

基于孔缝设计的开关电源外壳电磁屏蔽特性研究

白婉宁^{1,2}, 赵 阳^{1,2}, 刘强强^{1,2}, 蓝雨晨^{1,2}, 邱 巍³

(1.南京师范大学电气与自动化工程学院,江苏 南京 210023)

(2.南京师范大学江苏省电气装备与电磁兼容工程实验室,江苏 南京 210023)

(3.江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司,江苏 南京 210018)

[摘要] 随着电子设备高度集成化,高速数字印刷电路产生的辐射骚扰日益严重,电磁屏蔽方法可有效扼制辐射干扰噪声。然而,电子设备外壳易产生孔缝泄漏,大大降低了其电磁屏蔽效能。针对开关电源,探讨了原理,利用 CST 仿真软件对不同开孔情况进行比较,得到一般性结论,为辐射噪声抑制提供了理论依据。

[关键词] 开关电源,屏蔽效能,开孔方式,孔阵排布

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Research on Electromagnetic Shielding Characteristics of Switching Power Supply Enclosure Based on Hole Slot Design

Bai Wanning^{1,2}, Zhao Yang^{1,2}, Liu Qiangqiang^{1,2}, Lan Yuchen^{1,2}, Qiu Wei³

(1.School of Electrical and Automation Engineering, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210023, China)

(2.Jiangsu Engineering Laboratory of Electrical Equipment Electromagnetic Compatibility, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210023, China)

(3.Sumec Complete Equipment and Engineering Co., Ltd., Nanjing 210018, China)

Abstract: With the high integration of electronic devices, the radiation harassment caused by high-speed digital printed circuits is becoming more and more serious, and the existing electromagnetic shielding measures can effectively suppress the radiation interference noise. However, the outer casing of the electronic device is prone to leakage of the aperture, thereby greatly reducing its electromagnetic shielding effectiveness. Therefore, this paper studies the switching power supply, first discussing its principle, and then using CST simulation software to compare different opening conditions, and obtaining general conclusions, which provides a theoretical basis for radiation noise suppression.

Key words: switching power supply, shielding effectiveness, opening method, hole array arrangement

伴随电力电子的飞速发展,电磁干扰问题日益突出^[1-5]。电磁噪声在影响设备自身正常工作的同时也会对其他设备的稳定运行产生干扰,如何降低电磁辐射迫在眉睫。屏蔽是最为简单直接且有效的方法,得到国内外众多学者的关注和研究。

实际运用中,为了提供散热通道,金属外壳通常带有孔缝,易发生电磁泄露。如何降低孔缝和开孔对屏蔽效能的影响,是电磁兼容领域非常重要的研究课题。目前,国内外研究学者已针对屏蔽效能提出了很多想法^[6-13]。1996 年 Robinson M J 等人提出传输线等效电路模型方法^[8];2010 年 Shim Jongjoo 等人在之前模型基础上做了修改,让该模型解决多孔、多模等形式的矩形屏蔽腔体的屏蔽效能^[9]。将 MoM、FDTF 和 FEM 等数值方法与计算机技术结合,使用 CST 等电磁仿真软件对屏蔽效能问题建模仿真,能够很好地处理复杂模型问题。本文主要分析屏蔽效能原理,并通过 CST 软件对其进行开孔大小、间距以及孔阵排布等方面的仿真研究。

1 电磁屏蔽效能理论分析

目前普遍通过屏蔽效能(SE)定义电磁屏蔽的效果,表达式如式(1)所示:

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通讯联系人:赵阳,博士,教授,博士生导师,研究方向:电磁兼容. E-mail:61076@njnu.edu.cn

$$SE_{dB} = 20 \lg \left(\frac{E_1}{E_2} \right) = E_{1dB} - E_{2dB}, \quad (1)$$

式中, E_1 为某处无屏蔽时的电场强度; E_2 为同一点加屏蔽时的电场强度.

将均匀平面波垂直射向无限大实心屏蔽材料上时,屏蔽效能可表示为:

$$SE_{dB} = R_{dB} + A_{dB} + B_{dB}, \quad (2)$$

式中, R 为反射损耗; A 为吸收损耗; B 为多次反射修正.

