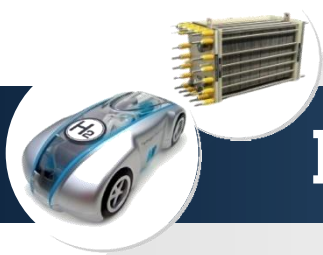




## Lecture 08 - DC-DC 컨버터 (V) -풀브리지 컨버터-

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# Introduction of Full-Bridge Converter (I)

## ❖ 인버터 정류형 컨버터

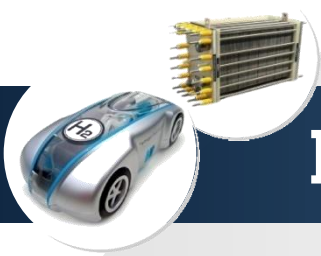
- 스위치의 ON,OFF 동작에 의해 구형파 파형으로 변환되고 트랜스포머를 거쳐 정류 및 평활 하여 직류 출력 전압을 얻는 방식의 컨버터

## ❖ 대표적인 회로 예

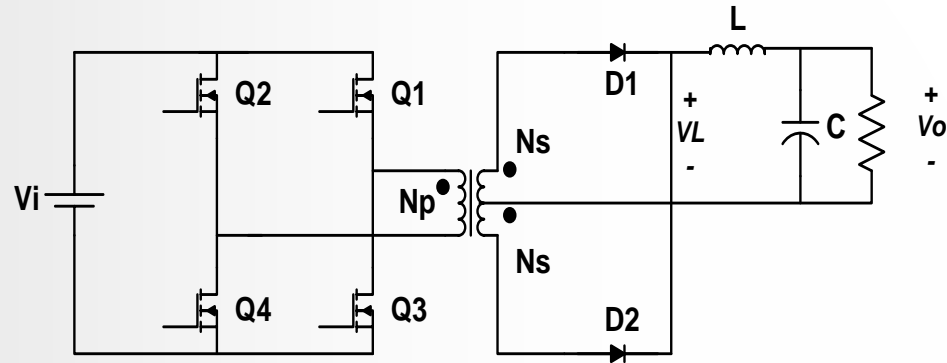
- Half-bridge, Full-bridge 및 Push-pull 컨버터

## ❖ 풀 브리지 컨버터

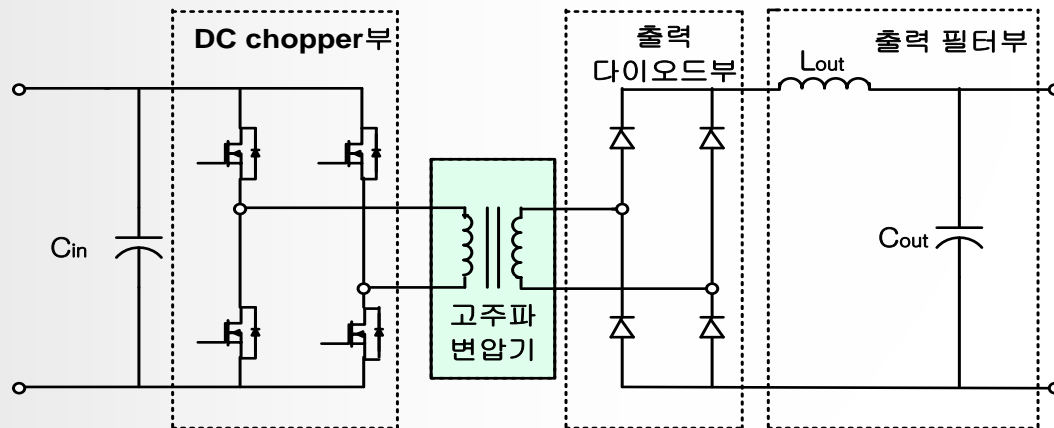
- 하프브리지 컨버터의 회로에 스위치 2개를 더 추가한 형태



# Introduction of Full-Bridge Converter (II)



## ■ 센터 탭 방식



## ■ 전파 정류 방식



# Introduction of Full-Bridge Converter (III)

## ❖ DC-DC Chopper부

- DC chopper부는 입력 직류전압을 높은 주파수의 교류전압 성분으로 변환
- chopper부는 스위칭 소자로 구성되며 스위칭 속도로 on, off가 반복

