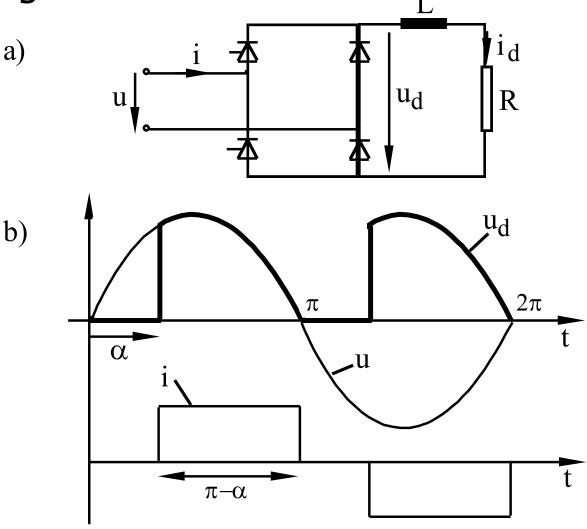
Half-controlled thyristor rectifier with smoothing inductor



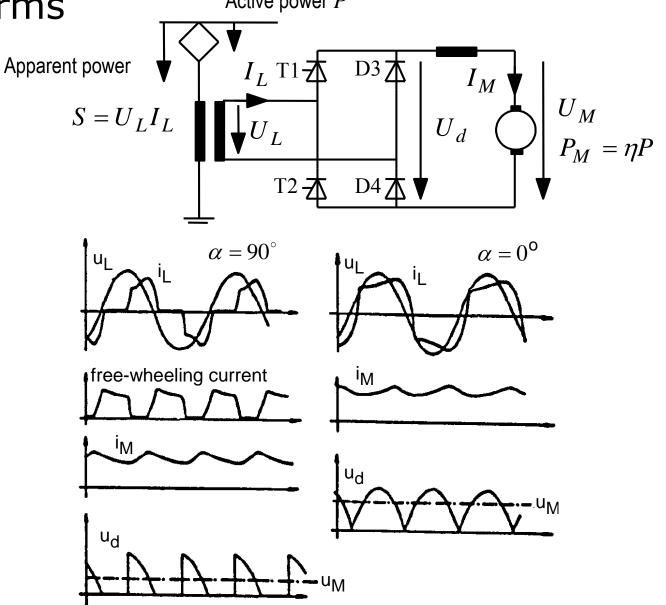
Electric Railway Traction
3. Power Electronic Converters

Definition of power factor

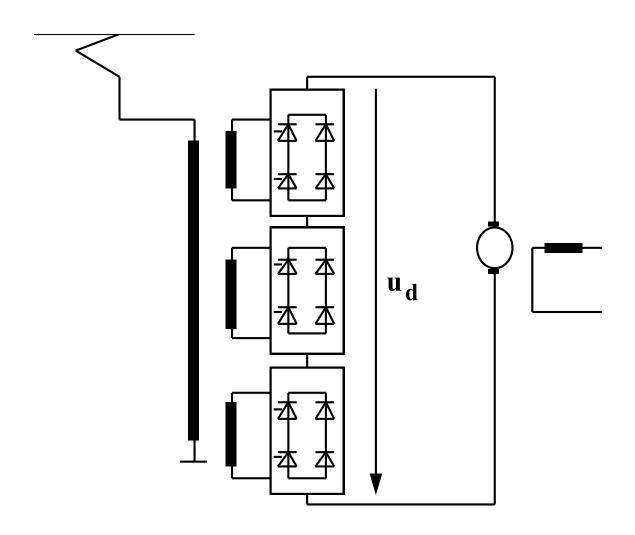
$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{U_{rms}I_{rms}} \approx \frac{I_{(1)}}{I_{rms}}\cos\phi = \frac{I_{(1)}}{I_{rms}}\cos\alpha$$

