

Overlooked Loss Mechanisms In Flyback Transformers

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Agenda

- Flyback transformer basics
- Review of Flyback transformer losses:
 - Core loss
 - Dependence on DC bias
 - Effect of waveform and duty cycle
 - Effect of snubber clamp voltage on leakage losses
- Effect of input voltage range on the FB transformer power density

Core Loss – Effect of Waveform & DC Flux Bias

- **Traditional assumptions:**

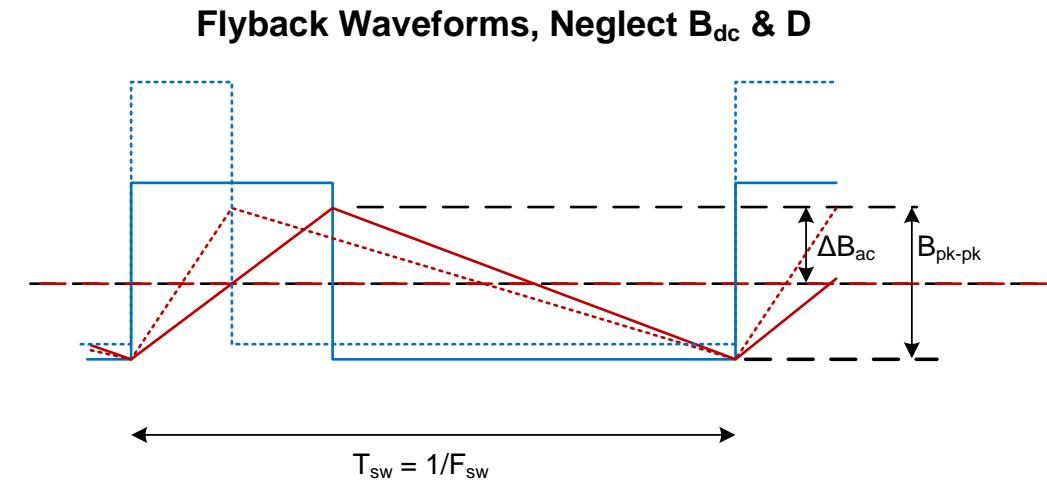
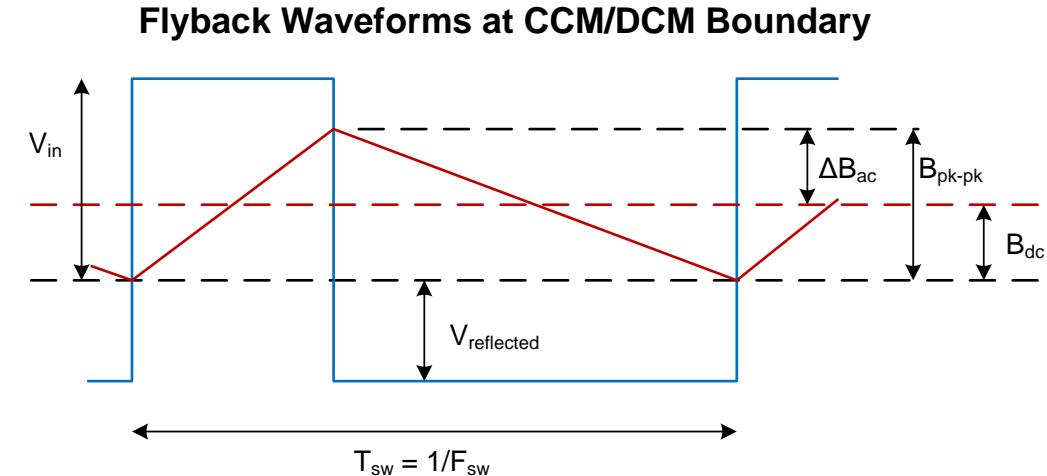
- DC Bias has no effect
- Square-wave close to sine

- **Traditional method:**

- Calculate ΔB_{ac} at F_{sw} , neglect B_{dc}
- Core material manufacturer data sheet:
 - Read core loss at ΔB_{ac} and F_{sw}
 - Loss data provided for sine excitation

- **The reality:**

- Waveform and duty cycle have significant impact on core loss
- DC bias has significant impact on core loss
- Several papers published on the subject
 - **Reference [1] and [2] provide most useful information**



1. "A New Core Loss Model for Rectangular AC Voltages", Mingkai Mu, Fred C. Lee, CPES, Virginia Tech, ECCE 2014

2. "High Frequency Magnetic Core Loss Study", PhD Dissertation, Mingkai Mu, Virginia Tech, 2013

Effect of Waveform on Core Loss [1]

- Proposed curve fit equation for square-wave excitation, based on measured data:

$$\frac{P_{v_rect}}{P_{v_sine}} = F_{waveform} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 \cdot [4D \cdot (1-D)]^{\gamma+1}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

- P_{v_sine}** – conventionally-calculated core loss

- For sinewave excitation of equal flux swing
(available from the material data sheet)