## ❖ 고주파 변압기부

- 고주파 TR부는 DC chopper부로부터 출력된 전압을 승압 또는 강압을 하게 됨
- 높은 주파수로 동작하기 때문에 부피는 일반적인 상용 변압기보다 작아짐
- 1차측과 2차측을 전기적으로 분리

## ❖ 출력 다이오드부 또는 정류부

- 정류부에서는 고주파 TR에서 변환된 교류전압을 정류하여 직류전압으로 변환
- on, off 속도가 빠르기 때문에 Fast recovery 다이오드 / 쇼트키 다이오드 사용

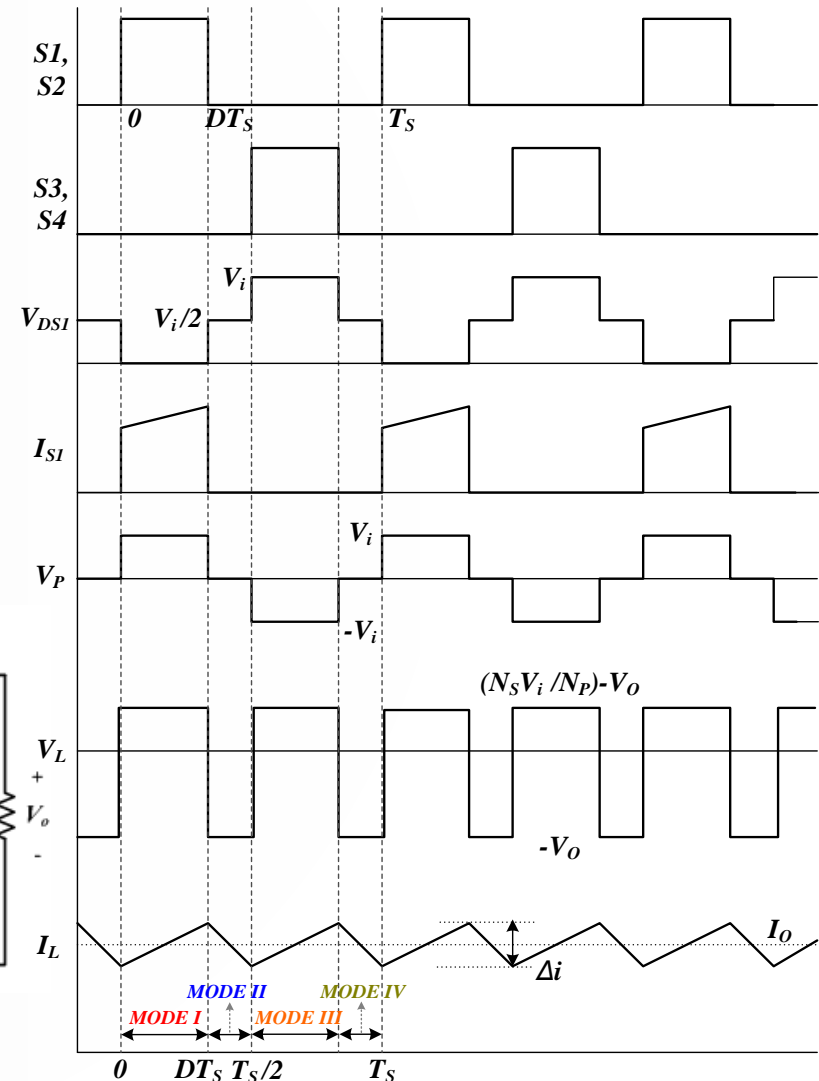
## ❖ 출력 필터부

- 출력 필터부에서는 컨버터 최종단에 위치, 전압과 전류의 리플을 최소화하여 컨버터 후단에 평활한 직류 전원을 공급하는 기능
- 특히 인덕터는 전류를 평활하는 기능을 가지며, 커패시터는 전압을 평활화



*from Inductor Flux – Linkage balance*

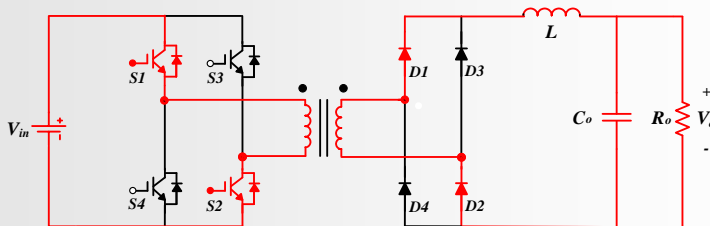
$$\therefore V_o = V_{in} \cdot 2 \left( \frac{N_s}{N_p} \right) D$$