Half controlled rectifier bridge with examples of curve forms

Active power P



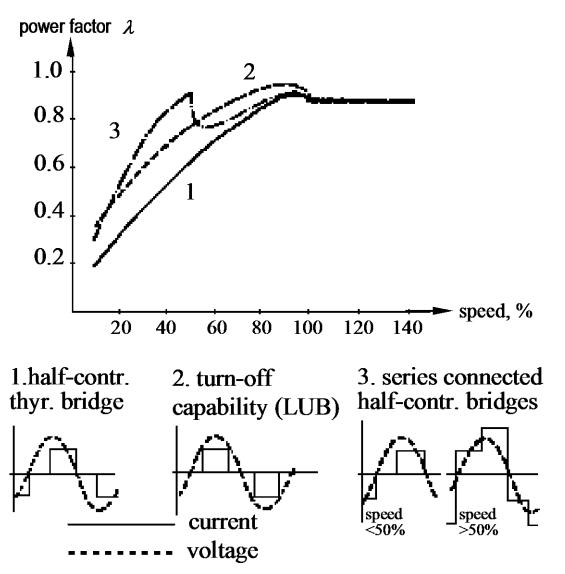
Three-level rectifiers for Rc1



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Electric Railway Traction
6. DC motor Propulsion Systems

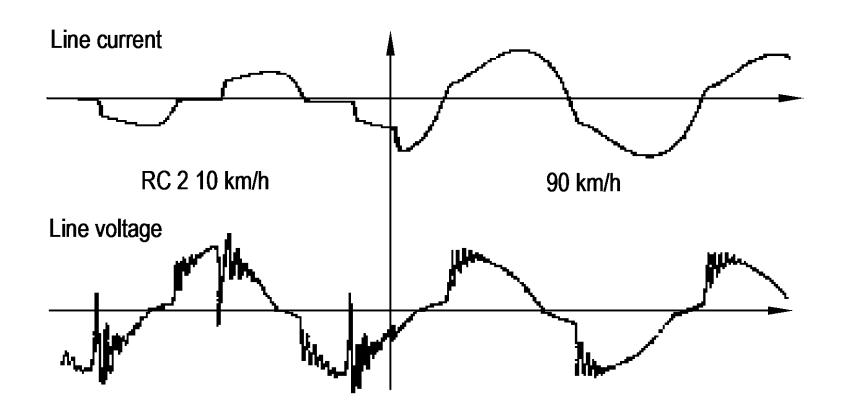
Power factor for some common connections



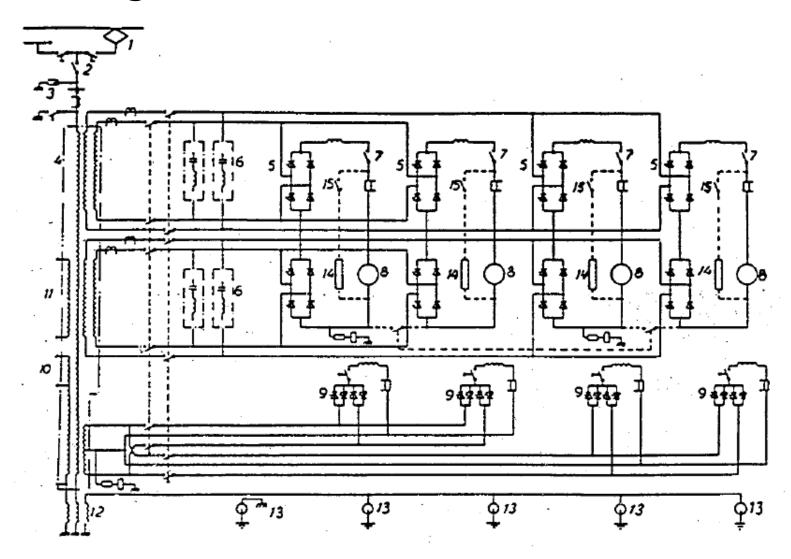
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Electric Railway Traction
6. DC motor Propulsion Systems

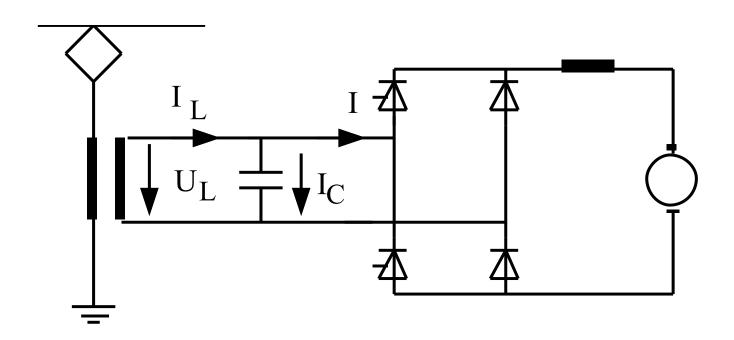
Measured voltage and current for two series connected phase-controlled bridges



