(科目:自控元件)

班级: 390322

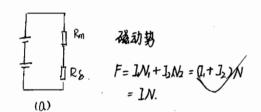
姓名: 凌姑玮

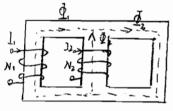
编号: 3903 2202.

页

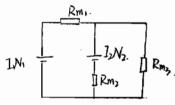
1.1 解,因为缺城物质的从值程常数,其值的大小与磁场强度及铁磁物质的磁状态的情况有关,所以在磁路计算 中采用州的形式, 先由B值查到对应的H. 再乘以磁路长度·l.

四轉,心





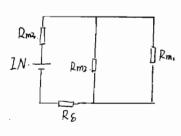
$$\begin{cases}
\underline{\Phi}_{1} + \underline{\Phi}_{2} \bullet \underline{\Phi}_{3} = 0. \\
\underline{I}_{1} \mathcal{N}_{1} - \underline{I}_{2} \mathcal{N}_{2} = \underline{\Phi}_{1}, R_{m_{1}} - \underline{\Phi}_{2}, R_{m_{2}}. \\
\underline{\Phi}_{1} R_{m_{1}} + \underline{\Phi}_{3} R_{m_{3}} = \underline{I}_{1} \mathcal{N}_{1}
\end{cases}$$



- B) $\Phi_3 = 0$, $\Phi_1 = -\Phi_3$
- (1) $\Phi_1 = 0$. $\Phi_2 = \Phi_3$.. $\rho = 1, N_1 / 1_2 N_3 = 3/4$ (2) $\Phi_3 = 0$ $\Phi_4 = \Phi_3$... $1_1 N_1 / 1_2 N_2 = .6/3 = 2$

$$\frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{1200} = \frac{6}{3} = 2.$$

1.4 解。 等效磁路如图.



$$\begin{cases}
\bar{I}_{1} + \bar{I}_{2} - \bar{I}_{3} = 0 & 0 \\
IN = H_{3} l_{3} + H_{3} l_{4} + \underline{D}_{3} \cdot \frac{M_{0} l_{5}}{S_{3}} + H_{3} l_{4} & 0 \\
IN = H_{3} l_{3} + H_{3} l_{4} + H_{1} l_{1} + \underline{D}_{3} \cdot \frac{M_{0} l_{5}}{S_{3}} & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$Z H_{3} = \frac{B_{3}}{M_{3}} \qquad H_{2} = \frac{B_{2}}{M_{3}} \qquad H_{1} = \frac{B_{1}}{M_{4}}$$

$$B_{3} S_{3} = \bar{I}_{3} \qquad B_{3} S_{3} = \bar{I}_{3}$$

(科目:自控764)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

第 2. 页

由②=③ 得 HL=HL2. 由①得 B3-B1=04T :: B3=0.8T

查認 H3=H1+48=9997A/m. 又 B3-B1 = 0.05 + 113-H1 = 11

(科目:自控准)

班级: 390322

姓名: 考梦玮

编号: *3903220*2.

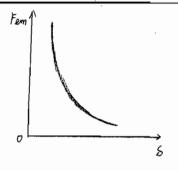
第) 页

23輯: 由吸加試 $F_{em} = -\frac{1}{2} V_{es}^2 \frac{d\Lambda}{ds}$ 忽略漏磁通变化

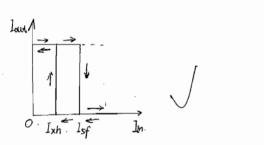
· Λε · MaS/8 其中S为气隙极靴面积 为常数

$$\therefore \frac{d\Lambda}{dS} = -\frac{M_0S}{S^3}$$

又 $U_S = IN$: $F_{em} = \frac{1}{2}(IN)^2$. $\frac{u_0S}{S^2} = C/S^2 = f_{em}(S)$ 其中 $C = \frac{1}{2}(IN)^2u_0S$. 为常数. 为=次双曲线函数



2.6解:



(科目:自控元件)

班级: 390322

查梦玮 姓名:

编号: 39032202

- 3.5 解:额定功率是电刷端输出功率. 发电机 即功率是输出电功率, 电动机功率是机械功率
- 3.6解: 厉功磁保和图定 不切割磁感线, 没有感应电动势, 电枢绕组切割磁感线, 产生感应电动势
- 37解,机械角 Qm. 为导体旋转的角度、电角A. 导体电动势的相位变化 Q = Pam
- 39解: 发电机的电枢电势与电枢电流同问 为电源电动势 发电机的电枢电势与电枢电流反向/为反电势
- 发电机:电磁转延与1/2017.力制动转矩. 3.10解. 电动机:电磁转矩与1月间,为驱动转矩.

