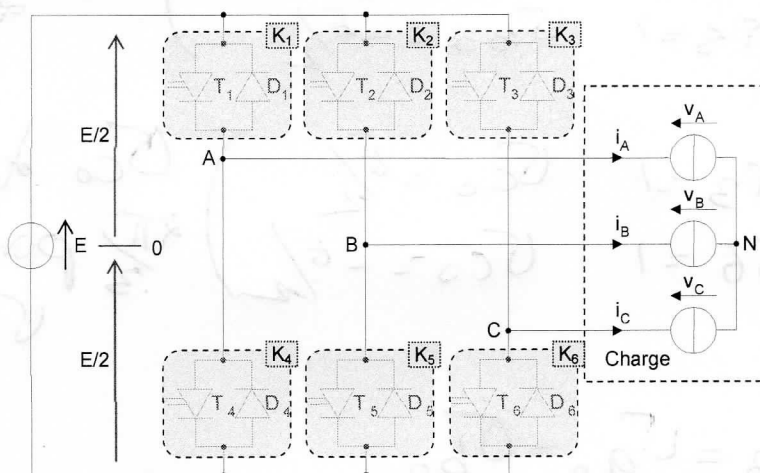


Exercice 12:

Commandes d'un onduleur de tension triphasé:



- 1) Dessiner les tensions v_{AO} , v_{BO} , v_{CO} en concordance de temps sur le document réponse Ex12_1.
- 2) Dessiner en concordance de temps, les tensions u_{AB} , u_{BC} , u_{CA} .
- 3) On montre que : $v_{AN} = \frac{u_{AB} - u_{CA}}{3}$. Dessiner les tensions simples v_{AN} , v_{BN} , v_{CN} .
- 4) Exprimer la valeur efficace d'une tension composée en fonction de E
- 5) Exprimer la valeur efficace d'une tension simple en fonction de E.

Enc 12 :

$$1/ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Si } k_1 = 1 \quad U_{a0} = \frac{E}{2} \\ \quad \quad k_4 = 1 \quad U_{a0} = -\frac{E}{2} \end{array} \right) \text{réf de phase}$$

$$\text{Si } \left. \begin{array}{l} k_2 = 1 \quad U_{b0} = \frac{E}{2} \\ \quad \quad k_5 = 1 \quad U_{b0} = -\frac{E}{2} \end{array} \right) U_{b0} \text{ déphasé de } \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ par rapport à } U_{a0}$$

$$\text{Si } \left. \begin{array}{l} k_3 = 1 \quad U_{c0} = \frac{E}{2} \\ \quad \quad k_6 = 1 \quad U_{c0} = -\frac{E}{2} \end{array} \right) U_{c0} \text{ déphasé de } \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ par rapport à } U_{b0}$$

$$2/ \mu_{AB} = U_{a0} - U_{b0}$$

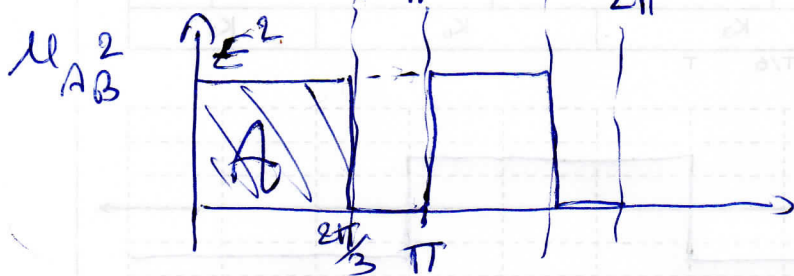
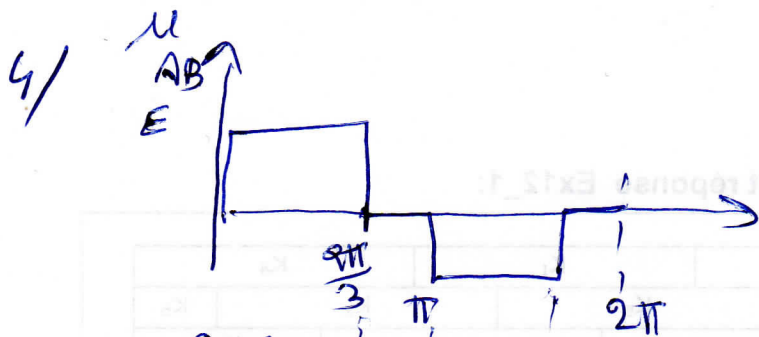
$$\mu_{BC} = U_{b0} - U_{c0}$$

