II交流绕组和同步电机习题课

主讲教师: 马明晗

第七章 交流绕组电动势 知识点回顾

1、基本概念

- ①电角度 $\alpha_{el} = p\alpha_{mcc}$ ②每极每相槽数 $q = \frac{Z}{2pm}$ ③槽间角 $\alpha_1 = \frac{p \times 360}{Z}$ ④相带 $q\alpha_1$ 一般为 60°
- ⑤极距 $\tau = \frac{\pi D}{2p}$ 或 $\tau = \frac{Z}{2p}$ 或 $\tau = \pi$ ⑥节距y $y = \tau$,整距绕组; $y < \tau$,短距绕组; $y > \tau$,长距绕组
- ⑦并联支路数a 双层绕组最大可能并联支路数等于极数
- ⑧线圈 $(N_c$ 匝)、线圈组 $(qN_c$ 匝)、一相绕组(单层 $N=\frac{pqN_c}{a}$ 匝,双层 $N=\frac{2pqN_c}{a}$ 匝)
- 2、单层叠绕组和双层叠绕组的特点
- 单层叠绕组:
- ①每个线圈组由q个匝数为 N_c 的线圈串联而成;
- ②每对极每相仅有1个线圈组,则电机每相共有p 个线圈组;
- ③每相p个线圈组可串可并,则最大并联支路数a = p。
- 双层叠绕组:
- ①每个线圈组由q个匝数为 N_c 的线圈串联而成;
- ②每对极每相含2个线圈组,则电机每相共有2p 个线圈组;
- ③每相2p个线圈组可串可并,则最大并联支路数a=2p。

- 3、电动势计算公式
- ①电磁感应定律: 导体感应电动势 e=blv 基波 $E_{al}=2.22f\Phi_1$ 谐波 $E_{av}=2.22vf\Phi_v$
- ②整距线圈感应电动势: 基波 $E_{cl} = 4.44 f N_c \Phi_l$ 谐波 $E_{cv} = 4.44 \nu f N_c \Phi_v$
- ③短距线圈感应电动势: 基波 $E_{c1} = 4.44 f N_c k_{vl} \Phi_1$ 谐波 $E_{cv} = 4.44 v f N_c k_{vv} \Phi_v$
- ④线圈组感应电动势: 基波 $E_{q1}=4.44fqN_ck_{y1}k_{q1}\Phi_1=4.44fqN_ck_{w1}\Phi_1$ 谐波 $E_{cv}=4.44vfN_ck_{yv}k_{qv}\Phi_v=4.44vfN_ck_{wv}\Phi_v$

注: 节距因数
$$k_{yv} = \sin v \left(\frac{y}{\tau} \cdot 90^{\circ} \right)$$
 分布因数 $k_{qv} = \frac{\sin \frac{vq\alpha_{1}}{2}}{q \sin \frac{v\alpha_{1}}{2}}$ 绕组因数: $k_{wv} = k_{yv} k_{qv}$

⑤相电动势: 基波
$$E_{\varphi 1} = 4.44 \, fN k_{w1} \Phi_1$$
 谐波 $E_{\varphi \nu} = 4.44 \, r fN k_{w\nu} \Phi_{\nu}$ 相电动势 $E_{\varphi} = \sqrt{E_{\varphi 1}^2 + E_{\varphi 3}^2 + E_{\varphi 5}^2 + \cdots + E_{\varphi \nu}^2 + \cdots}$

单:
$$N = \frac{pqN_c}{a}$$
 双: $N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a}$

⑥线电动势:
$$Y: E_l = \sqrt{3}E_{\varphi} = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{E_{\varphi l}^2 + E_{\varphi 5}^2 + E_{\varphi 7}^2 + \cdots}$$
 $\Delta: E_l = E_{\varphi} = \sqrt{E_{\varphi l}^2 + E_{\varphi 5}^2 + E_{\varphi 7}^2 + \cdots}$

- 4、齿谐波电动势及其削弱方法
- ①磁性槽楔或半闭口槽;
- ②采用斜槽;
- ③增大每极每相槽数q。

习题十一

1. 试求一台 f= 50Hz,n= 3000 r/min的汽轮发电机的极数为多少?一台 f= 50 Hz,2p=110的水轮发电机的转速为多少?

解: (1)
$$p = \frac{60f}{n} = \frac{60 \times 50}{3000} = 1$$
 极数为2

(2)
$$n = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \times 50}{55} = 54.55 \text{ r/min}$$

考察内容:

$$1, f = \frac{pn}{60}$$

汽轮发电机:

1对极 3000rpm

2对极 1500rpm

3对极 1000rpm

习题十一

3. 有一台同步发电机,定子槽数Z=36,极数2p=4,如图所示,若已知第1槽中导体 感应电动势基波瞬时值为 $e_1 = E_{1m} \sin \omega t$,分别写出第2槽,第10槽,第19槽,第28槽 和第36槽中导体感应电动势基波瞬时值的表达式,并作出相应的基波电动势相量。

解:
$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{p \cdot 360^{\circ}}{Z} = \frac{2 \times 360^{\circ}}{36} = 20^{\circ}$$

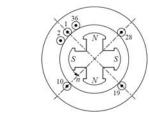
$$e_{2} = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t - 20^{\circ})$$

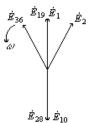
$$e_{10} = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t - 180^{\circ}) = -E_{1m} \sin \omega t$$

$$e_{19} = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t - 360^{\circ}) = E_{1m} \sin \omega t$$

$$e_{28} = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t - 540^{\circ}) = -E_{1m} \sin \omega t$$

$$e_{36} = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t - 700^{\circ}) = E_{1m} \sin(\omega t + 20^{\circ})$$





考察内容:

1、槽间角公式

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{p \times 360}{Z}$$

- 2、各槽电动势相位关系 回顾:
- ①电角度

$$\alpha_{el} = p\alpha_{mcc}$$

②每极每相槽数

$$q = \frac{Z}{2 pm}$$

③槽间角

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{p \times 360}{Z}$$

4)相带

$$qlpha_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$$
一般为 60°

⑤极距

$$\tau = \frac{\pi D}{2p}$$
 或 $\tau = \frac{Z}{2p}$ 或 $\tau = \pi$

⑥节距

习题十二

- **3.** 有一三相同步发电机,2p=2,3000r/min,电枢的总槽数Z=30,绕组为双层绕组, 每相的总串联匝数N=20, 气隙基波磁通 $\Phi_1=1.505$ Wb, 试求:
 - (1) 基波电动势的频率,整距时基波的绕组因数和相电动势?
 - (2) 整距时五次谐波的绕组因数;
 - (3) 如要消除五次谐波,绕组的节距应选多少?此时基波电动势变为多少?

