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de Oviedo

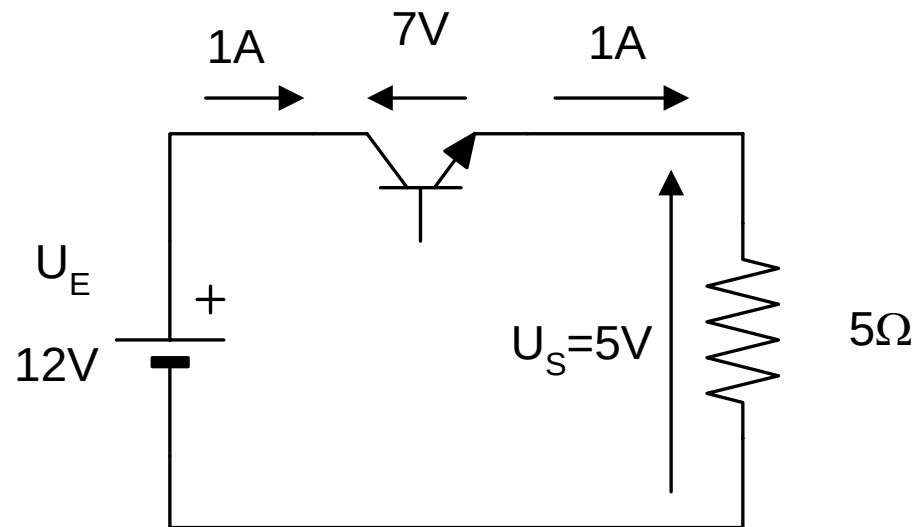
Fuentes de Alimentación

Fuentes de Alimentación





Regulador Disipativo DC/DC



Rendimiento

$$\eta = \frac{P_S}{P_E} = \frac{5}{12} = 0.42$$

Potencia de
entrada y salida

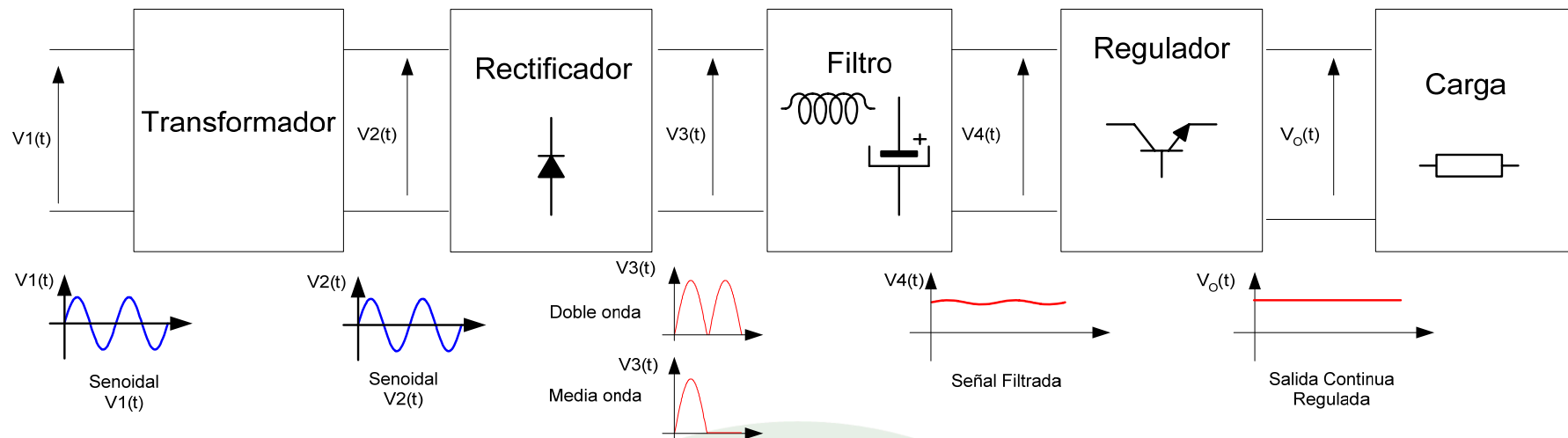
$$P_E = 12 \times 1 = 12 W$$

$$P_S = 5 \times 1 = 5 W$$



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Parámetros

Valor medio de la tensión y corriente de salida: U_{Omed}, I_{Omed}
Salida de Potencia en continua: $P = U_{Omed} I_{Omed}$
Valor eficaz de la tensión y corriente de salida: U_{ef}, I_{ef}
Salida de potencia en alterna: $P = U_{ef} I_{ef}$
Valor eficaz de la componente alterna: $U_{Oef} = \sqrt{U_{ef}^2 - U_{Omed}^2}$

Factor de forma:

$$FF = \frac{U_{ef}}{U_{Omed}}$$

Factor de Utilización del transformador:

$$FU = \frac{U_{Omed} I_{Omed}}{U_{2ef} I_{2ef}}$$

Factor de cresta:

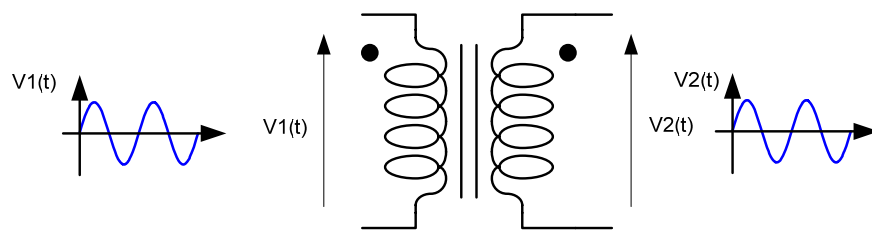
$$f_c = \frac{I_{Omax}}{I_{ef}}$$

Rizado:

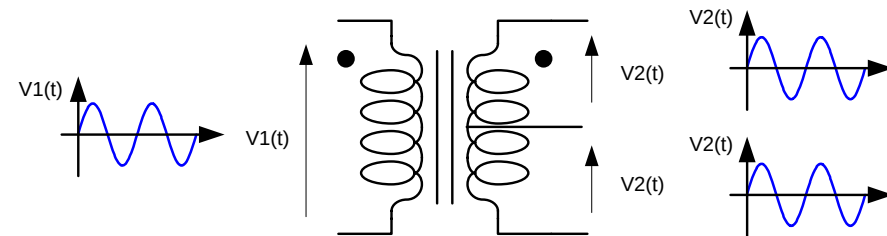
$$r = \frac{U_{Oef}}{U_{Omed}} = \sqrt{FF^2 - 1}$$

Factor de
Potencia:

$$FP = \frac{U_{ef} I_{1ef} \cos \varphi}{U_{ef} I_{ef}}$$



Transformador de Potencia
T. de dos devanados



Transformador de Potencia
T. con toma media

Ecuaciones del
Transformador Ideal

$$P_1 = P_2$$

$$V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{N_2}$$

$$I_1 N_1 = I_2 N_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

S

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} + \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

S

Características dadas
por el fabricante





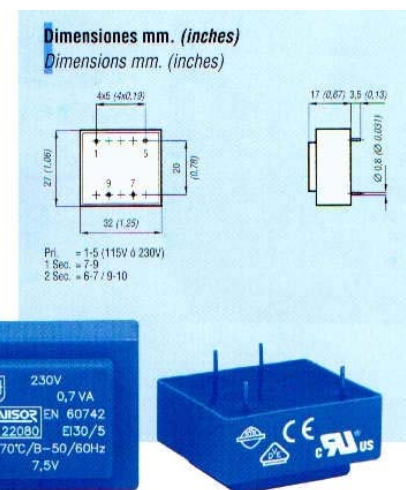
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Fuentes de Alimentación

Trans.
Toroidales



Trans.
Encapsulados



Trans.
Convencionales





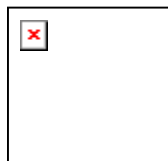
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Tensiones y potencias normalizados