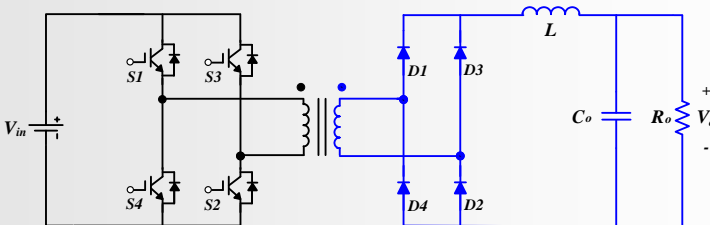
# Mode Analysis (II)

## ❖ Mode Analysis

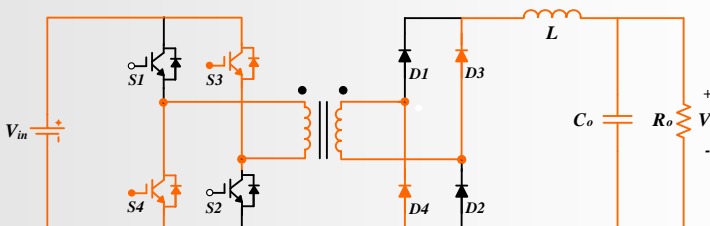
MODE I



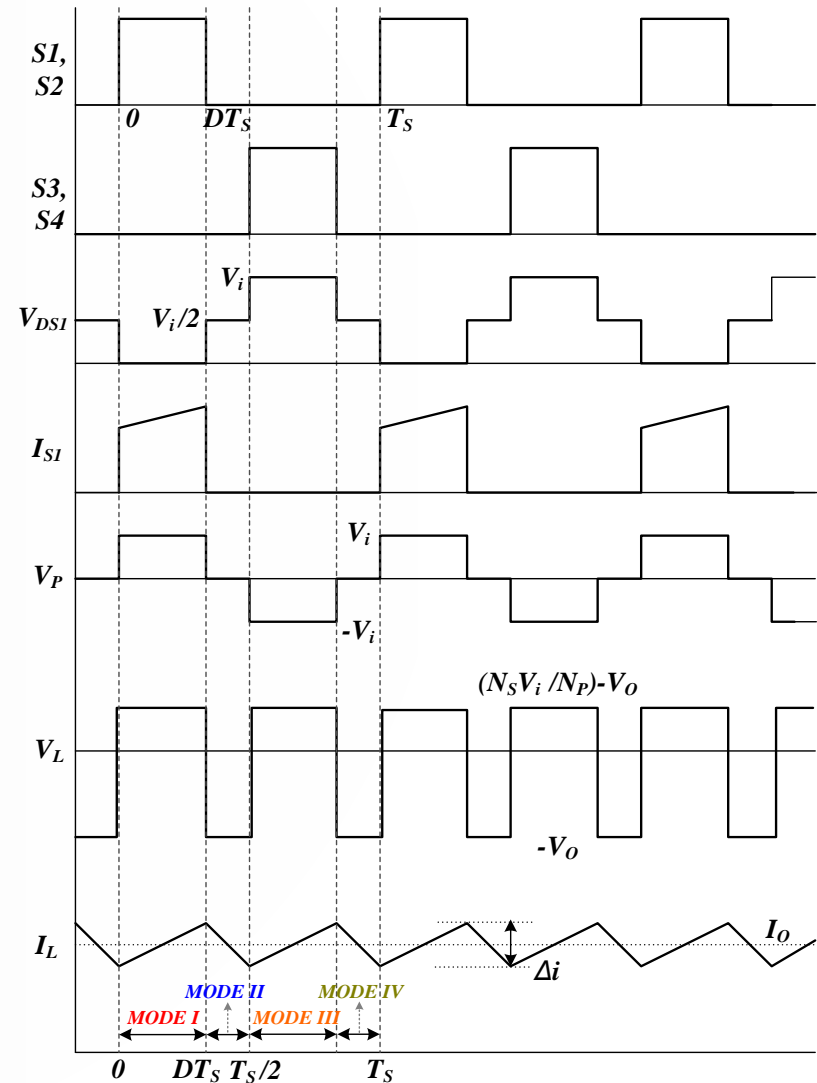
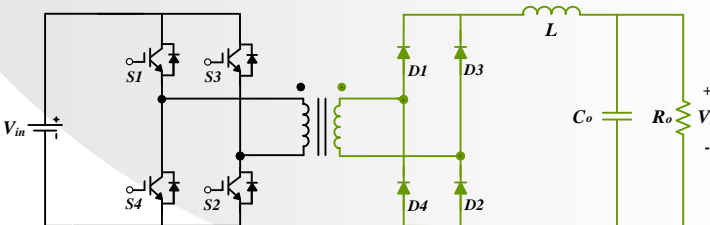
MODE II

