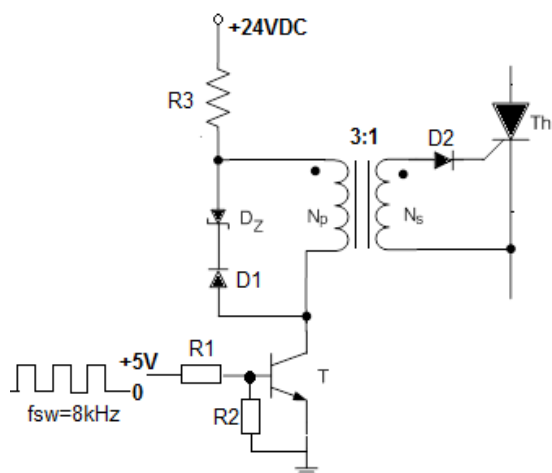


REŠENJE

1.ZADATAK: Monofazni AC/AC pretvarač sa anti-paralelnom spregom služi za regulaciju snage otpornog potrošača koji se napaja iz mreže $380V \pm 15\%$, 50Hz. Na raspolaganju su: tiristorski moduli SKKT460 čiji su podaci dati u Tabeli 1 i hladnjaci serije P16 sa ventilatorom SKF16B čije su karakteristike date u prilogu.

(a) Zahtevana snaga opterećenja je 240kW, maksimalno dozvoljena temperatura silicijuma $110^{\circ}C$, a temperatura okoline se menja u opsegu $-10^{\circ}C \dots +40^{\circ}C$. Dimenzionisati sistem hlađenja pretvarača i za tako dimenzionisani sistem odrediti na kojoj maksimalnoj temperaturi se nalazi hladnjak.

(b) Dimenzionisati zaštitno kolo „du/dt“ za tiristore.



(c) Dimenzionisati pobudno kolo tiristora prikazano na slici (R1, R2, R3, Vz), uz pretpostavku da je u kolu gejta tiristora potrebno ostvariti struju od 2A pri naponu gejta-katoda od 3V.

NAPOMENE:

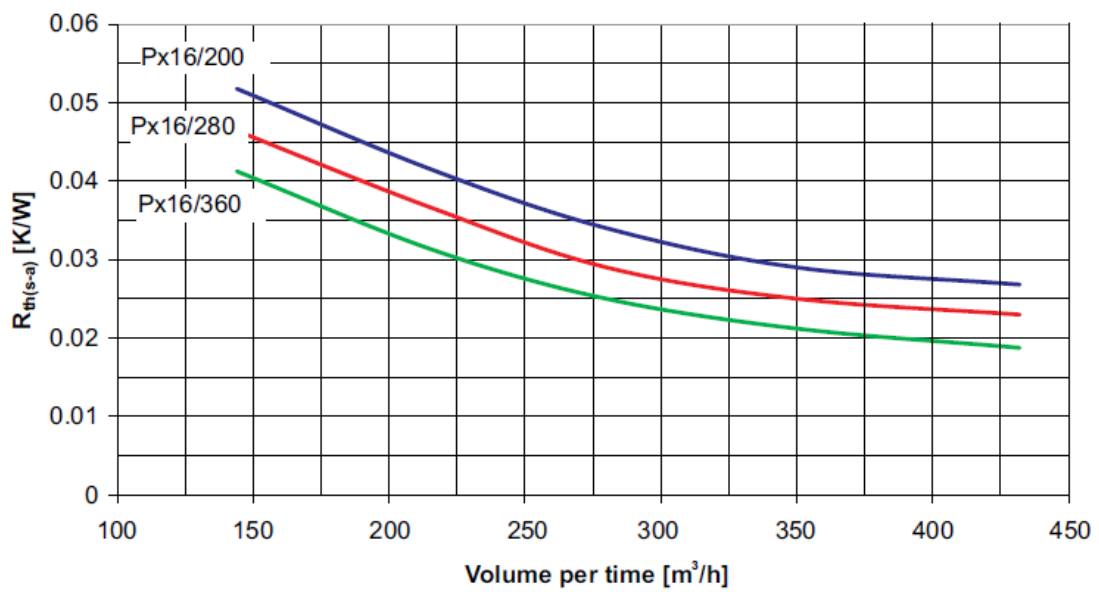
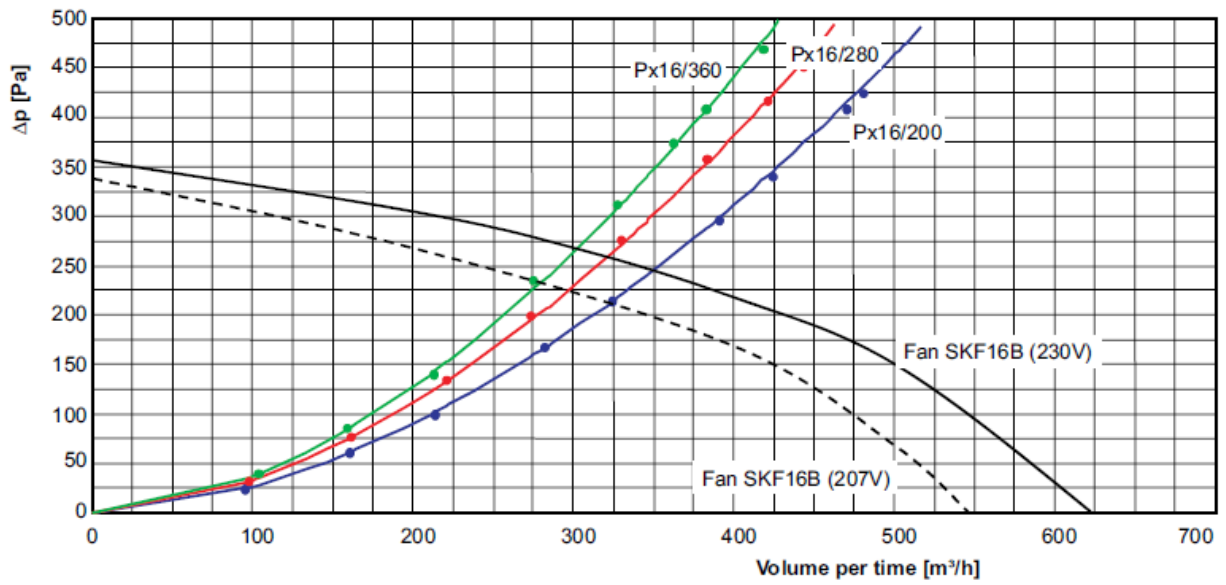
Usvojiti da je pad napona na diodama 0.6V, napon $V_{bes}=0.7V$, napon $V_{ces}=0.2V$, pojačanje tranzistora $h_{fe}=350$. Induktivnost magnećenja impulsnog transformatora je 60mH, dok je njegova rasipna induktivnost zanemarljiva.

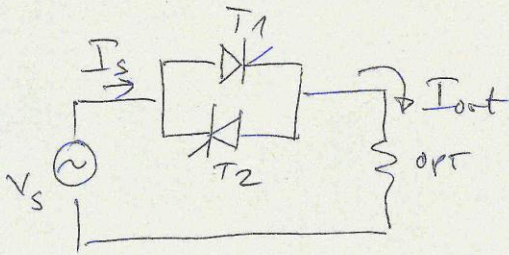
PRILOG ZA ZADATAK 01:

Tabela 1-Karakteristike tiristorskog modula SKKT460

Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
I_{TAV}	sin. 180; $T_c = 85 (100) ^{\circ}C$;	460 (335)	A
I_{TSM}	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; 10 ms $T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$; 10 ms	18000 15500	A
i^2t	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; 8,3 .. 10 ms $T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$; 8,3 ... 10 ms	1620000 1200000	A ² s
V_T	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; $I_T = 1400 A$	max. 1,6	V
$V_{T(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$	max. 0,88	V
r_T	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$	max. 0,45	mΩ
I_{DD} ; I_{RD}	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$	max. 240	mA
t_{gd}	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; $I_G = 1 A$; $di_G/dt = 1 A/\mu s$	1	μs
t_{gr}	$V_D = 0,67 * V_{DRM}$	2	μs
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$	max. 250	A/μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$	max. 1000	V/μs
t_q	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$,	100 .. 200	μs
I_H	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; typ. / max.	150 / 500	mA
I_L	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; $R_G = 33 \Omega$; typ. / max.	300 / 2000	mA
V_{GT}	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; d.c.	min. 3	V
I_{GT}	$T_{vj} = 25 ^{\circ}C$; d.c.	min. 200	mA
V_{GD}	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$; d.c.	max. 0,25	V
I_{GD}	$T_{vj} = 130 ^{\circ}C$; d.c.	max. 10	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	cont.; per thyristor / per module	0,072 / 0,035	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	sin. 180°; per thyristor / per module	0,074 / 0,037	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	rec. 120°; per thyristor / per module	0,078 / 0,039	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$	per thyristor / per module	0,02 / 0,01	K/W
T_{vj}		- 40 ... + 130	°C
T_{stg}		- 40 ... + 125	°C

Karakteristike hladnjaka i ventilatora
 Pressure drop characteristic for Px16/200 ; Px16/280 ; Px16/360





$V_s = 380 \text{ V} \pm 15\%, 50 \text{ Hz}$

a) $P_{opt} = 240 \text{ kW}$

kritični sučelj se uadi se najnižji mrežni napon (da se naba veća struja)

$V_s = 380 - 0,15 \cdot 380 = 323 \text{ V}$

$I_{opt} = \frac{P}{V_{smin}} = \frac{240 \text{ kW}}{323 \text{ V}} = 743 \text{ A}$ (efektivna vrednost)

$I_{opt} = I_{seff} = 743 \text{ A}$ maksimalna vrednost $I_{Im} = \sqrt{2} I_{seff}$
 $I_{Im} = 1047,63 \text{ A}$

za svaki od tiristora važi:

$I_{T1seff} = I_{T2seff} = \frac{I_{Im}}{2} = 523,81 \text{ A}$ (ef. vrednost struje)

$I_{T1SR} = I_{T2SR} = \frac{I_{Im}}{\pi} = \frac{1047,63}{3,14} = 333,64 \text{ A}$ (med. vred. struje)

iz tabele 1 ustabimo da se za tiristore

$V_{TO} \approx 0,9 \text{ V}$ (može i $\approx 1 \text{ V}$) i $r_d = 0,45 \text{ m}\Omega$

disipacija snage na svaki od tiristora

$P_{tot1}^{(1)} = V_{TO} \frac{I_{Im}}{\pi} + r_d I_{seff}^2 = V_{TO} \frac{I_{Im}}{\pi} + r_d \left(\frac{I_{Im}}{2}\right)^2$

$P_{tot1}^{(1)} = 1 \cdot \frac{1047,63}{\pi} + 0,45 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \left(\frac{1047,63}{2}\right)^2$

