东南大学

## 电力电子技术

第 28 讲

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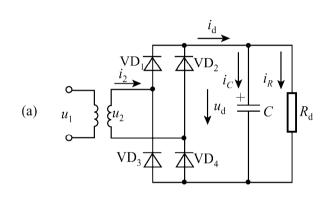


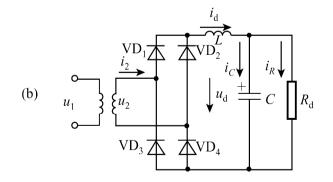
## 交流—直流 (AC-DC) 变换 (四)

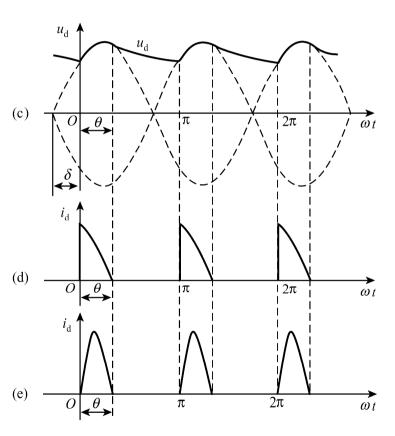


#### 四、电容滤波的不控整流电路

#### 1、带电容滤波的单相不控整流电路











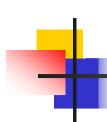
ωRC	0(C=0)	1	5	10	40	100	500	∞( <b>空载)</b>
δ(°)	0	14.5	40.3	51.7	69	75.3	83.7	90
θ(°)	180	120.5	61	44	22.5	14.3	5.4	0
$U_{ m d}/U_2$	0.9	0.96	1.18	1.27	1.36	1.39	1.4	1.414

纯电阻负载情况

无穷大电容、空载情况

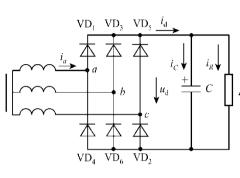


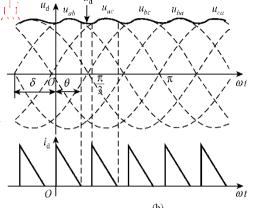




#### 2、带电容滤波的三相不控整流电路

 $wRC=\sqrt{3}$  为电容滤波负载电流连续临界点

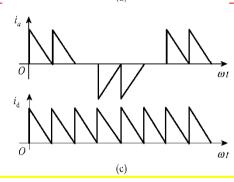


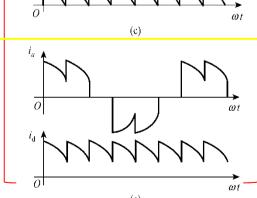


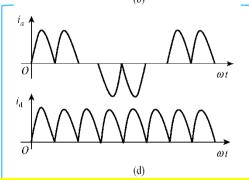
纯电阻负载

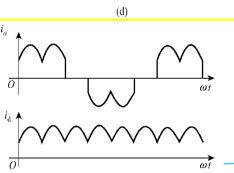
 $wRC = \sqrt{3}$ 

临界









(f)

