



# 浙江大学电气工程学院

# 电机与拖动

主讲：卢琴芬

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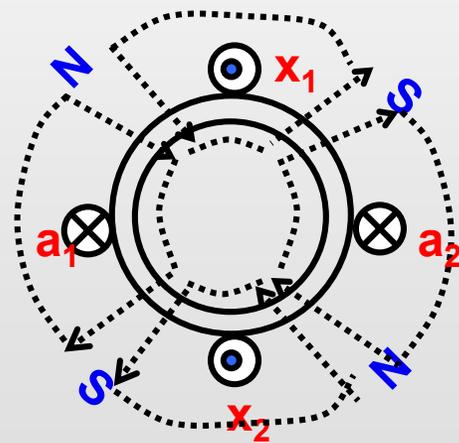
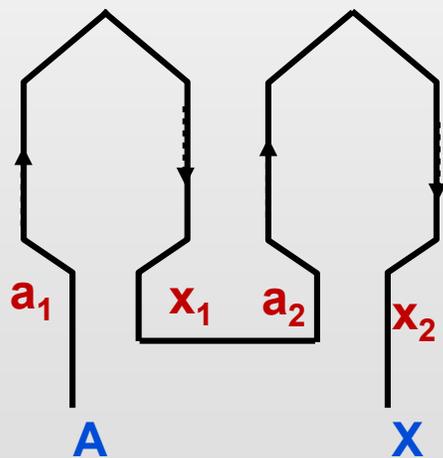
# 三相感应电动机的调速

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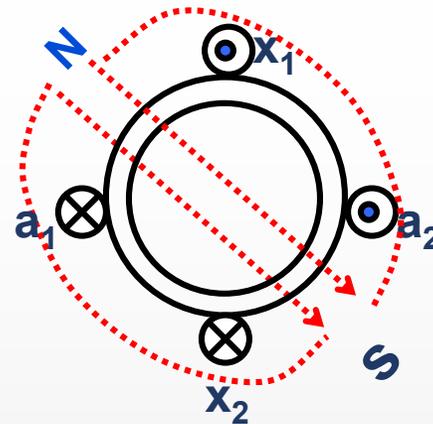
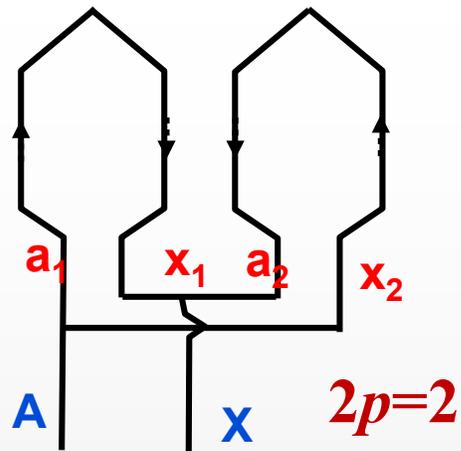
# 一、感应电动机的变极调速

$$n = (1 - S)n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p}(1 - S) \Rightarrow \text{改变 } n_1, S \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{改变 } n_1 \text{ 可改变 } p, f_1 \\ \text{改变 } S \text{ 的方法很多: } U, r_2 \text{ 等} \end{array} \right.$$

## 1、变极原理



$$2p=4$$



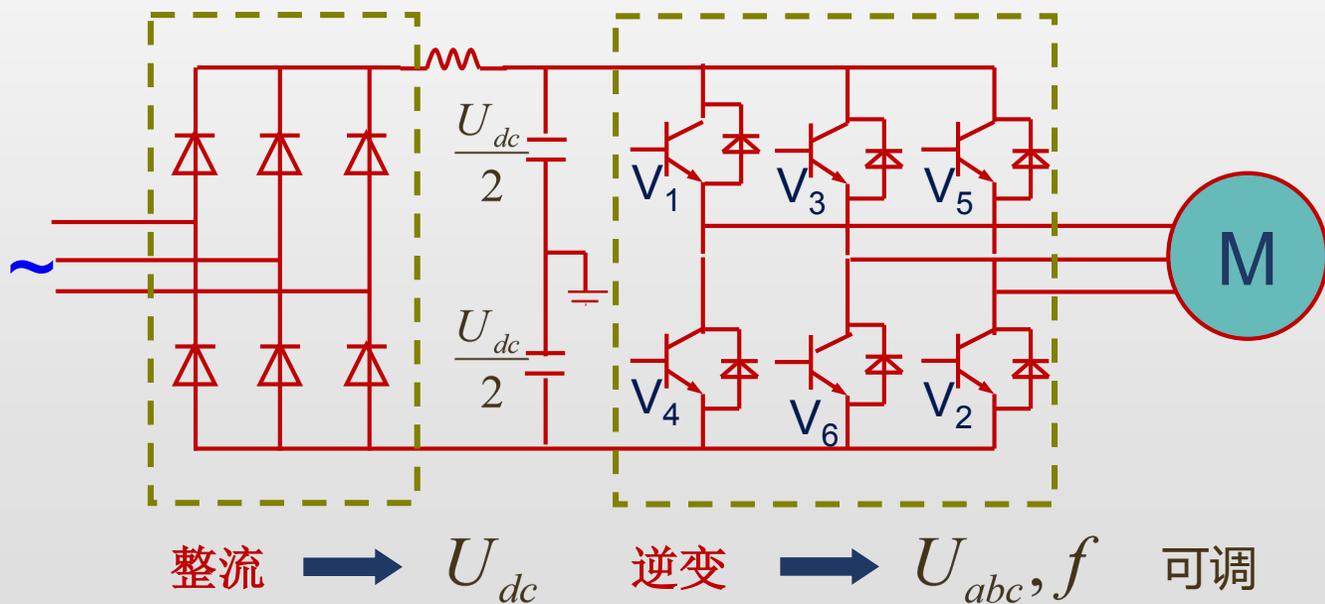
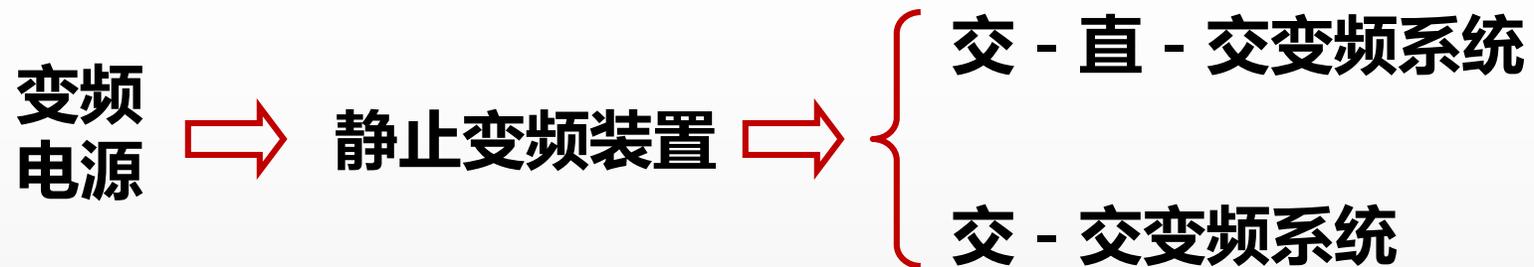
只要将两个半相绕组中的一个的电流反向，  
电机的极对数就能增加一倍或减少一半

