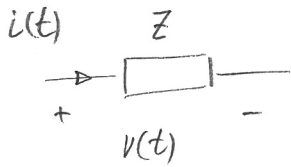


# Fö2 Växelström, 3-fasystem, transformatorer



$$i(t) = I_{\text{peak}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$v(t) = V_{\text{peak}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_v)$$

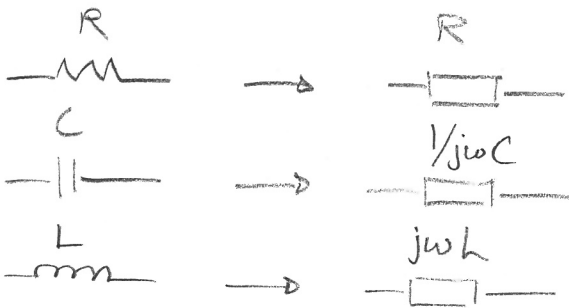
## Effektivvärde

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_{\text{peak}}}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_{\text{peak}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

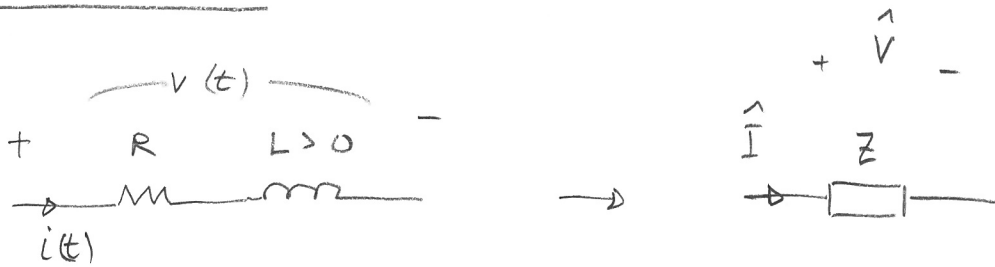
## jw-metoden

$$x(t) = X_{\text{peak}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \leftrightarrow \overset{1}{X} = X_{\text{peak}} e^{j\varphi} \quad \text{tappvärdeskala}$$

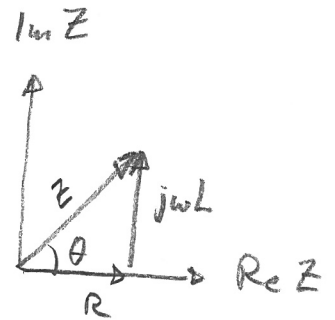
$$\overset{1}{X} = X_{\text{rms}} e^{j\varphi} \quad \text{effektivvärdeskalan}$$



# Induktiv last

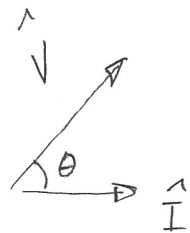


$$Z = R + j\omega L = |Z|e^{j\theta} \quad \text{där } 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Välj  $i(t)$  som riktfas dvs  $\varphi_i = 0$ :  $\hat{I} = I_{\text{rms}}$

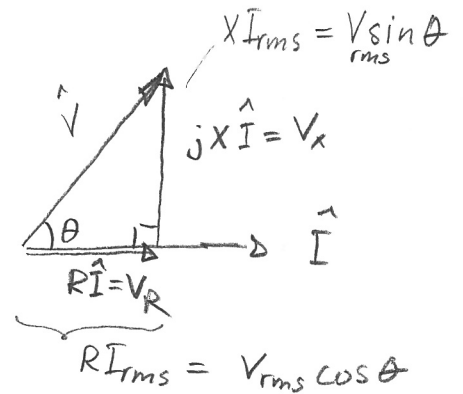
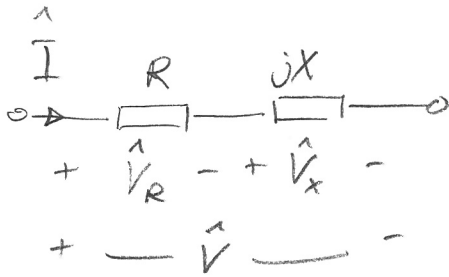
$$\hat{V} = Z \cdot \hat{I} = \underbrace{|Z| \cdot I_{\text{rms}}}_{= V_{\text{rms}}} e^{j\theta} = V_{\text{rms}} e^{j\theta}$$



