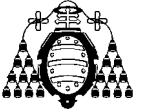


## MOTIVACION

**Topología inversora, con control PWM**

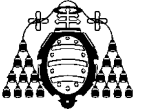
**Conceptos de orden general:**

- Normalización de ecuaciones**
- Herramientas matemáticas**
- Herramientas de simulación**

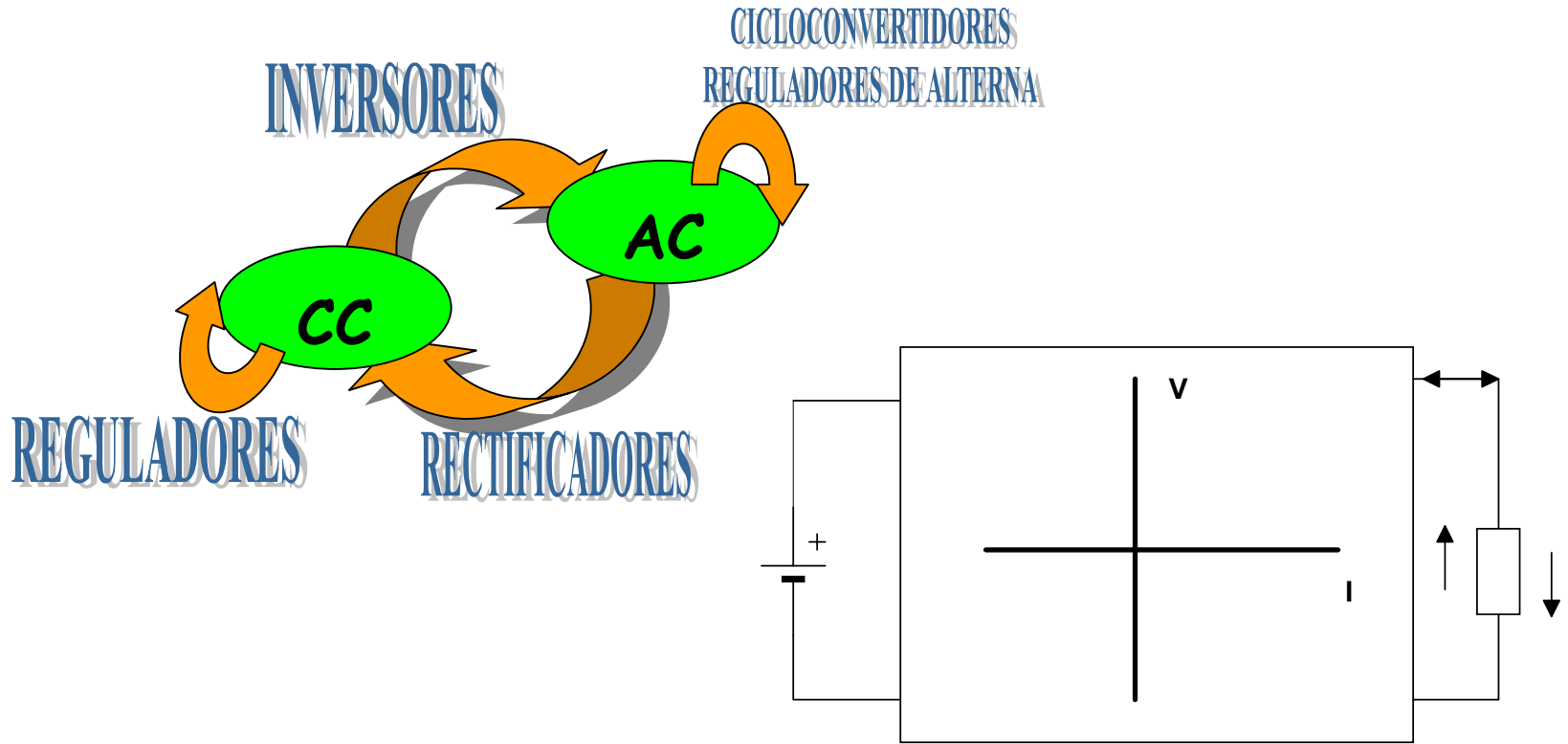


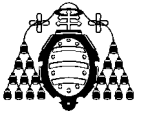
# INDICE

- 1. Introducción: Ubicación en la Electrónica de Potencia**
- 2. Clasificación de los inversores**
- 3. Conceptos básicos**
- 4. Inversores monofásicos**
- 5. Filtros**
- 6. Inversores Trifásicos**
- 7. Otros tipos de control derivados de PWM**
- 8. El Inversor como rectificador**



# INTRODUCCIÓN





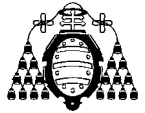
## INTRODUCCION

**La electrónica de potencia tiende a sustituir elementos electro-mecánicos: Relés, interruptores...**

**Motores asíncronos de jaula de ardilla:**

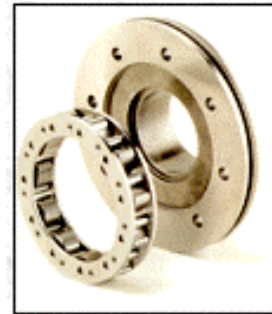
- **Bajo mantenimiento**
- **No generan parásitos**
- **Par de arranque elevado**
- **Dimensiones compactas**

**Problema:**  
**REGULACION**  
**DE**  
**VELOCIDAD**

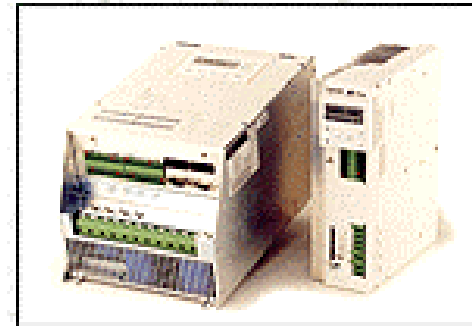


# INTRODUCCION

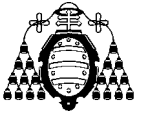
## Solución mecánica



## Solución Electrónica

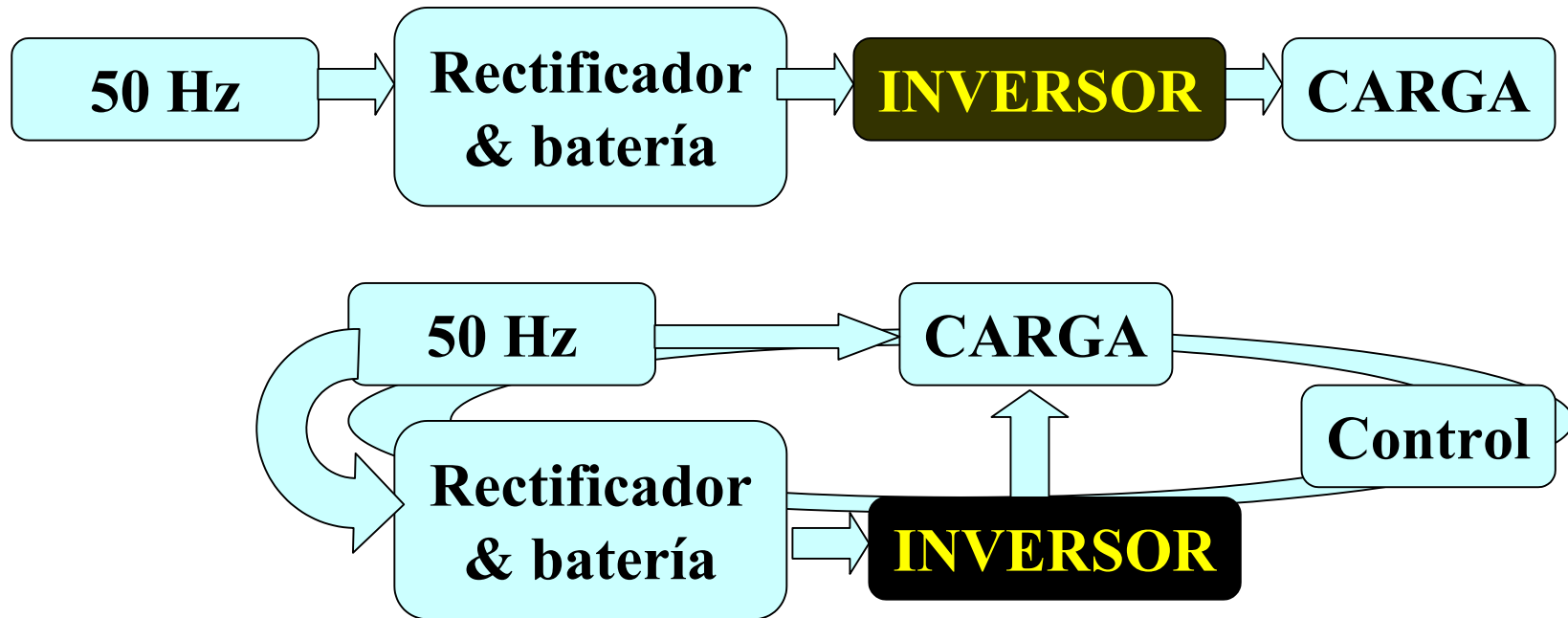


**Inversores Electrónicos:  
No existen partes  
móviles**

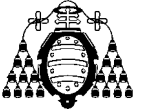


# INTRODUCCION

Otro ejemplo de aplicación: SAIs



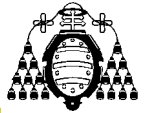
Ejemplo típico: Equipos informáticos



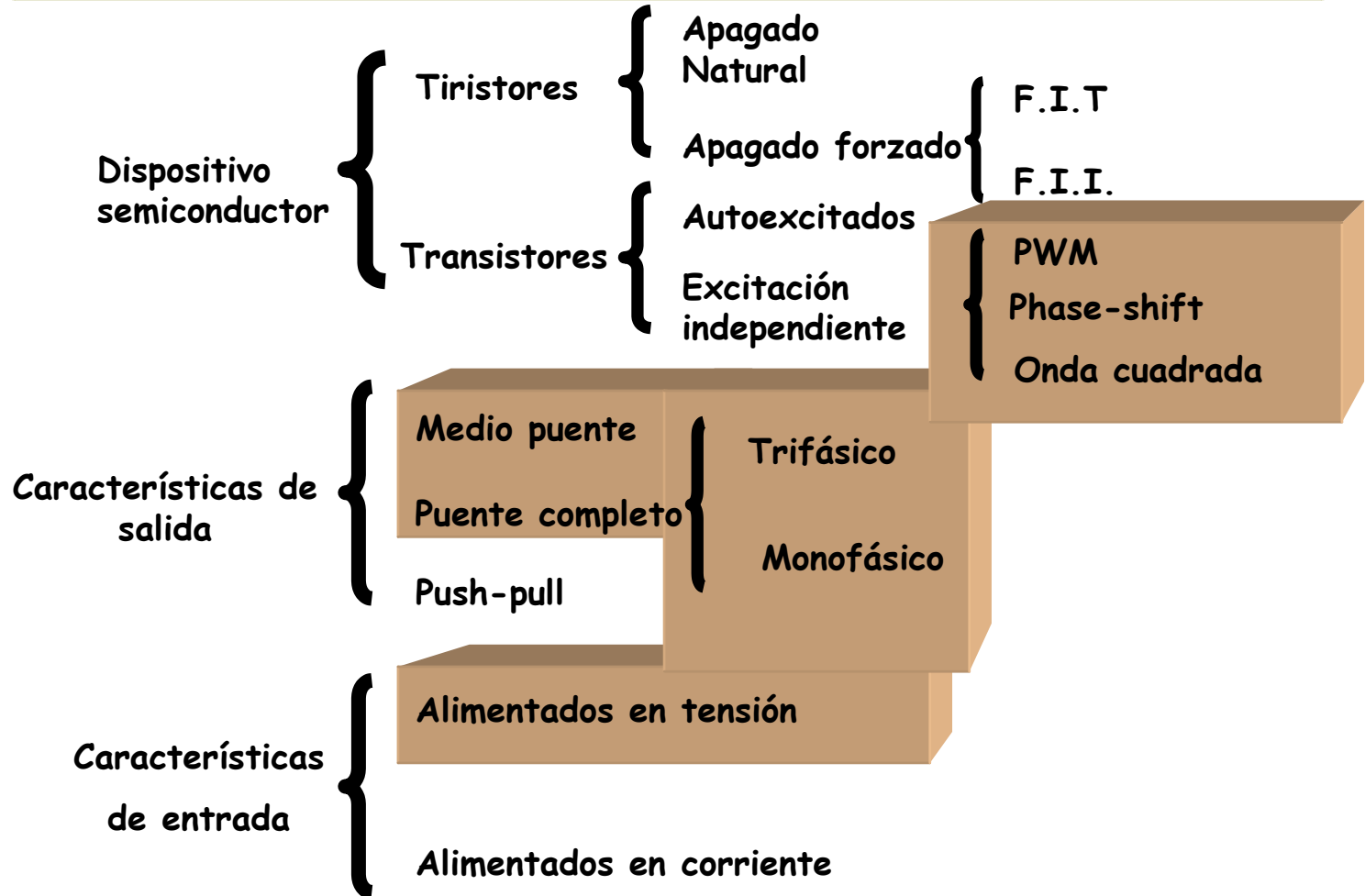
## INTRODUCCION

**Más aplicaciones:**

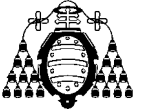
- Balastos electrónicos.**
- Caldeo por inducción.**
- Rectificación con f.d.p. unidad.**



