



ELECTRÓNICA DE POTENCIA



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rUQxddype4I>

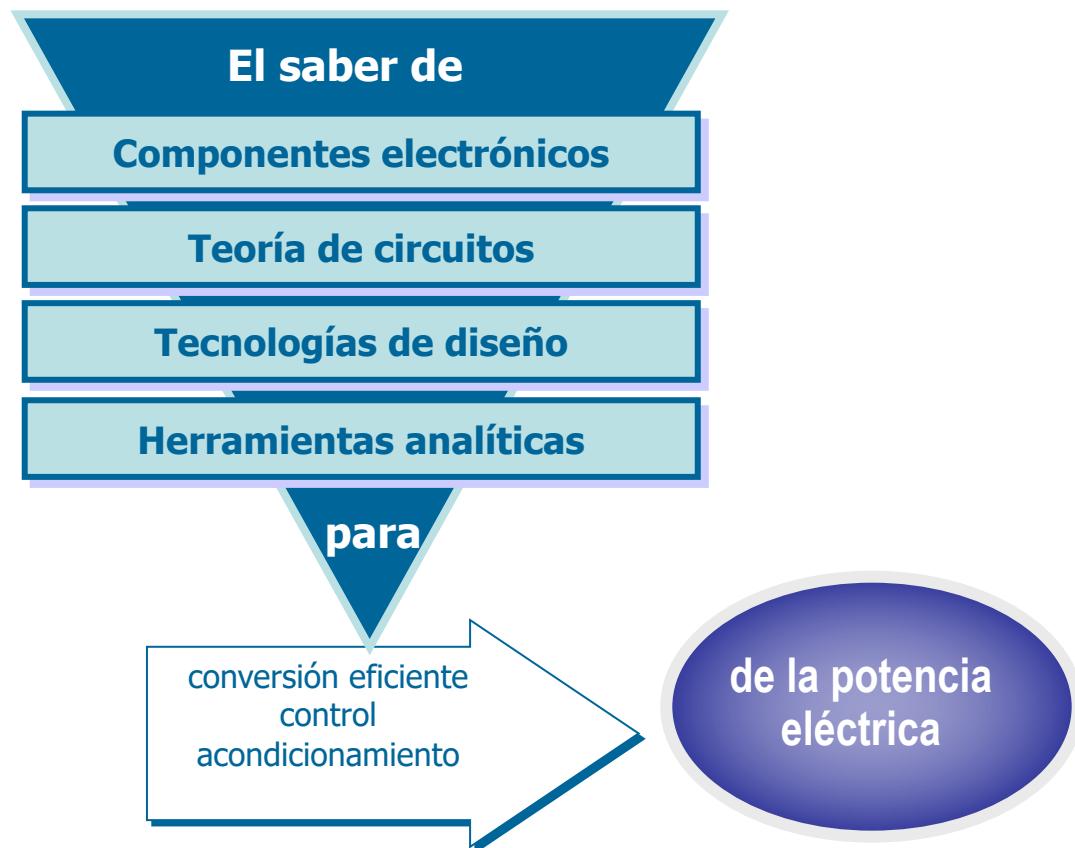
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xVJOTLkBjLs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9H3vef9lcY>

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Definición de la IEEE Power Electronics Society

Power electronics is a technology for converting, controlling and conditioning the flow of electrical energy from the source to the load according to the requirements of the source and/or the load by means of power semiconductors



Power Electronic Systems

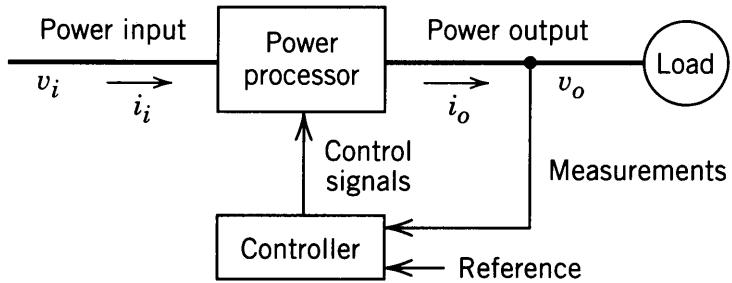


Figure 1-1 Block diagram of a power electronic system.

