

Teaching of Switch-Mode Power Electronics Using A Building-Block Approach, Assisted by PSpice™ Modeling [1, 2]



Ned Mohan

Email: mohan@ece.umn.edu



William P. Robbins

Email: robbins@ece.umn.edu

**Department of ECE
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA**

Please click on the Audio button, making sure that speakers are turned on.



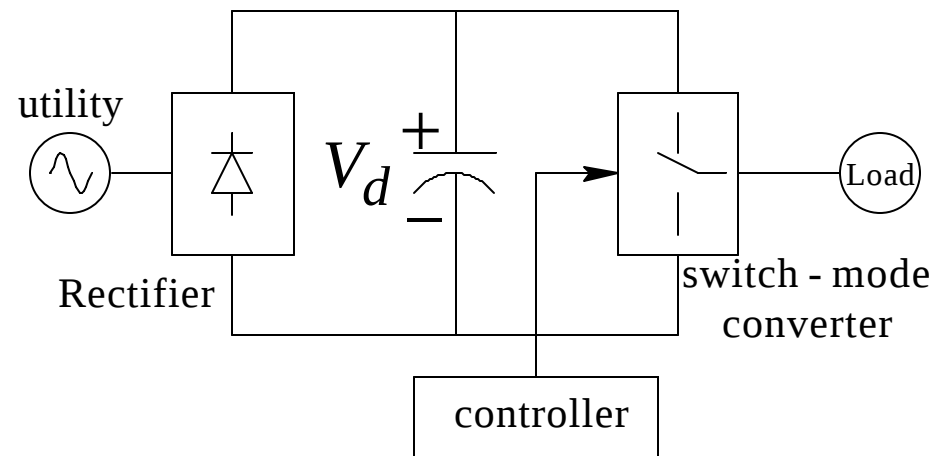
References

1. NSF-Sponsored Faculty Workshop on *Teaching of Power Electronics and Electric Drives*, University of Minnesota, to be held in Tempe, Arizona January 3-6, 2002. For details, contact mohan@ece.umn.edu.
2. NSF-Sponsored Faculty Workshops on *Teaching of Power Electronics and Electric Drives*, held at the University of Minnesota, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998.



Power Processing Unit (PPU) [3]

- ❑ Efficient conversion of power from line frequency AC to appropriate form required by the load



- ❑ Rectifier: Line frequency AC to DC
- ❑ Switch-Mode Converter: DC to form required by the Load

Benefits of Building-Block Approach [4, 5]

3

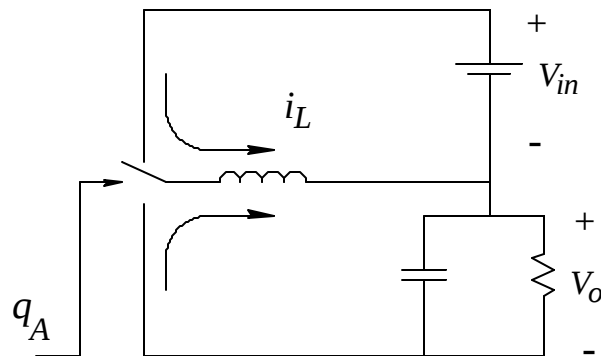
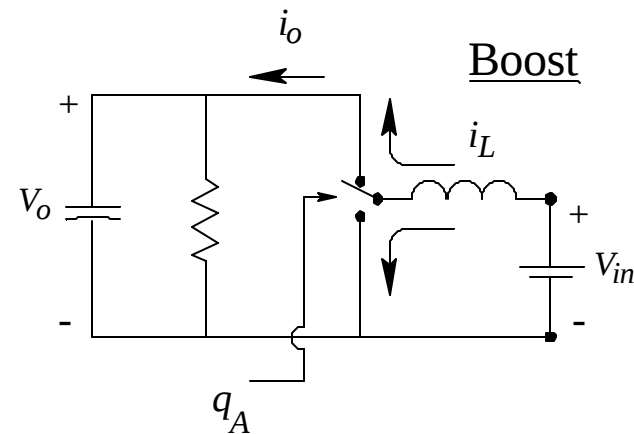
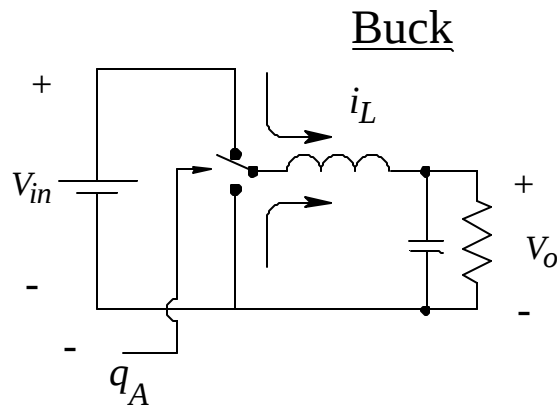
- For Practicing Engineers
 - Review material very quickly
 - Learn new topics in a very short time
- For a First Course in Power Electronics
 - Consistent Systematic Analysis of all converter topologies
 - Clearly shows Switch-Mode Synthesis using PWM
 - Extremely Simple Average Model Speeds up Simulations of Large Disturbances by a factor of 100 or more
 - Same Average Model Allows Small-Signal Response (Bode Plots) to be obtained using PSpice™ in CCM and DCM Modes for Feedback Controller Designs
 - Allows practical topics to be covered in a single-semester course

References

4. N. Mohan, *Tutorials on A Building-Block Approach to Switch-Mode Power Electronics* at IEEE-APEC, IEEE-PESC and PCIM conferences.
5. N. Mohan, *Learn a True Building-Block Approach to Power Electronics and Using this Unifying Analysis (Assisted by PSpice™ Modeling) to Design Feedback Controllers in Switch-Mode dc Power Supplies, Power-Factor-Correction Circuits and Motor Drives*, 4-1/2 hour video course, <http://www.mnpere.com>.



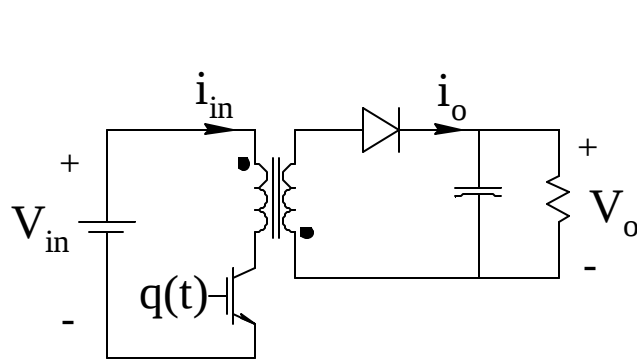
Single-Quadrant Converters for Switch-Mode DC Power Supplies



