Appendix – 1 [calc.mlx]

% (turnsRatio_maxduty^2)*2.814e-6

```
clearvars
u = symunit;
syms d turnsRatio
format shortEng
% format short
v_0 = 48
v_o =
   48.0000e+000
d_min = 0.278; v_d_minduty = 18;
d_max = 0.366; v_d_maxduty = 12
v_d_maxduty =
   12.0000e+000
turnsRatio_minduty = ((d_min/(1-d_min)) * (v_d_minduty/v_o))^{-1}
turnsRatio_minduty =
    6.9257e+000
turnsRatio_maxduty = ((d_max/(1-d_max)) * (v_d_maxduty/v_o))^{-1}
turnsRatio maxduty =
    6.9290e+000
U_0 = v_0;
v_t = d_{max};
f_sw = 100e3;
i_out = 1;
i_avgSec = i_out/(1-v_t);
xformerCurrRipple = 0.5; % percent
L_sec = (U_o*(1-v_t))/(xformerCurrRipple*i_avgSec*f_sw)
L_sec =
  385.8778e-006
L_pri = L_sec/(turnsRatio_maxduty^2)
L_pri =
    8.0374e-006
```

```
syms priTurns secTurns
 AL = 51e-9 \% nH/T^2; minimal
 AL =
     51.0000e-009
 priTurns = double(solve(L_pri == AL*priTurns^2))
 priTurns = 2 \times 1
    -12.5537e+000
     12.5537e+000
 secTurns = double(solve(L_sec == AL*secTurns^2))
 secTurns = 2 \times 1
    -86.9841e+000
     86.9841e+000
 % make sure core is not saturated
 ampTurns = i_out*secTurns
 ampTurns = 2 \times 1
    -86.9841e+000
     86.9841e+000
AWG selection
 p_o = i_out * v_o
 p_o =
     48.0000e+000
 i_in_max = v_o/v_d_maxduty
 i_im_max =
      4.0000e+000
 selectedAWGRating = 0.226;
 num_of_paralles_sec = i_out/selectedAWGRating
 num_of_paralles_sec =
      4.4248e+000
 num_of_paralles_pri = i_in_max/selectedAWGRating
 num_of_paralles_pri =
     17.6991e+000
Fill Factor Calculation
 windowArea_mm2 = 427;
 priTurns = ceil(priTurns(priTurns>0))
 priTurns =
     13.0000e+000
```

```
secTurns = ceil(secTurns(secTurns>0))
 secTurns =
     87.0000e+000
 num_of_paralles_pri = ceil(num_of_paralles_pri)
 num of paralles pri =
     18.0000e+000
 num_of_paralles_sec = ceil(num_of_paralles_sec)
 num_of_paralles_sec =
      5.0000e+000
 cableArea_mm2 = 0.080;
 primaryArea_mm2 = priTurns*num_of_paralles_pri*cableArea_mm2
 primaryArea_mm2 =
     18.7200e+000
 secondaryArea_mm2 = secTurns*num_of_paralles_sec*cableArea_mm2
 secondaryArea_mm2 =
     34.8000e+000
 totalCableArea_mm2 = primaryArea_mm2 + secondaryArea_mm2
 totalCableArea mm2 =
     53.5200e+000
 fillFactor_perc = 100*totalCableArea_mm2/windowArea_mm2
 fillFactor_perc =
     12.5340e+000
Cable Resistance Calculation
 windingLengthPerTurn_mm = 68.2
 windingLengthPerTurn_mm =
     68.2000e+000
 ohms_per_meter = 212.872 / 1e3
 ohms_per_meter =
    212.8720e-003
 primaryLength_m = windingLengthPerTurn_mm * priTurns * 1e-3
 primaryLength m =
    886.6000e-003
 secondaryLength_m = windingLengthPerTurn_mm * secTurns * 1e-3
 secondaryLength_m =
```

```
primary_DC_resistance_ohm = ohms_per_meter * primaryLength_m / num_of_paralles_pri
 primary_DC_resistance_ohm =
     10.4851e-003
 secondary_DC_resistance_ohm = ohms_per_meter * secondaryLength_m / num_of_paralles_sec
 secondary_DC_resistance_ohm =
    252.6109e-003
Copper Loss Calculation
 diameter mm = vpa(0.32004*u.mm)
 diameter_mm = 0.32004 mm
 radius_mm = diameter_mm/2
 radius mm = 0.16002 \, \text{mm}
 skinDepth_cm = vpa(7.5/sqrt(f_sw)*u.cm)
 skinDepth_cm = 0.023717082451262844989991701583245 cm
 skinDepth_mm = unitConvert(skinDepth_cm, u.mm)
 skinDepth mm = 0.23717082451262844989991701583245 mm
 % skin depth is greater than radius.
 % Therefore, AC reistance equals DC resistance
 DC_to_AC_ratio = 1
 DC_to_AC_ratio =
      1.0000e+000
 primary_AC_resistance_ohm = primary_DC_resistance_ohm*DC_to_AC_ratio
 primary_AC_resistance_ohm =
     10.4851e-003
 secondary AC resistance ohm = secondary DC resistance ohm*DC to AC ratio
 secondary_AC_resistance_ohm =
    252.6109e-003
 resistancePri_ohm = vpa(primary_AC_resistance_ohm * u.Ohm)
 resistancePri ohm = 0.01048512862222223207516300647058 \Omega
 resistanceSec_ohm = vpa(secondary_AC_resistance_ohm * u.Ohm)
```

```
copperLossPri = vpa(unitConvert((i_in_max*u.A)^2 * resistancePri_ohm, u.W))
```

