

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore
An Autonomous Institution



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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

19EET501 / POWER ELECTRONICS AND DRIVES V SEM EEE

UNIT 3 -AC CONVERTERS

THREE PHASE INVERTER (180 degree)

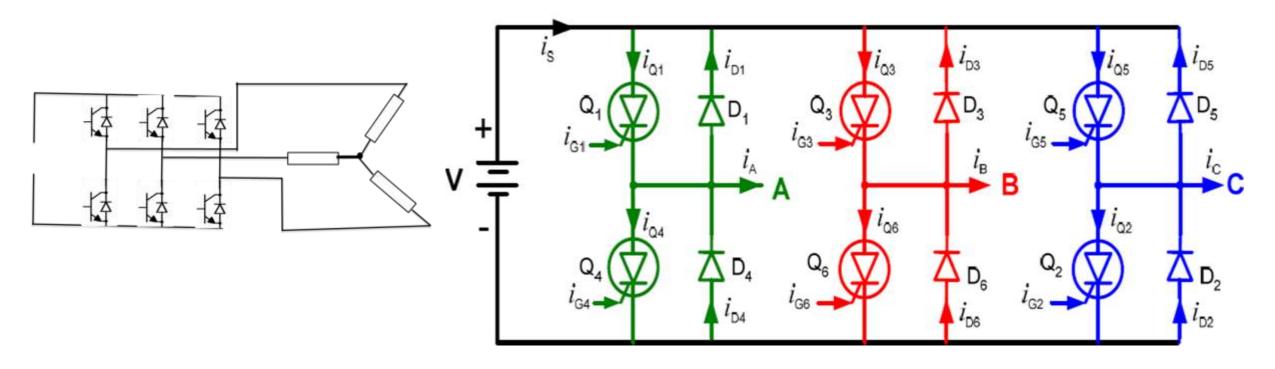
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A 3-phase Inverter







- This is a controlling scheme for 3-phase inverter.
- Each switch conduct for period of 180 degree.
- Switches are triggered in sequence of their numbers with an interval of 60°.
- > At a time, three switches(one from each leg) conduct.
- > Two switches of same leg are prevented from conducting.
- > Switch pair in each leg, i.e. S1, S4,S3, S6 and S5, S2.
- ➤ One complete cycle is divide into 6 modes.



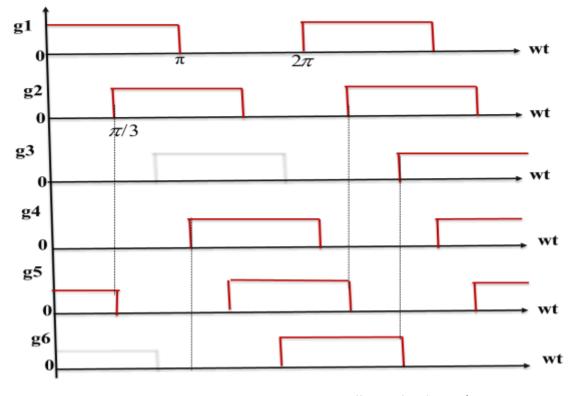


S.NO	INTERVAL	DEVICE CONDUCTING	INCOMING DEVICE	OUTGOING DEVICE
1	I	5, 6, 1	1,	4
2	II	6, 1, 2	2	5
3	III	1, 2, 3	3	6
4	IV	2, 3, 4	4	1
5	V	3, 4, 5	5	2
6	VI	4, 5, 6	6	3





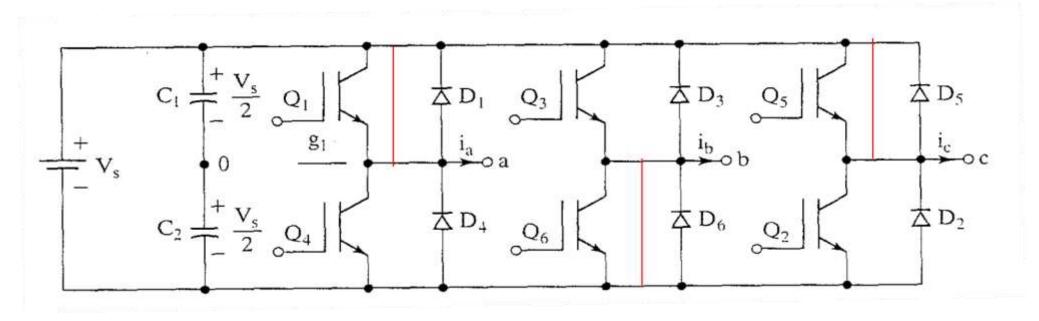
Waveform of gating signals







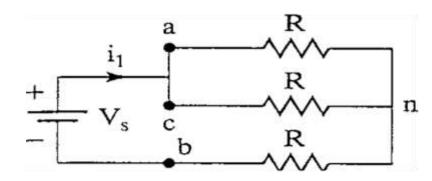
Mode 1 Operation





Mode 1 Operation

$$0 \le \omega t \le \frac{\pi}{3}$$



Q₁, Q₅, Q₆ conduct

$$R_{eq} = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$i_{1} = \frac{V_{s}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{2V_{s}}{3R}$$

