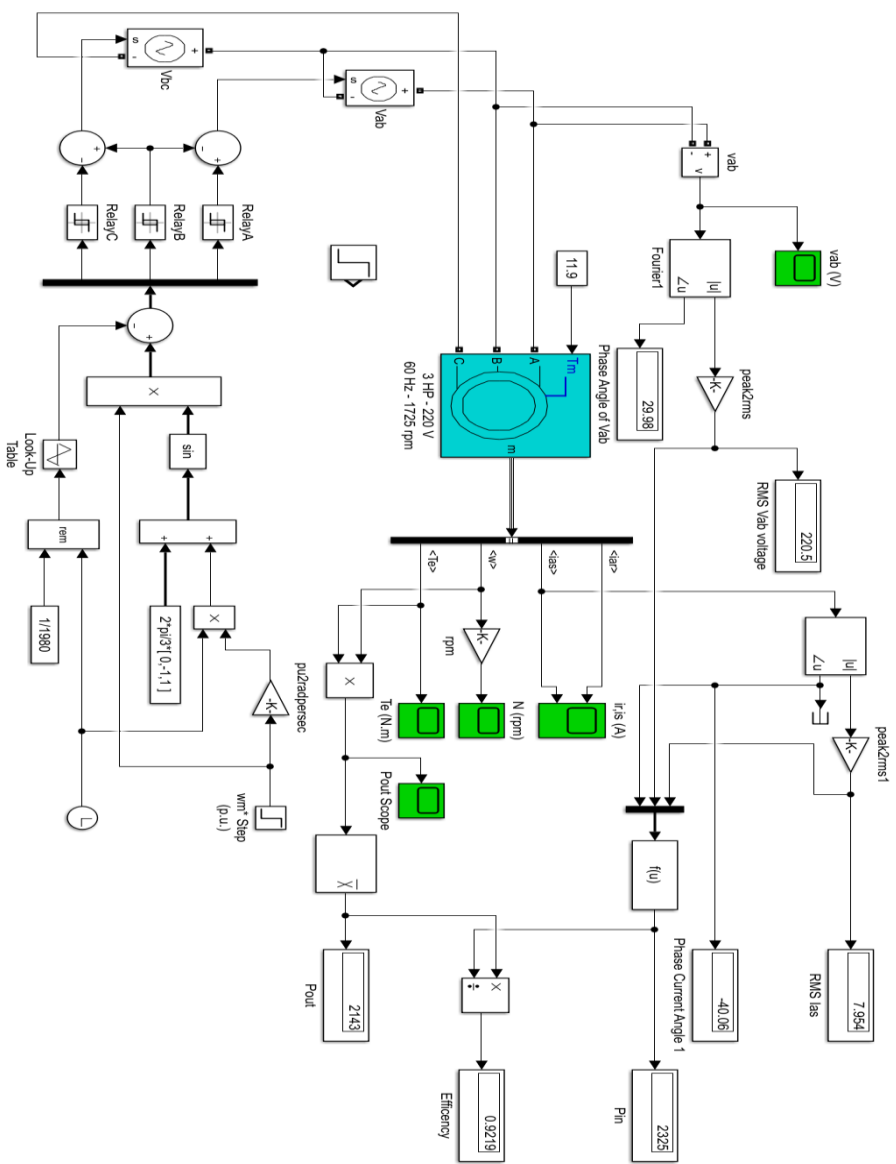


power_pwm_test_griskewicz

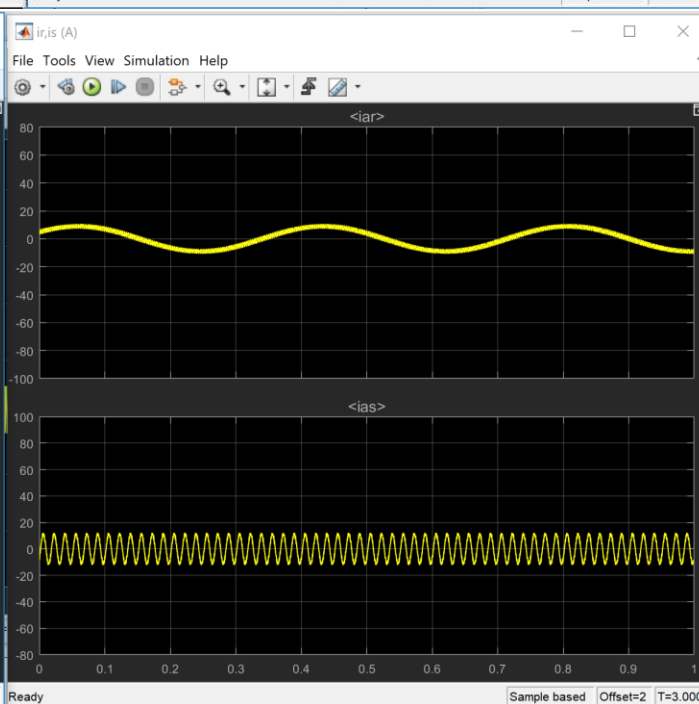
