

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

EE464 POWER ELECTRONICS



”Turning Coffee into Electricity”

PROJECT 2 REPORT

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To be submitted to

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1 Introduction

As Fiero Converters, we manufacture 230 V AC to 9 V DC, 10 W Flyback Converters. This documents shows the detailed pre-manufacturing process of designing, simulating of the converter and the controller of the product. The design to be used in the simulations is provided in figure 1.

2 Isolated Converter Simulation

The design is made using [1]. There is snubber in order to reduce the current and voltage stress the MOSFET endures during operation. The resultant effect of the snubber is clearly observed in the simulations as well. The simulations were done synchronously with the implementation and hence the design parameters for the switch, diode and the transformer are taken from the implemented products.

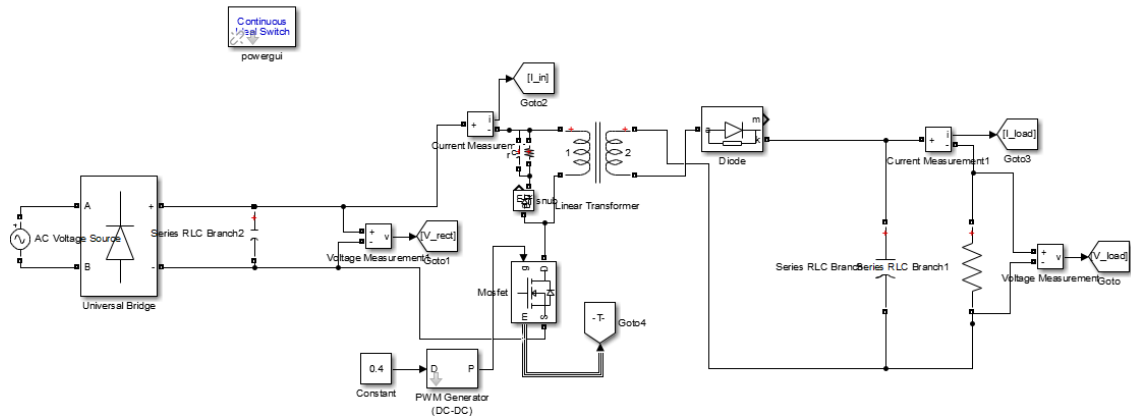


Figure 1: Flyback Design

2.1 Part I. Steady State Operation of the Converter

The figures 2, 3, 4, 5 show the simulation waveforms and the resultant voltage, current and power outputs for the calculated values of maximum duty cycle, turns ratio, reasonable capacitor values and resistance for the ideal case.

