

621.311.001.57 (063)

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 : , , ,  
 , , .

*The modeling of the instant temperature of the asynchronous drive, assessment of its service life with consideration for the influence of driven load and power quality index.*

*Key words: thermal model, temperature, residual life, isolation classes, voltage fluctuation, voltage asymmetry.*

15...20 ( ), ,  
 .  
 , .  
 70 %  
 [1, 2].  
 (85...95 %) 5 , -  
 :  
 -93 %, -2%. -  
 [3]. , -  
 .  
 [4].  
 , ,  
 .  
 30 % .  
 .  
 3-4  
 , 0,5...1,5 .

[5].

[6].

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\Delta\tau_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_1} [\Delta P_1 - A_1\Delta\tau_1 - A_{12}(\Delta\tau_1 - \Delta\tau_2)]; \\ \frac{d\Delta\tau_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_2} [\Delta P_2 - A_2\Delta\tau_2 - A_{12}(\Delta\tau_1 - \Delta\tau_2)], \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

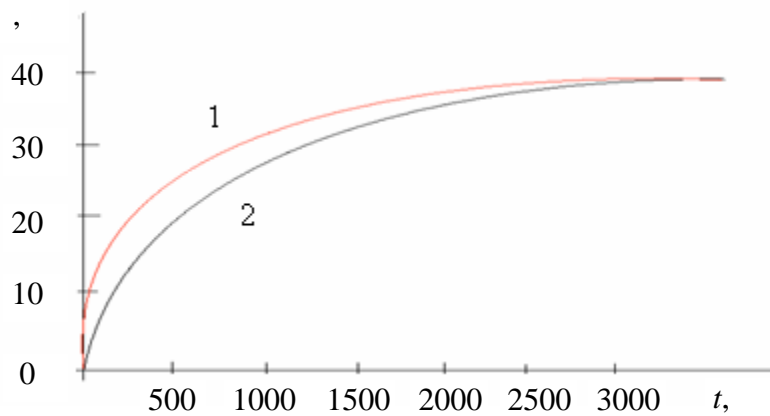
$\Delta\tau_1, \Delta\tau_2$  - ;  $\Delta P_1, \Delta P_2$  - ;  $C_1, C_2$  - ;  $A_1, A_2$  - ;  $A_{12}$  - [7].

$$\frac{d\Delta\tau}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} [\Delta P - A\Delta\tau], \quad (2)$$

$\Delta\tau$  - ;  $\Delta P$  - ;  $C$  - ;  $t$  - ; -

(1) (2),

. 1.



. 1.

(1) (2)

$$\Delta \tau = \Delta \tau \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \right) + \Delta \tau e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \tau = \Delta \tau \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \right) + \Delta \tau e^{-\frac{t}{T}},$$

$$\tau = 0,632\tau$$

$$\tau = (0,5 \dots 0,6)\tau \quad \tau = \tau$$

[8]

$$= \left( \frac{I}{I} \right)^2, \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta \tau =$$

[9]

$$\Delta \tau = \Delta \tau \frac{a + k^2}{1 + a - \alpha \Delta \tau (k^2 - 1)}, \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta}$$

$$; = 0,0043 \text{ 1}^\circ$$

$$; k = \frac{I}{I}$$

(2)

[7]:

$$\Delta_k = \Delta_{k-1} + \frac{\Delta h}{C} (P - A \Delta_{k-1}), \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta \tau_k =$$

