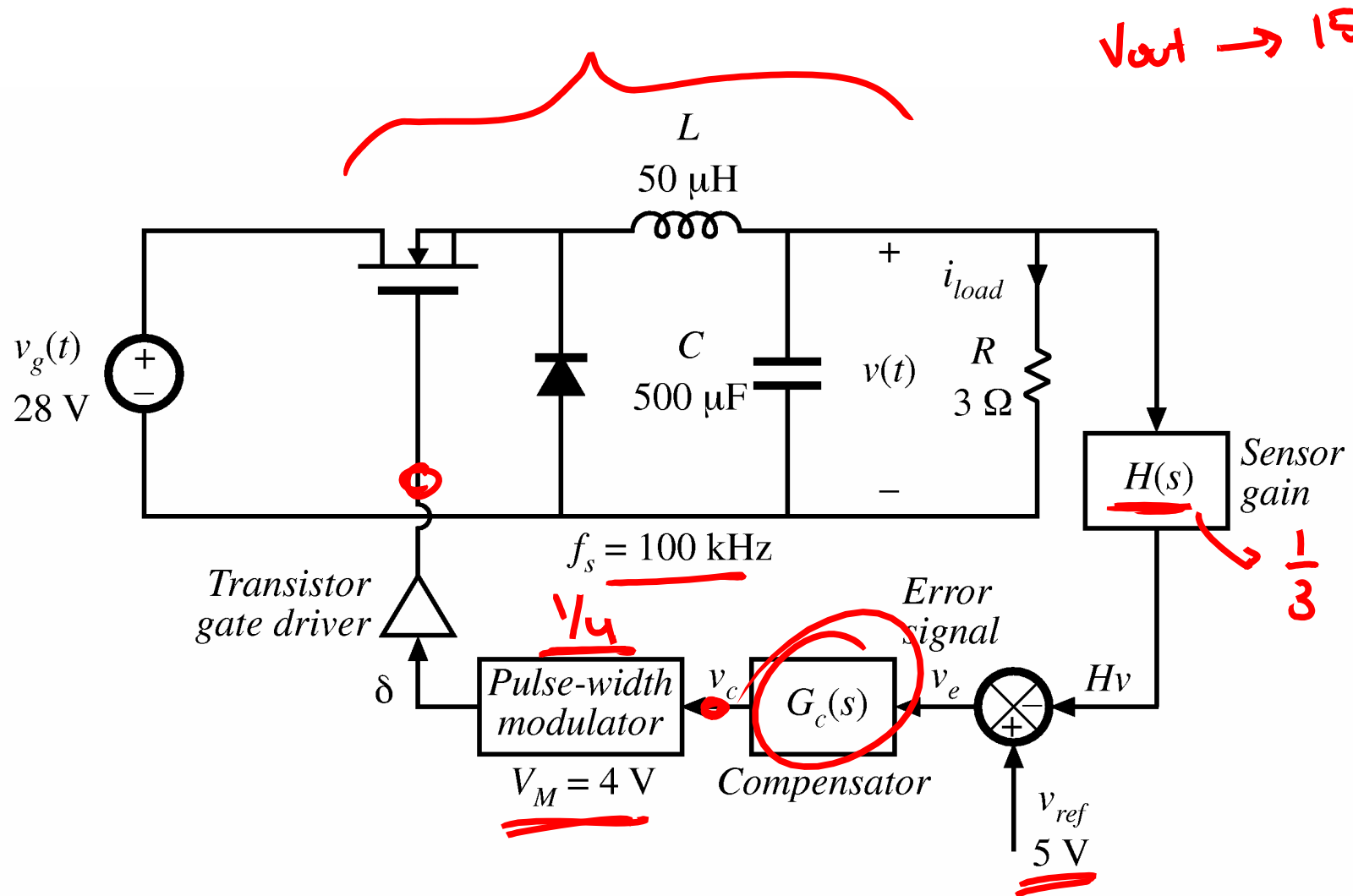


Example Design of Buck Compensator



DC (Quiescent) Operating Point

Input voltage

$$V_g = 28\text{V}$$

Output

$$V = 15\text{V}, I_{load} = 5\text{A}, R = 3\Omega$$

Quiescent duty cycle

$$D = 15/28 = 0.536$$

Reference voltage

$$V_{ref} = 5\text{V}$$

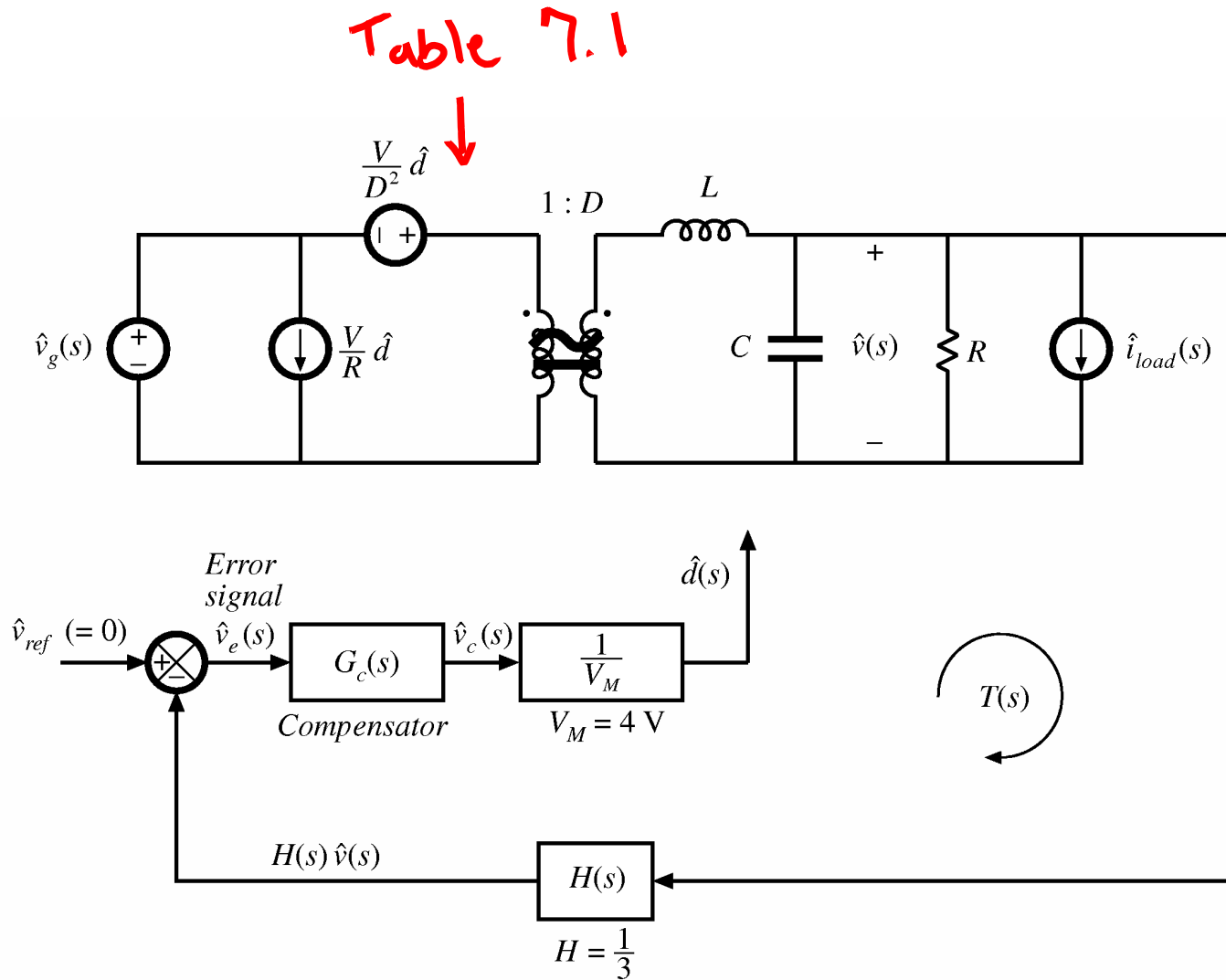
Quiescent value of control voltage

$$V_c = DV_M = 2.14\text{V}$$

Gain $H(s)$

$$H = V_{ref}/V = 5/15 = 1/3$$

AC Power Stage Model



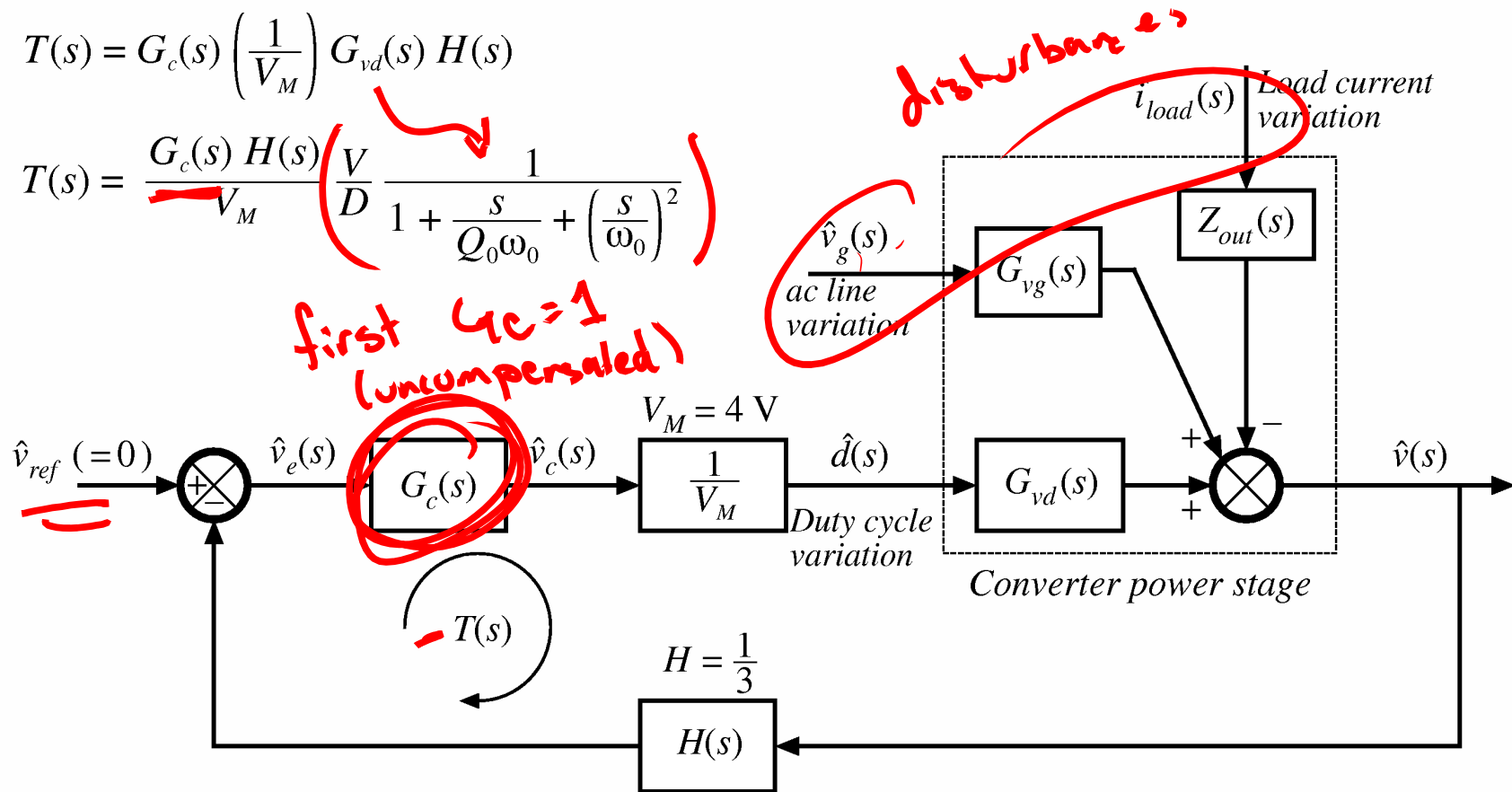
System Block Diagram

$$\hat{v} = \hat{v}_{ref} \frac{1}{4} \frac{T}{1+T} + \hat{v}_g G_{vg} \frac{1}{1+T} - \hat{i}_{load} Z_{out} \frac{1}{1+T}$$

