

## EMPEL EE252 Project: Zeta Converter

The Zeta converter is a fourth-order DC-DC converter that provides a non-inverting output voltage, making it ideal for applications requiring both step-up and step-down regulation. It ensures continuous output with reduced ripple and its isolated energy transfer via a coupling capacitor makes it effective for noise-sensitive loads.

### Basic Relations of the converter:

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{D}{1-D} \Rightarrow V_o = V_{in} \cdot \frac{D}{1-D} \quad V_o \text{ and } V_{in} \text{ are the output and input DC voltages respectively}$$

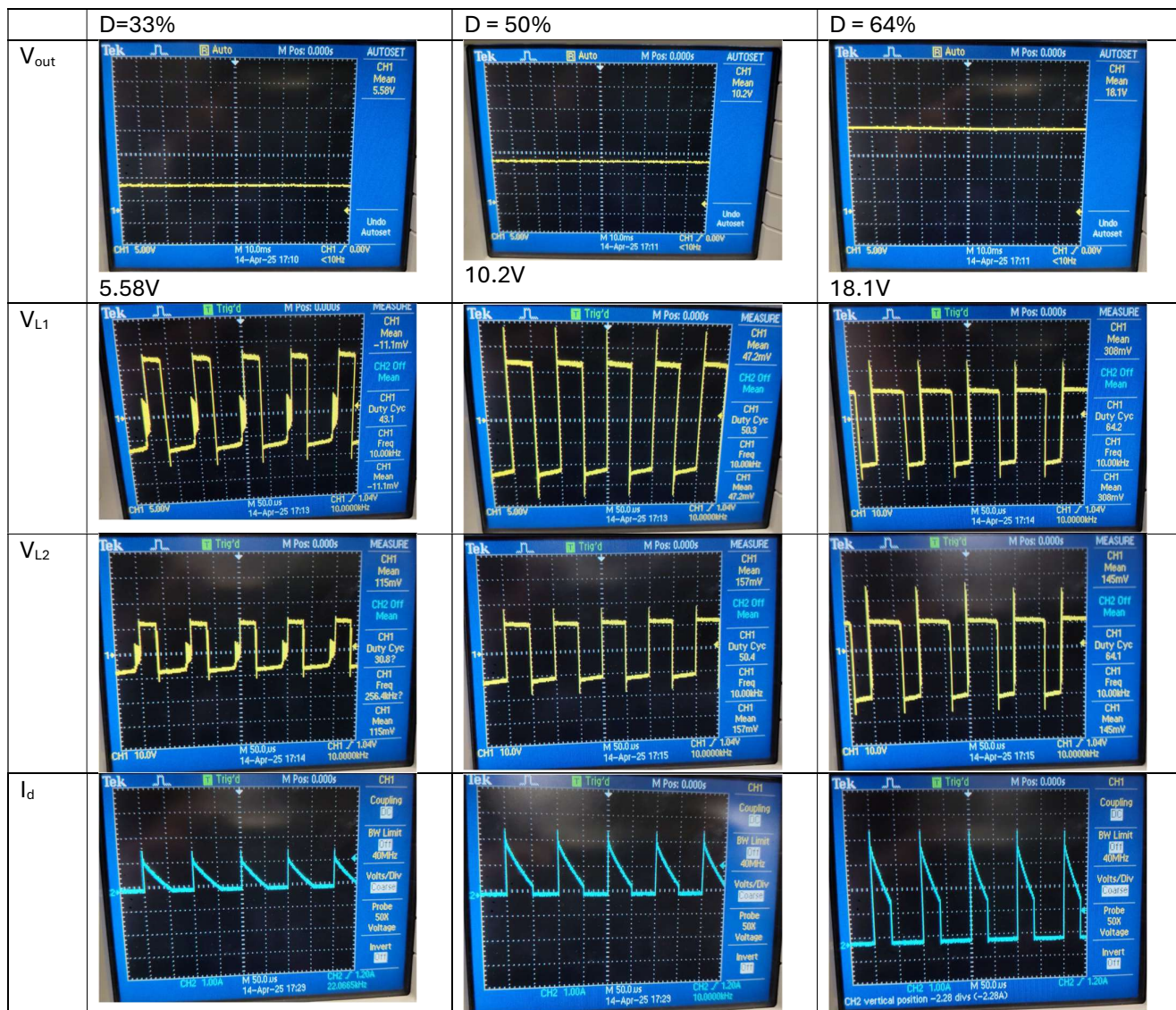
### Problem Statement:

a) Specifications: Input 12 V, Output 6-18 V, Switching frequency 10 kHz, Output current

Waveforms of diode current and inductor voltage in CCM.

b) Reduce switching frequency to demonstrate DCM.

### Part A: Given $V_{in} = 12V$ , frequency = 10kHz



## Part B: Discontinuous Conduction Mode

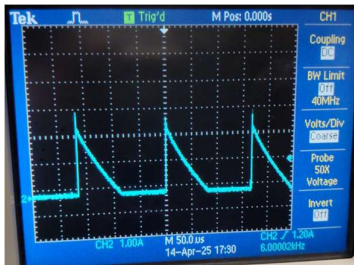
$$\Delta I_{L1} = \frac{V_d \cdot D}{L_1 \cdot f_s}; \text{ now } I_o = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta I_{L1} \cdot (1 - D) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_d \cdot D}{L_1 \cdot f_s} \cdot (1 - D)$$

$$\text{taking: } I_o = \frac{V_o}{R_o} \text{ and } V_o = V_d \cdot \frac{D}{1 - D}$$

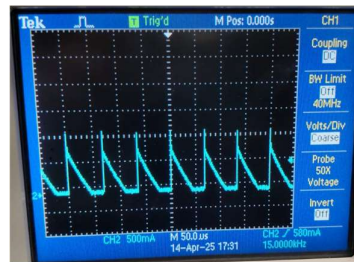
$$\frac{V_d \cdot D}{R_o(1 - D)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_d \cdot D}{L_1 \cdot f_s} \cdot (1 - D)$$

Since in DCM ripple should be equal to the average value  $\Rightarrow f_{\text{boundary}} = \frac{(1-D)^2 \cdot R_o}{2DL_1}$

**Increasing frequency to enter DCM (discontinuous conduction mode) and noting the diode current:**

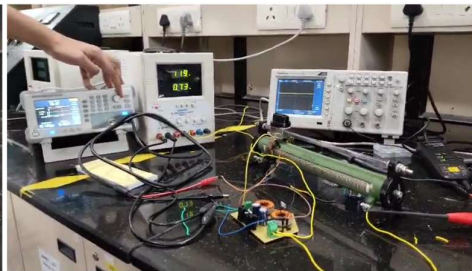
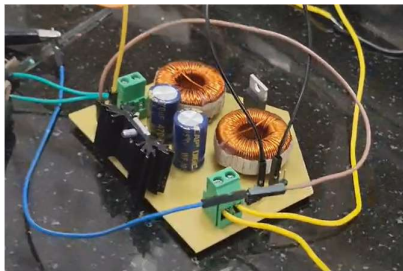


Freq= 6kHz; D =0.33



Freq= 15kHz; D =0.5

### Hardware setup



PCB used, the setup and the PWM generating module, respectively.

### Project by:

#### E2 B7 group

Rudraksha Harshal Amar- 230002061

Shrish Shriyans- 230003072

Tanishka Nainwal- 230002073

Varad Gaekwad- 230002081