Design Guide: TIDM-2008/TIDM-1007

Bidirectional Interleaved CCM Totem Pole Bridgeless PFC Reference Design Using C2000™ MCU

**Description**

This reference design illustrates a method to control a bidirectional interleaved continuous conduction mode (CCM) totem pole (TTPL) bridgeless power factor correction (PFC) power stage using a C2000™ microcontroller (MCU) and LMG3410R070. This power topology is capable of bidirectional power flow (PFC and grid-tied inverter) and it uses Gallium Nitride (GaN) devices, which enables higher efficiency and reduction in size of the power supply. The design supports phase shedding and adaptive dead time for efficiency improvements, input cap compensation scheme for improved power factor at light loads, and non-linear voltage loop to reduce voltage spikes under transient in PFC mode. The hardware and software available with this reference design accelerates time to market.

**Features**

- Interleaved, 3.3-kW, Single-Phase, Bidirectional Bridgeless CCM Totem Pole PFC Stage
- 100-kHz Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) Switching
- Programmable Output Voltage, 380-V DC Output Nominal
- Less Than 2% Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)
- Greater Than 98% Peak Efficiency
- powerSUITE™ Support for Easy Adaptation of Design for User Requirement
- Software Frequency Response Analyzer (SFRA) for Quick Measurement of Open Loop Gain
- Soft Starting of PWM for Reduced Zero Current Spike in TTPL PFC
- Software Support for F28004x Using Driver Library
- Same Source Code Maintained When Running Control Loop on C28x or CLA

**Applications**

- Onboard Chargers for Electronic Vehicles (EVs)
- Telecom Rectifier
- Drives, Welding, and Other Industrial
- Energy Storage System (ESS)

**Resources**

- TIDM-02008 Design Folder
- TMS320F280049, TMS320F28075 Product Folder
- LMG3410R070, UCC27714, ISO7831 Product Folder
- OPA2376, SN74LVC1G3157DRYR, TLV713 Product Folder
- C2000WARE-DIGITALPOWER-SDK Tool Folder

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Note

The TIDM-02008 is the updated version of the TIDM-1007 (unidirectional PFC). These two designs have the same hardware, but the software update in the TIDM-02008 makes it a bidirectional PFC. As the TIDM-02008 includes all of the features provided by the original design, it is a superset of the TIDM-1007, and the technical support for the TIDM-1007 will be continued as a part of the TIDM-02008 updates.

Note

For LMG3410R070 product and availability, refer to LMG3410R070 600-V 70mΩ GaN with integrated driver and protection. This device is not AEC-Q100 qualified. Contact TI for additional information.
1 System Description

Bidirectional interleaved TTPLPFC is an attractive topology for EV chargers, industrial applications and grid-tied energy storage systems with the trend for higher power, higher efficiency, and higher power density. Figure 2-1 shows the implementation of the bidirectional TTPL bridgeless PFC as it is on the TIDM-02008 board.

1.1 Key System Specifications

Table 1-1 describes the bidirectional interleaved CCM TTPL PFC reference design power specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>PFC mode</th>
<th>Inverter mode (grid-tied)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>AC 120 Vrms VL-N, 60 Hz or AC 230 Vrms VL-N, 50 Hz</td>
<td>380-V DC bus Nominal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current</td>
<td>16-A RMS maximum</td>
<td>10-A maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>380-V DC bus Nominal</td>
<td>AC 120 Vrms VL-N, 60 Hz or AC 230 Vrms VL-N, 50 Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>10-A maximum</td>
<td>16-A RMS maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power rating</td>
<td>1.65 KW at single phase 120 Vrms or 3.3 KW at single phase 230 Vrms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current THD</td>
<td>&lt;2% at 120-Vrms L-N rated load</td>
<td>Peak 98.7% at 230-Vrms input, peak &gt;97.7% at 120-Vrms input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Peak 98.3% at 230-Vrms output, peak &gt;97.3% at 120-Vrms output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary filter inductor</td>
<td>478 µH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitance</td>
<td>880 µF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM switching frequency</td>
<td>100 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING**

TI intends this reference design to be operated in a lab environment only and does not consider it to be a finished product for general consumer use.

TI intends this reference design to be used only by qualified engineers and technicians familiar with risks associated with handling high-voltage electrical and mechanical components, systems, and subsystems.

There are accessible high voltages present on the board. The board operates at voltages and currents that may cause shock, fire, or injury if not properly handled or applied. Use the equipment with necessary caution and appropriate safeguards to avoid injuring yourself or damaging property.
CAUTION

Do not leave the design powered when unattended.

High voltage! There are accessible high voltages present on the board. Electric shock is possible. The board operates at voltages and currents that may cause shock, fire, or injury if not properly handled. Use the equipment with necessary caution and appropriate safeguards to avoid injuring yourself or damaging property. For safety, use of isolated test equipment with over-voltage and over-current protection is highly recommended.

TI considers it the user's responsibility to confirm that the voltages and isolation requirements are identified and understood before energizing the board or simulation. When energized, do not touch the design or components connected to the design.

Hot surface! Contact may cause burns. Do not touch!

Some components may reach high temperatures >55°C when the board is powered on. The user must not touch the board at any point during operation or immediately after operating, as high temperatures may be present.
2 System Overview

Bidirectional interleaved TTPL PFC is an attractive topology for EV chargers and ESS with the trend for higher power, higher efficiency, and higher power density. Figure 2-1 shows the implementation of the bidirectional TTPL bridgeless PFC as it is in this reference design.

2.1 Block Diagram

Figure 2-1 shows the block diagram of this reference design with key TI components highlighted.

![Power Topology Block Diagram](image)

2.2 Design Considerations

The following detail the sensing circuit that is on this design. One can also refer to the calculations.xlsx file, which is available under the C2000Ware Digital Power SDK Install directory at <install_location>solutions\tdm_02008\hardware for details on sensing circuit.

2.2.1 Input AC Voltage Sensing

The line and the neutral voltages are sensed by resistor divider to the ground of the board as shown in Figure 2-2. The two readings are subtracted on the controller to get the Vac sensing.

![Input AC Voltage Sensing](image)

2.2.2 Bus Voltage Sensing

Similarly the bus voltage is sensed by a resistor divider network as shown in Figure 2-3.
2.2.3 AC Current Sensing

A Hall effect sensor senses the total current. The Hall effect sensor has an inbuilt offset, and the range is different than what ADC can measure. Hence, the voltage is scaled to match the ADC range using the circuit as shown in Figure 2-4.

\[ I_{\text{inv fdbk}} = \frac{R_f}{R_b} \left( I_{\text{inv}} \times \frac{V_{\text{nominal}}}{I_{\text{nominal max}}} + V_{\text{offset}} \right) \]

**Figure 2-3. Bus Voltage Sensing Circuit**

**Figure 2-4. Current Sensing Using Hall Effect Sensor**
2.2.4 Sense Filter

An RC filter filters the signals before connecting to the controller. A common RC filter is used for all the sensing signals on this design as shown in Figure 2-5.

\[
\text{Output} = \frac{1}{1 + R_{\text{filt}}C_{\text{filt}}s}
\]

Figure 2-5. RC Filter

2.2.5 Protection (CMPSS)

Most power electronics converters require protection from overcurrent event. For this design multiple comparators are required, and references for the trip must be generated, as shown in Figure 2-6.

All this circuitry is avoided when using C2000 MCUs, such as TMS320F28377D, which have on-chip windowed comparator as part of the CMPSS that are internally connected to the PWM module that can enable fast tripping of the PWM. An on-chip windowed comparator saves board space and cost in the end application as extra components can be avoided using on-chip resources, as shown in Figure 2-7.

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Figure 2-7. CMPSS Used for Overcurrent Protection
2.3 Highlighted Products

2.3.1 C2000™ MCU F28004x

C2000 MCUs are part of an optimized MCU family for real-time control application. Fast and high-quality analog-to-digital controller enables accurate measurement of the current and voltage signals, and an integrated comparator subsystem (CMPSS) provides protection for overcurrent and overvoltage without use of any external devices. The optimized CPU core enables fast execution of control loop. Trigonometric operations are accelerated using the on-chip trigonometric math unit (TMU). The solution also provides an option to use the control law accelerator (CLA) on the F28004x and F2837x. The CLA is a co-processor that can be used to alleviate CPU burden and enable faster-running loops or more functions on the C2000 MCU.

2.3.2 LMG3410R070

The LMG3410R070 single-channel GaN power stage contains a 70-mΩ, 600-V GaN power transistor and specialized driver in an 8-mm × 8-mm QFN package. Direct drive architecture is used to create a normally-off device while providing the native switching performance of the GaN power transistor. When the LMG3410 is unpowered, an integrated low-voltage silicon MOSFET turns the GaN device off through its source. In normal operation, the low-voltage silicon MOSFET is held on continuously while the GaN device is gated directly from an internally-generated negative voltage supply. The integrated driver provides additional protection and convenience features. Fast overcurrent, overtemperature, and undervoltage lockout (UVLO) protections help create a fail-safe system. The device’s status is indicated by the FAULT output. An internal 5-V low-dropout regulator can provide up to 5 mA to supply external signal isolators. Finally, externally-adjustable slew rate and a low-inductance QFN package minimize switching loss, drain ringing, and electrical noise generation.

2.3.3 UCC27714

The UCC27714 is a 600-V high-side, low-side gate driver with 4-A source and 4-A sink current capability that is targeted to drive power MOSFETs or IGBTs. The device comprises of one ground-referenced channel (LO) and one floating channel (HO), which is designed for operating with bootstrap supplies. The device features excellent robustness and noise immunity with capability to maintain operational logic at negative voltages of up to –8 VDC on HS pin (at VDD = 12 V).

2.4 System Design Theory

2.4.1 PWM

Figure 2-8 shows a simplified diagram of a single phase of the interleaved TTPL PFC topology. To control this rectifier the duty cycle is controlled to regulate the voltage directly. This regulation is possible if the software variable Duty or D is set so that when it is equal to 1, Q3 is always ON, and the setting makes the voltage \( V_{SN} \) equal to the \( V_{bus} \) voltage. When Duty is set to 0, Q3 never turns on, and Q4 is always connected to \( V_{SN} \), which makes the \( V_{SN} \) voltage go to 0.

