

# EE-464 STATIC POWER CONVERSION-II

## Review of the Previous Semester

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# What we did last semester?

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- Line Commutated Rectifiers

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  - Diode Rectifiers

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- DC/DC Converters

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- **DC/DC Converters**

- Buck Converter

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# Fundamental Definitions

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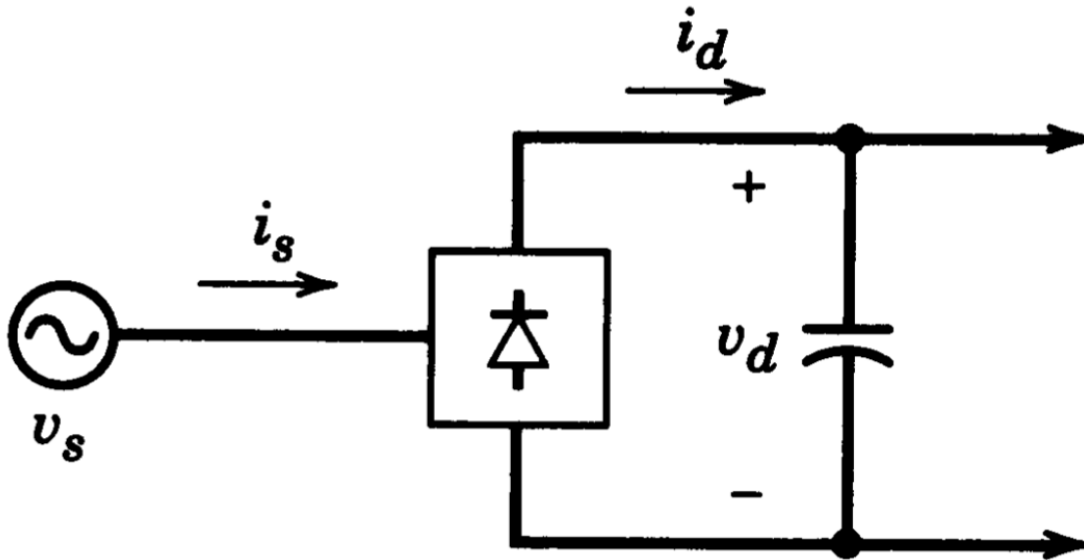
# Fundamental Definitions

- RMS (Root Mean Square)
- Distortion Factor
- Displacement Power Factor
- (True) Power Factor
- THD (Total Harmonic Distortion)