在屏蔽罩的应用上,因需设置通风散热孔、各种线类的进出口等,都会影响屏蔽效果. 设以上各种因素导致的屏蔽效能为 $SE_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$:

$$SE_i = 20 \lg \left(\frac{E_0}{E_i} \right), \quad E_i = E_0 10^{-\frac{SE_i}{20}}. \quad (3)$$

由式(3)可得总泄漏场为:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i = E_0 \sum_{i=1}^n 10^{-\frac{SE_i}{20}}. \quad (4)$$

因此,总屏蔽效能 SE 为:

$$SE = 20 \lg \left(\frac{E_0}{E_i} \right) = -20 \lg \left(\sum_{i=1}^n 10^{-\frac{SE_i}{20}} \right). \quad (5)$$

对缝隙的电磁泄漏,设金属屏蔽罩(机箱)上有一缝隙,屏蔽罩厚度为 t ,间隙为 g ,经缝隙泄漏到屏蔽罩中的场为 E_p ,入射波电场为 E_0 ,当 $g < 10\delta/3$ 时(δ 为趋肤深度),可得:

$$E_p = E_0 e^{-\frac{\pi t}{g}},$$

$$SE_p = 20 \lg \left(\frac{E_0}{E_p} \right) = 20 \pi \frac{t}{g} \lg e \approx 27.3 \frac{t}{g} \text{ (dB)}. \quad (6)$$

对于金属孔板而言,其屏蔽效能为:

$$SE = A + R + B + K_1 + K_2 + K_3. \quad (7)$$

圆形孔的吸收损耗 A_c 为:

$$A_c = 32.0 \frac{t}{D}, \quad (8)$$

式中, D 为圆形孔的直径.

孔的反射损耗 R 为:

$$R = 20 \lg \left| \frac{(1+K)^2}{4K} \right| \approx 20 \lg \left| \frac{Z_w}{4Z_m} \right| \quad (|Z_w| \geq |Z_m|), \quad (9)$$

式中, Z_m 为本征阻抗; Z_w 为空间波阻抗; $K = Z_m/Z_w$.

多次反射修正(损耗) B 为:

$$B = 20 \lg \left| 1 - \left(\frac{1-K}{1+K} \right)^2 10^{-0.14} e^{-j0.234} \right|. \quad (10)$$

孔数目修正系数 K_1 为:

$$K_1 = -10 \lg |an|, \quad (11)$$

式中, a 为每一孔洞面积 (cm^2); n 为每平方厘米孔洞个数.

低频穿透修正系数 K_2 为:

$$K_2 = -20 \lg |1 + 35p^{-2.3}|, \quad (12)$$

式中, p 为空间导体宽度/趋肤深度.

孔间耦合修正系数 K_3 为:

$$K_3 = 20 \lg \left| \frac{1}{\tanh(A/8.686)} \right|. \quad (13)$$

根据式(7)~(13)即可得出孔洞对电磁屏蔽效能的影响.

2 开关电源外壳电磁屏蔽特性仿真研究

2.1 开关电源外壳建模

本文利用 Solidworks 软件和 CST 软件对开关电源外壳进行建模研究.

为了分析屏蔽罩开孔对电磁屏蔽效能的影响,本文利用 Solidworks 三维仿真软件设计了一个外壳,尺寸为 $300\text{ mm}\times 300\text{ mm}\times 120\text{ mm}$ ($a\times b\times c$),壁厚 t 为 1 mm ,如图 1 所示.

