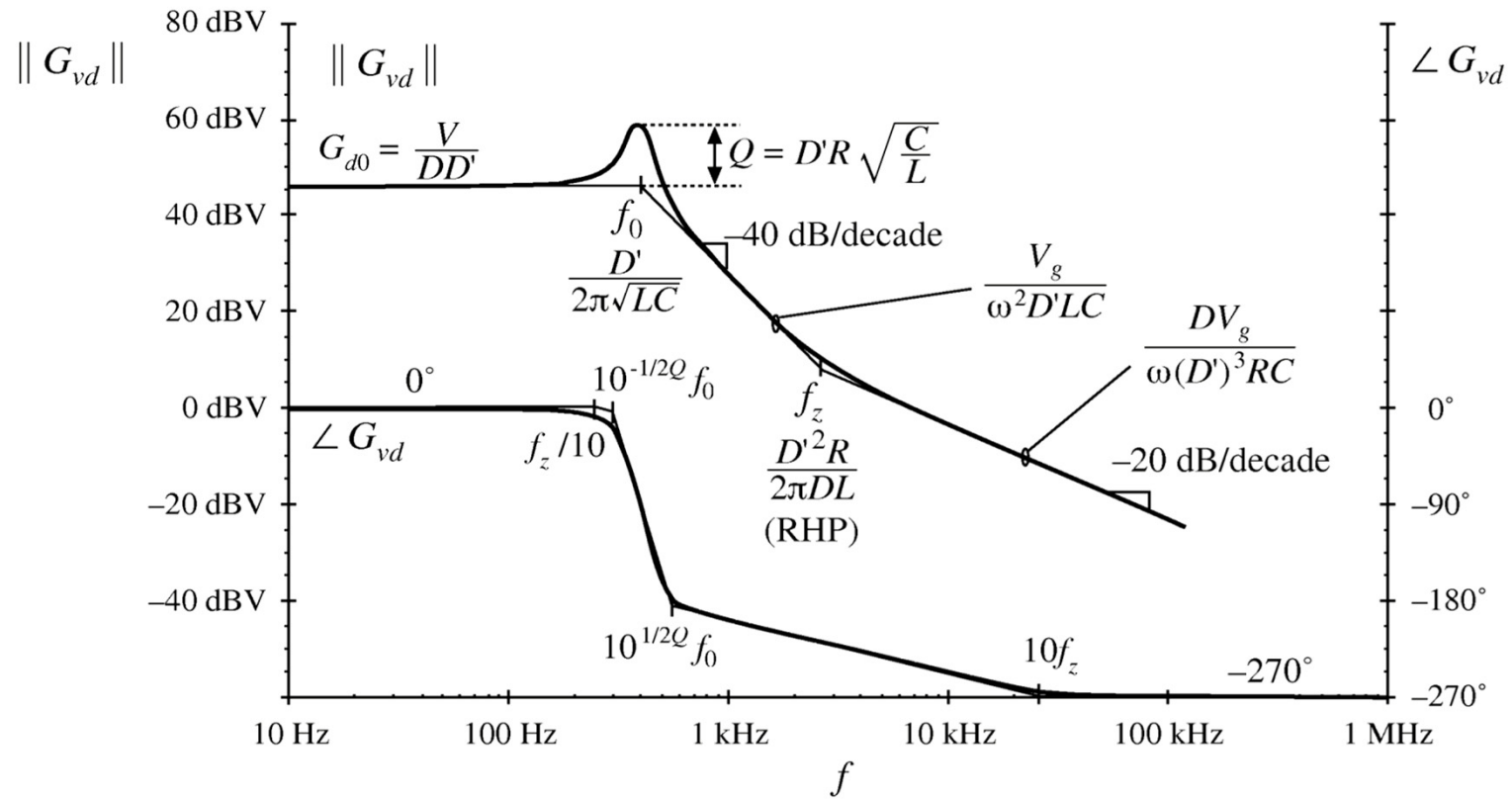


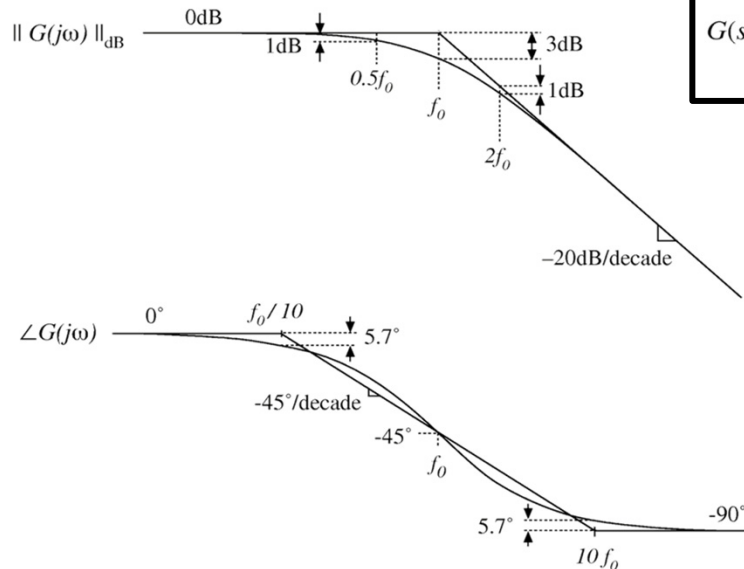
# Control-to-output Transfer Function



# Bode Plot Review

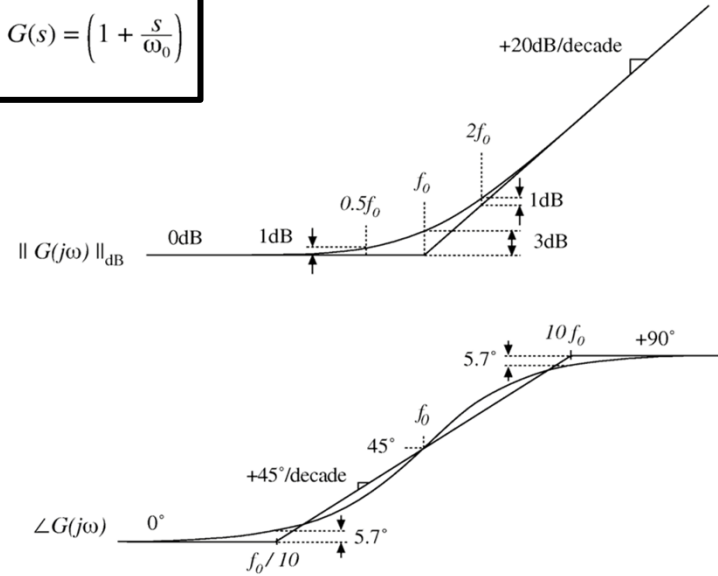
### Real Pole

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



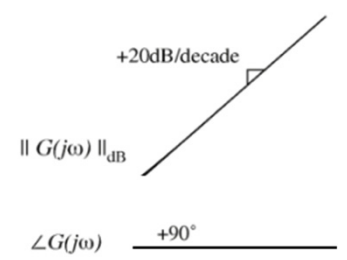
### Real Zero

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



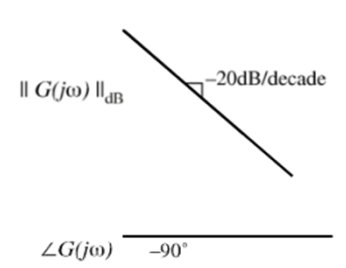
$$G(s) = s$$

### LF Zero



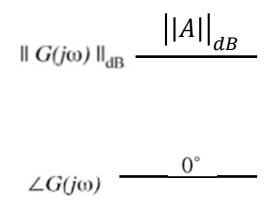
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