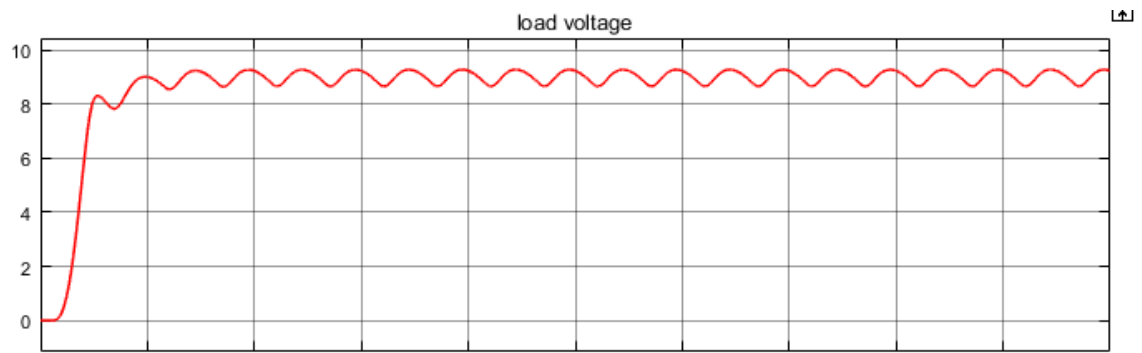


Figure 2: Load Steady State Voltage

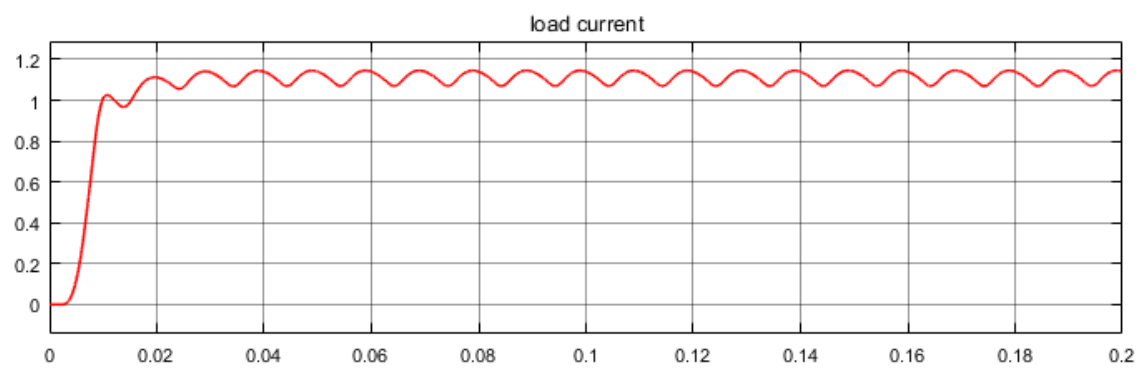


Figure 3: Load Steady State Current

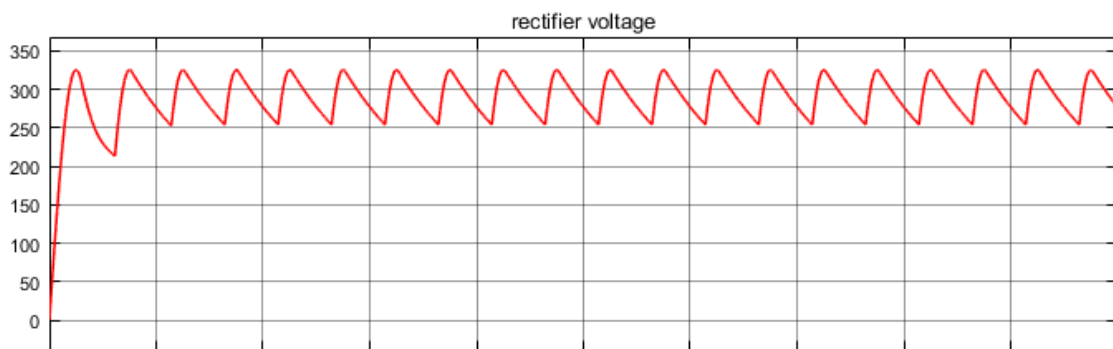


Figure 4: Rectifier Output Voltage at Steady State

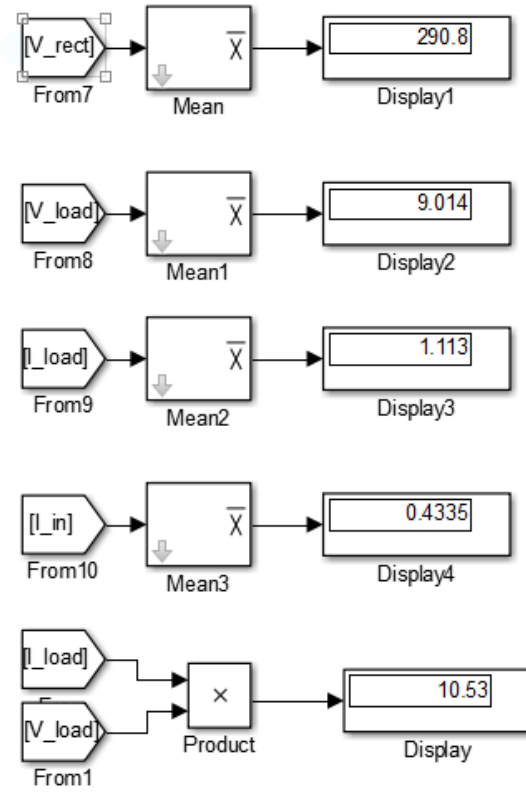


Figure 5: All voltage current display values

Moreover, we have also checked that the switch voltage and current remains in the tolerable range. As expected, the voltage across the switch will be twice the input voltage when it turns off. This can be seen in figure6.

