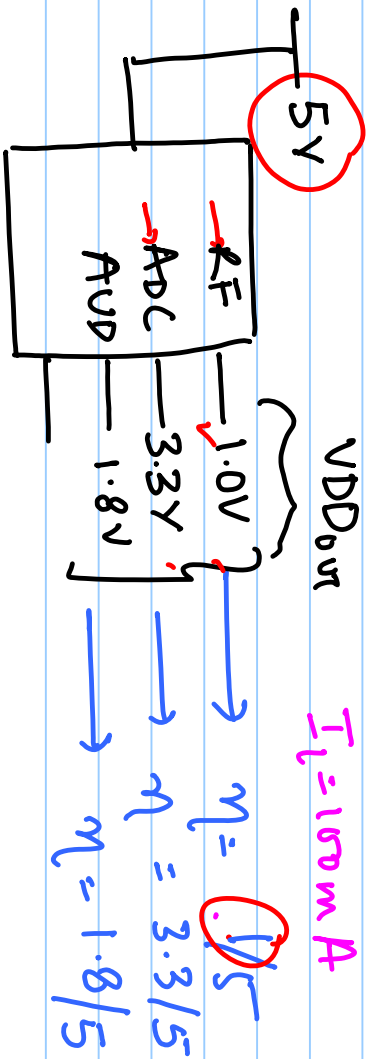
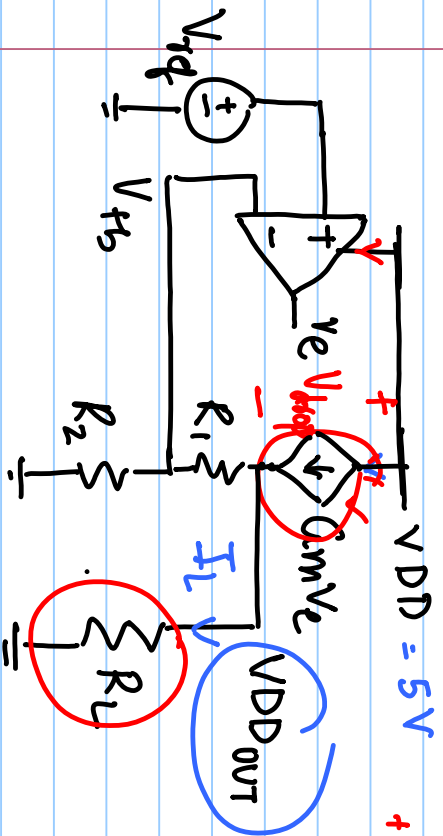


Lecture # 28

Linear Regulators



Power delivered to load, $P_L = V_{DDout} \times I_L$

Power drawn from supply, $P_S \gg V_{DD} \times I_L$

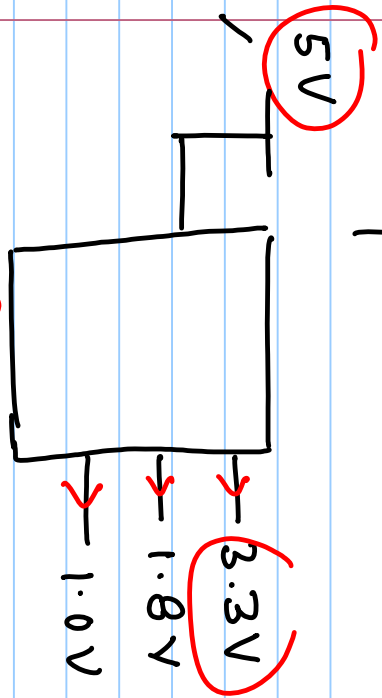
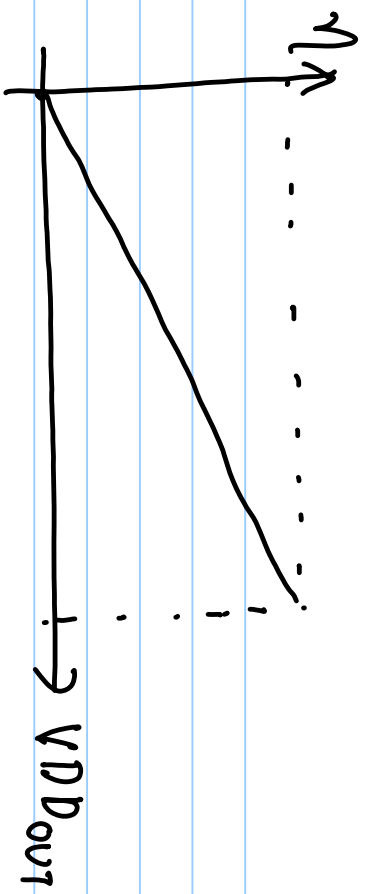
$$V_{th} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{DDout} = V_{ref}$$