### LF Pole



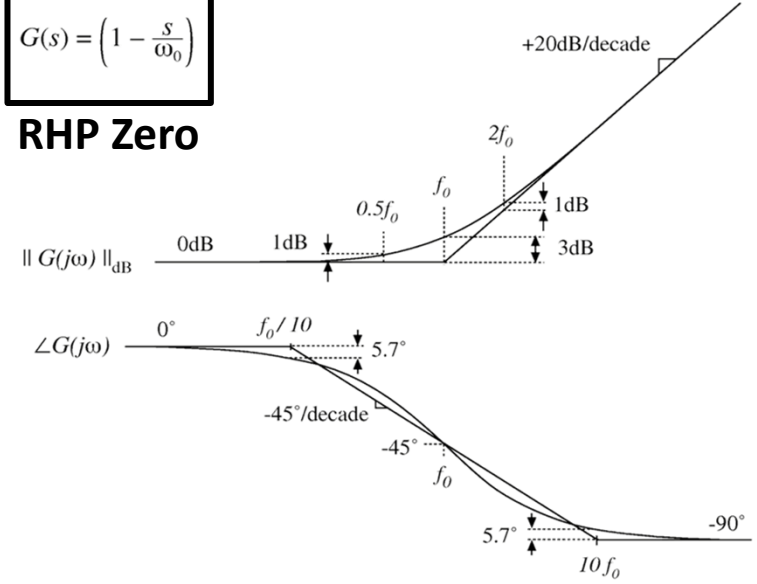
$$G(s) = A$$

### Constant



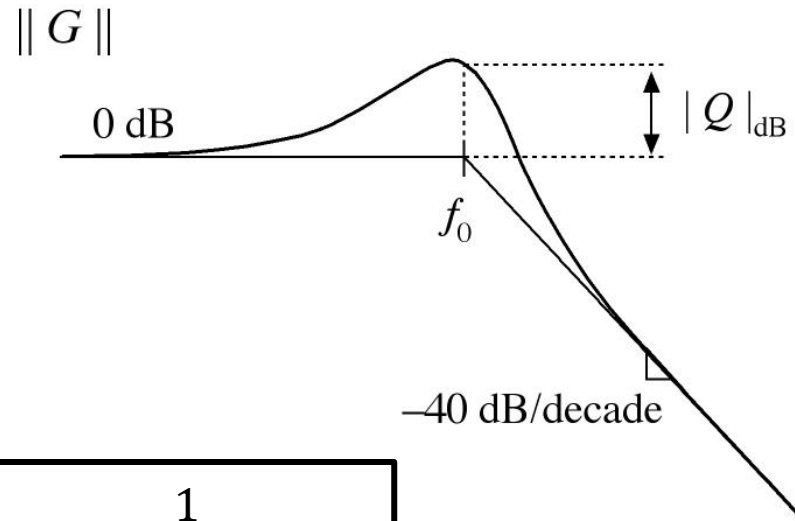
$$G(s) = \left(1 - \frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)$$

