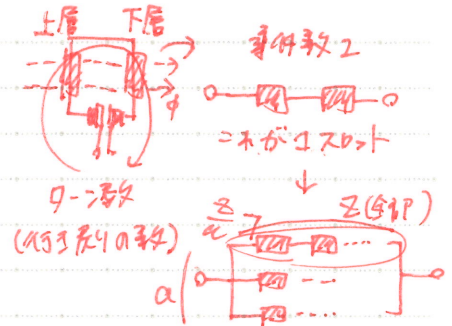
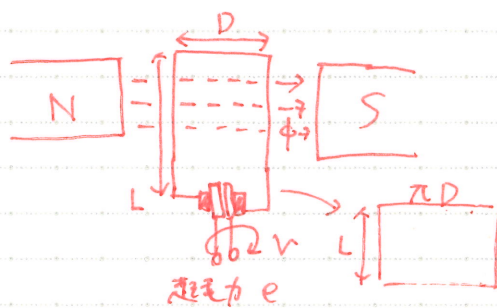


直流機

直流電動機



$$\text{巻線数 } Z = [\text{コイル数}] \times [\text{1コイル辺数 (12コイル)}] \times [\text{溝数 } q \rightarrow \text{段}]$$

$$e = vBL \quad (\text{起電力の式 } 1 \text{ 巻線分})$$

$$\bullet B = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D \cdot L} = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D \cdot L} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\bullet v = \frac{N}{60} \times \pi D \cdot \omega = \frac{\pi DN}{60} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$e = \frac{\pi DN}{60} \times \frac{p\phi}{\pi D \cdot L} \times L = \frac{p\phi N}{60}$$

1回線分は

$$E = \frac{Z}{a} \times \frac{p\phi N}{60} = \frac{pZ}{60a} \phi N = k\phi N \quad (\text{ } k = \frac{pZ}{60a} \text{ の値})$$

$$\text{出力 } P_a = E I_a$$

$$\text{発生トルク } T = \frac{P_a}{\omega} = \frac{P_a}{2\pi \times \frac{N}{60}} = \frac{60 P_a}{2\pi N}$$

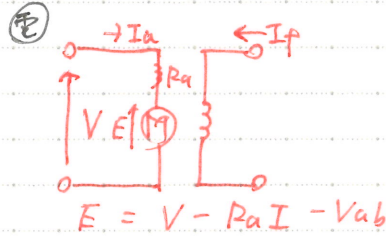
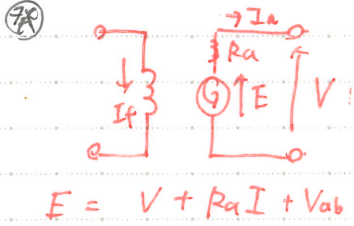
重巻線 $a = P$

派巻線 $a = 2$

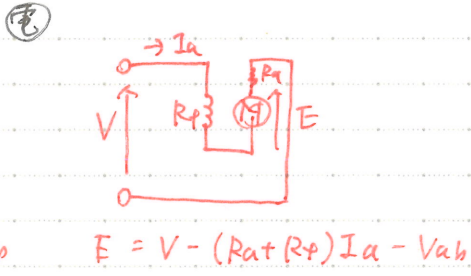
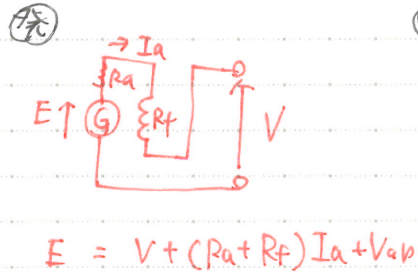


直流器 の 分類

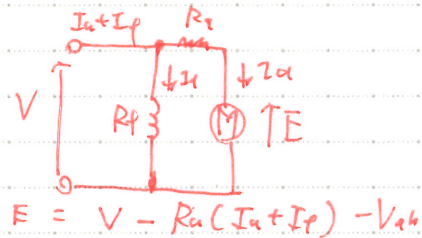
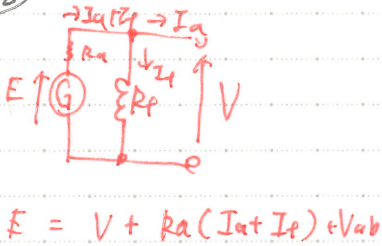
他励