Efficiency $\eta = \frac{V_{DDout}}{V_{DD}} \times 100$

if $V_{DDout} \approx V_{DD}$, $\eta \rightarrow 100\%$

if $V_{DDout} < V_{DD}$, $\eta < 100\%$

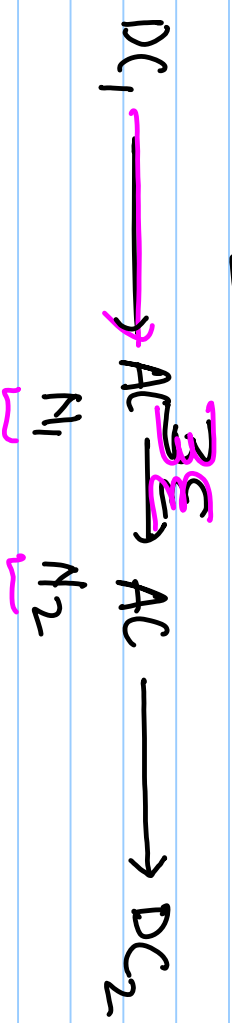
if V_{stop} is max. \Rightarrow Efficiency is minimum.

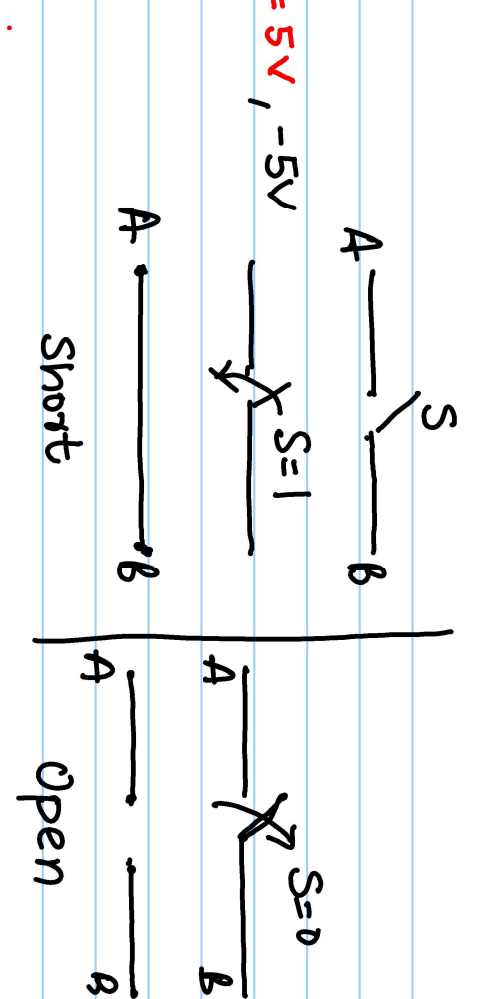
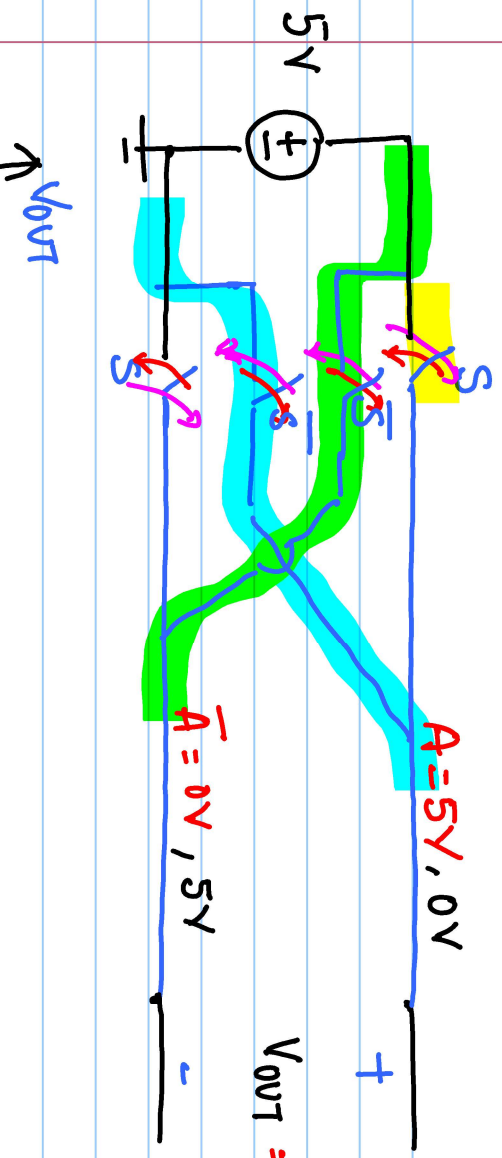


