

CONVERTIDOR SEPIC MODIFICADO

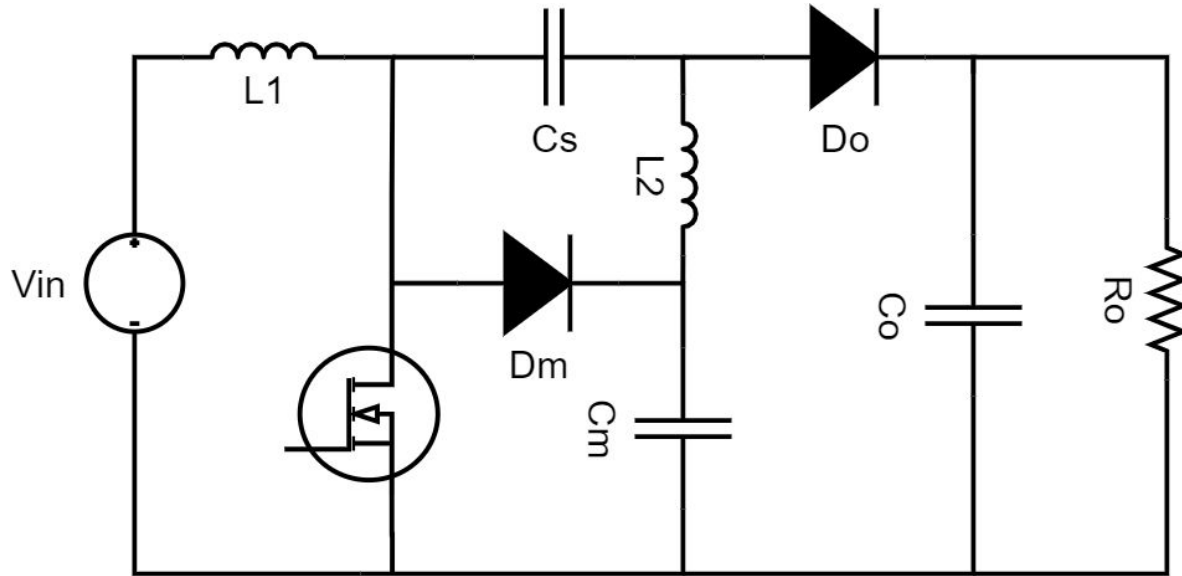
Juan José León Carreño
Maribel Duarte Romero



