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**MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

**ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

***EE464 – STATIC POWER CONVERSION-II***

**ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**EREN ALPASLAN-2152262**

***Table of Contents***

[1. Introduction 4](#_Toc135570224)

[2. Project Specs 4](#_Toc135570225)

[3. Topologies 5](#_Toc135570226)

[3.1 Flyback Converter 5](#_Toc135570227)

[3.1.1 Advantages 5](#_Toc135570228)

[3.1.2 Disadvantages 5](#_Toc135570229)

[3.2 Forward Converter 6](#_Toc135570230)

[3.2.1 Advantages 6](#_Toc135570231)

[3.2.2 Disadvantages 6](#_Toc135570232)

[3.3 Push-Pull Converter 7](#_Toc135570233)

[3.3.1 Advantages 7](#_Toc135570234)

[3.3.2 Disadvantages 8](#_Toc135570235)

[3.4 Topology Selection 8](#_Toc135570236)

[4. Analytical Calculations 8](#_Toc135570237)

[4.1 Waveforms and Gain Function of Flyback Converter 9](#_Toc135570238)

[4.2 Magnetic Design 11](#_Toc135570239)

[4.2.1 Number of turns calculation 14](#_Toc135570240)

[4.2.2 Duty Cycle (D) 15](#_Toc135570241)

[4.2.3 Magnetizing Inductance Calculation 15](#_Toc135570242)

[4.2.4 Core Loss 16](#_Toc135570243)

[4.2.5 Copper Loss 17](#_Toc135570244)

[5. Simulations 19](#_Toc135570245)

[6. PCB Design 19](#_Toc135570246)

[7. Bill of Materials (BOM) 19](#_Toc135570247)

[8. References 19](#_Toc135570248)

# Introduction

In this project documentation, one of 3 isolated DC-DC converter topologies will be chosen with respect to its advantages and usage. Beside topology selection, magnetic design and controller selection will be examined in detail. Simulations will be added to support calculations. Components will be selected according to the results and Bill of material (BOM) will be shared in the last section. PCB will be designed in Altium. Simulations will be handle in LTSpice and matlab/Simulink.

# Project Specs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Minimum Input Voltage** | 24 V |
| **Maximum Input Voltage** | 48 V |
| **Output Voltage** | 15 V |
| **Output Power** | 45 W |
| **Output Voltage Peak-to-Peak Ripple** | 3% |
| **Line Regulation** | 3% |
| **Load Regulation** | 3% |

According to given specs, there are multiple types of topologies to choose in view of advantages and disadvantages.

A closed-loop control is must.

# Topologies

## Flyback Converter

Flyback converter is one of the most commonly used isolated DC-DC power converters. It is derived from buck-boost converter. Dots are opposite direction.

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure 1. Flyback converter circuit

### Advantages

* Simple design and implementation as compared to other isolated DC-DC topologies
* Less switching elements
* Operate in a wide range of input voltages
* Less cost compared to other isolated DC-DC topologies.

### Disadvantages

* Ripple at the output is significant means we might have EMI problems
* Flyback is kind of storage&release converter, therefore to storage more energy, gapped core is used. A gapped core means more EMI problems and more losses.
* Air gap decreases inductance and increases saturation current that means we can push more current means we can storage more energy. (To see calculations: Magnetic Design Guidance P. 6)
* Flyback requires additional snubber circuit in order to discharge leakage inductance in transformer.

## Forward Converter

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure 2. Forward converter circuit

Forward converter is derived directly from buck converter in contrary flyback is derived from buck-boost converter. Here, dots are same direction. It is usually used in off-line supplies in range of 100-200W.

### Advantages

* Power is directly transferred from input to output. Therefore, no need to use air gap to storage extra energy which means the core size becomes smaller.
* Better utilization of transformer. (direct power transfer)
* A gapless core can be used because we directly transfer energy, no need to storage.
* Output inductor & diode ensures continuous output current.

### Disadvantages

* Increased cost (extra diode and inductor)
* Gain changes a lot in DCM (Discontinuous Conduction Mode)
* Higher voltage requirements for MOSFET means higher component, increase PCB size.

## Push-Pull Converter

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure 3. Push-Pull converter circuit

In push-pull converters we have 3 operations sections:

We do not turn on both switches at the same time.

### Advantages

* The biggest advantage of push-pull converter is they utilizes the magnetic core better due to drawing current from both halves of the switching period (high efficiency) that leads to smaller core size.
* It is like a buck converter but it makes 2 cycles in one period. That is, for example, switches are operating x Khz, but inductor current at the output is going up & down at 2x kHz. That helps to reduce current ripple compared to normal buck converter or forward converter.

