1.1单相半波可控整流电路

1. 电阻性负载

■输出电压平均值:

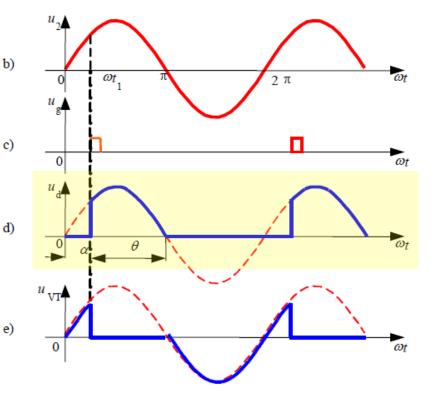
$$U_{d_{ave}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \sqrt{2}U_{2} \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}U_{2}}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 0.45U_{2} \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$$

其中:

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2}U_2 \sin(\omega t)$$

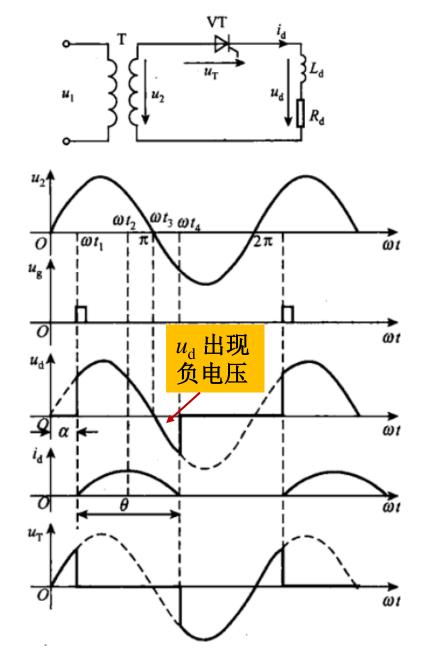


晶闸管触发角a移相范围0~180°



2. 电感性负载

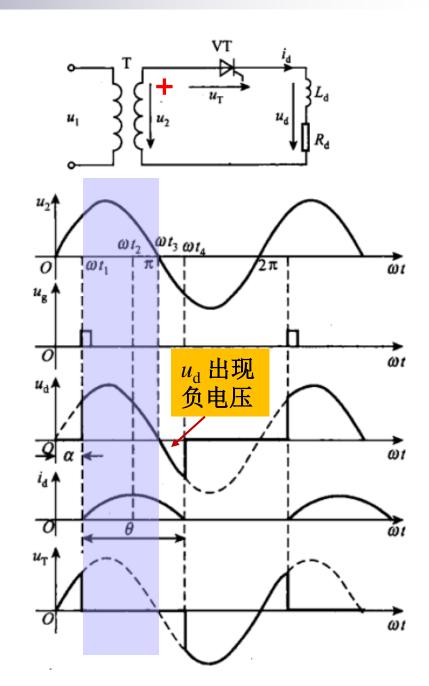
- ① 0~ωt₁: VT未导通
- ② ωt₁: VT导通
- \odot $\omega t_1 \sim \omega t_2 : i_d \uparrow$
- (4) $\omega t_2 \sim \omega t_3 : i_d \downarrow$
- ⑤ $\omega t_3 = \pi$: $u_2 = 0$ 但 L_d 存在电势,导 致VT仍导通
- ⑥ $\omega t_3 \sim \omega t_4$: $i_d \downarrow$
- ② ωt₄: VT正向阳极电压为0, VT关断





2. 电感性负载

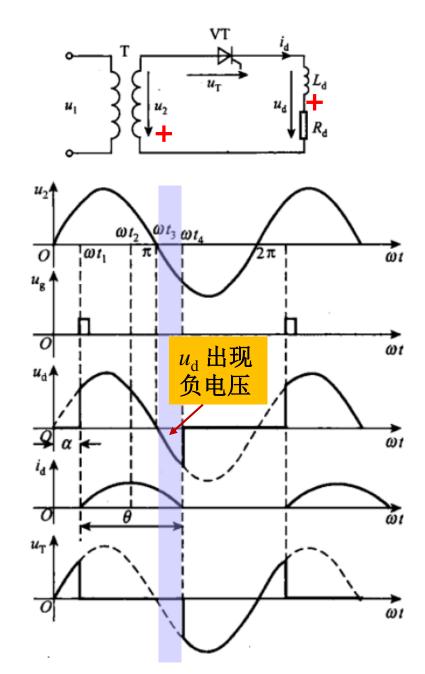
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2. 电感性负载

- ① $0\sim\omega t_1$: VT未导通
- ② ωt_1 : VT导通
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- ① ωt₄: VT正向阳极电压为0, VT关断





3. 并续流二极管VD

■ 目的:避免*U*_d太小

■ **续流**: *u*₂过零变负时, VD_F导通, *u*_d=0,

VT受反压关断, i_d 在L-R-VD_F中流通。

■ 数量关系 $(i_d \approx I_d)$

VT电流平均值
$$I_{dT} = \frac{\pi - \alpha}{2\pi} I_d$$
 VT电流有效值 $I_{T} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} I_d^2 d(\omega t)} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi - \alpha}{2\pi}} I_d$

VD电流平均值
$$I_{\text{dVDR}} = \frac{\pi + \alpha}{2\pi} I_{\text{d}}$$
VD电流有效值 $I_{\text{VDR}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi + \alpha} I_{\text{d}}^2 d(\omega t)} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi + \alpha}{2\pi}} I_{\text{d}}$

