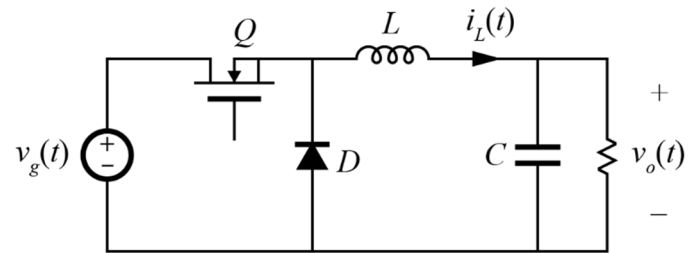


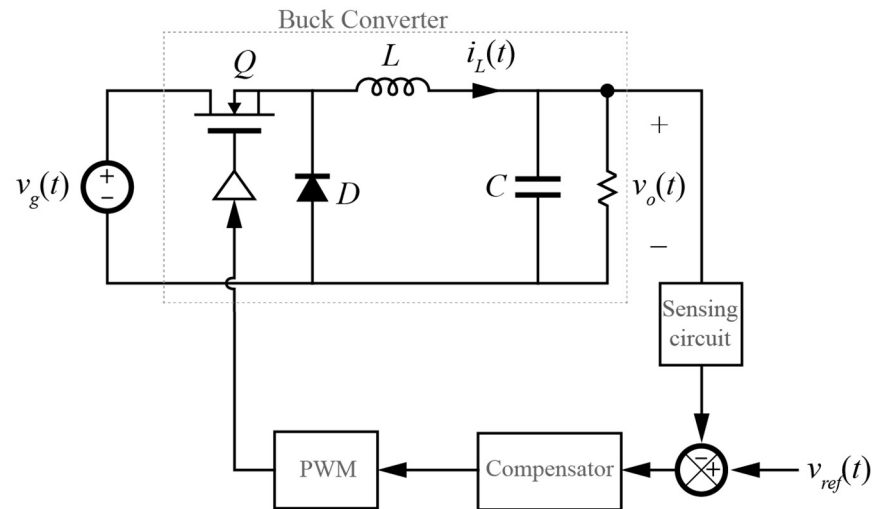
Current Programmed Modulation

- Covered in *Fundamentals of Power Electronics*
 - Chapter 12, 2nd Edition
 - Chapter 18, 3rd Edition
- Replaces Pulse Width Modulation
- Transistor switching based on instantaneous current value, rather than duty cycle
- Begin by reviewing traditional PWM Buck

