

杭州电子科技大学

《电力电子技术》

第4章 交流-直流变换技术



自动化学院

第4章交流-直流变换技术



4.0 概 述

➤ P200 1

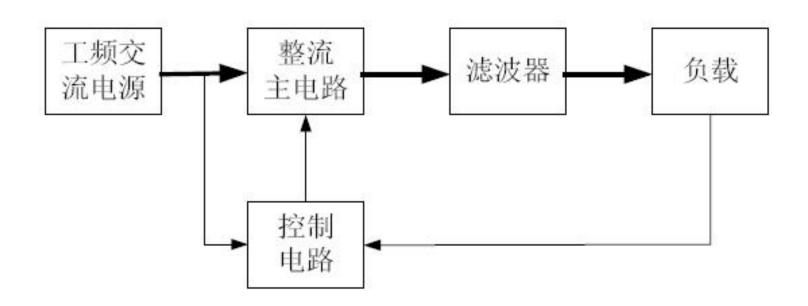
P200 2



P200 3



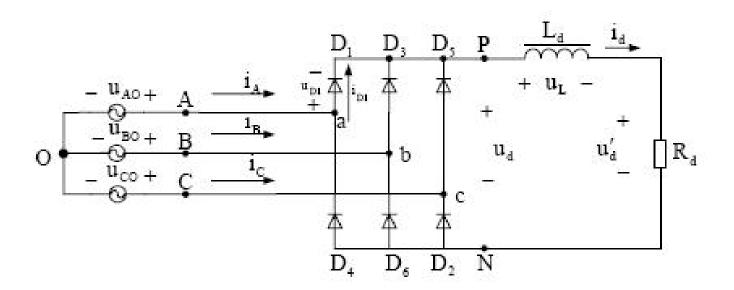
可控整流电路的一般结构



4.1 电感滤波的不可控整流电路



P202 2

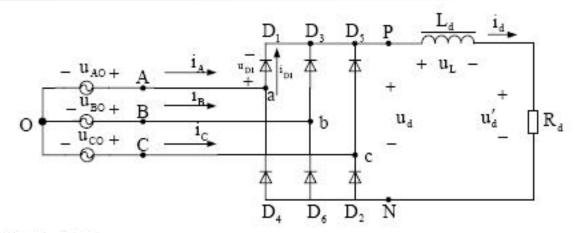


理想条件:

p202 1



电路分析



②直流侧输出电压

$$u_d=u_{PO}-u_{NO}$$

$$u_{PO} = egin{cases} u_{AO} & \mathbf{D}_1$$
导通时 $u_{BO} & \mathbf{D}_3$ 导通时 $u_{CO} & \mathbf{D}_5$ 导通时

$$u_{NO} = egin{cases} u_{AO} & \mathbf{D}_4$$
导通时 $u_{BO} & \mathbf{D}_6$ 导通时 $u_{CO} & \mathbf{D}_2$ 导通时

$$u_d = egin{cases} u_{AB} & \mathbf{D_1D_6}$$
导通时 $u_{AC} & \mathbf{D_1D_2}$ 导通时 $u_{BC} & \mathbf{D_2D_3}$ 导通时

$$u_{BA}$$
 D_3D_4 导通时 u_{CA} D_4D_5 导通时 u_{CR} D_5D_6 导通时

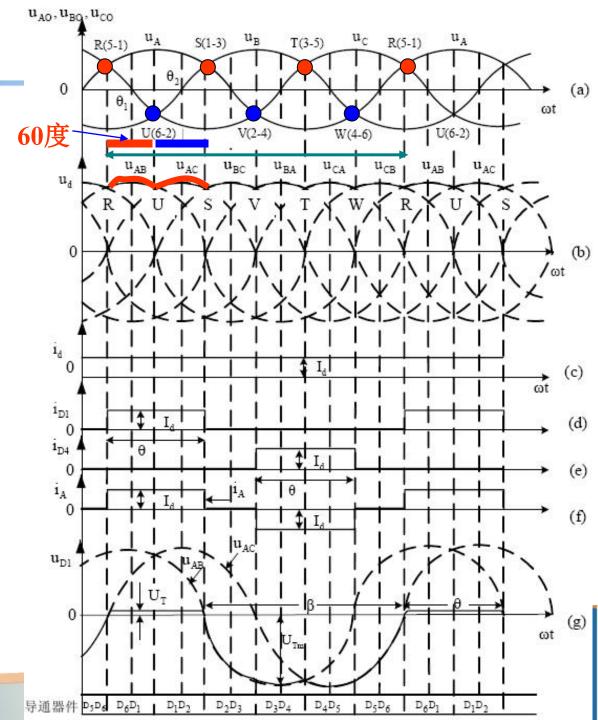
P204 1

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P204 3

上管的导通顺序: RST(135) 下管的导通顺序: UVW(246)

任何时候上下只有各一只器件导通,一个周期内每一器件的导电角度:120度



主电量计算



① 整流电路输出电压平均值和谐波:

整流电路输出电压是非正弦的时间周期函数。 u_d 包含直流分量和多次谐波分量。将 u_d 用傅里叶级数表示:

$$u_d = U_d + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin n\omega t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cos n\omega t = U_d + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(n\omega t - \theta_n)$$

