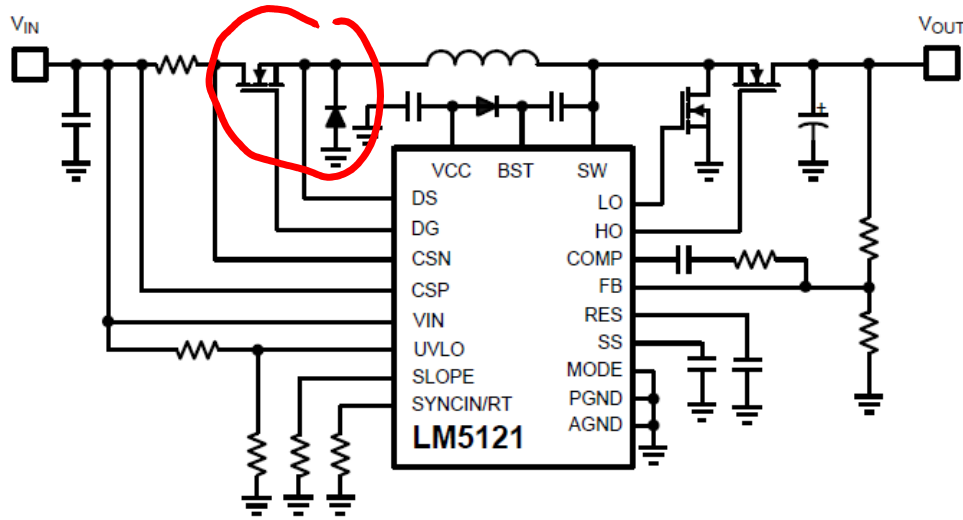


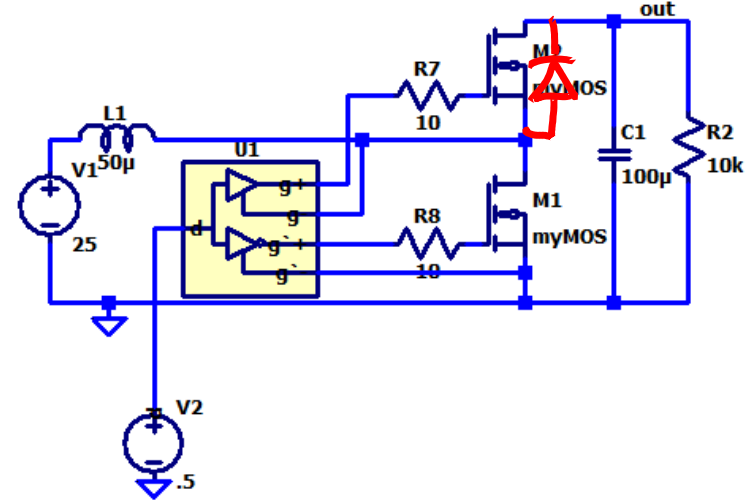
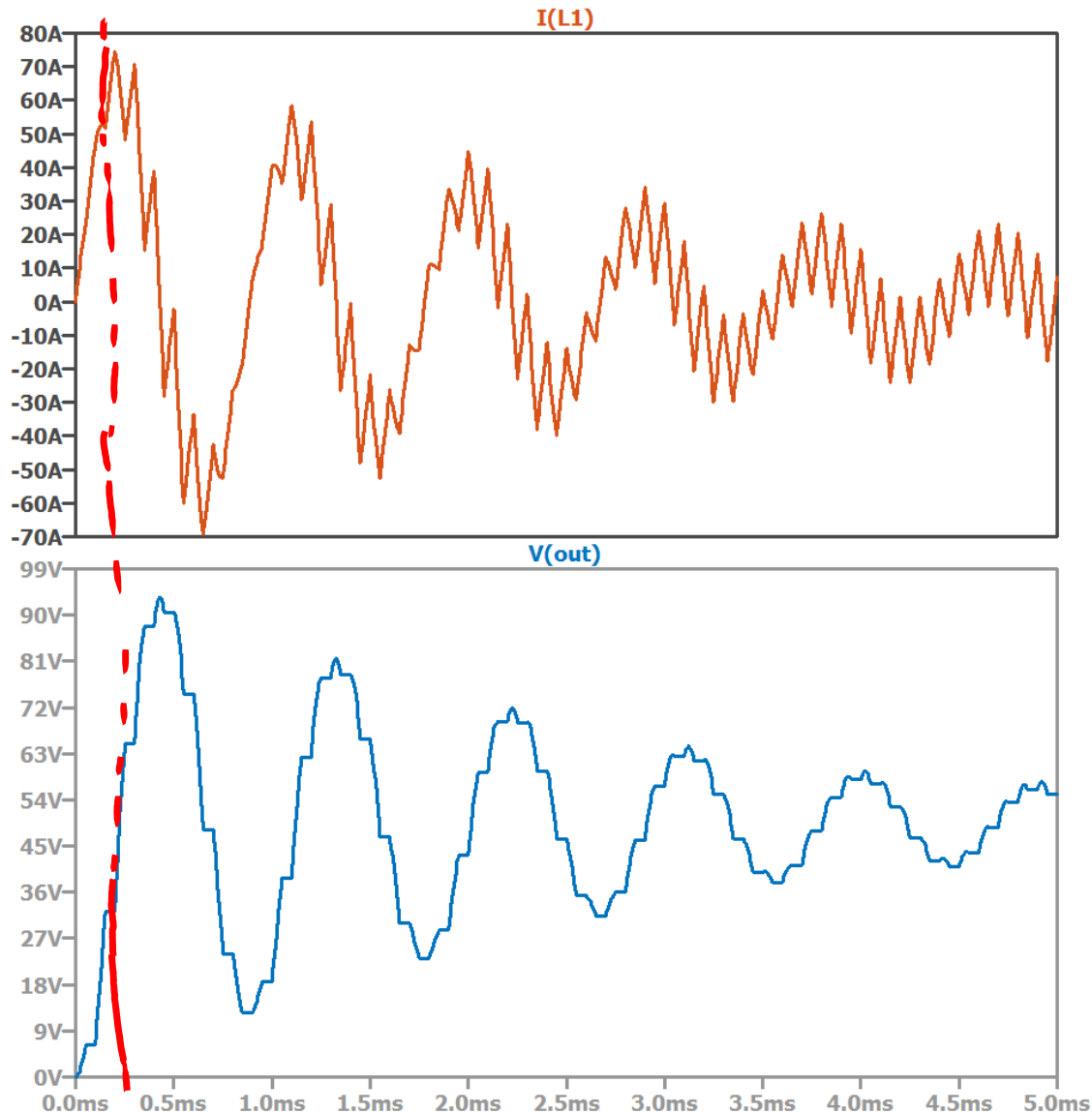
# Application to Experiment 4

