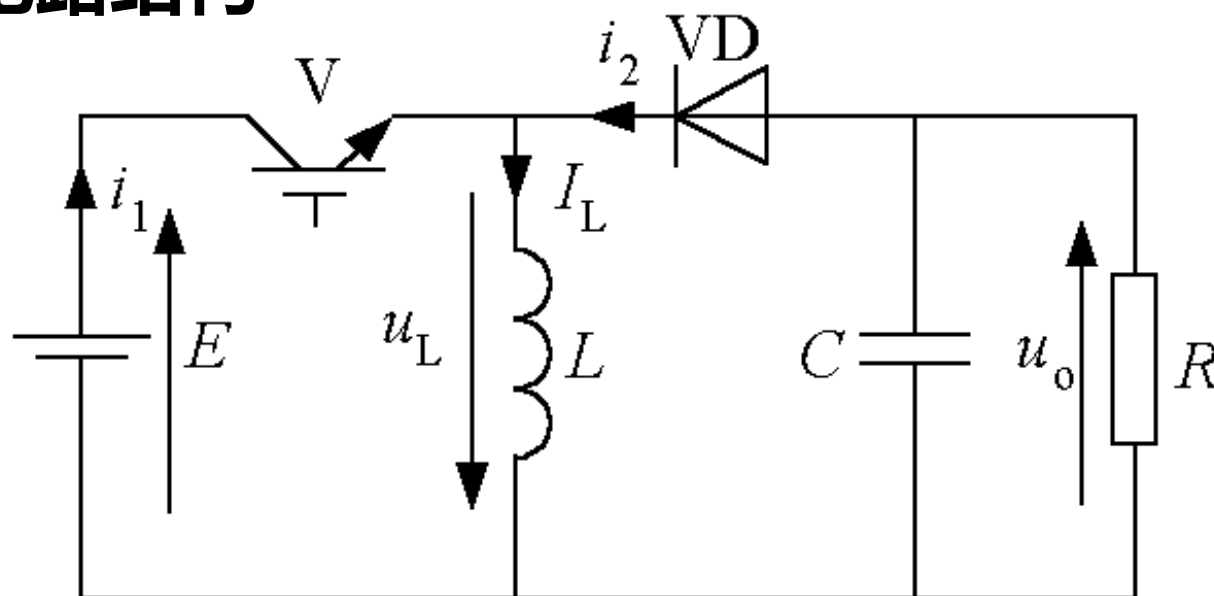


2.3. 升降压斩波电路 (Buck-boost)

■ 电路结构

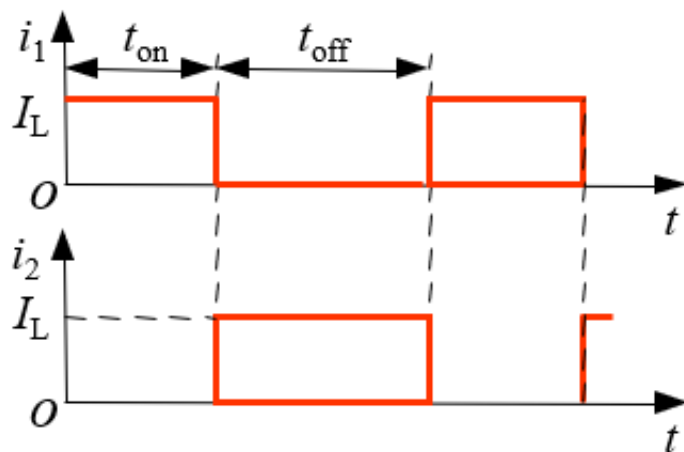
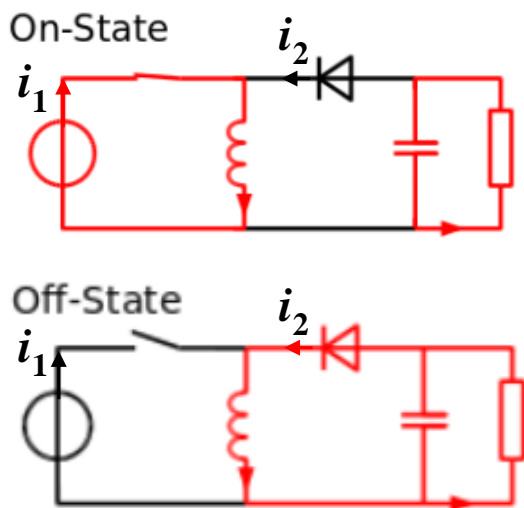