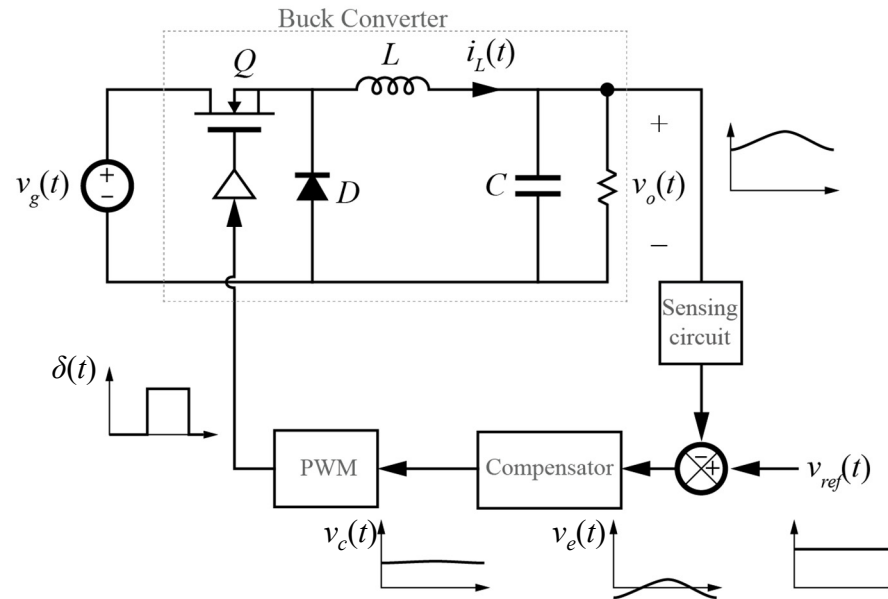
Buck Power Stage



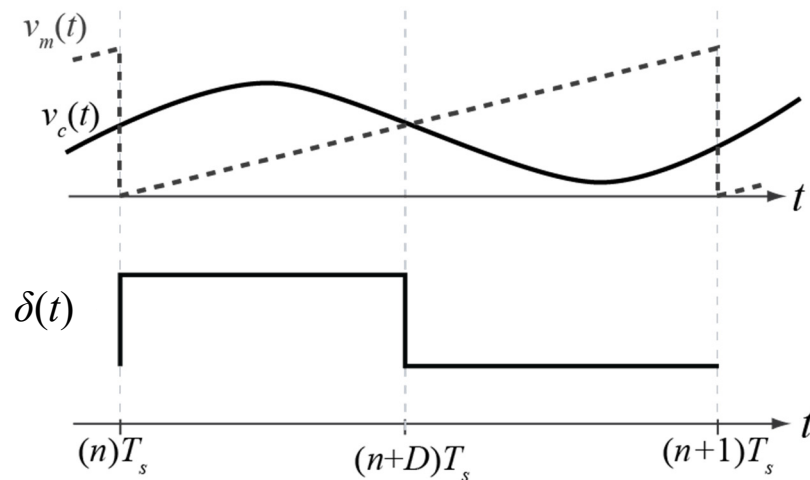
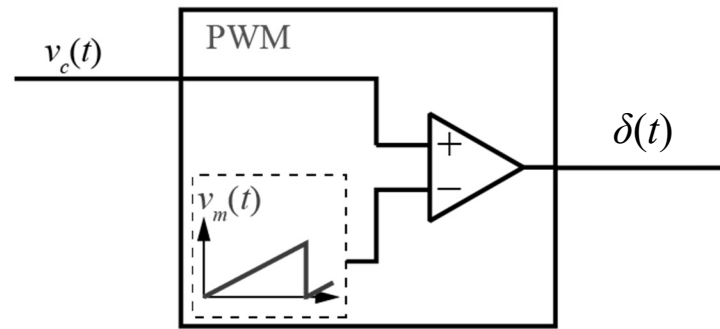
Traditional Output Voltage Control



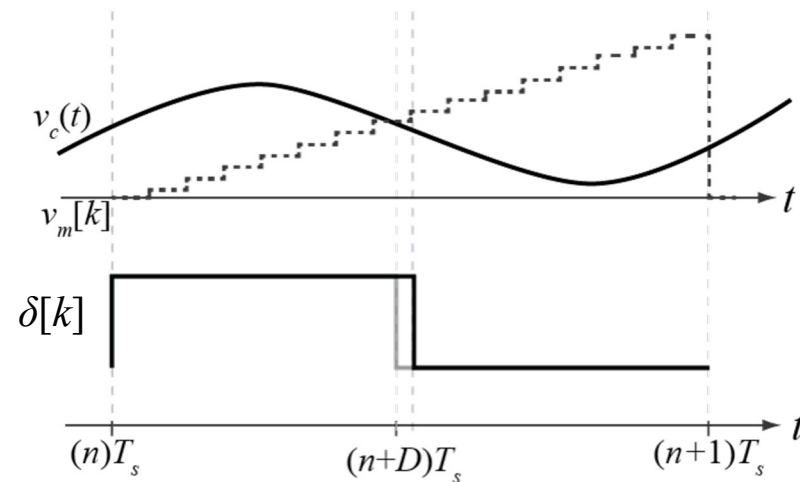
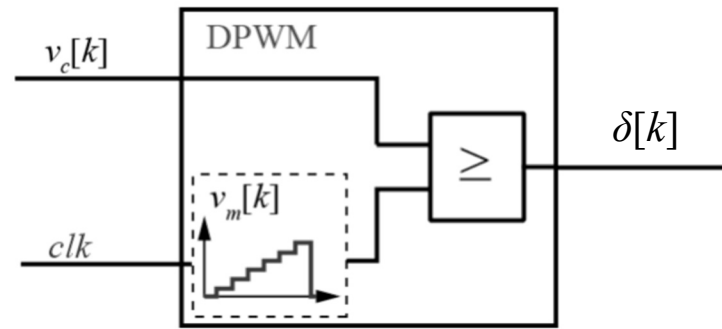
Time-Domain Waveforms



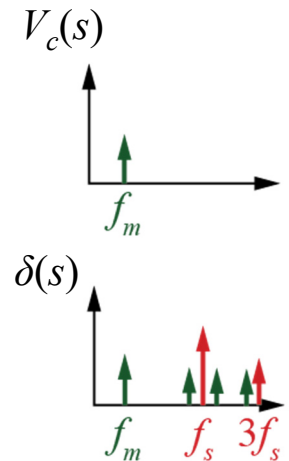
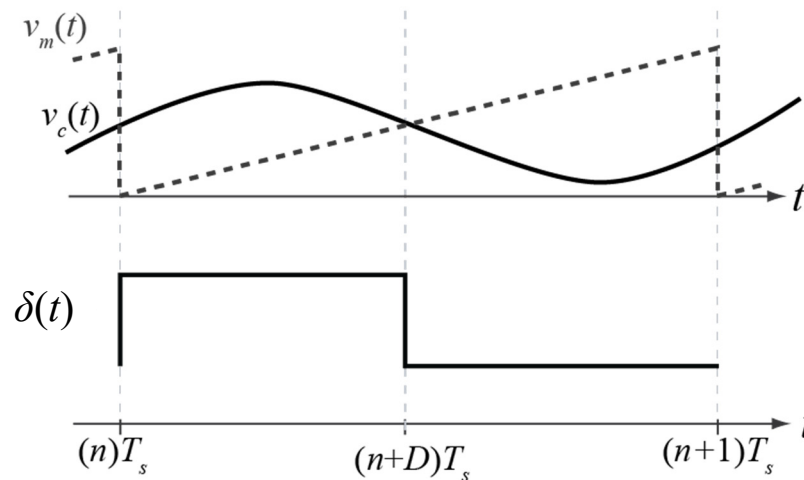
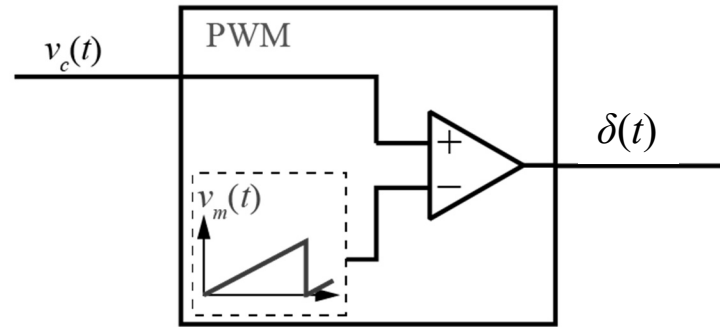
Pulse Width Modulator Model



