Lecture #2 10/1/2021

Logisties

· PLECS -> Install using license codes

Brian sent today,

tailored for switching converters

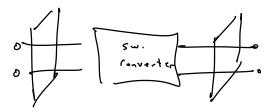
Today

> Motor modeling handout 3 for lab # 1

OR

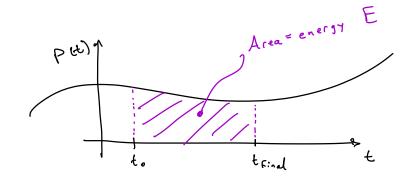
Power Electronics Ch I, basics

- Energy & power, physics recep

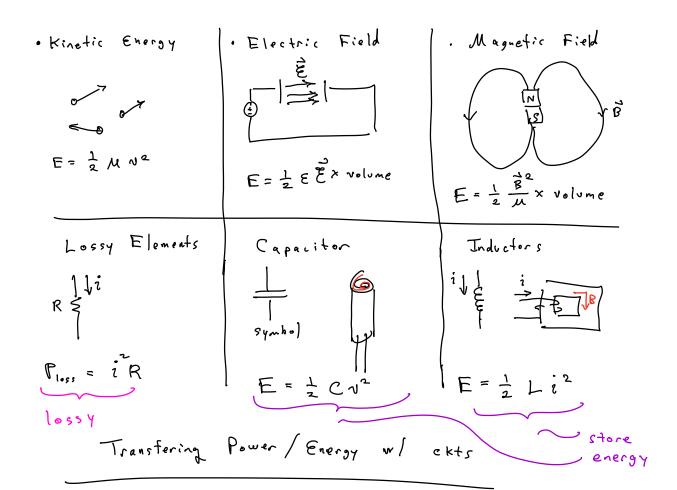


diff between P ₹ E?

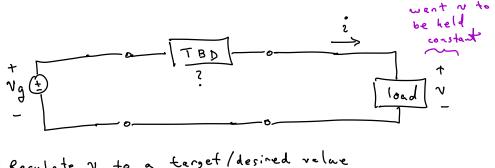
 $P = \frac{dE}{dt} = \text{rate at which energy flows}$ $T = t_{\text{find}}$ $E(t) = \int_{T} P(T) dT$



- Forms of Energy



· Naire approach to power transfer

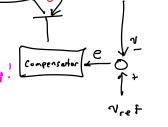


6 - el: Regulate V to a terget/desired velue where VLVg. Vref

X only works if load resistance is known & fixed

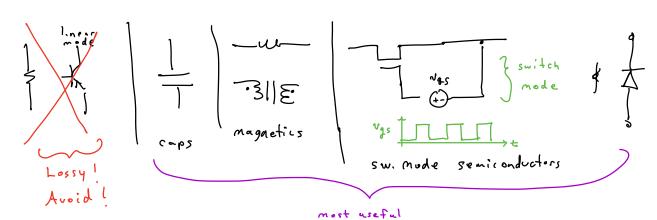
2) Linear regulators (not power electronics)

: linear regulators are fautestic For low power circuits. And cheap! Conpensator e



V Solves problem of load resistance being unknown. Behaves as a self-tuning resistor

- What are sw. power converters built from



Why were these items "useful"?

store / release , ideally don't dissipate energy.

I was or open

CK+

CK+

CK+

N=0

Roth cases

Plass = i N = zero!

Main idea:

power to L's & C's which store energy.

Periodic switching action passes energy from
incot to output.

Look Ahead:

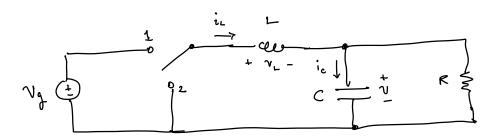
. Spend a few lectures on ch 2

> Steady state analysis
** To do: Read Ch 2 over next 1 week.

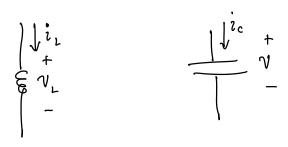
Chapter 2

Consider the "Buck" converter

L step-down



A comment on polarity / sign conventions for analysis



... will continue in Lect #3