解: (1)
$$f = \frac{pn}{60} = \frac{1 \times 3000}{60} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$q = \frac{Z}{2pm} = \frac{30}{2 \times 3} = 5$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{p \cdot 360^\circ}{Z} = \frac{1 \times 360^\circ}{30} = 12^\circ$$

$$k_{q1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha_1}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha_1}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 12^\circ}{2}}{5 \times \sin \frac{12^\circ}{2}} = \frac{0.5}{0.5226} = 0.9567$$

$$k_{w1} = k_{q1} = 0.9567$$

$$E_1 = 4.44 fNk_{w1}\Phi_1$$

$$= 4.44 \times 50 \times 20 \times 0.9567 \times 1.505 = 6392.9 \text{ V}$$

(2)
$$k_{q5} = \frac{\sin\frac{qv\alpha_1}{2}}{q\sin\frac{v\alpha_1}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{5\times5\times12^{\circ}}{2}}{5\times\sin\frac{5\times12^{\circ}}{2}} = \frac{0.5}{2.5} = 0.2$$

(3) 要消除五次谐波,

 $=6079.61 \,\mathrm{V}$

$$k_{q1} = \frac{\sin\frac{q\alpha_1}{2}}{q\sin\frac{\alpha_1}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{5\times12^{\circ}}{2}}{5\times\sin\frac{12^{\circ}}{2}} = \frac{0.5}{0.5226} = 0.9567$$

$$k_{w1} = k_{q1} = 0.9567$$

$$E_1 = 4.44 fNk_{w1}\Phi_1$$
(3) 要消除五次谐波,
$$y = \frac{v-1}{v}\tau = \frac{5-1}{5}\tau = \frac{4}{5}\times\frac{Z}{2p} = \frac{4}{5}\times\frac{30}{2} = 12$$
短距后, $k_{y1} = \sin(\frac{y}{\tau}\cdot90^{\circ}) = \sin(\frac{4}{5}\times90^{\circ}) = 0.951$

$$k_{w1} = k_{y1}k_{q1} = 0.951\times0.9567 = 0.9098$$

$$E_1 = 4.44 fNk_{w1}\Phi_1 = 4.44\times50\times20\times0.9098\times1.505$$

考察内容:

- 1、绕组因数 $k_{w} = k_{v} \cdot k_{a}$
- 2、基波电动势 $E_1 = 4.44 \, fNk_{yy1} \Phi_1$
- 3、谐波绕组因数

$$k_{yv} = \sin v \left(\frac{y}{\tau} \cdot 90^{\circ} \right)$$

$$k_{qv} = \frac{\sin \frac{vq\alpha_1}{2}}{q\sin \frac{v\alpha_1}{2}}$$

$$k_{wv} = k_{vv} \cdot k_{av}$$

4、消除某次谐波

$$y = \frac{v-1}{v}\tau$$

第八章 交流绕组磁动势 知识点回顾

1、磁动势公式

①整距线圈磁动势(脉振)
$$f_c\left(\alpha,t\right) = F_{cm}\left(\alpha\right)\cos \omega t$$
 其中
$$\begin{cases} F_{cm}\left(\alpha\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}I_cN_c = F_{cm}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ F_{cm}\left(\alpha\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}I_cN_c = -F_{cm}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

基波:
$$f_{c1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_c N_c \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = 0.9 I_c N_c \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{cm1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{c1} \cos \alpha$$

$$\nu 次谐波: \ f_{cv} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\nu} I_c N_c \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \omega t \cos \nu \alpha = \frac{0.9}{\nu} I_c N_c \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \omega t \cos \nu \alpha = F_{cm} \cos \omega t \cos \nu \alpha = = F_{cv} \cos \nu \alpha$$
 其中, F_{cm} 、 F_{cm} 为基波 、 ν 次谐波磁动势最大幅值; F_{c1} 、 F_{cv} 为基波 、 ν 次谐波磁动势幅值

②整距线圈组磁动势(脉振)

基波:
$$f_{q1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_c(qN_c) k_{q1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = 0.9 I_c(qN_c) k_{q1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{qm1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{q1} \cos \alpha t \cos \alpha$$

$$\nu 次谐波: \ f_{qv} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{v} I_c \left(qN_c\right) k_{qv} \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \omega t \cos \nu \alpha = \frac{0.9}{v} I_c \left(qN_c\right) k_{qv} \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \omega t \cos \nu \alpha = F_{qmv} \cos \omega t \cos \omega$$

③双层短距线圈组磁动势(脉振)

基波:
$$f_{q1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_c (2qN_c) k_{y1} k_{q1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = 0.9 I_c (2qN_c) k_{w1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{qm1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{q1} \cos \alpha = F_{q2} \cos \alpha = F_{q3} \cos \alpha = F_{q4} \cos \alpha = F_{q4}$$

$$v$$
次谐波: $f_{qv} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{v} I_c (2qN_c) k_{yv} k_{qv} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha = \frac{0.9}{v} I_c (2qN_c) k_{wv} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha = F_{qmv} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha = F_{qv} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha$

基波:
$$f_{\phi 1} = 0.9 \frac{NI}{p} k_{w1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{\phi m1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{\phi 1} \cos \alpha$$

$$v$$
次谐波: $f_{_{\varphi v}} = \frac{0.9}{v} \frac{NI}{p} k_{_{wv}} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha = F_{_{\varphi mv}} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{_{\varphi v}} \cos v \alpha$

⑤三相绕组磁动势(旋转)

基波:
$$f_1 = f_{A1} + f_{B1} + f_{C1} = \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m 1} \cos(\omega t - \alpha) = F_1 \cos(\omega t - \alpha) = 1.35 \frac{NI}{p} k_{w1} \cos(\omega t - \alpha)$$

ν次谐波: 1) 三的倍数次谐波合成磁动势为零;

2)
$$v = 6k - 1$$
次谐波磁动势旋转方向与基波相反,转速为基波 $\frac{1}{6k - 1}$ 例: $f_5 = \frac{3}{2} F_{oms} \cos(\omega t + 5\alpha)$

3)
$$v = 6k + 1$$
次谐波磁动势旋转方向与基波相同,转速为基波 $\frac{1}{6k+1}$ 例: $f_7 = \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m7} \cos(\omega t - 7\alpha)$

2、三相合成磁动势波形图

磁动势积分法: 槽电流为⊙时上升一个高度; 槽电流为⊗时下降一个高度

3、绕组漏磁通和漏抗 $\dot{E}_{\alpha} = -i\dot{I}x_{\alpha}$

漏磁通: 仅与定子绕组交链或即使进入转子也不产生有用转矩的磁通 包含: a.槽漏磁通; b端部漏磁通; c.谐波漏磁通。

- 1. 一台两极电机中一个100 匝的整距线圈。
- (1) 若通入正弦电流 $i = \sqrt{2} \times 5 \sin \omega t$ A, 试求出基波和三次谐波脉振磁动势的幅值;
- (2) 若通入一平顶波形的交流电流,其中除了有 $i_1 = \sqrt{2} \times 5 \sin \omega t$ A 的基波电流外,还有一个 幅值为基波幅值的1/3的三次谐波电流。试写出这个平顶电流所产生的基波和三次谐波脉振 磁动势的表达式,并说明三次谐波电流能否产生基波磁动势。
- (3) 若通入5 A的直流电,此时产生的磁动势的性质如何?这时基波的三次谐波磁动势幅值 又各为多少?