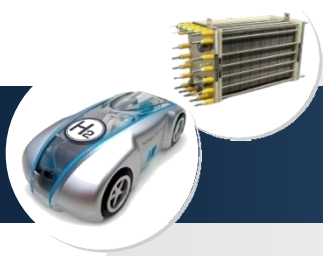


MODE III



MODE IV





# Mode Analysis (III)

## ❖ Design

### ▪ Transformer

$$N_P = \frac{V_{in(min)} \cdot D_{max} \cdot T_s}{2 \cdot \Delta B \cdot A_e}$$

$$N_S = \frac{V_o + V_F + V_l}{D_{max} \cdot 2V_{in(min)}} \cdot N_P$$

### ▪ MOSFET

$$V_{DS\ max} = V_{in\ max}$$

$$I_{D\ max} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} (I_{o\ max} + I_{o\ min})$$

### ▪ Diode

$$I_{F\ max} = I_{o\ max} + I_{o\ min}$$

## ❖ Design

### ▪ Filter Inductor

$$L \geq \frac{V_o \left( \frac{1}{2} - D_{min} \right) T_s}{2I_{o\ min}}$$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{L}{AL - value}}$$

### ▪ Capacitor

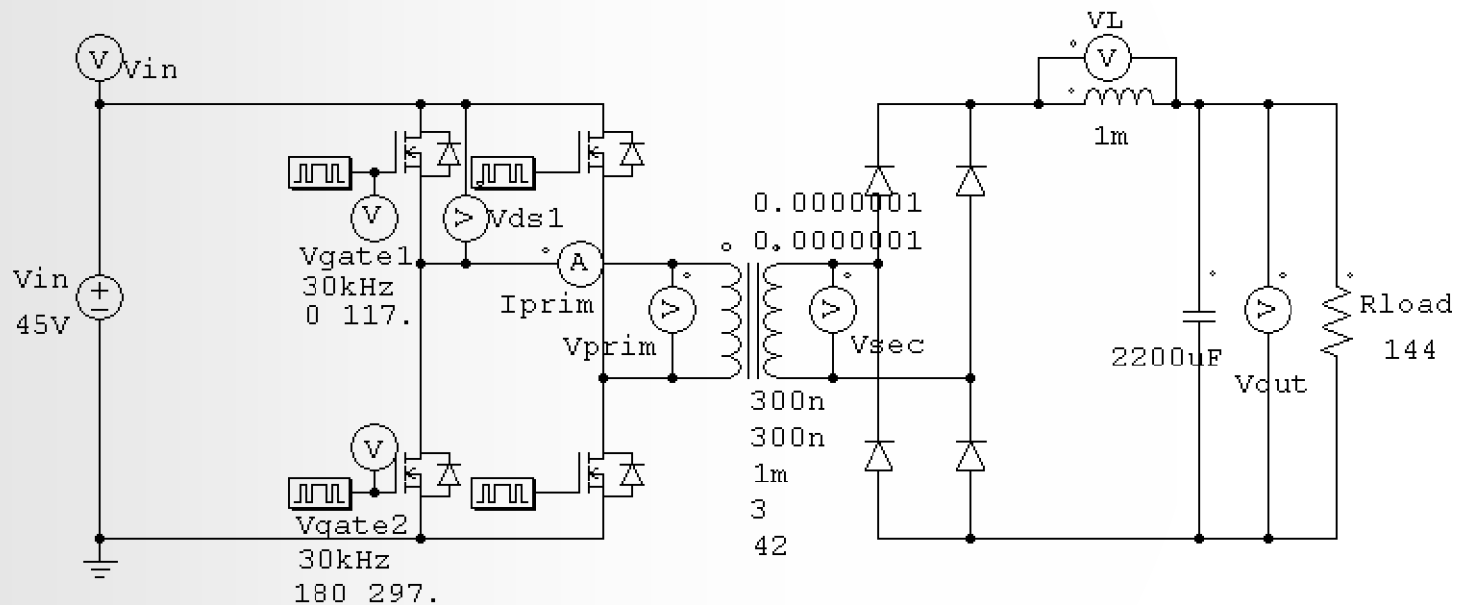
$$I_{crms} = \frac{\Delta i}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{I_{o\ min}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Delta v_{orms} = \frac{\Delta v_o}{2\sqrt{3}}$$