式中

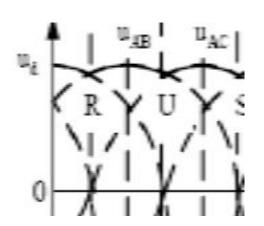
$$c_n^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2$$

$$\theta_n = tg^{-1} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

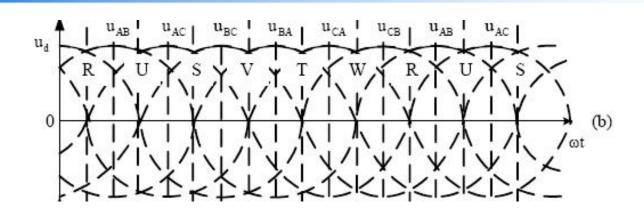
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_d \sin n\omega t d\omega t$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_d \cos n\omega t d\omega t$$

$$U_d = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_d d\omega t$$







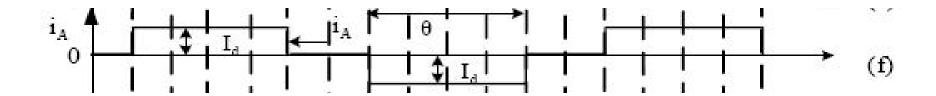
注意到各脉动区间 u_d 的变化规律相同; u_d 中不含奇次谐波; 偶次谐波中最低为六次; 高次谐波为六的整数倍, 故上式组可改写为

$$U_d = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_d d\omega t = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} u_{AB} d\omega t = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{6} U_2 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) d\omega t = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\pi} U_2$$
 (5.10)

$$a_n = \frac{6}{\pi} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{6} U_2 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \sin n\omega t d\omega t \tag{5.11}$$

$$b_n = \frac{6}{\pi} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{6} U_2 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cos n\omega t d\omega t$$
 (5.12)





②线电流有效值:

$$I_A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_A^2 d\omega t}$$

图 5.2(f)所示:

$$i_A = i_{D1} - i_{D4} = \begin{cases} I_d & , & (\pi/6 < \omega t < 5\pi/6) \\ 0 & , & (5\pi/6 < \omega t < 7\pi/6, 11\pi/6 < \omega t < 13\pi/6) \\ -I_d & , & (7\pi/6 < \omega t < 11\pi/6) \end{cases}$$

因此
$$I_A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} [I_d^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} + (-I_d)^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3}] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} I_d = 0.816 I_d$$



③线电流基波有效值:

利用傅里叶级数展开 iA 可得

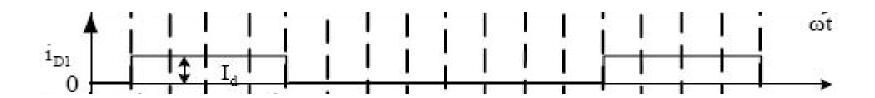
$$i_{\rm A} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi} I_{\rm d} (\sin \omega t - \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t - \frac{1}{7} \sin 7\omega t + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega t)$$

$$= I_{\rm Alm} \sin \omega t - I_{\rm A5m} \sin 5\omega t - I_{\rm A7m} \sin 7\omega t + \dots + I_{\rm Anm} \sin n\omega t$$
式中:

线电流基波幅值
$$I_{Alm} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi}I_{d}$$

线电流基波有效值
$$I_{A1} = \frac{I_{A1m}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi} I_d = 0.78 I_d$$





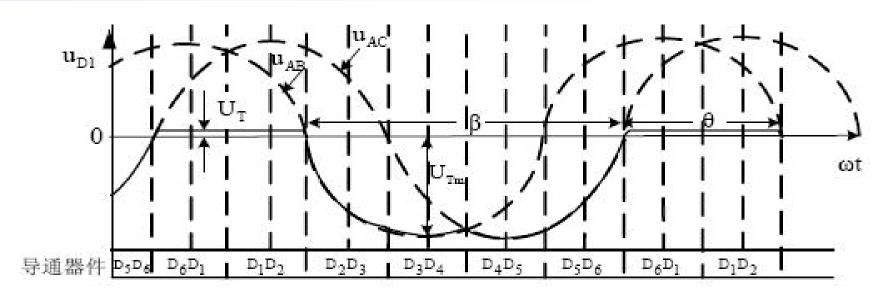
④ 二极管电流平均值(以器件 D₁ 为例):

$$I_{D0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_{D1} d\omega t$$

图 5.2(d)所示:

$$i_{D1} = \begin{cases} I_d & , (\pi/6 < \omega t < 5\pi/6) \\ 0 & , (5\pi/6 < \omega t < 13\pi/6) \end{cases}$$
因此 $I_{D0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} I_d \times \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{I_d}{3}$





⑤ 二极管端压(以器件 D₁ 为例):

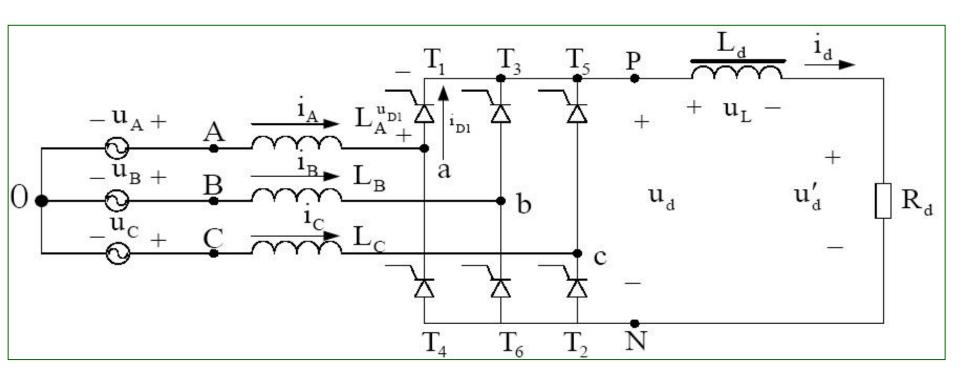
当 D_1 导通时,其端压为二极管通态电压。当 D_3 导通时, $u_{PO}=u_{BO}$,因此其端压为 u_{AB} 。当 D_5 导通时, $u_{PO}=u_{CO}$,因此其端压为 u_{AC} 。如图 5.2 (h) 所示。

$$u_{D1} = \begin{cases} U_{T0} , & D_1$$
导通时 $u_{AB} , & D_3$ 导通时 $u_{AC} , & D_5$ 导通时