解: (1)
$$F_1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 100 \times 5 \sin \omega t = 450.16 \sin \omega t$$
安匝/极
$$F_3 = -\frac{1}{3} F_1 \sin \omega t = -150.1 \sin \omega t$$
安匝/极

$$f_3(\alpha) = 30 \times \left(5\sin \omega t + \frac{5}{3}\sin 3\omega t\right) \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi \cos 3\alpha$$
$$= -\left(150\sin \omega t + 50\sin 3\omega t\right) \cos 3\alpha$$

三次谐波电流可以产生在空间上基波分布的脉动 磁动势, 只是其脉动频率为基波电流产生的基波 磁动势的三倍。

3)若通以5A直流电流,磁动势为幅值固定的矩形
$$F_{mv} = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 100 \times \frac{1}{\nu} \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1000}{\pi \nu} \sin \nu \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1000}{\pi} = 318 \text{安匝/W}$$

$$F_3 = -\frac{1000}{\pi} = -106 \text{安匝/W}$$

考察内容:

整距线圈磁动势

1、磁动势最大幅值

$$\begin{split} F_{cm1} &= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_c N_c = 0.9 I_c N_c \\ F_{cmv} &= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{v} I_c N_c \sin v \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{0.9}{v} I_c N_c \sin v \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

2、磁动势幅值

$$F_{c1} = F_{cm1} \cos \omega t$$

$$F_{cv} = F_{cmv} \cos \omega t$$

3、磁动势

$$f_{c1} = F_{cm1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha$$
$$= F_{c1} \cos \alpha$$

 $f_{cv} = F_{cmv} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha$ $=F_{cv}\cos v\alpha$

刀颞十四

1. 把三个线圈A—X,B—Y和C—Z 叠在一起,如图所示。分别在A—X 线圈通入电流 $i_a = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$ A,在B—Y线圈里通入电流 $i_b = \sqrt{2} I \sin (\omega t - 120^\circ)$ A,在C—Z 线圈里通入电流 $i_c = \sqrt{2} I \sin (\omega t - 240^\circ)$ A,求三相合成的基波和三次谐波磁动势。

解: 设一相磁动势基波和三次谐波最大幅值为 $F_{\wp m1}$ 和 $F_{\wp m3}$

$$\iiint f_{a1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin \omega t \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$f_{b1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ}) \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ} - \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ} + \alpha)$$

$$f_{c1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ}) \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ} - \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ} + \alpha)$$

 $c \odot$

$$f_1 = f_{a1} + f_{b1} + f_{c1} = 0$$

$$f_{a3} = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_{b3} = F_{\omega m3} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ}) \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_{c3} = F_{\varphi m3} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ}) \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_3 = f_{a3} + f_{b3} + f_{c3} = 0$$



考察内容: 1、一相磁动势

 $F_{\varphi m1} = 0.9 \frac{IN}{n} k_{w1}$

 $f_{\omega 1} = F_{\omega m_1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha$

$$f_{\omega v} = F_{\omega m v} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha$$

2、脉振磁动势分解

$$f_{\varphi 1} = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m 1} \cos(\omega t - \alpha)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}F_{\varphi m1}\cos(\omega t+\alpha)$$

3、三相合成磁动势

$$f_1 = f_{A1} + f_{B1} + f_{C1}$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}F_{\varphi m1}\cos(\omega t-\alpha)$$

$$=1.35\frac{IN}{p}k_{w1}\cos(\omega t-\alpha)$$

习题十四

2. 在图所示的三相对称绕组中,通以电流为 $i_a=i_b=i_c\sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t$ A ,求三相合成的基波和三次谐波磁动势。

解: 设一相磁动势基波和三次谐波最大幅值为 F_{om} 和 F_{om}

则
$$f_{a1} = F_{\omega m1} \sin \omega t \cos \alpha$$

$$f_{b1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin \omega t \cos(\alpha + 120^{\circ})$$

$$f_{c1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin \omega t \cos(\alpha + 240^{\circ})$$

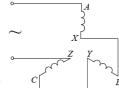
$$f_1 = f_{a1} + f_{b1} + f_{c1} = 0$$

$$f_{a3} = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_{b3} = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3(\alpha + 120^{\circ}) = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_{c3} = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3(\alpha + 240^{\circ}) = F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3\alpha$$

$$f_3 = f_{a3} + f_{b3} + f_{c3} = 3F_{\omega m3} \sin \omega t \cos 3\alpha$$



 $\bigotimes Y$

 $\bigotimes Z$

考察内容:

1、一相磁动势

$$F_{\varphi m1} = 0.9 \frac{IN}{p} k_{w1}$$

$$F_{\varphi m v} = \frac{0.9}{v} \frac{IN}{p} k_{wv}$$

 $f_{\omega 1} = F_{\omega m_1} \cos \omega t \cos \alpha$

$$f_{\varphi v} = F_{\varphi m v} \cos \omega t \cos v \alpha$$

2、脉振磁动势分解

$$f_{\varphi 1} = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m 1} \cos(\omega t - \alpha)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}F_{\varphi m1}\cos(\omega t+\alpha)$$

3、三相合成磁动势

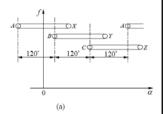
$$f_1 = f_{A1} + f_{B1} + f_{C1}$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}F_{\varphi m1}\cos(\omega t-\alpha)$$

$$=1.35\frac{IN}{n}k_{\rm wl}\cos(\omega t-\alpha)$$

习题十五

- **1.** 用三个等值线圈A—X、B—Y、C—Z 代表的三相绕组,如图(a)所示,现通以电流 $i_a=10\sin\omega t$ A, $i_b=10\sin(\omega t-120^\circ)$ A 和 $i_c=10\sin(\omega t-240^\circ)$ A。
 - (1) 当 i_A =10A时,在图 (a) 坐标上画出三相合成基波磁动势波形;
 - (2) 当 i_a =5A(如图(b)所示)时,在图a 坐标上画出三相合成基波磁动势波形。



$$\mathbf{m}$$
: (1) $\Leftrightarrow F_{\varphi m1} = 0.9 \frac{IN}{n} k_{w1}$

$$i_A = 10 A \text{Hz}, \quad \omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f_{A1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin \omega t \cos \alpha = F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha$$

$$f_{B1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ}) \cos(\alpha - 120^{\circ}) = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 120^{\circ})$$

$$f_{C1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ}) \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ}) = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ})$$

$$f_{1} = f_{A1} + f_{B1} + f_{C1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha - \left[\frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 120^{\circ}) + \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha$$

