

20 juni 2017  
1931 Congrescentrum Den Bosch

**POWER  
ELECTRONICS**

**2017**

# Switched Capacitor Converter with continuous conversion ratio

Mert Turhan

20.06.2017



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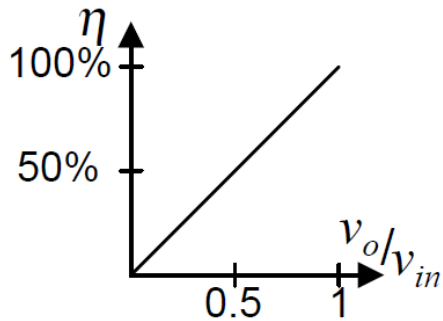
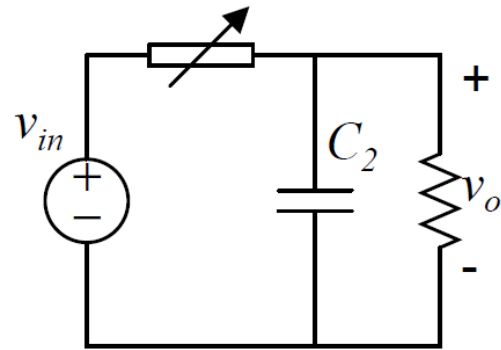
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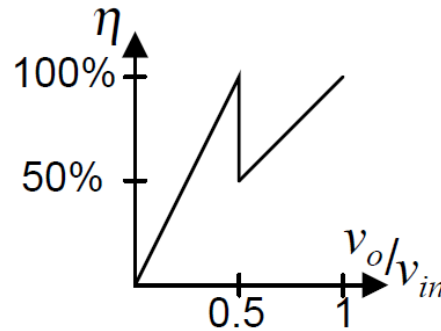
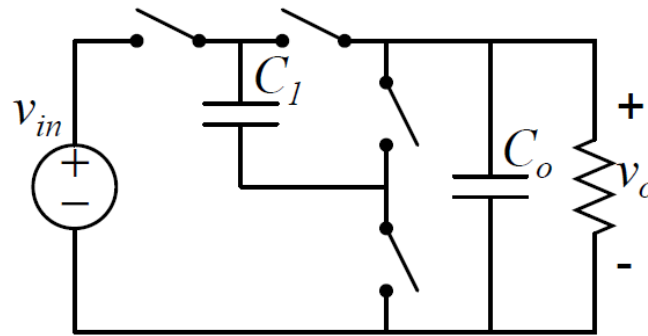
# DC/DC converter topologies

1

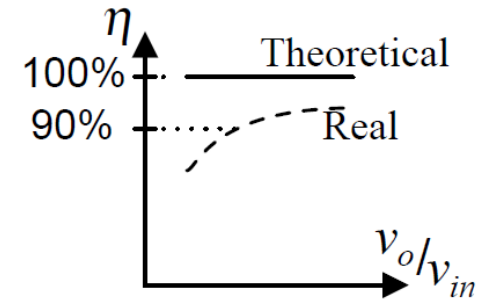
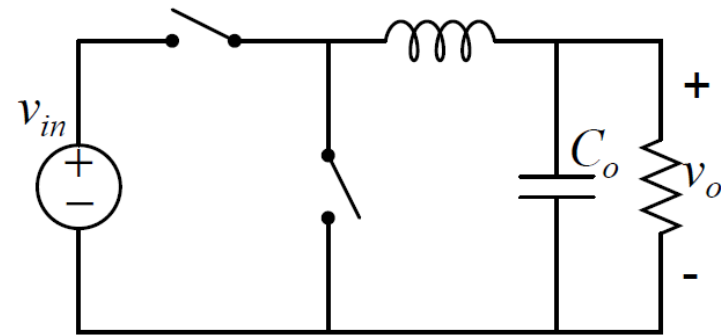
## ▶ Linear Regulator