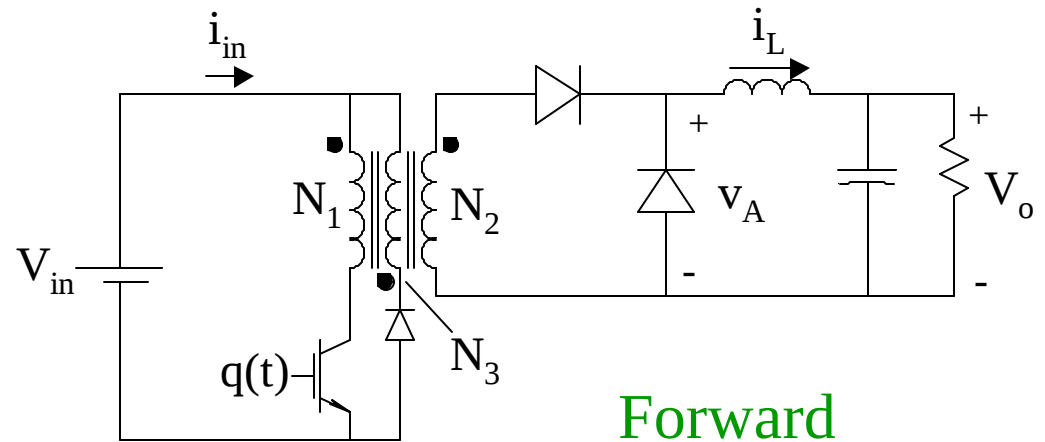
Buck/Boost

[Click here for Transformer-Isolated Topologies](#)

Single-Quadrant Transformer-Isolated DC-DC Topologies

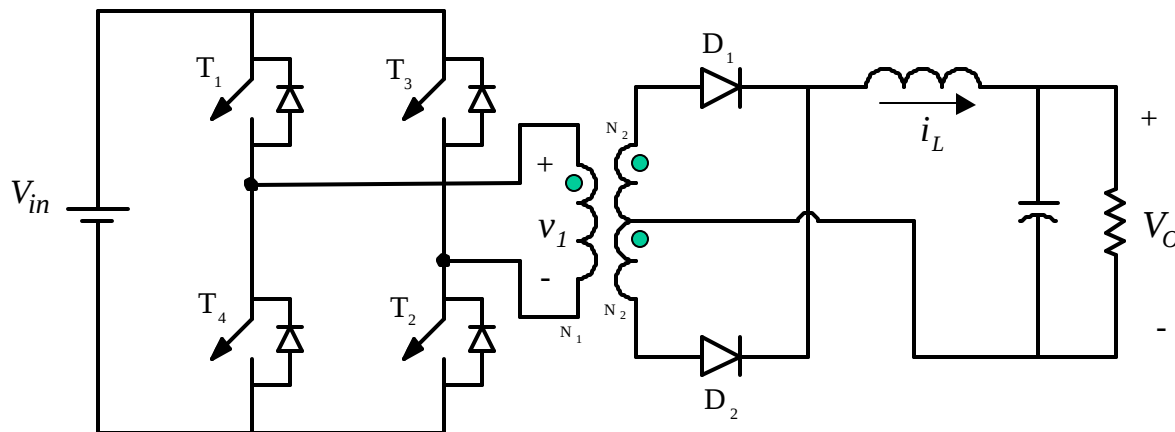


Flyback

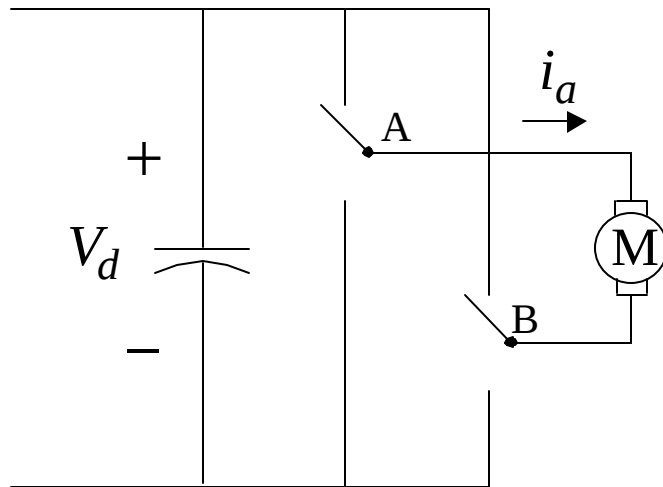


Forward

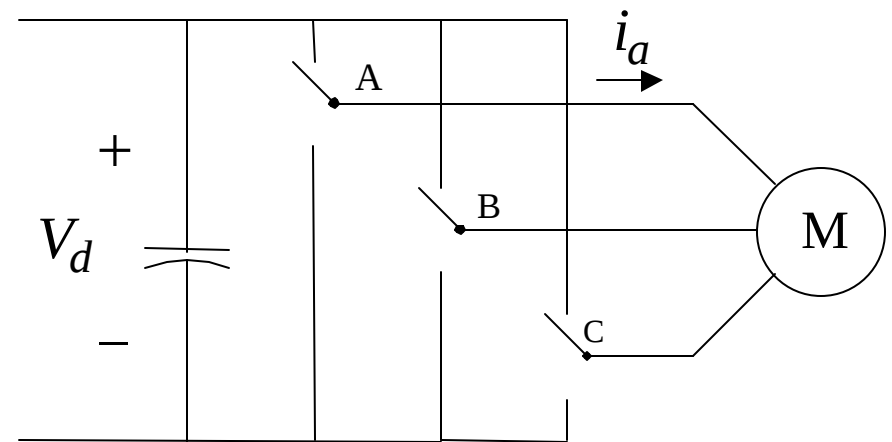
Full-Bridge



Four-Quadrant Converters for dc- and ac-motor drives [6]



