

Adaptive Convergence Method of Notch Frequency in Noise Spread Spectrum for Pulse Coding Switching DC-DC Converter

GuiYi Dong, S . Katayama , Y . Sun, Y . Kobori,
A . Kuwana, H . Kobayashi

*Division of Electronics and Informatics
Gunma University*



Outline

1. Research Background

2. Pulse coding of automatic PWC method

3. Adaptive convergence method

- Digitalization of adaptive convergence method
- Adaptive convergence method simulation results

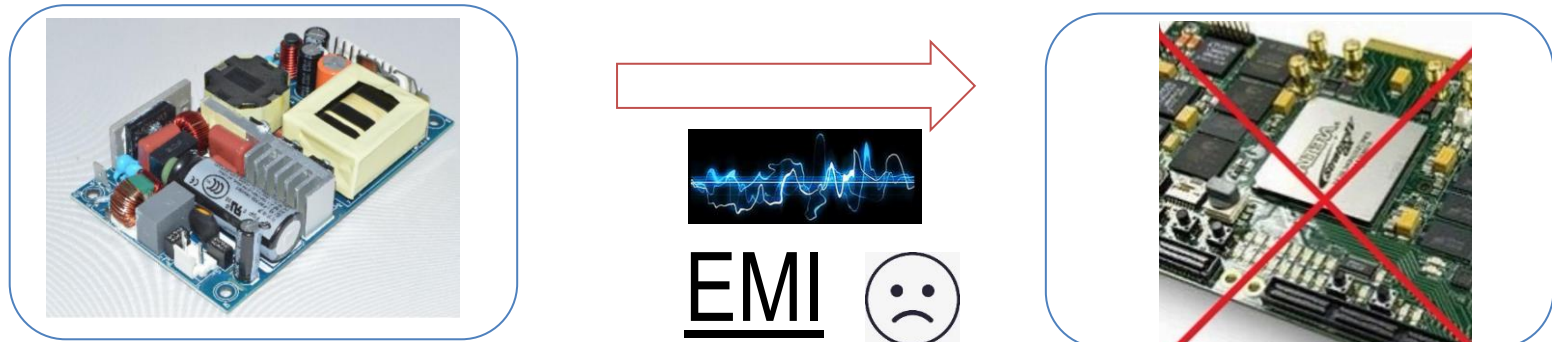
4. Conclusion

Research Background

EMI in switching converter



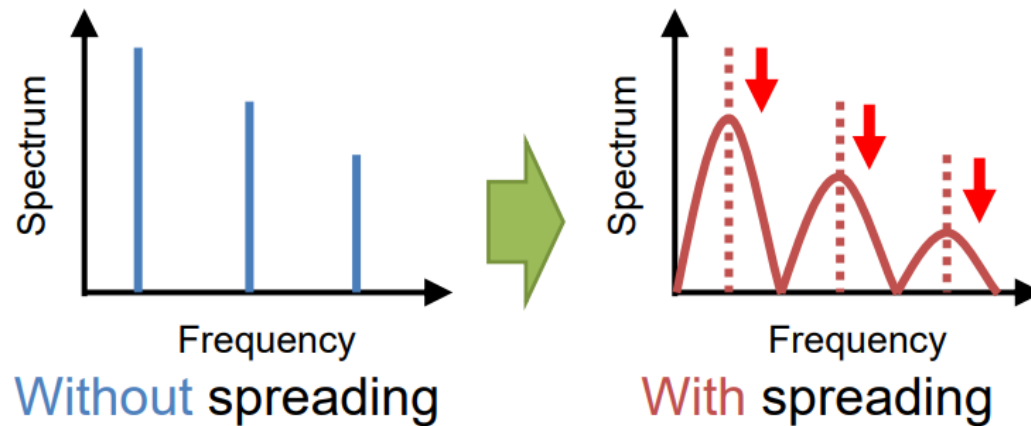
Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) control method
is employed in **switching converters**



