Lecture 15: Converter Topologies

ECE 481: Power Electronics

Prof. Daniel Costinett
Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of Tennessee Knoxville
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Chapter 6: Converter Circuits

- 6.1. Circuit manipulations
- 6.2. A short list of converters
- 6.3. Transformer isolation
- 6.4. Converter evaluation and design
- 6.5. Summary of key points

- Where do the boost, buck-boost, and other converters originate?
- How can we obtain a converter having given desired properties?
- What converters are possible?
- How can we obtain transformer isolation in a converter?
- For a given application, which converter is best?

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6.2 - A Short List of Converters

An infinite number of converters are possible, which contain switches embedded in a network of inductors and capacitors

Two simple classes of converters are listed here:

- Single-input single-output converters containing a single inductor. The switching period is divided into two subintervals. This class contains eight converters.
- Single-input single-output converters containing two inductors. The switching period is divided into two subintervals. Several of the more interesting members of this class are listed.

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Single Input/Output/Inductor Converters

- Use switches to connect inductor between source and load, in one manner during first subinterval and in another during second subinterval
- There are a limited number of ways to do this, so all possible combinations can be found
- After elimination of degenerate and redundant cases, eight converters are found:

dc-dc converters

buck boost buck-boost noninverting buck-boost

dc-ac converters

bridge Watkins-Johnson

ac-dc converters

current-fed bridge inverse of Watkins-Johnson

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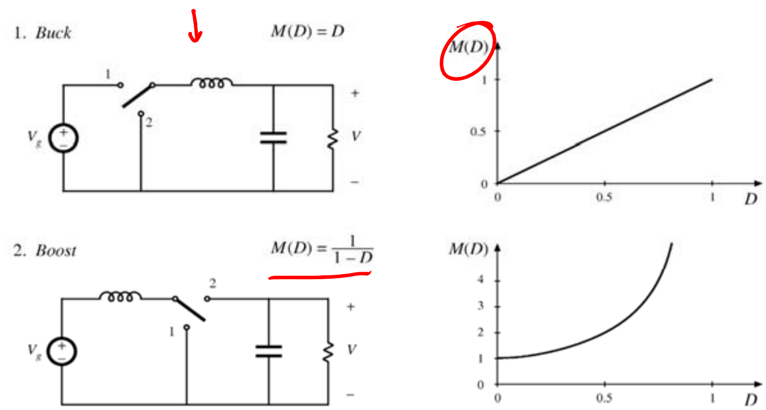
Unipolar Output Converters



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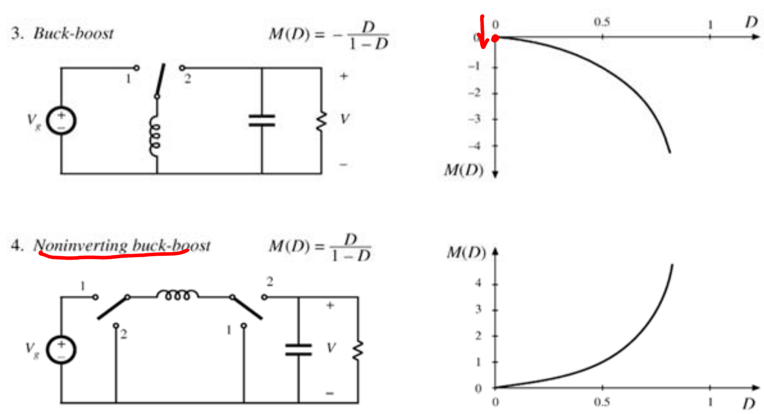
Unipolar Output Converters (cont.)



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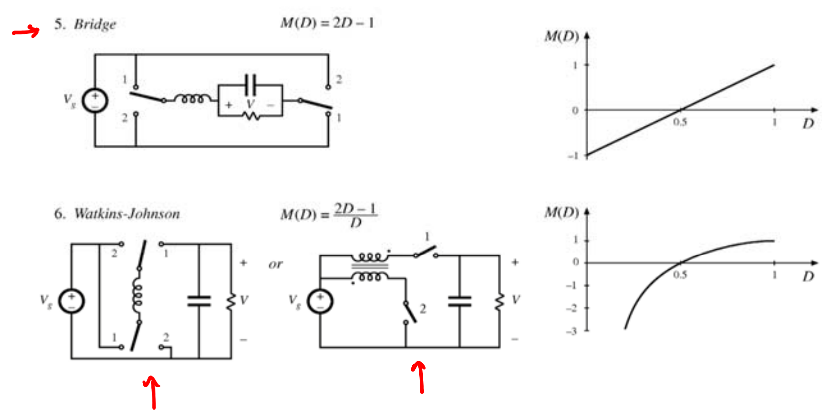
Bipolar Output Converters



