

课题: 三相台型感应电动机 $P_N = 2.55 \text{ kW}$, $p = 2$

$n_n = 2880 \text{ r/min}$

设计任务:

(1) 有框未画尺寸: $H =$

(2) 额定性能 $\cos\phi = 0.87$ $\eta = 0.82$

(3) 启动性能 $I_{st} \leq 7 I_N$ $T_{st} \geq 2.2 T_N$

(4) 过载能力 $T_{max} \geq 2 T_N$

设计计算

1. $n_1 = 3000 \text{ r/min}$
2. $p = 2$
3. "Y" $U_N = 220 \text{ V}$
4. 取 $k_s = 0.9$
5. $E_1 = k_s \cdot U_N = 198 \text{ V}$
6. $p = k_s \cdot \frac{P_N}{\eta \cos\phi} = 3.2 \text{ kW}$
7. 选 $B = 0.6 \text{ T}$
8. 选 $A = 25.32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/mm}$
9. 选 $\cos\phi = 0.7$
10. 选 $k_{w1} = 0.946$
11. $D_1^2 l_1 = \frac{5.5 P}{k_p k_{w1} A B^2 n_1}$

12. 选取 $\lambda = 0.68$ $h = \frac{\pi \lambda}{p} D_1$
13. $D_1 = 0.084 \text{ m}$
14. $l_1 = 0.09 \text{ m}$
15. $T = \frac{P_N}{\omega_p} = 0.132 \text{ m}$
16. $\delta = 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
17. 选取 60° 斜槽 $m_1 = 3$ $B = 4$
18. $Q_1 = 2 m_1$ $p_1 = 4$
19. 选双层绕组
20. $A = \frac{U}{E} = 5/6$
21. $k_a = 1$
22. $k_{w1} = k_{y1} \cdot k_{q1} = 0.985 \times 0.96 = 0.946$
23. $\Phi = k_p B \delta T l_1 = 4.99 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}$
24. $J_N = \frac{P}{m \cdot E_1} = 5.4 \text{ A}$
25. $k_{w1} = \frac{\pi D_1 A}{2 m_1 J_N} = 188 \Rightarrow 184$
26. $k_y = \frac{m_1 k_{w1}}{Z_1} = 2.3$
27. $N_0 = 2 k_y = 46$
28. J_1 取 $5.5 \times 10^6 \text{ A/m}^2$

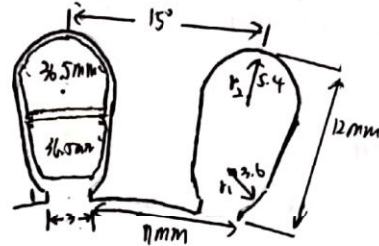
30. $S_1 = \frac{T_N}{J_1} = 2.98 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$

31. $d_c = \sqrt{\frac{4 S_1}{\pi}} = 1.12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

32. 槽距 $H = 100$ $B_2 = 135 \text{ mm}$

33. 采用 D_{23} (0.5 mm) 冲片, $k_{r0} = 0.95$

选择定子绕组, 6 槽, 星形



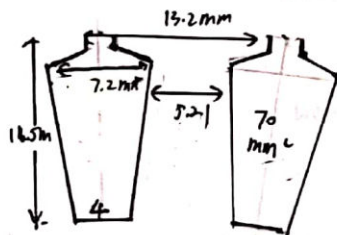
34. $t_{G1} = \frac{\pi D_1}{Q_1} = 0.011 \text{ m}$
35. $B_{G1} = 1.62 \text{ T}$
- $b_{G1} = \frac{t_{G1} \cdot B_{G1}}{1.62 k_{r0}} = 4.3 \text{ mm}$
36. $b_{01} = 3 \text{ mm}$
37. $h_{01} = 1 \text{ mm}$
38. $r_1 = 3.6 \text{ mm}$
39. $r_2 = 5.6 \text{ mm}$
40. $h_{G1} = 12 \text{ mm}$
41. $b_{a1} = 21.9 \text{ mm}$ $B_{a1} = 1.35 \text{ T}$
42. $\theta_0 = 73 \text{ mm}^2$

