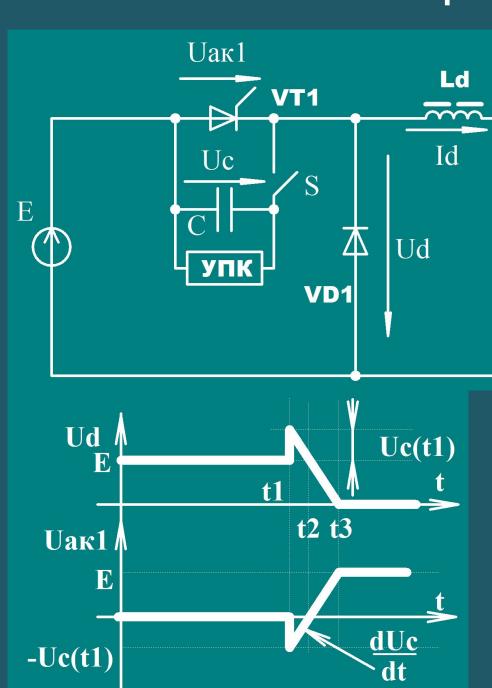
Преобразователи постоянного напряжения (ППН) на тиристорах

титн с параллельной

Н

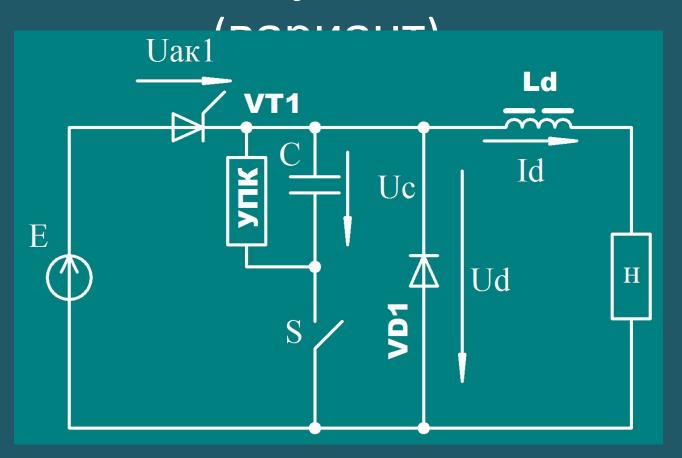
1ей



$$Id \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = C \cdot U_C(t_1)$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{C \cdot U_C(t_1)}{Id} \approx \frac{C \cdot U_C(t_1)}{I_{\text{H cp}}}$$

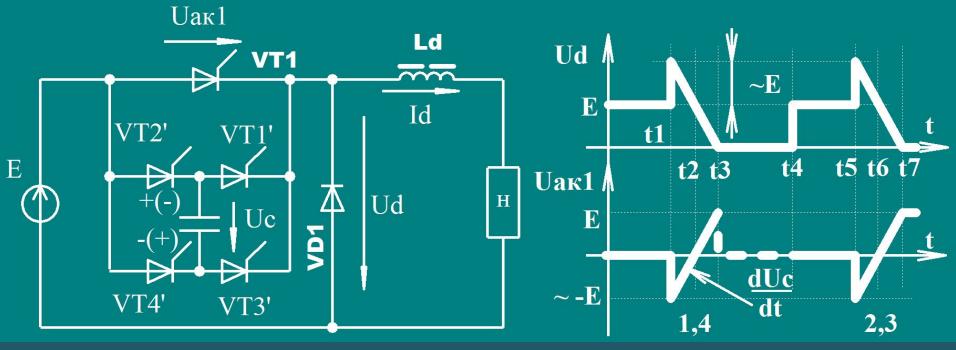
I II IH с параллельнои коммутацией



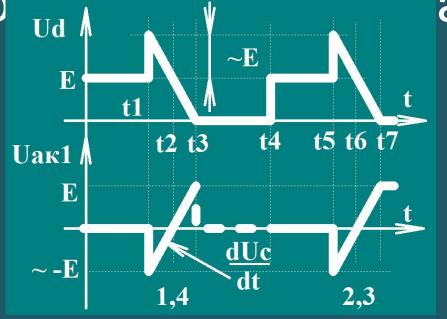
$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{C \cdot (U_C(t_1) - E)}{Id} \approx \frac{C \cdot (U_C(t_1) - E)}{I_{\text{H cp}}}$$

