



上海交通大学

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电气工程及其自动化—电机设计

课 程 作 业

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2018 年 12 月 11 日

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设计题目

已知数据：输出功率 $P_N = 0.75 \text{ kW}$ ，电压 $U_N = 380 \text{ V}$ (星型接法)，定子电流 $I_1 = 1.81 \text{ A}$ ，机械转速 $n = 2830 \text{ rpm}$ ，相数 $m_1 = 3$ ，频率 $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ ，极对数 $p = 2$ ，效率 $\eta = 75\%$ ，功率因数 $\cos \varphi' = 0.84$ ，堵转转矩与额定转矩之比 $T_{st}/T_N = 2.2$ ，B 级绝缘，连续运行，封闭型自扇冷式，主要性能指标按技术条件 JB3074-82 的规定。

(一) 额定数据和主要尺寸

1. 额定功率 $P_N = 0.75 \text{ kW}$

2. 额定电压 $U_N = 380 \text{ V}$ ， $U_{N\phi} = 220 \text{ V}$ (星型接法)

3. 功电流

$$I_{KW} = \frac{P_N}{m_1 U_{N\phi}} = \frac{0.75 \times 10^3}{3 \times 220} \text{ A} = 1.136 \text{ A} \quad (1-1)$$

4. 效率 η'

按照设计要求取 $\eta' = 75\%$

5. 功率因数 $\cos \varphi'$

按照设计要求取 $\cos \varphi' = 0.84$

6. 极对数 $p = 1$

7. 定转子槽数

每极每相槽数为整数。参考类似规格电机 $q_1 = 3$ ，则 $Z_1 = 2m_1 p q_1 = 2 \times 3 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 18$ 。再按表 10-8 选 $Z_2 = 16$ ，并采用转子斜槽。

8. 定转子每极槽数

$$Z_{p1} = \frac{Z_1}{2p} = \frac{18}{2} = 9 \quad (1-2)$$

$$Z_{p2} = \frac{Z_2}{2p} = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \quad (1-3)$$

9. 确定电机主要尺寸

一般可参考类似电机的主要尺寸来确定 D_{i1} 和 l_{ef} 。现按 §10-2 中的分析来确定。

由经验公式可得满载电势标么值

$$\begin{aligned} K'_E &= 0.0108 \ln P_N - 0.013p + 0.931 \\ &= 0.0108 \ln 0.75 - 0.013 \times 1 + 0.931 = 0.915 \end{aligned} \quad (1-4)$$

由式 (10-7) 可求出计算功率

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= K'_E \frac{P_N}{\eta' \cos \varphi'} \\ &= 0.915 \times \frac{0.75 \times 10^3}{0.75 \times 0.84} = 1.089 \times 10^3 \text{ VA} \end{aligned} \quad (1-5)$$

初选 $\alpha'_p = 0.68$, $K'_{Nm} = 1.11$, $K'_{dp1} = 0.92$, 由图 10-2 取 $A' = 18000 \text{ A/m}$, 由表 10-1 取 $B'_\delta = 0.6 \text{ T}$, 根据设计要求 $n' = 2830 \text{ rpm}$, 于是由式 (10-4) 得

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{6.1}{\alpha'_p K'_{Nm} K'_{dp1}} \cdot \frac{1}{A' B'_\delta} \cdot \frac{P'}{n'} \\ &= \frac{6.1}{0.68 \times 1.11 \times 0.92} \times \frac{1}{18000 \times 0.6} \times \frac{1.089 \times 10^3}{2830} \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 0.000313 \end{aligned} \quad (1-6)$$

由表 10-2 取 $\lambda = 0.75$, 代入式 (10-9), 得

$$D'_{i1} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2p}{\lambda\pi} V} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{0.75\pi} \times 0.000313} \text{ m} = 0.0643 \text{ m} \quad (1-7)$$

再由表 10-3, 按定子内外径比求出定子冲片外径

$$D'_1 = \frac{D'_{i1}}{D_{i1}/D} = \frac{0.0643}{0.56} = 0.115 \text{ m} \quad (1-8)$$

根据标准直径最后确定 $D_1 = 0.12 \text{ m}$ 。于是

$$D_{i1} = D_1 \times \frac{D_{i1}}{D_1} = 0.12 \times 0.56 \text{ m} \approx 0.0672 \text{ m} \quad (1-9)$$

铁心的有效长度

$$l_{ef} = \frac{V}{D_{i1}^2} = \frac{0.000313}{0.0672^2} = 0.0693 \text{ m} \quad (1-10)$$

取铁心长度 $l_i = 0.065 \text{ m}$ 。(按照生产要求, 铁心长度通常采用 5 mm 进位)。

10. 气隙的确定

参考类似产品或由经验公式 (10-10a), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= 0.3 \left(0.4 + 7\sqrt{D_{i1} l_i} \right) \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 0.3 \times \left(0.4 + 7\sqrt{0.0672 \times 0.065} \right) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ &= 0.259 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (1-11)$$

于是铁心有效长度 $l_{ef} = l_i + 2\delta = (0.065 + 2 \times 0.259 \times 10^{-3}) = 0.0655 \text{ m}$

转子外径 $D_2 = D_{i1} - 2\delta = (0.0672 - 2 \times 0.259 \times 10^{-3}) = 0.0667 \text{ m}$

转子内径先按转轴直径决定（以后再校验转子轭部磁密）： $D_{i2} = 0.019 \text{ m}$

11. 极距

$$\tau = \frac{\pi D_{i1}}{2p} = \frac{\pi \times 0.0672}{2 \times 1} \text{ m} = 0.0106 \text{ m} \quad (1-12)$$

12. 定子齿距

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi D_{i1}}{Z_1} = \frac{\pi \times 0.0672}{18} \text{ m} = 0.01173 \text{ m} \quad (1-13)$$

转子齿距

$$t_2 = \frac{\pi D_2}{Z_2} = \frac{\pi \times 0.0667}{16} \text{ m} = 0.0131 \text{ m} \quad (1-14)$$

13. 定子绕组采用双层绕组，叠绕组。

14. 为了削弱齿谐波磁场的影响，转子采用斜槽，一般斜一个定子齿距 t_1 ，于是转子斜槽宽 $b_{sk} = 0.0115 \text{ m}$ 。

15. 设计定子绕组

按照式（10-14），每相串联导体数

$$\begin{aligned} N'_{\phi 1} &= \frac{\eta' \cos \varphi' \pi D_{i1} A'}{m_1 I_{KW}} \\ &= \frac{0.75 \times 0.84 \times \pi \times 0.0672 \times 18000}{3 \times 1.136} = 702 \end{aligned} \quad (1-15)$$

取并联支路数 $a_1 = 1$ ，由式（10-15），可得每槽导体数

$$N'_{s1} = \frac{m_1 a_1 N'_{\phi 1}}{Z_1} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 702}{18} = 117 \quad (1-16)$$

取 $N_{s1} = 118$ ，于是每线圈匝数为 59。

16. 每相串联导体数

$$N_{\phi 1} = \frac{N_{s1} Z_1}{m_1 a_1} = \frac{118 \times 18}{3 \times 1} = 708$$

每相串联匝数

$$N_1 = \frac{N_{\phi 1}}{2} = \frac{708}{2} = 354$$

17. 绕组线规设计

初选定子电密 $J'_1 = 6 \text{ A/mm}^2$ ，由式（10-16），计算导线绕组并绕根数和每根

导线截面积的乘积。

$$N_{i1}A'_{c1} = \frac{I'_1}{a_1 J'_1} = \frac{1.803}{1 \times 6} \text{ mm}^2 = 0.3005 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (1-17)$$

其中定子电流初步估计值

$$I'_1 = \frac{I_{KW}}{\eta' \cos \varphi'} = \frac{1.136}{0.75 \times 0.84} \text{ A} = 1.803 \text{ A} \quad (1-18)$$

在附录二中选用截面积相近的铜线：高强度漆包线，并绕根数 $N_{i1} = 1$ ，线径 $d_1 = 0.63 \text{ mm}$ ，绝缘后直径 $d = 0.68 \text{ mm}$ ，截面积 $A'_{c1} = 0.3117 \text{ mm}^2$ ， $N_{i1}A'_{c1} = 0.3117 \text{ mm}^2$ 。

18. 设计定子槽形

因定子绕组为圆导线散嵌，故采用梨形槽，齿部平行。初步取 $B'_{i1} = 1.6 \text{ T}$ ，按式 (10-18)，估计定子齿宽

$$b_{i1} = \frac{t_1 B'_\delta}{K_{Fe} B'_{i1}} = \frac{0.01173 \times 0.6}{0.95 \times 1.4} \text{ m} = 0.00463 \text{ m} \quad (1-19)$$

初步取 $B'_{j1} = 1.5 \text{ T}$ ，按式 (10-19)，估计定子轭部计算高度

$$h'_{j1} = \frac{\tau \alpha'_p B'_\delta}{2 K_{Fe} B'_{j1}} = \frac{0.106 \times 0.6 \times 0.68}{2 \times 0.95 \times 1.5} \text{ m} = 0.0152 \text{ m} \quad (1-20)$$

