

Easy Design a SRC Converter

By CM6900G

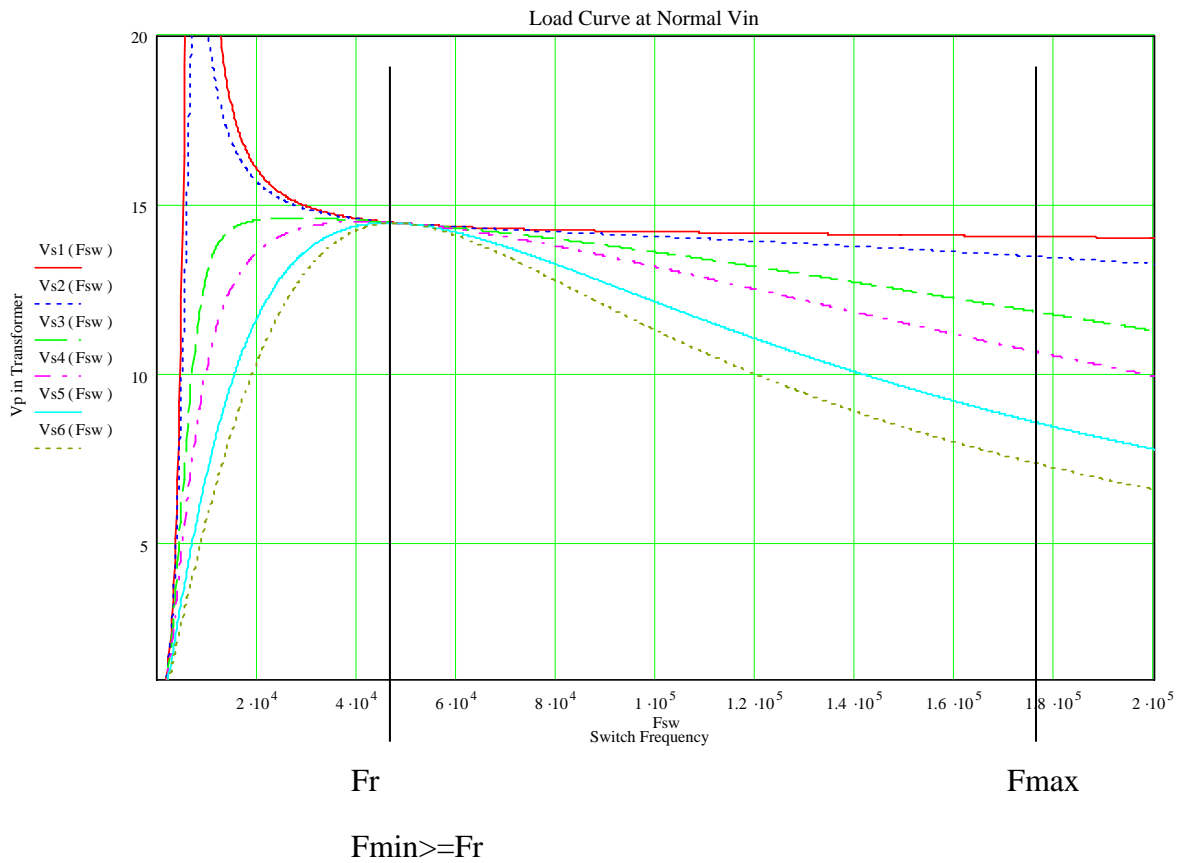
Michael Lee

Introduction

近年來，共振式 DC/DC 轉換器已經為業界所接受，但是由於共振式轉換器的設計，對大多數的電源工程師而言，仍屬陌生，如何做好設計成為重要的課題。在此主要是針對電源工程師對於共振式轉換器設計的流程與方法，在加入簡易的數學計算做說明，也希望幫助工程師能簡單快速的設計出客戶所需要的電源產品，簡化設計的流程與時間，同時也解決了工程師對共振式轉換器的困惑，當然本文會結合本公司的共振式控制 IC 做為轉換器設計的控制器，以方便說明共振轉換器的設計概念與控制 IC 之間的關係。

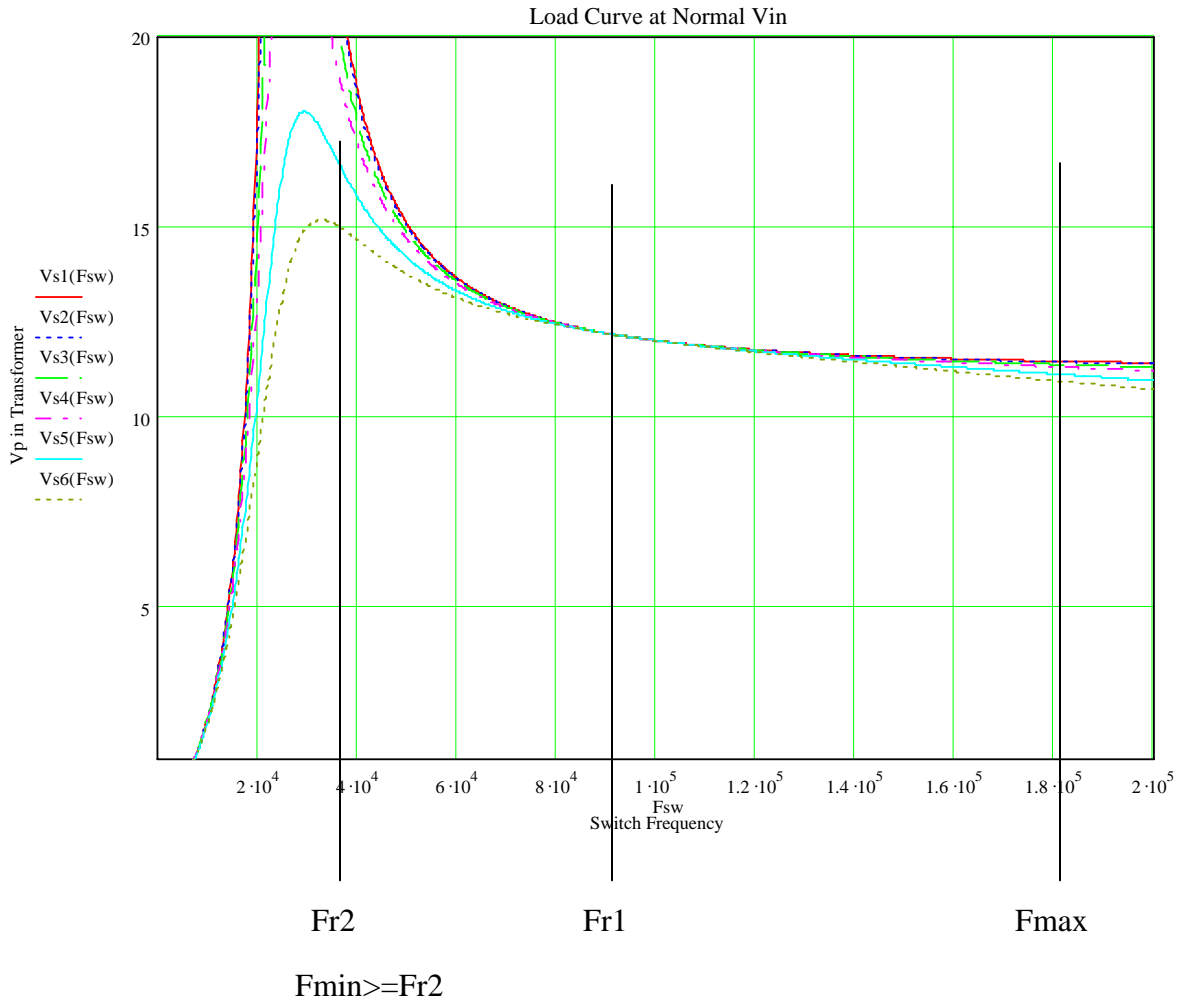
SRC V.S LLC

用於直流輸出之共振式轉換器主要以串聯共振(Series resonant)為主架構，主要分成兩種負載曲線的操作區域，SRC 操作在共振點之上(操作在電感性負載區)，LLC 操作在共振點之下與第二共振點之間(操作在電容性負載區間)，以圖一 SRC；圖二 LLC 為負載曲線圖來做說明。



