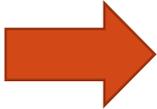
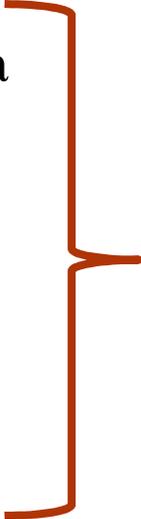


Tipos de Rectificadores Controlados

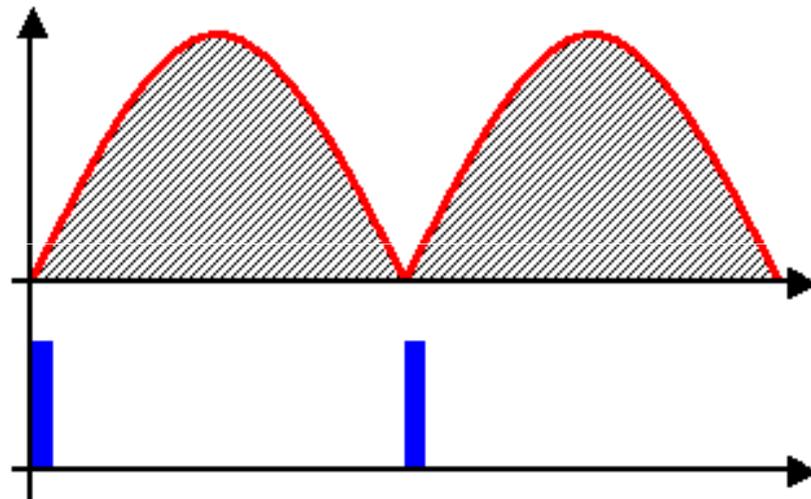
- Monofásicos de Media Onda  RECTIFICADORES
 - Monofásicos de Onda Completa
 - Trifásicos de Media Onda
 - Trifásicos de Onda Completa
-  CONVERTIDORES

¿Por qué se llaman Controlados?

Se CONTROLA la tensión/corriente de salida a partir de la puerta de los tiristores.

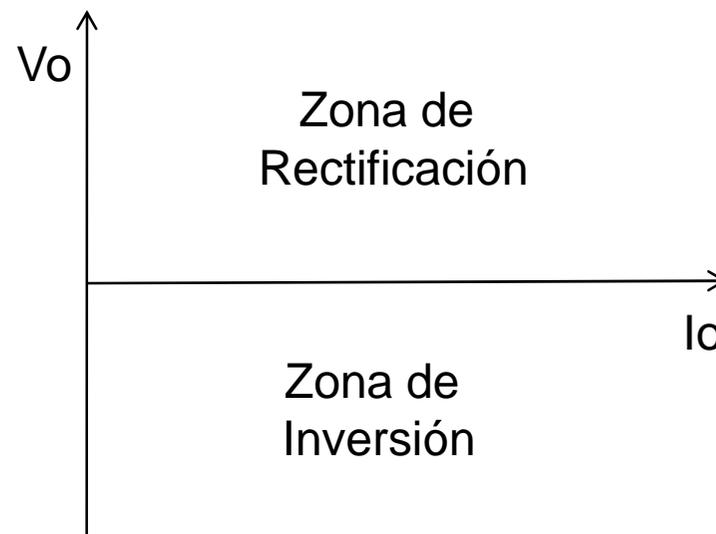


Se varía **CUÁNDO** se aplican estos pulsos en la puerta de los tiristores.

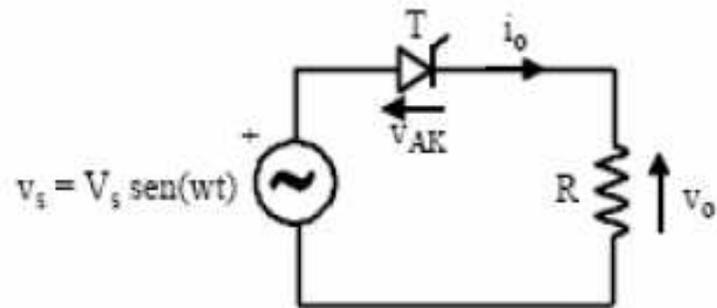


Funcionalidad

Convierten la señal alterna en una tensión en c.c. controlada en **MAGNITUD** y **POLARIDAD**.



Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Resistiva (I)



T ON

$$\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \pi$$

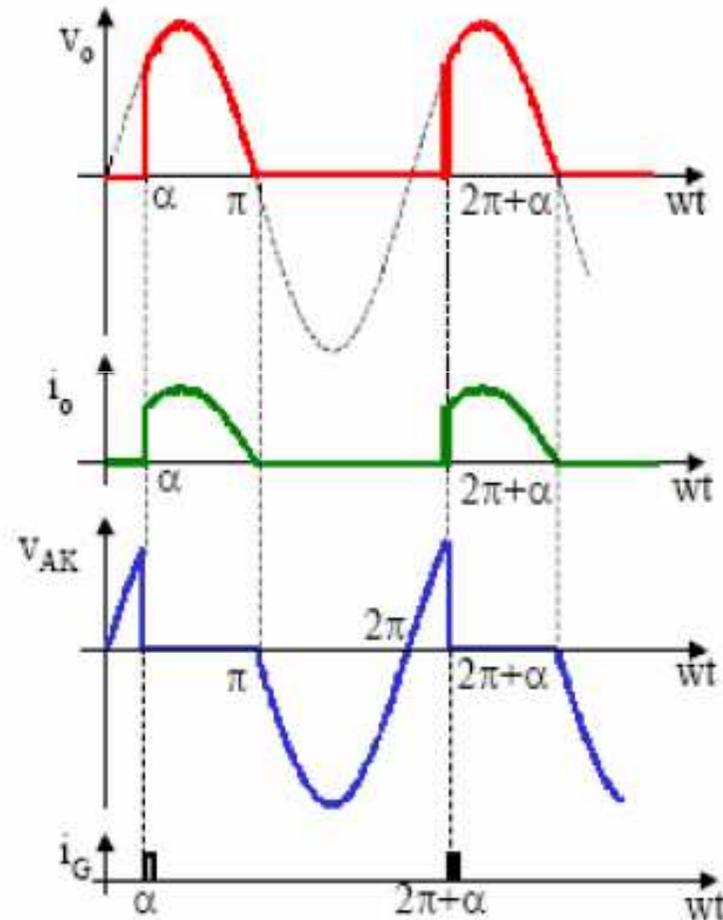
$$v_s = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t) = v_o = i_o R$$

$$i_o = \frac{V_s}{R} \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$v_{AK} = 0$$

T OFF $\pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi + \alpha$

$$v_o = 0; \quad i_o = 0; \quad v_{AK} = v_s;$$

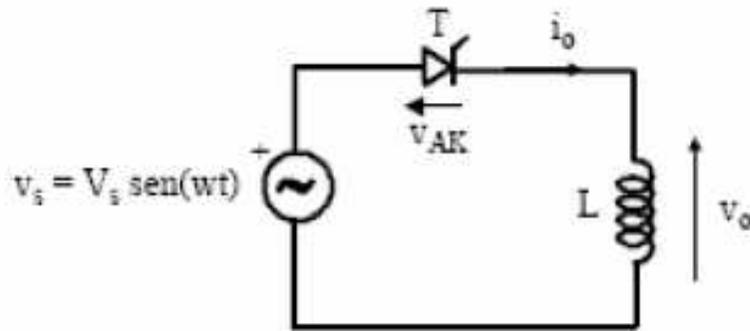


Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Resistiva (II)

¿Valor medio de la tensión de salida?

$$V_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} V_s \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{V_s}{2\pi} (\cos \alpha + 1)$$

Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Inductiva (I)



T ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \beta$

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$L \frac{di_o}{dt} = v_s \Rightarrow i_o(\omega t) = \frac{V_s}{L\omega} (\cos \alpha - \cos(\omega t))$$

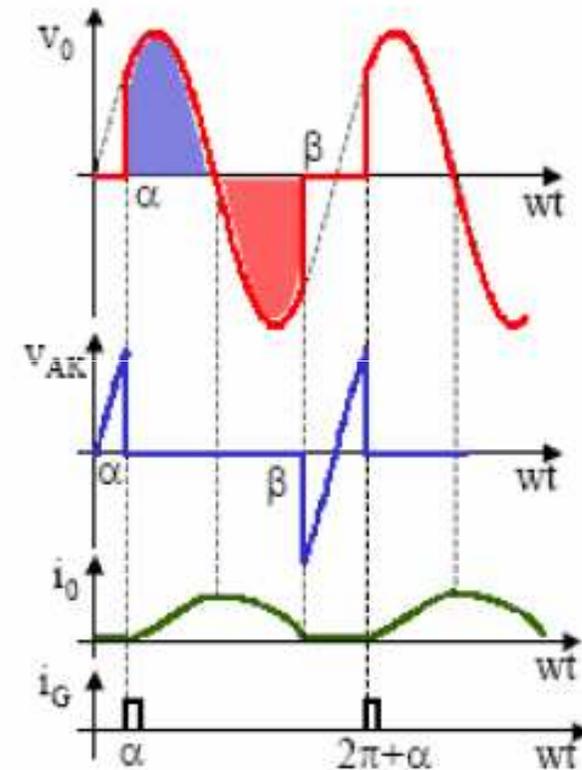
$$v_{AK} = 0$$

T OFF $0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$

$$v_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$$i_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$$v_{AK} = V_s$$



Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Inductiva (II)

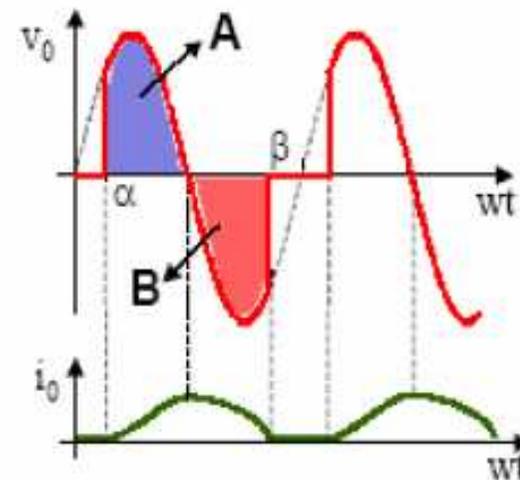
Cálculo del ángulo de extinción β

$$i_o(\omega t = \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = \alpha \rightarrow \text{Solución no válida} \\ \beta = 2\pi - \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$V_L = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Área}_A = \text{Área}_B$$



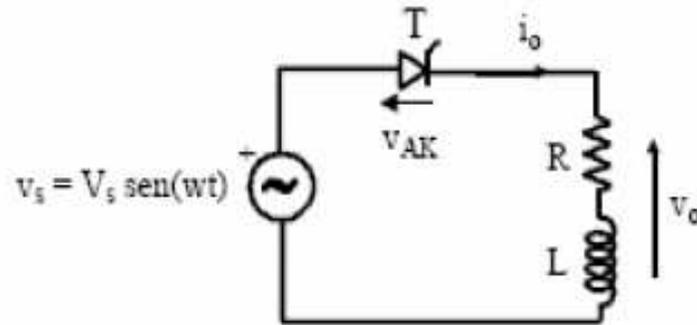
Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Inductiva (III)

¿Valor medio de tensión y corriente a la salida?

$$V_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta=2\pi-\alpha} V_s \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{V_s}{2\pi} [\cos \alpha - \cos(2\pi - \alpha)] = 0$$

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta=2\pi-\alpha} \frac{V_s}{L\omega} [\cos \alpha - \cos(\omega t)] d(\omega t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{V_s}{L\omega} [(\pi - \alpha) \cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \alpha]$$

Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Resistiva-Inductiva



T ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \beta$

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt} = v_s \Rightarrow i_o$$

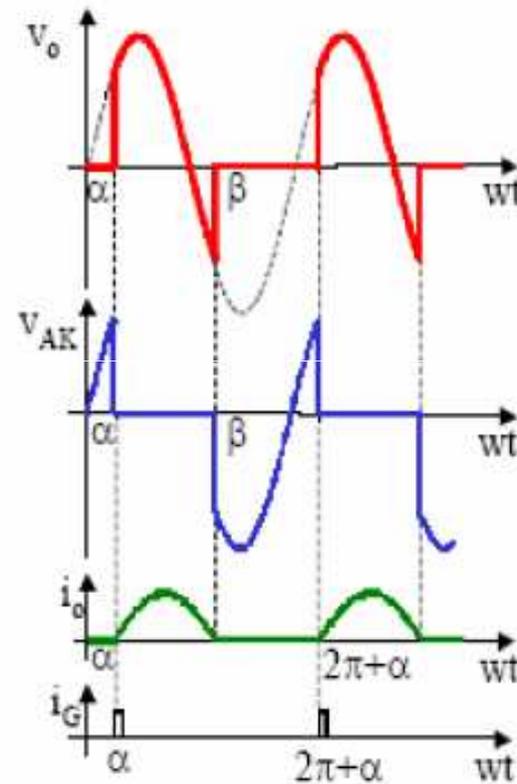
$$v_{AK} = 0$$

T OFF $0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$

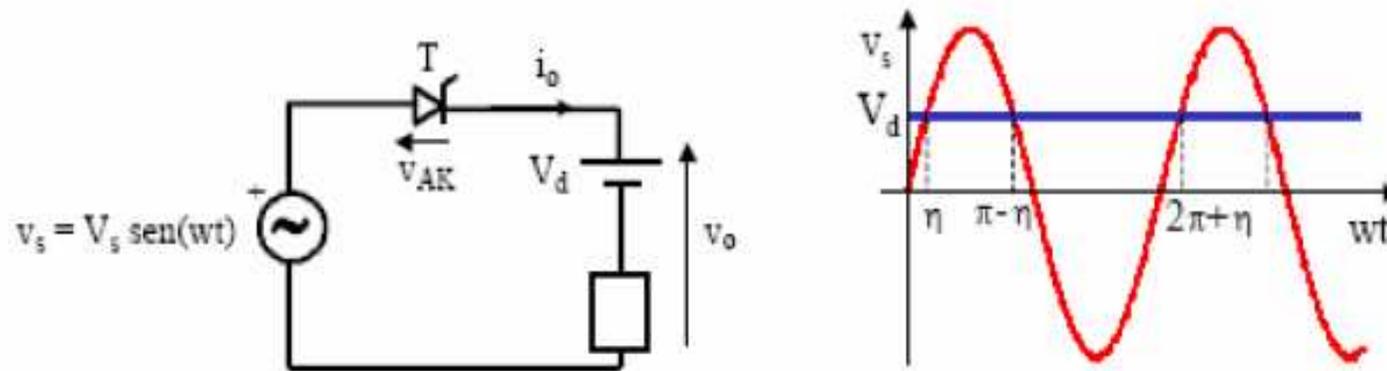
$$v_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$$i_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$$v_{AK} = V_s$$



Añadiendo una fuente continua

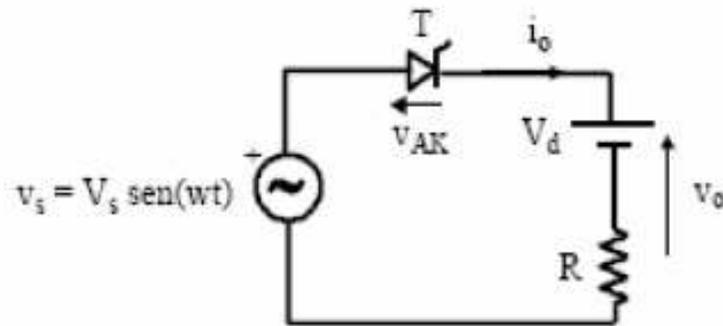


$$V_s \text{ sen } \eta = V_d \Rightarrow \text{sen } \eta = \frac{V_d}{V_s}$$

$$\eta = \text{arcsen} \left(\frac{V_d}{V_s} \right) \text{ rad}$$

$$\eta \leq \alpha \leq \pi - \eta$$

Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Resistiva y f.e.m.



T ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \pi - \eta$

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

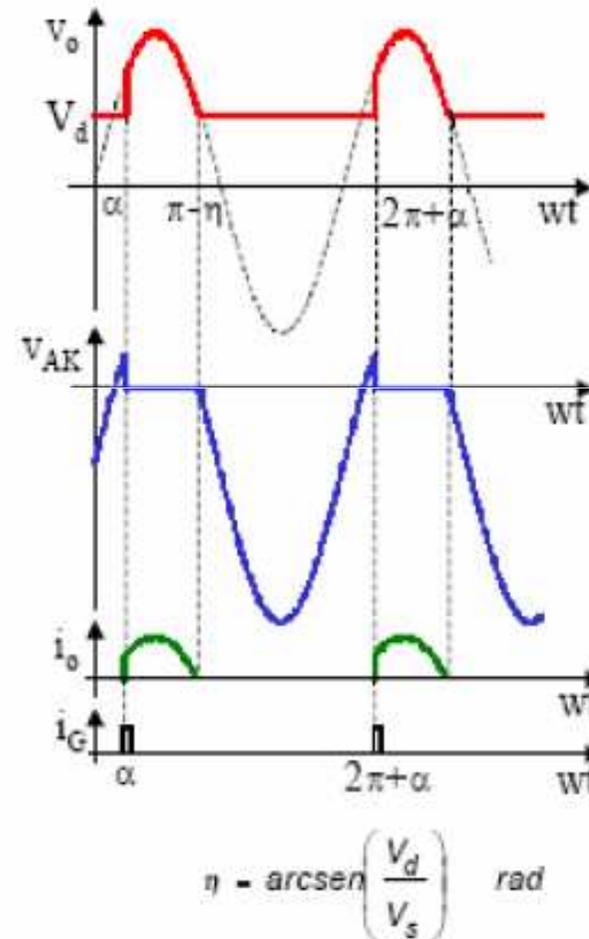
$$i_o(\omega t) = \frac{v_s - V_d}{R}; \quad v_{AK} = 0$$

T OFF $0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha, \pi - \eta \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$

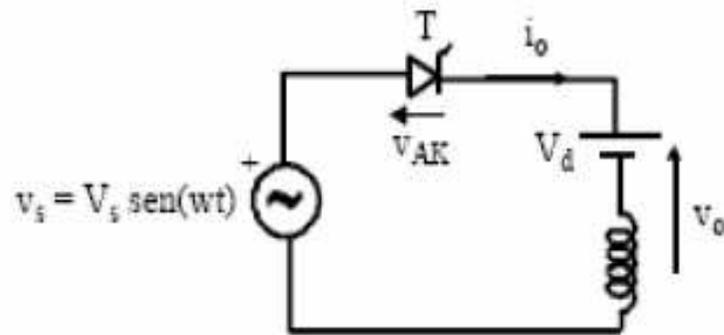
$$v_o(\omega t) = V_d$$

$$i_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$$v_{AK} = v_s - V_d$$



Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Inductiva y f.e.m.



T ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \beta$

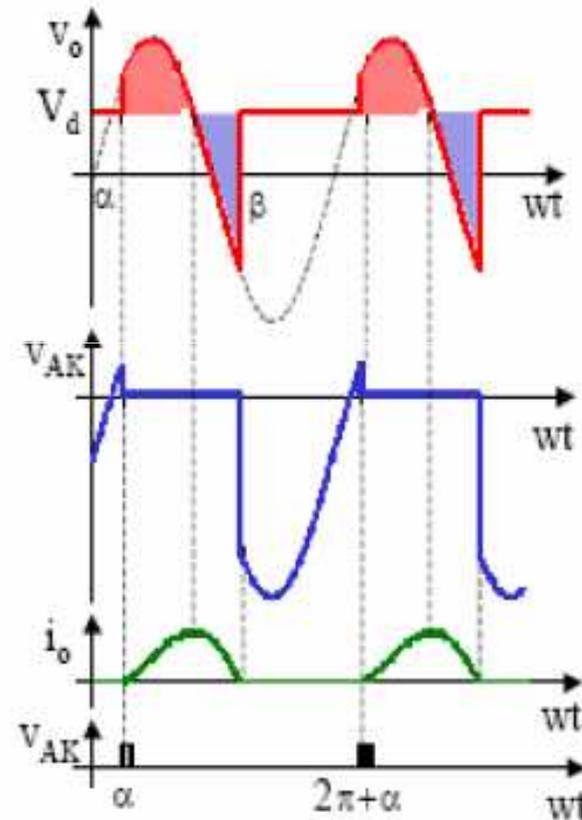
$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \text{ sen}(\omega t); v_{AK} = 0$$

$$L \frac{di_o}{dt} + V_d = v_s \Rightarrow i_o$$

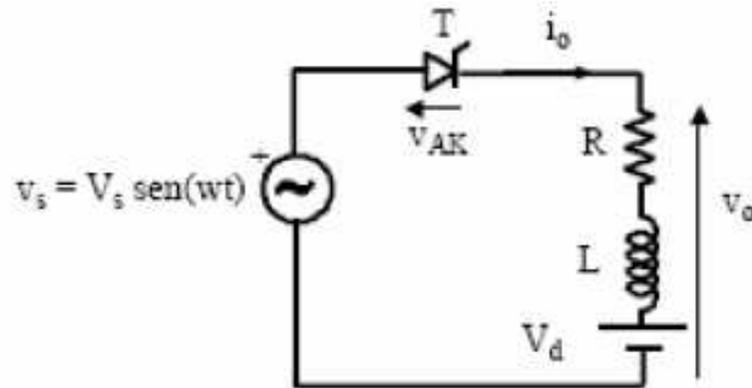
T OFF $0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$

$$v_o(\omega t) = V_d$$

$$i_o(\omega t) = 0 \quad v_{AK} = V_s - V_d$$



Monofásico de Media Onda. Carga Resistivo-Inductiva y f.e.m.



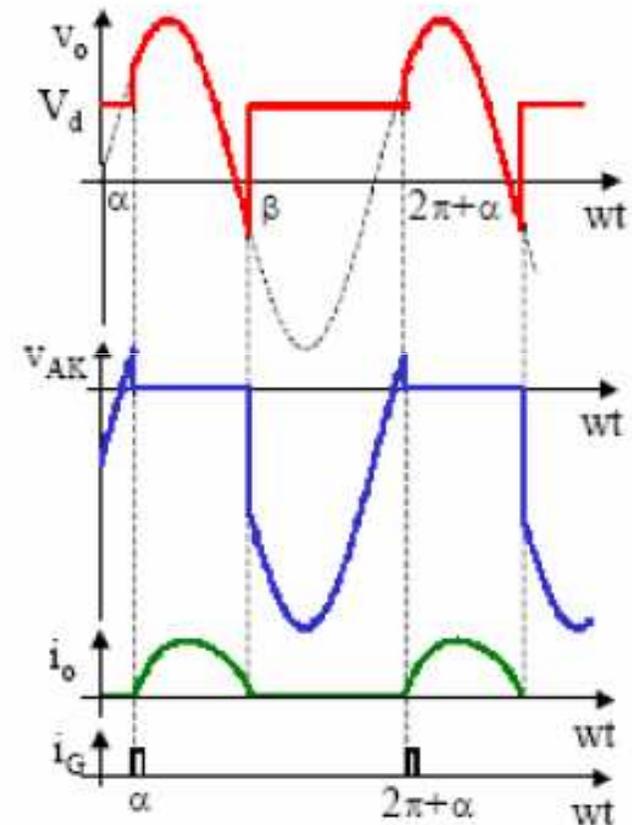
T ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \beta$
 $v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \sin(\omega t); \quad v_{AK} = 0$

$$Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt} + V_d = v_s \Rightarrow i_o$$

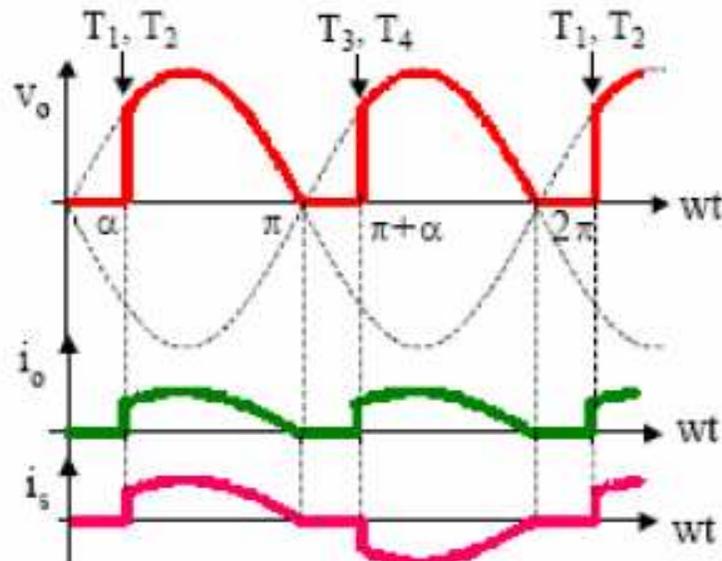
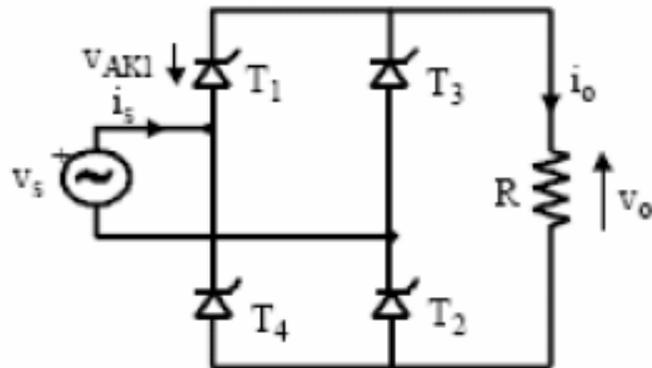
T OFF $0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$

$$v_o(\omega t) = V_d \quad v_{AK} = v_s - V_d$$

$$i_o(\omega t) = 0$$



Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga Resistiva (I).



