Fuentes Conmutadas

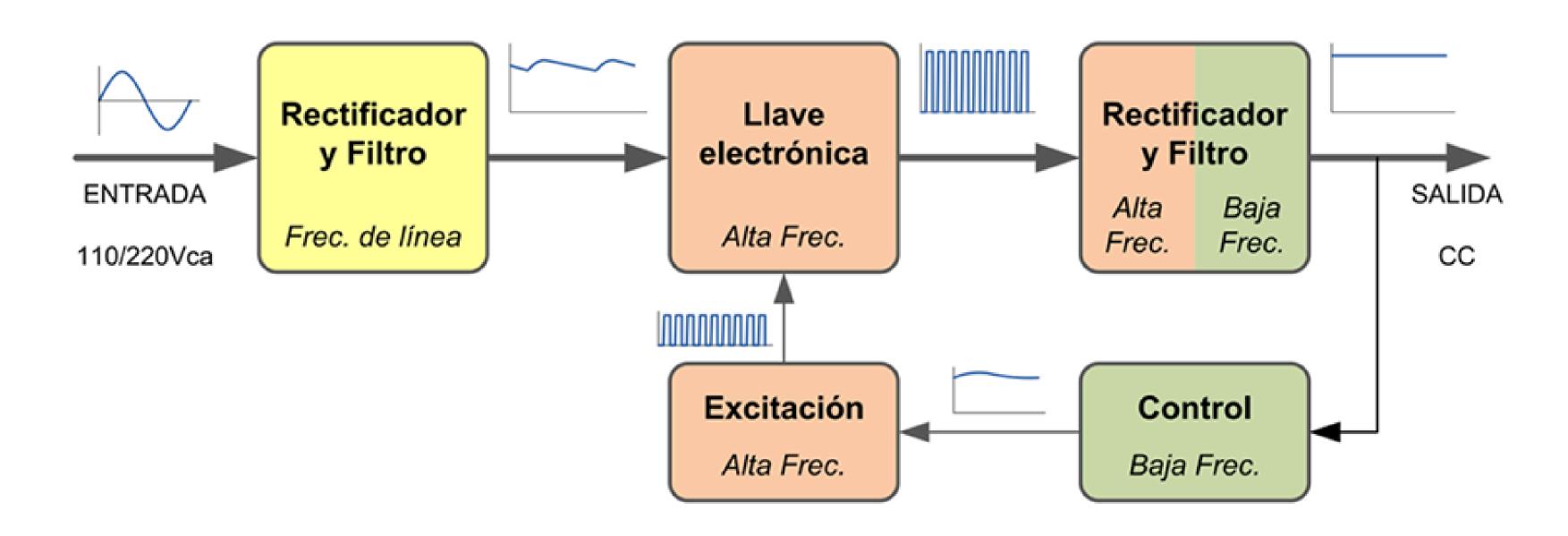
GRUPO 12 BELLINI - BERMAN - SAITTA

¿POR QUÉ UTILIZARLAS?

- Alto rendimiento.
- Ripple de fácil filtrado.
- · Amplio rango de tensión de entada.
- Tamaño y peso reducido.
- · Bajo costo.

FUENTES CONMUTADAS

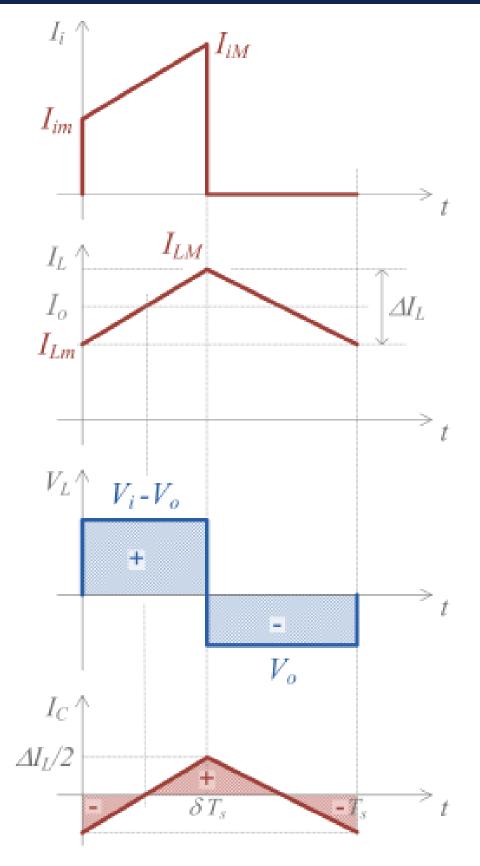
DIAGRAMA EN BLOQUES DE FUENTE CONMUTADA



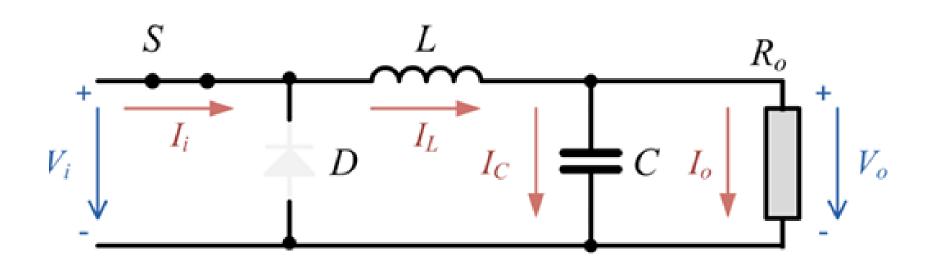
CONSIDERACIONES

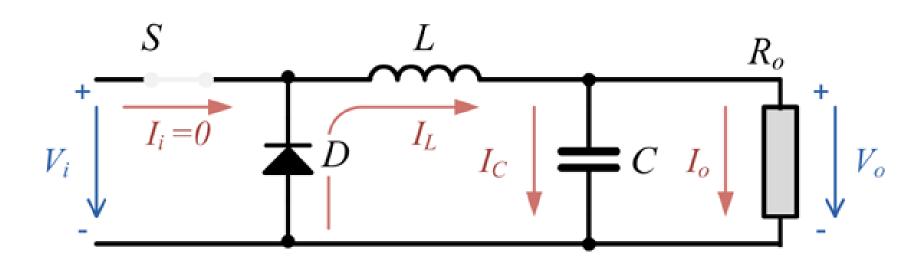
- · Elemento de conmutación como llave ideal.
- Elementos pasivos ideales.
- No existen pérdidas.
- Ripple despreciable.
- Entrada constante.
- Régimen estacionario.

