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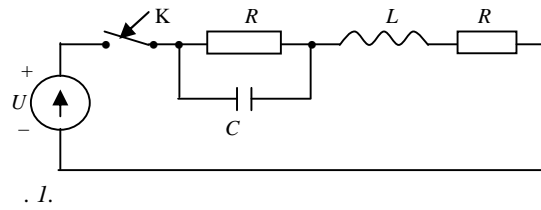
,

. 1.

,

U ,

R



U, R

$F,$

F

F

: $F = J\delta(t), \quad \delta(t) -$

$$J = \int_0^{\Delta t} F(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} F(t) dt = Mv_p, \quad (1)$$

$F(t); v = v_{\max} -$

$F_c = F_{c0} + k_c x.$

v_{\max}

$= \max, \dots$

$v(x_{\max}) = v \dots$

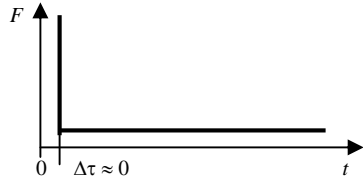
v_{\max}

$$v_{\max}^2 = 2[F_{c0} + k_c x_{\max}]_{\max} + v^2 \dots$$

$F_c = F_{c0} + k$

$= I_{\min}$, e . $I_{\min} = \frac{U}{R+R} =$

. 2.



. 2.

$F = f(t)$

(. 2).

$\Delta \approx 0$.

U, R

(. 1)

$L [3]$.

F

$F = 0,5 \left(\frac{dL}{dx} \right)_{x=0} i^2(t) = k_f i^2(t)$,

$k_f = \text{const.}$
 $L -$

$L , L = L +$

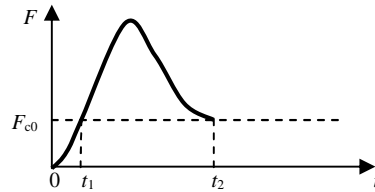
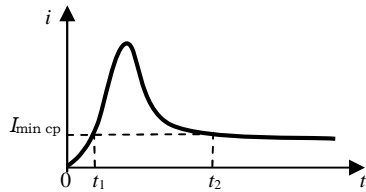
$+ L_s$.

$F_0 = k_f I_{\min}^2$. $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$

I .

$i(t)$, t_2 I_{\min} .

$J_c = F_{c0}(t_2 - t_1)$,
(. 3).



. 3. $-i = f(t)$; $-F = f(t)$

(1)

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} k_f i^2(t) dt - F_{c0}(t_2 - t_1) = Mv_p.$$

. 1

:

$$\begin{cases} i = \frac{q}{C} + \frac{dq}{dt}; \\ U = \frac{q}{C} + R i + L \frac{di}{dt}, \end{cases} \quad ()$$

 $q - i(t)$

() -

$$U = L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \left(R + \frac{L}{RC} \right) \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} \left(1 + \frac{R}{R} \right).$$

$$: q(0) = 0 \quad i(0) = 0, \quad \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right)_{t=0} = 0.$$

$$\left(R + \frac{L}{RC} \right)^2 = \frac{4L}{RC} (R + R). \quad (2)$$

 δ

:

$$\delta = \frac{R + \frac{L}{RC}}{2L}; \quad (3)$$

(2)

$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4L}{RC} (R + R)}}{2L} = \sqrt{\frac{R + R}{RCL}}. \quad (4)$$

,

:

$$q = \frac{URC}{R + R} [1 - e^{-\delta t} - \delta t e^{-\delta t}].$$

()

-

$$i = \frac{U}{R + R} [1 - e^{-\delta t} - \delta t e^{-\delta t} (1 - RC\delta)].$$

$$= \delta t \quad \alpha = RC\delta.$$

< 1₂

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-

$$i = \frac{U}{R + R} [\alpha x - x^2 (\alpha - 0,5)].$$

$$= 1 \quad = 2,$$

-

$$\frac{U}{R + R},$$

 $\alpha -$

$$-(\alpha - 0,5)x^2 = 1:$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 2}}{2\alpha - 1}; \quad x_2 = \frac{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 2}}{2\alpha - 1}.$$

:

$$J_f = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} k_f i^2(t) dt = \frac{k_f}{\delta} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{U^2}{(R + R)^2} [x^2(\alpha - x\alpha + 0,5x)^2] dx =$$

$$= \frac{k_f I_{\min p}^2}{\delta} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^2 [\alpha - x(\alpha - 0,5)]^2 dx; \quad (5)$$

$$J_f = k_f \frac{I_{\min}^2}{\delta} \bar{J};$$

$$\bar{J} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^2 [\alpha - x(\alpha - 0,5)]^2 dx.$$

$$(5) \quad \alpha = 4 \dots 20$$

(.4).

(.4)

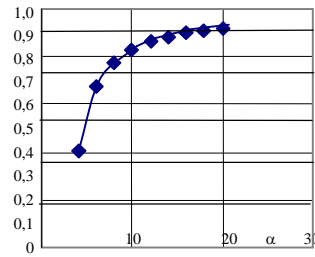
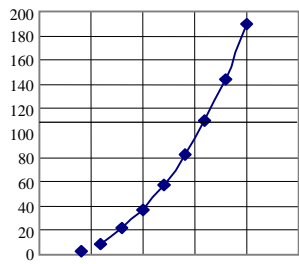
\bar{J}

-

(.4)

(1-2).

$\alpha (4 \dots 20)$



. 4. - $\bar{J} = f(\alpha);$ - $(x_2 - x_1) = f(\alpha)$

-

$$= RC. \quad (4)$$

δ

$RC.$

$$\alpha = \delta RC.$$

α

. 4

$\bar{J}.$

$$J_f = k_f \frac{I_{\min}^2}{\delta} \bar{J}.$$

. 4

α

$(x_2 - x_1).$

$$J = F_{c0} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\delta}.$$

$$J_f - J = f(RC).$$

$$\frac{RC}{RC \delta} \quad (4)$$

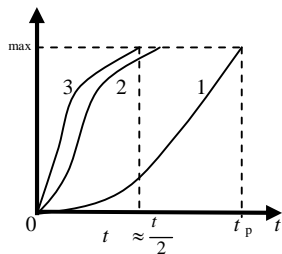
$$J_f - J = Mv_{\max} \left(\frac{.1}{R C} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= 13,9 \text{ ;} & I_{\min} &= 0,34 \text{ A;} & U &= 42 \text{ ;} \\
 & & F_{c\max} &= 23,2 \text{ ;} & F_{c\min} &= 3,13 \text{ ;} \\
 \max &= 6,4 \text{ ;} & t &= 400 & & \\
 & & R &= 120 \text{ ;} & & \\
 & & L &= 1 \text{ .} & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{\max} = 2v_{cp} = 2 \frac{x_{\max}}{t} = 32 \text{ / .}$$

$$RC = 0,095 \text{ ; } \delta = 65,3^{-1} \text{ ; } \alpha = 6,2 \text{ ; } \bar{J} = 10,6 \text{ ; } J_f = 0,51 \text{ . ,}$$

$$(5) \quad \approx 12 \text{ .} \quad R = 385 \text{ ; } C \approx 250 \text{ ; } U = 140 \text{ .}$$



$$x_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \text{ ; } v = at \text{ ;}$$

$$t \approx \frac{x_{\max}}{v} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}at^2}{at} = \frac{1}{2}t \text{ .}$$

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