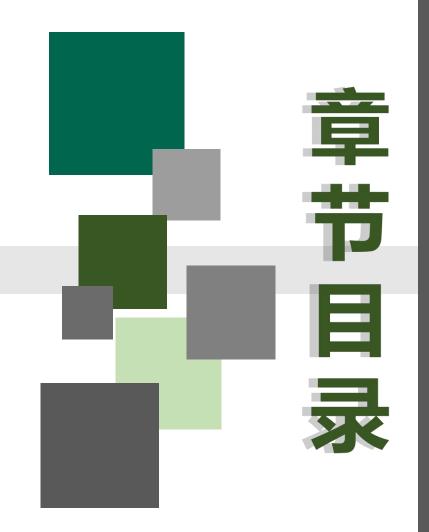


电机与拖动课件之五

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

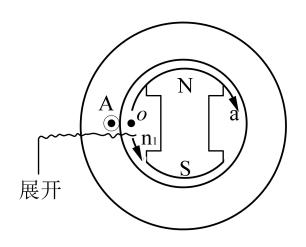
一、导体的感应电动势

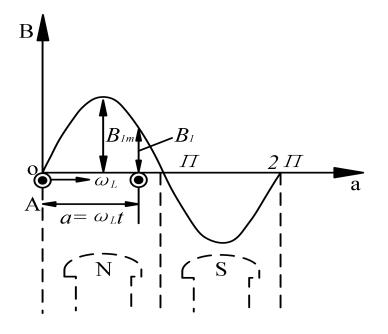
导体 → 线匝 → 线圈 → 线圈组 → 绕组

1、产生的原因

若交流电动机气隙中有磁场旋转,则定子绕组中必然会产生切割电动势。

$$B_1 = B_{\rm m} \sin \alpha$$





规定气隙磁通从转子到定子的方向为正,对应的气隙磁通密度也为正,反之为负。



4.3交流电机绕组的感应电动势

4.3.1 线圈的感应电动势及短距系数

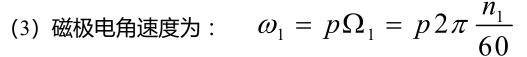


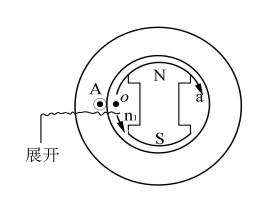
一、导体的感应电动势

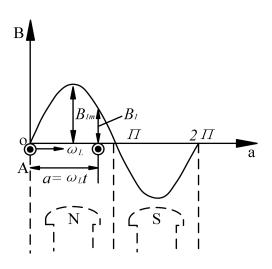
2、导体感应电动势的波形

(1) 设α处基波磁通密度为: $B_1 = B_m \sin \alpha$

(2) 导体A感应电动势的大小为: $e_1 = B_1 l v$





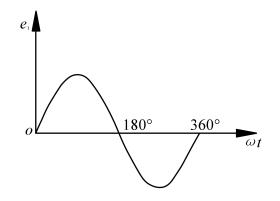


(4) 若把导体A位于坐标原点的瞬间规定为时间起点 (t = 0) ,当时间过了t秒后,导体A移动 到 α 处,此时 $\alpha = \omega_1 t$,该处的气隙磁通密度为:

$$B_1 = B_{\rm m} \sin \alpha = B_{\rm m} \sin \omega_1 t$$

(5) 则导体A中感应的电动势瞬时值为:

$$e_1 = B_1 l v = B_m l v \sin \omega_1 t = E_m \sin \omega_1 t = \sqrt{2} E \sin \omega_1 t$$



