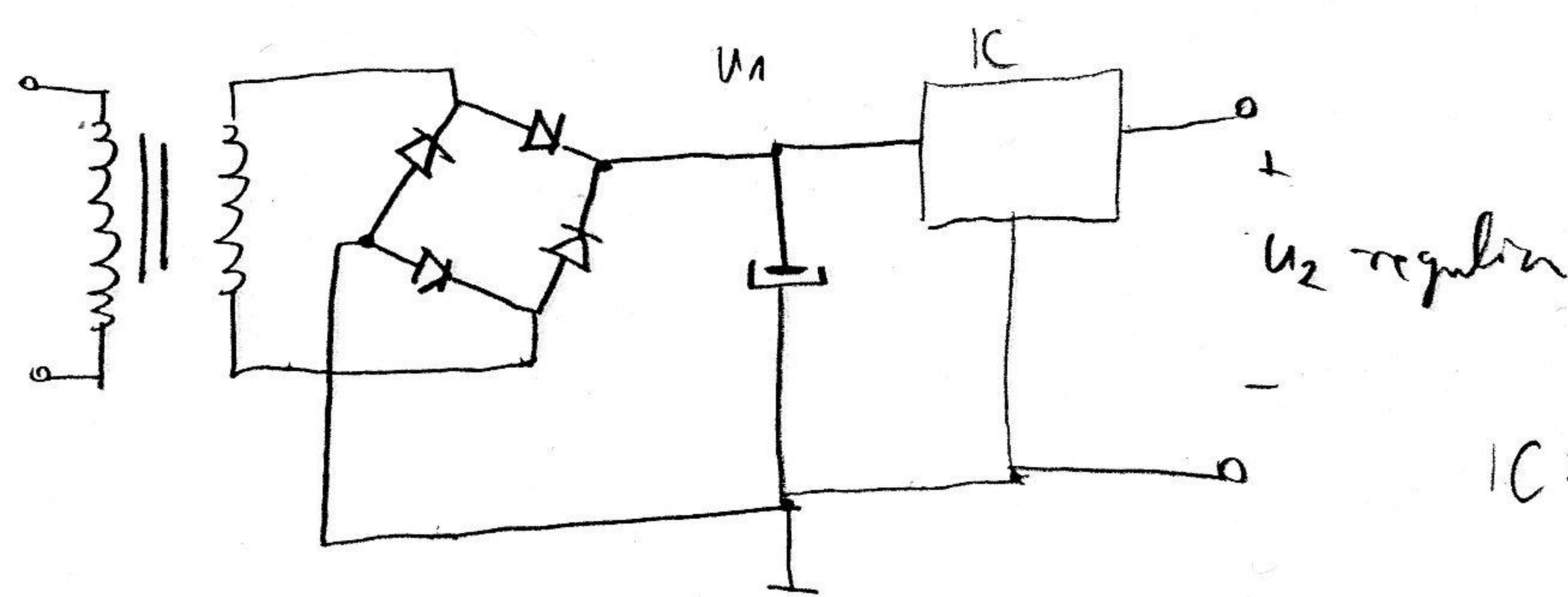


**IZVORI NAPAJANJA**

**RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA**

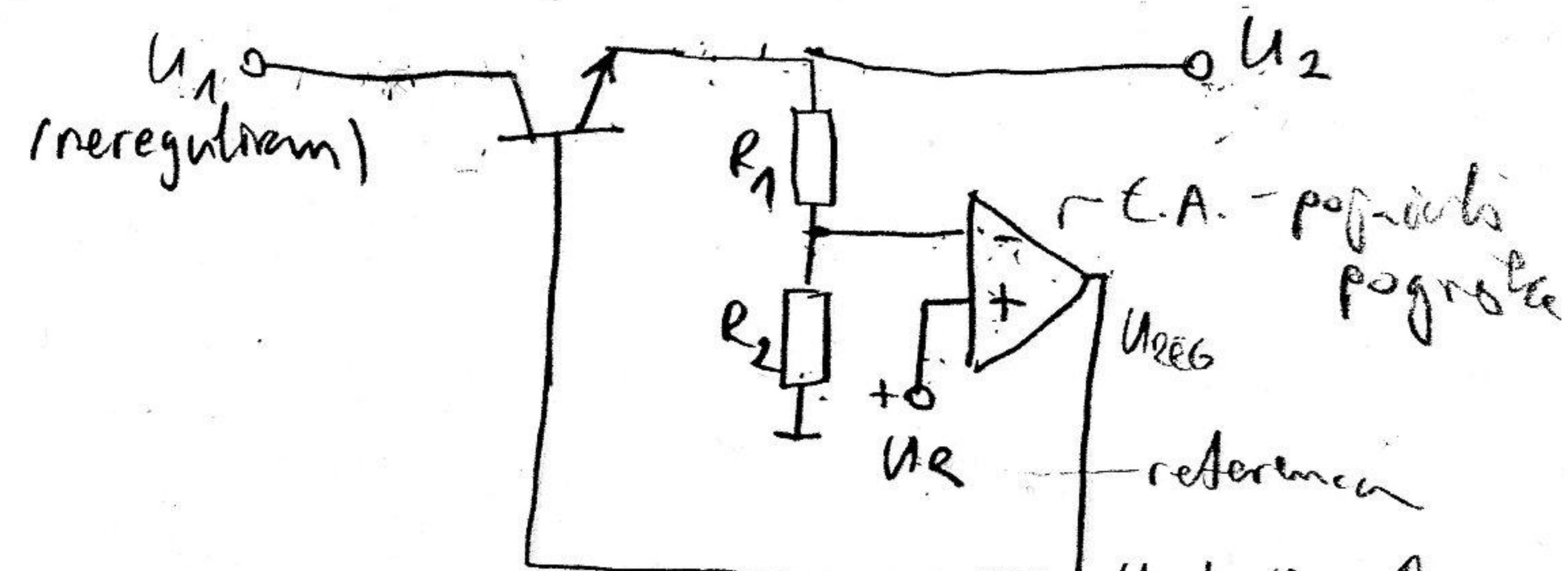
**KEU**

# - KLASIČNI (LINEARNI) STABILIZATOR (LINEAR REGULATOR)



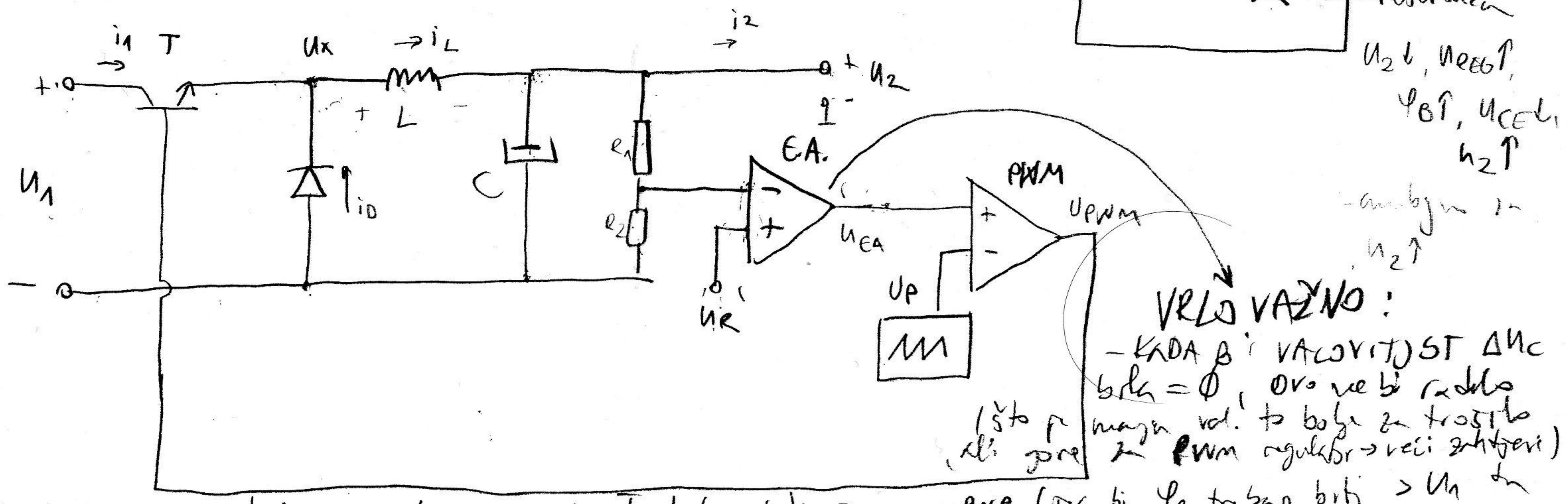
IC:

dijapartivni saglik element  
(regulacija pada napona)

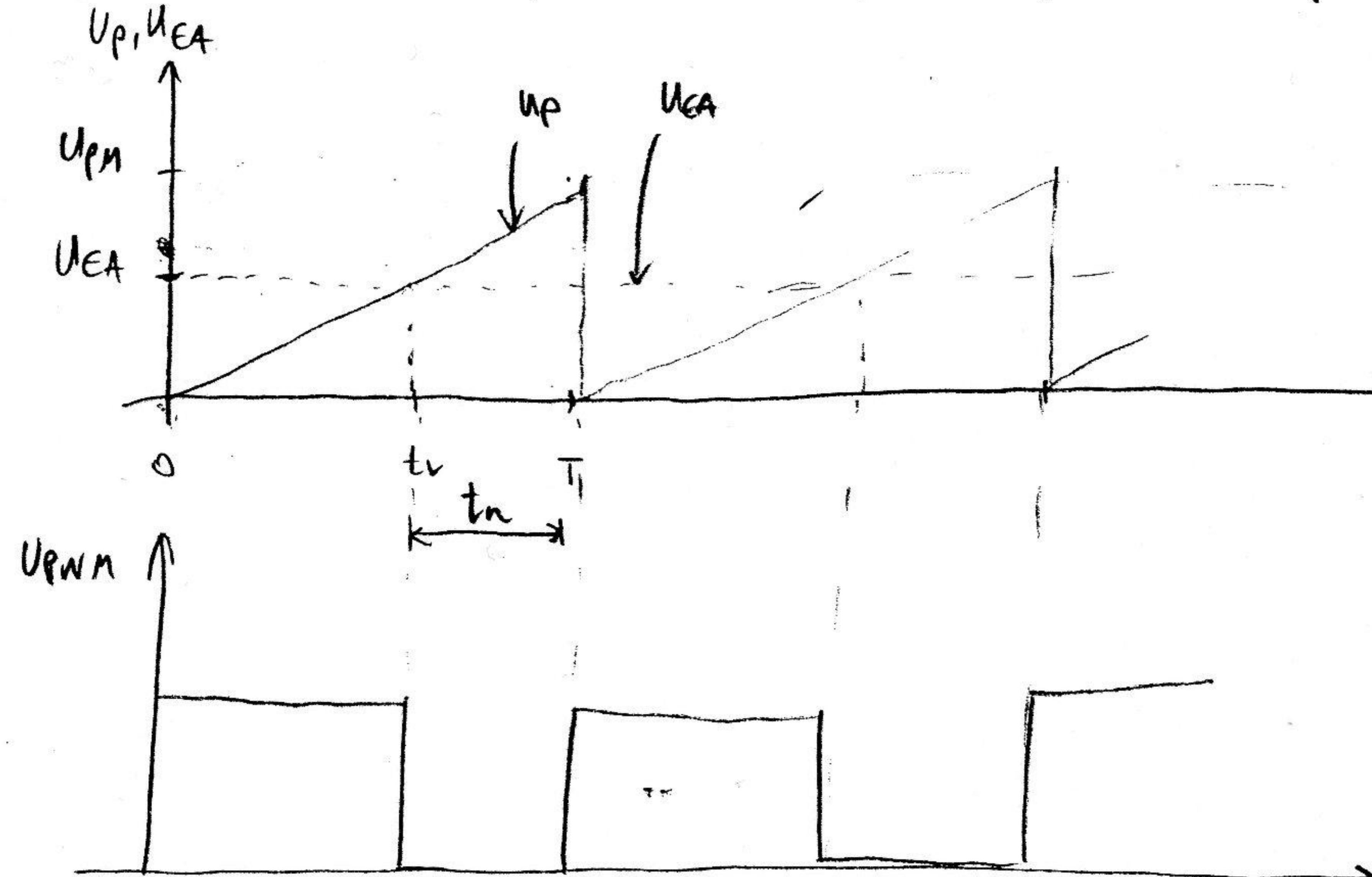


# - STABILIZATOR S PREKIDANJEM STRUJE N PROP. SPOJU

M PROP. SPOJU



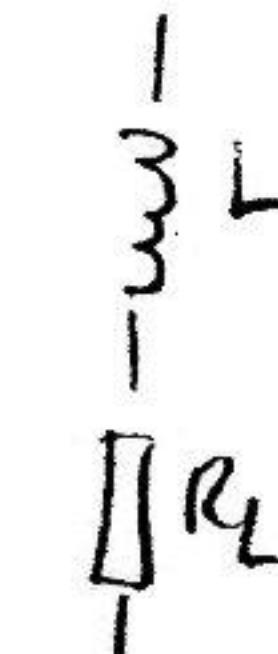
- a: za određenja slaga, prvi T treba biti zapisan PNP (pošto bi  $\varphi_B$  tri sata bilo  $> U_1$ )
- b: T izvor nizački  $U_1$  je najprije nizan u sklopu



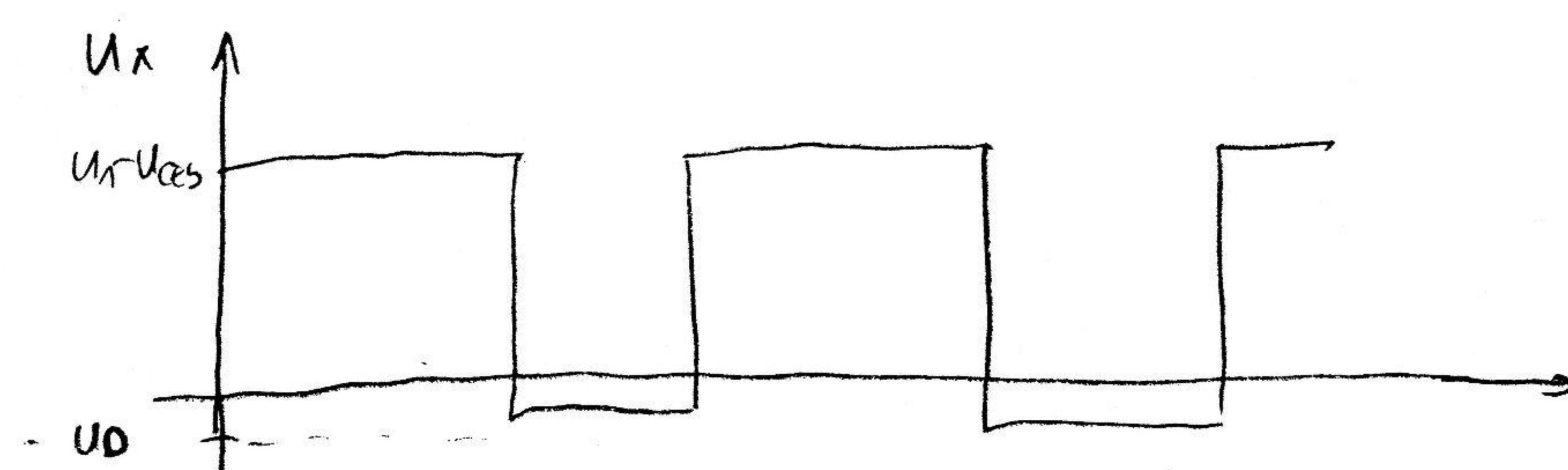
$$U_{EA} = A \cdot (U_R - U_2)$$

Ⓐ) vrijednosti sa glede  $V_{PP}$   
zbog lakog mat. modela

Ⓑ)

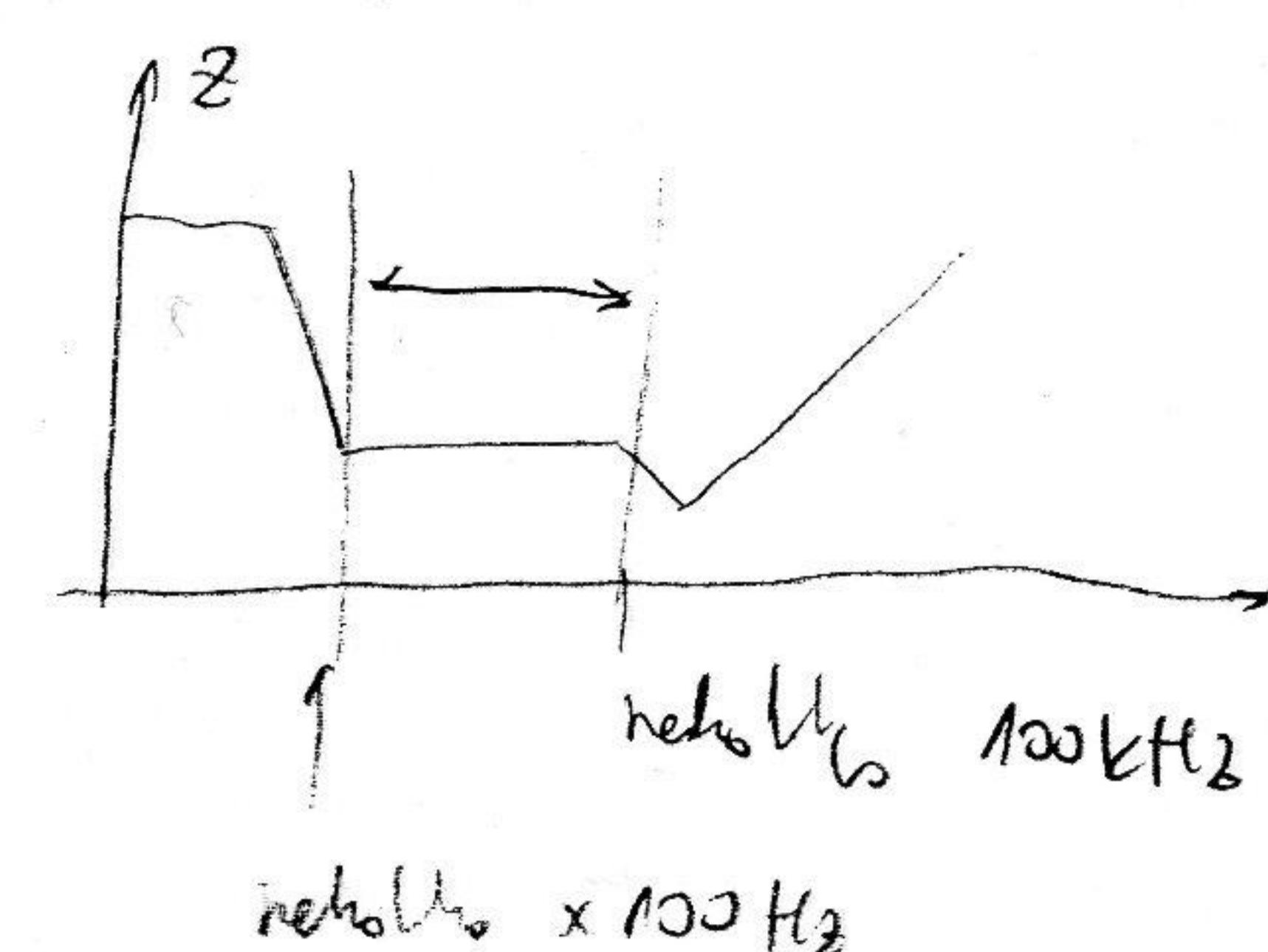
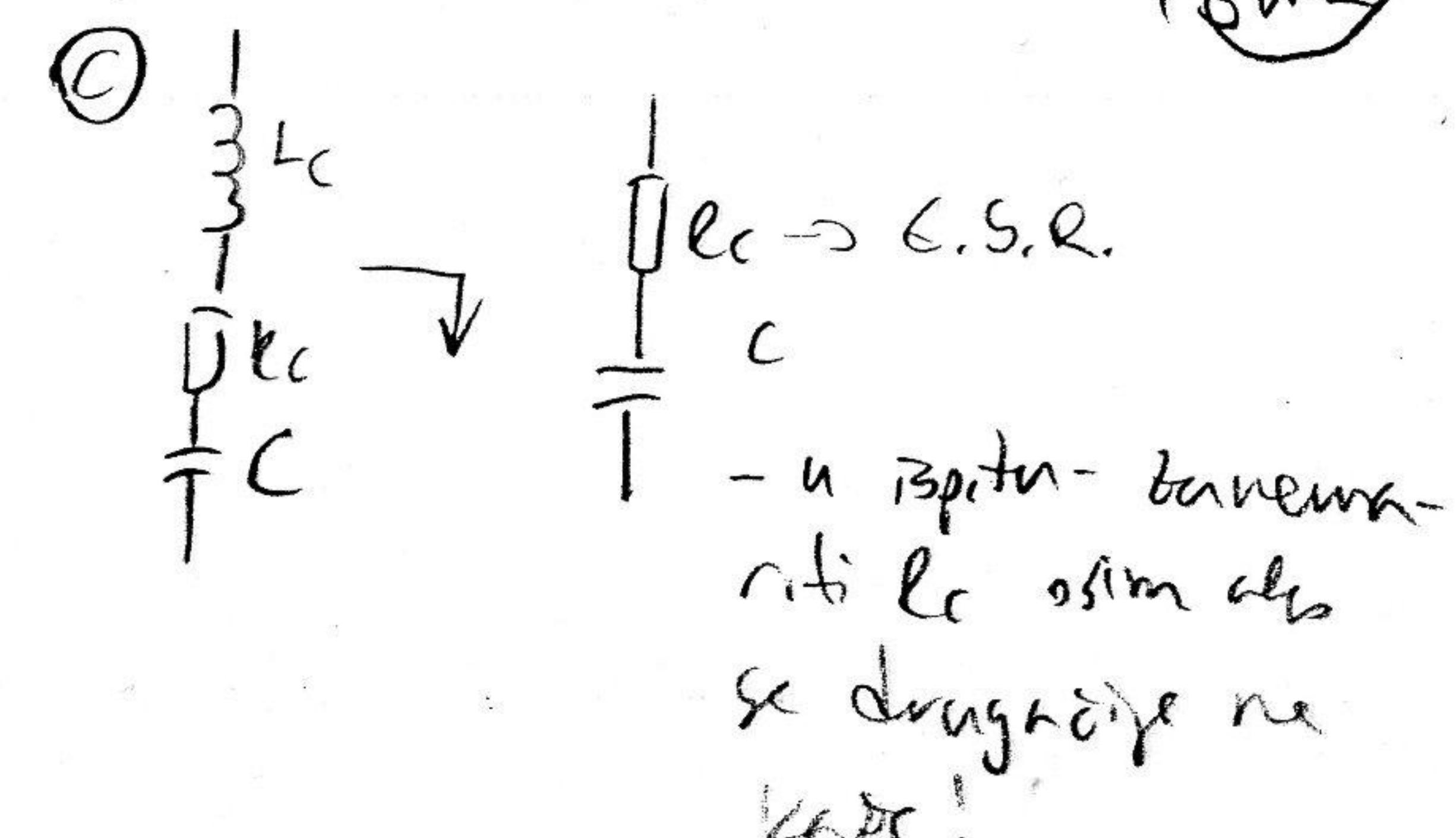
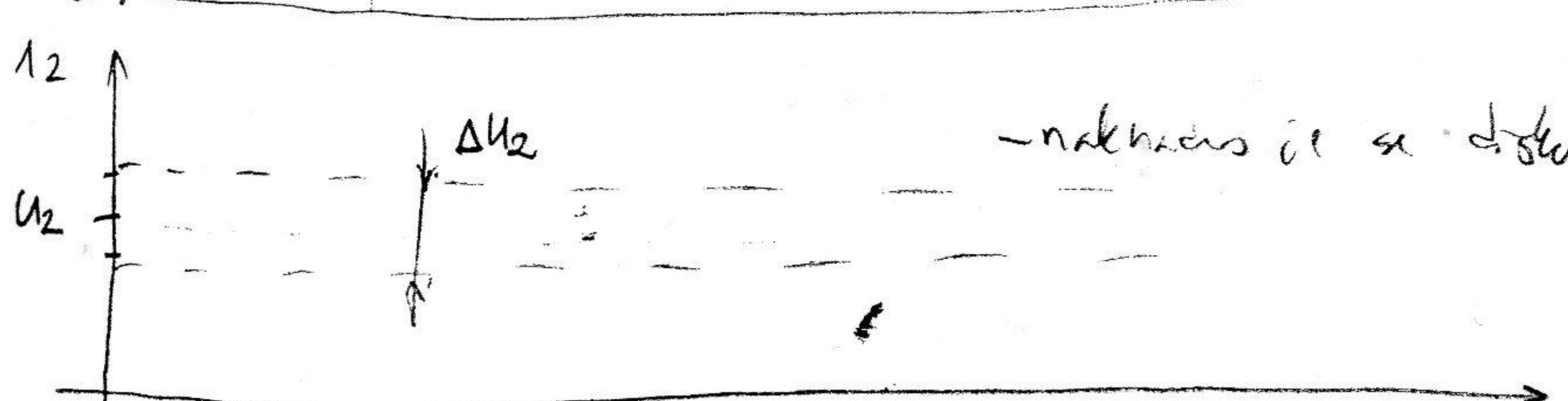
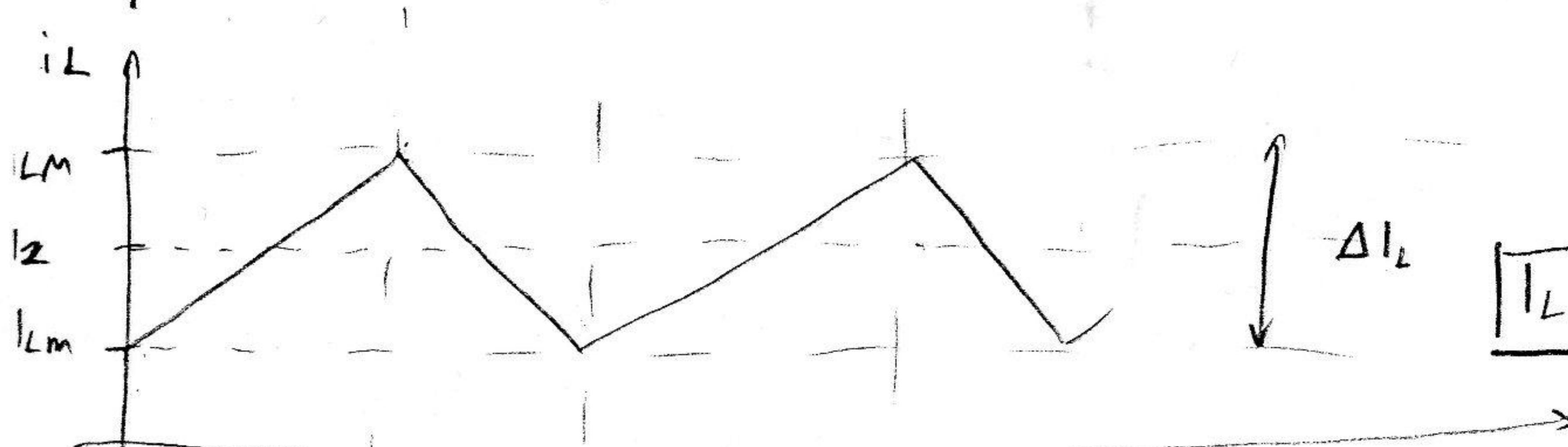
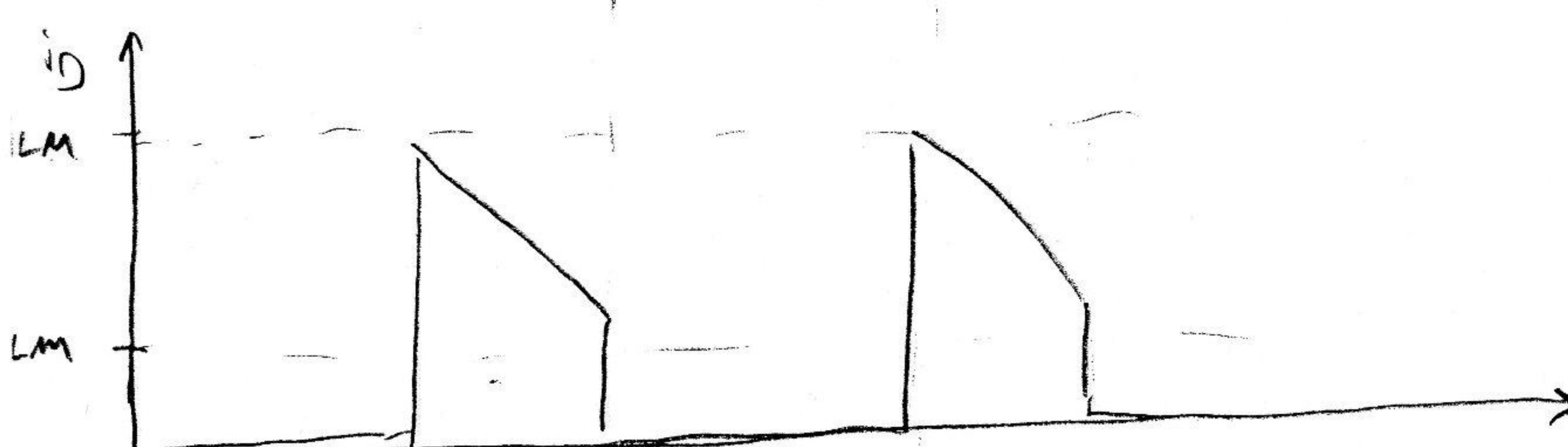
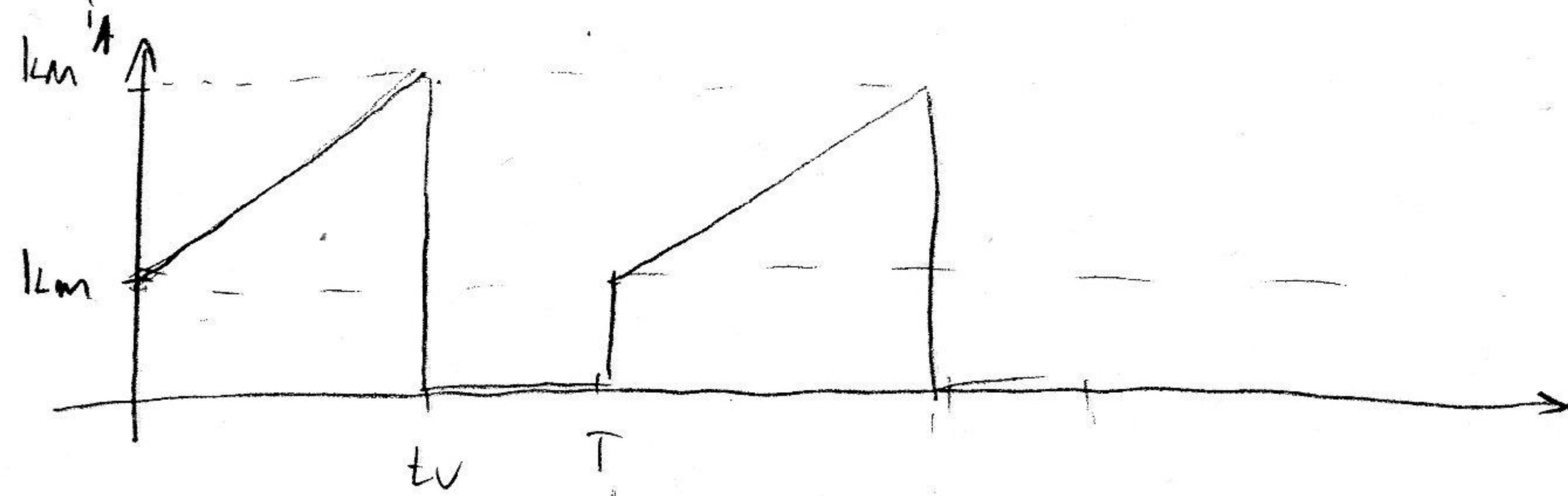


- bilo  
preostatak



$R_L \ll wL$	- re akt. na izl. otpor stab.
$R_L \ll \frac{U_2}{f_2}$	

# SW-1a str 2



$$I_{LAV} = I_{2AV} = I_2$$

- myšlenky sú rovnaké ako pri p.  
spoj!

- parametri:  $U_1 = 20V \pm 10\% / -15\%$  - nestav. náraz / tol. sa neodvádzajú na val. nego na  
magnetickú hustotu výkonu  $U_1$ )

$U_2 = 12V$  - tolik sa zádi do b. fi

$f = 20 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow T = 5 \text{ gms} \Rightarrow$  m. toj. sa frekvenciou (PNM, ne FM!)

$I_2 = 100 \text{ mA} \pm 10\% / -90\%$  - definícia kójim sa odpája súge opterefti KV-hu  
zbera!

$$\frac{\Delta U_2}{U_2} = 0,005 \quad (\text{Vpp!}) \Rightarrow \Delta U_2 = 60 \text{ mV}$$

$$R_C \cdot C = 100 \text{ gms}; \quad 20 \mu F \leq C \leq 1000 \mu F$$

$$R_C = \begin{cases} 5 \Omega & C \leq 20 \mu F \\ \frac{100 \cdot 10^{-6}}{C} & 20 \mu F \leq C \leq 1000 \mu F \\ 0.1 \Omega & C \geq 1000 \mu F \end{cases}$$

SW-2

SW-1n sk3 | ODREĐIVANJE  $t_v, t_n, \delta$ (A)  $T$  radi,  $D$  ne radi (saturation PWM)

$$U_1 - U_{CES} - U_2 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v} \quad (1)$$

koristi se za  $0 \leq t \leq t_v$ (B)  $T$  ne radi,  $D$  radi

$$-U_D - U_2 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_n}$$

$$U_D + U_2 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_n} \quad (2)$$

 $\Rightarrow t_v \leq t \leq T$ napunsko  
ravnoteža

$$t_v + t_n = T$$

$\hookrightarrow$  pretp. da se radi u kontinuiranom režimu radi bež obzira na varijabilne parametre sustava ( $U_1, I_2$ )

$$\Rightarrow t_v, t_n = ? \quad \frac{t_n}{t_v} = \frac{T - t_v}{t_v} = \frac{T}{t_v} - 1 = \frac{U_1 - U_{CES} - U_2}{U_D + U_2} \Rightarrow t_v = \frac{T}{\frac{U_1 - U_{CES} - U_2 + U_2 + U_D}{U_2 + U_D}} = T \cdot \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_1 - U_{CES} + U_D}$$

-  $t_v$  nije funkcija i ovisi o  $U_1, U_D$ 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 \downarrow, t_v \uparrow \\ U_1 \uparrow, t_v \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$t_{v\max} = t_v(U_{1\min}) = 36,494 \mu s$$

$$t_{v\min} = t_v(U_{1\max}) = 28,348 \mu s$$

- D2:  $t_n = T - t_v \Rightarrow$ 

$$t_{n\min} = 13,526 \mu s$$

$$t_{n\max} = 21,652 \mu s$$

- kod PWM-a je najvažniji parametar duty cycle (radij. stup.)  $\delta$ :

$$(3) \quad \delta := \frac{t_v}{T} = \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_1 - U_{CES} + U_D} =$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \delta(U_{1\min}) = 0,738$$

$$\delta_{\min} = \delta(U_{1\max}) = 0,567$$

$\rightarrow$  logično objedovanje: ako je  $U_1 \downarrow$ , to znači da se manje energije prenosi L-u. Čušto budi i pod razponom  $U_1$ ; poređivanje  $\delta$  sa poređaniim prilikom u sustavu:  $U_2 \uparrow$

- ovo je ispod da  $\delta$  ne ovisi o  $I_2$ ; pretpostavlja se da  $U_{CES}$  ne ovisi o  $I_2$  (fj. leži u Transistoru T), a to nije istina jer se opis može mijenjati  $U_{CE}$  ovisno o  $I_2$  i  $I_C$  kroz klasu konstante regulacije; sl. viseći i za  $U_D$  (ovisnost o  $I_L$ ); međutim, može se polarizati da taj utjecaj nije značajan

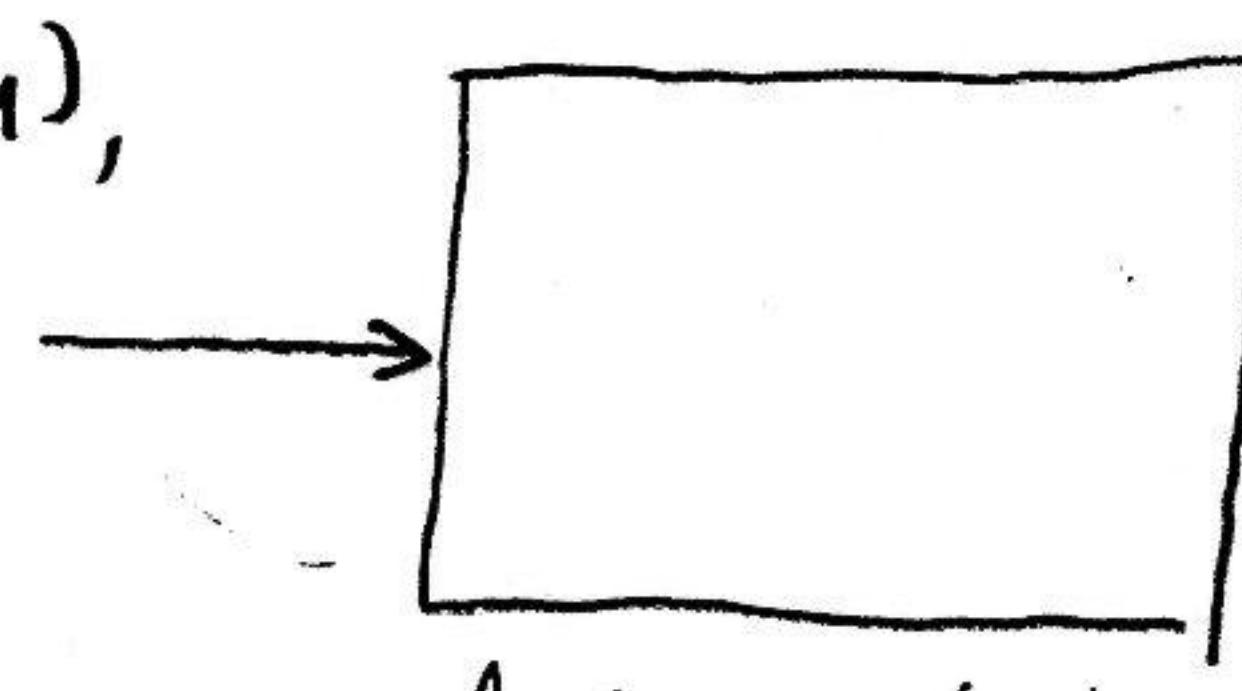
ODREĐIVANJE INDUKTIVITETA ZAVOJNICE

- karakteristika - parametri relay stabilizacija

| Izletni PAR.