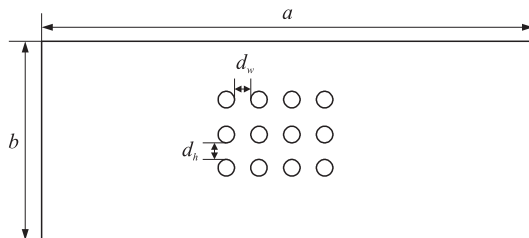


图 1 外壳尺寸图

Fig. 1 Shell size chart

本文主要讨论 6 种不同开孔的情况,分别从开孔面积大小、孔间距和孔阵排布 3 个方面对屏蔽效能进行讨论. 情况 1:12 孔,圆孔直径 $d_1 = 10\sqrt{2}\text{ mm}$, $d_{w1} = d_{h1} = 10\text{ mm}$;情况 2:圆孔直径 $d_1 = 10\sqrt{2}\text{ mm}$, $d_{w2} = d_{h2} = 20\text{ mm}$;情况 3:圆孔直径 $d_2 = 10\text{ mm}$, $d_{w1} = d_{h1} = 10\text{ mm}$;情况 4~6 讨论孔阵位置排布对屏蔽效能的影响,如图 2 所示.

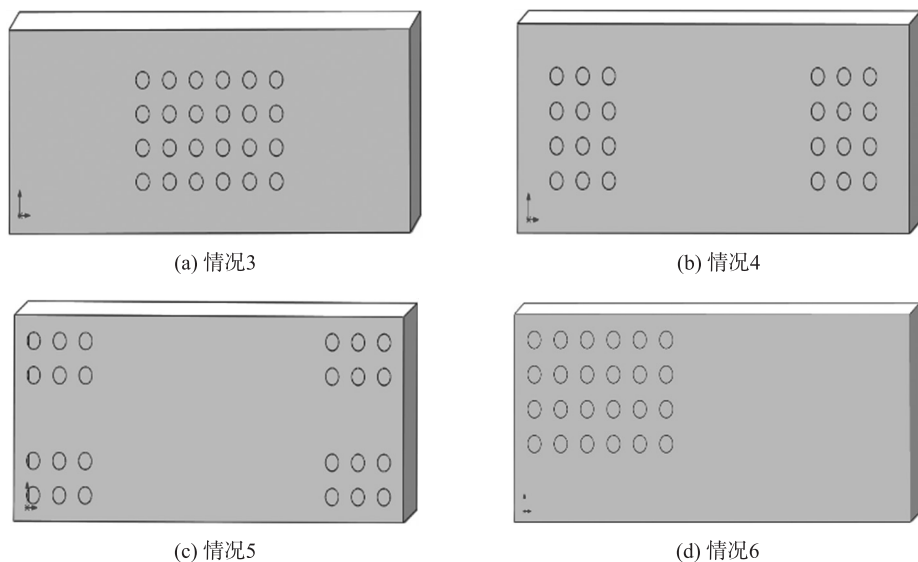


图 2 后 4 种开孔情况示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the latter four openings

使用 CST Studio Suite 中的 EMC/EMI(Radiated Emission)模块对电磁屏蔽特性进行仿真,步骤如图 3 所示. 其详细过程为:Create a new template-EMC/EMI(Radiated Emission)-High Speed Signals-Shielding Effectiveness of Enclosures-Time Domain(TLM)-select the units(Frequency:MHz;Time:ns)-select the Settings($30\text{ MHz}\sim 1\text{ GHz}$).

2.2 屏蔽特性仿真研究

将 Solidworks 设计的 5 种情况外壳模型导入到 CST 中,对其参数进行如下赋值:材料为 96%的铝,磁导率为 11 H/m ,电导率为 $35\,400\,000\text{ S/m}$. 因需代入 TLM 模式,故将仿真的精准性激励源都设置为圆形极化、电场矢量垂直于传播方向、模大小为 1 V/m 的平面波,以保证其能有效辐射到机壳表面各个位置,探针设置在机壳几何中心. 通过设置在机壳各垂直方向上 3 m 远处的平面波辐射源对探针位置辐射电磁波,以比较有无外壳屏蔽下该面接收的辐射强度,再利用式(1)代入 Matlab 软件处理获得屏蔽效能. 仿真结果如图 4 所示.