43. $k_{s1} = \frac{N^2 s d}{\theta_0} = 0.79$

转子铁芯采用型绕组设计

44. 设 $Q_2 = 20$

45. 采用 D_{23} (0.5 mm) 冲片, 选择转子槽型, 子齿宽未取



46. $d_1 = D_1 - 2\delta = 83.2 \text{ mm}$
47. $J_2 = k_2 J_N = \frac{2 m_2 k_{w1} k_{y1}}{Q_2} = 2.48 \text{ A}$
48. 取 $J_2 = 3.5 \times 10^6 \text{ A/m}^2$
49. $S_2 = J_2 / J_2 = 7.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$
50. $t_{G2} = \frac{\pi d_c}{Q_2} = 13.2 \text{ mm}$
51. $b_{G2} = 5.2 \text{ mm}$, $B_{G2} = 1.6 \text{ T}$
52. $b_{a2} = 2 \text{ mm}$
53. $h_{a2} = 1 \text{ mm}$
54. $b_1 = 7.2 \text{ mm}$
55. $b_2 = 4 \text{ mm}$



56. $h_{e2} = 16.5 \text{ mm}$ $h_1 = 16 \text{ mm}$ $h_2 = 1.5 \text{ mm}$

57. $s_2 = 72 \text{ mm}^2$ 符合 49

58. 取 $d_2 = 9.8 \text{ mm}$

59. 取 $l_1 = l_2$

60. $b_{02} = \frac{1}{2}(d_1 - d_2) - h_{e2} = 27.06 \text{ mm}$

$\rho_{02} = 1.08 \tau$

61. $J_R = \frac{J_1}{2\epsilon(\frac{D}{a})} = 793 \text{ A}$

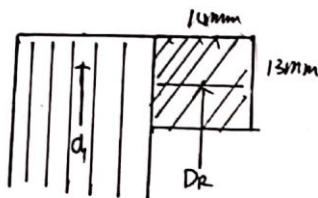
62. 取 $J_R = 4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ A/m}^2$

63. $s_R = \frac{J}{J_R} = 176.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$

$\Rightarrow s_R = 182 \text{ mm}^2$

64. 满足找后 $14 \times 13 \text{ mm}^2$

$D_R = 76.7 \text{ mm}$



31 统计年

65. $k_{\sigma} = \frac{t_{\sigma_1}(1.45 + 0.75 b_{01})}{t_{\sigma_2}(1.45 + 0.75 b_{02}) - b_{01}^2} \times \frac{t_{\sigma_2}(1.45 + 0.75 b_{02})}{t_{\sigma_2}(1.45 + 0.75 b_{02}) - b_{02}^2}$
 $= (2.6 \lambda) \cdot 0.16 = 1.28$

66. $F_{\sigma} = 2 \cdot \frac{\rho_{\sigma}}{\rho_1} k_{\sigma} = 489.2 \text{ AT}$

67. 由 $\rho_{\sigma_1} = 1.62 \tau$ 查表 $H_{\sigma_1} = 4.57 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$

68. $F_{\sigma_1} = 2 H_{\sigma_1} h_{\sigma_1} = 104.9 \text{ AT}$

69. 由 $\rho_{\sigma_2} = 1.6 \tau$ 查表 $H_{\sigma_2} = 4.78 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$

70. $F_{\sigma_2} = 2 H_{\sigma_2} h_{\sigma_2} = 124.74 \text{ AT}$

71. 由 $\rho_{01} = 1.33 \tau$ 查表 $H_{01} = 0.99 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$

72. $l_{01} = \frac{\pi(D_2 - b_{01})}{2p} c_{01} = 0.1045 \text{ m}$

73. $F_{01} = H_{01} l_{01} = 12.4 \text{ AT}$

74. 由 $\rho_{02} = 1.08 \tau$ 查表 $H_{02} = 0.477 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$

75. $l_{02} = \frac{\pi(d_2 + b_{e2})}{2p} c_{02} = 0.059 \text{ m}$

76. $F_{02} = H_{02} \cdot l_{02} = 27.714 \text{ AT}$

77. $F_0 \approx F_{\sigma} + F_{\sigma_1} + F_{\sigma_2} + F_{01} + F_{02} = 847.7 \text{ AT}$

78. $I_0 = \frac{p F_0}{0.9 m_1 u_1 k_1} = 1.8 \text{ A}$

79. 取 $\rho_{01} = 1.62 \tau$ 查表 $\rho_{02} = 46.1 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^3$