### Disadvantages

* More switches means more losses and more cost
* Hard to implement compared to flyback

## Topology Selection

Flyback converter is more easier to design and implement. It might be unuseful because of losses and EMI problems, it requires more attention to select components. However, with the selection of right components and precise calculations, the problems will be solved.

# Analytical Calculations

First, we need to understand the waveforms of Flyback converter in detail.

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure 4. Flyback converter schematic

## Waveforms and Gain Function of Flyback Converter

Voltage conversion ratio can be calculated in 3 different ways:

1. Magnetic circuit: Transformer flux
2. Graphically: Voltage-second balance of the inductor
3. Steady-state current

From voltage-second balance:

During ON period:

During OFF period:

For our system,

In Flyback converter, it is often used to work converter in DCM mode different than push-pull and forward converter. DCM seems like a disadvantage to run a converter in. However, it is used to limit the flux density, so we can actually use a smaller core. Furthermore, the switch or the diode is reaching zero voltage in DCM. Therefore, in the next turn on, we are not doing hard switching. It means, we are not turning on and off while it is carrying current.

To sum, we want to work our flyback converter in DCM mode to not saturate magnetic core and to use small core.

As we decided to run our Flyback converter in DCM. Output current , should be less than the smallest value of in order to ensure a DCM. Smallest occurs at the highest value of duty ratio which in this problem corresponds to lower value

can be calculated from the output power .

Equating the value of to the lowest value of :

We ensured that is less than .

Now, we need to calculate ripple current for worst case scenario. In the worst case scenario, it is important that calculations should be done according to highest input voltage level which is 48 V.

The results we get shows magnetizing inductance should not be more than . 15is selected for satisfying the requirement.

Before move further, peak value of the inductor current needs to be calculated:

It is specified that output peak-to-peak voltage ripple is 3%. Therefore, we can calculate approximate capacitor value:

From , capacitor current

*→*

Table 1. Output capacitor values for different cases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Case** | **(μF)** |
| V, | 25.33 |
| V, | 2.533 |
| V, | 15.86 |
| V, | 1.586 |

We have different cases like input voltage change and load current change. They all affect the capacitor value. Therefore, we will calculate all cases and choose worst case to specify the output capacitor value.

Also note that, the calculated capacitor values are the minimum values for the required capacitance. It is strongly recommended to use it higher than the founded values for safety margin. Moreover, as the voltage across the capacitor increases, capacitance value is decreases.

## Magnetic Design

Faraday’s law for each turn of wire:

Total winding voltage is:

Express flux (𝛷) in terms of flux density 𝛷 =

is not one of the specificationsof transformer, therefore we can write instead:

I=J where is area of copper wire

However, is still not related to transformer specifications; therefore, we write instead:

Fill factor

Copper area

Window area

We are using constant 2 because having 2 winding in the transformer

Insert into

: Topology constant, for Flyback it is 0.00033 (single winding), 0.00025 (multiple winding)

J (current density can be selected depends upon the amount of heat rise allowed. 750 cir.mils/amp is conservative, 500 cir.mils/amp is aggressive.

= Flux density (gauss) selected based upon

Switching frequency. As it is decided

Above 20kHz, core losses increases significantly.

To operate ferrite cores at higher frequencies,

it is necessary to operate the core flux levels lower

than ±2kg. The flux density vs frequency chart

shows the reduction in flux levels required to maintain 100 mW/cm³ core losses at various frequencies, with a maximum temperature rise of 25°C. for a typical power material, Magnetics’ P material. From transformer design with magnetics ferrite cores (Mag. Inc)

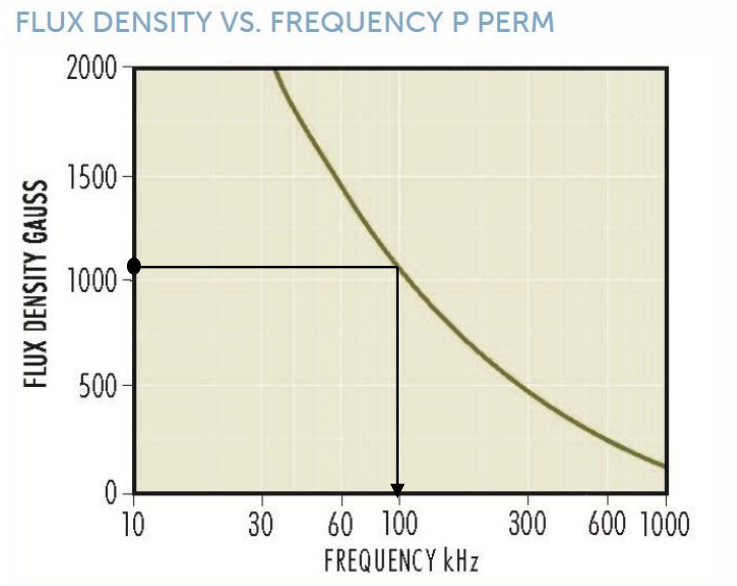


Figure. Flux density (gauss) vs Frequency (kHz)

For 100kHz, flux density is around

For clearity, 1 Tesla (T) = 10,000 gauss

Therefore 1000 gauss is 0.1T

Now, next step is choosing suitable core for the transformer.