按齿宽和定子轭部计算高度的估算值做出定子槽形如图1所示，为了快速得到符合设计要求的槽形尺寸，编写 Matlab 脚本程序来自动寻找合理参数（见5.1），取 $b_{01} = 2.5 \text{ mm}$ ， $h_{01} = 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 。齿宽计算如下：

$$\begin{aligned} b_{i1} &= \frac{\pi (D_{i1} + 2h_{01} + 2h_{11} + 2h_{21})}{Z_1} - 2r_{21} \\ &= \left[\frac{\pi (0.0672 + 2 \times 0.0005 + 2 \times 0.0015 + 2 \times 0.0059)}{18} - 2 \times 0.0049 \right] \text{ m} \\ &= 0.00469 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (1-21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{i1} &= \frac{\pi (D_{i1} + 2h_{01} + 2h_{11})}{Z_1} - b_{11} \\ &= \left[\frac{\pi (0.0672 + 2 \times 0.0005 + 2 \times 0.0015)}{36} - 0.0078 \right] \text{ m} \\ &= 0.004627 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (1-22)$$

齿部基本平行，齿宽 $b_{i1} = 0.00463 \text{ m}$ （平均值）。

19. 槽满率

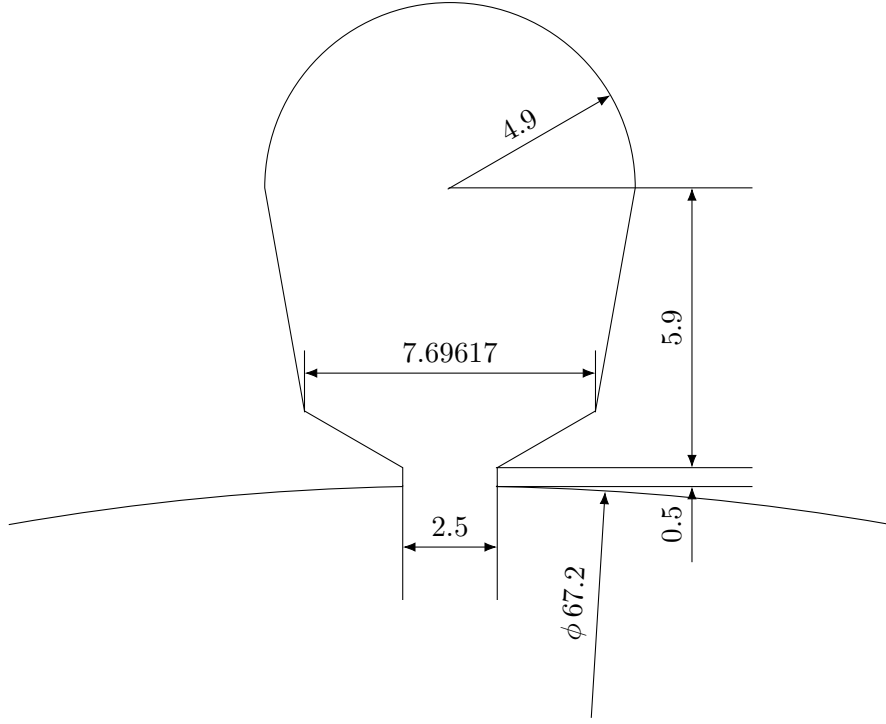


图 1: 定子槽形尺寸

槽面积

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{2r_{21} + b_{11}}{2} (h'_s - h) + \frac{\pi r_{21}^2}{2} \\
 &= \left[\frac{2 \times 0.0049 + 0.0078}{2} \times (0.0079 - 0.002) + \frac{\pi \times 0.0049^2}{2} \right] \text{m}^2 \\
 &= 8.606 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{1-23}$$

按附录三，槽绝缘采用 DMDM 复合绝缘， $\Delta_i = 0.25 \text{mm}$ ，槽楔为 $h = 2 \text{mm}$ 层压板，槽绝缘占面积 $A_i = \Delta_i (2h'_s + \pi r_{21} + 2r_{21} + b_{11}) = 0.00025 \times (2 \times 0.0079 + \pi \times 0.0049 + 2 \times 0.0049 + 0.0078) \text{m}^2 = 1.199 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2$

槽有效面积

$$A_{ef} = A_s - A_i = (8.606 \times 10^{-5} - 1.199 \times 10^{-5}) \text{m}^2 = 7.406 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2 \tag{1-24}$$

槽满率

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_f &= \frac{N_{i1} N_{s1} d^2}{A_{ef}} \\
 &= \frac{118 \times (0.68 \times 10^{-3})^2}{7.406 \times 10^{-5}} = 73.67\% \quad \text{符合要求}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1-25}$$

20. 绕组系数

$$\beta = \frac{y}{Z_{p1}} = \frac{y}{m_1 q_1} = \frac{5}{6} \quad (1-26)$$

$$K_{p1} = \sin \frac{\beta\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = 0.966 \quad (1-27)$$

$$K_{d1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{20^\circ}{2}} = 0.960 \quad (1-28)$$

其中

$$\alpha = p \frac{2\pi}{Z_1} = \frac{1 \times 360^\circ}{18} = 20^\circ \quad (1-29)$$

$$K_{dp1} = K_{d1} K_{p1} = 0.960 \times 0.966 = 0.927 \quad (1-30)$$

每相有效串联导体数

$$N_{\phi 1} K_{dp1} = 708 \times 0.927 = 656 \quad (1-31)$$

21. 设计转子槽形和转子绕组

按式 (10-39), 预计转子导条电流:

$$I'_2 = K_I I'_1 \frac{3N_{\phi 1} K_{dp1}}{Z_2} = 0.89 \times 1.803 \times \frac{3 \times 708 \times 0.927}{16} \text{ A} = 197 \text{ A} \quad (1-32)$$

其中, K_I 由表 10-10 查出。

初步取转子导条电密 $J'_B = 3.5 \text{ A/mm}^2$, 于是导条截面积

$$A'_B = \frac{I'_2}{J'_B} = \frac{197}{3.5} \text{ mm}^2 = 56 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (1-33)$$

初步取 $B'_{i2} = 1.3 \text{ T}$, 估算转子齿宽

$$b'_{i2} = \frac{t_2 B'_\delta}{K_{Fe} B'_{i2}} = \frac{0.0131 \times 0.6}{0.95 \times 1.3} \text{ m} = 0.00636 \text{ m} \quad (1-34)$$

初步取 $B'_{j2} = 1.25 \text{ T}$, 估算转子轭部计算高度

$$b'_{j2} = \frac{\tau \alpha'_p B'_\delta}{2 K_{Fe} B'_{j2}} = \frac{0.106 \times 0.68 \times 0.6}{2 \times 0.95 \times 1.25} \text{ m} = 0.0182 \text{ m} \quad (1-35)$$

为获得较好的起动性能, 采用平行槽, 取槽口尺寸 $b_{02} = 0.6 \text{ mm}$, $h_{02} = 0.3 \text{ mm}$ 。

齿壁不平行的槽形的齿宽（按 §3-3）计算如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_{i2\frac{1}{8}} &= \frac{\pi [D_2 - 2 \times \frac{2}{3} (h_{02} + h_{12} + h_{22})]}{Z_2} - b_{12} \\
 &= \left[\frac{\pi \times (0.0667 - 2 \times \frac{2}{3} (0.0003 + 0.0016 + 0.0047))}{16} - 0.0061 \right] \text{ m} \\
 &= 0.00527 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1-36}$$

导条截面积（转子槽面积）

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_B &= \frac{b_{02} + b_{12}}{2} h_{12} + b_{12} h_{22} + \frac{\pi r_{22}^2}{2} \\
 &= \left[\frac{0.0006 + 0.0061}{2} \times 0.0016 + 0.0061 \times 0.0047 + \frac{\pi \times 0.0031^2}{2} \right] \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 4.91 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{1-37}$$

按式（11-41）估计端环电流

$$I'_R = I'_2 \frac{Z_2}{2\pi p} = 197 \times \frac{16}{2\pi \times 1} \text{ A} = 501 \text{ A} \tag{1-38}$$

端环所需面积

$$A'_R = \frac{I'_R}{J'_R} = \frac{501}{0.6 \times 3.5} \text{ mm}^2 = 238 \text{ mm}^2 \tag{1-39}$$

其中，端环电密 $J'_R = 0.6 J'_B = 2.1 \text{ A/mm}^2$ 。

（二）磁路计算

由于在磁路计算部分，需要对 K_E 和 K_s 两个参数进行嵌套地假设、计算、迭代，如果全部采用手工计算耗时较长，因此编写了简单的 Matlab 脚本程序（见5.3）来辅助完成迭代计算工作，以下直接给出最后符合误差要求的迭代结果。

22. 计算满载电势

初设 $K'_E = 1 - \varepsilon'_L = 0.9$ ，由式（3-51），得

$$E_1 = (1 - \varepsilon'_L) U_{N\phi} = 0.9 \times 220 \text{ V} = 198.0 \text{ V} \tag{2-1}$$

23. 计算每极磁通

初设 $K'_s = 1.36$ ，由图 3-5 查得 $K_{Nm} = 1.085$ ，由式（3-9），得

$$\Phi = \frac{E_1}{4K_{Nm}K_{dp1}fN_1} = \frac{198.0}{4 \times 1.085 \times 0.927 \times 50 \times 354} \text{ Wb} = 0.00278 \text{ Wb} \tag{2-2}$$

