

## Assignment 3: LTspice and TI simulation assignment

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### Part 1: LTSpice

1. What amplitude is the piezoelectric device initially set to?

**Answer: 24V**

2. What frequency is the piezoelectric device initially set to?

**Answer: 41Hz**

3. What is the RMS voltage across the piezoelectric device at its initial settings?

**Answer: 12.382V**

4. What is the RMS current of the piezoelectric device at its initial settings?

**Answer: 43.592 $\mu$ A**

5. What is the Average power (not RMS) that the piezoelectric device is providing at its initial settings?

**Answer: -431.56 $\mu$ W**

6. What is the RMS voltage across the piezoelectric device at 48v and 41Hz?

**Answer: 18.384V**

7. What is the RMS current of the piezoelectric device at 48v and 41Hz?

**Answer: 138.32 $\mu$ A**

8. What is the Average power (not RMS) power that the piezoelectric device is providing at 48v and 41Hz?

**Answer: -2.1643mW**

9. What is the RMS voltage across piezoelectric device at 24v and 82Hz?

**Answer: 12.384V**

10. What is the RMS current of the piezoelectric device at 24v and 82Hz?

**Answer: 43.601 $\mu$ A**

11. What is the Average power (not RMS) power that the piezoelectric device is providing at 24v and 82Hz?

**Answer: -430.96 $\mu$ W**

12. What results in a greater change in power delivered to the LTC3588 from the piezoelectric device, amplitude of the AC power waveform or frequency?

**Answer: Amplitude of the AC power results in a greater change in the power delivered.**

## Part 2: Introduction to TI WebBench

1. With your design setup for 'Balanced Optimization'. Hover cursor over the appropriate point on the efficiency and duty cycle charts:

a. What is the efficiency when the output is at 3.00mA with an input voltage of 2.75v?

**Answer: 90.704%**

b. What is the duty cycle at 3.00mA and a  $V_{in} = 2.75v$ ?

**Answer: 1.792%**

c. What is the efficiency when the output is at 3.00mA with an input voltage of 2.4v?

**Answer: 92.182%**

d. What is the duty cycle at 3.00mA and a  $V_{in} = 2.4v$ ?

**Answer: 2.756%**

e. What is the relationship of  $V_{in}$  to efficiency?

**Answer: Keeping current constant, as the value of  $V_{in}$  increases, efficiency increases.**

2. Now, change the optimization of the design for "highest efficiency design".

a. What is the efficiency when the output is at 3.00mA with an input voltage of 2.75v?

**Answer: 92.663%**

b. What is the duty cycle at 3.00mA and a  $V_{in} = 2.75v$ ?

**Answer: 1.939%**

c. What is the efficiency when the output is at 3.00mA with an input voltage of 2.4v?

**Answer: 93.678%**

d. What is the duty cycle at 3.00mA and a  $V_{in} = 2.4v$ ?

**Answer: 2.518%**

e. Is the efficiency optimized design more efficient?

**Answer: Yes**

## Part 3: Evaluation of TI TPS62160DSGR

1. What are the upper and lower feedback resistors recommended by WeBench?

**Answer: Upper FB Resistor: 715kOhm; Lower FB Resistor: 180kOhm**

2. Read the Charts to determine: With  $V_{in} = 11V$ , what is the efficiency at  $I_{out} = 0.1 A$ ?

**Answer: 88.018%**