

ZETTLER MAGNETICS

Standard Transformer Applications

General Transformer Glossary

- Input Voltage/Current
- Output Voltage/Current
- Frequency
- Topology/Duty Cycle
- OCL/Leakage Inductance.
- Temperature rise
- Ambient Temperature. T_a 70B

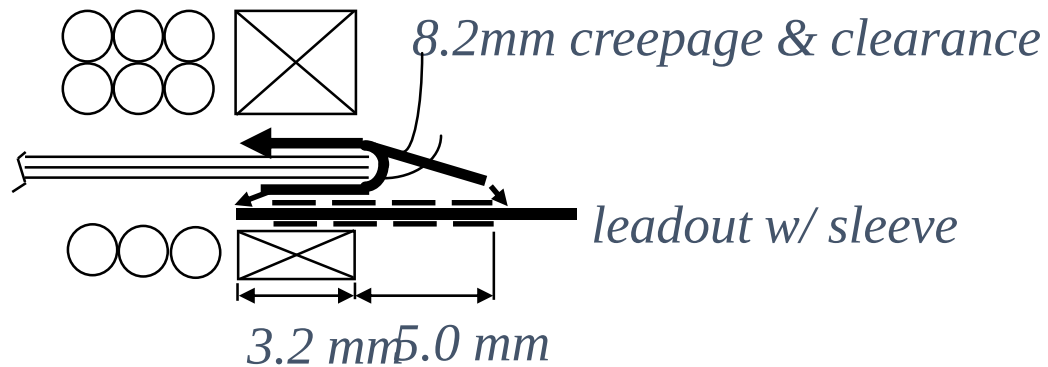
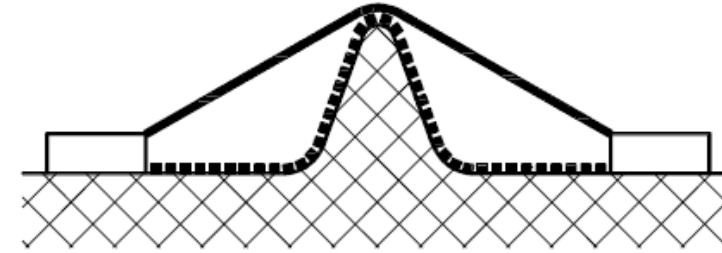
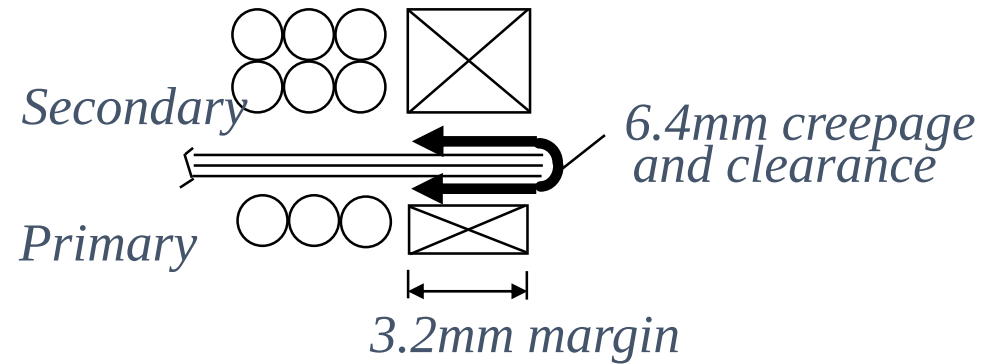
Safety Related Info

- Output Voltage Limit
 - EN60950... SELV for 42.4Vpk or 60VDC
 - UL5085... Class II 30Vmax
Class III 30-100V or 150V
 - EN61558-2-6... 50VRMS/120V ripple free DC
- Transformer Class
 - Class I/II/III in EN60950/EN61558 → Protection
 - Class I/II/III in UL5085 → Voltage

Safety related info

- Insulation Grade
 - Class A 105C → 100C max
 - Class E 120C → 115C max
 - Class B 130C → 120C max
 - Class F 155C → 140C max
 - Class H 180C → 165C max
- TEX-E or Twisted Wire
- MW82 wire and etc.