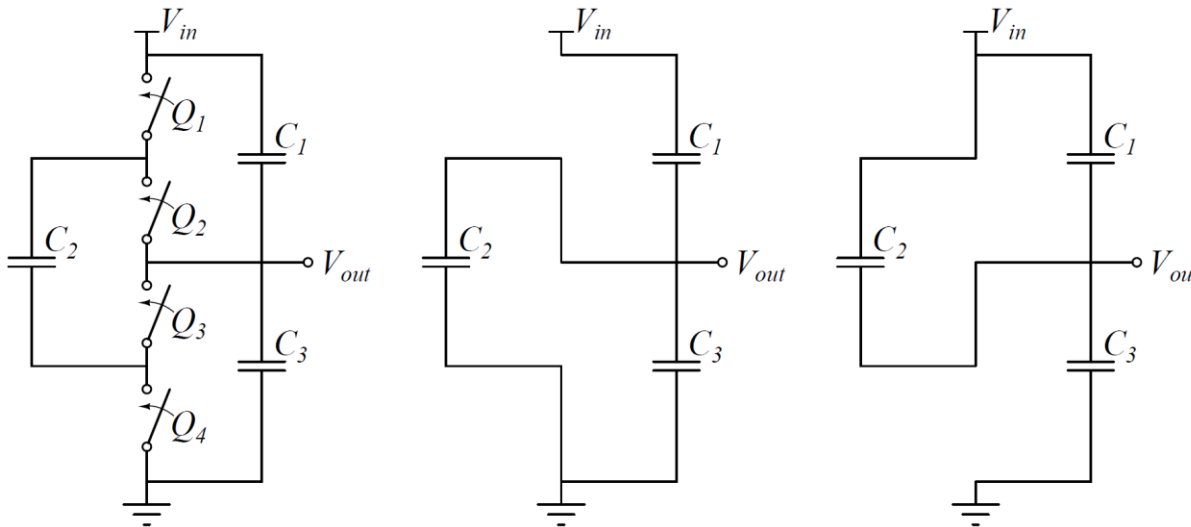
## ▶ Capacitive Converter



## ▶ Inductive Converter

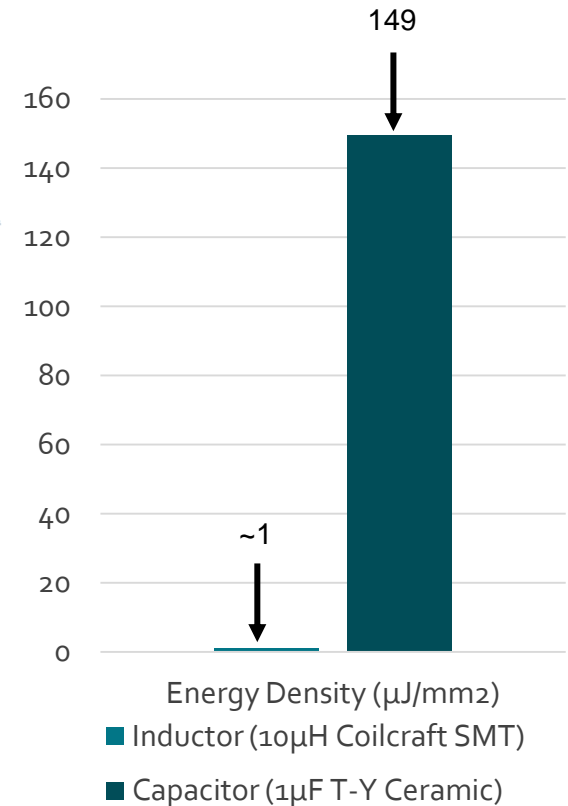


# Advantages of Switched Capacitor Converter (SCC)



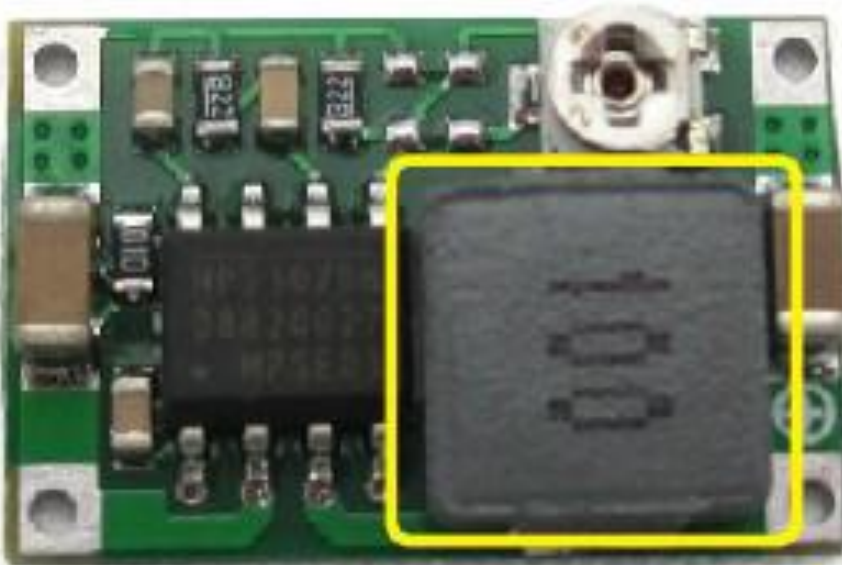
- No magnetic elements
  - No inductive switching losses
  - Can be fabricated as IC
- High power density

Energy density of an inductor and a capacitor



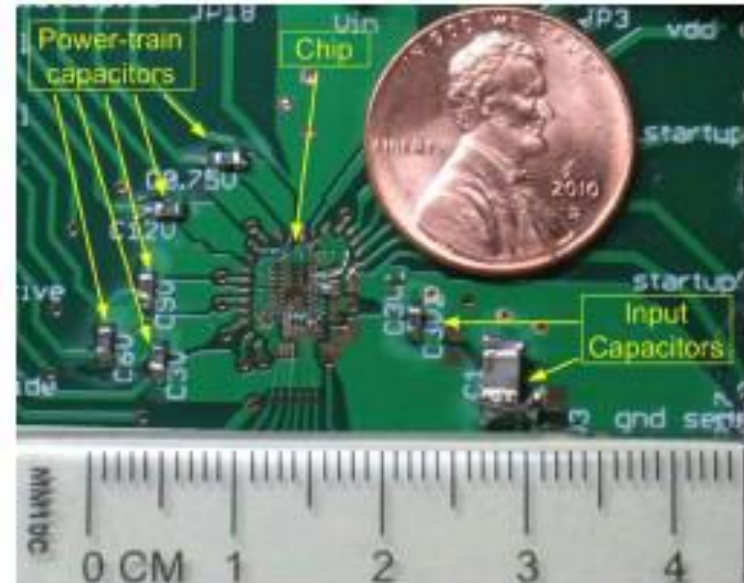
# Integration

## ▶ Inductive



DC-DC step-down inductor based with the inductor marked.  $V_{in}=5V-23V$ ,  $V_{out}=1V-17V$  and  $I_{out}=3A$

## ▶ Capacitive



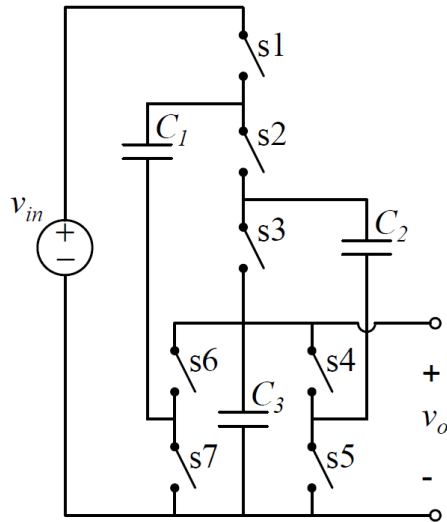
DC-DC step-down switched-capacitor converter (SCC)  $V_{in}=7.5V-13V$ ,  $V_{out}=1V$  and  $I_{out}=1A$

Source: V. Wai Shan Ng, 'Switched Capacitor DC-DC Converter: Superior where the Buck Converter has Dominated', PhD Berkely

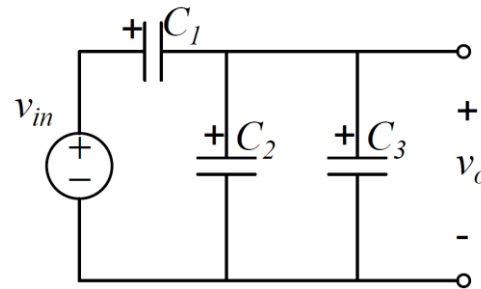
# Why not SCC?

