

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC BÁCH KHOA HÀ NỘI HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ONE LOVE. ONE FUTURE.



#### **EE3410E**

# POWER ELECTRONICS

Dr. Nguyen Kien Trung

Dept. of IA, School of EE

Advance Power Electronic Systems Laboratory (APES Lab.)

#### **General introduction**

# •Scope / Phạm vi môn học:

- Electric energy conversion by power converters
- Characteristics of Power devices
- Applications of power converters

# •Aim / Mục tiêu:

- Calculate, Analyze, Assessment of Power converters
- Design simple power converters

#### **General introduction**

# Requirements:

- Attendance the lecture and study the reference books and documents
- Simulation skills of power converters
  - PSIM: topology, control loop, etc.
  - MATLAB & Simulink: topology, control loop, etc.
  - LTSpice: gate drive, buffer, snubber, etc.
- Homework: Improving the knowledge by doing the homeworks

#### **General introduction**

# Study methods

- Lectures (online/offline)
- Self-study
- Assignments
- Group discussion

- Excercises
- Simulations
- Experiments
- Q&A

#### Assessments

- Midterm examination: Project → 25%
- Final examination: writing → **75**%
- Open book examination

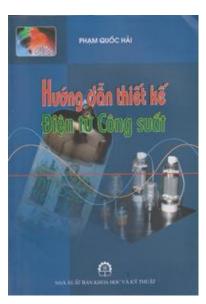
# References (Vietnamese)

- [1] Giáo trình Điện tử công suất; Trần Trọng Minh; NXB Giáo dục Việt nam, 2012 (new).
- [2] Điện tử công suất; Võ Minh Chính, Phạm Quốc Hải, Trần Trọng Minh; NXB KH&KT Hà nội, 2009
- [3] **Phân tích và giải mạch Điện tử công suất;** Phạm Quốc Hải, Dương Văn Nghi; NXB KH&KT, 1999.
- [4] **Hướng dẫn thiết kế Điện tử công suất;** Phạm Quốc Hải; NXB KH&KT 2009.



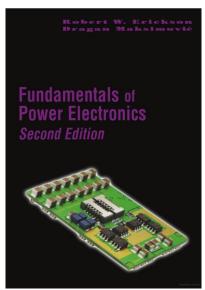




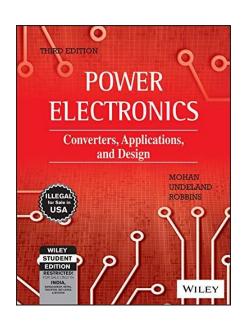


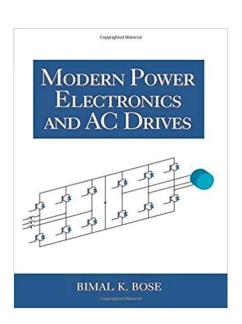
# References (English)

- [1] Erickson, R.W. and Maksimovic, D., 2007. Fundamentals of power electronics. Springer Science & Business Media.
- [2] Mohan, N., Undeland, T.M. and Robbins, W.P., 2003. **Power electronics: converters, applications, and design**. John wiley & sons.
- [3] B. K. Bose, Modern Power Electronics and AC Drives, Prentice Hall, 2002.









# Related subjects

EE3410E Power electronic 3(3-0-1-6)

EE4336 Thiết kế hệ thống điều khiển ĐTCS 3(2-1-0-4)

EE6032 Điều khiển Điện tử công suất 3(3-0-0-6)

EE6232 Điện tử công suất nâng cao 2(2-0-0-4)

EE7xxx Những thành tựu mới của ĐTCS 2(2-0-0-4)

# **Table of contents**

#### Contents

- General introduction and definition
- Basic power semiconductor devices Diode, thyristor, Triac, GTO, BJT, MOSFET, IGBT
- Phase-controlled converters
   Diode/Thyristor rectifier; AC-chopper
- DC/DC converters

