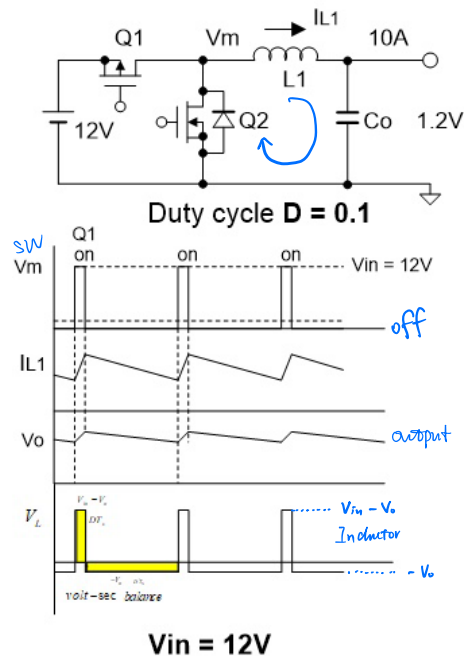


Basic Buck Converter Circuit:



$$V_L = V_{in} - V_{out} \quad \text{or} \quad -V_{out}$$

(on) (off)

$$D = \frac{T_{on}}{T_s} \quad 1 - D = 1 - \frac{T_{on}}{T_s}$$

$$(V_{in} - V_{out}) T_{on} = V_{out} \cdot T_{off}$$

$$(V_{in} - V_{out}) \cdot D = V_{out} (1 - D)$$

$$V_{in} D - V_{out} D = V_{out} - V_{out} D$$

$$V_{in} \cdot D = V_{out}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = D$$

Buck Converter Lab Course

Oscilloscope:

Exercise 1: 10 Ohm load resistor, power supply 10V&3A

Result: $V_{out} = 3.3V$ $I_{load} = 2A$

Exercise 2: Oscilloscope measures SW point, get a steady measurement by adjusting trigger level, adjusting the time-base and vertical scaling setting.

(SW: mid-point of the half bridge within the buck converter)

Exercise 3: Oscilloscope measures BG point to channel 2, add two signals in one graph.

Relation between SW and BG.

Exercise 4: Oscilloscope trigger setting.

Trigger BG rather than SW: Trigger -> Trigger Source -> Select Channel

Exercise 5: Oscilloscope measure V_{out} point to channel 3.

Probe attenuation 1:1; Bandwidth limitation of this channel: 20MHz

Channel -> Bandwidth & Probe Attenuation

Current sense resistor = a low-inductance and low-resistance resistor

-> in order to get output inductor current measurement

Exercise 6: Adding labels: Channel -> Label

Exercise 7: Oscilloscope measure TG point to channel 3.

Remember the V_{GS} a sufficient voltage turns on MOSFET.

V_{GS} = Gate to source voltage; V_{TG} & V_{BG} = Gate voltage;

$V_{GS1} = V_{TG} - V_{SW}$; $V_{GS2} = V_{BG} - V_{SW}$.

Subtraction: Maths channel

Exercise 8: SW point measurement: Analysis -> Cursor (Horizontal&Vertical) or Meas or Statistics

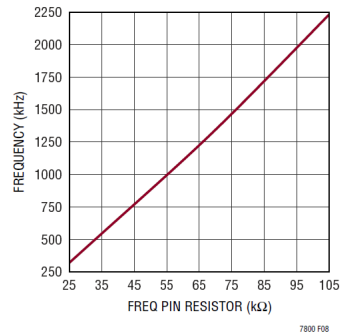
Measurement: Switching frequency & Duty cycle & Peak-to-peak voltage

DataSheet and PCB Schematics:

Exercise 1: Adjust Frequency – FREQ pin: 330KHz ~ 1200KHz (p14,16,21)

GND – 0.94MHz

INTVcc – 1.44MHz



Resistor – GND – 320KHz ~ 2.25MHz

Figure 8. Relationship Between Oscillator Frequency and Resistor Value at the FREQ Pin

Resistor and potentiometer to adjust the resistance between FREQ pin and GND.

Potentiometer: a three-terminal resistor with a sliding or rotating contact that forms an adjustable resistor.



RV1 – Adjusting MOSFET switching frequency: 1MHz = 55K Ohm

RV2 – ITH Control loop behavior & Test point for overall loop stability (not clear)

Adjust feedback gain

Exercise 2: Setpoint and capture the transition of the converter between 2V and 4V output voltage.

RV3 – Setpoint1, which determine desired output voltage

RV4 – Setpoint2, which determine desired output voltage

RV3&4 – Track/SS – Vout track supply

SW1 – Switch bottom for switching between setpoint 1&2

Oscilloscope – single mode trigger (capture single event)

Exercise 3: SyncBuck on/off

On – Synchronous Buck Converter

OFF – Non-Synchronous Buck Converter: Button MOSFET replaced by diode.

Exercise 4: LC_mode – determined by PLLIN/MODE pin

PLLIN/MODE pin connected to SGND – Burst Mode;

PLLIN/MODE pin connected to INTVcc – Forced continuous;

PLLIN/MODE pin connected to < (INTVcc-1.3V) & > 1.2V – Pulse-skipping.

Exercise 5: Cap-select

Change the value of capacitance of the circuit between V_out+ & V_out-.

Cap-selected – 3 more parallel capacitors added.

Cap-unselected – only 2 parallel capacitors and one resistor to GND.

LTSpice simulation:

Exercise 1: Transient simulation 300us, take measurement of V_out, inductor current, V_swb and IN&OUT power.

Power measurement – ALT bottom. Getting circuit efficiency of P_out/P_in.

Multiple runs – {RL} load resistor 3, 4, 5 Ohm. “.op” bottom “.step param RL list 3 4 5”.

Logged measurements: View -> Spice Error Log (P_out, P_in, Eff, I_out, V_out)

Measurement vs step value or another measurement: Spice error log -> “plot .step’ed .meas data”

Exercise 2: Transient events: changing values of parameters during runs

$R = \text{IF}(\text{time} > 0.2\text{m}, 5, 10)$; Resistor is 10 Ohm for 0–0.2m time and changed to 5 Ohm afterwards.

Transient at 0.2m time.

$V_{\text{in}} = \text{IF}(\text{time} > 0.25\text{m}, 10, 20)$; Supply voltage is 20 V for 0–0.25m time and changed to 10 V afterwards.

Exercise 3: Saving waveforms

View -> Copy Bitmap to clipboard