



TRANSFORMER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS & MIDCOM CAPABILITIES

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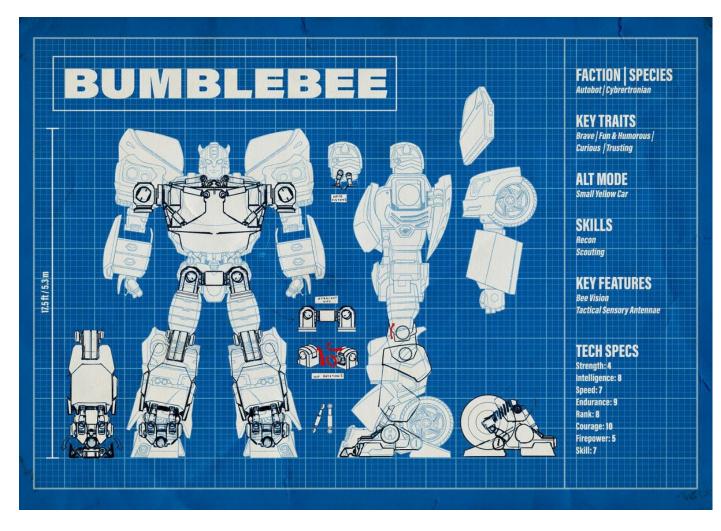
WURTH ELEKTRONIK MORE THAN YOU EXPECT

AGENDA

- What do we need to start a custom design?
- Core selection
- How does safety affect the design?
- A showcase of our manufacturing capabilities
- Package comparison



