

MAKINA
ELEKTRIKOAK
2. URTEA
2. LAUHIZKOA

Elektromagnetismoaren oinarriak

Induzio magnetikoa (B)

$$B = \frac{\Phi}{A} \text{ (T)}$$

Indar magnetoeragilea (F_{me})

$$F_{me} = N \cdot I = \Phi R \text{ (Ab)}$$

$I \equiv$ intentsitatea

$N \equiv$ espira kop.

Eremu magnetikoaren intentsitatea (H)

$$H = \frac{F_{me}}{L} \text{ (Ab/m)}$$

Iragazkortasun magnetikoa (μ)

$$B = \mu H$$

Erreluktantzia (R)

$$R = \frac{L}{\mu \cdot A}$$

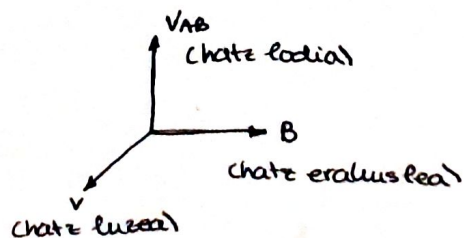
Lenz-en legea / indar elektroeragilea (e).

$$e(t) = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \text{ (iee)}$$

Faraday-en legea / tentsio diferentzia (V_{AB}).

$$V_{AB} = E = vBL \sin\theta$$

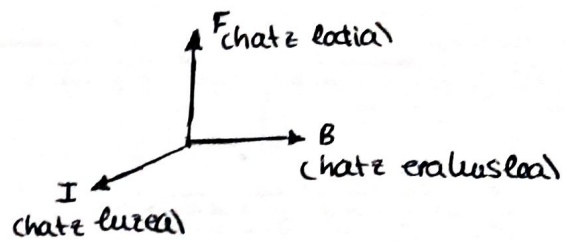
etlerrerlo esluwa



Laplace-ren legea

$$F = BIL \sin \theta$$

ezberreko eskuia
(FBI)



Transformadore monofasikoak

1. Transformadore erreala hutsean

transformazio-erlazioa

$$a = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{E_1}{E_2} \approx \frac{V_{10}}{V_{20}} \quad [-]$$

Karga indizea (i)

$$i = \frac{S}{S_N} = \frac{I_1}{I_{1N}} \quad [-]$$

Potentzia

$$P_0 = V_1 \cdot I_{10} \cdot \cos \varphi_0 = P_{Fe} = V_{10}^2 \cdot G_0 \quad [W]$$

induktiboa $\rightarrow \varphi > 0$
 I atzeraturik
 kapazitiboa $\rightarrow \varphi < 0$
 I aurreraturik

Burdinelo galerak

$$I_{Fe} = I_{10} \cdot \cos \varphi_0 \quad [A]$$

$$I_{Fe} = G_0 \cdot V_{10} \quad [A]$$

Magnetizazio intentsitateak

$$I_m = I_{10} \cdot \sin \varphi_0 \quad [A]$$

$$I_m = B_0 \cdot V_{10} \quad [A]$$

Hutselo intentsitatea

$$I_{10} = \sqrt{I_{Fe}^2 + I_m^2} \quad [A]$$

Admitentzia

$$Y_0 = \frac{I_{10}}{V_{10}} \quad [-2^{-1}]$$

2. Zirkuitu balidua.

sekundarioen magnitudeak uomatxo batekin adieraziko dira.

$$V_2' = a \cdot V_2 \quad [V]$$

$$G_0' = \frac{G_0}{a} \quad [S]$$

$$I_2' = I_2 / a \quad [A]$$

$$B_0' = B_0 / a^2 \quad [S]$$

$$Z_2' = a^2 \cdot Z_2 \quad [\Omega]$$

$$R_b' = R_b \cdot a^2 \quad [\Omega]$$

$$I_2 = I_2' \quad [A]$$

$$X_b' = X_b \cdot a^2 \quad [\Omega]$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_2' + \vec{I}_2' (R_b + jX_b) \quad [V]$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = \vec{V}_2' + \vec{I}_2' (R_b \cos \varphi + X_b \sin \varphi)$$

3. Zirkuitu laburrean.

$$R_b = \frac{P_{2L}}{I_{2L}^2} \quad [\Omega]$$

$$I_2' = I_2' = I_{2N}$$

$$Z_b = \frac{V_{2L}}{I_{2L}} \quad [\Omega]$$

$$X_b = \sqrt{Z_b^2 - R_b^2} \quad [\Omega]$$

Potentzia

$$P_{2L} = P_{3N} = I_{3N}^2 \cdot R_b \quad [W]$$

$$I_{2L} = I_{3N} \quad [A]$$

Tentsio-erregulazioa

$$E_R = \frac{R_b \cdot I_{3N}}{V_{3N}} \cdot 100 \quad [\%]$$

$$E_X = \frac{X_b \cdot I_{3N}}{V_{3N}} \cdot 100 \quad [\%]$$

$$E_{ZL} = \sqrt{E_R^2 + E_X^2} \quad [\%]$$

4. Errendimendua (η).

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\overset{P_{me}}{P_2}}{\underset{P_{me}}{P_2 + P_{Fe} + P_3}} = \frac{i \cdot S_N \cdot \cos \varphi}{i \cdot S_N \cdot \cos \varphi + P_{Fe} + i^2 \cdot P_{3N}} \quad [\%]$$