CONVERTIDOR BUCK



Conducción continua o ininterrumpida



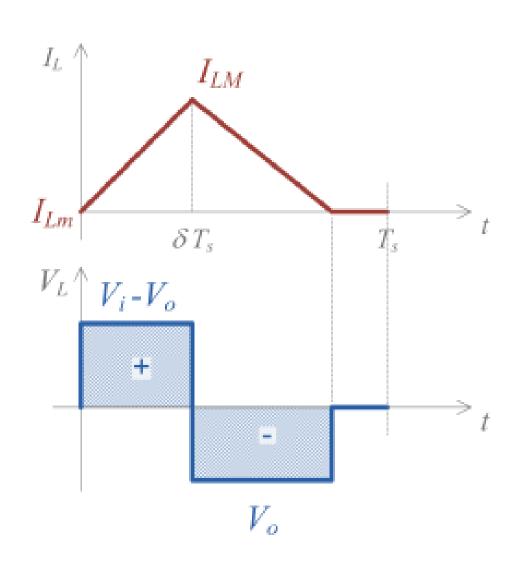


$$(V_i - V_o) \cdot \delta T_s = V_o \cdot (1 - \delta) T_s$$

$$V_o = \delta V_i$$

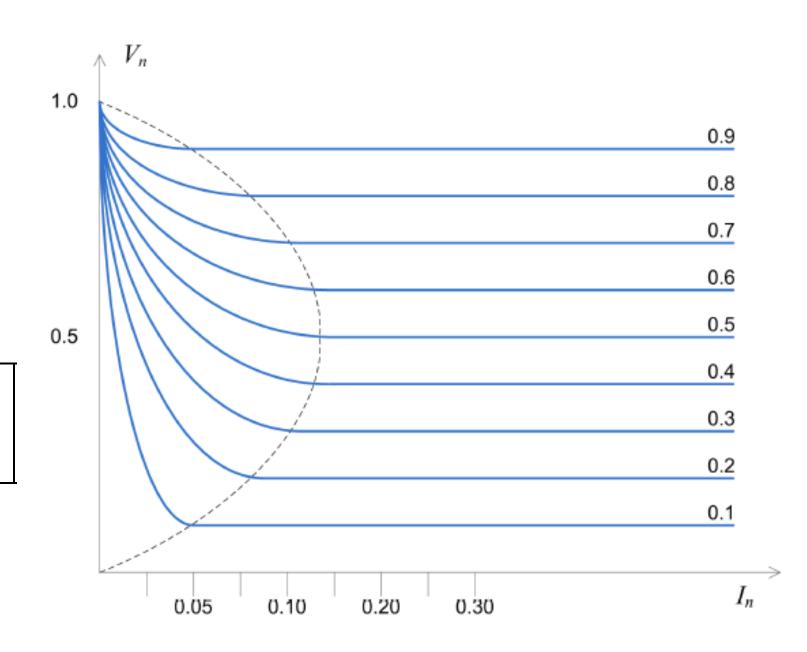
CONVERTIDOR BUCK

Conducción discontinua o interrumpida



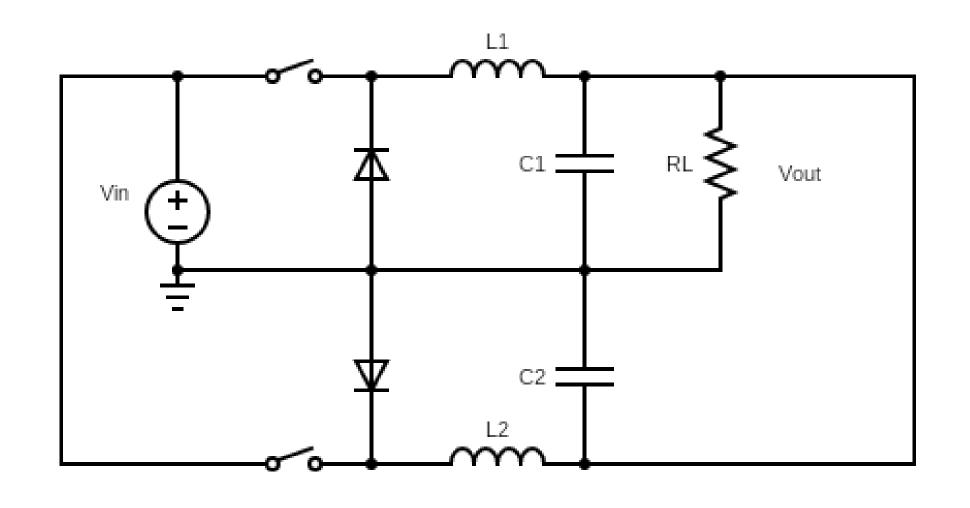
$$R_{oM} = \frac{2L}{(1-\delta)T_s}$$

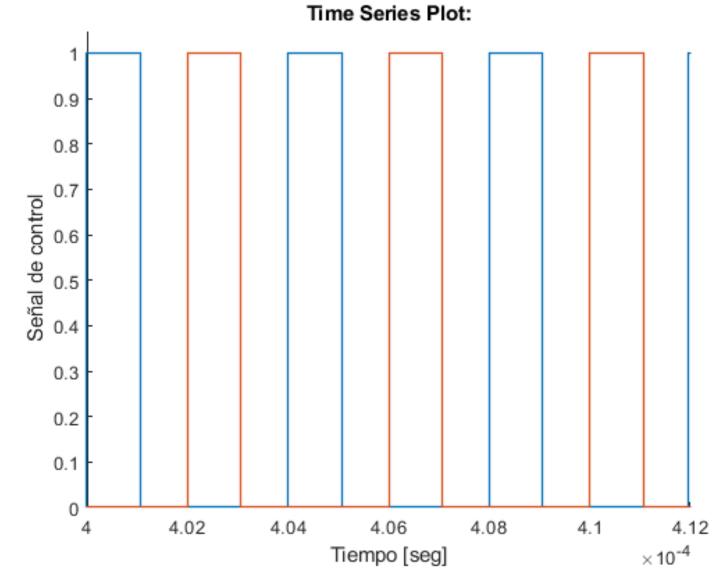
$$V_o = \frac{V_i \left(V_i - V_o\right) \delta^2 T_s}{2 L I_o}$$



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BUCK MULTIFASE



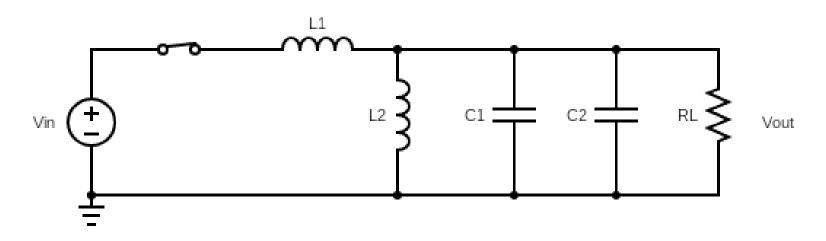


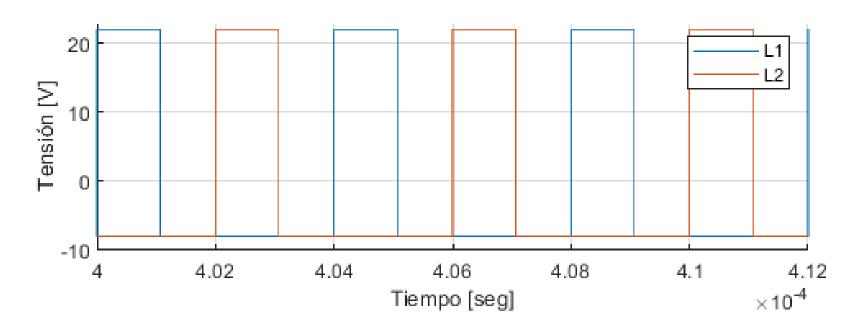
DUTY CICLE = 26.66%

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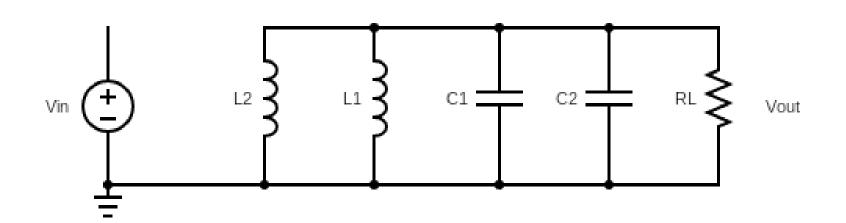
Tensión y Corriente en Inductores δ=26.66%

