

Mosfets Zero Voltage Switching Full Bridge Converter

Lithium-Ionen-Batterien werden aufgrund ihrer hohen Energie- und Leistungsdichte häufig in Elektrofahrzeugen und stationären Speichersystemen eingesetzt. Allerdings müssen die Batteriezellen aufgrund der Kapazitätsstreuung ausgeglichen werden. Die Einzelzellschalter Topologie, die die Aktivierung und Deaktivierung jeder Batteriezelle basierend auf ihrem aktuellen Zustand ermöglicht, gilt als vielversprechende Lösung, um die Inhomogenität der Batteriezellen zu überwinden. Ziel dieser Arbeit ist die Entwicklung von optimalen Energiemanagement-Strategien für die Einzelzellschalter Batterie, um die Energieeffizienz des Systems zu maximieren. Für die Berechnung des globalen Optimums wird ein Optimierungsalgorithmus, basierend auf der dynamischen Programmierung Methode, entwickelt. Diese Strategie ist eine nicht-kausale Strategie, da die Batterieleistungsanforderungen über den Optimierungshorizont für die Strategie bekannt sein müssen. In einer Simulationsumgebung werden diese Informationen eines vorgegebenen Fahrprofils entnommen. Als nächster Schritt werden zwei statische Optimierungsprobleme von dem dynamischen Optimierungsproblem abgeleitet, damit die Entwicklung von kausalen Energiemanagement-Strategien ermöglicht werden kann. Diese Strategien berechnen ein lokales Optimum, da sie keine Informationen über den gesamten Fahrzyklus verwenden.

This straightforward guide to establishing, managing, and owning a small business has been thoroughly updated, revised and redesigned while preserving the readability and practical flavour that distinguished past editions. Based on field-tested, proven techniques successfully used by real-world entrepreneurs, all essential small business management concepts are covered in a highly readable, practically-oriented presentation, and discussed in terms of how they can add to the small business operator's chances for success.

Power electronics, which is a rapidly growing area in terms of research and applications, uses modern electronics technology to convert electric power from one form to another, such as ac-dc, dc-dc, dc-ac, and ac-ac with a variable output magnitude and frequency. Power electronics has many applications in our every day life such as air-conditioners, electric cars, sub-way trains, motor drives, renewable energy sources and power supplies for computers. This book covers all aspects of switching devices, converter circuit topologies, control techniques, analytical methods and some examples of their applications. * 25% new content * Reorganized and revised into 8 sections comprising 43 chapters * Coverage of numerous applications, including uninterruptable power supplies and automotive electrical systems * New content in power generation and distribution, including solar power, fuel cells, wind turbines, and flexible transmission Wireless power transfer allows the transfer of energy from a transmitter to a receiver across an air gap, without any

electrical connections. Technically, any device that needs power can become an application for wireless power transmission. The current list of applications is therefore very diverse, from low-power portable electronics and household devices to high-power industrial automation and electric vehicles. With the rise of IoT sensor networks and Industry 4.0, the presence of wireless energy transfer will only increase. In order to improve the current state of the art, models are being developed and tested experimentally. Such models allow simulating, quantifying, predicting, or visualizing certain aspects of the power transfer from transmitter(s) to receiver(s). Moreover, they often result in a better understanding of the fundamentals of the wireless link. This book presents a wonderful collection of peer-reviewed papers that focus on the modelling of wireless power transmission. It covers both inductive and capacitive wireless coupling and includes work on multiple transmitters and/or receivers.

This book is unique in describing the historical development of semiconductor devices and their applications to human needs. It describes these developments in human terms and can be enjoyed by students of physics, electrical engineering, and materials science as well as by a wide range of scientists from other disciplines.

Soft-switching PWM full-bridge converters have been widely used in medium-to-high power dc-dc conversions for topological simplicity, easy control and high efficiency. Early works on soft-switching PWM full-bridge converter by many researchers included various topologies and modulation strategies. However, these works were scattered, and the relationship among these topologies and modulation strategies had not been revealed. This book intends to describe systematically the soft-switching techniques for pulse-width modulation (PWM) full-bridge converters, including the topologies, control and design, and it reveals the relationship among the various topologies and PWM strategies previously proposed by other researchers. The book not only presents theoretical analysis, but also gives many detailed design examples of the converters.