# Simulation (I)

## ❖ Simulation – Ideal Case



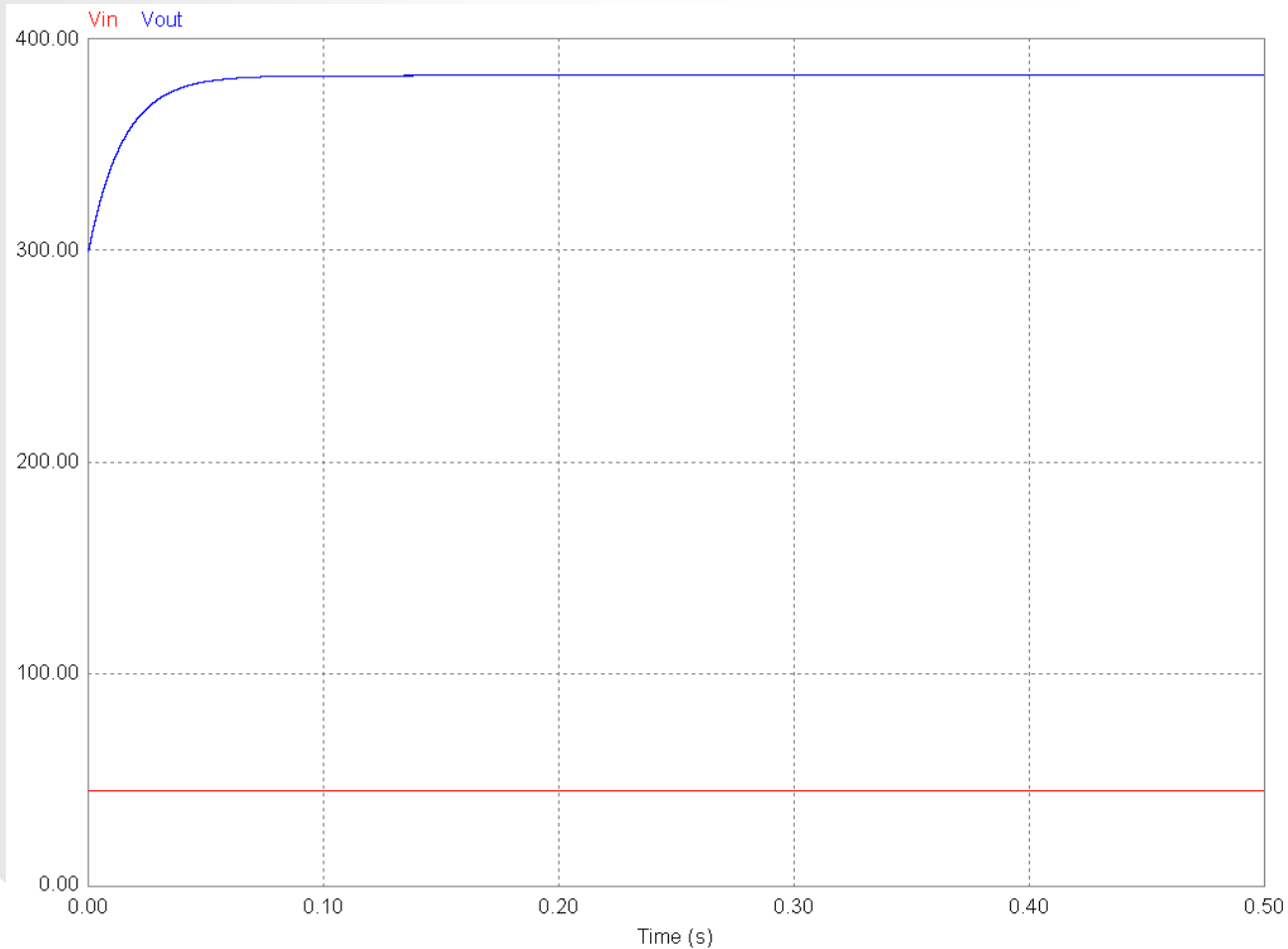
- $P_{in}=1000W$
- $V_{in}=45V_{DC}$
- $V_{out}=380V_{DC}$
- $f_{s/w}=30kHz$
- $R=144ohm$
- Turn ratio = 3:39
- Duty ratio = 0.33
- $L=1mH$
- $C=680uF$