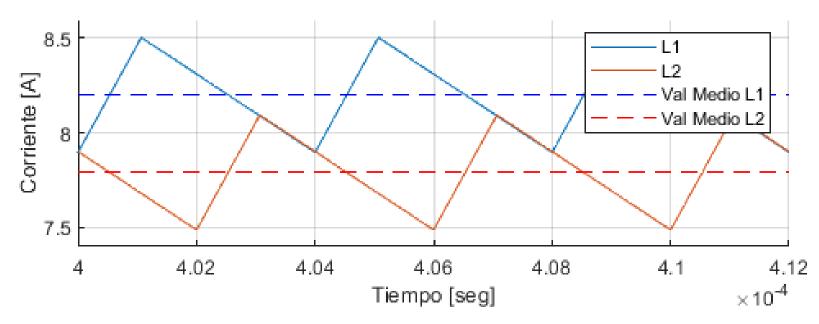
S1 CONDUCIENDO





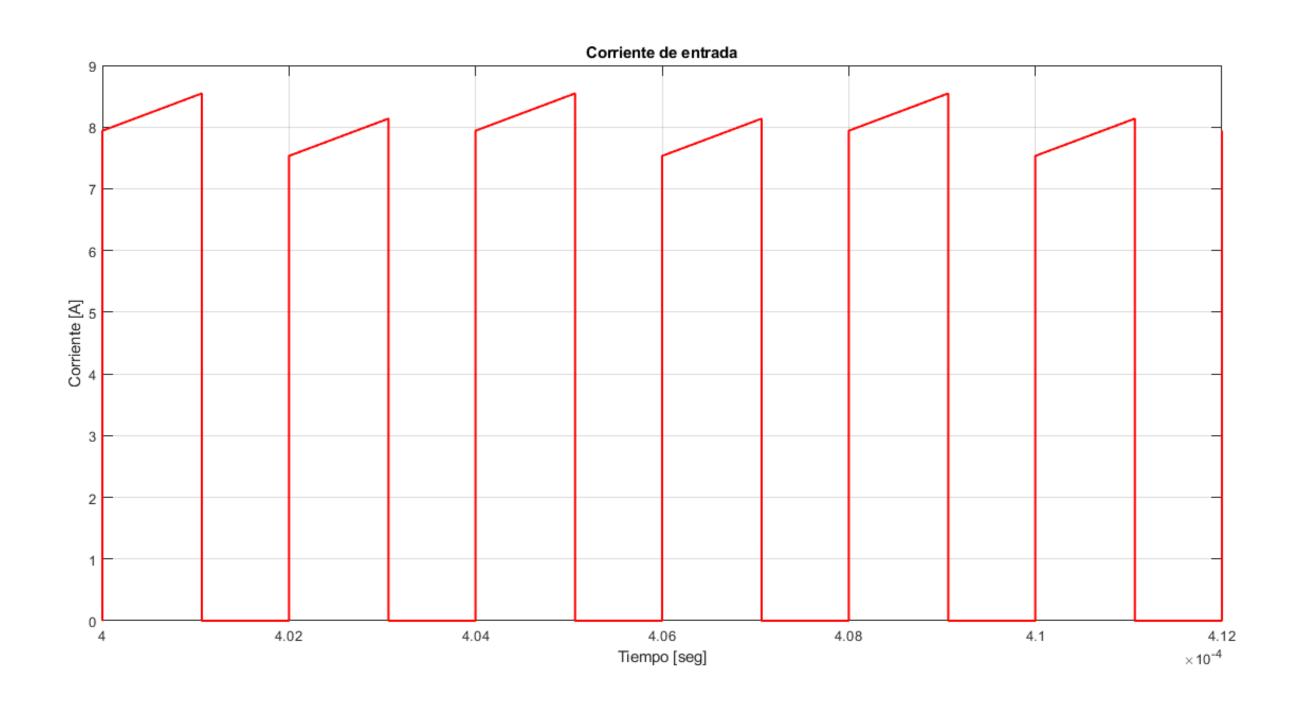
SWITCHS ABIERTOS







Corriente de entrada δ =26.66%

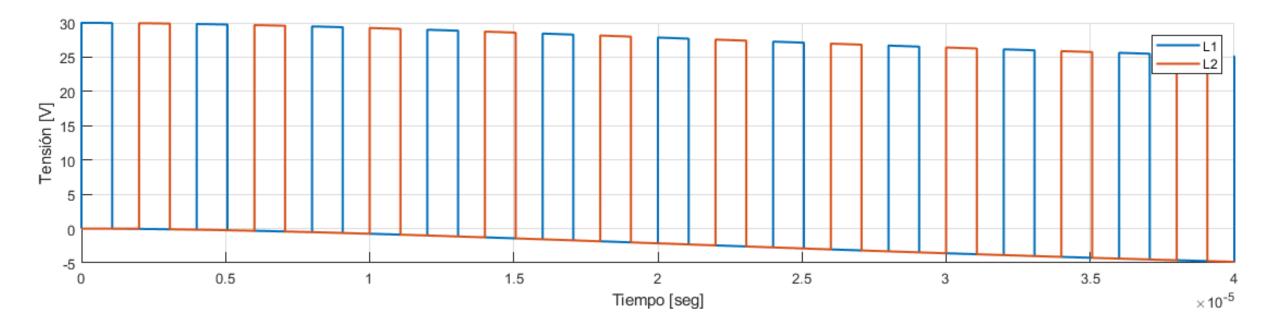




Respuesta Transitoria

SWITCH CERRADO

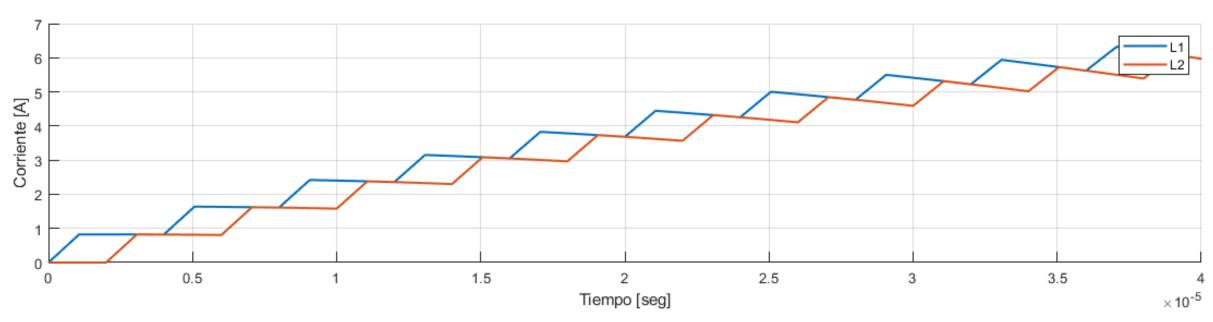
$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(V_{in} - V_{out})}{L} \delta T_S$$