Creepage and Clearance



Laminated Transformer Types

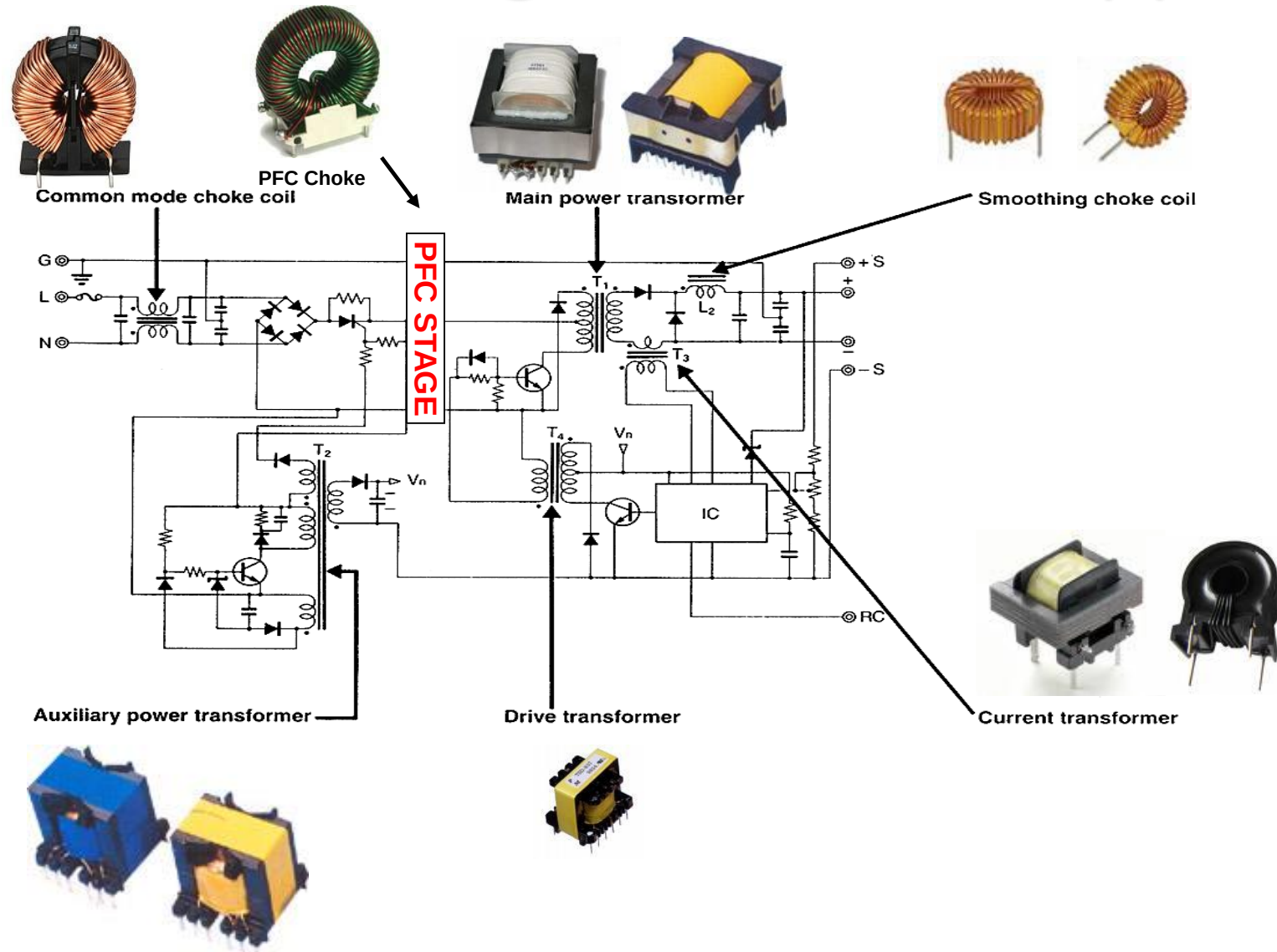
- Print PCB Transformer
- UI Core low profile pin type transformer
- Current Sensing Transformer
- Lead type transformer
- Power everywhere
- New edge why still use the laminated transformer?



Laminated transformer materials

- Lamination material
Lamination: Z11, H12, H14, H18, H23, H50
- Standard Sizes
EI28/30/35/41/48/57/66
- Insulation materials
Bobbin (PET, NYLON), TAPE (Polyester), Varnish (C1105, AC43)

Standard Ferrite Magnetics SMPS Application



Choke Types

- Choke Types by Application
 - Common Mode Choke
 - Differential Mode Choke
 - Energy Stock Choke (PFC, BUCK)
- Choke Types by Material
 - Ferrite Core
 - Powdered Core (iron, MPP, Sendust)
 - Laminated Core (EI, taped, Amorphous)

Ferrite XFMR Types

- Ferrite XFMR Types by Application
 - Flyback XFMR (with Gap)
 - Forward XFMR
 - PushPull
 - Full bridge
- Ferrite XFMR Types by Shapes
 - EE 13, EE 16... ..
 - EFD20,
 - ER28, ETD34...
 - Planar E40

Ferrites (continued)

- Ferrite XFMR Material
 - TDK PC-40
 - Nicera NC-2H
 - China Material TDG, DMEGC
- Ferrite XFMR Bobbins
 - EE 13, EE 16... ..
 - EFD20,
 - ER28, ETD34...
 - Phenolic PM9820 T375J

Core Suppliers

NO.,	Supplier	Quality (50)	Cost (15)	Delivery time (15)	Service (20)	Total	Grade
1	TDK	48	11	10	17	86	A
2	TDG	47	12	12	18	89	A
3	ACME	47	14	12	19	92	A
4	DMEGC	47	14	14	18	93	A
6	NEC	45	11	12	16	84	B
5	MAGSOURCE	43	14	12	15	84	B
7	GUANDA	40	15	10	14	79	C

