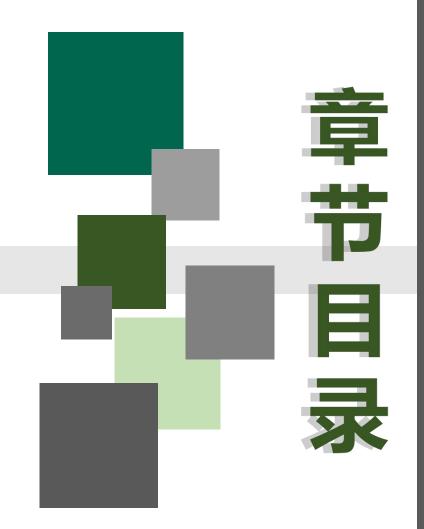


电机与拖动课件之五

异步电机





- 4.1 三相异步电动机的基本工作原理和结构
- 4.2 交流电机的绕组
- 4.3 交流电机绕组的感应电动势

4.4 交流电机绕组的磁动势

- 4.5 三相异步电动机的空载运行
- 4.6 三相异步电动机的负载运行
- 4.7 三相异步电动机的等效电路和相量图
- 4.8 三相异步电动机的功率平衡、转矩平衡

一、集中整距线圈的磁动势

1、整距线圈磁动势波形

一台两极气隙均匀的交流电机,一个整距绕组通入交流电流,线圈磁动势在某瞬间的分布如图,由全电流定律得:

$$\oint H \, \mathrm{d} \, l = i = N_{y} i$$

忽略铁心磁阻,磁动势完全降落在两个气隙上,每个气隙的磁动势为:

$$f_y = \frac{1}{2} N_y i$$

沿逆时针方向展开 x=0 沿逆时针方向展开 规定: 磁力线从定子到转子为正 $\frac{1}{2}iN_y$ 转子 $\frac{1}{2}iN_y$ $\frac{1}{2}iN_y$

结论:交流电机整距线圈磁动势空间分布波形为矩形波。





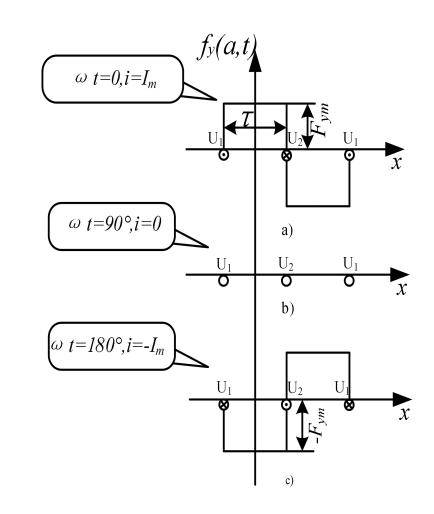
一、集中整距线圈的磁动势

2、矩形波磁动势瞬时值表达式

$$f_{y}(\alpha,t) = \frac{1}{2}N_{y}i \qquad i = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t$$

$$f_{y}(\alpha,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_{y}I\cos\omega t & (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2})\\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_{y}I\cos\omega t & (\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

整距线圈的磁动势:空间分布为矩形波,随时间按余弦规律变化,变化频率为电流频率。



脉动磁动势:空间位置不变而幅值和方向随时间变化的磁动势,脉动频率为通入交流电流的频率。





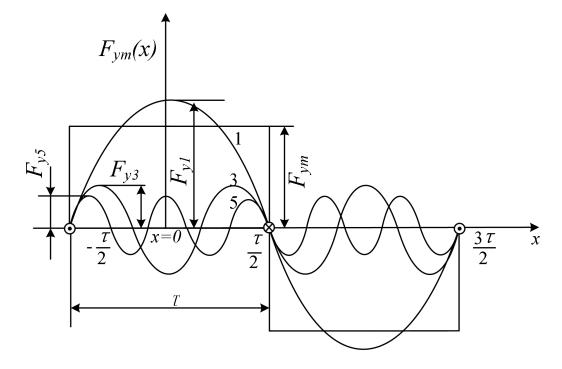
一、集中整距线圈的磁动势

3、整距线圈基波磁动势

$$f_{y}(x,t) = f_{y}(\alpha,t)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_{y} I \cos \omega t (\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\alpha + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\alpha - \dots)$$

$$= 0.9 N_{y} I \cos \omega t \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\frac{\pi}{\tau} x + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\frac{\pi}{\tau} x - \dots \right]$$