A wide-ranging and practical handbook that offers comprehensive treatment of high-pressure common rail technology for students and professionals. In this volume, Dr. Ouyang and his colleagues answer the need for a comprehensive examination of high-pressure common rail systems for electronic fuel injection technology, a crucial element in the optimization of diesel engine efficiency and emissions. The text begins with an overview of common rail systems today, including a look back at their progress since the 1970s and an examination of recent advances in the field. It then provides a thorough grounding in the design and assembly of common rail systems with an emphasis on key aspects of their design and assembly as well as notable technological innovations. This includes discussion of advancements in dual pressure common rail systems and the increasingly influential role of Electronic Control Unit (ECU) technology in fuel injector systems. The authors conclude with a look towards the development of a new type of common rail system.

Throughout the volume, concepts are illustrated using extensive research, experimental studies and simulations. Topics covered include: Comprehensive detailing of common rail system elements, elementary enough for newcomers and thorough enough to act as a useful reference for professionals Basic and simulation models of common rail systems, including extensive instruction on performing simulations and analyzing key performance parameters Examination of the design and testing of next-generation twin common rail systems, including applications for marine diesel engines Discussion of current trends in industry research as well as areas requiring further study Common Rail Fuel Injection Technology is the ideal handbook for students and professionals working in advanced automotive engineering, particularly researchers and engineers focused on the design of internal combustion engines and advanced fuel injection technology. Wide-ranging research and ample examples of practical applications will make this a valuable resource both in education and private industry.

In this book, nine papers focusing on different fields of power electronics are gathered, all of which are in line with the present trends in research and industry. Given the generality of the Special Issue, the covered topics range from electrothermal models and losses models in semiconductors and magnetics to converters used in high-power applications. In this last case, the papers address specific problems such as the distortion due to zero-current detection or fault investigation using the fast Fourier transform, all being focused on analyzing the topologies of high-power high-density applications, such as the dual active bridge or the H-bridge multilevel inverter. All the papers provide enough insight in the analyzed issues to be used as the starting point of any research. Experimental or simulation results are presented to validate and help with the understanding of the proposed ideas. To summarize, this book will help the reader to solve specific problems in industrial equipment or to increase their knowledge in specific fields.

PWM DC-DC power converter technology underpins many energy conversion systems including renewable energy circuits, active power factor correctors, battery chargers, portable devices and LED drivers. Following the success of Pulse-Width Modulated DC-DC Power Converters this second edition has been thoroughly revised and expanded to cover the latest challenges and advances in the field. Key features of 2nd edition: Four new chapters, detailing the latest advances in power conversion, focus on: small-signal model and dynamic characteristics of the buck converter in continuous conduction mode; voltage-mode control of buck converter; small-signal model and characteristics of the boost converter in the discontinuous conduction mode and electromagnetic compatibility EMC. Provides readers with a solid understanding of the principles of operation, synthesis, analysis and design of PWM power converters and semiconductor power devices, including wide band-gap power devices (SiC and GaN). Fully revised Solutions for all end-of-chapter problems available to instructors via the book companion website. Step-by-step derivation of closed-form design equations with illustrations. Fully revised figures based on real data. With improved end-of-chapter summaries of key concepts, review questions, problems and answers, biographies and case studies, this is an essential textbook for graduate and senior undergraduate students in electrical engineering. Its superior readability and clarity of explanations also makes it a key reference for practicing engineers and research scientists.

This thesis explores a zero-voltage switching (ZVS) method that can be used to decrease the frequency dependent losses in a buck converter. The specific application for this thesis was a buck converter IC with an input voltage of up to 42V. The method utilizes the addition

of an auxiliary circuit composed of a helper inductor and two helper power MOSFETs that compliment the switching transition of a conventional synchronous buck converter topology. It is shown in this thesis that by using the described topology, the switching losses of the high-side power MOSFET in a synchronous buck converter can be reduced by up to 45%. Furthermore, it is shown that a similar helper circuit could be used to reduce the gate drive losses for both power MOSFETs in a synchronous buck converter by up to 60%. Since the method requires the use of an additional helper inductor with a small value (10-50 nH), various methods to integrate this inductor into an IC package are investigated. 0.35[μ m] BiCMOS technology was used to simulate and analyze the merits of the described topology and compare it to the LT8697, a hard-switched synchronous buck converter IC.

Spacecraft Power Technologies is the first comprehensive text devoted to the technologies critical to the development of spacecraft electrical power systems. The science and engineering of solar, chemical, and nuclear systems are fully examined together with the constraints imposed by the space and thermal environments in which the systems must operate. Details of present technology and the history that led to the current state-of-the-art are presented at a level appropriate for the student as a textbook or the practicing engineer as a reference.

