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Soft Commutation Isolated DC-DC Converters

 Springer

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To Antônio Barbi and Adriana Barbi.

—Ivo Barbi

*To my beloved husband, Douglas,
for his encouragement and support.*

—Fabiana Pöttker

Preface

Power electronics can be defined as the applied science dedicated to the electrical energy processing by the use of power semiconductors as switches. The use of static converters in the processing and control of electrical energy matured in the twentieth century to the point of becoming a vital technology of great economical relevance to society. There is a number of benefits of power electronics when compared to previous techniques including lower cost, high efficiency, high power density, and simplicity of control.

The static power converters, according to whether the input and output are alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC), are classified into four basic types: DC-DC converters, AC-DC converters, DC-AC converters, and AC-AC converters. The DC-DC converters are designed to control the power flow from a DC power source to another. They may be unidirectional or bidirectional, isolated or not. Their power ranges from a few watts to hundreds of kilowatts, while their voltage ranges from a few volts to tens of kilovolts.

DC-DC converters are used in personal computers, mobiles, electrical vehicles, lighting, railway systems, microgrids, medical equipment, avionics, and many other applications.

To optimize the power efficiency of isolated DC-DC converters, soft commutation is mandatory, particularly in high power density applications.

The aim of the authors is to present a detailed description and a quantitative analysis of the most common unidirectional soft-commutated isolated DC-DC converters, focusing on the soft commutation process, its quantitative and mathematical analysis, and the quantification of the switching parameters.

This book evolved from the author's long-term experience at two Brazilian Universities: the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC) and the Federal University of Technology—Paraná (UTFPR) for graduate and undergraduate electrical engineering students. Hence, this book provides valuable information for

power electronics engineers, graduate and undergraduate students, as well as researchers at universities and research institutes.

During the planning and writing of this book, we have incurred indebtedness to many people, particularly our graduate students who for years, through successive generations, have helped us to improve our texts, our methods of work, and especially our way of teaching.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil
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Contents

1	Basic Electric Circuits with Switches	1
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	RC and RL DC Circuits	2
1.2.1	RC DC Circuit with a Series Thyristor	2
1.2.2	RL DC Circuit with a Series Thyristor	3
1.2.3	RL DC Circuit with a Series Switch and Free Wheel Diode	5
1.3	Inductor DC Circuits	6
1.3.1	Inductor DC Circuit with a Series Switch, Free-Wheel Diode and Energy Recovery	6
1.3.2	Inductor DC Circuit with a Series Switch, Free-Wheel Diode and Energy Recovery Transformer	7
1.4	Constant Current Capacitor Charging Circuit	10
1.5	LC and RLC DC Circuits	11
1.5.1	LC DC Circuit with a Series Switch	11
1.5.2	LC DC Circuit with a Series Thyristor	15
1.5.3	Capacitor Voltage Polarity Inversion Circuit	16
1.5.4	Capacitor Charging Circuits	17
1.5.5	RLC Circuit with a Low Dumping Factor	21
1.5.6	LC Circuit with Voltage and Current Source	22
1.6	Solved Problem	25
1.7	Problems	27
2	Series Resonant Converter	33
2.1	Introduction	35
2.2	Circuit Operation in Continuous Conduction Mode	36
2.3	Mathematical Analysis for Operation in Continuous Conduction Mode	39
2.3.1	Time Interval Δt_1	40
2.3.2	Time Interval Δt_2	41

2.3.3	Normalized State Plane for One Half of the Switching Period	43
2.3.4	Output Characteristics	43
2.4	Analysis of the Series Resonant Converter Based in the First Harmonic Approximation	47
2.5	Simplified Numerical Example for Calculation of L_r and C_r . . .	53
2.6	Operation in Discontinuous Conduction Mode	57
2.7	Mathematical Analysis for Operation in Discontinuous Conduction Mode	60
2.8	Problems	68
	References	69
3	Half Bridge Capacitor Voltage-Clamped Series Resonant Converter	71
3.1	Introduction	72
3.2	Circuit Operation	73
3.3	Mathematical Analysis	76
3.3.1	Time Interval Δt_1	77
3.3.2	Time Interval Δt_2	79
3.3.3	State Plane Diagram	80
3.3.4	DCM Constrains	80
3.3.5	Output Characteristics	81
3.3.6	Normalized Output Power	82
3.3.7	Switches RMS Current	82
3.3.8	Clamping Diodes Average Current	83
3.4	CVC-SRC Topological Variations	84
3.5	Design Example and Methodology	85
3.6	Simulation Results	87
3.7	Problems	90
	Reference	92
4	Half Bridge CVC-PWM Series Resonant Converter	93
4.1	Introduction	94
4.2	Circuit Operation	95
4.3	Mathematical Analysis	101
4.3.1	Time Interval Δt_1	101
4.3.2	Time Interval Δt_2	102
4.3.3	Time Interval Δt_3	103
4.3.4	Time Interval Δt_4	104
4.3.5	Normalized State-Plane Trajectory	104
4.3.6	DCM Constraint	105
4.3.7	Output Characteristics	106

