

# Aula 555

Temporizador 555  
Circuitos de primeira ordem

**Circuitos Elétricos II**

Prof. Henrique Amorim - UNIFESP - ICT

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

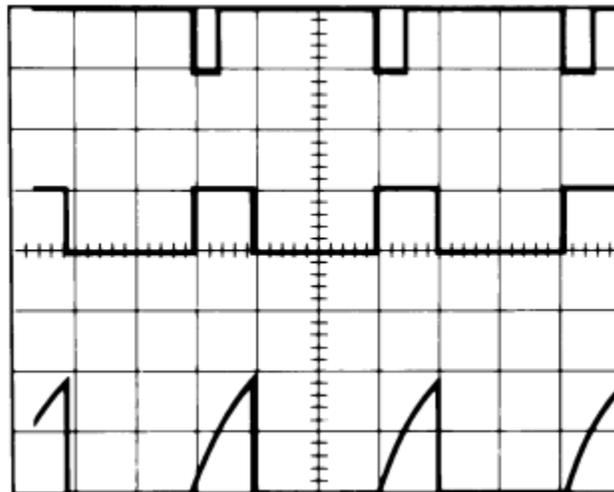
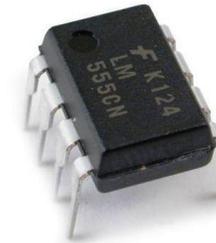


LM555

SNAS548D – FEBRUARY 2000 – REVISED JANUARY 2015

## LM555 Timer

De forma geral o circuito integrado LM555 é um *timer* e oscilador



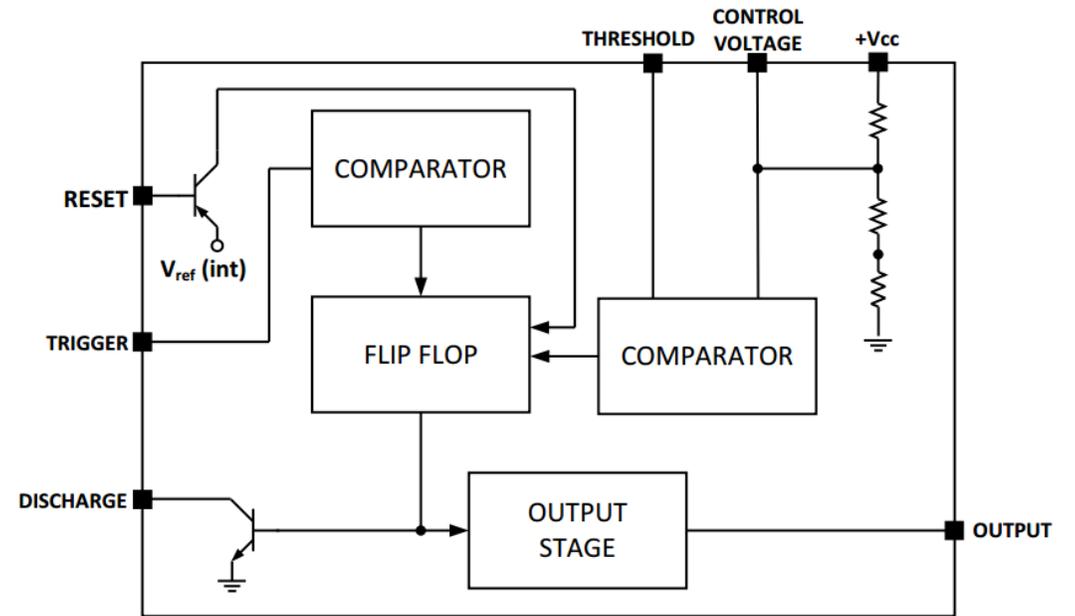
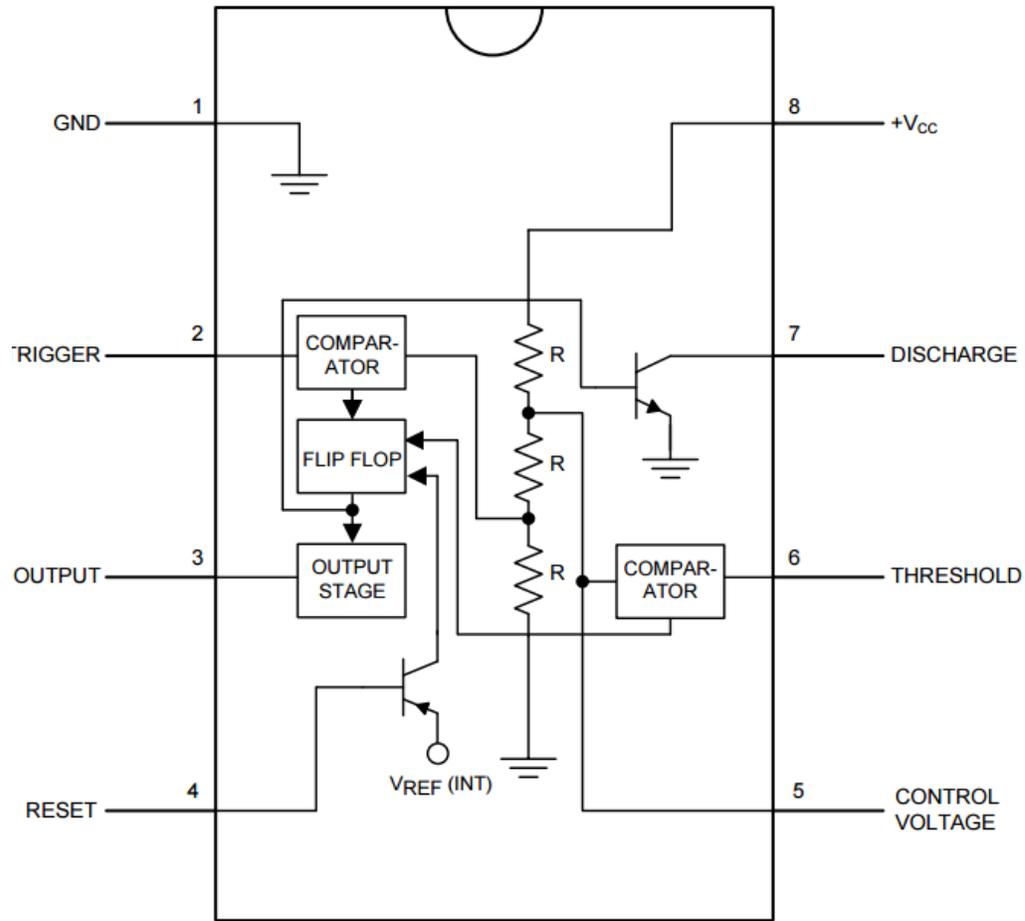
The frequency of oscillation is:

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$

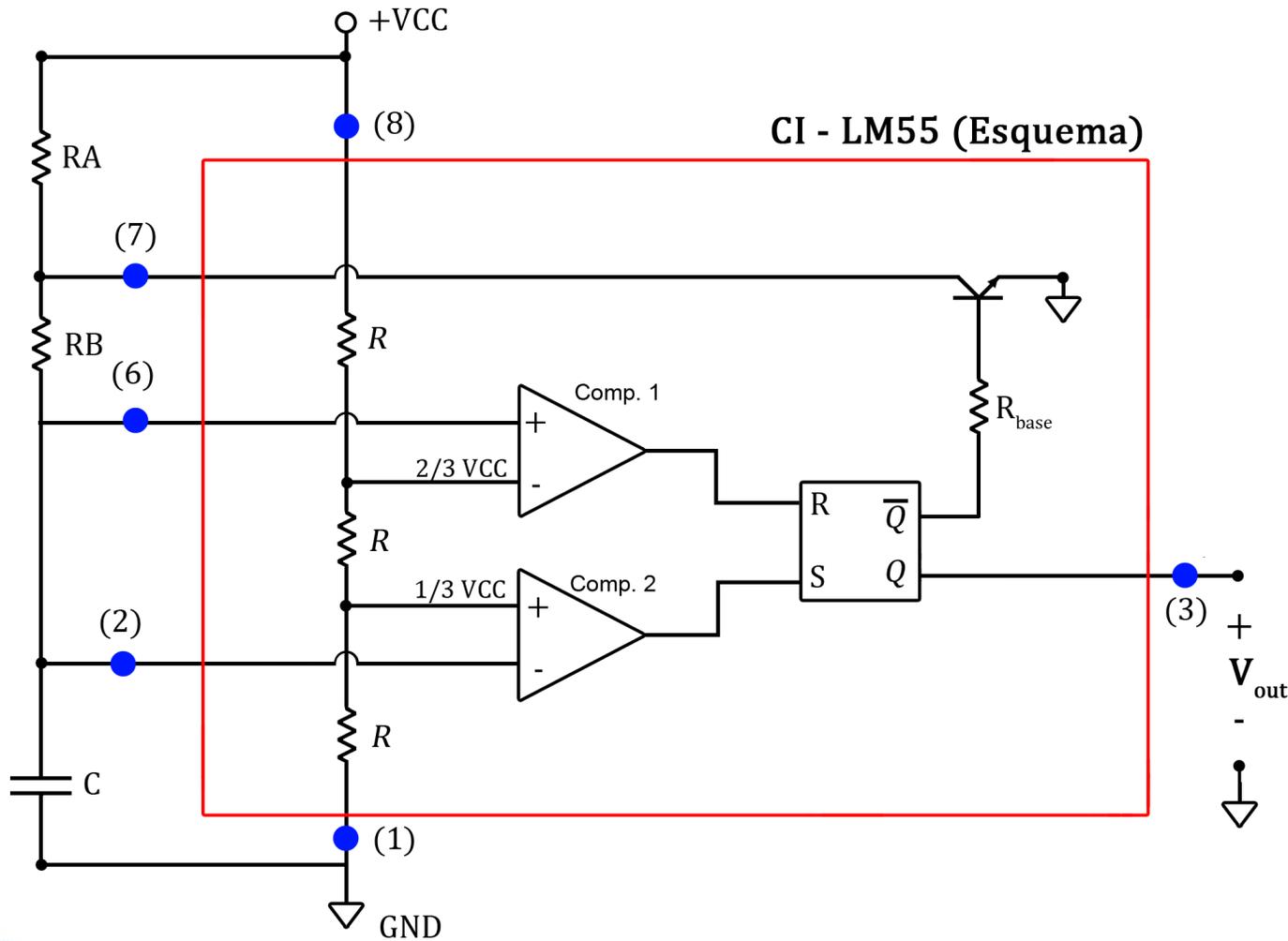
\*\* Dado obtido do datasheet, a esta relação que devemos chegar

