感应子发电机气隙磁导的分析

計訓報

(郑州大学机械与电气工程系 郑州 450052)

滴要 为了解感应子发电机内部的电磁过程及其参数的计算方法,需要对其磁路进行理论分析与研究,本文根据脉振磁场理论,对定、转子具有不等齿距(整数与非整数倍)及分数槽古典式齿层结构的气隙磁导进行分析,导出计算公式,可供设计和研究人员参考.

关键词 发电机;感应子;气隙磁导

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0 引言

感应子发电机广泛应用于各种工业装置及国防装备中。不少文献促进了其理论的发展,对感应子发电机内部电磁物理过程的分析一般有两种方法,即脉振磁场理论和旋转磁场理论,这两种分析方法的实质一样,只是应用范围不同,因此,分析感应子发电机,应根据不同的结构型式,分别采用不同的分析方法。本文依据脉振磁场理论,对分数槽值情况进行研究,它具有一定的实用价值。

1 分析前的假定

1.1 以定子一个齿距内的磁导作为一个基本单元来分析,如图 1

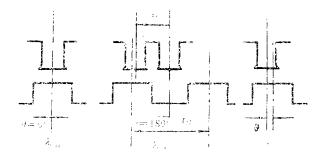


图 1 定子一个方距内的磁导

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应用代角法可以求出定、转子在任意相对位置时的比磁导,它可以分解成恒定分量与各次谐波分量之和.即

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \lambda_r \cos^r \theta \tag{1}$$

式中 $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{t_{z_a}}x$ 为定、转子齿中心线夹角,x 为定、转子齿中心线距离, t_{z_a} 为转子齿距.

设定子齿中心线同转子齿中心线相重合时有最大磁导 Amaz, 而定子齿中心线同转子槽中心线相重合时有最小磁导 Amaz.

1.2 转子以角速度ω旋转,磁导的变化为正弦波形,只考虑基波.

$$\lambda_{x} = \lambda_{0} [1 + \varepsilon_{1} \cos \theta] \tag{2}$$

式中 $\theta = \omega t + \theta_0$; $\varepsilon_1 = \lambda_1/\lambda_0$ 为基波磁导比例系数; $\lambda_1 = (\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min})/2$ 为气隙磁导基波分量; $\lambda_0 = (\lambda_{\max} + \lambda_{\min})/2$ 为气隙磁导恒定分量.

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\text{max}} = \lambda_0 (1 + \epsilon_1), \quad \text{if } \theta = 0 \text{ or }$$
 (3)

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\min} = \lambda_0 (1 - \varepsilon_1), \quad \text{if } \theta = 180$$
° if (4)

2 气隙磁导公式的推导

对古典式齿层结构的感应子发电机,为构成三相对称绕组,其分数槽值应符合[1].

$$q = 1/K$$
, $(K \neq 3K_0, K_0 = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$

即除去3及3的倍数外,任何自然数均可做分数槽值的分母,即

$$q = 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 1/7, 1/8, \cdots$$

而有实用价值,能够采用的分数值仅为 1/2 与 1/4. 故以下仅讨论这两种情况.

2.1 q=1/2 时

在一个转子齿距(一对极)内的定子齿数

$$Z_1 = 2mqZ_2 = 2 \times 3 \times (1/2) \times 1 = 3$$

式中 Z₂ 为转子齿数; m 为相数; q 为每极每相槽数.

A. 最大气隙磁导 Amax(在一个定子齿距内)如图 2.

$$\lambda_{\max} = 0.4\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left[\frac{b'_{z_1}}{\delta} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(t_1 - b'_{z_1})} \frac{dx}{\delta + \beta x} \right]$$

$$= 0.4\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left[\frac{b'_{z_1}}{\delta} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \ln(\delta + \beta x) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}(t_1 - b'_{z_1})} \right]$$

$$= 0.4\pi l \times 10^8 \left\{ \frac{b'_{z_1}}{\delta} + \left(\frac{2}{\beta} \right) \ln \left[1 + \frac{\beta}{2\delta} (t_1 - b'_{z_1}) \right] \right\}$$
(5)