This book introduces and analyses the latest maximum power point tracking (MPPT) techniques, which can effectively reduce the cost of power generated from photovoltaic energy systems. It also presents a detailed description, analysis, and comparison of various MPPT techniques applied to stand-alone systems and those interfaced with electric utilities, examining their performance under normal and abnormal operating conditions. These techniques, which can be conventional or smart, are a current hot topic, and this book is a valuable reference resource for academic researchers and industry professionals who are interested in exploring and implementing advanced MPPT for photovoltaic systems. It is also useful for graduate students who are looking to expand their knowledge of MPPT techniques.

From power electronics to power integrated circuits (PICs), smart power technologies, devices, and beyond, Integrated Power Devices and TCAD Simulation provides a complete picture of the power management and semiconductor industry. An essential reference for power device engineering students and professionals, the book not only describes the physics inside integrated power semiconductor devices such lateral double-diffused metal oxide semiconductor field-effect transistors (LDMOSFETs), lateral insulated-gate bipolar transistors (LIGBTs), and super junction LDMOSFETs but also delivers a simple introduction to power management systems. Instead of abstract theoretical treatments and daunting equations, the text uses technology computer-aided design (TCAD) simulation examples to explain the design of integrated power semiconductor devices. It also explores next generation power devices such as gallium nitride power high electron mobility transistors (GaN power HEMTs). Including a virtual process flow for smart PIC technology as well as a hard-to-find technology development organization chart, Integrated Power Devices and TCAD Simulation gives students and junior engineers a head start in the field of power semiconductor devices while helping to fill the gap between power device engineering and power management systems.

Entrepreneurship in Power Semiconductor Devices, Power Electronics, and Electric Machines and Drive Systems introduces the basics of entrepreneurship and a methodology for the study of entrepreneurship in electrical engineering and other engineering fields.

Entrepreneurship is considered here in three fields of electrical engineering, viz. power semiconductor devices, power electronics and electric machines and drive systems, and their current practice. It prepares the reader by providing a review of the subject matter in the three fields, their current status in research and development with analysis aspect as needed, thus allowing readers to gain self-sufficiency while reading the book. Each field's emerging applications, current market and future market forecasts are introduced to understand the basis and need for emerging startups. Practical learning is introduced in: (i) power semiconductor devices entrepreneurship through the prism of 20 startups in

detail, (ii) power electronics entrepreneurship through 28 startup companies arranged under various application fields and (iii) electric machines and drive systems entrepreneurship through 15 startups in electromagnetic and 1 in electrostatic machines and drive systems. The book: (i) demystifies entrepreneurship in a practical way to equip engineers and students with entrepreneurship as an option for their professional growth, pursuit and success; (ii) provides engineering managers and corporate-level executives a detailed view of entrepreneurship activities in the considered three fields that may potentially impact their businesses, (iii) provides entrepreneurship education in an electrical engineering environment and with direct connection and correlation to their fields of study and (iv) endows a methodology that can be effectively employed not only in the three illustrated fields of electrical engineering but in other fields as well. This book is for electrical engineering students and professionals. For use in undergraduate and graduate courses in electrical engineering, the book contains discussion questions, exercise problems, team and class projects, all from a practical point of view, to train students and assist professionals for future entrepreneurship endeavors.

This thesis proposes new power converter topologies suitable for aircraft systems. It also proposes both AC-DC and DC-DC types of converters for different electrical loads to improve the performance these systems. To increase fuel efficiency and reduce environmental impacts, less efficient non-electrical aircraft systems are being replaced by electrical systems. However, more electrical systems requires more electrical power to be generated in the aircraft. The increased consumption of electrical power in both civil and military aircrafts has necessitated the use of more efficient electrical power conversion technologies. This book presents a comprehensive mathematical analysis and the design and digital simulation of the power converters. Subsequently it discusses the construction of the hardware prototypes of each converter and the experimental tests carried out to verify the benefits of the proposed solutions in comparison to the existing solutions. From mobile, cable-free re-charging of electric vehicles, smart phones and laptops to collecting solar electricity from orbiting solar farms, wireless power transfer (WPT) technologies offer consumers and society enormous benefits. Written by innovators in the field, this comprehensive resource explains the fundamental principles and latest advances in WPT and illustrates key applications of this emergent technology. Key features and coverage include: The fundamental principles of WPT to practical applications on dynamic charging and static charging of EVs and smartphones. Theories for inductive power transfer (IPT) such as the coupled inductor model, gyrator circuit model, and magnetic mirror model. IPTs for road powered EVs, including controller, compensation circuit, electro-magnetic field cancel, large tolerance, power rail segmentation, and foreign object detection. IPTs for static charging for EVs and large tolerance and capacitive charging issues, as well as IPT mobile applications such as free space omnidirectional IPT by dipole coils and 2D IPT for robots. Principle and applications of capacitive power transfer. Synthesized magnetic field focusing, wireless nuclear instrumentation, and future WPT. A technical asset for engineers in the power electronics, internet of things and automotive sectors, *Wireless Power Transfer for Electric Vehicles and Mobile Devices* is an essential design and analysis guide and an important reference for graduate and higher undergraduate students preparing for careers in these industries.

