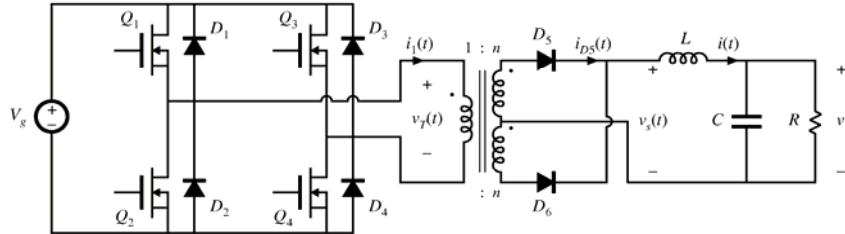
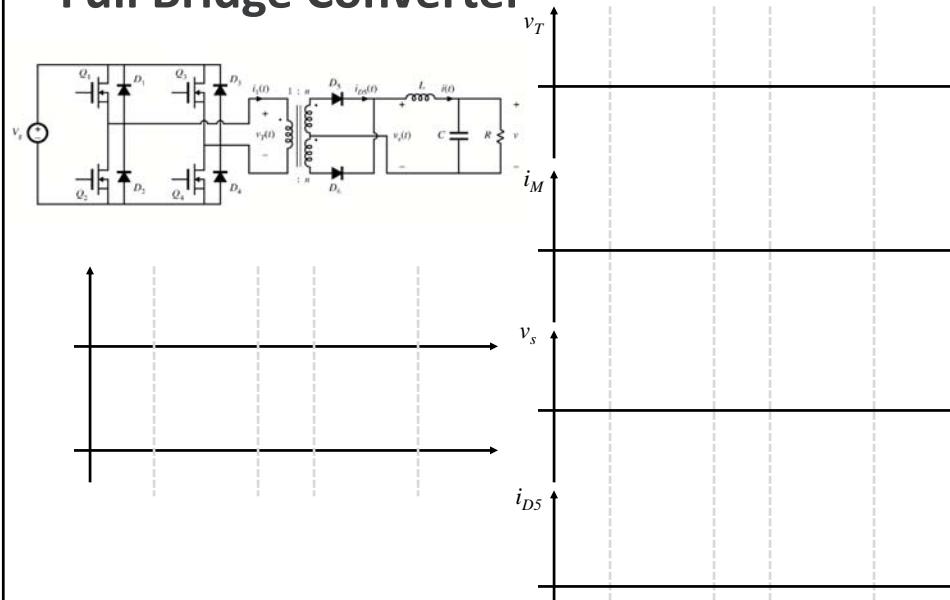


Full Bridge Converter



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Full Bridge Converter



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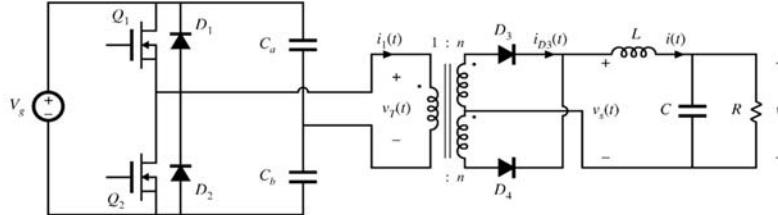
Solution For Conversion Ratio



Transformer Saturation: Nonidealities



Half Bridge Isolated Buck



- Replace transistors Q_3 and Q_4 with large capacitors
- Voltage at capacitor centerpoint is $0.5V_g$
- $v_s(t)$ is reduced by a factor of two
- $M = 0.5 nD$

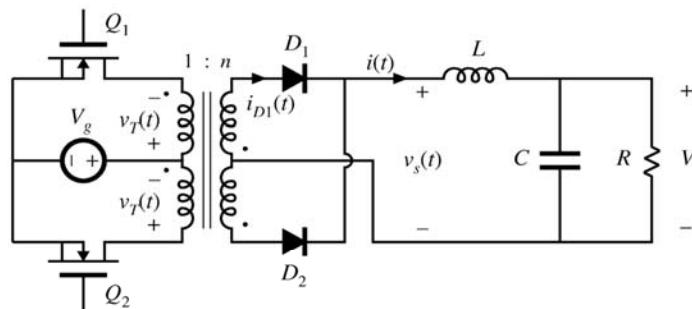
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Chapter 6: Converter circuits



Push Pull Converter



$$V = nDV_g$$

$$0 \leq D \leq 1$$

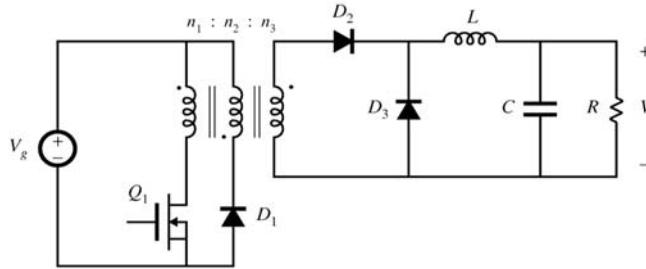
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Chapter 6: Converter circuits

