

3) Buck-Boost Converter

Design a buck-boost converter to produce -100 V from a 20 V source. Assume $\Delta V_o \leq 1\%$ of V_o and $\Delta I_L \leq 50\%$ of I_L . The switching frequency is 80 kHz . $P_o = 200\text{ W}$

- Determine L and C .
- Sketch $i_L(t)$, $i_{S1}(t)$, and $i_{S2}(t)$.
- Sketch the topology
- Switch ratings

Solutions

$$a) \quad V_o = \frac{D}{1-D} V_d \quad D = \frac{V_o}{V_o + V_d} = \frac{100}{120} = 0.8333$$

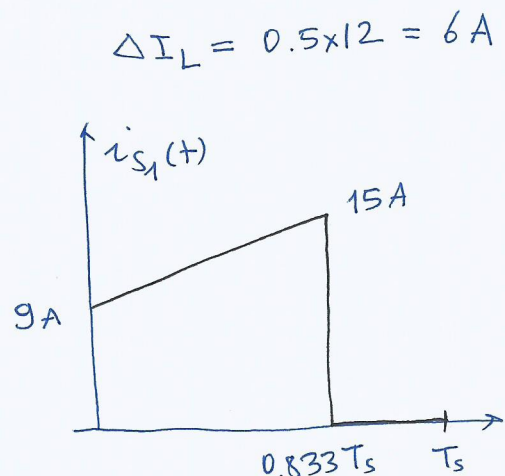
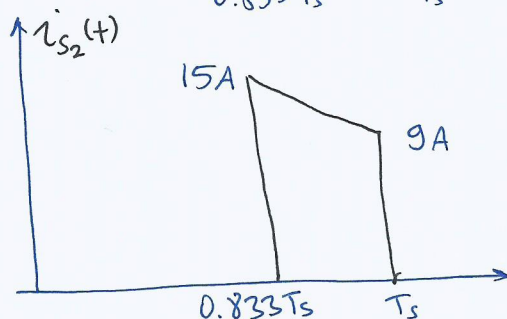
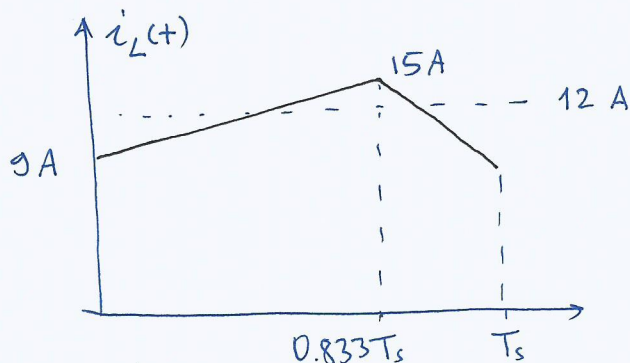
$$L \geq \frac{V_d D}{\Delta I_L f_s} = \frac{20(0.8333)}{\left[0.5 \times \left(\frac{200}{20} + \frac{200}{100}\right)\right](80000)} = 34.722 \mu\text{H}$$

$$I_L = I_d + I_o = \frac{200}{20} + \frac{200}{100} = 12\text{ A}$$

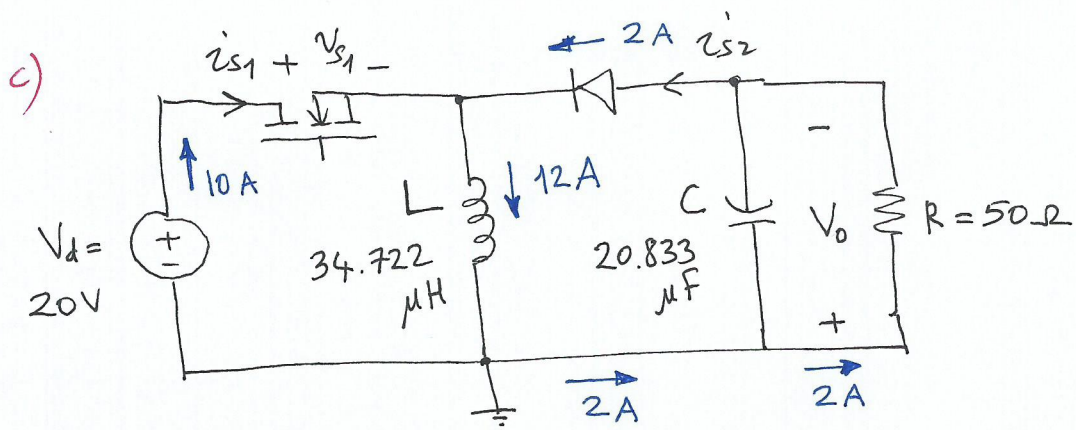
$$I_d = 10\text{ A} \quad I_o = 2\text{ A}$$

$$C \geq \frac{I_o D}{\Delta V_o f_s} = \frac{2(0.8333)}{(0.01 \times 100)(80000)} = 20.833 \mu\text{F}$$

b)



$$\Delta I_L = 0.5 \times 12 = 6\text{ A}$$



The blue coloured currents are average currents that flow through the elements.

