

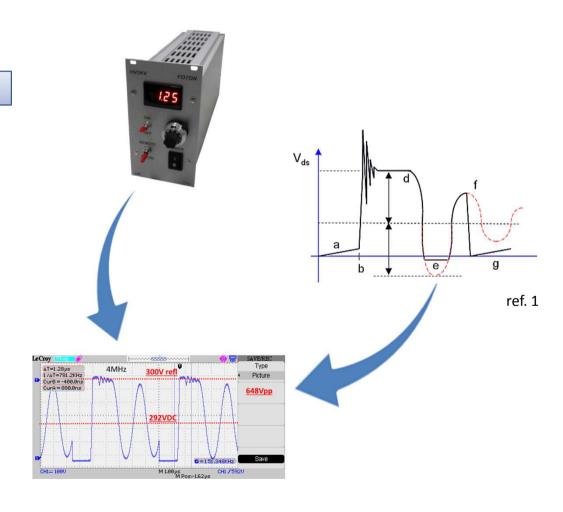
#### Computer-based Modelling and Experimental Optimization of Power Supplies





# Agenda

**TOPICS** 

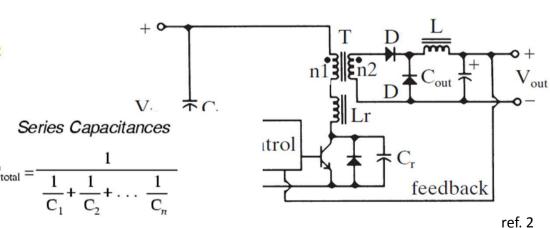


#### **Everything Looks Better But**

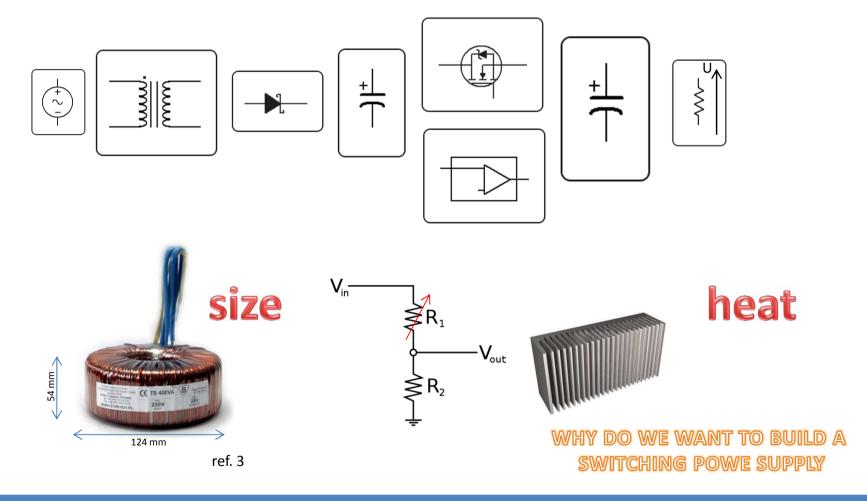
- ☐ 30 kV OEM cap. charger
- **☐** Prototype evaluation
- Safe background
- **☐** Auxiliary PSU
- ☐ 1T Forward Converter
- ☐ Reflected impedance by N<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{array}{c|c} C_1 & & \\ \hline & \\ C_2 & & \\ \end{array} \quad \text{equivalent to} \quad \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \quad C_{\text{total}} \\ \end{array}$$

