

Cheat Sheet for EE464

$$\text{FormFactor} = \frac{V_{rms}}{V_{avg}}$$

$$\text{CrestFactor} = \frac{V_{peak}}{V_{rms}}$$

$$\text{DistortionFactor} = \frac{I_{1rms}}{I_{rms}}$$

ϕ : phase difference between fundamentals of current and voltage

$$\text{DisplacementPowerFactor} = \cos(\phi)$$

$$\text{TruePowerFactor} = \frac{P}{S} = \text{DPF} \frac{I_{1,RMS}}{I_{RMS}}$$

$$\text{THD} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_{rms}}{I_{1rms}}\right)^2 - 1}$$

Converters

$$V_o = V_s \left(\frac{D}{1-D} \right) \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \quad \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{D}{RCf} \quad (L_m)_{\min} = \frac{(1-D)^2 R}{2f} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2$$

$$I_{L_m, \max} = I_{L_m} + \frac{\Delta i_{L_m}}{2} \quad L_m = \frac{V_s DT}{\Delta i_{L_m}} = \frac{V_s D}{\Delta i_{L_m} f}$$

$$I_{L_m, \min} = I_{L_m} - \frac{\Delta i_{L_m}}{2} \quad \text{equate this to zero for dcm boundary}$$

$$= \frac{V_s D}{(1-D)^2 R} \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 - \frac{V_s DT}{2L_m}$$

$$\Delta V_{o, \text{ESR}} = \Delta i_C r_C = I_{L_m, \max} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right) r_C$$

Figure 1: Flyback Formulas

$$V_o = V_s D \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \quad \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{1-D}{8L_x C f^2}$$

$$\Delta V_{o, \text{ESR}} = \Delta i_C r_C = \Delta i_{L_x} r_C = \left[\frac{V_o (1-D)}{L_x f} \right] r_C$$

$$\Delta i_{L_m} = \frac{V_s DT}{L_m}$$

Figure 2: Forward (single switched) Converter Formulas

$$V_o = 2V_s \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right) D \quad \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{1-2D}{32L_x C f^2}$$

$$\Delta V_{o, \text{ESR}} = \Delta i_{L_x} r_C = \left[\frac{V_o \left(\frac{1}{2} - D \right)}{L_x f} \right] r_C$$

Figure 3: Push Pull Formulas

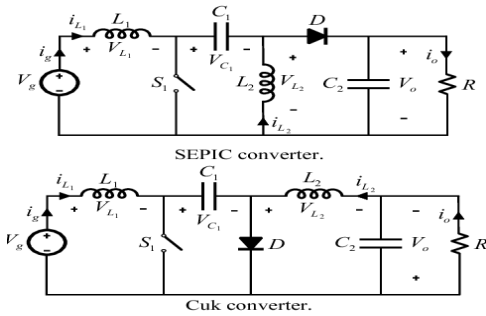


Figure 4: Sepic and Cuk Converter Schematics

$$\text{SwitchUtilization} = \frac{P_o}{P_{sw}} = \frac{I_o V_o}{q V_{sw \max} I_{sw \max}} \quad (1)$$

Inverters

$$m_f = \frac{f_s}{f_1}, m_a = \frac{V_{\text{control}}}{V_{\text{triangle}}}$$

$$V_o = V_s \left(\frac{D}{1-D} \right) \quad \Delta V_{C1} = \frac{I_o DT}{C} = \frac{V_o D}{RC_1 f}$$

$$\Delta i_{L1} = \frac{V_s DT}{L_1} = \frac{V_s D}{L_1 f} \quad \Delta V_o = \Delta V_{C2} = \frac{V_o D}{RC_2 f}$$

$$\Delta i_{L2} = \frac{V_s DT}{L_2} = \frac{V_s D}{L_2 f} \quad C_1 = \frac{D}{R(\Delta V_{C1}/V_o) f}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{D}{R(\Delta V_o/V_o) f}$$

Figure 5: Sepic Converter Formulas

$$V_o = -V_s \left(\frac{D}{1-D} \right) \quad \frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{1-D}{8L_2 C_2 f^2}$$

$$\Delta v_{C1} \approx \frac{1}{C_1} \int_{DT}^T i_{L1} d(t) = \frac{I_{L1}}{C_1} (1-D) T = \frac{V_s}{RC_1 f} \left(\frac{D^2}{1-D} \right)$$

$$\Delta v_{C1} \approx \frac{V_o D}{RC_1 f}$$

$$\Delta i_{L1} = \frac{V_s DT}{L_1} = \frac{V_s D}{L_1 f} \quad \Delta i_{L2} = \frac{V_s DT}{L_2} = \frac{V_s D}{L_2 f}$$

$$L_{1, \min} = \frac{(1-D)^2 R}{2Df} \quad L_{2, \min} = \frac{(1-D)R}{2f}$$

Figure 6: Cuk Converter Formulas

Switch Selection

Peak Switch Current

$$\hat{I}_{sw} = \frac{1}{(1-D)} \frac{N_2}{N_1} I_o + \frac{N_1}{N_2} \frac{(1-D)T_s}{2L_m} V_o$$

Peak Switch Voltage

$$\hat{V}_{sw} = V_d + \frac{N_1}{N_2} V_o = \frac{V_d}{(1-D)}$$

Figure 7: Flyback switch considerations

$$V_o = 2V_s \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right) D \quad V_o = V_s \left(\frac{N_s}{N_p} \right) D$$

Full Bridge Half Bridge

Figure 8: Full and Half Bridge Relations

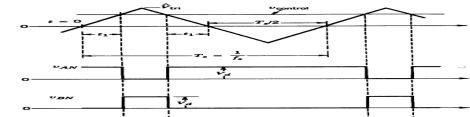


Figure 9: Bipolar Switching

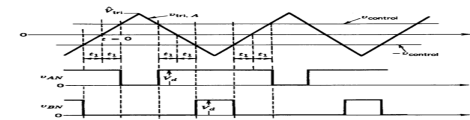


Figure 10: Unipolar switching

$m_a < 1$: linear, $m_a > 1$: overmodulation

$$(V_o)_h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{V_d}{2} \frac{(\hat{V}_{Ao})_h}{V_d/2} = \frac{V_d}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(\hat{V}_{Ao})_h}{V_d/2}$$

Figure 11: Rms Voltage of Harmonics Full Bridge Inverter

Cuk Converter

$$V_{C1} = V_o + V_d \quad (2)$$

Transformer Analysis

$$V_{rms} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot N_2 \cdot f \cdot B_{\max} \cdot A \quad (3)$$

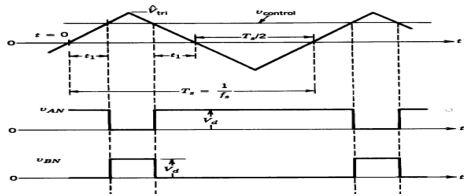


Figure 12: Bipolar Switching

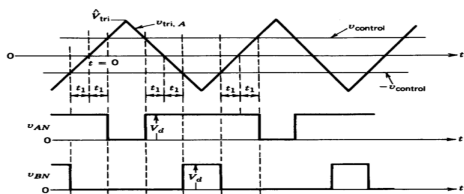


Figure 13: Unipolar switching