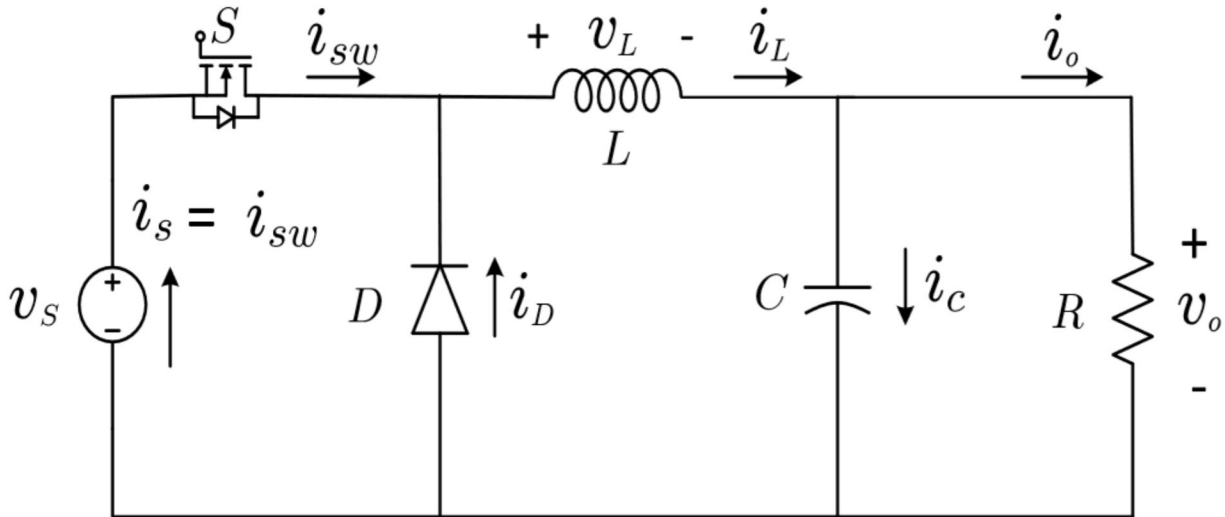


BUCK CONVERTER

Definition: Buck converter or stepdown converter is a converter which steps down the output voltage compared to input source voltage.

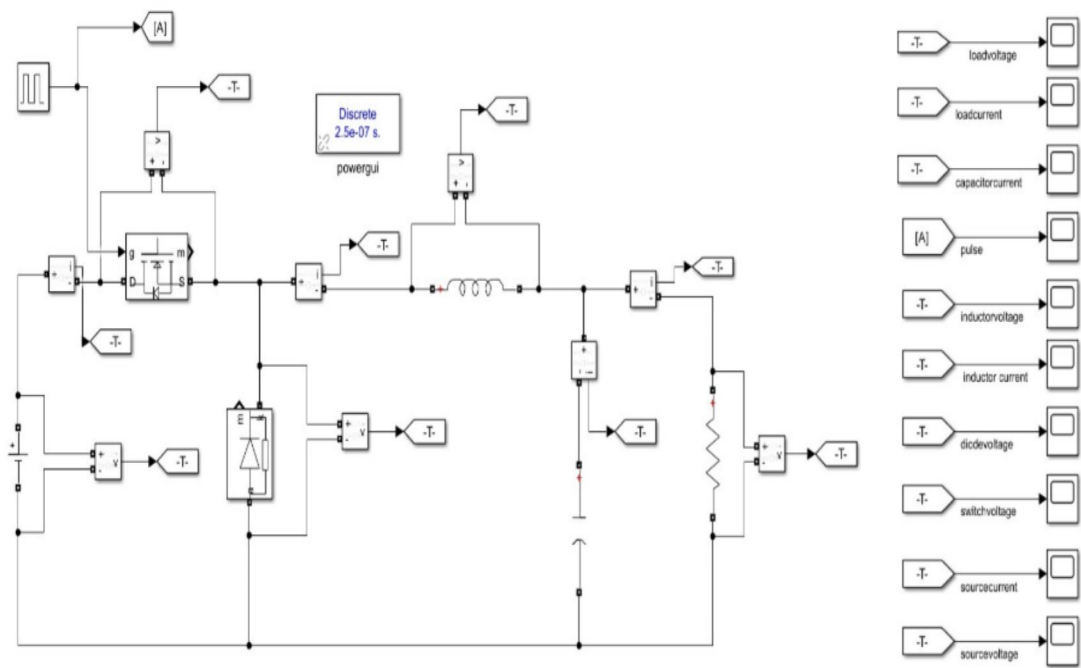
Circuit Diagram:



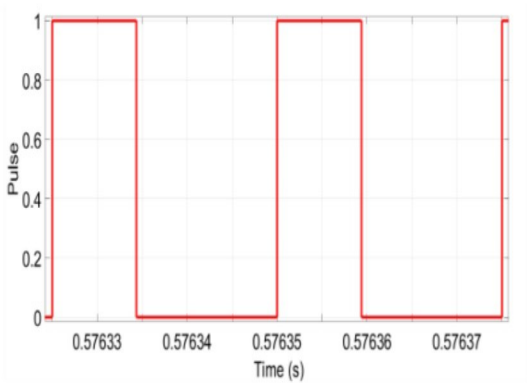
Designed Circuit Parameters:

Parameters	Values
V_s	48 V
D	0.375
L	97.5 μ H
C	100 μ F
R	10 Ω
V_o	18 V
f	40 KHz

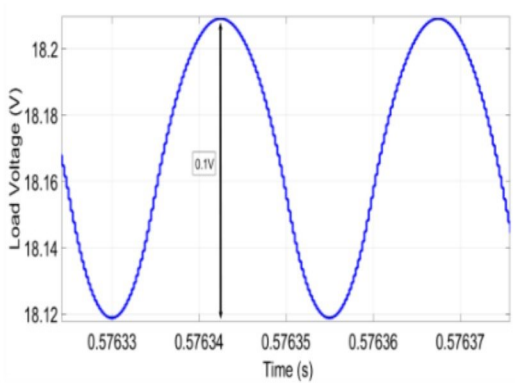
Simulated Circuit:



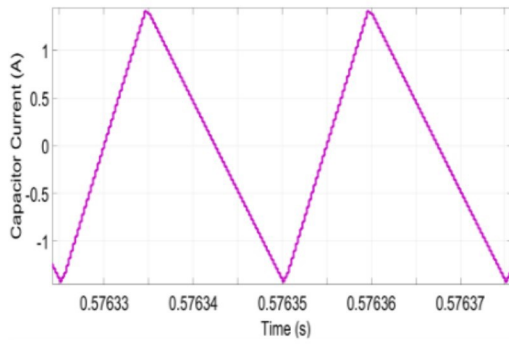
Simulated Output Results:



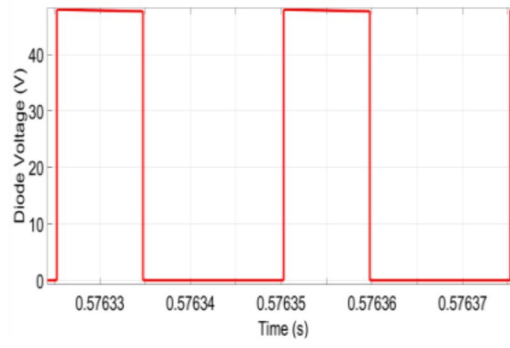
(a)



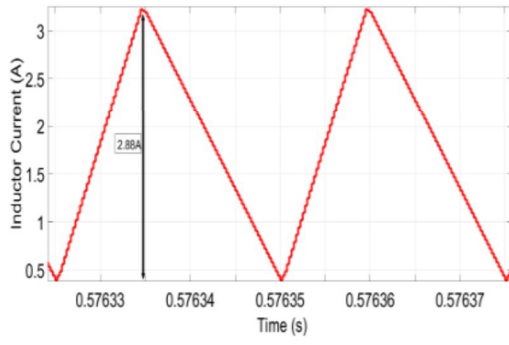
(b)



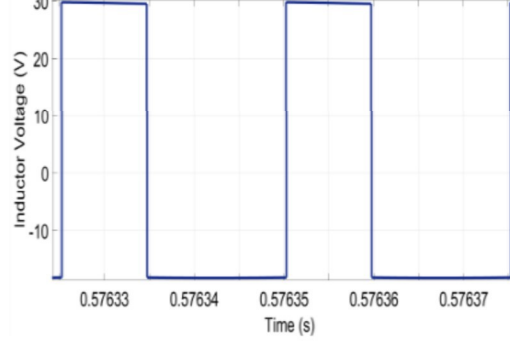
(c)



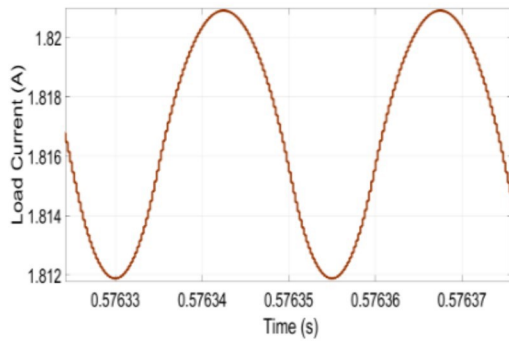
(d)



