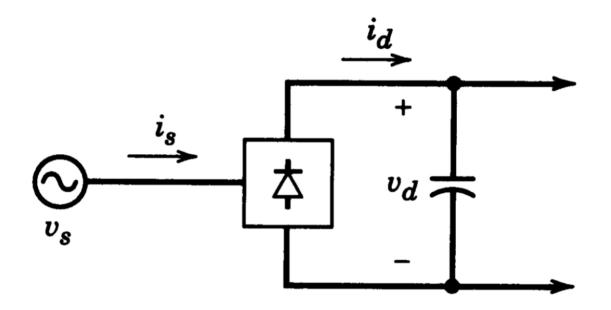
# EE-463 STATIC POWER CONVERSION-I

## **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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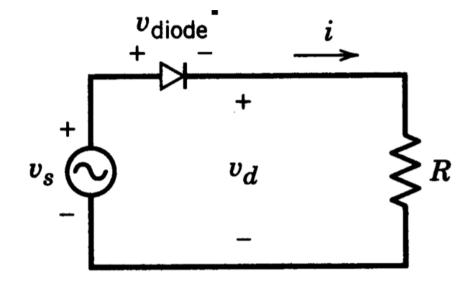


#### **Ideal Rectifier**

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

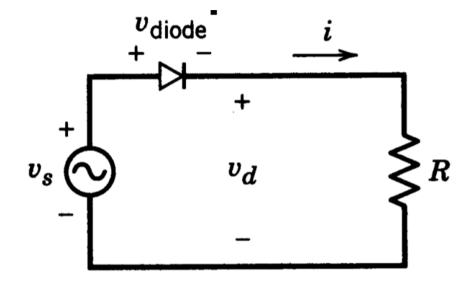
# Simplest Case: One diode with resistive load

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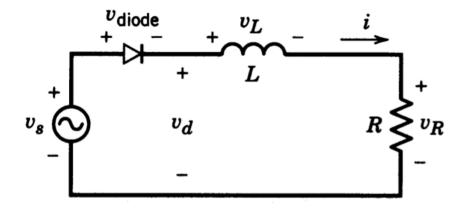
Can you plot the voltage-current waveforms?

## Simplest Case: One diode with resistive load



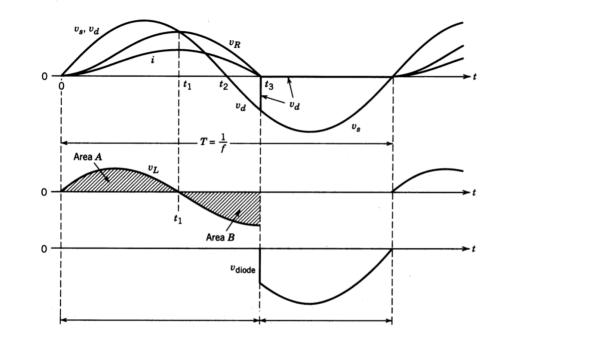
Can you plot the voltage-current waveforms?

What about the average voltage?



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#### Diode continues to conduct for extended period



Diode continues to conduct for extended period:

# Commutation!

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How does the average voltage change with commutation?

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# Commutation!

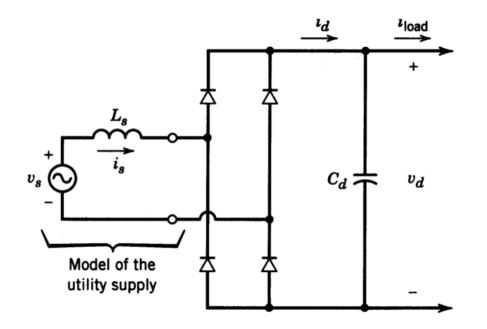
How does the average voltage change with commutation?

It becomes smaller!



Drawing

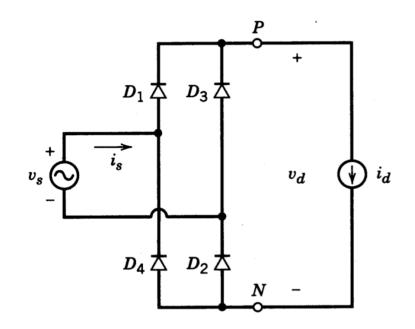
#### **Commercial Bridge Rectifiers**



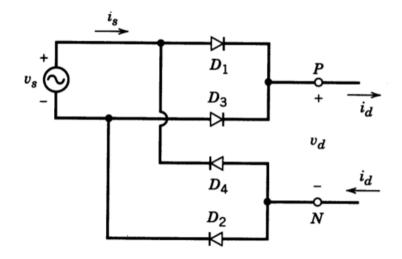
Let's assume ideal source (Ls=0) to start with

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?