- Output voltage regulation is tied to efficiency
- Not suited for high current/power
- Lots of switches and gate driver
- Voltage balancing for many caps
- Current stress

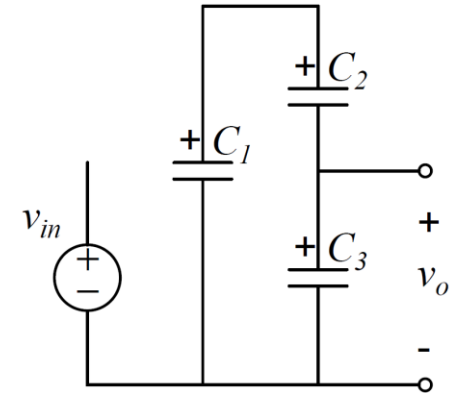
# Voltage Conversion for Dickson Converter



3:1 Dickson Converter



First phase, odd switches are open



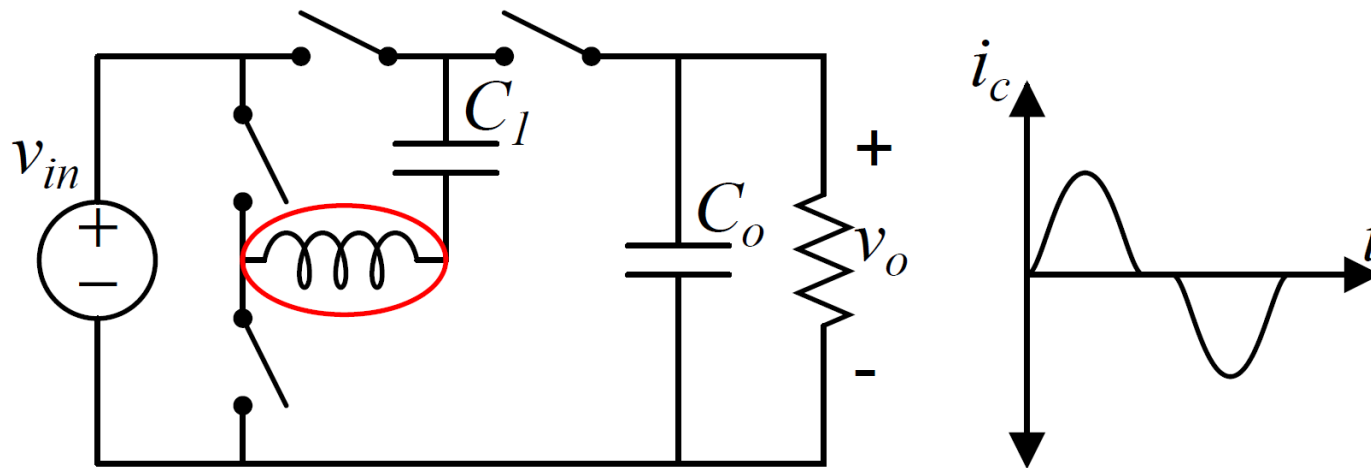
Second phase, even switches are open

$$V_o = V_{C3} = V_{C2} = \frac{V_{in}}{3}$$

$$V_{C1} = \frac{2V_{in}}{3}$$

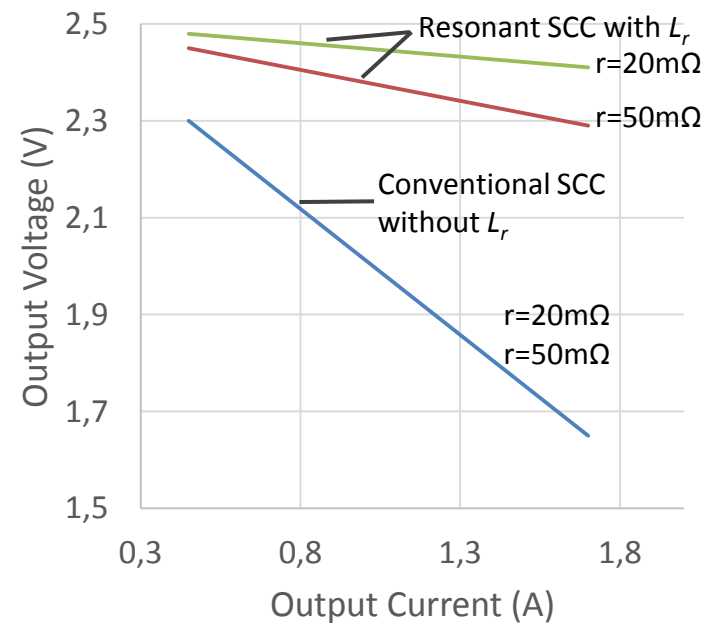
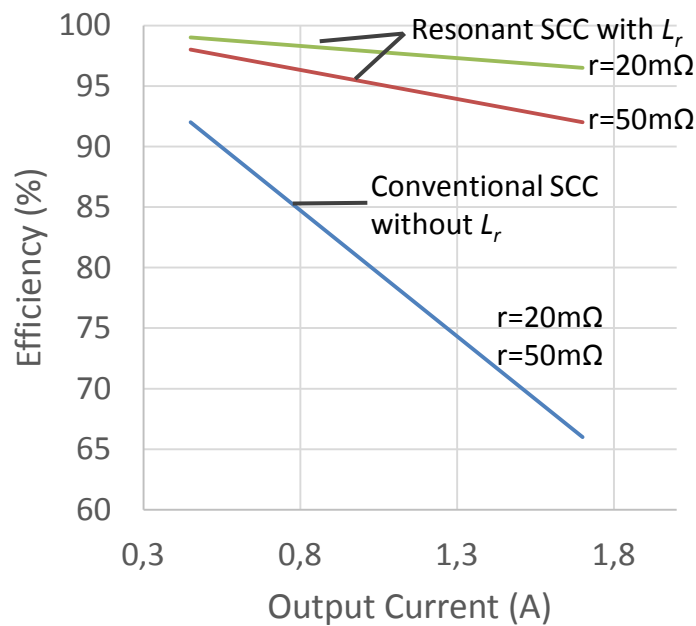
$$m_i = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