80. $V_{01} = c_{01} b_{01} h_{01} l_1 k_{f0}$
 $= 0.106 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

81. $p_{01} = \rho_{02} V_{01} = 4.88 \text{ W}$

82. 取 $\rho_{01} = 1.33 \tau \rightarrow \rho_{02} = 31 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^3$

83. $V_{01} = \pi(D_2 - b_{01}) b_{e1} l_1 k_{f0} = 7.84 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$

84. $p_{01} = \rho_{02} V_{01} = 24.504 \text{ AT}$

85. $p_{f0} = 2.5 \times 4.88 + 2 \times 24.504$
 $= 60.81 \cdot \text{AT}$

86. $l_1 = 1.8 \beta \tau = 0.198 \text{ m}$

87. $l_{01} = 2(l_1 + l_2) = 0.576 \text{ m}$

88. 84) 电阻 $r_{75^\circ\text{C}} = 100188 \text{ n/m}$

$r_{75^\circ\text{C}} = 0.02257 \text{ n/m}$

89. $r_1 = \frac{1}{2} u_1 l_{01} r_{75^\circ\text{C}} = 2.592 \text{ n}$

90. 错铝电阻率 $\rho_{75^\circ\text{C}} = 0.015 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n}\cdot\text{m}$

$\rho_{75^\circ\text{C}} = 0.042 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n}\cdot\text{m}$

91. $r_0 = \rho_{75^\circ\text{C}} \times \frac{l_1}{s_1} = 0.054 \times 10^{-3} \text{ n}$

92. $r_2 = \rho_{75^\circ\text{C}} \times \frac{\pi D_R}{c_{02} s_2} = 0.0028 \times 10^{-3} \text{ n}$

93. $r_2 = r_0 + \frac{2r_2}{(2.2 \times \frac{\pi D_R}{c_{02}})^2} = 0.101 \times 10^{-3} \text{ n}$

94. $c_{02} = \frac{4m_1(u_1 k_1)^2}{c_{02}} \quad r_2 = 1.89 \text{ n}$

95. $\lambda_{01} = \frac{1}{c} [0.31 + \frac{2h_1}{\pi(d_2 + b_{02})} + (s_2 + 1.67) \frac{h}{d_2 + b_{02}} + (s_2 + 1) 10.7 \tau + \frac{h_{e2}}{l_{01}}]$
 $= 1.77$

96. $\lambda_{11} = 0.57 \frac{p_{f0}}{l_1} (\frac{3p_{f0}}{2}) = 2.51$

97. $\lambda_{11} = \frac{m_1}{\tau} \cdot \frac{p_{f0}}{k_{f0} \sigma} \Sigma s = 3.137$

98. $\Sigma \lambda_1 = \lambda_{01} + \lambda_{11} + \lambda_{11} = 7.42$

99. $\chi_{01} = 4 \mu_0 f \cdot \frac{u_1^2}{p_{f0}^2} l_1 \Sigma \lambda_1$

100. $\lambda_{02} = \frac{h_{02}}{b_{02}} + \lambda_{s2} = 1.27 (\lambda_{s2} = 0.77)$

101. $\lambda_{12} = 0.757 \times \frac{c_{02}}{2p m_1 l_1} \times \frac{D_R}{2p}$
 $= 1.026$

102. $\lambda_{12} = \frac{c_{02}}{2p \tau^2} \times \frac{c_{02}}{k_{f0} \sigma} \Sigma R = 3.4$

103. $\Sigma \lambda_2 = 5.69$

104. $\chi_{02} = 2 \mu_0 f l_2 \Sigma \lambda_2 = 201.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n}$