# Line Frequency Diode Rectifiers

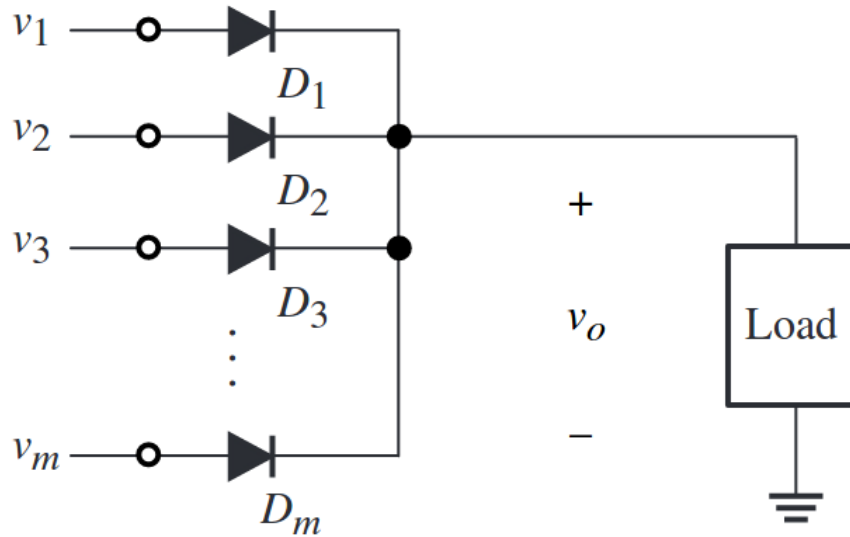


# Line Frequency Diode Rectifiers



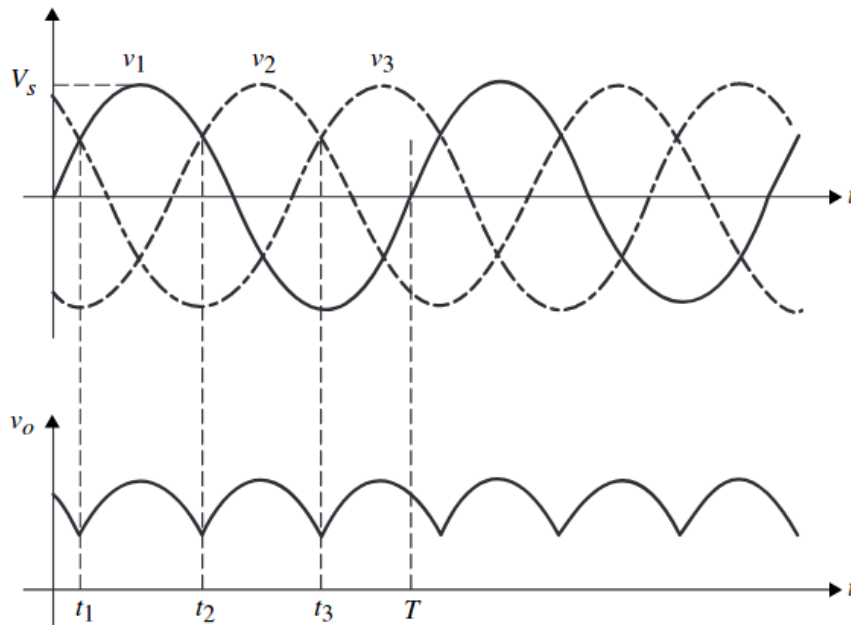
# 3-Phase Half Wave Rectifier

## N-Phase Generalized Form



# 3-Phase Half Wave Rectifier

## Voltage Waveforms



# 3-Phase Half Wave Rectifier

Average Voltage?

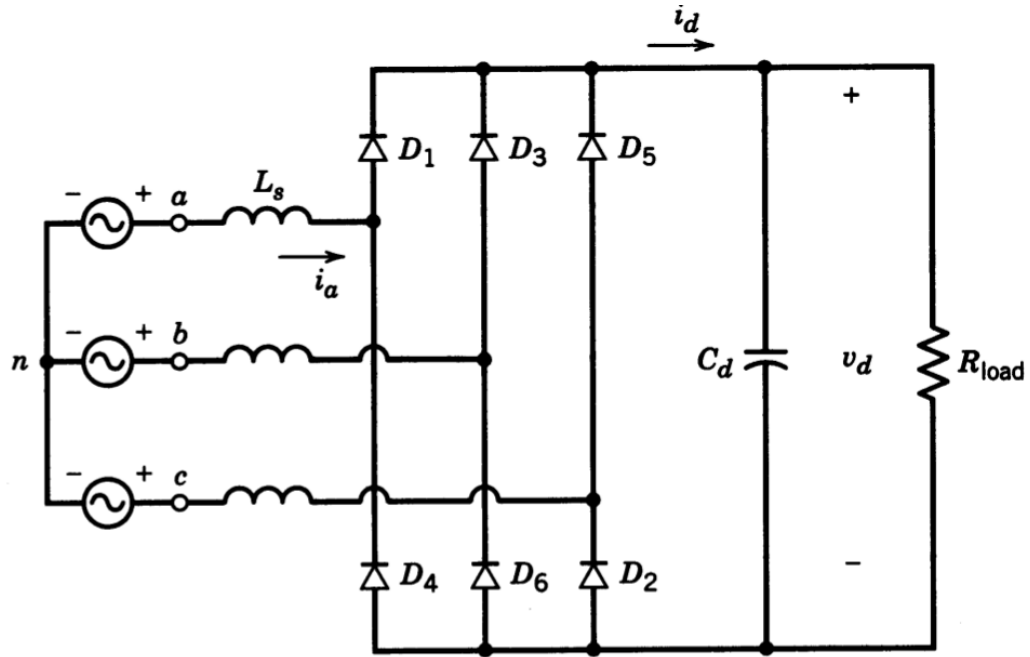
## 3-Phase Half Wave Rectifier

Average Voltage?

$$V_{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2\pi} V_{rms}$$

# 3-Phase Full Wave (Bridge) Rectifier

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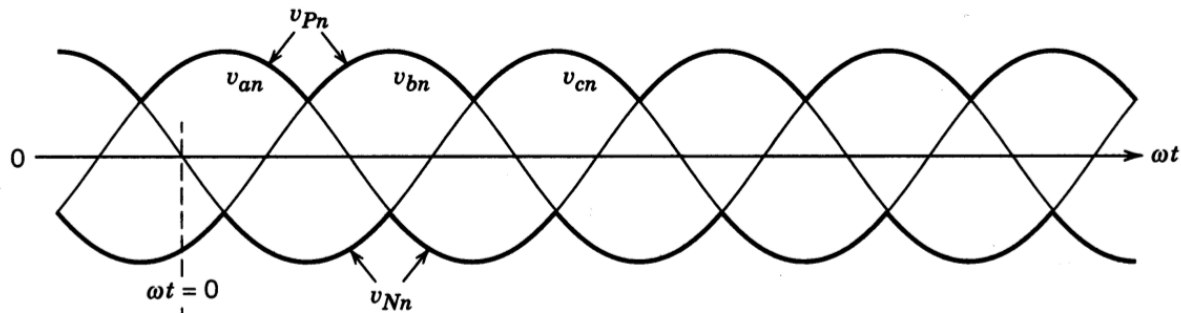
## 3-Phase Full Wave (Bridge) Rectifier

Can you draw the voltage and current waveforms?



