

$$v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) + s_n T_{on} - s_f T_{off(i)} - \frac{\int_{t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i + T_{off(i)}} [i_L(t) - v_o(t)/R_L] dt}{C_o} = v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)}) \quad (3-1)$$

其中，

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= \frac{R_{CO}(V_{IN} - V_O)}{L} \\ s_f &= \frac{R_{CO}V_O}{L} \end{aligned} \quad (3-2)$$

设 $T_{off(i)} = T_{off} + \Delta T_{off(i)}$ ，其中 T_{off} 为无扰动量的关断时间。则时间点 t_i 可表示为：

$$t_i = (i-1)(T_{on} + T_{off}) + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \Delta T_{off(k)} \quad (3-3)$$

令扰动电压 v_c 等于：

$$v_c(t) = \hat{r} \sin(2\pi f_m \cdot t - \theta) \quad (3-4)$$

综合式 (3-1) - (3-4)，可得：

$$\begin{aligned} & s_f \left[\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2C_o R_{CO}} \right) \Delta T_i - \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2C_o R_{CO}} \right) \Delta T_{i-1} \right] \\ &= \left[v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)}) \right] - \left[v_c(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) \right] \\ & - \left[v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2} \right) - v_c \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2} \right) \right] \bigg/ (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \\ & + \left[v_c \left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2} \right) - v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2} \right) \right] \bigg/ (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \end{aligned} \quad (3-5)$$

详细推导过程：

Step1:

$$\begin{aligned} & t: t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} \rightarrow t_i + T_{off(i)} \\ & v_o = v_{ESR_ripple} + v_{cap_ripple} \\ &= s_n T_{on} - s_f T_{off(i)} + \frac{1}{C_o} \int_{t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i + T_{off(i)}} [i_L(t) - v_o(t)/R_L] dt = v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) \\ & \text{---- (3-1)} \end{aligned}$$

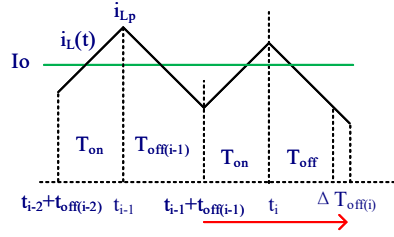
直观定性上理解从 i-1 到 i 一个周期内的变化过程，很明显应该是+。JL 博士论文原文也是写错了，可能是故意的。

Step2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} [i_L(t) - v_o(t)/R_L] dt &= \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \left[i_L(t) - \frac{V_o(t) + \hat{v}_o(t)}{R_L} \right] dt \\
 &= \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt - \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \frac{\hat{v}_o(t)}{R_L} dt \\
 &\approx \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt - \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \frac{\hat{v}_c(t)}{R_L} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

第一项表示去除直流分量后的电感电流纹波的积分，第二项表示 v_o 扰动量的积分，近似也是 v_c 扰动量的积分。忽略 v_o 的扰动影响并不意味着认为 v_o 扰动量=0，还是小纹波近似，假设没有 v_c 扰动， v_o 就是一条直线，有 v_c 扰动， v_o 应该是贴着 v_c 变化，所以 v_o 扰动就是 v_c 扰动。

Step2-1:



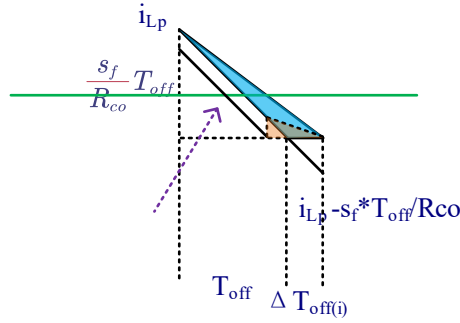
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt &= \frac{i_{Lp} - \frac{s_n}{R_{co}} T_{on} + i_{Lp}}{2} T_{on} + \frac{i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i-1)} + i_{Lp}}{2} T_{off(i-1)} \\
 \xrightarrow{\frac{s_n}{R_{co}} T_{on} = \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} \text{ (稳态条件)}} &= \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} T_{on} + \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T_{off(i-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T_{on} + T_{off(i-1)}) + \frac{-\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T_{off(i-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T_{on} + T_{off} + \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) + \frac{-\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} (T_{off} + \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) \\
 &\approx \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T + \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) - \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T_{off}
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 ΔT_{off} 很小，所以可以忽略高阶无穷小，只保留一阶。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt &= \frac{2\left(i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i-1)}\right) + \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} T_{on} + \frac{2\left(i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}\right) - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i)}}{2} T_{off(i)} \\
 &= \frac{2\left(i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i-1)}\right) + \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T_{on} + T_{off(i)}) + \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off(i)}}{2} T_{off(i)} \\
 &\approx \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T + \Delta T_{off(i)}) - \frac{2\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T - \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i)}}{2} T_{off}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt - \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt \\
&= \frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T + \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) - \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T_{off} - \dots \\
& \left[\frac{2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} (T + \Delta T_{off(i)}) - \frac{2 \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}}{2} T - \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} \Delta T_{off(i)}}{2} T_{off} \right] \\
&= \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} - \left(2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} \right)}{2} \Delta T_{off(i)} + \frac{(2T_{on} + T_{off}) \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} + \left(2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} \right)}{2} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

