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Power Electronics

Lab 1

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Overall

Score

Abstract(About 100 words, 10 points)

The objective of lab 1 is getting familiar with some common waveforms in Power Electronics and their parameter measurement by Oscilloscope, and then is to generate the PWM signal with the help of TL494. As to the measurement, frequency, the root-mean-square value, the mean, and the peak value are included. In terms of the PWM signal, it is required to construct the correct circuit with the TL494, so the PWM signal can be generated with even the DC source after adjusting the proper duty cycle.

Score

Calculations and Results (Calculations, data tables and

figures;)

1. Data Tables

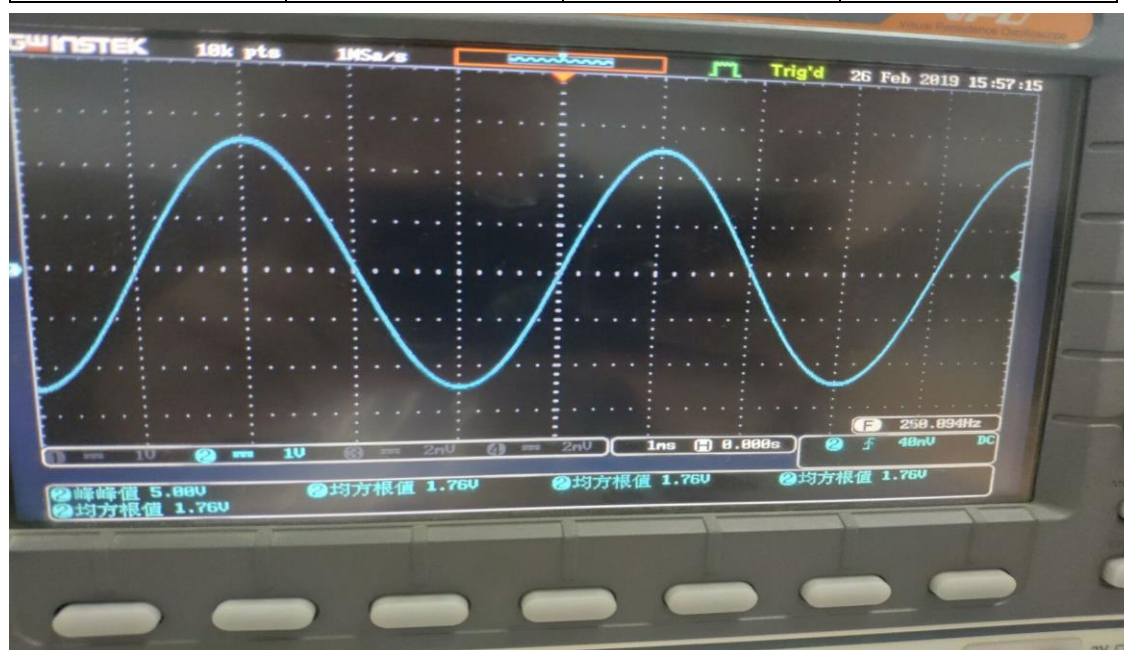
Exp 1:

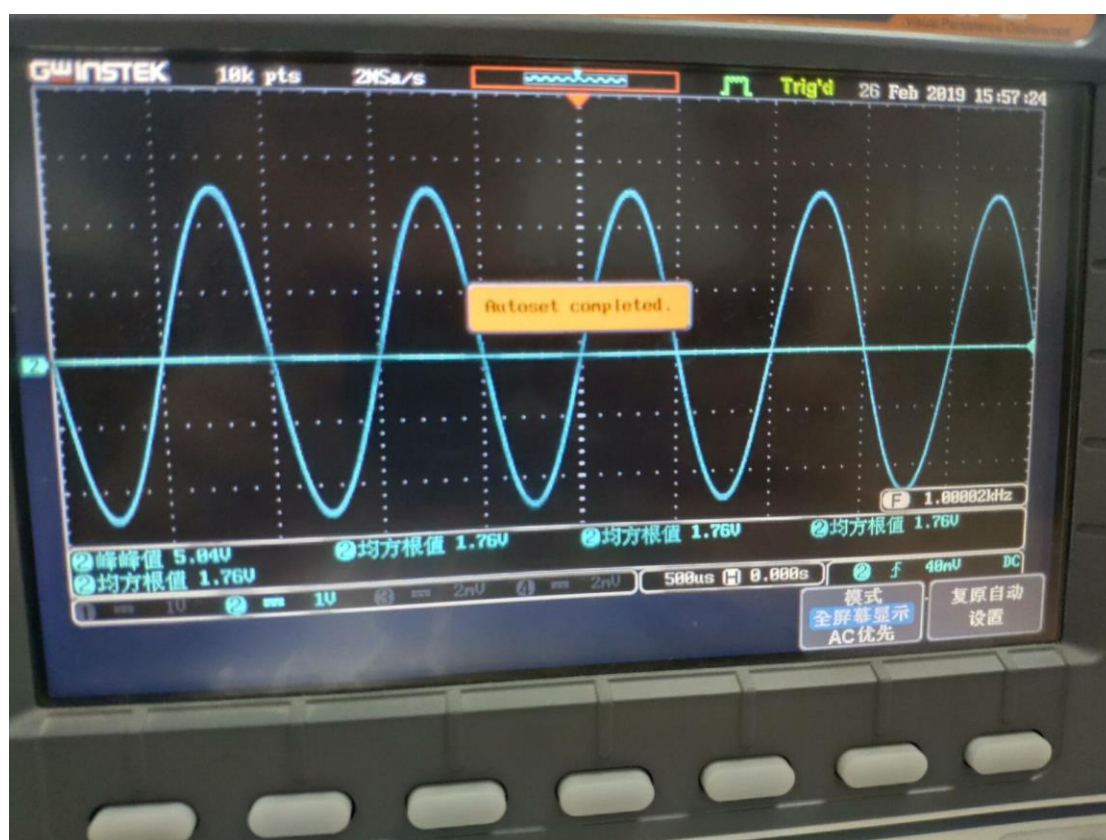
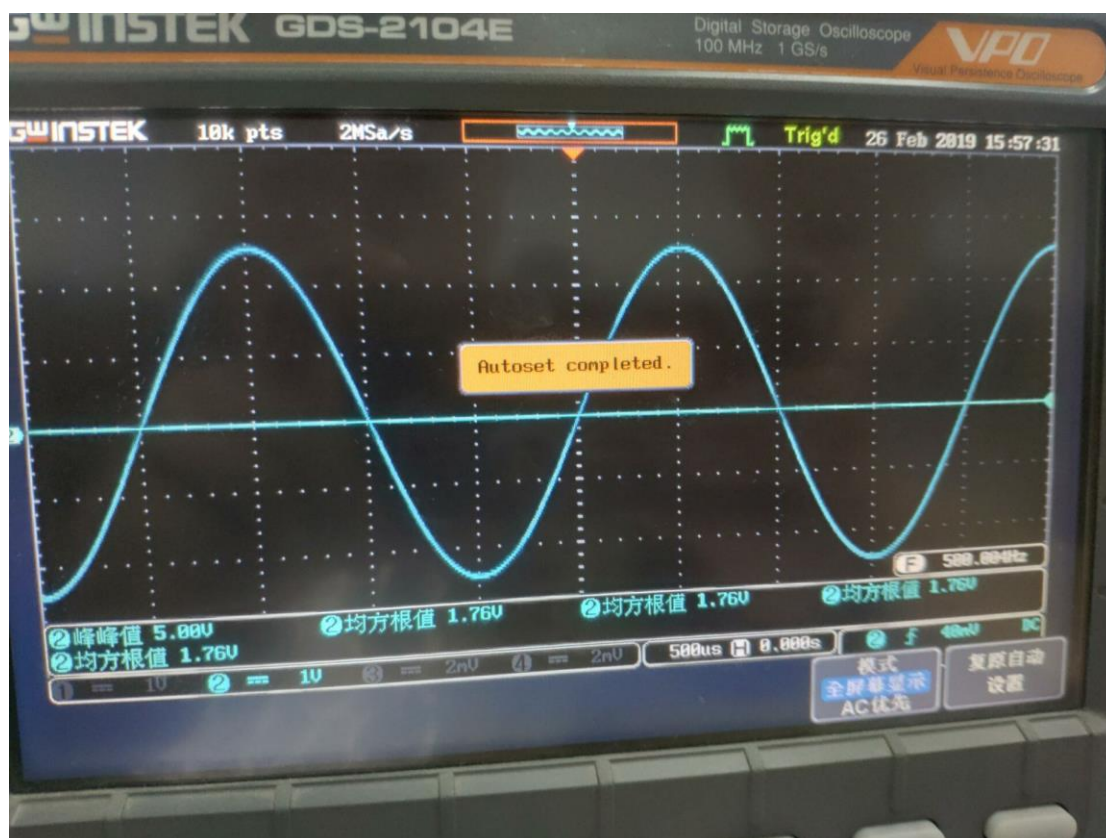
Waveform: sinusoidal

