

## ECE 214 - Lab #7 — Boost Converter

27 March 2018

**Introduction:** In this lab, you will design, simulate, build, and test a boost converter based on the switched capacitor circuit shown in [Figure 1](#).

In this circuit, the two switches operate simultaneously and in opposite directions. When switch  $S_1$  closes, switch  $S_2$  opens; when switch  $S_1$  opens, switch  $S_2$  closes. In the ideal circuit, switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are never both open or both closed at the same time. Switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are continuously opened and closed by a function generator (FG), or oscillator circuit, not shown in the figure.

When switch  $S_1$  is closed and  $S_2$  is open, the 12 V supply voltage and the inductor form one circuit, and the capacitor and the resistor form a second circuit. These circuits are isolated and not connected to each other. The voltage across the capacitor when switch  $S_2$  opens will begin to decrease as the capacitor is discharged through resistor  $R_0$ . This decrease in voltage will depend on how long the switch is open and the value of the resistor  $R_0$ . At the same time, current through the inductor increases. The maximum current flow will depend on how long switch  $S_1$  is closed and on the series resistance of the inductor and the switch  $S_1$ . The maximum current through the inductor should never exceed 0.6 A.

When switch  $S_1$  is opened and  $S_2$  is closed, the two circuits are connected, and the energy in the inductor will flow through switch  $S_2$  and be supplied to the  $10\mu\text{F}$  capacitor. The voltage on the capacitor will increase and drive current through the resistor  $R_0$ .

A steady-state output voltage is reached when the energy transferred from the inductor to the capacitor, with switch  $S_1$  open and switch  $S_2$  closed, is equal to the energy lost from the capacitor, with switch  $S_1$  closed and switch  $S_2$  open.

Rather than use two switches, you will implement the boost converter circuit using an NMOS transistor to represent switch  $S_1$  and a diode to represent switch  $S_2$ . The schematic of the actual circuit is shown in [Figure 2](#).

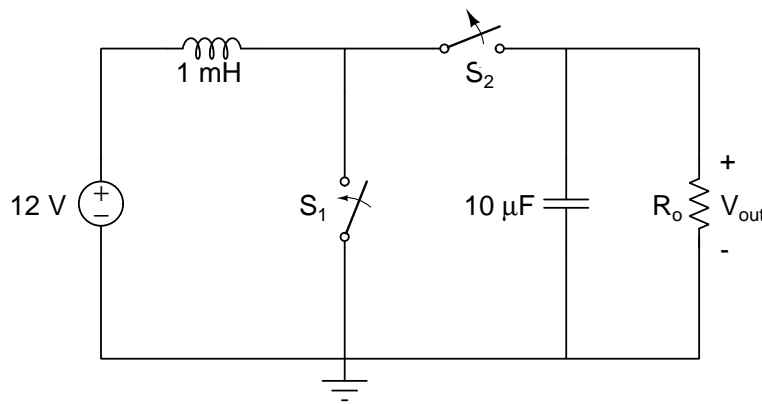


Figure 1: A boost converter circuit containing two synchronized switches.

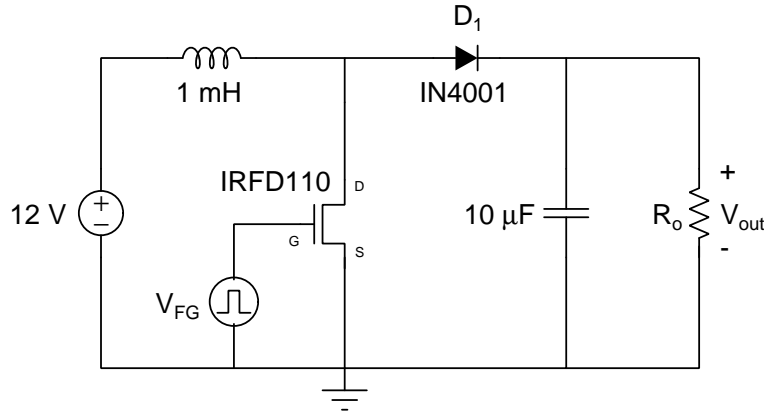


Figure 2: Boost converter circuit implemented with an NMOS transistor driven with a function generator (FG) to represent the switch  $S_1$  and a diode to represent the switch  $S_2$  in Figure 1.