2.4.2 Current Loop Model (PFC and Inverter mode)

The same control loop model applies to both PFC and grid-tied inverter operation. To understand the current loop model, first look at the inductor current closely. In Figure 2-8 the Duty cycle (D) is provided to the PWM modulator, which is connected to the switch Q3 and Q4. From here, Equation 1 is written as:
When D is set to 1, Q3 is on all the time, and when D is 0, Q3 is off all the time.

To modulate the current through the inductor, the voltage $V_{IN}$ is regulated using the duty cycle control of Q3 and Q4 switches. It is assumed that the direction of current is positive in the direction from the AC line into the rectifier and that the grid is fairly stiff when using the DC bus feedforward and the AC voltage feedforward. Figure 2-9 shows the simplified current loop, and the current loop plant model is written as Equation 2.

$$H_{p-i} = \frac{i_i^*}{D} - \frac{1}{K_{V_{gain}}} \times K_{i_{gain}} \times K_{i_{fltr}} \times G_d \times \frac{1}{Z_i}$$ (2)

Where:
- $K_{V_{gain}}$ is the inverse of maximum bus voltage sensed,
- $K_{V_{gain}}$ is the inverse of maximum AC voltage sensed, (A factor to normalize this is applied in the feedforward and hence the current loop model is only dependent on the $K_{V_{gain}}$)
- $K_{i_{gain}}$ is the inverse of maximum AC current sensed, $i_{AC\_MaxSense}$
- $K_{i_{fltr}}$ is the response of the RC filter connected from the current sensor to the ADC pin
- $G_d$ is the digital delay associated with the PWM update and digital control is the current command
- $i_i^*$ is the current command

The negative sign on the reference is because the current loop is thought to be regulating the voltage, $V_{IN}$. To increase the current, $V_{IN}$ must be reduced—hence, the opposite sign for reference and feedback in Figure 2-9.

This current loop model is then used to design the current compensator. A simple proportional integral controller is used for the current loop.

Now, in the case of three interleaved phases, the current is simply three times more as the same duty cycle is provided to each leg. Hence, the plant model is given as Equation 3.
\[ H_{p,i} = \frac{i_{L,i}}{D} = 3 \times \frac{1}{K_{v\_gain}} \times K_{i\_gain} \times K_{i\_fltr} \times G_d \times \frac{1}{Z_i} \]  

This model is verified on this design using the SFRA library. Figure 2-10 shows the model versus measured open loop frequency response, which shows good correlation between the two.

Figure 2-10. Gi, Current Open Loop Gain Measured Versus Modelled

2.4.3 DC Bus Regulation Loop (for PFC mode only)

The DC bus regulation loop is assumed to provide the power reference. The power reference is then divided by the square of the line voltages RMS to provide the conductance, which is further multiplied by the line voltage giving the instantaneous current command.

Small signal model of the DC bus regulation loop is developed by linearizing Equation 4 around the operating point.

\[ i_{DC\ bus} = \eta V_{Nrms} i_{Nrms} \rightarrow i_{DC} = \eta \frac{V_{Nrms}}{V_{bus}} i_{Li} \]  

For a resistive load the bus voltage and current are related as shown in Equation 5.

\[ \hat{V}_{bus} = \frac{R_L}{1 + sR_i C_o} \hat{i}_{DC} \]  

\[ i_{DC} = \eta \frac{V_{Nrms}}{V_{bus}} i_{Li} \]  

\[ \hat{V}_{bus} = \frac{R_L}{1 + sR_i C_o} \hat{i}_{DC} \]
The DC voltage regulation loop control model can be drawn as shown in Figure 2-11. An additional Vbus feedforward is applied to make the control loop independent of the bus voltage, and hence, the plant model for the bus control can be written as Equation 6.

\[
H_{p_{bus}} = H_{load} \times \eta \times K_i_{gain} \times K_v_{gain} \times K_{v_{flt}}
\]

Using Figure 2-11, a proportional integrator (PI) compensator is designed for the voltage loop. The bandwidth of this loop is kept low as it is in conflict with the THD under steady state.

SFRA library is used to measure the frequency response on the voltage loop and verify the model. Figure 2-12 shows the modelled versus measured plots for the voltage loop.

![Figure 2-11. DC Voltage Loop Control Model](image)

![Figure 2-12. Gv, Voltage Loop Modeled Versus Measured](image)
2.4.4 Soft Start Around Zero Crossing for Eliminate or Reduce Current Spike

Zero crossing current spikes is a challenging issue for TTPL PFC topologies. This issue is solved by implementing a soft start scheme with a state machine to turn on and off switches in a particular sequence.

![Diagram showing PWM Sequence With Soft Starting to Reduce Current Spike at Zero Crossing](image)

Figure 2-13. PWM Sequence With Soft Starting to Reduce Current Spike at Zero Crossing

Figure 2-13 shows the switching sequence when the AC wave goes from negative to positive. During the negative half Q1 is ON, Q3 is the active FET, and Q4 is the sync FET. During this time the voltage across Q2 is the DC bus voltage. When the AC cycle changes, Q2 must be on 100% or close to 100%. If Q2 is turned ON immediately, a huge positive spike results. Therefore, a soft-start sequence is used to turn Q4 ON as shown in Figure 2-13. The tuning of this soft start depends on the inductance value and other power stage parameters such as device Coss.

Another reason for a negative current spike around zero crossing is the relatively low AC voltage around the zero crossing. When Q3 is turned ON, though the duty cycle is low, a high-voltage difference is applied and can result in a high negative current spike. Therefore, a sufficient delay is applied before Q3 starts switching back again.

Similarly, Q2 is turned on after some delay after the soft start has started.

2.4.5 AC Drop Test

AC drop testing requires accurate detection of ac failure and ac back event to freeze and resume PFC operation. The biggest technical challenge in ac drop test is the PLL synchronization issue when ac gets back. Typically, SW based PLL required several cycles to catch up with the grid phase and therefore it can't provide current reference in phase with the voltage during this transitional period. The ideal ac drop test waveform is shown Figure 2-14. PLL immediately catches the ac grid and resume normal PFC operation as soon as ac gets back.
Figure 2-14. Ideal AC Drop Waveforms

Figure 2-15 presents the non-ideal ac drop solution. Due to the SPLL transitioning time, it requires extra time for PLL to work and does not provide fast dc bus recovery.

Figure 2-15. Non Ideal AC Drop Waveforms

In TIDM-02008, a virtual ac voltage is introduced. An internal sine wave is generated inside the MCU and the magnitude and the phase angle are synchronized with the actual ac grid when it is available. Once it is synchronized, the virtual signal provides the sinusoidal signal regardless of the actual grid voltage and it can be
utilized even during the ac drop period. As shown in Figure 2-16, virtual ac signal provides the current reference during the transition and once PLL catches up the ac grid, PLL provides the current reference as usual.

A state machine shown in Figure 2-17 monitors ac voltage and makes a decision depending on the ac voltage status.
**Figure 2-17. AC Drop State Machine**

The actual AC drop test waveform is shown in Figure 2-18. It was captured under 900 W load with 120 V ac input.
The AC drop test feature can be turned on and off by changing TTPLPFC_AC_DROP in `ttplpf_user_settings.h`

```
#define TTPLPFC_AC_DROP 1 (1: enable, 0: disable)
```
3 Hardware, Software, Testing Requirements, and Test Results

3.1 Required Hardware and Software

3.1.1 Hardware

This section details the hardware and the different sections on the board. If only using the firmware of the design through powerSUITE, this section may not be valid.

3.1.1.1 Base Board Settings

The design follows a HSEC control card concept, and any device for which HSEC control card is available from the C2000 MCU product family can be potentially used on this design. The key resources used for controlling the power stage on the MCU are listed in Table 3-1. Figure 3-1 shows the key power stage and connectors on the design board. Table 3-2 lists the key connectors and their functions. To get started:

1. Make sure no power source is connected to the design.
2. Insert the control card in the J600 slot.
3. Connect a 12-V, 1-A DC power supply at TP604. For the ground terminal, use TP606. Do not power up the supply.
4. Connect a 5-V, 1-A DC power supply at TP608. For the ground terminal, use TP609. Do not power up the supply.
5. Turn both the 12-V and 5-V power supply ON. The LED on the control card lights up and indicates the device is powered.

Note

The bias for the MCU is separated from the power stage, which enables safe bring up of the system in this set of instructions. The bias supply design that works with this converter is PMP20396.

6. To connect JTAG, use a USB cable from the control card and connect it into a host computer.
7. For PFC mode, a single phase AC power supply can be connected to the input J100. Optionally in some labs a DC source may be required to test out the system safely. A resistive load of approximately 500 Ω and 400 W should be connected to the output at J104.
8. For Inverter mode, A DC power supply can be connected to the input J100. A resistive load of approximately 125 Ω and 200 W should be connected to the output at J104.
9. Current and voltage probes can be connected to observe the input current, input voltage, and output voltages, as shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1. Board Overview
### Table 3-1. Key Controller Peripherals Used for Control of Power Stage on Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL NAME</th>
<th>HSEC PIN NUMBER</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PWM-1A</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>PWM: low-frequency MOSFET leg, high-side switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-1B</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>PWM: low-frequency MOSFET leg, low-side switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-2A</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, high-side switch, phase one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-2B</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, low-side switch, phase one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-3A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, high-side switch, phase two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-3B</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, low-side switch, phase two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-4A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, high-side switch, phase three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM-4B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>PWM: high-frequency GaN leg, low-side switch, phase three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iac</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ADC with CMPSS: AC return current measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ADC with CMPSS: inductor current measurement Ph1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>ADC with CMPSS: inductor current measurement Ph2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>ADC with CMPSS: inductor current measurement Ph3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ADC: AC voltage line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>ADC: AC voltage neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vbus</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>ADC: bus voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Rush Relay</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GPIO: used to control the inrush relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GaN Fault 1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>GPIO: GaN fault signal phase one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GaN Fault 2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>GPIO: GaN fault signal phase two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GaN Fault 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>GPIO: GaN fault signal phase three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Current Sense Gain Change</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>GPIO: controls the gain stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3-2. Key Connectors and Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTOR NAME</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>PFC</th>
<th>Inverter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J100</td>
<td>Input AC voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Output AC voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J104</td>
<td>Output DC bus voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Input DC bus Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP604</td>
<td>Input bias supply, 12-VDC, 1 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP608</td>
<td>Input bias supply, 5-VDC, 1 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP606/TP609</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J600</td>
<td>HSEC control card connector slot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.1.1.2 Control Card Settings

Certain settings on the device control card are required to communicate over JTAG and use the isolated UART port. The user must also provide a correct ADC reference voltage. The following are the required settings for revision A of the F280049M control card. One can also refer to the info sheet located inside C2000Ware at <install_path>\c2000ware\boards\controlcards\TMDSCNCD280049C or alternatively get it from the document http://www.ti.com/lit/pdf/spruic4

1. S1:A on the control card must be set on both ends to “ON (up) ” position to enable JTAG connection to the device and UART connection for SFRA GUI. If this switch is “OFF (down)” one cannot use the isolated JTAG built in on the control card nor can SFRA GUI communicate to the device.
2. J1:A is the connector for the USB cable that is used to communicate to the device from a host PC on which Code Composer Studio™ (CCS) runs.
3. A 3.3-V reference is desired for the control loop tuning on this design. Internal reference of the F28004x is used and for this S8 switch must be moved to the left i.e. pointing to VREFHI
4. A capacitor is connected between the isolated grounds on the control card, C26:A. It is advised to remove this capacitor for the best performance of this reference design.

