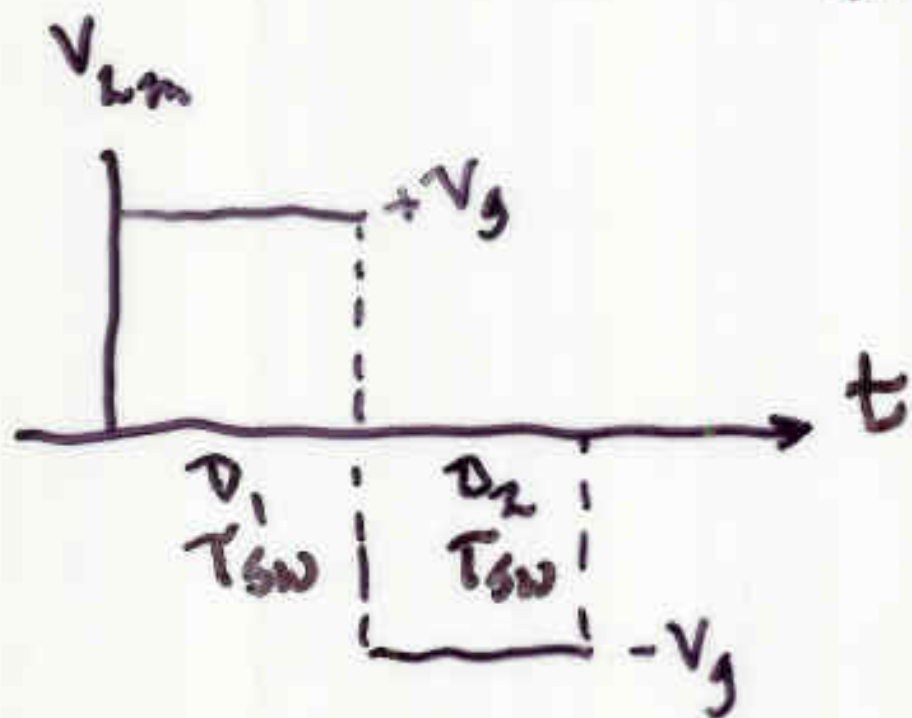


2Q Forward

CCM
DCM ← CAN
guarantee?



$+V_g$ on primary $\Rightarrow$ both diodes off
for D_1, T_{sw}

$-V_g$ on primary $\Rightarrow$ diodes D_1, D_2 on
 $V_Q(max) = V_g + \text{diode drop}$

$+V_g$ on primary $\Rightarrow$ $i(t_{rf}) = I_{\text{Primary}} = \frac{I_{\text{Load}}}{n}$

$$i_g = i_{\text{Prim}} + i_{L_m}$$

big $\square$ -wave $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{small } \Delta\text{-wave due to big } I_m}$

lower i_{drain} than I_2

$n > 1$
 $n < 1$?