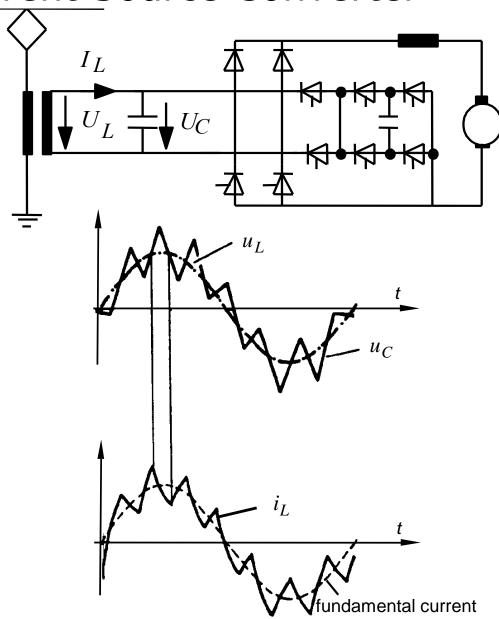
Circuit diagram Rc2-6



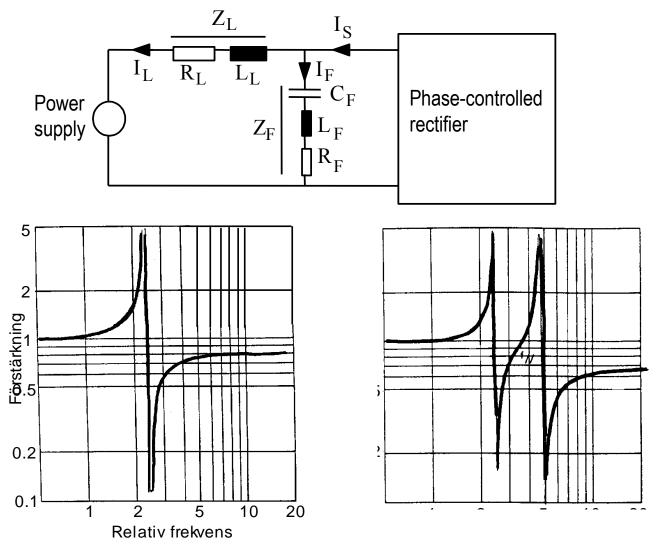
Capacitive phase compensation



Pulsed Current Source Converter



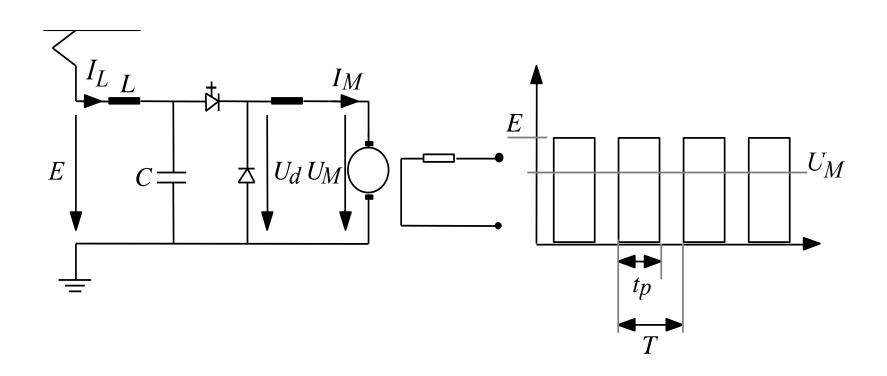
Characteristics for a) single tuned filter, b) two tuned links



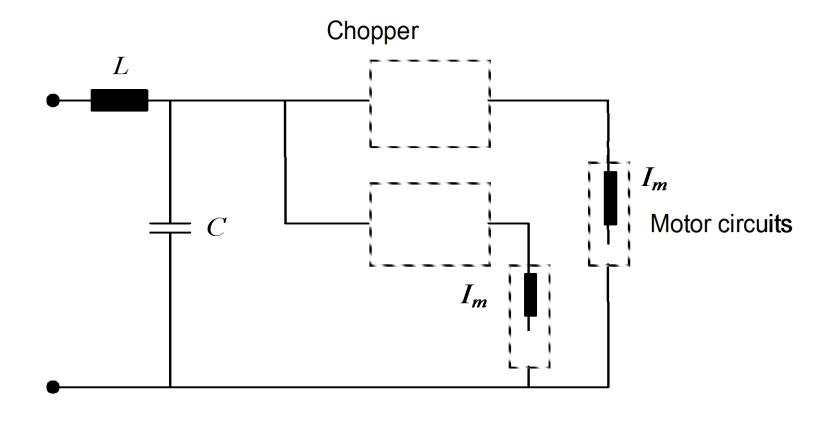
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Electric Railway Traction
6. DC motor Propulsion Systems