圖一 SRC 負載曲線圖

從圖一的 SRC 負載曲線圖可以說明一個重點，共振式轉換器的操作區域頻率由 $F_{min} \sim F_{max}$ ，也就是說切換頻率 F_{sw} 操作在共振點以上 $F_{sw} \geq F_r$ 。



圖二 LLC 負載曲線圖

從圖一的 LLC 負載曲線圖可以說明一個重點，共振式轉換器的操作區域頻率由 $F_{min} \sim F_{max}$ 也就是說操作在第二共振點以上 $F_{sw} \geq Fr2 \sim Fr1$ 之間，在輕載時頻率會 $F_{sw} > Fr1$ 所以比較 SRC 與 LLC 在設計上的優缺點，LLC 遠比 SRC 複雜難設計，如果不做負載曲線模擬的話是很難設計，所以 SRC 的單共振點在設計上就簡單許多，如果不做模擬負載曲線模擬也不容易有設計上的問題。

所以就串聯共振式轉換器而言，就是分兩種操作區域，SRC 就是切換頻率操作在共振頻率之上，LLC 就是切換頻率操作在兩個共振點之間，所以 LLC 設計相對比較難。

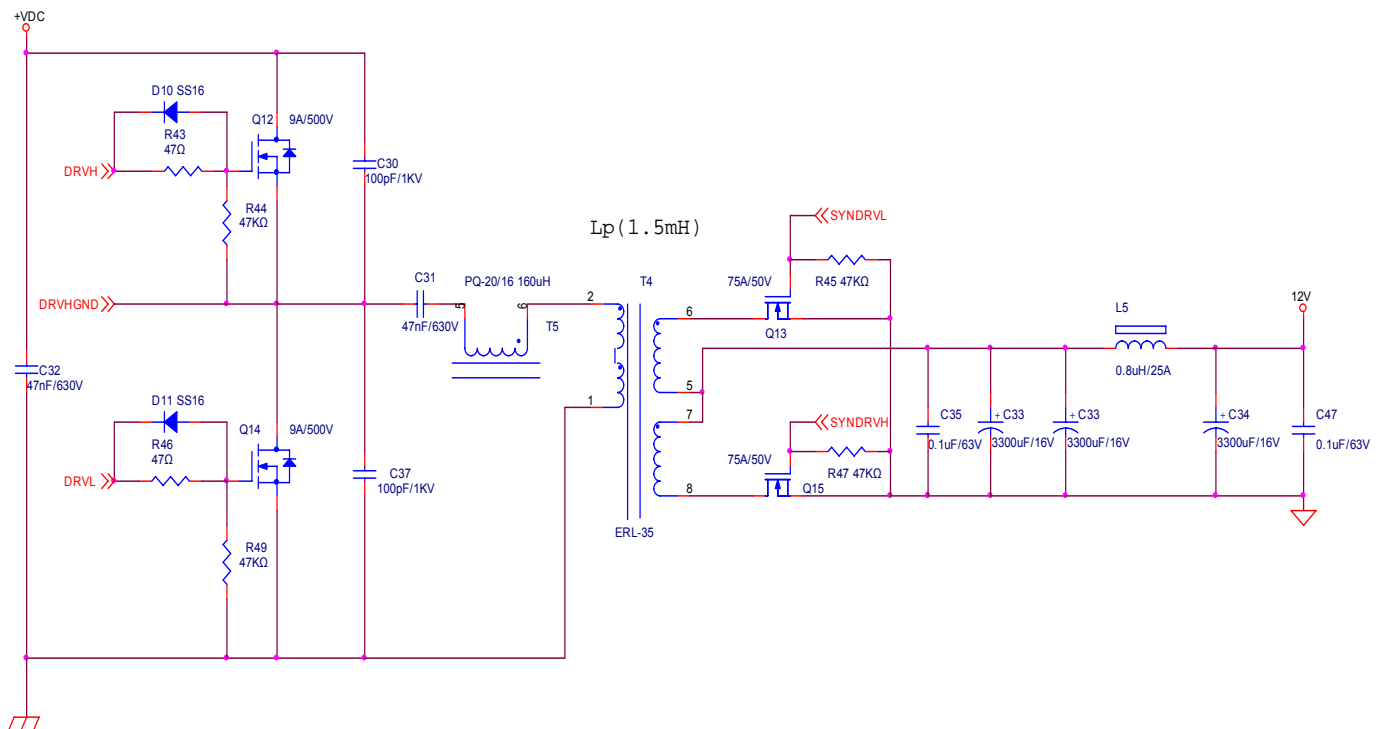
Design a SRC Converter

一、設計流程與參數設定

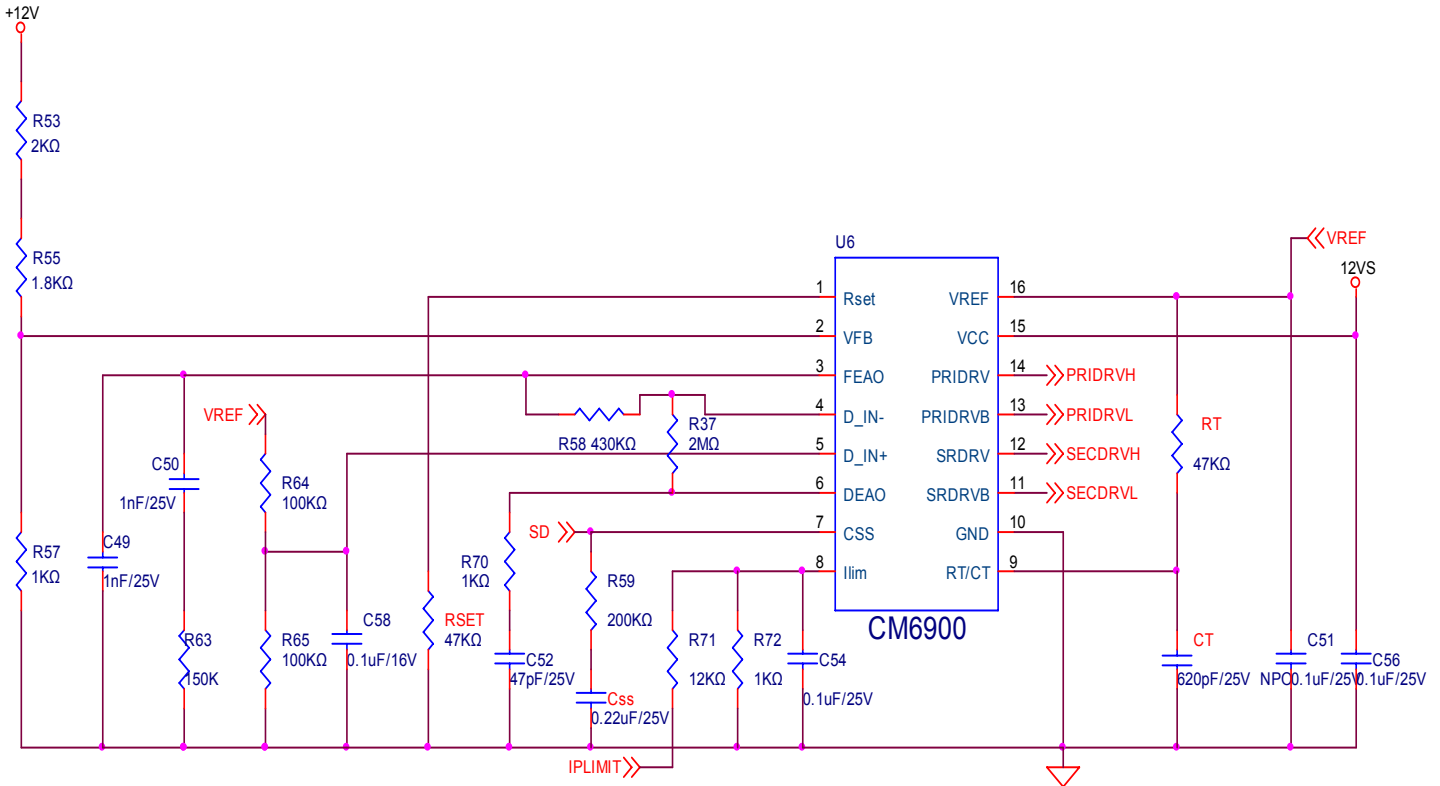
- a. 輸入規格(350Vdc~395Vdc)
- b. 輸出規格(一般 5V 或 12V/24V)
- c. 決定共振頻率(F_r :一般取 50Khz)
- d. 決定控制 IC(CM6900G)最低工作頻率(F_{min} 與 F_r 相同)/最高工作頻率(F_{max} 一般取 200Khz)
- e. 決定共振頻率下的 Q 值:(一般取 0.3~0.5)
- f. 架構選擇(500W 以下用半橋 CLASS D, 500W 以上可用標準半橋或全橋)

二、計算範例(12V/25A 300W)

在此以 300W 12V/25A 作為範例，說明 SRC 共振式轉換器之設計與計算，圖三為 SRC 半橋電路，圖四為 CM6900G 之電路與使用元件值



圖三 SRC 半橋電路



圖四 CM6900G 電路與使用元件值

設計參數如下：

Subject : The Half-bridge power supply design (serise resonant converter)

Design specifications.

$k \equiv 10^3$ $m \equiv 10^{-3}$ $\mu \equiv 10^{-6}$ $n \equiv 10^{-9}$ $p \equiv 10^{-12}$

Input Specifecation

Vin_max:= 400

Vin_min:= 330

Vin_nor := 395

Output Specifecation

Vout1 := 12

Iout1min := 0.01

Iout1max:= 12.5

Vripple:= 100 m

Vout2 := 12

Iout2min := 0.01

Iout2max:= 12.5

Vripple:= 100 m

Pout := (Vout1·Iout1max) + (Vout2·Iout2max)

$\eta := 0.96$

Pout = 300 **Watte**

Power stage Specifecation

Fresonant := 50·k

Bdelta := 2000

Gauss

Lm:= 6m

Rds := 3·m

Vmosfet := (Iout1max + Iout2max)·Rds

Q := 0.3

Control Specification use CM6900G

Vref := 7.5

Dead_time := 500 n

Fmin := 50 k

Fmax := 200 k

CM6900 parameter design

$$f_{osc} = 1 / (t_{TRAMP} + t_{DEADTIME})$$

$$t_{TRAMP} = RT * CT * \ln((V_{REF} + I_{CHG} * RT - 1.25) / (V_{REF} + I_{CHG} * RT - 3)) \text{ where } I_{CHG} = 4 * (F_{EAO} - V_{BE}) / R_{SET}$$