The NMOS transistor acts as a voltage controlled switch. When  $V_{GS}$ , the voltage between the gate (G) terminal and the source (S) terminal, is 5 V, the drain (D) and source (S) terminals are effectively shorted, and current flows between the drain (D) terminal and the source (S) terminal of the transistor. When  $V_{GS} = 0$ , the connection between the D and S terminals of the transistor is open, and no current flows between the D and S terminals.

When the D and S terminals of the NMOS are open (switch  $S_1$  open), the energy in the inductor causes charge to flow through the diode ( $D_1$ ) to the capacitor. A diode allows current to flow in only one direction. Hence, the diode only allows current to flow from the inductor to the capacitor. Once the charge flows through the diode and onto the capacitor, it can not return back to the inductor side of the circuit.

The diode functions as an open circuit when the D and S terminals of the transistor are shorted (switch  $S_1$  closed). Thus, anytime switch  $S_1$  is closed, switch  $S_2$  is open. The diode ensures that switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are never both closed at the same time.

When the frequency of the FG is properly adjusted, switch  $S_1$  will close when the maximum amount of energy is transferred from the inductor to the capacitor. By properly setting the FG frequency as described below, switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are never both open at the same time.

### Design Specification:

1. Inputs: +12 V<sub>DC</sub> and a 5 V square wave from the FG with frequency  $f$  and duty cycle  $\delta$
2. Output:  $V_{OUT} = 25 \pm 1$  V<sub>DC</sub> with a ripple  $\leq 350$  mV<sub>pp</sub>

### Pre-Lab:

1. Follow the steps below to estimate the frequency, duty cycle, and value of  $R_O$  which will be used as a starting point for the boost converter simulation.
  - (a) Let  $V_{OUT}$  decrease from 25.05 V to 24.95 V when switch  $S_1$  is closed. This 100 mV

- decrease in  $V_{OUT}$  is half of the maximum allowed ripple. How much energy must be supplied to the capacitor when switch  $S_1$  opens to bring the voltage back to 25.05 V?
- Let  $t_1$  be the time duration that switch  $S_1$  is closed. What is the value of  $t_1$  that will allow the inductor to absorb this much energy?
  - What is the maximum current through the inductor just before switch  $S_1$  opens?
  - What value of  $R_O$  is required such that the capacitor voltage drops from 25.05 V to 24.95 V during time  $t_1$ .
  - Let  $t_2$  be the amount of time it takes for the current to stop flowing from the inductor to the capacitor after switch  $S_1$  opens. Approximate the value of  $t_2$  by considering the series RLC circuit where  $R$  is the ESR of the inductor determined in Lab #6. Ignore the output resistance  $R_O$  in this calculation.
  - The period of the square wave ( $T$ ) used to drive switch  $S_1$  is  $t_1 + t_2$ ; the frequency ( $f$ ) is  $1/T$  and the duty cycle ( $\delta$ ) is  $t_1/T$ . What are  $T$ ,  $f$ , and  $\delta$  for the FG?
- Use NGSpice to simulate the boost converter circuit shown in Figure 3. Include the ESR of the inductor. Also include a  $1\ \Omega$  resistor between the S terminal of the transistor and ground to allow for the simulation of the current through the transistor.
    - Set the value of  $R_O$  to the value calculated in step 1d.
    - Set  $V_{FG}$  to a square wave from 0 to 5 V with a period of  $T$  and the pulse width of  $t_1$  calculated in steps 1e and 1f. Make the rise time and fall times  $\ll$  pulse width.
    - Plot the voltage across the capacitor as a function of time.
    - Calculate the maximum current through the inductor.
    - What is the steady-state output voltage  $V_{out}$ ?
    - What is the peak-to-peak ripple?
    - Does the circuit satisfy the design specifications?
    - Adjust the duty cycle and frequency of the FG, if necessary to meet the specification.
    - Record the final values of  $R_O$ ,  $f$  and  $\delta$  for the design.