- Block diagram
- Role of Power Electronics
- Reasons for growth

Interdisciplinary Nature of Power Electronics

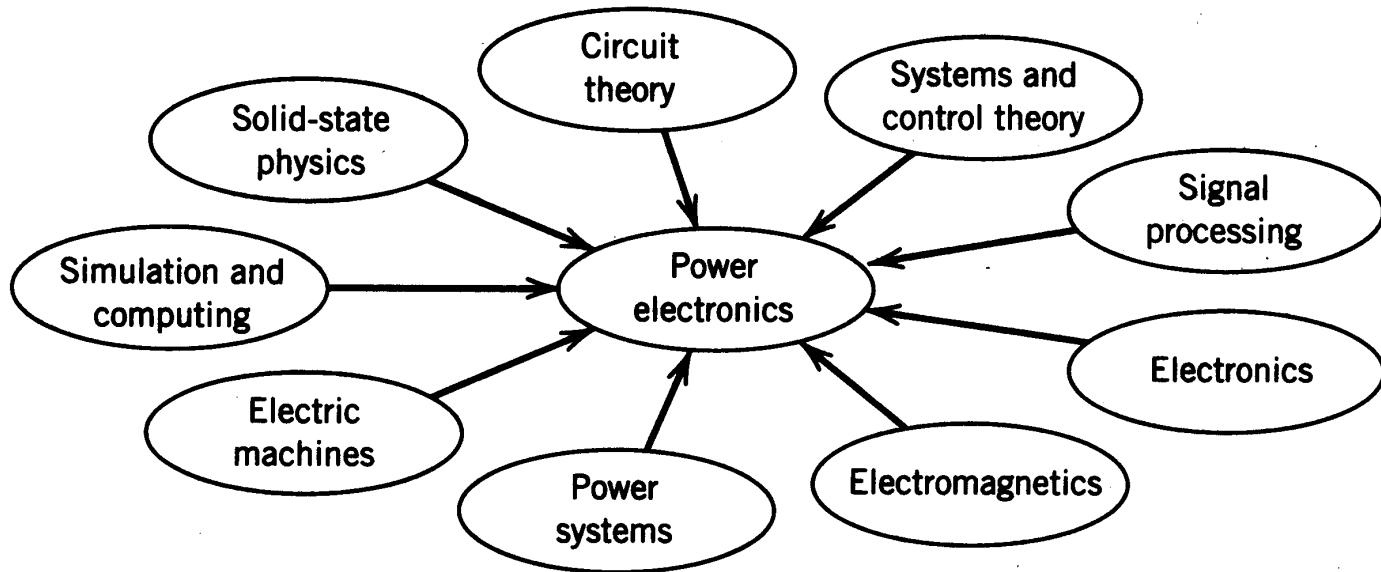
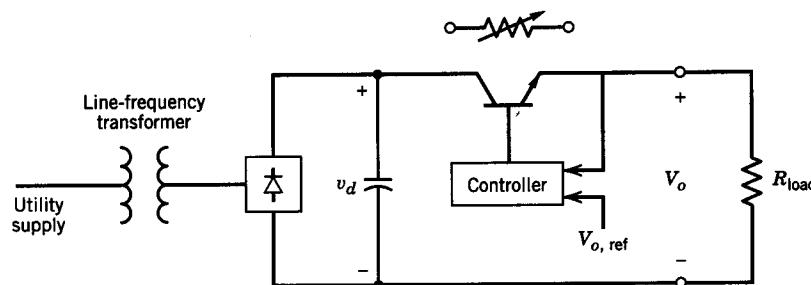
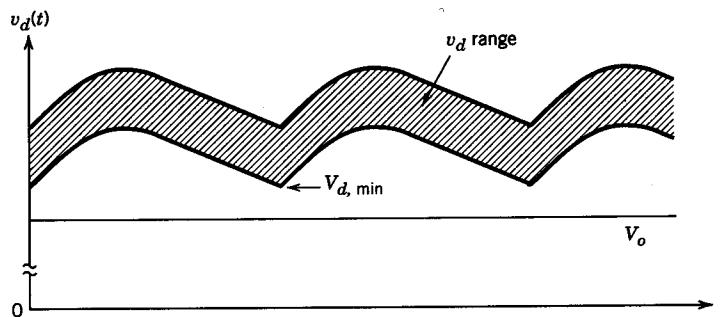