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

D, P, and DGK Packages  
8-Pin PDIP, SOIC, and VSSOP  
Top View



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



## FLIP-FLOP RS

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

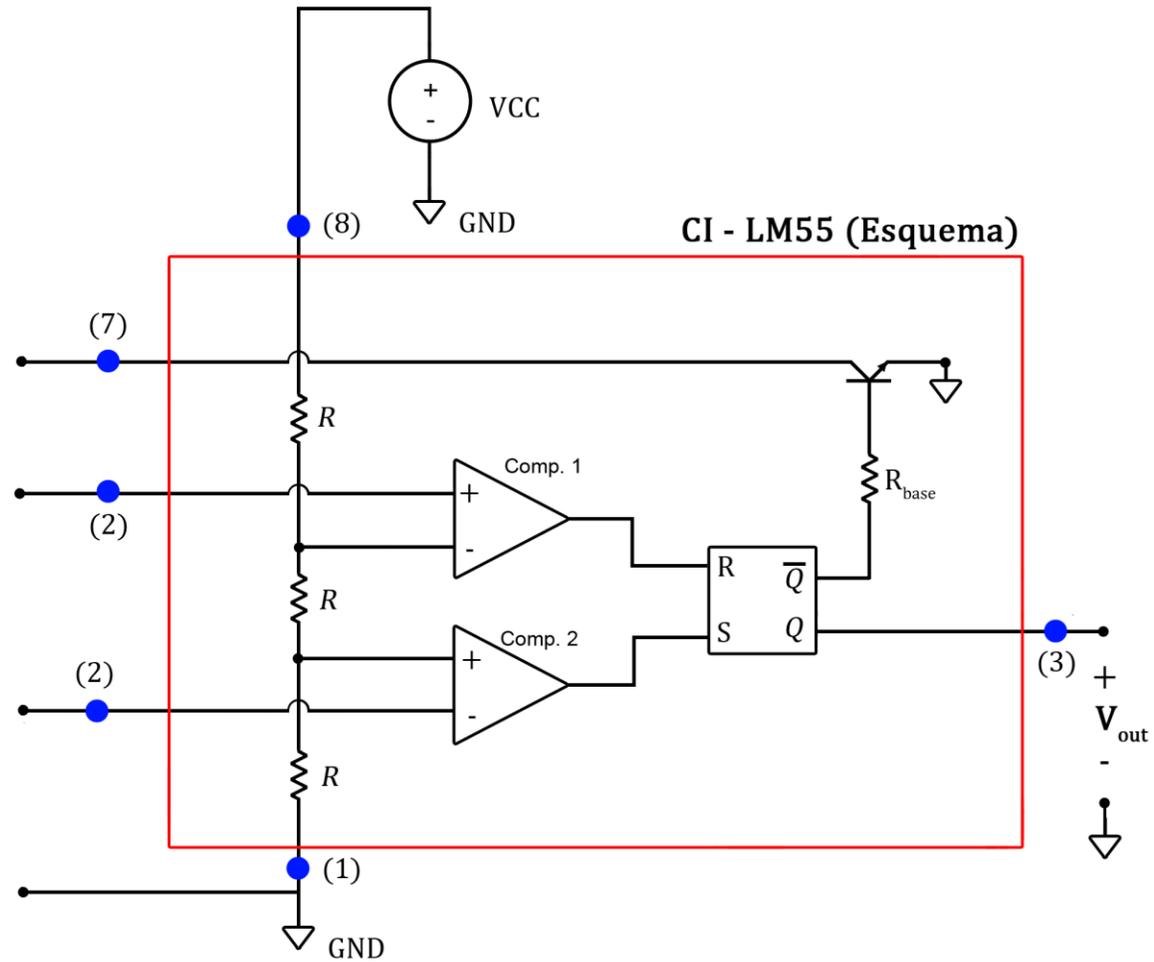
(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
(X) Não Permitido

**bit 1 = VCC**

**bit 0 = 0**

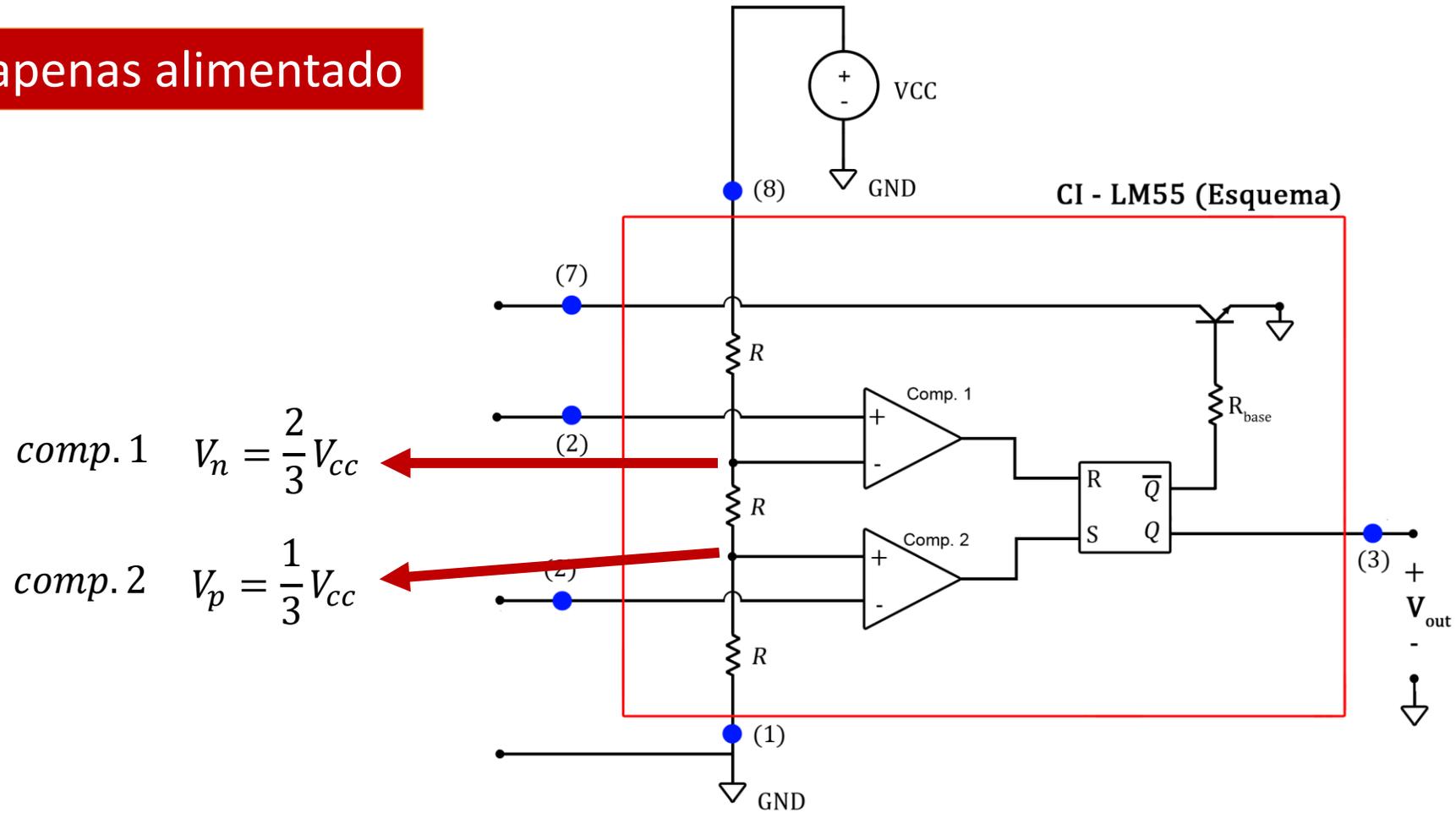
# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