$$t_{DEADTIME} = 2.125V / 2.5mA * CT = 850 * CT$$

1. Dead-time

Dead_time := 500 n

$$Ct := \frac{Dead_time}{850}$$

$$Ct = 5.882 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$Ct := 620 p$$

Ct 取 620pF 使用 NPO 材質

2. Minimum Frequency

Foscmin := Fmin 2

$$Tramp_max := \frac{1}{Foscmin} - Dead_time$$

$$Tramp_max = 9.5 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$Rt := \frac{Tramp_max}{Ct \cdot \ln \left[\frac{(V_{ref} - 1.25)}{(V_{ref} - 3)} \right]}$$

$$Rt = 4.664 \times 10^4$$

$$Rt := 47k$$

Rt 取 47Kohm

3. Maxmum Frequency

Foscmax := Fmax 2

$$Tramp_min := \frac{1}{Foscmax} - Dead_time$$

$$Tramp_min = 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$Rset := \frac{\left[20 \cdot Rt - 20 \cdot e^{\left(\frac{Tramp_min}{Rt \cdot Ct} \right)} \cdot Rt \right]}{4.5 \cdot e^{\left(\frac{Tramp_min}{Rt \cdot Ct} \right)} - 6.25}$$

$$Rset = 4.669 \times 10^4$$

$$Rset := 47 \cdot k$$

Rset 取 47Kohm

4. Soft-start capacitor

$$T_{soft} := 0.05$$

$$C_{ss} := \left(\frac{7.5 \mu \cdot T_{soft}}{2.5} \right)$$

$$C_{ss} = 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$$

C_{ss} 取 0.22uF

Main transformer design

1. Select a core for power supply

PQ-32/30 Ae:1.61 ERL-35 Ae:1.07

$$A_e := 1.07$$

$$T_{rnum} := 1$$

$$Topology := 2$$

Full Bridge=1

Half Bridge =2

2. Determine the turns ratio N_p/N_s

Set normal output voltage is **110% to 120%** of transformer secondary output in SRC application

$$N_{pmin} := \frac{\frac{V_{in_nor}}{Topology \cdot T_{rnum}} \cdot 10^8}{4 \cdot F_{min} \cdot B_{delta} \cdot A_e}$$

$$N_{pmin} = 46.145$$

$$N_{pmin} := 43$$

一次側繞組

$$N_{ratio1} := \frac{\frac{V_{in_nor}}{Topology \cdot T_{rnum}}}{(V_{out1} + V_{mosfet}) \cdot 1.15}$$

$$N_{ratio1} = 14.223$$

$$N_{s1} := \frac{N_{pmin}}{N_{ratio1}}$$

$$N_{s1} = 3.023$$

二次側繞組

$$N_{ratio2} := \frac{\frac{V_{in_nor}}{Topology \cdot T_{rnum}}}{(V_{out2} + V_{mosfet}) \cdot 1.15}$$

