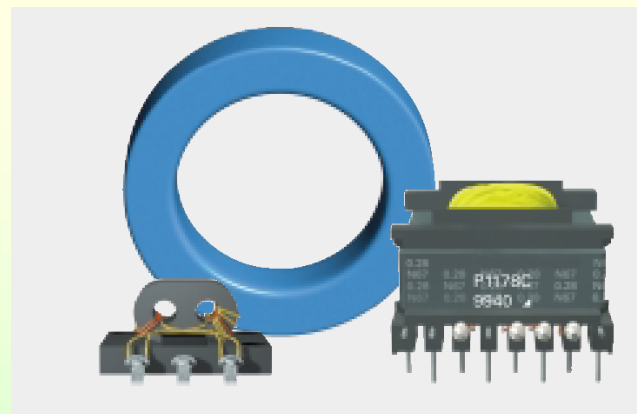
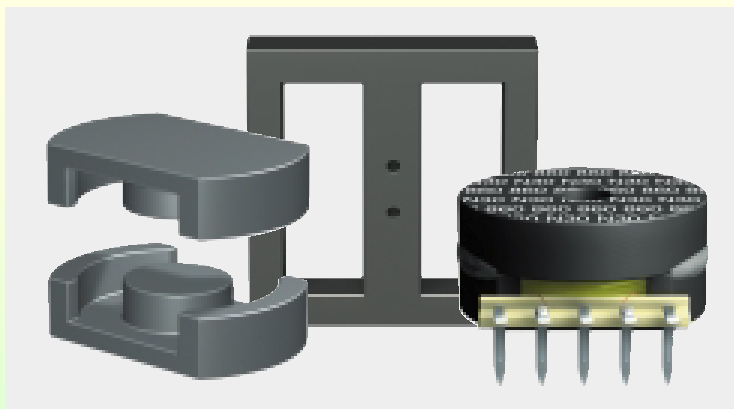




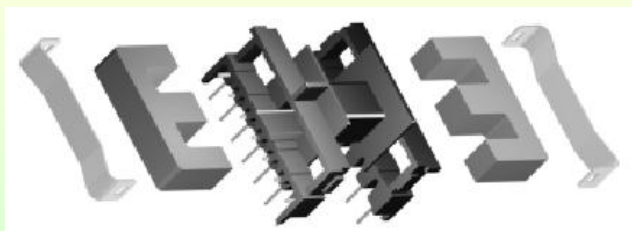
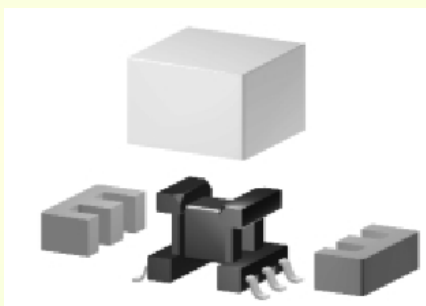
Diseño de Bobinas y transformadores



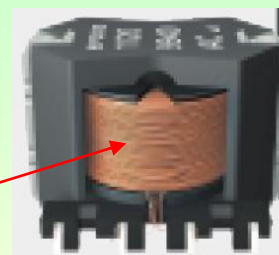


ELEMENTOS CONSTRUCTIVOS

Los núcleos en E son los mas habituales



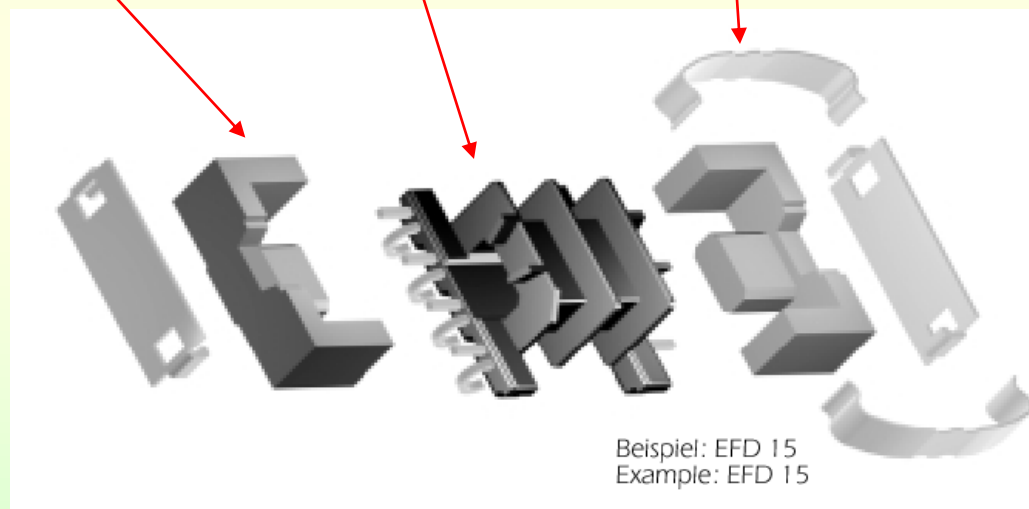
DEVANADOS



FERRITA

CARRETE

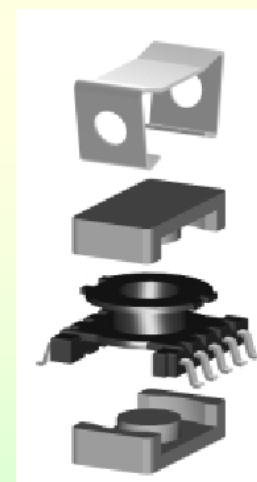
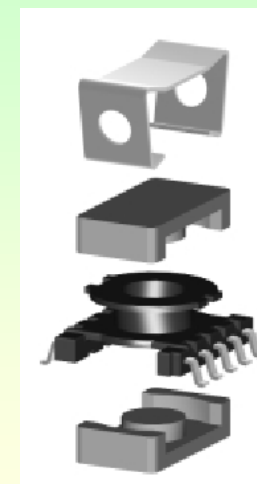
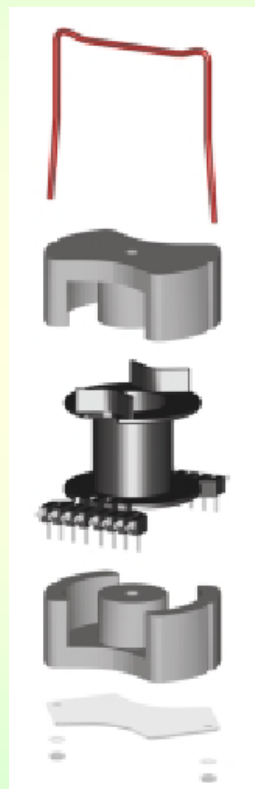
CLIPS Y
ELEMENTOS DE MONTAJE



