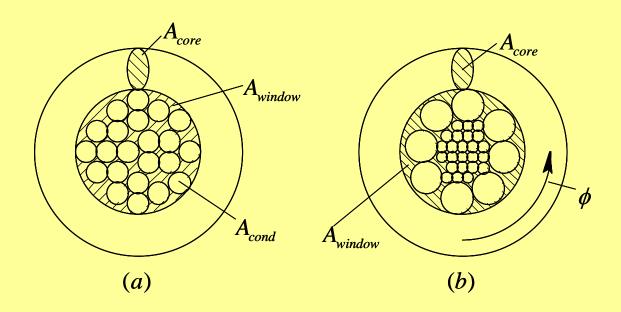
Design of High-Frequency Inductors and Transformers

BASICS OF MAGNETIC DESIGN

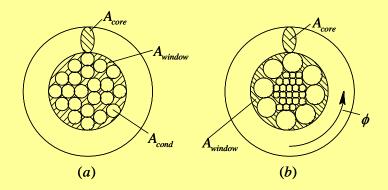
- The peak flux density B_{max} in the magnetic core to limit core losses, and
- ullet The peak current density J_{\max} in the winding conductors to limit conduction losses

INDUCTOR AND TRANSFORMER CONSTRUCTION



AREA-PRODUCT METHOD

Core Window Area Awindow



$$A_{window} = \frac{1}{k_w} \sum_{y} \left(N_y A_{cond, y} \right)$$

$$A_{cond,y} = \frac{I_{rms,y}}{J_{max}}$$

$$A_{window} = \frac{\sum_{y} (N_{y} I_{rms,y})}{k_{w} J_{\text{max}}}$$

Core Cross-Sectional Area A_{core}

$$A_{core} = \frac{\hat{\phi}}{B_{\max}}$$

inductor:

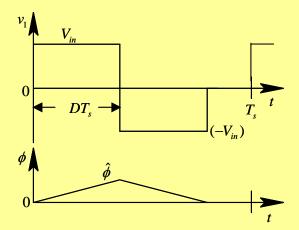
$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{L\hat{I}}{N}$$

$$A_{core} = \frac{LI}{NB_{\text{max}}}$$

transformer:

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{k_{conv}V_{in}}{N_1 f_s}$$

$$A_{core} = \frac{k_{conv}V_{y}}{N_{y}f_{s}B_{\text{max}}}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Core Area-Product} \\ A_p = A_{core} A_{window} \end{array}$$

inductor:
$$A_p = \frac{L\hat{I}I_{rms}}{k_w J_{max} B_{max}}$$

transformer:
$$A_p = \frac{k_{conv} \sum V_y I_{y,rms}}{k_w B_{max} J_{max} f_s}$$
 note: $\frac{V_1}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{N_2} = etc$

note:
$$\frac{V_1}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{N_2} = etc$$

Design Procedure Based on Area-Product A_p

inductor:
$$N = \frac{L\hat{I}}{B_{\text{max}}A_{core}}$$
 $L \simeq \frac{N^2}{\Re_g}$ $\Re_g \simeq \frac{\ell_g}{\mu_o A_{core}}$ $\ell_g = \frac{N^2 \mu_o A_{core}}{L}$

transformer:
$$N_y = \frac{k_{conv}V_y}{A_{core}f_sB_{max}}$$

THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

Designs presented here do not include eddy current losses in the windings, which can be very substantial due to proximity effects. These proximity losses in a conductor are due to the high-frequency magnetic field generated by other conductors in close proximity. To minimize these proximity losses suggests inductors with a single-layer construction. In transformers, windings can be interleaved to minimize these losses, as described in detail in [1]. Therefore, the area-product method discussed in this chapter is a good starting point, but the designs must be evaluated for temperature rise due to additional losses.

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Summary

• Design of High-Frequency Inductors and Transformers