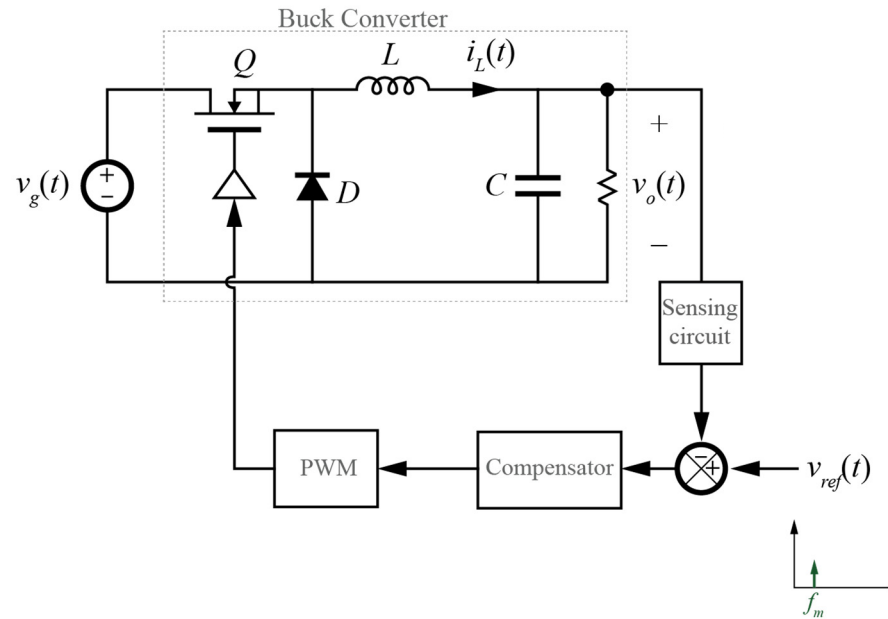
Digital PWM



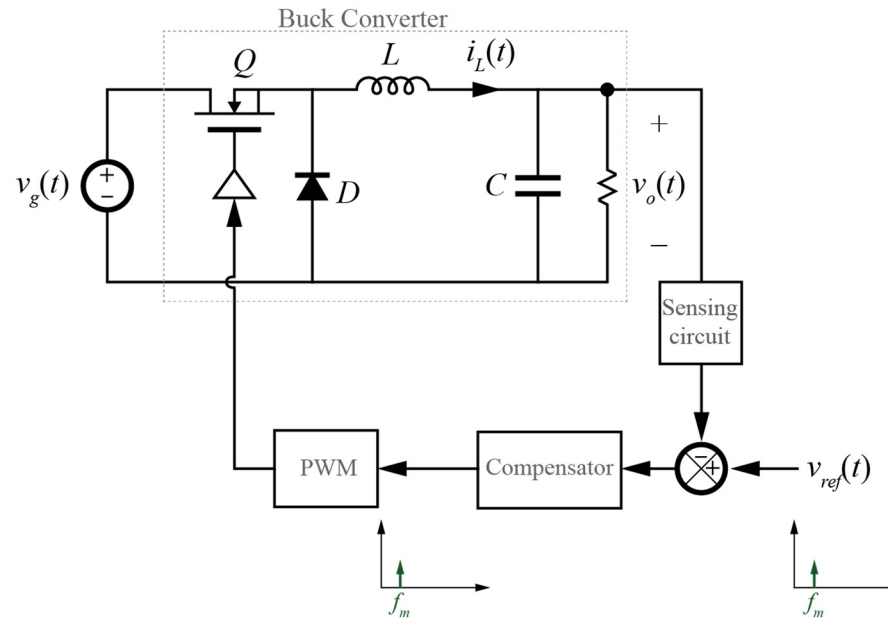
PWM Dynamics



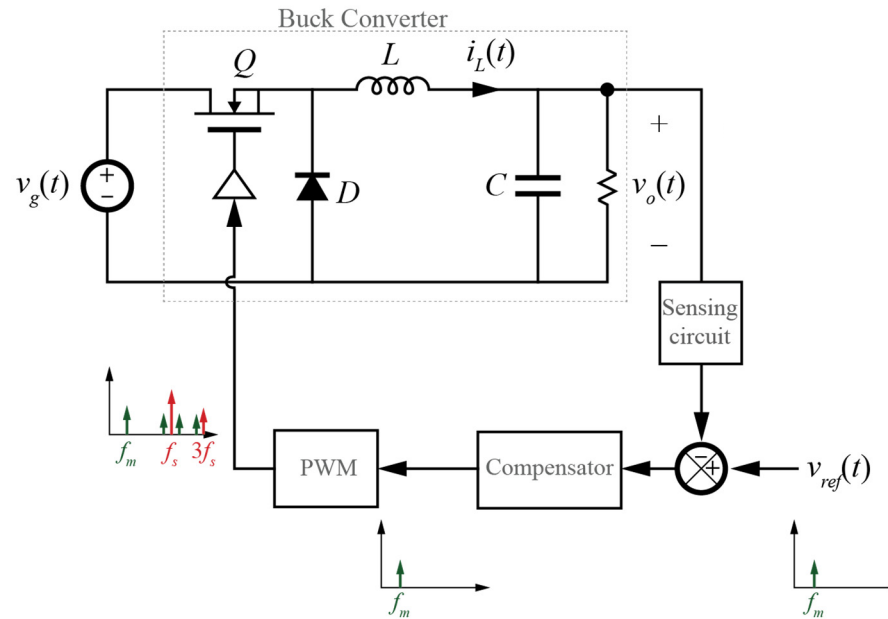
Frequency-Domain Signals



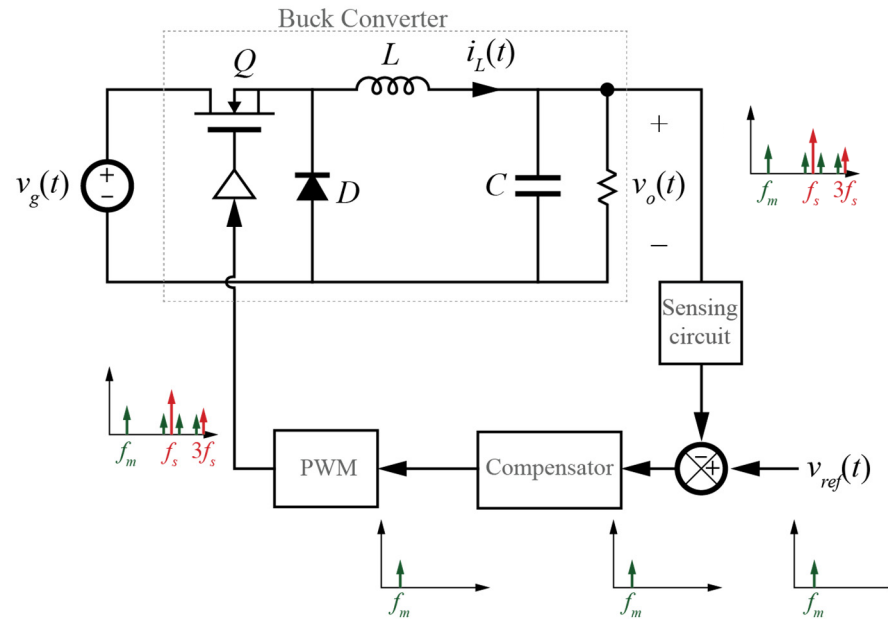
Frequency-Domain Signals