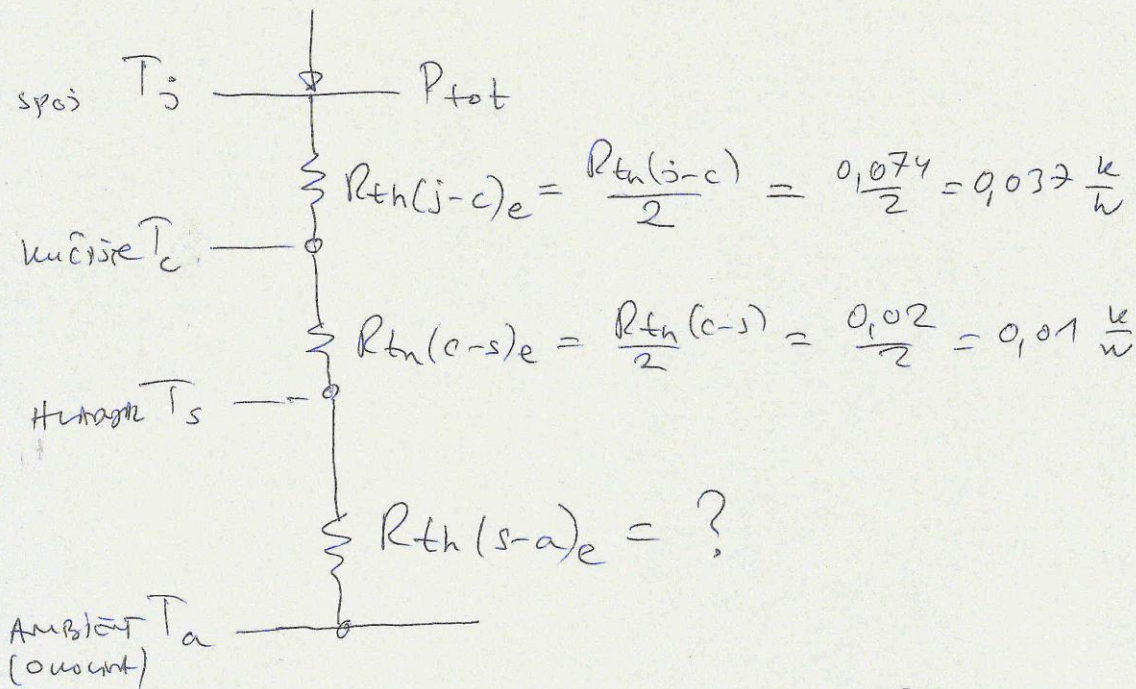
$P_{tot1}^{(1)} = 333,64 \text{ W} + 123,47 \text{ W} = 457,11 \text{ W}$

Ukupna snaga disipacije (posto imaju dva tiristora na istom naponu)

$P_{tot}^{(1)} = 2 P_{tot1}^{(1)} = 2 \cdot 457,11 = 914,22 \text{ W}$

Elemente temperature Jena

(2)



$$P_{tot} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{\sum R_{th}} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{R_{th(j-c)e} + R_{th(c-s)e} + \underbrace{R_{th(s-a)e}}_{\text{NEPOZNATO}}}$$

$$R_{th(s-a)e} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{P_{tot}} - R_{th(j-c)e} - R_{th(c-s)e}$$

$$R_{th(s-a)e} = \frac{110^\circ C - 40^\circ C}{914,22 W} - 0,037 \frac{k}{W} - 0,01 \frac{k}{W}$$

$$R_{th(s-a)e} = 0,07657 - 0,037 - 0,01 = 0,0296 \frac{k}{W}$$

odnosno stvarno $R_{th(s-a)e} \leq 0,0296 \frac{k}{W}$

SA KARAKTERISTIKA HROMINA I VENTILACIJA SE UZIMA DE HROMINA P16/280 pri 300 m³/h pri čemu se

$$R_{th(s-a)e}^* = 0,028 \frac{k}{W} \text{ (odista se sa najvećeg broja)}$$

TEMPERATURA HORNOSTA ZA:

(3)

$$T_s = T_a + P_{tot} \cdot R_{th}(j-a)_e$$

$$T_s = 40^\circ\text{C} + 914,22\text{W} \cdot 0,028 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}} = 65,6^\circ\text{C}$$

TEMPERATURA VEŠIJA ZA:

$$T_c = T_s + R_{th}(c-s)_e \cdot P_{tot} = 65,6^\circ\text{C} + 0,01 \cdot 914,22 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}} \cdot \text{W}$$

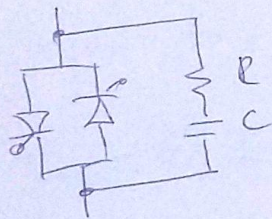
$$T_c = 65,6^\circ\text{C} + 9,14^\circ\text{C} = 74,74^\circ\text{C}$$