Figure 1-10 Interdisciplinary nature of power electronics.

Linear Power Supply



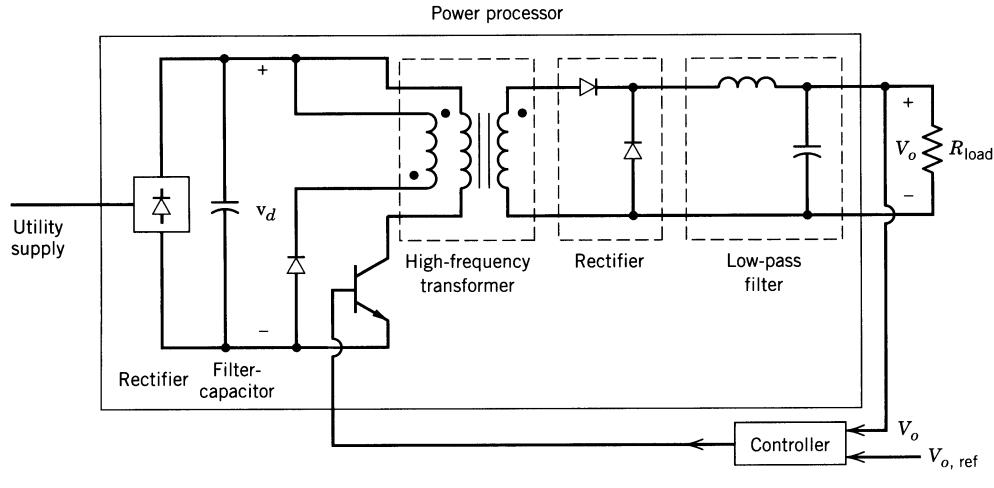
(a)



(b)

- Series transistor as an adjustable resistor
- Low Efficiency
- Heavy and bulky

Switch-Mode Power Supply



- Transistor as a switch
- High Efficiency
- High-Frequency Transformer

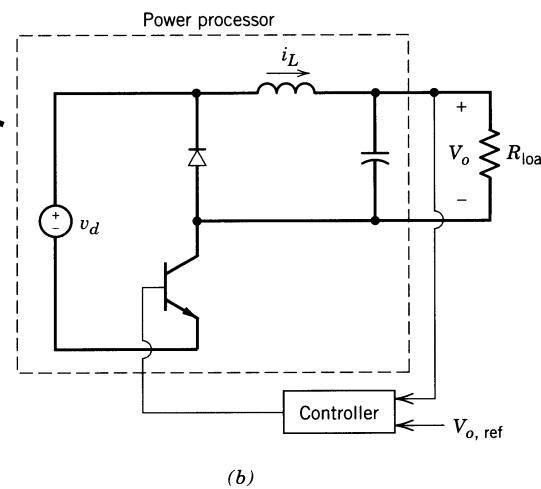


Figure 1-3 Switch-mode dc power supply.