$$\rightarrow T(s) = G_c(s) \left(\frac{1}{V_M} \right) G_{vd}(s) H(s)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{G_c(s) H(s)}{V_M} \left(\frac{V}{D} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_0 \omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0} \right)^2} \right)$$

first $G_c = 1$
(uncompensated)



Plotting Uncompensated Loop Gain

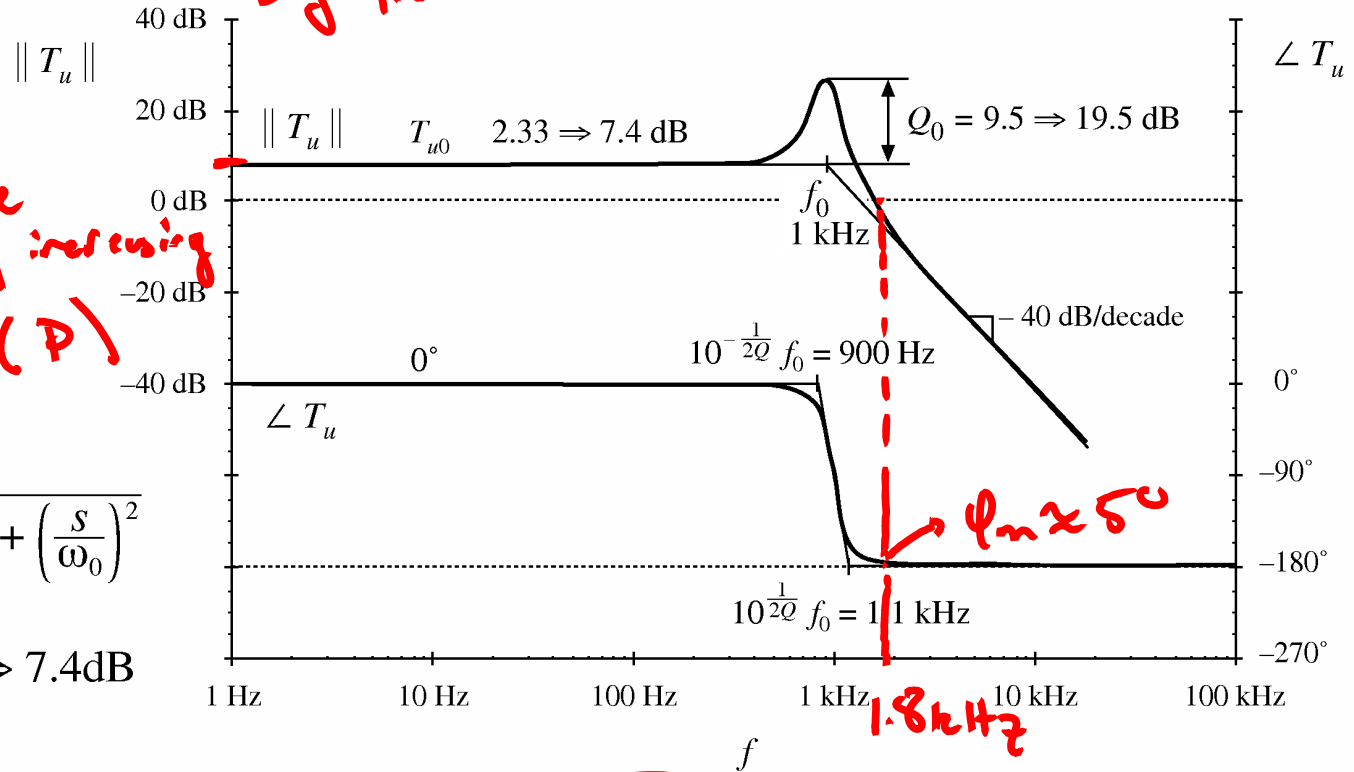
- (1) ϕ_m too low \rightarrow ringing, overshoot \rightarrow PD compensator
- (2) LF gain too low \rightarrow significant SS error \rightarrow PI
- (3) $f_c \approx \text{ok}$

