

Ed MOD 2.1

1) $E - u_K + u_D = 0$ car K est piloté $\Rightarrow u_K = 0$

$u_D = -E$ soit $u_D < 0$ la diode est bloquée

2) $E - u_K - u_L - V = 0$ avec $u_K = 0$ et $u_L = L \frac{di_s(t)}{dt}$

$E - L \frac{di_s(t)}{dt} - V = 0$

3) $\frac{di_s(t)}{dt} = \frac{E-V}{L} \Rightarrow i_s(t) = \frac{E-V}{L} \cdot t + cte$

or $i_s(0) = I_{smin} \Rightarrow i_s(t) = \frac{E-V}{L} t + I_{smin}$

$i_e(t) = i_s(t)$

$i_D(t) = 0$ et $u_L(t) = E - V$

4) D est passant: $u_D(t) = 0$

$V + u_L + u_D = 0 \Rightarrow V + L \frac{di_s(t)}{dt} = 0$

5) $\frac{di_s(t)}{dt} = -\frac{V}{L} \Rightarrow i_s(t) = -\frac{V}{L} \cdot t + cte$

or $i_s(dT) = I_{smax} \Rightarrow i_s(dT) = I_{smax} = -\frac{V}{L} dT + cte$

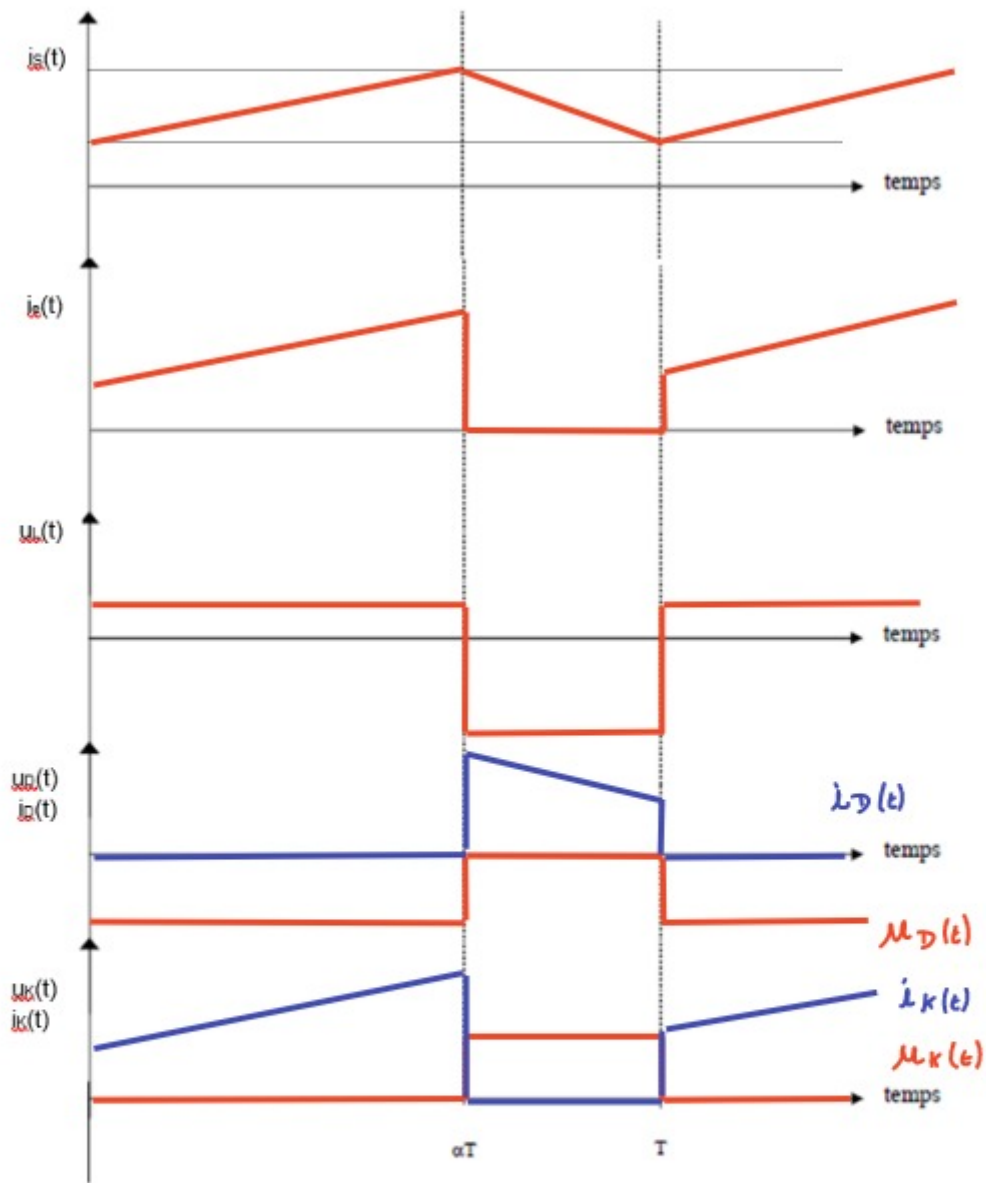
$cte = I_{smax} + \frac{V}{L} dT \Rightarrow i_s(t) = -\frac{V}{L} t + (I_{smax} + \frac{V}{L} dT)$

