



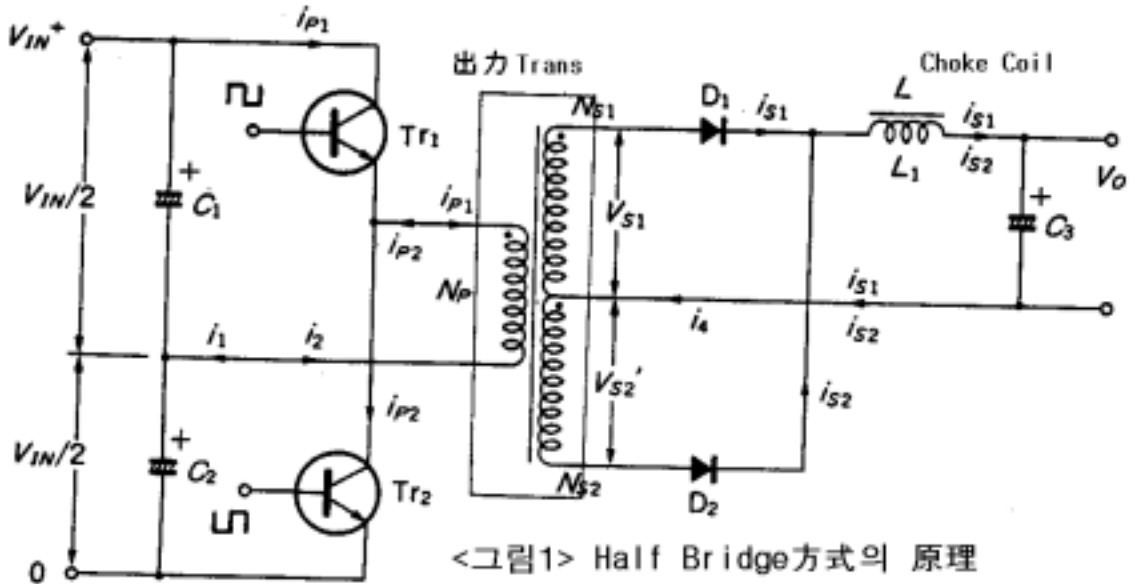
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*KCE Technical Information*

Half Bridge SMPS Transformer	Vol:15
2004.2.6	

Half Bridge Push Pull  
 100V 200V

1.



<그림1> Half Bridge方式의 原理

< 1> Half Bridge  
 Vin/2가 가 C1, C2 Trans 1 Capacitor C1, C2 Np

2 Transister Tr1, Tr2 ON/OFF  
 Tr1 Base 가 가 Tr1 ON 1 ip1 Trans Np  
 Np 가 Vin/2 2 Ns1 Vs1

$$V_{s1} = \frac{N_{s1}}{N_p} \cdot \frac{V_{IN}}{2}$$

Ns2 Vs2가 Vs1 Vs1 2 Diode  
 D1 2 is1가 平滑Coil L Capacitor C3

Tr1 OFF Tr2가 ON Trans Diode  
 D2가 is2가 平滑 Coil L Capacitor C3

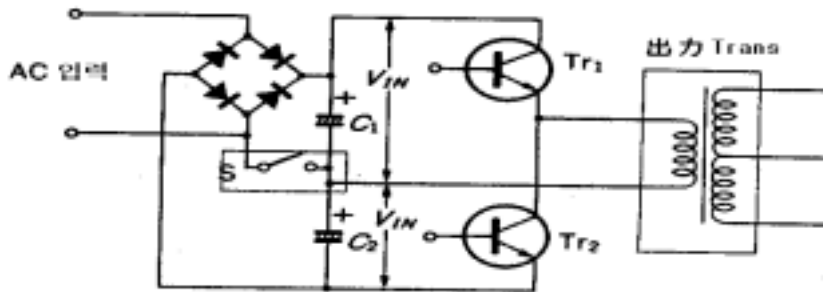
2 .1 2 가  
 Push-Pull Vo

$$V_0 = \frac{t_{ON}}{(T/2)} \cdot \frac{N_S}{N_P} \cdot \frac{V_{IN}}{2} = \frac{t_{ON}}{T} \cdot \frac{N_S}{N_P} \cdot V_{IN}$$

