
Self Project

Output Voltage Regulation of Buck Converter using Type-2 Compensator

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➤ **Objective:**

The objective of this experiment is to design a Type2 compensator for a buck converter to regulate its output voltage.

➤ **Parameters:**

Parameter	Value
Input Voltage	24
Inductor	50μH
Capacitor	100μF
Load resistance	2Ω
Switching frequency	100kHz
Desired gain crossover frequency of compensated system	90 to 120 degrees

➤ **Compensator Design(K factor Method):**

For type2 compensator we have the Transfer function given by

$$G_{c2} = \frac{G_{MB}(1 + \frac{w_z}{s})}{(1 + \frac{s}{w_p})} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

where $G_{MB} = \frac{1}{\text{Plant gain at } w_c}$; Absolute gain

$$w_z = \frac{w_c}{k}$$

$$w_p = kw_c$$

$$k = \tan(45 + \text{boost}/2)$$

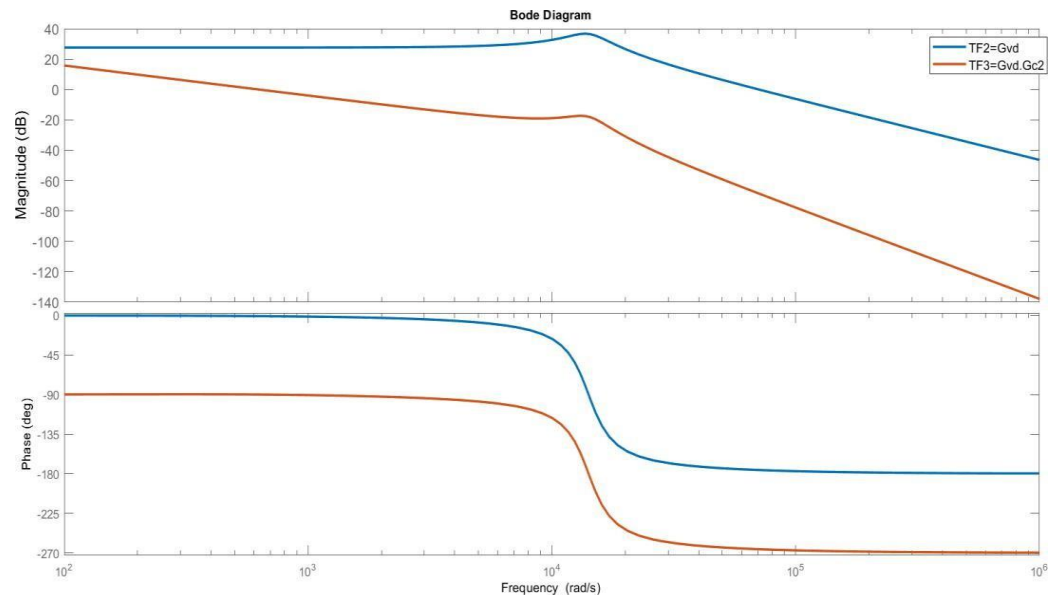
$$G_{vd} = \frac{V_{in}}{s^2 LC + \frac{sL}{R} + 1}$$

After substituting the values we got the following Transfer function

$$G_{c2} = \frac{26.54s + 16401}{s^2 + 638s}$$

$$G_{vd} = \frac{24}{5e^{-9}s^2 + 25e^{-6}s + 1}$$

➤ Bode Plot



➤ Stability Margins:

a) Gvd

GainMargin: Inf

GMFrequency: Inf

PhaseMargin: 4.2185

PMFrequency: 7.0620e+04

DelayMargin: 1.0426e-06

DMFrequency: 7.0620e+04

P1=1.0e+04 *(-0.2500 +i1.3919)

P2=1.0e+04 *(-0.2500 -i1.3919)

