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用户指南：

FEBFAN9611_S388V1

FAN9611 400-W交错式
双BCM PFC控制器
评估板

飞兆特色产品： FAN9611

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目录

目录.....	1
1. 评估板概述	3
2. 主要特性	5
3. 规格	6
4. 测试步骤	7
5. 原理图	8
6. 升压电感规格	9
7. 线路滤波器电感规格	10
8. PCB布局	11
9. 物料成本 (BOM)	15
10. 测试结果.....	17
10.1. 启动	17
10.2. 正常运行	19
10.3. 线路瞬变	21
10.4. 负载瞬变	21
10.5. 掉电保护	23
10.6. 相位管理	24
10.7. 效率	28
10.8. 谐波失真和功率因数	29
11. 参考文献	31
12. 订购信息	31
13. 修订记录	31

本用户指南支持可用于交错式临界导通模式功率因数校正电源的FAN9611 400-W评估板。本用户指南应当与FAN9611数据手册以及飞兆应用指南“AN-6086 - 采用FAN9611 / FAN9612的交错式临界导通模式PFC的设计依据”配合使用。评估板可互换使用，以评估FAN9611（10 V导通阈值）或FAN9612控制器（12.5 V导通阈值）。更多信息，请访问飞兆半导体网站www.fairchildsemi.com。该评估板可通过顶部丝印标记“FAN9612 400W INTERLEAVED PFC CONVERTER”和“FEB388”加以识别。

1. 评估板概述

FAN9611交错式双临界导通模式(BCM)功率因数校正(PFC)控制器可控制两个并行连接的180°异相升压传动系统。交错式功能可将控制技术的最大实际功率从300 W左右扩展至800 W以上。与常用于更高功率的连续导通模式(CCM)技术不同，BCM可以实现升压二极管固有的零电流开关（不产生反向恢复损耗），这样就允许在不牺牲效率的情况下采用成本较低的二极管。此外，输入和输出滤波器的体积更小了，这是因为传动系统间纹波电流的消除以及开关频率的有效增倍。

带峰值检测的先进前馈线路可在线路瞬变时最大程度减少输出电压变化。为了确保在轻负载条件下稳定运行并具有较少的开关损耗，最大开关频率固定在525 kHz。在任何工作条件下都能保持同步。

保护功能有：输出过压保护、过流保护、反馈开路保护、欠压闭锁保护、掉电保护和冗余闭锁过压保护。FAN9611采用无铅16引脚SOIC封装。

该FAN9611评估板为4层板，针对400 W（400 V / 1 A）额定功率而设计。凭借相位管理功能，效率在低压线路和高压线路时保持在96%以上，甚至在额定输出功率低至10%时也是如此。线路电压为115 V_{AC}和230 V_{AC}时，满载条件下的效率分别为96.4%和98.2%。

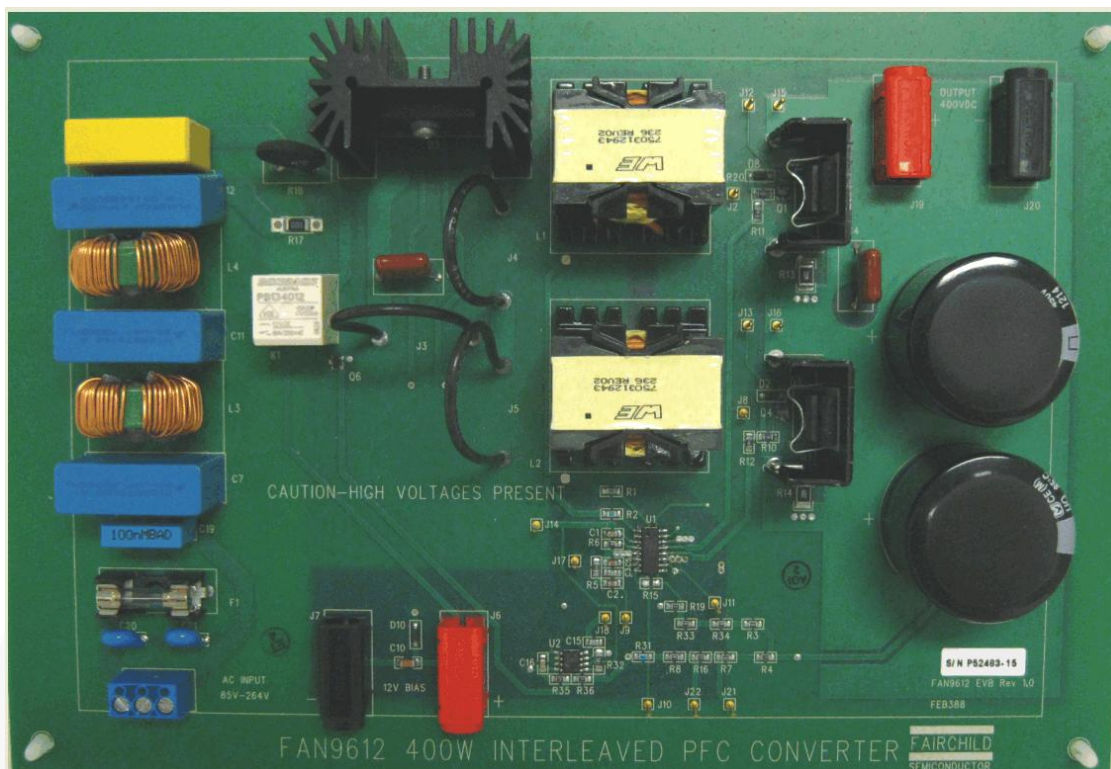


图1. 俯视图

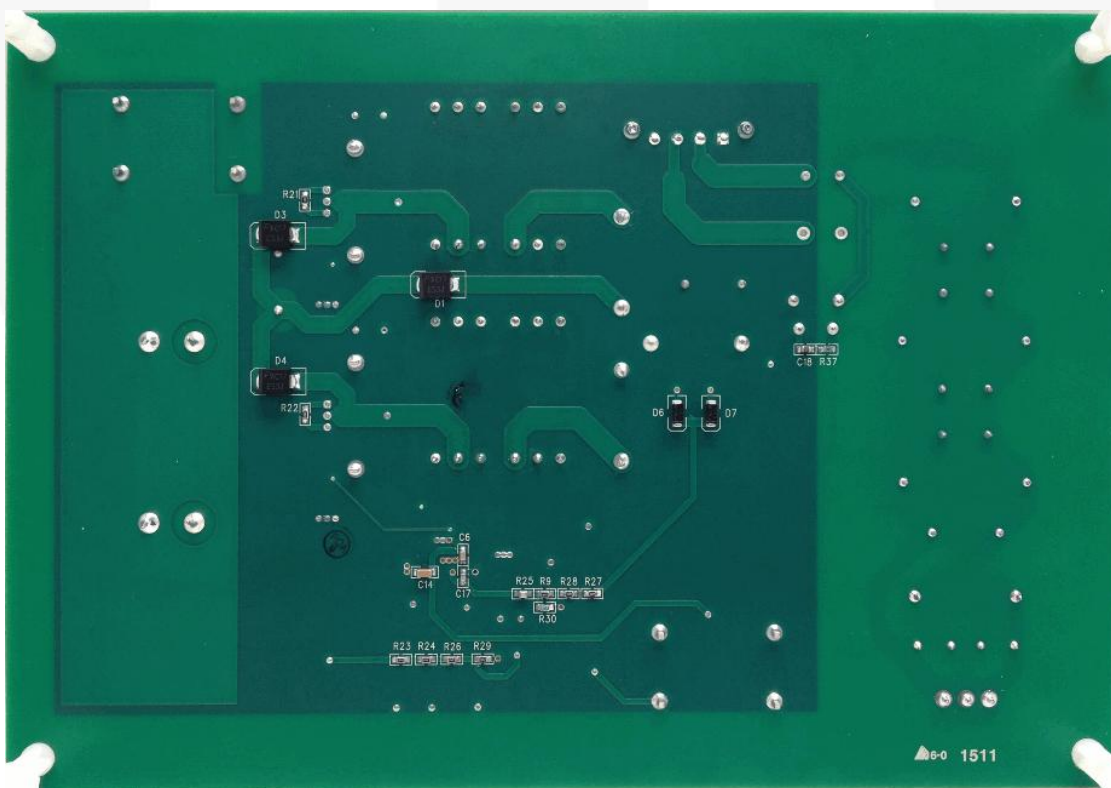


图2. 底视图

2. 主要特性

- 低总谐波失真、高功率因数
- 180° 异相同步
- 轻负载时的相位自动禁用
- 灌电流为1.8A、拉电流为1.0A的高电流栅极驱动器
- 可减少过冲的跨导(g_m)误差放大器
- 带 $(V_{in})^2$ 前馈功能的电压模式控制
- 设有可编程软启动时间的闭环软启动, 可减少过冲
- 可避免音频噪声的最小重启定时器频率
- 最大开关频率箝位
- 带软恢复功能的欠压保护
- FB引脚提供非闭锁OVP(过压保护), OVP引脚提供二次闭锁保护
- 开路反馈保护
- 针对每一相位都提供过流和功率限制保护
- 低启动电流: 80 μ A(典型值)
- 采用直流输入电压和50-Hz至400-Hz交流输入工作

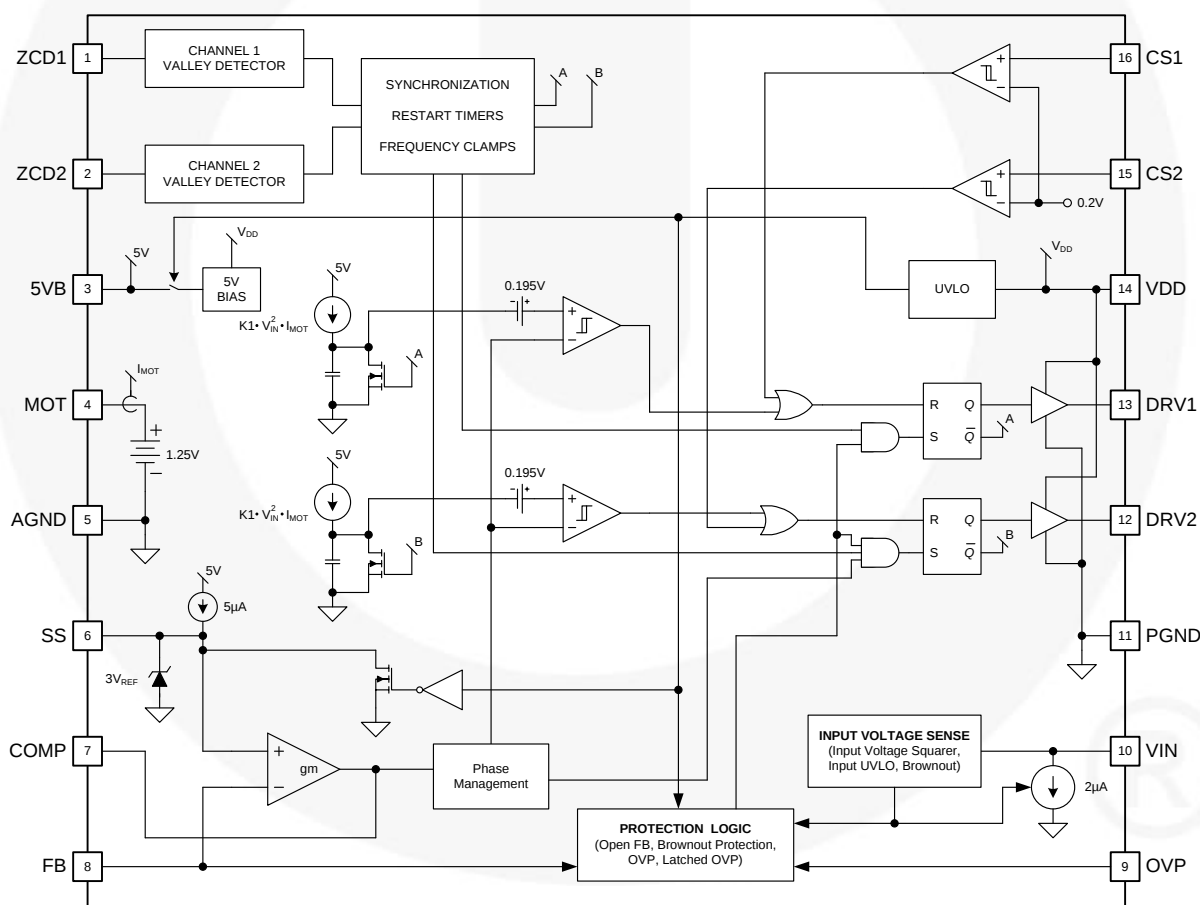


图3. 框图

3. 规格

该评估板设计和优化时针对的是下列条件：

输入电压范围	额定输出功率	输出电压 (额定电流)
V_{IN} 标称值： 85~264 V _{AC} V_{DD} 电源： 13 V _{DC} ~18 V _{DC}	400 W	400 V - 1 A

注意：

1. 20 ms保持时间内的最小输出电压为330 V_{DC}。

- $V_{LINE} = 85\sim264\text{ V}_{AC}$
- $V_{OUT} = 400\text{ V}$
- $f_{SW} > 50\text{ kHz}$
- 负载低至20%时，效率大于96% (115 V_{AC})
- 负载低至20%时，效率大于97% (230 V_{AC})
- 满载时PF大于0.99

评估板内置保护功能的跳变点设置如下：

- 非闭锁输出OVP跳变点设定为标称输出电压的108%。
- 闭锁输出OVP跳变点设定为标称输出电压的117%。
- 线路UVLO（掉电保护）跳变点设为68 V_{AC}（10 V_{AC}迟滞）。
- 每个MOSFET的逐脉冲限流设为9.1 A。

最大功率限值设为额定输出功率的120%左右。对于高线路电压 (230 V_{AC})，相位管理功能允许在标称输出功率的15%左右进行切相/相位叠加。该电平可通过修改MOT电阻 (R6) 进行编程。