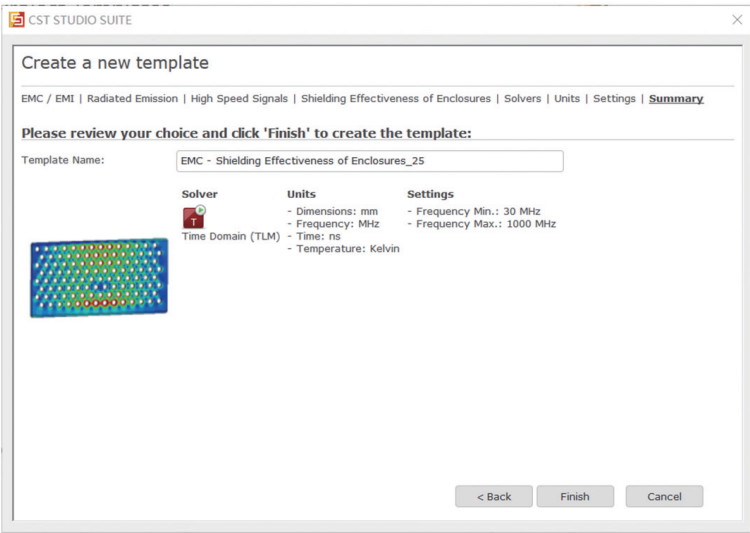


图 3 CST 电磁屏蔽特性仿真步骤图

Fig. 3 CST electromagnetic shielding characteristics simulation steps

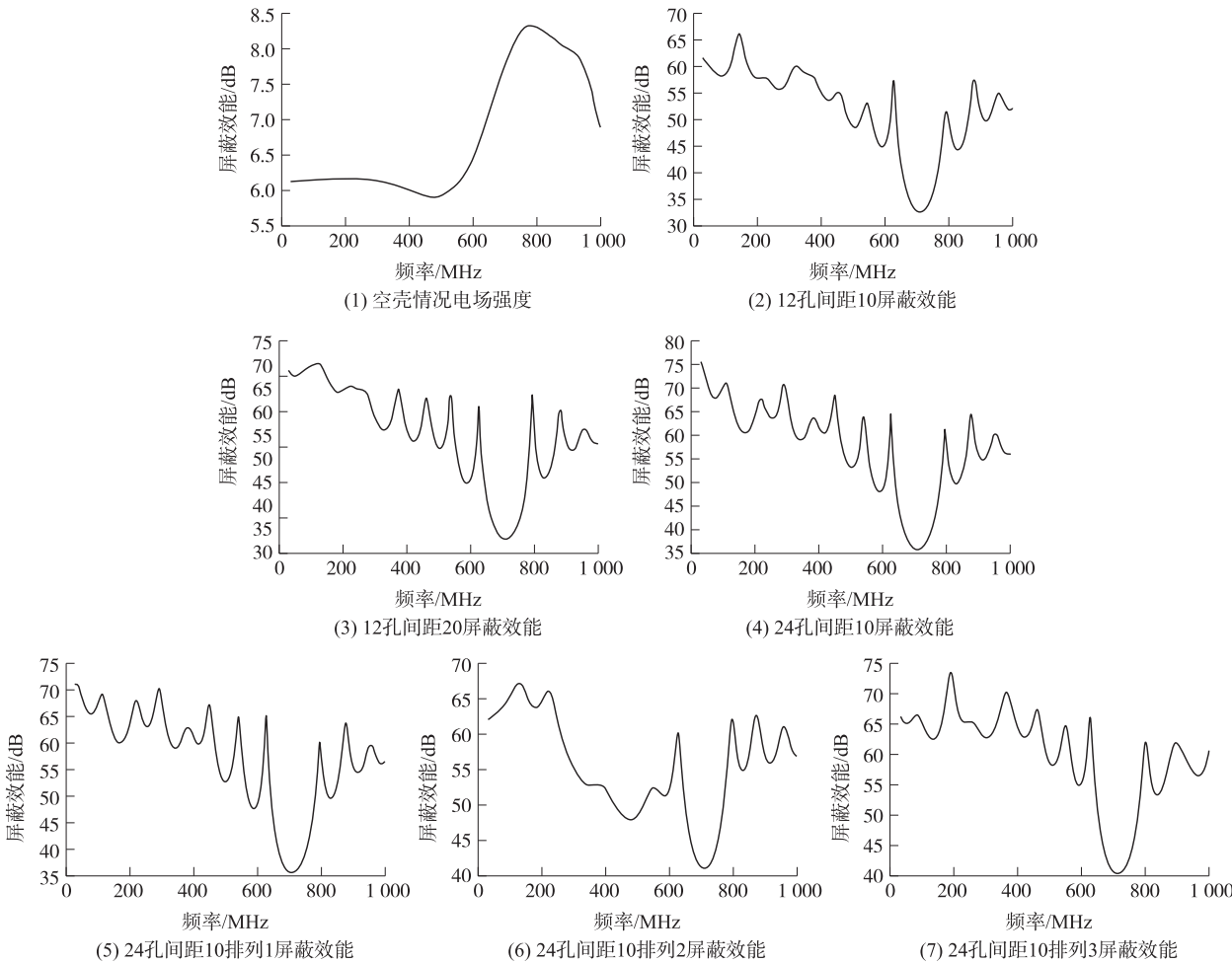


图 4 不同情况下的仿真结果图

Fig. 4 Simulation results in different situations

3 开关电源外壳电磁屏蔽特性仿真结果分析

对比图 4 的屏蔽效能,从 30 MHz~1 000 MHz 中选取 10 个点,屏蔽效能数值如表 1 所示.

表 1 不同情况屏蔽效能仿真结果对比

Table 1 Comparison of simulation results of shielding effectiveness in different situations

频率/MHz	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1 000
未加壳/dB	6.03	6.044	6.023	5.915	5.858	6.301	7.386	7.83	7.572	6.646
情况 1/dB	58.49	57.57	58.01	54.56	48.35	45.41	32.36	48.56	50.58	52.14
情况 2/dB	69.74	64.70	58.92	55.80	52.32	45.76	33.07	54.85	53.80	53.44
情况 3/dB	69.95	64.25	66.83	61.58	53.07	48.90	35.82	57.06	55.74	56.28
情况 4/dB	67.62	64.26	68.44	61.07	52.87	48.70	35.82	57.28	55.39	56.65