2.100V /200V

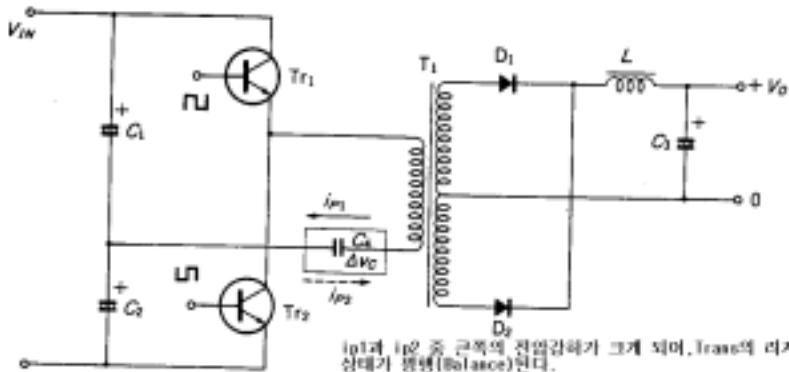
Capacitor C <sub>1</sub> ,C <sub>2</sub>	가 OFF	TR	Trans 1	Np	TR ON	V <sub>IN</sub> /2
	Push-Pull		V <sub>CE</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>	가		
Capacitor			< 2 >	100V		2
Tr	V <sub>CE</sub> =2V <sub>IN</sub>	가	200V	Bridge	가	가
	V <sub>CEO</sub> 400V	TR	100V /200V			

<그림2>Half Bridge方式의 入力整流回路



TR		Np	V <sub>IN</sub>
Push-Pull		Trans 1	2
Push-Pull			
3.Capacitor	Trans	(偏勵磁)	
Half Bridge	2	Tr t <sub>stg</sub>	Trans
< 3 >	Capacitor C <sub>4</sub>		< 1 > Capacitor C <sub>4</sub>
t <sub>stg</sub>	TR ON		

<그림3>片勵磁의 防止方法



i<sub>p1</sub>과 i<sub>p2</sub> 중 큰쪽의 전압강하가 크게 되어, Trans의 리자 상태가 평형(Balance)된다.



<사진1>Capacitor C<sub>4</sub>의 전류파형  
(20V/div, 10μs/div)

t<sub>stg</sub>가

TR ON

Capacitor

Capacitor

Np

Trans

Capacitor

가

Capacitor

가

Film

Capacitor

4.Half Bridge

(Drive )

SMPS

Switching TR

(Forward

)

2 TR

ON/OFF

가

Trans

1Trans

,2Trans

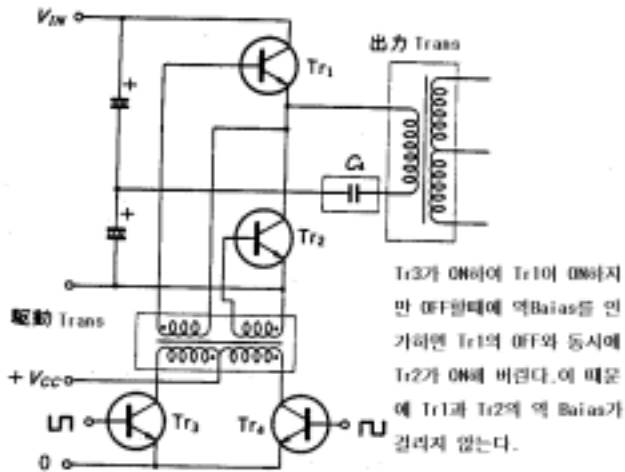
,CT(Current Transformer)

