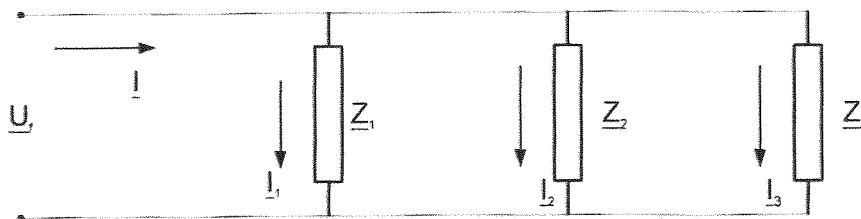


3)

a)

Ekvivalent Y-fas krets:



$$\underline{U}_f = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} = 230,94 \angle 0^\circ \text{ - referens}$$

I)

$$\underline{Z}_\Delta = 6 - j9 \Rightarrow \underline{Z}_1 = \frac{\underline{Z}_\Delta}{3} = 2 - j3 = 3,6 \angle -56,31^\circ \Omega/\text{fas}$$

$$\underline{I}_1 = \frac{\underline{U}_f}{\underline{Z}_1} = \frac{230,94 \angle 0^\circ}{3,6 \angle -56,31^\circ} = 64,15 \angle 56,31^\circ = (35,58 + j53,38) \text{ A}$$

II)

$$\underline{Z}_2 = 4 + j2 = 4,47 \angle 26,57^\circ \Omega/\text{fas}$$

$$\underline{I}_2 = \frac{\underline{U}_f}{\underline{Z}_2} = \frac{230,94 \angle 0^\circ}{4,47 \angle 26,57^\circ} = 51,66 \angle -26,57^\circ = (46,20 - j23,11) \text{ A}$$

III)

$$\underline{I}_3 = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{3}U} = \frac{15000}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 400} = 21,65 \text{ A} \quad \underline{I}_3 = 21,65 \angle -36,87^\circ = (17,32 - j13,00) \text{ A}$$

b)

$$\underline{I} = \underline{I}_1 + \underline{I}_2 + \underline{I}_3 = 35,58 + j53,38 + 46,20 - j23,11 + 17,32 - j13,00 = 99,10 + j17,27 = 100,59 \angle 9,89^\circ \text{ A}$$

c)

$$\underline{S} = 3 \cdot \underline{U}_f \underline{I}^* = 3 \cdot 230,94 \angle 0^\circ \cdot (99,10 - j17,27) = (68658 - j11965) \text{ VA} = P - jQ$$

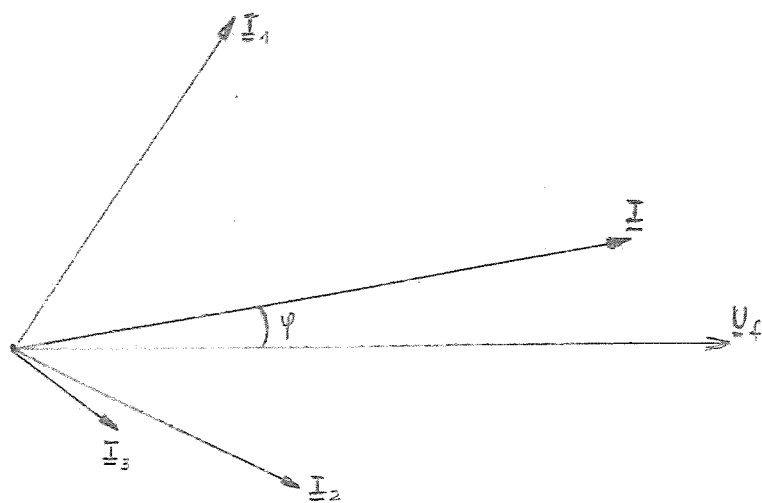
e)

$$\cos 9,89^\circ = 0,985 \quad \cos \varphi = 0,985 \text{ kapacitiv karaktär}$$

f)

$$\text{induktiv shuntkompensering, } Q = 11965 \text{ Var}$$

d)



4.)