**单绕组倍极比的变极原理：2/4,4/8**

## 2、对变极调速的评价

简单可靠，成本低，效率高，机械特性硬，既可适用于  
**恒转矩调速也适用于恒功率调速。**

## 二、感应电动机的变频调速



## 1、变频调速时的频率与端电压的关系

### (1)为使变频时主磁通保持不变，端电压的变化规律

$$U_1 \approx E_1 = 4.44 f_1 N_1 k_{w1} \Phi_m$$

$$f_1 \downarrow \text{ 且 } U_1 = c \Rightarrow \Phi_m \uparrow$$

使主磁路过分饱和，励磁分量大大增加，功率因数下降，损耗增加，效率降低，负载能力变小

$$\frac{U'}{U_1} = \frac{4.44 f' N_1 k_{w1} \Phi_m}{4.44 f_1 N_1 k_{w1} \Phi_m} = \frac{f'}{f_1} \Rightarrow \frac{U'}{f'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1}$$

## (2)为使变频时过载能力保持不变，端电压的变化规律

$$T_m = \frac{pm_1}{4\pi f_1} \frac{U_1^2}{\left[ \pm r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + [2\pi f_1(L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')]} \right]^2}$$

当 $f_1$ 较高时,  $2\pi f_1(L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}') \gg r_1$

$$\therefore T_m = \frac{pm_1}{4\pi f_1} \frac{U_1^2}{2\pi f_1(L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')} = C \left( \frac{U_1}{f_1} \right)^2 \propto \left( \frac{U_1}{f_1} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{T_m}{T_N} = \frac{T'_m}{T'_N} \Rightarrow \frac{T'_N}{T'_m} = \frac{T_m}{T'_m} = \frac{(U_1/f_1)^2}{(U'_1/f'_1)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{U'_1}{U_1} = \frac{f'_1}{f_1} \sqrt{\frac{T'_N}{T_m}}$$

$T'_N$ 是 $f'_1$ 时额定转矩(额定电流所对应的转矩),它的大小与负载性质有关

① 恒转矩负载,  $T_z = c, T'_N = T_N, \frac{U'_1}{f'_1} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} = c$

**即能保证过载能力不变，又可使主磁通保持不变**

**变频调速最适合于恒转矩调速**

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{U_1'}{U_1} = \frac{f_1'}{f_1} \sqrt{\frac{f_1}{f_1'}} = \sqrt{\frac{f_1'}{f_1}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{U_1'}{\sqrt{f_1'}} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{f_1}} = c$$

能保证过载能力不变，但主磁通要变

$$\frac{U_1'}{f_1'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} = c$$

能保证主磁通不变，但过载能力要变

## 2、变频调速时的机械特性

当 $f_1$ 比较高时，可以忽略 $r_1$

$$S_m = \frac{r_2'}{2\pi f_1 (L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta n_m = S_m n_1 = \frac{r_2'}{2\pi f_1 (L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')} \frac{60 f_1}{p} = \frac{60 r_2'}{2\pi p (L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')} = c$$

$$\frac{U_1'}{f_1'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} = c \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_m = c$$

$$n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p} \propto f_1$$

$$T_Q = \frac{pm_1 U_1^2 r_2'}{2\pi f_1 [(r_1 + r_2')^2 + (x_{1\sigma} + x_{2\sigma}')^2]} \approx \frac{pm_1 U_1^2 r_2'}{2\pi f_1 (x_{1\sigma} + x_{2\sigma}')^2} = \frac{pm_1 r_2'}{8\pi^3 f_1 (L_{1\sigma} + L_{2\sigma}')^2} \left(\frac{U_1}{f_1}\right)^2 \propto \frac{1}{f}$$