Power conversion to be 100% efficient.

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

Transformer will help to convert AC voltages.





$$S = 1 \vee 0$$

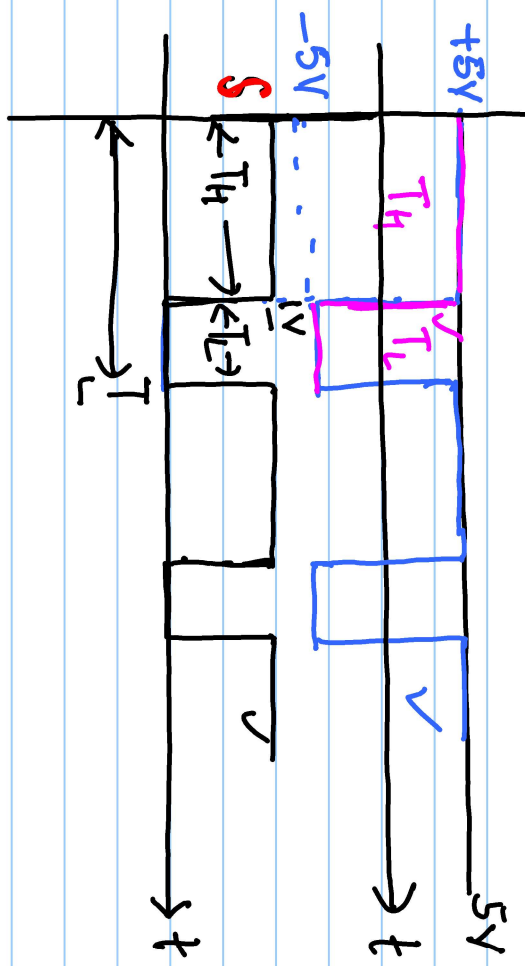
$$\bar{S} = 0, 1$$

$$V_{out}(t) = \sum C_n \sin(n\omega_0 t + \phi_n)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$V_{out}(t) = \sum a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

$$V_{out, dc} = \frac{T_H \cdot V_{DD} - T_L \cdot V_{DD}}{T_H + T_L}$$



$$V_{out,dc} = V_{DD} \left(\frac{T_H - T_L}{T} \right)$$

$$= V_{DD} \left(\frac{T_H - (T - T_H)}{T} \right)$$

$$= V_{DD} \left(\frac{2T_H}{T} - 1 \right)$$

$$= V_{DD} \left(2 \cdot D - 1 \right)$$

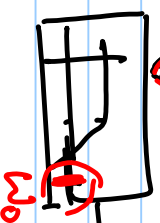
0.1 -0.8 V_{DD}

D: Duty Cycle of signal S.

