

62-83-52.003

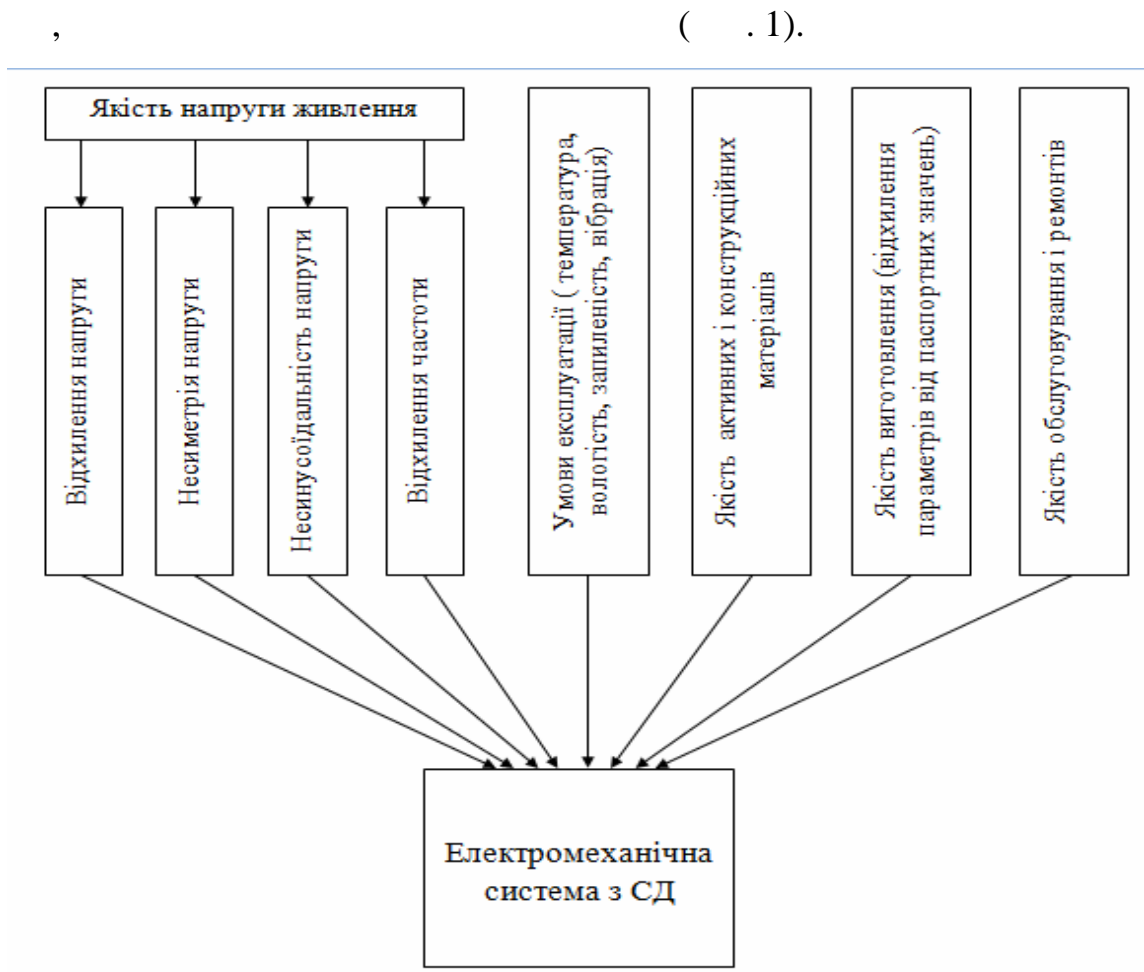
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Influence of power supply voltage quality on electromechanic characteristics of synchronous motors is analyzed. Influence of frequency deviation, unsinusoidality, unsymmetry and voltage deviation on electromechanic properties of motors is considered.

Keywords: synchronous motor, unsymmetry, unsinusoidality, voltage deviation, frequency deviation.

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 " " [1].
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. 1.