- D** – duty cycle of square-wave

- γ** – correction factor

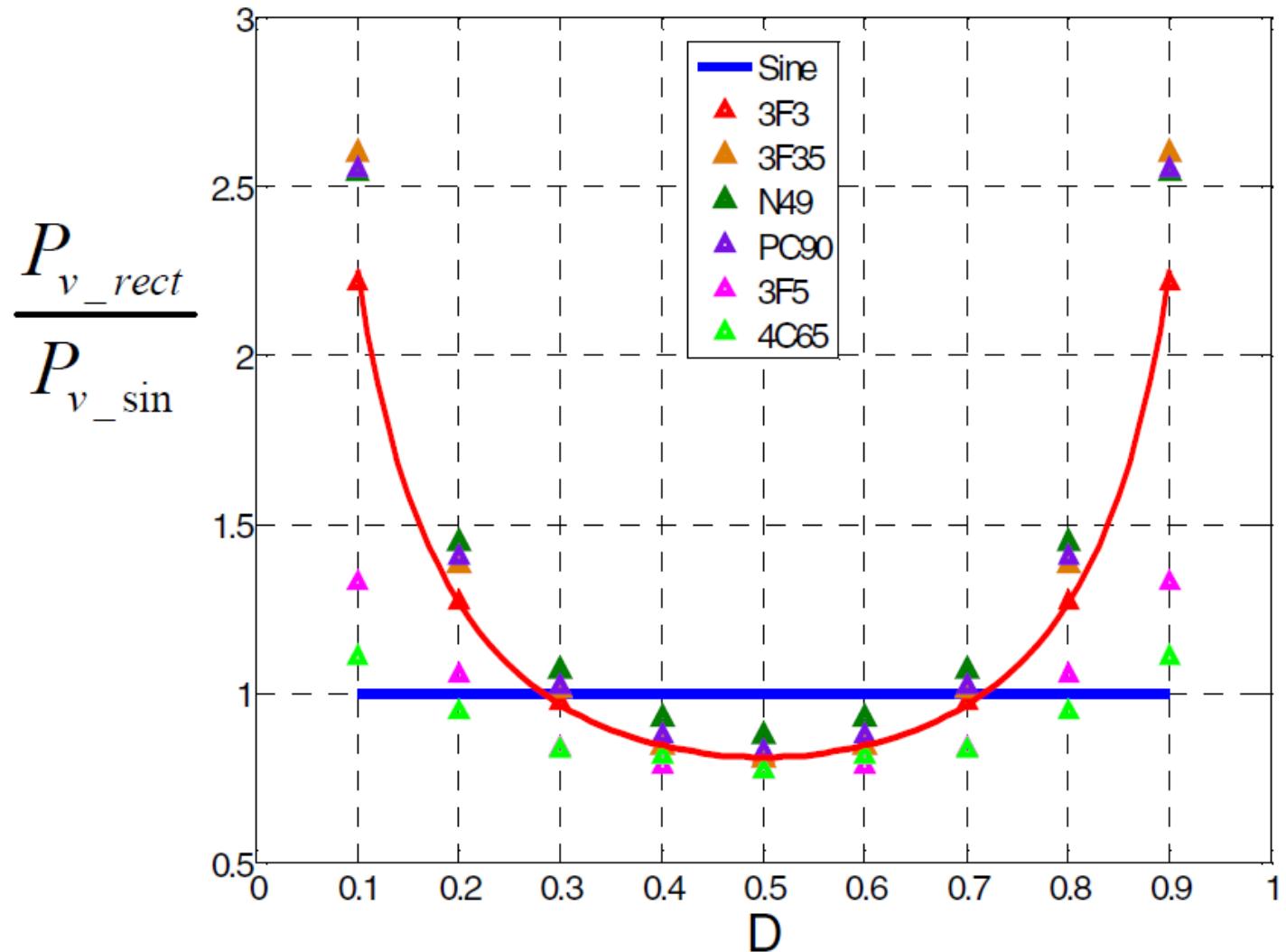
- Depends on material, frequency & temperature
- Could be measured and provided by the magnetic material manufacturers
- Values for several ferrites at 25°C empirically determined in [1]

Table I. γ value derived from test data

	γ				
	200kHz	500kHz	1MHz	1.5MHz	3MHz
3C90	-0.37	-0.12	-	-	-
3F3	-0.37	-0.12	0	-	-
3F35	-	-0.12	0.15	0.18	-
3F5	-	-	-0.5	-0.05	-
N49	-0.35	0.16	0.15	-	-
DMR50B	-0.4	0.2	-	-	-
4C65	-	-	-0.7	-	-0.7