Frequency range: 1kHz

Voltage amplitude: 5V

Period/ms	1	2	4
Frequency/Hz	1k	500	250



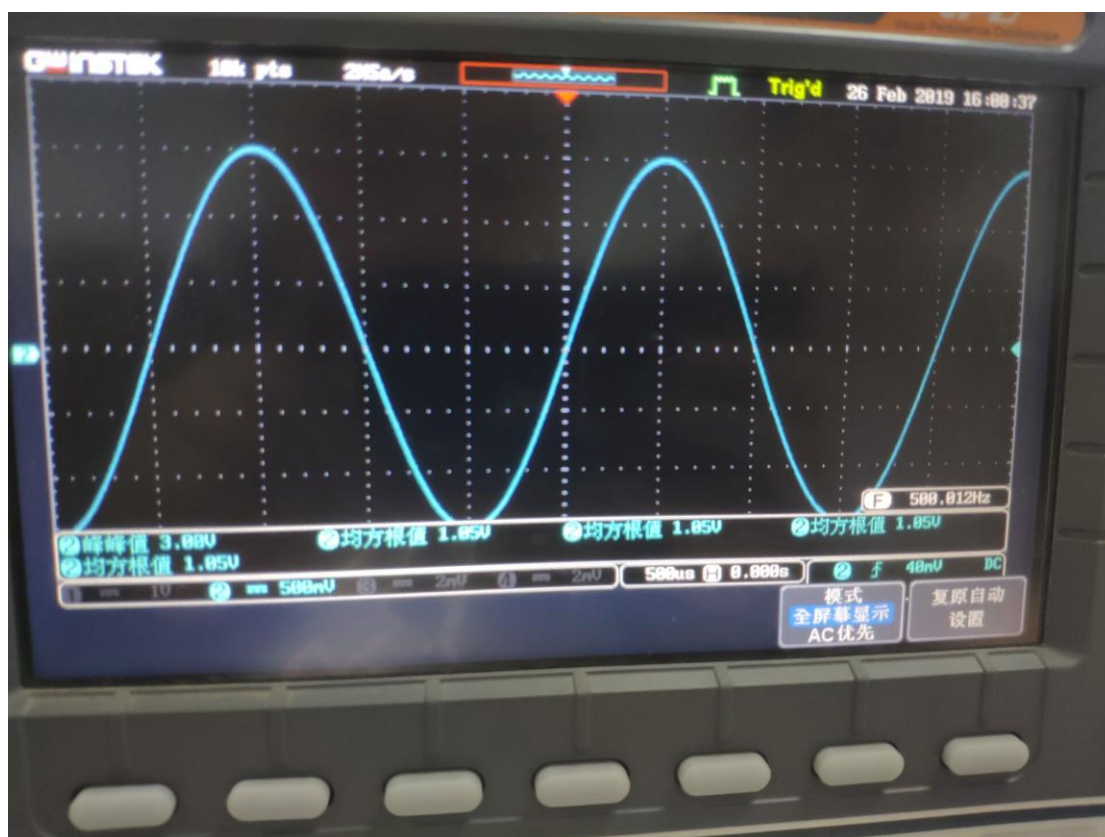


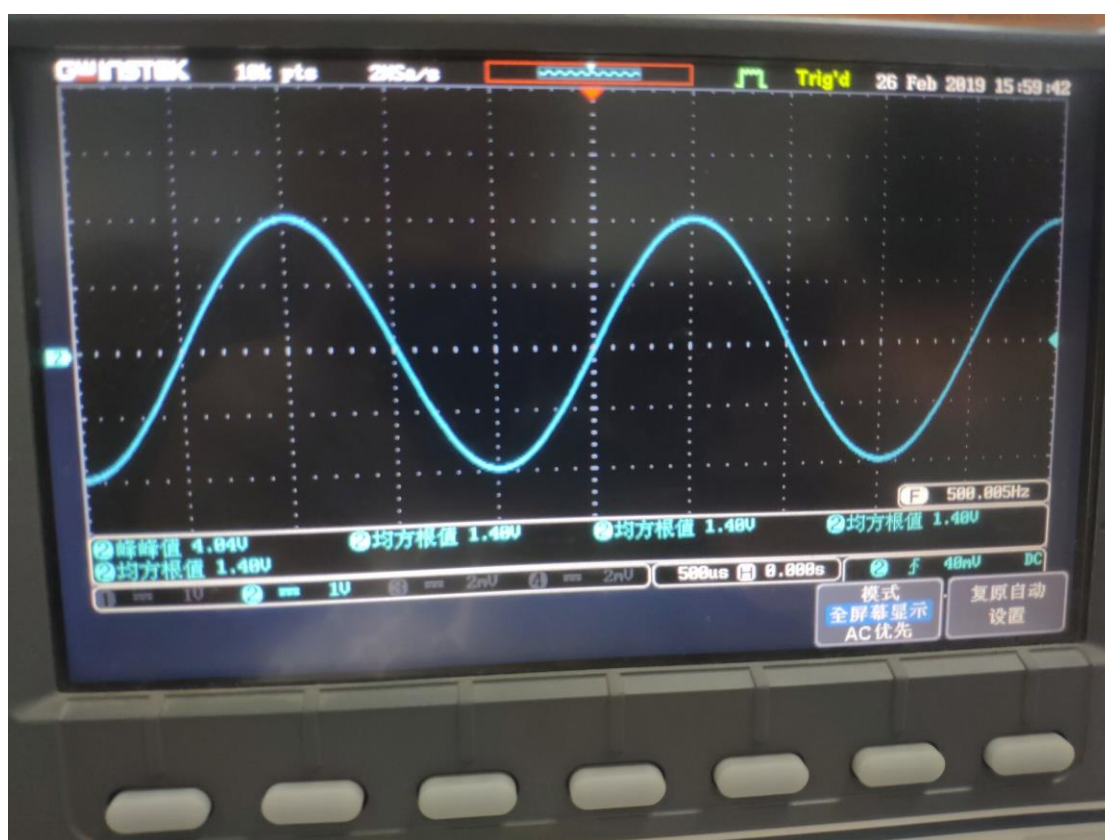
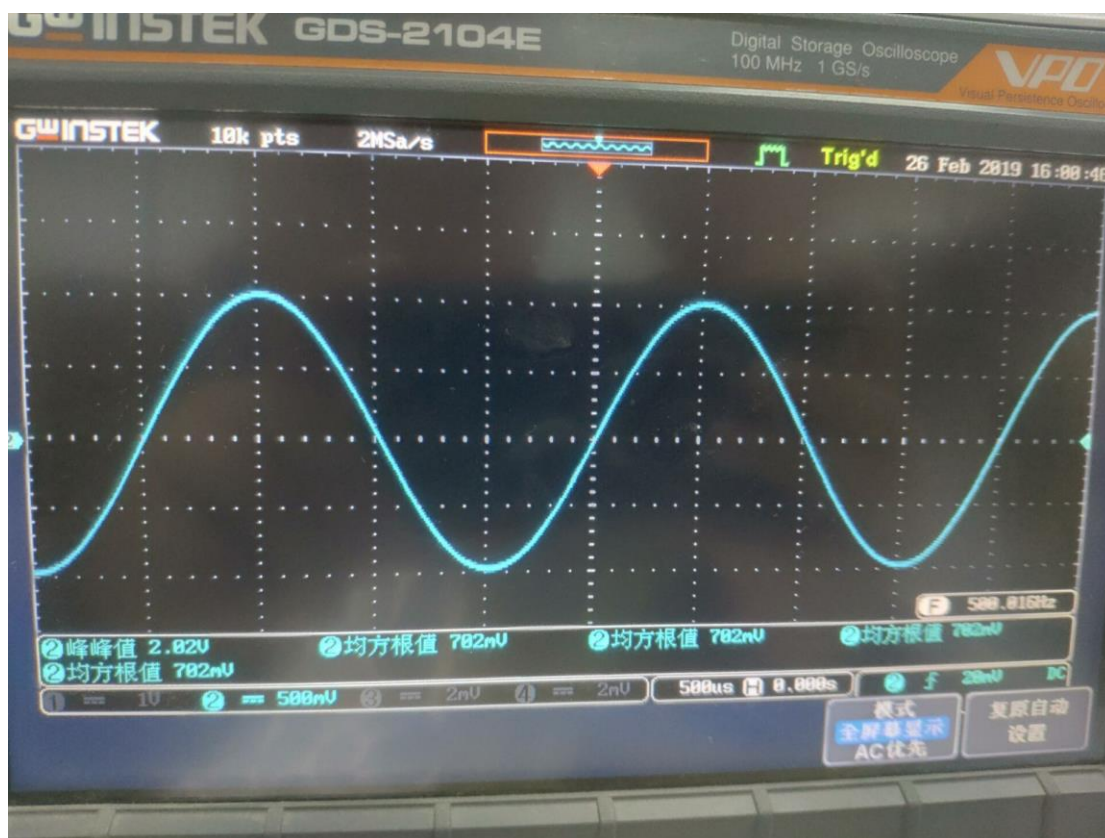
Exp 2:
Waveform: sinusoidal