基波磁动势为: $f_{y1}(x,t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_y I \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = 0.9 N_y I \cos \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x$

基波磁动势幅值为: $F_{y1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_y I = 0.9 N_y I$

整距绕组基波磁动势特点:①在空间按余弦分布;②幅值(振幅)位于绕组轴线;③空间每一点的磁动势大

小随时间按余弦规律变化; ④为脉动磁动势。





4.4.1 单相绕组的磁动势

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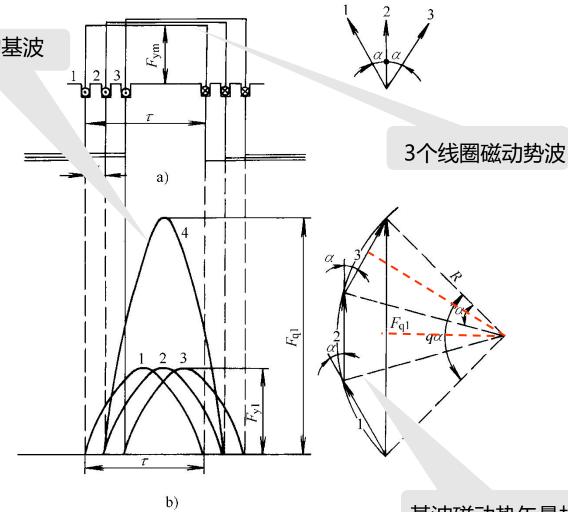
二、整距线圈组的磁动势

合成磁动势的基波

(1) 若每个线圈组由q = 3个相同的线圈串联起来,各线圈之间相差一个槽距角 α 。

(2) 线圈组的基波合成磁动势的相量可用*q*个依次相 差α电角度的基波磁动势相量之和来表示:

$$\dot{F}_{q1} = F_{y1} \angle 0^{\circ} + F_{y1} \angle \alpha + \cdots + F_{y1} \angle (q-1)\alpha$$



基波磁动势矢量相加



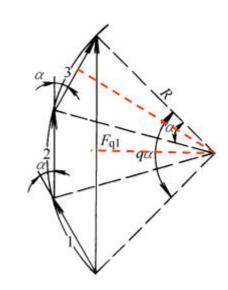


二、整距线圈组的磁动势

(3) 整距线圈组的基波磁动势 $\dot{F}_{\rm ql} = F_{\rm yl} \angle 0^{\circ} + F_{\rm yl} \angle \alpha + \cdots + F_{\rm yl} \angle (q-1)\alpha$

基波磁动势幅值:
$$F_{q1} = qF_{y1}k_{q1} = 0.9IN_yqk_{q1}$$

基波分布系数:
$$k_{\rm q1} = \frac{F_{\rm q1}}{qF_{\rm v1}} = \left(2R\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\bigg/q2R\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \left(\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\bigg/q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$