EMI: Electro Magnetic Interference

Research Background

EMI Reduction by Noise Spectrum Spread



- Switching frequency modulation
Noise spectrum peak → Reduced
- Band-select noise spectrum spread
Noise is NOT spread in the signal bands of radios such as AM, FM signal bands
→ Noise spectrum notch frequency generation

Our original

Outline

1. Research Background

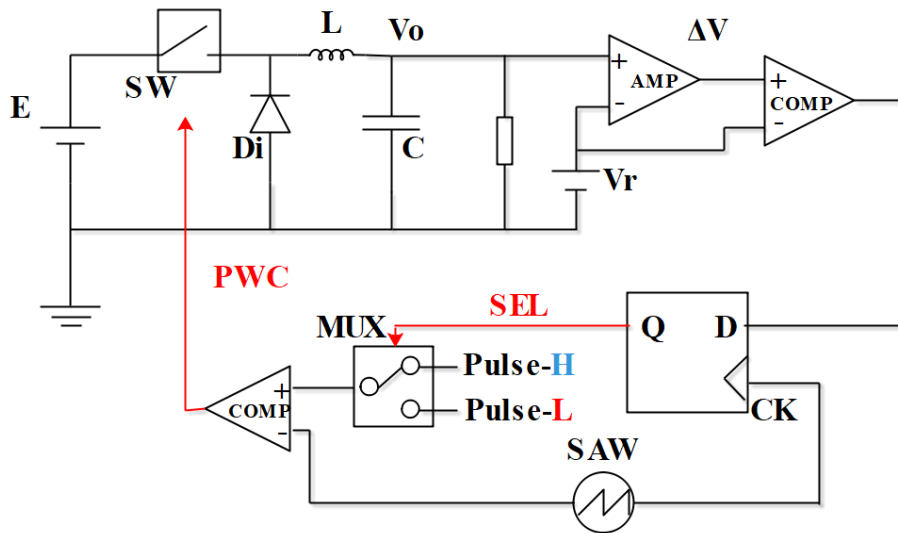
2. Pulse coding of automatic PWC method

3. Adaptive convergence method

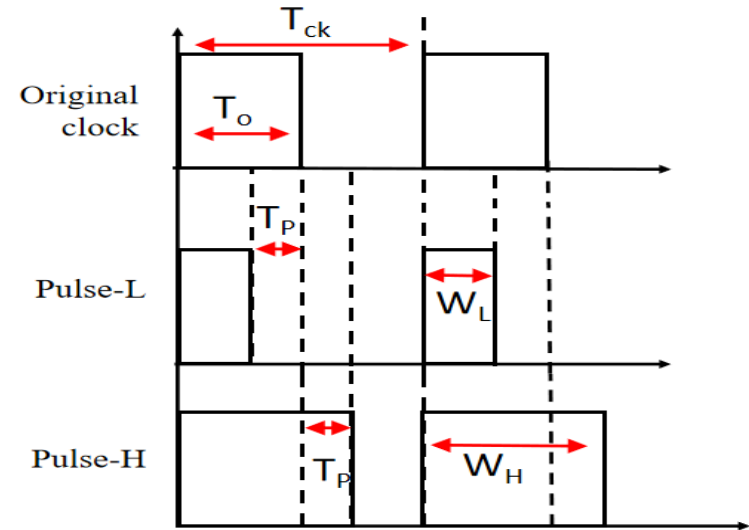
- Digitalization of adaptive convergence method
- Adaptive convergence method simulation results