$$(k-1)-$$

$$k-$$

$$; h-$$

$$; \Delta \tau_{k-1} =$$

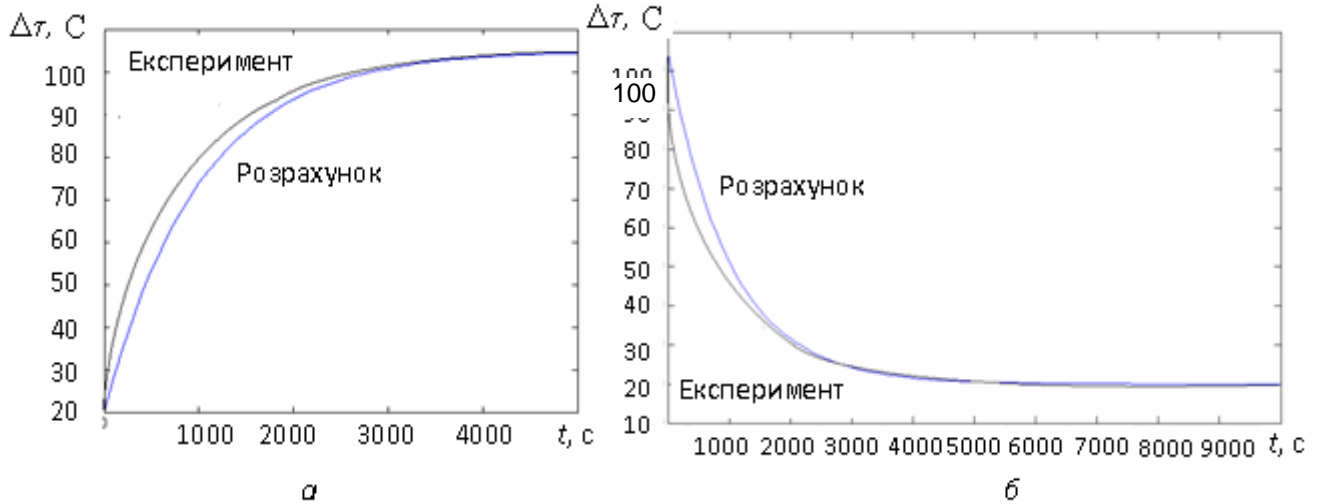
(5)  $\Delta P = V_1 + V_2 + \Delta P + \Delta$  ,  $V_1, V_2$  -  
 ,  $\Delta P$  ,  $\Delta$  -  
 (3), (4), (5)  
 (5)

$$\Delta\tau_k = \Delta\tau_{k-1} + \frac{\Delta h}{T} \left( \frac{(V_1 + V_2 + \Delta P + \Delta) \Delta}{\Delta} - \Delta_{k-1} \right) \quad (6)$$

. 2

(6),

[10].



. 2.

( )

( )

« » ( ) .

8 °

[4, 11].

$$Z = Ce^{-b\tau} \quad (7)$$

C b -

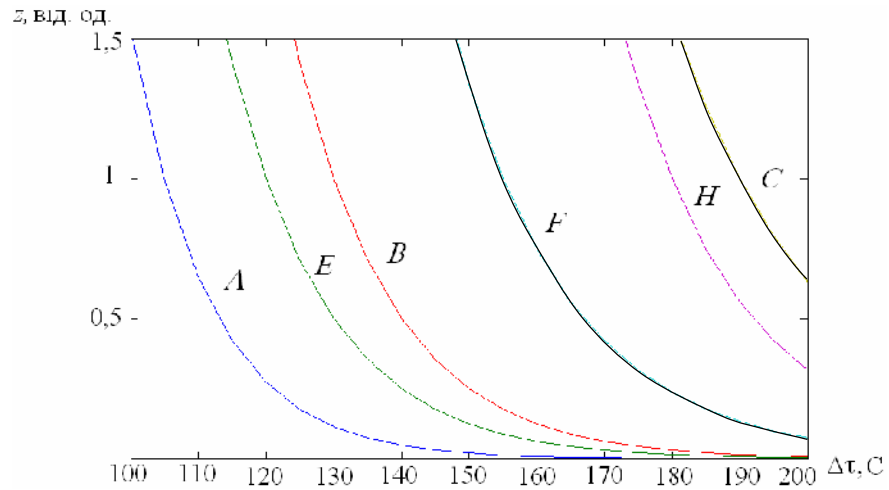
(7),

( . 3)

$$z = \frac{Z}{Z} = \frac{e^{-b\tau}}{e^{-b\tau}} = e^{-b\Delta\tau} \quad (8)$$

Z -

(7)



. 3.

$$Z_2 = Z_1 \exp \left[ -B \left( \frac{1}{\tau_2} - \frac{1}{\tau_1} \right) \right]$$

$0,95 \cdot 10^{-4}$  ,

$- 1,02 \cdot 10^{-4}$  .

[3]

13109-97.

