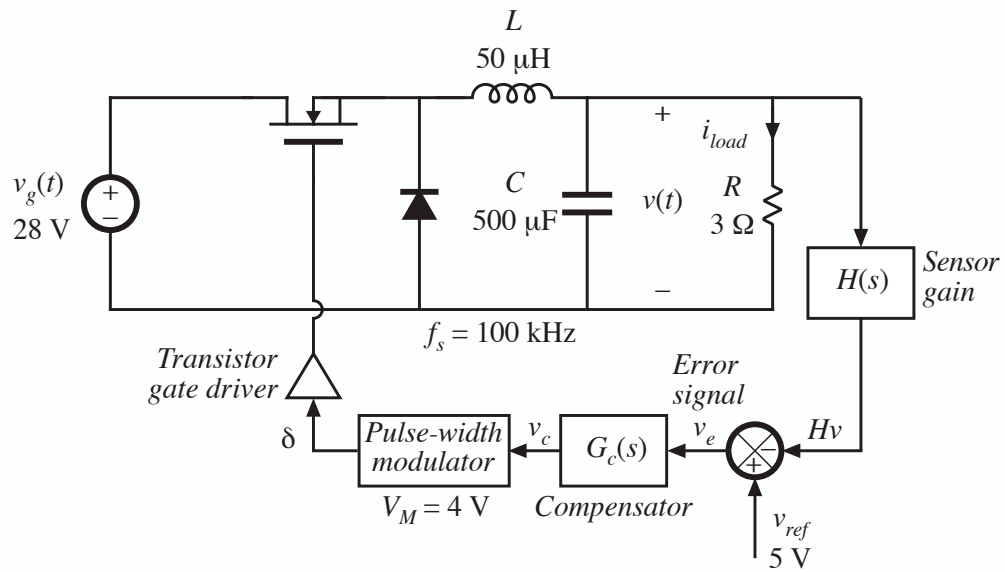


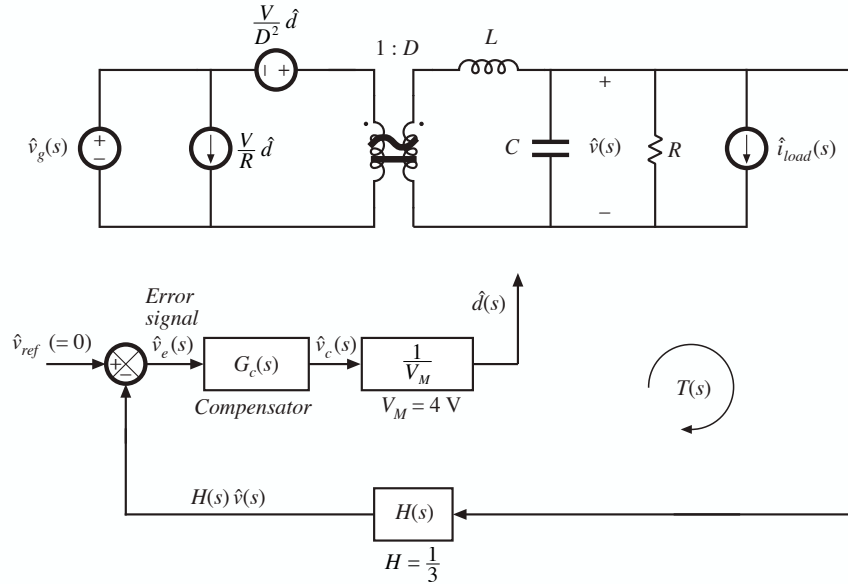
9.5.4. Design example



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

Small-signal model



Open-loop control-to-output transfer function $G_{vd}(s)$

$$G_{vd}(s) = \frac{V}{D} \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{L}{R} + s^2 LC}$$

standard form:

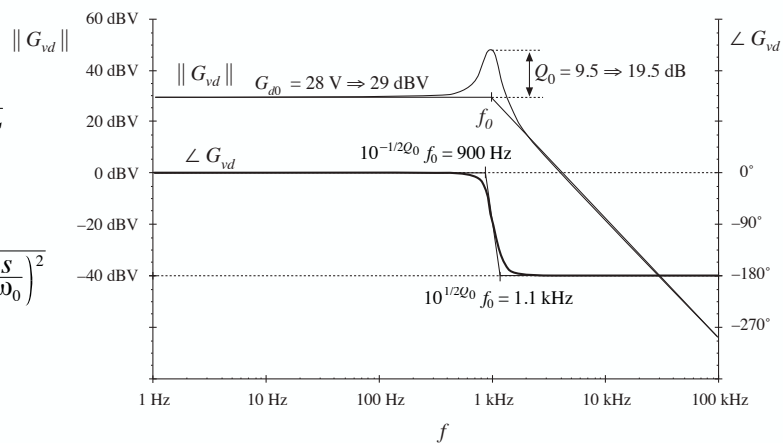
$$G_{vd}(s) = G_{d0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_0 \omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