Beispiel: EFD 15
Example: EFD 15

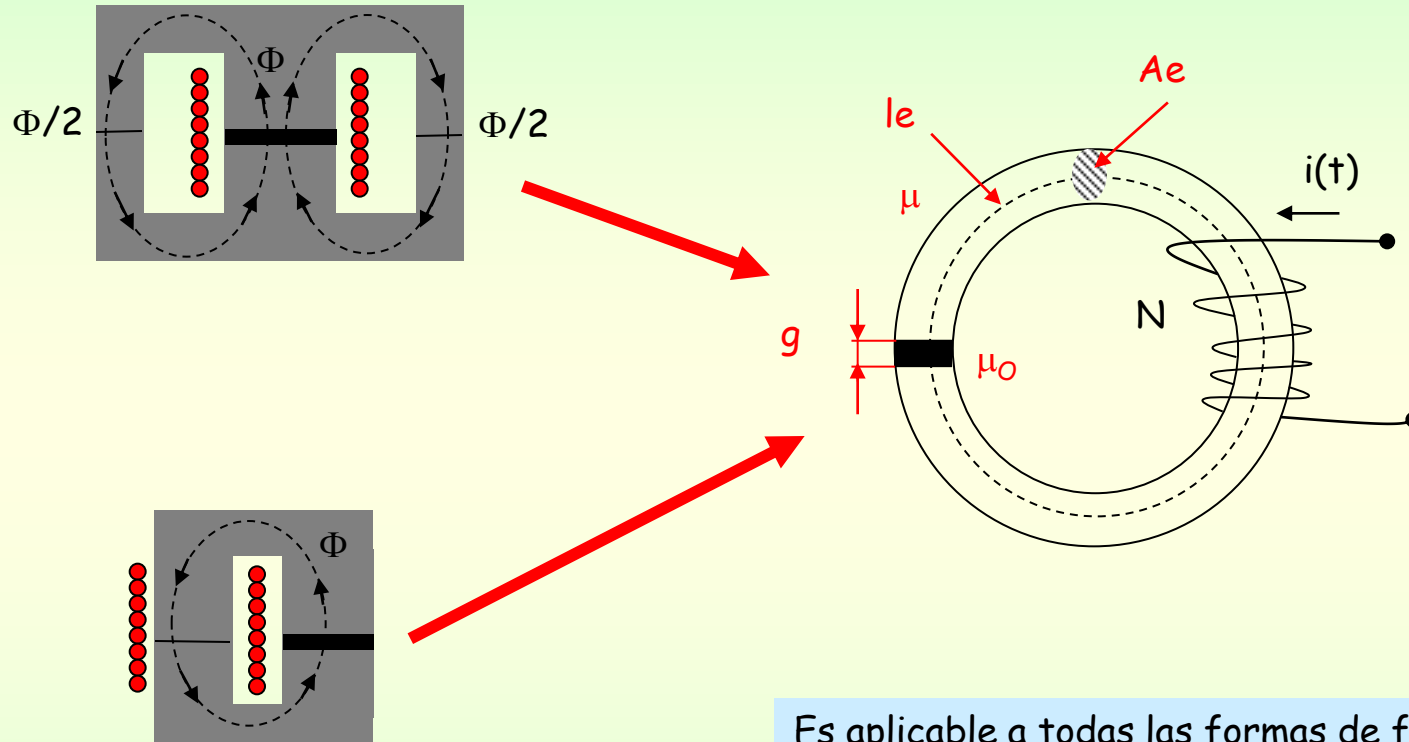


Otras formas constructivas (Pot, RM, ETD,...)





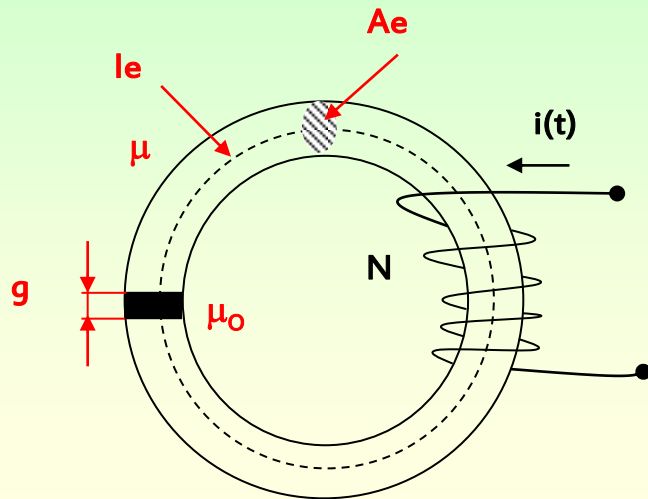
APROXIMACIÓN A UN TOROIDE EQUIVALENTE



Es aplicable a todas las formas de ferrita
U, E, POT, RM, ETD, etc



DISEÑO SIMPLIFICADO DE INDUCTANCIAS (MÉTODO DEL TOROIDE EQUIVALENTE) (Justificación de las fórmulas)



$$\oint \bar{H}(t) \cdot d\bar{l} = \sum N \cdot i(t)$$

$$\Phi(t) = \iint_S B(t) \cdot dS$$

$$\bar{B}(t) = \mu \cdot \bar{H}(t)$$

$$B(t) \cdot \left[\frac{g}{\mu_0} + \frac{le}{\mu} \right] = N \cdot i(t)$$

$$B(t) = \frac{\Phi(t)}{Ae}$$



Derivando tenemos:

$$\frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{Ae} \cdot \left(\frac{g}{\mu_o} + \frac{le}{\mu} \right) = N \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