TYPICAL TRANSFORMER CONSTRUCTION



Sorry... this is a different kind of transformer

Credits: Hasbro



WHAT WE NEED TO BUILD A TRANSFORMER















Other Components

Clip

Adhesive

Varnish

Tapes

STARTING A CUSTOM DESIGN

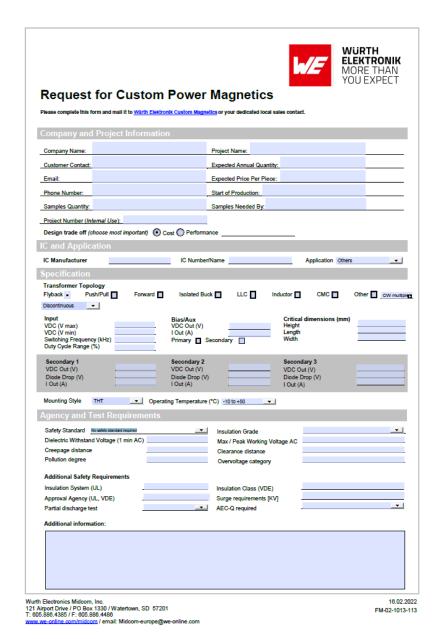
Inquiry form

- Company and project info
- → Contacts and commercial details

- Topology & Electricals
- → I/Os, ICs, Topology

- Safety requirements?
- → Better safe than sorry

- Mechanical restrictions
- → Because dimensions matter

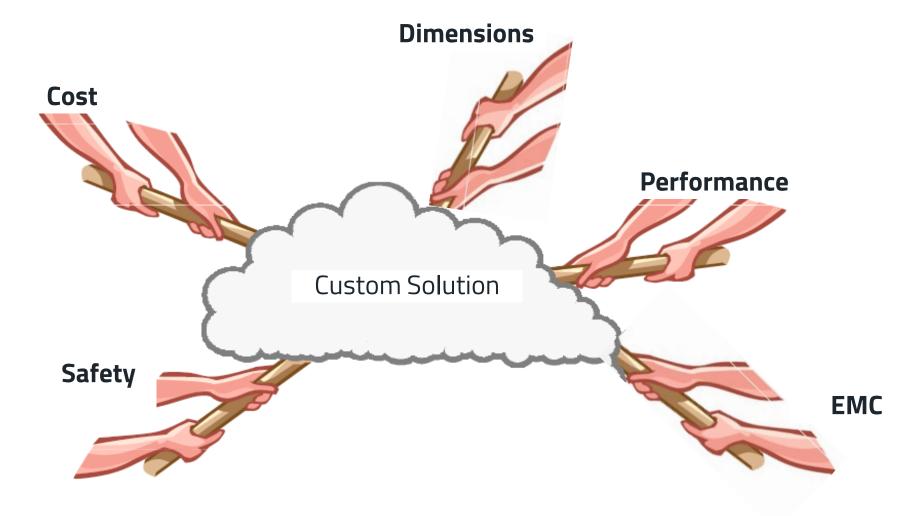


More details in the Inquiry Form



STARTING A CUSTOM DESIGN

Initial considerations





PACKAGE CHOICE

Criteria that impact the choice of a package

- Shape: Vertical or horizontal / SMD or THT versions (Different Footprint)
- Cost: Automated winding & Assembly
- Safety: standards and safety distances
- EMI: Some core shapes offer excellent shielding
- Power: Core
 Design starting point
- Pick and Place: Flat surface / Clip / Cap



CORE SELECTION OVERVIEW

Basic Rule

Maximum Power



Cross sectional area



Switching frequency

More flux without saturating

Less magnetic flux needed to transmit power



CORE SELECTION

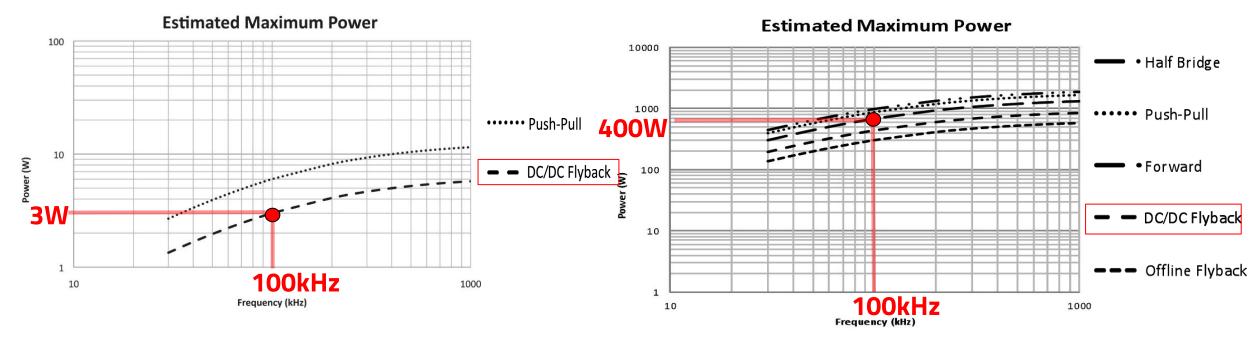
Example: Low Power vs High Power core

Low Power

EP7: DC-DC flyback @100kHz:

High Power

ETD39: DC-DC flyback @100kHz:



Graph Source: Würth Elektronik "Customs Capability Catalogue"



CORE SELECTION

Example: Low Power vs High Power core

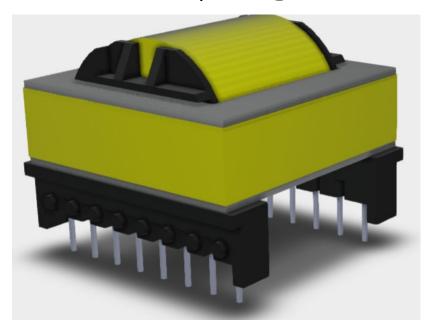
Low Power

EP7: DC-DC flyback @100kHz:



High Power

ETD39: DC-DC flyback @100kHz:



Max achievable: 3W

Max achievable: 400W

Graph Source:
Würth Elektronik "Customs Capability Catalogue"



Common safety standards

What are safety standards?

- → Mechanical and electrical precautions to protect the user in risk of fire, electrical shock & injuries
- IEC 62368-1 → Audio Video and Information Technology Equipment (Replacing IEC-60950 & IEC-60065)
- IEC 61558-1 → Safety of power transformer and general Power Supply
- IEC 61010-1 → Safety of Measurements control and laboratory equipment
- IEC 60601-1 → Safety of Medical Equipment



Main safety agencies



Minimum Information to calculate Creepage and Clearance distances

- Insulation Grade
- Overvoltage Categories
- Pollution Degree
- Altitude (if >2000m)
- Max / Peak working voltage

WE Midcom Inquiry form:



If the form is not filled out, we will contact you ©



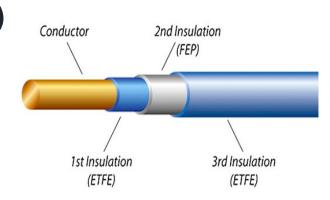


Insulation grades

- Functional Insulation: only proper functioning of the equipment. ("O" layers)
- Basic Insulation: a certain protection against electric shock (1 Layer)
- Supplementary Insulation: A higher solid insulation (2 Layers)
- Reinforced insulation: Generally using triple insulated wire (3 Layers)

In general:

- →The higher the Insulation grade
- →The lower the space available for the windings



Example: Triple Insulated Wire (TIW)

→ 3 layers of insulation: Reinforced

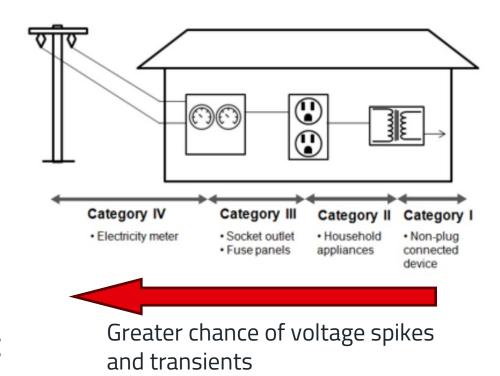


Overvoltage category

Short story: Voltage Spikes / Voltage transients

The higher the Overvoltage Category:

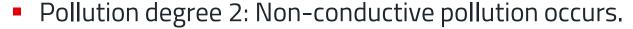
- → Higher distance between PRI & SEC
- → Worse coupling
- → Bigger transformer





Pollution degree

- Pollution degree 1: No pollution that can influence the insulation.
- → Example: Complete encapsulation



→Example: the Office

- Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution degree occurs.
- → Example: Harsh industrial environment



https://glugener.com





nttps://wp.scoopwnoop.com





DESIGN TECHNIQUES TO MEET SAFETY

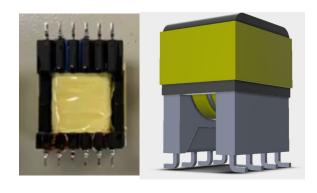
Examples of how to meet creepage and clearance distances:





⊗Bad for performances

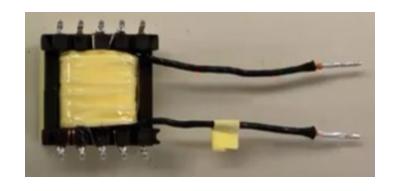
© Compact solution



Extended Rail Bobbin

⊗Part is bigger

©Easier Manufacturing



Flying leads (Avoid when possible)

⊗ Bad for manufacturing & assembly on the PCB

© Long distances achievable

Curious about Design For Manufacturing? Webinar: Design For Manufacturing (DFM)



Safety or no Safety? That's the question!

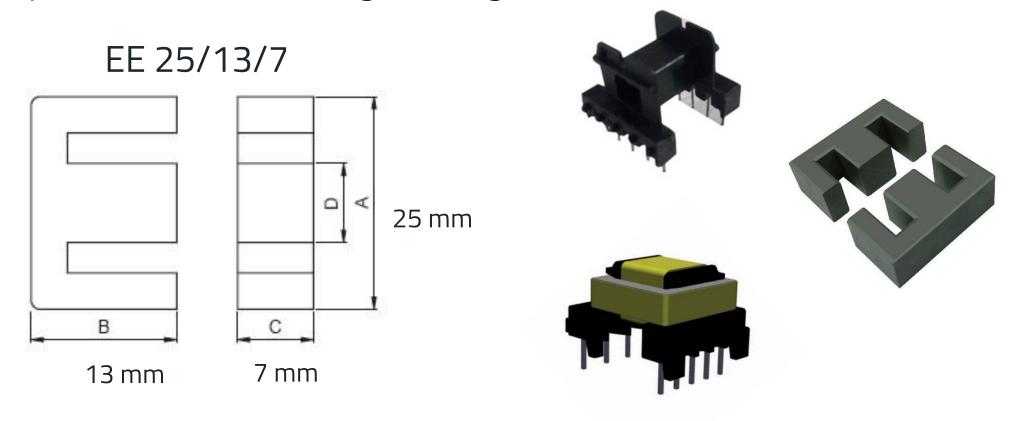
	Functional	Basic/Reinforced
Size	©	
Efficiency		
Manufacturing		
Cost		
High Dielectric withstand		

Curious about safety in power transformers? Webinar: How does safety affect your design?