The latest developments in the field of hybrid electric vehicles *Hybrid Electric Vehicles* provides an introduction to hybrid vehicles, which include purely electric, hybrid electric, hybrid hydraulic, fuel cell vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric, and off-road hybrid vehicular systems. It focuses on the power and propulsion systems for these vehicles, including issues related to power and energy management. Other topics covered include hybrid vs. pure electric, HEV system architecture (including plug-in & charging control and hydraulic), off-road and other industrial utility vehicles, safety and EMC, storage technologies, vehicular power and energy management, diagnostics and prognostics, and

electromechanical vibration issues. Hybrid Electric Vehicles, Second Edition is a comprehensively updated new edition with four new chapters covering recent advances in hybrid vehicle technology. New areas covered include battery modelling, charger design, and wireless charging. Substantial details have also been included on the architecture of hybrid excavators in the chapter related to special hybrid vehicles. Also included is a chapter providing an overview of hybrid vehicle technology, which offers a perspective on the current debate on sustainability and the environmental impact of hybrid and electric vehicle technology. Completely updated with new chapters Covers recent developments, breakthroughs, and technologies, including new drive topologies Explains HEV fundamentals and applications Offers a holistic perspective on vehicle electrification Hybrid Electric Vehicles: Principles and Applications with Practical Perspectives, Second Edition is a great resource for researchers and practitioners in the automotive industry, as well as for graduate students in automotive engineering. A contemporary evaluation of switching power design methods with real world applications • Written by a leading author renowned in his field • Focuses on switching power supply design, manufacture and debugging • Switching power supplies have relevance for contemporary applications including mobile phone chargers, laptops and PCs • Based on the authors' successful "Switching Power Optimized Design 2nd Edition" (in Chinese) • Highly illustrated with design examples of real world applications

The development of electronics that can operate at high temperatures has been identified as a critical technology for the next century. Increasingly, engineers will be called upon to design avionics, automotive, and geophysical electronic systems requiring components and packaging reliable to 200 °C and beyond. Until now, however, they have had no single resource on high temperature electronics to assist them. Such a resource is critically needed, since the design and manufacture of electronic components have now made it possible to design electronic systems that will operate reliably above the traditional temperature limit of 125 °C. However, successful system development efforts hinge on a firm understanding of the fundamentals of semiconductor physics and device processing, materials selection, package design, and thermal management, together with a knowledge of the intended application environments. High Temperature Electronics brings together this essential information and presents it for the first time in a unified way. Packaging and device engineers and technologists will find this book required reading for its coverage of the techniques and tradeoffs involved in materials selection, design, and thermal management and for its presentation of best design practices using actual fielded systems as examples. In addition, professors and students will find this book suitable for graduate-level courses because of its detailed level of explanation and its coverage of fundamental scientific concepts. Experts from the field of high temperature electronics have contributed to nine chapters covering topics ranging from semiconductor device selection to testing and final assembly.

Electronic Circuits covers all important aspects and applications of modern analog and digital circuit design. The basics, such as analog and digital circuits, on operational amplifiers, combinatorial and sequential logic and memories, are treated in Part I, while Part II deals with applications. Each chapter offers solutions that enable the reader to understand ready-made circuits or to proceed quickly from an idea to a working circuit, and always illustrated by an example. Analog applications cover such topics as analog computing circuits. The digital sections deal with AD and DA conversion, digital computing circuits, microprocessors and digital filters. This editions contains the basic electronics for mobile communications. The accompanying CD-ROM contains PSPICE software, an analog-circuit-simulation package, plus simulation examples and model libraries related to the book topics.

