EE-463 STATIC POWER CONVERSION-I

Diode Rectifiers

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Ideal Rectifier

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. Ripple free DC output

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- . Sinusoidal (THD=0) input current



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- . High Efficieny



Ideal Rectifier

- . Ripple free DC output
- . Sinusoidal (THD=0) input current
- . High Efficieny
- . Small Size (High Power Density)

Simplest Case: One diode with resistive load

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Can you plot the voltage-current waveforms?

Simplest Case: One diode with resistive load



Can you plot the voltage-current waveforms?

What about the average voltage?



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Diode continues to conduct for extended period



Diode continues to conduct for extended period:

Commutation!

Diode continues to conduct for extended period:

Commutation!

How does the average voltage change with commutation?

Diode continues to conduct for extended period:

Commutation!

How does the average voltage change with commutation?

It becomes smaller!



Drawing

Commercial Bridge Rectifiers



Let's assume ideal source (Ls=0) to start with

Also assume load draws constant current (id)

Also assume load draws constant current (id)



You can redraw it as:



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Can you calculate the average output voltage?

Can you calculate the average output voltage?

Can you plot the input current waveform?

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Can you plot the input current waveform?

What about the THD of input current?



THD of current (square waveform)=





THD of current (square waveform)=
$$rac{\sqrt{0.19}}{0.9}=0.484$$

Short Review of Fourier Series

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All waveforms, no matter what you scribble or observe in the universe, are actually just the sum of simple sinusoids of different frequencies.

Fourier Series



<u>Interactive Fourier Series</u>, <u>Complex Orbits</u>, <u>Singing Train</u>, <u>Useful applets</u>, <u>Fourier examples</u>

More Useful Links on Fourier Series

Fourier Series

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx),$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx),$$

Coefficients

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \\ a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx, \quad 1 \le n \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx, \quad 1 \le n. \end{cases}$$

Some Important Functions

Some Important Functions

Even function:
Even function: f(-t)=f(t)

Even function: $f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function:

Even function: $f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$ Odd function:f(-t)=-f(t)

Even function:
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Even function:
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Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$

Half-wave symmetry:

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$

Half-wave symmetry: f(t) = -f(t+T/2)

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$
Half-wave symmetry: $f(t)=-f(t+T/2)$

 $ightarrow a_{h}=b_{h}=0$ for even harmonics

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$
Half-wave symmetry: $f(t)=-f(t+T/2)$
 $o a_h=b_h=0$ for even harmonics

Even quarter-wave:

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$
Half-wave symmetry: $f(t)=-f(t+T/2)$

 $ightarrow a_{h}=b_{h}=0$ for even harmonics

Even quarter-wave: Even function and Half-wave symmetry

Even function:
$$f(-t)=f(t) o b_h=0$$

Odd function: $f(-t)=-f(t) o a_h=0$
Half-wave symmetry: $f(t)=-f(t+T/2)$

 $ightarrow a_{h}=b_{h}=0$ for even harmonics

Even quarter-wave: Even function and Half-wave symmetry

$$ightarrow b_h=0$$
 for all harmonics

 $ightarrow a_h = 0$ for even harmonics

Effect of Line Inductance

Effect of Line Inductance



Can you still draw square current from grid?

Effect of Line Inductance



Can you still draw square current from grid?

There has to be finite time between +ld to -ld transition.

Let's start with a simple circuit

Let's start with a simple circuit



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Let's start with a simple circuit



Draw the equivalent circuits at each interval

Voltage Waveforms

Voltage Waveforms



$$cos(u) = 1 - rac{\omega L_s I_d}{\sqrt{2} V_s}$$

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. Ls, ld increases commutation time

$$cos(u) = 1 - rac{\omega L_s I_d}{\sqrt{2} V_s}$$

- . Ls, ld increases commutation time
- . Vs reduces commutation time

$$Vd=rac{0.9Vs}{2}-rac{Au}{2\pi}$$

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Reduction in average voltage

$$\Delta V d = rac{\omega L s}{2\pi} I d$$

What about commutation in single phase rectifier?



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Voltage-Current Waveforms



Similar to previous case,but:

- . Current goes from -Id to Id
- . Commutation happens twice (2Au)

Similar to previous case,but:

- . Current goes from -ld to ld
- . Commutation happens twice (2Au)

$$Vd=0.9Vs-rac{2\omega Ls}{\pi}Id$$

Rectifier with DC Side Voltage

Rectifier with DC Side Voltage



Can you plot the voltage waveforms?

Can you plot the voltage waveforms?



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Average current

$$Id_{av} = rac{\int_{b}^{f}i(heta)d heta}{\pi}$$
Average current

$$Id_{av}=rac{\int_{b}^{f}i(heta)d heta}{\pi}$$

What is the short circuit current (when Vd=0)?

Average current

$$Id_{av} = rac{\int_b^f i(heta) d heta}{\pi}$$

What is the short circuit current (when Vd=0)?

$$Id_{(short-circuit)} = rac{Vs}{\omega Ls}$$

Some Alternative Topologies

Some Alternative Topologies



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Can you compare it with the full-bridge rectifier?

in terms of:

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in terms of:

• Number of Diodes (and ratings)

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in terms of:

- Number of Diodes (and ratings)
- Cost

Can you compare it with the full-bridge rectifier?

in terms of:

- Number of Diodes (and ratings)
- Cost
- Current Waveform





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Quiz

Quiz

Many single-phase rectifiers are connected to three phase system.

Can you plot the neutral line current?

. Voltage Waveform (Notching)

- . Voltage Waveform (Notching)
- Neutral Line Current

- . Voltage Waveform (Notching)
- Neutral Line Current
- . THD

Current Distortion



Line Voltage Distortion



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Neutral Line Current



You can download this presentation from: <u>keysan.me/ee463</u>