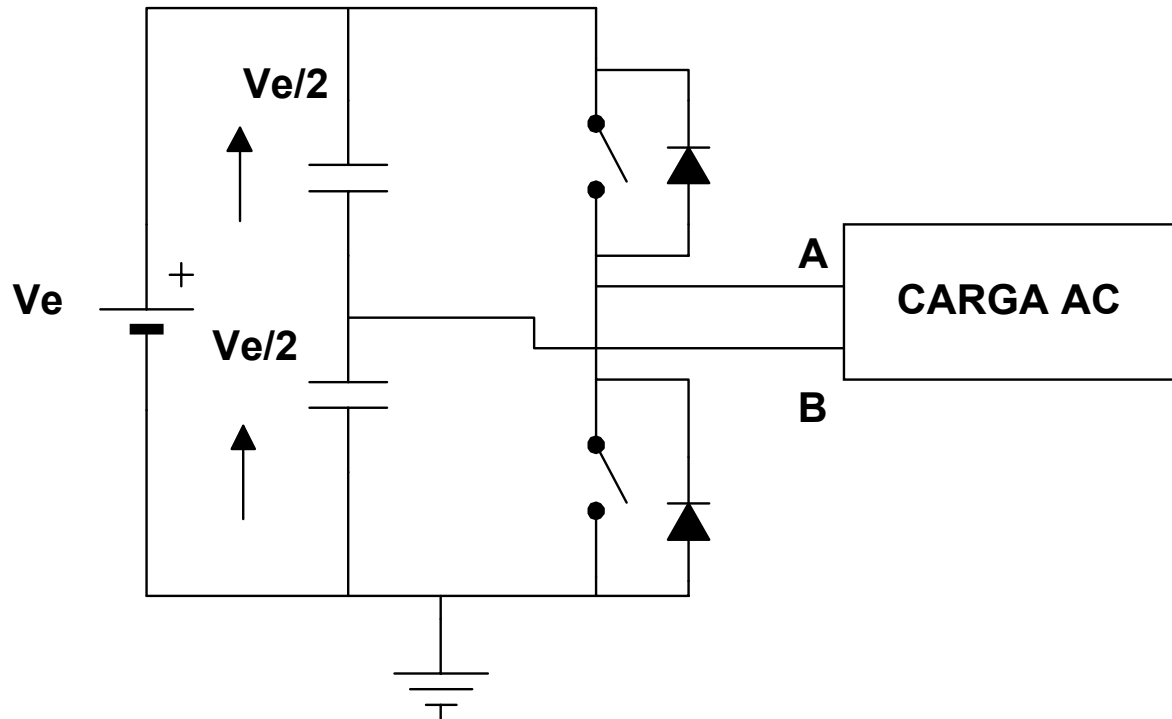
# CLASIFICACION



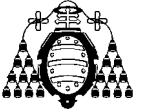




## CONCEPTOS BASICOS



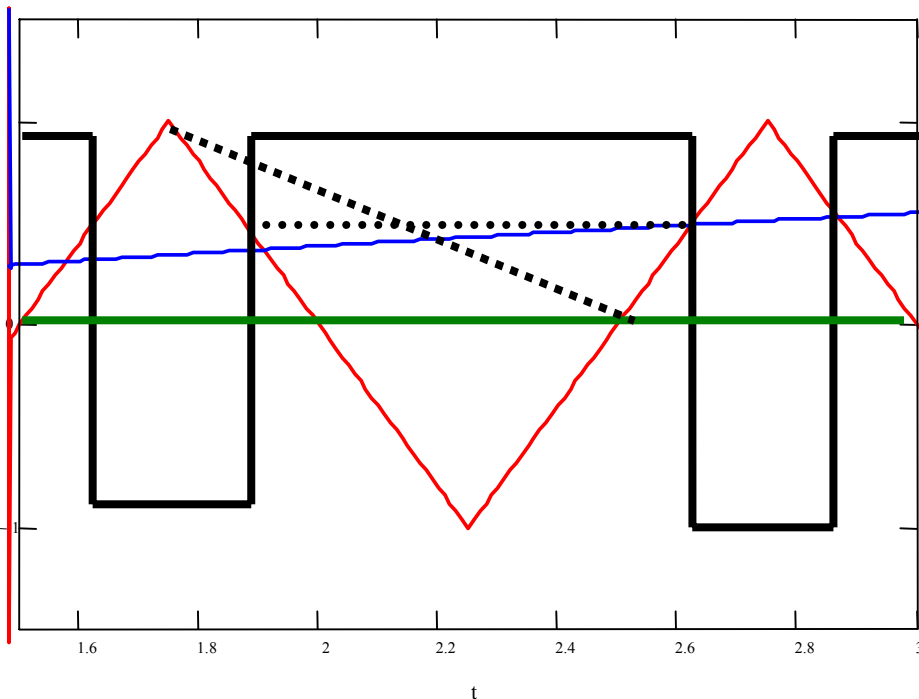
**Apta para trabajar en los cuatro cuadrantes**



## CONCEPTOS BASICOS

$$- m_a = \frac{V_{\text{senoidal}}}{V_{\text{triangular}}}$$

$$- m_f = \frac{F_{\text{triangular}}}{F_{\text{senoidal}}}$$

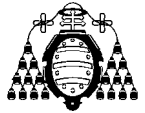


$$\hat{V}_1 = \left( \frac{T_{\text{on}} - T_{\text{off}}}{T} \right) \cdot \frac{V_e}{2}$$

$$V_1 = m_a \cdot \text{sen}(\omega \cdot t) \cdot \frac{V_e}{2}$$

$$f_s = (j m_f \pm k) f$$

Si  $m_f$  es entero impar solo existen armónicos impares



# CONCEPTOS BASICOS

## Tabla normalizada ( $V_e/2$ )

### Ejemplo de aplicación:

$F_s=50$ ;  $F_t=850$   $V_s=12$ ,  $V_t=18$

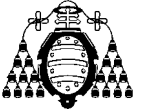
$V_e=300$   $m_a=0.8$   $m_f=17$

$$V_1 = 0.8 * 150 = 120$$

$$V_{17} = 150 * 0.818 = 122.7$$

$$V_{15,19} = 150 * 0.22 = 33$$

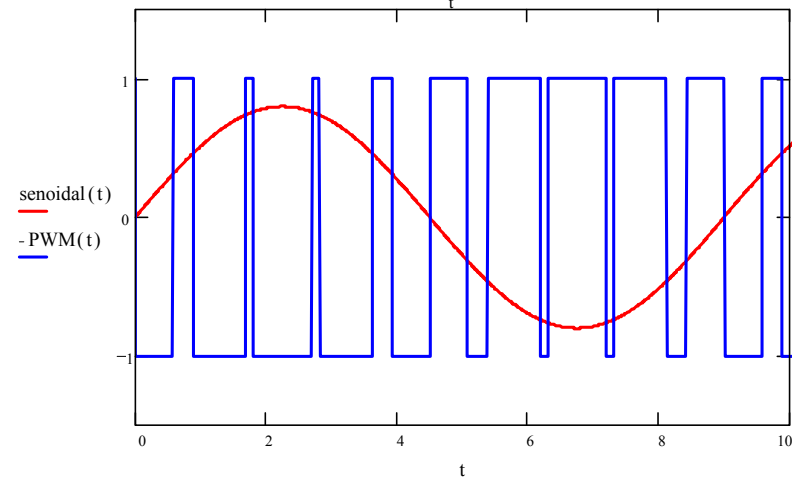
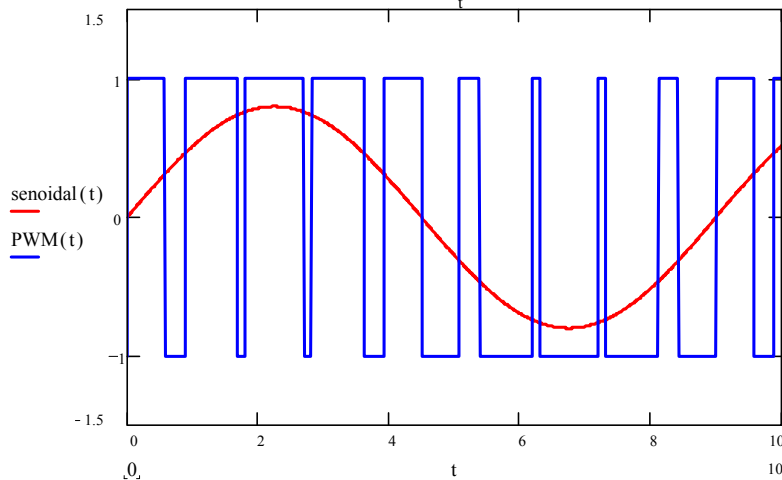
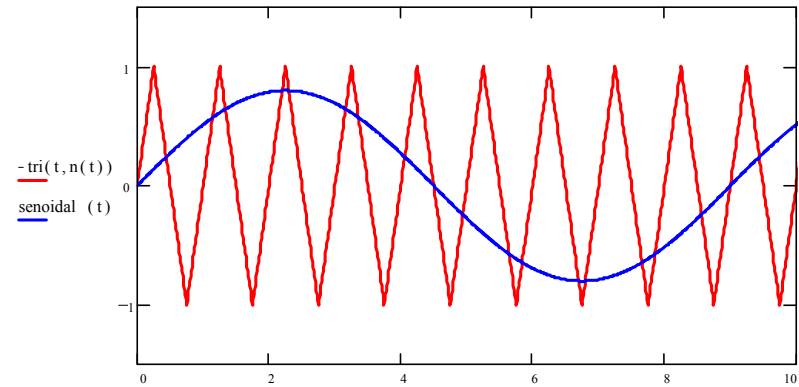
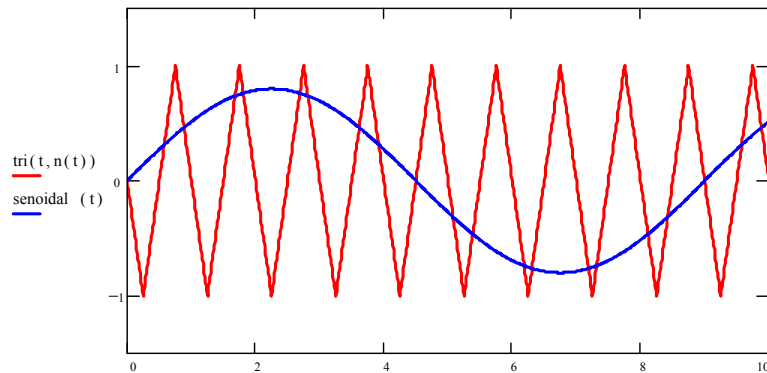
$h/m_a$	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Fundamental	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
$m_r$	1.242	1.15	1.006	0.818	0.601
$m_{r \pm 2}$	0.016	0.061	0.131	0.220	0.318
$m_{r \pm 4}$					0.018
$2m_{r \pm 1}$	0.190	0.326	0.370	0.314	0.181
$2m_{r \pm 3}$		0.024	0.071	0.139	0.212
$2m_{r \pm 5}$				0.013	0.033
$3m_r$	0.335	0.123	0.083	0.171	0.113
$3m_{r \pm 2}$	0.044	0.139	0.203	0.176	0.062
$3m_{r \pm 4}$		0.012	0.047	0.104	0.157
$3m_{r \pm 6}$				0.016	0.044
$4m_{r \pm 1}$	0.163	0.157	0.008	0.105	0.068
$4m_{r \pm 3}$	0.012	0.070	0.132	0.115	0.009
$4m_{r \pm 5}$			0.034	0.084	0.119
$4m_{r \pm 7}$				0.017	0.050