情况 5/dB	65.62	64.96	55.08	52.13	48.53	52.64	41.42	61.08	56.73	57.07
情况 6/dB	65.02	69.41	62.86	64.00	58.63	55.61	40.64	62.16	61.90	60.78

由以上仿真结果可知,屏蔽罩开孔方式的变化,包括孔缝间距、大小、孔阵排布等参数,均会对电磁屏蔽效能造成一定影响:

由情况 1、2 可知,孔间距越大,屏蔽效能越高;由情况 1、3 可知,开孔总面积一定的情况下,开孔数目越多,单个孔面积越小,屏蔽效能越高. 因此,在不影响散热性能的前提下,将孔径缩小并增大孔阵面积来提升近场屏蔽效能最可行、有效. 以上结论与参考文献[14-15]等论文结果一致,可验证其准确性.

由情况 3、4 可知,由于左右孔阵分开的间距不大,且本设计激励源采用圆形极化,因此影响很小,近乎一致;由情况 3、5 可知,在低频 100 MHz~500 MHz 范围内,情况 3 阵列的屏蔽效能相比情况 5 阵列的屏蔽效能数值明显略小,在高频 500 MHz~1 000 MHz 范围内明显略大. 由情况 3、6 可知,对于壳体中间测试点而言,非中间开孔情况要比中间开孔情况屏蔽效果好.

因此,今后对外壳设计时,应尽可能扩大孔缝间距,减小互耦影响,增大开孔数目,减小单孔面积,并针对使用频率情况,结合实际工程,进行孔阵排布设计,以达到屏蔽效能最优化.

4 结语

本文针对开关电源外壳在不同开孔情况下的屏蔽效能进行探究,在阐述电磁屏蔽效能计算方法的同时,利用 Solidworks 和 CST 仿真软件建模,研究不同的开孔方式对屏蔽效能的影响,得出以下结论:同等面积下应尽量使用孔阵,增加开孔数量,并尽可能增大通风孔间的距离;设计开孔时可依据频率情况,挑选不同的孔阵排布,使得屏蔽效能达到最好. 以上结果具有普适性,可为开关电源设计开孔提供依据.

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