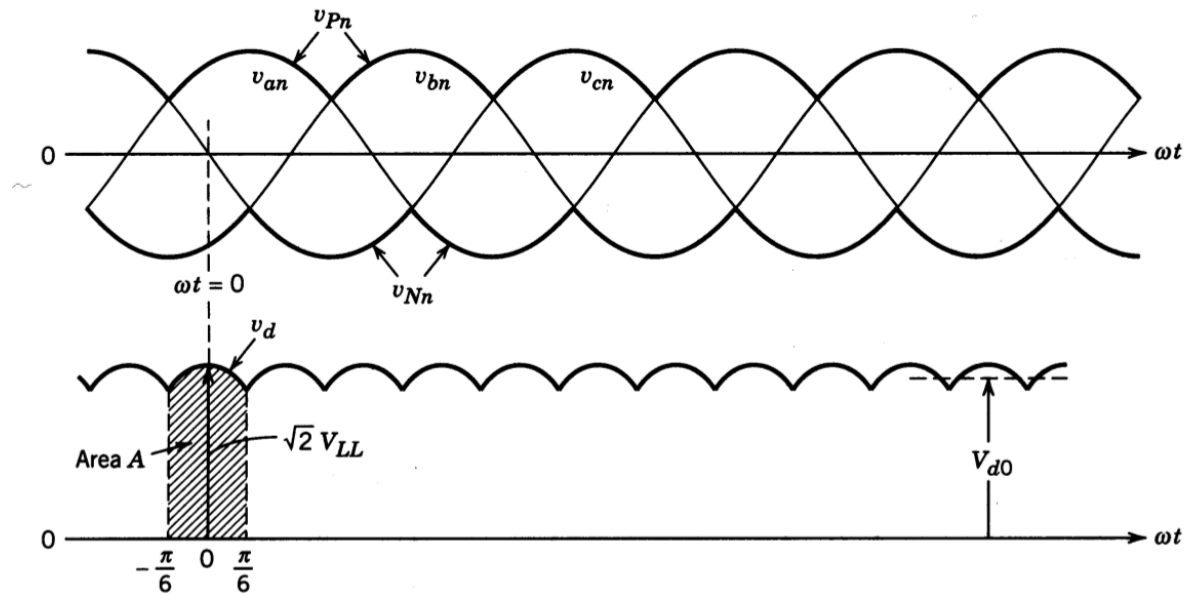
# 3-Phase Full Wave (Bridge) Rectifier

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## 3-Phase Full Wave (Bridge) Rectifier

Average voltage?

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Average voltage?

$$V_{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\pi} V_{ph}$$

or

## 3-Phase Full Wave (Bridge) Rectifier

Average voltage?

$$V_{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\pi} V_{ph}$$

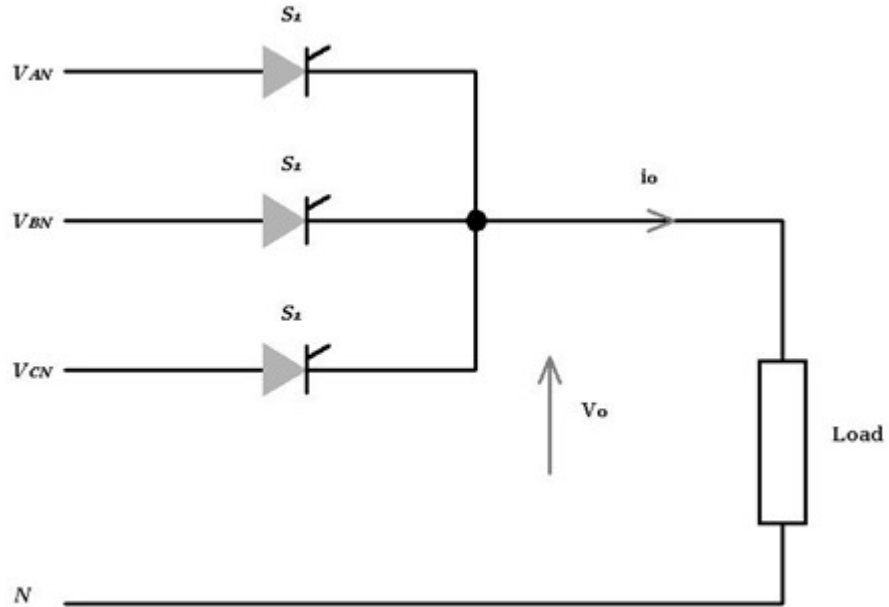
or

$$V_{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\pi} V_{l-l} = 1.35 V_{l-l}$$

=540 Vdc for a 400 V grid

# Half-bridge Thyristor Rectifier

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# Half-bridge Thyristor Rectifier