### 3.1.2 Software

The software of this design is available inside C2000Ware Digital Power SDK and is supported inside the powerSUITE framework.

#### 3.1.2.1 Opening Project Inside CCS

To start:

1. Install CCS from the Code Composer Studio (CCS) Integrated Development Environment (IDE) tools folder, CCSV9.3 or above is recommended.
2. Install C2000Ware DigitalPower SDK at the C2000Ware Digital Power SDK tools folder.
   • Note: powerSUITE is installed with the SDK in the default install.
3. Go to View → Resource Explorer. Below the TI Resource Explorer, go to C2000Ware DigitalPower SDK.

To open the reference design software as it is (opens firmware as it was run on this design and hardware, requires the board to be exactly the same as this reference design).

1. Under C2000Ware DigitalPower SDK, select Development Kits → CCM Totem Pole PFC TIDM-02008, and click on Run <Import> Project.
2. These steps import the project, and the development kit or designs page show up. This page can be used to browse all the information on the design including this user guide, test reports, hardware design files, and so forth.
3. Click Import <device_name> Project.
4. This action imports the project into the workspace environment, and a main.syscfg page with a GUI similar to Figure 3-3 shows up.
Open reference design software for adaptation. The user can modify power stage parameters, which are then used to create the model of the power stage in Compensation Designer and can also modify scaling values for voltages and currents for a custom design.

1. Under C2000Ware Digital Power SDK click on powerSUITE → Solution Adapter Tool.
2. Select Single Phase CCM Totem Pole PFC from the list of solutions presented.
3. Select the device this solution must run on the next page.
4. Once the icon is clicked, a pop-up window shows up asking for a location to create the project. One can also save the project inside the workspace itself. Once the location is specified, a project is created, and a GUI page appears with modifiable options for the solution (Figure 3-3).
5. This GUI can be used to change the parameters for an adapted solution, like power rating, inductance, capacitance, sensing circuit parameters, and so forth.
Figure 3-3. powerSUITE Page for CCM TTPL PFC Solution
3.1.2.2 Project Structure

Once the project is imported, the project explorer appears inside CCS as shown in Figure 3-4.

![Figure 3-4. Project Explorer View of Solution Project](image-url)
The general structure of the project is shown in Figure 3-5.

![Figure 3-5. Project Structure Overview](image)

**Note**

Figure 3-5 shows the project for F28004x; however, if a different device is chosen from the powerSUITE page, the structure is similar.

Solution specific and device independent files are `<solution>.c/h`. This file consist of the main.c file of the project and is responsible for the control structure of the solution.

For this design `<solution>` is `ttplpfc`.

Board-specific and device-specific files are `<solution>_hal.c/h`. This file consists of device specific drivers to run the solution.

The powerSUITE page can be opened by clicking on the `main.syscfg` file, listed under the project explorer. The powerSUITE page generates the `<solution>_settings.h` file. This file is the only file used in the compile of the project that is generated by the powerSUITE page. The user must not modify this file manually as the changes are overwritten by powerSUITE every time the project is saved. User can modify several settings in `<solution>_user_settings.h` file.

The `Kit.json` and `solution.js` files are used internally by the powerSUITE and must also not be modified by the user. Any changes to these files results in project not functioning properly.

The `setupdebugenv_build.js` are provided to autopopulate the watch window variables for different builds.

The `*.graphProp` files is provided to auto populate settings for the data logger graph.

The project consists of an interrupt service routine, which is called every PWM cycle, and a current controller is run inside this ISR. In addition to this, there is a slower ISR of approximately 10 kHz that is called for running the voltage loop and the instrumentation ISR. A few background tasks (A0-A4 and B0-B4) are called in a polling fashion and can be used to run slow tasks for which absolute timing accuracy is not required, such as SFRA background and so on.
Figure 3-6 shows the software flow diagram of the firmware.

To simplify the system bring up and design the software of this reference design is organized in nine labs. The lab from 1 to 4 are designed to validate PFC operation and the lab from 5 to 9 are designed to validate the inverter operation.

- **PFC Operation**
  - Lab 1: Open Loop (DC input)
  - Lab 2: Closed Current Loop (DC input)
  - Lab 3: Closed Current Loop (AC input)

**Figure 3-6. Project Structure Image**
- Lab 4: Closed Voltage and Current Loop (AC input)

- Inverter Operation
  - Lab 5: Open Loop (DC output)
  - Lab 6: Open Loop (AC output)
  - Lab 7: Closed Current Loop (DC output, Resistive load)
  - Lab 8: Closed Current Loop (AC output, Resistive load)
  - Lab 9: Closed Current Loop (AC output, Grid-tied condition)

These labs are detailed in Section 3.1.2.5. If using the reference design hardware, make sure the hardware setup is completed as outlined in Section 3.1.1.

3.1.2.3 Using CLA on C2000 MCU to Alleviate CPU Burden

The control law accelerator (CLA) is a co-processor available on the C2000 MCU family of devices. This co-processor enables offloading the control-ISR functions from the main C28x CPU core.

To run the control ISR on the CLA for solutions supported in powerSUITE, selection is achieved through a drop-down menu on the powerSUITE CFG page. The software structure of the powerSUITE solution is designed such that offloading the task to the CLA is simply a drop-down menu selection. The code is not duplicated and a single source for the solution algorithm is maintained even when code is run on the CLA or the C28x. This configuration enables flexible debugging of the solution.

The CLA features of each device vary slightly. For example, on the F2837xD, F2837xS, and F2807x, the CLA can support only one task at a given time, and there is no nesting capability. This configuration means that the task is not interruptible. Only one ISR can be offloaded to the CLA. On the F28004x, the CLA supports a background task from which a regular CLA task can nest. This configuration enables offloading two ISRs on the CLA.

The CLA supports a background task from which it can nest into a CLA task. This configuration allows offloading two ISR functions to the CLA. For the F28004x, both the control ISR (100 kHz) for the current loop and the voltage loop and instrumentation ISR (10 kHz) are offloaded to the CLA.

For more information on the CLA, visit the CLA Hands-On Workshop and the respective device technical reference manuals.

3.1.2.4 CPU and CLA Utilization and Memory Allocation

The CPU utilization can be monitored by toggling GPIOs and capturing the waveforms using oscilloscope. Each ISR includes profiling functions that set GPIO pin high at the beginning of ISR and set GPIO pin low at the end of ISR. However, this method is no longer accurate when ISRs are nested.

To overcome the drawback of the oscilloscope-based method, XBAR and ECAP module are utilized to capture the toggling instant of GPIOs and MCU calculates ISR loading that accommodates nesting. Furthermore, this method provides ISR loadings directly on watch window and therefore, oscilloscope is not required. ISR1(100 kHz) is designed for inner current loop control. The outer voltage loop and instrumentations are implemented on ISR2(10 kHz). ISR1 and ISR2 loadings are presented in TTPLPFC_ISR1_LoadingMax and TTPLPFC_ISR2_LoadingAvg_accountingForNesting respectively. Figure X captures the watch window in and when controls are running on CPU.
ISR loadings with advanced options enabled (phase shedding, adaptive dead time, non-linear loop, SFRA) can be measured in the same way by configuring main.syscfg. The ISR loadings for the worst case scenarios were captured in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ISR1 (100 kHz)</th>
<th>ISR2 (10 kHz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU utilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Advanced options: All Off)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU utilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Advanced options: All On)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total CPU usage is approximately 59% without advanced options. If all the advance options are enabled, the total CPU usage is about 74%. With the CLA option, the CPU burden is reduced to 0% when both ISRs are offloaded to the CLA. The worst case ISR loadings on CLA is shown in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ISR1 (100 kHz)</th>
<th>ISR2 (10 kHz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLA utilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Advanced options: All Off)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLA utilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Advanced options: All On)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The advanced options obviously increase CPU usage due to additional computations. Other than that, the compiler optimization level, phase lock loop (PLL) method for grid synchronization also impact the CPU usage. The ISR loadings on Table x and y are captured with NOTCH SPLL (#define SPLL_METHOD_SELECT SPLL_1PH_NOTCH_SEL) and the compiler optimization level is 3. The reference for code optimization can be found at C2000™ C28x Optimization Guide.

The memory allocation is shown in Figure 3-8.
3.1.2.5 Running the Project

3.1.2.5.1 Lab 1: Open Loop, DC (PFC Mode)

In this lab the board is excited in open loop fashion with a fixed duty cycle. The duty cycle is controlled with dutyPU_DC variable. This build verifies the sensing of feedback values from the power stage and also operation of the PWM gate driver and ensures there are no hardware issues. Additionally calibration of input and output voltage sensing can be performed in this build. The software structure for this build is shown in Figure 3-9. There are two ISR in the system: fast ISR for the current loop and a slower ISR to run the voltage loop and instrumentation functions. Modules that are run in each ISR are shown in Figure 3-9.
4th Order Notch Filter

Compute Average

10KHz, Voltage Loop and Instrumentation ISR

100KHz, Current Loop ISR

Figure 3-9. Lab 1 Control Software Diagram: Open Loop Project
Hardware setup is assumed to be similar to what was outlined in the previous section. Figure 3-10 recaps the hardware setup for Lab 1 test.

