

Lecture # 7 10/13/2021

Last time

- Finished Ch 2 and Cuk converter example
s.s. analysis of ideal converters

Today

- Start Ch 3
s.s. analysis w/ non-idealities
- Read over next 1 week

Logistics

- HW 1 solution posted
- HW 2 posted today, due Wed 10/20 11:59pm PT.

- Closing Thoughts on Cuk converter example:

Take stock:

Unknowns: I_1, I_2, V_1, V_2 } can do a bunch of
of equations = 4 } algebra to solve for
 I_1, I_2, V_1, V_2

After solving, we get:

$$V_1 = \frac{V_g}{D}$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{D}{D'} V_g$$

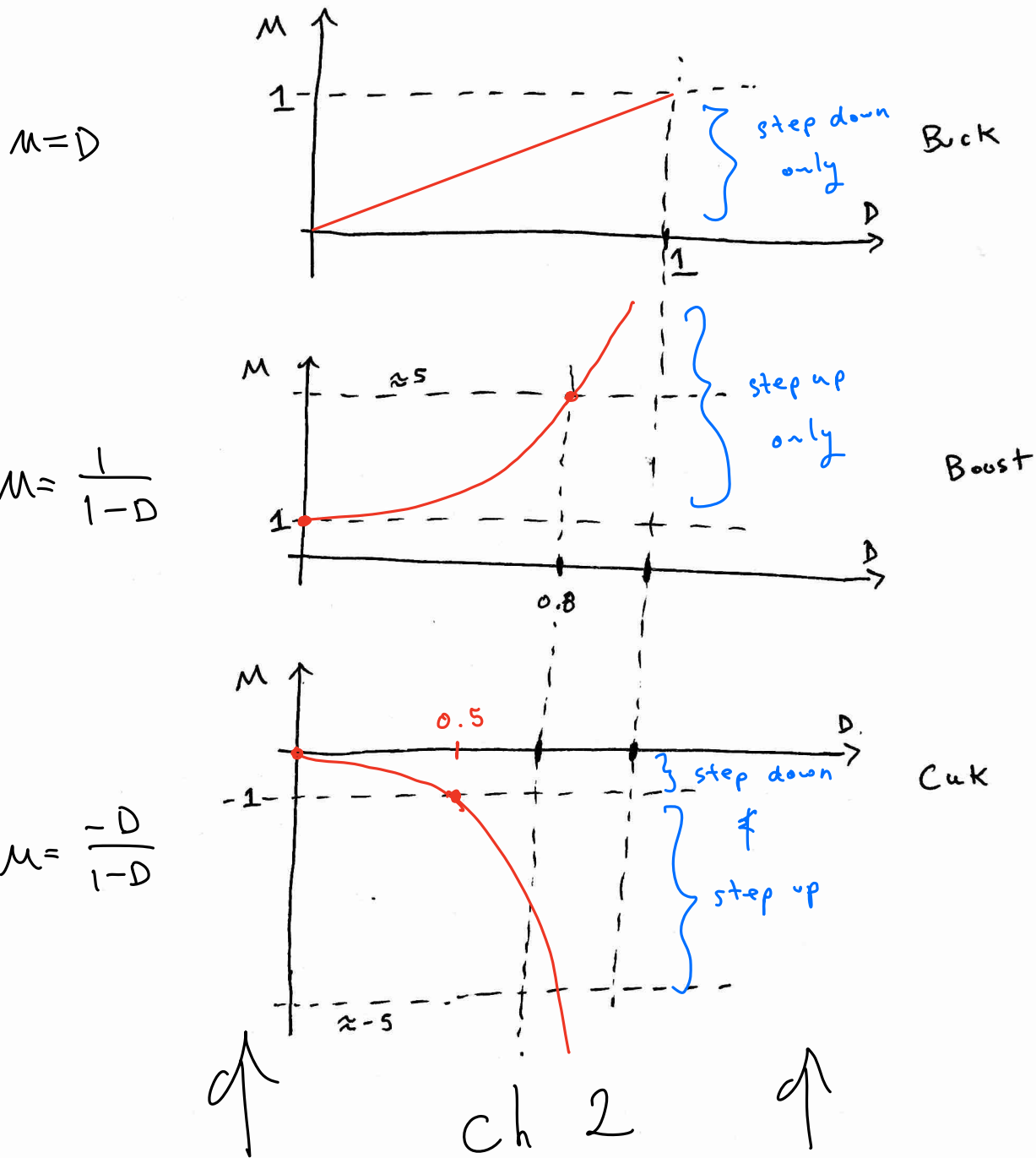
$$I_1 = -\frac{D}{D'} (\dots)$$

$$I_2 = \left(\frac{D}{D'} \right)^2 \frac{V_g}{R}$$

Conversion Ratio? \checkmark

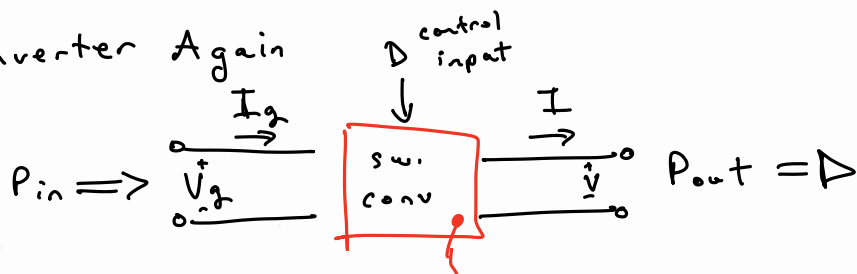
