

Nama : Muhammad Fauqi Asyrafi
NRP: 1310181058
Kelas: 3 D4 Elektro Industri B

PROJECT WORK HALF-BRIDGE DC-DC CONVERTER 2021 (UNTUK NRP GENAP)

The Half-Bridge DC-DC Converter has following parameters :

$V_s = 100$ Volt

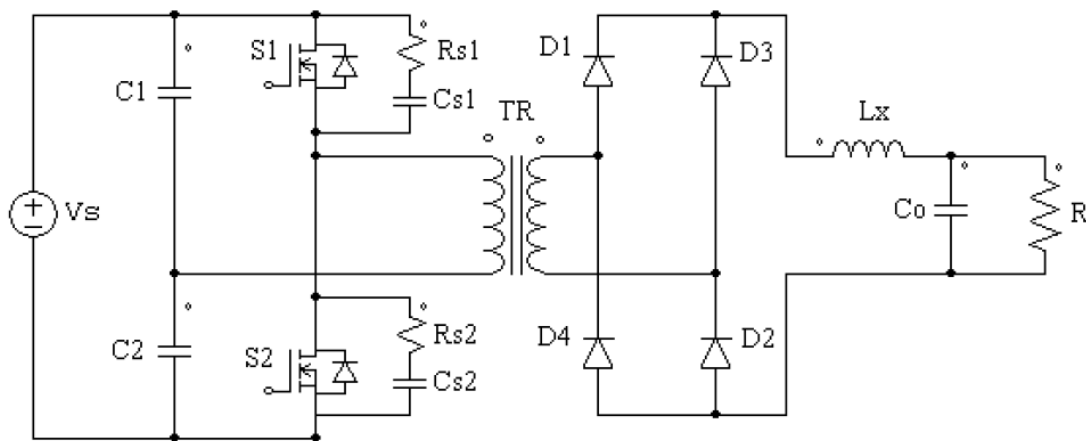
$V_o = 19$ Volt

$I_o = 3$ A

Duty cycle = 0.4

Switching Frekuensi (f_s) = 40 kHz

Half-Bridge DC-DC Converter



Component:

$S_1 = S_2$: MOSFET IRFP460($t_f=75$ ns based on datasheet)

$C_1 = C_2$: 470uF, 400 Volt

$D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = D_4$: MUR 1560 (Ultra Fast Recovery Diode) $V_f = 1,2$ volt(based on datasheet MUR1560)

Inductor (L_x) : Ferrit Core PQ 3230 with Cross sectional are ($A_c=1.61\text{cm}^2$);

Bobbin diameter ($D_{bob1} = 16$ mm)

Transformer (TR) : Ferrit Core PQ 3535 with Cross sectional are ($A_c=1.96\text{cm}^2$);

Bobbin diameter ($D_{bob2} = 17$ mm)

C_o : Output capacitor (Calculation), 50 Volt

$R_{s1} = R_{s1}$: Snubber resistor (??, 5-10 watt)

$C_{s1} = C_{s1}$: Snubber capacitor (??, 1 kVolt)

SOLUTION:

A. HIGH FREQUENCY INDUCTOR DESIGN

- **Output Voltage:**

$$V_o = V_{in} \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times D$$

$$19 = 100 \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times 0,4$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{19}{40} = 0,475$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{40}{19} = 2,1$$

- **Filter inductor**

$$L_x = \frac{1}{\Delta i L_x} \times (V_{in}(\alpha) - V_o) \times \left[\frac{1}{2f} \right] \times \left[\frac{V_o + 2V_f}{V_{in} + 2V_f} \right]$$