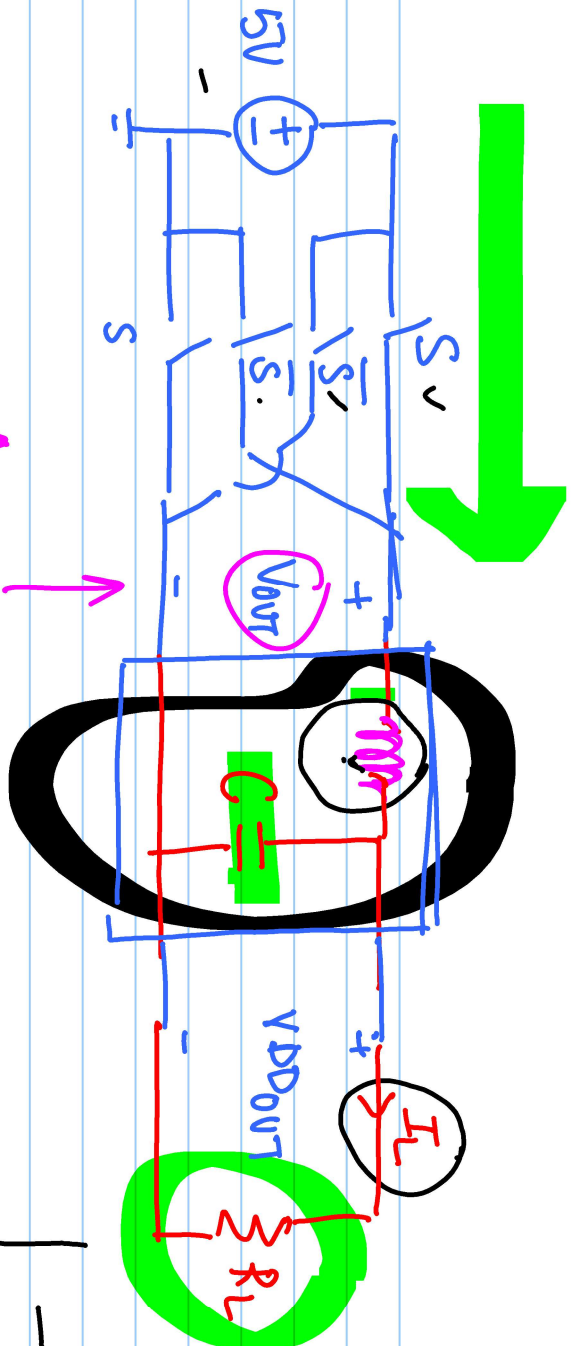
Ideal: DC → AC, 3E → AC → DC

Idea 2: DC → AC, T: DC voltage which can be controlled by

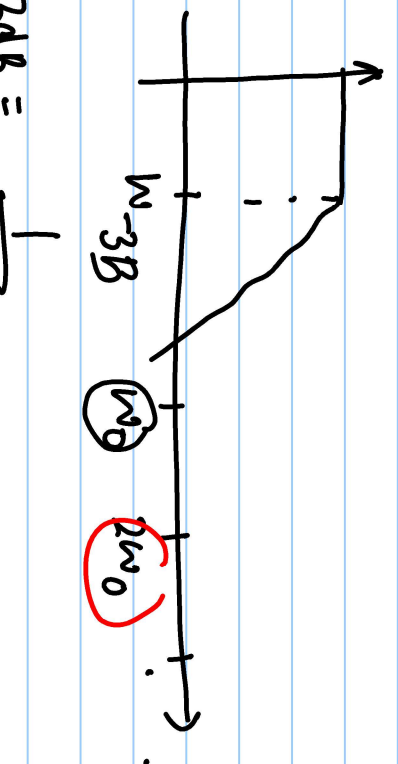
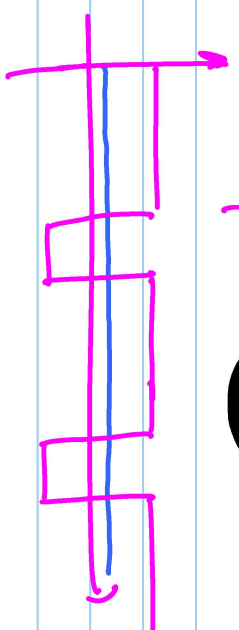
controlling the duty cycle of switches.



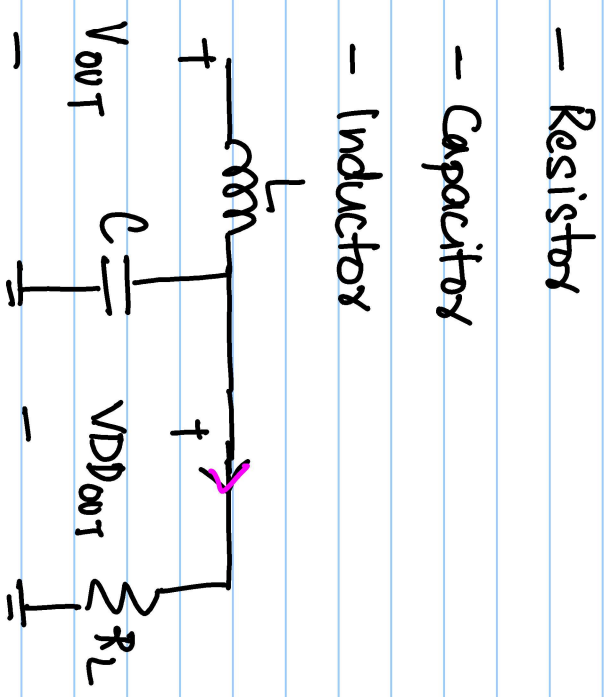
→ DC voltage = V_{DD} (2D-1)