4. 测试步骤

测试评估板前：作为直流供电电压的 V_{DD} ，作为线路输入的交流供电电压以及作为输出的直流电气负载应当与评估板正确连接。

1. 首先为控制芯片提供 V_{DD} 。电压应高于 13 V（参见 V_{DD} 导通阈值电压的规格表 1）。

表1. 摘自FAN9611数据手册的规格

符号	参数	工作条件	最小值	典型值	最大值	单位
电源						
$I_{STARTUP}$	启动电源电流	$V_{DD} = V_{ON} - 0.2\text{ V}$		80	110	μA
I_{DD}	工作电流	输出未转换		3.7	5.2	mA
I_{DD_DYM}	动态工作电流	$f_{SW} = 50\text{ kHz}; C_{LOAD} = 2\text{ nF}$		4	6	mA
V_{ON}	UVLO启动阈值	V_{DD} 增大	9.5	10.0	10.5	V
V_{OFF}	UVLO停止阈值	V_{DD} 减小	7.0	7.5	8.0	V
V_{HYS}	UVLO 滞环	$V_{ON} - V_{OFF}$		2.5		V

2. 连接交流电压 (85~265 V_{AC}) 以启动 FAN9611 / 12 评估板。由于 FAN9611 / 12 具有掉电保护，因此任何低于工作范围的电压都会触发保护。
3. 改变负载电流 (0~1 A) 并检查工作情况。

5. 原理图

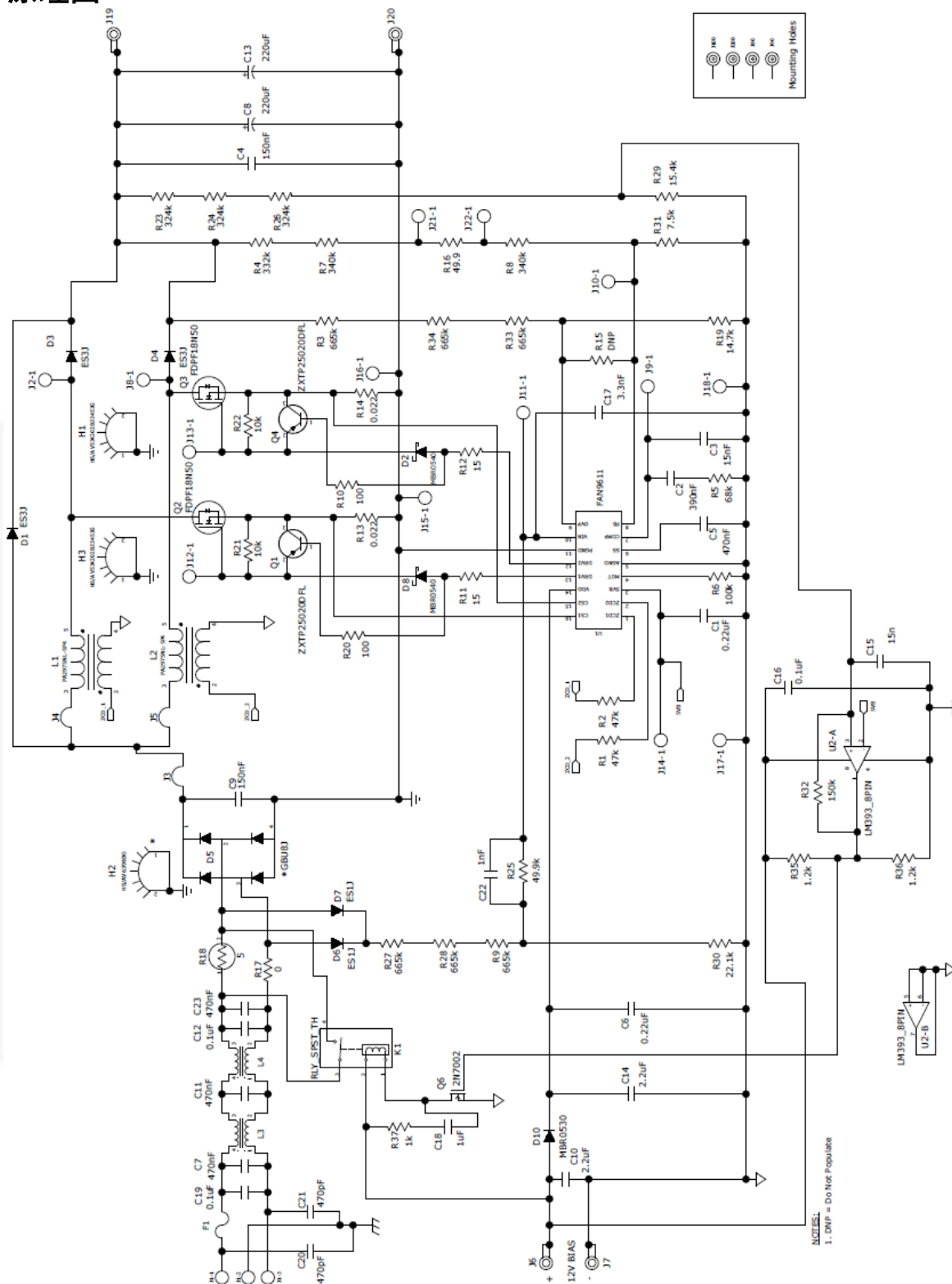


图4. FAN9611 400-W评估板原理图

6. 升压电感规格

750312943, Wurth Electronics Midcom (www.we-online.com/midcom)

或者

PA2975NL-5P4, Pulse Electronics (www.pulseelectronics.com)

- 磁芯: PQ3230 ($A_e=161 \text{ mm}^2$)
- 线筒: PQ3230
- 电感值: H 200 μH

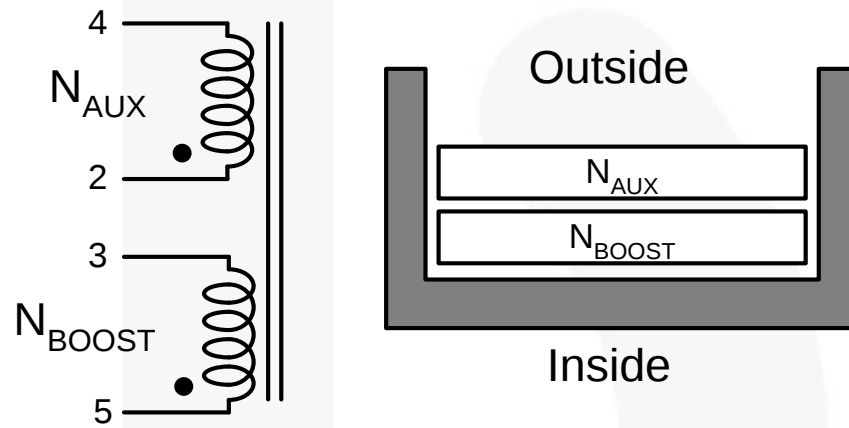
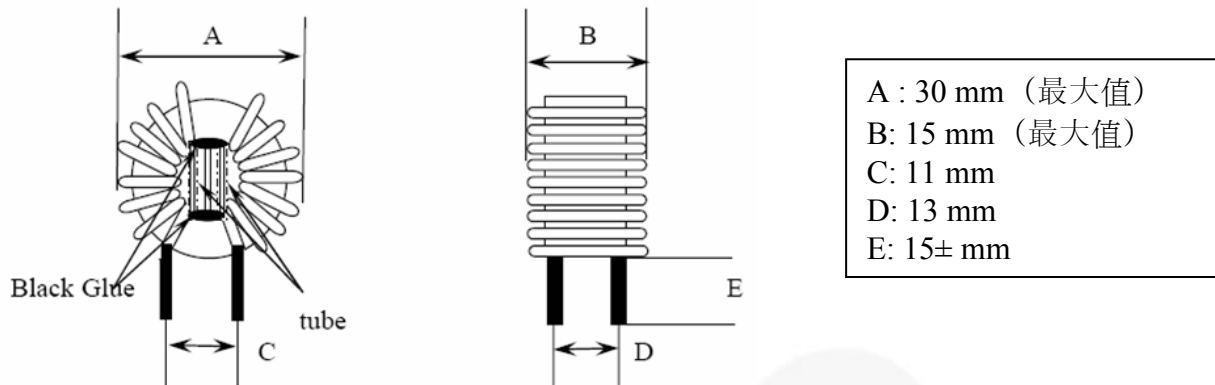


图5. 该FAN9611 / 12评估板使用的升压电感

表2. 电感匝数规格

	引脚	匝数
N1	5 $\rightarrow$ 3	30
绝缘带		
N2	2 $\rightarrow$ 4	3
绝缘带		

7. 线路滤波器电感规格



电气规格 (1 kHz, 1 V)

- 电感: 9.0 mH (每绕组最小值)
- 直流电阻: 0.05 Ω (每绕组最大值)
- 匝数: 0.9 mm $\times$ 2/30.5 (每绕组)

图6. 线路滤波器电感规格

表3. 材料清单

组件	材料	生产厂商	UL文件编号
磁芯	T22x14x08	磁芯T22x14x08, TOMITA	
绕线	THFN-216	Ta Ya Electric Wire Co., Ltd.	E197768
	UEWN/U	PACIFIC Wire and cable Co., Ltd.	E201757
	UEWE	Tai-1 Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	E85640
	UWY	Jang Shing Wire Co., Ltd.	E174837
焊点	96.5%, Sn, 3%, Ag, 0.5% Cu	Xin Yuan Co., Ltd.	