For DC Drives



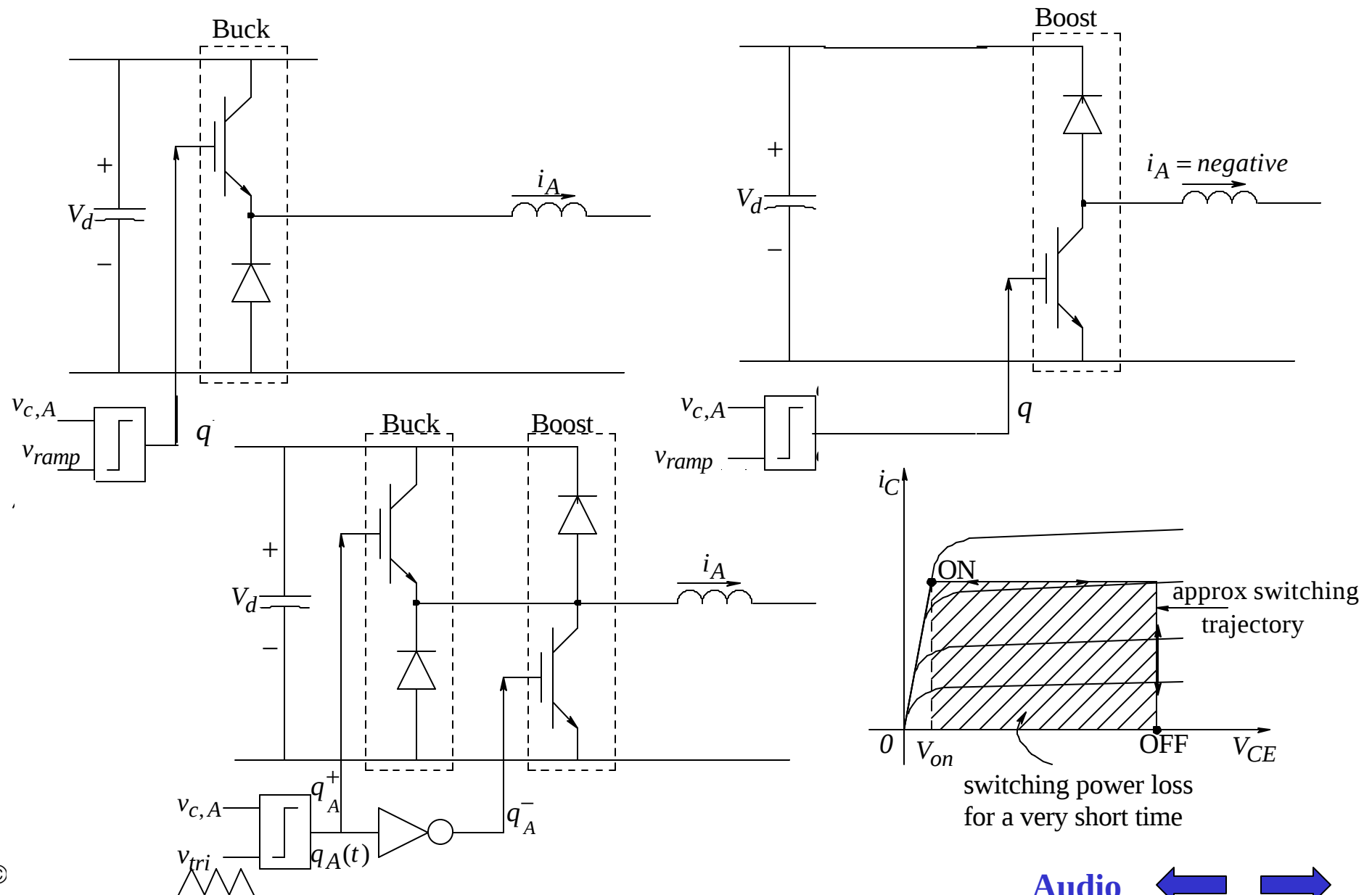
For AC Drives

Reference

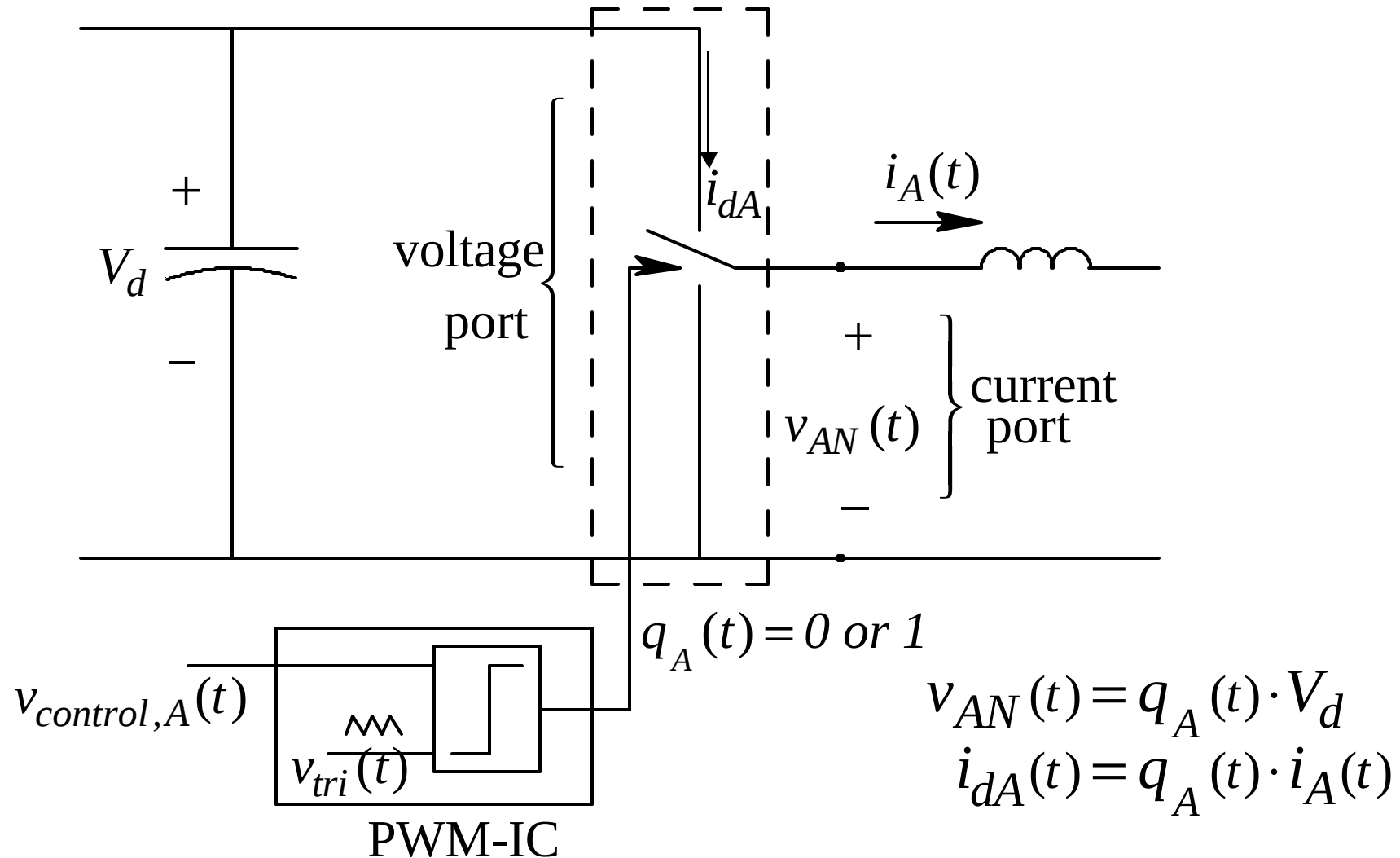
6. N. Mohan, Electric Drives: An Integrative Approach, year 2001 edition, <http://www.mnpere.com>. A review of this book appears in the IEEE Industrial Electronics Newsletter, Vol. 47, No. 3, September 2000, http://sant.bradley.edu/ienews/00_3/edrives.html.