d) $\hat{I}_{s1} = 15 \text{ A}$ $I_{s1 \text{ rating}} = 30 \text{ A}$

$\hat{V}_{s1} = V_d + V_o = 20 + 100 = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{s1 \text{ rating}} = 240 \text{ V}$

$I_{s2} = 2 \text{ A}$ $I_{s2 \text{ rating}} = 4 \text{ A}$

$\hat{V}_{s2} = V_d + V_o = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{s2 \text{ rating}} = 240 \text{ V}$

4) Half-Bridge DC/AC inverter

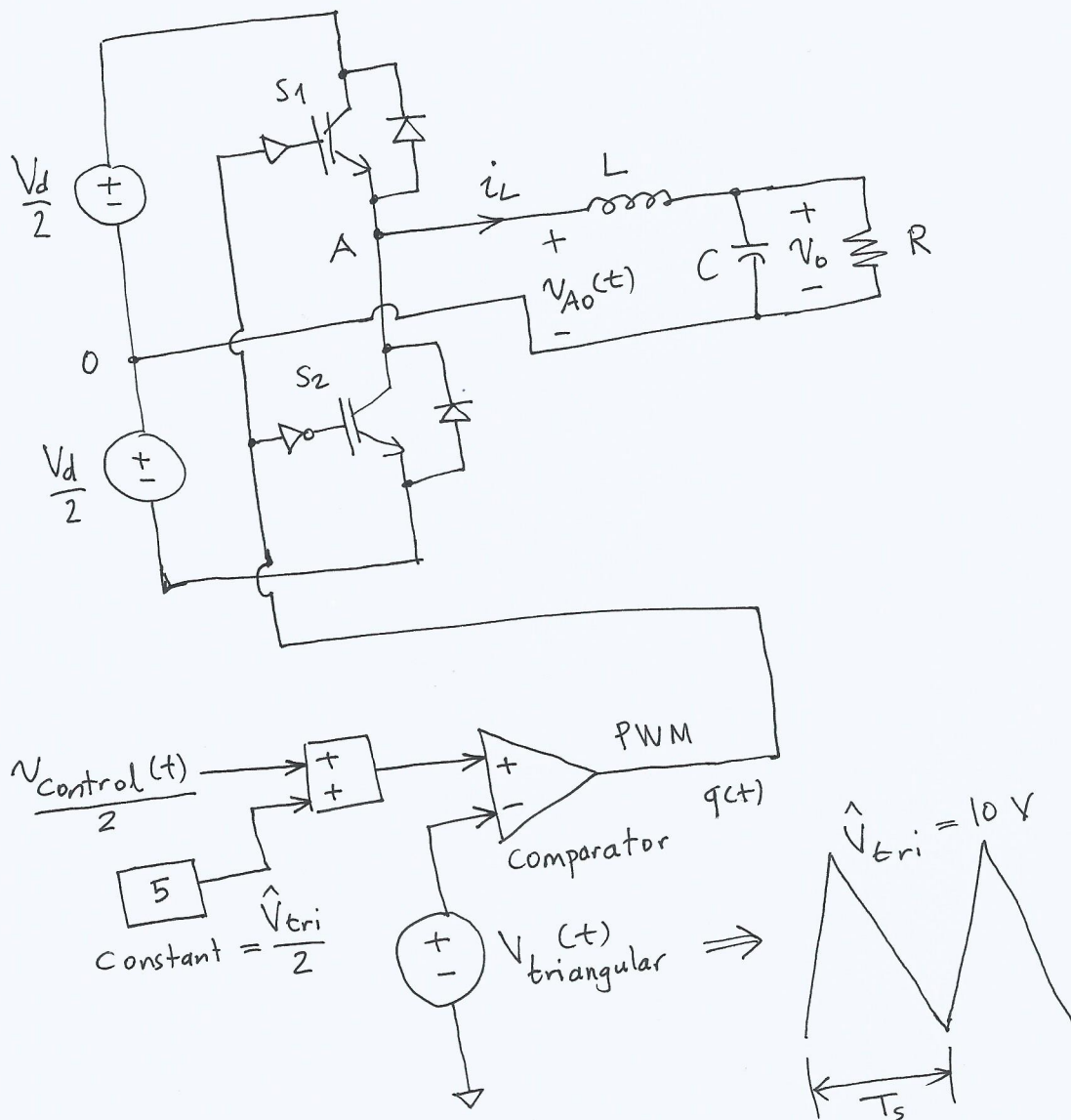
Design a half-bridge inverter to produce 230 V_{RMS} at 50 Hz.

