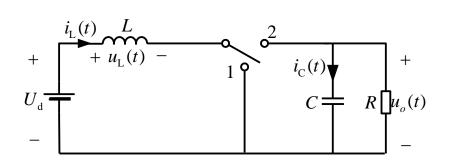


➤ Boost变换器是另一DC-DC变换电路,能产生高于直流输入电压幅值的直流输出电压



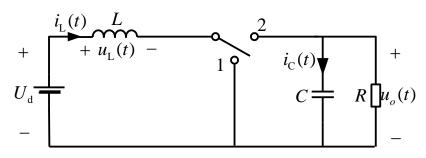
(a) 采用理想开关

(b) 采用实际器件MOSFET和二极管

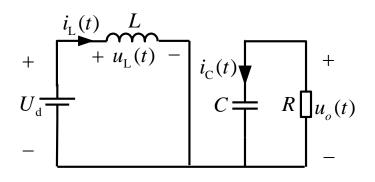
- ➤ Boost变换器电感电流连续时的工作情况
- > Boost变换器电感电流断续时的工作情况



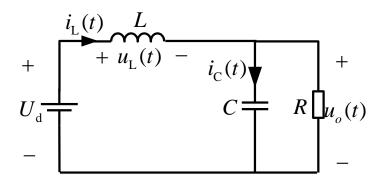
#### 2.3.1 Boost变换器电感电流连续时的工作情况



#### (a) 采用理想开关

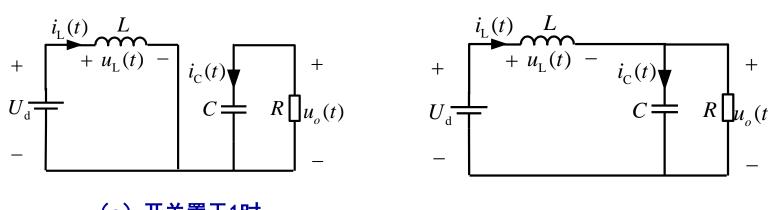


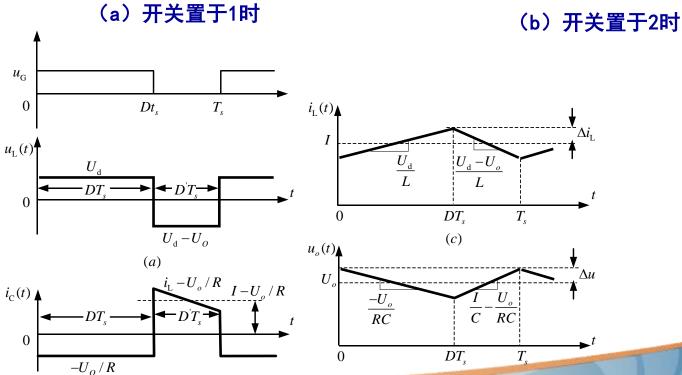
(a) 开关置于1时



(b) 开关置于2时







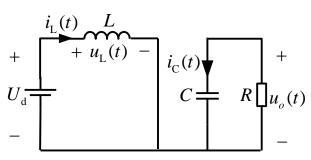
(b)

(*d*)

 $-U_{o}/R$ 

(*b*)





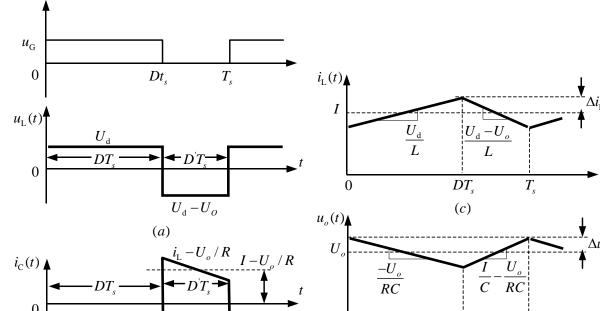
# (a)开关置于1时

$$u_{\rm L} = U_{\rm d}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = -\frac{u_{\rm o}}{P}$$