$0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha$ Todos OFF

$$v_o(\omega t) = 0 \quad i_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \pi$ T1, T2 ON

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s \quad i_o(\omega t) = v_s/R$$

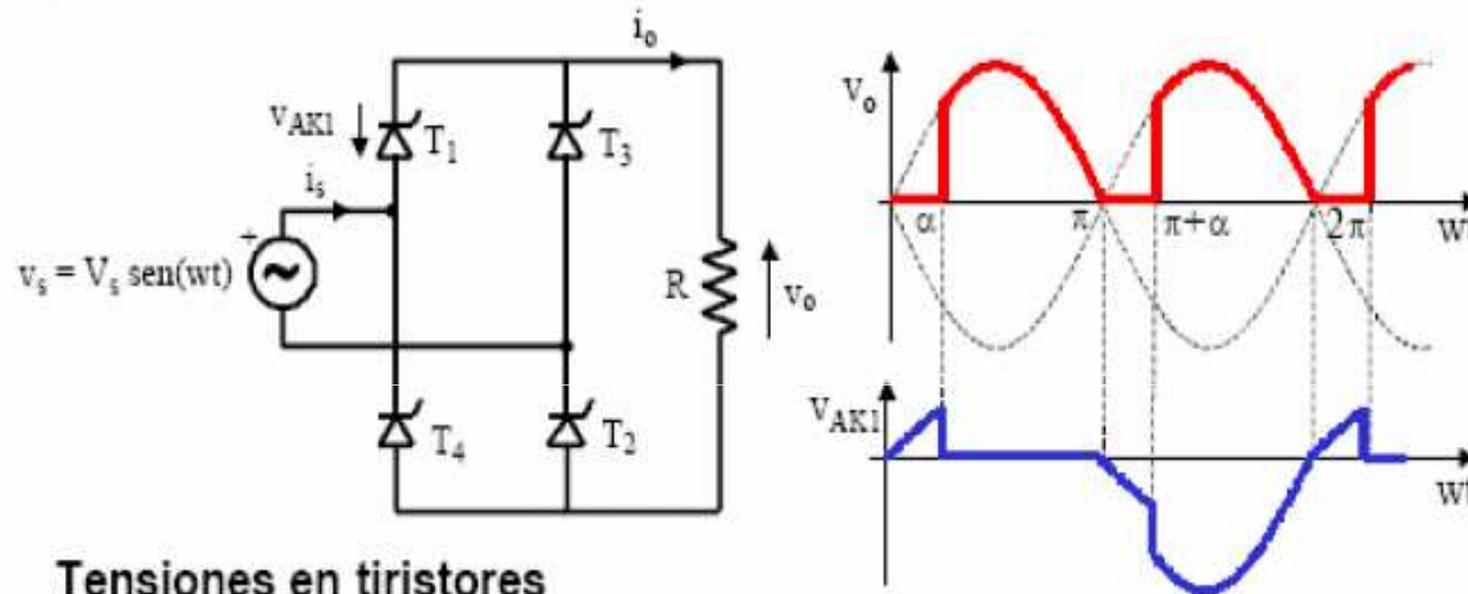
$\pi \leq \omega t \leq \pi + \alpha$ Todos OFF

$$v_o(\omega t) = 0 \quad i_o(\omega t) = 0$$

$\pi + \alpha \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$ T3, T4 ON

$$v_o(\omega t) = -v_s \quad i_o(\omega t) = -v_s/R$$

Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga Resistiva (II).



Tensiones en tiristores

$$T1 \text{ ON} \Rightarrow v_{AK1} = 0$$

$$T3 \text{ ON} \Rightarrow v_{AK1} = v_s$$

$$\text{Todos OFF} \Rightarrow v_{AK1} = \frac{v_s}{2}$$

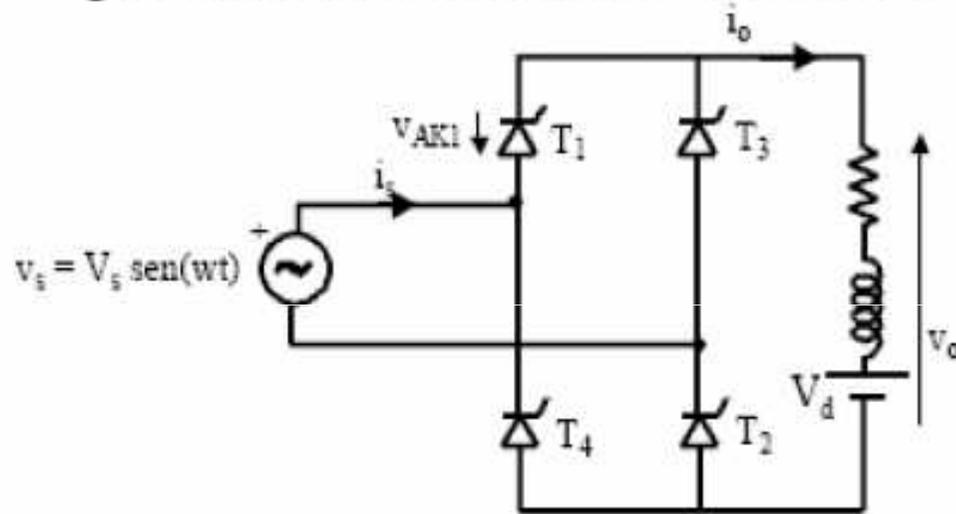
Valores medios

$$V_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} V_s \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{V_s}{\pi} (\cos \alpha + 1)$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_o}{R} = \frac{V_s}{\pi R} (\cos \alpha + 1)$$

Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga RL y f.e.m. (I)

¿Corriente continua o discontinua en la carga?



T1, T2 ON $\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \beta$

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t);$$

$$Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt} + V_d = v_s \Rightarrow i_o$$

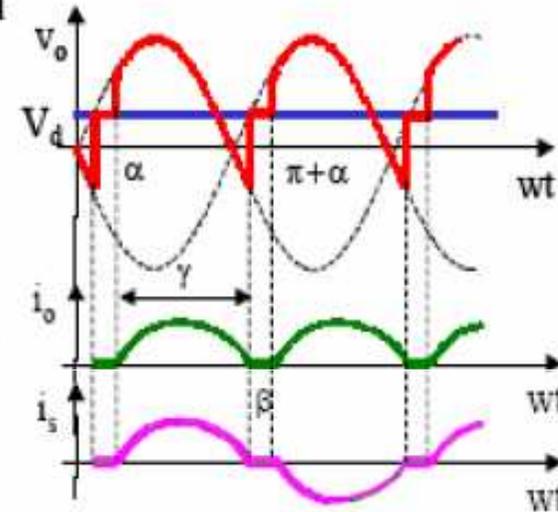
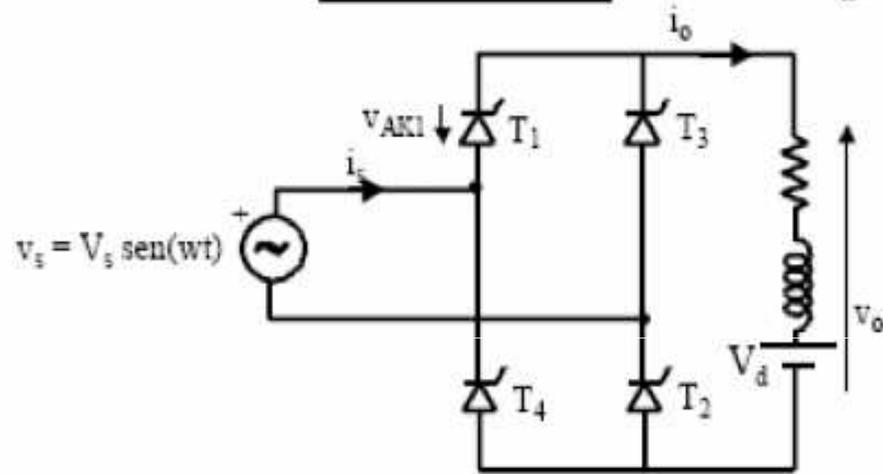
$$i_o(\omega t = \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta$$

Si $\beta < \pi + \alpha$ (ó $\gamma < \pi$) \Rightarrow Corriente discontinua

Si $\beta \geq \pi + \alpha$ (ó $\gamma \geq \pi$) \Rightarrow Corriente continua

Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga RL y f.e.m. (II)

