

## REGULADORES TRIFASICOS : Nomenclatura.

$V_i$  : Armónicos de la tensión de salida ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 7$ ).

$I$  : Corriente eficaz de entrada.

$I_o$  : Corriente eficaz de salida.

$V$  : Tensión eficaz de fase de la red.

$\psi$  : Angulo de disparo absoluto.

$\alpha$  : Angulo de disparo natural.

$\varphi$  : Angulo de fase de la carga.

$D$  : Potencia de deformación de entrada.

$P$  : Potencia activa.

$Q$  : Potencia reactiva de entrada.

$Q_1$  : Potencia reactiva de la componente fundamental ( $Q = Q_1$ ).

$S$  : Potencia aparente de entrada.

$S_o$  : Potencia aparente máxima (de salida o de entrada).

$F$  : Factor de potencia de entrada (visto desde la red).

REGULADOR TRIFÁSICO TOTALMENTE CONTROLADO.  
 (Martínez, Gualda, "Electrónica Industrial: Técnicas de Potencia", Marcombo).

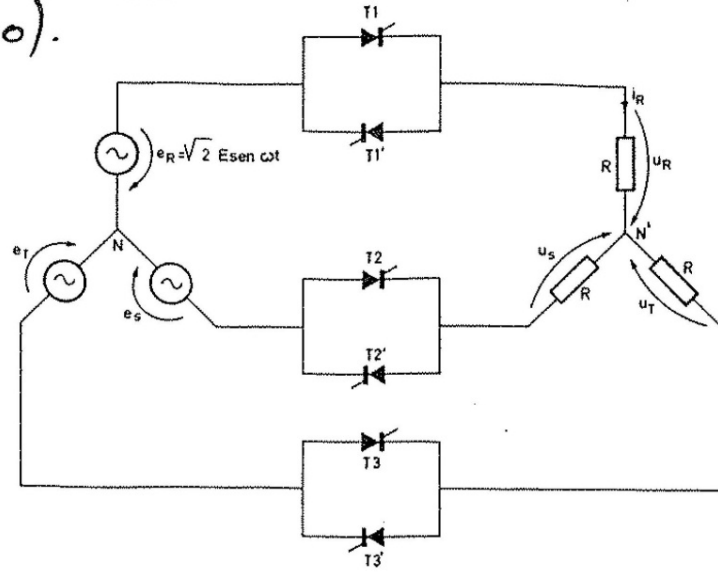


FIGURA 7.12.—Regulador trifásico con control de fase.