$$N_{ratio2} = 14.223$$

$$N_{s2} := \frac{N_{pmin}}{N_{ratio2}}$$

$$N_{s2} = 3.023$$

二次側繞組

$$B_{max} := \left(\frac{\frac{V_{in_max}}{Topology \cdot T_{rnum}} \cdot 10^8}{4 \cdot F_{min} \cdot N_{pmin} \cdot A_e} \right)$$

$$B_{max} = 2.173 \times 10^3$$

主變壓器磁通密度

3. Determine resonant components

Set Q value does not over 1 @ full load at resonant point

$$Ro1 := \frac{V_{out1} \cdot N_{ratio1}^2}{I_{out1max}}$$

$$Ro1 = 194.194$$

輸出反射至一次側之負載

$$Ro2 := \frac{V_{out2} \cdot N_{ratio2}^2}{I_{out2max}}$$

$$Ro2 = 194.194$$

輸出反射至一次側之負載

$$Rot := Ro1 \cdot \frac{Ro2}{(Ro1 + Ro2)}$$

$$Rot = 97.097$$

輸出反射至一次側之總負載

$$Zo := Q \cdot Rot$$

$$Zo = 29.129$$

計算 Lr, Cr 之特性阻抗

Calculation Cr

$$Lr = Zo \cdot Cr$$

$$Cr := \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{resonant}} \right)^2}{Zo^2} \right]$$

$$Cr = 1.093 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$Cr := 86 \text{ n}$$

共振電容

Calculation Lr

$$Lr := Zo^2 \cdot Cr$$

$$Lr = 7.297 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Lr := 120 \mu$$

共振電感

$$F_{resonant} := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{Lr \cdot Cr}}$$

