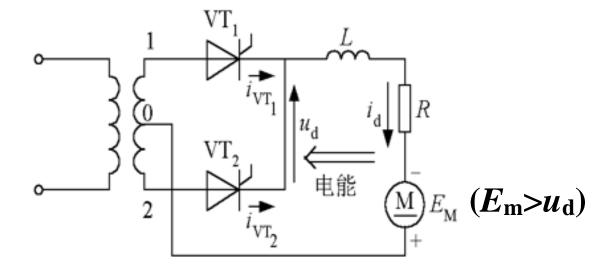


有源逆变



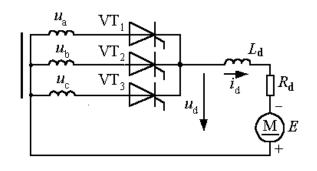
■ 逆变的条件

- 有一个能使电能倒流的直流电势,电势的极性和晶闸管元件的单向导电方向一致,电势的大小稍大于变流电路直流平均电压。
- 2. 交流电路直流侧应能产生负值的直流平均电压。



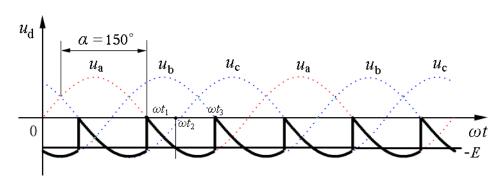


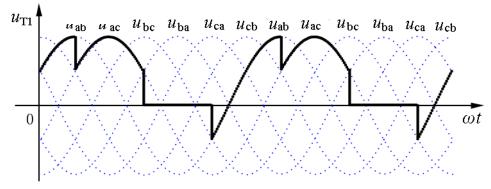
$\blacksquare \alpha = 150^{\circ}$



控制角 α范围

逆变时: $\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi$





■ 直流平均电压

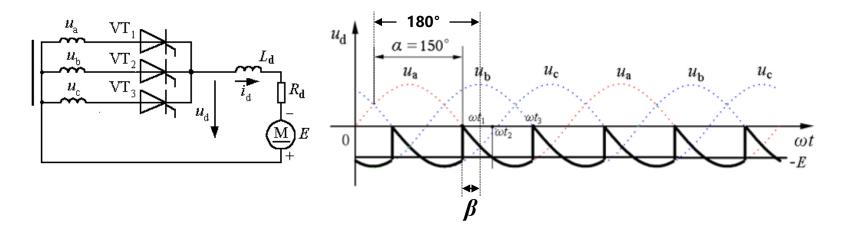
$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{2\pi/3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha}^{\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3}} \sqrt{2} U_{2} \sin \omega t d\omega t = 1.17 U_{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$U_{\rm d} = -1.17 \ U_2 \cos \beta$$



■ 逆变角β

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha$$



以 π 处作为 $\beta = 0$ 的计算起点,向 ωt 减小方向计量。

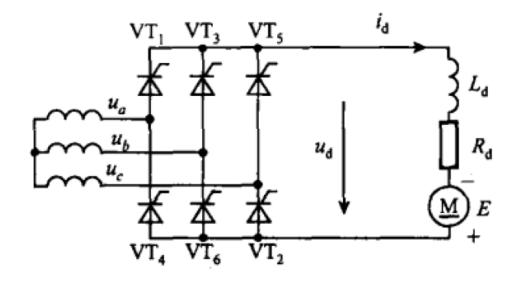
整流: α 整流滞后角 $0 < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$, $90^{\circ} < \beta < 180^{\circ}$

逆变: β 逆变超前角 $0 < \beta < 90^{\circ}$, $90^{\circ} < \alpha < 180^{\circ}$

(在实际运行中为防止逆变颠覆,必须 $\beta > 0$)

