

## Математическое, численное и натурное моделирование параметров магнитного поля при несимметрии тока в фазах асинхронных электродвигателей

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## Mathematical, numerical and full-scale modeling of magnetic field parameters in the asynchronous electric motors with nonsymmetrical current phases

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*Dynamic characteristics of asynchronous electric motors are considered in the article in the process of emergence and development of a defect in the asymmetry of the phases in the supply current. In conditions of actual operation, the voltage supplied to the equipment is not always symmetrical and identical in all phases. Such reasons as the connection of a powerful load to one of the phases, the closure or breakage of one of the phase conductors may be the cause of the occurrence of uneven distribution. In order to prevent a sudden failure of the electric motor, which can lead to the shutdown of production processes, the creation of faulty situations and increase of economic losses it is necessary to investigate the processes that occur during the nucleation and development of defects. Theoretical calculations have been made to estimate the dependence of the change in the torque on the shaft of an induction motor and the distribution of the tangential component of the electromagnetic forces in the air gap from the defect development level. The obtained data are compared with the results calculated with the help of the finite element model developed by the authors, which makes it possible to estimate the state of an asynchronous electric motor in the event of the appearance and development of a current asymmetry defect. Theoretically calculated values of the torque on the shaft coincide with the data obtained for finite element simulation. The volumetric graphs of the time distribution have been constructed of calculated values of tangential component of the electromagnetic forces along the circumference of air gap and the magnetic induction obtained for finite-element simulation, the graphs of phase changes of torque and the*

spectral composition of power resultant tangential component of the forces are constructed. As result of the researches the dependence between the magnitude of torque and distribution of the tangential forces at a particular moment of time is established. Experimental measurements of the strength of an external magnetic field are made. The experimental data coincide with the theoretical calculations obtained in numerical calculations and finite element simulation.

**Keywords:** current asymmetry; asynchronous motor; tangential forces; torque; magnetic induction; finite element model.

$$A_1; A_2; B_1; B_2 \text{ — } \tag{1}$$

$$; p \text{ — } ; \omega_1 = 2\pi f_c ; f_c \text{ — } \tag{50}$$

$$; \varphi_{a1}; \varphi_{a2} \text{ — } ; \varphi_{b1}, \varphi_{b2} \text{ — } (r=0)$$

$$[2]. \tag{2} \tag{3} \tag{1},$$

$$[3-5]. \tag{9]:$$

$$p_\tau = 0,5 \cdot 10^2 (p_{\tau const} + p_{\tau p\vartheta} + p_{\tau \omega t} + p_{\tau p\vartheta\omega t}). \tag{4}$$

$$p_{\tau const} = A_1 B_1 \cos(\varphi_{a1} - \varphi_{b1}) + A_2 B_2 \cos(\varphi_{a2} - \varphi_{b2});$$

$$p_{\tau p\vartheta} = A_1 B_2 \cos(2p\vartheta - \varphi_{a1} - \varphi_{b2}) + A_2 B_1 \cos(2p\vartheta - \varphi_{a2} - \varphi_{b1});$$

$$p_{\tau \omega t} = A_1 B_2 \cos(2\omega_1 t + \varphi_{a1} - \varphi_{b2}) + A_2 B_1 \cos(2\omega_1 t - \varphi_{a2} + \varphi_{b1});$$

$$p_{\tau p\vartheta\omega t} = A_1 B_1 \cos(2p\vartheta - 2\omega_1 t - \varphi_{a1} - \varphi_{b1}) + A_2 B_2 \cos(2p\vartheta + 2\omega_1 t - \varphi_{a2} - \varphi_{b2});$$

$$[6, 7]. \tag{8]:$$

$$p_\tau = a(\vartheta, t) \cdot b(\vartheta, t) \cdot 10^2, \tag{1}$$

$$a(\vartheta, t) \text{ — } ; b(\vartheta, t) = f(\vartheta, t) \cdot \Lambda(\vartheta, t) \text{ — } \tag{2}$$

$$t; f(\vartheta, t) \text{ — } \Lambda(\vartheta, t) \text{ — } \tag{3}$$

$$a(\vartheta, t) = A_1 \cos(p\vartheta - \omega_1 t - \varphi_{a1}) + A_2 \cos(p\vartheta + \omega_1 t - \varphi_{a2}), \tag{2}$$