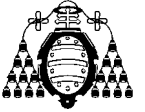


# CONCEPTOS BASICOS

## Recomendaciones :

$$- m_f > \acute{o} < 21$$

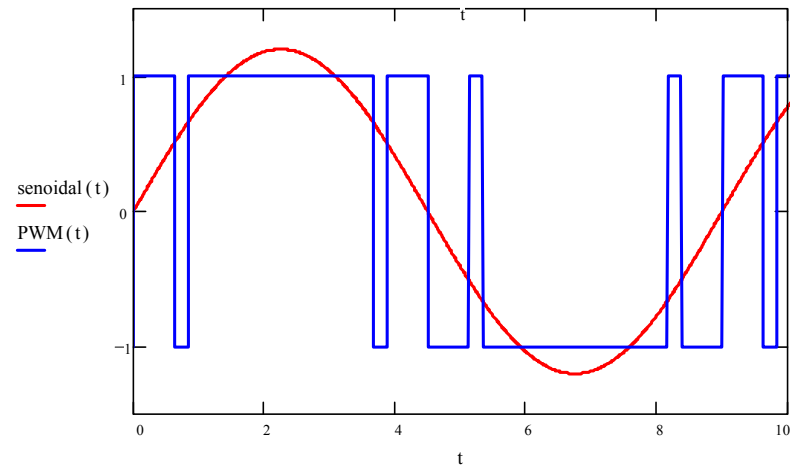
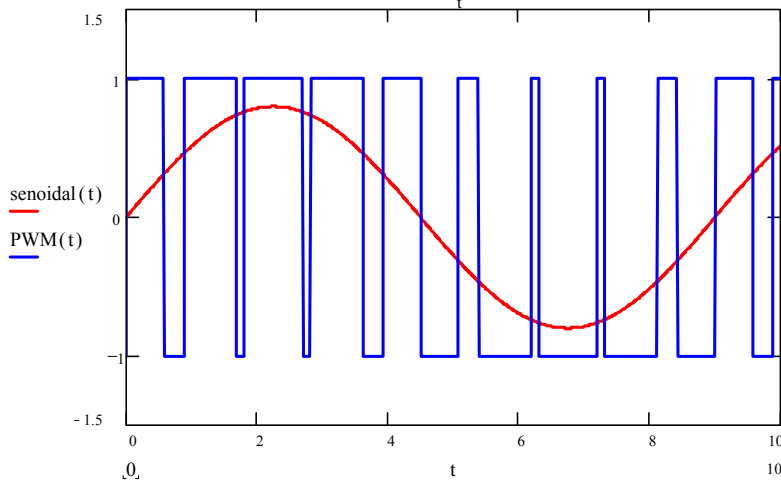
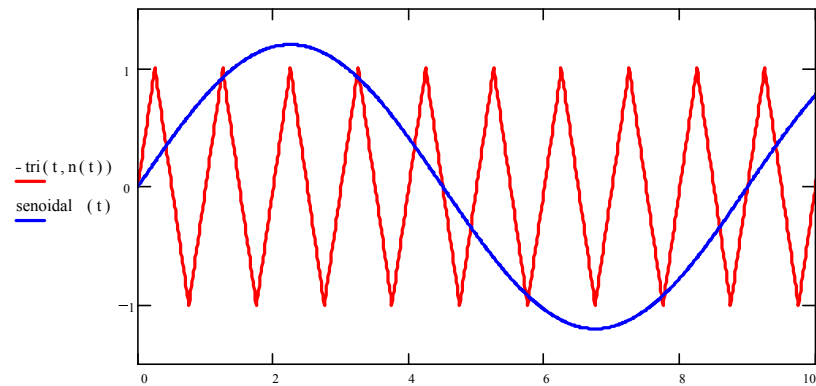
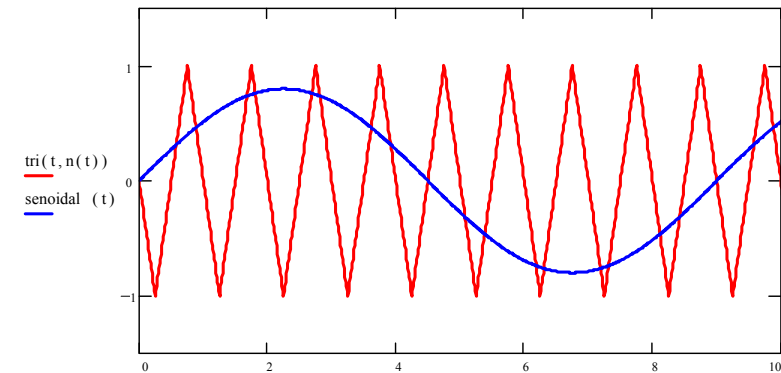


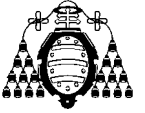


# CONCEPTOS BASICOS

**Recomendaciones :**

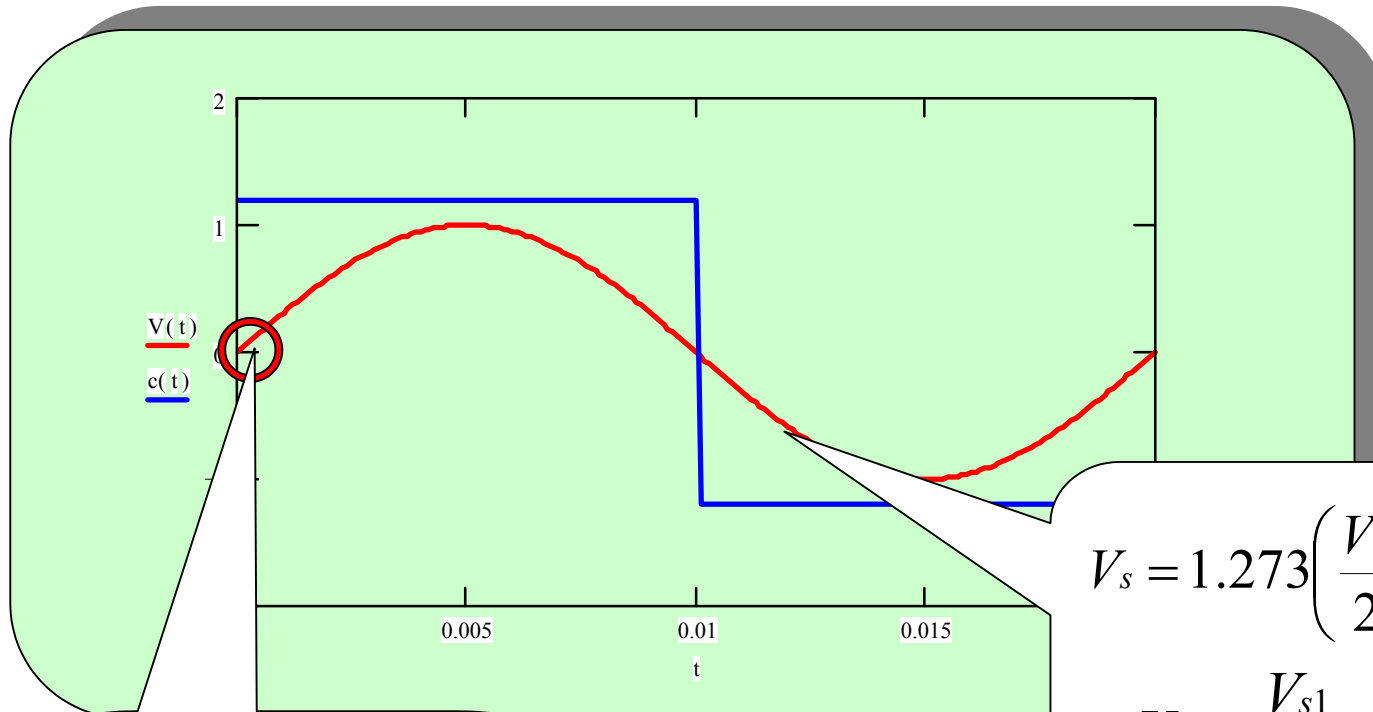
**-  $m_f > 0$  ó  $< 21$**



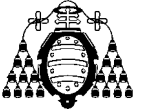


# CONCEPTOS BASICOS

## ONDA CUADRADA



**conmutaciones**



# CONCEPTOS BASICOS

## RESUMEN

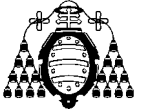
**Necesario trabajar en los cuatro cuadrantes.**