$$F_{resonant} = 4.954 \times 10^4$$

共振頻率

$$Q := \frac{\sqrt{\frac{Lr}{Cr}}}{Rot}$$

$$Q = 0.385$$

Q 值

Calculation Lr voltage stress

$$VLr := Q \cdot \frac{V_{in_max}}{Topology}$$

$$VLr = 76.942$$

共振電感電壓

PQ-20/16 Ae:0.64

Blr_max:= 2500

Aelr := 0.64

$$Nlr := \frac{VLr}{Aelr \cdot Blr_max} \cdot 4.44 \cdot Fmin \cdot 10^8$$

Nlr = 21.662 共振電感圈數

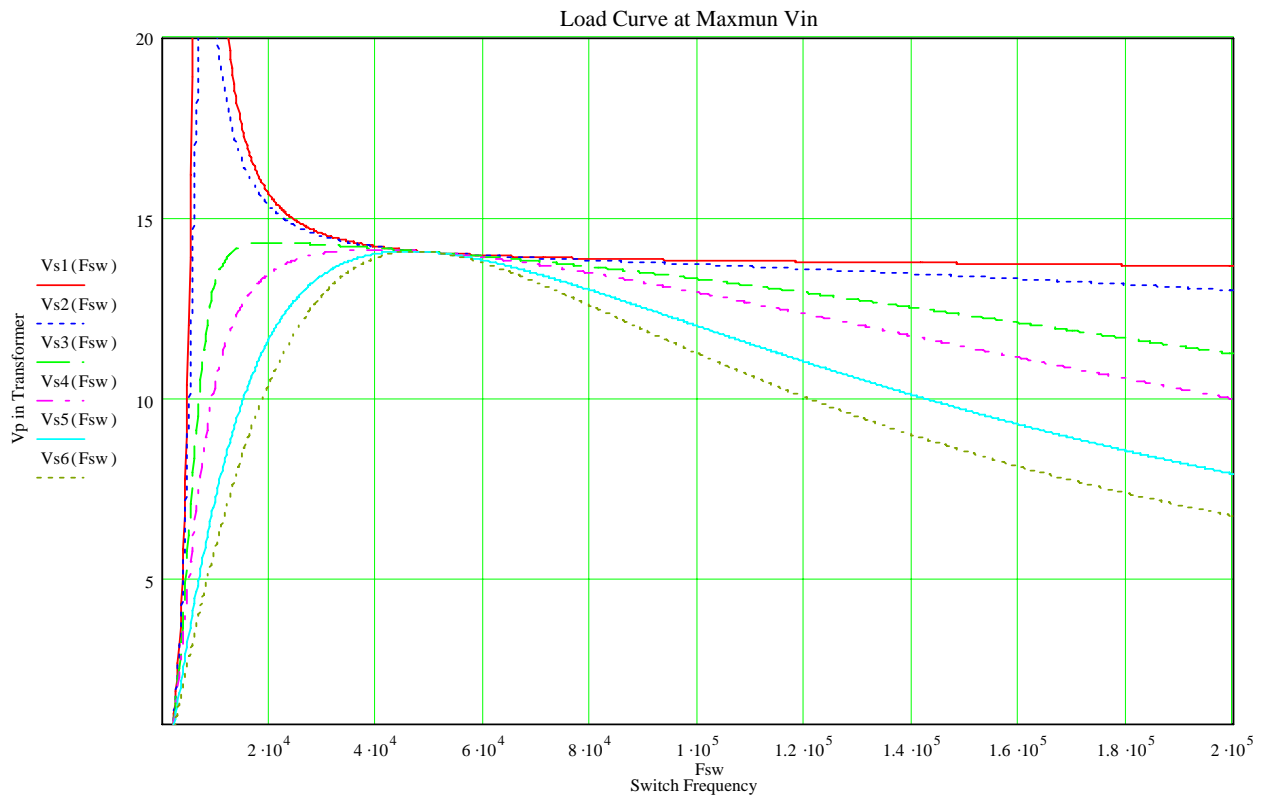
Calculation Cr voltage stress

VCr_ac := VLr

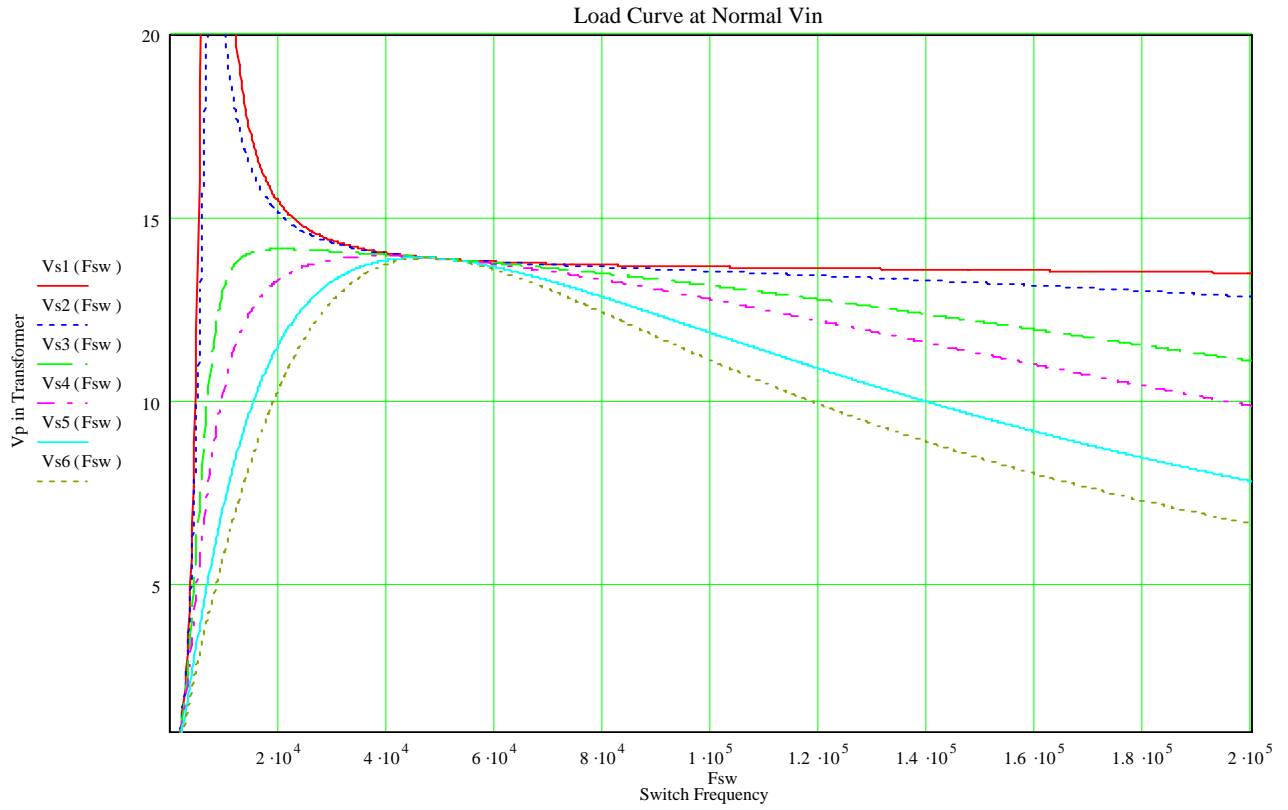
$$VCr := \frac{Vin_max}{2} + VCr_ac$$

VCr = 276.942 共振電容電壓

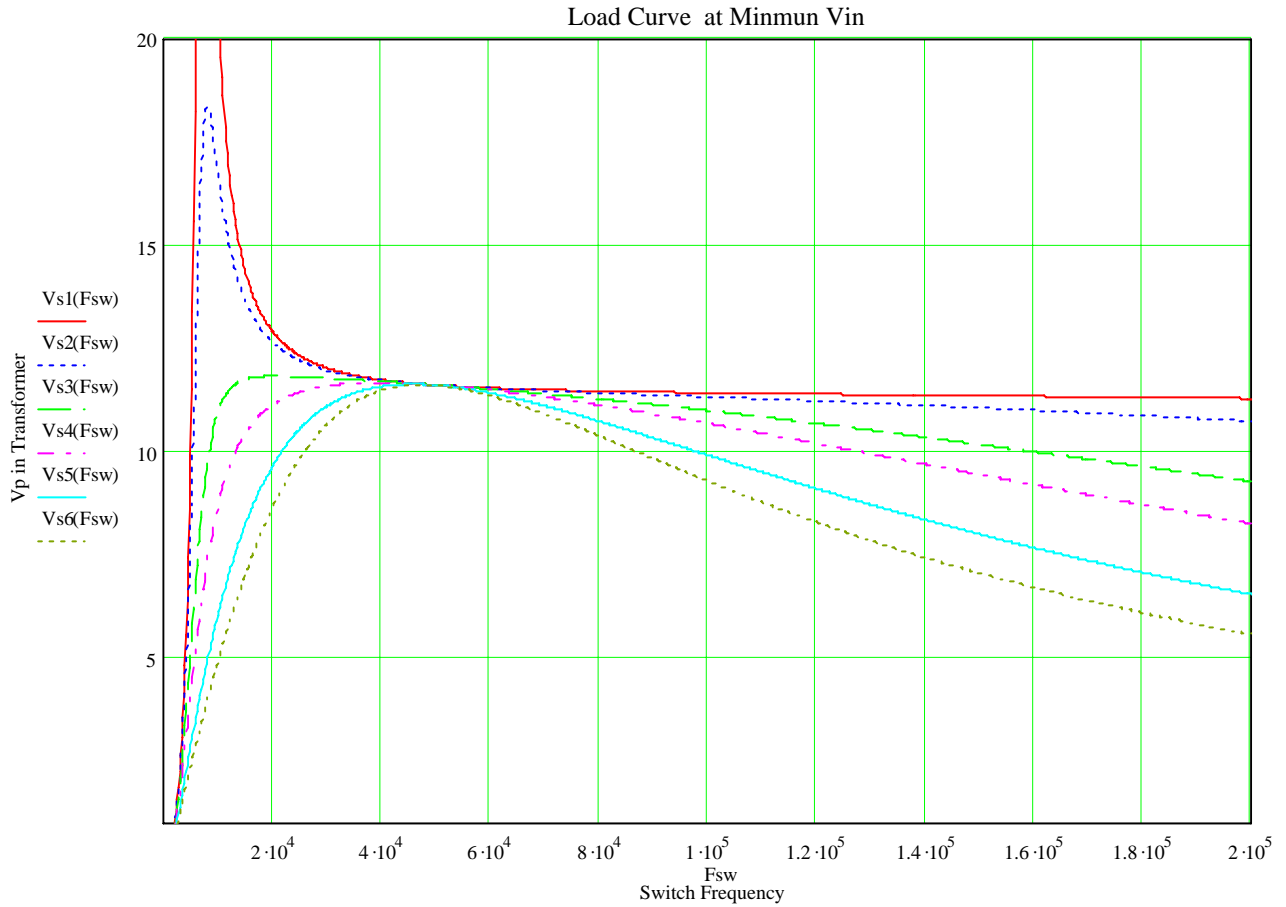
共振電容耐壓取兩倍以上
建議用 800V 高耐流 MPP 電容



圖五 SRC 高壓輸入負載曲線圖



圖六 SRC 正常輸入電壓時之負載曲線圖



圖七 SRC 低輸入電壓時之負載曲線圖

Calculation Ripple current of Cout

$$I_{ripple} := 0.448 (I_{out1max} + I_{out2max})$$

$$I_{ripple} = 11.2$$

輸出電容之漣波電流

建議電容耐漣波電流需大於所需之 30%

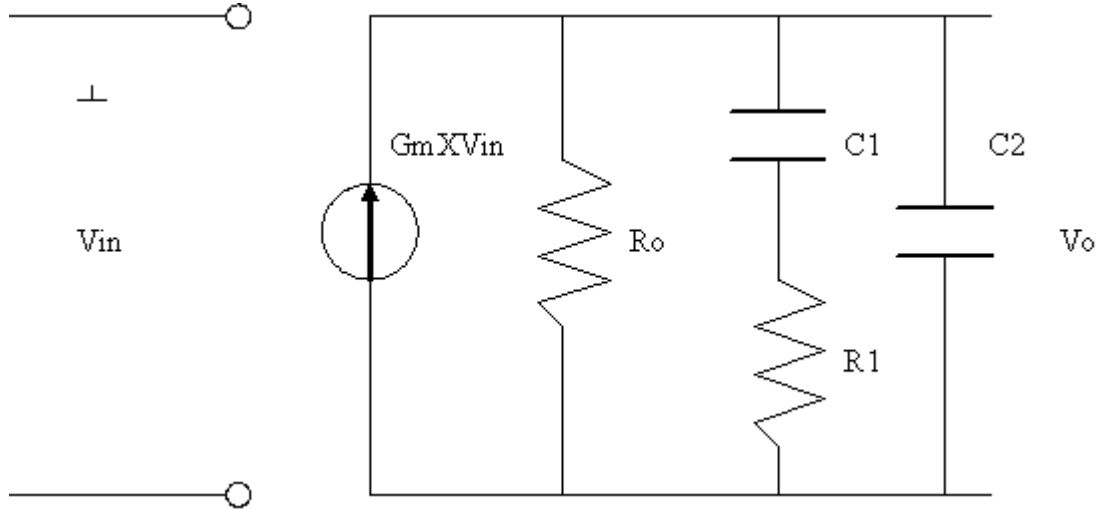
4. Feedback loop compensation design

CM6900 GM Modeling