![Power Flow Diagram](image)

**Figure 3-10. HW Setup for Lab 1**

### 3.1.2.5.1.1 Setting Software Options for LAB 1

1. **powerSUITE Settings**: On the powerSUITE page select under *Project Options* section:
   - Select *Lab1* under the Lab option.
   - Also disable the other options such as *Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding*
2. If this is an adapted solution, edit the setting under *Voltage and Current Sensing Parameters*. One can refer to the *calculations.xlsx* file which is available under the C2000Ware DigitalPower SDK Install directory at `<install_location>\solutions\tidm_02008\hardware` for details on sensing circuit and how max range is computed for the powerSUITE page.
3. Under Power Stage Parameters specify the switching frequency, the dead band, and the power rating. Save the page.

### 3.1.2.5.1.2 Building and Loading Project

1. Right click on the project name, and click *Rebuild Project*.
2. The project builds successfully.
3. In the *Project Explorer* make sure the correct target configuration file is set as Active under targetconfigs (Figure 3-4).
4. Then click *Run → Debug*. This action launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU that the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1.
5. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.
3.1.2.5.1.3 Setup Debug Environment Windows

1. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window, click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper-right corner of this console, click on open and browse to the setupdebugenv_lab1.js script file located inside the project folder. This script file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on the Continuous Refresh button on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as shown in Figure 3-11.

![Figure 3-11. Lab 1 Expressions View](image)

2. Run the project by clicking on the play button.

3. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( )

3.1.2.5.1.4 Using Real-Time Emulation

Real-time emulation is a special emulation feature that allows windows within CCS to be updated while the MCU is running. This feature allows graphs and watch views to update but also allows the user to change values in watch or memory windows and see the effect of these changes in the system without halting the processor.

1. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar and clicking the button.

   
   ![Enable Silicon Real-time Mode (service critical interrupts when halted, allow debugger accesses while running)](image)

2. A message box may appear. If so, select YES to enable debug events. This action sets bit 1 (DGBM bit) of status register 1 (ST1) to a 0. The DGBM is the debug enable mask bit. When the DGBM bit is set to 0, memory and register values can be passed to the host processor for updating the debugger windows.
3.1.2.5.1.5 Running Code

1. Now run the project again by clicking on 🎉.
2. In a few seconds the inrush relay clicks, the software is programmed to do so in the lab1. The trip clears, and a duty cycle of 0.5 is applied.
3. In the watch view, check if the TTPLPF_ac_vol_sensed_Volts, TTPLPF_vBus_sensed_Volts, TTPLPF_ac_cur_sensed_Amps, variables are updating, periodically.
   • Note: As no power is applied right now, this value is close to zero.
4. Now slowly increase the input DC voltage from zero to 120 V. The output voltage shows a boosted voltage as a steady duty cycle of 0.5 PU is applied as default setting. If a high current is drawn, verify if the voltage terminals are swapped. If true, reduce the voltage to zero first and correct the issue before resuming the test.
5. Verifying the voltage sensing: Make sure TTPLPF_ac_vol_sensed_Volts and TTPLPF_vBus_sensed_Volts display the correct values, for 120-V DC input, TTPLPF_vBus_sensed_Volts is close to 240V. This verifies the voltage sensing of the board in some manner.
6. Verifying the current sensing: Notice the TTPLPF_ac_cur_sensed_Amps for the given test condition; this value is close to 1 A.

![Figure 3-12. Lab 1: Watch Expression Showing Measured Voltage and Currents](image-url)

7. This verifies at a basic level the PWM driver and connection of hardware, user can change the dutyPU_DC variable to see operation under various boost conditions.
8. Once finished, reduce the input voltage to zero and watch for the bus voltages to reduce down to zero.
9. This completes the check for this build, the following items are verified on successful completion of this build:
   • Sensing of voltages and currents and scaling to be correct
   • Interrupt generation and execution of the Lab 1 code in the current loop ISR and Voltage Loop Instrumentation ISR
   • PWM driver and switching

If any issue is observed a careful inspection of the hardware may be required to eliminate any build issues and so forth.
10. The controller can now be halted, and the debug connection terminated.
11. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ✋ ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on 🎉. Finally, reset the MCU by clicking on 🎁.
12. Close CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.5.2 Lab 2: Closed Current Loop DC (PFC)

In this build, Lab 2, the inner current loop is closed that is the inductor current is controlled using a current compensator Gi. Both DC bus and output voltage feed forward are applied to the output of this current compensator to generate the duty cycle of the inverter, Equation 7. This makes the plant for the current compensator simple and a proportional (P) controller can be used to tune the loop of the inner current.
model for the current loop was derived in section Section 2.4.2. Complete software diagram for this build is illustrated in Figure 3-13.

\[
duty_{PU} = \frac{(ac\_cur\_meas - ac\_cur\_ref\_inst) \times Gi + ac\_vol\_sensed}{vBus\_sensed}
\]  

(7)

Complete software diagram for this lab as illustrated in Figure 3-13.
3.1.2.5.2.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 2

1. Make sure the hardware is setup as outlined in Figure 3-10. Do not supply any high voltage (HV) power to the board yet.

2. powerSUITE Settings: On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   - Select lab2 under Lab option.
   - Select input to be DC under INPUT options
   - Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding

3. Assuming all other options are same as specified earlier in Section 3.1.2.5.1.1

4. Under Control Loop Design, options for the current loop tuning automatically be selected (Tuning → Current Loop → COMP1 → DCL_PL_C1). Now click on the Compensation Designer icon ( ).

3.1.2.5.2.2 Designing Current Loop Compensator

1. Compensation Designer launches with the model of the current loop plant with parameters specified on the powerSUITE page. PI-based controller can be tuned from a pole zero perspective to ensure stable closed loop operation. Stability of the system when using the designed compensator can be verified by observing the gain and phase margins on the open loop transfer function plot in the Compensation Designer, as shown in Figure 3-14.

   ![Figure 3-14. Current Loop Design Using Compensation Designer](image)

2. Once satisfied with the open loop gain, click on Save COMP. This action saves the compensator values into the project.
   - Note: If the project was not selected from the solution adapter, changes to the compensator are not allowed. Select the solution through the solution adapter.

3. Close the Compensation Designer, and return to the powerSUITE page.
3.1.2.5.2.3 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug

1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.

2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab2.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button ( ), on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as Figure 3-15.

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.

4. Run the project by clicking on .

5. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ).

3.1.2.5.2.4 Running Code

1. The project is programmed to drive the inrush relay and clear the trip after a set amount of time, that is, autoStartSlew==100. The software is programmed to do so in this lab. An input voltage must be applied after hitting run and before this autoslew counter reaches 100. If the counter reaches 100, before voltage is applied at the input, the code must be reset. For which the controller must be brought out of real time mode, a reset performed and restarted. Repeat steps from 3

2. Now run the project by clicking .

3. Apply an input voltage of approximately 50 V before the TTPLPFCAutoStartSlew reaches 100. As soon TTPLPFCAutoStartSlew reaches 100, the inrush relay is triggered, and PWM trip is cleared along with closing the current loop flag.
4. The input current regulates around 0.7 A, and the output voltage boosts to approximately 128 V.
5. Now slowly increase TTPLPF_C_ac_cur_ref_pu to 0.1, that is, 2.5-A input.
6. Next slowly increase Vin = 120 V, and the output voltage will be greater than 350 V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_A2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_B2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_C2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_D2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_E2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_F2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_G2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_H2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_I2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_J2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_K2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_L2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_M2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
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<td>P1PF_N2</td>
<td>float</td>
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<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_O2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_P2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_Q2</td>
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<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_R2</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_S2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_T2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_U2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_V2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_W2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_X2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_Y2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1PF_Z2</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0x000000A0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3-17. Watch Expression, Lab 2, After Closed Current Loop Operation Begins at Full Voltage
7. SFRA is integrated in the software of this build to verify the designed compensator provides enough gain and phase margin by measuring on hardware. To run the SFRA keep the project running, and from the cfg page, click on the SFRA icon. SFRA GUI appears.
8. Select the options for the device on the SFRA GUI. For example, for F28004x select floating point. Click on Setup Connection. On the pop-up window uncheck the boot on connect option, and select an appropriate COM port. Ensure Boot on Connect is deselected. Click OK. Return to the SFRA GUI, and click Connect.
9. The SFRA GUI connects to the device. A SFRA sweep can now be started by clicking Start Sweep. The complete SFRA sweep takes a few minutes to finish. Activity can be monitored by seeing the progress bar on the SFRA GUI and also checking the flashing of blue LED on the back on the control card that indicates UART activity. Once complete, a graph with the open loop plot appears. Comparing this with the measured plots, there is good correlation between the modeled and measured as shown in Figure 3-18. This verifies that the designed compensator is indeed stable and the model accurate. Note: the deviation at low frequency, less than 200 Hz, is expected and is a known phenomena, also the measurement shown here was taken with a DC source, if an AC source is used to emulate a DC source the output impedance of the AC source can result in deviations from the graph plotted below.

![Gi OL Gain Model vs Measured with DC input](image)

**Figure 3-18. SFRA Run vs Modeled Closed Current Loop, Open Loop Gain**

The frequency response data is also saved in the project folder under an SFRA data folder and is time stamped with the time of the SFRA run.

10. Optionally one can use the measured frequency response of the plant to design the current compensator by clicking on the Compensation Designer again from the syscfg page and choose SFRA Data for plant option on the GUI. This uses the measured plant information to design the compensator. This option can be used to fine tune the compensation. By default the compensation designer points to the latest SFRA run. If a previous SFRA run plant information must be used the user can select the SFRAData.csv file by browsing to it by clicking on Browse SFRA Data.

11. This action verifies the current compensator design.

12. To bring the system to a safe stop, bring the input DC voltage down to zero, observe the TTPLPC_vBus_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well.

13. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU .

14. Close the CCS debug session by clicking Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).
3.1.2.5.3 Lab 3: Closed Current Loop, AC (PFC)

In Lab 3 the inner current loop is closed, that is, the inductor current is controlled using a current compensator \( G_i \). Both DC bus and output voltage feedforward are applied to the output of this current compensator++ to generate the duty cycle of the inverter along with soft start for PWM around the zero crossing.

Complete software diagram for this build as illustrated in Figure 3-19.

**Figure 3-19. Lab 3 Control Software Diagram: Closed Current Loop AC**
To run this lab make sure the hardware is setup as shown in Figure 3-20. Do not supply any HV power yet to the board.

**Figure 3-20. HW Setup for AC Input**

3.1.2.5.3.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 3

1. powerSUITE Settings: On the powerSUITE page assuming options were selected at outlined in 2 under *Project Options* section, select *Lab 3*. Save the page.
2. Current compensator from the previous build is re-used in this lab so no additional steps are required for tuning the current loop in the lab.
3.1.2.5.3.2 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug

1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.

