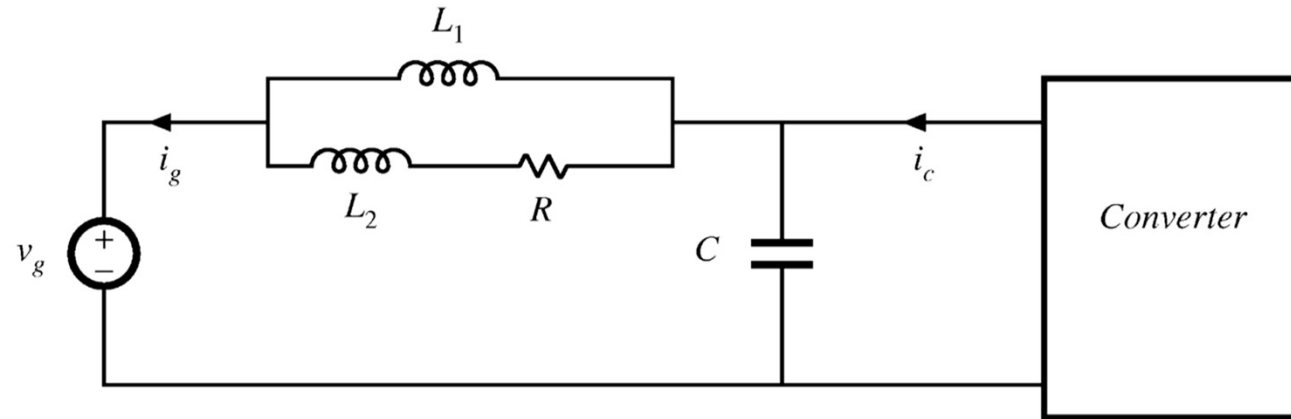


Example: Damped Input EMI Filter



$$G(s) = \frac{i_g(s)}{i_c(s)} = \frac{1 + s \frac{L_1 + L_2}{R}}{1 + s \frac{L_1 + L_2}{R} + s^2 L_1 C + s^3 \frac{L_1 L_2 C}{R}}$$

Approximate Roots of High-Order Polynomial

$$P(s) = 1 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^3 + \dots$$

let's say the factorization is
 $P(s) = (1 + \tau_1 s)(1 + \tau_2 s)(1 + \tau_3 s) \dots$

$$\text{if } |\tau_i| \gg |\tau_{i+1}|$$

if we multiply back out

$$P(s) = 1 + (\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \dots)s + \left[\tau_1(\tau_2 + \tau_3 + \dots) + \tau_2(\tau_3 + \dots) + \tau_3(\dots) \right] s^2 + \left[\tau_1 \tau_2(\tau_3 + \dots) + \tau_1 \tau_3(\dots) + \dots \right] s^3 + \dots$$

$$P(s) \approx 1 + \tau_1 s + \tau_1 \tau_2 s^2 + \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3 s^3$$

Then,

$$\tau_1 = a_1$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{a_3}{a_2}$$

$$\tau_k = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

} if

$$|\tau_i| \gg |\tau_{i+1}|$$

$$\left| \frac{a_i}{a_{i-1}} \right| \gg \left| \frac{a_{i+1}}{a_i} \right|$$





Results

$$P(s) = 1 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + \dots + a_n s^n$$

If the following inequalities are satisfied

$$|a_1| \gg \left| \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right| \gg \left| \frac{a_3}{a_2} \right| \gg \dots \gg \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \right|$$

Then the polynomial $P(s)$ has the following approximate factorization

$$P(s) \approx \left(1 + a_1 s\right) \left(1 + \frac{a_2}{a_1} s\right) \left(1 + \frac{a_3}{a_2} s\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} s\right)$$