口 三相桥式逆变电路

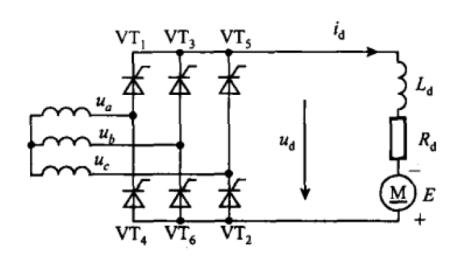
逆变时: $\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi$ 即 $0 < \beta < \pi/2$



■ 问题:

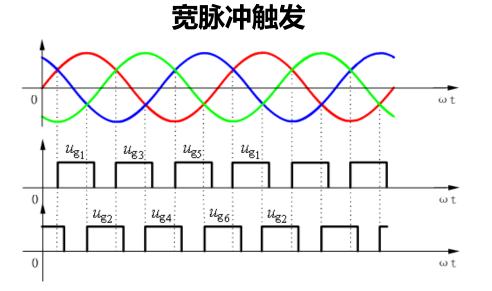
- 每个晶闸管导通多少度?
- 每个晶闸管每隔多少度换流一次?

■晶闸管触发顺序

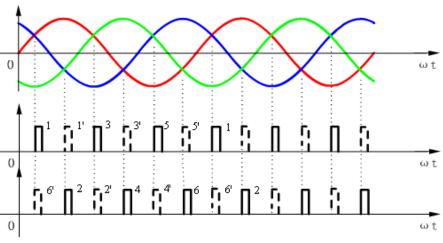


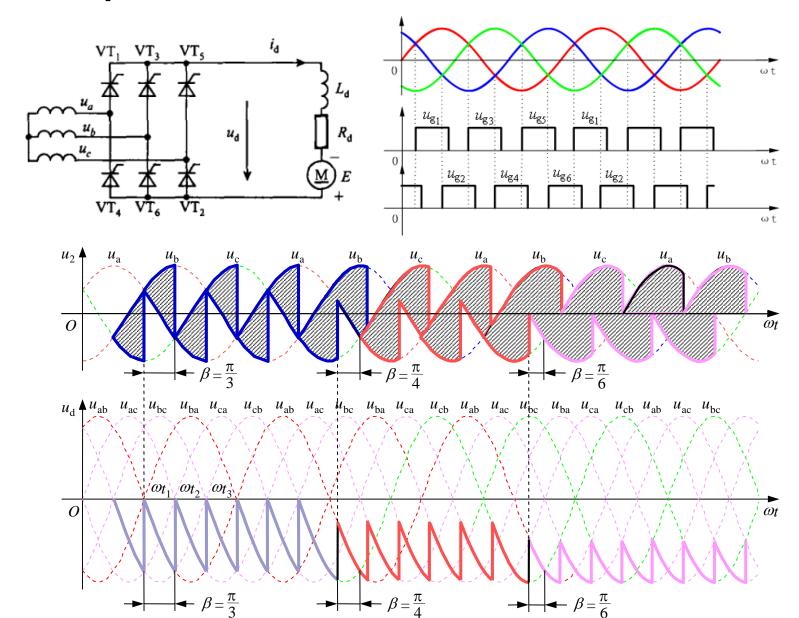
■ 问题:

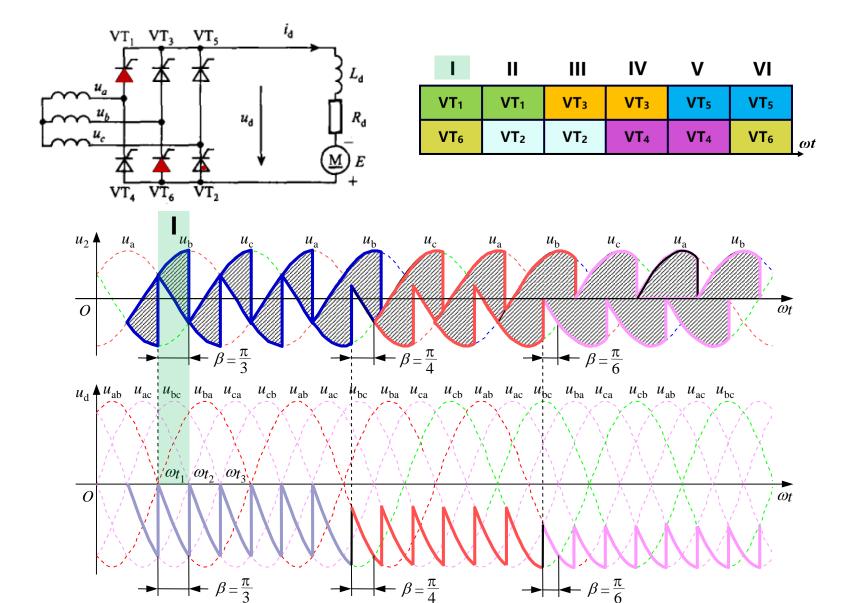
- 每个晶闸管导通多少度?120°
- 每个晶闸管每隔多少度换流一次?60°

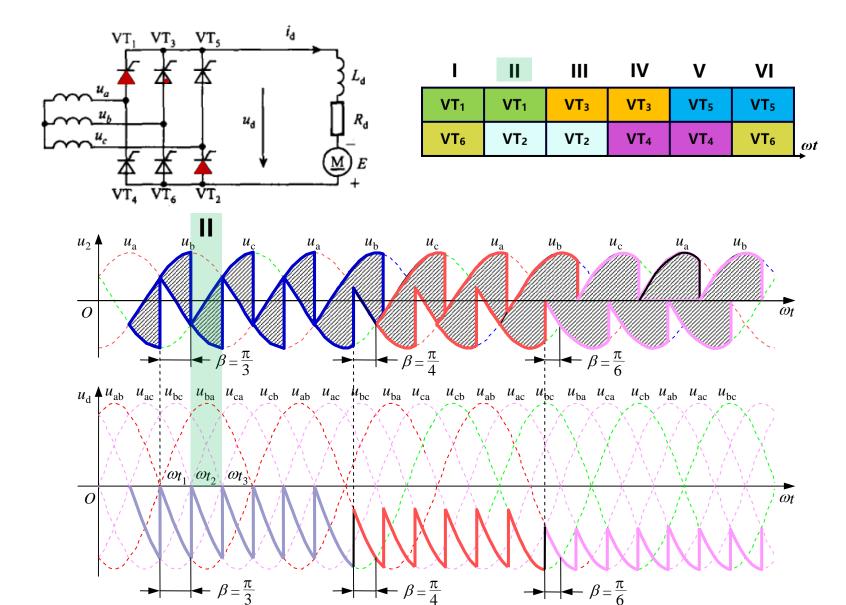


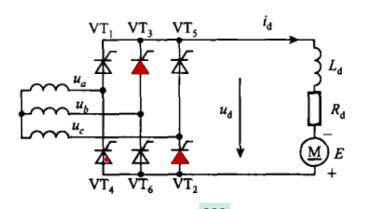




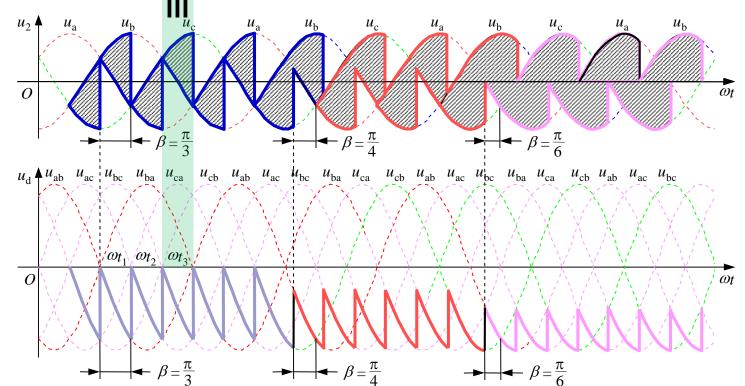


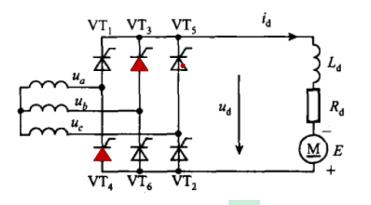




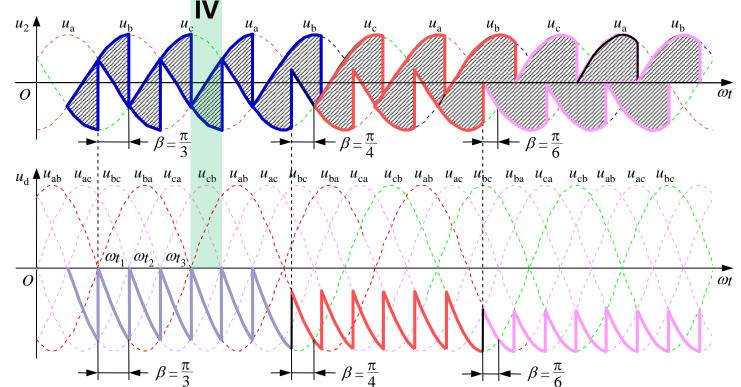


I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

