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Winding Currents

The current in a transformer winding has an AC component and a DC component.

$$I_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T i(t) dt \quad I_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T i(t)^2 dt}$$

$$I_{AC}^2 = I_{RMS}^2 - I_{DC}^2 \quad I_{RMS}^2 = I_{DC}^2 + I_{AC}^2$$

Derived current equations for some common wave shapes:

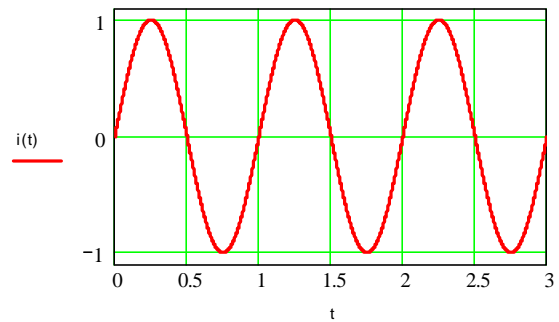
Sinusoid:

$$I_{RMS} = \frac{I_{pk}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.7071 \cdot I_{pk}$$

$$I_{DC} = 0$$

$$I_{AC} = \frac{I_{pk}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$i(t) := \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot t)$$



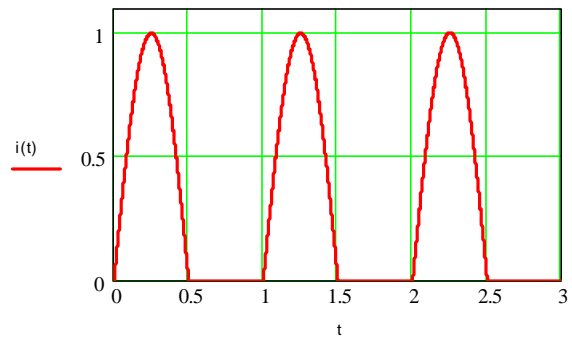
Half Sinusoid:

$$I_{RMS} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_{pk}$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{I_{pk}}{\pi}$$

$$I_{AC} = I_{pk} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 - 4}{4 \cdot \pi^2}} = 0.3856 \cdot I_{pk}$$

$$i(t) := \text{if}(x(t) < 0.5, \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot x(t)), 0)$$



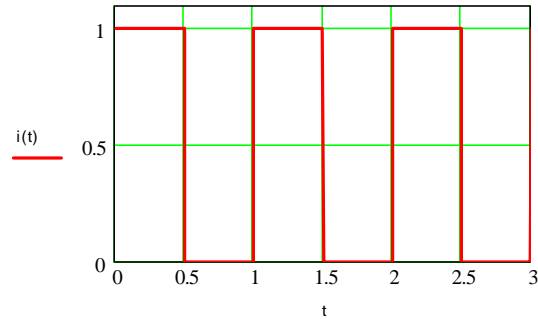
Rectangular Wave:

$$I_{RMS} = I_{pk} \cdot \sqrt{D}$$

$$I_{DC} = I_{pk} \cdot D$$

$$I_{AC} = I_{pk} \cdot \sqrt{D \cdot (1 - D)}$$

$$i(t) := \text{if}(x(t) < 0.5, 1, 0)$$



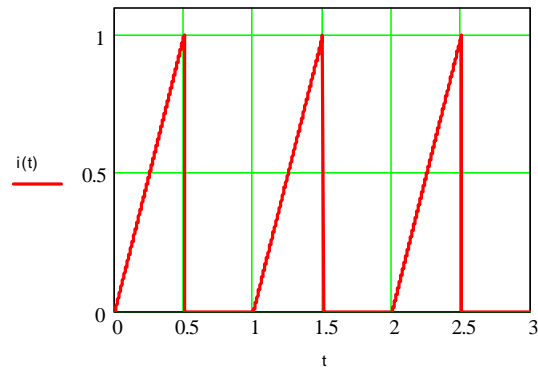
Triangle Wave:

$$I_{RMS} = I_{pk} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}}$$

$$I_{DC} = I_{pk} \cdot \frac{D}{2}$$

$$I_{AC} = I_{pk} \cdot \sqrt{D \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{D}{4} \right)}$$

$$i(t) := \text{if}(x(t) < 0.5, 2 \cdot x(t), 0)$$



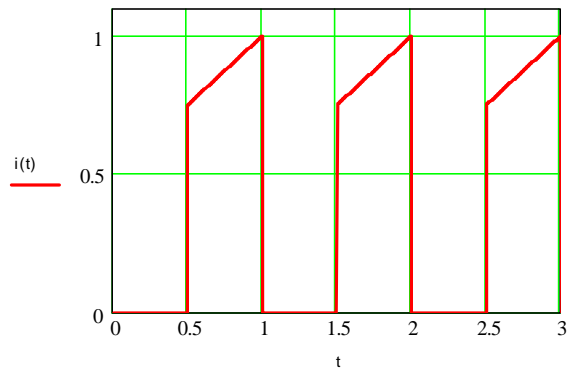
Trapezoid :

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{(I_m^2 + I_m \cdot I_{pk} + I_{pk}^2) \cdot D}{3}}$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{I_{pk} + I_m}{2} \cdot D$$

$$I_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{(I_m^2 + I_m \cdot I_{pk} + I_{pk}^2) \cdot D}{3} - \left(\frac{I_{pk} + I_m}{2} \cdot D \right)^2}$$

$$i(t) := \text{if}\left(x(t) < 0.5, 0, 0.5 + \frac{x(t)}{2}\right)$$



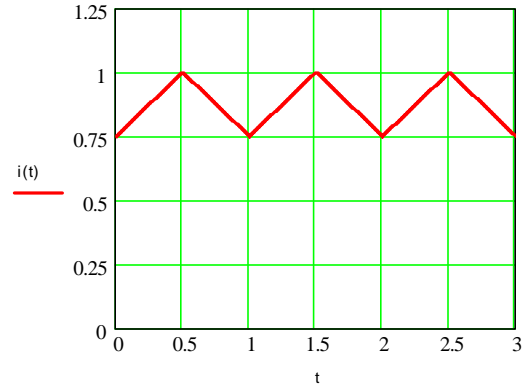
Continuous Output Inductor Current:

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{I_{pk}^2 - I_{pk} \cdot \Delta I + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \Delta I^2}$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \cdot I_{pk} - \Delta I)$$

$$I_{AC} = \frac{\Delta I}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$i(t) := \text{if} \left[x(t) < 0.5, 0.75 + \frac{x(t)}{2}, 1 - \left(\frac{x(t)}{2} - .25 \right) \right]$$



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