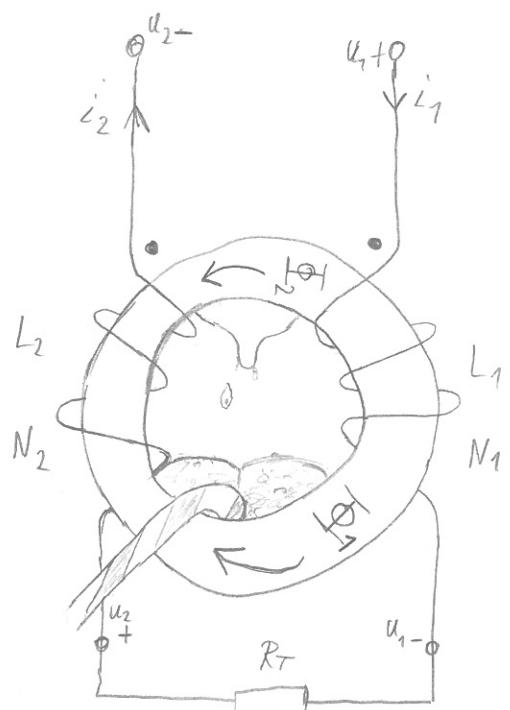
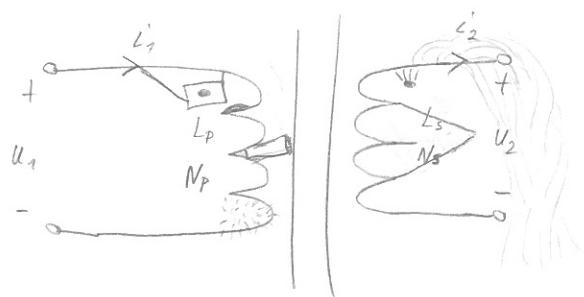


ZVORI

NAPAJANJA

ELEKTRONICKIH

UREĐAJA

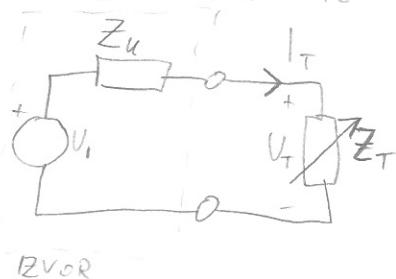


UVOD

- PROJEKTIRANJE IZVORA NAPAJANJA TREBA POČETI KAD I PROJEKTIRANJE CIJELOG UREĐAJA
- VAŽNI PARAMETRI KOJE TREBA ŠTO PRVIJE ODREDITI:
 - POTREBNI NAPON (U)
 - POTREBNA SNAGA
 - ZELEJENI TRANZIJENTNI ODZIV (ŠTO SE DOGODI PRI BRZOJ PROMJENI TERETA)
 - DOZVOLJENE DIMENZIJE
 - POTREBE/MOGUĆNOSTI HLAĐENJA
- DOSTUPNI IZVORI ENERGIJE:
 - ELEKTRIČNA MREŽA
 - ELEKTROKEMIJSKI IZVORI:
 - PRIMARNI (JEDNOKRATNI)
 - SEKUNDARNI (PUNJIVI)
 - OSTALO:
 - SUPERKONDENZATORI
 - SUNČANE CELINE
 - VJETROELEKTRANE
 - GORIVE CELINE
 - ?

JE LI IZVOR NAPONSKI ILI STRUJNI?

OD ČEGA SE SASTOJI IZVOR?



$$U_T = \frac{Z_T}{Z_u + Z_T} \cdot U_1$$

$$I_T = \frac{U_1}{Z_u + Z_T}$$

MIJENJA SE Z_T :

$$|Z_u| \ll |Z_T| \Rightarrow U_T \approx \text{const.}$$

NAPONSKI IZVOR

$$|Z_u| \gg |Z_T| \Rightarrow I_T \approx \text{const.}$$

STRUJNI IZVOR

|I|

$$U_T = I_1 \cdot (Z_u || Z_T)$$

$$I_T = \frac{Z_u}{Z_u + Z_T} \cdot I_1$$

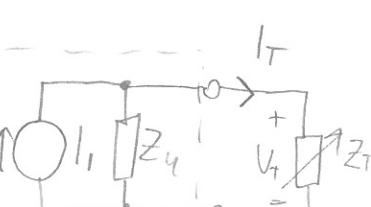
MIJENJA SE Z_T :

$$|Z_u| \ll |Z_T| \Rightarrow U_T \approx \text{const.}$$

NAPONSKI IZVOR

$$|Z_u| \gg |Z_T| \Rightarrow I_T \approx \text{const.}$$

STRUJNI IZVOR



IZVOR

U SLUČAJEVIMA IZNEDU TIH KRAJNOSTI \Rightarrow IZVOR SE NE PONAŠA NI KAOS NAPONSKI,

ELEKTRIČNA MREŽA

OSNOVNI PARAMETRI:

$$U_{NAZ} = 230 \text{ V}_{\text{RMS}} +10\% / -15\%$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

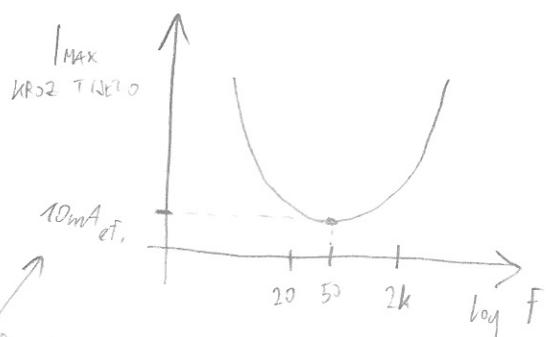
PREDNOSTI

- JEFTINO
- SVEPRISVNO
- POKRETANO (široko 70%)

MANE

- OPASAN NAPON
- NEMOGUĆE IZVESTI MOBILNI uređaj
- PREVISOK NAPON ZA IZRAVNO NAPAJANJE

NAJVISI SIGURNI NAPON NA 50 Hz je 25 V_{ef}

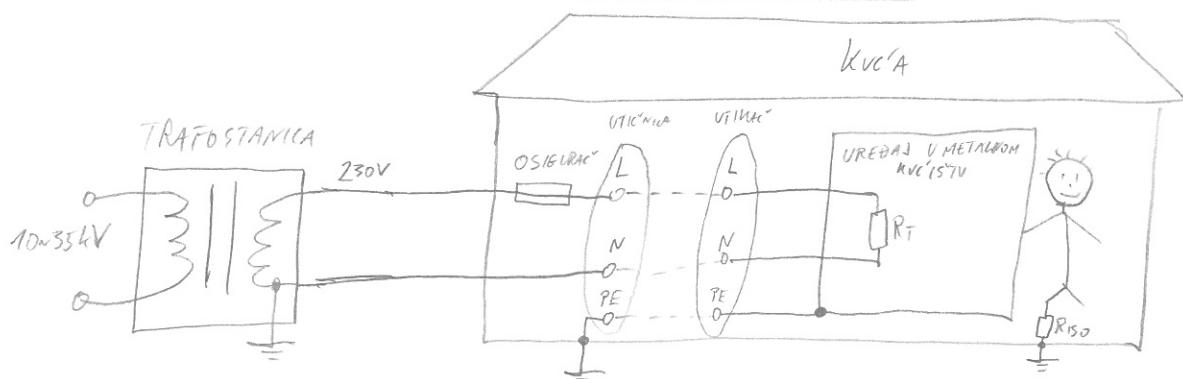


ZA ONE KOJI SU PRETRPJELI
INFARKT $10 \mu\text{A}$ VRŠNO

TRANSFORMATOR:

$$|Z| (50 \text{ Hz}) \approx [100, 200] \text{ } [\text{M}\Omega]$$

RAZVOD ELEKTRIČNE INSTALACIJE OD TRAFOSTAMICE DO KUĆE



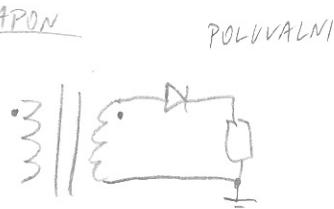
KVAR UREDAJA (FAZA DOTICE METALNO KUCISU) \Rightarrow U SLUČAJU PREKIDA ZASTITNIH
VODA STRUJA TEĆE KROZ NESRETNUĆU KOJI JE PRIMIO KUCISU

ISPRAVLJACI

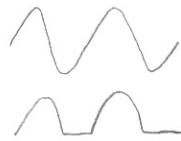
ZA DOBIVANJE REGULIRANOG ISTOSMERNOG NAPONA PRVO JE POTREBAN ISTOSMERNI NAPON

JEDAN SEKUNDAR

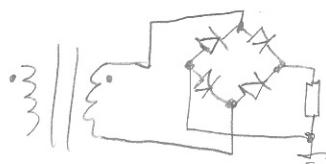
JEDAN NAPON



POLUVALNI

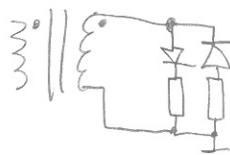


PUNOVALNI



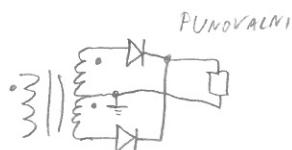
DVA NAPONA

POLUVALNI



DVA SEKUNDARA

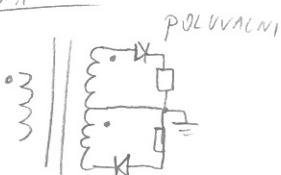
JEDAN NAPON



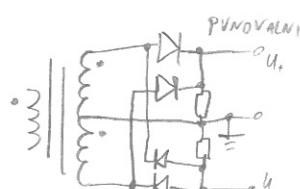
PUNOVALNI



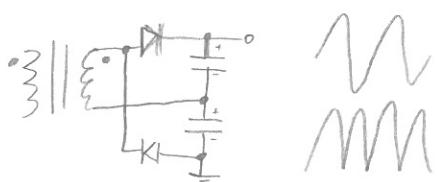
DVA NAPONA



POLUVALNI



UPROSTRUCIVAC NAPONA



ELEKTROKEMIJSKI IZVORI

USLJED KEMIJSKE REAKCIJE U IZVORU, NA JEDNOJ NEEVOJ STRANI POJAVLJUJE SE SVAKI ELEKTRON. AKO JE KEMIJSKA REAKCIJAIREVERZIBLNA GOVORI SE O PRIMARNIM ELEKTROKEMIJSKIM IZVORIMA. U SUPROTNU, MOGU SE PONIĆI NAZIVAJU SE SEKUNDARNA I LI AKUMULATORIMA (NASPRAM BATERIJA).

BITNI PARAMETRI ELEKTROKEMIJSKIH IZVORA:

- NAZIVNI NAPON \rightarrow BITNO: min (ISPRAVANJE) IMPULS (KOJI PUNJENJA) NAPON!
- NAZIVNI KAPACITET: $[Ah]$ ($V = \text{const.}$), $[Wh]$ - BITNO: STRUVA PRAZNENJA, TEMPERATURA!
- GUSTOC'A ENERGIJE: $[Wh/kg]$, $[Wh/l]$ - 100-100 (BENZIN: 12kWh/kg!)
- GUSTOC'A SNAGE: $[W/kg]$, $[W/l/V]$
- MAKSIMALNA STRUVA PRAZNENJA: $[C]$ 1C = STRUVA UZ KOJU SE IZVOR ISPRAZNI ZA JEDAN SAT
- UNUTARNJI OTPOR
- DOZVOLJENI OPSEG TEMPERATURE: RADNA T + T_P SAMOPRIZNENJE!
- DOZVOLJENI BROJ CIKUSA PUNJENJA I PRAZNENJA - BITNO: STRUVA PRAZNENJA, TEMPERATURA
- SAMOPRIZNENJE

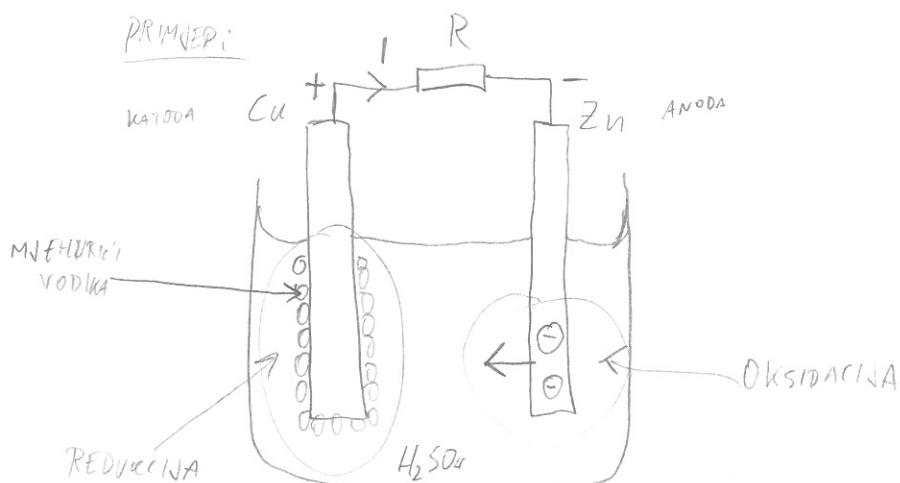
MANA SEKUNDARNIH IZVORA JE KOMPLEKSAN PROCES PUNJENJA: KRITIČNI NAPON, STRUVA I TEMPERATURA PREDNOŠT PRIMARNIH IZVORA:

- VEC'A GUSTOC'A ENERGIJE (2-3 puta)
- MANJA STRUVA SAMOPRIZNENJA (100 puta)

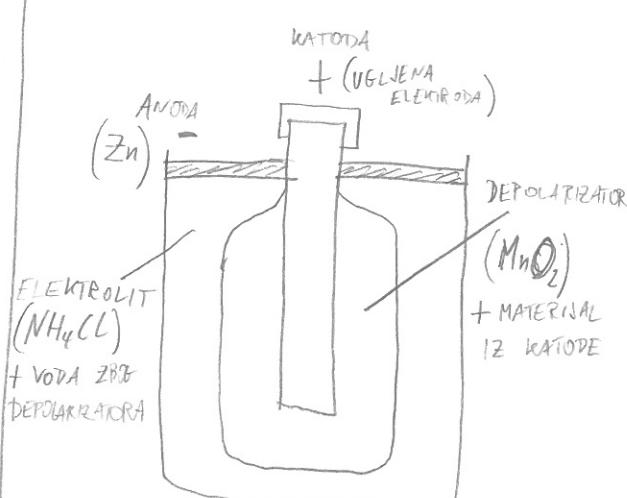
OSNOVNI OBICAK: VOLTIN C'LANKA

U ELEKTROLIT SE VRANJAVU DVJE ELEKTRODE NACIONENE OD RAZLIČITIH METALA. izmedu njih se javlja razlika potencijala, za svaki metal postoji potencijal prema STANDARDNOJ VODIKOVOJ ELEKTRODI U_H . $U_{BAT} = U_H^+ - U_H^-$

RJEŠENJE: LE CLANCHE'OV C'LANKA



POLARIZACIJA: NA KATODI SE USLJED REAKCIJE NAKUPLJAVU MJEHURICA VODIKA KOJI USPORAVAVU REAKCIJU (POVEĆAVAJU UNUTARNJI OTPOR). POTREBAN JE DEPOLARIZATOR, TVAR KAJA POTIČE OKSIDACIONU MJEHURICU VODIKA, TAKO DA SE ONI IZDVOJE KAO VODA.



REAKCJA:

MATERIAL ANODE + DEPOLARIZATOR \rightarrow OKSID MATERIJAL ANODE + REDUKS DEPOL.

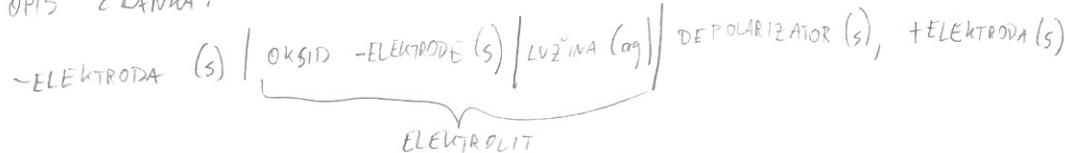
CINK-VELIKI BATERIJE

$$U = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

ALKALNE BATERIJE

ELEKTROLIT JE LUŽINA (ALKALIJ)

OPIS ČLANKA:



ALKALI-MANGAN (BEZ ZIVICE I KADMIA)



$$U = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

SVOJOK RASPON KAPACITETA: $[50, 15000] \text{ [Wh]}$ T: $[-20, 55] \text{ [}^{\circ}\text{C}]$

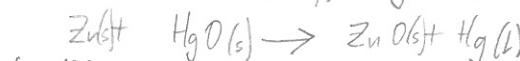
$$R_{th} < 1 \Omega = \text{const.}$$

$$E/m = 130 \text{ Wh/kg}$$

$$E/V = 320 \text{ Wh/l}$$

SKLADISTENJE: 95% NAKON 1 god.; 85% NAKON 4 god.

ZIVICA (RUŠEN-MALLORY CELL)



$$U = 1,35 \text{ V}$$

$$700 \text{ Wh/kg}$$

$$550 \text{ Wh/l}$$

90% NAKON 1 god.

NE RADI DOBRO NA NISKIM T

CINK - SREBRNI OKSID

$$U = 1,6 \text{ V}$$

-20 ÷ 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

130 Wh/kg; 500 Wh/l; 85% NAKON 2 god.



E/kg	Li	E/l	Li
Zn-Ag		Hg	Zn-Ag
Alk-Mn			Alk-Hg
Hg			Zn-C
Zn-C			
	BOLJE		

LITIJEVE BATERIJE

ANODA JE LITIJ - NAJVEĆI ELECTRODNI POTENCIJAL

$$U = 3 \text{ V}$$

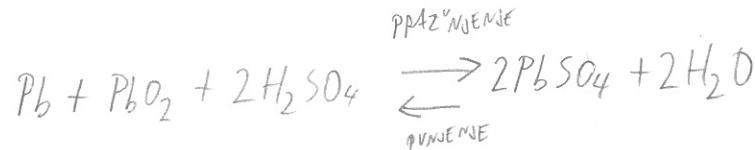
VELIK R_{th} (10 Ω NA 1 kHz)-40 ÷ 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$270 \text{ Wh/kg}$$

$$690 \text{ Wh/l}$$

97% NAKON 5 god.

VRISTE SEKUNDARNIH ELEKTROKEMIJSKIH IZVORA



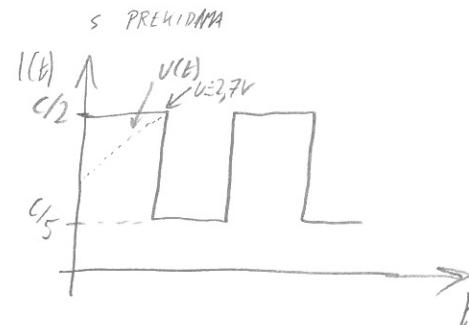
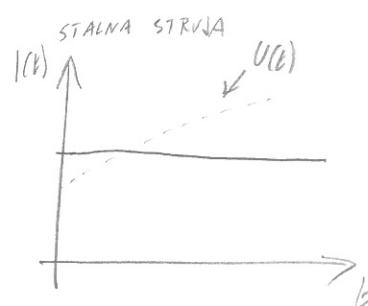
$$U_{NAZ} = 2V$$

$$U_{PH} = 2,2V$$

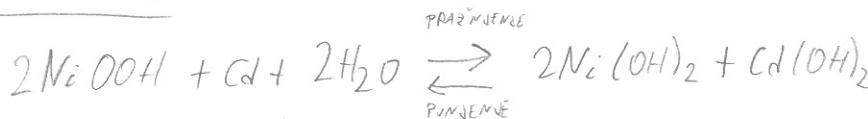
$$U_{min} = 1,83V$$

$$U_{MAX} = 2,7V$$

NÄIN I PUNNENJA:



Ni-Cd AKUMULATOR



$$U_{N\alpha 2} = 1,2 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{P+1} = 1.3V$$

$$U_{\min} = 7V$$

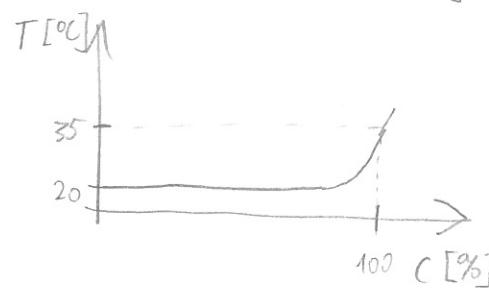
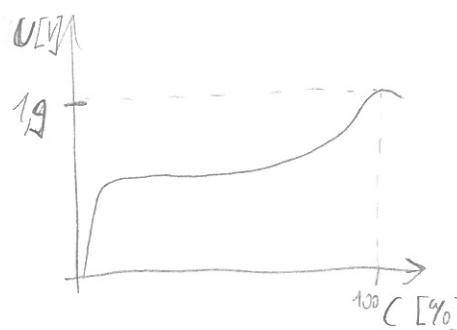
$$U_{MAX} = 1,45 V$$

30 W/kg

60 kg/L

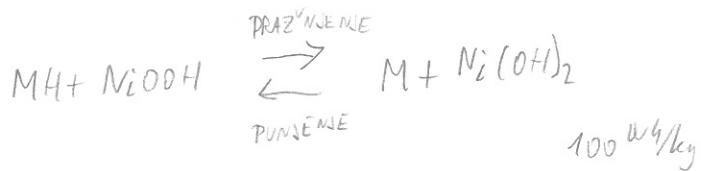
C JE DEFINIRAN ZA $I = 0,2C$
NA $20^{\circ}C$

PURVENSE:



Ni-MH AKUMULATOR

"METAL" JE SLITINA KOJA MOŽE POKRATITI PUNO VOĐIĆE V SVOM VOLUMENU (LaNi_5 , TiMn_2 , ZrMn_2)



$$U_{\text{NAA}} = 1,2 \text{ V} \quad U_{\text{min}} = 1 \text{ V} \quad 100 \text{ Wh/kg}$$

$$U_{\text{ph}} = 1,3 \text{ V} \quad 180 \text{ Wh/L}$$

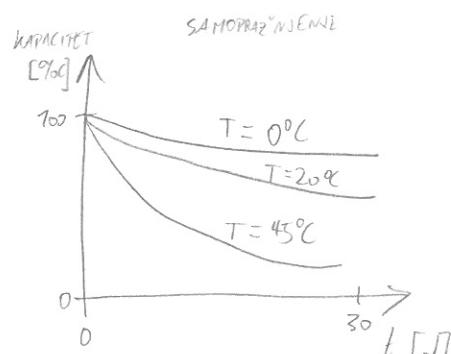
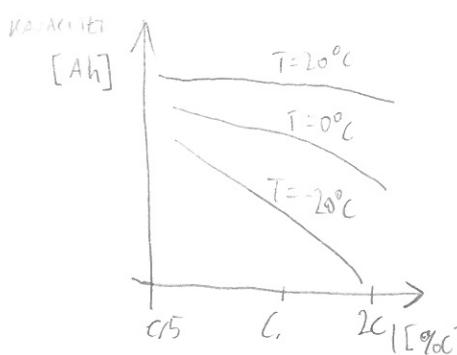
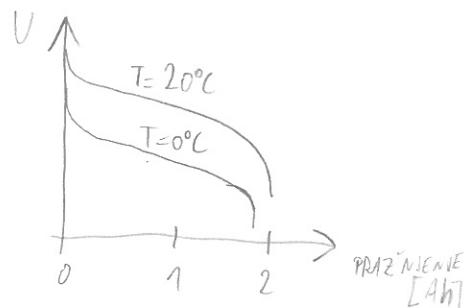
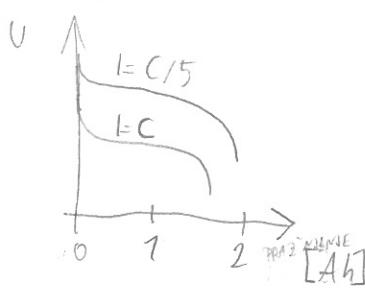
500 CIKLUSA PUNJENJA I PRAŽNjenja

$$R_{\text{hn}} = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$$

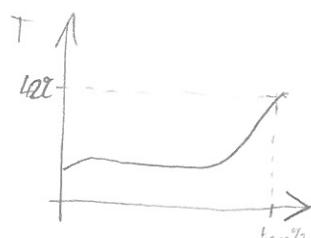
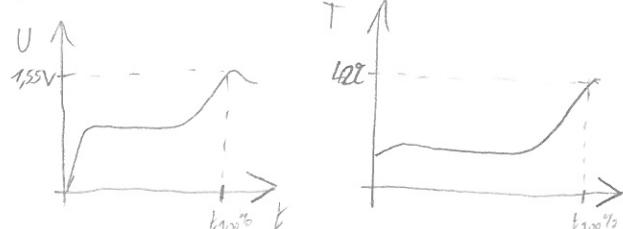
$$-20 \div 40^\circ\text{C}$$

PONOSNI JAKTE STRUJE PRAŽNjenja i PUNjENja

PRAŽNjenje:



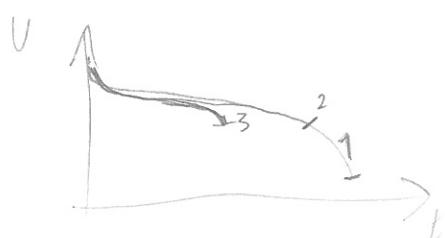
PUNjENje:



PREKID PUNjENJA:

- KAD NAPON POČIJE PADATI
- KAD TEMPERATURA DOSEŽE KRITIČNU VRJEDNOST
- PROMATRANE DERIVACIJE TEMPERATURE

MEMORY EFFECT - POJAVA GUBITKA KAPACITETA NAKON PUNJENJA NEPOTPUNO ISPAŽNjenog AKUMULATORA (DNEVU MATERIJALA KOJI NIJE BIO UKLJUČEN U CIKLUS PRAŽNjenja i PUNjENja POVEĆAVA SE OTPOR).