Y como:

$$L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} = N \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$



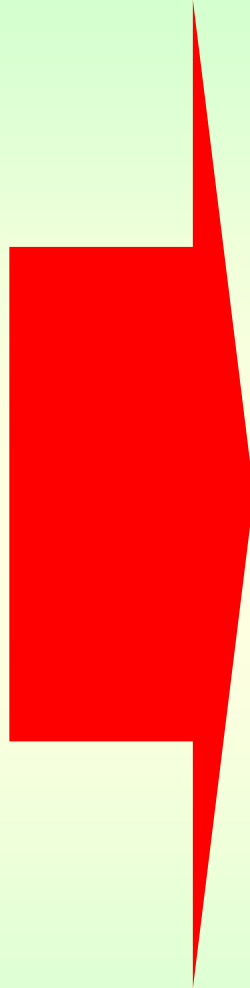
$$L = \frac{Ae}{\frac{g}{\mu_o} + \frac{le}{\mu}} \cdot N^2$$



Permeabilidad
relativa

$$\mu = \mu_r \cdot \mu_0$$

$$B(t) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot N}{g + \frac{le}{\mu_r}} \cdot i(t)$$



$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot Ae}{g + \frac{le}{\mu_r}} \cdot N^2$$

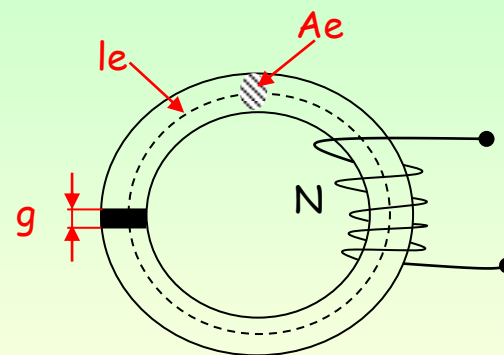
$$B_{max} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot N}{g + \frac{le}{\mu_r}} \cdot i_{max}$$



RESUMEN DE ECUACIONES OBTENIDAS

$$L = \frac{\mu_o \cdot Ae}{g + \frac{le}{\mu_r}} \cdot N^2$$

$$B_{max} = \frac{\mu_o \cdot N}{g + \frac{le}{\mu_r}} \cdot i_{max}$$



$$L = \frac{B_{max} \cdot Ae \cdot N}{i_{max}}$$

Permeabilidad del aire:

$$\mu_o = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{H}{m}$$

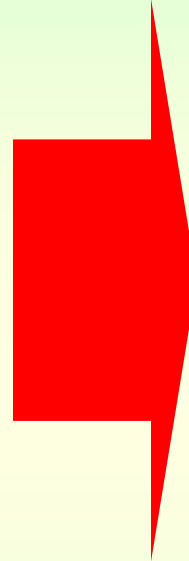


Como normalmente μ_r es grande las formulas a utilizar se pueden simplificar:

FORMULAS SIMPLIFICADAS

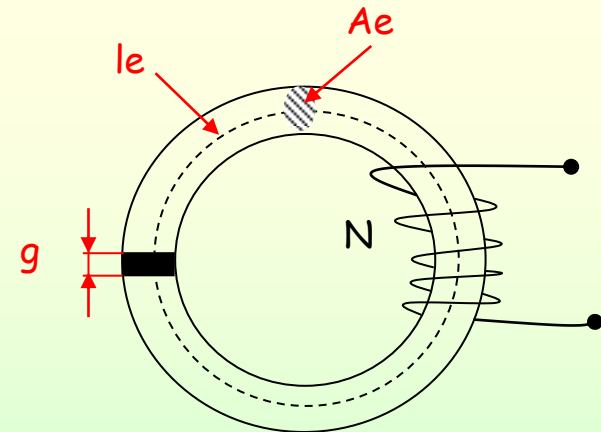
$$L = \frac{B_{max} \cdot Ae \cdot N}{i_{max}}$$

$$B_{max} \approx \frac{\mu_0 \cdot N}{g} \cdot i_{max}$$



Incógnitas:

N y g





Datos habituales:

Del circuito: i_{max} , L

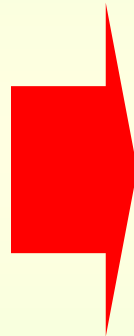
Del material magnético que voy a utilizar: B_{max} , μ_r

Del tipo de núcleo: A_e , l_e



Incógnitas:

N y g



Comprobaciones y decisiones posteriores:

- Tipo de hilo a utilizar
Pérdidas en el cobre
Comprobar que cogen
- Pérdidas en el núcleo

$$P_{CU} = \rho_{CU} \cdot \frac{L_{media} \cdot N}{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_{hilo}}{2} \right)^2} \cdot i_{rms}^2$$

$$\rho_{CU} = 2,07 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$$

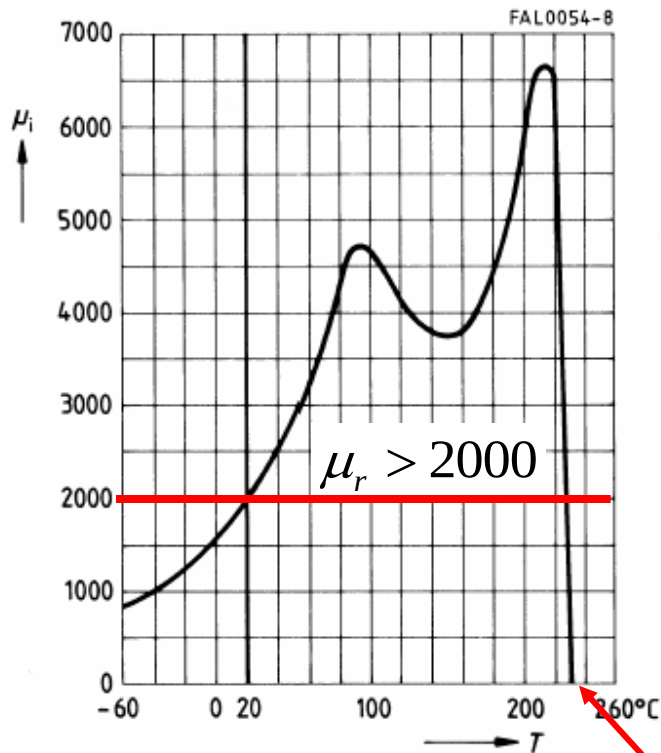
Cobre recocido industrial a 20°C
aumenta un 0,39% cada °C.

