# 國立臺北科技大學

103 學年第一學期電機系博士班資格考試

## 電力電子學試題

### 第一頁 共三頁



# 注意事項: 1. 本試題共六題,配分共100分。 2. 請按順序標明題號作答,不必抄題。 3. 全部答案均須答在試卷答案欄內,否則不予計分。 4. 考試時間:二小時。 5. 可使用計算器。

1. (15%) Figure 1(a) shows an ideal three-phase AC-DC rectifier, load current  $I_o$  is constant. Sketch voltage of the diode D4 (at least one period), give your reasoning for the result. The three-phase voltage and line voltages are shown in Fig. 1(b) for your reference.



Fig. 1

## 第二頁 共三頁

2. (15%) Figure 2 shows the voltage and current waveform of a power supply, find its power factor?

(Hint: Fourier series expression of  $i(t) = \frac{4I}{\pi}\sin(\omega t) + \frac{4I}{3\pi}\sin(3\omega t) + \frac{4I}{5\pi}\sin(5\omega t) + \dots$ )



Fig. 2

3. (15%) Figure 3 shows a buck converter,  $V_s$  is input,  $V_o$  is output, T is the switching period, D is the duty, C is very large so  $V_o$  can be assumed to be a constant. All the components are ideal. If the circuit is running at steady state and at the boundary between continuous and discontinuous conduction mode, find  $I_o$  and express it in terms of  $V_s$ , L, D, and T?



4. (15%) Figure 4 shows a three-phase DC-AC Inverter, input power source is  $V_i$ , *n* is the neutral point. If switches S1, S2, and S6 are closed (turn on), what is the motor phase voltage  $V_{An}$ ,  $V_{Bn}$ ,  $V_{Cn} = ?$ 



Fig. 4

## 第三頁 共三頁

5. (20%) Figure 5(a) shows a SEPIC Converter. All the components are ideal, and the circuit is running at steady state and continuous conduction mode. C1 is very large so  $v_{C1}$  can be assumed to be a constant. Derive  $V_o/V_s = ?$  If the  $i_{L1}$  and  $i_{L2}$  wave forms are shown in Fig 5(b), sketch the corresponding  $i_{C1}$ ,  $i_{sw}$  and  $i_D$  waveforms?



6. (15%) Figure 6(a) shows a DC-DC Converter, transformer is already expressed in equivalent circuit,  $L_m$  is the excitation inductance, core is completely de-magnetized at the end of each period.  $V_s$ =150V, output voltage is  $V_o$ , output current is  $I_o$ , T is the switching period, and N1:N2=10:1, N1:N3=1:1. If  $v_1 \cdot i_m$  and  $i_L$  waveforms are shown in Fig. 6(b), find and sketch  $i_1$  and  $v_{sw}$  waveforms?



Fig. 6