This book focuses on emerging wireless power/data and energy harvesting technologies, and highlights their fundamental requirements, followed by recent advancements. It provides a various technical overview and analysis of key techniques for wireless power/data and energy

harvesting system design. The state-of-the-art system introduced in this book will benefit designers looking to develop wireless power transfer and energy harvesting technologies in a variety of fields, such as wearable, implantable devices, home appliances, and electric vehicles. The proceedings collect the latest research trends, methods and experimental results in the field of electrical and information technologies for rail transportation. The topics cover novel traction drive technologies of rail transportation, safety technology of rail transportation system, rail transportation information technology, rail transportation operational management technology, rail transportation cutting-edge theory and technology etc. The proceedings can be a valuable reference work for researchers and graduate students working in rail transportation, electrical engineering and information technologies.

This book is devoted to resonant energy conversion in powerelectronics. It is a practical, systematic guide to the analysis and design of various dc-dc resonant inverters, high-frequency rectifiers, and dc-dc resonant converters that are building blocks of many of today's high-frequency energy processors. Designed to function as both a superior senior-to-graduate level textbook for electrical engineering courses and a valuable professional reference for practicing engineers, it provides students and engineers with a solid grasp of existing high-frequency technology, while acquainting them with a number of easy-to-use tools for the analysis and design of resonant power circuits. Resonant power conversion technology is now a very hot area and in the center of the renewable energy and energy harvesting technologies. Increasing demand for efficiency and power density pushes Si-based devices to some of their inherent material limits, including those related to temperature operation, switching frequency, and blocking voltage. Recently, SiC-based power devices are promising candidates for high-power and high-frequency switching applications. Today, SiC MOSFETs are commercially available from several manufacturers. Although technology affiliated with SiC MOSFETs is improving rapidly, many challenges remain, and some of them are investigated in this work. The research work in this dissertation is divided into the three following parts. Firstly, the static and switching characteristics of the state-of-the-art 1.2 kV planar and double-trench SiC MOSFETs from two different manufacturers are evaluated. The effects of different biasing voltages, DC link voltages, and temperatures are analysed. The characterisation results show that the devices exhibit superior switching performances under different operating conditions. Moreover, several aspects of using the SiC MOSFET's body diode in a DC/DC converter are investigated, comparing the body-diodes of planar and double-trench devices. Reverse recovery is evaluated in switching tests considering the case temperature, switching rate, forward current, and applied voltage. Based on the measurement results, the junction temperature is estimated to guarantee safe operation. A simple electro-thermal model is proposed in order to estimate the maximum allowed switching frequency based on the thermal design of the SiC devices. Using these results, hard- and soft-switching converters are designed,

and devices are characterised as being in continuous operation at a very high switching frequency of 1 MHz. Thereafter, the SiC MOSFETs are operated in a continuous mode in a 10 kW / 100-250 kHz buck converter, comparing synchronous rectification, the use of the body diode, and the use of an external Schottky diode. Further, the parallel operation of the planar devices is considered. Thus, the paralleling of SiC MOSFETs is investigated before comparing the devices in continuous converter operation. In this regard, the impact of the most common mismatch parameters on the static and dynamic current sharing of the transistors is evaluated, showing that paralleling of SiC MOSFETs is feasible.

Subsequently, an analytical model of SiC MOSFETs for switching loss optimisation is proposed. The analytical model exhibits relatively close agreement with measurement results under different test conditions. The proposed model tracks the oscillation effectively during both turn-on and –off transitions. This has been achieved by considering the influence of the most crucial parasitic elements in both power and gate loops. In the second part, a comprehensive short-circuit ruggedness evaluation focusing on different failure modes of the planar and double-trench SiC devices is presented. The effects of different biasing voltages, DC link voltages, and gate resistances are evaluated. Additionally, the temperature-dependence of the short-circuit capability is evaluated, and the associated failure modes are analysed. Subsequently, the design and test of two different methods for overcurrent protection are proposed. The desaturation technique is applied to the SiC MOSFETs and compared to a second method that depends on the stray inductance of the devices. Finally, the benefits of using SiC devices in continuous high-frequency, high-power DC/DC converters is experimentally evaluated. In this regard, a design optimisation of a high-frequency transformer is introduced, and the impact of different core materials, conductor designs, and winding arrangements are evaluated. A ZVZCS Phase-Shift Full-Bridge unidirectional DC/DC converter is proposed, using only the parasitic leakage inductance of the transformer. Experimental results for a 10 kW, (100-250) kHz prototype indicate an efficiency of up to 98.1% for the whole converter. Furthermore, an optimized control method is proposed to minimise the circulation current in the isolated bidirectional dual active bridge DC/DC converter, based on a modified dual-phase-shift control method. This control method is also experimentally compared with traditional single-phase shift control, yielding a significant improvement in efficiency. The experimental results confirm the theoretical analysis and show that the proposed control can enhance the overall converter efficiency and expand the ZVZCS range. Die steigende Nachfrage nach Effizienz und Leistungsdichte bringt Si-basierte Leistungsbauteile an einige inhärente Materialgrenzen, die unter anderem mit der Temperaturbelastung, der Schaltfrequenz und der Blockierspannung in Zusammenhang stehen. In jüngster Zeit sind SiC-basierte Leistungsbauelemente vielversprechende Kandidaten für Hochleistungs- und Hochfrequenzanwendungen. Aktuell sind SiC-MOSFETs von mehreren Herstellern im Handel erhältlich. Obwohl sich die Technologie der SiC-MOSFETs rasch

