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Inductors and Transformers for Power Electronics
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1) Introduction:

Page v:

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2) Page 27

Four lines after eqn. (1.64), replace zero by one:

Then the coupling coefficient is zero. -> Then the coupling coefficient is one.

3) Page 33, top of the page:

Interchange (A) and (B).

4) Page 49 equation (2.30): replace d_p by $d_{p,orig}$

5) Page 49 explanation after (2.31) remove factor 2, two times

it is ρ_{cu} and not $2\rho_{cu}$

6) Page 127 table 3.4:

$\delta_g [^\circ]$ -> $\delta_g [\text{rad}]$

7) Page 195:

Equation 5.70 : left side must be squared.

8) Page 195:

Equation 5.71 : left side must be divided by a^2 .

9) Page 200:

Equation (5.83) remove the factor μ_0 before H_{rms}

10) Page 201 in equation (5.86):

It is " $1.5/\zeta$ " and not " 1.5ζ "

11) Page 331

replace:

"This approach allows presenting the eddy current losses more clearly and more precisely"

by:

"A case where orthogonality is obtained is where each frequency component from "magnetising" and "leakage" field is shifted by $\pi/2$. This is mathematically obtained for a duty ratio $D=0.5$ or for a magnetizing m.m.f. without ripple (large magnetizing inductance). For other cases the approximation is still good: for duty ratios $< 90\%$ the local errors on eddy current losses are below 6%, which results in total errors on eddy current losses which are usually below 1%, so that in practice, the separation still can be done, although the pure orthogonality is not present.

12) Page 331, equation 8.28, two last lines:

$$F_{\text{rl}} = F_1 (1-D) - F_2 D \qquad F_{\text{rl}} = -F_1 (1-D) + F_2 D$$

$$F_{m1} = F_m D \quad F_{m2} = F_m (1-D)$$

13) Page 332, figure 8.29:

Draw F_{m2} about three times bigger so that also in the drawing $F_{m1} + F_{m2} = F_m$

14) page 385 NTC for the 90 and 100°C,

Two values are wrong in the middle column are wrong (manufacturer data):

Good values: for the three columns:

90	0.09155	0.09186
100	0.06781	0.06849
105	0.05868	0.05949

15) page 395 Figure 11.6 (a),

$L_b \rightarrow L_a$

16) Page 435 American wire gauge:

In the third column the values are 10 times too large

Example: first two rows:

0000	107.27	0.1608	11.68
000	85.03	0.2027	10.4

Additional typing error: the value of AWG#13 is 6.564 and not 6.964

13	2.626	6.564	1.90
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Laboratory web site:

<http://www.eesa.ugent.be>