(4) 整距线圈组的谐波磁动势

谐波磁动势幅值: $F_{qv} = \frac{1}{v} \times 0.9 IN_y qk_{qv}$

谐波分布系数: $k_{qv} = \sin q \frac{v\alpha}{2} / q \sin \frac{v\alpha}{2}$

结论:采用分布绕组也可削弱磁动势中的高次谐波,使磁动势更接近正弦波。





三、短距线圈组的磁动势

- (1) 短距线圈组的磁动势:在q个整距线圈所组成线圈组产生的磁动势基础上,乘上一个短距系数 k_y 即可。
- (2) 短距线圈组的基波合成磁动势幅值: $F_{q1(y< au)} = qF_{y1}k_{q1}k_{y1} = 0.9IN_yqk_{q1}k_{y1}$
- (3) 短距线圈组的基波短距系数: $k_{y1} = \sin y \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (4) v次谐波短距系数: $k_{yv} = \sin vy \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (5) 短距线圈组的v次谐波合成磁动势幅值: $F_{\mathbf{q}v(y<\tau)} = \frac{1}{v} \times 0.9 IN_{\mathbf{y}} q k_{\mathbf{q}v} k_{\mathbf{y}v}$







四、单相绕组产生的磁动势

是指气隙中的合成磁动势,即每一对磁极下对应的合成磁动势。

参数	单层绕组	双层绕组
相绕组基波磁动势幅值	$F_{\Phi 1} = F_{q1} = 0.9 Iq N_{y} k_{q1} k_{y1}$	$F_{\Phi 1} = 2F_{q1(y_1 < \tau)} = 2 \times 0.9 Iq N_y k_{q1} k_{y1}$
一相绕组总匝数	$N_{\rm l} = pqN_{\rm y}/{\rm b}$	$N_1 = 2pqN_y/b$
线圈电流	$I = I_1/b$	$I = I_1/b$
绕组系数	$k_{\rm N1} = k_{\rm q1} k_{\rm y1}$	$k_{\rm N1} = k_{\rm q1} k_{\rm y1}$

单层绕组:
$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 Iq N_y k_{q1} k_{y1}$$

$$= \frac{I = \frac{I_1}{b}, \quad k_{N1} = k_{q1} k_{y1}}{b} \Rightarrow q N_y = \frac{b N_1}{p}$$

$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{N1}$$
 结论: 不论是单层或 双层绕组,相绕组的 基波磁动势幅值均为

双层绕组:
$$F_{\Phi 1} = 2 \times 0.9 Iq N_y k_{q1} k_{y1}$$
 $I = \frac{I_1}{b}, \quad k_{N1} = k_{q1} k_{y1}$ $F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{N1}$ $F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{N1}$

$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N1}}$$





四、单相绕组产生的磁动势

基波磁动势瞬时值表达式:

$$f_{\Phi 1}(x,t) = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N1}} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t$$

v次谐波磁动势幅值:

$$F_{\Phi v} = \frac{1}{v} 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{Nv}$$

谐波磁动势瞬时表达式:

$$f_{\Phi v} = F_{\Phi v} \cos \omega t = \frac{1}{v} 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{Nv} \cos \frac{v \pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t$$

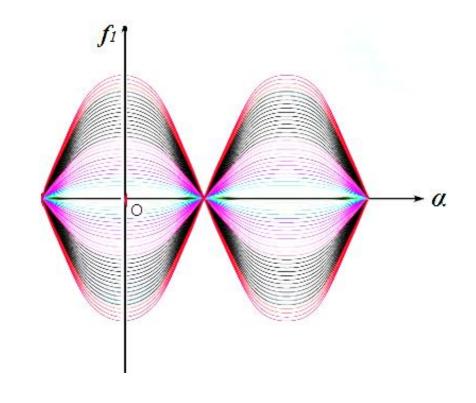




四、单相绕组产生的磁动势

单相绕组磁动势特点:

- 1) 脉振磁动势;
- 2) 基波磁动势幅值的位置与绕组的轴线相重合;
- 3) 谐波磁动势幅值与谐波次数成反比;
- 4) 布及短距绕组,可显著减小高次谐波幅值,改善磁动势波形。





五、单相脉动磁动势的分解

$$f_{p1}(x,t) = F_{p1} \sin \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x = \frac{1}{2} F_{p1} \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x) + \frac{1}{2} F_{p1} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{\tau} x) = f_{p1}^{+}(x,t) + f_{p1}^{-}(x,t)$$

