

Е.Заркунан аналитика резонансних колебанија

- Јазична на phase-plane-y
- resonators, and continuous-time systems

Одговори LC кола у фазној равни

1. Кој параметар је волтажа

- симболи: V_{base} и I_{base}

V_{base} - једна се изражава, то је највиша волтажа

$$R_{base} = R_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad - \text{карактеристична импеданса LC кола}$$

$$V_{base} = V_g \quad - \text{једна је}$$

$$I_{base} = V_{base} / R_{base} = V_g / R_0$$

$$P_{base} = V_{base} I_{base} = \frac{V_g^2}{R_0}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{base}}{P_{dc}} \quad - \text{ефикасност конверзије, DC conversion ratio}$$

$$m_c(t) = \frac{v_c(t)}{v_g} - \text{коэффициент модуляции по напряжению}$$

$$\beta = \frac{I}{I_{base}} = \frac{R_o I}{v_g} - \text{коэффициент усиления по току}$$

$$f_c(t) = \frac{i_c(t)}{I_{base}} = \frac{R_o i_c(t)}{v_g} - \text{коэффициент усиления по напряжению}$$

$$f_{base} = f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi LC} - \text{резонансная частота}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$F = f_o / f_o - \text{коэффициент усиления по частоте}$$

$$\alpha_x = \omega_o t_x - \text{коэффициент усиления по фазе}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_o T_o}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} - \text{коэффициент усиления по фазе}$$

$$\alpha = \omega_o t_\alpha - \text{коэффициент усиления по фазе}$$

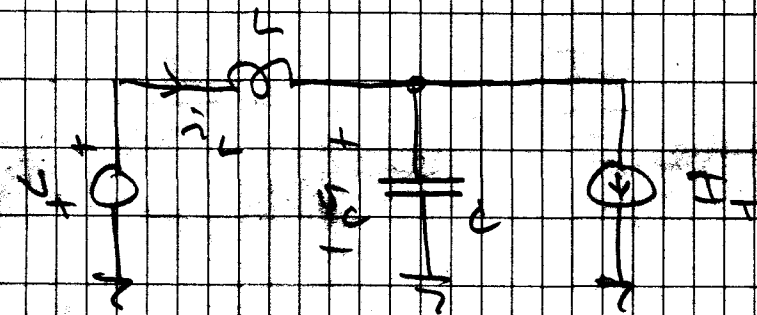
$$\beta = \omega_o t_\beta - \text{коэффициент усиления по фазе}$$

$Q = Z_0 / R$ - za definiciju perzistencije kolektora

$Q = R / Z_0$ - za definiciju perzistencije kolektora

R - actual load resistance

2. Impedansna funkcija prikladna LC kola u formi tablice



$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} = V_g - V_c$$

$$C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = i_L - I_c$$

Uz namenu

V_g - "Hertz" napon

$$\frac{V_g}{s} \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{V_g}{s} - \frac{V_c}{s}$$

$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} = L \frac{d(I_{base})}{dt} \cdot I_{base} =$$

$$= \frac{L}{V_g} \frac{V_g}{R_0} \frac{d\hat{\delta}_L}{dt} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}} \frac{d\hat{\delta}_L}{dt} = \sqrt{LC} \frac{d\hat{\delta}_L}{dt} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_0} \frac{d\hat{\delta}_L}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0} \frac{d\hat{\delta}_L}{dt} = M_+ - m_c$$

$$\frac{R_0}{V_g} C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = \frac{\hat{\delta}_L}{I_{base}} - \frac{I_+}{I_{base}}$$

\uparrow I_{base} \uparrow $\hat{\delta}_L$ \uparrow I_+

$$\frac{R_0}{V_g} C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot C \frac{dm_c}{dt} = \sqrt{LC} \frac{dm_c}{dt} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} \frac{dm_c}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0} \frac{dm_c}{dt} = \hat{\delta}_L - I_+$$

any many rays generated

$$\hat{\delta}_L = I_+$$

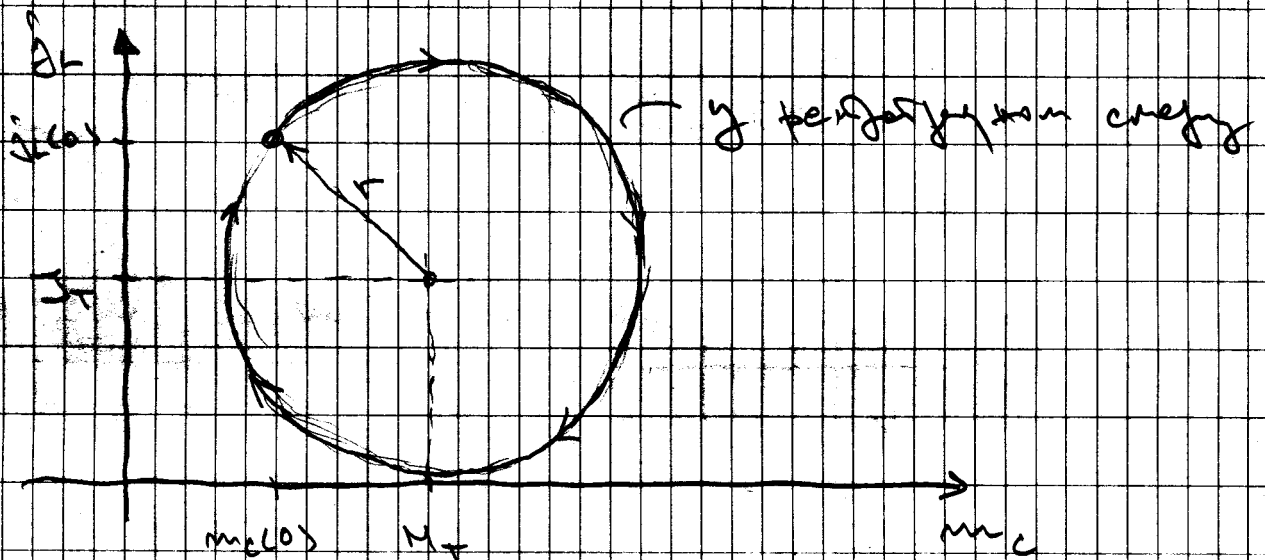
$$m_c = M_+$$

- mark y phase-plane y
 kare ce de byon

fermele:

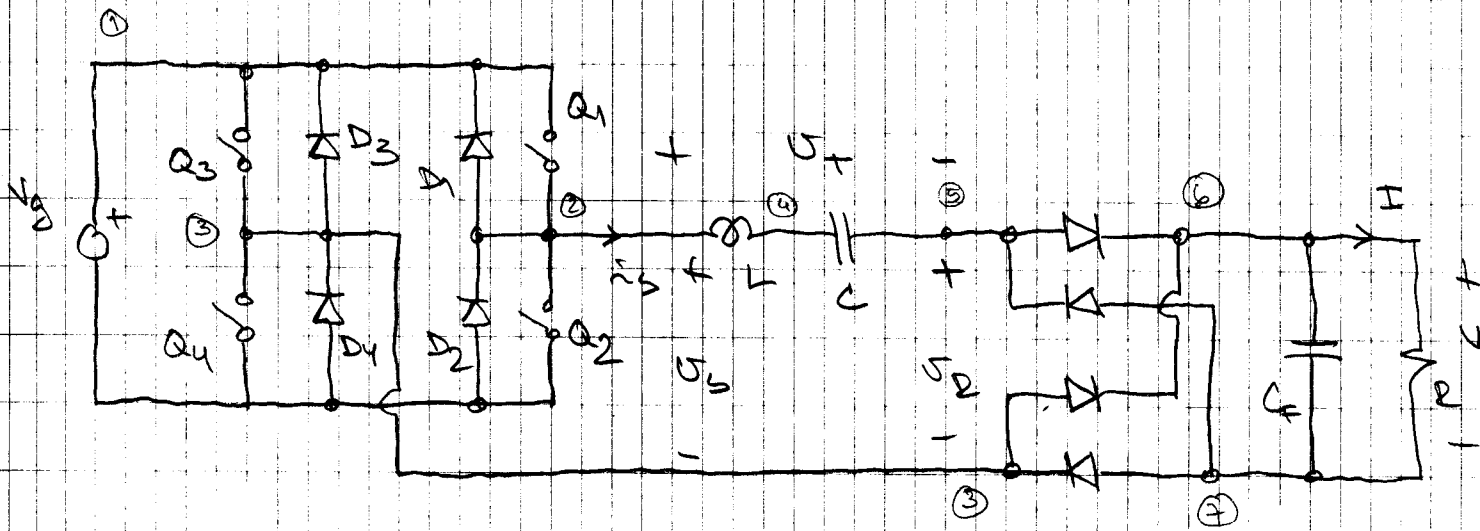
$$m_c(t) = M_T + (m_c(0) - M_T) \cos(\omega_0 t - \varphi) + (\hat{J}_L(0) - J_T) \sin(\omega_0 t - \varphi)$$

$$\hat{J}_L(t) = J_T + (\hat{J}_L(0) - J_T) \cos(\omega_0 t - \varphi) - (m_c(0) - M_T) \sin(\omega_0 t - \varphi)$$