## Resonant Switched Capacitor Converter



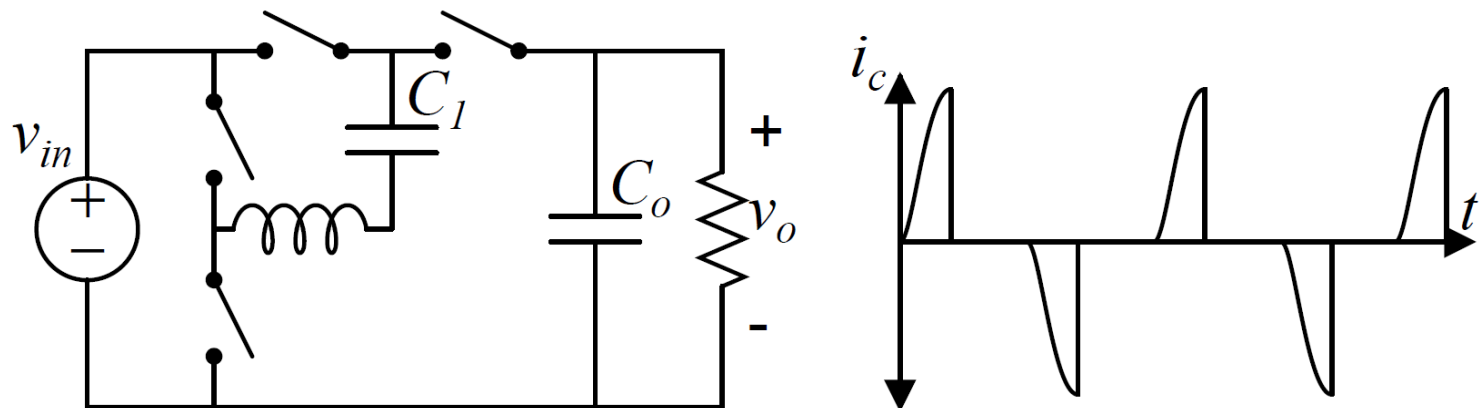
# Resonant Switched Capacitor Converter

- Even the efficiency increases, the output voltage is discrete and is tied to the load

