



concerning advanced converters that the authors themselves have developed. The text analyzes new converter circuits that have not been widely examined, and it covers the rapid advances in the field, presenting ways to solve and correct the historical problems associated with them. The technology of DC/DC conversion is making rapid progress. It is estimated that more than 600 topologies of DC/DC converters exist, and new ones are being created every year. The authors completed the mammoth task of systematically sorting and categorizing the DC/DC converters into six groups and have made major contributions to voltage-lift and super-lift techniques. Detailing the authors' work, this book investigates topics including traditional AC/DC diode rectifiers controlled AC/DC rectifiers power factor correction unity power factor techniques pulse-width-modulated DC/AC inverters multilevel DC/AC inverters traditional and improved AC/AC converters converters used in renewable energy source systems With many examples and homework problems to help the reader thoroughly understand design and application of power electronics, this volume can be used both as a textbook for university students studying power electronics and a reference book for practicing engineers.

This book is a technical publication for students, scholars and engineers in electrical engineering, focusing on the pulse-width-modulation (PWM) technologies in power electronics area. Based on an introduction of basic PWM principles this book analyzes three major challenges for PWM on system performance: power losses, voltage/current ripple and electromagnetic interference (EMI) noise, and the lack of utilization of control freedoms in conventional PWM technologies. Then, the model of PWM's impact on system performance is introduced, with the current ripple prediction method for voltage source converter as example. With the prediction model, two major advanced PWM methods are introduced: variable switching frequency PWM and phase-shift PWM, which can reduce the power losses and EMI for the system based on the prediction model. Furthermore, the advanced PWM can be applied in advanced topologies including multilevel converters and paralleled converters. With more control variables in the advanced topologies, performance of PWM can be further improved. Also, for the special problem for common-mode noise, this book introduces modified PWM method for reduction. Especially, the paralleled inverters with advanced PWM can achieve good performance for the common-mode noise reduction. Finally, the implementation of PWM technologies in hardware is introduced in the last part.

Control in Power Electronics explores all aspects of the study and use of electronic integrated circuits for the control and conversion of electrical energy. This technology is a critical part of our energy infrastructure, and supports almost all important electrical applications and devices. Improvements in devices and advances in control concepts have led to steady improvements in power electronic applications. This is driving a tremendous expansion of their applications. Control in Power Electronics brings together a team of leading experts as contributors. This is the first book to thoroughly combine control methods and techniques for power electronic systems. The development of new semiconductor power components, new topologies of converters from one side coupled with advances in modern control theory and digital signal processors has made this book possible and presents the applications necessary for modern design engineers. The authors were originally brought together to share research and applications through the international Danfoss Professor Programme at Aalborg University in Denmark. ersonal computers would be unwieldy and inefficient without power electronic dc supplies. Portable communication devices and computers would also be impractical. High-performance lighting systems, motor controls, and a wide range of industrial controls depend on power electronics. In the near future we can expect strong growth in automotive applications, dc power supplies for communication systems, portable applications, and high-end converters. We are approaching a time when all electrical energy will be processed and controlled through power electronics somewhere in the path from generation to end use.

Three-Phase Conversion

A Novel Three-phase Utility Interface for Photovoltaic Wind-electric and Fuel Cell Systems

Advanced Conversion Technologies

Power Electronics

Advances in Automation, Signal Processing, Instrumentation, and Control

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DC Microgrids