$$r = \sqrt{(m_c(0) - M_T)^2 + (\hat{J}_L(0) - J_T)^2}$$

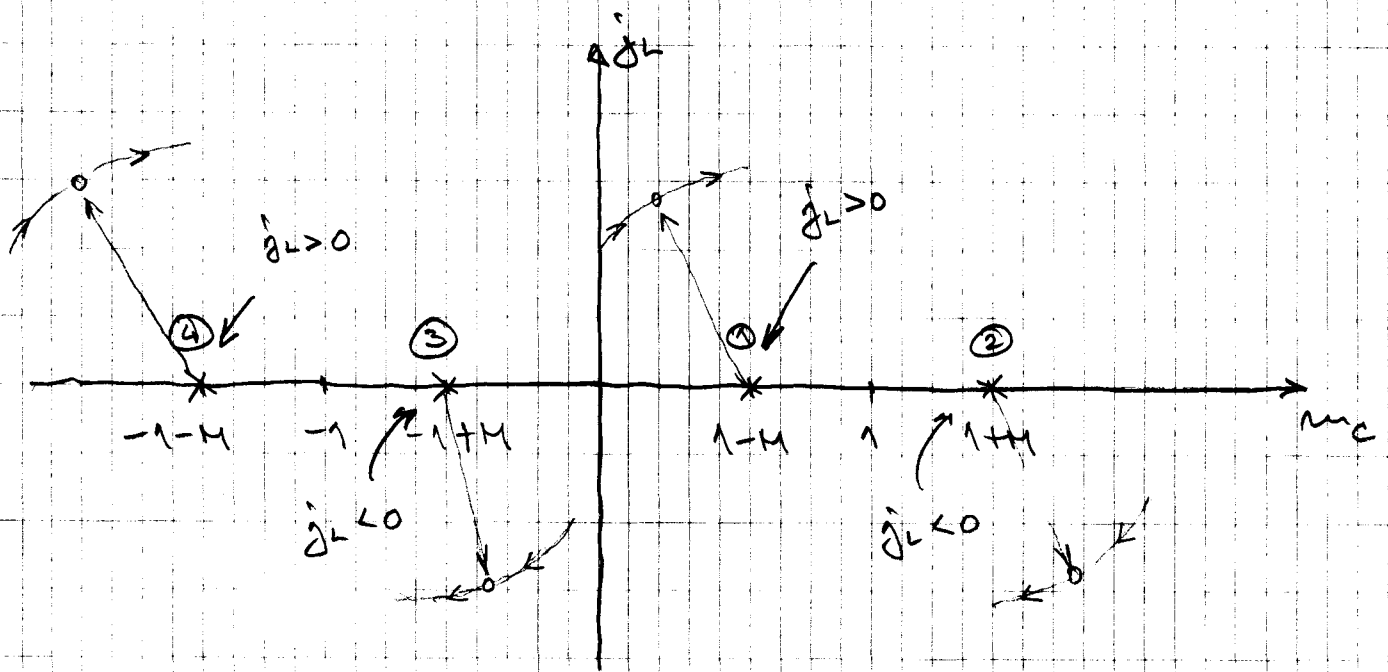
Анализ цепи с резонансным контуром



350V частота колебаний $\omega_r = 0$ за $\delta = 0$
 коэффициент δ

mode	on	D_1, D_4	D_2, D_3	i_T	U_s	U_r	$M+$
1	Q_1, Q_4	off	off	+	V_g	V	$1 - M$
2	Q_1, Q_4	on	off	-	V_g	$-V$	$1 + M$
3	Q_2, Q_3	off	off	-	$-V_g$	$-V$	$-1 + M$
4	Q_2, Q_3	off	on	+	$-V_g$	V	$-1 - M$

Анализ работы инвертора в режиме



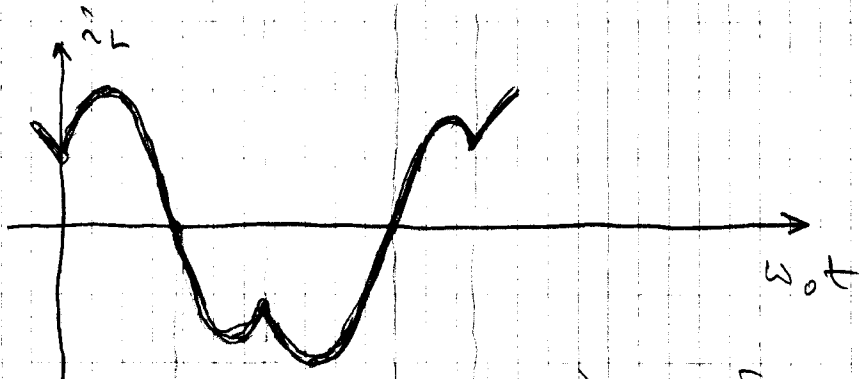
Dez aşpeturim yashuna naxe qa ce zaron
 jey (discontinuous conduction mode),
 x naxalan, naxa de boze. Kayaxaxaxaxa re

$$\boxed{j_L = 0, m_c = \text{const}}$$

Ara ce xaxaxa n xaxaxaxa xaxaxaxa axax
 xaxaxaxa, xaxaxa re n $v_s = 0$, na ce xax
 xaxaxa xaxaxa n

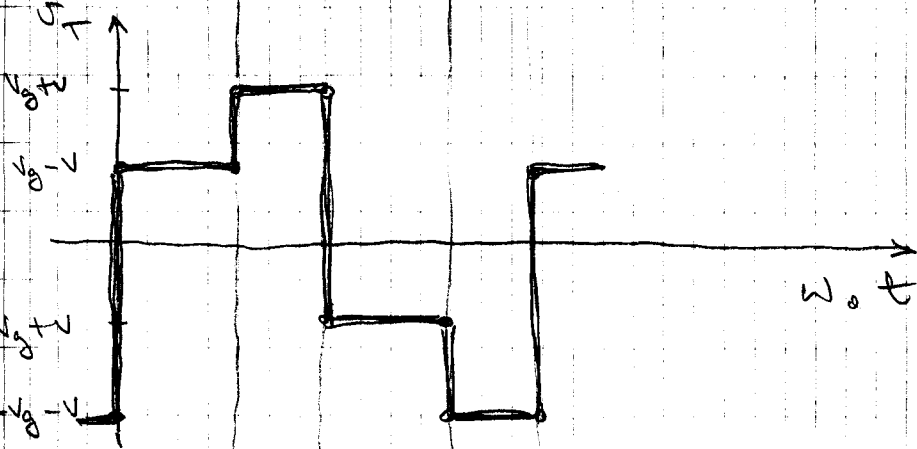
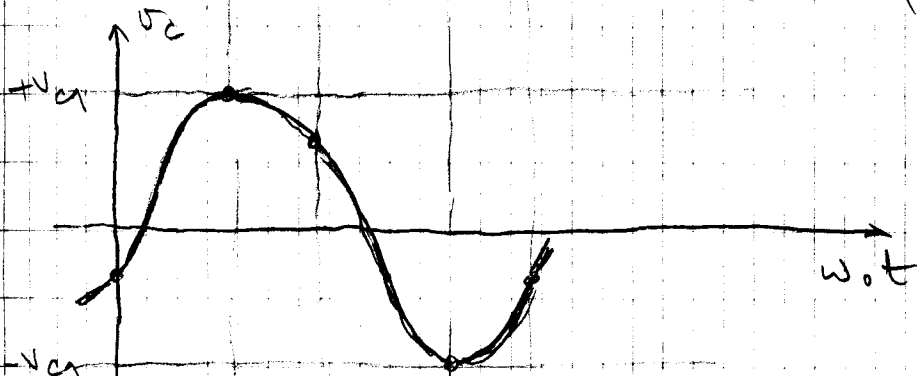
$j_L > 0$	-M
$j_L < 0$	M

Two-Quadrant Converter Design



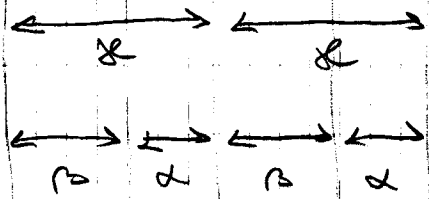
$i_L > 0 \quad v_c \uparrow$
 $i_L = 0 \quad v_c - \text{extrem}$
 $i_L < 0 \quad v_c \downarrow$

$\omega_0 > \omega_s$

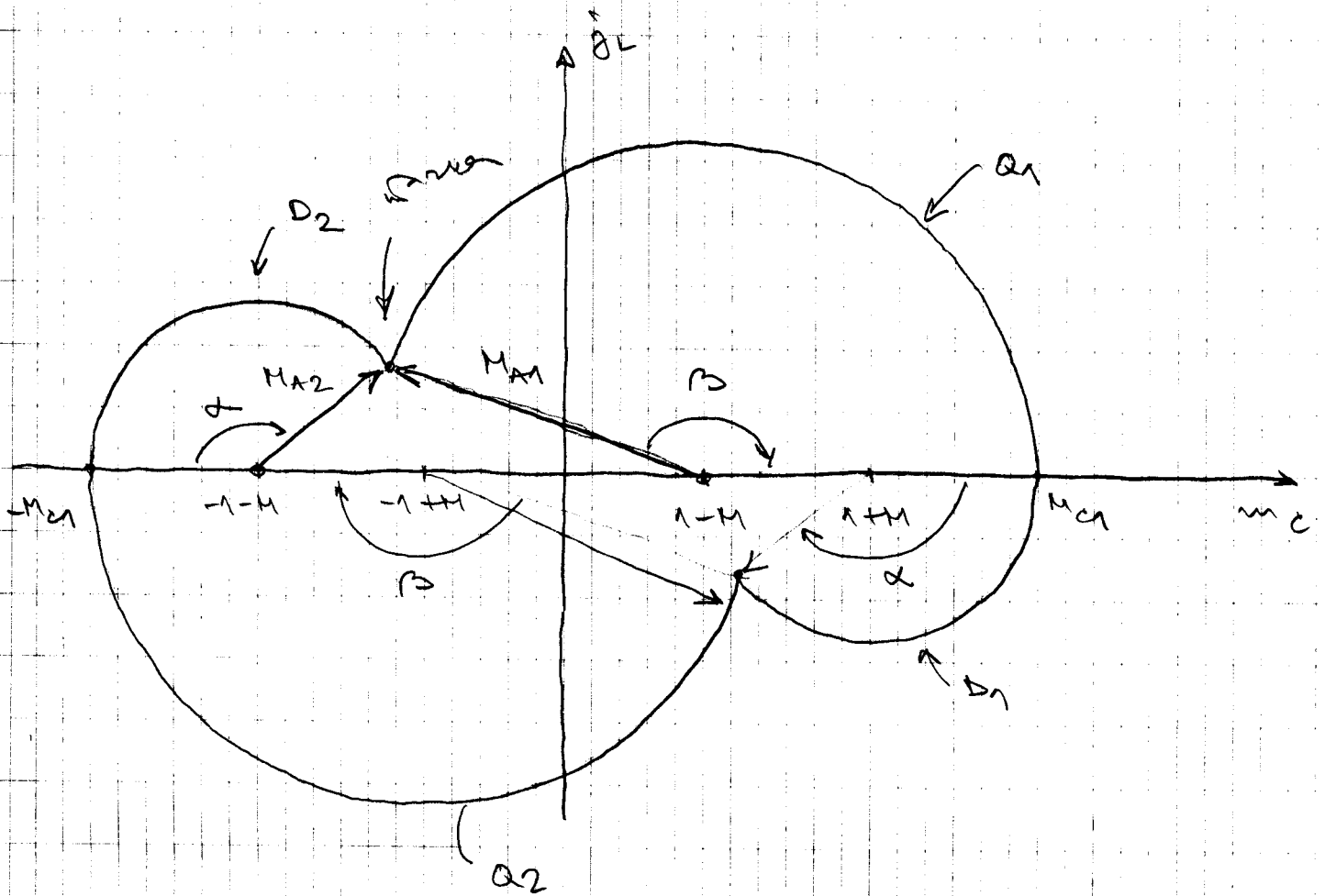


Q1 D1 Q2 D2
 ① ② ③ ④

← v_{ao} y v_{aberm}



gustafson y fazovij jehon



- komuna energijavara koga goscene y pehvoj samprifnoga

$$g = c \cdot 2 \cdot V c1$$

- cufpja samprifnoga

$$I = \overline{|\hat{i}_L|} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_s}{2}} \int_0^{T_s/2} |\hat{i}_L(\alpha)| d\alpha = \frac{2}{T_s} \cdot g$$

$$I = \frac{2}{T_s} \cdot C \cdot 2V_{cr} = \frac{4CV_{cr}}{T_s}$$

$$V_{cr} = \frac{IT_s}{4C}$$

$$\frac{V_{cr}}{V_g} = M_{cr} = \underbrace{\frac{B_0 I}{V_g}}_J \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}}_{\frac{1}{\omega_0}} \cdot T_s \cdot \frac{1}{4C} =$$

$$= J \cdot \underbrace{\frac{T_s}{\sqrt{LC}}}_{\omega_0} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} J \omega_0 T_s$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T_s \omega_0 = \xi$$