结论:导体中感应电动势随时间变化的波形与气隙中磁通密度在空间分布的波形相似。

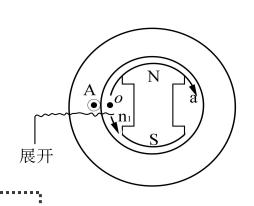


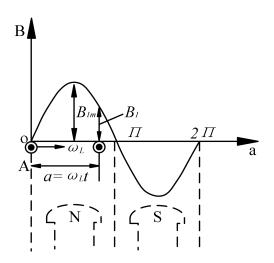


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一、导体的感应电动势

3、导体感应电动势的频率

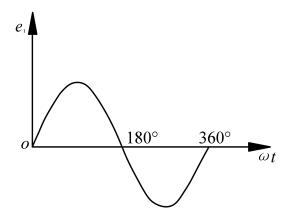




旋转一周,导体A中所产生的感应电动势将会变化p个周波,当电机旋转 n_1 转/分时,导体A中感应电动势变化频率 f_1 为:

$$f_1 = \frac{pn_1}{60}$$

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







【例】 某三相异步电动机的额定转速nN=970r/min, 试求该电动机的额定转差率及极对数。

解:由同步转速表达式: $n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p}$

其中, $f_1 = 50$ Hz工频, p为极对数(整数)

由于同步转速 $n_{\text{\tiny N}}$ 应比额定转速 $n_{\text{\tiny N}} = 970 \text{r/min}$ 略高,

故取: $n_1 = 1000 \text{r/min}$,

则: p=3

额定转差率 $s_{\text{N}} = \frac{n_{\text{l}} - n_{\text{N}}}{n_{\text{l}}} = \frac{1000 - 970}{1000} = 0.03$





一、导体的感应电动势

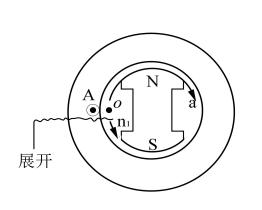
4、导体感应电动势的幅值

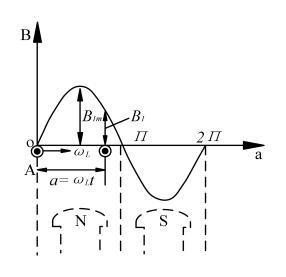
$$B_{\text{av}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} B_{1m} \sin \alpha d\alpha$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} B_{1m} \left(-\cos \alpha \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} B_{1m}$$

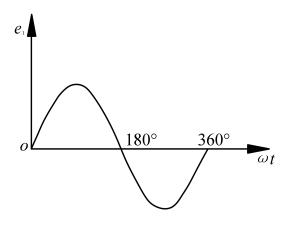
$$E_{1m} = B_{1m}lv = \frac{\pi}{2}(\frac{2}{\pi}B_{1m})l(2\tau p \frac{n_1}{60})$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2}(B_{av}l\tau)2(\frac{pn_1}{60}) = \pi\Phi_1 f_1$$



$$E_1 = \frac{E_{1m}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi f_1 \Phi_1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.22 f_1 \Phi_1$$





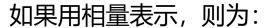




二、线圈的感应电动势

1、整距线匝电动势

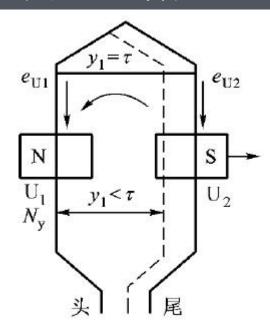
若一个线匝的基本电动势用 $e_{\rm T}$ 表示,则它与导体 ${\rm U_1}$ 和 ${\rm U_2}$ 的基波电动势 $e_{\rm U1}$ 和 $e_{\rm U2}$ 的关系为: $e_{\rm T}=e_{\rm U1}-e_{\rm U2}$

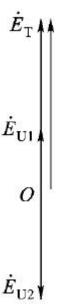


$$\dot{E}_{\rm T} = \dot{E}_{\rm U1} - \dot{E}_{\rm U2} = \dot{E}_{\rm U1} + (-\dot{E}_{\rm U2})$$