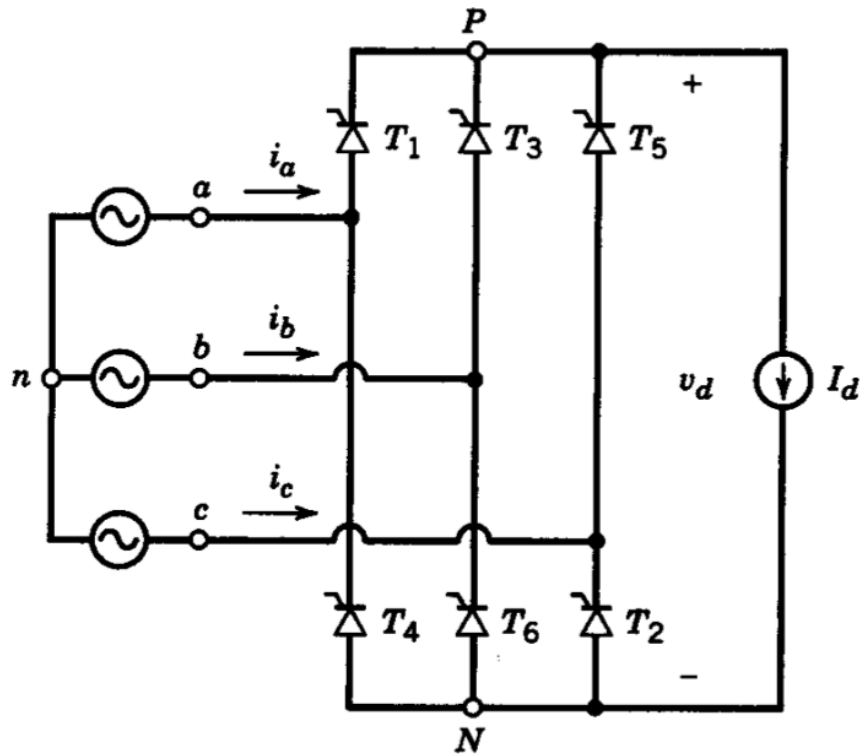
Average Voltage?

$$V_{dc(\alpha)} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2\pi} V_{ph,rms} \cos(\alpha)$$



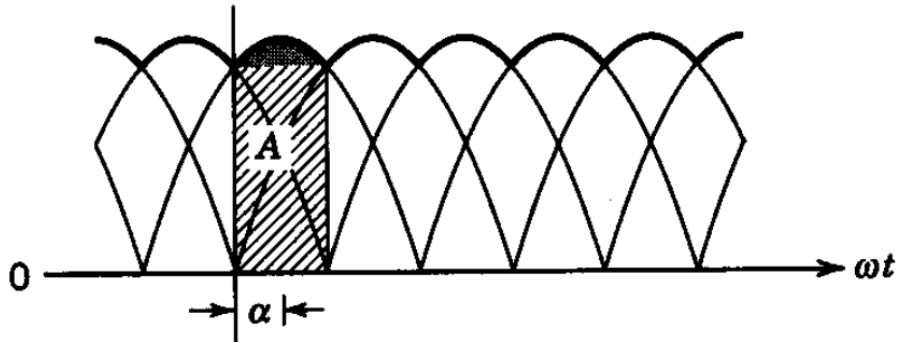
# Full-bridge Thyristor Rectifier

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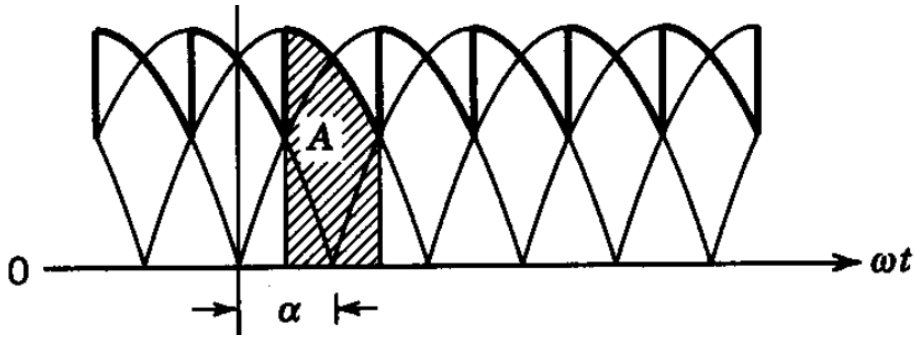
# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle

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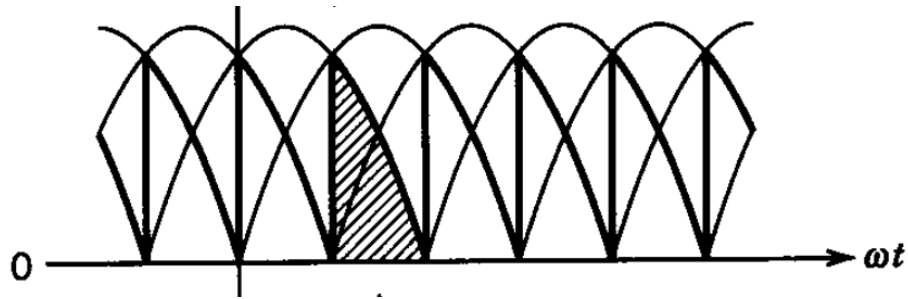
(a)  $\alpha = 0$

# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



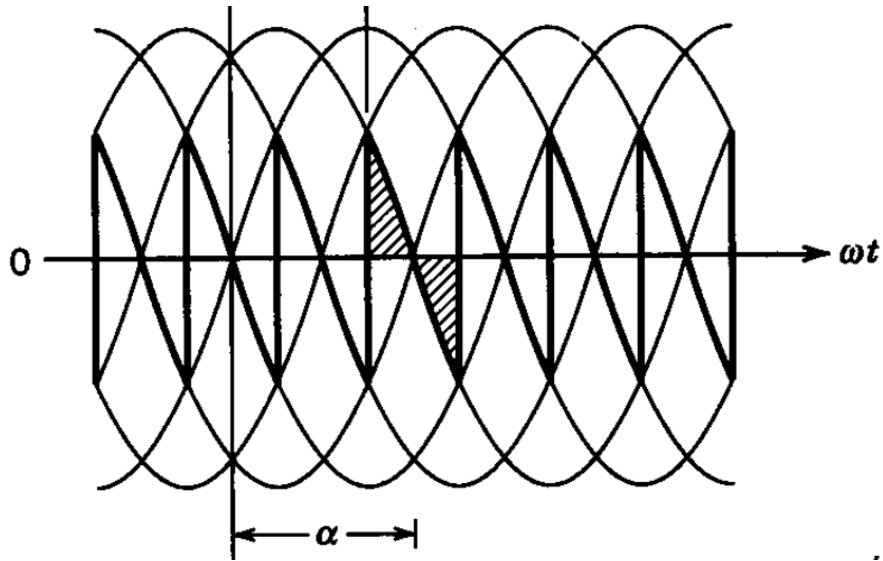
(b)  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



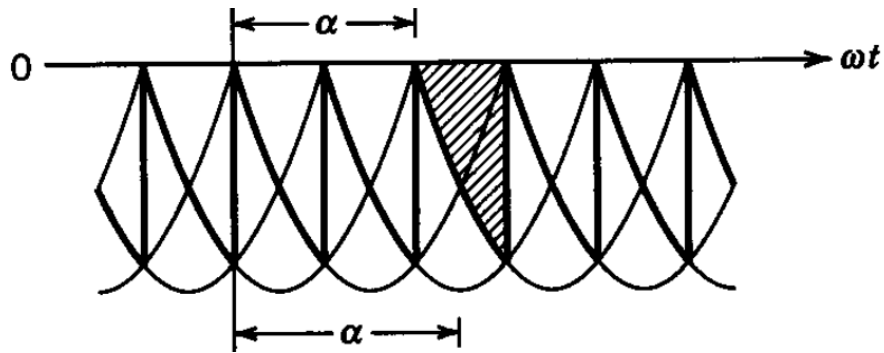
(c)  $\alpha = 60^\circ$

# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



(d)  $\alpha = 90^\circ$

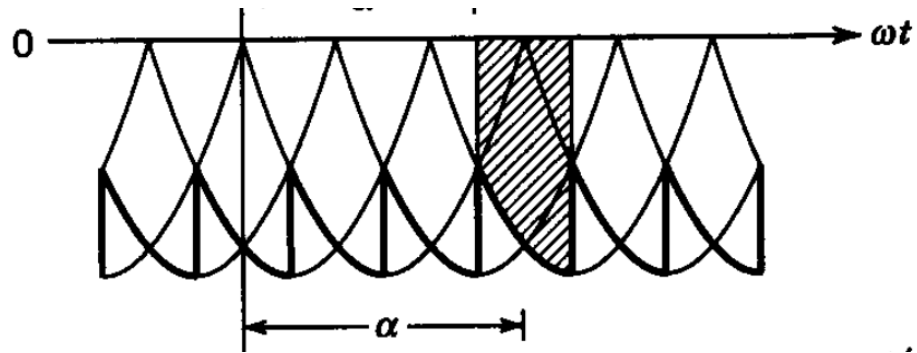
# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