DC chopper, DC-DC non-isolated/isolated/resonant converter

• Inverters
Single phase/three phase voltage source inverter



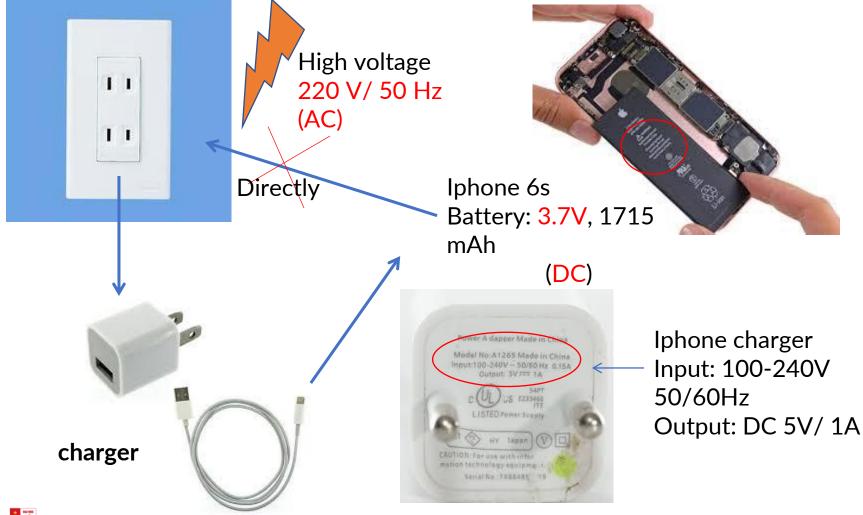
# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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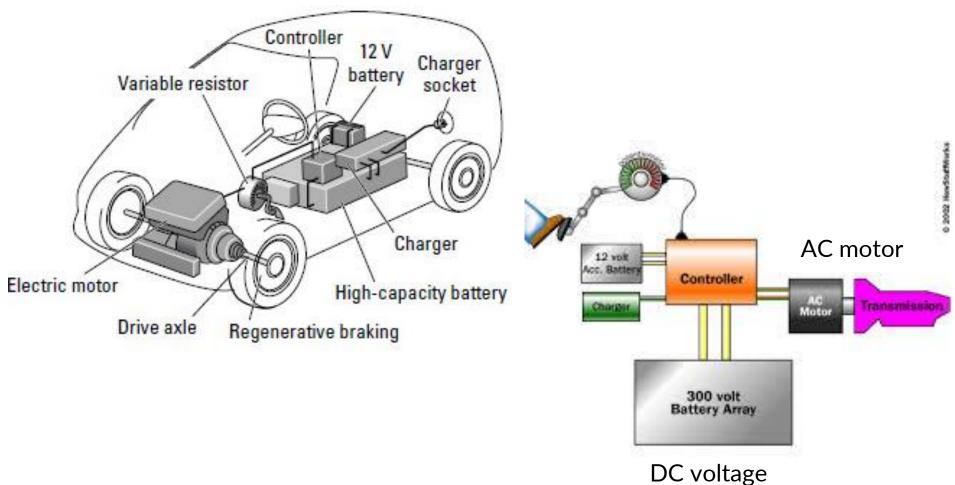
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# How can your phone be charged by 220 V/ 50 Hz?