二极管端压峰值
$$U_{\text{Tm}} = U_{\text{Rm}} = \sqrt{6}U_2$$

5.2 电感滤波的晶闸管可控整流和有源逆变电路

P207 1



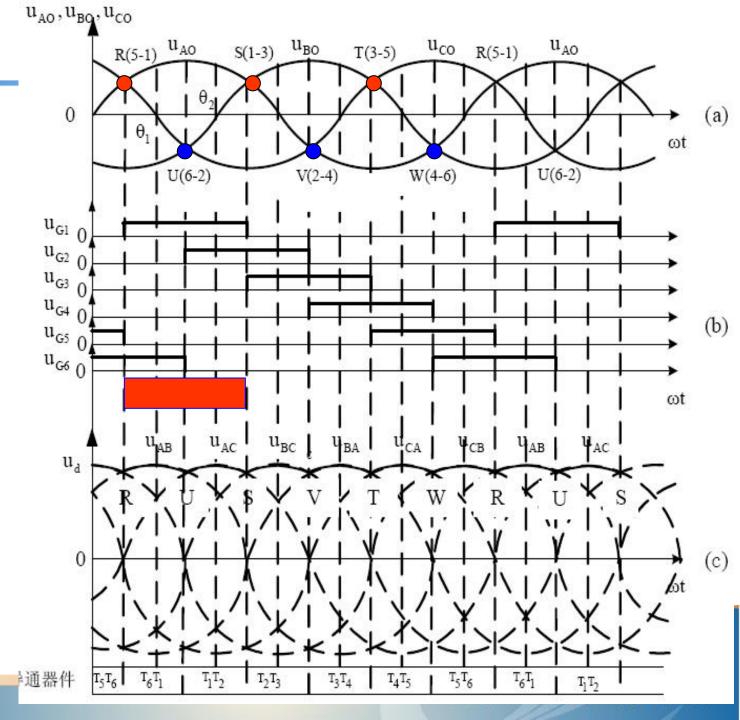
Labc=0

P208 1

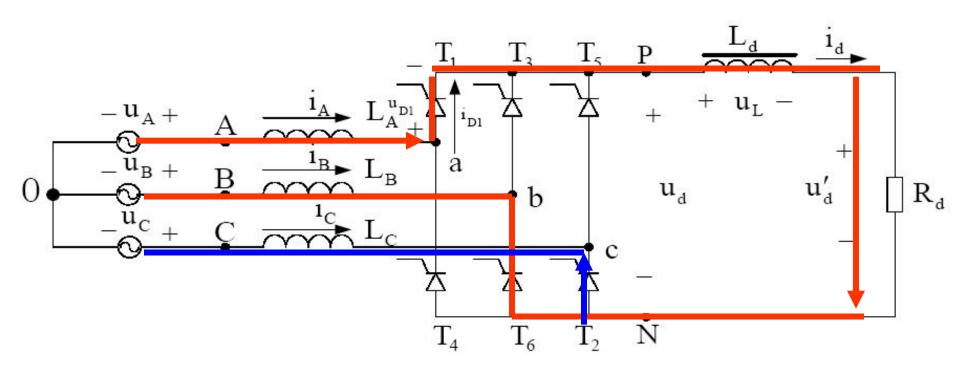
P208 2

 $\alpha = 0$

P209 1





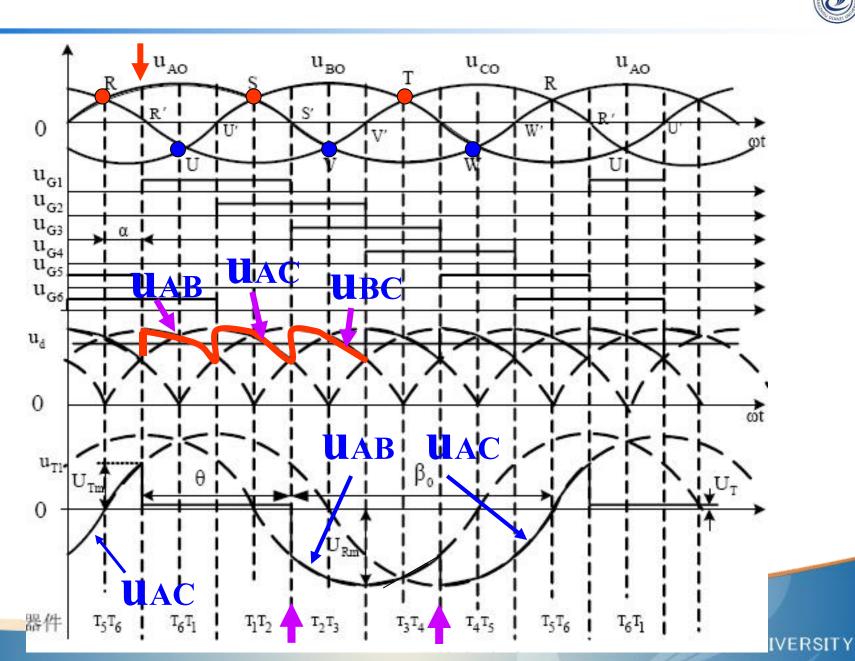


电流路经

各导通120度

$\alpha = \pi/6$







 u_{AB}

输出平均电压Ud

$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u_{d}^{2} d\omega t = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_{\pi/6+\alpha}^{\pi/2+\alpha} \sqrt{6U_{2}} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) d\omega t$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{\pi} U_2 \cos \alpha = U_{d0} \cos \alpha$$