**Control PWM: Comparación senoidal triangular.**

**Alta frecuencia de conmutación**

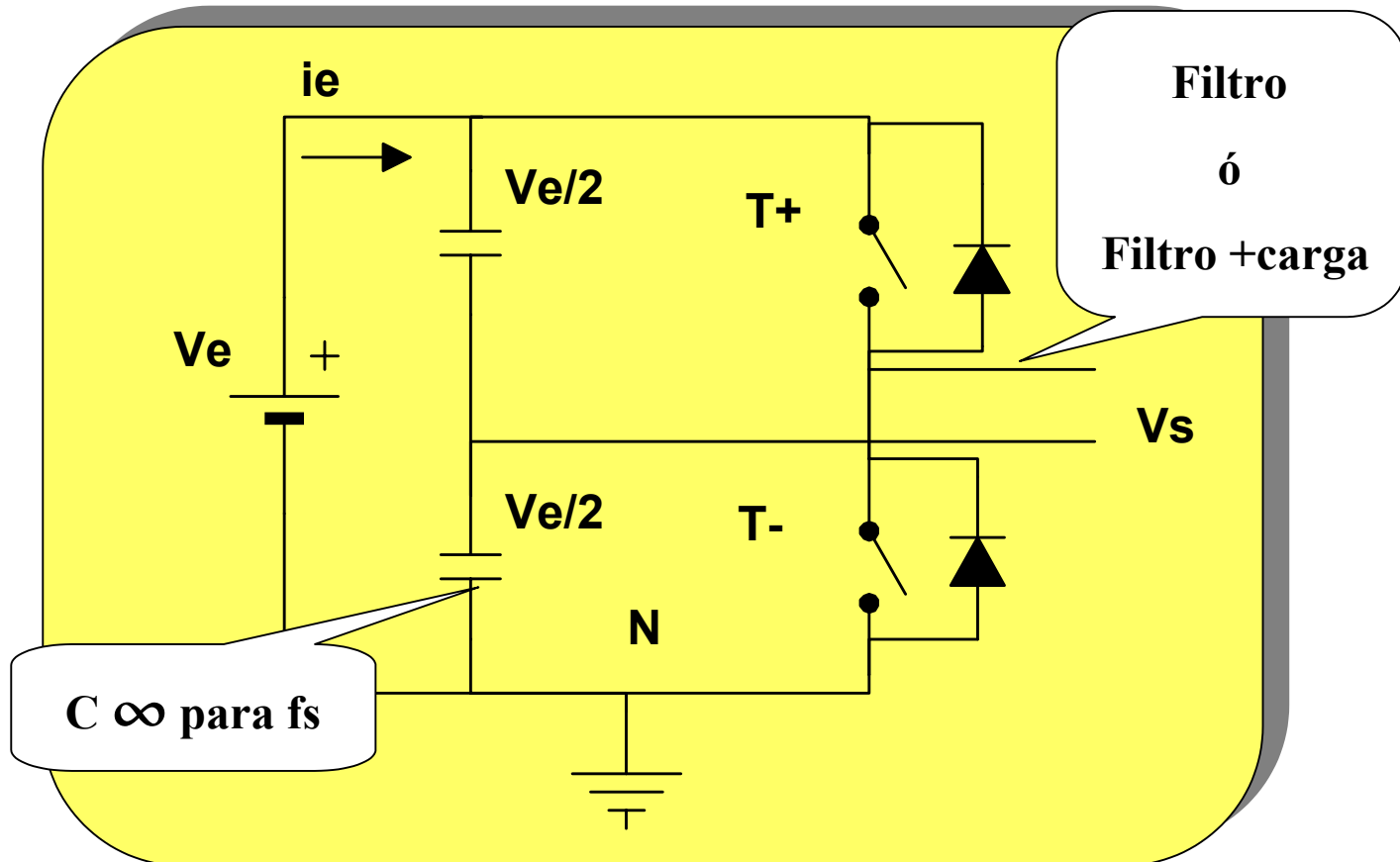
**Normalización de parámetros.**

**Los valores de  $m_a$  y  $m_f$  deben de cumplir ciertos requisitos**

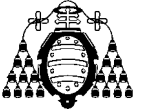


# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

## MEDIO PUENTE

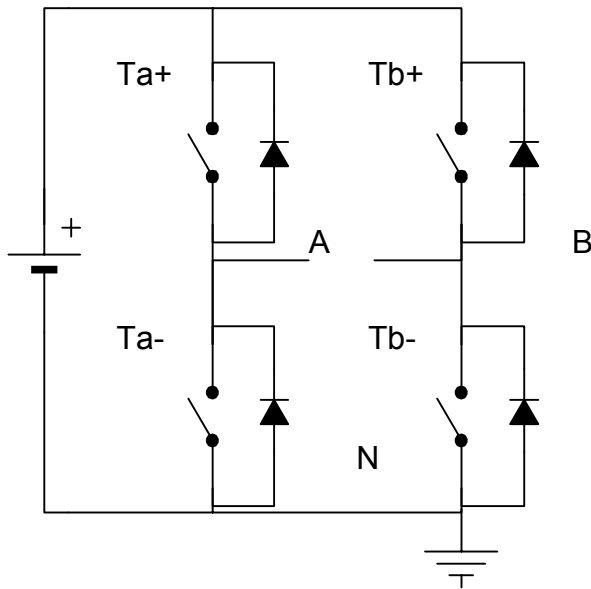






# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

## PUENTE COMPLETO: BIPOLAR

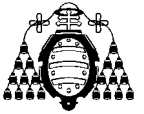


**Misma filosofía que el medio puente**

**Control: interruptores cruzados.**

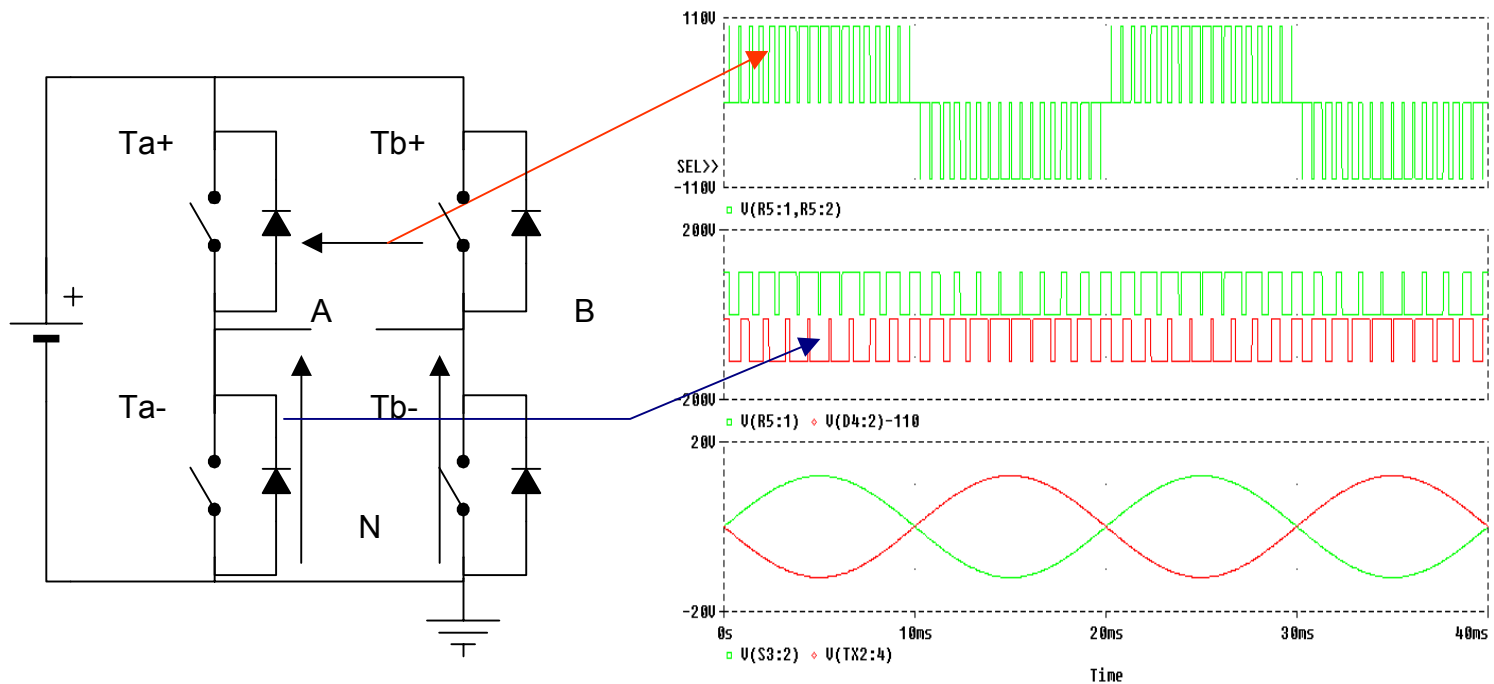
**Se aplica toda la tensión a la carga**

**$m_f$  debe ser impar**

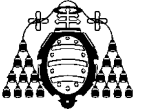


# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

## PUENTE COMPLETO: UNIPOLAR Y BIPOLAR

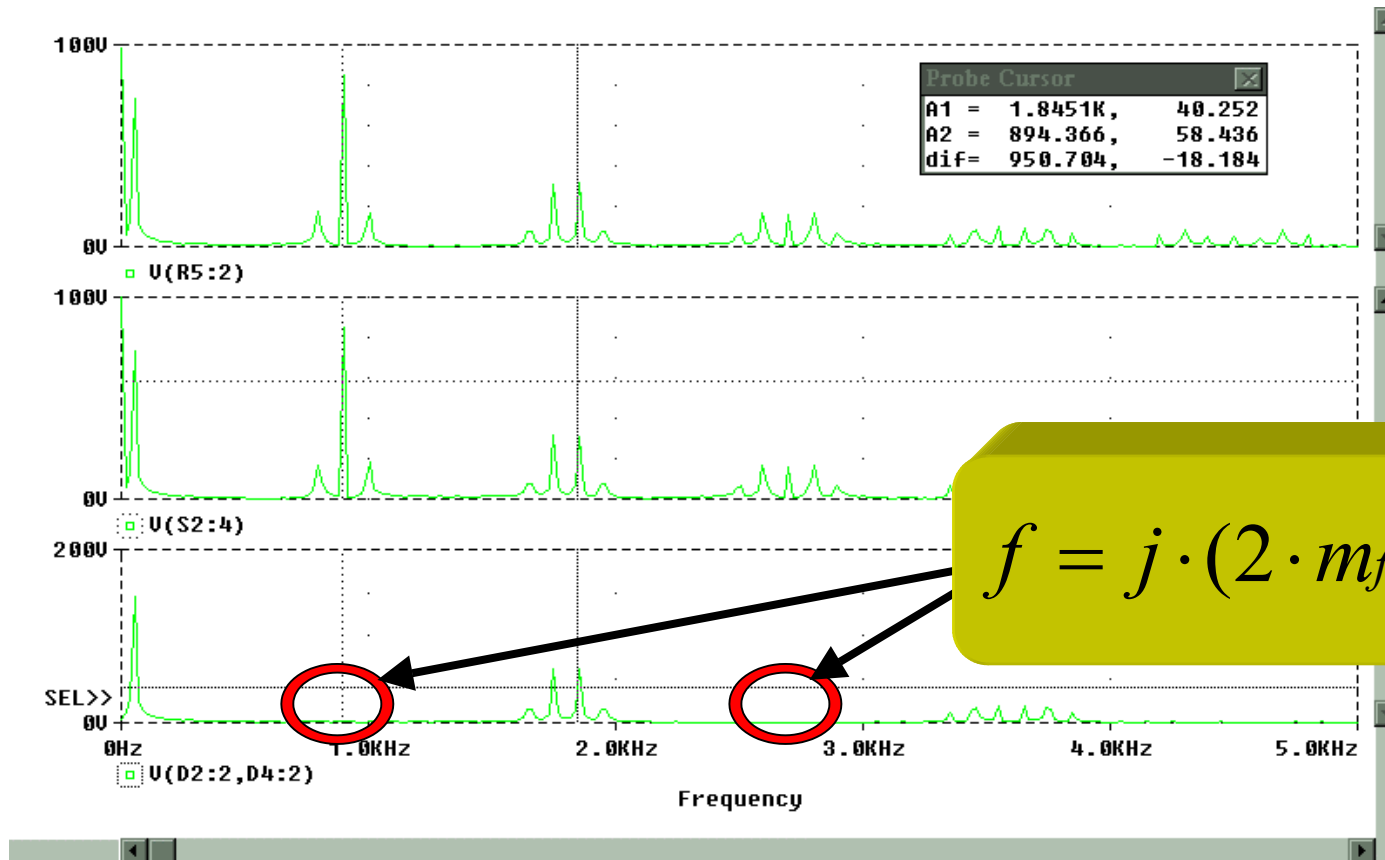


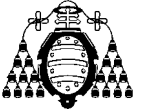
$m_f$  debe ser par



# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

## PUENTE COMPLETO UNIPOLAR





## INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

**Conmutación a alta frecuencia.**

**Modulación PWM.**

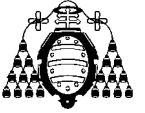
**Se obtiene un espectro en frecuencias razonable.**

**Dos estrategias básicas de control:**

**-Unipolar**

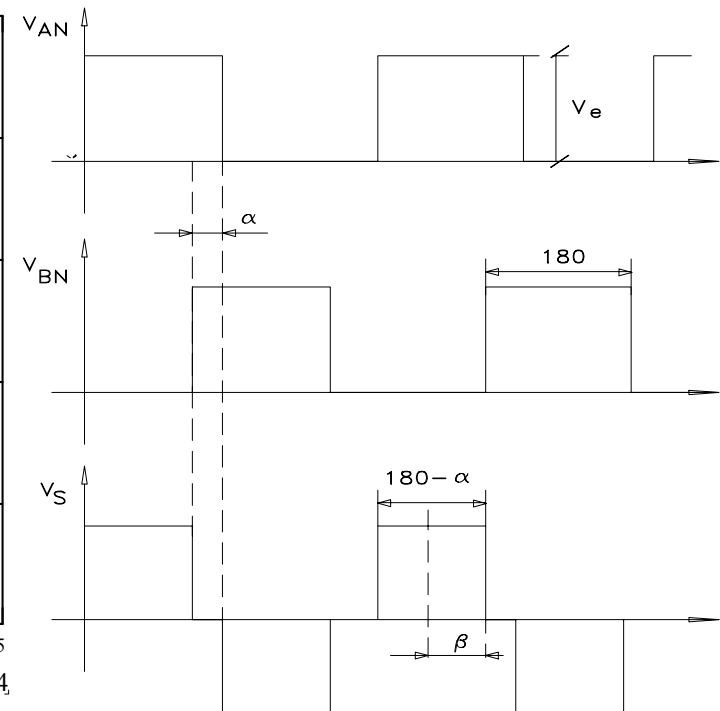
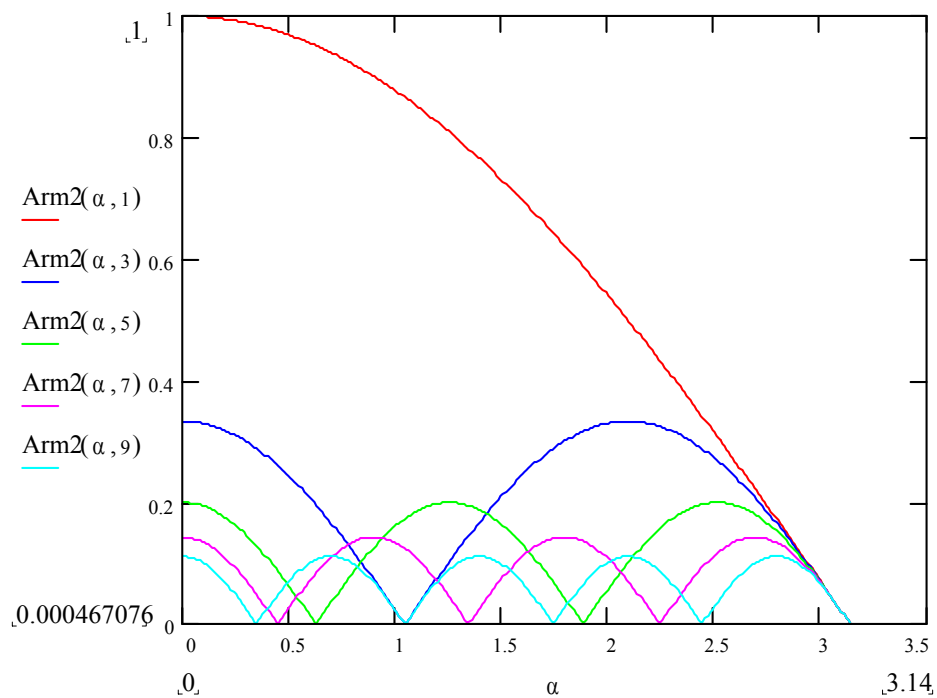
**- Bipolar.**

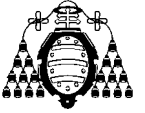
**¿ Es posible reducir frecuencia sin empeorar el contenido armónico ?**



# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

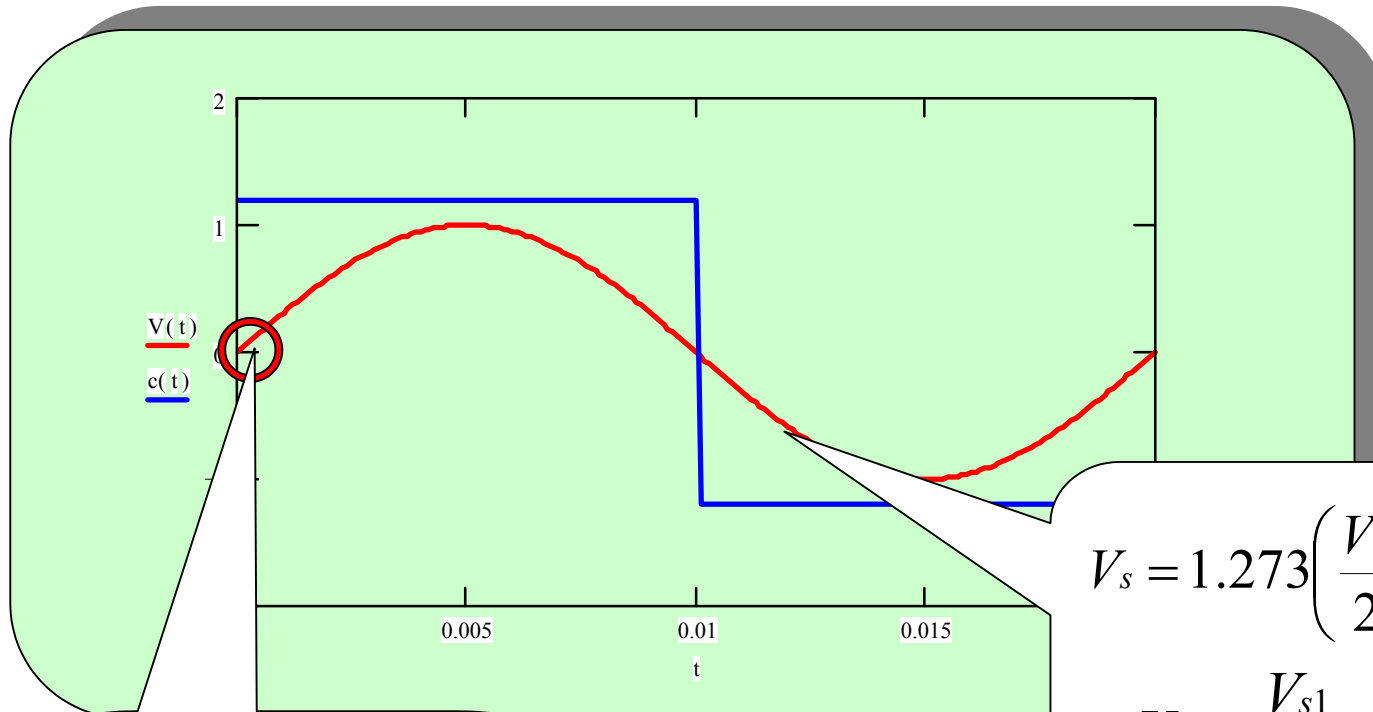
## PUENTE COMPLETO: DESPLAZAMIENTO DE FASE





# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

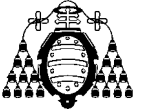
## ONDA CUADRADA



**conmutaciones**

$$V_s = 1.273 \left( \frac{V_e}{2} \right)$$

$$V_{sn} = \frac{V_{s1}}{n}$$



## **INVERSORES MONOFASICOS**

### **PUENTE COMPLETO: DESPLAZAMIENTO DE FASE**

**Existen los armónicos de orden impar**

**Frecuencia de conmutación reducida**

**Espectro en frecuencias notablemente peor**

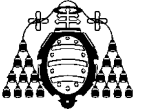
**Es posible obtener valores mayores del primer armónico**

### **PUENTE COMPLETO: ONDA CUADRADA**

**Baja frecuencia de conmutación**

**Muchos armónicos**

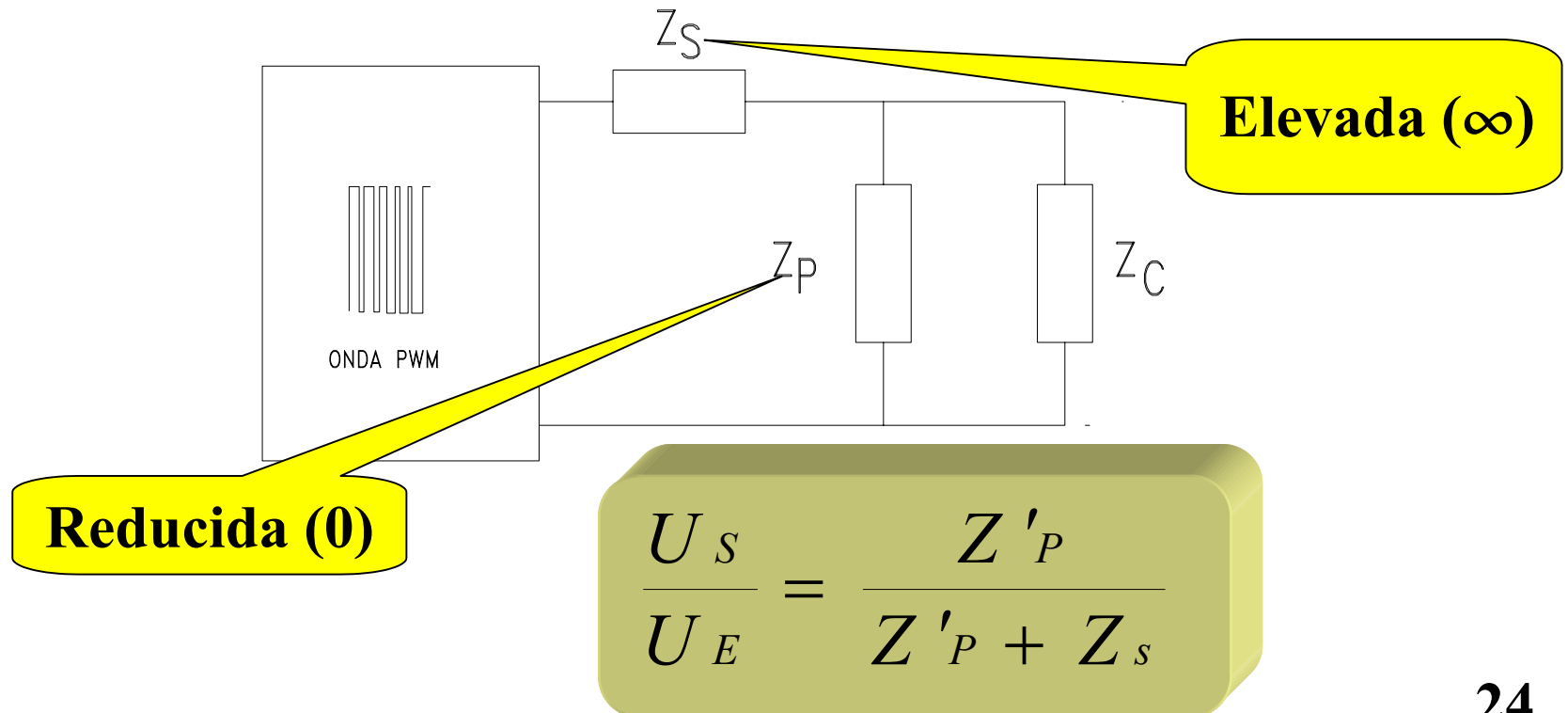
**Apto para sistemas de gran potencia**



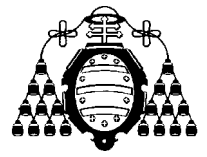
# INVERSORES MONOFASICOS

## FILTROS

**Objetivo: Eliminar los armónicos no deseados en la carga**



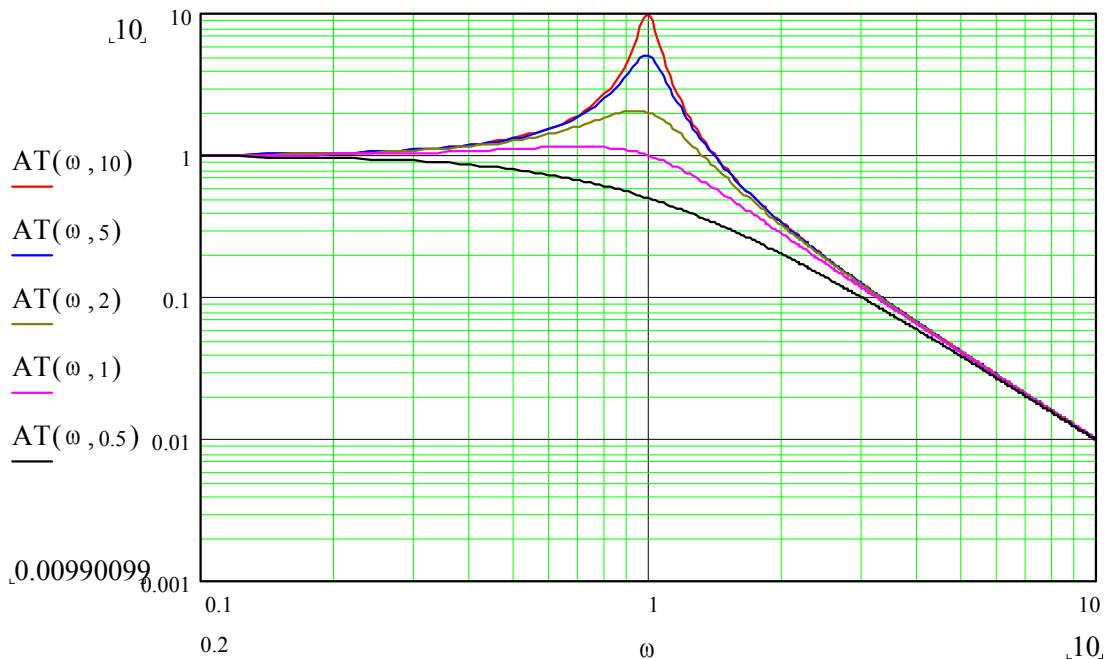




# FILTROS

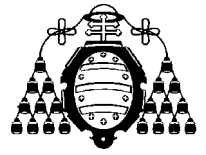
**Normalización:**  $\omega' = \frac{\omega}{1}$   $Q = \frac{R}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}$

**Filtro LC**



**Ejemplo de aplicación: Puente completo unipolar:  
mf=18; ma=0.8; 50 Hz; R=200 Ohm**

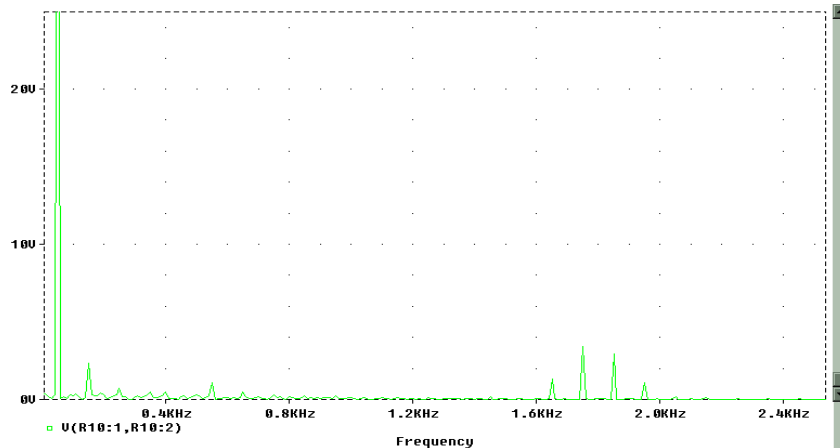
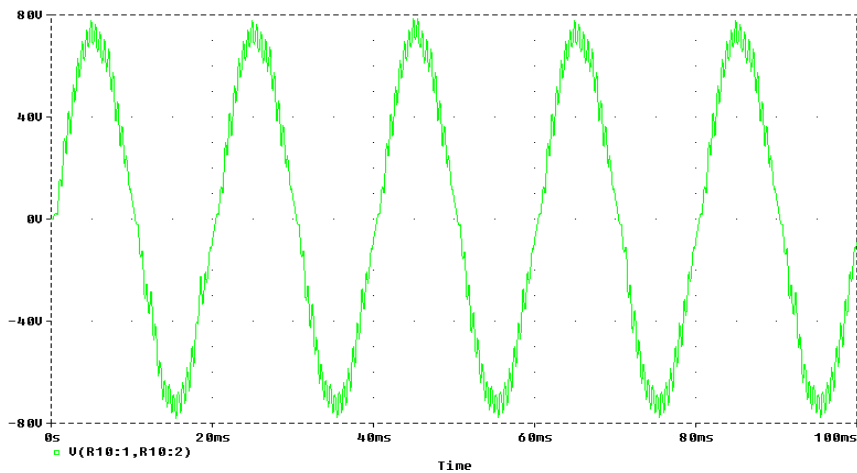
**OBJETIVO: El armónico más significativo no debe de superar 5 V**

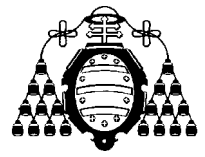


# FILTROS

Frecuencia normalizada	Valor normalizado	Frecuencia	Valor
1	0.8	50 Hz	80 Volts
(2mf-1)	0.370	1799	37 Volts
(2mf+1)	0.370	1801	37 Volts