$\rho_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$

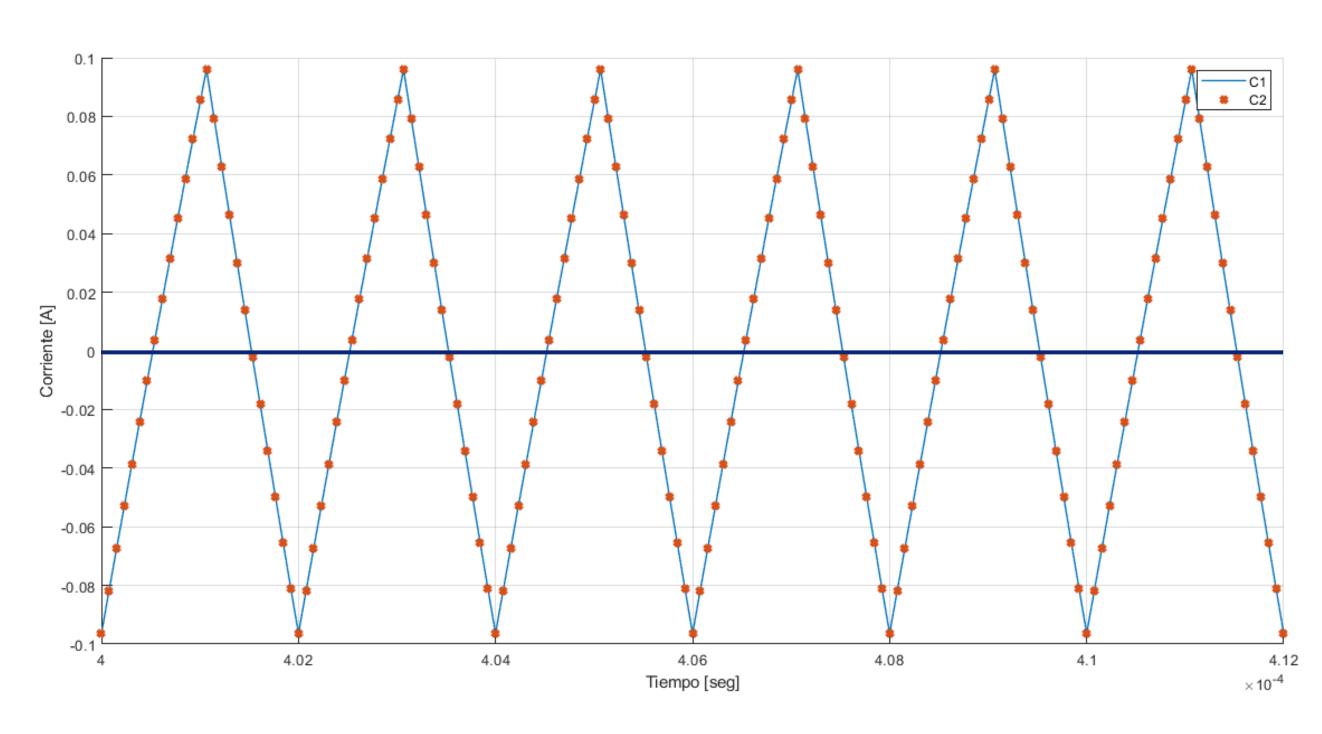
SWITCH ABIERTO

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{-V_0}{L} T_s (1 - \delta)$$