式中
$$U_{d0} = (3\sqrt{6}/\pi)U_2$$

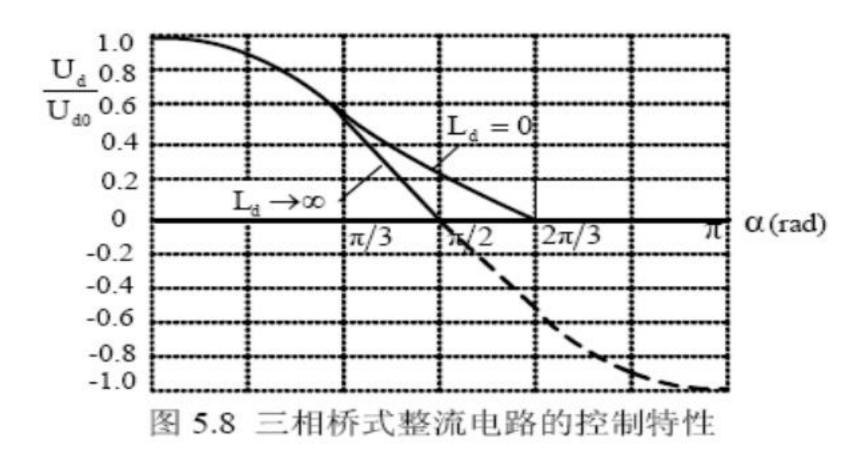
30度

结论: 调节控制角可以改变 Ud= 0~Ud0 或=-Ud0~0

分界点: $\alpha = \pi/2$

整流或逆变





P211 1



5.2.2 负载性质对整流电路性能的影响

5.2.2.1 纯阻性负载(L_d=0)

电流连续时,Ud波形与电感Ld无穷大下情况一样。

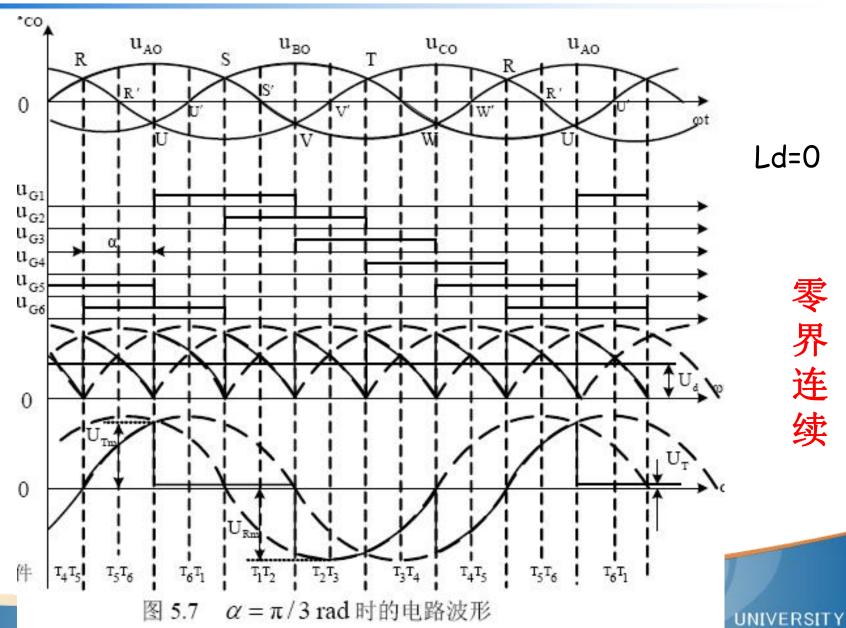
由于 $L_d=0$,输出电压 u'_d 中谐波含量明显增加。

 $\alpha = \pi/3$ rad 是电流连续的临界状态.

当 $\alpha > \pi/3$ rad 时, 电流出现断续

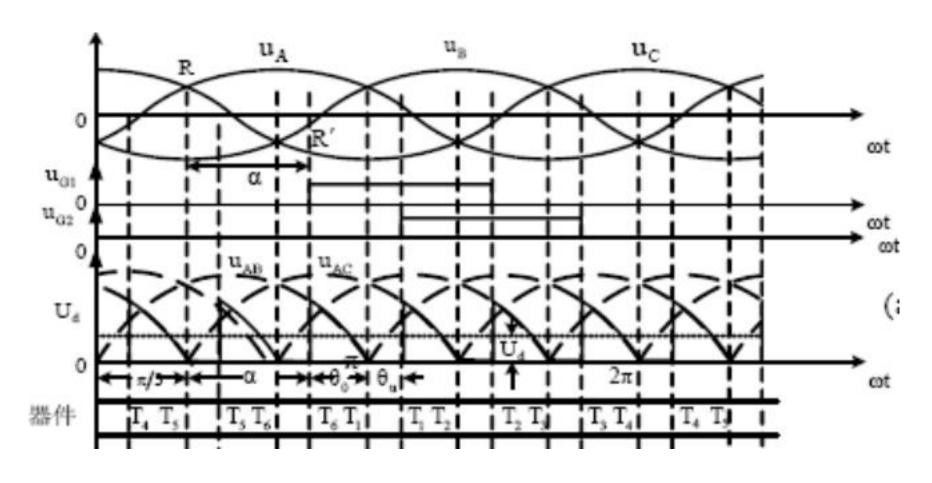
$\alpha = \pi/3$





$\alpha > \pi/3$





Ld=0

断续



$$\alpha > \pi/3$$

$$u_{\rm d} = u'_{\rm d} = \begin{cases} u_{\rm AB} = \sqrt{6}U_2 \sin \omega t & (\pi/3 + \alpha < \omega t < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \omega t < \pi + \theta_u) \end{cases}$$