## Simulation (II)

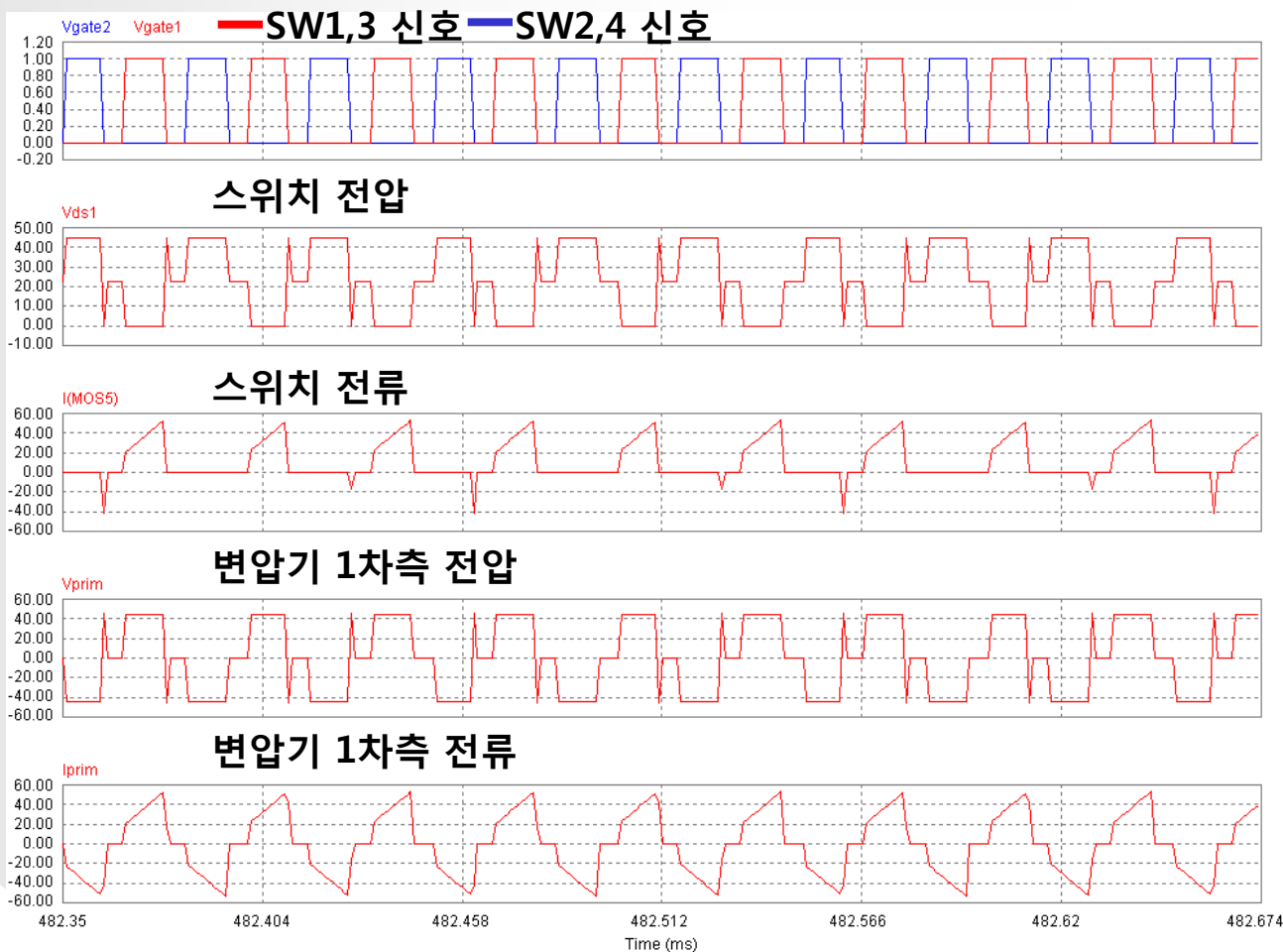
❖ Simulation    — 입력 전압    — 출력 전압





# Simulation (II)

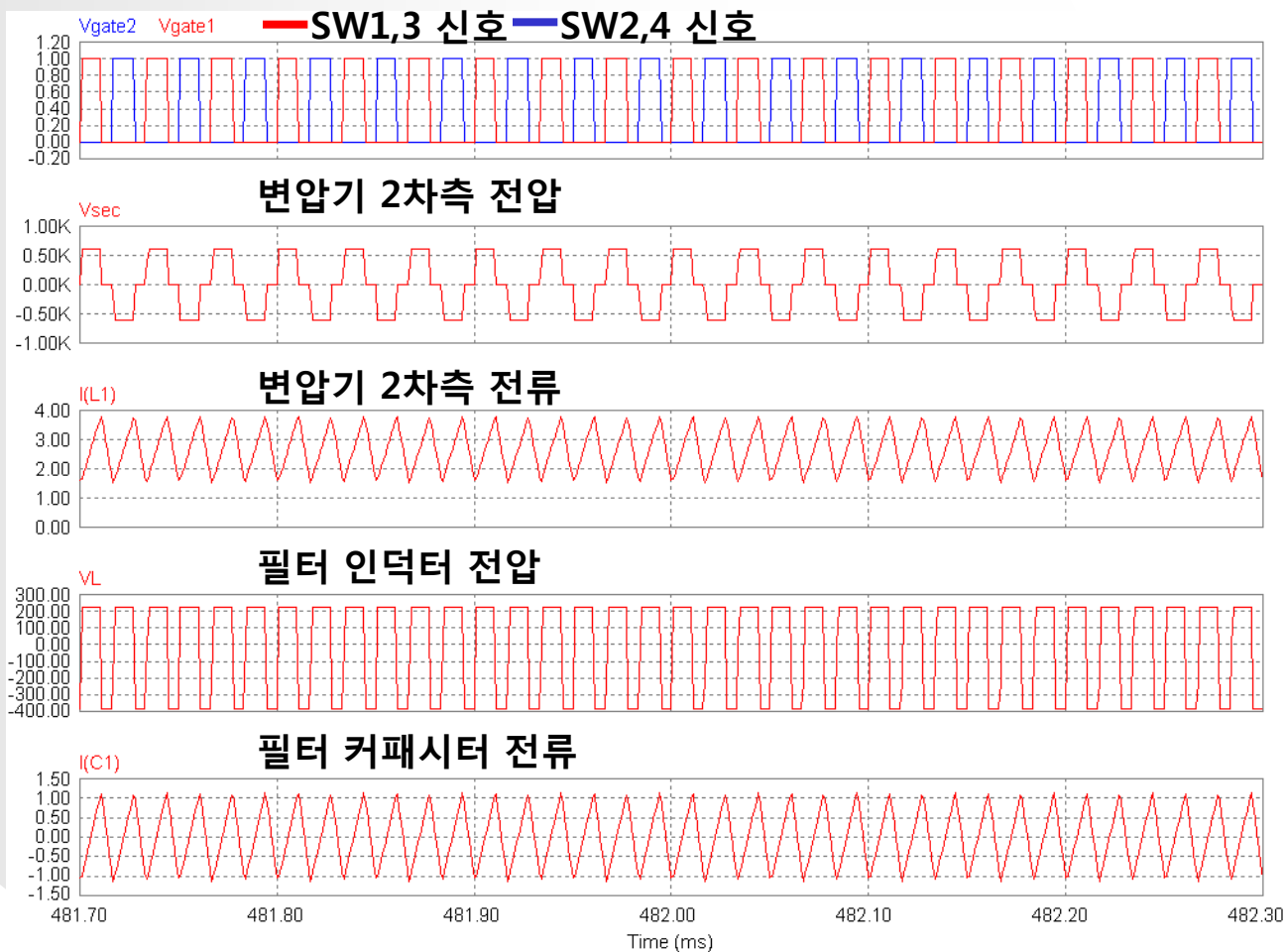
## ❖ Simulation





# Simulation (III)

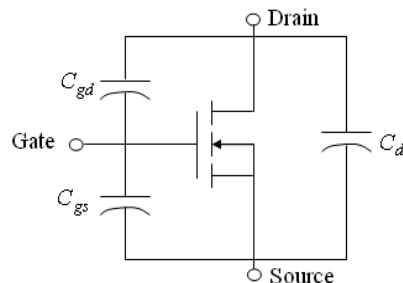
