



Electronic Systems

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Chapter 1

Power Supplies





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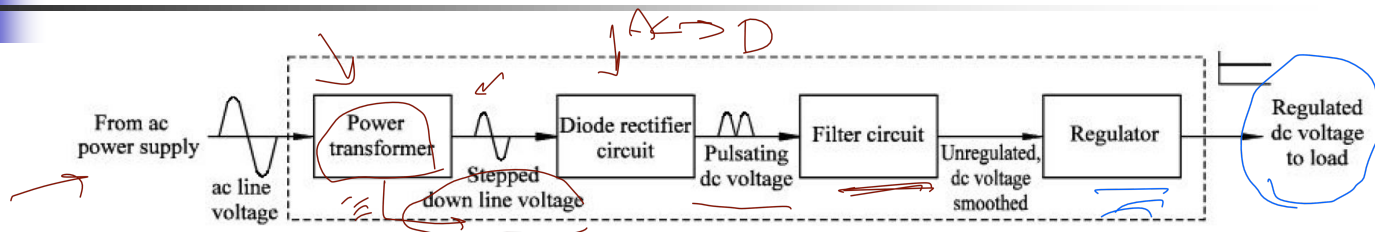
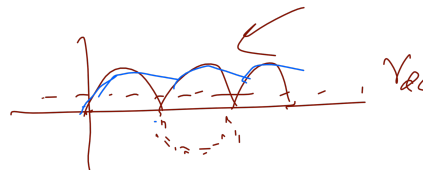


Introduction

- Power supplies are required to power electronic equipments.
- The function of an electronic power supply unit is to convert the ac or dc line power into the required dc voltages according to the current demands of a particular system.
- A power supply circuit is usually built using:
 - Rectifiers to obtain a steady dc voltage from the ac voltage, $AC \rightarrow DC$
 - Filters to get a dc level, LC
 - Regulators to obtain a desired fixed dc voltage which remains the same even if the input dc voltage varies or the output load connected to the dc voltage changes.