$\theta = \varphi_v - \varphi_i$  kallas för effektfaktorvinkel

Då  $\varphi_v > \varphi_i$  är strömmen efter spänning (lagging)

# Effekt



Momentan effekt :  $p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t)$  [W]

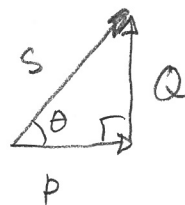
Aktiv effekt = medeleffekt =  $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt \Rightarrow$

$$P = R I_{rms}^2 = V_{rms} I_{rms} \underbrace{\cos \theta}_{\text{effektfaktor}} \quad [W]$$

Reaktiv effekt :  $Q = X I_{rms}^2 = V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin \theta \quad [VAR]$

Scheinbar effekt :  $S = V_{rms} I_{rms} \quad [VA]$

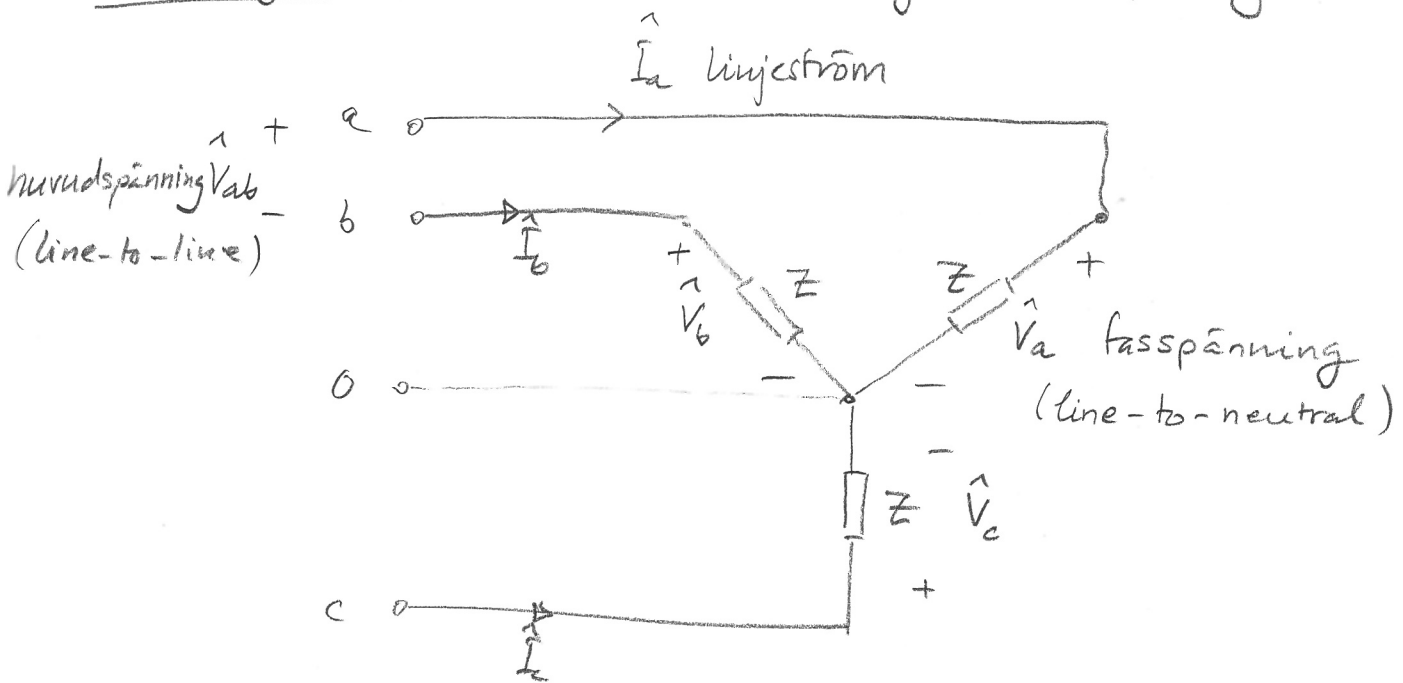
Effektviangeln :