Li-ION AKUMULATOR

$$U_{NAR} = 3,6 \text{ V}$$

150 Wh/kg
300 Wh/l

-20 ÷ 60 °C

$$R_{un} = 20 \text{ m} \Omega$$

500 - 1000 CIKLUSA PUNJENJA I PRAZNJENJA

GVBI 5% C U MJESEC DANA

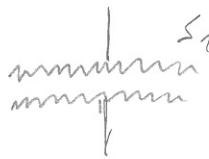
NEMA MEMORIJSKOG EFEKTA

OSTALI IZVORI

SUPERKONDENZATORI!

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{S}{d}$$

$$S \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow$$



$$S_1 > S_2$$

TAKVI MATERIJALI SU AKTIVIRANI UGLJIK I/ IЛИ NANOCESTICE

$$U_{MAX} \leq 2,5 V$$

$$\Delta C \approx 20\% C_{NAZ}$$

$$R_u = 10m\Omega$$

VEĆI NAPON \rightarrow SERIJSKI SPOJ KONDENZATORA

$$Q = C \cdot U$$

$$Q_1 = Q_2 \Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1}; U_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2}$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$C \downarrow \Rightarrow U \uparrow$$

$$U > 2,5 V \Rightarrow \text{NNE DOBRO}$$

POTREBNO JE IZJEDNACITI NAPONE NA KONDENZATORIMA (OTPOMA I/ IЛИ AKTIVNA MREZA — TROSIVI STRUJKI)

SUNCVANE CELIVE

$U_{NAZ} \approx 0,5 V$ — SERIJSKI SPOJ — PAZITI NA PREDNJE CELINE I/ IЛИ ONE U SJEMI

$I_{NAZ} \approx [mA, A]$ — PARALELNI SPOJ

POBLACIJA $\approx 5\% \sim 20\% P_{SUNCVANO}$

REGULATOR TREBA PRIZVATI RADNU TOČKU CELINE NA TOČKU MAKSIMALNE SNAGE

GORIVE CELINE

KEMIJSKA REAKCIJA: VODIK, KISIK, KATALIZATOR \rightarrow VISAK ELEKTRONA $\rightarrow E_L$, POLJE
NUSPRODUT je VODA

PROBLEMI: PROIZVODNA ISKLADISTVENJE VODIKA

RJEŠENJE?: CELINE NA METANOL I/ IЛИ DRUGE UGOVRENE VODIKE?

Izbor gotovog regulatora

- VAZNI PARAMETRI GOTOVIH REGULATORA:

- IZNOS I TOLERANCIJA ULAZNOG NAPONA
- IZNOS I TOLERANCIJA IZLAZNOG NAPONA
- LINE REGULATION (PROMJENA IZLAZNOG NAPONA ZBOG PROMJENE ULAZNOG NAPONA)
- LOAD REGULATION (PROMJENA IZLAZNOG NAPONA ZBOG PROMJENE IZLAZNE STRUJE)
- VALOVITOST IZLAZNOG NAPONA
- DOZVOLJENI TEMPERATURNI OPSEG

LINEARNI ILI PREKIDACKI REGULATOR?

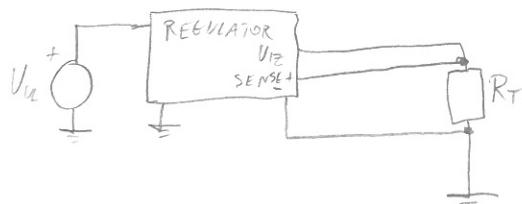
LINEARNI

- JEDNOSTAVNI
- MALA OSJETLJIVOST NA VANJSKE SMETNE
- GENERIRA ZANEMARIVE SMETNE
- MALA KORISNOST (20 - 60%)
- MALA VALOVITOST IZLAZNOG NAPONA ($5mV_{pp}$)
- VELIKA BRZINA REGULACIJE
- VECI OD PREKIDACKOG ZA ISTU SNAGU (OSIM ZA Male struje)

PREKIDACKI

- KOMPLEKSNI
- VECI OSJETLJIVOST NA VANJSKE SMETNE
- GENERIRA ZNAČAJNE SMETNE (ZRACENJE, VOĐENJE)
- VELIKA KORISNOST (>80%)
- SREDNA VALOVITOST IZLAZNOG NAPONA ($50mV_{pp}$)
- SREDNA BRZINA REGULACIJE
- STO JE FREKVENCija RADA VECI, TO JE REGULATOR MANJI

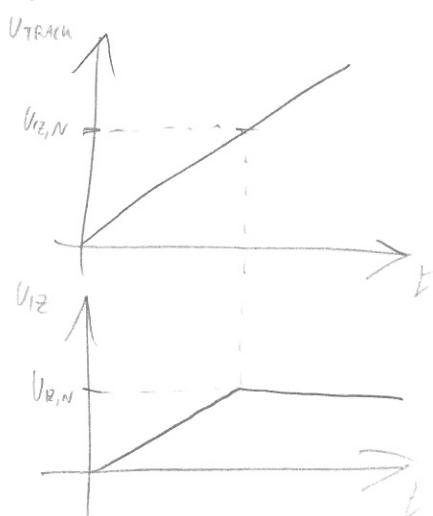
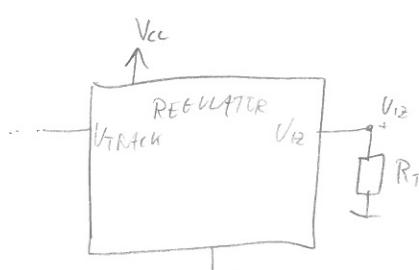
SENSE FUNKCIJA



- ZA VELIKE IZLAZNE STRUJE ZAKINALI OTPOR VODOVA UZROKUJE ZNAČAJAN PAD NAPONA ($I_{IZ}=10A; R_{vod}=0,1\Omega; \Delta U=1V$).
- SENSE VODOVI SU DODATNI VODOVI SPONENI STO BLIŽE TERETU KOJI MJERE NAPON NA TERETU (REGULACIJA REGULIRI NAPON NA TERETU ANE NA IZLAZU IZ REGULATORA)
- ZBOG VELIKOG ULAZNOG OTPORA REGULACIJSKOG KRUGA SENSE VODOVI MOGU BITI TANKI (VELICA STRUJA)

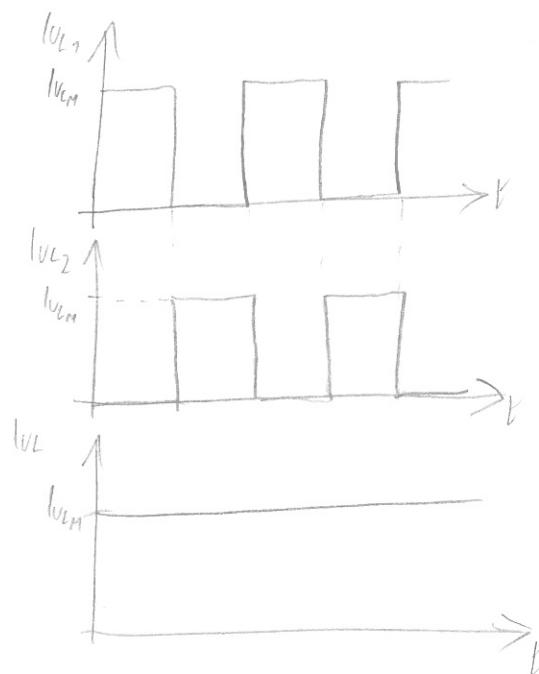
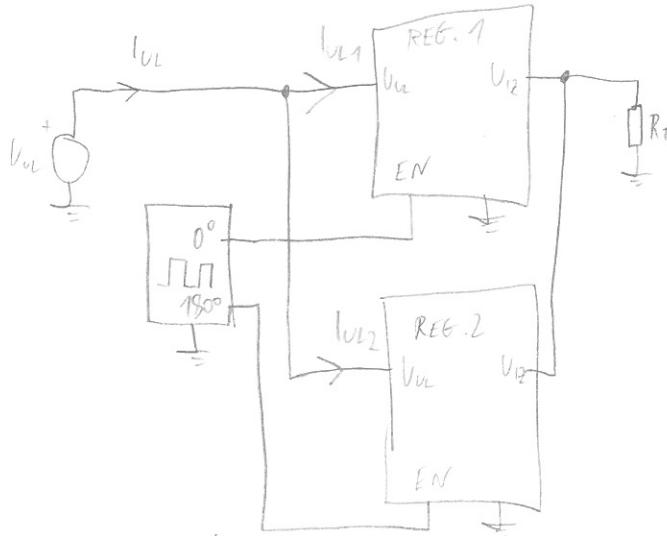
TRACK FUNKCIJA

- NEKI SKLOPOVI TREBAJU VISE NAPONA NAPAJANJA KOJI SE TREBAJU UKLJUCITI NEKAM REDOSLEDOM.
- TRACK IZVOD PRIMA NEKI ULAZNI NAPON I PRATI GA SVE DOK NE DOPE DO SVOG NAZIVNOG NAPONA



NAJIZMJENIĆNI RAD

- PREKIDACKI REGULATORI ODLIKUJU SE VELIKIM I BREZIM PROMJENAMA ULAZNE STRUJE
- KAKO BI SE SMANIO MAKSIMALNI IZNOS ULAZNE STRUJE I SUZIO NIVEN SPUNTAJI, POSTAVLJA SE VECI BROJ PARALELNO SPONJENIH REGULATORA KAKI RADI U PROTOFASI
- TAKOĐER LAKŠE JE OSMISLITI REGULATOR DVOSTRUKE MANJE SNAGE



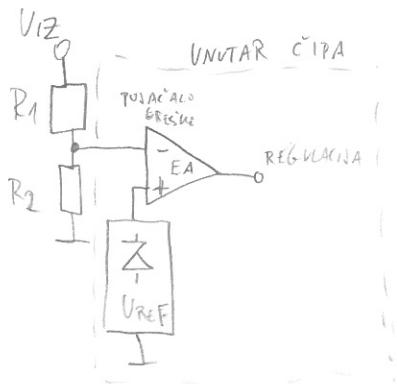
PREKOSTRUNNA ZASTITA

NACIN RADA:

- PRESTANAK RADA REGULATORA
- STRUJKO OGRANIČENJE (REGULATOR POČINJE RADITI KAO STRUJNI IZVOR)
- "SOFT START" - KASNUĆAJUĆI NACIN RADA - REGULATOR POLAKO (NAKON HLAĐENJA) PODIŽE IZLAZNI NAPON I U SLEDEĆU POMNOG STRUJKOG PRECIPIREĆENJA PONOVNO ISKLJUČUJE NAPAJANJE

PRINCIP RADA LINEARNIH REGULATORA

- RADE TAKO DA PROMATRAJU IZLAZNI NAPON I PREMA POTREBI NAMJEŠTAJU PAD NAPONA NA AKTIVNOM ELEMENTU (NUŽNA DISIPACIJA).
- OCVITO MORA POSTOJATI PAD NAPONA NA REGULATORU
- KAKO ZNATI KOLIKI JE NAPON NA ZLARU? \Rightarrow POTREBAN JE DODATAN IZVOR REFERENTNOG NAPONA ($V_{REF} \text{ OCVITO} < V_{IZ}$) \Rightarrow POTREBNO SKALIRANJE V_{IZ} ZA POTREBE USPOREDIBE

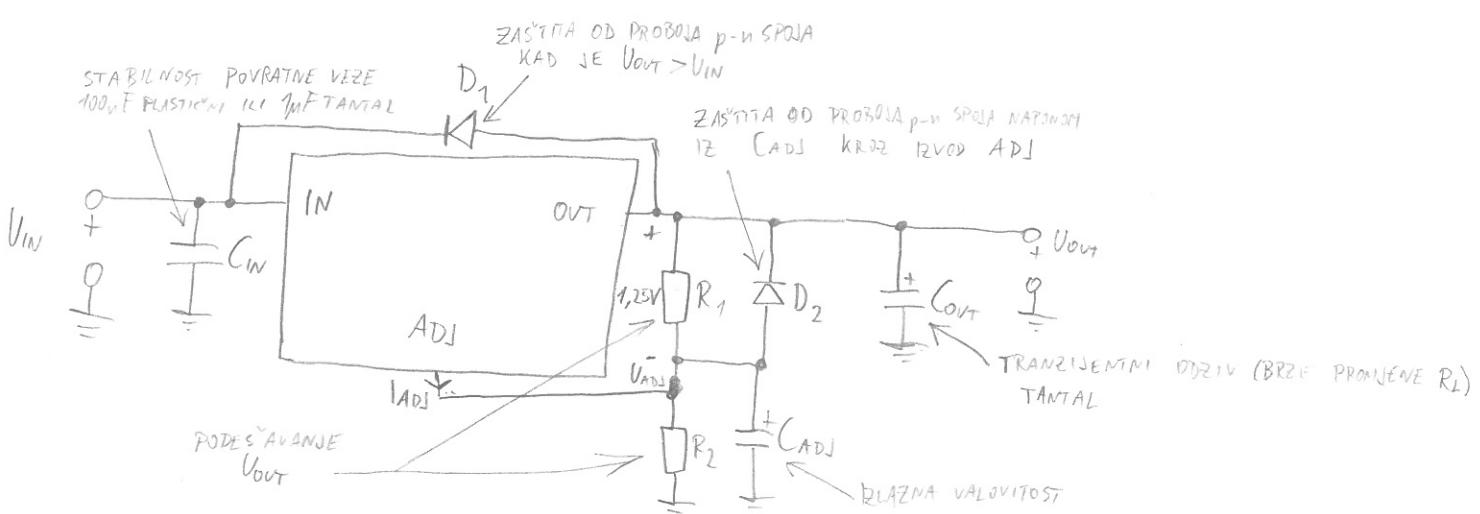


FIKSNI REGULATORI IMAJU $R_1 + R_2$ NA ČIPU.
POTREBNE PRECIJNE VRIJEDNOSTI $R_1 + R_2$? (TRIMER?)