Magnetics Inc. has a guidance for area product distribution ()



Figure 6. Area product distribution (WaAc) chart from Magnetics Inc.

Suitable cores are 43622 RS,DS,HS cores, 43515 EE, 44011 EE, 44020 EI core.



Figure 7. 43515 core power handle chart (for 100kHz frequency, 135W can be handled) from Magnetics Inc.

43515 EE core is suitable and can handle 45 W easily.

Our E type core is R material with a code number 0R43515EC

Effective area of the E core which we chosen is and nominal inductance , relative permeability ( = 3000.

### Number of turns calculation

Faraday’s law of induction should be applied:

Turn ratio (n) is chosen to be 1

turns

Let’s ensure that the values we found are correct:

According to Faraday’s Law of induction that induced emf across a coil:

We prefer selecting the value from Magnetics Inc., so turns ratios are

### Air Gap Calculation

Magnetizing inductance ripple is not given/specified. However, we need to specify a limit to design transformer. Therefore, magnetizing inductance ripple is determined and should not exceed 20% of magnetizing current.

Inductance L also can be expressed:

Now, matlab script which we wrote will help to find air gap in terms of meter.

% Given values

mu\_0 = 4\*pi\*1e-7; % Permeability of air

l\_e = 69.3 / 1000; % Air gap length in meters

N\_pri = 14; % Number of primary windings

B\_core = 0.1; % Core magnetic field

mu\_r = 3000; % Relative permeability

I\_m = 6.808; %Maximum current of primary

% Calculation to find the air gap length (l\_g)

l\_g = (mu\_0 \* (N\_pri \* I\_m)) / (2 \* B\_core) - l\_e / (2 \* mu\_r);

% Displaying the result

disp("Air gap length (l\_g) = " + num2str(l\_g) + " meters");

Air gap length (l\_g) = 0.00058731 meters

We found air gap lenght as . It is equal to 6 A4 paper width (1mm).

### Cable Selection

When safety is considered first, it is better to use J = 4 A/ to stay in the safety zone.

First, we need to know primary and secondary RMS currents to have knowledge about cable thickness.

17AWG is appropriate for primary side and 16AWG for the secondary in terms of cross-sectional area. However, skin depth will be problem this time. Therefore;

26 AWG is suitable for 100kHz operation with cross-sectional area of 26 AWG of .

Therefore, # of parallel cables for primary is 9, # of parallel cables for secondary is 11.

The last step after determining cable type, we can calculate resistance of the cables.

### Core Loss

In 0F43515EC core datasheet, and are specified as below:

at 25kHz. We expect an increase at core loss at 100kHz which our system will be working at.

### Copper Loss

In order to calculate copper loss, some specifications should be known. One of them is MLT (Mean-lenght-per-turn). In datasheet of the core, it is not specified directly. However, it can be calculated readily. MLT is as known as the lenght of any turn along the surface of the core.

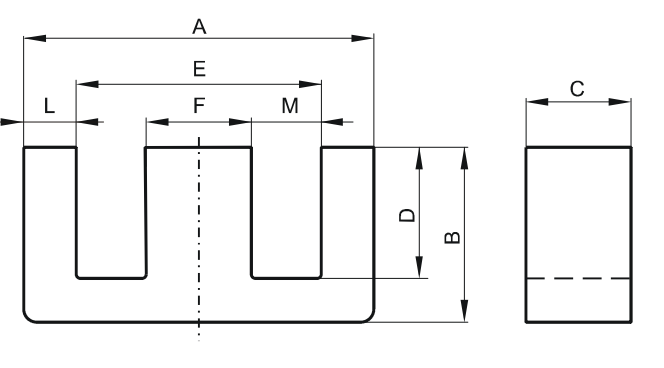


Figure 8. Dimensions of the 0F43515EC core

# Simulations

# PCB Design

# Bill of Materials (BOM)

# References

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2. Williams, J. (2012) Study of Current Optocoupler Techniques and Applications for Isolation of Sensing and Control Signals in DC-DC Converters. https://scholarworks.uark.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1647&context=etd