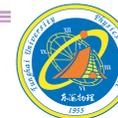
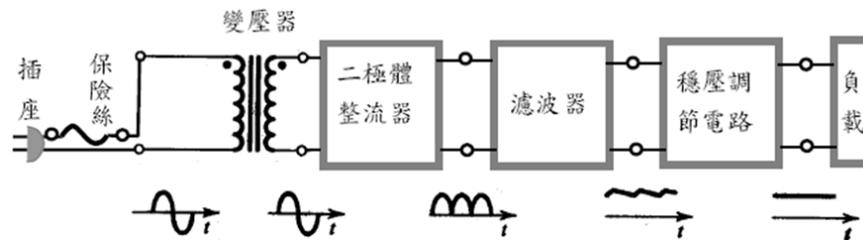


實驗03： 二極體整流電路

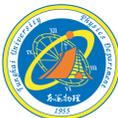


何謂整流：

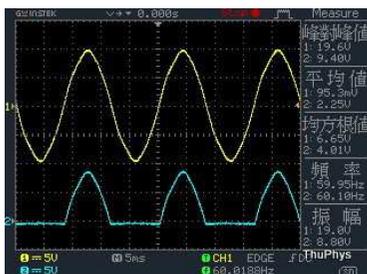
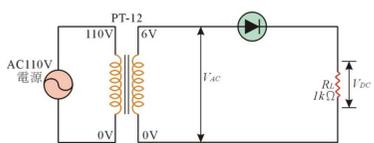
交流電 $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ 直流電



台電所提供的家庭用電為110V和220V兩種，
頻率為60Hz。

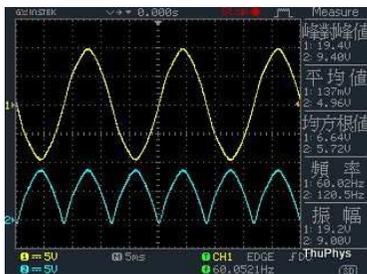
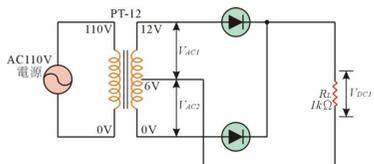


二極體整流電路：
半波整流

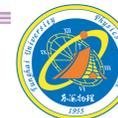


輸入頻率：
60Hz
輸出頻率：
60Hz

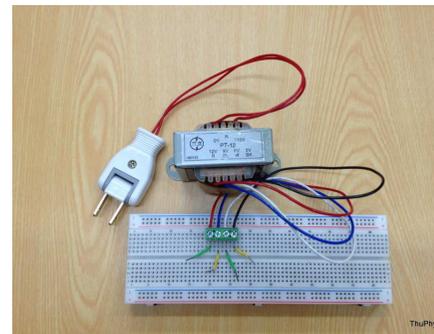
全波整流



輸入頻率：
60Hz
輸出頻率：
120Hz



PT12變壓器：



【項目一】檢查 PT12 變壓器的好壞

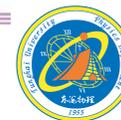
- 1、利用三用電表量測初級線圈電阻（110V 兩端），得到 $R_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \Omega$ ；
利用三用電表量測次級線圈電阻（紅白 6V 兩端），得到 $R_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \Omega$ 。
次級線圈電阻（白黑 6V 兩端），得到 $R_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \Omega$ 。
次級線圈電阻（紅黑 12V 兩端），得到 $R_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \Omega$ 。

提醒：電阻值太小，表示線圈可能短路，此時不可插入電源，以免發生危險。
電阻值過大，表示該線圈已經毀壞無法使用。

- 2、依以上量測判斷，你使用的變壓器是良好的？ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ （填 y 或 n）



PT12變壓器：
初級線圈（110V兩端）電阻



PT12變壓器：
初級線圈（110V兩端）與次級線圈的電阻

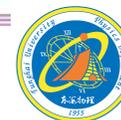
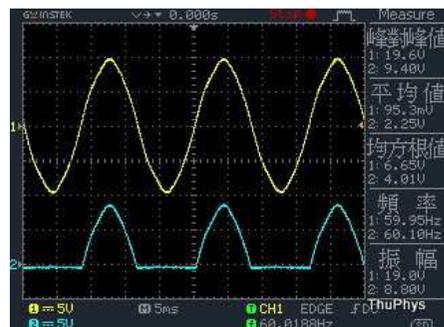