4. Conclusion

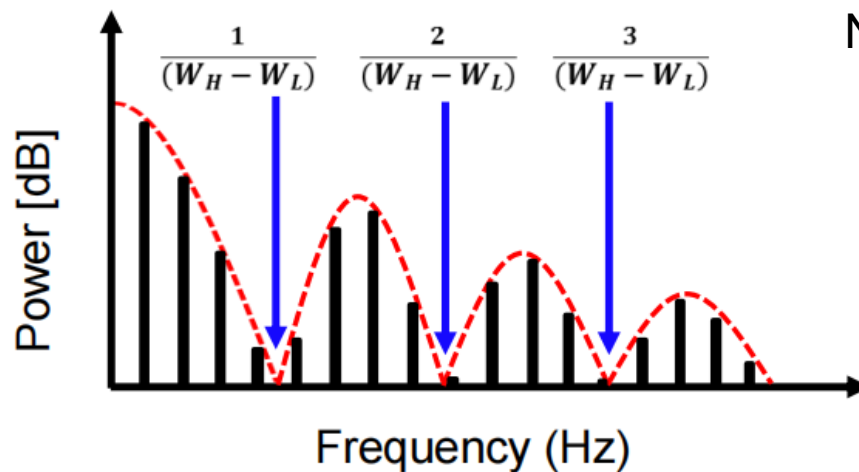
Pulse coding switching converter



PWC method switching converter



Coded pulses of the PWC control



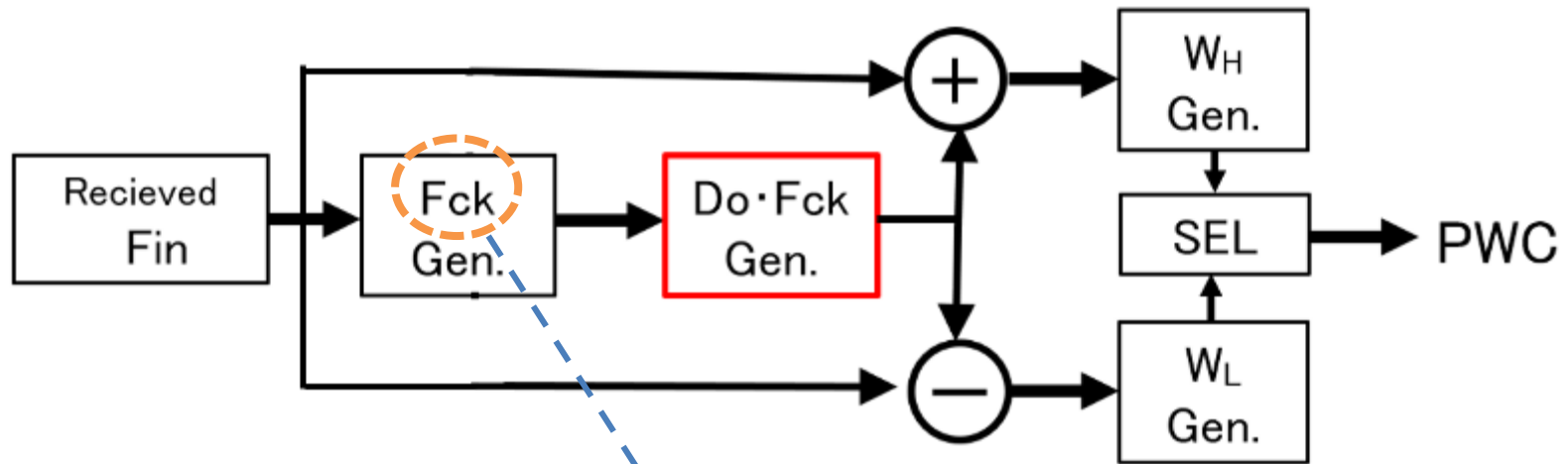
Notch frequencies

$$F_n = \frac{M}{W_H - W_L}$$

$$M=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Spectrum of the switching converter with PWC

Pulse coding of automatic PWC method



Pulse coding of automatic PWC method
(previously proposed)

$$T_{ck} = F_{ck} / 1$$

$$T_{ck} = (N + 0.5) \times T_{in}$$

$$W_H = D_0 \times T_{ck} + T_{in} / 2$$

$$W_L = D_0 \times T_{ck} - T_{in} / 2$$

Problem of Pulse coding of automatic PWC method

Tracking **duty cycle** of **control signal** automatically is important.