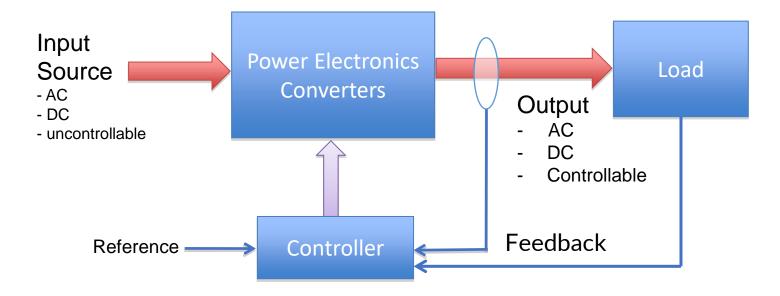


# How can people speed up/down the electric car?





A field of Electrical Engineering that deals with the application of power semiconductor devices for the control and conversion of electric power

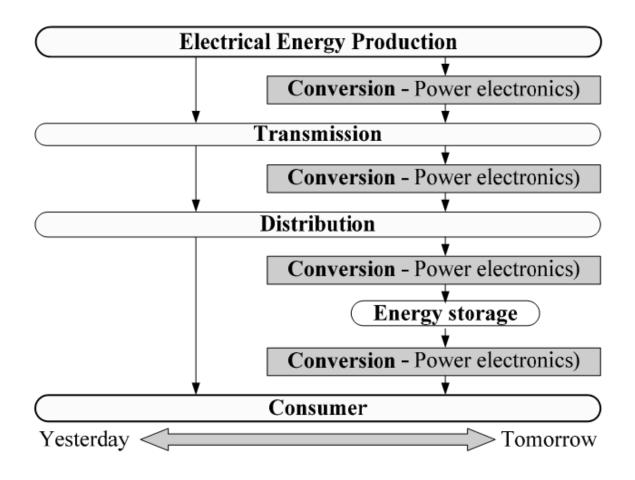


Power electronic converter / Power converter / **converter** is a **tool** to control electric load

#### Range of power scale:

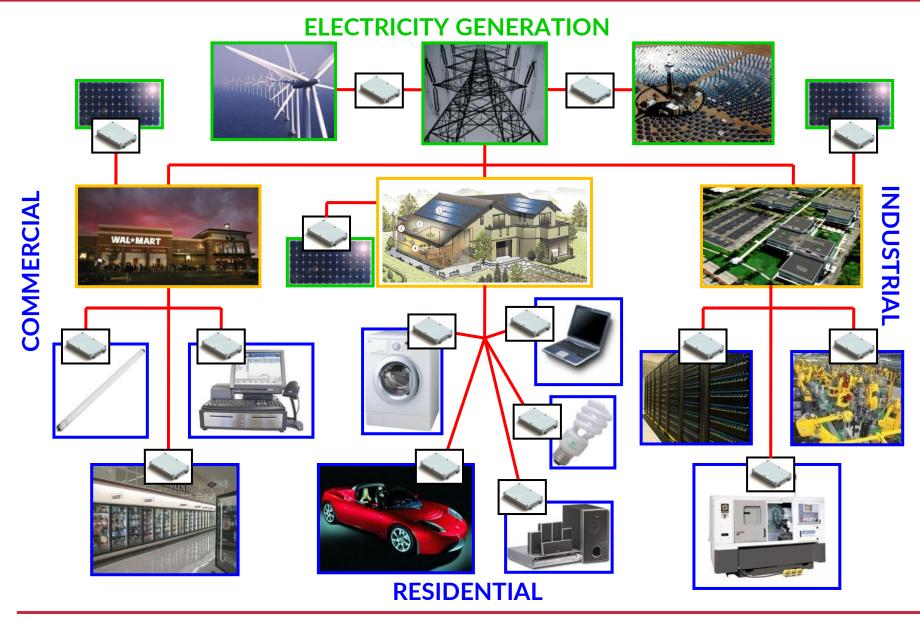
milliwatts(mW) megawatts(MW) gigawatts(GW)





Application of power electronic







It is estimated that in developed countries now 60% of the electric energy goes through some kind of power electronics converters before it is finally used.

