

Application Guide

Power Equations

This note brings together a number of equations and conversion factors that are useful when applying a power supply.

General

Voltage & Current

$$V_P = \left(\frac{1}{0.707}\right) \times V_{RMS}$$

$$V_P = \sqrt{2V_{RMS}} = 1.414 V_{RMS}$$

$$V_{PP} = 2V_P$$

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{0.5 V_P} \approx 0.707 V_P$$

$$V_{AVG} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) V_P \approx 0.637 V_P$$

$$I_P = \sqrt{2I_{RMS}} \approx 1.414 I_{RMS}$$

$$I_{PP} = 2I_P$$

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{0.5 I_P} \approx 0.707 I_P$$

$$I_{AVG} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) I_P \approx 0.637 I_P$$

Where: V_P = Peak Voltage
 V_{PP} = Peak to Peak Voltage
 V_{AVG} = Average Voltage
 V_{rms} = RMS (root mean square) Voltage
 I_P = Peak Current
 I_{PP} = Peak to Peak Current
 I_{AVG} = Average Current
 I_{RMS} = RMS (root mean square) Current

Frequency & Time

Duty Cycle: The ratio of "on" time to "off" time of the semi-conductor switch (in PWM systems) or clock signal.

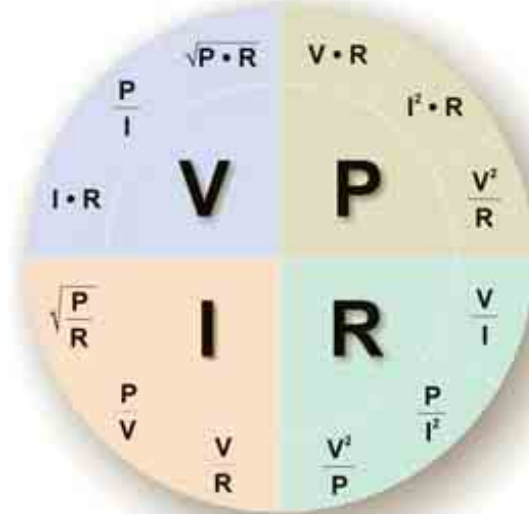
$$F = \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

$$T = \left(\frac{1}{F}\right)$$

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = \left(\frac{\text{Pulse Width}}{\text{Cycle Time}}\right) \times 100$$

Where: F = Frequency
 T = Time

Ohms Law/Power Wheel



Reactance

$$X_C = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi FC}\right)$$

$$X_L = 2\pi FL$$

Where: X_C = Reactance, in ohms, of a capacitance
 X_L = Reactance, in ohms, of an inductance
 F = Frequency in Hertz
 C = Capacitance in Farads
 L = Inductance in Henrys

Decibal

Decibel (dB): A decibel (dB) is the fundamental measurement unit used in EMI measurements.

$$\text{dB} = 10 \text{Log}_{10} \left(\frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}}\right)$$

$$\text{dB} = 20 \text{Log}_{10} \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

$$\text{PR} = 10 \text{ (dB/10)}$$

$$\text{VR} = 10 \text{ (dB/20)}$$

Where: P_{OUT} = Output Power
 P_{IN} = Input Power
 V_{OUT} = Output Voltage
 V_{IN} = Input Voltage
 PR = Power Ratio
 VR = Voltage Ratio (Current ratio is the same)

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MPD offers a full line of enclosed & open frame AC/DC power supplies. Ranging from 10W to 300W, these compact supplies meet international standards while offering

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Specifications

Efficiency

Efficiency (η): The ratio of total output power to input power. Typically expressed as a percentage, efficiency is derived by the equation:

$$\text{Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}} \times 100$$

Where: P_{OUT} = Output Power
 P_{IN} = Input Power

Power

Average Power: In an ac circuit, the average value of ac power. For resistive circuits, this equals the square of the rms current times the circuit resistance, as given by:

$$P_A = (I_{RMS})^2 R$$

Where: I_{RMS} = rms value of the circuit current
 R = Circuit resistance in ohms

True Power: The actual power consumed by an ac circuit. It is given by:

$$P_T = V_{RMS} \times I_{RMS} \cos(\phi)$$

Where: I_{RMS} = rms value of the circuit current
 V_{RMS} = rms value of the circuit voltage

Power Factor: For an ac input power supply, the ratio of true input power to apparent input power.

$$PF = \cos \theta$$

$$PF = \left(\frac{P_T}{P_{APP}} \right)$$

Thermal

Internal Power Dissipation: Power dissipated as heat within the power supply during normal operation.

$$P_D = P_{IN} - P_{OUT}$$

$$P_D = \left(\frac{P_{OUT}}{\eta} \right) - P_{OUT}$$

Where: P_D = Internal power dissipated
 P_{IN} = Input Power
 P_{OUT} = Output Power
 η = Efficiency

Power Equations

Thermal Resistance: (θ) A measure of the opposition a material will have to the flow of heat. Used to calculate the temperature drop that occurs when power flows through a material or across the junction of two materials.

$$\theta \text{ (}^\circ\text{C/W)} = \frac{L}{KA}$$

$$\theta \text{ (}^\circ\text{C/W)} = \frac{\Delta T}{P_D}$$

Where: L = Length of material
 K = Thermal conductivity of material
 A = Cross sectional area of material
 ΔT = Temp drop across material
 P_D = Power flowing through material

Regulation

$$\text{Line Regulation (\%)} = \frac{\%V_L \Delta}{\%V_{IN} \Delta} \times 100$$

$$\text{Load Regulation (\%)} = \frac{NLV_{OUT} - FLV_{OUT}}{FLV_{OUT}} \times 100$$

Where: V_L = Load Voltage
 V_{IN} = Input Voltage (Line)
 NLV_{OUT} = Load Voltage @ No Load
 FLV_{OUT} = Load Voltage @ Full Load

Conversion Factors

Common Conversions

$$\text{LFM} = \frac{\text{CFM}}{\text{Area}}$$

$$\text{CFM} = \text{Area} \times \text{LFM}$$

$$^\circ\text{C} = \frac{(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)}{1.8}$$

$$^\circ\text{F} = 1.8 \times ^\circ\text{C} + 32$$

$$^\circ\text{K} = \frac{^\circ\text{F} + 459.67}{1.8}$$

$$^\circ\text{K} = ^\circ\text{C} + 273.15$$

$$1 \text{ Inch} = 25.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ mm} = 0.03937 \text{ Inches}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 39.7 \text{ Inches}$$

$$1 \text{ Ampere-Hour} = 3,600 \text{ Coulombs}$$

$$1 \text{ IB} = 453.4924 \text{ Grams}$$

$$1 \text{ Ounce} = 28.3495 \text{ Grams}$$

$$1 \text{ Gram} = 0.0357 \text{ Ounces}$$

$$1 \text{ kGram} = 2.205 \text{ Pounds}$$

$$1 \text{ Pound} = 0.4523 \text{ kilograms}$$

$$1 \text{ Watt} = 1 \text{ Joule/Second}$$

$$1 \text{ BTU/Sec} = 1,054.8 \text{ Joules/Sec}$$

$$1 \text{ Joule} = 0.000948 \text{ BTU}$$