b) Gc2

GainMargin: 7.8542

GMFrequency: 1.4146e+04

PhaseMargin: 90.0123

PMFrequency: 628.0470

DelayMargin: 0.0025

DMFrequency: 628.0470

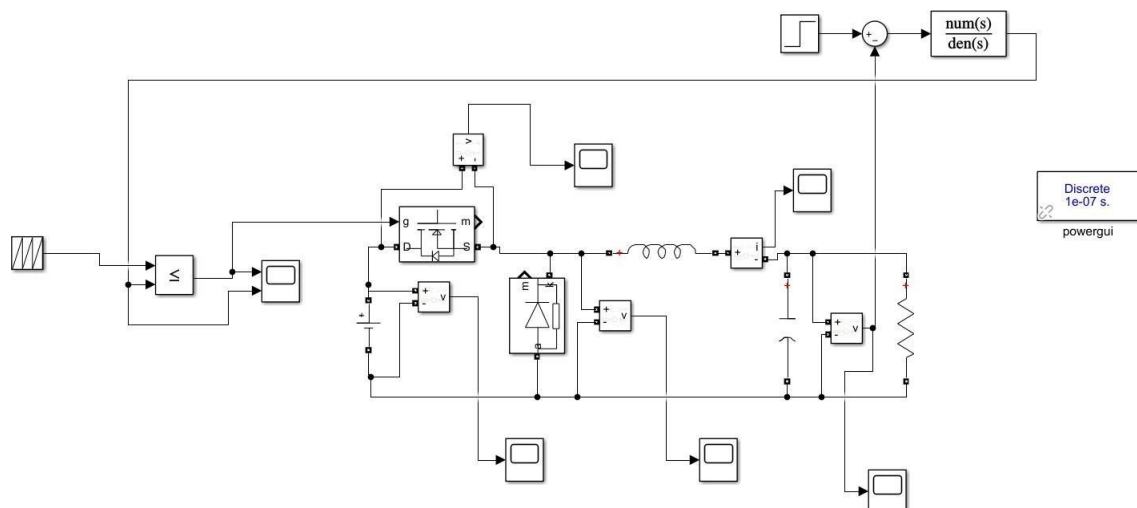
P1= 0.0000 + 0.0000i

P2=-0.2500 + 1.3919i

P3= -0.2500 - 1.3919i

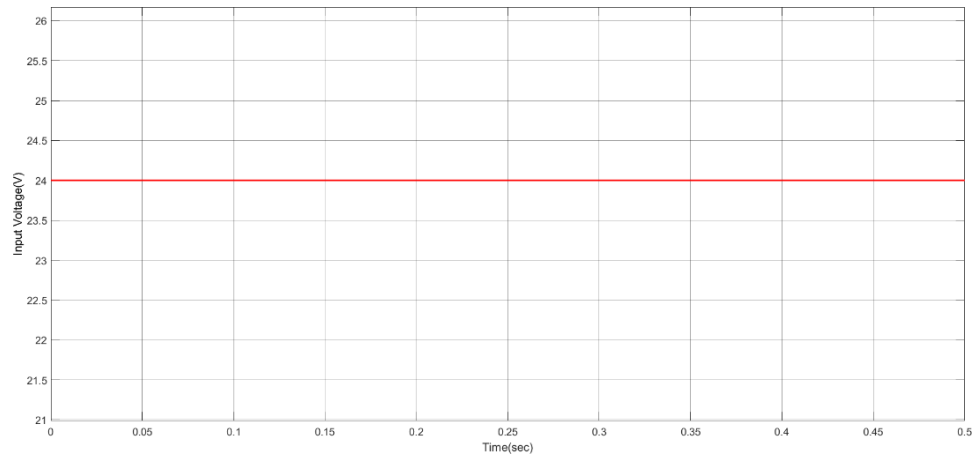
P4=-0.0638 + 0.0000i