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$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=2}^N U_{(n)}^2}{U^2}} \cdot 100,$$

$U_{(n)}$ – n -та гармоніка напруги, $n = 2, 3, \dots, N$; N – кількість гармонік, $N = 40$; U – номінальна напруга, $U = 400$ В; k – коефіцієнт якості напруги, $k_{u(n)}$ – коефіцієнт якості n -ї гармоніки напруги.

$$k_{u(n)} = \frac{U_{(n)}}{U} \cdot 100.$$

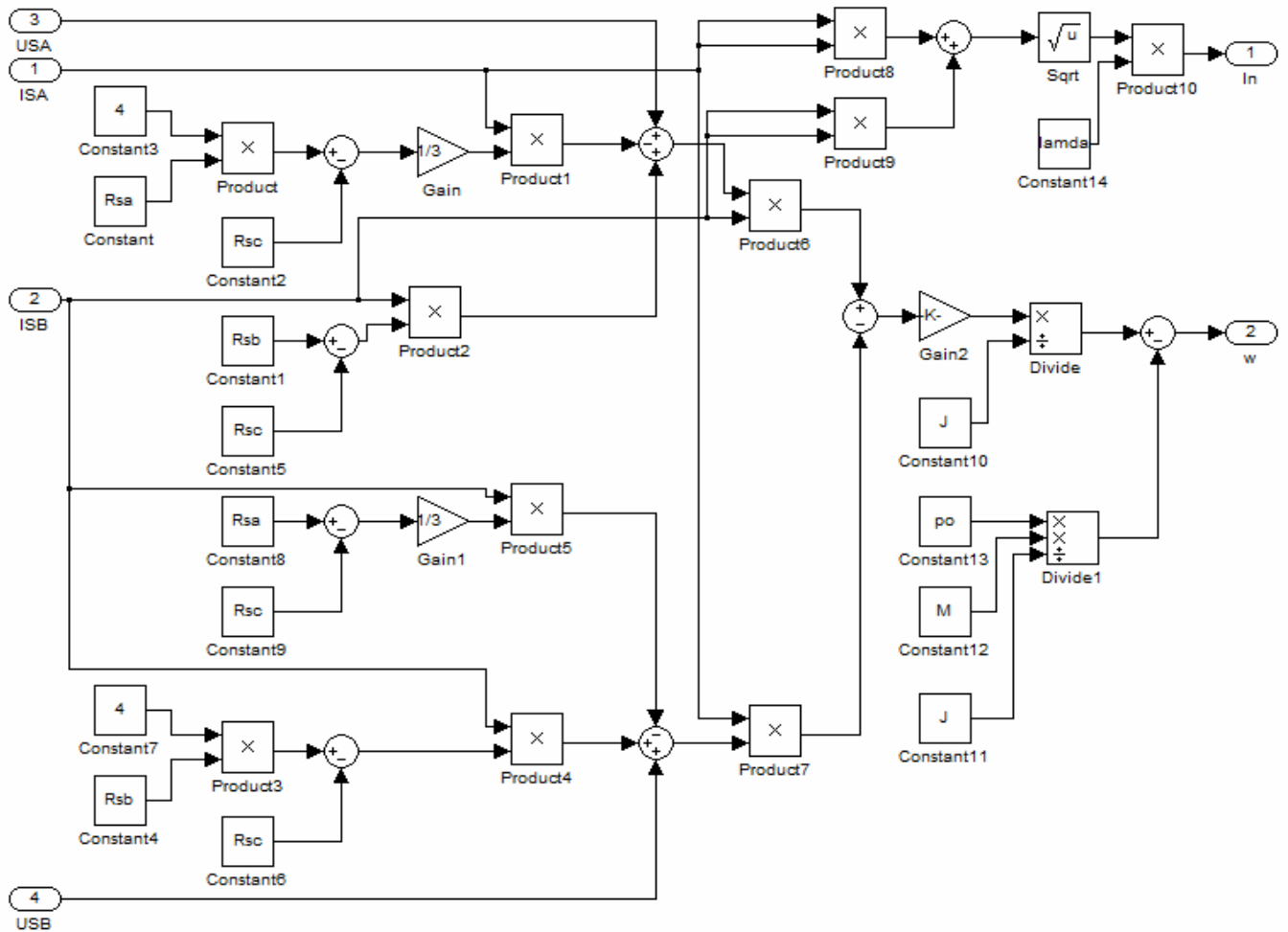
, 0,3 %.