#### 采用小纹波近似:

$$i_{\rm C} = -\frac{U_{\rm o}}{R}$$



Boost 变换器电压和电流波形

(*d*)

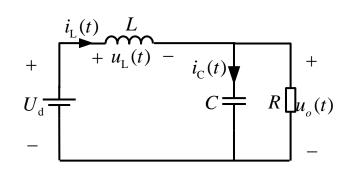


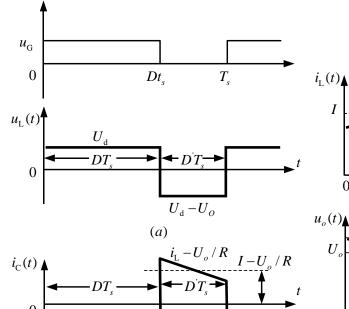
#### (b) 开关置于2时

$$u_{\rm L} = U_{\rm d} - u_{\rm o}$$
$$i_{\rm C} = i_{\rm L} - \frac{u_{\rm o}}{R}$$

#### 采用小纹波近似:

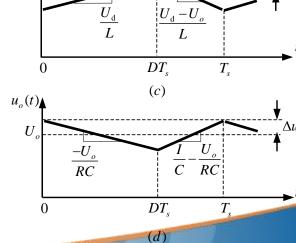
$$u_{\rm L} = U_{\rm d} - U_{\rm o}$$
 
$$i_{\rm C} = I - \frac{U_{\rm o}}{R}$$





(b)

 $-U_{o}/R$ 





#### Boost变换器的变换比

在一个开关周期,电感的总伏秒值为

$$\int_0^{T_S} u_{\rm L}(t) dt = (U_{\rm d}) DT_S + (U_{\rm d} - U_{\rm o}) D'T_S$$

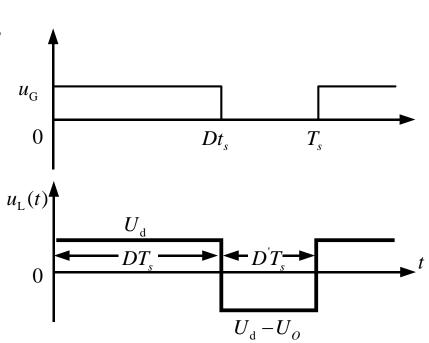
稳态时。电感伏秒平衡:

$$U_{\rm d}(D+D')-U_{\rm o}D'=0$$

曲于 
$$D+D'=1$$
 得  $U_{\rm o}=\frac{U_{\rm d}}{D'}$ 

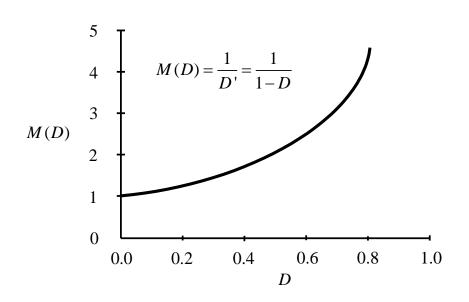


$$M(D) = \frac{U_o}{U_d} = \frac{1}{D'} = \frac{1}{1-D}$$





#### Boost变换器的变换比



Boost变换器直流变换比M(D)

➤ 在D=0时U₀=Ud, 当D增大时输出电压上升, 在理想情况当D趋于1时输出电压 趋于无穷大。所以, 理想的 Boost变换器可以产生任何高于输入电压的输 出电压。当然, 实际的 Boost变换器的输出电压是有限的。



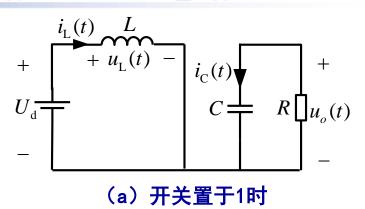
#### 电感电流的直流成分

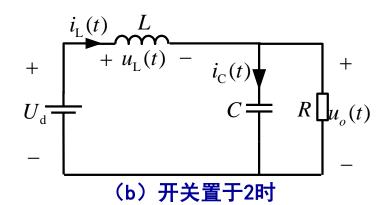
应用电容安秒平衡原理可以推导电感电流的直流成分。在第一个子区间, 电容提供负载电流, 电容部分放电。在第二个子区间, 电感电流提供负载电流, 另外给电容再充电。经过一个开关周期, 电容电荷的总改变量是图2. 19(b)的ic(t)波形的积分