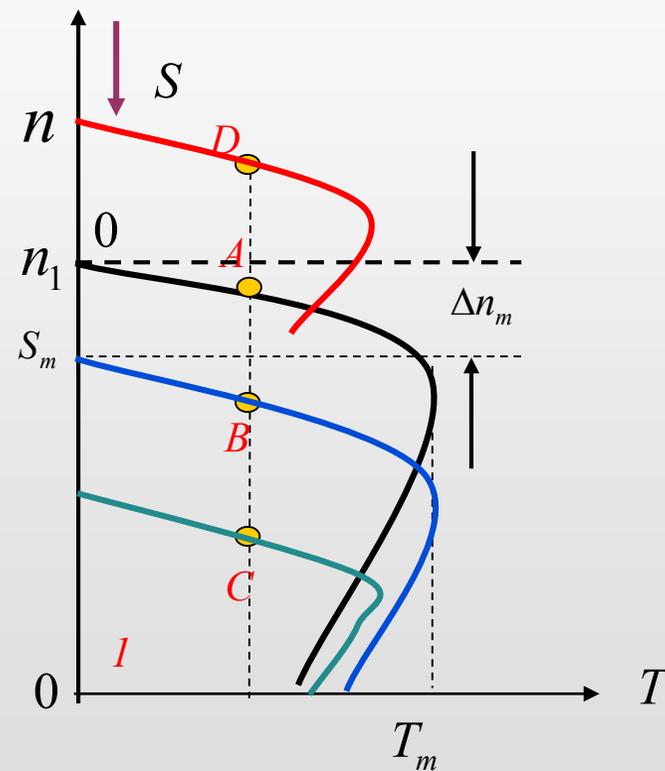
当 $f_1$ 比较低时，不可以忽略 $r_1$

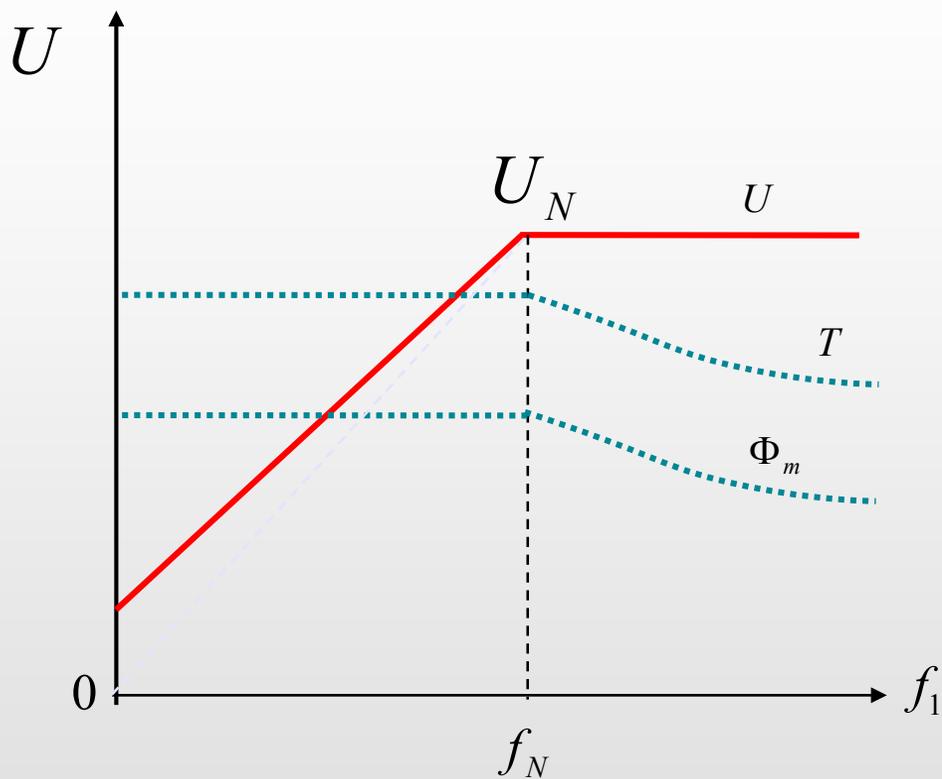
尽管保持  $\frac{U_1'}{f_1'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} = c$

分子降低变化比分母快，则 $T_m$ 变小  
为了不使它下降太多，低速时提高  
端电压

频率升高时，端电压保持不变  
则频率大，磁通小，相当于弱磁调速

恒功率调速方式





保持  $\Phi_m$  不变

$$\frac{U_1}{f_1} = const$$

$$\frac{U_1}{f_1} = const$$

(恒转矩负载)

保持  $\lambda_M$  不变

$$\frac{U_1}{\sqrt{f_1}} = const$$

(恒功率负载)

$$\frac{U_1}{f_1^2} = const$$

(通风机负载)

# 5-10

三相四极50Hz笼型感应电动机额定数据如下： $U_N = 380V, I_N = 30A, n_N = 1455r/min$ ，现采用变频调速使该  $T_z = 0.8T_N$  负载的转速降为  $1000r/min$ ，并且保持调速前后电机的主磁通不变，试求：

(1) 频率 = ?