(. 2

matlab) [7]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d i_{cA}}{dt} = u_{cA} - \frac{1}{3}((4R_{cA} - R_{cC})i_{cA} + (R_{cB} - R_{cC})i_{cB}); \\ \frac{d i_{cB}}{dt} = u_{cB} - \frac{1}{3}((R_{cA} - R_{cC})i_{cB} + (4R_{cB} - R_{cC})i_{cA}); \\ \frac{d i_f}{dt} = u_f - R_f i_f; \frac{d i_d}{dt} = -R_d i_d; \frac{d i_q}{dt} = -R_q i_q; \\ \frac{d \omega}{dt} = \frac{p_0^2}{J} \sqrt{3} (i_{cA} i_{cB} - i_{cB} i_{cA}) - \frac{p_0 M}{J}; \frac{d \theta}{dt} = \omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

— ; u_c, i_c, R_c — ; 0 — ; J — ; M — ; —



. 2.

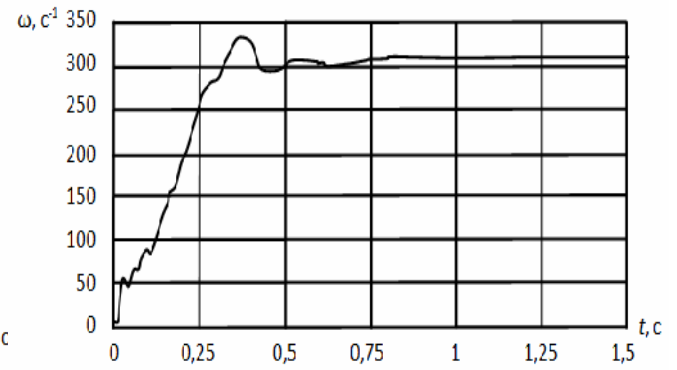
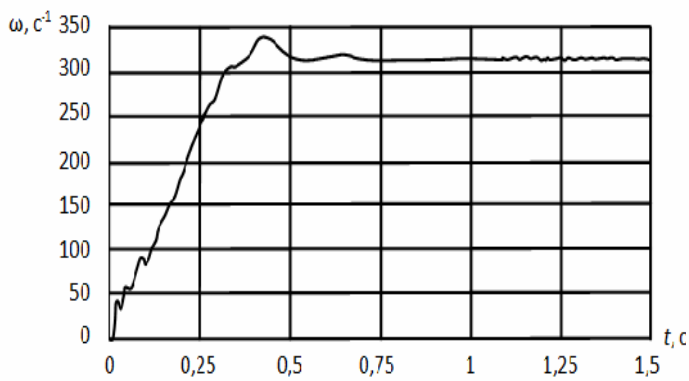
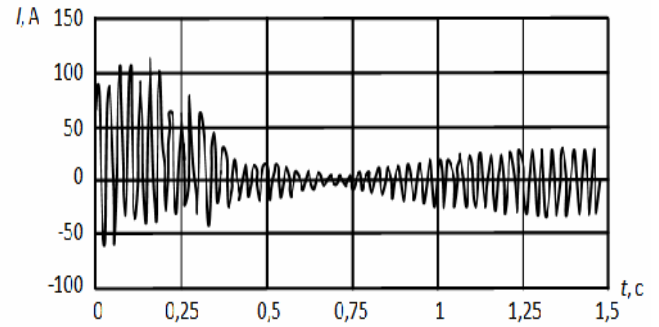
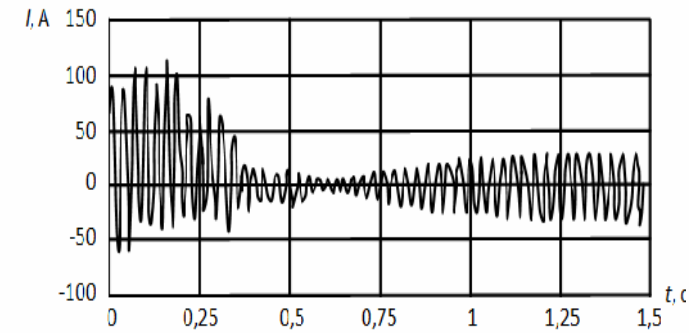
matlab

(1)

13109-97

5 % [2].

