


DC Power Transmission Systems
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Lecture – 26
Extinction angle

I want to just give one more definition a new definition which will be useful later.

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Definition
 Extinction angle, $\gamma = \beta - u = \pi - \alpha - u$

$$V_d = \frac{V_{d0}}{2} [\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + u)]$$

$$= \frac{V_{d0}}{2} [\cos(\pi - \gamma - u) + \cos(\pi - \gamma)] = \frac{V_{d0}}{2} [-\cos(\gamma + u) - \cos \gamma]$$

$$\hat{I}_d = \hat{I}_s [\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + u)] = \hat{I}_s [\cos(\pi - \gamma - u) - \cos(\pi - \gamma)] = \hat{I}_s [-\cos(\gamma + u) + \cos \gamma]$$

Definition
 $V_{di} = -V_d$ For inverter operation, $V_{di} > 0$



So, so far we have made some definitions alpha, beta, u and then psi psi naught. There is one more definition which is extinction angle. It is denoted by gamma, the Greek letter gamma, the definition is beta minus u and we know the definition of beta. What is beta? It is pi minus alpha. So, it can be defined in terms of alpha and u also. Gamma is pi minus alpha minus u.

Now, what one can do is; try to get the expression for the average value of the DC side voltage in terms of gamma instead of alpha that is also possible. See, we know the expression for average value of the DC side voltage V_d . So, we derived this, it is V_d by 2. So, you may not remember, so it is $\cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \pi)$ plus u may be two classes above we derived this equation.

So, what one can do is; try to write this in terms of gamma instead of alpha. So, one can do that. So, it is V_d by 2 into $\cos(\pi - \gamma) + \cos(\pi - \gamma + \pi)$ plus u is $\pi - \gamma$. So, that gives V_d by 2 into $-\cos \gamma + u - \cos \gamma$.

So, this is just an expression in terms gamma and u and V_d of course, instead of α and V_d that is all. Similarly, I can relate I_d in terms of gamma and u . So, in place of I_d can be related to I_s in terms of α and u . So, we know the relation; it is I_d is equal to I_s into what? $\cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \pi)$ plus u .

So, this was again derived a few classes ago. So, if you try to analyse the first sub interval, in the first sub interval you can relate this I_d using the expressions you can relate I_d in terms of α and u .

So, this can be written in terms of gamma and u . Instead of α I can write it in terms of gamma. So, this is equal to $I_s \cos(\pi - \gamma) - I_s \cos(\pi - \gamma + \pi) + u$ is $\pi - \gamma$. So, I can write this as I_s into $-\cos \gamma + u + \cos \gamma$. Now, I define one more quantity is one more definition it is just a notation V_{di} ; the definition is very simple it is $-V_d$.

See V_d is the average value of the DV side voltage, if I take the negative I get V_{di} . Now, the purpose of this definition is, many a times while talking about inverter operation; the DC side voltage if you just take V_d it is negative ok. So, we want some positive quantity for inverter operation for DC side voltage. So, we just define V_{di} as negative of V_d . So, V_{di} is positive ok.

So, that means for inverter operation; V_{di} is positive ok. So, I will stop here, I will continue from this point in the next class.