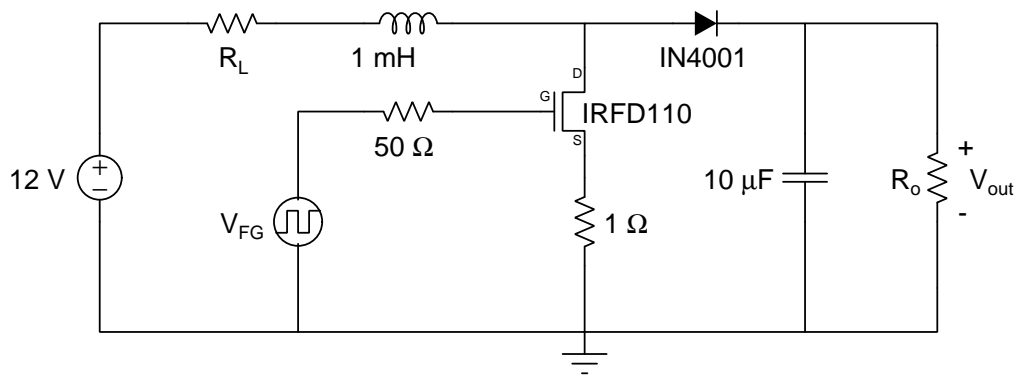


Figure 3: Boost converter circuit for NGSpice simulation and for implementation.

## Lab Procedure:

1. Build and test the boost converter circuit shown in [Figure 3](#) using the component values and FG settings determined in [step 2i](#) of the Pre-Lab.
2. Set the FG to produce a square wave signal from 0 volts to 5 volts with a frequency  $f_s$  and duty cycle  $\delta$ . Check the signal on the scope to make sure it is correct before applying it to the circuit.
3. Attach one channel of the the scope across the capacitor and the second channel across the  $1\ \Omega$  resistor in series with the transistor. Attach the DVM across the capacitor and set it to measure the DC voltage. Monitor these voltages carefully when powering up the circuit. Make sure the maximum current through the transistor is less than 0.5 A and the voltage across the capacitor remains less than 30V.
4. Slowly turn up the DC supply voltage until it reaches 12 V. If the voltage across the capacitor goes above 30 V, or the current through the transistor exceeds 0.6 A, immediately reduce the supply voltage. Adjust the magnitude of the load resistor or change the period and/or pulse width of the function generator to correct the problem. If either signal can't be kept within these limits check your circuit.
5. Record the voltage across the capacitor in your notebook. Measure the average DC value using your DVM and the ripple using the scope. Ripple is the AC signal riding on the DC part. Does it meet the 0.1 Vp ripple limit?
6. Record the current in the transistor. Does it ever exceed 0.5 amps? Record all results in your notebook.
7. If the circuit does not meet the specification, redesign and retest the circuit. Add a low pass filter if necessary. If you can not meet the specification, state the best results you were able to obtain. Take a photograph showing your final circuit connected to the 10 V power supply with the output displayed on a DVM. Also include a photograph showing the AC ripple on an oscilloscope. Include these photos in your notebook and reference them in the table of contents.
8. Do not disassemble the circuit. You will need this circuit in [Lab #9](#).

## Post-Lab

1. Include a table in your notebook listing the final values of  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$  and  $R_o$ .
2. Use NGspice to simulate your final boost converter circuit using the measured values of the components you used in lab including the equivalent series resistance of the inductor. Plot the output voltage as a function of time.
3. Discuss your results and compare the simulated results to the measurements you made in lab.
4. Reference this Post Lab in the table of contents of your notebook.