*Buck at input*

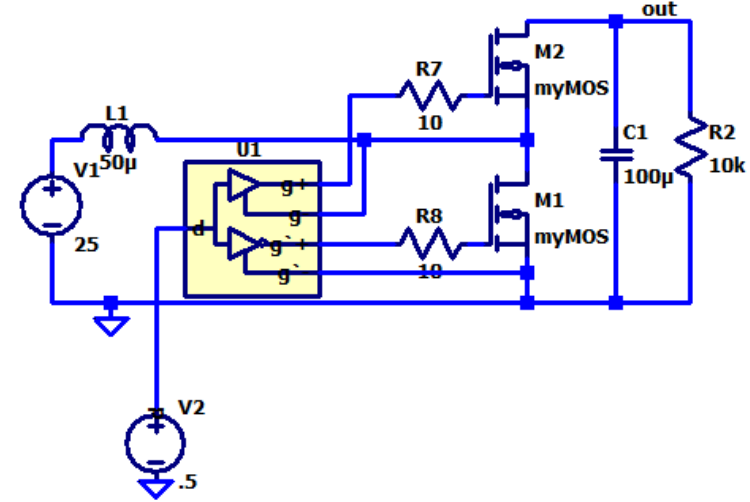
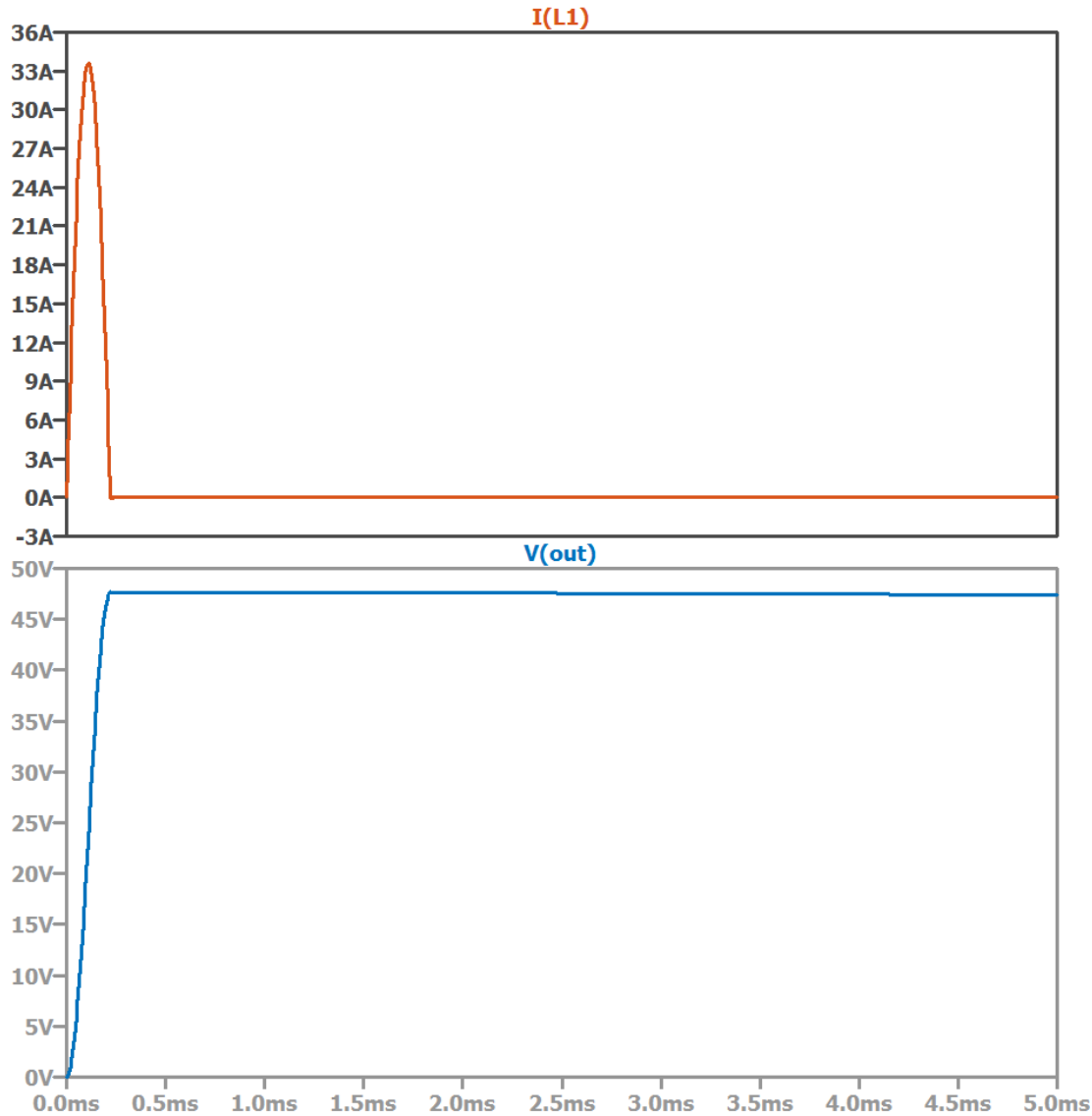