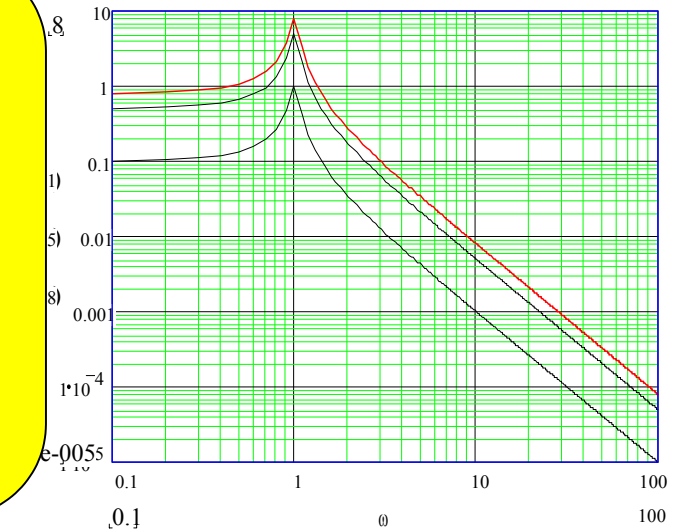
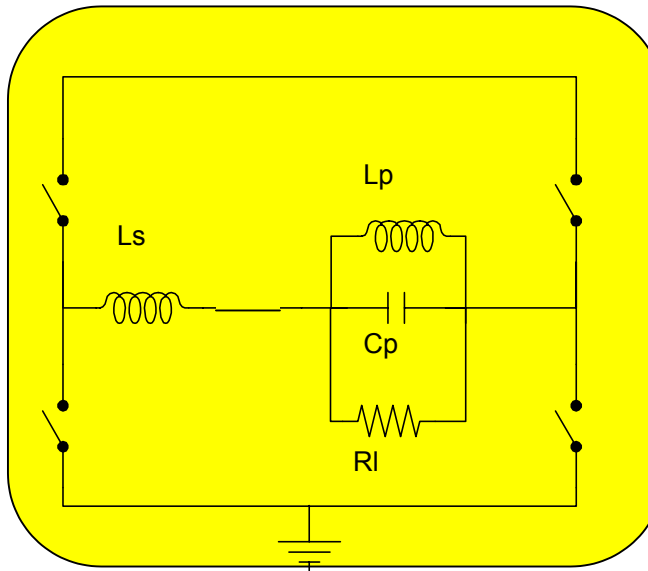
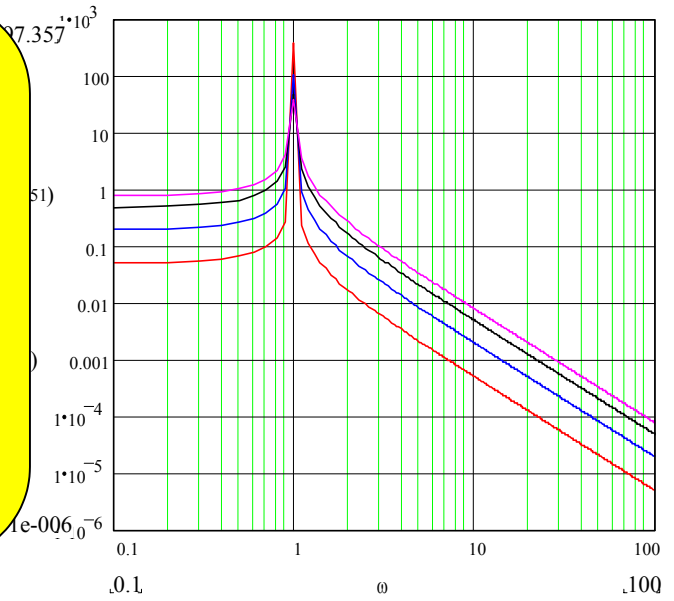
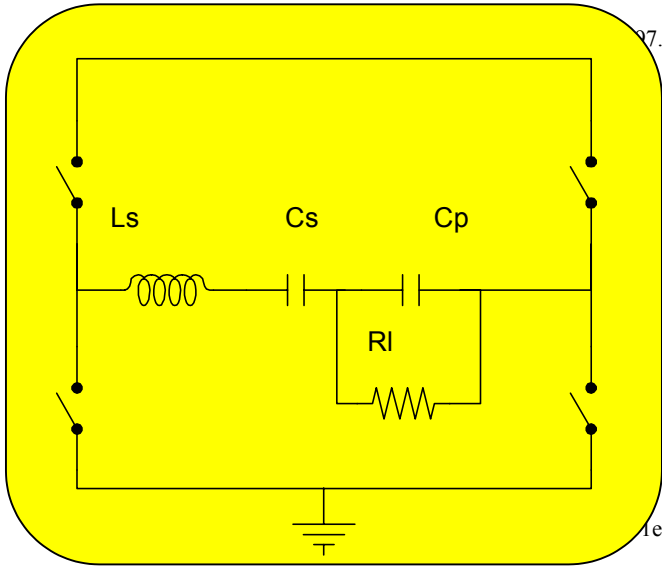
**Selección:  $\omega=3$ ,  $Q=200 \Rightarrow L=265 \text{ uH}$ ,  $C=265 \text{ uF}$**

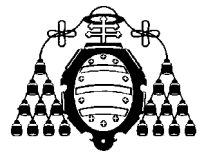




# FILTROS

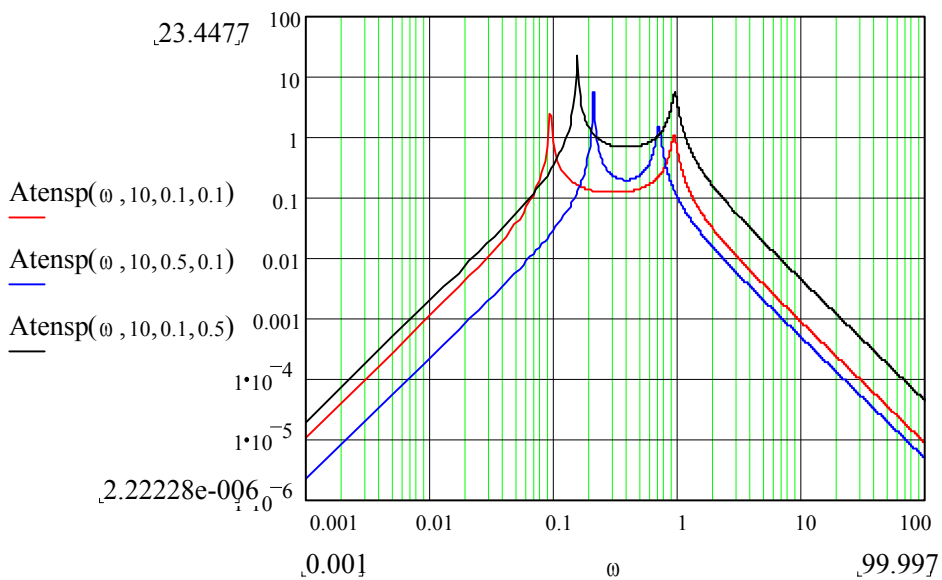
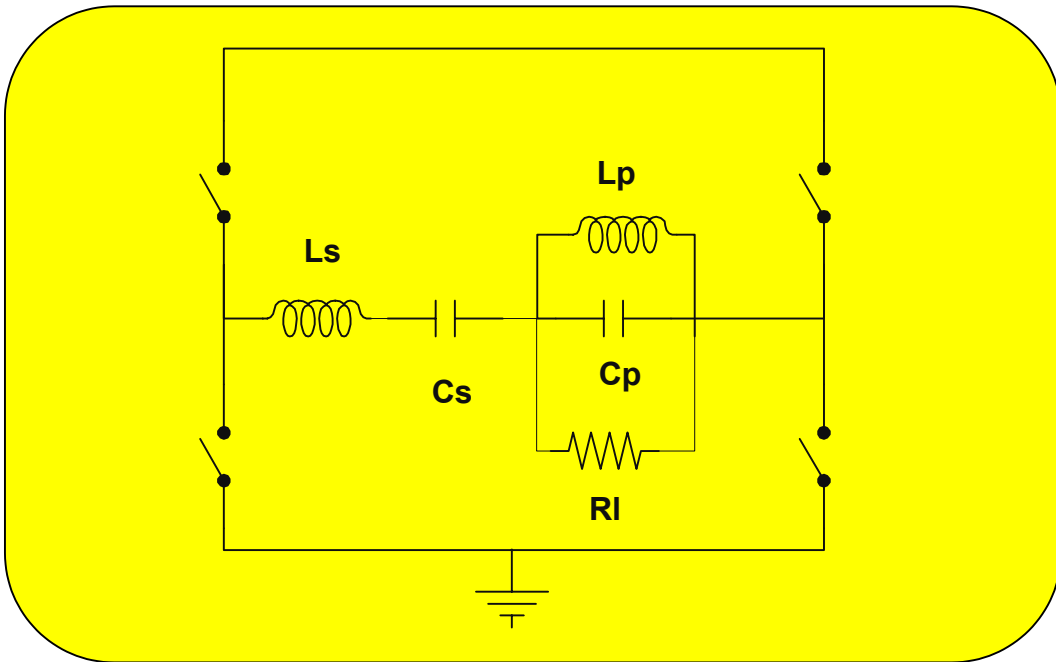
## Otros filtros