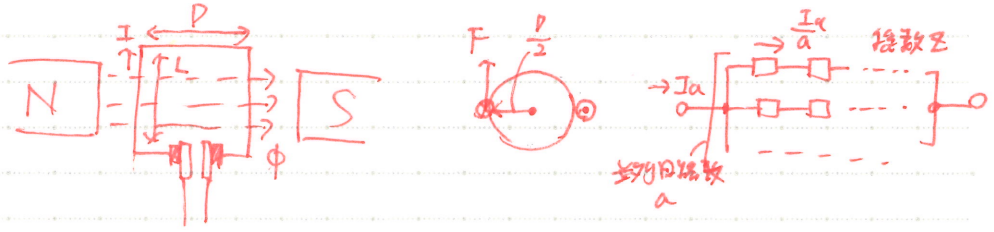
直巻



分巻



直流電動機のトルク



$$F = IBL \quad (\text{電磁力の式} \quad \text{1導体分})$$

$$B = \frac{p\phi}{N} = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D L}$$

$$F = I \cdot \frac{p\phi}{\pi D L} \times L = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D} I = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D} \cdot \frac{I_a}{a}$$

トルクは

$$T = F \cdot \frac{D}{2} \cdot Z = \frac{p\phi}{\pi D} \frac{I_a}{a} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \cdot Z = \frac{pZ}{2\pi a} \phi I_a$$

$$\cong k\phi I_a$$

出力 \$P\$

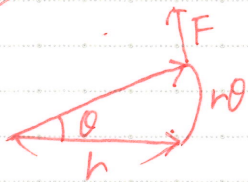
$$P = E I_a = \frac{pZ}{60a} \phi N \times \frac{2\pi a}{pZ\phi} T = 2\pi \left(\frac{N}{60}\right) T$$

$$\left(T = \frac{pZ}{2\pi a} \phi I_a \Rightarrow I_a = \frac{2\pi a}{pZ\phi} T \right)$$

トルク \$T\$ (Pより求めた)

$$T = \frac{60P}{2\pi N}$$

余弦



$$P = F \cdot \omega \times \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$= F \cdot h \cdot \frac{\theta}{t}$$

$$= \omega T$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{N}{60}\right) T \Rightarrow T = \frac{60P}{2\pi N}$$

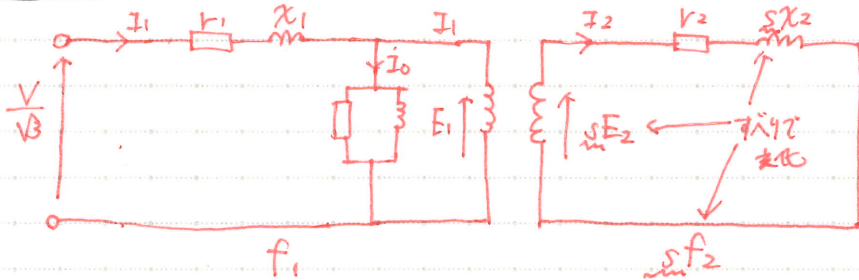
$$\left(\omega = 2\pi \times \frac{N}{60} \right)$$

1周分 1秒間の回転数

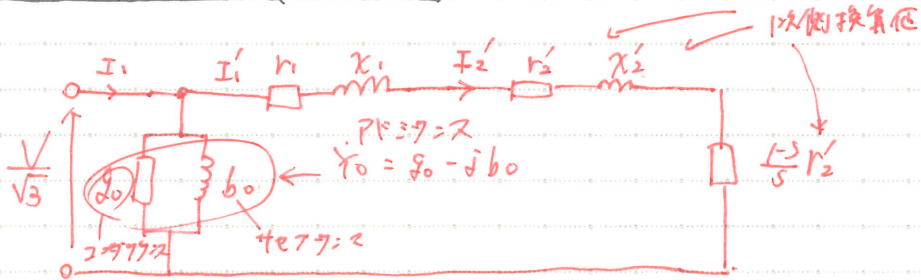
誘導機

誘導電動機

等価回路(一相分)



L形等価回路(一相分)

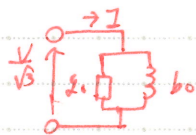


$$P_2 = P_{2c} = P_m = 1 - s = 1 - S$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} I_2' &= \frac{\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{(r_1 + \frac{r_2}{s})^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}} \\ s &= \frac{N_s - N}{N_s} \end{aligned} \right) \left(\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 3 \times \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \times I_2'^2 \\ P_{c2} &= 3 \times r_2' \times I_2'^2 \\ P_m &= 3 \times \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} r_2 \times I_1^2 \\ P_i &= 3 \times g_0 \cdot \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \end{aligned} \right)$$