\rightarrow can improve bandwidth by increasing

With $G_c = 1$, the loop gain is (P)

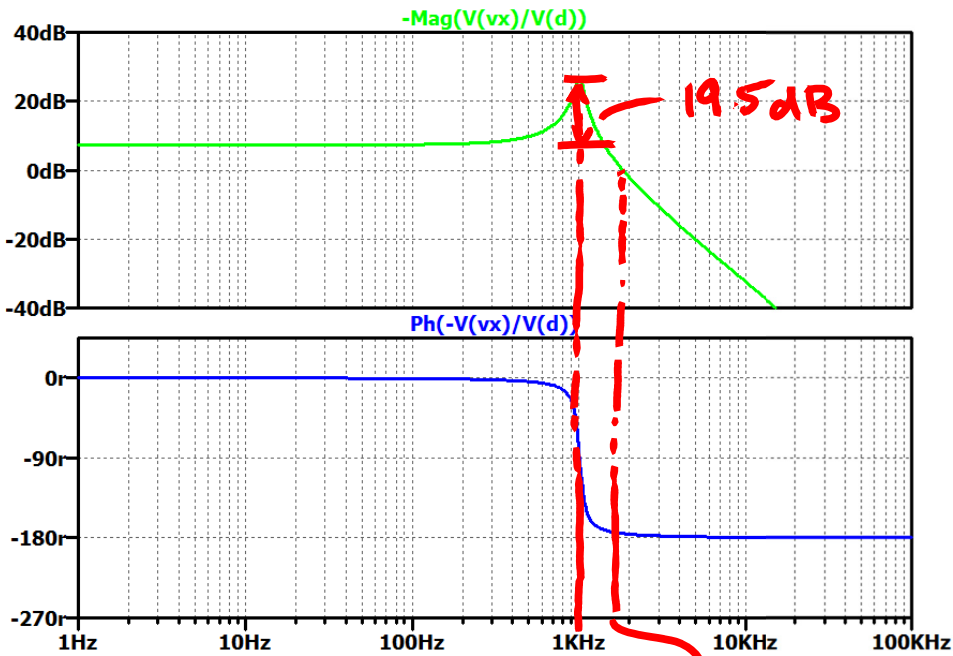
$$T_u(s) = T_{u0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_0 \omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