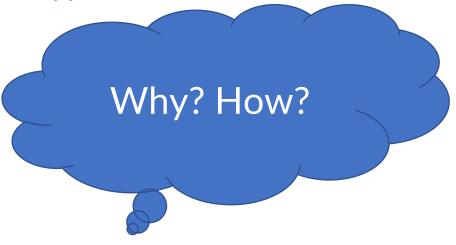
Power electronics has been making major contributions to:

--better performance of power supplies and better control of

electric equipment

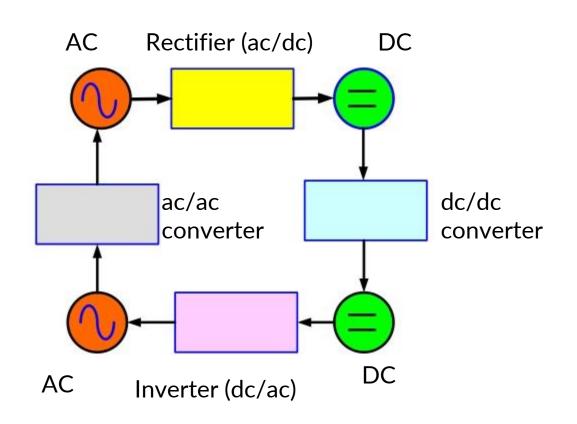
--energy saving

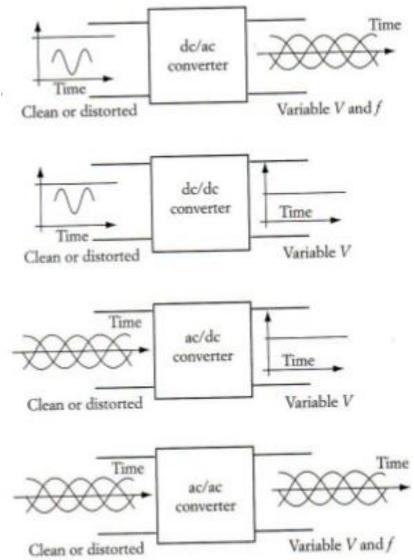
--environment protection



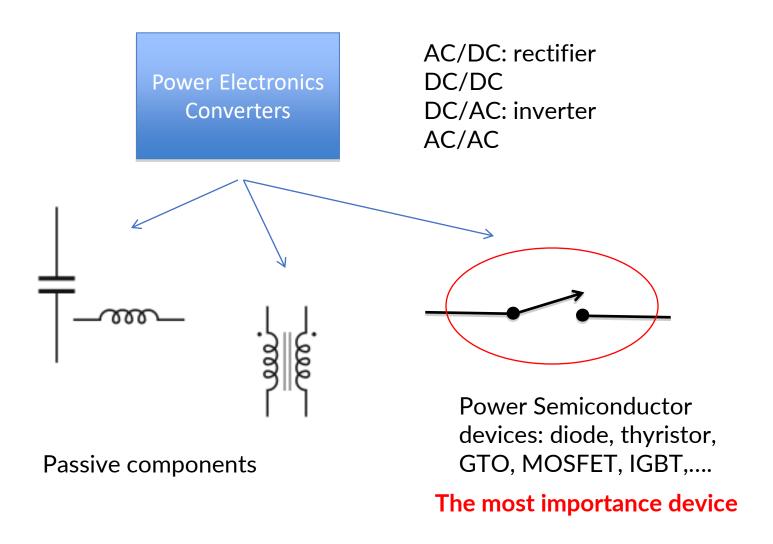