Frequency range: 500Hz

DMM :0.69 0.89 1.29 0.99 1.09

Peak voltage/V	1.50	1.01	2.02
RMS voltage/V	1.05	0.702	1.40
RMS voltage by DMM/V	1.09	0.69	1.29



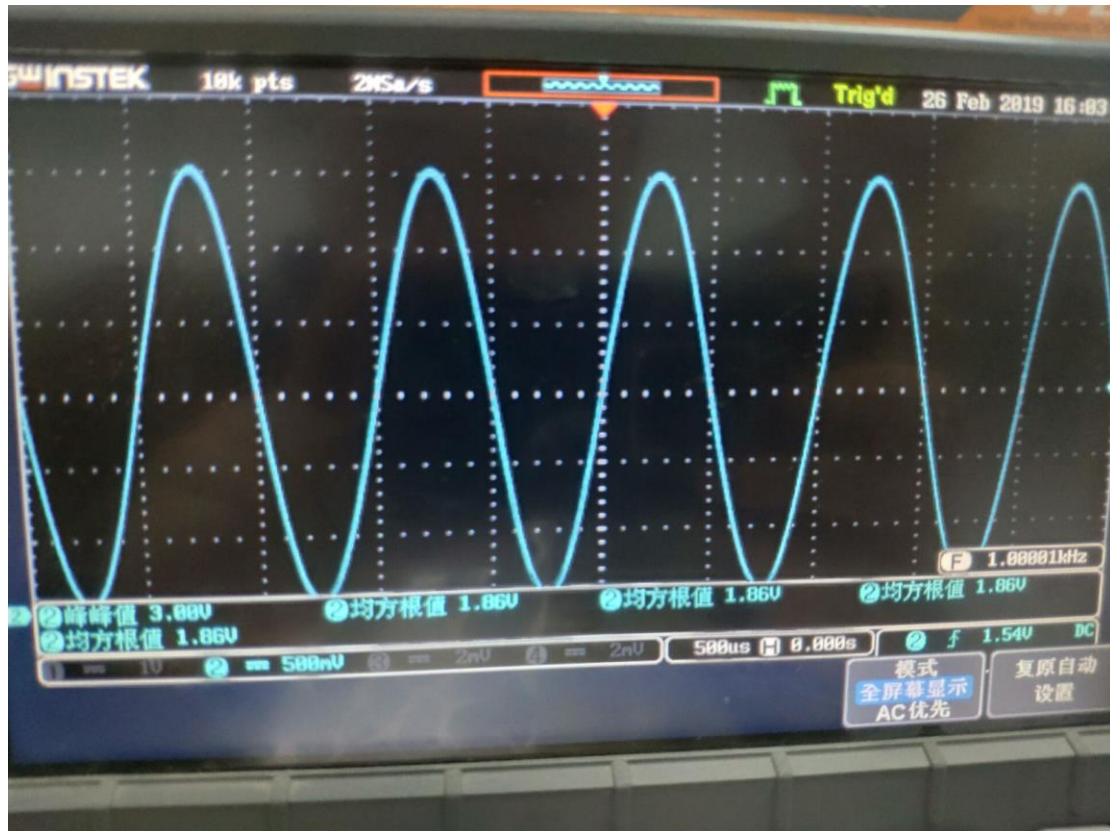


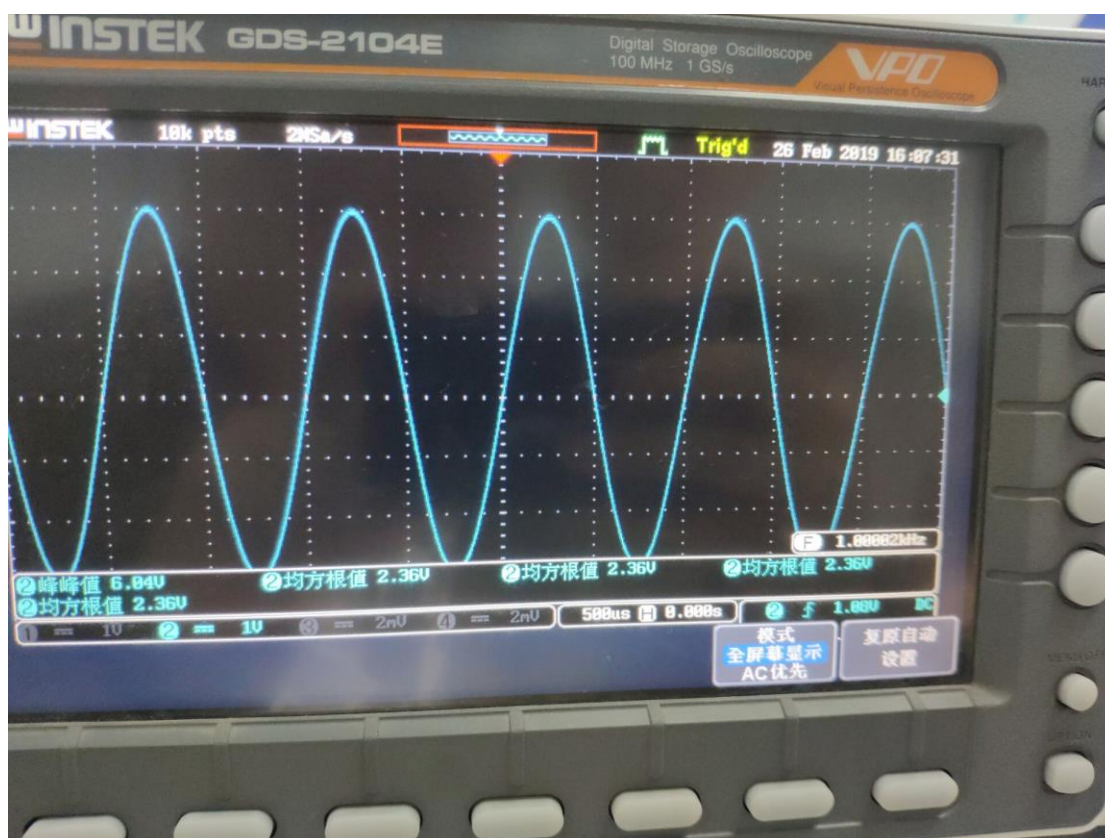
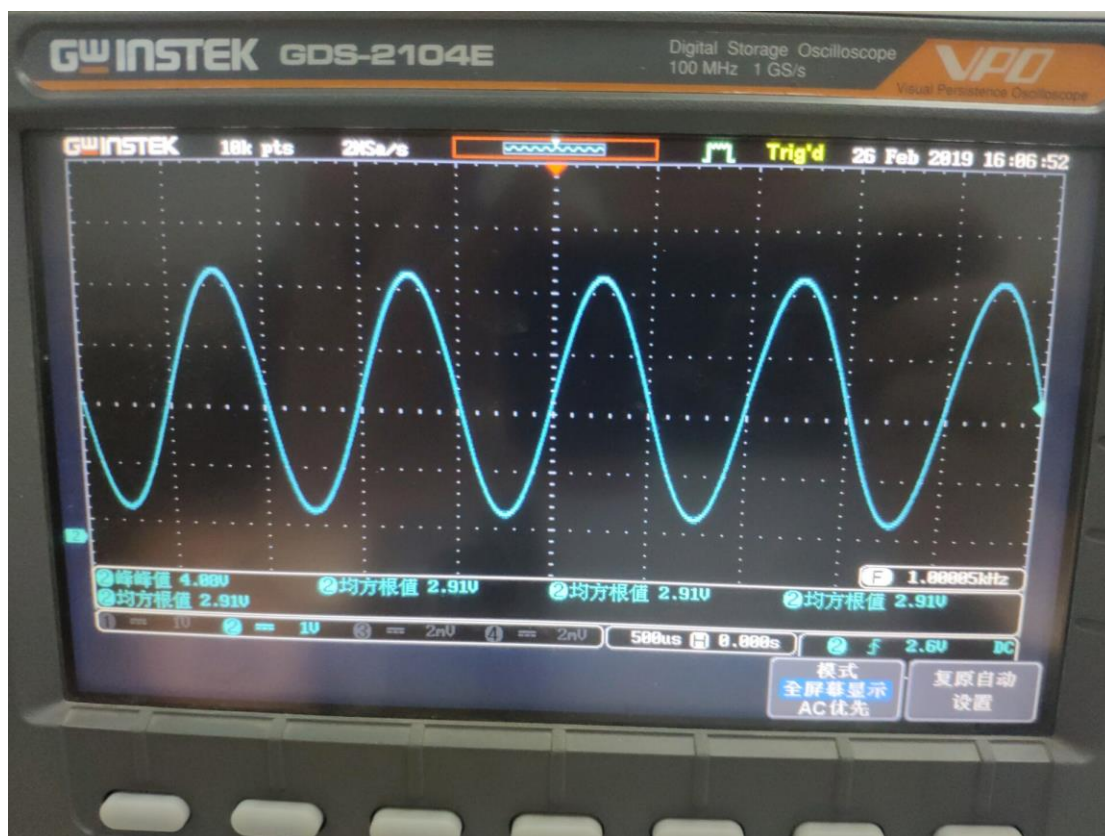
Exp 3:

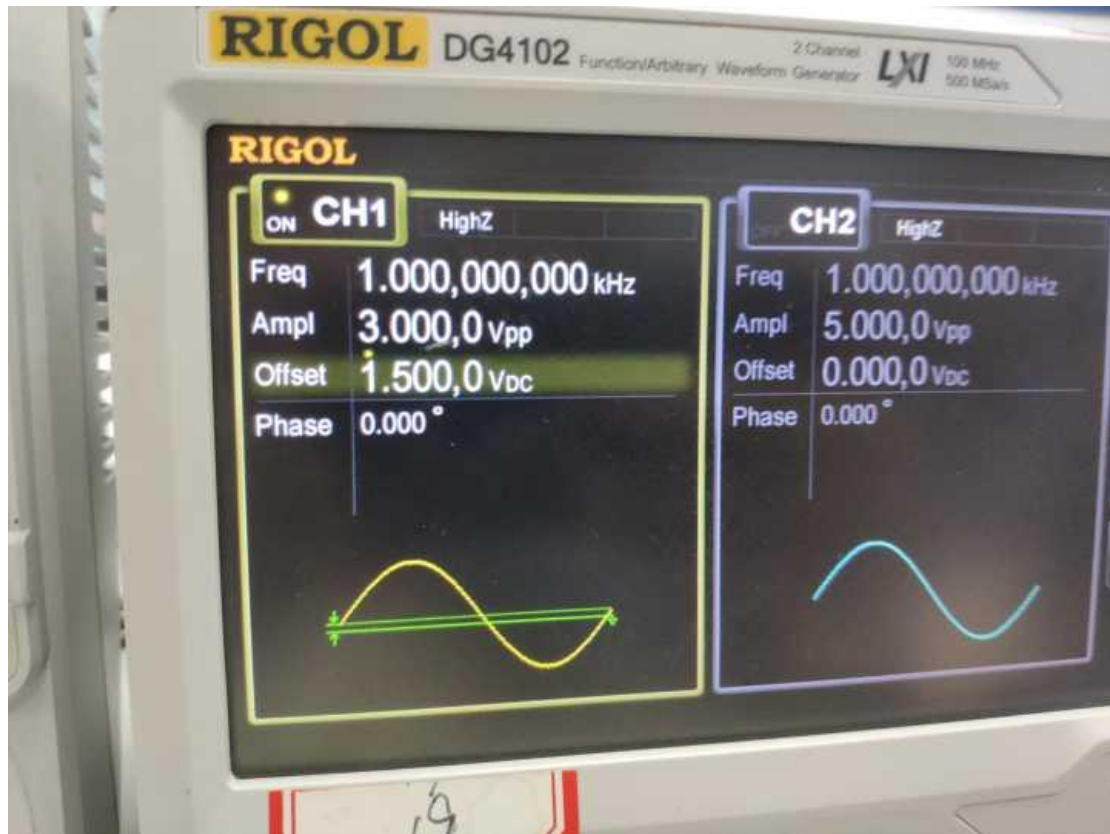
Waveform: sinusoidal

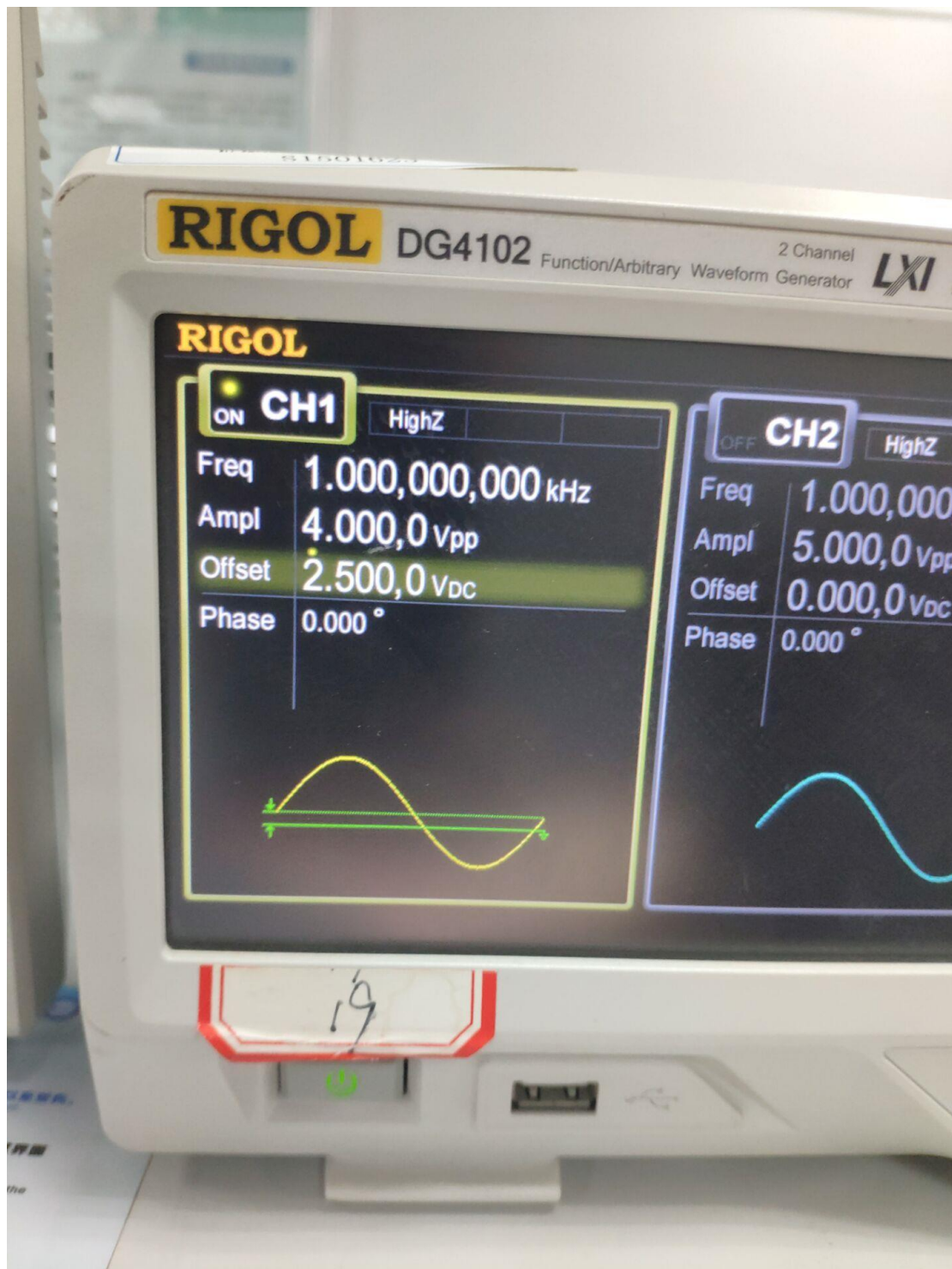
Frequency range: 1kHz

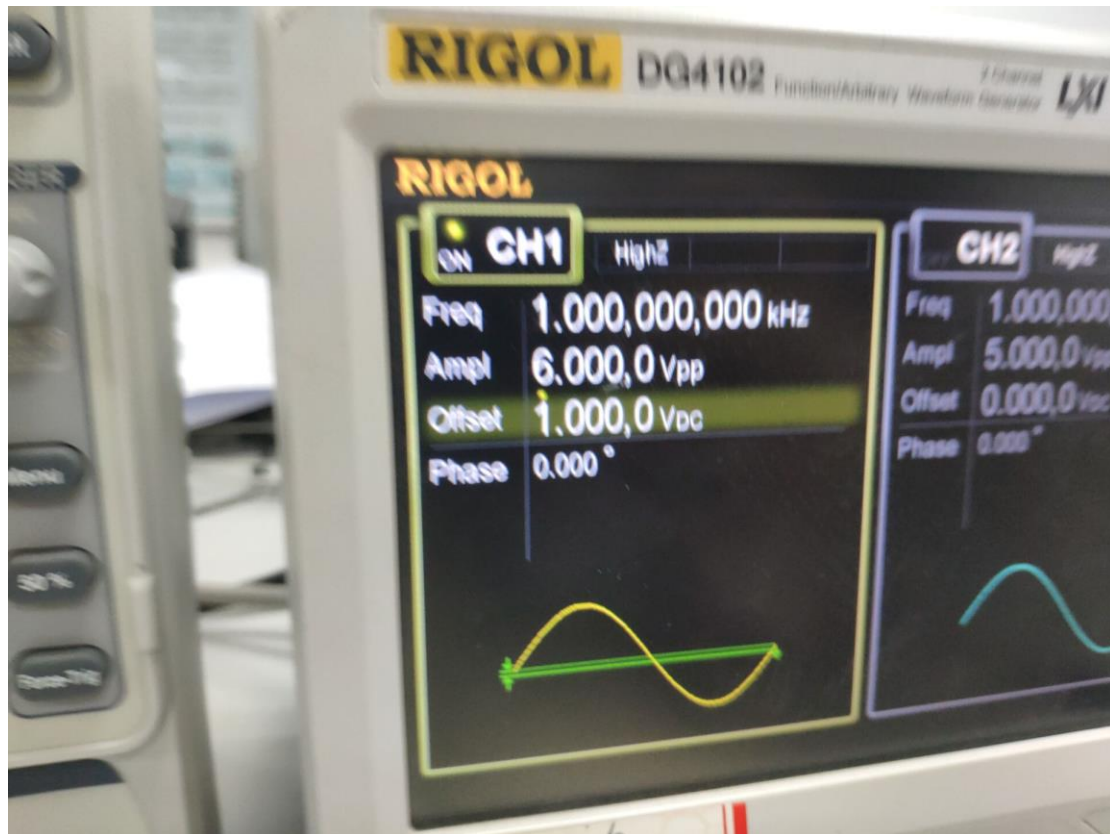
AC Peak value/V	1.50	2.00	3.02
DC Peak value/V	1.54	2.60	1.00
AC RMS voltage/V	1.06	1.41	2.14
Total RMS value/V	1.86	2.91	2.36