How to Guarantee L_m reset; DCM



Q_1 and Q_2 on

$$I_{Lm} = \frac{V_g}{L_m} (D_1 T_{sw})$$

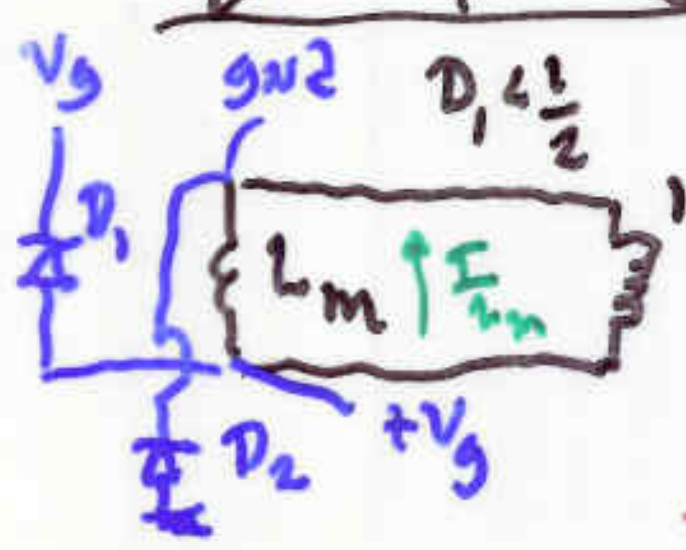
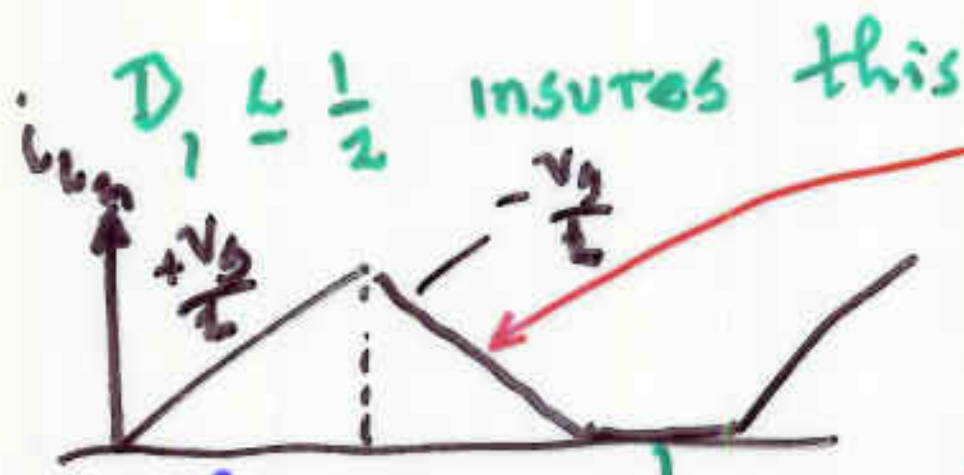


D_1 and D_2 on [Q 's off]