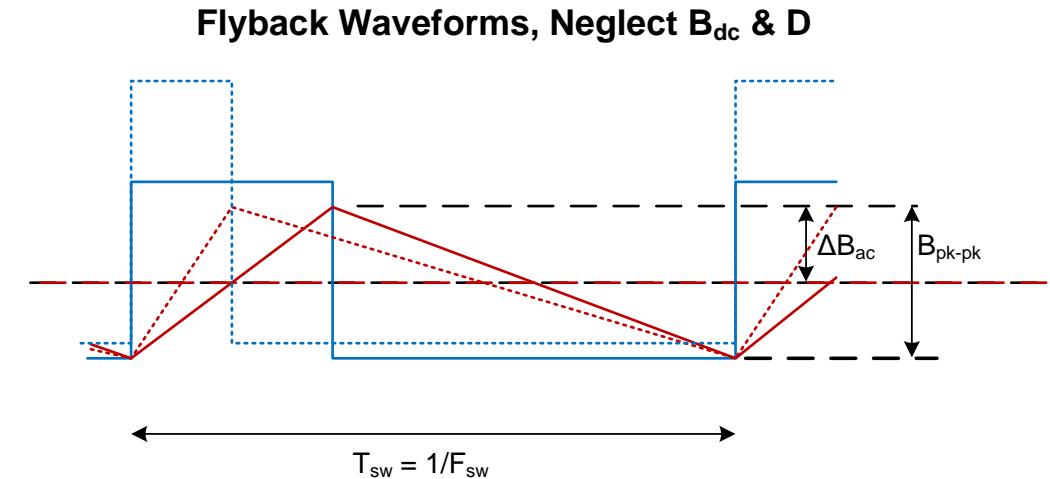
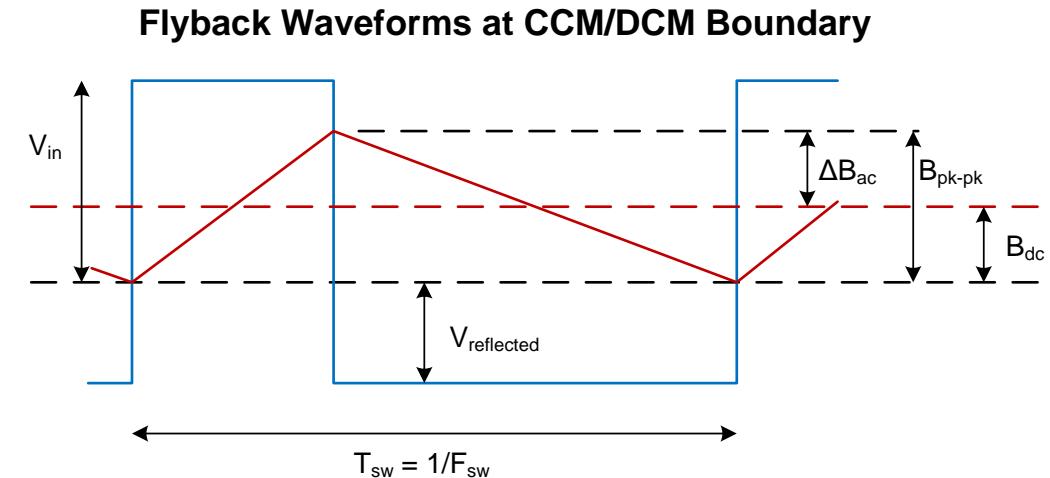
F_{waveform} for Square-wave vs. D at F_{sw} 1 MHz [1]

- 50% duty-cycle
-> lower loss than sine
- Significant loss increase as duty cycle approaches 100% or 0%
- Some new HF materials perform noticeably better at duty cycle extremes:
 - 3F5
 - 4C65
- ***Recommendation***
 - ***make your own in-circuit measurements***
 - ***ask TI for help***

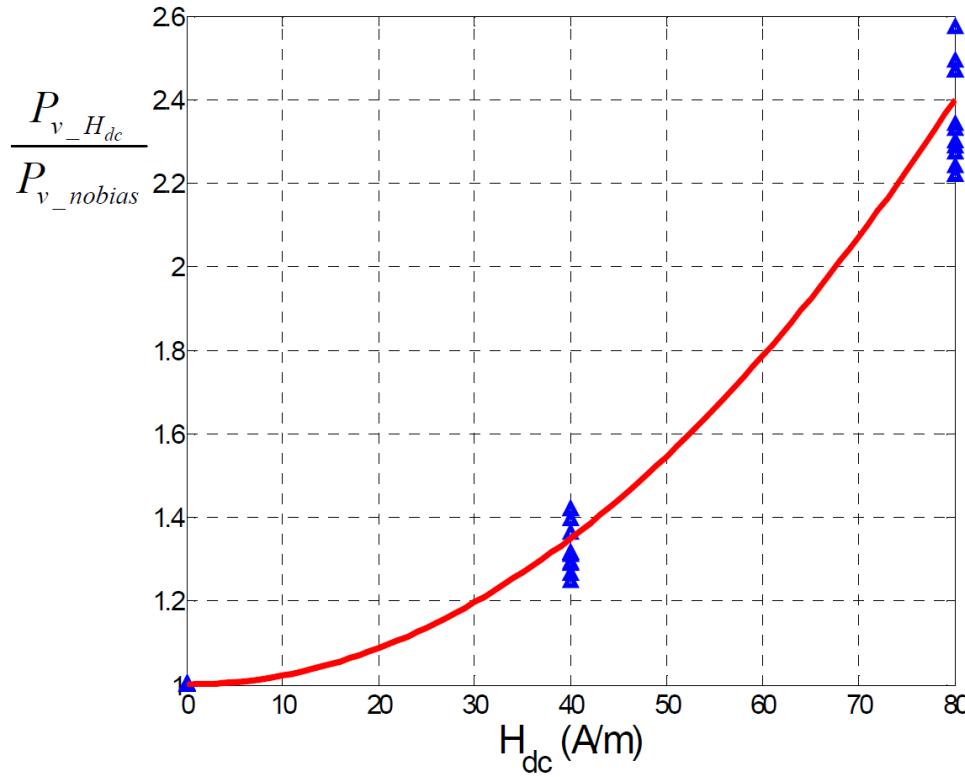


Effect of DC Bias [2]