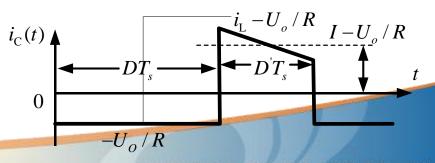
$$\int_0^{T_S} i_C(t)dt = \left(-\frac{U_o}{R}\right)DT_S + \left(I - \frac{U_o}{R}\right)D'T_S$$

应用电容充电平衡原理

$$-\frac{U_{o}}{R}(D+D')+ID'=0$$





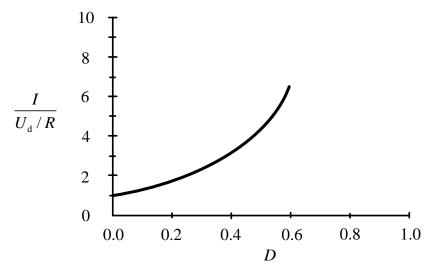




#### 电感电流的直流成分

又由于 
$$D + D' = 1$$
 得  $I = \frac{U_o}{D'R}$   $I = \frac{U_d}{D'^2 R}$ 

》 当D趋于1时电感电流变得很大。此电感电流与 Boost变换器的直流输入电流一致,大于负载电流。若变换器元件为理想元件,则变换器的输入与输出功率相等。因为变换器输出电压高于输入电压,所以输入电流必然大于输出电流。



Boost变换器电感电流直流成分随占空比的变化情况



#### 电感电流纹波

(a) 开关置于1时, 电感电流的斜率为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{\mathrm{L}}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{u_{\mathrm{L}}(t)}{L} = \frac{U_{\mathrm{d}}}{L}$$

(b) 开关置于2时, 电感电流的斜率为

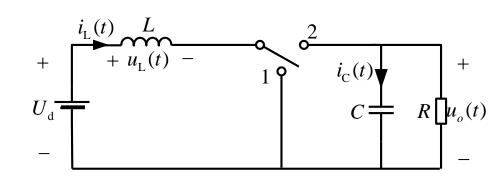
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{\mathrm{L}}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{u_{\mathrm{L}}(t)}{L} = \frac{U_{\mathrm{d}} - U_{o}}{L}$$

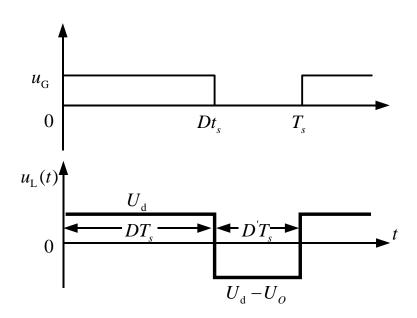
在第一个子区间电感电流的变化量2△i<sub>L</sub>等于 斜率乘子区间的长度  $2\Delta i_{\rm L} = \frac{U_{\rm d}}{I}DT_{\rm S}$ 

$$2\Delta i_{\rm L} = \frac{U_{\rm d}}{L} DT_{\rm S}$$

所以

$$\Delta i_{\rm L} = \frac{U_{\rm d}}{2L} DT_{\rm S}$$





可用于给定△i<sub>1</sub>时选择电感值L



#### 输出电压纹波

(a) 开关置于1时, 电容电压波形u(t)的斜率为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{i_{\mathrm{C}}(t)}{C} = \frac{-U_{\mathrm{o}}}{RC}$$

(b) 开关置于2时, 电容电压波形u(t)的斜率为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{i_{\mathrm{C}}(t)}{C} = \frac{I}{C} - \frac{U_{\mathrm{o}}}{RC}$$