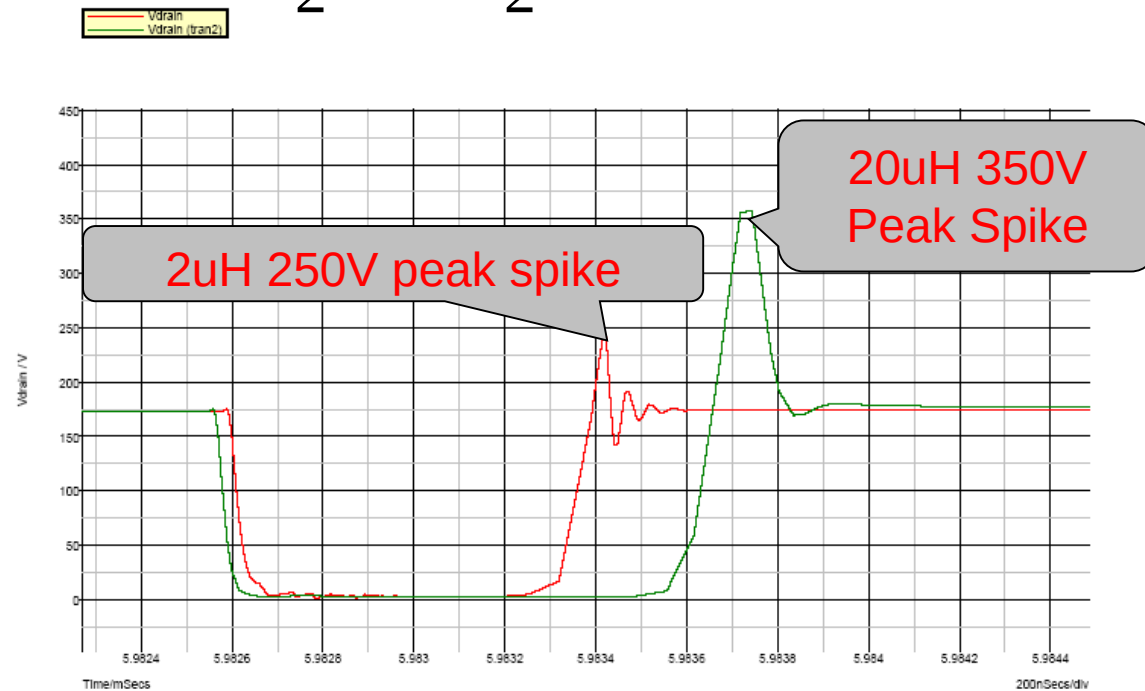
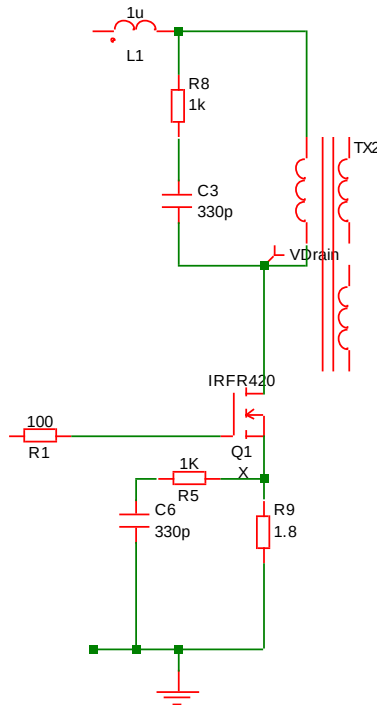
Core Suppliers

Item	Symbol	Conditions		Unit	Nicera NC-2H	TDK PC47	TDK PC40	TDG TP4	TDG TP4A	DMEGC DRM40	DMEGC DRM44	ACME P4	ACME P41
Initial permeability	μi	F:10KHz B<0.25mT	25°C	——	2300±25 %	2500±25 %	2300±25 %	2300±25 %	2400±25 %	2300±25 %	2400±25%	2500±25 %	2400±25 %
Saturation flux density	Bs	F:10KHz H:800A/m	25°C	mT	500	520	530	510	510	510	510	480	495
			100 °C		370	440	420	390	390	390	400	380	395
Remanent flux density	Br	25°C		mT	140	180	95	100	110	95	130	100	170
		100°C			92	60	55	55	60	55	60	70	70
Coercivity	Hc	25°C		A/m	15.9	13	14.3	14	13	14	15	10	11
		100°C			8	6	8.8	9	6.5	9	6	6	6
Curie temperature	Tc	f:10KHz B<0.25mT		°C	230	230	215	≥215	≥220	≥215	≥215	≥220	≥230
Density	d	——		Kg/m³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³	4.80×10³
Power Loss	Pcv	100KHz- 200mT	25°C	KW/m³	600	600	600	650	600	600	600	700	650
			60°C		430	400	450	480	410	450	400	540	500
			100 °C		400	250	410	410	300	410	300	450	350
			120 °C		480	360	500	500	400	500	380	500	500
The relative price level					High	High	High	Medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
Delivery					2- 3months	2- 3months	2- 3months	1-2weeks	1-2weeks	1-2weeks	1-2weeks	1-2weeks	1-2weeks

Key Parameters Affect to your power supply

- Leakage Inductance

$$\frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$



tran1 (C:\Program Files\SIEMENS\42\Work\Examples\Flyback_PSU\Flyback.sxsch) - 2007年6月27日

