

Lecture # 18, 11/12/21

Today:

- Finish Ch5

- Finish example on DCM from lecture #17

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$



$$a = 1$$

$$b = D^2/k$$

$$c = -D^2/k$$

get quadratic form

$$\left(\frac{V}{V_g}\right)^2 + \frac{D^2}{k} \left(\frac{V}{V_g}\right) - \frac{D^2}{k} = 0$$

↑  
apply quadratic eqn to  
set  $M = \frac{V}{V_g}$

Solve for  $\frac{V}{V_g}$  using quadratic eqn

$$\frac{V}{V_g} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

\* to get form in book, use form below

$$= \frac{2c}{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

\* plug in values & simplify

$$= \frac{-2 D^2/k}{-D^2/k \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{D^2}{k}\right)^2 - 4(1)(-D^2/k)}}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \cancel{D^2/k}}{-\cancel{D^2/k} \pm \frac{D^2}{k} \sqrt{1 + 4k/D^2}}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = D^2/k$$

$$c = -D^2/k$$

\* discard  $\ominus$  solution

$$= \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4K/D^2}}$$

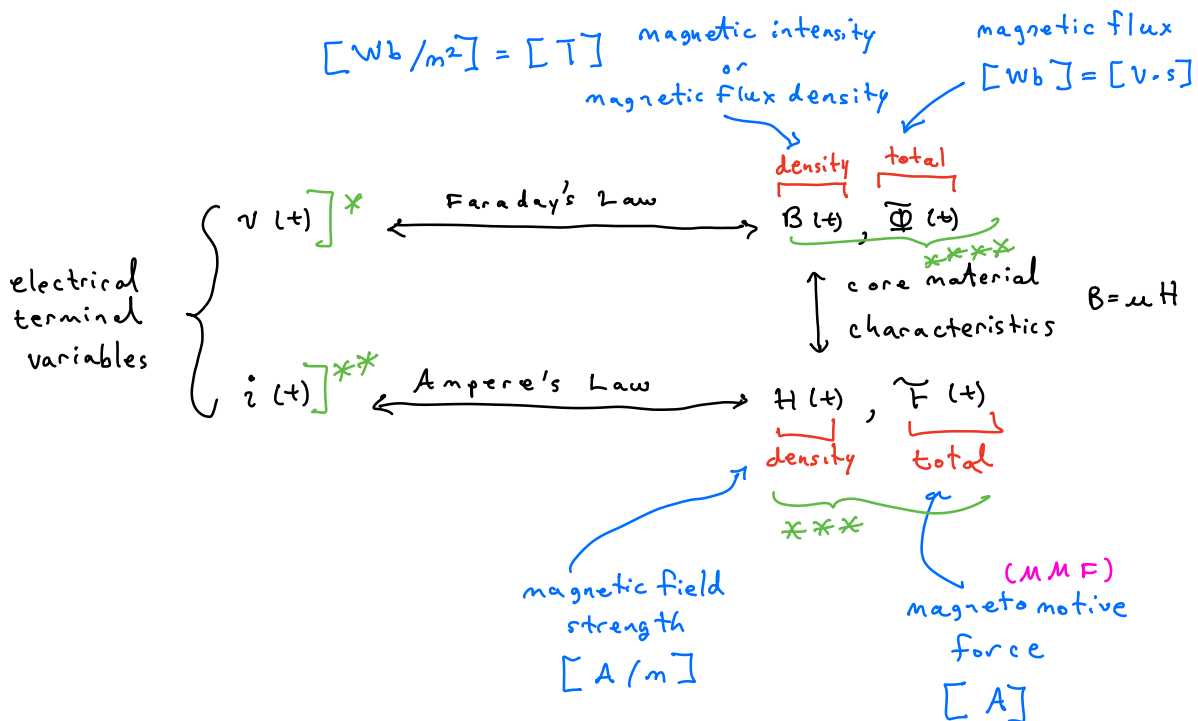
$$= \frac{V}{V_g}$$

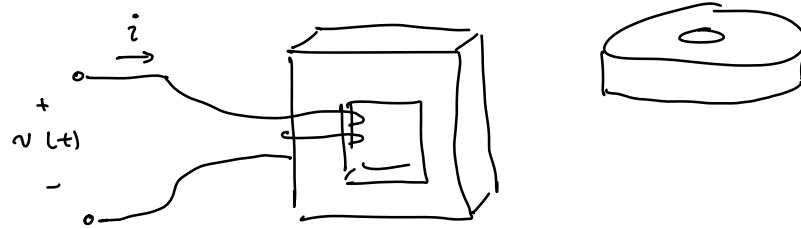
← Buck  $\frac{V}{V_g} \approx M$   
for DCM

— Reading Assignment over next 1 week (by Nov 19th)  
3rd ed.

↳ 10.1, 11.1 – 11.2  
magnetics basics      inductor design

— Review of magnetics fundamentals





- strategy for analysis

↳ Develop "circuit-like" framework  
to analyze magnetics