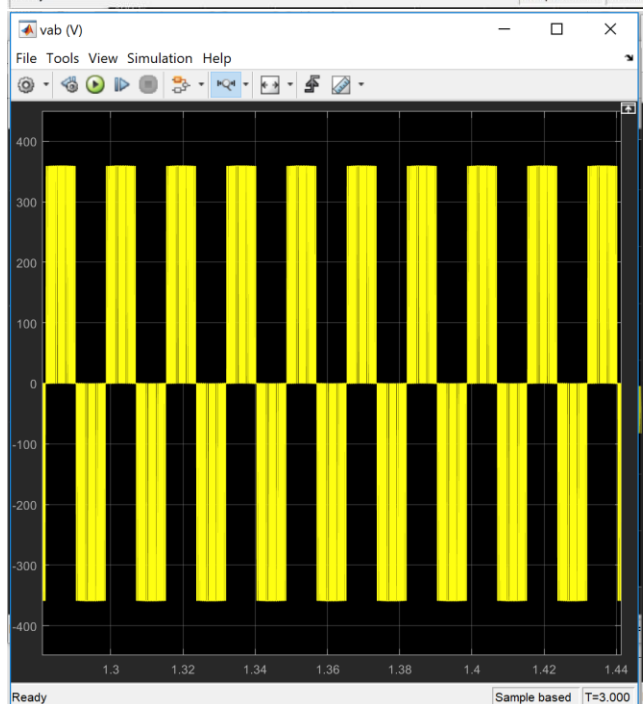
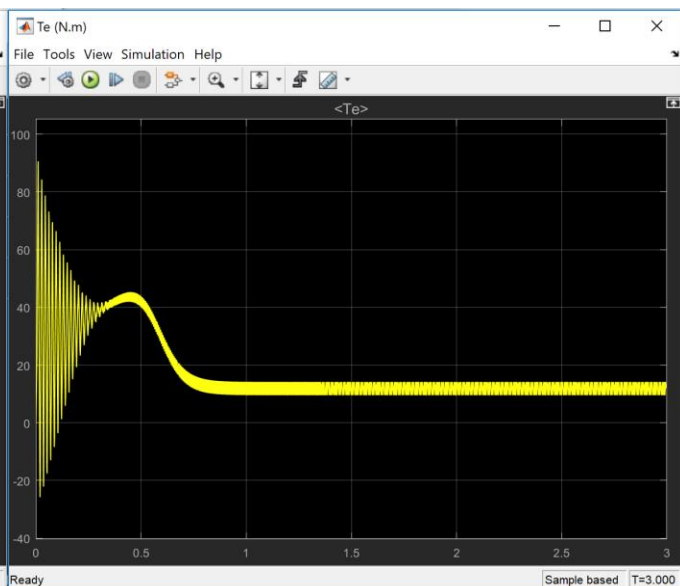
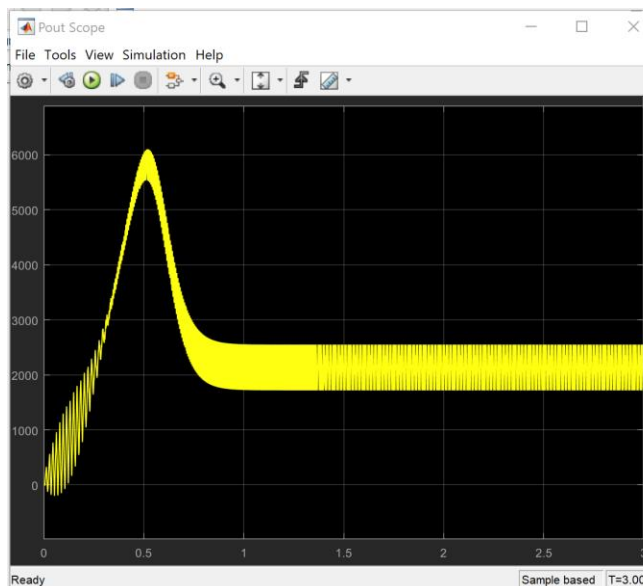
power_pwm_test_griskewicz

