

RIPPLE ANALYSIS - LUK CONVERTER

(1)

$$D_m = (A, X + B, V_g) \text{ DTS}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{D^2}{D'R} \\ \frac{D}{R} \\ 1 \\ D \end{bmatrix} \frac{V_g}{D'}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta v_1 \\ \Delta v_2 \\ \Delta v_3 \\ \Delta v_4 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_2} & -\frac{1}{L_2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{C_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{RC_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{D^2}{D'R} \\ \frac{D}{R} \\ 1 \\ D \end{bmatrix} \frac{V_g}{D'} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_g \right) \text{ DTS}$$

A, X + B, V_g DTS

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{L_2} - \frac{D}{L_2} \right) \frac{V_g}{D'} \\ -\frac{D}{RC_1} \frac{V_g}{D'} \\ \left(+\frac{D}{RC_2} - \frac{D}{RC_2} \right) \frac{V_g}{D'} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_g \right) \text{ DTS}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_2} \\ -\frac{D}{D'RC_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_g \text{ DTS}$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} x = \frac{A \Delta x B}{8}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{D}{L_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{D}{L_2} & -\frac{1}{L_2} \\ \frac{D}{C_1} & -\frac{D}{C_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{RC_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_2} \\ -\frac{D}{RC_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{DV_j T_s^2}{8} \\ \\ \\ \frac{V_s}{8} \end{matrix}$$

A

$$\Rightarrow \Delta^{(2)} x_2 = \frac{DV_j T_s^2}{8L_2C_2}$$

DVM — Discontinuous voltage mode

$$V_i = \frac{V_g}{D'}$$

$$\Delta v_i = - \frac{D V_g D T_s}{D' R C_1} \quad \text{peak-to-peak voltage ripple.}$$

To avoid DVM $|\Delta v_i, \text{pk-ave}| < V_i$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D^2 V_g T_s}{2 D' R C_1} < \frac{V_g}{D'}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 > \frac{D^2 T_s}{2 R}$$