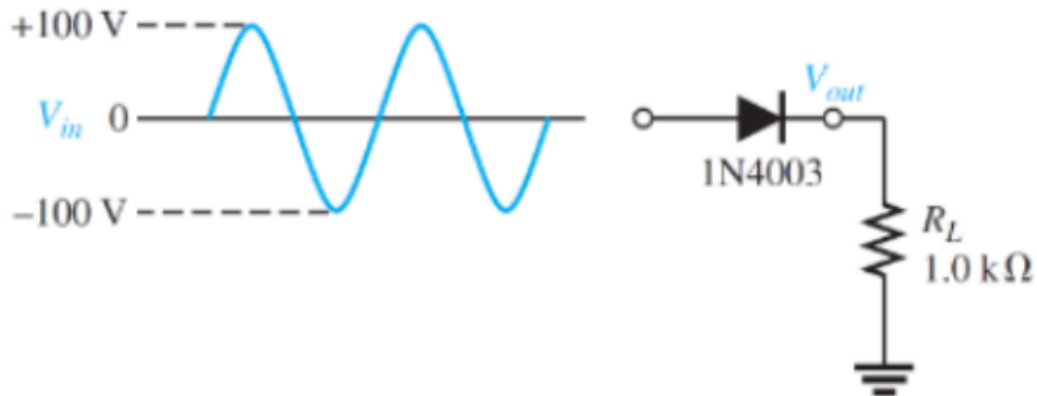
$$V_{pk} = 4.3V$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{4.3}{\pi} = 1.36V$$

DADOS	Simulação	Teórico
Vrms	3.53V	3.53V
Vpk	4.38V	4.3V
Vdc	1.31V	1.36V

19)

Calcule a tensão eficaz na entrada, de pico e média na saída do circuito abaixo:



$$V_{rms} = V_{pk} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

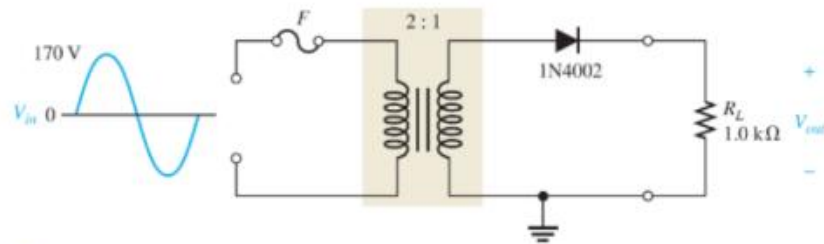
$$V_{rms} = 100 * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 70.71V$$

$$V_{pk} = 99.3V$$

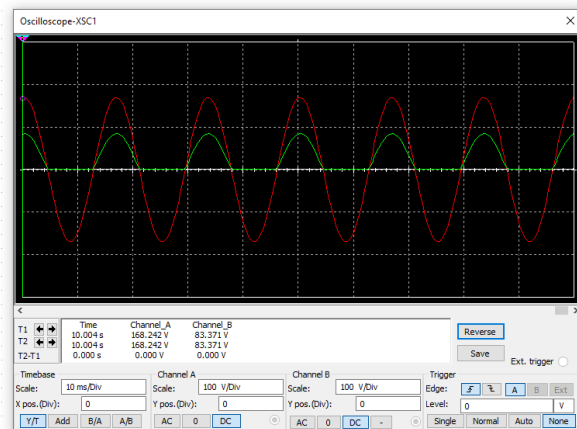
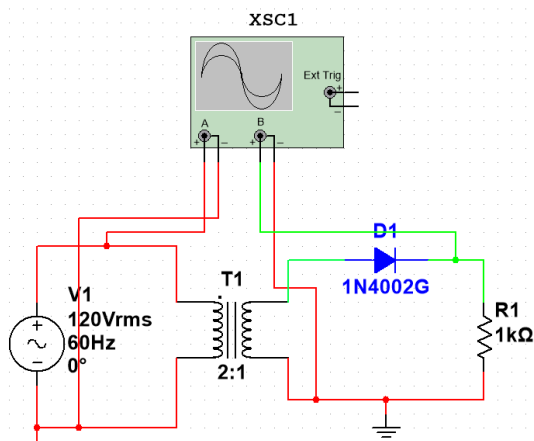
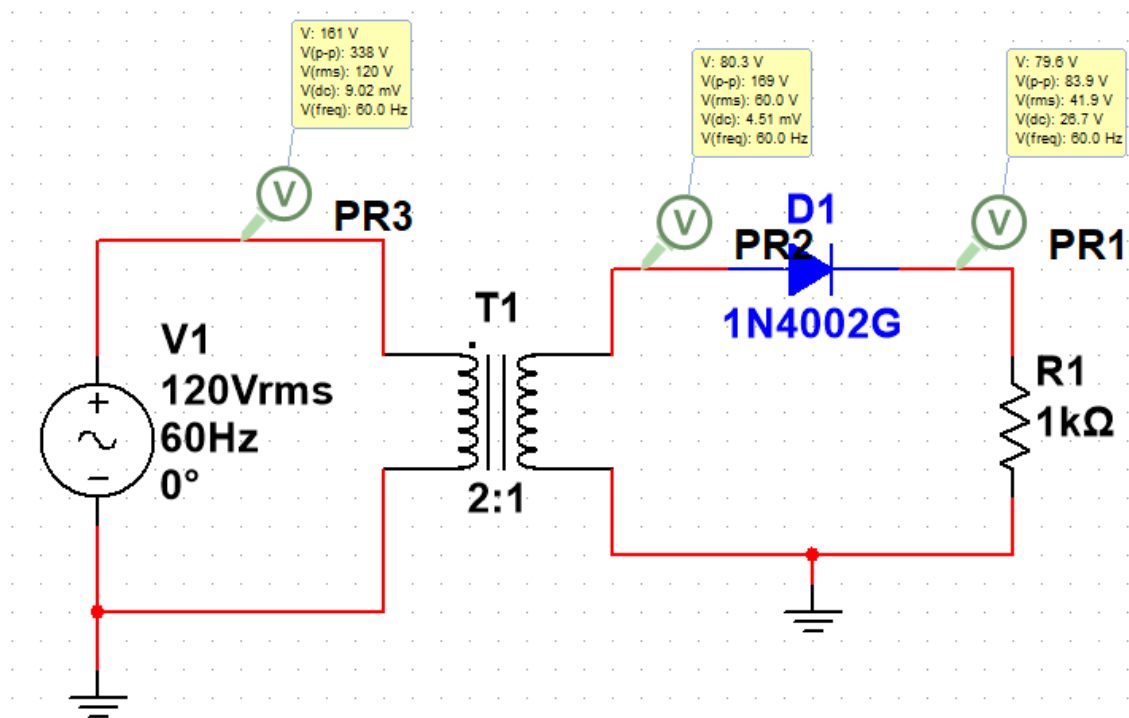
$$V_{dc} = \frac{99.3}{\pi} = 31.6V$$

DADOS	Simulação	Teórico
Vrms	70.7V	70.71V
Vpk	99.55V	99.3V
Vdc	31.4V	31.6V

20)



- $n = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$
- $V_{p(sec)} = nV_{p(pri)} = 0.5 \times 170 = 85 \text{ V}$
- $V_{p(out)} = V_{p(sec)} - 0.7 = 84.3 \text{ V}$
- $PIV = V_{p(sec)} = 85 \text{ V}$



$$V_{rms} = V_{pk} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{rms} = 170 * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 120.2V$$