8. PCB布局

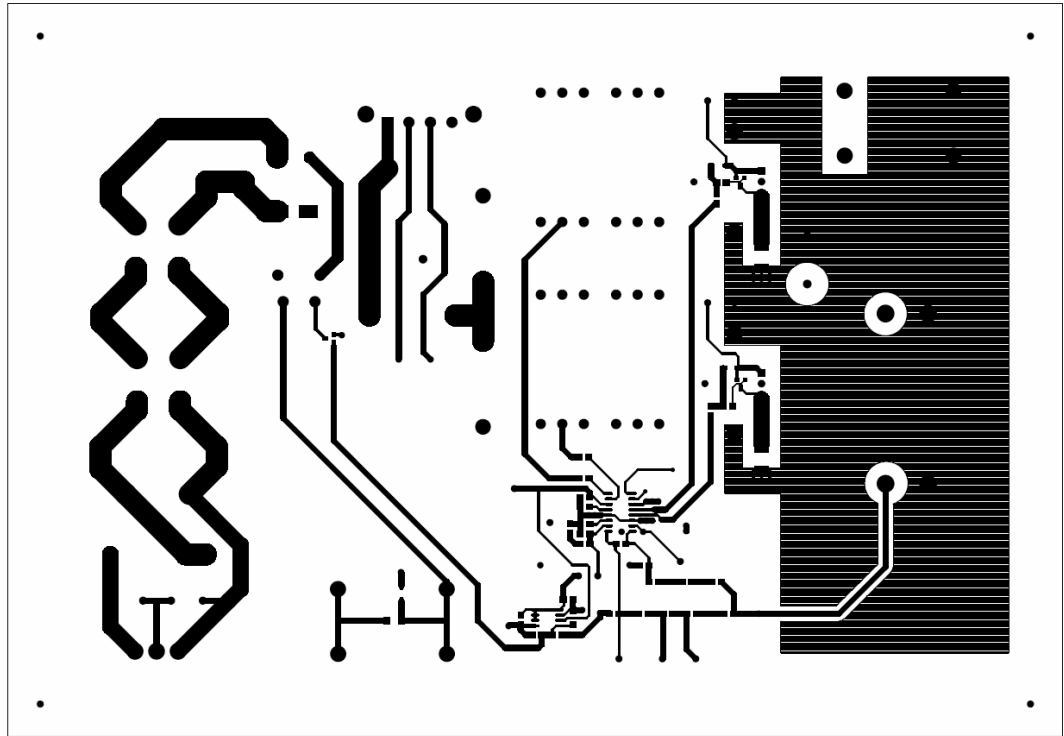


图7. 第一层（顶层）

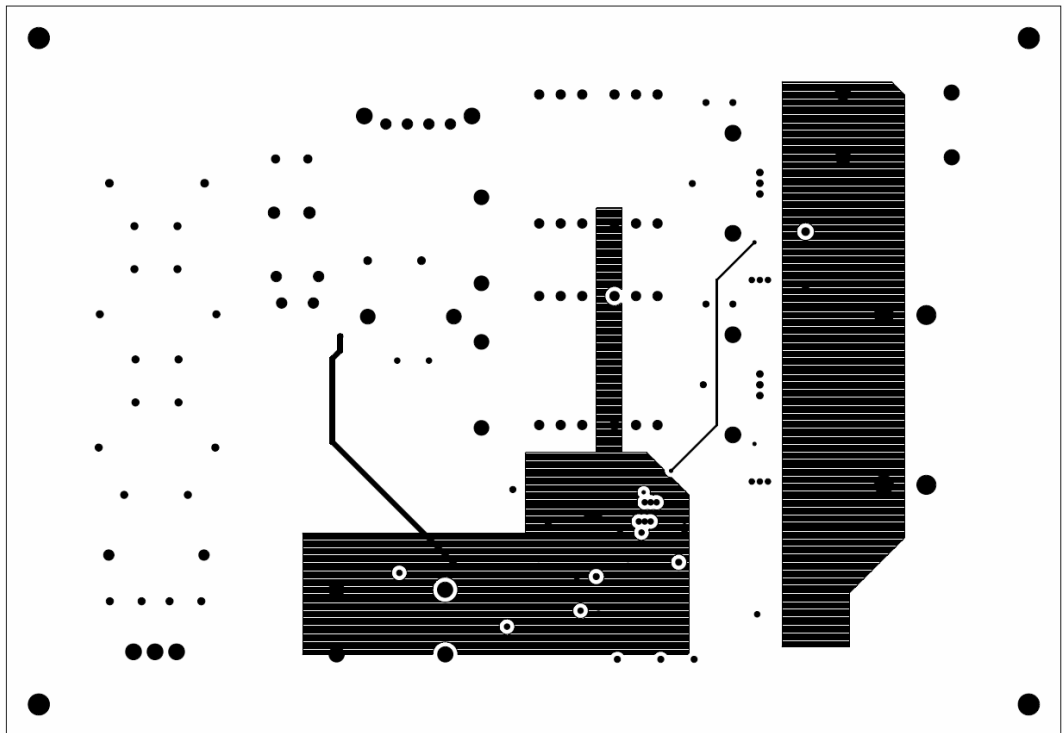


图8. 第二层（平面层）

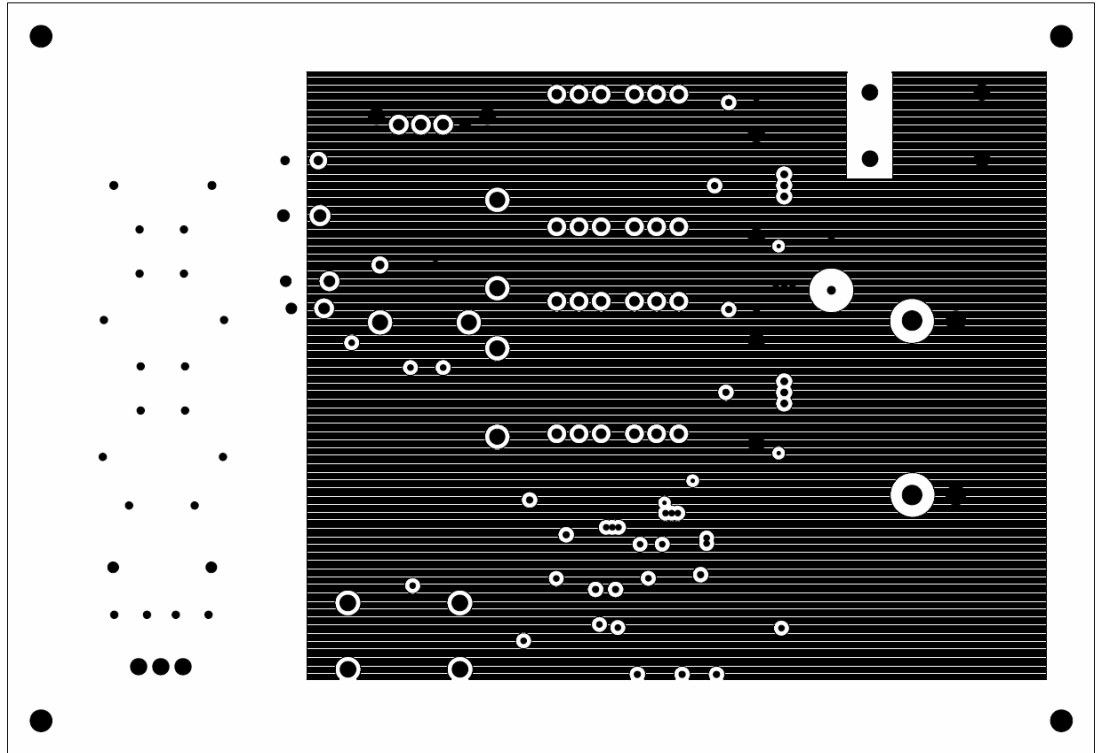


图9. 第三层（接地层）

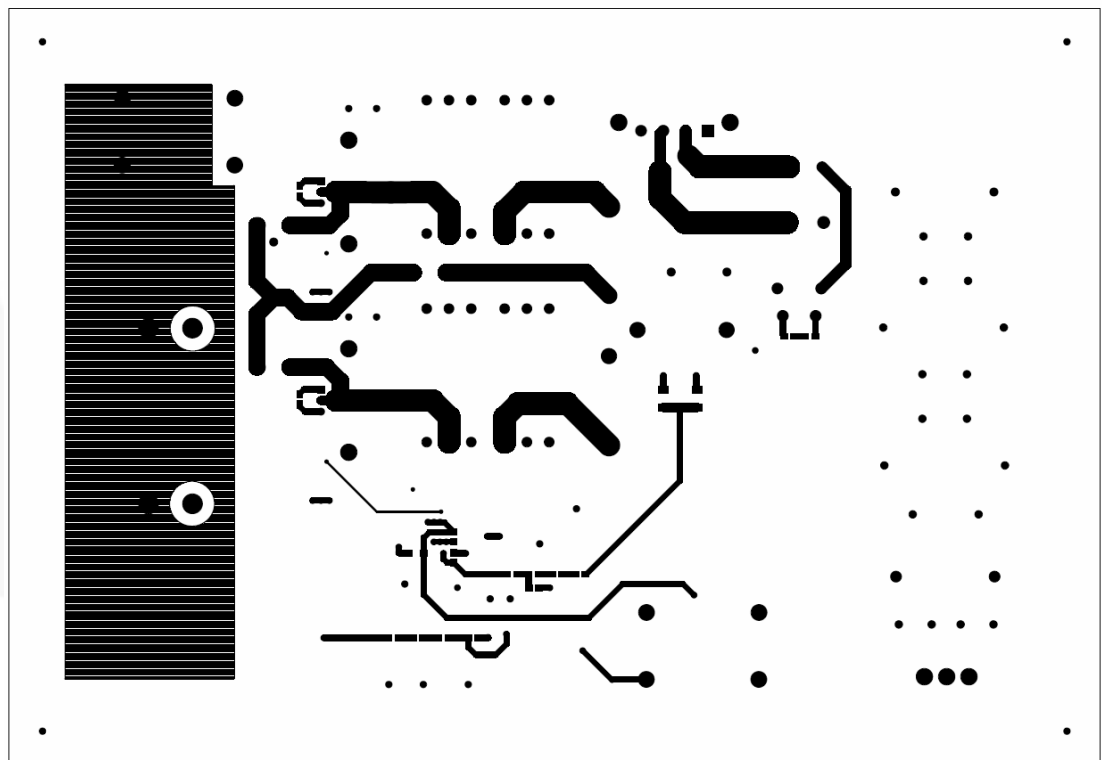


图10. 第四层（底层）

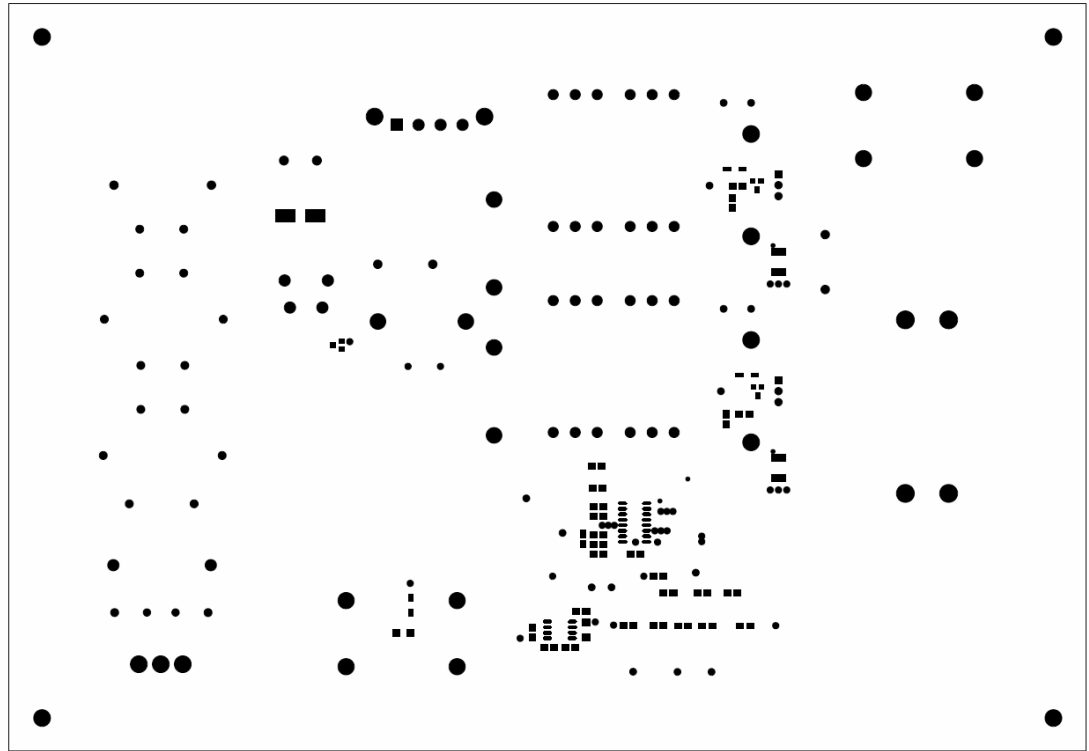


图11. 顶部焊接掩膜

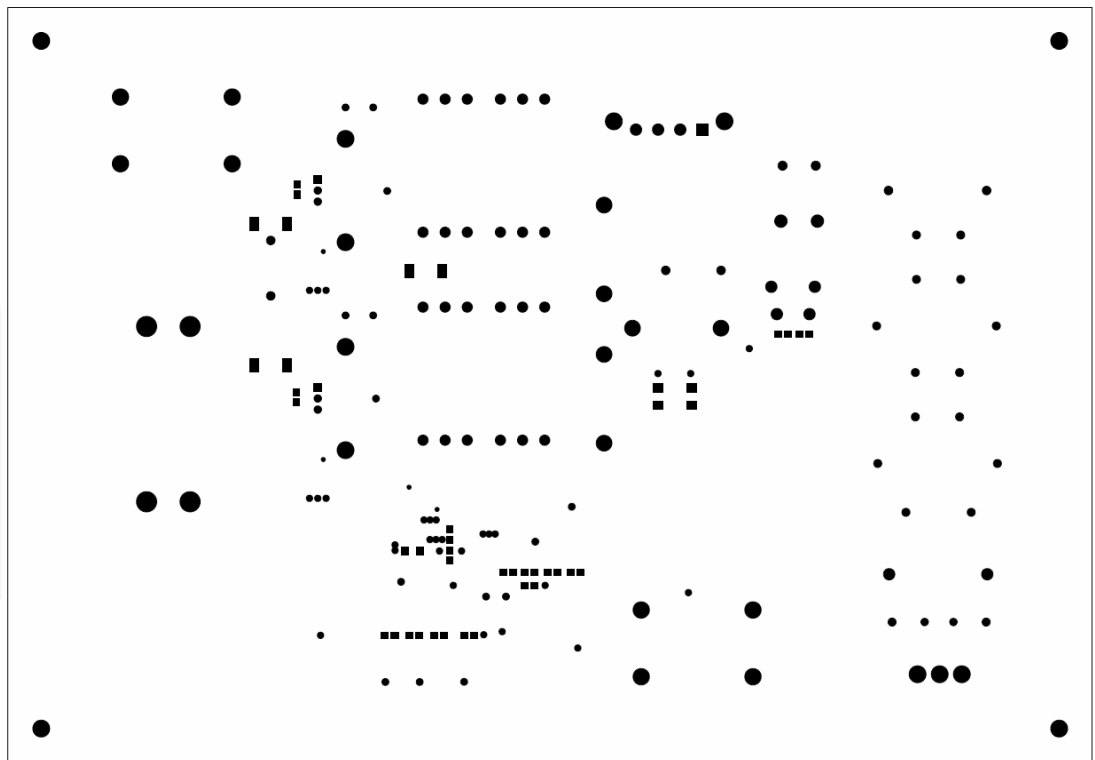


图12. 底部焊接掩膜

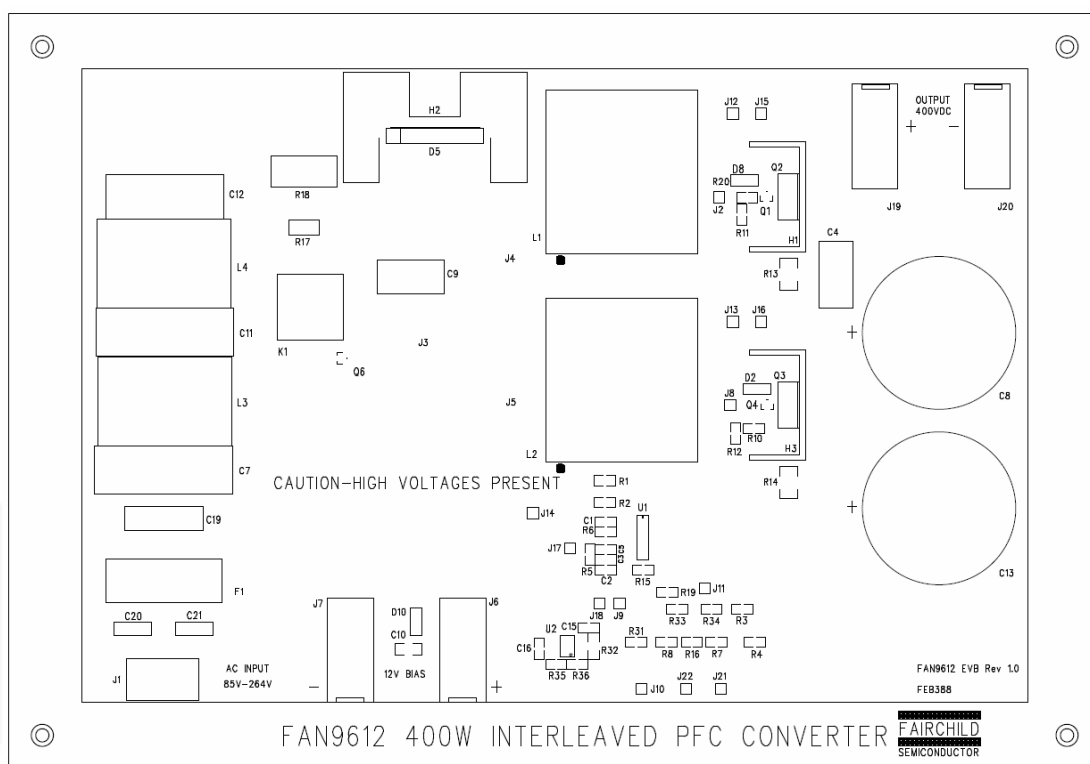


图13. 顶部丝印

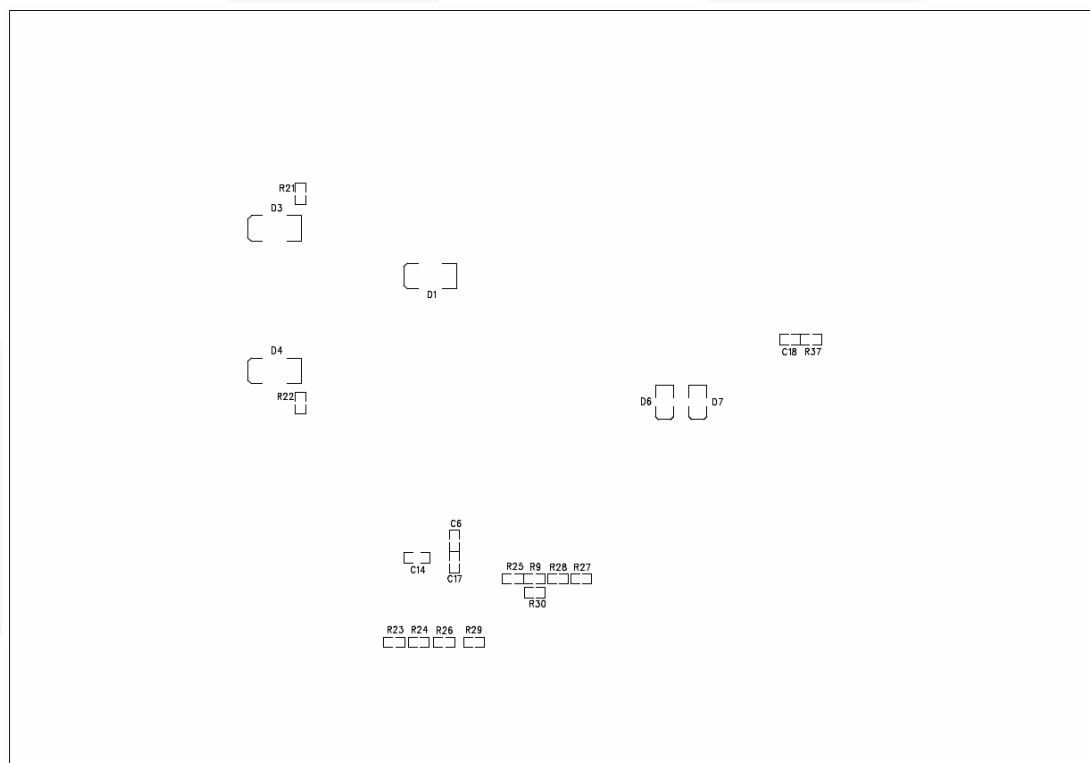


图14. 底部丝印

9. 物料成本 (BOM)