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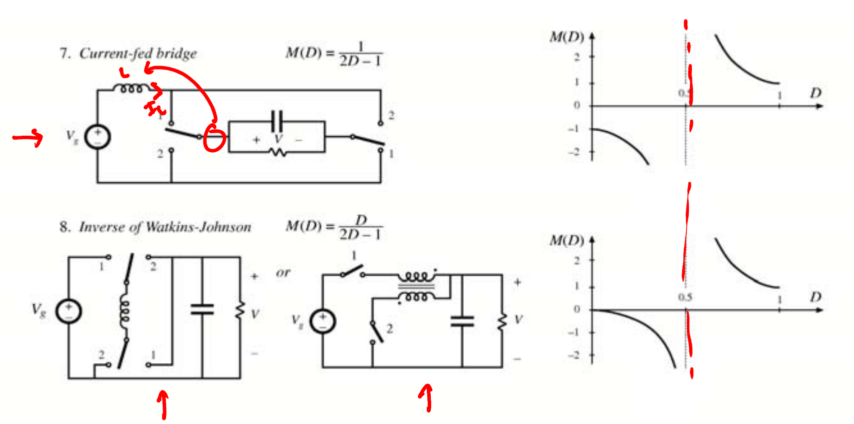
Bipolar Output Converters (cont.)



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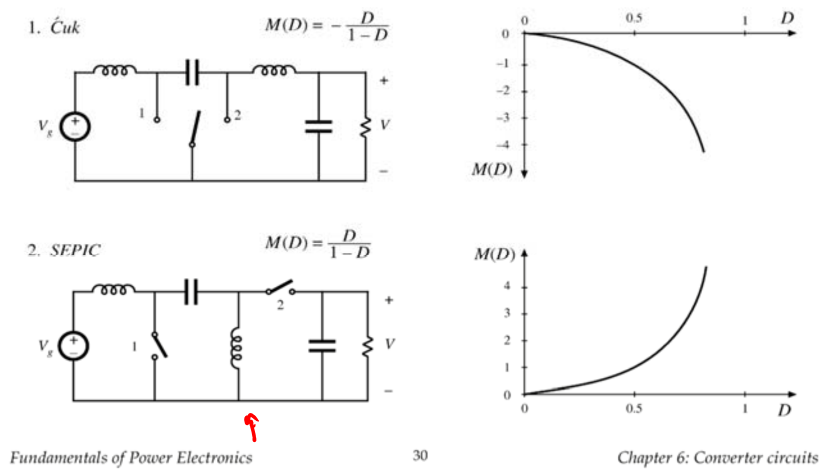
Example Two-Inductor Converters



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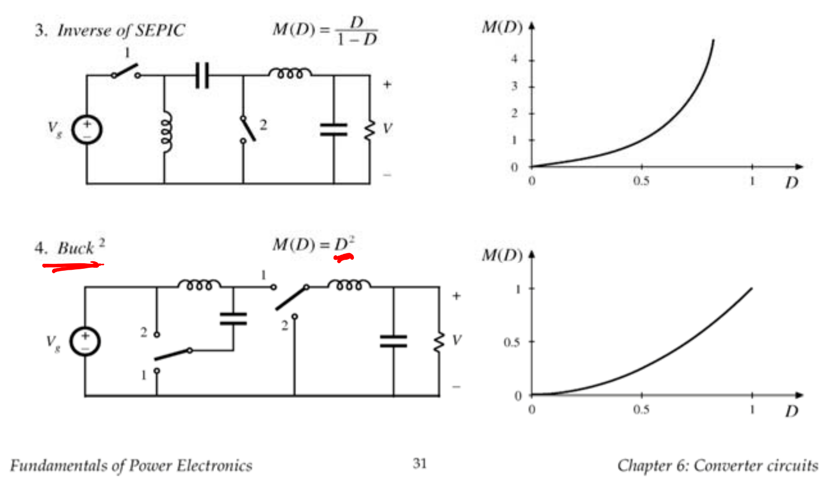
Example Two-Inductor Converters (cont.)



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6.3 - Transformer Isolation

Objectives:

- Isolation of input and output ground connections, to meet safety requirements
- Using transformer turns ratio to aid in conversion ratio
- Reduction of transformer size by incorporating high frequency isolation transformer inside converter
- Minimization of current and voltage stresses when a large step-up or step-down conversion ratio is needed —use transformer turns ratio
- Obtain multiple output voltages via multiple transformer secondary windings and multiple converter secondary circuits