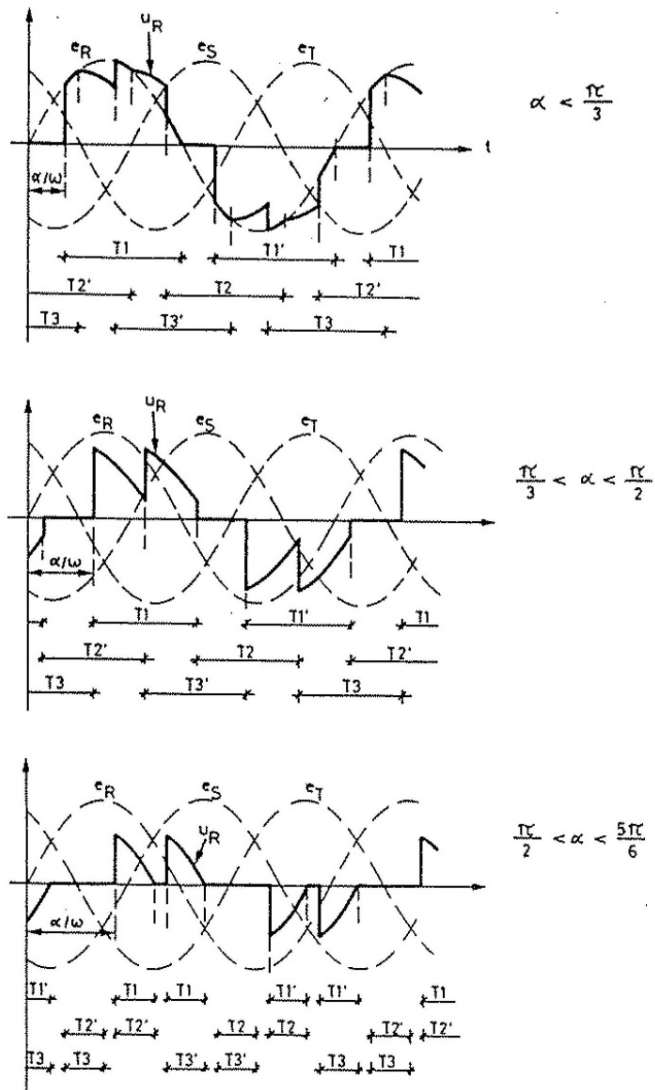
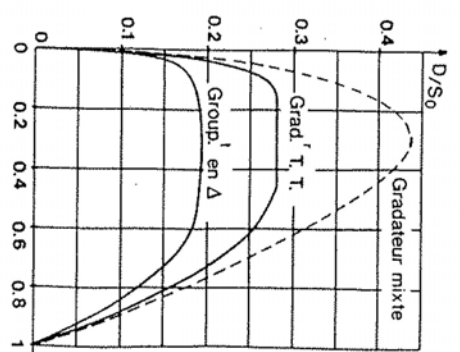
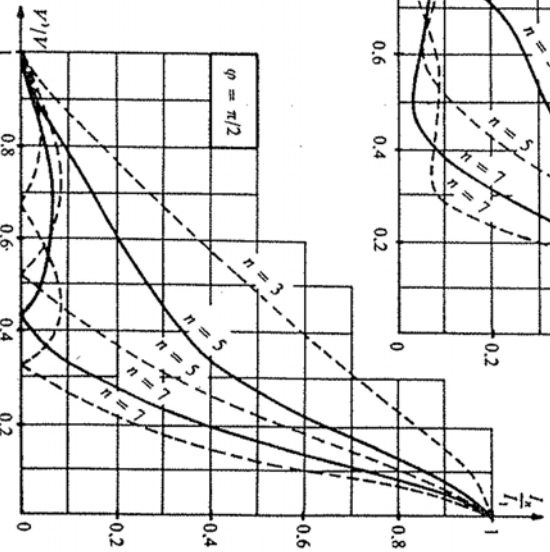
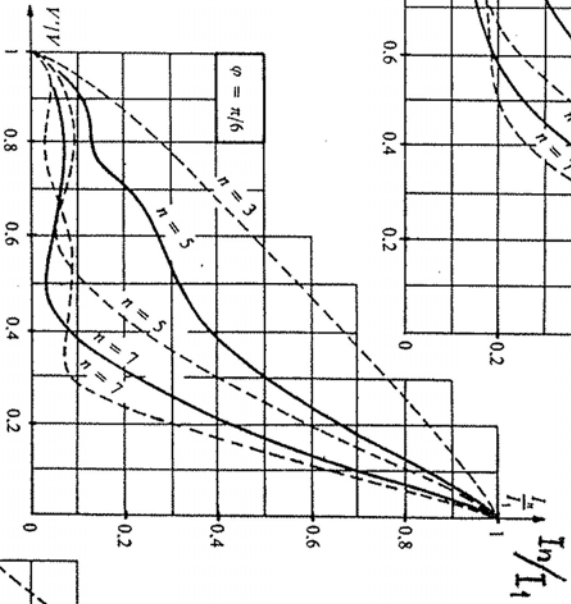
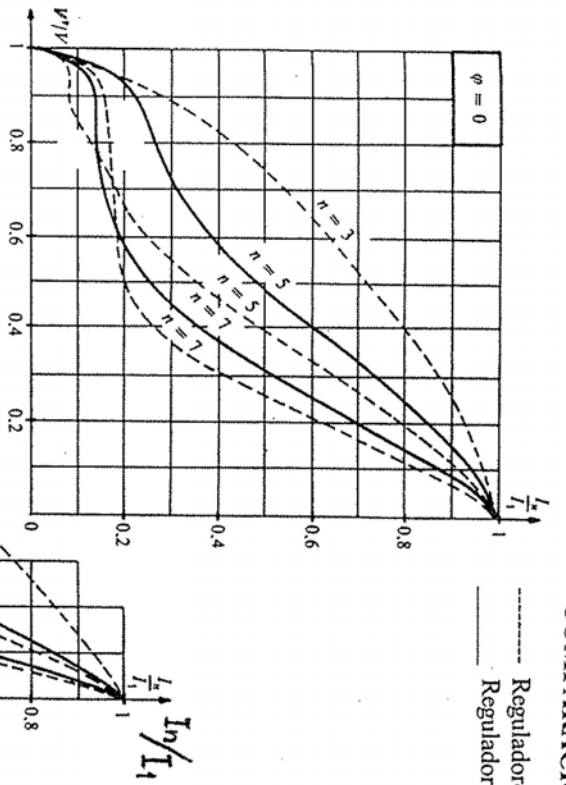