(2) 定子线电压  $U_1 = ?$

$$\Delta n_N = n_1 - n_N = 1500 - 1455 = 45 \text{ r/min}$$

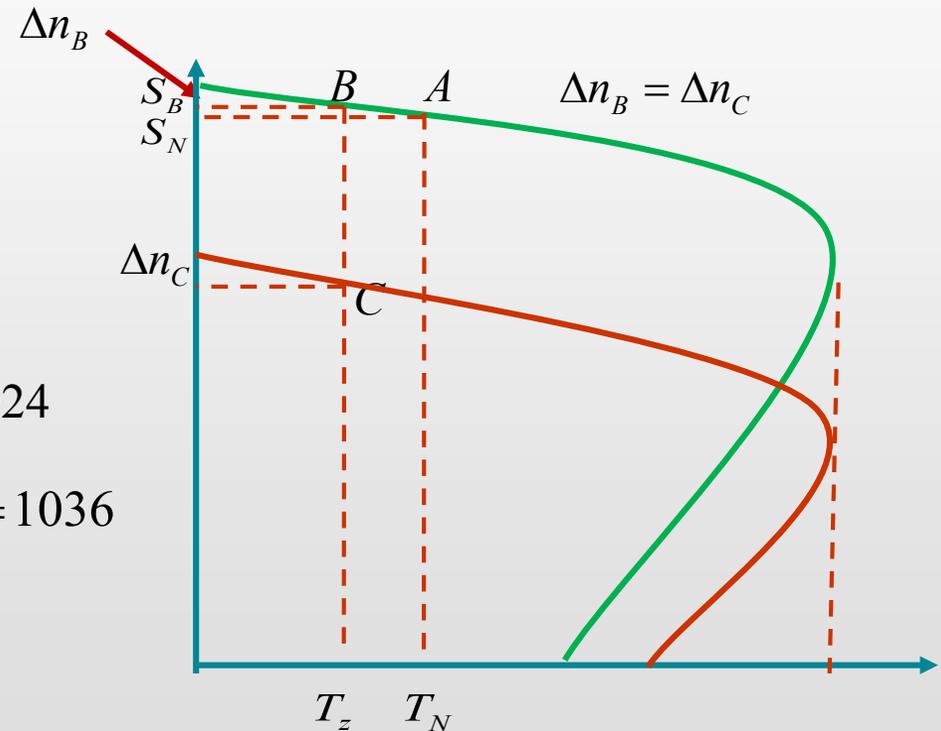
$$S_N = \frac{1500 - 1455}{1500} = 0.03 \text{ r/min}$$

$$S_B / S_N = T_z / T_N = 0.8 \quad \therefore S_B = 0.8 \times S_N = 0.024$$

$$n'_1 = n'_1 + \Delta n_C = n'_1 + \Delta n_B = 1000 + 0.024 \times 1500 = 1036$$

$$f' = \frac{pn'_1}{60} = \frac{2 \times 1036}{60} = 34.53 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{U'}{f'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} \implies U' = \frac{U_1}{f_1} \times f' = \frac{380}{50} \times 34.53 = 262.4 \text{ V}$$



三相四极50Hz笼型感应电动机额定数据如下： $U_N = 380\text{V}$ ,  $I_N = 30\text{A}$ ,  $n_N = 1455\text{r/min}$ , 该机带恒转矩负载运行于额定数据，现采用变频调速使该负载的转速降为 $1000\text{r/min}$ ，并且保持调速前后电机的主磁通不变，试求：

(1) 频率 = ?

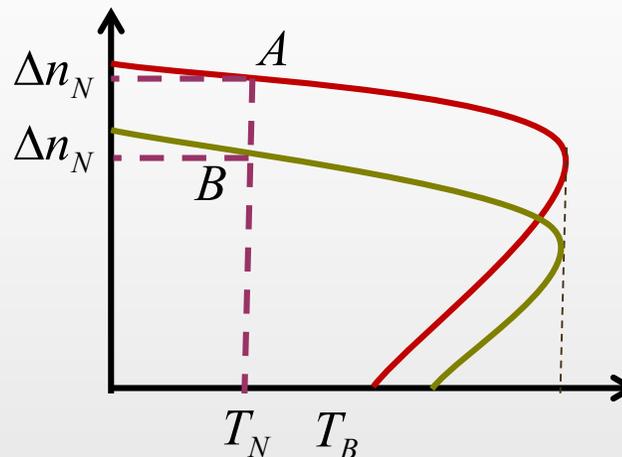
(2) 定子线电压  $U_1 = ?$

$$\Delta n_N = n_1 - n_N = 1500 - 1455 = 45 \text{ r/min}$$

$$n'_1 = n' + \Delta n_N = 1000 + 45 = 1045 \text{ r/min}$$

$$f' = \frac{pn'_1}{60} = \frac{2 \times 1045}{60} = 34.83 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{U'}{f'} = \frac{U_1}{f_1} \implies U' = \frac{U_1}{f_1} \times f' = \frac{380}{50} \times 34.83 = 264.708 \text{ V}$$