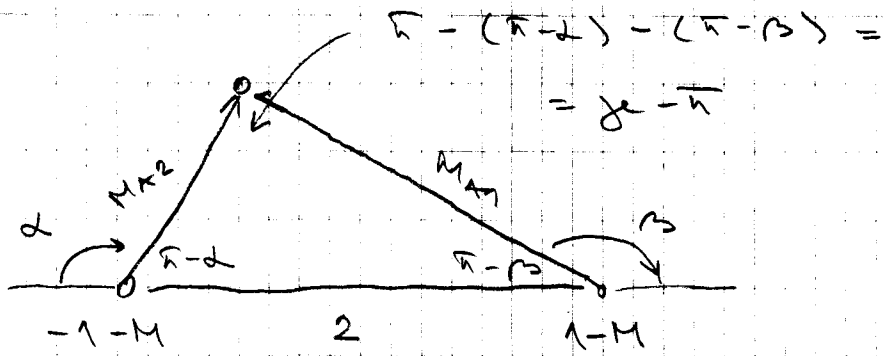
- определенная ξ , для
 данного $\omega_0 T_s$

$$M_{cr} = \frac{1}{2} \xi J$$

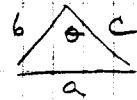
Углуб: $M(J, F)$

$$M_{*1} = M_{cr} - (1 - M) = \frac{\xi J}{2} - 1 + M$$

$$M_{*2} = M_{cr} - (1 + M) = \frac{\xi J}{2} - 1 - M$$



вспомогательная сторона



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta$$

$$2^2 = M_{A2}^2 + M_{A1}^2 - 2M_{A1}M_{A2} \cos(\gamma - \pi)$$

$$4 = \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 - M \right)^2 + \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 + M \right)^2 +$$

$$+ 2 \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 - M \right) \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 + M \right) \cos \gamma$$

удаление скобок

$$4 = 2 \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 \right)^2 + 2M^2 + 2 \left(\left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 \right)^2 - M^2 \right) \cos \gamma$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{J\gamma}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \left(\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2} \right) + M^2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos \gamma}{2} \right)$$

$$M^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{M\alpha}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$$

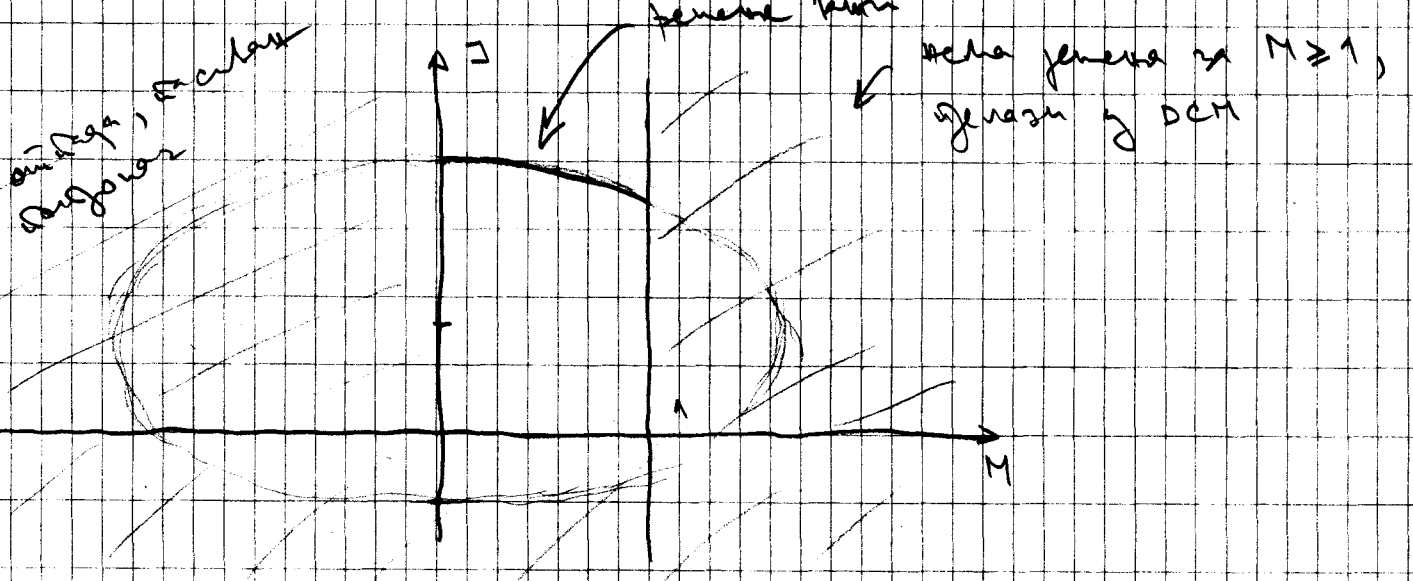
oko je gubitak ako nismo nu ujedini

$$\alpha = \omega_0 \frac{T}{2} = 2\pi f_0 \frac{T}{2} = \frac{T}{\Delta f} = \frac{1}{\Delta f T}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\Delta f T}$$

- reseno ce konjugatno

M zvezde reprezentuju kutke (output plane characteristics)



otudaga, gde se izvaznu ne ga $Q < 0$

procesu cmyzajcha:

$$F = 0.5 \quad (\text{half resonance})$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{H} = 2\pi$$

$$M^2 \cdot 0 + (\sqrt{J} - 1)^2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\boxed{J = \frac{2}{\alpha}}$$

- kým je pyklyng M , takana ce kero
cmyzajcha klyng

$$F = 1.0 \quad (\text{resonance})$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{H} = \pi$$

$$M^2 \cdot 1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{J}}{2} - 1\right)^2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\boxed{M = 1}$$

- kým je pyklyng J , takana ce kero
klyng klyng

В процесу J за $M = 1$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{J}}{2} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{J}}{2} = 2$$

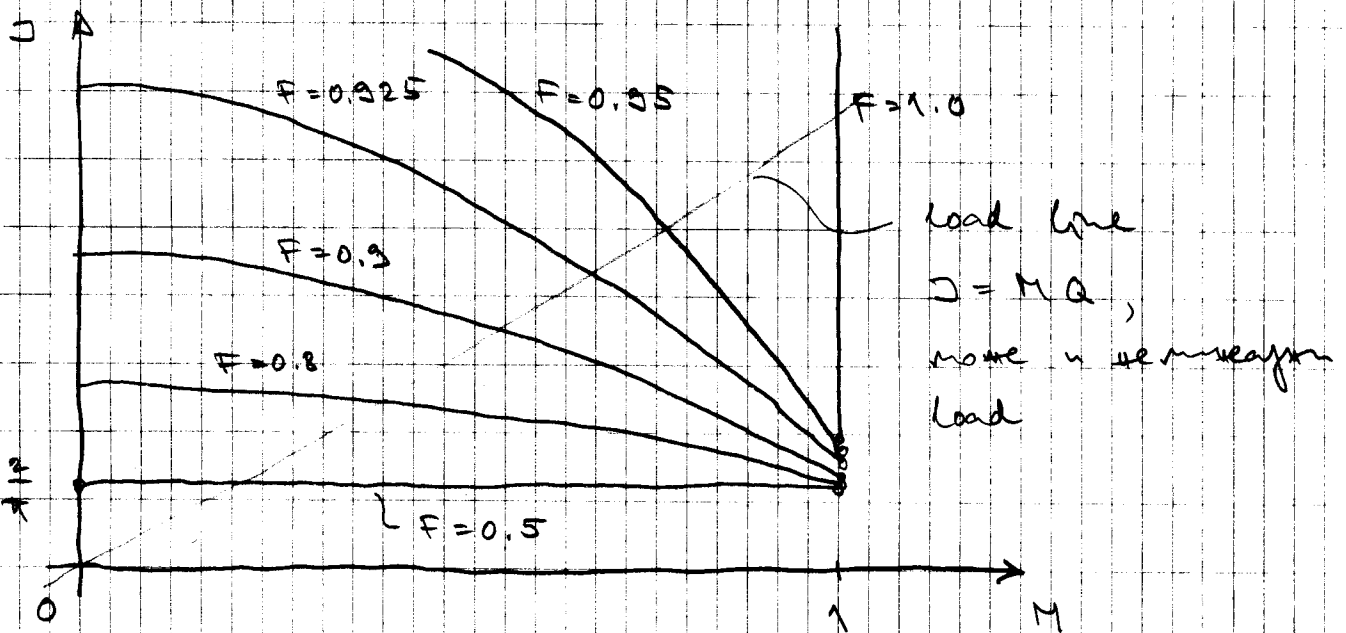
$$\boxed{J = \frac{4}{\alpha}}$$

cos² α = 1

$$\left(\frac{J_{sc} \alpha}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{J_{sc} \alpha}{2} - 1 = \left| \sec \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|$$

$$J_{sc} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \left(1 + \left| \sec \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| \right) = \frac{2F}{\alpha} \left(1 + \left| \sec \frac{\pi}{2F} \right| \right)$$



relationship between H and J

$$R = \frac{J}{H} = \frac{J_{sc}}{H} = R_0 \quad \frac{H}{J} = \frac{R}{R_0}$$

$$Q = \frac{R_0}{R}$$

$$\underline{\underline{J = M Q}}$$

Representance y konfiguracij palna
(control plane characteristics)