$U_1, t_0 + t_1 - (U_1)$ ,  
vrijednost  $U_1$

| ULAZNI PAR.



$f = \text{konst (konstantno)}$   
 $L = \text{konst}$   
 $C = \text{konst}$

 $U_2, \text{max. doz. vibratost } U_2$  $I_2, t_0 + t_1 - (I_2)$  (fj. doz. raspon opterećenja)

parametri + dobitki  
stabilizacija + optički  
inpl. ulaz isklj.  
red u kont. red

| PAR. STAB.

$\Rightarrow$  na temelju  $U_L, I_L$ ; i PAR.  
STAB.  
treba projektati stablo  
 $\hookrightarrow$  moguće vrijednosti  $U_1 / U_2$  u pogledu  
mog. varijans. i ...

- bremesno od (2): pretp.  $t_{\text{pr}} = U_0, U_2, L = \text{konst}$  (inherentno)

- prav. parametri kape tako regulirati sa  $U_0, L$

- prav. parametri sljede u  $\boxed{t_n ; \Delta l_L}$

$$(2) L \Delta l_L = (U_0 + U_2) t_n = (U_0 + U_2) (T - t_r) = T (U_0 + U_2) (1 - \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta l_L = \frac{U_0 + U_2}{fL} (1 - \delta)} \quad (4)$$

konst.  
član  
varijabilni član

- ovi regulatori konst  $U_2$  resivisu o menjaju  $U_1$ , neprav. val. i opterećenje:

$$\text{iz } (3) \Rightarrow U_1 \downarrow \Rightarrow \delta \uparrow \Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow \Delta l_L \downarrow$$

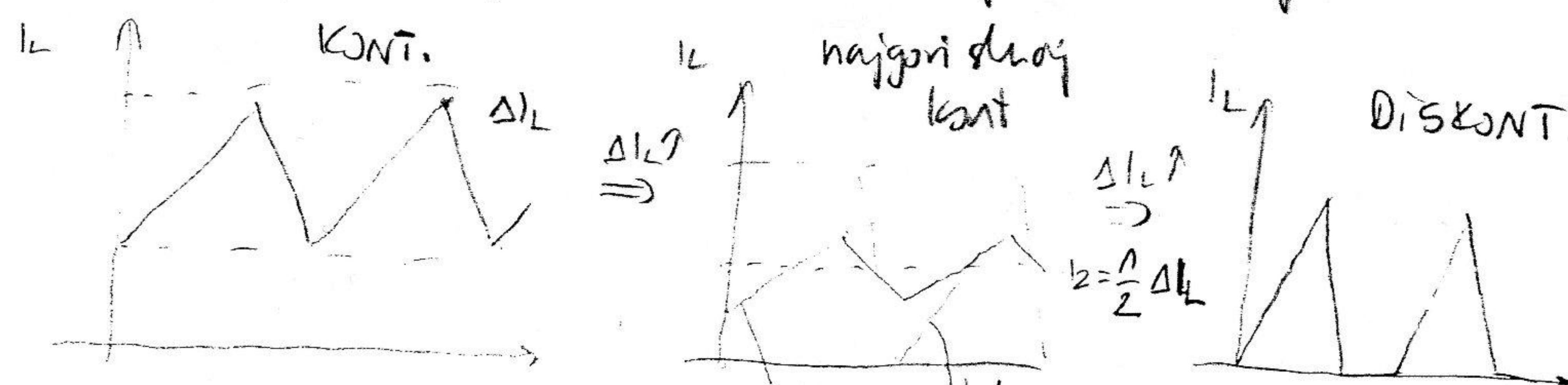
- tako  $\delta \neq f(l_2) \Rightarrow \Delta l_L \neq f(l_2)$

- diagram njezina,  $L$  sljedi

- najnepovoljniji slajd pri kojem je stabilizator na graniči kont.

+ diskont. nema razm (par se zdi osupnuti kont. + njezine)

- što je najnepovoljniji slajd si stoga lista varijablih parametara?



$$\Delta l_{\max} \rightarrow \text{a točka s istim } \Delta l_L \Rightarrow \boxed{U_{1\max}}$$

$U_1' > U_1''$  už isti  $l_2$   
nepovoljnije

$\Delta l_L' > \Delta l_L''$   
nepovoljnije

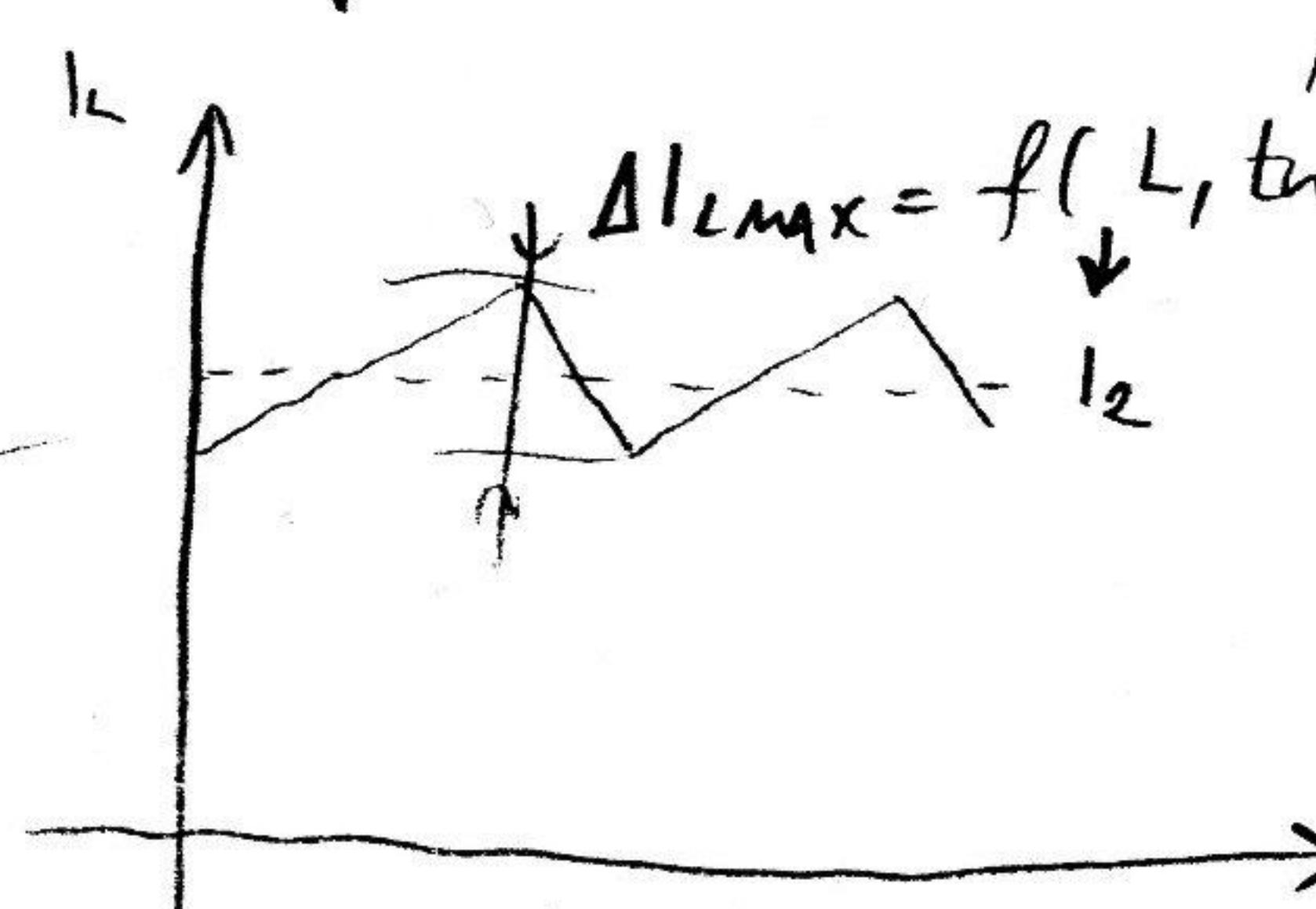
$$\boxed{\Delta l_{\max} = \Delta l_L (U_{1\max}, L_{\min})}$$

- tražimo najmanji dozvoljni  $L$ !

Nekonstantna  $I_2$

- koliko je  $\Delta l_{\max}$ ?

$\rightarrow t_{\text{pr}} \neq f(l_2) \text{!!!}$  (jer  $\delta \neq f(l_2)$  tj.  $\Delta l_L \neq f(l_2)$ )



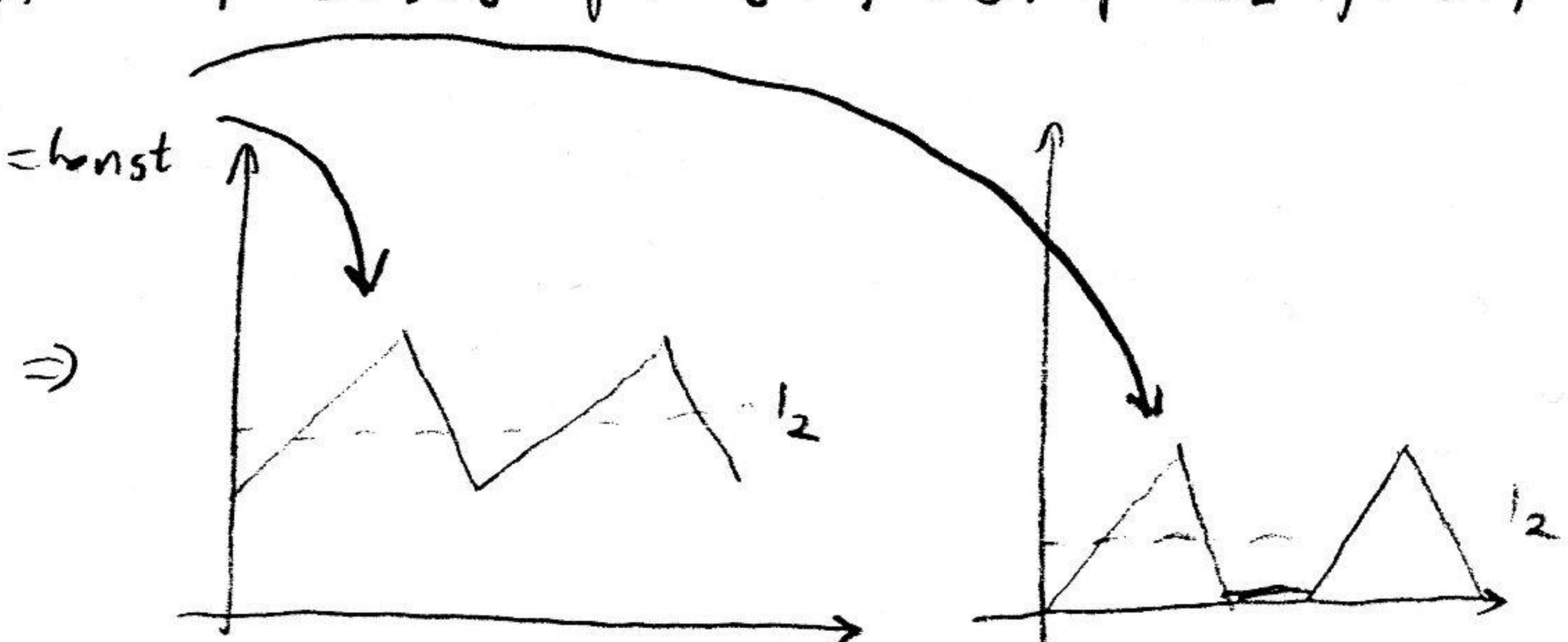
konstant

stoga je određeno

slike s  $\boxed{L ; t_n}$  (fj. 8)

- u principu je istak i  $I_2$   $I_{2\max}$  : za  $I_{2\min}$

a fiksne frekvencije da je lemn dolazi tada i za neke sile težnjom?



diskont  
nisi

→ slajdi  
se mudi

pozne stope

(fiksne)

SW-1A str 5

? for re writing?

(SW-5)

$$\Delta I_{MAX} = 2 \text{ kmA} = 2 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 12 = 20 \text{ mA}$$

(Achs b) reellt s

n g; yels zu Lverts

- 2 (2) :

$$L = (U_0 + U_2) \frac{t_n}{\Delta t_L} \Rightarrow L_{min} = (U_0 + U_2) \frac{t_n \max}{\Delta t_{Lmax}} = 13,75 \text{ m}$$

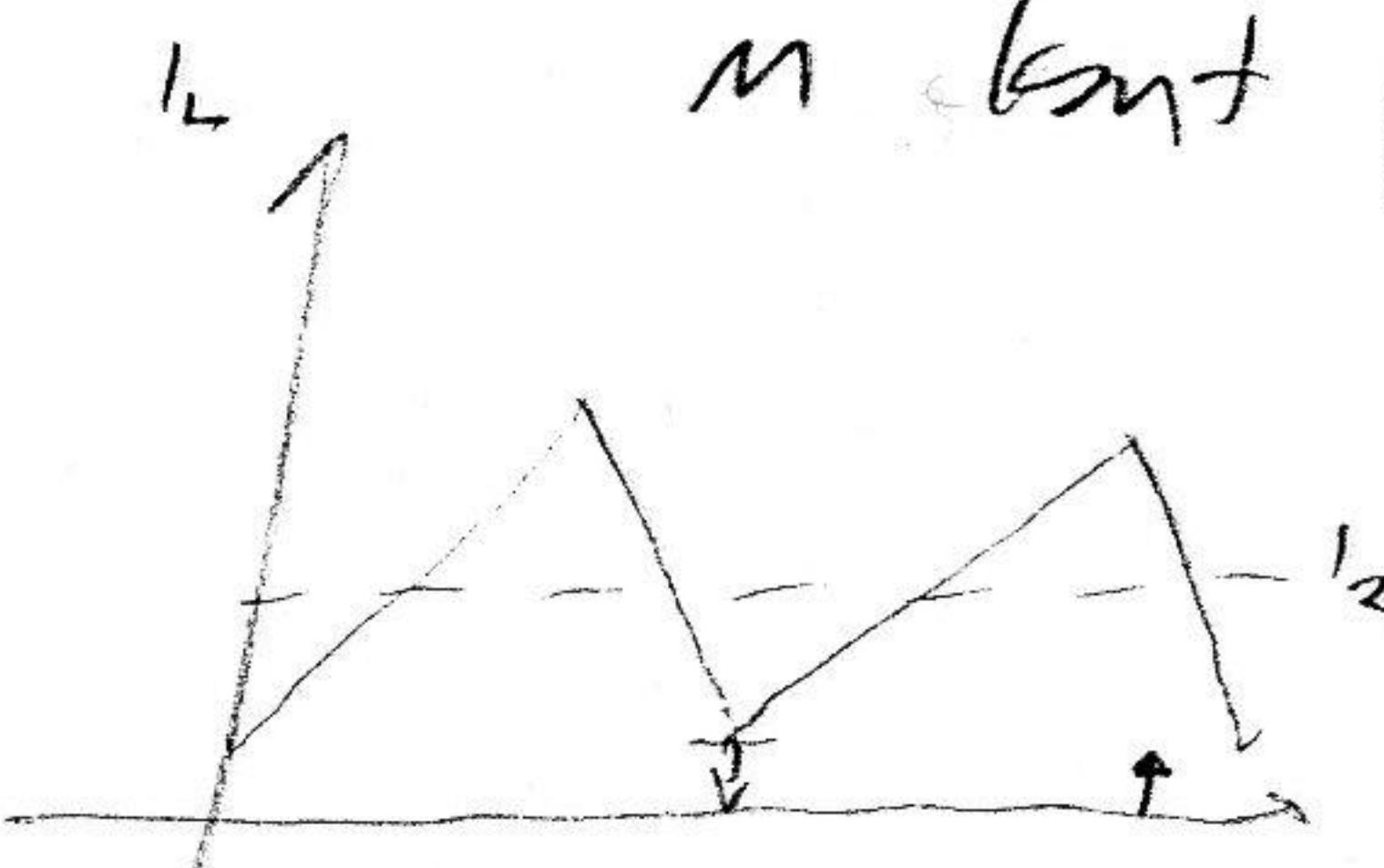
- determinar E-3 nizom : 1.d, 2.ø, 5.ø

$$\Rightarrow L_{\text{max}} = 20 \text{ m} + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

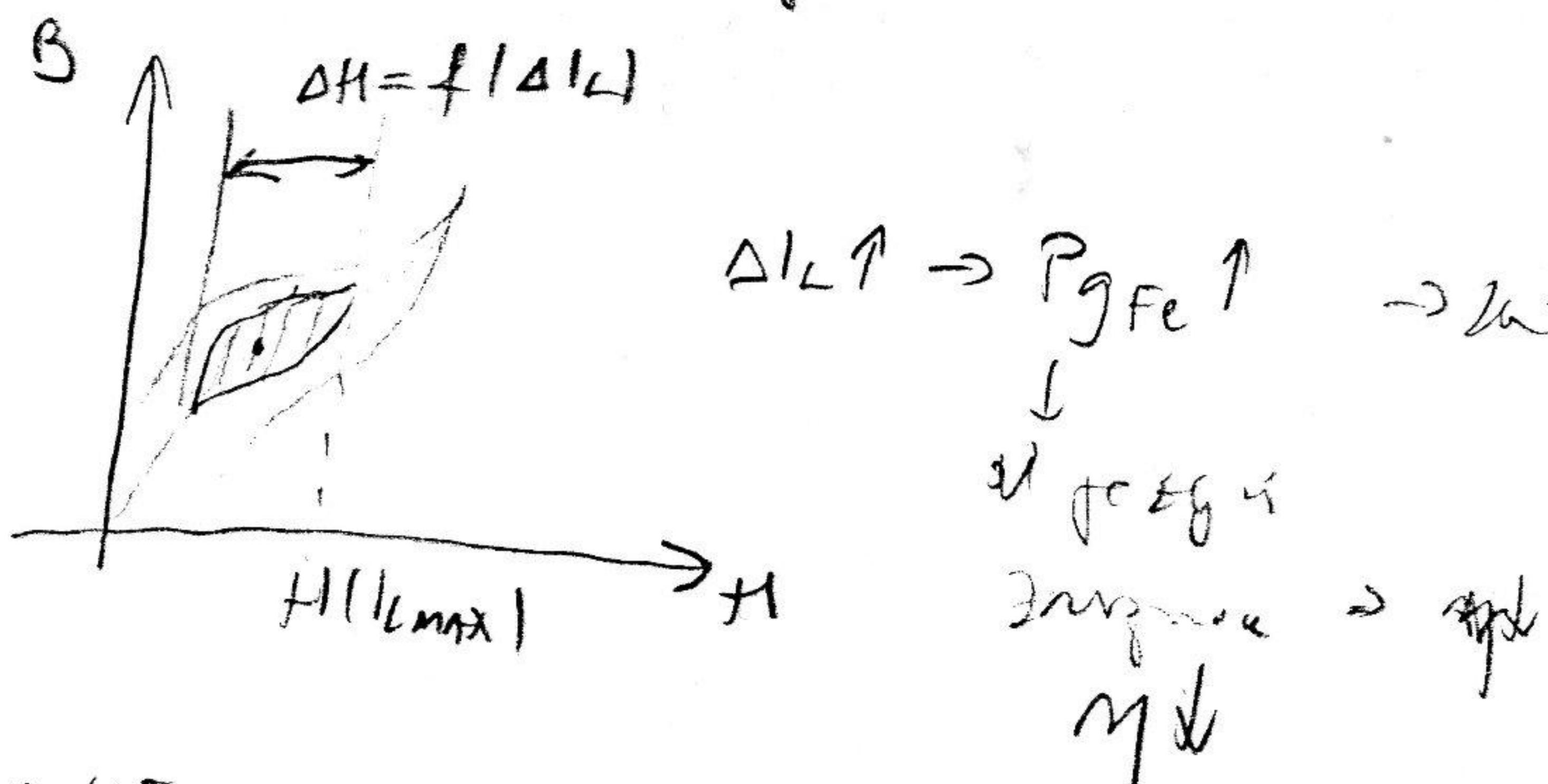
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta I_{\max}} = (\mu_0 + \mu_2) \frac{t_{\max}}{L} = \boxed{13,75 \text{ mA}} \rightarrow \text{pomíte se záležitostí}$$

$$I_{LM} = I_{2M} + \frac{\Delta I_{LMAX}}{2} = 116,88 \text{ mA}$$

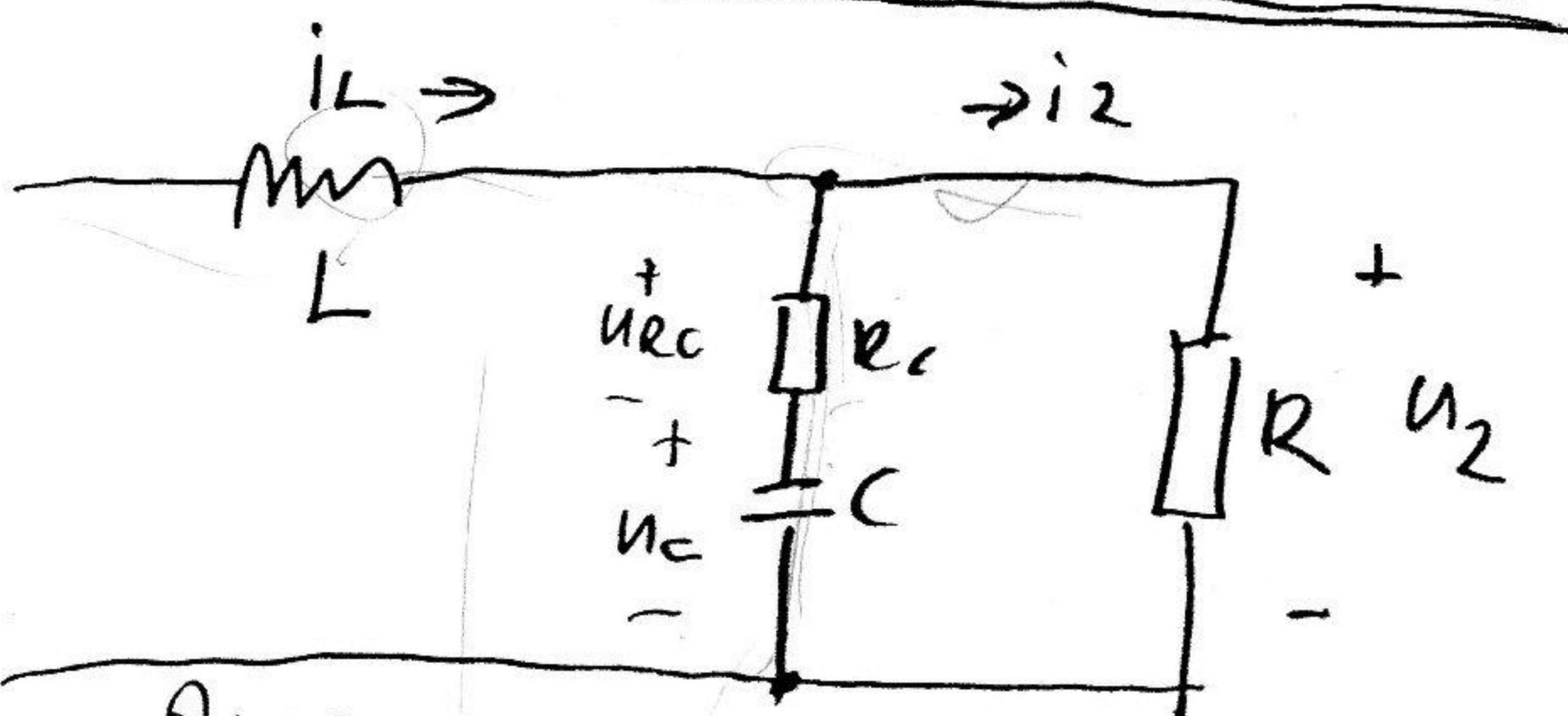
→ pomict se olze  
od granice Iskow / bni  
m. ent Palasz



- En infivo r modifi slike kic:



# ODREĐIVANJE KAPACITA <sup>"TW"</sup> GONDEN ZADRA



- prepostawka: Ionyj. koup. S dnye synofitie  
gotov u postavosti teorii kroz kouz.  
(to reagow i roby besta a rani  
u niskim frekv.)

- myet !

$$\frac{1}{2\pi fC} \ll \frac{u_2}{I_2} = R$$

$$2\pi \frac{1}{f} < \ell c = \tau$$

$$M_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_{LAC} dt - \text{parabolic (ne sums) for } a \rightarrow b$$

- eksistensi negara di bawah sige dan  
menggantikannya

→ NEMA DC ~~for~~ response nm  $R_c - u$

SW-1a str 6

SW-6

$$\Delta U_C = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q^+}{C} = \frac{Q^-}{C}$$

( $t_{V/2} + t_{H/2}$ )

$$Q^+ = \int_{t_{V/2}}^{(t_{V/2} + t_{H/2})} i_{LAC} dt$$

$t_{V/2}$

treba izbrati

DC od IL prvo se one vrati ako nje

poravne s

$$i_{LAC} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \frac{t_V}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \frac{t_H}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \Delta I_L (t_V + t_H) = \frac{1}{8} \Delta I_L T$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{8} \Delta I_L T}$$

bito si 2-

z aprov simon

$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Delta I_L T}{\Delta U_C}$

$\rightarrow$  kada je razgoreni slajd za C?

$\rightarrow C$  ne ujedno je IL i mješte rezon

za kont/oblik rezonatora (one se to  
(prema dodjeljeno su L))

$\rightarrow C$  slajd je pogodno rezonatora

i mješte rezonatora za razne rezonatori  
(preglasi  
bb6)

$\rightarrow$  razgoreni slajd je za MAX rezonator

IL (prije bi trebalo znati koliko max rezonatora)

$\rightarrow$  Stoji u svim C, to je pre glas, prije su

za  $U_{max}$  je  
 $\downarrow$   
(3,4), resimo izraditi

mješte rezonatori

$$C_{min} \geq \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Delta I_{Lmax} T}{\Delta U_C} = 1,43 \mu F$$

↳ zadano

$\rightarrow$  E-6 rezonatori

$$\boxed{C = 2,2 \mu F}$$

(zbog tol. nije dovoljan  
 $1,5 \mu F$ !)

- u tom slajdu je:

$$\boxed{\Delta U_C} \uparrow \quad \boxed{\Delta U_C} \leq \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Delta I_{Lmax} T}{C} = \boxed{39,1 mV} \leq 60 mV \quad (\text{iznos koji je razgoreni slajd})$$

OK

- OVAJ je rezonator

je nepravilno uz zanimanje po RC

- $\rightarrow C < 29 \mu F$ ,  $R_C = 5 \Omega \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\Delta U_{RC} = \Delta I_{Lmax} \cdot R_C = 68,75 mV}$$

ne treće rezonatori

korak. korak trošak nego cikla broj 22

C trošak pretp.  $Z_{eff} > \frac{1}{f} = R_C$  i u preum

$$\boxed{\Delta U_{RC} > \Delta U_C}$$

PPD

- JT0 TO SAD razlog!

tom razlogu se traži redna faktor  
stabilnosti traži

- fazi prikaz napona na C i R<sub>C</sub> je  $90^\circ$  prije nego  
napon radnog prostora poveća.

$$\boxed{\Delta U_2} = \sqrt{\Delta U_C^2 + \Delta U_{R_C}^2} = \boxed{79,1 \text{ mV}} > 60 \text{ mV} \quad \rightarrow \text{zreden prvenski s } U_{R_C}!$$

- ovim poglavom pretpostavlja se da je  
 $\frac{1}{2\pi fC} = 3,62 \ll \frac{U_2}{I_{L\max}} = 109,52$   
 (ako bi valjalo zato da je  $E_A$  ne  
korak  $R_L$ )  
 Što rezistor nije za lošeg je  
 (zato da je rezistor pot) pri vremenu snimanja (većim brojem  
 $I_2$ )

- ZATO:  $\Rightarrow$  da kvalitativno odabire pomoći spojen ESR-u, a ne pomoći kapacitetu  $D$ !  
 (postavljajući da valjalo je da kapacitet ESR (zato  
 da je rezistor keramoteku  $D$ ))

$$\boxed{\Delta U_2 \approx \Delta U_{R_C}} = \Delta I_{L\max} \cdot R_C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R_C \leq \frac{\Delta U_2}{\Delta I_{L\max}} = 4,36 \Omega < 5 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{R_C \cdot L}{R_C} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^{-6}}{4,36} = 22,1 \mu\text{F}, \text{ i.e. } 10^{-6}$$

- raspodjeljiva:

$$2a \Delta U_C \gg \Delta U_{R_C} \text{ (zamjenjujući ESR)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Delta I_L T}{C} \gg \Delta I_L \cdot R_C$$

$$R_C \cdot C \ll \frac{T}{8}; \quad T_{min} \approx 50 \mu\text{s} \quad \text{(i.e. } 20 \text{ kHz}) \quad \text{tj. } \Delta U_C = 2,60 \text{ mV}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_C \cdot C \ll 6 \mu\text{s}$$

$$R_C \cdot C \approx 50 \mu\text{s} \text{ za vremensku}$$

- snadi, u praksi  $\times$  konduktor  
zamjenjujući metrički ESR-a  $D$

### ODREDJIVanje SUDJELIJA KONISNOG DJELOVANJA

- broj redoslijednosti, zamjenjujući strukturu gradića metalektronu mitologe  
 transistora; dioda (zato su ti efekti smješteni u većim razdobljima sekundarnih  
 krfz, pak); kod vrata MOS-a; schottky dioda)

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Ekonomska}}{\text{Entuzijska}} = \frac{\text{Prestrojna}}{\text{Putanja}}$$

- ovo je bio zadani dio  
 - skup je raspodjeljivan  
 - rezultat je raspodjeljivan  
 - rezultat je raspodjeljivan



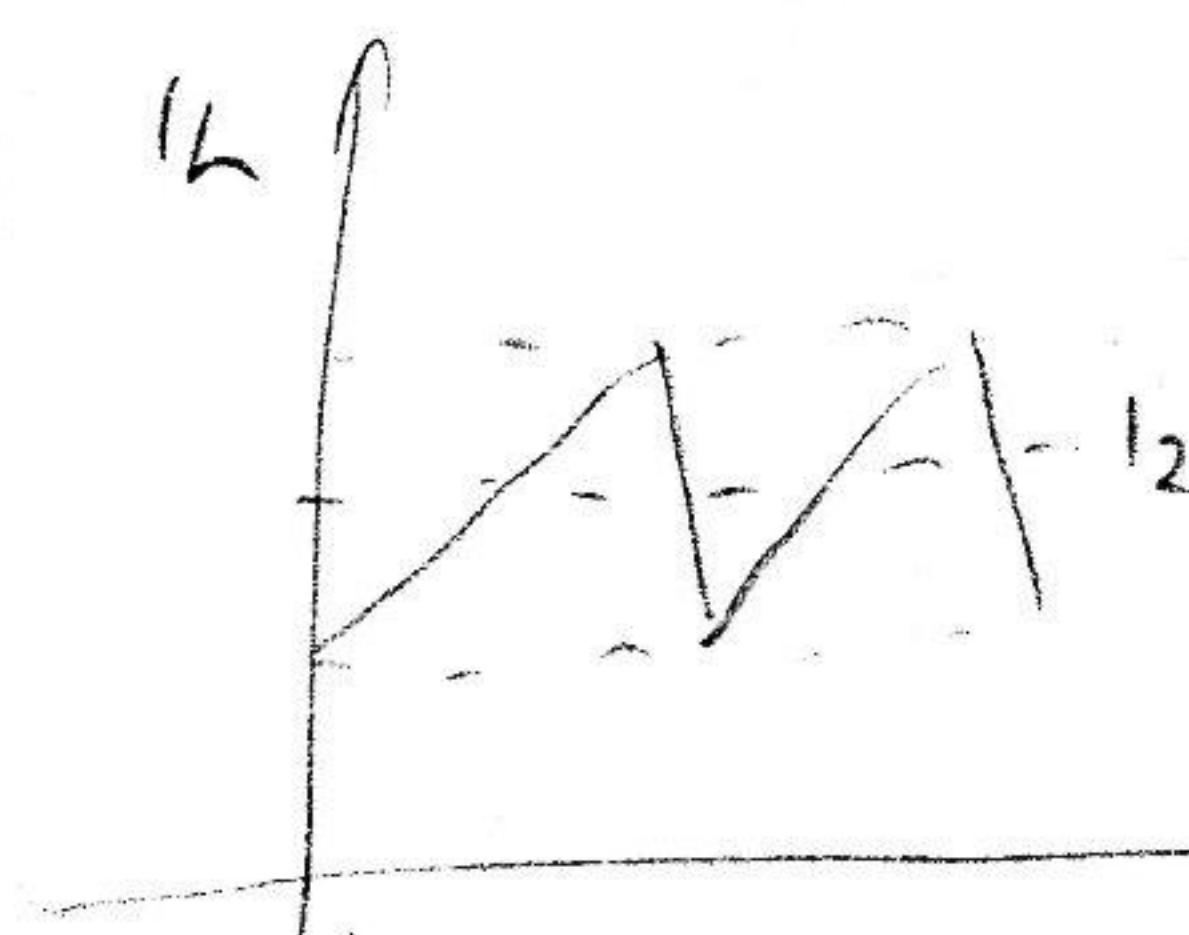
< 60mV, OK  
 (veliki je  
 rezultat  
 raspodjeljivan)

$$U_2 \cdot l_2$$

$$\eta = \frac{U_2 \cdot l_2}{U_2 \cdot l_2 + \delta l_L U_{CES} + (1-\delta) l_L U_0 + P_d}$$

na trávníku      disipace      dis. v 0      T+D, závislost je n. funkce

- shme je prop. s pojí trávníku  $\boxed{l_L = l_2}$



$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{l_2}{l_2 + \delta U_{CES} + (1-\delta) U_0}$$

$\eta \neq f(l_2)$  pro závislost délky l\_2 na U\_{CES} a U\_0 (obecně)

$$\text{-- } \text{P} \approx \text{P}^* \quad U_0 > U_{CES} \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta \downarrow \Rightarrow \eta \downarrow} \quad \text{approx}$$

$\delta$  je rozdíl mezi reálnou a teorie mimo disipaci  
na druhé straně pojí se s rozdílem mezi  $U_0$  a  $U_{CES}$ !

$$\eta_{min} = \eta / \delta_{min} = \eta / U_{max} \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_{min} = 96,2\%}$$

↳ v otázce maje zdroj  $P_d$  jistotu

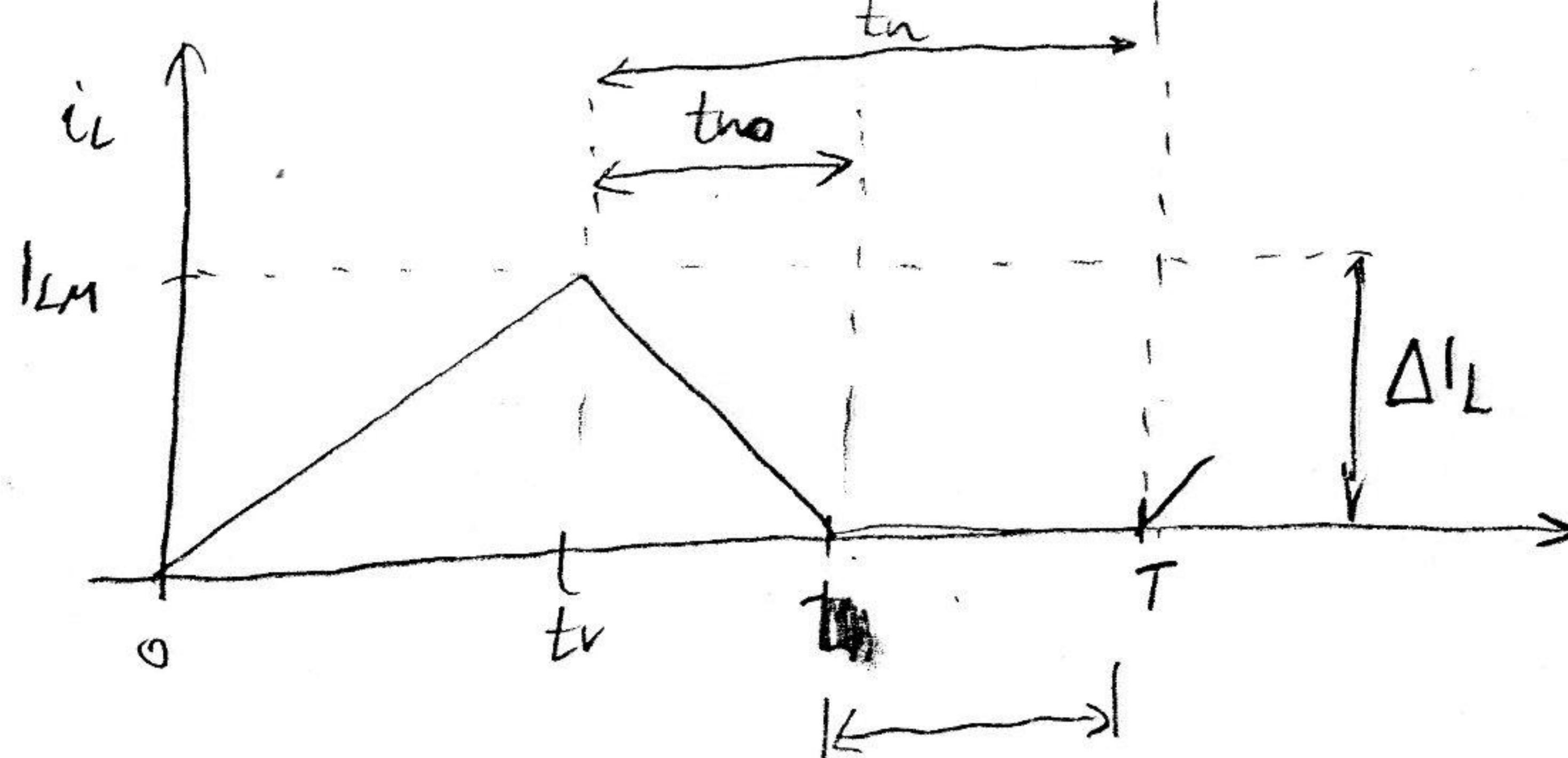
### DISCONTINUOUSI NADÍN RÁDY

- alež. je optimální délka l\_2 preferuje směr ( $l_2 < \frac{\Delta l_L}{2}$ ), tj.  $R \uparrow$  protože ještě má i z hlediska nadínu rády vlastnost  $\Delta l_L$ , neboť  $\Delta l_L > 2l_2$ ,  $l_2 < \frac{U_0}{R}$ .
- tu se objevuje možné problém překonání optimální délky l\_2 sítí ~~ještě~~ (kromě stat., s předložkou směr (ještě) nebo jde o pouze)
- ne (⇒  $\frac{C_{nL}^2}{2} = \frac{L l_L^2}{2} \Rightarrow$  ještě je l\_2 v lehčí, zároveň je výhoda využití  $U_{max}$  v nejlepším)
- vzhledem k tomu že ještě je l\_2, vel. ⇒  $\Delta l_L = \frac{(U_0 + U_2) t_n}{L} \circ t_n \Rightarrow$
- $\Delta l_{Lmax} = t_n \Delta l_{max}$ , a  $t_{max} \propto \eta_{max}$