$$\eta < 100\%$$



$$\omega_{-3dB} = \frac{1}{RC}$$

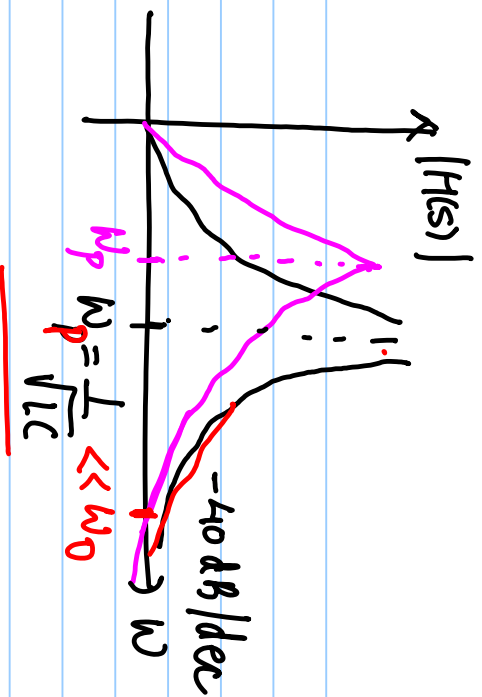


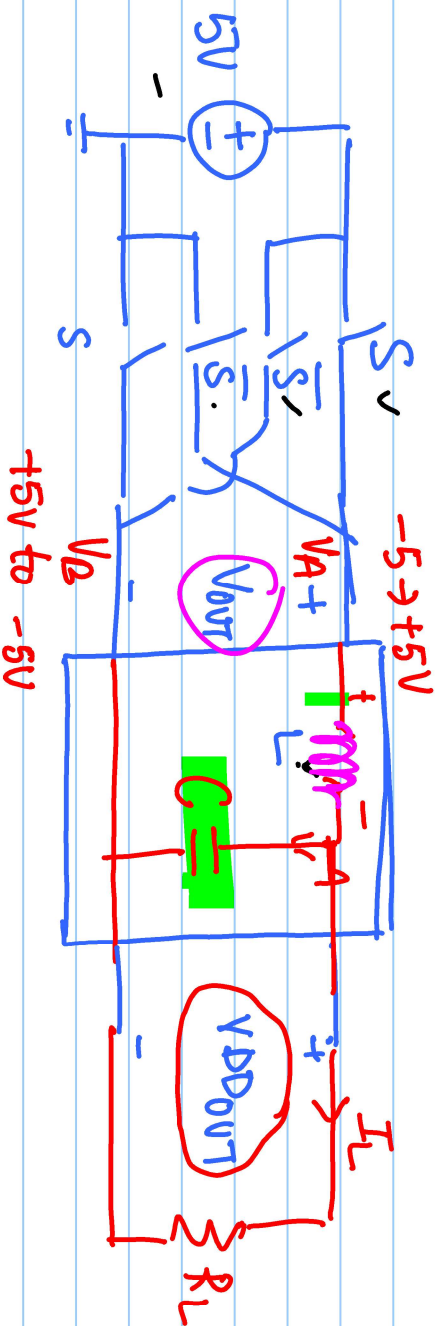
$$H = \frac{V_{DD_{OUT}}}{V_{OUT}} = \frac{1}{1 + s^2 LC}$$

at very high freq.

$$H \approx \frac{1}{s^2 LC}$$

$$H = \frac{V_{DD_{OUT}}}{V_{DD}} : \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{L}{R_L} + s^2 LC}$$





- V_{DDOUT} is only dc voltage with value V_{DD} (2.D-1)
- D is duty cycle of signal applied to S' . S is periodic with period T .
- For LC filter $\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \ll \frac{2\pi}{T} = \omega_0$