I II IH с параллельнои коммутацией

с мостовой схемой перезаряла



I II IH с параллельнои коммутацией



$$Id \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = C \cdot E$$

$$U_{\rm H} \geq \frac{2 \cdot E \cdot (t_3 - t_1)}{2 \cdot T} = \frac{2 \cdot E \cdot (t_2 - t_1)}{T} = \frac{2 \cdot E^2 \cdot C}{Id} f = \frac{2 \cdot E^2 \cdot C}{I_{\rm H}} f$$

ППН с дозированной передачей энергии в нагрузку

Ud

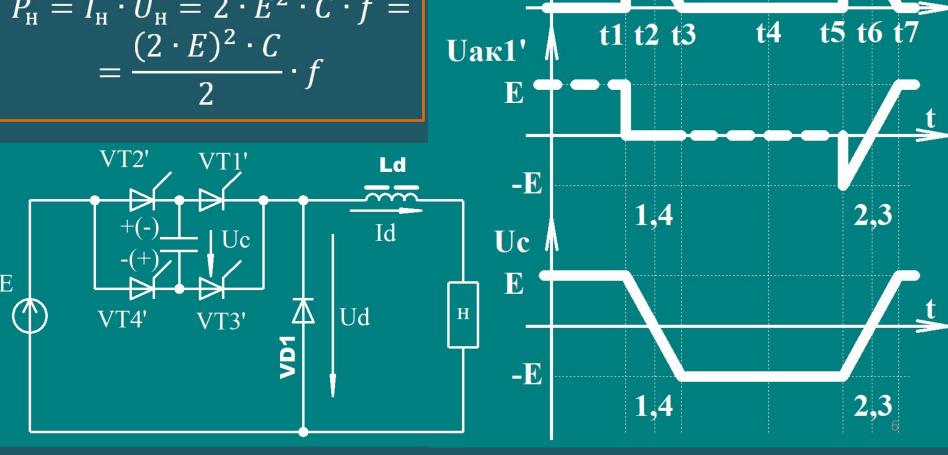
E

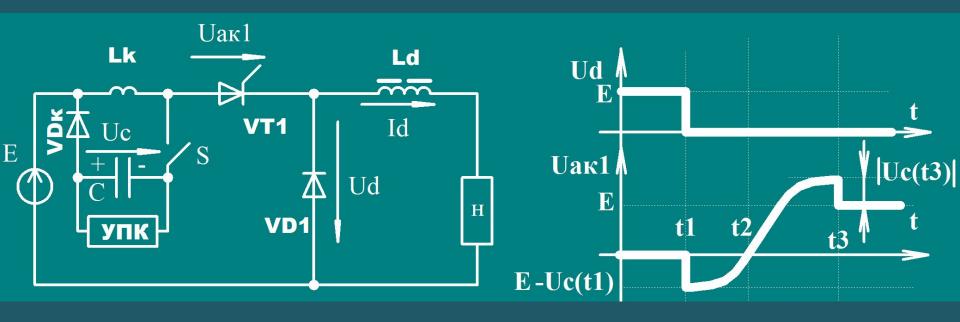
E

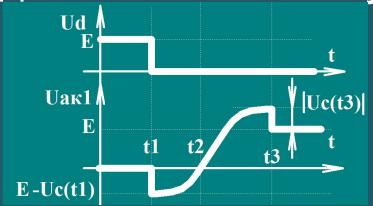
$$U_{\rm H} = \frac{2 \cdot E^2 \cdot C}{I_{\rm H}} f$$

$$P_{H} = I_{H} \cdot U_{H} = 2 \cdot E^{2} \cdot C \cdot f =$$

$$= \frac{(2 \cdot E)^{2} \cdot C}{2} \cdot f$$





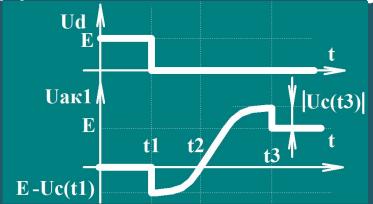


$$U_{\text{ak1}}(t) = E - U_C(t) = E - \left[U_C(t_1) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(t) d\tau \right]$$

$$i_C(t) = -\left[Id + \frac{U_C(t_1)}{\rho} sin\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{L_K \cdot C}}\right)\right]$$

$$\omega 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{\rm K} \cdot C}}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{L_{\rm I}}{C}}$$