6 - 7.5 - 9 - 12 - 15 - 18 - 20 - 24 V

Hasta 60VA



220/6V 0.3A
1.8VA

Dos devanados

220/6+6V 0.83A Con Toma media
10VA

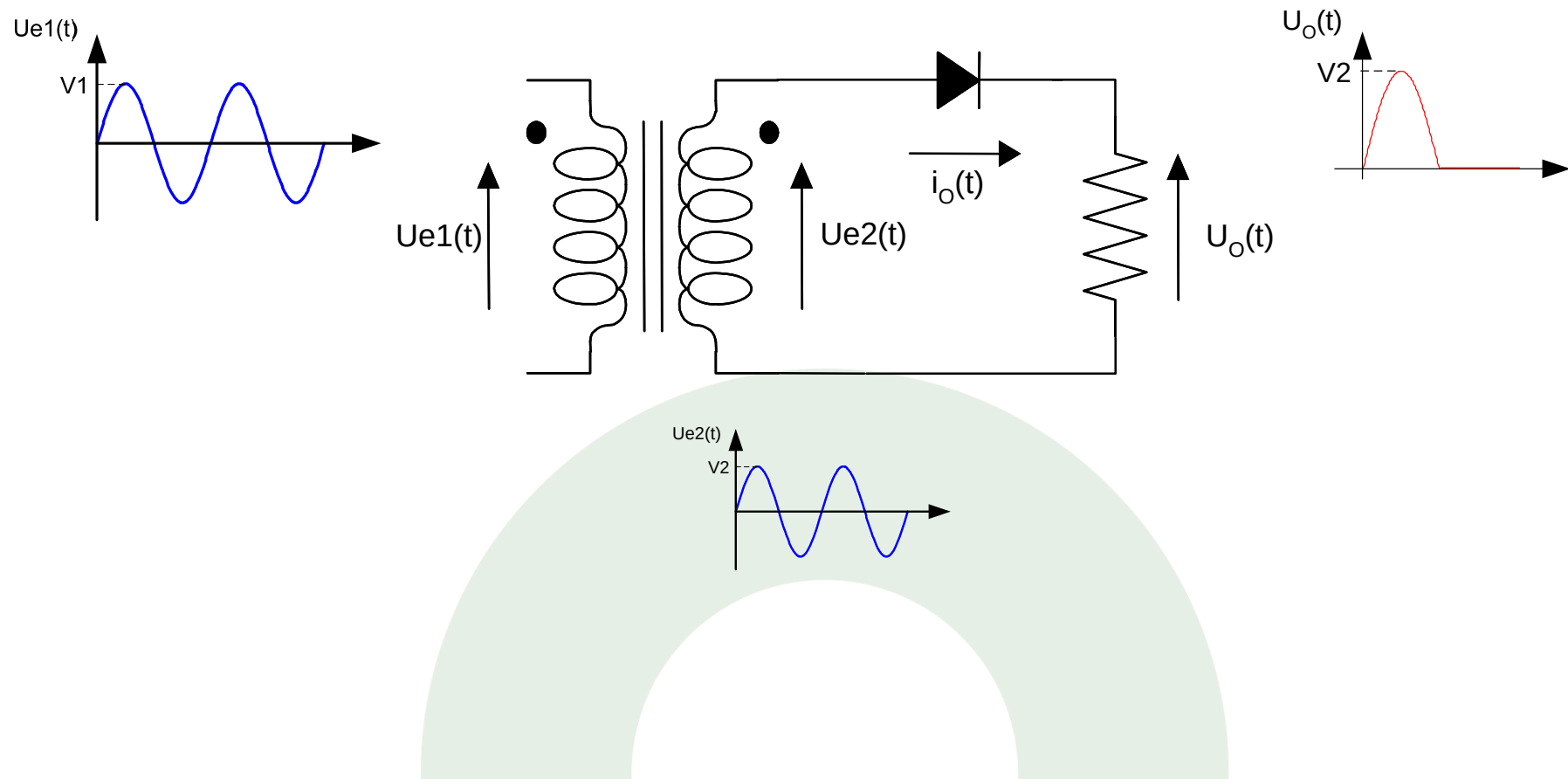
Fabricantes



CROVISA

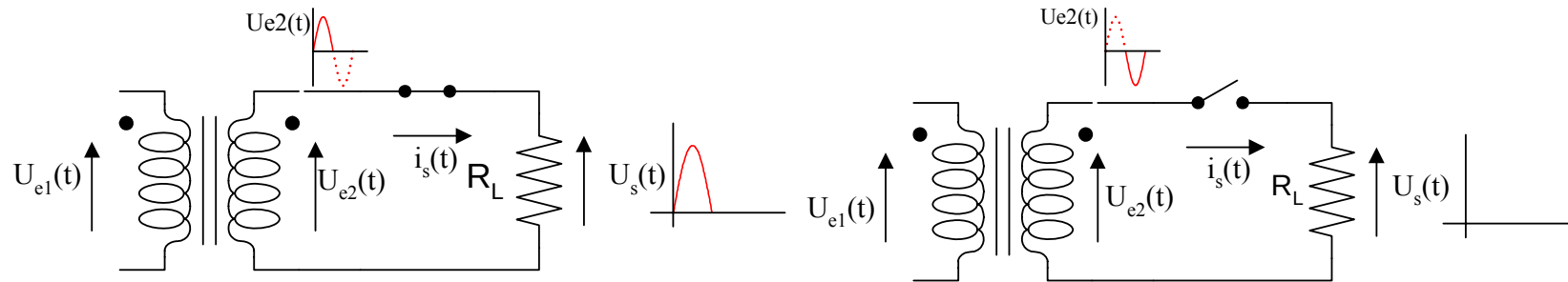


Rectificador de Media onda





Rectificador de Media onda



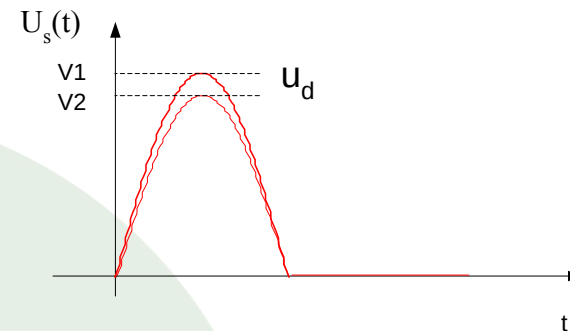
Tensión media de salida

$$U_{Smed} = \frac{U_{max}}{\pi}$$

Potencia de salida

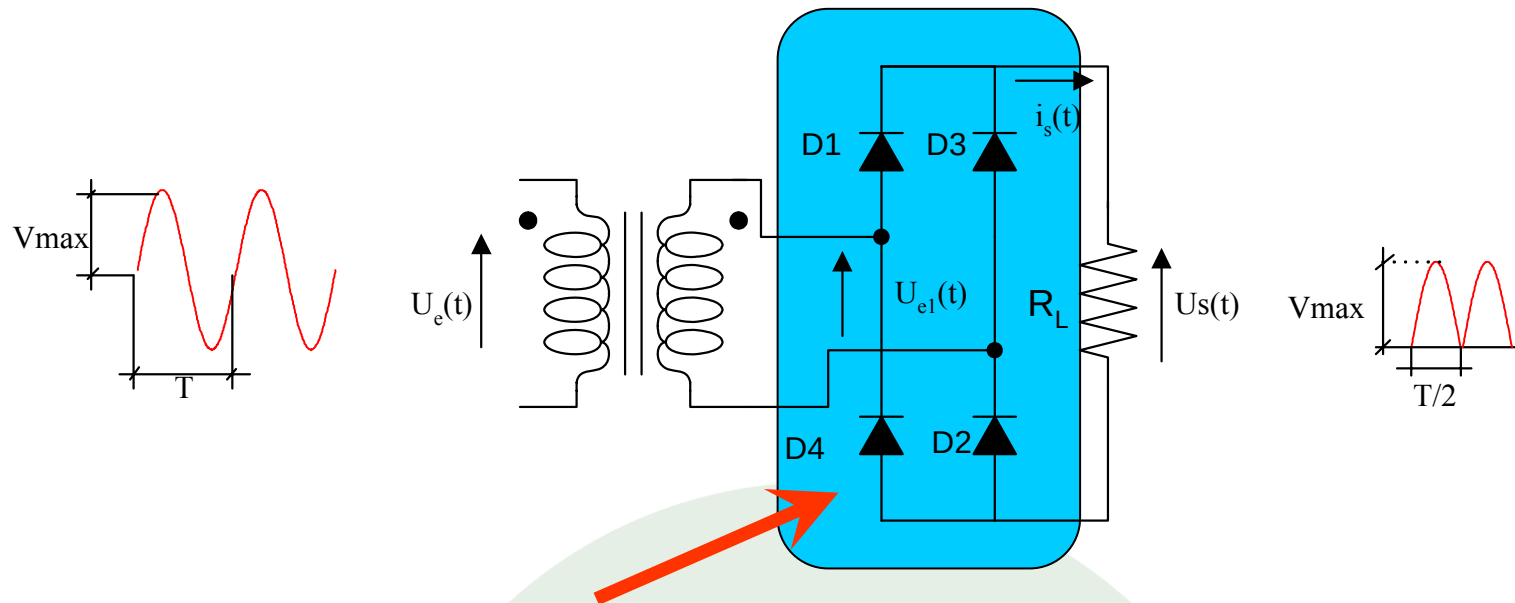
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t)i(t)dt = \frac{U_{max}^2}{4R}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$