CI apenas alimentado



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

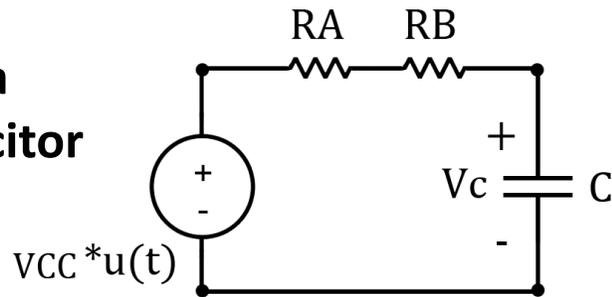
CI apenas alimentado



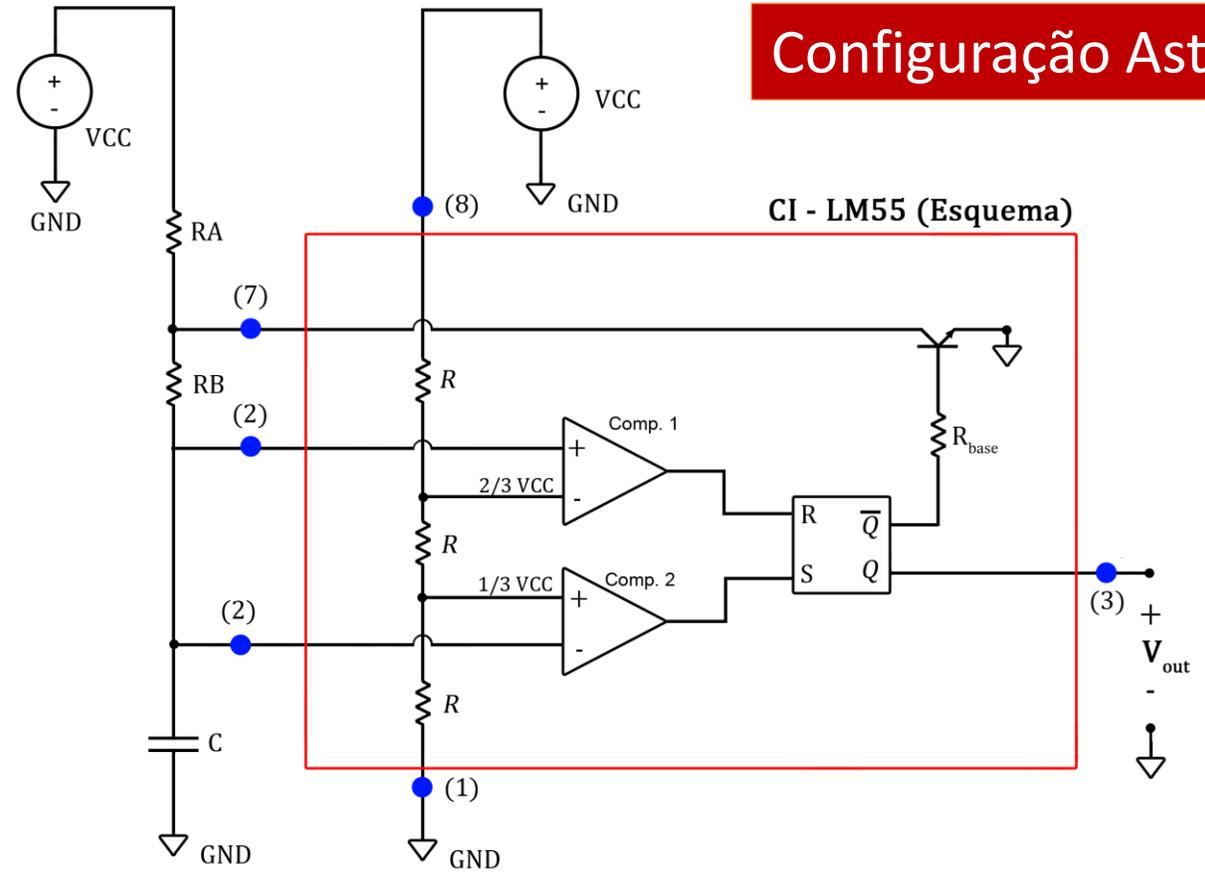
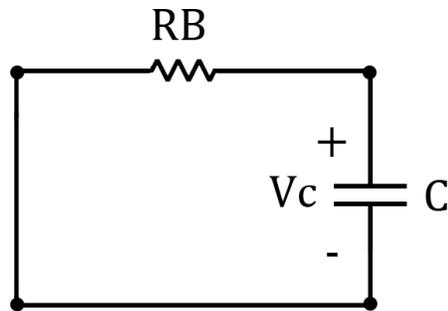
# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

## Configuração Astável

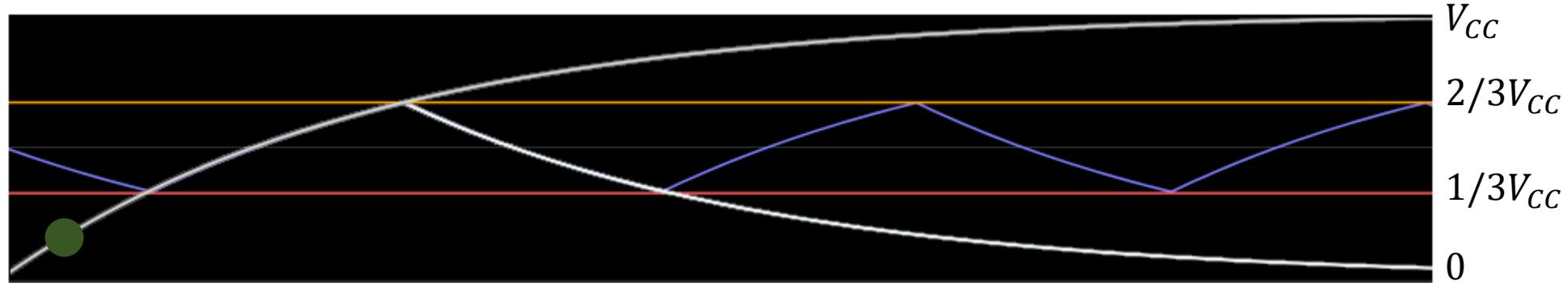
Carga do capacitor



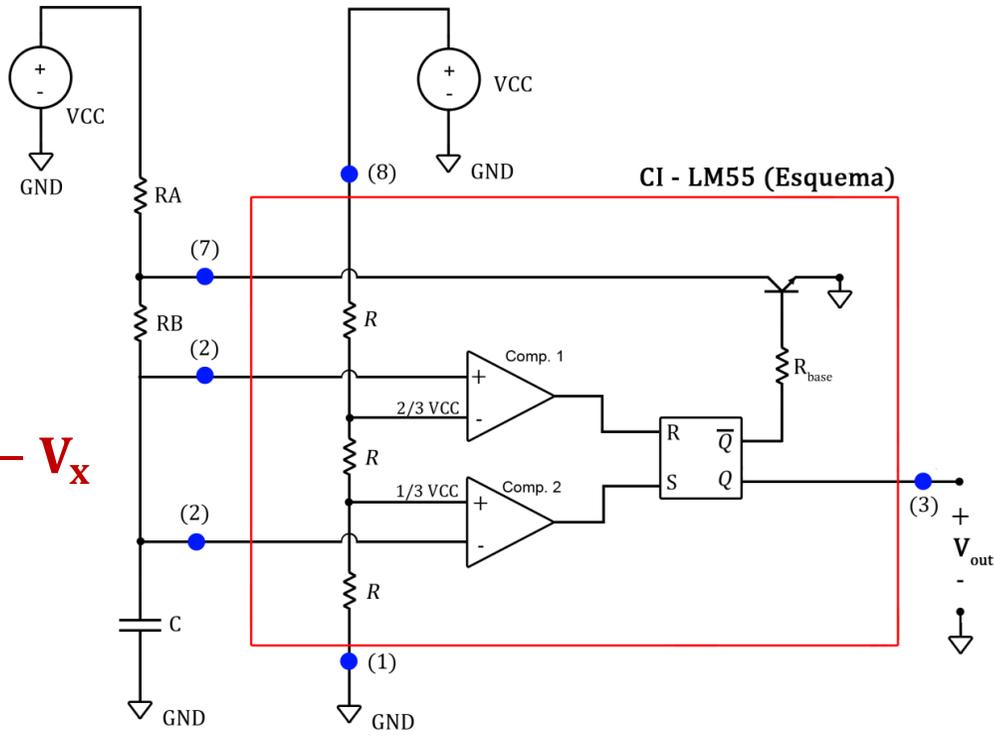
Descarga do capacitor



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



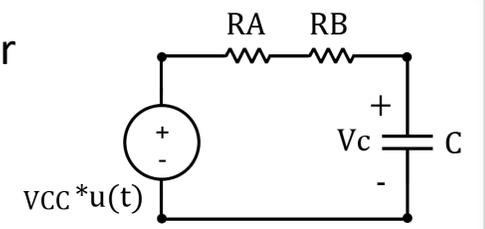
$\frac{1}{3} V_{cc} - V_x$



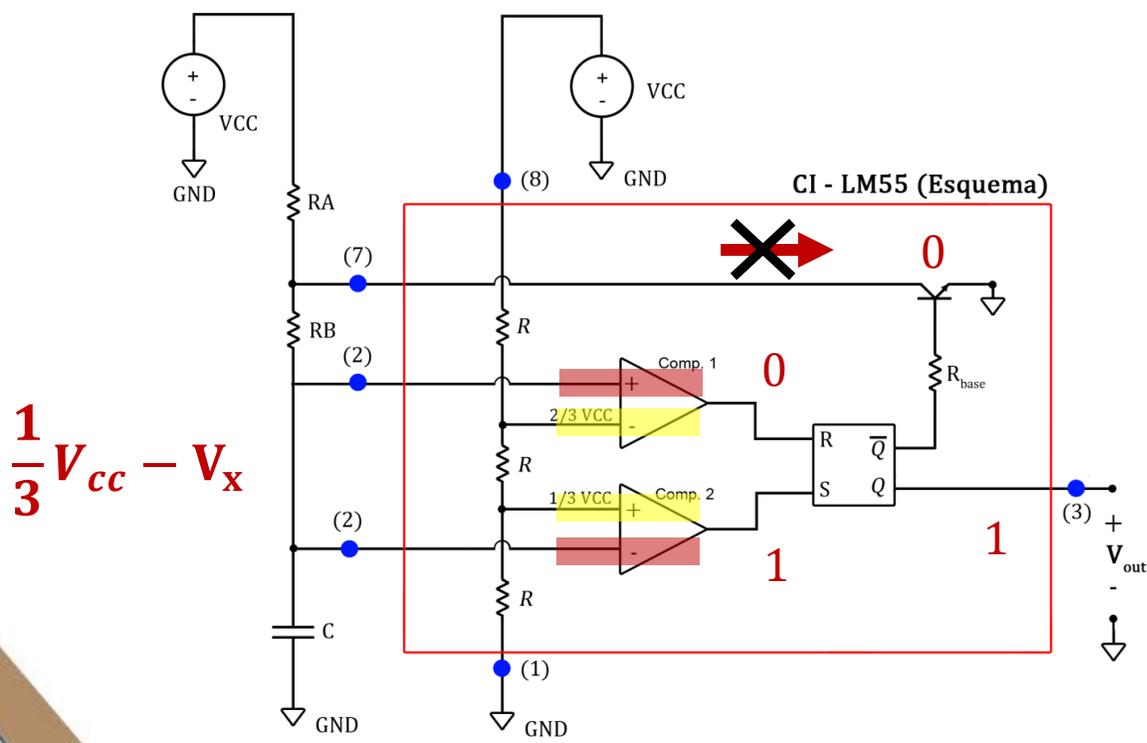
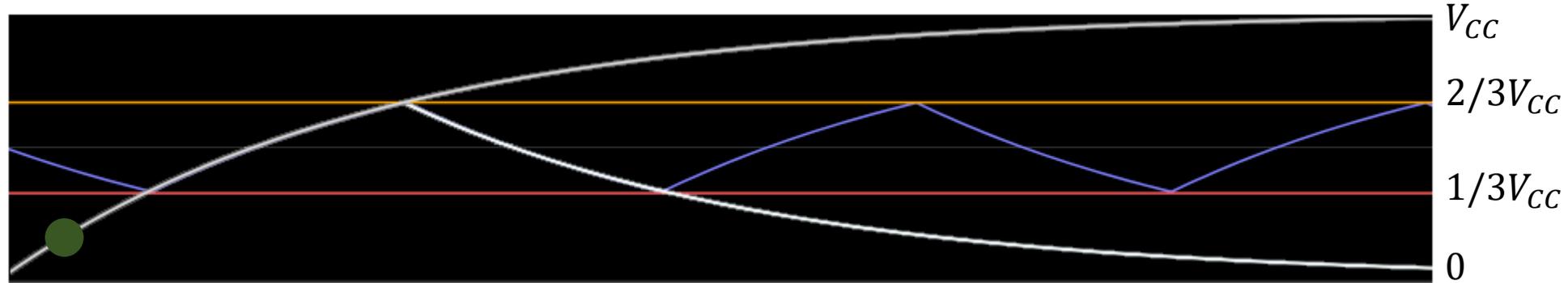
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	Q̄
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
(X) Não Permitido