线匝基波电动势有效值大小为:

$$E_{\rm T} = 2E_{\rm U1} = 2 \times 22.2 f_1 \Phi_1 = 4.44 f_1 \Phi_1$$











二、线圈的感应电动势

2、整距线圈电动势

N_v匝整距线匝串联,构成整距线圈,其基波电动势为:

$$E_{\mathbf{y}} = 4.44 f_1 N_{\mathbf{y}} \Phi_1$$

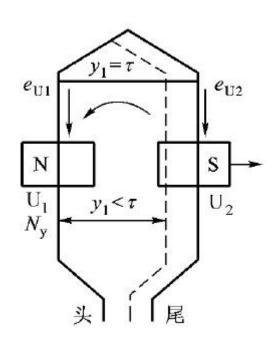
3、短距线圈电动势

节距 $y_1 < \tau$,设 $y = y_1/\tau$,则0 < y < 1。短距线圈基波电动势相量:

$$\dot{E}_{y(y<\tau)} = \dot{E}_{U1} - \dot{E}_{U2} = \dot{E}_{U1} + (-\dot{E}_{U2})$$

线圈第一节距用火1 (槽数)表示,也可以用空间电角度火表示:

$$\frac{y_1}{\gamma} = \frac{\tau}{180^0} \Longrightarrow \gamma = \frac{y_1}{\tau} \times 180^\circ = \frac{y_1}{\tau} \pi = y\pi$$





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 e_{U2}

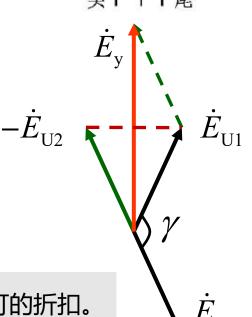
二、线圈的感应电动势

3、短距线圈电动势

短距线圈基波电动势大小为:

$$\begin{split} E_{y(y<\tau)} &= \dot{E}_{\text{U1}} + (-\dot{E}_{\text{U2}}) = E_{\text{U1}} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - \gamma}{2} \\ &+ E_{\text{U2}} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - \gamma}{2} = 2E_{\text{U1}} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - \gamma}{2} \\ &= 2E_{\text{U1}} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2E_{\text{U1}} \sin \gamma \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_1 \sin \gamma \frac{\pi}{2} \\ E_{y(y<\tau)} &= 4.44 f_1 N_y k_{y1} \Phi_1 \end{split}$$

短距基波系数k_{v1}



 $y_1 < \tau$

短距基波系数水水的含义:线圈短距时的感应电动势相对于整距线圈时应打的折扣。





【例】 有一匝数为100匝的短距线圈,两线圈边放在相距150°空间电角度的定子槽中。已知每匝导体的感应电动势为1.5V,试求该线圈的基波电动势。

解: 若此线圈为整距线圈, 其基波电动势为:

$$E_{\rm T} = 2 \times 100 \times 1.5 \text{V} = 300 \text{V}$$

计算短距系数ky1:

$$k_{y1} = \sin y \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{y_1}{\tau} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{150^{\circ}}{180^{\circ}} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.965$$

短距线圈的基波电动势为:

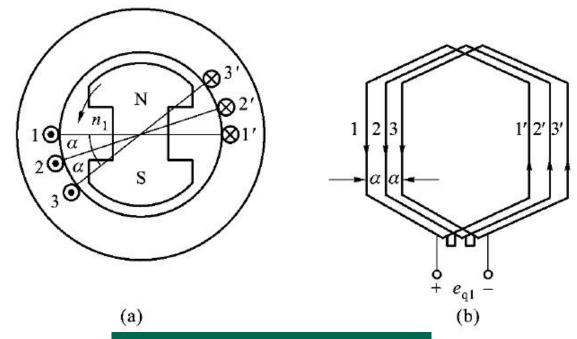
$$E_{\rm v} = E_{\rm T} \times k_{\rm v} = 300 \times 0.965 \text{V} = 289.5 \text{V}$$





一、整距分布线圈组的连接图

1 - 1′、2 - 2′、3 - 3′三个线圈为整距线圈,它们的匝数相等。在定子圆周上,彼此互差一个槽距角α而均匀分布,将它们按头尾顺序串联起来,组成一个线圈组,称为整距分布线圈组。