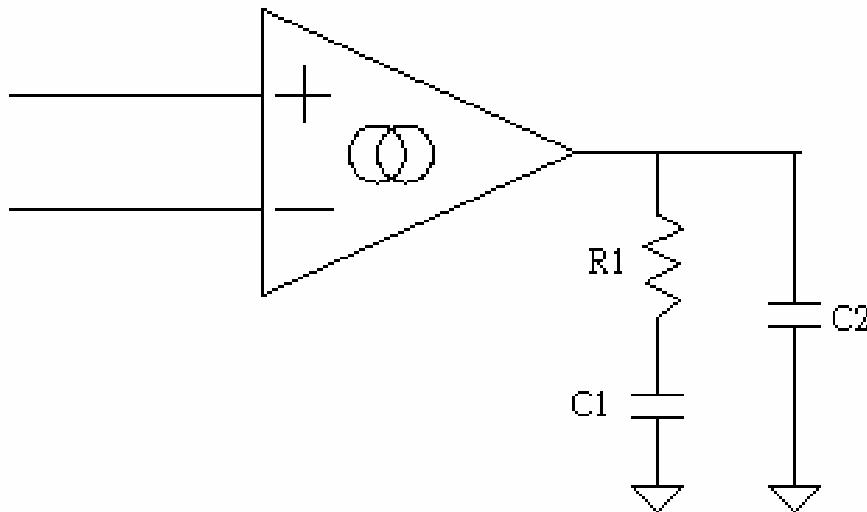
$$R_o := 1 \cdot 10^6$$

$$G_m := 135 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$I_{odrv_max} := 13 \cdot 10^{-6}$$



CM6900 GM compensation network



A. Voltage Loop FM Compensation

$$R1 := 150k$$

$$C1 := 1-n$$

$$C2 := 0.47-n$$

$$Z1 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R1 \cdot C1}$$

$$Z1 = 1.061 \times 10^3$$

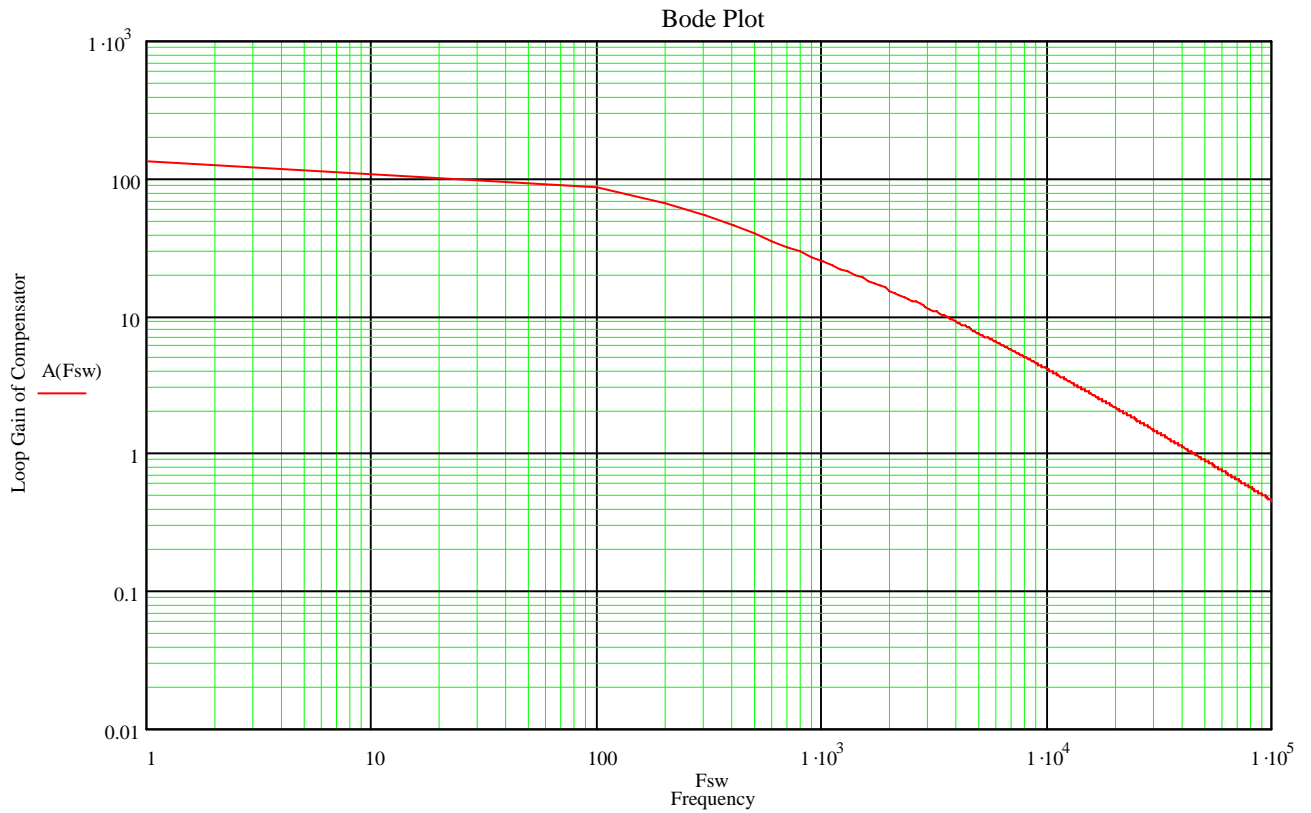
$$P1 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_o \cdot C1}$$

$$P1 = 159.155$$

$$P2 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R1 \cdot C2}$$

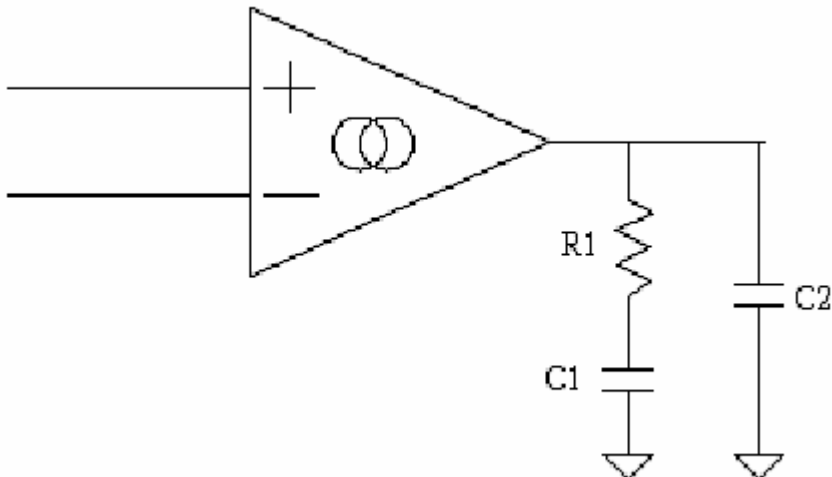
$$P2 = 2.258 \times 10^3$$

$$A(F_{sw}) := G_m R_o \cdot \frac{(1 + R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw})}{(1 + R_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw}) \cdot (1 + R_o \cdot C_1 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw})}$$