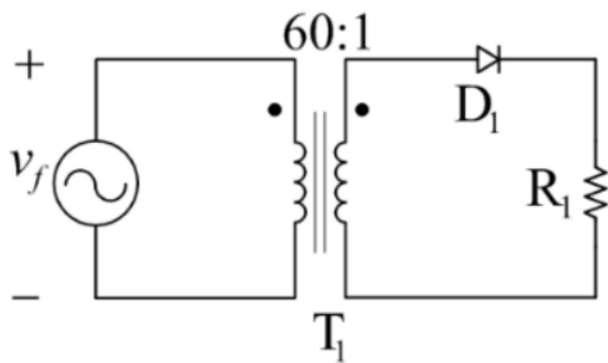
$$V_{pk}(\text{sec}) = 84.3V$$

$$V_{pk}(\text{saída}) = \frac{84.3}{\pi} = 26.83V$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{84.3}{\pi} = 26.83V$$

DADOS	Simulado	Teoria
Vrms	120.2V	120.2V
Vpk(sec)	169V	85V
Vpk(saída)	84.1V	84.3V
Vdc	26.7V	26.83V

21)



Considerando os dados ao lado, determine:

- Tensão eficaz no primário de T_1 ;
- Tensão eficaz no secundário de T_1 ;
- Tensão média na saída;
- Tensão de pico na saída;
- Tensão reversa sobre o diodo;
- Corrente média na saída.

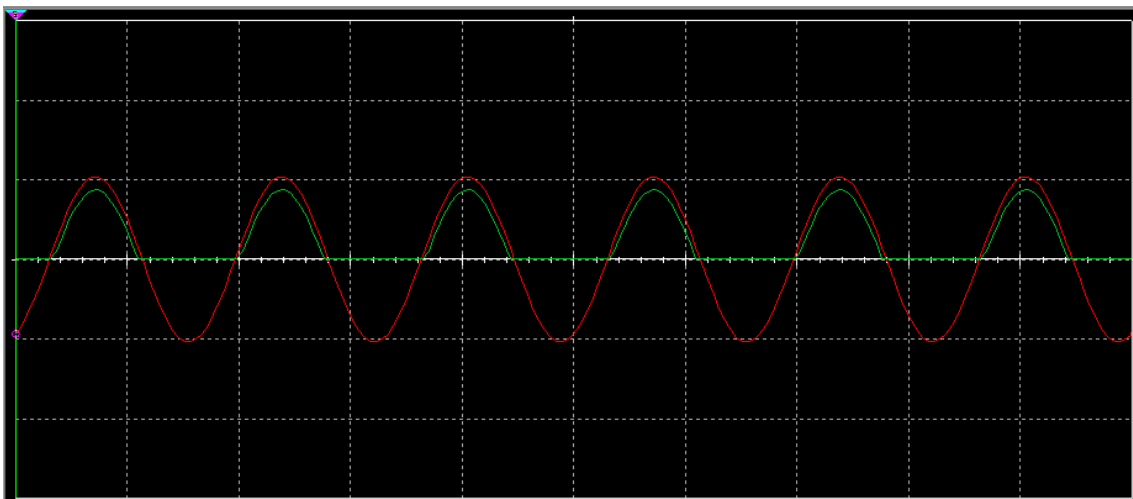
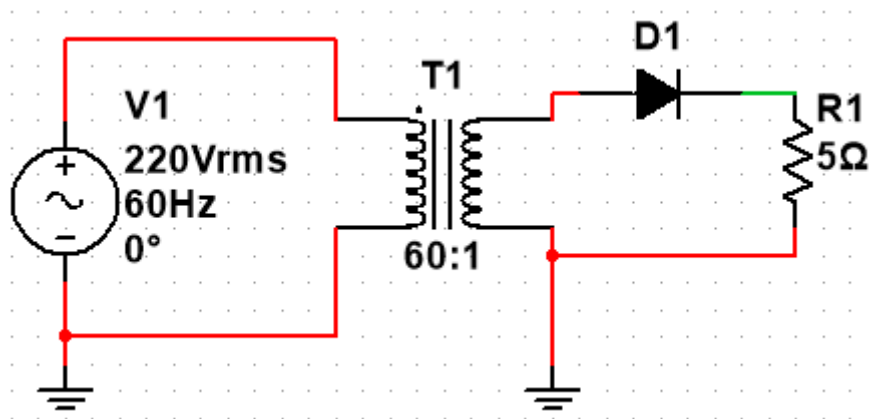
$$V_f = 311 * \sin(377 * t) * V$$

$$t = 1$$

$$V_f = 220V$$

$$R_1 = 5$$

$$T_1 = 60:1$$



$$V_{pk(sec)} = 311 * \frac{1}{60} = 5,18V$$

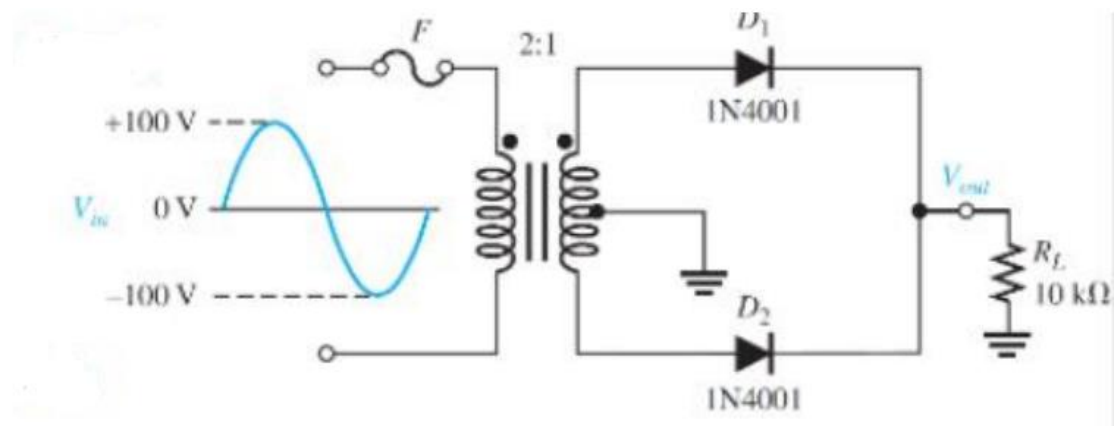
$$V_{pk(saida)} = 5,18 - 0,7 = 4,48V$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{4,48}{\pi} = 1,43V$$

