

## Single Phase Asymmetrical Semi-Controlled Rectifier - 1 (PE\_rectifier\_10.sqproj)

**Question:** For the circuit shown in Fig. 1,

- (a) Find the average output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) for the firing angle  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .
- (b) Find the RMS values of current through thyristors and diodes.

(Assume that the inductance  $L$  is large enough to ensure a constant current in the load in steady state.)

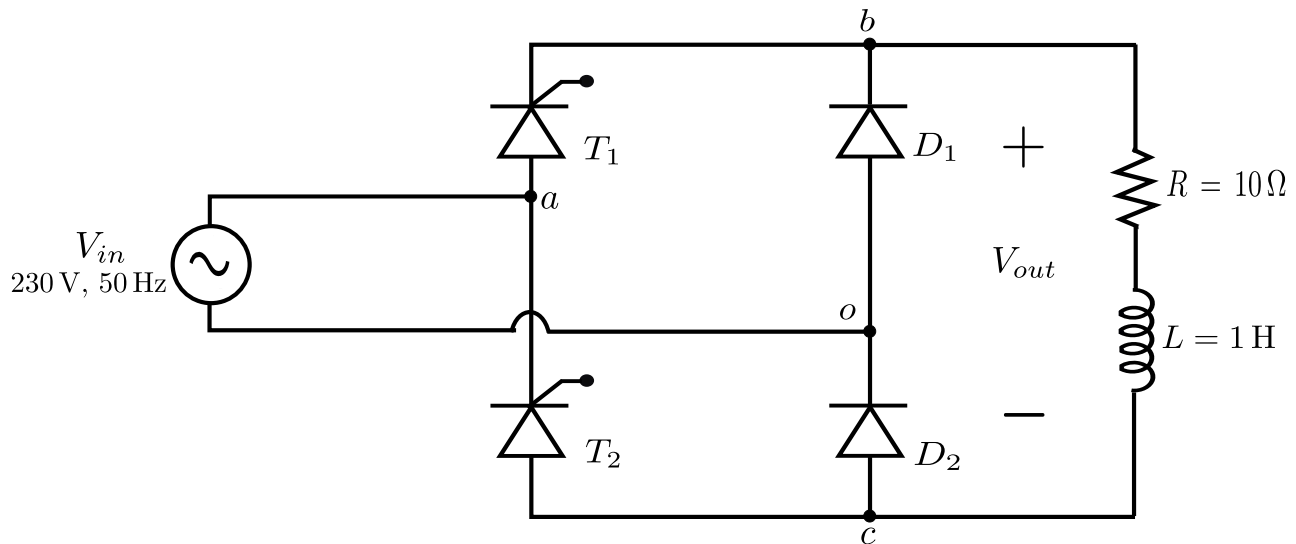


Figure 1: Asymmetrical Semi-Controlled rectifier with RL load.

**Solution:**

- (a) For a 1-phase asymmetrical semi-controlled rectifier shown in Fig. 1, the thyristor  $T_1$  is fired at  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ . From  $\alpha$  to  $\pi$  thyristor  $T_1$  and diode  $D_2$  conduct. By solving KVL,