#### Main types of power electronic converters

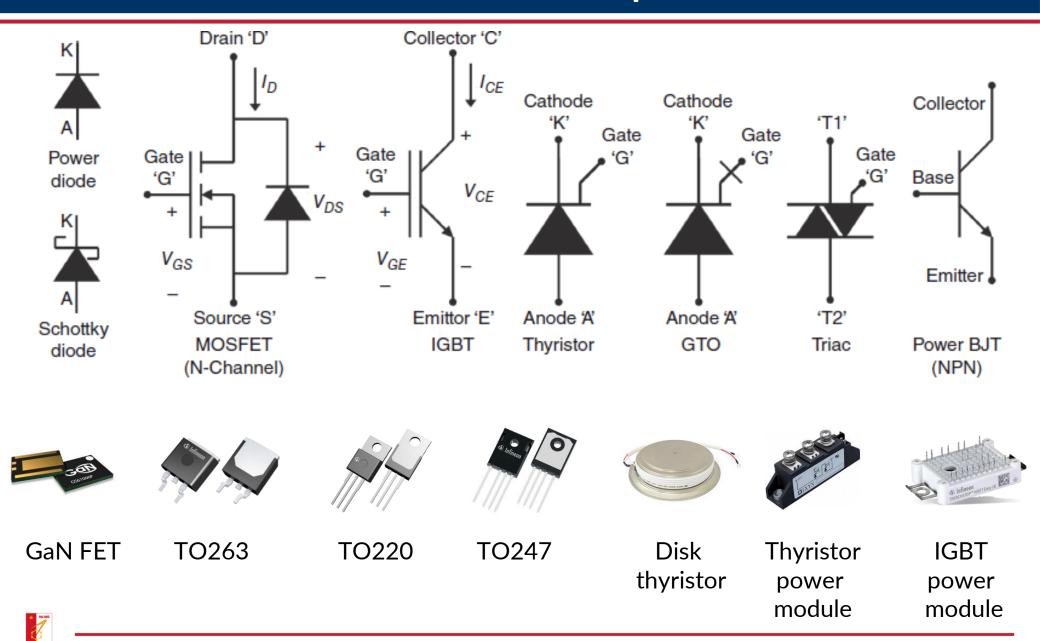


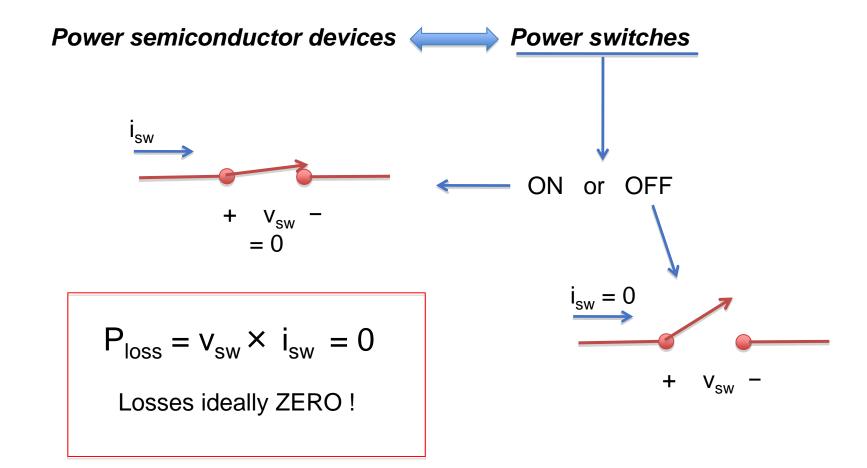








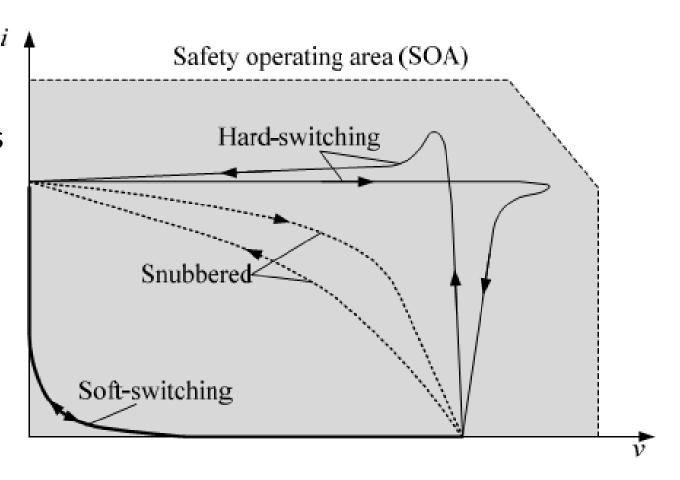






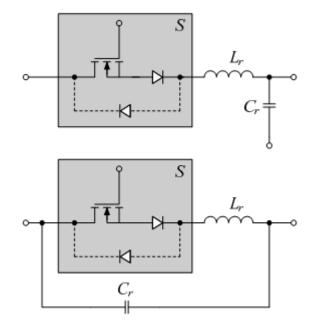
Power loss on switching device:

- + Conduction loss
- + Switching loss
- + Gate drive loss



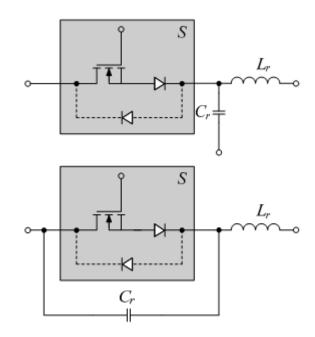


Zero voltage switch - ZVS