PRIMJER: LM317 (BOLJA REGULACIJA OD 78xx)

- KARAKTERISTIKE:
- $V_{OUT} \in [1,25, 37] \text{ [V]}$
 - $I_{OUT} \leq 1,5 \text{ A}$
 - ZASTITA OD PREEKINAVANJA I PREOPTERECENJA
 - PLATAJUCI REGULATOR

- NAPOMENE:
- $V_{OUT} - V_{ADJ} = 1,25 \text{ V}$
 - $|ADJ| \approx 50 \mu\text{A}$



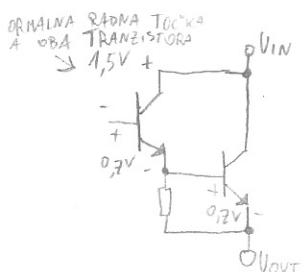
U STACIONARNOM STANJU ($C_{ADJ} \text{ PVN}$), $V_Z |_{ADJ} = 0$, $V_{A2V1} = 1,25V$, $V_{ADJ} = 0$:

$$\Rightarrow V_{OUT} = \frac{1,25V}{1 - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} = \frac{1,25V}{\frac{R_1 + R_2 - R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} = 1,25V \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot V_{OUT} = V_{OUT} - 1,25V \Rightarrow \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - 1 \right) \cdot V_{OUT} = -1,25V$$

$$V_{OUT} = 1,25V \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

UZ UTJECAJ $|ADJ|$:

$$V_{OUT} = 1,25V \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + |ADJ| \cdot R_2$$



$$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 0,7V + 0,7V + 1,5V = 2,9V$$

$$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} \geq 2,9V \Rightarrow MOGUĆA VELIKA DISIPACIJA$$

VERZIJA ZA NEGATIVNI NAPON: LM337: • 10x veći C_W
• nužan C_{OUT}

- LDO (LOW DROPOUT) REGULATORI:
 - MANJI PAD NAPONA NA REGULATORU
 - LOSVLAJA STABILIZACIJA
 - ZNAČAJNO VEC'A VLASTITA POTROSNUJA
 - KRITICNA KVALITETA ULAZNOG I IZLAZNEG KONDENZATORA

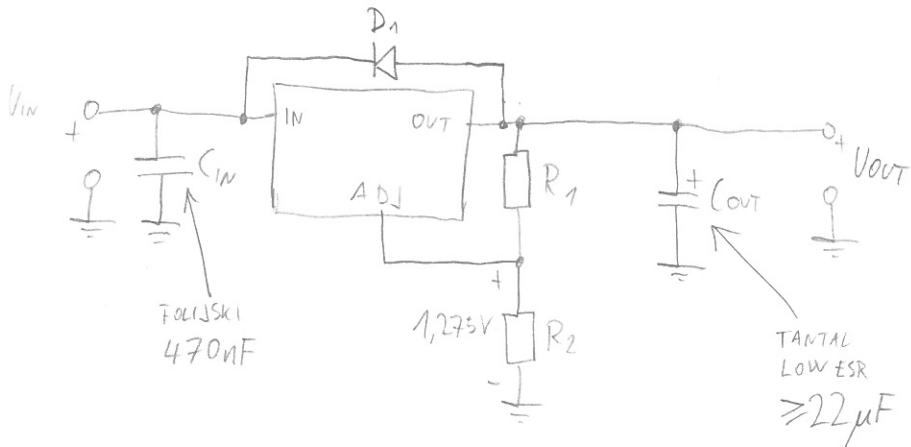
PRIMJER: LM2941

KARAKTERISTIKE: $(U_{IN} - U_{OUT})_{min} = 1V$

NAPUMENA: $U_{ADJ} = 1,275V$

$$I_{ADJ} = 60mA \text{ za } I_{OUT} = 1A$$

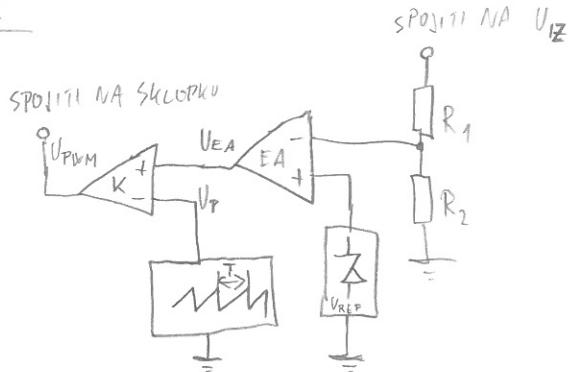
$$I_{ADJ} = 20mA \text{ za } I_{OUT} = 5mA$$



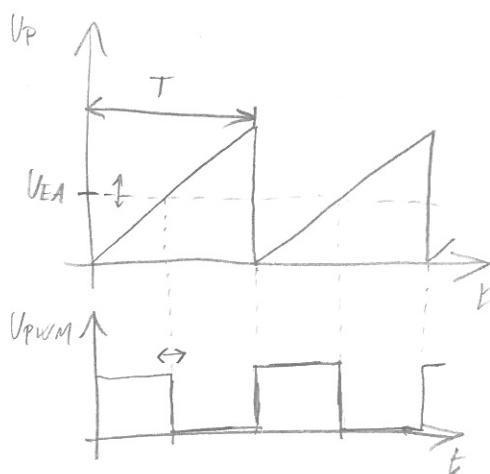
$$V_{OUT} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 1,275V \Rightarrow V_{OUT} = \frac{1,275V}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} = 1,275V \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} = \boxed{V_{OUT} = 1,275V \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)}$$

PRINCIJ RADA PREKIDACIH REGULATORA

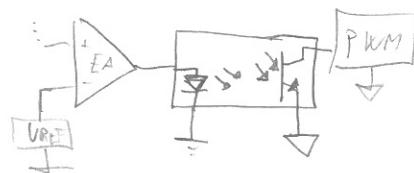
PWM REGULATOR



RAZLIKA DOBIVENOG I ZEDELJENOG NAPONA SE POJACAVA I USPOREDUJE S PILASTIM NAPONOM - KADA JE RAZLIKA VEC'A, SKLOPKA TREBA BITI ZATVORENA DUZE.

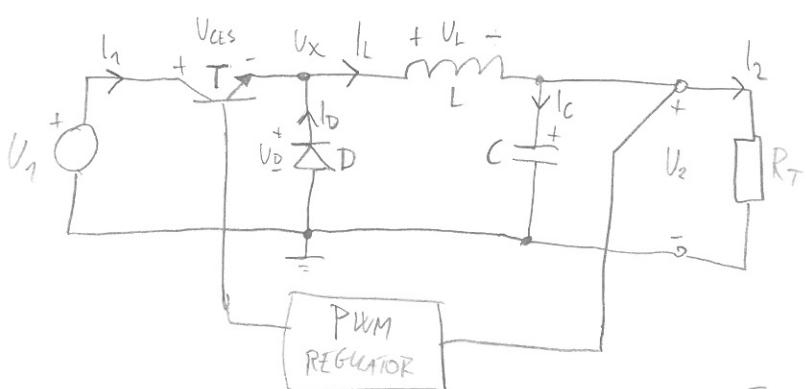


KADA JE POTREBNA GALVANSKA ISOLACIJA, izmedu pojedjala greske i PWM stupnja nalazi se optocoupler:



BUCK REGULATOR (PROPUŠNI)

$$U_2 \leq U_1$$



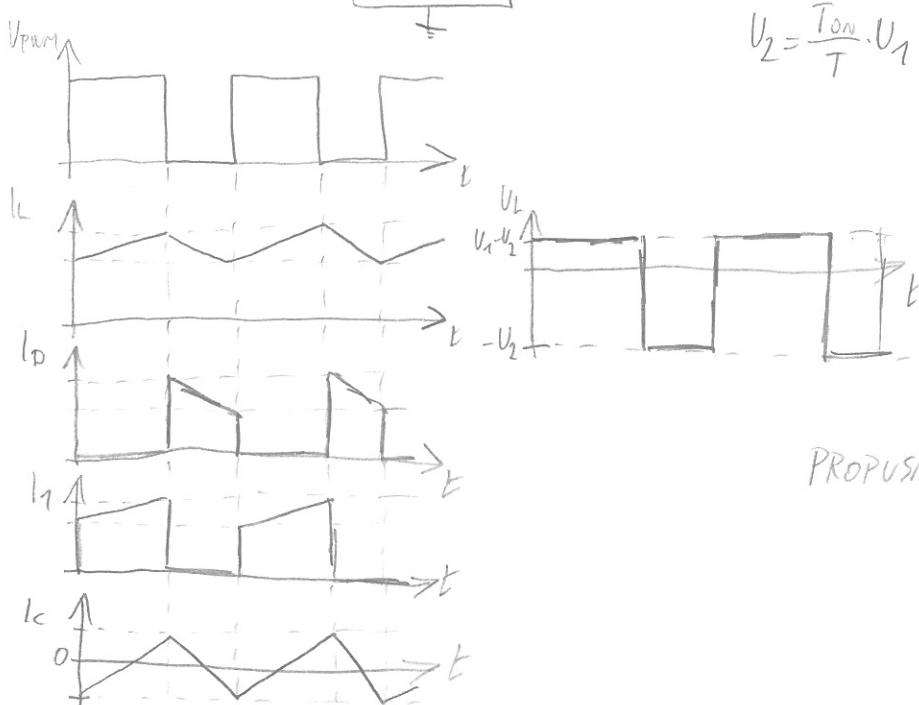
$$\text{NAPOMENA: } U_D = U_{CES} = 0$$

$$\text{SKLOPKA VOĐI: } I_D = 0$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int u_L(t) dt + I_{L0}$$

$$U_L = U_1 - U_2$$

$$I_L = \frac{\Delta U}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0} \rightarrow \text{STRWA RUSTE}$$



$$\text{SKLOPKA NE VOĐI} \\ u_L(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow u_L \text{ MINJAVA PREDZMAK}$$