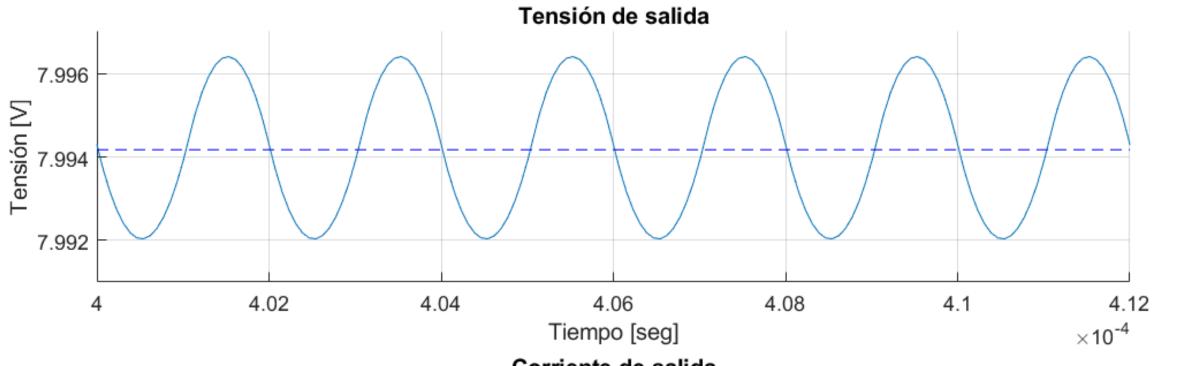
Corriente en capacitores



$$\bar{I_C}=0$$

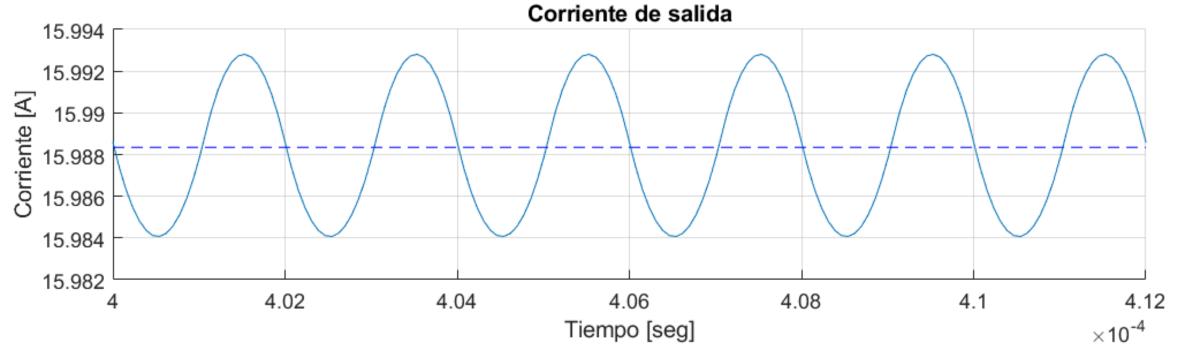


Tensión y Corriente de Salida



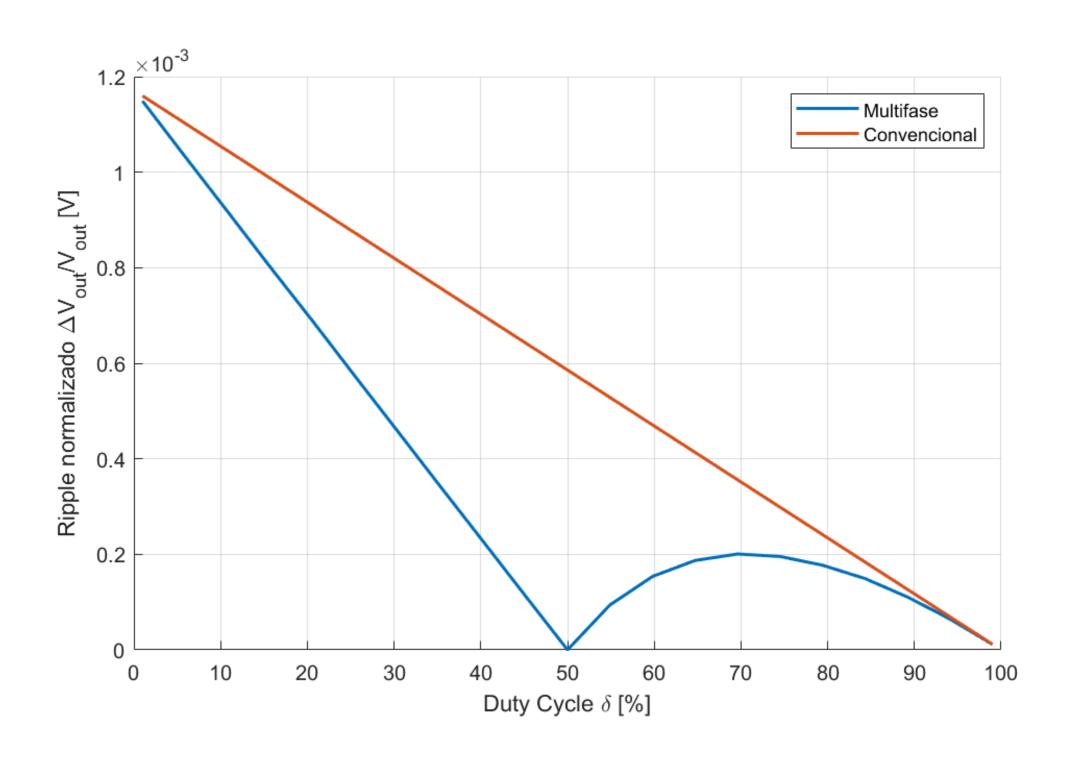
 $\Delta V_0 = 0,0044 V$

$$V_0 = \delta V_{in}$$

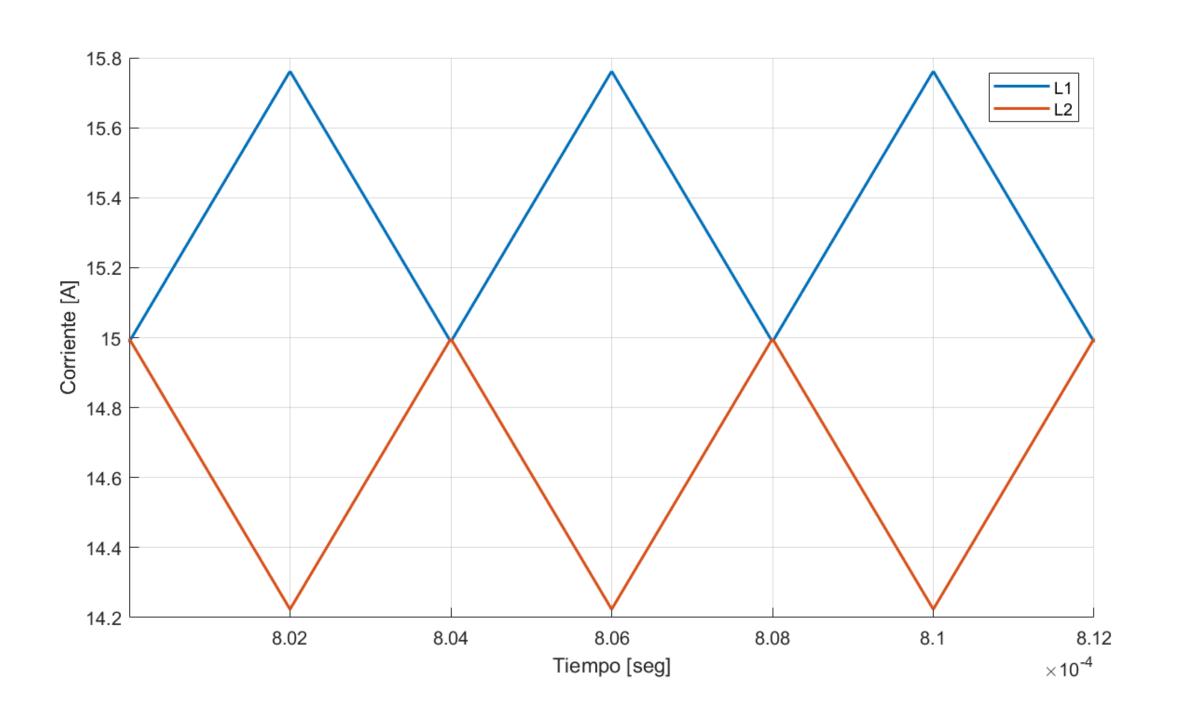


 $\Delta I_0 = 0,0087A$

Ripple en función del Duty Cicle

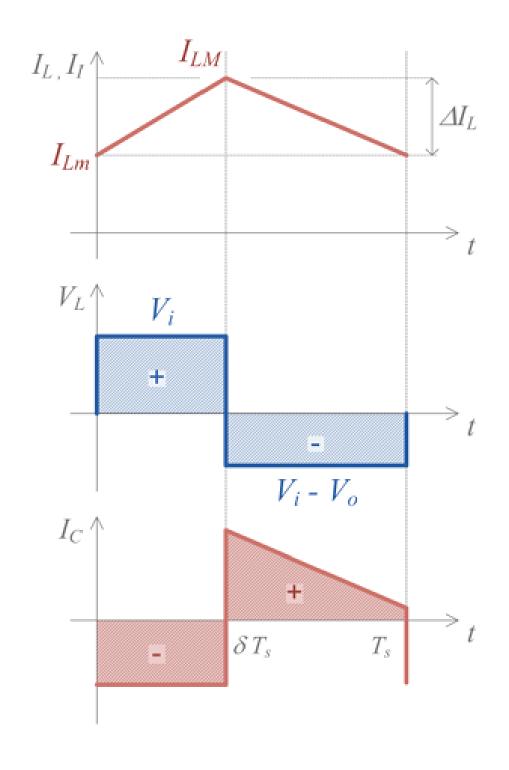


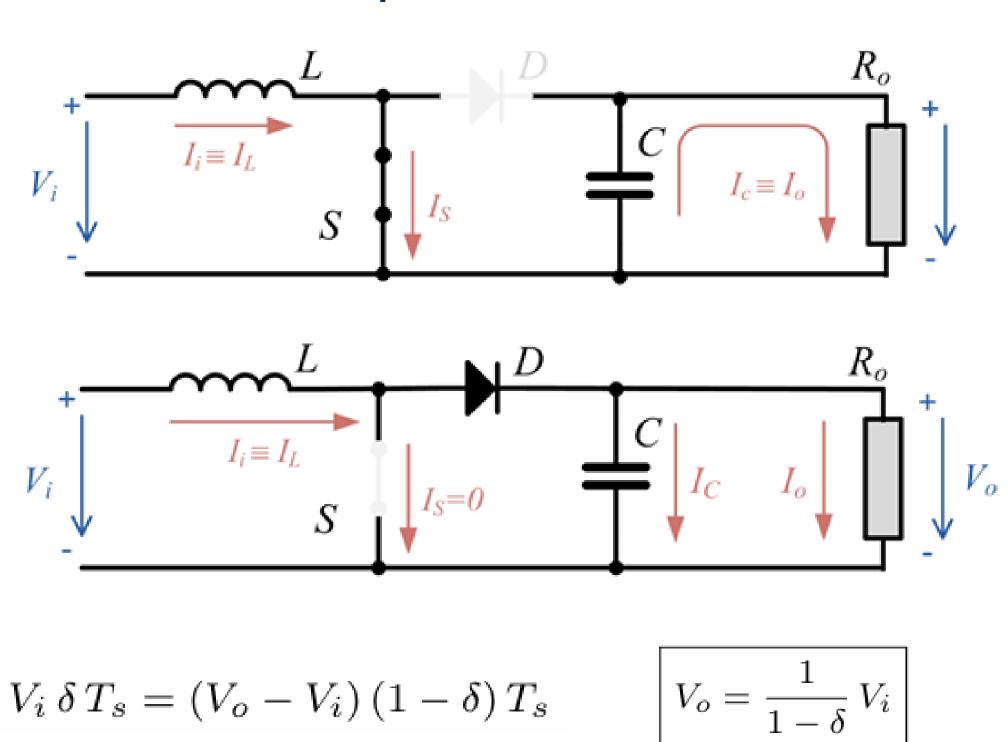