(e)  $\alpha = 120^\circ$

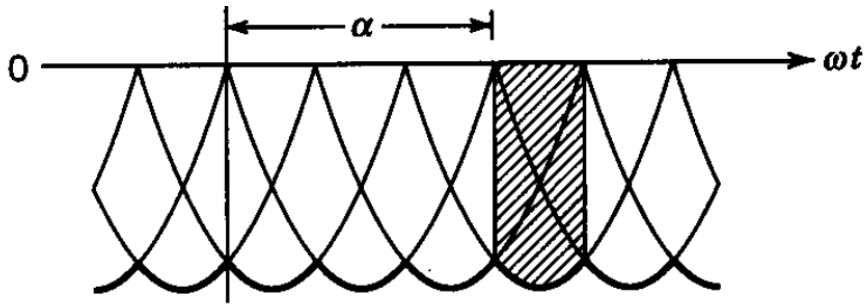


# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



(f)  $\alpha = 150^\circ$

# Output Voltage vs. Firing Angle



(g)  $\alpha = 180^\circ$

s

# DC/DC Converters

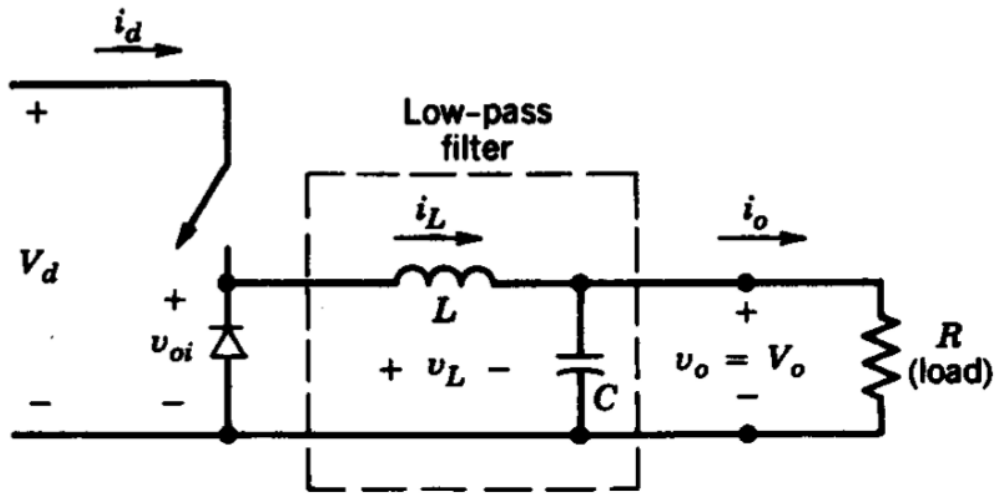
- . Buck Converter
- . Boost Converter
- . Buck-Boost Converter

# Step-Down (Buck) Converter:

Can you plot the schematic?

# Step-Down (Buck) Converter:

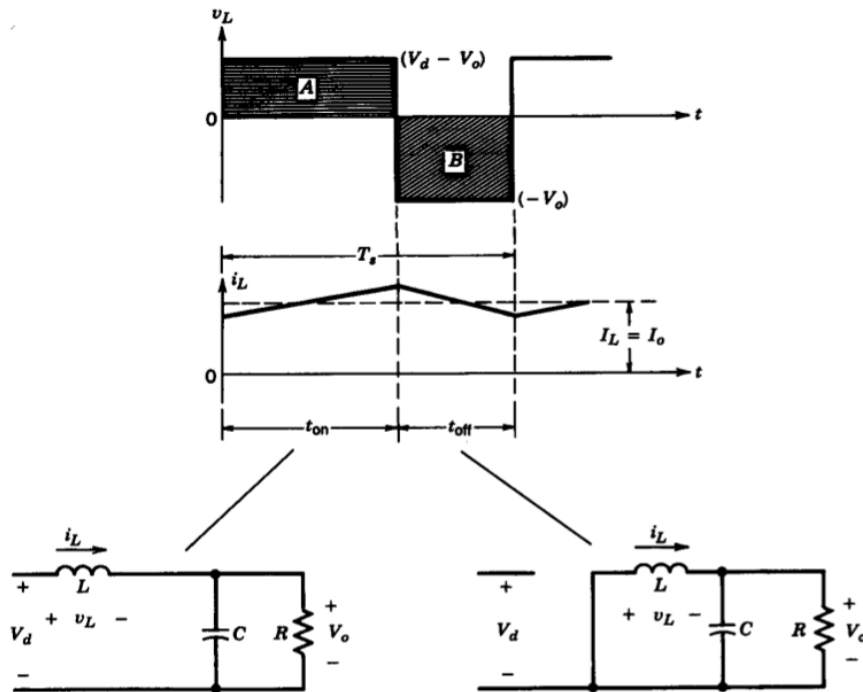
Can you plot the schematic?



[Buck Converter Simulation](#)

# Step-Down (Buck) Converter:

## Operating Modes (CCM)



# Step-Down (Buck) Converter:

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$$V_o = DV_d$$



## Step-Down (Buck) Converter:

$$V_o = DV_d$$

Neglecting losses

$$I_o = I_d / D$$

# Voltage Ripple

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$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{(1 - D)T_s^2}{8LC}$$