- Complex switching controller
- **Read** the datasheet first

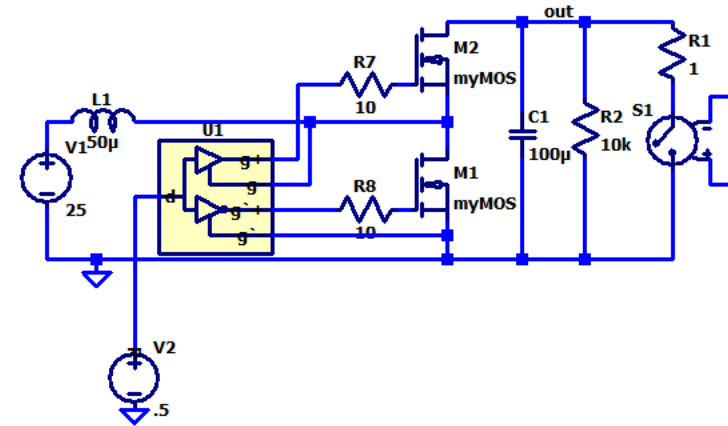
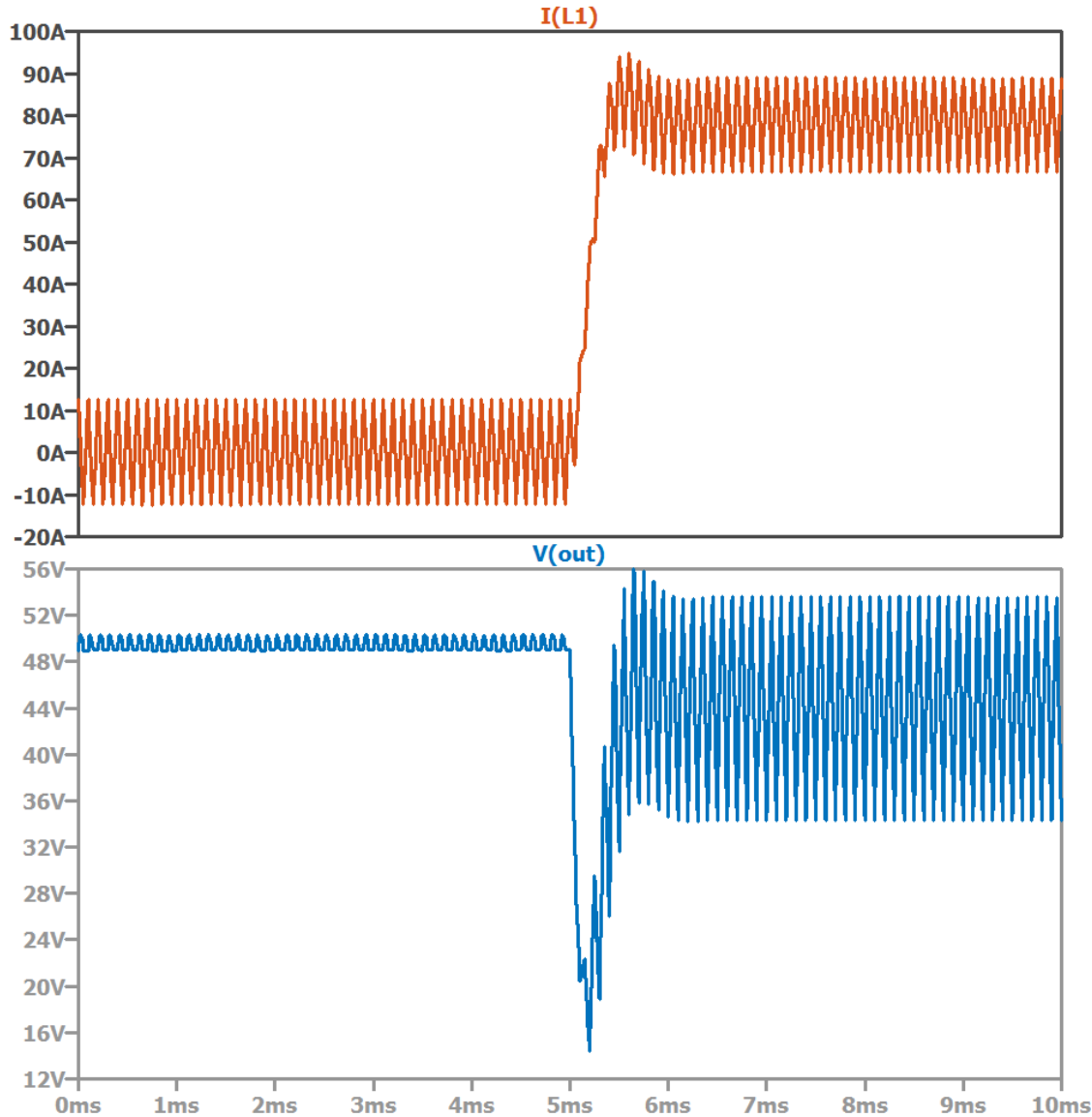
# Startup: Switching