# SW-1a str 9

# SW-9

- max. vabivost za  $U_1 \text{max}$

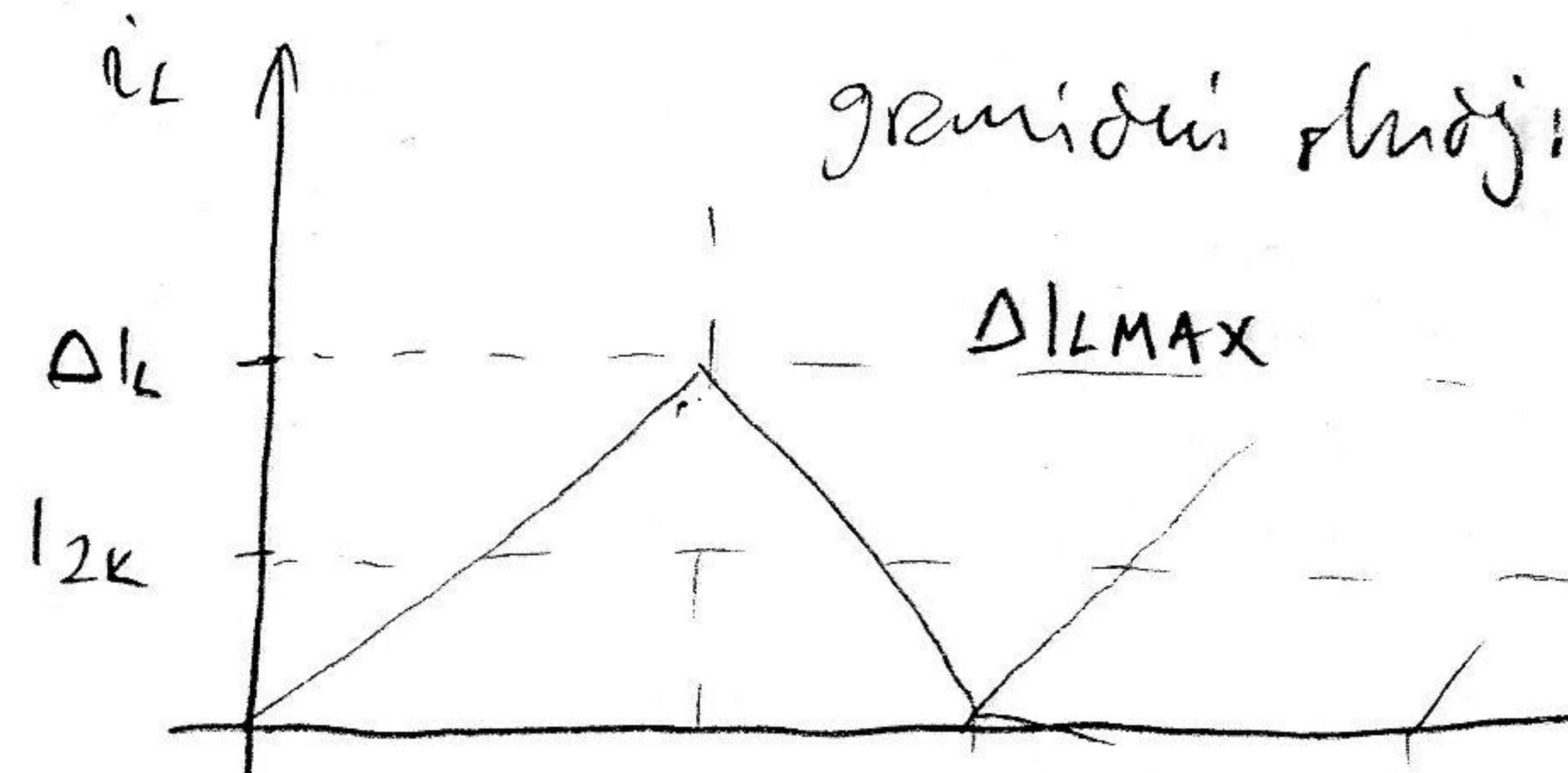


$$\Delta L = f(U_1)$$

$$- \Rightarrow U_1 - U_{CES} - U_2 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v}$$

- $U_2$  konst. tř. násilná pravca v obci
- sumy o  $U_1$ !
- když  $U_1 \neq 0$ , tř. tř. i  $\Delta I_L \uparrow$

$\downarrow$  to výkone stojí na Č osigurna kond!



(aby se vabivost mohla jítce snažit vlastní, než aby bylo OK), takže je to reproducovat - možné se mít v kont. režimu; 2. když elektrické sumy až po  $U_1 \text{max}$  jsou ke osigurnu vysoké

$\rightarrow l_2 = \frac{\Delta I_{L\text{MAX}}}{2} = l_{2k} \rightarrow$  granidice stojí opt. projekciemi z pohledu moci

počtu v obci

počtu v obci

$$\boxed{l_{2k}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta I_{L\text{MAX}} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \frac{U_0 + U_2}{fL} \stackrel{(1-8)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \frac{U_0 + U_2}{fL} \left( 1 - \frac{U_2 + U_0}{U_1 - U_{CES} + U_0} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \frac{U_0 + U_2}{fL} \frac{U_1 - U_2 - U_{CES}}{U_1 - U_{CES} + U_0} \Big|_{U_1 = U_{\text{max}}}} \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow l_{2k} = 6,87 \text{ mA} = \frac{13,75 \text{ mA}}{2}$$

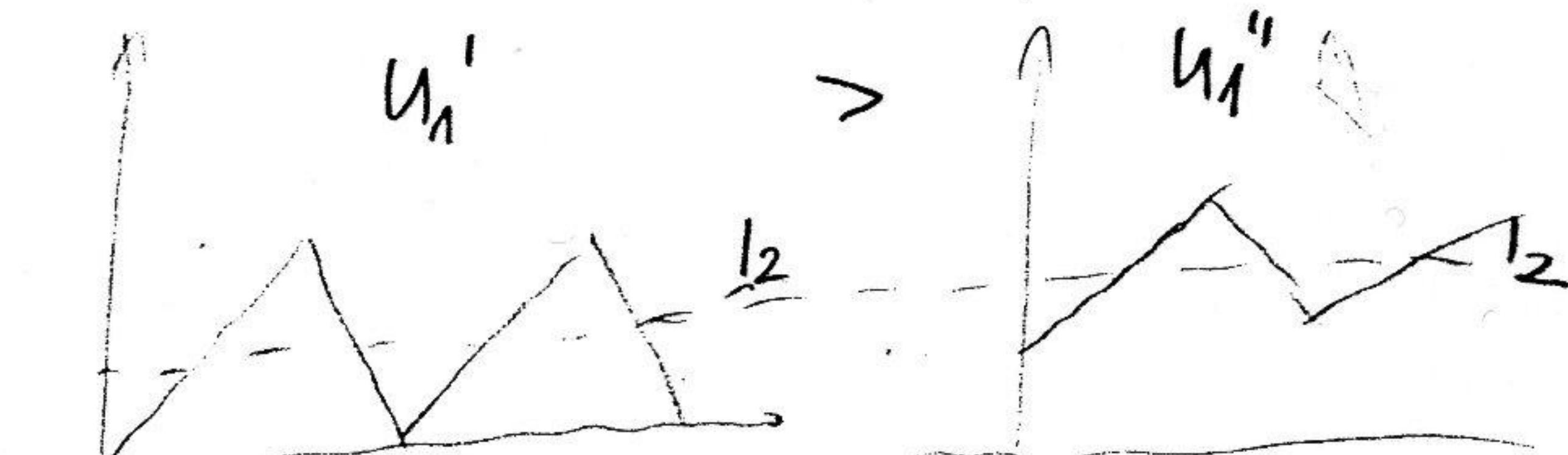
je to počet v obci

vabivost v obci

vabivost v obci

- za  $U_1 < U_{\text{max}}$  i  $l_2 > l_{2k}$  musí jítce

pochod v kont. nadia moci



- metrum, aby se odberalo k R v obci

$b < l_{2k} \Rightarrow$  distanti mod (aby  $U_1$  ostane  $U_1 = U_{\text{max}}$ !)

(bez IDE SLIKATI)

A) T vodi

measuring  
1160mA, on the basis of this, the sum is over

B) T ne vodi

$\Delta I_{L\text{MAX}}$

za  
distant  
mod

(aby se  $U_1$  snížil,  
mocna je v obci  
stojí bez opětovce)  
pa sume v obci  
v kontinuálním  
modu)

$$\boxed{U_1 - U_2 - U_{CES} = L \frac{i_Lm}{t_v}} \quad (5)$$

napočítaná  
vypočítaná

$$\boxed{U_2 + U_0 = L \frac{i_Lm}{t_u}} \quad (6)$$

$$1375 \text{ mA} \quad t_v = \frac{L i_Lm}{U_1 - U_2 - U_{CES}}$$

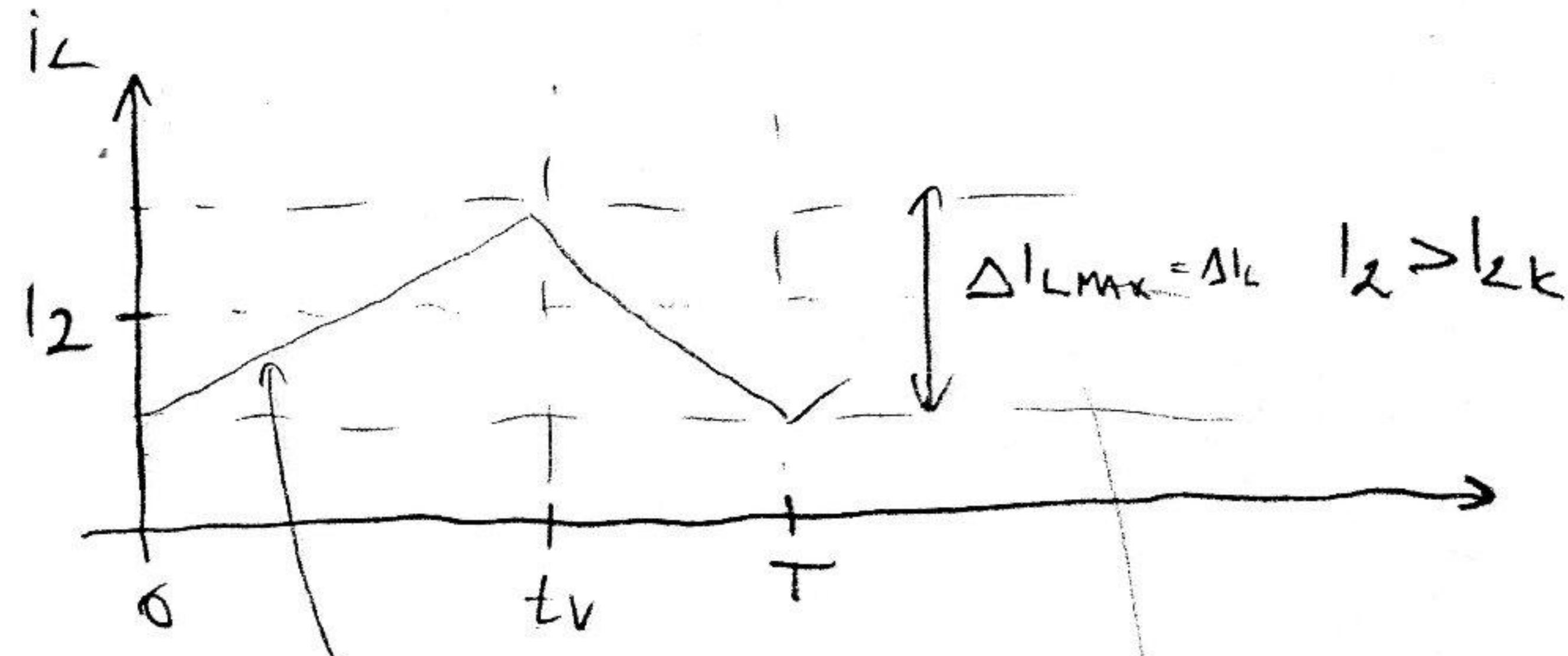
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = \frac{i_Lm + L}{U_1 - U_2 - U_{CES}}} \quad (7)$$

→ Metrum, aby se v obci i  $i_2 \rightarrow$  v obci počítalo! (za rozhodn. (3))

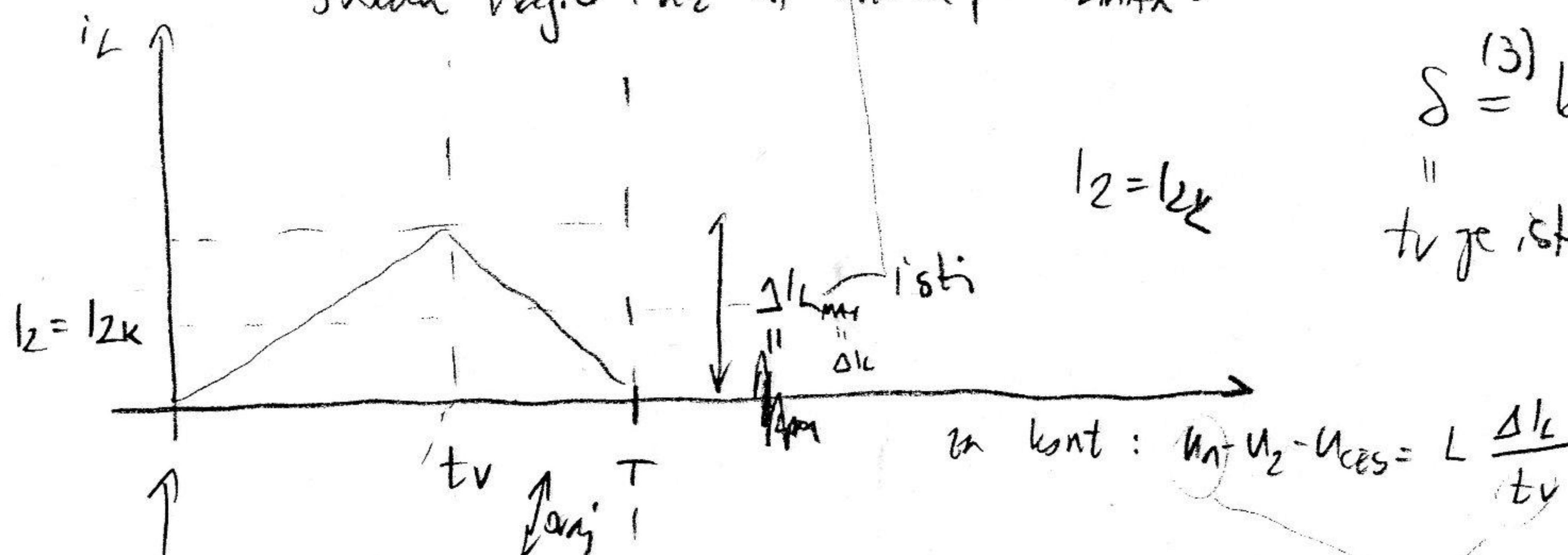
# SW17 str10

SW-10

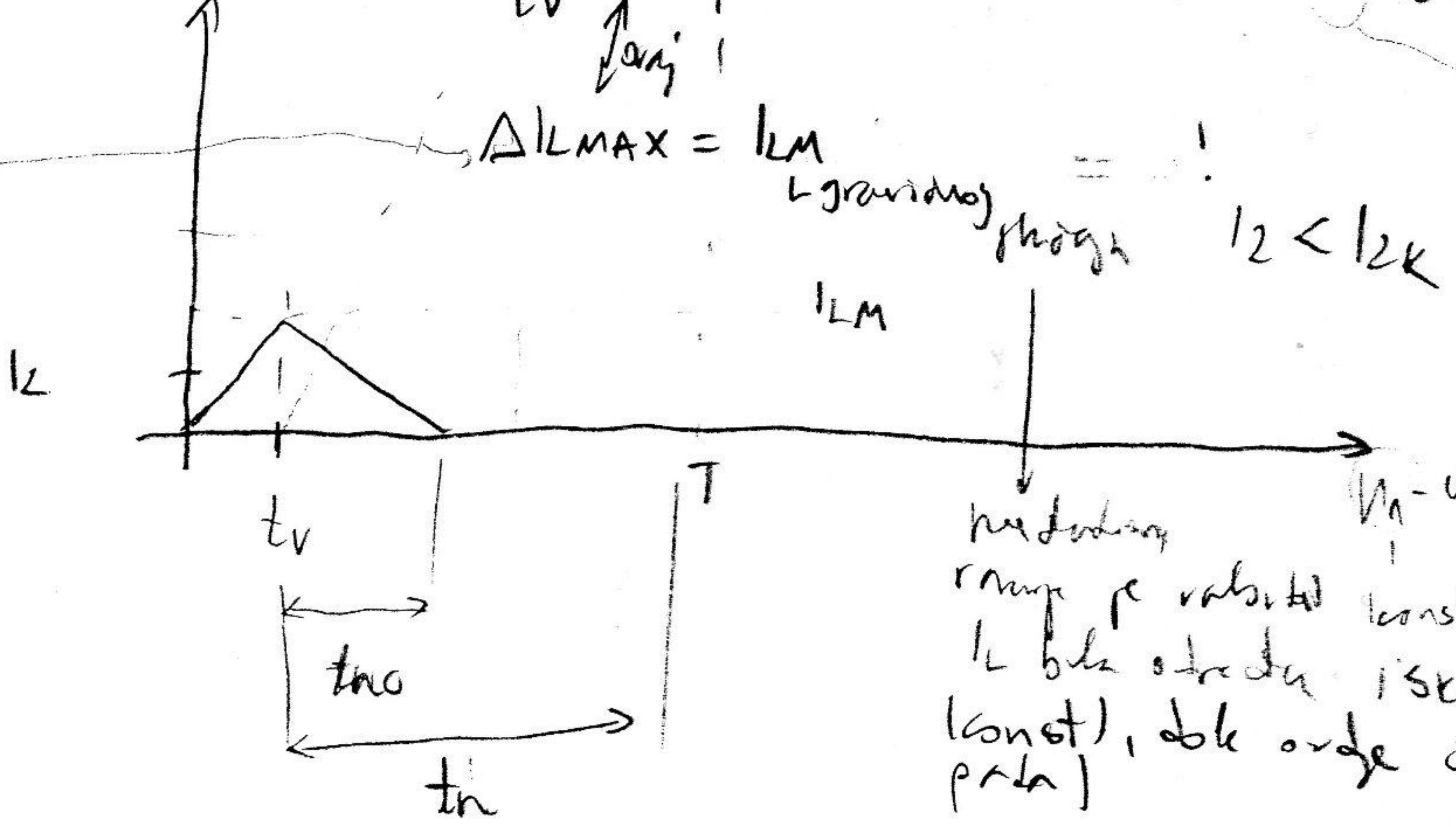
- projekta kont-distanst med ( $U_1 = U_{\max}$  (näj repor obnge) i  $I_2 \downarrow$ )



stilen regel ( $U_2 = U_{\max} \Rightarrow \Delta I_L_{\max}$ )



$$\delta^{(3)} = \text{konst} = \delta(U_1), \text{ a } U_1 \text{ konst} \\ \text{ i } U_1 = U_{\max} = I_{2k} \\ \Rightarrow \Delta I_L \propto \Delta I_{L\max} = \text{konst}$$



$$\text{in kont: } U_1 - U_2 - U_{ces} = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v} \quad \text{konst}$$

av  $\Delta I_L$  varebhd  
i  $t_v$ ,  $I_{2k}$

- n deun pe arde problem kod raman?

→ kod konti:

- $U_1 - U_2 - U_{ces} = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v}$
- $U_2 + U_0 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_{no}}$
- $t_v + t_{no} = T$

3 pd. s tri. rep.

i sre se la rgeviti

→ kod drskant: a)  $U_1 - U_2 - U_{ces} = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v}$

2 pd s tri. rep.

b)  $U_2 + U_0 = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_{no}}$

ne de a rgeviti!

c)  $t_v + t_{no} \neq T$  i te zna kohitc pe!!!

- kahn dohoditi?

- n drskant. ens. se uvijek mora postviti po kahn dohodni pravilu  
(3-a) ENERGETSKE RAVNOTEZE:  $E \text{ disperman } T : 0 \text{ u } 1T$

$$U_1 \cdot \frac{I_{2k}}{2} t_v = U_{ces} \frac{I_{2k}}{2} t_v + U_0 \frac{I_{2k}}{2} t_{no} + U_2 I_2 T \quad (8)$$

energija napunjen u 1T

$E \text{ u } 1T$

- napomena:  $I_{2k}$  (distanst)  $\neq \Delta I_{L\max}$  (kont) por pe  $\Delta I_{L\max}$  vredan je  
aibec, a kod drskot rješte a', b', c', d' jednake

$$(5), (6) \Rightarrow (8) \Rightarrow$$

(+ d. restam tr; tvo)  
(smart substitution)



$$u_1 \cdot \frac{l_{LM}}{2} \left[ \frac{l_{LM}}{u_1 - u_2 - u_{CES}} \right] = u_{CES} \frac{l_{LM}}{2} \left[ \frac{l_{LM}}{u_1 - u_2 - u_{CES}} \right] + u_0 \frac{l_{LM}}{2} \left[ \frac{l_{LM}}{u_2 + u_0} \right] + u_2 l_2 T$$

$$\frac{(u_1 - u_{CES}) l_{LM}^2 L}{u_1 - u_2 - u_{CES}} = \frac{u_0 l_{LM}^2 L}{u_2 + u_0} + 2 u_2 l_2 T \rightarrow u_2 (u_1 - u_{CES} + u_0)$$

$$L l_{LM}^2 \frac{u_1 u_2 - u_2 u_{CES} + u_1 u_0 - u_0 u_{CES} - u_1 u_0 + u_2 u_0 + u_{CES} u_0}{(u_1 - u_2 - u_{CES})(u_2 + u_0)} = 2 u_2 l_2 T$$

$$l_{LM} = \sqrt{2 \frac{u_1 - u_2 - u_{CES}}{u_1 - u_{CES} + u_0} \frac{(u_2 + u_0) l_2}{f L}} \quad (10)$$

- prvo je totalni dug, brzo od (4)

- mode se polaranti da vrijedi

$$l_{LM} = 2 l_2 k \quad p_0 \quad (10)$$

:

$$\Delta l_{LM\max} = 2 l_2 k \quad p_0 \quad (4) \text{ i } (5)$$

o dvostruki nivo se u (4) i (5) ne rati isti  $l_2 k$

(zadovoljen granicni sluzaj)  $\Gamma$

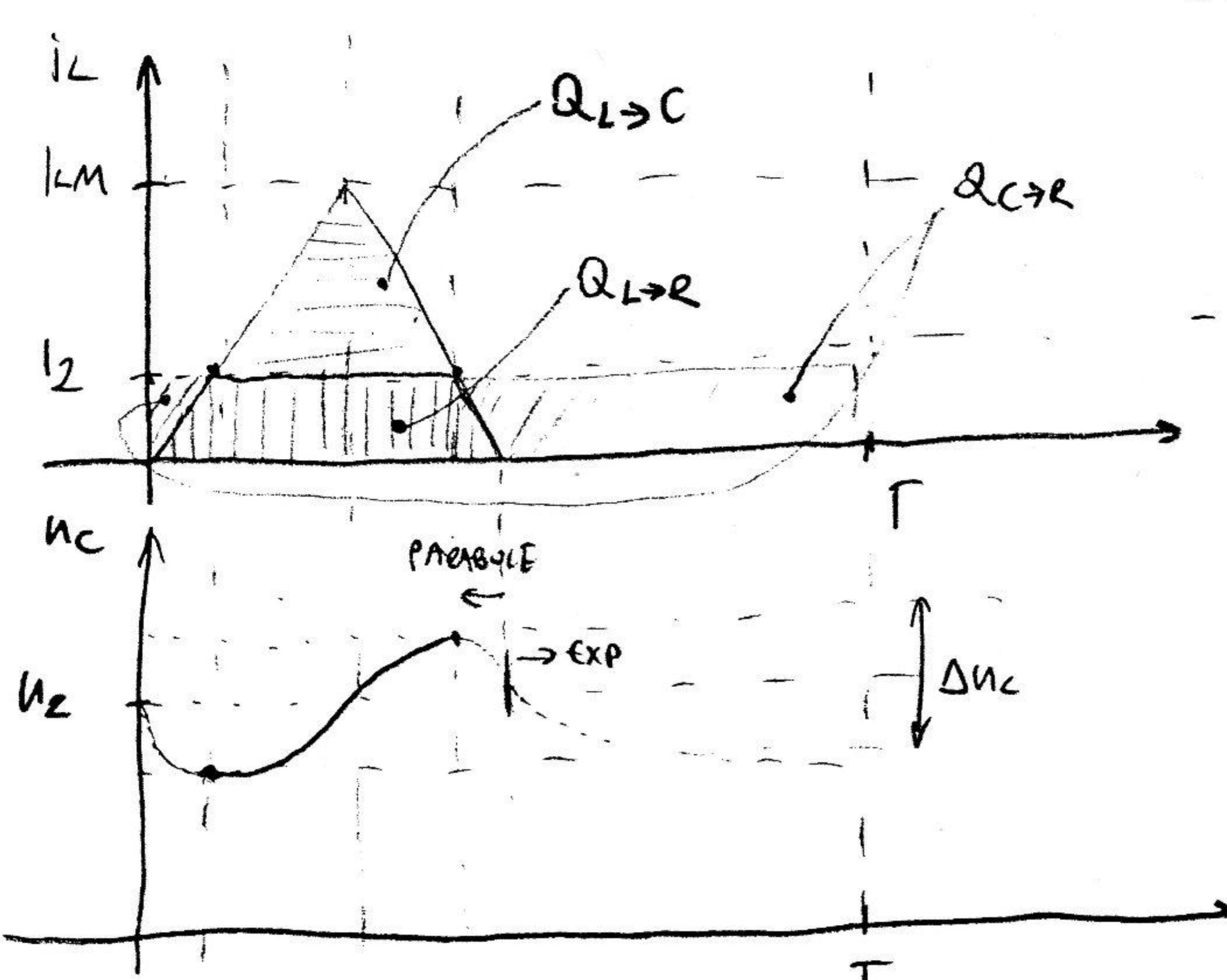
VALJOVI TEST IZL. NAPOMA KOD DISKONT. MODA

- disperzija stupnja osig. konj.

NAPOMJESKA RAVNOSTEZA

- mjeri  $Q$ :  $Q_{L \rightarrow C} = Q_{C \rightarrow R}$

(ekvivalentna E ravnoteze)



-  $u_{CR}$ : siguran položaj extrema; podjele mlike, te približno analitički oblik krivih po tijekom (parabole se tvr. exp. za  $T-f_r-f_{cr}$ )  
+  $A_1 = A_2$

$\Delta H_c$  je odnos s  $\Delta L \rightarrow C$

$$C = \frac{\Delta L \rightarrow C}{\Delta H_c}$$

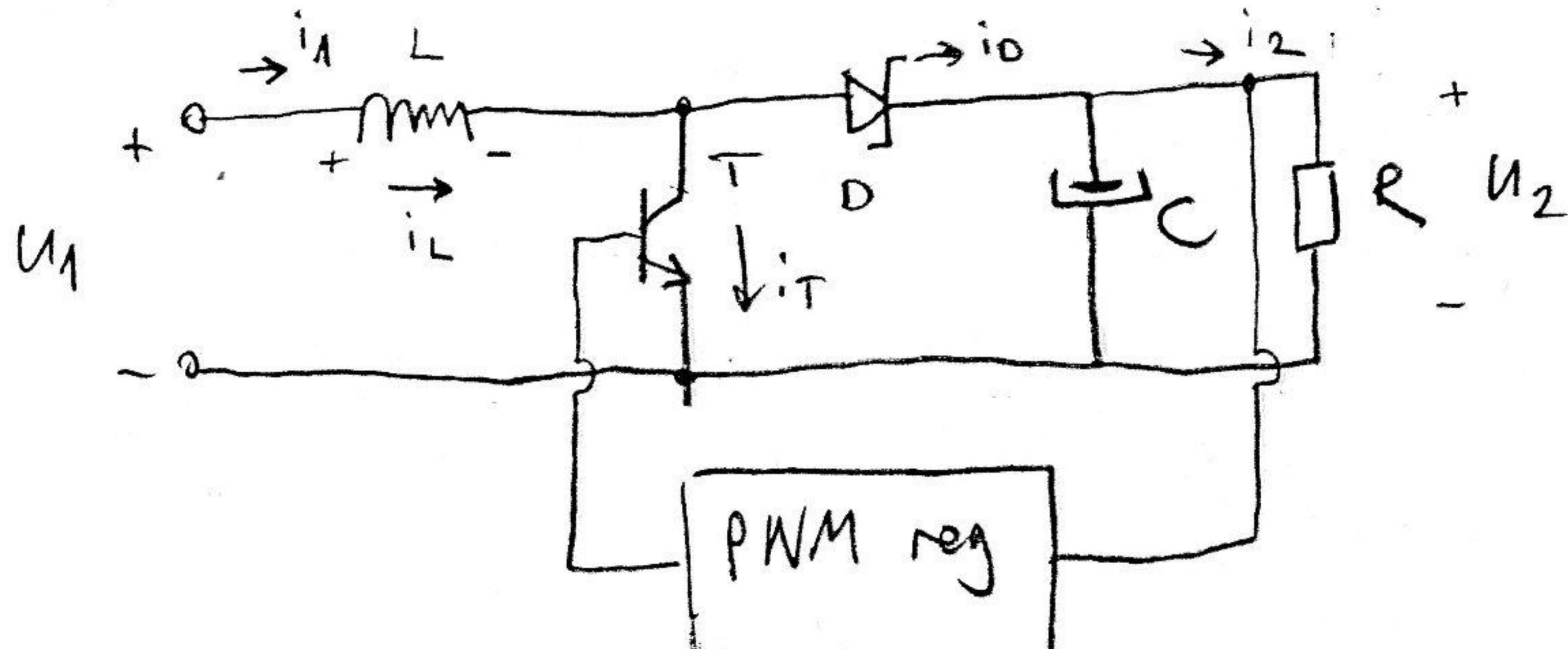
$\Delta L \rightarrow C$  se može izračunati s jednačinom (jer je one poznate), ali to ne treba  
prije jer  $\Delta L \rightarrow C$  ovisno je o množini (jer je  
 $|L|_M < |\Delta L|_{MAX}$ ), a osim toga, veri uverljivo je samo da je u  
disku kont. i da je  $\Delta L \rightarrow C$  broj redova u disku za svaku  
 $\Delta H_c$ , i na ESR koplji, broj redova u broju redova u disku za svaku  
s kont. (broj redova red. C)

### PROPSNI SPOJ - ZAKYNUĆAK

- redoviti radovi u kontinuiranom
- može raditi i u diskont. u negativne ~~ne~~ nepovoljnosti:
- istraživanja u T-D-L vremenu u trenutku putem  $L \rightarrow 0$  se  
filtriraju L-C člancem pa se ne utječe na stabilnost  
regulacijske petlje



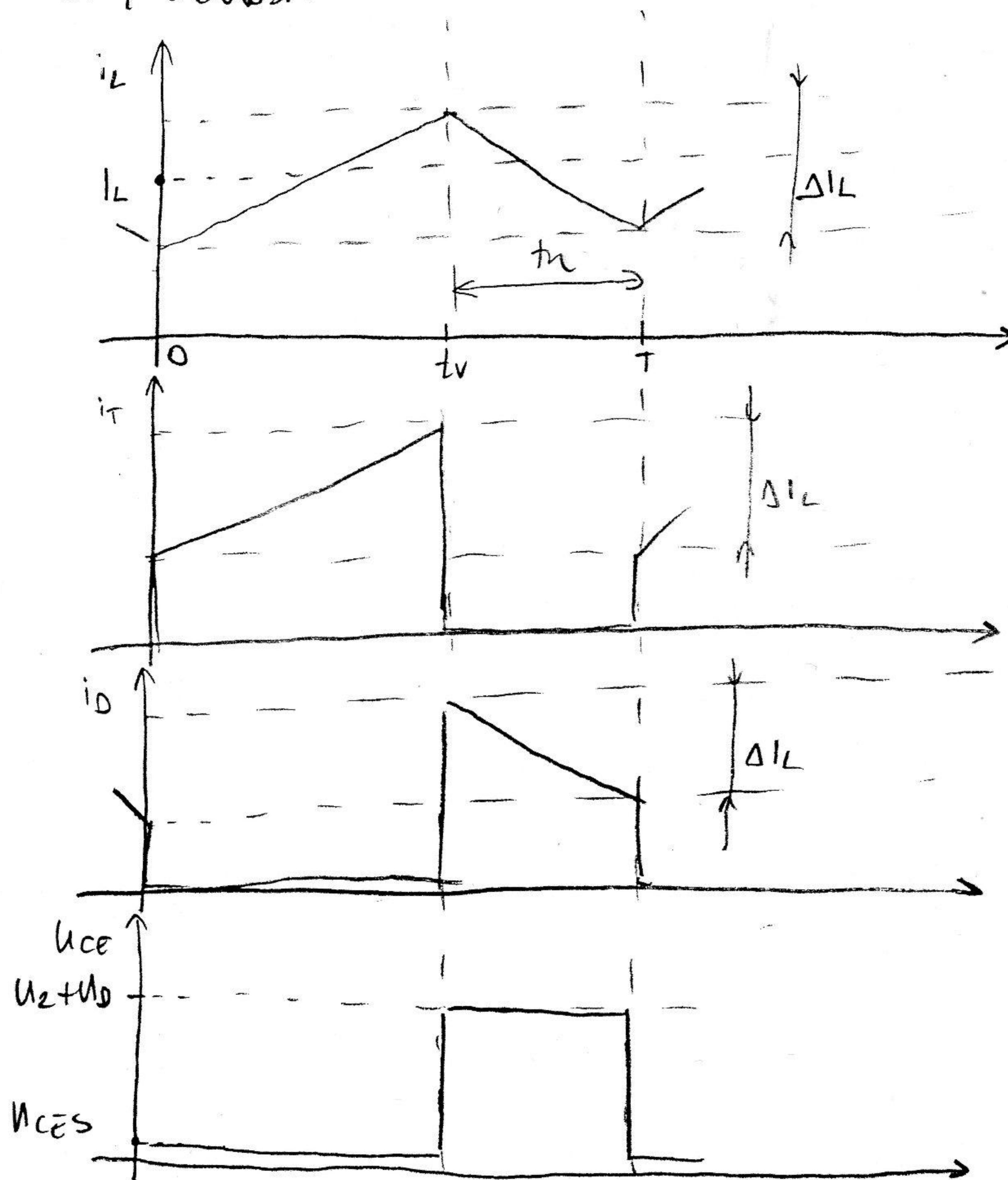
- ZAPORNÍ STROJ BEZ GAV. ODR. (BOOST SW. LEG., STEP-UP DC-DC CONV.)



$$U_2 > U_1$$

- počítaným s kont. mod (osm až se dílčí ne ujde) n zařízení (aleso v praxi oba zaporná spoja ráde n dílčí, mstn, per se n supr. vlivem regulace pětka nestabilna, osm až se reg. frekv. jiko omezí, m teda se reg. zvl. napona pravova)

- U1/odnos:



A) výpočet  $T$

$$U_1 - U_{CES} = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_n} \quad (1)$$

$$U_{CES} = 0,3$$

$$\text{kanal bi břo } U_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_0 = 0,3V, \text{ řešit } \text{pravova} \\ \text{z výpočtu dle} \\ \text{pravova řešení.} \\ \text{Složené řešení}$$

$$\text{kanal bi břo } U_2 = +15V$$

$$U_0 = 4,8 - 0,3 = U_{CES} - U_2 = \\ = -15V$$

- rev. pol., isto

B) - pomocí energie, zavádění  
v L

B) nový výpočet

$$U_1 - U_0 - U_2 = L \frac{-\Delta I_L}{t_n} \quad (2)$$

- stava závazeň mra negativní → start stroje

- napomí:

$$5 - 0,8 - 15 = -11V$$

$U_L$ , když je mra se  
stav. smysluplné

→ nastart

0  
1  
G  
R  
E  
S  
I  
A

- kanal propojení k břo  
 $I_L = I_2$  (tj.  $i_L(t) = I_2$ )  
pro se stava cyklickou závadou  
proho  $R$

- určte se slouha  $L$  a zákon pravo  
k osm kod nový výpočet

$\Rightarrow$   $I_L \neq I_2$  !!!!!!! **NASTART**

1 - C-zařízení se iz nobylé a mra  
- m různé - mra; dílčí kont. mra.