$$b(\vartheta, t) = B_1 \cos(p\vartheta - \omega_1 t - \varphi_{b1}) + B_2 \cos(p\vartheta + \omega_1 t - \varphi_{b2}), \tag{3}$$

$$M = 2\pi R^2 l \int_0^{2\pi} p_\tau d\vartheta. \tag{5}$$

$$M = \pi R^2 l [A_1 B_1 \cos(\varphi_{b1} - \varphi_{a1}) + A_2 B_2 \cos(\varphi_{b2} - \varphi_{a2}) + A_1 B_2 \cos(2\omega_1 t + \varphi_{a1} - \varphi_{b2}) + A_2 B_1 \cos(2\omega_1 t - \varphi_{a2} + \varphi_{b1})]. \tag{6}$$

[8],

$$p_{\tau} = 0,5A_2B_1 \cos(2\omega_1 t + \varphi_{b1} - \varphi_{a2}). \quad (7)$$

(5).

$$M = 2\pi R^2 l p_{\tau}. \quad (8)$$

$$A_{1,2} = \frac{mn}{p\tau} I_{1,2}, \quad (9)$$

$$\tau = \frac{\pi d}{2p} \quad ; m \text{ —}$$

; n —

; d — ;  $I_{1,2}$  —

$$b_0 = B_0 \cos(p\vartheta - \omega_1 t - \varphi_{0r}), \quad (10)$$

$$B_0 = \frac{F_0}{k} \Lambda_0 \mu_0 \text{ —}$$

$$; F_0 = \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n k}{p} I \text{ —}$$

... ; k —

$$; \Lambda_0 = \frac{1}{\delta k_c} \text{ —}$$

;  $\delta$  —

;  $k_c$  —

; k —

;  $\mu_0$  —

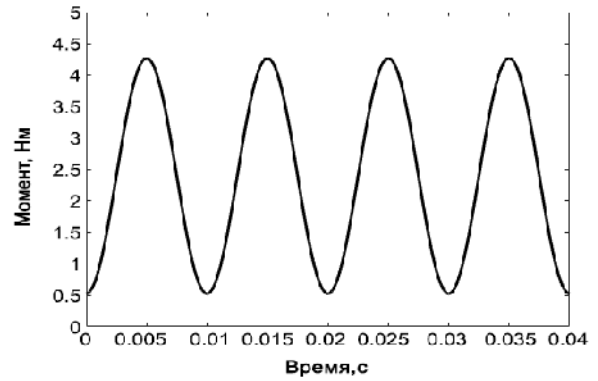
$$B_{1,2} = \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n k}{pk_c \delta k} \mu_0 I_{1,2}. \quad (11)$$

;  $d = 0,0605$  ;  $l = 0,065$

;  $\delta = 0,00025$  ;  $p = 2$ ;  $m = 3$ ;  $n = 137$ ;  $k = 1,044$ ;

$k = 0,966$ ;  $\omega_1 = 2\pi f_c$ ;  $f_c = 50$  ;  $\mu = 4\pi \cdot 10^7$  / .

(6) [10], 50 %  
 $(I_a = 2,95; I_b = 2,43; I_c = 1,17)$  . 1.



. 1.

50 %

$T = 0,01$  , . . .  $2f_c =$

100 ( . ) .

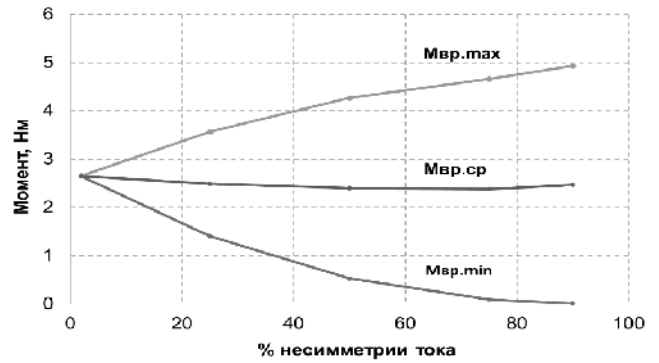
2,4 .

. 2

$M_{max}$  ,

$M_{min}$  .

$M_{min}$



. 2.