salient features:

$$G_{d0} = \frac{V}{D} = 28\text{V}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 1\text{kHz}$$

$$Q_0 = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 9.5 \Rightarrow 19.5\text{dB}$$



Open-loop line-to-output transfer function and output impedance

$$G_{vg}(s) = D \frac{1}{1 + s\frac{L}{R} + s^2 LC}$$

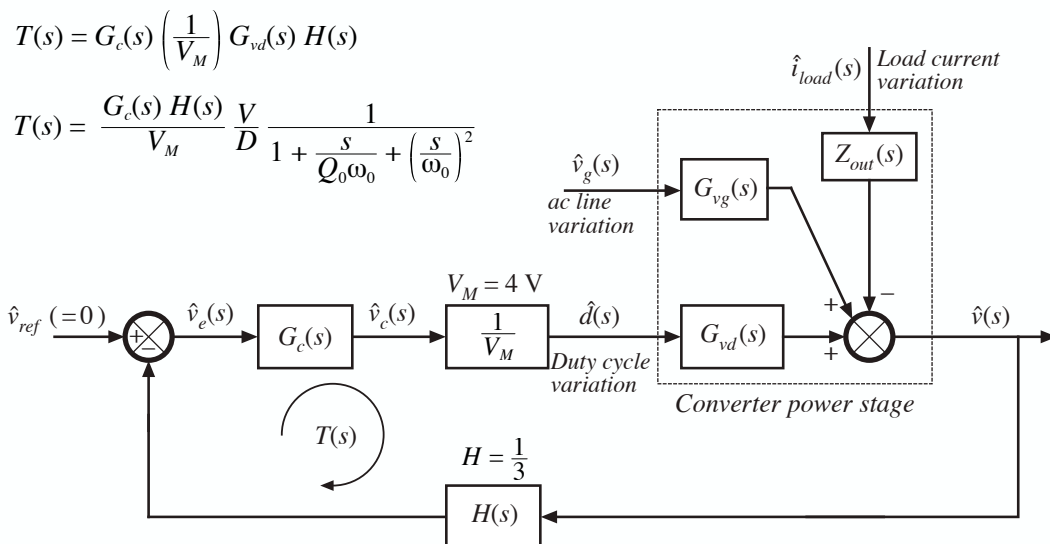
—same poles as control-to-output transfer function
standard form:

$$G_{vg}(s) = G_{g0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_0 \omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

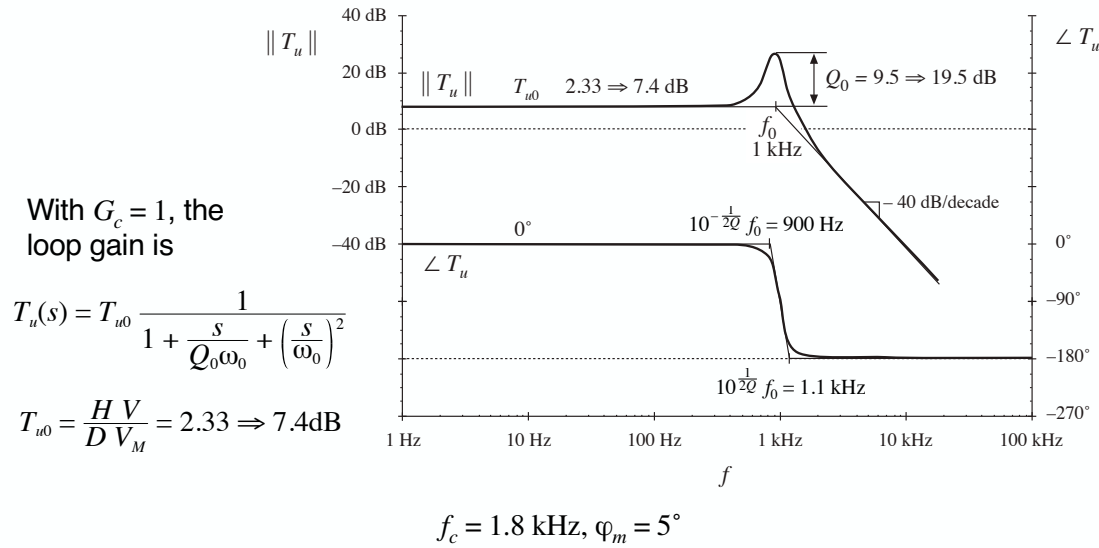
Output impedance:

$$Z_{out}(s) = R \parallel \frac{1}{sC} \parallel sL = \frac{sL}{1 + s\frac{L}{R} + s^2 LC}$$

