The Design of a Multilayer Planar Transformer for a DC/DC **Converter with a Resonant Inverter**

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Magnetic inductors and transformers are the fundamental components for PE devices:

- potential applications: high frequency filters, EMC chokes, energy storages, galvanic insulations, etc.,
- requirements of mass production: stability of fundamental and parasitic parameters (inductances, resistances, leakage inductances, stray capacitances)

The analysed planar transformer:

Steps of the analysis:

- bottom-up approach,
- simple models allow the verification of the modelling methodology





- application: DC/DC Converter with a Resonant Inverter,
- requirements of parameters: the leakage inductance strictly fitted to a load parameters.



Figure 1. Geometry of the multilayer	
planar transformer	

Parameters of transformer windings:

Fundamental parameters of transformer

ltem	Value	
pri./sec. voltage U_1/U_2	750 V/600 V	
pri./sec. current I_1/I_2	1.33 A/1.67 A	
output power S _{OUT}	1.00 kVA	
operation frequency f _n	500 kHz	
turns @ pri./sec. N_1/N_2	14/20	
maximum flux density of a magnetic core B _{MAX}	0.49 T	
pri./sec. inductance L_1/L_2	48.3 μH /93.0 μH	
coupling coefficient k	0.87	

Parameters of the prototype:

- ferrite P-core 3622; material: N49 (MnZn)
- windings made of spiral tracks on a PCB
- scale 1:1 (FEM model to prototype)





Figure 5. Prototype of the multilayer planar transformer

- tracks made on a multilayer PCB,
- spiral shape of coils with precisely defined position



Figure 2. 2D axis symmetry model (left).

Densities of the magnetic flux and the current in a 3D revolution of the model (right).

Parametric study helps to manage the simulation parameters.



Comparison of the simulation and the laboratory test results for four specific configurations of the windings (Electrical Circuit interface used in COMSOL) :

Item	Measured	Simulation	Diff %
LSO	44.02 μH	48.42 μH	10.0
LSS	11.63 μH	13.20 μH	13.5
LPO	83.66 µH	90.02 µH	7.6
LPS	21.93 µH	24.55 μH	11.9



igure 6. Windings' configurations or the impedance measurements

- The comparison of the FEM model results and laboratory measurements shows the reliability of the COMSOL calculations.
- Changes of the transformer windings configurations impact the magnetic field distribution in the core. The



geometry analysis: model with one winding layer (left) and with complete layers of primary and secondary winding

- FEM analyses allow to determine a magnetic core point of operation and predict possible magnetic saturation.
- The FEM calculation of a current density (with skin and proximity effects) allows an optimal design of the cross-section of the transformer windings.

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