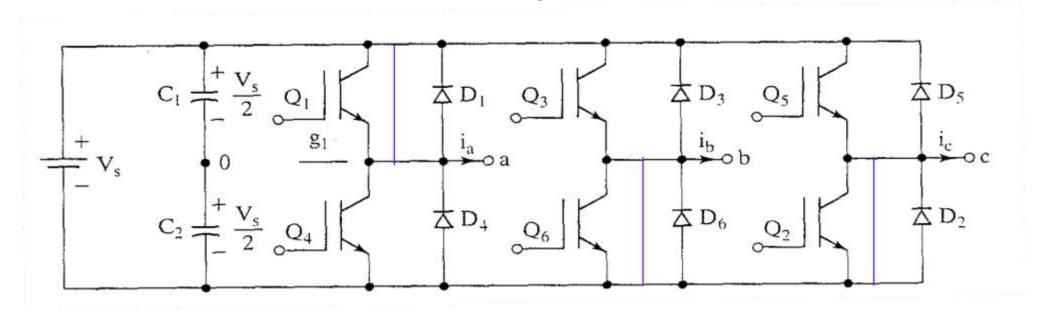
$$v_{an} = v_{cn} = \frac{i_{1}R}{2} = \frac{V_{s}}{3}$$

$$v_{bn} = -i_{1}R = \frac{-2V_{s}}{3}$$



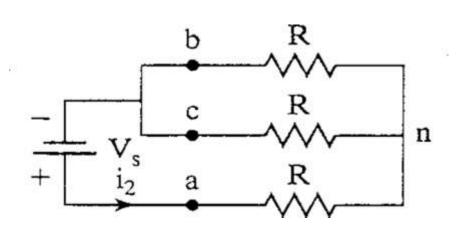


Mode 2 Operation





Mode 2 Operation



$$\frac{\pi}{3} \le \omega t \le \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$R_{eq} = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_s}{R_{eq}} = \frac{2V_s}{3R}$$

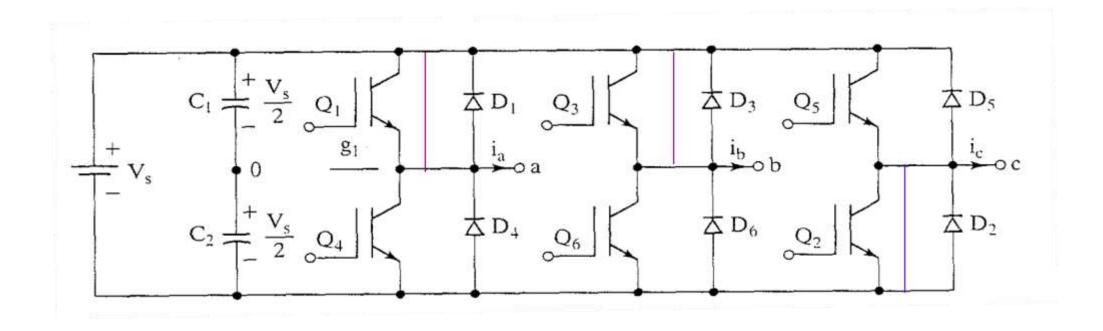
$$v_{an} = i_2 R = \frac{2V_s}{3}$$

$$v_{bn} = v_{cn} = \frac{\exists i_2 R}{2} = \frac{\exists i_3 V}{3}$$

Q₁, Q₂, Q₆ conduct



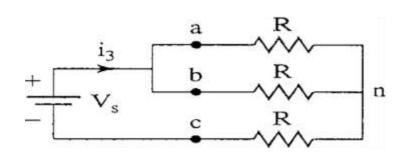
Mode 3 Operation





Mode 3 Operation

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \le \omega t \le \pi$$



Q₁, Q₂, Q₃ conduct

$$R_{eq} = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{V_s}{R_{eq}} = \frac{2V_s}{3R}$$

$$v_{an} = v_{bn} = \frac{i_3}{2}$$

$$v_{cn} = i_3 R = \frac{-2V_s}{3}$$





Output phase voltage for star connected load

INTERVAL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
V_{AN}	<i>V</i> _s 3	2V _s 3	<i>V</i> _s 3	- <i>V</i> _s 3	-2 <i>V</i> _s	- <i>V</i> _s 3
V _{BN}	-2 $\frac{V_s}{3}$	- <i>V_s</i> 3	<i>V</i> _s 3	2 <i>V</i> _s 3	<i>V_s</i> 3	- <i>V_s</i> 3
V_{CN}	<i>V_s</i> 3	- <i>V_s</i> 3	-2 <i>V</i> _s	- <i>V</i> _s 3	<i>V_s</i> 3	2 <i>V</i> _s 3



Phase Voltages for 180° Conduction