加入电感

 $wRC = \sqrt{3}$ 

 $wRC < \sqrt{3}$ 





w $RC < \sqrt{3}$  连续

AC-DC



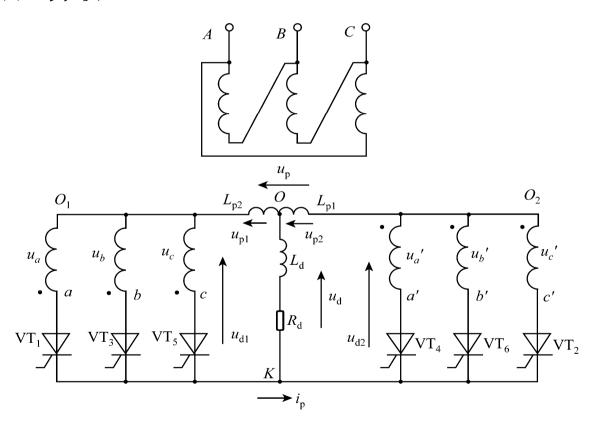
#### 五、大功率整流电路

1、带平衡电抗器的双反星型电路

要求: 低电压、大电流

方法: 并联

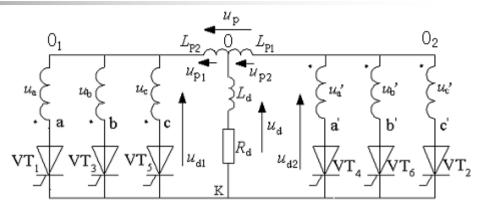
双反星电路实际意义,半波电路特点



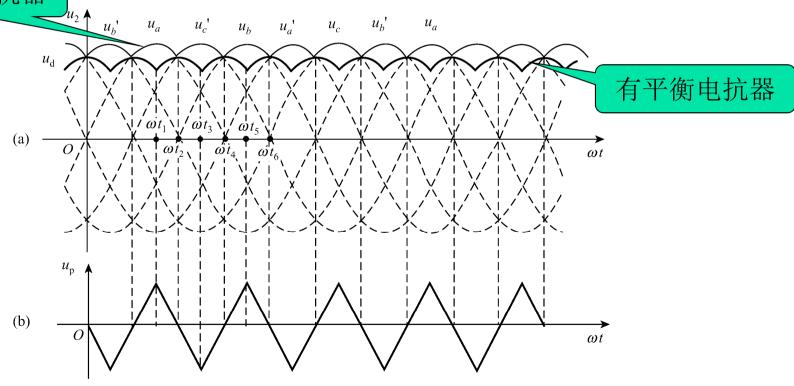


#### (1) 平衡电抗器的作用

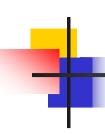
#### 六相整流电路与双反星整流电路



#### 无平衡电抗器

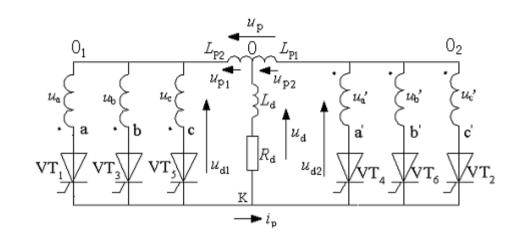






#### 直流输出电压计算

$$u_{d} = u_{d1} - u_{p}/2$$
 $u_{d} = u_{d2} + u_{p}/2$ 
 $u_{d} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{d1} + u_{d2})$ 



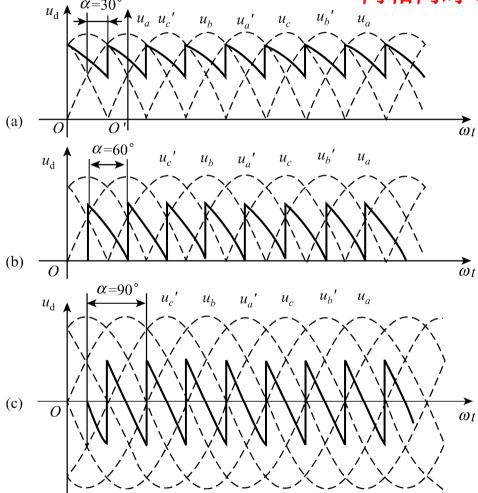
#### $\alpha=0$ °时的直流电压平均值:

$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{2p} \mathbf{\hat{Q}}^{2p} u_{d} dwt = \frac{1}{2p} \mathbf{\hat{Q}}^{2p} \frac{1}{2} (u_{d1} + u_{d2}) dwt = \frac{1}{2} (U_{d1} + U_{d2}) = 1.17 U_{2}$$



#### (2) 双反星形带平衡电抗器可控整流电路

 $u_{\rm d} \uparrow \xrightarrow{\alpha=30^{\circ}} u_a u_{c'} u_b u_{a'} u_c u_b' u_a$  两相同时导通,电压取平均值