[SW-15 Str 2]

[SW-16]

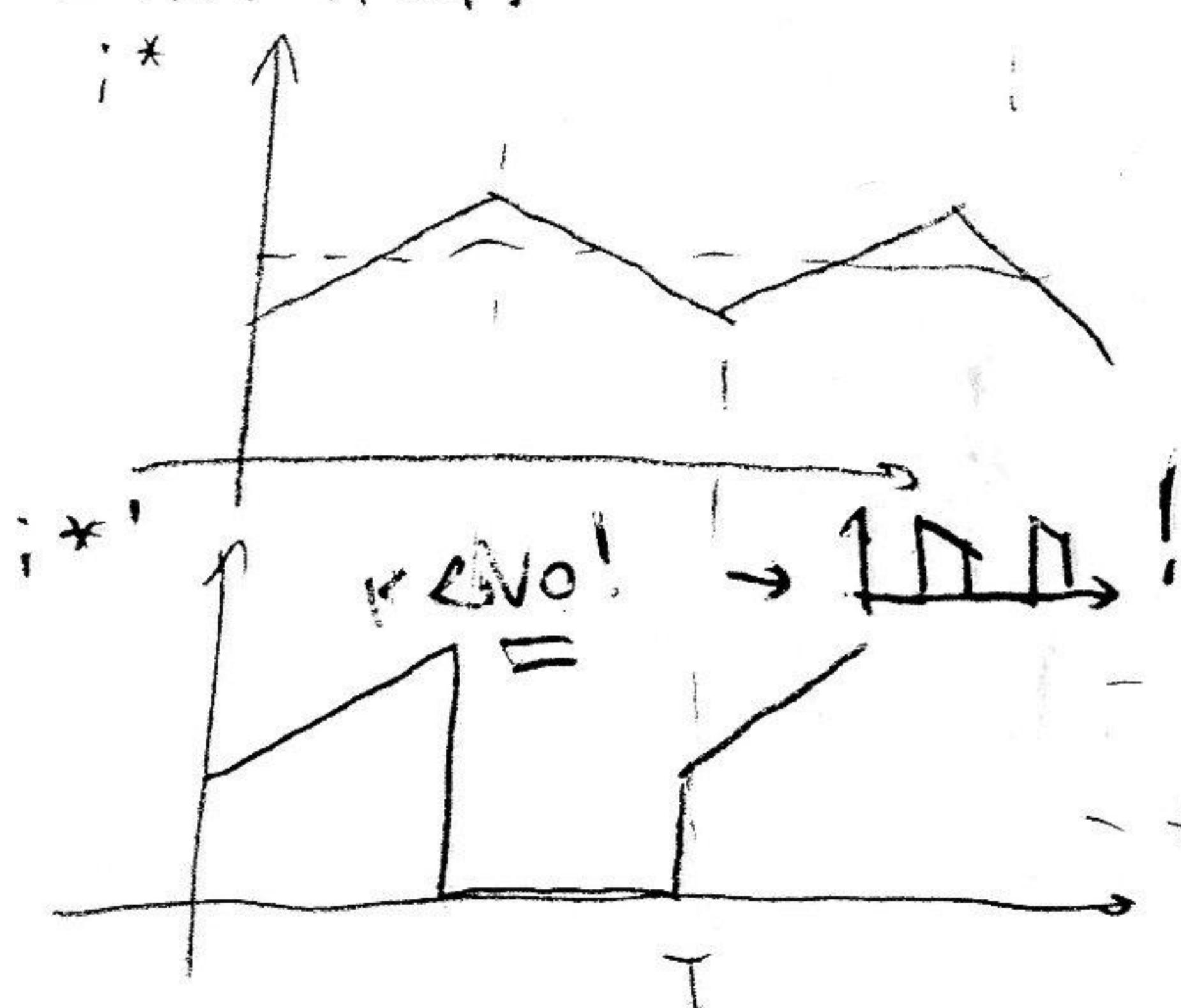
- R (1)  $i(L)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{tr}{tn} = \frac{U_2 + U_D - U_A}{U_A - U_{CES}} = 12,213$$

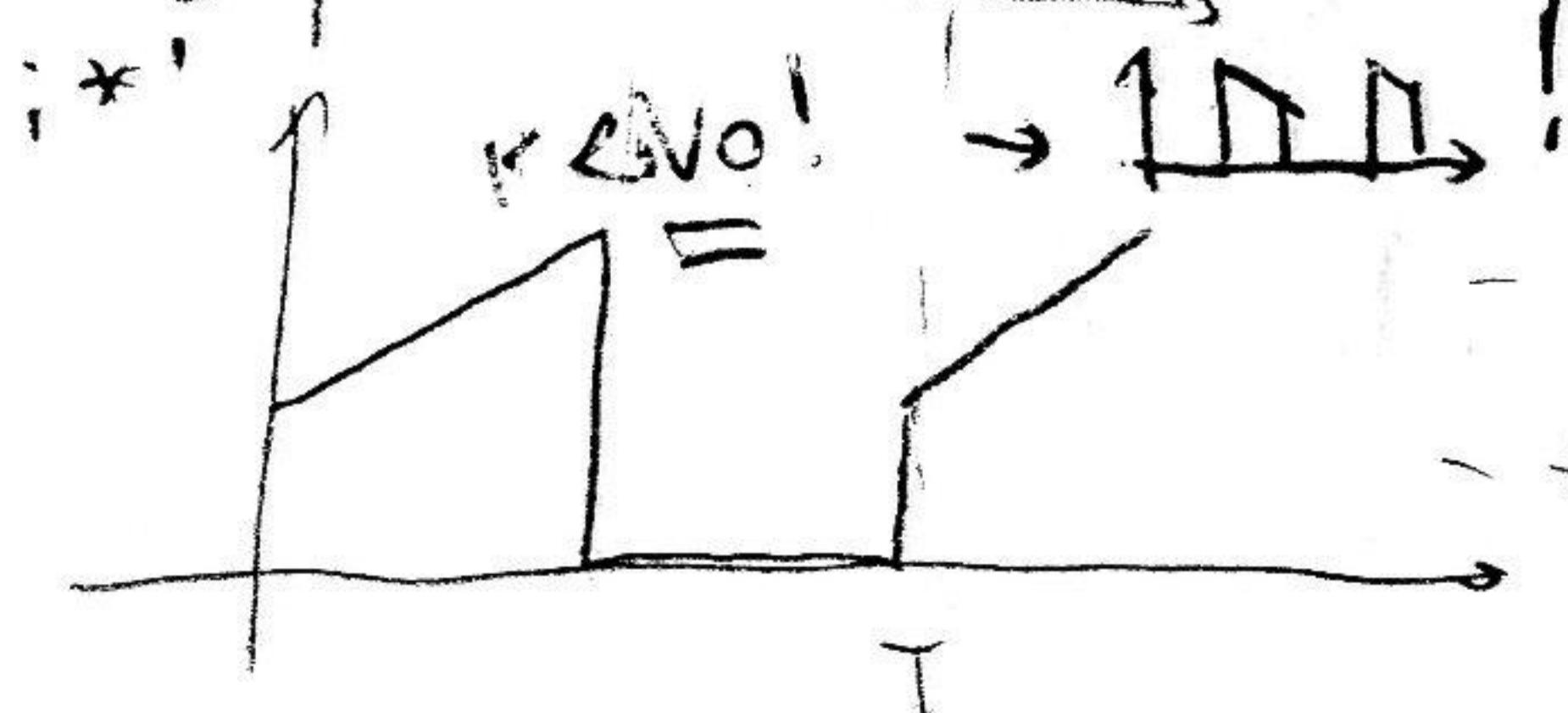
- potrebam znati da li je  $U_2, U_A$  i  $\Delta U_2$  nego u prop. ili ne?

- MASTO?

KONT. (PROP)



- pre se L zader puls L



- (SAMS a poluprovodi)

- teore a filtranti ostvar oblik struje

Prije zn M<sub>2</sub>(U<sub>1</sub>, S) zn zapomj kont. mudi:

spoj u

kont.

$$M_2 = \frac{C}{1-S} U_1 - U_D - \frac{S}{1-S} U_{CES} \quad (3)$$

$$(R: \frac{T-tr}{tn} = \frac{U_A - U_{CES}}{U_2 + U_D - U_A} = \frac{1}{8} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} = \frac{U_A - U_{CES} + U_2 + U_D - U_A}{U_2 + U_D - U_A})$$

$$8(U_2 + U_D - U_{CES}) = U_2 + U_D - U_A$$

$$U_2(1-S) = U_A - U_D + 8U_D - 8U_{CES}$$

$$= U_A - U_D(1-S) - 8U_{CES}$$

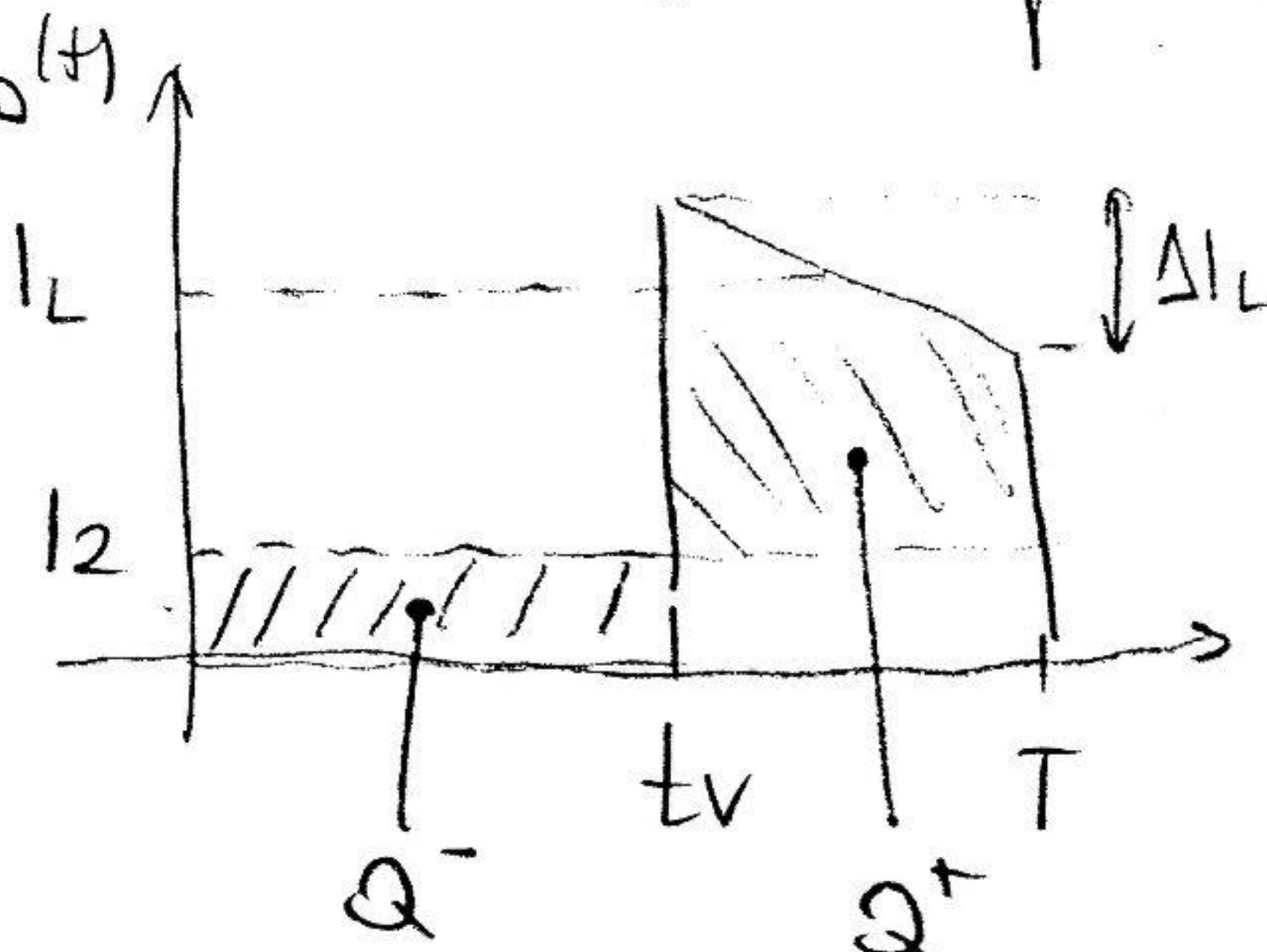
$$S = \frac{U_2 + U_D - U_A}{U_2 + U_D - U_{CES}}$$

- Energetska ravnoteva:

$$|U_1 \cdot I_L T = U_{CES} I_L tr + U_D I_L (T-tr) + U_2 I_2 T| \quad (4)$$

(zamjenjuju se gubitki din. pri uklj. i isto skuplji)

- jednostavno razvijanje  $I_L : I_2$  (prije nego se razmatra):



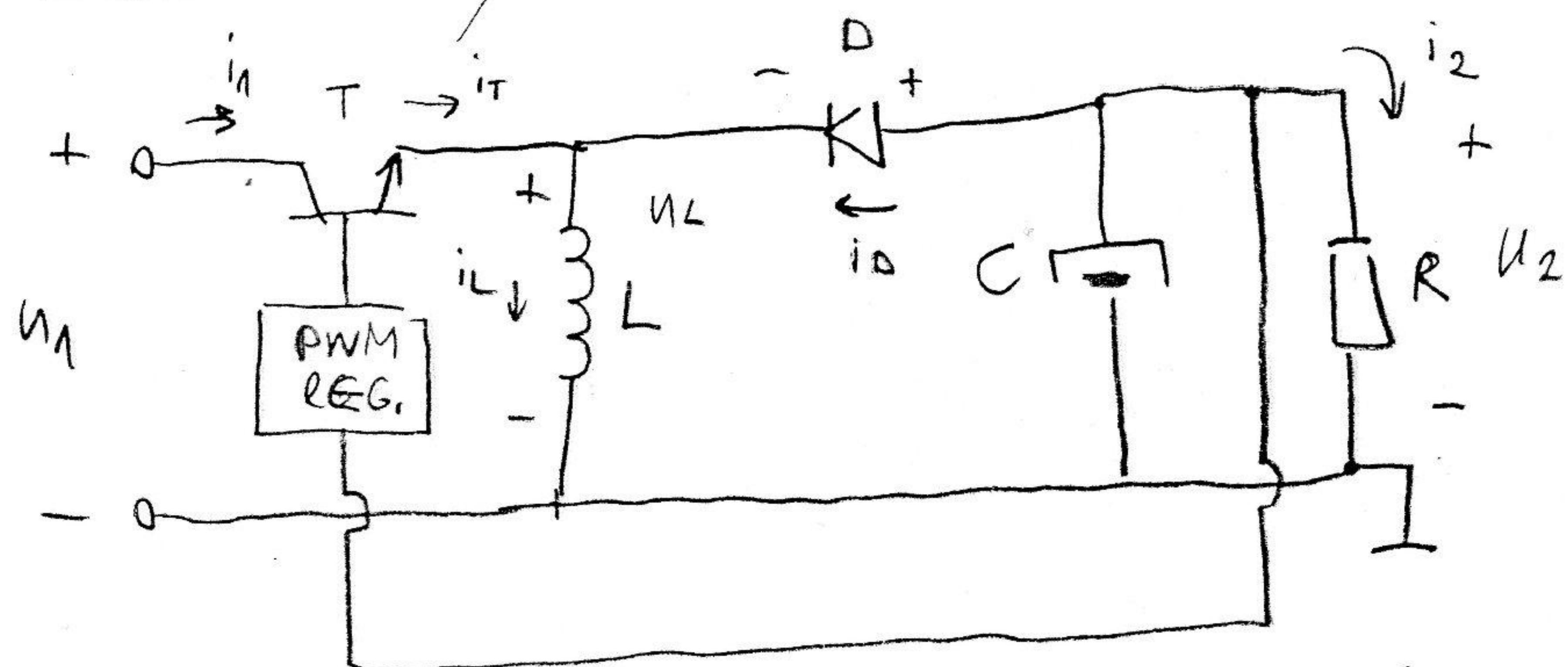
$$Q^- = Q^+ \quad tr I_2 = (T-tr)(I_L - I_2)$$

$$I_2 = (1-S) I_L \quad (5)$$

(ista se stvar dobije kada se (3) vrsti u (4))

SW 1-C 8N11 | treba být PNP kov i když SW1-n

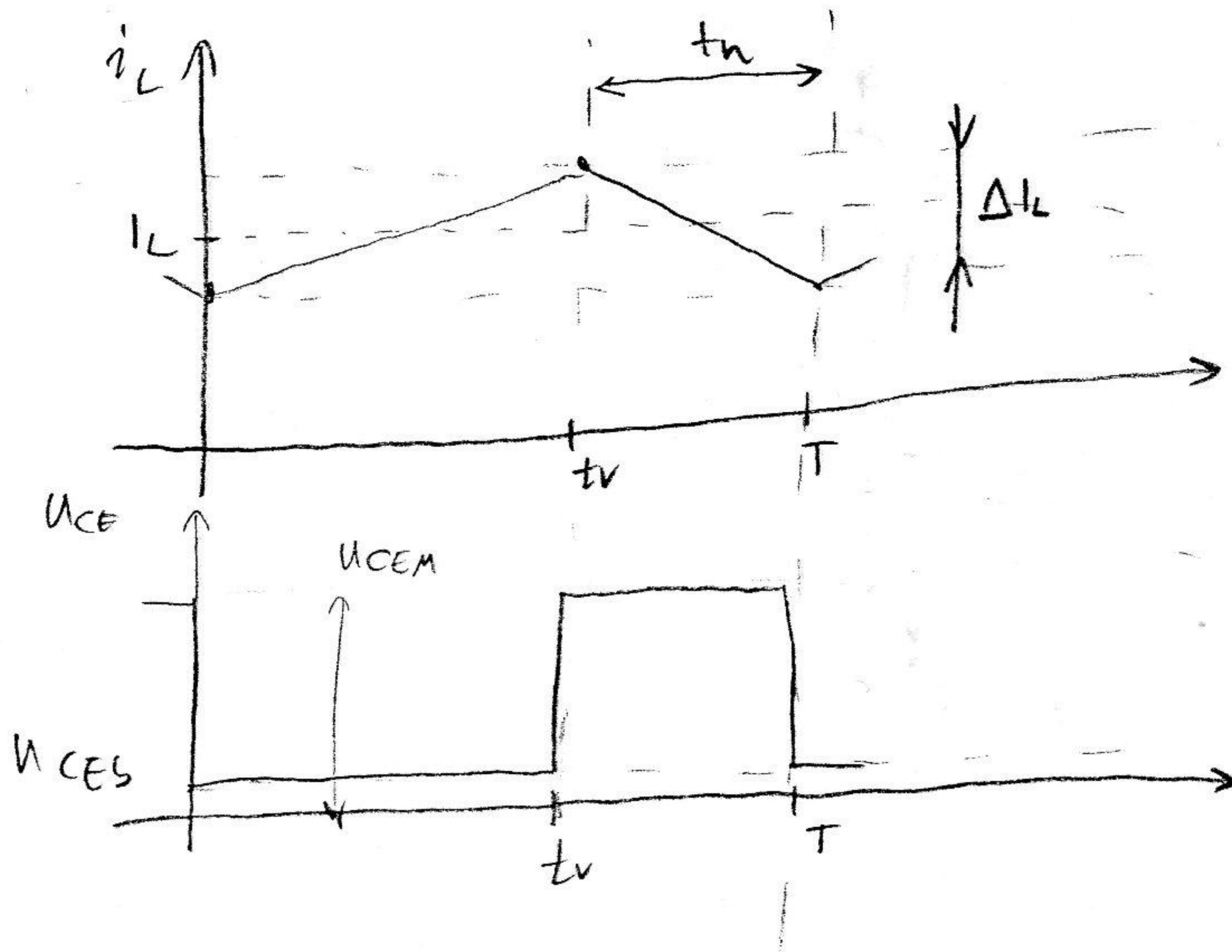
SW-15



Poznáka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sgn } U_2 &= -\text{sgn } U_1 \\ |U_2| &\geq |U_1| \end{aligned}$$

(poznamky se nějakého gledě kont. mož. lze i na SW-16)



a) ① T včetně

$$U_1 - U_{CES} = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{t_v} \quad (1)$$

- např. v obci
- $U_2 = 0$  - rev. pol.
- $U_2 < 0$  - jde o zdroj

② T zap.

$$U_2 - U_D = L \frac{-\Delta I_L}{t_n} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{t_v}{t_n} = \frac{-U_2 + U_D}{U_1 - U_{CES}} = 1,094 \quad (3)$$

$$b) \Delta I_L = \frac{U_1 - U_{CES}}{L} t_v = 11,7 \mu A$$

c)

$$U_{CEM} = U_{CM} - U_{EM} = U_1 - (U_2 - U_D) = U_1 - U_2 + U_D =$$

$$= 12 - (-12) + 0,8 = 24,8 V$$

- Rovn. za M2:

$$\rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow \frac{T - t_v}{t_v} = \frac{U_1 - U_{CES}}{(-U_2) + U_D} = \frac{1}{\delta} - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{U_1 - U_{CES} + (-U_2) + U_D}{(-U_2) + U_D} \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta = \frac{(-U_2) + U_D}{U_1 + (-U_2) + U_D - U_{CES}} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow \delta [U_1 + (-U_2) + U_D - U_{CES}] = (-U_2) + U_D$$

$$(-U_2)(1 - \delta) = -U_D + \delta U_1 + \delta U_D - \delta U_{CES} = \delta U_1 - U_D(1 - \delta) - \delta U_{CES}$$

$$-U_2 = \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta} U_1 - U_D - \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta} U_{CES}$$

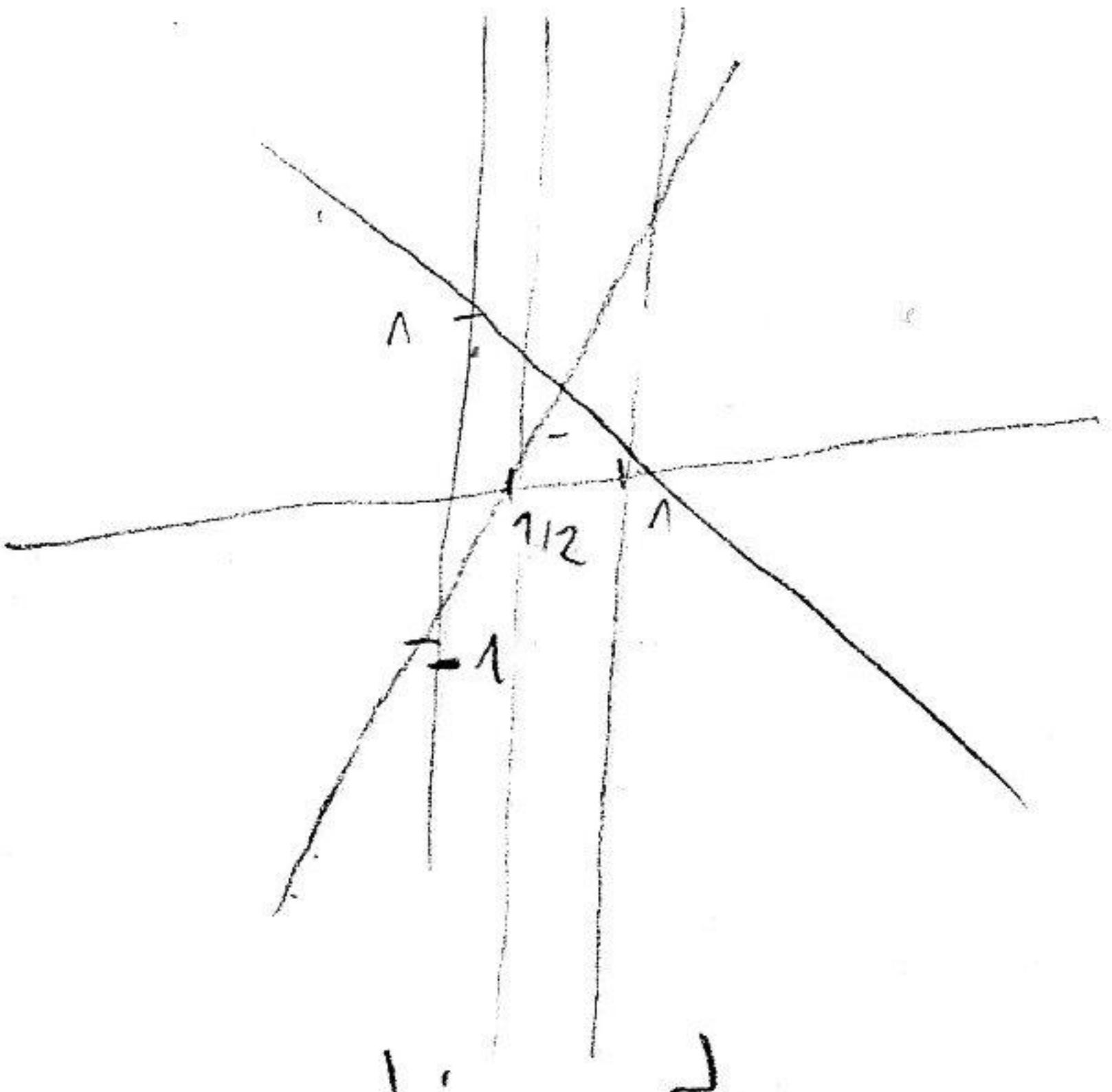
(složený poje)

- závislost  $\delta$ ,  $|U_1|$  i  $|U_2|$  se

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{1 - \delta} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta - 1 + \delta}{1 - \delta} = \frac{2\delta - 1}{-\delta + 1} \geq 0$$

SW1-C shr 2.

(SW-16)



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta \in (0,5,1] \rightarrow |U_2| > |U_1| \\ \delta \in [0,0,5) \rightarrow |U_2| < |U_1| \\ \delta = 0,5 \Rightarrow |U_2| = |U_1| \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ne zanemarje} \\ \text{vtr. caja No i uces!} \end{array}$$

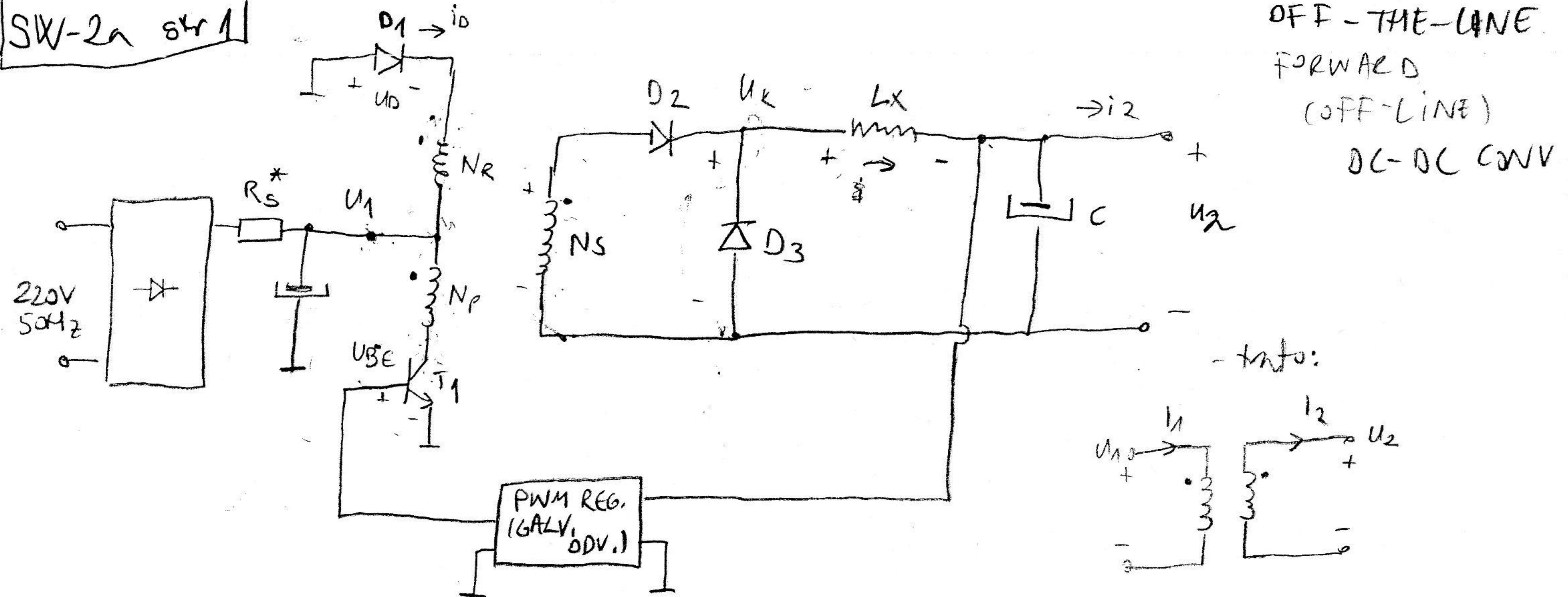
- nidi orde nje  $|L_2| = |L_1|$

$$\boxed{|L_2| \neq |L_1|} !$$

- angak konstti kod zapornih spozna  $\epsilon$  ravnatelj

$$\boxed{U_1|_L t_r = U_{0,5} L_r t_r + U_0|_L (T - t_r) + U_2|_L T}$$

SW-2a str 11



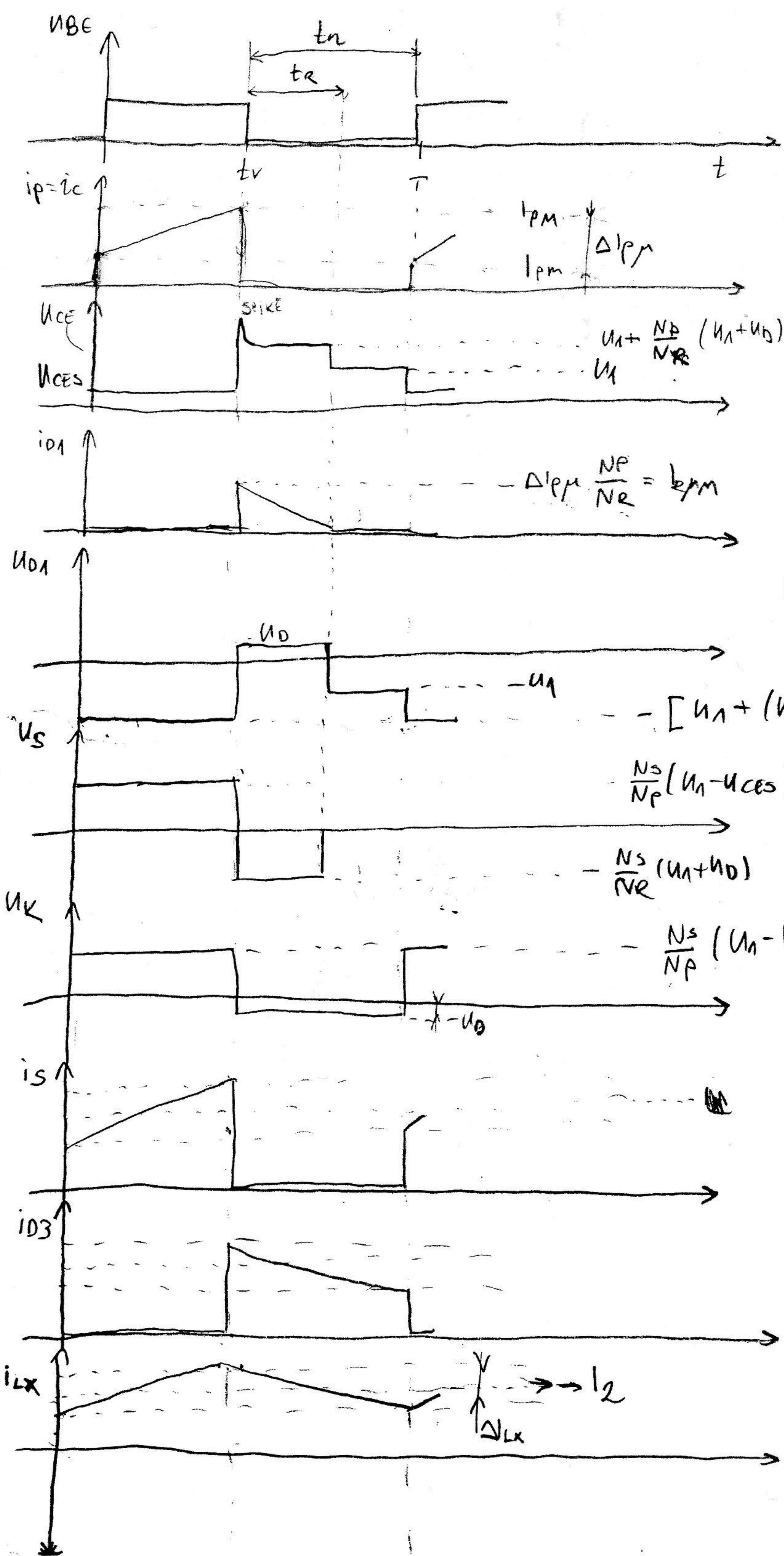
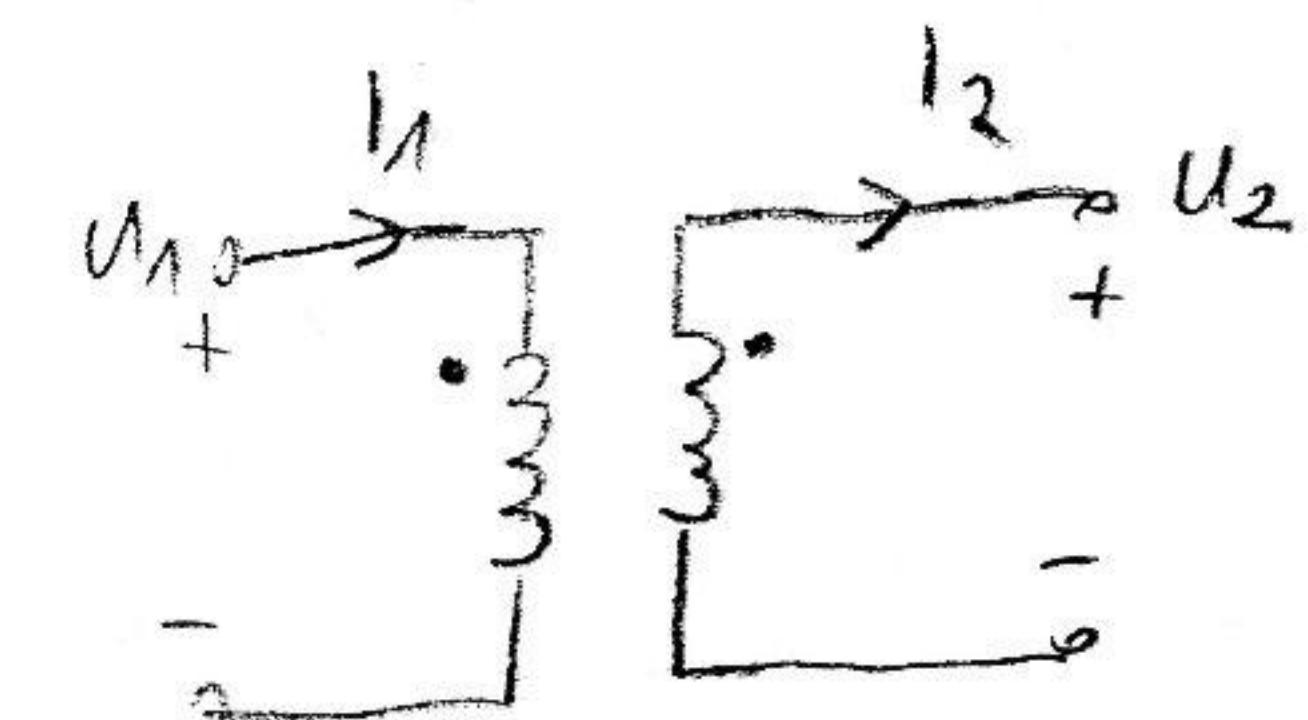
OFF-THE-LINE

FORWARD

(OFF-LINE)