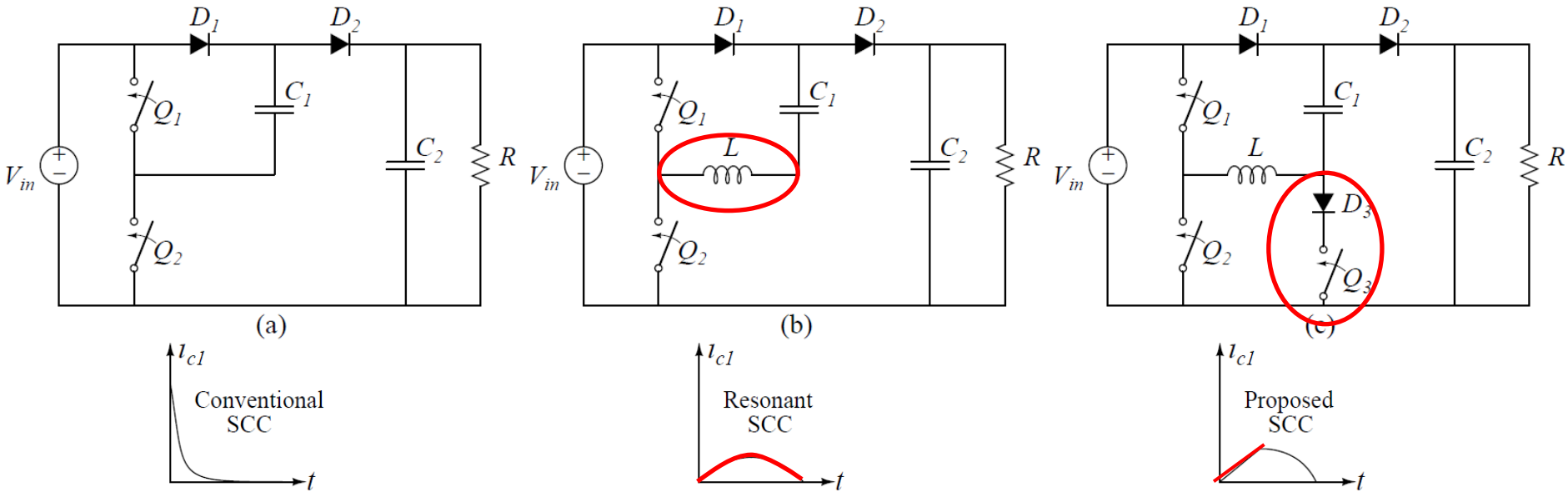




## Resonant Switched Capacitor Converter

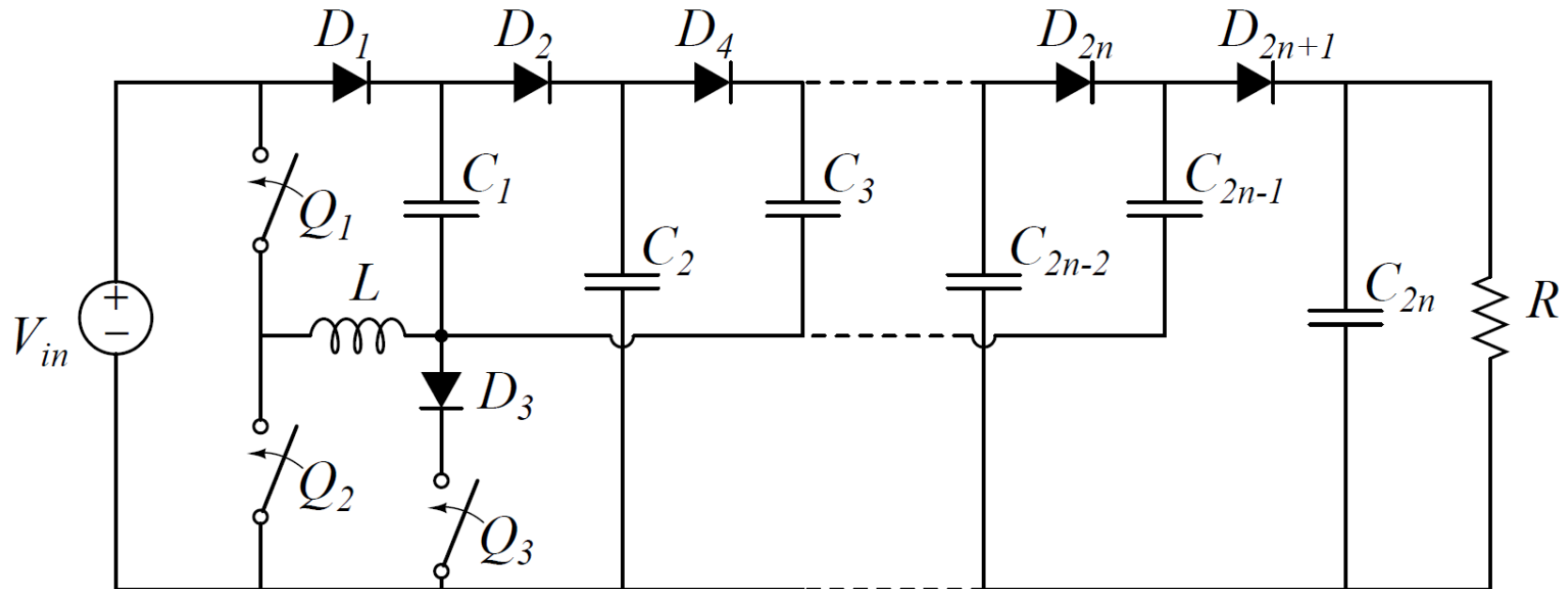


# Derivation of SCC with Continuous Conversion Ratio

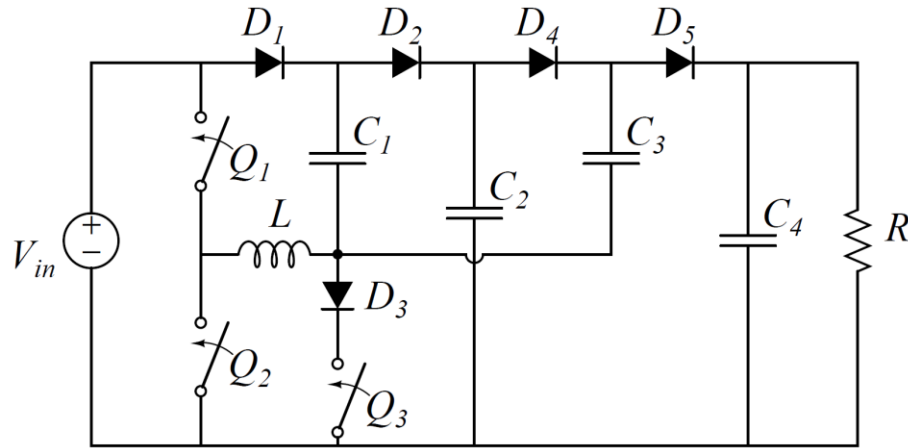


# The step-up SCC

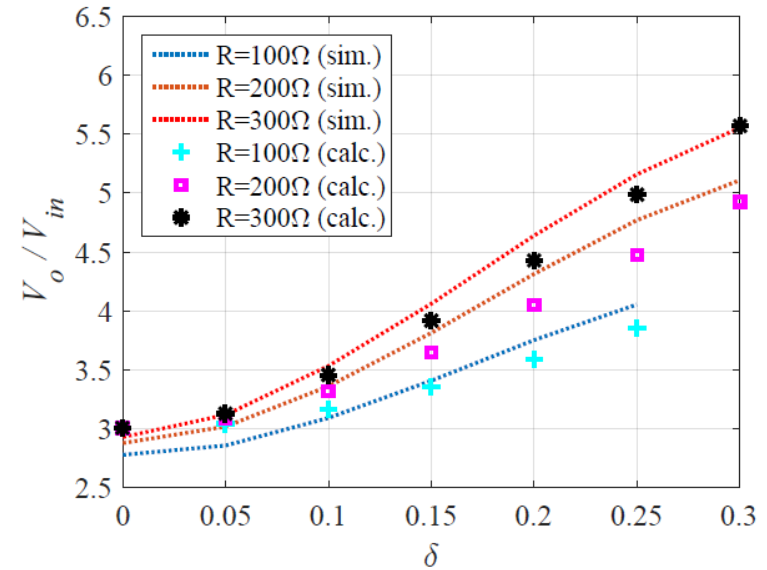
- To connect the capacitor cells in order to increase the conversion ratio



# Step-up SCC with 2 SCs



Conversion Ratio versus duty cycle ( $\delta$ )