a 100 °C vale $2,03 \cdot 10^{-8}$



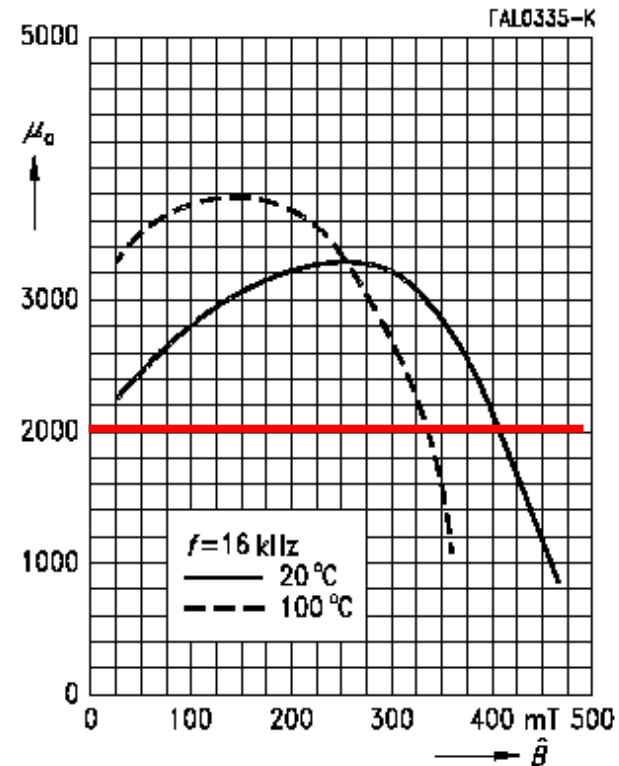
Datos de material magnético (p.e. N27 de Siemens)

Initial permeability μ_i
versus temperature
(measured on R10 toroids, $\vec{B} \leq 0,25$ mT)



Temperatura de Curie
¡Ojo!

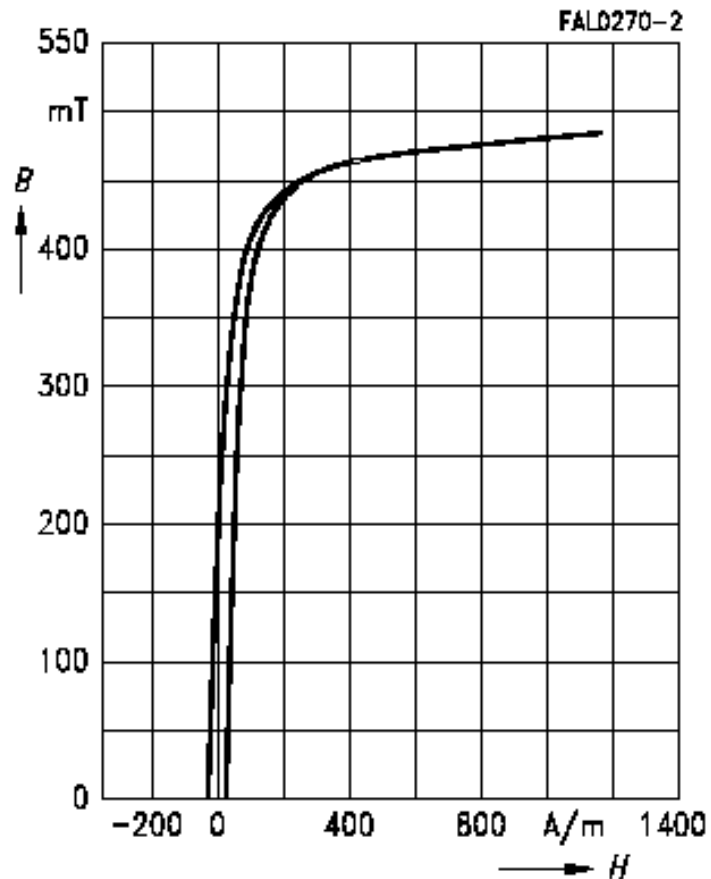
Amplitude permeability versus AC field
flux density
(measured on ungapped E cores)



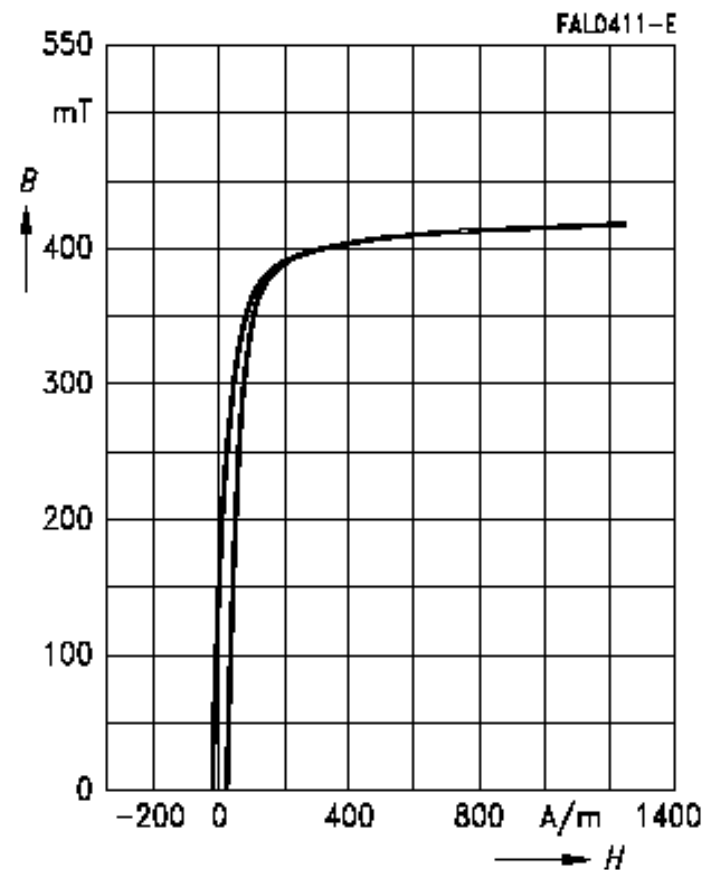


Datos de material magnético (p.e. N27 de Siemens)