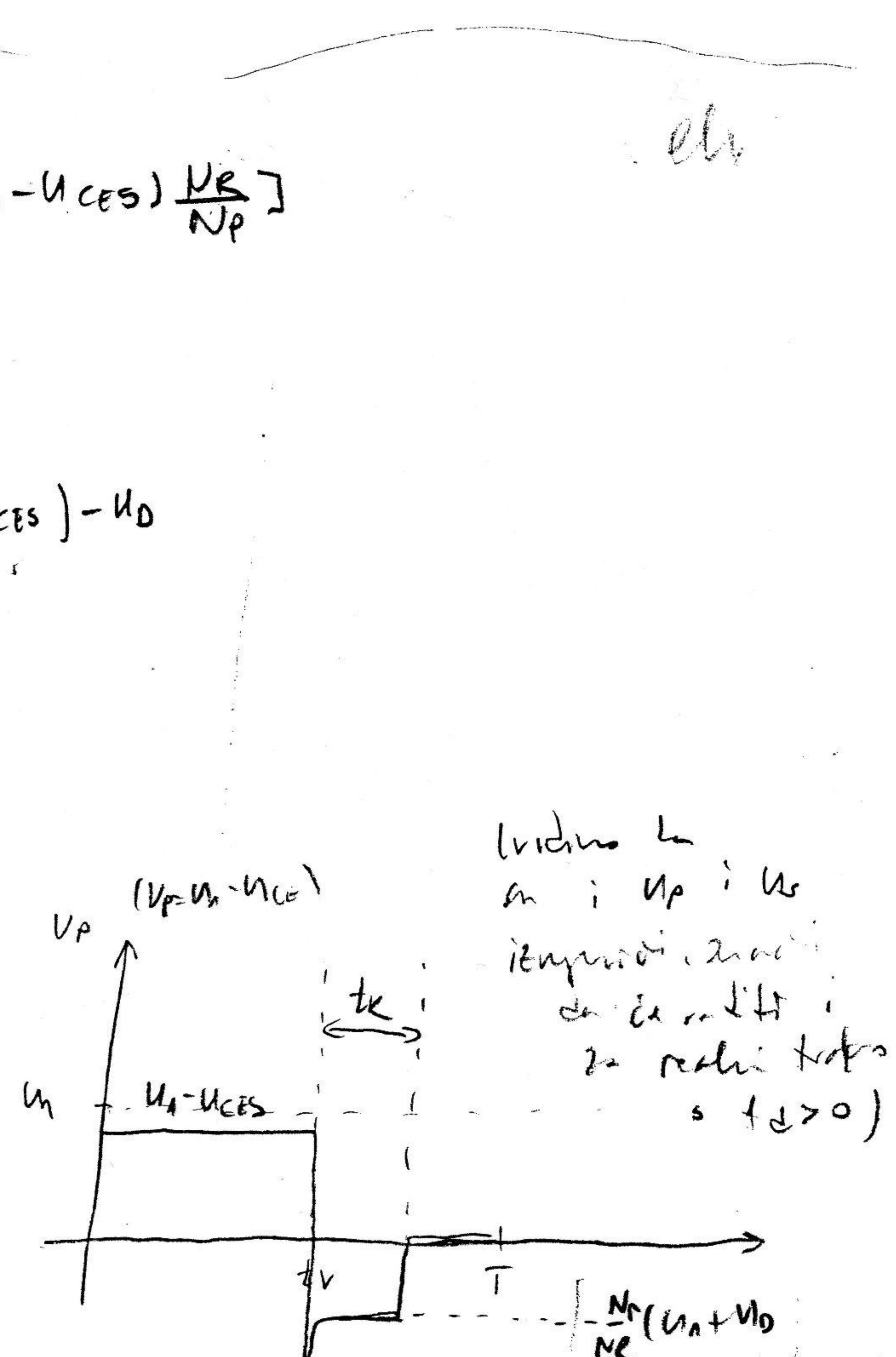
DC-DC CONV

- trito:



NAPOMENE:

- $R_S^*$  - odaje se & bje sagnitivitet  
ualarme stage pri kalk. (tr razliku  
od ispravnog u se. napona i  
napon zadrži vek,  $R_S \approx 0$ , moga)
- mogu u praksi radi u DISKONTI NUFON  
REZIMU (kont. bi se nepotrebno  
velike koljene & posledice iz Np  
& NR razliku)
- radi "BACK" radi u kontinuum  
rezimu !!! (iskid je mazni do u diskont)



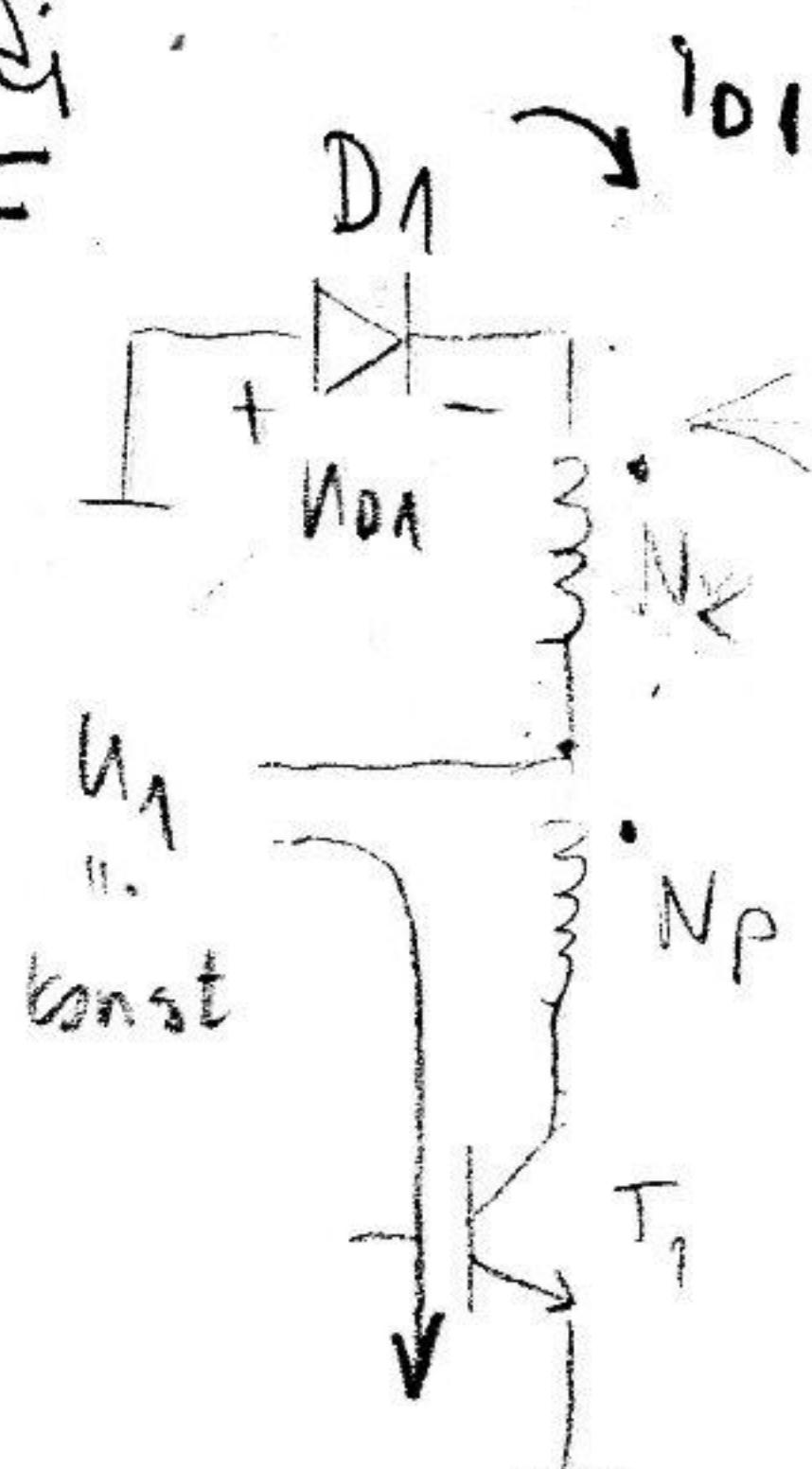
Iznos  $L_x$   
m i  $U_p$  i  $U_R$   
iznositi, zato  
da je razliku  
z= razliku toka  
 $\Rightarrow t_d > 0$

$\frac{N_p}{N_R} (U_1 + U_0)$

## SW-2a str 2

### OBJAŠNJENJE RADA

-  $U_1$  - nereguliran ul. napon;  $U_C$  - regulirani izl. napon  
 $T_1$  - redi



na poslednji odmah razgovoriti jedan stvar:  
 kada je  $\frac{U_1}{N_p} = \frac{U_C}{N_s}$  i  $U_1 = 0$ ?

$\rightarrow$  učinak transformatora  
 $|f_d=0|$ , jer se učinak na rel. nizko  
 frekvenciji snižuje, oč pretp.

- jer je  $U_1$  konstant (nereguliran)  $\rightarrow$  struja kroz  $N_p$  linearno raste

$$U_1 - U_{CES} = L_p \frac{\Delta I_p}{T_r} \quad (\text{iz graf } i_c)$$

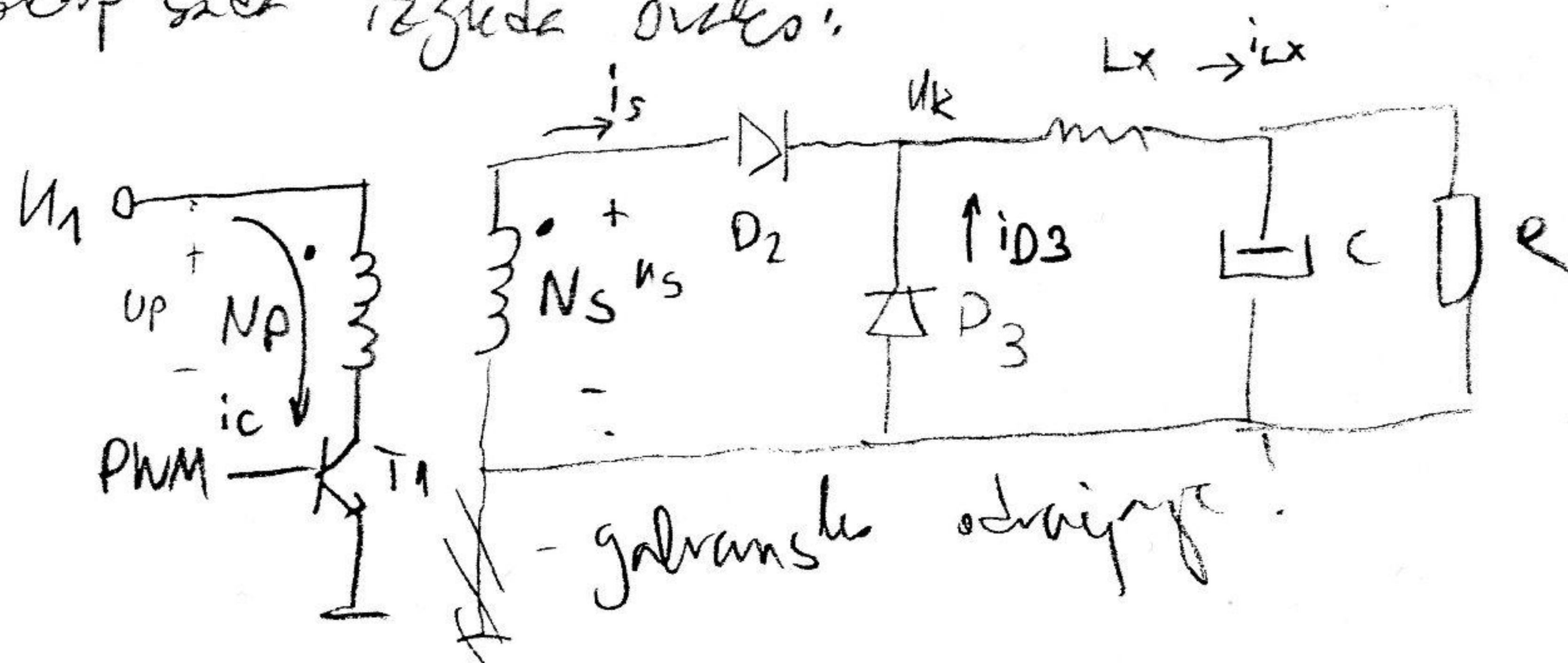
i postavljeno da  
 $i_L(t=0) \neq 0$  pr red negativne  
 energije u snitku postoji  
 od razine (restilom  $i_L(0)$ )

$$\begin{aligned} U_{D1} &= \Phi_{D1+} - \Phi_{D1-} = N_p \text{ sn magnetski povezani} \\ &= 0 - \left( U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_p} (U_1 - U_{CES}) \right) = \text{napon na primarnom} \\ &= - \left[ U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_p} (U_1 - U_{CES}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{tako se izvodi srednje vrijednost})$$

$\rightarrow$  tako je brojne reverzne polarizacije  
 struja uvek niti kroz  $D1$  niti kroz  
 $N_R \Rightarrow i_{D1} = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  zamjenjujući fuzijski sloj sklop

$\Rightarrow$  sljep sada razlikuje ordo:



- što je sa slk. kugom?

$$U_S = \frac{N_s}{N_p} (U_1 - U_{CES}) \quad (\text{prema})$$

$$U_S > 0$$

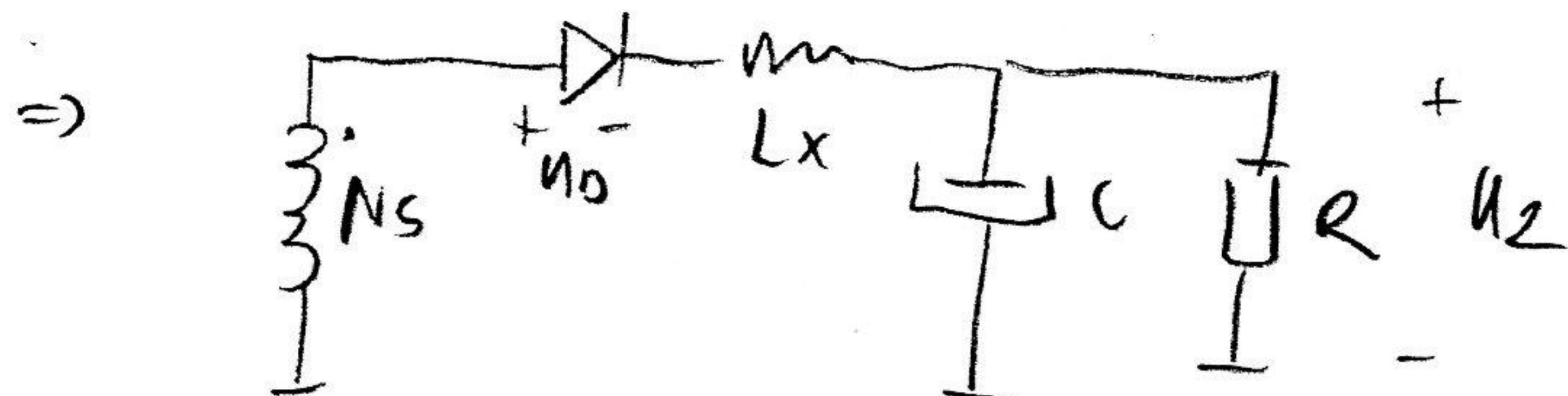
- što je sa  $D_2$ ?

$\rightarrow$  da je  $U_S - U_K > U_D$ , onda je prop. polarizirana

$\rightarrow$  PRETPOSTAVKA je da su  $N_p$ ;  $N_s$  takvi da da su  $N_s$  uvećane  
 dovoljno velik napon da drži  $D_2$  prop. pol. za vrijeme tr

$$\rightarrow U_K = U_S - U_D$$

- jer  $U_K$  nije  $< -U_D$ , da vrijeme tr  $D_3$  je cijelo vrijeme off



## SW-2a str 3

- stava schmidova je means meste n menem

$$U_S - U_0 - U_2 = L \times \frac{\Delta I_S}{t_r}$$

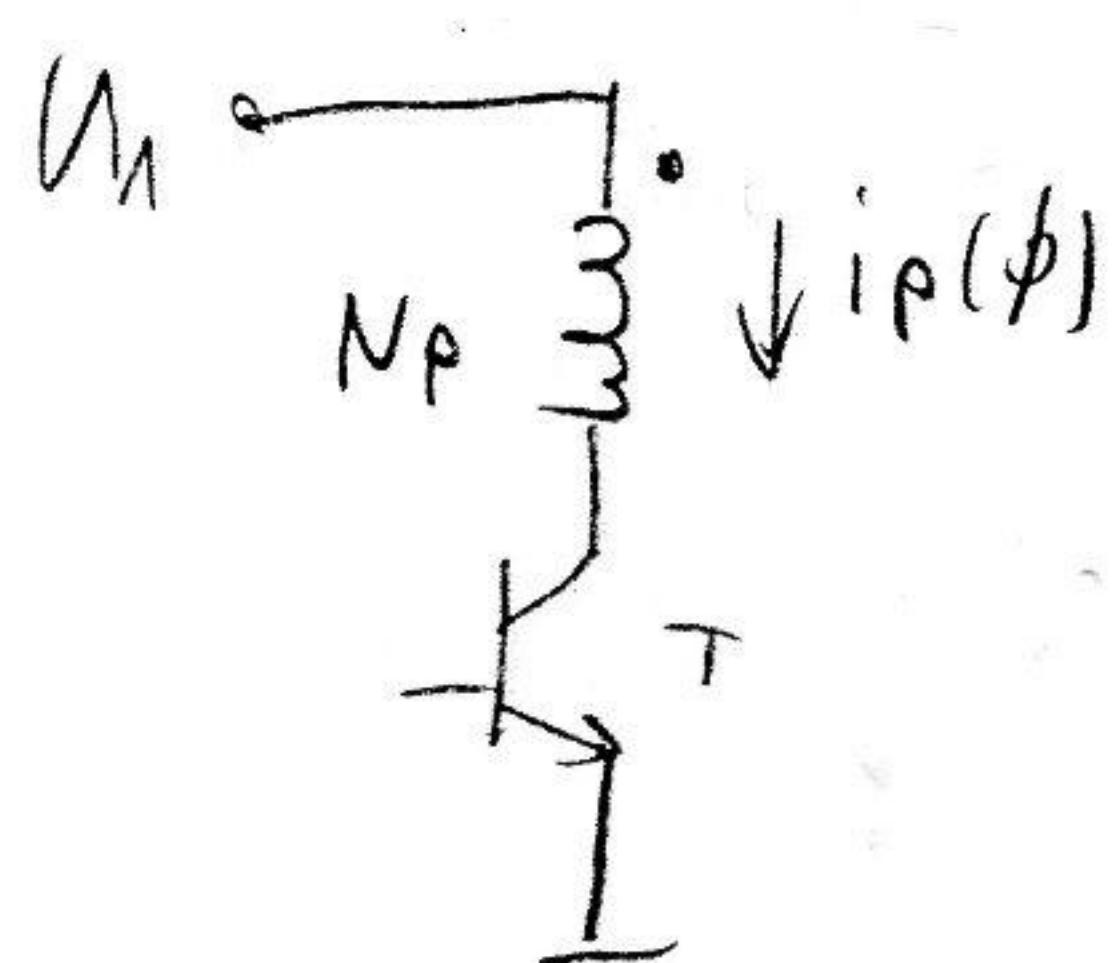
- stava krot zaspinen:

$$i_{LX}(t) = i_s(t) \cdot z \cdot \text{ryme tr}$$

T<sub>1</sub> pretilne voditi

- kada ne bi bilo diode D<sub>1</sub>, tko bi se desilo?

- problem je problem pretiljeve stave kroz zavojnici relevantne za transistorom:



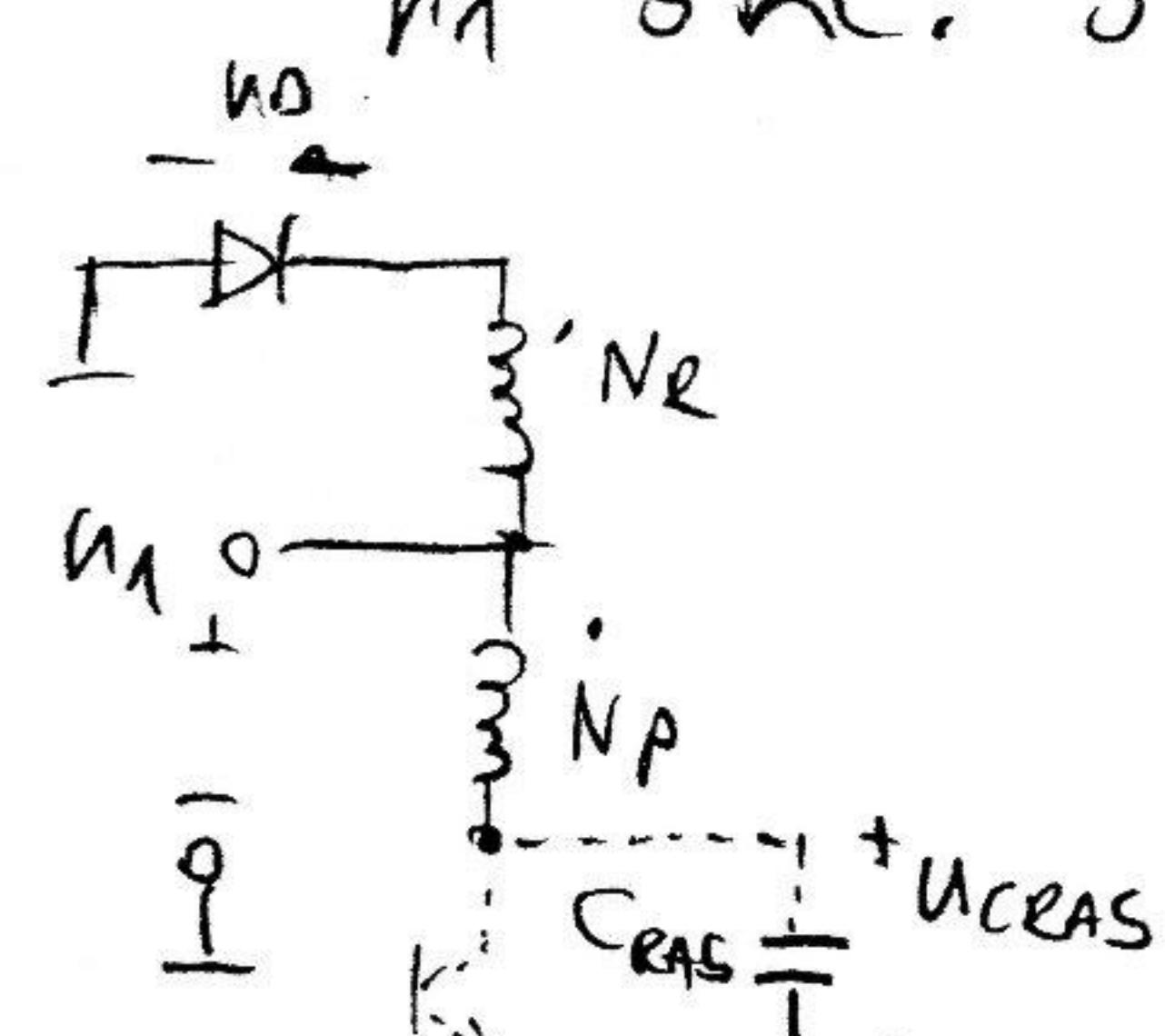
$$\frac{L_p i_p^2(\phi)}{2} = \frac{\text{cras } U_{PREN}^2}{2}$$

↳ stava pretilje trenutak  
teci, a prenapon koji se  
pove ne: nadprosjeke rel.

$$U_{PREN} = \sqrt{\frac{L_p i_p^2(\phi)}{\text{cras}}} \cdot \text{vel. stava}$$

↓  
↓  
per 100V      mali C

(to je spike, koji su  
exp. isto na uveljast  
U<sub>1</sub> stc. stava)



- u rasnuti spike nego (gotovo  
trenutak / raste)

⇒ koliki je onda U<sub>D1</sub>?

$$|U_{D1}| = U_{D1+} - U_{D1-} =$$

$$= 0 - \left[ U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_p} (U_1 - U_{CEAS}) \right] \approx$$

$$\approx |U_{CEAS} - U_1| \approx - \left[ U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_p} U_{CEAS} \right] \approx$$

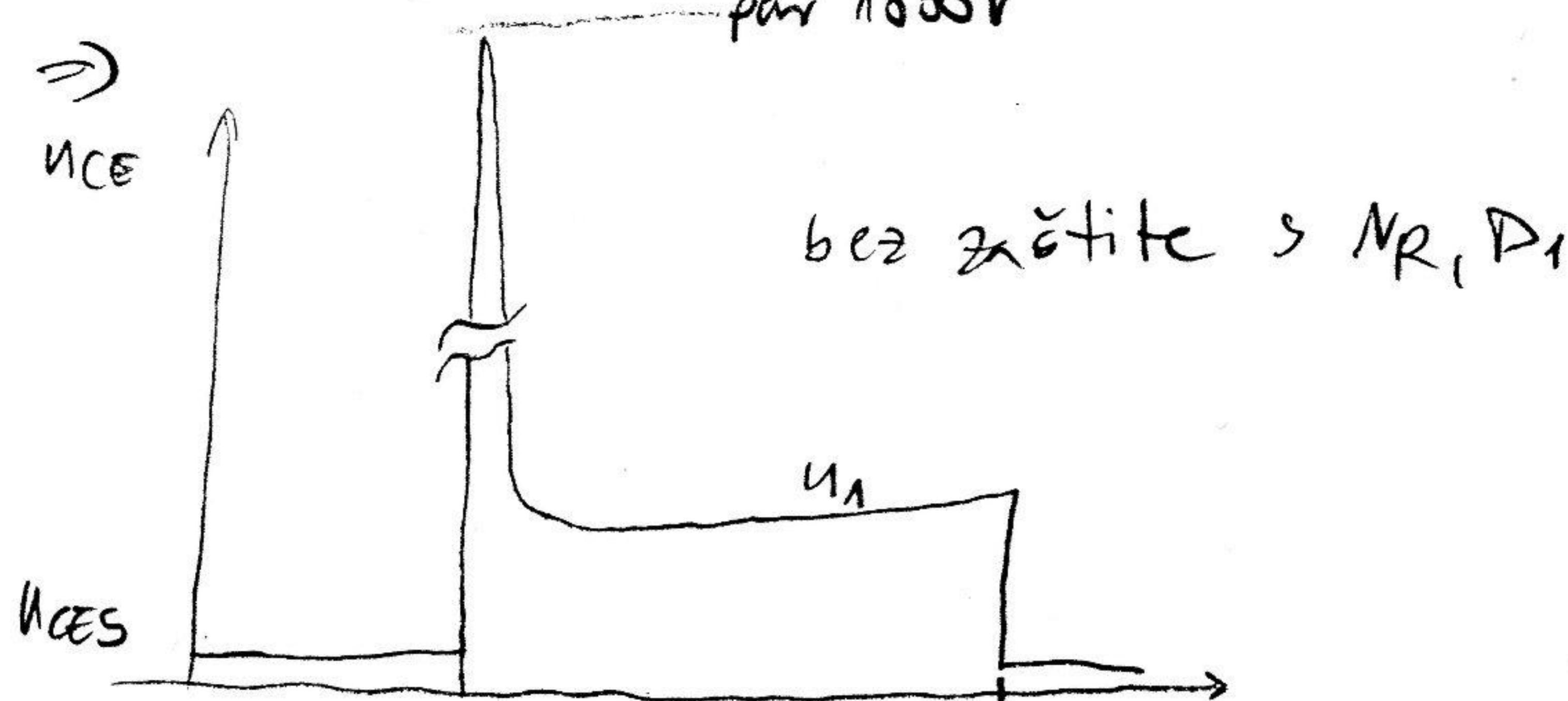
$$\approx \frac{N_R}{N_p} U_{CEAS}$$

- stava prava  
- u trenutku t=0<sup>+</sup>, izf=0  
zato je krot sekundarne  
stava I<sub>LX</sub>>0, a pun još.  
 $\frac{N_2}{N_1} > \frac{I_2}{I_1}$  n pun potreba  
stava zbroj par. felovaju  
sekundar (koji je u kontin  
režimu) n pun  
→  $I_{PM} = \left( I_2 - \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{2} \right) \frac{N_S}{N_P}$  (par. vod.  
prava zbroj p.v. sa  
schmidova)

→ uduz tva ip dolje nisk

→ uvoz Ne i D<sub>1</sub> je ISTA ZASTITA!

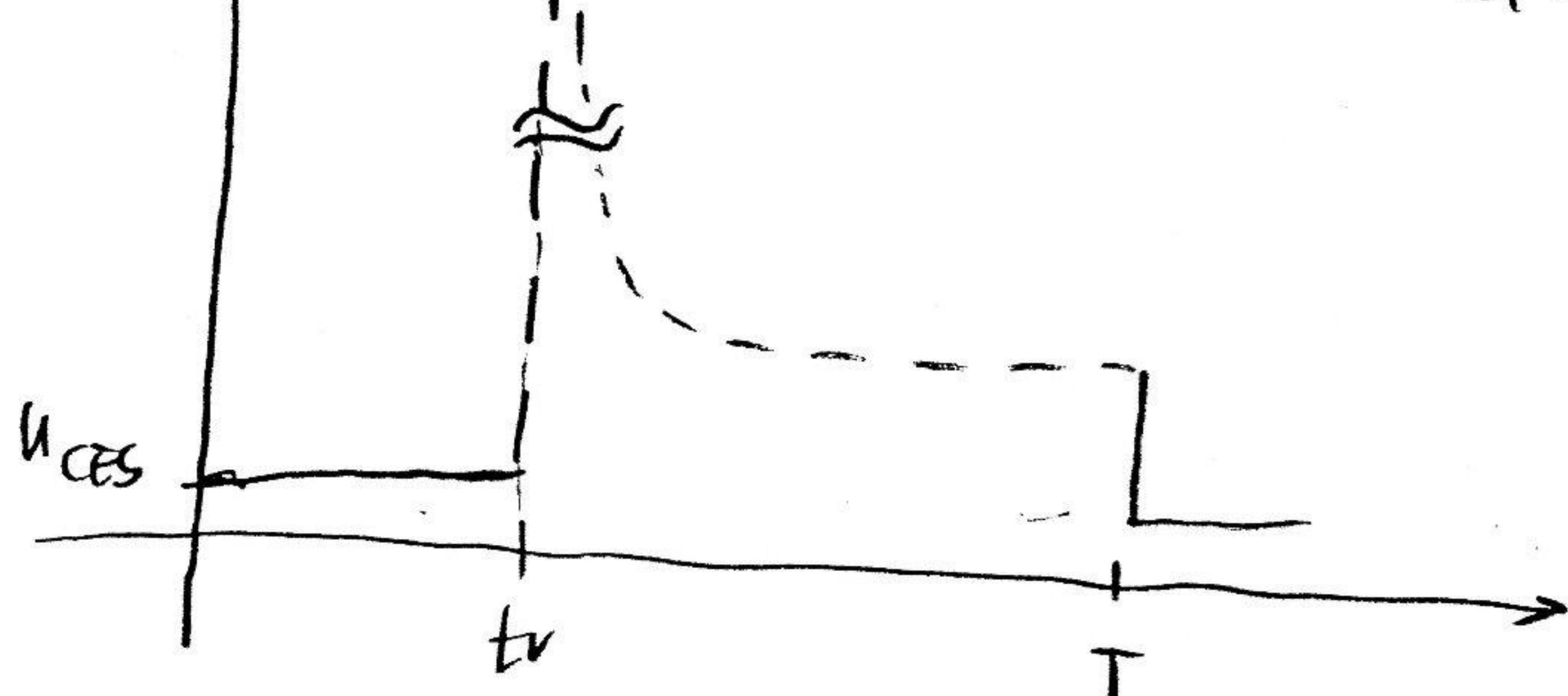
⇒ U<sub>CE</sub>



U<sub>CE</sub>

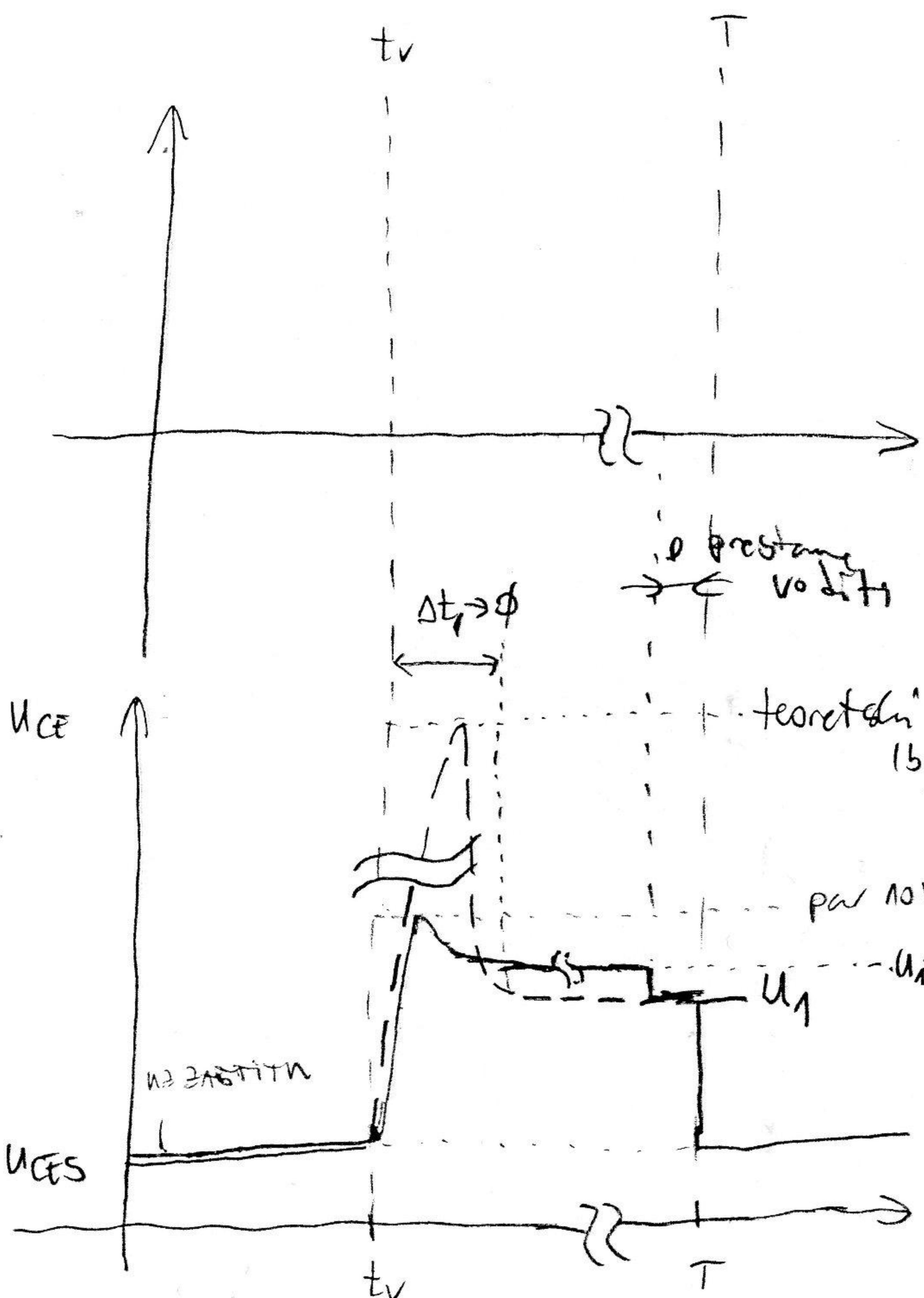
tr      T

bez zaštite > Ne, D<sub>1</sub>



sa zaštitem Ne, D<sub>1</sub>

# SW-2a str 4



→ kritični napon  $U_{CE}$  ( $U_{CEAS}$ ) je:

$$U_D = - \left[ U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_P} (U_1 - U_{CE}) \right]$$

$$U_D + U_1 = \frac{N_R}{N_P} (U_{CE} - U_1)$$

$$\boxed{U_{CE} = \frac{N_P}{N_R} (U_D + U_1) + U_1}$$

pri tom  
imenujmo  
na Cras  
 $D_1$  prevedi!

to je ovoga se odnosi učinak  
kako se održavaju  $N_P, N_R$

$$\rightarrow \frac{N_P}{N_S} - određen je \frac{U_1 - u_1}{U_2 - u_2}$$

- sto je veći  $N_P, N_S$ , manje je rasipanje silicija, to je  
energijski (log. ↓)

→ proporcija je to manji odnos  $\frac{N_P}{N_R}$  jer će se tada parfakti  
manji prenapon na transistoru (pre negli protekti  
zaštita)  $\Rightarrow N_P$  je parodniji, to je u opisu suprotno  
u zahvalu da  $\frac{N_P}{N_S} N_P : N_S$  budu istoveli! (Kad je  $N_P \gg N_S$ ,  
jer se generira  $U_1$  na  $N_P$

$\Delta t_1 - t_1$  bi  $T$  pregorio tremitzans

$$par 10V (bez zaštite)$$

$$U_1 + \frac{N_R}{R_E} (U_0 + U_1)$$

→ to tom razinu  $U_{CEAS}$  (de facto  
 $U_{CE}$ ) dobiti vrijednost pri  
kojem je prevladava utjecaj  $U_1$   
na rev. pol. diode  $D_1$  prema;

$$U_{D1} = - \left[ U_1 + \frac{N_R}{N_P} (U_1 - U_{CE}) \right]$$

- 2 ekstremi:

$$U_1 \gg U_{CES} \rightarrow U_{D1} < 0 \text{ da je } N_E \text{ veći} \\ (\text{zamjeni } t_v) \quad U_{D1}$$

$$U_1 \ll U_{CES} \rightarrow U_{D1} > 0 \text{ da je } N_E \text{ manji} \\ (\text{izgubi } T) \quad (\text{zamjeni } t_v)$$

- ne očekujte ekstremi  $U_{CEAS}$ , već  
da su dobroga ravnatelj, protakli  
zastite (typ. pri paru 10V  $U_{CE}$ )  
→ treba znati otkazati redoslijed  
redoslijed  $T$

## SW-2a str 5

- međutim, priješao je početak  $\Delta t_1$  (trenutak kada prestane rotirati, ob strujama koju provode  $D_1$ ), tako da se u trenutku  $t_1$  i dan provede još napon  $U_{CE}$  gde nije definiran s  $U_{CESS}$ , nego po razlogom Gregorija Nenovića NR i NS:

$$U_p = \frac{N_p}{N_R} U_R = \frac{N_p}{N_R} [-U_D - U_1]$$

$$\boxed{U_{CE}} = \varphi_C - \varphi_E = \varphi_C - U_1 - U_p = U_1 - \left[ -\frac{N_p}{N_R} (U_D + U_1) \right] =$$

$$= \boxed{\left[ U_1 + \frac{N_p}{N_R} (U_D + U_1) \right]}$$

- napon na  $U_{CE}$  dan  
D provede

- napon premašujući  $U_{CE}$  se spušta na naredanu stacionarnu vrijednost (samo za mjerne vrednosti struje)

- što je sa stupom struje?

- dan je da se strujni tok u m potiče u velikoj struci određena energijom magnetskog polja zgradične prege  $N_p$  i  $N_R$  (to je tako jer se energije mreže negativno ispravljaju, a mreža ne može da se raspravi bez napona!)

