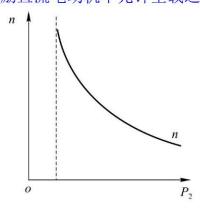
《电机学(上)》 试题(A)(标答)

(电气专业 10 级 2012.7.2)

- 一、 单项选择与填空题
- 1. **C**
- 2. A
- 3. **D**
- 4. B
- 5. **D**
- 6. A
- 7. <u>385.2A</u>
- 8. <u>2.749</u>
- 9. 尖顶波(或非正弦波)
- 10. 开路; 短路。
- 11. 零序励磁阻抗
- 12. <u>800r/min</u>

二、分析题

1. 电动机空载时, P_2 =0,电枢电流 I_a 很小。因为串励电动机 $I_f = I_a$,因此空载时励磁电流很小,磁通 Φ 很小。根据关系式: $n = \frac{U - I_a R_a}{C_E \Phi}$,电机转速非常高,发生"飞速"现象,故串励直流电动机不允许空载运行。

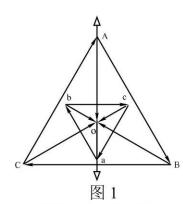


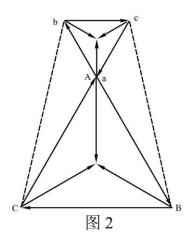
- 2. 并联运行的理想状况:
 - ① 空载时, 各变压器一次侧间无环流;
 - ② 负载时, 各变压器分担的负载电流与容量成比例。

要达到理想情况,各台并联变压器需具备三个条件:

- ①一、二次侧额定电压对应相等(或线电压比相等);
- ② 联结组标号相同;
- ③ 短路阻抗标么值相等,且短路电阻与短路电抗之比相等。

3.





- (1) 根据相量图(图1), 联接组为 Yy6。
- (2) 实验时,将A、a端用导线连接,使二者等电位。
- (3) 高压侧加三相合适电压,低压侧开路。测量以下电压: U_{AB} 、 U_{ab} 、 U_{Bb} 、 U_{Cc} 、 U_{Bc} 、 U_{Cb} 。
- (4) 根据此时的电动势相量图(图 2),令 $K_1 = U_{AB} / U_{ab}$,由几何关系可推导出所测电压应满足如下关系:

$$\begin{split} U_{\rm Bb} &= U_{\rm Cc} = U_{\rm ab} (K_{I} + 1) \\ U_{\rm Bc} &= U_{\rm Cb} = U_{\rm ab} \sqrt{K_{I}^{2} + 1 + K_{I}} \end{split}$$

4.

- (1) 交流绕组感应电动势和磁动势中含有 3、5、7等奇数次谐波,其中 3次谐波最强,5、7次谐波次之。
- (2) 由于采用对称三相绕组结构,线电动势和合成磁动势中,3被消除。

- (3) 当线圈节距 $y_1 = \tau \tau/\nu$ 时, $k_{yv} = \sin(\frac{vy_1}{\tau}\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin[(v-1) \times \frac{\pi}{2}]) = 0$,即可以消除该v次谐波。
- (4) y_1 = $4\pi/5$ 时, $k_{y5}=0$,可以消除 5 次谐波,此时 $k_{y7}=0.5878$;

 $y_1 = 6 \pi / 7$ 时, $k_{v7} = 0$,可以消除 7 次谐波,此时 $k_{v5} = 0.4339$ 。

 y_1 =5 τ /6 时, k_{y5} = 0.2588, k_{y7} = 0.2588,二者均较小,因此可以达到同时削弱 5 次和 7 次谐波的目的。

三、计算题

1

(1) 额定电枢电流
$$I_{aN} = I_N - I_{fN} = (28 - \frac{110}{110})A = 27A$$

额定电动势
$$E_{N} = U_{N} - I_{aN}R_{a} = (110 - 27 \times 0.15)V = 105.95V$$

电磁功率
$$P_{\text{emN}} = E_{\text{N}} I_{\text{aN}} = (105.95 \times 27) \text{W} = 2860.65 \text{W}$$

输入功率
$$P_1 = U_N I_N = (110 \times 28) \text{W} = 3080 \text{W}$$

效率
$$\eta = \frac{P_N}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{2200}{3080} \times 100\% = 71.43\%$$

电磁转矩
$$T_{\text{emN}} = \frac{P_{\text{emN}}}{\Omega_{\text{N}}} = \frac{7.8 \times 10^3}{2 \times \pi \times 900} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 82.76 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

(2) 在电枢串入电阻的瞬时,转速和磁通不变,所以电动势不变,为 E_N =105.95V。

瞬时电枢电流
$$I'_{a} = \frac{U_{N} - E_{N}}{R_{a} + R_{j}} = \frac{110 - 105.95}{0.15 + 0.5} A = 6.23 A$$

瞬时电磁转矩
$$T'_{\text{em}} = \frac{E_N I'_{\text{a}}}{\frac{2\pi n_N}{60}} = \frac{105.95 \times 6.23}{\frac{2\pi \times 1500}{60}} \text{N} \cdot \text{m} = 4.20 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

(3) 总制动转矩减小一半,即电磁转矩减小一半。因此有 $C_T\Phi I_a=0.5C_T\Phi I_{aN}$

故电枢电流不为
$$I_a = 0.5I_{aN} = 13.5A$$

稳定电枢电动势
$$E = U_N - I_a (R_a + R_j) = (110 - 13.5 \times 0.65) V = 101.225 V$$

稳定转速
$$n = n_N \frac{E}{E_N} = 1500 \times \frac{101.225}{105.95} \text{r/min} = 1433.1 \text{ r/min}$$

2.