10 % ,  
5...8

10,8 %.

4 % ,

2 %

(1 %)

(7...9 %)

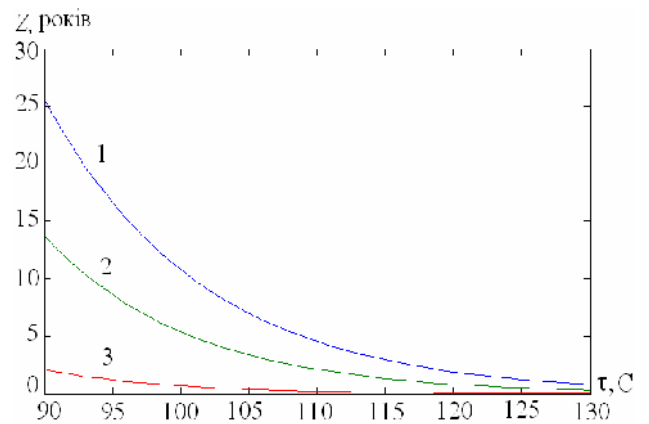
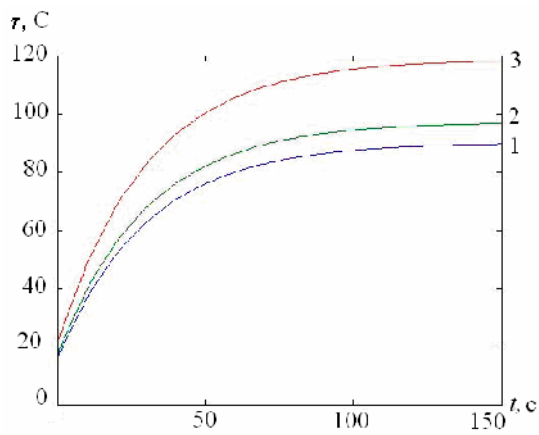
[11]

$\tau_\varepsilon$

$$\tau_\varepsilon = \tau[1 + 2(\varepsilon_u \%)^2],$$

— ;  $\varepsilon_u$  —

,  $\varepsilon_u = 3,5 \%$   
 25 %.  
 . 4, : 1 —  
 ; 2 — 2 %, 13109-97; 3 —  
 4 %, . 4,



. 4. ( )

( )

Z

( . 4).  
 [12]

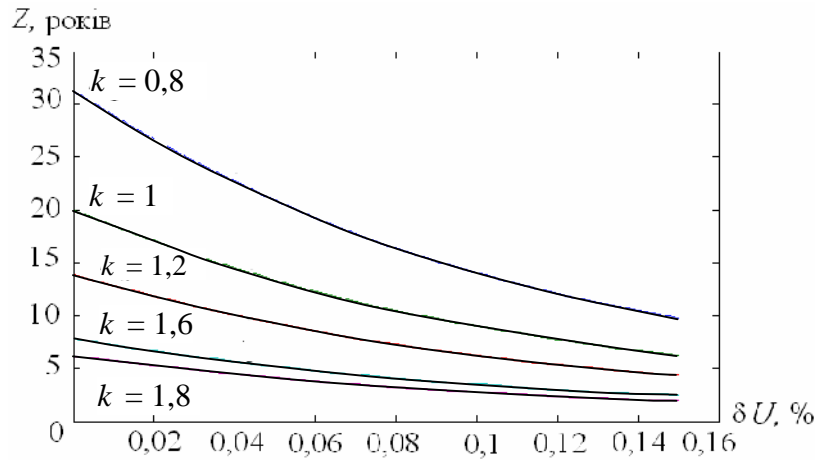
$$Z = \frac{Z}{R},$$

Z — ; R — ,

$$R = (47\delta U^2 - 7,55\delta U + 1)k^2 \quad -0,2 < \delta U < 0; \quad R = k^2 \quad 0,2 \geq \delta U > 0,$$

$\delta U$  — ; k — .

. 5



. 5.

