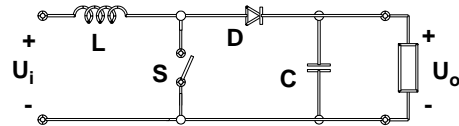


Corso di ELETTRONICA INDUSTRIALE

“Convertitore Boost”

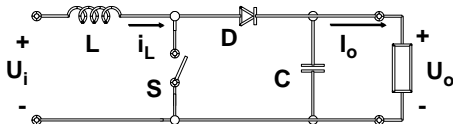
Convertitore innalzatore di tensione (boost)



Note:

- 1) Il diodo D collega direttamente ingresso e uscita e impone che sia $U_o \geq U_i$
- 2) La corrente assorbita dall'alimentazione è filtrata dall'induttanza L

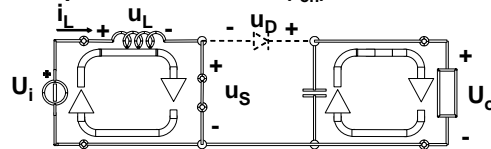
Convertitore innalzatore di tensione (boost)



Ipotesi per lo studio:

- interruttore ideale ($u_{S\text{on}}=0, i_{S\text{off}}=0, t_{\text{swon}}=t_{\text{swoff}}=0$)
- diodo ideale ($u_{D\text{on}}=0, i_{D\text{off}}=0, t_{\text{swon}}=t_{\text{swoff}}=0$)
- L,C ideali ($R_L=0, \text{ESR}=0, \text{ESL}=0$)
- $u_i = U_i = \text{costante}$
- $u_o = U_o = \text{costante}$
- $i_o = I_o = \text{costante}$

Analisi del funzionamento continuo (CCM) Tempo di chiusura di S (t_{on}) S on - D off



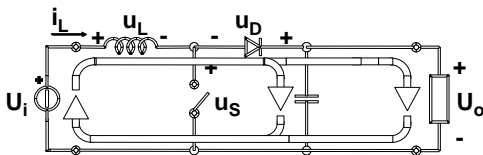
$$u_L = U_i$$

$$u_D = U_o$$

Durante questa fase viene trasferita energia dall'alimentazione all'induttanza

Analisi del funzionamento continuo (CCM)