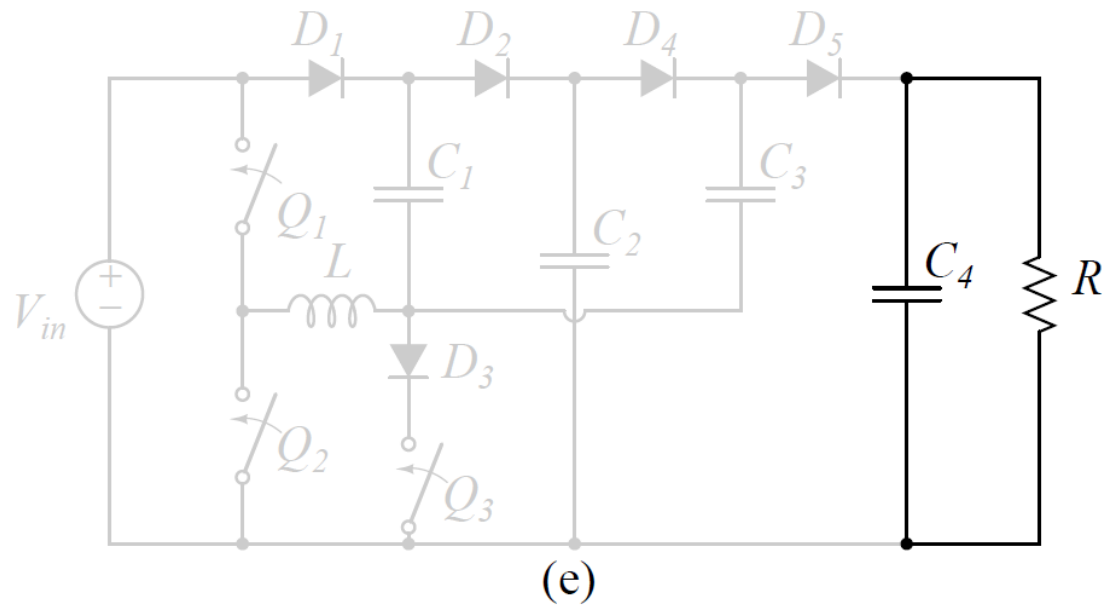
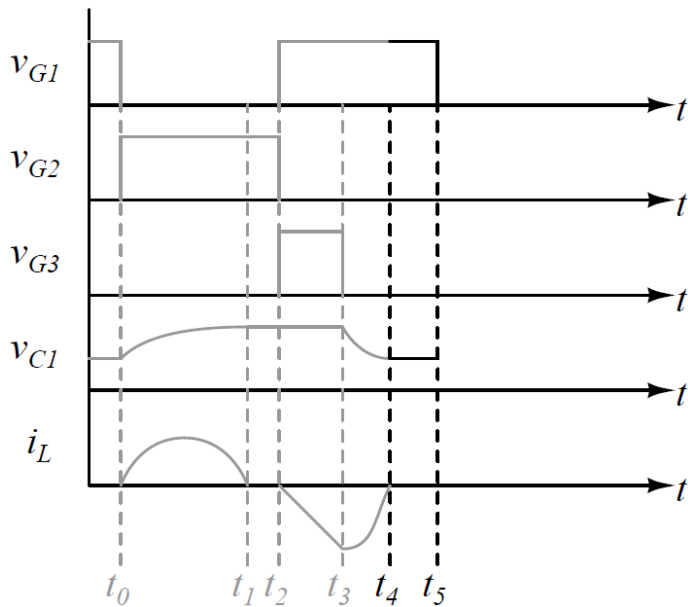


$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{(n+1)}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{(n+1)^2} \frac{\delta^2 T_s}{\left(\frac{L}{R}\right)}} \right)$$

$n \Rightarrow 2$

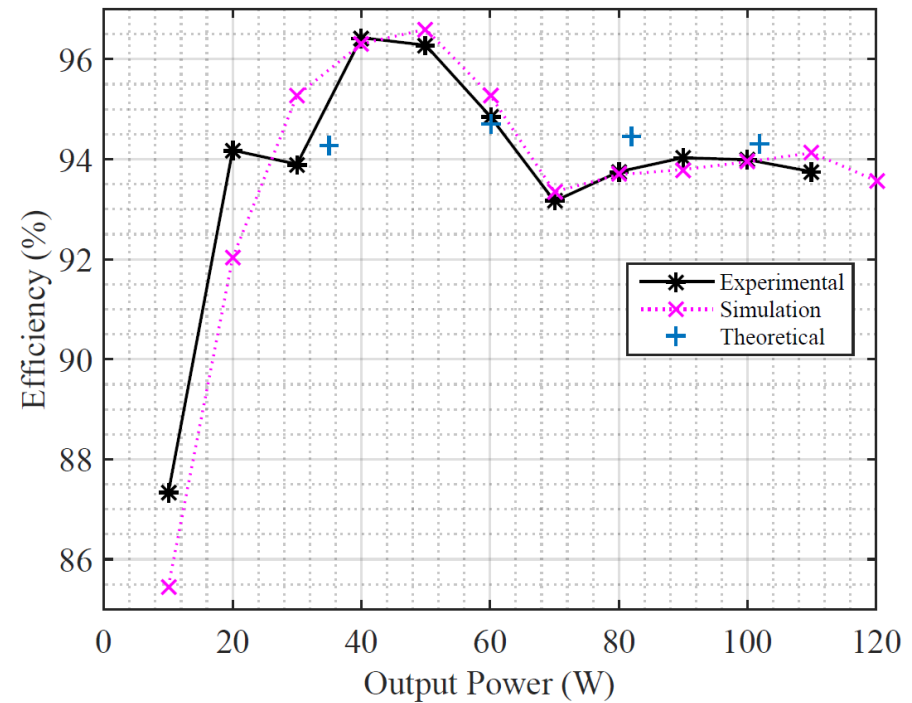
$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{9} \frac{\delta^2 T_s}{\left(\frac{L}{R}\right)}} \right)$$