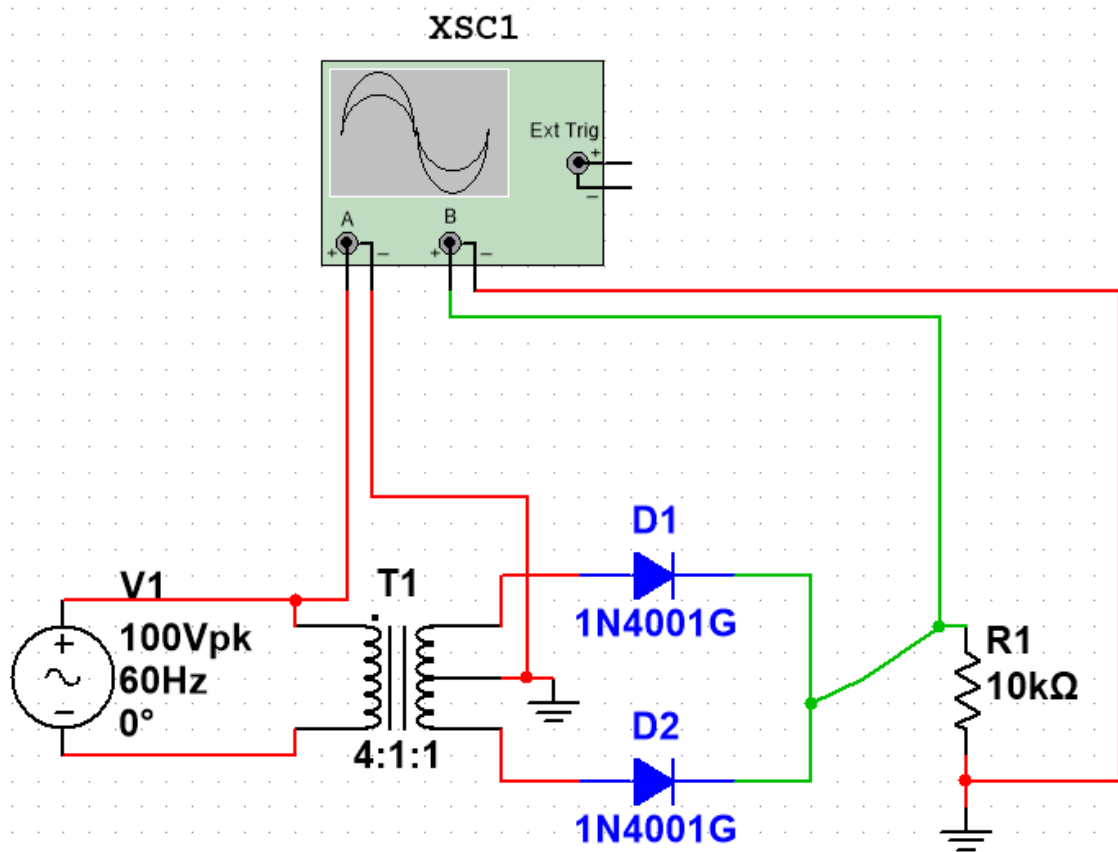
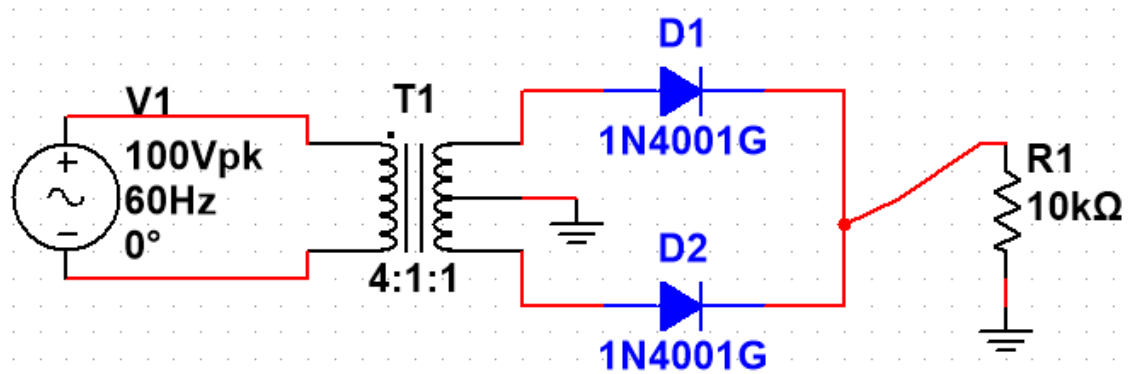
$$TRD = 3,7V$$

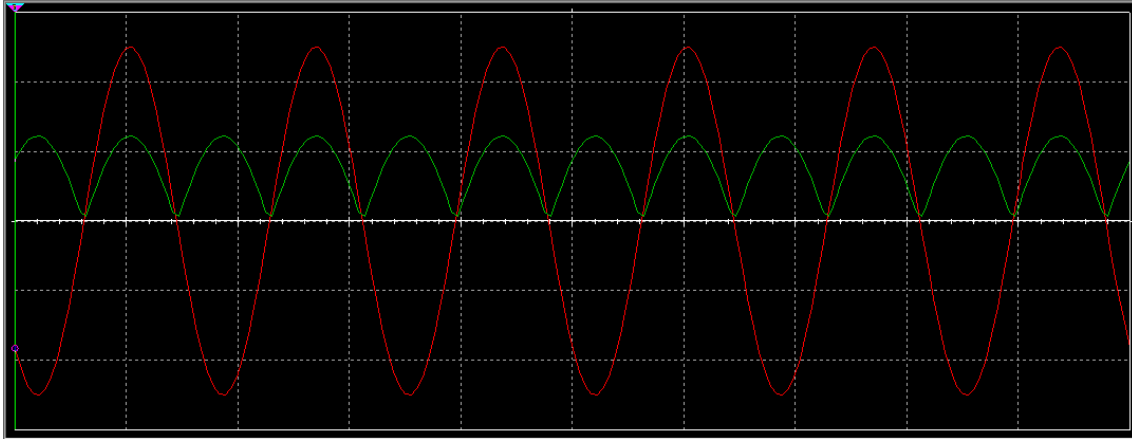
	Simulação	Teórico
Vrms	220V	220 V
Vpk	10,4V	5,18V
Vpk(saída)	4,35V	4,48V
Vdc	1,26V	1,43V
VRMS	3,67V	3,7V
VD	3,67V	3,7V

22)



Sendo $V_{rms} = 70,71V$ foi possível gerar o seguinte circuito:





$$Piv = Vpk(sec) - 0,7$$

$$Vpk(sec - input) = \frac{100}{2} = 50V$$

$$Piv = 50V - 0,7V = 49,3V$$

$$Vpk(sec - saida) = \frac{50}{2} - 0,7 = 24,3V$$

$$Vdc = \frac{2 * 24,3}{\pi} = 15,47V$$

	Simulação	Teoria
Vpk(sec) - entrada	49,9V	50V
Vpk(sec) – saída	23,3V	24,3V
Vdc	15,4V	15,47V
PIV	49,8V	49,3V

23)

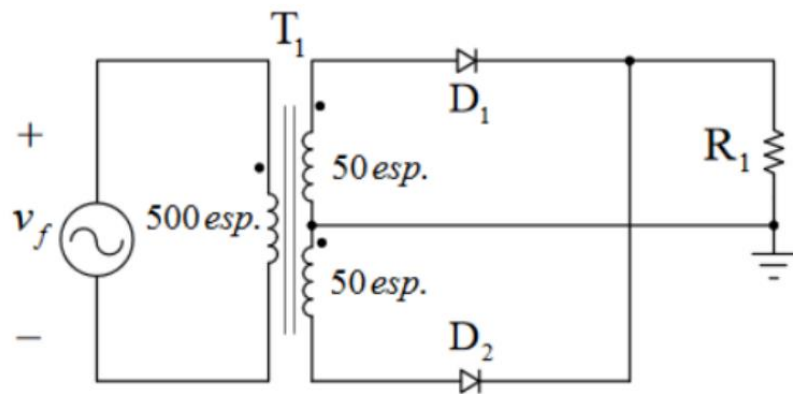


Figura 107 - Circuito 3.5.6 proposto

Considerando os dados ao lado, determine:

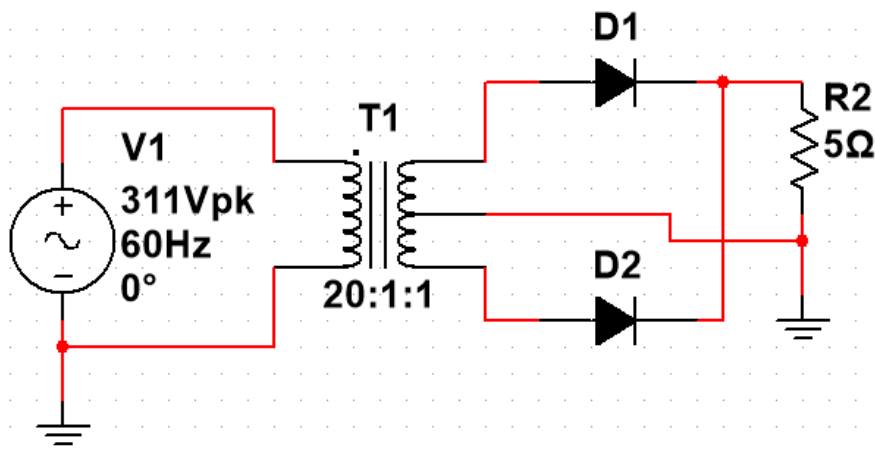
- Tensão eficaz no primário de T_1 ;
- Tensão eficaz no secundário de T_1 ;
- Tensão média na saída;
- Tensão de pico na saída;
- Tensão reversa sobre os diodos;
- Corrente média na saída.