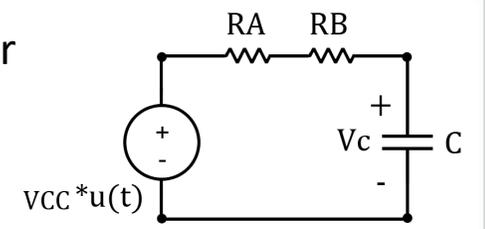
# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



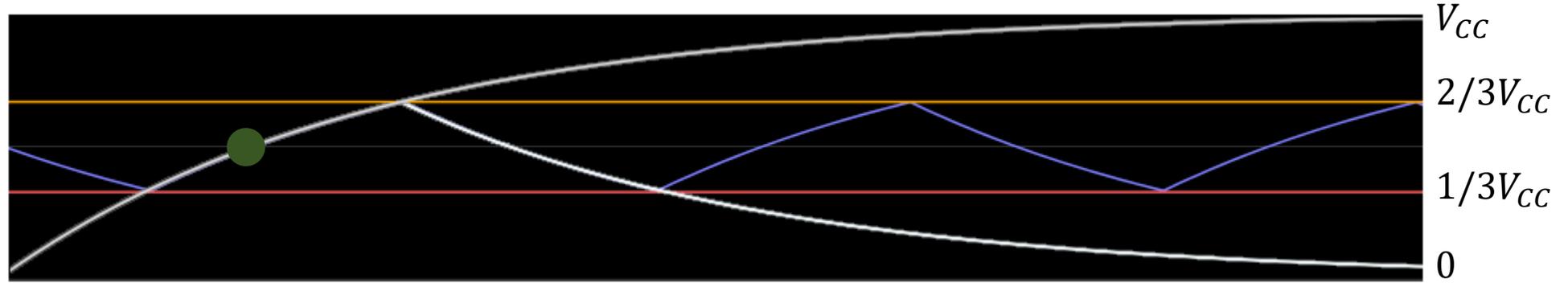
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

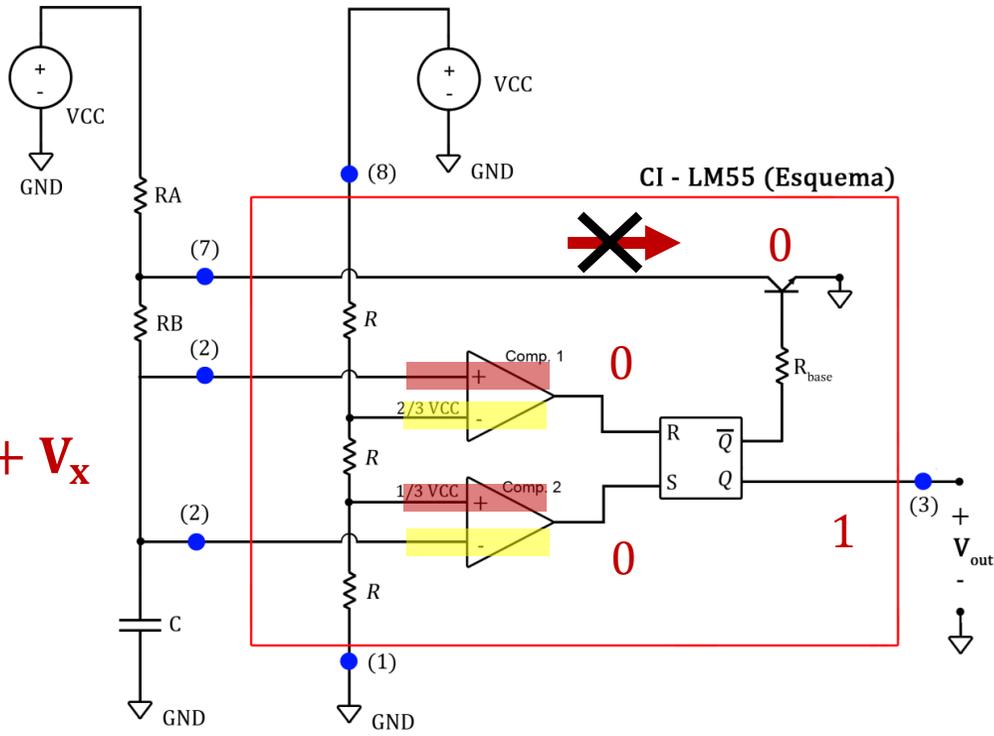
(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
(X) Não Permitido



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



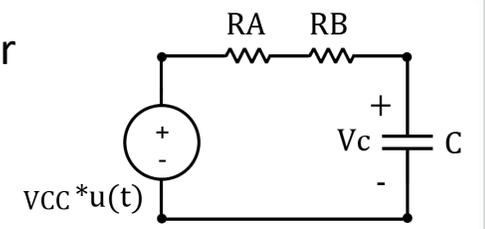
$\frac{1}{3}V_{CC} + V_x$



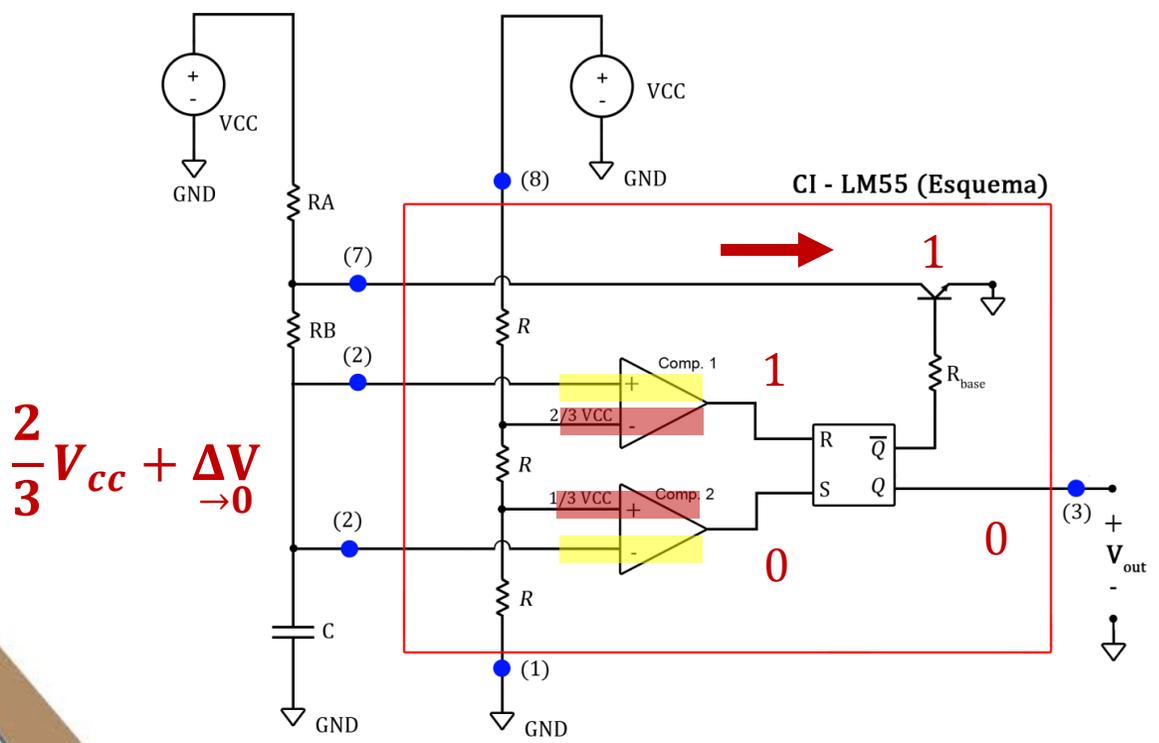
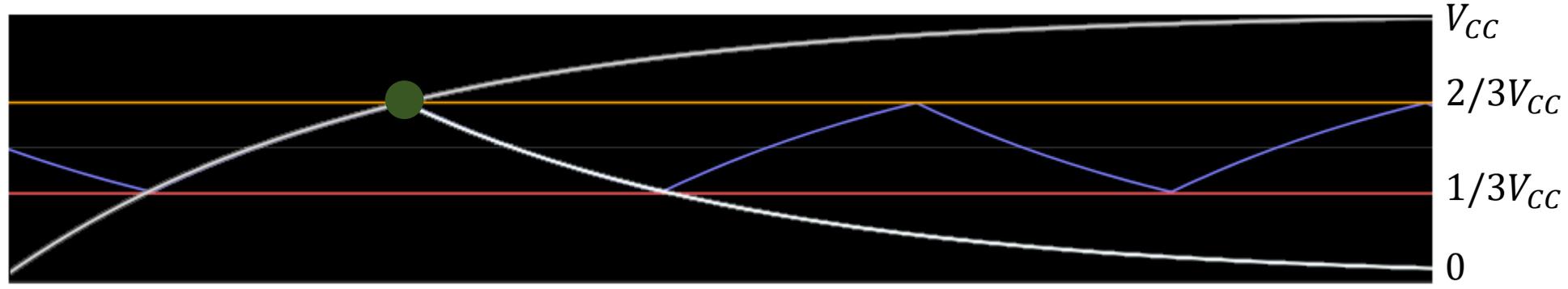
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
(X) Não Permitido