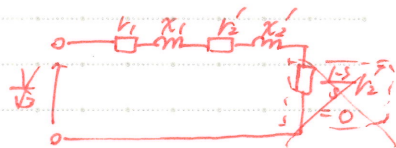
無負荷試験

無負荷で行う試験で、 $s \approx 0$ と考える。そのため右の図のようになる回路図として示す。
 二本は純鉄損、おまは機械損が求められた。



拘束試験

回転子を回転させたため、 $s = 1$ として考えた。
 そのため右の図のようになる回路図となる。



効率

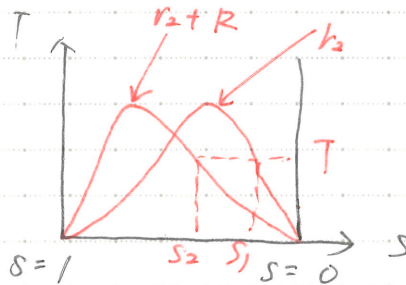
$$\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \times 100 = \frac{P_o}{P_i + P_{c1} + P_{c2} + P_o}$$

巻線形誘導電動機

比例推移

$$\frac{r_2}{s_1} = \frac{r_2 + R}{s_2}$$

- 外部抵抗が大きくなると始動トルクが大きくなる



トルクと電圧の関係式

$$I_2 = \frac{E_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_2}{s}\right)^2 + \chi_2^2}}$$

$$P_{20} = 3 \times \frac{1-s}{s} r_2 \times I_2^2$$

$$= \frac{3 r_2 E_2^2 (1-s)}{\frac{r_2^2}{s} + s \chi_2^2}$$

$$P_{20} = \omega \cdot T$$

$$T = \frac{60 P_{20}}{2\pi N} = \frac{60 P_{20}}{2\pi (1-s) N s}$$

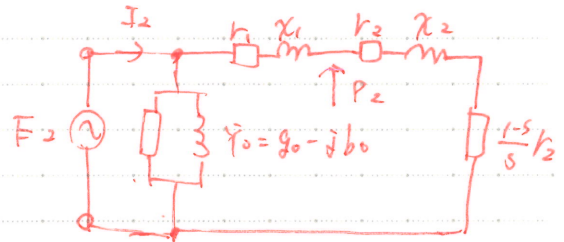
$$= \frac{90 r_2}{2\pi N s} \cdot \frac{E_2^2}{\frac{r_2^2}{s} + s \chi_2^2}$$

同期速度付近では $\frac{r_2^2}{s} \gg s \chi_2^2$ と存在するため 4分力時は $\frac{r_2^2}{s} \ll s \chi_2^2$ と存在するため

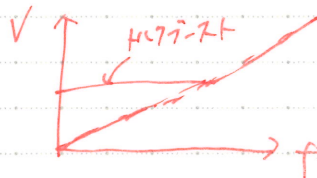
$$T = \frac{90 r_2}{2\pi N s} \cdot \frac{s E_2^2}{r_2}$$

$$= \frac{90 s E_2^2}{2\pi N s}$$

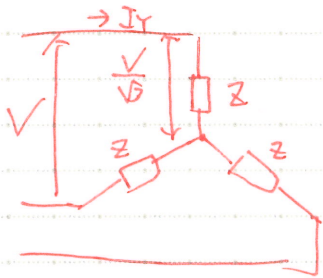
$$T = \frac{90 r_2}{2\pi N s} \cdot \frac{E_2^2}{s \chi_2^2}$$



V/f特性

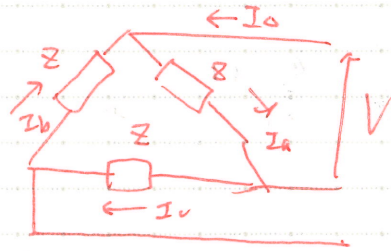


△-Y 始動



$$I_Y = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{Z}$$

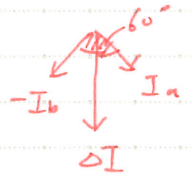
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{V}{Z}$$



$$I_{\Delta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} I_a \times 2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{V}{Z} \times 2$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{V}{Z}$$