Let's see now some packages...



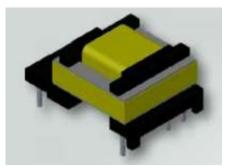
Example: Definition and Package Naming



Quiz: How many packages do you know? What is your favorite one?



Common Package Styles for WE MIDCOM



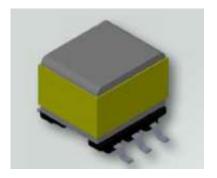
EE Package Style (2 E cores)

EFD Package Style

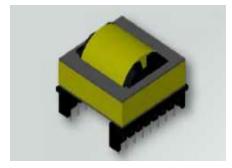
(Economic Flat Design)



ER Package Style (E – Round core)



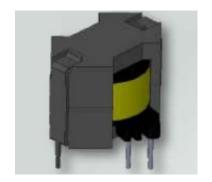
EP Package Style (Mix E – Pot core)



ETD Package Style (Economic Transformer design)



PQ Package Style (Power & Quality)

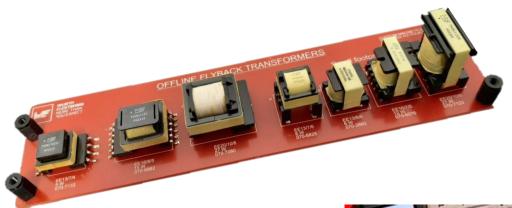


RM Package Style (Rectangular Module)

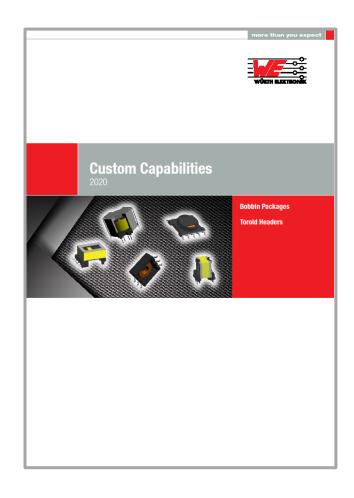
(Power & Quality)
Credits to: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/alfs-musings-7-alfonso-mart%C3%ADnez-de-la-torre/



PACKAGE SELECTION - EXAMPLES







(More here © CUSTOM CAPABILITIES CATALOG)



EP Package (Small)

Shape:

- Good for many applications (GDT, Inductors, push-pulls)
- Good balance between small footprint and low profile

Manufacturability:

Good, highly automatable.

Winding:

Small winding volume



EMI:

The core shape provides very good EMI Shielding

Power Density:

Very Good

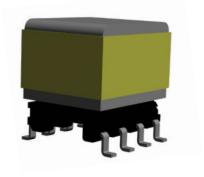
Pick and Place:

Excellent for pick and place











ER Package (Small)

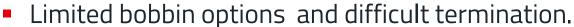
Shape:



Manufacturability:

Not so easy to automate.

Winding:



EMI:

The core shape provides some EMI self Shielding

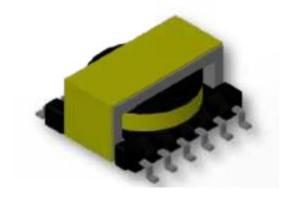
Power Density:

Average

Pick and Place:

Excellent for pick and place due to the flat smooth top of the Package











RM Package (Small / Medium)

Shape:

Small footprint and low profile



Frequently used for inductors

Manufacturability:

Not so easy to automate

Winding:

- Many pins can be used
- Big winding area

EMI:

Provide some EMI protection

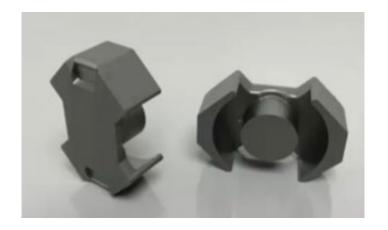
Power Density:

Very good / good fit in the PCB

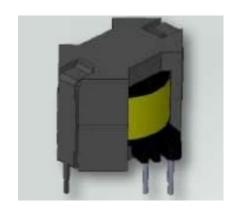


Pick and Place:

Available, but THT versions are more common.