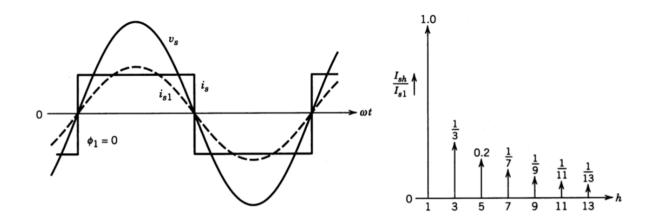
Can you calculate the average output voltage?

Can you plot the input current waveform?

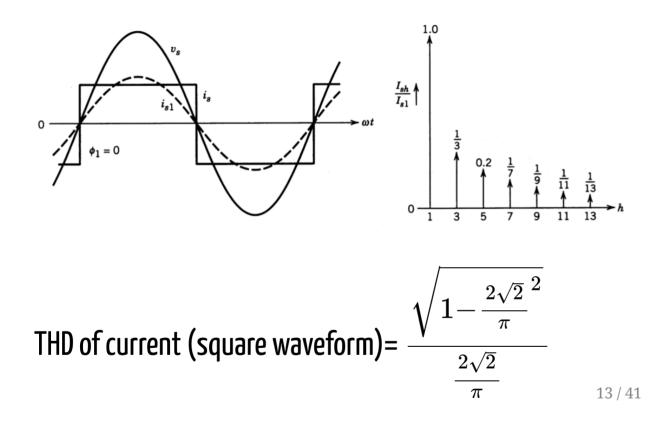
Can you calculate the average output voltage?

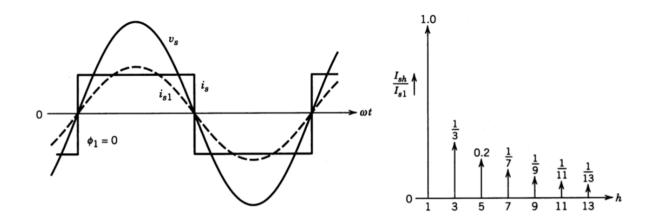
Can you plot the input current waveform?

What about the THD of input current?



THD of current (square waveform)=





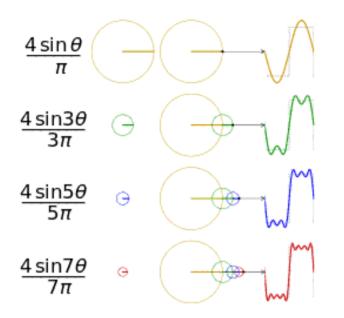
THD of current (square waveform)=
$$rac{\sqrt{0.19}}{0.9}=0.484$$

#### 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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#### 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

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Even function:

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Odd function:

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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: 
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Even quarter-wave:

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

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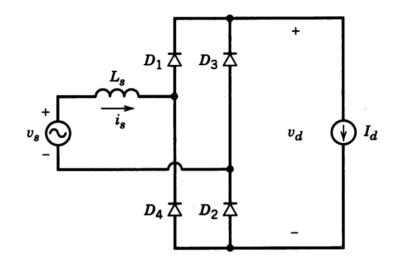
Even quarter-wave: Even function and Half-wave symmetry

$$ightarrow b_h=0$$
 for all harmonics

 $ightarrow a_h = 0$  for even harmonics

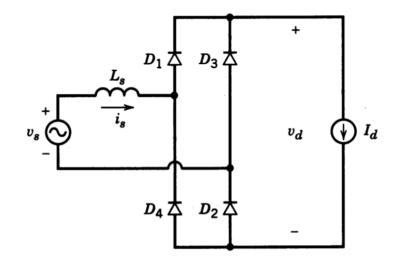
## Effect of Line Inductance

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### Can you still draw square current from grid?

