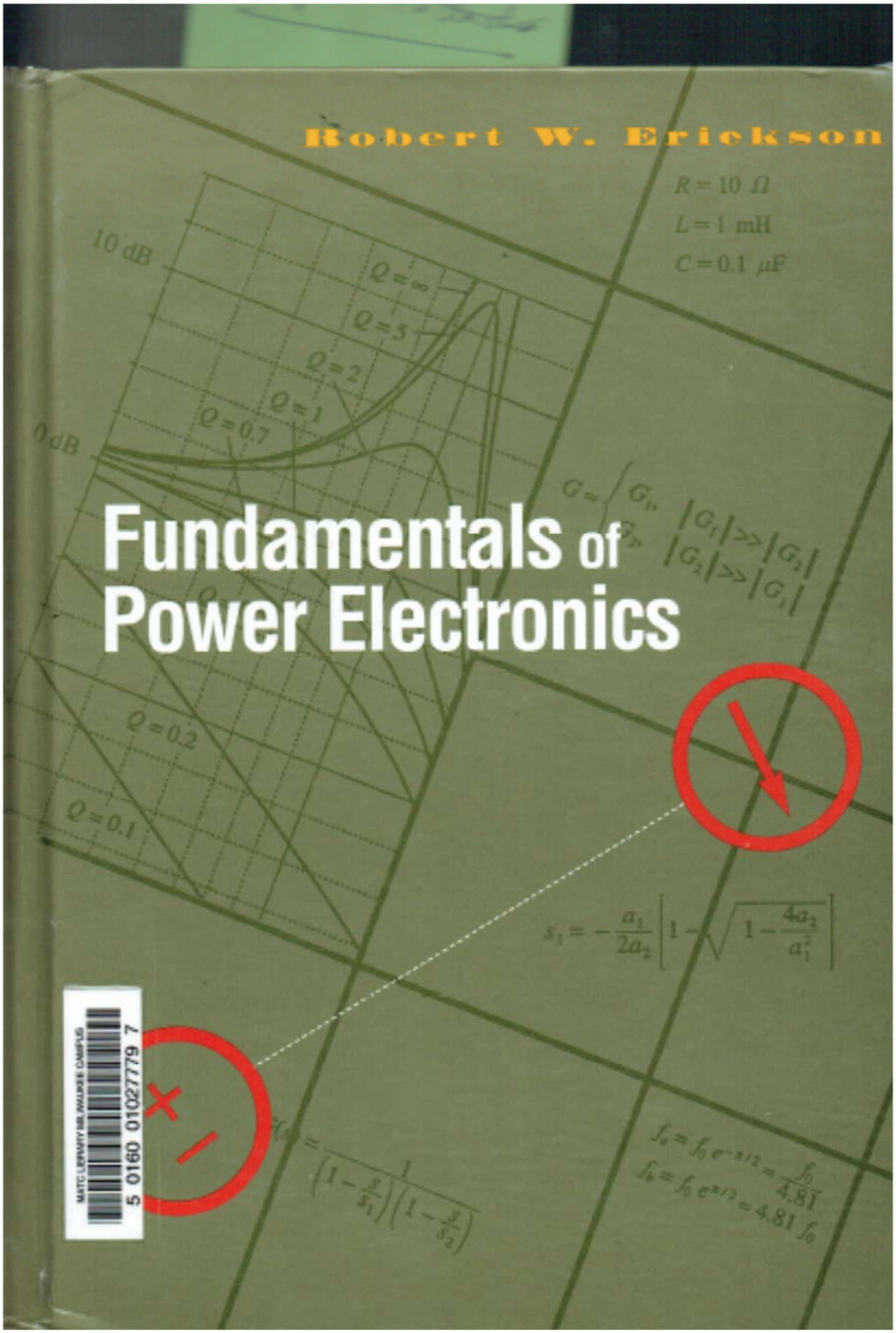
Robert W. Erickson
R = 10 Ω
L = 1 mH
C = 0.1 μF
10 dB
0 dB
Q = ∞
Q = 5
Q = 2
Q = 1
Q = 0.7
Q = 0.2
Q = 0.1
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Fundamentals of Power Electronics