$$\mu_{CA} = U_{c0} - U_{a0}$$

$$3/ U_{AN} = \frac{\mu_{AB} - \mu_{CA}}{3}, \text{ tracer } U_{AN}$$

U_{bN} déphasé de 120° par rapport à U_{AN}

U_{cN} déphasé de 120° par rapport à U_{bN}

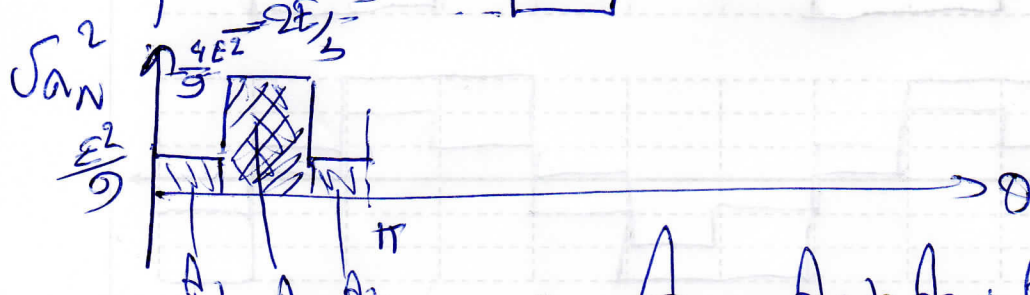
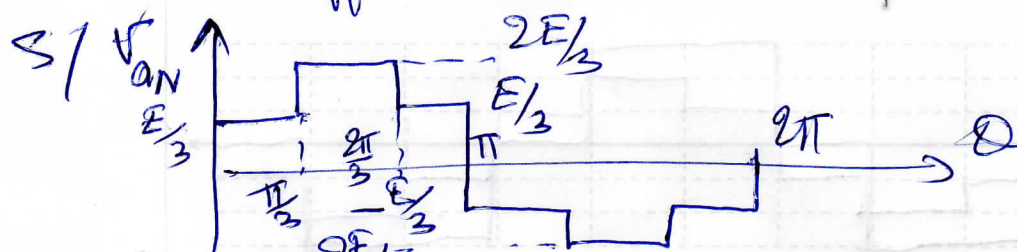


$$A = E^2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ période } \pi$$

$$\langle u_{AB}^2 \rangle = \frac{A}{\pi} = \frac{E^2 \cdot 2\pi}{3 \cdot \pi}$$

$$U_{AB_{eff}} = \sqrt{\langle u_{AB}^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{E^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$U_{AB_{eff}} = E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



$$A_1 = A_2 = \frac{E^2}{9} \times \frac{\pi}{3}$$

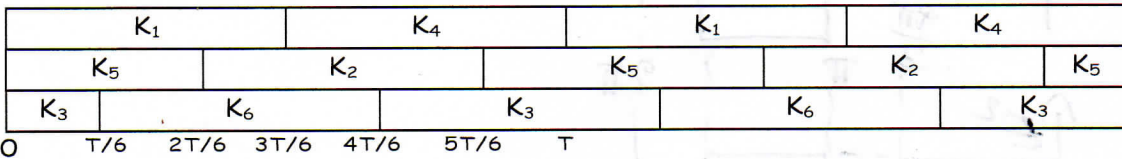
$$A_3 = \frac{4E^2}{9} \times \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 2E^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{9}$$

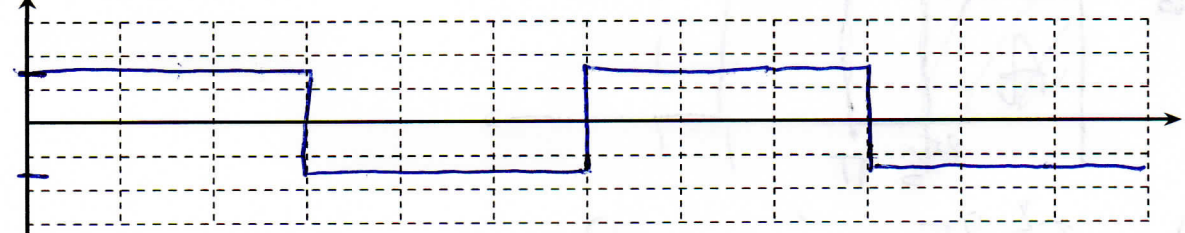
$$\langle i_{An}^2 \rangle = \frac{A}{\pi} = \frac{2E^2 \cdot \pi}{9 \cdot \pi}$$

$$U_{An_{eff}} = \sqrt{\langle i_{An}^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{2E^2}{9}} = \frac{E \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}}$$

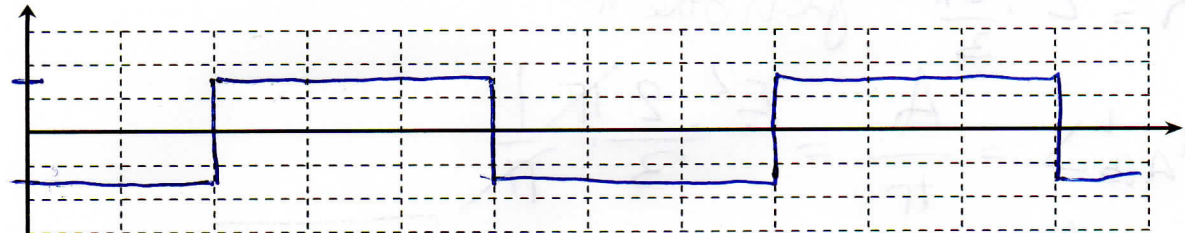
$$\frac{E \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