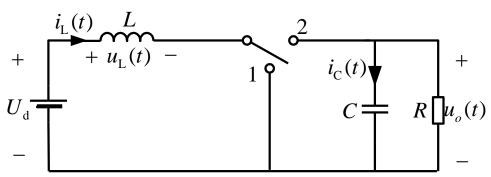
在第一个子区间,电容电压的变化量 $2\triangle u_0$ 等于斜率乘子区间长度,即

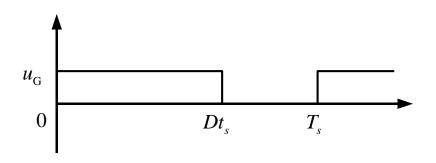
$$-2\Delta u_o = \frac{-U_o}{RC}DT_S$$

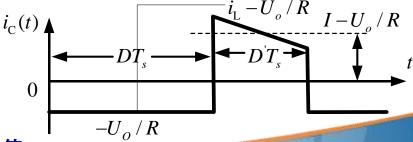


$$\Delta u_{\rm o} = \frac{U_{\rm o}}{2RC} DT_{\rm S}$$

此表达式可用于给定输出电压纹波峰值时选择电容值

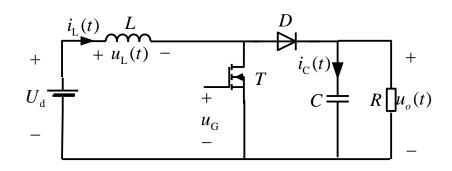


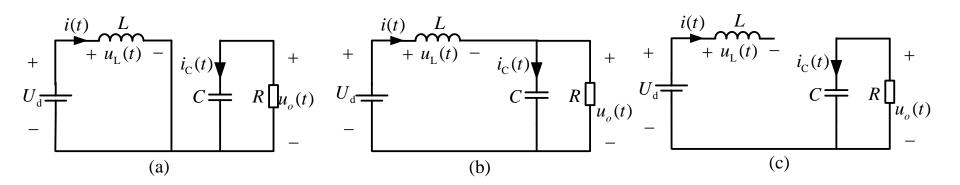






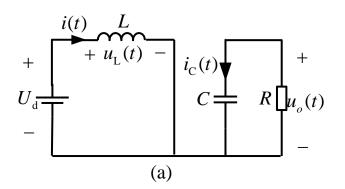
#### 2. 3. 2 Boost变换器电感电流断续时的工作情况

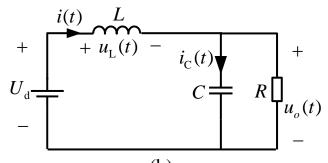


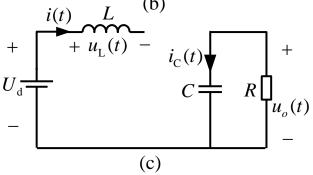


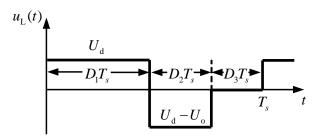


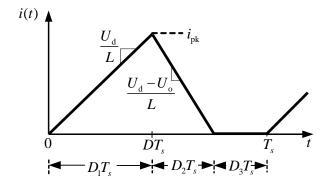
#### 2.3.2 Boost变换器电感电流断续时的工作情况

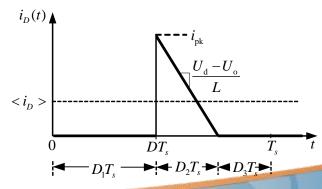














#### 临界条件

Boost变换器工作于连续和断续导通模式的条件为:

$$I > \Delta i_{L}$$
 对于CCM

$$I < \Delta i_1$$
 对于DCM

这与Buck变换器的结论相同。将CCM时I和 $\triangle i_L$ 的结论式(2.71)和式(2.75)代入,得

$$\frac{U_{\rm d}}{D^{'^2}R} > \frac{DT_{\rm S}U_{\rm d}}{2L}$$

$$\frac{2L}{RT_S} > DD^{12}$$

对于CCM

#### 得到标准形式为:

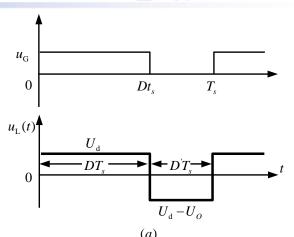
$$K > K_{\rm crit}(D)$$

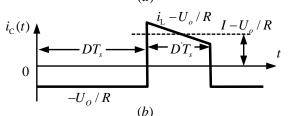
对于CCM

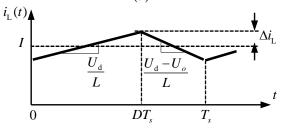
$$K < K_{\rm crit}(D)$$

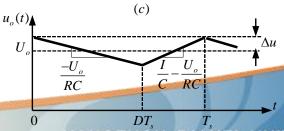
对于DCM

$$K = \frac{2L}{RT_S}$$
 和  $K_{crit}(D) = DD^{12}$ 









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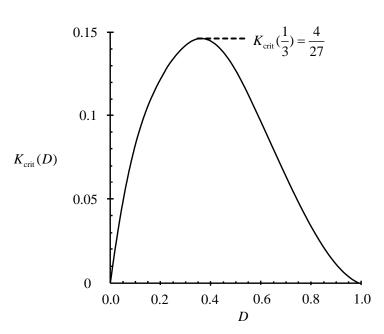


图2. 22 (a) Boost变换器的  $K_{crit}(D)$ 

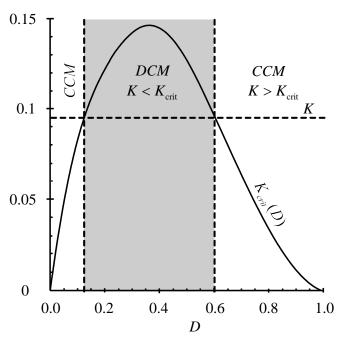
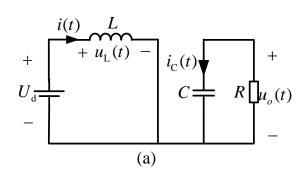


图2. 22 (b) K与  $K_{crit}(D)$  的比较

K<sub>crit</sub>=(D)与占空比D的关系绘于图2.22(a)在D=0和D=1时K<sub>crit</sub>(D)为零,在D=1/3时为最大值4/27。因此,如果K大于4/27,则对于所有的D变换器均工作于连续导通模式。图2.22(b)说明了当K小于4/27时的情况。在D=1/3附近的D值范围,变换器工作于断续导通模式但是,在D=0和D=1附近,变换器工作于连续导通模式。由于Boost变换器在D=0时纹波峰值趋近于零而其直流成分不趋于零,因此工作于连续导通模式。



#### Boost变换器的变换比



(a) 子区间1,  $0 < t < D_1 T_S$  ,晶体管导通

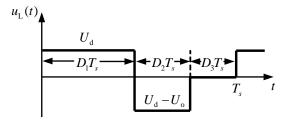
$$u_{\rm L}(t) = U_{\rm d}$$

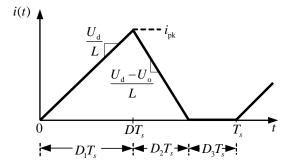
$$i_{\rm C}(t) = -\frac{u_{\rm o}(t)}{R}$$

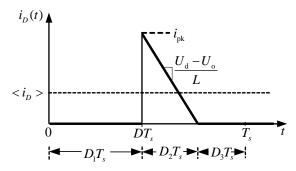
采用线性纹波近似,忽略输 出电容电压纹波,得到:

$$u_{\rm L}(t) \approx U_{\rm d}$$

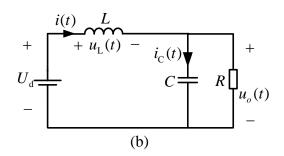
$$i_{\rm C}(t) \approx -\frac{U_{\rm o}}{R}$$