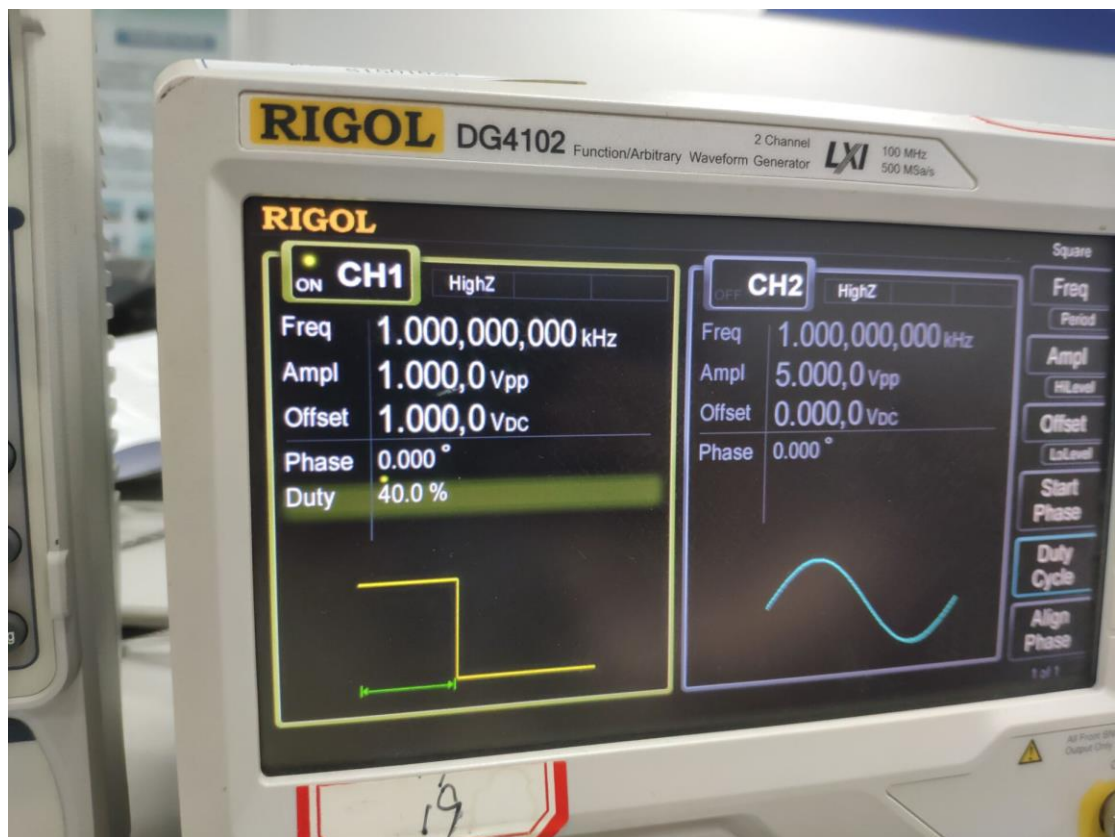


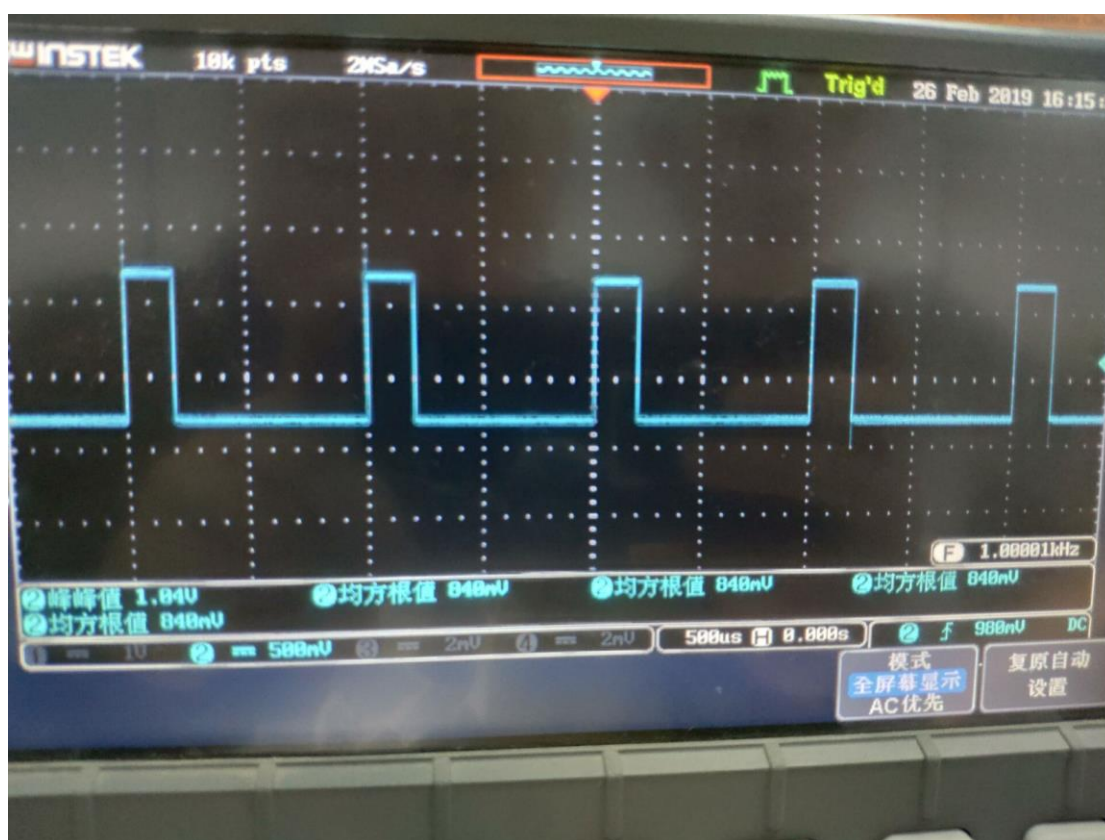
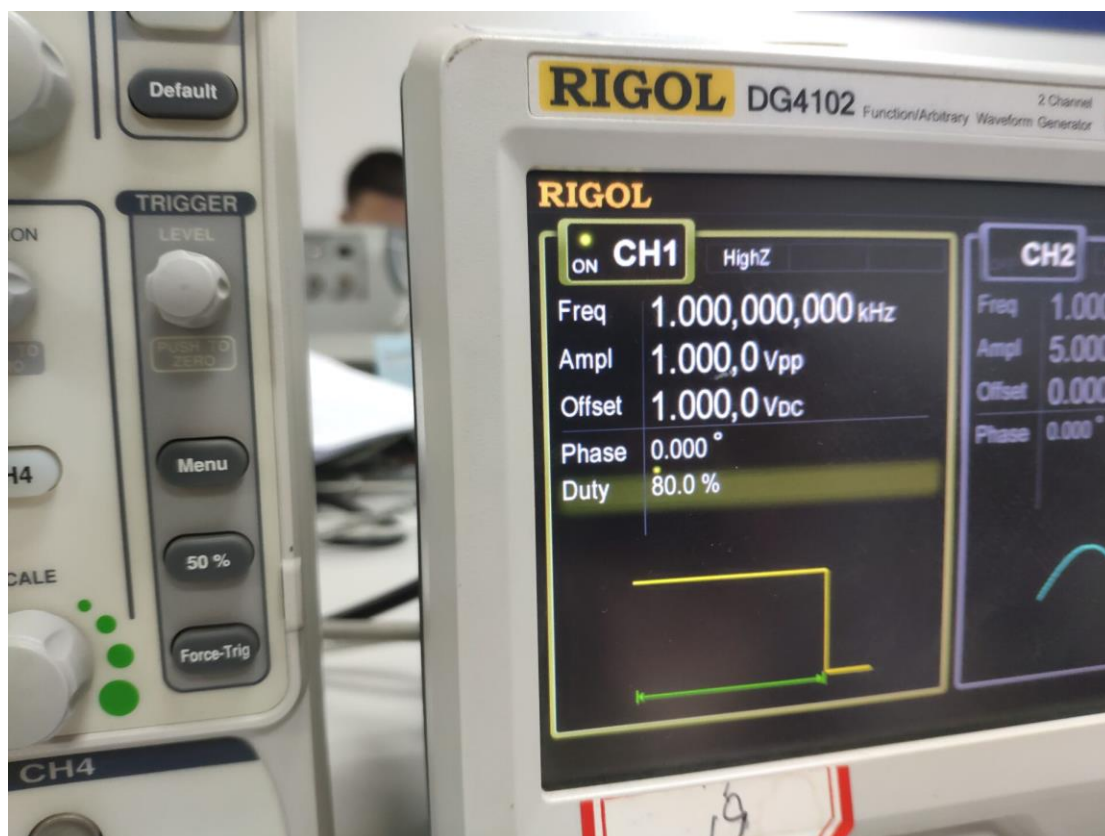
Exp 4&Exp 5