Q = P = 3 N = 398 $\emptyset = 0.021 Wb.$ ふら解. $t_a = C_E \hat{Q}_n = \frac{PN}{4\pi a} \cdot \vec{q} \cdot \vec{n}$

- 1 n = 15007/min Ea = 208.94V
- 1 n = 500 r/min FA = 69.66 V
- € Tem = G \$1a = \frac{PN}{20A} \$1a \quad .. Tem = \frac{1}{2} 3x\text{3}v.m.

老为单设设组 a=1 P=3 即 Tem = 3Tem = 39.934.m.

单波绕组· Q=1 P=2 N=372 里=0.011Wb n=15007/min 3.4解:

$$E_a = G = \frac{PN}{600} \Phi \cdot n = 204.6V.$$

U = Ea + la Ra Ra = 0.208 1 U = 220V. :: la = 74.04A

· Ea < U · I作在电动机状态

Tem = G D la = PN D la = 94.44 N. m.

Pem = Tem Ω = Tem · 22n = 48. 1482).08 W.

Po=Pn+Pre=566W· 輸入功率P,= 以la=16288.8W.

 $\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_1 - P_{cuo} - P_0}{P_1 - \frac{1}{a}R_0 - P_0} = \frac{99.52.9}{P_1 - \frac{1}{a}R_0 - P_0} = \frac{99.52.9}{P_1 - \frac{1}{a}R_0 - P_0}$

(科目:自控元件)

班级: 390322

姓名: 孝梦玮

编号: 39032202

第 1 页

41解, 理想的测速发电机的输出电压U与转速 n成往性关系 且

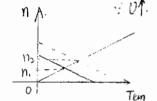
U= CED = Mn 称 Un 为输出斜率, 与主磁通,电枢绕组电图Ya 和负载电阻 RL 有关

45解 直流伺服电动机用机械时间常数米表示其动态特性,数学表达式为 $T_m = 0.105 J \frac{R}{GEG \, D}$ 影响因素有负载惯量 J_L 与电机的转动惯量 J_D ,放大器 内阻 J_L 和机械特性斜率 J_L

46解: U= Ea+laRa=· CEIN+ Tem Ra 由题, 励磁电流不变即互不变, 负载转矩不变.

当 U↑ 时, n由于惯性不会马上变化…ta 不会马上变化 · 电枢电流增加. la 城小 Temph

· Tem = G T Ia · Tem增加 导致 转速n 增加,Ts增加 直至 n不再增加



·· U1··· 机械曲线向上平移,由左图可知平衡后 n1;Tem1:Ia1

综上, 电枢电流 Ja 先增大, 后减小 但比初始时大.

转速力变大

4.9解

$$U = I_{\alpha} R + E_{\alpha}$$
. $I_{\alpha} = \frac{T_{em}}{G \Phi}$

 $Ea = C \in \overline{P}$ $C \in \overline{P} = \frac{Ea}{n} = \frac{90}{3600} = 0.025 Wb.$

$$\therefore C_T \Phi = \frac{\hat{c}_E \Phi}{0.105} = 0.238 \text{ Wb}$$

: Tem = la G \$\overline{D}\$ = 0.095 N·m.

: Ts = Tem - To = 0.095 - 0.015 = 0.08N·m

4.10解

 $N = \frac{U_a}{C_E Q} - \frac{R_a}{C_E G}$ Tem 当 当 N = 0 財始初电压 $U_s = U_a = \frac{R_a}{C_F Q}$ Tem = 4V.

学 作 业 纸 数

(科目:自控院件)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

若要求
$$n_1 = 3000 \text{ Y/min}$$
 则 $Ua_1 = \frac{Ua - Us}{n} \cdot n_1 + Us = 96 \text{ V}$

4. Lim.
$$T_{m} = 0.105 \text{ J} \cdot \frac{R}{C_{E}G\Phi^{2}}$$
 $U = Rala + Ea. = Rala + C_{E}\Phi n$.

$$C_{E} \vec{Q} = \frac{U - R_{a} I_{a}}{\eta} = \frac{110 - 16}{1500} = 0.063. \text{ Wb.}$$

$$G \vec{Q} = \frac{C_{E} \vec{Q}}{0.105} = 0.60 \text{ Wb.}$$

$$Tm = 0.10 \text{ f} \cdot \frac{Ro}{C_E \, D \cdot C_1 \, D} = 0.10 \text{ k} \times 0.15 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{40}{0.063 \times 0.60} = 1.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}.$$

4.4解:

$$\therefore Ra = \frac{U_0 - U}{U} RL = 40.72.$$

当H=10007/min 时 U'= CE In' = 69.33V.