$$T_{u0} = \frac{H V}{D V_M} = 2.33 \Rightarrow 7.4 \text{ dB}$$

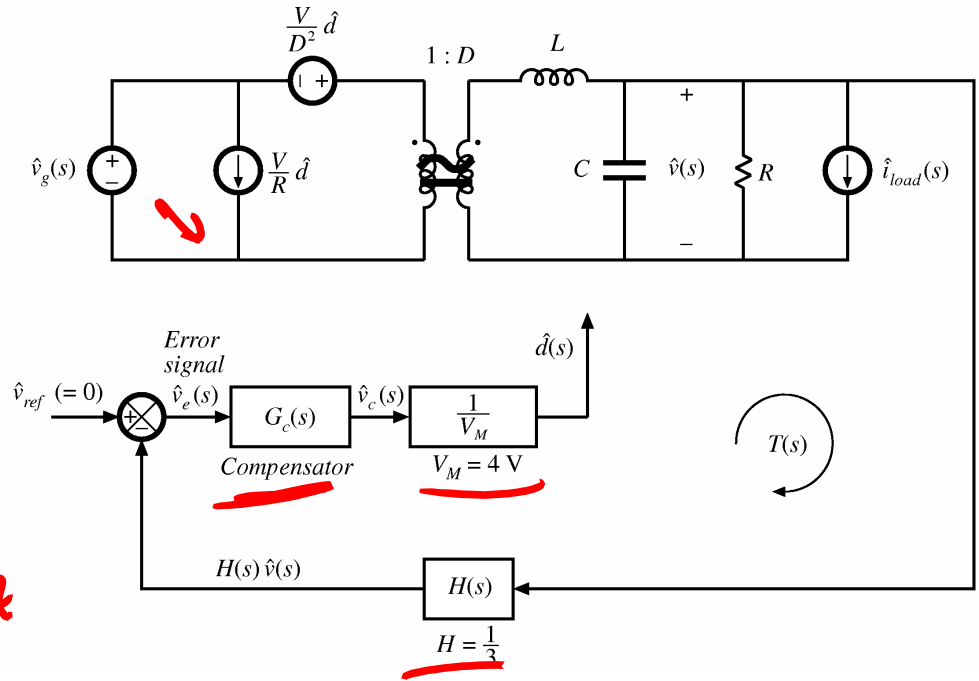


$$f_c = 1.8 \text{ kHz}, \phi_m = 5^\circ$$

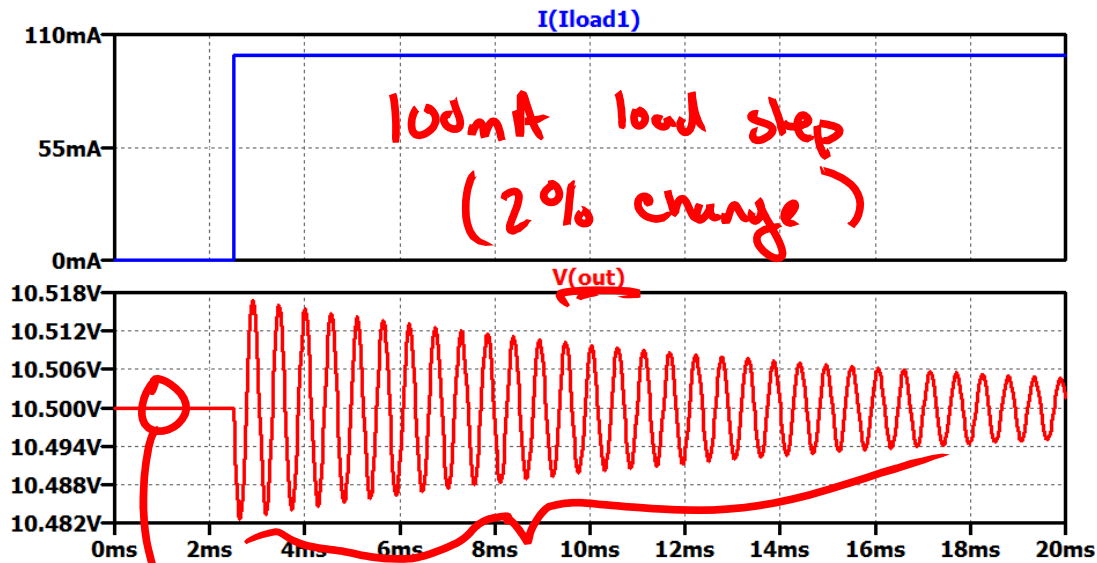
LTSpice Simulation – AC, Uncompensated



```
.lib myParts.lib
.ac dec 1000 1 1Meg
.param Vg = 28 V = 15 R = 3 D = .536
.param Vref = 5 H = 1/3 Vm = 4
.param L = 50u C = 500u
```



Transient Simulation, Uncompensated

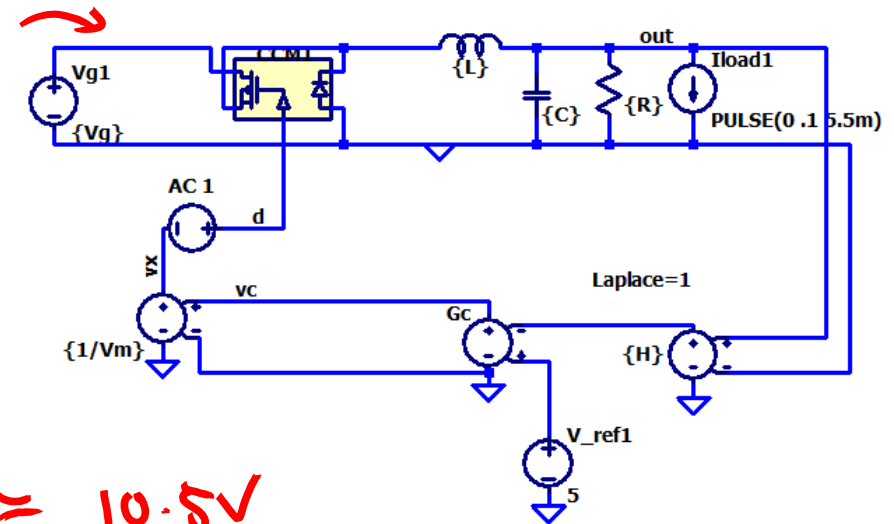


$$V = \frac{V_{ref}}{1 + \|T_o\|} \approx (15V) \frac{2.3}{1 + 2.3} \approx 10.5V$$

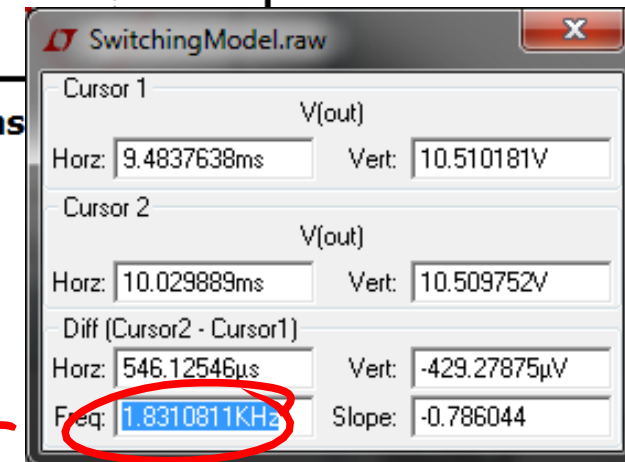
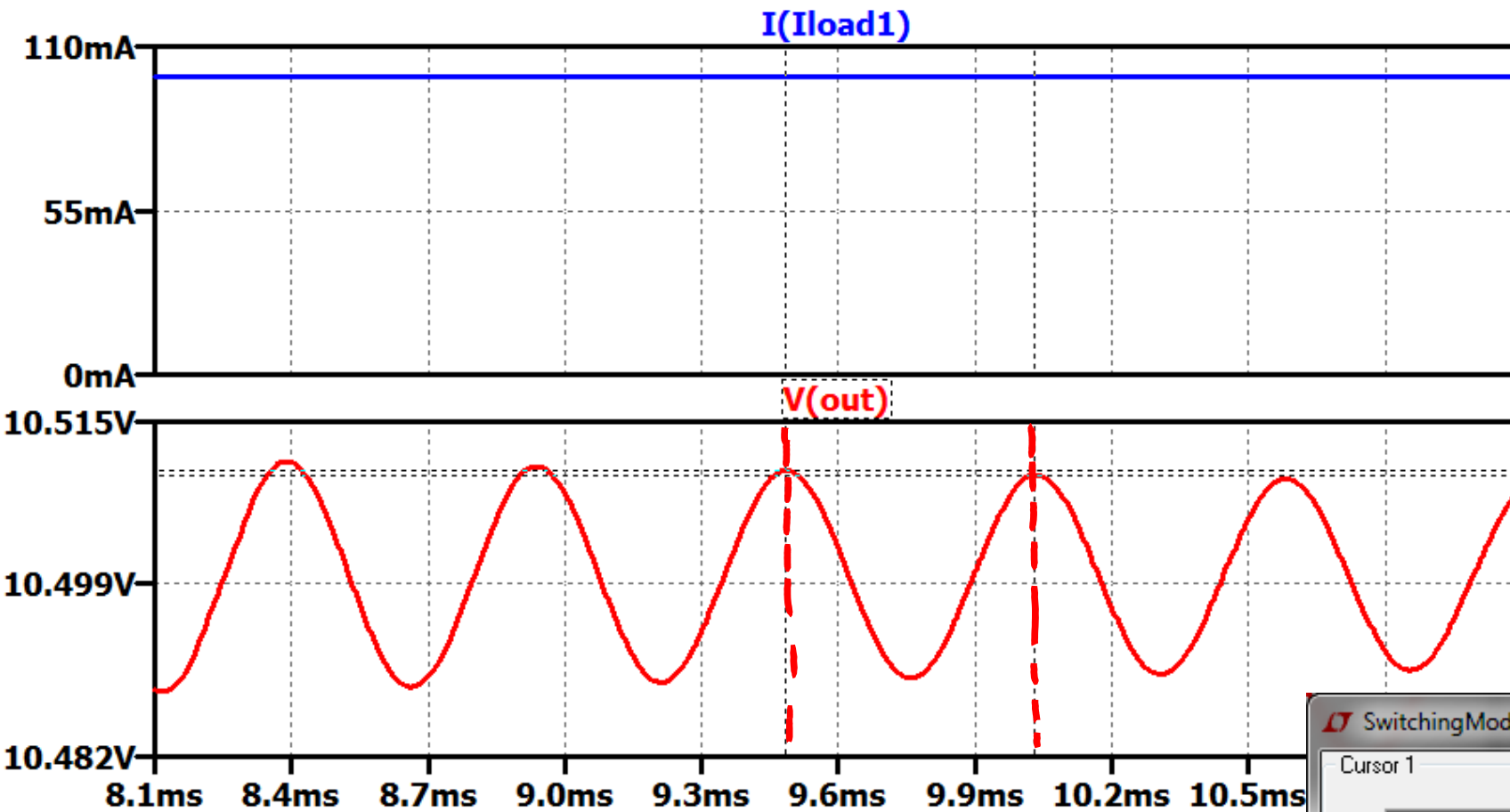
```
.lib switch.lib
.lib myParts.lib
.tran 0 20m 3m
```

```
.param Vg = 28 V = 15 R = 3 D = .536
.param Vref = 5 H = 1/3 Vm = 4
.param L = 50u C = 500u
```