Dynamic magnetization curves
(typical values)
($f = 10 \text{ kHz}$, $T = 25 \text{ °C}$)



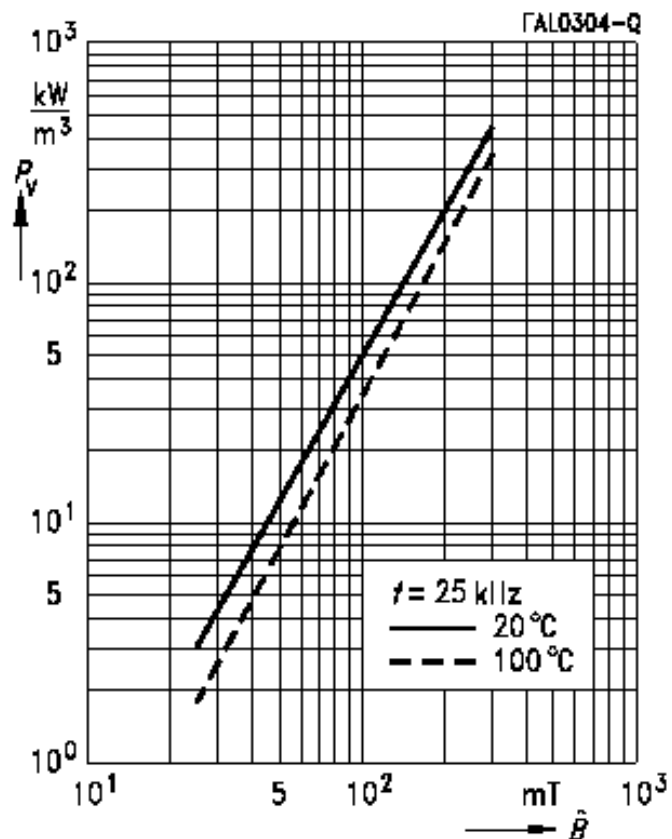
Dynamic magnetization curves
(typical values)
($f = 10 \text{ kHz}$, $T = 100 \text{ °C}$)



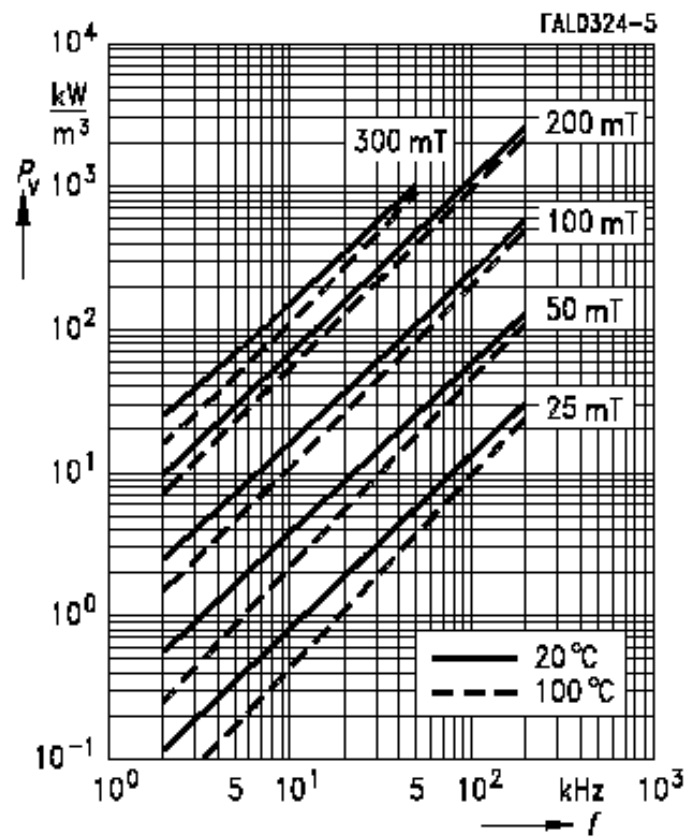


Datos de material magnético (p.e. N27 de Siemens)

Relative core losses versus AC field flux density
(measured on R16 toroids)



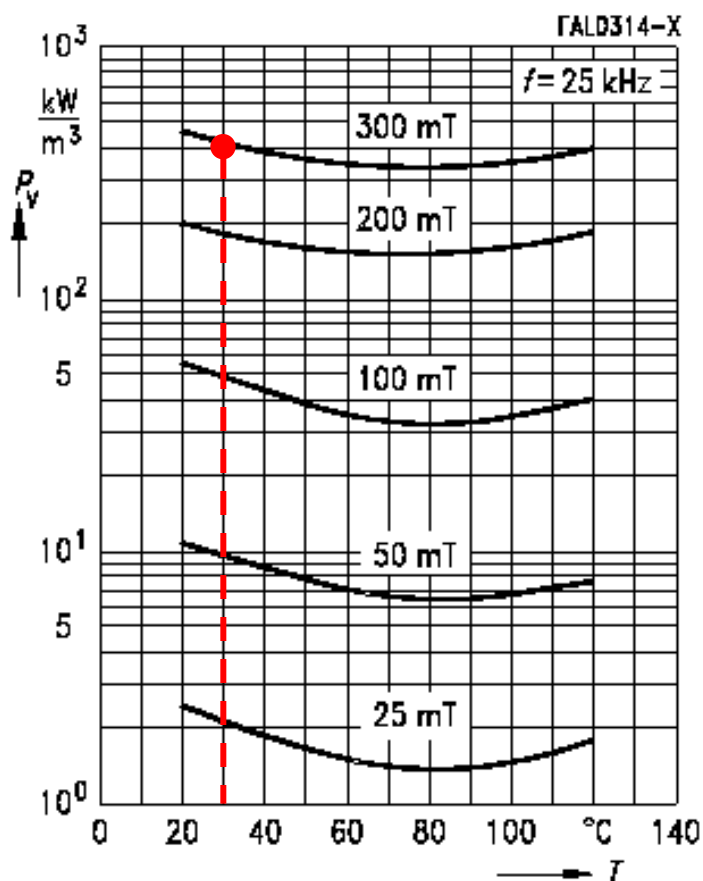
Relative core losses versus frequency
(measured on R16 toroids)