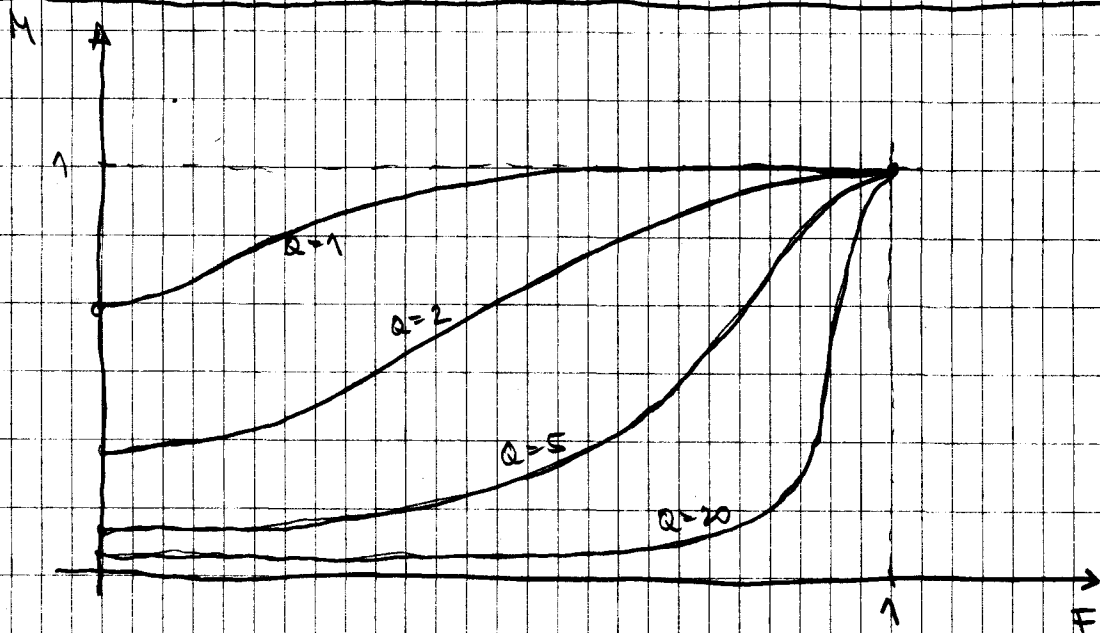
$$M^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{MQ\alpha}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$$

($\alpha = MQ - \text{ybrnina}$)

$$M^2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) -$$

$$- MQ\alpha \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$M = \frac{\frac{Q\alpha}{2}}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2} \right)^2}} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2}{Q\alpha} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{Q} \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{2}{Q\alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2} \right)^2} \right)$$



das je below resonance case, $f_s < f_0$, CCM 1

Moqim jega

- qo oqa amalygyn $k=1$ CCM
- moq jega effektivic cenkunya koten, za $k=1$ CCM
 mo je $Q_1 - D_1 - Q_2 - D_2$, za $k=0$ CCM
 mo je $D_1 - Q_1 - D_2 - Q_2$
- ДИСКОНТИНУАЛНИ МОДОБИ
- za light loads, $\Delta L \frac{2}{T_s}$, jebra ce crame za
 he baze gnoze y T_{juz} , ozaraba ce ca x.
- $k=1$ DCM $Q_1 - x - Q_2 - x$

$$I = |\hat{i}_L| = \frac{2q}{T_s}$$

2 - koeffitsient kate
 gote yoz tank y jegan
 amalygyn

$$q = \int_0^{\frac{T_s}{2}} i_L(t) dt$$

$$\hat{i}_L = \frac{2q}{T_s} \int_0^{\frac{T_s}{2}} \hat{i}_L(t) dt = \frac{2q}{T_s} = I$$

$$P_{in} = P_{out}$$

$$V_g I = V I$$

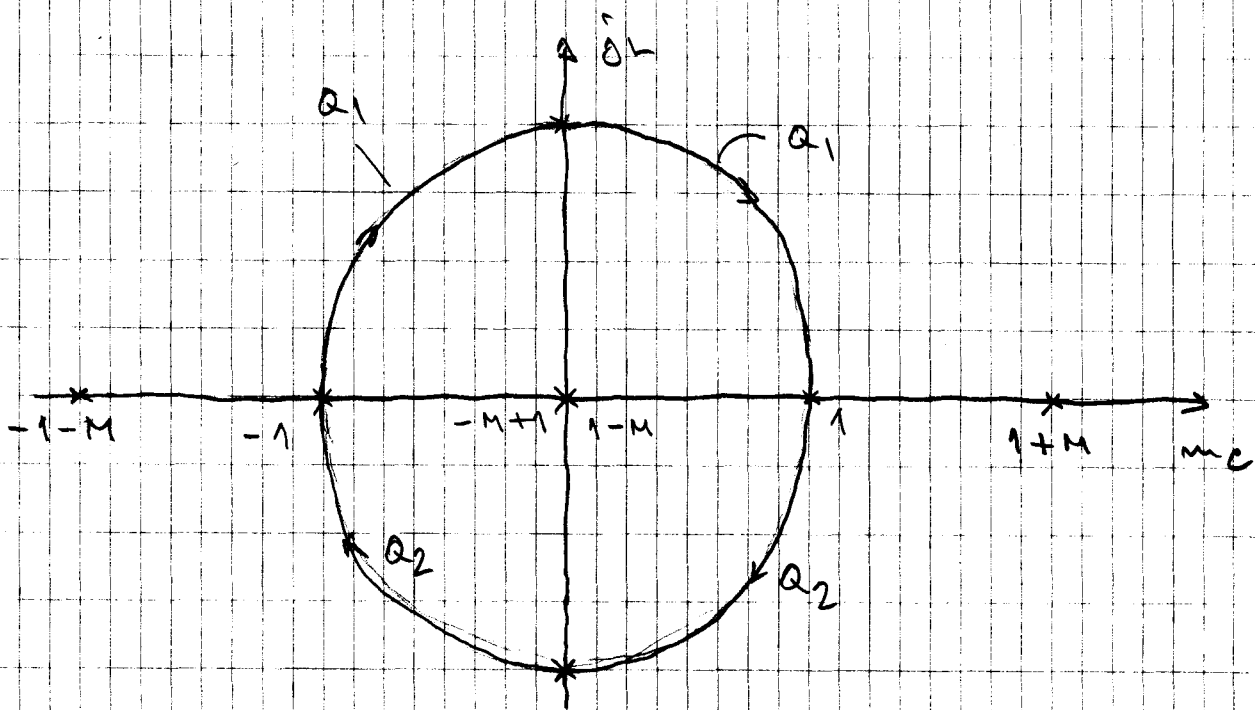
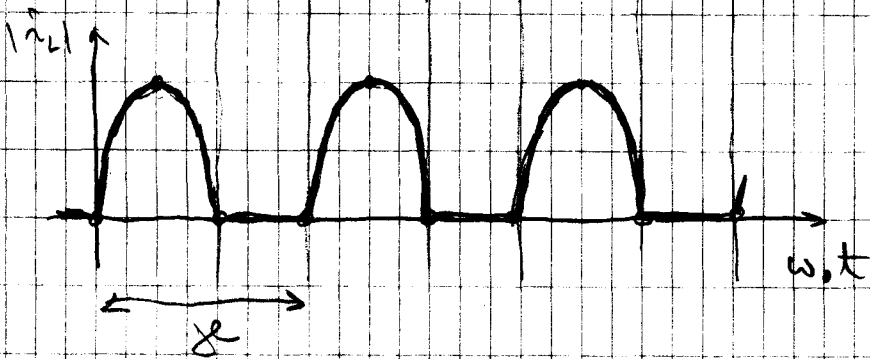
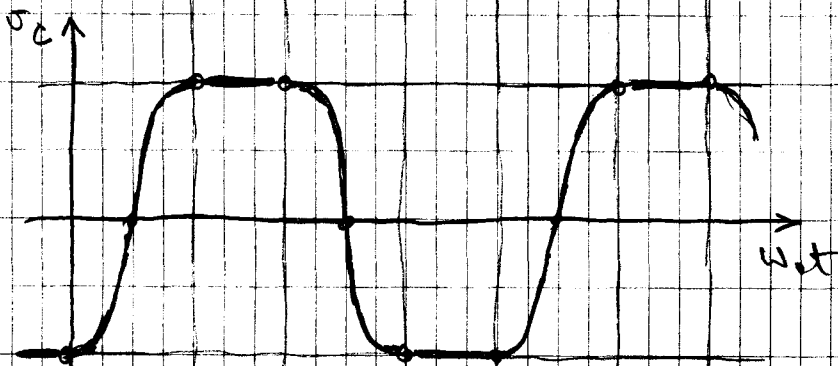
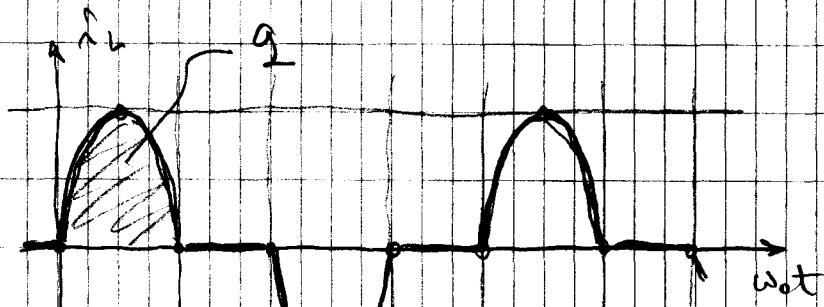
$$\boxed{V = V_g}$$

$$\boxed{M = 1}$$

$$q = C \cdot 2 V_{ca}$$

$$V_{ca} = \frac{IT_s}{4C}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{M_{ca} = \frac{Dk}{2}}$$