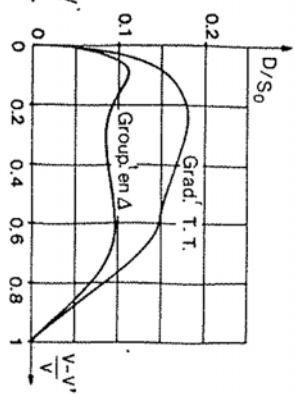
FIGURA 7.12 (Continuación)

COMPARACION DE REGULADORES TRIFASICOS.

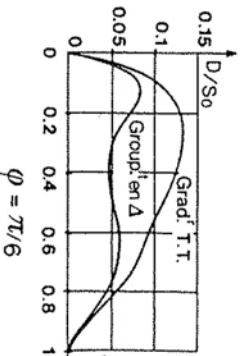
----- Reguladores monofasicos en triángulo (Group, en  $\Delta$ ).  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Regulador trifásico totalmente controlado. (T.T.).



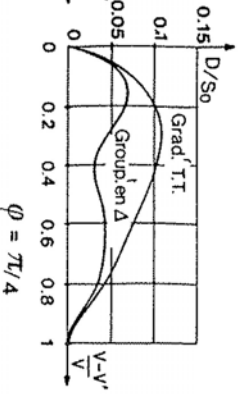
$\phi = 0$



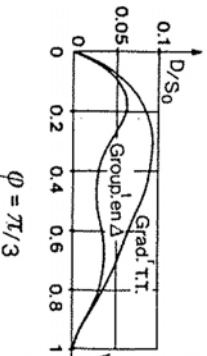
$\phi = \pi/12$



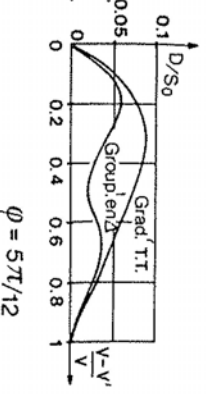
$\phi = \pi/6$



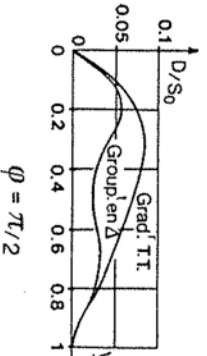
$\phi = \pi/4$



$\phi = \pi/3$



$\phi = 5\pi/12$



$\phi = \pi/2$

G. Séguier  
 "Los convertidores  
 de la electrónica  
 de potencia", TOMO II  
 Ed. G. Gili.

Fig. 5.23

REGULADORES TRIFASICOS TOTALMENTE CONTROLADOS.