System block diagram



Uncompensated loop gain (with $G_c = 1$)



Lead compensator design

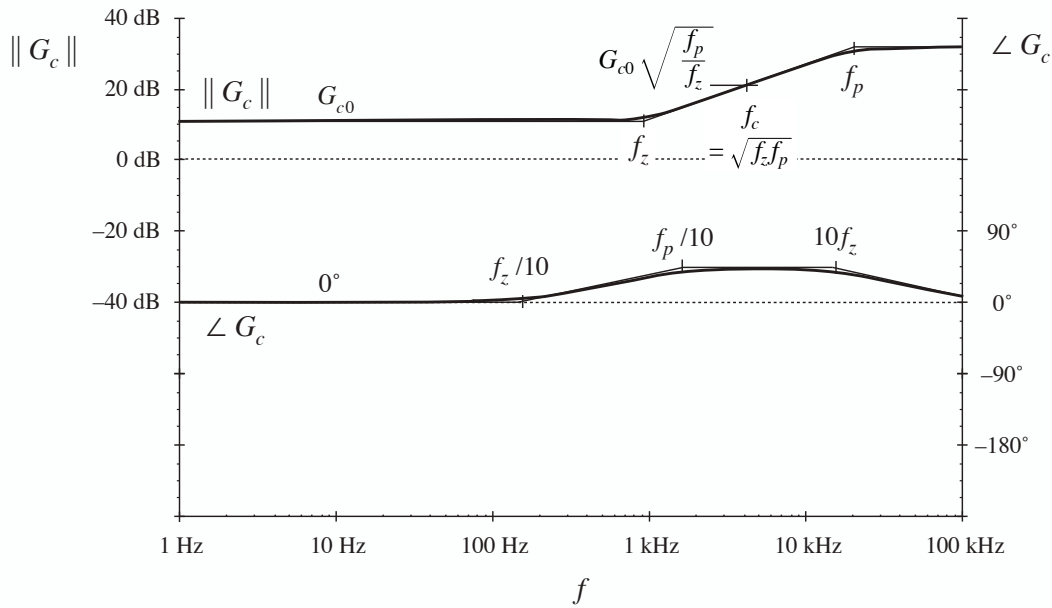
- Obtain a crossover frequency of 5 kHz, with phase margin of 52°
- T_u has phase of approximately -180° at 5 kHz, hence lead (PD) compensator is needed to increase phase margin.
- Lead compensator should have phase of $+52^\circ$ at 5 kHz
- T_u has magnitude of -20.6 dB at 5 kHz
- Lead compensator gain should have magnitude of $+20.6 \text{ dB}$ at 5 kHz
- Lead compensator pole and zero frequencies should be

$$f_z = (5 \text{ kHz}) \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(52^\circ)}{1 + \sin(52^\circ)}} = 1.7 \text{ kHz}$$

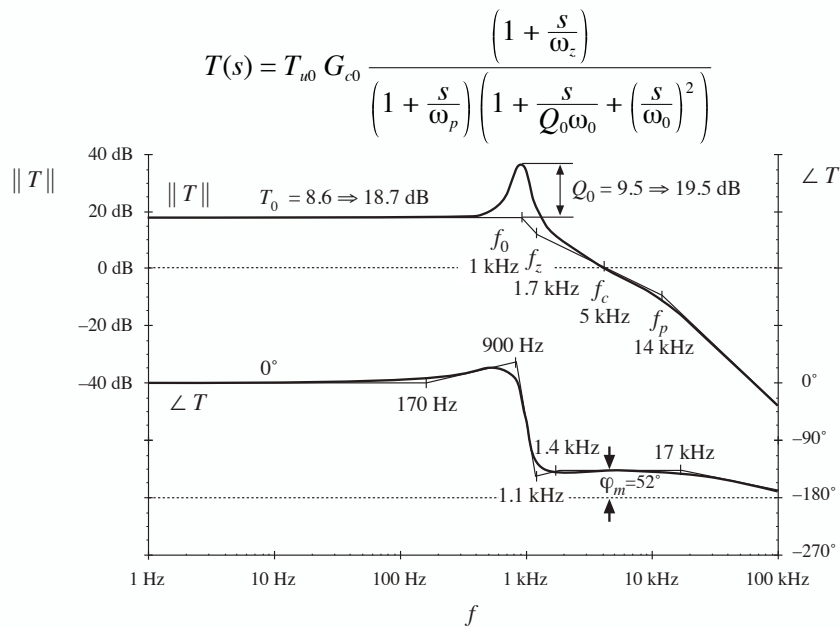
$$f_p = (5 \text{ kHz}) \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin(52^\circ)}{1 - \sin(52^\circ)}} = 14.5 \text{ kHz}$$