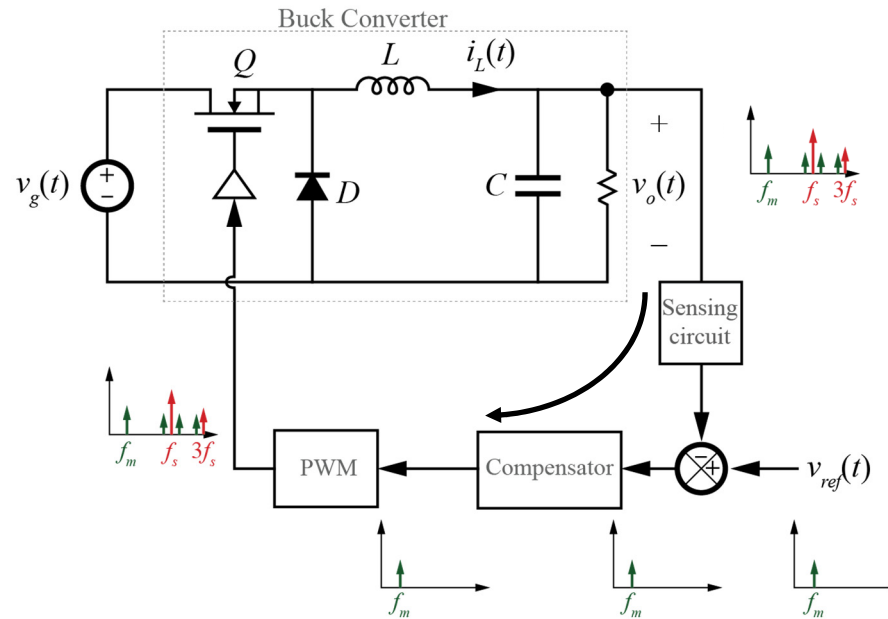
Frequency-Domain Signals



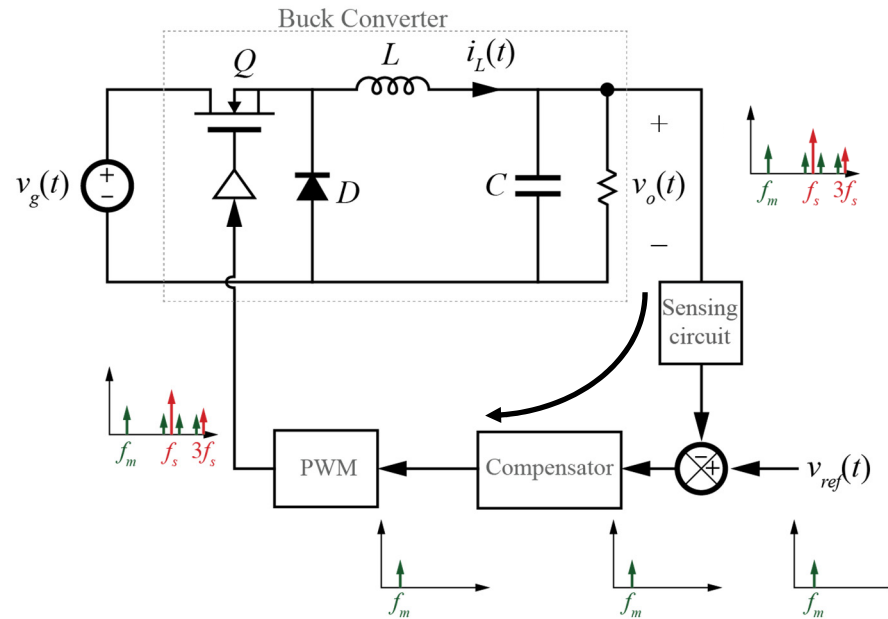
Frequency-Domain Signals



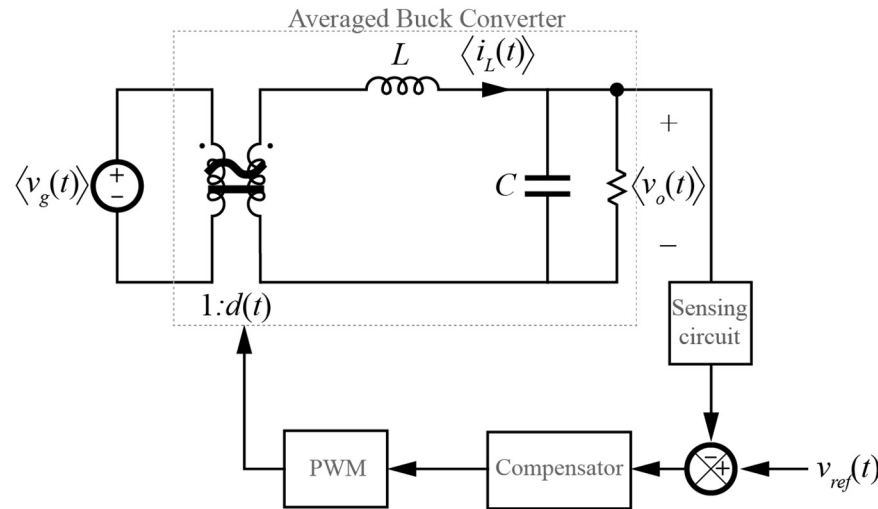
Frequency-Domain Signals



Frequency-Domain Signals



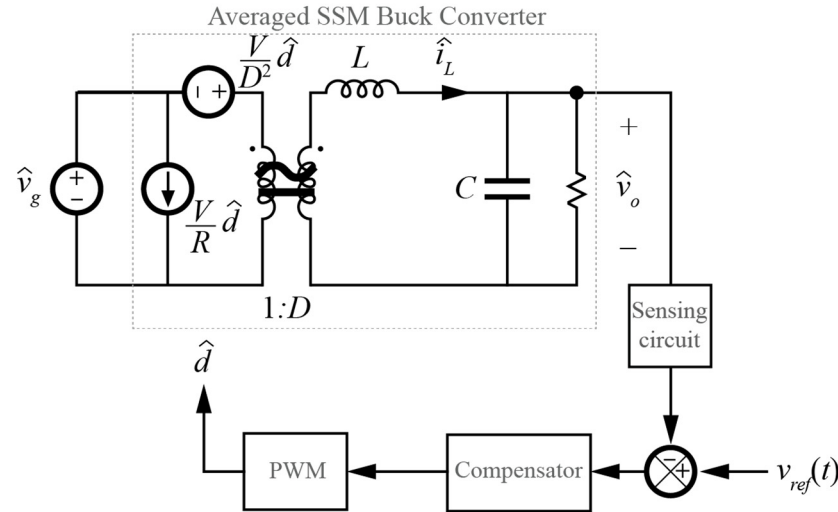
Averaged, Nonlinear Equivalent Circuit



$$L \frac{\langle i_L(t) \rangle}{dt} = d(t) \langle v_g(t) \rangle - \langle v_o(t) \rangle$$

$$C \frac{\langle v_o(t) \rangle}{dt} = \langle i_L(t) \rangle - \frac{\langle v_o(t) \rangle}{R}$$