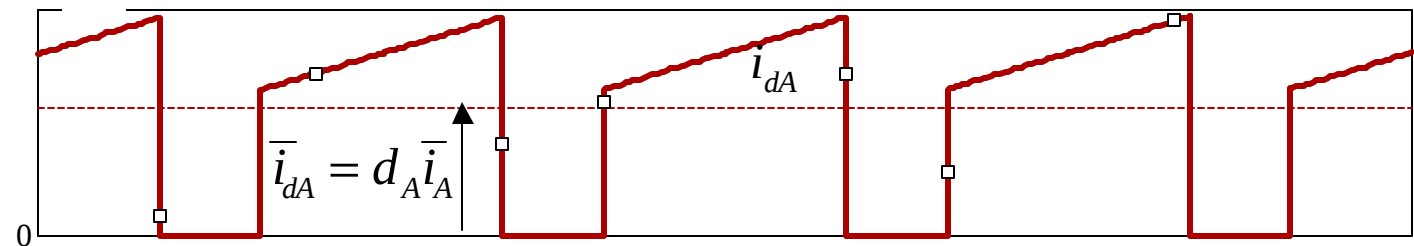
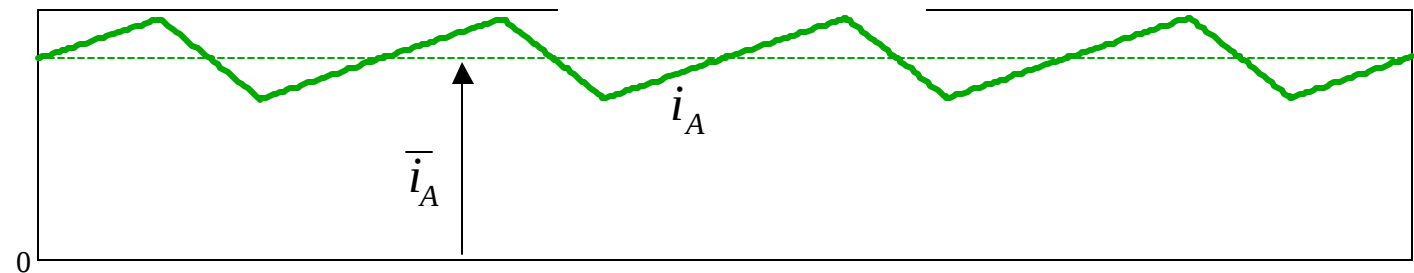
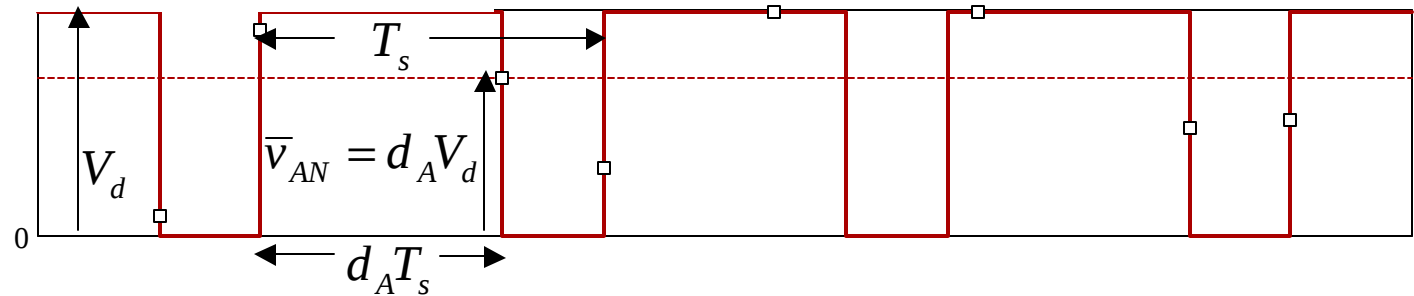
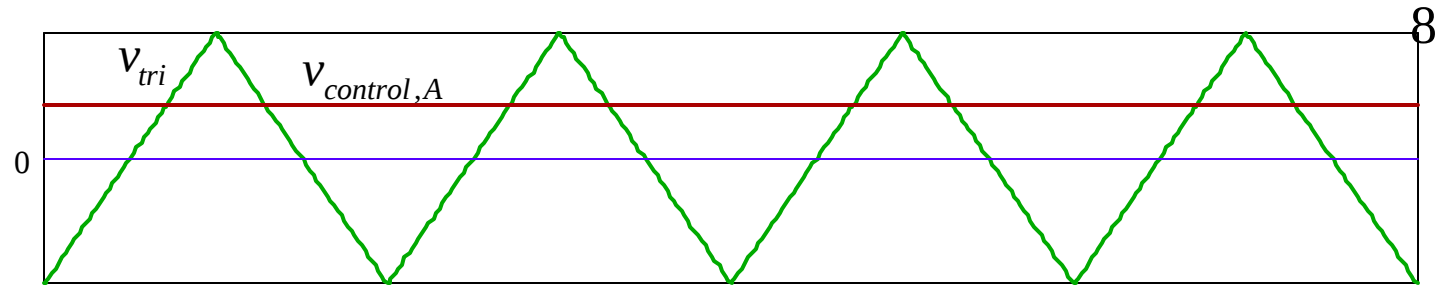
Implementation of a Bi-Positional Switch



□ Pole as a Building Block: Synthesis by PWM



Synthesis by PWM

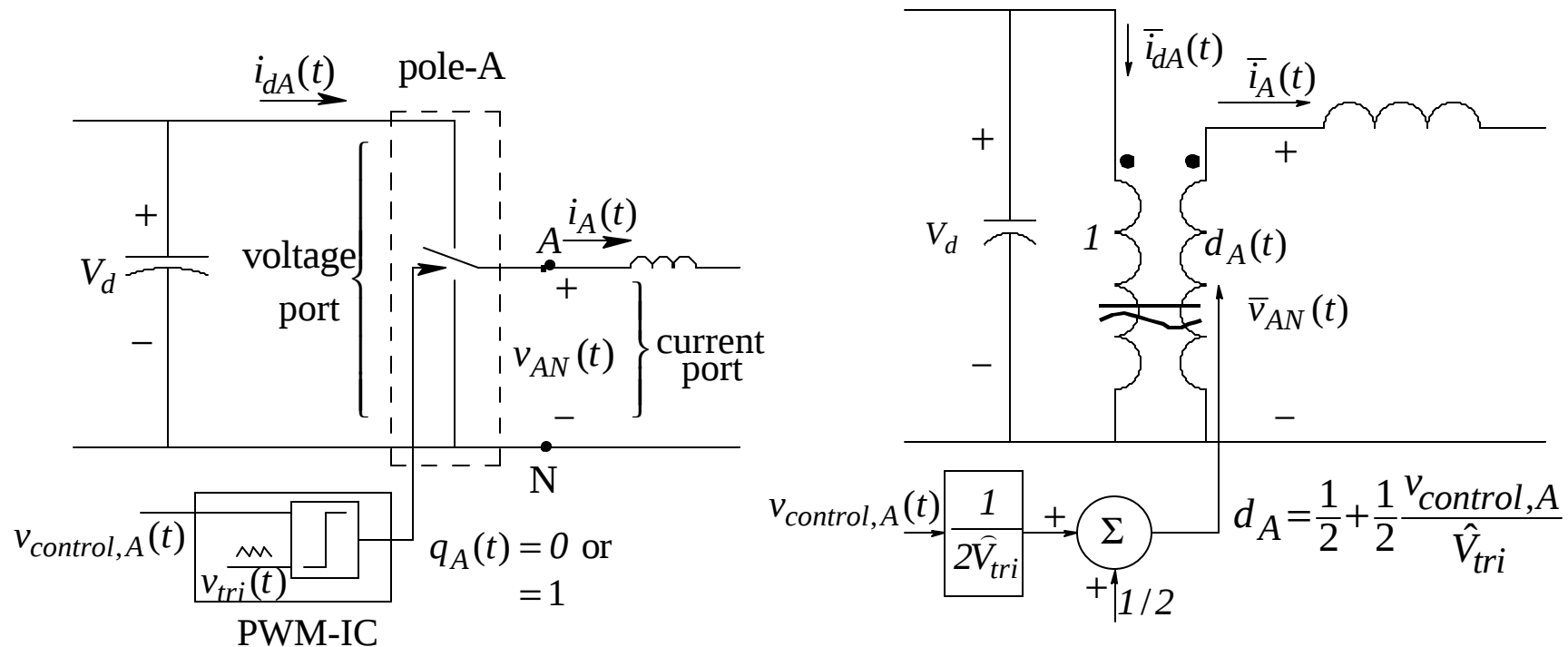


$$d_A = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{control,A}}{\hat{V}_{tri}}$$