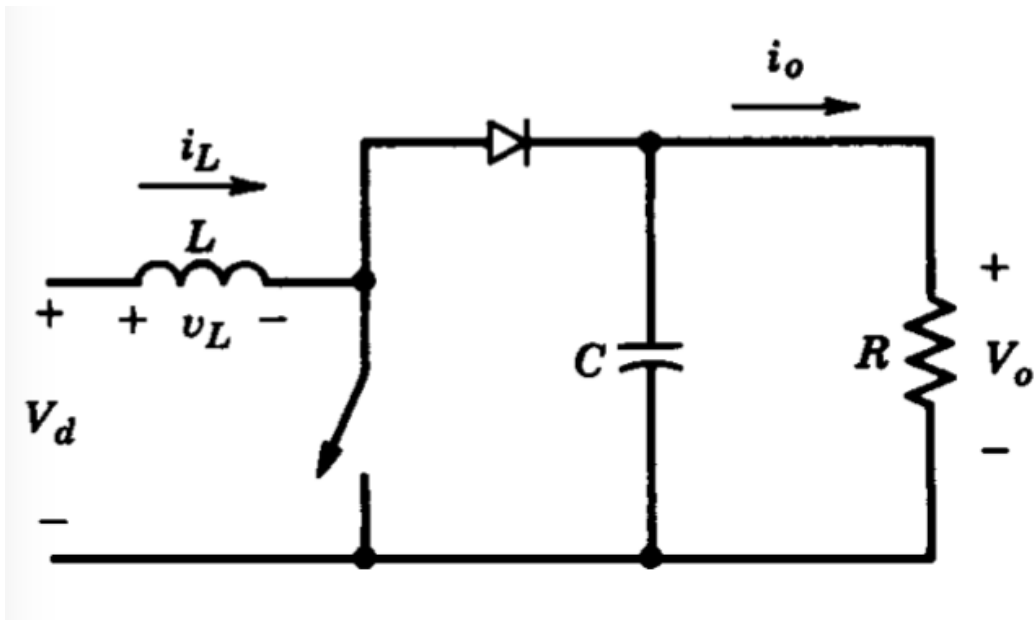
# Voltage Ripple

$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_0} = \frac{(1 - D)T_s^2}{8LC}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_0} = \frac{\pi^2(1 - D)}{2} \left( \frac{f_c}{f_s} \right)^2$$

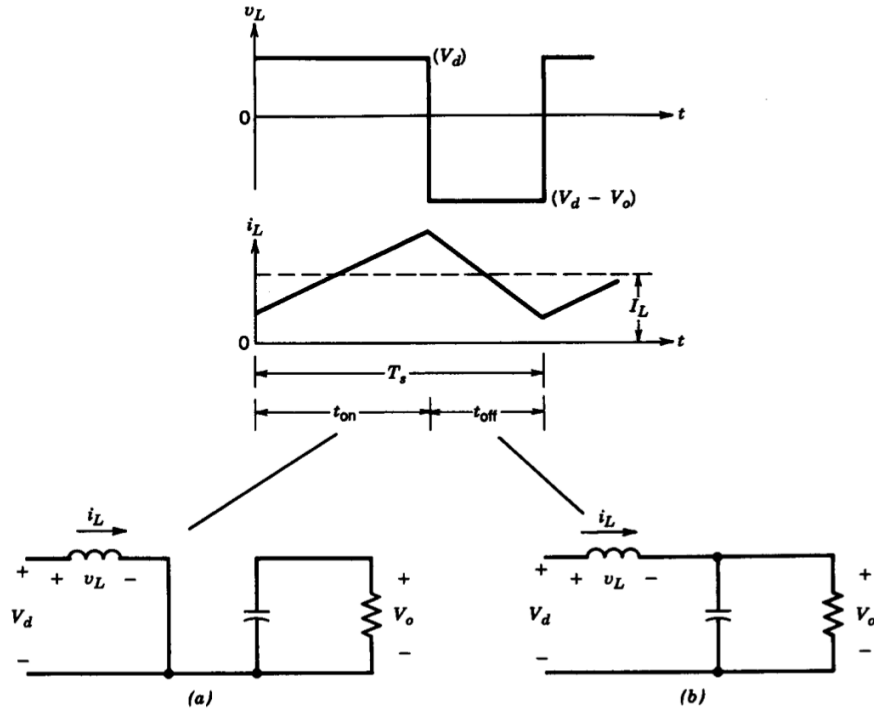
# Step-Up (Boost) Converter

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$$V_d t_{on} + (V_d - V_o) t_{off} = 0$$

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$$V_d t_{on} + (V_d - V_o) t_{off} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_d} = \frac{T_s}{t_{off}} = \frac{1}{1 - D}$$