### RHP Zero

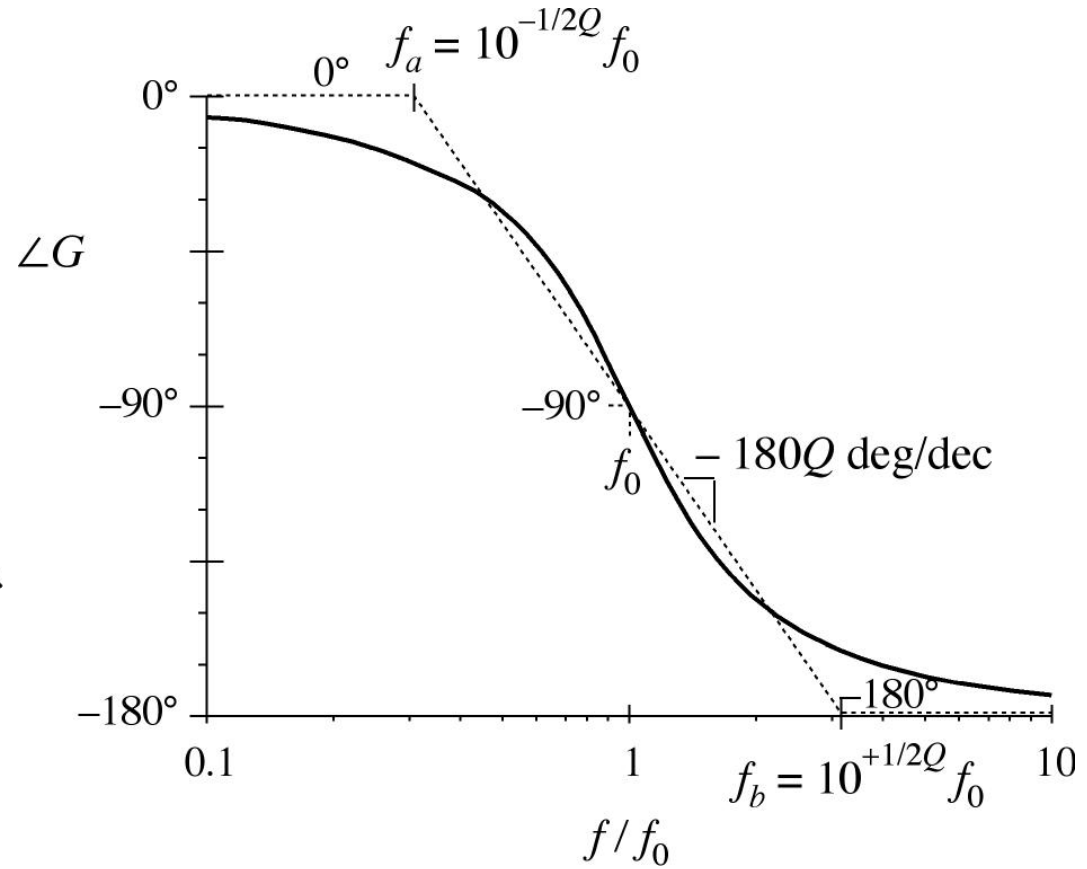


# Asymptotes for Complex Poles, $Q > 0.5$

Magnitude

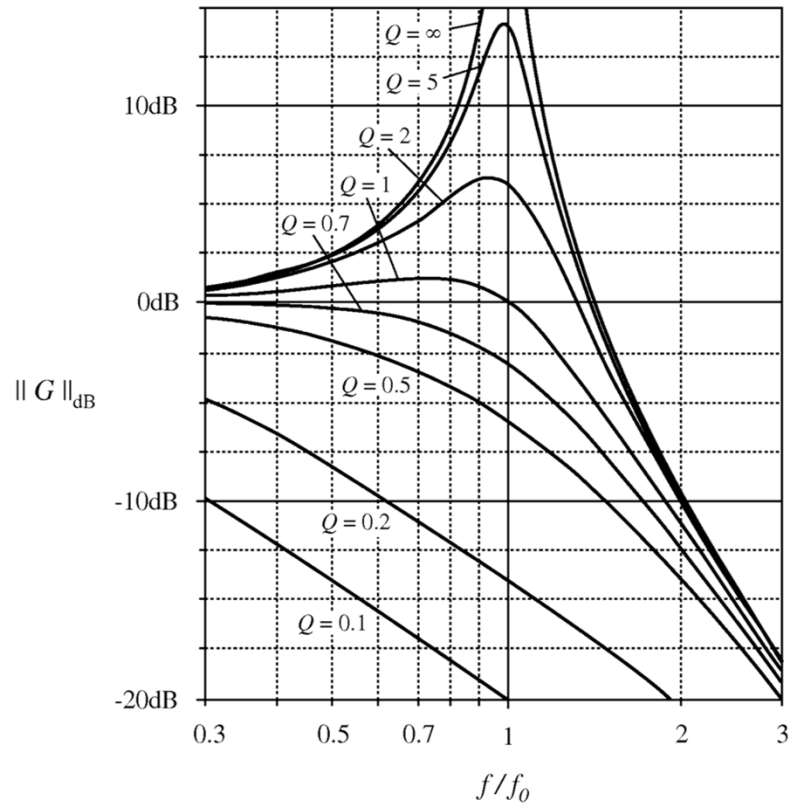