数量	标号	器件编号	数值	说明	封装类型	生产厂商
2	C1 C6		0.22 μ F	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
1	C2		390 nF	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
2	C4 C9	ECWF2W154JAQ	150 nF	电容, 400 V, 5%, 聚丙烯	径向, 通孔	Panasonic-ECG
1	C5		470 nF	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
2	C7 C11 C23	B32914A3474	470 nF, 330 V	电容, 330 V _{AC} , 10%, 聚丙烯	盒装, 通孔	EPCOS
2	C8 C13	EETUQ2W221E	220 μ F	电容, 铝, 电解	径向, 通孔	Panasonic
2	C10 C14		2.2 μ F	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	1206	STD
1	C12	HQX104K275R2	0.1 μ F, 275 V	电容, X系列, 250 V _{AC} , 5%, 聚丙烯	盒装, 通孔	Fuhjyyu Electronic Industrial Co.
1	C15		15 nF	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
1	C16		0.1 μ F	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
1	C18		1 μ F	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 50 V, X5R	805	STD
1	C19	PHE840MB 6100MB05R17	0.1 μ F	电容, X型, 275 V _{AC} , 10%, 聚丙烯	盒装, 轴向	KEMET
2	C20-21	CS85-B2GA471KYNS	470 pF	电容, 陶瓷, 250 V _{AC} , 10%, Y5P,	碟装, 通孔	TDK Corporation
1	C22		1 nF	CAP, SMD, CERAMIC, 25 V, X7R	805	STD
3	D1 D3-4	S3J		二极管, 600 V, 3 A, 标准恢复	SMC	飞兆半导体
2	D2 D8	MBR0540		二极管, 肖特基, 40 V, 500 mA	SOD-123	飞兆半导体
1	D5	GBU8J		桥式整流器, 600 V, 8 A	通孔	飞兆半导体
2	D6-7	ES1J		二极管, 快速恢复, 1 A 600 V	SMA	飞兆半导体
1	D10	MBR0530		二极管, 肖特基, 30 V 500 mA SOD-123	SOD-123	飞兆半导体
1	F1	31. 8201		保险丝支架, 5x20 mm, 250 V _{AC} , 10 A	PCB安装, 通孔	Schurter Inc
2	H1 H3	534202B33453G		散热片, 13.4° C/W, 带Tab-Koolclip的 T0-220, 用于Q2-3	1"x0.475"x1.18"	Aavid Thermalloy
1	H2	639BG		用于D5的T0-220散热片, 桥接整流器	1.65"x1.5"	Aavid Thermalloy
1	J1	ED100/3DS		端子板, 5 mm垂直, 3个位置	通孔	On Shore Technology, Inc.
14	J2 J8-18 J21-22	3103-1-00-15-00-00-08-0		探针引脚, 金, 0.3" x 40密尔直径, 31密尔安装长度	通孔	密尔 (最大值)
3	J3-5			跳线, #16, 绝缘, 用于电流探针测量	通孔	自定义
2	J6 J19	571-0500		香蕉插座, 175, 水平, Insulated_RED	通孔	Deltron
2	J7 J20	571-0100		香蕉插座, 175, 水平, Insulated_BLK	通孔	Deltron
2	L1-2	750312943 PA2975NL-5P4	200 μ H	耦合电感, PQ3230, Pri-30T, Sec-3T	通孔	Würth Midcom Pulse Electronics
2	L3-4	TRN-0197		共模噪声	通孔	SEN HUEI INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD
2	Q1 Q4	ZXTP25020DFL		晶体管, PNP, 20 V, 1.5 A	SOT-23	Zetex
2	Q2-3	FDPF18N50		MOSFET, NCH, 500 V, 18 A, 0.265 Ω	T0-220	飞兆半导体

BOM (续)

数量	标号	器件编号	数值	说明	封装类型	生产厂商
2	R1-2		47 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD

数量	标号	器件编号	数值	说明	封装类型	生产厂商
6	R3 R9 R27-28 R33-34		665 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R4		332 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R5		68 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R6		100 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R7-8		340 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R10 R20		100 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R11-12		15 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R15		DNP	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R16		49.9 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R17		0	RES, SMD, 1/2 W	2010	STD
1	R18	B57237S0509M000	5 Ω	热敏电阻, 5 Ω	通孔	EPCOS
1	R19		14.7 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
4	PCB每角插入1个	LCBS-12-01		锁定电路板支架, 3/4", PCB每角1个	离板高度	Richco Plastic Company
1	1个 (D5、H2)	3103		尼龙垫圈, #4x0.187", 黑色	垫圈	Keystone Electronics
1	1个 (D5、H2)	MLWZ 003		分裂式锁紧垫圈, Metric M 3, 锌	垫圈	B&F Fastener
1	1个 (D5、H2)	HNZ440		六角螺母, #4-40, 锌	螺母	B&F Fastener
1	1个 (D5、H2)	PMS 440 0050 PH		Screw Machine Phillips, 4-40x1/2", 锌	螺丝	B&F Fastener
1	PWB	FAN9611/12 FEB388 Rev. 0.0.1	FEB388	PWB, 9.8" x 6.8"	PWB	飞兆半导体
2	R1-2		47 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
6	R3 R9 R27-28 R33-34		665 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R4		332 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R5		68 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R6		100 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R7-8		340 k Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R10 R20		100 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R11-12		15 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
2	R13-14		0.022 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/2 W	1812	STD
1	R15		DNP	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	R16		49.9 Ω	RES, SMD, 1/8 W	805	STD
1	U1	FAN9611		交错式双BCM PFC控制器 1234	S01C-16	飞兆半导体

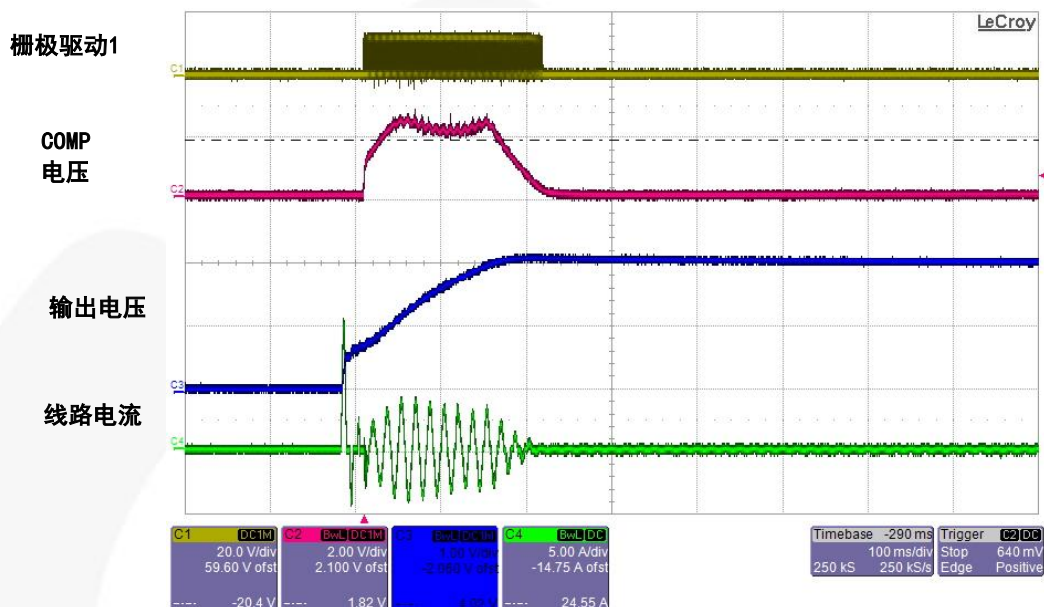
注意:

2. DNP = 不安装。STD = 标准组件。

10. 测试结果

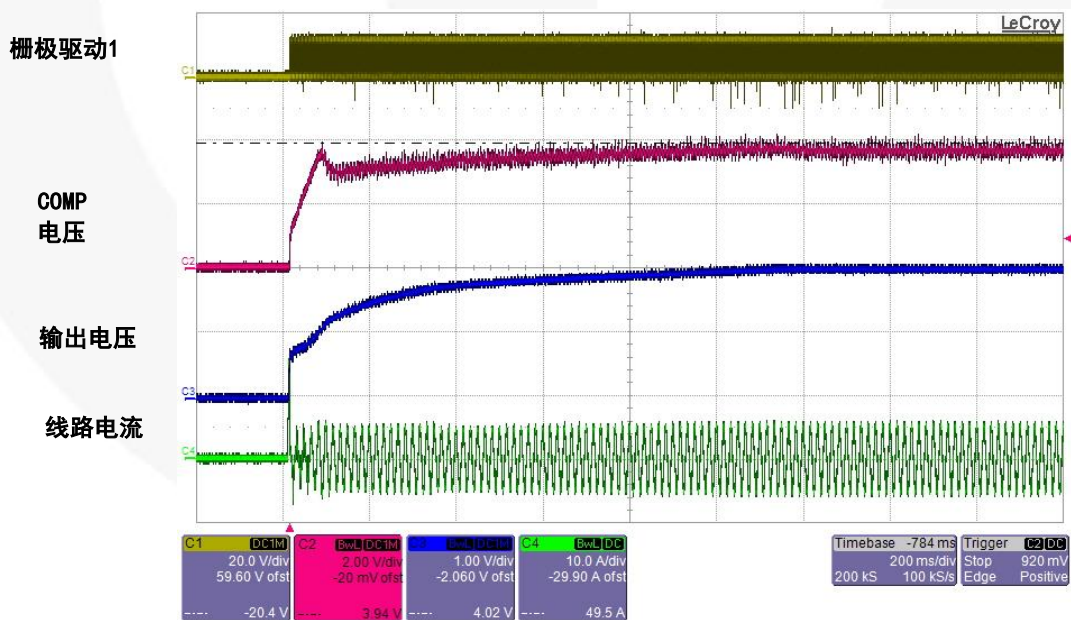
10.1. 启动

图15和图16分别显示线路电压为115 V_{AC}时，空载和满载条件下的启动运行。由于是闭环软启动，空载启动和满载启动时几乎观察不到过冲。



沟道 1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
沟道 3: 输出电压 (200 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (100 ms / div)

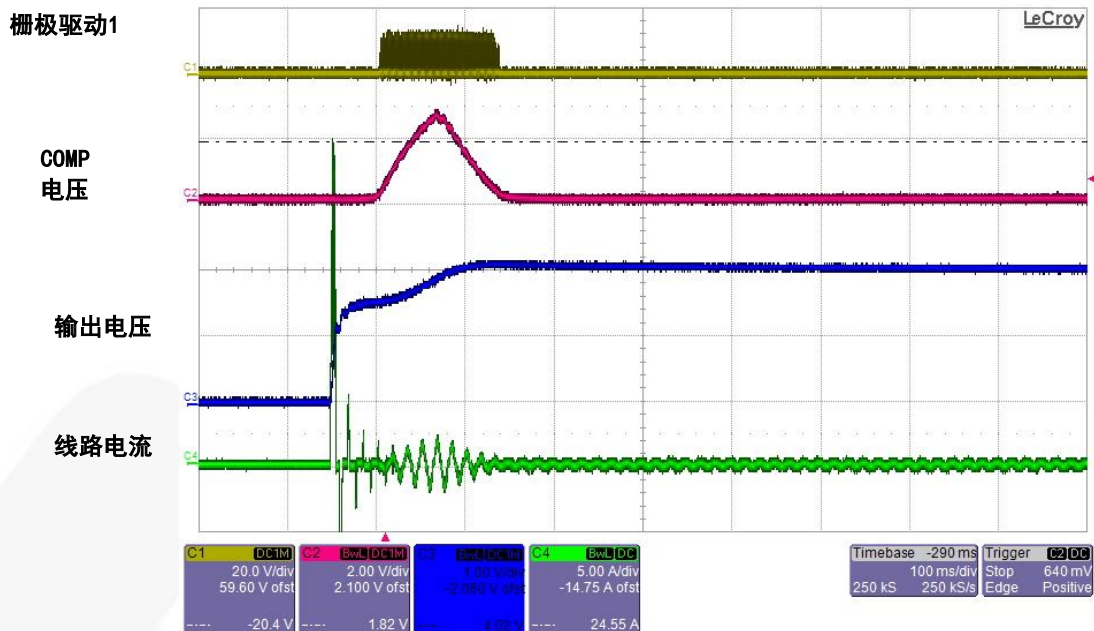
图15. 115 V_{AC}时的空载启动



沟道 1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
沟道 3: 输出电压 (200 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (10 A / div), 时间 (200 ms / div)