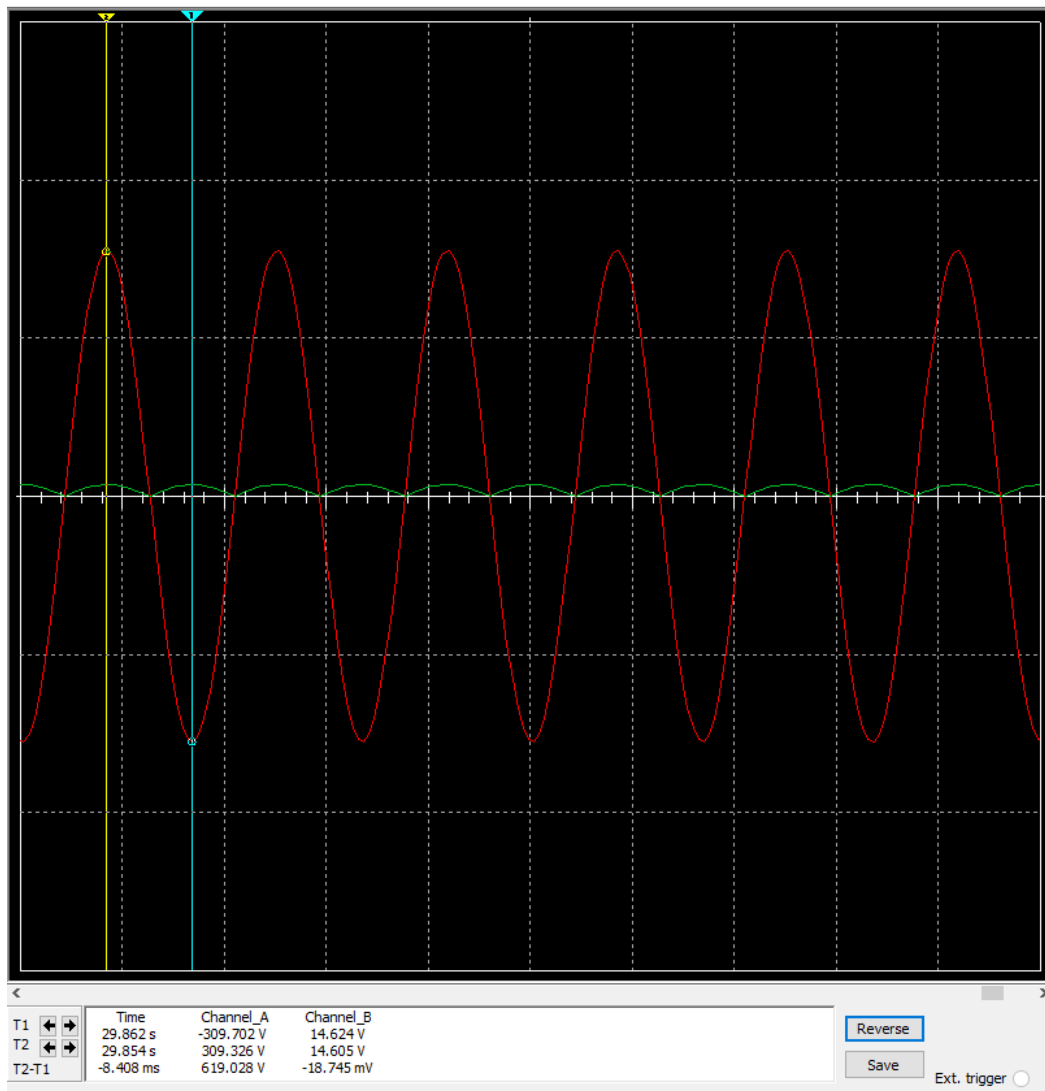
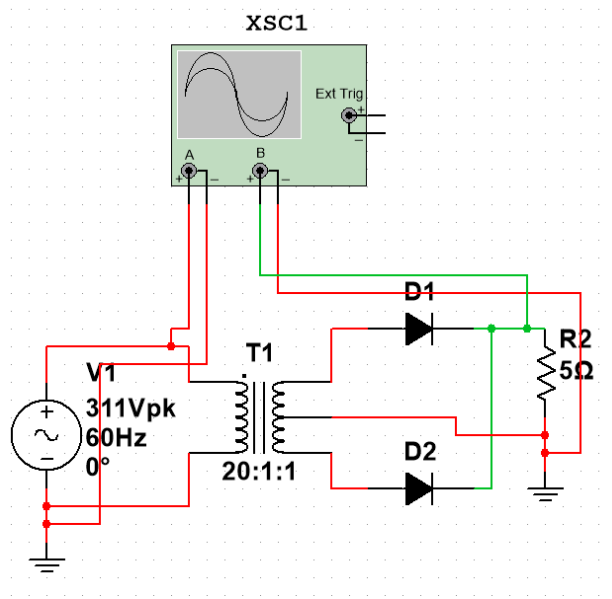
$$v_f(t) = 311 \cdot \sin(377 \cdot t) V;$$

$$R_1 = 5 \Omega;$$

$$D_{1,2} = \text{ideais};$$

$$T_1 = \begin{cases} 10:1 \\ 10:1 \end{cases}$$





$$V_{pk} = 31,1V$$

$$V_{pk(saida)} = \frac{31,1}{2} - 0,7 = 14,85V$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{2 * 14,48}{\pi} = 9,45V$$