Phase



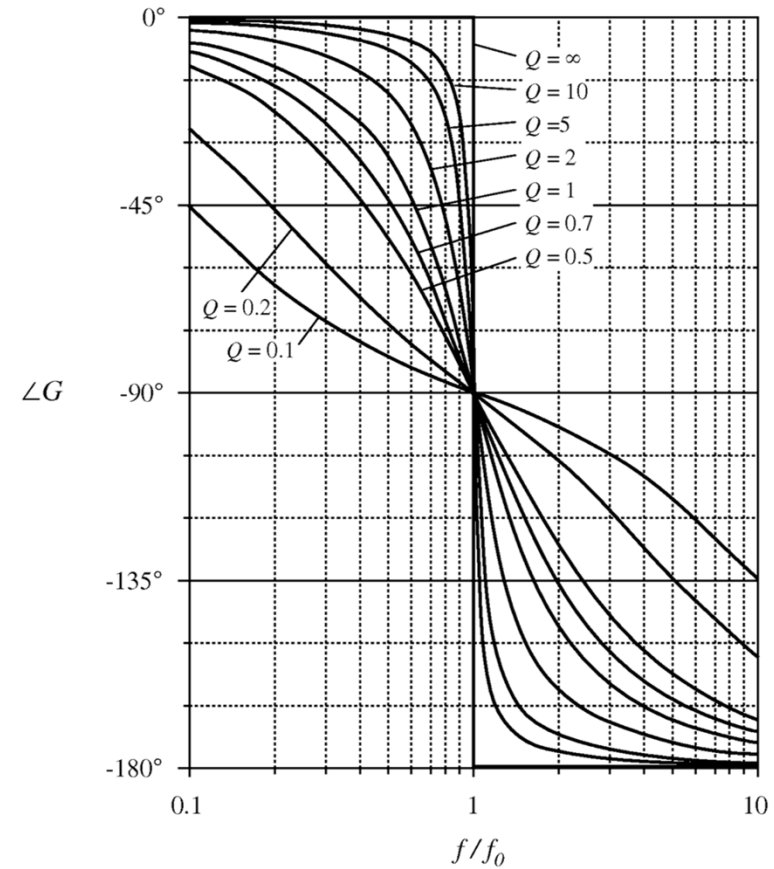
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q\omega_0} + 1}$$

