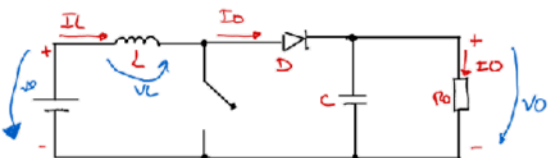
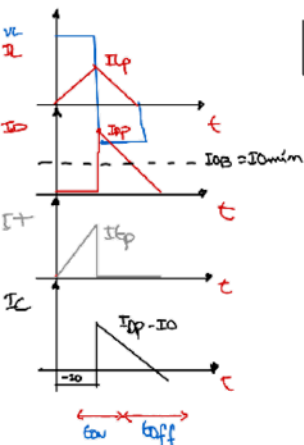


Conversor step-up (Boost) simples



Funcionamento na fronteira de condução contínua



$$I_{Lp} = I_{Dp} = I_{Lp}$$

em ton:

$$V_L = V_O$$

$$\Delta I = I_{Lp}$$

$$\Delta t = t_{on} = D \cdot t_s$$

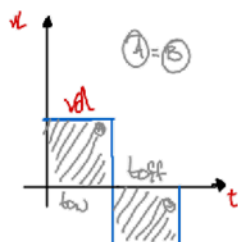
$$V_O = \frac{V_D}{1-D} \Leftrightarrow \frac{V_O}{V_D} = \frac{1}{1-D}$$

$$D = 1 - \frac{V_D}{V_O}$$

$$V_{R2} = V_O \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = V_{ref} = V_O \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad V_O = V_{ref} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$$

nota: Apreta se como calcular o \$V_O\$

\$\rightarrow 24,25V\$



$$L = \frac{V_O \cdot (1-D)^2 \cdot D \cdot T_s}{2 I_{Omin}}$$

$$C \gg \frac{D \cdot t_s \cdot I_{Omax}}{\Delta V_O}$$

Dimensionamento dos semicondutores em tensão:

Transistor

$$(V_{CEmax}; V_{DSmax}) > V_{Omax} \quad \text{Ex: } V_O = 100V$$

Diodo

$$V_{DOD} (V_{Omax}) > (V_{Omax} - V_{Omin})$$

Dimensionamento dos semicondutores em corrente:

transistor

$$(I_{Cmax}; I_{DSmax})$$

$$P_O = P_I \quad (F) \quad P_O = V_O \cdot I_O \quad (F) \quad I_{Omax} = \frac{P_{Omax}}{V_{Omin}}$$

$$I_T = I_L - I_O$$

$$I_L = I_d$$

$$I_d = \frac{P_{Omax}}{V_{Omin}}$$

$$I_T = I_L - I_O = \frac{P_{Omax}}{V_{Omin}} - I_O$$

$$I_T = \frac{V_O}{V_{Omin}} \cdot I_{Omax} - I_{Omax}$$

$$I_T = \frac{1}{(1-D)} \cdot I_{Omax} - I_{Omax}$$

$$I_T = I_{Omax} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-D} - 1 \right)$$

Diodo

$$I_{Dmed} = I_{Omax}$$

$$(I_{DAV})$$

$$I_{Dmax} = \frac{2 \cdot I_{Omax}}{(1-D)} \quad (\text{dimensionar para } V_{Omin})$$