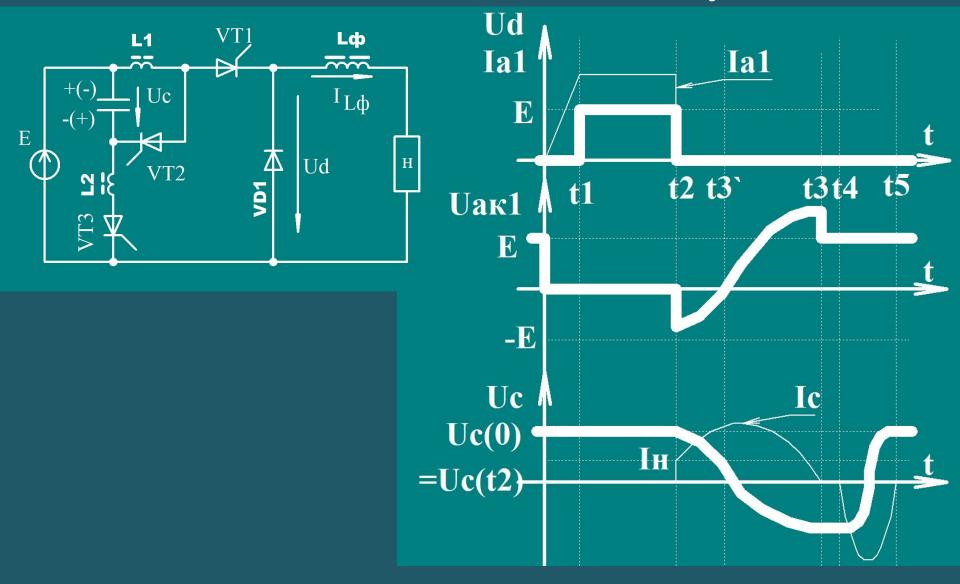
$$0 = E - U_C(t) = E - U_C(t_1) + \frac{1}{C \cdot \omega 0} \int_0^{\Theta_B} \left[Id + \frac{U_C(t_1)}{\rho \cdot \omega 0} sin(\Theta) \right] d\Theta$$

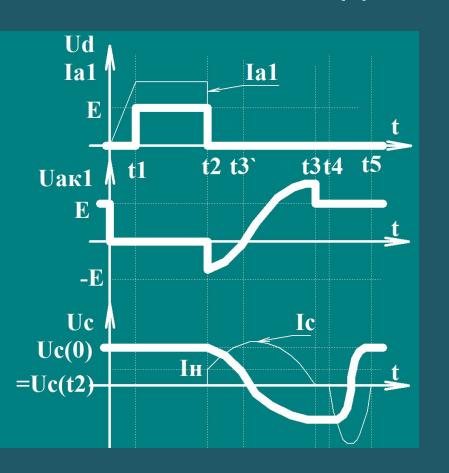
$$\Theta_{\rm B} = \omega 0 \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$Id = I_{\rm H}$$

$$E + I_{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \rho \cdot \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{B}} = U_{\mathcal{C}}(t_1) \cdot \cos \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{B}}$$

$$U_C(\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{B}}) = \sqrt{U_C(t_1)^2 + {I_{\mathrm{H}}}^2 \cdot \rho}$$





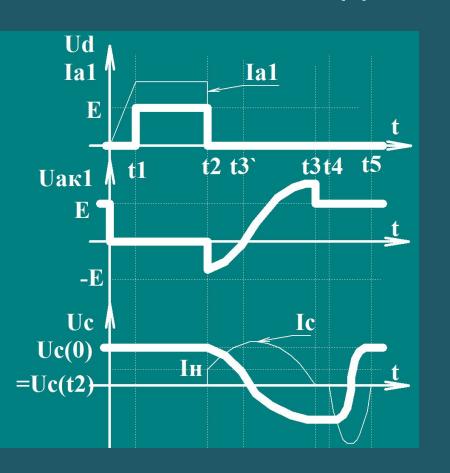
$$\frac{U_C(t_2)^2 \cdot C}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_{L1}(t_2)^2 \cdot L1}{2} = \frac{I_{L\Phi}(t_2)^2 \cdot L1}{2} \approx \frac{I_{H \text{ cp}}^2 \cdot L1}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_{H \text{ cp}}^2 \cdot L1}{2} + \frac{U_C(t_2)^2 \cdot C}{2} = \frac{U_C(t_3)^2 \cdot C}{2}$$

$$U_C(t_3) = \sqrt{U_C(t_2)^2 + I_{H \text{ cp}}^2 \cdot \rho}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{L1}{C}}$$

