

**Problema**

Conversores Electrónicos de Potência 2 – Conversor redutor

Considerar o circuito representado Fig. P11.2, em que a frequência de comutação é  $f_s = 25 \text{ kHz}$  e o factor de ciclo é  $D = 0.6$ .

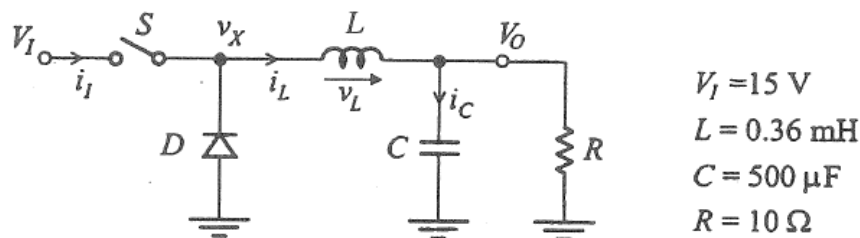


Fig. P11.2

- (a) Considerando o interruptor e o diodo ideais, determinar  $V_O$  e os valores máximo e mínimo de  $i_L$ . Representar graficamente  $v_L(t)$ ,  $i_L(t)$ ,  $v_X(t)$ ,  $i_I(t)$  e  $i_C(t)$ .
- (b) Calcular o rendimento se as tensões no interruptor e no diodo quando conduzem forem  $V_S = V_D = 0.8 \text{ V}$ .
- (c) Calcular a amplitude do tremor da tensão de saída.
- (d) Determinar o valor de  $R$  acima do qual o conversor funciona em regime de condução descontínua.
- (e) Se  $R = 100 \Omega$ , calcular  $V_O$  e o valor máximo de  $i_L$ . Representar graficamente  $v_L(t)$ ,  $i_L(t)$  e  $v_X(t)$ .

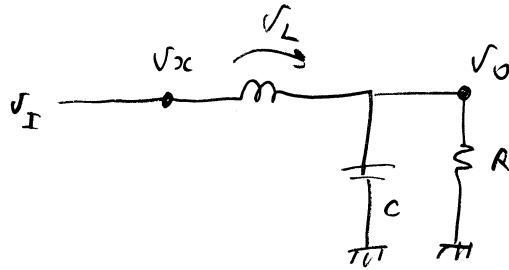
# CONVERSORES ELECTRÖNICO DE POTÊNCIA 2

a)

Fase 1:



$\Delta t = DT$



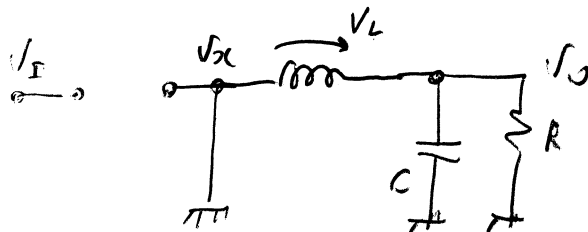
$V_{Sc} = V_I$

$V_L = V_I - V_O$

$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$

Fase 2

$\Delta t = (1-D)T$



$V_{Sc} = 0$

$V_L = -V_O$

$\Delta i_L^{(2)} = -\frac{V_O}{L} (1-D)T$

$\Delta i_L^{(1)} + \Delta i_L^{(2)} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT - \frac{V_O}{L} (1-D)T = 0$