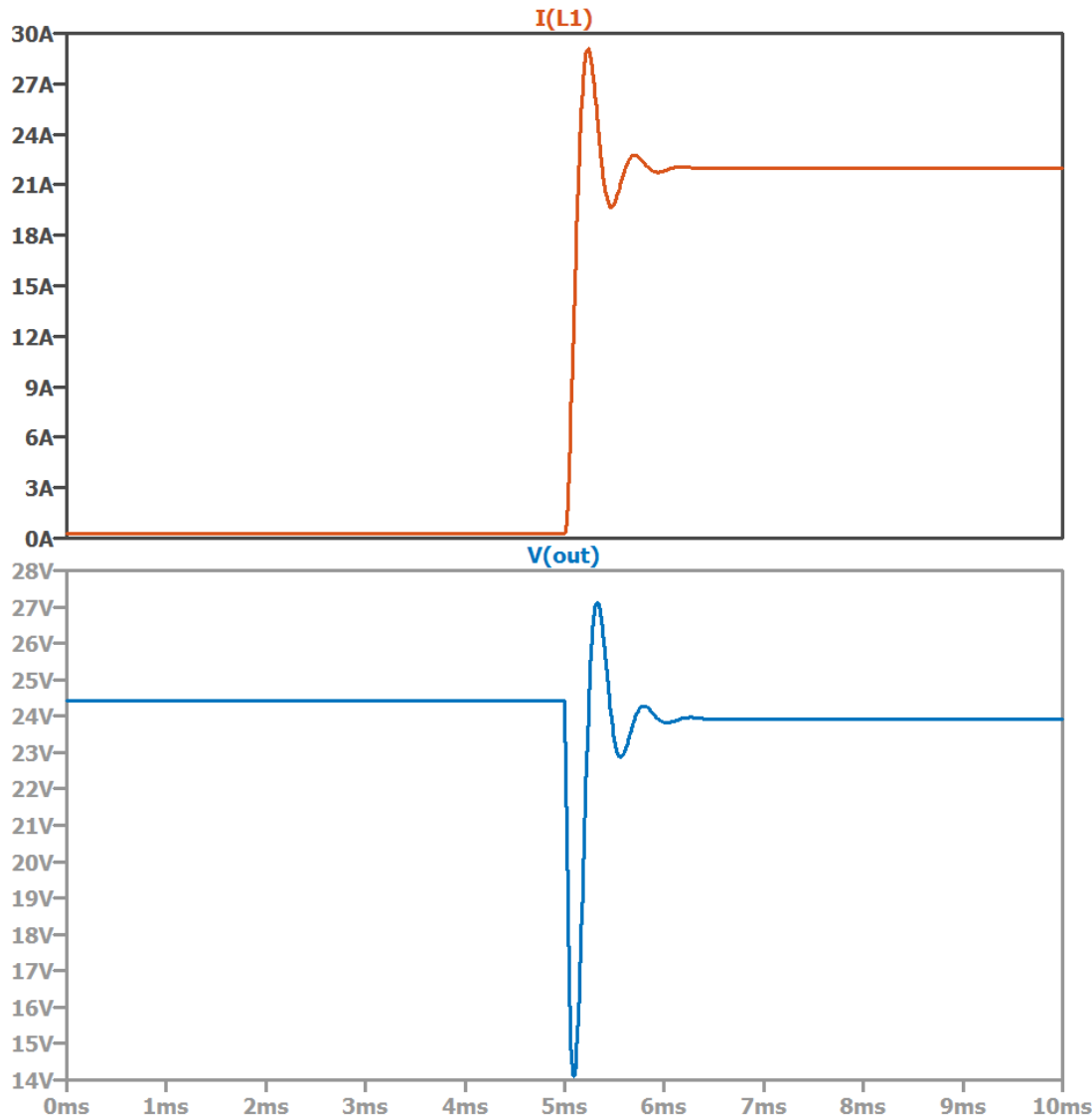
# Startup: No Switching



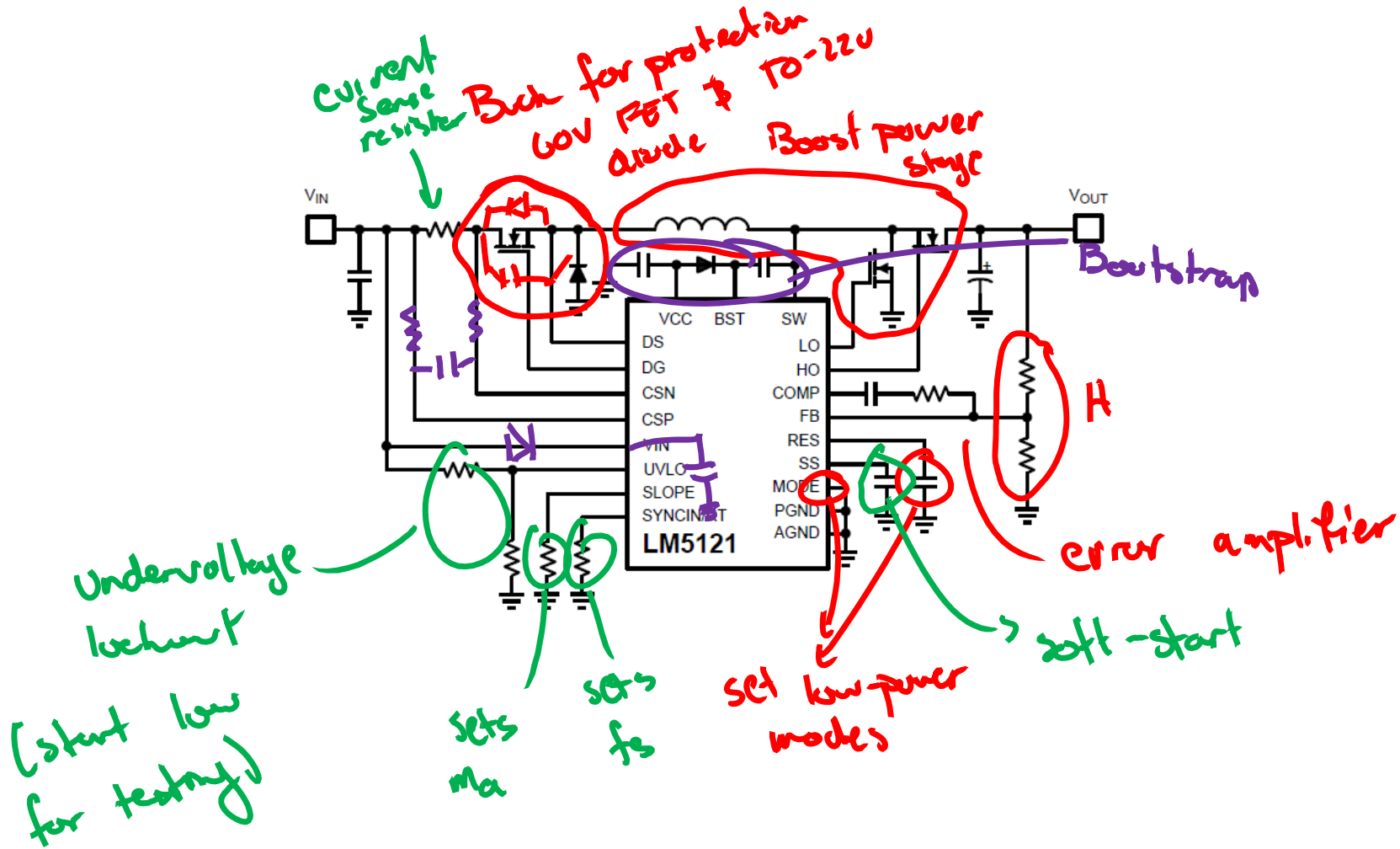
# Short-Circuit: Switching

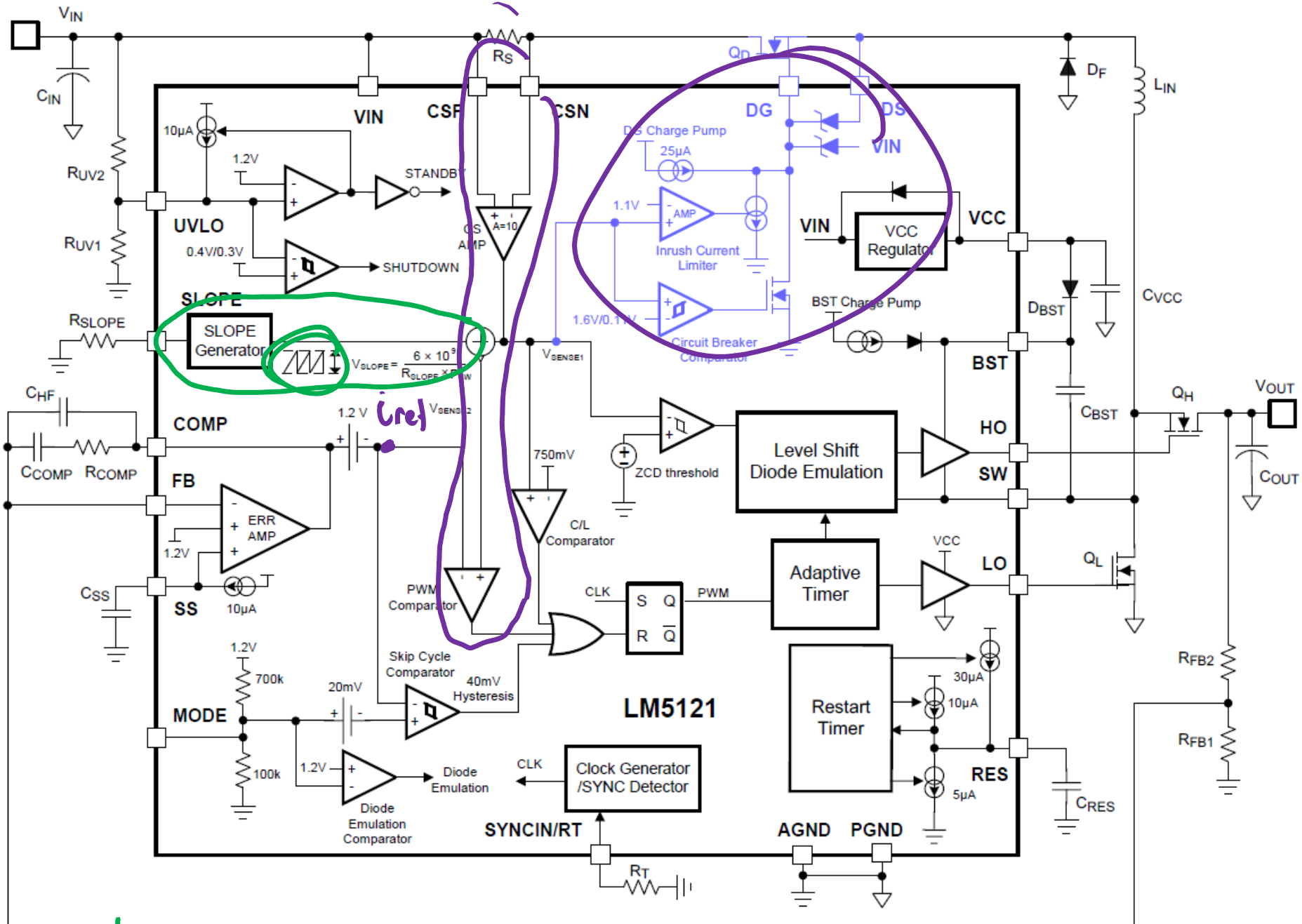