分布线圈组空间位置及其连接图



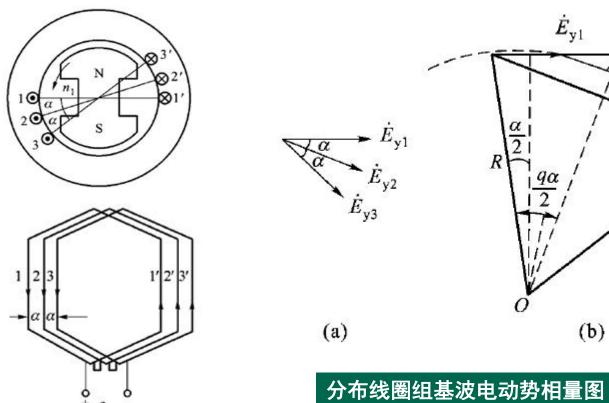


二、整距分布线圈组的电动势

三个线圈中的感应电动势在时间上相差α电角度,线圈组的总电动势应为这三个线圈电动势的相量和。

推广到q个线圈组成的线圈组:

$$\dot{E}_{q1} = \dot{E}_{y1} + \dot{E}_{y2} + \dots + \dot{E}_{yq}$$







二、整距分布线圈组的电动势

$$\dot{E}_{q1} = \dot{E}_{y1} + \dot{E}_{y2} + \dots + \dot{E}_{yq}$$

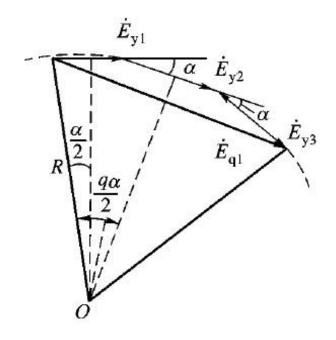
根据右图: $\sin(\alpha/2) = (E_{y1}/2R)$

每个线圈: $E_{y1} = 2R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$

q个线圈: $E_{q1} = 2R\sin(q\alpha/2)$

若把q个整距线圈集中在一起,则线圈组的基波电动势为 qE_{y1} ,令

分布系数
$$k$$
q1 $k_{\rm q1} = \frac{E_{\rm q1}}{qE_{\rm y1}} = \left(2\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\bigg/2q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \left(\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}\bigg/q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$



$$E_{q1} = qE_{y1(y1<\tau)}k_{q1} = 4.44f_1N_yk_{y1}\Phi_1qk_{q1} = 4.44f_1qN_yk_{N1}\Phi_1$$

绕组系数 $k_{\rm Nl}$ (= $k_{\rm yl}$ $k_{\rm ql}$): 分布、短距线圈组的基波合成电动势相对于集中、整距绕组时应打的总折扣.





【例】一台工频三相交流电机,在定子槽中嵌放由4个线圈构成的线圈组。已知电机槽距角 α =15°,线圈的节距 y_1 =10, τ =12,每个线圈的匝数20,每极磁通 Φ_1 =4.85e-3Wb,求该短距分布线圈组的基波感应电动势有效值为多少?

解:基波短距系数:

$$k_{y1} = \sin \frac{y\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{10\pi}{12} = 0.96593$$

基波分布系数:

$$k_{q1} = \frac{\sin q \frac{\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{4 \times 15^{\circ}}{2}}{4 \times \sin \frac{15^{\circ}}{2}} = 0.95668$$

短距分布线圈组的基波感应电动势有效值为:

$$E_{q1} = 4.44 f_1 q N_y k_{y1} k_{q1} \Phi_1 = 79.68 V$$





一、一相绕组的感应电动势

设电机有 2p 个磁极, 每相绕组有b条支路, 每条支路由若干个线圈组串联组成。

绕组类型	线圈组数	支路线圈组数	支路总匝数
单层绕组	p	p/b	$N_1 = qN_y(p/b)$
双层绕组	2 p	2p/b	$N_1 = qN_y(2p/b)$

单层绕组
$$E_{\Phi 1} = \frac{p}{b}E_{q1} = \frac{p}{b}4.44f_1qN_yk_{N1}\Phi_1 = 4.44f_1(qN_y\frac{p}{b})k_{N1}\Phi_1 = 4.44f_1N_1k_{N1}\Phi_1$$