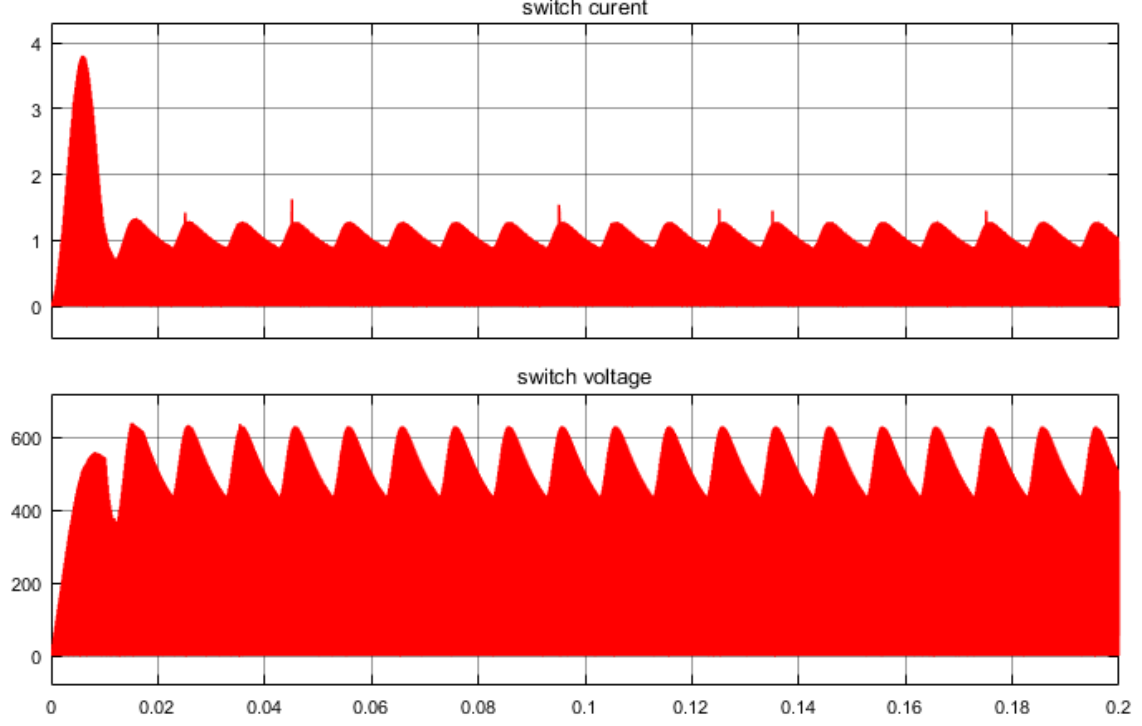


Figure 6: Current and voltage of the MOSFET during operation

2.2 Transformer Design

Throughout the design procedure we followed the steps of Wurth Transformers.

We started our design by defining our specs for the flyback converter which is present in ??.

V_{in}	$220V_{ac}$
V_{out}	9 V
P_{out}	9 W

Table 1: Specs of our flyback converter design

The flyback converter transfers the power stored in the core in off state and the ΔI_{lm} stays the same since its formula depends on constant values.

$$\Delta I_{lm} = \frac{V_{in} D T_s}{L_m}$$

Therefore it is important to let the core have enough discharge time to avoid saturation. Taking these limitations into consideration we decided $D_{max} = 0.4$ for the design of the converter.

Next step the determination of V_{in} and V_{out} . We plan on rectifying the AC voltage to DC

using a full bridge diode rectifier and generate a DC voltage using a DC-link capacitor. According to our calculations the $V_{in,dc}$ varies between 300-325 V. As for the V_{out} we will design it for a V_{out} of 10.5 V which also takes the voltage drop in the diode.