TEMPERATURA ŠIŠPOJA

$$T_j = T_c + R_{th}(j-c)_e \cdot P_{tot} = 74,74^\circ\text{C} + 0,037 \cdot 914,22$$

$$T_j = 108,56^\circ\text{C} \leq 110^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{u}$$

b) du/dt ~~zastoj~~ (RCZASTIMO KOLA)



$$C \approx 700 \cdot \frac{I_V}{V_V^2} \quad [\text{MF}] \quad * \text{ PREDAMNA}$$

$$V_V = V_{s,eff} + 15i = 380 \cdot 1,15 = 440\text{V}$$

$$I_V = I_{TRUS} = I_{TEFF} = 523\text{A}$$

$$C \approx 700 \cdot \frac{523}{440^2} = 1,89\text{MF} \rightarrow 2\text{MF}$$

$$R \approx \frac{9000}{C \cdot V_{max}} = \frac{9000}{2 \cdot 440} \approx 10,22 \Omega \quad * \text{ PREDAMNA}$$

DISIPACIJA NA R

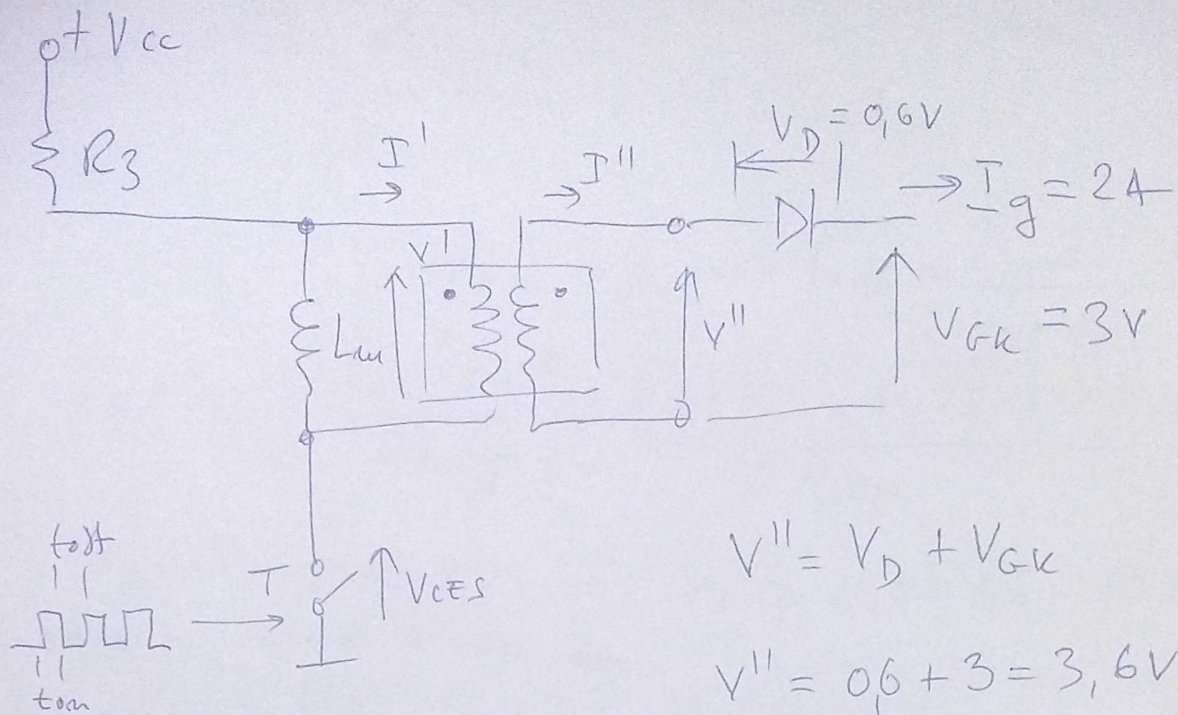
$$P_D \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot C \cdot V_V^2 \cdot f \quad [\text{W}] \quad * \text{ PREDAMNA} \quad f = 50\text{Hz}$$

$$P_D = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2 \cdot 440^2 \cdot 50 = 58\text{W}$$