- Compensator dc gain should be $G_{c0} = \left(\frac{f_c}{f_0}\right)^2 \frac{1}{T_{u0}} \sqrt{\frac{f_z}{f_p}} = 3.7 \Rightarrow 11.3 \text{ dB}$

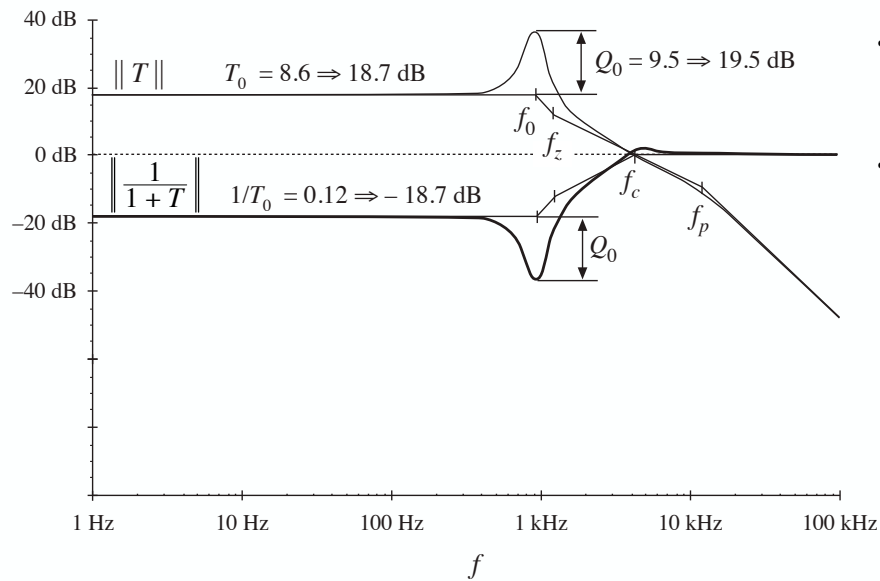
Lead compensator Bode plot



Loop gain, with lead compensator

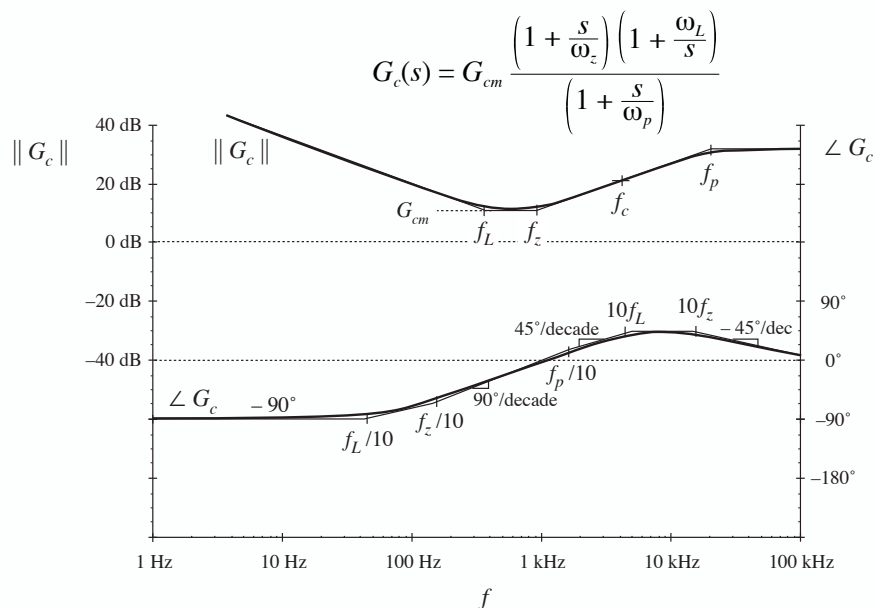


$1/(1+T)$, with lead compensator