习题十五

(2) 当 i_a =5A(如图b所示)时,在图a 坐标上画出三相合成基波磁动势波形。

解: (2) 如图 i_A =5A时, $\omega t = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

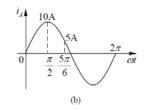
$$f_{A1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin \omega t \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos \alpha$$

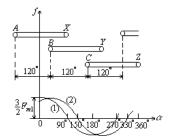
$$f_{B1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 120^{\circ}) \cos(\alpha - 120^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 120^{\circ})$$

$$f_{C1} = F_{\varphi m1} \sin(\omega t - 240^{\circ}) \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ}) = -F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ}) - \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ})$$

$$f_{1} = f_{A1} + f_{B1} + f_{C1}$$

 $= -\frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 240^{\circ}) = \frac{3}{2} F_{\varphi m1} \cos(\alpha - 60^{\circ})$



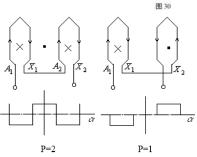


习题十五

2. 一台极对数p=2的三相同步电机,定子上的A相绕组如图(a)。今在此绕组里通入单相 电流,问产生的基波磁动势为几对极?如果把其中的一线圈反接,如图(b)所示,再通 入单相电流,问产生的基波磁动势为几对极? (可以根据磁动势积分法作出磁动势波

形, 然后决定极对数)。

解:



考察内容:

1、磁动势波形图画法 磁动势积分叠加法 p147 槽电流为⊙时上升一个高度 槽电流为⊗时下降一个高度

第十章 同步电机基本电磁关系 知识点回顾

1、时空相失图(+A 与+t 轴重合)

空间矢量: ①基波励磁磁动势 \overline{F}_{c} 和磁密 \overline{B}_{0} ⇒位于转子磁极轴线上

②电枢磁动势 \bar{F}_a \Rightarrow 某相电流达到最大时, \bar{F}_a 刚好转到该相绕组的轴线上,与电流方向符合右手螺旋定则 时间相量: ①同步电机电动势 \dot{E}_0 、 \dot{E}_a ⇒规定正方向一致时,落后 $\bar{F}_{(1)}$ 、 \bar{F}_a 一个90°

②电流 $\dot{I} \Rightarrow 与 \dot{E}_0$ 夹角为 ψ

2、几个角的区分: ① ψ (内功率因数角) $\rightarrow \dot{E}_0$ 与 \dot{I} 的夹角;

② φ (功率因数角)→ \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 的夹角;

③ δ (功角) $\rightarrow \dot{E}_0$ 与 \dot{U} 的夹角

3、电枢反应的性质,直轴和交轴电枢反应的作用

1) 交轴电枢反应磁动势使气隙磁场扭斜,实现机电能量转换。

2) 直轴电枢反应磁动势对励磁破动势起去磁或加磁作用。

4、隐极和凸极机的电磁关系、<mark>电动势方程、</mark>等效电路和<mark>相量图</mark>

等效电路和相重图
$$\dot{E}_0 + \dot{E}_{ad} + \dot{E}_{aq} + \dot{E}_{\sigma} = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a$$

$$\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_{\sigma} + j\dot{I}_dx_{ad} + j\dot{I}_qx_{aq}$$

$$\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}_d x_d + jI_q x_q
\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_q + j\dot{I}_d (x_d - x_q) = \dot{E}_Q + j\dot{I}_d (x_d - x_q)$$

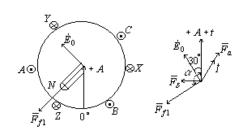
习题十六

- **1.** 有一台同步电机,定子绕组里电动势和电流的正方向已标出,如图所示。
- (1) 画出当 α =120° 瞬间,电动势 \dot{E}_0 的相量,并把这个瞬 $\dot{\Phi}_0$ 间转子位置画在图里。
- (2)若定子电流落后于电动势 60° 电角度,画出定子绕组产生的合成基波磁动势 \bar{F}_a 的位置。
- (3) 如果 $F_a = \frac{1}{3}F_{f1}$,画出磁动势 \bar{F}_δ 的位置来。

考察内容:

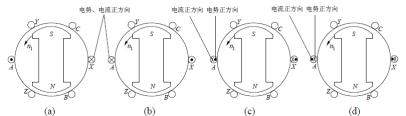
1、时空相矢图画法 见课本*p*203

解:



习题十六

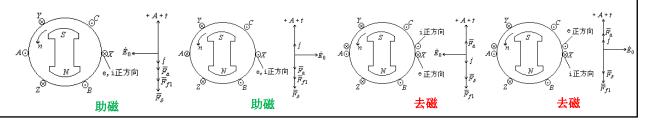
2. 有一台同步发电机,定子绕组里电动势和电流的正方向分别标在图33(a)、(b)、(c)、(d)里。假设定子电流领先电动势 \dot{E}_a 以 90°电角度。根据图(a)、(b)、(c)和(d)所示的转子位置,作出 \dot{E}_0 、 \dot{I} 相量和 \bar{F}_{f1} 、 \bar{F}_a 矢量。并说明 \bar{F}_a 是去磁还是助磁性质。



考察内容:

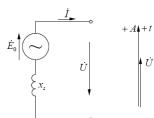
- 1、时空相矢图画法 见课本*p*203
- 2、规定正方向与习惯一致时 \dot{E}_0 落后 \overline{F}_{f1} 90° \overline{F}_a 与I同方向

解:

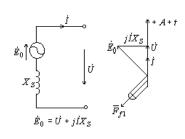


习题十六

3. 已知一台隐极同发电机的端电压 $U^*=1$,电流 $I^*=1$,同步电抗 $x_s^*=1$,功率因数 $\cos \varphi=1$ (忽略定子电阻),用画时空相(矢)量图的办法找出图中所示瞬间同步电机转子的位置(用发电机惯例)。

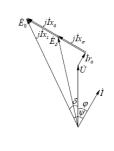


解:



考察内容:

- 1、时空相矢图画法 见课本*p*203
- 2、电动势方程 $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_s$
- 3、相量图