提醒：電阻值太小（量到數值為“0”），表示線圈可能短路，此時不可插入電源，以免發生危險。

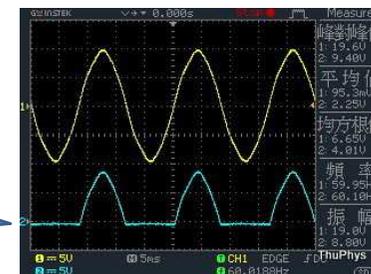
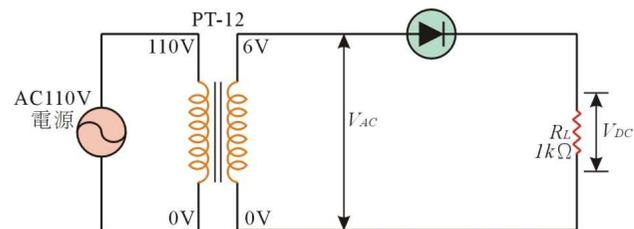
變壓器可能因此過熱起火。



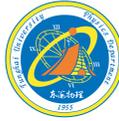
半波整流



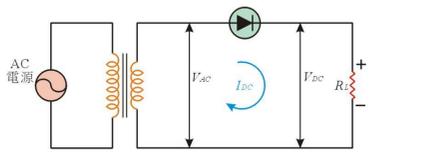
半波整流



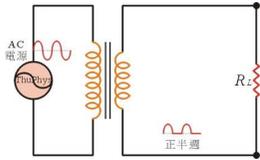
脈動直流



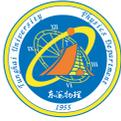
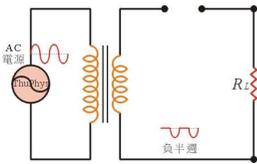
半波整流



正半週 ⇒ 二極體導通 ⇒ 視為短路 (通路)



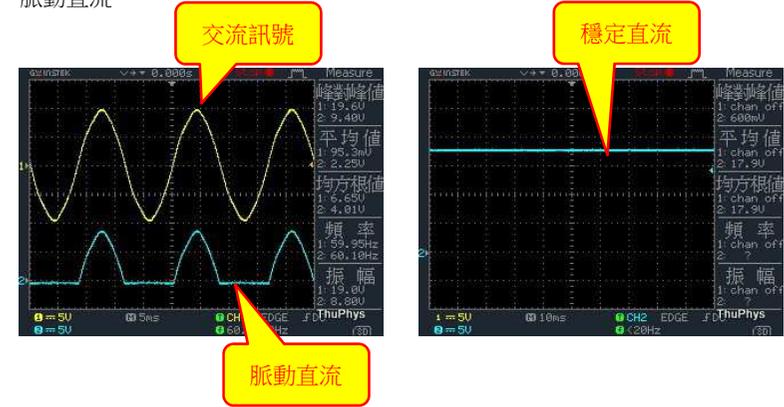
負半週 ⇒ 二極體截止 ⇒ 視為斷路



漣波

穩定直流-電池、直流電源供應器

脈動直流



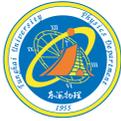
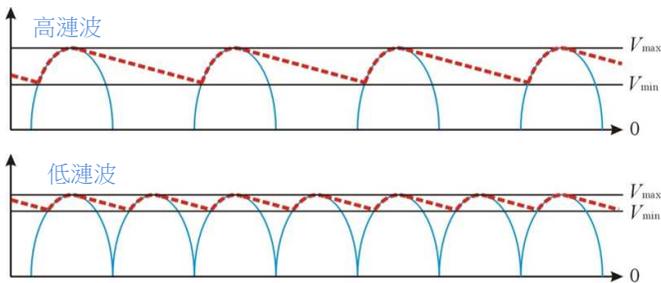
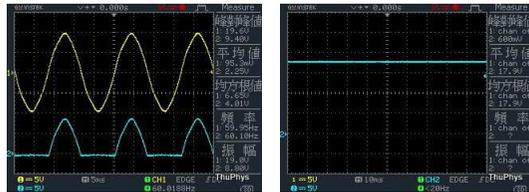
漣波