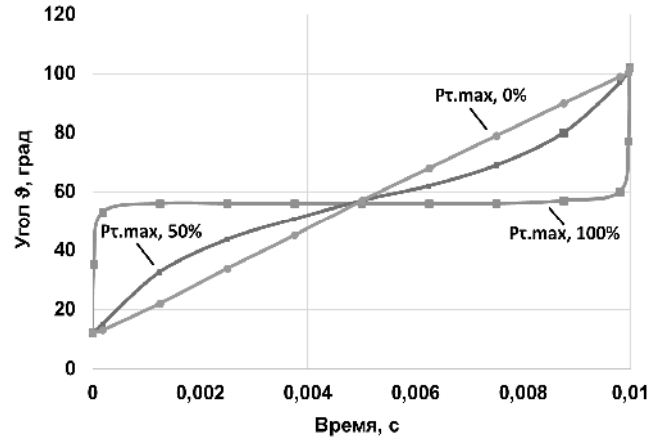
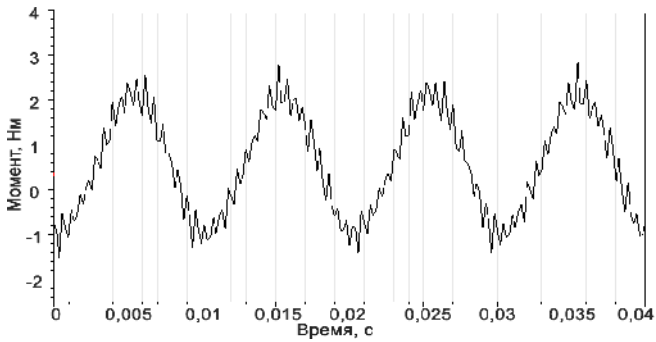
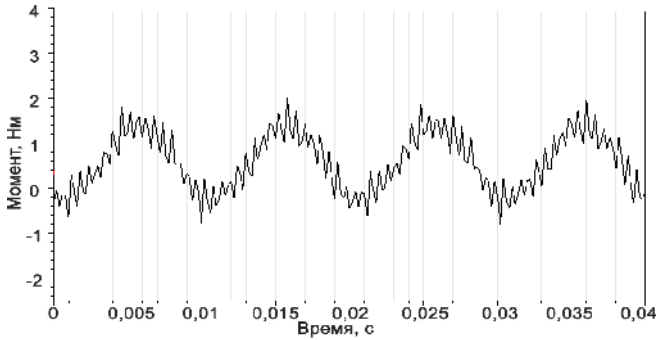
( . 2) ,

[11, 12]

ANSYS Maxwell,

[13]. . 2

25 50 %.



. 3.

25 %; — 50 %

0; 50 100 %

. 1 3,

(6)

10 %,

100

1 780

. 5

[14, 15].

1 483 /

24,72

$1/24,72 = 0,04$

[20].

18,

$0,04/18 = 0,00225$

445

$445 \cdot 4 = 1 780$

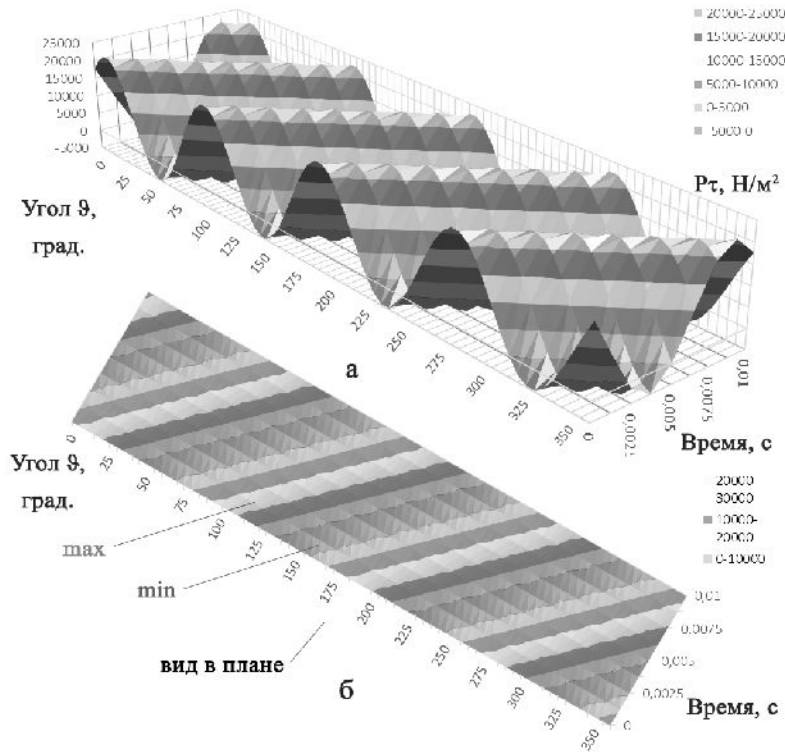
100

[1, 16]

