

Problema

Conversores Electrónicos de Potência 2 – Conversor redutor

Considerar o circuito representado Fig. P11.2, em que a frequência de comutação é $f_s = 25 \text{ kHz}$ e o factor de ciclo é $D = 0.6$.

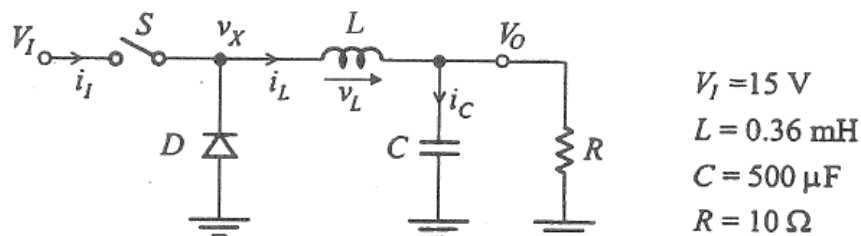


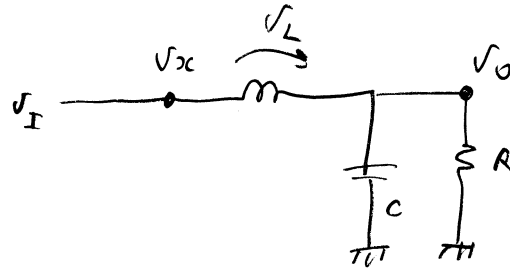
Fig. P11.2

- Considerando o interruptor e o diodo ideais, determinar V_O e os valores máximo e mínimo de i_L . Representar graficamente $v_L(t)$, $i_L(t)$, $v_X(t)$, $i_I(t)$ e $i_C(t)$.
- Calcular o rendimento se as tensões no interruptor e no diodo quando conduzem forem $V_S = V_D = 0.8 \text{ V}$.
- Calcular a amplitude do tremor da tensão de saída.
- Determinar o valor de R acima do qual o conversor funciona em regime de condução descontínua.
- Se $R = 100 \Omega$, calcular V_O e o valor máximo de i_L . Representar graficamente $v_L(t)$, $i_L(t)$ e $v_X(t)$.

a)

Fase 1:

$$\Delta t = DT$$



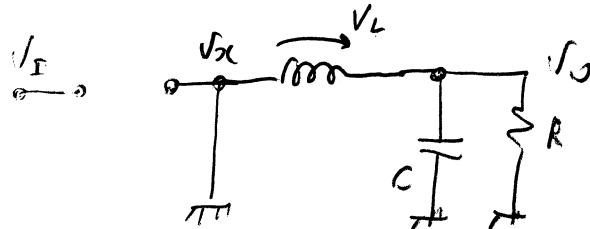
$$V_{Sc} = V_I$$

$$V_L = V_I - V_O$$

$$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$$

Fase 2

$$\Delta t = (1-D)T$$



$$V_{Sc} = 0$$

$$V_L = -V_O$$

$$\Delta i_L^{(2)} = -\frac{V_O}{L} (1-D)T$$

$$\Delta i_L^{(1)} + \Delta i_L^{(2)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT - \frac{V_O}{L} (1-D)T = 0$$