- 4.4 Numerical Example 107
- 4.5 Simulation Results 109
- 4.6 Problems 111
- Reference 113
- 5 Series Resonant Converter Operating Above the Resonant Frequency 115**
 - 5.1 Introduction 116
 - 5.2 Circuit Operation 117
 - 5.3 Mathematical Analysis 120
 - 5.4 Commutation Analysis 132
 - 5.5 Numerical Example 135
 - 5.6 Problems 138
- 6 LLC Resonant Converter 141**
 - 6.1 Introduction 141
 - 6.2 First Harmonic Equivalent Circuit 142
 - 6.3 Voltage Gain Characteristics 145
 - 6.3.1 Numerical Example 1 150
 - 6.4 Static Gain Without Load (Open Circuit) 151
 - 6.5 Static Gain as a Function of Load Resistance 152
 - 6.5.1 Numerical Example 2 154
 - 6.6 Minimum Normalized Frequency 155
 - 6.6.1 Numerical Example 3 157
 - 6.7 Commutation’s Analysis 158
 - 6.7.1 Current in the Switches During Commutation 159
 - 6.7.2 Commutation Analysis 162
 - 6.7.3 Numerical Example 4 165
 - 6.8 Input Impedance 167
 - 6.9 Resonant Capacitor Current and Voltage 170
 - 6.9.1 Numerical Example 5 173
 - 6.10 Design Methodology and Example 174
 - 6.11 Detailed Description of the LLC’s Operation Modes 178
 - 6.11.1 Operation at the Resonance Frequency ($f_s = f_{r1}$) 178
 - 6.11.2 Operation Below Resonant Frequency ($f_s < f_{r1}$) 180
 - 6.11.3 Operation Above Resonant Frequency ($f_s > f_{r1}$) 182
 - 6.12 Summary of Properties of the LLC Converter 184
 - 6.13 Proposed Exercises 185
 - References 186
- 7 Full-Bridge ZVS-PWM Converter with Capacitive Output Filter 187**
 - 7.1 Introduction 189
 - 7.2 Circuit Operation 190
 - 7.2.1 Continuous Conduction Mode 191
 - 7.2.2 Discontinuous Conduction Mode 195

7.3	Mathematical Analysis	198
7.3.1	Commutation Currents	198
7.3.2	Output Characteristics	203
7.3.3	RMS Inductor Current	206
7.4	Commutation Analysis	208
7.4.1	Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM)	208
7.4.2	Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM)	210
7.5	Simplified Design Methodology and an Example of the Commutation Parameters	211
7.6	Simulation Results	213
7.7	Problems	217
	Reference	218
8	Full-Bridge ZVS-PWM Converter with Inductive Output Filter . . .	219
8.1	Introduction	220
8.2	Converter Operation	221
8.3	Commutation Analysis	227
8.3.1	Leading Leg Commutation	227
8.3.2	Lagging Leg Commutation	228
8.4	Mathematical Analysis	231
8.4.1	Output Characteristics	231
8.4.2	RMS Switches Current	234
8.4.3	Average Diodes Current	235
8.5	Simplified Design Example and Methodology	235
8.6	Simulation Results	237
8.7	Problems	240
9	Three-Level Neutral Point Clamped ZVS-PWM Converter	245
9.1	Introduction	247
9.2	Circuit Operation	248
9.3	Mathematical Analysis	253
9.4	Commutation Analysis	258
9.5	Simplified Design Methodology and an Example of the Commutation Parameters	261
9.6	Simulation Results	263
9.7	Problems	267
	Reference	269
10	Asymmetric Half-Bridge ZVS-PWM Converter	271
10.1	Introduction	272
10.2	Circuit Operation	273
10.3	Mathematical Analysis	277

10.4	Commutation Analysis	282
10.4.1	Switch S_1 Commutation	282
10.4.2	Switch S_2 Commutation	285
10.5	Simplified Design Methodology and an Example of the Commutation Parameters	289
10.6	Simulation Results	290
10.7	Problems	293
	Reference	295
11	Active Clamp ZVS-PWM Forward Converter	297
11.1	Introduction	298
11.2	Circuit Operation	299
11.3	Mathematical Analysis	304
11.4	Commutation Analysis	308
11.5	Simplified Design Methodology and an Example of the Commutation Parameters	310
11.6	Simulation Results	311
11.7	Problems	315
	References	317

Abbreviations

CCM	Continuous conduction mode
CVC	Capacitor voltage clamped
DC	Direct current
DCM	Discontinuous conduction mode
FB	Full bridge
HB	Half bridge
LC	Inductor capacitor
LCT	Inductor capacitor thyristor
PFM	Pulse frequency modulation
PWM	Pulse width modulation
RC	Resistor capacitor
RCT	Resistor capacitor thyristor
RL	Resistor inductor
RLC	Resistor inductor capacitor
SRC	Series resonant converter
ZCS	Zero current switching
ZVS	Zero voltage switching