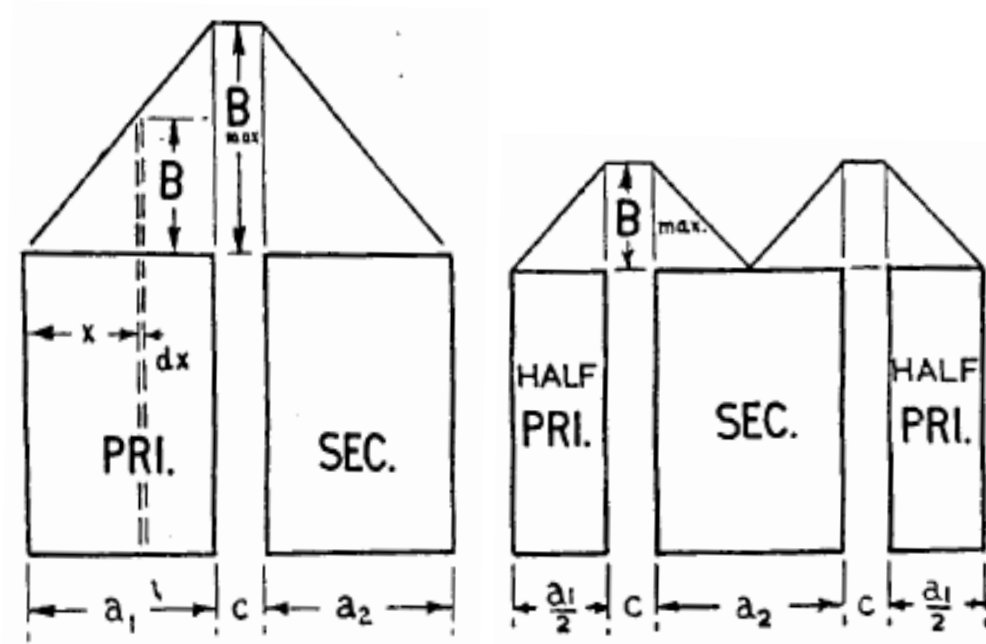
Leakage Inductance

$$L_o \propto \int_0^a x^2 dx$$

$$L_o \propto \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2}{3} + c \right)$$

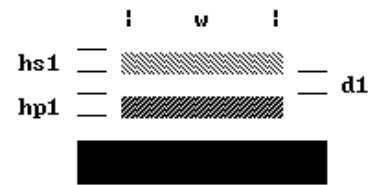
How about Multi-section?

$$L_o = \frac{K}{X} * \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2}{3} + c \right)$$

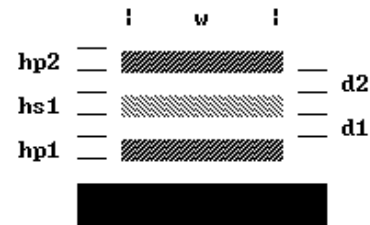


Leakage Inductance

INTERLEAVED SINGLE COIL WINDINGS



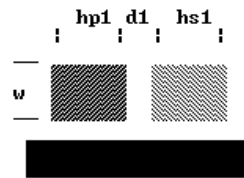
$S = 1$
 ▨ = secondary
 ▩ = primary
 ■ = core



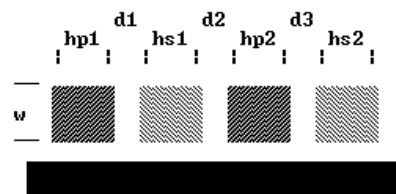
$S = 2$
 ▨ = secondary
 ▩ = primary
 ■ = core

$$LL = \frac{.4\pi N_p^2 l_m}{w S^2} \left[\Sigma d + \frac{\Sigma h_p + \Sigma h_s}{3} \right] \times 10^{-8}$$

SECTIONALIZED OR PIE WINDINGS



$S = 1$
 ▨ = secondary
 ▩ = primary
 ■ = core



$S = 3$
 ▨ = secondary
 ▩ = primary
 ■ = core

Key Parameters Affect to your power supply

Wire Diameter Skin Effect Copper loss

$$P_{copper} = DCR * I^2 ???$$

NO, the SKIN effect caused a R_{ac}

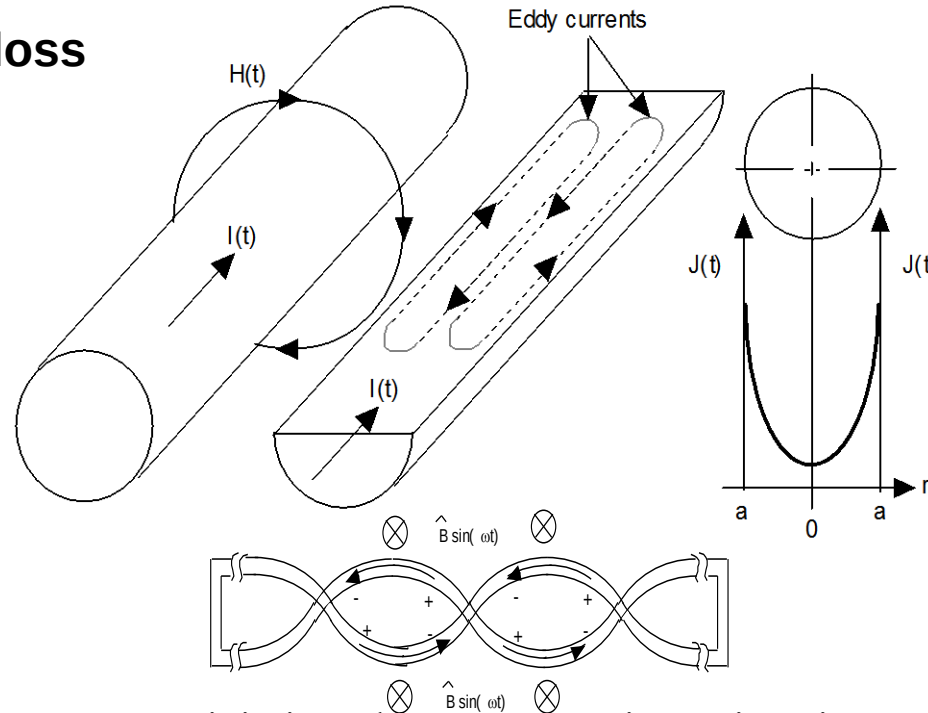
$$D_{dep} = \frac{76}{\sqrt{f}}$$

$$R_{ac} = R_{dc} * K$$

IS:

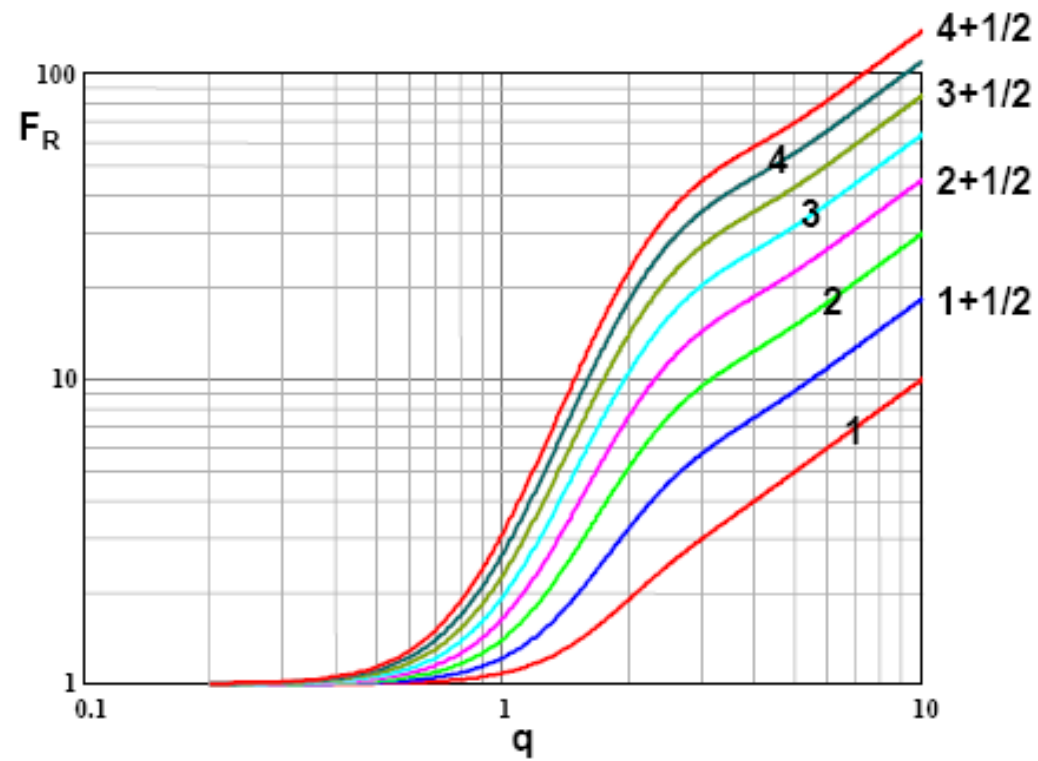
$$P_{CopperLoss} = R_{dc} * K * I^2$$

Not Really, the proximity effect.



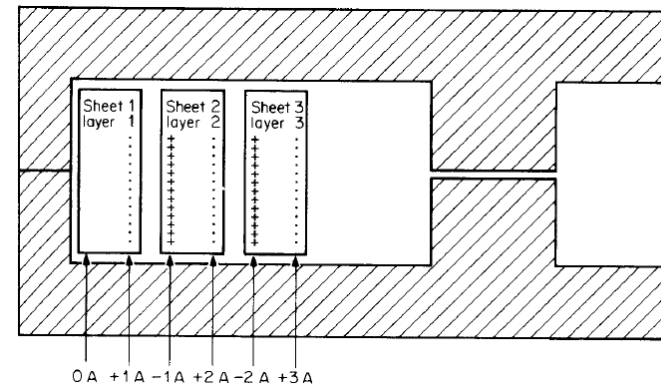
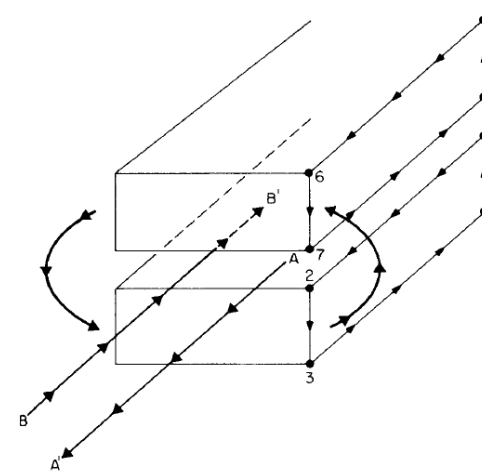
- Minimize eddy currents using Leitz wire bundle. Each conductor in bundle has a diameter less than a skin depth.
- Twisting of paralleled wires causes effects of intercepted flux to be canceled out between adjacent twists of the conductors. Hence little if any eddy currents.