Tensión y Corriente en Inductores δ=50%



CONVERTIDOR BOOST

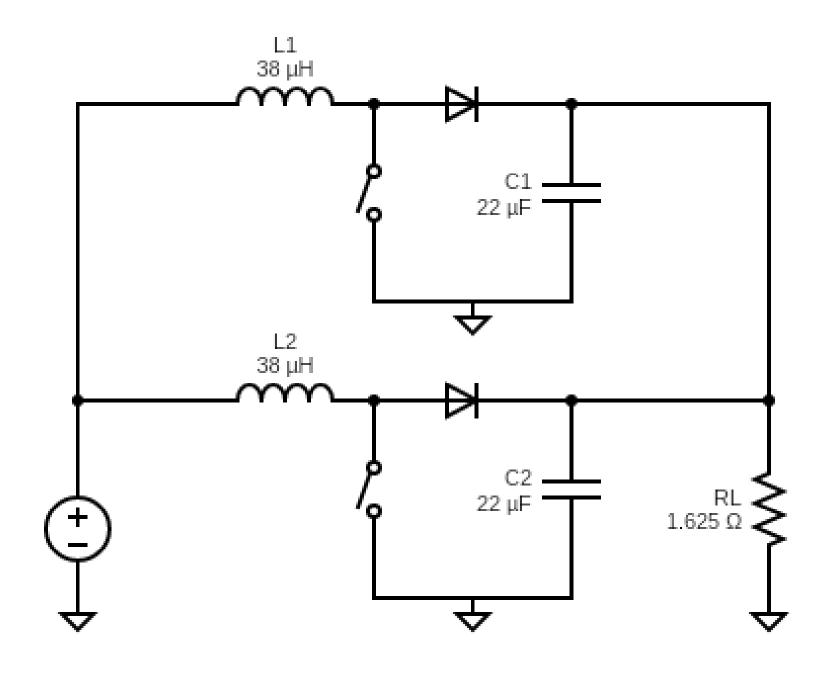
Conducción continua o ininterrumpida

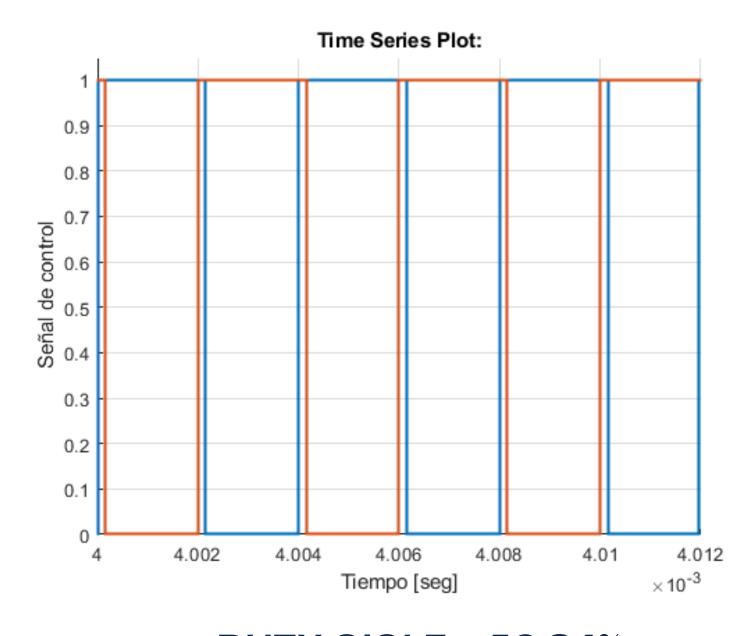




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BOOST MULTIFASE



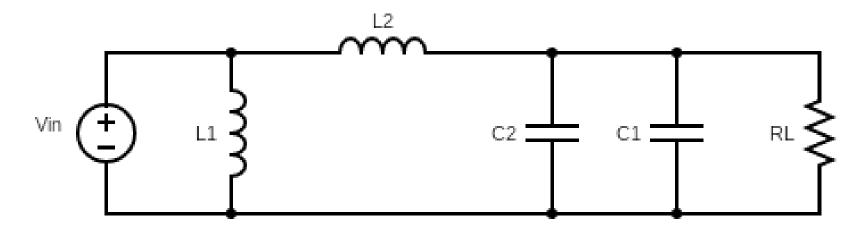


DUTY CICLE = 53.84%

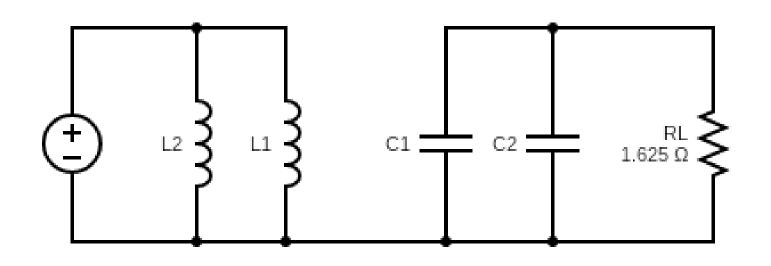


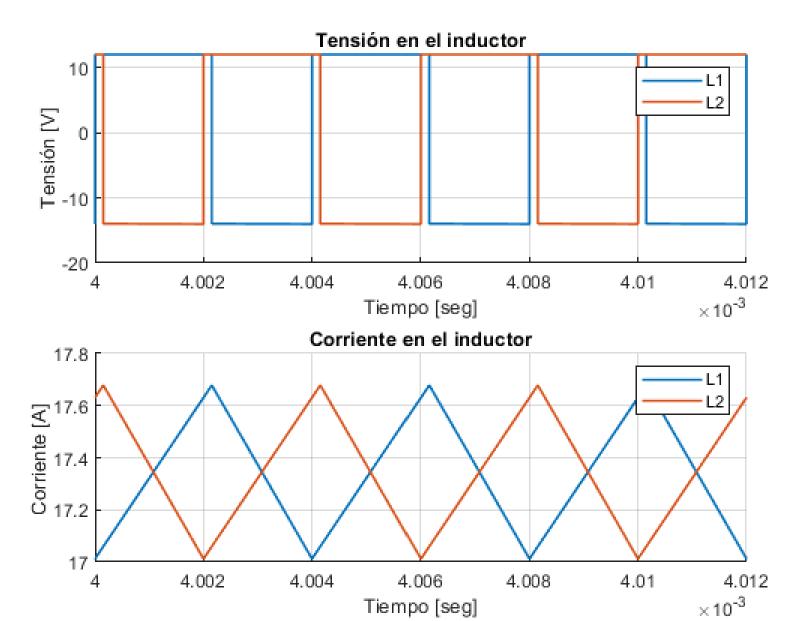
Tensión y Corriente en Inductores δ=53.84%

