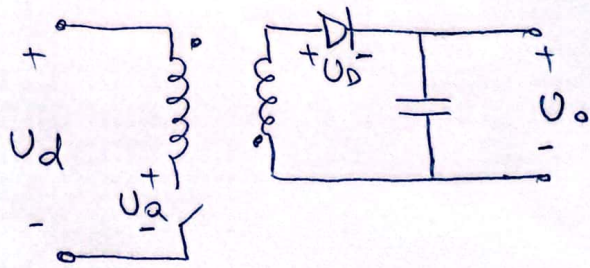


Solución Problema 2



$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ $L_p = 180 \mu\text{H}$

$U_d = 220 \pm 20\%$ $U_o = 48 \text{ V}$

$U_D = 1 \text{ V}$ $U_{aux} = 0,8 \cdot 800 = 640 \text{ V}$

$T_{aux} = 0,8 \cdot 150 = 120^\circ\text{C}$ $T_a = 40^\circ\text{C}$

a) n_P/n_S ?

$U_a = U_d + \frac{n_P}{n_S} U'_o$
 $U'_o = U_o + U_D$

$\Rightarrow U_{aux} = U_d + \frac{n_P}{n_S} (U_o + U_D)$

$\frac{n_P}{n_S} = \frac{U_{aux} - U_d}{U_o + U_D} = \frac{640 - 1,220}{49} = 7,67$

$\boxed{\frac{n_P}{n_S} = 7,67}$

b) δ_{aux}

Para que el convertidor trabaje siempre en DCC \Rightarrow para U_{dmin} y carga = máxima debe estar en el L.C.C. \Rightarrow allí vale la transferencia en DCC:

$\frac{U'_o}{U_{dmin}} = \frac{n_S}{n_P} \cdot \frac{\delta_{aux}}{1 - \delta_{aux}} \Rightarrow \delta_{aux} = \frac{\frac{n_P}{n_S} \frac{U'_o}{U_{dmin}}}{1 + \frac{n_P}{n_S} \frac{U'_o}{U_{dmin}}} = \frac{7,67 \cdot 49}{1 + 7,67 \cdot 49} = 0,681$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta_{aux} = 0,681}$

c) Potencia máxima a la salida \rightarrow del lado del primario, está asociada a \hat{I}_P
 $\hat{I}_{Pmax} \rightarrow$ para δ_{aux} y U_{dmin} .

$P_{in} = P_o + P_D \Rightarrow P_{aux} = P_{inmax} - P_{Dmax}$

$P_{inmax} = \frac{1}{2} L_p \cdot \hat{I}_{Pmax}^2 \cdot f$

$\hat{I}_{Pmax} = \frac{U_{dmin} \cdot \delta_{aux}}{L_p \cdot f} = \frac{0,8 \cdot 220 \cdot 0,681}{180 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 100 \times 10^3} = 6,67 \text{ A}$

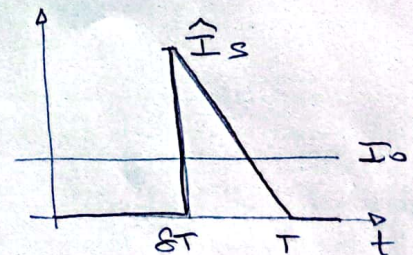
$P_{inmax} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 180 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 6,67^2 \cdot 100 \times 10^3 = 400,4 \text{ W}$

$P_{Dmax} = U_D \cdot I_{Dmax}$

$I_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \delta_{aux}) \hat{I}_s = \frac{\hat{I}_s (1 - \delta_{aux})}{2}$

$n_P \hat{I}_o = n_S \hat{I}_s \Rightarrow \hat{I}_s = \frac{n_P}{n_S} \hat{I}_o = 7,67 \cdot 6,67 = 51,2 \text{ A}$

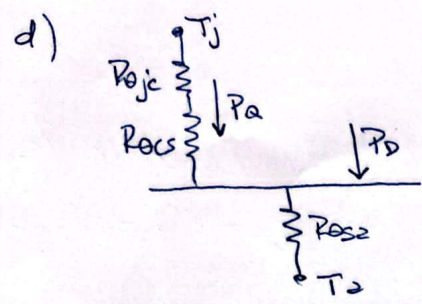
$I_o = \frac{51,2 (1 - 0,681)}{2} = 8,17 \text{ A}$