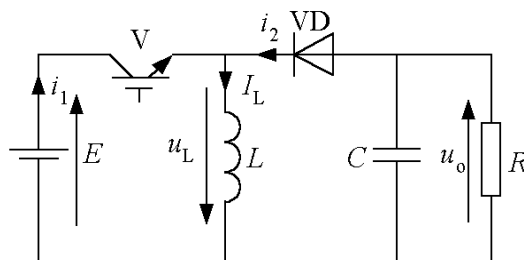
电路特性:

- ① U_o 可大于 (升压) 或小于 (降压) E ;
- ② U_o 与 E 反极性。

基本工作原理

- **V导通**：电源E经V向L供电使其贮能，此时电流为 i_1 。同时，C维持输出电压恒定并向负载R供电。
- **V关断**：L的能量向负载释放，电流为 i_2 。负载电压极性为上负下正，与电源电压极性相反，也称反极性斩波电路。





V通

V断

■ 根据电感伏秒平衡原理:

稳态时 $\int_0^T u_L dt = 0$

$\Rightarrow E \cdot t_{on} = U_o \cdot t_{off}$

\Rightarrow **输入输出关系** $U_o = \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} E = \frac{t_{on}}{T - t_{on}} E = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} E$

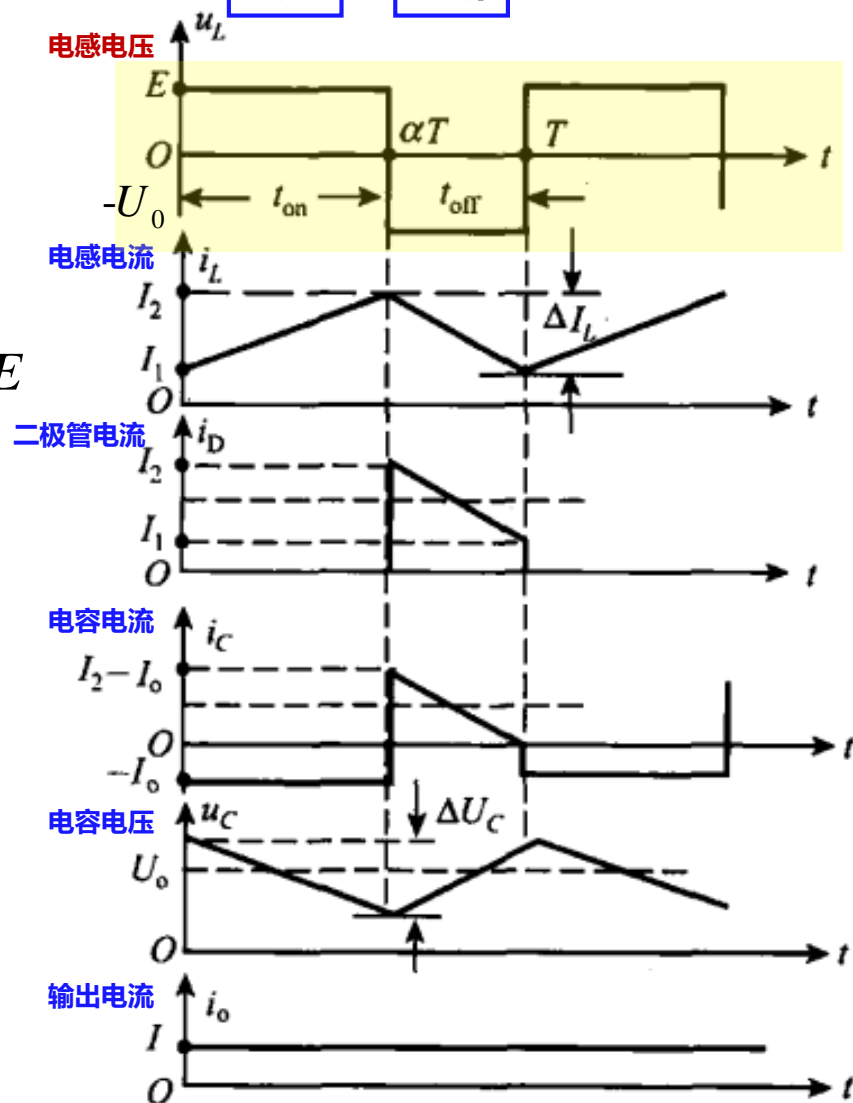
降压条件: $0 < \alpha < 1/2$

升压条件: $1/2 < \alpha < 1$

■ 功率平衡原理:

$$EI_1 = U_o I_o$$

\Rightarrow **输入输出关系** $\frac{I_o}{I_1} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}$