Corriente discontinua en la carga



$0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha$ Todos OFF

$$v_o(\omega t) = V_d$$

$\alpha \leq \omega t \leq \alpha + \gamma$ T1, T2 ON

$$v_o(\omega t) = v_s$$

$\alpha + \gamma \leq \omega t \leq \pi + \alpha$ Todos OFF

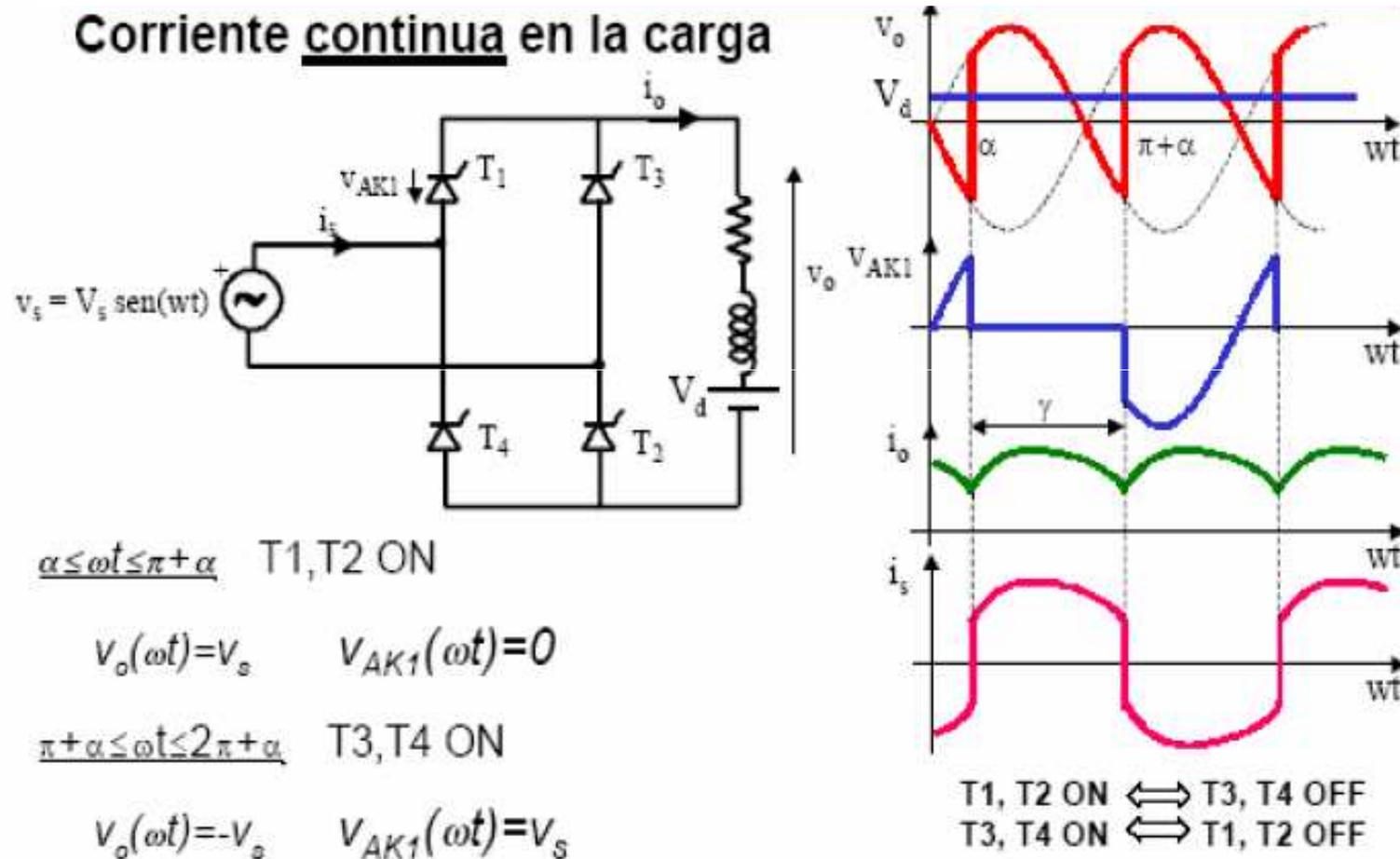
$$v_o(\omega t) = V_d$$

$\pi + \alpha \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$ T3, T4 ON

$$v_o(\omega t) = -v_s$$

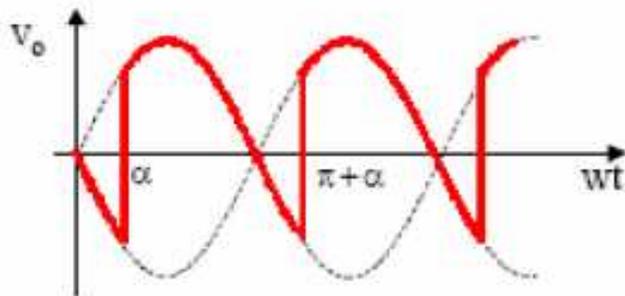
Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga RL y f.e.m. (III)

Corriente continua en la carga

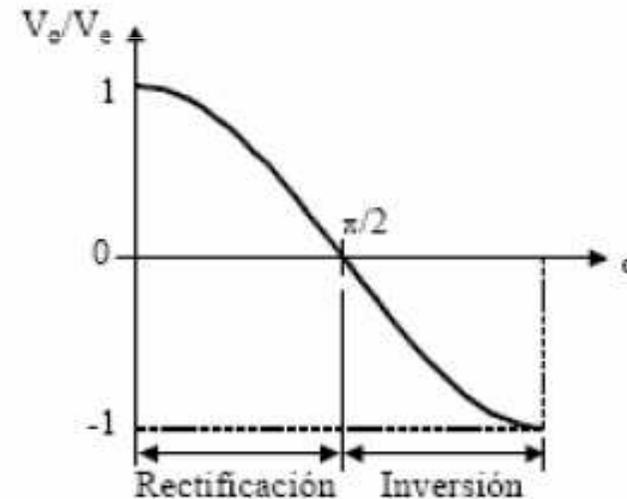
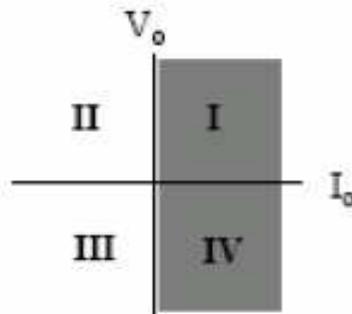


Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga RL y f.e.m. (IV)

Corriente continua en la carga. Tensión media

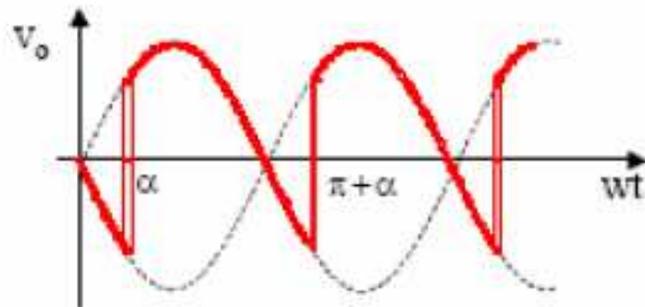


$$V_o = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi+\alpha} V_s \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{2V_s}{\pi} \cos \alpha = V_e \cos \alpha$$



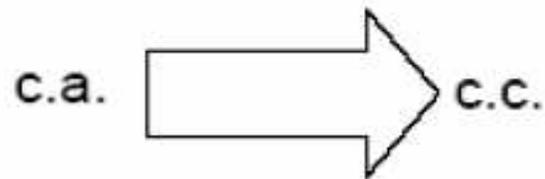
Monofásico de Onda Completa. Carga RL y f.e.m. (V)