$$\text{PA JE } U_L < 0 \quad (=0)$$

$$U_L = U_X - U_2 < 0$$

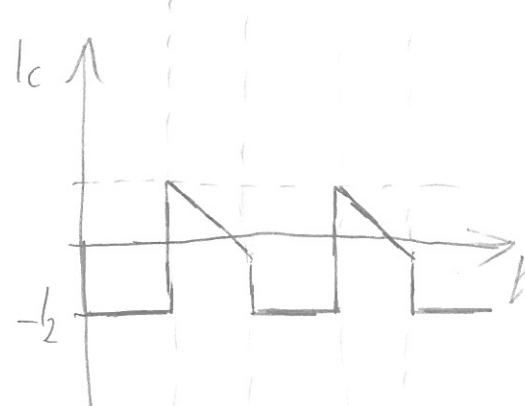
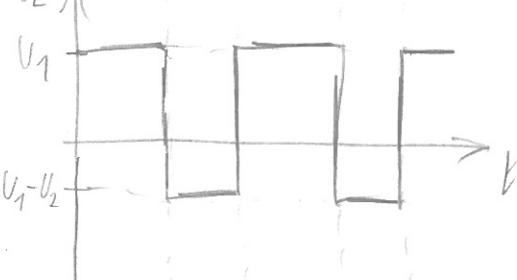
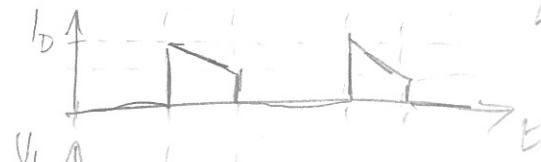
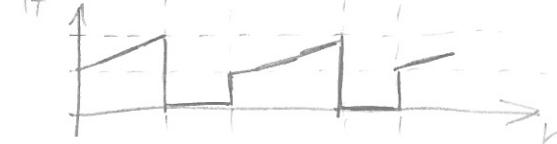
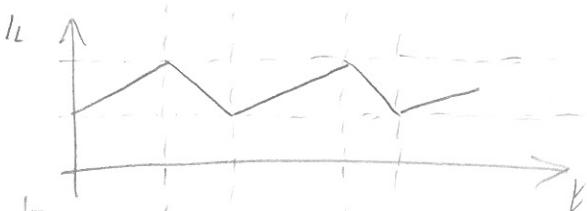
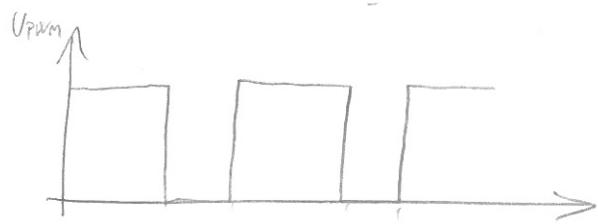
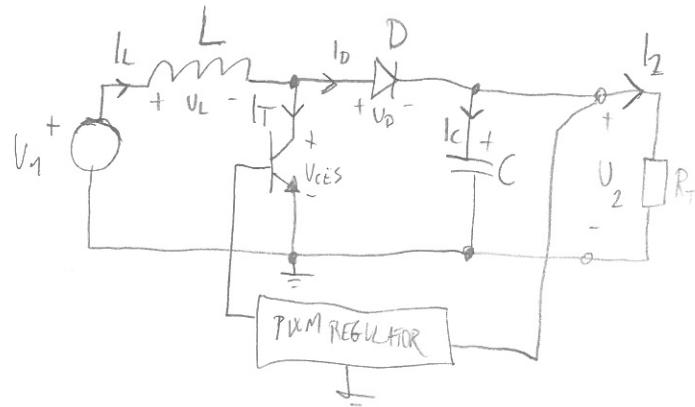
$$I_L = \frac{\Delta U}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0} \rightarrow \text{STRWA PADA}$$

PROPUŠNI - JER VOĐENJE SKLOPKE "PROPUŠTA" TOK ENERGIJE PREMA TROSILU.

BOOST REGULATOR (ZAPORN)

$$U_2 \geq U_1$$

NAPOMENA: $U_D = U_{CES} = 0$



SKLOPKA VODI: $I_D = 0$

$$t = k \quad I_L = \frac{1}{L} \int U_1(t) dt + I_{L0}$$

$$U_L = U_1 \quad I_L = \frac{U_1}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0} \rightarrow \text{STRUJA RASTE}$$

SKLOPKA NE VODI

$$U_L = L \cdot \frac{dI_L(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow U_L \text{ MINJKA PREDZNAK}$$

$$U_L = U_1 - U_2 < 0$$

$$I_D = I_L; I_T = 0$$

$$I_C = I_L - I_2 \Rightarrow \text{DOK } I_L > I_2 \Rightarrow I_C > 0$$

$$I_L = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0} \rightarrow \text{STRUJA RADA}$$

ZAPORNJI - JER VOĐENJE SKLOPKE

"ZATVARA" TOU ENERGIJE

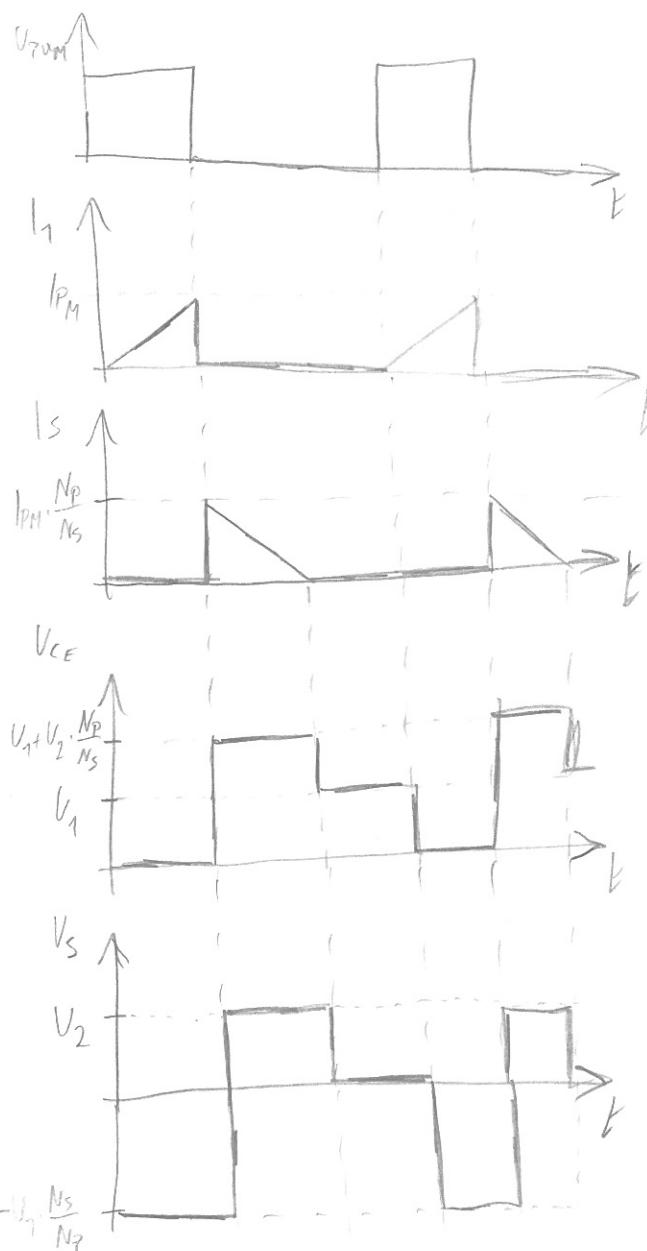
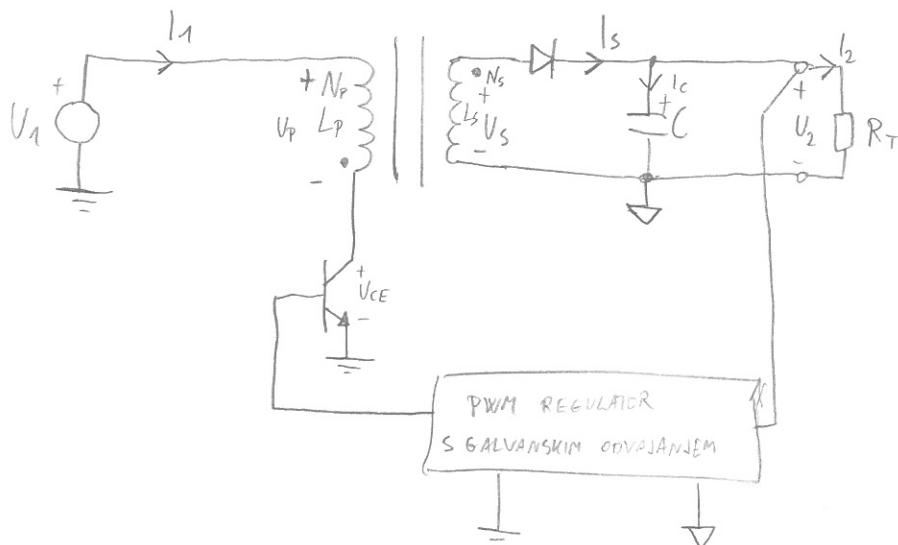
PREMA TROSYLU.

FLYBACK REGULATOR (ZAPORNI S GALVANSKOM ISOLACIJOM)

~ BOOST S TRANSFORMATOROM UNIVESNO ZAVOJNICE

$$U_2 \leq U_1$$

NAPOMENA: $U_D = U_{CE} = 0$



SKLOPKA VODI:

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{L_p} \int U_1(t) dt + I_{10}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_1}{L_p} \cdot t + I_{10} \rightarrow \text{STRUKA RASTE}$$

$$U_p = U_1 \Rightarrow U_s = -U_1 \cdot \frac{N_s}{N_p} \Rightarrow I_s = 0$$

$$I_c = -I_2$$

SKLOPKA NE VODI:

$$U_s = U_2$$

$$U_{PF} = U_2 \cdot \frac{N_p}{N_s} \Rightarrow U_{CE} = U_1 + U_2 \cdot \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

Dok $I_s > 0$

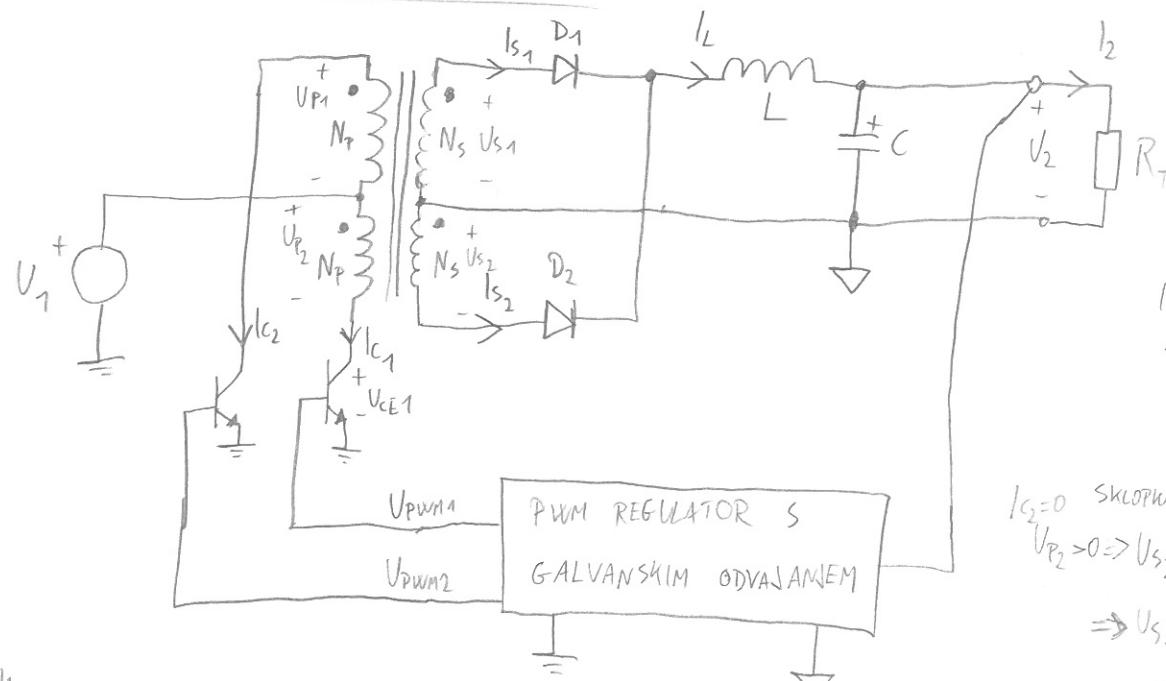
(DOK SE NE ROTROŠI
ENERGIJA IZ ZAVOJNICE)

ZAPORNI - JER VOPENJE SKLOPKE
"ZATVARA" TOK ENERGIJE
PREMA TERETU.

DODAVANJEM SEKUNDARNIH NAMOTA
DOBIVA SE VISJE IZLAZA.