B. 最小气隙磁导 Am (一个定子齿距内)如图 3

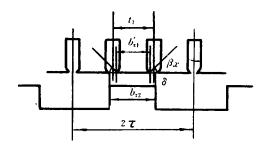


图 2 q=1/2 时,定子一个齿距内的磁导(定、转子齿中心线相重合时) $\beta=1\sim1.1;\;\frac{b_{*1}^{'}}{\delta}{\leqslant}10$ 时, $\beta=1;\;\frac{b_{*1}^{'}}{\delta}{>}10$ 时, $\beta=1.1$

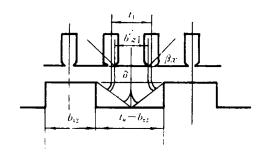


图 3 q=1/2 时,定子一个齿距内的磁导(定子齿中心线与转子槽中心线相重合时)

$$\lambda_{\min} = 0.4\pi l \times 10^{-8} \times 2 \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{b_{z_1}}{2}} \frac{dx}{\delta + \left[\frac{1}{2}(t_2 - b_{z_2}) - x\right]\beta} + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(t_1 - b_{z_1}')} \frac{dx}{\delta + \beta x + \beta \left[\frac{1}{2}(t_2 - b_{z_2}) - \left(\frac{1}{2}b_{z_1} + x\right)\right]} \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[\delta + \frac{t_2 - b_{z_2}}{2} - x\right]\beta\right]_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}b_{z_1}'} + \frac{x}{\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]_{0}^{-1}} \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{t_1 - b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]} - \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[1 - \frac{\beta b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta(t_2 - b_{z_2})}\right] \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{t_1 - b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]} - \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[1 - \frac{\beta b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta(t_2 - b_{z_2})}\right] \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{t_1 - b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]} - \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[1 - \frac{\beta b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta(t_2 - b_{z_2})}\right] \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{t_1 - b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]} - \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[1 - \frac{\beta b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta(t_2 - b_{z_2})}\right] \right\}$$

$$= 0.8\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{t_1 - b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta\left[t_2 - (b_{z_1}' + b_{z_2})\right]} - \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \ln\left[1 - \frac{\beta b_{z_1}'}{2\delta + \beta(t_2 - b_{z_2})}\right] \right\}$$

2.2 q=1/4时

在一个转子齿距(一对极)内的定子齿数

$$Z_1 = 2mqZ_2 = 2 \times 3 \times (1/4) \times 1 = 3/2$$

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A'. 最大气隙磁导 λmex(在一个定子齿距内)如图 4.

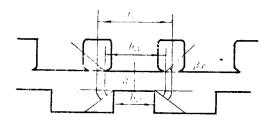


图 4 q=1/4 时,定子一个齿距内的磁导(定、转子齿中心线相重合时)

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{\max} &= \mu_0 l \left[\frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} (b_{x1} - b_{x2})} \frac{dx}{\delta + \beta x} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} (l_1 - b_{x1})} \frac{dx}{\delta + \beta x + (x + \frac{b_{x1}}{2} - \frac{b_{x2}}{2})\beta} \right] \\ &= \mu_0 l \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln(\delta + \beta x) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2} (b_{x1} - b_{x2})} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} (l_1 - b_{x1})} \frac{dx}{\delta + \left[\frac{1}{2} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2}) + 2x\right] \beta} \right\} \\ &= \mu_0 l \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln \frac{\delta + \frac{\beta}{2} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})}{\delta} + \frac{2}{2\beta} \ln[\delta + \frac{\beta}{2} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2}) + 2\beta x] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2} (l_1 - b_{x1}')} \right\} \\ &= \mu_0 l \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\delta} \ln[1 + \frac{\beta}{2\delta} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})] + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left[\frac{\delta + \frac{1}{2} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})\beta + (t_1 - b_{x1}')\beta}{\delta + \frac{1}{2} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})\beta} \right] \right\} \\ &= \mu_0 l \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\delta} \ln[1 + \frac{\beta}{2\delta} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})] + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left[1 + \frac{2(t_1 - b_{x1}')}{\frac{2}{\beta} \delta + (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})} \right] \right\} \\ &= 0.4\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln[1 + \frac{\beta}{2\delta} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})] + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left[1 + \frac{2(t_1 - b_{x1}')}{\frac{2}{\beta} \delta + (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})} \right] \right\} \\ &= 0.4\pi l \times 10^{-8} \left\{ \frac{b_{x2}}{\delta} + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln[1 + \frac{\beta}{2\delta} (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})] + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left[1 + \frac{2(t_1 - b_{x1}')}{\frac{2}{\beta} \delta + (b_{x1}' - b_{x2})} \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