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Boulder, CO

CHAPMAN & HALL

ITP International Thomson Publishing

New York • Albany • Bonn • Boston • Cincinnati • Detroit • London • Madrid • Melbourne
Mexico City • Pacific Grove • Paris • San Francisco • Singapore • Tokyo • Toronto • Washington

Cover design: Carolyn Walaitis

Printed in the United States of America

Chapman & Hall
115 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003

Chapman & Hall
2-6 Boundary Row
London SE1 8HN
England

Thomas Nelson Australia
102 Dodds Street
South Melbourne, 3205
Victoria, Australia

Chapman & Hall GmbH
Postfach 100 263
D-69442 Weinheim
Germany

International Thomson Editores
Campos Eliseos 385, Piso 7
Col. Polanco
11560 Mexico D.F
Mexico

International Thomson Publishing-Japan
Hirakawacho-cho Kyowa Building, 3F
1-2-1 Hirakawacho-cho
Chiyoda-ku, 102 Tokyo
Japan

International Thomson Publishing Asia
221 Henderson Road #05-10
Henderson Building
Singapore 0315

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 XXX 01 00 99 98 97

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Erickson, Robert W. (Robert Warren).
Fundamentals of power electronics/Robert W. Erickson.
p. cm.
Includes Bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-412-08541-0 (alk. paper)
1.Power electronics. I. Title
TK7881. 15. E75 1997
621.317--dc20 96-38347
CIP

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data available

Thus, we have two unknowns, V and D_2, and we have two equations. The first equation, Eq. (5.19), was obtained by inductor volt-second balance, while the second equation, Eq. (5.27), was obtained using capacitor charge balance. Elimination of D_2 from the two equations, and solution for the voltage conversion ratio $M(D_1, K) = V/V_g$, yields

$$\frac{V}{V_g} = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{1+\frac{4K}{D_1^2}}} \tag{5.28}$$

where $K = 2L/RT_s$

valid for $K < K_{crit}$

This is the solution of the buck converter operating in discontinuous conduction mode.

The complete buck converter characteristics, including both continuous and discontinuous conduction modes, are therefore

$$M = \begin{cases} D & \text{for } K > K_{crit} \\ \dfrac{2}{1+\sqrt{1+\frac{4K}{D^2}}} & \text{for } K < K_{crit} \end{cases} \tag{5.29}$$

where the transistor duty cycle D is identical to the subinterval 1 duty cycle D_1 of the above derivation. These characteristics are plotted in Fig. 5.11, for several values of K. It can be seen that the effect

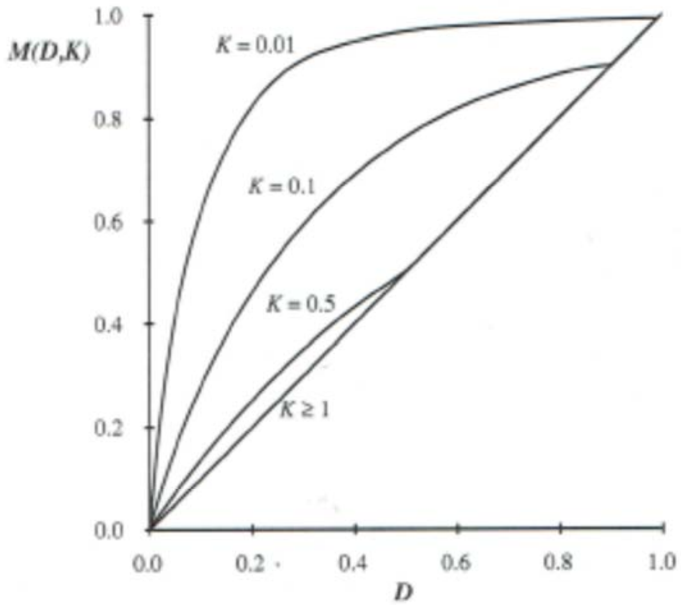

Fig. 5.11 Voltage conversion ratio $M(D,K)$, buck converter.