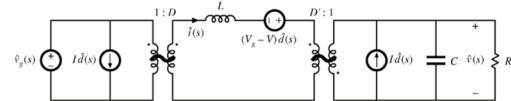


Control-to-Output TF



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Numerical Example

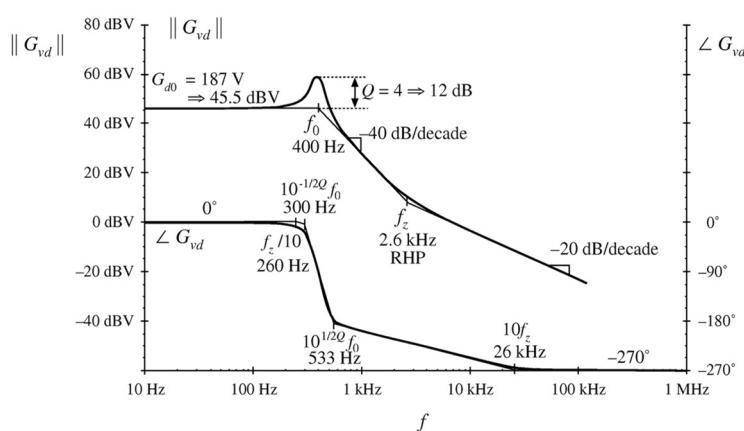
Suppose we are given the following numerical values:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 0.6 \\ R &= 10\Omega \\ V_g &= 30V \\ L &= 160\mu H \\ C &= 160\mu F \end{aligned}$$

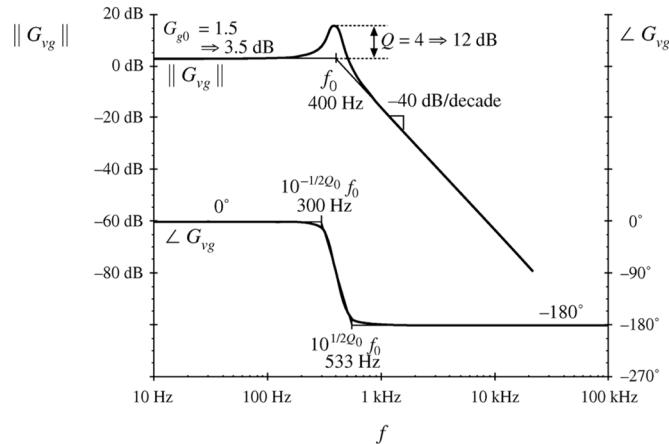
Then the salient features have the following numerical values:

$$\begin{aligned} |G_{g0}| &= \frac{D}{D'} = 1.5 \Rightarrow 3.5 \text{ dB} \\ |G_{d0}| &= \frac{|V|}{DD'} = 187.5 \text{ V} \Rightarrow 45.5 \text{ dBV} \\ f_0 &= \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{D}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 400 \text{ Hz} \\ Q &= D'R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 4 \Rightarrow 12 \text{ dB} \\ f_z &= \frac{\omega_z}{2\pi} = \frac{D^2R}{2\pi DL} = 2.65 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

G_{vd} Bode Plot



G_{vg} Bode Plot



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Chapter 8: Converter Transfer Functions



TFs of Some Basic Converters

Table 8.2. Salient features of the small-signal CCM transfer functions of some basic dc-dc converters

Converter	G_{g0}	G_{d0}	ω_0	Q	ω_z
buck	D	$\frac{V}{D}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$	∞
boost	$\frac{1}{D}$	$\frac{V}{D}$	$\frac{D'}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$D'R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$	$\frac{D'^2R}{L}$
buck-boost	$-\frac{D}{D'}$	$\frac{V}{D D'^2}$	$\frac{D}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$D'R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$	$\frac{D'^2R}{D L}$

where the transfer functions are written in the standard forms

$$G_{vd}(s) = G_{d0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{s}{\omega_z}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{Q\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right)}$$

$$G_{vg}(s) = G_{g0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

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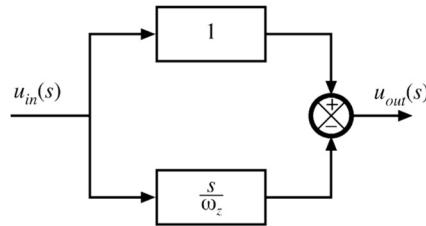
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Origins of RHP Zero

$$G(s) = \left(1 - \frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)$$



- phase reversal at high frequency
- transient response: output initially tends in wrong direction

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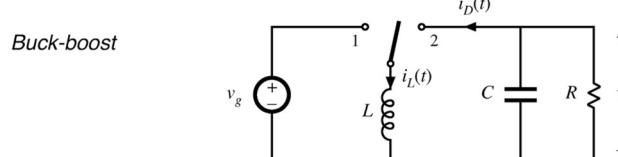
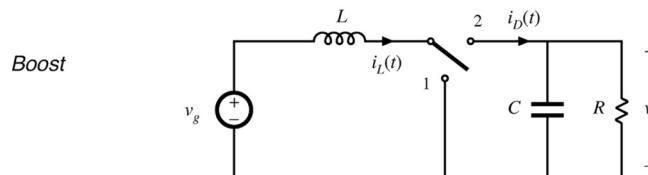
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CCM RHP Zero

$$\langle i_D \rangle_{T_s} = d^* \langle i_L \rangle_{T_s}$$



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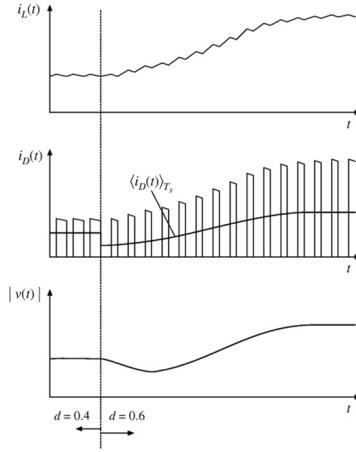
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Waveforms of Step Change in d

$$\langle i_D \rangle_{T_s} = d^r \langle i_L \rangle_{T_s}$$

- Increasing $d(t)$ causes the average diode current to initially decrease
- As inductor current increases to its new equilibrium value, average diode current eventually increases

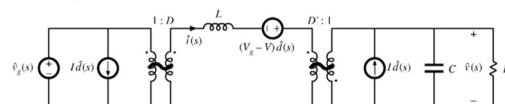


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Output Impedance



Graphical Construction of Bode Plots



