## Power Electronics Education Electronic Book



## Welcome to PEEEB



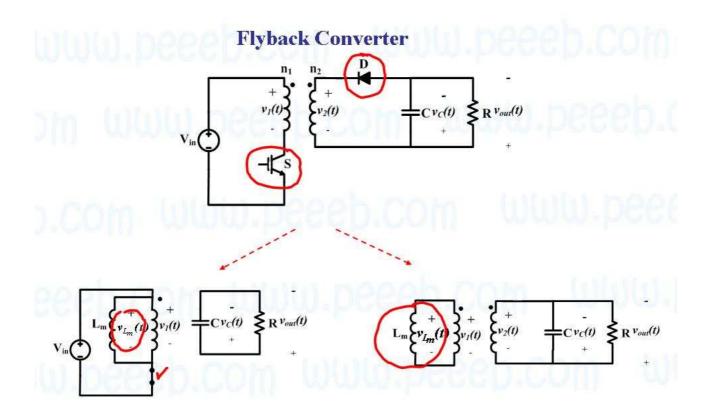
Tutorial 7: Isolated DC-DC Converters

Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare

www.peeeb.com

Tutorial 7

diode. V <sub>D</sub> =k <sub>2</sub> .	
m www.peeep.com www	.psstp.i
o.com. www.peeeb.com w	ww.pcc
BEED.COM WWW.PEED.COM	
wpeech.com www.peech.	20 <u>m</u> III
Presenter Dr Firuz Zare	www.neeeh.com

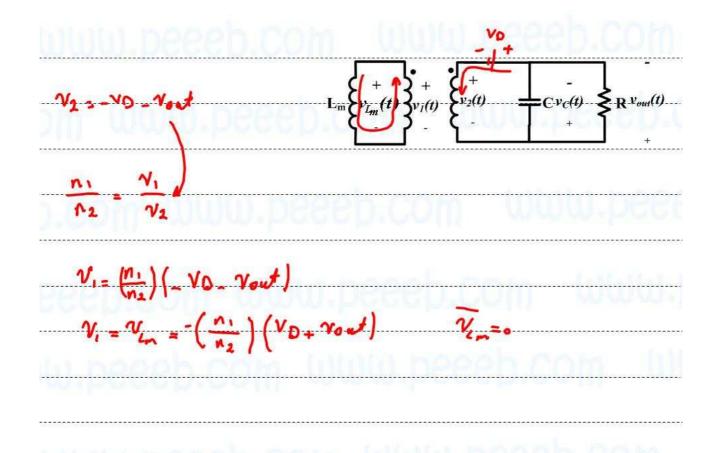


Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare www.peeeb.com

## $\frac{V_{1}(l)}{l_{1}(l)} = V_{1} - V_{2}$ $\frac{V_{1}(l)}{l_{2}(l)} = V_{1} - V_{2}$ $\frac{V_{1}(l)}{l_{2}(l)} = V_{2} - V_{2}$ $\frac{V_{2}(l)}{l_{2}(l)} = V_{2} - V_{2}$

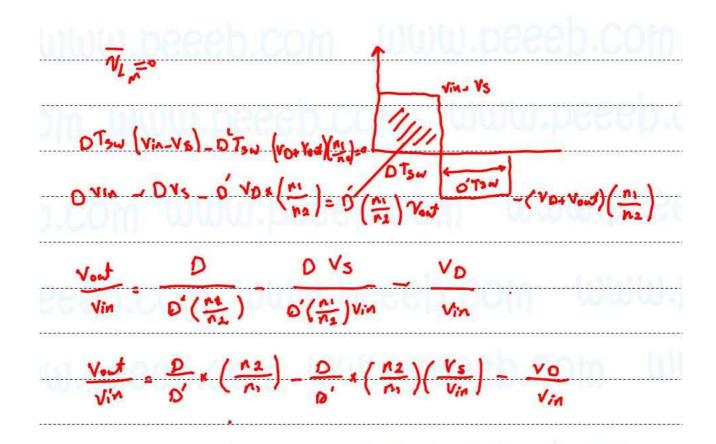
www.peeeb.com

Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare



Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare

www.peeeb.com



Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare

www.peeeb.com

## Q2: In a forward converter, turns ratio N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> should be maximum. Find the turns ratios N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>3</sub> and N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>.

Vin=100-140 V

$$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times D = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = 10 \times D$$

$$\frac{10}{145} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \times 0 \implies \frac{N_1}{N_2} = 14 \times 0$$

$$\frac{D}{V_{min}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{N_3}{N_1}\right)} = \frac{1}{1 + 2} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.38$$

Presenter: Dr. Firuz Zare

www.peeeb.com