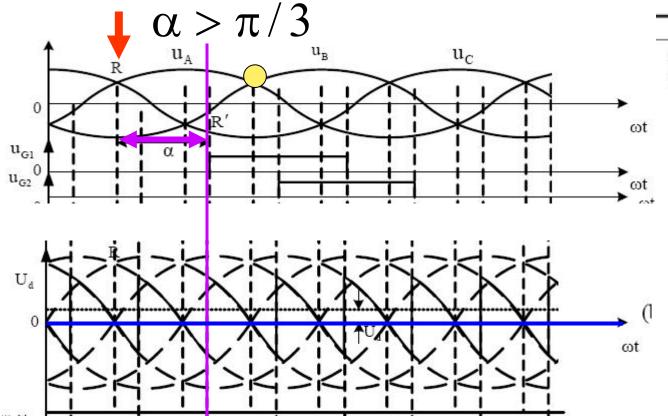
输出电压平均值

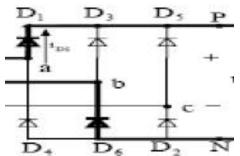
$$U_{\rm d} = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_{\pi/3 + \alpha}^{\pi} \sqrt{6} U_2 \sin \omega t d\omega t = U_{\rm d0} [1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha)]$$

$${}^{1}U_{\rm d0} = (3\sqrt{6}/\pi)U_2 \circ$$



感性负载L为有限值





CCM

Ud(t)出现<0

$$u_{d} = u_{L} + u_{d}^{'} = L_{d} \frac{di_{d}}{dt} + i_{d}R_{d}$$



5.2.3 换流过程的影响

 $1.Labc \neq 0$

电流叠流期

2.T通断需要时间

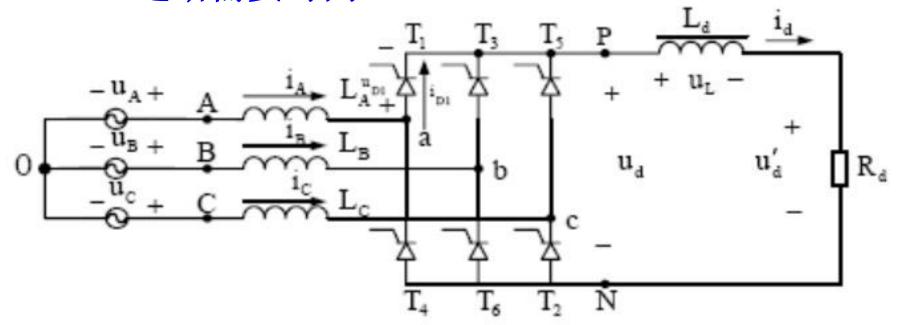
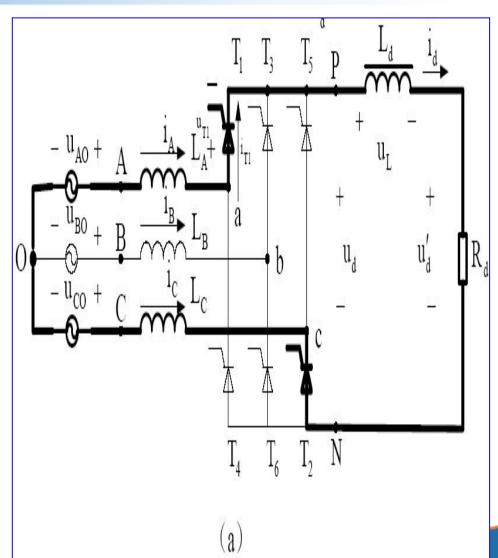


图 5.4 晶闸管三相桥式整流电路



初始状态

$$\begin{cases} i_{\text{T1}}(\alpha) = I_{\text{d}} \\ i_{\text{T3}}(\alpha) = 0 \\ i_{\text{T2}}(\alpha) = i_{\text{T1}}(\alpha) \\ u_{\text{BA}}(\alpha) = \sqrt{6}U_{2} \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$





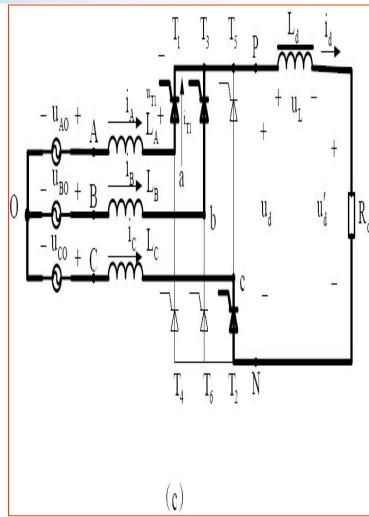
$\omega t = \alpha +$, p217 1

$$i_{\text{T1}} = i_{\text{T1}}(\alpha) - i = I_{\text{d}} - i , \quad i_{\text{T3}} = i$$

$$u_{\text{BA}} = \sqrt{6}U_2 \sin \omega t = u_{\text{LB}} - u_{\text{LA}} = L_{\text{B}} \frac{di}{dt} - L_{\text{A}} \frac{d(I_{\text{d}} - i)}{dt} = 2L_{\text{K}} \frac{di}{dt}$$

解出

$$i = \int_{\alpha}^{\omega t} \frac{u_{\text{BA}}}{2\omega L_{\text{K}}} \, d\omega t + i(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{6}U_{2}}{2\omega L_{\text{K}}} \int_{\alpha}^{\omega t} \sin \omega t \, d\omega t + 0$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}U_{2}}{2\omega L_{\text{K}}} (\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t) = I_{\text{m}} (\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t)$$





