



已知反激变压器工作条件和参数如下，请按要求设计变压器并完成关键元器件选型。

$$U_{iac} = 85 \sim 265V \quad U_o := 5V \quad I_o := 2A \quad P_o := I_o \cdot U_o = 10W \quad U_{cc} := 22V$$

$$f := 100\text{KHz} \quad T := \frac{1}{f} = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

$$D_{max} := 0.45 \quad \eta := 0.8$$

$$\mu_0 := 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{H}}{\text{m}}$$

$$U_{imin} := 85V \cdot \sqrt{2} - 30V = 90.208V$$

$$U_{imax} := 265V \cdot \sqrt{2} - 30V = 344.77V$$

工作模式：DCM&CRM

解:断续时由伏秒平衡方程得:

$$U_{imin} \cdot D_{max} \cdot T = U_o \cdot \Delta D \cdot T \cdot N$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_{imin}} = \frac{D_{max}}{\Delta D \cdot N}$$

$$I_o = \frac{\Delta I_o}{2T} \Delta D \cdot T = \frac{\Delta D}{2} \cdot \frac{U_o}{L_s} \cdot \Delta D \cdot T = \frac{\Delta D^2 U_o}{2L_s f}$$

$$P_o = U_o \cdot I_o = \left(\frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{\Delta D \cdot N} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\Delta D^2}{2L_s \cdot f} = \frac{U_{imin}^2 D_{max}^2 \eta}{2L_s \cdot f \cdot N^2}$$

$$\therefore L_s := \frac{U_{imin}^2 D_{max}^2 \eta}{2P_o \cdot f \cdot N^2}$$

又由电感的定义得: $\psi = N\Phi = LI$

$$\therefore \frac{N_p \Phi}{N_s \Phi} = \frac{L_p \cdot I_{qmax}}{L_s \cdot I_{dmax}}$$

由安匝平衡方程得: $H_\zeta = NI = N_p \cdot I_{qmax} = N_s \cdot I_{dmax}$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{dmax}}{I_{qmax}} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} = N$$

$$\therefore L_p := L_s \cdot N^2 = 659.14 \cdot \mu H \quad \underline{L_p} := 660 \mu H \quad (\text{初级绕组感量为: } 660 \mu H)$$

令: 低压重载时电路进入CRM模式: $\Delta D := 1 - D_{max} = 0.55$ $U_d := 0.5V$ $U_\xi := 0.2V$

$$\underline{N} := \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{(U_o + U_d + U_\xi) \cdot \Delta D} = 12.949 \quad \underline{N} := 13 \quad (\text{计算匝比为 } 13)$$

$$\underline{L_s} := \frac{L_p}{N^2} = 3.905 \cdot \mu H \quad (\text{次级绕组感量为: } 4 \mu H)$$

令: $U_{leakage} := 50V$

则: $U_{qmax} := U_{imax} + N \cdot U_o + U_{leakage} = 459.77V$

$$U_{dmax} := U_o + \frac{U_{imax}}{N} = 31.521V \quad (\text{可选 } 500V \text{ 耐压峰值电流为 } 1A \text{ 的开关管。})$$

(可选35V耐压峰值电流10A的快恢复二极管。)

$$I_{qmax} := \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{L_p \cdot f} = 0.615A$$

$$I_{dmax} := N \cdot I_{qmax} = 7.996A$$

令: $R_{esr} := 0.5\Omega$ $\Delta U := 0.1U_o = 500 \cdot mV$

$$\Delta Q := \frac{I_o \cdot D_{max}}{f} = 9 \times 10^{-6} C$$

$$\therefore C_o := \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta U} = 18 \cdot \mu F \quad (\text{可选 } 6.3V \text{ 耐压 } 22 \mu F \text{ 的电解电容})$$

又由磁链方程得: $\psi = N \cdot B_{max} \cdot A_e = L \cdot I_{max} = U_{imin} \cdot D_{max} \cdot T$

令: $B_{max} := 0.3T$ $K_u := 0.4$ $K_j := 4 \frac{A}{mm^2}$

$$\therefore A_e = \frac{L_p \cdot I_{qmax}}{N_p \cdot B_{max}} = \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{N_p \cdot B_{max} \cdot f}$$

根据能量守恒定律得: $A_w \cdot K_u \cdot K_j = N_p \cdot I_{qrms} + N_s \cdot I_{srms}$

由安匝平衡方程得: $N_p \cdot I_{qrms} = N_s \cdot I_{srms}$

$$A_w \cdot K_u \cdot K_j = 2N_p \cdot I_{qrms} = 2N_p I_{qmax} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}$$

$$A_w = \frac{2N_p \cdot I_{qmax} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}}{K_u \cdot K_j}$$

$$AP = Ae \cdot Aw = \frac{Lp \cdot Iq_{max}}{Np \cdot B_{max}} \cdot \frac{2Np \cdot Iq_{max} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}}{Ku \cdot Kj} = \frac{4Po \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}}{\eta f Ku Kj B_{max}}$$

$$\therefore AP := \frac{4Po \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D_{max}}{3}}}{\eta \cdot f \cdot Ku \cdot Kj \cdot B_{max}} = 0.04 \cdot \text{cm}^4$$