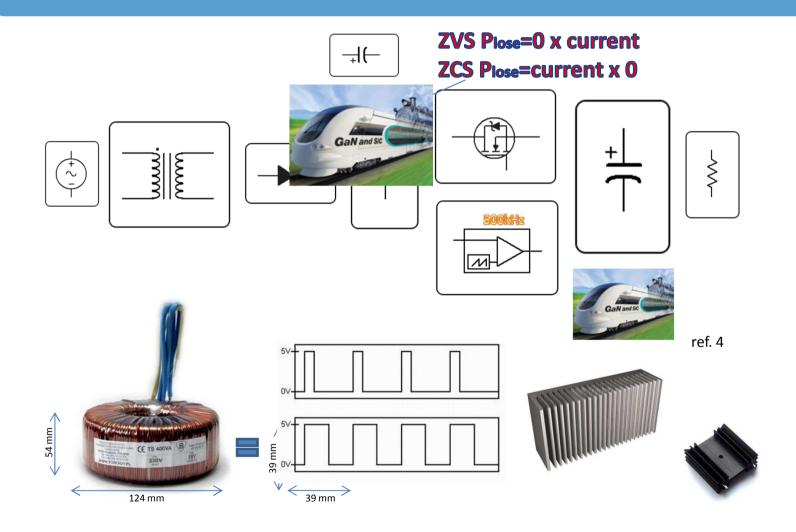




# Linear Power Supply Design



## Switching Power Supply Design



### **Everything Looks Better But**

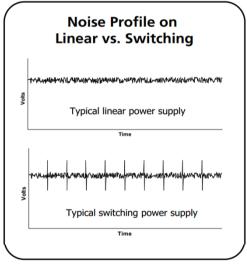
- **□** Reliability
- **□** Safety
- **☐** Development Time
- **☐** Custom Magnetic
- ☐ EMI
- ☐ Testing and Qualification
- **☐** Required Design Expertise.



## Linear or Switching Supply?

- ☐ Linear: Low ripple and noise specification
- ☐ **Linear**: fast transient response
- ☐ **Linear**: inefficient and generates heat
- ☐ **SMPS**: Efficient, can generate noise
  - ☐ SMPS: noise Vpp from 20Hz to 20MHz
- **QR SMPS**: ZVS improves ripple and noise
- **QR SMPS**: Higher power density and flexible.





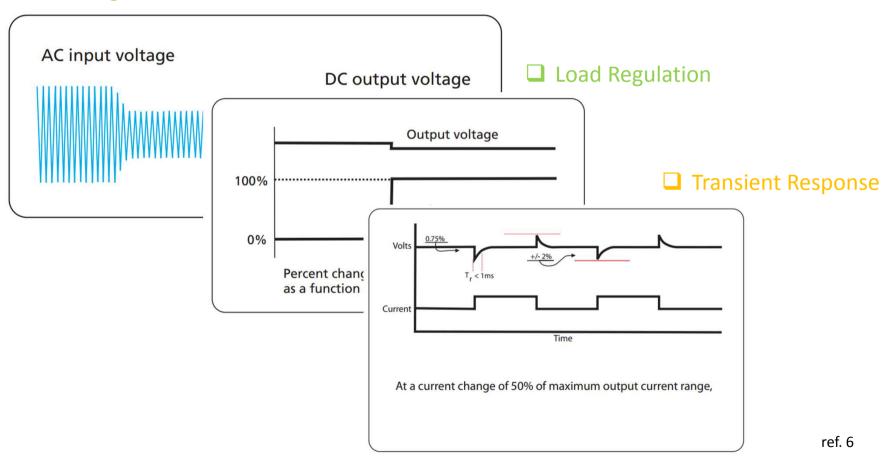
ref. 6





### More Than Voltage and Current

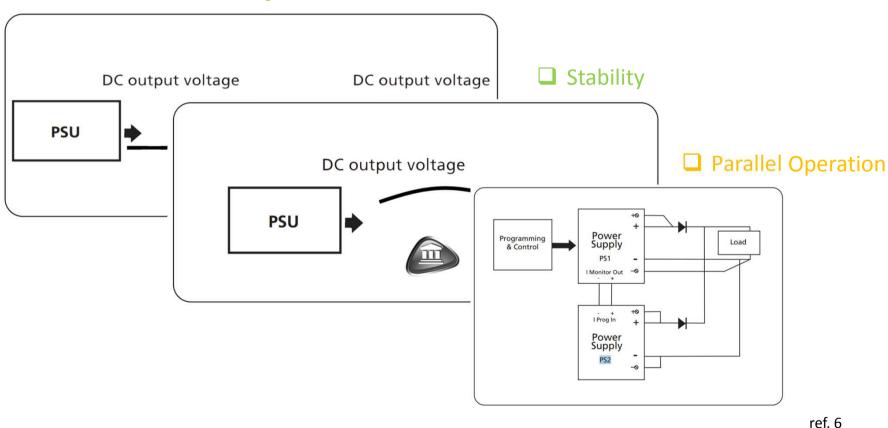
☐ Line Regulation



**FOTON** 

### More Than Voltage and Current

 $\square$  Slew Rate (60% of the  $I_0$ )