式 (5.36) 中

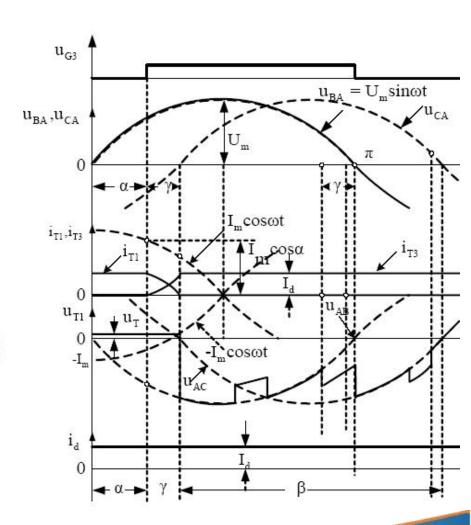
$$I_{\rm m} = \frac{\sqrt{6U_2}}{2\omega L_{\rm K}}$$

因此

$$i_{T3} = i = I_{m}(\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t)$$

$$i_{T1} = i_{T1}(\alpha) - i = I_{d} - I_{m}(\cos \alpha - \cos \omega t)$$

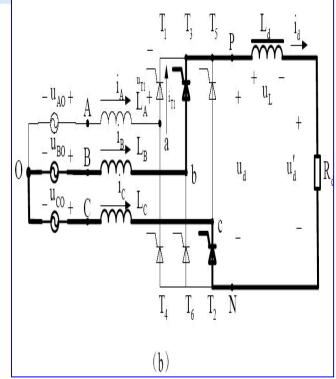
P218 1





P218 2 P219 1

当
$$\omega t = \alpha + \gamma$$
时, $i_{T3} = I_d$,



$$i_{\text{T3}} = I_{\text{d}} = I_{\text{m}} [\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \gamma)]$$

叠流角

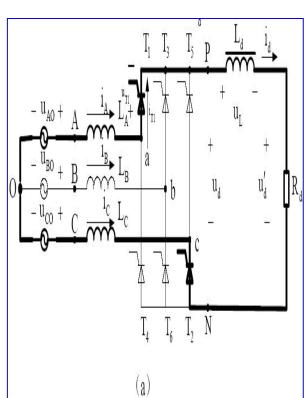
$$\gamma = \arccos[\cos \alpha - I_{\rm d} / I_{\rm m}] - \alpha$$

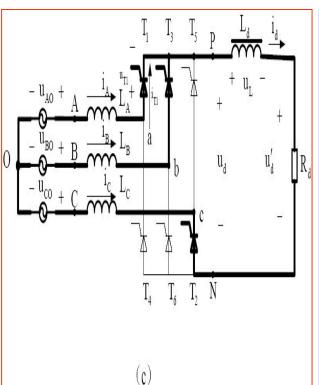
当控制角 $\alpha = 0$ 时,

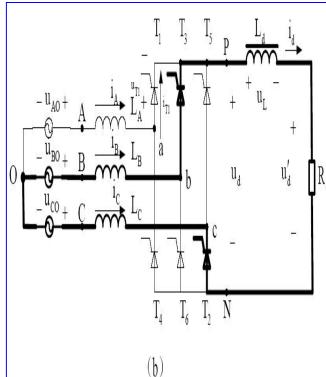
$$\gamma = \gamma_0 = \arccos(1 - I_d / I_m)$$



换流过程









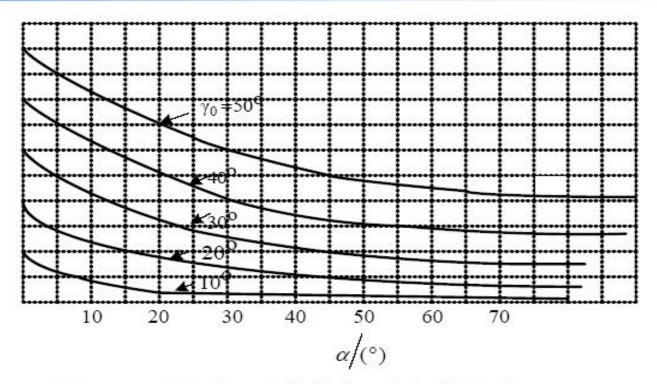


图 5.14 叠流角 γ 与控制角 α 之间的关系

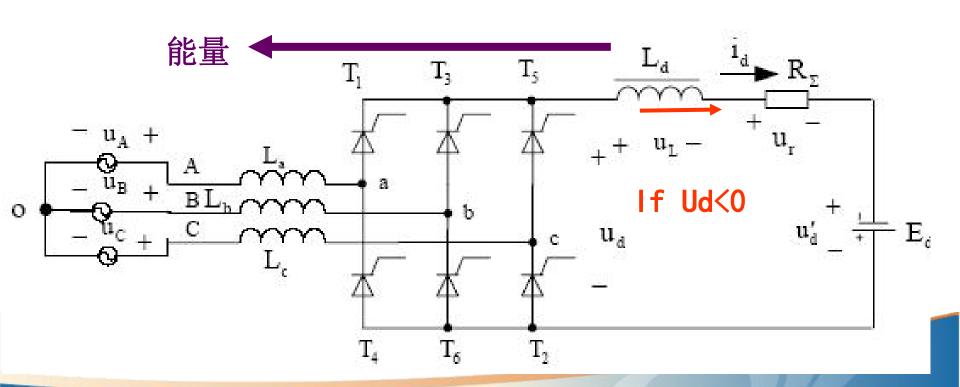
在 $\alpha < \pi/2$ 的范围内, γ 随 α 的增大而减小 换流电流的变化率与换流期中换流电压有关。