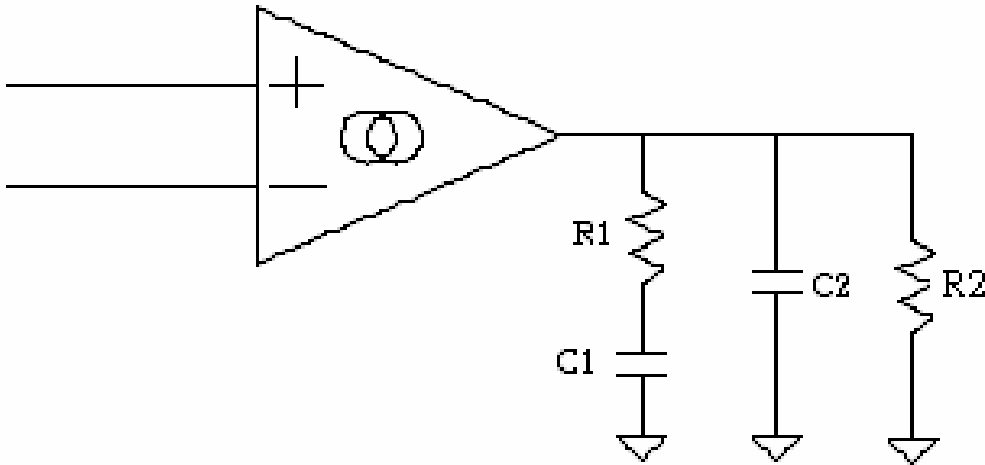


B. Voltage Loop Duty Compensation

High Loop Gain for Duty Compensation



Middle Loop Gain for Duty Compensation



$$R_o := 1 \cdot 10^6 \quad R1 := 100\text{k} \quad C1 := 1\text{-n} \quad C2 := 0.001\text{p}$$

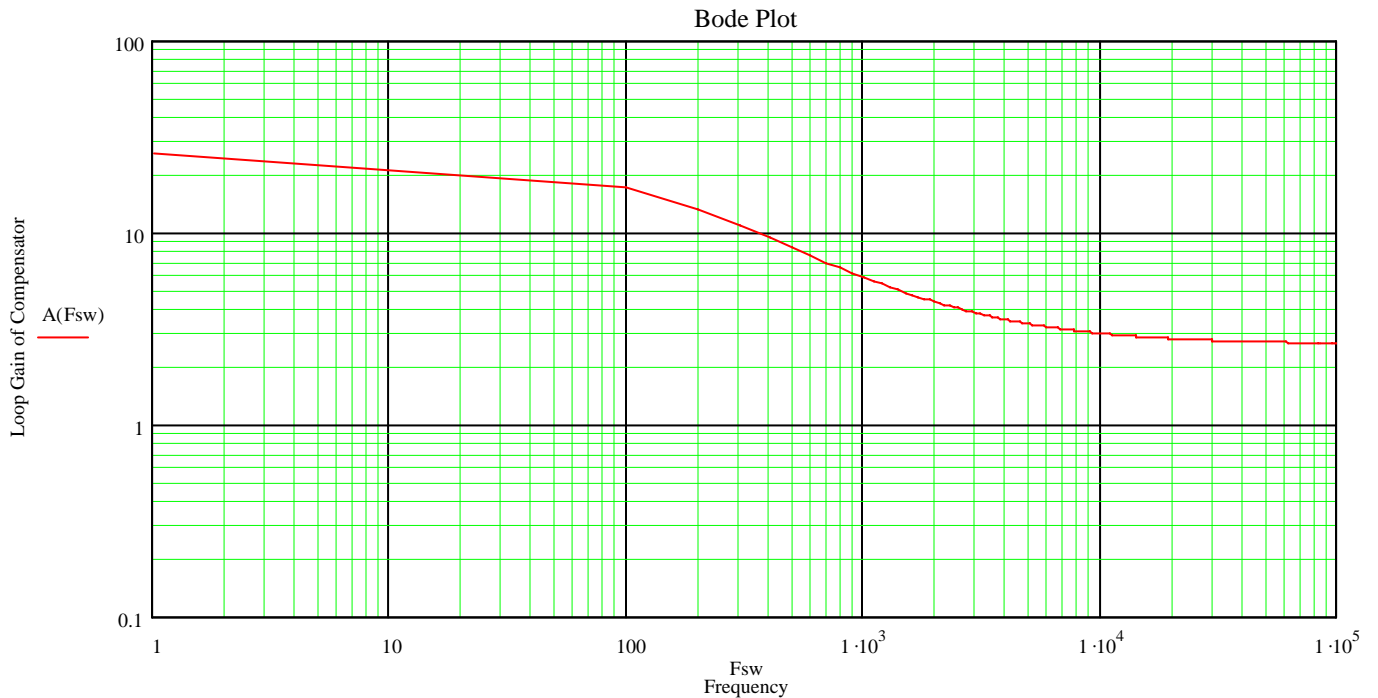
$$G_m := 135 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad R2 := 240\text{k}$$

$$Z1 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R1 \cdot C1} \quad Z1 = 1.592 \times 10^3$$