Universidad
Industrial de
Santander

#LaUISqueQueremos



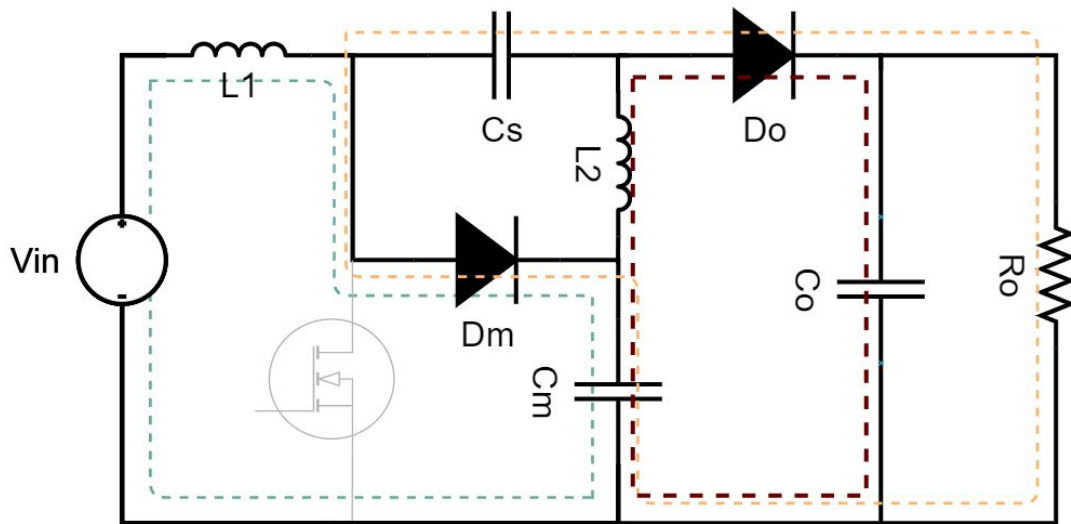


Modified SEPIC converter without magnetic coupling





Modo de operación: S off



Modified SEPIC converter without magnetic coupling



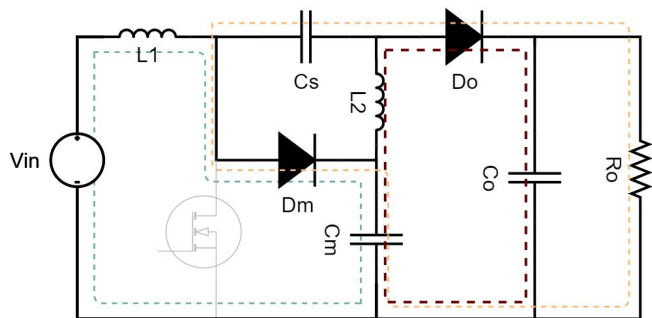
Universidad
Industrial de
Santander

Somos **el mejor** escenario
de creación e innovación.

www.uis.edu.co



S off



Modified SEPIC converter

$$-V_{in} - V_{L1,toff} + V_{CM} = 0$$

$$V_{L1,toff} = V_{CM} - V_{in}$$

$$L_{1,off} \frac{\Delta I_{L1}}{toff} = V_{CM} - V_{in}$$

$$\Delta I_{L1} = (V_{CM} - V_{in}) \frac{toff}{L_{1,off}} \quad (1)$$

$$-V_{CM} + V_o - V_{L2,toff} = 0$$

$$V_{L2,toff} = V_o - V_{CM}$$

$$L_{2,off} \frac{\Delta I_{L2}}{toff} = V_o - V_{CM}$$

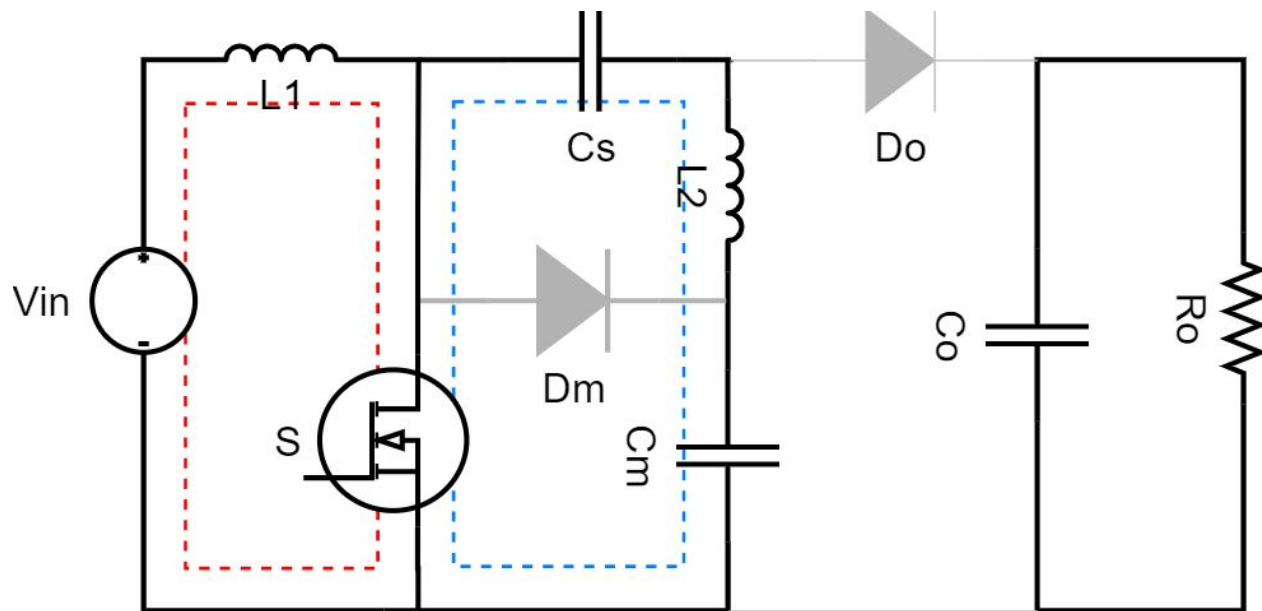
$$\Delta I_{L2} = (V_{CM} - V_{in}) \frac{toff}{L_{2,off}} \quad (2)$$