S1 CERRADO



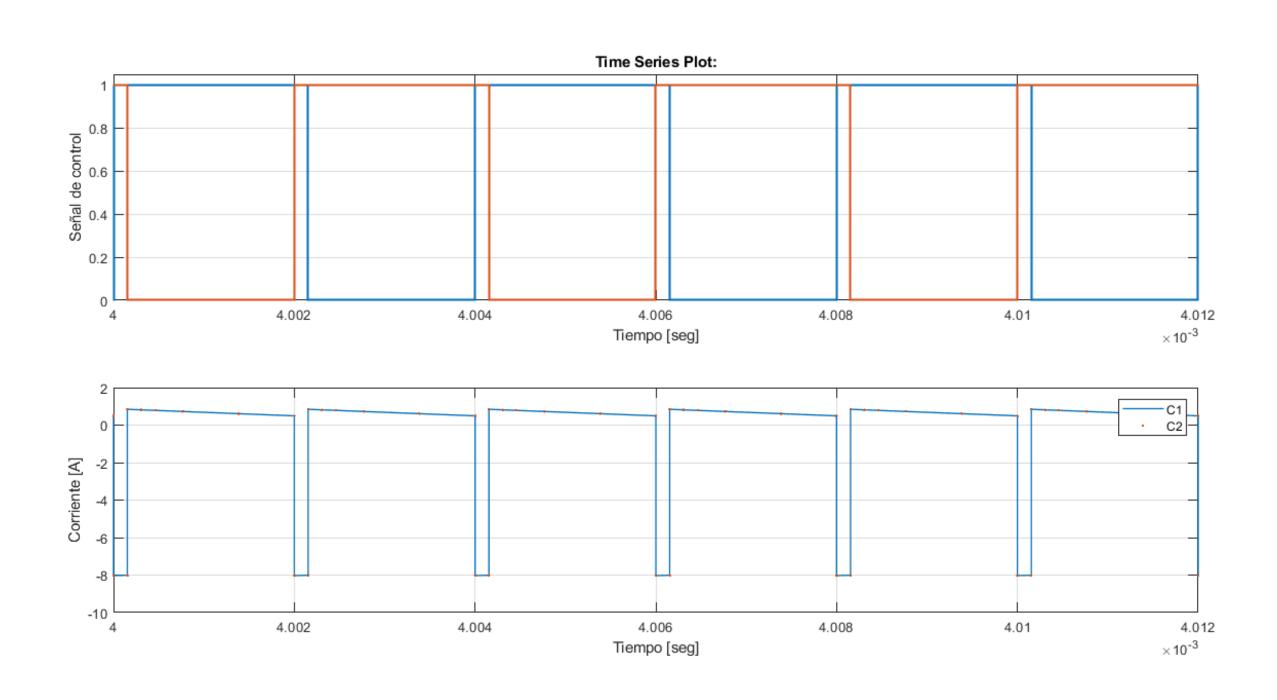
SWITCHS CERRADOS





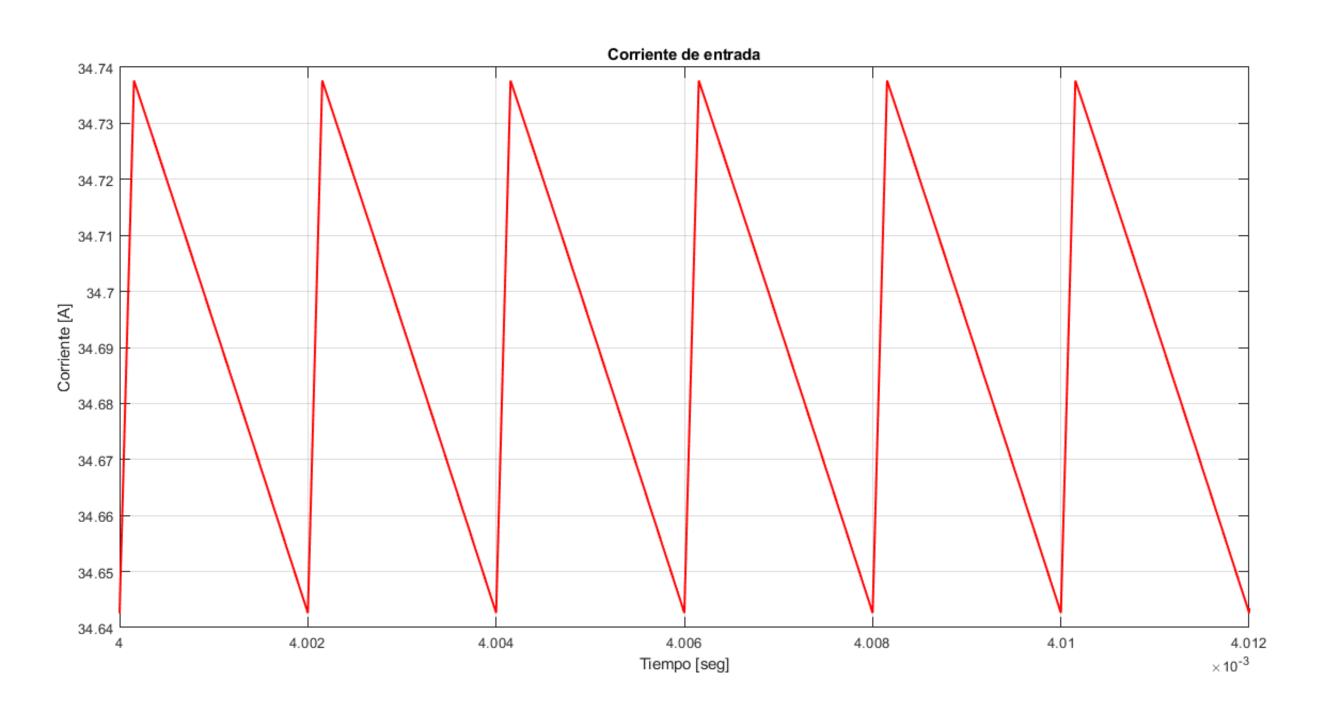


Corriente por los capacitores



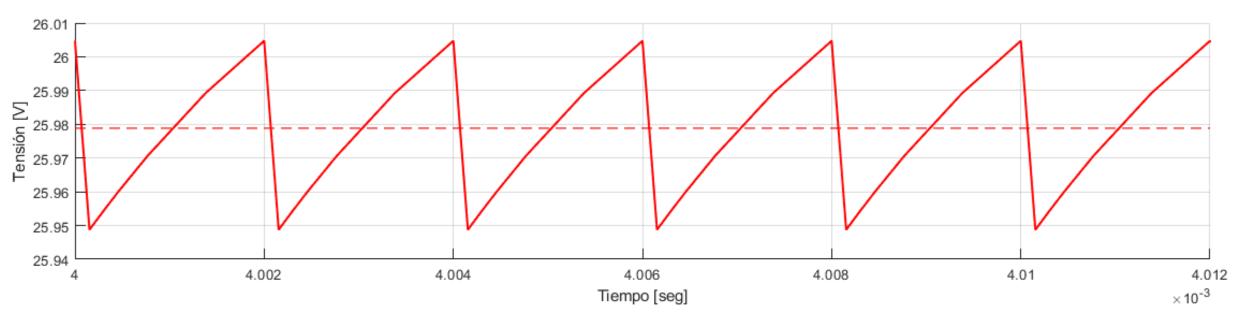


Corriente de entrada δ =53.84%