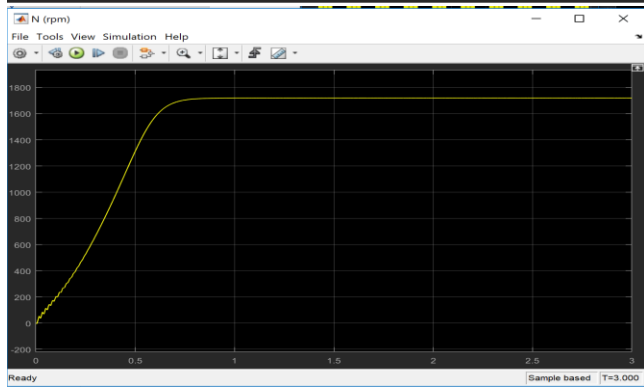
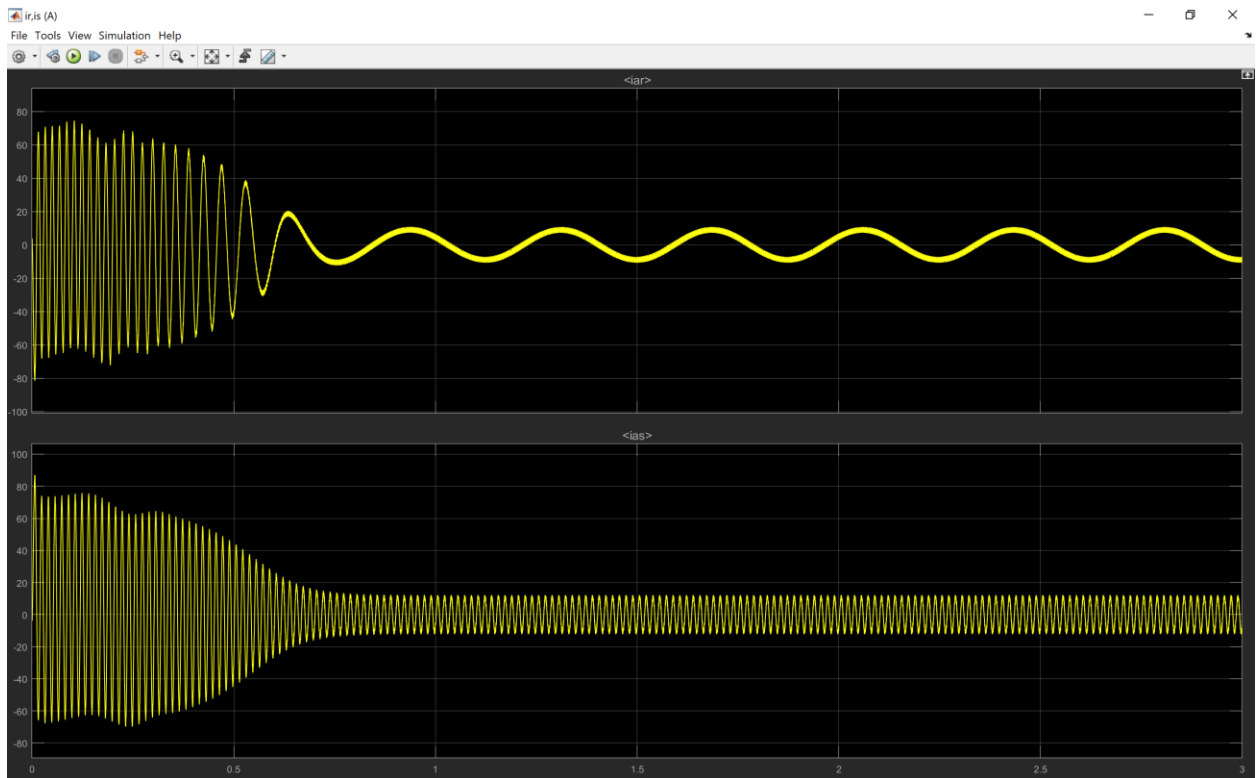