$\Rightarrow$  tako je u početku njen stupanj kroz strujni tok maksimalan; zatim energija spremljana u magn. polju (energija magnetizacija)

- negativni ( $I_R < 0$ ):

$$U_1 + U_D = -L_R \frac{\Delta I_R}{t_R}, \quad \Delta I_R - relativna (vrelja) struja u diobi$$

$$\boxed{\Delta I_R = \frac{N_p}{N_R} \Delta I_{C_R}}$$

DC-PC  $\frac{N_p}{N_R}$   
struja magnetizacije  
prihvate

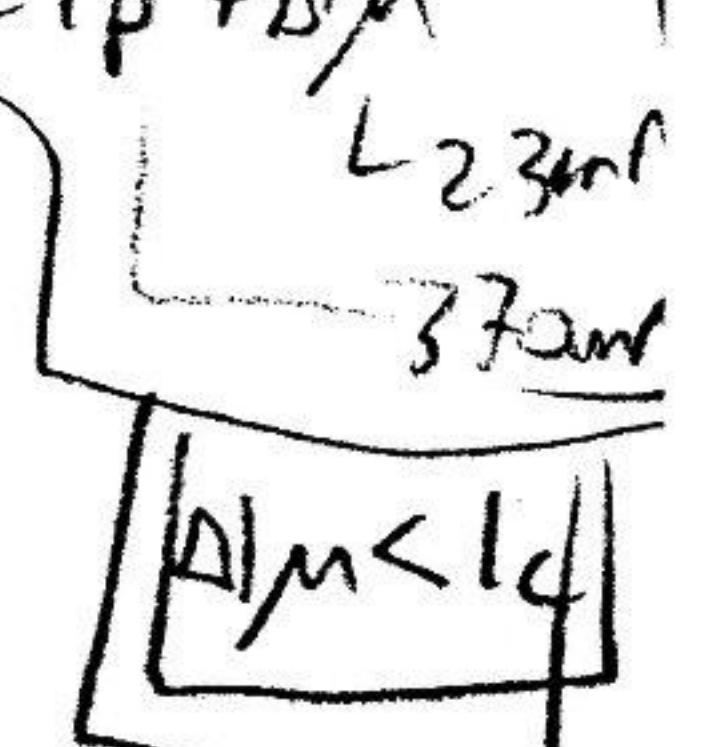
- ova je početna +

$\Rightarrow$   $\frac{N_p}{N_R}$  također se mijenja

(+bilo par. struje kroz D)

$\Delta I_R$  NIJE struja i u  
trenutku  $t_1$  ali,  $T!!!$

u tom isteku:  $I_C = I_p + \Delta I_R$



Vidi  
posljednji  
problemi

- koliki je napon  $U_S$  dok  $D_1$  radi?

$$\frac{U_S}{N_R} = \frac{N_s}{N_R} \Rightarrow U_S = \frac{N_s}{N_R} U_R = \frac{N_s}{N_R} (-U_{D1} - U_1) = -\frac{N_s}{N_R} (U_{D1} + U_1)$$

- jer je  $U_S < 0$ ,  $D_2$  je zaporna polovina

- međutim, u tom slučaju i u trećem negativnom nastavku teči po se automatski stran strujni tok  $D_3$ :

$$\boxed{U_2 + U_D = -L_X \frac{\Delta I_X}{t_R}}$$

po čemu kad prestane teči i ovi  
bezveze se  $D_2$  neće otvoriti  
radi poslijednjih

-  $i_{D_3}$ -prekidanje i u

# SW-2a-5tr 6

- Nakon što prestane raditi zavoj (Dioda  $D_1$ ), u sek. kugri se nista ne dogodi jer je i dalje  $D_2$  u pr. polarizaciju (k.j. prenosi  $U_S$  da bi povećala,  $U_S = \phi$ )
- U primarnom kugri nije upoređeno faze strujama  $\Rightarrow [U_{CE} = U_1]$
- napon na  $D_1$ :  $U_{D1} = U_{D1+} - U_{D1-} = 0 - [U_1 - U_R] = -U_1$

$$-U_S = \phi \text{ jer je sada } N_p \text{ i } M_e = \emptyset \quad \downarrow \quad \emptyset (\text{DC i zadržati } N_p)$$

## OBJASNJENJE RADA KONVĒTORA

### ✓ PREDSTAVLJANJE

a) T vodi

$$0 \leq t \leq t_v \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{N_S}{N_P} (U_1 - U_{CES}) - U_D - U_2 = L \times \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{t_v}$$

b) Tne vodi

$$t_v \leq t \leq T$$

$$-U_D - U_2 = L \times \frac{-\Delta I_{LX}}{T - t_v}$$

$$U_D + U_2 = L \times \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{T - t_v} \quad (2)$$

PEET POSTAVKA - izlazni "BUCK" vodi u pak i kontinuiranom režimu

(ne samo radi lakog predstavljanja, već; zato jer u stranosti su preise moguće broj na zavojima kugri ako rade Buck vodi distants)

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{t_v}{T} = \frac{U_2 + U_D}{\frac{N_S}{N_P} (U_1 - U_{CES})} \quad (3)$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow$$

$$U_2 = \frac{N_S}{N_P} (U_1 - U_{CES}) \frac{t_v}{T} - U_D \quad (4)$$

(kao da imamo nešto PWM troš u idealnom slaganju ( $T$ ;  $0$  i  $t_v$ ))

$$U_2 = \frac{N_S}{N_P} U_1 * \text{Duty cycle}$$

### ↳ OSNOVNE FORMULE

$\rightarrow$   $N_P = ?$  - koliko je potreban broj primarnih ovoga?

$\frac{N_P}{N_S}$  određuje  $U_2$ , ali tu si uči o proizvodu aps. broju  $N_P$  i  $N_S$ , bilo je samo smanjiti

- broj  $N_P$  ima veze sa magnetskim tokom

- jedna jednadžba u kugri ima mala veze s magnetskim tokom

$$[U_1 - U_{CES}] L_P \frac{\Delta I_{PM}}{t_v} = (N_P \frac{\Delta B}{t_v})^2 = N_P Q \frac{\Delta B}{t_v}$$

Lamp strojevima kugri ima veze s primarnim (primarnih komponenti strojeva primarne) lamp-potrebna je!

SW-2a - str 7

- U2 Znane M. Ucesi, R, prolongue tr. Np, trotsch und H. Kalow Nr. 1a  
AB wird he Guderei's o. Bora! trotsch  
der  
(per si ist es ein Zusatz zu einer anderen Funktion  
E, m<sup>↓</sup>)

potassium Br in der sonst regellose 12.  
nappe!

$$\Rightarrow N_P = \frac{(U_I - U_{CES}) t_r}{Q \cdot B_M}$$

$$H_j = B_M = \frac{(M - M_{\text{res}}) t_r}{Q N_p}$$

$\text{VIF} \rightarrow \text{tr} \downarrow$  ok  
 $\text{VIF} \rightarrow \text{tr} \uparrow$  as  $n \downarrow \rightarrow \text{redu}\downarrow$

- obiectivum:  $\#_2$  principii  $\#_1$ , also  
se zili mati  $\#_2$  regulam la tame  
se inventos fdt zboz  $\#_N$  regulare  
(pov. reze), also vice invito pos  
velik ulundanit bkt (41 shown in  
zboz velbus N), to se polandisch  
kompenzat velcas Bm; also Bm  
varagste greko obedint gramic. Et  
tegn wagi n fas i myk, also  
ne i grys ho nego i az lju

$$(U_1 - U_{\text{cos}}) \dot{v} = \text{const}_0$$

F potrebam Bm rastre!

The Np & pretty

$B_m \uparrow$  its  $B_{max}$ ; re

most large  $\rightarrow$  regions Npm in,

Zn odrabni  $Q = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$

; konst.  $U_{GES} = 0,5 \text{ V}$ ,

~~per~~ i Jefferson Bank = 0.27,

( $U_1 \text{ min} \rightarrow N_{\theta \text{ min}}$ ):

$$= \frac{(210 - 0,5) \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 0,2} \quad \text{Npmn} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Umn}}$$

- tehn sit gelösogen

$$N_p > 168$$

-wadi: the potential ↑ red DC-DC conv

$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{max}} \downarrow \Rightarrow N_{\text{part}} \downarrow$$

1 ft., N.P.L.

- also adds no VF, to fit usage  
when you take the trade  
Af-El conversion in IE 1

| SW-2A - str 8 |

$$N_S = 2$$

- at, & then to visit

- Mp se interentos organ o Bmax

- odds  $\frac{N_P}{N_S}$  re greater than  $M_1, M_2$  chances:

$$\Rightarrow \text{Eq (14)}: \quad u_2 = \frac{N_s}{N_p} (u_1 - u_{ces}) \frac{t}{T} - u_0$$

- Np, Ucs, Us - flesz

- electron, hydrogen

$\nu_1 \max \rightarrow$  at  $N_S = \text{const}$  se komplikacija tvrđava

$\rightarrow$  ( $t_{\text{run}} = d$ , nipe problem down  
nipe +)

Uruin → at Ngkone - " - " - <sup>top</sup>  
is furax

as far as

66 *Argemone mexicana* L.

$$N_{\text{Smin}} \geq N_p \cdot \frac{\frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_1 - U_{\text{CDS}}} \cdot \frac{T}{T_{V_{\text{max}}}}}{\frac{5+28}{210=25}} = \frac{20}{8} = 11,63$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = 12 \quad (\text{pri veci jedi broj})$$

$N_{S\min} = 12$  | produced after 3 yrs  
→ max trmax at 5th nest mainly (bofe) return in 260+ days,  $N_S, N_P$ ?

$$t_{VMXX} = T \frac{N_P}{N_S} \frac{U_2 + U_3}{U_{min} - U_{CES}} = \boxed{7.752 \mu s} < 9.8 \mu s$$

- \* \* \* Ns Umn-Vics

- also  $r$  na kewu intervala never tung  $(p, q)$   $i \cup s = \emptyset$   $\exists t \in s$   $t < r$

ohda ic  $\{t = 0^+\} \neq \emptyset$

Ma trato?

$t = 0^+$ )  $\neq \emptyset$   
↳ Es gibt eine Menge von Sprachketten in  $M_{\lambda}^{\text{fin}}$ , polyn. tratoa?  
NE!, wenn sie alle besitzen  
n! Mengen!

"ni' meyya! roteyn u' sick. bony";

Ugrovor je n prethodnim <sup>rođaju</sup> uveden  
korist Lx urjeli + coe relative shiga) učit Tj provede  
pojavi se neprvi na NS ksp falsi p3; otvor D2;  
ostan, na primjeri utkonst na L, shiga može da se  
učit onučen ideolog nepr.

ment NE-TEEN URS 1984  
Brom m 4; also se  
progr m 8-0 +

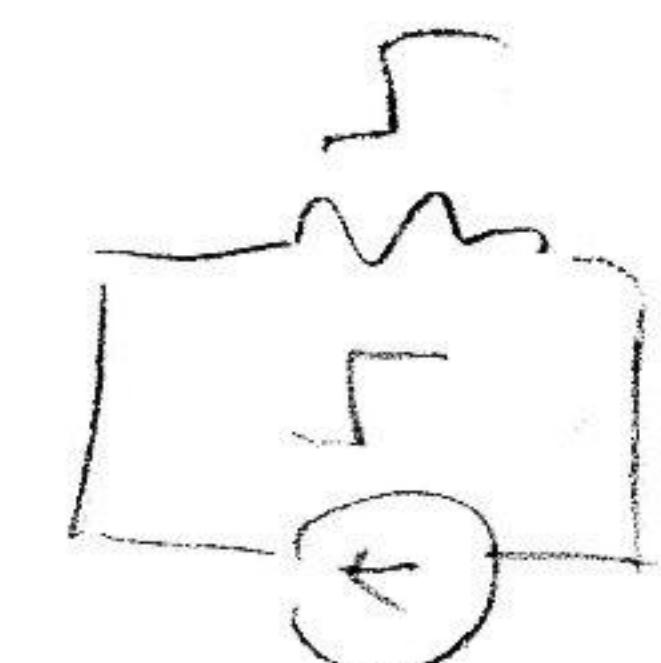
stygii (ne nephshi) 120' (avg. sea level), sand & silt on  
bottom  $t = j^+$  potels nprws shyan base & narrow

# SW-2a str 9

- u t=0<sup>+</sup> vrijednost ic je preostala s Is(I<sub>LX</sub>):

$$I_{pm}N_p = \left( I_2 - \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{2} \right) N_S \quad (6)$$

$\hookrightarrow i_c(t=0^+)$



## PERATUN NAZNNIH U/i vrijednosti EL. KOMPONENTI KONVĒRSORA

1 - max struja ic transistora T<sub>1</sub>

- rezervi buck nzi vrijednosti u kont. režimu; uz realne vrijednosti:

$$\frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{I_L} = \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{I_{LX}} \ll 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (6) \Rightarrow I_{pm(MAX)} \approx I_{max} \frac{N_S}{N_P} = 5 \cdot \frac{12}{168} = 357mA \quad (\text{poč. } i_c \text{ u } t=0^+)$$

- dobro ta ic (4) raste?

→ orisi o  $\Delta I_{pm}$  (struja magnetizirajućeg primarja):

$$L_p = A_L \cdot N_p^2 = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 168^2 = 79,56mH$$

$$- \text{d}: U_n - U_{CES} = L_p \frac{\Delta I_{pm}}{t_v} \Rightarrow \Delta I_{pm} = \frac{(U_n - U_{CES}) t_v}{L_p} = ?$$

→ trezmo gde naj  $A_{pm} \approx \text{MAX}$ .

→ da li je  $U_n$ , tr. je to tako?

→ d (4):

$$U_2 = \frac{N_S}{N_P T} (U_n - U_{CES}) t_v (- U_D) \Rightarrow (U_n - U_{CES}) t_v = \text{konst}$$

konst konst!

$U_n \dots$  nevis u  
varijabli

$$t_v = t_v(U_n), \text{ nika  
je tako l  
veće budi } (U_n - U_{CES}) t_v \text{ konst}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{pm MAX} = \boxed{\Delta I_{pm}} = \frac{(U_{min} - U_{CES}) t_{vmax}}{L_p} =$$

$$= \frac{1210 - 0,5 \cdot 7,752 \cdot 10^{-6}}{79,56 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 23mA$$

= konst + f(U<sub>n</sub>(2))

- dobro je možti:

$A_L \uparrow \Rightarrow L_p (N_p = \text{konst}) \uparrow \Rightarrow \Delta I_{pm} \downarrow$  (sustav održavajući s  $U_n, U_2, t_v$  konst.)

→ manje struja opterećenje snopara (T)

SW-Ln str 10 max. ic-strom pile u naijoren design (mix opt. T)

$$\Rightarrow I_{CM}(\text{MAX}) = I_{PM,\text{max}} + \Delta I_{PM} = 1380 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{CM} = I_C(t=0^+) + \Delta I_{PM}$$

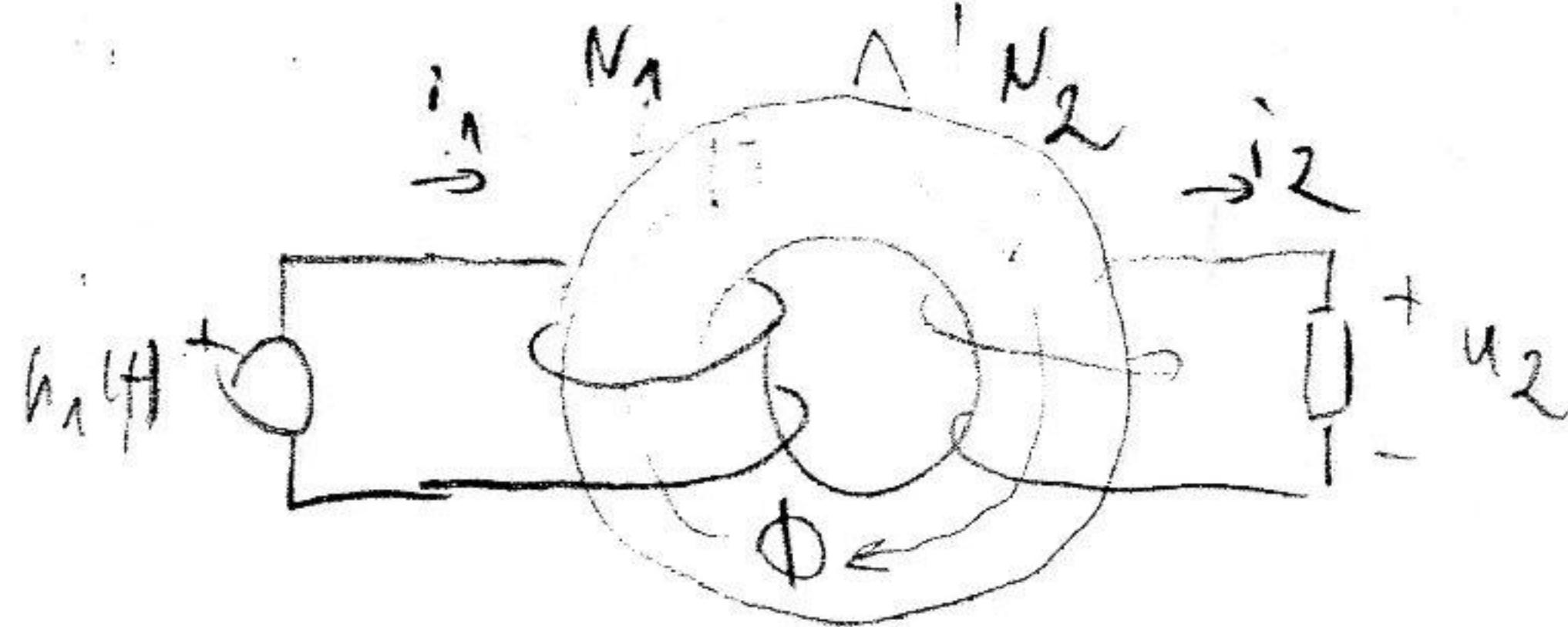
- maks logidu pojedyncze rezultata

- na stroma opt. T risc nfore stopy la periferii

velom (z zavojnic Lx) nego parat stope zloj konstrukcji  
maksymalny naporn

### B) DIODA D<sub>1</sub>

- silnej za zastitu; mala zazet (relevantne) dobyagnie si z gospodajcem rezultatu  
DIFERENCJA:



$\phi = \text{konst}$  - myte - or x poce lewej stronie opire poszys  
(w rekom trenutku) magn polje miedzy dwiema wazami  
wys. x srodkowym punktem pruzyni  
(t.j. x  $\phi$  ne moze myjetki skakal  
nego gakniam)

→ mazak magn. falka  $\phi$ :

$n_1 \rightarrow f_1$ ,  $i_1 \rightarrow f_1, H$ :

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi \sim N_1 i_1}$$

→ mediotrum, kde re bil bila sek. swida, to bi bila tiba!

→ pruzyna  $\phi$  ( $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ ) i w skumreku inducja takie wypisane  
x heca: stopy i<sub>2</sub> kryz de kryz priekti odrysze i<sub>1</sub>:

$$N_2 i_2 \quad (\text{LENZOWA prawo})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi \sim N_1 i_1 - N_2 i_2} \Rightarrow \phi \sim \underset{\text{m}}$$

"ukupna"  
"ekwivalentna"  
stopy  
magnesm

- kod idealnej falki  $\mu$   
 $\mu = \phi$ ! (wysa histrica)

- kod realnej nialad naje  
falki:

$$\boxed{N_1 \mu = N_1 i_1 - N_2 i_2}$$

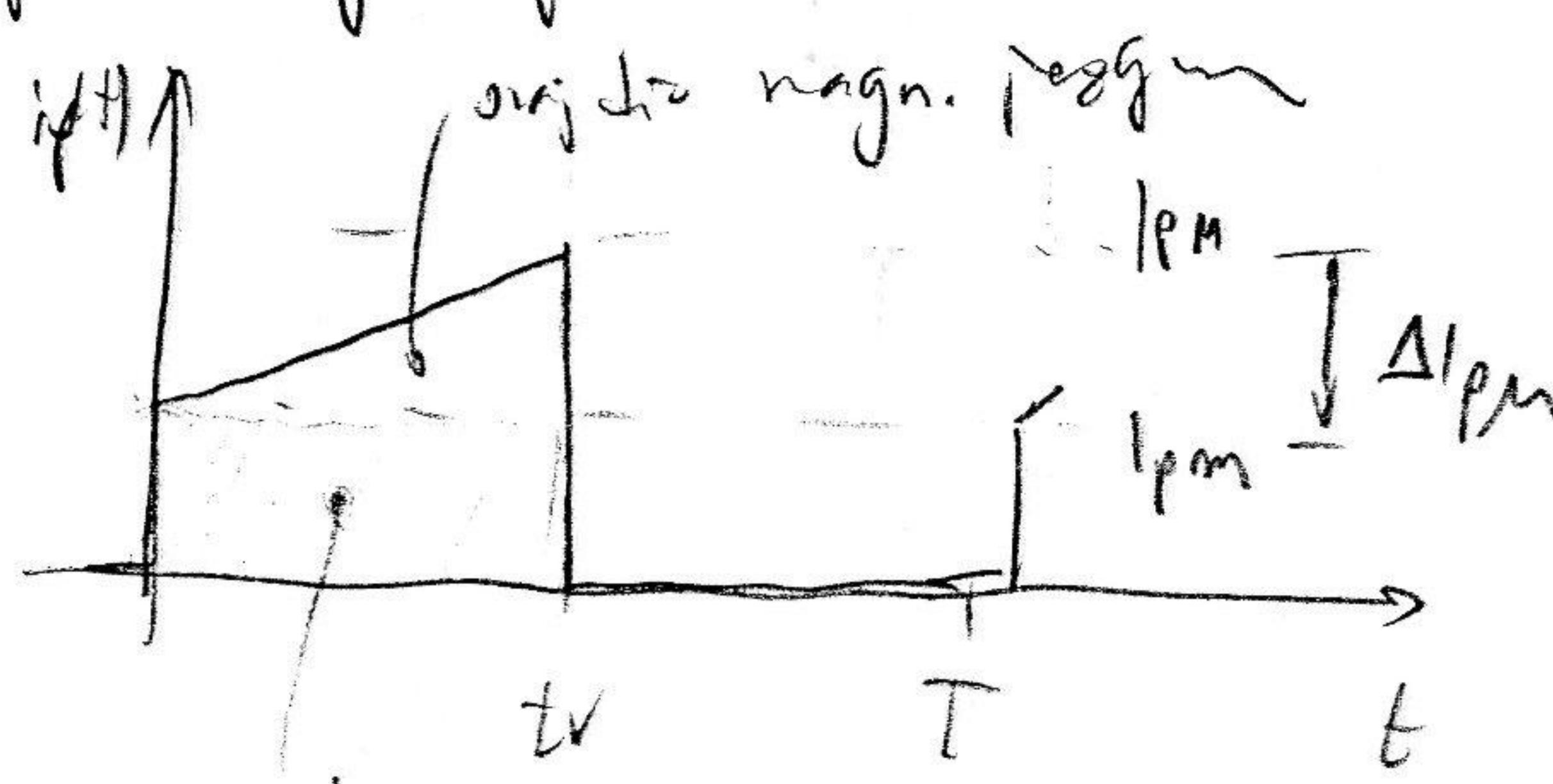
# SW-2 u stv M

- mićens pretpostavki za re:

$$N_p \frac{I}{\mu m} = N_s \left( s - \frac{\Delta I_{PM}}{2} \right) = |N_s| s$$

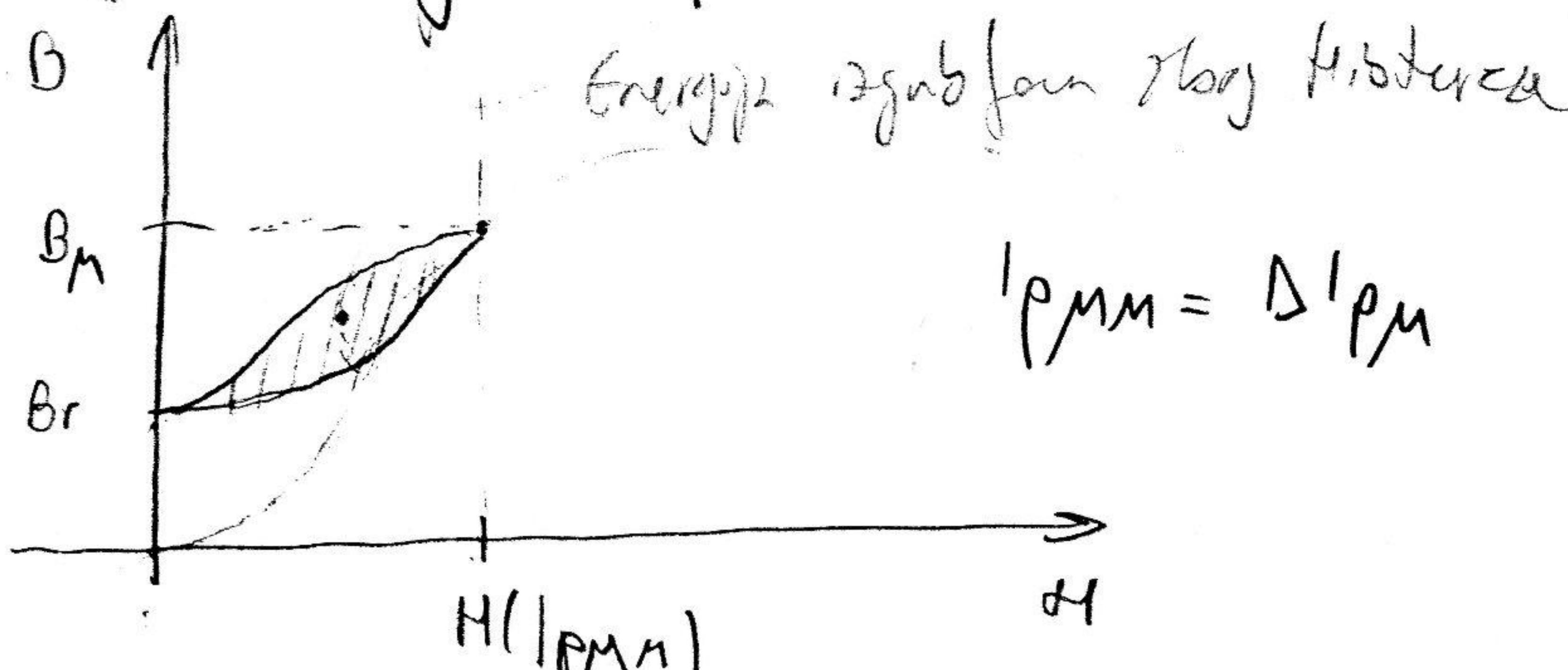
→ to znači da se uvećaj konstantomjagnete  
stoga magn. (u prirodi); stoga sek. magnetske  
potoku tj. da je  $|\Phi(I_{PM}, I_s)| = \phi$

- cjev magnetizacije počne nastaježlog omog djele stoga ip(H)  
koji je nastao žlog principa napona  $N_s - N_{cos}$  na primjer  
(i stoga kroz ga nestan).



sto stoga ip(H) nemagnetski počinje per napovr uvećj povećava  
ip(H)!

→ teor. ISROSMERNO magnetizacije (samo u 1. kvadrantu)



- jednadžbe:

$$(7) \quad U_1 - U_{cos} = L_p \frac{\Delta I_{PM}}{tr}$$

napak iiflja u iel(H) diagramu

$$(8) \quad \Phi I_{PM} \cdot N_p = I_{RM} N_R$$

→ u mom t=0+ u R-vrsti potekže

$$(9) \quad U_1 + U_0 = L_R \frac{I_{RM}}{tr} \quad \begin{cases} \text{- demagnetizacijske} \\ \text{počne} \end{cases}$$

stoga  $I_{RM}$  žlog posljedice magnetizacije  
počne (u tij. des problema fazi  
 $I_{PM}, i, I_s$  one nješto od to  
u magnetsku povišavanju u  
fuku ne ostaje aktivno)

$$L_R = L_p \frac{N_e^2}{N_p^2} \quad \begin{cases} \text{počne iugn išh} \\ \text{A. počne} \end{cases}$$

# Skript Lern-Str 12

- preuve (7), (8), (9):

$$\frac{U_n - U_{CPS}}{U_n + U_0} = \frac{LP}{LR} \cdot \frac{\Delta p_{pum}}{I_{pum}} \cdot \frac{t_R}{t_{pum}} \rightarrow t_R = \boxed{t_R = \frac{NR}{Np} \cdot \frac{U_n - U_{CPS}}{U_n + U_0} t_{pum}} \approx \frac{NR}{Np} t_{pum} \quad (10)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\frac{NR}{Np^2}$

$T - t_{pumax} \rightarrow$  naggijsi shaygi  
shaygi

$t_R \rightarrow$  te re to vesi

$t_R \rightarrow$  te re to vesi

$\frac{NR}{Np}$  vesi

$\rightarrow$  te re se sungs projecti ( $T - t_{pumax}$  project)

(per bi se preklo n konst. reden prekola)

(ali si preklos je do nextank R zvora  
(instz bilnost instana))

- anyway:

- te re se sungs a projecti

$NR \rightarrow$  te re se sungs prekola  
te re preklos do vesi  
granica

$\Rightarrow (10) \Rightarrow$

$$NR = Np \cdot \frac{te}{tr}$$

- NR konst tr, nro porcans

$\frac{NR}{Np}$  moce se trR↑ (n tr=konst)  
i nro bi do  $T - tr < te$

- trR NR MAX

- naggijsi shaygi:  $t_{pumax}$ , per p  
tada nro  $t_{pumax} = \text{konst}$  problem  
najmaji NR te re se sungs problemi

NR little more sketchy biti nroje od:

$$NR < Np \cdot \frac{te}{t_{pumax}}, \quad tr \leq \text{max zu } U_n \text{ min}, \Rightarrow (10):$$

$$\boxed{NR_{MAX}}$$

$$NR_{MAX} = Np \cdot \frac{U_n + U_0}{U_{pum} - U_{CPS}} \cdot \frac{t_R}{t_{pumax}} = Np \cdot \frac{U_{pum} + U_0}{U_{pum} - U_{CPS}} \left( \frac{T}{t_{pumax}} - 1 \right) = 267,1 \Rightarrow$$

$T - t_{pumax} \rightarrow$  n granicam shaygi

$\Rightarrow \boxed{267}$

$\boxed{NR}$   
dobra!

3:

ipak  
do  
Np  
:1

$\boxed{NR}$   
lose!

$- O_3$  - nrova vese

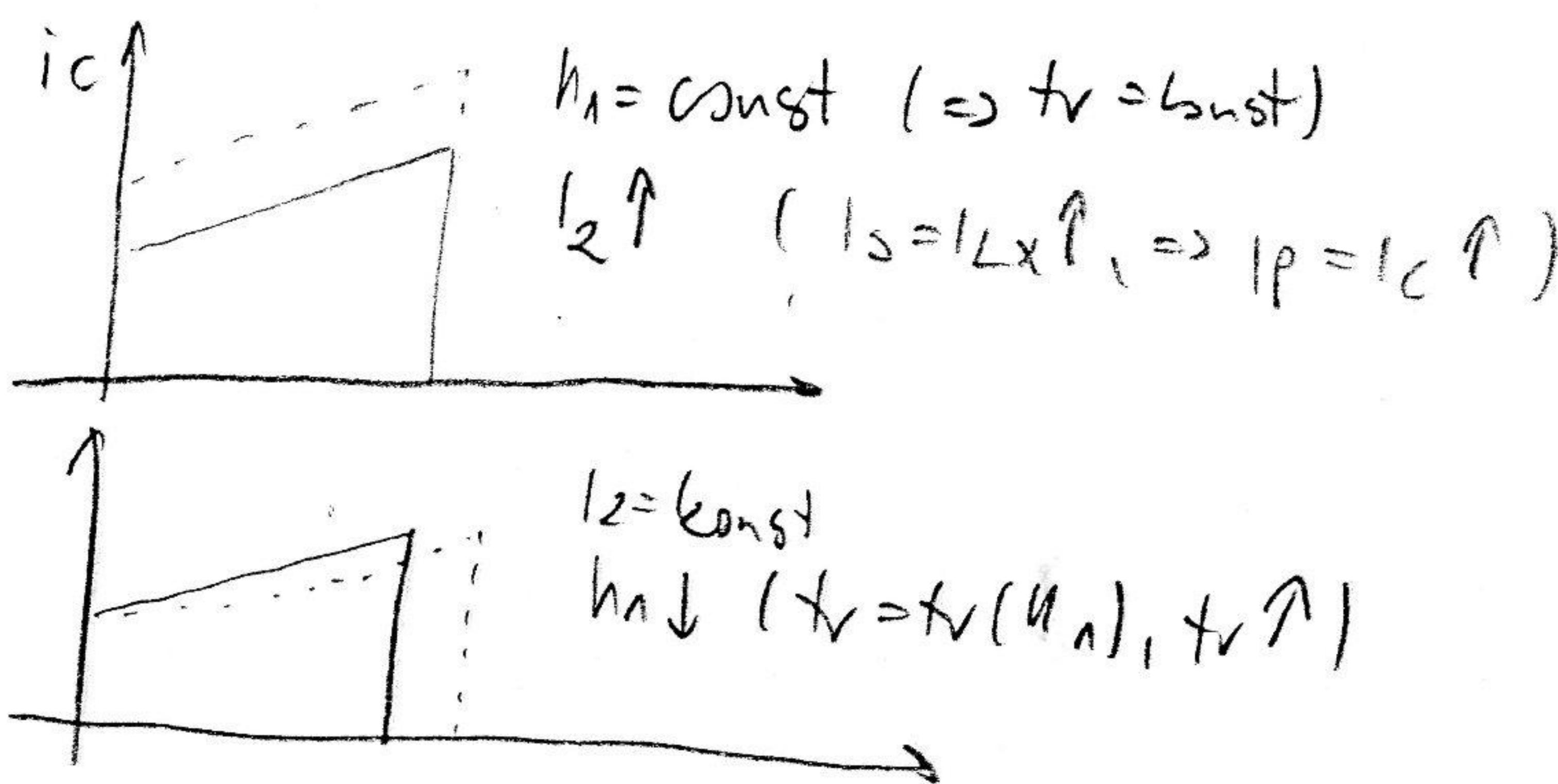
- smagens otrivnoopt. drote  
 $D_{pum} \left( \Delta p \cdot \frac{Np}{NR} \right)$

- bce - porcans vrapodles  
naprozezje  $O_1 \left( -[U_n + (U_n - U_{CPS}) \frac{NR}{Np}] \right)$

$\Rightarrow$  (from 18):

$$I_{RMM} = \Delta I_{RMM} \frac{N_p}{N_R} = 23 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{168}{267} = 19,5 \text{ mA} = I_{DMAX}$$

↓  
Stetige opt. Last  
D1



(T)  $I_{GMAX} = 380 \text{ mA}$

$$U_{CEMAX} = U_{1MAX} + \frac{N_p}{N_R} (U_{1MAX} + U_D) = 360 + \frac{168}{267} (360 + 0,8) = 382,0 \text{ V}$$

- Leistungskomponente 260V erfordert: 100V (z.B. Er ist sl.)