为计算磁路各部分磁密，需要先计算磁路中各部分得导磁截面：

24. 每极下齿部截面积

$$A_{i1} = K_{Fe} l_i b_{i1} Z_{p1} = 0.95 \times 0.065 \times 0.00463 \times 9 \text{ m}^2 = 2573 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \quad (2-3)$$

$$A_{i1} = K_{Fe} l_i b_{i2} Z_{p2} = 0.95 \times 0.065 \times 0.00517 \times 8 \text{ m}^2 = 2554 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \quad (2-4)$$

25. 定子轭部计算高度由式 (3-37)

$$\begin{aligned} h'_{j1} &= \frac{D_1 - D_{i1}}{2} - h_{s1} + \frac{r_{21}}{3} \\ &= \left[\frac{0.12 - 0.0672}{2} + \frac{0.0049 \times 10^{-3}}{3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (0.0005 + 0.0015 + 0.0059 + 0.0049) \times 10^{-3} \right] \text{ m} \\ &= 0.0152 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (2-5)$$

转子轭部计算高度由式 (3-38)

$$\begin{aligned} h'_{j2} &= \frac{D_2 - D_{i2}}{2} - h_{s2} + \frac{r_{22}}{3} \\ &= \left[\frac{0.0667 - 0.019}{2} + \frac{0.00309 \times 10^{-3}}{3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (0.001613 + 0.0047 + 0.0003 + 0.00309) \times 10^{-3} \right] \text{ m} \\ &= 0.01517 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (2-6)$$

轭部导磁截面积

$$A_{j1} = K_{Fe} l_i h'_{j1} = 0.95 \times 0.065 \times 0.0152 = 938.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \quad (2-7)$$

$$A_{j2} = K_{Fe} l_i h'_{j2} = 0.95 \times 0.065 \times 0.01517 = 936.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \quad (2-8)$$

26. 一极下空气隙截面积

$$A_\delta = \tau l_{ef} = 0.106 \times 0.0655 \text{ m}^2 = 6943 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \quad (2-9)$$

27. 磁路计算所选的是通过磁极中心线的闭合回路 (见 §3-1), 该回路上的气隙磁密是最大值 B_δ (见 §3-2)。为此, 由图 3-5, 先找出计算极弧系数 $\alpha'_p = 0.699$, 由此求得波幅系数

$$F_s = \frac{B_\delta}{B_{\delta av}} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_p} = 1.43 \quad (2-10)$$

按照“程序”, F_s 可由图按附 1-1 按初设的 K'_s 查取, 但须注意, 为了实用上的方便, “程序”中 F_s 的定义与这里的略有不同, 并且计算每极磁通 Φ 的公式也

做了相应的改变，详见 [3-3]。

28. 气隙磁密由式 (3-7) 计算

$$B_{\delta} = \frac{F_s \Phi}{A_{\delta}} = \frac{1.43 \times 0.002613}{6943 \times 10^{-6}} \text{T} = 0.5726 \text{T} \quad (2-11)$$

29. 由式 (3-26)，对应与气隙磁密最大 hi 处的定子齿部磁密

$$B_{i1} = \frac{B_{\delta} l_{ef} t_1}{K_{Fe} l_i^2 b_{i1}} \cdot \frac{Z_{p1}}{Z_{p1}} = \frac{F_s \Phi}{A_{i1}} \quad (2-12)$$

$$= \frac{1.43 \times 0.00283}{2573 \times 10^{-6}} \text{T} = 1.545 \text{T} \quad (2-13)$$

30. 转子齿部磁密

$$B_{i2} = \frac{F_s \Phi}{A_{i2}} = \frac{1.43 \times 0.00283}{2554 \times 10^{-6}} \text{T} = 1.557 \text{T} \quad (2-14)$$

31. 从附录五的 D23 磁化曲线找出对应上述磁密的磁场强度

$$H_{i1} = 25.85 \text{ A/cm}; \quad H_{i2} = 27.96 \text{ A/cm} \quad (2-15)$$

32. 有效气隙长度

$$\delta_{ef} = K_{\delta} \delta = 1.036 \times 0.259 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 0.2671 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (2-16)$$

其中气隙系数按式 (3-20) 计算

$$K_{\delta 1} = \frac{t_1 (4.4\delta + 0.75b_{01})}{t_1 (4.4\delta + 0.75b_{01}) - b_{01}^2} \quad (2-17)$$

$$= \frac{0.01173 \times (4.4 \times 0.259 + 0.75 \times 0.5)}{0.01173 \times (4.4 \times 0.259 + 0.75 \times 0.5) - 0.5^2 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.018$$

$$K_{\delta 2} = \frac{t_2 (4.4\delta + 0.75b_{02})}{t_2 (4.4\delta + 0.75b_{02}) - b_{02}^2} \quad (2-18)$$

$$= \frac{0.0131 \times (4.4 \times 0.259 + 0.75 \times 0.6)}{0.0131 \times (4.4 \times 0.259 + 0.75 \times 0.6) - 0.6^2 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.0176$$

$$K_{\delta} = K_{\delta 1} K_{\delta 2} = 1.018 \times 1.0176 = 1.036 \quad (2-19)$$

33. 齿部磁路计算长度按式 (3-28) 计算

$$L_{i1} = (h_{11} + h_{21}) + \frac{1}{3}r_{21} \quad (2-20)$$

$$= \left(0.0015 + 0.059 + \frac{0.0049}{3} \right) = 9.03 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$L_{i2} = (h_{12} + h_{22}) + \frac{1}{3}r_{22} \quad (2-21)$$

$$= \left(0.001613 + 0.0047 + \frac{0.00309}{3} \right) = 7.343 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

34. 按式 (3-40) 计算轭部磁路计算长度

$$L'_{j1} = \frac{\pi (D_1 - h'_{j1})}{2p} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi (0.12 - 0.0152)}{2 \times 1 \times 2} = 0.0823 \text{ m} \quad (2-22)$$

$$L'_{j2} = \frac{\pi (D_{i2} + h'_{j2})}{2p} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi (0.019 + 0.01517)}{2 \times 1 \times 2} = 0.0268 \text{ m} \quad (2-23)$$

35. 按式 (3-6) 计算气隙磁压降

$$F_{\delta} = \frac{K_{\delta} B_{\delta} \delta}{\mu_0} = \frac{1.036 \times 0.5726 \times 0.259}{1.25 \times 10^{-6}} = 122.91 \text{ A} \quad (2-24)$$

36. 齿部磁压降

$$F_{i1} = H_{i1} L_{i1} = 25.85 \times 10^2 \times 9.03 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 23.34 \text{ A} \quad (2-25)$$

$$F_{i2} = H_{i2} L_{i2} = 27.96 \times 10^2 \times 7.343 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 20.41 \text{ A} \quad (2-26)$$

37. 饱和系数按 (3-15) 计算

$$K_s = \frac{F_{\delta} + F_{i1} + F_{i2}}{F_{\delta}} = \frac{122.91 + 23.34 + 20.41}{122.91} = 1.356 \quad (2-27)$$

与初设值 $K'_s = 1.36$ 相比较, 误差 $(1.356 - 1.36)/1.36 = 0.3\%$ 符合要求, 最终取 $K_s = 1.36$ 。

38. 定子轭部磁密按式 (3-36) 计算

$$B_{j1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Phi}{A_{j1}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0.00278}{939 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.480 \text{ T} \quad (2-28)$$

39. 转子轭部磁密

$$B_{j2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Phi}{A_{j2}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0.00278}{937 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.483 \text{ T} \quad (2-29)$$

40. 从附录五的 D23 磁化曲线找出对应上述磁密的磁场强度： $H_{j1} = 18.1 \text{ A/cm}$ ；
 $H_{j2} = 18.4 \text{ A/cm}$

41. 按式 (3-42) 计算轭部磁压降，其中轭部磁压降校正系数见图附 1-3b。

$$\frac{h'_{j1}}{\tau} = \frac{0.0152}{0.106} = 0.1434, B_{j1} = 1.480 \text{ T}, \text{ 于是 } C_{j1} = 0.46 \quad (2-30)$$

$$F_{j1} = C_{j1} H_{j1} L'_{j1} = 0.46 \times 18.1 \times 10^2 \times 0.0823 \text{ A} = 68.5 \text{ A} \quad (2-31)$$

$$\frac{h'_{j2}}{\tau} = \frac{0.01517}{0.106} =, B_{j2} = 1.483 \text{ T}, \text{ 于是 } C_{j2} = 0.23 \quad (2-32)$$

$$F_{j2} = C_{j2} H_{j1} L'_{j2} = 0.23 \times 18.4 \times 10^2 \times 0.0268 \text{ A} = 11.34 \text{ A} \quad (2-33)$$

42. 每极磁势

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 &= F_\delta + F_{i1} + F_{i2} + F_{j1} + F_{j2} \\ &= (122.91 + 23.34 + 20.41 + 68.5 + 11.34) \text{ A} = 246.5 \text{ A} \end{aligned} \quad (2-34)$$

43. 按式 (3-57) 计算满载磁化电流

$$\begin{aligned} I_m &= \frac{2pF_0}{0.9m_1N_1K_{dq1}} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 1 \times 246.5}{0.9 \times 3 \times 354 \times 0.927} \text{ A} = 0.5564 \text{ A} \end{aligned} \quad (2-35)$$