# Operation of the step-up SCC

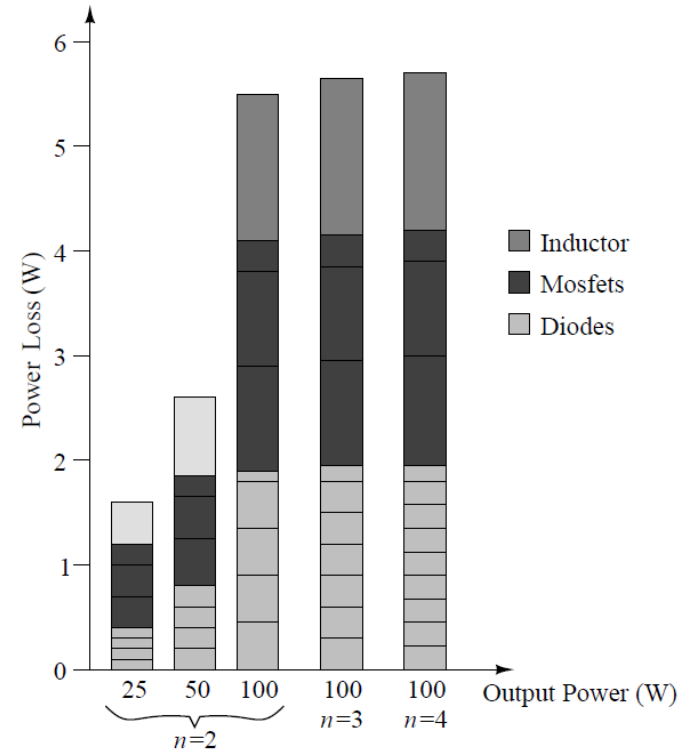
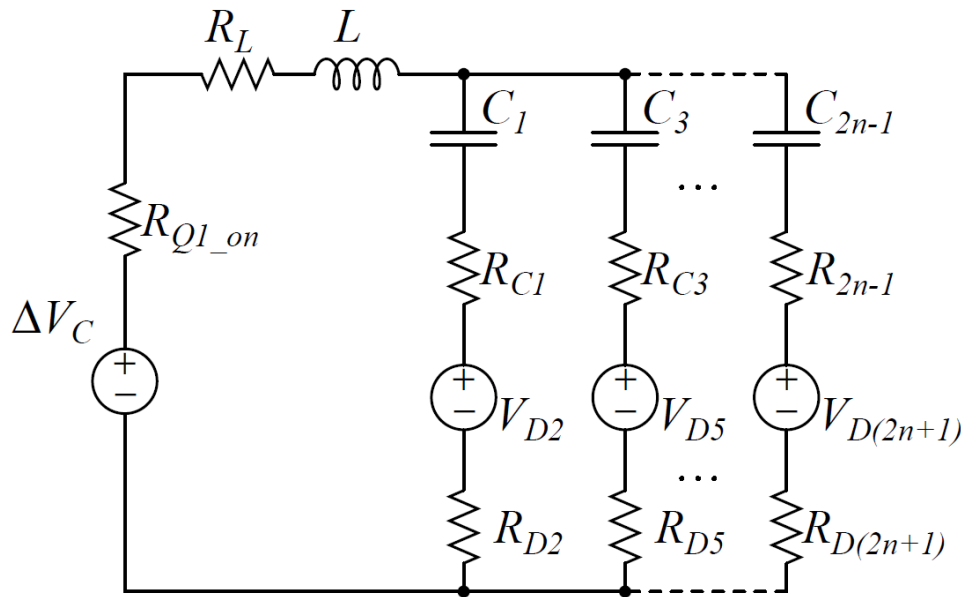


# Efficiency

Parameters	
$C_1, C_3$	0.1 $\mu$ F
$C_2, C_4$	10 $\mu$ F
$L$	2.2 $\mu$ H
$f_{sw}$	215kHz
$V_{in}$	20-40V
$P_{out}$	100W



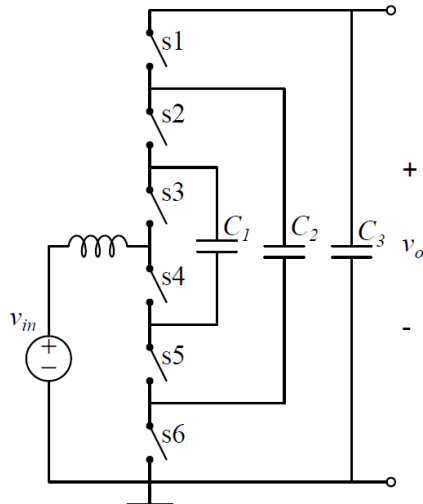
# Loss distribution of the converter



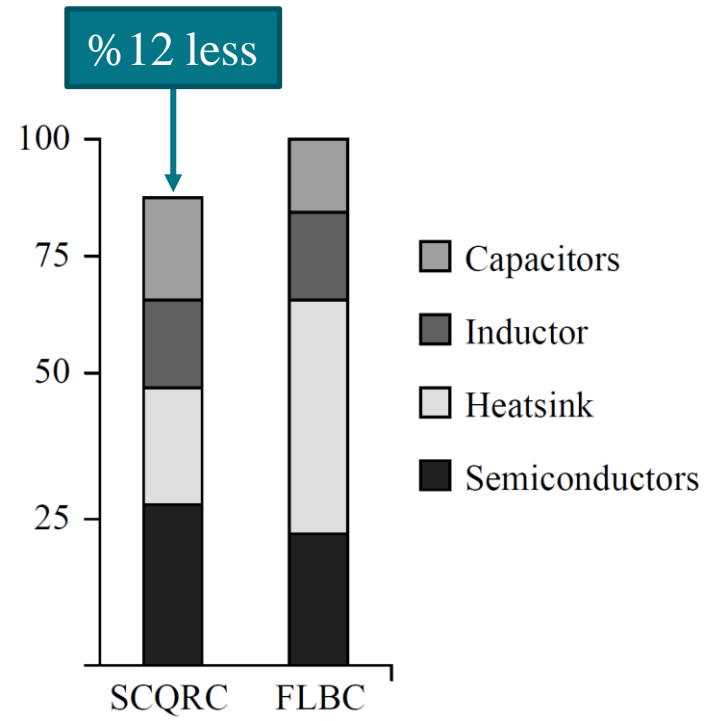
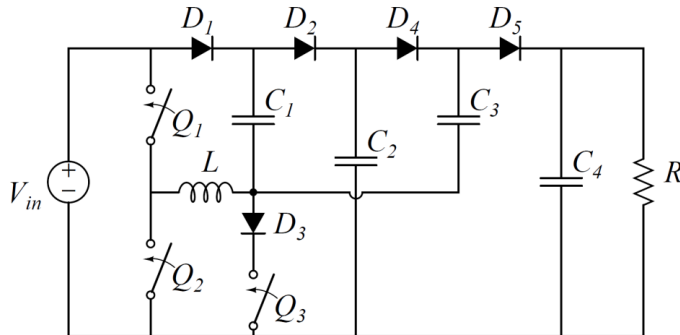
# Size comparison

