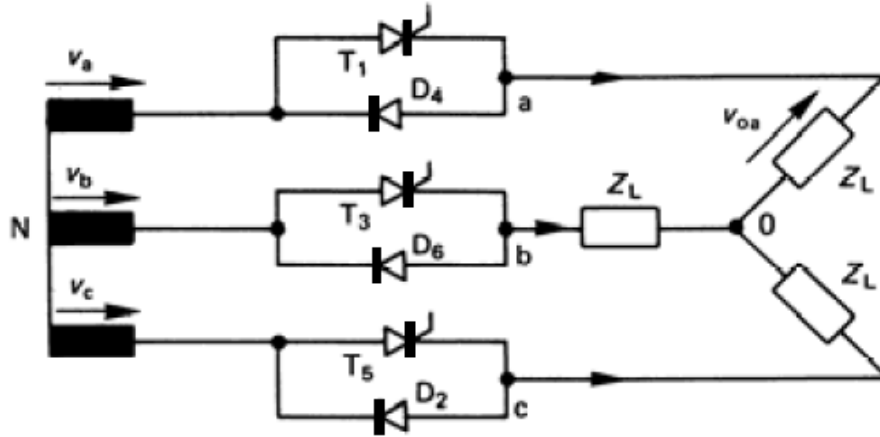




1- 3 phase Half Wave AC Voltage Controller with R load



The expressions for RMS load phase voltage with resistive load are:

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{1 - \frac{3\alpha}{4\pi} + \frac{3}{8\pi} \sin 2\alpha\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 0 \leq \alpha \leq 90$$

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{\frac{11}{8} - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi}\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 90 \leq \alpha \leq 120$$

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3\alpha}{4\pi} + \frac{3}{16\pi} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16\pi} \cos 2\alpha\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 120 \leq \alpha \leq 210$$

$$V_o = 0 \dots\dots\dots \alpha \geq 210$$

Where V_s is the rms of the supply phase voltage

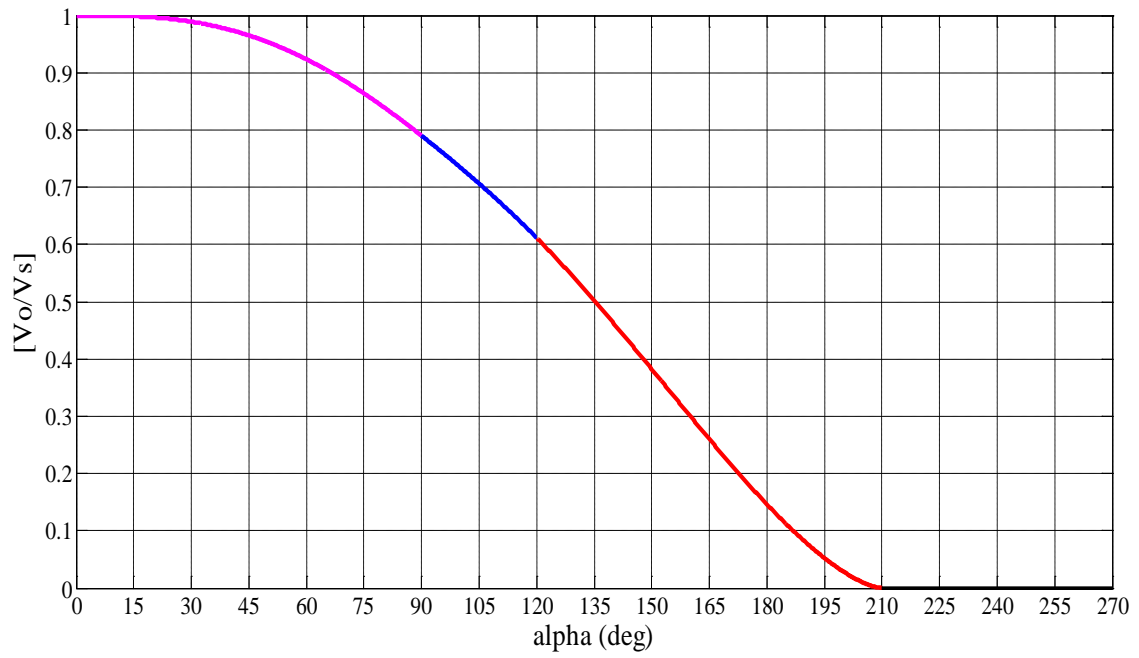
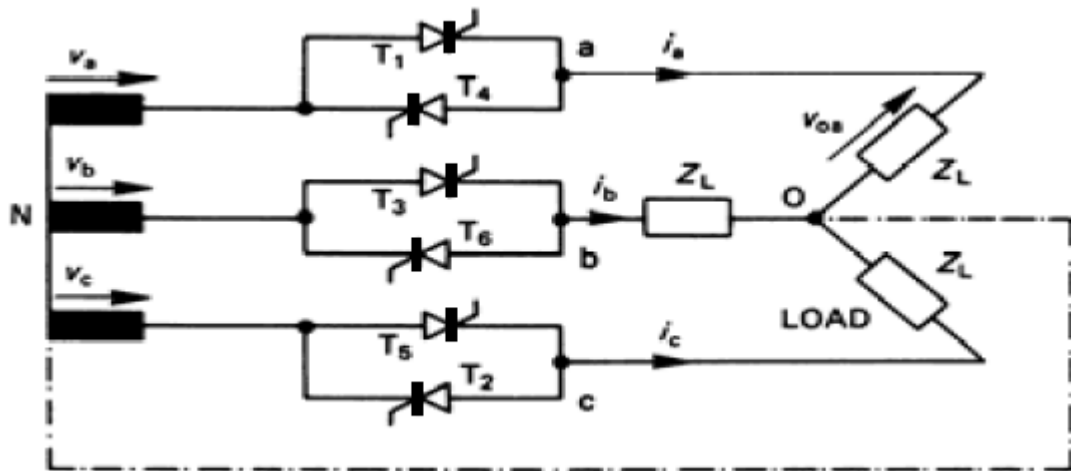