(b) 子区间2,  $D_1T_S < t < (D_1 + D_2)T_S$ , 二极管导通

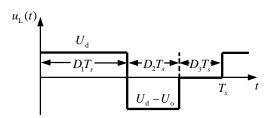
$$u_{\rm L}(t) = U_{\rm d} - u_{\rm o}(t)$$

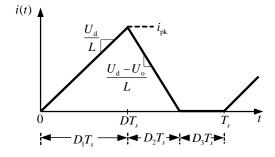
$$i_{\rm C}(t) = i(t) - \frac{u_{\rm o}(t)}{R}$$

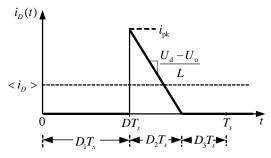
采用线性纹波近似,忽略输 出电容电压纹波,得到:

$$u_L(t) \approx U_{\rm d} - U_{\rm O}$$

$$i_C(t) \approx i(t) - \frac{U_{\rm O}}{R}$$









(c) 子区间3, 
$$(D_1 + D_2)T_S < t < T_S$$
,

#### 晶体管和二极管均处于截止态

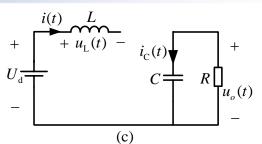
$$u_{\rm L} = 0, \quad i = 0$$

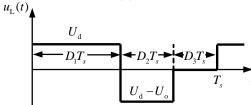
$$i_{\rm C}(t) = -\frac{u_{\rm o}(t)}{R}$$

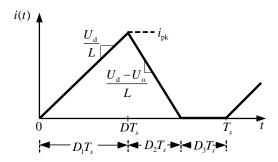
采用线性纹波近似,忽略输出 电容电压纹波,得到:

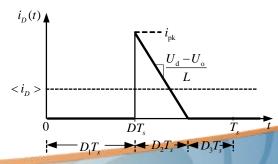
$$u_{\rm L} = 0$$

$$i_{\rm C}(t) = -\frac{U_{\rm o}}{R}$$





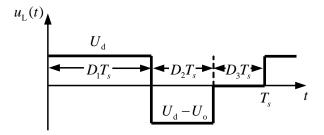






根据电感伏秒平衡原理, 稳态时此波形的直流成分必须为零。

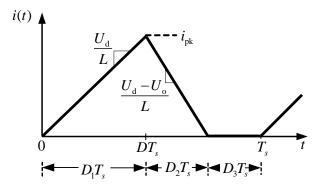
$$D_1U_d + D_2(U_d - U_o) + D_3(0) = 0$$

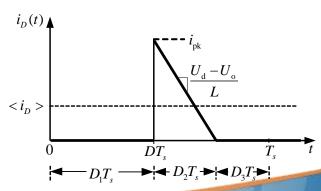


解得

$$U_o = \frac{D_1 + D_2}{D_2} U_d$$

$$D_2=?$$







在Boost变换器中二极管的阴极与输出节点相连。输出节点的电流方程为

$$i_D(t) = i_C(t) + \frac{u_o(t)}{R}$$

根据电容安秒平衡,稳态时电容电流i<sub>c</sub>(t)的 直流成分必须为零。因此,二极管电流直流成 分<i<sub>D</sub>>必须等于负载电流的电流成分

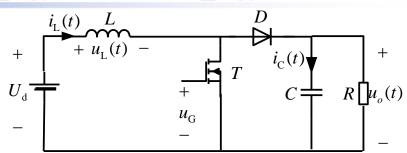
$$\langle i_D \rangle = \frac{U_o}{R}$$

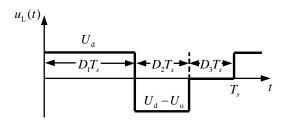
电感电流的峰值为:

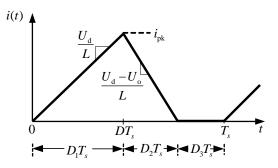
$$i_{\rm pk} = \frac{U_{\rm d}}{L} D_{\rm l} T_{\rm S}$$