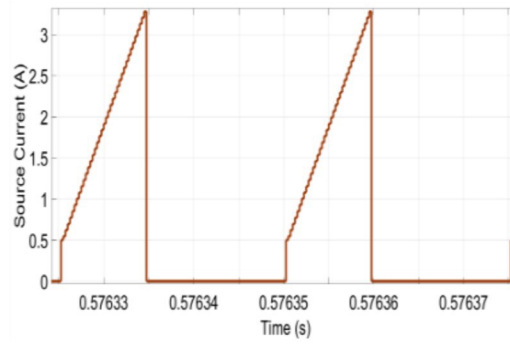
(e)



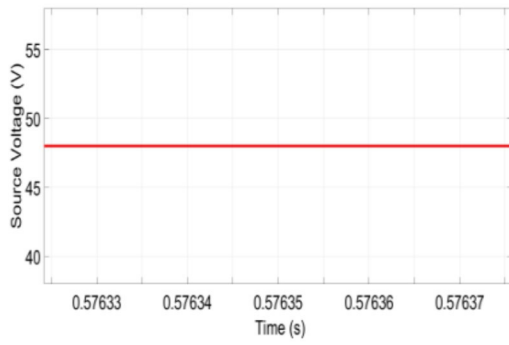
(f)



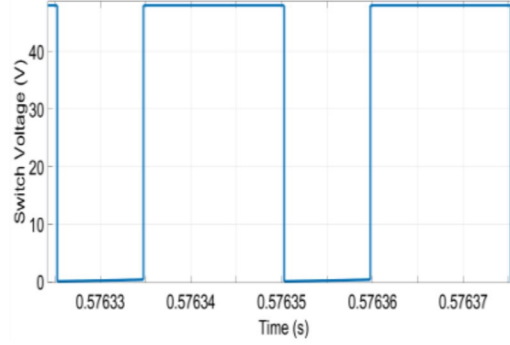
(g)



(h)



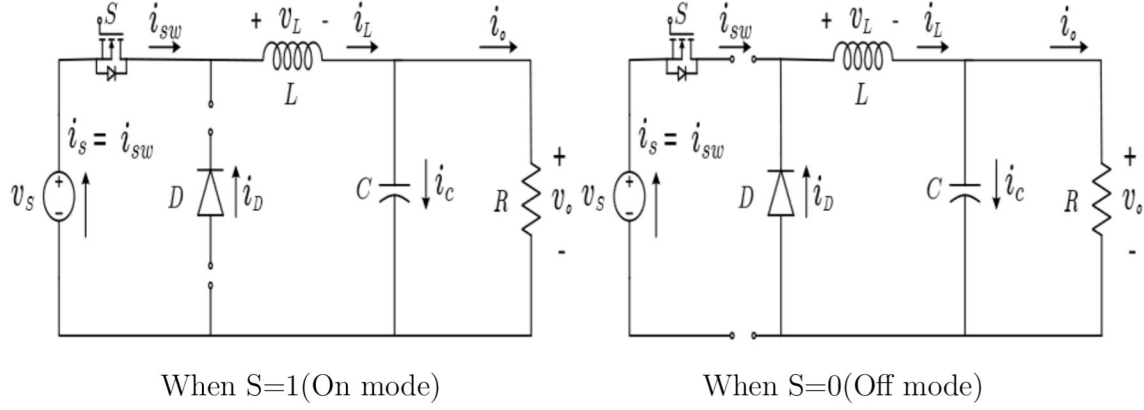
(i)



(j)

Figures (a) pulse (b) load voltage (c) capacitor current (d) diode voltage (e) inductor current (f) inductor voltage (g) load current (h) source current (i) source voltage (j) switch voltage

Operating Modes of a Buck Converter:



Under steady state

- Volt-sec balance across inductor

$$(V_s - V_o) * D * T_s = V_o * (1 - D) * T_s \quad (1)$$

$$V_s * D - V_o * D = V_o - V_o * D \quad (2)$$

$$V_o = V_s * D$$

- For L

$$-V_{in} + V_L + V_o = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$L * \frac{\Delta I}{DT} = V_{in} - V_o \quad (4)$$

Assumed $\Delta I = 2.88A$

$$L * \frac{2.8846 * 40k}{0.375} = 48 - 18 \quad (5)$$

$$\boxed{L = 97.5 \mu\text{H}}$$

● For C

$$\frac{\Delta I * T_s}{8} = Q = c * (\Delta V) \quad (6)$$

Assumed $\Delta V = 0.09V$

$$C = \frac{2.8846}{40K * 8 * 0.09} \quad (7)$$

$$\boxed{C = 100 \mu\text{F}}$$