## Effect of Line Inductance

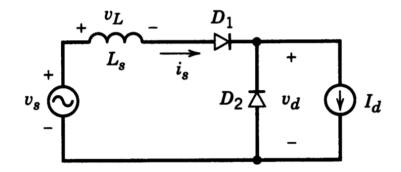


### Can you still draw square current from grid?

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

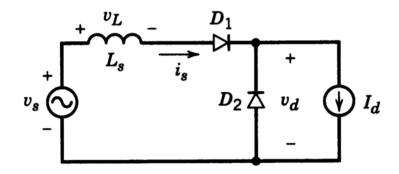
# Let's start with a simple circuit

## Let's start with a simple circuit



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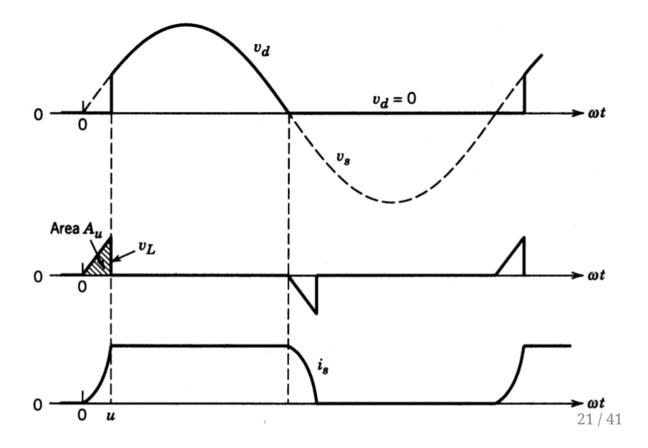
## Let's start with a simple circuit



Draw the equivalent circuits at each interval

#### Voltage Waveforms

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

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

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

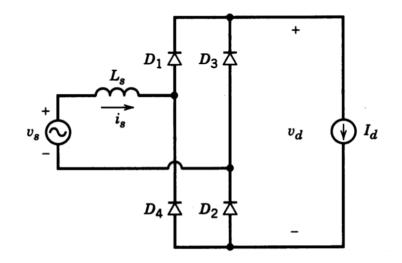
$$Vd=rac{0.9Vs}{2}-rac{Au}{2\pi}$$

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Reduction in average voltage

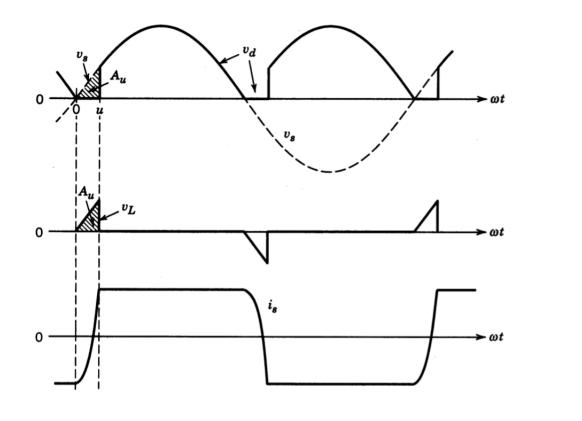
$$\Delta V d = rac{\omega L s}{2\pi} I d$$

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)

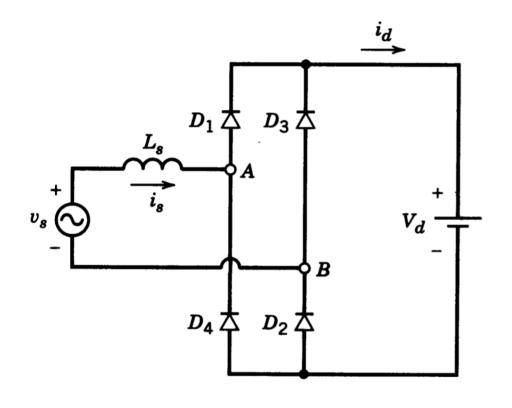
Similar to previous case,but:

- . Current goes from -ld to ld
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$$Vd=0.9Vs-rac{2\omega Ls}{\pi}Id$$