105. $\chi_{02} = \frac{4m_1(u_1 k_1)^2}{c_{02}} \chi_{02} = 3.67 \text{ n}$

106. $t_m = \frac{p_{f0}}{m_1 I_0^2} = 6.55 \text{ n}$

107. $c_{em} = \frac{E_1}{I_0} = 110 \text{ n}$

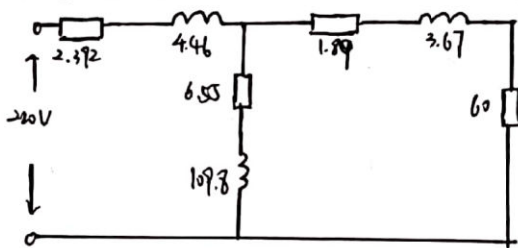


$$108. x_m = \sqrt{r_m^2 - r_m^2} = 109.8 \Omega$$

11. 注: 计算

$$109. s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = 0.04$$

110. 求: 定值电阻



$$111. \text{总阻抗 } Z_{eq} = (r_1 + jX_{01}) + (r_m + jX_m) // (\frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + jX_{02}})$$

$$= 8.942 + j114.26j // (46 + j3.67j)$$

$$= 41.225 \angle 14^\circ$$

$$112. I_N = \frac{U_N}{Z} = 5.37 \angle -25.14^\circ. \text{ 负载几乎短路}$$

$$113. \text{线电流 } I = I_N = 5.37 \text{ A}$$

$$114. \cos \varphi = 0.9. \text{ 其中 } \varphi = 25.14^\circ \text{ 为设计功率}$$

$$115. E_1 = U_N - I_N (r_1 + jX_{01}) = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$116. I_2' = \frac{E_1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + jX_{02}} = 4.35 \text{ A}$$

$$117. P_M = m_1 (I_2')^2 \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + jX_{02}} = 257 \text{ W}$$

$$118. \Delta P = P_M - P_N = 27 \text{ W}$$

$$119. P_{cm} = m [I_N^2 r_1 + (I_2')^2 r_2'] = 321 \text{ W}$$

$$120. P_1 = m_1 U_N I_N \cos \varphi = 3150 \text{ W}$$

$$121. \eta = \frac{P_N}{P_1} = 80.95\%$$

$$122. T_N = \frac{30 P_N}{\pi P_N} = 8.46 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$123. T_{max} = \frac{m_1 P U_N^2}{4\pi f C [r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + 1X_{01} + X_{02}^2}]} = 21.9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$124. T_{max} / T_N = 2.59$$

$$125. \text{设 } I_{st}' = 6.5 I_N = 34.9 \text{ A}$$

$$126. A = 0.64 + 2.5 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{k_{q1} + k_{q2}}} = 0.961$$

$$127. B_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_{st}' \frac{N_0}{\sigma} \left(\frac{2\mu_0}{4} + k_{q1} k_{q1} \times \frac{2\mu_0}{4} \right) \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi \sigma} = 3.205 \text{ T}$$

$$128. \text{由 } B_1 \text{ 查表 } k_G = 0.58$$

$$129. \Delta b_{01} = (k_{q1} - b_{01}) (1 - k_G) = 5.56 \text{ mm}$$

$$b'_{01} = b_{01} + \Delta b_{01} = 6.56 \text{ mm}$$

$$130. \Delta b_{02} = (k_{q2} - b_{02}) (1 + k_G) = 4.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$b'_{02} = b_{02} + \Delta b_{02} = 6.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$131. S = (k_{q2} - b_{02}) \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_0 f}{\pi 2.75}} = 1.173$$

$$132. S = 1.173 \text{ by } b_{02} = 1.5 \text{ 查表 } k_t = 1.25. k_x = 0.325$$

$$133. k_2(st) = k_t \cdot r_0 + \frac{2FR}{(2\pi \frac{r_0}{\sigma_2})^2} = 1.22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$134. k_2(st) = \frac{4m_1 (m_1 k_{q1})^2}{\sigma_2} k_2(st) = 2.218 \text{ m}$$

$$135. \lambda_{e1}(st) = \frac{1}{4} [0.5] + \frac{h_1}{3(d_1 + b_1)} + (1.5 + 1.6) \frac{h_2}{d_1 + b_1} + (1.5 + 1.6) \frac{h_3}{d_1 + b_1} = 1.29$$

$$136. \lambda_{v1}(st) = k_G \cdot \lambda_{v1} = 0.58 \times 3.137 = 1.82$$

$$137. \Sigma \lambda_1(st) = \lambda_{e1}(st) + \lambda_{v1} + \lambda_{v1}(st) = 5.62$$

$$138. X_{01}(st) = 4\pi \mu_0 f \times \frac{U_N^2}{P_G} (1 + \Sigma \lambda_1(st)) = 3.377 \Omega$$