. 3



. 3.

: $-v = 2$; $-v = 11$

:

$$\delta U = U - U \quad ; \quad \delta U = \frac{U - U}{U} 100.$$

$$-5 \quad +10 \%.$$

$$5 \%.$$

 x_{ad}

:

$$x_{ad} = \frac{k_{ad} F_a}{k_U F_{\delta 0}} = \frac{0,9 k_{ad} m I \quad k_p \frac{\omega_1 k_{01}}{p}}{k_U F_{\delta 0}},$$

k_{ad} – ;
 $F_{\delta 0}$ – ; ω_1 – , ;
 k_{01} – ; k_U – .
 x_{ad} $x_d = x_{ad} + x_{\tau}$,

[3]

$$I_*^2 = \frac{1 + k_p^2 x_d^2 \cos^2 \varphi + a^2 x_d^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2ax_d \sin \varphi}{1 + x_d^2 + 2x_d^2 \sin \varphi}, \quad (2)$$

$k_p = P/P$, $\alpha = Q/Q$ – -
 ; x_d – ,

(2), 10 %

x_{ad} k_p

$$x_{ad} = \frac{0,9k_{ad}mI \quad k_p \frac{\omega_1 k_{01}}{P} I \quad k_p}{1,1F_{\delta 0}} = 1,091k_p,$$

$1,1F_{\delta 0}$ – ,
 $1,1U$.

$k_p = 0,7 \dots 0,85$ x_d 0,903...1,066,

(2),

0,878...0,923 .

() .

10 %

30 % ,

2%

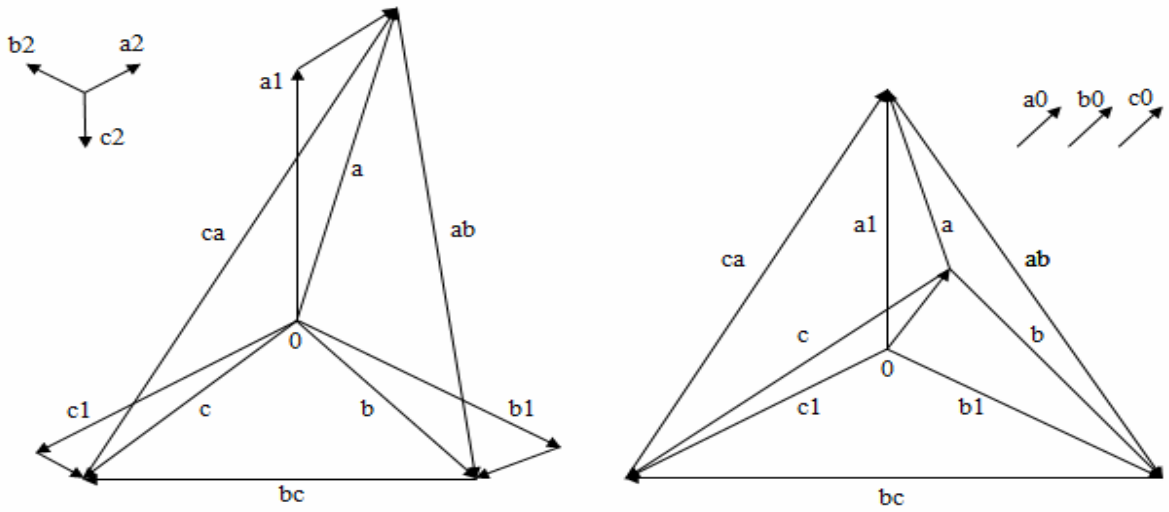
16,2 %.

U k_{2U} U [2]:

$$k_{2U} = \frac{U}{U} 100\% .$$

(.4,) .

(.4,) .



. 4.