查磁芯手册初步选定磁芯EE13。AP=0.057cm⁴

(根据AP法选磁芯)

$$Ae := 17.10\text{mm}^2 \quad Aw := 33.35\text{mm}^2$$

即：满足绕组感量且在低压重载条件下使磁芯刚好不饱和最小初级绕组匝数为：

$$Np := \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{B_{max} \cdot Ae \cdot f} = 79.13 \quad Np := 80 \quad (\text{初步确认初级绕组匝数 :80})$$

$$Ns := \frac{Np}{N} = 6.154 \quad Ns := 6 \quad (\text{初步确认次级绕组匝数 :6})$$

$$Nb := \frac{U_{cc} + U_d + U_{\xi}}{U_o + U_d + U_{\xi}} \cdot Ns = 23.89 \quad Nb := 24 \quad (\text{初步确认辅助绕组匝数 :24})$$

由安培环路定律得： $Np \cdot Iq_{max} = H\zeta$

$$\zeta := \frac{Np \cdot \mu_0}{B_{max}} \frac{Np \cdot B_{max} \cdot Ae}{Lp} = 0.208 \cdot \text{mm} \quad (\text{初步确认气隙大小为：0.2mm})$$

重新核算占空比和最大磁通密度

当最低输入电压时：

$$D_{max} := \frac{(U_o + U_d + U_{\xi})N}{U_{imin} + (U_o + U_d + U_{\xi})N} = 0.451$$

$$B_{max1} := \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{Np \cdot Ae \cdot f} = 0.297 \text{ T}$$

当最高输入电压时：

$$D_{min} := \frac{(U_o + U_d + U_{\xi})N}{U_{imax} + (U_o + U_d + U_{\xi})N} = 0.177$$

$$B_{max2} := \frac{U_{imax} \cdot D_{min}}{Np \cdot Ae \cdot f} = 0.446 \text{ T}$$

∴ PC40材质磁芯在100℃时Bs_{sat}=0.39T>B_{max2}=0.45T,此时磁芯饱和。

令： $Np := 120$ (最终确认初级绕组匝数 :120)

$$\therefore B_{max1} := \frac{U_{imin} \cdot D_{max}}{Np \cdot Ae \cdot f} = 0.198 \text{ T}$$

$$B_{max2} := \frac{U_{imax} \cdot D_{min}}{Np \cdot Ae \cdot f} = 0.297 \text{ T}$$

$$\zeta_m := \frac{N_p \cdot \mu_0}{B_{max}} \frac{N_p \cdot B_{max} \cdot A_e}{L_p} = 0.469 \cdot \text{mm} \quad (\text{最终确认气隙大小为: } 0.47\text{mm})$$

$$N_s := \frac{N_p}{N} = 9.231 \quad N_s := 9 \quad (\text{最终确认次级绕组匝数 :9})$$

$$N_b := \frac{U_{cc} + U_d + U_\xi}{U_o + U_d + U_\xi} \cdot N_s = 35.84 \quad (\text{最终确认辅助绕组匝数 :36})$$

线径的计算：

在100℃，100KHZ时集肤深度为： $\Delta := \frac{76}{\sqrt{f}} \quad \Delta := 0.24\text{mm}$

$$I_{qrms} := I_{qmax} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D_{max}}{3}} = 0.238 \text{ A}$$

$$A_{wi} := \frac{I_{qrms}}{K_j} = 0.06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi_i := 2 \sqrt{\frac{A_{wi}}{\pi}} = 0.276 \text{ mm} \quad \text{令：} \quad \phi_i := 0.28 \quad (\text{确定初级绕组线径})$$

$$I_{drms} := I_{dmax} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - D_{max}}{3}} = 3.421 \text{ A}$$

$$A_{wo} := \frac{I_{drms}}{K_j} = 0.855 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore \quad \phi_o := 2 \sqrt{\frac{A_{wo}}{\pi}} = 1.043 \text{ mm} > 2\Delta = 0.48 \text{ mm}$$

∴ 查表得次级采用直径为0.475mm的多股导线并绕以克服集肤效应

$$\text{令：} \quad \phi_s := 0.475 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{ws} := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{\phi_s}{2}\right)^2 = 0.177 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{确定次级绕组线径和股数})$$

导线股数为： $\lambda := \frac{A_{wo}}{A_{ws}} = 4.826 \quad \lambda := 5$

辅助绕组线径的计算：

$$\text{令：} \quad I_{brms} := 0.1 \text{ A}$$

$$A_{wb} := \frac{I_{brms}}{K_j} = 0.025 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi_b := 2 \sqrt{\frac{A_{wb}}{\pi}} = 0.178 \text{ mm} \quad \text{令：} \quad \phi_b := 0.18 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{确定辅助绕组的线径})$$

参考资料：开关电源中的磁芯元器件（赵修科）

直流开关电源的软开关技术（阮新波）