Buck Converter SS Analysis

Given Requirements

V_{in}	D_{on}	f_{sw}	L	R	C
12 V	42%	$10^5~{ m Hz}$	$10^{-4}~\mathrm{H}$	$10~\Omega$	$3.3 imes10^{-6}\mathrm{f}$

$$AVG(v_o) = V_{in}D_{on} = 5.04 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta I_L = rac{v_o}{L} T_{
m down}$$
 $T_{
m down} = rac{1}{f_{sw}} (1-D_{on})$ $\Delta I_L = rac{v_o}{L f_{sw}} (1-D_{on}) = rac{5.04}{10} imes 0.58 = 292 mA$ $ext{AVG}(i_L) = rac{v_o}{R} = 504 ext{ mA}$

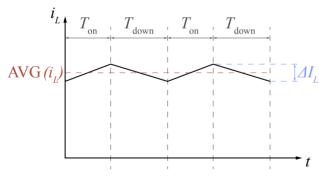
Condition of CCM $ext{AVG}(i_L) \geq rac{\Delta I_L}{2}$ as this condition has been met the converter is running in CCM Mode.

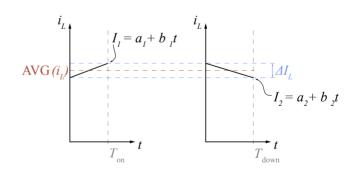
Boundary of CCM and DCM occurs at $ext{AVG}(i_L) = rac{\Delta I_L}{2}$

$$R_c=rac{2v_o}{\Delta I_L}=34.5~\Omega$$

$$\Delta V_o = rac{\Delta I_L}{8Cf_{sw}} = 111 \; \mathrm{mV}$$

Consider the current in the inductor (I_L) over time.





$$egin{aligned} I_n &= a_n + b_n t \ ext{RMS}(i_L) &= \sqrt{f_{sw}(\int_0^{T_{ ext{on}}} I_1^2 \ dt + \int_0^{T_{ ext{down}}} I_2^2 \ dt)} \ r_n(T) &= \int_0^T I_n^2 \ dt = rac{1}{3} b_n^2 T^3 + a_n b_n T^2 + a_n^2 T \ a_1 &= ext{AVG}(i_L) - rac{1}{2} \Delta I_L \ a_2 &= ext{AVG}(i_L) + rac{1}{2} \Delta I_L \ b_1 &= rac{\Delta I_L}{T_{ ext{con}}} \ b_2 &= -rac{\Delta I_L}{T_{ ext{down}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$ext{RMS}(i_L) = \sqrt{\overline{f_{sw}(r_1(T_{ ext{on}}) + r_2(T_{ ext{down}}))}} = 337 ext{mA}$$

Buck Converter Simulation

From the circuit diagram we can see

$$i_L = i_{co} + rac{v_o}{R}.$$

It can be found that

$$i_L = rac{1}{L} \int (V_{
m in} - v_o) \ dt$$
 in the on state,

$$i_L = rac{1}{L} \int -v_o \ dt$$
 in the down state and

$$i_{co}=Crac{dv_o}{dt}$$
 in both states.

Consider a square wave signal

$$p(t) = egin{array}{c} = 0 & ext{on state} \\ = 1 & ext{off state} \end{array}$$

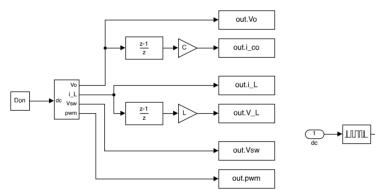
that meets the desired PWM requirements.

$$i_L = rac{1}{L} \int (V_{
m in} p - v_o) \; dt$$

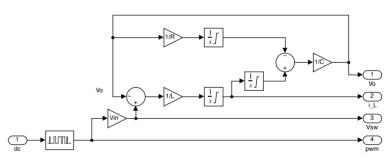
$$rac{1}{L}\int (V_{
m in}p-v_o)\ dt = Crac{dv_o}{dt} + rac{v_o}{R}$$

Integrating the equation and rearranging gives
$$v_o=rac{1}{C_o}(rac{1}{L}(\iint(V_{
m in}p-v_o)-rac{1}{R}\int v_o)$$
 with integrals in terms of dt .