$V_O = DV_I$

$V_O = 9V$

Valor médio de  $i_L$  é o valor médio de  $i_R = V_O/R$

Uma vez que a corrente média no condensador é nula  $\Rightarrow$

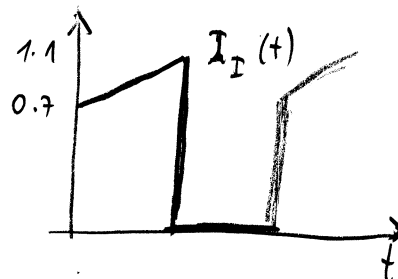
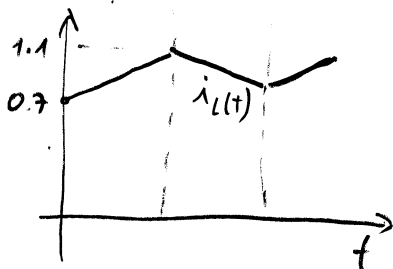
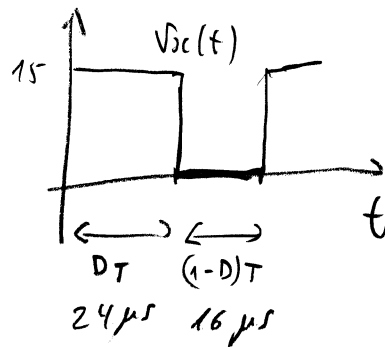
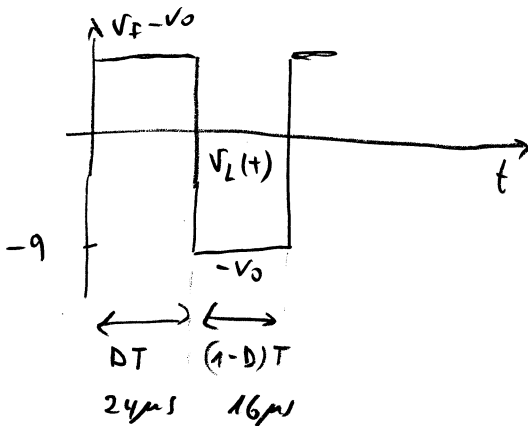
$(i_L)_{av} = I_L = \frac{V_O}{R} = 0.9A$

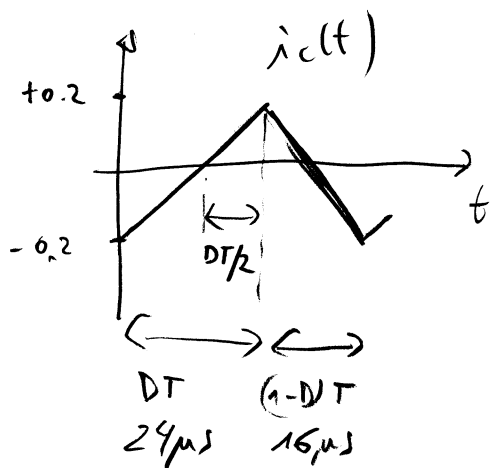
$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT = 0.4A$

$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{25000} = 40\mu s$

$i_{Lmax} = I_L + \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2} = 1.1A$

$i_{Lmin} = I_L - \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2} = 0.7A$





b)

$$V_I I_I = V_O I_O + V_S I_S + V_D I_D$$

$$1 = \underbrace{\frac{V_O I_O}{V_I I_I}}_{\eta} + \frac{V_S I_S}{V_I I_I} + \frac{V_D I_D}{V_I I_I}$$

$I_S = I_I$

$$I_D = I_O(1-D)$$

$$I_I = I_O D$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_D}{I_I} = \frac{1-D}{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{V_S}{V_I} - \frac{V_D}{V_I} \frac{1-D}{D}$$

$0.0533 \quad 0.0355$

$\eta = 91.1\%$

c)

$$\Delta V_O = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{T/2} i_L(t) dt = \frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{Soopf}} \underbrace{\frac{T}{2}}_{20 \mu s} \underbrace{\frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2}}_{0.2 A}$$

$\Delta V_O = 4 \text{ mV}$

d)

Regime de condução contínua desde que o valor médio da corrente seja maior que metade da variação

$$I_L > \frac{\Delta i_L^{(1)}}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_O}{R} > 0.2 A$$

$$R < \frac{V_O}{0.2 A}$$

Condução descontínua:  $R > 45 \Omega$

$$R < \frac{9}{0.2 A} \quad R < 45 \Omega$$

e)  $R = 100 \Omega \Rightarrow$  Funções matemáticas de  $i_L(t)$  e  $v_L(t)$ :

$$\Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$$

$$\Delta i_L^{(2)} = -\frac{V_O}{L} D_0 T \Rightarrow V_O = V_I \frac{D}{D + D_0}$$

Para calcular  $D_0$ :  $D_0^2 + DD_0 - \frac{2L}{RT} = 0$

$\downarrow$  0.6                       $\downarrow$  0.18

$D_0 = 0.2196 \leftarrow$   
 $D_0 = -0.8196 \times$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_O = 10.98 \text{ V}}$

$\boxed{D_0 = 0.22}$   
 $D_0 T = 8.8 \mu\text{s}$

$i_{L \text{ MAX}} = \Delta i_L^{(1)} = \frac{V_I - V_O}{L} DT$

$\boxed{i_{L \text{ MAX}} = 0.268 \text{ A}}$