Karga-indizea

$$i_{\eta \max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{Fe}}{P_{3N}}} \quad [-]$$

errendimendu maximoa

$$\eta_{\max} = \frac{i_{\eta \max} \cdot S_N \cdot \cos \varphi}{i_{\eta \max} \cdot S_N \cdot \cos \varphi + 2 P_{Fe}} \quad [\%]$$

5. Tentsio-erregulazioa (ϵ)

$$\epsilon = \frac{V_1 - V_2'}{V_2} \quad [\%]$$

Transformadore trifasikoak

Balio izendatua = linealera

Izar konexioa (Y)

$$V_f = U_L / \sqrt{3} \quad [V]$$

$$I_f = I_L \quad [A]$$

Triangelu konexioa (Δ)

$$V_f = U_L \quad [V]$$

$$I_f = I_L / \sqrt{3} \quad [A]$$

Potentziak

$$S = 3 V_f I_f \quad [VA]$$

$$P = 3 V_f I_f \cos \varphi \quad [W]$$

$$Q = 3 V_f I_f \sin \varphi \quad [VAR]$$

Hutselu saiakuntzak

Ezaugarriak:

$$U_{2/L} = U_{1/L}$$

$$I_{2/L} = 0$$

Angelua (φ_0):

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{P_0}{3 V_{20/f} I_{20/f}}$$

non

$$P_0 = P_{fe} = 3 V_{20/f}^2 G_0 = 3 R_b I_{20}^2 = 3 \frac{V_{20/f}^2}{R_b} \quad [W]$$

Admitantzia (Y_0):

$$Y_0 = \frac{I_{20/f}}{V_{20/f}} \quad [1/\Omega]$$

ondorioz

$$B_0 = \sqrt{Y_0^2 - G_0^2}$$

Intentsitateak (I):

$$I_{fe} = G_0 V_{20/f} = I_{20/f} \cdot \cos \varphi_0 \quad [A]$$

$$I_m = B_0 V_{20/f} = I_{20/f} \cdot \sin \varphi_0 \quad [A]$$

Zirkuitulaburreko sailakuntza

Ezuegarrak:

$$U_{212} = 0$$

$$I_{112} = I_{212}$$

Potentzia (P_{2e}):

$$P_{2e} = P_{32} + P_{52} = 3 I_{12e/f}^2 (R_1 + R_2) = 3 I_{12e/f}^2 R_b \quad [W]$$

ondorioz,

$$R_b = \frac{P_{2e}}{3 I_{12e/f}^2} \quad [\Omega]$$

$$P_{2e} = 3 V_{12e/f} I_{12e/f} \cos \varphi_{2e} \quad [W]$$

Inpedantzia (Z_b):

$$Z_b = \frac{V_{12e/f}}{I_{12e/f}} = \frac{S_{2e}}{3 I_{12e/f}^2} \quad [\Omega]$$

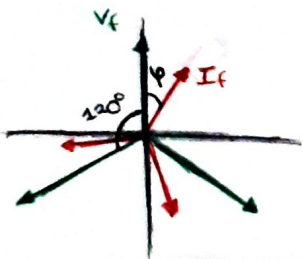
$$X_b = \sqrt{Z_b^2 - R_b^2} \quad [\Omega_j]$$

$$R_b = Z_b \cdot \cos \varphi_{2e} \quad [\Omega]$$

$$X_b = Z_b \cdot \sin \varphi_{2e} \quad [\Omega]$$

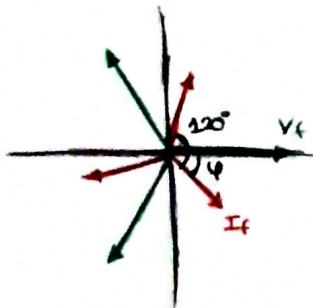
Gratifikazioa

Izar-konexioa (Δ)



$$\varphi = \varphi_V - \varphi_I$$

Triangelu-konexioa (Δ)



Makina asinkronoak

Estatoreko abiadura (n_1):

$$n_1 = \frac{60 \cdot f_1}{p} \text{ (bira/min)}$$

non

$f_1 \equiv$ sareko maiztasuna/estatorekoa
 $p \equiv$ polo pare kop.