Continuous
powergui

Three-Phase Asynchronous Machine

?





```
Pn=3*746;
Vn=220;
fn=60;
```

```
Rs=.0435;
Lls=4e-3;
Rr=0.816;
Llr=2e-3;
Lm=69.31e-3;
Ls=Lls+Lm;
Lr=Llr+Lm;
J=0.089;
P=4;
```

Also used 1719 RPM

```
ns=120*fn/P;
nm=1725;
we=2*pi*fn;
wm=nm/60*2*pi;
wr=wm*P/2;
s=(ns-nm)/ns;
```

```
Xlr=Llr*we*1i;
Xm=Lm*we*1i;
Xls=Lls*we*1i;
```

```
Zr=Rr/s+Xlr;
Zm=Xm;
Zeq=(Zm*Zr)/(Zm+Zr);
Zs=Rs+Xls;
Zt=Zs+Zeq;
```

```
Vs=Vn/sqrt(3);
Is=Vs/Zt;
Ir=(Vs-Is*Zs)/Zr;
S=3*Vs*conj(Is);
Pin=real(S);
Pls=3*abs(Is)^2*Rs;
Plr=3*abs(Ir)^2*Rr;
Pg=3*abs(Ir)^2*Rr/s;
```

```
Pmech=3*abs(Ir)^2*Rr*(1-s)/s;
Tdev=3*(P/2)*(Rr/(s*we))*(Vs^2)/((Rs+Rr/s)^2+we^2*(Lls+Llr)^2);
Tem=3/4*(P/we)*(Vs^2)/((Rs+Rr/s)^2+we^2*(Lls+Llr)^2)-Rs;
Tstart=3*(P/2)*(Rr/we)*(Vs^2)/((Rs+Rr/s)^2+we^2*(Lls+Llr)^2);
eff=Pmech/Pin;
```

Command Window

```
>> %AT RPM=1725
>> Pin
```

```
Pin =

    2.1813e+03
```

```
>> Pg
```

```
Pg =

    2.1735e+03
```

```
>> eff
```

```
eff =

    0.9549
```

fx>>

Command Window

```
>> HW2EMACH
>> %AT RPM=1719
>> Pin
```

```
Pin =

    2.3505e+03
```

```
>> Pg
```

```
Pg =

    2.3419e+03
```

```
>> eff
```

```
eff =

    0.9515
```

fx>>

3.3)