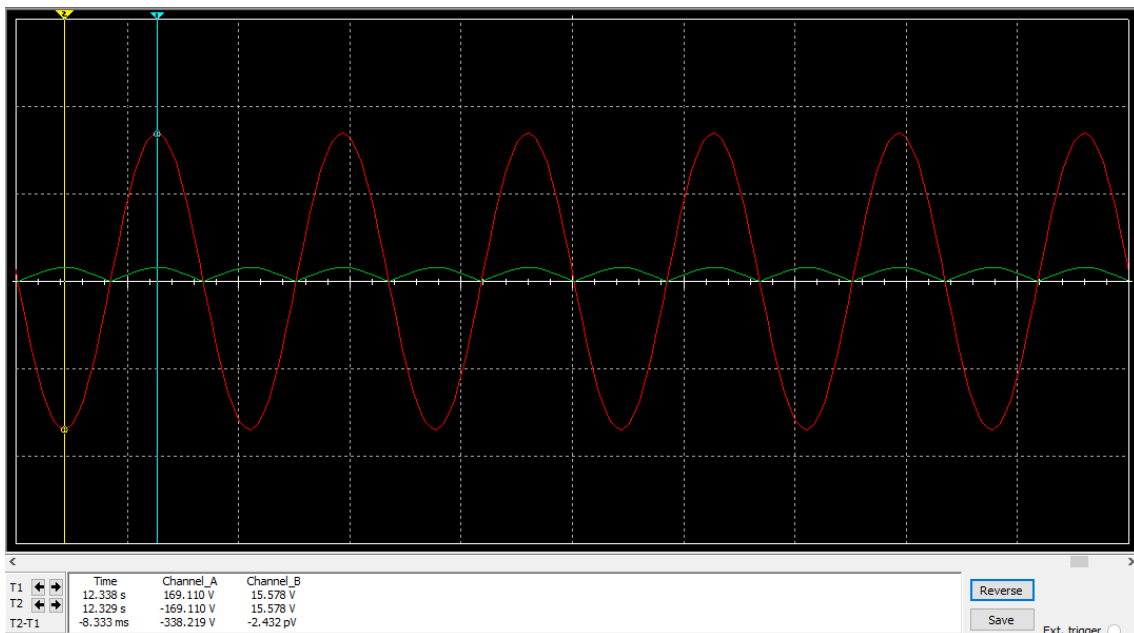
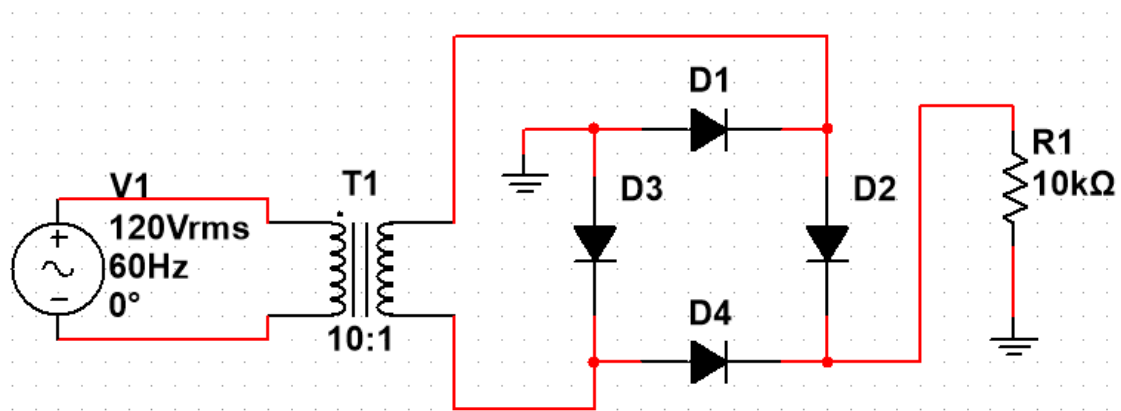
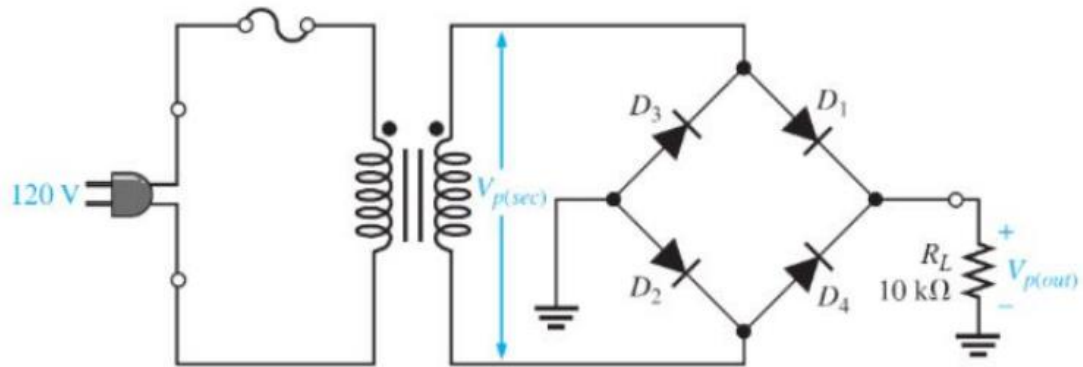
$$P_{iv} = 30,4V$$

$$I_{avg} = \frac{9,45}{5} = 1,89A$$

	Simulado	Teórico
V _{pk(sec)}	31,1V	31,1V
V _{pk(saída)}	14,85V	14,7V
V _{dc}	4,54V	9,45V
PIV	31,1V	30,4V
I _{avg}	1A	1,89A

24)

Obtenha PIV, tensão de pico na saída e tensão de pico secundária.



$$Vp(sec) = \sqrt{2} * Vrms = 17V$$

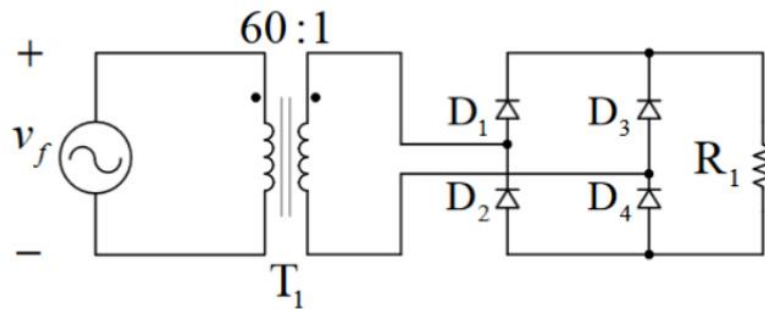
$$Vp(out) = Vp(sec) - 1,4 = 15,6V$$

$$PIV = Vp(out) + 0,7 = 16,3V$$

	Simulação	Teórico
Vp(sec)	16,9V	17V
Vp(saída)	15,6V	15,6V
PIV	16,9V	16,3V

25)

Considerando o circuito abaixo:



Considerando os dados ao lado, determine:

- Tensão eficaz no primário de T_1 ;
- Tensão eficaz no secundário de T_1 ;
- Tensão média na saída;
- Tensão de pico na saída;
- Tensão reversa sobre os diodos;
- Corrente média na saída.

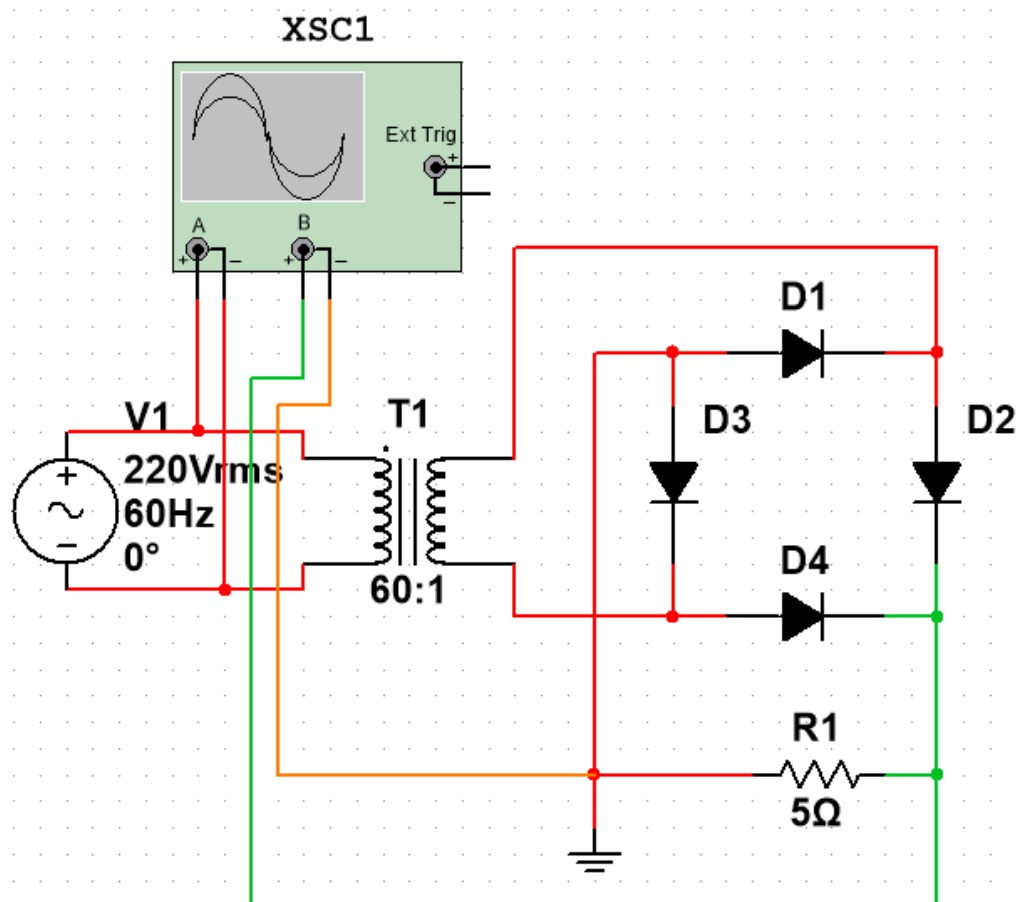
$$v_f(t) = 311 \cdot \sin(377 \cdot t) \text{ V};$$