Одзначення за DCM k=1 mode

k - кількість напів-циклів за один період

цей режим може бути досягнутий, за $f_0 < f_s$

$$\boxed{D < 1}$$

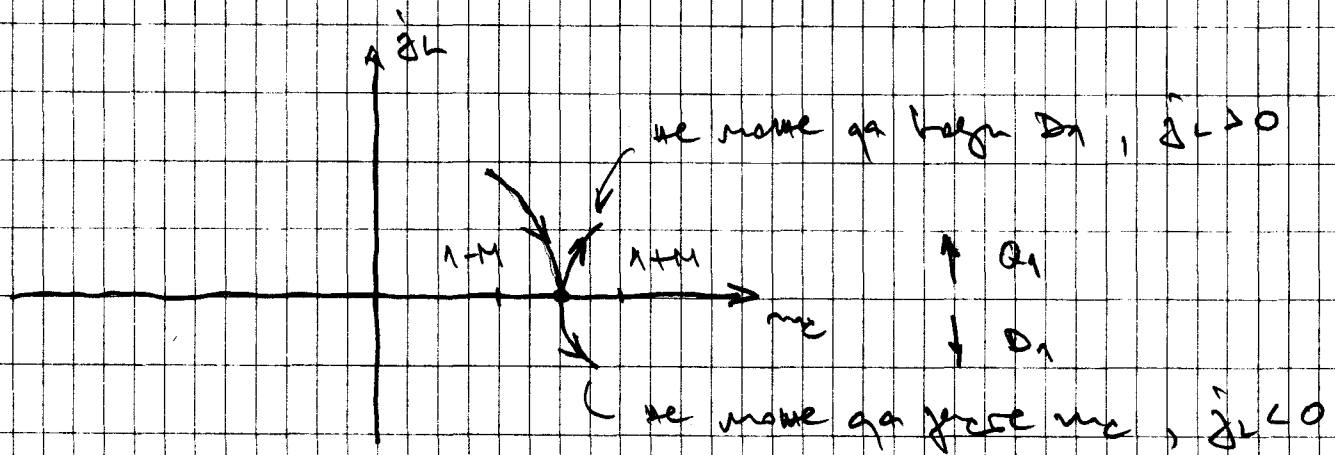
$$\boxed{D > \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$1 + M > M_{cr}$$

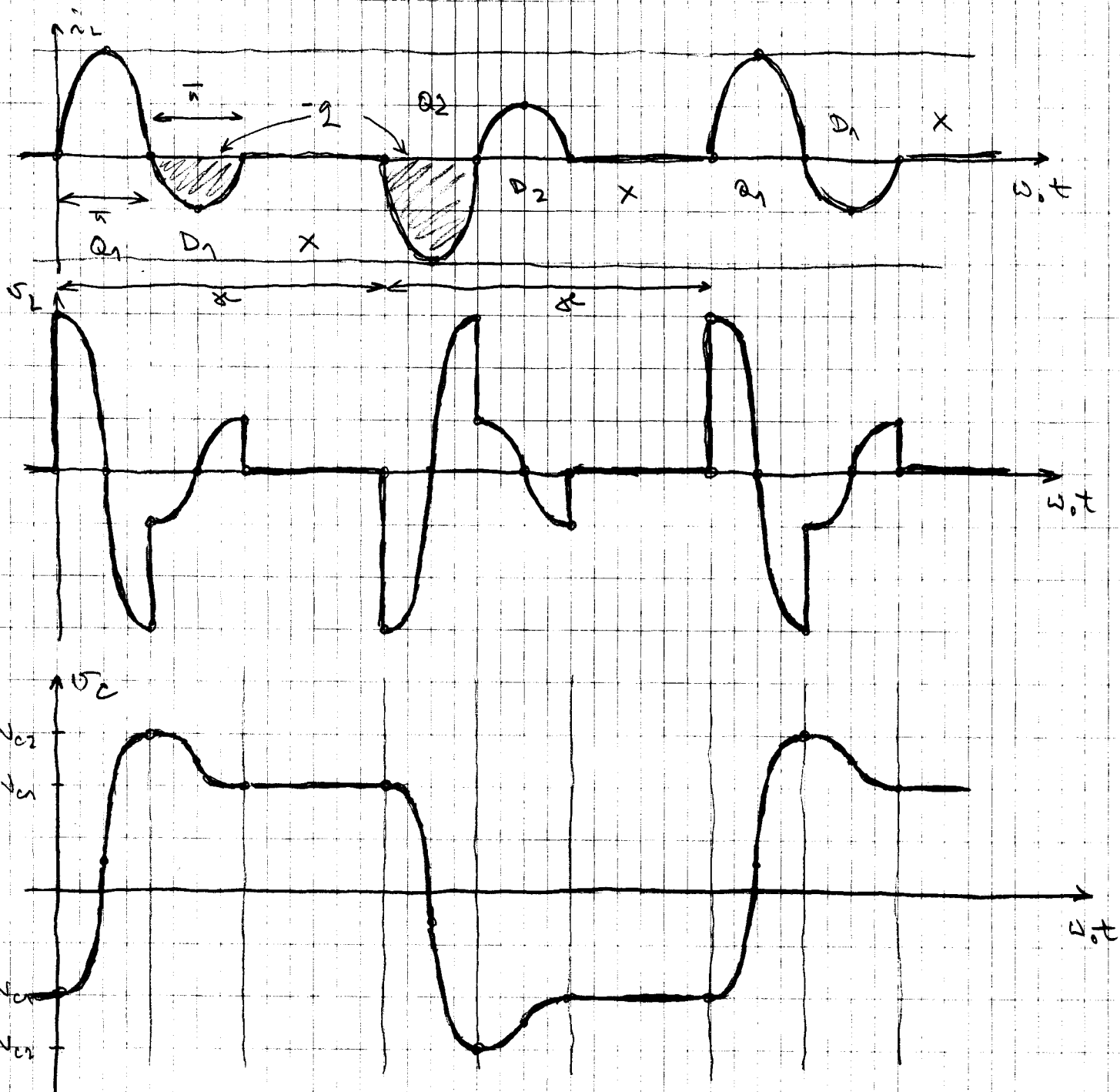
$$1 + 1 > \frac{Dk}{2}$$

$$\boxed{D < \frac{4}{k}}$$

Одзначення y позитивній частоті



$k=2$ Inversenstufenantrieb
 ($k=2$ DCM)



$$2 v_{c2} = \frac{g}{C} \rightarrow g = 2C v_{c2}$$

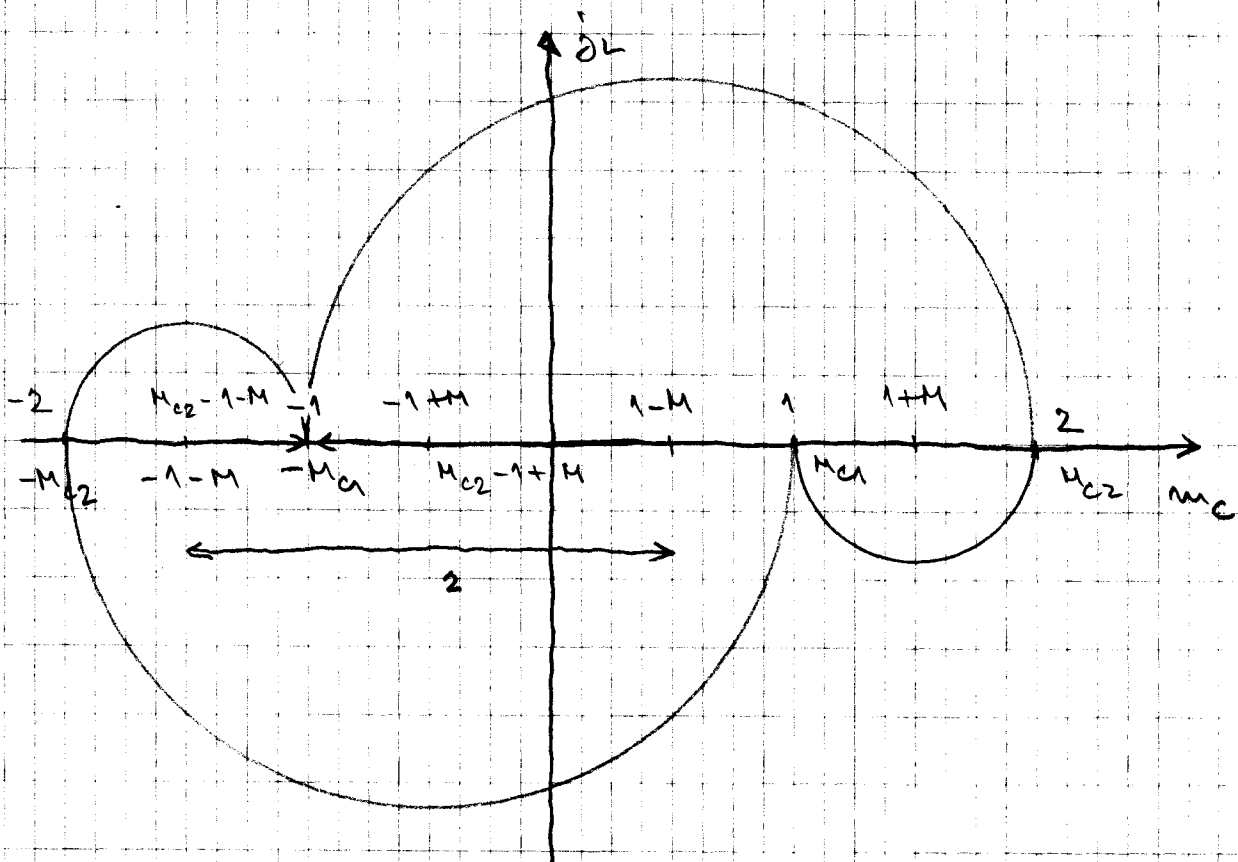
$$I = |\vec{v}_L| = \frac{2g}{T_s} = \frac{4C v_{c2}}{T_s}$$

$$J = \frac{R_0 I}{\omega_0} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot C \right) \cdot \frac{4 v_{c2}}{T_s} \cdot \frac{1}{T_s} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\omega_0} \right) 4 M_{c2} \cdot \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{4 M_{c2}}{2\pi} = \frac{2 M_{c2}}{\pi}$$

$$M_{c2} = \frac{J\pi}{2}$$

- das je yber ajm kajak, ga ce g waleme ca reconstruyom



$$2 = (M_{c2} - (1+M)) + (M_{c2} - (1-M))$$

$$2 = 2M_{c2} - 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad M_{c2} = 2 = \frac{J \times}{2}$$

$$J = \frac{4}{\times}$$

$$J = \frac{4}{\#} \#$$

3. in particular \times output plane:

$$J = M Q = \frac{4}{\#} \#$$

$$M = \frac{4}{\#} \#$$

- output plane characteristics

date \times output plane: M_{c1} ?