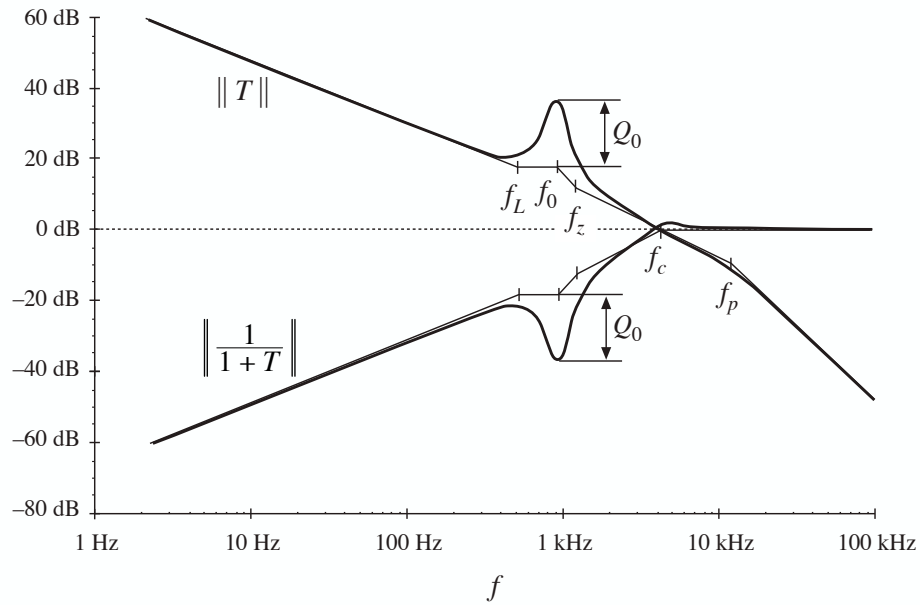
- need more low-frequency loop gain
- hence, add inverted zero (PID controller)

Improved compensator (PID)

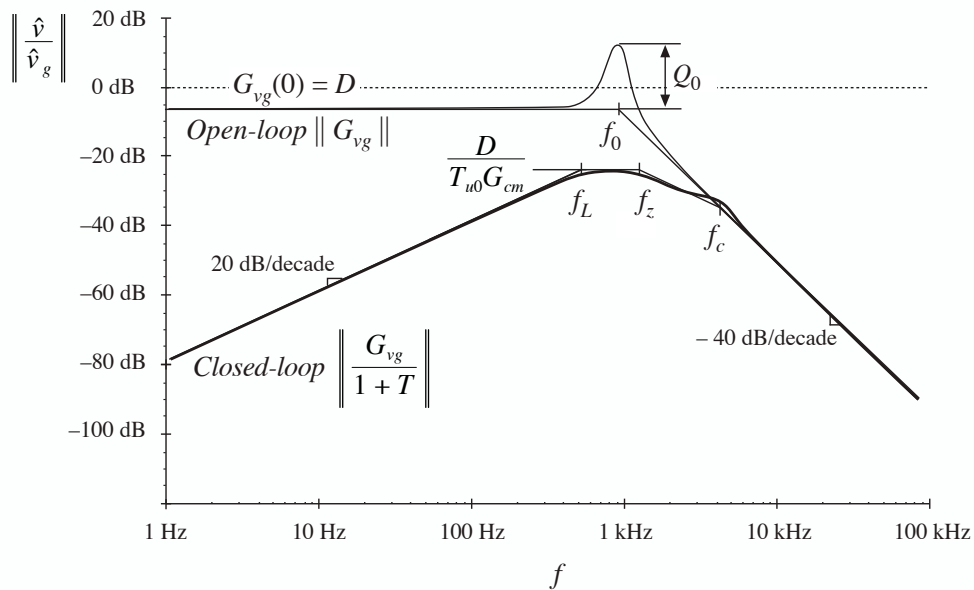


- add inverted zero to PD compensator, without changing dc gain or corner frequencies
- choose f_L to be $f_c/10$, so that phase margin is unchanged