## 2、对变频调速的评价

平滑性好，效率高，机械特性硬，调速范围广，只要

控制端电压与频率变化的规律，可以适应不同负载的要求。

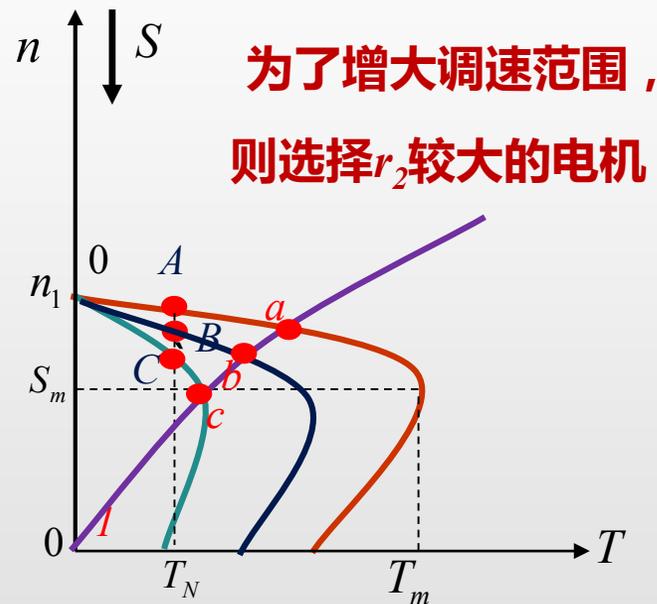
### 三、感应电动机的调压调速

#### 适用于通风机型负载

- 1.可以运行于曲线段，得到较低的速度
- 2.降压时，允许输出的功率减小

$$T_L \downarrow = \frac{m_1}{\Omega_1} I_{2N}^2 \frac{r_2}{S} \propto \frac{1}{S \uparrow}$$

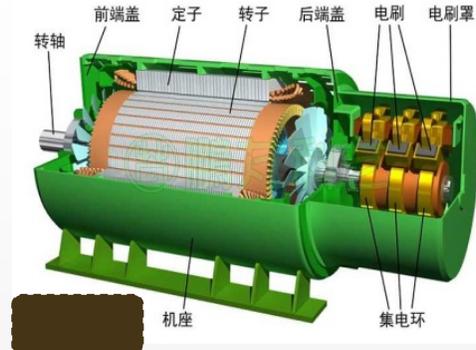
- 3.降压时，起动转矩仍可以大于负载转矩。



## 四、绕线式感应电动机的转子串电阻调速

### 对变压调速的评价

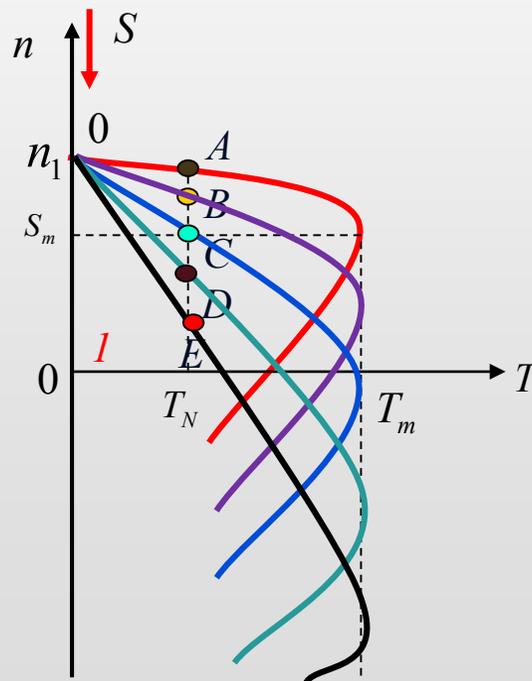
结构简单，控制方便，价格便宜，调压装置可以兼作起动设备，闭环控制得到较硬的特性。与变极调速配合可以获得较好的调速性能。适用于通风机型负载。



缺点：低速时转子回路的滑差功率大，效率低

### 1、调速原理

$$I_z = I_{2N}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_2 + R_\Omega}{S}\right)^2 + x_{2\sigma}^2}} = \frac{E_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_2}{S_N}\right)^2 + x_{2\sigma}^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{r_2 + R_\Omega}{S} = \frac{r_2}{S_N}$$



$$\cos \varphi_2 = \frac{\left(\frac{r_2 + R_\Omega}{S}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_2 + R_\Omega}{S}\right)^2 + x_{2\sigma}^2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{r_2}{S_N}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_2}{S_N}\right)^2 + x_{2\sigma}^2}} = \cos \varphi_N$$

$$T = C_{M1} \Phi_m I_2' \cos \varphi_2 = C_{M1} \Phi_m I_{2N}' \cos \varphi_{2N} = T_N$$

$$P_M = T \Omega_1 = T_N \Omega_1 = P_{M(N)}$$

感应电机调速时,  $I_z = I_N$  保持不变, 则  $\frac{r_2}{S}$ ,  $\cos \varphi_2$ ,  $T$ ,  $P_M$  均不变, 但  $P_\Omega = (1-S)P_M$  减小