i 是整个大周期过程中任意相邻两个小周期的的标号，具有一般性，因此 i_{Lp} 并不一定就是稳态的电感电流峰值。但是可以认为： $i_{Lp} = I_{Lp} + \hat{i}_{Lp}$ ，其中电感电流峰值的扰动也是一个无穷小量。（要证明这一点很容易， $\Delta T_{off} \rightarrow 0$ 的时候，就是稳态工作波形，很明显 $\Delta i_{Lp} \rightarrow 0$ ）根据 DF 法和之前分析的原则，对于一个具有低通特性的非线性系统而言，只看一阶分量。因此上述表达式中含有 Δi_{Lp} 的项也可以忽略掉。
另一种几何直观的理解：



极限情况，如果是稳态，那么下降段的电感电流波形就应该和稳态波形一样，是关于 I_o 对称的，上底+下底考虑符号其实就是实际 i_{Lp} 和稳态电感电流峰值之间线段的长度，即：

$$2i_{Lp} - \frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off} = |i_{Lp} - I_{Lp}| = |\hat{i}_{Lp}|$$

因此上述表达式中最后结果的第一项就是图上蓝色和粉色三角形的面积之差。同样的很容易证明粉色三角形面积是更高阶的无穷小量。第二项同理，因此可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt - \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt \\
&= \frac{\frac{s_f}{R_{co}} T_{off}}{2} \Delta T_{off(i)} + \frac{(2T_{on} + T_{off}) \frac{s_f}{R_{co}}}{2} \Delta T_{off(i-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

Step2-2:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \hat{v}_c dt = -\frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \hat{r} \sin(2\pi f_m t - \theta) dt = \frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_i+T_{off(i)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} \hat{r} \sin(2\pi f_m t - \theta) dt \\
& = -[\hat{r} \cos(2\pi f_m (t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - \theta) - \hat{r} \cos(2\pi f_m (t_i + T_{off(i)}) - \theta)] / (2\pi f_m R_L) \\
& = -\left[\hat{r} \sin\left(2\pi f_m (t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) + \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) - \hat{r} \sin\left(2\pi f_m (t_i + T_{off(i)}) + \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L) \\
& = -\left[\hat{r} \sin\left(2\pi f_m \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - \theta\right) - \hat{r} \sin\left(2\pi f_m \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - \theta\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L) \\
& = -\left[v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L)
\end{aligned}$$

同理:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} \hat{v}_c dt \\
& = -\left[v_c \left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L)
\end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} \hat{v}_c dt - \frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \hat{v}_c dt \\
& = -\left[v_c \left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L) - \dots \\
& -\left[v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L) \\
& = -\left[v_c \left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L) + \dots \\
& \left[v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L)
\end{aligned}$$

Step3:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] - [v_c(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)})] \\
& = s_f(\Delta T_{off(i)} - \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) - \frac{1}{C_o} \left[\int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt - \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} (i_L(t) - I_o) dt \right] - \dots \\
& \frac{1}{C_o} \left[-\frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}}^{t_i+T_{off(i)}} \hat{v}_c dt - \frac{1}{R_L} \int_{t_{i-2}+T_{off(i-2)}}^{t_{i-1}+T_{off(i-1)}} \hat{v}_c dt \right] \\
& = s_f(\Delta T_{off(i)} - \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) + \frac{(s_f T_{off} \Delta T_{off(i)} + s_f(2T_{on} + T_{off}) \Delta T_{off(i-1)})}{2R_{co} C_o} - \dots \\
& \left[v_c \left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) + \dots \\
& \left[v_c \left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c \left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o)
\end{aligned}$$