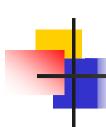












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直流平均电压U<sub>d</sub>

$$u_a = \sqrt{2}U_2 \cos \mathbf{W}t$$

直流平均电压
$$U_{\rm d}$$

$$u_a = \sqrt{2}U_2 \cos \mathsf{W}t \qquad u_b ' = \sqrt{2}U_2 \cos (\mathsf{W}t + \frac{\mathsf{p}}{3})$$

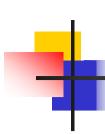
$$u_{d} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{a} + u_{b}') = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\acute{e}}{\grave{e}} \sqrt{2}U_{2} \cos wt + \sqrt{2}U_{2} \cos (wt + \frac{p}{3}) \mathring{\psi}$$

$$\cos q + \cos j = 2\cos \frac{\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{e}} \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}}{2} + \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}}{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}} + \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}}{2} + \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}}{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}} = \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}}}{2} + \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{o}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}U_2}{2} \left[2\cos(wt + \frac{p}{6})\cos\frac{p}{6}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}U_2\cos(wt + \frac{p}{6})$$

$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{p_{3}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{6}U_{2}}{2} \cos(wt + \frac{p}{6}) dwt = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2p} U_{2} \cos a = 1.17U_{2} \cos a$$





#### 三相半波,双反星,六相整流电路对比

#### 特点:

①直流电压的脉动情况比三相半波时小得多; 三相半波

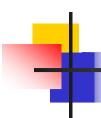
②不存在直流磁化问题; 三相半波

③变压器次级绕组利用率提高一倍; 六相整流

④提高了整流元件的利用率,导通角120°。 三相半波





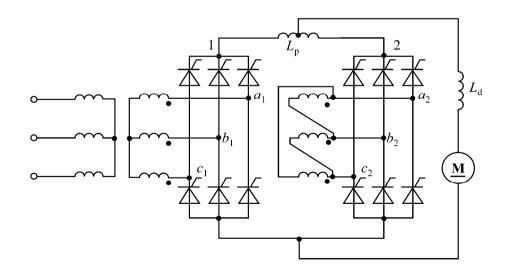


#### 2、整流电路的多重化

大功率整流装置对电网的干扰会很严重

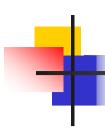
增加整流输出电压脉波数可减轻整流装置产生的高次谐波对电网的干扰 12脉波、18脉波、24脉波等多相整流电路

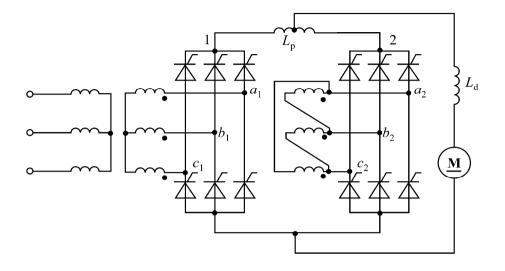
由两组三相桥式整流电路并联而成的12脉波整流电路

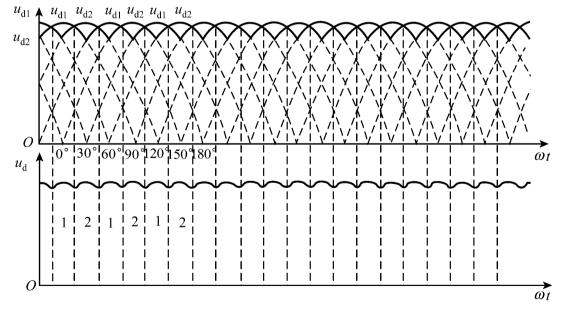






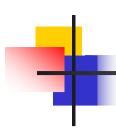












#### 教材P140页第三章小结

- ①按相数对整流电路分类:单相,三相,多相。
- ②按负载性质对整流电路进行分类: 纯电阻, 大电感, 反电势, 电容性负载。
- ③漏感对整流电路的影响,换相重叠角的计算。
- ④有源逆变电路的外因与内因
- ⑤大功率整流电路。双反星电路,六相整流电路,多重化。





### 作业:

P.144 习题 34