Tempo di apertura di S (t_{off}) S off - D on

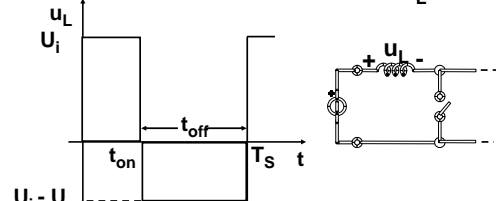


$$u_L = U_i - U_o$$

$$u_D = U_o$$

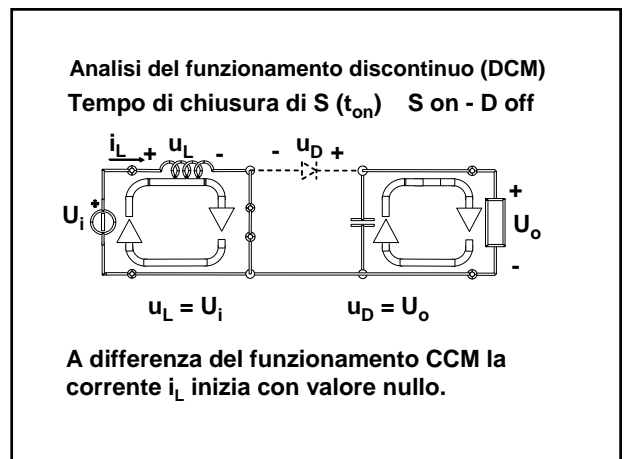
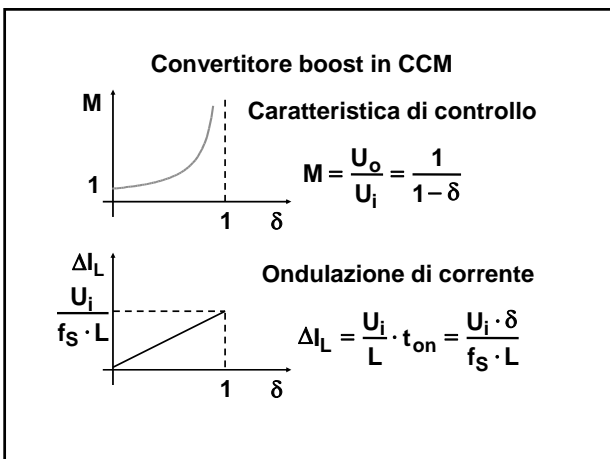
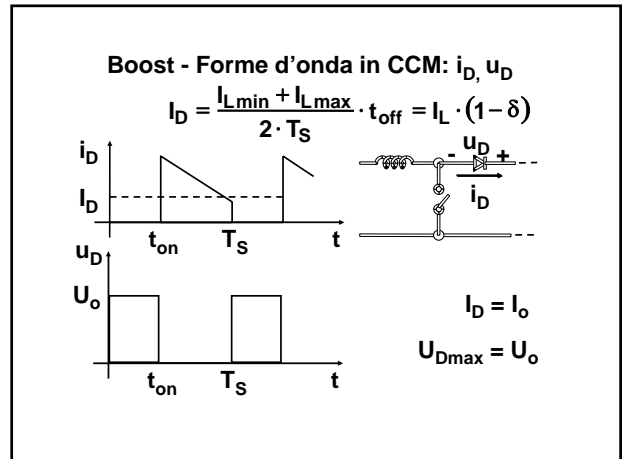
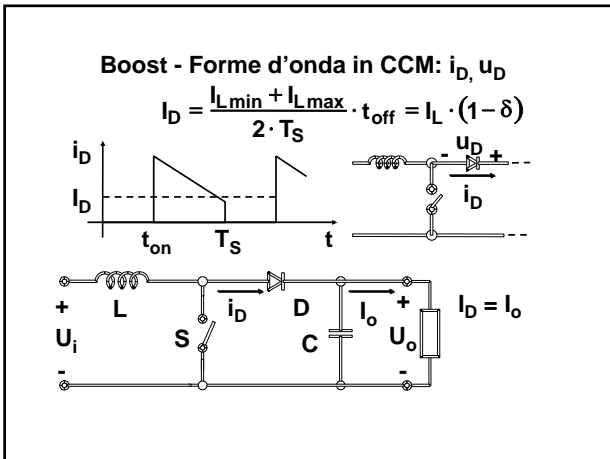
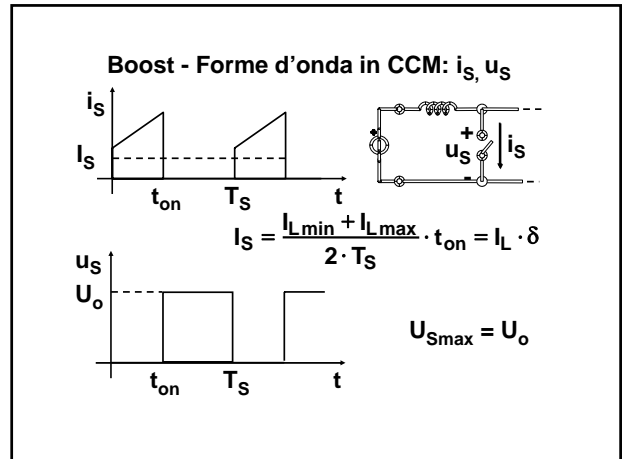
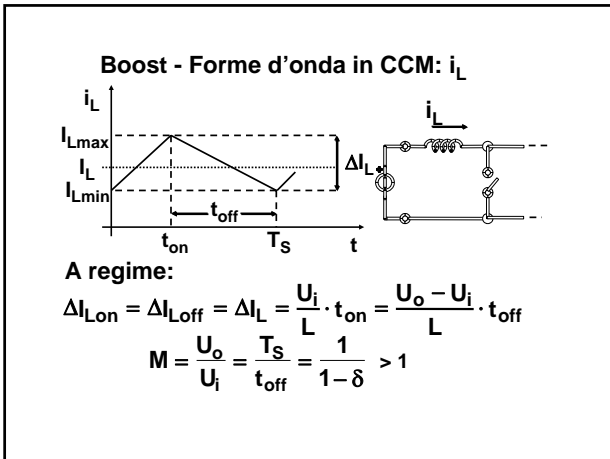
Durante questa fase la sorgente e l'induttanza forniscono energia allo stadio di uscita

Boost - Forme d'onda in CCM: u_L

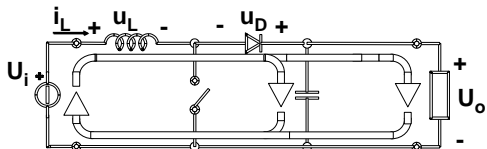


$$U_i \cdot t_{\text{on}} = (U_o - U_i) \cdot t_{\text{off}} \quad U_i \cdot T_S = U_o \cdot t_{\text{off}}$$

$$M = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{T_S}{t_{\text{off}}} = \frac{1}{1-\delta} > 1$$