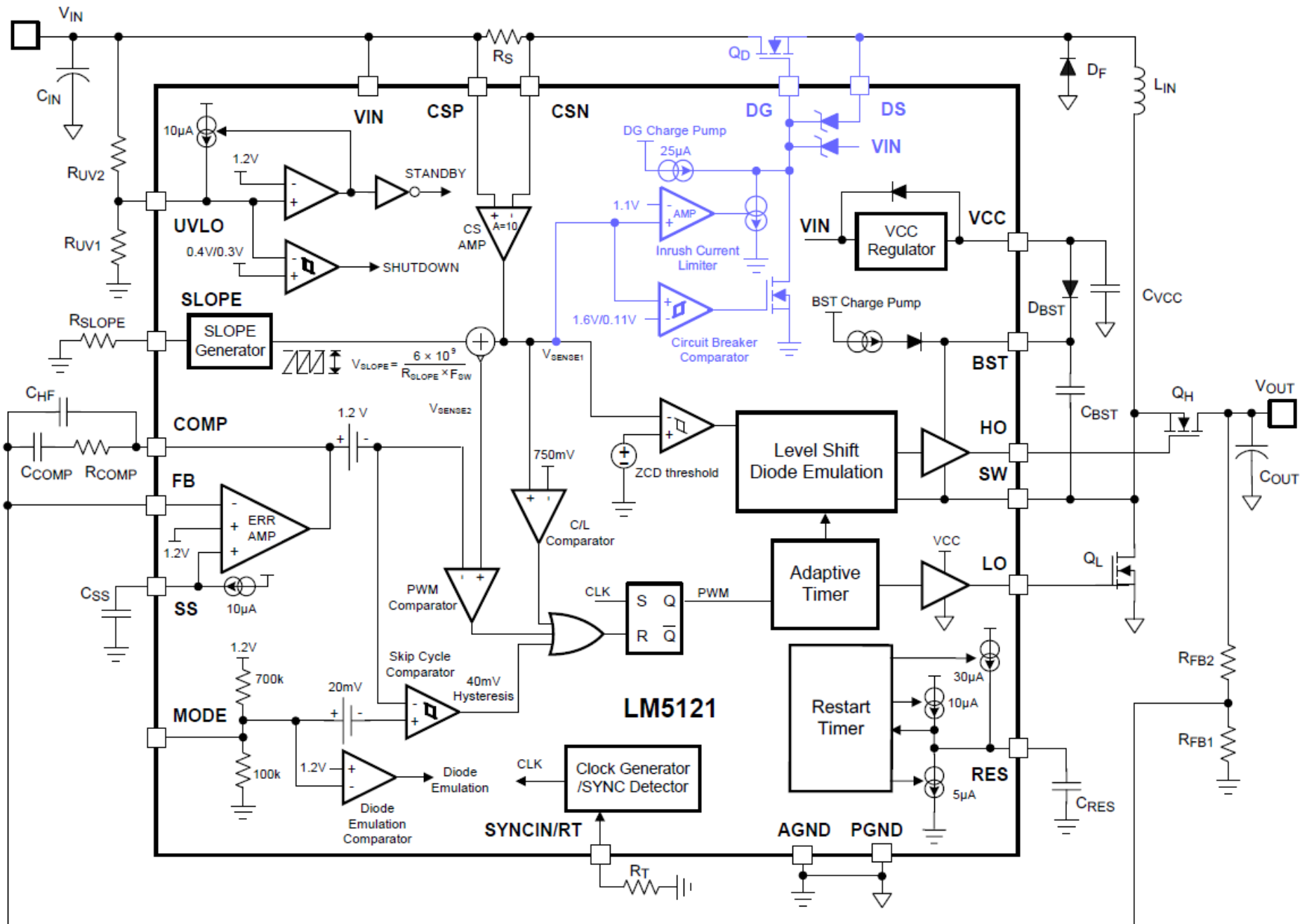
# Short-Circuit: No Switching



# LM5121: Functionality

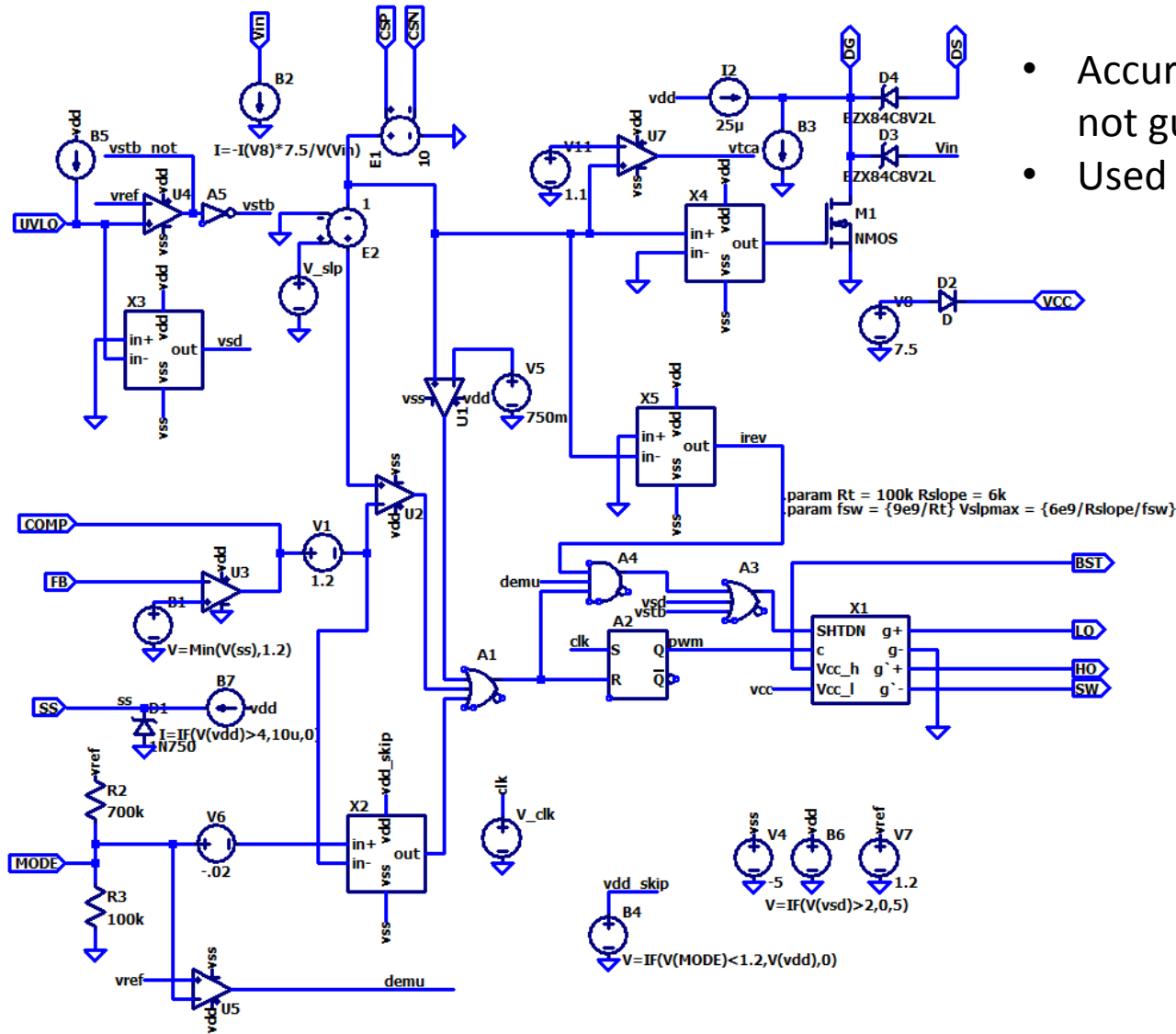