verbessert, werden viele Herausforderungen bestehen bleiben. Einige dieser Herausforderungen werden in dieser Arbeit untersucht. Die Untersuchungen in dieser Dissertation gliedern sich in die drei folgenden Teile: Im ersten Teil erfolgt, die statische und die transiente Charakterisierung der aktuellen 1,2 kV Planar und Doubletrench SiC-MOSFETs verschiedener Hersteller. Die Auswirkungen unterschiedlicher Gatespannungen, Zwischenkreisspannungen und Temperaturen werden analysiert. Die Ergebnisse der Charakterisierung zeigen, dass die Bauteile überlegene Schaltleistungen unter verschiedenen Betriebsbedingungen aufweisen. Darüber hinaus wird der Einsatz der internen SiC-Bodydioden in einem DC/DC-Wandler untersucht, wobei die Unterschiede zwischen Planar- und Doppeltrench-Bauteilen aufgezeigt werden. Das Reverse-Recovery-Verhalten wird unter Berücksichtigung der Gehäusetemperatur, der Schaltgeschwindigkeit, des Durchlassstroms und der angelegten Spannung bewertet. Anhand der Messergebnisse wird die Sperrschichttemperatur geschätzt, damit ein sicherer Betrieb gewährleistet ist. Ein einfaches elektrothermisches Modell wird vorgestellt, um die maximal zulässige Schaltfrequenz auf der Grundlage des thermischen Designs der SiC-Bauteile abzuschätzen. Anhand dieser Ergebnisse werden hart- und weichschaltende Umrichter konzipiert und die Bauteile werden im Dauerbetrieb mit einer sehr hohen Schaltfrequenz von 1 MHz untersucht. Danach werden die SiC-MOSFETs im Dauerbetrieb in einem 10 kW / 100-250 kHz-Tiefsetzsteller betrieben. Dabei wird die Synchrongleichrichtung, die Verwendung der internen Diode und die Verwendung einer externen Schottky-Diode verglichen. Außerdem wird die Parallelisierung von SiC-MOSFETs untersucht, bevor die Parallelschaltung der verschiedenen Bauelemente ebenso im kontinuierlichen Konverterbetrieb verglichen wird. Es wird der Einfluss der häufigsten Parametervariationen auf die statische und dynamische Stromaufteilung der Transistoren analysiert, was zeigt, dass eine Parallelisierung von SiC-MOSFETs möglich ist. Anschließend wird ein analytisches Modell der SiC-MOSFETs zur Schaltverlustoptimierung vorgeschlagen. Das analytische Modell zeigt eine relativ enge Übereinstimmung mit den Messergebnissen unter verschiedenen Testbedingungen. Das vorgeschlagene Modell bildet die Schwingungen sowohl beim Ein- als auch beim Ausschalten effektiv nach. Dies wurde durch die Berücksichtigung der wichtigsten parasitären Elemente in Strom- und Gatekreisen erreicht. Im zweiten Teil wird eine umfassende Bewertung der Kurzschlussfestigkeit mit Fokus auf verschiedene Ausfallmodi der planaren und double-trench SiC-Bauelemente vorgestellt. Die Auswirkungen unterschiedlicher Gatespannungen, Zwischenkreisspannungen und Gate-Widerstände werden ausgewertet. Zusätzlich wird die temperaturabhängige Kurzschlussfähigkeit ausgewertet und die zugehörigen Fehlerfälle werden analysiert. Anschließend wird die Auslegung und Prüfung von zwei verschiedenen Verfahren zum Überstromschutz evaluiert. Die „Desaturation“-Technik wird auf SiC-MOSFETs angewendet und mit einer zweiten Methode verglichen, welche die parasitäre Induktivität der Bauelemente nutzt. Schließlich wird der Nutzen des Einsatzes