Advance: ZdVS: Zero dv/dt switching

Zero current switch - ZCS





Magnetics Components

Choke, Coupled inductor,
Power inductor,
Transformer

Transformer,

Planar magnetics



# Capacitors

Electrolytic Caps. (eCap) Ceramic Caps. (MLCC) Film Caps. (MKP, MPP, etc.) Tantalum Caps.



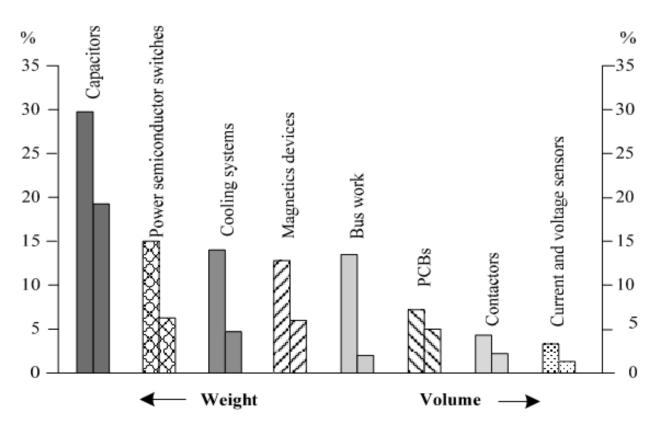
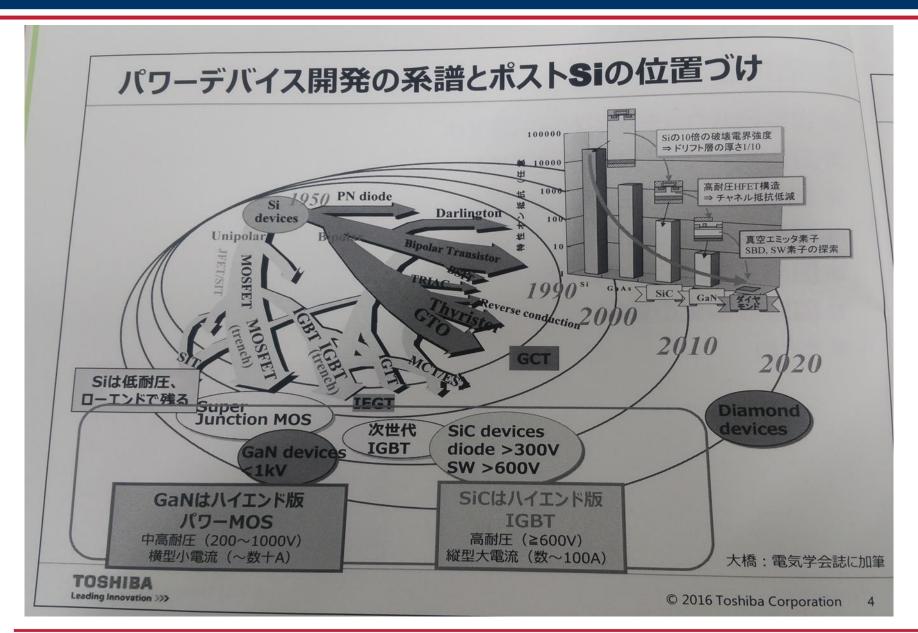