Power Processor as a Combination of Converters

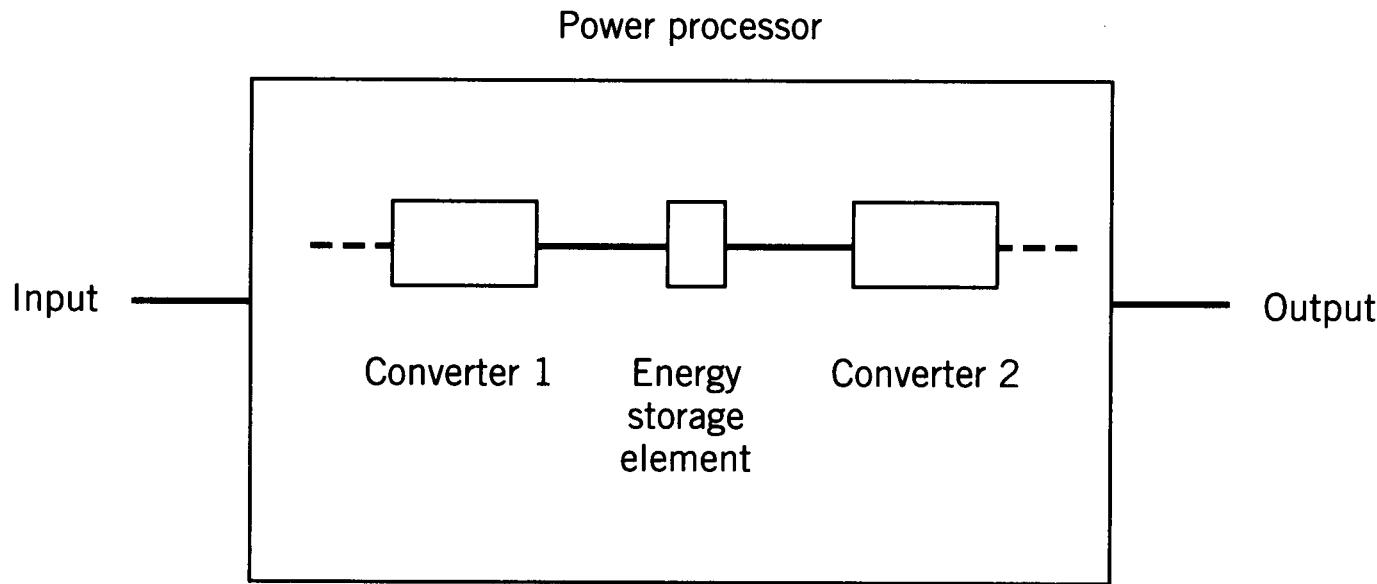
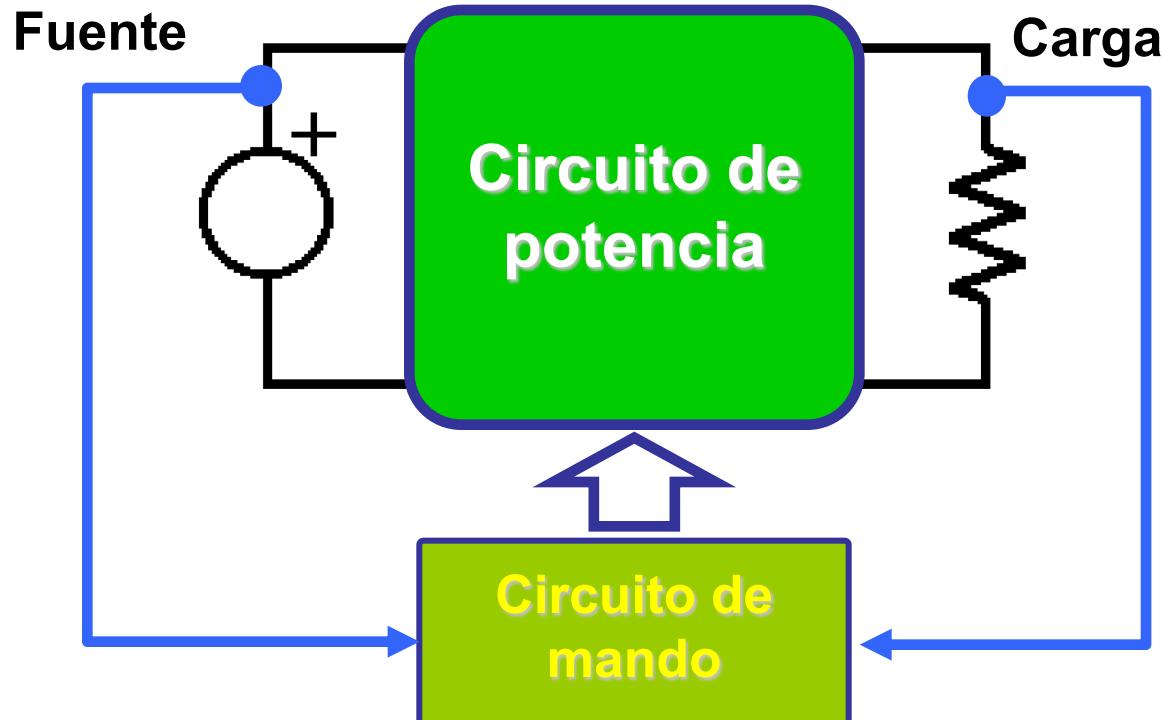