- DC Bias shown to have significant impact on core loss
 - Many different papers published
- The effect is measured and quantified for two ferrite core materials:
 - 3F35
 - PC90
- A function $F(H_{dc})$ is developed (by curve fit to measured data)
- Enables calculation of core loss under DC bias

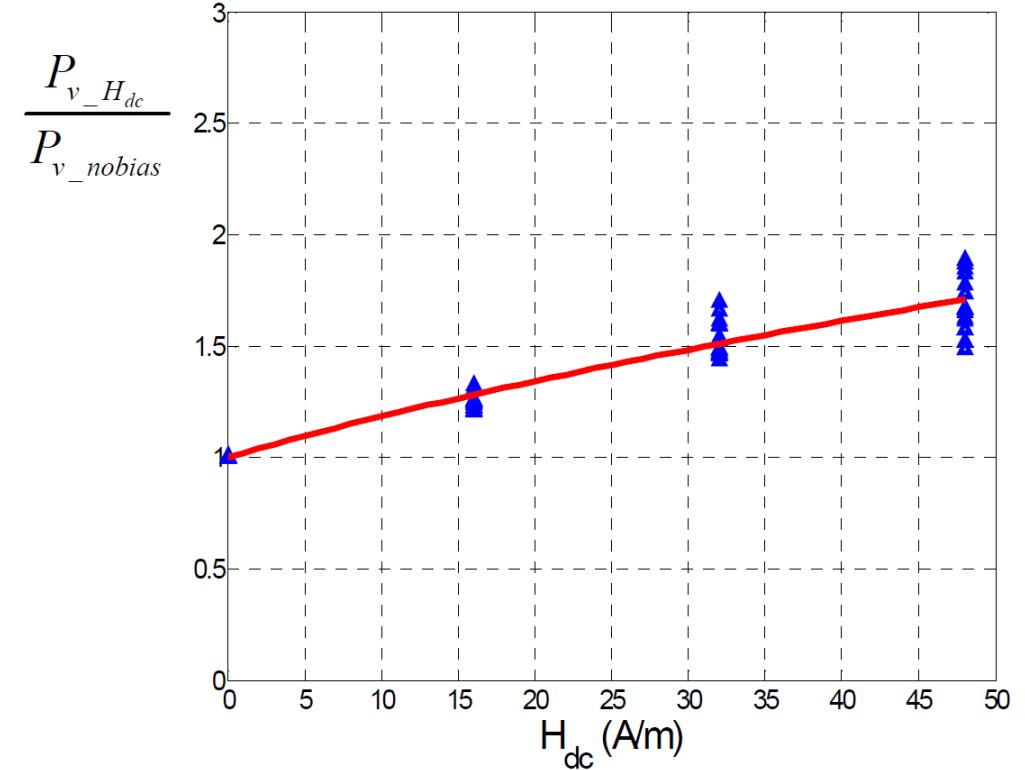


Loss vs. DC Bias Normalized to zero DC Bias [2]



3F35 @ 500 kHz, vary B_{pk} , D

$$\text{Curve fit: } F(H_{dc}) = 2.1875 \times 10^{-4} H_{dc}^2 + 1$$



PC90 @ 1 MHz, vary B_{pk} , D

$$\text{Curve fit: } F(H_{dc}) = \sqrt{0.04 \times H_{dc} + 1}$$

Core Loss Discussion Points

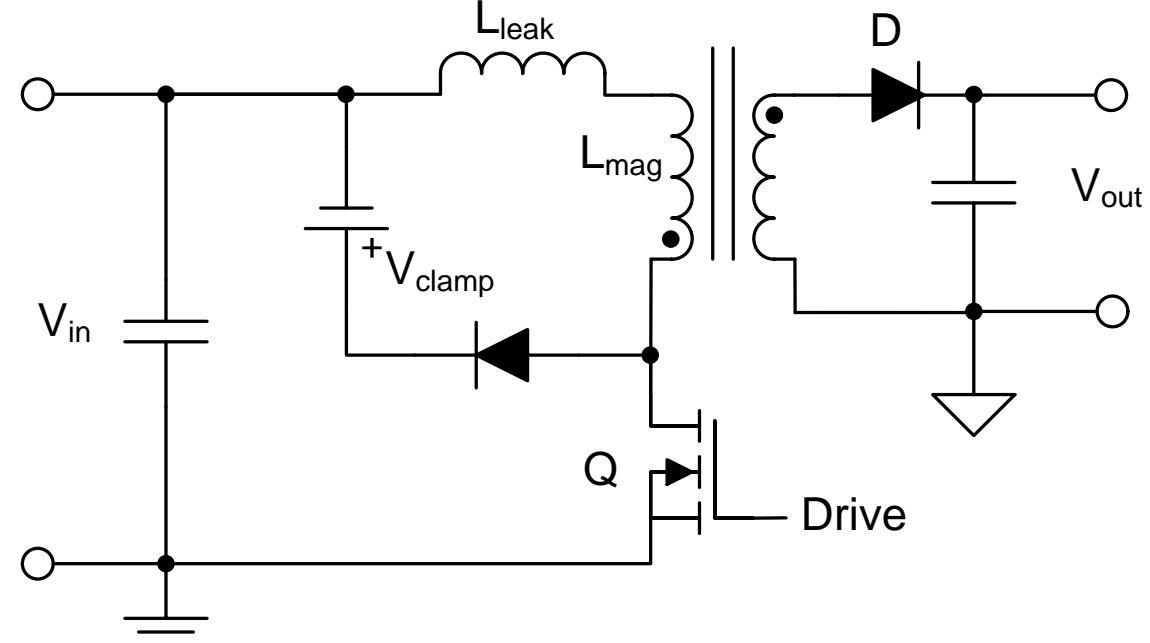
- DC bias, wave-shape & Duty-cycle cannot be neglected!
 - *May help to explain excess core loss in some situations*
- Practical method to account for effects:

$$P_{v_total} = P_{v_sine} \cdot F_{waveform}(\gamma, D) \cdot F_{DC}(H_{DC}) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