44. 磁化电流标么值

$$I_m^* = \frac{I_m}{I_{KW}} = \frac{0.5564}{1.136} = 0.4898 \quad (2-36)$$

45. 励磁电抗按式 (4-149) 计算

$$X_{ms} = 4f\mu_0 \frac{m_1}{\pi} \frac{(N_1K_{dp1})^2}{K_s p} l_{ef} \frac{\tau}{\delta_{ef}} \quad (2-37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4 \times 50 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3 \times (354 \times 0.927)^2 \times 0.0655 \times 0.106}{\pi \times 1.36 \times 1 \times 0.268 \times 10^{-3}} \Omega \\ &= 492.3 \Omega \end{aligned} \quad (2-38)$$

$$X_{ms}^* = X_{ms} \frac{I_{KW}}{U_{N\phi}} = \frac{492.3 \times 1.136}{220} = 2.54 \quad (2-39)$$

(三) 参数计算

46. 线圈平均半匝长度（见图附 1-4）

定子线圈节距

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_y &= \frac{\pi [D_{i1} + 2(h_{01} + h_{11}) + h_{21} + r_{21}]}{2p} \beta \\ &= \frac{\pi [0.0672 + 2(0.0005 + 0.0015) + 0.0059 + 0.0049]}{2 \times 1} \times \frac{5}{6} \\ &= 0.1073 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (3-1)$$

其中节距比 $\beta = 5/6$ 是平均值。

直线部分长度

$$l_B = l_i + 2d_1 = (0.065 + 2 \times 0.01) \text{ m} = 0.085 \text{ m} \quad (3-2)$$

其中， d_1 式线圈直线部分伸出铁心的长度，取 10 ~ 30 mm，机座大，极数少者取较大值。

平均半匝长

$$l_o = l_B + K_o \tau_y = (0.085 + 1.16 \times 0.1073) \text{ m} = 0.2095 \text{ m} \quad (3-3)$$

其中， K_o 是经验系数，2 极取 1.16，4、6 极取 1.2，8 极取 1.25。

47. 端部平均长

$$l_E = 2d_1 + K_o \tau_y = (2 \times 0.01 + 1.16 \times 0.1073) \text{ m} = 0.1445 \text{ m} \quad (3-4)$$

48. 由式（4-38）可知感应电机定子绕组的漏抗为

$$X_{\sigma 1} = 4\pi f \mu_0 \frac{N_1^2}{pq_1} l_{ef} \Sigma \lambda_1 \quad (3-5)$$

除以阻抗基值 $Z_{KW} = U_{N\phi}/I_{KW} = m_1 U_{N\phi}^2/P_N$ ，便可得定子漏抗标么值

$$X_{\sigma 1}^* = C_x \left(\frac{2m_1 p}{Z_1 K_{dp1}^2} \Sigma \lambda_1 \right) \quad (3-6)$$

式中, $\Sigma \lambda_1 = \lambda_{s1} + \lambda_{\delta 1} + \lambda_{E1}$, C_x 为漏抗系数, 等于

$$\begin{aligned} C_x &= \frac{4\pi f \mu_0 (N_1 K_{dp1})^2 l_{ef} P_N}{m_1 p U_{N\phi}^2} \\ &= \frac{4\pi \times 50 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (354 \times 0.927)^2 \times 0.0655 \times 750}{3 \times 1 \times 220^2} \\ &= 0.02877 \end{aligned} \quad (3-7)$$

49. 按照附录四计算定子槽比漏磁导。因为是双层绕组, 节距漏抗系数

$$K_{v1} = \frac{3\beta + 1}{4} = \frac{3 \times 5/6 + 1}{4} = 0.875 \quad (3-8)$$

$$K_{L1} = \frac{9\beta + 7}{16} = \frac{9 \times 5/6 + 7}{16} = 0.906 \quad (3-9)$$

$$\lambda_{s1} = K_{v1} \lambda_{v1} + K_{L1} \lambda_{L1} = 0.875 \times 0.491 + 0.906 \times 0.35 = 0.7467 \quad (3-10)$$

其中

$$\lambda_{v1} = \frac{h_{01}}{b_{01}} + \frac{2h_{11}}{b_{01} + b_{11}} = \frac{0.0005}{0.0025} + \frac{2 \times 0.0015}{0.0025 + 0.0078} = 0.491 \quad (3-11)$$

λ_{L1} 由图查得, $\lambda_{L1} = 0.35$

50. 只在铁心部分由槽漏抗, 因而计算槽漏抗时要乘上 l_i/l_{ef} :

$$\begin{aligned} X_{s1}^* &= \frac{2m_1 p}{Z_1 K_{dp1}^2} \cdot \frac{l_i}{l_{ef}} \lambda_{s1} C_x \\ &= \frac{2 \times 3 \times 1}{18 \times 0.927^2} \times \frac{0.065}{0.0655} \times 0.7467 C_x \\ &= 0.2874 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-12)$$

51. 考虑到饱和的影响, 定子谐波漏抗可按式(4-76)代入式(4-38)计算:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\delta 1}^* &= \frac{2m_1 p}{Z_1 K_{dp1}^2} \lambda_{s1} C_x = \frac{2m_1 p}{Z_1 K_{dp1}^2} \cdot \frac{m_1 q_1 \tau}{\pi^2 \delta_{ef} K_s} C_x = \frac{m_1}{\pi^2} \frac{\tau}{\delta_{ef}} \frac{\Sigma s}{K_{dp1}^2 K_s} \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi^2} \times \frac{0.106}{0.268 \times 10^{-3}} \times \frac{0.0095}{0.927^2 \times 1.36} C_x = 0.9773 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-13)$$

其中, $\Sigma s = 0.0095$ 由图 4-10 以 $q_1 = 3$, $\beta = 5/6$ 查出。

52. 双层叠绕组的端部漏抗计算需要将式 (4-92) 代入式 (4-38) 计算:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{E1}^* &= \frac{0.57}{l_{ef} K_{dp1}^2} \frac{\tau}{q_1} \frac{3\beta - 1}{2} C_x \\
 &= \frac{0.57}{0.0655 \times 0.927^2} \times \frac{0.106}{3} \times \frac{3 \times \frac{5}{6} - 1}{2} \times C_x \\
 &= 0.2684 C_x
 \end{aligned} \tag{3-14}$$

53. 定子漏抗标么值

$$X_{\sigma 1}^* = X_{s1}^* + X_{\delta 1}^* + X_{E1}^* \tag{3-15}$$

$$= (0.2874 + 0.9773 + 0.2684) C_x = 1.5331 C_x = 0.04411 \tag{3-16}$$

54. 转子漏抗标么值的计算与定子漏抗标么值的计算相似, 但要将转子漏抗折算到定子边。将转子数据

$$N_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad pq_2 = \frac{Z_2}{2m_2} = \frac{1}{2} \tag{3-17}$$

代入式 (4-38), 乘以阻抗折算系数

$$K = \frac{4m_1 (N_1 K_{dp1})^2}{Z_2} \tag{3-18}$$

和除以阻抗基值, 便有

$$X_{\sigma 2}^* = \frac{2m_1 p}{Z_2} \Sigma \lambda_2 C_x \tag{3-19}$$

55. 转子槽比漏磁导的计算见附录四。

$$\lambda_{s2} = \lambda_{v2} + \lambda_{L2} = 0.5 + 0.8776 = 1.3776 \tag{3-20}$$

其中

$$\lambda_{v2} = \frac{h_{02}}{b_{02}} = \frac{0.0003}{0.0006} = 0.5 \tag{3-21}$$

$$\lambda_{L2} = \frac{2h_{12}}{b_{02} + b_{12}} + \lambda_L = \frac{2 \times 0.0016}{0.0006 + 0.0061} + 0.4 = 0.8776 \quad \lambda_L = 0.4 \text{ 由 } \tag{3-22}$$

$$\frac{h_{22}}{2r_{22}} = \frac{0.0047}{2 \times 0.0031} = 0.758 \quad \frac{b_{12}}{2r_{22}} = \frac{0.0062}{2 \times 0.0031} = 1 \text{ 查曲线得到。} \tag{3-23}$$

56. 转子槽漏抗标么值

$$\begin{aligned} X_{s2}^* &= \frac{2m_1p}{Z_2} \frac{l_i}{l_{ef}} \lambda_{s2} C_x \\ &= \frac{2 \times 3 \times 1}{16} \times \frac{0.065}{0.0655} \times 1.3776 C_x = 0.5127 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-24)$$

57. 考虑饱和影响的谐波比漏磁导可由式（4-79）求出，于是转子谐波漏抗标么值

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\delta 2}^* &= \frac{Z_2}{2p\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\tau}{\delta_{ef}} \cdot \frac{\Sigma R}{K_s} \cdot \frac{2m_1p}{Z_2} C_x = \frac{m_1\tau\Sigma R}{\pi^2\delta_{ef}K_s} C_x \\ &= \frac{3 \times 0.106 \times 0.014}{\pi \times 0.268 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.36} C_x = 1.2376 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-25)$$