### 对转子回路串电阻调速的评价

**分级调节, 级数不宜太多, 平滑性差, 特性较软, 低速静差度大, 调速范围不大, 低速时转子铜耗很大, 效率低, 发热严重**

**简单方便, 投资少, 容易实现, 电阻可以兼作起动与制动电阻使用**

某三相绕线式感应电动机额定数据如下： $P_N = 75kW, U_{1N} = 380V, I_{1N} = 148A,$

**例：**  $n_N = 720r/min, E_{2N} = 213V, I_{2N} = 220A, \lambda_M = 2.4$ 。定、转子绕组都是Y接法。

拖动恒转矩负载  $T_Z = 0.85T_N$  时，要求电动机运行在  $n = 540r/min$ 。

**试求：(1) 若采用转子串电阻调速，每相应串入多大电阻？**

**解：**  $r_2 = \frac{S_N \cdot E_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}I_{2N}} = \frac{0.04 \times 213}{\sqrt{3} \times 220} = 0.0224(\Omega)$

$$S_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{750 - 720}{750} = 0.04$$

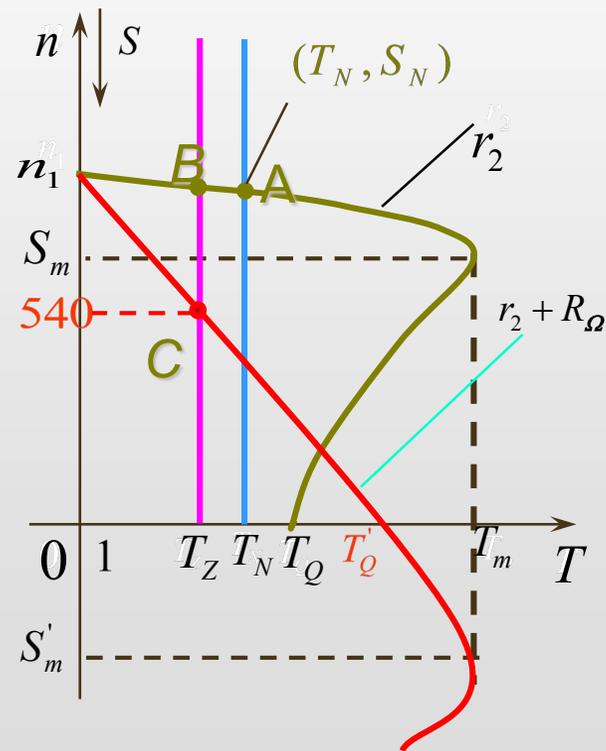
$$S_m = S_N (\lambda_M + \sqrt{\lambda_M^2 - 1}) = 0.04(2.4 + \sqrt{2.4^2 - 1}) = 0.183$$

串电阻后对应  $S'_m$ ，将C点代入机械特性，得

$$0.85T_N = \frac{2\lambda_M T_N}{\frac{S_C}{S'_m} + \frac{S'_m}{S_C}} \implies 0.85 = \frac{2 \times 2.4}{\frac{0.28}{S'_m} + \frac{S'_m}{0.28}}$$

$$\implies S'_m = \begin{cases} 1.53 \\ 0.05 \text{ (舍去)} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies R_\Omega = \left(\frac{S'_m}{S_m} - 1\right)r_2 = 0.165(\Omega)$$



**(2) 若采用调压调速，是否可行？若可行，定子电压应为多少？**

解：  $U_1 \downarrow \rightarrow S_m$  不变

$$S_m = S_N (\lambda_M + \sqrt{\lambda_M^2 - 1})$$

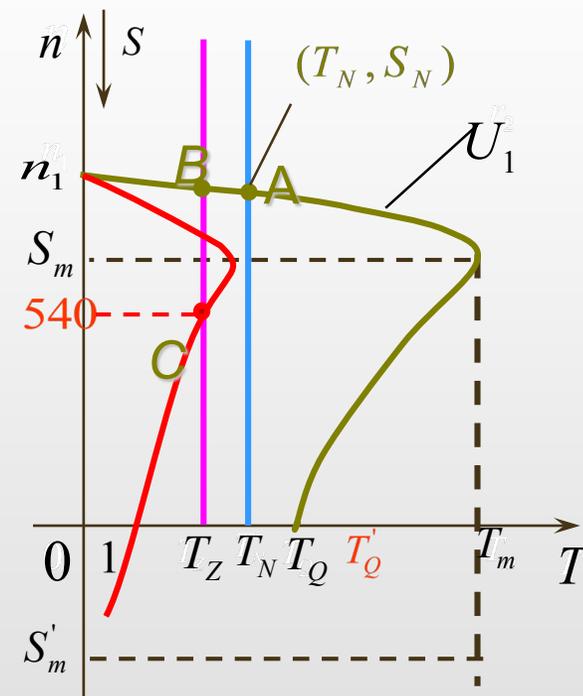
$$= 0.04(2.4 + \sqrt{2.4^2 - 1}) = 0.183$$

$$S_C = \frac{750 - 540}{750} = 0.28$$

$S_C > S_m \rightarrow$  **C点不能稳定运行，故不能采用调压调速。**



**对于恒转矩负载，调压调速的调速范围为  $0 < S < S_m$**



(3) 若采用变频调速，保持  $U/f=c$ ，频率、定子电压及定子电流各为多少？（ $I_m$  不计）

解：

$$A (S_N, T_N) : T_N = \frac{2T_m}{S_m} \cdot S_N$$

$$B (S_B, 0.85T_N) : 0.85T_N = \frac{2T_m}{S_m} \cdot S_B$$

$$\rightarrow S_B = 0.85S_N = 0.034$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta n_B = S_B \cdot n_1 = 0.034 \times 750 = 25.5 (r/min)$$