双层绕组
$$E_{\Phi 1} = \frac{2p}{b}E_{q1} = \frac{2p}{b}4.44f_1qN_yk_{N1}\Phi_1 = 4.44f_1(qN_y\frac{2p}{b})k_{N1}\Phi_1 = 4.44f_1N_1k_{N1}\Phi_1$$

综上,一相绕组感应电动势为: $E_{\Phi 1} = 4.44 \, f N_1 k_{N1} \, \Phi_1$





【例】 一台工频三相交流电机,定子为双层短距分布绕组。已知定子槽数 Z_1 =48,极对数p=2,线圈节距 y_1 =11,每个线圈的匝数25,并联支路对数a=2,每极磁通 Φ_1 =5.65e-3Wb,求几种基波感应电动势有效值。

解: (1) 导体的基波电动势:

$$E_1 = 2.22 f_1 \Phi_1 = 2.22 f_1 \Phi_1$$

= $2.22 \times 50 \times 5.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V} = 0.627 \text{ V}$

(2) 每个线圈的基波电动势:

极距:
$$\tau = Z_1/2p = 48/2 \times 2 = 12$$

基波短距系数:
$$k_{y1} = \sin \frac{y\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{11}{12} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.9914$$

基波电动势
$$E_{y1} = 4.44 f_1 N_y k_{y1} \Phi_1 = 31.09 V$$

(3) 线圈组的基波电动势

槽距角:
$$\alpha = \frac{p \times 360^{\circ}}{Z_{\circ}} = \frac{2 \times 360^{\circ}}{48} = 15^{\circ}$$

每极每相槽数:
$$q = \frac{Z_1}{2pm_1} = \frac{48}{2 \times 2 \times 3} = 4$$

基波分布系数:
$$k_{q1} = \frac{\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{4\times15^{\circ}}{2}}{4\times\sin\frac{15^{\circ}}{2}} = 0.9577$$
 基波绕组系数:

 $k_{\text{N1}} = k_{\text{v1}} k_{\text{q1}} = 0.9914 \times 0.9577 = 0.9494$

基波电动势:

$$E_{q1} = 4.44 f_1 q N_y k_{y1} k_{q1} \Phi_1 = 119.09 V$$

(4) 每相绕组的基波电动势有效值:

$$E_1 = 4.44 f_1 N_1 k_{N1} \Phi_1 = 4.44 f_1 k_{N1} \Phi_1 \frac{2 pq N_y}{\alpha} = 238 V$$

二、定子绕组的谐波电动势

1. 谐波感应电动势的频率:

v次谐波磁密的极对数是基波磁密的 Θ_v ,即p,谐波感应电动势的频率为 f_v : $f_v = \frac{vpn_1}{60} = vf_1$

2. v次谐波感应电动势的有效值:

(1)
$$v$$
次谐波短距系数: $k_{yv} = \sin \frac{vy\pi}{2}$

(2)
$$v$$
次谐波分布系数
$$k_{qv} = \frac{\sin \frac{qv\alpha}{2}}{q\sin \frac{v\alpha}{2}}$$

(3) v次谐波感应电动势有效值 $E_v = 4.44 f_v N_1 k_{Nv} \Phi_v$

三相电机在各相绕组中感应有各次谐波电动势,但只要每相绕组采用短距、分布形式,就可以有效抑制各次 谐波电动势,甚至是某次谐波电动势为零。





导体感应电动势

$$B_{1} = B_{m} \sin \alpha \quad e_{1} = B_{1} l v \quad \omega_{1} = p \Omega_{1} = p 2\pi \frac{n_{1}}{60} \qquad B_{1} = B_{m} \sin \alpha = B_{m} \sin \alpha t$$

$$e_{1} = B_{1} l v = B_{m} l v \sin \alpha t = E_{m} \sin \alpha t = \sqrt{2} E \sin \alpha t \qquad f_{1} = \frac{p n_{1}}{60} \Rightarrow n_{1} = \frac{60 f_{1}}{p}$$