Figure 1-6 Power processor block diagram.

- Most practical topologies require an energy storage element, which also decouples the input and the output side converters

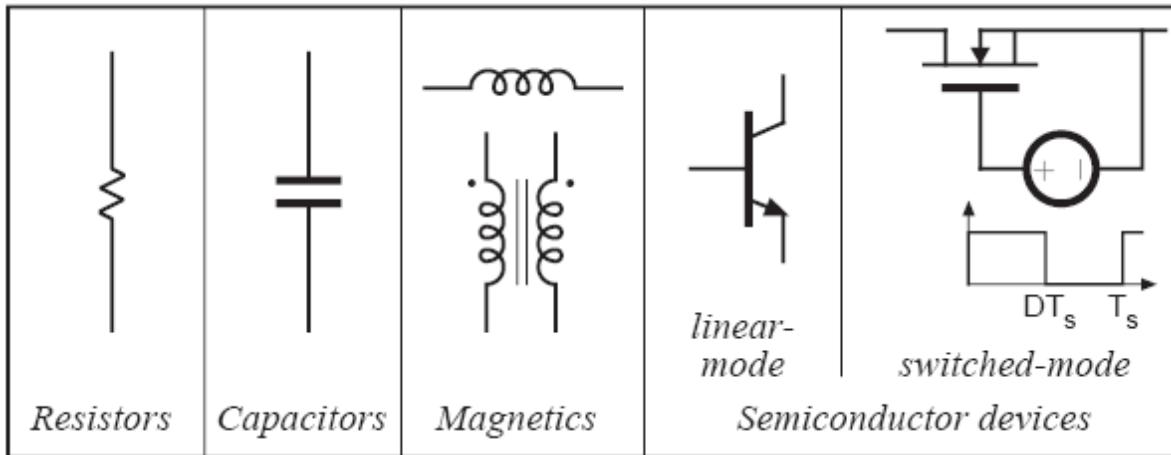


Convertidores electrónicos de potencia





Dispositivos



Zona lineal

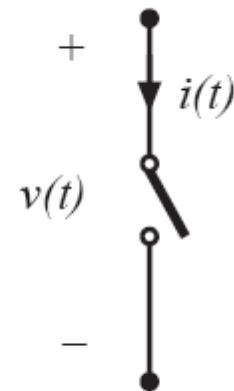
Pérdidas en un interruptor ideal

Switch closed: $v(t) = 0$

Switch open: $i(t) = 0$

In either event: $p(t) = v(t) i(t) = 0$

Ideal switch consumes zero power





Elementos que integran los circuitos

Etapa de potencia

Bobinas
Transformadores
Condensadores
Semiconductores
.....
Redes de protección
Sensores-transductores

Etapa de control

Circuitos integrados
Control
Drivers
DSPs
Amplificadores operacionales
Componentes pasivos
Optoacopladores
Semiconductores de señal