整理一下，vc 放到一边，sf 放到另一边，可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] - [v_c(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)})] + \dots \\
& \left[v_c\left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) - \dots \\
& \left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \\
& = s_f (\Delta T_{off(i)} - \Delta T_{off(i-1)}) + \frac{(s_f T_{off} \Delta T_{off(i)} + s_f (2T_{on} + T_{off}) \Delta T_{off(i-1)})}{2R_{co} C_o} \\
& = s_f \left[\Delta T_{off(i)} \left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) - \Delta T_{off(i-1)} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

(证毕)

对比原论文，最后的结果是对的，只是中间写错一个正负号。

占空比 D 的扰动量 $d(t)$ 等于：

$$d(t) \Big|_{0 \leq t \leq t_M + T_{off(M)} + T_{on}} = \sum_{i=1}^M [u(t - t_i - T_{off(i)}) - u(t - t_i - T_{off(i)} - T_{on})] \quad (3-6)$$

所以，电感电流 i_L 的扰动量 $i_L(t)$ 等于：

$$i_L(t) \Big|_{0 \leq t \leq t_M + T_{off(M)} + T_{on}} = \int_0^t \left[\frac{V_{IN}}{L} d(t) \Big|_{0 \leq t \leq t_M + T_{off(M)} + T_{on}} - \frac{V_o}{L} \right] dt + i_{L0} \quad (3-7)$$

$$c_{m(iL)} = \frac{f_{SW}}{s_f} \frac{\left(1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}\right) \left(1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{SW}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{e^{j\pi/2}}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2C_o R_{CO}}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2C_o R_{CO}}\right) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{SW}}} \frac{V_{in}}{Lj2\pi f_m} \frac{\hat{r}}{2j} e^{-j\theta} \quad (3-8)$$

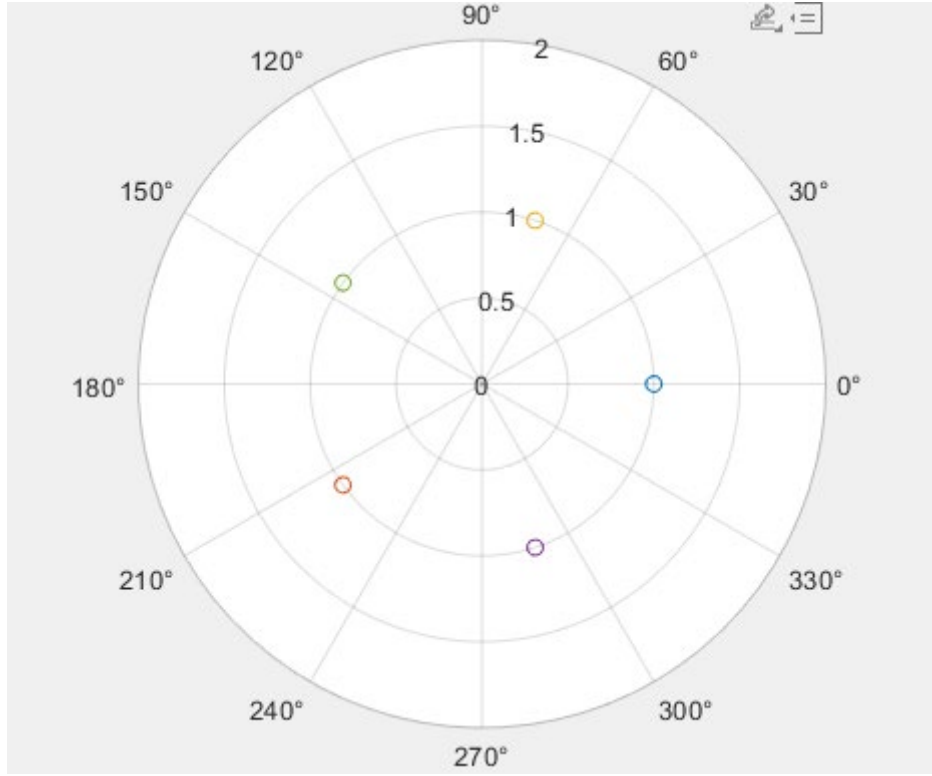
Step1:

先看 $d(t)$ 在 f_m 扰动频率处的傅里叶系数：

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{m(d)} &= \frac{j2\pi f_m}{N\pi} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{t_i + T_{off(i)}}^{t_i + T_{off(i)} + T_{on}} e^{-j2\pi f_m t} dt = \frac{1}{N\pi} \sum_{i=1}^M (e^{-j2\pi f_m (t_i + T_{off(i)})} - e^{-j2\pi f_m (t_i + T_{off(i)} + T_{on})}) \\
&= \frac{1}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) \sum_{i=1}^M e^{-j2\pi f_m (t_i + T_{off(i)})} = \frac{1}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) \sum_{i=1}^M e^{-j2\pi f_m \left((i-1)T + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \Delta T_{off(k)} + T_{off} + \Delta T_{off(i)}\right)} \\
&= \frac{1}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_m \left(\sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)}\right)} \\
&\approx \frac{1}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M \left[e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \left(1 - j2\pi f_m \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)}\right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^M e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} - j2\pi f_m \sum_{i=1}^M \left(e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{-j2\pi f_m}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

其中有个恒等式，根据前提假设 $N \cdot f_{sw} = M \cdot f_m$ 。每个 k 都是极坐标下单位圆上的一点，将

2pi 的弧度平均分成 M 份，k 从 1 到 M，刚好绕一整圈，所以最后 sigma 求和=0。



(N=2, M=5)

然后根据傅里叶变换的性质很容易从 d 的傅里叶系数得到 iL 的傅里叶系数：

$$d(t) \rightarrow c_{m(d)} = \frac{-j2\pi f_m}{N\pi} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)} \right)$$

$$i_L(t)|_{0 \leq t \leq T_m} = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t [V_{in} d(t) - V_o] dt \rightarrow c_{m(i_L)}$$

$$c_{m(i_L)} = \frac{V_{in}}{L} c_{m(d)} \frac{1}{j2\pi f_m} = \frac{-1}{N\pi} \frac{V_{in}}{L} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)} \right)$$

再回到之前证得的 (3-5) 式，之所以要求那一个公式就是因为 iL 的傅里叶系数中含有的 ΔT_{off} 项。

$$\begin{aligned} & [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] - [v_c(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)})] + \dots \\ & \left[v_c\left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) - \dots \\ & \left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \\ & = s_f \left[\Delta T_{off(i)} \left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) - \Delta T_{off(i-1)} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) \right] = s_f \Delta T_{off(i)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\Delta T_{off(i)} = \frac{1}{s_f} \frac{LHP}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co} C_o}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
LHP &= [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] - [v_c(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)}) - v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)})] + \dots \\
&\left[v_c\left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) - \dots \\
&\left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \\
&= [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] \cdot [1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}] + \dots \\
&\left[v_c\left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) - \dots \\
&\left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o)
\end{aligned}$$

第一项代进去可以得到：

$$\Delta T_{off(i)} _1 = \frac{1}{s_f} \frac{[v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] \cdot [1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)}$$

第一部分代入到 $\mathbf{cm}(iL)$ 的表达式中，用 JL 论文附录中的详细推导过程可以简单的直接得到：

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{m(i)} _1 &= \frac{-1}{N\pi} \frac{V_{in}}{L} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_m}) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{off}} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(e^{-j2\pi f_m (i-1)T} \sum_{k=1}^i \Delta T_{off(k)} _1 \right) \\
&= \frac{[1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} \frac{f_s}{s_f} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_m}) e^{-j\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

LHP_rest

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[v_c\left(t_{i-2} + T_{off(i-2)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) - \dots \\
&\left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) \\
&= \left[v_c\left(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) - v_c\left(t_i + T_{off(i)} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_m \cdot 2}\right) \right] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) * (e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1) \\
&= j2\pi f_m [v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o * 2\pi f_m) * (e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1) \\
&= j[v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] / (2\pi f_m R_L C_o) * (e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

把剩下这部分再代入回去可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta T_{off(i)} _2 &= \frac{1}{s_f} \frac{[v_c(t_{i-1} + T_{off(i-1)}) - v_c(t_i + T_{off(i)})] (e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1)}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o} \\
c_{m(i)} _2 &= \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} \frac{f_s}{s_f} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_m}) e^{-j\theta} \frac{(e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1)}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{m(i_L)} &= c_{m(i_L)} - 1 + c_{m(i_L)} - 2 \\
&= \frac{[1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} \frac{f_s}{s_f} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j\theta} + \dots \\
&\quad \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} \frac{f_s}{s_f} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j\theta} \frac{(e^{-j2\pi f_m T} - 1)}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o} \\
&= \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} \frac{f_s}{s_f} (1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) e^{-j\theta} \frac{[1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \left[1 - \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o}\right] \\
&= \frac{f_s}{s_f} \frac{(1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) [1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}] \left[1 - \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o}\right]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L} \hat{r} e^{-j\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