Proximity Effect



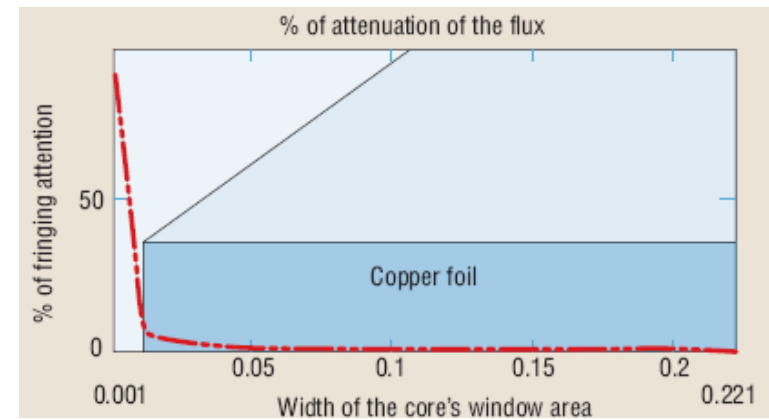
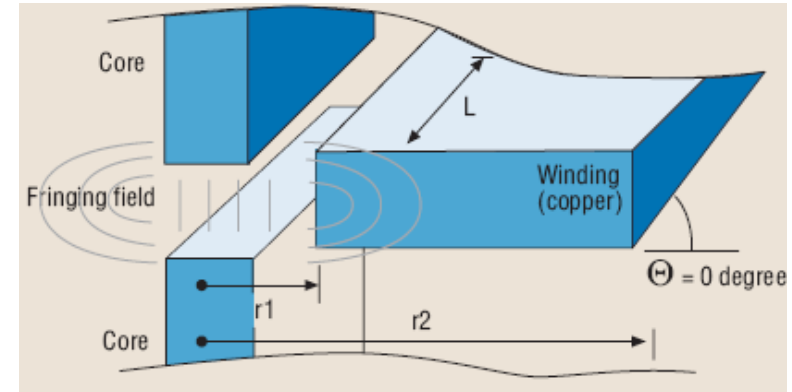
$$R_{ac} = R_{dc} \times F_R$$

Famous Dowell Curve



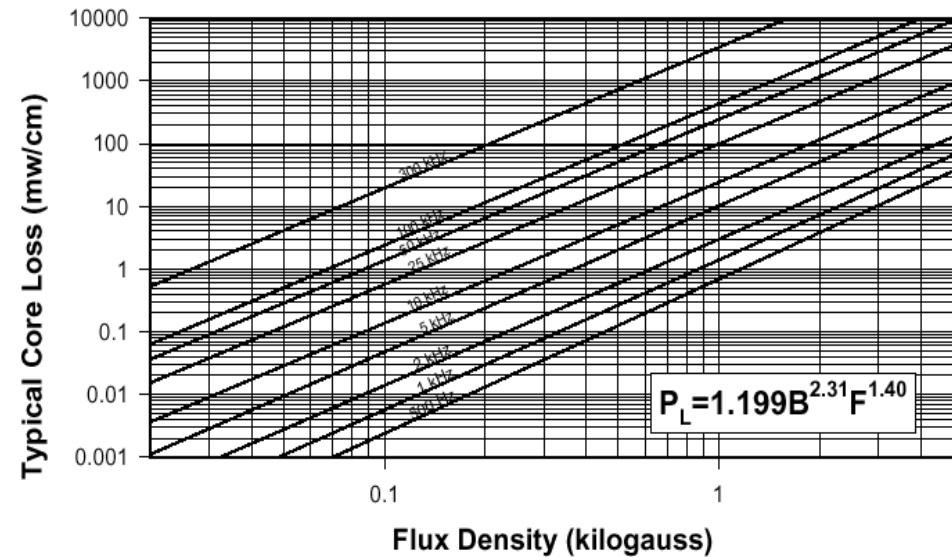
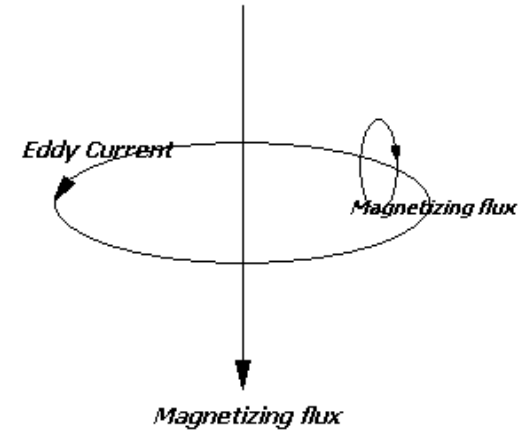
Gap Fringing Effect

- Fringing cause significant eddy loss
- Avoid the fringing loss by design
- Fringing increases the OCL



Core Losses

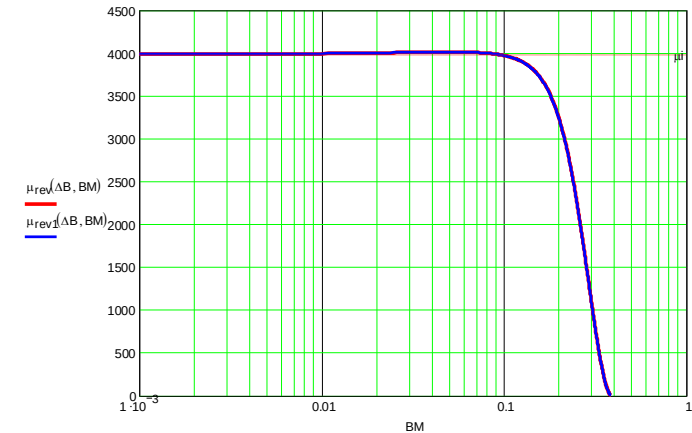
- Core Loss mW/cm³ or mW/gram
- Different loss from different material
- Select right materials
Not over design
- B vs Core loss
No stress design



Gap, u_e , B_{dc}

- B_{sat} → inherent characteristics
- B_{dc} → decided by peak current
- OCL → decided by turns and gapping size
- Basic formula:

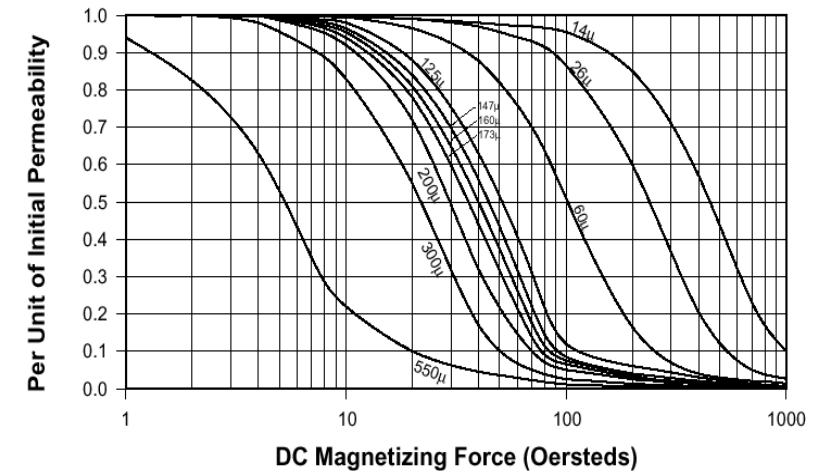
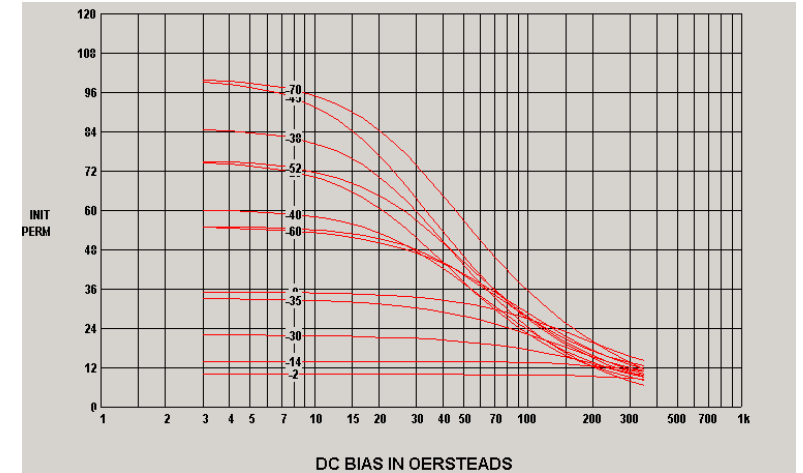
$$u_e = \frac{u_i}{1 + u_i \frac{l_g}{l_e}}$$



$$H = 0.4\pi NI / l_e$$

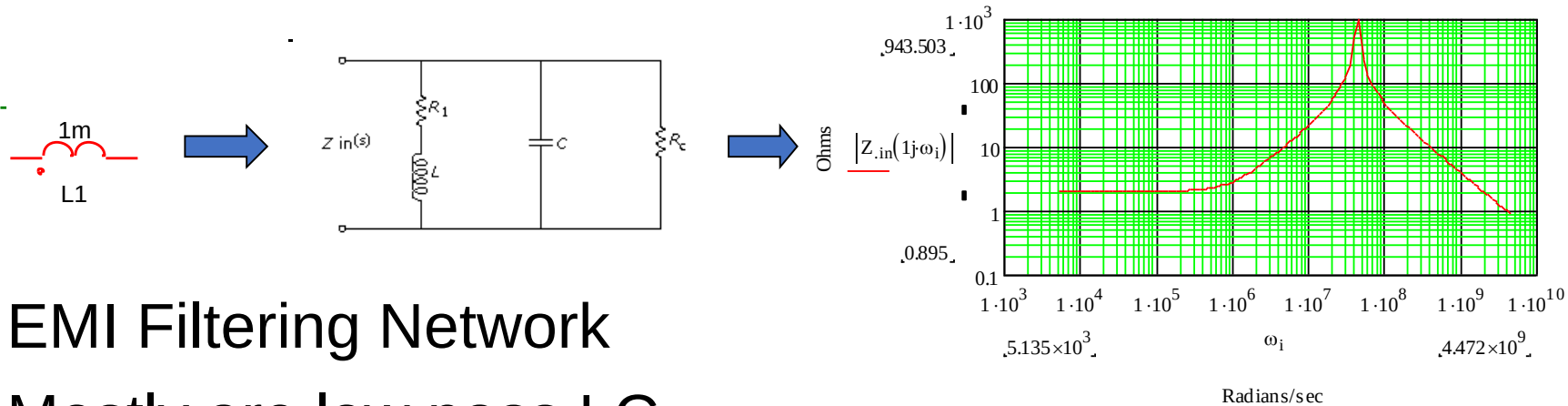
Powder Core Characteristics

- Distribute gap
- Soft Saturation
- Different powder size $\rightarrow$ different core loss
- Thermal Aging issue
- Choose right core materials