Rectificador



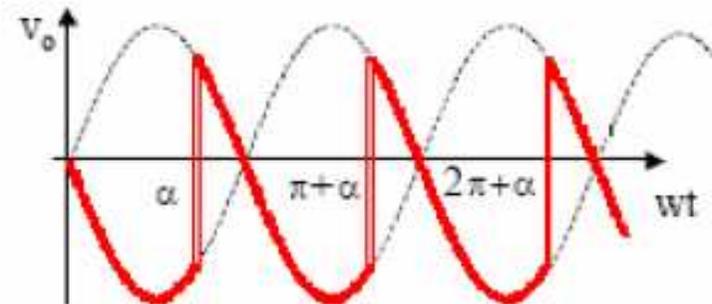
$$i_o(t) \geq 0$$

$$V_o \geq 0, P_o \geq 0$$



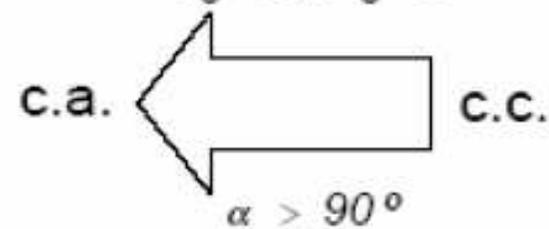
$$\alpha \leq 90^\circ$$

Inversor



$$i_o(t) \geq 0$$

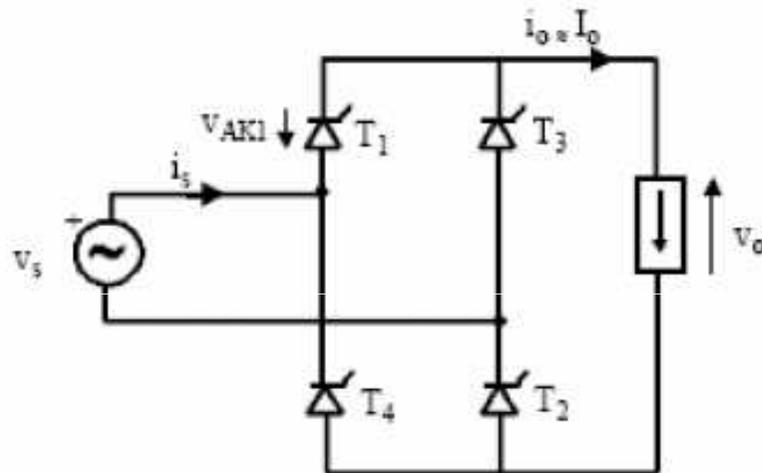
$$V_o < 0, P_o < 0$$



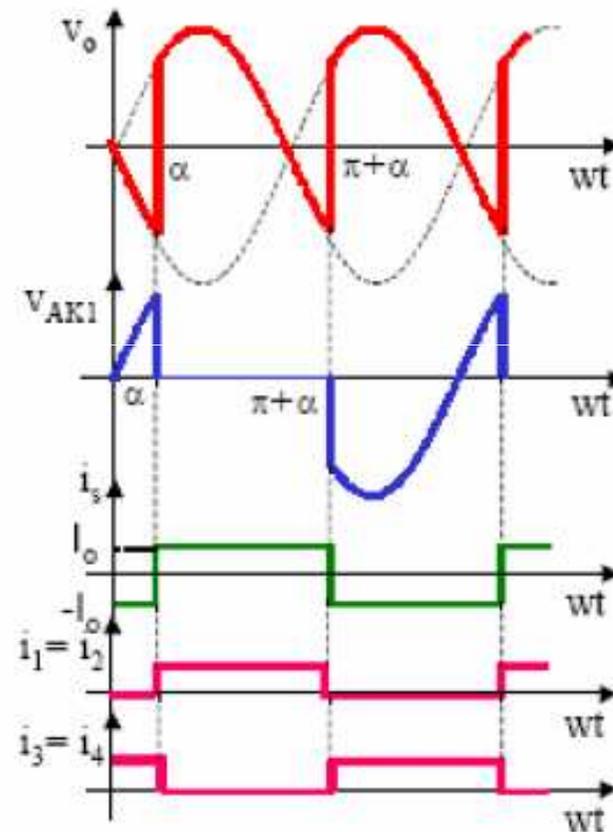
Requiere la existencia de una fuente de cc con la polaridad adecuada

Monofásico de Onda Completa

Corriente continua en la carga

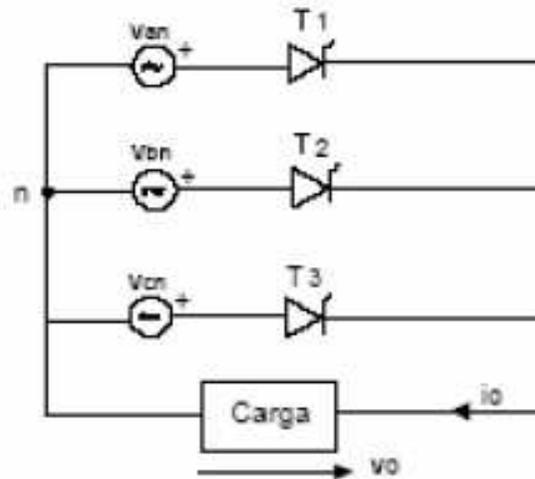


La conmutación de corriente es instantánea



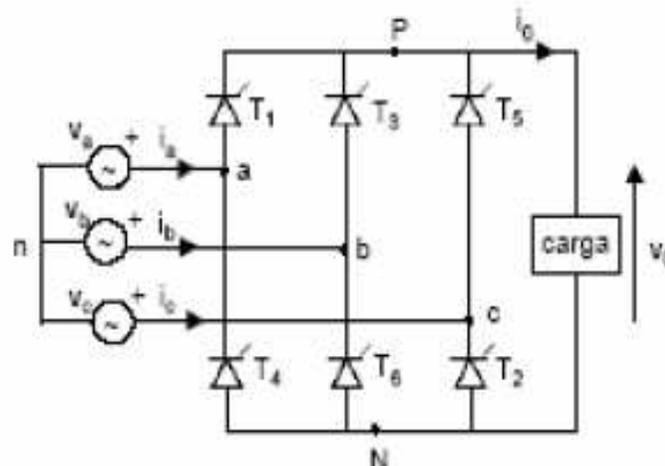
Trifásico de Media Onda

- Señal de salida de frecuencia triple de la señal de entrada (convertidor de 3 pulsos)
- La tensión en la carga está formada por trozos de tensiones de fase
- Corriente continua o discontinua en la carga
- Funcionamiento como rectificador o como inversor

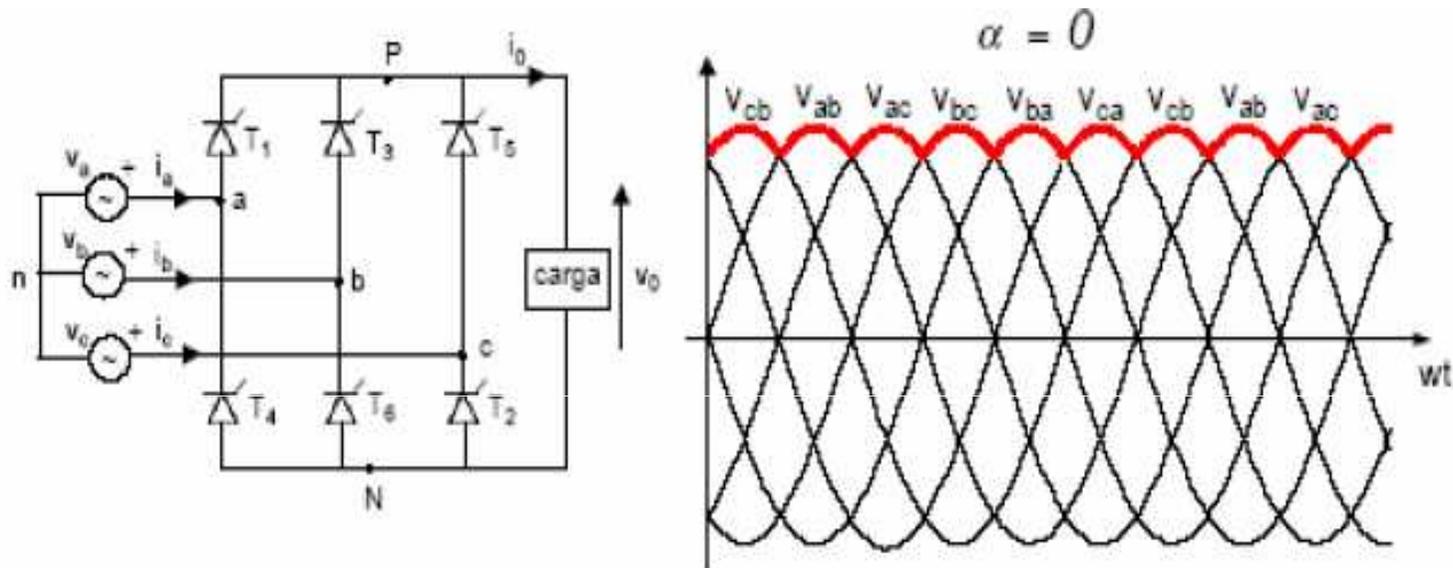


Trifásico de Onda Completa (I)

- Señal de salida de frecuencia 6 veces la frecuencia de la señal de entrada (convertidor de 6 pulsos)
- La tensión en la carga está formada por trozos de tensiones compuestas
- Corriente continua o discontinua en la carga
- Funcionamiento como rectificador o como inversor



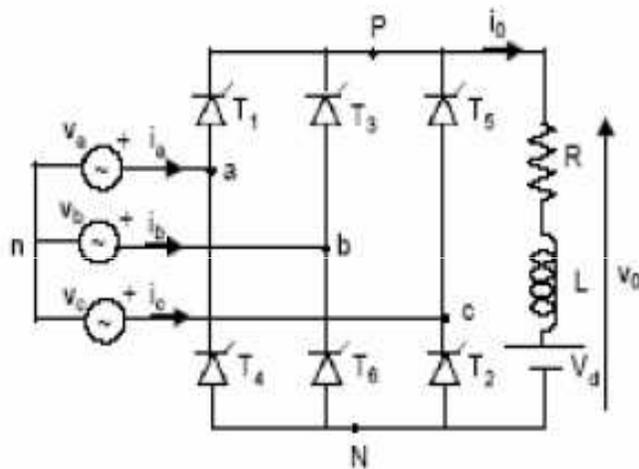
Trifásico de Onda Completa (II)



- α se mide a partir del momento en que comenzaría la conducción si se tratara de diodos
- Cada 60° se dispara uno/dos tiristores
- Si la corriente es continua en la carga, cada tiristor conduce durante 120°
- Cada 60° entra en conducción una nueva pareja de tiristores

Trifásico de Onda Completa (III)

¿Corriente continua o discontinua en la carga?