Knowing D_{max} , V_{in} and V_{out} we can calculate the approximate turns ratio using the formula below.

$$\frac{N1}{N2} = \frac{D_{max}}{1 - D_{max}} \frac{V_{in,min}}{V_{out}} = 19$$

By recalculating the D_{max} we obtain;

$$D_{max} = \frac{19}{12 + \frac{300}{10.5}} = 0.399$$

The next step is to choose the voltage and current rating of the switch. We are using a mosfet since it has a faster switching response and the current on the primary side during on time is low.

During off state the V_{out} induces voltage on the primary winding which is $V_{primary} = -V_d$. Therefore the blocking voltage is $V_{switch} = 2 * V_{in,max}$. Also a safety margin for the switching peak voltages results in

$$V_{sw,max} = 2V_{in,max} + V_{in,max} = 3V_{in,max} = 844V$$

The current rating can be calculated from

$$I_{rated,sw} = \frac{P_{out}}{V_{out}} * \frac{N2}{N1} = 0.05A$$

Also in this case a safety margin will be added.

The next step is the calculation of the L_{lm} which results in a %25 ripple in I_{out} (Our starting assumption is %25) . Again by using the ΔI_{lm} equation (this time for off state),

$$L_{sekondary} = \frac{V_{out}(1 - D_{max})}{0.25I_{avg,seconarcy}frequency} = \frac{10.5(1 - 0.4)}{0.25 * 2 * 62500} = 201.6\mu H$$

If we reflect the found $L_{secondary}$ to primary we get $L_{primary} = 72mH$.

After calculating the core inductance we should now consider the A_e and B_{sat} of our core.

Since the equation

$$N_{primary} > \frac{L_{primary}I_{primary,max}}{B_{sat}A_e}$$

must hold.

Our core has an $A_e = 125mm^2$ and $B_{sat} = 0.3T$ by inserting the values to the equation we obtain,

$$N_{primary} > 224.64$$

For calculation simplicity and to make the $N_{primary}$ an interger value we selected,

$$N_{primary} = 228$$

$$N_{secondary} = 12$$

After selecting the turns ratios we should select proper commercial cables. By checking the rated currents, fill factor and our core area we choose the cable types AWG28 and AWG21 for primary and secondary side respectively.

2.3 Minimum Load Current Within CCM

To satisfy the continuous conduction mode condition, basically L_m current discharge completely. To find minimum load current satisfying this condition, ΔI_{lm} value should be determined first. Afterwards, half of the ΔI_{lm} should be equal to the minimum load current reflected to the primary side so that L_m current never discharges completely.

$$\Delta I_{lm} = \frac{V_{in}DT_s}{L_m} = \frac{325V * 0.4 * (1/62500)}{72mH} = 0.02888A$$

Half of the ΔI_{lm} value is the minimum input current for the CCM. In order to find minimum output current, input current should be reflected.

$$I_{out,min} = \frac{\Delta I_{lm}}{2}$$

$$I_{out,min} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} * I_{out,min} = 19 * 0.01444 = 0.27436A$$

3 Controller Design

This part contains the desired control design for our flyback converter. The controller is chosen to be type 2 controller with a schematic shown in figure 7.

