

**MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICAL ENGINEERING**

**EE 464 HOMEWORK 3**

**Compensator Design for Buck Converter**

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**GitHub Page:** https://github.com/erdemcanaz/EE464-HW3

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**Introduction**

You are required to design a 200 W full bridge isolating converter with 24 Vin and 200 Vout with 1% output voltage ripple. Switching frequency of the converter is 250kHz

**Question 1:**

*Explain the meaning of input-to-output transfer function and control-to-output transfer function in words.*

In this context, the input-to-output transfer function refers to the relationship between the input voltage (i.e Vin) and the output voltage (i.e. Vout). On the other hand, the control-to-output transfer function describes the relationship between the control signal (such as the duty cycle) and the output voltage Vout.

**Question 2:**

*Obtain the bode plot for control-to-output transfer function of buck converter with and without ESR (rC ) on single graph on MATLAB. How do nonidealities affect the characteristic? Comment on phase margin & gain margin.*

* *L = 8 uH,*
* *C = 8 uF,*
* *rC = 15 mohm*
* *VIN = 5 V*
* *Vo= 3.3 V*
* *Io = 4 A*
* *fsw = 250 kHz*
* *Vref = 1.2 V*
* *Vosc= 1.8 V*

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The bode plot of the given control-to-output transfer function Gp(s) of the buck converter with and without the ESR can be found in Fig. 1. The MATLAB script used can be found in Appendix I.

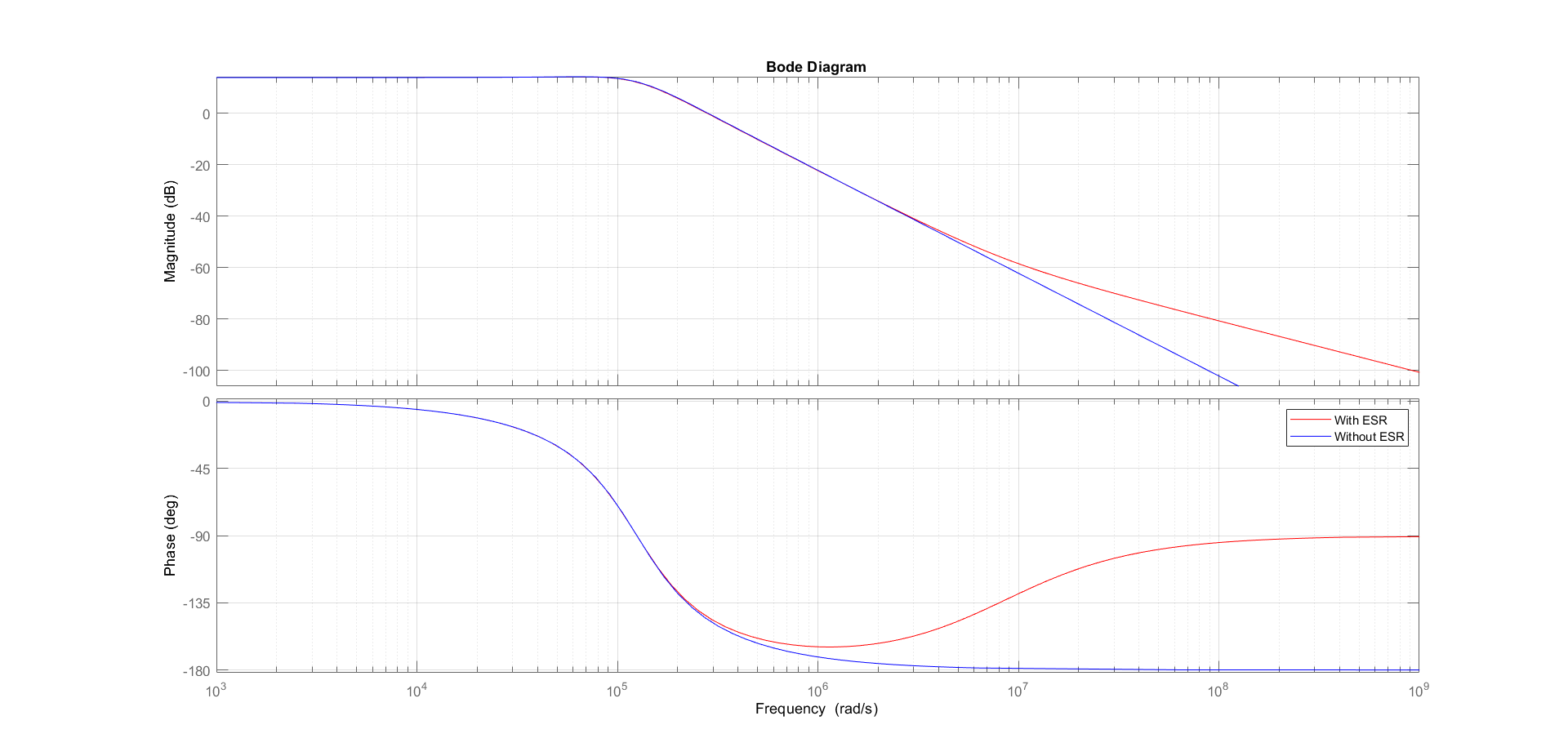


Figure 1 The bode plot of the control-to-output transfer function of the buck converter with and without the ESR