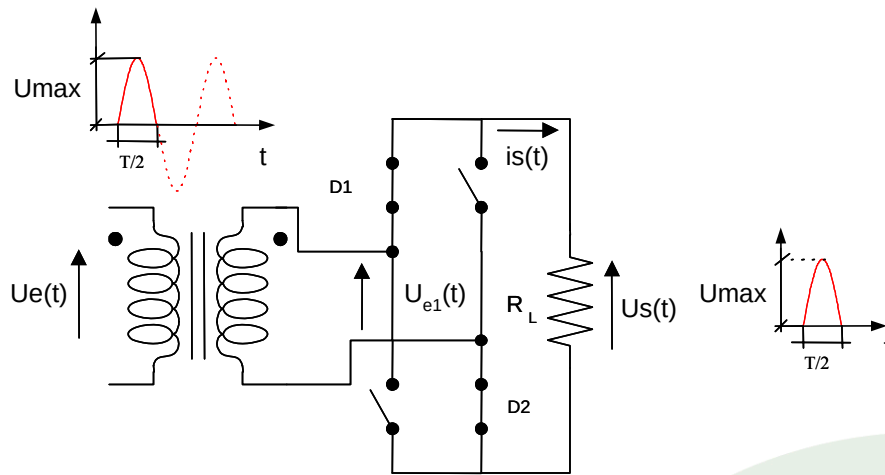
Rectificador de Doble Onda



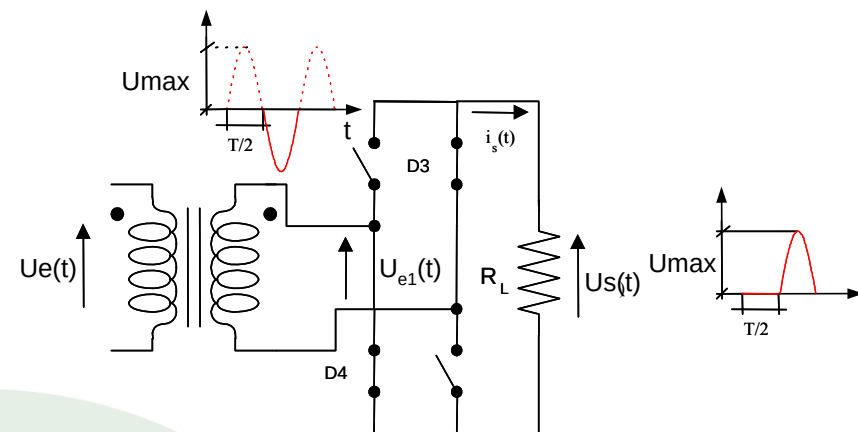
Rectificador en puente



Rectificador de Doble Onda



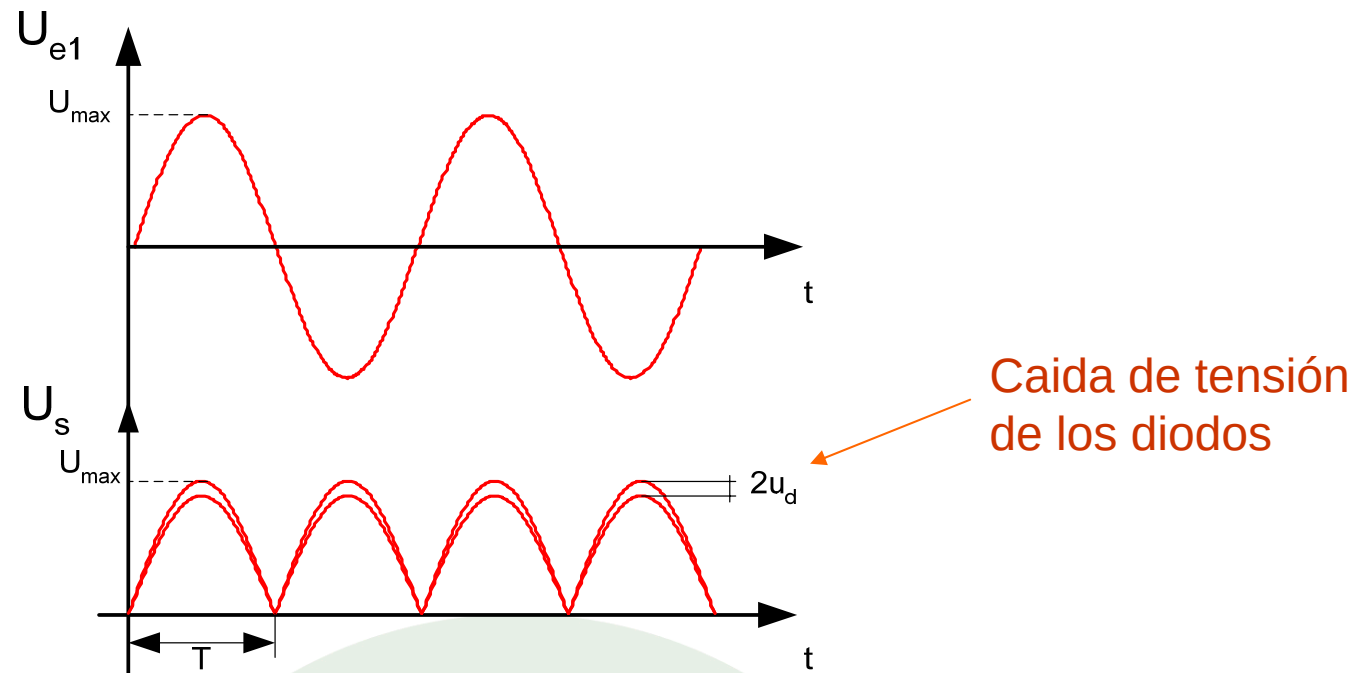
**Semiciclo positivo
de la tensión de entrada**



**Semiciclo negativo
de la tensión de entrada**



Rectificador de Doble Onda



Tensión media de salida

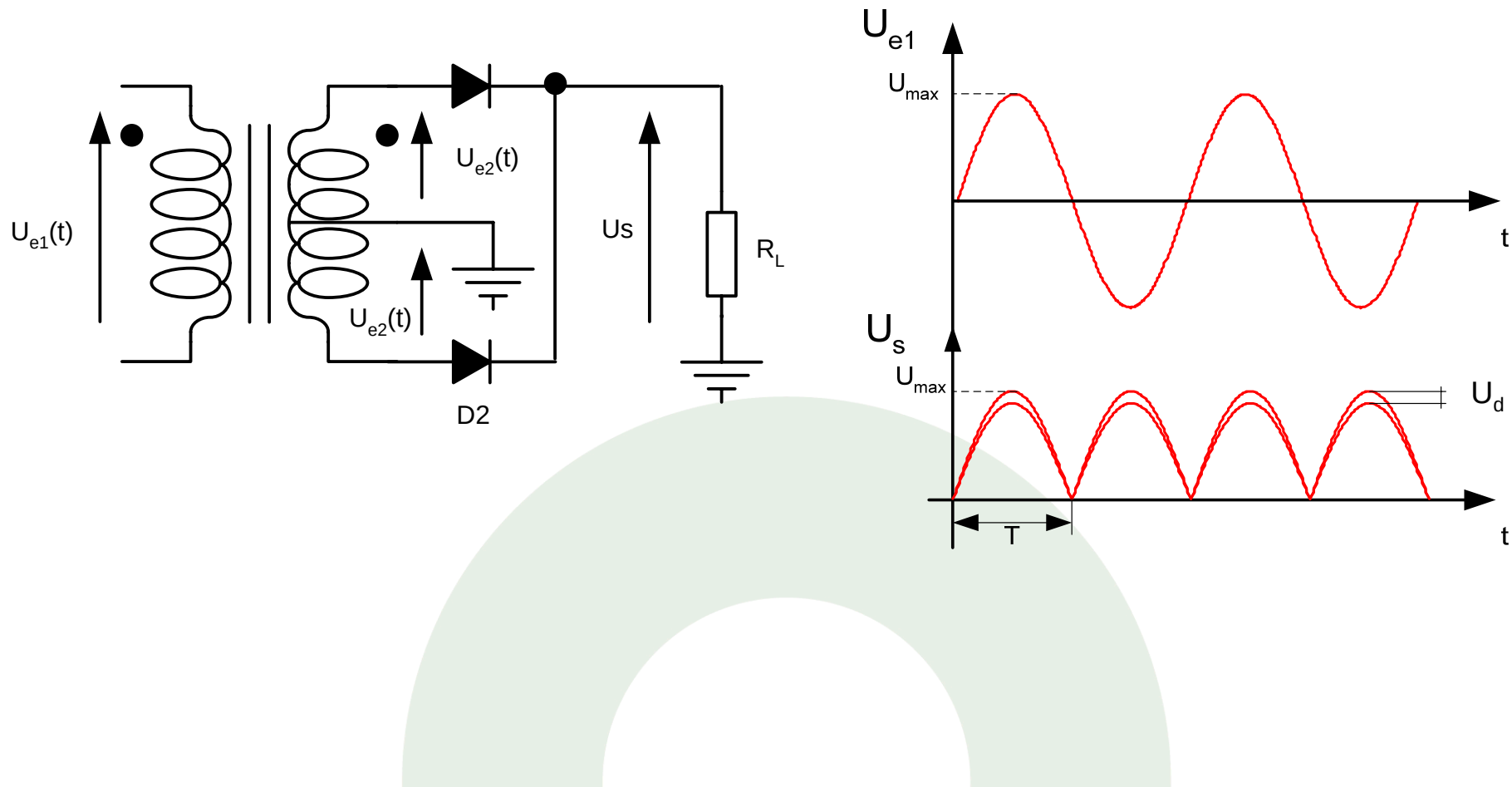
$$U_{Smed} = \frac{2U_{max}}{\pi}$$

Potencia de salida

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t)i(t)dt = \frac{U_{max}^2}{2R}$$