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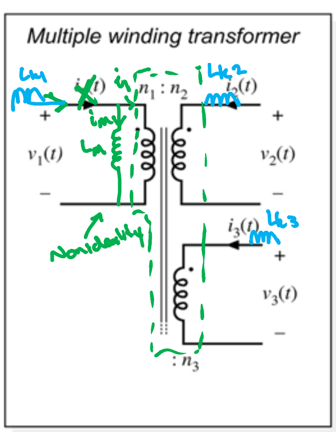
Ideal Transformer Model



$$\frac{v_1(t)}{n_1} = \frac{v_2(t)}{n_2} = \frac{v_3(t)}{n_3} = \dots$$

$$0 = n_1 i_1'(t) + n_2 i_2(t) + n_3 i_3(t) + \dots$$

Ideal XF has

$L_m \to \infty$

$L_{ki} \to 0$

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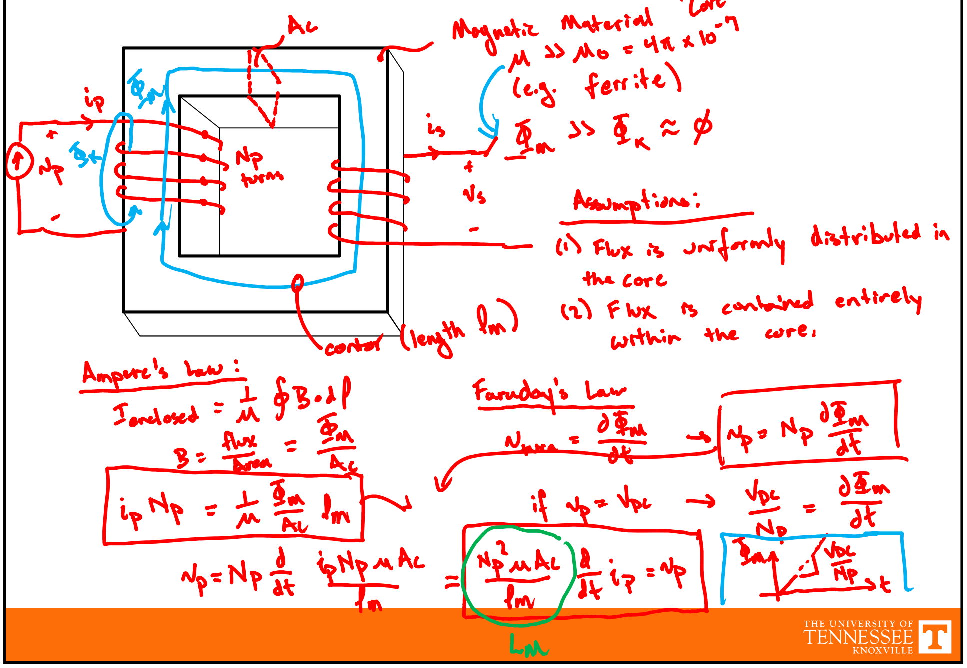
A Real Transformer Model



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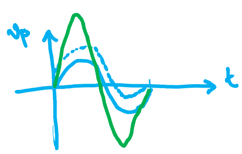
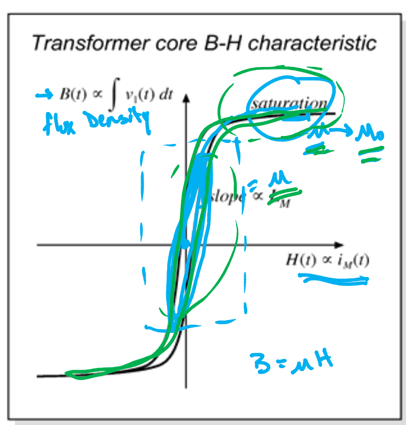
Transformer Saturation





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Transformer Reset

- "Transformer reset" is the mechanism by which magnetizing inductance volt-second balance is obtained
- The need to reset the transformer volt-seconds to zero by the end of each switching period adds considerable complexity to converters
- To understand operation of transformer-isolated converters:
  - replace transformer by equivalent circuit model containing magnetizing inductance
  - analyze converter as usual, treating magnetizing inductance as any other inductor
  - apply volt-second balance to all converter inductors, including magnetizing inductance

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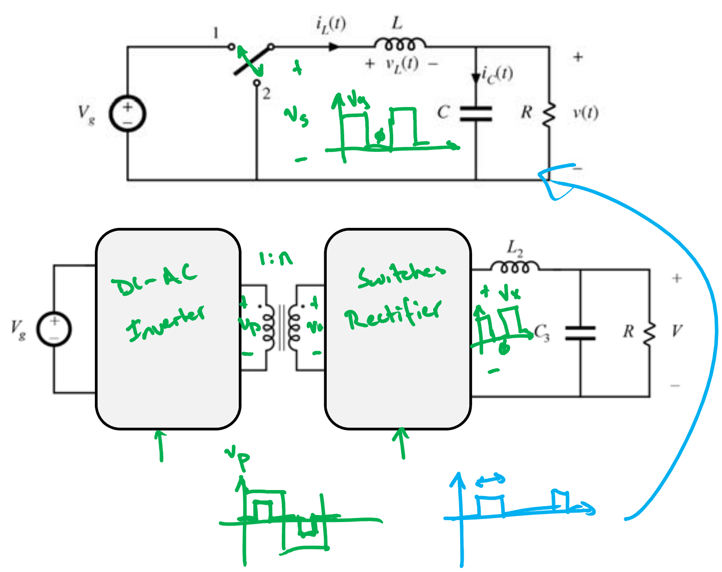
Buck-derived Isolated Converters



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Full Bridge Converter