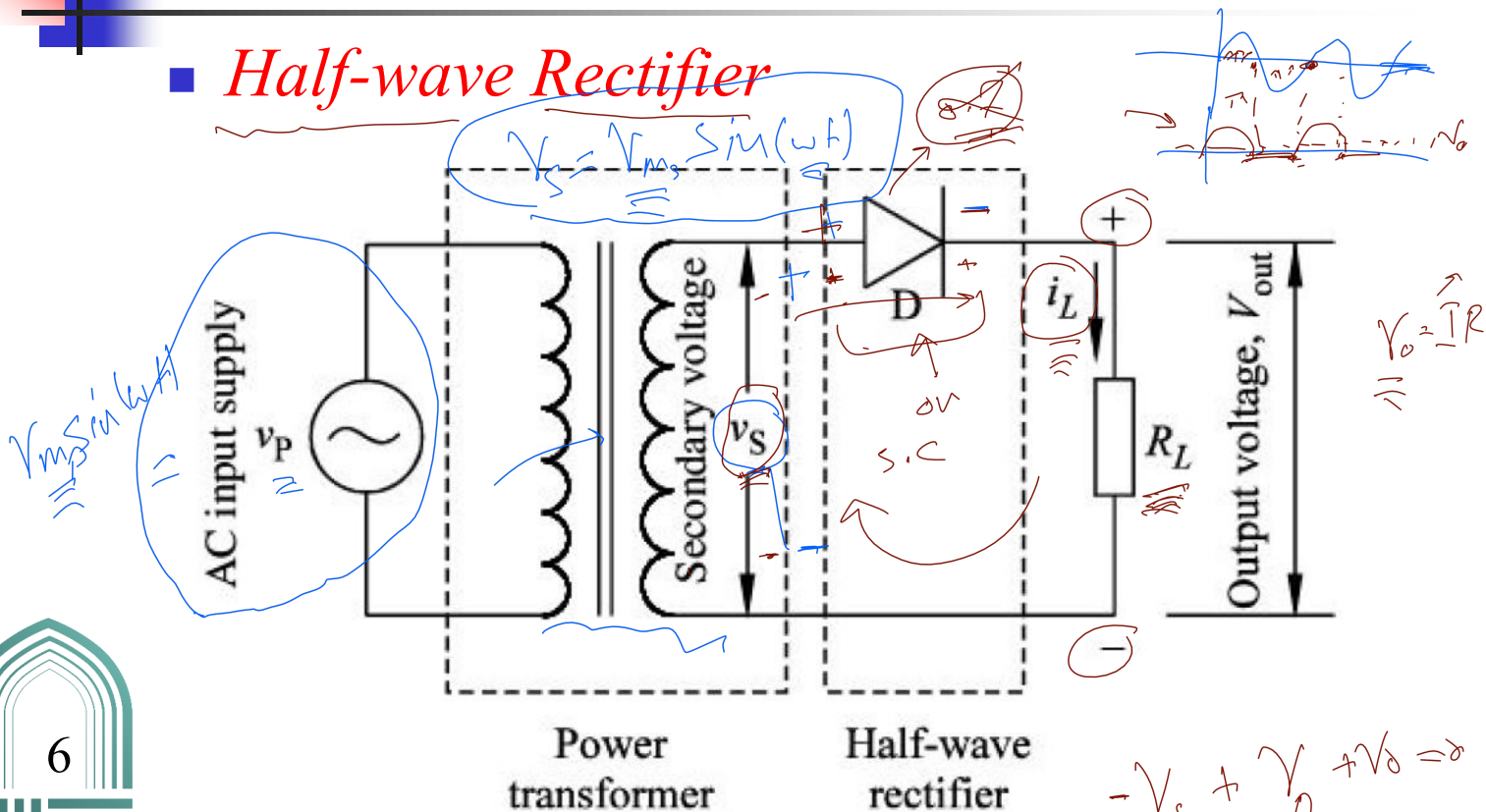
Power Supply



- The functional blocks required for conversion of ac input to dc output voltage in an electronic power supply unit are **a power transformer, a diode rectifier circuit, a filter circuit and a regulator.**
- The power transformer steps down the ac voltage to about the desired voltage. The rectifier converts the ac voltage from the transformer into a pulsating dc voltage. The filter smoothes out the pulsating dc voltage. Finally, the regulator maintains a constant output regardless of variations in ac voltage or the current required by the load or both.

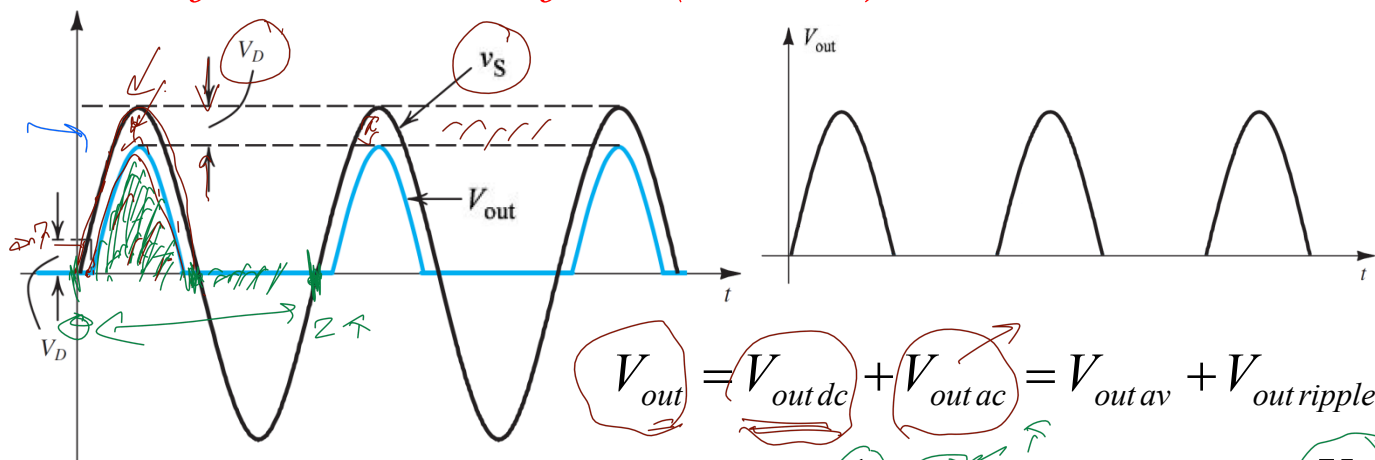
Rectifier

■ Half-wave Rectifier



Rectifier

■ Half-wave Rectifier (cont'd)