0 %,

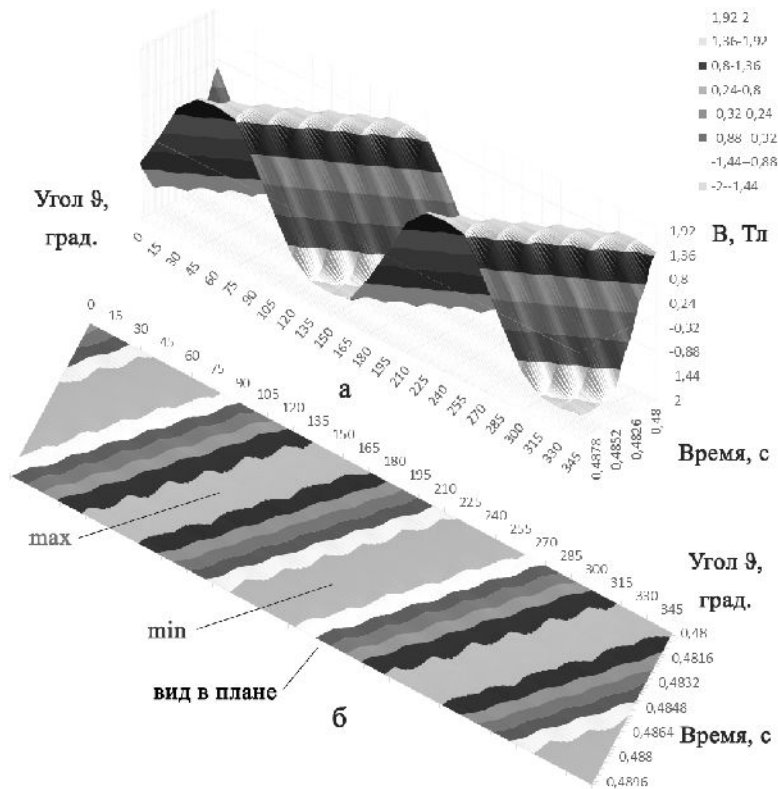
. 6.

[17].



. 5.

0 %

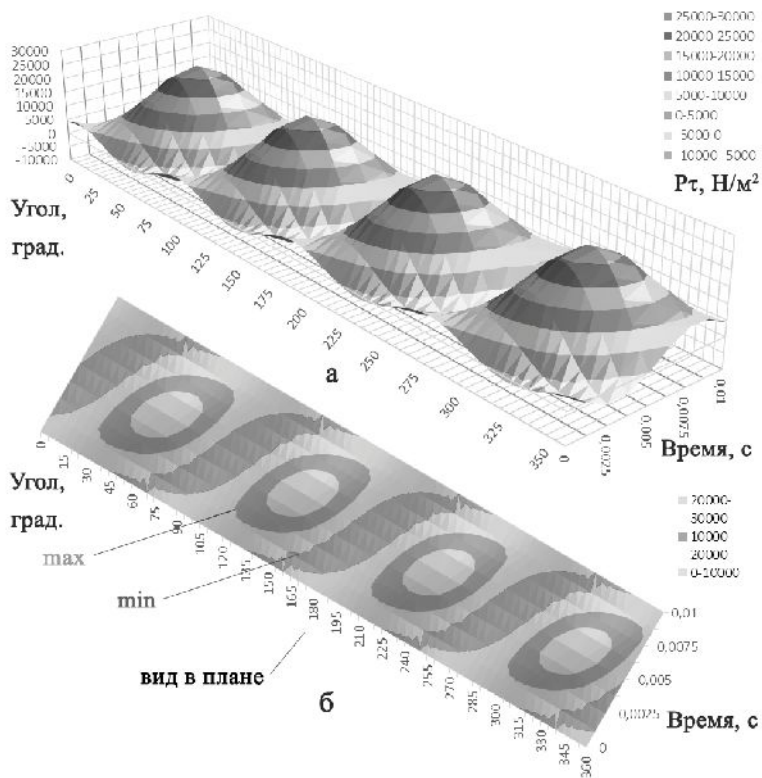


. 6.

0 %

. 7

50 %.