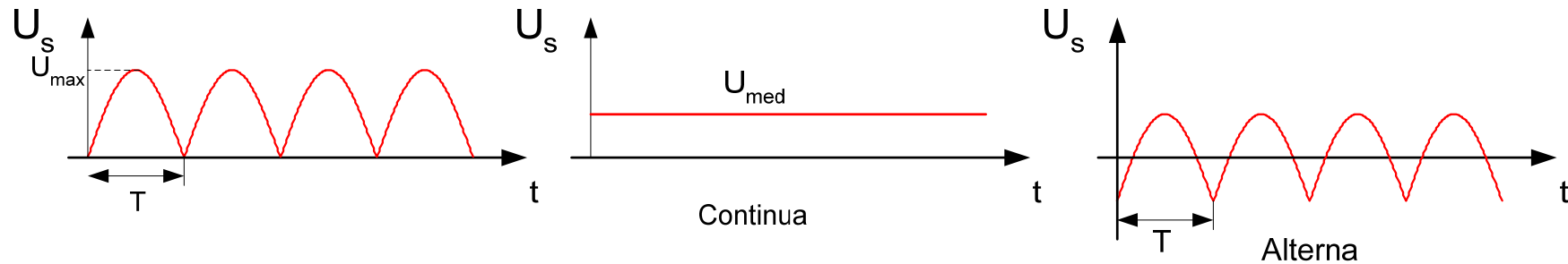


Rectificador de Doble Onda Transformador con toma media





Filtros

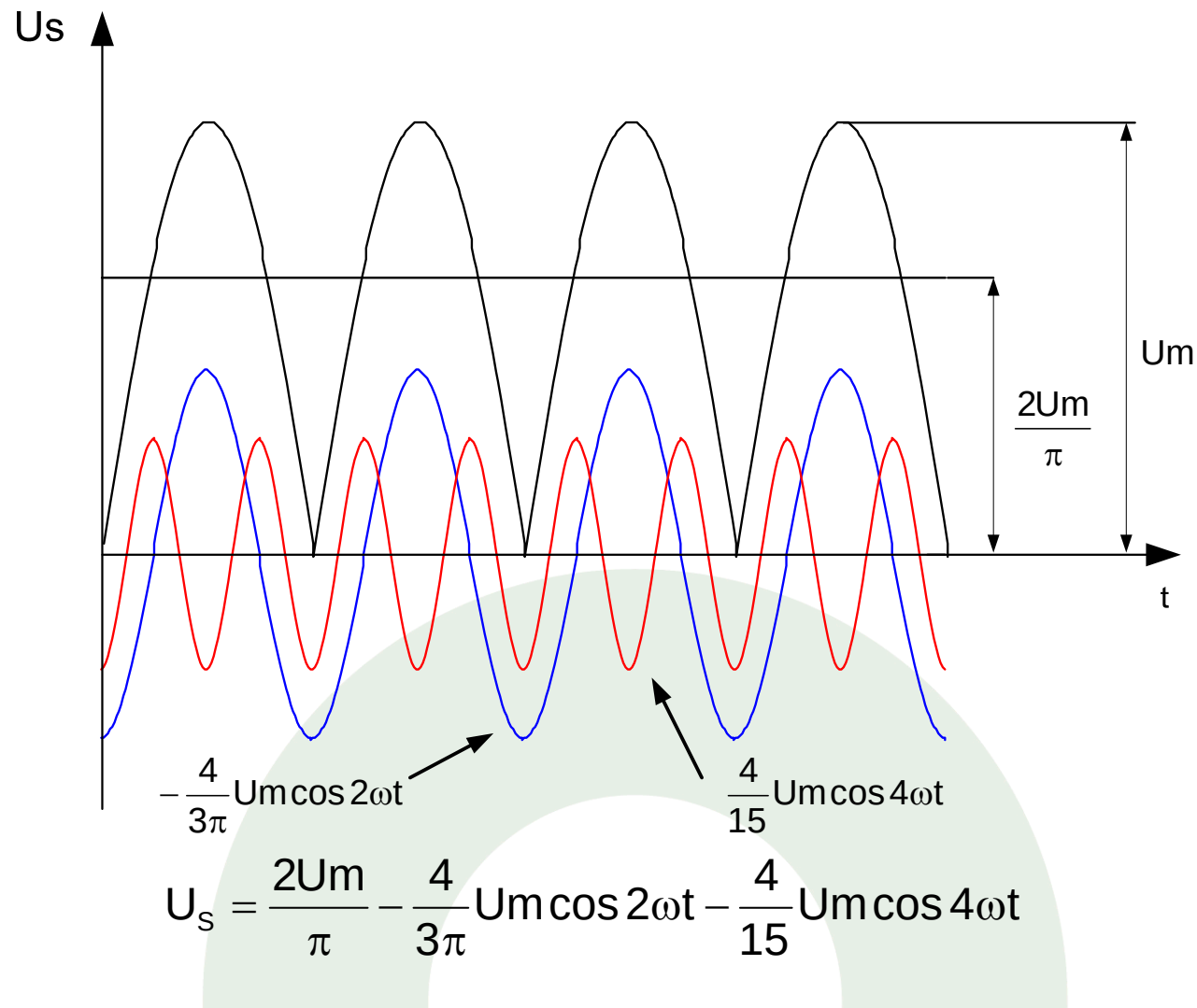


Descomposición en series de Fourier:

$$U_s = \frac{2U_{\max}}{\pi} - \frac{4}{3\pi}U_{\max} \cos 2\omega t - \frac{4}{15}U_{\max} \cos 4\omega t$$

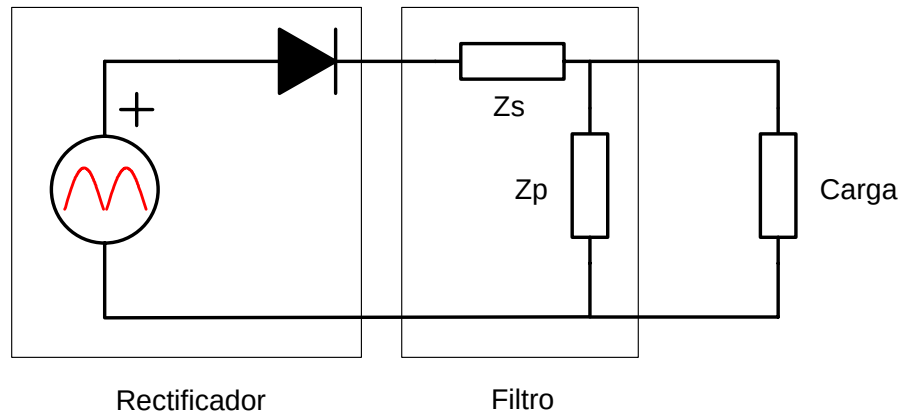


Filtros





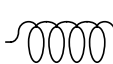
Filtros



Zs: Impedancia elevada en alterna y nula en continua

Zp: Impedancia elevada en continua y nula en alterna

Z_s



Continua $X_L = 0$
Alterna $X_L = \omega L$

Z_p

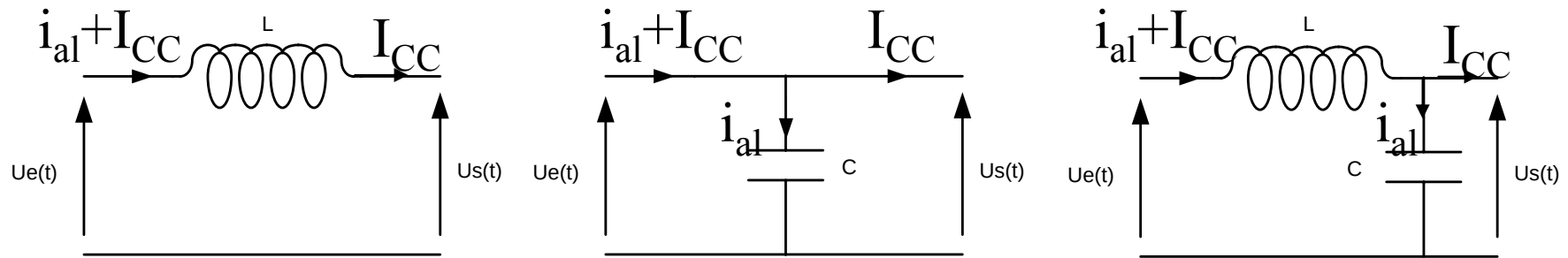


Continua $X_C = \infty$
Alterna $X_C = 1/\omega c$



Fuentes de Alimentación

Filtros



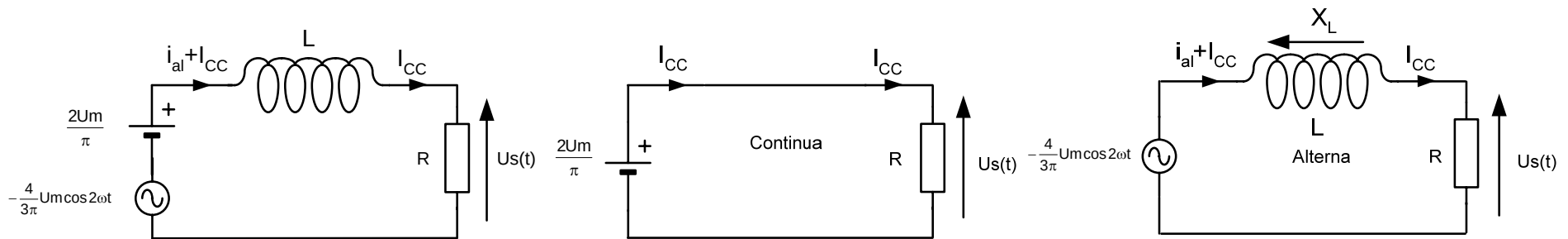
Ideal de filtrado:

- Situar una bobina en serie que no deje pasar la corriente alterna y si la continua
- Situar un condensador en paralelo que sea un cortocircuito para la señal alterna y un circuito abierto para continua



Filtro por bobina

Teniendo en cuenta solo el primer armónico



$$U_e = \frac{2U_m}{\pi} - \frac{4}{3\pi} U_m \cos 2\omega t + \frac{4}{15} U_m \cos 4\omega t$$

Tensión continua que llega a la carga

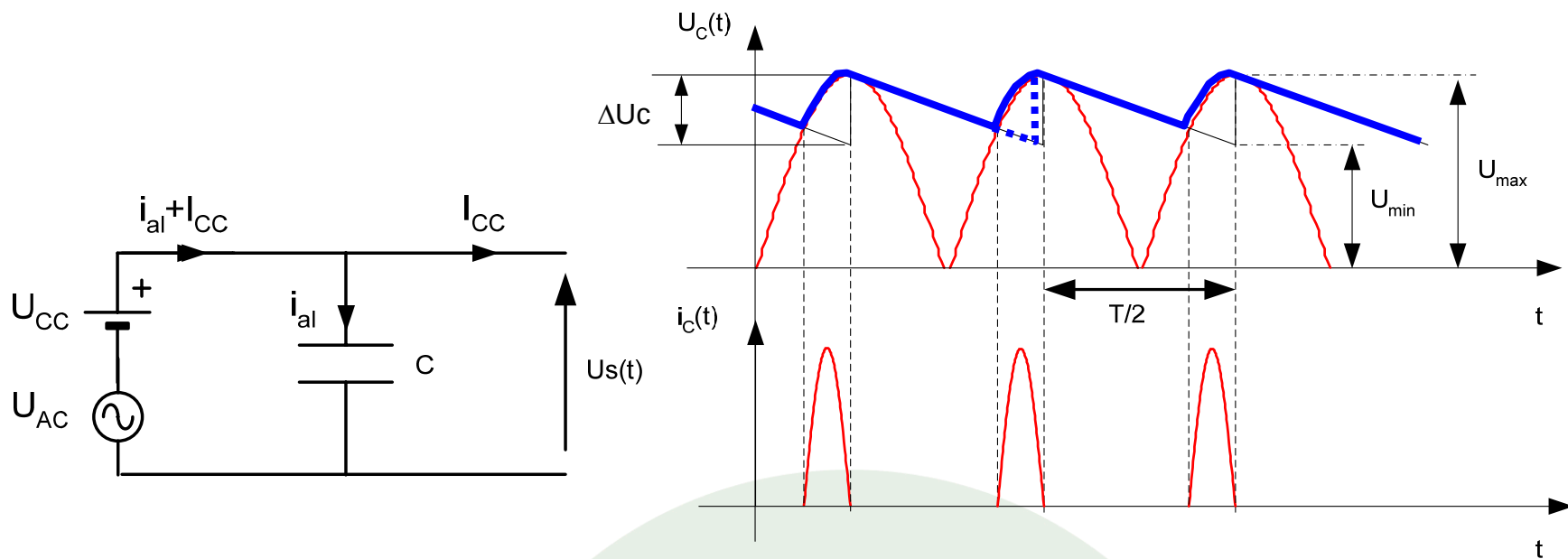
$$U_{DC} = \frac{2U_m}{\pi}$$

$$U_{AC} = \frac{4U_m}{3\pi} \frac{R}{R + jX_L} = \frac{4U_m}{3\pi} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}}$$

Tensión alterna que llega a la carga
(valor máximo)



Filtro por condensador





Filtro por condensador

$$U_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i_c(t) dt$$

$$I_{cc} = \frac{U_{cc}}{R}$$

$$U_c\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) = U_s$$

Corriente constante

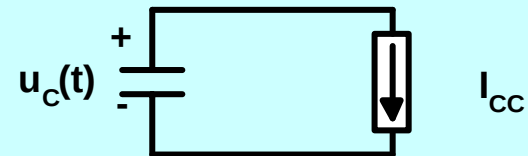
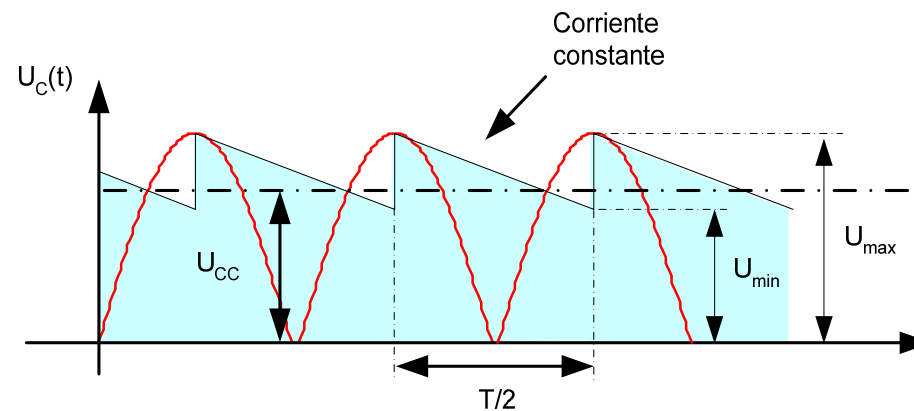
$$U_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t \frac{U_{cc}}{R} dt$$

$$\Delta U_c = \frac{U_{cc}}{2RC} T$$

$$\Delta U_c = \frac{U_{cc}}{2RC} T = \frac{I_{cc}}{C} \frac{T}{2}$$

$$U_{cc} = \frac{U_{max} + U_{min}}{2}$$

Valor medio de la tensión de salida



Descarga lineal



Filtro por condensador

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta V}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta Q}{C}$$

$$i = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

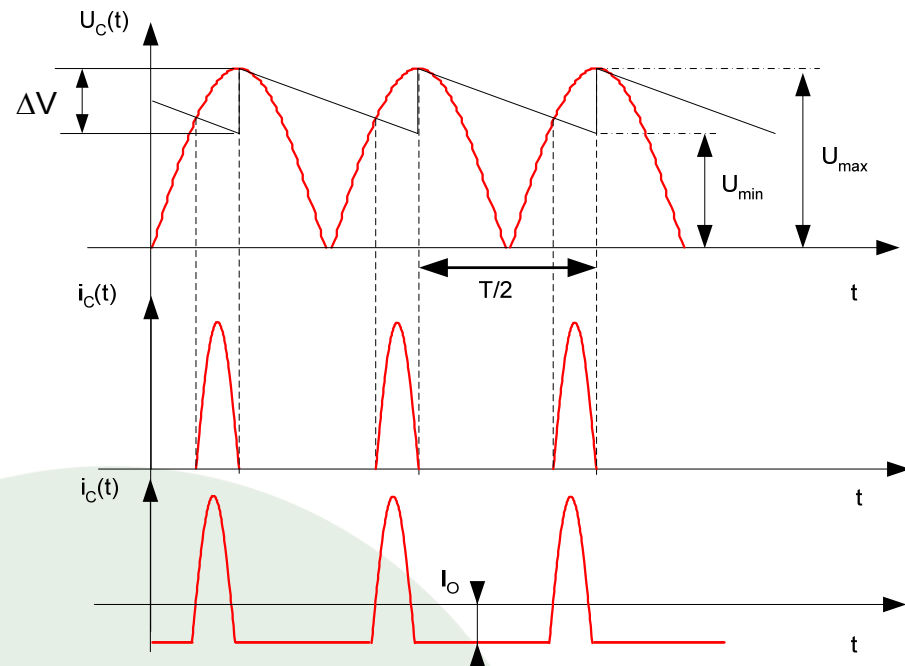
$$I_o = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$I_o = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_o = \frac{\Delta Q}{T/2}$$

