

# ECE 215 Spring 2025

## Objective 1.7: Power Converters



UNITED STATES  
AIR FORCE  
ACADEMY

## Objective 1.7

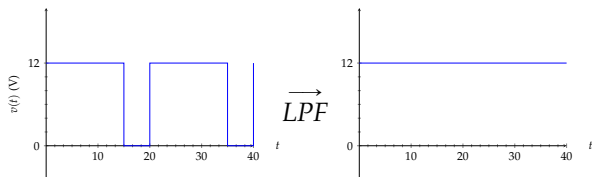
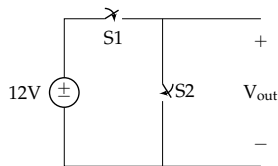
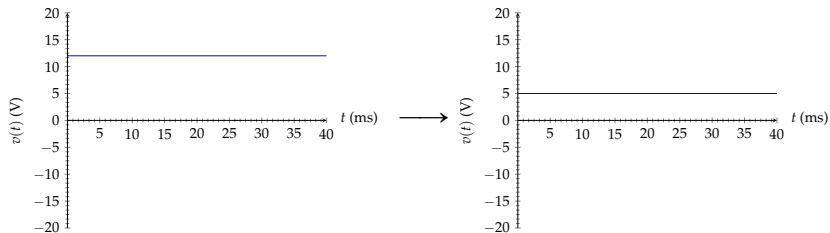
I can calculate the efficiency, source voltage, and current of a power transmission system with one or more power converters.

# POWER CONVERSION

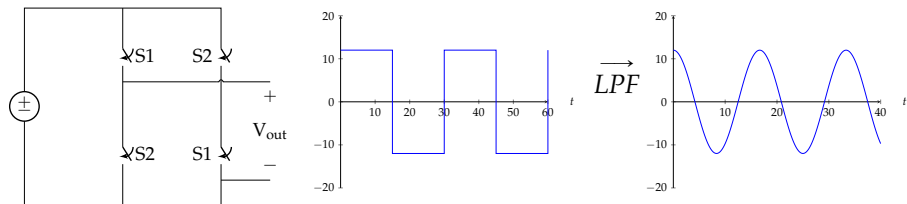
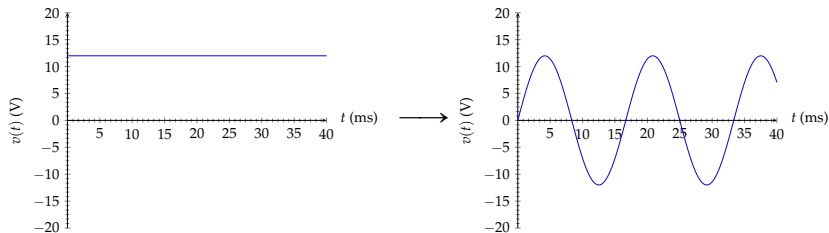
- Most electronic and \_\_\_\_\_ loads are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Actuation \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.
- High power motors are usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- Since modern systems have both flavors of power, we need \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ from AC to DC \_\_\_\_\_.



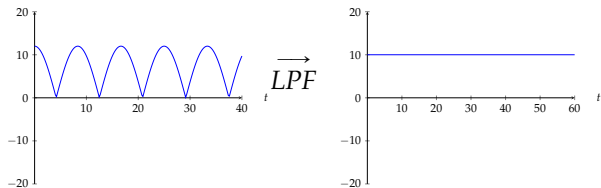
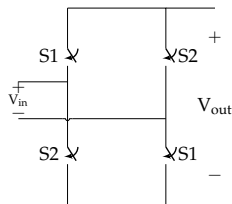
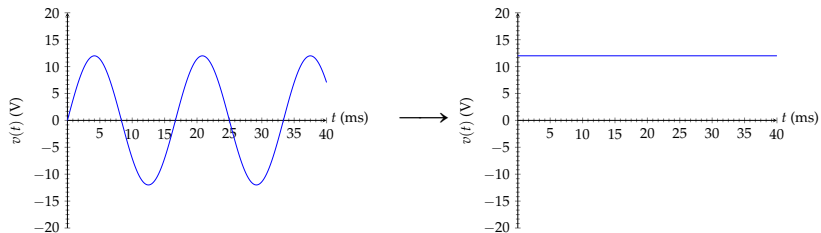
## DC-DC CONVERSION



## DC-AC CONVERSION (INVERSION)



# AC-DC CONVERSION (RECTIFICATION)

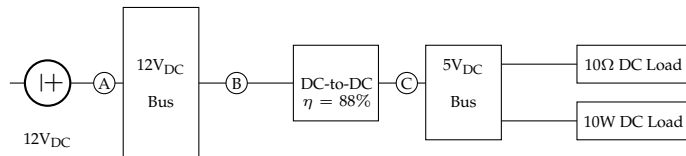


# PROCESS FOR ANALYZING POWER CONVERTERS

- Find **real power** at the output of the converter
- Use efficiency to find **real power** at input to converter
- Use input voltage (and possibly pF) to calculate input current of converter

# ANALYZING POWER CONVERTERS - EXAMPLE 1

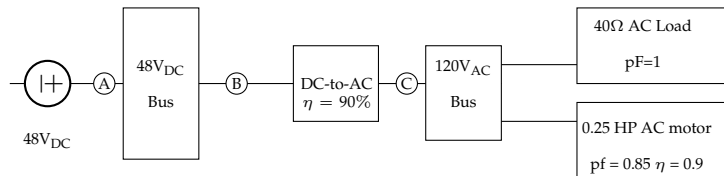
Given the circuit below, determine the current at the input to the dc/dc converter and estimate a circuit breaker rating to protect the converter from abnormal operation (Breaker B).





# ANALYZING POWER CONVERTERS - EXAMPLE 2

Given the circuit below, determine the DC current at the input to the dc/ac inverter, then appropriately size breaker B.



# ANALYZING POWER CONVERTERS - EXAMPLE 3

Given the circuit below, determine the DC current at the input to the ac/dc inverter, then appropriately size breaker B.