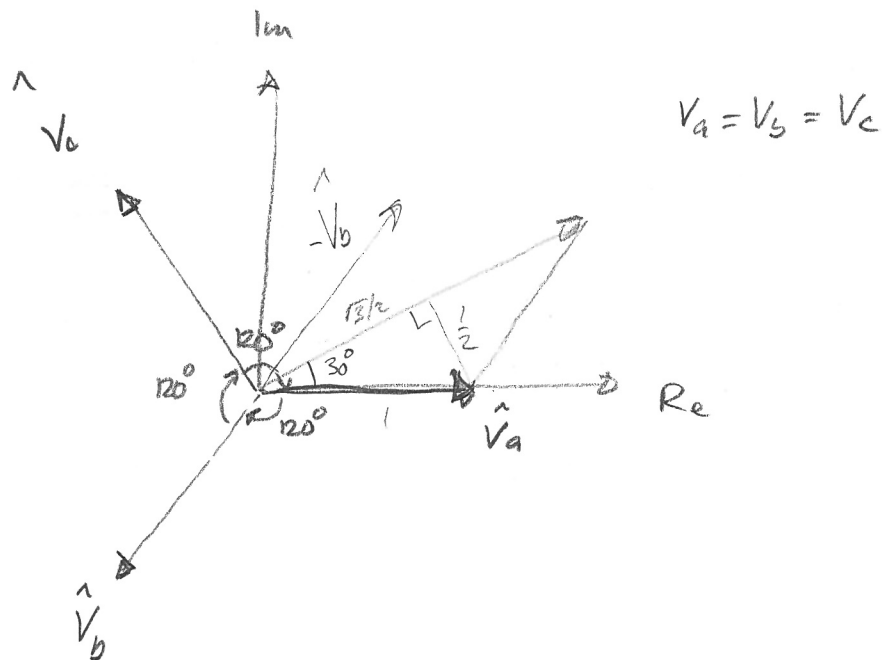
$$S^2 = P^2 + Q^2$$

# Trefasystem

Y-koppling ( $\Delta$ -koppling)



# Symmetrisk trefasystem



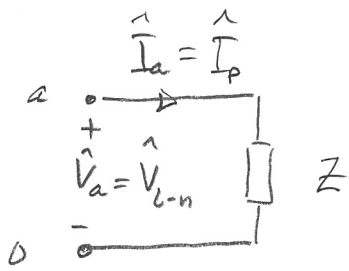
$$V_a = V_b = V_c$$

Huvudspänning: 
$$\hat{V}_{ab} = \hat{V}_a - \hat{V}_b = \sqrt{3} V_a e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\hat{I}_a + \hat{I}_b + \hat{I}_c = 0 \quad (\hat{V}_a + \hat{V}_b + \hat{V}_c = 0)$$

# Beräkning av symmetriskt belastade trefassystem

Effekt per elev. Y-las (fasspänning)



## Trefaseffekt

$$P = 3 V_{l-n,rms} I_{p,rms} \cos \theta$$

$$Q = 3 V_{l-n,rms} I_{p,rms} \sin \theta$$

$$S = 3 V_{l-n,rms} I_{p,rms}$$

## Märkdata

Motor 8.3 kVA 400V 12A

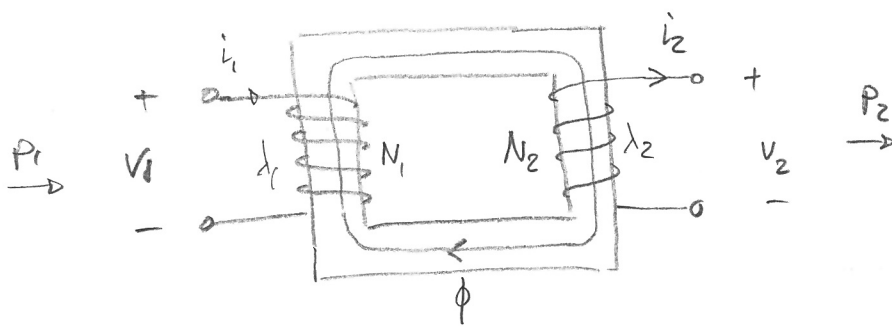
- Effekt : 3-faseffekt P  
3-fas skenbar effekt S
- Spänning : huvudspänningens effektivvärde  $V_{l-l,rms}$
- Ström : linjeströmmens effektivvärde  $I_{p,rms}$