- Four Level Boost Converter (FLBC)

Balancing circuit was not taken into account



- SCQRC





- Capacitors may be used in order to minimize the size of the inductor
- There is no unbalancing problem at charge pump topology
- Capacitor cells may be used to increase conversion ratio without extra loss

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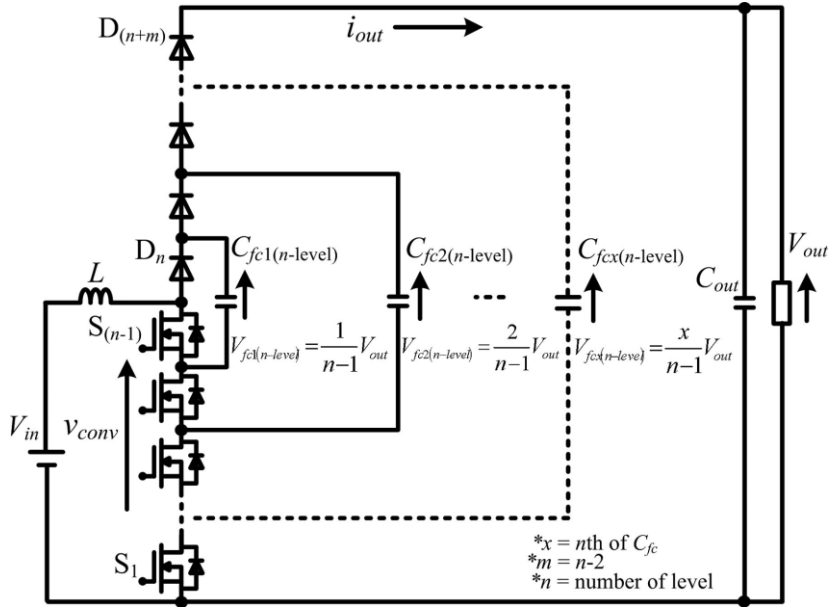


Nieuwe technologie  
mogelijk maken

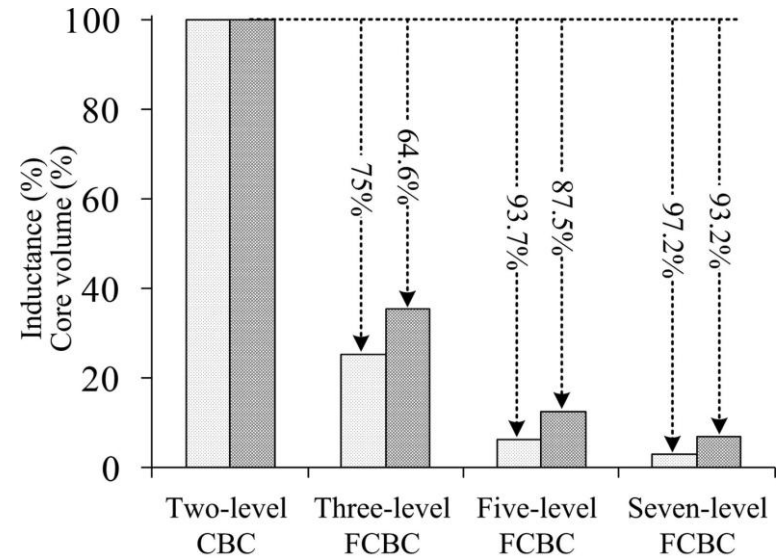
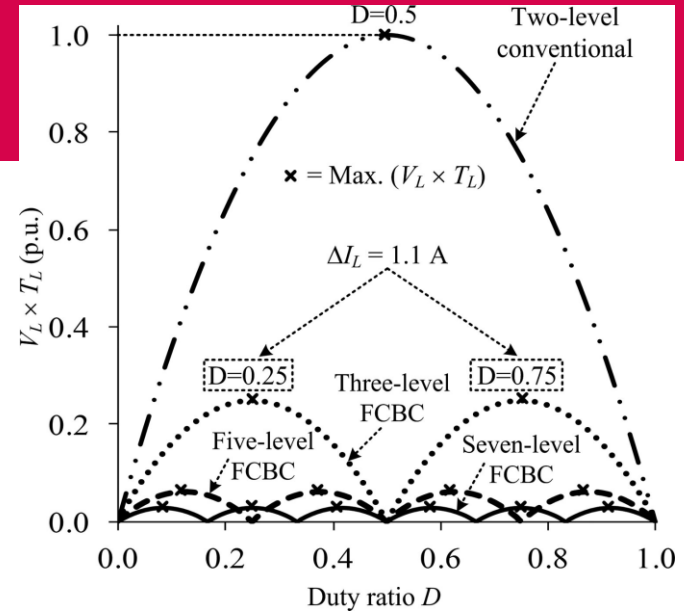
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**Where innovation starts**



Source: Asmarashid Bin Ponniran, Koji Orikiawa, and Junichi Itoh, Minimum Flying Capacitor for N-Level Capacitor DC/DC Boost Converter



□ Inductance    ■ Core volume