

**DC TO DC CONVERTER:
CUK CONVERTER WITH UNIVERSAL INPUT FOR LEDS
LAMP DRIVER**

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the use of Cuk converter with universal voltage supply of $240V_{rms}$ in high frequency switching mode. The main purpose is to control current for driving LEDs Lamp Xlamp7090XR-E[®]. The used of microcontroller in driver circuit gives more accuracy and efficiency in switching mode. High frequency switching used in the Cuk converter allows the use of smaller inductor, transformer, and capacitor in order to handle the same voltage level compared to the converter that used low frequency switching. The use of suitable formulas, P³SIM simulation software, and prototype of the Lamp driver lead to planned project. The characteristic and performance of the lamp driver was proved with the results and findings from conducted experiment with the prototype and the simulation circuit. Finally, complete model of Cuk converter with microcontroller and Gate drive circuit was presented.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE
	Declaration	iii
	Dedication	iv
	Acknowledgment	v
	Abstract	vi
	Table of Contents	vii
	List of Figures	x
	List of Tables	xiii
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Problems Statement	2
1.3	Objectives	2
1.4	Scope of Work	3
1.5	Works Flow	3
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1	DC to DC Converters	4
2.2	Buck Converter	4
2.2.1	Circuit operation	5
2.2.2	Boundary between Continuous and Discontinuous Current	7
2.2.3	Ripple Current	7
2.2.4	Output Ripple Voltage	8
2.3	Boost Converter	10
2.3.1	Circuit Operation	10

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

DC-DC converters are electronic devices used whenever to change DC electrical power efficiently from one voltage level to another. They are needed because unlike AC, DC cannot simply be stepped up or down using a transformer. In many ways, a DC-DC converter is the DC equivalent of a transformer.

Typical applications of DC-DC converters are where 24V DC from a truck battery must be stepped down to 12V DC to operate a car radio, CB transceiver or mobile phone; where 1.5V from a single cell must be stepped up to 5V or more, to operate electronic circuitry; where 6V or 9V DC must be stepped up to 500V DC or more, to provide an insulation testing voltage. All of these applications are to change the DC energy from one voltage level to another, while wasting as little as possible power in the process.

Most modern DC-DC converters operate at a relatively high frequency, compared with the 50-60Hz of the AC power mains. The use of high frequency switching allows the use of smaller inductors, transformers, and capacitors in order to handle the same power level. And this in turn allows a reduction in both the size and material cost of the converters.