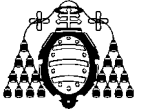




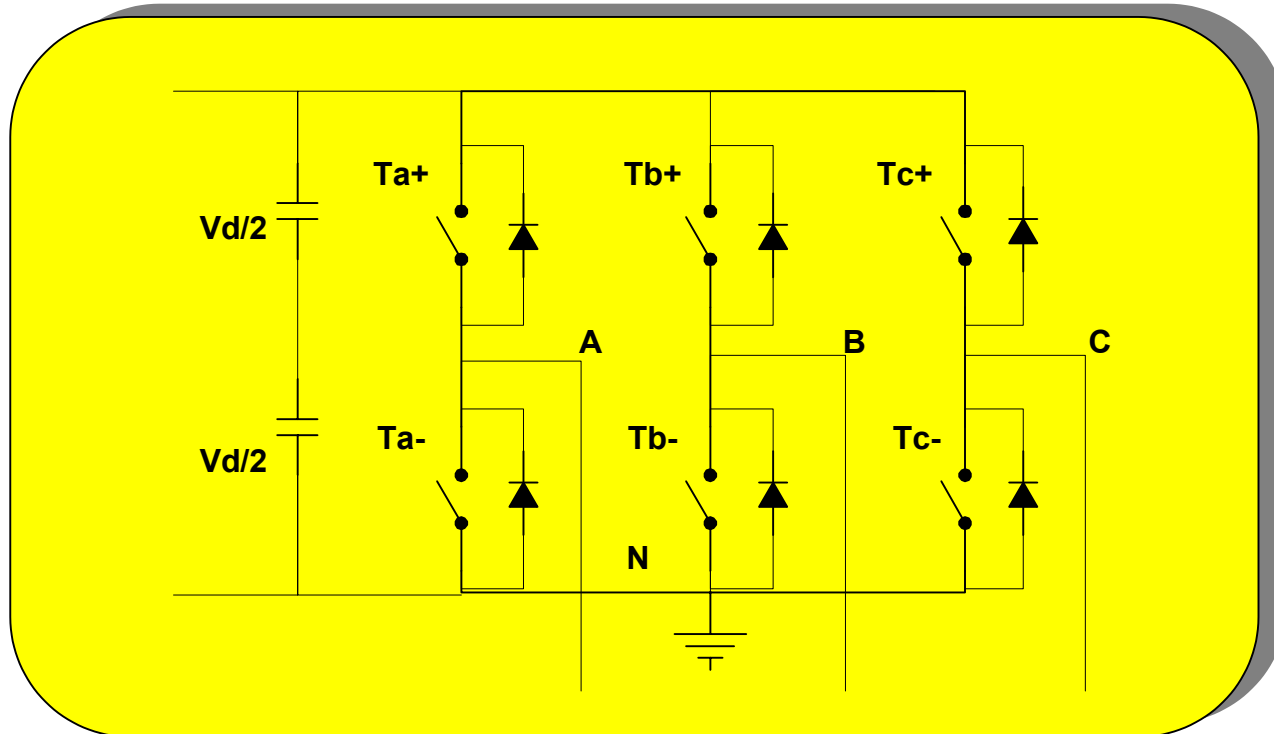
# FILTROS

## Otros filtros

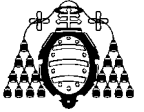




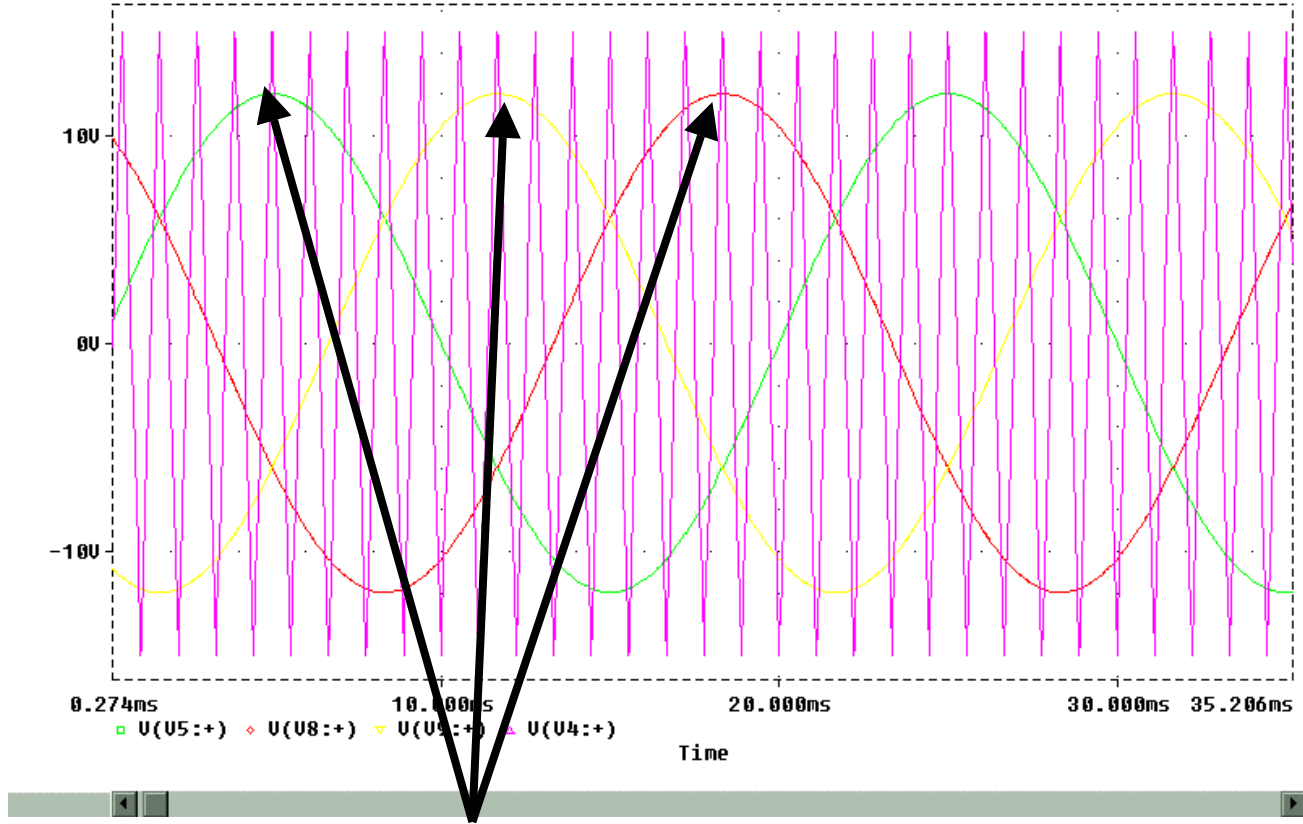
# INVERSORES TRIFASICOS



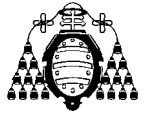
**Objetivo: Conseguir tensiones trifásicas regulables**



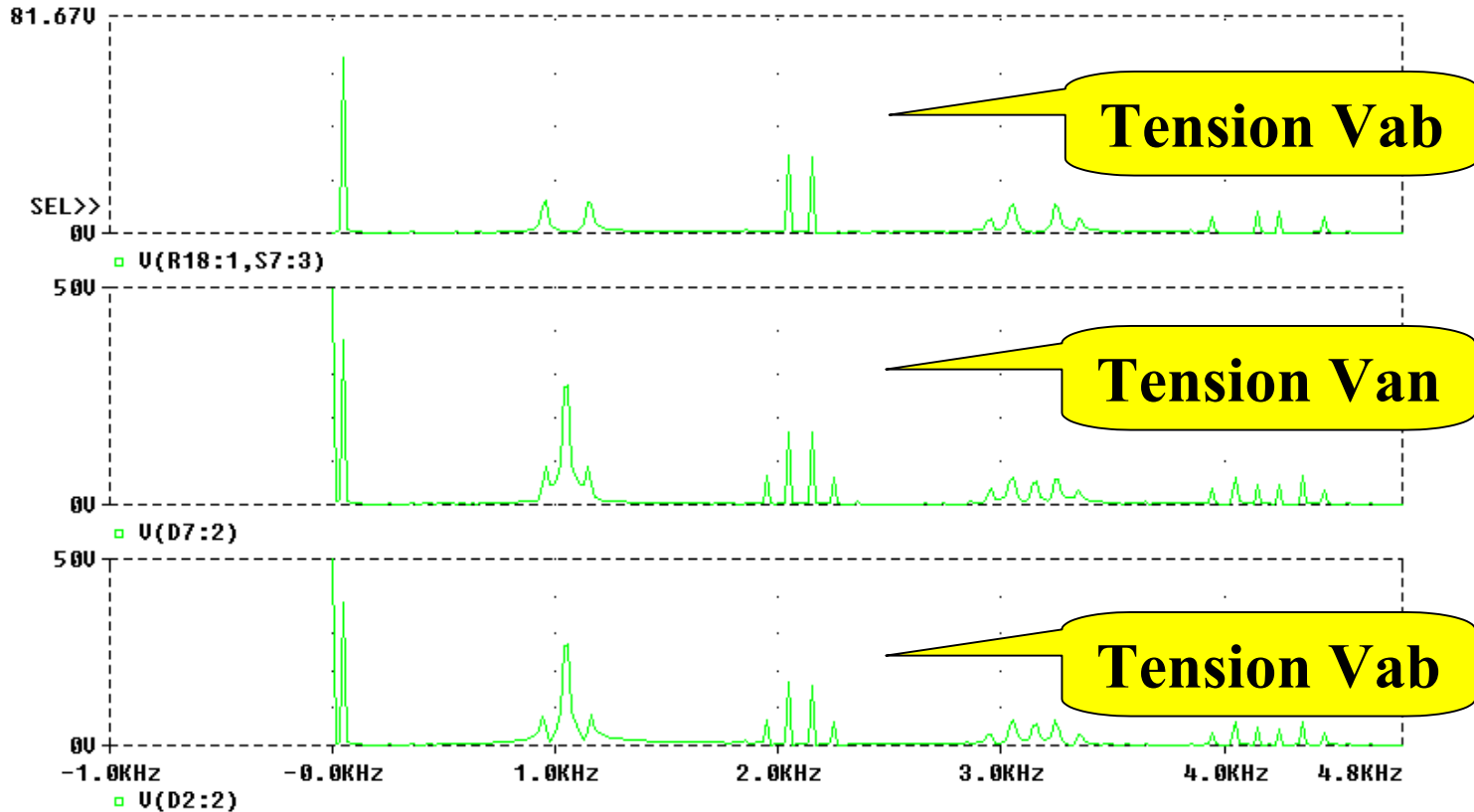
# INVERSORES TRIFASICOS



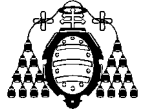
Tres tensiones de referencia



# INVERSORES TRIFASICOS



mf impar y multiplo de 3

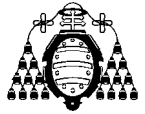


# INVERSORES TRIFASICOS

## TABLA NORMALIZADA

$h \setminus m_a$	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
1	0.122	0.245	0.367	0.490	0.612
$m_f \pm 2$	0.010	0.037	0.080	0.135	0.195
$m_f \pm 4$				0.005	0.011
$2m_f \pm 1$	0.116	0.200	0.227	0.192	0.111
$2m_f \pm 5$				0.008	0.020
$3m_f \pm 2$	0.027	0.085	0.124	0.108	0.038
$3m_f \pm 4$		0.007	0.029	0.064	0.096
$4m_f \pm 1$	0.100	0.096	0.005	0.064	0.042
$4m_f \pm 5$			0.021	0.051	0.073
$4m_f \pm 7$				0.010	0.030

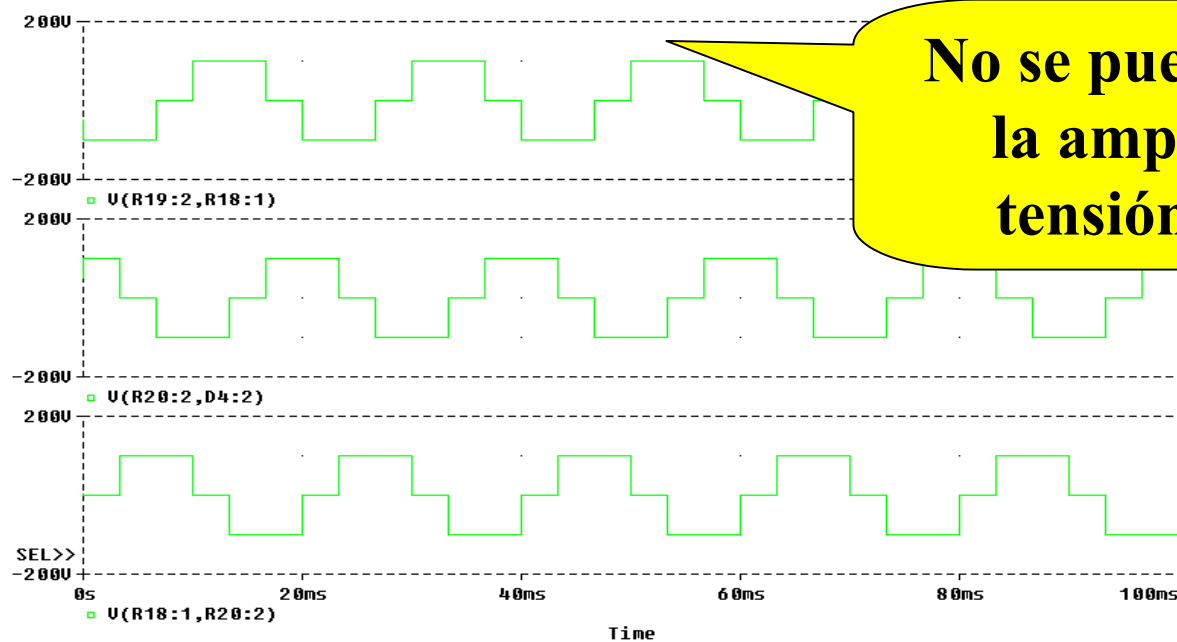


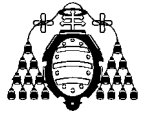


# INVERSORES TRIFASICOS

## SOBREMÓDULACIÓN Y ONDA CUADRADA

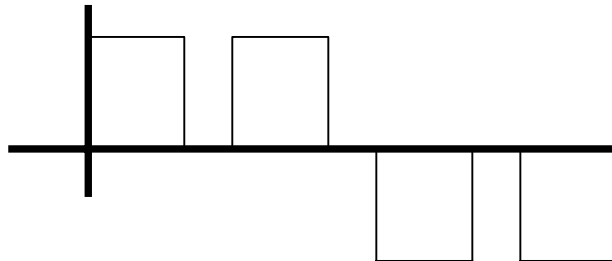
Aparecen más armónicos, pero los principales son menores





## OTROS TIPOS DE CONTROL

**Onda cuadrada y pulsos**



**Modo programado**



**Se introducen pulsos para controlar la amplitud.**

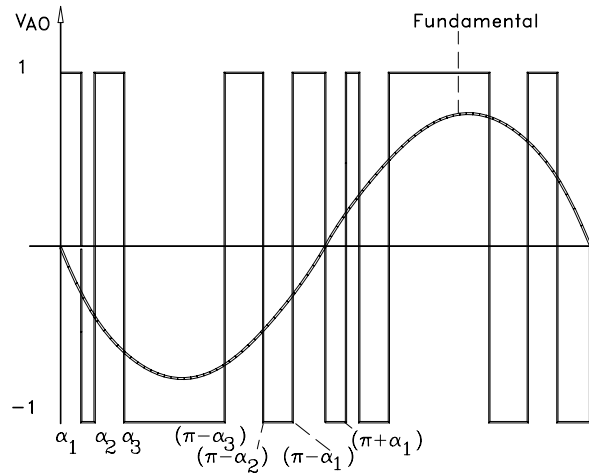
**Contenido armónico elevado**

**Eliminación de armónicos selectiva.**

**Baja frecuencia de conmutación**



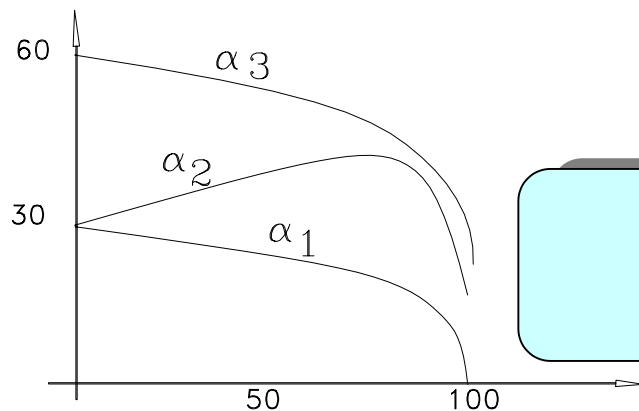
## OTROS TIPOS DE CONTROL



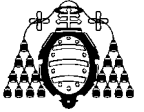
**Ejemplo: Seis pulsos  
para eliminar el quinto  
y séptimo armónicos**