AC & DC Grids

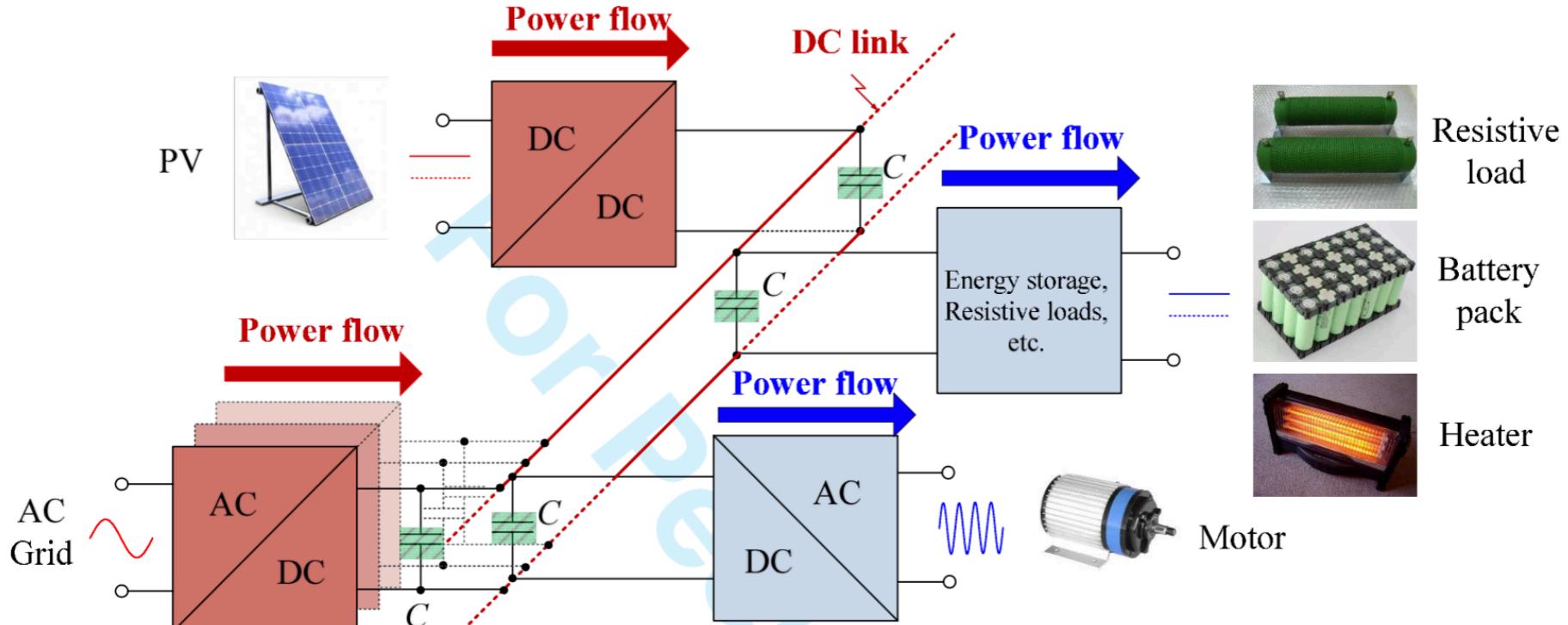
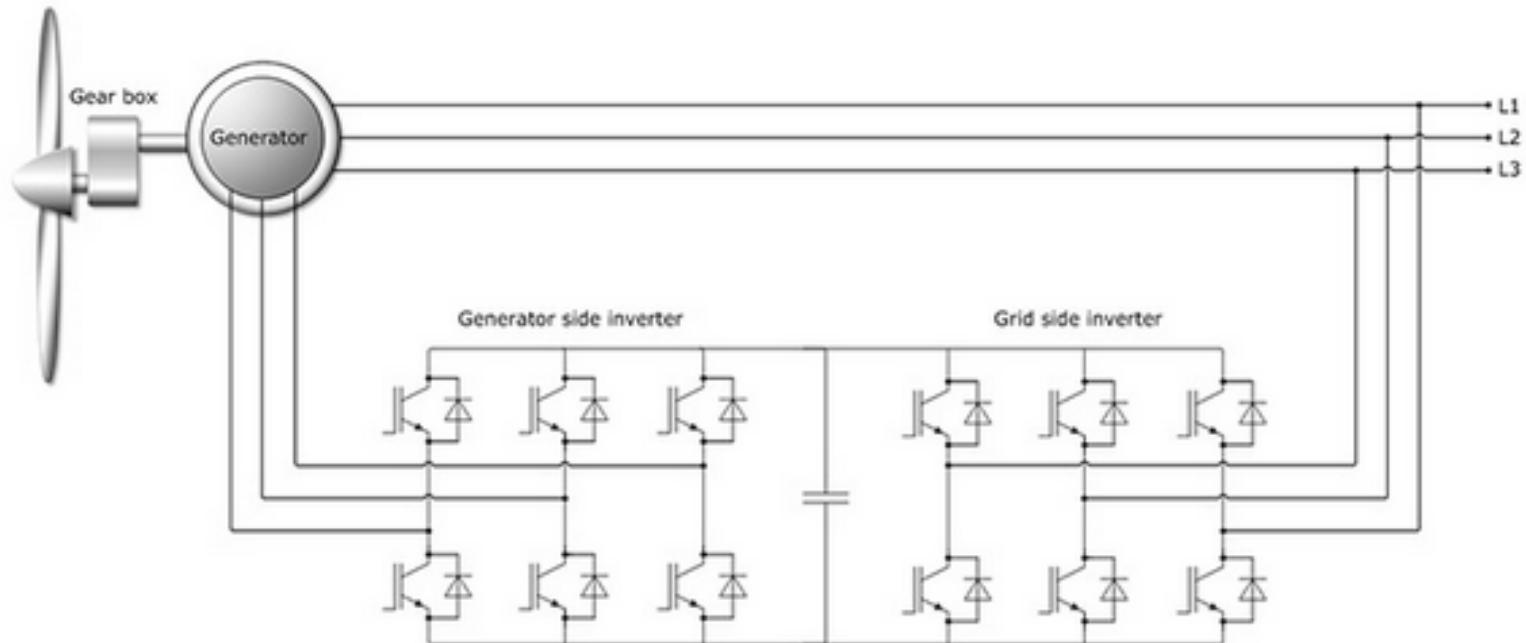