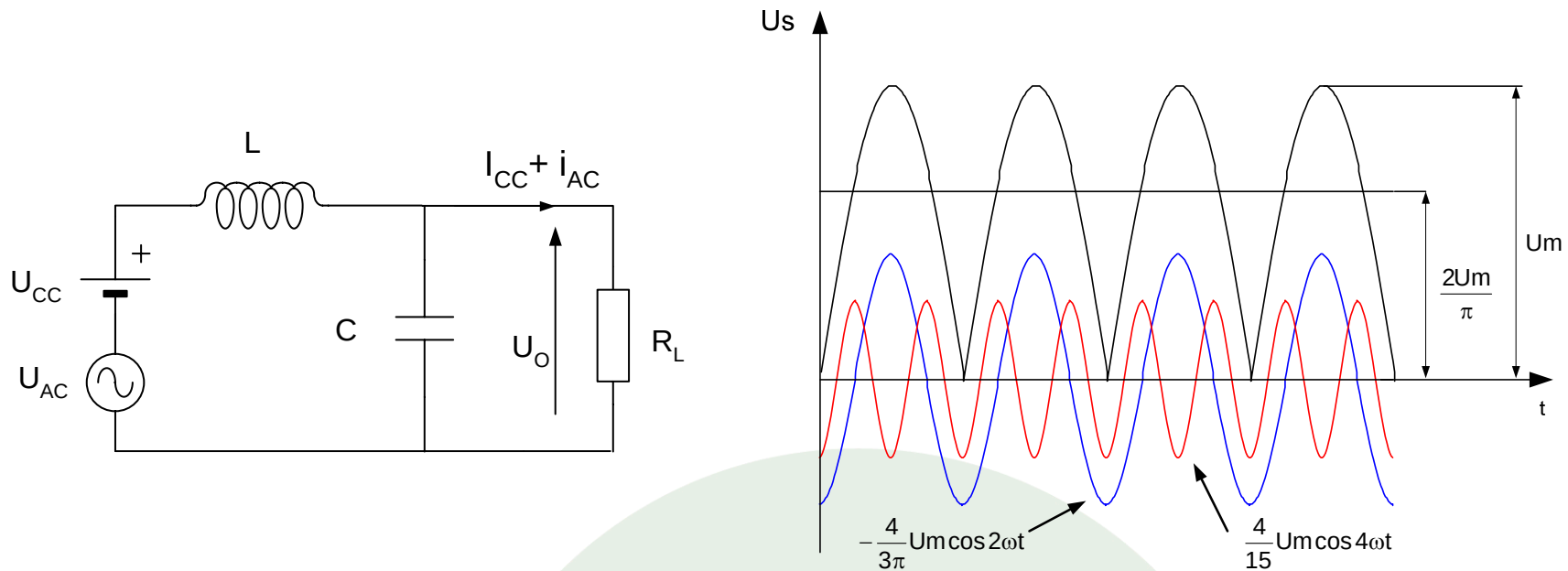
$$\Delta Q = I_o T/2$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{I_o T/2}{C}$$





Filtro por bobina - condensador



$$U_S = \frac{2U_m}{\pi} - \frac{4}{3\pi} U_m \cos 2\omega t + \frac{4}{15} U_m \cos 4\omega t$$



Filtro por bobina - condensador

$$I_{CC} = \frac{2Um}{\pi R} \quad u_{ef} = \frac{4Um}{3\sqrt{2}\pi} \frac{(R // -jX_C)}{jX_L + (R // -jX_C)}$$

$$|X_C| \ll |R| \quad R // -jX_C \cong -jX_C$$

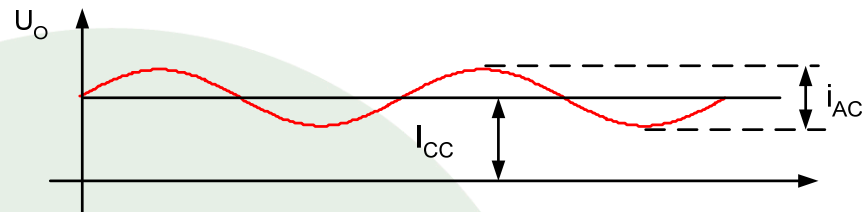
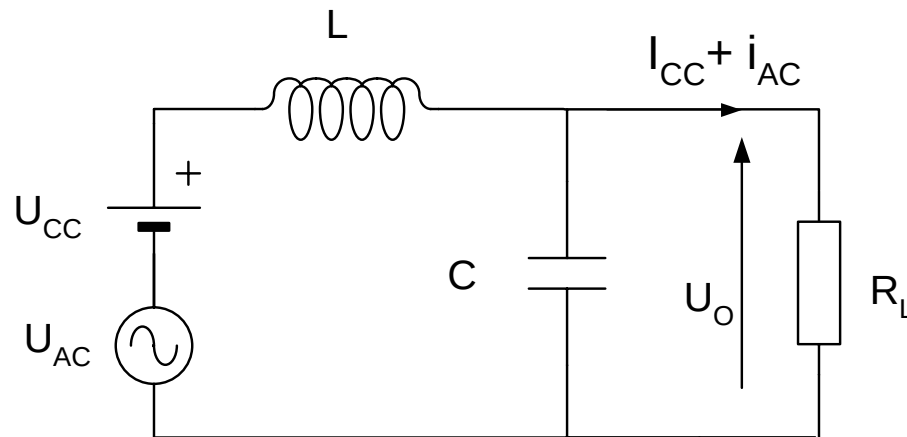
$$|X_L| \gg |R| \quad jX_L + R // -jX_C \cong jX_L$$

Tensión de salida

$$u_{ef} = \frac{4Um}{3\sqrt{2}\pi} \frac{|X_C|}{|X_L|} = \frac{Um}{3\pi\sqrt{2}\omega^2 LC} \quad U_{CC} = \frac{2Um}{\pi}$$

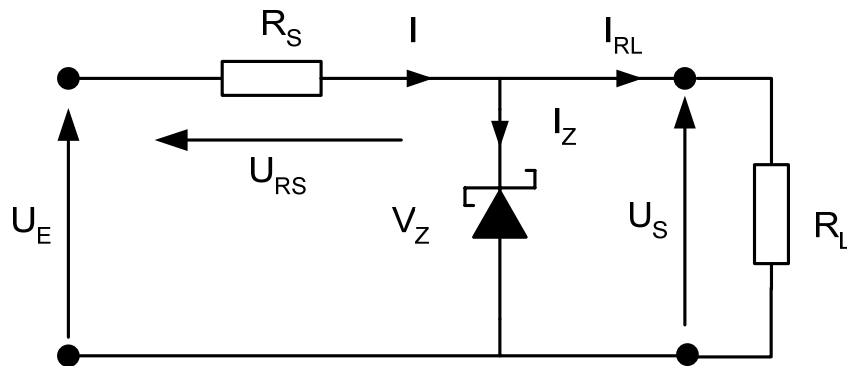
Inductancia crítica

$$L_c = \frac{R}{6\pi f}$$





Reguladores



Condiciones de Funcionamiento

$$R_L \rightarrow R_{L\text{MIN}} < R_L < R_{L\text{MAX}}$$

$$U_E \rightarrow U_{E\text{MIN}} < U_E < U_{E\text{MAX}}$$

$R_S? \rightarrow U_S = U_Z \rightarrow$ Se calcula para la condición más desfavorable $\rightarrow \begin{matrix} U_E = U_{E\text{MIN}} \\ R_L = R_{L\text{MIN}} \end{matrix}$

$$R_S = \frac{U_{E\text{MIN}} - U_Z}{I} \rightarrow I = I_{Z\text{MIN}} + I_{RL\text{MAX}}$$

$$I_{RL\text{MAX}} = \frac{U_Z}{R_{L\text{MIN}}}$$

$$P_{RS} = R_S I^2 \rightarrow \frac{(U_{E\text{MAX}} - U_Z)^2}{R_S}$$

$$P_Z = U_Z I_{Z\text{MAX}} \rightarrow I_{Z\text{MAX}} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} I_{RL} = 0 \\ U_E = U_{E\text{MAX}} \end{matrix}$$



