ECE 214 - Lab #10 Thévenin Equivalent Impedance

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Introduction

In this lab, you will examine the Thévenin equivalent output impedance of the DC-DC Power Supply designed and built in Lab #9.

Pre-Lab

- 1. For the DC-DC Power Supply of Lab #9, derive the Thévenin equivalent output impedance as a function of frequency. Calculate the Thévenin equivalent impedance for the two operating conditions below.
 - (a) Condition 1: switch S1 in the boost converter is closed (the D and S terminals of the transistor are shorted) and switch S2 is open (there is no current through the diode).
 - (b) Condition 2: switch S1 in the boost converter is open (the D and S terminals of the transistor are open) and switch S2 is closed (the diode is a short-circuit).
- 2. For each operating condition described in step 1, plot on a log-log graph the following as a function of frequency, for frequencies between 10 Hz and 100 kHz.
 - (a) The magnitude of the Thévenin equivalent output impedance.
 - (b) The phase angle of the Thévenin equivalent output impedance.
 - (c) The real part of the Thévenin equivalent output impedance.
 - (d) The imaginary part of the Thévenin equivalent output impedance.

Lab Procedure

- For the DC-DC Power Supply of Lab #9, use the impedance analyzer tool in the Analog Discovery II to measure the Thévenin equivalent output impedance as a function of frequency for the two operating conditions described above.
 - (a) Deactivate the DC supply voltage from Lab #9 by removing the 12 V power brick and replacing it with a short circuit.
 - (b) To create *Condition 1* described in Pre-Lab step 1a, remove the diode from the boost-converter circuit.
 - (c) To create Condition 2, replace the diode in the boost-converter circuit with a short circuit.
- 2. Plot the measured output impedance on each of the graphs generated in Pre-Lab step 2.

Post-Lab

Compare the calculated and measured Thèvenin equivalent outout impedance of the power supply. Discuss the results of this analysis in your technical report.