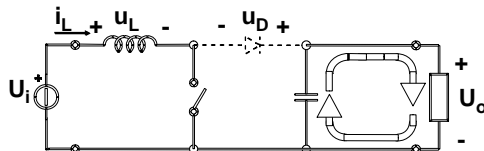
Analisi del funzionamento discontinuo (DCM)
 Tempo di apertura di S (t'_{off}) S off - D on



$$u_L = U_i - U_o \quad u_S = U_o$$

Alla fine di questa fase la corrente dell'induttanza si annulla

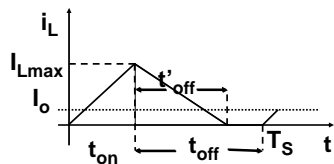
Analisi del funzionamento discontinuo (DCM)
 Tempo di apertura di S (t''_{off}) S off - D off



$$u_D = U_o - U_i > 0 \quad u_S = U_i$$

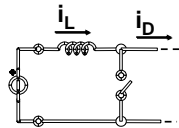
Durante questa fase il solo condensatore fornisce energia al carico

Boost - Forme d'onda in DCM: i_L

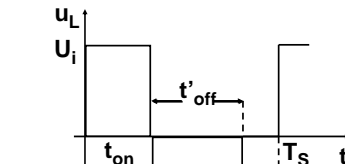


$$I_{Lmax} = \frac{U_i}{L} \cdot t_{on}$$

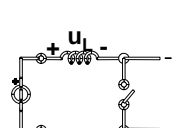
$$I_o = I_D = \frac{I_{Lmax} \cdot t'_{off}}{2 \cdot T_S}$$



Boost - Forme d'onda in DCM: u_L



$$U_i \cdot t_{on} = (U_o - U_i) \cdot t'_{off}$$



Boost: Caratteristica di controllo in DCM

$$I_o = \frac{I_{Lmax} \cdot t'_{off}}{2 \cdot T_S}; \quad I_{Lmax} = \frac{U_i}{L} \cdot t_{on};$$

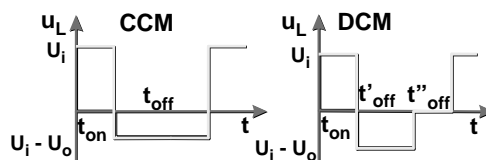
$$t'_{off} = \frac{U_i}{U_o - U_i} \cdot t_{on}$$

↓

$$M = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = 1 + \delta^2 \cdot \frac{U_i}{2 \cdot f_s \cdot L \cdot I_o} = 1 + \delta^2 \cdot \frac{I_N}{I_o}$$