即一个脉动磁动势可以分解成两个幅值大小相等的磁动势。

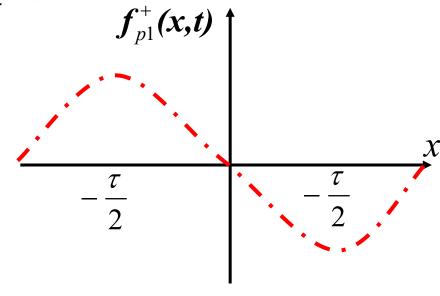
先分析
$$f_{p1}^+(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} F_{p1} \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x)$$

取幅值点分析
$$\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega t = 0$$
时, $x = -\frac{\tau}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbb{H}, x = 0;$$

$$\omega t = \pi \mathbb{H}, x = \frac{\tau}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2};$$







分析

- 1) $f_{p1}^{+}(x,t)$ 称为正向旋转磁动势;
- 2) $f_{p1}^{+}(x,t)$ 的幅值为单相基波磁动势幅值的一半;
- 3) 线速度为 $v = dx/dt = 2f\tau(m/s)$ 旋转速度为

$$n_1 = 2f\tau/2p\tau = f/p(r/s) = 60f/p(r/\min)$$

4) $f_{p1}^-(x,t)$ 的性质基本一致,只是旋转方、向是 ${\sf x}$ 的负方向。

结论

- 1) 单相绕组的基波磁动势为脉振,它可以 分解为大小相等、转速相同而转速相反的 两个旋转磁场;
- 2) 反之,满足上述性质的两个旋转磁动势的合成即为脉动磁动势。
- 3) 由于两个旋转磁动势在旋转过程中,大小不变,两矢量顶点的轨迹为一圆形,所以这两个磁动势为圆形旋转磁动势。

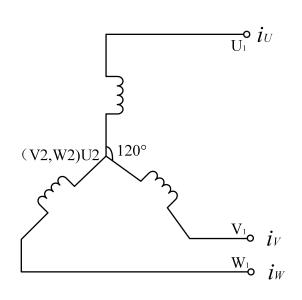


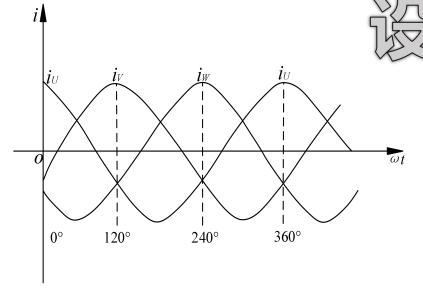


三相空间对称绕组通入三相时间对称电流,产生圆形旋转磁场。

一、图解法

三相绕组流过三相对称电流,每相绕组在各自的绕组轴线上产生脉振磁动势,它们在空间上彼此相差120°电角度。





- 三相对称电流按余弦规律变化
- U 相电流最大时为计时点
- 电流取首进尾出为正

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t$$

$$i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$

$$i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

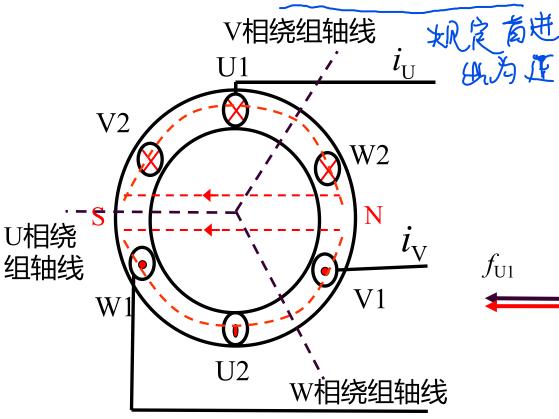




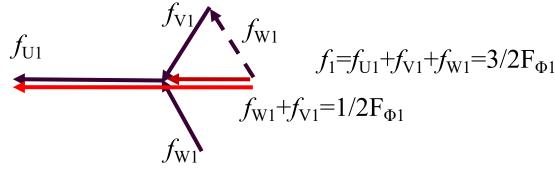
一、图解法

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t$$
, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$