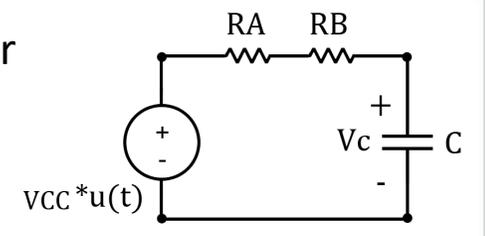
# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



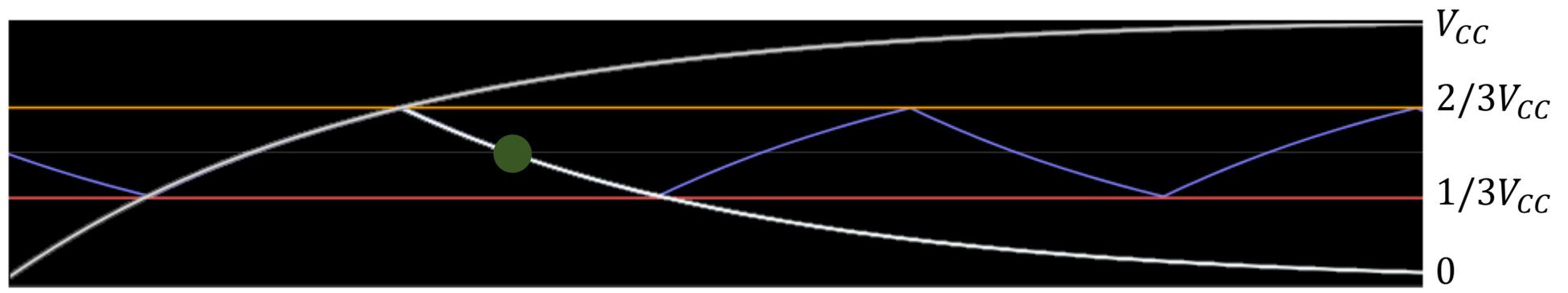
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

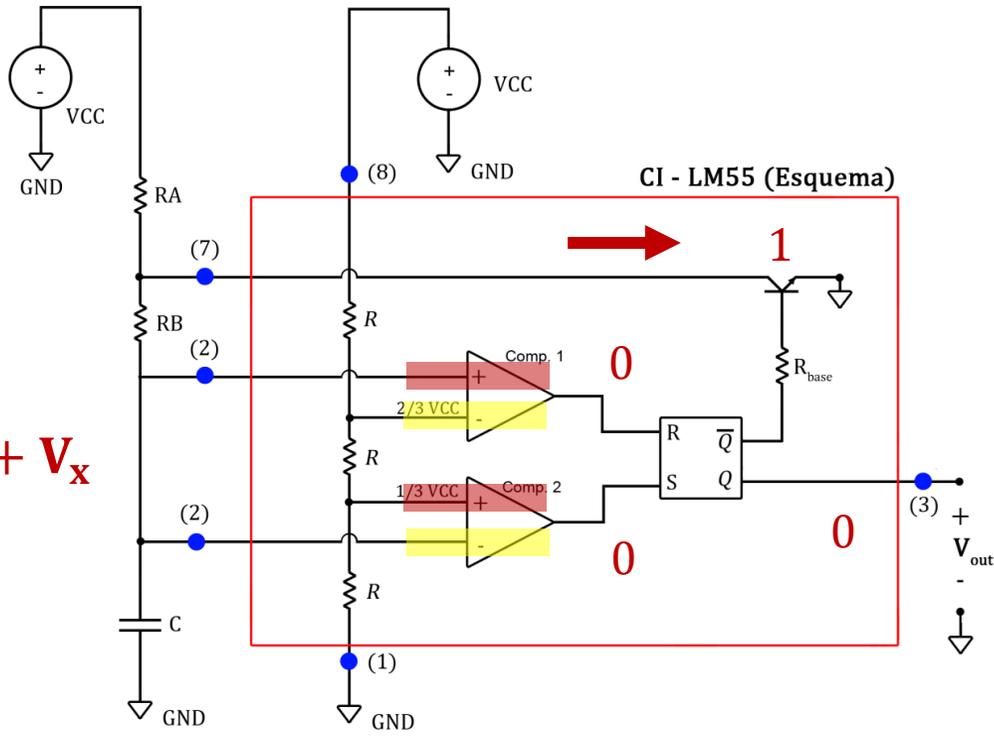
(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
 (X) Não Permitido



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



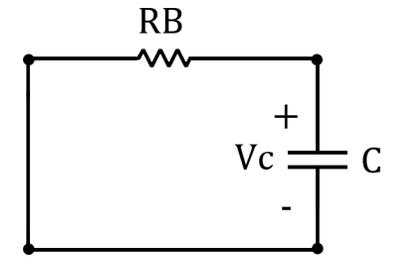
$\frac{1}{3}V_{cc} + V_x$



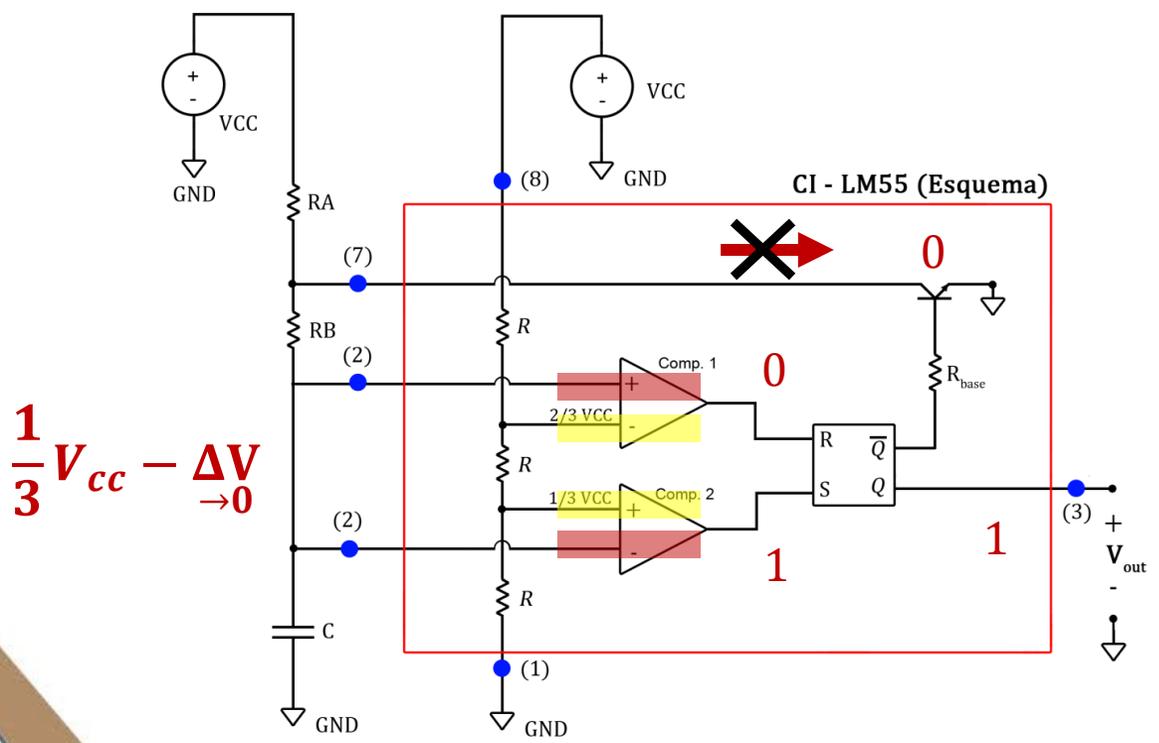
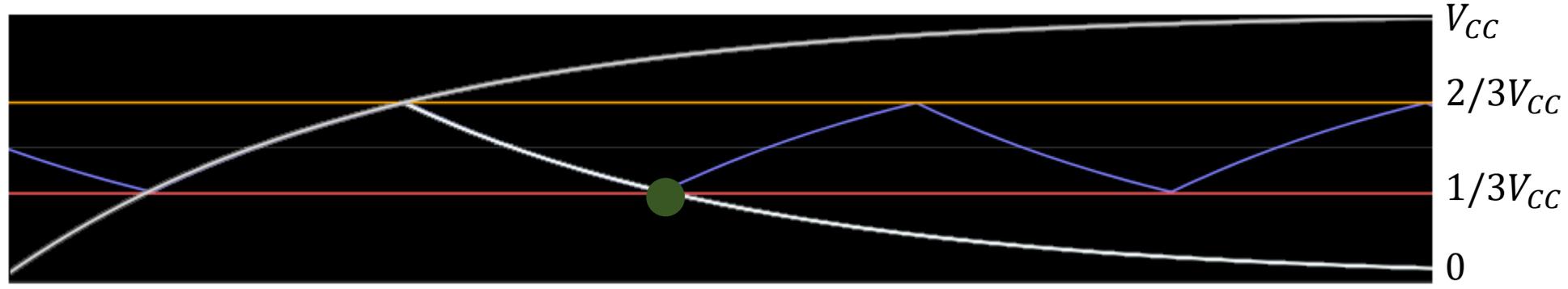
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
 (X) Não Permitido



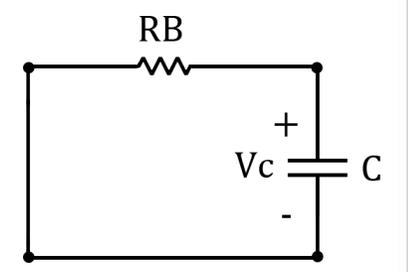
# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