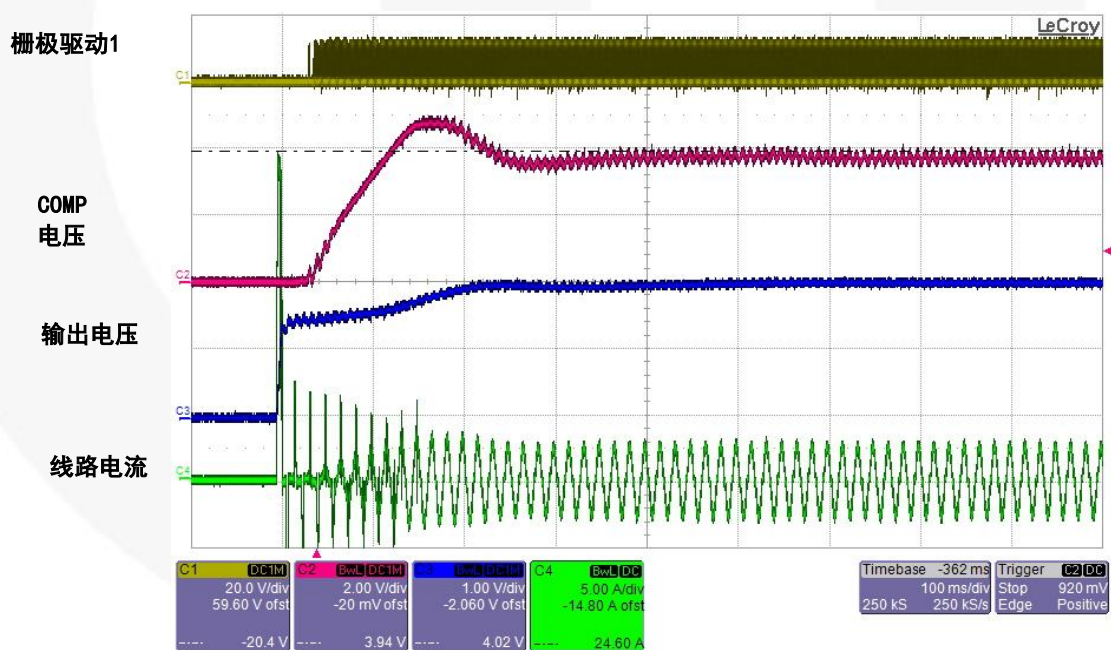
图16. 115 V_{AC}时的满载启动

图17和图18分别显示线路电压为230 V_{AC}时，空载和满载条件下的启动运行。由于是闭环软启动，空载启动和满载启动时几乎观察不到过冲。



沟道 1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
沟道 3: 输出电压 (200 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (100 ms / div)

图17. 230 V_{AC}时的空载启动

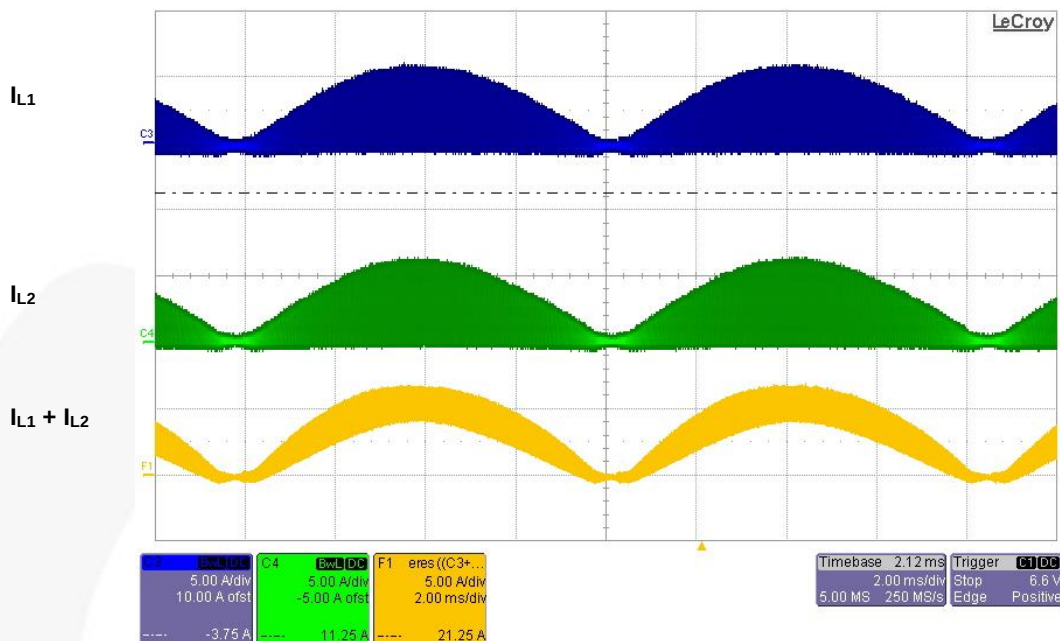


沟道 1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
沟道 3: 输出电压 (200 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (100 ms / div)

图18. 230 V_{AC}时的满载启动

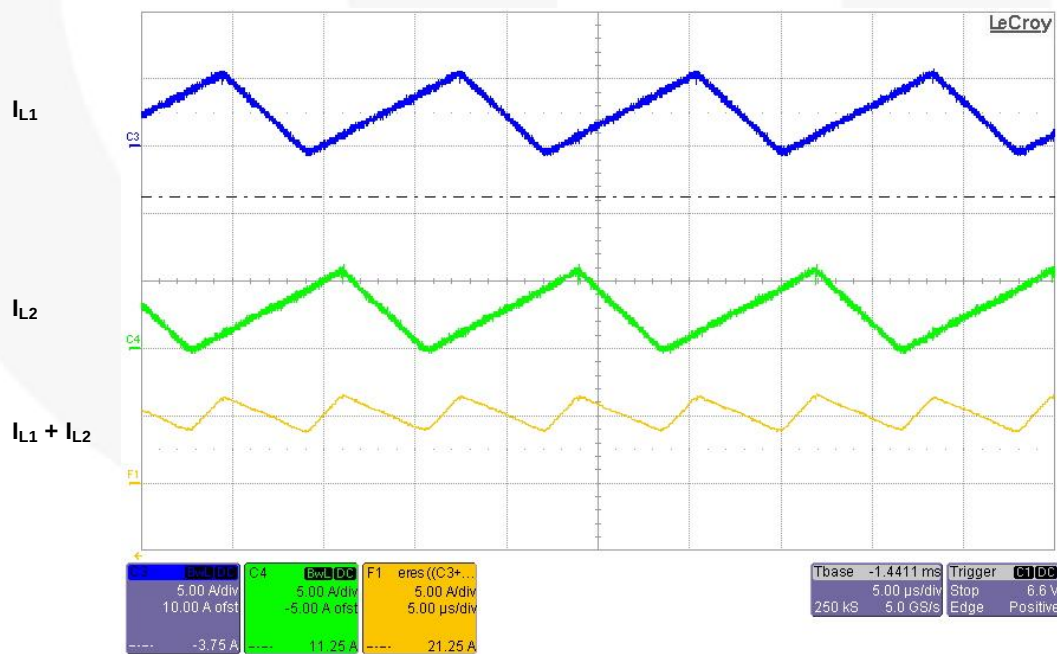
10.2. 正常运行

图19和图20分别显示线路电压为115 V_{AC}时以及满载条件下两个电感的电流及两者之和。这两个电感的电流相加后，纹波电流相对较小，这是因为交错工作时纹波相消。



CH3: 电感 L1 电流 (5 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (5 A / div),
F1: 两个电感的电流之和 (5 A / div), 时间 (2 ms / div)

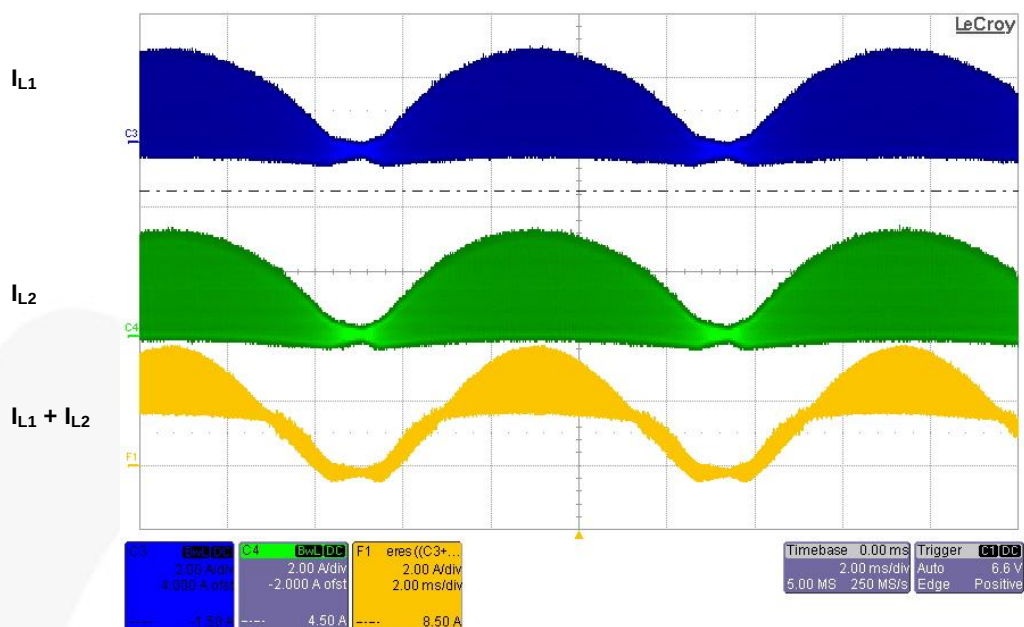
图19. 满载和115 V_{AC}时的电感电流波形



CH3: 电感 L1 电流 (5 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (5 A / div),
F1: 两个电感的电流之和 (5 A / div), 时间 (5 μs / div)

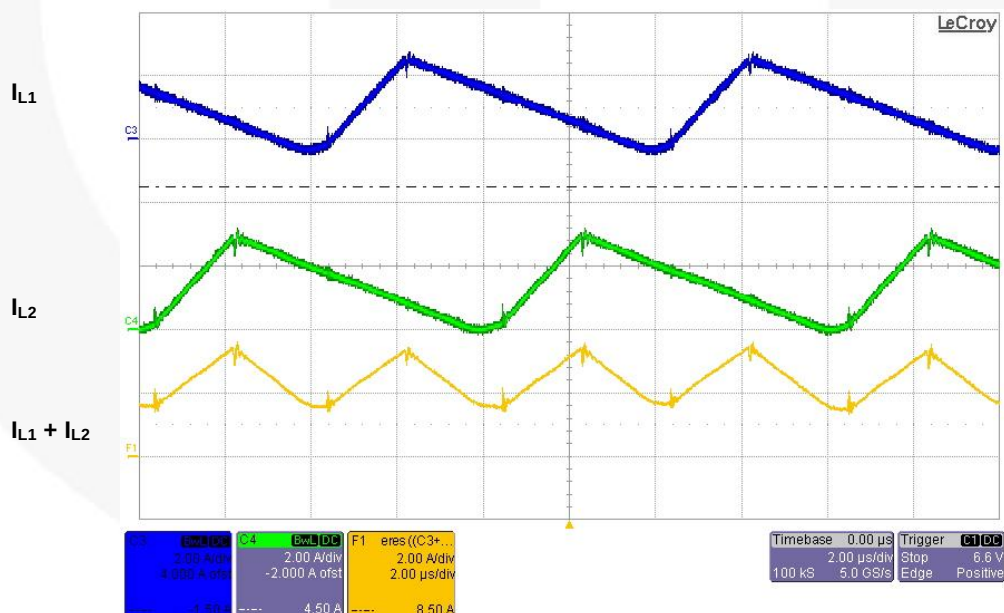
图20. 峰值线路电压时，图19中电感电流波形的缩放

图21和图22分别显示线路电压为230 V_{AC}时以及满载条件下两个电感的电流及两者之和。这两个电感的电流相加后，纹波电流相对较小，这是因为交错工作时纹波相消。



CH3: 电感 L1 电流 (2 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (2 A / div),
F1: 两个电感的电流之和 (2 A / div), 时间 (2 ms / div)

图21. 满载和230 V_{AC}时的电感电流波形

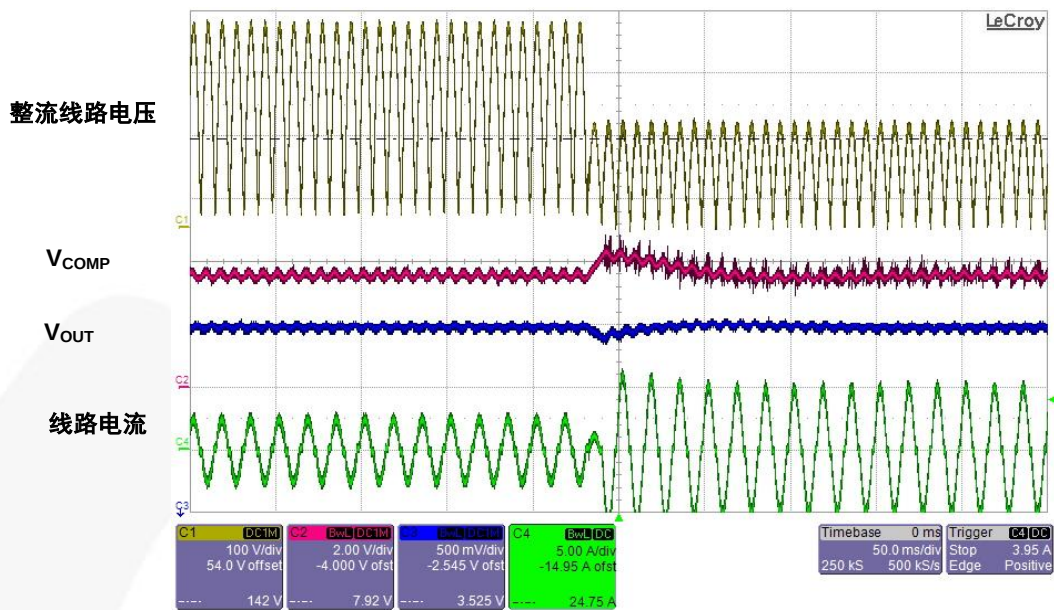


CH3: 电感 L1 电流 (2 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (2 A / div),
F1: 两个电感的电流之和 (2 A / div), 时间 (2 μs / div)