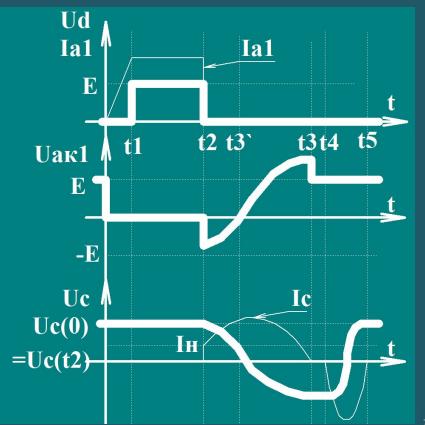


$$\gamma_{min} o 0$$

$$\gamma_{p} = \gamma - \frac{t_{1}}{T}$$

$$t_{1} = \frac{I_{L\Phi}(t_{1}) \cdot L1}{E} \approx \frac{I_{H \text{ cp}} \cdot L1}{E}$$

$$U_{\rm H} = E \cdot \gamma_{\rm p} = E \cdot \gamma - I_{\rm H \, cp} \cdot L1 \cdot f$$

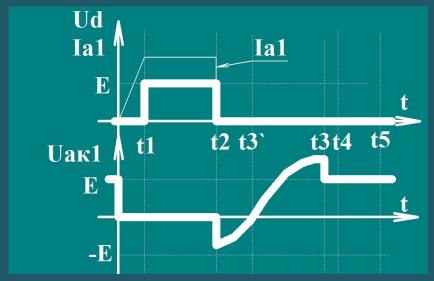


$$i_{L1}(t) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{U_C(t_2)}{\rho}\right)^2 + I_{L1}(t_2)^2} \cdot \sin\left[\frac{t - t_2}{\sqrt{L1 \cdot C}} + arctg\frac{I_{L1}(t_2) \cdot \rho}{U_C(t_2)}\right]$$

$$\frac{t_3 - t_2}{\sqrt{L1 \cdot C}} + arctg \frac{I_{L1}(t_2) \cdot \rho}{U_C(t_2)} = \pi$$

$$t_3 - t_2 = \sqrt{L1 \cdot C} \left(\pi - arctg \frac{I_{L1}(t_2) \cdot \rho}{U_C(t_2)} \right)$$

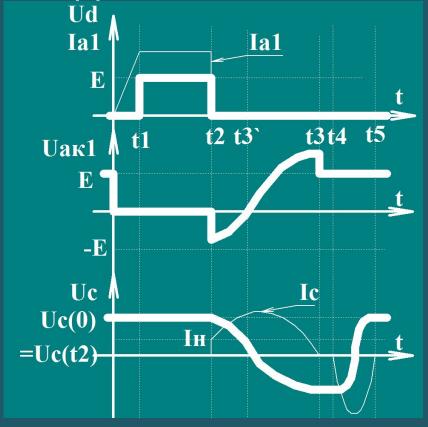
$$t_4 - t_5 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{L2 \cdot C}$$



$$\gamma_{max} = \frac{T - (t_3 - t_2) - (t_4 - t_5)}{T}$$

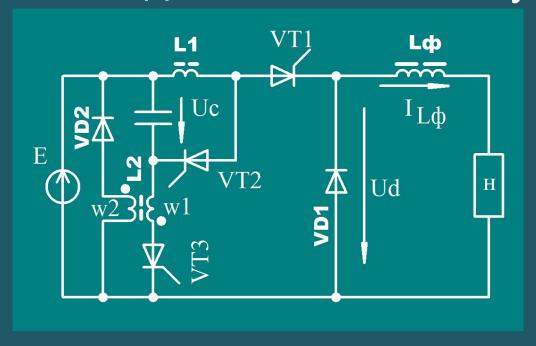
$$\gamma_{max} = 1 - \pi \cdot f \cdot \left[\sqrt{L2 \cdot C} + \sqrt{L1 \cdot C} \left(1 - \frac{arctg \frac{I_{L1}(t_2) \cdot \rho}{U_C(t_2)}}{\pi} \right) \right]$$

$$\gamma_{\text{max p}} = \gamma_{max} - \frac{t_1}{T}$$



$$U_C(t_3) = \sqrt{U_C(t_2)^2 + I_{\text{H cp}}^2 \cdot \rho}$$

$$Q = \frac{\rho}{R}$$



$$K_{\rm Tp} = \frac{w2}{w1} = 1 \ \to \ U_{Cmax} \le 2 \cdot E$$

$$K_{\rm Tp} = \frac{w2}{w1} = 2 \rightarrow U_{Cmax} \le 1.5 \cdot E$$