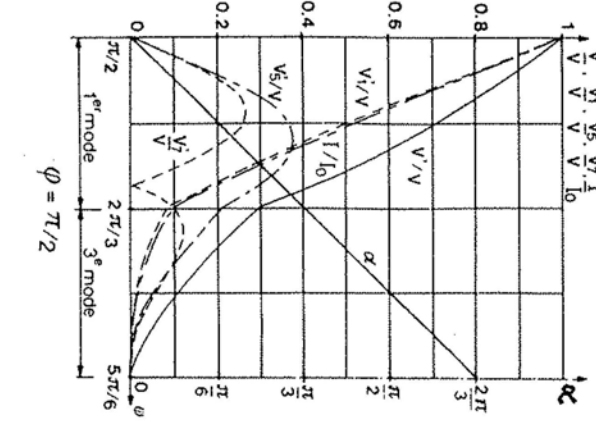
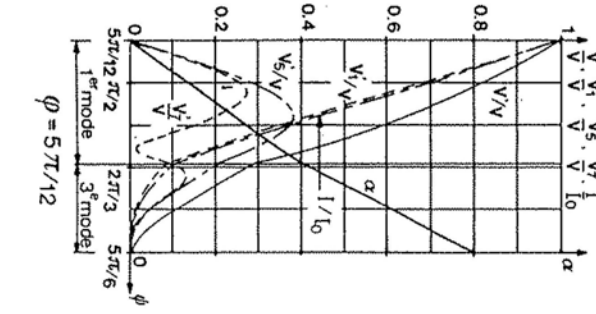
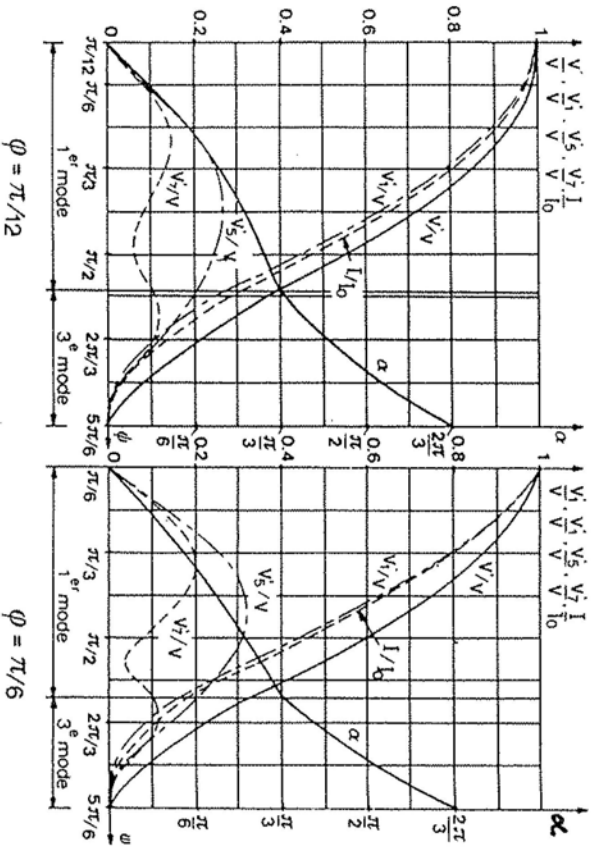
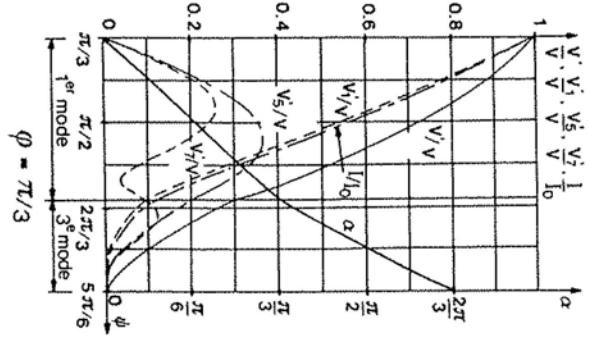
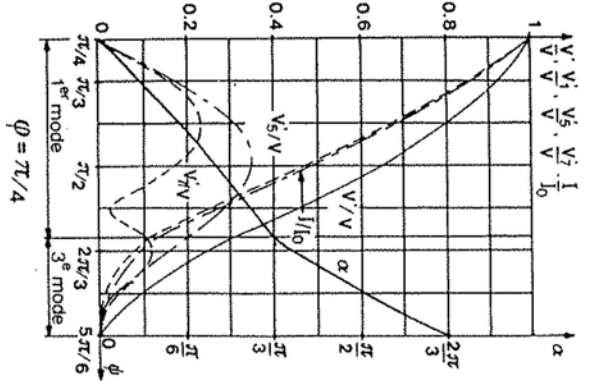
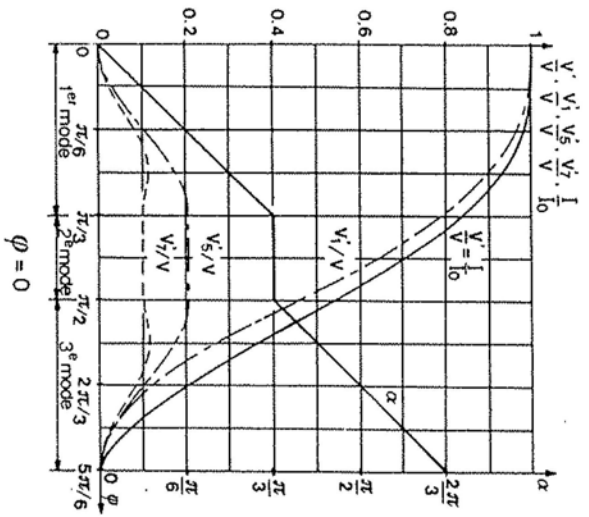


figure II.5

figure II.5 (suite)

REGULADORES TRIFASICOS TOTALMENTE CONTROLADOS.