$$-V_{CM} + V_o - V_{CS} = 0$$

$$V_{CS} = V_o - V_{CM} \quad (3)$$



Modo de operación: S on



Modified SEPIC converter without magnetic coupling

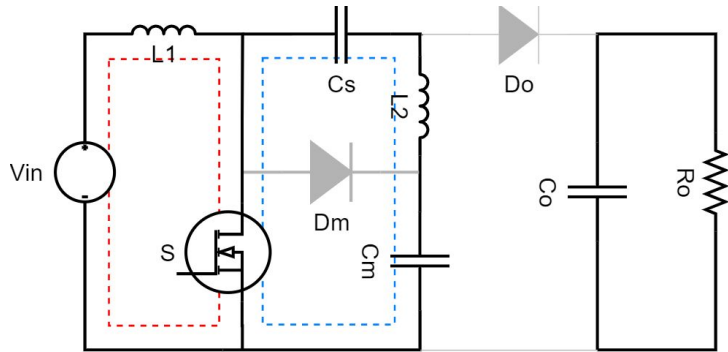


Universidad
Industrial de
Santander

Somos **el mejor** escenario
de creación e innovación.

www.uis.edu.co

 S on



Modified SEPIC converter

$$V_{L1,ton} = V_{in}$$

$$L_{1,ton} \frac{\Delta I_{L1}}{ton} = V_{in}$$

$$\Delta I_{L1} = V_{in} \frac{ton}{L_{1,ton}} \quad (4)$$

$$-V_{CS} - V_{L2,ton} + V_{CM} = 0$$

$$V_{L2,ton} = V_{CM} - V_{CS}$$

$$L_{2,on} \frac{\Delta I_{L2}}{ton} = V_{CM} - V_{CS}$$

$$\Delta I_{L2} = (V_{CM} - V_{CS}) \frac{ton}{L_{2,on}} \quad (5)$$

Igualando (1) y (4), se obtiene:

$$V_{in}(toff + ton) = V_{CM}toff$$

$$\frac{V_{CM}}{V_{in}} = \frac{T}{(1-D)T} = \frac{1}{(1-D)} \quad (6) \quad \text{Con } toff = (1-D)T$$

Igualando (5) y (2), entonces:

$$V_{CM}(toff + ton) = V_{CS}ton + V_o toff$$

$$V_{CM} = \frac{V_{CS}ton + V_o toff}{toff + ton}$$

$$V_{CM} = V_{CS}D + V_o(1-D) \quad (7)$$

Reemplazando (3) en (7):