En trefas kraft, YN/yn,

$$\begin{cases} Z_k = 10\% & R_{fe} = 150 \Omega / \text{fas} \\ r_k = 3\% & X_m = 300 \Omega / \text{fas} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{bas1} = 266,14 \Omega / \text{fas} \quad S_n = 79 \text{ MVA}$$

$$Z_{bas2} = 1,82 \Omega / \text{fas}$$

a) Märksp ifrån basimpedanserna

$$Z_{bas1} = \frac{U_n^2}{S_n} \Rightarrow U_n = \sqrt{Z_{bas1} \cdot S_n} = \begin{cases} 145 \text{ kV} \\ 11,99 \text{ kV} \\ \sim 12 \text{ kV} \end{cases}$$

Kortslutprov utförs från uppsp-sidan

$$I_k = I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_n} = \frac{79 \cdot 10^6}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 145 \cdot 10^3} = 314,6 \text{ A}$$

$$U_k = ? \quad P_k = ? \quad Q_k = ?$$

$$Z_k = z_k \cdot Z_{bas} = \frac{0,10 \cdot 145^2}{79} = 26,6 \Omega / \text{fas}$$

$$R_k = \frac{0,03 \cdot 145^2}{79} = 7,98 \Omega / \text{fas}$$

$$X_k = 25,4 \Omega / \text{fas}$$

$$U_{k3} = Z_k \cdot I_n = 26,6 \cdot 314,6 = 8368 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_k = 14,49 \text{ kV}$$

$$P_k = 3 \cdot R_k \cdot I_n^2 = 2,37 \text{ MW}$$

$$Q_k = 3 \cdot X_k \cdot I_n^2 = 7,54 \text{ MVAR}$$

b) Tomgångsprov utförs från vedsid sidan:

$$U_0 = V_n = 12 \text{ kV}, \quad I_0 = ?, \quad P_0 = ?$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} P_o &= \frac{3 \cdot V_f^2}{R_{fe}} = 960 \text{ W} \end{aligned} \right. \quad P_o = ?$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{3 \cdot U_f^2}{X_m} = 4,8 \text{ MW}$$

$$S_0 = 4,895 \text{ MVt}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{S_0}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_d} = 238,5 \text{ A}$$

5) 3-fas AM motordrift

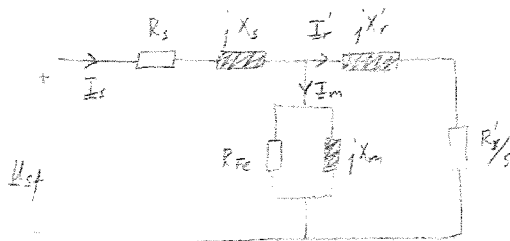
$$U_s = 400 \text{ V}$$

vid märkdrift: $\eta = 88\%$
 $n_n = 975 \text{ rpm}$

$$R_s = 0,4 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas} \quad R'_r = 0,5 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas} \quad X_s = X'_r = 0,9 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas}$$

$$X_m = 12 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas} \quad R_{Fe} = 1100 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas}$$

a) Ekvivalent Y-fas:



b) Bestäm I_s , P_s och Q_s , vid märkdrift.

$$I_s = \frac{U_{st}}{Z_{tot}} \quad (*)$$

Först behöver eftersläpningen, s , bestämmas.

$$s = \frac{n_s - n_n}{n_s} \quad n_s = \frac{f}{P} \cdot 60 \begin{cases} f = 50 \text{ Hz} \text{ } p = 3 \Rightarrow n_s = 1000 \text{ rpm} \\ f = 60 \text{ Hz} \text{ } p = 3 \Rightarrow n_s = 1200 \text{ rpm} \end{cases}$$

$$n_s = 1000 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow s = \frac{1000 - 975}{1000} = 0,025, 2,5\% \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{för högt i} \\ \text{förhållande till} \\ \text{verstalet vid märkdrift} \end{matrix}$$