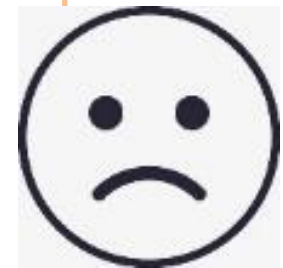


The previously proposed Duty tracking method

Difficult to detect the control duty.

Error is large.

Slow transient response of change of I_o .



Proposed method

Adaptive convergence method

Changes of D_o (V_i), I_o can be detected at high speed.

Outline

1. Research Background

2. Pulse coding of automatic PWC method

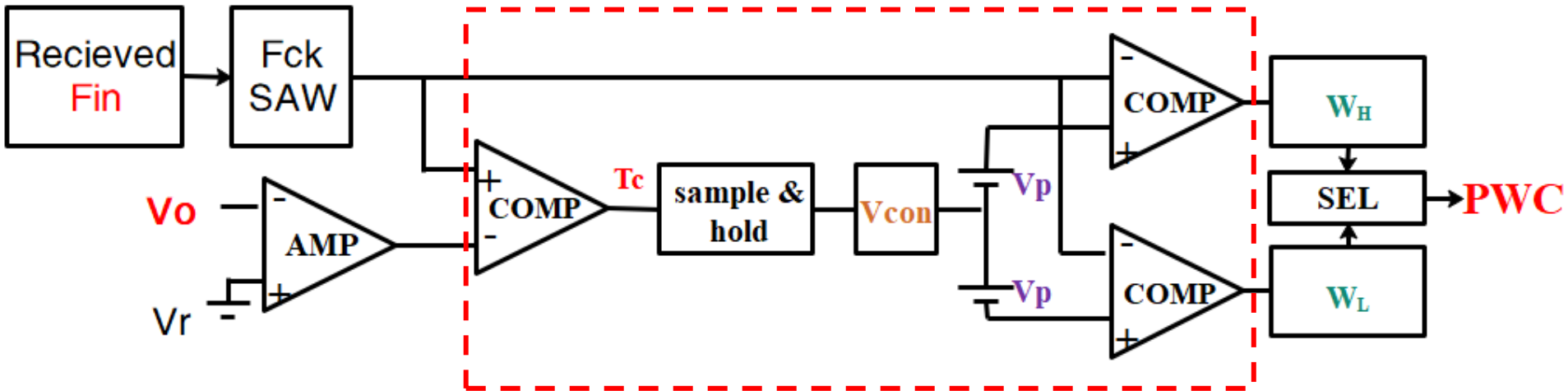
3. Adaptive convergence method

- **Digitalization of adaptive convergence method**
- **Adaptive convergence method simulation results**

4. Conclusion

Adaptive convergence method

Digitalization of adaptive convergence method



Adaptive convergence method circuit

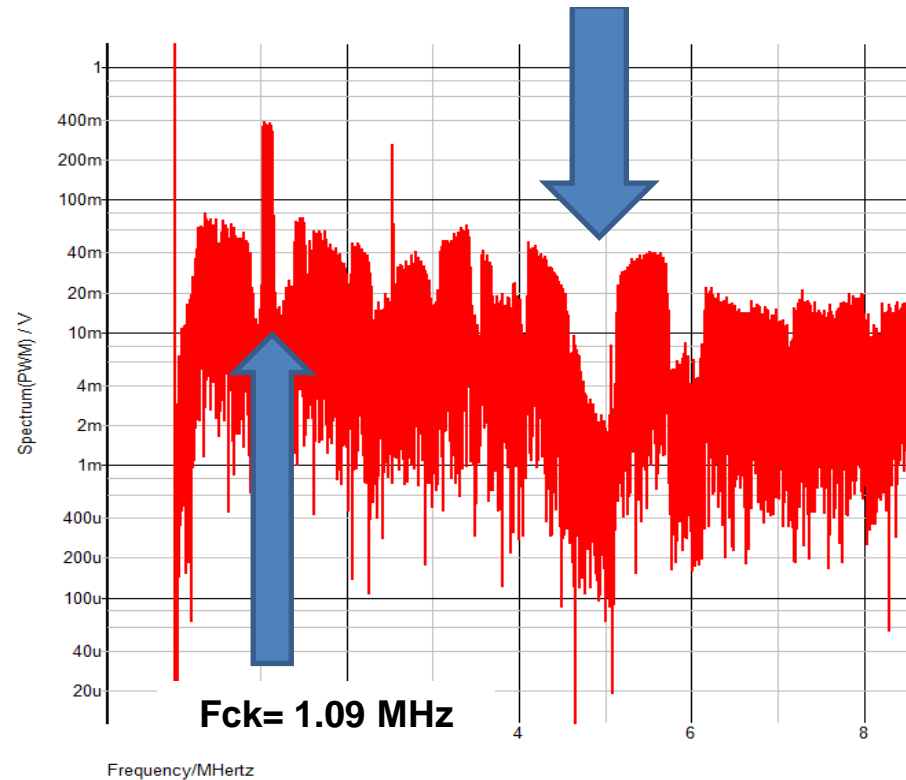
This control is achieved by **moving Tc**.