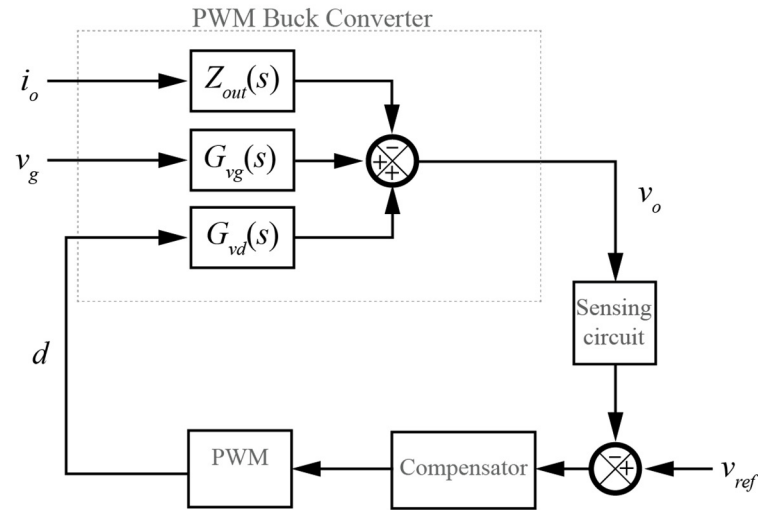
Average Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit



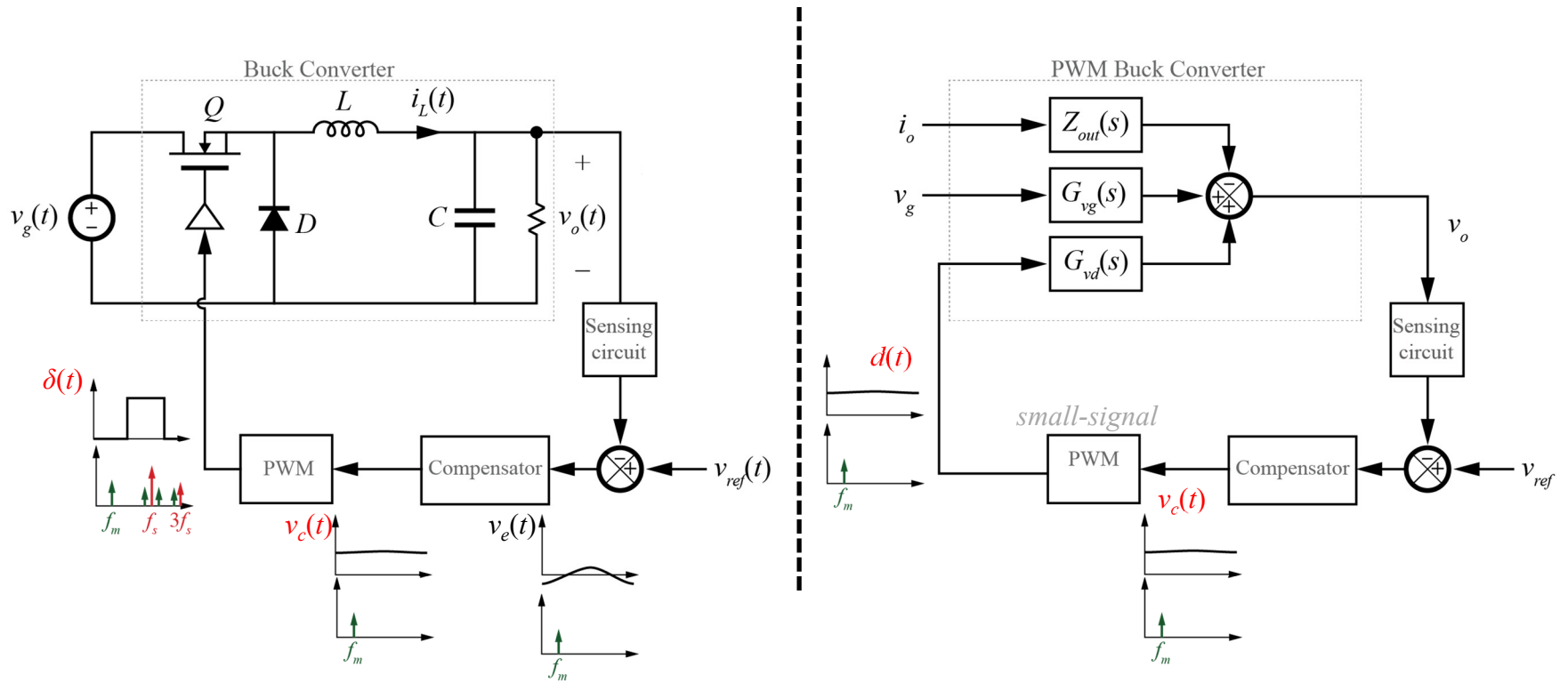
$$L \frac{d\hat{i}_L}{dt} = D\hat{v}_g + V_g\hat{d} - \hat{v}_o$$

