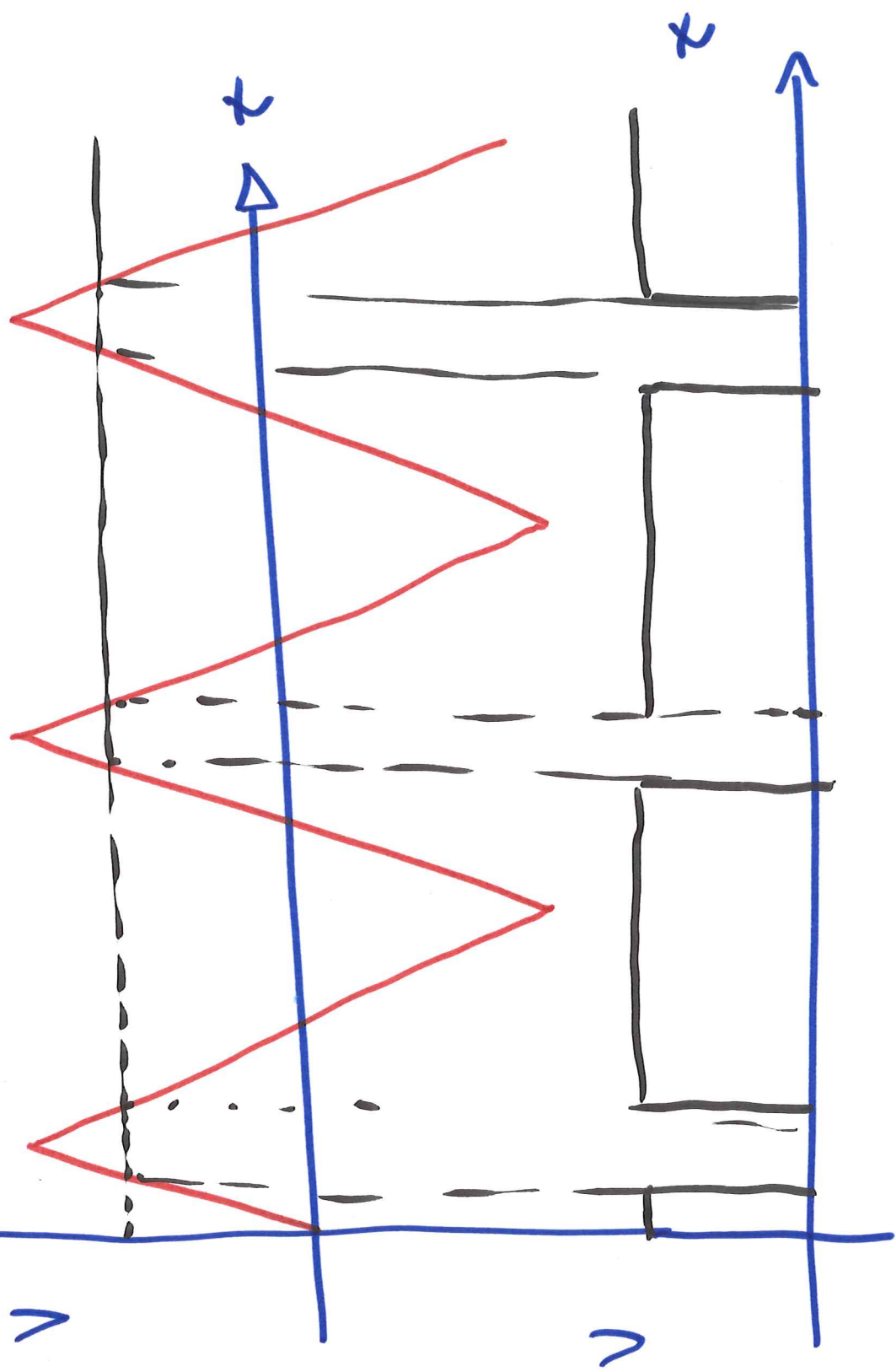


ECE 404-TD / 504-TD

ST: T&D APPLICATIONS OF
VOLTAGE SOURCE CONVERTERS

SESSION no. 12

Buck



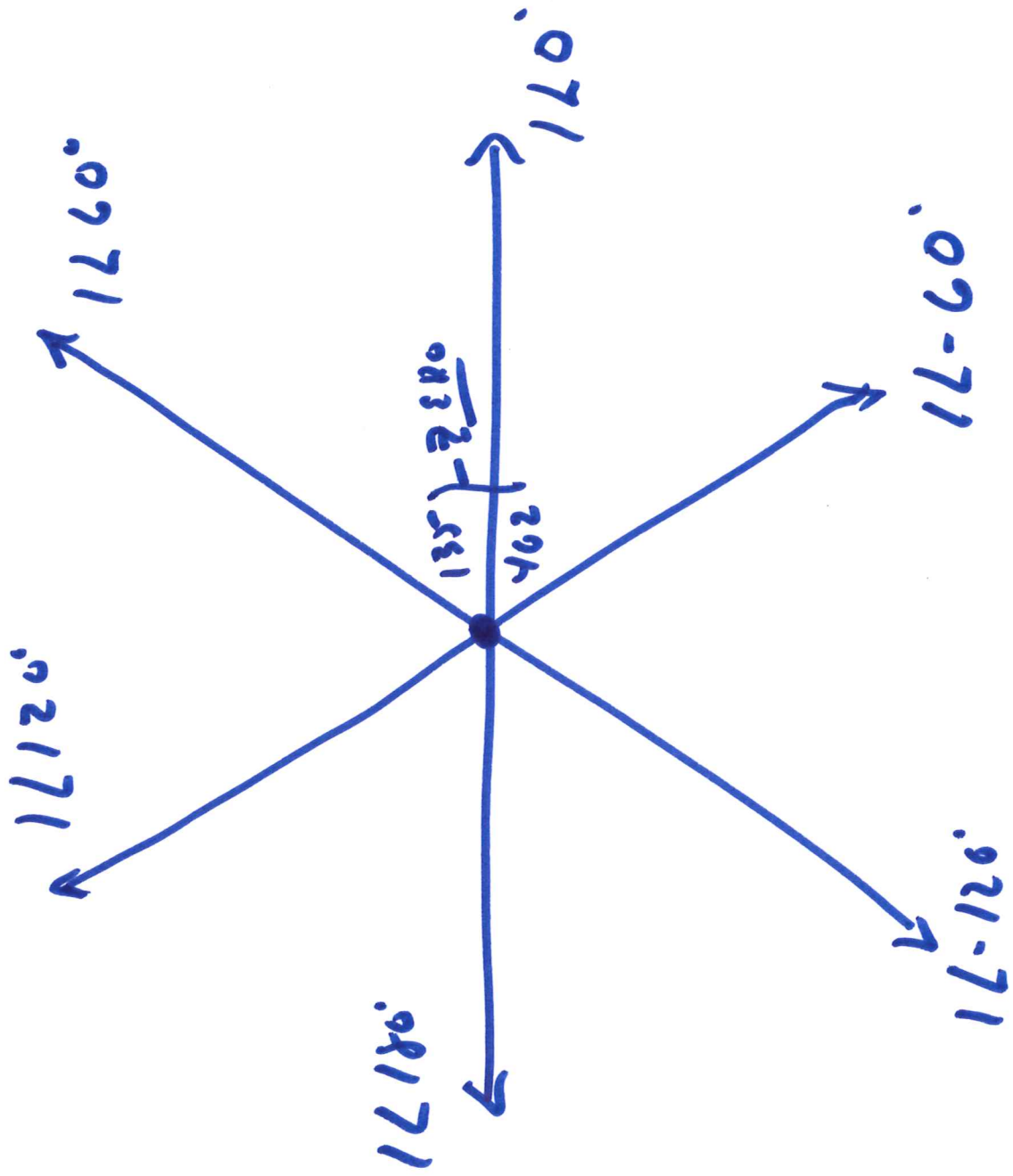
SULER NOTATION

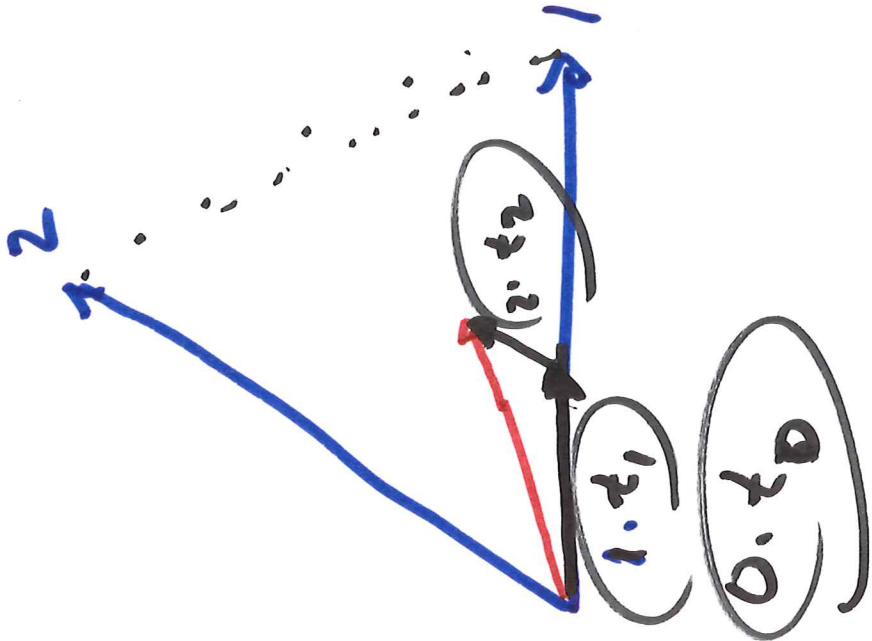
$$v_{an}(t) = 1.0 \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$v_{an}(t) = \operatorname{Re} (1.0 e^{j0} e^{j\omega t}) \text{ V}$$

$$v_{bn}(t) = \dots$$

$$v_{cn}(t) = \dots$$





$$T_s = t_1 + t_2 + t_0$$

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**T & D Applications of Voltage
Sourced Converters**

Lesson 12

Pulse Width Modulation

**To get rid of some of the more
troublesome harmonics—the
lower order harmonics that
tend to be large and to cause**

**undesirable harmonic torque
in abundance.**

**We encrypt information about
the waveform that we want.**

**The information is in the pulse
width. We are restricted to
switches that are full ON or full
OFF...hence, pulse width
modulation is a practical way
to do our switching.**

Our textbook addresses two methods of pulse width modulation:

- 1. Sine triangle modulation**
- 2. Space vector modulation**

Sine-triangle is really not much different than our buck converter switching.

The advantage is even greater than we see in the FFT results. This is the voltage. The induction machine is a fifth order low filter from voltage to current.

☺ Faster switching frequency filters the current

☹ Faster switching frequency increases the losses.

440 Hz = A

256 Hz=Middle C

**512 Hz=C one octave above
Middle C**

**1KHz...~B two octaves above
Middle C**

**Above 20 kHz, people cannot
hear it. Sorry about that, mice,
dogs, and roaches.**

Space vector modulation

We gain the ability to calculate the voltage at each switching instant.

☹ Requires some capable calculation capacity.