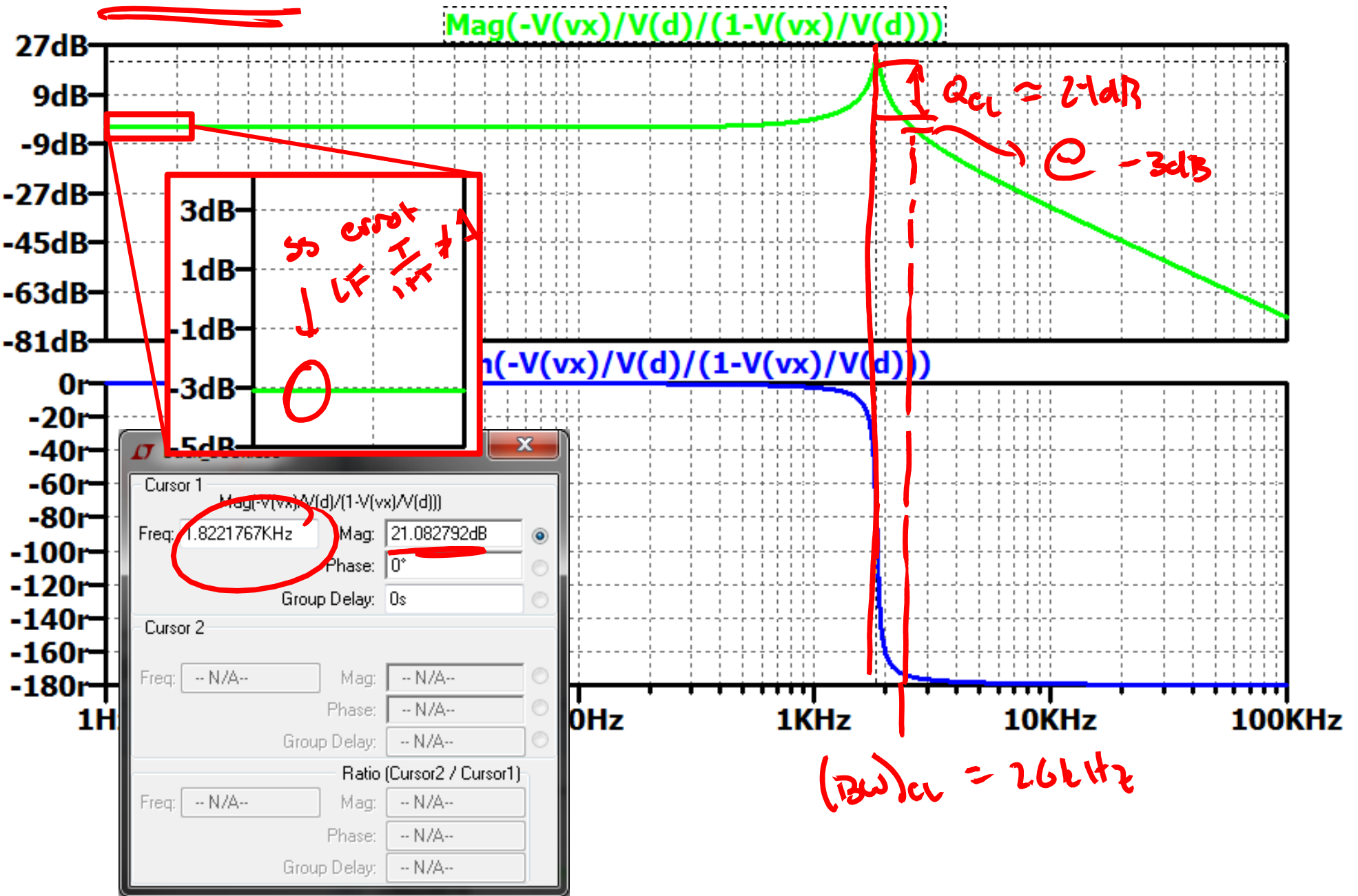
```
.ic V(out) = 15 I(L1) = 5 V(vc) = {D*Vm}
```