Ex Beräkna märkströmmen för en trefaslast med märkdata 9 kVA, 400V.

$$S = 3 \cdot V_{l-n,rms} I_{p,rms} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$I_{p,rms} = \frac{S}{3 \cdot V_{l-n,rms}} = \frac{9000}{3 \cdot \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}}} \approx 13 \text{ A}$$

# Ideal transformator



Antagande

förlustfri

$\mu \rightarrow \infty$

$$w = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \text{ omsättningsstalet}$$

## Spänningstranf.

ind. lagen

$$V_1 = \frac{d\lambda_1}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{d\lambda_2}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = w}$$

## Strömtransf.

magn. strömlag  $N_1 i_1 - N_2 i_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

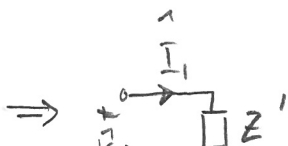
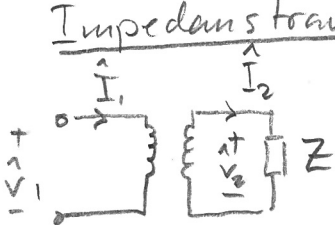
$$\boxed{\frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{1}{w}}$$

## Effekttransf.

$$P_1 = V_1 i_1 = w \cdot V_2 \cdot \frac{1}{w} i_2 = V_2 i_2 = P_2$$

All energilagring förmåga har försumrats.

## Impedanstransf.



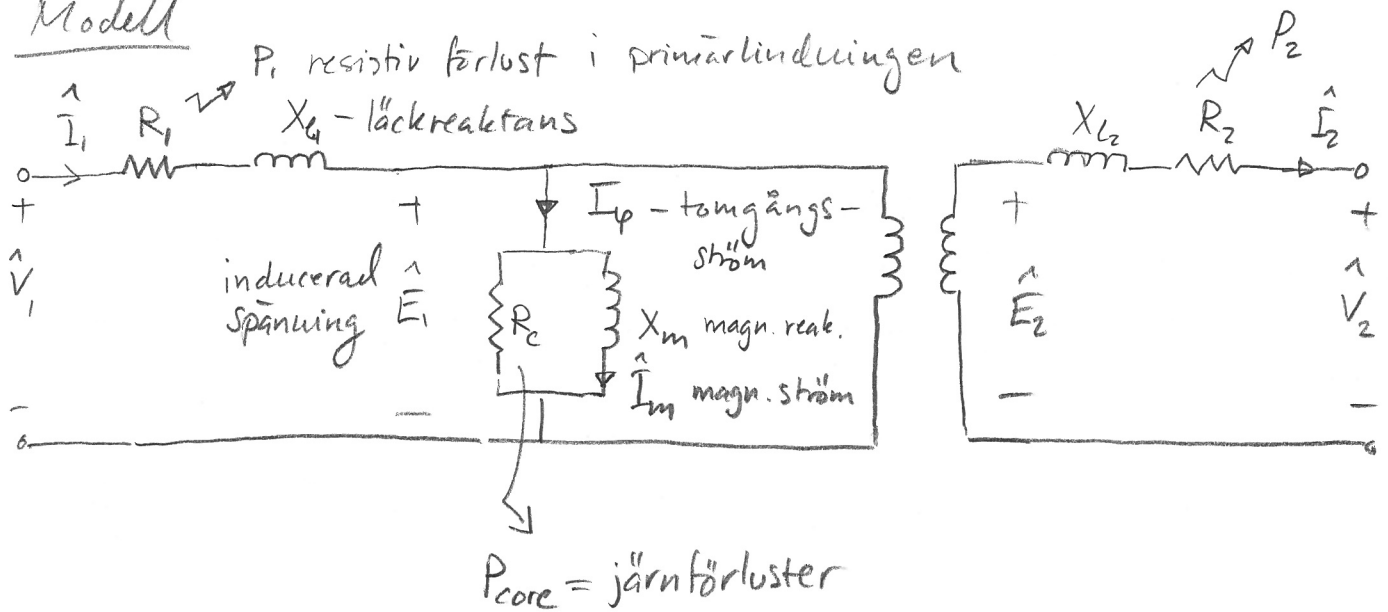
$$Z' = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{w V_2}{\frac{1}{w} I_2} = w^2 \frac{V_2}{I_2} = w^2 Z$$