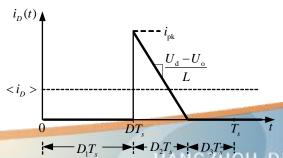
二极管电流的直流成分<ip>为

$$\langle i_D \rangle = \frac{1}{T_S} \int_0^{T_S} i_D(t) dt$$











#### 即为:

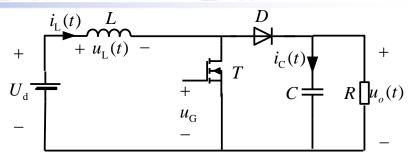
$$\int_{0}^{T_{S}} i_{D}(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} i_{pk} D_{2} T_{S}$$

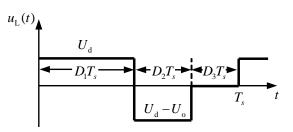
#### 得到:

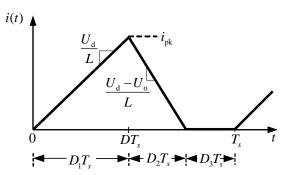
$$\langle i_D \rangle = \frac{1}{T_S} \left( \frac{1}{2} i_{pk} D_2 T_S \right) = \frac{U_d D_1 D_2 T_S}{2L}$$

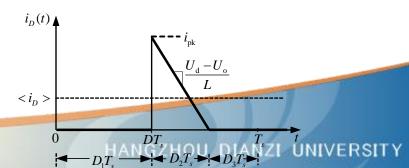
#### 得到:

$$\frac{U_{\rm d}D_1D_2T_S}{2L} = \frac{U_o}{R}$$











#### 联立方程组:

$$U_o = \frac{D_1 + D_2}{D_2} U_d$$
  $\frac{U_d D_1 D_2 T_S}{2L} = \frac{U_o}{R}$ 

$$\frac{U_{\rm d}D_1D_2T_S}{2L} = \frac{U_o}{R}$$

#### 解得

$$\frac{U_o}{U_d} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{4D_1^2}{K}}}{2}$$

#### 取正值得

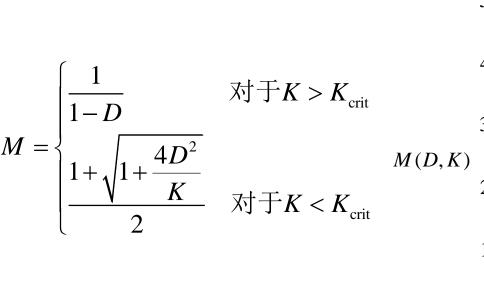
$$\frac{U_o}{U_d} = M(D_1, K) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4D_1^2}{K}}}{2}$$

#### 近似为

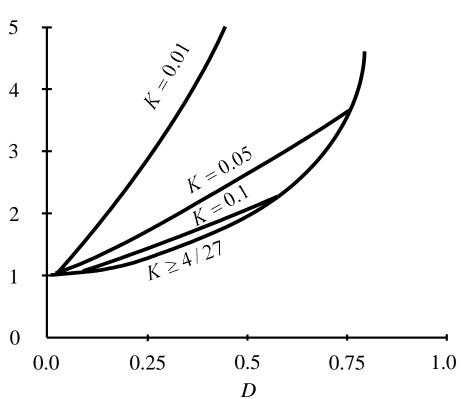
$$M \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{D}{\sqrt{K}}$$

其中 
$$K = 2L/RT_S$$
 , 对于 $K < K_{crit}(D)$  成立。





包含连续和断续导通模式的完整Boost特性为



Boost变换器电压变换比M(D)



#### 包含连续和断续导通模式的完整Boost特性为

$$M = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-D} & \text{$\mbox{$x$}} + K > K_{\text{crit}} \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{1+\frac{4D^2}{K}}}{2} & \text{$\mbox{$x$}} + K < K_{\text{crit}} \end{cases}$$

M(D,K) M(D,

与Buck变换器一样,断续导通模式引起输出电压上升。

Boost变换器电压变换比M(D)