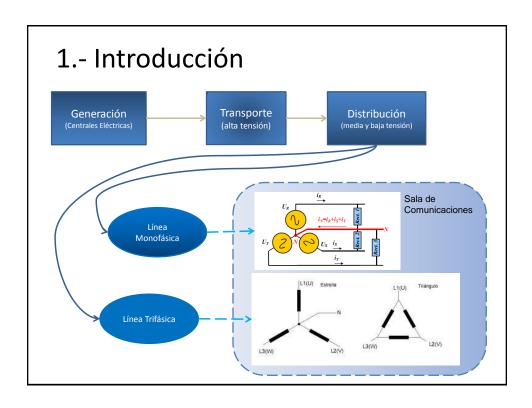
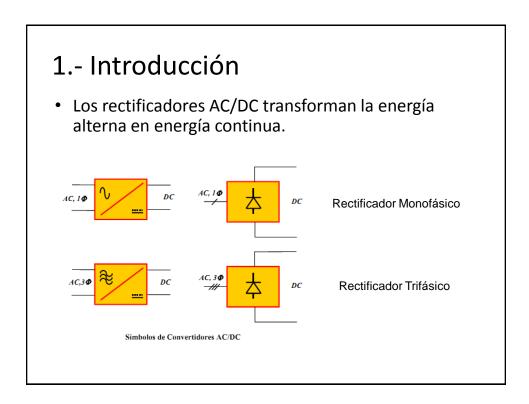
CORRIENTE CONTINUA Y SISTEMAS ESTABILIZADOS

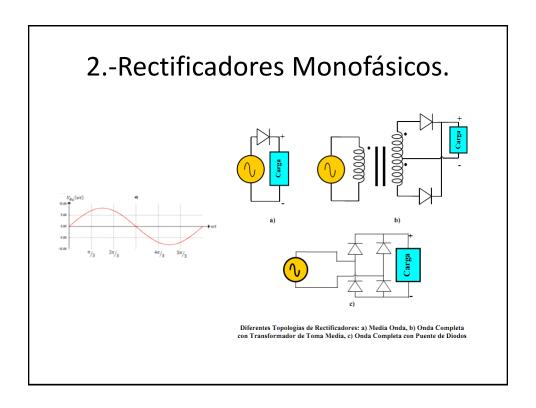
Tercera Unidad

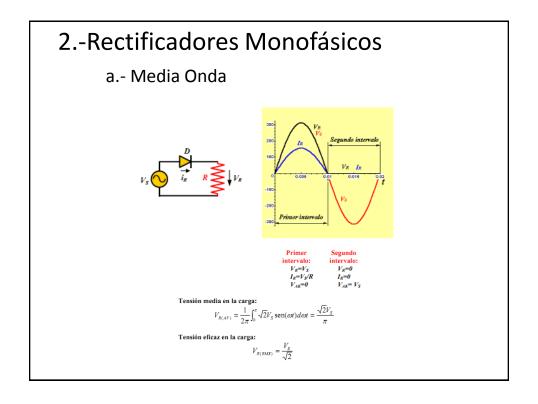
Sumario

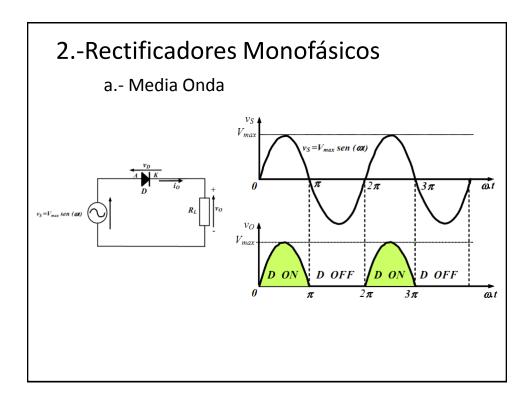
- I. Introducción
- II. Rectificadores Monofásicos.
- III. Rectificadores Trifásicos y Polifásicos
- IV. Características Eléctricas de Rectificadores
- V. Dimensionamiento de cuadro de fuerza.