Where:

$$V_{in}(\alpha) = \frac{V_{in}}{2x\frac{N_1}{N_2} - 2V_f}$$

$$V_{in}(\alpha) = \frac{100}{2x2,1 - 2,4} = \frac{100}{4,2 - 2,4} = 55,55 \text{ volt}$$

$$\Delta i L_x = 20\% \times I_o ; V_f = 1,2 \text{ v}$$

$$\Delta i L_x = 20\% \times 3 \text{ A} = 0,6 \text{ A}$$

$$L_x = \frac{1}{0,6} \times (55,55 - 19) \times \left[\frac{1}{2x40k} \right] \times \left[\frac{19 + 2,4}{100 + 2,4} \right]$$

$$L_x = 1,66 \times 36,55 \times 0,0000125 \times 0,21$$

$$L_x = 0,000159 = 0,159 \text{ mH}$$

- **The maximum inductor current**

$$i_L(\max) = i_L(\text{avg}) + \frac{\Delta i_L}{2} ;$$

$$i_L(\text{avg}) = \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_o}{R} = i_L(\text{avg}) = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(\max) = 3 + \frac{0,6}{2} = 3 + 0,3 = 3,3 \text{ A}$$

- **Winding number of inductor**

$$n = \frac{L \times i_L(\max)}{B_{\max} \times A_c} \times 10^4 ; B_{\max} = 0,25 \text{ Tesla}; A_c = 1,61 \text{ in cm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{0,000159 \times 3,3}{0,25 \times 1,61} \times 10^4$$

$$n = \frac{0,0005247}{0,4025} \times 10^4 = 13,03$$

- **Wire size is based on RMS current of inductor**

$$i_L(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{(i_L(\text{avg}))^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta i_L/2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$$

$$i_L(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{(3)^2 + \left(\frac{0,3}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$$

$$i_L(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{9 + (0,173)^2}$$

$$i_L(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{9 + 0,03}$$

$$i_L(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{9,03} = 3,005 \text{ A}$$

- **Calculation of Wire Size**

- Cross sectional Area of Wire(q_w)

$$q_w(t) = \frac{iL(rms)t}{J} ; J = 4,5 \text{ A/mm}^2 \text{ (current density)}$$

$$q_w(t) = \frac{3,005}{4,5} = 0,667$$

- Diameter of Wire(d_w)

$$d_w(t) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} \times q_w(t)}$$

$$d_w(t) = \sqrt{1,27 \times 0,667} = \sqrt{0,85} = 0,92 \text{ mm}$$

- Recalculate by assuming number of split wire(Σ_{split})=10?

$$iL(rms)_{split} = \frac{iL(rms)t}{\Sigma_{split}} = \frac{3,005}{10} = 0,3$$

$$q_w(t)_{split} = \frac{iL(rms)_{split}}{J} = \frac{0,3}{3,4} = 0,066 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_w(t)_{split} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} \times q_w(t)_{split}} \text{ mm}$$

$$d_w(t)_{split} = \sqrt{1,27 \times 0,066} = \sqrt{0,0838} = 0,289$$

- **Wire size**

Diameter of bobbin PQ3230(D_{bob1})=16mm=1.6cm

Circumference of Bobin(K_{bob1}) = $\pi \times D_{bob1}$

Circumference of Bobin = $\pi \times 1,6 = 5,024$

Total Wire Length = (n(winding) $\times K_{bob1} \times \Sigma_{split}$)+40% \times (n(winding) $\times K_{bob1} \times \Sigma_{split}$)

Total Wire Length = (13 $\times 5,024 \times 10$)+40% \times (13 $\times 5,024 \times 10$)

Total Wire Length = (653,12)+40% \times (653,12) = 914,36 cm

B. HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER DESIGN

- **Output Voltage:**

$$V_o = V_{in} \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times D$$

$$19 = 100 \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times 0,4$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{19}{40} = 0,475$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{40}{19} = 2,1$$

- **Number of primary winding:**

$$N_1(\min) = \frac{D \times T \times V_{in}}{2 \times B_{max} \times A_c} \times 10^4 \quad B_{max} = 0,25 \text{ Tesla} \quad A_c \text{ in cm}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{40k} = 0,000025 \text{ s}$$

$$N_1(\min) = \frac{0,4 \times 0,000024 \times 100}{20,25 \times 1,96} \times 10^4$$