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{2}(V_{max} + V_{min})$$

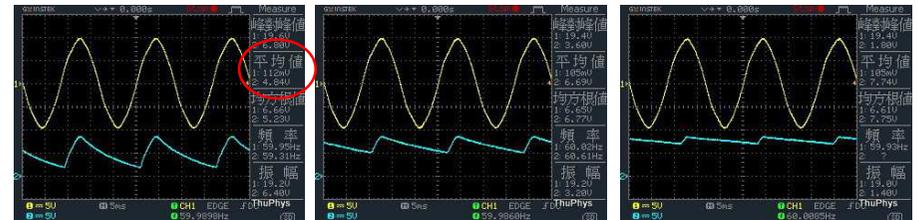
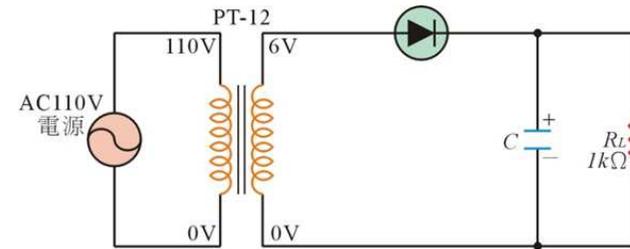
$$\text{漣波因數 } K = \frac{V_{ripple}}{V_{DC}} = \frac{\text{漣波電壓}}{\text{直流電壓 (平均值)}}$$

$$\Delta V = V_{max} - V_{min}$$

$$V_{ripple} = \frac{\Delta V}{2\sqrt{2}}$$



半波整流

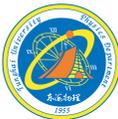


C=10uF
VDC=4.04V

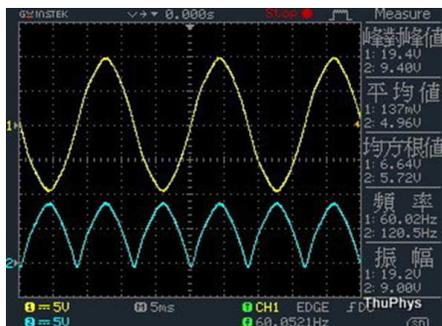
直流電壓VDC
⇒【平均值】

C=33uF
VDC=6.69V

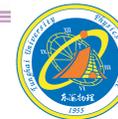
C=100uF
VDC=7.74V



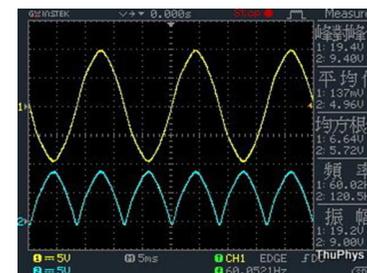
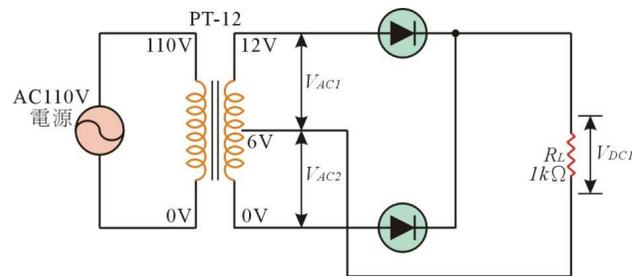
全波整流



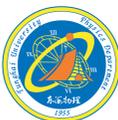
13



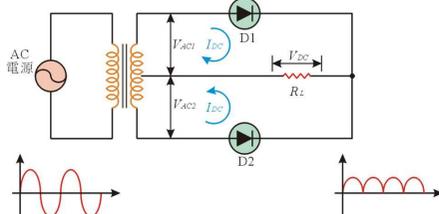
全波整流



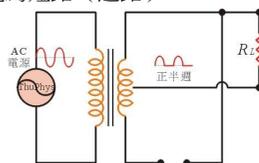
14



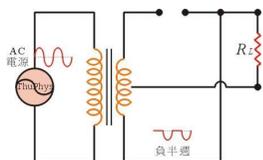
全波整流



正半週 ⇒ 二極體D1導通D2截止 ⇒ D1視為短路 (通路)



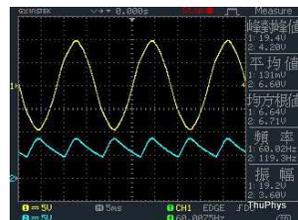
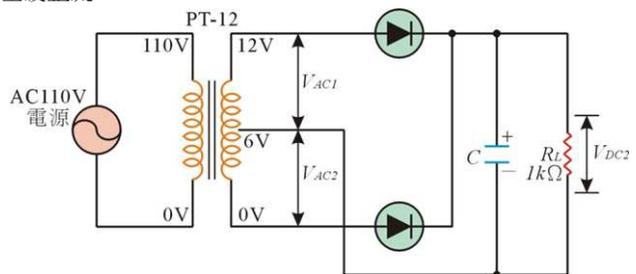
負半週 ⇒ 二極體D1截止D2導通 ⇒ D2視為短路 (通路)