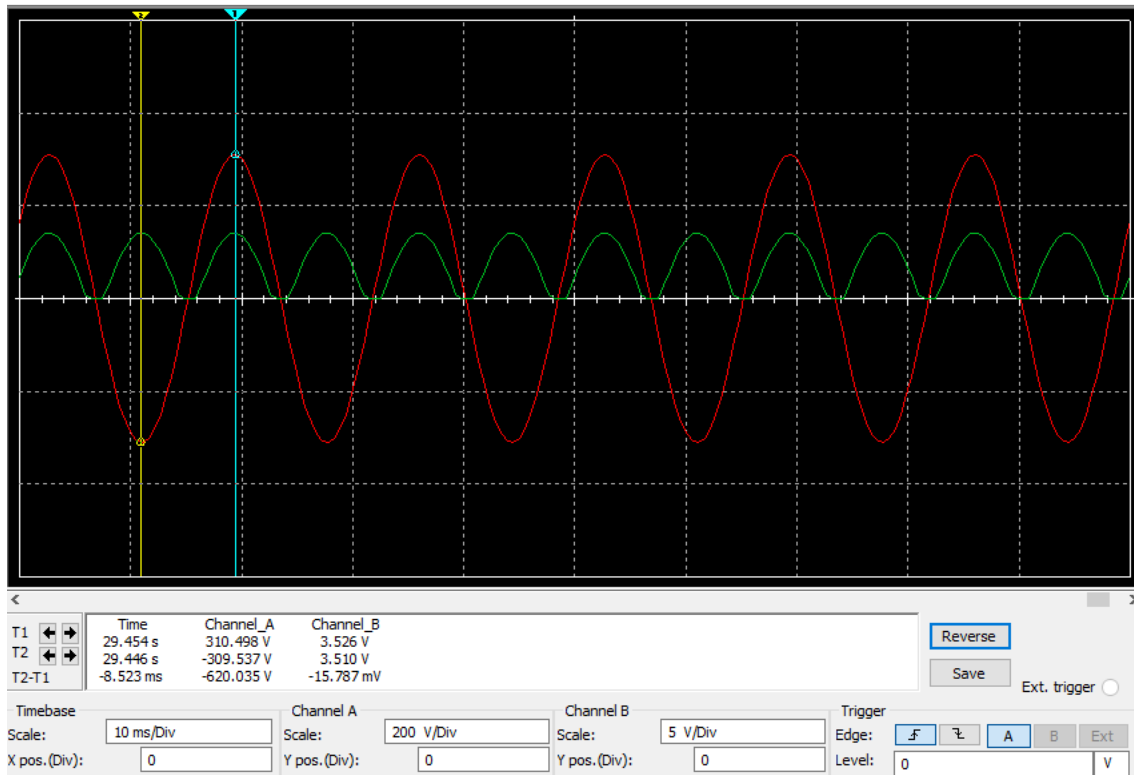
$$R_1 = 5 \Omega;$$

$$D_{1-4} = \text{ideais};$$

$$T_1 = 60:1.$$

Com estes dados é possível montar o seguinte circuito:





$$V_{rms}(\text{primario}) = 311 * \sqrt{2} = 220V$$

$$V_{rms}(\text{sec}) = \frac{220}{60} = 3,67V$$

$$V_{pk}(\text{sec}) - \text{entrada} = 311 * \frac{1}{60} = 5,18V$$

$$V_{pk}(\text{sec}) - \text{saida} = 5,18 - 1,4 = 3,73$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{2 * 3,73}{\pi} = 2,37V$$

$$P_{iv} = V_{pk}(\text{sec}) + 0,7 = 5,88V$$

$$I_{avg} = \frac{2,37}{5} = 0,47A$$

	Simulação	Teoria
Vrms(sec)	2,16V	3,67V
Vpk(sec)	5,18V	5,18V
Vpk(saída)	3,53V	3,73V
Vdc	1,85V	2,37V
Piv	5,18V	5,88V
Iavg	0,45A	0,47ª

26)

Considere um retificador meia onda com v_i de 100V pico, frequência de 60Hz, C 100 μ F e R 10k. Calcule:

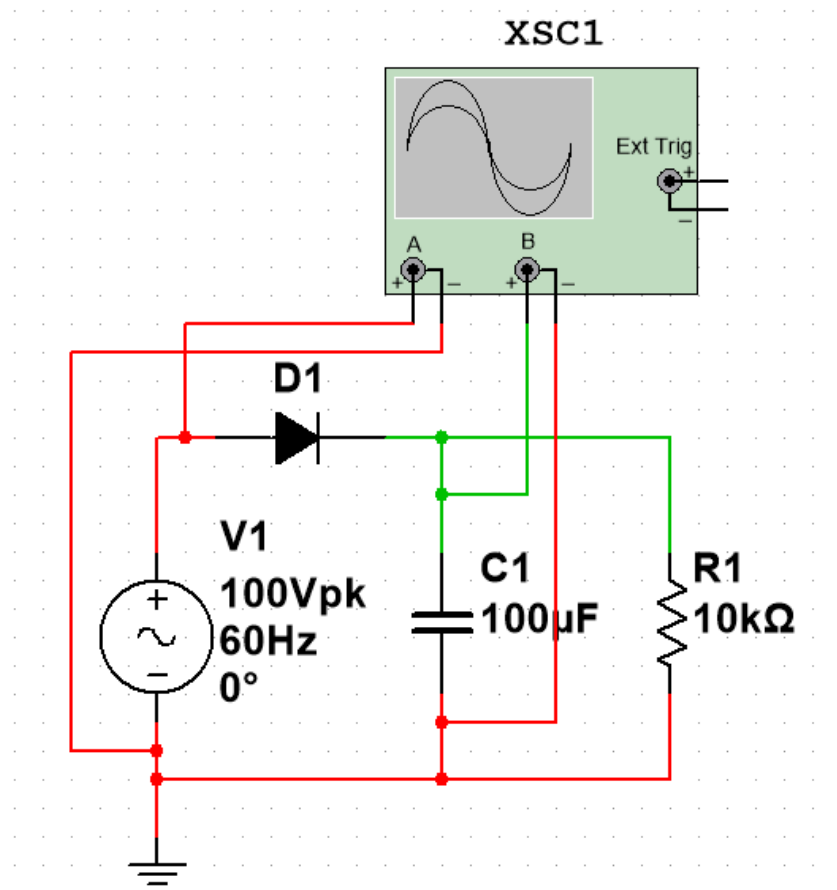
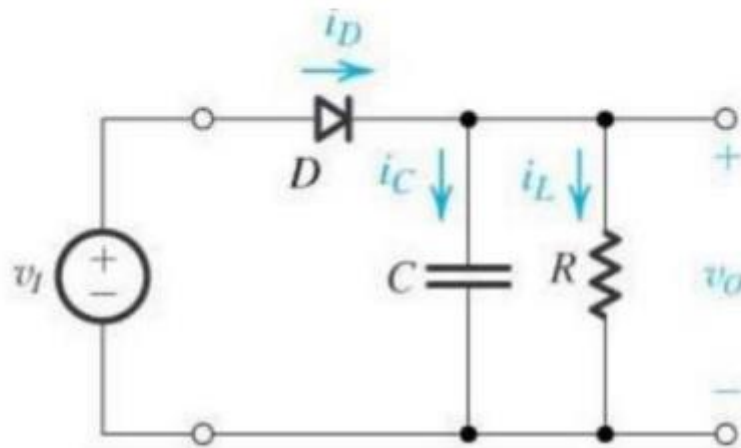
A) A tensão de pico na saída

B) A tensão de ripple .

