A Cùk converter is used with the following parameters:

$$V=12v \ in$$

 $D=0.6$
 $L_1=1 \ mH$
 $L_2=2 \ mH$
 $C_1=25 \ \mu F$
 $C_2=5 \ \mu F$
 $f=50kHz \ s$
 $P=40 \ w$

Find the output voltage, the inductor current ripples (for both $L_1 \& L_2$) and the capacitor Assuming ideal components, voltage ripples (for both $C_1 \& C_2$).

$$V_{10} = \frac{1}{2} V_{11} - \frac{1}{2} V_{12} - \frac{1}{2} V_{12} + \frac{1}{2} V_{12} + \frac{1}{2} V_{13} + \frac{1}{2} V_{14} + \frac{1}{2} V_{1$$

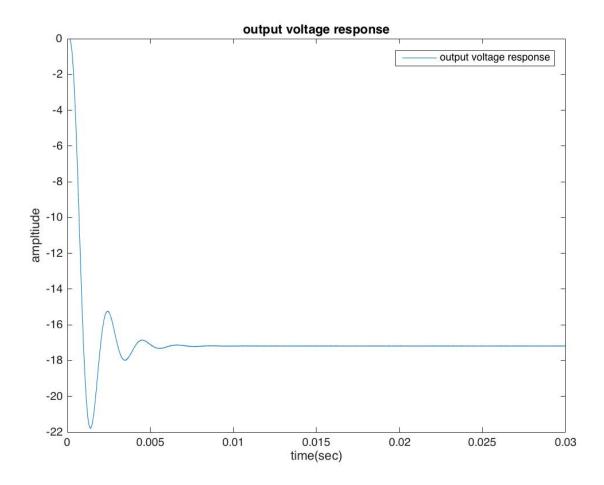


Figure 1. Output voltage waveform.

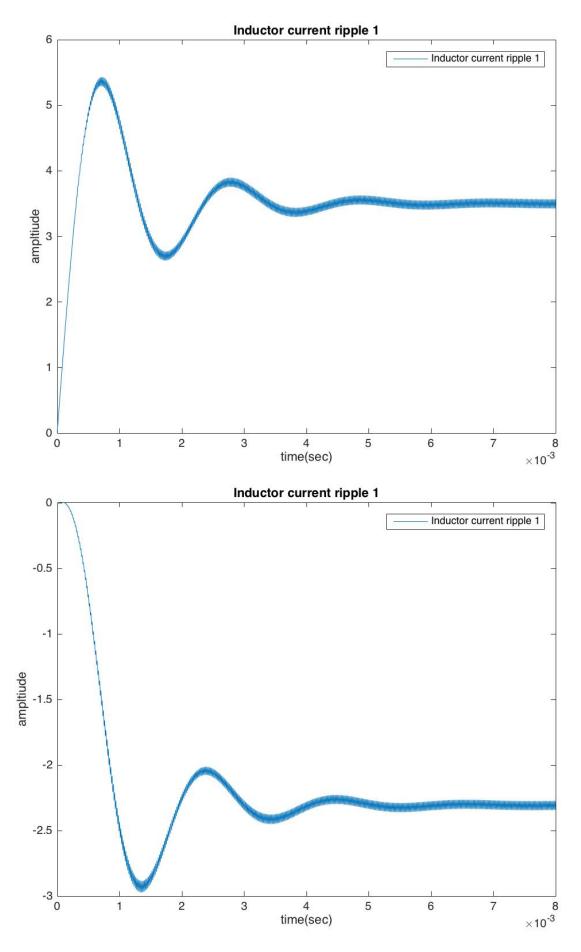


Figure 2. Inductor current waveform.