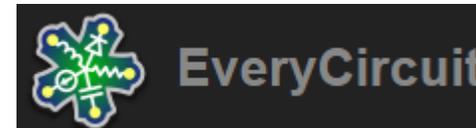
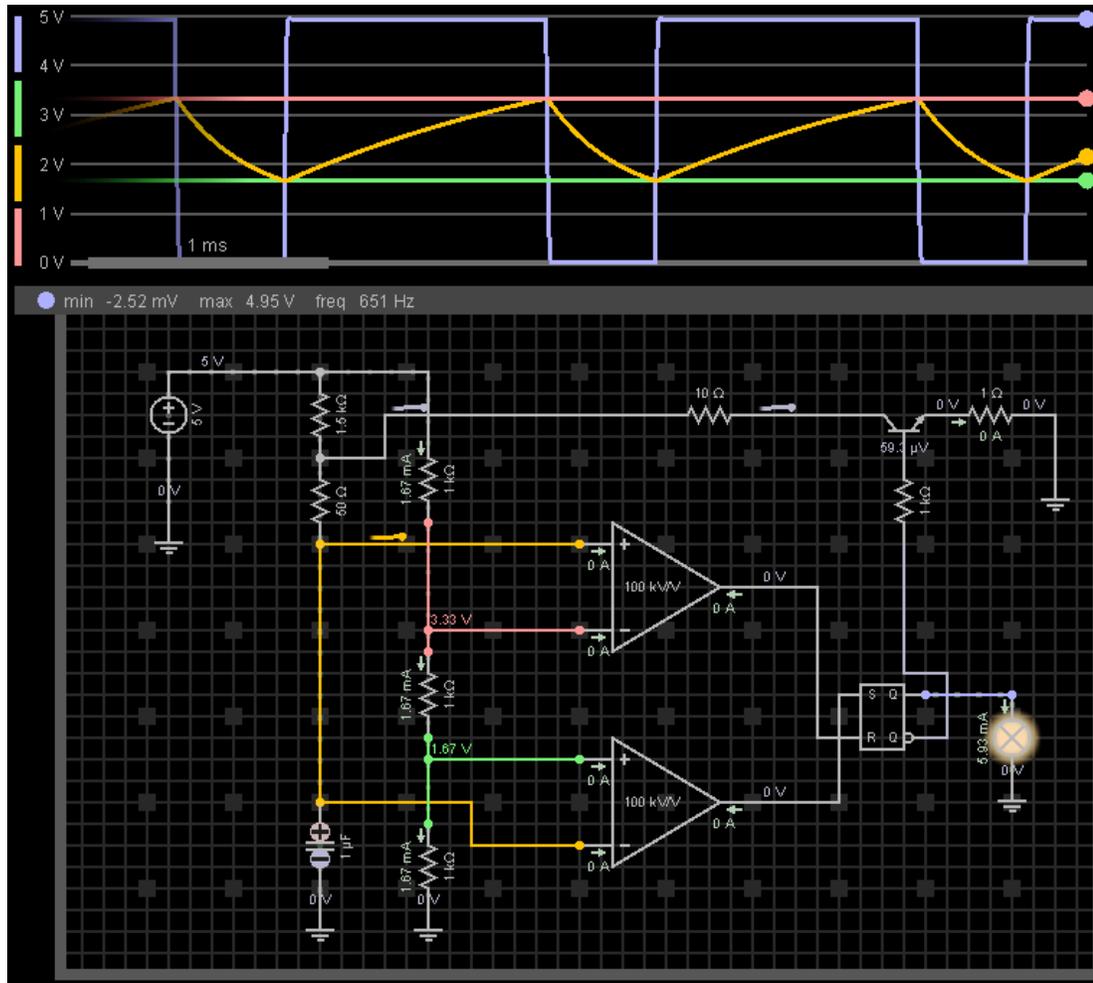
Latch R-S

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	(*)	(*)
1	1	X	X

(\*) Mantém o bit da anterior  
(X) Não Permitido



# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



<https://everycircuit.com/circuit/5347163218903040>

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

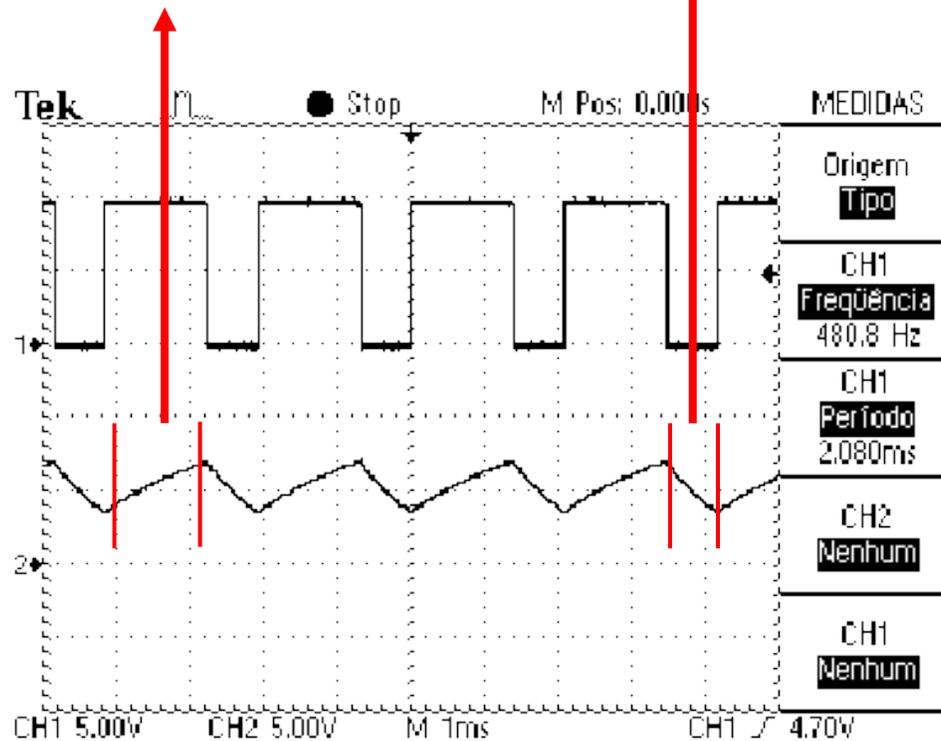


Durante a carga:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$$

E queremos saber quanto tempo demora para chegarmos em:

$$v_c(t) = \frac{2}{3} V_{cc}$$



→ Vout

→ Capacitor

Durante a descarga:

$$V_0 = \frac{2}{3} V_{cc}$$

E queremos saber quanto tempo demora para descarregar até:

$$v_c(t) = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$$

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



Durante a carga:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$$

E queremos saber quanto tempo demora para chegarmos em:

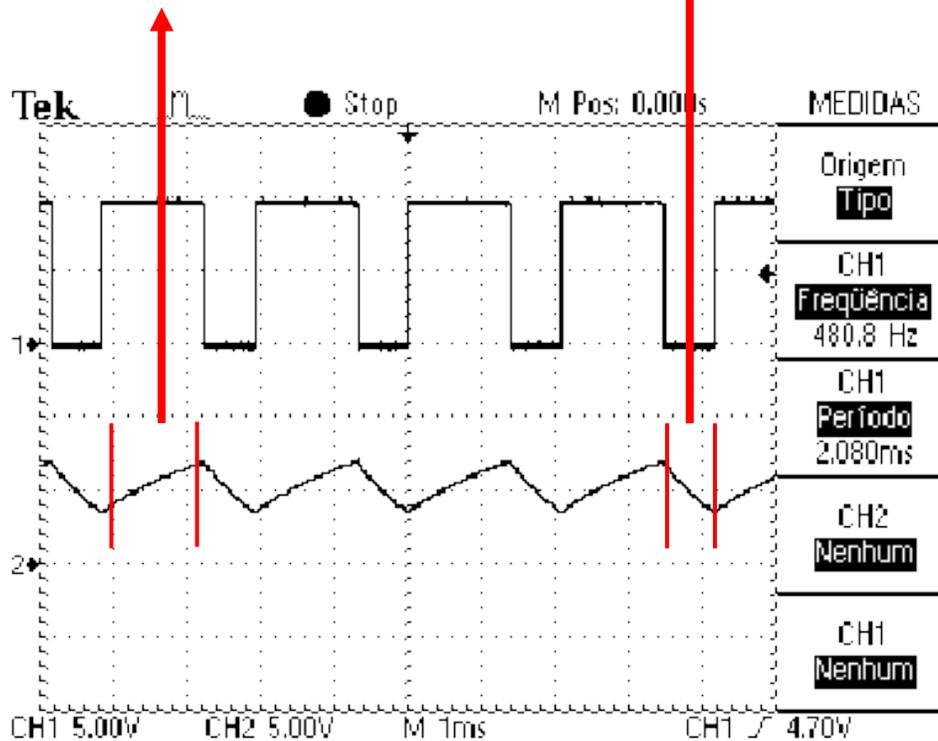
$$v_c(t) = \frac{2}{3} V_{cc}$$

Durante a descarga:

$$V_0 = \frac{2}{3} V_{cc}$$

E queremos saber quanto tempo demora para descarregar até:

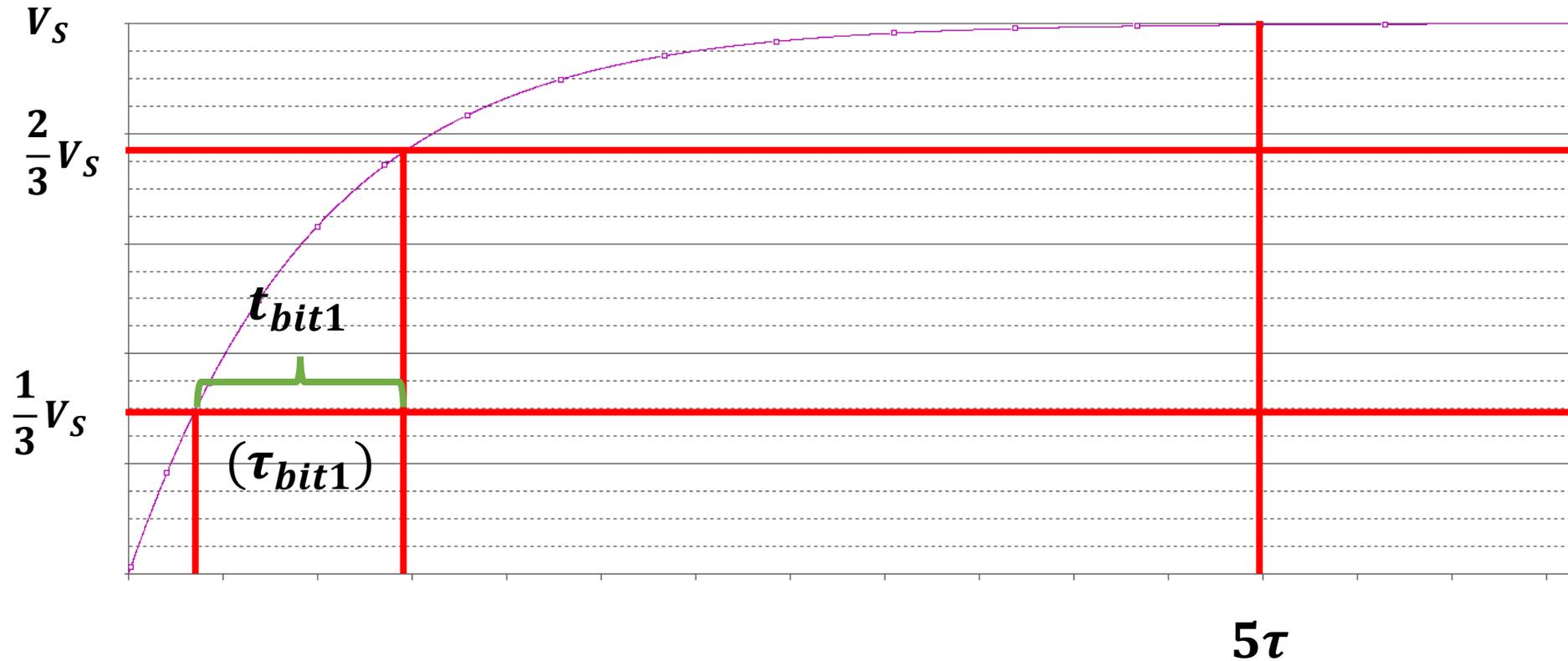
$$v_c(t) = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$$



→ Vout

→ Capacitor

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



Para carga temos:  $\tau_{bit1} = (R_a + R_b)C$       $V_0 = \frac{1}{3}V_{cc}$       $v_C(t) = \frac{2}{3}V_{cc}$

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

Sabemos que:

$$v_{c(t)} = V_S + (V_0 - V_S)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}}} \quad \text{Onde:} \quad v_{c(t)} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc} \quad e \quad V_0 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{cc}$$

Queremos saber qual é o tempo para a **carga** do capacitor considerando uma tensão inicial e uma tensão final. O tempo é dependente da constante de tempo.

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc} = V_{cc} + \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{cc} - V_{cc} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc} = V_{cc} + \left( -\frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{cc} = \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}}}$$

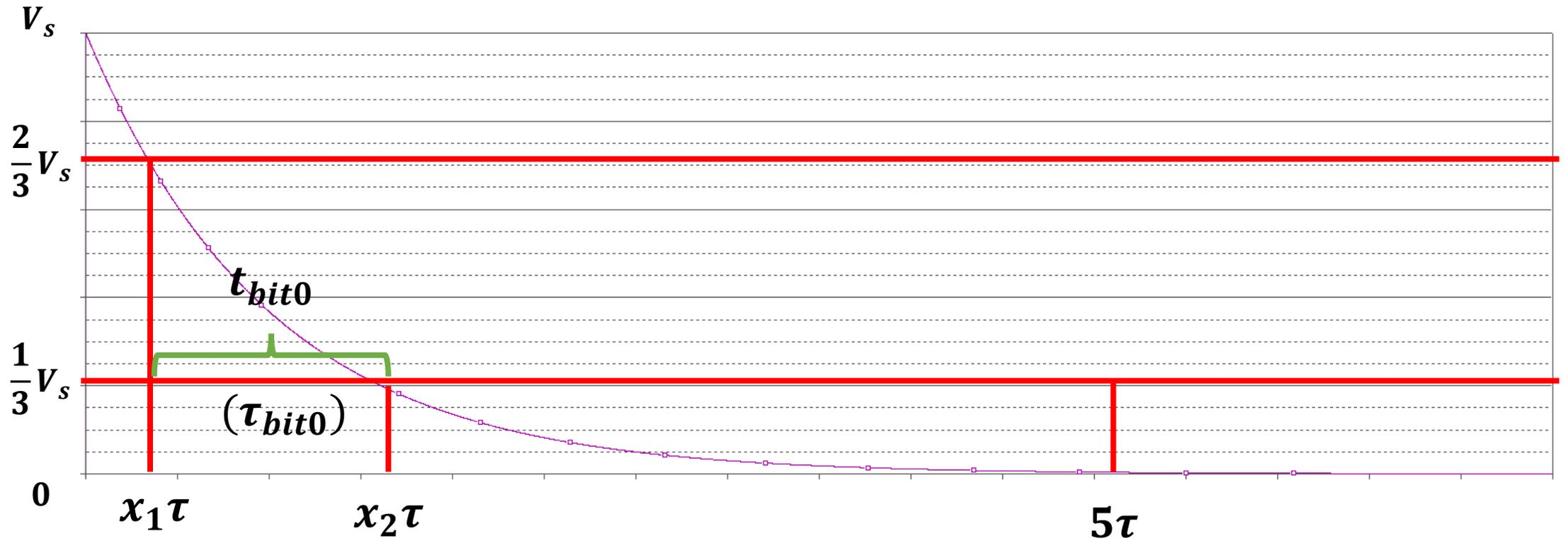
$$e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit1}} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$t = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tau_{bit1} \quad \therefore \quad t = 0,693 \cdot \tau_{bit1}$$

$$\tau_{bit1} = (R_a + R_b)C$$

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



Para carga temos:  $\tau_{bit0} = R_b \cdot C$      $V_0 = \frac{2}{3} V_{cc}$      $v_C(t) = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555

Sabemos que:

$$v_c(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit0}}}$$

Onde:  $v_c(t) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{cc}$  e  $V_0 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc}$

Queremos saber qual é o tempo para a **descarga** do capacitor considerando uma tensão inicial e uma tensão final. O tempo é dependente da constante de tempo.

$$v_c(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit0}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot V_{cc} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot V_{cc} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit0}}}$$

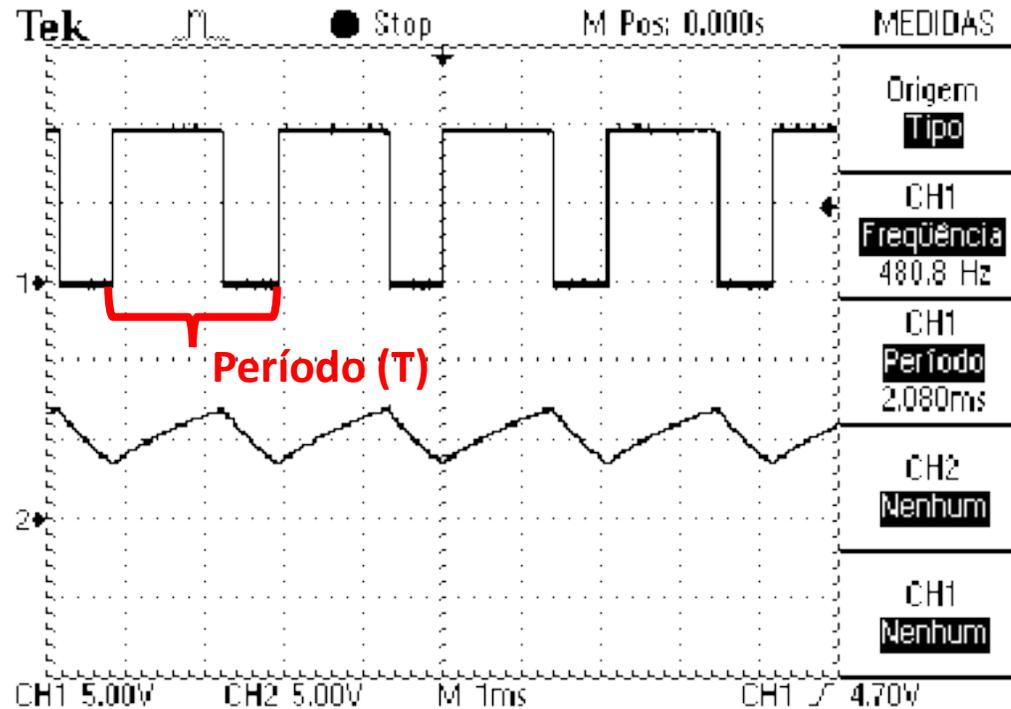
$$e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit0}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau_{bit0}} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$t = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \tau_{bit0} \quad \therefore \quad t = 0,693 \cdot \tau_{bit0}$$

$$\tau_{bit0} = R_b C$$

# Estudo de caso 1 – LM555



O período representa a soma dos tempos no nível alto e baixo

$$\tau_{bit1} = 0,6935 \cdot (R_a + R_b) \cdot C$$

$$\tau_{bit0} = 0,6935 \cdot R_b \cdot C$$

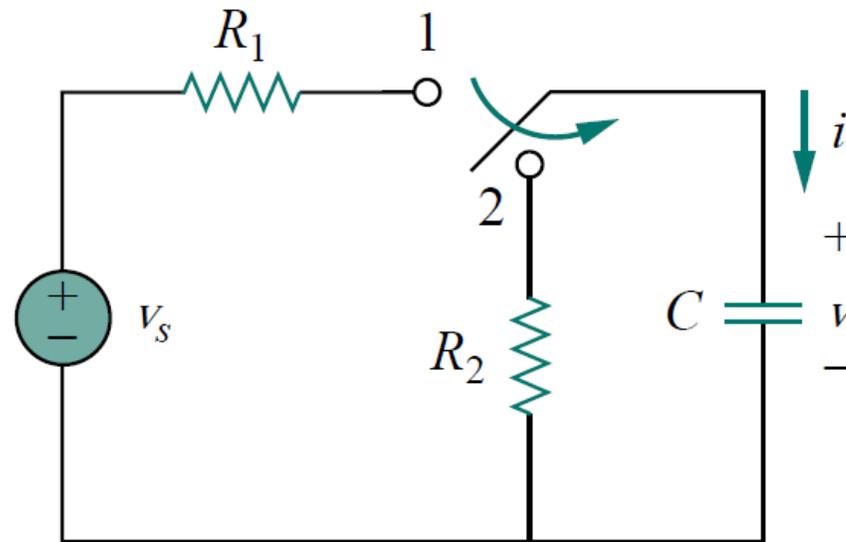
$$T = 0,693 \cdot (R_a + R_b) \cdot C + 0,693 \cdot R_b \cdot C$$

$$T = 0,693 \cdot (R_a + 2 \cdot R_b) \cdot C$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1,44}{(R_a + 2 \cdot R_b) \cdot C}$$