2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab3.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button (ientes) on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as 3.

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.
3.1.2.5.3 Running Code

1. The project is programmed to wait for input voltage to exceed approximately 70Vrms to drive the inrush relay, and clear the trip.

2. Run the project by clicking .

3. Now apply an input voltage of approximately 120 V, the board comes out of the undervoltage condition and inrush relay is driven. The trip clears, and a small amount of current of approximately 0.55-A RMS is drawn. The watch window looks similar to Figure 3-22. The bus voltage is close to 180 V.

4. Now slowly increase TTPLPC_ac_cur_ref_pu to 0.14, that is, 2.4-A input, and the bus voltage rises to 380 V. The voltage and current waveform are shown in Figure 3-23.

5. SFRA is integrated in the software of this build to verify the designed compensator provides enough gain and phase margin by measuring on hardware. To run the SFRA keep the project running, and from the cfg page, click on the SFRA icon. SFRA GUI appears.

6. Select the options for the device on the SFRA GUI. For example, for F28377D select floating point. Click on Setup Connection. On the pop-up window uncheck the boot on connect option, and select an appropriate COM port. Click OK. Return to the SFRA GUI, and click Connect.
7. The SFRA GUI connects to the device. A SFRA sweep can now be started by clicking Start Sweep. The complete SFRA sweep takes a few minutes to finish. Activity can be monitored by seeing the progress bar on the SFRA GUI and also checking the flashing of blue LED on the back on the control card that indicates UART activity. Once complete, a graph with the open loop plot appears, Figure 3-24. This is similar to the plot seen under DC conditions; however, some additional noise is visible due to AC harmonic frequencies close to the measured frequencies. The BW, PM, and GM numbers are very similar to the DC case. Note the graph shown in Figure 3-24 was taken with direct grid AC input. When using AC source interaction of the AC source output, impedance can be observed, which can affect the control margins.

![Software Frequency Response Analysis](image)

**Figure 3-24. SFRA Run, Closed Current Loop, Open Loop Gain**

8. To bring the system to a safe stop, switch off the output from the AC power supply thus bring the input AC voltage down to zero, observe the TTPLPFC_vBus_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well.

9. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ⃣ ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on ⌁ . Finally, reset the MCU ( ⌃ ) .

10. Close the CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).
3.1.2.5.4 Lab 4: Closed Voltage and Current Loop (PFC)

In this lab the outer voltage loop is closed with the inner current loop closed. The model of the outer voltage loop was derived in Section 2.4.3. A PI-based compensator is used and tuned through the compensation designer for the outer voltage loop.

Figure 3-25 shows the software diagram for this build.

![Software Diagram for Lab 4](image_url)

Figure 3-25. Lab 4 Control Diagram: Output Voltage Control With Inner Current Loop

3.1.2.5.4.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 4

1. Make sure the hardware is setup as outlined in Figure 3-20. Do not supply any HV power yet to the board.
2. powerSUITE Settings : On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   - Select Lab 4 under Lab option.
   - Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding
3. Assuming all other options are same as specified earlier in Section 3.1.2.5.1.1
4. Under Control Loop Design, select Tuning as Voltage Loop. Style presets to DCL PI_C3 Save the page by Ctrl + S, and click on the Compensation Designer button.
5. Make sure the load connected at the output of the board is correctly entered on the powerSUITE cfg page because this load value is used in the design of the voltage compensator.
3.1.2.5.4.2 Designing Voltage Loop Compensator

1. Compensation designer then launches with the model of the voltage loop plant, as shown in Figure 3-26. The PI compensator can be edited to get the desired gain and phase margin, keeping in mind the bandwidth of the voltage loop has an inverse relationship with the THD achieved. Typically in a PFC application, this bandwidth is kept at approximately 10 Hz.

2. Once satisfied with the compensator design, click on Save COMP. This action saves the compensator values into the project.
   - Note: If the project was not selected from the solution adapter, changes to the compensator are not allowed. To design one’s own, select the solution through the solution adapter.

3. Close the Compensation Designer, and return to the powerSUITE page. Save using Ctrl + S.

![Figure 3-26. Voltage Loop PI Compensation Tuning Using Compensation Designer](image-url)
3.1.2.5.4.3 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug

1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.

2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window, click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper-right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab4.js script file located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on the Continuous Refresh button ( ) on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as shown in Figure 3-27.

![Figure 3-27. Lab 4: Expressions View](image)

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar and clicking the button.

4. Run the project by clicking on .

5. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button ( ).
3.1.2.5.4.4 Running Code

1. The project is programmed to wait for input voltage to excel at approximately 70 Vrms to drive the in rush relay, and clear the trip.

2. Run the project by clicking 📀.

3. Now apply an input voltage of approximately 120 V. The board comes out of the undervoltage condition and inrush relay is driven. The trip clears, and the output rises to 380-V DC. A sinusoidal current is drawn from the AC input. Figure 3-28 shows the watch window when the program is running at this stage.

4. SFRA is integrated in the software of this build to verify the designed compensator provides enough gain and phase margin by measuring on hardware. To run the SFRA, keep the project running, and from the cfg page, click on the SFRA icon. SFRA GUI appears.

5. Select the options for the device on the SFRA GUI. For example, for F28004x, select floating point. Click on Setup Connection, and on the pop-up window, uncheck the boot on connect option and select an appropriate COM port. Click OK. Return to the SFRA GUI, and click Connect.

Figure 3-28. Lab 4: Expressions View After AC Voltage is Applied
6. The SFRA GUI connects to the device. A SFRA sweep can now be started by clicking Start Sweep. The complete SFRA sweep takes a few minutes to finish. Activity can be monitored by seeing the progress bar on the SFRA GUI and checking the flashing of blue LED on the back on the control card that indicates UART activity. Once complete, a graph with the open loop plot appears, as seen in Figure 3-29. This action verifies that the designed compensator is indeed stable.

![SFRA GUI](image)

*Figure 3-29. SFRA Run on Closed Voltage Loop*

The frequency response data is also saved in the project folder under an SFRA data folder and is time stamped with the time of the SFRA run.
Note the measured gain and phase margin are close to the modeled values, as shown in Figure 2-12.

7. Optionally. Click on the Compensation Designer again from the CFG page, and choose SFRA Data for plant option on the GUI. This option uses the measured plant information to design the compensator, and can be used to fine tune the compensation. By default the Compensation Designer points to the latest SFRA run. If a previous SFRA run plant information must be used the user can select the SFRAD ata.csv file by browsing to it by clicking on Browse SFRA Data. Close the Compensation Designer to return to the cfg page once done.

8. This verifies the voltage compensator design.

9. To bring the system to a safe stop bring the input AC voltage down to zero, observe the TTLPF C_vBus_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well.

10. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU ( ).

11. Close CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.5.5 Lab 5: Open loop, DC (Inverter)

In this build the board is excited in open loop fashion with a fixed duty cycle for inverter mode operation. The duty cycle is controlled with dutyPU_DC variable. The test procedure is similar to Lab 1. The software structure for this build is the same as the one in Lab 1 shown in Figure 3-9. It should be noted that HW setup for Lab 5 is different from Lab 1. In this build, dc power supply has to be connected to J104 and the resistive load has to be moved to J100.

![Power Flow Diagram](image)

Figure 3-30. HW Setup for Lab 5

3.1.2.5.5.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 5

1. powerSUITE Settings : On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   - Select Lab 5 under lab option.
   - Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding

2. If this is an adapted solution, edit the setting under Voltage and Current Sensing Parameters. One can refer to the calculations.xlsx file which is available under the C2000Ware DigitalPower SDK Install directory at <install_location>isolutions\tidm_02008\hardware for details on sensing circuit and how max range is computed for the powerSUITE page

3. Under Power Stage Parameters specify the switching frequency, the dead band, and the power rating. Save the page.

3.1.2.5.5.2 Building and Loading Project

1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project.
2. The project builds successfully.
3. In the Project Explorer make sure the correct target configuration file is set as Active under targetconfigs (Figure 3-4).

4. Then click Run → Debug. This action launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU that the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1.

5. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.

3.1.2.5.5.3 Setup Debug Environment Windows

1. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window, click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper-right corner of this console, click on open then browse to the setupdebugenv_lab5.js script file located inside the project folder. This script file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on the Continuous Refresh button on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller.

2. Run the project by clicking

3. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar.

3.1.2.5.5.4 Running Code

1. Now run the project again by clicking .

2. In a few seconds the inrush relay clicks, the software is programmed to do so in the lab with DC. The trip clears, and a duty cycle of 0.5 is applied.

3. In the watch view, check if the guiVin, guiVbus, guiIi, variables are updating, periodically.
   - Note: As no power is applied right now, this value is close to zero.

4. Now slowly increase the input DC voltage from zero to 240 V. The output voltage shows a step down voltage (buck converter operation) as a steady duty cycle of 0.5 PU is applied as default setting. If a high current is drawn, verify if the voltage terminals are swapped. If true, reduce the voltage to zero first and correct the issue before resuming the test.

5. Verifying the voltage sensing: Make sure TTPLPFc_ac_vol_sensed_Volts and TTPLPFc_vBus_sensed_Volts display the correct values, for 240-V DC input, TTPLPFc_ac_vol_sensed_Volts is close to 120V. This verifies the voltage sensing of the board in some manner.

6. Verifying the current sensing: Notice the TTPLPFc_ac_curRms_sensed_Amps for the given test condition; this value is close to 1 A.
7. Once finished, reduce the input voltage to zero and watch for the bus voltages to reduce down to zero.
8. This completes the check for this build, the following items are verified on successful completion of this build:
   - Sensing of voltages and currents and scaling to be correct
   - Interrupt generation and execution of the LAb 5 code in the current loop ISR and Voltage Loop Instrumentation ISR
   - PWM driver and switching

If any issue is observed a careful inspection of the hardware may be required to eliminate any build issues and so forth.
9. The controller can now be halted, and the debug connection terminated.
10. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU by clicking on .
11. Close CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.5.6 Lab 6: Open loop, AC (Inverter)
In this build the board is excited in open loop fashion with a sinusoidal duty cycle for inverter mode operation. The duty cycle is controlled with dutyPU variable. The test procedure is similar to Lab 5. HW setup is identical to Lab 5 shown in Figure 3-30.