Datos de material magnético (p.e. N27 de Siemens)

Relative core losses
versus temperature
(measured on R16 toroids)



Ejemplo:

núcleo E30 4000 mm^3
con B_{max} de 300 mT

$$4000 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{10^9 \text{ mm}^3} \cdot 400 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^3} = 1.6 \text{ W}$$

Pérdidas en el núcleo = 1.6 W
E30 con B_{max} 300 mT a una
frecuencia de 25 kHz y a 30°C



Datos del núcleo:

E 14/8/4

Core

B66219

■ E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 2,19 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

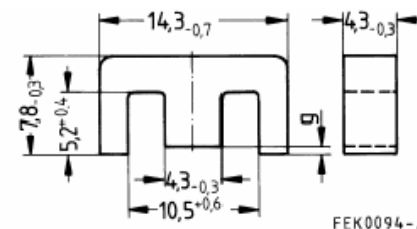
$$l_e = 33,9 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 15,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 13,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 525 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 2,8 g/set



E 16/8/5 (EF 16)

Core

B66307

- In accordance with IEC 61246
- E cores with high permeability for common-mode chokes and broadband applications
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 1,87 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

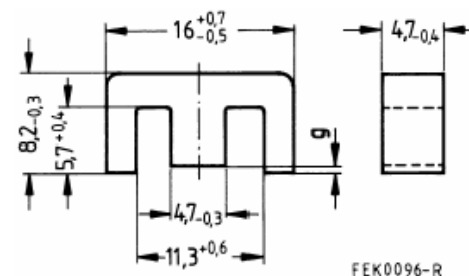
$$l_e = 37,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 20,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 19,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 756 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 3,6 g/set





Datos del núcleo:

E 20/10/6 (EF 20)

Core

B66311

- In accordance with IEC 61246
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 1,44 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

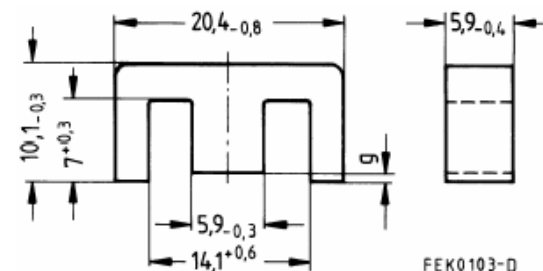
$$l_e = 46,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 32,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 31,9 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 1490 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 7,3 g/set



E 25/13/7 (EF 25)

Core

B66317

- In accordance with IEC 61246
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 1,1 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

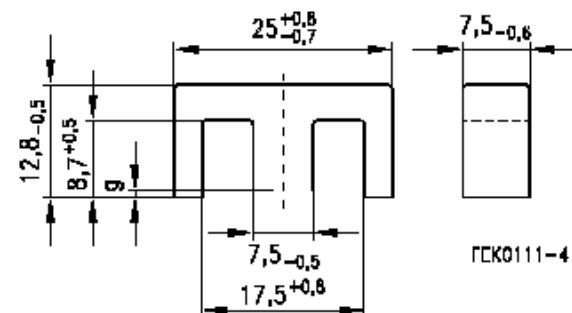
$$l_e = 57,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 52,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 51,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 3020 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 16 g/set





Datos del núcleo:

E 30/15/7

Core

B66319

■ E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 1,12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

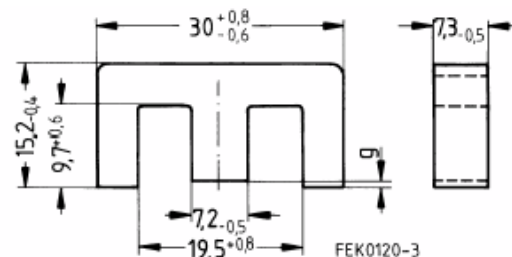
$$l_e = 67 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 60 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 49 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 4\,000 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 22 g/set



E 32/16/9 (EF 32)

Core

B66229

■ In accordance with IEC 61246

■ E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 0,89 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

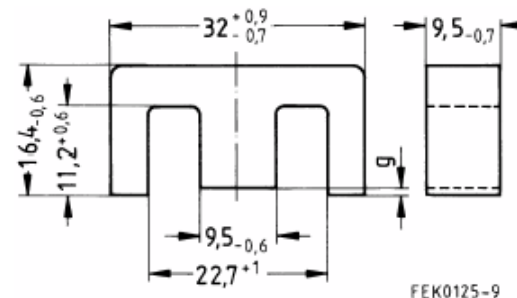
$$l_e = 74 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 83 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 81,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 6\,140 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 30 g/set





Datos del núcleo:

E 36/18/11

Core

B66389

- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 0,68 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

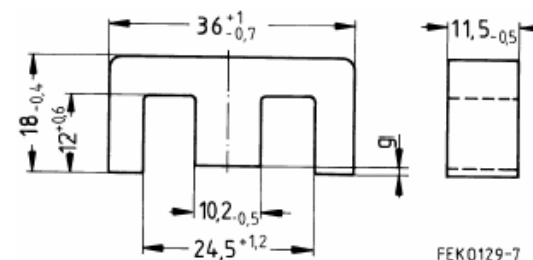
$$l_e = 81 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 120 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 112 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 9670 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 50 g/set



E 40/16/12

Core

B66381

- Size based on US lam. size E cores
US designation E 21
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 0,52 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