导体感应电动势的幅值 $B_{\mathrm{av}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} B_{\mathrm{lm}} \sin \alpha d\alpha = \frac{1}{\pi} B_{\mathrm{lm}} \left(-\cos \alpha \right) \Big|_{0}^{00} = \frac{2}{\pi} B_{\mathrm{lm}} \quad E_{\mathrm{lm}} = B_{\mathrm{lm}} lv = \frac{\pi}{2} (\frac{2}{\pi} B_{\mathrm{lm}}) l(2\tau p \frac{n_{\mathrm{l}}}{60}) = \frac{\pi}{2} (B_{\mathrm{av}} l\tau) 2(\frac{p n_{\mathrm{l}}}{60}) = \pi \Phi_{\mathrm{l}} f_{\mathrm{l}}$

导体基波感应电动势的有效值 $E_1 = \frac{E_{lm}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi f_1 \Phi_1^{n}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.22 f_1 \Phi_1$

整距线匝电动势 $\begin{cases} \dot{E}_{\mathrm{T}} = \dot{E}_{\mathrm{U1}} - \dot{E}_{\mathrm{U2}} = \dot{E}_{\mathrm{U1}} + (-\dot{E}_{\mathrm{U2}}) \\ E_{\mathrm{T}} = 2E_{\mathrm{U1}} = 2 \times 22.2 f_{\mathrm{I}} \Phi_{\mathrm{I}} = 4.44 f_{\mathrm{I}} \Phi_{\mathrm{I}} \end{cases}$

整距线圈电动势 $E_{\rm v}=4.44f_{\rm l}N_{\rm v}\Phi_{\rm l}$

短距线圈电动势 $\begin{cases} \dot{E}_{y(y < \tau)} = \dot{E}_{Ul} - \dot{E}_{U2} = \dot{E}_{Ul} + (-\dot{E}_{U2}) & E_{y(y < \tau)} = \dot{E}_{Ul} + (-\dot{E}_{U2}) = E_{Ul} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} + E_{U2} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} \\ \frac{y_1}{\gamma} = \frac{\tau}{180^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{y_1}{\tau} \times 180^{\circ} = \frac{y_1}{\tau} \pi = y\pi & = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{r}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{r}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{Ul} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4.44 f_1 N_y \Phi_{l} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

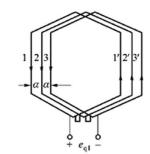
$$E_{y_{(1 < r)}} = \dot{E}_{U1} + (-\dot{E}_{U2}) = E_{U1} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} + E_{U2} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2} = 2E_{U1} \cos \frac{180^{\circ} - r}{2}$$

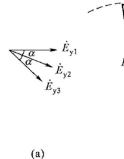
短距分布线圈组的电动势
$$\dot{E}_{\mathrm{ql}}=\dot{E}_{\mathrm{yl}}+\dot{E}_{\mathrm{y2}}+\cdots+\dot{E}_{\mathrm{yq}}$$

$$\sin(\alpha/2) = (E_{y1}/2R)$$
 $E_{y1} = 2R \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$ $E_{q1} = 2R\sin(q\alpha/2)$

$$E_{\rm ql} = 2R\sin(q\alpha/2)$$

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 $\overline{E_{y(y<\tau)} = 4.44} \overline{f_1 N_y} k_{y1} \Phi$

(b)

$$k_{\rm ql} = \frac{E_{\rm ql}}{qE_{\rm yl}} = \left(2\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}/2q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \left(\sin\frac{q\alpha}{2}/q\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$E_{\rm q1} = q E_{\rm y1(y1<\tau)} k_{\rm q1} = 4.44 f_1 N_{\rm y} k_{\rm y1} \Phi_1 q k_{\rm q1} = 4.44 f_1 q N_{\rm y} k_{\rm N1} \Phi_1 \quad \mbox{\ref{eq:gain} \ref{eq:gain} \ref{eq:gain$$

一相绕组的感应电动势 $m{E}_{m{\phi}1}$ = 4.44 $fN_1m{k}_{m{N}1}m{\Phi}_1$ u次谐波感应电动势有效值 $m{E}_{
u}$ = 4.44 $f_{
u}N_1m{k}_{m{N}
u}m{\Phi}_1$

感应电动势