If any inequality not satisfied

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

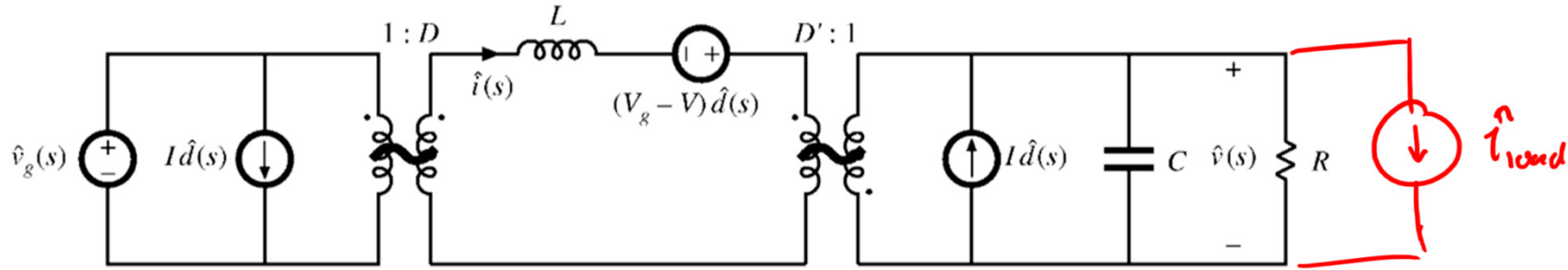
Then leave the terms corresponding to roots k and $(k+1)$ in quadratic form, as follows:

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

This approximation is accurate provided

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

Graphical Construction: Output Impedance



$$G_{vd}(s) = \left(- \frac{V_g - V}{D'} \right) \frac{1 - sL \frac{I}{D'(V_g - V)}}{1 + \frac{sL}{D'^2 R} + s^2 \frac{LC}{D'^2}}$$

$$\hat{v}(s) = G_{vd}(s) \hat{d}(s) + \underbrace{\hat{V}_g \left(\frac{-D}{D'} \right) \frac{R \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R \parallel \frac{1}{sC} + \frac{sL}{D'^2}}}_{G_{vg}(s)} - \hat{i}_{load} \underbrace{\left(\frac{sL}{D'^2} \parallel \frac{1}{sC} \parallel R \right)}_{Z_{out}(s)}$$

Numerical Example

$$L = 160 \mu\text{H}$$

$$D = 0.6$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

$$C = 160 \mu\text{F}$$

$$V_g = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$V = -45 \text{ V}$$

$$L/D'^2 = 1 \text{ mH}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{D'^2}{LC}} = 2.5 \text{ krad/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{D'R}{\sqrt{L/C}} = 4$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{LI}{(Vg-V)} = 16.7 \text{ krad/s}$$