K est ouvert $\Rightarrow i_e(t) = 0$

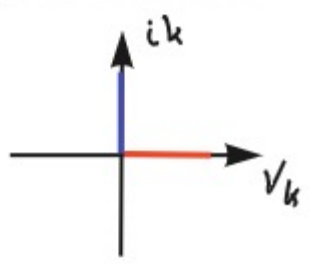
$i_D(t) = i_s(t)$ (loi des noeuds)

$u_L(t) = -V$

6)



7)



Interrupteur 2 segments
de type transition

$$8) \langle i_D \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_{dT}^T \left(-\frac{V}{L}t + \left(I_{smax} + \frac{V}{L}dT \right) \right) dt$$

$$\langle i_D \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \left[-\frac{V}{2L}t^2 + \left(I_{smax} + \frac{V}{L}dT \right)t \right]_{dT}^T$$

$$\langle i_D \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \left[-\frac{V}{2L}(T^2 - d^2T^2) + \left(I_{smax} + \frac{V}{L}dT \right)(T - dT) \right]$$

$$\langle i_D \rangle = -\frac{V(1-d^2)}{2Lf} + \left(I_{smax} + \frac{V \cdot d}{Lf} \right)(1-d)$$

AN: $\langle i_D \rangle = 0,9A$

$$9) \left. \begin{aligned} \langle i_D \rangle &= 0,9A < I_{FAV} = 1A \\ I_{smax} &= 1,9A < I_{FSM} = 30A \\ U_D &= -E = -207V < V_{RRM} = 400V \end{aligned} \right\} \underline{1N4004}$$

$$10) \langle V \rangle + \langle U_L \rangle + \langle U_D \rangle = 0 \text{ or } \langle U_L \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle V \rangle = -\langle U_D \rangle \Rightarrow \langle V \rangle = -\left(-\frac{E \cdot dT}{T} \right)$$

Soit $\langle V \rangle = V = dE$

$$11) i_D(dT) = I_{smax} = \frac{E-V}{L} \cdot dT + I_{smin}$$

$$\Delta i_s = I_{smax} - I_{smin} = \frac{E-dE}{L} \cdot dT$$

$$\Delta i_s = \frac{E(1-d) \cdot d}{Lf}$$

12) La fonction passe par un maximum pour $\frac{d\Delta_{is}}{dd} = 0$

$$\frac{d\Delta_{is}}{dd} = \frac{E(1-2d)}{L\beta} = 0 \Rightarrow (1-2d) = 0 \text{ soit } \underline{d = 0,5}$$

$$\Delta_{is, \max} = \frac{E}{4L\beta} = \frac{207}{4 \cdot 0,013 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^3} = \underline{0,2A}$$

13) Augmenter L : coût, encombrement en hausse

Augmenter β : pertes par commutation plus importantes