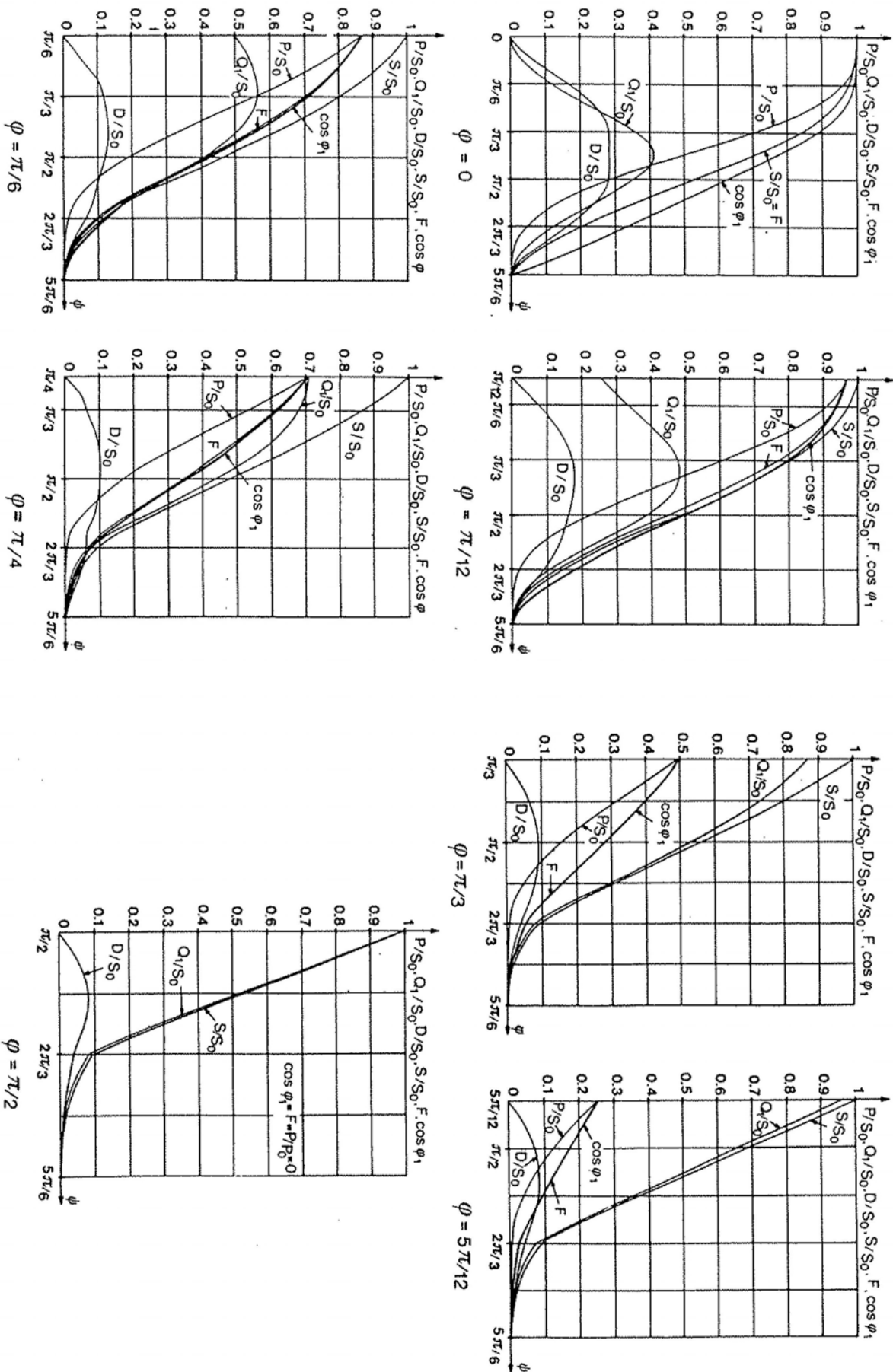


figure II.6

figure II.6 (suite)

CONEXION EN TRIANGULO DE REGULADORES MONOFASICOS.

