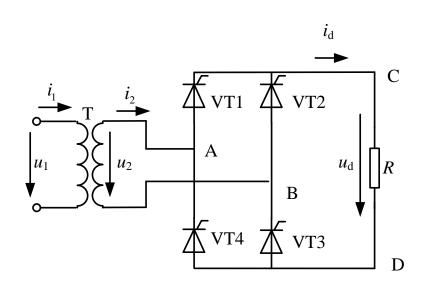
1.4 单相桥式可控整流电路

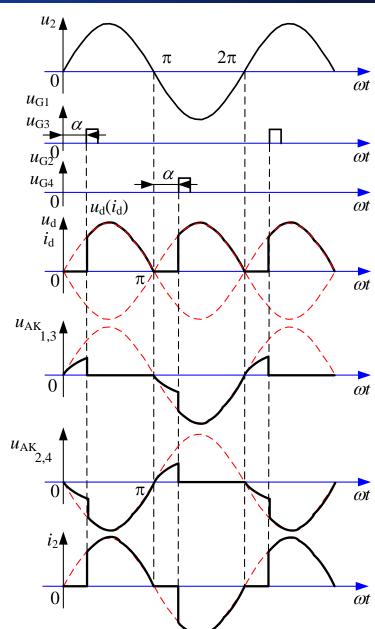
两类桥式可控整流电路:

- ➤整流元件全部用晶闸管——全控整流电路 (fully controlled rectifier)
- >整流元件中有半数是晶闸管,其余半数是
- 二极管——半控整流电路(half-controlled rectifier)

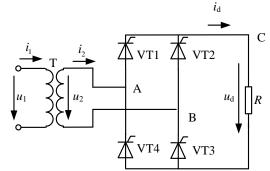
- >1.4.1 单相全控桥式整流电路 重点
- >1.4.2 单相半控桥式整流电路

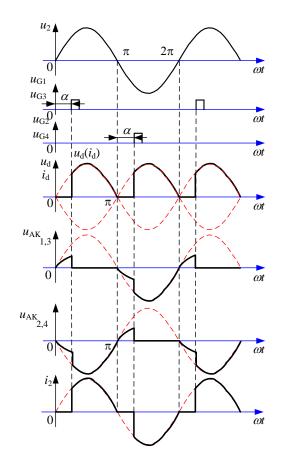
1) 电阻负载





- » "自然换流点"在交流电压各个过零点处 ⁻⁻
- > 两组桥臂
 - **♦** VT1、VT3
 - **♦ VT2、VT4**
- $> 0 \sim \alpha$,晶闸管全部关断, $i_d = 0$, $u_d = 0$ 。 晶闸管承担 $u_2/2$ 电压。
- > α时, VT1、VT3有触发信号,导通。
- $\triangleright \alpha \sim \pi$, $u_d = u_2$, VT2、VT4承受反压
- $> \pi \sim (\pi + \alpha)$,晶闸管全部关断。
- $> \pi + \alpha$ 时,VT2、VT4有触发信号,导通
- $ightarrow \pi + \alpha \sim 2\pi$,VT1、VT3承受反压





数量计算

> 负载电压平均值

$$U_d = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \sqrt{2} U_2 \sin \omega t d\omega t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} U_2 (1 + \cos \alpha)$$

> 负载电流平均值

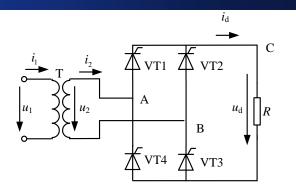
$$I_d = \frac{U_d}{R}$$

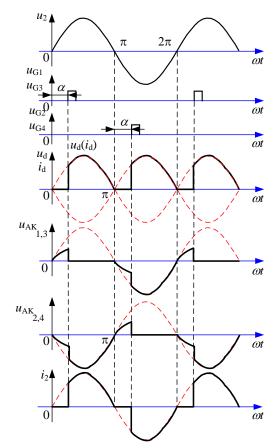
> 负载电流有效值(变压器二次侧绕组电流的有效值)

$$I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}U_2}{R} \sin \omega t \right)^2 d\omega t} = \frac{U_2}{R} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{\pi - \alpha}{\pi}}$$

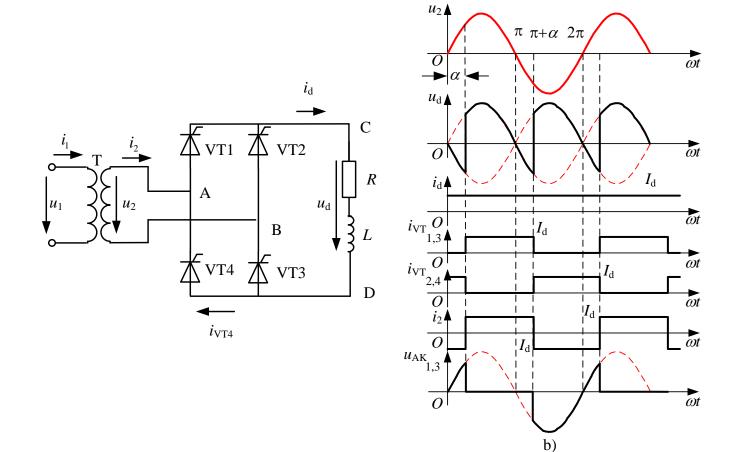
> 流过晶闸管电流有效值

$$I_{VT} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}U_2}{R} \sin \omega t \right)^2 d\omega t} = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{2}R} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{\pi - \alpha}{\pi}}$$





2) 电阻、电感负载



电阻、电感负载

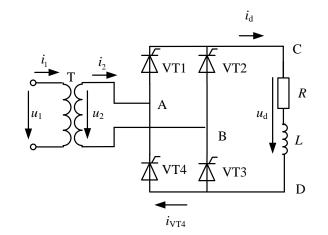
- > 无穷大电感
- > 电流连续、平直
- π后,由于电感中能量的存在,电流 将继续,负载电压出现负半波
- π+α时, VT2、VT4导通, 使得VT1、
 VT3承受反压而关断。换流

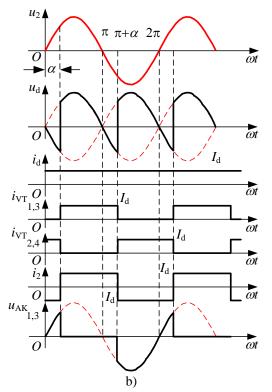
负载电压平均值

$$U_{d} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi + \alpha} \sqrt{2} U_{2} \sin \omega t d\omega t = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} U_{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 90^{\circ}, U_{d} = 0$$

移相范围: 900

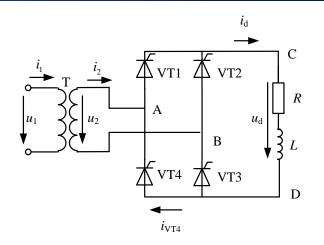


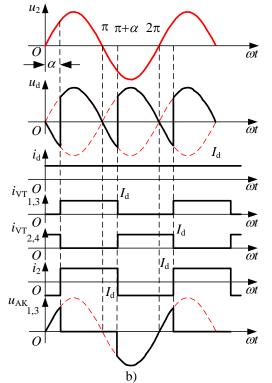


例1.3

单相全控桥式整流电路,大电感L、R负载,其中 $R=2\Omega$,输入交流电压60V,试求:

- (1) 输出电压可调范围
- (2) 选择晶闸管元件
- (3) 计算电源变压器容量S。





1.4.2 单相半控桥式整流电路

与全控桥的不同:

- >会出现"失控"现象。
- >能量只能单方向传递。