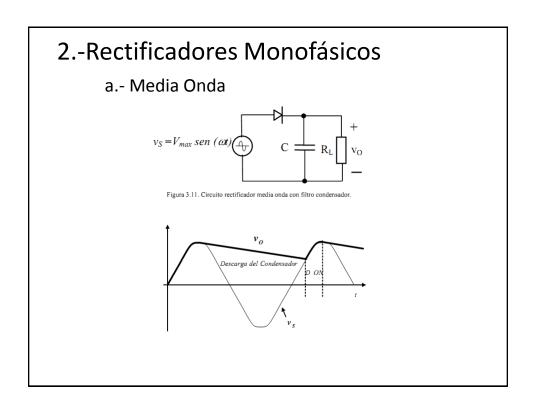












2.-Rectificadores Monofásicos

a.- Media Onda

Potencia media en la carga:

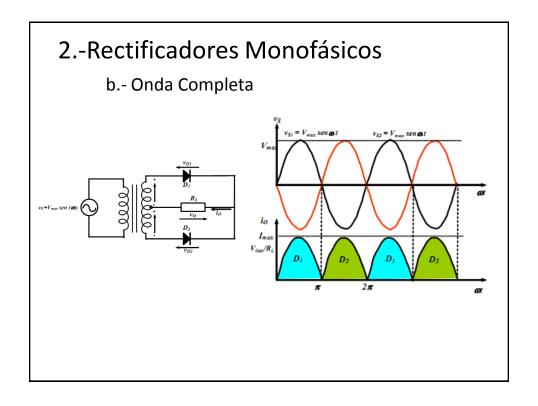
$$P_{O_{dc}} = \frac{(V_{dc})^2}{R_L} = \frac{(0.318V_{\text{max}})^2}{R_L}$$

Potencia eficaz en la carga:

$$P_{Oac} = \frac{(V_{Orms})^2}{R_L} = \frac{(0.5 \cdot V_{max})^2}{R_L}$$

Rendimiento:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{Odc}}{P_{Oac}} = \frac{\frac{\left(V_{Odc}\right)^2}{R_L}}{\frac{\left(V_{Orms}\right)^2}{R_L}} = \frac{\left(0.318 \cdot V_{max}\right)^2}{\left(0.5 \cdot V_{max}\right)^2} = \frac{0.101}{0.25} = 0.404 \rightarrow (40.4\%)$$



2.-Rectificadores Monofásicos

b.- Onda Completa

Potencia aparente en el secundario (S):

$$S = 2 \cdot V_S \cdot I_S = (2) \cdot (0,707) \cdot V_{\text{max}} \cdot \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{2R_L}$$

Potencia media en la carga:

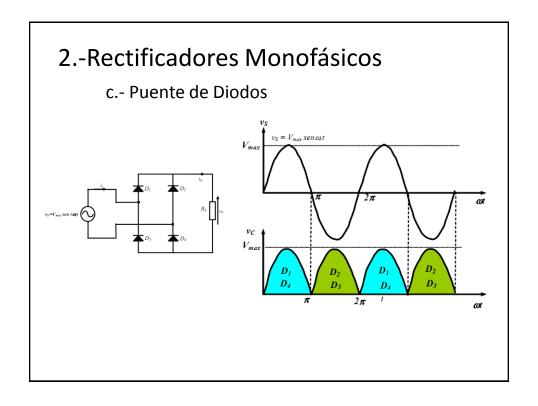
$$P_{O_{dc}} = \frac{\left(0.636V_{\text{max}}\right)^2}{R_L}$$

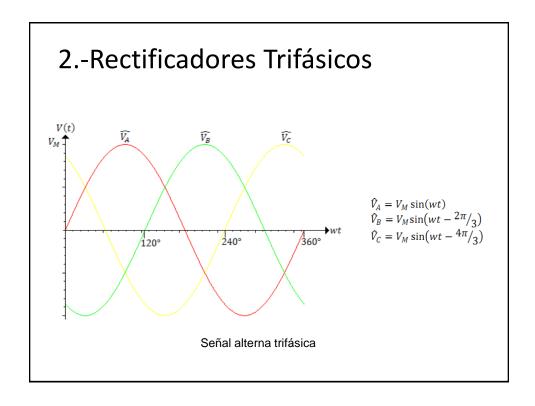
Potencia eficaz en la carga:

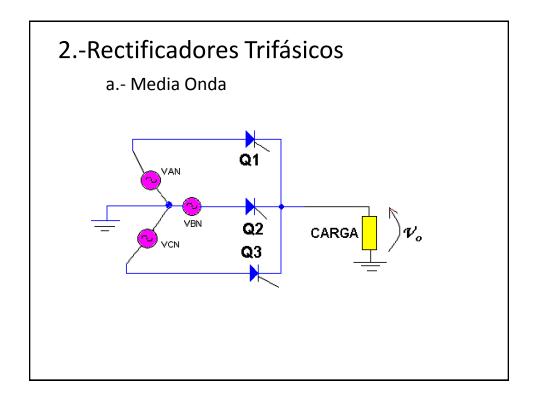
$$P_{O_{ac}} = \frac{\left(0.707 V_{\text{max}}\right)^2}{R_L}$$