$$I_{Lm} = -\frac{V_g}{L_m} (D_2 T_{sw})$$



Reset insured if $i_{Lm} = 0$ over T_{sw}



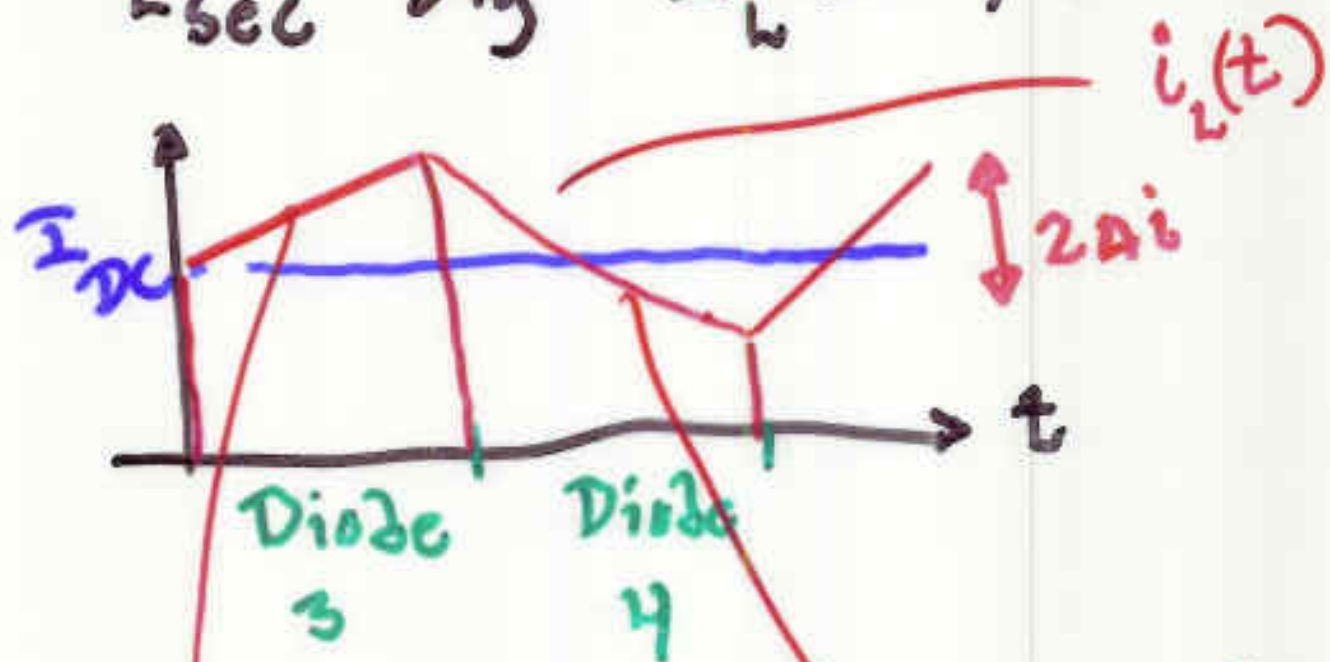
$I_{Lm} = 0$ interval

I_{Lm} cannot go < 0

D_2 opens if

$$I_{Lm} < 0 \Rightarrow I_{Lm} = 0$$

Secondary for CCM conditions
 $L_{sec} \text{ big } I_L^{AV}(sec) > \Delta i$



$$\frac{V_L(sec)}{L_{sec}} = ?$$

$$\frac{V_L = ?}{L_{sec}}$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} V_g + \frac{V_o}{L_{sec}}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{L_{sec}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{L}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{L}$$

i_{sec}

conditions

$$\Delta i < I_L^{AV}(sec)$$

i (in buck inductor)



interval 1

$$V_3 = n_3 V_g$$

Q_{on}

$V_{out} \approx V_g$ goal

interval 2

$$V_3 = 0$$

Q_{off} diode 2 off

interval 3

$$V_3 = 0$$

Q_{off} diode 1 off
diode 3 on

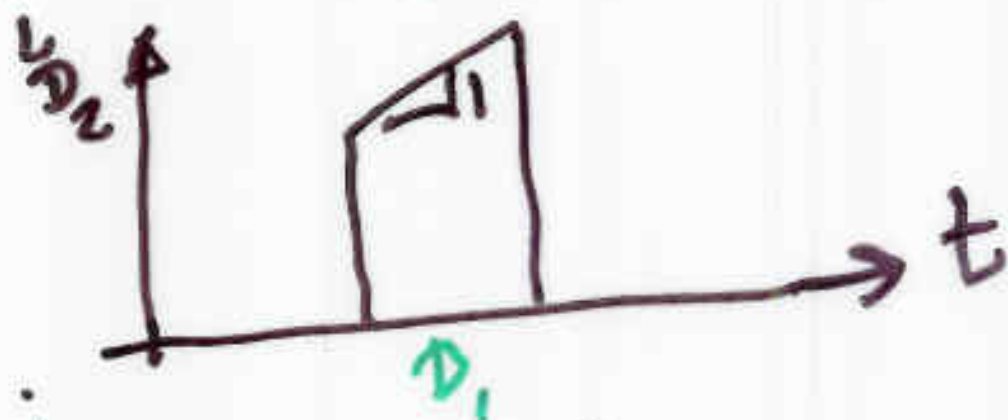
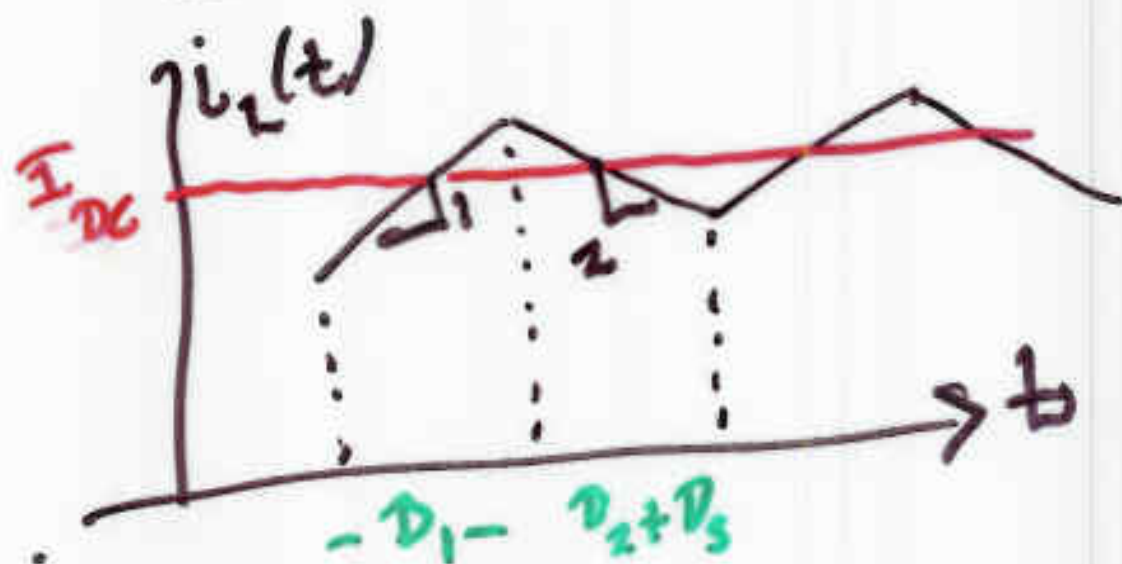
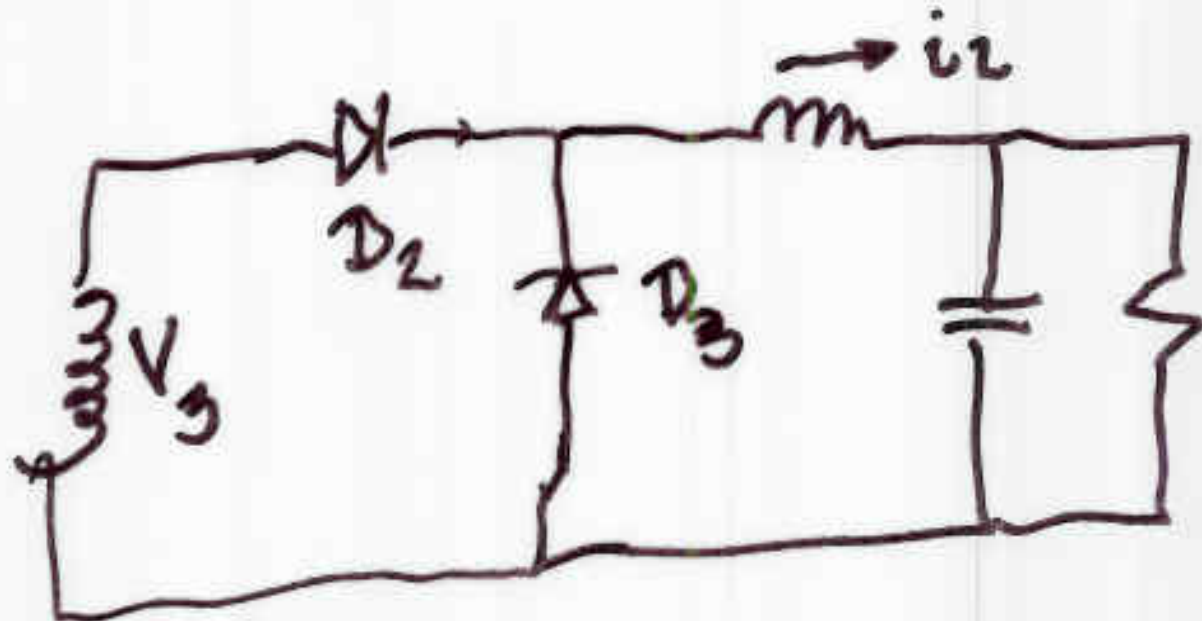
slope 1:

$$\frac{\frac{n_3}{n_1} V_g - V_o}{L_B}$$

slope 2:

$$-\frac{V_o}{L_B}$$



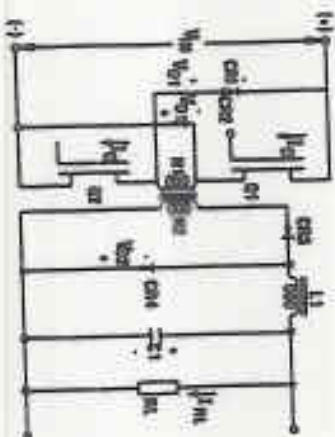


5th
CLM
Buck
waveforms

TYPE OF CONVERTER

Two-Switch Forward

CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION

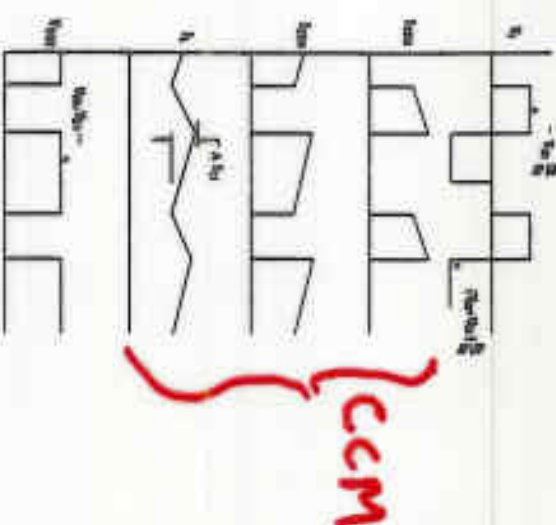


DIODE VOLTAGES (V_{RM})

$$V_{CR1,PK} = V_{CR2,PK} = V_{IN}$$

$$V_{CR3} = V_{CR4} = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1}\right) V_{IN}$$

VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS



IDEAL TRANSFER FUNCTION

$$\frac{V_O}{V_{IN}} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \left(\frac{t_{ON}}{T_S} \right) = \frac{N_2}{N_1} (D)$$

PEAK DRAIN CURRENT

$$I_{DMAX} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \left(I_{RL} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \right) + I_{MAG}$$

(I_{MAG} = peak magnetizing current.)

100% DUTY (handwritten)

core (handwritten)

PEAK DRAIN VOLTAGE

$$V_{DS} = V_{IN} + V_{D1}$$

AVERAGE DIODE CURRENTS

$$I_{CR1,AVE} = I_{CR2,AVE} = \frac{I_{MAG}}{2}$$

$$I_{CR3,AVE} = I_{RL} D$$

$$I_{CR4,AVE} = I_{RL} (1-D)$$

ADVANTAGES

Drain currents reduced by turns ratio. Lossless snubber recovers energy. Drain voltage 1/2 that of conventional forward converter. Low output ripple.

DISADVANTAGES

Poor transformer utilization, high parts count, high-side switch drive required. Transformer reset limits duty ratio. High input current ripple.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

High input voltage, moderate power. Supports multiple outputs.

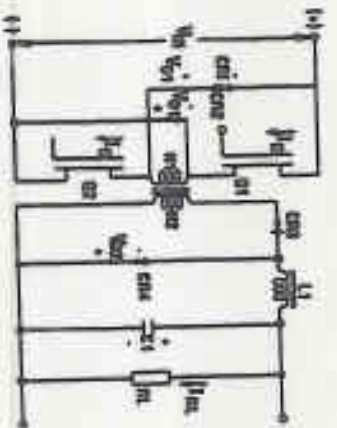
APPLICABLE HARRIS PRODUCTS

HIP2500, HV420

TYPE OF CONVERTER

Two-Switch forward

CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION



$$\frac{V_O}{V_{IN}} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \left(\frac{t_{on}}{T_S} \right) = \frac{N_2}{N_1} (D)$$

IDEAL TRANSFER FUNCTION

PEAK DRAIN CURRENT

- $I_{DMAX} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \left(I_{RL} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \right) + I_{MAG}$
(I_{MAG} = Peak magnetizing current.)

- $(Q_1 \text{ or } Q_2) \quad V_{DS} = V_{IN} + V_{D1}$

PEAK DRAIN VOLTAGE

AVERAGE DIODE CURRENTS

- $I_{CR1,AVE} = I_{CR2,AVE} = \frac{I_{MAG}}{2} D$

$$I_{CR3,AVE} = I_{RL} D$$

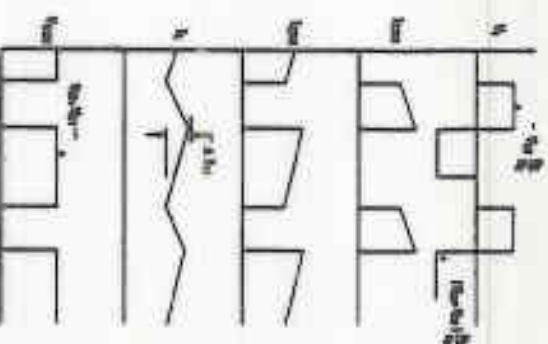
$$I_{CR4,AVE} = I_{RL} (1-D)$$

DIODE VOLTAGES (V_{RM})

$$V_{CR1,PK} = V_{CR2,PK} = V_{IN}$$

$$V_{CR3} = V_{CR4} = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) V_{IN}$$

VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS



ADVANTAGES

Drain currents reduced by turns ratio. Lossless snubber recovers energy. Drain voltage 1/2 that of conventional forward converter. Low output ripple.

DISADVANTAGES

Poor transformer utilization, high parts count, high-side switch drive required. Transistor need little duty ratio. High input current ripple.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

High input voltage, moderate power. Supports multiple outputs.

APPLICABLE HARRIS PRODUCTS

HIP2500, HV400