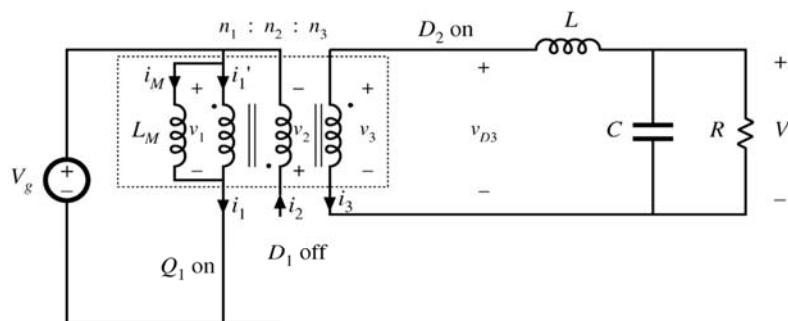


6.3.2 Forward Converter

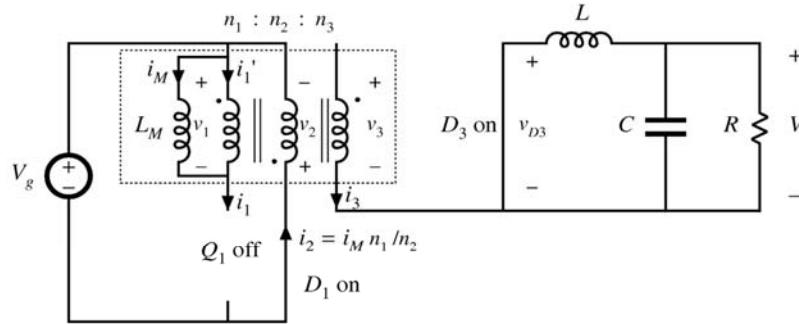


- Buck-derived transformer-isolated converter
- Single-transistor and two-transistor versions
- Maximum duty cycle is limited
- Transformer is reset while transistor is off

Subinterval 1



Subinterval 2



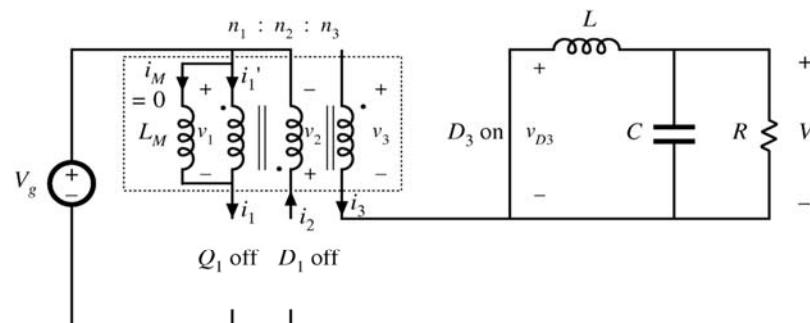
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Chapter 6: Converter circuits



Subinterval 3



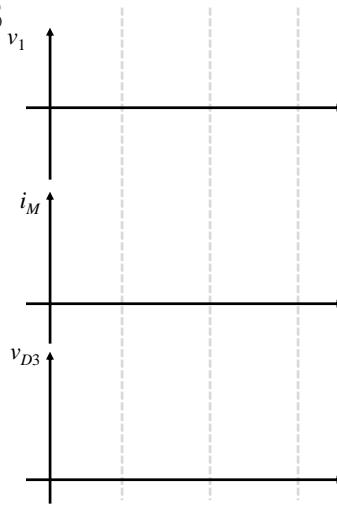
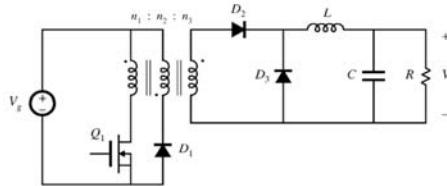
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Chapter 6: Converter circuits



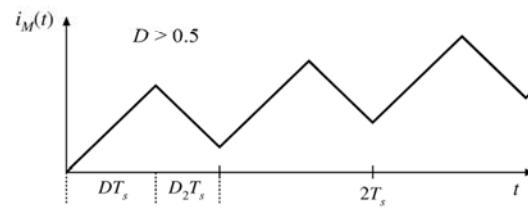
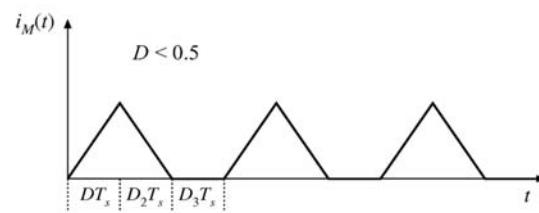
Forward Waveforms



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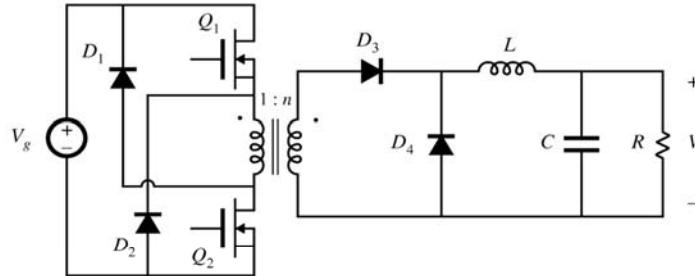
Transformer Saturation When D>0.5

magnetizing current
waveforms,
for $n_1 = n_2$



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Two-Transistor Forward Converter



$$V = nDV_g \quad D \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \max(v_{Q1}) = \max(v_{Q2}) = V_g$$

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Chapter 6: Converter circuits



Flyback Converter: Buck-Boost Derived