EE Package (Medium)

Shape:

- Good balance between small footprint and low profile

Manufacturability:

- Good, highly automatable

Winding:

- Good choice if many windings
- Great availability of different bobbin

EMI:

Doesn't provide any shielding

Power Density:

- Average

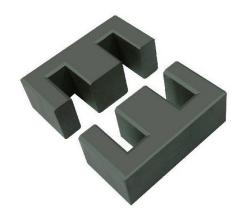
Pick and Place:

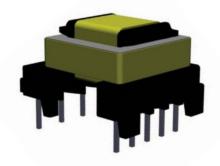
- Not suitable (A cap can be added)













EFD Package (Medium)

Shape:

Very low profile / Large footprint



Manufacturability:

Medium / good

Winding:

Limited winding volume



EMI:

The core shape provides some EMI self shielding

Power Density:

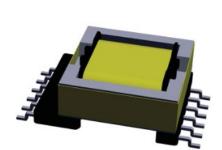
Average

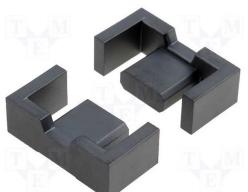
Pick and Place:

Excellent for pick and place when the design adds a metal clip











ETD Package (Large)

Shape:

- Good for many applications (Half Bridges, LLCs,...)
- Good balance between small footprint and low profile



Manufacturability:

Medium

Winding:

- Many terminals (some up to 20 pins)
- Good choice for transformers with many windings

EMI:

Doesn´t provide much EMI protection

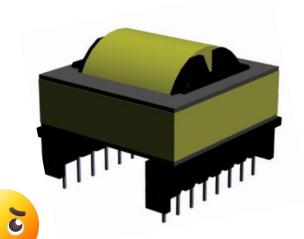
Power Density:

- Average
- The design is suitable for high power applications

Pick and Place:

Not suitable for pick and place and only THT versions are available







SUMMARY

Strong points of each packages

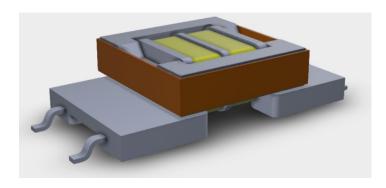
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Cost					" exist	
Winding				does n	010	
EMIs			backs	ge		
Cost Winding EMIs Power Density Pick and place	heP	erfec				
Pick and place						

But WE can help choosing the best package for you!

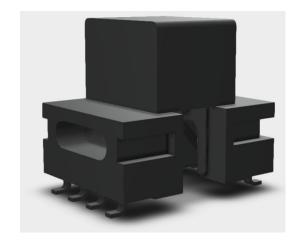


NO PACKAGE THAT SUITS YOU?

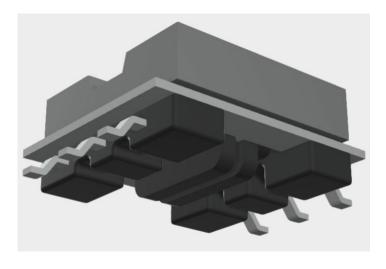
Let's go custom!



EFD10 (070-8133) – 2 Sections Extended Rails - Low profile



EP7 (070-8044) High creepage - High volume



EFD10 (070-7385) Solid insulation – High volume



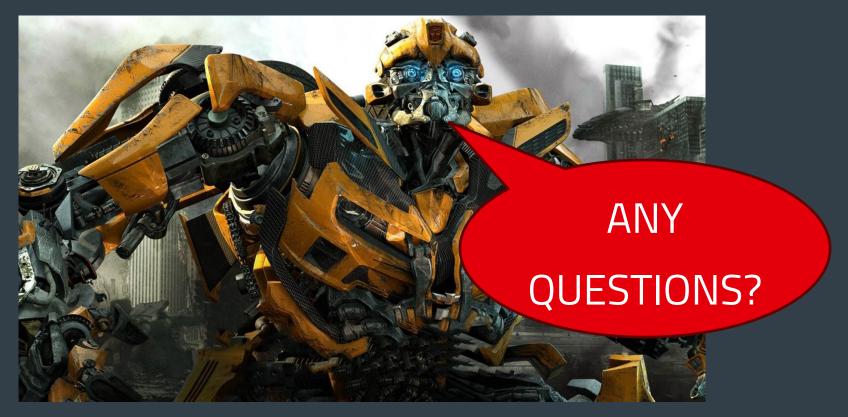




Make your wish 🔑 🤱 🐃 WE can make it happen!



THANK YOU!



Credits: Hasbro