其中， $\Sigma R = 0.014$ 由图 4-11 以 $Z_2/2p = 16/2 = 8$ 查出。

58. 转子绕组端部比漏磁导按式（4-95）计算，于是转子绕组端部漏抗标么值

$$\begin{aligned} X_{E2}^* &= \frac{0.2523Z_2D_R}{2pl_{ef} \times 2p} \frac{2m_1p}{Z_2} C_x = \frac{0.757}{l_{ef}} \cdot \frac{D_R}{2p} C_x \\ &= \frac{0.757}{0.0655} \times \frac{0.056}{2 \times 1} C_x = 0.326 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-26)$$

59. 转子斜槽漏抗按式（4-162）计算

$$\begin{aligned} X_{sk}^* &= 0.5 \left(\frac{b_{sk}}{t_2} \right)^2 X_{\delta 2}^* \\ &= 0.5 \times \left(\frac{0.015}{0.0131} \right)^2 \times 1.1853 C_x = 0.4567 C_x \end{aligned} \quad (3-27)$$

60. 转子漏抗标么值

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\sigma 2}^* &= X_{s2}^* + X_{\delta 2}^* + X_{E2}^* + X_{sk}^* = (0.5127 + 1.2376 + 0.326 + 0.4567) C_x \\ &= 2.533 C_x = 0.07287 \end{aligned} \quad (3-28)$$

61. 定转子漏抗标么值之和

$$X_{\sigma}^* = X_{\sigma 1}^* + X_{\sigma 2}^* = 0.04411 + 0.07287 = 0.1170 \quad (3-29)$$

62. 定子绕组直流电阻按式 (4-5) 计算

$$R_1 = \rho_\omega \frac{2N_1 l_o}{N_{i1} A'_{c1} a_1} = \frac{0.0217 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 354 \times 0.2095}{1 \times 0.3117 \times 10^{-6} \times 1} \Omega = 10.3 \Omega \quad (3-30)$$

其中, $\rho_\omega = 0.0217 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m$ 为 B 级绝缘平均工作温度 75°C 时铜的电阻率。

63. 定子绕组相电阻标么值

$$R_1^* = R_1 \frac{I_{KW}}{U_{N\phi}} = \frac{10.3 \times 1.136}{220} = 0.0532 \quad (3-31)$$

64. 有效材料的计算

感应电机的有效材料是指定子绕组导电材料和定转子铁心到此材料, 电机的成本主要由有效材料的用量决定 (见 §2-1)。定子铜的重量

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{Cu}} &= C l_o N_{s1} Z_1 A'_{c1} N_{i1} \rho_{\text{Cu}} \quad (3-32) \\ &= 1.05 \times 0.2095 \times 118 \times 18 \times 0.3117 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 8.9 \times 10^3 \text{kg} = 1.296 \text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

其中, C 是考虑导线绝缘和引线重量的系数, 漆包圆铜线 $C = 1.05$; $\rho_{\text{Cu}} = 8.9 \times 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3$ 是铜的密度。

硅钢片重量

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{Fe}} &= K_{Fe} l_i (D_1 + \delta)^2 \rho_{\text{Fe}} \quad (3-33) \\ &= 0.95 \times 0.065 \times (0.12 + 0.005)^2 \times 7.8 \times 10^3 \text{kg} \\ &= 7.525 \text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\delta = 0.005 \text{m}$ 是冲剪余量, $\rho_{\text{Fe}} = 7.8 \times 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3$ 是硅钢片的密度。

65. 按式 (4-12) 并这算至定子边便可计算转子电阻的折算值

$$R_2' \approx \rho_\omega \left(\frac{K_E l_B}{A_B} + \frac{Z_2 D_R}{2\pi p^2 A_R} \right) \frac{4m_1 (N_1 K_{dp1})^2}{Z_2} = R_B' + R_R' \quad (3-34)$$

其中, K_E 是考虑铸铝转子因叠片不整齐, 造成槽面积减小, 导条电阻增加, 通常取 $K_E = 1.04$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} R_B' &= \frac{0.0434 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.04 \times 0.065}{4.91 \times 10^{-5}} \times \frac{4 \times 3 \times (354 \times 0.927)^2}{16} \Omega \quad (3-35) \\ &= 4.826 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$R_B^* = R_B' \frac{I_{KW}}{U_{N\phi}} = \frac{4.826 \times 1.136}{220} = 0.025 \quad (3-36)$$

$$R'_R = \frac{0.0434 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.056 \times 4 \times 3 \times (354 \times 0.927)^2}{2\pi \times 1^2 \times 238 \times 10^{-6}} \Omega \quad (3-37)$$

$$= 2.1 \Omega$$

$$R_R^* = R'_R \frac{I_{KW}}{U_{N\phi}} = \frac{2.1 \times 1.136}{220} = 0.0108 \quad (3-38)$$

其中, $\rho_\omega = 0.0434 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ 是 B 级绝缘平均工作温度 75°C 时铝的电阻率。

$$R_2^* = R_B^* + R_R^* = 0.025 + 0.0108 = 0.0358 \quad (3-39)$$

66. 定子电流有功分量标么值按式 (10-48) 计算

$$I_{1P}^* = \frac{1}{\eta'} = \frac{1}{0.75} = 1.33 \quad (3-40)$$

67. 转子电流无功分量标么值按式 (10-49) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} I_x^* &= \sigma_1 X_\sigma^* (I_{1P}^*)^2 [1 + (\sigma_1 X_\sigma^* I_{1P}^*)] \\ &= 1.0174 \times 0.1170 \times 1.33^2 \times [1 + (1.0174 \times 0.1170 \times 1.33)^2] \\ &= 0.2158 \end{aligned} \quad (3-41)$$

其中系数 σ_1

$$\sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{X_{\sigma_1}^*}{X_{ms}^*} = 1 + \frac{0.04411}{2.54} = 1.0174 \quad (3-42)$$

68. 定子电流无功分量标么值按式 (10-47) 计算

$$I_{1Q}^* = I_m^* + I_X^* = 0.4898 + 0.2158 = 0.7056 \quad (3-43)$$

69. 满载电势标么值按式 (10-6) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} K_E &= 1 - \varepsilon_L = 1 - (I_{1P}^* R_1^* + I_{1Q}^* X_{\sigma_1}^*) \\ &= 1 - (1.33 \times 0.0532 + 0.7056 \times 0.04411) = 0.8981 \end{aligned} \quad (3-44)$$

与第 22 项的初设值 K_E' 相符。

70. 由式 (3-52) 计算空载电势标么值

$$1 - \varepsilon_0 = 1 - I_m^* X_{\sigma_1}^* = 1 - 0.4898 \times 0.04411 = 0.9784 \quad (3-45)$$

71. 假设饱和系数 K_s 不变, 波幅系数 F_s 不变, 于是空载时定子齿部磁密及磁场强度

$$B_{i1_0} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{1 - \varepsilon_L} B_{i1} = \frac{0.9784}{0.9} \times 1.545 \text{T} = 1.68 \text{T}; \quad H_{i1_0} = 64 \text{ A/cm} \quad (3-46)$$

72. 空载时转子齿部磁密及磁场强度

$$B_{i2_0} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{1 - \varepsilon_L} B_{i2} = \frac{0.9784}{0.9} \times 1.557 \text{T} = 1.693 \text{T}; \quad H_{i2_0} = 69.06 \text{ A/cm} \quad (3-47)$$

73. 空载时定子轭部磁密及磁场强度

$$B_{j1_0} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{1 - \varepsilon_L} B_{j1} = \frac{0.9784}{0.9} \times 1.48 \text{T} = 1.61 \text{T}; \quad H_{j1_0} = 40.7 \text{ A/cm} \quad (3-48)$$

74. 空载时转子轭部磁密及磁场强度

$$B_{j2_0} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{1 - \varepsilon_L} B_{j2} = \frac{0.9784}{0.9} \times 1.483 \text{T} = 1.612 \text{T}; \quad H_{j2_0} = 41.6 \text{ A/cm} \quad (3-49)$$

75. 空载气隙磁密

$$B_{\delta_0} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{1 - \varepsilon_L} B_{\delta} = \frac{0.9784}{0.9} \times 0.5726 \text{T} = 0.6225 \text{T} \quad (3-50)$$

76. 空载时定子齿部磁压降

$$F_{i1_0} = H_{i1_0} L_{i1} = 64 \times 10^2 \times 9.03 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 57.8 \text{ A} \quad (3-51)$$

77. 空载时转子齿部磁压降

$$F_{i2_0} = H_{i2_0} L_{i2} = 69.06 \times 10^2 \times 7.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 50.4 \text{ A} \quad (3-52)$$

78. 空载时定子轭部磁压降, 此时 $C_{j1} = 0.38$

$$F_{j1_0} = C_{j1} H_{i1_0} L'_{j1} = 0.38 \times 40.7 \times 10^2 \times 0.0823 \text{ A} = 127.3 \text{ A} \quad (3-53)$$

79. 空载时转子轭部磁压降, 此时 $C_{j2} = 0.18$

$$F_{j2_0} = C_{j2} H_{i2_0} L'_{j2} = 0.18 \times 41.6 \times 10^2 \times 0.0268 \text{ A} = 20.07 \text{ A} \quad (3-54)$$