$$\bar{v}_{AN}(t) = d_A(t) \cdot V_d$$

$$\bar{i}_{dA}(t) = d_A(t) \cdot \bar{i}_A(t)$$

Average Representation of a Pole as An Ideal Transformer



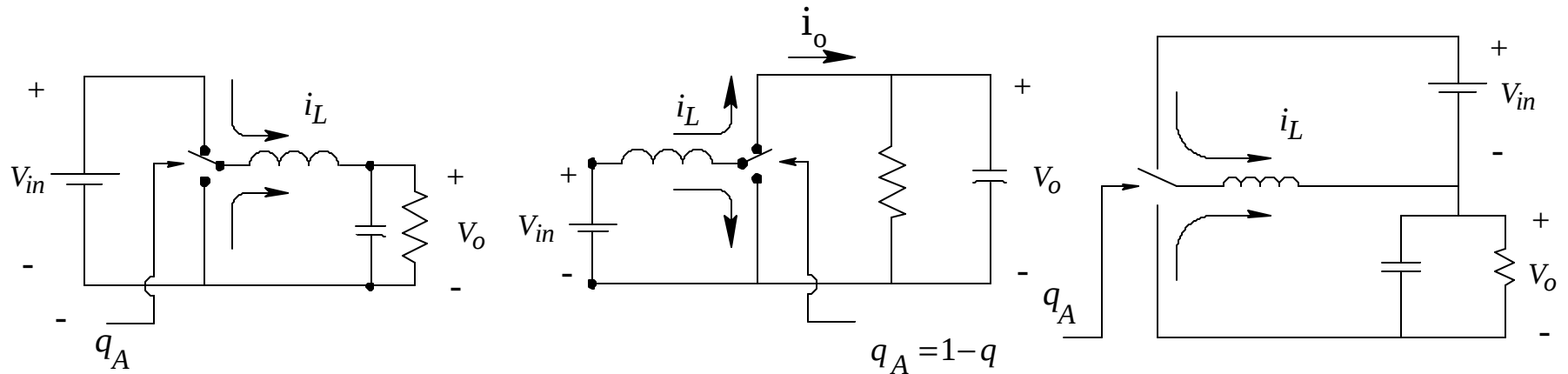
$$v_{AN}(t) = q_A(t) \cdot V_d$$

$$i_{dA}(t) = q_A(t) \cdot i_A(t)$$

$$\bar{v}_{AN}(t) = \bar{d}_A(t) \cdot V_d$$

$$\bar{i}_{dA}(t) = \bar{d}_A(t) \cdot \bar{i}_A(t)$$

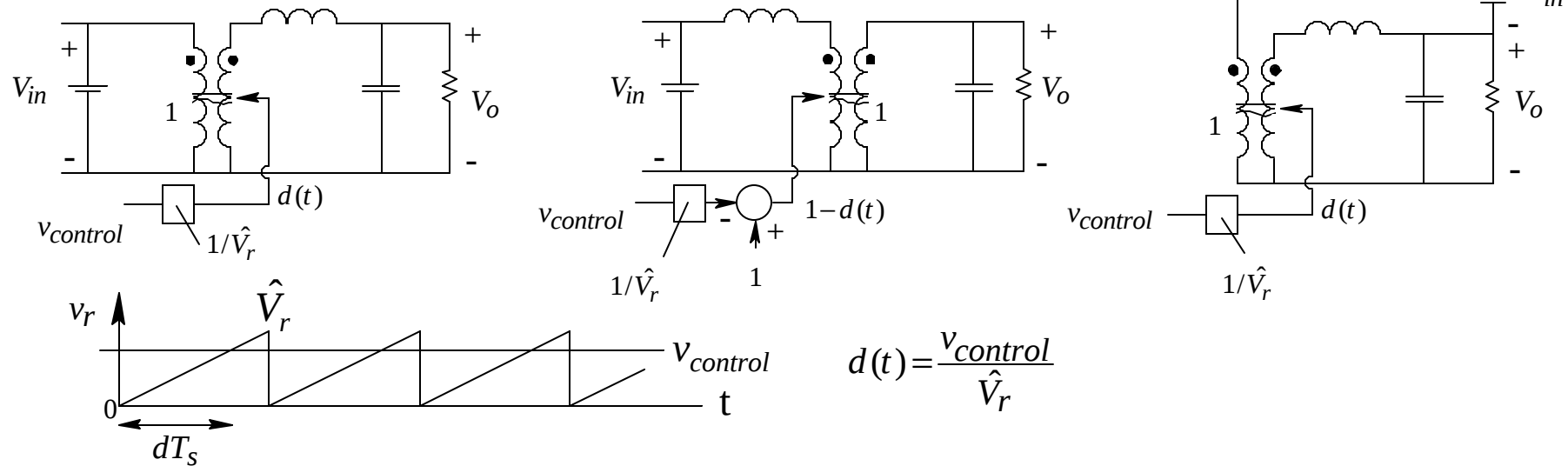
Average Representation of 1-Quadrant Converters