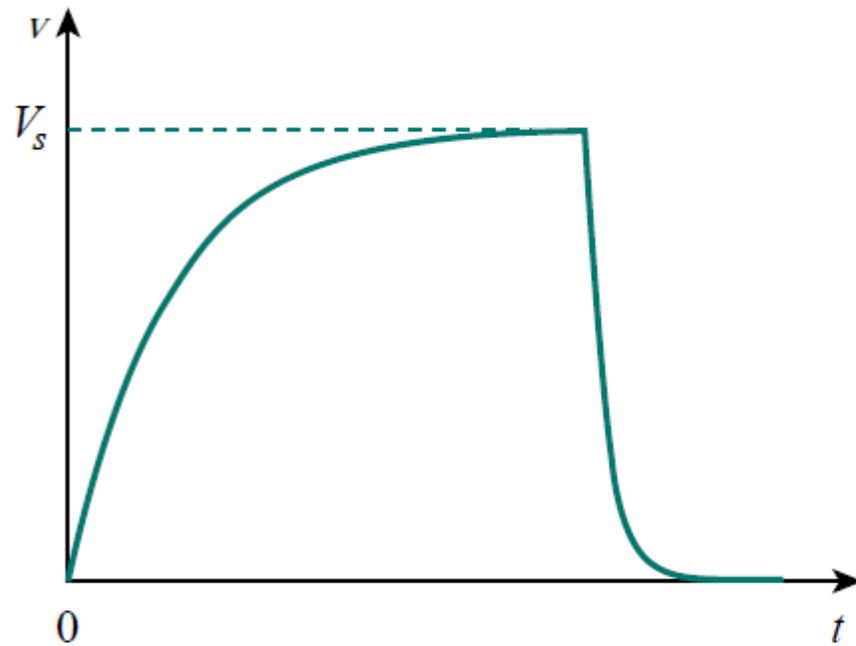
## Estudo de caso 2 – flash para câmeras fotográficas

A figura abaixo traz um exemplo de um flash fotográfico. Basicamente trata-se de uma fonte de alta tensão (Ainda estudaremos como alcançar altas tensões), um resistor  $R_1$  de carga (alto valor de resistência), um resistor  $R_2$  (baixa resistência – representando a lâmpada) e um capacitor  $C$ , encarregado de transferir energia para o flash de forma muito acelerada.

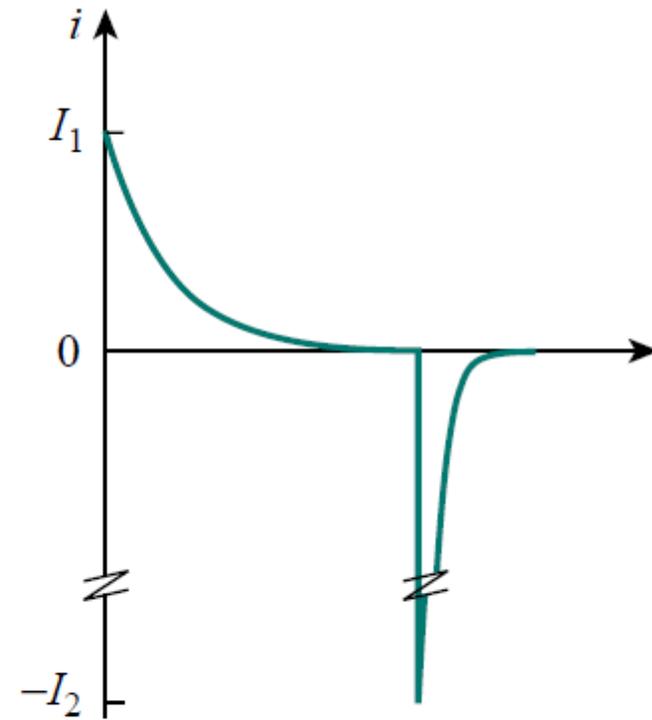


# Estudo de caso 2 – flash para câmeras fotográficas

A corrente de pico na descarga do flash é extremamente maior que a corrente de pico.  
**Porque?**



(a)

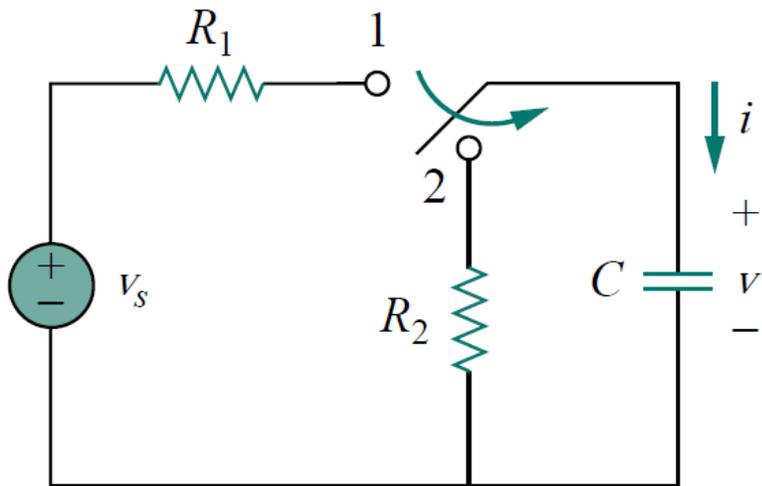


(b)

# Estudo de caso 2 – flash para câmeras fotográficas

**Exercício:** Considere que:  $V_s = 240V$   $R_1 = 6K\Omega$   $R_2 = 12\Omega$   $C = 2000\mu F$

Tempo para carga e descarga:  $5\tau$



Questão 1: A corrente de pico da carga? (**40mA**)

Questão 2: O tempo de carga? (**1 minuto**)

Questão 3: O pico de corrente da descarga? (**20A**)

Questão 4: A energia total armazenada no capacitor? (**57,6J**)

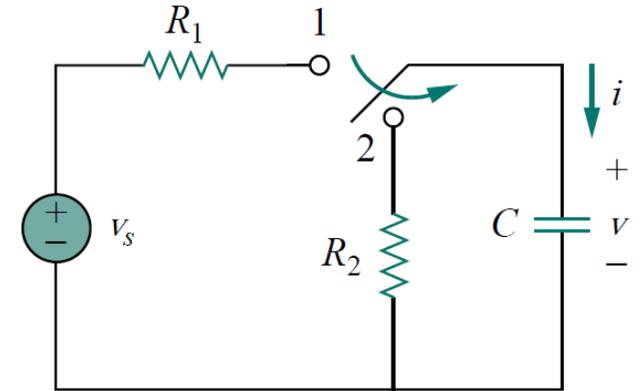
Questão 5: Tempo para descarregar? (**0,12s**)

Questão 6: Potência média dissipada pela lâmpada? (**480W**)

# Estudo de caso 2 – flash para câmeras fotográficas

**Exercício:** Considere que:  $V_s = 240V$   $R_1 = 6K\Omega$   $R_2 = 12\Omega$

Tempo para carga e descarga:  $5\tau$   $C = 2000\mu F$



**Questão 1:** A corrente de pico da carga?

$$I_1 = \frac{V_s}{R_1} = \frac{240}{6K} = 40mA$$

**Questão 2:** O tempo de carga?

$$t_{carga} = 5 \cdot R_1 C = 5 \cdot 6K \cdot 2000\mu = 60s$$

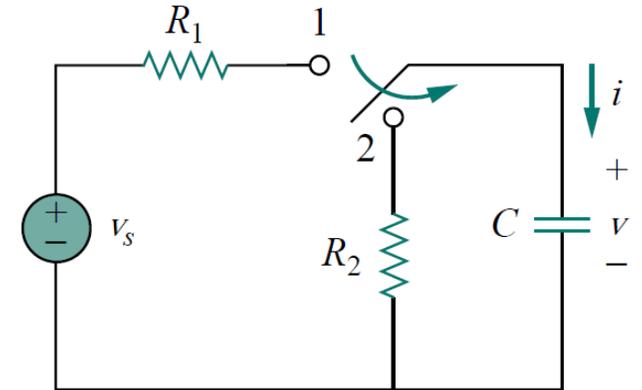
**Questão 3:** O pico de corrente da descarga?

$$I_2 = \frac{V_s}{R_2} = \frac{240}{12} = 20A$$

# Estudo de caso 2 – flash para câmeras fotográficas

**Exercício:** Considere que:  $V_s = 240V$   $R_1 = 6K\Omega$   $R_2 = 12\Omega$

Tempo para carga e descarga:  $5\tau$   $C = 2000\mu F$



**Questão 4:** A energia total armazenada no capacitor?

$$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2000\mu \cdot 240^2 = 57,6J$$

**Questão 5:** Tempo para descarregar?

$$t_{descarga} = 5 \cdot R_2 C = 5 \cdot 12 \cdot 2000\mu = 0,12s$$

**Questão 6:** Potência média dissipada pela lâmpada?

$$P_{med} = \frac{w}{t_{descarga}} = \frac{57,6}{0,12} = 480W$$

# Estudo de caso 2– Flash de câmera

