

Unit 12 - Week 10

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

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Week 10

- Introduction to Buck-Boost Converter
- Tri-Mode Buck-Boost Converter (Buck, Buck-Boost and Boost)
- Boundary Conditions for Mode Transition in a Tri-Mode Buck-Boost Converter
- Generating Buck and Boost Duty Cycles in a Tri-Mode Buck-Boost Converter
- Introduction to Switched-Capacitor DC-DC Converters, Switched-Capacitor DC-DC Converter with $V_o = 2V_{DD}$
- Applications of Switched-Capacitor DC-DC Converters in Open-Loop, Regulating the Output using Feedback Control
- H-Bridge Switched-Capacitor DC-DC Converter, SC DC-DC converter with Multiple Gain Settings
- Current Sensing Techniques in DC-DC Converters
- Quiz : Assignment 10**
- Week 10 Feedback

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Assignment solutions

Assignment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2020-04-08, 23:59 IST.**
 As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) State whether the following statement is true or false. "An inductive switching DC-DC converter is more efficient than a switched capacitor DC-DC converter over a wide range of the voltage conversion ratio V_O/V_{IN} ." **1 point**

True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: True

2) State whether the following statement is true or false. "Average current sensing can also be used to determine the peak current but not vice versa." **1 point**

True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: False

3) What must be done to avoid a discontinuity in the output voltage when a tri-mode buck-boost converter transitions from buck to buck-boost mode? **1 point**

Increase D_{BUCK} after the transition
 Decrease D_{BUCK} after the transition
 Increase D_{BOOST} before the transition
 Increase D_{BOOST} after the transition

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: Decrease D_{BUCK} after the transition

4) What must be done to avoid a discontinuity in the output voltage when a tri-mode buck-boost converter transitions from buck-boost to boost mode? **1 point**

Decrease D_{BUCK} before the transition
 Decrease D_{BUCK} after the transition
 Decrease D_{BOOST} before the transition
 Decrease D_{BOOST} after the transition

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: Decrease D_{BOOST} after the transition

5) Which of the following current sensing methods provides best accuracy? **1 point**

MOSFET $R_{ds,on}$ sensing
 RC filter sensing
 Off-chip series sense resistor
 Sense FET with matched V_{DS}

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: Off-chip series sense resistor

6) A switched capacitor DC-DC converter was designed to operate for $V_{IN} = 2.5 V$ to $4.5 V$ and $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$. Which of the following gain configurations will offer the best efficiency? **1 point**

1x and 2x
 1x and 1.5x
 1.5x and 2x
 1.5x only

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 1x and 1.5x

Consider the buck-boost converter shown in Figure 1, for questions 7 to 11. It needs to be designed for the following specifications. V_{IN} varies from $2.7 V$ to $5.5 V$, $V_O = 3.3 V$, $F_{SW} = 1 MHz$, $L = 1 \mu H$ and $C_O = 10 \mu F$. Assume that the maximum buck duty cycle is $D_{BUCK,MAX} = 0.95$ and that the minimum boost duty cycle is $D_{BOOST,MIN} = 0.05$. Neglect all conduction and switching losses. Use information provided / obtained in a previous question to answer subsequent questions. Adhere to the units mentioned in the question while filling in numerical answers. The duty cycle D always lies between 0 and 1.