Assume $m_{a-max} = 0.85$, $m_{f-max} = 100$, and $\hat{V}_{tri} = 10$.

Also assume $\Delta I_L \leq 40\%$ of $\hat{I}_L$

$$P_o = 2300 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{where } \hat{I}_L = \sqrt{2} I_{oRMS}$$



$$v_{control}(t) = \hat{V}_{control} \sin(2\pi f_1 t)$$

Note: Design includes finding the following parameters

$$\frac{V_d}{2}, L, C, \text{ and } v_{control}(t) \rightarrow \hat{V}_{control}, \text{ also } f_s \rightarrow f_1$$

The half-bridge inverter produces the following voltage at the output.

$$\bar{v}_{A_0}(t) = \frac{V_d}{2} m_a \sin(2\pi f_1 t) \quad (1)$$

$\bar{v}_{A_0}(t)$ is the moving average of $v_{A_0}(t)$ and equal to $v_o(t)$
 $v_{A_0}(t)$ is the sinusoidally modulated pulse train. $\bar{v}_{A_0}(t) = v_o(t)$

in (1), m_a is the voltage modulation ratio and equal to

$$m_a = \frac{\hat{V}_{\text{control}}}{\hat{V}_{\text{tri}}}$$

The desired output is $v_o(t) = \sqrt{2} V_{\text{ORMS}} \sin(2\pi f t)$

Assuming $\bar{v}_{A_0}(t) = v_o(t)$

$$V_{\text{ORMS}} = 230 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{V_d}{2} m_a = \sqrt{2} V_{\text{ORMS}}$$

$$m_a = 0.85 \text{ maximum}$$

$$\text{So, the minimum } \frac{V_d}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} (230)}{0.85} = 382.67 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Also } f_1 = f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{So } v_{\text{control}}(t) = m_a \hat{V}_{\text{tri}} \sin(2\pi f_1 t)$$

$$\hat{V}_{\text{control}} = 8.5$$

$$v_{\text{control}}(t) = 8.5 \sin(2\pi 50 t)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{V_{d\text{min}}}{2} = 382.67 \text{ V}}$$

$$\boxed{v_{\text{control}}(t) = 8.5 \sin(2\pi 50 t)}$$

Next, we will determine L and C

$$i_o(t) = \frac{v_o(t)}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(230) \sin(2\pi 50t)}{23} = \sqrt{2}(10) \sin(2\pi 50t)$$

$$R = \frac{230^2}{2300} = 23 \Omega \quad \hat{I}_L = \hat{I}_o = \sqrt{2}(10)$$

$$\Delta I_L \leq 0.4 \times \sqrt{2}(10) = 5.66 \text{ A}$$

The formula for peak-to-peak ripple in a half-bridge topology is

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(\frac{V_d}{2} - \bar{v}_o) d}{L \cdot f_s} \quad (2) \quad \bar{v}_o : \text{periodic average}$$

In each switching period (T_s), $\bar{v}_o$ is changing according to the following formula.

$$\bar{v}_o = \frac{V_d}{2} (2d-1) \quad d \text{ is changing sinusoidally}$$

Using $\bar{v}_o$ in (2),

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(\frac{V_d}{2} - \frac{V_d}{2} 2d + \frac{V_d}{2}) d}{L f_s} = \frac{V_d (d - d^2)}{L f_s}$$

$$\frac{d \Delta I_L}{d(d)} = 1 - 2d = 0 \quad d = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{The worst case is when } d = 0.5, \text{ where } \bar{v}_o = 0$$

$$\text{So, } L \geq \frac{(\frac{V_d}{2})(0.5)}{(5.66) f_s} = \frac{(382.67)(0.5)}{(5.66)(5000)} = 6.765 \text{ mH}$$

$$\text{where } f_s = m_f \cdot f_1 = 100(50) = 5000 \text{ Hz}$$

m_f is the frequency modulation index

The LC filter corner frequency should be less than

$$f_c = \frac{f_s}{10} = \frac{5000}{10} = 500 \text{ Hz. So, select } f_c = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_c^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \quad C = \frac{1}{\omega_c^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi 500)^2 (6.765 \times 10^{-3})} = 14.98 \mu\text{F}$$

$$L \geq 6.765 \mu\text{H}$$

$$C \geq 14.98 \mu\text{F}$$