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i_2

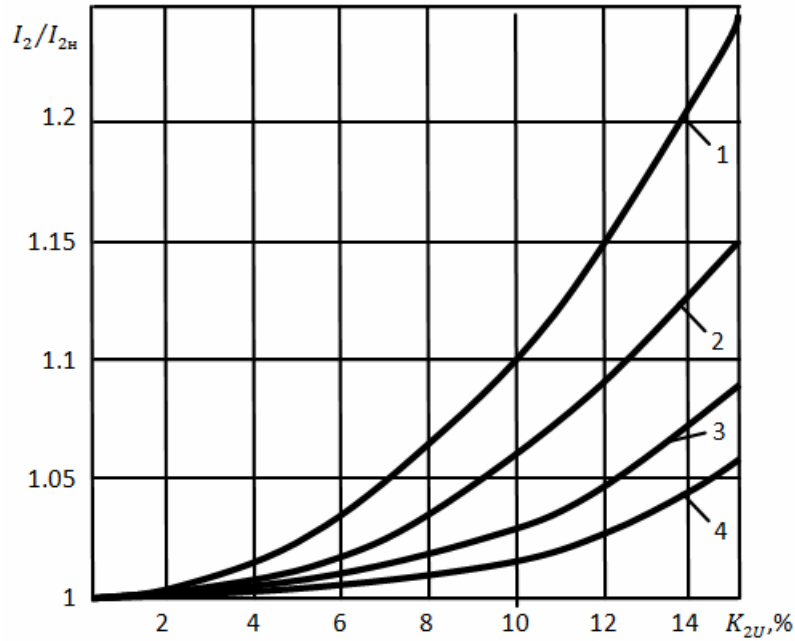
[6]:

$$i_2 = \frac{Z_{d2} + Z_{q2}}{2Z_{d2}Z_{q2}} \dot{U}_2 TB .$$

(.5).

$$\Delta f = f - f \quad ; \quad \Delta f = \frac{f - f}{f} 100 .$$

, 10 , -0,1 , +0,1 . 10 ,
-0,2 +0,2 .



. 5. I - = 1; 2 - = 60 %; 3 - = 40 %; 4 - = 25 % :

$$\delta f = f - f ; \delta f = \frac{f - f}{f} 100.$$

0,2 . 0,2 .

x_{ad}
[4].

$$I_*^2 = k_f (\beta^2 \cos^2 \varphi + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi). \tag{3}$$

(3),

$$\left(\frac{f}{I_*}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{k}{k_\mu}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{k_f}\right)^2 + \frac{2x_d \sin \varphi}{k_f} \alpha + a^2 x_d^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \beta^2 x_d^2 \cos^2 \varphi \right] \quad (4)$$

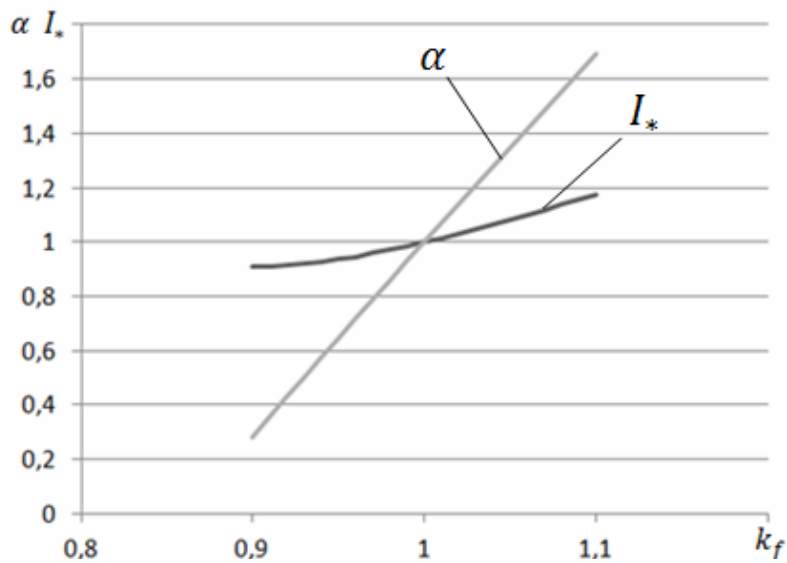
(4)

(. 6):

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{k_f k_\mu}{k}\right)^2 - (\beta x_d \cos \varphi)^2} - \frac{1}{k_f}}{x_d \sin \varphi} \quad (5)$$

(5)

[5].



. 6.

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(*)

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5 %
30 %.

5 %
30 %.

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1.11.2012