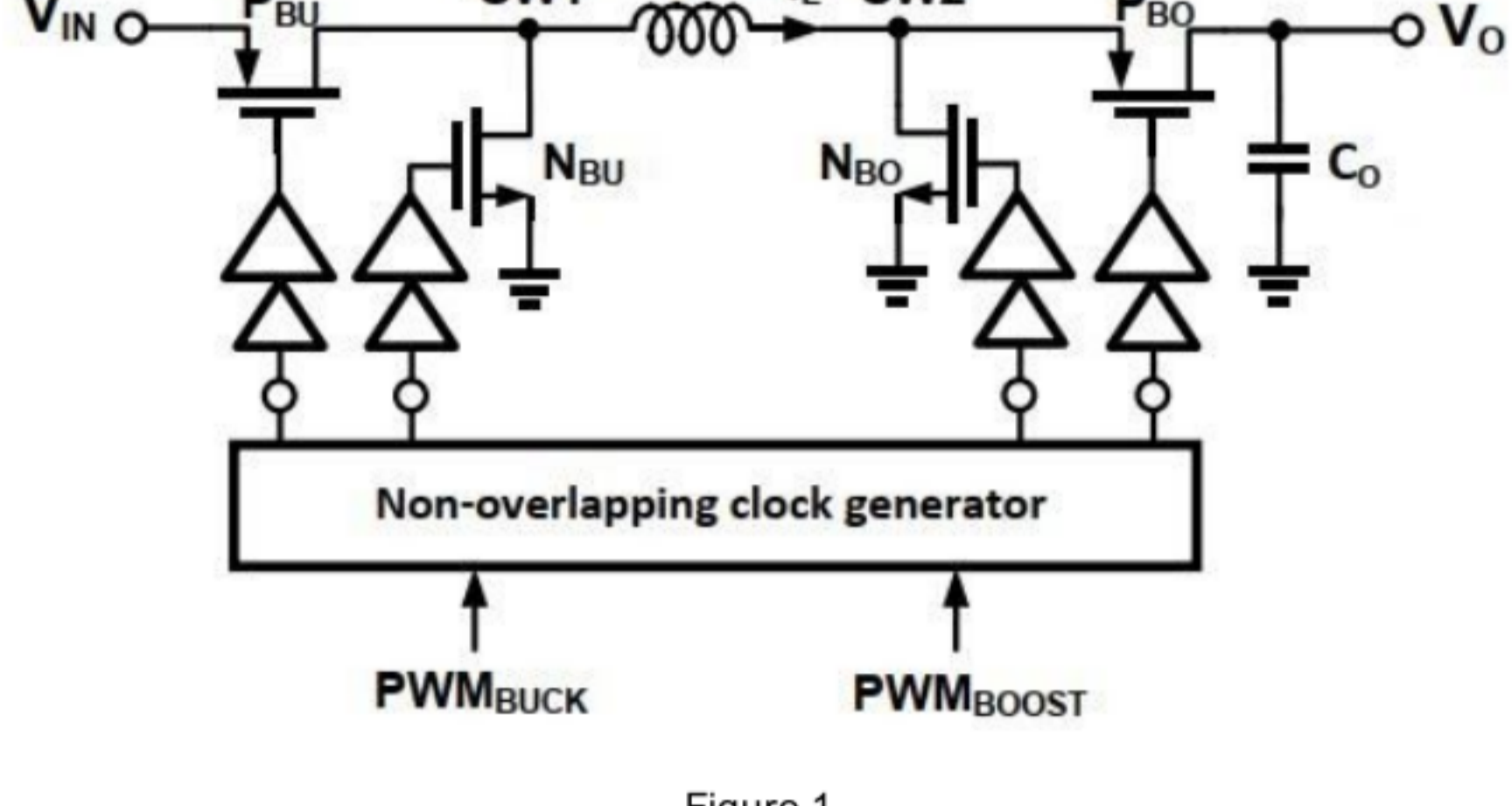


Figure 1

7) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: The buck-boost converter (shown in Figure 1) transitions from boost to buck-boost mode at $V_{IN} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ volt (up to 3 decimal places).

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 2.82,3.44

8) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: The value of the boost duty cycle that is required to meet the boundary condition when the buck-boost converter (shown in Figure 1) transitions from boost to buck-boost mode is $D_{BOOST} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (up to 3 decimal places).

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 0.087,0.107

9) What mode does the buck-boost converter (shown in Figure 1) operate in, when $V_{IN} = 3.4 V$ and $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$? **1 point**

buck
 boost
 buck-boost

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: buck-boost

10) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: The value of the boost duty cycle that is required for the buck-boost converter (shown in Figure 1) to operate at maximum efficiency when $V_{IN} = 3.4 V$ and $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$ is $D_{BOOST} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (up to 2 decimal places).

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 0.05

11) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: The value of the buck duty cycle that is required for the buck-boost converter (shown in Figure 1) to operate at maximum efficiency when $V_{IN} = 3.4 V$ and $V_{OUT} = 3.3 V$ is $D_{BUCK} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (up to 2 decimal places).