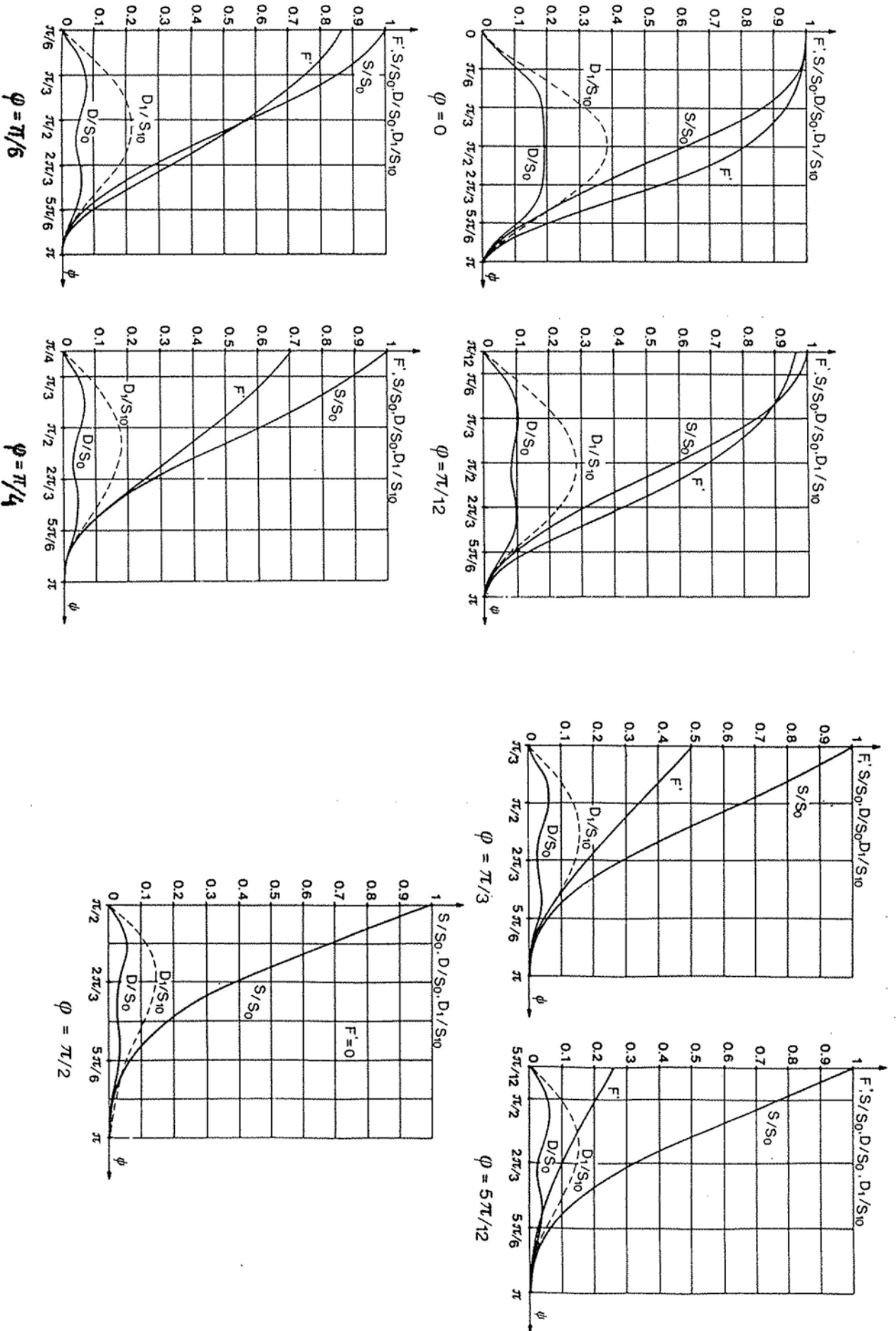


figure II.15 (suite)