$$N_1(\min) = \frac{0,001}{0,98} \times 10^4 = 10,2$$

$$N1 = 2 \times N1(\text{min})$$

$$N1 = 2 \times 10,2 = 20,4$$

- **Number of secondary winding:**

$$N2 = n \times N1; n = \text{winding ratio}$$

$$N2 = 0,475 \times 20,4 = 9,69$$

- **RMS Primary Current:**

$$I1, \text{rms} = \frac{N2}{N1} \times I_o \times \sqrt{D}$$

$$I1, \text{rms} = 0,475 \times 3 \times \sqrt{0,4}$$

$$I1, \text{rms} = 1,425 \times 0,63 = 0,9 \text{ A}$$

- **RMS secondary current:**

$$I2, \text{rms} = \frac{1}{2} \times I_o \times \sqrt{1 + D}$$

$$I2, \text{rms} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \sqrt{1 + 0,4} = 1,5 \times \sqrt{1,4} = 1,18$$

- **Primary wire size**

$$d1 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times I1 \text{ rms}}{\pi \times s}}; s = 4,5 \text{ A/mm}^2$$

$$d1 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,9}{\pi \times 4,5}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,6}{14,3}} = 0,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

- **Secondary wire size:**

$$d2 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times I2 \text{ rms}}{\pi \times s}}; s = 4,5 \text{ A/mm}^2$$

$$d2 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 1,18}{\pi \times 4,5}} = \sqrt{\frac{4,72}{14,3}} = 0,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

- **Length of wire**

$$\text{Diameter of bobbin PQ3535 (Dbob2)} = 17 \text{ mm} = 1,7 \text{ cm}$$

$$Pp = (Np \times K_{\text{bobin2}} \times \text{split}) + 30\%$$

$$Ps = (Ns \times K_{\text{bonin2}} \times \text{split}) + 30\%$$

C. **FILTER CAPASITOR OUPUT**

$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{1-D}{8 \times L \times C_o \times (2f)^2}$$

$$\Delta V_o = \pm 0,1\% \times V_o = 0,001 \times V_o$$

$$\Delta V_o = \pm 0,1\% \times V_o = 0,001 \times 19 = 0,019$$

$$\frac{0,019}{19} = \frac{1-0,4}{8 \times 0,000158 \times C_o \times (2 \times 40k)^2}$$

$$0,001 = \frac{0,6}{0,001264 \times C_o \times 6400000000}$$

$$0,001 = \frac{0,6}{8089600 C_o}$$

$$8089,6 C_o = 0,6$$

$$C_o = 74,1 \mu\text{F}$$

- **Rsnubber**

Kondisi off-state(S1)

$$V_{off} = V_{c1} - V_{LX} - V_o$$

$$V_{off} = V_s/2 - L_x \frac{di_L}{dt} - V_o$$

$$V_{off} = V_s/2 - L_x \frac{\Delta i_L}{\Delta t} - V_o$$

$$V_{off} = V_s/2 - L_x \frac{\Delta i_L}{DT} - V_o$$

Kondisi on-State(S1)

$$I_{on} = I_L(\text{avg}) = I_o$$

$$V_{off} = 50 - 0,000159 \frac{0,6}{0,4 \times 0,000025} - 19 = 50 - 0,000159 \times \frac{0,6}{0,00001} - 19$$

$$V_{off} = (50 - 0,000159 \times 60000) - 19 = 50 - 9,54 - 19 = 40,462 - 19 = 21,462 \text{ v}$$

$$I_{on} = I_o = 3A$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{40k} = 0,000025 \text{ s}$$

$$C_{snubber} = \frac{I_{on} \times t_{fall}}{2 \times V_{off}} = \frac{3 \times t_{fall}}{2 \times V_{off}}$$

$$C_{snubber} = \frac{3 \times 75ns}{2 \times 21,46} = \frac{225}{42,92} = 5,24nF$$

$$R_{snubber} < \frac{DT}{2 \times C_{snubber}}$$

$$R_{snubber} < \frac{0,4 \times 0,000025}{2 \times 5,24nF}$$

$$R_{snubber} < \frac{0,00001}{10,48nF}$$

$$R_{snubber} < \frac{10000}{10,48}$$

$$R_{snubber} < 954,2 \text{ ohm}$$