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 0.83,1.02

12) Consider the buck converter shown in Figure 2, for question 12. The G_m -C filter in the said buck converter was used to sense the inductor ripple current with the following specifications. $V_{IN} = 2 V$, $V_O = 1 V$, $L = 1 \mu H$, $C_O = 10 \mu F$, switching frequency $F_{SW} = 1 MHz$ and $C = 10 pF$. Assume that the buck converter is ideal and neglect all losses. Adhere to the units mentioned in the question while filling in the numerical answer

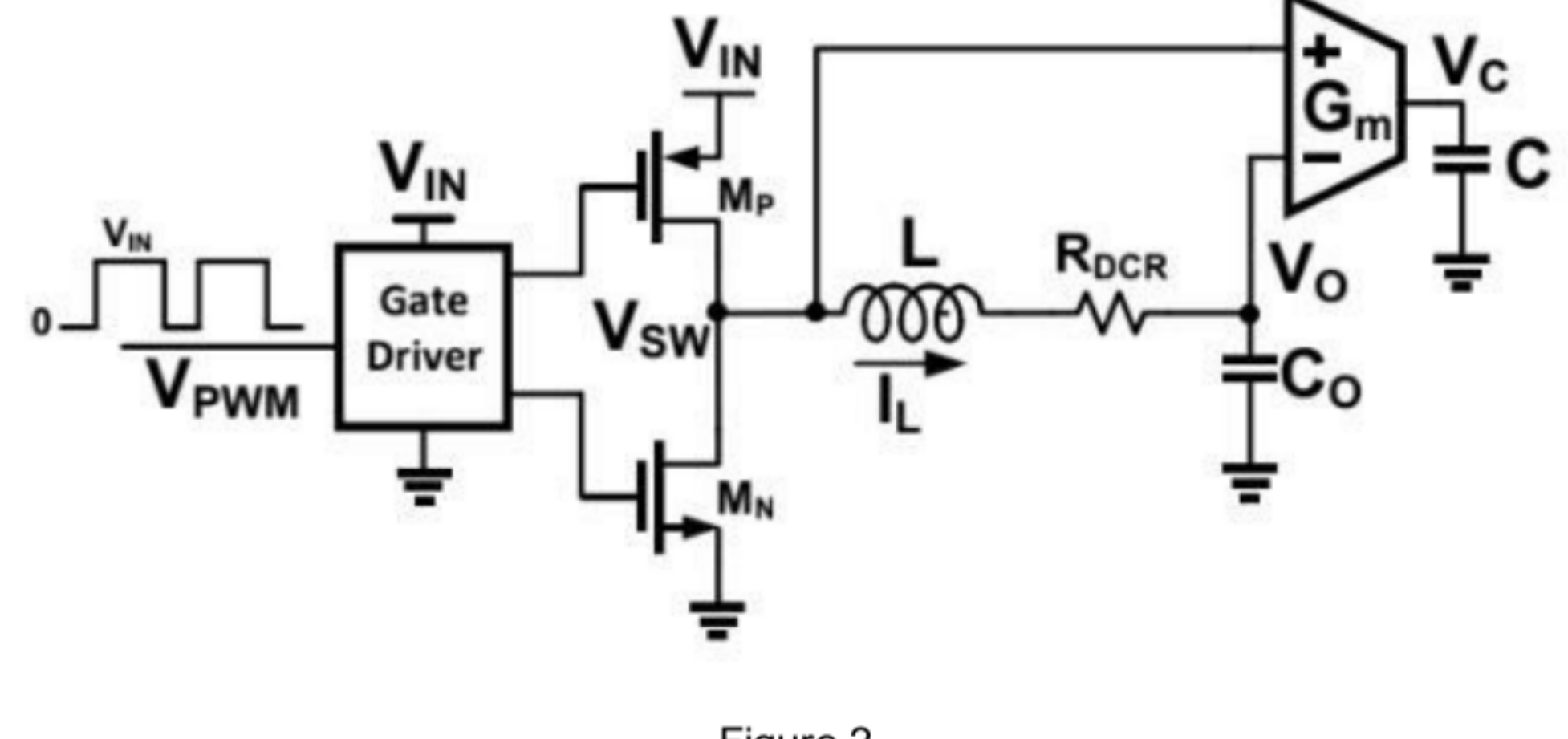


Figure 2

Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: The value of the transconductance (in respect of the circuit shown in Figure 2) for which the ripple amplitude of the G_m -C current sensor output voltage (V_C) has the same amplitude as the inductor ripple current (ΔI_L) is $G_m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ μS (up to 1 decimal place).