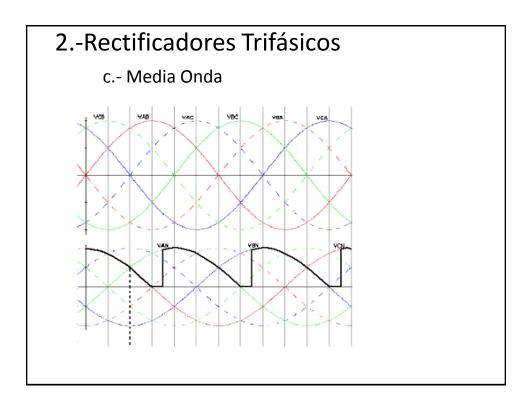
Rendimiento:

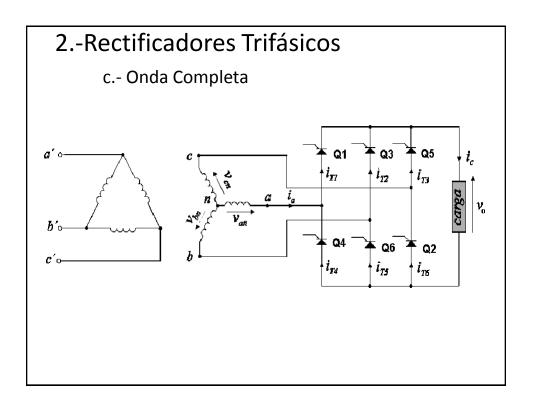
$$\eta = \frac{\left(0.636V_{\text{max}}\right)^2 / R_L}{\left(0.707V_{\text{max}}\right)^2 / R_L} = 0.81 \to (81\%)$$





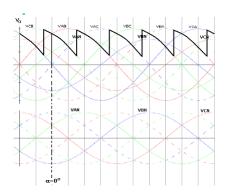






2.-Rectificadores Trifásicos

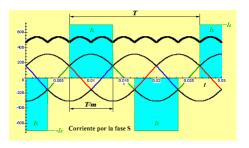
c.- Onda Completa



Rectificador trifásico de onda completa

2.-Rectificadores Trifásicos

c.- Onda Completa

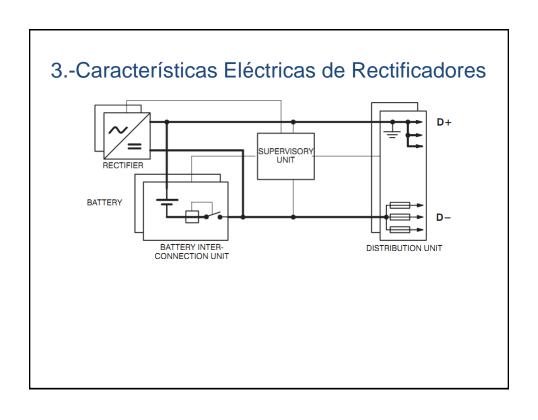


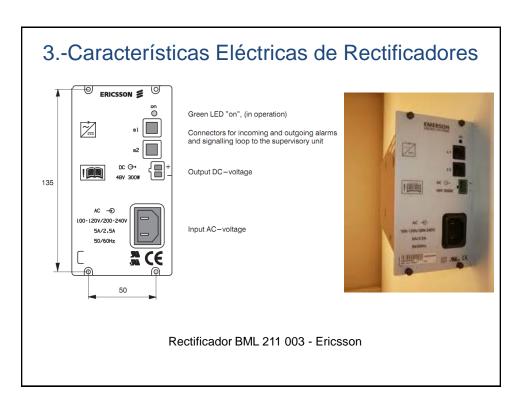
El valor eficaz de la corriente de una fase es: $I_S = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}} \cdot I_d$

Para m=3:
$$\begin{cases} I_{S} = \sqrt{3}I_{d} \\ I_{S1} = \frac{I_{d}\sqrt{6}}{\pi} \\ I_{Sk} = \frac{I_{S1}}{\pi} & (h = 5,7,11\cdots) \end{cases}$$

Al estantes annéniese en face DRE-1

El factor de potencia es: $PF = \frac{I_{S1}DPF}{I_{S}} = \frac{3}{\pi} = 0.955$





3.-Características Eléctricas de Rectificadores

4.4.3.1 Input data

Nominal voltage
Rated supply tolerance
(Non-destruction
Nominal input current
Mains fuse
Mains frequency
Efficiency with 50-100% load