CT

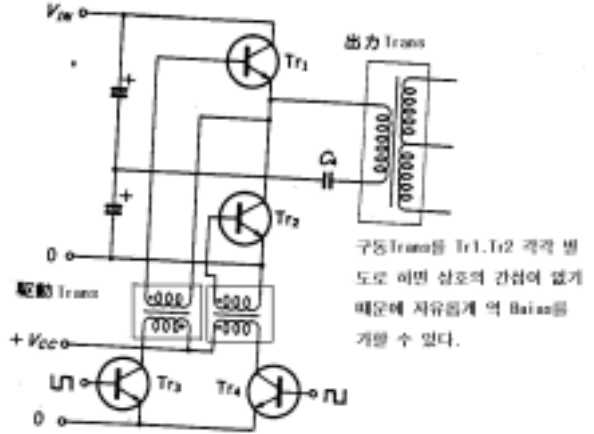
< 4>,< 5>가 1Trans

,2Trans

<그림4> 1 Trans에 의한 驅動回路



<그림5> 2 Trans에 의한 驅動回路



가 TR

MOS-FET

TR

CT

Page

CT

5.Half Bridge

Regulator

:AC85~115V

117~230V

:+36V,5A

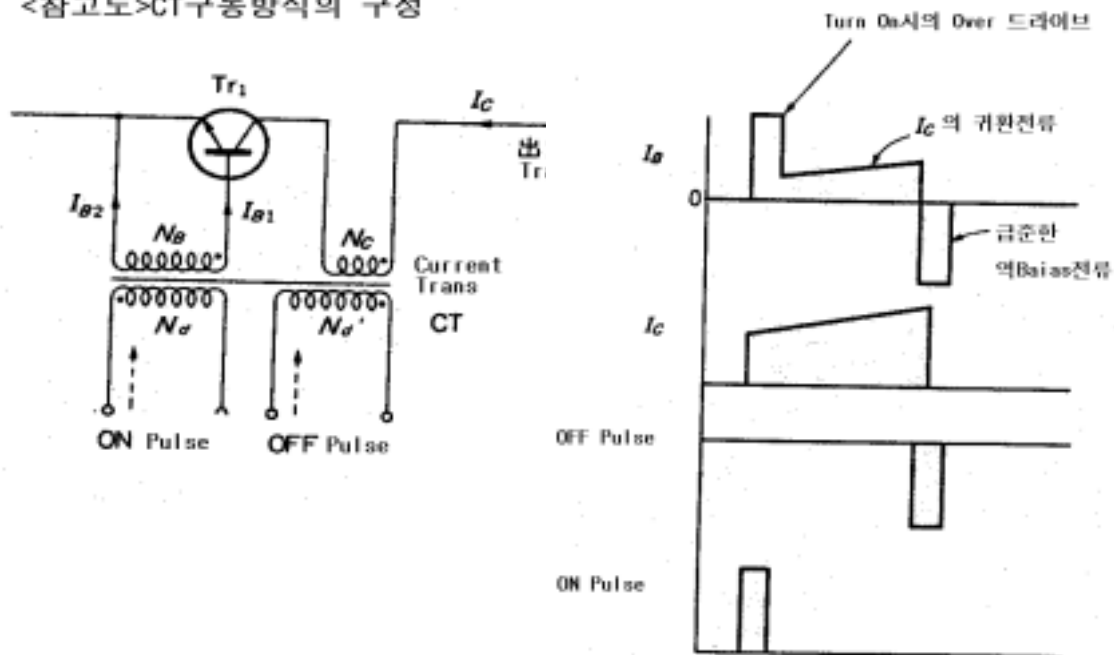
:25KHz

Half Bridge

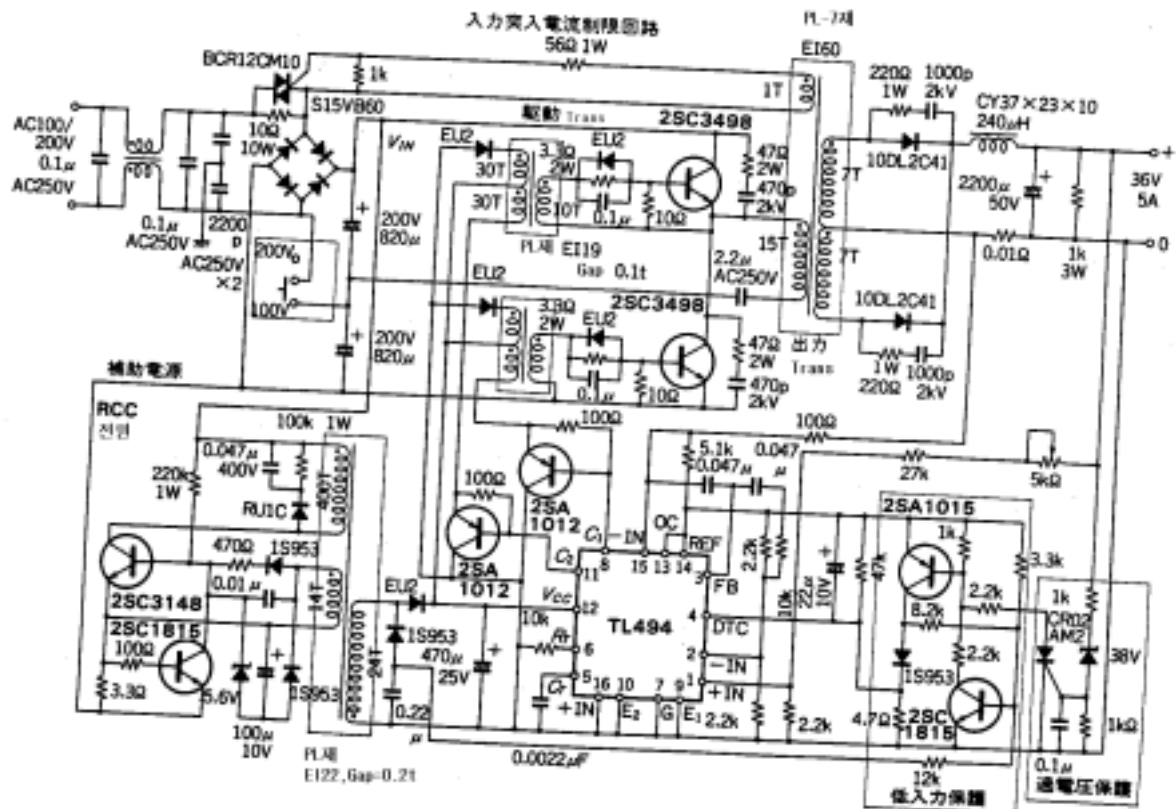
Regulator

< 6>

<참고도>CT구동방식의 구성



<그림6> Half Bridge 回路的 設計例



6.

5. Half Bridge Regulator

(1) Trans (SMPS Transformer)

1

100V Trans Core Samwha PL-7 EI60  $V_{IN(max)}$  Trans 1

$$N_p = \frac{V_{IN(max)} \cdot t_{ON(max)} \cdot 10^8}{2 \cdot \Delta B \cdot A_e} \text{-----(1)}$$

$$t_{ON} = T/2 \quad (1)$$

$$N_p = \frac{V_{IN(max)} \times 10^8}{4 \cdot \Delta B \cdot A_e \cdot f} \text{-----(2)}$$

$t_{ON} = T/2$  ON 가 ON  
Dead Time (2) (1)

Core 가 (2) Core 가  
Dead Time (1)  
Soft Start 가 가

$$N_p = \frac{V_{IN(max)} \cdot t_{ON(max)} \times 10^8}{B_m \cdot A_e} \text{-----(3)}$$

가 가 Trans가  
 $A_e$ : Core (cm<sup>2</sup>)  
B: (Gauss)  
f : (Hz)  
 $V_{IN(max)}$ : (Volt)  $B_m$ : Core  
B Bridge ±2000(4000Gauss) ±2200(4400Gauss)  
(2)

$$N_p = \frac{2 \times 115 \times \sqrt{2} \times 0.9 \times 0.5 \times 10^8}{4 \times 4000 \times 2.47 \times 25 \times 10^3} = 14.8 T_s \text{-----(4)}$$