.. 输出电压
$$U = \frac{V_0 \cdot R_1}{R_0 + R_1} = 67.97 V$$
.

10.20

(科目:自控元件)

班级: 390322

姓名: 凌榜珞

编号: 39032202

页

变压器:铁心中的主磁通由-次边电压从 U, 决定, U/= 4.44f, N, 重

- 火边电压增加, 主磁通至m 增加

铁心截面增加,主磁通至m不变

二次绕阻匝数增加,主磁通亚m不变

电源频率增加, 主磁通弧 增加.

因为 U=444fi Ni 至m 与 赞心截面积无关,所以 较心截面更化出主磁通不变

5.4解: ① f 1. 漏电抗 x = wL1 = 22f L1 : x 咸小.

② 又以不变 1。= U fl H. Xi l, Xin = 22f Lm l 2m+2il 1。増加

③ 空新扬耗 Po=Ulo, 增大.

5.6触. 空截电流有 O 无内分量, 即磁化电流 iou, 其值与主磁通 亚有关, 也与磁路饱和与否有类

②有功分量, 包括铁轮电流 iou 与涡流 电流 iou , 是骚蹄与涡流造成的,与铁轮有关

有功分量为铁耗电流,由磁滞和涡流造成,与一次边的有效电阻无关.

空載时 U.↑, U.=4.44 f.N. Im. ·· Im ↑. ·· Iou↑

又f不变 ·· loa不变 ·· fo1 -> cosyol.

由干磁路饱和或铁损耗等原因,使空载电流与电压器呈非线性关系,为非正弦

空载时二次绕组中没有铜损耗,一次绕组产生铜损耗,但了较小,它的产生铜损耗相对于铁损耗 5.7解 可以忽略, 短路时, 两边绕组电流达到额定值, 她产生的铜损耗相当于额定负载时铜损耗, 但由于以小; · 亚m 小 主磁通小, 肋磁电流 L ≥0, 镍损耗可忽略不计.

5川解 Y1, Y2, 82, 81, Ym, 8m.

 $\gamma_{m} = P_{0} / I_{0}^{2}$ $\gamma_{m} = \sqrt{2m - \gamma_{m}^{2}}$

短路实验。 $Z_k = Uk/J_k$ $\gamma_k = P_k/J_k^2$ $\chi_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - \gamma_k^2}$ $\chi_1 = \chi_2' = \pm \chi_k$ $\chi_2' = \xi_1 k^2 \chi_2$

5.5解. 。 [] 然 U_{i}

K= A U. Ni/Nz = 0.34

 $Y_2' = k^2 Y_2 = 18.83 n$ $Y_k = Y_1 + Y_2' = 33.33 n$

 $\alpha_{2}^{\prime} = k^{2}\alpha_{2} = 2.86 \text{ s}$ $\alpha_{k} = \alpha_{i} + \alpha_{i}^{\prime} = 4.86 \text{ s}$

数学作业纸

班级:

姓名:

编号

(科目:白控元件)

第 ユ 页

$$l_{IN} = \frac{U_I}{|Z_{R}|} = \frac{U_I}{\sqrt{\chi_{R}^2 + \gamma_{R}^2}} \leq 500 \text{m A}.$$

: U ≤ 16.84V

即最大不超过 16.841.

5.门解: (1)
$$k = \frac{U_{iN}}{U_{2N}} = 10$$
. $\gamma_{k} = \gamma_{1} + k^{2} \gamma_{2} = 8 \Omega$ $\gamma_{k} = \beta_{1} + k^{2} \beta_{2} = 30 \Omega$. $Z' = k^{2} k^{2} \delta_{1} = 1000 + j 500 \Omega$

$$\vdots \quad Z \not \in = \gamma_{k+j} \gamma_{k} + Z' = 1008 + j 530 - \Omega$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{U_{iN}}{|Z \not \in I|} = \frac{U_{iN}}{\sqrt{\gamma_{1} \times 008^{2} + 530^{2}}} = 0.97 \text{ A}. \quad I_{2} = k I_{1} = 9.7 \text{ A}$$

 $U_2' = I_2 \cdot |Z_2| = .108.45 V$

12)
$$tan \varphi = \frac{530}{1008} = 0.526$$
 .. $cos \varphi = 0.885$
 $P_1 = U.1, cos \varphi = 944.3W$

B)
$$\Delta = U_{2N} - U_2 = 110 - 108.4V = 1.6V$$
. $\Delta U = \frac{\Delta}{U_{2N}} = \frac{1.6}{110} \times 100\% = 1.45\%$

$$P_{2} = U_{2} \cdot I_{2} = 1051.965W \qquad P_{1} = U_{W}I_{1} = 1167W$$

$$P_{2} = V_{2} \cdot I_{2} = 1051.965W \qquad P_{3} = 1067W$$

 $\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = 90.14\%$

(科目:自控元件)

班级: 390322

姓名: 查梦韦

编号: 39032202.