$$V_{CM} = (V_o - V_{CM})D + V_o(1-D)$$

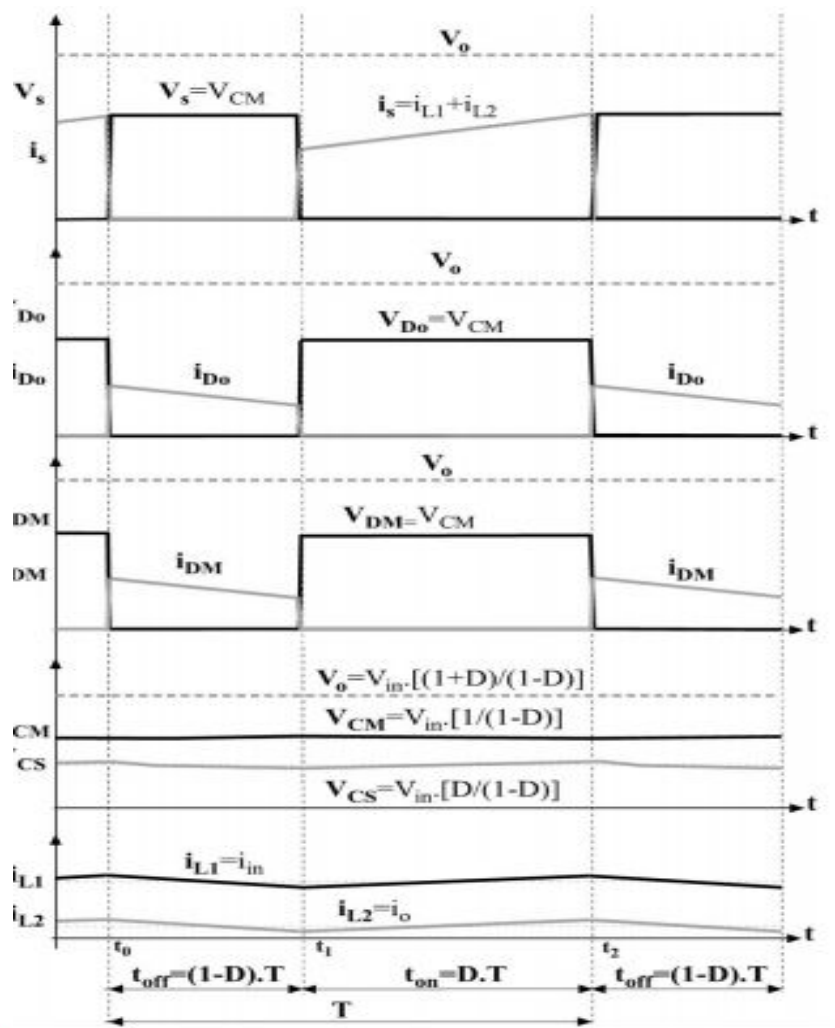
$$V_{CM}(1+D) = V_o$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{CM}} = 1 + D \quad (8)$$

Multiplicando (6) y (8)

$$\frac{V_{CM}}{V_{in}} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_{CM}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{(1-D)} \cdot (1+D)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{(1+D)}{(1-D)}$$

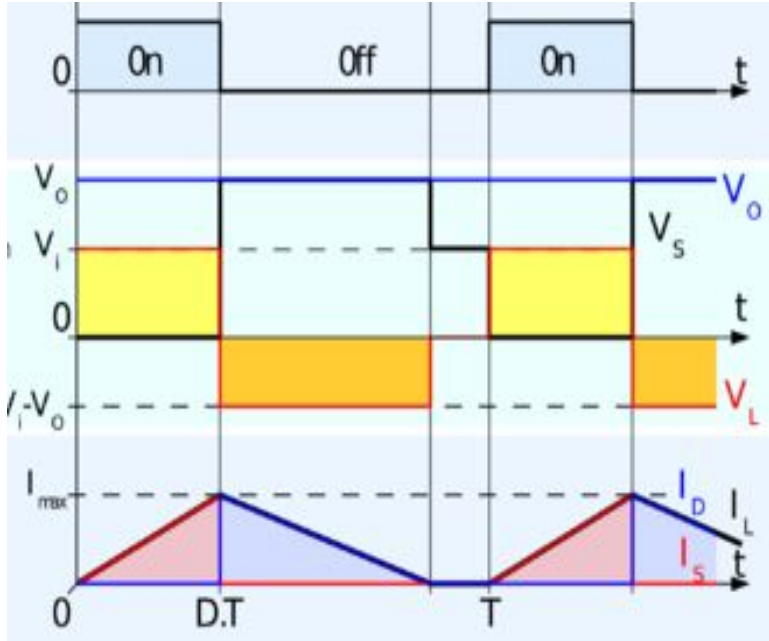


Universidad
Industrial de
Santander

Somos **el mejor** escenario
de creación e innovación.

www.uis.edu.co

Modo de operación discontinua



Ecuaciones de Ton

$$\Delta I_1 = \frac{V_{in}TD}{L} = I_{max} \quad (1)$$

Para Toff

$$\Delta I_1 = \frac{(V_{CM}-V_{in})\delta T}{L} \quad (2)$$

Igualando (1) Y (2), SE OBTIENE

$$\delta = \frac{V_{in}D}{V_{CM}-V_{in}} \quad (3)$$

De la corriente promedio del diodo, se tiene:

$$I_{0,prom} = \frac{I_{max} \cdot \delta T}{2T} \quad (4)$$

Reemplazando (1) en (4):

$$\frac{V_{CM}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{V_{in}D^2T}{2IL}$$