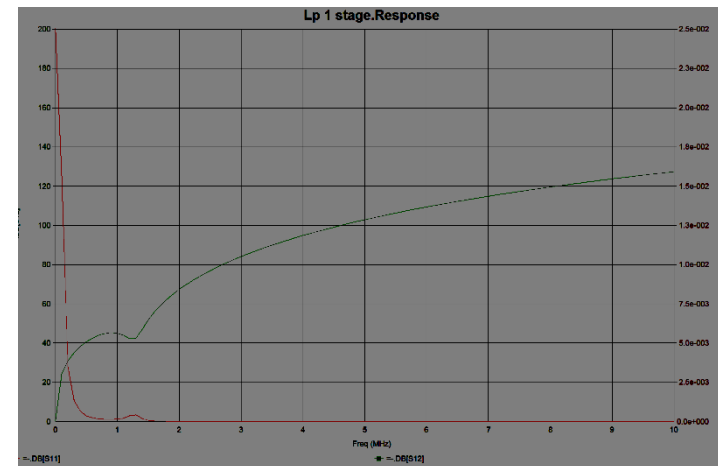
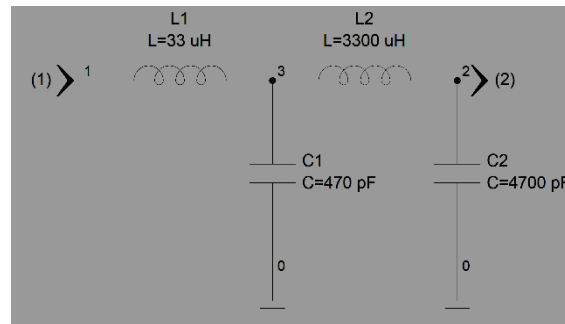
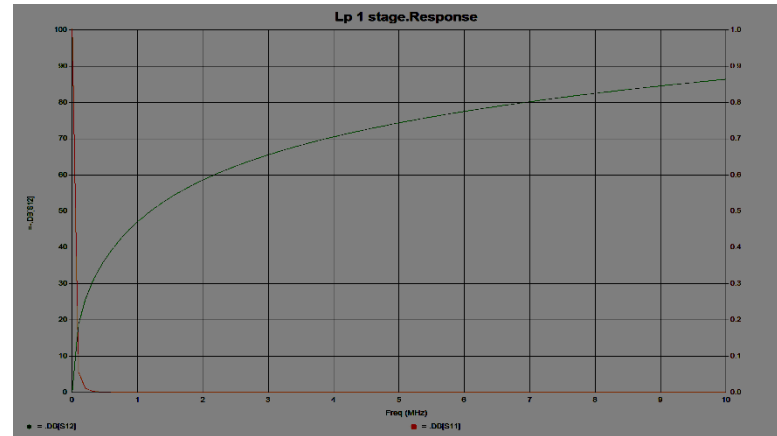
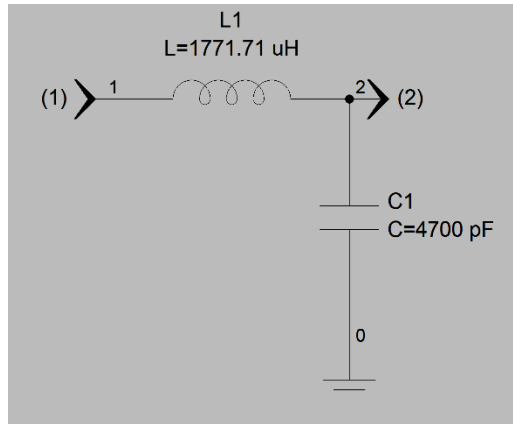
Common Mode Choke

- Impedance



- EMI Filtering Network
- Mostly are low pass LC filtering circuit.

EMI Filtering Net Work

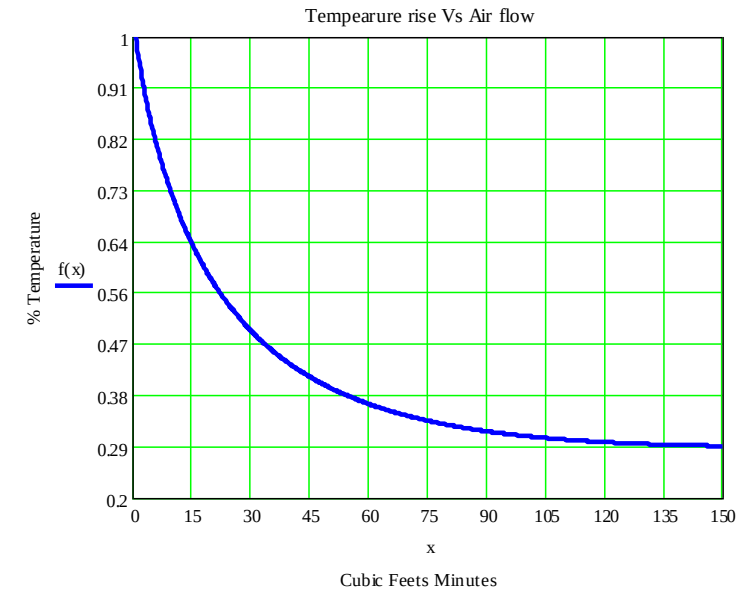


Magnetics Thermal Engineering

- Temperature Rise. Ploss includes copper loss and core loss

$$dT = \left(\frac{P_{loss}(mw)}{A_{surf}} \right)^{0.833}$$

- Forced Ventilation Effect



Reference

- Leakage Inductance by N.H. Crowhurst 1949
- Soft Ferrites, Properties and Applications, 2nd Edition 1988 by Snelling E.C.
- Switching Mode Power supply Handbook by Keith. H. Billings
- Micrometals Catalogue Edition 2000
- ZETTLER Magnetism Catalog
- www.zettlermagnetics.com