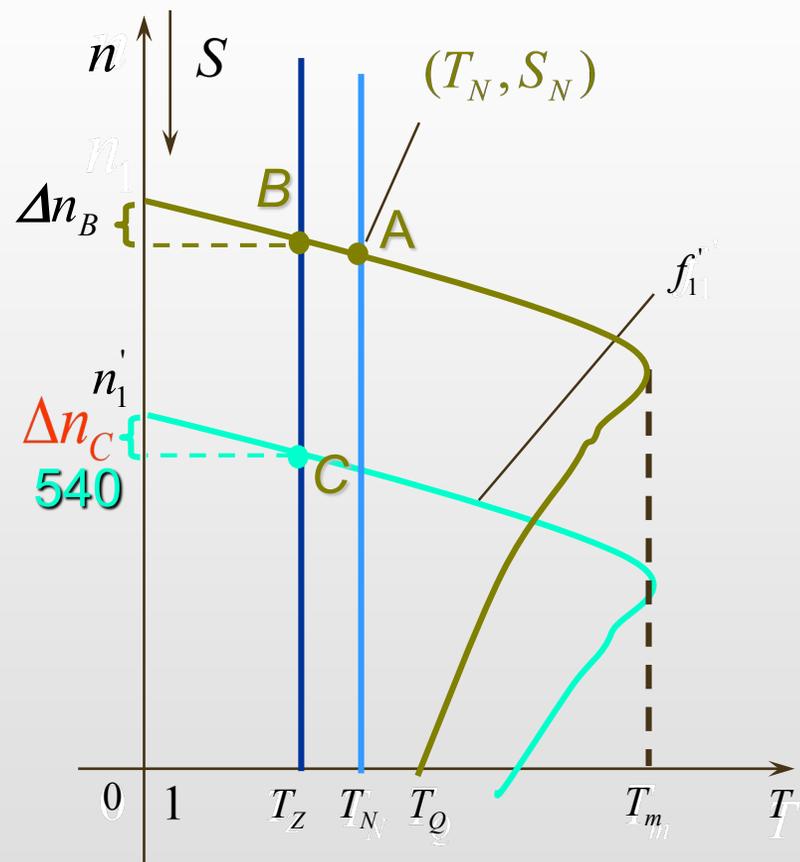
由平行特性：  $\Delta n_C = 25.5 (r/min)$

$$\rightarrow n_1' = n_C + \Delta n_C = 540 + 25.5 = 565.5 (r/min)$$

$$\rightarrow f_1' = \frac{pn_1'}{60} = \frac{4 \times 565.5}{60} = 37.7 (Hz)$$

由  $U/f = \text{const}$

$$\rightarrow U_1' = \frac{U_N}{f_N} \cdot f_1' = \frac{380}{50} \times 37.7 = 286.5 (V)$$



(3) 若采用变频调速，保持 $U/f=c$ ，频率、定子电压及定子电流各为多少？（ $I_m$ 不计）

$I_m$ 不计，则有  $I_1 = I_2'$

$$\text{由 } T = \frac{P_M}{\Omega_1} = \frac{1}{\Omega_1} m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{r_2'}{S} = \frac{1}{\Omega_1} m_1 I_1^2 \frac{r_2'}{S}$$

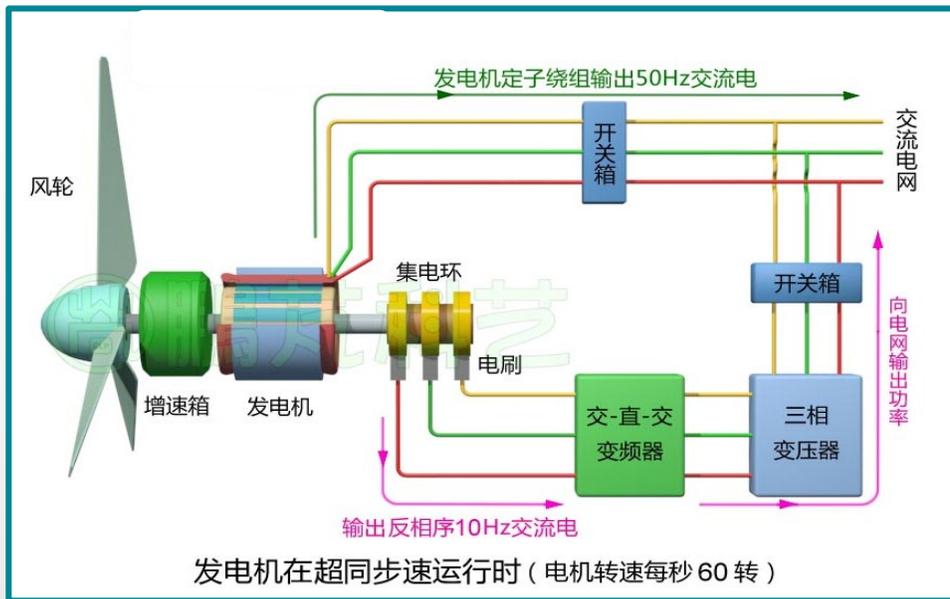
$$\text{C点: } T_C = \frac{1}{\Omega_1'} m_1 I_{1C}^2 \frac{r_2'}{S_C} \quad S_C = \frac{n_1' - n_C}{n_1'} = \frac{565.5 - 540}{565.5} = 0.045$$

$$\text{A点: } T_A = \frac{1}{\Omega_1} m_1 I_{1N}^2 \frac{r_2'}{S_N} \quad S_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{750 - 720}{750} = 0.04$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_C}{T_A} = \frac{f_N}{f_1'} \cdot \left( \frac{I_{1C}}{I_{1N}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{S_N}{S_C} = 0.85$$

$$I_{1C} = I_{1N} \sqrt{0.85 \times \frac{f_1'}{f_N} \times \frac{S_C}{S_N}} = 148 \sqrt{0.85 \times \frac{37.7}{50} \times \frac{0.045}{0.04}} = 125.7(A)$$

