



解：连续时由伏秒平衡方程得：

$$U_i D T = U_o (1-D) T N$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{D}{(1-D)N}; N = \frac{U_{i \min} D_{\max}}{(1-D_{\max})U_o}$$

$$\text{当 CRM 时 } I_o = \frac{\Delta I_o}{2T} (1-D) T = \frac{1-D}{2} * \frac{U_o}{L_2} * (1-D) T = \frac{U_o (1-D)^2}{2L_2 f}$$

$$P_o = U_o * I_o = \left[ \frac{U_i D}{(1-D)N} \right]^2 * \frac{(1-D)^2}{2L_2 f} = \frac{U_i^2 D^2 \eta}{2L_2 f N^2};$$

$$\therefore L_2 = \frac{U_i^2 D^2}{2P_o f N^2} \eta$$

$$\text{由电感的定义 } \phi = N \Phi = LI \text{ 得: } \frac{N_1 \phi}{N_2 \phi} = \frac{L_1 I_{i \max}}{L_2 I_{o \max}};$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{i \max}}{I_{o \max}} = N; \quad \frac{L_1}{L_2} = N^2$$

$$\text{即: } L_1 = L_2 N^2$$

当 CCM 时令  $I_{ocm} = 0.1 I_{ocm}$

$$\therefore L_2 = \frac{U_i^2 D^2}{0.2 P_o f N^2} \eta$$

$$\text{断续时由伏秒平衡方程得: } U_i D = U_o \Delta D T N; \quad \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{D}{\Delta D N}$$

$$I_o = \frac{\Delta I_o}{2T} \Delta D T = \frac{\Delta D}{2} * \frac{U_o}{L_2} * \Delta D T = \frac{U_o \Delta D^2}{2L_2 f}$$

$$P_o = U_o * I_o = \left[ \frac{U_i D}{\Delta D N} \right]^2 * \frac{\Delta D^2}{2L_2 f} = \frac{U_i^2 D^2 \eta}{2L_2 f N^2} \quad \therefore L_2 = \frac{U_i^2 D^2}{2P_o f N^2} \eta$$

$$\therefore U_{Q\max} = U_i + NU_o + U_{leakage}; \quad U_{D\max} = U_o + U_i / N;$$

$$\therefore \text{当 CRM 或 DCM 时 } I_{Q\max} = \Delta I_i = \frac{U_i D}{L_i f}; \quad I_{D\max} = N I_{Q\max}$$

$$\text{当 CCM 时 } I_{Q\max} = \frac{I_i}{D} + \frac{\Delta I_i}{2} = \frac{I_o}{(1-D)N} + \frac{U_i D}{2L_i f}$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{\Delta Q}{C} + \Delta I_o R_{ESR} = \frac{I_o D}{Cf} + \frac{U_i D}{L_i f N} R_{ESR} \quad (\Delta U \text{ 纹波电压, 代入后可计算出 } C)$$

$$\text{又由磁链方程得: } N_1 B_{\max} A_e = L_1 I_{\max} = U_i D T; \quad A_e = \frac{L_1 I_{\max}}{N B_{\max}} = \frac{U_i D}{N_1 B_{\max} f}$$

根据电流守恒得:  $A_w K_u K_j = N_1 I_{irms} + N_2 I_{orms}$  ( $A_w$  是磁芯窗口面积,  $K_u$  窗口利用率,  $K_j$  电流密度)

$$\text{由安匝平衡方程得: } N_1 I_{irms} = N_2 I_{orms}$$

$$\therefore A_w K_u K_j = 2N_1 I_{irms}$$

$$\text{当 CRM 或 DCM 时 } A_w K_u K_j = 2N_1 \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}} I_{i\max}$$

$$\therefore A_w = \frac{2N_1 \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}} I_{i\max}}{K_u K_j}; \quad AP = A_w A_e = \frac{2N_1 \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}} I_{i\max}}{K_u K_j} * \frac{L_1 I_{\max}}{N B_{\max}} = \frac{4P_o \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}}{\eta f K_u K_j B_{\max}}$$

$$\text{当 CCM 时 } A_w K_u K_j = 2N_1 I_{irms} = 2N_1 \frac{I_i}{\sqrt{D}}$$

$$\therefore A_w = \frac{2N_1 I_i}{K_u K_j \sqrt{D}}; \quad AP = A_w A_e = \frac{2N_1 I_i}{K_u K_j \sqrt{D}} * \frac{U_i D}{N_1 B_{\max} f} = \frac{2P_o \sqrt{D}}{\eta f K_u K_j B_{\max}}$$

$$\text{即: 满足初级绕组感量且使磁芯不饱和最小匝数 } N_1 = \frac{U_1 D}{B_{\max} A_e f}$$

$$\text{由安培环路定律得: } N_1 I_i = H \xi$$

$$\therefore \text{气隙大小为 } \xi = \frac{N_1 \mu_0}{B_{\max}} * \frac{N_1 B_{\max} A}{L_1} = \frac{N_1^2 \mu_0 A_e}{L_1}$$

$$\text{线径的计算: (在 } 100^\circ\text{C, } 100\text{KHZ 时趋肤深度为: } \Delta = \frac{7.6}{\sqrt{f}})$$

$$\text{当 CRM 或 DCM 时 } \Phi_1 = \frac{I_{irms}}{K_j} = \frac{2I_i}{K_j\sqrt{3D}}; \quad \Phi_2 = \frac{I_{orms}}{K_j} = \frac{2I_o}{K_j\sqrt{3(1-D)}}$$

$$\text{当 CCR 时 } \Phi_1 = \frac{I_{irms}}{K_j} = \frac{I_i}{K_j\sqrt{D}}; \quad \Phi_2 = \frac{I_{orms}}{K_j} = \frac{I_o}{K_j\sqrt{1-D}}$$

参考：开关电源中磁芯元器件（赵修科）  
直流开关电源的软开关技术（阮新波）