习题十七

2. 一台隐极同步发电机运行于恒定电压下,其励磁可随时调整,使其线端功率因数在不同情况下经常等于1,试导出此时电枢电流I和励磁电动势 E_0 之间的关系。

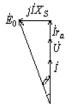
解:由相量图可以看出:

$$\dot{E}_{0} = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_{a} + j\dot{I}x_{s}$$

$$E_{0} = \sqrt{(U + Ir_{a})^{2} + (Ix_{s})^{2}}$$

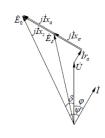
或:
$$\sin \theta = \frac{Ix_s}{E_0}$$

$$I = \frac{E_0}{x_s} \sin \theta$$



考察内容:

- 1、时空相矢图画法 见课本p203
- 2、电动势方程 $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_s$
- 3、相量图



- 3. 一台三相汽轮发电机 S_N =30000kVA, U_N =11000V, I_N =1570A,Y接法。
- (1) x_s =2.35Ω,用相量图求出 $\cos \varphi$ =0.855(滞后)时 $I=I_N$ 的 ψ 角和 δ 角。
- (2) x_{σ} =0.661Ω, r_a 不计, 画出 $\cos \varphi$ = 0.5 (超前) 时的电动势相量图, 并求出 E_{δ} E_a 和
- 解: (1) 忽略 r_a , $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + j\dot{I}X_s$, 由相量图得:

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Lx_s + U\sin\varphi}{U\cos\varphi} = tg^{-1} \frac{1570 \times 2.35 + \frac{11000}{\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{1 - 0.855^2}}{\frac{11000}{\sqrt{3}} \times 0.855} = 52.14^\circ$$

 $\theta = \psi - \varphi = 52.14^{\circ} - \cos^{-1}(0.855) = 52.14^{\circ} - 31.24^{\circ} = 20.9^{\circ}$

(2) $\dot{E}_{\delta} = \dot{U} + j\dot{I}x_{\sigma}$, $\dot{E}_{0} = \dot{U} + j\dot{I}x_{\sigma} + j\dot{I}x_{a}$, 由相量图得:

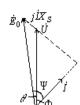
$$E_{\delta} = \sqrt{(Ix_{\sigma})^2 + U^2 - 2Ix_{\sigma}U\cos 30^{\circ}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1570 \times 0.661)^2 + (11000 / \sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 1570 \times 0.661 \times (11000 / \sqrt{3})\cos 30^{\circ}} = 5476.9 V$$

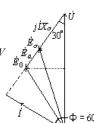
$$E_{0} = \sqrt{(Ix_{\sigma}\cos 60^{\circ})^2 + (U - Ix_{\sigma}\sin 60^{\circ})^2}$$

 $=\sqrt{(1570\times2.35\times0.5)^2+(11000/\sqrt{3}-1570\times2.35\times\sqrt{3}/2)^2}=3655.4V$

 $E_a = Ix_a = I(x_s - x_\delta) = 1570 \times (2.35 - 0.661) = 2651.73V$

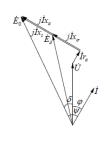






考察内容:

- 1、时空相矢图画法 见课本p203
- 2、电动势方程 $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_s$
- 3、相量图



习题十七

- 5. 己知一台凸极同步电机 $U^*=1$, $I^*=1$, $x_d^*=0.6$, $x_q^*=0.6$, $r_a=0$, $\varphi=20$ ° <u>(领先)</u>,当t=0时, $u_{\rm A}$ 最大。
 - (1) 用电动势相量图求 \dot{E}_{40}
 - (2) 判断电枢反应是去磁还是助磁。

解: (1) $\dot{E}_Q = \dot{U} + j\dot{L}_q$, $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + j\dot{L}_d x_d + j\dot{L}_q x_q$ 由相量图得:

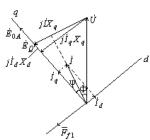
$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{I^* x_q^* - U^* \sin \varphi}{U^* \cos \varphi} = tg^{-1} \frac{0.6 - \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} = 15.35^\circ$$

 $\delta = \psi + \varphi = 20^{\circ} + 15.35^{\circ} = 35.35^{\circ}$

$$E_{A0}^* = U^* \cos \delta + I_d^* x_d^* = U^* \cos \delta + I^* \sin \psi x_d^* = \cos 35.35^\circ + \sin 15.35^\circ \times 0.6 = 1.16$$

$$\dot{E}_{A0}^* = 1.16 \angle 35.35^\circ$$

(2) 电枢反应是去磁性质(交轴电枢反应使气隙磁场扭斜,直轴电枢反应起去磁作 用。)



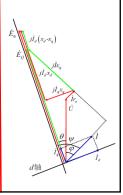
考察内容: 1、时空相矢图画法

见课本p203 2、凸极机电动势方程

 $\dot{E}_O = \dot{U} + j \dot{I} x_q$

 $\dot{E}_0 = \dot{U} + j\dot{I}_d x_d + j\dot{I}_q x_q$

3、凸极机相量图



习题十八

1. 一台三相、Y接法凸极同步发电机,运行数据是: U=230V(相电压),I=10A, $\cos\varphi=0.8$ (滞后), $\psi=60^\circ$, $r_a=0.4\Omega$,励磁相电动势 $E_0=400$ V,忽略磁路饱和影响, 画出电机此时电动势相量图,并求出 I_d 、 I_q 、 x_d 、 x_q 的数值。

解:
$$I_d = I \sin \psi = 10 \sin 60^\circ = 8.66A$$

$$I_q = I \cos \psi = 10 \cos 60^\circ = 5A$$

$$\because \psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Ix_q + U \sin \varphi}{U \cos \varphi + Ir_a} = tg^{-1} \frac{10x_q + 230 \times 0.6}{230 \times 0.8 + 10 \times 0.4} = 60^\circ$$

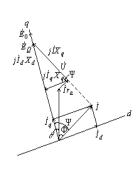
$$\therefore x_q = 18.762\Omega$$

 $\therefore \varphi = 36.87^{\circ}$ $\therefore E_0 = U\cos(\psi - \varphi) + Ir_a\cos\psi + I_dx_d$

 $\cos \varphi = 0.8$

$$\therefore x_d = \frac{E_0 - U\cos(\psi - \varphi) - Ir_a\cos\psi}{I\sin\psi} = 21.53\Omega$$

 $= U\cos(\psi - \varphi) + Ir_a\cos\psi + I\sin\psi x_d$



考察内容:

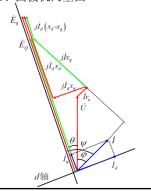
1、基本方程式

$$\begin{split} \dot{E}_0 &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}_dx_d + j\dot{I}_qx_q \\ &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_q + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_q\right) \\ &= \dot{E}_O + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_q\right) \end{split}$$

2、ψ的计算

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Ix_q + U\sin\varphi}{Ir_a + U\cos\varphi}$$

3、凸极机向量图



习题十八

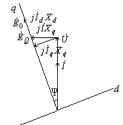
2. 设有一台凸极式发电机接在电压为额定值的电网上,电网电压保持不变,同 步电抗标幺值 x_d^* =1.0, x_q^* =0.6, r_a \approx 0,当该机供给额定电流且功率因数为1时, 空载电动势 E_0 *为多少?当该机供给额定电流且内功率因数为1时,空载电动势 E_0 *为多少?