$$G_{d0} = \frac{V_a - V}{D'} = 187.5 \text{ V}$$

$$G_{g0} = \frac{-D}{D'} = 1.5$$

$$\rightarrow f_0 = 400 \text{ Hz}$$

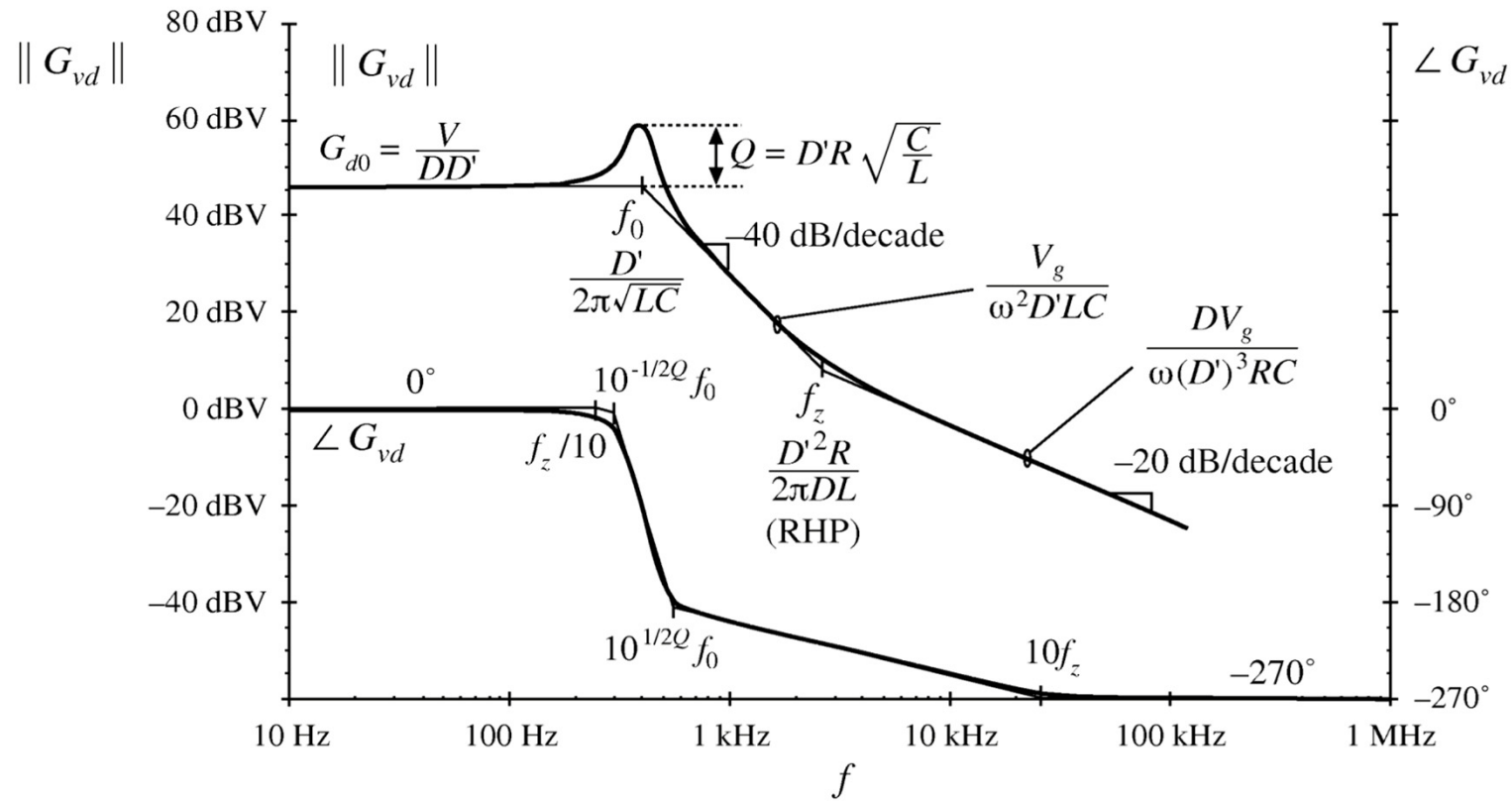
$$\rightarrow \|Q\|_{\text{dB}} = 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$\rightarrow f_z = 2.7 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\rightarrow \|G_{d0}\|_{\text{dB}} = 45.5 \text{ dBV}$$

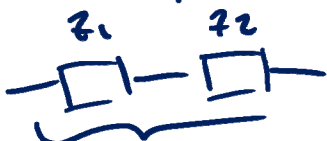
$$\rightarrow \|G_{g0}\|_{\text{dB}} = 3.5 \text{ dBV}$$