Solución Problema 2 - cont

$P_{Dmax} = 1 \cdot 8,17 = 8,17 \text{ W}$

$\Rightarrow P_{omax} = 400,4 - 8,17 = 392,23 \text{ W}$



$R_{\theta jc} = 0,65 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/W}$
 $R_{\theta cs} = 0,24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/W}$
 $R_{s(on)} = 1,2 \cdot 2,2 = 2,64 \text{ } \Omega$
 $t_f = 39 \text{ ns}$

$T_j - T_a = P_a (R_{\theta jc} + R_{\theta cs}) + (P_a + P_{se}) R_{\theta se} \Rightarrow R_{\theta se} = \frac{T_j - T_a - P_a (R_{\theta jc} + R_{\theta cs})}{P_a + P_{se}}$

Se debe determinar $P_{a \text{ max}}$ ← se da' por P_{omax}

$P_Q = P_{on} + P_{cond} + P_{off} - P_{on} = 0 \text{ MCD}$
 $- P_{cond} = R_{s(on)} \cdot I_{a \text{ eff}}^2$
 $- P_{off} = \frac{1}{2} U_Q I_Q \cdot t_f \cdot f \rightarrow U_Q = U_d + \frac{nD}{ns} U'_o$

$I_{a \text{ eff}}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{8T} \frac{\hat{I}_P^2 \theta^2}{8T^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\hat{I}_P^2 \theta^3}{3 \cdot 8T^2} = \frac{\hat{I}_P^2}{3}$

$P_a = R_{s(on)} \cdot \frac{\hat{I}_P^2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} U_d \cdot \hat{I}_P \cdot t_f \cdot f + \frac{1}{2} \frac{nD}{ns} U'_o \cdot \hat{I}_P \cdot t_f \cdot f \rightarrow \hat{I}_P = \frac{U_d S}{L f} \Rightarrow S = \frac{L f \hat{I}_P}{U_d}$

$\Rightarrow P_a = R_{s(on)} \cdot \frac{\hat{I}_P^3 \cdot L f}{3 U_d} + \frac{1}{2} U_d \cdot \hat{I}_P \cdot t_f \cdot f + \frac{1}{2} \frac{nD}{ns} U'_o \cdot \hat{I}_P \cdot t_f \cdot f = \frac{A}{U_d} + B U_d + C$

→ el máximo de P_a se da' por $U_{d \text{ min}}$ o $U_{d \text{ max}}$ pero no en los valores de U_d intermedia

$P_{a1} = \frac{2,64 \cdot 6,67^3 \cdot 180 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 100 \times 10^3}{3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 220} + \frac{0,18220 \cdot 6,67 \cdot 39 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 100 \times 10^3}{2} + 7,67 \cdot 49 \cdot 6,67 \cdot 39 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 100 \times 10^3$
 $+ \frac{7,67 \cdot 49 \cdot 6,67 \cdot 39 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 100 \times 10^3}{2} = 26,7 + 2,29 + 4,89 = 33,8 \text{ W}$

$P_{D \text{ max}} = 17,8 + 3,44 + 4,89 = 26,13 \text{ W}$

→ P_a es máximo, es carga máxima, con $U_d = U_{d \text{ min}}$.

$R_{\theta se} = \frac{120 - 40 - 33,8 (0,65 + 0,24)}{33,8 + 8,17} \Rightarrow R_{\theta se} = 1,19 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/W}$

e) En cortocircuito $U_o = 1V$.

Asumo que el convertidor pasa a trabajar en MCC.

$$\text{Alors } \delta = \frac{7,67 \cdot 1}{1,2 \cdot 220} = 0,028$$

$$1 + \frac{7,67 \cdot 1}{1,2 \cdot 220}$$

$$\hat{I}_P = 7,8A \Rightarrow \hat{I}_S = 7,8 \cdot 7,67 = 59,83A$$

$$I_{Pmin} = \hat{I}_P - \frac{U_d \cdot \delta T}{L_p}$$

$$I_{Pmin} = 7,8 - \frac{1,2 \cdot 220 \cdot 0,028}{180 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 100 \times 10^3} \Rightarrow I_{Pmin} = 7,39 \Rightarrow I_{Smin} = \frac{D_P}{D_S} I_{Pmin} = 56,68A$$

$$I_o = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} (\hat{I}_S + I_{Smin}) (1-\delta) dt = \frac{(\hat{I}_S + I_{Smin})(1-\delta)}{2} = \frac{(59,83 + 56,68)(1-0,028)}{2}$$

$$I_o = 56,6A$$