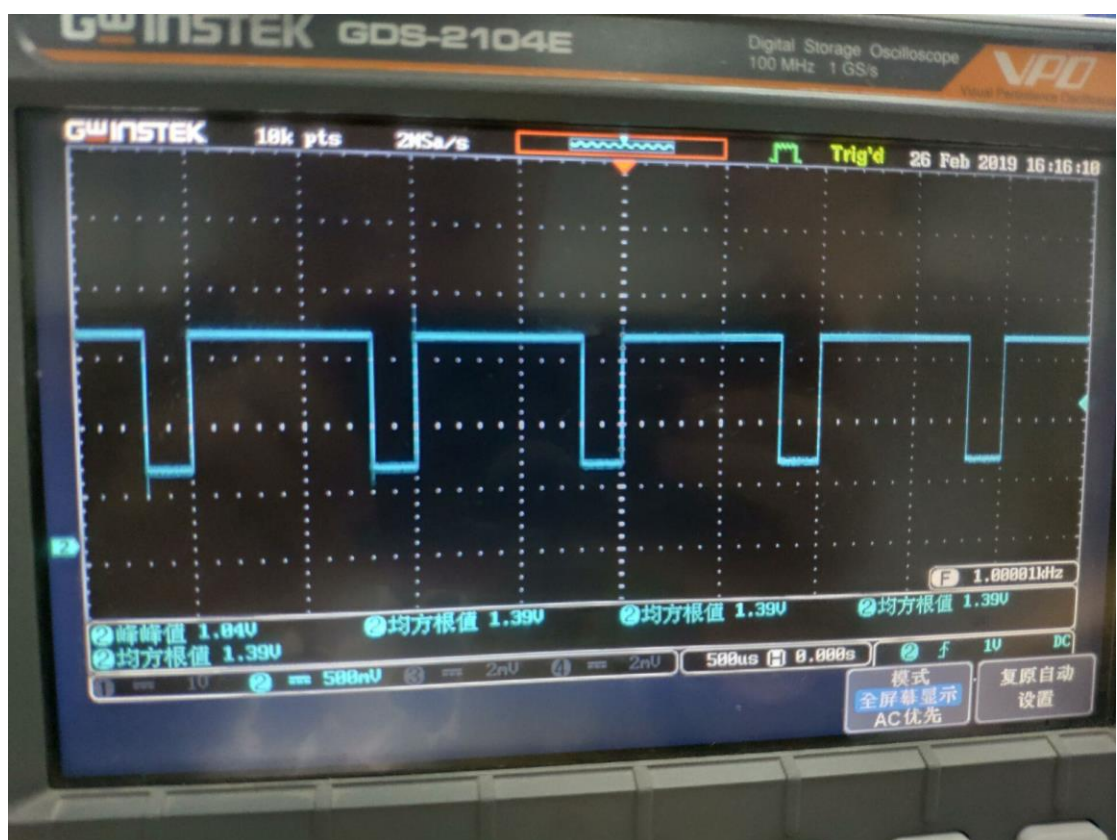
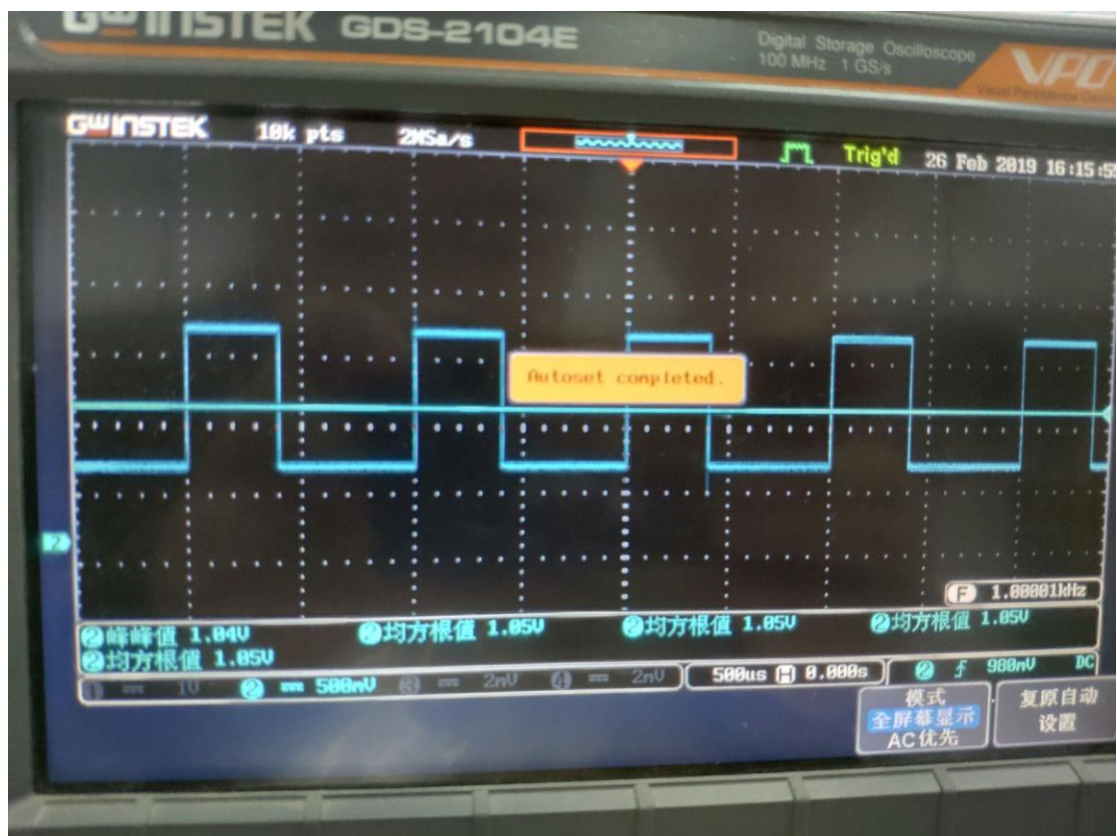
Waveform: square wave

Frequency range: 1kHz

The initial setup is to produce a 2V waveform with DC offset such that the lower voltage level is 0V (see Figure 8). This is achieved by setting the Voltage Amplitude and the DC Offset knobs and checking the waveform on the oscilloscope







Exp 6 will be shown in AtQ.

2. Calculations

$$\%Error = ((V_{theory} - V_{measured}) / V_{theory}) \times 100\%$$

Exp 1:

$$Freq = 1 / \text{period}$$

$$1\text{kHz} = 1 / 1\text{ms}$$

$$500\text{Hz} = 1 / 2\text{ms}$$

$$250\text{Hz} = 1 / 4\text{ms}$$

Exp 2:

$$\text{RMS voltage} = \text{Peak voltage} / \sqrt{2}$$

$$1.06 = 1.50 / \sqrt{2}$$

$$0.71 = 1.01 / \sqrt{2}$$

$$1.43 = 2.02 / \sqrt{2}$$

Exp 3:

$$V_{\text{Total rms}} = \sqrt{V_{AC \text{ rms}}^2 + V_{DC \text{ rms}}^2}$$

$$\text{AC RMS voltage} = \text{AC Peak voltage} / \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{AC Peak voltage} = (V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}}) / 2$$

$$V_{dc \text{ peak}} = V_{dc \text{ mean}} = V_{dc \text{ rms}}$$

$$V_{dc} = V_{\text{min}} + \text{AC Peak voltage}$$

AC PEAK	TOTAL(from the measurement)	DC	AC RMS	OFFSET	TOTAL(By calculation)
1.5	1.86	1.1673	1.06066	1.54	1.86992
2	2.91	3.23405	1.414214	2.6	2.95973
3.02	2.36	0.5047	2.135462	1	2.358008

Exp 4&Exp 5:

$$\text{Duty Cycle (D)} = t_{on} / \tau$$

$$V_{mean} = DV_{peak} \quad (\text{for square wave})$$

DMM/V	0.39	0.82	1.59
Duty cycle	20%	40%	80%

Calculated peak value	1.95	2.05	1.9875
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Exp 6 will be shown in AtQ.

Score

Answers to Questions

Exp 6:

Use Figure 3 in the data sheet to choose timing components to achieve an oscillator frequency of about 50 kHz. What values of RT and CT did you choose? On which pin does the sawtooth waveform appear? Measure the amplitude and frequency of the sawtooth.

as for the choice of RT and CT, Figure 3 below is needed. Since the vertical resistance is about 50k, then we have two sets of choice based on the CT value. Choices are labelled in the next picture with blue.