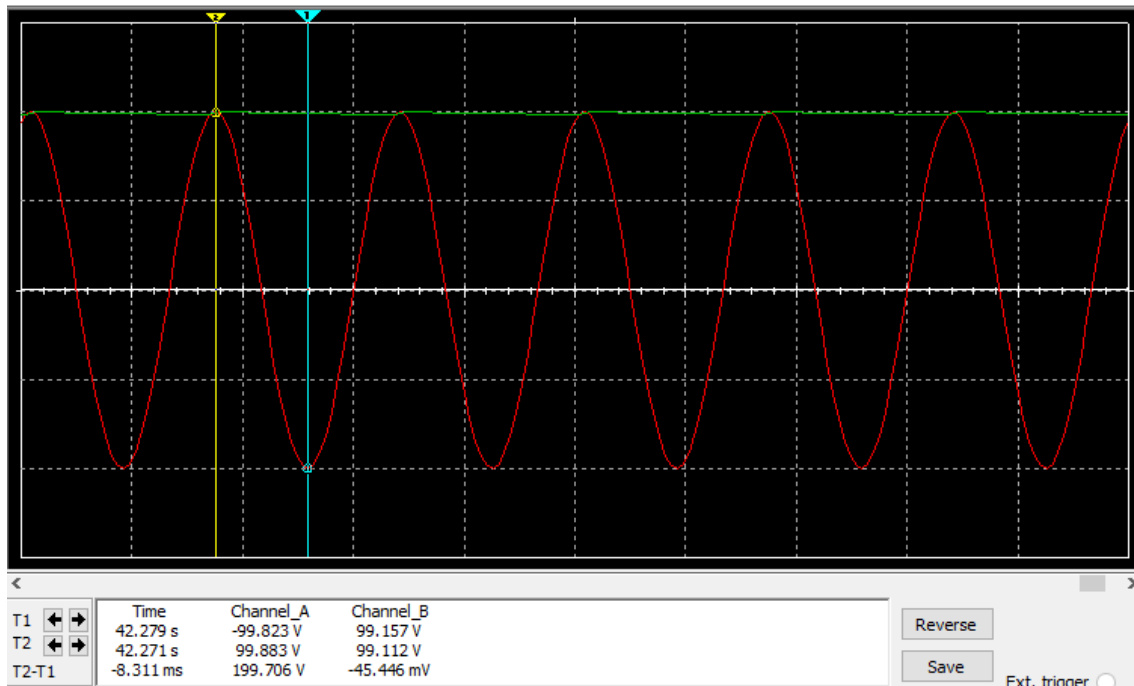
C) A tensão média na carga

i_D

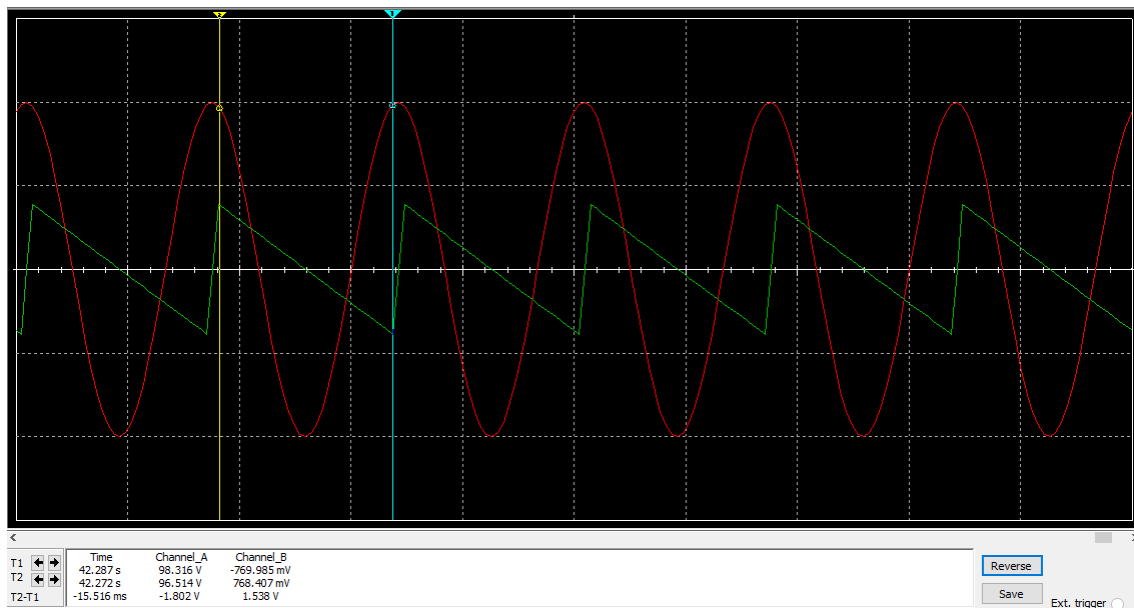
Figura 118 - Enunciado



Medindo a entrada (vermelho) e a carga no capacitor em DC(verde)



Relação de ripple no capacitor (verde) e entrada (vermelho)



$$V_{pk}(saida) = 100 - 0,7 = 99,3V$$

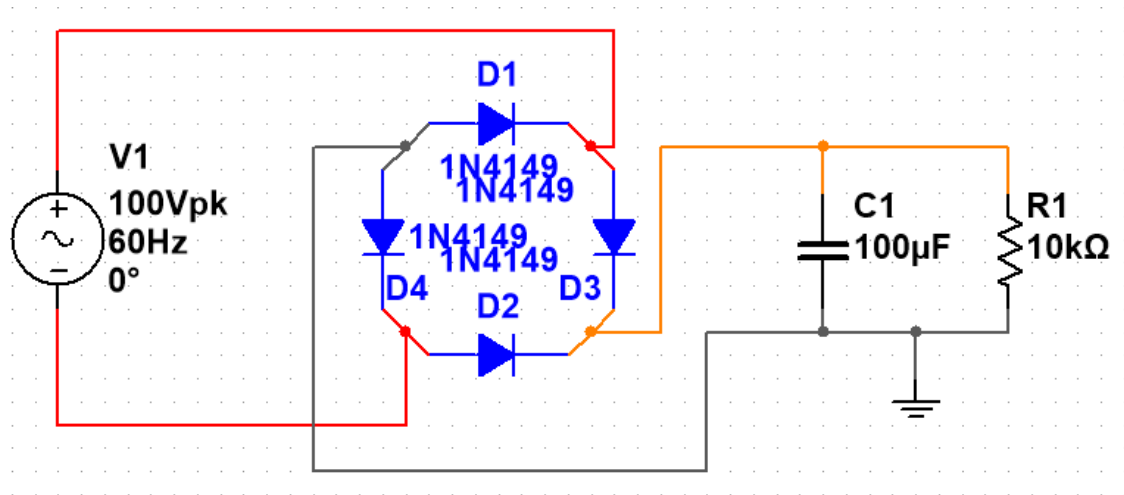
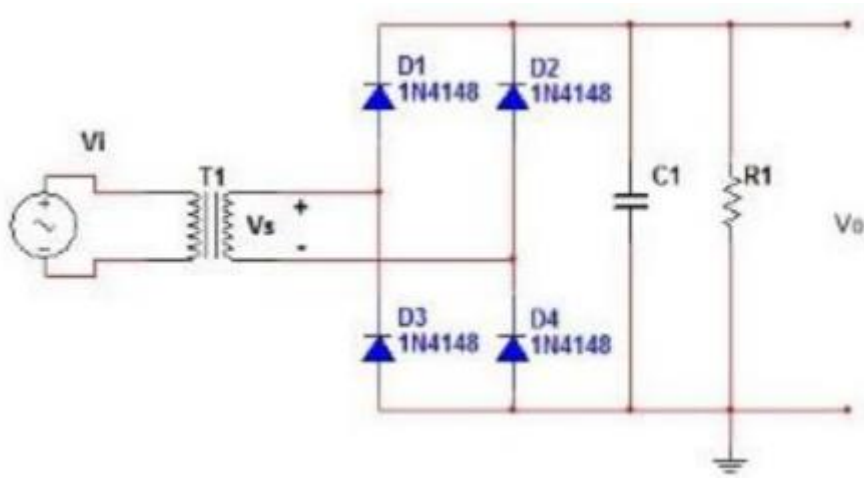
$$V_{ripple} = \frac{V_p}{fRc} = \frac{99,3}{60 * 10000 * 0,0001} = 1,65V$$