$$(7)$$

$$B'. \quad \bigoplus \Lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ in } (\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}) \text{ in } (\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}})$$

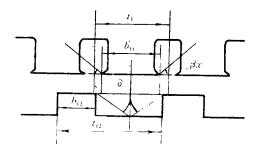


图5 q=1/4时,定子一个齿距内的磁导(定子齿中心线与转子槽中心线相重合时)

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$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 2\mu_{0}i \left\{ \int_{0}^{i_{1}/2} \frac{dx}{\delta + (\frac{b_{12}}{2} - x)\beta} + \int_{0}^{i_{0}} \frac{dx}{\delta + \beta x + [\frac{1}{2}(b_{12} - b_{11}) - x]\beta} \right. \\
+ \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(i_{1} - b_{12})} \frac{dx}{\delta + [\frac{1}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11}) + x]\beta} \\
= 2\mu_{0}i \left\{ (-\frac{1}{\beta}) \int_{0}^{i_{1}/2} \frac{d(-\beta x)}{\delta + (b_{12}/2 - x)\beta} + \int_{0}^{i_{0}/2} \frac{dx}{\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11})} \right. \\
+ \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(i_{1} - b_{12})} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \frac{d(\beta x)}{\delta + [\frac{1}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11}) + x]\beta} \right\} \\
= 2\mu_{0}i \left\{ (-\frac{1}{\beta}) \ln[\delta + \frac{1}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11}) + \beta x] \right\} \Big|_{0}^{i_{0}/2} + \frac{x}{\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11})} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(b_{11} - i'_{11})} \\
+ \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \ln[\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11}) + \beta x] \Big|_{0}^{i_{0}/2} + \frac{x}{\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11})} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(b_{11} - i'_{11})} \\
+ \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \ln[\delta + \frac{\beta}{2}(b_{12} - b'_{11}) + \beta x] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(i_{11} - b_{21})} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(b_{11} - b'_{21})} \Big|_{0}$$

式中 b,2-转子槽宽.

3 结束语

- 3.1 依据脉振磁场理论,采用代角法,对定、转子具有不等齿距,及分数槽值的古典式齿层结构的感应子发电机的气隙磁导进行分析,可求出定、转子在任意相对位置时的比磁导.并可将它们分解成恒定分量及各次谐波分量之和.如仅考虑其中的基波时,则恒定分量与基波分量又可分别用最大气隙磁导 λ_{max} ,及最小气隙磁导 λ_{max} 的和及差来计算.
- **3.2** 分别对分数槽值 q=1/2 时及 q=1/4 时的气隙磁导公式 λ_{max} 及 λ_{min} 进行了推导. 导出的公式可供设计、研究时参考、应用.

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AIR-GAP MAGNETIC CONDUCTANCE OF INDUCTOR GENERATOR

Ye Jianqiu

(Department of Electromechanical Engineering, Zhengzhou University)

Abstract For understanding the electromagnetic process and calculating method of parameter in inductor generator. Based on theory of pulsting field, this paper analyses the airgap magnetic conductance for stator, rotor with unequal tooth pitch and fractional-slot, classical tooth construction. And presents a calculating formula to the designer and researcher for reference and application.

Key Words generator; inductor; air-gap magnetic conductance

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