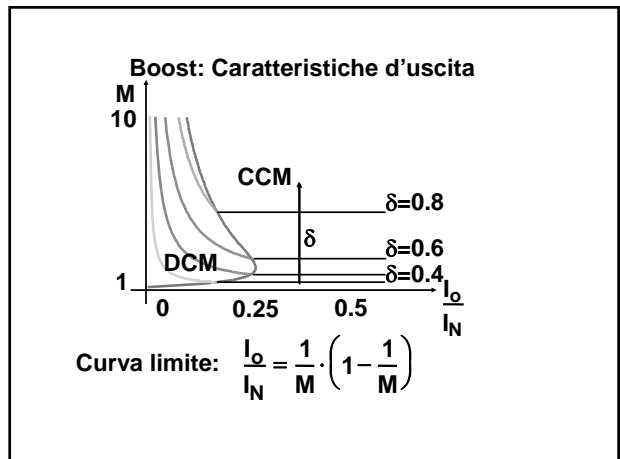
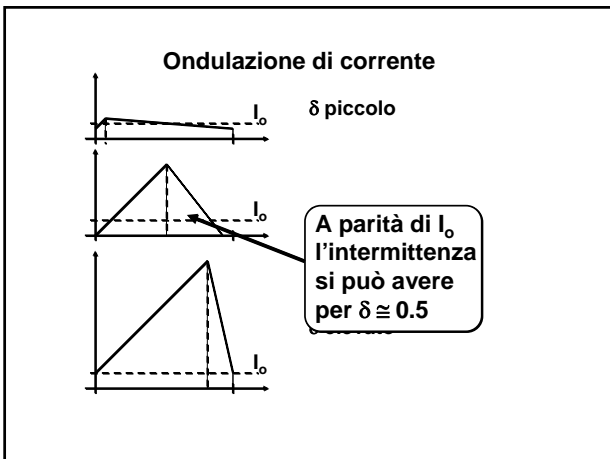
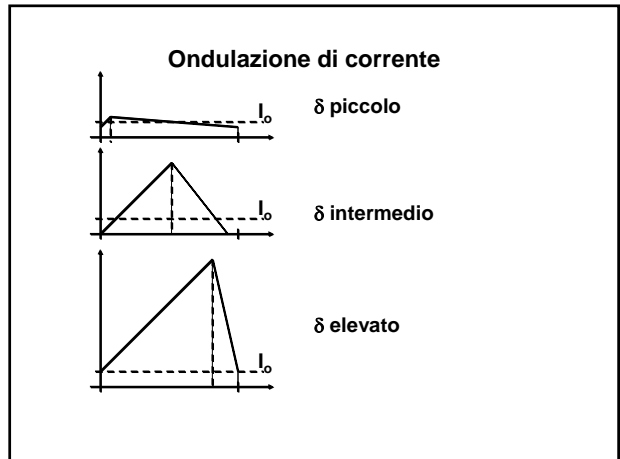
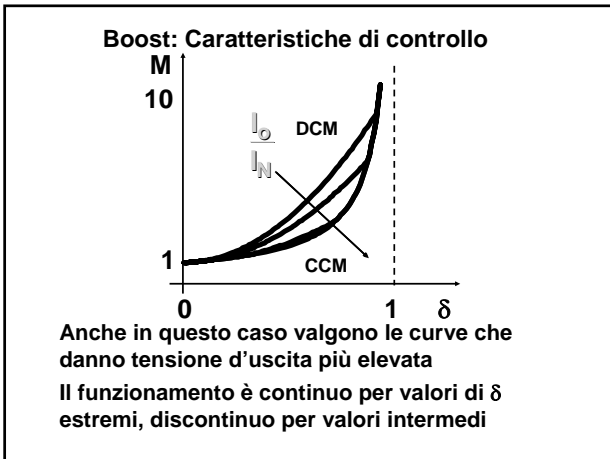
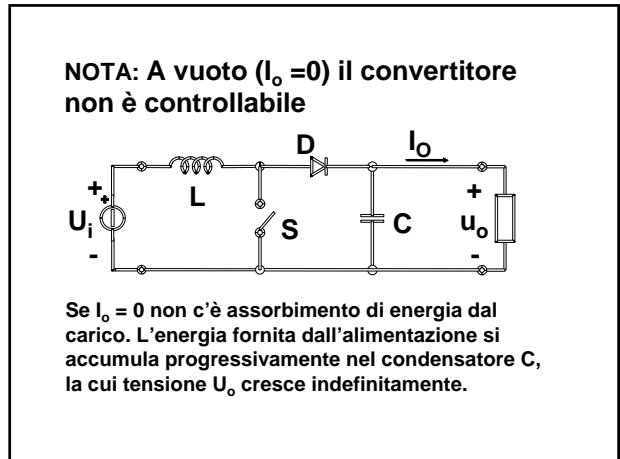
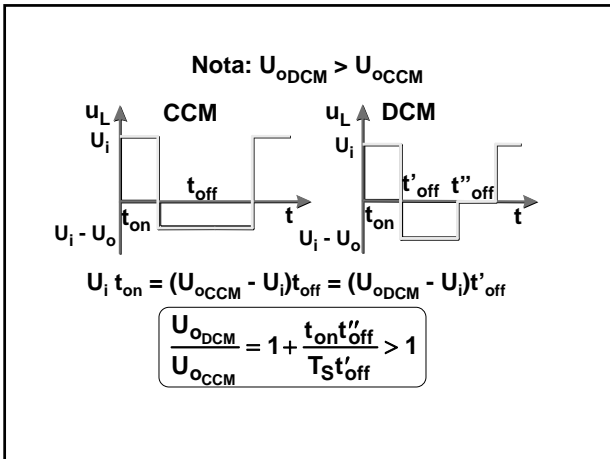
dove: $I_N = \frac{U_i}{2 \cdot f_s \cdot L}$

Nota: $U_{oDCM} > U_{oCCM}$



$$U_i \cdot t_{on} = (U_{oCCM} - U_i) \cdot t_{off} = (U_{oDCM} - U_i) \cdot t'_{off}$$

$$\frac{U_{oDCM} - U_i}{U_{oCCM} - U_i} = \frac{t_{off}}{t'_{off}} > 1 \Rightarrow U_{oDCM} > U_{oCCM}$$

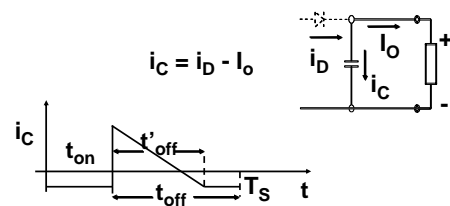


Caratteristica di controllo in DCM per carico resistivo

$$M = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\delta^2}{k}}$$

dove: $k = \frac{2 \cdot f_s \cdot L}{R_o}$

Corrente del condensatore di filtro: i_C



i_C ha fronti ripidi; l'induttanza parassita di C (ESL) deve quindi essere minima

Note

- Le tecniche di controllo sono le stesse del convertitore Buck
- La risposta dinamica è però difficile da dominare (caratteristica statica nonlineare, modello ai piccoli segnali a parametri variabili e zero a parte reale positiva)
- Schemi a trasformatore basati sulla topologia boost risultano complessi e sono poco usati