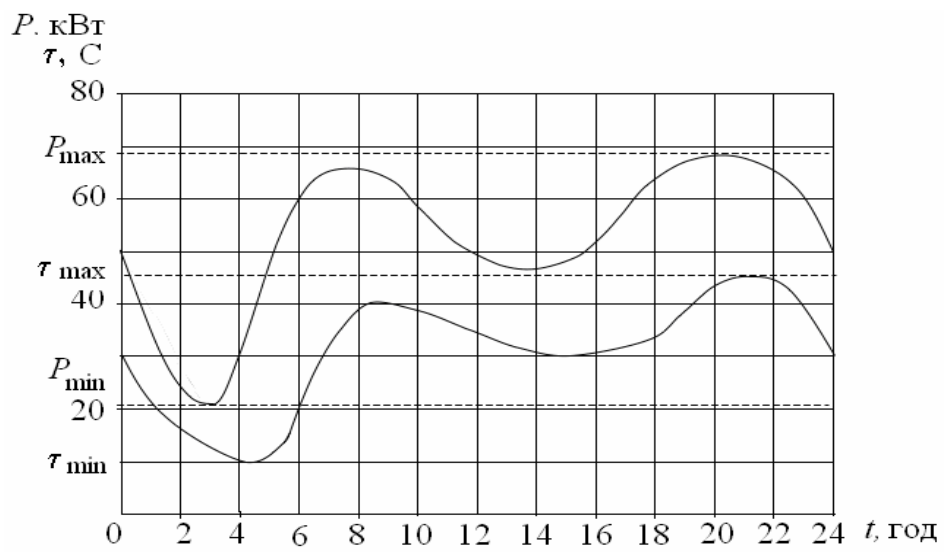
$t$   $\tau$  ( . 6),

$$Z = C \int_0^t e^{-b\tau} . \tag{9}$$

k-

(6).

. 6



. 6.

$t$ ,  
 $\Delta t$ ,  
 (9)  $t$ .

$$\bar{Z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i,$$

$n -$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Z_i - \bar{Z})^2}.$$

$t_{\alpha, n-1}$ ,

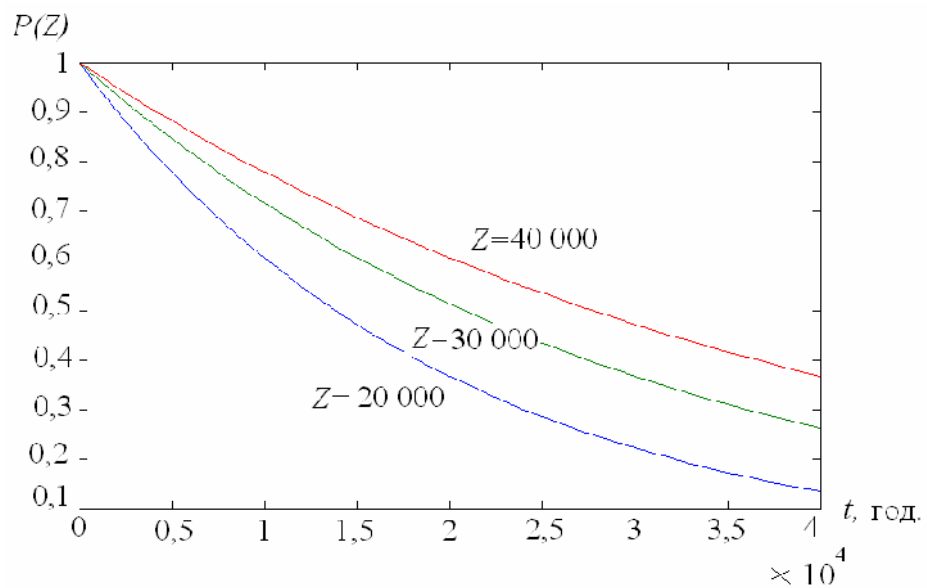
$$\bar{Z} - t_{\alpha, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n-1}} < Z < \bar{Z} + t_{\alpha, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n-1}}.$$

[3],

(. 7),

$$t \leq Z$$

$$P(Z) = \exp(-t / \bar{Z}).$$



. 7.



(6),

1. / . . . . // . - 1998. - . 1. - . 54-56.
2. / . . . . -
- „ , 1980. - 80 .
3. /
- „ , . . . . - „ , 1988. - 232 .
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