D1  $I_{DMAX} = 19,5 \text{ mA}$

$$U_{D1MAX} = U_{1MAX} + (U_{1MAX} - U_{CES}) \frac{N_e}{N_p} = 360 + 359,5 \frac{26}{168} = 931,4 \text{ V}$$

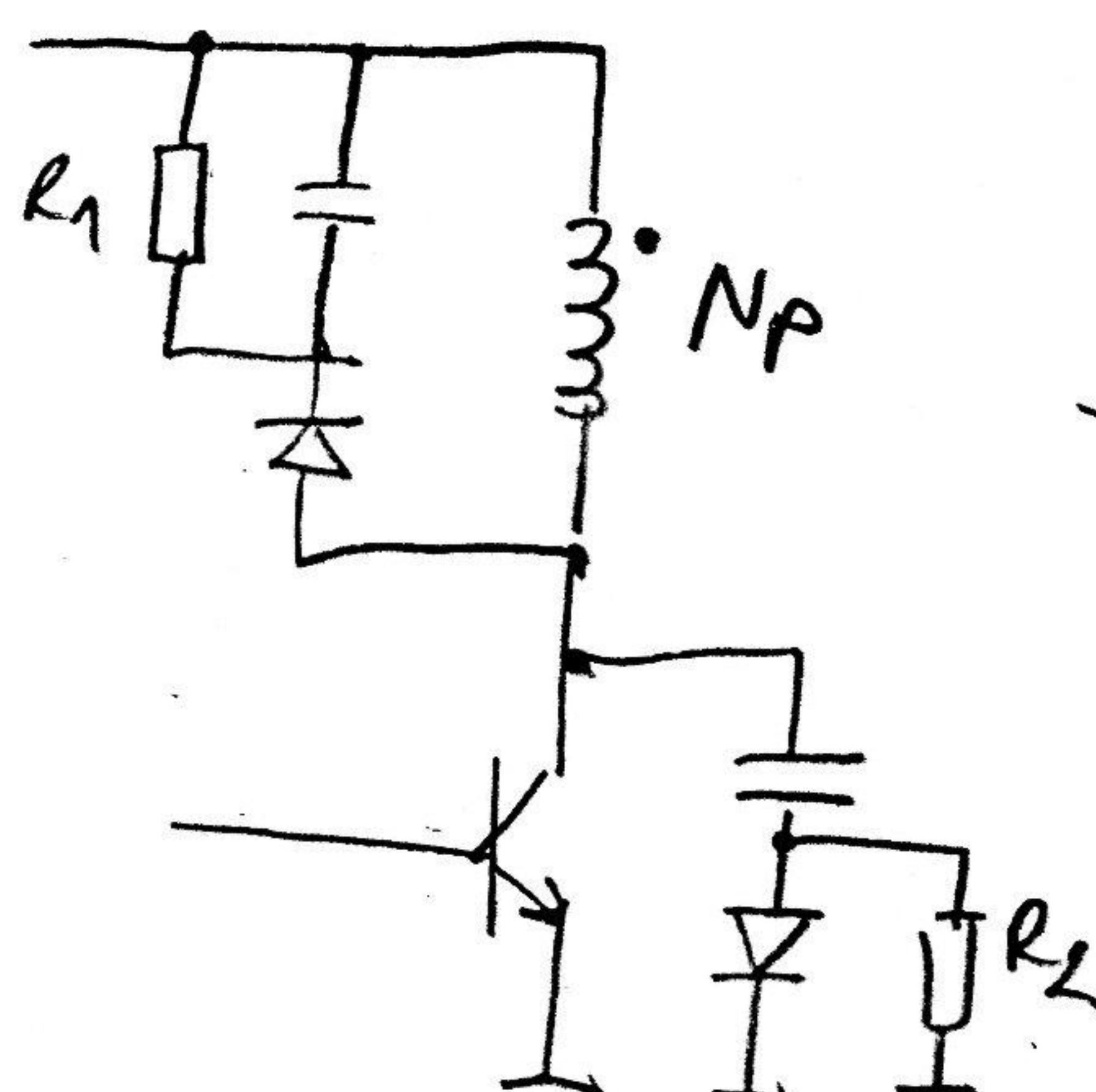
D2  $I_{D2MAX} = I_{2MAX} + \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{2} \approx I_{2MAX} = 5 \text{ A}$

$$U_{D2MAX} = (U_K - U_S)_{MAX} = -U_D + \frac{N_s}{N_R} (U_1 + U_D) = -0,8 + \frac{12}{267} (360 + 0,8) = 15,4 \text{ V}$$

D3  $I_{D3MAX} = I_{2MAX} + \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{2} = I_{2MAX} = 5 \text{ A}$

$$U_{D3MAX} = U_{KMAX} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} (U_{1MAX} - U_{CES}) - U_D = \frac{12}{168} \cdot 359,5 - 0,8 = 24,9 \text{ V}$$

ZASTITA - alternativer nach (bei NR)



- RCD angeht Ne

-  $R_1, R_2$  - d.h. primär last,  $\eta \downarrow$

# SW-2a - str 1h

PESNIČKA UTJECACA NA ĐINJENIH ZANEMARIVIH NA M

( $L_0$ ,  $\rho_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $P_{\text{Fe}}$ ,  $P_m$ ,  $P_{\text{komutacije}})$

ULTZNA SNAGA:  $P_1 = U_1 \cdot \left[ l_{pm} + \frac{\Delta l_{pm}}{2} \right] \frac{t_v}{T}$  (izvješće)

$l_{pm}$   
 napon  
 $t_{pm}$   
 $U_1$

$\Delta l_{pm}$   
 struj  
 $t_v$   
 se varira između

$U_1 = U_{1\min}$  (za svaki radni  
izravni ostale parametri  
(struje)  
 $t_v$ )

$$P_1 = 210 \left[ 0,357 + \frac{0,023}{2} \right] 0,4 = 30,95 \text{ W}$$

KOLJNA SNAGA:

$$P_2 = U_2 I_2 = 5 \cdot 5 = 25 \text{ W}$$

o STACO

Ⓐ VRAĆENO NAPAKA MREŽI (izvješće) (prije  $D_1 P$  zadržice snage u mreži)

$$P_R = \frac{1}{2} L_R l_{pm}^2 \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2} 70,56 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{(262)^2}{168} \frac{1}{14,5 \cdot 10^{-3}} \frac{1}{20 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

- postupak je nare

z  $L_0$ ,  $\rho_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $t_v$ :

$$10^2 \rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^2 = 0,933 \text{ W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1 - P_R} = 83,3\%$$

u ovaj

rezultat uzmeli su: - statička disperzija  $T$ ;  $a_{-3}$   
i NESTA VJE (cijeli obzoraj;

prozadim)

- utjecaj:  $L_0$ ,  $P_{\text{komutacije}}$ ,  $P_{\text{zastope}}$  - pretežno utjecaj na snaguje  $P_R$   
( $\eta \downarrow$ )  
i utjecaj  
(Ucesnici)

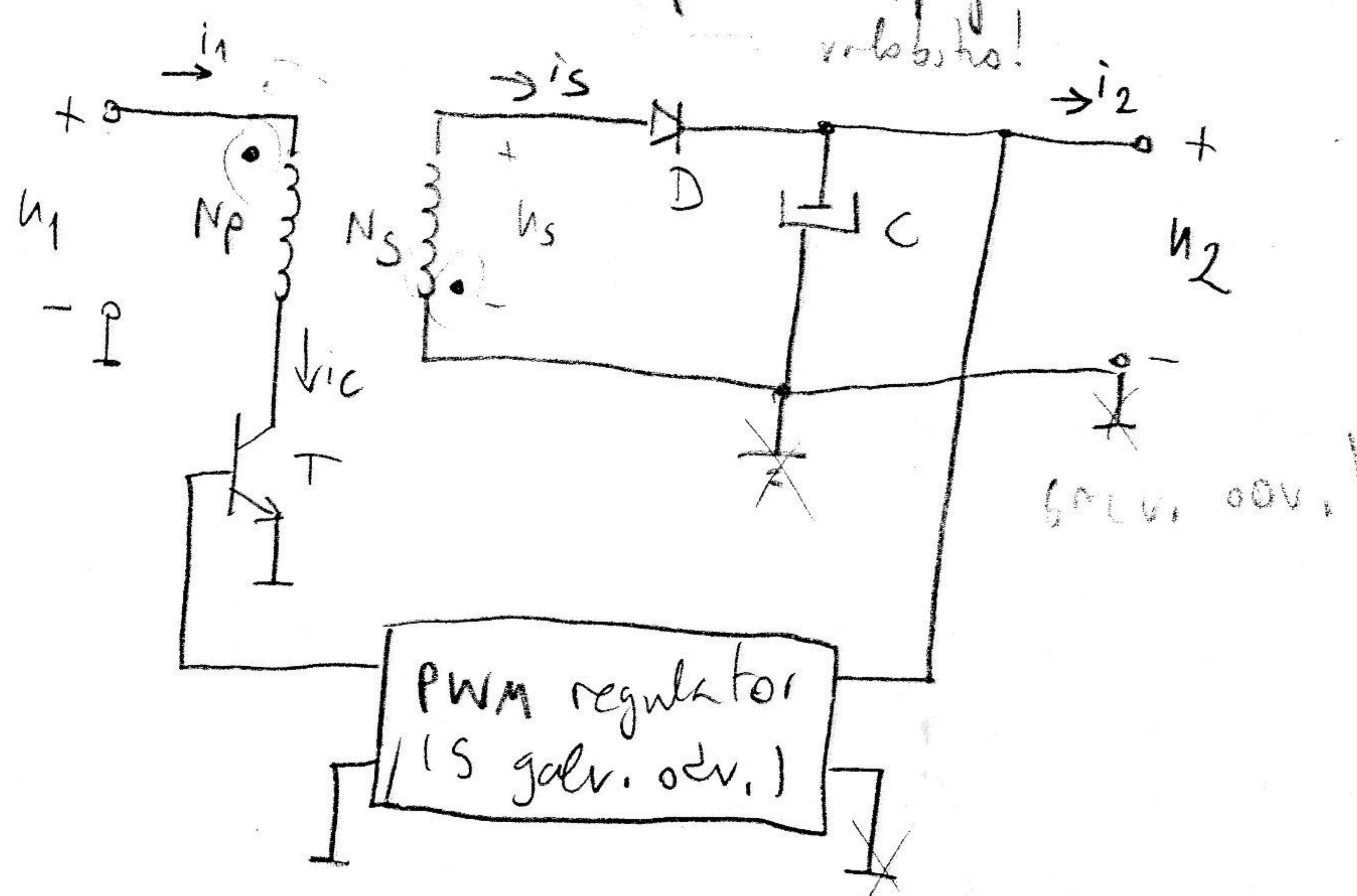
- utjecaj:  $P_m$ ;  $P_{\text{Fe}}$  - utjecaj na poruke  $P_1$  (jer treba pomicati te  
sabitne strukture za upoređenje) ( $\eta \downarrow$ )

$$\text{rednji } \eta = 0,7$$

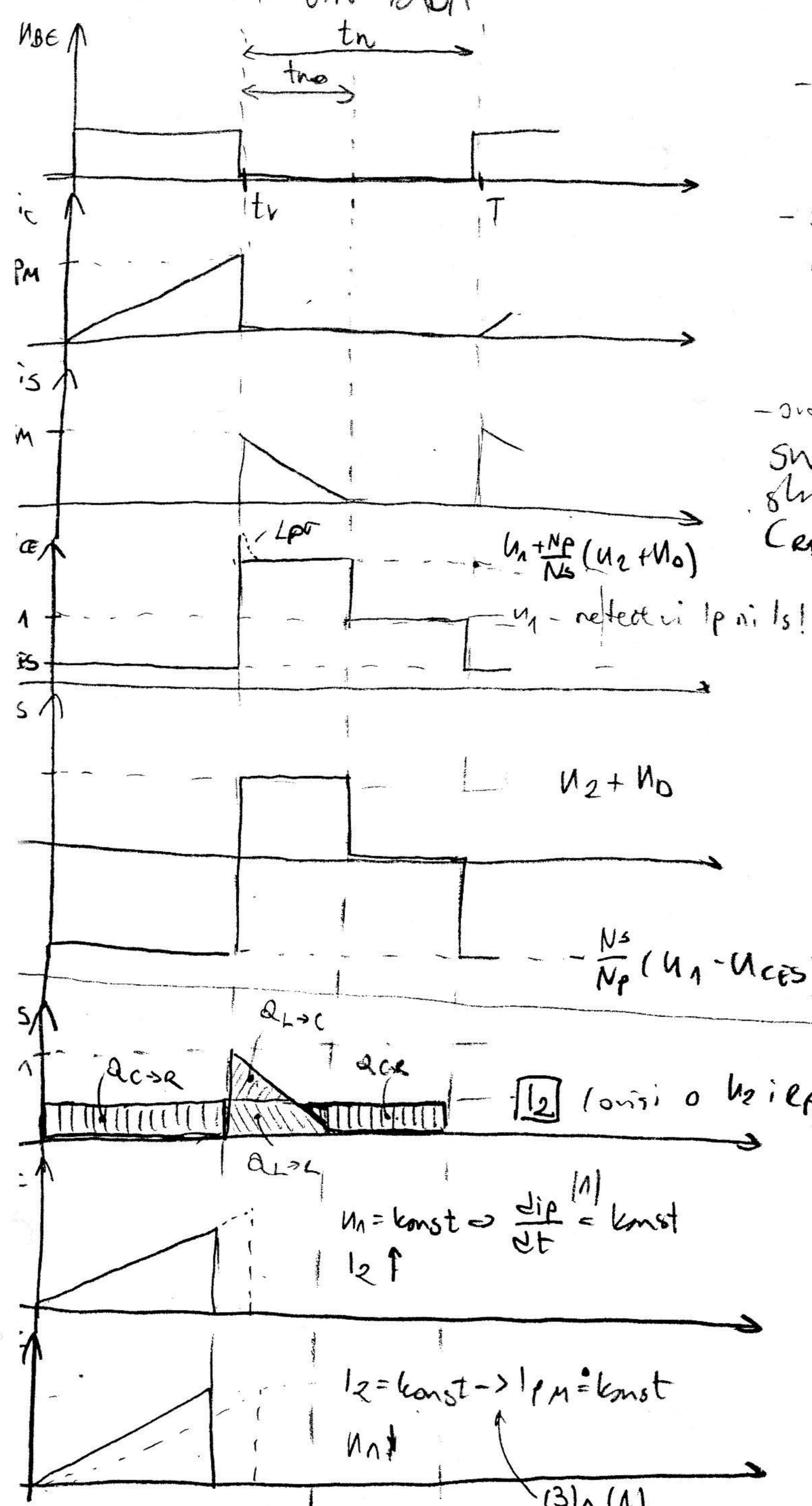
Istupljek 10% manji od teoretskog

# SW-26-str1

DC-DC konvertor u zavojnom spajn:



A) DISKONT. NADJIN RADU



- napon base T

- struja prije  $t=0$  je nula, tada u diskont. režimu; u  $t=0^+$   $I_s = 0$  pa tada  $R_i$  i  $I_{PM} = 0$ !

- uvoj  $N_s$  može biti i uvoj NR kao kod SW-Zva (premjeni sign. primar) → nema slaganje uvelebiti problemi slijeta faza (četvrtog sasno slijeg Lp (rasipni L primara))

- dok teoretički je  $I_s$  u  $U_p$  (poznata vrednost), kod praktičnih rezultata se  $D_1$  i  $U_2$  istočno odgovaraju od skematskog

↑ nadji red  
↓ razmatrage b

① Transistor

$$U_1 - U_{CES} = L_p \frac{I_{PM}}{t_v} \quad (1)$$

② Transistor

$$U_2 + U_D = L_s \frac{I_{SM}}{t_{NO}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{L_s}{L_p} = \left( \frac{V_S}{N_p} \right)^2 \quad (\text{pew. re. A2 isti za P: S (ista gejzira)})$$

$$E_{LP} = \frac{1}{2} L_p I_{PM}^2 \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{- energia magn. pola akumulaciona u 1 periodu} \\ &\text{preduze sek.} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_2 = U_2 I_2 T \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{- energija (kvisnina) u 1 periodu} \\ &\text{disipacija u } T_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \Rightarrow \text{preduze izvorni: } \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_{LP} + U_{CES} \frac{I_{PM}}{2 t_v} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{preduze potrebe} \\ &\text{disipacija u } T_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{U_2 = \left( \text{iz (1), (2), ...} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{t_v^2}{T} \frac{U_1 (U_1 - U_{CES})}{I_2 L_p}} \quad (3)$$

- zelena da konverzija radi u diskontinuitetnom (u kurt prevedeni gubicci) (to znači da je  $t_{NO} < t_h$ )

- koga je najveci slanje (da slanje postigne u kont. rezimu)?

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = I_{2MAX} \quad (n \leq 80\%)$$

$$U_1 = U_{1MIN} \quad (\text{najveci uvezivot } i_p)$$

- da se moze optimizirati po potrebi  $L_p$ :

$$\text{iz (1): } t_v = L_p \frac{I_{PM}}{U_1 - U_{CES}} ; \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{pretp. da su fiksni} \\ &t_2 = I_{2MAX} = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~najveci~~  $I_2$

najveci slanje:

$$\boxed{L_{PMAX}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L < L_{PMAX}$$

$$U_1 = U_{1MIN} = \text{const} \quad \begin{cases} \text{najveci slanje} \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  da  $L_p \uparrow \Rightarrow t_v \uparrow \Rightarrow$  moze da prevede  $t_v$  da se u diskontinuitetnom rezimu (ne stigne se ispraznit u vremenu da njezine bude!)

# SW 26 Skript

- R (3):

$$L \leq L_{p\max} = \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{b_{\max}^2 (U_{1\max} - U_{CES}) U_{1\max}}{U_2 I_{2\max} \cdot T} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,7 \frac{(8 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 \log(5 \cdot 20)}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-6}} =$$

(4)

- minkap n petgri obetymu  $N_p$

(mit reaktionslage n petgri znd.):

$$= \boxed{1,971 \text{ mH}}$$

$$U_1 - U_{CES} = N_p \cdot \frac{B_M}{t_v}$$

$$B_M = \frac{U_1 - U_{CES}}{N_p} \cdot t_v$$

$B_M \rightarrow B_{M\max}$  zu

$U_1 \rightarrow U_{1\max}$

$t_v \rightarrow t_{v\max} \rightarrow U_1 \rightarrow U_{1\max}$

$I_2 \rightarrow I_{2\max}$

titro, j. gr  
na dmax  
log prvoj  
nugten  
magnet  
kompenz  
k! k!

$$N_p \geq N_{p\min} !$$

(5)

$$\text{tr} \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2 U_2 I_{2\max} L_{p\max} T}{\eta (U_{1\max} - U_{CES}) U_{1\max}}} =$$

thems min  $N_p$  !

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 1,971 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,7 \cdot (360 - 0,5) / 360}} =$$

$$9,66 \text{ A} \mu\text{s}$$

$t_{v\max} (U_{1\max} + I_{2\max})$

$$\Rightarrow N_p = \frac{(U_{1\max} - U_{CES}) \text{tr} \lambda}{2 B_{M\max}} = 167,7 \rightarrow \boxed{N_p = 16,8} \Rightarrow B_M = 0,1996 \text{ T}$$

- potrebam faktor minkapnosti  
petgri ( $A_L$ ): relativ  
trading respon

$N_p, L_p$  očreteli novisno;  
- treba ih pozeti!

$$- R \quad L = N_p^2 A_L = 168^2 \cdot 2,5 \mu\text{H} / 2 \text{mJ} \cdot 10^2 = 70,56 \text{ mH} > L_{p\max} !$$

- nis bi hteli smaziti L smazit open  $N_p$ , onda si mali problem sa rezistorom petgri ne bi bio  $N_p < N_{p\min}$ !

→ zato treba mazifaceti petgriams relik  $A_L \rightarrow A'_L$  dochazit  
trading respon n Fe-petgri

$$- bila bi: \quad A'_L = N_p = \sqrt{\frac{L_{\max}}{A_L}} = 28,1 \rightarrow 29 \Rightarrow B_{M\max} = 1,16 \text{ T} !!!$$

SW-25-Str 4

$$\oint H dl = \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow H_{\text{Fe}} l_{\text{Fe}} + H_0 s = N_p l_{\text{pm}} ; \quad H_{\text{Fe}} l_{\text{Fe}} \ll H_0 s$$

$$H_0 \approx N_p \frac{l_{\text{pm}}}{s} = \frac{B_M}{\mu_0} \Rightarrow N_p l_{\text{pm}} = B_M \frac{s}{\mu_0} \quad (6)$$

$$U_1 - U_{\text{CES}} = L_p \frac{l_{\text{pm}}}{s} = N_p \frac{2 B_M}{s} \Rightarrow L_p l_{\text{pm}} = N_p Q B_M \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow l_{\text{pm}} = \frac{N_p Q B_M}{L_p} \Rightarrow \text{II} \Rightarrow$$

$$H = \begin{array}{l} \text{JAKOST} \\ \text{MAGNETSKOG} \\ \text{POLA} \end{array} \Rightarrow N_p^2 \frac{Q B_M}{L_p} = B_M \frac{s}{\mu_0}$$

$B$  = MAGNETICA (GUST, MAGN.  
INDUKTIVITÄT TKA)

$\Phi$  = MAGN. TOK

$$\Rightarrow L_p = \mu_0 N_p^2 \frac{Q}{s} \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_L = \frac{L_p}{N_p^2} \Rightarrow A_2 = \mu_0 \frac{Q}{s} \quad (9)$$

$$s = \mu_0 Q \frac{N_p^2}{L_p} = \mu_0 \frac{Q}{A_L} \quad (10)$$

$$A_L = \frac{1,271 \cdot 10^{-3}}{160^2} = 69,83 \text{ mH} / 2\pi \cdot j^2$$

↳ grobes geschieht !!!

$$\Rightarrow S = 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{69,83 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,8997 \text{ mm} \approx 0,9 \text{ mm}$$

- oder drage  $N_s$

$$(1) \text{ i } (2) \rightarrow t_{\text{no}} = t_r \frac{N_s}{N_p} \frac{U_1 - U_{\text{CES}}}{U_2 + U_D} \quad (11)$$

$t_{\text{no}} \leq T - t_r \rightarrow$  wpt + Skont. resten  
(12)

- unzureichend glatt,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 = U_{1\text{mm}} \\ U_2 = U_{2\text{max}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow t_r = t_{r\text{max}}$$

• (falls  $t_r < t_{\text{no}}$  ist  $t_{\text{no}}$  in  $t_{\text{max}}$  (vgl. (5)) no techn. je

$t_r = t_{rx} < t_{r\text{max}}$ , falls je scher. spr. in d. kont. regeln)

# SW 26 SK 5

$$(11), (12) \Rightarrow N_S \leq N_P \cdot \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_{max} - U_{CES}} \left( \frac{T}{t_{Vmax}} - 1 \right) = 168 \cdot \frac{5+0,8}{210-0,5} \left( \frac{20}{8} - 1 \right) = 6,92$$

$$\boxed{N_S = 6}$$

(trotz  $\leq N_{Smax}$  für  $N_S P$ , gemaß 110)  
! zuviel!

problem ist bei  $N_S$  ist es trotz mehrere sekundärer & mehrere primärer na T

## Transistor

$$I_{CM} = I_{PM} \rightarrow (1) \rightarrow I_{PMmax} = \frac{(U_{max} - U_{CES})}{L_P} t_{Vx} = \frac{360 - 0,5}{1,371 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 4,6644 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_{CMmax} = 850,8 \text{ mA}}$$

$$U_{CEmax} = U_{max} + \frac{N_P}{N_S} (U_2 + U_D) = 360 + \frac{168}{6} (5 + 0,8) = \\ = \boxed{522,4 \text{ V}}$$

## Dioden

$$I_{DN} = I_{SM} \quad (23,8 \text{ A})$$

$$I_{SM} + N_S = I_{PM} N_P \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{DNmax} = \frac{N_P}{N_S} I_{CMmax} = \cancel{17,87 \text{ A}}}$$

$$\boxed{U_{DRmax} = U_2 + \frac{N_S}{N_P} (U_{max} - U_{CES}) = 5 + \frac{6}{168} (360 - 0,5) = \boxed{17,81}}$$

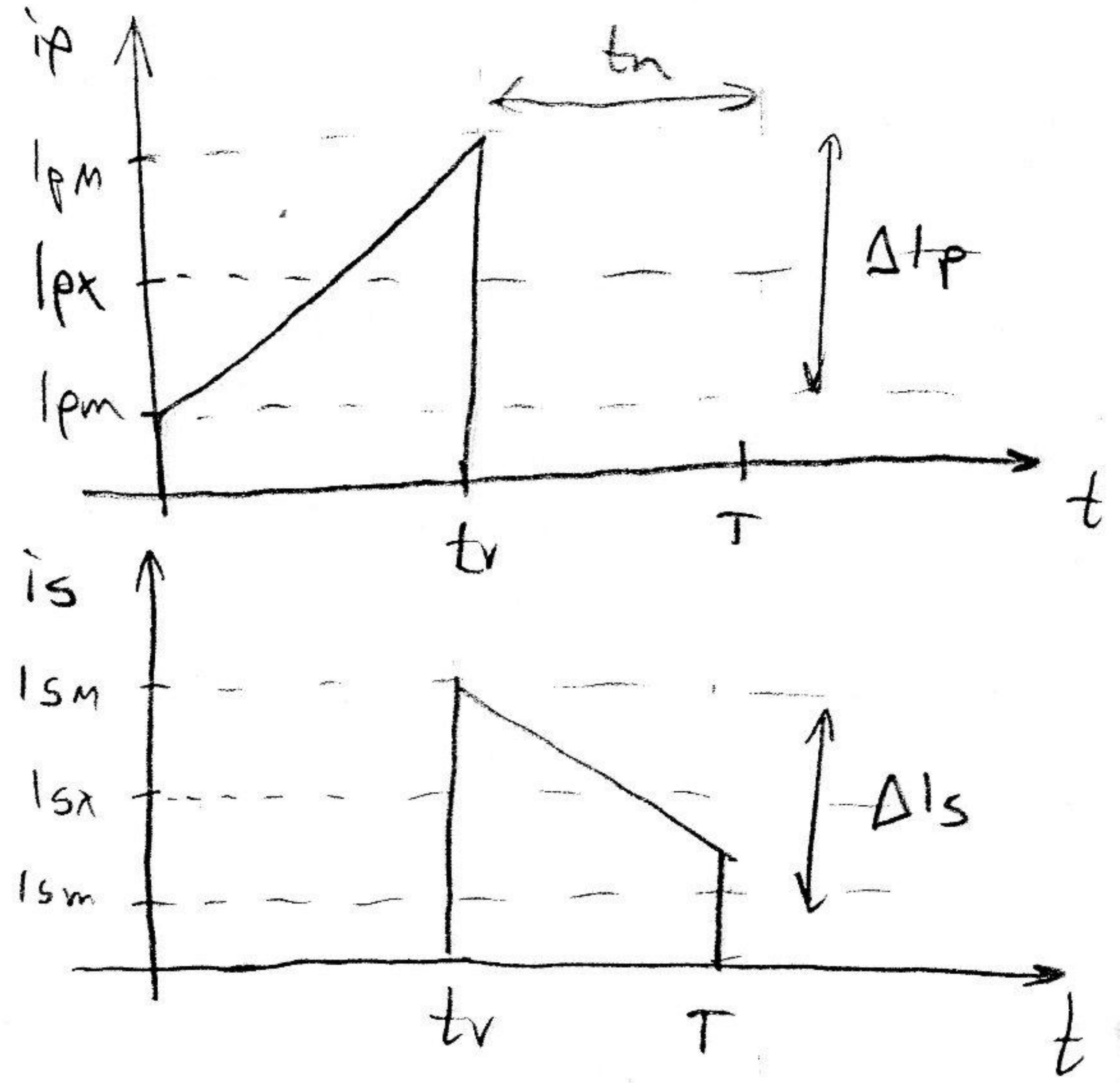
$I_{DNmax} \gg !!!$

$\Rightarrow$  unpassende signale von Strom zwingen Transistor  
TSE-a Cx!  $\rightarrow$  daher reden wir von  $i_L$  der  
durch  $\Rightarrow i$  in LC filter

## B) KONTINUIERLICHE NADIN RADA

$\langle OKRENI \rangle \Rightarrow$

# SW 26 Str 6



- Stufenförmig in leert. Regim

$$bsh \approx I_2 > I_{2K} \quad I_2 T$$

$$(13) \quad U_h - U_{CIS} = L_p \frac{\Delta I_p}{t_r}$$

$$(14) \quad U_2 + U_D = L_s \frac{\Delta I_s}{T-t_r} = L_s \frac{\Delta I_s}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{L_p}{L_s} = \left( \frac{N_p}{N_s} \right)^2$$

$$(15) \quad I_{SM} = I_{PM} \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

$$(16) \quad I_{SM} = I_{PM} \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

$$(17) \quad I_{SM} = I_{SM} + \Delta I_s$$

$$(18) \quad I_{PM} = I_{PM} + \Delta I_p$$

→ (12. Näherungsformel):

$$I_{PM} \frac{N_p}{N_s} = I_{PM} \frac{N_p}{N_s} + \frac{U_2 + U_D}{L_p} \frac{N_p^2}{N_s^2} t_r \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$I_{PM} = I_{PM} + \frac{U_h - U_{CIS}}{L_p} t_r \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (U_h - U_{CIS}) t_r = (U_2 + U_D) \frac{N_p}{N_s} (T - t_r) \quad \left. \right\}$$

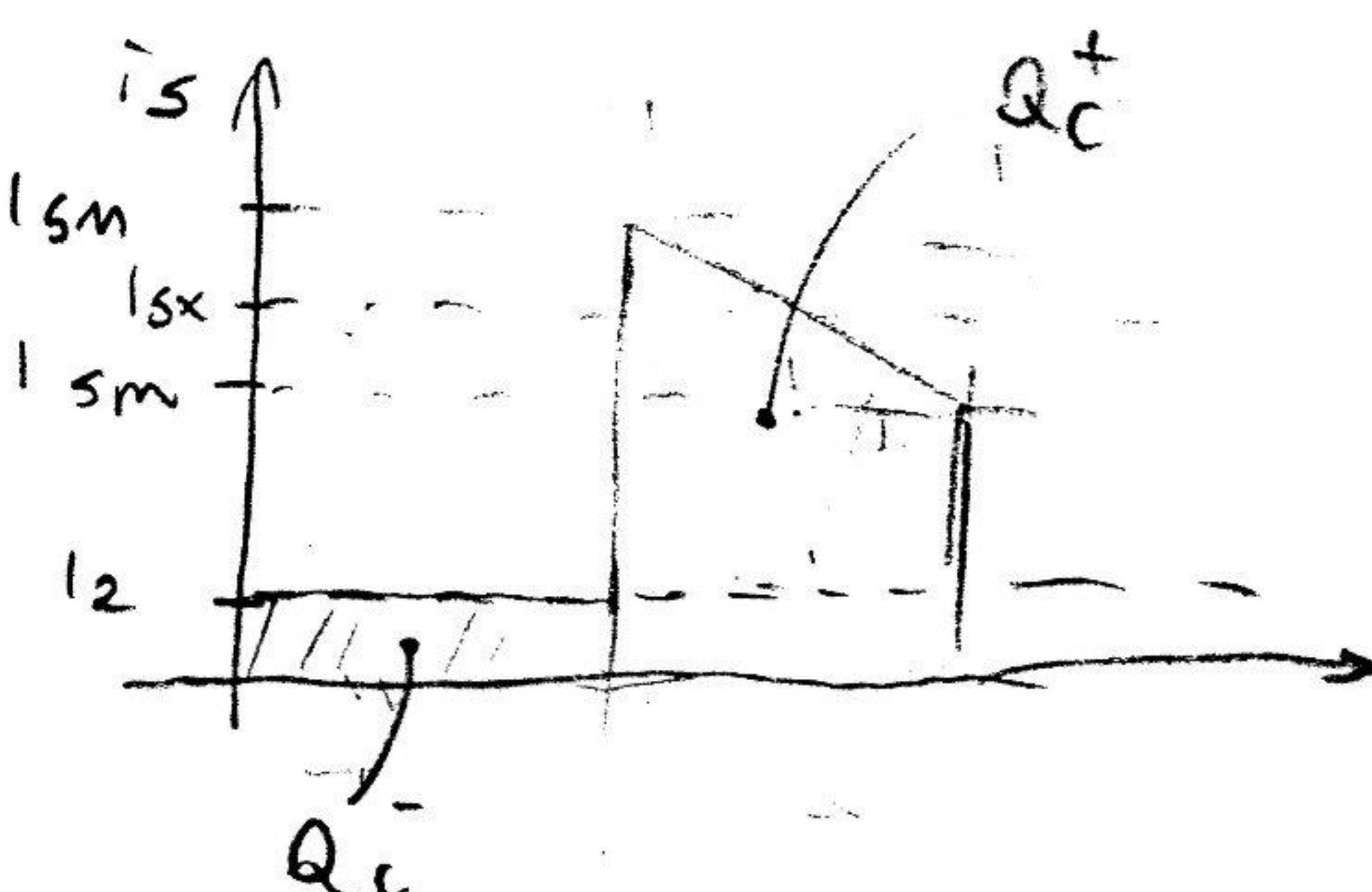
$$\Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{N_s}{N_p} (U_h - U_{CIS}) \frac{t_r}{T - t_r} - U_D \quad (19) \quad \text{(d. proportionalitätspunkt)}$$

$$\left| \delta = \frac{t_r}{T} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{N_s}{N_p} \frac{U_h - U_{CIS}}{U_2 + U_D}} \right.$$

$$(20) \quad \left. \delta \neq f(I_2) \right!$$

(12. leert. Regim)

- nahezu konstant:



$$I_{SX} = \frac{I_{SM} + I_{SM}}{2}$$

$$Q_c^+ = Q_c^- \Rightarrow (I_{SX} - I_2) t_r = I_2 t_r \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 T = I_{SX} t_r \Rightarrow \left| I_2 = I_{SX} \frac{t_r}{T} \right. \quad (21)$$

SW 26 Str 7

$$P_2 = U_2 l_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$P_2 = U_2 l_{sx} \frac{T - t_v}{T} \quad (22)$$

$$P_1 = U_1 l_{px} \frac{t_v}{T}$$

~~(23)~~ (doplně)

$$P_2 = \gamma P_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$P_2 = \gamma \left[ U_1 l_{px} \frac{t_v}{T} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$l_{px} = \frac{T}{t_v} \frac{U_2 l_2}{\gamma U_1} \quad (23)$$

$$\Delta l_p = \frac{U_h - U_{COS}}{L_p} t_v \Rightarrow L_p = \frac{U_h - U_{COS}}{\Delta l_p} t_v ; \quad \Delta l_p \ll L_p$$

(13)

~~je výkon se oddejí~~  
potřebný  $L_p$  je  
rád v kont. rež.

výjet zde n  
kont. režim

$$\Delta l_p \approx \frac{1}{L_p} \Rightarrow$$

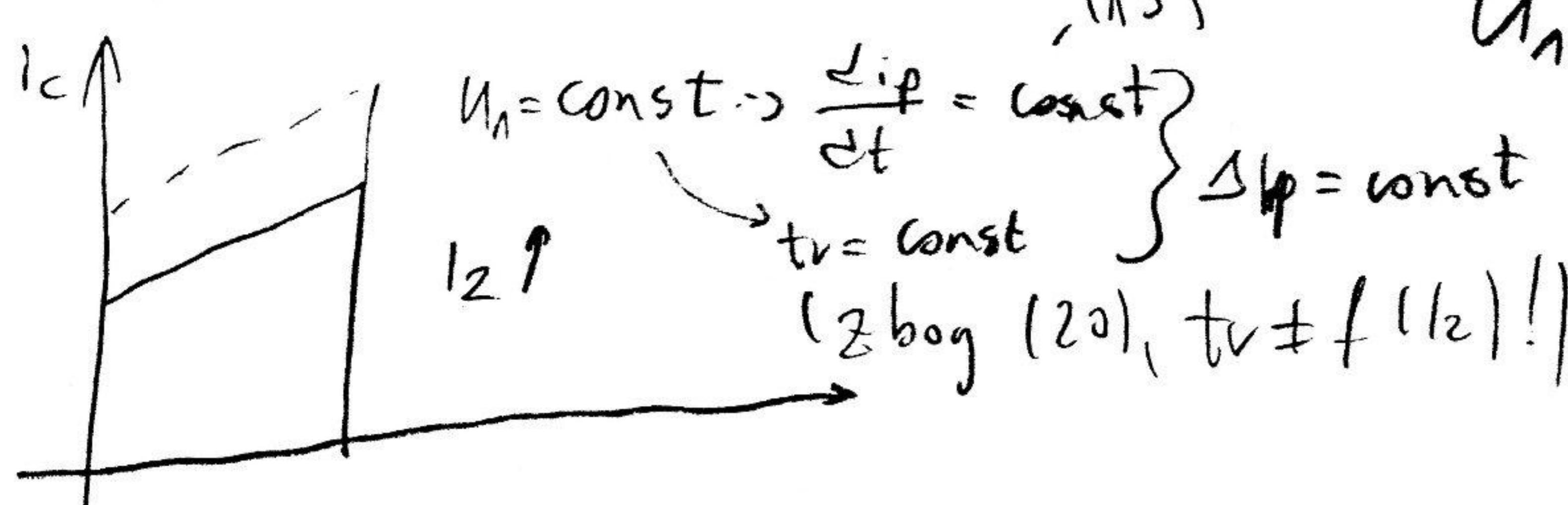
$\Rightarrow$  tedy  $L_p$  je s: se rád v kont  
režim

$$L_p \geq L_{pmin} = \frac{U_h - U_{COS}}{2 l_{px}} t_v$$

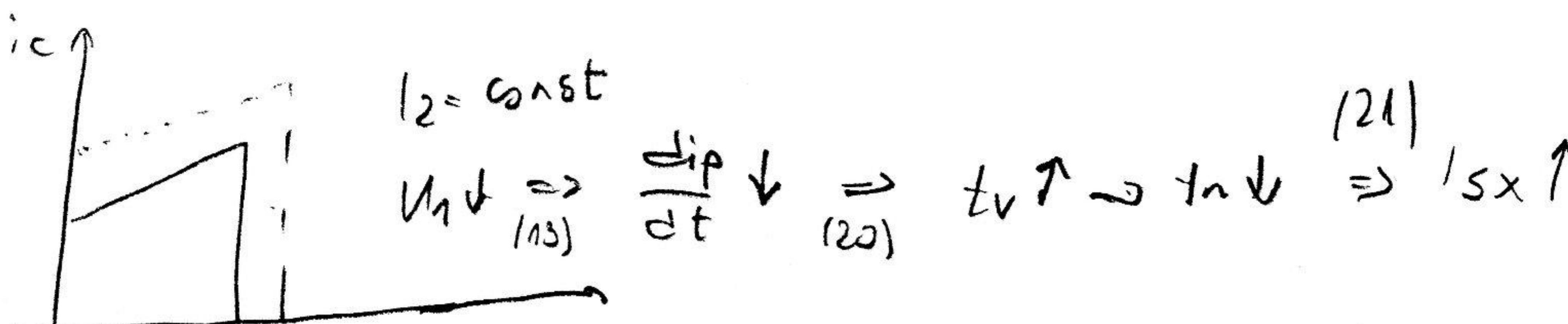
$\Rightarrow \Delta l_p \rightarrow$  výjet!

$$(13), (23) \Rightarrow L_p \geq \frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{(U_h - U_{COS}) U_1}{U_2 k T} t_v^2$$

tažka forma za  $L_p$  když i n distanc  
modu, same  $\Rightarrow$  výjet je nejvýhodnější  
superstav:  $l_2 = l_{2min}$



(4)  $\Rightarrow$  tažka  
modu, same  $\Rightarrow$  výjet je nejvýhodnější  
superstav:  $l_2 = l_{2min}$



$$(14) \Rightarrow \frac{d l_s}{dt} = \text{konst} \quad t_n \downarrow \Rightarrow \Delta l_s \uparrow$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta l_s \downarrow$  i  $l_{sx} \uparrow \Rightarrow l_{pm} \uparrow$

SW 25 str 8

$$L_p \geq \frac{1}{2} m \frac{u_{\max} (u_{\max} - u_{\min})}{u_2 (2m)^T} t_{\text{run}}^2 = \text{Param (24)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\omega) \Rightarrow t_{\text{run}} = \frac{T}{1 + \frac{N_s}{N_p} \frac{U_{1\max} - U_{1\min}}{U_2 + U_D}}$$

(23)

$$\Rightarrow (25) \Rightarrow t_{\max} = \frac{T}{1 + \frac{N_S}{N_P} \frac{M_{\text{min}} - M_{\text{es}}}{M_2 + M_D}} \leq \delta_{\max} \cdot T \Rightarrow$$

(Simpler algorithm)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_s}{N_p} \geq \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_{min} - U_{ges}} \left( \frac{1}{S_{max}} - 1 \right) \quad (26)$$

$$126 \Rightarrow \frac{N_s}{N_f} \geq \frac{s + 0.8}{210 \cdot 0.5} \left( \frac{1}{0.4} - 1 \right) = 41,527 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow (25)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{min}} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1 + 91,527 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 360 \cdot 0,5} = 5,596 \text{ yrs} \approx (44)$$

$$\left( \rho_{\text{real}} = \frac{1}{2} q_2 \right) \frac{360 \cdot 359,5 \cdot 570,8}{5 \cdot 9,1 \cdot 5 \cdot 20,7 \cdot (51596 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} =$$

- indikácia v zozn. -  
- indikácia v zozn. :  
- UVJET RADA  
= 28,37mH  
n KONT. RE ŽIMUJ  
- TWJET DA

$$B_M \max = B_M ( | p_M \max | ) ; \quad | p_M = p_x + \frac{\Delta p}{2}$$

$$I_{px}^{(23)} = \frac{T}{\tau_v} \frac{U_2 I_2}{q U_1} ; \quad i \quad \Delta I_p^{(13)} = \frac{U - U_{CES}}{L_p} \frac{2}{\tau_v} \quad V \quad VERRE$$

$$I_{PM} = \frac{T}{L_P} \frac{U_2 I_2}{\sqrt{U_1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{U_1 - U_1 \cos \phi}{L_P} I_V \quad (27)$$

SW 26 Str 9

$$U_1 \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{pM} \uparrow ; \quad U_1 \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{pM} \uparrow$$

$$U_1 \downarrow \Rightarrow \Delta I_p \downarrow \quad I_{pM} + \frac{\Delta I_p}{2} \downarrow ?$$

$$I_2 \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{pM} \uparrow ; \quad U_1 \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{pM} \uparrow$$

(per  $I_{pM} \uparrow$ )

člam  $I_{pM}$  maks vedi od  $\frac{\Delta I_p}{2}$  pnt  $I_2 = I_{2max} \times i$

smejčiam  $U_1$  smejčie se. i množink

$U_1 \downarrow v (25)$  ( $I_{pM} \uparrow$ , ali sponje nego  $M_1 \downarrow$ )

$$(210 \cdot 8 = 1680 < 360 \cdot 5,596 = 2014,6)$$

$$I_{pMmax} = \frac{T}{t_{max}} \frac{U_{2max}}{\eta U_{1min}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(U_{1min} - U_{ces}) t_{max}}{L_p} \quad (28)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{pMmax} = \frac{20}{8} \frac{5,5}{0,7 \cdot 200} + \frac{1}{2} 209,5 \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{28,37 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 0,42517 + 0,02954 = \underline{\underline{45,417 \text{ mA}}}$$

$$(7) \Rightarrow L_p I_{pM} = N_p Q B_M \Rightarrow N_p = \frac{L_p I_{pMmax}}{Q \cdot B_{Mmax}} =$$

obetup max  $B_M$   
n jectri

$$= \frac{28,37 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,4542}{0,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,2} =$$

$$= 1290,00$$

$$\boxed{N_p = 1291} \Rightarrow B_M = 0,1998 \text{ T}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (26) \quad (\text{wupert } \downarrow \quad \text{N}_s \geq N_p \frac{U_2 + U_0}{U_{1min} - U_{ces}} \left( \frac{1}{\delta_{max}} - 1 \right)) =$$

$\text{re } t_{max} < 8 \cdot T$

$$= 1291 \frac{5,8}{209,5} \left( \frac{1}{24} - 1 \right) = 53,6$$

$$\boxed{N_s = 54}$$

$$A_L \geq \frac{I_{pmin}}{N_p^2} = \frac{28,37 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1291^2} = 17,02 \text{ mm} / \underline{\underline{2000 \text{ j}^2}} \Rightarrow (10) \Rightarrow$$

MAX. 002V.

