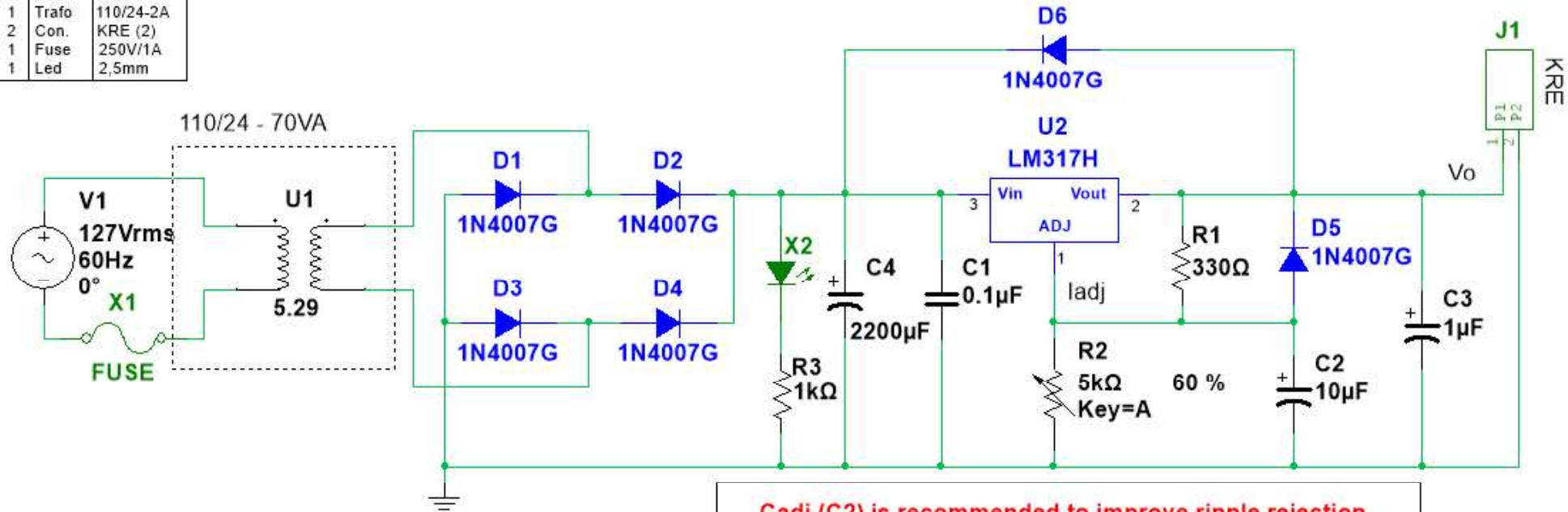


# Fonte Ajustável com LM317

6	Diodo	1N4007
1	Cap.	10uF
1	Cap.	1uF
2	Cap.	0.1uF
1	Cap.	2200uF
1	CI	LM317
1	Res	1KΩ
1	Res.	220Ω
1	Pot.	5KΩ
1	Trafo	110/24-2A
2	Con.	KRE (2)
1	Fuse	250V/1A
1	Led	2,5mm



$V_o$  is calculated as shown in Equation 1.  
 $I_{adj}$  is typically 50  $\mu A$  and negligible in most applications.

(1)  $V_o = V_{ref} (1 + (R2 / R1)) + (I_{adj} \times R2)$

(2)  $\Delta T = 1/Freq$

(3)  $V_{ripple} = (I \times \Delta T) / C$

(4)  $V_{peak(max)} = V_{rms} \times \sqrt{2}$

(5)  $V_{peak(min)} = V_{peak(max)} - V_{ripple}$

(6)  $V_{dcav} = (V_{peak(max)} + V_{peak(min)}) / 2$

(7)  $V_{ripple} = (V_{rms}/V_{dcav}) \times 100$

**Cadj (C2) is recommended to improve ripple rejection. It prevents amplification of the ripple as the output voltage is adjusted higher.**

(1.1)  $V_o(max) = 1,25(1+(5000/330)) + (0,00005 \times 5000) = 20,44V$

(1.2)  $V_o(min) = 1,25(1+(0/330)) + (0,00005 \times 0) = 1,25V$

(2)  $\Delta T = 1/120 = 0,0083s$

(3)  $V_{ripple} = (1 \times 0,0083) / 0,0022 = 3,772V$

(4)  $V_{peak(max)} = 24 \times \sqrt{2} = 33,94$

(5)  $V_{peak(min)} = 33,94 - 3,772 = 30,16V$

(6)  $V_{dcav} = (33,94 + 30,16)/2 = 32,05$

(7)  $V_{ripple} = (24/32,05) \times 100 = 74,88\%$

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