Figure 3.13. Typical components in the construction of the PE arrangements

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#### The history





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#### **Power Electronic converters**

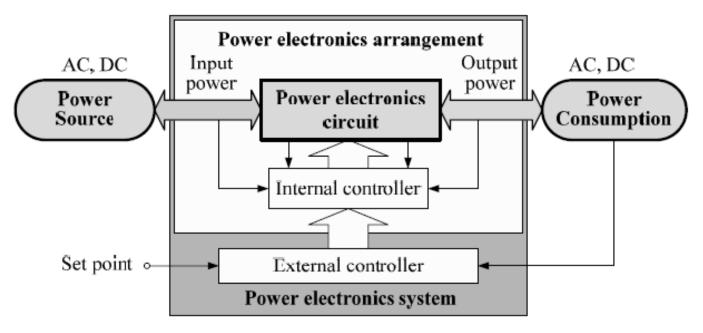


Figure 3.5. Block diagram of a power electronics system

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#### **Power Electronic converters**

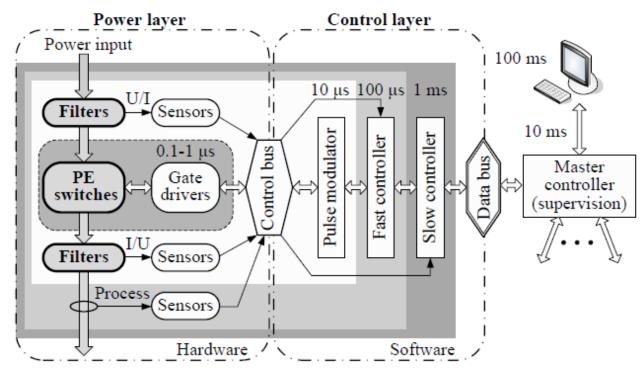
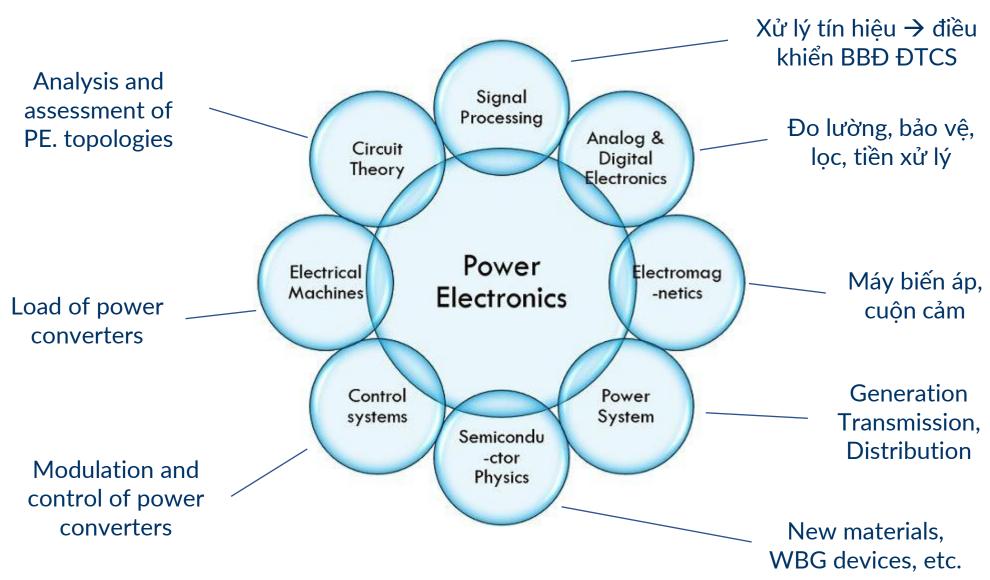