# Ikke-ideal transformator

## Modellerede effekter

- resistive forluster i lindninger,  $P_{winding}$
- jernforluster  $P_{core}$  (hysteres, virvelstromst.)
- lækfløde
- magnetisering

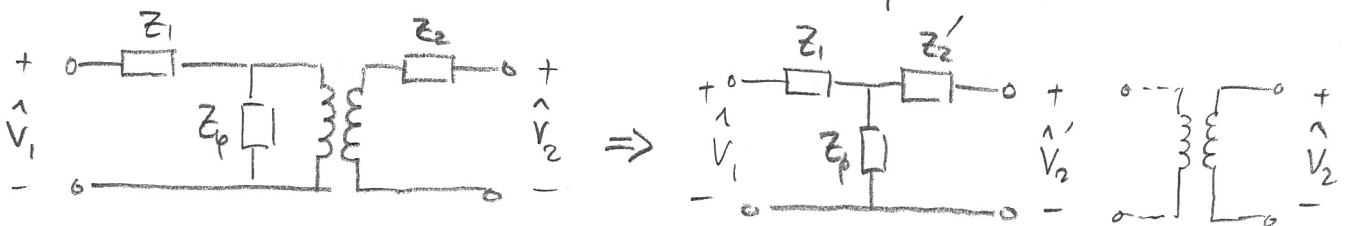
## Modell



$$P_{winding} = P_1 + P_2$$

## T-ekvivalent krets

Sæt  $Z_1 = R_1 + jX_{l1}$ ,  $Z_2 = R_2 + jX_{l2}$ ,  $Z_p = R_c // jX_m$

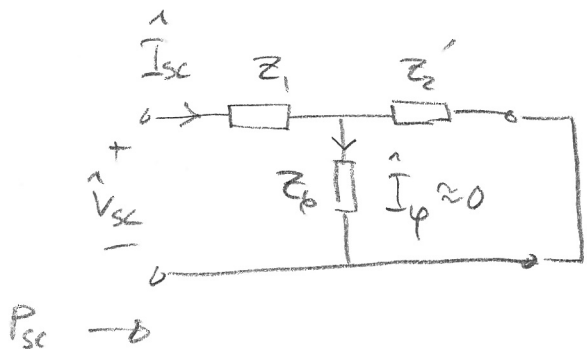


där  $Z_2' = w^2 Z_2$ ,  $V_2' = w V_2$

Vauligtvis är  $Z_1 = Z_2'$  och  $|Z_1| \ll |Z_p|$ .

# Uppskattning av förlusteffekter

## Kortslutningsprov för lindningsförluster

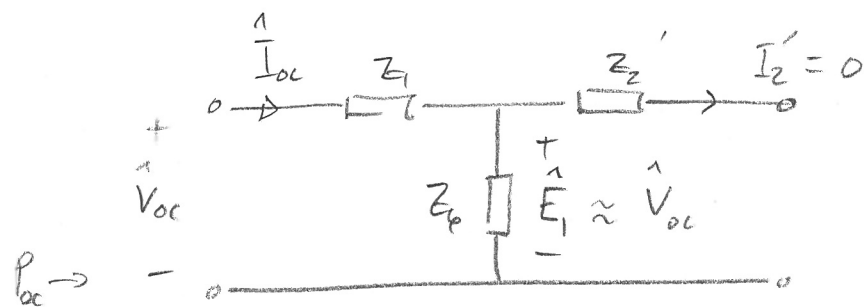


$V_{sc}$  ställs in så att  $I_{sc}$  antar märkström.

$$|Z_2'| \ll |Z_\phi| \Rightarrow \hat{I}_\phi \approx 0 \Rightarrow P_{core} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{sc} = (R_1 + R_2') I_{sc,rms}^2 = P_1 + P_2 = P_{winding}$$

## Tomgångspröv för järnförluster



$$|Z_1| \ll |Z_\phi| \Rightarrow \hat{E}_1 \approx \hat{V}_{oc} \Rightarrow P_{winding} \approx 0$$

$$P_{oc} = \frac{V_{oc,rms}^2}{R_c} = P_{core}$$