From which the following simulation and subsystem was made in MATLAB's simulink.

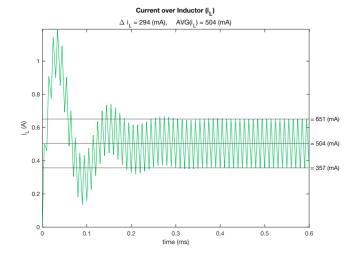


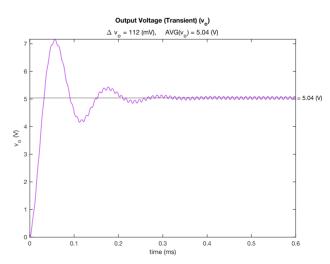
Buck converter simulation block.

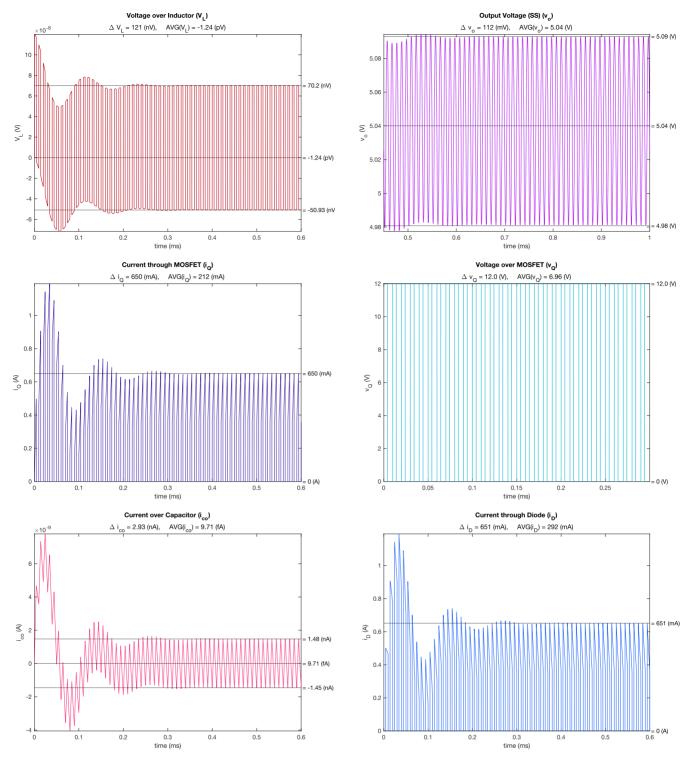


Buck converter simulation subsystem.

Simulation duration was set to $1~\mathrm{ms}$ (though only $0.6~\mathrm{ms}$ was shown in graphs) and the simulation step duration was set to $\frac{1}{1000f_{sw}}$ s.







As can be seen, the results of the simulation accurately (to roughly 3 S.F.) match those calculated from the steady state analysis.