- Effect of extreme duty cycles on loss
 - Often-neglected penalty for wide input and/or output voltage range
 - **Advantage of Flyback over Forward: Lower D range for same input voltage variation**
- Effect of DC bias on core loss
 - Effect on materials other than ferrite not known.
 - May significantly reduce the benefit of deep CCM operation
 - Illustrates advantage of double-ended topologies over single-ended
- **Users need to insist that ferrite manufacturers provide γ and F_{DC} data!**
- **Recommend making your own in-circuit measurements**

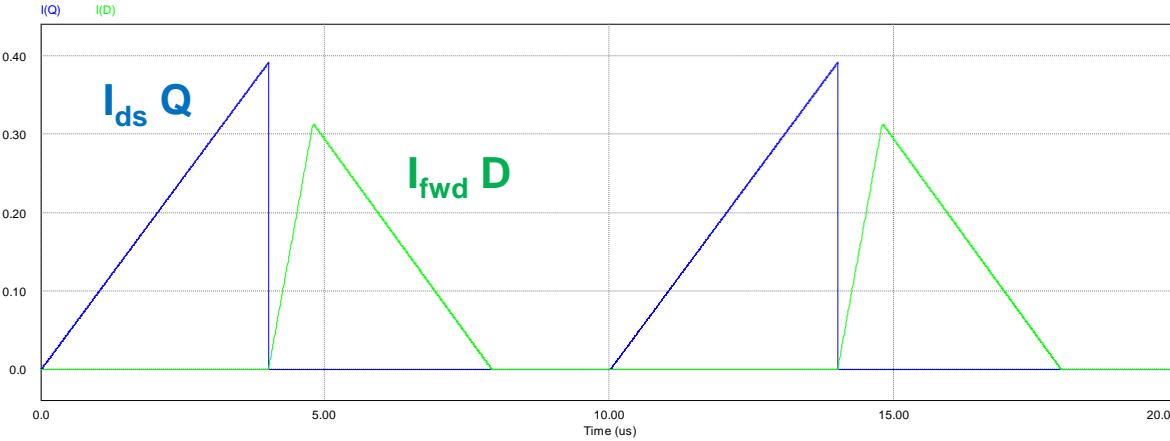
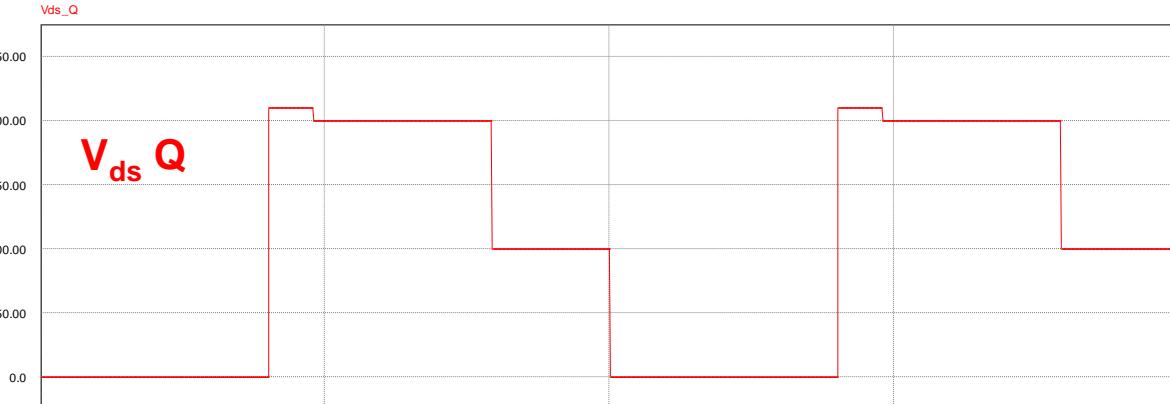
Impact of Snubber Clamp Voltage

- Switch Q turn-off :
 - Energy \rightarrow clamp until L_{leak} current \rightarrow zero
 - Time depends on $(V_{clamp} - V_{reflected})$ difference & on L_{leak} value
 - Also magnetising energy \rightarrow clamp
 - Smaller difference $(V_{clamp} - V_{reflected})$
 \Rightarrow more magnetising energy absorbed by the clamp
- Lower clamp voltage
 - Lower voltage FET, lower $R_{ds(on)}$
 - But extra clamp loss
 - ***Clamp loss can out-weigh FET loss saving***
- Higher clamp voltage
 - Higher voltage FET \Rightarrow higher $R_{ds(on)}$