$$C \frac{d\hat{v}_o}{dt} = \hat{i}_L - \frac{\hat{v}_o}{R}$$

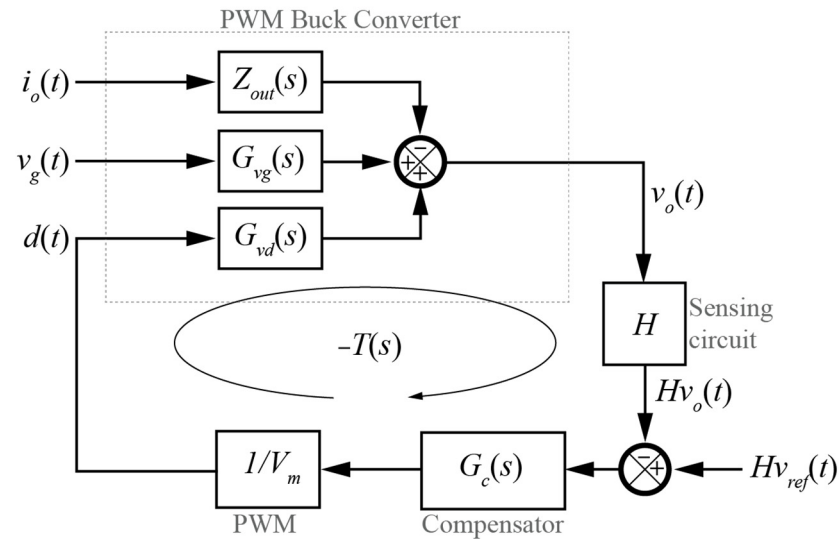
Averaged, Small-Signal Block Diagram



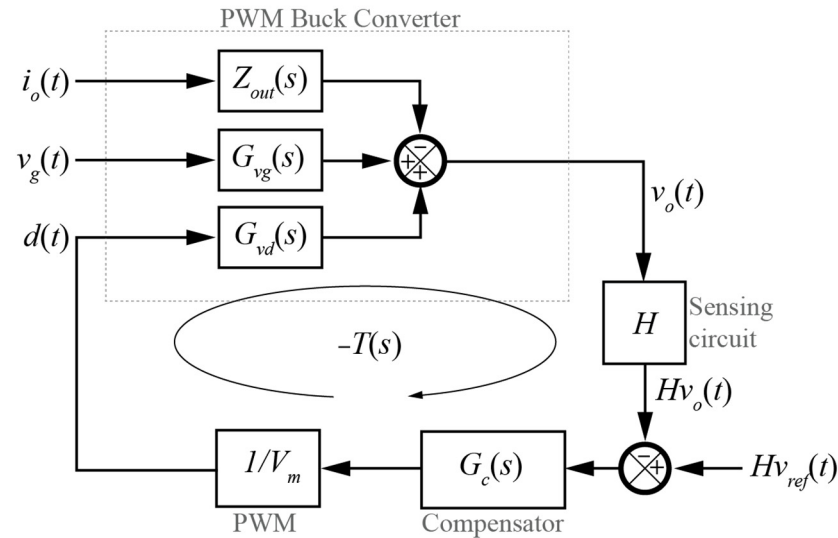
Averaged Modeling and PWM



Averaged, Small-Signal Control Model



Averaged, Small-Signal Control Model



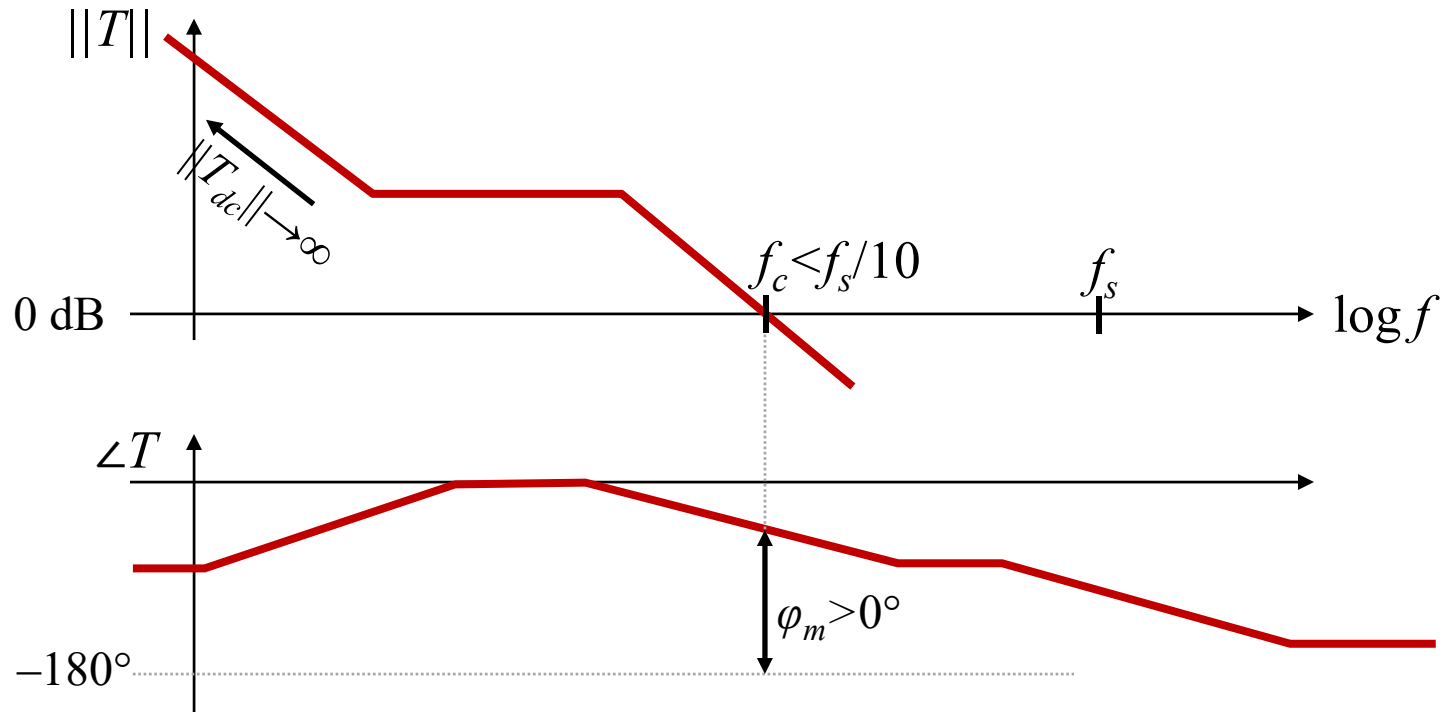
Shape $T(s)$ to have

- High DC gain
- High phase margin
- High bandwidth

Subject to limitations

- Bandwidth $< f_s/10$
- Low gain at frequencies $\geq f_s$

Example Loop Gain