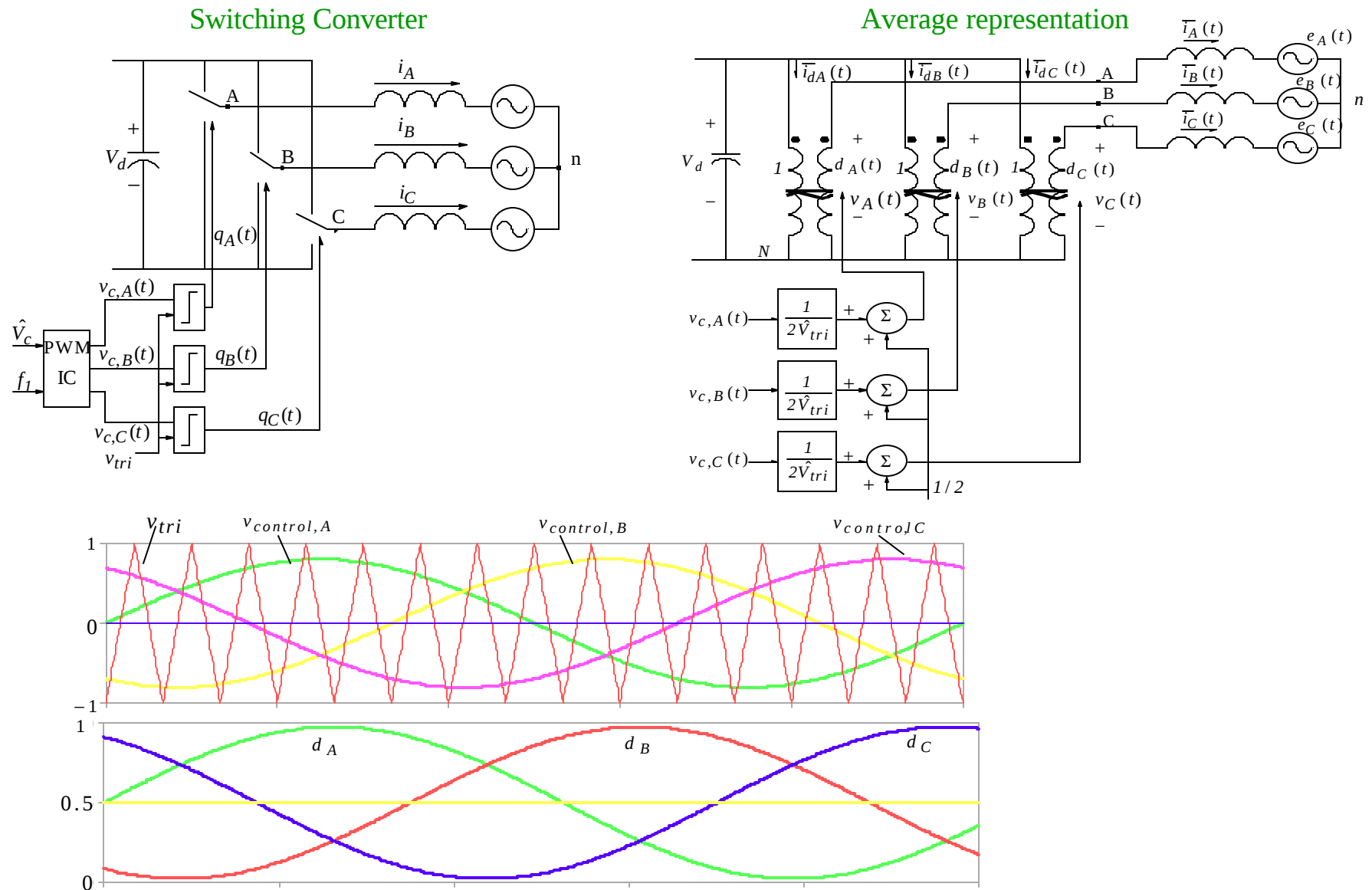
Buck

Boost

Buck/Boost

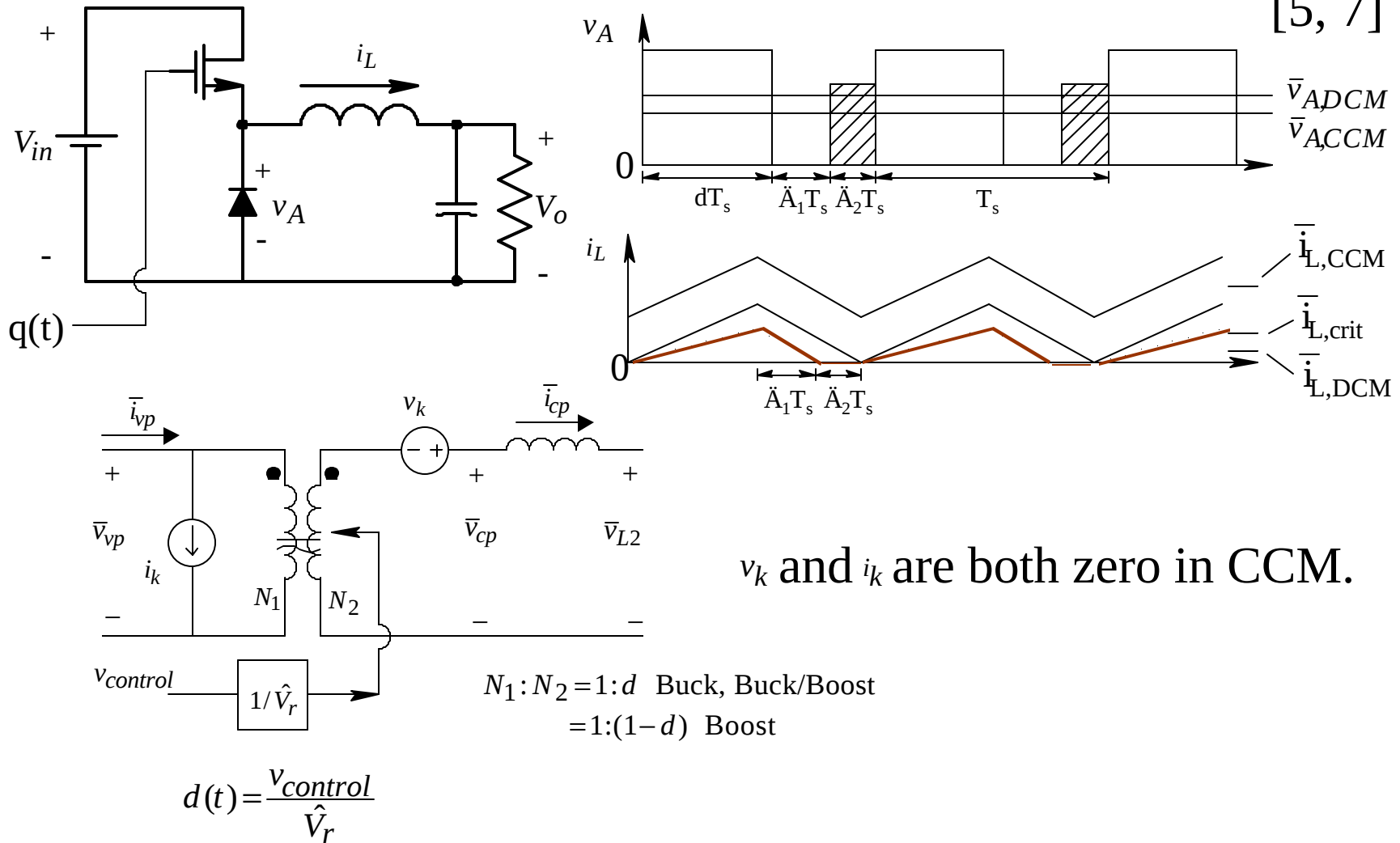


Application of Building Block – Three Phase Inverter [6] 11



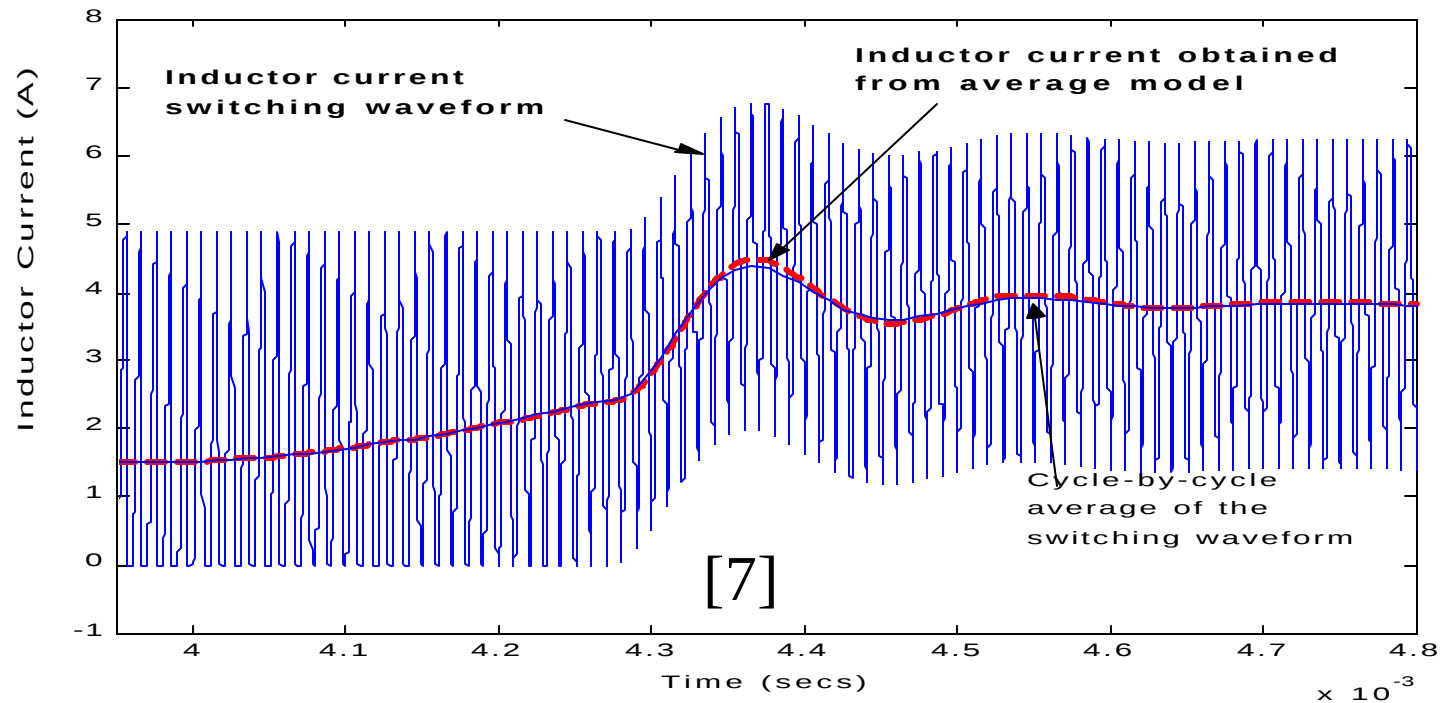
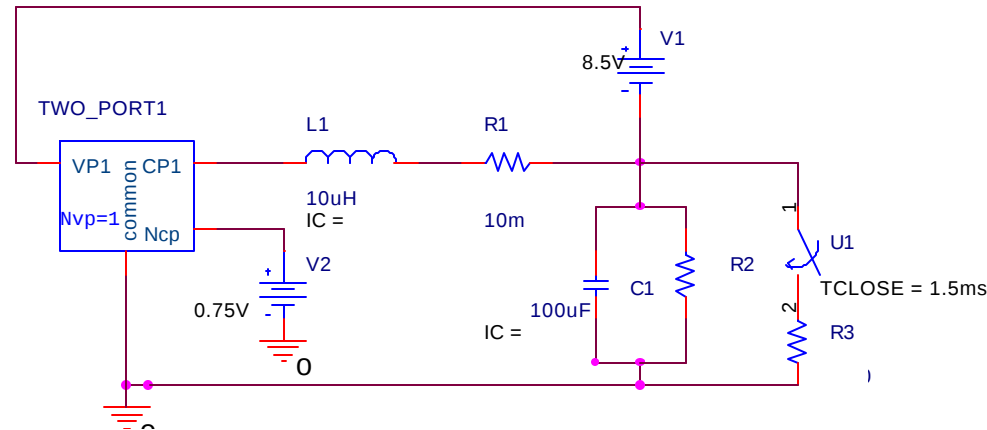
Discontinuous-Conduction Mode in DC-DC Converters