Fig. 1. A typical power stage infrastructure in a DC power grid.



Energía Eólica





IGBT discreto



Modulos IGBT

MiniSKiiP now
up to 90kW



SEMIKRON
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Modulo diodos de potencia

SKKD 15, SKKE 15



SEMIPACK® 0

Rectifier Diode Modules

SKKD 15

SKKE 15

Features

- Heat transfer through aluminium oxide ceramic isolated metal baseplate
- Hard soldered joints for high reliability
- UL recognized, file no. E 63 532

Typical Applications*

- Non-controllable rectifiers for AC/AC converters
- Line rectifiers for transistorized AC motor controllers
- Field supply for DC motors
- SKKE: Free-wheeling diodes

¹⁾ SKKD types only

V_{RSM} V	V_{RRM} V	$I_{FRMS} = 24 \text{ A}$ (maximum value for continuous operation) $I_{FAV} = 15 \text{ A}$ (sin. 180; $T_c = 82^\circ\text{C}$)		
700	600	SKKD 15/06	SKKE 15/06	
900	800	SKKD 15/08	SKKE 15/08	
1300	1200	SKKD 15/12	SKKE 15/12	
1500	1400	SKKD 15/14	SKKE 15/14	
1700	1600	SKKD 15/16	SKKE 15/16	