The voltage difference is $(V_H - V_L) = 2 \times V_p$.

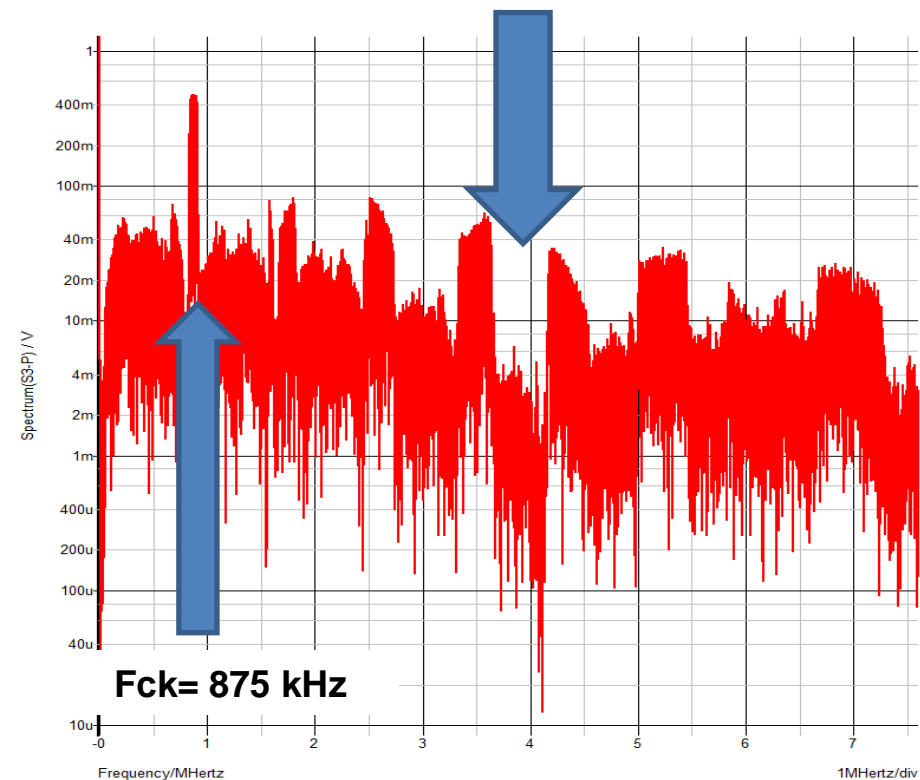
Voltage **Vcon** is generated by sample&hold circuit.