MATLAB Code Appendix

```
clc;
Vin = 12;
Don = 0.42;
fsw = 10^5;
L = 1e-4:
R = 10;
C = 3.3e-6;
AVG_v_o = Vin * Don;
fprintf("AVG(v_o) = %s\n", funit(AVG_v_o, "V"));
Tdown = (1/fsw) * (1 - Don);
Ton = (1/fsw) * Don;
DI_L = Tdown * AVG_v_o / L;
fprintf("\Delta I_L = %s\n", funit(DI_L, "A"));
AVG_I_L = AVG_v_o / R;
fprintf("AVG(I_L) = %s\n", funit(AVG_I_L, "A"));
a1 = DI_L - 0.5 * AVG_I_L;
a2 = DI_L + 0.5 * AVG_I_L;
b1 = DI_L/Ton;
b2 = -DI_L/Tdown;
rmss1 = Ton * a1^2 + (1/3) * b1^2 * Ton^3 + a1 * b1 * Ton^2;
rmss2 = Tdown * a2^2 + (1/3) * b2^2 * Tdown^3 + a2 * b2 * Tdown^2;
rms = sqrt(fsw * (rmss1 + rmss2));
fprintf("RMS = %s\n", funit(rms, "A"))
Rc = 2 * AVG_v_o / (DI_L);
fprintf("R_c = %s\n", funit(Rc, "Ohms"));
DVo = DI_L/(8 * C * fsw);
fprintf("DV_o = %s\n", funit(DVo, "V"));
time = out.V_L.time * 1000; %ms
V_L = out.V_L.signals.values;
Vo = out.Vo.signals.values;
Vsw = out.Vsw.signals.values;
i_L = out.i_L.signals.values; % mA
i_co = out.i_co.signals.values;
pwm = out.pwm.signals.values;
i_D = i_L .* (1 - pwm);
i_Q = i_L * pwm;
V_Q = (1 - pwm) * Vin;
```

```
%% Plot Simulation Signals
colors = [
  2, 189, 86;
  173, 16, 235;
  250, 55, 130;
  189, 8, 25;
  163, 139, 16;
  0, 182, 207;
  28, 99, 252;
  66, 32, 168;
1/255;
% MAKE PLOT
color = colors(8,:);
showbounds = 1;
showaya = 0;
sigunit = "A";
signame = "i_{Q}";
ptitle = "Current through MOSFET";
siq = iQ;
trans_range = round(length(time) * 0.6):length(time);
range = 1:round(length(time) * 0.6);
% range = round(length(time) * 0.45):round(length(time) * 1);
tinc = (time(range(end)) - time(range(1)))/100;
avg = mean(sig(trans_range));
maxi = max(sig(trans_range));
mini = min(sig(trans_range));
plot(time(range), sig(range), "Color", color);
xlabel("time (ms)");
ylabel(sprintf("%s (%s)", signame, sigunit));
axis([min(time(range)), max(time(range)), min(sig(range)), max(sig(range))]);
title(sprintf("%s (%s)", ptitle, signame));
subtitle(sprintf("\Delta %s = %s, AVG(%s) = %s", signame, funit(maxi - mini, sigunit), signame,
funit(avg, sigunit)));
if (showavg)
  yline(avg);
  text(time(range(end)) + .5*tinc, avg, sprintf("= %s", funit(avg, sigunit)));
end
if (showbounds)
  yline(maxi);
  yline(mini);
  text(time(range(end)) + .5*tinc, maxi, sprintf("= %s", funit(maxi, sigunit)));
  text(time(range(end)) + .5*tinc, mini, sprintf("= %s", funit(mini, sigunit)));
```

```
pos = get(gca, 'Position');
pos(1) = 0.1;
pos(3) = 0.80;
set(gca, 'Position', pos);
%% Create Sim Figures
handle=get_param('bucksim/Subsystem','handle');
print(handle,'-dsvg','fig-sim-sub');
handle=get_param('bucksim','handle');
print(handle,'-dsvg','fig-sim');
%%
function str = funit(value, qty)
  num = value;
  unum = 0:
  if num == 0
    str = sprintf("0 (%s)", qty);
  else
    while (num > 1000)
       num = num / 1000;
       unum = unum + 1;
    end
    while (abs(num) < 1)
       num = num * 1000;
       unum = unum - 1;
    end
    unitsa = ['k', 'M', 'G', 'T'];
    unitsb = ['m', 'u', 'n', 'p', 'f'];
    if (unum < 0)
       unum = unitsb(-unum);
    elseif (unum > 0)
       unum = unitsa(anum);
    else
      unum = ";
    end
    dp = 0;
    if (num < 10); dp = 2;
    elseif (num < 100); dp = 1;
    str = sprintf(sprintf("%%.%df(%%c%%s)", dp), num, unum, qty);
  end
end
```