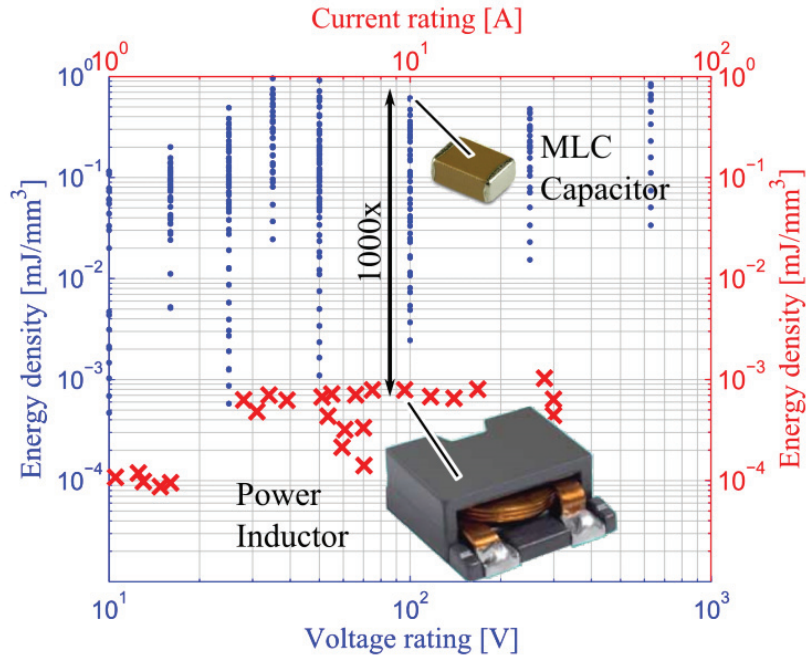


Major Remaining Topics in ECE 581

- Switched Capacitor Converters
- Discrete Time Modeling

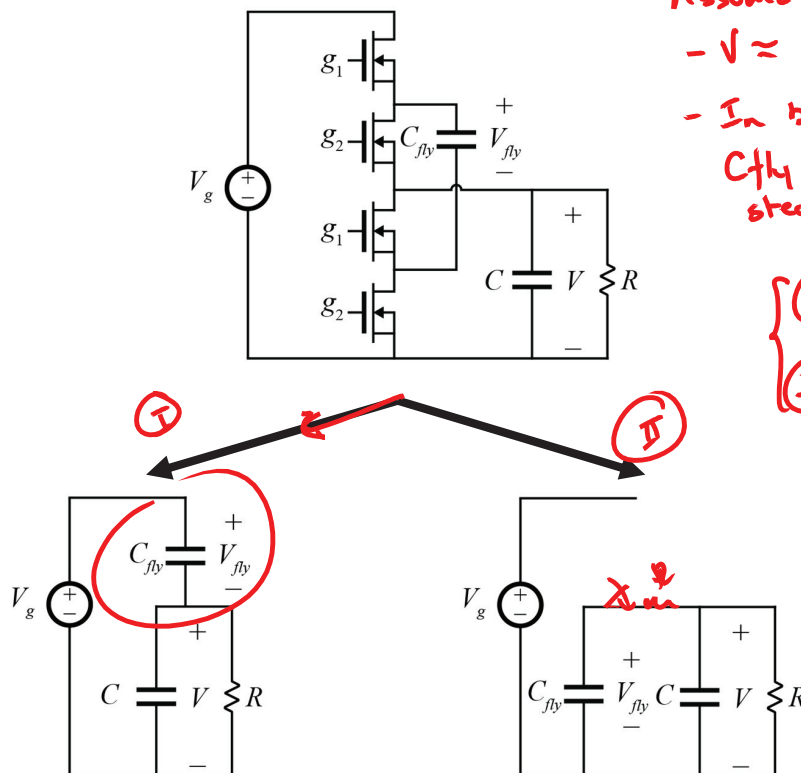
SWITCHED CAPACITOR CONVERTERS

Switched Capacitor Converters



R. Pilawa Podgurski, "Extreme Power Density Converters - Fundamental Techniques and Selected Applications"

A 2:1 SC Converter



Assume:

- $V \approx \text{const}$
- In both **I** and **II** C_{fly} charges/discharges to steady-state

$$\begin{cases} \text{II} & V_{fly} = V \\ \text{I} & V_{fly} = V_g - V \end{cases}$$

$$V = V_g - V$$

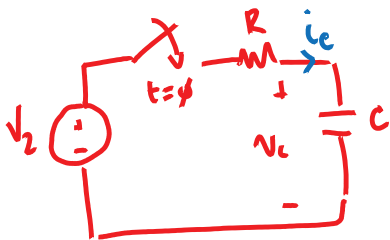
$$V = \frac{V_g}{2}$$

$$M = \frac{V}{V_g} = \frac{1}{2}$$

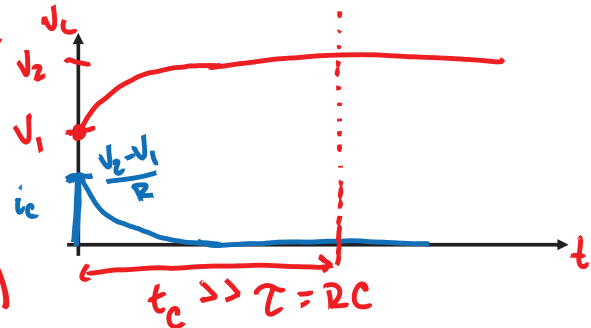
SC Converters

- Fixed conversion ratio
 - No regulation (except linear) *(i.e. lossy regulation)*
- Not lossless, even with ideal elements
- Can be very small, fully integrated
- **Resonant** versions can reduce loss
- **Hybrid** versions can allow regulation

Capacitor Charging: Voltage Source



$$v_c(t \rightarrow \infty) = v_1 < v_2$$



$$\Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} C v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} C v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$\Delta E_v = \int_0^{t_c} v_2 i_c dt = v_2 \int i_c dt = v_2 \Delta Q_c = v_2 C (v_2 - v_1)$$

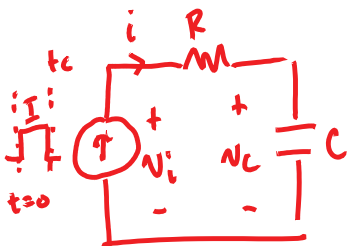
$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{loss}} &= \Delta E_v - \Delta E_c = C v_2 (v_2 - v_1) - \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} C v_1^2 - C v_2 v_1 = \frac{1}{2} C [v_2^2 + v_1^2 - 2 v_1 v_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C (v_2 - v_1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\Delta v_c}$

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta E_c}{\Delta E_v} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2)}{v_2 C (v_2 - v_1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_2^2 - (v_2 - \Delta v_c)^2}{v_2 (v_2 - (v_2 - \Delta v_c))}$$

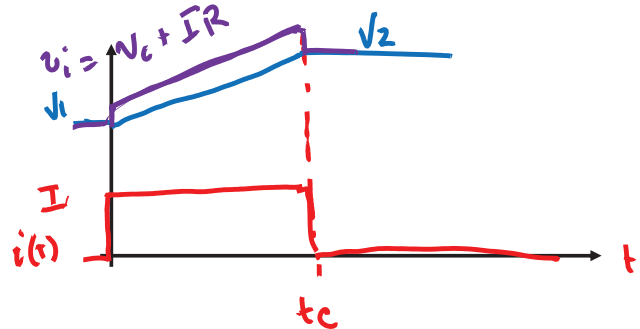
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2v_2 \Delta v_c - (\Delta v_c)^2}{v_2 \Delta v_c} = 1 - \frac{\Delta v_c}{2v_2}$$

Capacitor Charging: Current Source



$$v_c(t=0) = v_1$$

$$v_c(t=t_c) = v_2$$



$$I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{C(v_2 - v_1)}{t_c}$$

$$\Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2) \quad (\text{same})$$

$$\Delta E_I = \int_0^{t_c} v_c(i(t)) dt = I \langle v_i \rangle t_c = I t_c \frac{(v_1 + IR) + (v_2 + IR)}{2}$$

$$= C(v_2 - v_1) \frac{v_1 + v_2 + 2IR}{2} = \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2 + 2IR(v_2 - v_1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} C [2IR(v_2 - v_1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} C \left[2 \frac{RC}{t_c} (v_2 - v_1)^2 \right]$$