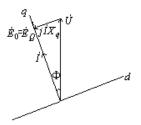
解: $1)\cos\varphi=1$

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{I^* x_q^*}{U^*} = 30.96^\circ$$

 $E_0^* = U^* \cos \psi + I_d^* x_d^* = U^* \cos \psi + I^* \sin \psi x_d^* = 1 \times \cos 30.96^\circ + 1 \times \sin 30.96^\circ \times 1 = 1.372$

$$E_0^* = \sqrt{U^{*2} - (I^* x_q^*)^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} = 0.8$$





考察内容:

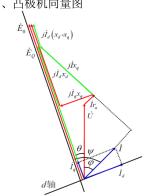
1、基本方程式

$$\begin{split} \dot{E}_0 &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}_dx_d + j\dot{I}_qx_q \\ &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_q + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_q\right) \\ &= \dot{E}_Q + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_q\right) \end{split}$$

2、ψ的计算

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Ix_q + U\sin\varphi}{Ir_a + U\cos\varphi}$$

3、凸极机向量图



习题十八

3. 一台三相凸极同步发电机的额定数据如下: Y接法, P_N =400kW, U_N =6300V, $\cos \varphi$ =0.8 (滞后),f=50Hz, n_N =750r/min, x_d =103.1 Ω , x_q =62 Ω ,忽略电枢电阻,试求额定运行时的功率因数角 δ 以及励磁电动势 E_0 的大小。

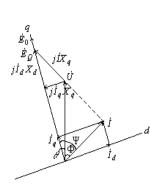
$$I_N = \frac{P_N}{\sqrt{3}U_N \cos \varphi_N} = \frac{400 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300 \times 0.8} = 45.82 \text{ A}$$

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Ix_q + U\sin\varphi}{U\cos\varphi} = tg^{-1} \frac{45.82 \times 62 + \frac{6300}{\sqrt{3}} \times 0.6}{\frac{6300}{\sqrt{3}} \times 0.8} = 59.92^{\circ}$$

$$\delta = \psi - \varphi = 59.92^{\circ} - \cos^{-1} 0.8 = 59.92^{\circ} - 36.87^{\circ} = 23.05^{\circ}$$

$$E_0 = U \cos \delta + I_d x_d = U \cos \delta + I \sin \psi x_d$$

$$= \frac{6300}{\sqrt{3}} \times \cos 23.05^{\circ} + 45.82 \times \sin 59.92^{\circ} \times 103.1 = 7434.76 V$$



考察内容:

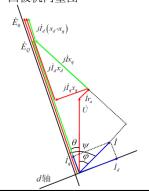
1、基本方程式

$$\begin{split} \dot{E}_0 &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}_dx_d + j\dot{I}_qx_q \\ &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}r_a + j\dot{I}x_q + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_q\right) \\ &= \dot{E}_O + j\dot{I}_d\left(x_d - x_a\right) \end{split}$$

2、ψ的计算

$$\psi = tg^{-1} \frac{Ix_q + U\sin\varphi}{Ir_a + U\cos\varphi}$$

3、凸极机向量图



习题十九

2. 国产三相72500kW水轮发电机, U_N =10.5kV,Y接, $\cos \varphi_N$ =0.8(滞后), x_q^* =0.554,电机的空载、短路和零功率因数负载实验数据如下:

空载特性

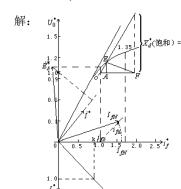
U_0^*	0.55	1.0	1.21	1.27	1.33
i_f^*	0.52	1.0	1.51	1.76	2.09

短路特性

零功率因数特性(
$$I=I_N$$
)

$I_k^{\ *}$	0	1	U^*	1
i_f^*	0	0.965	i_f^*	2.115

设 $x_{\sigma}^*=0.9x_p^*$, 试求: (1) x_d^* 的不饱和值; (2) 短路比 K_c ; (3) x_p^* ; (4) x_{aq}^* ;



- (1) 当 $I_k^* = 1.0$ 时,短路实验对应的 $I_f^* = 0.965$
 - 由空载特性可得,气隙线 $U_0^* = \frac{0.55}{0.52}I_f^*$

$$\therefore E_0^* = \frac{0.55}{0.52} \times 0.965 = 1.02 \Rightarrow x_d^* = \frac{E_0^*}{I_c^*} = \frac{1.02}{1} = 1.02$$

(2)
$$K_c = \frac{I_{kN}^*}{I_N^*} = \frac{i_{f0} (U_0 = U_N)}{i_{fk} (I_k = I_N)} = \frac{1}{0.965} = 1.036$$

(3)
$$x_p^* = \frac{\overline{EA}}{I^*} = \frac{0.15}{1} = 0.15$$

(4)
$$x_{aq}^* = x_q^* - x_\sigma^* = 0.554 - 0.15 \times 0.9 = 0.419$$

考察内容:

- 1、同步电抗不饱值
- $x_s = \frac{E_0}{I_k}$
- 2、短路比

$$K_{c} = \frac{I_{kN}(i_{f} = i_{f0})}{I_{N}}$$
$$= \frac{i_{f0}(U_{0} = U_{N})}{i_{fk}(I_{k} = I_{N})}$$

- 3、保梯电抗
- $x_p = \frac{\overline{E}\overline{A}}{I}$

隐: $x_p = x_\sigma$ 凸: $x_p > x_\sigma$

- 4、凸极机同步电抗
- 直轴 $x_d = x_{ad} + x_{\sigma}$
- 交轴 $x_q = x_{aq} + x_{\sigma}$

第十一章 同步发电机的并联运行 知识点回顾

1、发电机并网

并联投入条件: ①电压大小相同; ②电压相位一致; ③频率相同; ④相序必须一致

并联投入方法: ①准整步 $\left\{$ 暗灯法: 三组灯亮灭变化很慢 ightarrow三组灯同时熄灭灯光旋转法: 灯光旋转缓慢 ightarrow不交叉的相灯熄灭

②自整步:将发电机拖动到接近同步速,励磁绕组通过一限流电阻短接,发电机投入电网立即加励磁, 电网将电机拖入同步速 (并网冲击电流稍大)

2、功率和转矩平衡

功率平衡: $P_1 = (p_m + p_{fe} + p_{ad}) + P_M = p_0 + P_M$ $P_2 = P_M - p_{cua} = mUI\cos\varphi$