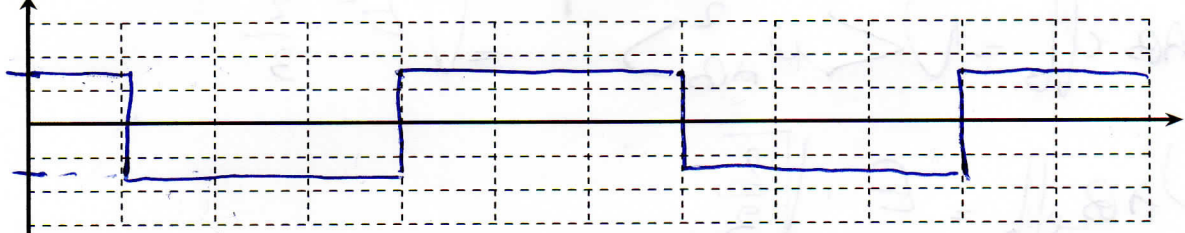
v_{a0}
E/2
-E/2



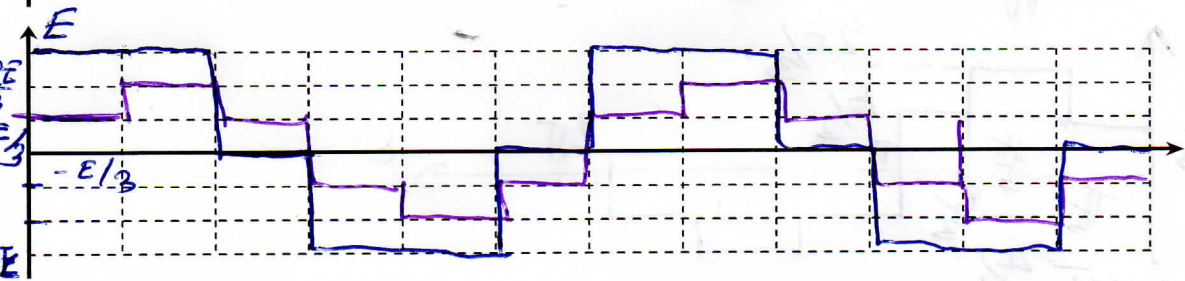
v_{b0}
E/2
-E/2



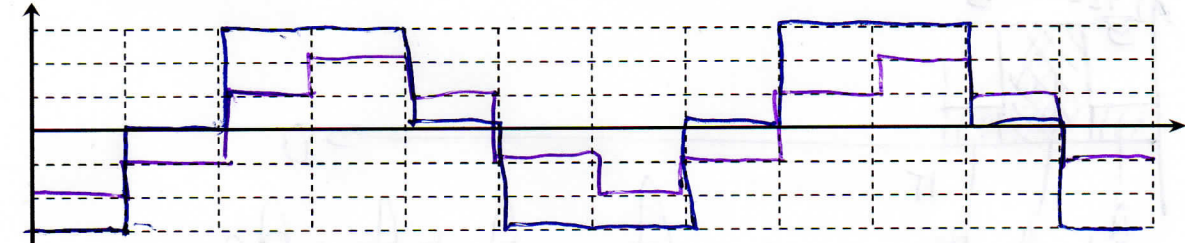
v_{c0}
E/2
-E/2



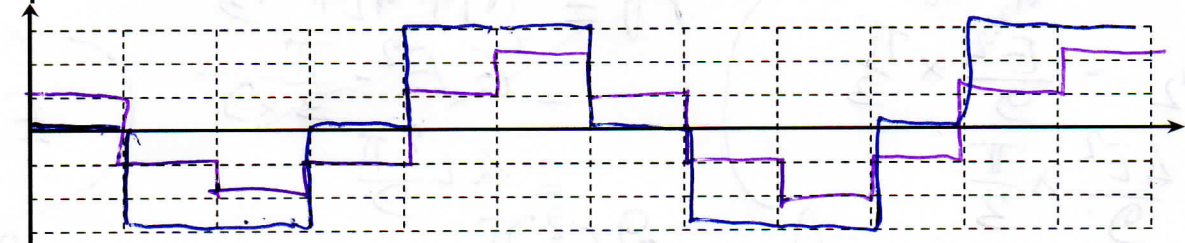
u_{ab}
 u_{an}
E/3
-E/3
2E/3
-2E/3



u_{bc}
 u_{bn}



u_{ca}
 u_{cn}



Les onduleurs