$$139. \lambda_{s2}(st) = k_x \left(\frac{h_{02}}{b_{02}} + \lambda_{s2} \right) = 0.413$$

$$140. \lambda_{v2}(st) = k_G \cdot \lambda_{v2} = 0.58 \times 3.4 = 1.972$$

$$141. \Sigma \lambda_2(st) = \lambda_{s2}(st) + \lambda_{v2} + \lambda_{v2}(st) = 3.41$$

$$142. X_{02}(st) = 2\pi \mu_0 f (L_2 + \Sigma \lambda_2(st)) = 1.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$143. X_{02}'(st) = \frac{4m_1 (m_1 k_{q1})^2}{\sigma_2} X_{02}(st) = 2.2 \Omega$$

$$144. I_{st} = I_1 + I_2'(st) = 2.392 + 2.218 = 4.6 \text{ A}$$

$$145. X_{st} = X_{01}(st) + X_{02}'(st) = 3.377 + 2.2 = 5.577 \Omega$$

$$146. Z_{est} = \sqrt{I_{st}^2 + X_{st}^2} = \sqrt{4.6^2 + 5.577^2} = 7.24 \Omega$$

$$147. I_{st} = \frac{U_N}{Z_{est}} = \frac{220}{7.24} = 30.4 \text{ A}$$

$$148. I_{st} / I_N = 5.63$$

$$149. T_{st} = \frac{m_1 P U_N^2 I_{st}}{2\pi f Z_{est}^2} = 19.56 \text{ N}$$

$$150. T_{st} / T_N = 2.3$$



总结报告

11). 设计效率 $\eta = 80.85\%$ 未达到设计 $\eta = 82\%$

$\cos\phi = 0.90$ 达到 $\cos\phi = 0.87$

$I_{st}/I_N = 3.63 \leq 7$ $T_{st}/T_N = 2.3 > 2$

$T_{max}/T_N = 2.59 > 2$ 符合设计要求

12) 调整过程

由于效率过低, $\eta = \frac{P_M}{3EI\cos\phi}$

所以尝试将 I 减小

$I = \frac{U}{Z}$ 反推 I 减小, 即增大 Z

$Z = (r_1 + r_m + j(x_{01} + x_m)) // (\frac{1}{s}Z' + jx_{02})$

所以方法一: 略微调大 s_N , 将转速增大一些, 使 Z 增大, 经过计算, 适当的减小转差率可以增大效率, 但引入了新的问题 P_M .

$P_M = m(I_2')^2 \frac{s_N}{s_N} Z'$ 会过小, $P_M < P_N$, 电机不能正常工作. 由于 Z' 过小, 导致电不功率不够, 所以过度的调节转速, 无法解决问题

法二: 尝试调节 l , 将 l 由 $0.09m \Rightarrow 0.088m$

增大长度 l 后, 发现励磁电流 I_m 略有增大

r_1 增大, r_2' 明显增大到 2.09

x_{01} 增大到 4.92Ω $x_{02}' = 3.99\Omega$

r_m 减小到 6.56Ω $x_m = 109.8$ 几乎不变

$Q = 45.16$ $I_N = 4.98A$

注意电流下降过多, l 增大过多

将 l 由 $0.09 \Rightarrow 0.095$

$r_1 = 2.434\Omega$ $r_2' = 2.04\Omega$ $x_{01} = 4.64\Omega$

$x_{02}' = 3.87\Omega$ $r_m = 6.32\Omega$ $x_m = 109.9\Omega$

x_m 几乎不变

$Q = 45.1$ Z 过大

法三: 由于调节 l 之后, r_2' 明显增大, $\eta_m \rightarrow 28\%$

适当增大转差率 $s_N = 0.048$

$Z = 4.74$ $I = 5.3$ $2-26^\circ$ 但是 $P_M < P_N$

$\eta = \frac{2550}{3 \times 5.31 \times 220 \times 0.87} = 81.02\%$ 不成意

三次调节过程, 分别增大 $3l$

发现 r_1, r_2', r_m 均有增大,

x_m 无明显变化, 可以引起减小

电流, 提高效率, 但是会导致 Z' 过小导致 $P_M < P_N$, 所以不能早用.

13) 变号分析

调节电源频率 f_1 改变同步转速 n_1 来调节转子转速 n_2 .