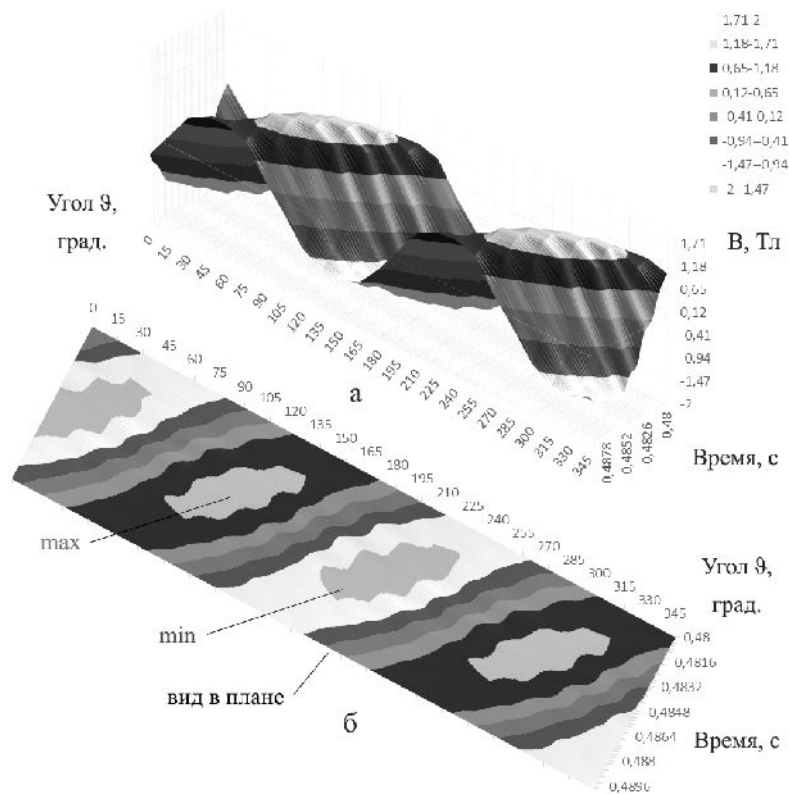


.7.

50 %

.8

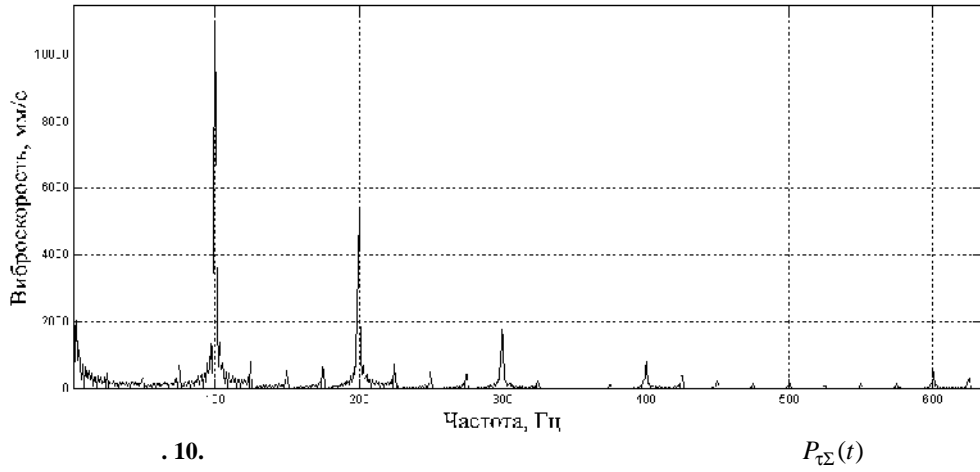
50 %.



.8.

50 %

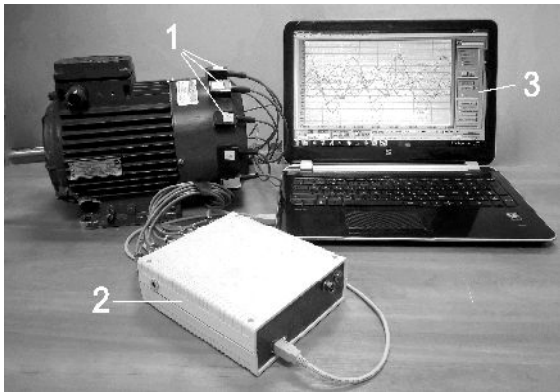




( ) .

