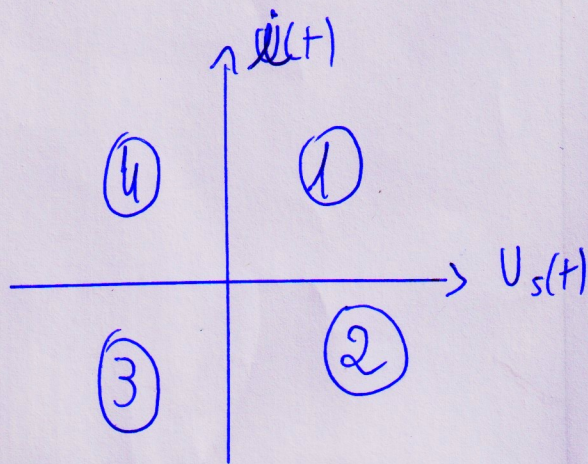


Q30% type de ce hacheur
est un hacheur de 4
quadrants



cette structure est adaptée
à l'application $\begin{cases} i > 0 \text{ et } i < 0 \\ U_f > 0 \text{ ou } U_f < 0 \end{cases}$

Q31% chaque tension correspond
à un graphe:

$U_1(t) \rightarrow$ graphe (3)

$U_2(t) \rightarrow$ graphe (2)

$U_3(t) \rightarrow$ graphe (1)

$U_f(t) \rightarrow$ graphe (4)

Q32% d'après le schéma:

$$U_f(t) = L_f \cdot \frac{di_f(t)}{dt} + R \cdot i_f(t)$$

Q33% on a: $U_f(t) = V_L(t) + R \cdot i_f(t)$

$$\langle U_f \rangle = \langle V_L(t) \rangle + R \langle i_f(t) \rangle$$

avec $V_L(t) = L_f \cdot \frac{di_f(t)}{dt}$

Q34 Si $i_f(t)$ est périodique: $\langle V_L(t) \rangle = 0$

$$\text{car } V_L(t) = L \frac{di_f(t)}{dt}$$

$$\langle V_L(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_L(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{L}{T} \int_0^T \frac{di_f(t)}{dt} dt$$

$$= \frac{L}{T} \int_0^T di_f(t)$$

$$= \frac{L}{T} [i_f]_0^T$$

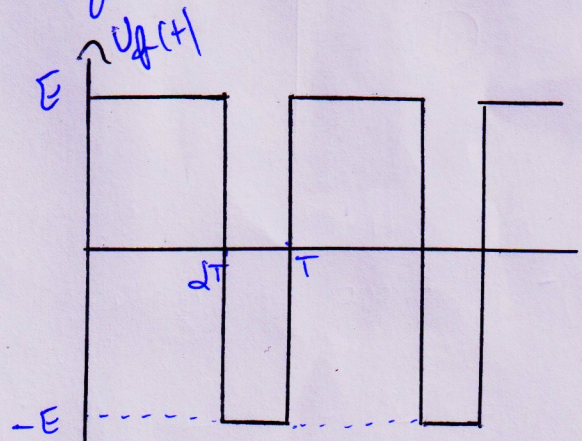
$$= \frac{L}{T} (i_f(T) - i_f(0))$$

$$= \frac{L}{T} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{alors } \langle U_f(t) \rangle = R \langle i_f(t) \rangle$$

Q35% pour $L_f = 19 \text{ mH}$

$$V_f = 192 \text{ V}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \langle U_f \rangle &= \frac{S}{T} = \frac{E \cdot 2T - E(1 - \alpha)T}{T} \\ &= 2E - E + \alpha E = (2\alpha - 1)E \end{aligned}$$

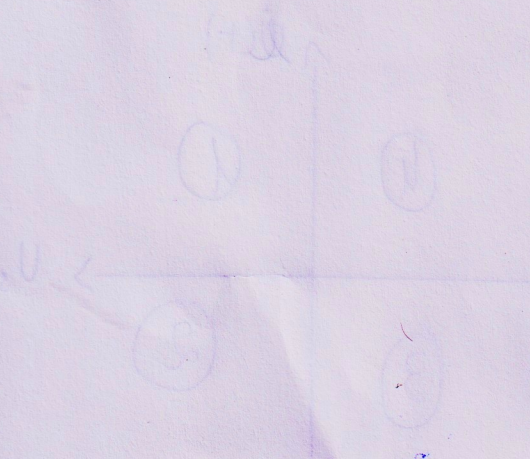
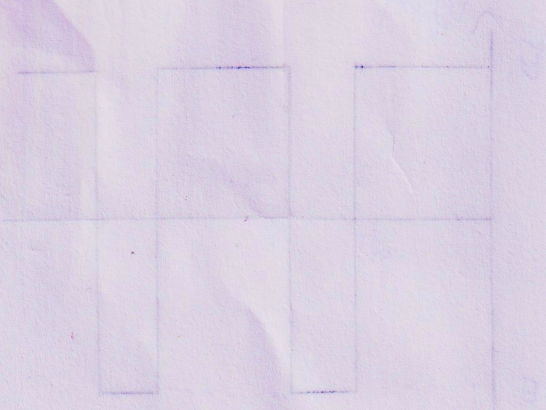
pour $V_f = 192 \text{ V}$

$$\langle V_f \rangle = (2\alpha - 1)E = 192$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{192}{E} + 1 \right)$$

$$\alpha = 0,96$$

Bilal El Khoutch



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