

ECEN 5009 Power Electronics Project Lab

Prepared By: CHINMAY PATIL

Project: LED Driver

Last Updated: 8-Dec-2018

Description: PROJECT CALCULATIONS

Revision: 4

[illegible]

FLYBACK XFORM DESIGN	
<div>DATA INPUT</div> <div>Peak output power (P_o)</div> <div>Min dc input voltage (on Chk)</div> <div>Efficiency estimate (dec. #)</div> <div>Switching freq (kHz)</div> <div>Core area (Aa in sq in)</div> <div>Min core flux (kilogauss)</div> <div>Output voltage</div> <div>Duty Cycle max. (use 0.4 for CBI design)</div>	
<div>RESULTS</div> <div>Peak pri current =</div> <div>Primary rms current =</div> <div>Primary I_{pk} =</div> <div>Primary I_{avg} =</div> <div>Min secondary turns =</div> <div>Approx core gap-inches =</div>	

Enter Data Calculated Data

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{mag} &= I_{\nu i, peak} \\
 \Delta t_{in} &= I_{mag} \\
 I_{mag} &= \frac{W_D T_e}{2.3 \Delta t_{in}} \\
 I_p &= I_{p, rms, max} \\
 I_p &= I_{p, rms, max} \\
 I_{mag} &= I_{p, rms, max} \\
 I_p &= \frac{\mu_0 I_{mag} I_{p, rms}^2}{2 \pi m_e A_c} \\
 I_{tot} &= I_p + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (I_p) \frac{2\pi m_e I_{p, rms}}{I_{mag}} \\
 \mu_0 &\geq \frac{\rho I_{mag}^2 I_{tot}^2 I_{p, rms}}{B^2 P_c K}
 \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

XFMR DESIGN		Primary Auxiliary		
Given				
Shunt core	100			
L core	1.05E-03			
Output Load	4000			
Core Temp	60.000			
Temp. corr	1.48148E-05			
Shunt Loss	0.3887217673			
Shunt Wdgts	1.4340438276			
A	1.7210E			
B	0.25			
P	1			
Q	0.5			
R	1.25666E-05			
S	40		Approximated	
T	7			
Calculation				
Imag	1.4340438276			
Output Imag	1.4340438276			
Imag	0.17389506		6.588E-04	
I primary	0.515088846			
I core	0.010778005			
I totl	0.519728721			
Core Dissipation			ES04CORE	
W	0.002927038		W	0.137
			Wt	1.23
			WtA	6
			WtB	7.88
Air Gap Length				
lg	0.002059517			
Full Amps				
ai	0.047649608			
ai2	0.002123555			

