Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the applications of power electronics.

Transversal:

2. EFFICIENT ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION - Level 3. Communicating clearly and efficiently in oral and written presentations. Adapting to audiences and communication aims by using suitable strategies and means.
3. SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING - Level 3. Applying the knowledge gained in completing a task according to its relevance and importance. Deciding how to carry out a task, the amount of time to be devoted to it and the most suitable information sources.
4. TEAMWORK - Level 3. Managing and making work groups effective. Resolving possible conflicts, valuing working with others, assessing the effectiveness of a team and presenting the final results.
5. EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES - Level 3. Planning and using the information necessary for an academic assignment (a final thesis, for example) based on a critical appraisal of the information resources used.

Teaching methodology

The course uses in the classroom the expositive methodology by 60%, individual work by 10% and peer to peer work (twos students) by 30% under PBL (Problem-Based Learning) approach.

Outside the classroom individual work is weighted by 60%, while the small group work, for the deliverables of theory and practice, occupies 40%.

Learning objectives of the subject

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
820223 - EPEIA - Power Electronics

- Describe the essential contents of the syllabus for the course and its justification (Knowledge).
- Describe the scope across the course in Engineering (Understanding).
- Describe the state of the art, trends and limitations of the components used in power electronics (Knowledge-Understanding).
- Describe justifiably the various types of switches and the switching process (Comprehension).
- Describe the main structures of static conversion and its functional principle (Understanding).
- Determine analytically the response of the basic steady static converters (Application-Analysis).
- Synthesizing a basic structure of conversion from the requirements of the sources to be linked (Application-Synthesis).
- Describe the main methods of closed loop control for static converters (Understanding-Application).
- Properly use the PSIM simulator as aid in the analysis of static converters (Understanding-Application).
- Evaluate the increase of knowledge that has brought up the subject (Evaluation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study load</th>
<th>Hours large group:</th>
<th>Hours medium group:</th>
<th>Hours small group:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total learning time: 150h</td>
<td>45h</td>
<td>0h</td>
<td>15h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided activities:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self study:</td>
<td>90h</td>
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<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Content

**1. Introduction to Power Electronics.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Learning time: 10h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.1. Some definitions. 1.2. Classification of static converters. 1.3. Static converters in steady-state. 1.4. Components for power electronics: current status and trends. | Theory classes: 3h  
Self study: 7h |

**2. Switches and Switching.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Learning time: 15h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Self study: 8h 30m |

**3. Components and protections; practical considerations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Learning time: 10h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 Diodes. 3.2. Transistors. 3.3. Thyristors. 3.4. Other switches. 3.5. Some considerations about the association of switches. 736. Electrical protections. 3.7. Thermal protections. | Theory classes: 3h  
Self study: 7h |

**Specific objectives:**
### 4. DC to DC Converters.

**Description:**
4.1. Basic principle of DC/DC converters.
4.2. Rules for sources interconnection.
4.3. Basic one-quadrant DC-DC converters.
4.4. Buck converter.
4.5. Boost converter.
4.7. Two and four quadrants operation.
4.8. Isolated DC-DC converters.
4.9. PWM control of DC-DC converters.

**Related activities:**
Practices 2 and 3: DC-DC converters.

**Learning time:** 35h
- Theory classes: 9h 30m
- Laboratory classes: 4h
- Self study: 21h 30m

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### 5. DC to AC Converters.

**Description:**
5.1. DC to AC conversion concept: time and frequency.
5.2. Inverter structures.
5.3. Half-bridge and full-bridge inverters.
5.4. Basic commutation techniques: square and quasi-square waves.
5.5. PWM techniques. Bipolar and unipolar SSPWM.
5.6. Three-phase inverters. Unmodulated control and PWM control.
5.7. Harmonic control. Harmonic elimination techniques.

**Related activities:**
Practice 4: DC-AC converters.
Week number 8 of the course: Completing the written test ET2 (chapters 3 and 4).

**Learning time:** 20h
- Theory classes: 6h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 12h

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### 6. AC to DC Converters.

**Description:**
6.1. Rectifier concept.
6.2. Basic operation under different load conditions.
6.3. Commutation groups.
6.4. Uncontrolled, controlled and semi-controlled rectifiers.
6.5. P-type rectifiers.
6.6. PD-type rectifiers.
6.7. S-type rectifiers.
6.9. Rectifiers association.
6.10. Comparative characteristics.

**Related activities:**
Practice 5: AC-DC converters.

**Learning time:** 30h
- Theory classes: 9h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 19h
# 7. AC to AC Converters.

**Description:**
7.1. AC to AC conversion concept. 7.2. One-phase regulator with phase control. 7.3. Three-phase regulator with phase control. 7.4. Regulator with integral cycle control. 7.5. Cycloconverters. 7.6. Matrix converters.

**Related activities:**
Practice 6: AC-AC converters.
Week number 12 of the course: Completing the written test ET3 (chapters 5 and 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 10h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 3h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory classes: 2h</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self study: 5h</td>
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</table>

# 8. Introduction to the conventional closed-loop control of static converters.

**Description:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 10h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 3h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 7h</td>
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</table>

# 9. Applications of Power Electronics.

**Description:**

**Related activities:**
Week number 14 of the course: Completing the written test ET4 (chapters 7, 8 and 9).
Week number 15: Preparation and public presentations of theory delivery made in collaborative group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 10h</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 3h</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self study: 7h</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Curriculum evaluation is based on continuous assessment tests, PAC, and practices. In addition to the traditional summative assessments, formative assessments are also used as a feedback.

The set of PACS consists of 3 written exercises (ET) on specific knowledge and one deliverable oriented PBL (Problem-Based Learning). Evaluates each practice preparation, laboratory work and report writing. The assessment tests, except the ET's, including generic and specific goals. The weights assigned to each part are as follows:

PACS: 70%
Practices: 30%

With the above tests, the qualification of the subject, Ncurs, is obtained.

There isn't a last test or exam in the classical sense of a final exam.

In Power Electronics there are four assessment blocks, three of theory and problems (PAC1, PAC2 and PAC3) with 23.3% weight each PAC, and practices, weight 30%. According to the specific academic regulations of the EEBE, sections 2.2.b and 2.2.c, is considered marked continuous assessment methodology and, therefore, is exempt from reassessment.

If Ncurs >= 5.0 is achieved suitable for the subject, obtaining a rating given by NOTA = Ncurs. Otherwise should return to complete the course in its entirety. For more details, see the "Power Electronics student guide" available in Atenea.

Regulations for carrying out activities

See details in the "Guia de l'Estudiant d'Electrònica de Potència" at Atenea virtual campus.

Remember that by regulations it's mandatory to hav a valid ID (identity card, Passport or estudent card).

Bibliography

Basic:


Ballester, Eduard; Piqué, Robert; Román, Manuel. Pràctiques d'electrònica de potència. 3a ed. Barcelona: UPC, 2011.

Complementary:


Others resources:

All documentation and course resources (slides, guided exercises, templates, assessment rubrics, feedbacks, surveys, Programme Groups, etc.) is available on the digital campus Athena.