转矩平衡:
$$T_{\rm l}=T_{\rm 0}+T_{\rm M}$$
 其中, $T_{\rm l}=\frac{P_{\rm l}}{\Omega_{\rm l}}$, $T_{\rm 0}=\frac{p_{\rm m}+p_{\rm fe}+p_{\rm ad}}{\Omega_{\rm l}}$, $T_{\rm M}=\frac{P_{\rm M}}{\Omega_{\rm l}}$ $\Omega_{\rm l}=\frac{2\pi n_{\rm l}}{60}$

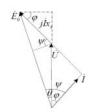
3、功角特性

隱:
$$P_M = \frac{mUE_0}{x_s} \sin \delta$$

$$Q = \frac{mUE_0}{x_s} \cos \delta - \frac{mU^2}{x_s}$$

$$\Box: P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{d}}\sin\delta + m\frac{U^{2}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x_{q}} - \frac{1}{x_{d}}\right)\sin2\delta$$

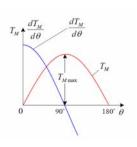
$$P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{d}} \sin \delta + m\frac{U^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_{q}} - \frac{1}{x_{d}}\right) \sin 2\delta \qquad Q = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{d}} \cos \delta - m\frac{U^{2}}{2} \frac{x_{d} + x_{q}}{x_{d}x_{q}} + m\frac{U^{2}}{2} \frac{x_{d} - x_{q}}{x_{d}x_{q}} \cos 2\delta$$



4、有功调节和静态稳定

增加原动机输入功率→增加有功

静态稳定性(隐极为例):
$$T_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}\Omega_{1}} \sin \delta \Rightarrow \frac{dT_{M}}{d\delta} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}\Omega_{1}} \cos \delta$$

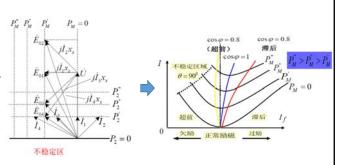


5、无功调节和V型曲线

调节励磁→调节无功

仅增加有功→无功相应下降

V型曲线: 电枢电流I 与励磁电流 I_f 的关系 $I=f\left(I_f\right)$ \Rightarrow



习题二十

3. 一台四极的隐极同步电机,端电压 $U^*=1$ 和电流 $I^*=1$,同步电抗 $x_s^*=1$,功率因数 $\cos\varphi=\sqrt{3}/2(\dot{I}$ 落后 \dot{U}),励磁磁动势的幅值 $F_{f1}=1200$ 安/极,电枢反应基波磁动势的幅值 $F_a=400$ 安/极,忽略定子电阻 T_a ,试用时空相矢图求出功角 δ 和 θ' 。

$$\widehat{F}_{s} = \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = 30^{\circ}$$

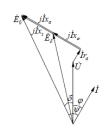
$$\delta = tg^{-1} \frac{I^{*}x_{s}^{*} \cos \varphi}{I^{*}x_{s}^{*} \sin \varphi + U^{*}} = tg^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2 + 1} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 90^{\circ} + \delta + \varphi - \theta' = 150^{\circ} - \theta'$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{f1}}{\sin \beta} = \frac{F_{a}}{\sin \theta'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{f1}}{\sin (150^{\circ} - \theta')} = \frac{F_{a}}{\sin \theta'} \Rightarrow \frac{1200}{\sin (150^{\circ} - \theta')} = \frac{400_{a}}{\sin \theta'} \Rightarrow \theta' = 13.2^{\circ}$$

考察内容: 1、相量图



习题二十-

- 1. 有一台两极50Hz 汽轮发电机数据如下: S_N =31250kVA, U_N =10.5kV(Y接法), $\cos \varphi$ =0.8(滞后),定子每相同步电抗 x_s =7.0Ω(不饱和值),而定子电阻忽略不计,此发电机并联运行于无限大电网,试求:
- (1) 当发电机在额定状态下运行时,功率角 δ_N ,电磁功率 P_N ,同步转矩系数 $\frac{dT_M}{d\delta}$,过载能力 k_m 为多大?

解: (1)
$$I_N = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_N} = \frac{31250}{\sqrt{3} \times 10.5} = 1718.3 \text{ A}$$
 由相量图可得
$$\delta_N = tg^{-1} \frac{I_N x_s \cos \varphi}{I_N x_s \sin \varphi + U_{N\varphi}}$$

$$= tg^{-1} \frac{1718.3 \times 7 \times 0.8}{1718.3 \times 7 \times 0.6 + 10500 / \sqrt{3}} = 35.93^{\circ}$$

$$E_{0N} = \frac{U_{N\varphi} + I_N x_s \sin \varphi}{\cos \delta_N} = 16399.25 \text{V}$$

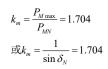
$$P_{MN} = \frac{mU_{N\varphi} E_{0N}}{x_s} \sin \delta_N = 25000 \text{kW}$$

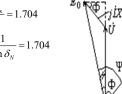
$$P_{M \max} = \frac{mU_{N\varphi} E_{0N}}{x_s} = 42606.5 \text{kW}$$

$$\frac{dT_M}{d\delta} = \frac{mU_{N\varphi}E_{0N}}{x_s\Omega_1}\cos\delta_N$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{10500}{\sqrt{3}} \times 16399.25}{\frac{2\pi \times 3000}{60} \times 7} \times \cos 35.93^\circ$$

$$= 1.1 \times 10^5$$





考察内容:

1、有功功率

$$P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}} \sin \delta$$

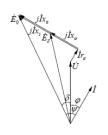
2、过载能力

$$k_m = \frac{T_{\text{max}}}{T_N} = \frac{P_{M \text{ max}}}{P_{MN}} = \frac{1}{\sin \delta_N}$$

3、同步转矩系数

$$\frac{dT_{M}}{d\delta} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}\Omega_{1}}\cos\delta$$

4、相量图



(2) 若维持上述励磁电流不变,但输出有功功率减半时, δ 、 P_M 同步转矩系数 $\frac{dT_M}{d\delta}$ 及cosφ将变为多少?输出无功功率将怎样变化?

