


**DC Power Transmission Systems**  
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**Lecture – 23**


**2 and 3 valve conduction mode of 6 pulse LCC: DC side voltage harmonics**

So, in the last class, we got the expression for the DC side voltage, the instantaneous DC side voltage for one interval that is two sub intervals. So, we also got the expression for the average value of the DC side voltage and how the voltage on the DC side has an average value which is related to the one which used to be there in the case of zero inductors. So, we got some equations.

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The rms value of  $h^{\text{th}}$  order harmonic component of  $V_d$

$$V_h = \begin{cases} V_d \left[ \frac{\cos^2\left\{\frac{(h-1)\pi}{2}\right\} + \cos^2\left\{\frac{(h+1)\pi}{2}\right\}}{(h-1)^2} + \frac{\cos^2\left\{\frac{(h+1)\pi}{2}\right\} + \cos^2\left\{\frac{(h-1)\pi}{2}\right\}}{(h+1)^2} - \frac{2 \cos\left\{\frac{(h+1)\pi}{2}\right\} \cos\left\{\frac{(h-1)\pi}{2}\right\} \cos(2\alpha + \mu)}{h^2 - 1} \right]^{1/2}, & h = 6k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} V_d \\ k=1, 2, \dots \end{matrix}$$


So, now let us see the harmonics that are present in the DC side voltage. So, the rms value of  $h$  th order harmonic component  $v_d$ . So,  $V_d$  is the instantaneous DC voltage. So, if I take the

$h$ th order harmonic component I mean the rms value is denoted by  $V$  with the subscript  $h$ . So, this has two expressions because for some values of  $h$  it is 0.

So, I will give the expression, I will leave it to you to derive. So, it is just an application of the Fourier series. So, the expression whenever it is non zero is given by  $V$  into  $\cos^2 h \alpha - 1$  into  $u$  by 2 plus  $\cos^2 h \alpha + 1$  into  $u$  by 2. So, if the first term is divided by  $h^2 - 1$  whole square, the second term is divided by  $h^2 + 1$  whole square minus  $2 \cos h \alpha$  plus  $1$  into  $u$  by 2  $\cos^2 h \alpha$  plus  $u$ . So, this is divided by  $h^2 - 1$ .

So, this entire expression is divided by 2 and this is taken under root. So, this is raised to half. So, this is  $V$  into  $\cos^2 h \alpha - 1$  into  $u$  by 2 by  $h^2 - 1$  whole squared plus  $\cos^2 h \alpha + 1$  into  $u$  by 2 by  $h^2 + 1$  whole squared minus  $2 \cos h \alpha$  plus  $1$  into  $u$  by 2 plus into  $\cos^2 h \alpha$  plus  $u$  by  $h^2 - 1$  ok. So, this is the expression for  $V_h$  whenever it is non zero. So, it is non zero for  $h$  equal to; so, what for what values of  $h$  it is non zero?

Student: 6.

6 into any positive integers this  $k$ . So, it is non zero for all values of the type  $6k$  where  $k$  is 1, 2 so on and it is 0 otherwise. So, this is the expression for the  $h$ th order rms component rms value. So, I leave it to you to derive this I mean it is just application of Fourier series.