$$M(D) = \frac{V_2}{V_g} = -\frac{D}{1-D} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{V_2}{V_g}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{similar/identical} \\ \text{buck boost} \end{array}$$

- Recap of some basic converters



ch 3

- Ideal Converter Again



$$P_{in} = P_{out}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$V_g I_g = V I$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1$$

efficiency

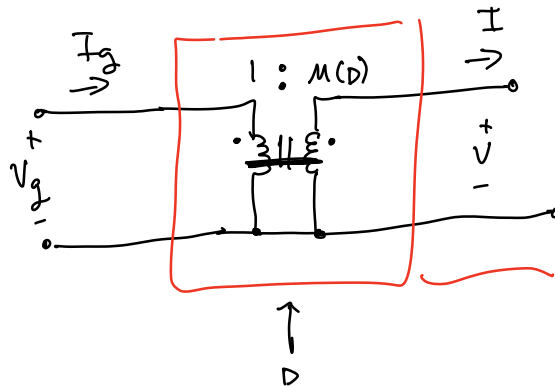
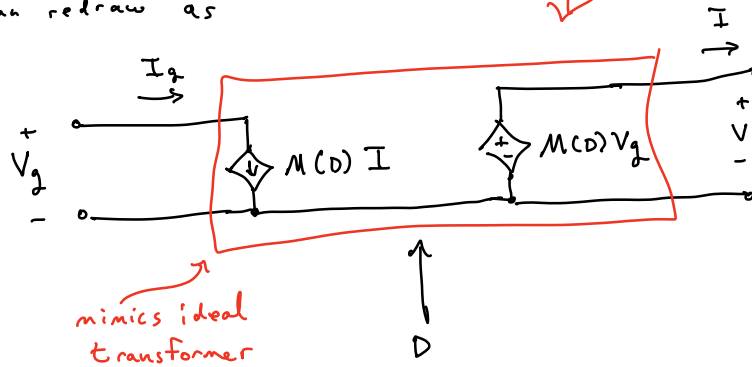
Greek symbol eta

$$\frac{V}{V_g} = M(D)$$

$$\frac{I_g}{I} = M(D)$$

ideal
conversion
ratios

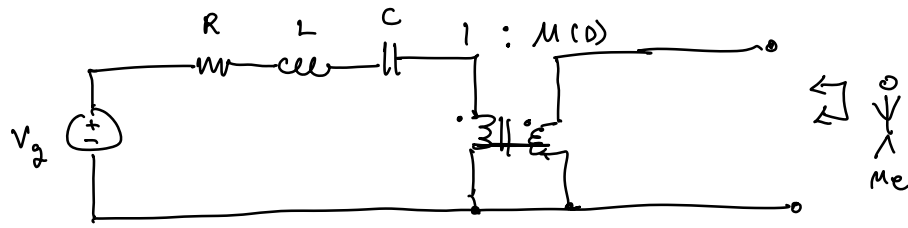
Can redraw as



- Different from
- Adjustable
 - Non-integer turns
 - Passes dc power

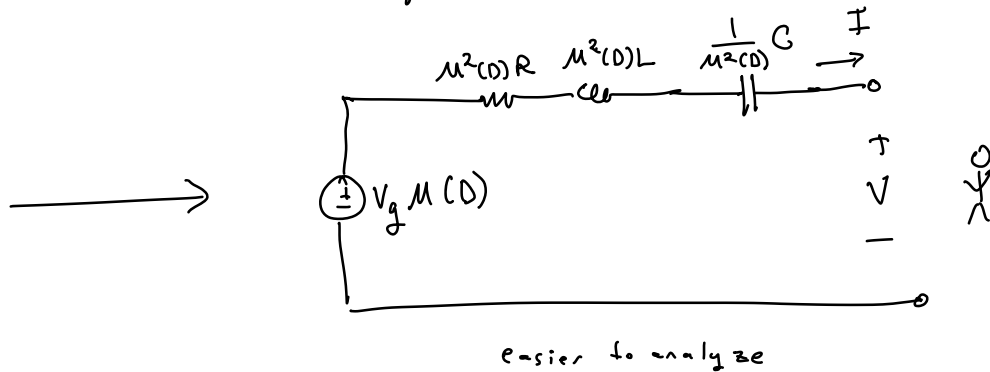
* Ideal converter mimics an adjustable xfmr.