3.1.2.5.6.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 6
Setting Software Options for powerSUITE Settings : On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   - Select Lab 6 under Lab option.
   - Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding

3.1.2.5.6.2 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug
1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.
2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab6.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button ( ) on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as 3.
3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.

3.1.2.5.6.3 Running Code

1. Now run the project again by clicking .
2. The inrush relay is closed when the DC bus voltage is higher than 110 V. The trip clears, and a sinusoidal duty cycle is applied.
3. In the watch view, check if the TTPLPFCAc_volRms_sensed_Volts, TTPLPFcvBus_sensed_Volts, TTPLPFCAc_curRms_sensed_Amps, variables are updating, periodically.
   - Note: As no power is applied right now, this value is close to zero.
4. Now slowly increase the input DC voltage from zero to 240 V.
5. Verifying the voltage sensing: Make sure TTPLPFCAc_volRms_sensed_Volts and TTPLPFcvBus_sensed_Volts display the correct values, for 240-V DC input, TTPLPFCAc_volRms_sensed_Volts is close to 85V. This verifies the voltage sensing of the board in some manner.
6. Verifying the current sensing: Notice the TTPLPFCAc_curRms_sensed_Amps for the given test condition; this value is close to 0.65 A.

7. The controller can now be halted, and the debug connection terminated.
8. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU by clicking on .
9. Close CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).
3.1.2.5.7 Lab 7: Closed Current Loop, DC (Inverter with resistive load)

In this Lab, the inner current loop is closed that is the inductor current is controlled using a current compensator Gi. The current loop model is identical to PFC mode operation shown in Section 3.1.2.5.2 but the polarity of the current reference is opposite to PFC mode (negative current reference).

3.1.2.5.7.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 7

1. Make sure the hardware is setup as outlined in Figure 3-30. Do not supply any high voltage (HV) power to the board yet.
2. powerSUITE Settings : On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   • Select Lab 7 under Lab option.
   • Select input to be DC under PFC INPUT/INV Output options
   • Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding.
3. Assuming all other options are same as specified earlier in Section 3.1.2.5.5.1.
4. Under Control Loop Design, options for the current loop tuning automatically be selected (Tuning → Current Loop → COMP1 → DCL_PI_C1). Now click on the Compensation Designer icon ( ).

3.1.2.5.7.2 Designing Current Loop Compensator

The compensator design for inverter mode is identical to PFC mode. The compensator design procedures are provided in Section 3.1.2.5.2.2.

3.1.2.5.7.3 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug

1. Right click the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.
2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab7.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button ( ) on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as Figure 3-35.

![Figure 3-35. Lab 7: Closed Current Loop Expressions View](image)

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.
4. Run the project by clicking on .
5. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar.

3.1.2.5.7.4 Running Code

1. The project is programmed to drive the inrush relay and clear the trip after a set amount of time, that is, TTPLPFCAutoStartSlew==100. The software is programmed to do so in the lab with DC. An input voltage must be applied after hitting run and before this autoslew counter reaches 100. If the counter reaches 100, before voltage is applied at the input, the code must be reset. For which the controller must be brought out of real time mode, a reset performed and restarted.

2. Now run the project by clicking .

3. Apply an input voltage of approximately 120 V before the autoStartSlew reaches 100. As soon autoStartSlew reaches 100, the inrush relay is triggered, and PWM trip is cleared along with closing the current loop flag.

4. TTPLPFCAcCurRef is set to -0.03 by default and the output voltage is close to 120 V and output current is close to 1 A.

5. Now slowly increase Vbus=240 V and see if output voltage and current stay in 120 V and 1 A.

![Figure 3-36. Watch Expression, Lab 7, After Closed Current Loop](image)

6. In this build, SFRA can measure the frequency response. However the resistive load changes the plant pole location and the measurement result is different from Figure 3-24. SFRA for inverter mode will be revisited in Lab 8.

7. To bring the system to a safe stop, bring the input DC voltage down to zero, observe the TTPLPFCVBusSensedVolts comes down to zero as well.

8. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking . Finally, reset the MCU .

9. Close the CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.5.8 Lab 8: Closed Current Loop, AC (Inverter with resistive load)

In this lab, the inner current loop is closed that is the inductor current is controlled using a current compensator Gi. Both DC bus and output voltage feedforward are applied to the output of this current compensator to generate the duty cycle of the inverter along with soft start for PWM around the zero crossing. The current loop model is identical to PFC mode operation shown in Section 3.1.2.5.2 except for the direction of the reference current.

3.1.2.5.8.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 8

1. Make sure the hardware is setup as outlined in Figure 3-10. Do not supply any high voltage (HV) power to the board yet.
2. powerSUITE Settings: On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   • Select Lab 8 under Lab option.
   • Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding
3. Assuming all other options are same as specified earlier in Section 3.1.2.5.5.1.
4. Under Control Loop Design, options for the current loop tuning automatically be selected (Tuning → Current Loop → COMP1 → DCL_PI_C1). Now click on the Compensation Designer icon.

3.1.2.5.8.2 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug
1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.
2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab8.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as Figure 3-35.

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.
4. Run the project by clicking on
5. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar.

3.1.2.5.8.3 Running Code
1. The project is programmed to wait for dc bus voltage to exceed approximately 110V to drive the in rush relay, and clear the trip.
2. Run the project by clicking.
3. Now apply an input voltage of approximately 120 V, the board comes out of the undervoltage condition and inrush relay is driven and change TTPLPFC_pwmSwState from pwmSwState_defaultState to pwmSwState_normalOperation to enable pwm output. The pwm output is turned off by default and the inverter does not work without selecting this option.
4. Slowly increase the bus voltage to 240 V and set TTPLPFC_ac_cur_ref = -0.05. The watch window looks similar to Figure 3-22. The RMS value of inverter output voltage and current are close to 100 V and 0.8 A respectively.
5. To bring the system to a safe stop, switch off the output from the AC power supply thus bring the input AC voltage down to zero, observe the TTLPFC_ac_volRms_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well.

6. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU ( ).

7. Close the CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.5.9 Lab 9: Closed Current Loop (Grid Connected Inverter)

In this lab, the inner current loop is closed under the grid-tied condition. Both DC bus and output voltage feedforward are applied to the output of this current compensator to generate the duty cycle of the inverter along with soft start for PWM around the zero crossing. The current loop model is identical to PFC mode operation shown in Section 3.1.2.5.2.

3.1.2.5.9.1 Setting Software Options for Lab 9

1. powerSUITE Settings : On the powerSUITE page select under Project Options section:
   - Select Lab 9 under lab option.
   - Also disable the other options such as Non Linear Voltage Loop, Adaptive Deadtime and Phase shedding

2. Assuming all other options are same as specified earlier in Section 3.1.2.5.5.1.

3. Under Control Loop Design, options for the current loop tuning automatically be selected (Tuning → Current Loop → COMP1 → DCL_PL_C1). Now click on the Compensation Designer icon ( ).

3.1.2.5.9.2 Building and Loading Project and Setting up Debug

1. Right click on the project name, and click Rebuild Project. The project builds successfully. Click Run → Debug, which launches a debugging session. In the case of dual CPU devices, a window may appear to select the CPU the debug must be performed. In this case, select CPU1. The project then loads on the device, and CCS debug view becomes active. The code halts at the start of the main routine.

2. To add the variables in the watch and expressions window click View → Scripting Console to open the scripting console dialog box. On the upper right corner of this console, click on Open to browse to the setupdebugenv_lab9.js script file, which is located inside the project folder. This file populates the watch window with appropriate variables required to debug the system. Click on Continuous Refresh button ( ) on the watch window to enable continuous update of values from the controller. The watch window appears as Figure 3-35.
Figure 3-39. Lab 9: Closed Current Loop (Grid-connected) Expressions View

3. Enable real-time mode by hovering the mouse on the buttons on the horizontal toolbar, and clicking the button.

4. Run the project by clicking on

5. Now Halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar

3.1.2.5.9.3 Running Code: Emulated Grid-tied Condition (Verification purpose only)

Power Flow

1. The project is programmed to wait for dc bus voltage and ac source voltage to exceed approximately 340 V and 75 Vrms to drive the inrush relay, and clear the trip.

2. Run the project by clicking .

3. Now apply an input voltage of approximately 340 V, the board comes out of the undervoltage condition. To run the solution, ac voltage in the output of the inverter has to be higher than 75 V rms and then inrush relay is driven. TTPLPFC_ac_cur_ref is set to -0.03 by default.

4. Change TTPLPFC_pwmSwState from pwmSwState_defaultState to pwmSwState_normalOperation to enable pwm output. The pwm output is turned off by default and the inverter does not work without selecting this option.

5. Slowly increase TTPLPFC_ac_cur_ref to -0.05 and inverter output current is close to 0.8 A in RMS value. The output voltage of the inverter is determined by the ac voltage source.

Figure 3-40. HW setup for Build 6 Emulated Grid Condition
6. As the source impedance of the emulated grid condition is not as small as the actual grid, the bandwidth of the current loop is much lower than the designed target and the system suffers from huge current spikes near zero crossing.

7. To bring the system to a safe stop, switch off the output from the AC power supply first and switch off the input DC power supply subsequently. This will eliminate the risk of the undesired reverse power flow in the inverter mode. Bring input AC voltage down to zero and observe the TTPLPFC_ac_volRms_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well. After AC voltage is fully switched off, the input DC voltage has to be down to zero, observe the TTPLPFC_vBus_sensed_Volts becomes zero.

8. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU.

9. Close the CCS debug session by clicking Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).
3.1.2.5.9.4 Running Code: Grid-tied Condition

Power Flow

Figure 3-43. Lab 9 Grid Connected Condition

1. The project is programmed to wait for dc bus voltage and ac source voltage to exceed approximately 340 V and 75 Vrms to drive the in rush relay, and clear the trip.

2. Run the project by clicking .

3. Now apply an input voltage of approximately 340 V, the board comes out of the undervoltage condition. To run the solution, ac voltage has to be higher than 75 V rms and inrush relay is driven.

4. Change pwmSwState from pwmSwState_defaultState to pwmSwState_normalOperation to enable pwm output. The pwm output is turned off by default and the inverter does not work without selecting this option.

5. Then slowly increase the TTPLPFC_ac_cur_ref to -0.3 and inverter output current is close to 5.3 A in RMS value. The voltage of inverter output is determined by the grid.