$$\begin{aligned} M_{c1} &= M_{c2} - 2(M_{c2} - (1+M)) = \\ &= M_{c2} - 2M_{c2} + 2 + 2M = 2M \quad (M_{c2} = 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{c1} = 2M$$

Tjastine za $k=2$ DCM

za du opegnu glb domygnenya y domygnenya

$$f_0 < \frac{f_0}{2}$$

$$F < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \geq 2\pi$$

do opegnu y domygnenya za J

$$J = \frac{4}{\pi} \pi \leq \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$J \leq \frac{2}{\pi}$$

za se du domygnenya

$$(1+M) - (1-M) > M_0 - (1+M)$$

$$2M > 2 - 1 - M$$

$$3M > 1$$

$$M > \frac{1}{3}$$

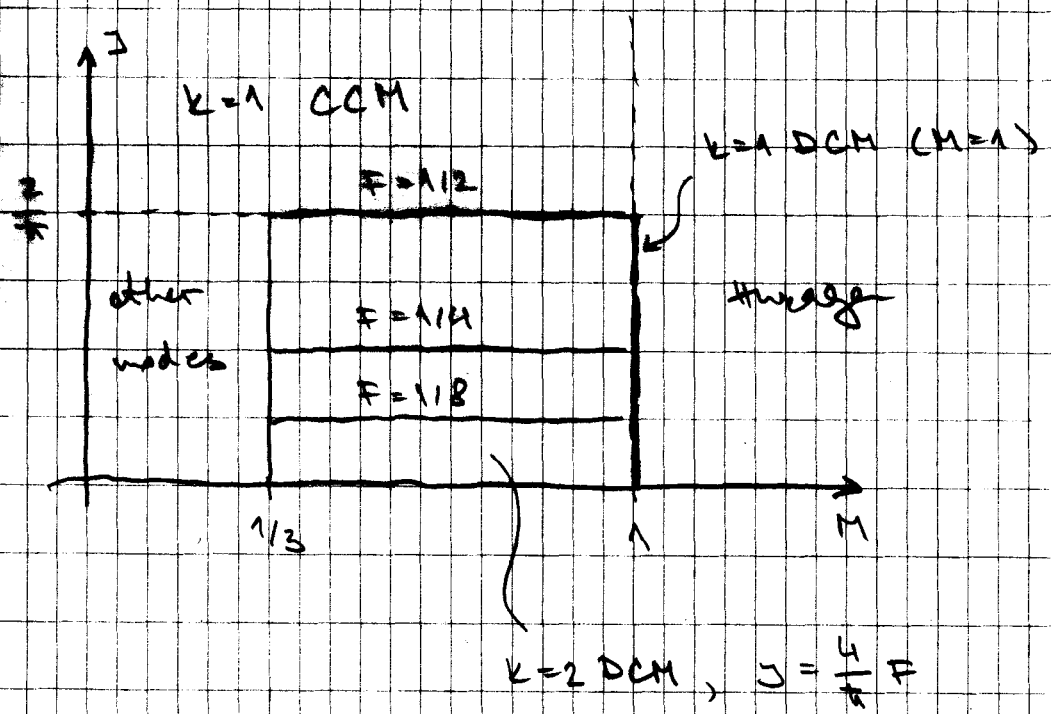
- ylik 3 ajastuseks, st F, H ja J

$$0 < F < \frac{1}{2}$$

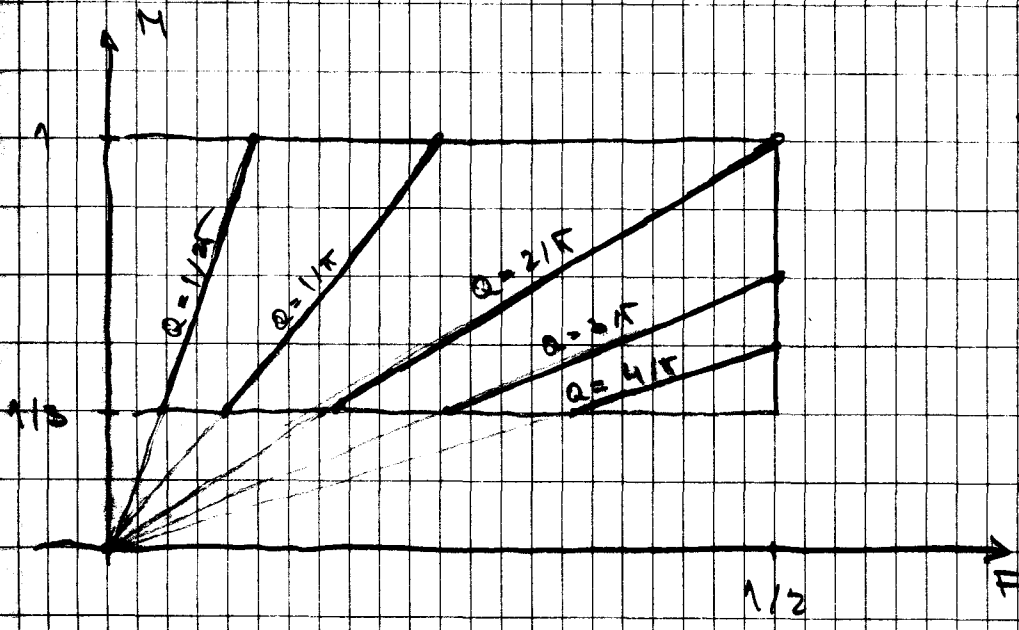
$$0 < J < \frac{1}{3}$$

$\frac{1}{3} < H < 1$ - do se mõne ajastusega on $0 < H < 1$ ajastuse ajastuse

Kaasaarvestatakse DCM 2 ja M-J jaks



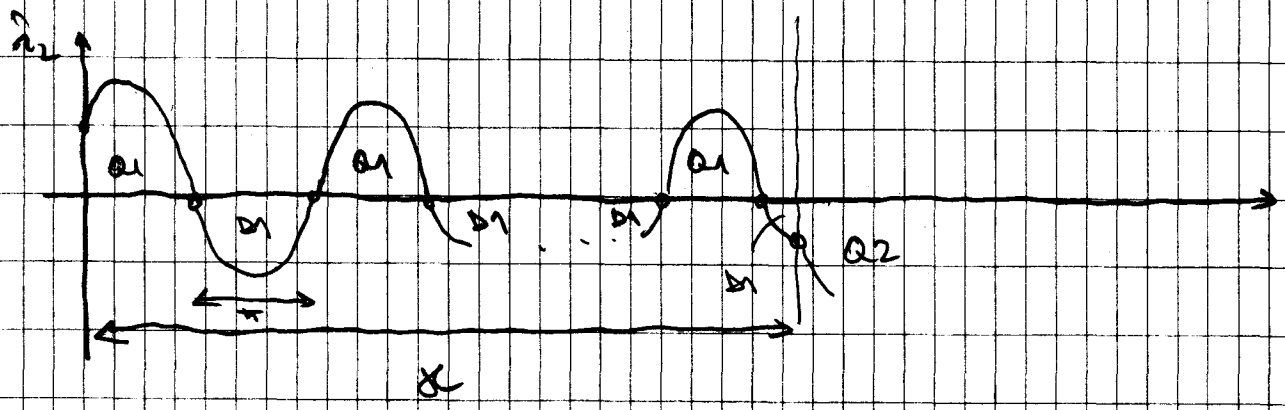
Записанные у катушки (MCF) фазы

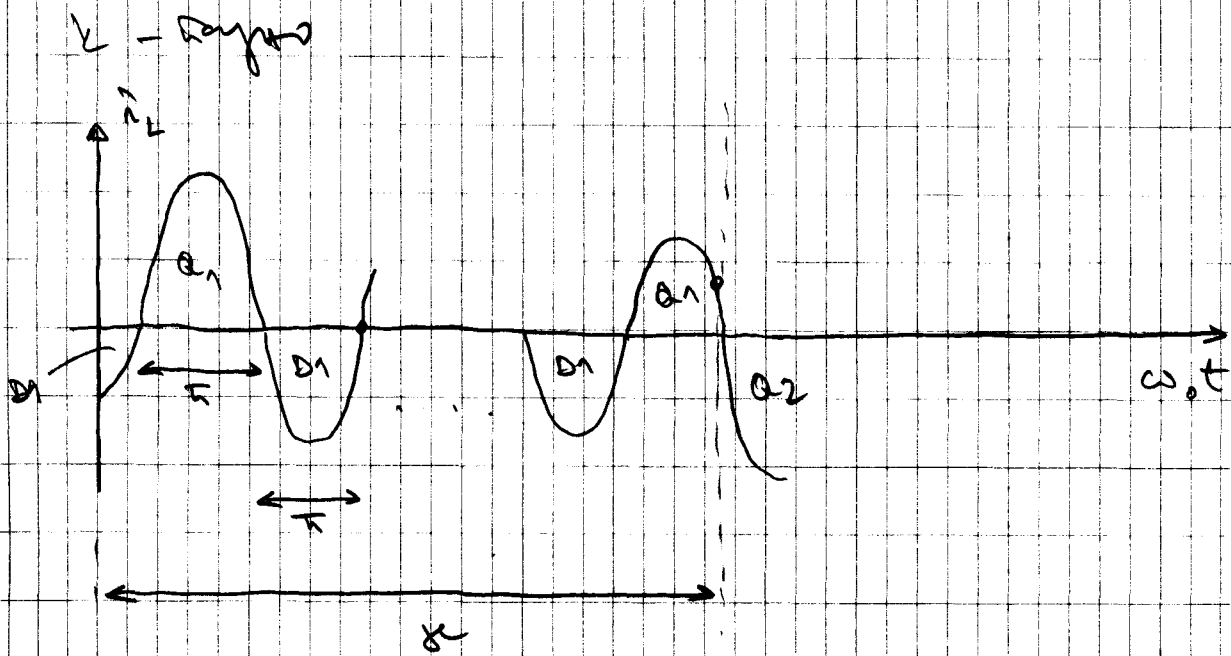


Оформе же не

- K CCM

K деления





k CCM ce poate realiza sa

$$\frac{f_0}{k+1} < f_s < \frac{f_0}{k}$$

subharmonic index

$$S = k + \frac{1 + (-1)^k}{2}$$

M je afumat cu:

$$0 \leq M \leq \frac{1}{S}$$

k	S
0	1
1	1
2	3
3	3
4	5
5	5
6	7
7	7
...	...