von SiC-Bauteilen in kontinuierlichen Hochfrequenz-Hochleistungs-DC/DC-Wandlern experimentell untersucht. In diesem Zusammenhang wird eine Designoptimierung eines Hochfrequenztransformators vorgestellt und der Einfluss verschiedener Kernmaterialien, Leiterausführungen und Wicklungsanordnungen wird bewertet. Es wird ein unidirektionaler ZVZCS Vollbrücken-DC/DC-Wandler vorgestellt, der nur die parasitäre Streuinduktivität des Transformators verwendet. Experimentelle Ergebnisse für einen 10 kW, (100-250) kHz Prototyp zeigen einen Wirkungsgrad von bis zu 98,1% für den gesamten Umrichter. Abschließend wird ein optimiertes Regelverfahren verwendet, welches auf einem modifizierten Dual-Phase-Shift-Regelverfahren basiert, um den Kreisstrom im isolierten bidirektionalen Dual-Aktiv-Brücken-DC/DC-Wandler zu minimieren. Diese Regelmethode wird experimentell mit der herkömmlichen Single-Phase-Shift-Regelung verglichen. Hierbei zeigt sich eine deutliche Effizienzsteigerung durch die neue Regelmethode. Die experimentellen Ergebnisse bestätigen die theoretische Analyse und zeigen, dass die vorgeschlagene Regelung den Gesamtwirkungsgrad des Umrichters erhöhen und den ZVZCS-Bereich erweitern kann.

Fundamentals of Power Electronics, Second Edition, is an up-to-date and authoritative text and reference book on power electronics. This new edition retains the original objective and philosophy of focusing on the fundamental principles, models, and technical requirements needed for designing practical power electronic systems while adding a wealth of new material. Improved features of this new edition include: A new chapter on input filters, showing how to design single and multiple section filters; Major revisions of material on averaged switch modeling, low-harmonic rectifiers, and the chapter on AC modeling of the discontinuous conduction mode; New material on soft switching, active-clamp snubbers, zero-voltage transition full-bridge converter, and auxiliary resonant commutated pole. Also, new sections on design of multiple-winding magnetic and resonant inverter design; Additional appendices on Computer Simulation of Converters using averaged switch modeling, and Middlebrook's Extra Element Theorem, including four tutorial examples; and Expanded treatment of current programmed control with complete results for basic converters, and much more. This edition includes many new examples, illustrations, and exercises to guide students and professionals through the intricacies of power electronics design. Fundamentals of Power Electronics, Second Edition, is intended for use in introductory power electronics courses and related fields for both senior undergraduates and first-year graduate students interested in converter circuits and electronics, control systems, and magnetic and power systems. It will also be an invaluable reference for professionals working in power electronics, power conversion, and analogue and digital electronics.

This book deals with energy delivery challenges of the power processing unit of modern computer microprocessors. It describes in detail the consequences of current trends in miniaturization and clock frequency increase, upon the power

delivery unit, referred to as voltage regulator. This is an invaluable reference for anybody needing to understand the key performance limitations and opportunities for improvement, from both a circuit and systems perspective, of state-of-the-art power solutions for next generation CPUs.

Applications oriented, it contains all the pertinent and comprehensive information necessary to meet the growing demands placed upon solid-state power conversion equipment. These demands include improved reliability, increased efficiency, higher packing density, improved performance plus meeting safety and EMC regulations. Features a thorough assessment of basic electrical and magnetic aspects of power conversion as well as thermal, protection, radiation and reliability considerations. Stresses semiconductor and magnetic components and gives an analysis of diverse topologies. This book provides analysis and discusses the design of various MOSFET technologies which are used for the design of Double-Pole Four-Throw (DP4T) RF switches for next generation communication systems. The authors discuss the design of the (DP4T) RF switch by using the Double-Gate (DG) MOSFET, as well as the Cylindrical Surrounding double-gate (CSDG) MOSFET. The effect of HFO2 (high dielectric material) in the design of DG MOSFET and CSDG MOSFET is also explored. Coverage includes comparison of Single-gate MOSFET and Double-gate MOSFET switching parameters, as well as testing of MOSFETs parameters using image acquisition.

This book addresses topics specific to the application of power electronics to telecom systems. It follows the power flow from national grid down to the last low-voltage high current requirement of a processor. Auxiliary equipment requirements, such as uninterruptible power supplies, storage energy systems, or charging systems, are explained, along with peculiar classification or suggestions for usage. The presentation of each telecom power system is completed with a large number of practical examples to reinforce new material.

