

ET4119 Electronic Power Conversion 2009/2010  
**Homework assignment 1**

1. In the single-phase rectifier circuit shown in Figure 1,  $V_s = 230\text{V}$  at  $50\text{Hz}$ ,  $L_s = 1\text{mH}$  and  $V_d = 270\text{V}$ .

Sketch the waveform for the dc-side current  $i_d$  and calculate:

- The duration of the time interval in which the diode pair  $D_1, D_2$  or  $D_3, D_4$  are conducting;
- The peak value of the dc current,  $I_{d, peak}$ ;
- The average value of the dc-current,  $I_d$ .

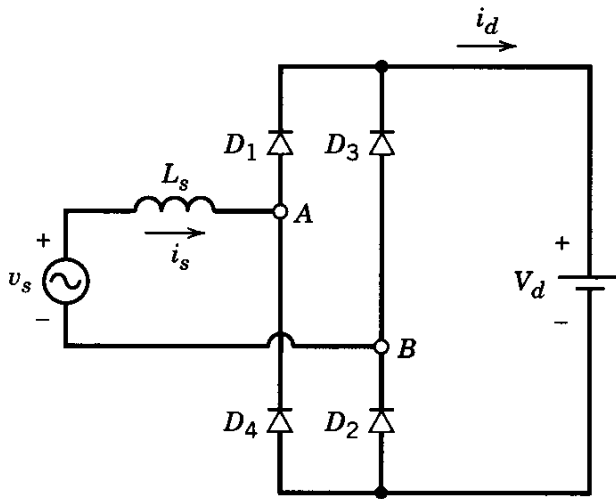


Figure 1

2. Figure 2 shows a single-line diagram of a power system with power electronic load. The utility power source (dashed block) is represented by sinusoidal voltage sources  $v_s$  in series with an inductance  $L_s$  in each phase. The nominal rms value of the phase-to-neutral voltage is  $V_s=230V$  and its fundamental frequency is  $f_s=50$  Hz.

The power electronic load is a large industrial three-phase diode rectifier as shown in Figure 2. The load of the rectifier is represented by a constant DC current source  $I_d$ .