➤ MATLAB/SIMULINK SIMULATION

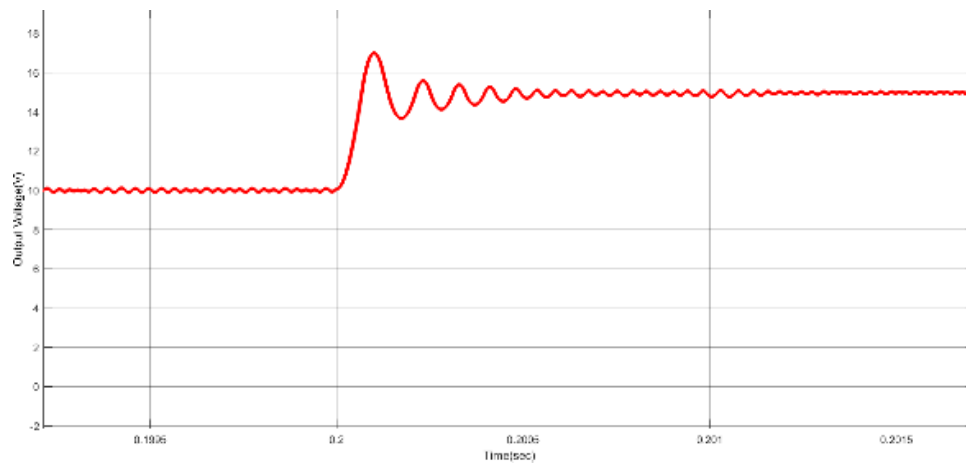


➤ SIMULATED WAVEFORMS

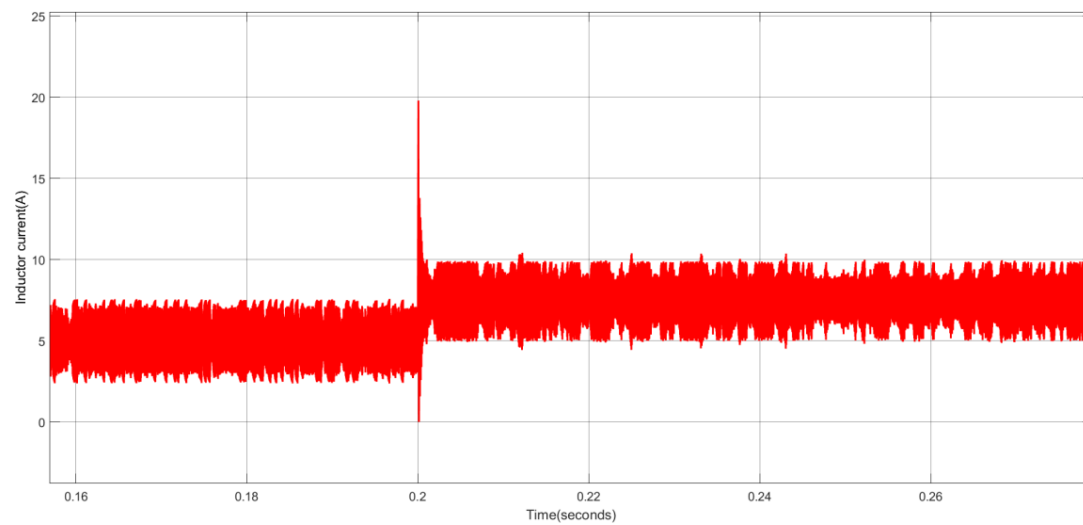
a) Input Voltage



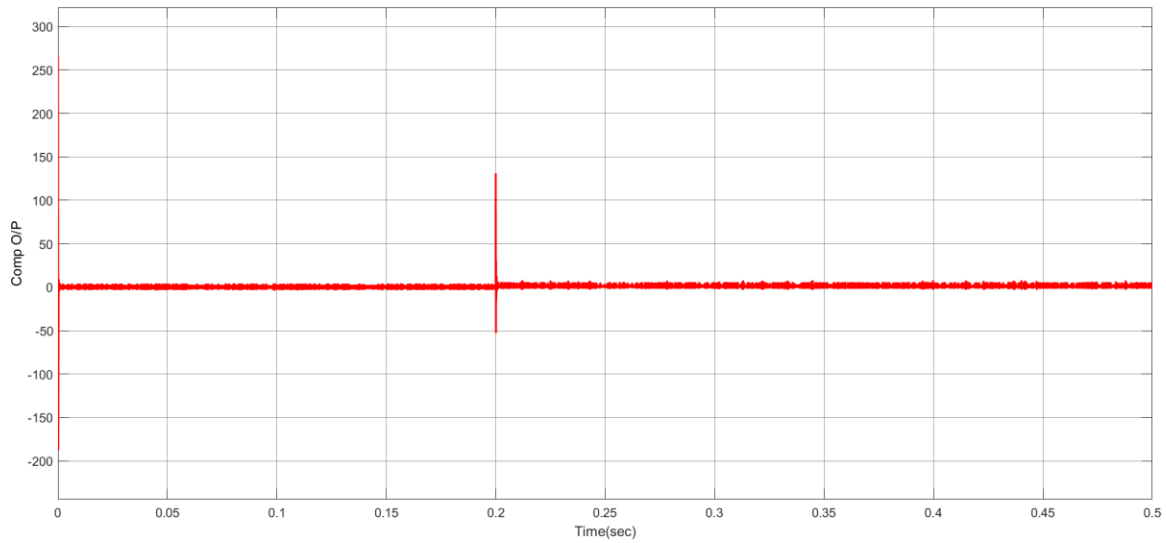
b) Output Voltage



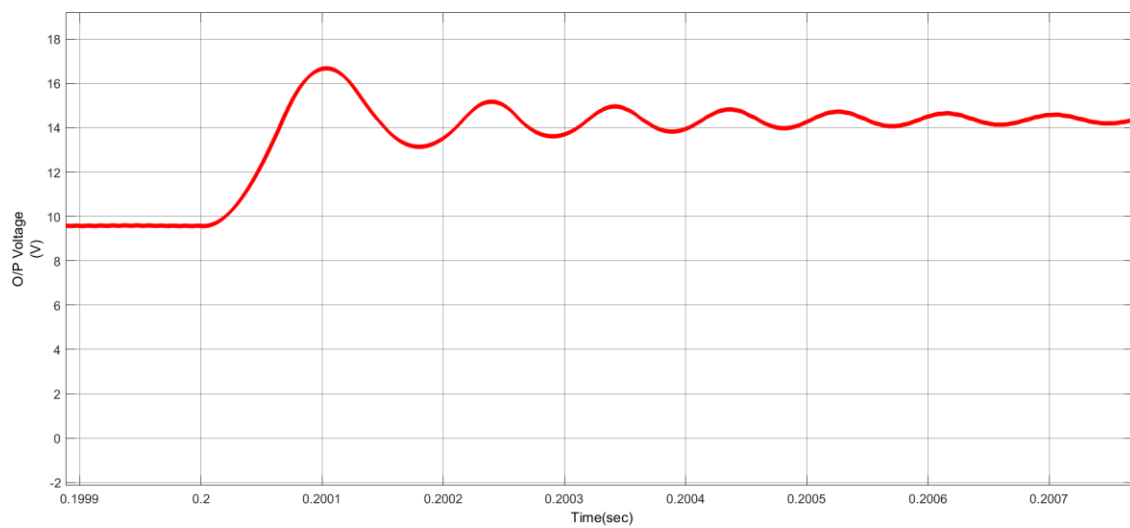
c) Inductor Current



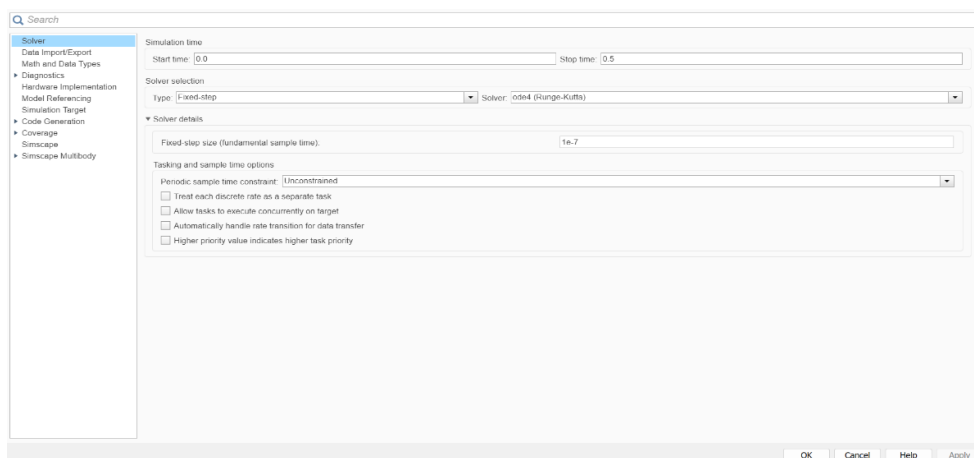