(1)
$$\pm \omega t = 0$$
° $\exists i_U = \sqrt{2}I \cos 0 = \sqrt{2}I > 0$, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I \cos (-120^\circ) < 0$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I \cos (120^\circ) < 0$



$$f_{W1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos(120^{\circ}) = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$$



电流取首进尾出为正

 $l_{
m W}$

当 $\omega t = 0$ 时,U相电流幅值最大,合成磁动势轴线在U相绕组轴线上, $f_1 = 3/2$ F_{$\Phi 1$}

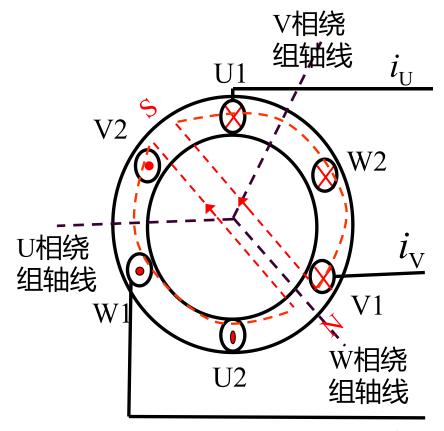




一、图解法

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t$$
, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos 60^0 > 0,$$

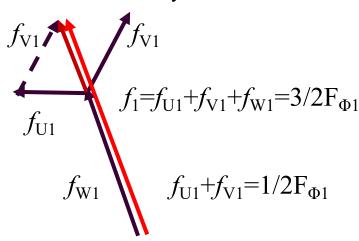


(2)
$$\leq \omega t = 60^{\circ}$$
, $i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos 60^{\circ} > 0$, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos (-60^{\circ}) > 0$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos (180^{\circ}) < 0$

$$f_{U1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$$

$$f_{V1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos(-60^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$$

$$f_{W1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos (180^{\circ}) = -F_{\Phi 1}$$



电流取首进尾出为正

当 ot=60时, W相电流幅值最大, 合成磁动势轴线在W相绕 组轴线上, $f_1=3/2F_{\Phi 1}$



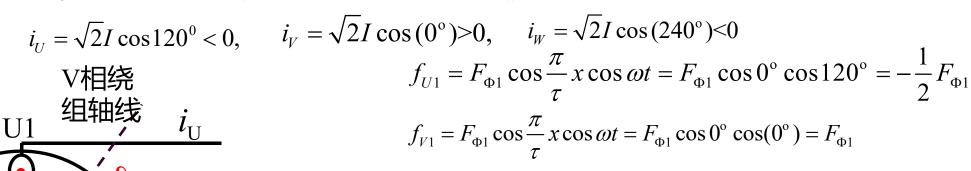
4.4 交流电机绕组的磁动势 4.4.2 三相绕组基波合成磁动势

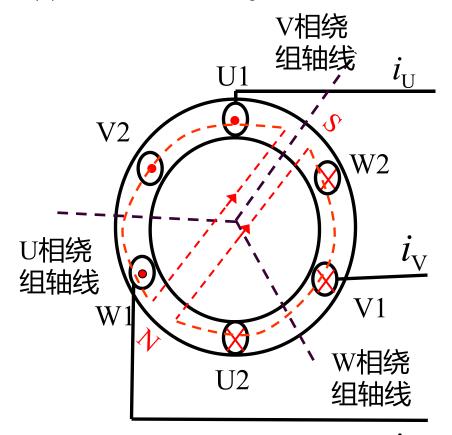
一、图解法

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t, \quad i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ), \quad i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