图22. 峰值线路电压时，图21中电感电流波形的缩放

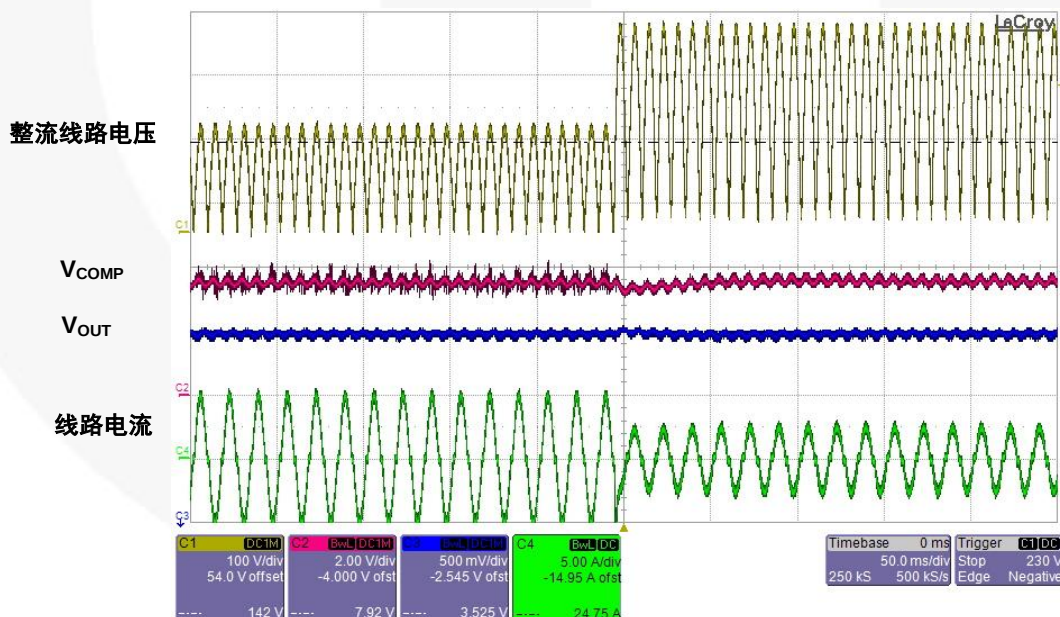
10.3. 线路瞬变

图23和图24显示线路瞬变操作以及线路前馈功能对输出电压的最小效应。线路电压从230 V_{AC}变为115 V_{AC}时，可观察到20 V（标称输出电压的5%）左右的电压欠冲。线路电压从115 V_{AC}变为230 V_{AC}时，几乎观察不到有电压欠冲。



CH1: 整流线路电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
CH3: 输出电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (50 ms / div)

图23. 满载条件下的线路瞬变响应 (230 V_{AC} → 115 V_{AC})



CH1: 整流线路电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 2: COMP 电压 (2 V / div),
CH3: 输出电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (50 ms / div)

图24. 满载条件下的线路瞬变响应 (115 V_{AC} → 230 V_{AC})

10.4. 负载瞬变

图25和图26显示的是负载瞬变操作。输出负载从100%变为0%时，可观察到26 V（标称输出电压的6.5%）的过冲。输出负载从0%变为100%时，可观察到43 V（标称输出电压的11%）的欠冲。

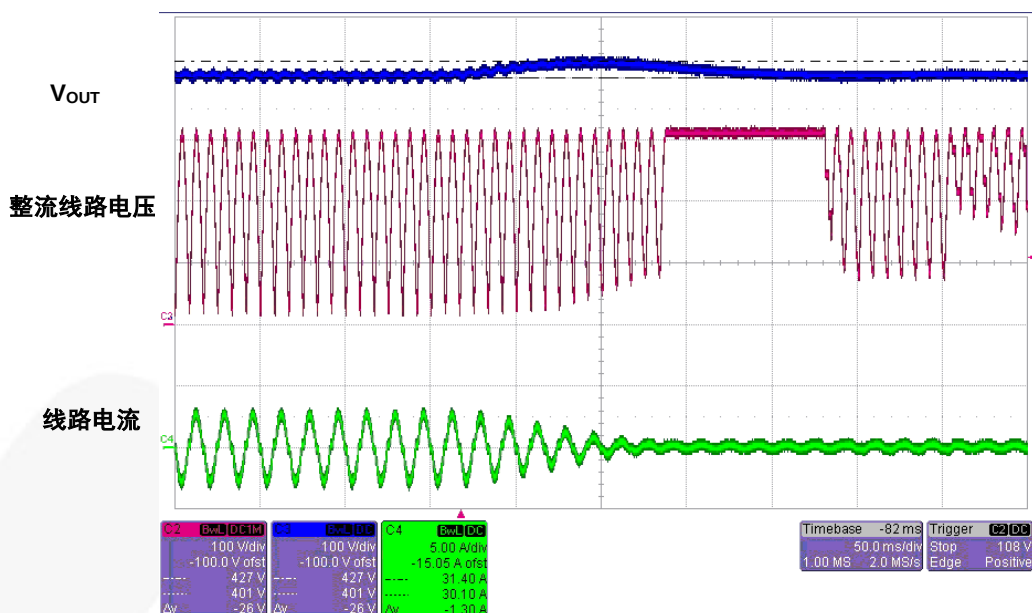


图25. 230 V_{AC}（满载→空载）时的负载瞬变响应

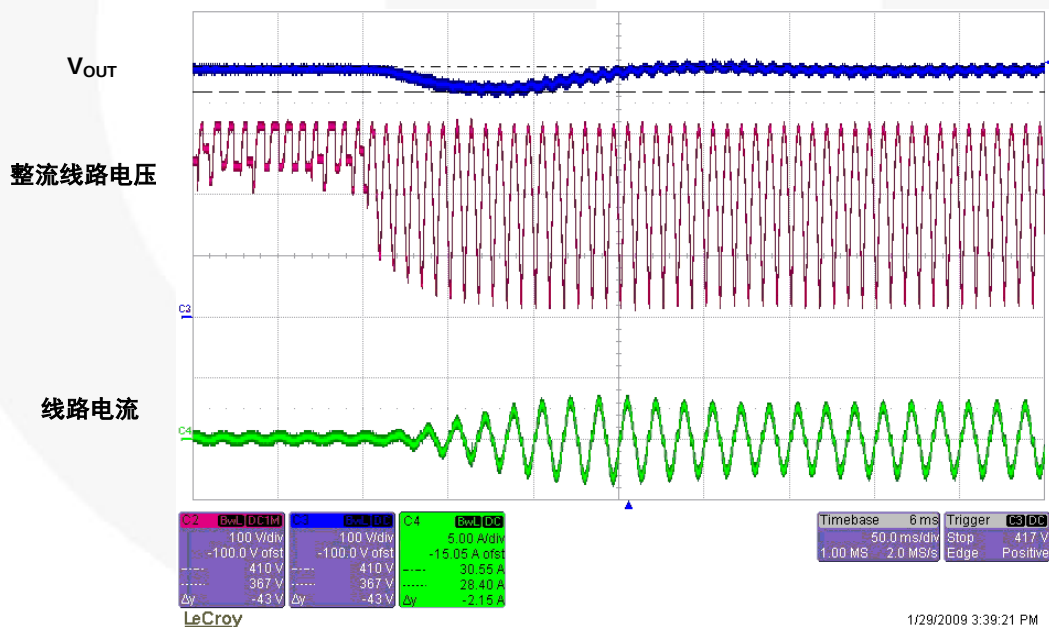


图26. 230 V_{AC}（空载→满载）时的负载瞬变响应

10.5. 掉电保护

图 27 和图 28 显示的是线路电压缓慢增大时的启动运行
线路电压达到大约78 V_{AC}时，电源开启。

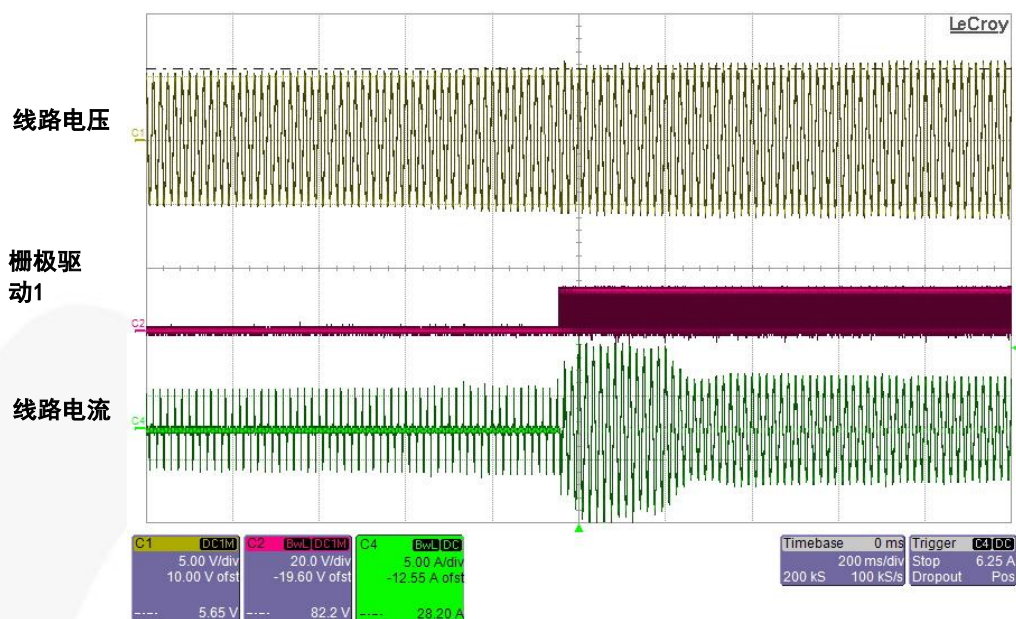


图27. 缓慢增大线路电压的情况下启动

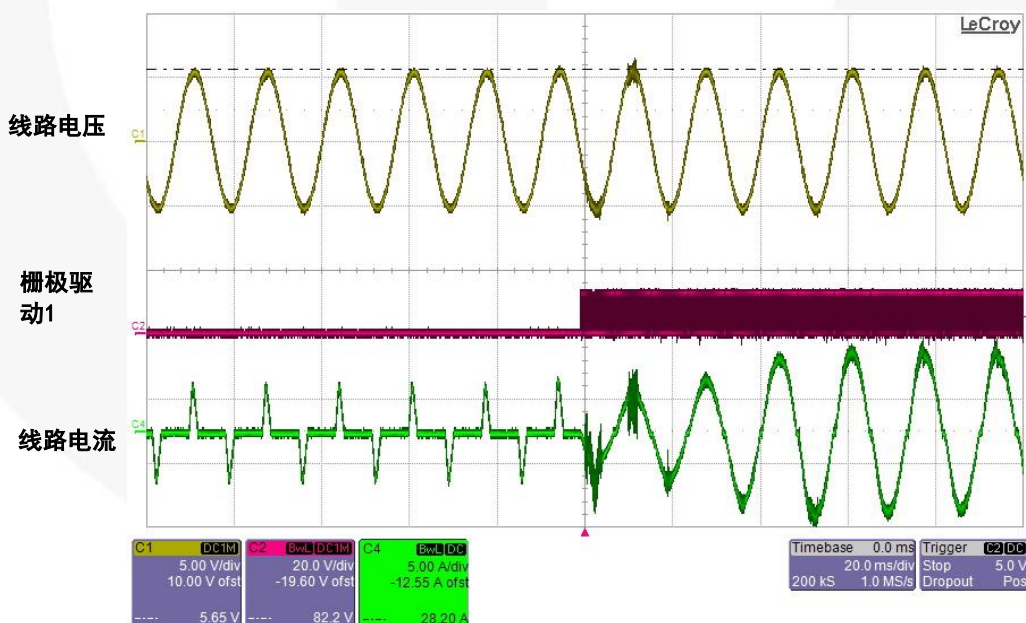
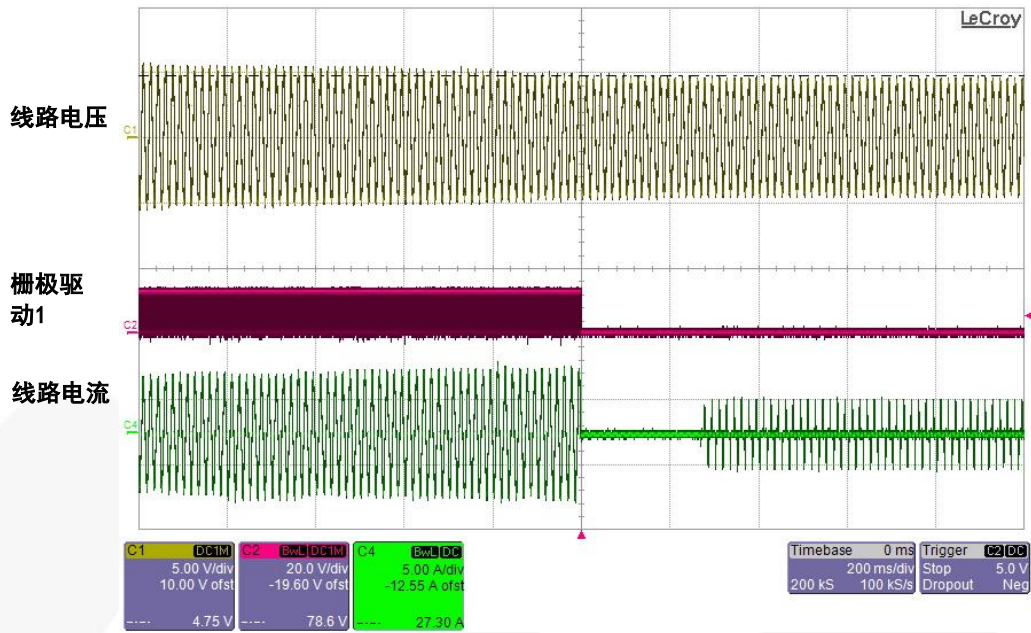