### Control Loop

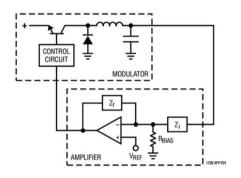
☐ Stability and Phase Margin

☐ Keep phase shift from less than 360 degrees before the loop gain falls

below unity

199.90m

☐ Power supply should be silent



**Closed Loop Circuit** 

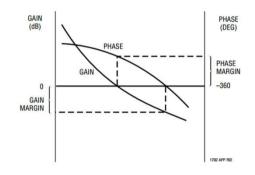


Figure A2. Stability Criteria

5.20

PM=Phase Margin (Degrees)
PM=54.08
PM=45.70
PM=943.72
PM=19.43
PM=4.39

200.10m

200.00m

Table 1. Phase Margin vs Ringing in Load-Step Response

| Phase Margin (Degrees) | Ringing (Bumps) |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 80.88                  | 0               |
| 60.75                  | 0               |
| 57.64                  | 0               |
| 54.08                  | 0               |
| 50.16                  | 1               |
| 45.7                   | 1.5             |
| 40.61                  | 2               |
| 34.72                  | 3               |
| 27.78                  | 4               |
| 19.43                  | 6               |
| 9.09                   | 17              |

ret. 9

### **Good PSU Specification**

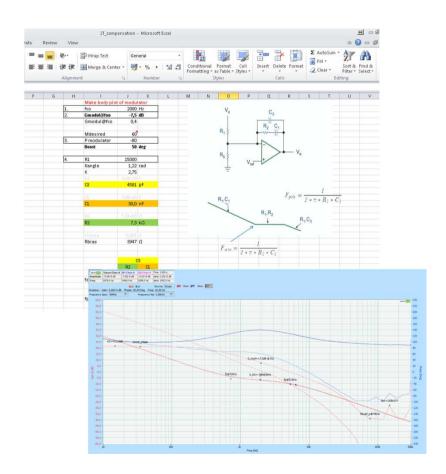
Specification **Test Conditions** Unit Min Typ Max VIN voltage range 8 12 24 V 6.3 No Load Input Current I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0A, V<sub>IN</sub> = 12V mA Output voltage set point Line regulation IOUT C4: Vour AC coupled (100 mV/div) Operating frequency Output current range Output over current limit(1)  $V_{IN} =$ -20 -60 Output over current limit(1) VIN = C3: Iout (1.00 A/div) -120 Load regulation lout = 2.5 A OUT Vin = 12 V 100k Frequency (Hz) lout Load transient response Timebase: 200 µs/div Figure 5. Load Transient Response Figure 6. Loop Response I<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5A, V<sub>IN</sub> = 12V Loop bandwidth 7.8 kHz I<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5A, V<sub>IN</sub> = 12V 56 0 Phase margin I<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5A, V<sub>IN</sub> = 12V Output ripple voltage m√pp I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0.9A, V<sub>IN</sub> = 12V Peak efficiency 87.9  $V_{IN} = 12V$ Output current DCM threshold 340 mΑ

Table 2. Performance Specification Summary

# Agenda

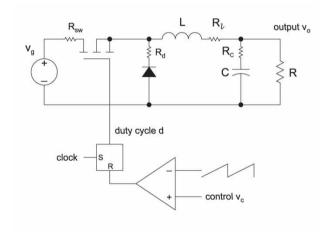
TOPICS:

Power Supply Specification



#### Modelling Power Supplies

☐ The power electronics field is supposedly simple



- ☐ Christophe Basso Switch-Mode Power Supply book
  - o 1300 equations to cover the basics of operation

$$\frac{\hat{v}_o}{\hat{d}} = V_g \frac{1 + sCR_c}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_o Q} + \frac{s^2}{\omega_o^2}}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\frac{Z_o}{R} + \frac{DR_{sw} + D^{'}R_d + R_c + R_l}{Z_o}}$$