(12 )

.11



. 11.  
); 2 —

: 1 —  
; 3 —

(12

. 13

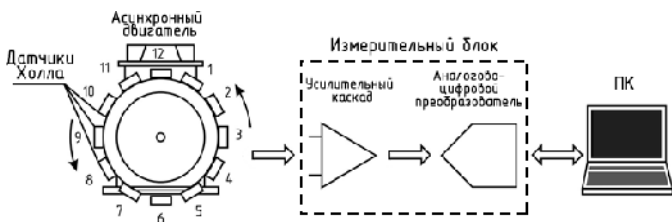
[1]

400

14-

0 %.

. 12

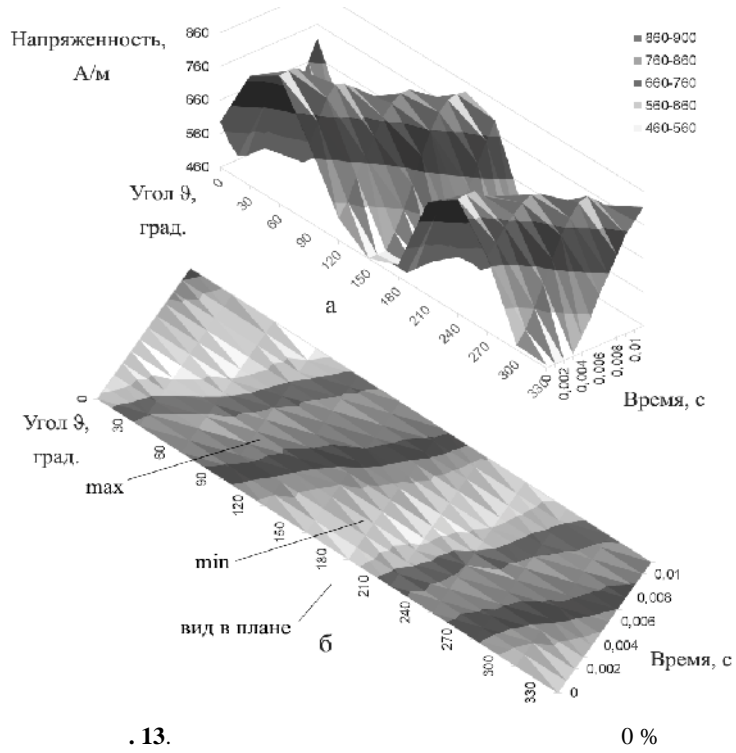


. 12.

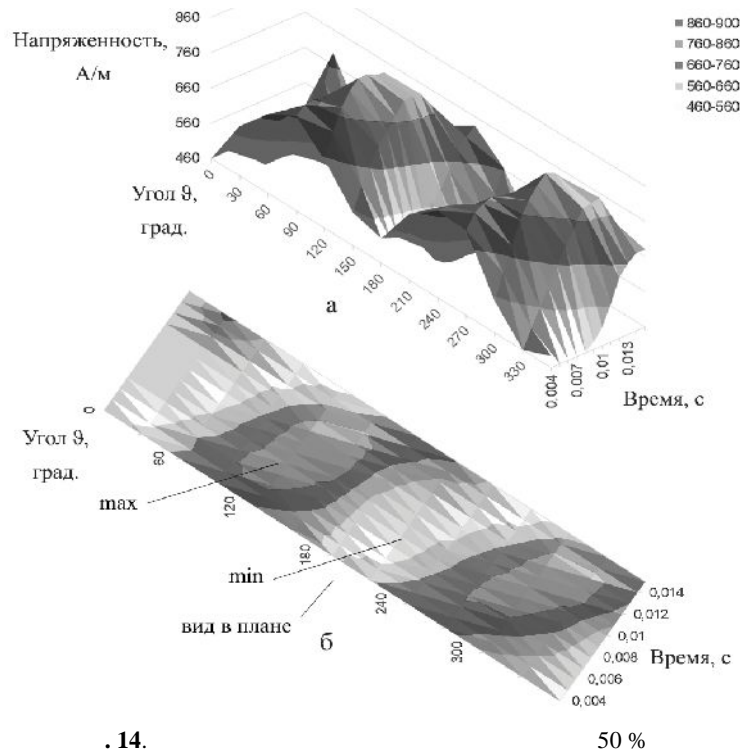
. 14

50 %.





. 13.



. 14.

50 %.

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