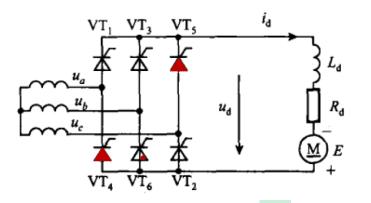




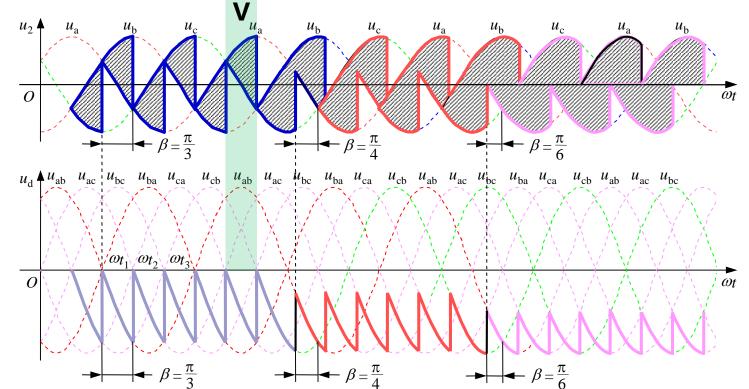
I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

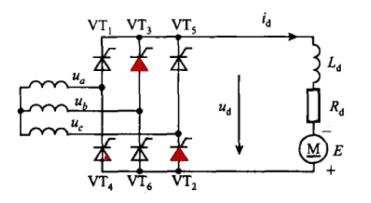




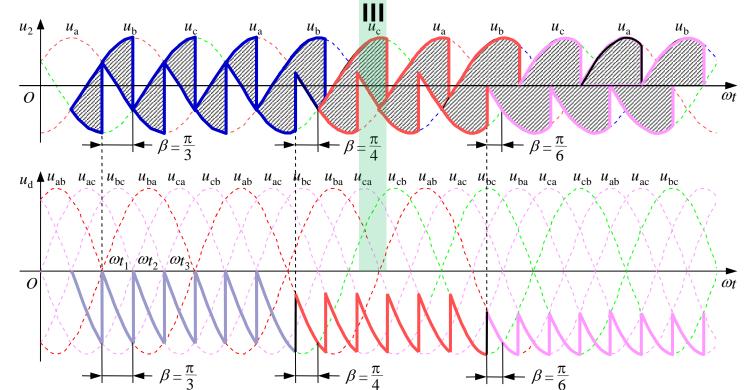


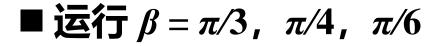
1	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