由题得,

$$:: I'_f = I_f,$$

$$E_0' = E_{0N} = 16399.25V$$

$$\therefore P_2' = \frac{1}{2}P_2$$

$$\therefore I'\cos\varphi' = \frac{1}{2}I_N\cos\varphi_N$$

由相量图得:

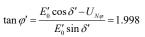
由相量图得:
$$\sin \delta' = \frac{I'x_s \cos \varphi'}{E_0'} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I_N \cos \varphi_N x_s}{E_{0N}} = 0.2934$$

$$\delta' = 17.06^\circ$$

$$\delta' = 17.06^{\circ}$$

$$P_{M}' = \frac{mU_{N\varphi}E_{0}'}{x_{*}}\sin\delta' = \frac{3 \times \frac{10500}{\sqrt{3}} \times 16399.25}{7}\sin17.06^{\circ} = 12500\text{kW}$$

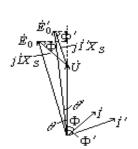
$$\frac{dT_{M}}{d\delta} = \frac{mU_{N\varphi}E'_{0}}{x_{s}\Omega_{1}}\cos\delta' = \frac{3\times\frac{10500}{\sqrt{3}}\times16399.25}{7\times\frac{2\pi\times3000}{60}}\cos17.06^{\circ} = 1.3\times10^{5}$$



$$\varphi' = 63.42^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \varphi' = 0.447$$

$$Q'=rac{mU_{Narphi}E_0'}{x_s}\cos\delta'-rac{mU_{Narphi}^2}{x_s}=24981.7$$
kvar
有功減小,无功增加



考察内容:

1、同步转矩系数

$$\frac{dT_{M}}{d\delta} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}\Omega_{1}}\cos\delta$$

2、有功功率与无功功率

$$P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}} \sin \delta P_{2} = mUI \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = \frac{mUE_0}{x_s} \cos \delta - \frac{mU^2}{x_s}$$

3、相量图

(3) 发电机原来在额定状态下运行,现在将其励磁电流加大10%, δ 、 P_M 、 $\cos \varphi$ 和I将 变为多少?

$$E_0'' = 1.1E_{0N} = 1.1 \times 16399.25 = 18039.18V$$

$$P_2'' = P_2''$$

$$\therefore I'' \cos \varphi'' = I_N \cos \varphi_N$$

由相量图得,

$$E_0'' \sin \delta'' = I'' x_s \cos \varphi'' = I_N x_s \cos \varphi_N$$

$$\mathbb{M}\sin\delta'' = \frac{I_N x_s \cos \varphi_N}{E_0''} = \frac{1718.3 \times 7 \times 0.8}{18039.18} = 0.5334$$

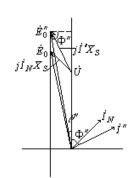
$$P_{M}'' = \frac{mU_{N\varphi}E_{0}''}{x_{s}}\sin\delta'' = \frac{3 \times \frac{10500}{\sqrt{3}} \times 18039.18}{7}\sin32.24^{\circ}$$

$$\tan \varphi'' = \frac{E_0'' \cos \delta'' - U_{N\varphi}}{E_0'' \sin \delta''} = 0.9557$$

 $\varphi'' = 43.7^{\circ}$

$$\cos \varphi'' = 0.723$$

$$I'' = \frac{I_N \cos \varphi_N}{\cos \varphi''} = \frac{1718.3 \times 0.8}{\cos 43.7^{\circ}} = 1901.37A$$



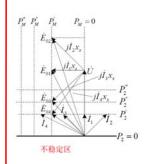
考察内容:

1、有功功率

$$P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{s}} \sin \delta$$

 $P_2 = mUI\cos\varphi$

2、相量图



- 2. 一台50000kW、13800V(Y接法)、cosφ=0.8(滞后)的水轮发电机并联于一无限 大电网上,其参数为 $r_a \approx 0$, $x_a *= 1.15$, $x_a *= 0.7$,并假定其空载特性为一直线,试求:
- (1) 当输出功率为10000kW, $\cos \varphi=1$ 时,发电机的励磁电流 I_f* 及功率角 δ ;

$$P_2 = 10000 \text{kW}$$
, $\cos \varphi = 1 \text{ lb}$, $\varphi = 0^\circ$

$$I = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{3}U\cos\varphi} = \frac{10000 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 13800 \times 1} = 418.37 \text{A}$$

$$I_{N} = \frac{S_{N}}{\sqrt{3}U_{N}} = \frac{P_{N}}{\sqrt{3}U_{N}\cos\varphi_{N}} = \frac{50000 \times 10^{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times 13800 \times 0.8} = 2614.81A$$

$$I^* = \frac{I}{I_N} = \frac{418.37}{2614.81} = 0.16$$

$$\delta = tg^{-1} \frac{I^* x_q^* \cos \varphi}{U^* + I^* x_q^* \sin \varphi} = tg^{-1} \frac{0.16 \times 0.7 \times 1}{1 + 0.16 \times 0.7 \times 0} = 6.39^\circ$$

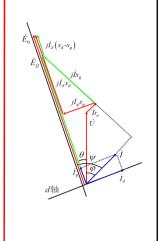
$$E_0^* = U^* \cos \delta + I_d^* x_d^* = U^* \cos \delta + I^* \cos \psi x_d^*$$

$$= U^* \cos \delta + I^* \cos(\delta + \varphi) x_d^* = 1 \times \cos 6.39^\circ + 0.16 \times \sin 6.39^\circ \times 1.15 = 1.014$$

$$I_f^* = E_0^* = 1.014$$



1、凸极机相量图



(2) 若保持此输入有功功率不变, 当发电机失去励磁时, δ =? 发电机还能稳定运 行吗? 此时定子电流 $I=? \cos \varphi =?$

 $I'^* = \sqrt{I_d'^{*2} + I_q'^{*2}} = 0.9337$

 $I'=I'^*I_N=0.9337\times 2614.81=2441.4A$

失磁后,
$$E_0'=0 \Rightarrow E_0'^*=0$$

有功不变
$$\Rightarrow P'_M = P_M = P_2$$

$$P_{M}^{*} = \frac{U^{*2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_{q}^{*}} - \frac{1}{x_{d}^{*}} \right) \sin 2\delta'$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\delta' = \frac{P_M^*}{\frac{U^{*2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_q^*} - \frac{1}{x_d^*}\right)} = \frac{\frac{10000}{50000/0.8}}{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{0.7} - \frac{1}{1.15}\right)} = 0.5724$$

 δ' =17.46° <(20°~30°) 发电机还能稳定运行

$$E_0^* = 0 = U^* \cos \delta' + I_d'^* x_d^* \Rightarrow I_d'^* = \frac{U^* \cos \delta'}{x_d^*} = \frac{1 \times \cos 17.46^\circ}{1.15} = 0.8295$$

$$U^* \sin \delta' = I_q'^* x_q^* \Rightarrow I_q'^* = \frac{U^* \sin \delta'}{x_q^*} = \frac{1 \times \sin 17.46^{\circ}}{0.7} = 0.4286$$

考察内容:

1、凸极极有功计算式

$$P_{M} = \frac{mUE_{0}}{x_{d}} \sin \delta$$

$$+m\frac{U^2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x_q} - \frac{1}{x_d}\right)\sin 2\delta$$

2、凸极机相量图