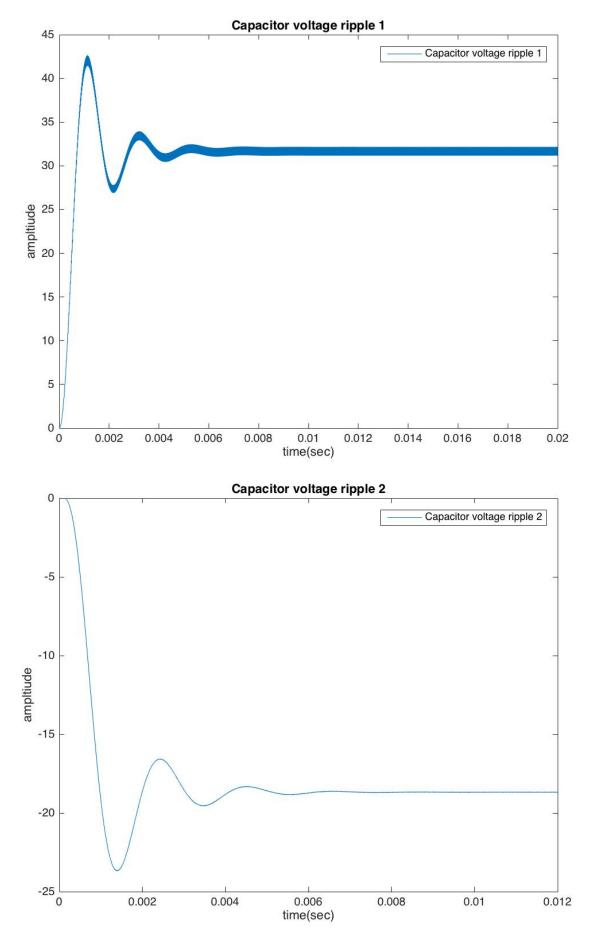


Figure 3. Capacitor voltage waveform.

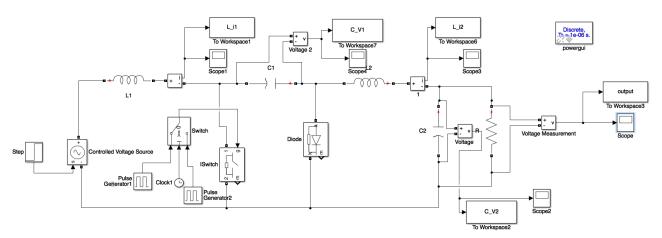


Figure 4.MATLAB Simulink model.

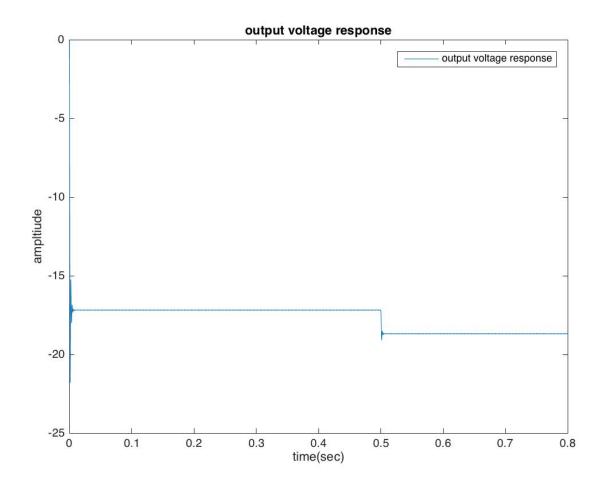
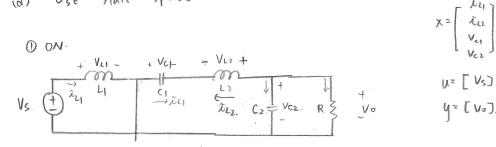


Figure 5. Output voltage response.



$$V_{S} = V_{L_{1}} = L \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}}$$

$$V_{L_{2}} = V_{C_{1}} - V_{C_{2}} = L_{2} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}} \\ \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} \\ \hat{\nu}_{C_{1}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_{2}} & \frac{1}{L_{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{C_{1}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_{C_{2}}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}} \\ \hat{\nu}_{C_{1}} \\ \hat{\nu}_{C_{1}} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\nabla V_{L_{1}}]$$

$$V_{L_{2}} = V_{C_{1}} - \hat{\lambda}_{C_{2}} = L_{2} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - L_{0} = \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - \frac{V_{C_{2}}}{R}$$

$$V_{C_{1}} = C_{1} \hat{\lambda}_{C_{1}} = C_{1} \hat{\lambda}_{C_{1}} = \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - \hat{\lambda}_{C_{1}} = \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - \frac{V_{C_{2}}}{R}$$

$$V_{C_{2}} = V_{C_{2}}$$

$$V_{L_{1}} = V_{5} - V_{C_{1}} = L_{1} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}}$$

$$V_{L_{2}} = -V_{C_{2}} = L_{2} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{C_{1}} = \tilde{\lambda}_{L_{1}} = C_{1} \cdot \hat{V}_{C_{1}}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{C_{1}} = \tilde{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - \hat{\lambda}_{0} = \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} - \frac{V_{C_{2}}}{R} = C_{2} \hat{V}_{C_{2}}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_{L_{1}} \\ \hat{\lambda}_{L_{2}} \\ V_{C_{1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_{0} = V_{C_{1}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{X}} = (A_1d + A_2d') \dot{\vec{X}} + (B_1d + B_2d') \dot{\vec{U}} \\ \dot{\vec{y}} = (C_1d + (C_2d')) \dot{\vec{X}} + (D_1d + D_2d') \dot{\vec{U}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{d'}{L_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{d}{L_2} & -\frac{1}{L_2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{d}{C_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$TF = C_{\nu} (SI - A_{\nu}) B_{\nu} = \frac{10^{14} \times 49.60}{10^{14} (0.00345 + 6.4)} = \frac{-9.6}{0.00345 + 6.4}$$