**The main differences between circuits with/without the ESR is, a zero is introduced at around 107 rad/s**. It causes a change in the slope of the magnitude and phase angle behaviors. Lets say magnitude G is;. Gp(s) is of the form

We may replace s with (jw)

Then can be found as;

We can assume the modulus of a complex number can be approximated solely as either real or complex part provided one is much greater magnitude wise (i.e. 10 times). Then the contribution of zero introduced due to ESR can be written as.

It can be further simplified as;

It is obvious that the contribution is zero until . Then it contributes 20dB per decade. For the phase discussion, one can simply consider any complex number as a complex exponential. Knowing real numbers are of the form Ae0 and complex ones are Aei, we can simplify ESR contribution to phase as follows;

Both of gain and phase discussions are well seen in the Fig. 1.

Using MATLAB’s built-in function, gain margins are calculated as infinity for both and phase margins are calculated as and for with and without ESR cases respectively.

The Difference in the phase margins is due to introduced zero has a positive contribution to phase even when .

**Question 3:**

*Identify the pole and zero frequencies for non-ideal buck converter. List them from lower to higher including switching frequency.*

The compact form of the *Gp,ESR(s)* is

The root that make numerator zero is

Whereas roots that make denominator zero are

The frequencies of zeros and poles than found to be

The switching frequency is

Then;

**Question 4:**

*Identify the pole and zero frequencies for non-ideal buck converter. List them from lower to higher including switching frequency.*

**Conclusion**

**Appendix I:** The matlab script to plot bode plot for control-to-output transfer function of buck converter

|  |
| --- |
| clear  clearvars  clc  % Parameters  L\_out = 8e-6; % H  C\_out = 8e-6; % F  R\_c = 15e-3; % Ohm  V\_in = 5; % V  V\_out = 3.3; % V  I\_out = 4; % A  f\_sw = 250e3; % Hz  V\_ref = 1.2; % V  V\_osc = 1.8; % V  %determined variables  R\_load = V\_out/I\_out; % Load resistance  % Transfer function with esr: G\_p\_with\_ESR(s)  numerator\_with\_ESR = V\_in\*R\_load \* [C\_out \* R\_c, 1];  denominator\_with\_ESR = [L\_out \* C\_out \* (R\_load + R\_c), (L\_out + R\_load \* C\_out \* R\_c), R\_load];  G\_p\_with\_ESR = tf(numerator\_with\_ESR, denominator\_with\_ESR);  % Transfer function without esr: G\_p\_without\_ESR(s)  numerator\_without\_ESR = V\_in\*R\_load \* [0, 1];  denominator\_without\_ESR = [L\_out \* C\_out \* R\_load, L\_out, R\_load];  G\_p\_without\_ESR = tf(numerator\_without\_ESR, denominator\_without\_ESR);  % Plot Bode plots  figure;  bode(G\_p\_with\_ESR, 'r', G\_p\_without\_ESR, 'b');  legend('With ESR', 'Without ESR');  grid on;  % Display transfer functions as fractions  disp('Transfer function with ESR:');  G\_p\_with\_ESR  disp('Transfer function without ESR:');  G\_p\_without\_ESR  % Gain margin and phase margin  [Gm\_with\_ESR, Pm\_with\_ESR, Wcg\_with\_ESR, Wcp\_with\_ESR] = margin(G\_p\_with\_ESR);  [Gm\_without\_ESR, Pm\_without\_ESR, Wcg\_without\_ESR, Wcp\_without\_ESR] = margin(G\_p\_without\_ESR);  % Display margins  disp('With ESR:');  fprintf('Gain Margin: %.2f dB\n', 20\*log10(Gm\_with\_ESR));  fprintf('Phase Margin: %.2f degrees\n', Pm\_with\_ESR);  disp('Without ESR:');  fprintf('Gain Margin: %.2f dB\n', 20\*log10(Gm\_without\_ESR));  fprintf('Phase Margin: %.2f degrees\n', Pm\_without\_ESR); |