Main Calculation

AUG	ratio	2	m	0.25807752	0.001336	$\tau_{21} = \frac{E_{21}}{\rho_{21} W_{21}} = \frac{E_{21}}{\rho_{21} W_{21}}$	$\tau_{22} = \frac{E_{22}}{\rho_{22} W_{22}} = \frac{E_{22}}{\rho_{22} W_{22}}$																								
	delta 21	25		0.01068431																											
	AUG	24.01179105		22				0.0000238																							
	AUG	25		25				0.0000238																							
SHOCK	Current Density	400	m	Primary RMS current	0.525	$A W C_{310} = -39 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}^2} = -39 \text{ kg}$	$\text{Ratio } \frac{C_{310}}{C_{32}} = \frac{-39}{0.001} = -39$																								
	Wire Area	2.68E-03		Secondary RMS current	1.92																										
	Wire Current Capacity	1.05E-03		Auxiliary RMS current	0.002-02																										
	Primary	0.52		Wire Current Capacity * Current Density * Wire Area																											
RIG AREA	Primary	0.52	m	Number of Strands * RMS Current/Wire Current Capacity		$A_{w, \text{pri}} = \frac{E_{21} \cdot K_1 \cdot W_1}{R_1} = \frac{E_{21} \cdot K_1 \cdot W_1}{R_1}$	$A_{w, \text{sec}} = \frac{E_{22} \cdot K_2 \cdot W_2}{R_2} = \frac{E_{22} \cdot K_2 \cdot W_2}{R_2}$																								
	Secondary	1.92																													
	Auxiliary	0.05																													
	Auxiliary	0.05																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Transformer Testing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acrylic Length (Each Side)</td> <td>0.00614036</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resinco Inductance</td> <td>267 uH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resinco Inductance</td> <td>5 uH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acrylic Length (Each Side)</td> <td>0.006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resinco Inductance</td> <td>208.92 uH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resinco Inductance</td> <td>5.477 uH</td> </tr> </table>								Transformer Testing		Acrylic Length (Each Side)	0.00614036	Resinco Inductance	267 uH	Resinco Inductance	5 uH	Acrylic Length (Each Side)	0.006	Resinco Inductance	208.92 uH	Resinco Inductance	5.477 uH										
Transformer Testing																															
Acrylic Length (Each Side)	0.00614036																														
Resinco Inductance	267 uH																														
Resinco Inductance	5 uH																														
Acrylic Length (Each Side)	0.006																														
Resinco Inductance	208.92 uH																														
Resinco Inductance	5.477 uH																														
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Pottery Testing</td> <td colspan="2">Test Conditions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Winding Voltage</td> <td>200</td> <td>Transformer generated voltage</td> <td>1.41E-02 Vdc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Winding Voltage</td> <td>30.2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auxiliary Winding Voltage</td> <td>30.2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turn Ratio (Pottery)</td> <td>6.78E+008</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turn Ratio (Pottery)</td> <td>6.78E+008</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								Pottery Testing		Test Conditions		Primary Winding Voltage	200	Transformer generated voltage	1.41E-02 Vdc	Secondary Winding Voltage	30.2			Auxiliary Winding Voltage	30.2			Turn Ratio (Pottery)	6.78E+008			Turn Ratio (Pottery)	6.78E+008		
Pottery Testing		Test Conditions																													
Primary Winding Voltage	200	Transformer generated voltage	1.41E-02 Vdc																												
Secondary Winding Voltage	30.2																														
Auxiliary Winding Voltage	30.2																														
Turn Ratio (Pottery)	6.78E+008																														
Turn Ratio (Pottery)	6.78E+008																														

Bleeder Resistance Calculator

ENTER: Capacitor Value (uF)

ENTER: Initial Charge Voltage (V)

ENTER: Safety Threshold Voltage (V)

EITHER

ENTER: Resistance Value (ohms)

A bleed resistor at this ohmic value

will ensure safe discharge within 0.01892294 s

The initial power in the resistor is 2737.52 W

and the time constant of the discharge is 0.0075 s

The total energy discharged is 10.4997 J

OR

ENTER: Discharge Time (s)

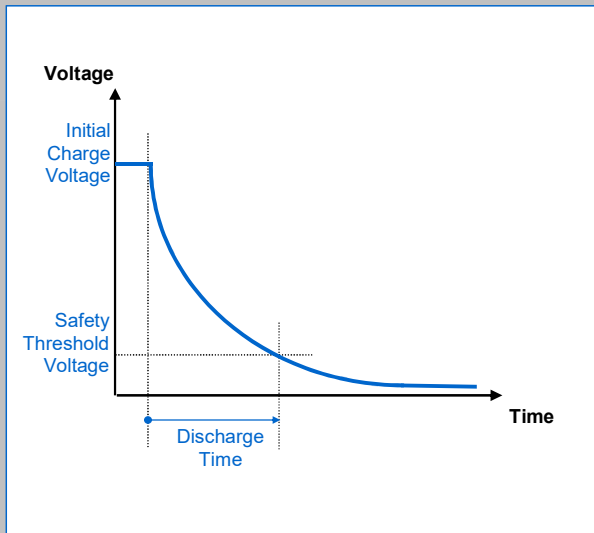
To ensure safe discharge within this time

the bleed resistor should be at or below 158,537.7 ohms

The initial power in the resistor is 0.8622663 W

and the time constant of the discharge is 23.78 s

The total energy discharged is 10.4997 J



In theory, total discharge through a bleed resistor is never achieved, but in practice a safe discharge can be achieved. The time taken for this is proportional to the ohmic value chosen.