Regulador serie

$$U_S = V_Z - U_{BE}$$

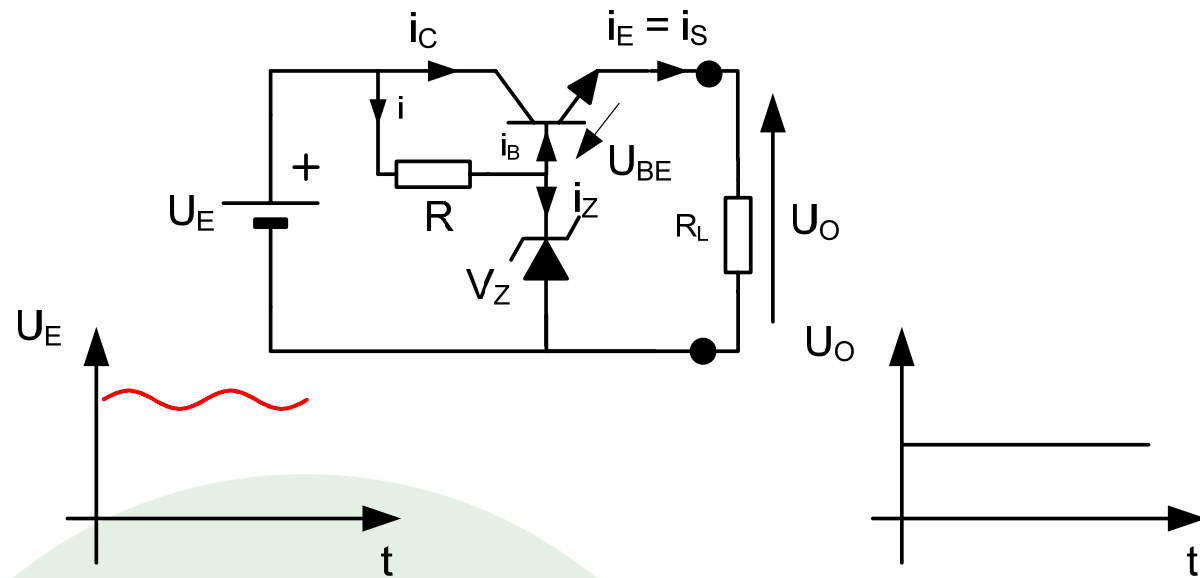
$$i = i_Z + i_B$$

$$i_B = \frac{i_C}{\beta}$$

$$R = \frac{U_E - U_O}{i}$$

$$P_E = U_E I_E$$

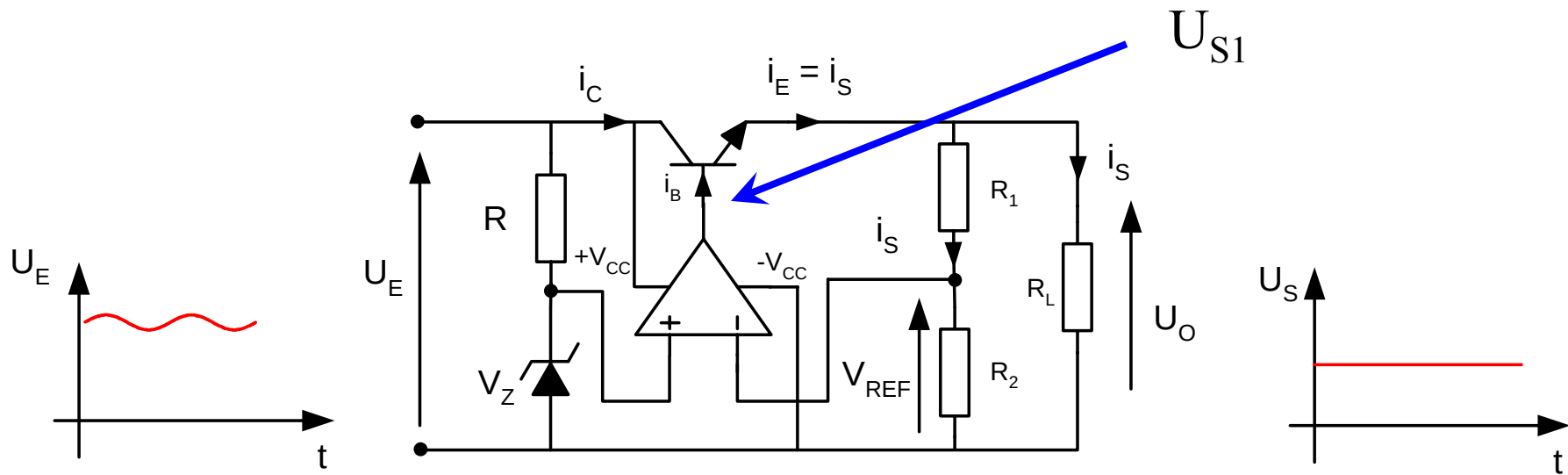
$$P_S = U_O I_O$$



$$\eta = \frac{U_O I_S}{U_E I_E} = \frac{U_O}{U_E}$$



Regulador serie con AO

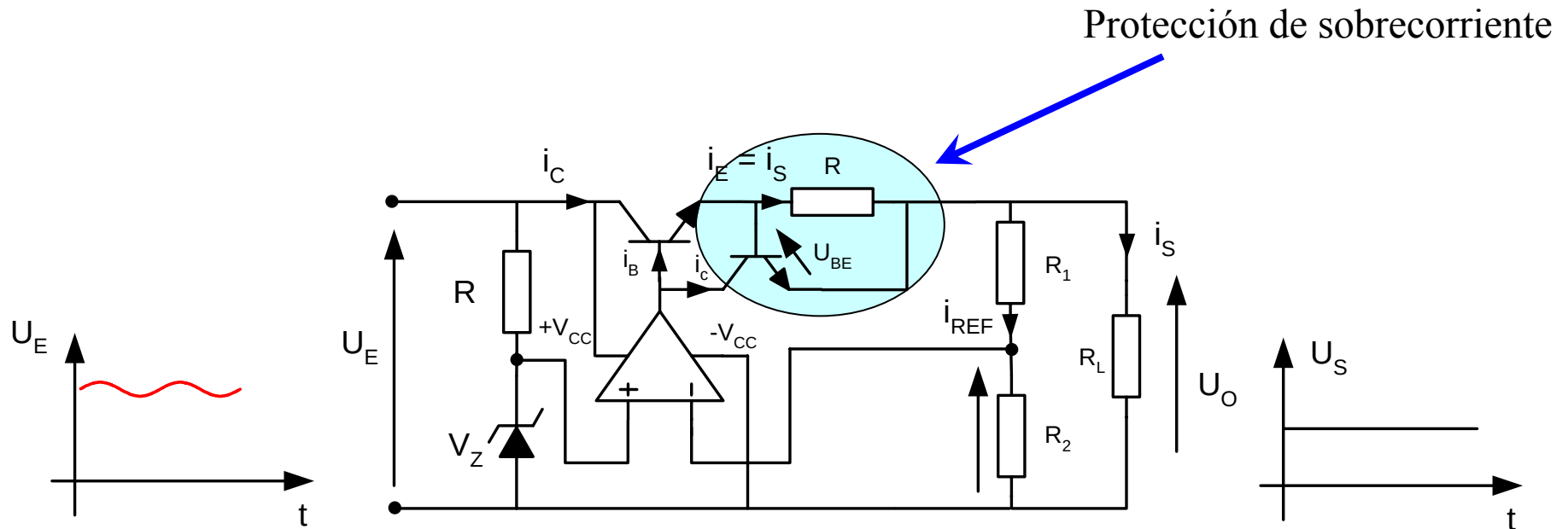


$$U_{Omax} = U_{S1max} + V_{BE}$$

$$U_O = V_{REF} \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$$



Regulador serie con AO



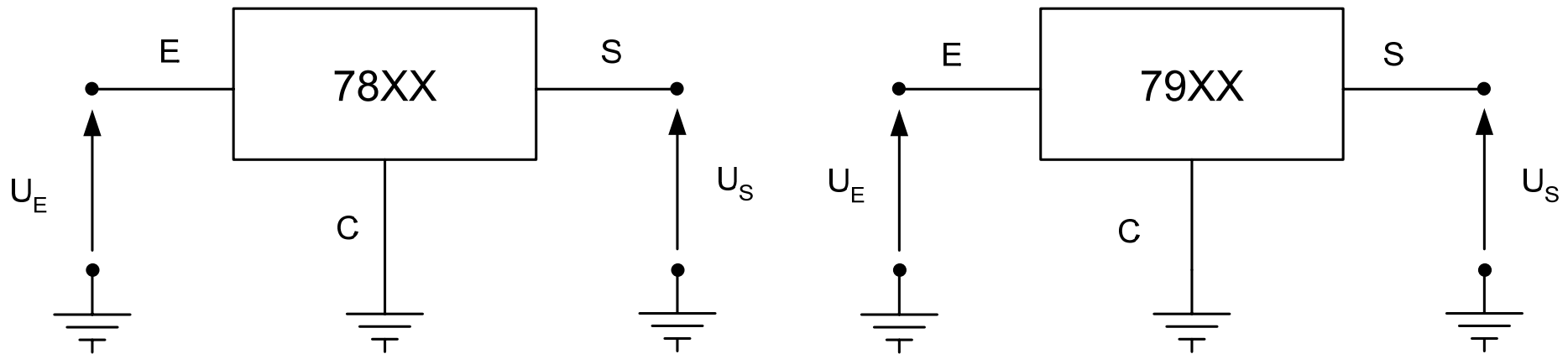
$$U_{Omax} = i_{smax} R_L$$

$$i_{smax} = \frac{V_{BE}}{R}$$

$$U_O = V_{REF} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



Regulador tres terminales

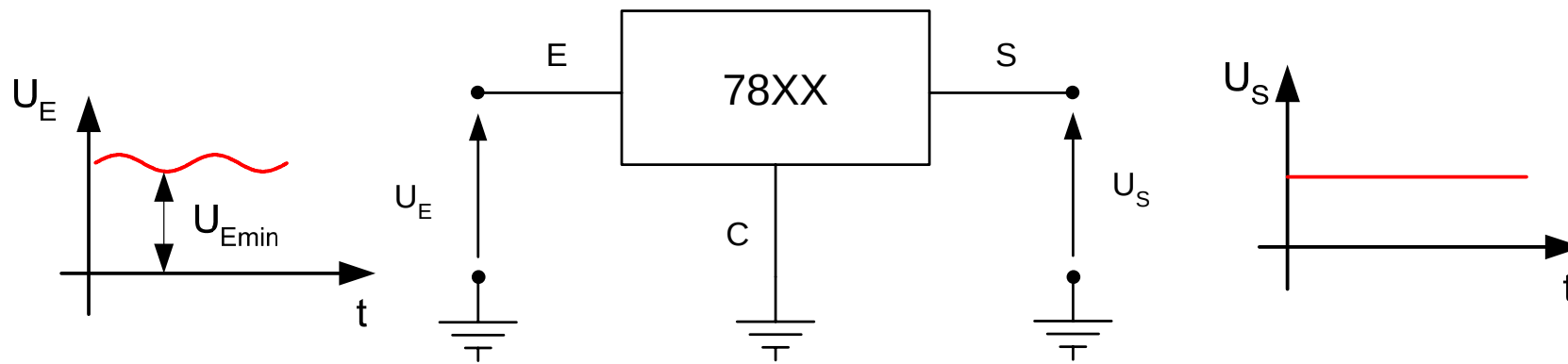


Regulador positivo salida

Regulador negativo salida



Regulador tres terminales



Características. Eléctricas

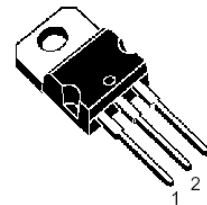
$$U_{Emin} = U_S + 2V$$

$$I_O = 500mA$$
$$1A$$

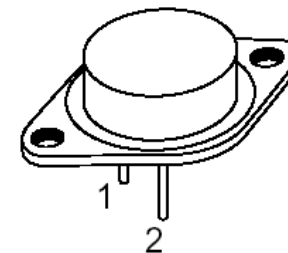
$$U_{Emax} = 35V$$

Encapsulados

(TO-220)
(TO-3)



TO-220