$$V_{dc} = V_p - \frac{V_{ripple}}{2} = 99,3 - \frac{1,65}{2} = 98,47V$$

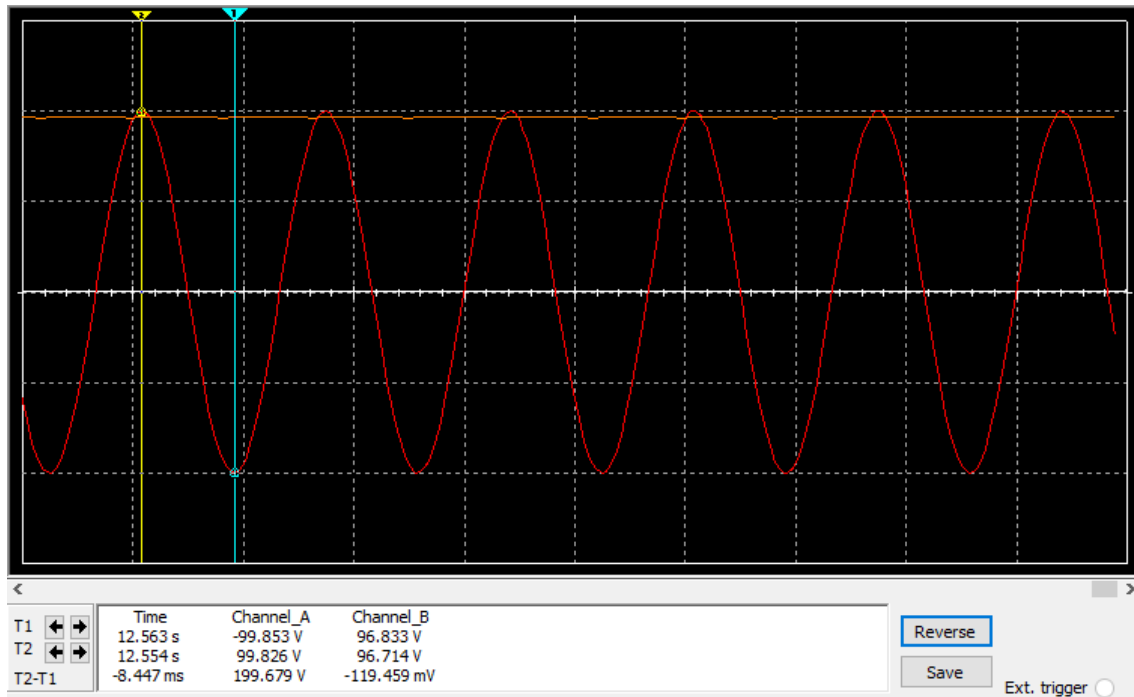
	Simulação	Teoria
Vp(saída)	98,4V	99,3V
Vripple	1,53V	1,65V
Vdc	98,4V	98,46V

27)

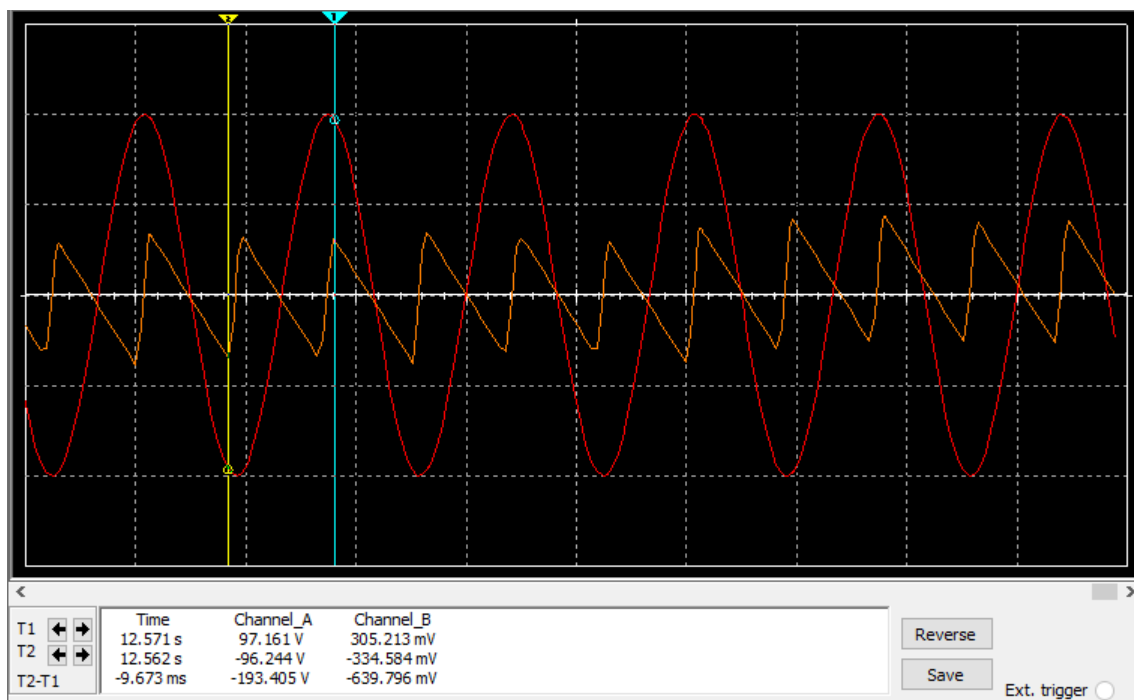
Repetir o exercício anterior usando um retificador de onda completa:



Medindo a entrada (vermelho) e a carga no capacitor em DC(laranja)



Relação de ripple no capacitor (laranja) e entrada (vermelho)



$$V_{pk}(saida) = 100 - 1,4 = 98,6V$$

$$V_{ripple} = \frac{V_p}{fRc} = \frac{98,6}{2 * 10000 * 0,0001} = 0,82V$$

$$V_{dc} = V_p - \frac{V_{ripple}}{2} = 98,19V$$

	Simulação	Teoria
Vp	98,1V	98,6V
Vripple	0,75V	0,82V
Vdc	97,9V	98,19V