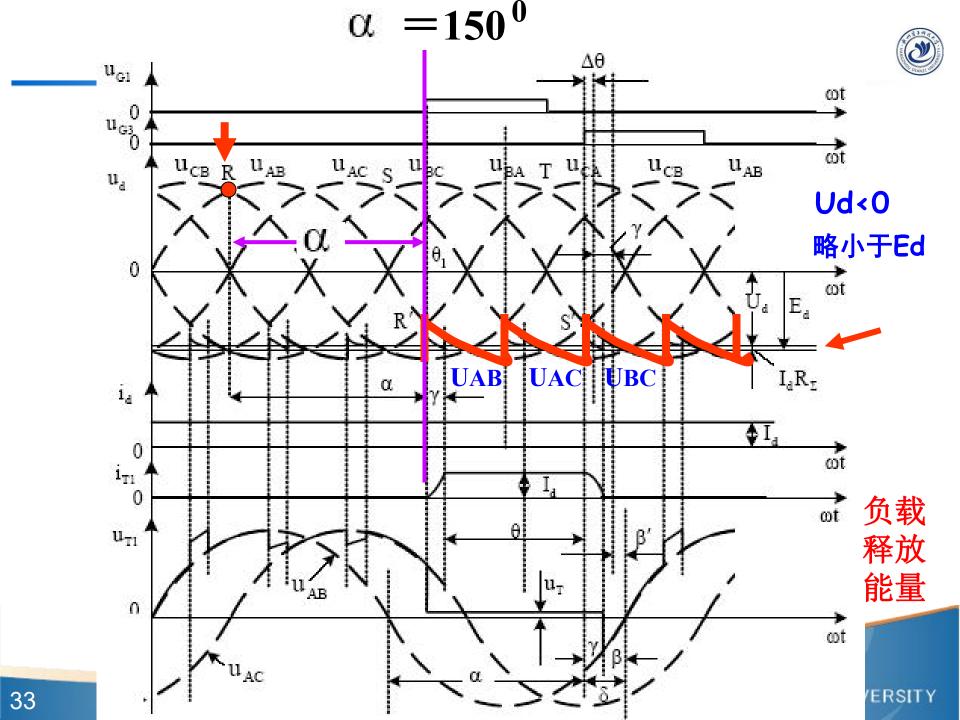
换流电压高时,换流电流的变化率大,则叠流角γ小



4.2.4 有源逆变

P223 1







P225 1

$$I_{\rm d} = \frac{I_{\rm d}R_{\Sigma} - U_{\rm d}}{R_{\rm d}} = \frac{E_{\rm d} + U_{\rm d0}\cos\alpha}{R_{\rm d}}$$

P226 1

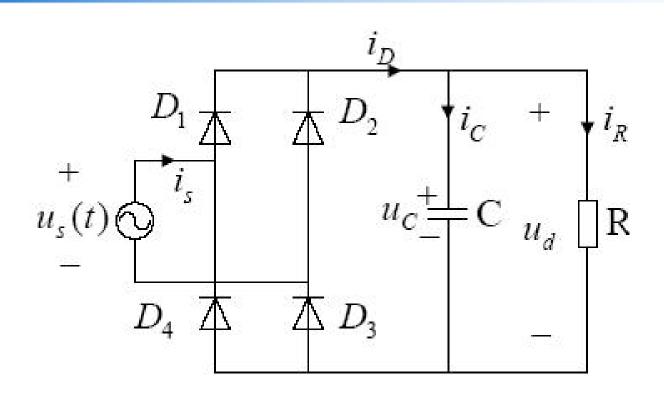
P226 2



图 5.19

5.3 电容滤波的不控整流电路





单相桥式不控整流带电容滤波的整流电路

C很大,以使电容C两端的电压脉动不大



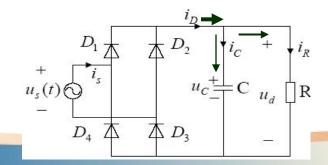
1. D1 D3 导通模式

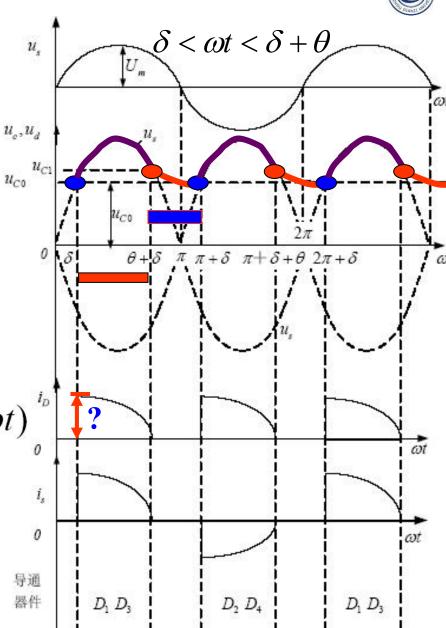
$$u_{s}(\omega t) = U_{m} \sin(\omega t) =$$

$$u_{\rm d} = u_{\rm C} = U_{\rm C0} + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_{\rm C} dt$$

$$\omega t = \delta$$
 时 $U_{\mathrm{S0}} = U_{\mathrm{C0}} =$
$$= U_{\mathrm{d0}} = U_{\mathrm{m}} \sin \delta$$

$$i_{\rm C} = C \frac{du_{\rm C}}{dt} = C \frac{du_{\rm s}}{dt} = U_{\rm m} \omega C \cos(\omega t)$$