∴ I_Y は I_{Δ} の $\frac{1}{3}$ 倍となる

最大トルク条件

$$T = \frac{60 P_{20}}{2\pi N} = \frac{60}{2\pi (1-s) N_s} \times \frac{1-s}{s} r_2' \cdot I_1^2 \times 3$$

$$= \frac{60 r_2'}{2\pi N_s \cdot s} \cdot \frac{3 V^2}{(r_1 + \frac{r_2'}{s})^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}$$

T 最大とは、分母が最小とすればよい

$$A = s [(r_1 + \frac{r_2'}{s})^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2] \text{ が最小になればよい}$$

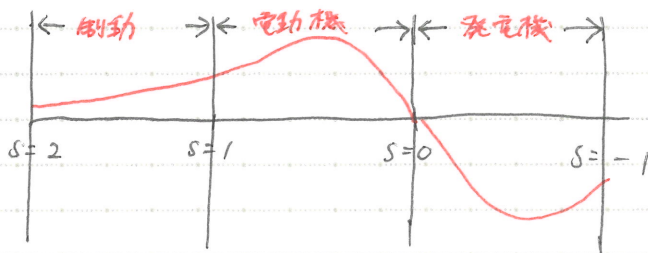
$$= s r_1^2 + 2 r_1 r_2' + \frac{r_2'^2}{s} + (x_1 + x_2)^2 s$$

$$\frac{dA}{ds} = r_1^2 - \frac{r_2'^2}{s^2} + (x_1 + x_2)^2 = 0$$

$$s^2 [r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2] = r_2'^2$$

$$s = \frac{r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}}$$

滑り率とトルクの関係



トルと慣性モーメント

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= F \cdot r \\
 &= ma \cdot r \\
 &= m \cdot r \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} \\
 &= m r \cdot r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \\
 &= m r^2 \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \\
 \Rightarrow \underline{I = J \frac{d\omega}{dt}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \cdot (r\omega)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \cdot \omega^2 \\
 \Rightarrow \underline{W = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

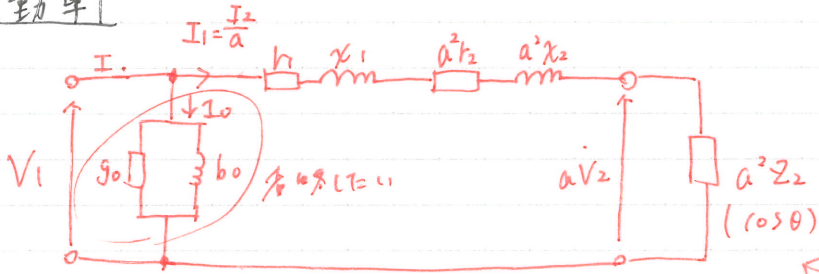
$$3\text{軸分は } \underline{\frac{3}{2} J \omega^2}$$

$$\underline{J = m r^2}$$

(回転数に角速度が必要)

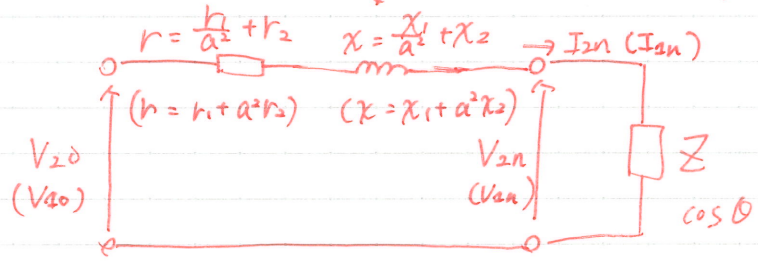
変圧器

電圧変動率



$$a = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Rightarrow 2\text{-way to 1-way conversion}$$

↓ 1次側を2次側へ換算 () は1次側

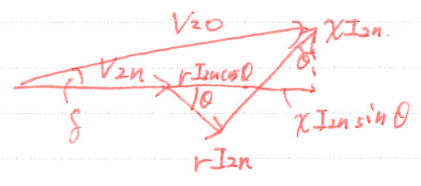


↳ ?