# Curves for Varying Q



Fundamentals of Power Electronics

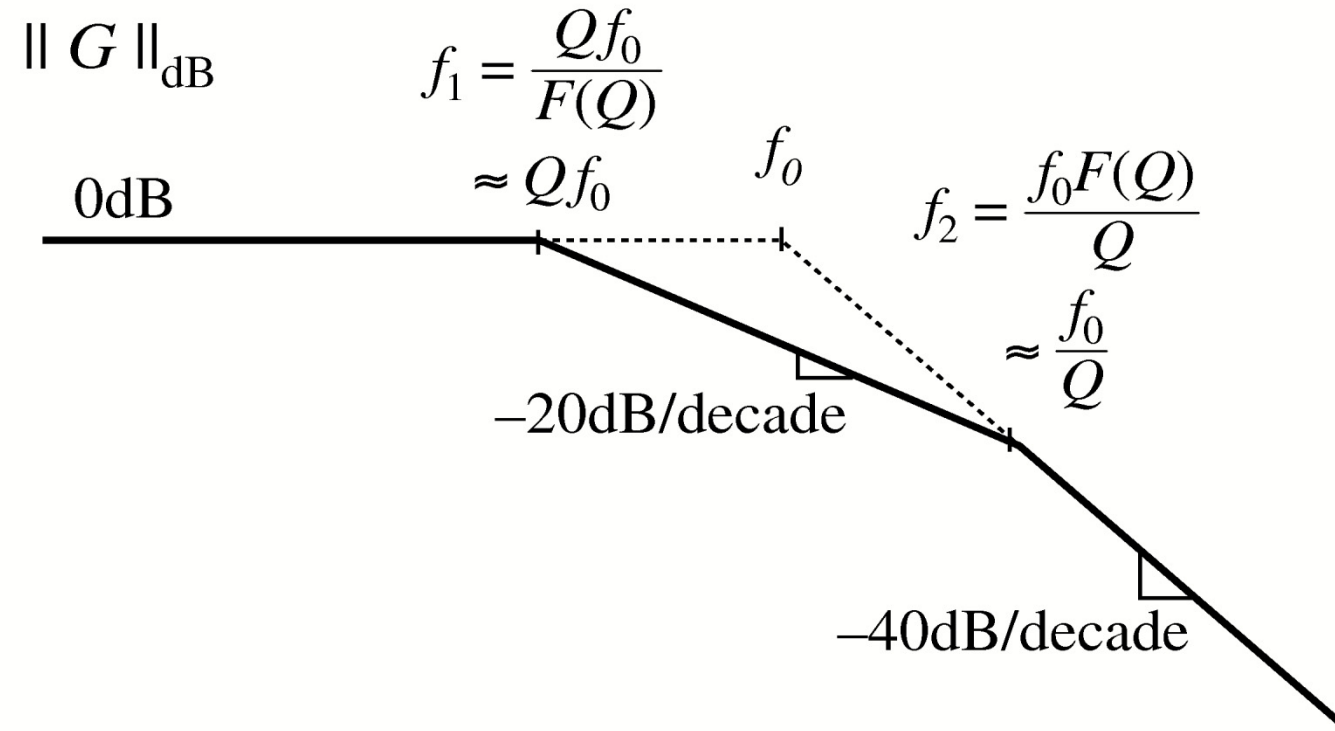
44



Chapter 8: Converter Transfer Functions

# Combinations

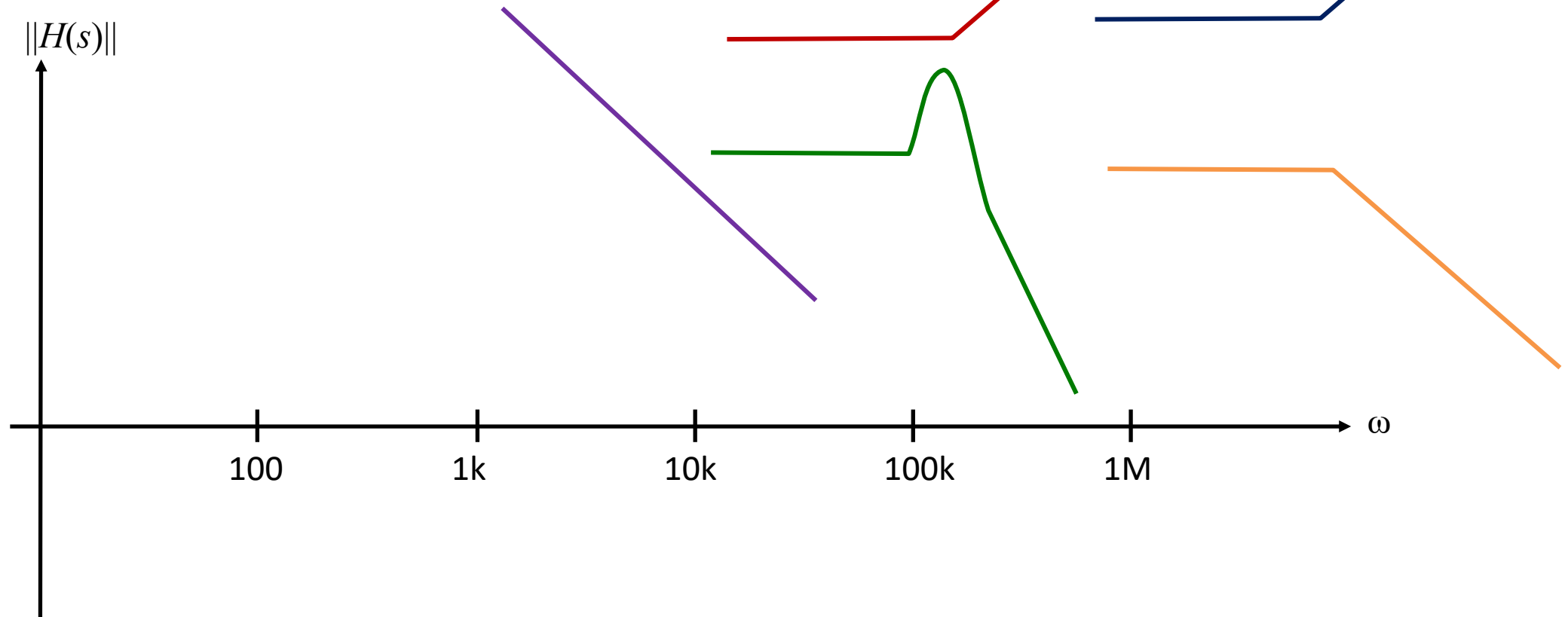
# The Low-Q Approximation



# Example

$A$	$w_{z1}$	$w_{z2}$	$\omega_0$	$Q$	$\omega_p$
1000	100	10k	1k	10	100k

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{s} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{w_{z1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{w_{z2}}\right)}{\left(\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q\omega_0} + 1\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)}$$