$$V_O = DV_I$$

$$V_O = 9V$$

Valor médio de i_L é o valor médio de $i_R = V_O/R$

Uma vez que a corrente média no condensador é nula \Rightarrow

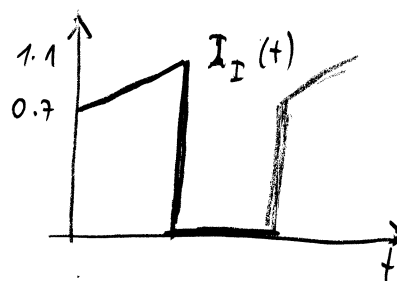
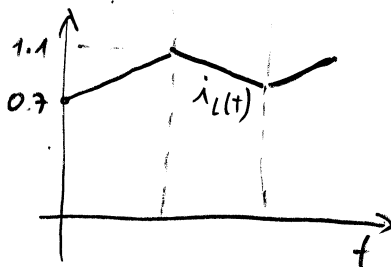
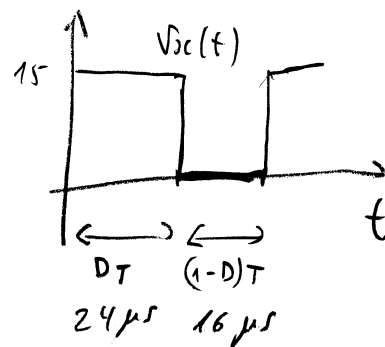
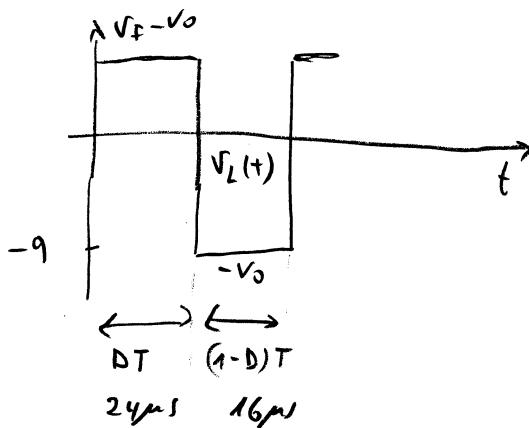
$$(i_L)_{av} = I_L = \frac{V_O}{R} = 0.9A$$

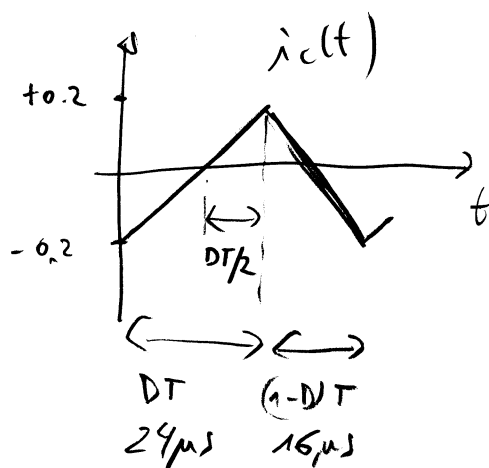
$$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT = 0.4A$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{25000} = 40\mu s$$

$$i_{Lmax} = I_L + \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2} = 1.1A$$

$$i_{Lmin} = I_L - \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2} = 0.7A$$





b)

$$V_I I_I = V_O I_O + V_S I_S + V_D I_D$$

$$1 = \underbrace{\frac{V_O I_O}{V_I I_I}}_{\eta} + \frac{V_S I_S}{V_I I_I} + \frac{V_D I_D}{V_I I_I}$$

$I_S = I_I$

$$I_D = I_O (1-D)$$

$$I_I = I_O D$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_D}{I_I} = \frac{1-D}{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{V_S}{V_I} - \frac{V_D}{V_I} \frac{1-D}{D}$$

0.0533 0.0355

$$\boxed{\eta = 91.1\%}$$

c)

$$\Delta V_O = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{T/2} i_L(t) dt = \underbrace{\frac{1}{C}}_{500\mu F} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{T}{2}}_{20\mu s} \underbrace{\frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2}}_{0.2 A}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta V_O = 4 mV}$$

d)

Regime de condução contínua desde que o valor médio da corrente seja maior que metade da variação

$$I_L > \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_O}{R} > 0.2 A$$

$$R < \frac{V_O}{0.2 A}$$

Condução descontínua: $\boxed{R > 45 \Omega}$

$$R < \frac{9}{0.2 A} \quad R < 45 \Omega$$

e) $R = 100 \Omega \Rightarrow$ Função matemática de $i_L(t)$:

$$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$$

$$\Delta i_L^{(2)} = -\frac{V_O}{L} D_O T$$

$$\Rightarrow V_O = V_I \frac{D}{D + D_O}$$

Para calcular D_O : $D_O^2 + D D_O - \frac{2L}{RT} = 0$

\downarrow 0.6 \downarrow 0.18

$$D_O = 0.2196 \leftarrow$$

$$D_O = -0.8196 \times$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_O = 10.98 \text{ V}}$$

$$\boxed{D_O = 0.22}$$

$$D_O T = 8.8 \mu\text{s}$$

$$i_{L \text{ MAX}} = \Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$$

$$\boxed{i_{L \text{ MAX}} = 0.268 \text{ A}}$$