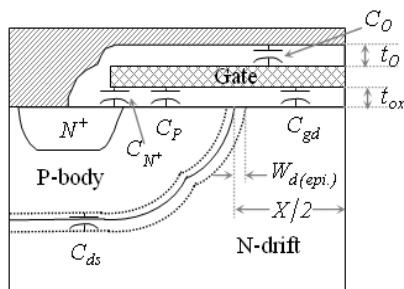
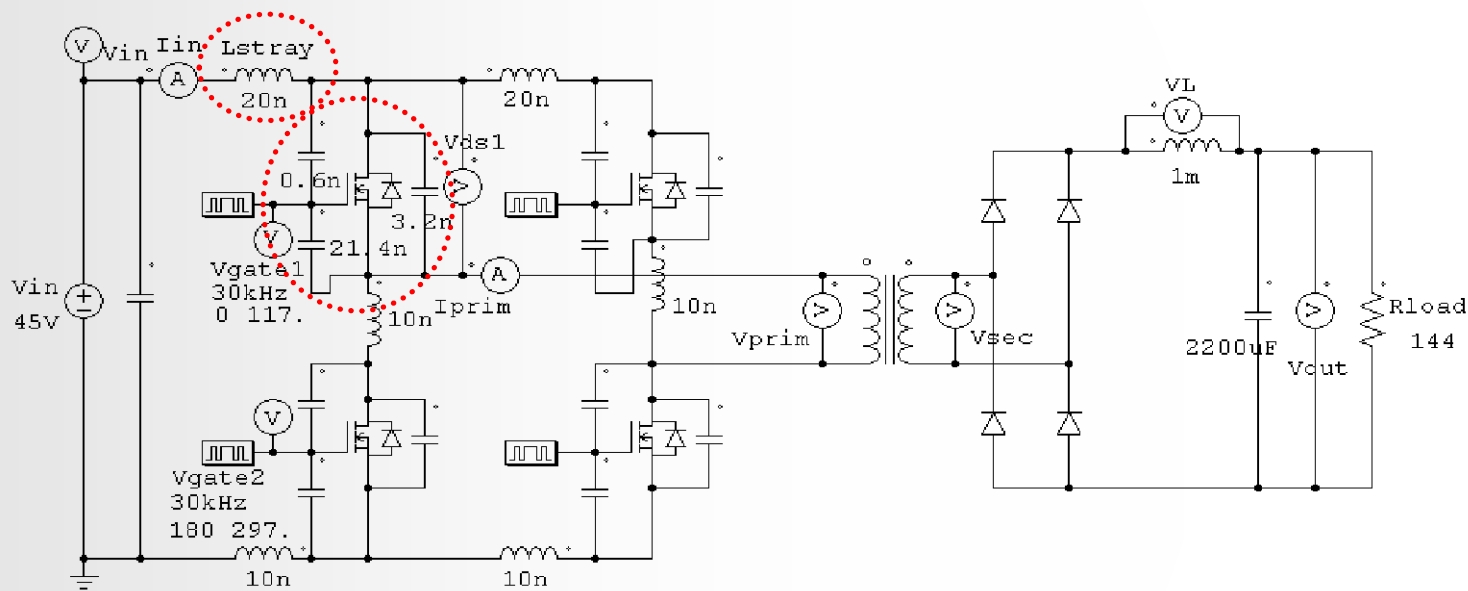
## ❖ Simulation



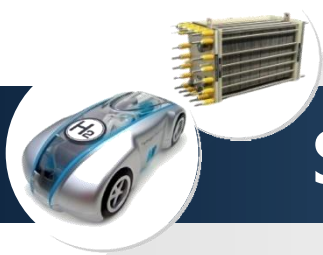


## Simulation (IV)

### ❖ Simulation – Practical case: Stray inductance & Parasitic capacitance



- Input capacitance  $C_{iss} = C_{gd} + C_{gs}$
- Output capacitance  $C_{oss} = C_{gd} + C_{ds}$
- Reverse transfer capacitance  $C_{rss} = C_{gd}$



# Simulation (V)

## ❖ Simulation – Practical case: Stray inductance & Parasitic capacitance