(3)当 ωt =120°,

$$i_{U} = \sqrt{2}I\cos 120^{\circ} < 0,$$





 $f_{W1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos(240^{\circ}) = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$ $f_{\rm W1} + f_{\rm V1} = 1/2 F_{\rm \Phi1}$ $f_{\rm V1}$ $f_1 = f_{\text{U1}} + f_{\text{V1}} + f_{\text{W1}} = 3/2 F_{\Phi_1}$

 $f_{\rm W1}$

当 $\omega t=120$ 时,V相电流幅值最大,合成磁动势轴线在V相 绕组轴线上, $f_1=3/2F_{\Phi 1}$

电流取首进尾出为正



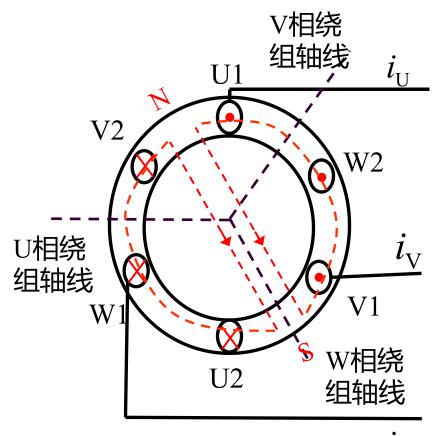
一、图解法

$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos\omega t$$
, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$

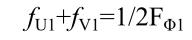
$$i_U = \sqrt{2}I\cos 240^\circ < 0$$
, $i_V = \sqrt{2}I\cos(120^\circ) < 0$, $i_W = \sqrt{2}I\cos(360^\circ) > 0$

 $f_{\rm U1}$

 $\overline{f_{\rm U1}}$



 $f_{U1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos 240^{\circ} = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$ $f_{V1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos(120^{\circ}) = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1}$ $f_{W1} = F_{\Phi 1} \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x \cos \omega t = F_{\Phi 1} \cos 0^{\circ} \cos(360^{\circ}) = F_{\Phi 1}$



 $f_1 = f_{\text{U}1} + f_{\text{V}1} + f_{\text{W}1} = 3/2 F_{\Phi 1}$

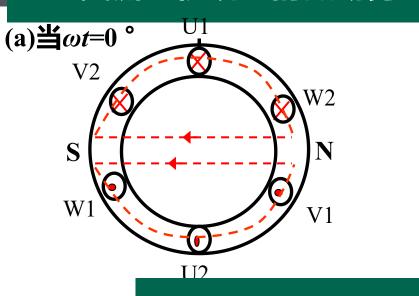
电流取首进尾出为正

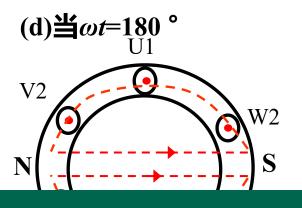
当 ωt =240时,W相电流幅值最大,合成磁动势轴线在W相绕组轴线上, f_1 =3/2 $F_{\Phi 1}$

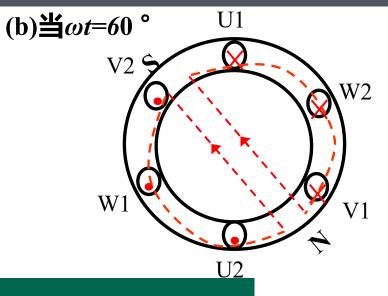
4.4 交流电机绕组的磁动势

4.4.2 三相绕组基波合成磁动势——旋转磁动势



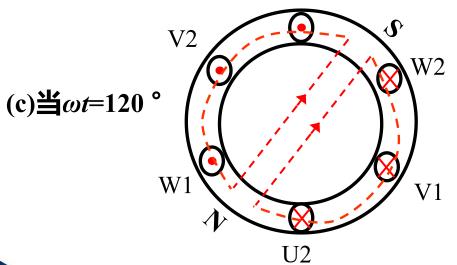






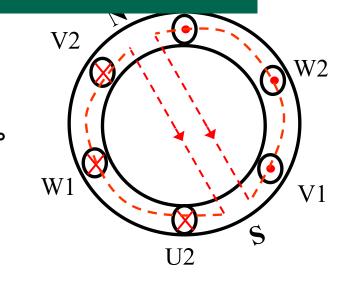
若三相电流为正序,则合成磁动势顺时针转,若三相电流为负序,则合成磁动势逆时针转,总之