T1, T6 ON $\alpha + 60^\circ \leq \omega t \leq (\alpha + 60^\circ) + \gamma$

$$V_o(\omega t) = V_{ab} = V_s \text{sen}(\omega t);$$

$$Ri_o + L \frac{di_o}{dt} + V_d = V_{ab} \Rightarrow i_o$$

$$i_o(\omega t = \alpha + 60^\circ + \gamma) = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma$$

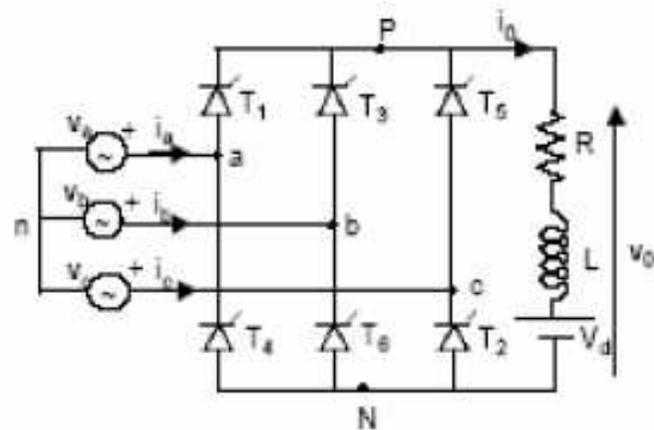
Si $\gamma < 60^\circ \Rightarrow$ Corriente discontinua

Si $\gamma \geq 60^\circ \Rightarrow$ Corriente continua

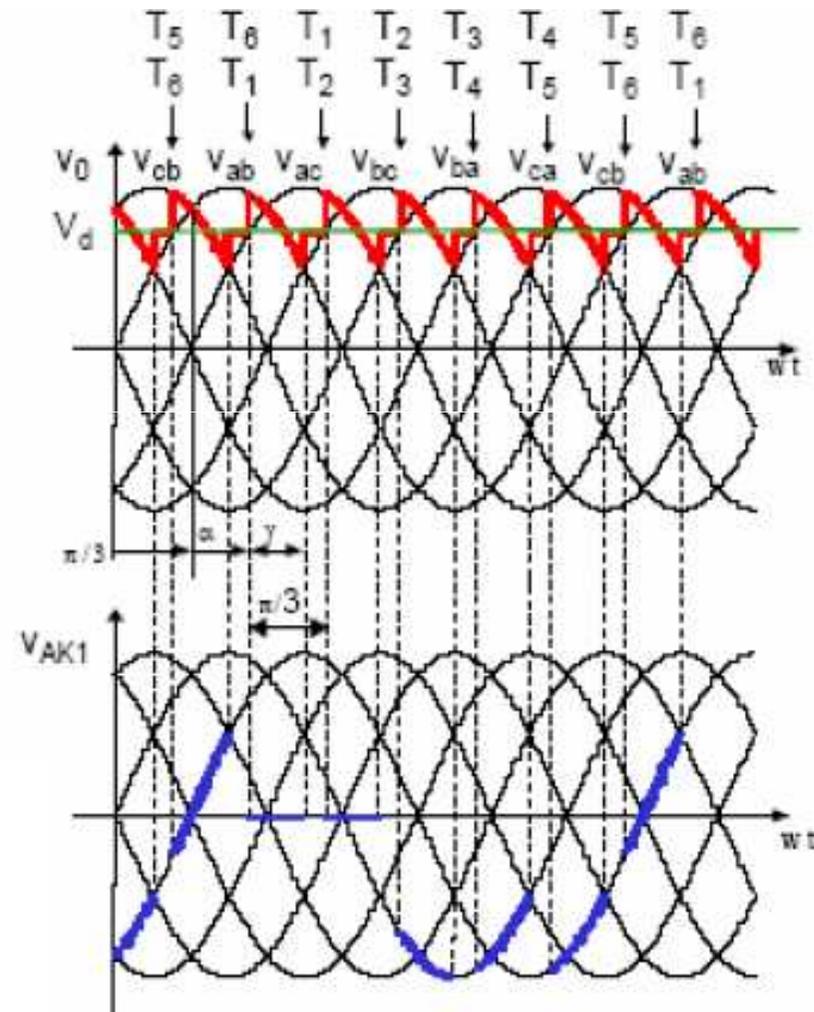
→ Cada 60° se disparan 2 tiristores

→ Cada 60° se dispara 1 tiristor

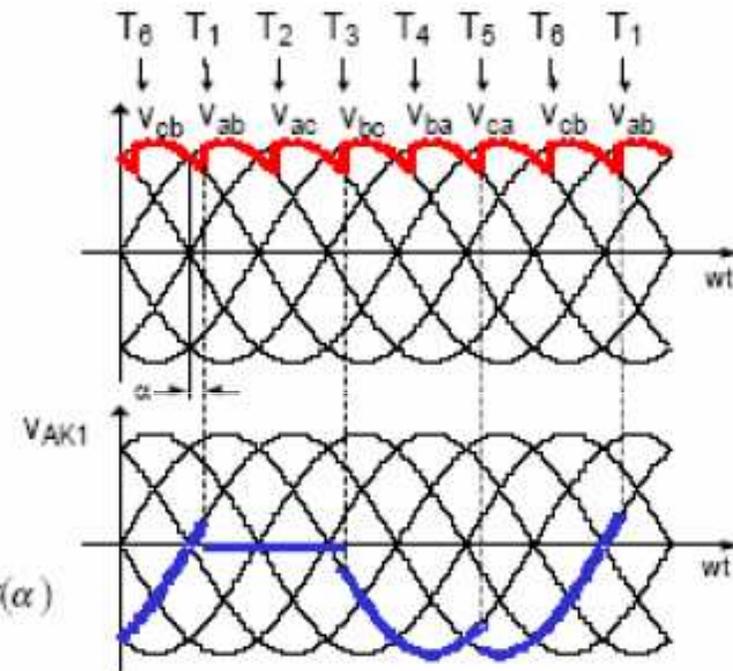
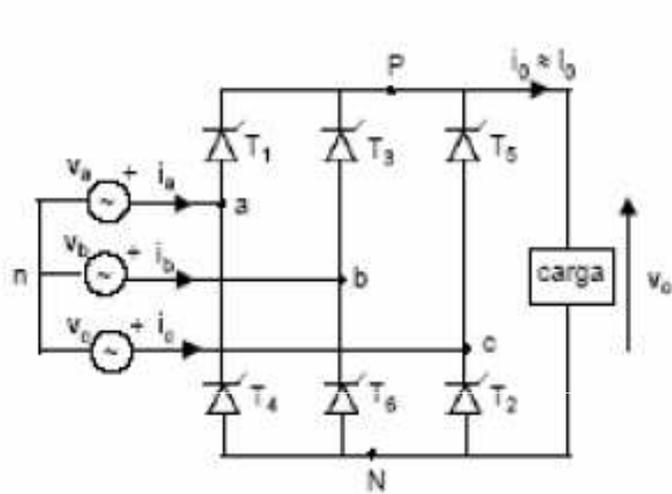
Trifásico de Onda Completa (IV)



$$V_0 = \frac{1}{\pi/3} \left[\int_{(\alpha+\pi/3)}^{(\alpha+\pi/3+\gamma)} v_{ab}(wt) d(wt) + \int_{(\alpha-2\pi/3)}^{(\alpha-\pi/3+\gamma)} V_d d(wt) \right]$$



Trifásico de Onda Completa (V)