Fig. (1): [Vo/Vs] versus [firing angle] for a Y- connected resistive load in 3-ph Half Wave AC Voltage Controller

2- 3 phase Full Wave AC Voltage Controller with R load



The expressions for RMS load phase voltage with resistive load are:

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{1 - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi} + \frac{3}{4\pi} \sin 2\alpha\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 0 \leq \alpha \leq 60$$

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{8\pi} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8\pi} \cos 2\alpha\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 60 \leq \alpha \leq 90$$

$$V_o = V_s \sqrt{\left\{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi} + \frac{3}{8\pi} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8\pi} \cos 2\alpha\right\}} \dots\dots\dots 90 \leq \alpha \leq 150$$

$$V_o = 0 \dots\dots\dots \alpha \geq 150$$

Where V_s is the rms of the supply phase voltage

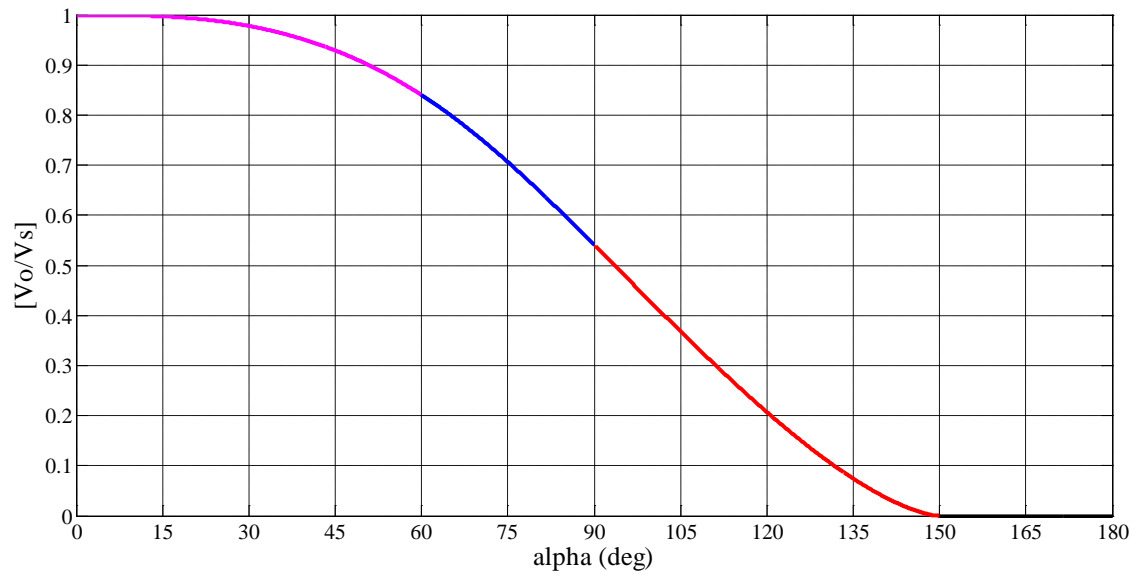


Fig. (2): $[V_o/V_s]$ versus [firing angle] for a Y- connected resistive load in 3-ph Full Wave AC Voltage Controller