Analysis representation of emittance

$$M^2 \sum^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{\sum^2} \left(\frac{J\alpha}{2} + (-1)^k \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$$

Steady-State Control Plane Characteristics

$$M = \frac{\frac{Q\alpha}{2}}{\sum^4 \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2}\right)^2} \left((-1)^{k+1} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{(\sum^2 - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}) \left(\sum^4 \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \right)}{\left(\frac{Q\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} \right)$$

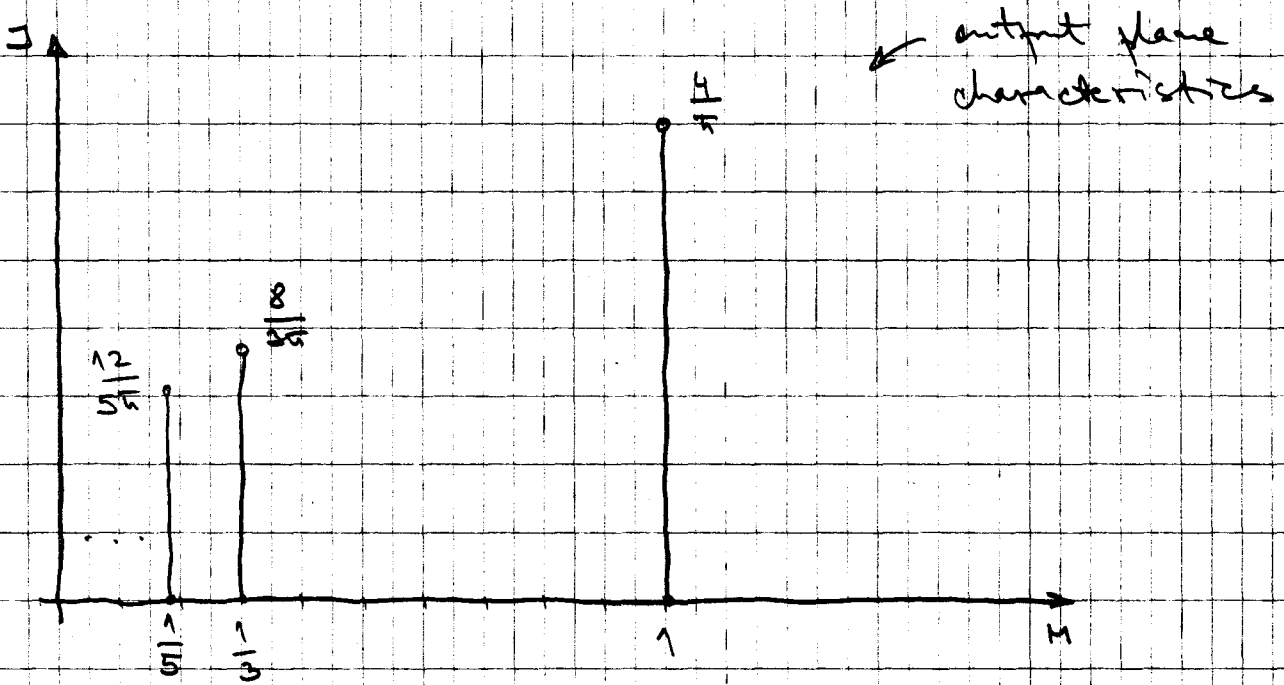
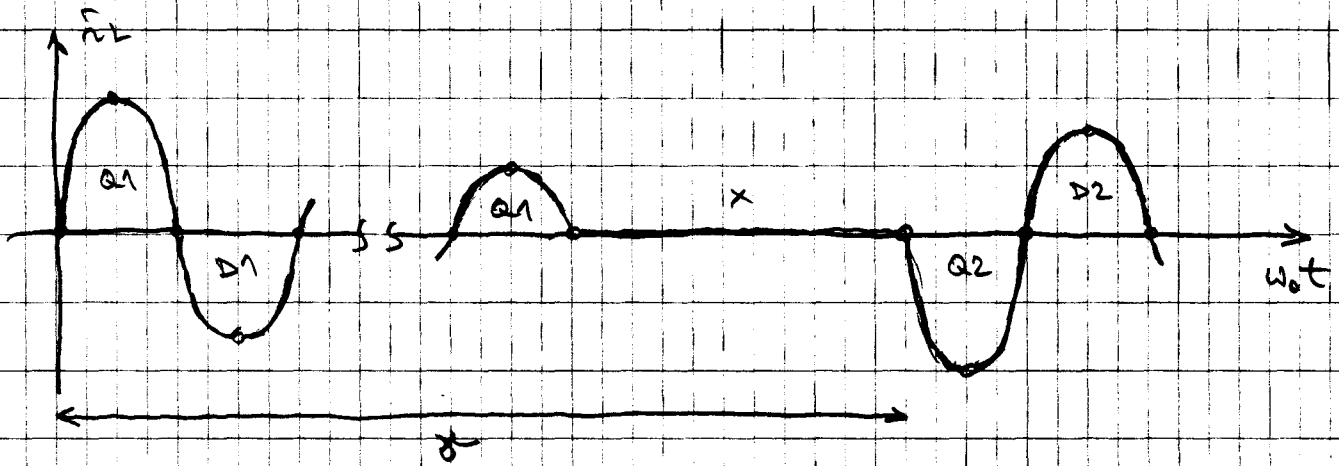
k DCM, k delays

$$f_s < \frac{f_0}{k}$$

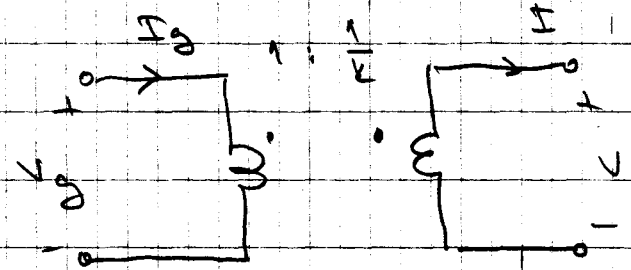
$$M = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\frac{2(k+1)}{\alpha} > J > \frac{2(k-1)}{\alpha}$$