IZLAZNI NAPONI OVISE O BROJU
ZAVOJA SEKUNDARA (REGULATOR
MOZE BITI I SILAZNI I UZLAZNI)

PUSH-PULL REGULATOR (PROTUTAČNI)



$$U_2 \leq U_1$$

NAPOMENA:
 $U_D = U_{CES} = 0$

IDEJA: UVEDNACENJE
 TROSITI STRUJU
 (SKLOPKA VISE VODI)

$$I_{C_2} = 0 \text{ SKLOPKA 1 VODI:} \\ U_{P2} > 0 \Rightarrow U_{S2} > 0 \Rightarrow I_{S2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{S1} > 0 \Rightarrow I_{S1} > 0$$

$$I_{S1} = U_{P2} \cdot \frac{N_s}{N_p} \quad I_{S1} = I_L$$

$$I_L = \frac{1}{L} \int U_L (t) dt + I_{L0}$$

$$I_L = \frac{\Delta U_L}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0}$$

$$I_L = \frac{U_{P2} \cdot \frac{N_s}{N_p} - U_2}{L} \cdot t + I_{L0}$$

- STRUJA RASTE

SKLOPKA 2 VODI:

$$I_{C_1} = 0$$

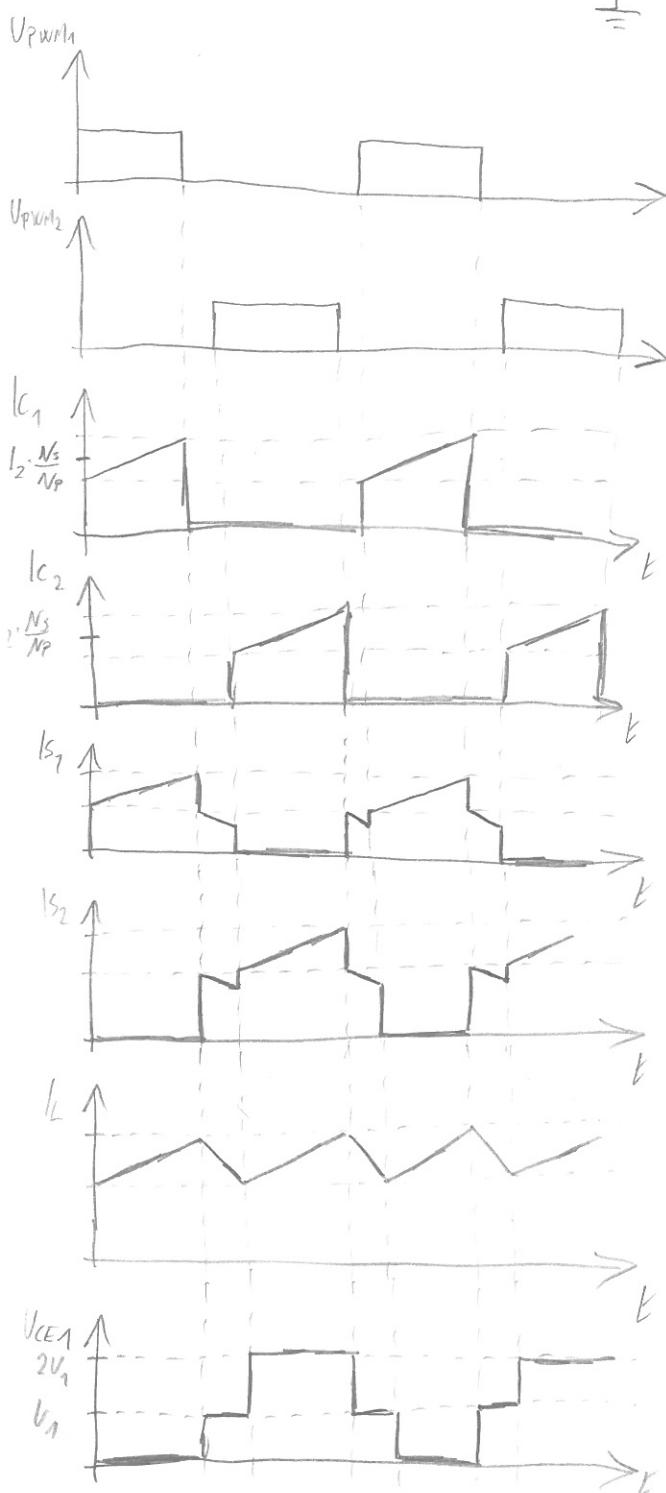
$$U_{P1} < 0 \Rightarrow U_{S1} < 0 \Rightarrow I_{S1} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow U_{S2} < 0 \Rightarrow I_{S2} > 0$$

$$U_{S2} = -U_1 \cdot \frac{N_s}{N_p} \quad I_{S2} = I_L$$

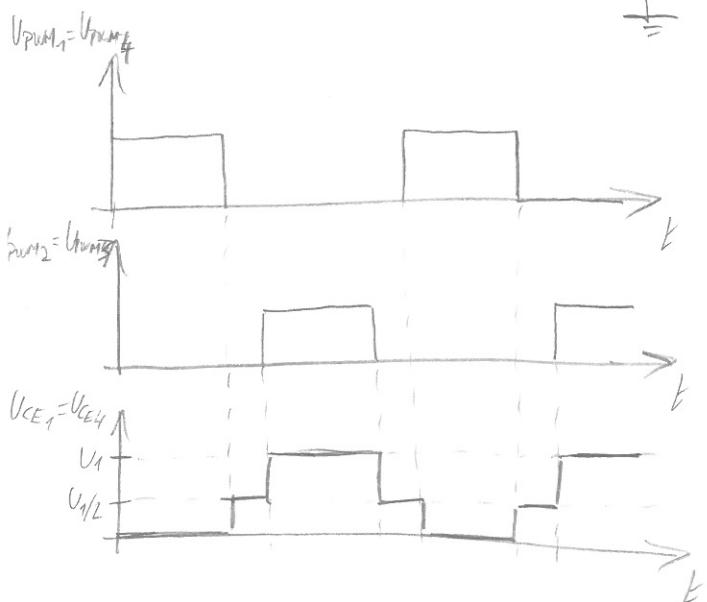
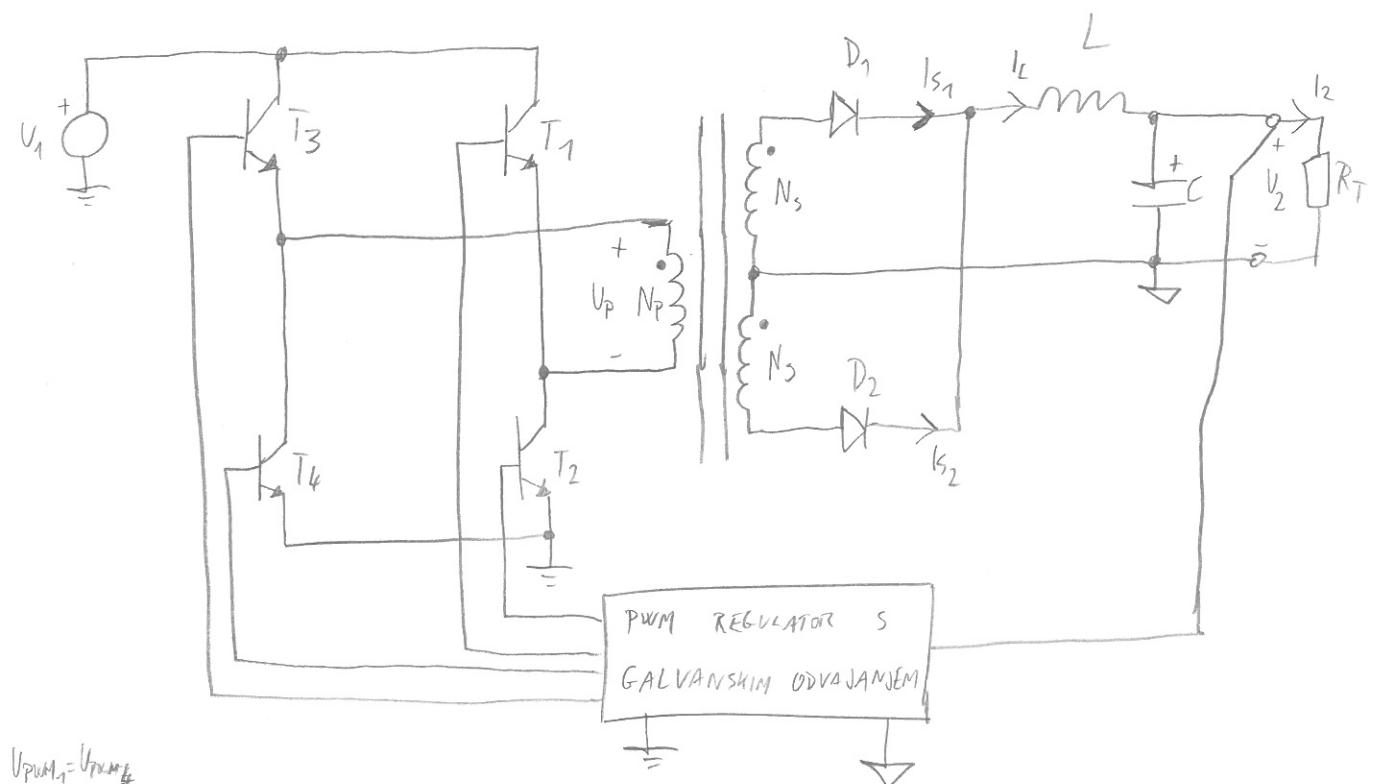
(ISTO)

MOGUĆE JE DODATI JOS

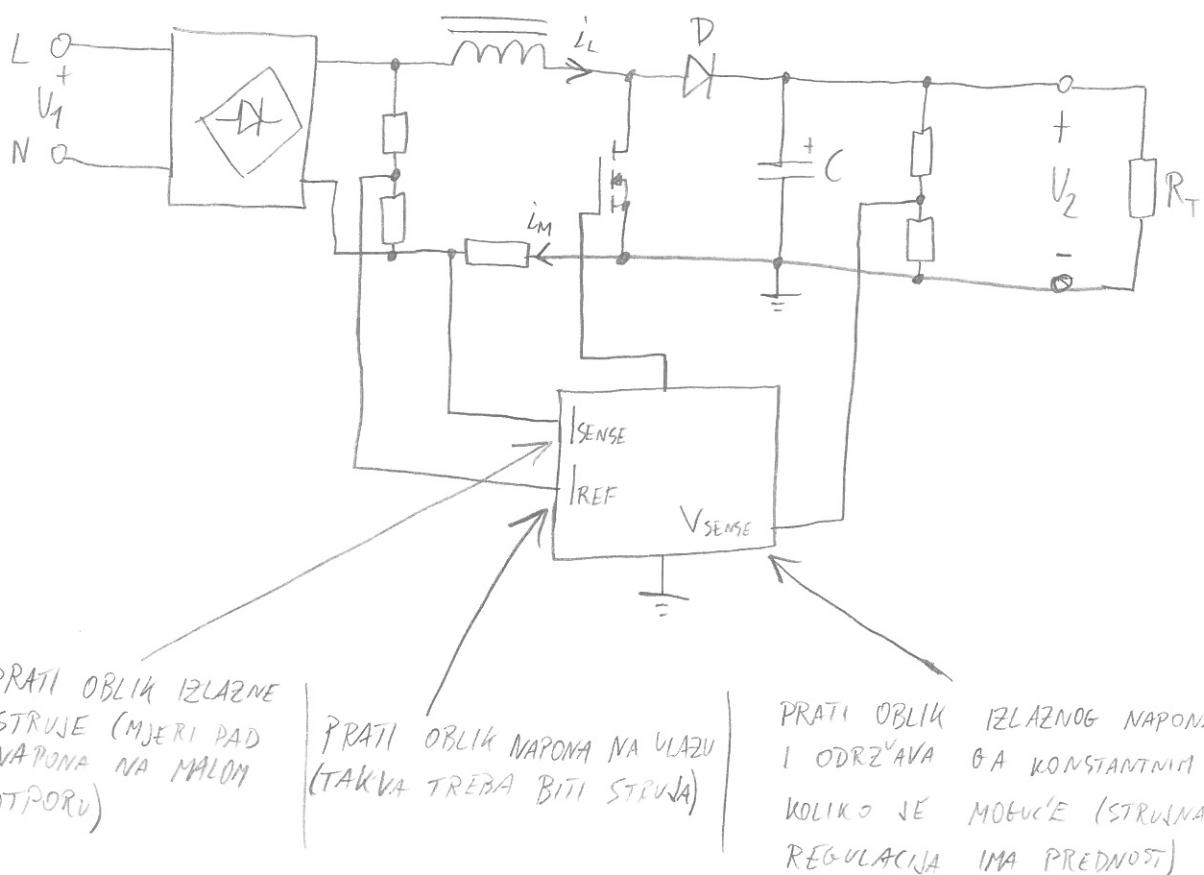
SLABIJE REGULIRANIH RAZA



FULL BRIDGE REGULATOR (MOSFET)