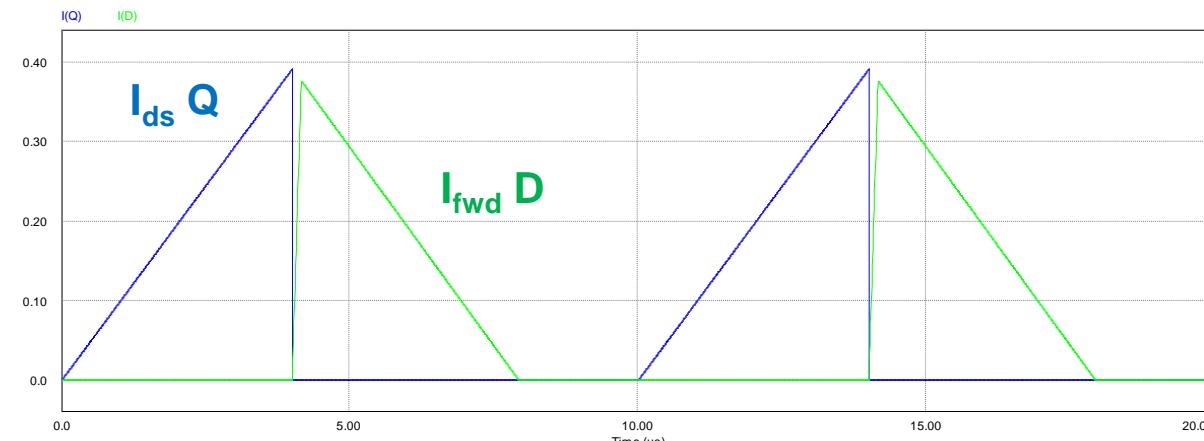
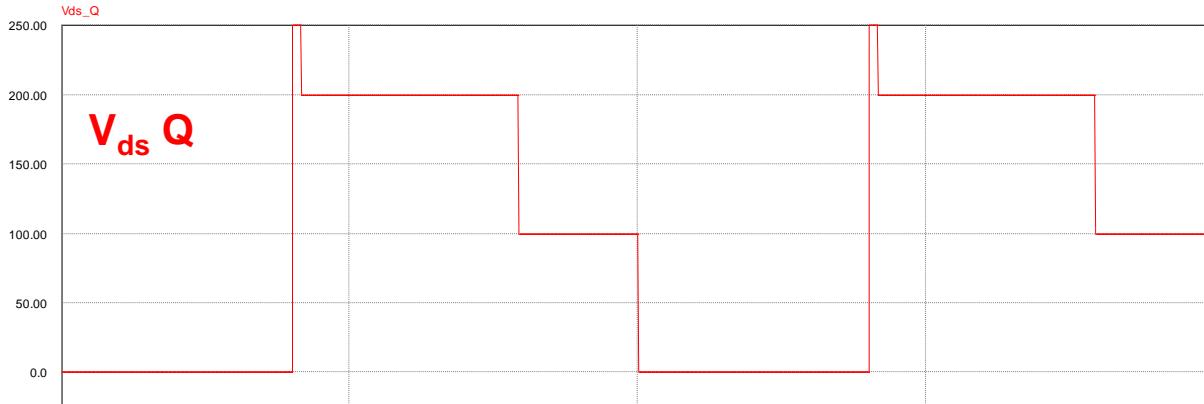


Comparison of Clamp Level Effect

$V_{clamp}/V_o * 1.1$ ($N_p/N_s = 1$)