■ L、C滤波器设计

✓ 电感电流脉动

t_{on} 时间段:

$$t_{on} = \frac{L\Delta I_L}{E}$$

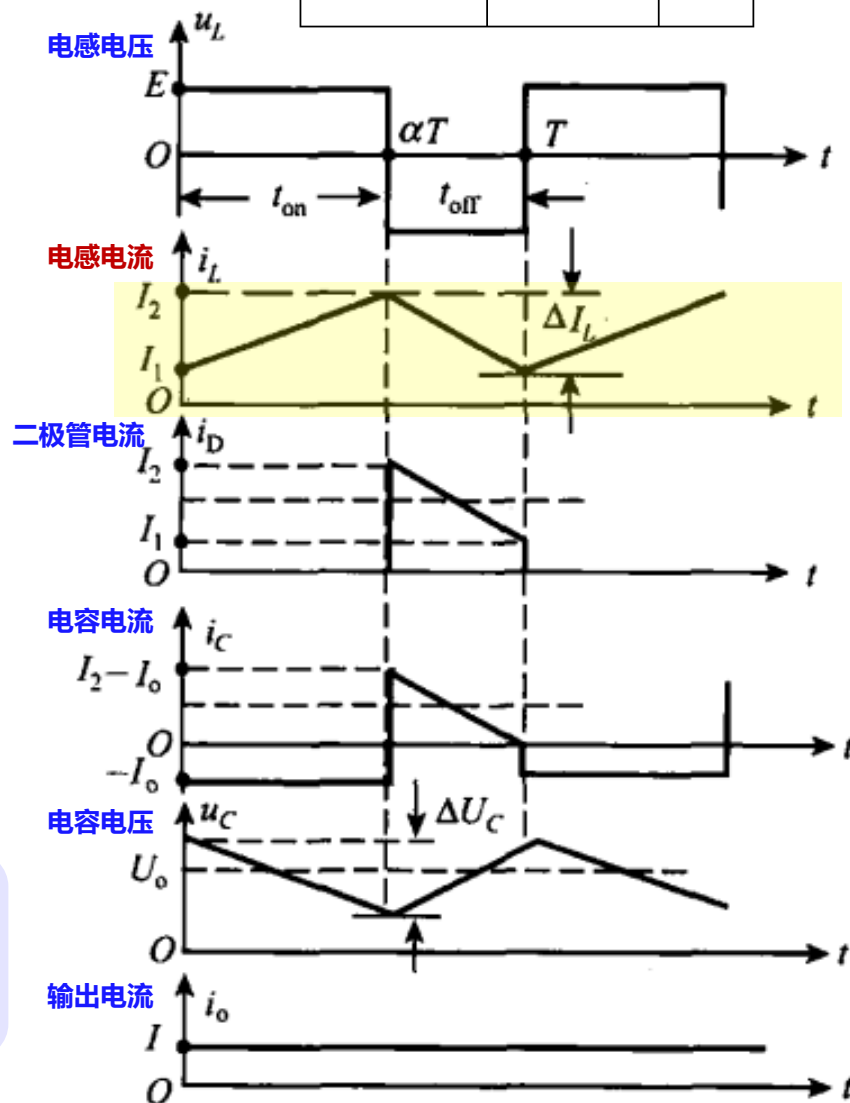
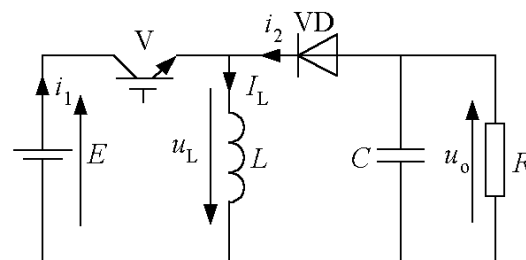
t_{off} 时间段:

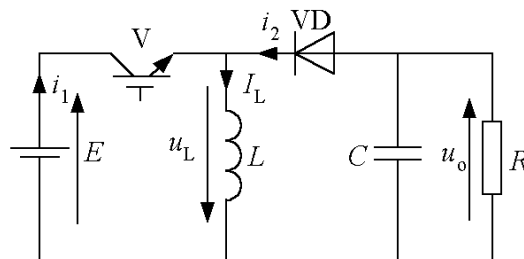
$$t_{off} = -\frac{L\Delta I_L}{U_o}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = t_{on} + t_{off} = \frac{L\Delta I_L(U_o - E)}{EU_o}$$

⇒ 电感电流纹波

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{EU_o T}{L(U_o - E)} = \frac{\alpha E}{fL}$$





✓ 电容电压脉动

忽略负载电流脉动, $i_o = I_o$

V导通时, 电容电压峰-峰脉动值:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta U_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{t_{on}} i_C dt = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{t_{on}} I_o dt = \frac{I_o t_{on}}{C} \\ t_{on} = \alpha T = \frac{U_o}{U_o - E} \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

⇒ 电容电压纹波

$$\Delta U_C = \frac{I_o U_o}{(U_o - E) f C} = \frac{I_o}{\alpha f C}$$