[5, 7]



Simulation of Large Disturbances Using the Average Model

[5, 7, 8]



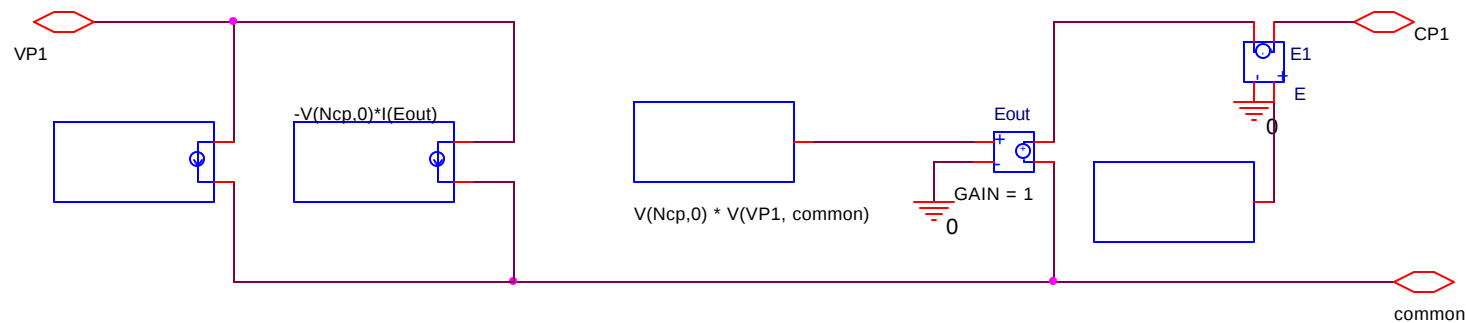
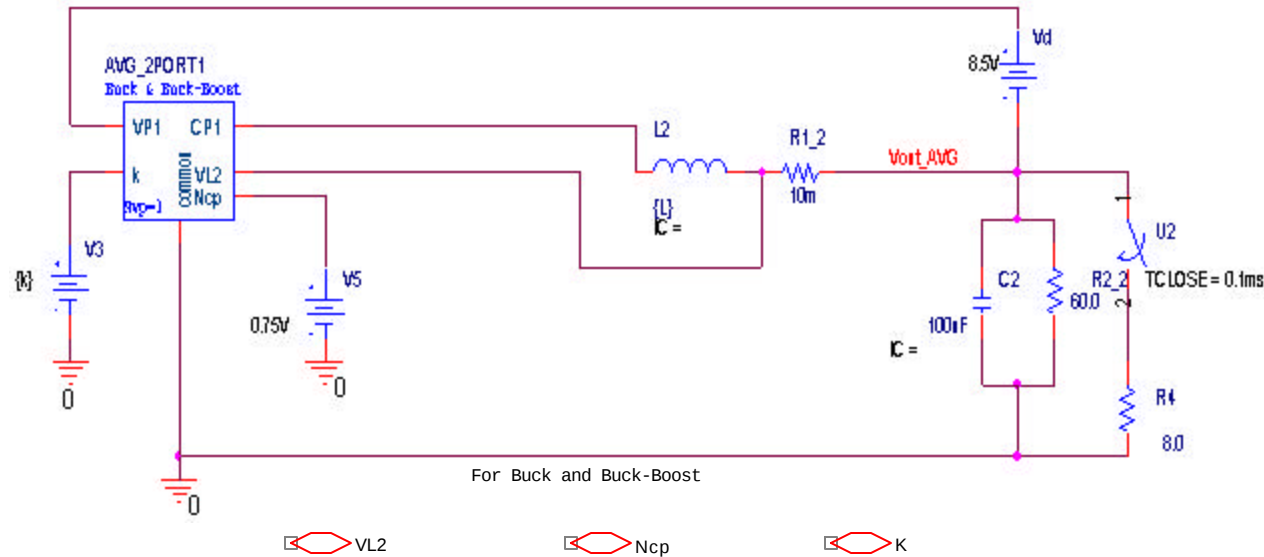
References

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7. G. Nirgude, R. Tirumala and N. Mohan, “A New, Large-Signal Average Model for Single-Switch DC-DC Converters operating in both CCM and DCM,” IEEE-PESC, Vancouver, Canada, June 2001.
8. N. Mohan, *Power Electronics Modeling Simplified using PSpice™ (Release 9)*, <http://www.mnpere.com>.