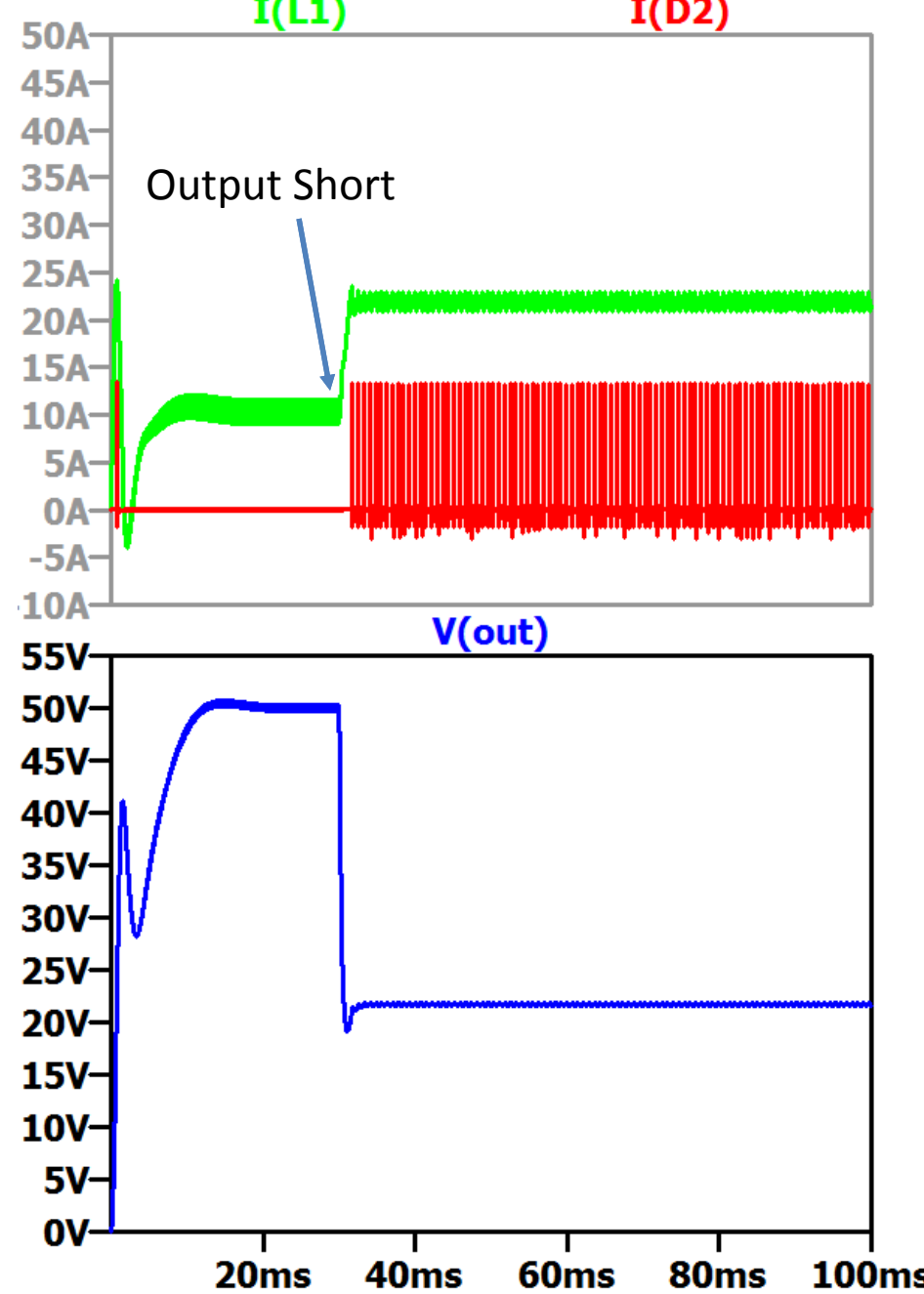
# Internal Functional Model in LTSpice



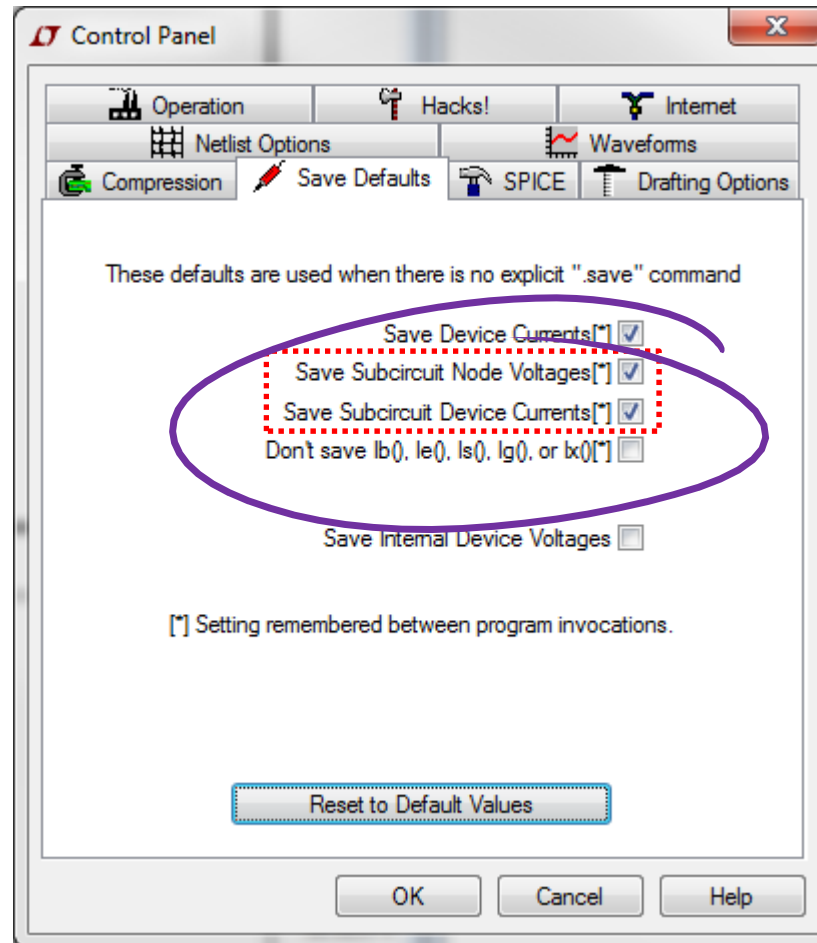
- Accuracy/functionality not guaranteed
- Used for insight only