80. 空载时气隙磁压降

$$F_{\delta_0} = \frac{K_{\delta} \delta B_{\delta_0}}{\mu_0} = 0.8 \times 10^6 \times 1.036 \times 0.259 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.6225 \text{ A} \quad (3-55)$$

$$= 133.63 \text{ A}$$

81. 空载时每极磁势

$$F_{0_0} = F_{\delta_0} + F_{i_{1_0}} + F_{i_{2_0}} + F_{j_{1_0}} + F_{j_{2_0}} \quad (3-56)$$

$$= (133.63 + 57.8 + 50.4 + 127.3 + 20.07) \text{ A} = 389.2 \text{ A} \quad (3-57)$$

82. 空载磁化电流

$$I_{m_0} = \frac{2pF_{0_0}}{0.9m_1N_1K_{dp1}} = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 389.2}{0.9 \times 3 \times 354 \times 0.927} \text{ A} = 0.879 \text{ A} \quad (3-58)$$

感应电机的空载电流 I_0 可认为近似等于空载磁化电流。

感应电动机从空载到额定负载，感应电势变化不大，不必计算整条空载特性曲线，只要计算额定负载和空载两种状态下的磁化电流就可以了。

(四) 工作性能计算

83. 由式 (10-46) 计算定子电流标么值

$$I_1^* = \sqrt{I_{1P}^{*2} + I_{1Q}^{*2}} = \sqrt{1.333^2 + 0.7056^2} = 1.508 \quad (4-1)$$

$$I_1 = I_1^* I_{KW} = 1.508 \times 1.136 \text{ A} = 1.713 \text{ A} \quad (4-2)$$

84. 定子电流密度

$$J_1 = \frac{I_1}{aN_1A'_{c1}} = \frac{1.713}{1 \times 1 \times 0.3117} \text{ A/mm}^2 = 5.5 \text{ A/mm}^2 \quad (4-3)$$

85. 定子线负荷

$$A_1 = \frac{m_1 N_{\phi 1} I_1}{\pi D_{i1}} = \frac{3 \times 708 \times 1.713}{\pi \times 0.0672} \text{ A/m} = 17234 \text{ A/m} \quad (4-4)$$

86. 转子电流标么值

$$I_2^* = \sqrt{I_{1P}^{*2} + I_X^{*2}} = \sqrt{1.333^2 + 0.2158^2} = 1.35 \quad (4-5)$$

导条电流实际值

$$I_2 = I_2^* I_{KW} \frac{m_1 N_{\phi 1} K_{dp1}}{Z_2} = 1.35 \times 1.136 \times \frac{3 \times 708 \times 0.927}{16} \text{ A} \quad (4-6)$$

$$= 188.7 \text{ A}$$

端环电流实际值

$$I_R = I_2 \frac{Z_2}{2\pi p} = 188.7 \times 16 \frac{16}{2\pi \times 1} \text{ A} = 480.6 \text{ A} \quad (4-7)$$

87. 转子电流密度

导条电密

$$J_B = \frac{I_2}{A_B} = \frac{188.7}{49.1} \text{ A/mm}^2 = 3.84 \text{ A/mm}^2 \quad (4-8)$$

端环电密

$$J_R = \frac{I_R}{A_R} = \frac{480.6}{238} \text{ A/mm}^2 = 2.02 \text{ A/mm}^2 \quad (4-9)$$

88. 定子铜损耗的标么值

$$p_{Cu1}^* = \frac{p_{Cu1}}{P_N} = \frac{m_1 I_1^2 R_1}{m_1 I_{KW}^2 Z_{KW}} = I_1^{*2} R_1^* \quad (4-10)$$

$$= 1.508^2 \times 0.0532 = 0.121$$

$$p_{Cu1} = p_{Cu1}^* P_N = 0.121 \times 750 \text{ W} = 90.75 \text{ W} \quad (4-11)$$

89. 转子铝损耗的标么值

$$p_{Al2}^* = I_2^{*2} R_2^* = 1.35^2 \times 0.0358 = 0.065 \quad (4-12)$$

$$p_{Al2} = p_{Al2}^* P_N = 0.065 \times 750 \text{ W} = 48.75 \text{ W} \quad (4-13)$$

90. 负载时的附加损耗按规定 2 极时取 $p_s^* = 4\%$

$$p_s = p_s^* P_N = 0.04 \times 750 \text{ W} = 30 \text{ W} \quad (4-14)$$

91. 机械损耗可参考同类型相近对各电机由空载实验分析计算得出的出局,

若无数据可参考时，则按式（5-82）计算：

$$\begin{aligned} p_{fw} &= \left(\frac{3}{p}\right)^2 D_1^4 \times 10^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^2 \times 0.12^4 \times 10^4 \text{ W} = 18.67 \text{ W} \end{aligned} \quad (4-15)$$

$$p_{fw}^* = \frac{p_{fw}}{P_N} = \frac{18.67}{750} = 0.0249 \quad (4-16)$$

92. 铁损耗

先计算基本铁耗，再乘以经验系数就得到全部铁损耗。

定子轭部铁耗由式（5-15）计算

$$p_{Fej} = k_2 p_{hej} G_j = 2 \times 6.53 \times 2.4 \text{ W} = 31.34 \text{ W} \quad (4-17)$$

式中， k_2 按经验取为 2；

轭部重量

$$\begin{aligned} G_j &= 4\pi A_{j1} L'_{j1} \rho_{Fe} = 4 \times 1 \times 939 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.0823 \times 7.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \\ &= 2.4 \text{ kg} \end{aligned} \quad (4-18)$$

p_{hej} 是轭部铁损耗系数，根据 $B_{j10} = \text{T}$ 从附录六查得 $p_{hej} = 40.7 \text{ W/kg}$

定子齿部铁耗由式（5-17）计算

$$p_{Fei} = k_1 p_{hei} G_i = 2.5 \times 0.362 \times 7.41 \text{ W} = 6.71 \text{ W} \quad (4-19)$$

式中， k_1 对于闭口槽按经验取为 2.5；

齿部重量

$$\begin{aligned} G_i &= 2p \times A_{i1} L_{i1} \rho_{Fe} = 2 \times 1 \times 2573 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.03 \times 10^{-3} \times 7.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \\ &= 0.362 \text{ kg} \end{aligned} \quad (4-20)$$

p_{hei} 是齿部铁损耗系数，根据 $B_{i10} = 1.68 \text{ T}$ 从附录六查得 $p_{hei} = 7.41 \text{ W/kg}$

于是全部铁损耗

$$p_{Fe} = p_{Fej} + p_{Fei} = (31.34 + 6.71) \text{ W} = 38.05 \text{ W} \quad (4-21)$$

$$p_{Fe}^* = \frac{p_{Fe}}{P_N} = \frac{38.05}{750} = 0.0507 \quad (4-22)$$

93. 由式 (10-53) 可计算总损耗标么值

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma p^* &= p_{Cu1}^* + p_{Al2}^* + p_s^* + p_{fw}^* + p_{Fe}^* \\ &= 0.121 + 0.065 + 0.0249 + 0.0507 + 0.092 = 0.3016\end{aligned}\quad (4-23)$$

94. 输入功率标么值

$$P_{N1}^* = 1 + \Sigma P^* = 1 + 0.3016 = 1.3016 \quad (4-24)$$

95. 由式 (10-52) 可得

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\Sigma p^*}{P_{N1}^*} = 1 - \frac{0.3016}{1.3016} = 76.8\% \quad (4-25)$$

误差 = $(0.768 - 0.75)/0.75 = 2.4\% > 0.5\%$

效率的假设值太低, 由 §10-5 中分析可知, 再次假设 $\eta'' > \eta$, 取 $\eta'' = 77\%$, 重新计算第 66~95 项中的有关各项:

$$66. \eta'' = 77\%, I_{1P}^* = 1.30$$

$$67. I_X^* = 0.2060$$

$$68. I_{1Q}^* = 0.6958$$

$$69. 1 - \varepsilon_L = 0.90, \text{基本无误差}$$

$$83. I_1^* = 1.501, I_1 = 1.705 \text{ A}$$

$$84. J_1 = 5.47 \text{ A/mm}^2$$

$$85. A_1 = 17153.8 \text{ A/cm}$$

$$86. I_2^* = 1.346, I_2 = 188.1 \text{ A}, I_R = 479.0 \text{ A}$$

$$87. J_B = 3.83 \text{ A/mm}^2, J_R = 2.013 \text{ A/mm}^2$$

$$88. p_{Cu1}^* = 0.120, p_{Cu1} = 90 \text{ W}$$

$$89. p_{Al2}^* = 0.0649, p_{Al2} = 48.675 \text{ W}$$

$$93. \Sigma p^* = 0.3005$$

$$94. p_{N1}^* = 1.3005$$

$$95. \eta = 76.9\%, \text{误差} = \frac{(77-76.9)}{77} = 0.13\% < 0.5\%$$

96. 功率因数

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{I_{1P}^*}{I_1^*} = \frac{1.33}{1.501} = 0.886 \quad (4-26)$$

97. 额定转差率由式 (10-54) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} s_N &= \frac{p_{Al_2}^*}{1 + p_{Al_2}^* + p_{Fe_r}^* + p_s^* + p_{fw}^*} \\ &= \frac{0.0649}{1 + 0.0649 + 0.0263 + 0.04 + 0.0249} = 5.61\% \end{aligned} \quad (4-27)$$

式中

$$p_{Fe_r}^* = \frac{p_{Fejr} + p_{Feir}}{P_N} \quad (4-28)$$

$$= \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \times 31.34 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2.5} \times 6.71\right)}{750} = 0.0263 \quad (4-29)$$