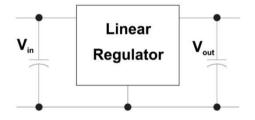
$$Z_o = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

ref. 10

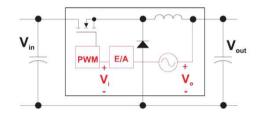
**FOTON** 

## Small-Signal Model

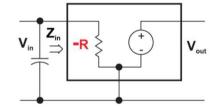
☐ Linear Regulator

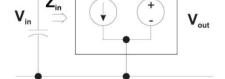


☐ Switching Mode Power Supply



■ Negative input impedance of SMPS



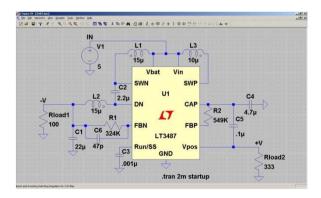


#### **Simulation Tools**

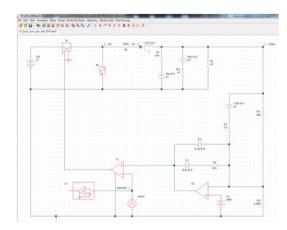
#### ☐ Multisim - NI Instrument



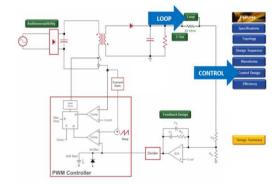
☐ LTspice - Linear Technology



☐ Simplis - Simetrix Technologies



☐ Power 456 – Ridley Engineering



### Modelling Approaches

☐ Four different ways to simulate power supplies



Analytical Power Stage Transfer Functions

Power Stage Transfer Function Bode Plots

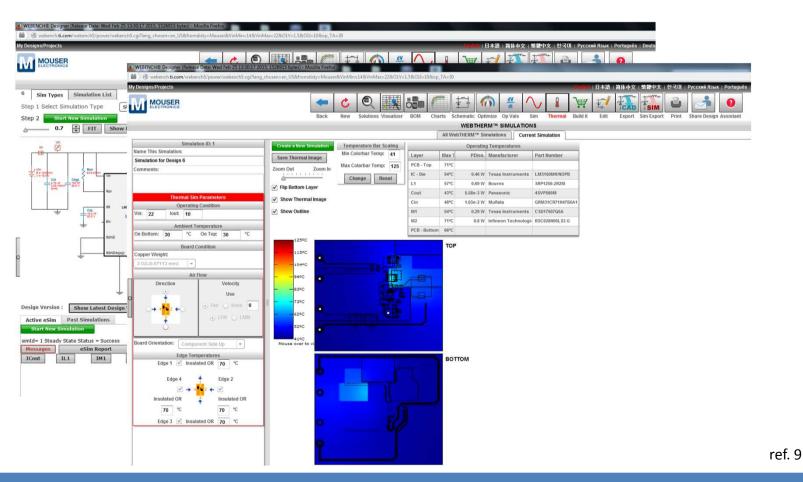
#### Design Tools from Linear Tech.

#### ☐ LTpower CAD



#### Design Tools from Texas Instr.

☐ TI WebBench



#### References

#### ☐ List of references

Ref: 01 http://www.dos4ever.com/flyback/flyback.html

Ref: 02 Power Supply Cookbook – Marty Brown

Ref: 03 http://www.toroidy.pl/

Ref: 04 Gallium Nitride GaN Technology Overview A.Lidow

Ref: 05 http://farnell.com/

Ref: 06 Considerations When Specifying a DC Power Supply B. Martin

Ref: 07 http://www.tracopower.com/

Ref: 08 A NEW MATHEMATICAL TOOL FOR STABILITY ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS H. Venable

Ref: 09 http://www.ti.com/

Ref: 10 http://www.ridleyengineering.com/design-center.html

Ref: 11 http://www.ni.com/multisim/

Ref: 12 http://www.linear.com/solutions/LTPowerCAD



