

**Fundamentals of Power Electronics**  
**Prof. L. Umanand**  
**Department of Electronics System Engineering**  
**Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru**

**Lecture - 41**  
**Regulator performance parameters**

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Regulator Performance Parameters

1. Line regulation :  $\frac{\partial V_o}{\partial V_i} \cdot \Delta V_i$  → Line regulation co-efficient
2. Load regulation :  $\frac{\partial V_o}{\partial I_o} \cdot \Delta I_o$  → Load regulation co-efficient
3. Temperature regulation :  $\frac{\partial V_o}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$  → Temperature regulation co-efficient

$\Delta V_o =$

Regulator performance parameters, these are important parameters that actually characterize the various regulators, linear regulator that are available in the market. You can find them in the data sheet in one form or the other. First one of the important parameters the line regulation parameter, it is actually given as the partial differentiation of  $V_{\text{naught}}$  with respect to  $V_i$ ,  $\frac{\partial V_{\text{naught}}}{\partial V_i} \cdot \Delta V_i$ . What is basically means is the variation in  $V_{\text{naught}}$  with respect to variation in  $V_i$  for a given absolute variation difference variation in  $\Delta V_i$ . So, this parameter is called the line regulation parameter or the line regulation coefficient.

The second important one is the load regulation. What is the effect of load on  $V_{\text{naught}}$ ? So, that is what is given by  $\frac{\partial V_{\text{naught}}}{\partial I_{\text{naught}}}$ , the effect of  $I_{\text{naught}}$  on  $V_{\text{naught}}$ . And this value into  $\Delta I_{\text{naught}}$  change in  $I_{\text{naught}}$  or change in load will give you the total load regulation, this is called the load regulation coefficient.

And the third one is the thermal or the temperature regulation, which gives the effect on  $V_{\text{naught}}$  due to change in temperature  $\frac{\partial V_{\text{naught}}}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$  for a given absolute change

in temperature. So, the effect of change in temperature on  $V_{\text{naught}}$  multiplied by the actual change in the temperature gives you the regulation due to temperature variations. So, this is the temperature regulation coefficient.

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3. Temperature regulation :  $\frac{\partial V_o}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$  → Temperature regulation co-efficient

$$\Delta V_o = \frac{\partial V_o}{\partial V_i} \cdot \Delta V_i + \frac{\partial V_o}{\partial I_o} \cdot \Delta I_o + \frac{\partial V_o}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$$

Overall, if you put all of these together, you can get the overall output voltage regulation or  $\Delta V_{\text{naught}}$  at the output is  $\Delta V_{\text{naught}}$ , the change in  $V_{\text{naught}}$  with respect to line into the amount of line change deviation. Keeping now this is keeping load and these values keeping load and temperature constant plus you have the effect of change in  $V_{\text{naught}}$  to the changes in  $I_{\text{naught}}$  into  $\Delta I_{\text{naught}}$ . Here you are keeping line voltage constant and temperature constant.

Next you have the effect of change in temperature on  $V_{\text{naught}}$  due to change in temperature keeping input line and the load constant. So, this becomes the important regulation equation for the for the output voltage for any regulator. And this can also be a good comparison or a bench mark bench can be used for as benchmarking for various regulators. You will find these regulation coefficients in the data sheets.