,合成磁动势是从超前电流的相转到滞后电流的相。



U2

(e)当*ωt*=240°







一、图解法

三相绕组基波合成磁动势是一个幅值恒定不变的圆形旋转磁动势,它有以下主要性质:

幅值

• 幅值是单相脉动磁动势最大幅值的3/2倍;

转向

• 转向由电流相序决定,从超前电流相转到滞后电流相;

转速

转速决定于电流的频率和电机的磁极对数:

 $n_1 = \frac{60 f_1}{p}$

位置

· 当某相电流达最大值时,旋转磁动势的幅值位置刚好转到该相绕组的轴线位置上。



三相空间对称绕组通入三相时间对称电流,产生圆形旋转磁场。

将空间坐标的纵轴取在U相绕组轴线上,以顺时针方向作为横坐标轴x的正方向,同时把U相电流达到最大值的瞬间作为t的起点,各相脉振磁动势的表达式为:

$$f_{\text{U1}}(x,t) = F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right) \cos \omega t$$

$$f_{V1}(x,t) = F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} x - 120^{\circ}\right) \cos\left(\omega t - 120^{\circ}\right)$$

$$f_{W1}(x,t) = F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau}x + 120^{\circ}\right) \cos(\omega t + 120^{\circ})$$





$$f_{\text{U1}}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right)$$

$$f_{\text{V1}}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{\tau} x - 240^{\circ}\right)$$

$$f_{\text{W1}}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\Phi 1} \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{\tau} x - 120^{\circ}\right)$$

三相合成磁动势为:

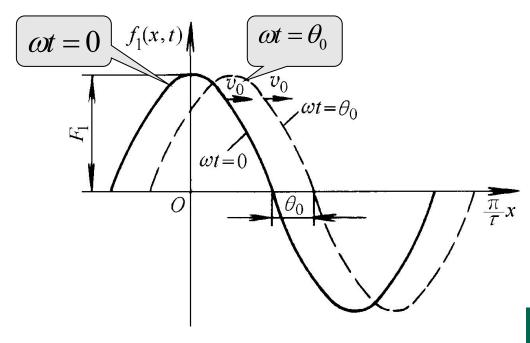
$$f_{1}(x,t) = f_{U1}(x,t) + f_{V1}(x,t) + f_{W1}(x,t) = \frac{3}{2}F_{\Phi 1}\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right) = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \frac{I_{1}N_{1}}{p}k_{N1}\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right)$$

$$= 1.35 \frac{I_{1}N_{1}}{p}k_{N1}\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right)$$





$$f_1(x,t) = 1.35 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N1}} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right) = F_1 \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right)$$



$$\omega t = 0$$
和 $\omega t = \theta_0$ 时磁动势波的位置

当
$$t = 0$$
,即 $\omega t = 0$ 时, $f_1(x,t) = F_1 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right)$
当 $t = t_1$,即 $\omega t_1 = \theta_0$ 时, $f_1(x,t) = F_1 \cos\left(\theta_0 - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right)$

三相合成磁动势表示的是一个在空间按余弦规律分布,幅值 F_1 恒定不变、随着时间前移而旋转的磁动势波。



$$f_1(x,t) = 1.35 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{N1} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right) = F_1 \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau} x\right)$$

磁动势波的旋转速度可由波上任意一点的移动速度来确定,若选择波幅点,则要求:

$$\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right) = 1, \quad \text{If } \omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x = 0 \text{ if } x = \frac{\tau}{\pi}\omega t$$