$R_{Fe} \gg X_m$, försumma R_{Fe}

$$Z_1 = (R'_s + jX'_s) // jX_m = \frac{(2,0 + j0,9) \cdot j12}{2,0 + j0,9 + j12} = 5,0847 + j8,7204 \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas}$$

$$Z_{tot} = R_s + jX_s + Z_1 = 0,4 + j0,9 + 5,0847 + j8,7204 = 5,4847 + j9,6204 = 11,074 \angle 60,31^\circ \text{ } \Omega/\text{fas}$$

$$\text{sätt in i } (*) \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{I}_s = \frac{U_{st}}{Z_{tot}} = \left\{ U_s \text{ sätts som riktför} \right\} = \frac{400/\sqrt{3} \angle 0^\circ}{11,074 \angle 60,31^\circ} =$$

$$= 20,854 \angle -60,31^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\underline{S}_s = P_s + jQ_s = 3 U_{\phi} \cdot \underline{I}_s^* = 3 \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ \cdot 20,854 \angle 60,31^\circ =$$

$$= 14448 \angle 60,31^\circ = 7,156 + j12,551 \text{ kVA}$$

Svar. Asynkronmaskinen belastar nätet med en fäström på $20,85 \angle -60^\circ \text{ A}$ och upptar $7,16 \text{ kW}$ aktiv och $12,55 \text{ kVar}$ reaktiv effekt vid märkdrift.

c) Lasten varierar $T_2 = T_1 - 10 \text{ Nm}$

Bestäm P_{m2} (effekt angiven till fläkten) och n_2 (varvtalet vid denna last).

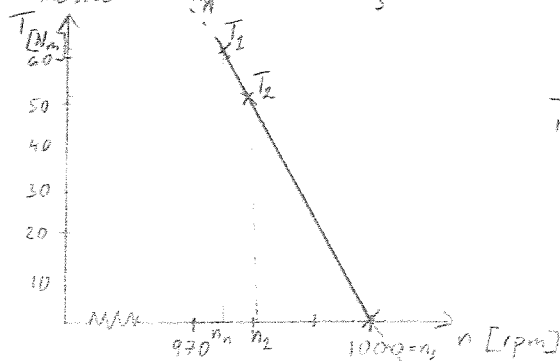
Först behöver T_1 bestämmas

$$P_{m1} = \eta \cdot P_s = 0,88 \cdot 7,156 = 6,297 \text{ kW (maskinens märkeffekt)}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{P_{m1}}{\omega_n} = \frac{6,297 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot 975} = 61,67 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 - 10 \text{ Nm} = 51,67 \text{ Nm}$$

Maskinens momentkurva antas följa en rät linje mellan n_n och n_s (i normaldriftsområdet)



$$\frac{T_1}{n_s - n_n} = \frac{T_2}{n_s - n_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$n_s - n_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} (n_s - n_n)$$

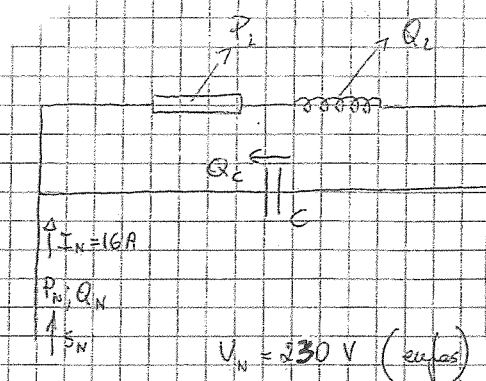
$$\Rightarrow n_2 = n_s - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \cdot (n_s - n_n)$$

$$n_2 = 1000 - \frac{51,67}{61,67} (1000 - 975) = \underline{\underline{979 \text{ rpm}}}$$

$$P_{m,2} = T_2 \cdot \omega_2 = 51,67 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot 979 = \underline{\underline{5,30 \text{ kW}}}$$

svar: Vid denna last roterar maskinen med 979 rpm och
avgör 5,30 kW till fläkten.

6.