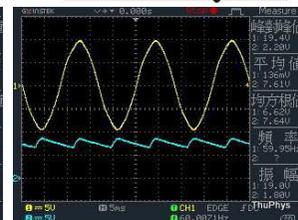
15



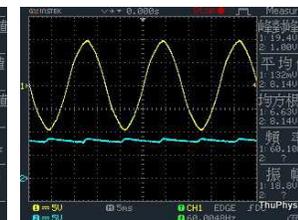
全波整流



C=10uF
VDC=6.60V

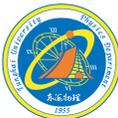


C=33uF
VDC=7.61V

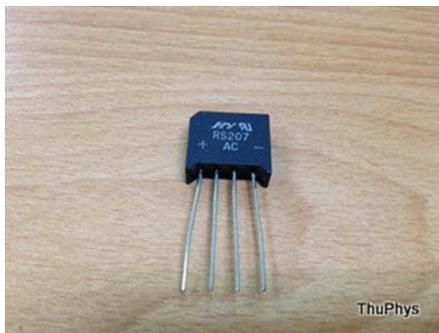


C=100uF
VDC=8.14V

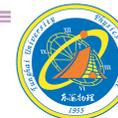
16



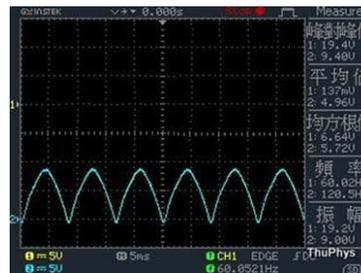
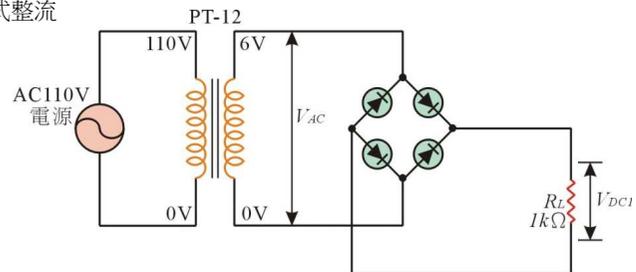
橋式整流



ThuPhys



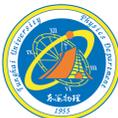
橋式整流



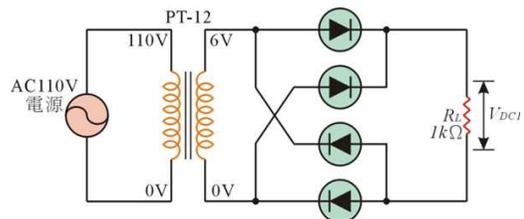
輸入與輸出不要同時量測！



ThuPhys



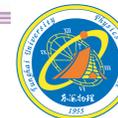
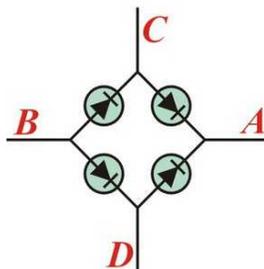
橋式整流器



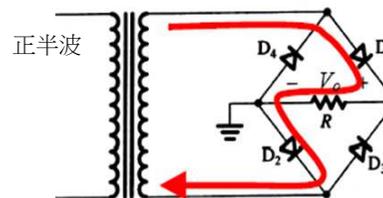
橋式整流器

橋式整流器內部有 4 顆PN二極體

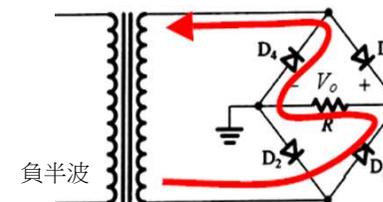
- AC：交流訊號輸入 (C、D接腳)
- ＋：直流訊號正輸出 (A接腳)
- －：直流訊號負輸出 (B接腳)