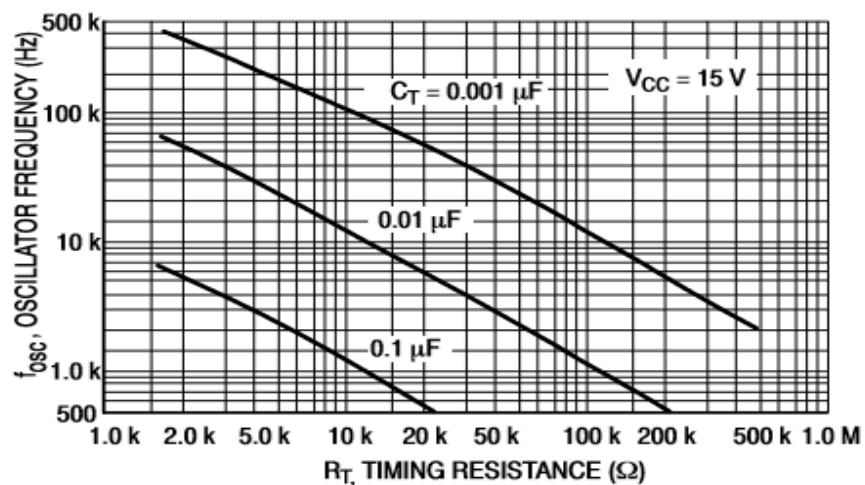


Figure 3. Oscillator Frequency versus Timing Resistance

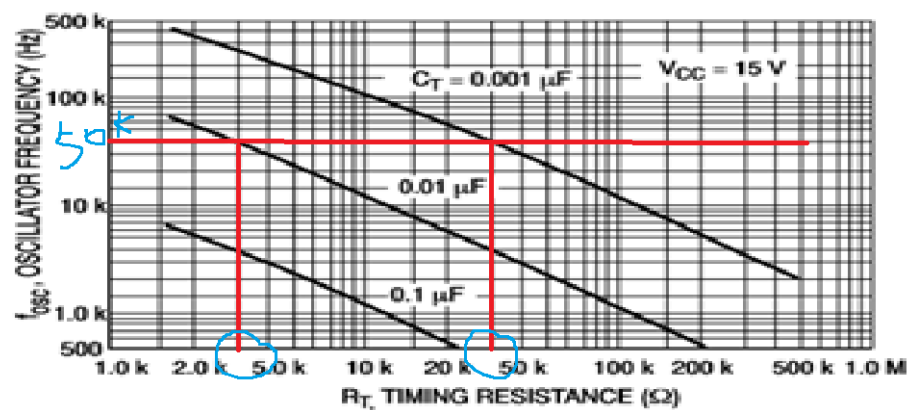
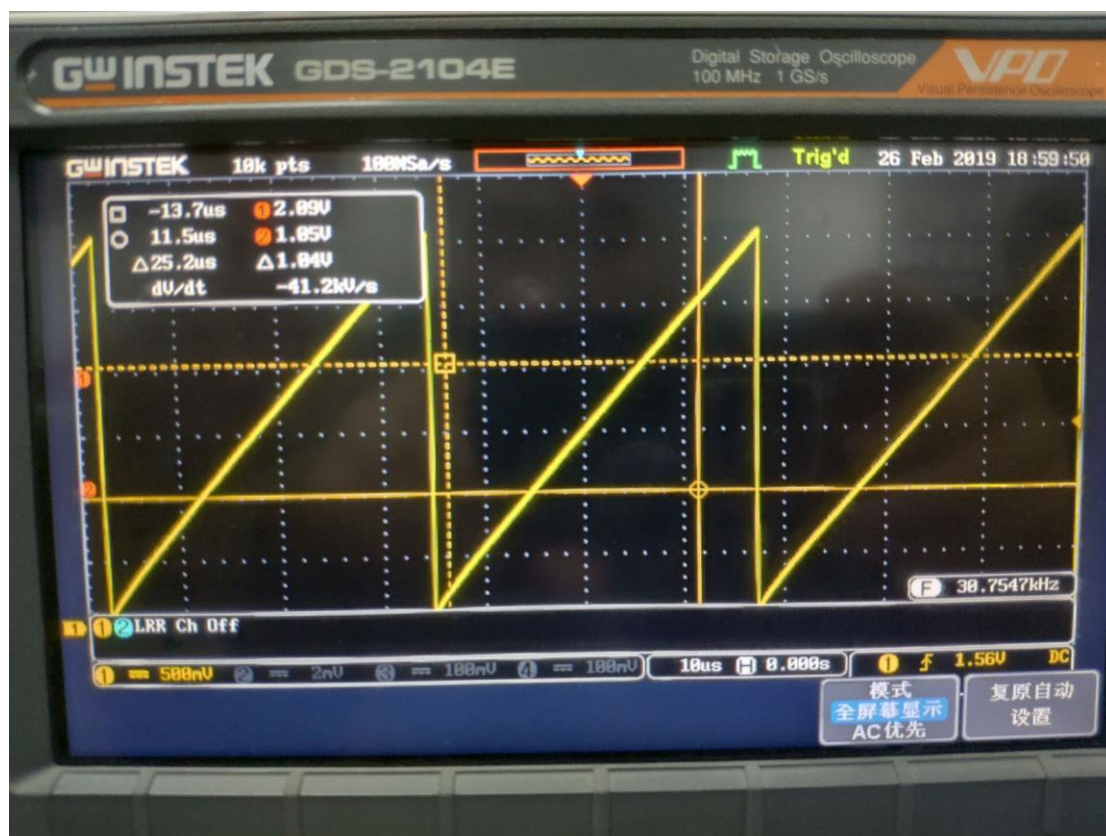


Figure 3. Oscillator Frequency versus Timing Resistance

In the pin5, we capture the sawtooth wave below, with the amplitude 1.04V and the frequency 30.75kHz.



Measure the Reference output voltage at pin 14. Use a voltage divider circuit to generate a variable voltage 0.5V~3.5V from the Reference output voltage. We will use this variable voltage as the control signal and it will be fed to pin 1. Pin 2 and 3 are connected to enable the Amplifier 1 to be a voltage follower. - What value resistors would you choose and why?

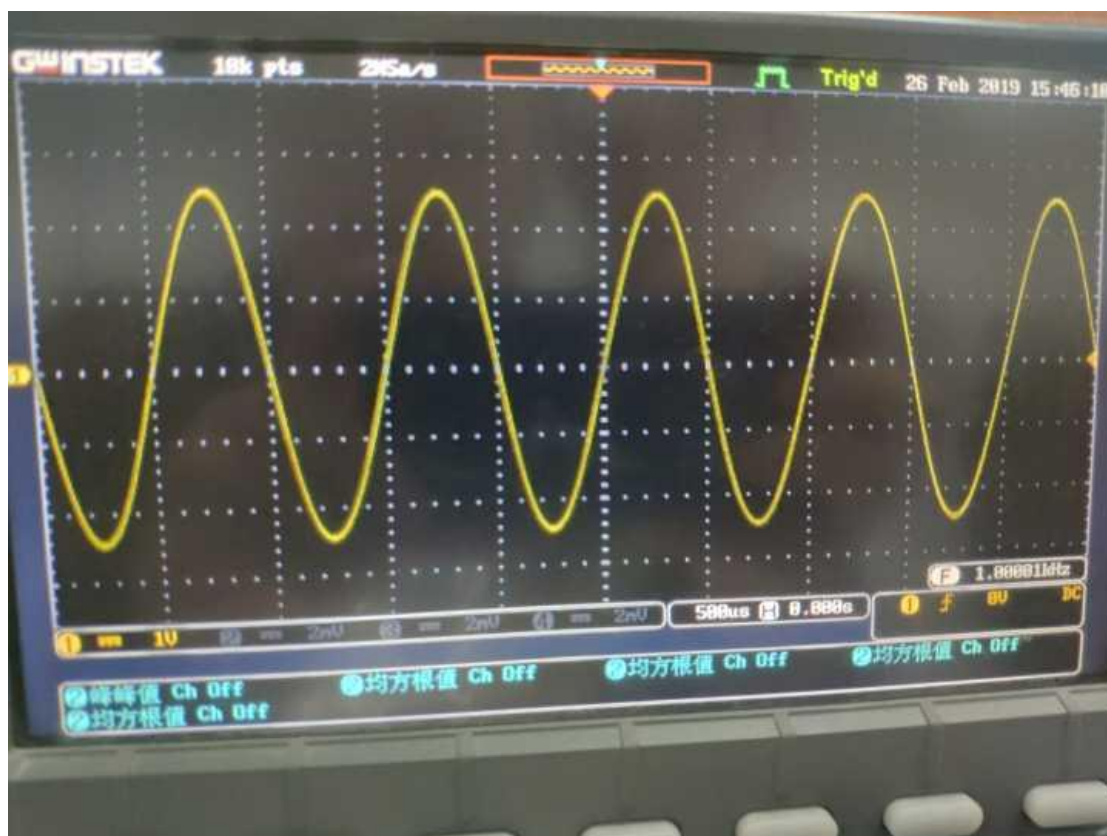
$R_1=20k$

$R_2=120k$

$R_3=60k$

(errors exist in these resistors)

Then the sinusoid wave was shown below.



Pin 13 is tied to the ground. Using the information of Figure 17 of the data sheet connect your TL494 in the single-ended configuration. Remember that the chip outputs Q1 and Q2 are open collector and you will need to tie the emitters to ground via a resistor. - What value resistor would you choose and why? Now vary your input control voltage at pin 1 from low to high, while observing the output from Q1 and Q2. - What is the minimum control voltage to produce any output? - What is the maximum control voltage when the output saturates? - What is the maximum duty cycle you can achieve?

The minimum voltage is about 0.9V, during which the minimum duty cycle was reached, almost about 7.39%

The maximum voltage is about 3.5V, during which the maximum duty cycle was reached, almost about 93.93%