6. SFRA is integrated in the software of this build to verify the designed compensator provides enough gain and phase margin by measuring on hardware. To run the SFRA keep the project running, and from the cfg page, click the SFRA icon. SFRA GUI appears.

Figure 3-44. Voltage and current waveform (Lab 9 Grid-Connected Condition)
7. Select the options for the device on the SFRA GUI. For example, for F28377D select floating point. Click on Setup Connection. On the pop-up window uncheck the boot on connect option, and select an appropriate COM port. Click OK. Return to the SFRA GUI, and click Connect.
8. The SFRA GUI connects to the device. A SFRA sweep can now be started by clicking Start Sweep. The complete SFRA sweep takes a few minutes to finish. Activity can be monitored by seeing the progress bar on the SFRA GUI and also checking the flashing of blue LED on the back on the control card that indicates UART activity. Once complete, a graph with the open loop plot appears, Figure 3-24. This is similar to the plot seen under DC conditions; however, some additional noise is visible due to AC harmonic frequencies close to the measured frequencies. The BW, PM, and GM numbers are very similar to the DC case. Note the graph shown in Figure 3-24 was taken with direct grid AC input. When using AC source interaction of the AC source output, impedance can be observed, which can affect the control margins.

![Software Frequency Response Analyzer GUI](image)

Figure 3-45. SFRA Run, Closed Current Loop, Open Loop Gain (Inverter mode)

9. To bring the system to a safe stop, switch off the output from the AC grid first and switch off the input DC power supply subsequently. This will eliminate the risk of the undesired reverse power flow in the inverter mode. Turn off the grid voltage and observe the TTPLPFC_ac_volRms_sensed_Volts comes down to zero as well. After the grid voltage is fully switched off, the the input DC voltage has to be down to zero, observe the TTPLPFC_vBus_sensed_Volts becomes zero.

10. Fully halting the MCU when in real-time mode is a two-step process. First halt the processor by using the Halt button on the toolbar ( ) or by using Target → Halt. Then take the MCU out of real-time mode by clicking on . Finally, reset the MCU ( ).

11. Close the CCS debug session by clicking on Terminate Debug Session (Target → Terminate all).

3.1.2.6 Running Code on CLA

This solution is supported with an option to run the code on the CLA. This option is selected using a drop-down box under project option on the powerSUITE main.cfg page. Running on CLA can be selected for any lab options.
Note

SFRA library does not support CLA, hence the SFRA cannot be run when using CLA.
DLOG is also not used when using CLA, hence the datalogging graphs will not work when using CLA.

Once the option is changed, the CFG file must be saved and the project re-compiled. Once recompiled, follow the steps as outlined in the specific lab documentation.

Depending on the device, for example for F28004x CLA supports CLA tasks and a background task, thus both 100kHz ISR and 10kHz ISR can be offloaded to the CLA. By default if the selection from the powerSUITE page is made the faster ISR is moved to the CLA task and the slower ISR is moved to the background task by default. If the user does not want to run the 10kHz ISR on the CLA, the option to do so is available under the <solution>_user_settings.h file.

```c
#if TTLPFC_CONTROL_RUNNING_ON == CLA_CORE
#define TTLPFC_INSTRUMENTATION_ISR_RUNNING_ON CLA_CORE
#else
#define TTLPFC_INSTRUMENTATION_ISR_RUNNING_ON C28x_CORE
#endif
```

3.1.2.7 Advanced Options

In this section some advanced setting that improve the power factor are discussed one by one and their relative impact quantified with test results

3.1.2.7.1 Input Cap Compensation for PF Improvement Under Light Load

Input cap causes PF degradation if the current reference is maintained perfectly in sync with the voltage as shown in Equation 8 and in Figure 3-46(a).

\[
 i_{\text{ref\_dPLLVC}} = i_{\text{ref}} \sin(\omega t) - i_{\text{input\_cap\_comp}} \cos(\omega t)
\]  

(8)

The current reference can be adjusted with vectors to offset the PF degradation, Equation 9, Figure 3-46(b) . As the angle from the phase locked loop is used to compute the vector this technique is called the digital phase locked loop vector cancellation (DPLLVC) technique. This improves PF at light load and high line significantly.

\[
 i_{\text{ref\_DPLLVC}} = i_{\text{ref}} \sin(\omega t) - i_{\text{input\_cap\_comp}} \cos(\omega t)
\]

(9)

The amount of correction applied depends on the input capacitor value, for example on this design the input cap is 2.2 µF. Which means at high line a capacitive current equal to

\[
 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{220}{60 \times 2.2 \mu F} = 0.1823 \text{ A}
\]

Under light loads, this is significant amount of current and causes power factor loss. The current sensor gain on this design is approximately 24 A, so this translates to an adjustment of approximately 0.01 pu for the high-line condition.
Furthermore, there is a tracking error under low power conditions. This tracking error can be offset by an adjustment to the current command shown in Figure 3-46©). The amount of this tracking error is adjusted empirically for the best performance from the system. Thus the total current reference is given by Equation 10.

\[
i_{\text{ref, DPLLVC, TC}} = i_{\text{ref}} \sin(\alpha t) - i_{\text{input, cap, comp}} \cos(\alpha t) - i_{\text{tracking, error}} \cos(\alpha t)
\]  

\[i_{\text{input, cap}} \leq i_{\text{ac}} \leq i_{\text{ref, DPLLVC}} = i_{\text{L}} + i_{\text{input, cap, comp}} \]

Figure 3-46. Power Factor (a) No Adjustment (b) DPLLVC ©) DPLLVC Plus Tracking Error Compensation

The result for PF improvement are graphed in Figure 3-47.

Figure 3-47. PF Graph vs Power at 220 Vrms Highlighting Improvement With Input Cap Current Compensation

3.1.2.7.2

This feature can be turned off or on by writing to the TTPLPFC_INPUT_CAP_COMPENSATION #define variable in the <solution>_user_settings.h file. This setting can be modified by the user. The value of the adjustment is controlled using the #defines TTPLPFC_HIGH_LINE_INPUT_CAP_COMP_ADJUST & TTPLPFC_LOW_LINE_INPUT_CAP_COMP_ADJUST. These are in per-unit format and how this value is determined was explained earlier in this section.

```cpp
#define TTPLPFC_INPUT_CAP_COMPENSATION 1
#define TTPLPFC_HIGH_LINE_INPUT_CAP_COMP_ADJUST -0.02
#define TTPLPFC_LOW_LINE_INPUT_CAP_COMP_ADJUST -0.01
```

3.1.2.7.3 Adaptive Dead Time for Efficiency Improvements

In continuous conduction mode, the dead-time control for synchronous rectification is critical in terms of short-circuit protection and efficiency. With the optimal dead time, the risk of shoot through can be eliminated and it also prevents an excessive conduction loss from body diode conduction of Sync FET. Therefore, the goal of optimal dead time is not to turn on the Active FET and Sync FET simultaneously while minimize a redundant third quadrant conduction of Sync FET.

This optimal dead time can be calculated from the measured current and the device output capacitance, this is given by Equation 11.
$$t_{\text{deadtime\_optimal}} = \frac{2C_{\text{oss}}V_{\text{out}}}{i_{\text{peak}}}$$  \hfill (11)

Figure 3-48 shows the block diagram for implementation.

![Block Diagram for Implementation](image)

**Figure 3-48. Adaptive Dead-Time Implementation**

The option enables power saving, which is shown for the high line case in Figure 3-49 compared to a fixed dead time from which it can be inferred that avoiding the shoot through at low power levels results in significant power savings. However, once the shoot through is avoided the power savings drop first and then progressively increase as power increases and the diode conduction time is reduced by implementing adaptive dead-time adjustment.

![Power Savings Graph](image)

**Figure 3-49. Power Savings With Adaptive Dead-Time at High Line 230 Vrms**

To enable adaptive dead time, select the drop down box under *Project Options* on the *powerSUITE* page of the solution. For FED the fixed value that is specified on the main.syscfg is used. When adaptive dead time is enabled the RED is modulated and the minimum and maximum bounds are specified in the `<solution>_user_settings.h`. The following are the #define that can be adjusted:

```c
#define TTPLPFCHF_FET_COSS (float32_t) 0.000000000145
#define TTPLPF_PFC_DEADBAND_RED_MIN_US (float32_t) 0.020
#define TTPLPF_PFC_DEADBAND_RED_MAX_US (float32_t) 0.200
```

Following these adjustments the project must be saved, re-compiled, and loaded on the controller when this option is changed. Hardware setup and software instructions as outlined in Section 3.1.2.5.4 can be followed to see the behavior of the board and measure efficiency.
3.1.2.7.4 Phase Shedding for Efficiency Improvements

Phase shedding can be an effective technique to improve efficiency in interleaved application by optimizing for the conduction and the switching losses. In this design there are three phases, so three different configurations are possible as shown in Figure 3-50.

In each of these modes the phase shift between each of them must be adjusted. When in two-phase mode, a 180° phase shift is desired between the PWMs, and when in three-phase mode, a 120° of phase shift is desired.

The decision to do phase shedding can be made on different parameters, such as the RMS current, power, the peak inductor current, and so on. When using RMS current the change of phases can be significantly delayed. Figure 3-51 shows phase shedding when the decision is based on RMS current. Code takes multiple AC cycles before the phases are added.

Figure 3-50. Phase Shedding Options on TTPL PFC

Figure 3-51. Waveform When Decision to Add Phases is Based on RMS Calculation
This delay may not be acceptable for many applications. Thus, the voltage controller output is chosen as the decision point to drop or add phases. A state machine is constructed as shown in Figure 3-52, with some hysteresis built around the phase shedding points.

![Figure 3-52. State Machine for Phase Shedding Control](image)

Bringing a phase in and out can cause inadvertent pulses to be generated. Hence the implementation to drop and add phase is done through the GPIO and PWM peripheral switch using the GPIO pin Mux registers. All PWM capable pins are configured and GPIO outputs and driven low. Now based on how many phases must be applied the GPIO pin mux is changed accordingly. It is safe to enable and disable the phases using the GPIO pin mux switch at any point in the AC cycle as the registers in the PWM are shadowed. Figure 3-53 shows details of the implementation of phase shedding on the C2000 MCU.