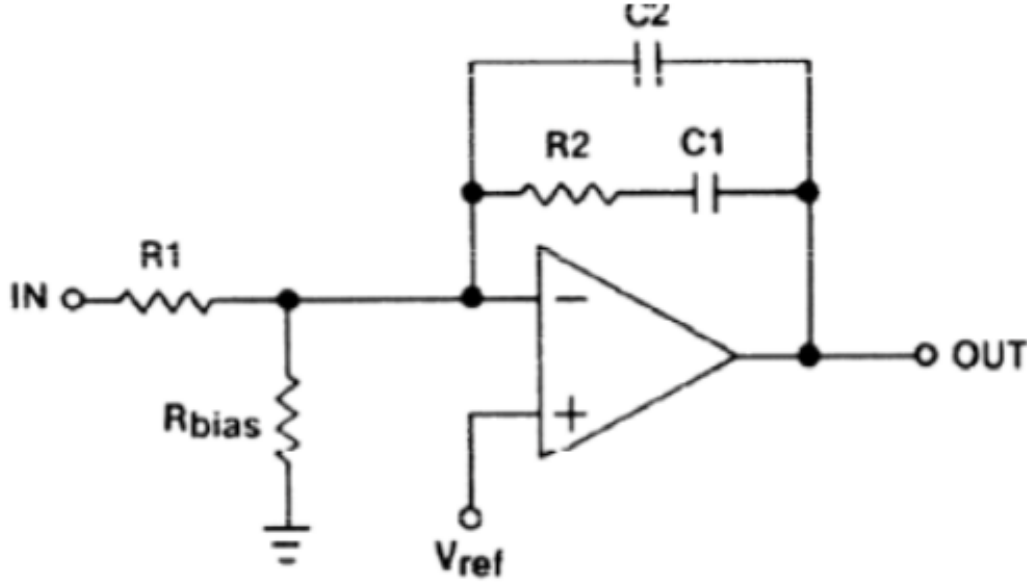


Figure 7: Type 2 Controller

3.1 Part 1. Controller Transfer Function

The transfer function for the controller is:

$$\tilde{v}_c / \tilde{v}_o = Z_{feedback} / Z_{input}$$

Consider that the input and output voltages contain DC and AC components, while the reference is DC. In order to derive the transfer function, consider the AC components:

$$Z_{feedback} = 1/sC_2 // (R_2 + 1/sC_1)$$

$$Z_{input} = R_1 R_{bias} / (R_1 + R_{bias})$$

This yields the following transfer function:

$$T_c(s) = \frac{R_1 + R_{bias}}{R_1 R_{bias}} \cdot \frac{1}{C_2} \cdot \frac{s + 1/(R_1 C_1)}{s(s + (C_1 + C_2)/R_2 C_1 C_2)}$$

Here, we observe that the controller is a compensator function. It is in our control

to make it either a lead or lag compensator. For stability, we need an increase in the phase margin of our close loop system. Hence, we desire the controller to add a phase lead (boost). Therefore, we need to place a zero before a pole so that first an incline in the phase occurs. The general bode plot for the controller transfer function is provided in figure 8, we see that the zero is placed before the pole.

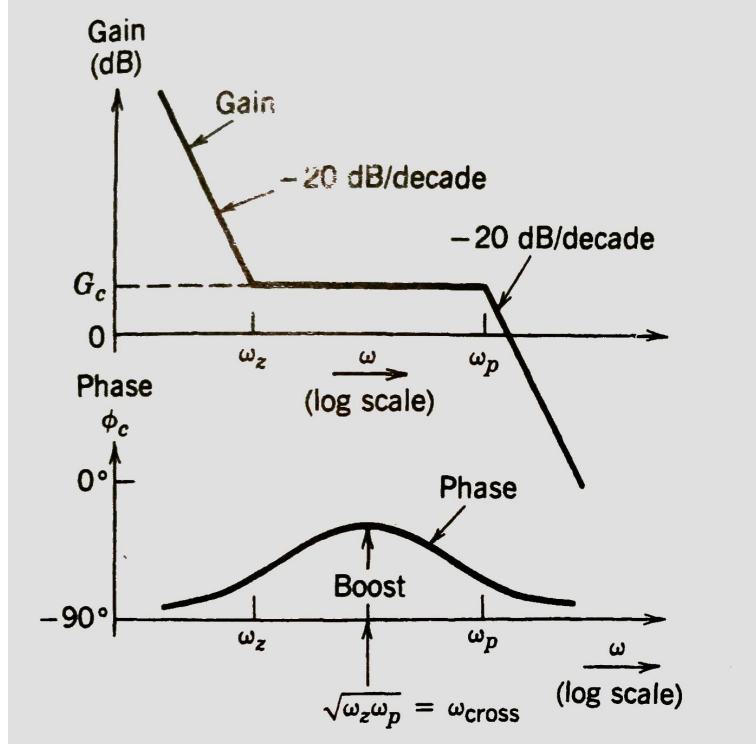


Figure 8: Type 2 Controller Bode Plot

3.2 Part 2. Controller Computer Simulation