Figure 3.6. Block diagram of a modern power electronics arrangements

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#### **Related fields**



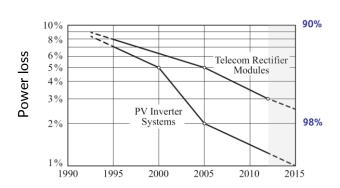


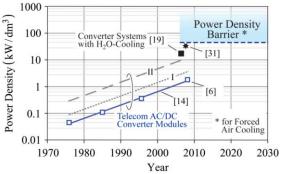
# **Challenges of Power Electronics**

Power Electronics Converters **Performance Trends** 







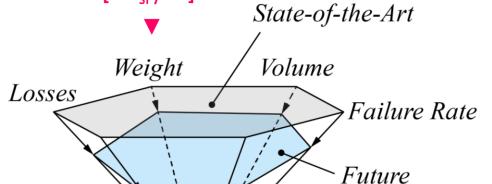


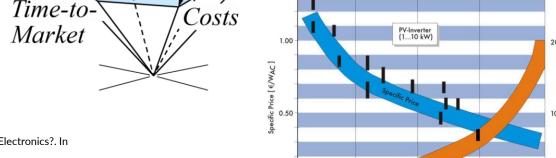
**Performance Indices** 

Power Density [kW/dm³]
Power per Unit Weight [kW/kg]
Relative Costs [kW/\$]

Relative Losses [%]

Failure Rate





Kolar, J.W., Krismer, F. and Nee, H.P., 2014. What are the Big CHALLENGES in Power Electronics?. In 8th International Conference on Integrated Power Electronics Systems (CIPS 2014).



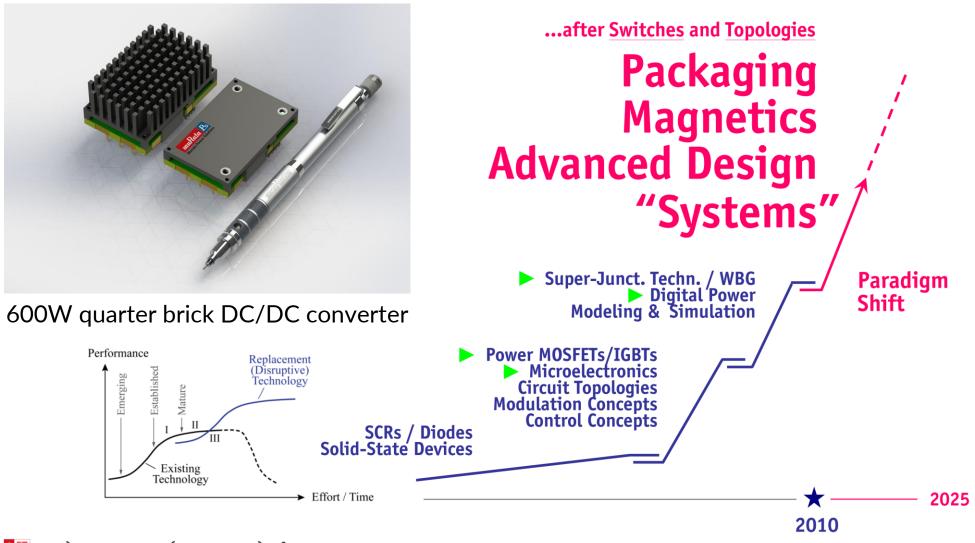
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2010

#### Future trends of PE.

#### **▶** Power Electronics Technology S-Curve





# THANKS FOR ATTENTIONS