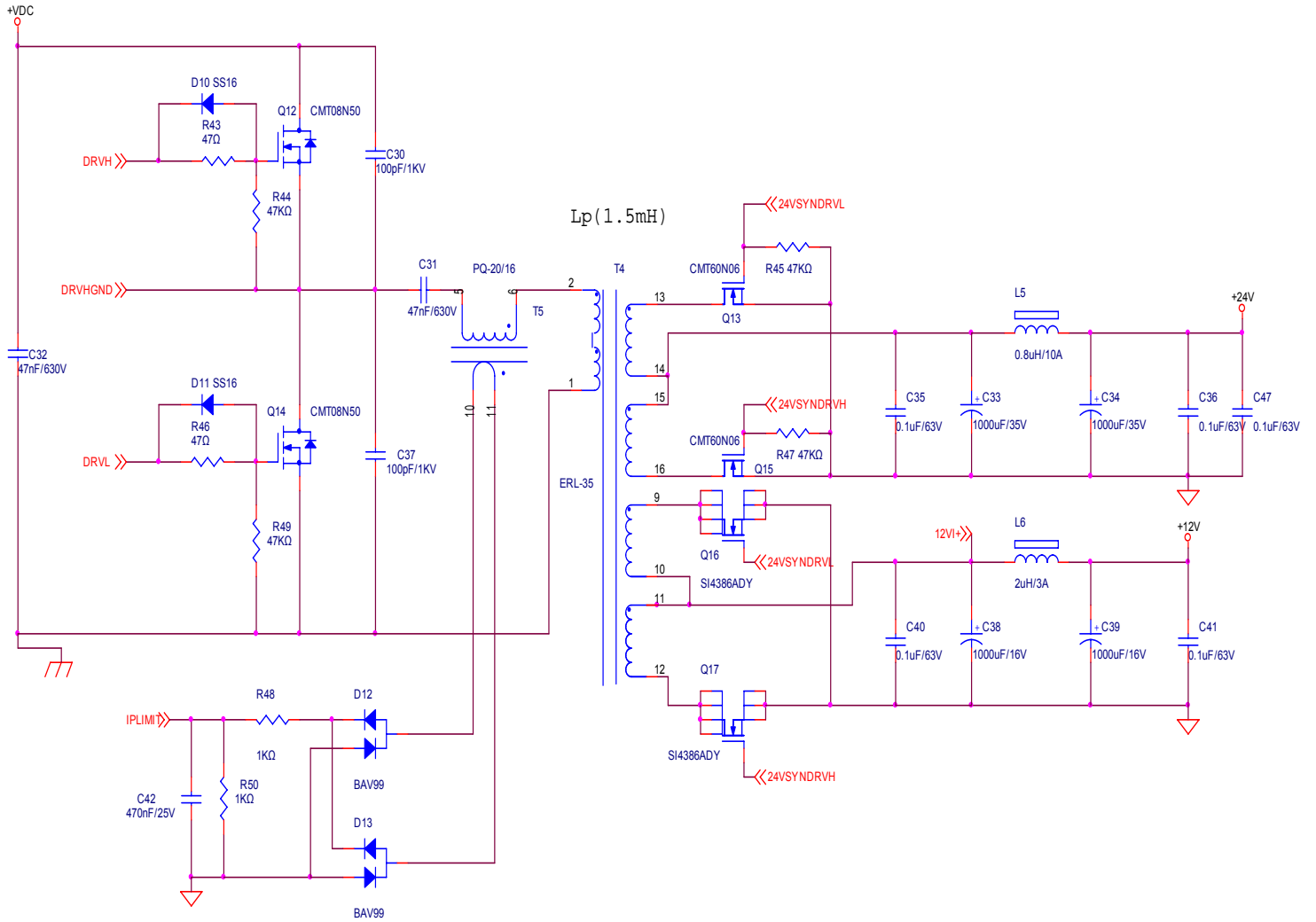
$$P1 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_o \cdot C1} \quad P1 = 159.155$$

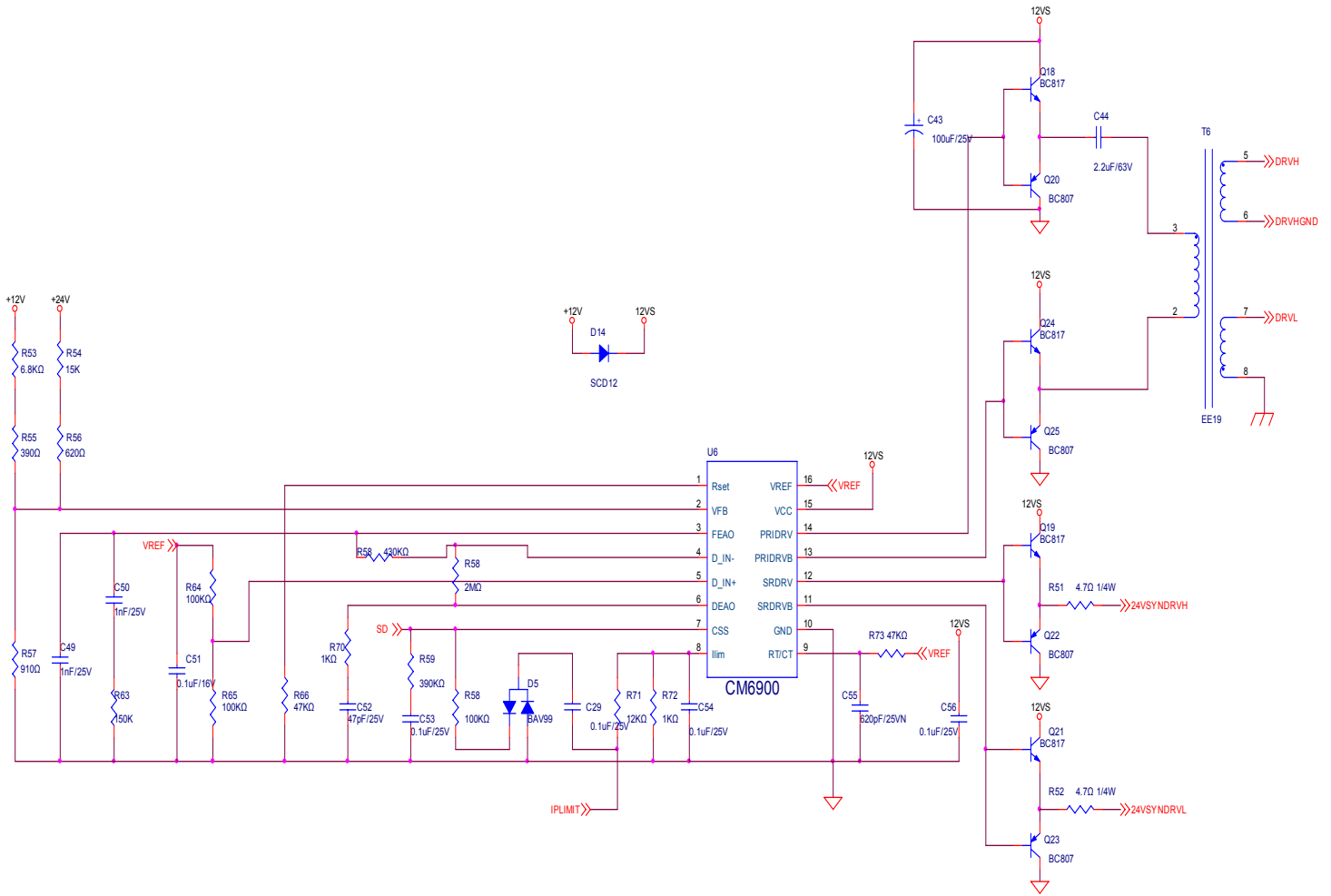
$$P2 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R1 \cdot C2} \quad P2 = 1.592 \times 10^9$$

$$A(F_{sw}) := G_m R_o \cdot \frac{R2}{R_o + R2} \cdot \frac{(1 + R1 \cdot C1 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw})}{(1 + R1 \cdot C2 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw}) \cdot (1 + R_o \cdot C1 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_{sw})}$$



Typical application Circuit





三、總結：

設計串聯共振式轉換器十分簡單，上述的設計皆可以虹冠所提供之 mathcad 檔案來設計，此檔案提供一快速簡單的設計流程與模擬結果，使用者可以自行加入任何其他需要計算之方程式，使其更為完備。使用者可自行購買 mathcad 軟體載入虹冠所提供之檔案方便設計出更適合串聯共振式轉換器之計算式，加速設計與簡化設計流程，針對串聯共振式轉換器的設計虹冠電子會不定期更新 mathcad 檔案，提供使用 CM6900 系列 IC 應用於共振式轉換器之設計者，協助加速設計與更多設計參數功能。

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HsinChu Headquarter

5F, No. 11, Park Avenue II,
Science-Based Industrial Park,
HsinChu City, Taiwan

T E L : +886-3-567 9979
F A X : +886-3-567 9909
<http://www.champion-micro.com>

Sales & Marketing

7F-6, No.32, Sec. 1, Chenggong Rd.,
Nangang District, Taipei City 115,
Taiwan R.O.C

T E L : +886-2-2788 0558
F A X : +886-2-2788 2985