Adaptive convergence method simulation results

(When $F_i=5.0\text{MHz}$) $F_n=5.0\text{MHz}$



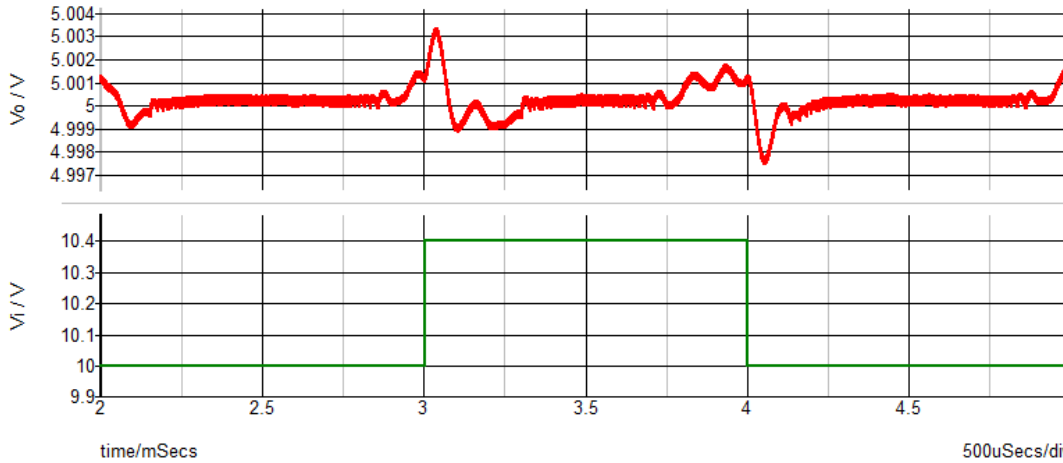
(When $F_i=4.0\text{MHz}$) $F_n=4.0\text{MHz}$



$$F_n = (N + 0.5) \times F_{ck}, \quad N=4$$

3. Adaptive convergence method

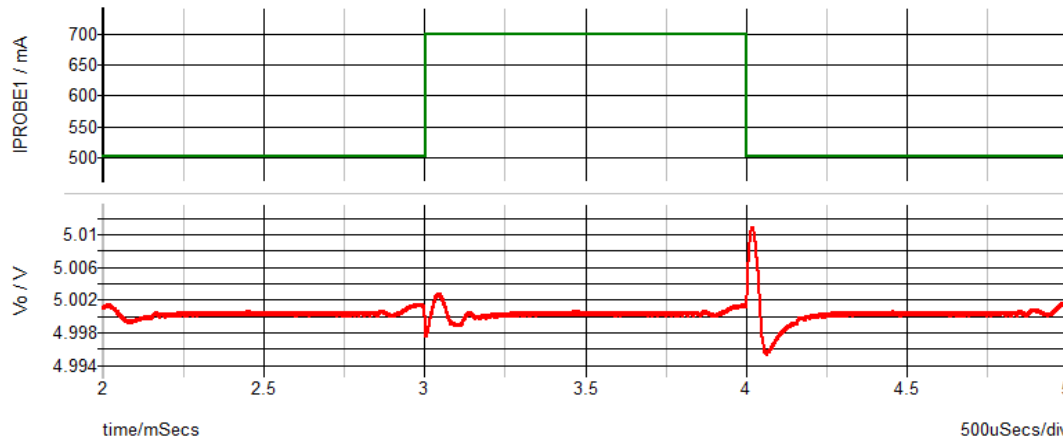
Adaptive convergence method simulation results



V_o : Overshoot = 0.6mV

$V_i=10V \rightarrow 10.4V$

Line regulation: Transient response for input change



$I_o=500mA \rightarrow 700mA$

V_o : Overshoot=8.0mV

Load regulation: Transient response for load change

Outline

1. Research Background
2. Pulse coding of automatic PWC method
3. Adaptive convergence method
 - Digitalization of adaptive convergence method
 - Adaptive convergence method simulation results
- 4. Conclusion**

Conclusion

This work:

- **Proposal** of **adaptive convergence method**
 - ➔ Accurate generation of high frequency notches
- **Verification by simulations**
- **Applications** to
 - ➔ radio receivers without interference from switching converter EMI noise

Future work:

- **Hardware experiments**
- Generation of notch frequencies above **80MHz**.