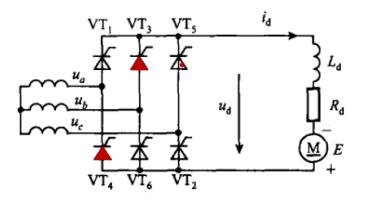




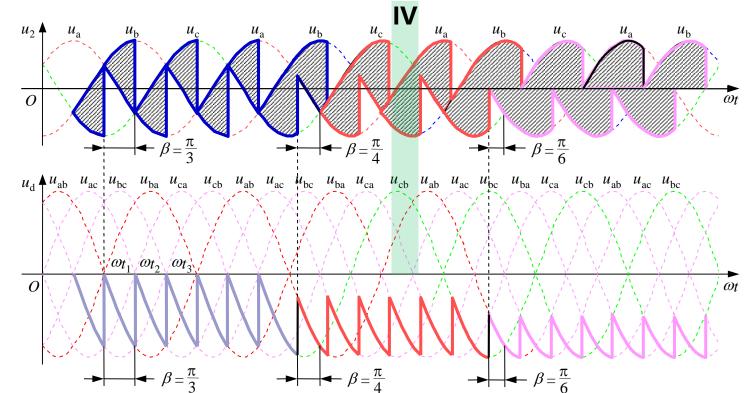
_	I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
	VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
	VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt



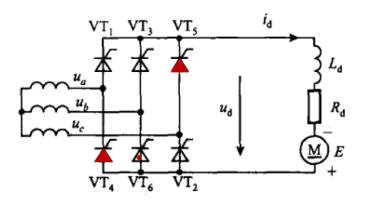




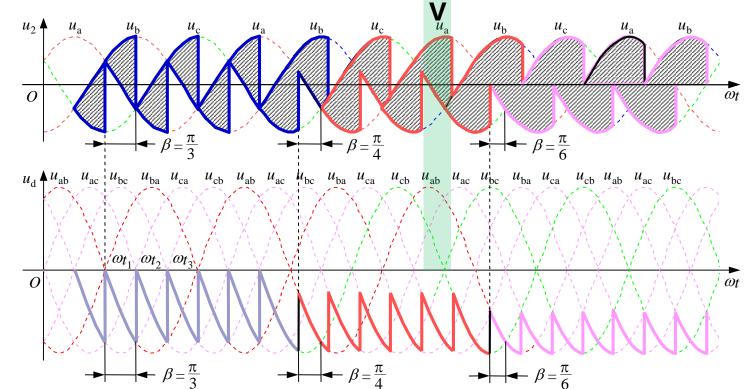
I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