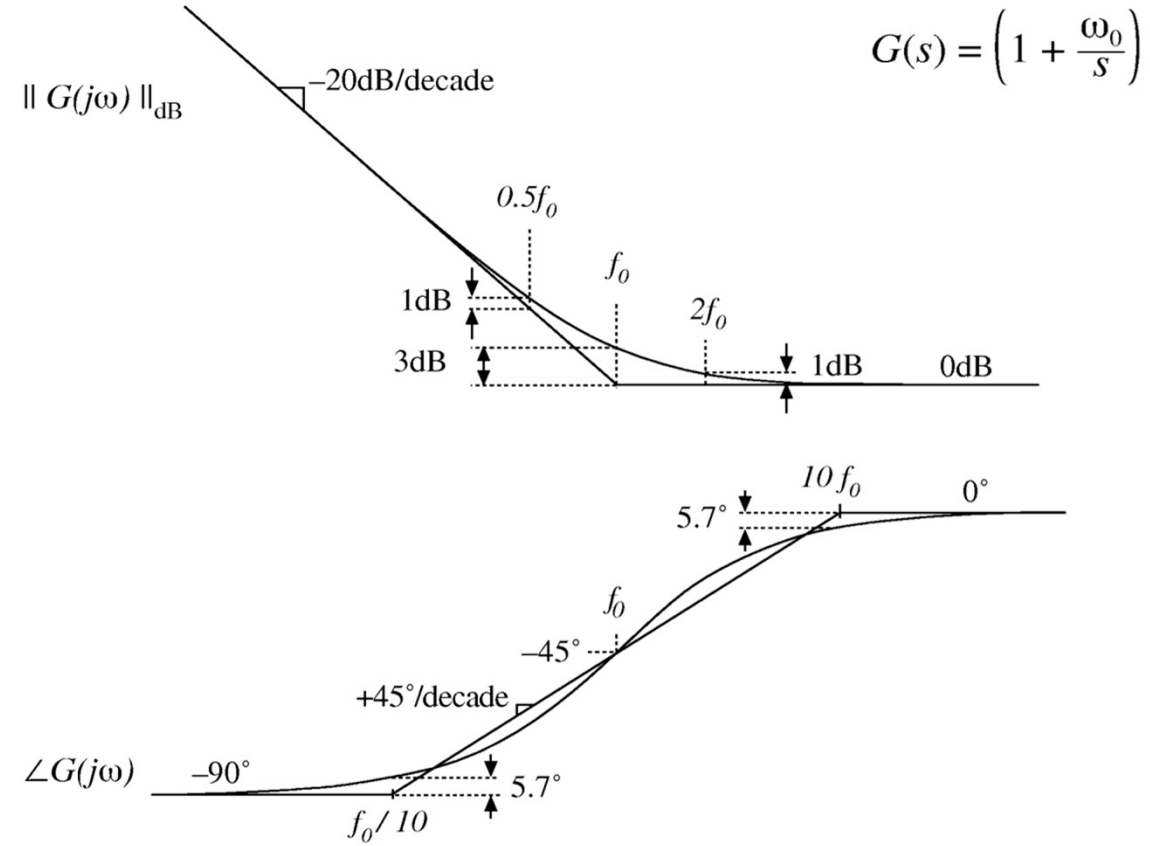




# Additional Design-Oriented Techniques

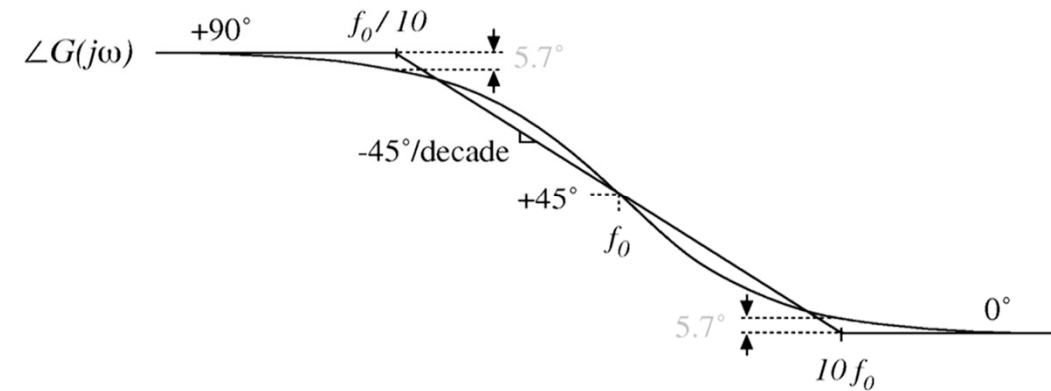
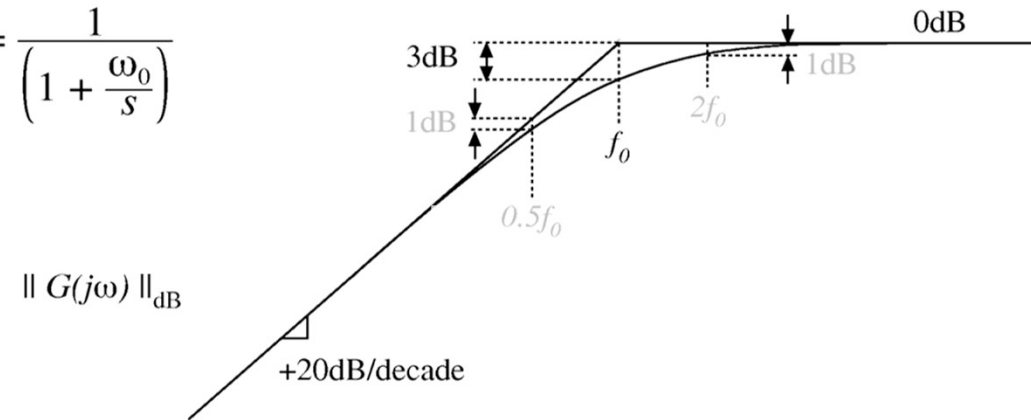
- 8.1.4: Frequency Inversion
- 8.1.9: Approximate Roots of Arbitrary-Degree Polynomial
- 8.3: Graphical Construction of Impedances and Transfer Functions

# Inverted Zero



# Inverted Pole

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



# Approximate Roots of High-Order Polynomial

# Quadratic Roots: Not Well Separated

Suppose inequality  $k$  is not satisfied:

$$|a_1| \gg \left| \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right| \gg \dots \gg \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right| \not\gg \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| \gg \dots \gg \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \right|$$

$\uparrow$   