![Figure 3-53. Implementation of Phase Shedding on TTPL PFC Using C2000™ MCU](image)

The phase shedding can be set in the powerSuite page by selecting enable under the Phase shedding option. The points at which phases are brought in and out are set by changing the PHASE_SHEDDING_1PH_2PH_TRANSITION_CURRENT and PHASE_SHEDDING_2PH_3PH_TRANSITION_CURRENT define, which correspond to I1 and I2 as shown in Figure 3-53. Recompile the code, load the code, and repeat the steps as outlined in Section 3.1.2.5.4 to test this feature. With this feature implemented, under transients the phases are dropped and added quickly.
Figure 3-54 and Figure 3-55 show the transient at 110 Vrms of 1.3 KW to 150 W and vice versa. The phases are added back quickly and dropped quickly under transients as the decision is based on the voltage loop generated current reference.

**Figure 3-54. Phase Added Quickly Under Transient at 120 Vrms, 60 Hz**

**Figure 3-55. Phase Shed Quickly Under Transient at 120 Vrms, 60 Hz**
Similarly at high line, a transient greater than 2 KW is applied, and the phase goes from single to three phase almost instantly. Figure 3-56 and Figure 3-56 show the test waveform at high line under transient of 2.16 KW to 150 W and vice versa.

Figure 3-56. Phase Added Quickly Under Transient at 230 Vrms, 50 Hz

Figure 3-57. Phase Shed Quickly Under Transient at 230 Vrms, 50 Hz

Figure 3-58 shows the efficiency improvement at 230 Vrms with phase shedding

Figure 3-58. Efficiency Comparison at 230 Vrms With Phase Shedding and Without
### 3.1.2.7.5 Non-Linear Voltage Loop for Transient Reduction

The PFC stage control is composed of an inner current loop, which tries to follow the input voltage and an outer voltage loop that tries to maintain a constant DC bus voltage at the output. The voltage loop is thus in conflict with the current loop and hence must be designed to be very low bandwidth (approximately 10 Hz) in order to achieve good power factor. The slow voltage loop results in significant overshoot and undershoot under transients (see Figure 3-59).

To improve voltage overshoot and undershoot, while maintaining good power factor a non-linear voltage control loop is implemented as shown in Figure 3-60. A hysteresis band is added in the non-linear voltage loop to avoid oscillation between high-gain and low-gain mode. Furthermore the gain change is slewed to avoid any sudden changes. Figure 3-61 shows the result with non-linear voltage loop.

To enable non-linear voltage loop, select the drop down box under Project Options on the powerSUITE page of the solution. Default value of five times the gain is applied for the proportional term under transient condition. This value can be adjusted under the <solution>_user_settings.h file by modifying the NON_LINEAR_V_LOOP_KP_MULTIPLIER define. The project must be saved, re-compiled, and loaded on the controller when this option is changed. Hardware setup and software instructions for the lab 4 can be followed to see the behavior of the board under transients.
3.1.2.7.6 Software Phase Locked Loop Methods: SOGI - FLL

To meet industry standards, the design must be tested under frequency transients. This poses a problem when using PLL angle for the drive of the PWM signal if the PLL cannot adapt to the frequency change. A frequency locked loop scheme, as proposed in *Grid Synchronization of Power Converters Using Multiple Second Order Generalized Integrators* [1], can be used to make the software phase locked loop frequency adaptive.

The module follows the same basic structure as the SOGI PLL module, with implementation discussed in *Software PLL Design Using C2000 MCUs Single Phase Grid Connected Inverter* [2]. A frequency adaptive feature through a frequency locked loop is added as shown in Figure 3-62.

![Orthogonal Signal Generation with FLL](image)

**Figure 3-62. Software Phase Locked Loop Structure Based on Second Order Generalized Integrator and Frequency Locked Loop**

To select a PLL method go to the `<solution>_user_settings.h`. The following are the #define that can be adjusted:

```c
#define TTPLPFC_SPLL_METHOD_SELECT TTPLPFC_SPLL_1PH_SOGI_FLL_SEL
```

Following this adjustment the project must be saved, re-compiled, and loaded on the controller. Hardware setup and software instructions for the Lab 4 can be followed to see the behavior of the board with the new PLL scheme.
3.2 Testing and Results

3.2.1 Test Results at Input 120 Vrms, 60 Hz, Output 380-V DC

3.2.1.1 Startup

The startup sequence of the power stage is shown in Figure 3-63 with input single phase of 120 Vrms VL-N, an output bus regulated at 380 V, and a 1.6-KW load and no load.

Figure 3-64 shows the startup under no load.

3.2.1.2 Steady State Condition

Steady state current waveforms are shown in Figure 3-65, Figure 3-66, and Figure 3-67 at different load conditions. Phase shedding is disabled for these readings.

Figure 3-65. Steady State 120-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT 300W, iTHD 5.5%
DC Bus Voltage
Vac 120 Vrms
Steady State 880 W
Current
4% voltage ripple
iTHD 2.15%
Efficiency 97.42

Figure 3-66. Steady State 120-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT 880W, iTHD 2.15%

DC Bus Voltage
Vac 120Vrms
Steady State 1628 W
Current
6.7% voltage ripple
iTHD 1.75%
Efficiency 97.61

Figure 3-67. Steady State 120-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT, 1.674-KW, iTHD 1.75%

Table 3-3 lists the detailed test results of this design under varying load conditions with 120-Vac input and 380-V DC output. For this data, phase shedding is disabled, adaptive dead time is enabled, 100 ns is chosen as the fixed dead time for the hard-switched edge, and the soft switching edge dead time varies between 20 ns and 200 ns.

Table 3-3. Detailed Test Results with 120-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT, and Different Power Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vin (V RMS)</th>
<th>Vout (V)</th>
<th>Pin (W)</th>
<th>Iout (A)</th>
<th>Pout (W)</th>
<th>EFFICIENCY %</th>
<th>iTHD%</th>
<th>PF</th>
<th>% RATED LOAD</th>
<th>THETA OFFSET</th>
<th>GI KP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>120.05</td>
<td>382.02</td>
<td>154.27</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>143.47</td>
<td>92.98</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.750</td>
<td>286.36</td>
<td>95.14</td>
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<td>0.9974</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
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<td>561.40</td>
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<td>-0.01</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.2.1.3 Transient Test With Step Load Change
3.2.1.3.1 0% to 50% Load Step Change

Figure 3-68 shows the transient response when input is 120 Vrms and a load step of 50% is applied to the power stage.
3.2.1.3.2 50% to 100% Load Step Change

Figure 3-69 shows the transient response when input is 120 Vrms and load is stepped up from 50% to 100%.

3.2.1.3.3 100% to 50% Load Step Change

Figure 3-70 shows the transient response when the input is 120 Vrms and load is stepped down from 100% to 50%.

3.2.1.3.4 50% to 100% Load Step Change

Figure 3-71 shows the transient response when input is 120 Vrms and load is stepped down from 50% to 0%.
3.2.2 Test Results at Input 230 Vrms, 50 Hz, Output 380 V DC

3.2.2.1 Startup

Figure 3-72 shows the startup sequence of the power stage with input single phase 230-Vrms VL-N and output bus regulated at 380V and a 880-W load.

Figure 3-72. Startup of PFC Operation at 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT at 880-W Load

Figure 3-73 shows the startup of PFC at no load at 230 Vrms.

Figure 3-73. Startup of PFC Operation at 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT at no Load

3.2.2.2 Steady State Condition

Figure 3-74, Figure 3-75, and Figure 3-76 show the steady state current waveform at different load conditions. Phase shedding is disabled for these readings.
Figure 3-74. Steady State 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT, 1.1KW, iTHD 3.14%

Figure 3-75. Steady State 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT, 2.2KW, iTHD 2.62%

Figure 3-76. Steady State 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT, 3.3KW, iTHD 2.69%
Table 3-4 lists the detailed test results of this design under varying load conditions with 230-Vac input and 380-V DC output. For the following data, phase shedding is disabled, adaptive dead time is enabled, 100 ns is chosen as the fixed dead time for the hard switched edge, and the soft-switching edge dead time varies between 20 ns to 200 ns.

Table 3-4. Detailed Test Results With 230-Vac IN, 380-V DC OUT and Different Power Levels

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vin (V RMS)</th>
<th>Vout (V)</th>
<th>Pin (W)</th>
<th>Iout (A)</th>
<th>Pout (W)</th>
<th>EFFICENCY %</th>
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3.2.2.3 Transient Test With Step Load Change

Following sections show the transient test results with step load change.

3.2.2.3.1 33% to 100% Load Step Change

Figure 3-77 shows the transient response when input is 230 Vrms and load is stepped down from 100% to 33%.

![Figure 3-77. Transient Response, 230 Vrms 50 Hz, 33% to 100% Load Step](image-url)
3.2.3.2 100% to 33% Load Step Change

Figure 3-78 shows the transient response when input is 230 Vrms and load is stepped down from 100% to 33%.

![Transient Response, 230 Vrms 50 Hz, 100% to 33% Load Step](image)

3.2.3 Test Results Graphs

Figure 3-79 shows the efficiency data plotted under different test conditions for this design.

![Efficiency at 230-Vrms Input and 120-Vrms Input](image)

Figure 3-79. Efficiency at 230-Vrms Input and 120-Vrms Input

Figure 3-80 shows the THD data plotted under these test conditions.

![THD at 230-Vrms Input and 120-Vrms Input](image)

Figure 3-80. THD at 230-Vrms Input and 120-Vrms Input

Figure 3-81 shows the PF data plotted under these test conditions.
Figure 3-81. PF at 230 Vrms and 120 Vrms With Varying Load
4 Design Files
4.1 Schematics
To download the schematics, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

4.2 Bill of Materials
To download the bill of materials (BOM), see the design files at TIDM-1007.

4.3 PCB Layout Recommendations
4.3.1 Layout Prints
To download the layer plots, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

4.4 Altium Project
To download the Altium project files, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

4.5 Gerber Files
To download the Gerber files, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

4.6 Assembly Drawings
To download the assembly drawings, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

5 Software Files
To download the software files, see the design files at TIDM-1007.

6 Related Documentation
• Texas Instruments, *How to reduced current spike at AC zero crossing for totem-pole PFC Technical Brief*
• Texas Instruments, *Software PLL Design Using C2000 MCUs Single Phase Grid Connected Inverter Application Report*
• Texas Instruments, *TMS320F28004x Piccolo™ Microcontrollers Data Sheet*
• Texas Instruments, *LMG3410 600-V 12-A Single Channel GaN Power Stage Data Sheet*

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8 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision D (October 2020) to Revision E (April 2021) Page

- Added AC Drop Test topic ................................................................................................................................ 12
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