RCELAV
DEFINITNO

$$\begin{array}{l} R = 10\Omega / 50\text{W} \\ C = 2\text{MF} / 4000\text{V} \end{array}$$

$$s_w = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8 \mu s} = 125 \mu s$$



$$V'' = V_D + V_{GK}$$

$$V'' = 0,6 + 3 = 3,6V$$

$$V' = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right) \cdot V'' = 3 \cdot 3,6V = 10,8V \quad I'' = I_g = 2A$$

$$m = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \quad I' = \frac{I''}{m} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t_{on} = t_{off} \quad t_{on} + t_{off} = 125 \mu s \Rightarrow t_{on} = t_{off} = 62,5$$

$$V_{CC} = R_3 I' + V' + V_{CES} \Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{V_{CC} - V' - V_{CES}}{I'}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{24 - 10,8 - 0,2}{0,66} = 19,7 \Omega \rightarrow 20 \Omega$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{I'}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0,66}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,47A$$

$$P_{R_3} = R_3 I_{eff}^2 = 20 \cdot 0,47^2 = 4,418W \rightarrow 5W$$

$$R_3 = 20 \Omega / 5W$$

$$L_m \cdot \Delta i = V' \cdot t_{on} \quad \Delta i = I_m \quad I_m = \frac{V' t_{on}}{L_m} \quad (5)$$

$$I_m = \frac{10,8 \cdot 62,5 \mu s}{60 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 11,25 \text{ mA}$$

$$L_m \cdot \Delta i = (V_D + V_Z) \cdot t_{off} \Rightarrow t_{off} = \frac{L_m \Delta i}{V_D + V_Z} \leq 62,5 \mu s$$

$$V_D + V_Z \geq \frac{L_m \cdot \Delta i}{62,5 \mu s} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 11,25 \cdot 10^{-3}}{62,5 \cdot 10^{-6}} = \frac{60 \cdot 11,25 \cdot 10^{-6}}{62,5 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$V_D + V_Z \geq 10,8 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_Z \geq 10,8 - 0,6 = 10,2 \text{ V}$$

U mosta se zener dioda za

$$V_Z = 11 \text{ V}$$

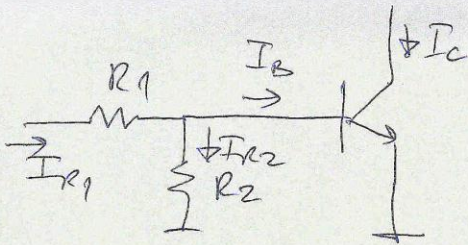
Dioda zener diode

$$P_{0Z} = \frac{V_Z \cdot I_Z}{2} = \frac{V_Z \cdot I_m}{2} = \frac{11 \cdot 11,25 \text{ mA}}{2} = 61,875 \text{ mW}$$

U mosta se $P_{0Z} = 100 \text{ mW}$

Zener dioda konstanta:

$$V_Z^* = 11 \text{ V} / 100 \text{ mW}$$



$$I_{R2} = \frac{V_{BE5}}{R_2} = \frac{0,7}{10K} = 0,07mA$$

Ustajanje $R_2 = 10K$

$$I_C = 0,664$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{h_{FE}} = \frac{0,664}{350} = 0,001885 = 1,885mA$$

$$I_{R1} = I_B + I_{R2} = 1,885mA + 0,07mA = 1,955mA$$

$$V_{CC} = R_1 I_{R1} + V_{BE5} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE5}}{I_{R1}} = \frac{5 - 0,7}{2mA}$$

$$R_1 = 2,15k\Omega \rightarrow \text{matematika } R_1^* = 2k\Omega$$

$$P_{R1} = R_1 I_{R1}^2 = 2,2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot (2mA)^2 = 8,8mW$$

$$P_{R2} = R_2 I_{R2}^2 = 10 \cdot 10^3 \cdot (0,07mA)^2 = 0,049mW$$

KONTROLA:

$$R_1^* = 2k\Omega / 10mW$$

$$R_2^* = 10k\Omega / 1mW$$

$$R_3^* = 20\Omega / 5W$$