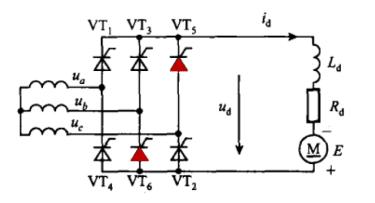




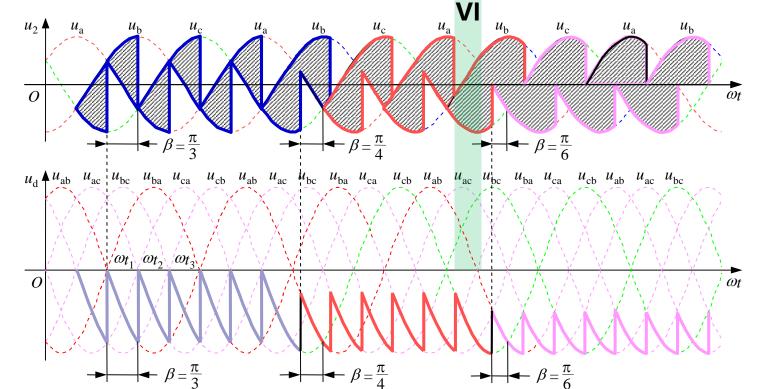


I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

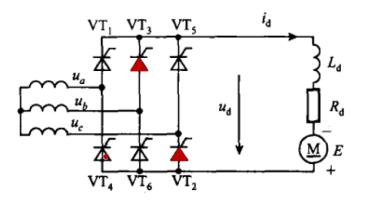




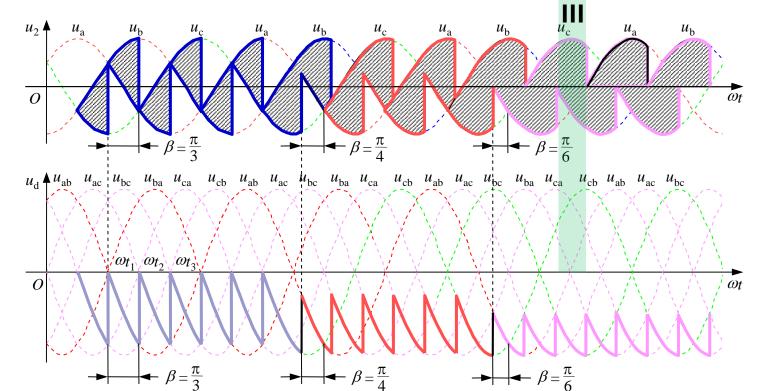
1	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt

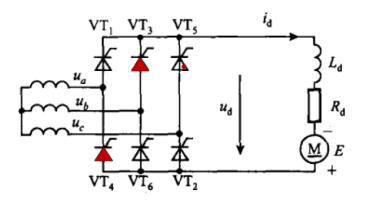




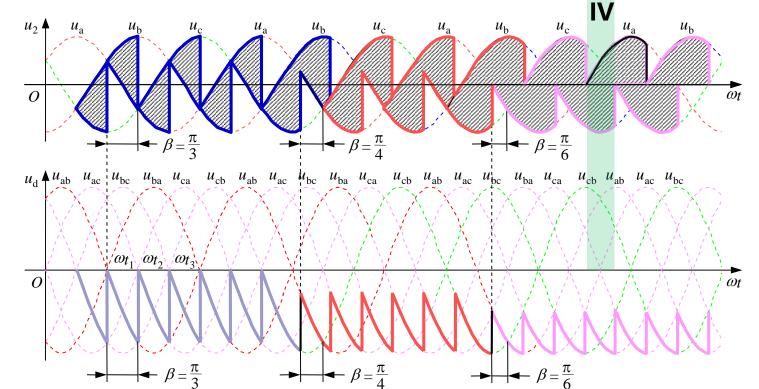


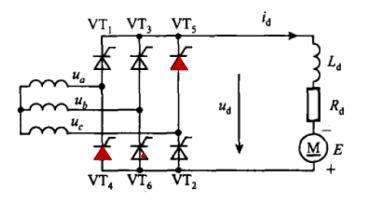
I	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt



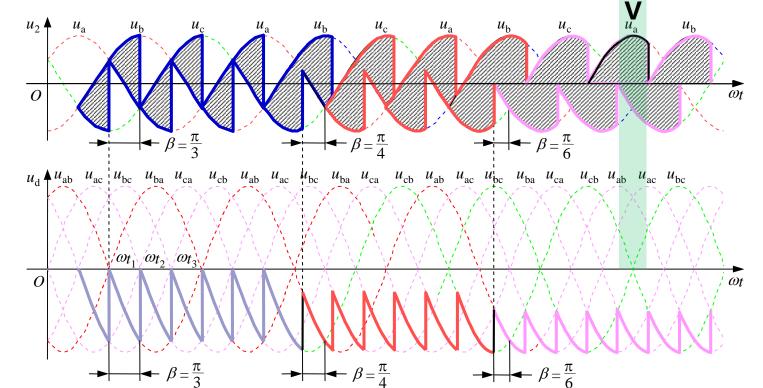


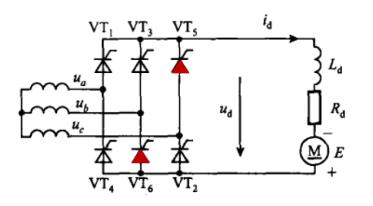
1	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt



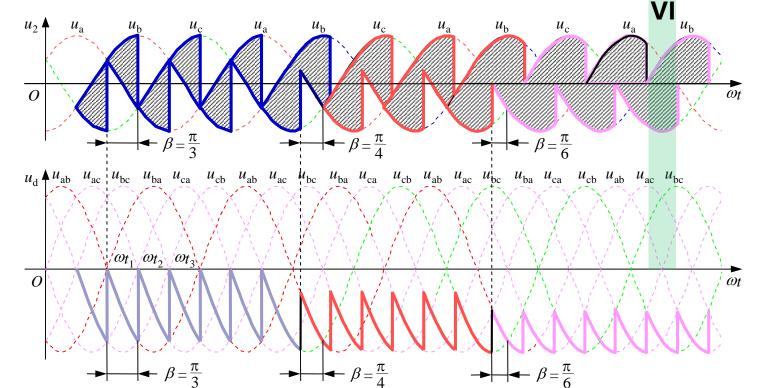


I	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt





ı	Ш	Ш	IV	V	VI	_
VT ₁	VT ₁	VT ₃	VT ₃	VT ₅	VT ₅	
VT ₆	VT ₂	VT ₂	VT ₄	VT ₄	VT ₆	ωt





■ 直流平均电压:

$$U_d = -2.34U_2 \cos \beta$$

■ 直流平均电流:

$$I_d = \frac{U - E}{R_{\Sigma}}$$

■ 每个晶闸管导通2π/3, 故流过晶闸管的电流平均值:

$$I_{dT} = \frac{I_d}{3}$$

有效值:

$$I_{VT} = \frac{I_d}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577 I_d$$

■ 变压器副边电流有效值:

$$I_2 = \sqrt{2}I_T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}I_d$$



■ 逆变失败 (逆变颠覆)

逆变时,一旦换相失败,外接直流电源就会通过晶闸管电路短路,或使变流器的输出平均电压和直流电动势变成顺向串联,形成很大短路电流。

■ 逆变失败的原因

- 触发电路工作不可靠(如脉冲丢失、脉冲延时等),致使晶闸管不能正常换相。
- 晶闸管发生故障(该断时不断,或该通时不通)。
- 交流电源缺相或突然消失。
- 换相的裕量角不足,引起换相失败。

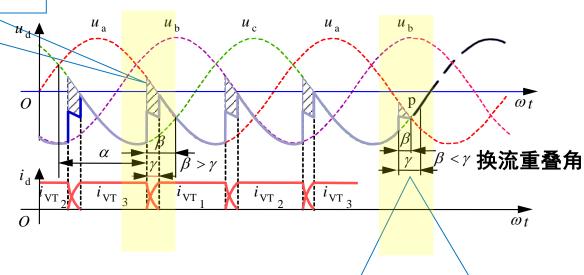


(VT3换相于VT1为例)

① β>γ: 换相结束时, VT3能承受反压而关断。

 $\begin{array}{c} a \circ \stackrel{L_{B}}{\longrightarrow} VT_{1} \\ b \circ \stackrel{i_{VT_{1}}}{\longrightarrow} L_{B} VT_{2} \\ c \circ \stackrel{i_{VT_{2}}}{\longrightarrow} i_{VT_{3}} \end{array} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} L \\ u_{d} \\ \end{array} \qquad \stackrel{i_{d}}{\longrightarrow} E_{M} \\ O \circ \stackrel{L_{B}}{\longrightarrow} VT_{3} \end{array}$

□ 逆变电路: 换流重叠现象增加 了输出电压。



② $\beta < \gamma$: 该通的 VT_1 会关断,而应关断的 VT_3 不能关断,最终导致逆变失败。



■ 确定最小逆变角 Amin

逆变时允许采用的最小逆变角β应等于

 $\beta_{\min} > \gamma$ 换流重叠角

安全逆变工作条件:

 $\beta > \beta_{\min}$

β_{min}一般取30°~35°



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