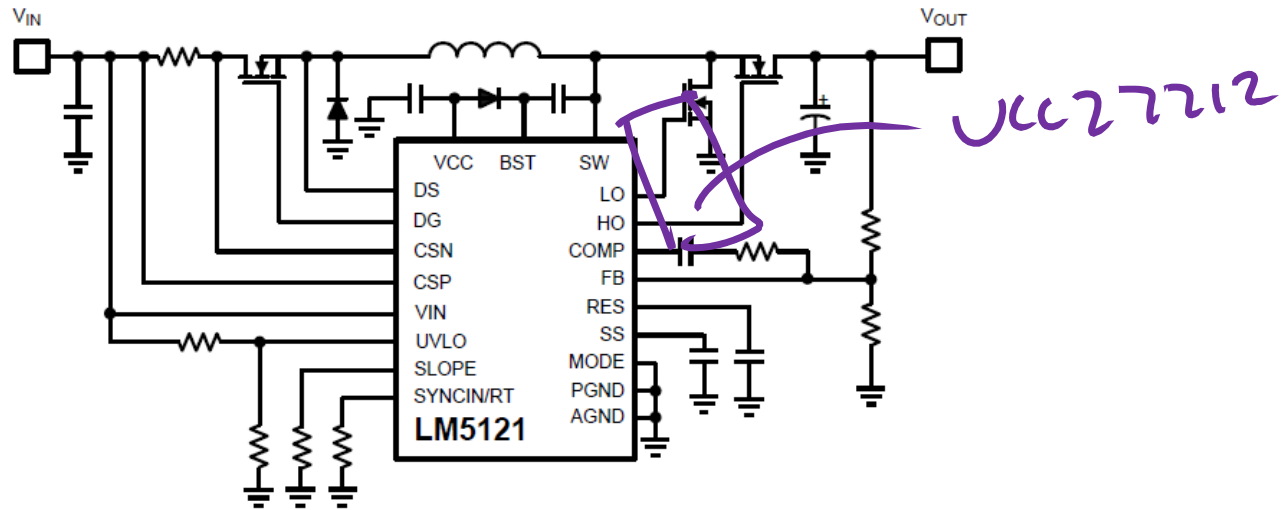
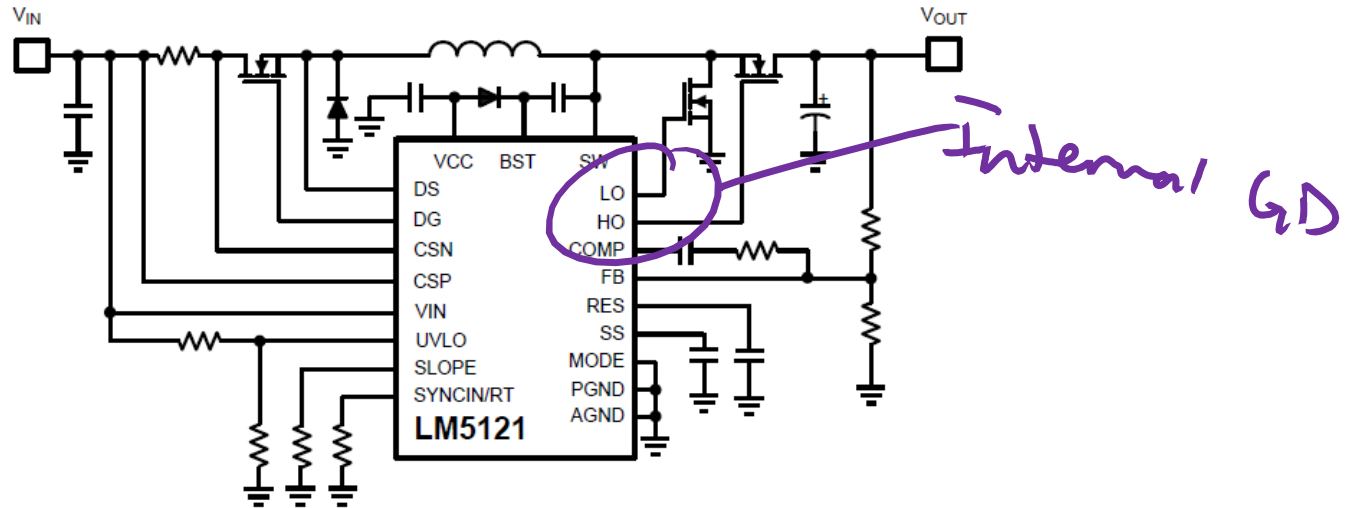
# Sim Results