(1)
$$Z_k = \frac{U_{k\phi}}{I_{k\phi}} = \frac{450/\sqrt{3}}{57.74} = 4.50\Omega$$
 $R_k = \frac{P_{k\phi}}{I_{k\phi}^2} = \frac{10300/3}{57.74^2} = 1.03$

$$X_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - R_k^2} = \sqrt{4.5^2 - 1.03^2} = 4.38$$

(2)
$$I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{1000 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 10 \times 10^3} = 57.74 \text{A}$$

$$Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{1/N}}{I_{1/N}} = \frac{U_{1N}}{\sqrt{3}I_{1N}} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 57.74} \Omega = 100 \Omega$$

$$Z_{k}^{*} = \frac{Z_{k}}{Z_{1N}} = \frac{4.5}{100} = 0.045$$
 $R_{k}^{*} = \frac{R_{k}}{Z_{1N}} = \frac{1.03}{100} = 0.0103$ $X_{k}^{*} = \frac{X_{k}}{Z_{1N}} = \frac{4.38}{100} = 0.0438$

(3)
$$\Delta U = \beta (R_k^* \cos \varphi_2 + X_k^* \sin \varphi_2) = 1 \times (0.0103 \times 0.8 + 0.0438 \times 0.6) = 0.03452$$

(4)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_0 + \beta^2 P_{kN}}{\beta S_N \cos \varphi_2 + P_0 + \beta^2 P_{NN}} = 1 - \frac{1.155 + 1^2 \times 10.3}{1 \times 1000 \times 0.8 + 1.155 + 1^2 \times 10.3} = 0.9859 = 98.59\%$$

(5)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{P_0 + \beta^2 P_{kN}}{\beta S_N \cos \varphi_2 + P_0 + \beta^2 P_{kN}} = 1 - \frac{1.155 + 0.5^2 \times 10.3}{0.5 \times 1000 \times 1 + 1.155 + 1^2 \times 10.3} = 0.9926 = 99.26\%$$

(6)
$$\beta_m = \sqrt{\frac{P_0}{P_{\text{kN}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1155}{10300}} = 0.3349$$
 最大效率为

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = 1 - \frac{2P_0}{\beta_{\text{m}} S_{\text{N}} \cos \varphi_2 + 2P_0} = 1 - \frac{2 \times 1.155}{0.3349 \times 1000 \times 0.8 + 2 \times 1.155} = 0.9915 = 99.15\%$$

$$I_{1N} = \beta_m I_{1N} = 0.3349 \times 57.74 = 19.34 A$$

3.

(1)
$$\tau = \frac{Z}{2p} = 15$$
 $N_c = 8$ $a=1$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{Z} = \frac{180^\circ}{\tau} = 12^\circ \qquad q = \frac{Z}{2mp} = \frac{\tau}{m} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = \frac{2 \times p \times 5 \times 8}{1} = 80p$$

$$k_{y1} = \sin(\frac{y_1}{\tau} \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{12}{15} \times \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0.9511 \qquad k_{q1} = \frac{\sin\frac{q\alpha_1}{2}}{q\sin\frac{\alpha_1}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{5 \times 12^\circ}{2}}{5\sin\frac{12^\circ}{2}} = 0.9567$$

$$k_{N1} = k_{y1}k_{q1} = 0.9511 \times 0.9567 = 0.9099$$

(2) 依题意,设 $i_A = -i_B = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$, $i_C = 0$ 。其中 I=10A。将坐标原点取在 A 相绕组轴线上,则三相脉振磁动势基波表达式分别为

$$\begin{split} f_{\rm A1}(t,\theta) &= F_{\rm m\phi 1} \sin \omega t \cos \theta \\ f_{\rm B1}(t,\theta) &= -F_{\rm m\phi 1} \sin \omega t \cos (\theta - 120^\circ) \\ f_{\rm C1}(t,\theta) &= 0 \end{split} \qquad F_{\rm m\phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{INk_{N1}}{p} \\ &= \frac{0.9 \times 10 \times 80 \, p \times 0.9099}{p} \, {\rm A} = 655.1 \, {\rm A} \end{split}$$

合成磁动势基波 $f_1(t,\theta) = f_{A1}(t,\theta) + f_{B1}(t,\theta) + f_{C1}(t,\theta) = \sqrt{3}F_{m\phi 1}\sin\omega t\cos(\theta + 30^\circ)$ = 1134.7 $\sin\omega t\cos(\theta + 30^\circ)$

合成磁动势为脉振磁动势,振幅为1134.7A。

(3) 通入直流, 相当于
$$i_{A} = -i_{B} = \sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t = 10$$
,即 $I\sin\omega t = 10/\sqrt{2} = 7.07$ A

故合成磁动势基波
$$f_1(\theta) = \frac{1134.7}{\sqrt{2}}\cos(\theta + 30^\circ) = 802.3\cos(\theta + 30^\circ)$$

合成磁动势为固定磁动势,幅值为802.3A。