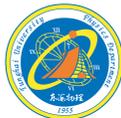


橋式整流

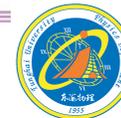


橋式整流器內部有 4 顆PN二極體

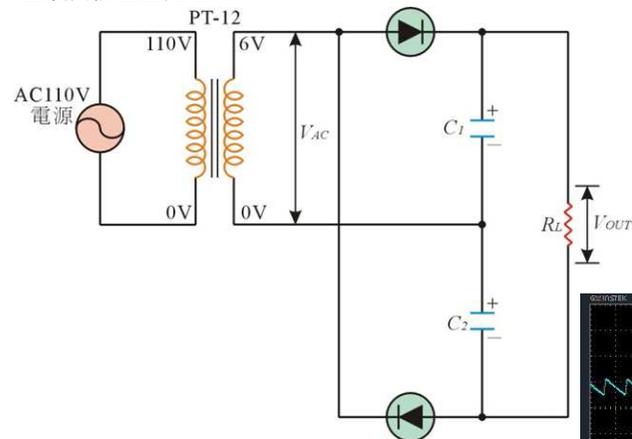




全波兩倍壓整流

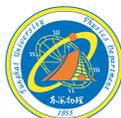


全波兩倍壓整流電路



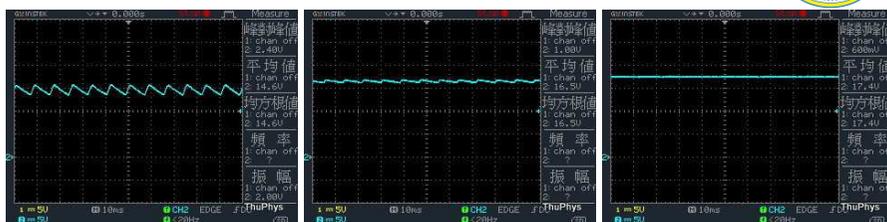
輸出電壓 (Vout) 為輸入交流訊號的峰值電壓 (Vp) 的兩倍

$$V_{\max} = \sqrt{2}V_{rms} = \sqrt{2} \times 6V_{rms} = 8.485V$$



全波兩倍壓整流電路

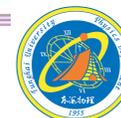
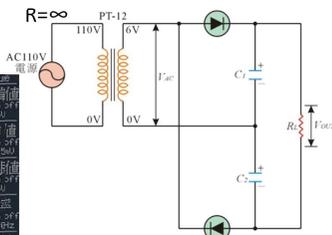
C1 = C2 = 100uF



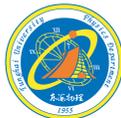
R=1K

R=4.7K

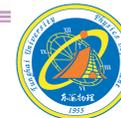
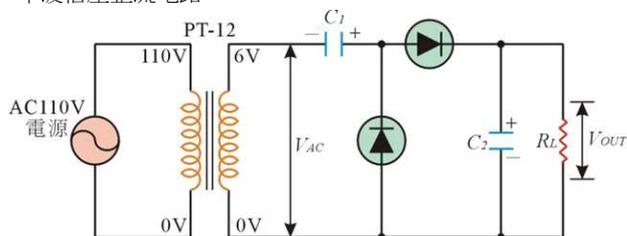
R=∞



半波倍壓整流



半波倍壓整流電路



問題：

台電送來的家用電力為110V、頻率為60Hz的sine wave，

問此訊號的

Vrms值

Vpp值

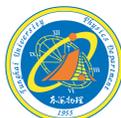
Vmax值

一般我們所說的台電電壓
110V或220V都是指Vrms值。

110V指的是Vrms值。

$$V_{p-p} = 2\sqrt{2}V_{rms} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 110V = 311V$$

$$V_{max} = \frac{1}{2}V_{p-p} = \frac{1}{2} \times 311V \approx 156V$$



問題：

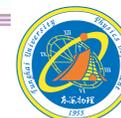
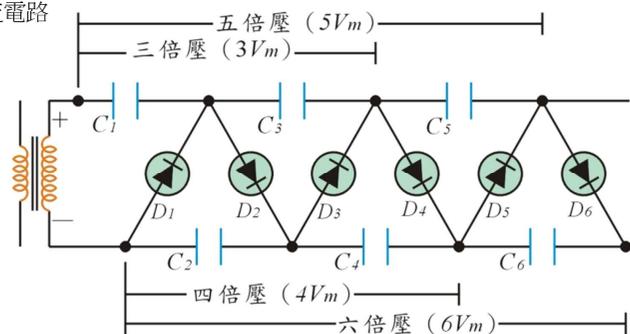
2倍壓 整流電路

3倍壓 整流電路

4倍壓 整流電路

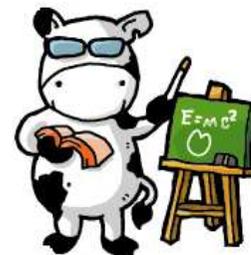
...

N倍壓 整流電路



我們沒有最好
只有追求更好

有空繼續補~~



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