100-120/200-240 V AC -10% to +20% 0-160/0-320 V AC) 5/2.5 A T6.3 A 50/60 Hz >89%

(-5)-(+45) °C

(-10)-(+55) °C

EN 60950, UL 1950 EN 55022 Class B ETS 300 386-1

4.4.3.2 Output data

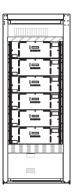
Nominal output voltage 48 V DC 44-57 V DC Adjustment range of the voltage 54.2 V DC Factory set voltage at 80% load 5.6 A DC Output current at 54 V Nominal power at 44-57 V DC 300 W Disturbance voltage, psophometric value < 1.4 mV r.m.s. value in accordance with ETS 300 132-2 < 50 mV Output current protection, fuse wire 16 A DC

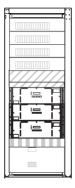
4.4.3.3 Enviromental data

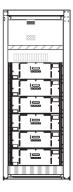
Normal operation
Non destruction
Electric saftey
EMC

2.-Características Eléctricas de Rectificadores Rectificador BZA 131 70











1. GENERAL

Equipped cabinet used in system BZA 131 70 for supplying telephone exchanges and charging battery.

2. DATA

Primary: Mains voltage 200-240/380-415 VAC

50/60 Hz.

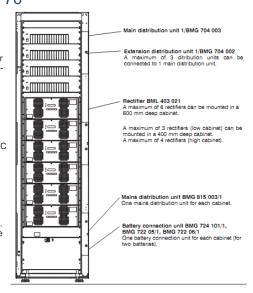
Secondary: Nominal voltage –48V DC Earthquake tested acc. to IEC 68–2–27

Bellcore NEBS Class 2. (Option NEBS Class4.)

CE marked.

Weight for fully equipped cabinet: approx. 250 kg. For more technical data see data for the separate

units



3.-Características Eléctricas de Rectificadores Rectificador BZA 131 70

3. ELECTRICAL DATA Output

Input Nominal output voltage

Nominal voltage -48 V.

380–415 V AC. Adjusted output voltage

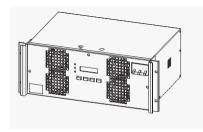
Permissible variations -54 V.

310–500 V AC. Setting range
Non destruction -44 V .. -58.5 V.

0–550 V AC. Over voltage protection

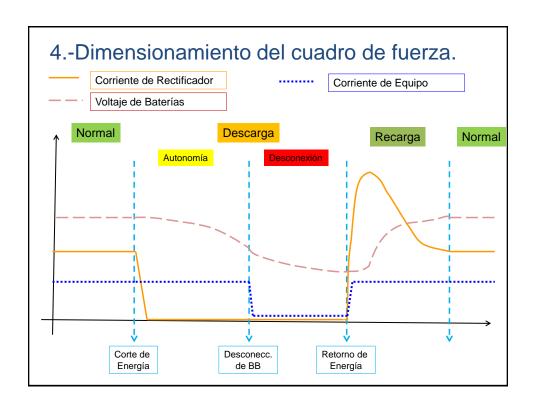
Frequency range -55 V .. -59 V. 50-60 Hz. Current limit

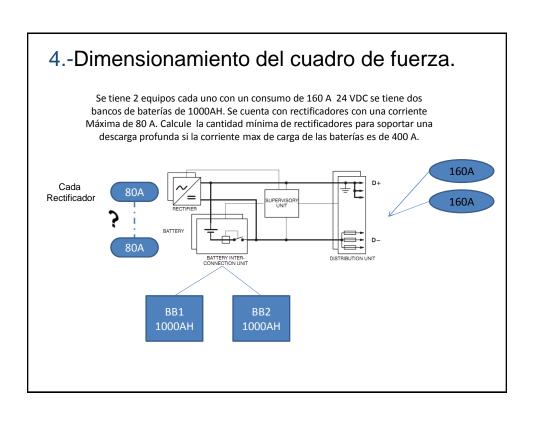
Input Fuse —45 .. –59 V max 6000 W. 25 A, 3 phase. <—45 V max 150 A.



BML 403 021

6000 W rectifier.





4.-Dimensionamiento del cuadro de fuerza.

Calculo del Cuadro de Fuerza				
	Equipos	Numero	Consumo Unitario (A)	Consumo Total (A)
1	BTS	2	160.00	320.00
2	Banco Bateria	2		400.00
Consumo Máximo				720.00

de Rectificadores=
$$\frac{Consumo\ Maximo}{Corriente\ Maxima\ de\ c/rectificador}$$

#Rectificadores = 720/80

→ Necesitaremos 9 rectificadores en nuestro cuadro de fuerza como minimo

4.-Dimensionamiento del cuadro de fuerza.

Por recomendaciones de diseño es recomendable contar con 10 rectificadores

Potencia en DC = Corriente * Voltaje Potencia en DC = (#Rectificadores*Corriente de c/rect.)* Voltaje

Potencia en DC = (11*80)*24Potencia en DC = 21120W = 21.12KW