Control-to-output Transfer Function



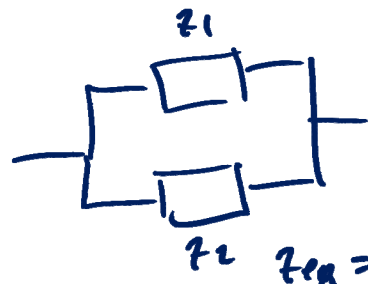
Graphical Construction

Looking at impedances on the bode plot



$z_{eq} = z_1 + z_2 \approx \begin{cases} z_1, & |z_1| \gg |z_2| \\ z_2, & |z_2| \gg |z_1| \end{cases}$

on Bode plot
 $z_1 + z_2 \approx \max(z_1, z_2)$



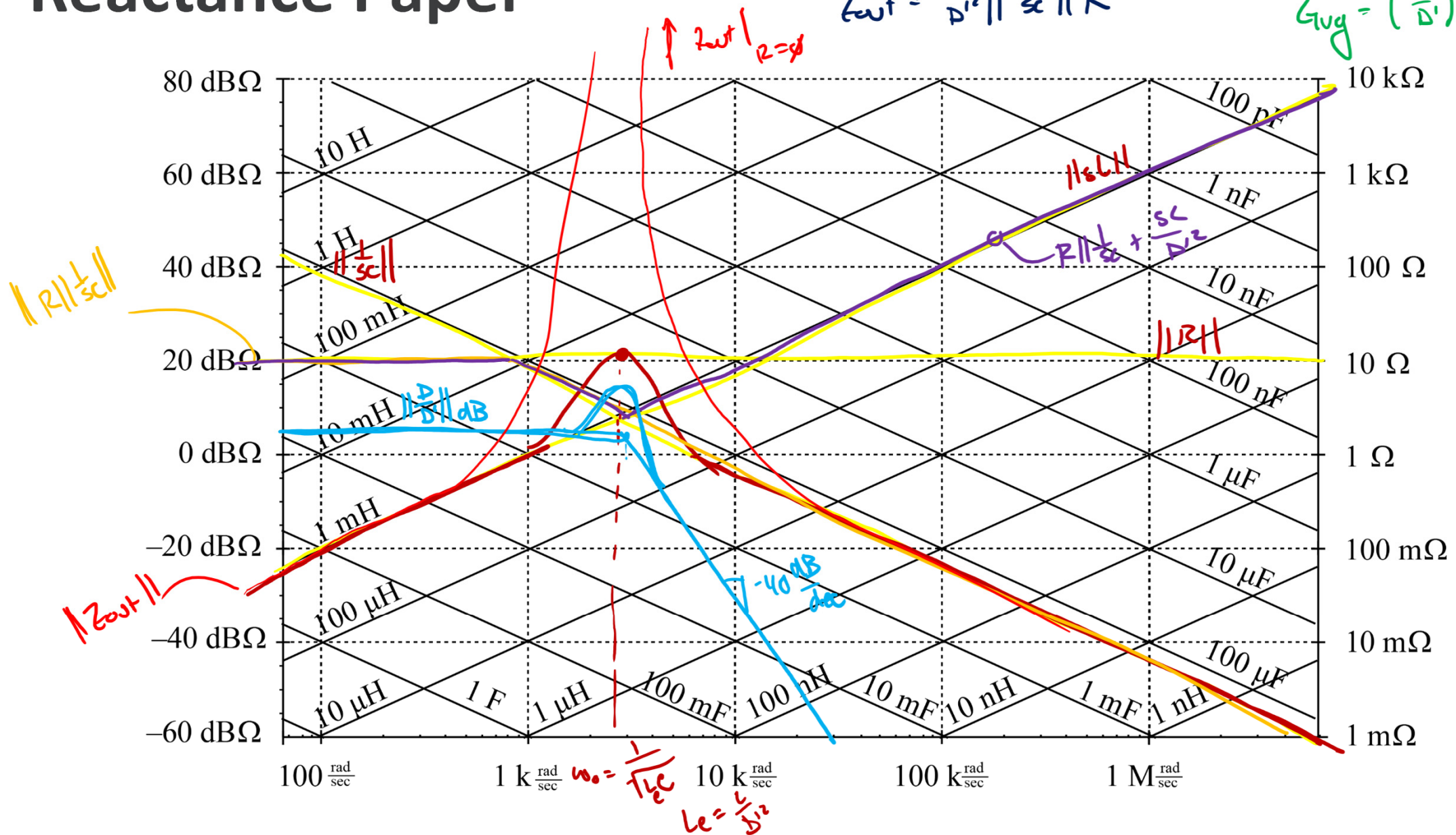
$z_{eq} = z_1 || z_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}} \approx \begin{cases} z_2, & |z_1| \gg |z_2| \\ z_1, & |z_2| \gg |z_1| \end{cases}$