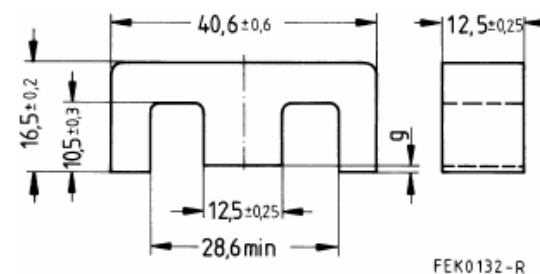
$$l_e = 77 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 149 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 143 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 11\,500 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 58 g/set





Datos del núcleo:

E 42/21/15

Core

B66325

- In accordance with IEC 61246
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 0,54 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

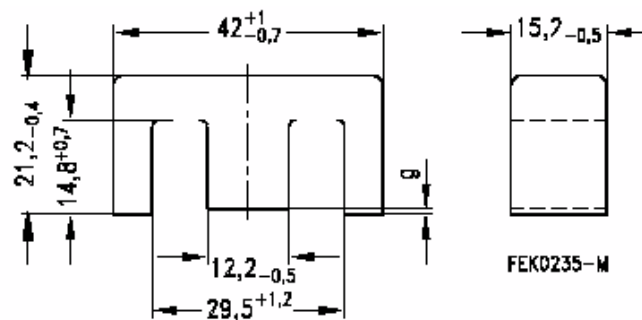
$$l_e = 97 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 178 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 175 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 17\,300 \text{ mm}^3$$

Approx. weight 88 g/set



E 42/21/20

Core

B66329

- In accordance with IEC 61246
- E cores are supplied as single units

Magnetic characteristics (per set)

$$\Sigma l/A = 0,41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

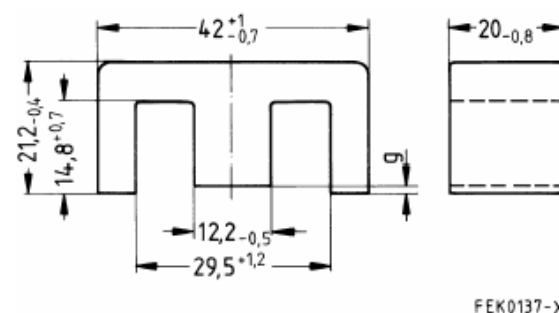
$$l_e = 97 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_e = 234 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{\min} = 229 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_e = 22\,700 \text{ mm}^3$$

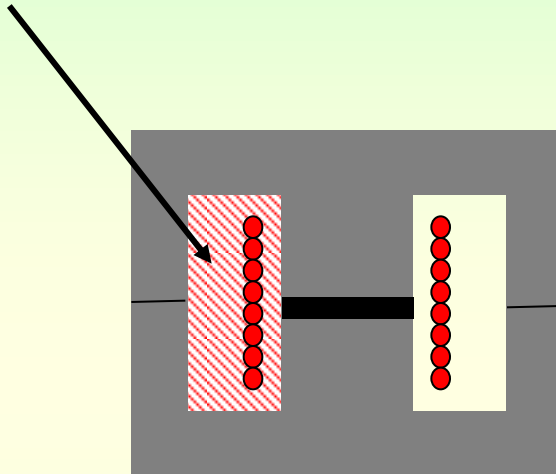
Approx. weight 116 g/set





Comentario: Espacio que tenemos para devanar

Área de ventana (A_w)



NOTA:

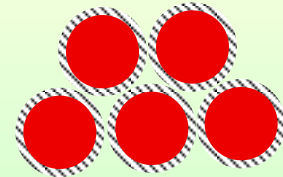
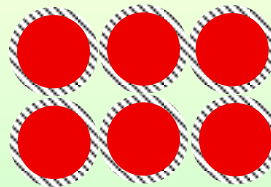
Los carretes suelen dar una información mas precisa del área realmente disponible para devanar

Debe de verificarse obviamente

$$N \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{\phi_{HILO}}{2} \right)^2 < A_w$$

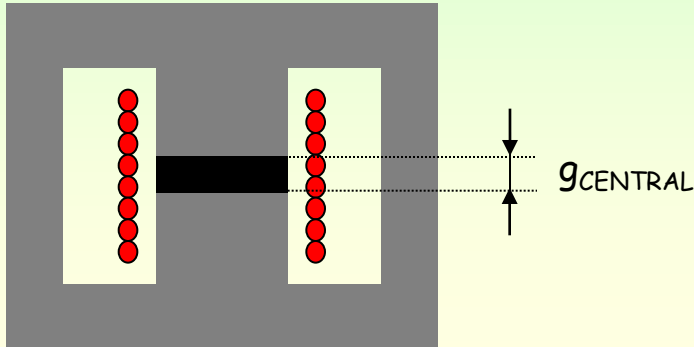
IMPORTANTE:

Debido a que nos es posible aprovechar todo el espacio, el espacio perdido por el carrete, los aislantes y las imperfecciones en el empaquetado. El aprovechamiento del área de ventana ronda el 50%.





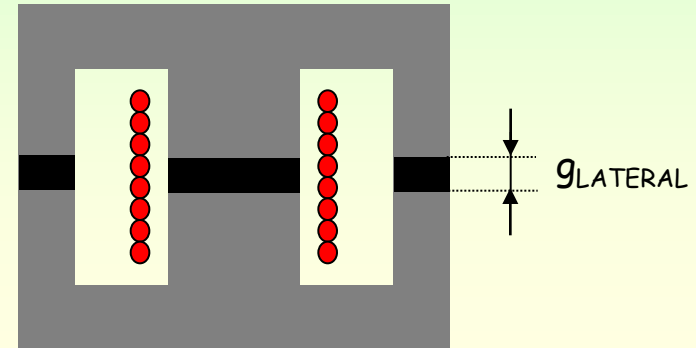
Comentario respecto al entrehierro (g)



Entrehierro central.
Productos finales.

Rebajes estandarizados en la
pata central del núcleo

$$g = g_{CENTRAL}$$



Entrehierro lateral
Prototipos.