가 0.5  $V_{IN}/2$  가  
2

2 Duty Cycle  $D_{max}$  Tr Daed Time( $t_d$ )

$$D_{max} = \frac{(T/2) - t_d}{(T/2)} \text{-----(4)}$$

.Dead Time 3uS

$D_{max}$  0.85가

2

$V_s$  Diode

$V_F, Line Drop$

$V_{LD}$   $V_s$

$$V_s = \frac{V_0 + (V_F + V_{LD})}{D_{max}} = \frac{36 + (1 + 0.5)}{0.85} = 44.1(V) \text{ 가 } N_s$$

$$N_s = \frac{V_s}{V_{IN(min)}} \cdot N_p \text{ -----(5)}$$

가

$$N_s = \frac{44.1}{2 \times 85 \times \sqrt{2} \times 0.9 \times 0.5} \times 15 = 6.1T_s$$

1,2 Peak

2 Diode

$i_{SP}$  20%

Choke Coil

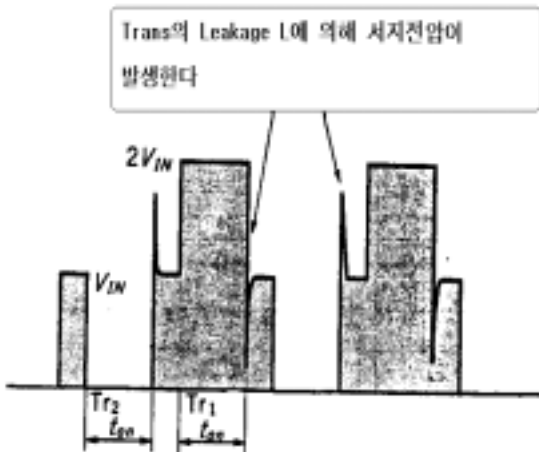
Ripple  $i_L$  30%p-p 가

$$i_{SP} = 1.2 \times (I_0 + \frac{\Delta i_L}{2}) = 1.2 \times (5 + \frac{1.5}{2}) = 6.9A \text{ 가}$$

1  $i_{1P}$

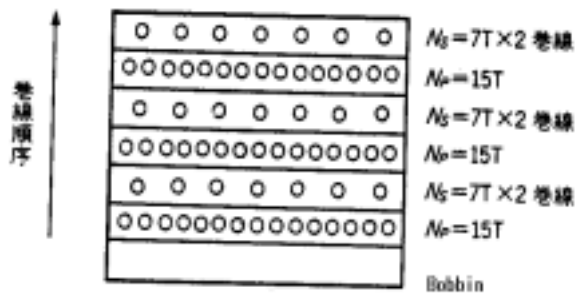
$$i_{1P} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} \cdot i_{SP} = \frac{7}{14} \times 6.9 = 3.45(A) \text{ 가}$$

<그림7>Half Bridge의 電壓波形



<그림9>권선 방법의 예

결함도를 줄이기 위하여 Bobbin의 밑에서 부터  $N_p, N_s$ 를 가능한 회수를 많이 샌드위치 권선하여 결선시 각각 병렬 접속한다(3회씩 예)



Trans 1 2

Leakage Inductance가 가 < 7> TR

OFF

TR < 8>

Diode

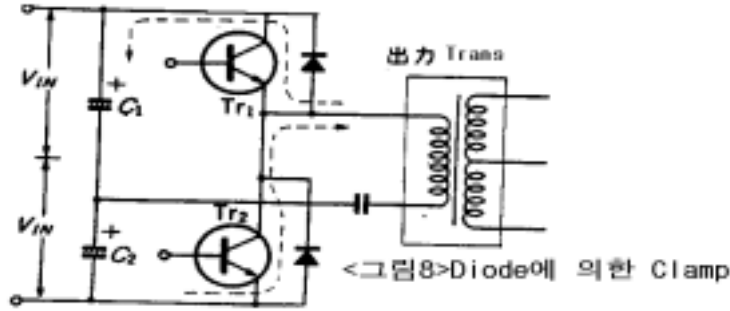
Trans

< 9>

Sandwich

Leakage Inductance

반대측 Tr이 OFF하였을때 서지 전압으로  $V_{ce} > 2V_{in}$ 이 되면 Diode를 통하여 C1, C2에 전류가 흘러  $V_{ce}$ 를  $2V_{in}$ 에 Clamp한다.