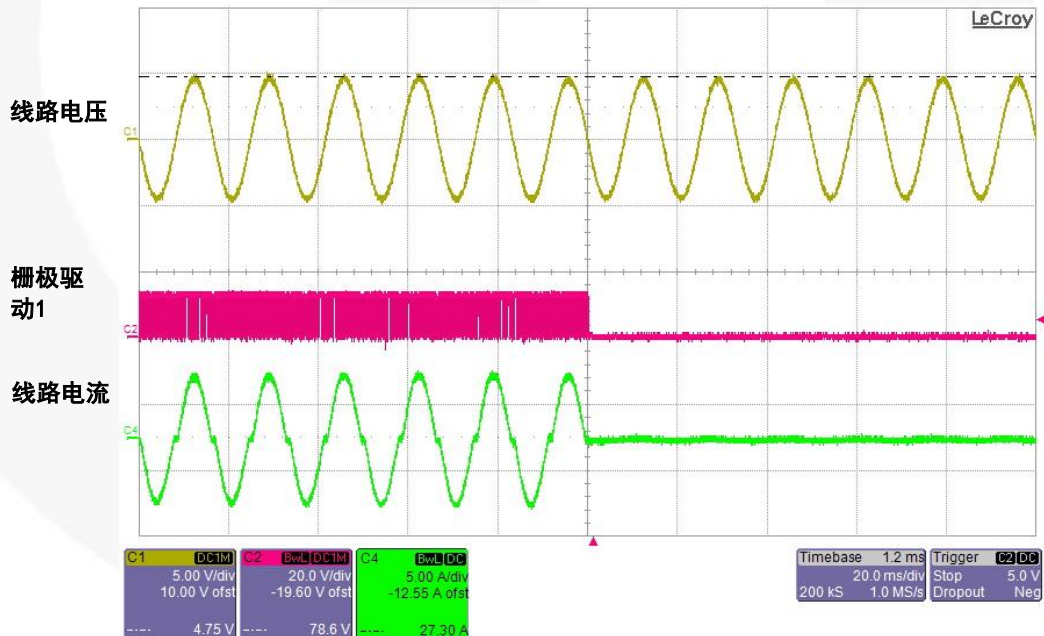
图28. 缓慢减小线路电压的情况下关断

图29和图30显示的是线路电压缓慢减小时的关断运行 线路电压低于68 V_{AC}时，电源关断。



CH1: 线路电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div),
CH4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (200 ms / div)

图29. 缓慢增大线路电压的情况下启动

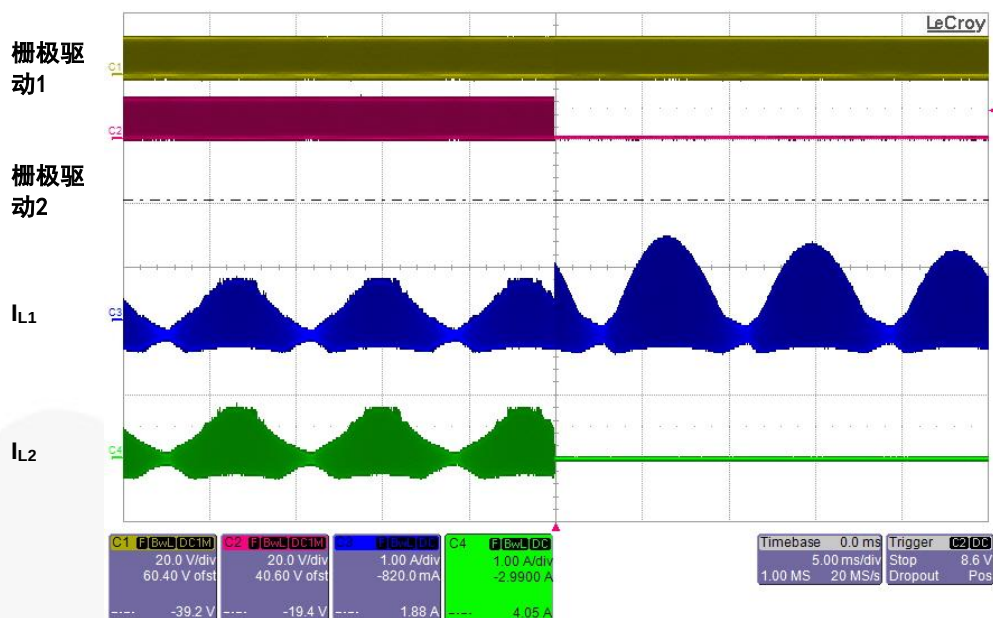


CH1: 线路电压 (100 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div),
CH4: 线路电流 (5 A / div), 时间 (20 ms / div)

图30. 缓慢减小线路电压的情况下关断

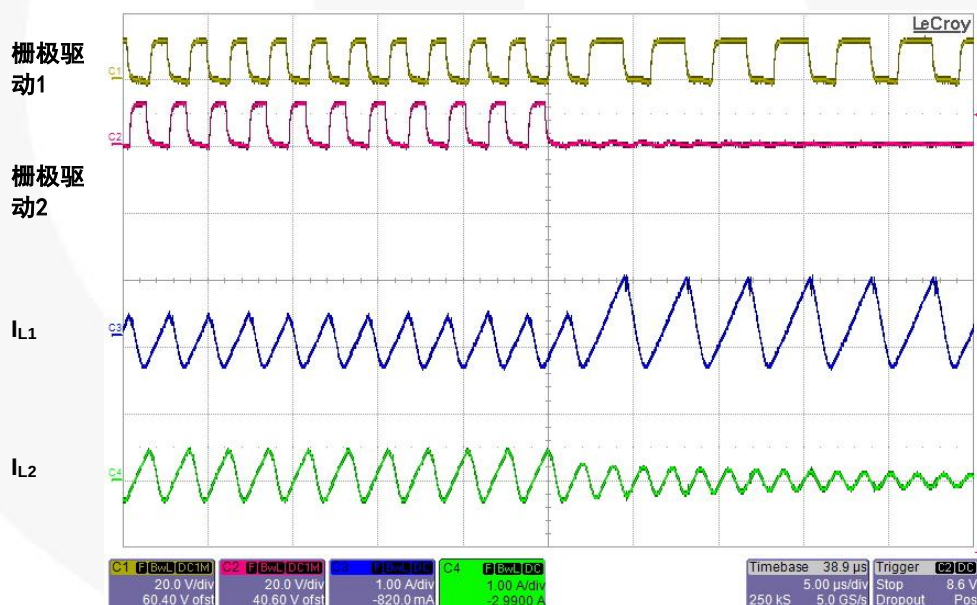
10.6. 相位管理

图31和图32显示的是切相波形。如图所示，沟道1栅极驱动信号的占空比在通道2栅极驱动信号禁用时倍增，实现最少的线路电流干扰并确保平滑瞬变。



CH1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 2 电压 (20 V / div),
沟道 3: 电感 L1 电流 (1 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (1 A / div), 时间 (5 ms / div)

图31. 切相操作

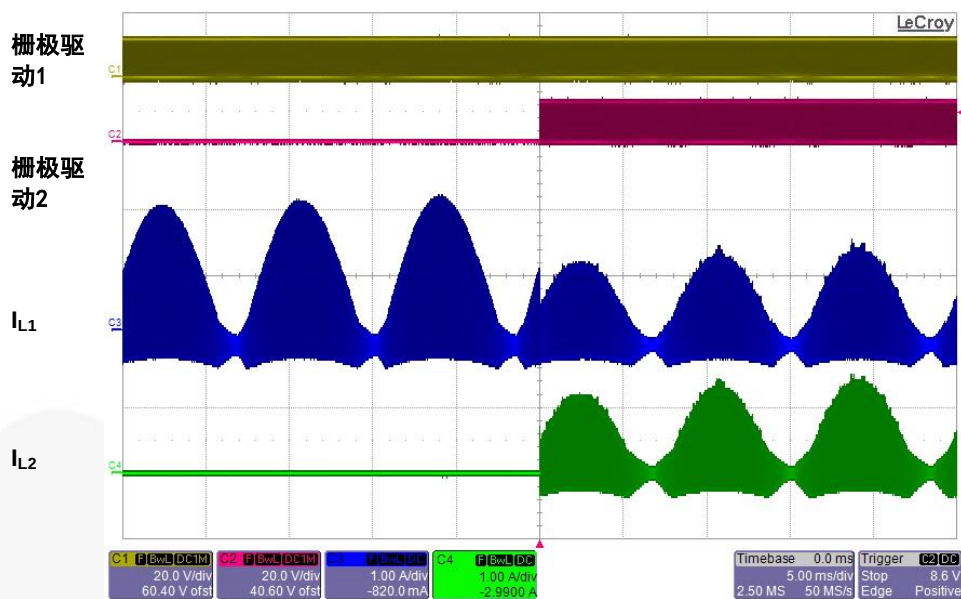


CH1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 2 电压 (20 V / div),
沟道 3: 电感 L1 电流 (1 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (1 A / div), 时间 (5 μs / div)

图32. 切相操作 (时间线放大)

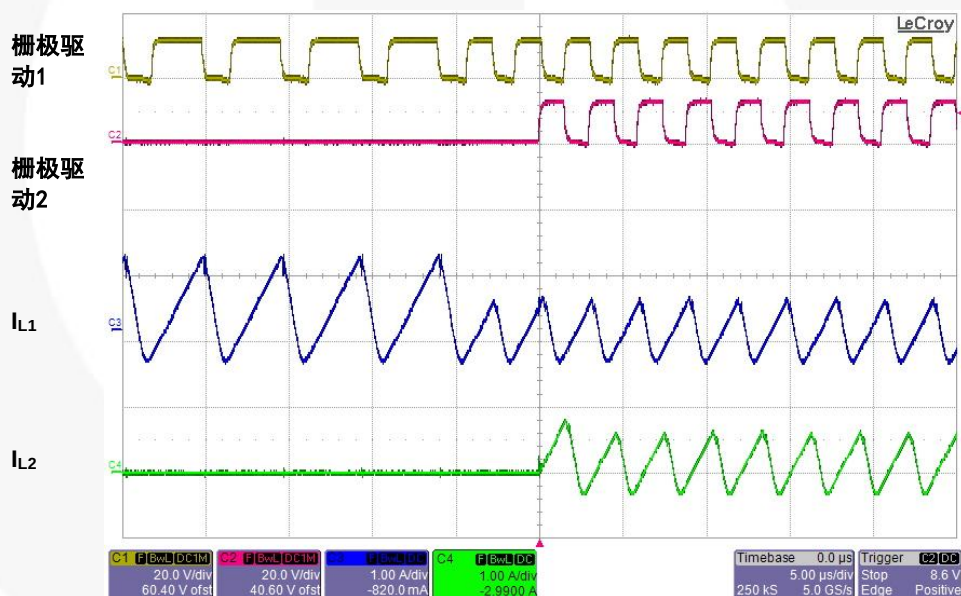
图33和图34显示的是相位叠加波形。如图所示，沟道1栅极驱动信号的占空比在通道2栅极驱动信号使能前减半，实现最少的线路电流干扰并确保平滑瞬变。在图34

中，相位叠加操作时，略过栅极驱动2的第一个脉冲，确保瞬变时的180° 异相交错工作。



CH1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 2 电压 (20 V / div),
沟道 3: 电感 L1 电流 (1 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (1 A / div), 时间 (5 ms / div)

图33. 相位叠加操作



CH1: 栅极驱动 1 电压 (20 V / div), 沟道 2: 栅极驱动 2 电压 (20 V / div),
沟道 3: 电感 L1 电流 (1 A / div), 沟道 4: 电感 L2 电流 (1 A / div), 时间 (5 μs / div)

图34. 相位叠加操作 (时间线放大)

图35和图36显示的是两个电感的电流之和以及切相和相位叠加时的线路电流。相位管理期间存在较小的线路电流干扰，因为电感电流的负电流部分使电感电流的实际平均值低于峰值的一半，如图32和图34所示。然而，相位管理在相对较轻的负载条件下发生，因此该效应可以忽略不计。

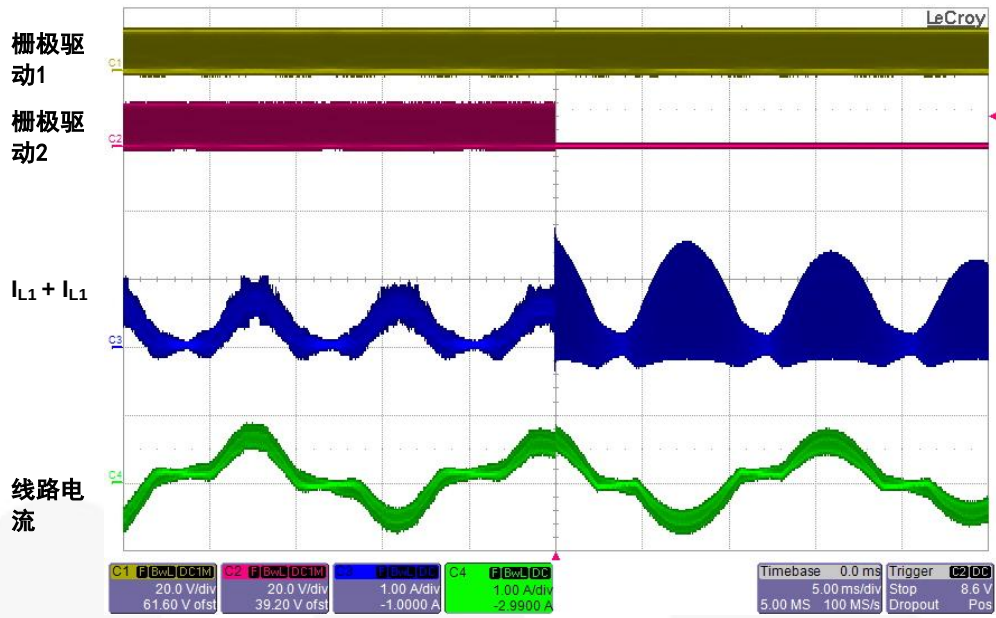


图35. 切相和线路电流

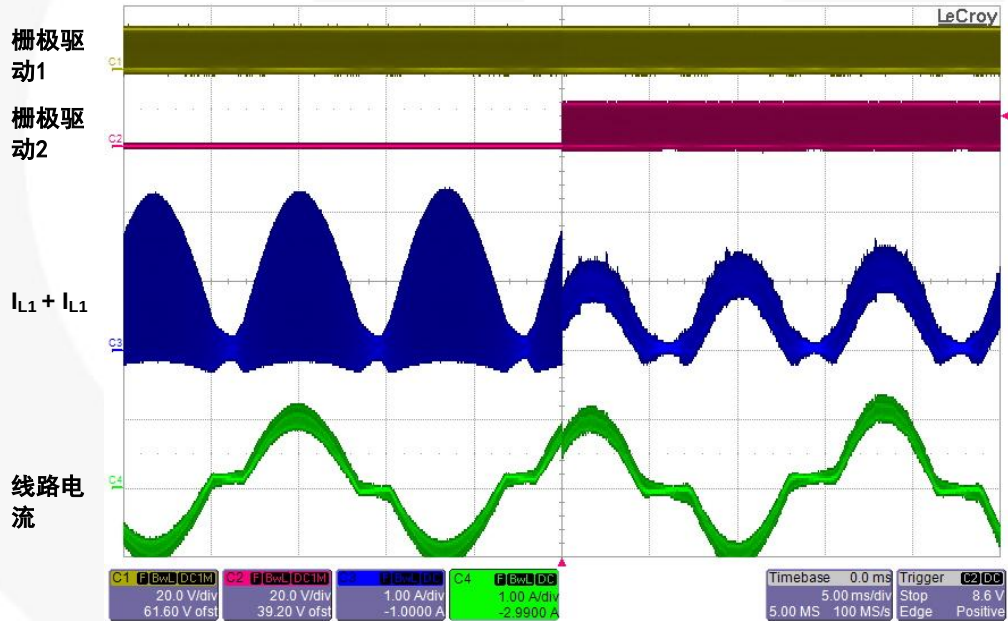


图36. 相位叠加操作和线路电流

10.7. 效率

图37到图40显示的是输入电压分别为115 V_{AC}和230 V_{AC}时测得的400 W评估板（有/无相位管理功能）的效率。相位管理功能在轻负载条件下最多可将效率提升7%，具体取决于线路电压和负载条件。测试评估板上的相位管理阈值约为标称输出功率的15%（图37和图38）。增大MOT电阻可以上调它们的数值，获得更加理想的效率曲线（图39和图40）。