An advanced textbook covering the fundamental theory of RF power amplifiers and their uses, this book provides essential guidance for design procedures. The introduction explains the basic theory of RF power amplifiers besides providing the basic classification of the different types of RF power amplifier. It then systematically dedicates a chapter to each different of RF power amplifier covering A, B and C, D (full-bridge and half-bridge types), E (zero-voltage-switching and zero-current-switching), F and DE amplifiers. Throughout this comprehensive guide, the optimal operating conditions are explored and the possible causes for suboptimum operation explained. The book then considers integrated inductors and linearization techniques and LC Oscillators in the concluding chapters. A comprehensive text covering the fundamentals of RF power amplifiers and their range of applications in radio and TV broadcasting, wireless communications and radars. Presents accessible coverage of the complex principles of operation of RF power amplifiers and radio power systems. Introduces the fundamental design techniques and procedures for practitioners for RF power amplifiers. All chapters contain examples and design procedures throughout, with review questions and problems at the end of each chapter. A solutions manual is available for instructors upon enquiry

The design of Switching Power Supplies has become one of the most crucial aspects of power electronics, particularly in the explosive market for portable devices. Unfortunately, this seemingly simple mechanism is actually one of the most complex and under-estimated processes in Power Electronics. Switching power conversion involves several engineering disciplines: Semiconductor Physics, Thermal Management, Control Loop theory, Magnetics etc, and all these come into play eventually, in ways hard for non-experts to grasp. This book grows out of decades of the author's experience designing commercial power supplies. Although his formal education was in physics, he learned the hard way what it took to succeed in designing power supplies for companies like Siemens and National Semiconductor. His passion for power supplies and his empathy for the practicing or aspiring power conversion engineer is evident on every page. * The most comprehensive study available of the theoretical and practical aspects of controlling and measuring Electromagnetic Interference in switching power supplies, including input filter instability considerations. * Step-by-step and iterative approach for calculating high-frequency losses in forward converter transformers, including Proximity losses based on Dowell's equations. * Thorough, yet uniquely simple design flow-chart for building DC-DC converters and their magnetic components under typical wide-input supply conditions * Step-by-step, solved examples for stabilizing control loops of all three major topologies, using either transconductance or conventional operational amplifiers, and either current-mode or voltage-mode control.

Computational Intelligence (CI) has emerged as a rapidly growing field over the past decade. This volume reports the exploration of CI frontiers with an emphasis on a broad spectrum of real-world applications. Such a collection of chapters has presented the state-of-the-art of CI applications in industry and will be an essential resource for professionals and researchers who wish to learn and spot the opportunities in applying CI techniques to their particular problems.

In recent years, the technology of cryogenic comminution has been widely applied in the field of chemical engineering, food making, medicine production, and particularly in recycling of waste materials. Because of the increasing pollution of waste tires and the shortage of raw rubber resource, the recycling process for waste rubber products has become important and commercially viable. This technology has shown a great number of advantages such as causing no environmental pollution, requiring low energy consumption and producing high quality products. Hence, the normal crusher which was used to reclaim materials, such as waste tires, nylon, plastic and many polymer materials at atmospheric 12 temperature is being replaced by a cryogenic crusher. • In the cryogenic crusher, the property of the milled material is usually very sensitive to temperature change. When a crusher is in operation, it will generate a great deal of heat that causes the material temperature increased. Once the temperature increases over the vitrification temperature, the material property will change and lose the brittle behavior causing the energy consumption to rise sharply. Consequently, the comminution process cannot be continued. Therefore, it is believed that the cryogenic crusher is the most critical component in the cryogenic comminution system. The research on the temperature increase and energy consumption in the cryogenic crusher is not only to reduce the energy consumption of the crusher, but also to reduce the energy consumption of the cryogenic system.

This book presents a new topology of the non-isolated online uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system consisting of 3 components: bridgeless boost rectifier, battery charger/discharger, and an inverter. The online UPS system is considered to be the most preferable UPS due to its high level of power quality and proven reliability against all types of line disturbances and power outages. The new battery charger/discharger reduces the battery bank voltage, which improves performance and reliability, while a new control method for the inverter regulates the output voltage for both linear and nonlinear loads. The proposed USP system shows an efficiency of 94% during battery mode and 92% during the normal mode of operation.

Provides advice for Visual Basic programmers attempting to interface hardware through standard ports.

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