copperLossPri = 0.16776205795555557132026081035292 W

```
copperLossSec = vpa(unitConvert((i_out*u.A)^2 * resistanceSec_ohm, u.W))
```

copperLossSec = 0.25261094496000002784796834021108 W

```
copperLoss_W = copperLossPri + copperLossSec
```

..... - - , , . - - - , ,

 $copperLoss_W = 0.420373002915555599168229150564W$

Core Loss Calculation

Kool Mμ[®] Toroids 26μ, 40μ 2,000 1,000 700 500 300 Core Loss (mW/cm³) 200 100 70 50 30 20 10 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.07 0.2 0.3 0.5

```
permeability = 26;
mu_zero = 1.25663706212e-6;
pathLength_m = 107e-3;
fluxDensity_Tesla = mu_zero * permeability * ampTurns / pathLength_m
```

Flux Density (Tesla)

```
fluxDensity_Tesla = 2×1
-26.5607e-003
26.5607e-003
```

```
% using graph above, 0.03 Tesla @ 100 kHz corresponds to
wattLoss_mW_cm3 = 60*u.mW/u.cm^3
```

wattLoss_mW_cm3 =

```
60 \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{cm}^3}
```

```
volume_mm3 = 21300;
volume_cm3 = vpa(unitConvert(volume_mm3*u.mm^3, u.cm^3))
volume_cm3 = 21.3 cm^3
coreLoss_w = vpa(unitConvert(wattLoss_mW_cm3 * volume_cm3, u.W))
coreLoss_w = 1.278 W
magnetizingResistance = v_d_minduty^2/p_o
magnetizingResistance =
    6.7500e+000
Lm = 8*10^{-6}; f_sw = 100*10^{3};
% DCM
% for Vs = 12V
Vs = 12; D = 0.366;
deltaI_lm = Vs*D/(Lm*f_sw);
P_{min} = Vs^2 * D^2 / (2*Lm*f_sw);
I_load_min = P_min / 48
I_load_min =
  251.1675e-003
% for Vs = 18V
Vs = 18; D = 0.278;
deltaI_lm = Vs*D/(Lm*f_sw);
P_{min} = Vs^2 * D^2 / (2*Lm*f_sw);
I_load_min = P_min / 48
I_load_min =
  326.0419e-003
% max I_Lm current occurs when input voltage is 12V and at 100% load
Vs = 12; D = 0.366;
turnsRatio = 6.92; R = 48;
```