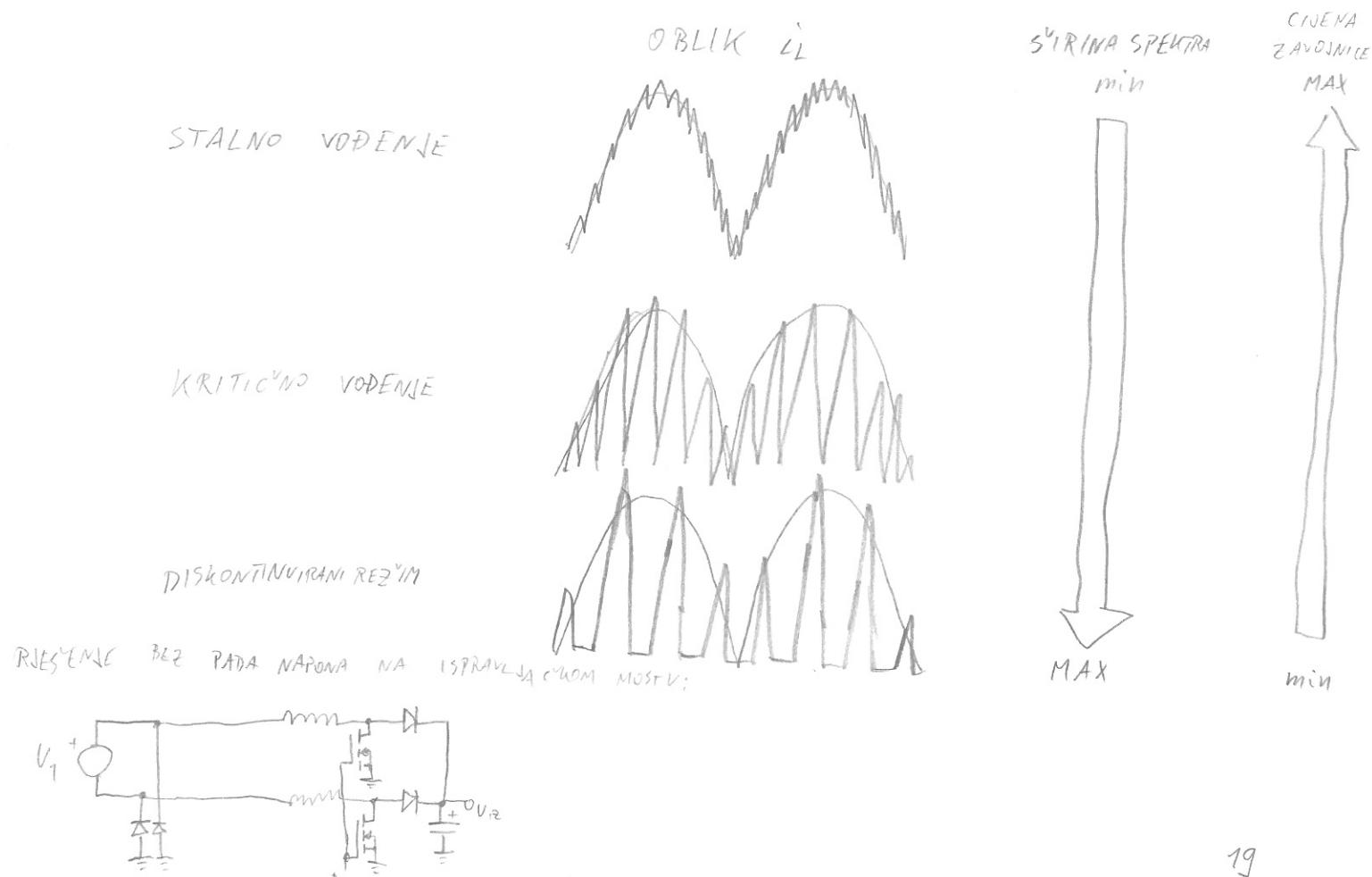


KOREKCIJA FAKTORA SNAGE



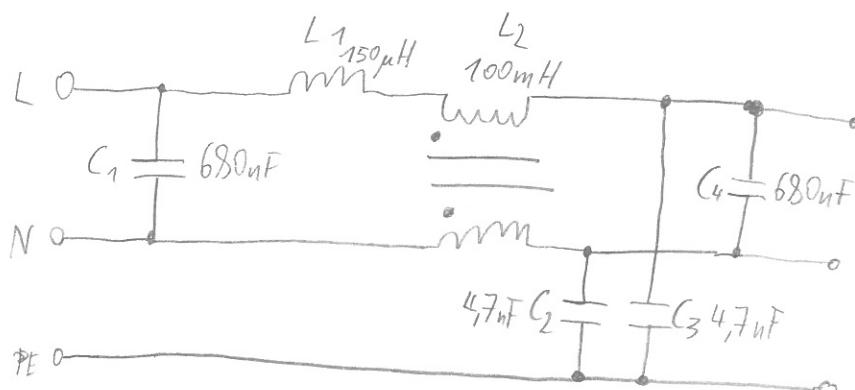
POSTAVLJA SE KAO PREDREGULATOR I NASTOJI SE MREŽI PRIKAZATI KAO OMSKI TERET.

REZIMI RADA REGULACIJE:

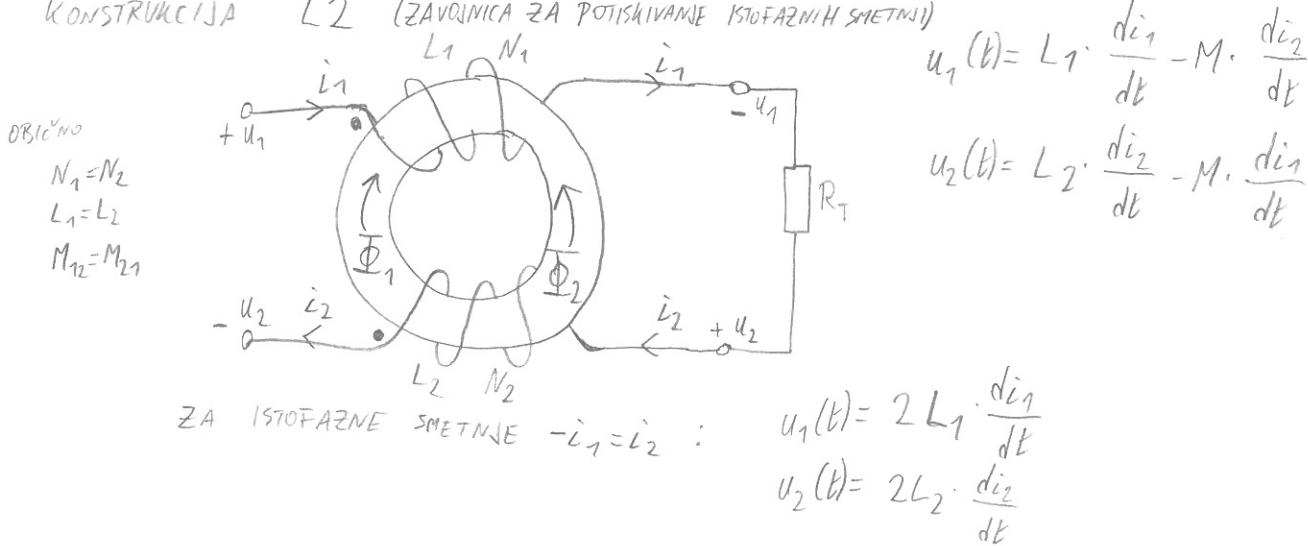


VLAZNI FILTAR

- POSTAVLJA SE PRIJE PFC I LI PRETVARAČA



KONSTRUKCIJA

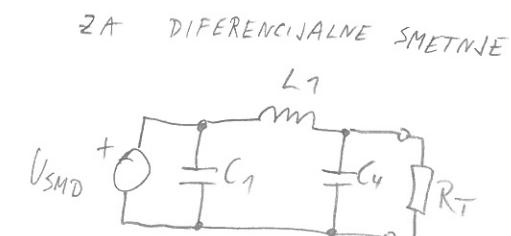
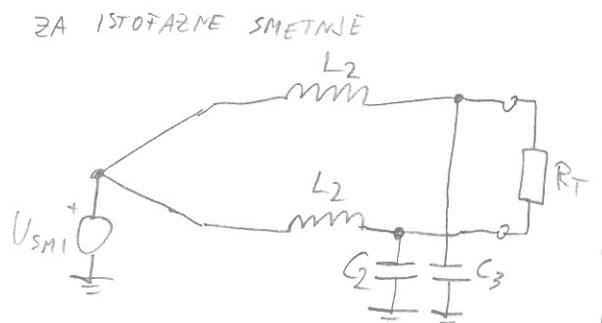


ZA DIFERENCIJALNE SMETNJE $i_1 = i_2$:

$u_1(t) = 0$

$u_2(t) = 0$

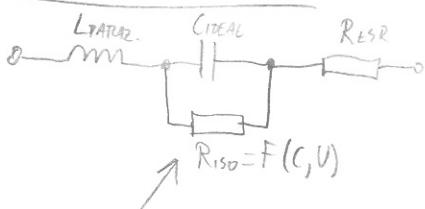
DAKLE, FILTAR IZGLEDA OVAKO U TA DVA SLUČAJA:



SVOJSTVA PASIVNIH KOMPONENTA

BITNIH ZA REGULATORE

KARAKTERISTIKE KOMPENZATORA



ZA VISOKONAPONSKI ELEKTROLITSKI
KOMPENZATOR $\approx 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

AMPERE'OV ZAKON



$$H = \frac{N \cdot I}{L}$$

$$I = \frac{H \cdot L}{N}$$

PO ZATVORENOM
PVIVU

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{L} = N \cdot I$$

STRUJA PO
ZAVOJU

MAGNETSKO
POLE
[A/m]

BROJ
ZAVOJA

PROTjecanje struje
stvara magnetsko polje
i obrnuto

FARADAYEV ZAKON

$$u(t) = N \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\Phi = \int B \cdot dA \quad \text{često const.}$$

↓

GUSIOČA TOKA [T]

$$\Phi = B \cdot A$$

$$u(t) = N \cdot A \cdot \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \frac{1}{N} \int u(t) dt$$

PROMJENA MAG.
TOKA

PROMJENA MAGNETSKOG TOKA
INDUCIRA NAPON
i OBRNUTO

PERMEABILNOST

$$\mu = \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r = \frac{B}{H}$$

INDUKTIVITET

$$u_L(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$u_L(t) dt = L \cdot di(t) / S$$

$$\int u_L(t) dt = \int L \cdot di$$

$$N \cdot \Delta \Phi = L \cdot \frac{H \cdot L}{N}$$

$$L = N^2 \cdot \frac{B \cdot A}{H \cdot L}$$

$$L = N^2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r \cdot A}{L} = A_i$$

VODLJIVOST MAGNETSKOG TOKA

SKIN EFFECT

- struja želi svi manje energije predati u magnetsko polje vodljeći
- zato na visokim frekvencijama teče kroz površinu vodiča
- rješenje: liniasta žica



$$D_{OPEN} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi \mu_0 \mu_r \cdot f}} \quad \text{SPECIFIČNI OTPOR}$$

$$\text{Cu: } D_{OPEN} = \frac{7.6}{\sqrt{f}} \text{ [cm]}$$

PROXIMITY EFFECT



- naboji se raspoređuju po površini pod djelovanjem magnetskog toka
- magnetsko polje jedne žice inducira struju u drugoj; to povećava otpor i zagrijava žicu
- rješenje:



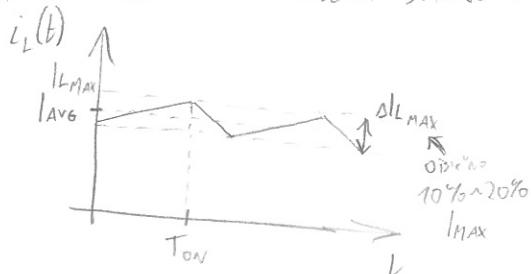
NACIN RADA ZAVOJNICE

- SLUZI ZA SPREMANJE ENERGIJE

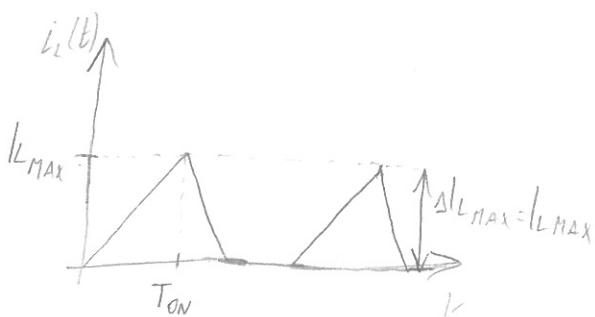
- BITNI PARAMETRI:

- L
- B_{MAX}
- ΔB_{MAX}
- R_{LDC}

IZ PRIMJENE JE POZNAT OBLIK STRUJE KROZ ZAVOJNICU:



KONTINUIRANI REZIM RADA



DISKONTINUIRANI REZIM RADA

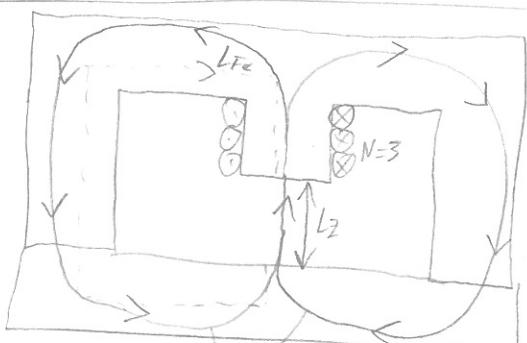
$I_{LMAX} \uparrow \Rightarrow B_{MAX} \uparrow \Rightarrow$ MOGUĆE ZASICENJE!