ZATVORI, RASPORE

$$\boxed{\delta \leq 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{17,02 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 3,63 \text{ mm.}}$$

(ne trba man  $S$ , ali ak je man, onda je ovo dobro)

SW 26-str 10

Tanjskr

$$I_{cm\max} = I_{pn\max} = \underline{\underline{454,7 \text{ mA}}}$$

$$U_{CE\max} = U_{1\max} + \frac{N_p}{N_s} (U_2 + U_D) = 360 + \frac{1291}{54} \cdot 5,8 = \underline{\underline{498,7 \text{ V}}}$$

Dodata:  $\alpha I_{DM} = I_{Sm} \Rightarrow I_{DM\max} = I_{pn\max} \cdot \frac{N_p}{N_s} = 454,7 \cdot \frac{1291}{54} = \underline{\underline{10,87 \text{ A}}}$

$$U_{DR\max} = U_2 + \frac{N_s}{N_p} (U_{1\max} - U_{CE\min}) = 5 + \frac{54}{1291} \cdot 359,5 = \underline{\underline{29,04 \text{ V}}}$$

USPREDJAVA:

$$\text{pri: } B_M = 0,2 \text{ T}$$

$$A = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$210 \text{ V} \leq U_1 \leq 360 \text{ V}$$

$$U_2 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$0,5 \text{ A} \leq I_2 \leq 5 \text{ A}$$

$$\delta \leq 0,4$$

	$N_p$	$N_s$	$N_R$	$L_p [\text{mH}]$	$I_{cm\max} [\text{A}]$	$U_{CE\max} [\text{V}]$	$I_{DM\max} [\text{A}]$	$U_{DR\max} [\text{V}]$
PROPOZNI ZPOZ	168	12	267	72,56	0,380	586,0	5	1519
ZAPORNÍ ZPOZ DISKONT. MOD	168	6	-	1,97	0,851	522,4	17,87	17,8
ZAPORNÍ ZPOZ KONT. MOD	1291	54	-	28,37	0,655	498,7	10,87	20,1

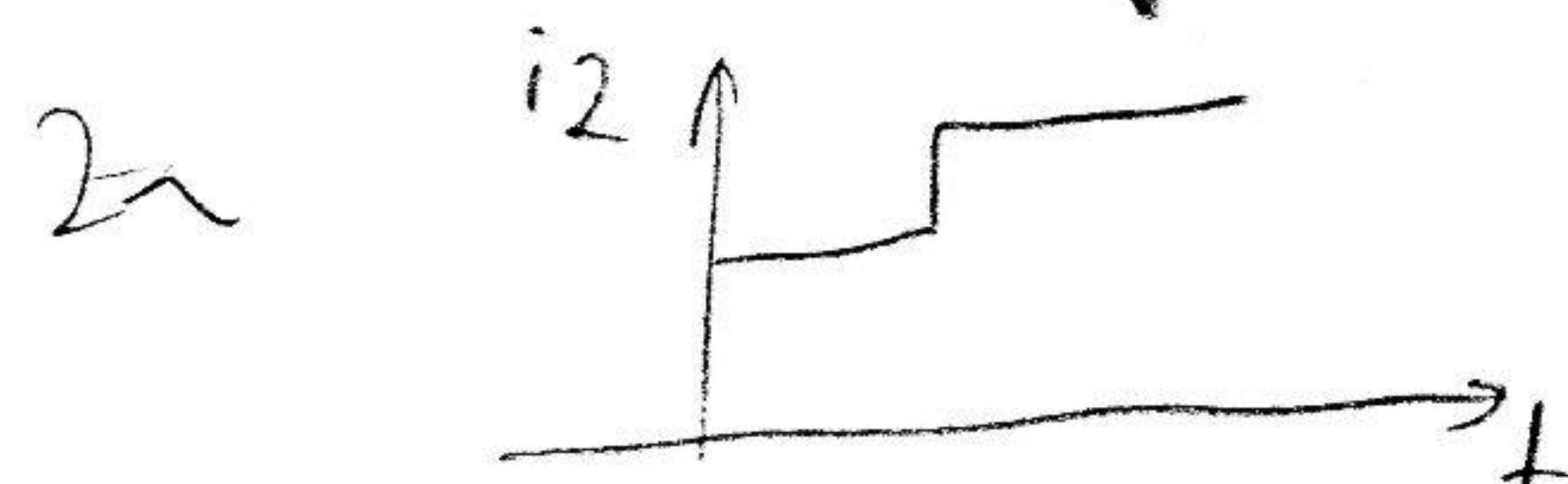
$\Rightarrow$  NASTAVAK NA SLEDEĆI SVR.

SW 25 STY 11

dotrine dode

D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>
14,5mA	5A
931,4V	24,3V
-	-
-	-

- kont. reżim zapinsj spowz traktu boli od diskont.
- kont. reżim zapinsj spowz traktu boli od diskont.
  - glide stronyz operecja silnika (bez konisti program), no glide stronyz operecja silnika (bez konisti program), no
  - vrls se ryczki konisti + bez nestabilnosti regulacji de pefle
  - do ostatecznej stabilnosti nieproduks b' bilo smarnie
  - fg PWM regulatora → presporakaziv na
  - przyjene operecja → proporcjonalny napawa

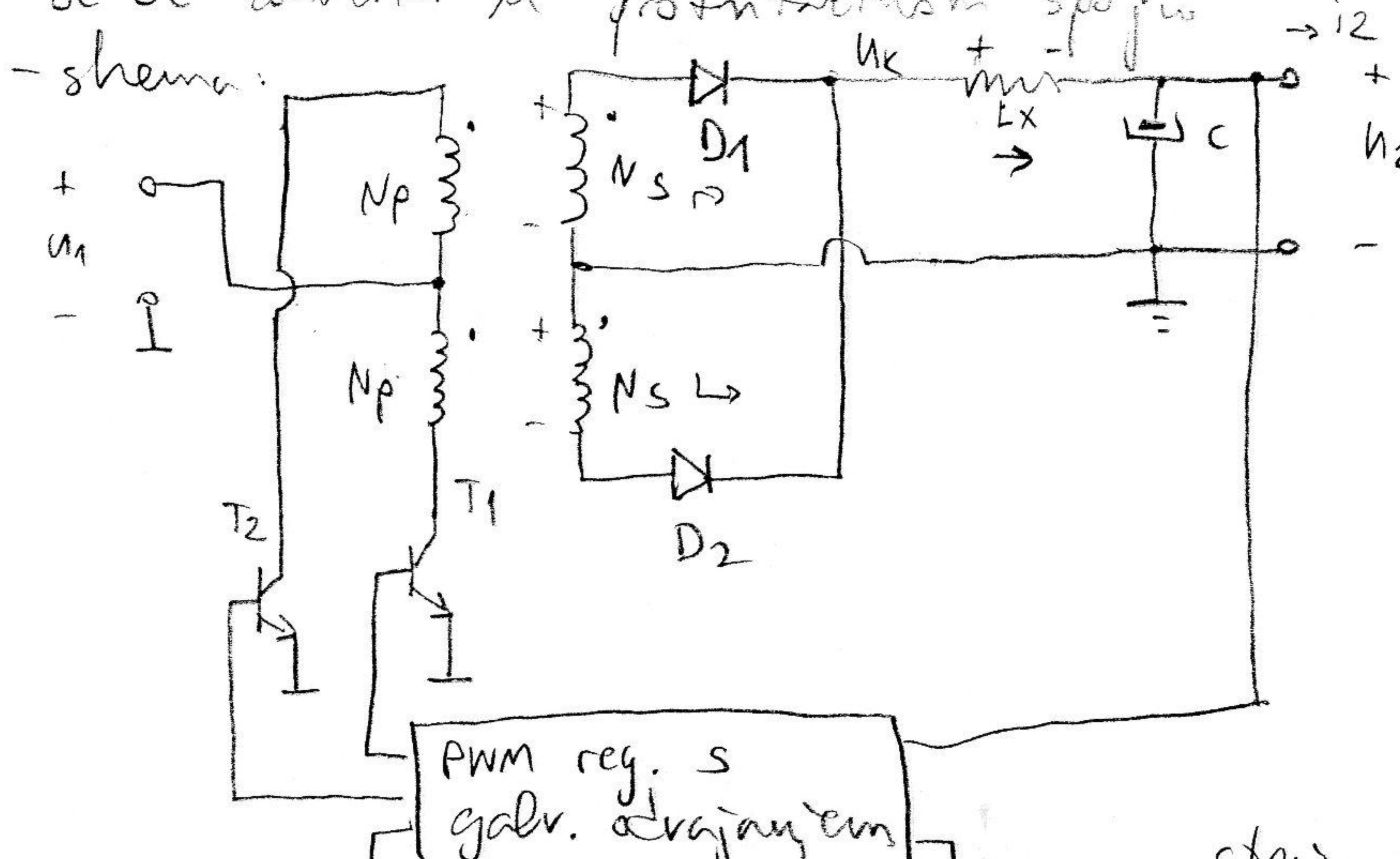


## SW 2-c 1

- parametry kosi prye, osm sto pc  $\varnothing = 0,25 \text{ cm}^2$  (korzema 2x moye perya)

- DC-DC konvertor w prostotekusm sposobie

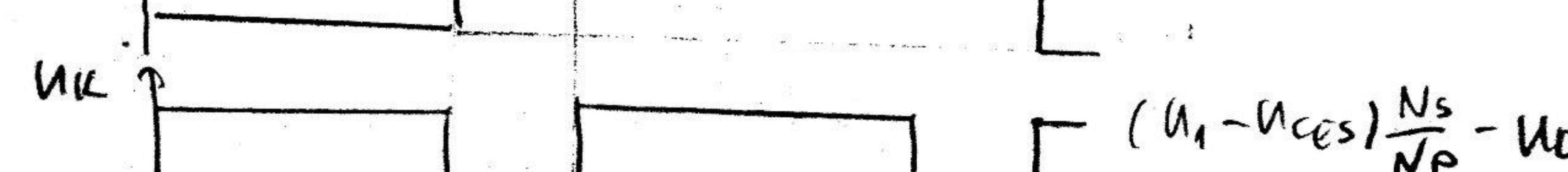
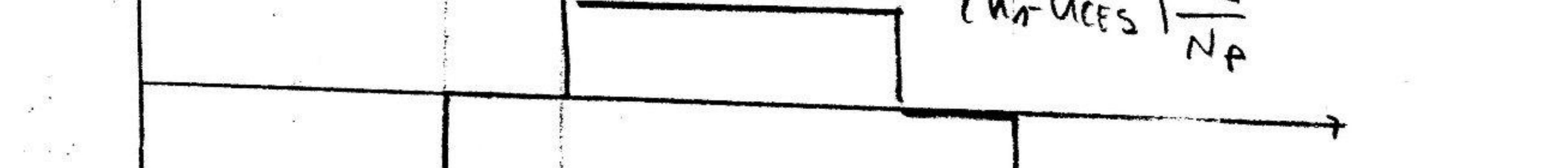
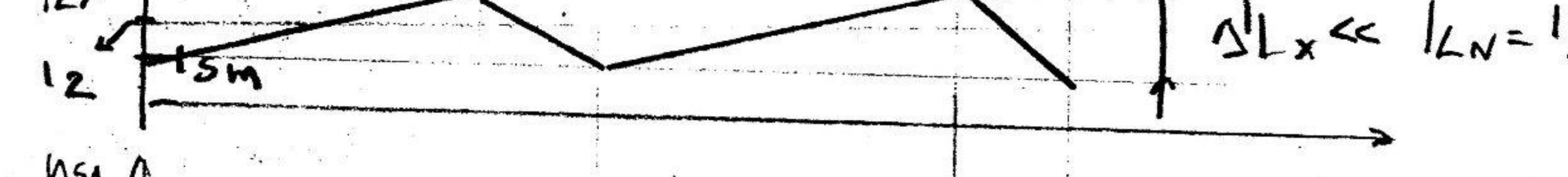
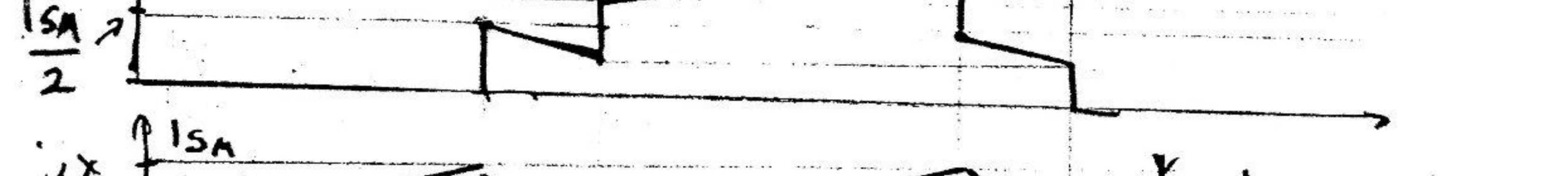
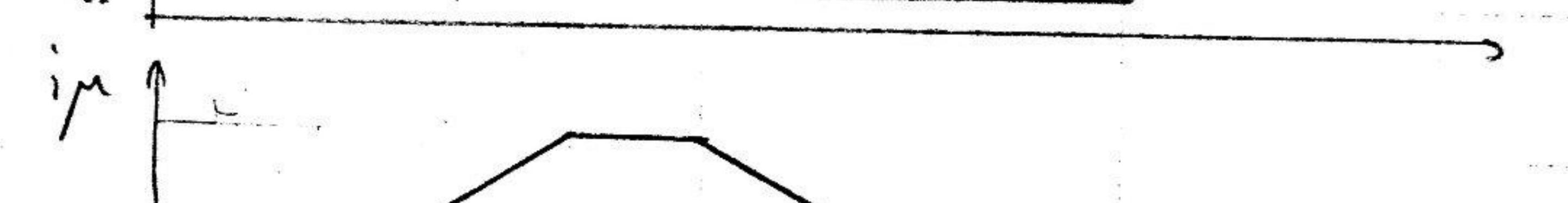
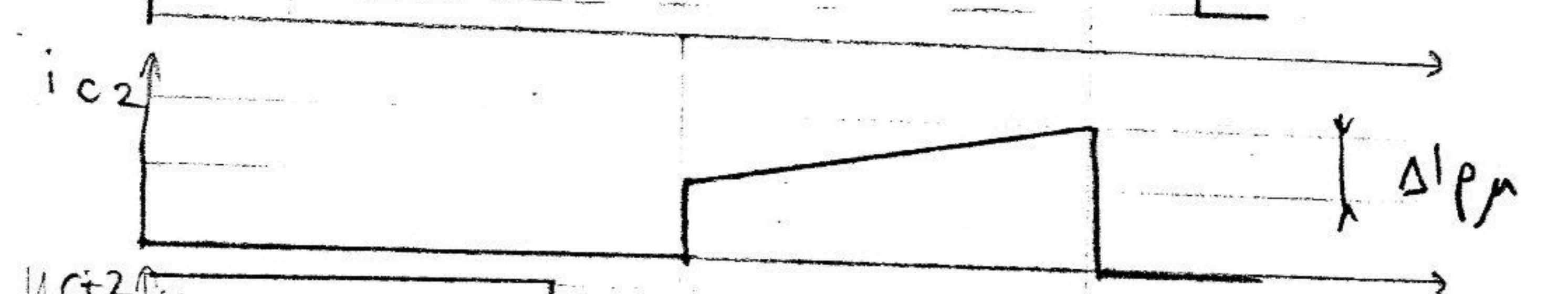
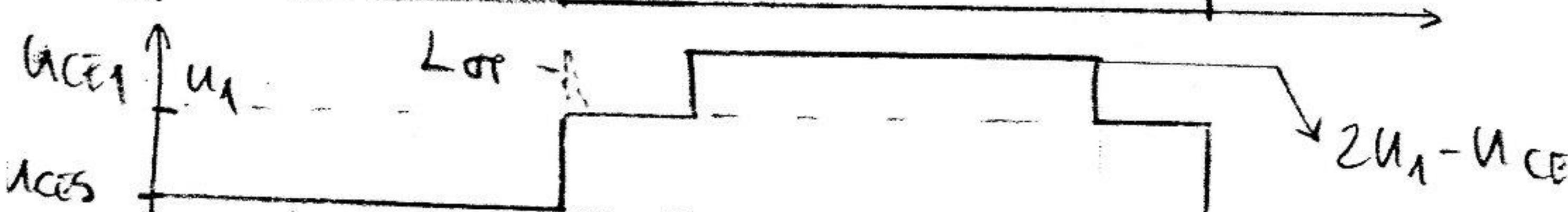
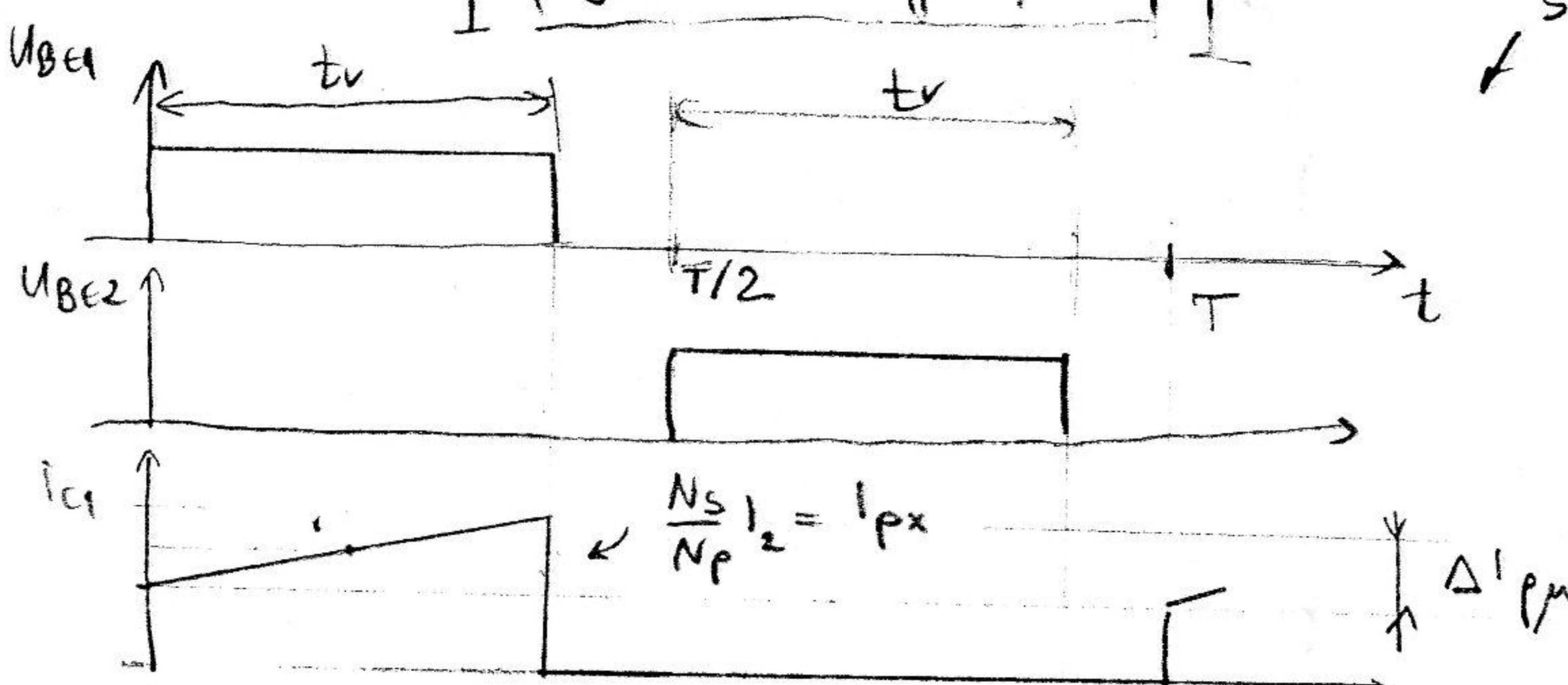
- schemat:



- podciagniugie

sc kont. nadm rach  
(Bl. dlo)

stojno-naponek врем. odnosi



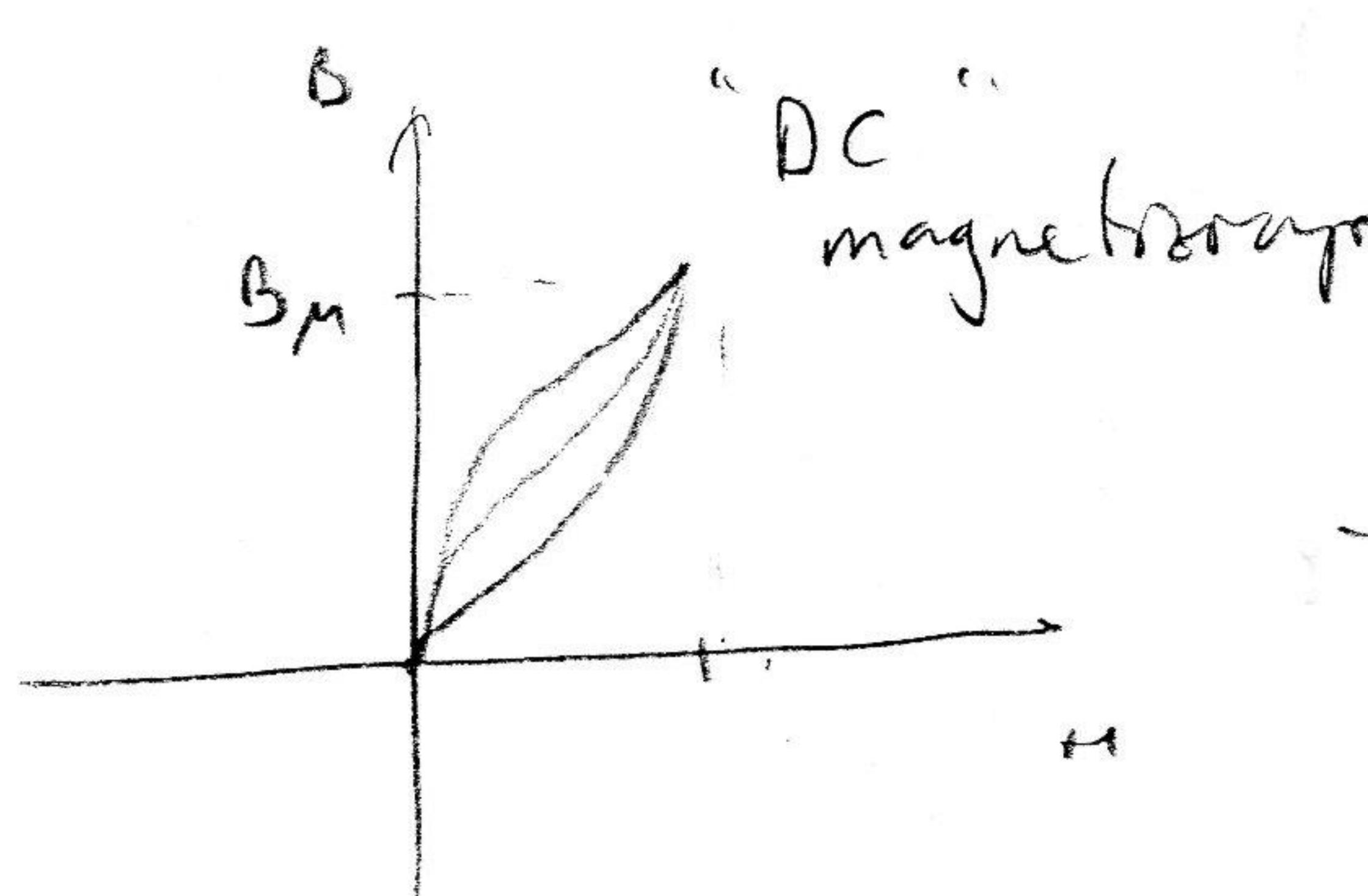
# SW 2c-2

- 2 (anti)parallelne prop spaj
- $\Rightarrow$  bezuides magnetizace jezero

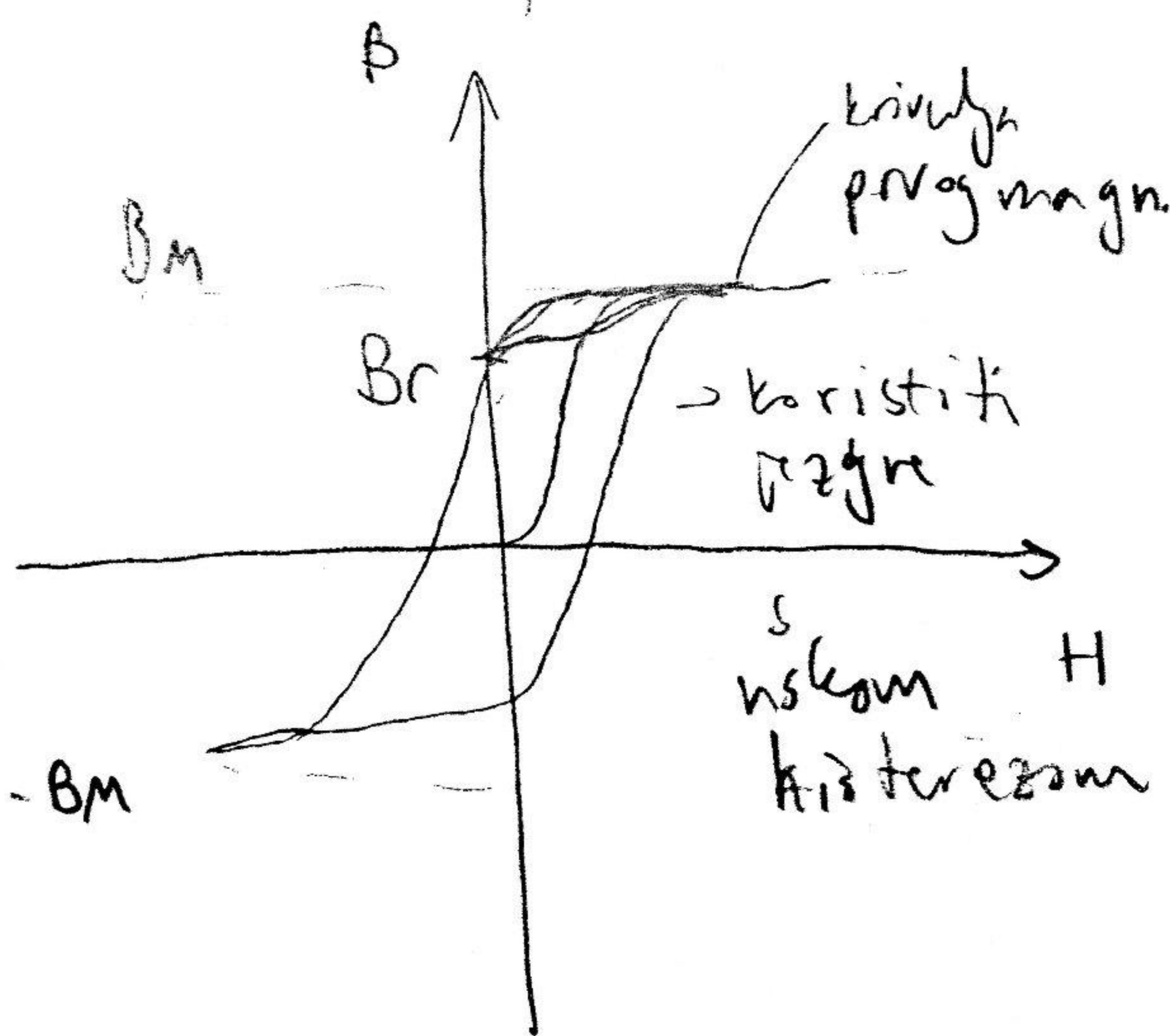
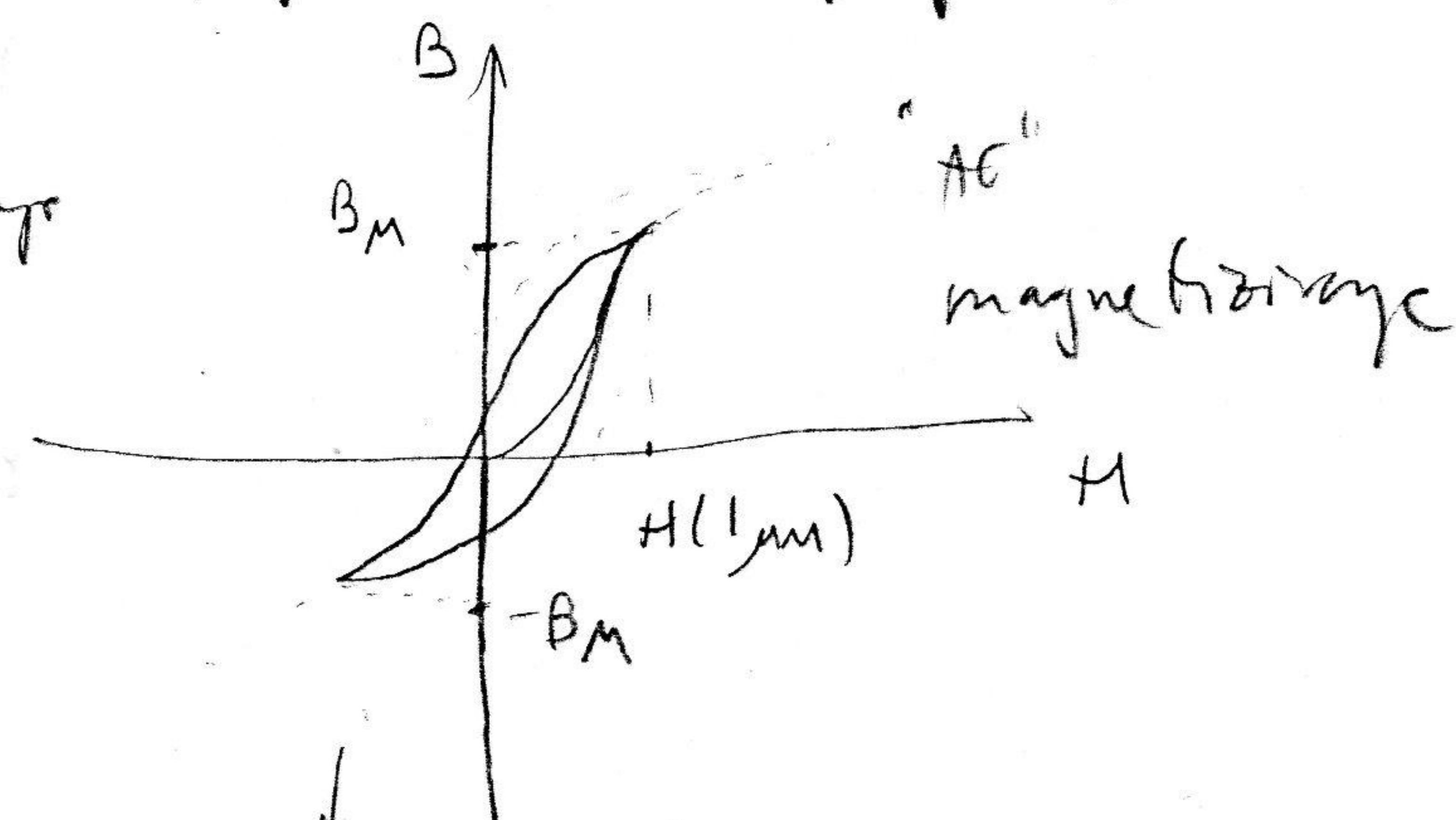
$\downarrow$  to značí: - dok T<sub>1</sub> rodi jezero a magnetizaci n polohu  
součinu ( $i_{c1}$ ) (+H)

- dok T<sub>2</sub> rodi, i<sub>c2</sub> tedy v superpozici souběžně  
a i<sub>c1</sub>,  $\downarrow$  to značí magnetizaci n sp  
superpozici součinu (-+H)

propusni spoj (SW 2a)



pr. Intakci: prop. spoj



$\downarrow$  Z rozh. rada  
formula

$$U_n - U_{CES} = L_p \frac{\Delta I_p}{tr} = N_p Q \frac{B_M}{tr}$$

postupe n sleduj průběh spoj:

$$\boxed{U_n - U_{CES} = N_p Q \frac{2B_M}{tr}} \quad (1)$$

(za odstupu  
 $N_p = j$ , potřebuj  
4)

$$\Rightarrow N_p = \frac{(U_n - U_{CES}) tr}{2 Q B_M}$$

$$N_p \geq \frac{(U_{nmax} - U_{CES}) tr_{max}}{(2 Q B_{Mmax})} = \frac{(210 - 0,5) 8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 0,2} = 167,6 \approx$$

$$\Rightarrow N_p = 168$$

(isto když je i V jen tak  
2 x mazn!)

[SW 2c-3]

$$(U_1 - U_{CES}) \frac{N_s}{N_p} - U_D - U_2 = L_X \frac{\Delta I_{LX}}{t_r} \quad (2) \quad (\text{Trodi}) \quad (\text{T}_2\text{-sym.})$$

$$-U_2 - U_D = L_X \frac{-\Delta I_{LX}}{\frac{T}{2} - t_r} \quad (3) \quad (\text{T}_1 \text{ ne Trodi})$$

$$\boxed{U_2 = \textcircled{2} \frac{t_r}{T} (U_1 - U_{CES}) \frac{N_s}{N_p} - U_D} \Rightarrow (U_1 - U_{CES}) t_r = \text{const} \quad (4)$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow N_s = N_p \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_1 - U_{CES}} \cdot \frac{T}{2 t_r} ; \quad \begin{cases} U_1 = U_{1mm} \\ t_r = t_{rmax} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{najgora slnayj} \\ \text{(ne modeli kompenziru} \\ \text{j Ns!)} \end{cases}$$

$$N_s \geq 168 \cdot \frac{5+0,8}{210-0,5} \cdot \frac{20}{16} = 5,8 \Rightarrow \boxed{N_s = 6}$$

$$L_p = A_c N_p^2 = 70,56 \text{ mH}$$

$$t_{rmax} = \frac{T}{2} \frac{N_p}{N_s} \frac{U_2 + U_D}{U_{1mm} - U_{CES}} = 7,752 \mu s \quad (\text{korekta zalog znoer.} \\ \text{Ns; Np})$$

$$I_{pxmax} = I_{2max} \frac{N_s}{N_p} = 5 \cdot \frac{6}{168} = 179 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Delta I_{pm} = \frac{(U_{1mm} - U_{CES}) t_{rmax}}{L_p} = 23 \text{ mA} \neq f(\%)$$

$$I_{cmmax} = I_{pxmax} + \frac{\Delta I_{px}}{2} = 199,5 \text{ mA} \quad (390 \text{ sn-za})$$

$$I_{cm} \geq \phi \Rightarrow I_{px} \geq \frac{\Delta I_{pm}}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta I_{pm} \leq 2 \frac{N_s}{N_p} I_{2max} < 0,1 \cdot I_{2n}$$

↓  
L<sub>pmmin</sub>

typicons

reduzieren

ostals analogs prop. Sp<sup>o</sup>pm

Zalog  $\Delta B = 2B_m \Rightarrow$  moec i.e. 2x rein

snyayn n izm gatyu! (zalog zato  
k protutekhi sp<sup>o</sup>j volar)