98. 额定转速

$$n_N = n_1 (1 - s_N) = \frac{60f}{p} (1 - s_N) \quad (4-30)$$

$$= \frac{60 \times 50}{1} \times (1 - 0.0561) \text{ rpm} = 2831 \text{ rpm} \quad (4-31)$$

99. 最大转矩倍数按式 (11-55) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} T_m^* &= \frac{1 - s_N}{2 \left(R_1^* + \sqrt{R_1^{*2} + X_\sigma^{*2}} \right)} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0.0561}{2 \times (0.05322 \sqrt{0.0532^2 + 0.1170^2})} = 2.598 \end{aligned} \quad (4-32)$$

(五) 起动性能计算

100. 按照式 (10-56) 假设起动电流

$$I'_{st} = (2.5 \sim 3.5) T_m^* I_{KW} = 3 \times 2.598 \times 1.136 \text{ A} = 8.85 \text{ A} \quad (5-1)$$

101. 起动时产生漏磁的定转子槽磁势平均值由式 (10-59) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} F_{st} &= I'_{st} \frac{N_{s1}}{\sqrt{2}a_1} \left(K_{v1} - K_{d1}^2 K_{p1} \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \right) \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_0} \\ &= 8.85 \times \frac{118}{\sqrt{2} \times 1} \times \left(0.875 + 0.96^2 \times 0.966 \times \frac{18}{16} \right) \times \sqrt{0.9874} \text{ A} = 1370 \text{ A} \end{aligned} \quad (5-2)$$

由此磁势产生的虚拟磁密按式 (10-60) 计算

$$B_L = \frac{\mu_0 F_{st}}{2\delta\beta_0} = \frac{0.4 \times \pi \times 10^{-6} \times 1370}{2 \times 0.259 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.895} \text{ T} = 3.713 \text{ T} \quad (5-3)$$

其中, 修正系数

$$\beta_0 = 0.64 + 2.5 \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{t_1 + t_2}} = 0.64 + 2.5 \sqrt{\frac{0.259}{11.73 + 13.1}} = 0.895 \quad (5-4)$$

102. 起动时漏抗饱和系数 K_s 由图 10-18 查出:

$$K_s = 0.53, \quad 1 - K_s = 0.47 \quad (5-5)$$

103. 漏磁路饱和引起的定子齿顶宽度的减小

$$c_{s1} = (t_1 - b_{01})(1 - K_s) = (0.01173 - 0.0025) \times 0.47 \text{ m} = 4.34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (5-6)$$

104. 漏磁路饱和引起的定子齿顶宽度的减小

$$c_{s2} = (t_2 - b_{02})(1 - K_s) = (0.0131 - 0.0006) \times 0.47 \text{ m} = 5.88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (5-7)$$

105. 起动时转子槽比漏磁导按式 (10-68) 计算

$$\lambda_{s1(st)} = K_{v1} (\lambda_{v1} - \Delta\lambda_{v1}) + K_{L1} \lambda_{L1} = 0.875 \times (0.491 - 0.294) + 0.906 \times 0.35 = 0.4895 \quad (5-8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda_{v1} &= \frac{h_{01} + 0.58h_{11}}{b_{01}} \frac{c_{s1}}{c_{s1} + 1.5b_{01}} \\ &= \frac{0.5 + 0.58 \times 1.5}{2.5} \times \frac{4.34}{4.34 + 1.5 \times 2.5} = 0.294 \end{aligned} \quad (5-9)$$

106. 起动时定子槽漏抗

$$X_{s1(st)}^* = \frac{\lambda_{s1(st)}}{\lambda_{s1}} X_{s1}^* = \frac{0.4895}{0.7467} \times 0.2874 C_x = 0.1884 C_x \quad (5-10)$$

107. 按式 (10-61) 计算起动时定子谐波漏抗

$$X_{\delta 1(st)}^* = K_s X_{\delta 1}^* = 0.53 \times 0.9773 C_x = 0.5180 C_x \quad (5-11)$$

108. 起动时定子漏抗

$$X_{\sigma 1(st)}^* = X_{s1(st)}^* + X_{\delta 1(st)}^* + X_{E1}^* = (0.1884 + 0.5180 + 0.2684) C_x = 0.9748 C_x \quad (5-12)$$

109. 按照式 (10-75) 计算考虑集肤效应的转子导条相对高度

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= 1.987 \times 10^{-3} h_B \sqrt{\frac{b_B}{b_{s2}} \frac{f}{\rho_B}} \\ &= 1.987 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0094 \sqrt{\frac{50}{0.0434 \times 10^{-6}}} = 0.634 \end{aligned} \quad (5-13)$$

其中, $h_B = h_{12} + h_{22} + r_{22} = (0.0016 + 0.0047 + 0.0031) \text{ m} = 0.0094 \text{ m}$ 是导条高度。

110. 集肤效应引起的电阻增加系数 K_F 和漏抗减小系数 K_x 从图 4-23 查出:

$$K_F = \frac{R_{\sim}}{R_0} = 1; \quad K_x = \frac{X_{\sim}}{X_0} = 1 \quad (5-14)$$

111. 根据附录四可计算起动时转子槽比漏磁导的减小

$$\Delta \lambda_{v2} = \frac{h_{02}}{b_{02}} \frac{c_{s2}}{c_{s2} + b_{02}} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} \times \frac{5.88}{5.88 + 0.6} = 0.4537 \quad (5-15)$$

于是起动时转子槽比漏磁导

$$\lambda_{s2(st)} = (\lambda_{v2} - \Delta \lambda_{v2}) + K_x \lambda_{L2} = 0.5 - 0.4537 + 1 \times 0.8776 = 0.9239 \quad (5-16)$$

112. 起动时转子槽漏抗

$$X_{s2(st)}^* = \frac{\lambda_{s2(st)}}{\lambda_{s2}} X_{s2}^* = \frac{0.9239}{1.3776} \times 0.5127 C_x = 0.3438 C_x \quad (5-17)$$

113. 起动时转子谐波漏抗按式 (10-62) 计算

$$X_{\delta 2(st)}^* = K_z X_{\delta 2}^* = 0.53 \times 1.2376 C_x = 0.6560 C_x \quad (5-18)$$

114. 起动时转子斜槽漏抗按式 (10-63) 计算

$$X_{sk(st)}^* = K_s X_{sk}^* = 0.53 \times 0.4567 C_x = 0.2421 C_x \quad (5-19)$$

115. 起动时转子漏抗

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\sigma 2(st)}^* &= X_{s2(st)}^* + X_{\delta 2(st)}^* + X_{sk(st)}^* + X_{E2}^* \\ &= (0.3438 + 0.6560 + 0.2421 + 0.326) C_x = 0.04511 \end{aligned} \quad (5-20)$$

116. 起动时总漏抗

$$X_{\sigma(st)}^{st} = X_{\sigma 1(st)}^* + X_{\sigma 2(st)}^* = 0.02804 + 0.04511 = 0.07315 \quad (5-21)$$

117. 按式 (10-78) 计算起动时转子电阻

$$R_{2(st)}^* = K_F R_B^* + R_R^* = 1 \times 0.025 + 0.0108 = 0.0358 \quad (5-22)$$

118. 按式 (10-80) 起动时总电阻

$$R_{st}^* = R_1^* + R_{2(st)}^* = 0.0532 + 0.0358 = 0.089 \quad (5-23)$$

119. 起动时总阻抗

$$Z_{st}^* = \sqrt{R_{st}^{*2} + X_{\sigma(st)}^{*2}} = \sqrt{0.089^2 + 0.07315^2} = 0.1152 \quad (5-24)$$

120. 起动电流

$$I_{st} = \frac{I_{KW}}{Z_{st}^*} = \frac{1.136}{0.1152} \text{ A} = 9.86 \text{ A} \quad (5-25)$$

$$\text{误差} = \frac{9.86 - 8.85}{9.86} = 10.2\% \quad \text{太大} \quad (5-26)$$

起动电流的假设值 I'_{st} 太小, 由 §10-5 中分析可知, 再次假设时取 $I''_{st} > I_{st}$, 并重新计算从第 100 项起的有关各项:

$$100. I''_{st} = 9.9 \text{ A}$$

$$101. F_{st} = 1533 \text{ A}, B_L = 4.155 \text{ T}$$

$$102. K_s = 0.465, 1 - K_s = 0.535$$

$$103. c_{s1} = 4.938 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$104. c_{s2} = 6.69 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$105. \Delta\lambda_{v1} = 0.3115, \lambda_{s1(st)} = 0.4742$$

$$106. X_{s1(st)}^* = 0.1825C_x$$

$$107. X_{\delta 1(st)}^* = 0.4544C_x$$

$$108. X_{\sigma 1(st)}^* = 0.02605$$

$$111. \Delta\lambda_{v2} = 0.4588, \lambda_{s2(st)} = 0.9188$$

$$112. X_{s2(st)}^* = 0.3419C_x$$

$$113. X_{\delta 2(st)}^* = 0.5755C_x$$

$$114. X_{sk(st)}^* = 0.2124C_x$$

$$115. X_{\sigma 2(st)}^* = 0.04188$$

$$116. X_{\sigma 2(st)}^* = 0.06793$$

$$119. Z_{(st)}^* = 0.1119$$

$$120. I_{st} = 10.15 \text{ A}, \text{ 误差} = (10.15 - 9.9)/10.15 = 2.4\% < 3\%, \text{ 合格。}$$