$\Delta I_{LMAX} \uparrow \Rightarrow \Delta B_{MAX} \uparrow \Rightarrow$ GUBICI U JEZGRU $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ ZAGRIJAVANJE!

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} L \cdot I_{LMAX}^2$$

KOLIKA JE GUSTOCA TOCA B?

PRIMJER: EI JEZGRA SA ZRACnim RISPOROM



AMPERE'OV ZAKON:

$$H \cdot L = N \cdot I$$

PERMEABILITET: $\mu_c = \frac{B}{H}$

$$\Phi = B \cdot A$$

MAGNETSKI KRUG:

$$\overline{\Phi}_1 = \overline{\Phi}_2 = \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n$$

$$\sum_i H_i \cdot L_i = N \cdot I$$



$$\frac{\Phi}{2} \frac{\Phi}{2}$$

DAKLE:

$$\overline{\Phi}_{Fe} = \overline{\Phi}_Z;$$

$$\chi_{Fe} \cdot H_{Fe} \cdot A_g = \chi_Z \cdot H_Z \cdot A_g$$

$$H_{Fe} = \frac{H_Z}{\mu_{Fe}}; \mu_{Fe} \approx [10^2, 10^4]$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{Fe} \ll H_Z$$

POLJE JE KONCENTRIRANO BASY
U ZRACNOM RISPORU!

$$H_Z \cdot L_Z + H_{Fe} \cdot L_{Fe} = N \cdot I$$

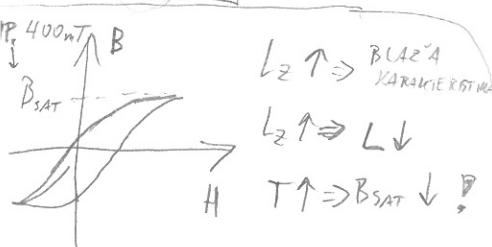
$$H_Z = \frac{B}{\mu_0}; H_{Fe} = \frac{B}{\mu_0 \mu_{Fe}}$$

$$B \cdot \frac{L_Z}{\mu_0} + B \cdot \frac{L_{Fe}}{\mu_0 \mu_{Fe}} = N \cdot I$$

$$B \cdot \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left(L_Z + \frac{L_{Fe}}{\mu_{Fe}} \right) = N \cdot I$$

$$B = \frac{N \cdot I}{\frac{1}{\mu_0} \left(L_Z + \frac{L_{Fe}}{\mu_{Fe}} \right)} = \boxed{B_{av} = \frac{N \cdot I}{L_Z}}$$

OVESTE
ZANEMARIMO



$L_Z \uparrow \Rightarrow$ BLAZA KARAKTERISTIKA

$L_Z \uparrow \Rightarrow L \downarrow$

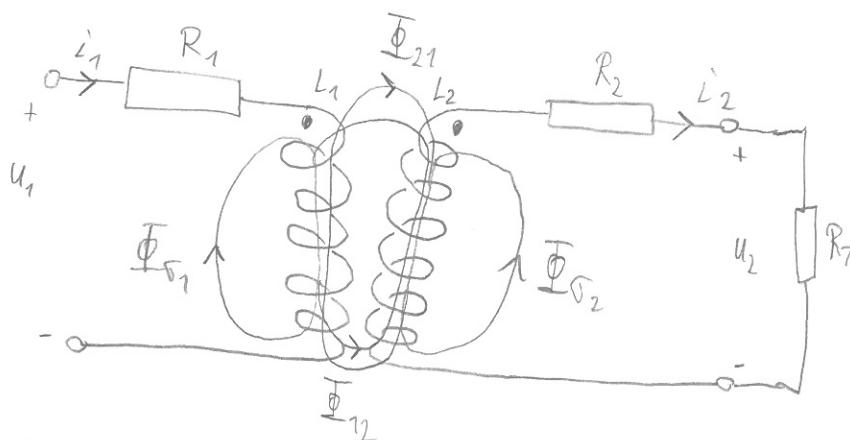
$H \uparrow \Rightarrow B_{SAT} \downarrow$

$$\text{PREPORUCA: } B_{MAX} = \frac{2}{3} B_{SAT}$$

$$L = N^2 \cdot A_L$$

NACIN RADA TRANSFORMATORA

- NE SLUŽI ZA SPREMANJE, VEC' ZA PRIJENOS ENERGIJE



$$\Phi_1 = \Phi_{\delta_1} + \Phi_{12}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \Phi_{\delta_2} + \Phi_{21}$$

$$u_1(t) = i_1 \cdot R_1 + N_1 \cdot \frac{d\Phi_1}{dt} - N_1 \cdot \frac{d\Phi_{21}}{dt}$$

$$0 = i_2 \cdot R_T + i_2 \cdot R_2 + N_2 \cdot \frac{d\Phi_2}{dt} - N_2 \cdot \frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt}$$

$$N_1 = N_2$$

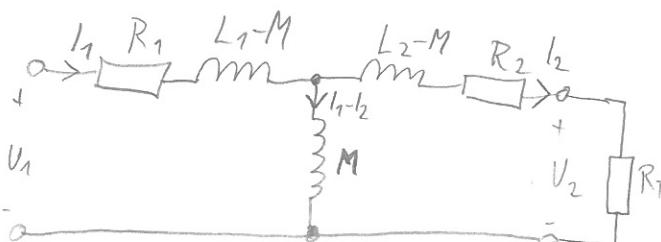
$$u_1(t) = i_1 \cdot R_1 + L_1 \cdot \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \cdot \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$0 = i_2 \cdot R_T + i_2 \cdot R_2 + L_2 \cdot \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \cdot \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$U_1 = l_1 R_1 + j \omega L_1 l_1 - j \omega M l_2 + (j \omega M l_1 - j \omega M l_1)$$

$$U_2 = j \omega M l_1 - l_2 R_2 - j \omega L_2 l_2 + (j \omega M l_2 - j \omega M l_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_1 &= l_1 R_1 + j \omega (L_1 - M) l_1 + j \omega M (l_1 - l_2) \\ U_2 &= j \omega M (l_1 - l_2) - l_2 R_2 - j \omega (L_2 - M) l_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{POVODE DO NADOMJESNE SHEME} \\ \text{TRANSFORMATORA (T-MODEL)} \end{array}$$



OBJE ZAVOJNICE IMAJU OTPOR
VODOVA (R_n), RASIPNI TOK (Φ δ_n)
I VLASTITI TOK KOJI SE ZATVARA
KROZ DRUGU ZAVOJNICU (Φ n_m).
UKUPNI TOK ZAVOJNICE OZNACENJE
S Φ n .

$$\text{FARADAYEV ZAKON: } u(t) = N \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

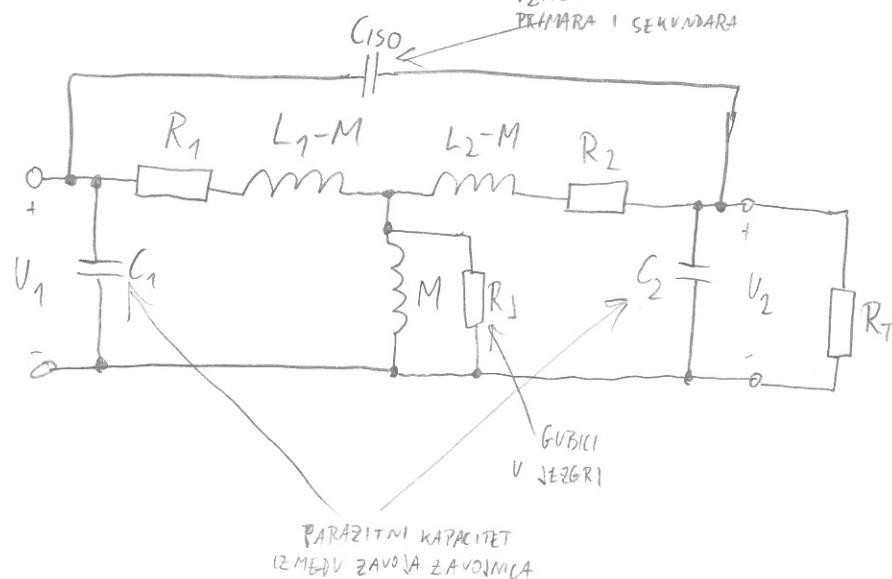
$$\text{INDUKTIVITET: } u_L(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int u_L(t) dt = \int L \cdot di$$

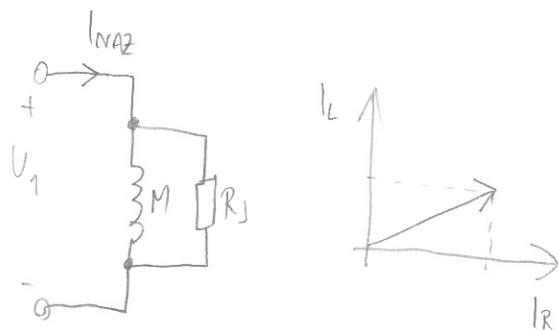
$$N \cdot \Delta \Phi = L \cdot I$$

$$N \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

DOPUNJENA NADOMJESNA SHEMA TRANSFORMATORA



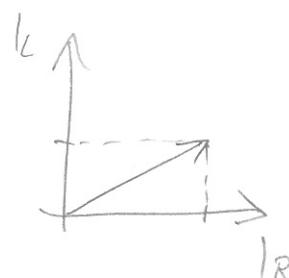
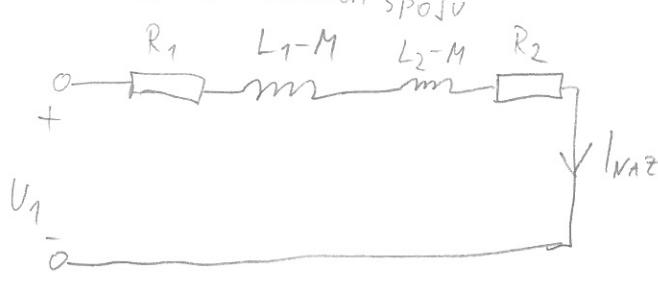
MJERENJE U PRAZNOM HODU



MJERI SE: - MEDI UNDUKTIVITET

- GUBICI U JEZGRU ZBOG HISTERERE I VRTLOZVNIH STRUJA

MJERENJE U KRATKOM SPOJU



MJERI SE: • RASIPNI INDUKTIVITETI

• OTPOR VOĐOVA

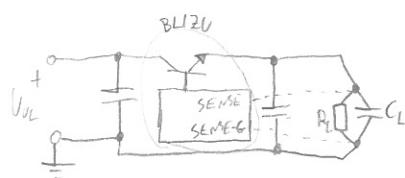
KONSTRUKCIJA REGULATORA

PROJEKTIRANE TISKANE PLOČICE S IZVOROM NAPAJANJA

• PLOČICA S JEDNIM ILI DVA SLOJA

LINEARNI REGULATOR

- SMANJITI DULJINU VODOVA
- POVEĆATI ŠIRINU VODOVA
- ZVJEZDASTO RAZVODENJE MASE I NAPAJANJA



• VISVESLOJNA PLOČICA

- KORISTITI PROSPONE NA POSEBNI SLJ ZA MASU (GROUND PLANE)

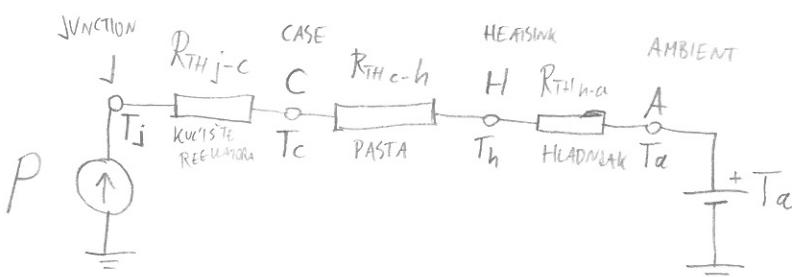
HLAĐENJE

ANALOGIJA TOPLINSKIH I ELEKTRIČNIH VELIČINA:

TOPLINSKA VELIČINA			ELEKTRIČNA VELIČINA		
NAZIV	OZNAKA	MJ. JED.	NAZIV	OZNAKA	MJ. JED.
TOPLINSKA SNAGA	P	W	EL. STRUJA	I	A
TOPLINSKI OTPOR	R _{TH}	°C/W	EL. OTPOR	R	Ω
TEMPERATURA	T	°C	EL. NAPON	U	V

$$P = \frac{T}{R_{TH}}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$



NAPOMENA:

$$\text{ZA Si} \quad T_j \leq 110^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{ZA SiC} \quad T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_h = T_a + P \cdot R_{THh-a}$$

$$T_c = T_h + P \cdot R_{THc-h}$$

$$T_j = T_c + P \cdot R_{THj-c}$$