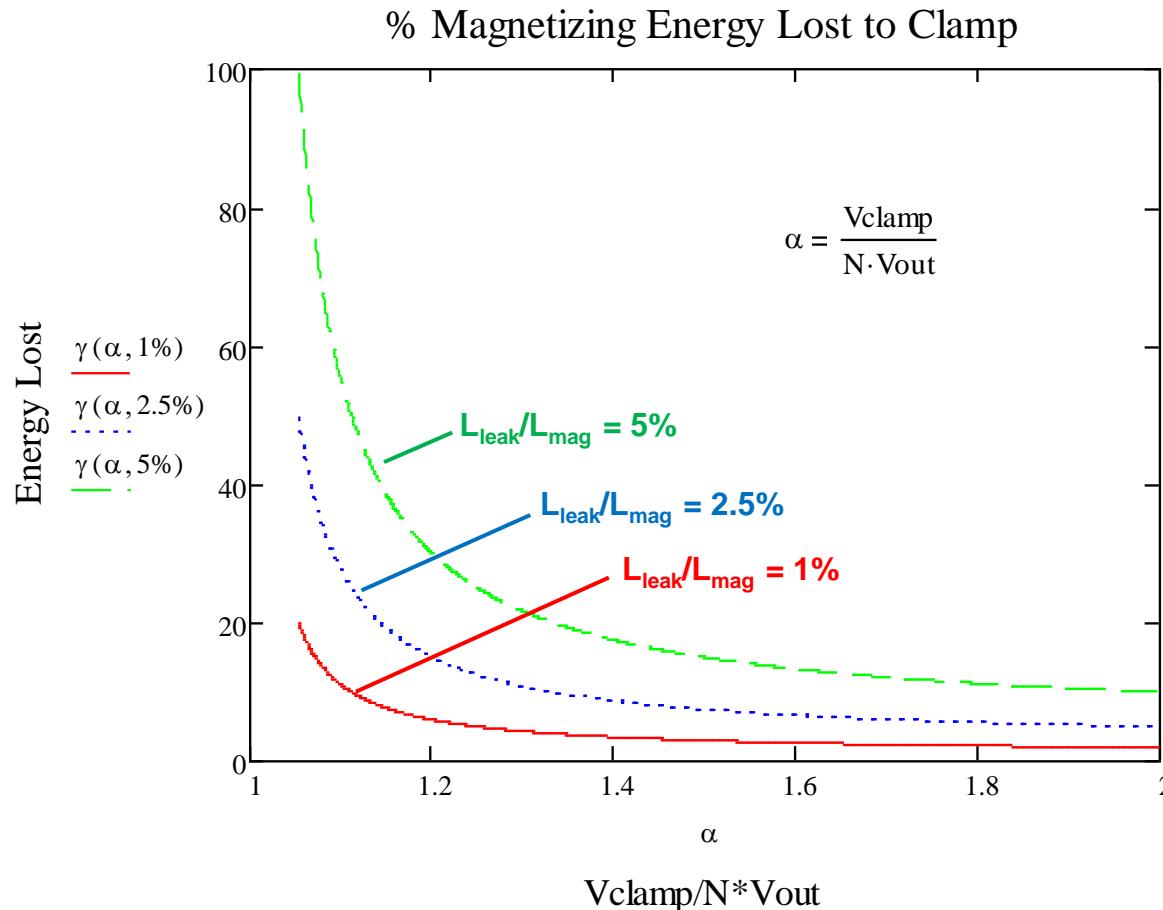


$V_{clamp}/V_o * 1.5$ ($N_p/N_s = 1$)



Effect of Clamp Voltage on Energy Loss

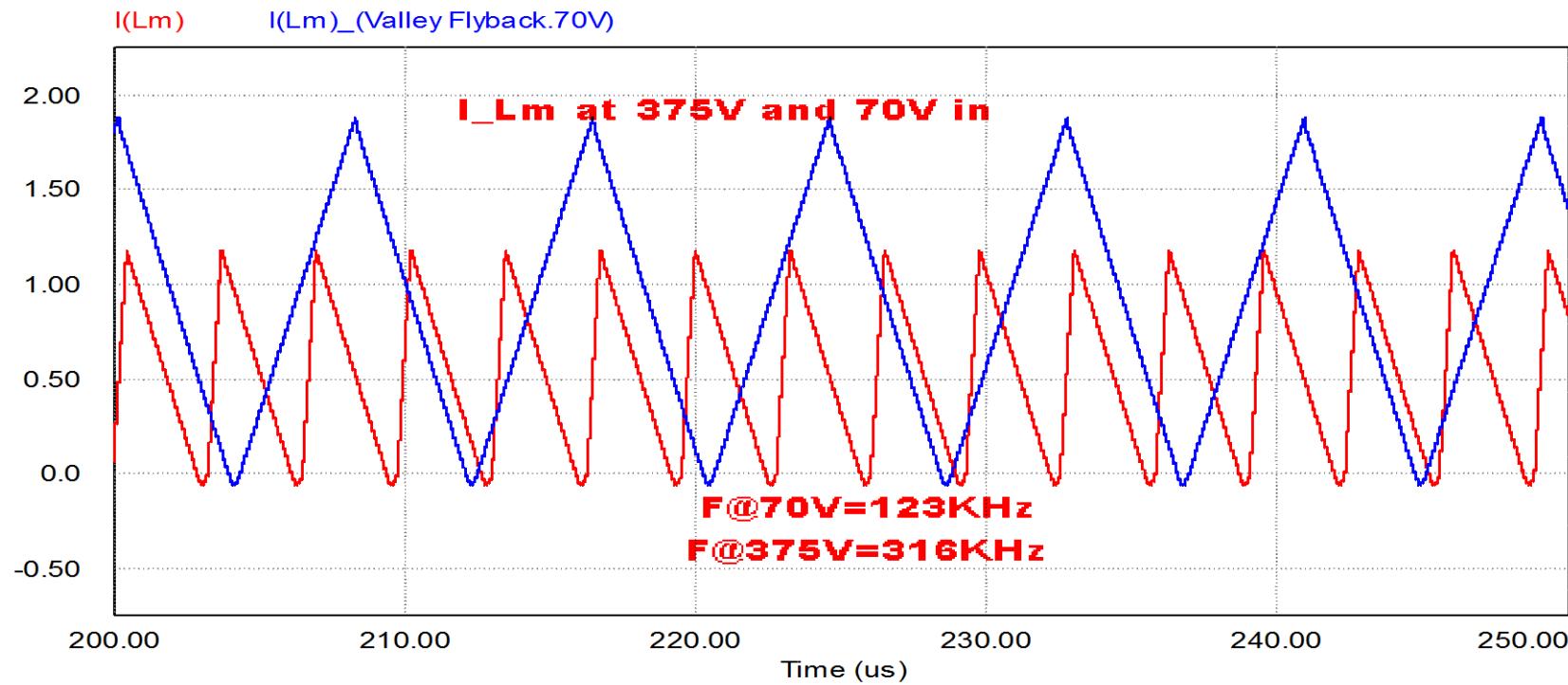
- Lower clamp voltage attracts more magnetizing energy to the clamp!
- Can defeat, or even out-weigh, benefit of lower R_{dson}