公式(3-8)分母多了一个 2j，查阅 JL 原文是没有这一项的，自己算出来也没有这一项。

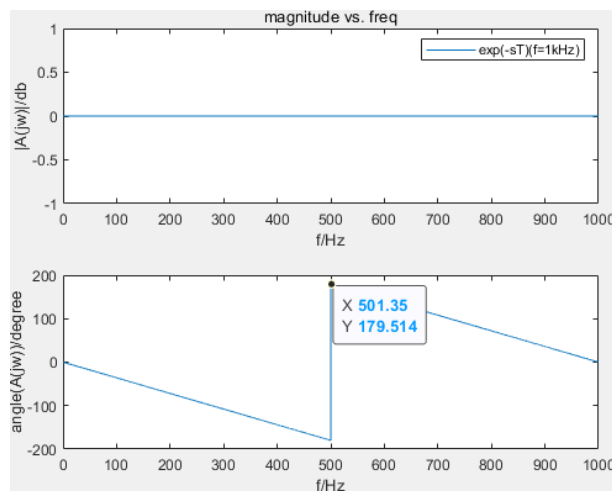
$$\begin{aligned}
c_{m(v_o)} &= c_{m(i_L)} \frac{R_L(R_{co}C_o j2\pi f_m + 1)}{(R_L + R_{co})C_o j2\pi f_m + 1} \\
c_{m(v_o)} &= \hat{r} e^{-j\theta} \\
\frac{c_{m(v_o)}}{c_{m(i_L)}} &= \frac{R_L(R_{co}C_o j2\pi f_m + 1)}{(R_L + R_{co})C_o j2\pi f_m + 1} \frac{f_s}{s_f} \frac{(1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T_{on}}) [1 - e^{-j2\pi f_m T}] \left[1 - \frac{j}{2\pi f_m R_L C_o}\right]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-j2\pi f_m T} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{j2\pi f_m L}
\end{aligned}$$

换到 s 域和电路的频率模型做一个统一：

$$DF = \frac{c_{m(v_o)}}{c_{m(i_L)}} = \frac{R_L(R_{co}C_o s + 1)}{(R_L + R_{co})C_o s + 1} \frac{f_s}{s_f} \frac{(1 - e^{-sT_{on}}) [1 - e^{-sT}] \left[1 + \frac{1}{sR_L C_o}\right]}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-sT} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{Ls} \text{----- (DF)}$$

DF 完整形式，对于半开关频率以上的频段也是适用的，前提假设：忽略了电流电流斜率的变化带来的影响，认为还是输出小纹波近似。

exp(-st)也是一个线性系统，代表延时，但是不太利于电路级零极点的分析。从延时环节的 bode 图中可以发现，在 1/2 开关频率处相位会有突变 2pi，所以很有可能会导致稳定性上的问题，需要特别留意。



$$\begin{aligned}
DF &= \frac{R_L(R_{co}C_o s + 1)}{(R_L + R_{co})C_o s + 1} \frac{f_s}{s_f} \frac{(1 - e^{-sT_{on}})(1 - e^{-sT}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{sR_L C_o}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - e^{-sT} \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \frac{V_{in}}{Ls} \\
&\approx \frac{R_L(R_{co}C_o s + 1)}{(R_L + R_{co})C_o s + 1} \frac{f_s}{s_f} \left(1 + \frac{1}{sR_L C_o}\right) \frac{V_{in}}{Ls} \frac{\frac{sT_{on}}{\left(\frac{s}{w_1}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1} \frac{sT}{\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_2} + 1}}{\left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{sT}{\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_2} + 1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \\
&\approx \frac{f_s}{s_f} \frac{R_{co}C_o s + 1}{C_o} \frac{V_{in}}{L} \frac{\frac{T_{on}}{\left(\frac{s}{w_1}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1} T}{\left[\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_2} + 1\right] \left(1 + \frac{T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right) - \left[\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{Q_1 w_2} - T\right)s + 1\right] \left(1 - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2R_{co}C_o}\right)} \\
&\approx \frac{T}{\left[\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_2} + 1\right] \left(R_{co}C_o + \frac{T_{off}}{2}\right) - \left[\left(\frac{s}{w_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{Q_1 w_2} - T\right)s + 1\right] \left(R_{co}C_o - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2}\right)} \frac{R_{co}C_o s + 1}{\left(\frac{s}{w_1}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1} \\
&= \frac{T}{T + s \left[\frac{1}{Q_1 w_2} T + T \left(R_{co}C_o - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2}\right)\right] + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{w_2^2} T\right) \left(\frac{s}{w_1}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1} \frac{R_{co}C_o s + 1}{1} \\
&= \frac{1}{1 + s \left[\frac{1}{Q_1 w_2} + \left(R_{co}C_o - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2}\right)\right] + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{w_2^2}\right) \left(\frac{s}{w_1}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1} \frac{R_{co}C_o s + 1}{1}
\end{aligned}$$