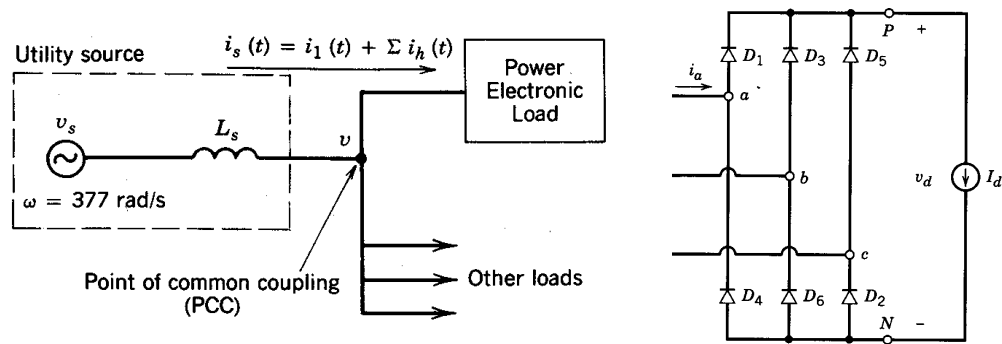


Figure 2

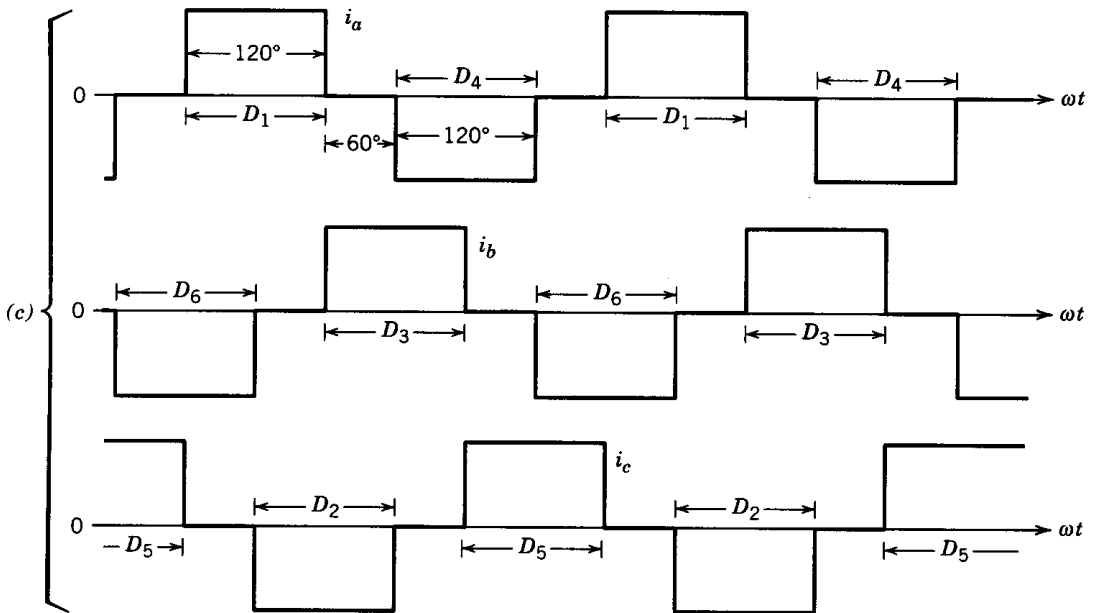
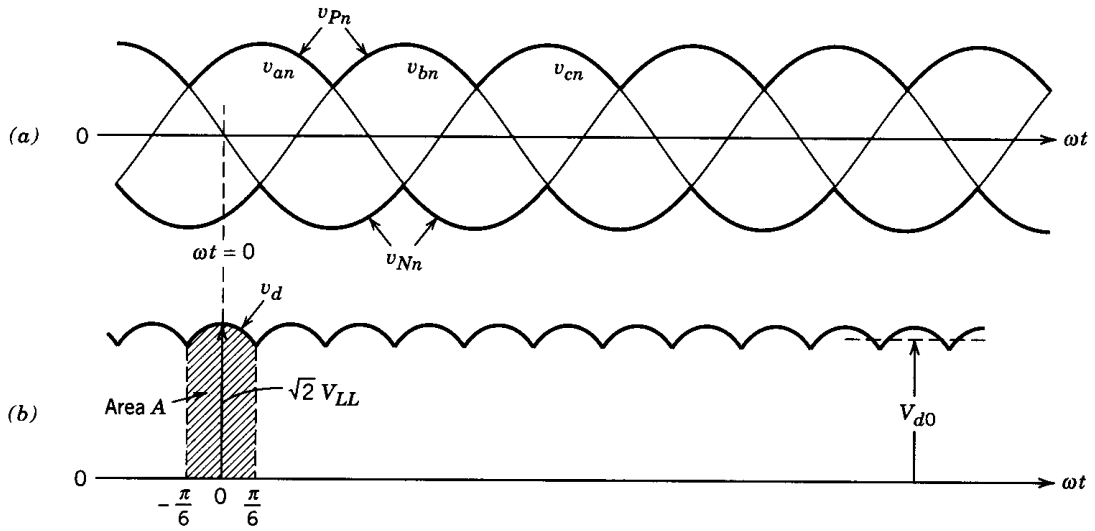
- 2.1 Calculate the average rectifier output voltage  $V_d$  as a function of  $V_s$ ,  $L_s$  and  $I_d$ .
- 2.2 Sketch  $i_a$  and  $v_d$  and calculate the total harmonic distortion (THD) of the input current  $i_a$  for  $L_s=0$ .
- 2.3 Describe qualitatively the effect of  $L_s \neq 0$  instead of  $L_s=0$  on the input current harmonics. Consider both high-order harmonics and low-order harmonics.

**Solutions:**

2.1 See book fig. 5-33, eq. 5-60 to 5-71

$$V_d = V_{d0} - \Delta V_d = 1.35V_{LL} - \frac{3}{\pi} \omega L_s I_d = 1.35 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 230V - \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 50Hz \cdot L_s \cdot I_d$$

2.2 See book Fig 5-32. eq. 5-60 to 5-71



$$I_s(I_d) := \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot I_d$$

$$I_{s1}(I_d) := \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot I_d$$

$$\text{THD}(I_d) := \frac{\sqrt{I_s(I_d)^2 - I_{s1}(I_d)^2}}{I_{s1}(I_d)}$$

$$\text{THD}(I_d) = 0.311$$

2.3 All harmonics are more or less reduced, including the fundamental. Higher harmonics are attenuated more than the lower harmonics, because steep edges on currents are removed. Lower harmonics are only slightly affected.