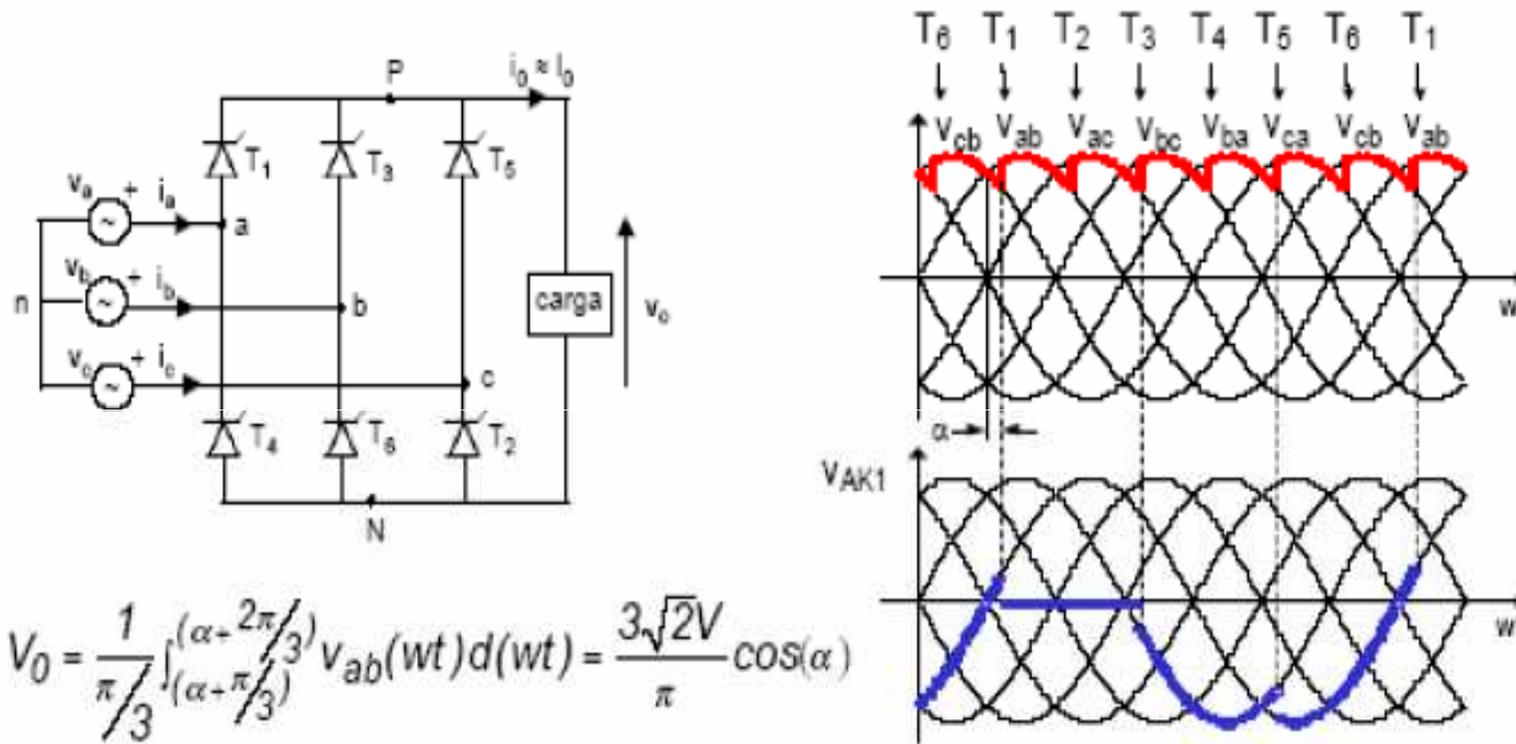


$$V_0 = \frac{1}{\pi/3} \int_{(\alpha-\pi/3)}^{(\alpha+2\pi/3)} v_{ab}(wt) d(wt) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}V}{\pi} \cos(\alpha)$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow V_0 \geq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha \leq \pi \quad \text{Ideal} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha \leq \pi - u - \omega t_q \quad \text{Real} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow V_0 < 0$$

Rectificador Inversor

Trifásico de Onda Completa (VI)

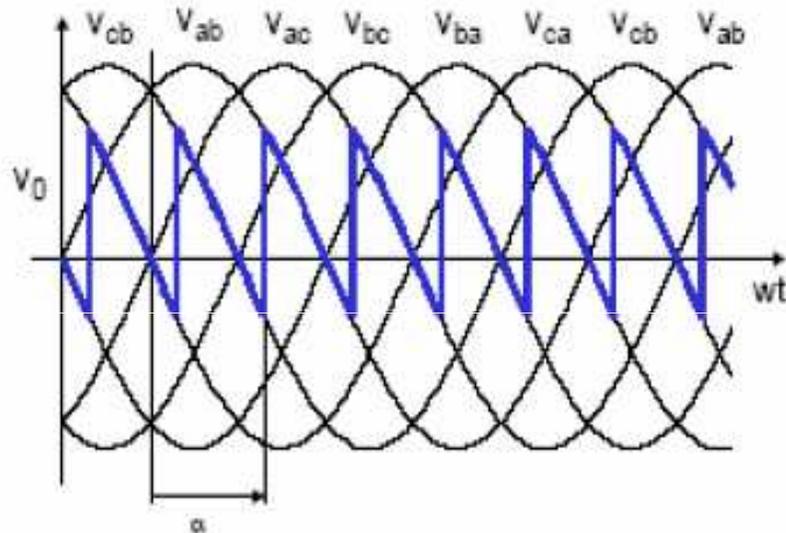


$$V_0 = \frac{1}{\pi/3} \int_{(\alpha+\pi/3)}^{(\alpha+2\pi/3)} v_{ab}(wt) d(wt) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}V}{\pi} \cos(\alpha)$$

$$V_{AK1} = \begin{cases} 0 \rightarrow T1 \text{ ON} \\ v_{ab} \rightarrow T3 \text{ ON} \\ v_{ac} \rightarrow T5 \text{ ON} \end{cases}$$

Trifásico de Onda Completa (VII)

Rectificador

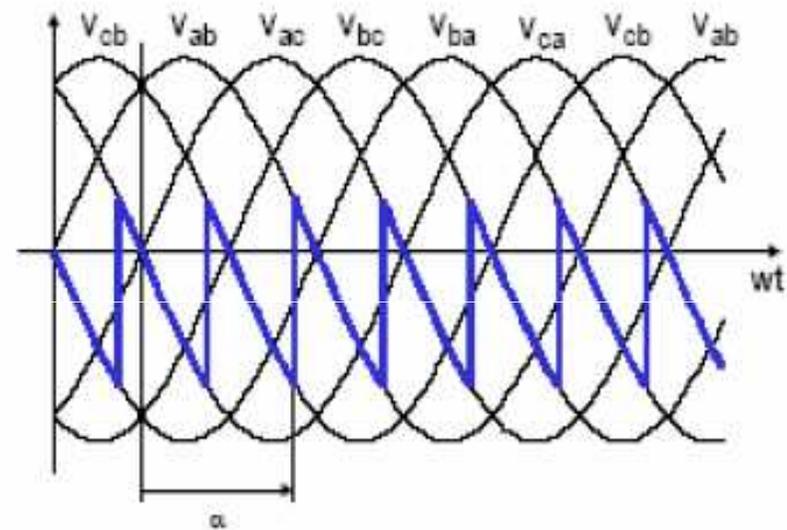


$$0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$V_0 \geq 0$$

Requiere la existencia de una fuente de cc con la polaridad adecuada

Inversor

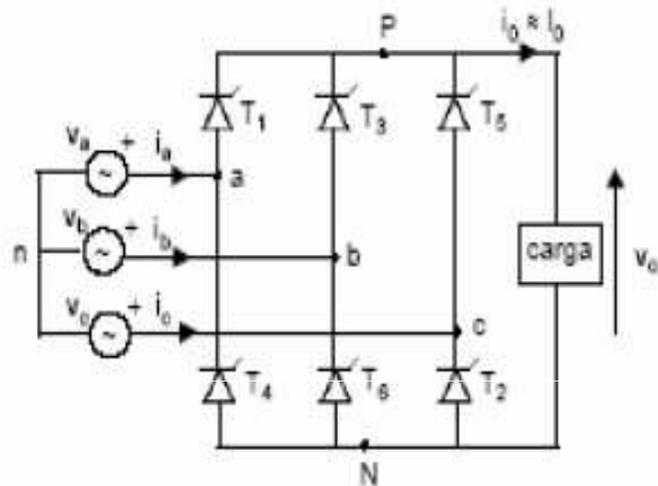


$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \pi \quad \text{Ideal}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \pi - \omega t_q - u \quad \text{Real}$$

$$V_0 < 0$$

Trifásico de Onda Completa (VIII)



La conmutación de corriente es instantánea