When comparing 3.1 to 3.2 the efficiency is a bit different. When comparing the stator and rotor currents we can see that for 3.1:

$$I_s = 7.94 \angle -40.86^\circ$$

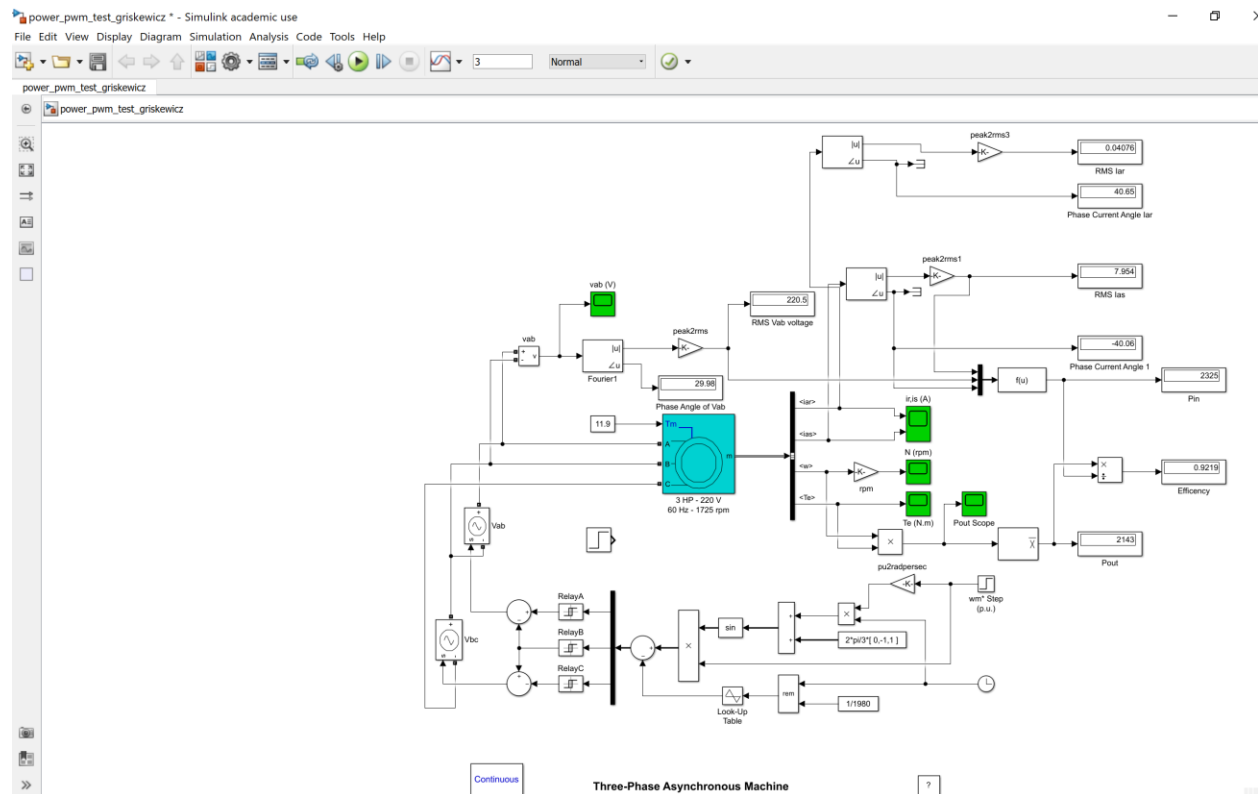
$$I_r = 7.07 \angle 6.7^\circ$$

When comparing the stator and rotor currents we can see that for 3.2:

$$I_s = 8.11 \angle -40.86^\circ$$

$$I_r = 6.53 \angle -6.7^\circ$$

Once again like the efficiency the values differ a bit, where the MATLAB script in 3.2 shows a higher value. This may be the reason for the better efficiency. Please note that MATLAB provided values in a complex form and I used a CASIO Fx-115ES to convert. I also tried to add an RMS reader for I_R as shown below:



3.4)