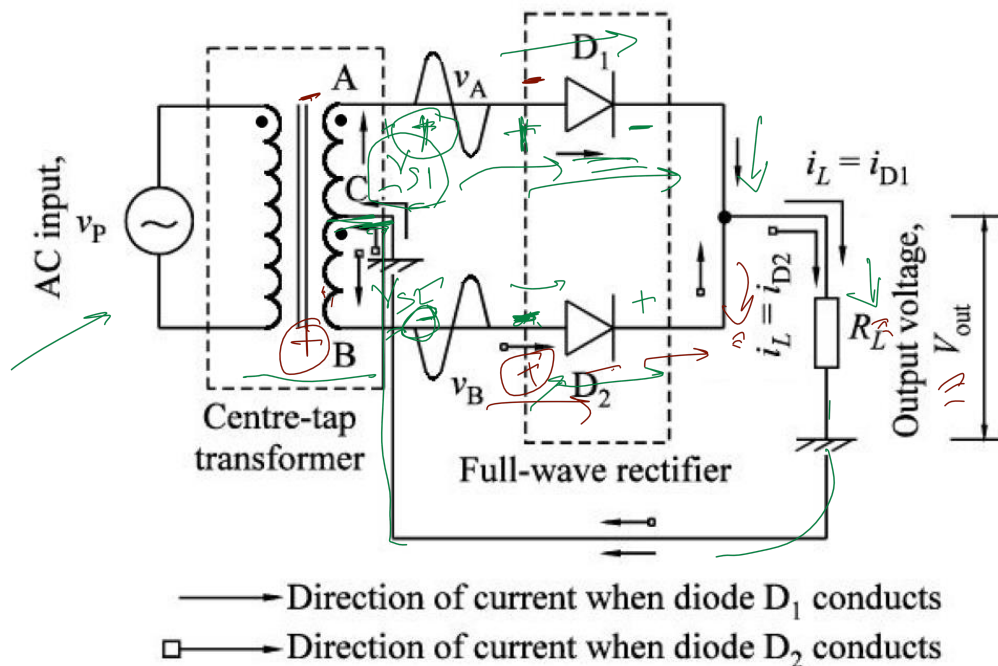
$$v_s = V_m \sin \omega t$$

$$V_{out dc} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_{out}(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$$

$$V_{out rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_{out}^2(\omega t) d\omega t} = \frac{V_m}{2}$$

Rectifier

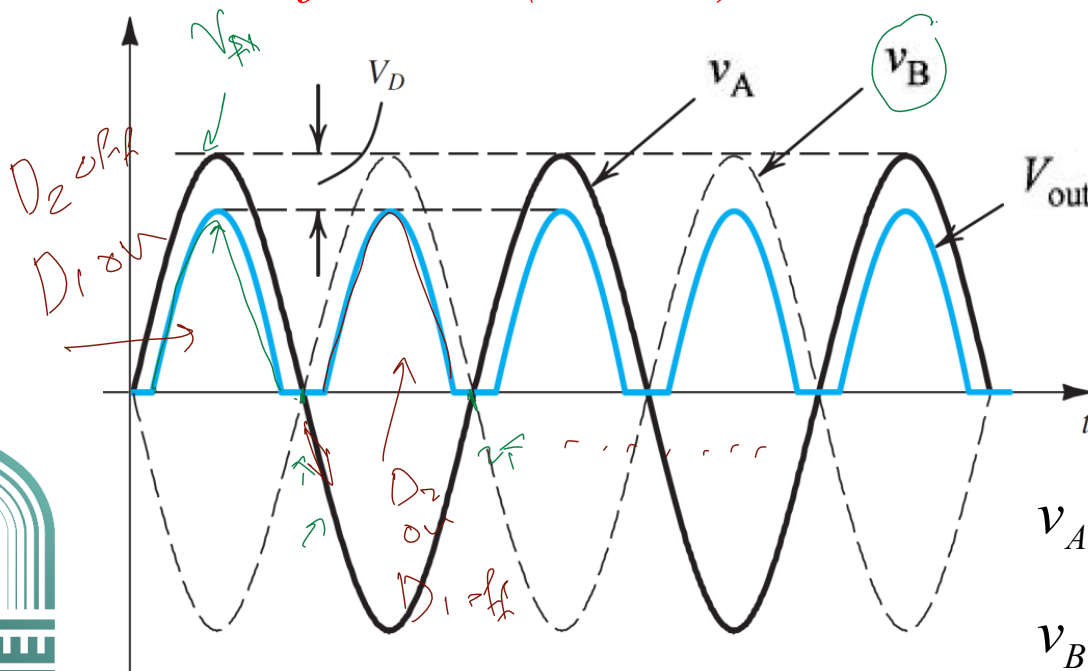
■ Full-wave Rectifier Using Centre-tap Transformer



Rectifier

■ Full-wave Rectifier Using Centre-tap Transformer (cont'd)

$$V_o = V_A - V_D$$

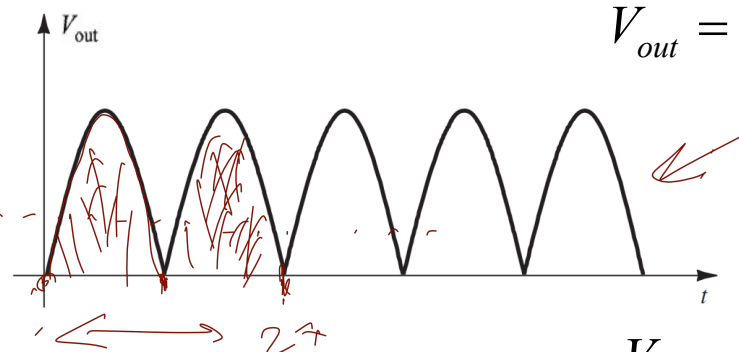


$$v_A = V_m \sin \omega t$$

$$v_B = -V_m \sin \omega t$$

Rectifier

■ Full-wave Rectifier Using Centre-tap Transformer (cont'd)



$$V_{out} = V_{out\,dc} + V_{out\,ac} = V_{out\,av} + V_{out\,ripple}$$

$$V_{out\,dc} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_{out}(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{2V_m}{\pi}$$

(Handwritten note: $V_m \sin(\omega t)$)

$$V_{out\,rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_{out}^2(\omega t) d\omega t} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$