当 s 基本不变时, $n \propto f_1$, 变如调速可以由基频向上调也可以由基频向下调. 在变 f_1 调速时, 也要改变 U_1 , 要保持 $\frac{U_1}{f_1} = 44 \text{ V/kHz}$, $x_m = \text{常数}$.

调速时 f_1 向上调速, 电机的端电压只允许维持不变, 所以, $f_1 \rightarrow x_m \downarrow$, T_{max} 下降. 不过

(4) 思想总结. 有拖功恒转矩负载, 适合恒功率负载.

电机并不等同于我们大三一年在课本中所学习的知识. 在做电机课设之前, 对于三相异步电机, 仅仅停留于 $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1}$, P_{em} , P_{Cu} 这些表面的物理量上, 对于阻抗, 漏抗, 内阻的折合分析不甚了解.

很难将旋转的电机与等效电路联系起来.

对于电机求的磁通, 只知道由于磁通的变化影响各个性能, 并不知道它是何种分布以及与哪些相关. 通过课设, 我初步了解了 x_m, r_m, r_1 物理参数与 D, δ, l 的关系, 并且深入了解到工程问题与学习课本的区别, 设计一个电机, 电机的齿槽形状, 槽满率, 这得分十分关键. 对于电机的性能有巨大的影响. 同时异步电机的空载转速也很重要. n_m 的微小变化, 也会影响电机性能巨大的影响.

电机课设确实给人印象深刻, 电机课设耗时5天, 每天从早上8点到晚上, 工作量比较大.

然后, 计算量巨大, 前面一个不小心存错了, 就要重新开始, 我重复了3次, 这个确实比较令人绝望.

关于这门课程, 我个人意见是希望电机课设的案例可以清晰一点. 高糊画质很伤眼睛. 而且也容易导致错误, 人为加大工作量.

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然后, 计算量巨大, 前面一个不小心存错了, 就要重新开始, 我重复了3次, 这个确实比较令人绝望.

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扫描全能王 创建

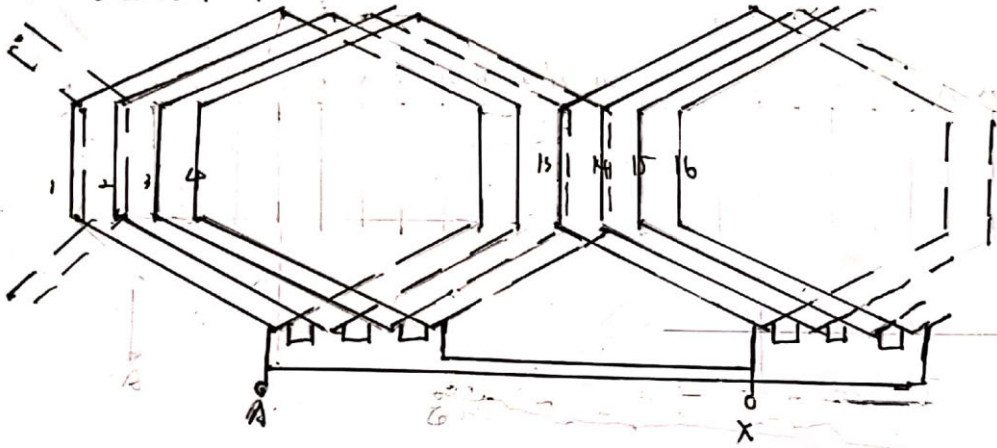
$C_e = 24$ $p = 1$ $y = 3/6 \tau$

60° 双层绕组

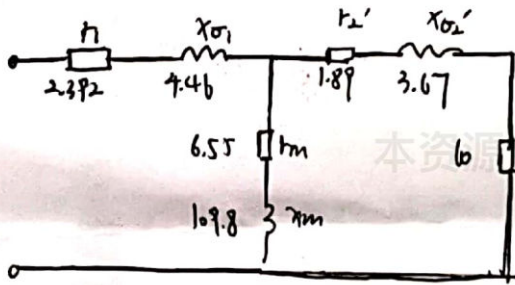
$\beta = \frac{C_e}{2mp} = \frac{24}{2 \times 3 \times 1} = 4$

$T = 12$ $y = 10$

A相绕组展开图



等值电路



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