第 【 页

- 6.1 解: 4) 三相对称电流,三相绕组在空间同轴,即为两极三相异步电机的工作状态,能产生大小不变,方向 陷耳间匀速变化的旋转圆形磁场。
- (2) 三相电流同相,三相绕组对称,则产生的磁场相互抵消不能产生旋转磁场 6.4解 转差率为转速力与同步转速内的差值(n,-n)与同步转速内的比值 即 S = n,-n 异步电机作电动机运行时, 转差率范围在 0到 1 之间
- 6.5解:转3所产生的磁动势在空间的转速与旋转磁场的实际转速相同,不会改变。

旋转磁场以相对转速 Nz=ni-1切割转6绕组,在转3上产生频率为fis的感应电动势,

且 $f_{12}s = \frac{pn_0}{60}$ 因而得到频率为 $f_{12}s$ 的转3电流,其建立3 旋转磁动势 $f_{12}s$ 相对转3 转速为 $n_{12}s = \frac{60f_{12}}{10}s = n_1 - n$

故转3产生的磁动势在空间的转速与旋转磁场的实际转速相同

6.7解: 若把旋转的异步电动机上转3的电动势。 $E_{S} = \frac{E_{S}}{\sqrt{r_{S}^{2} + x_{S}^{2}}} = \frac{SE_{62}}{\sqrt{r_{S}^{2} + x_{S}^{2}}} = \frac{E_{S}}{\sqrt{r_{S}^{2} + x_{S}^{2}}} = \frac{E_{S}}{\sqrt$

(I-S)·Ti'/s 是纯电阻负载,其上价消耗用电功率实际为电动机发出的机械功率. 称为负载电阻.

6.11 #: 11)
$$n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p} = \frac{60 \times 50}{2} = \frac{1500 \text{ r/min}}{1500 - 1452} = \frac{48}{1500} = 0.032$$

(2)
$$\frac{P_N}{P_1} = \frac{P_N}{U_{1N}} = 1_1 = 26.32 \text{ A}.$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{12 + 27} = \frac{1915.08 \text{ W}}{12}.$$

(科目:自控元件)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

2.

$$(\frac{1}{3})^{2} = \frac{U_{1}^{2}}{(\frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})^{2} + \frac{1}{4} +$$

6.12解:

(1) $\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_1 - \sum P_2}{P_2} = 3\lambda 03\%$

12).
$$1-S = \frac{P_m}{P_{em}} = \frac{6320 - 341 - 167.5 - 237.5}{6320 - 341 - 167.5} = 00.9591$$

(3)
$$n_1 = 60 f_1/p = \frac{60 \times 50}{2} = 1500 \text{ r/min.}$$
 $S = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1}$

(4)
$$Tem = \frac{P_m}{D} = \frac{P_m \times 60}{60 \times 10^{-3}} = 37.00 \text{ N·m}$$

(5).
$$T_1 = \frac{P_2}{r^2} = \frac{P_1 \times 60}{2\pi \eta} = 36.51 \text{ N·m.}$$

班级:

姓名:

编号:

第 み 页

6.15 m; (1). : Pem (1-8) = Pm $P_m > P_2$ $P_{em} < P_1$: 1-8> $\eta = 0.9$ $S = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_N}{\eta_1} < 0.1$: $\eta_1 = \frac{60 f_1}{p} < 1600 r_1$ (2) $\eta_1 = \frac{60 f_1}{p} = 1500 r_1 / min$ $S = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_N}{\eta_1} = \frac{60}{1500} = 0.04$.

(4)
$$f_2 = sf_1 = 0.04 \times 50 Hz = 2 Hz$$

(5)
$$n_2 = n_1 - n_N = 60 r / min$$

(7)
$$\eta_1' = \eta_2' - \eta_1 = 0$$

(8)
$$P_1 = \frac{P_2}{\eta} = 50 \, \text{kW}$$

(9)
$$T_N = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot = \frac{P_3 \times 60}{2 \pi n_N} = 298.42 \, \text{N.m.}$$

(16)
$$P_N = 50 \text{ kW.} = 3P_N$$
 $P_N = U \cdot I_M \cos \varphi$

·· 相电流LN = 49.84 A

: 额定线电流 IN=IIIN = 44.84A 86.33 A

11,10