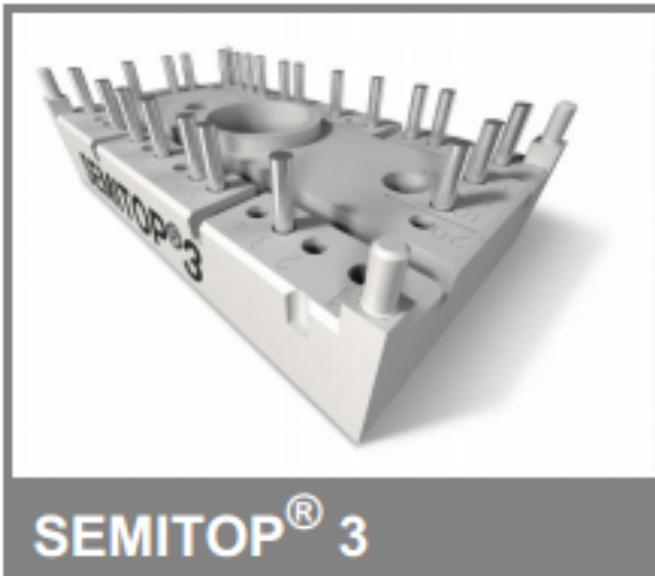
Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
I_{FAV}	sin. 180; $T_c = 85$ (100) $^\circ\text{C}$	14 (10)	A
I_D	P13A/125; $T_a = 45^\circ\text{C}$; B2 / B6	18 / 22,5	A
I_{FSD}	$T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms $T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms	320	A
I_t	$T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ... 10 ms $T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ... 10 ms	280 510 390	A ² s
V_F	$T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $I_F = 75 \text{ A}$	max. 1,85	V
$V_{(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$	max. 0,85	V
r_T	$T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$	max. 15	mΩ
I_{RD}	$T_{vj} = 125^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$	max. 2,5	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per diode / per module ¹⁾	2 / 1	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$	per diode / per module ¹⁾	0,2 / 0,1	K/W
T_{vj}		- 40 ... + 125	°C
T_{stg}		- 40 ... + 125	°C
V_{isol}	a. c. 50 Hz; r.m.s.; 1 s / 1 min.	3600 / 3000	V~
M_s	to heatsink	1,5 ± 15 %	Nm
a		5 * 9,81	m/s ²
m	approx.	50	g
Case	SKKD SKKE	A 3 A 4	

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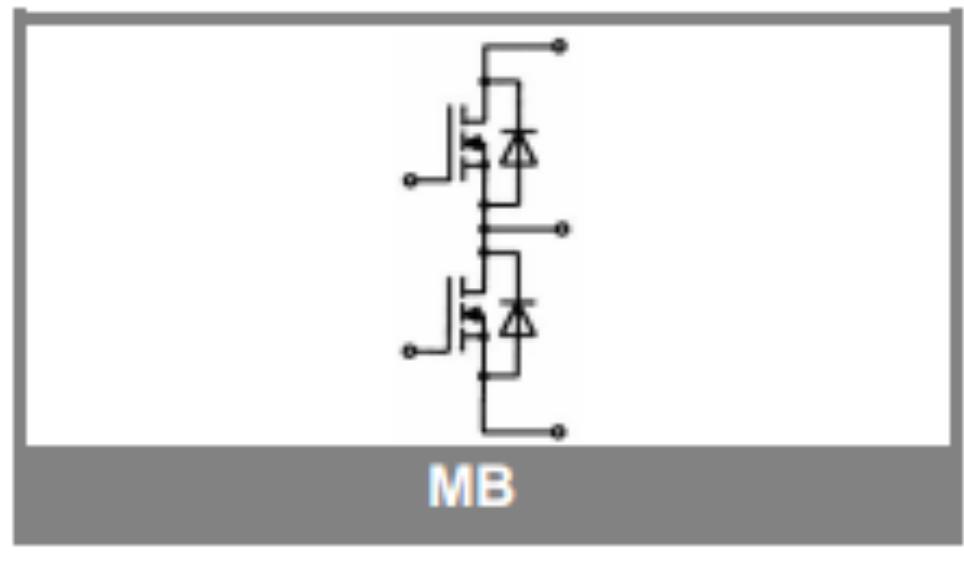


Modulo Mosfet

SK 300MB075



Mosfet Module



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