## Step-Up (Boost) Converter

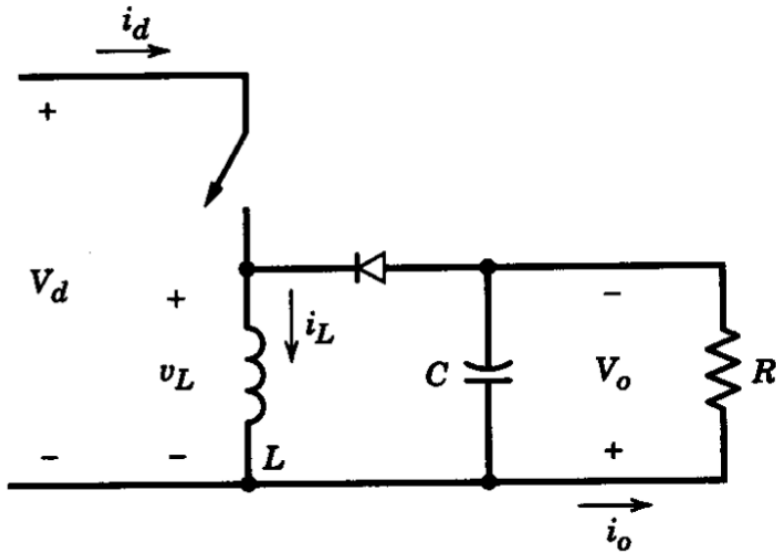
$$V_d t_{on} + (V_d - V_o) t_{off} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_d} = \frac{T_s}{t_{off}} = \frac{1}{1 - D}$$

$$\frac{I_o}{I_d} = (1 - D)$$

# Buck-Boost Converter

# Buck-Boost Converter



[Plexim Simulation](#)

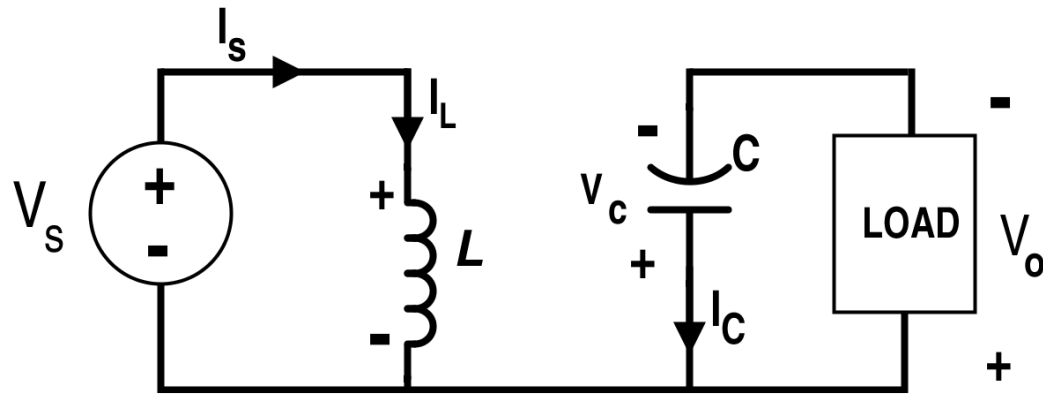
# Buck-Boost Converter

## Operating Modes

# Buck-Boost Converter

## Operating Modes

Switch is ON (Inductor Charges)





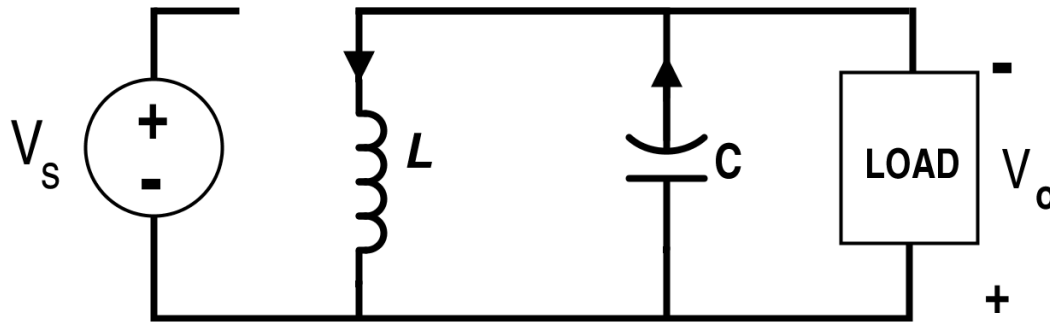
# Buck-Boost Converter

## Operating Modes

# Buck-Boost Converter

## Operating Modes

Switch is OFF (Inductor Discharges)



# Buck-Boost Converter

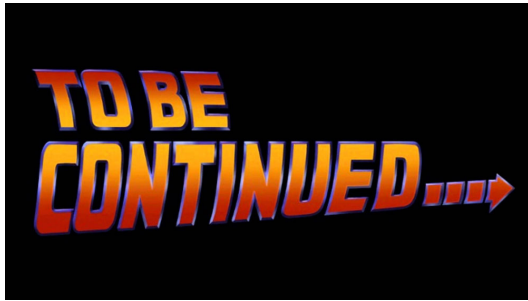
## Output Voltage

# Buck-Boost Converter

Output Voltage

$$V_o = \frac{D}{(1 - D)} V_d$$

Notice the reverse polarity of  $V_o$  in the circuit



EE464

- . Ćuk Converter
- . SEPIC Converter
- . Flyback Converter
- . Resonant Converters

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