Núcleos sin rebajes

$$g = 2 \cdot g_{LATERAL}$$

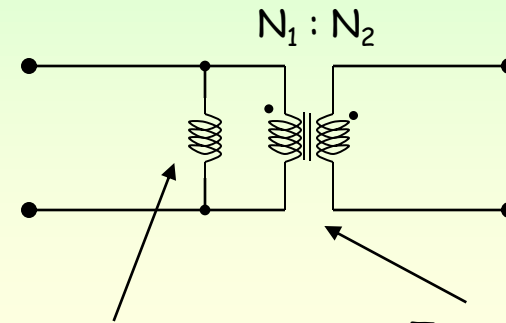
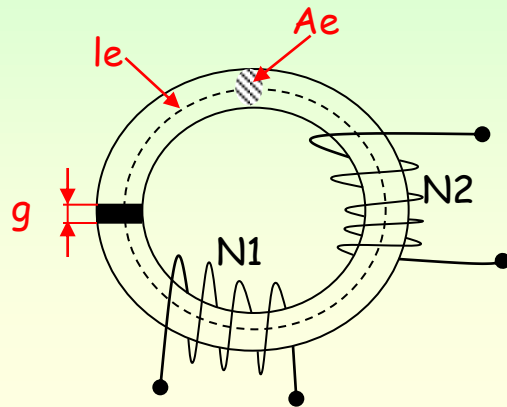


UO-M2T: Programa gratuito de simulación de elementos magnéticos.

- ✓ Permite comprobar el diseño realizado sin construir el elemento magnético
- ✓ Proporciona un circuito equivalente para ser utilizado en PSPICE
- ✓ Incluye efectos de alta frecuencia y pérdidas en el núcleo y en el cobre
- ✓ Es muy sencillo de utilizar
- ✓ Se puede descargar en: www.ate.uniovi.es



Comentario al diseño de transformadores



$$L_m = K \cdot N_1^2$$

Inductancia Magnetizante.

La inductancia magnetizante representa al núcleo.

Puede pasarse al otro lado del transformador:

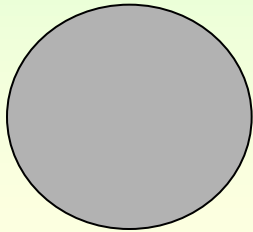
$$L'_m = K \cdot N_2^2$$

(Notar que la K es la misma en ambos casos)



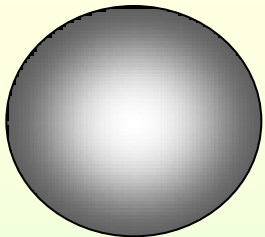
Efectos en alta frecuencia

EFFECTO SKIN



Baja frecuencia

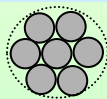
La corriente se distribuye uniformemente por el conductor



Alta frecuencia

La corriente tiende a circular por la periferia (mal aprovechamiento de cobre)

HILO LITZ:
hilo de varios conductores aislados entre si.

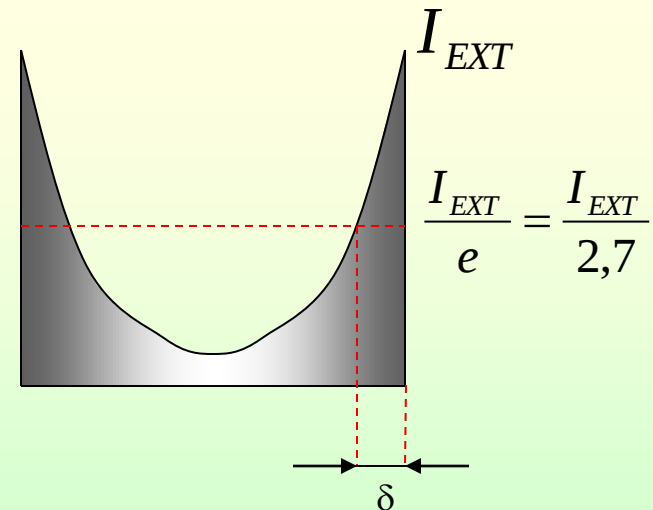


Profundidad Skin

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \cdot \rho \cdot \mu}} = \frac{K}{\sqrt{f}}$$

Para el cobre a 100 °C tenemos

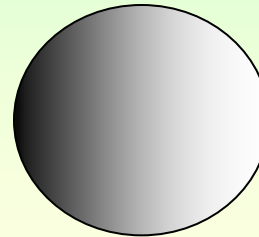
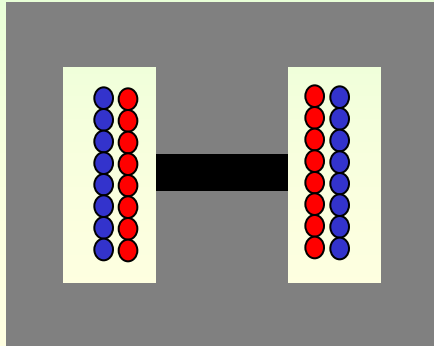
$$\delta(\text{cm}) = \frac{7,5}{\sqrt{f(\text{Hz})}}$$





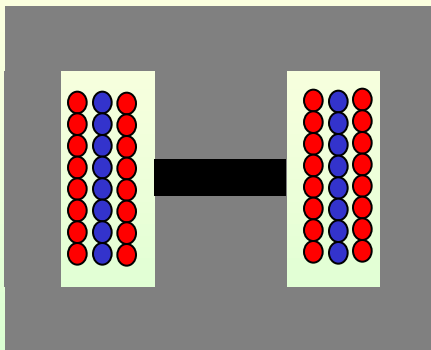
Efectos en alta frecuencia

Efecto proximidad: Influencia de unos devanados en otros (transformadores)



La corriente tiende a circular por uno de los lados del conductor

La combinación del efecto SKIN y del efecto proximidad implica un mal aprovechamiento de los devanados a frecuencia elevadas y puede llegar a ser un problema importante



El entrelazado de los devanados (interleaving) reduce el efecto proximidad.

Reducir el número de capas superpuestas es también beneficioso.

COMENTARIO: Algunas veces el aumentar la sección del hilo redunda en mayores pérdidas (aumento del número de capas)