 not satisfied

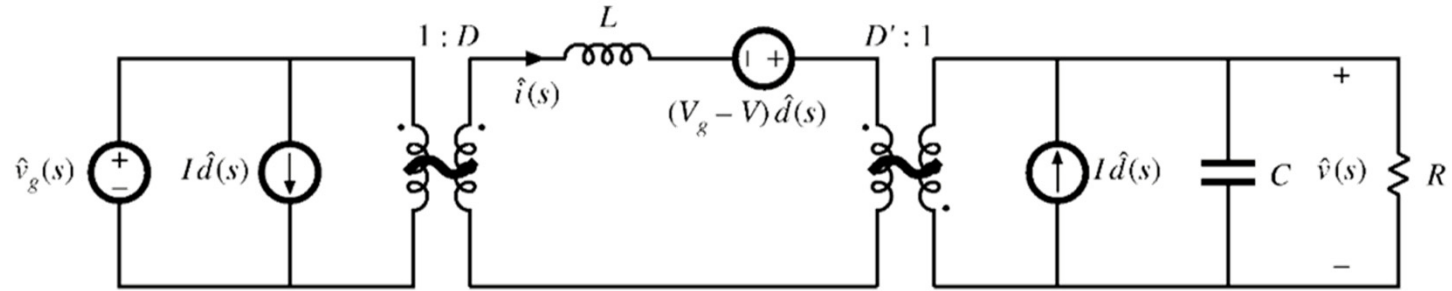
Then leave the terms corresponding to roots  $k$  and  $(k + 1)$  in quadratic form, as follows:

$$P(s) \approx \left(1 + a_1 s\right) \left(1 + \frac{a_2}{a_1} s\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} s + \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_{k-1}} s^2\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} s\right)$$

This approximation is accurate provided

$$|a_1| \gg \left| \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right| \gg \dots \gg \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right| \gg \left| \frac{a_{k-2} a_{k+1}}{a_{k-1}^2} \right| \gg \left| \frac{a_{k+2}}{a_{k+1}} \right| \gg \dots \gg \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \right|$$

# Output Impedance



# Graphical Construction

# Reactance Paper