Schematic circuit solution for a step-down chopper in a rail vehicle

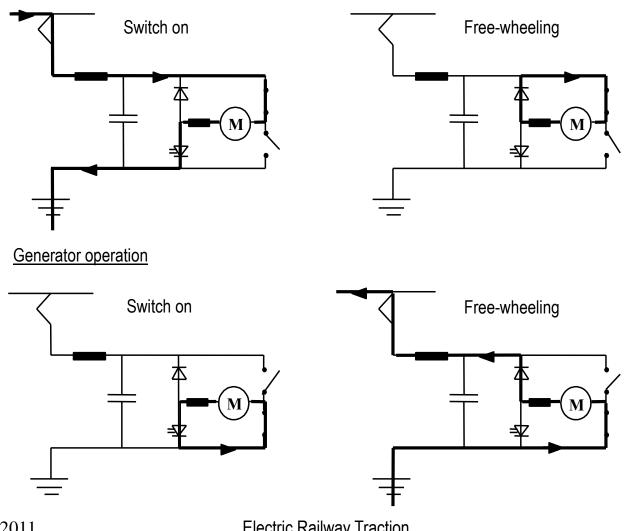


Equivalent circuit for a system with two parallel choppers



Conduction and free-wheeling intervals for a chopper in motor and generator operation

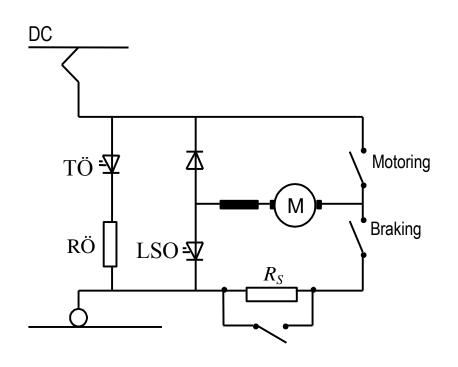
Motor operation

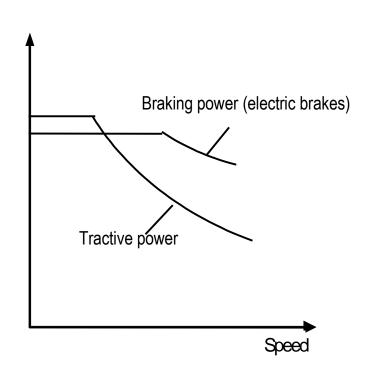


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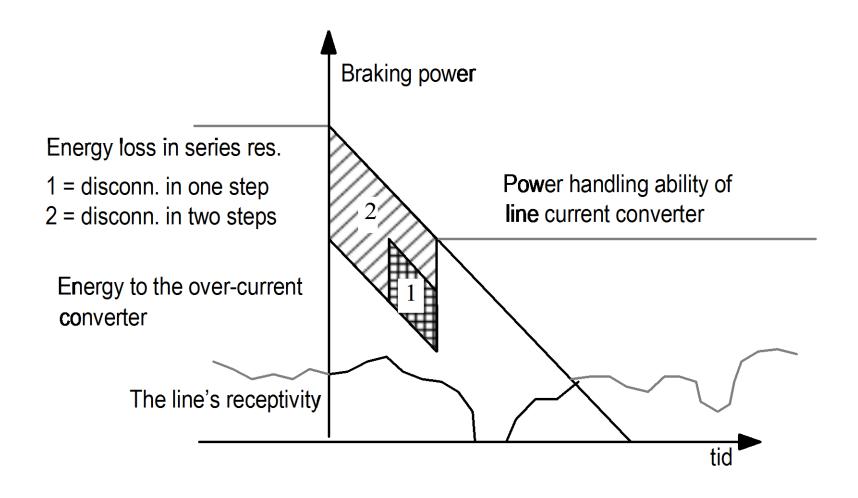
Electric Railway Traction
6. DC motor Propulsion Systems

Braking system with over-voltage converter and separate series resistor





Energy distribution during braking



Main circuit for a tram equipped with choppers (Gothenburg, class M21)