ベクトル図

$$V_{20} = \sqrt{(V_{2n} + r I_{2n} \cos \theta + x I_{2n} \sin \theta)^2 + (x I_{2n} \cos \theta - r I_{2n} \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= V_{2n} \sqrt{(1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta)^2 + (q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta)^2}$$



$$\frac{V_{20}}{V_{2n}} = (1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta}{1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta} \right)^2} \quad (1+x)^2 \approx 1+x$$

$$\approx (1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta) \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta}{1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= (1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta)^2}{1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta}$$

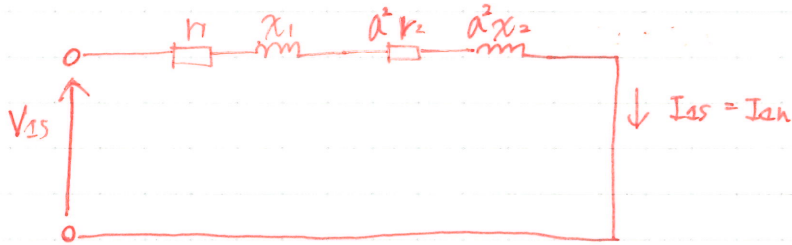
$$\approx (1 + p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta) + \frac{(q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta)^2}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_{20}}{V_{2n}} - 1 \right) \times 100 = \frac{V_{20} - V_{2n}}{V_{2n}} \times 100$$

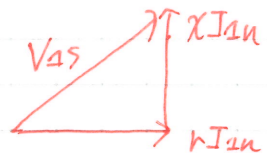
$$= p \cos \theta + q \sin \theta + \frac{(q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta)^2}{200}$$

delta が小さいときは無視可能

インピーダンス電圧



$r = r_1 + a^2 r_2$
 $X = X_1 + a^2 X_2$ ④③
 $= Z$



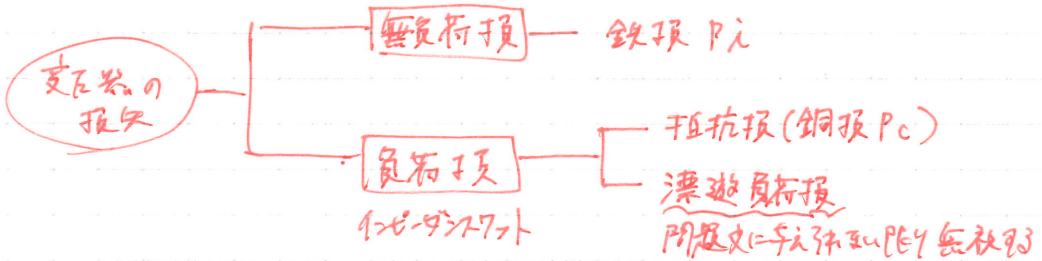
$\frac{V_{1s}}{V_{1n}} = \frac{\sqrt{(rI_{an})^2 + (X I_{an})^2}}{V_{1n}}$

$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{rI_{an}}{V_{1n}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X I_{an}}{V_{1n}}\right)^2}$
 $\frac{V_{1s}}{V_{1n}} \times 100 = \sqrt{p^2 + q^2} = Z$

① ② ③
 $\%Z = \frac{8.1 I_s}{V_n} \times 100$
 $= \frac{V_s}{V_n} \times 100$
 $= V$

効率

$\eta = \frac{\alpha P_n \cos \theta}{\alpha P_n \cos \theta + P_i + \alpha^2 P_c} \times 100$



並行運転

$P_A = \frac{\%Z_B}{\%Z_A + \%Z_B} P$
 $P_B = \frac{\%Z_A}{\%Z_A + \%Z_B} P$

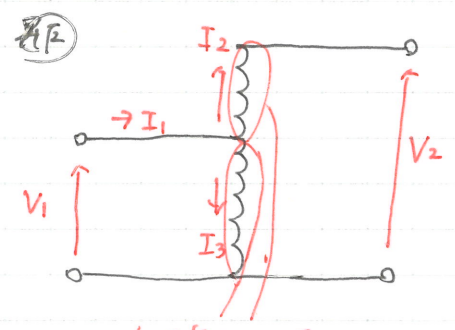


单卷变压器

$$\text{卷数比} = a = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

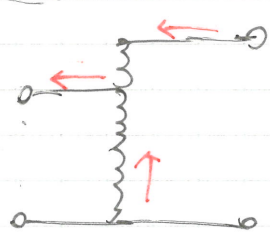
$$\text{电流 } I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$\text{自容量 } P_s = V_1 I_3 = (V_2 - V_1) I_2$$



定容量即电压的
比值的平方

降压参考方



⇒