$z_1 || z_2 \approx \min(z_1, z_2)$

Reactance Paper

$$Z_{out} = \frac{sL}{D^2} \parallel \frac{1}{s} \parallel R$$

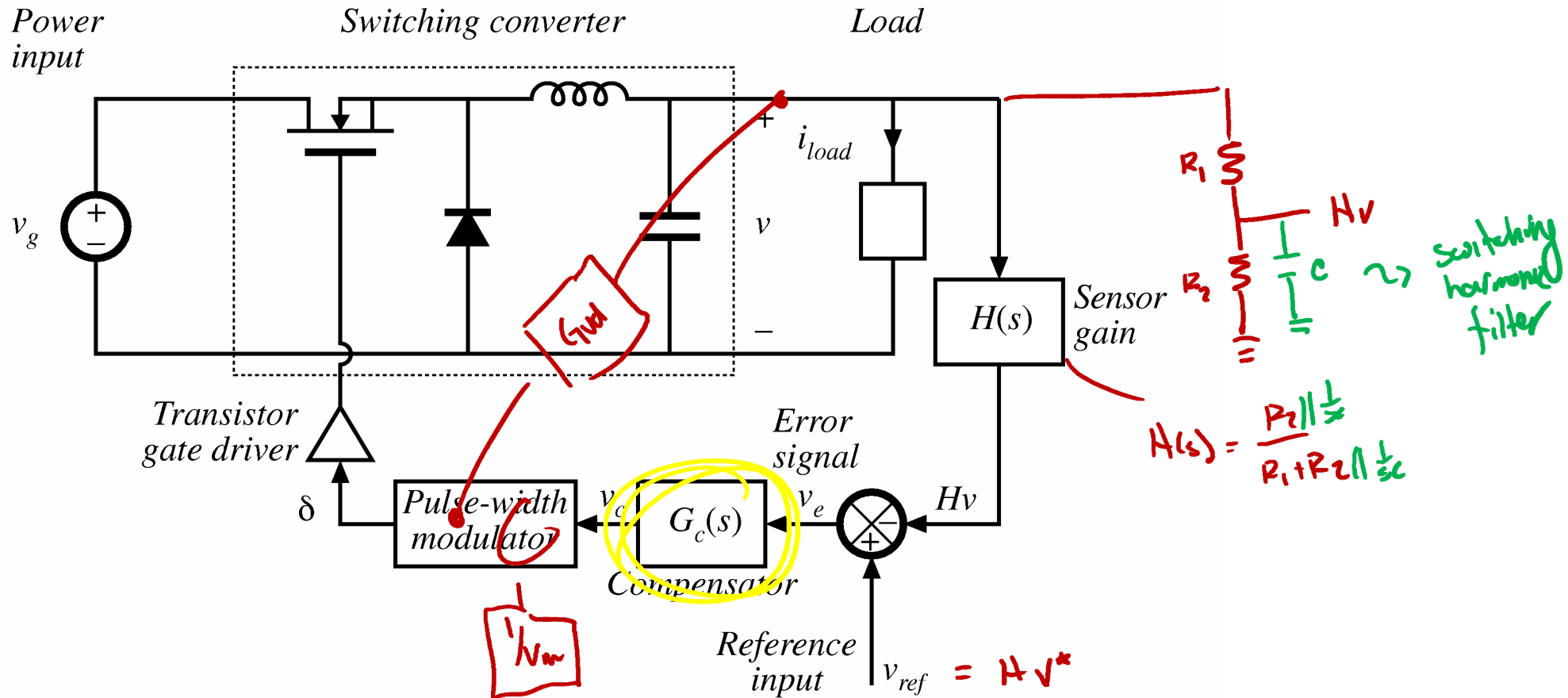
$$G_{avg} = \left(\frac{-D}{D'}\right) \frac{R \parallel \frac{1}{s}}{R \parallel \frac{1}{s} + \frac{sL}{D^2}}$$



