

681.5.015:621.313.33

...

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100-280

10-60

$U, f,$

$U + \Delta U, f + \Delta f.$

(),

$$K_U = \left. \frac{\Delta \omega_{rU}}{\Delta U} \right|_{f=const}; K_f = \left. \frac{\Delta \omega_{rf}}{\Delta f} \right|_{U=const}$$

Δ_{rU}

$U + \Delta U$

$f,$

Δ_{rf}

$f + \Delta f$

()

$U;$

ΔU

$;\Delta f$

[1]

T_U, T_f

()

[3]

$r(t).$

α, β

[1]

$$\frac{d\Psi_{s\alpha}}{dt} = U_{s\alpha} - \frac{\chi}{T_{sm}}(1 + \sigma_r)\Psi_{s\alpha} + \frac{\chi}{T_{sm}}\Psi_{r\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi_{s\beta}}{dt} = U_{s\beta} - \frac{\chi}{T_{sm}}(1 + \sigma_r)\Psi_{s\beta} + \frac{\chi}{T_{sm}}\Psi_{r\beta}$$

U

f

$$\frac{d\Psi_{r\alpha}}{dt} = -\frac{\chi}{T_{rm}}(1 + \sigma_s)\Psi_{r\alpha} + \frac{\chi}{T_{rm}}\Psi_{s\alpha} + \omega_r\Psi_{r\beta} \quad (1)$$

$\alpha, \beta,$

K_U, K_f

$T_U,$

$$\frac{d\Psi_{r\beta}}{dt} = -\frac{\chi}{T_{rm}}(1 + \sigma_s)\Psi_{r\beta} + \frac{\chi}{T_{rm}}\Psi_{s\beta} - \omega_r\Psi_{r\alpha}$$

[2].
 T_f

$$J \cdot \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} \pm M_c = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{p\chi}{L_m} (\Psi_{s\beta} \Psi_{r\alpha} - \Psi_{s\alpha} \Psi_{r\beta}),$$

$$L_s = L_m + L_{\sigma s}; L_r = L_m + L_{\sigma r} - \dots$$

$\Psi_{s\alpha}, \Psi_{s\beta}, \Psi_{r\alpha}, \Psi_{r\beta} -$
 $\alpha \quad \beta;$ χ

$U_{s\alpha}, U_{s\beta} -$ $\alpha, \beta;$
 $L_s, L_r -$
 $;$
 $L_m -$
 $;$

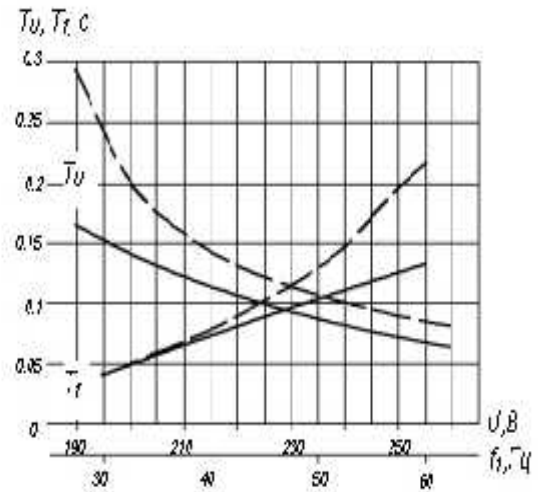
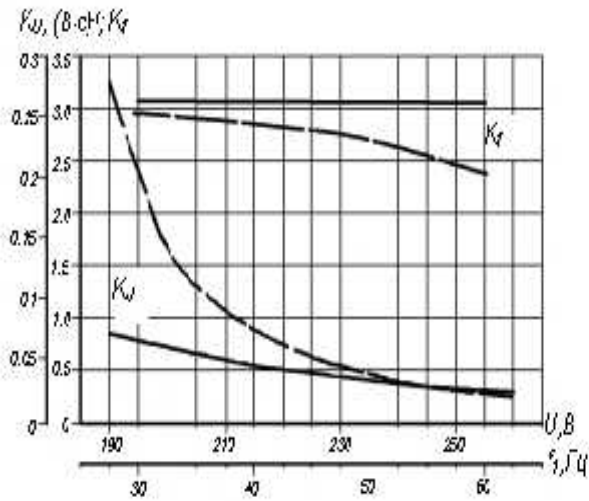
$R_s, R_r -$ $;$ $(\sigma_s = 0, \sigma_r = 0,$
 $\omega_r -$ $;$ $\sigma = 0)$ $\chi = \infty.$
 $J -$ $;$ $(\sigma_s = \infty, \sigma_r = \infty,$
 $-$ $;$ $= \infty, \sigma = 1),$ $\chi =$
 $p -$ $;$ $0.$ (1) $;$
 $\chi = \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} -$ $n = 10^4.$ [5],
 $;$ $4 \quad 132 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 11$

$T_{sm} = \frac{L_m}{R_s} -$ $-$ K_U, K_f T_U, T_f
 $180 - 280$ $10 - 89$
 (1)

$T_{rm} = \frac{L_m}{R_r} -$ [1]. $1.$

[2]. (1) (1) $K_f \quad T_f$ $10 - 60$
 $(f > 60)$
 $f = 89$ [1]

[4]: N $U = 220$
 $\sigma_s = \frac{L_{\sigma s}}{L_m} -$ $f < 10$ $;$ (1)
 $;$ $\sigma_r = \frac{L_{\sigma r}}{L_m} -$ $U > 210$ K_U, T_U $T_f.$
 $;$ $U < 180$ $N +$
 $\sigma = 1 - \frac{1}{(1 + \sigma_s)(1 + \sigma_r)} = \frac{L_s L_r - L_m^2}{L_s L_r} -$ $f = 50$
 $L_{\sigma s}, L_{\sigma r} -$



1. K_u, K_f — — — — — T_u, T_f , $N=45,1$:
 (1), [1]

[1],
 190 – 280
 10 – 60

1. , . . .
 / . . . , . . . // , . . .
 – 2012. – 4.
2. , . . . / . . .
 . – . . . , 2001. – 327 .
3. , . . .
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 : , 2001. – 376 .
4. (, . . .) / . . . –
 . : « , 1986. – 731 .
5. , . . .
 4 : / . . . , . . . ,
 . . . , 1982. – 504 .

25.12.2012

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100-280

10-60

ANALYSIS OF INDUCTION MOTOR FREQUENCY CONTROL MODELS

V.V. Onushko, I.D. Pogribnyak

The analysis of models of induction motor (IM) 4 132 4 3 with frequency control based on traditional Park Gorev equations and on the simplified equivalent L-shaped circuit was done. It is shown that both IM models are identical in the range of changes in voltage 100-280 V and changes in network frequency 10-60 Hz.

Keywords: Park Gorev equation, time constants, transfer factor, quality factor of magnetic field.