121. 起动电流倍数

$$i_{st} = \frac{I_{st}}{I_1} = \frac{10.15}{1.136} = 8.93 \quad (5-27)$$

122. 按式（10-85）计算起动转矩倍数

$$T_{st}^* = \frac{R_{2(st)}^*}{Z_{st}^{*2}} (1 - s_N) = \frac{0.0358}{0.1119^2} \times (1 - 0.0561) = 2.69 \quad (5-28)$$

下面将这台电机的主要性能指标与设计要求中的标准作以比较：

表 1: 设计结果与设计要求比较

	标准值	计算值	偏差
1. 效率 η	0.75	0.77	+2.67%
2. 功率因数 $\cos \varphi$	0.84	0.886	+5.5%
3. 最大转矩倍数 T_m^*	2.2	2.59	+17.7%
4. 起动转矩倍数 T_{st}^*	2.2	2.69	+22.3%

心得体会

通过本次对小型三相感应电机的设计，熟悉并理解掌握了实际电机设计中的一些要领，对电机的尺寸、参数、磁路以及其他工作性能的设计，有了更深入的切实的认识。在查阅资料，比对电机数据，按要求设计电机的每一个参数的过程中，让我们理解到了电机设计的魅力。同时，在此次设计中我们还遇到了许多困难与问题，也进行了不少次的返工，这提醒了我们作为一个电气工程师，无论是电机设计还是此后任何的与实际应用相有关的其他设计中，我们每一步都要落得扎实，只有充分的投入与细心的检查才能增加效率。此外，在本次电机设计中我们也体会到了团队协作的乐趣，每一个成员都投身其中大家互帮互助，齐心协力，共同完成设计，这样的团队精神也很有魅力。最后，感谢上海交通大学开设了电机设计这么课程，也感谢高强老师对我们的细心教导，让我们从初始，到理解，再到熟练掌握有关电机设计的知识，收获颇丰。

Matlab 程序

1. 尺寸设计

```
1      clearvars;
2      %设置迭代参数
3      b01_step = 0.01;
4      h01_step = 0.01;
5      max_b01 = 3.8;
6      min_b01 = 0.01;
7      max_h01 = 1.5;
8      min_h01 = 0.01;
9      B01 = min_b01:b01_step:max_b01;
10     H01 = min_h01:h01_step:max_h01;
11     %设置存储空间
12     Ksf = zeros(length(B01),length(H01));
13
14     for i = 1:length(B01)
15         for j = 1:length(H01)
16             b01 = B01(i);
17             h01 = H01(j);
18             %计算尺寸与槽满率
19             [Ksf(i,j),bi11,bi12] = stator_size(b01*1e-3,h01*1e-3);
20             %输出符合要求的尺寸参数
21             if (Ksf(i,j)>0.7)&&(Ksf(i,j)<0.8)&&((abs(bi11-bi12)/bi11)<0.005)
```

```

22         disp([ 'b01=',num2str(b01), ',h01=',num2str(h01), 'Ksf=',...
23               num2str(Ksf(i,j)*100), '%'] );
24     end
25 end
26 end
27
28 imagesc(B01,H01,Ksf);

```

2. stator_size 函数

```

1  function [Ksf,bi11,bi12] = stator_size(b01,h01)
2      %常数向量
3      B = [0.0142+2*pi*h01/9-2*b01;0.0112-b01/3-h01];
4      %系数矩阵
5      A = [4*sqrt(3)-2*pi/9 2*tan(10/180*pi)-pi/9;2/sqrt(3)+1 1+2*tan(10/180*pi)/3];
6
7      %解出尺寸参数
8      X = A\b;
9      h11 = X(1,1);
10     h21 = X(2,1);
11     %计算得到其余尺寸
12     r21 = sqrt(3)*h11 +h21*tan(10/180*pi)+0.5*b01;
13     b11 = b01 + 2*sqrt(3)*h11;
14     %计算面积与槽满率
15     As = (2*r21+b11)/2*(h11+h21-0.002)+(pi*r21^2)/2;
16     Ai = 0.00025*(2*(h11+h21)+pi*r21+2*r21+b11);
17     Aef = As-Ai;
18     Ksf = (1*118*(0.68*1e-3)^2)/Aef;
19     %计算齿宽
20     bi11 = pi*(0.0672+2*h01+2*h11+2*h21)/18 -2*r21;
21     bi12 = pi*(0.0672+2*h01+2*h11)/18 -b11;
22 end

```

3. 磁路计算迭代

```

1  clearvars;
2  u0 = 4*pi*1e-7;
3
4  %设置迭代初始值
5  KE = 0.9;
6  error_KE = 1;

```

```

7      Ks = 1.4;
8      %不满足误差条件，持续迭代
9      while (error_KE>0.005)
10
11          E1 = KE*220;
12          error_Ks = 1;
13
14          At1 = 2573e-6;
15          At2 = 2554e-6;
16          Aj1 = 939e-6;
17          Aj2 = 937e-6;
18          Adelta= 6943e-6;
19          deltaef = 0.268e-3;
20          Kdelta1 = 1.018;
21
22      %对饱和系数进行迭代
23      while (error_Ks>0.01)
24          %查表得到对应值
25          KNm = input(['When Ks = ',num2str(Ks),'KNm = ']);
26          Phi = E1/(4*KNm*0.927*50*354);
27          Fs = input(['When Ks = ',num2str(Ks),'Fs = ']);
28          Bdelta = Fs*Phi/Adelta;
29          Bi1 = Fs*Phi/At1;
30          Bi2 = Fs*Phi/At2;
31          %查磁化曲线并输入磁场强度
32          Hi1 = input(['When Bi1 = ',num2str(Bi1),'Hi1 = ']);
33          Hi2 = input(['When Bi2 = ',num2str(Bi2),'Hi2 = ']);
34          Fdelta = 0.8e6*1.016*0.259e-3*Bdelta;
35          Fi1 = Hi1*9.03e-1;
36          Fi2 = Hi2*7.3e-1;
37          %得到饱和系数计算值
38          Ks_new = (Fdelta+Fi1+Fi2)/Fdelta;
39          error_Ks = abs(Ks_new - Ks)/Ks;
40          %误差不满足要求，重新设定初始值
41          if (error_Ks>0.01)
42              Ks = (Ks_new-(Ks_new-Ks)/3);
43          end
44      end
45      %显示饱和系数迭代完成信息
46      disp(['Ks is OK, and Ks = ',num2str(Ks)]);
47      Ks = Ks_new;
48

```



```

49     Bj1 = 0.5*Phi/Aj1;
50     Bj2 = 0.5*Phi/Aj2;
51     %查磁化曲线并输入磁场强度
52     Hj1 = input(['When Bj1 ', num2str(Bj1), 'Hj1 = ']);
53     Hj2 = input(['When Bj2 = ', num2str(Bj2), 'Hj2 = ']);
54     Cj1 = input(['When Bj1 = ', num2str(Bj1), 'Cj1 = ']);
55     Cj2 = input(['When Bj2 = ', num2str(Bj2), 'Cj2 = ']);
56     Fj1 = Cj1*Hj1*0.0823e2;
57     Fj2 = Cj2*Hj2*0.0268e2;
58     F0 = Fj1+Fj2+Fi1+Fi2+Fdelta;
59     Im = 2*1*F0/(0.9*3*354*0.927);
60     Imb = Im/1.136;
61     Xms = 4*50*u0*3*(354*0.927)^2*0.0655*0.106/(pi*Ks*1*0.268e-3);
62     Xmsb = Xms*1.136/220;
63
64     Cx = 0.02877;
65
66     Xs1b = 0.2874*Cx;
67     Xdelta1b = 3*0.106*0.0095/(pi^2*0.268*1e-3*0.927^2*Ks)*Cx;
68     XE1b = 0.2684*Cx;
69     Xsigma1b = Xs1b+Xdelta1b+XE1b;
70
71     Xs2b = 0.5127*Cx;
72     Xdelta2b = 3*0.106*0.014/(pi^2*0.268e-3*Ks)*Cx;
73     XE2b = 0.326*Cx;
74     Xskb = 0.4567*Cx;
75     Xsigma2b = Xs2b+Xdelta2b+Xskb+XE2b;
76
77     Xsigmab = Xsigma1b + Xsigma2b;
78
79     R1b = 0.0532;
80     R2b = 0.0358;
81
82     I1pb = 1.33;
83     sigma1 = 1+Xsigma1b/Xmsb;
84     Ixb = sigma1*Xsigmab*I1pb^2*(1+(sigma1*Xsigmab*I1pb)^2);
85     I1Qb = Ixb + Imb;
86
87     %得到KE计算值
88     KE_new = 1-(I1pb*R1b+I1Qb*Xsigma1b);
89     %与本次初始值的误差
90     error_KE = abs(KE_new-KE)/KE;

```

```

91      %误差不满足要求，则重新设置迭代初始值
92      if (error_KE>0.005)
93          KE = (KE_new-(KE_new-KE)/3);
94      end
95      %显示最终迭代结果
96      disp(['KE = ',num2str(KE),' error = ',num2str(error_KE)]);
97  end

```