Ringing Frequency



$T/(1+T)$



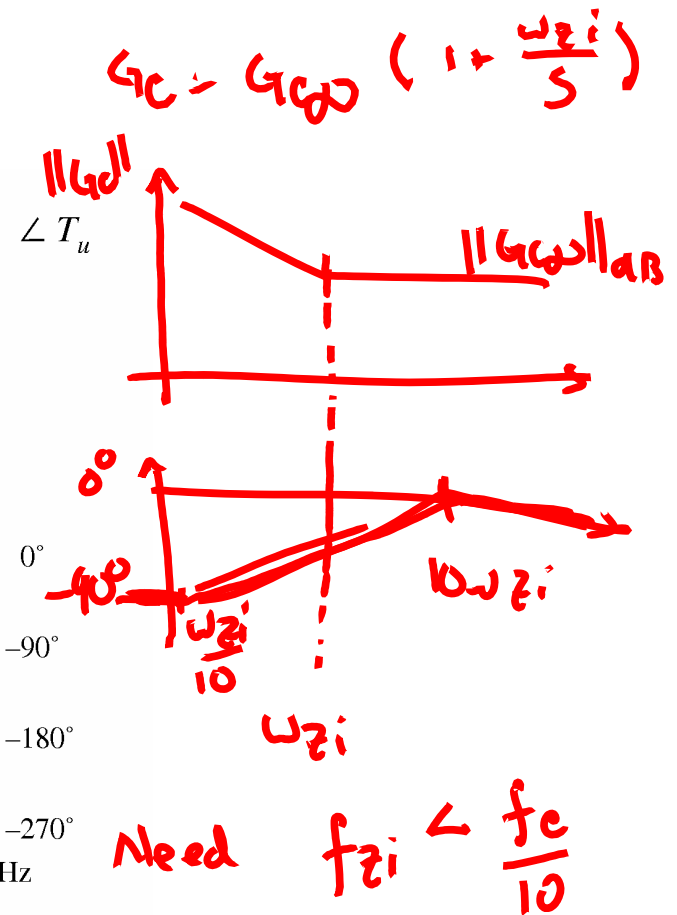
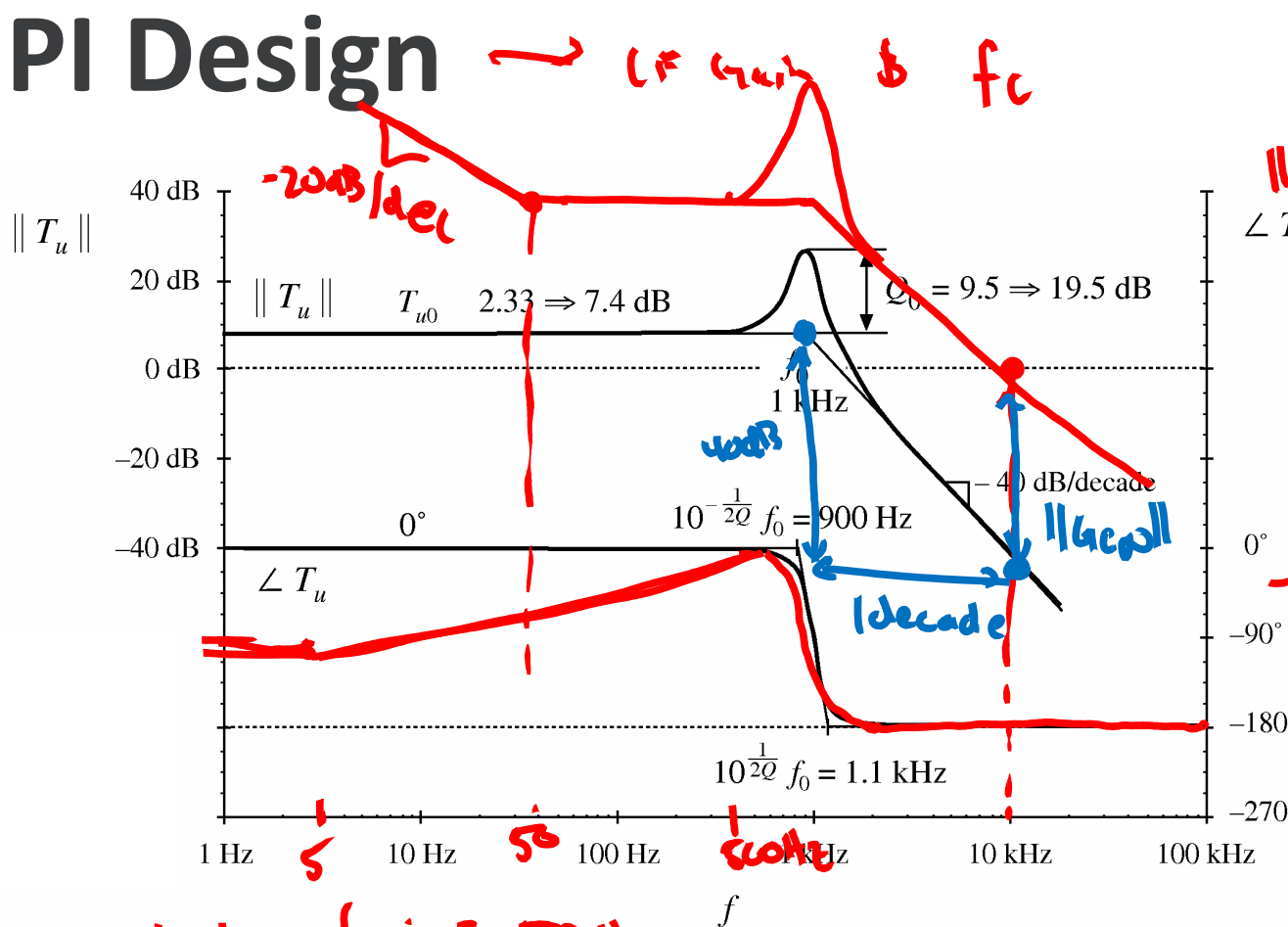
Summary: Uncompensated Behavior

- Significant steady-state error
 - Need to increase low-frequency gain
- Barely stable; significant ringing
 - Need to increase ϕ_m
- Speed: ok
 - $f_c = 1.8$ kHz
 - $(BW)_{CL} = 2.6$ kHz
 - OK for $f_s \approx 10$ kHz or above

Compensator Design

- As an example, try to
 - Increase f_c to 10 kHz
 - Increase ϕ_m to 76° ($Q_{CL}=0.5$)
 - Increase $\|T_0\|$ to ∞
- Note: Book Chooses $f_c = 5$ kHz and $\phi_m = 52^\circ$ ($Q=0.5$)

PI Design



select $f_{zi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$

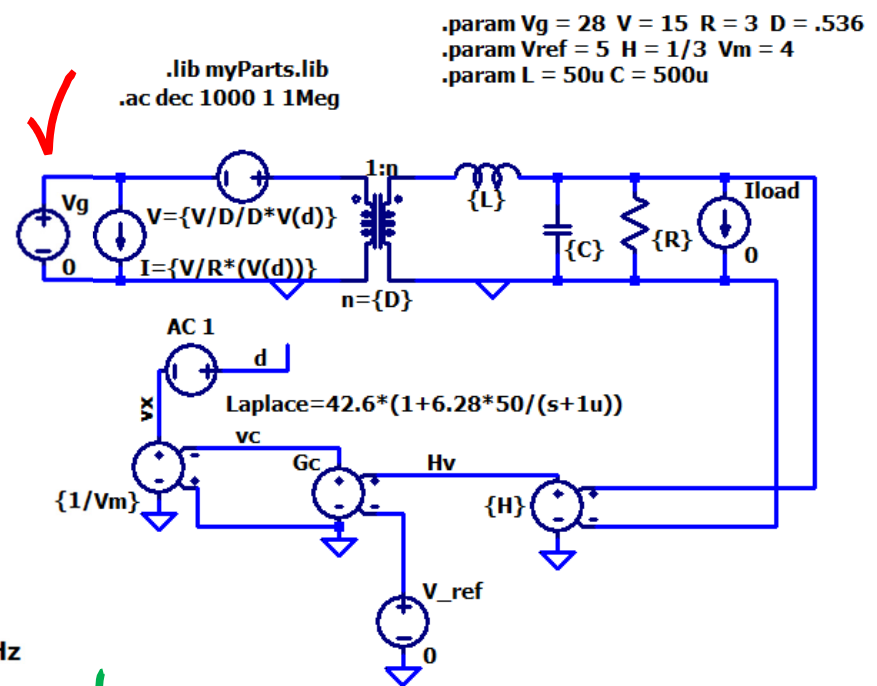
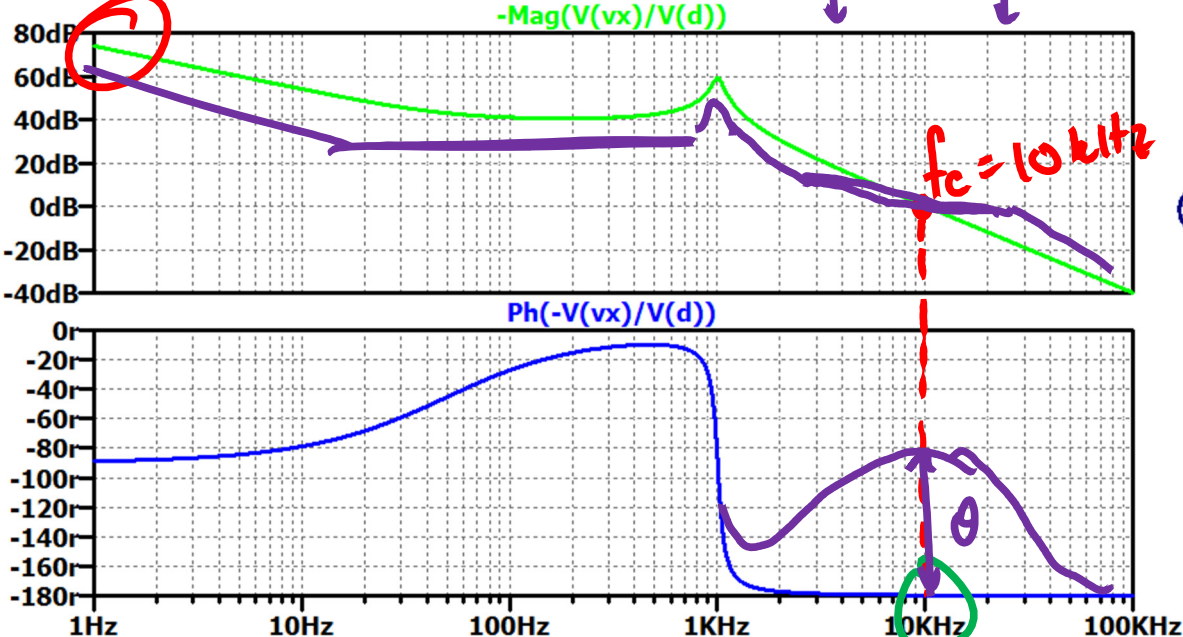
$$|G_{C0}|_{dB} = 40 \text{ dB} - 7.4 \text{ dB} = 32.6 \text{ dB} = 42.6$$