**Se reduce el primer  
armónico, con respecto  
a onda cuadrada**

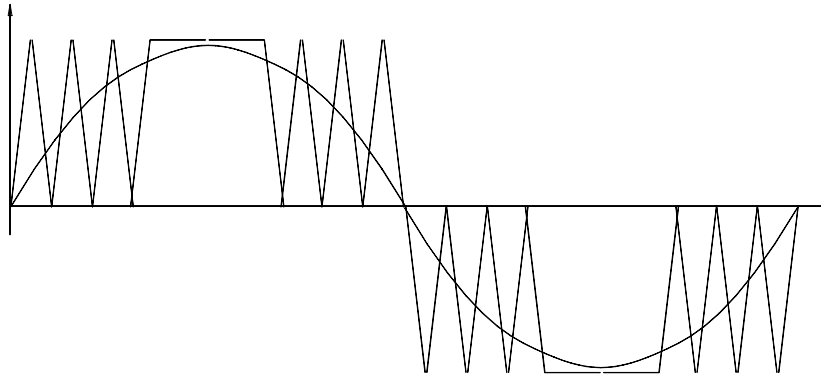
**Multiples posibilidades**



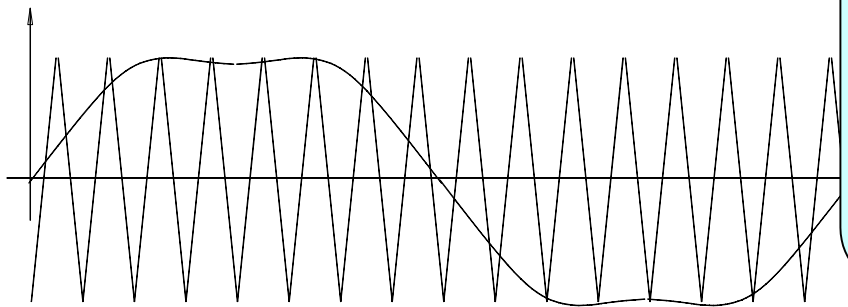
**Necesidad de calcular  $\alpha_i$**



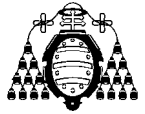
## OTROS TIPOS DE CONTROL



**MSPWM: Se mejora el primer armónico;**



**HIPWM: Se mejora el primer armónico; se generan los armónicos inyectados**



## OTROS TIPOS DE CONTROL

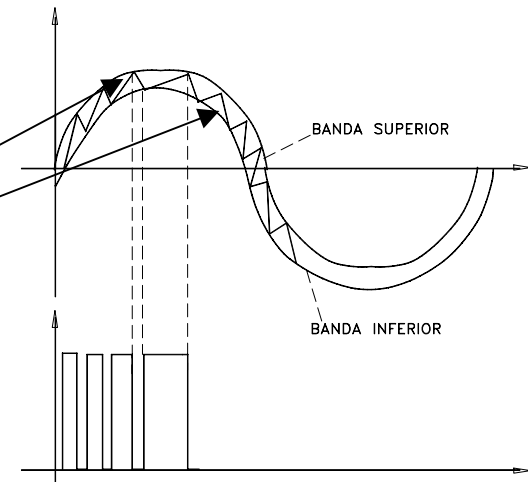
### CONTROL MODO CORRIENTE

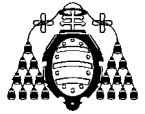
De aplicación en motores

Control con histéresis

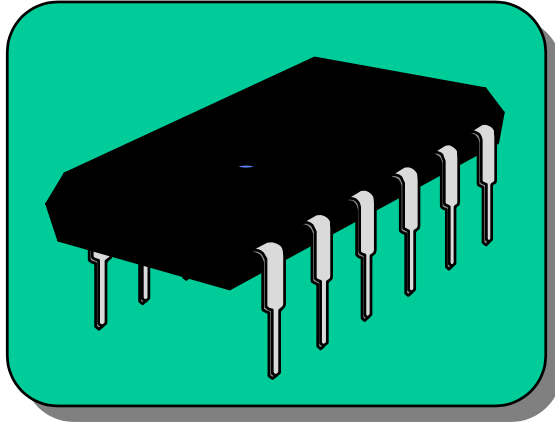
La frecuencia de conmutación no es cte.

Control a frecuencia fija: Se compara con una referencia a frecuencia fija (Periodo de muestreo)

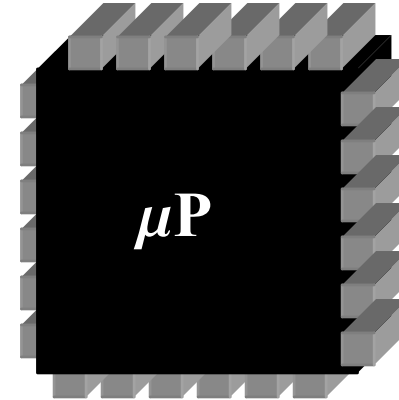




## OTROS TIPOS DE CONTROL



### CIRCUITOS DE CONTROL



**DISCRETOS**

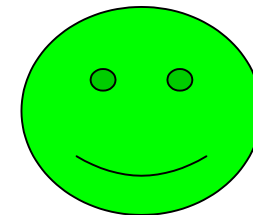
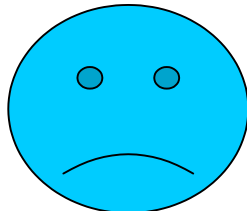
-Coste

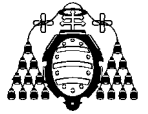
-Fiabilidad

-Cálculos

-Herramientas  
de desarrollo

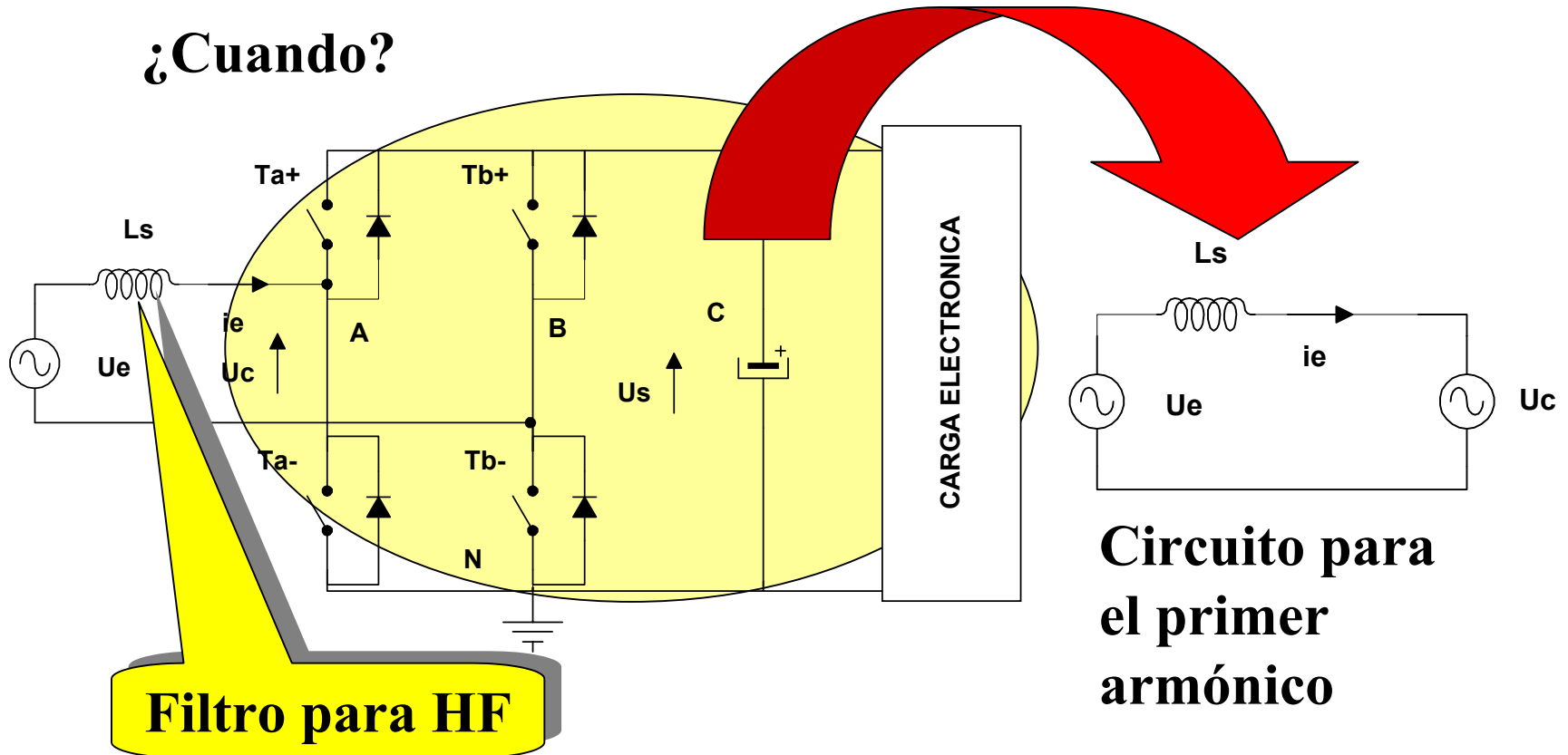
**$\mu P, \mu C, DSP$**



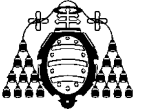


# INVERSOR COMO RECTIFICADOR

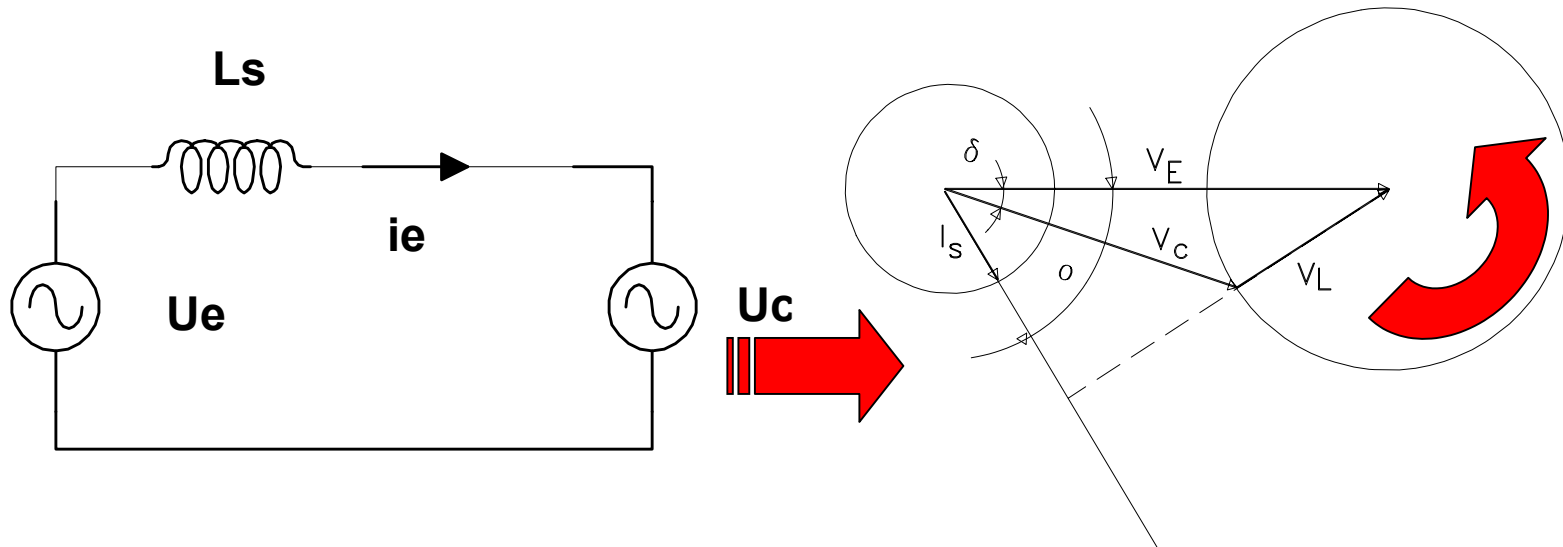
¿Cuándo?



Circuito para  
el primer  
armónico

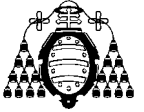


## INVERSOR COMO RECTIFICADOR



**Se puede conseguir factor de potencia unidad**





# INVERSOR COMO RECTIFICADOR