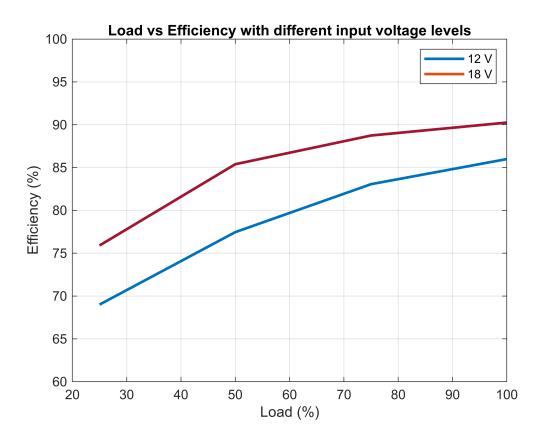
```
I_Lm_max =
```

deltaI lm = Vs*D/(Lm*f sw);

 $I_{m_max} = deltaI_{m/2} + P_{out/(Vs*D)}$

 $P_{out} = Vs^2 * D^2 * turnsRatio^2 / ((1-D)^2 * R);$

```
% efficiency plot
plot([25 50 75 100], [75.9 85.39 88.74 90.25], 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on
plot([25 50 75 100], [69 77.46 83.06 85.99], 'LineWidth', 2);
grid on
legend("12 V", "18 V");
xlabel("Load (%)");
ylabel("Efficiency (%)")
title("Load vs Efficiency with different input voltage levels");
ylim([60 100])
```



```
% loss calculations
P_out = [12 24 36 48]; Vs = [12; 18]; Vf = 0.5; Rds_on = 3.6*10^-3; Q = 22.6*10^-9;
I_in_avg = P_out./Vs; I_out_avg = P_out./48;
P_c = 1.278;

P_mosfet_conduction = I_in_avg.^2*Rds_on; P_mosfet_switching = 19*I_in_avg*Q*f_sw;
P_diode_conduction = I_out_avg*Vf;
P_copper = I_in_avg.^2*primary_AC_resistance_ohm + I_out_avg.^2*secondary_AC_resistance_ohm;
P_total_loss = P_c + P_mosfet_conduction + P_mosfet_switching + P_diode_conduction + P_copper;
```

```
87.7016e+000
                   92.7776e+000
                                    94.3037e+000
                                                    94.9422e+000
    87.8860e+000
                                    94.6186e+000
                   93.0273e+000
                                                    95.3223e+000
% component selections
% mosfet
duty = [d_min; d_max]
duty = 2 \times 1
   278.0000e-003
   366.0000e-003
V sw = Vs + 1/turnsRatio*48
V sw = 2 \times 1
   18.9364e+000
    24.9364e+000
I_sw = 1./(1-duty).*turnsRatio.*I_out_avg + 1/turnsRatio.*(1-duty)./2./L_pri./f_sw*48
I_sw = 2 \times 4
     5.5116e+000
                                    10.3039e+000
                     7.9078e+000
                                                    12.7000e+000
     5.4645e+000
                     8.1932e+000
                                    10.9219e+000
                                                    13.6506e+000
% diode
V_d_max = Vs*turnsRatio + 48
V_d_max = 2 \times 1
   131.0400e+000
   172.5600e+000
I d max = I sw./turnsRatio
I_d_max = 2 \times 4
   796.4784e-003
                     1.1427e+000
                                     1.4890e+000
                                                     1.8353e+000
   789.6655e-003
                     1.1840e+000
                                     1.5783e+000
                                                     1.9726e+000
% output voltage ripple
R = 48; ripple = 0.03; ESR = 2
ESR =
     2.0000e+000
C_min = duty/f_sw/R/ripple
C_{\min} = 2 \times 1
     1.9306e-006
     2.5417e-006
V_ESR = ESR * I_out_avg
V_ESR = 1 \times 4
   500.0000e-003
                     1.0000e+000
                                     1.5000e+000
                                                     2.0000e+000
```

8

efficiency = 100-P_total_loss./P_out*100

efficiency = 2×4

Appendix – 2 [TI Webench Design]