Frequency Response for Feedback Controller Design

[5, 8]

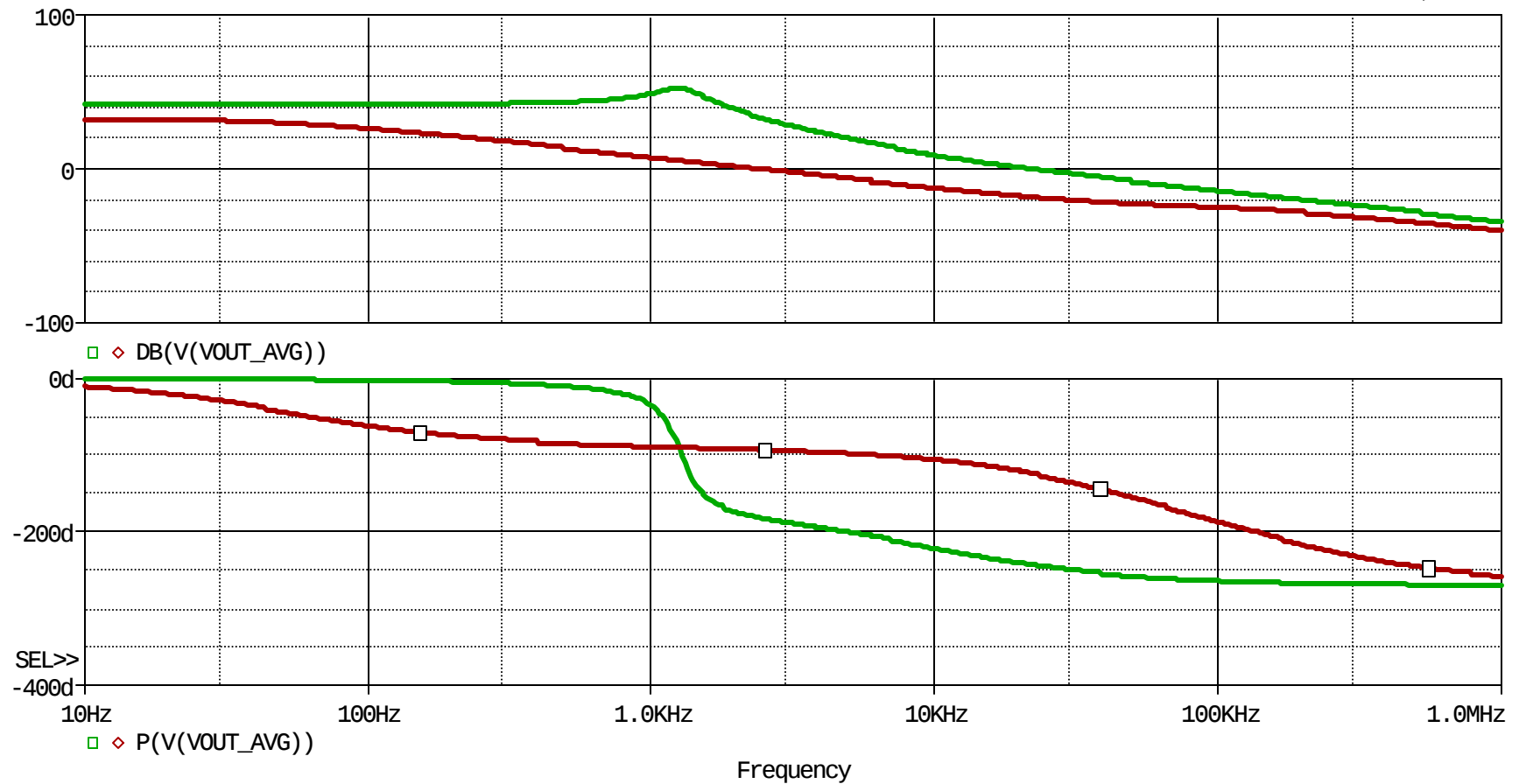


$$\text{IF}(((V(K,0) * (-I(Eout))) / (V(VP1, VL2) * V(Ncp,0))) < 1) , ((1 - (V(K,0) * (-I(Eout))) / (V(VP1, VL2) * V(Ncp,0)))) * V(VL2, common)) , 0)$$

$$\text{IF}(((V(K,0) * (-I(Eout))) / (V(VP1, VL2) * V(Ncp,0))) < 1) , ((V(Ncp,0) * V(Ncp,0) * V(VP1, VL2) / V(K,0)) - (V(Ncp,0) * (-I(Eout)))) , 0)$$

Frequency Response for Feedback Controller Design – cont.

[5, 8]



CCM response

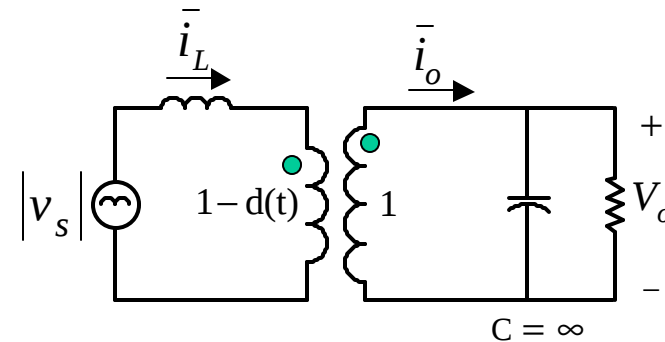
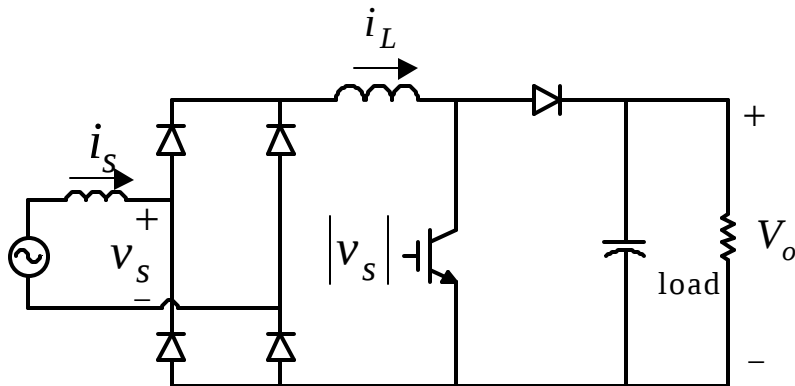


DCM response

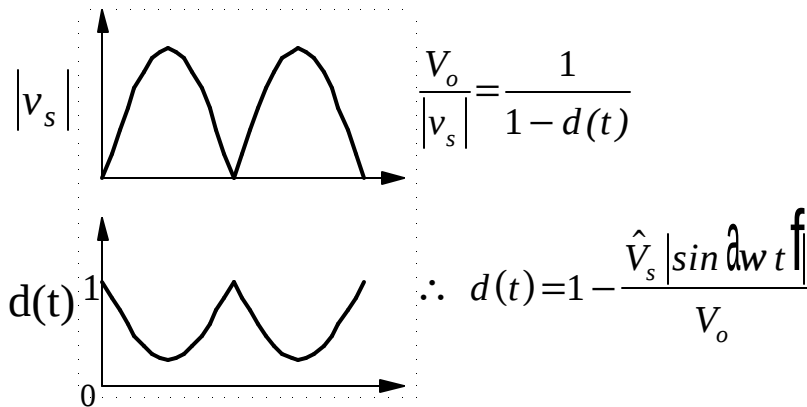


Power-Factor-Correction (PFC) Circuit [5]

- Use a boost dc-dc converter to shape the rectified current



Average model



$$\text{Inner Current Loop: } \frac{\tilde{i}_L}{\tilde{d}}(s) = \frac{V_o}{sL}$$

Outer Voltage Loop:

$$\bar{i}_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{V}_s}{V_o} \hat{I}_L - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{V}_s}{V_o} \hat{I}_L \cos(2\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\bar{i}_{o\sim}}{\hat{I}_{L\sim}}(s) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{V}_s}{V_o}$$

SUMMARY

1. Consistent Systematic Analysis of switch-mode topologies
2. Clearly shows Switch-Mode Synthesis using PWM
3. Extremely Simple Average Model Speeds up Simulations of Large Disturbances by a factor of 100 or more
4. Same Average Model Allows Small-Signal Response (Bode Plots) to be obtained using PSpice™ in CCM and DCM Modes for Feedback Controller Designs
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3. Mohan, Undeland and Robbins, *Power Electronics: Converters, Applications and Design*, 2nd Edition 1995, <http://www.wiley.com>.
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Continued.....



References (contd.)

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