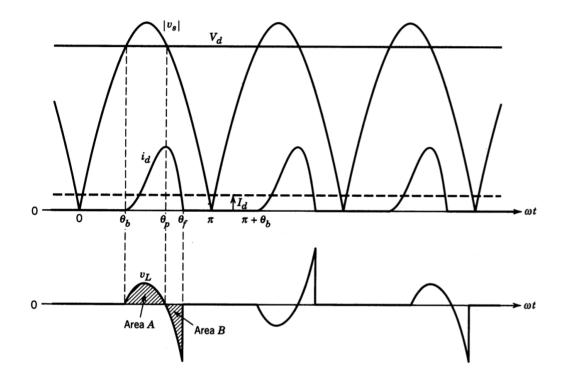
# Rectifier with DC Side Voltage

# Rectifier with DC Side Voltage



## Can you plot the voltage waveforms?

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## Average current

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

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

### Average current

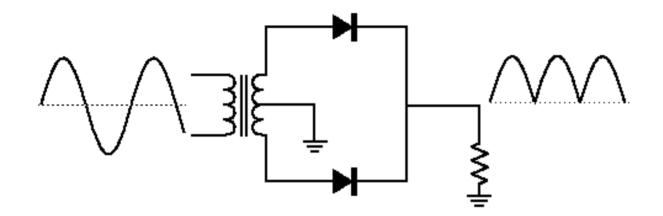
$$Id_{av} = rac{\int_b^f i( heta) d heta}{\pi}$$

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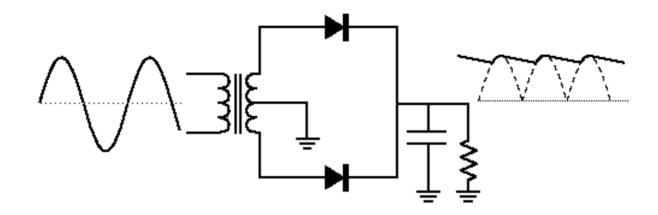
$$Id_{(short-circuit)} = rac{Vs}{\omega Ls}$$

# Some Alternative Topologies

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### Can you compare it with the full-bridge rectifier?

in terms of:

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• Number of Diodes (and ratings)

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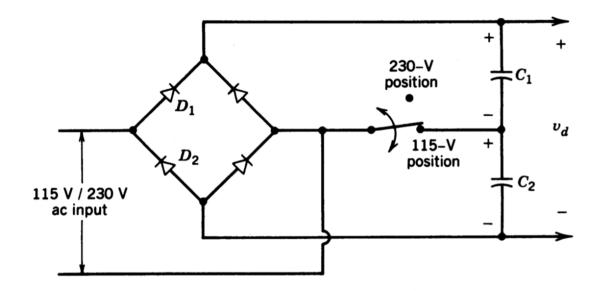
- Number of Diodes (and ratings)
- Cost

### 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.

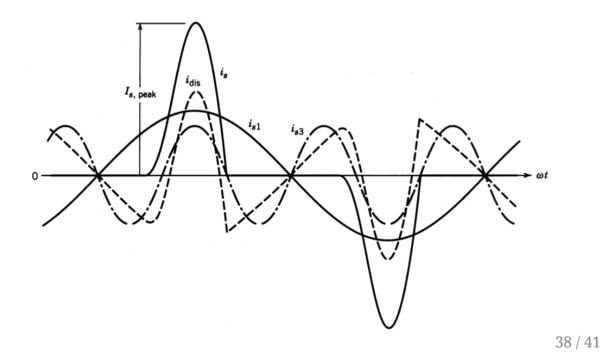
Can you plot the neutral line current?

. Voltage Waveform (Notching)

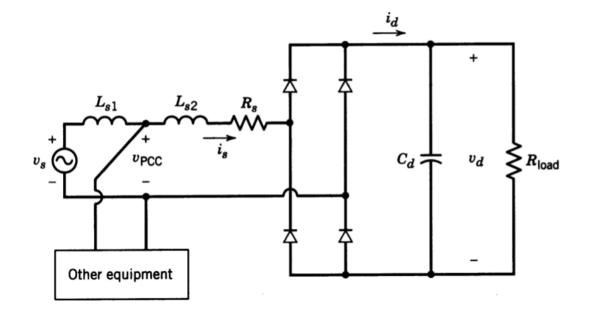
- . Voltage Waveform (Notching)
- Neutral Line Current

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- Neutral Line Current
- . THD

#### **Current Distortion**

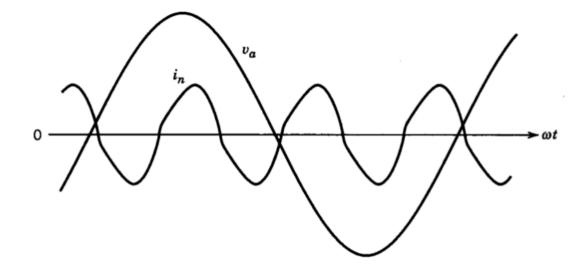


#### Line Voltage Distortion



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### **Neutral Line Current**



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