PI compensator

$$G_{C,PI} = 42.6 \left(1 + \frac{2\pi 50 \text{ Hz}}{s} \right)$$

PI Simulation

Large LF gain ✓



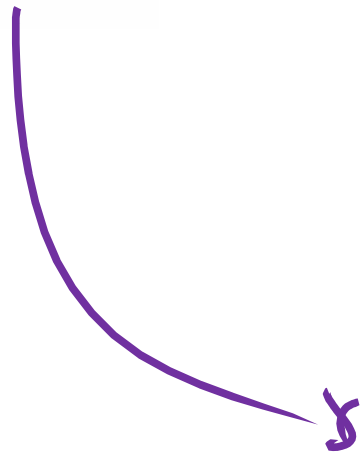
$\phi_m \approx 0^\circ$

PD Design

$$f_z = f_c \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{1 + \sin(\theta)}}$$

$$f_p = f_c \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin(\theta)}{1 - \sin(\theta)}}$$

$$G_{c0} = \sqrt{\frac{f_z}{f_p}}$$



$$\phi_{m-\text{now}} = 0^\circ$$

$$\phi_m = \theta + \phi_{m-\text{now}} = 76^\circ$$

need $\theta = 76^\circ$

$$f_c = 10 \text{ kHz}$$



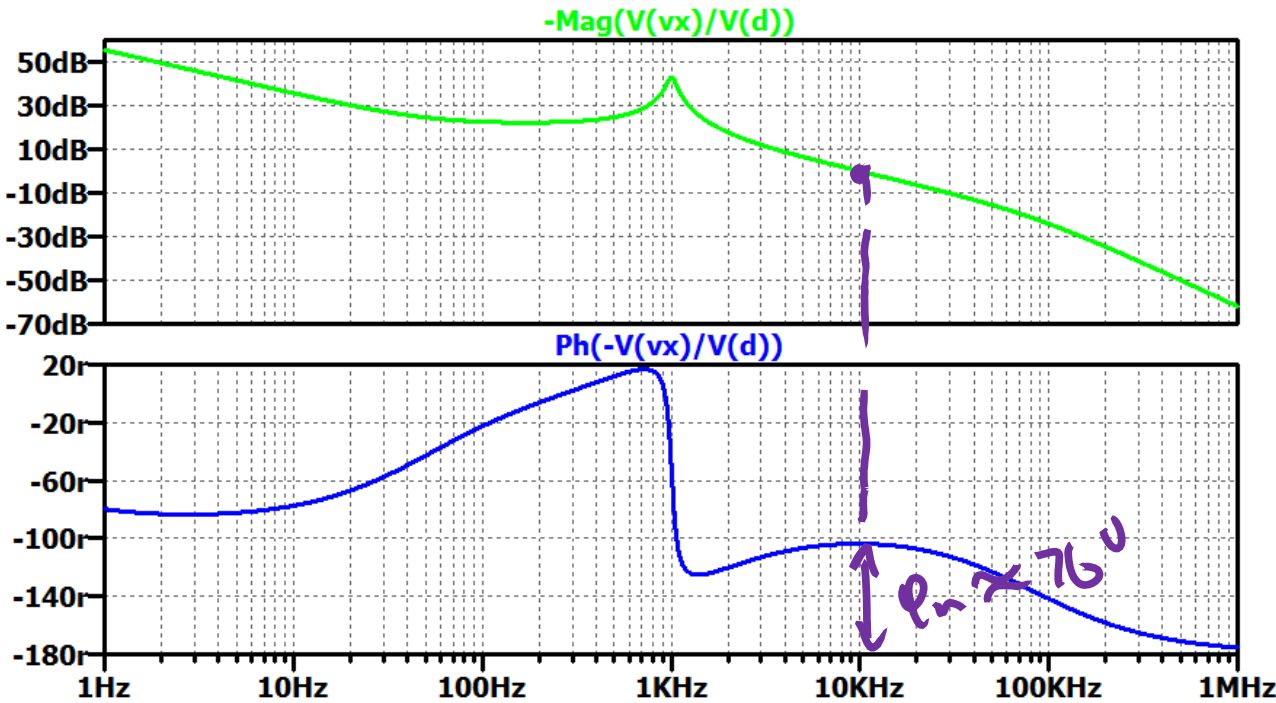
$$f_z = 1.23 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_p = 81 \text{ kHz}$$

$$G_{c0} = 0.12$$

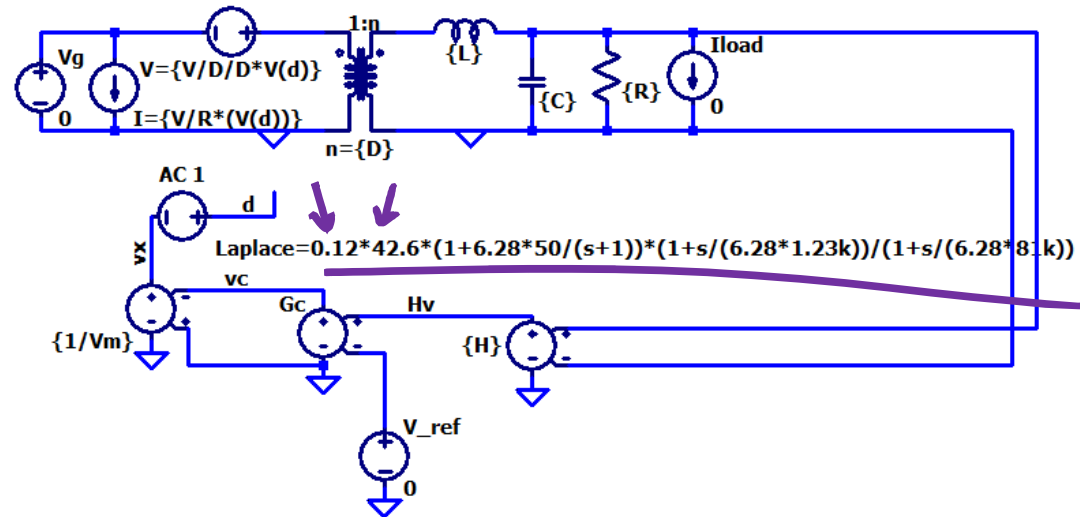
$$G_{c,PD} = G_{c0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_z}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)}$$