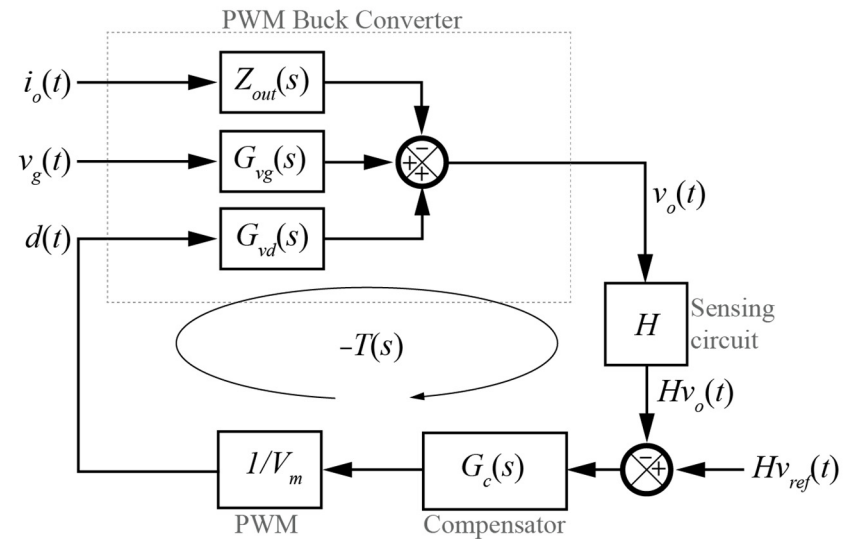
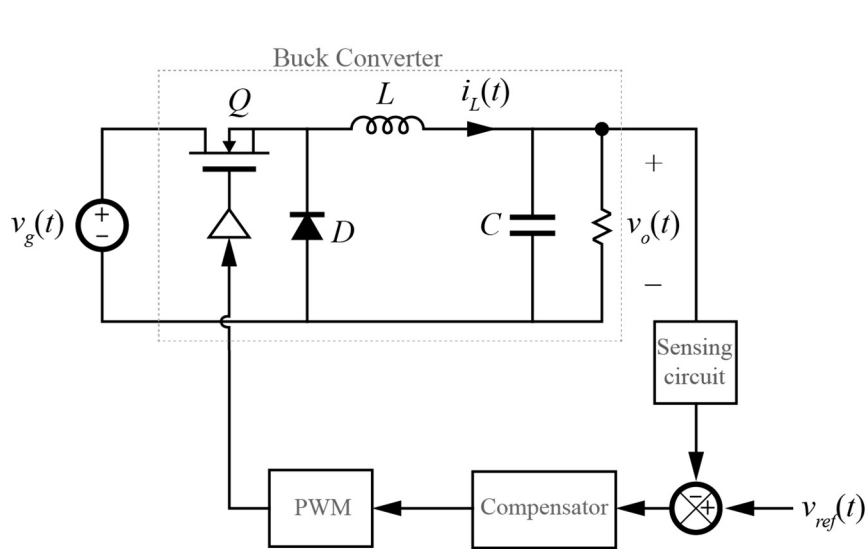
Shape $T(s)$ to have

- High DC gain
- High phase margin
- High bandwidth

Subject to limitations

- Bandwidth $< f_s/10$
- Low gain at frequencies $\geq f_s$

Averaging Approximation



- Averaged, small-signal power stage model for *PWM-controlled* Buck converter has
- Assuming $T(s)$ has LPF characteristics, switching ripple is attenuated and high frequency dynamics ignored
 - Therefore, averaged model is a good approximation