参考 JL 的 pade 近似方法:

$$e^{-sT_{sw}} = 1 - sT_{sw} / \left(1 + \frac{s}{Q_1 \omega_2} + \frac{s^2}{\omega_2^2}\right)$$

$$e^{-sT_{on}} = 1 - \frac{sT_{on}}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_1 \omega_1} + \frac{s^2}{\omega_1^2}}$$

$$\omega_1 = \pi / T_{on} \text{ and } Q_1 = 2 / \pi$$

$$\omega_2 = \pi / T_{sw} \text{ and } Q_1 = 2 / \pi$$

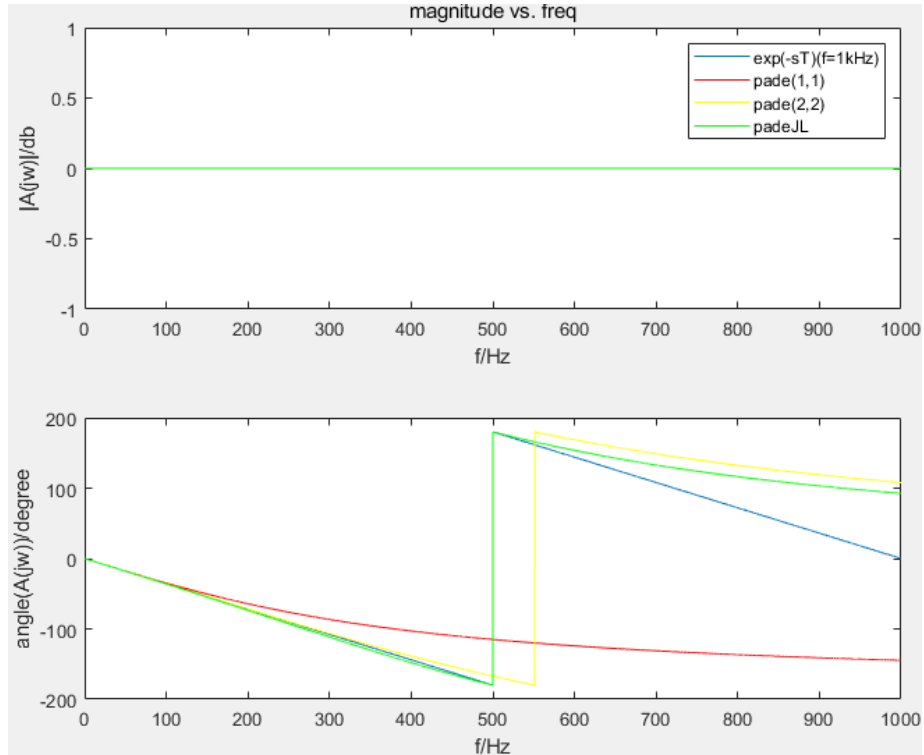
$$\begin{aligned}
&1 + s \left[\frac{1}{Q_1 w_2} + \left(R_{co}C_o - \frac{2T_{on} + T_{off}}{2} \right) \right] + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{w_2^2} \right) = 1 + s \left[R_{co}C_o - \frac{T_{on}}{2} \right] + \frac{s^2}{w_2^2} \\
&= 1 + \frac{s}{Q_3 w_2} + \frac{s^2}{w_2^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$DF = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{Q_3 w_2} + \frac{s^2}{w_2^2}} \frac{R_{co}C_o s + 1}{\frac{s^2}{w_1^2} + \frac{s}{Q_1 w_1} + 1}$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = \frac{\pi}{T_{on}}, Q_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \\ w_2 = \frac{\pi}{T}, Q_3 = \frac{T}{(R_{co}C_o - T_{on}/2)\pi} \end{cases} \quad R_L \gg R_{co}$$

Pade 近似:



从图中可以看出来，对于一个复指数的 $\exp(-sT)$ 函数而言，各种 **pade** 近似幅度上都是一样的，差别在于对 **Phase** 的近似，或者理解成二维极坐标复平面上同样的半径，角度上的误差。其中，一阶 **pade** 误差太大，虽然可以算出很简单的结果，但是信息利用率太低。更高阶的 **pade** 近似效果应该会更好，但是到 3 阶之后 s^3 也很难进行手工计算和理论分析。所以通常用两阶，几乎已经是手工计算的上限了。但是 **JL** 论文中的近似式的效果要好于 **pade(2,2)**？对比一下：

$$e^{-sT} \sim \frac{\frac{12}{\pi^2}T^2s^2 - 6sT + 12}{\frac{12}{\pi^2}T^2s^2 - 6sT + 12} \rightarrow \text{pade_JL}$$

$$e^{-sT} \sim \frac{T^2s^2 - 6sT + 12}{T^2s^2 - 6sT + 12} \rightarrow \text{pade}(2,2)$$

s^2 项前面的系数是怎么来的呢？

pade 近似的核心就是用一个有理多项式来近似 $\exp(-sT)$ 延时环节的传递函数，对于一个复函数而言，可以从幅度和相位两方面分别近似。

Step1: 幅度上，对于相位从 $0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ ，幅度都是 0dB，所以近似式也应该有 0dB 的幅度。根据之前的分析应该选取对称 2 阶 **pade** 近似，或者说参考 **pade(2,2)**，可以假设：

$$e^{-sT} \sim \frac{as^2 + bs + c}{ds^2 + es + f} = \text{pade_my}(s)$$

之所以不写成零极点组合的形式，是为了避免系数中出现 j ，因为有可能有共轭复零极点的情况。

$$\text{pade_my}(jw) = \frac{-aw^2 + bjw + c}{-dw^2 + ejw + f}$$

$$20\log_{10}(pade_my(jw)) =$$

$$20\log_{10}\left(\sqrt{(c-aw^2)^2+(bw)^2}\right)-20\log_{10}\left(\sqrt{(f-dw^2)^2+(ew)^2}\right)\equiv 0$$

很容易可以看出,要想上式恒成立,需要分子分母共轭对称(完全相等,相位就没有意义了)。所以可以简化得到:

$$pade_my(jw)=\frac{-aw^2+bjw+c}{-aw^2-bjw+c}$$

Step2: 相位上近似

$$\varphi(e^{-jwT})=-\omega T; \varphi_0(x)=-x$$

$$\varphi_{pade_my}(w)=\text{atan}\left(\frac{bw}{c-aw^2}\right)-\text{atan}\left(\frac{-bw}{c-aw^2}\right)=2\text{atan}\left(\frac{bw}{c-aw^2}\right)$$

$$\varphi_{pade_my}(x)=2\text{atan}\left(\frac{bxT}{T^2c-ax^2}\right)$$

在 x=0, 也就是 0 初始相位时:

$$\varphi_{pade_my}(0)=0=\varphi_0(0)$$

$$\left.\frac{d(\varphi_{pade_my}(x))}{dx}\right|_{x=0}=2\left.\frac{bT(ax^2+cT^2)}{(-ax^2+cT^2)^2+(bxT)^2}\right|_{x=0}=\frac{2b}{cT}=\left.\frac{d\varphi_0(x)}{dx}\right|_{x=0}=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b=-cT$$

在 x=pi 处, 也就是半开关频率处:

$$\varphi_{pade_my}(x)|_{x\rightarrow\pi}=2\text{atan}\left(\frac{bxT}{-ax^2+cT^2}\right)\Big|_{x\rightarrow\pi}=\varphi_0(x)|_{x=\pi}=-\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{atan}\left(\frac{bxT}{-ax^2+cT^2}\right)\Big|_{x\rightarrow\pi}=-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{bxT}{-ax^2+cT^2}\Big|_{x\rightarrow\pi}\rightarrow\pm\infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-ax^2+cT^2)|_{x=\pi}=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a\pi^2=cT^2$$

综上可以得到:

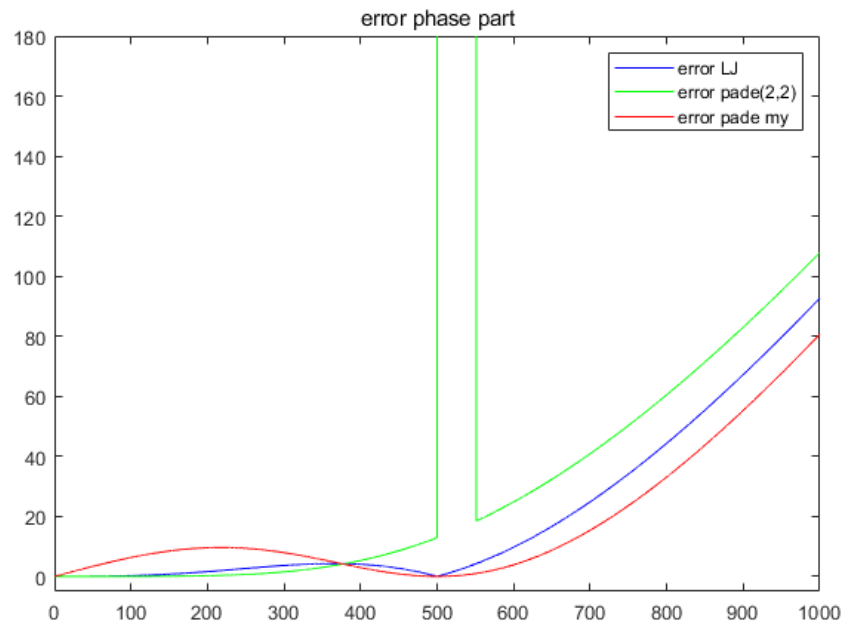
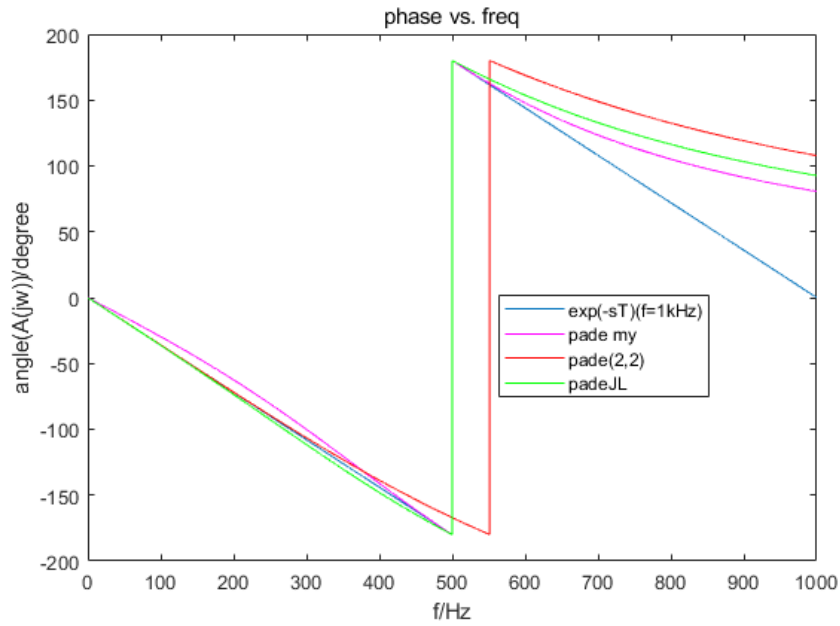
$$pade_my(s)=\frac{c\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2-\frac{cT}{2}s+c}{c\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2+\frac{cT}{2}s+c}=\frac{\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2-\frac{T}{2}s+1}{\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2+\frac{T}{2}s+1}$$

事实上可能不是这么推的,上述过程和 pade 近似过程略有不同, pade(2,2)是按照 delay 环节传递函数在 0 频附近的逼近得到的结果。

如果在 x=pi, 也就是半开关频率处进行 pade 逼近, 我计算得到的结果是:

$$pade_my(s)=\frac{12\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2+\frac{48}{\pi^2}s+12}{12\frac{T^2}{\pi^2}s^2-\frac{48}{\pi^2}s+12}$$

与 JL 的结果仅是在一次项系数上不一样。有可能 JL 的结果是在 x=pi/2, 也就是 1/4 开关频率处逼近得到的结果 (猜的)。



可以看出纯粹在半开关频率展开的 **pade** 逼近结果，只是平均化了在整个相位周期内的误差，但是在半开关频率以上的 **phase error** 还是很大，不能使用。同时代价就是低频时候的精确度也退化了。JL 的结果结合了 0 处展开的 **pade(2,2)**和我推导的在半开关频率处的结果，得到的结果确实在整个半开关频率以下是都比较好的，最大误差在 4.3degree 左右。

V2COT 全部推导完毕！