由于切相通过有效降低轻负载时的开关频率减少开关损耗，因此在开关损耗较高的230 V_{AC}线路上，效率能提高更多。115 V_{AC}线路上的效率相对提高较少，这是因为MOSFET以零电压开启，开关损耗忽略不计。

效率测量包括EMI滤波器损耗以及电缆损耗；但是，控制IC的功耗（<< 1 W）不包括在其中，因为外部电源用于V_{DD}。

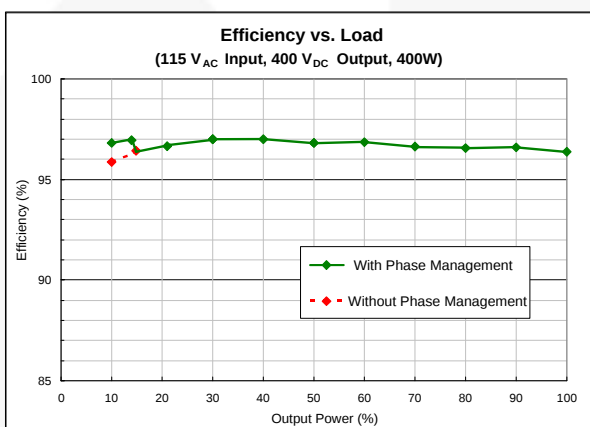


图37. 115 V_{AC}
（默认阈值）时测得的效率

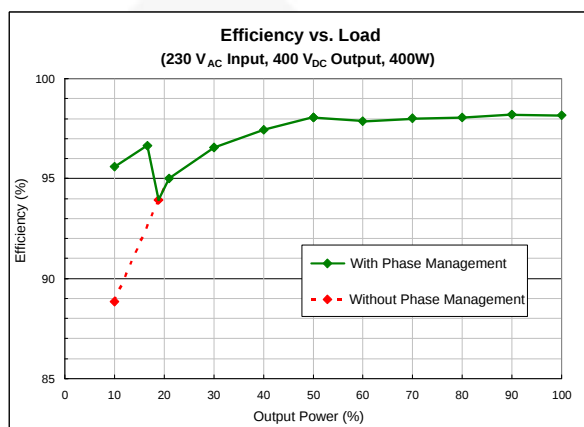


图38. 230 V_{AC}
（默认阈值）时测得的效率

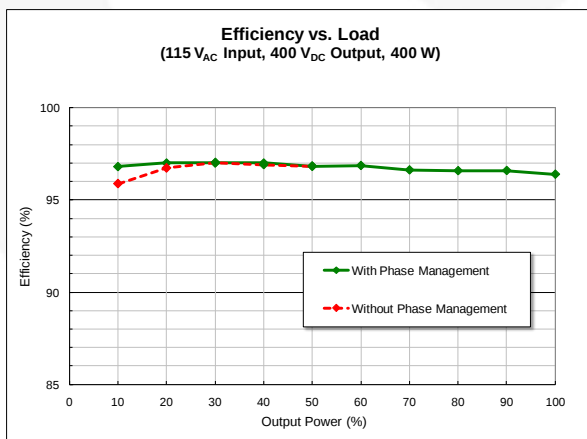


图39. 115 V_{AC}
（调节阈值）时测得的效率

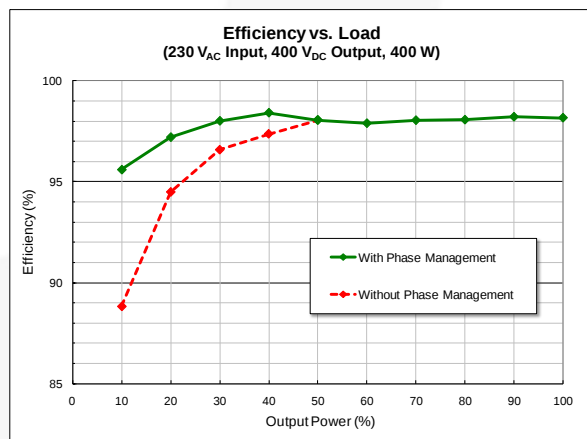


图40. 230 V_{AC}
（调节阈值）时测得的效率

10.8. 谐波失真和功率因数

图41和图42分别采用EN61000 D类和C类规范比较输入电压为115 V_{AC}和230 V_{AC}时测得的谐波电流。D类适用于电视机和PC电源，C类适用于照明应用。从图中可以看出，两种规范均得到了满足，且裕量足够。

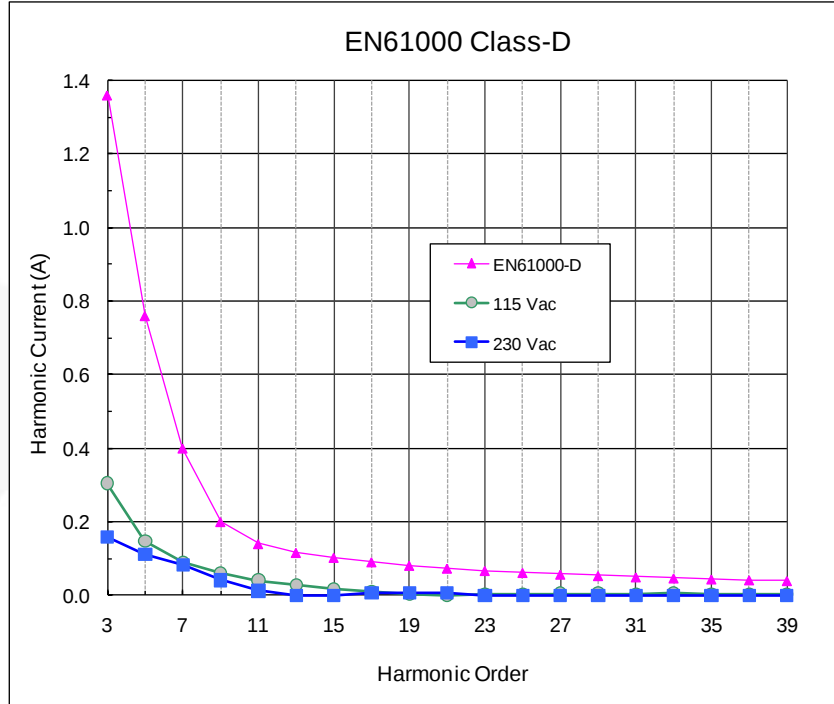


图41. 测得的谐波电流和EN61000 D类规范

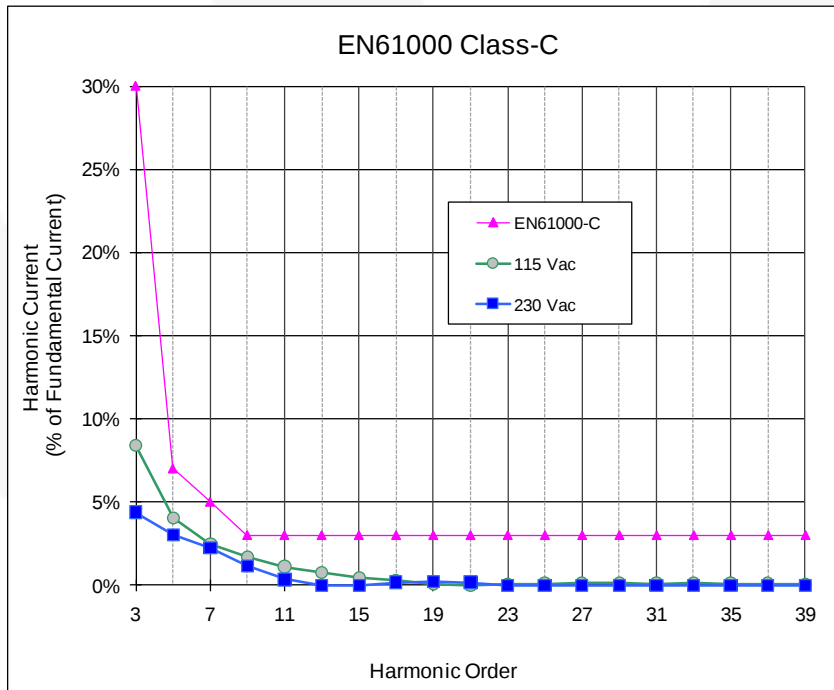


图42. 测得的谐波电流和EN61000 C类规范

图 43 显示的是输入电压为 115 V_{AC} 和 230 V_{AC} 时测得的功率因数。从图中可以看出，高于0.98的高功率因数可在100%至50%负载处得到。表4显示的是输入电压为115 V_{AC}和230 V_{AC}时的总谐波失真。

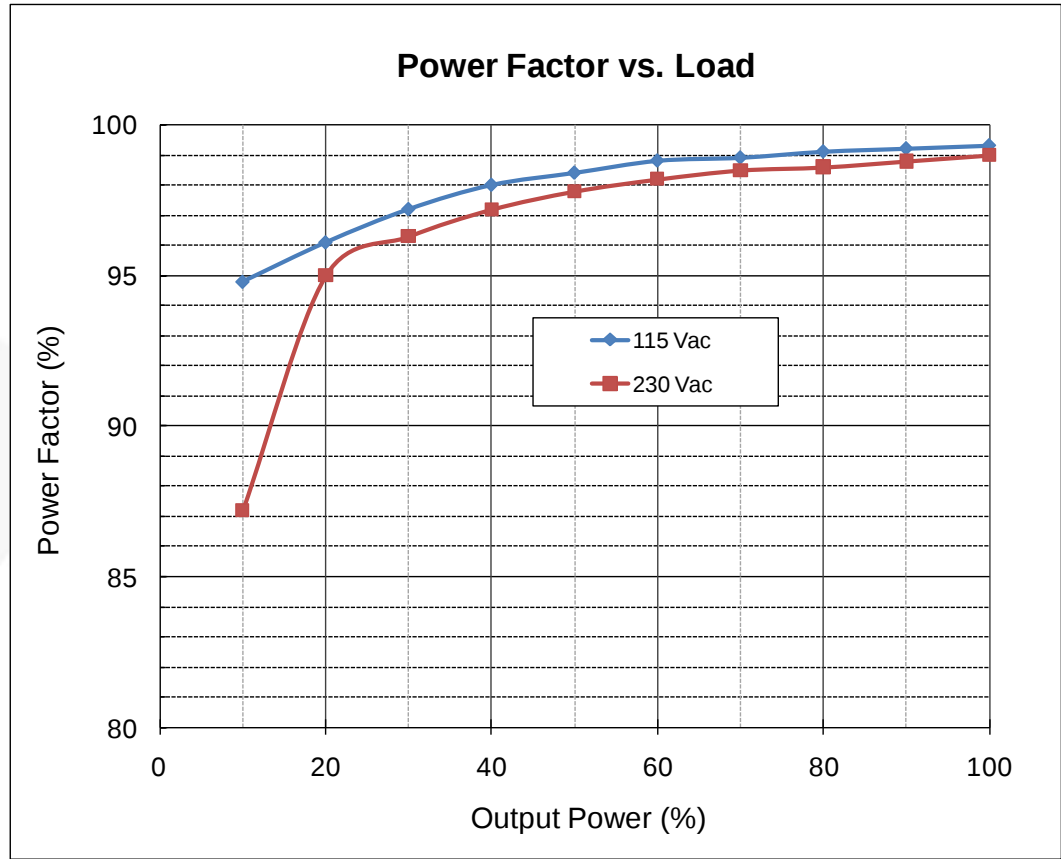


图43. 测得的功率因数

表4. 总谐波失真 (THD)

线路电压	100%负载	75%负载	50%负载	25%负载
115 V _{AC}	9.68%	11.82%	15.87%	24.08%
230 V _{AC}	11.36%	12.95%	15.30%	16.81%

11. 参考文献

[数据手册: FAN9611 双通道交错 BMC PFC 控制器](#)

[AN-6086 - “采用FAN9611 / FAN9612的交错式临界导通模式 \(BCM\) PFC 的设计依据”](#)

12. 订购信息

可订购部件编号	说明
FEBFAN9611_S388V1	FAN9611 400 W评估板

13. 修订记录

日期	修订版 #	说明
2013年5月	0.0.5	初始版/替代AN-9717 (FEB388-001)
2014 年 12 月	0.0.6	更新链接

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