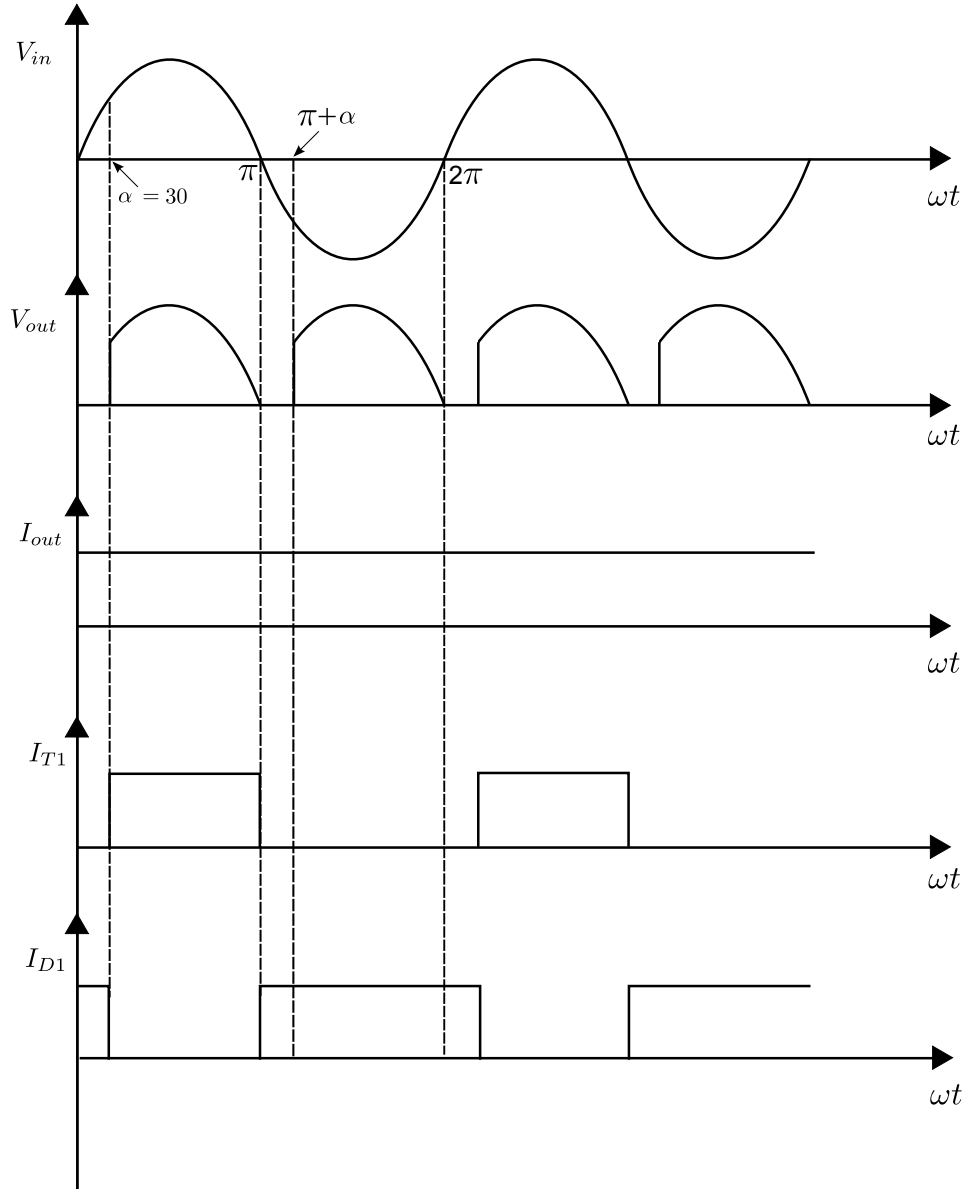


Figure 2: Plot of  $V_{in}, V_{out}, I_{out}, I_{T1}, I_{D1}$

output voltage is equal to input voltage in this duration. At  $\omega t = \pi$  input voltage  $V_{in}$  reverses its polarity and since current is continuous in the load, the current freewheels through  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  until thyristor  $T_2$  is fired. The output voltage  $V_{out}$  is zero in this duration.

In the negative half cycle, the thyristor  $T_2$  is fired at  $\pi + \alpha$ . From  $\pi + \alpha$  to  $2\pi$  thyristor

$T_2$  and diode  $D_1$  conduct. By solving KVL, output voltage is equal to  $-V_{in}$  in this duration. At  $\omega t = 2\pi$  input voltage  $V_{in}$  reverses its polarity and since current is continuous in the load, the current freewheels through  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  until thyristor  $T_1$  is fired in the next cycle. The output voltage  $V_{out}$  is zero in this duration.

The output voltage waveform is shown in Fig. 2. From the waveform, the average value of output voltage,

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} V_m \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{V_m}{\pi} (1 + \cos \alpha) \quad (1)$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 193.2 \text{ V} \quad (2)$$

(b) The current through thyristor and diode is shown in Fig. 2.

The RMS value of thyristor current,

$$I_T^{rms} = I_{out} \sqrt{\frac{\pi - \alpha}{2\pi}} = 12.4 \text{ A} \quad (3)$$

The RMS value of diode current,

$$I_D^{rms} = I_{out} \sqrt{\frac{\pi + \alpha}{2\pi}} = 14.66 \text{ A} \quad (4)$$

### SequelApp Exercises:

For the circuit in Fig. 1, find the following:

- (a) The firing angle ( $\alpha$ ) required to get an RMS thyristor current of 10 A.
- (b) The RMS value of diode current and the average output voltage in this case.

Verify your answers using SequelApp.