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 9,11

Consider the charge pump shown in Figure 3, for questions 13 and 14. Adhere to the units mentioned in the question while filling in a numerical answer.

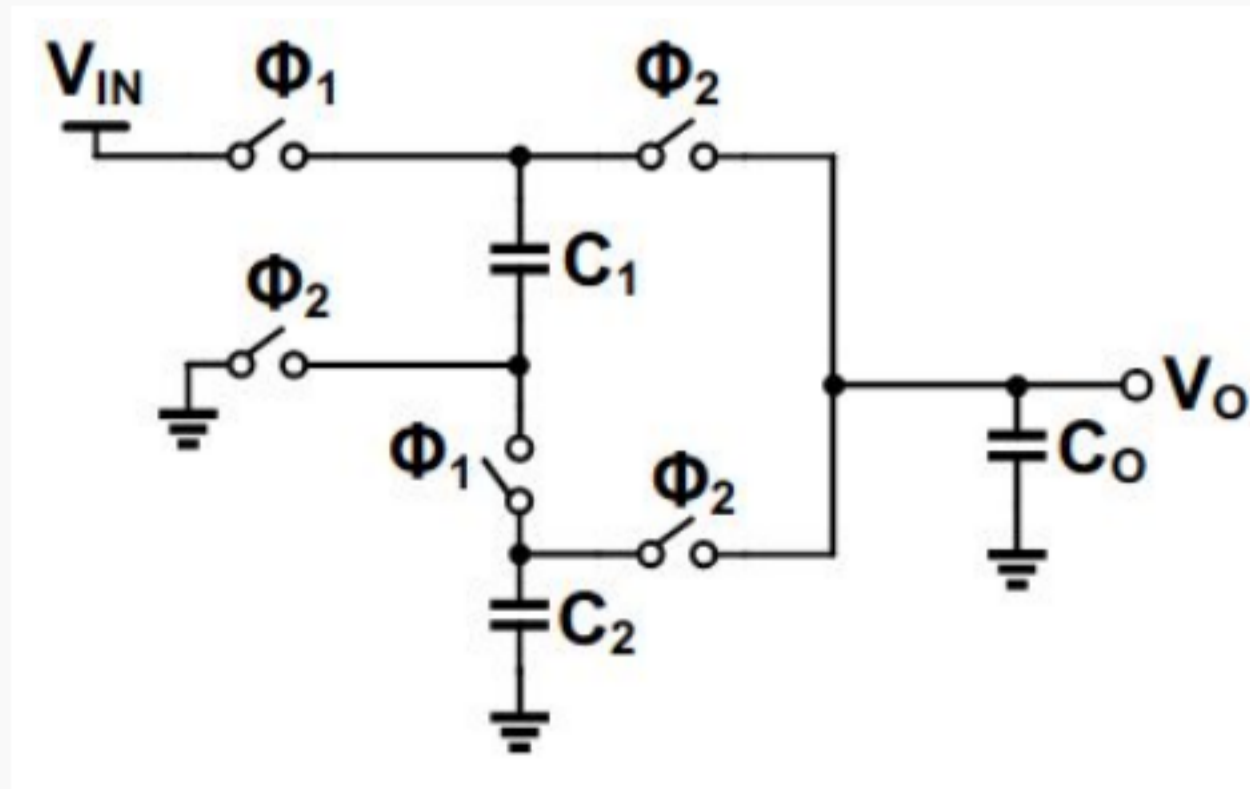


Figure 3

13) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: Assuming that Φ_1 and Φ_2 are non-overlapping complementary clocks and that $C_1 = C_2$, the value of the voltage transfer ratio V_O/V_{IN} is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (up to 1 decimal place).

Additional exercise (not evaluated): Find the general expression for the voltage transfer ratio V_O/V_{IN} when C_1 and C_2 are unequal.

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 0.5

14) Fill in the blank with a numerical answer: If the output voltage of the charge pump is regulated using a feedback loop, then for $V_{IN} = 3.5 V$ and $C_1 = C_2$, the value of the output voltage V_O at which the charge pump operates with maximum efficiency, is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ volt (up to 2 decimal places).

Additional exercise (not evaluated): Solve this question for $C_1 = 2C_2$ and for $C_2 = 2C_1$.

No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers: 1.75