TO-3

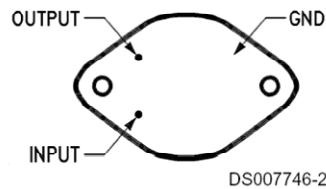


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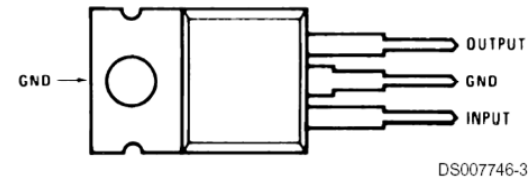
Regulador tres terminales

**Metal Can Package
TO-3 (K)
Aluminum**



Bottom View
Order Number LM7805CK,
LM7812CK or LM7815CK
See NS Package Number KC02A

**Plastic Package
TO-220 (T)**



Top View
Order Number LM7805CT,
LM7812CT or LM7815CT
See NS Package Number T03B

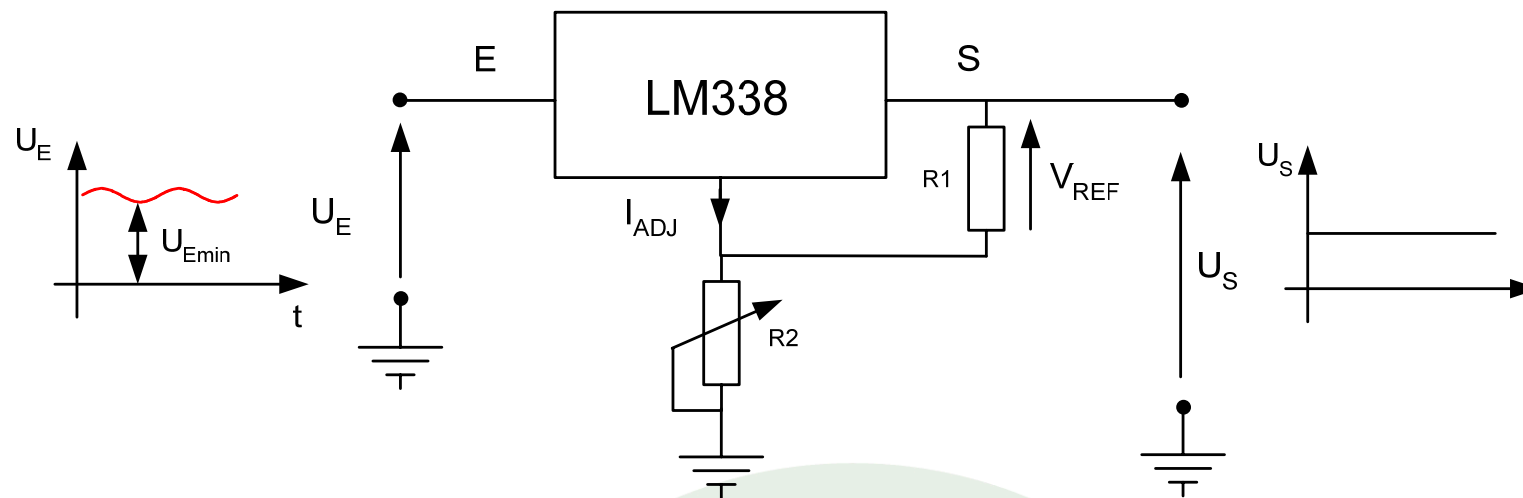
Resistencias térmicas

$$R_{THJC} = 4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$
$$R_{THCA} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_{THJC} = 4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$
$$R_{THCA} = 50^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$



Regulador tres terminales con salida variable

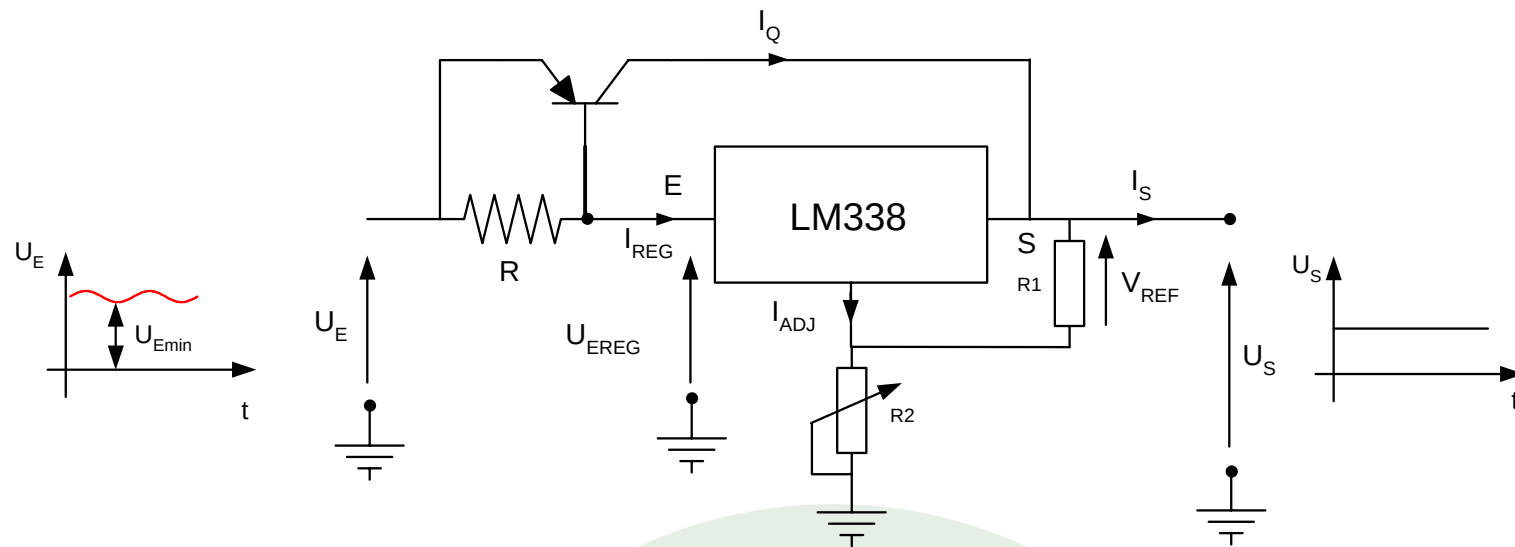


$$U_{emin} = U_{smin} + 2V$$

$$U_S = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) + I_{ADJ} R2$$



Regulador tres terminales con salida variable



$$I_S = I_Q + I_{REGmax}$$

$$R = \frac{V_{BE}}{I_{REGmax}}$$