



II SEMESTER M.TECH (POWER ELECTRONICS AND DRIVES)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2019

SUBJECT: ADVANCED POWER ELECTRONIC CONVERTERS [ELE 5222]

REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 3 Hours

Date: 4 May 2019

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions to Candidates:

- ❖ Answer **ALL** the questions.
- ❖ Missing data may be suitably assumed.

- 1A.** Design a buck converter that has an input voltage of 3.3 V and an output voltage of 1.2 V. The output current is 4 A. The output voltage ripple must not exceed 2%. Specify the inductor value such that peak-to-peak variation in inductor current does not exceed 40% of the average value. Assume ideal components and switching frequency of 500 kHz. **(05)**
- 1B.** A boost converter has the following parameters: $V_g = 20$ V, $D = 0.6$, $L = 100$ μ H, $R = 50$ Ω , $C = 100$ μ F and $f_s = 15$ kHz. Comment on the nature of inductor current and hence find the output voltage. **(05)**
- 2A.** Design a flyback converter to produce an output of 36 V from a 3.3 V source. The output current is 0.1 A and the turns ratio N_2/N_1 is 16. The magnetizing current ripple should not exceed 40% of the average and the output voltage ripple to be limited to 2%. Assume continuous current mode, ideal components and switching frequency of 100 kHz.
- What should be the new load resistance so as to make the converter operate in discontinuous current mode? **(06)**
- 2B.** A full bridge dc-dc converter has the following parameters: $V_g = 30$ V, $N_p/N_s = 2$, $D = 0.3$, $L = 0.5$ mH, $R = 6$ Ω , $C = 50$ μ F and $f_s = 10$ kHz. Determine average output voltage, minimum value of inductor current and the percentage output voltage ripple. Assume all components to be ideal. **(04)**
- 3A.** A zero current switching dc-dc converter has the following specifications: $P_o = 30$ W, $V_o = 15$ V, $Z_o = 2.5$ Ω , $C_r = 0.02$ μ F, the time between diode turn-off and the switch turn-off is 4 μ sec. Find the input voltage and the switching frequency for suitable implementations. **(05)**
- 3B.** The Parallel loaded Resonant dc - dc converter has following parameters: $V_g = 15$ V, $L_r = 1.3$ μ H, $C_r = 0.12$ μ F, $R_L = 10$ Ω , $f_s = 500$ kHz. Determine output voltage of the converter. Estimate the new output voltage if the load resistance is changed to 5 Ω . **(05)**

- 4A.** Discuss in detail the basic constraints for the design of a high frequency inductor when the core geometrical factor K_g method is employed for the design. (05)
- 4B.** A filter inductor is to be designed for the following specifications: Inductance $L = 50 \mu\text{H}$, peak current $I_{\text{max}} = 11 \text{ A}$, RMS current $I_{\text{rms}} = 10 \text{ A}$, maximum allowed power loss $P_{\text{max}} = 2 \text{ W}$. The ferrite core material available for this design has a saturation flux density $B_{\text{sat}} = 0.4 \text{ T}$, but engineering margin requires that the maximum flux density B_{max} should not exceed 0.3 T . The cores that can be used in this design are listed in **Table 1**. The copper wires that can be used in this design are listed in **Table 2**. The inductor winding is expected to reach a temperature of 100°C , so the appropriate resistivity of copper ρ is $2.3 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{-cm}$. Assuming the fill factor K_u of the core as 0.5 , core loss and skin and proximity effect to be neglected, select the smallest core whose K_g satisfies the design requirement. Also, determine the required length of the air gap, number of turns and an appropriate wire for this inductor. (05)
- 5A.** Assuming ideal components and continuous conduction mode, develop the canonical circuit model of a buck-boost converter. (07)
- 5B.** For the small-signal model of the buck-boost converter developed in Q 5A, derive the open loop control to output transfer function. (03)

Table 1

<u>Core #</u>	<u>K_g (m^5)</u>	<u>A_c (cm^2)</u>	<u>W_A (cm^2)</u>	<u>(MLT) (cm)</u>
1	2.2×10^{-12}	0.62	0.256	4.4
2	3.4×10^{-12}	0.62	0.384	4.4
3	8.4×10^{-12}	1.19	0.333	5.62
4	12.5×10^{-12}	1.18	0.503	5.62
5	20.3×10^{-12}	1.7	0.471	6.71
6	38.4×10^{-12}	1.61	0.995	6.71
7	82.2×10^{-12}	1.96	1.61	7.52
8	120×10^{-12}	2.01	2.5	8.39

Table 2

<u>AWG #</u>	<u>A_w (cm^2)</u>
14	20.02×10^{-3}
15	16.51×10^{-3}
16	13.07×10^{-3}
17	10.39×10^{-3}
18	8.23×10^{-3}
19	6.53×10^{-3}
20	5.19×10^{-3}
21	41.2×10^{-3}