Матрица рассеяния



— моды конвертера у управления апаратуры, за счет
 безвеса сумм и разности

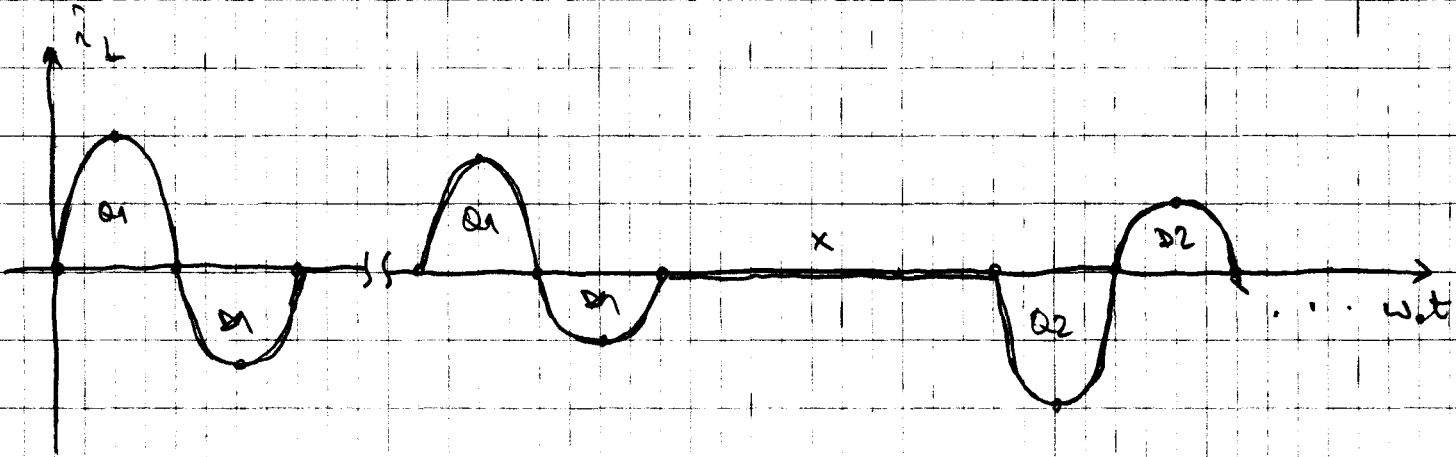


k DCM, k DCM

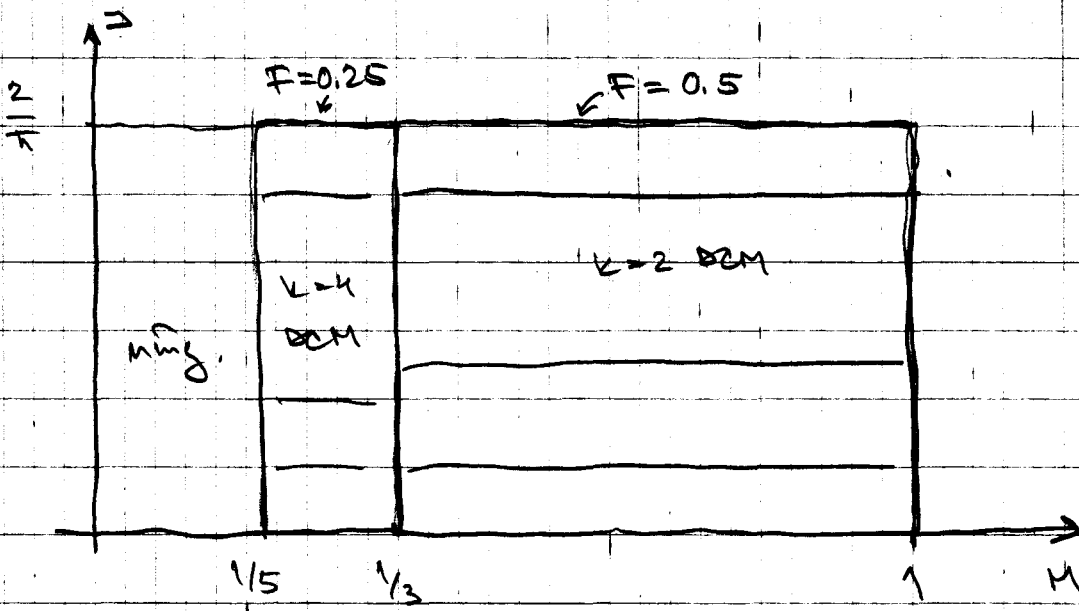
$$f_s < \frac{f_0}{k}$$

$$J = \frac{2k}{\pi}$$

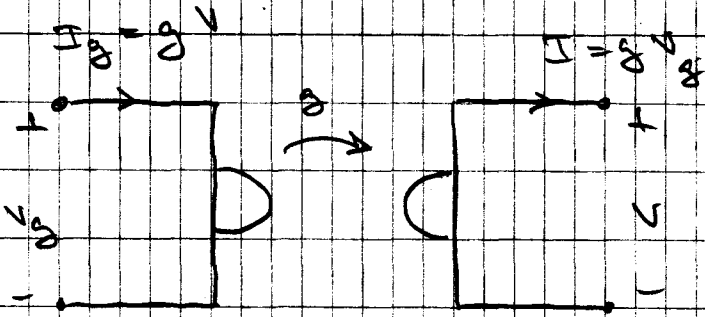
$$\frac{1}{k+1} < M < \frac{1}{k-1}$$



output plane characteristics



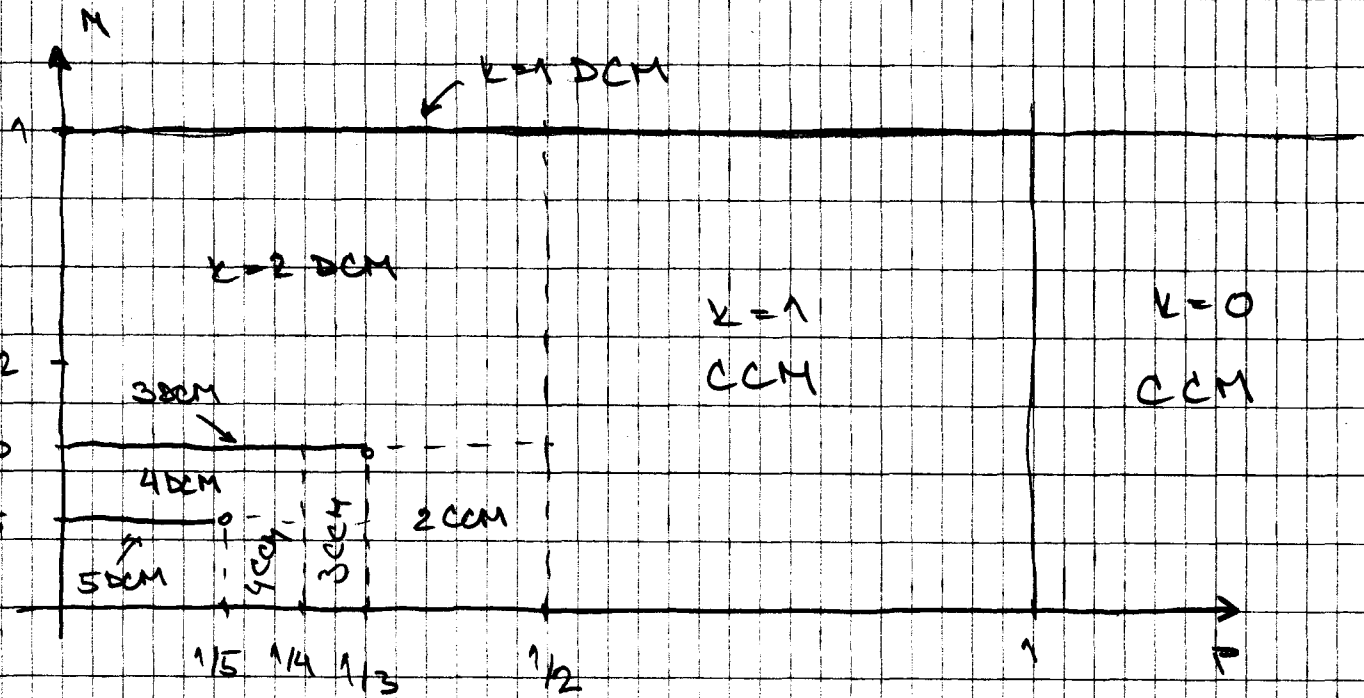
- dc model, averaged voltages and currents



$$g = \frac{2k}{R_0}$$

Компоненте регуляції

- y регуляції (M/F) план, a регуляція



kapasitansi, \bar{G} , ω dan \bar{A}

Operasional Rangkaian Daya

$F, Q \rightarrow$ jenuh

$$k = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{A}} \right)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{A}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{Q^2}{\bar{A}^2}} \right)$$

$$k_1 > k \rightarrow k \text{ CCM}$$

$$k_1 < k \rightarrow k_1 \text{ DCM}$$

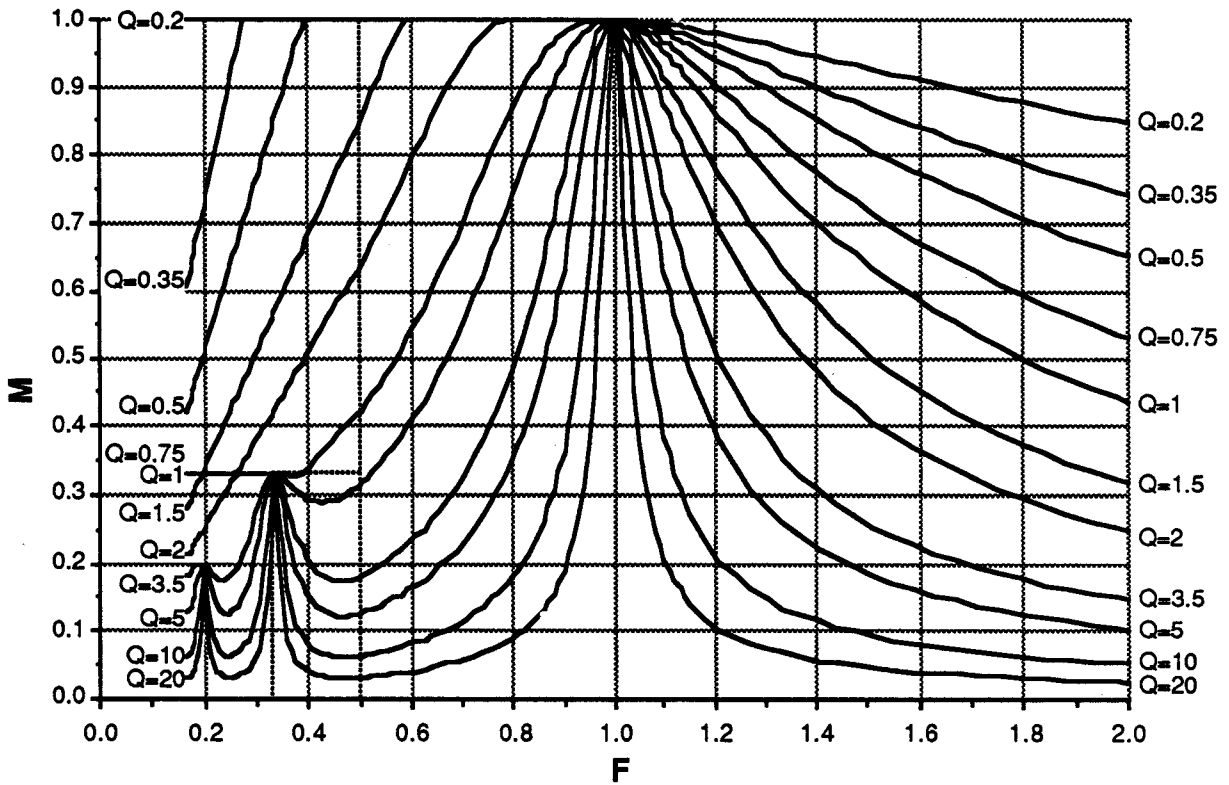


Fig. 4.36. Complete control plane characteristics of the series resonant converter, for the range $0.2 \leq F \leq 2$.

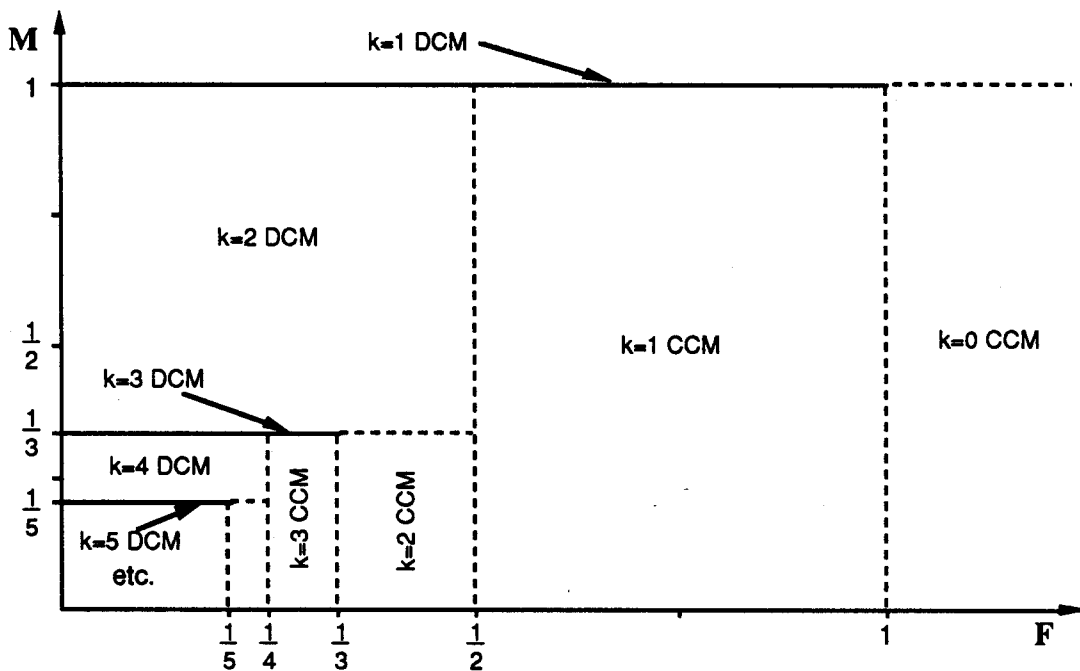


Fig. 4.37. Complete control plane characteristics for continuous and discontinuous conduction mode boundaries.

Wpumenen

$k=0$	CCM	z_U turn on
$k=1$	CCM	z_C turn off
$k=2$	DCM	z_C turn on, z_C turn off

output plane characteristics, \mathcal{B}_0 , eq. 78.