PID Simulation

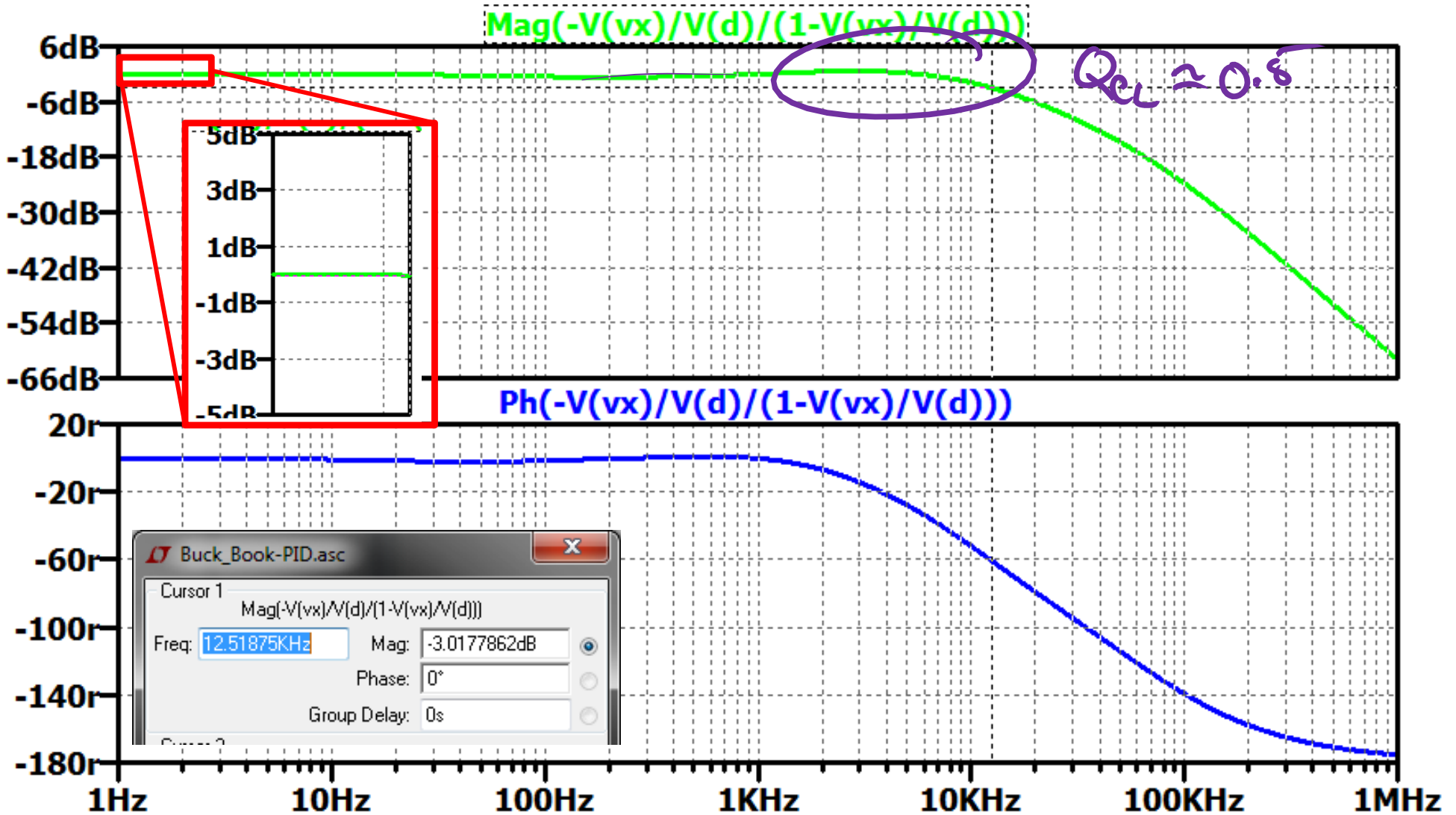


```
.lib myParts.lib
.ac dec 1000 1 1Meg
```

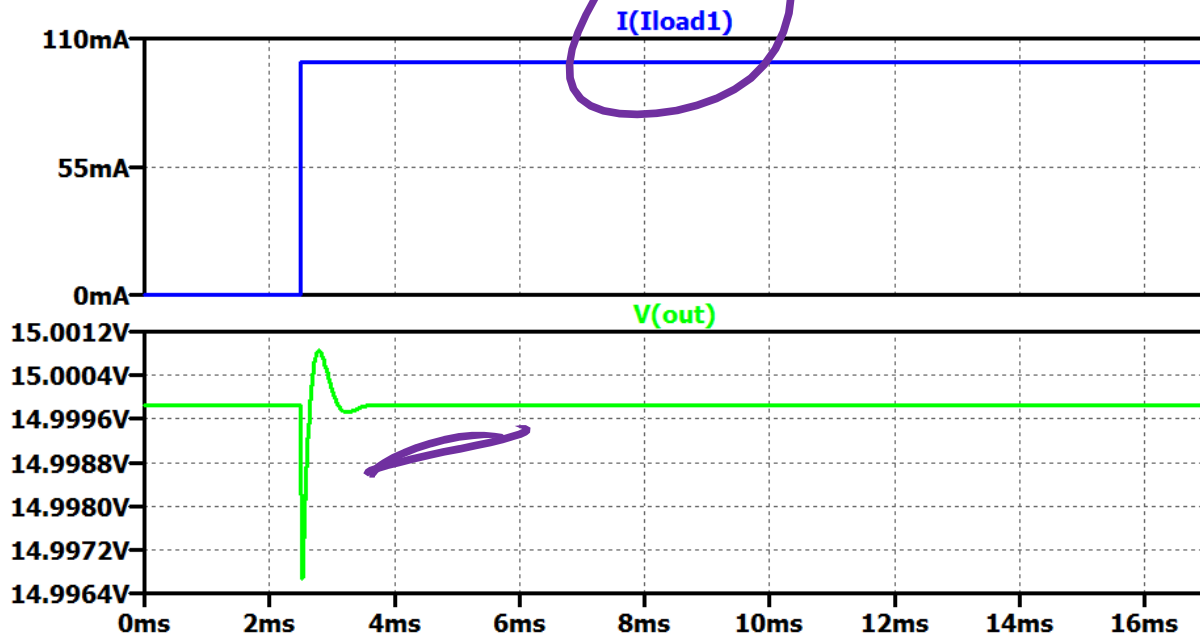
```
.param Vg = 28 V = 15 R = 3 D = .536
.param Vref = 5 H = 1/3 Vm = 4
.param L = 50u C = 500u
```



$T/(1+T)$



Transient Simulation



```
.lib switch.lib
.lib myParts.lib
.tran 0 20m 3m
```

```
.param Vg = 28 V = 15 R = 3 D = .536
.param Vref = 5 H = 1/3 Vm = 4
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.ic V(out) = 15 I(L1) = 5 V(vc) = {D*Vm}
```