则磁动势波移动的线速度:
$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\tau}{\pi}\omega = \frac{\tau}{\pi}2\pi f = 2\tau f$$

则转速:
$$n_1 = \frac{60v}{2p\tau} = \frac{60 \times 2\tau f_1}{2p\tau} = \frac{60 f_1}{p} \text{ (r/min)}$$



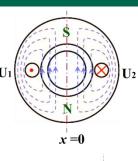


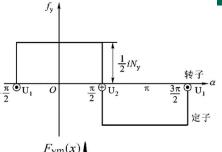
三相合成基波磁动势的特点

磁动势的性质	旋转磁动势	
幅值	$F_1 = 1.35 I_1 N_1 k_{N1} / p$	
转向	由电流领先相转向电流滞后相	
转速	$n_1 = 60 f_1/p$ (r/min)	
极对数	一个大小人,你对数为电机极对数 p	
幅值瞬间位置	合成基波旋转磁动势在空间位置上与绕组电流时间上一致	









$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2iN_{y}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}iN_{y}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}iN_{y}}$$

$$f_{y}(x,t) = f_{y}(\alpha,t)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_{y} I \cos \omega t (\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\alpha + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\alpha - \dots)$$

$$= 0.9 N_{y} I \cos \omega t \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\frac{\pi}{\tau} x + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\frac{\pi}{\tau} x - \dots \right]$$

Fy3
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
 $x=0$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{7}{2}$

$$f_{y1}(x,t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_y I \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = 0.9 N_y I \cos \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} x$$

$$\frac{3\tau^{x}}{2} F_{y1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_{y} I = 0.9 N_{y} I$$

磁动势

整距线圈磁动势
$$\begin{cases} \dot{F}_{\rm ql} = F_{\rm yl} \angle 0^{\circ} + F_{\rm yl} \angle \alpha + \cdots + F_{\rm yl} \angle (q-1)\alpha & F_{\rm ql} = qF_{\rm yl} k_{\rm ql} = 0.9IN_{\rm y} q k_{\rm ql} \\ k_{\rm ql} = \frac{F_{\rm ql}}{qF_{\rm yl}} = \left(2R\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\Big/q2R\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \left(\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\Big/q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) & \frac{\text{分布系数}}{2} \end{cases}$$

谐波
$$\begin{cases} F_{qv(y < \tau)} = \frac{1}{v} \times 0.9IN_{y}qk_{qv}k_{yv} \\ k_{yv} = \sin vy\frac{\pi}{2} \\ k_{qv} = \sin q\frac{v\alpha}{2} / q\sin\frac{v\alpha}{2} \end{cases}$$

短距线圈磁动势
$$F_{\mathrm{ql}(y<\tau)} = qF_{\mathrm{yl}}k_{\mathrm{ql}}k_{\mathrm{yl}} = 0.9IN_{\mathrm{y}}qk_{\mathrm{ql}}k_{\mathrm{yl}} \qquad k_{\mathrm{yl}} = \sin\,y\,\frac{\pi}{2}\,$$
 短距系数

$$k_{y1} = \sin y \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 短距系数

$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 Iq N_{y} k_{q1} k_{g}$$

单相绕组磁动势 脉振磁动势
$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 Iq N_y k_{q1} k_{y1}$$

$$I = \frac{I_1}{b}, \quad k_{N1} = k_{q1} k_{y1}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{pqN_y}{b} \Rightarrow qN_y = \frac{bN_1}{p}$$

$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{N1}$$

$$F_{\Phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N}}$$

旋转磁动势(图解法,
$$f_1(x,t) = f_{\text{U1}}(x,t) + f_{\text{V1}}(x,t) + f_{\text{W1}}(x,t) = \frac{3}{2}F_{\Phi 1}\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right) = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N1}}\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right) = 1.35 \frac{I_1 N_1}{p} k_{\text{N$$