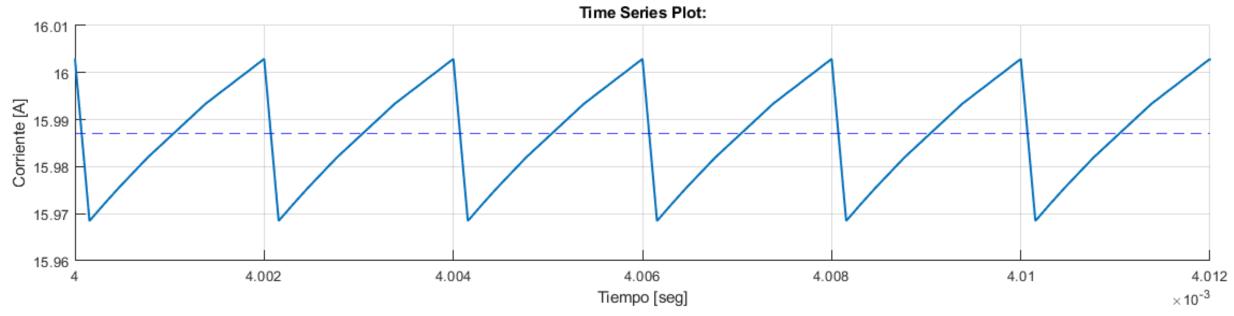




Tensión y corriente de salida



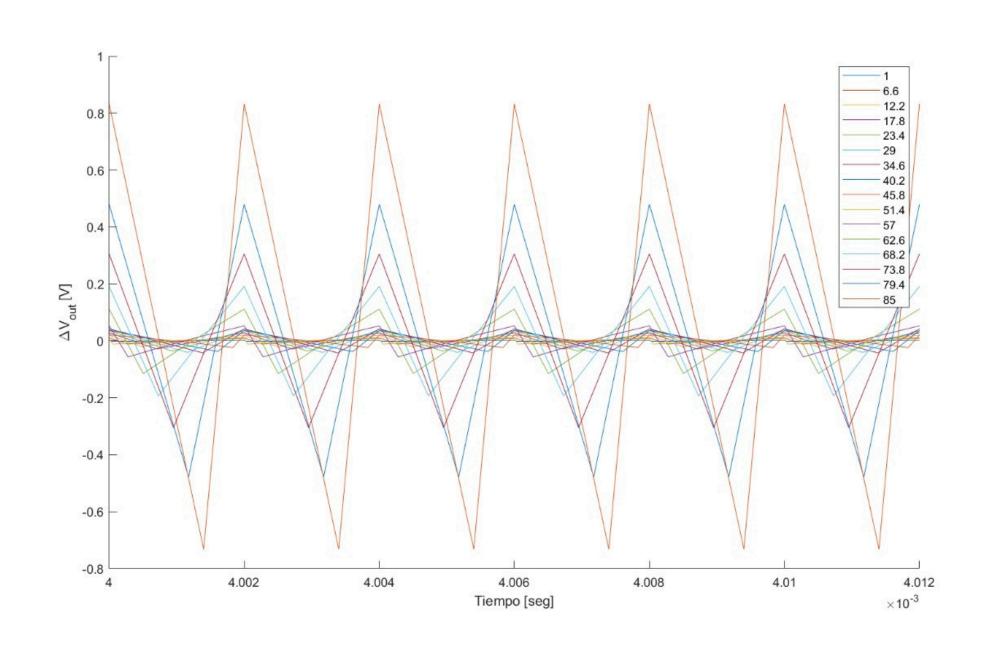
$$\Delta V_0 = 0,0560 V$$

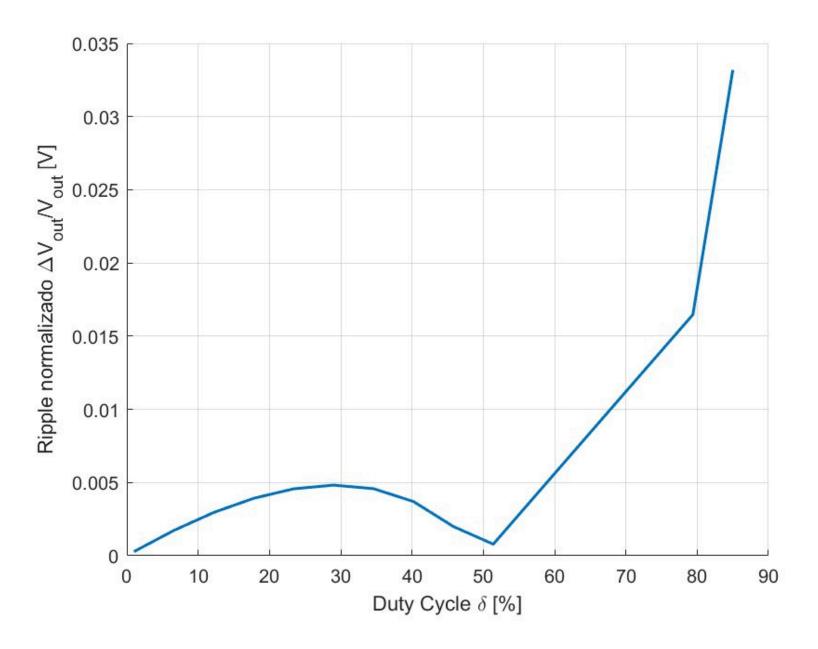


$$\Delta I_0 = 0,0345A$$



Ripple de salida en función de δ





GRACIAS