

Exercício 4

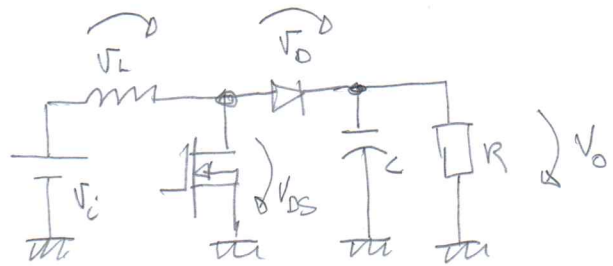
$$V_i = 48 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 10 \text{ KHz}$$

$$\langle V_o \rangle = 60 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta V = 0,6 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 100 \Omega$$



$$a) D = 1 - \frac{V_i}{\langle V_o \rangle}$$

$$= 0,2$$

$$b) L_{crit} = ?$$

$$L_{crit} = \frac{(1-D)^2 D \cdot R}{2 f}$$

$$= 0,00064$$

$$= 0,64 \text{ mH}$$

$$c) C_{min} = \frac{\langle V_o \rangle D \pi}{\Delta V R}$$

$$= \frac{60 \times 0,2 \times \frac{1}{10 \cdot 10^3}}{0,6 \times 100} = 0,00002$$

$$= 20 \mu\text{F}$$

$$d) \langle i_L \rangle = \frac{\langle V_o \rangle}{R(1-D)}$$

$$= 0,75 \text{ A}$$

$$e) \Delta i_L = \frac{V_i}{L} \cdot D \cdot \pi = \frac{48}{0,00064} \times 0,2 \cdot \frac{1}{10 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} = 1,5 \text{ [A]}$$

formulas

$$\langle V_o \rangle = \frac{V_i}{1-D} \Rightarrow D = 1 - \frac{V_i}{\langle V_o \rangle}$$

$$i_L = \frac{\langle V_o \rangle}{R(1-D)} ; \Delta i_L = \frac{V_i}{L} \cdot D \pi$$

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{\langle V_o \rangle D \pi}{RC} ; C_{min} = \frac{\langle V_o \rangle D \pi}{\Delta V_o R}$$

$$L_{crit} \geq \frac{(1-D)^2 D \cdot R}{2 f}$$