$T(s)$ and $1/(1+T(s))$, with PID compensator

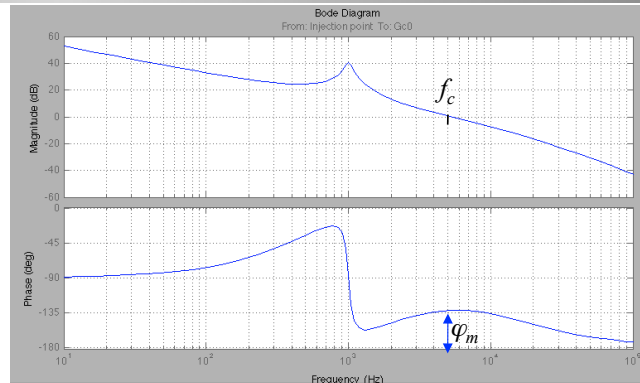
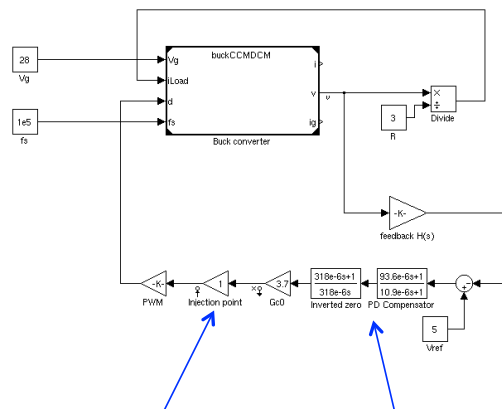


Line-to-output transfer function



Closed-loop buck converter

Simulink frequency domain simulation, averaged model



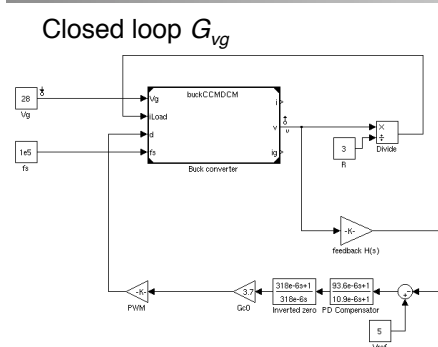
Loop gain: Bode plot

Injection point for measurement of loop gain $T(s)$

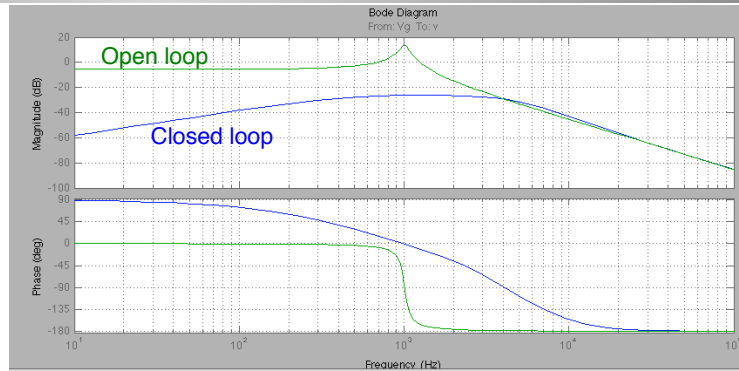
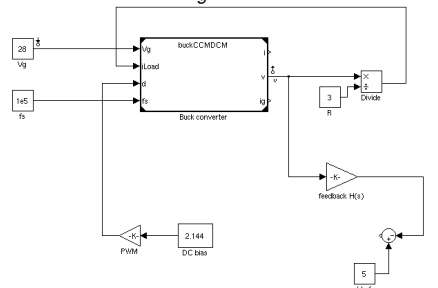
Transfer function blocks:
Implementing the PID compensator

Closed-loop line-to-output transfer function

Simulink frequency domain simulation



Open loop G_{vg}



Script that generates both plots

```
1 %% Bode plotter using linearization tool
2 % requires simulink control design toolbox
3 mdl = 'BuckFeedbackExampleCh9PIDGvg'; % set
4 io = getlinio(mdl) % get i/o signals of mdl
5 op = operspec(mdl) % calculate model oper
6 op = findop(mdl,op) % calculate model oper
7 lin = linearize(mdl,op,io) % compute state
8 mdl = 'BuckFeedbackExampleCh9GvgOpenLoop';
9 io = getlinio(mdl) % get i/o signals of mdl
10 op = operspec(mdl) % calculate model oper
11 op = findop(mdl,op) % calculate model oper
12 lino = linearize(mdl,op,io) % compute state
13 ltiview(lin,lino) % send linearized model
```