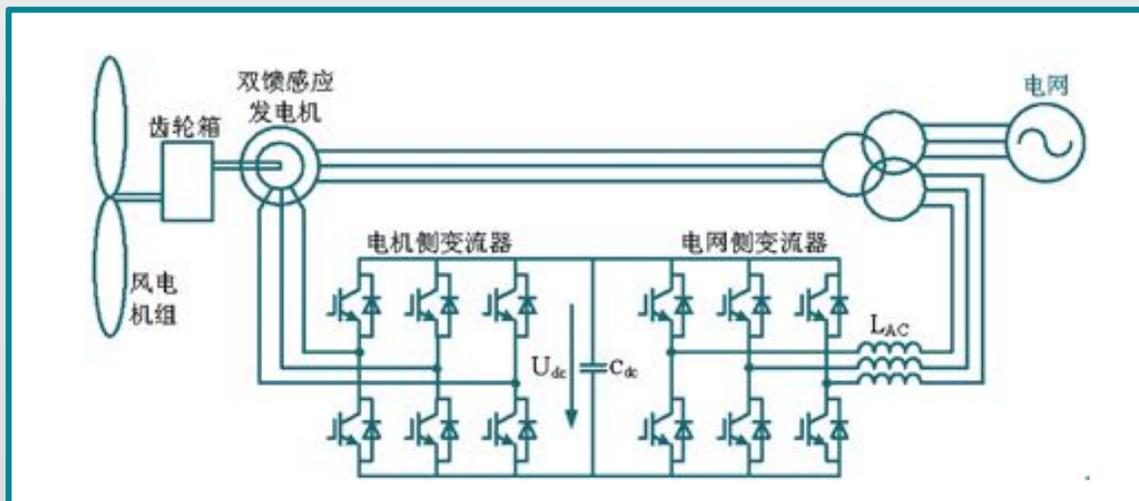
# 绕线式感应电机串级调速\*



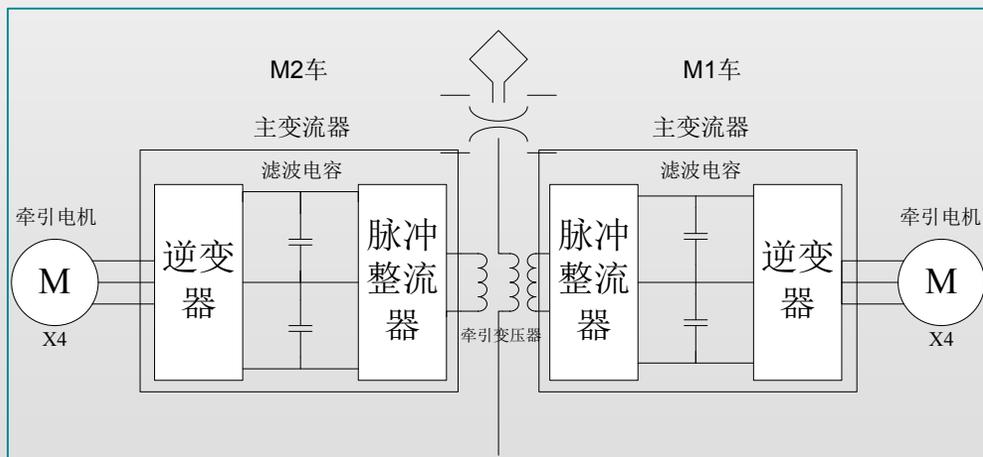
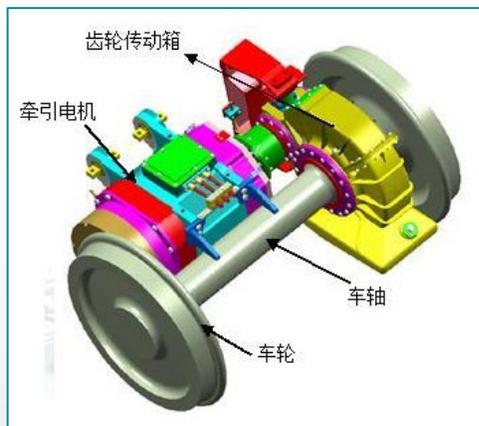
$$I_{2s} = \frac{E_{2s}}{\sqrt{(r_2 + R_\Omega)^2 + (Sx_{2\sigma})^2}}$$



$$I_{2s} = \frac{E_{2s} + E_f}{\sqrt{r_2^2 + (Sx_{2\sigma})^2}}$$



# 三相感应电机拖动系统的应用





浙江大学电气工程学院

T H A N K S

主讲：浙江大学卢琴芬