# A Tip: Debug Internal of Subcircuit



# Experiment 4: Gate Driver Selection



# Experiment 4: Closing the Loop

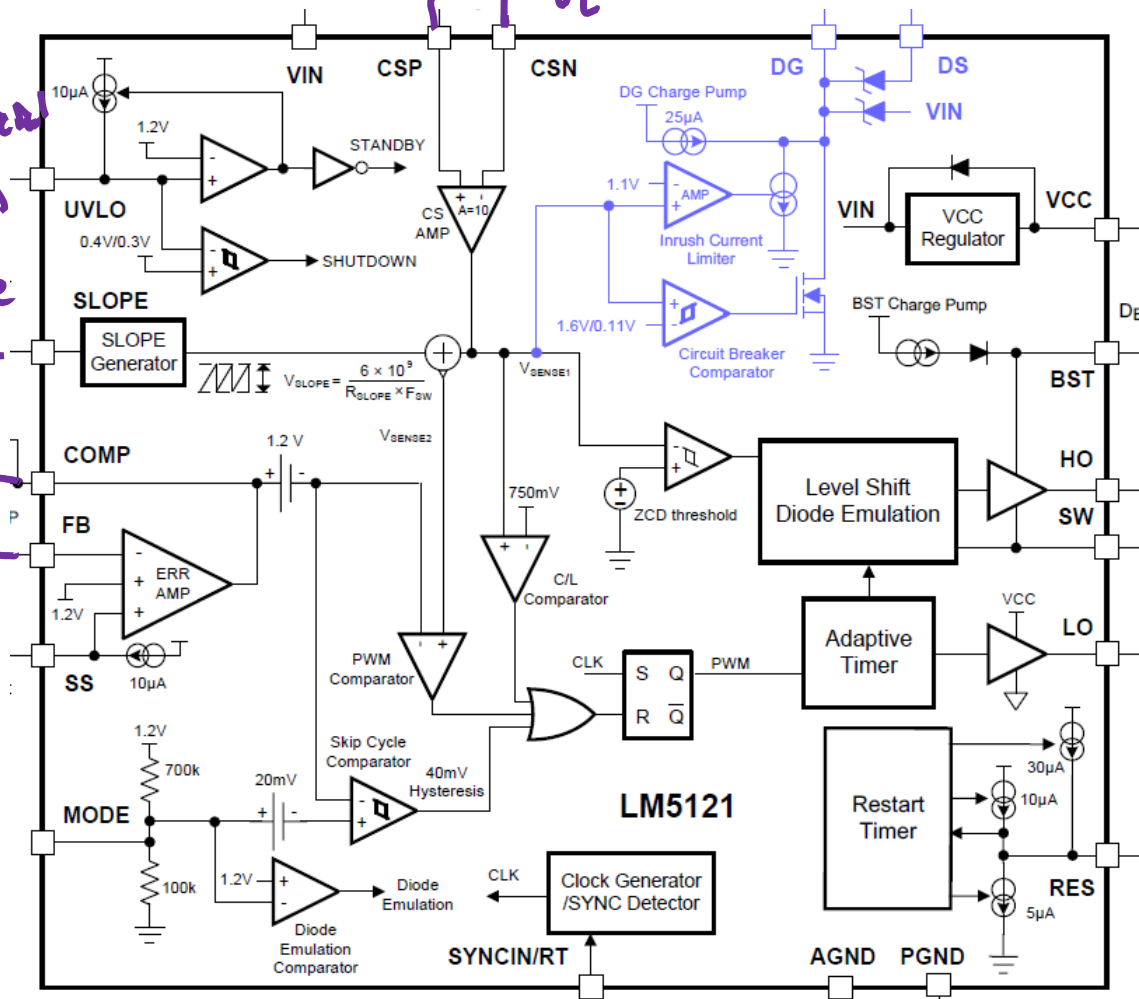
- Closed-loop operation in steps
  1. Open-loop operation with LM5121 modulator
    - Requires “tricking” LM5121
  2. Closed-loop current regulation
  3. Closed-loop voltage and current regulation

# Open-Loop Operation

② set big artificial ramp (~1V) R<sub>slope</sub>

② connect Pot R<sub>1</sub> R<sub>2</sub>

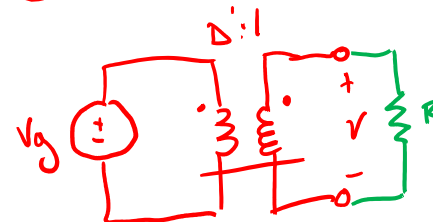
① short i<sub>L</sub> sense



# Setting the Electronic Load

Low-frequency model

① Open Loop:

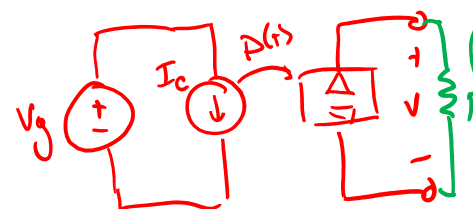


$$V = \frac{V_g}{D}$$

$$P_{out} = \left(\frac{V_g}{D}\right)^2 \frac{1}{R}$$

② Current Loop Only

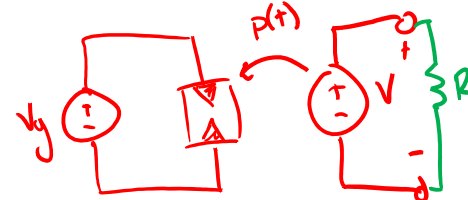
Large R = large voltage!



$$V \approx \sqrt{I_c v_g R}$$

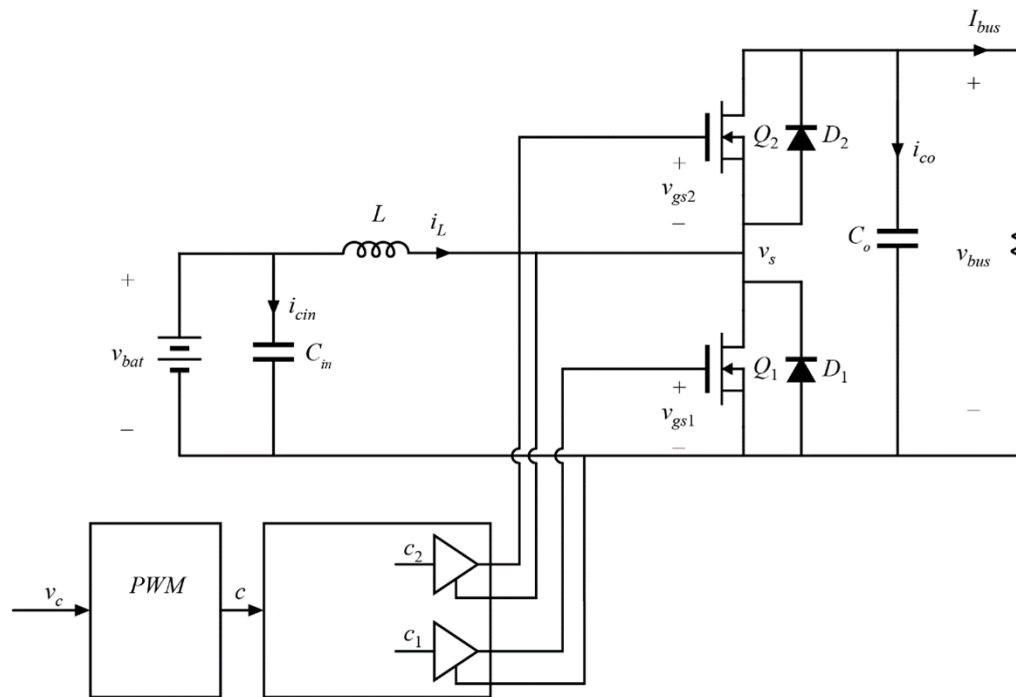
$$P_{out} = I_c v_g$$

③ Voltage & Current Loop



$$V \approx v_{ref}$$

$$P_{out} = \frac{v_{ref}^2}{R}$$



Be careful with how you set electronic load

Safest: ① & ③ current or resistance

② voltage