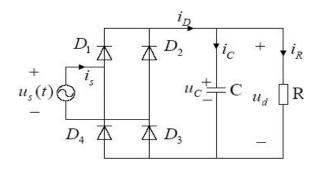


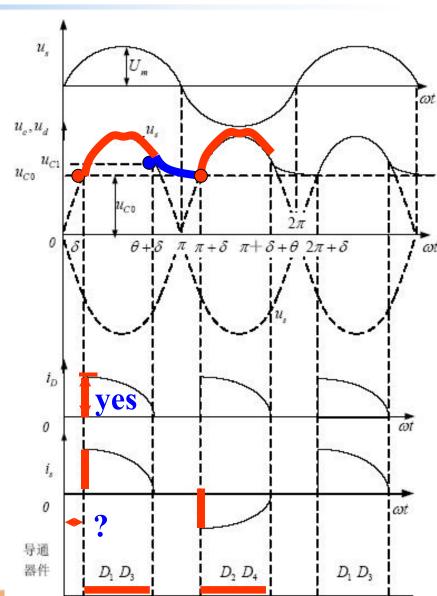


负载电流

$$i_{\rm R} = \frac{u_{\rm d}}{R} = \frac{u_{\rm s}}{R} = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{R} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$i_{D} = i_{C} + i_{R} = U_{m} \omega C \cos(\omega t) + \frac{U_{m}}{R} \sin(\omega t)$$







求解导通角:

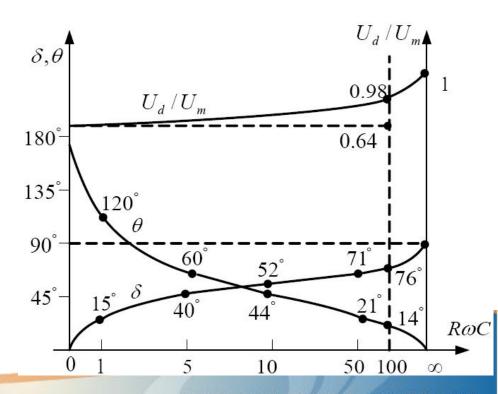
$$\tan(\delta + \theta) = -R\omega C$$

$$\theta = \pi - \delta - \arctan(R\omega C)$$

$$\sin(\delta + \theta) = R\omega C / \sqrt{1 + (R\omega C)^2}$$

RC越大,导通角越小,起始角接近90度处,整流输出直流电压越高。

当RC无穷大时: Ud=Um, 导通角接近零度





2. 二极管均截止模式 $(\theta + \delta \leq \omega t \leq \pi + \delta)$

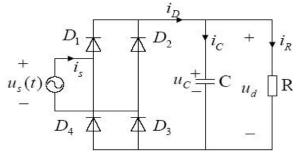
在
$$\omega t = \theta + \delta$$
时 $i_D = 0$,二极管 D_1 、 D_3 截止。

电容C向负载R供电 U_{C1} 开始按指数规律下降

$$u_{\rm C} = u_{\rm d} = U_{\rm m} \sin(\delta + \theta) e^{-\frac{\omega t - \theta - \delta}{R\omega C}}$$

整流波形的周期为 π , 当 $\omega t = \pi + \delta$

 u_{C} 应该衰减到 $\omega t = \delta$ 时的 U_{C0}



$$U_{\rm m} \sin(\delta) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\delta + \theta) e^{-\frac{\omega t - \theta}{R\omega C}} = U_{\rm m} \frac{R\omega C}{\sqrt{1 + (R\omega C)^2}} e^{-\frac{\arctan(R\omega C) + \delta}{R\omega C}}$$



$$U_{\rm m}\sin(\delta) = U_{\rm m}\sin(\delta + \theta)e^{-\frac{\omega t - \theta}{R\omega C}}$$

$$=U_{\rm m} \frac{R\omega C}{\sqrt{1+(R\omega C)^2}} e^{-\frac{\arctan(R\omega C)+\delta}{R\omega C}}$$

得:

求出起始导电角 δ

$$\frac{R\omega C}{\sqrt{1+(R\omega C)^2}}e^{-\frac{\arctan(R\omega C)+\delta}{R\omega C}} = \sin \delta$$



输出电压为

$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\delta}^{\theta + \delta} U_{m} \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\theta + \delta}^{\pi + \delta} U_{m} \sin(\theta + \delta) e^{-\frac{\omega t - \theta - \delta}{R\omega C}} d(\omega t)$$
$$= \frac{2U_{m}}{\pi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left[\sin(\delta + \frac{1}{2}\theta) + R\omega C \cos(\delta + \frac{1}{2}\theta) \right]$$

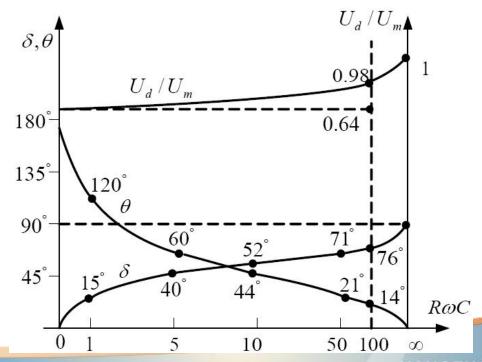




表 5.1 起始导电角 δ 、导电角 θ 、 $U_{\rm d}/U_{\rm m}$ 与 $R\omega C$ 函数关系

$R\omega C$	0	1	5	10	40	100	500	00
	(C=0, 电阻负载)							(空载)
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
$U_{\rm d}/U_{\rm m}$	0.64	0.68	0.83	0.90	0.96	0.98	0.99	1

若C=0, 电阻性负载,由(5.67),(5.71)和(5.72)式得到

$$\mathcal{S}=0^{\circ}$$
, $\theta=180^{\circ}$, $U_{\mathrm{d}}=2/\pi\cdot U_{\mathrm{m}}=0.64U_{\mathrm{m}}$

若 $R = \infty$, 空载, 则

$$\delta = 90^{\circ}$$
, $\theta = 0^{\circ}$, $U_{\rm d} = U_{\rm m}$



考虑电源变压器漏感和引线漏感 $L_{ m S}$ 或直流侧电感 $L_{ m d}$

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