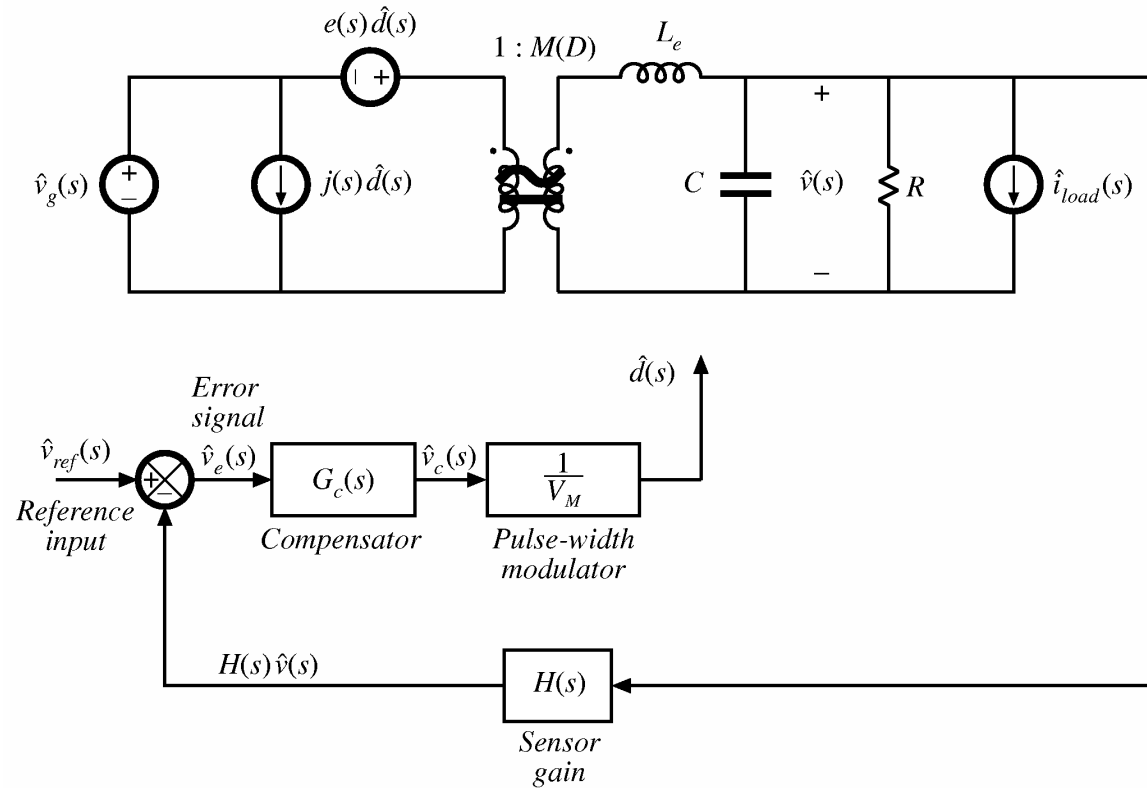
Chapter 9

CONTROLLER DESIGN

Closed-Loop Regulation



Small-Signal Closed-Loop Model



- We want to design $G_c(s)$ to achieve
- ① $\hat{n}_e \rightarrow 0$ in steady state
 - ② Fast transient response
 - ③ Minimal overshoot / ringing
 - ④ Stable