$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I = 22,73 \text{ A}$$

1. Lysröven:

$$P_L = 3 \text{ kW}, \cos \varphi_L = 0,6 \Rightarrow Q_L = 4 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Behov: } P_L = 3 \text{ kW}, Q_L = 4 \text{ kVAR}$$

2. Nätet:

$$S_N = U_N I_N = 230 \cdot 16 = 3,68 \text{ kVA}$$

$$P_N = P_L = 3 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_N = \sqrt{S_N^2 - P_N^2} = \sqrt{3,68^2 - 3^2} = 2,13 \text{ kVAR}$$

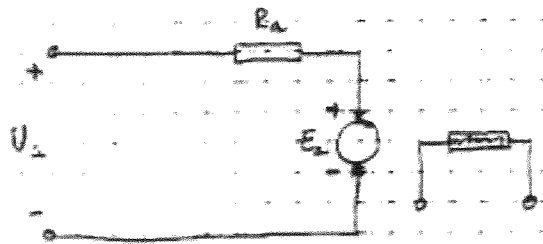
$$\text{Från nätet: } \begin{cases} P_N = 3 \text{ kW} \\ Q_N = 2,13 \text{ kVAR} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_N + Q_C = Q_L \Rightarrow Q_C = Q_L - Q_N = 4 - 2,13 = 1,868 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$Q_C = \omega C U_C^2 \text{ där } U_C = 230 \text{ V}$$

$$C = \frac{1868}{100 \pi \cdot 230^2} \approx 112,4 \mu\text{F}$$

7. LM - separatmagn., $R_a = 0,8 \Omega$



a) $n = 1200 \text{ rpm}$, $U_a = 240 \text{ V}$, $I_a = 10 \text{ A}$, $T = ?$
 $E_a = U_a - R_a I_a = 240 - 10 \cdot 0,8 = 232 \text{ V}$
 $E_a = k \omega \phi \Rightarrow 232 = k \phi \frac{2\pi \cdot 1200}{60} \Rightarrow k \phi = 1,846$

$T = k I_a \phi = 1,846 \cdot 10 = 18,46 \text{ Nm}$

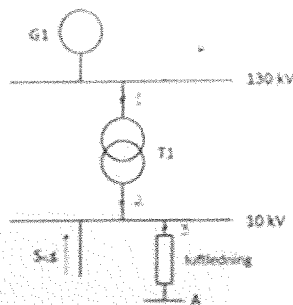
b) $\phi = \text{const}$; $T = 0,75 \cdot 18,46 = 13,85 \text{ Nm}$, $n = ?$
 $U_a = 200 \text{ V}$

$I_a = \frac{T}{k \phi} = \frac{13,85}{1,846} = 7,5 \text{ A}$

$E_a = U_a - R_a I_a = 200 - 0,8 \cdot 7,5 = 194 \text{ V}$

$\frac{2\pi n}{60} = \frac{E_a}{k \phi} \Rightarrow n = \frac{60 E_a}{2\pi \cdot k \phi} = \frac{60 \cdot 194}{2\pi \cdot 1,846} = 1063,5 \text{ rpm}$

9. Bestäm kortslutningsström och kortslutningseffekt vid ett fel i punkt A. Använd metoden med delkortslutningseffekter



Följande data gäller:

Generator G1:	$S_n = 50 \text{ MVA}$	$x_d = 20\%$	
Transformator T1:	$130/10 \text{ kV}$	$S_n = 100 \text{ MVA}$	$z_k = 8\%$
Linjer:	$S_{lin} = 250 \text{ MVA}$		

Delkortslutningseffekter:

$$S_{kG1} = \frac{S_n}{x_d} = \frac{50 \cdot 10^6}{0,2} = 250 \text{ MVA}; \quad S_{kT1} = \frac{S_n}{z_k} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^6}{0,08} = 1250 \text{ MVA}$$

$$S_{kL} = \frac{U^2}{X} = \frac{(10 \cdot 10^3)^2}{2,5} = 40 \text{ MVA}$$

Punkt 1:

$$1/ \quad S_{kG1T1} = \frac{250 \cdot 1250}{1500} = 208,3 \text{ MVA}$$

Punkt 2:

$$2/ \quad S_{k2} = S_{kG1T1} + S_{kL1} = 458,3 \text{ MVA}$$

$$\text{Punkt A: } S_{kA} = \frac{S_{k2} \cdot S_{kL}}{S_{k2} + S_{kL}} = \frac{458,3 \cdot 40}{458,3 + 40} = 36,8 \text{ MVA}$$

$$I_{kA} = \frac{S_{kA}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_k} = \frac{36,8 \cdot 10^6}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3} = 2,12 \text{ kA}$$