- Rules for "reflecting" ckt elements through a xfmr



Want equiv elements on other side

Result after reflecting elements



→ scale by $M(D)$



→ scale by $M^2(D)$



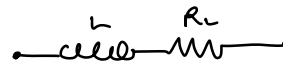
→ scale by $\frac{1}{M^2(D)}$

- Including Loss Mechanisms

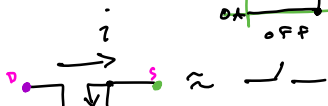
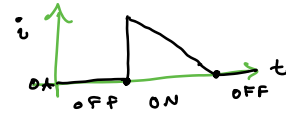
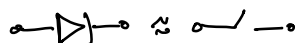
Ideal, ch2



Lossy, ch3



↑ winding resistance



n-channel symbol



↑ often dominates losses

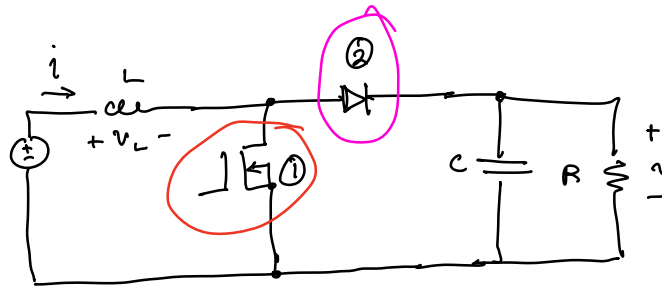
↑ forward drop

↑ often dominates losses



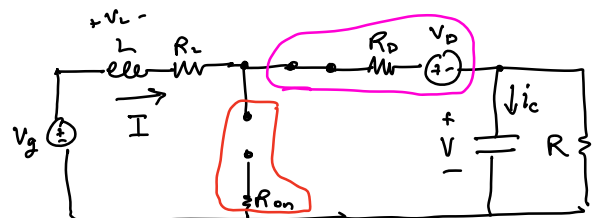
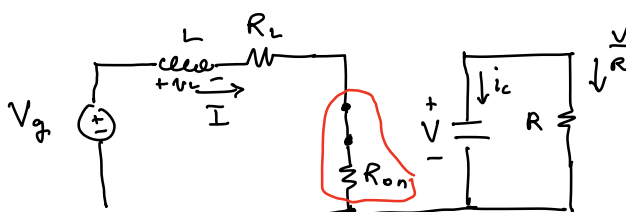
Repeat ch2 w/ lossy elements above.

- Boost Convert Model w/ Losses

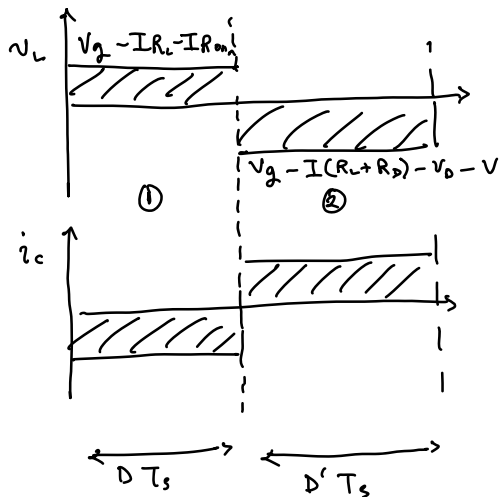


config ①

config ②



Look @ balance eqns



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \langle v_L \rangle &= 0 = D (V_g - I R_L - I R_{on}) \\ &\quad + D' (V_g - I (R_L + R_D) - V_D - V) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \langle i_c \rangle = \right.$$

clean up (1)

$$0 =$$

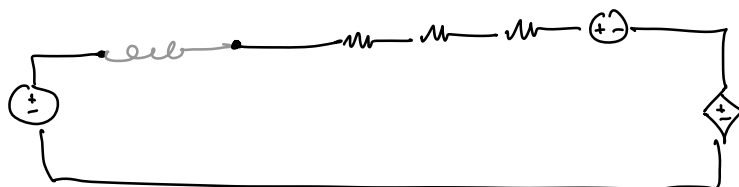
$$=$$

and (2)

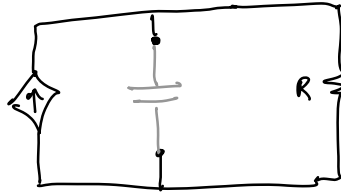
$$0 =$$

$$=$$

Draw (1') KVL loop



Draw (2') KCL



- Combine into 2 coupled ckt's