2) Choke Coil

2 Inductance 2 OFF Forward

2  $V_{s(max)}$

$$V_{s(max)} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} \cdot V_{IN(max)} = \frac{7}{14} \times 2 \times 115 \times \sqrt{2} \times 0.9 \times 0.5 = 73.2(V)$$

가

Duty Cycle  $D_{(min)}$

$$D_{(min)} = \frac{V_0}{V_s - (V_F + V_{LD})} = \frac{36}{73.2 - (1 + 0.5)} = 0.5 \quad \text{ON} \quad t_{ON}=10\mu s$$

가

Choke Coil Ripple  $i_L$  30%<sub>o.p.p</sub> 가  
 $\Delta i_L = 0.3 \times I_0 = 1.5(A)$  Inductance L

$$L = \frac{V_L}{\Delta i_L} \cdot t_{on} = \frac{V_s - (V_0 + V_F + V_{LD})}{\Delta i_L} \cdot t_{ON} = \frac{73.2 - (36 + 1 + 0.5)}{1.5} \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 238(\mu H)$$

< 2 >

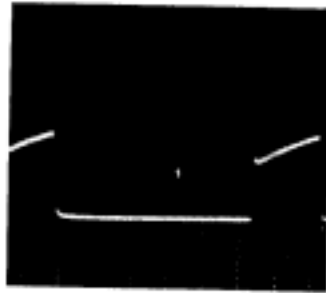
3) Trans

RCC .RCC Transformer

"SMPS Transformer"



(a)  $V_{ce}$  波形 (50 V/div, 5  $\mu$ s/div)



(b) Collector 電流 (2 A/div, 5  $\mu$ s/div)



(c) Trans 1次巻線電流波形 (1 A/div, 5  $\mu$ s/div)



(d) 2次整流 Diode의 電流波形 (1 A/div, 5  $\mu$ s/div)



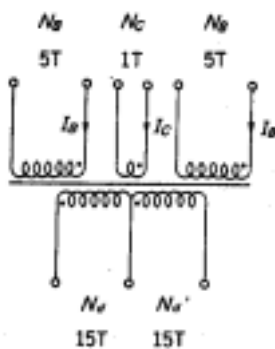
(e) Choke Coil의 電流波形 (1 A/div, 5  $\mu$ s/div)

<사진2>各部分의 波形

#### 4.CT Trans

< 11 > CT Base Base Collector

<그림11>CT의 Base電流



$N_B$ 가 2

$$I_B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{N_B}{N_C} \cdot I_C \quad I_C$$

$N_C, N_B$

$h_{FE}$

$N_C$  1Ts  $h_{FE}=10$

$$I_B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{N_B}{N_C} \cdot I_C$$

$$I_B = \frac{N_B \cdot I_C}{2 \cdot N_C}$$

$$\frac{N_C}{N_B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_{FE}$$

가  $h_{FE}$ 가 10 5가  $h_{FE}$ 가 20 10  
 $N_d$   $V_{CC}$  Bias  $V_{BE}$

$$N_d = \frac{V_{CC}}{V_{BE}} \cdot N_B = \frac{15}{5} \times 5 = 15T_s$$



$V_{CC}=15V$ , Bias       $V_{BE}=5V$  .  
 TL494      IC      .  
 E116(EE1625),E119(EI1925)      Core      가      .  
 Core  
 $N_d = N_d : N_B : N_C = 30_{TS} : 10_{TS} : 1_{TS}$   
 Trans      Trans      Core      Air Gap      .  
 . . . . .