d) Compensator Output



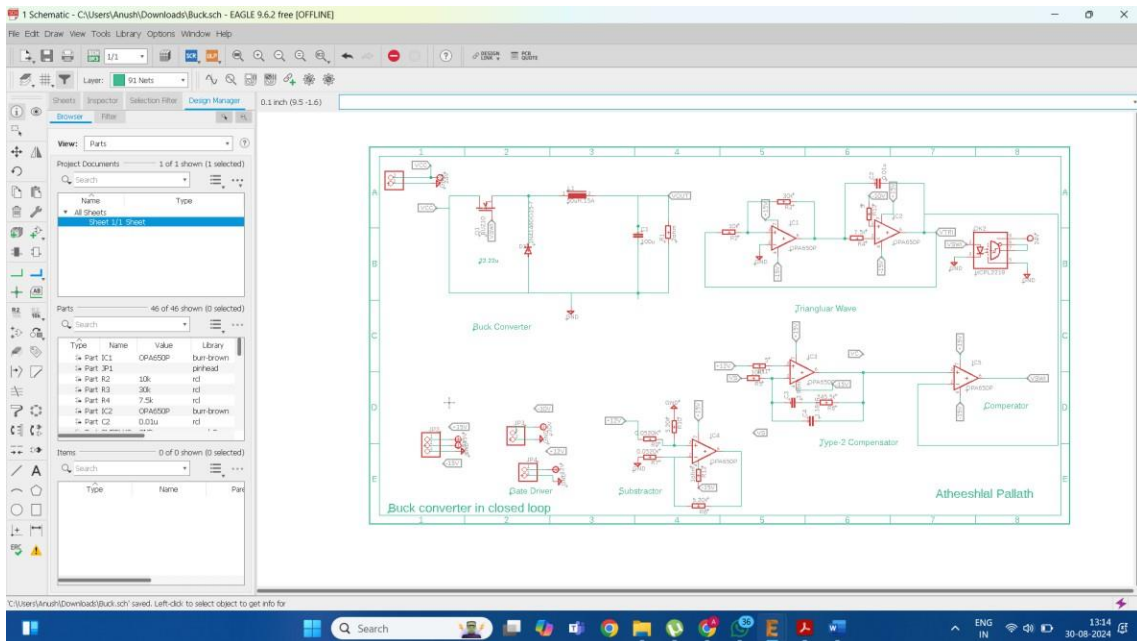
e) Output Voltage without Compensator



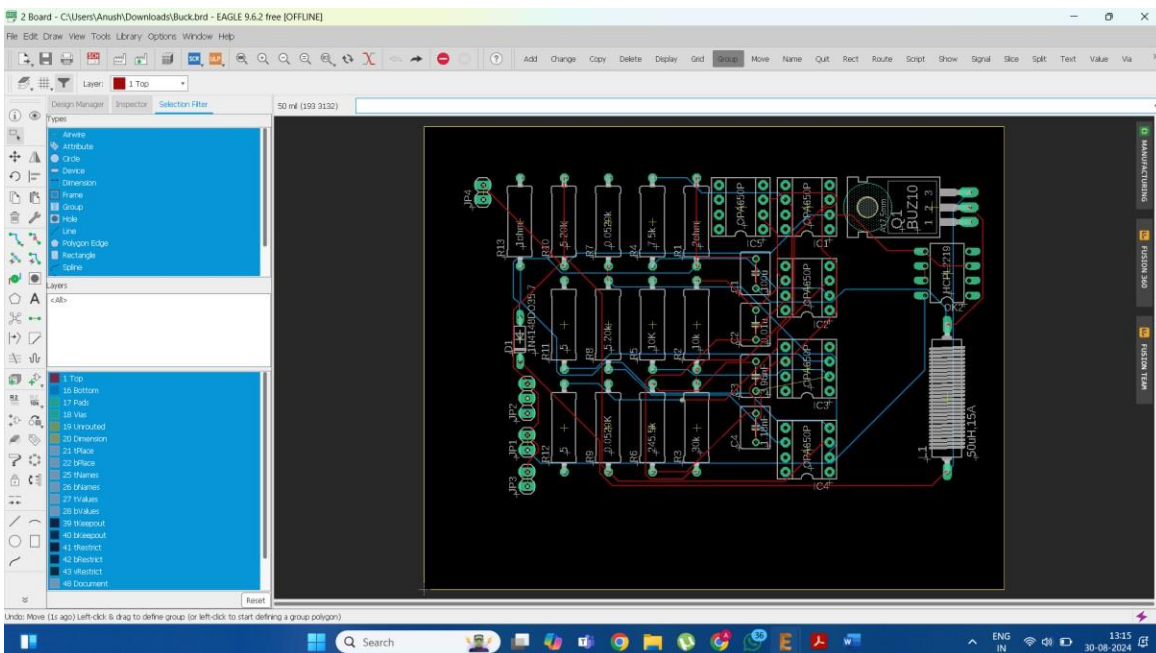
➤ Simulation configuration parameters



Eagle Schematic:



PCB Design:



➤ Conclusion

In this experiment we designed a type 2 compensator for regulating the output voltage of a buck converter. We used a type 2 compensator to improve the transient response along with stability margins. We can observe that the peak overshoot has also been reduced by using a compensator.

Then the PCB design of the whole system was implemented with the help of Eagle Software.