Effect of the input voltage range on power density of Flyback TM converters

- How does the input voltage range affect the power density and/or the efficiency of a FB transformer?
- Investigate the effect of input voltage range on loss of Flyback transformers
- To verify, design a TM Flyback converter optimized to deliver a power P at a frequency F and an input voltage V_{in} .
- Examine the effect of reducing the input voltage V_{in} by a factor K_v

Mag Current at Vin=375V and 70V input



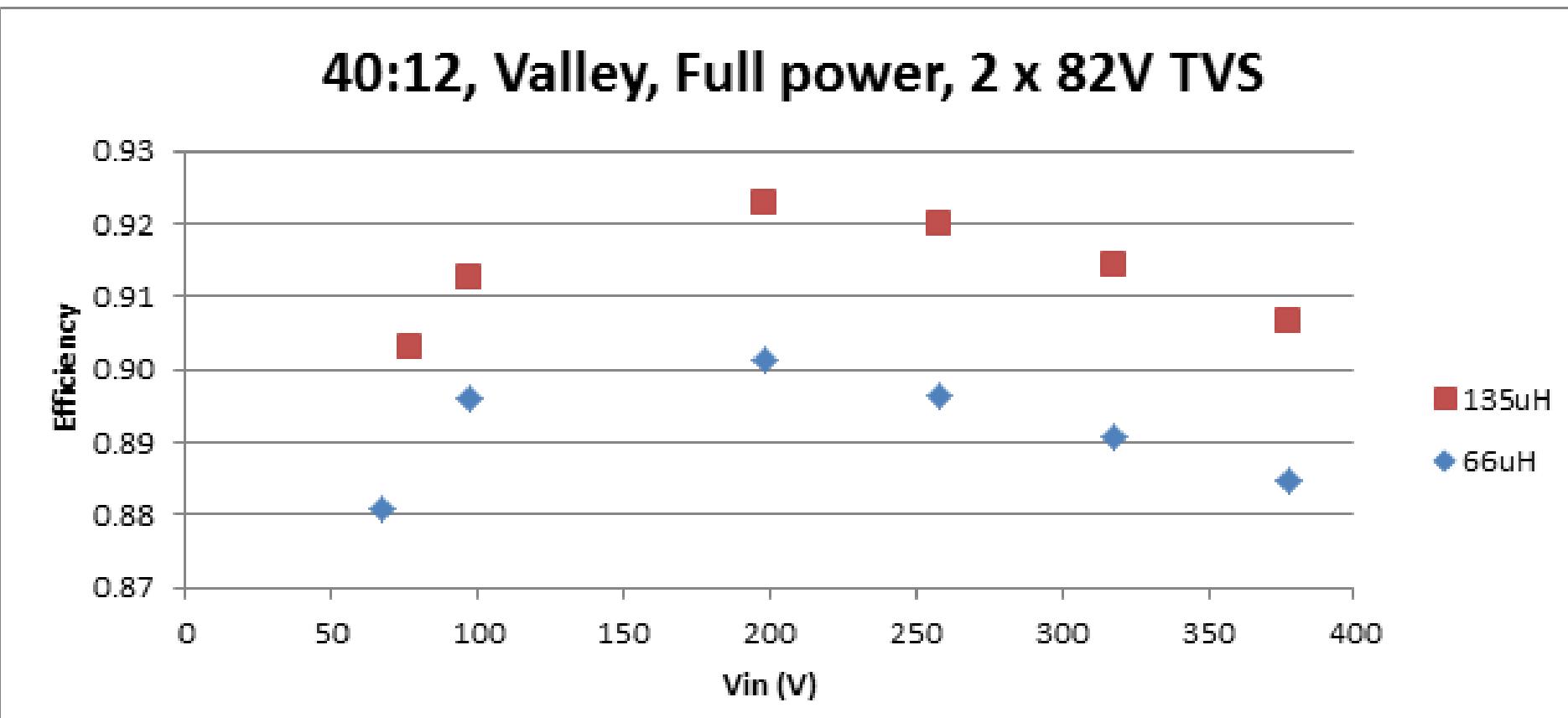
- Frequency decreases, peak current must increase to maintain same output power
- Energy storage in the transformer (=size) must increase
- Output cap must increase

Analysis result

- The volume of a TM transformer designed to deliver a power P at 375V has to be increased by a factor of 2.361 to deliver the same power at 70V!!!
 - CCM is only slightly better: Starting in TM at high line, the volume of a TM transformer will increase by a factor 2.044
- The output cap will increase by a factor of between 2 and 3 (depending if selection dominated by capacitance or ESR)
 - Much smaller increase for CCM (frequency is fixed)
- The effect on other topologies will also be significant
- Reducing the dynamic range of the input voltage is very beneficial for density and/or efficiency improvement
 - That's a justification for two stage conversion and the phenomenal power density of “DC transformers”!

Verification: High L_{mag} vs. Low L_{mag}

- Valley Switched Flyback Transformer designed to work at $70V < V_{in} < 375V$ has been re-gapped for operation over $200V < V_{in} < 375V$ range
- **Significant efficiency improvement: 2% - that is 35% reduction in total loss!**



Appendix

Ferroxcube Power Ferrites Core Loss Calculator
Recommended literature & further reading