Lerradura (s):

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \text{ (-)}$$

non

$n_1 \equiv$ estatoreko abiadura
 $n_2 \equiv$ errotoreko abiadura

$n_2 > n_1$ denean balaztatzen arilo da eta $s < -1$.

Maiztasun errotorekoa (f_2):

$$f_2 = s \cdot f_1 \text{ (Hz)}$$

Erresistentzialak:

aldakorra: $R_k = R_2 \left(\frac{1-s}{s} \right) \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$

filtratzailea da, efektu mekanikoa

konstanteak: $R_b = R_1 + R_2' = R_1 + a^2 R_2 \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$

errealak da

$$X_b = X_1 + X_2' = X_1 + a^2 X_2 \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$$

Sareko xurgaturiko potentzia (P_1):

$$P_1 = 3 V_{1f} I_{1f} \cos \varphi \text{ [W]}$$

$$P_1 = P_{me} + P_H + P_{s2} + P_{s1} + P_{fe} \text{ [W]}$$

Joule galerak (P_3):

$$P_{s1} = 3 R_1 I_{1f}^2 \text{ [W]}$$

$$P_{s2} = 3 R_2 I_{2f}^2 \text{ [W]}$$

Intentsitateak (I_{1f}):

$$I_{1f} = \frac{V_{1f}}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2'/s)^2 + (X_1 + X_2')^2}} = I_{1f} \text{ [A]}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_v - \varphi_r$$

Barne-potentzia mekanikoa (P_{mb}):

$$P_{mb} = 3 R_2' I_2'^2 \quad [W]$$

$$P_{mb} = \left(\frac{1-s}{s}\right) P_{s2} \quad ??$$

Potentzia mekaniko erabilgarria (P_{me}):

$$P_{me} = P_{mb} - P_H \quad [W]$$

non

$P_H \equiv$ marrusadura gainera

Motorraren errendimendua (η_{motor}):

$$\eta_{motor} = \frac{P_{me}}{P_1} \quad (\%)$$

Sorgailuaren errendimendua (η_{sorg}):

$$\eta_{sorg} = \frac{P_2}{P_{me}} \quad (\%)$$

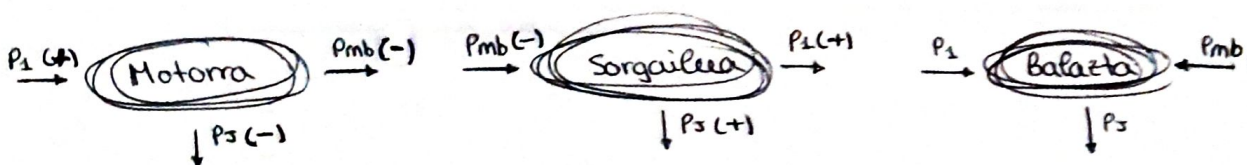
Momentu eragilea (C_e):

$$C_{e,abi} \rightarrow s=1$$

$$C_e = \frac{P_{me}}{\omega_2} = \frac{3 \cdot V_{2f}^2 \cdot R_2'}{2\pi (n_2/60) \cdot s \cdot [R_2' + R_2'/s]^2 + (X_1 + X_2')^2} \quad [Nm]$$

Lerradura momentu eragile maximoa (s_{max}):

$$s_{max} = \frac{R_2'}{\sqrt{R_2'^2 + (X_1 + X_2')^2}} \quad (-)$$



Makina sinkronak

Motora: Energia elektrilua \rightarrow energia mekaniko.

Sorgailua: Energia mekanikoa \rightarrow energia elektriko.



Errotorea sinkronizatua dago estatoreko maiztasunarekin.

Errotorea \equiv indultorea

Estatorea \equiv induzitua

Sorgailuan

Mutseko tentsioa (E_0).

Estatorean ez dagoenean intentsitaterik.

$$\vec{E}_0 = \vec{V} + \vec{I}(R + jX_s) \quad [V]$$

$$\theta = \varphi_{E_0} - \varphi_V$$

positiboa

$\theta \equiv$ momentu- edo potentzia-angelua

Intentsitate esizatzailea (I_e).

Intentsitate honek errotorean F_m indar magnetoragilea sortuko du.

Abiadura (n_1), estatorean.

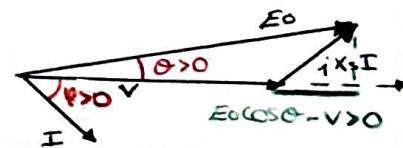
$$n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p} \quad (\text{bira/min})$$

Azpiesztatua

$$E_0 \cos \theta < V \rightarrow Q \text{ lortzen (-)}$$

Gainesztatua

$$E_0 \cos \theta > V \rightarrow Q \text{ sortu (+)}$$



Potentzia alaitiboa (P_{sor}).

$$P_{sor} = 3VI \cos \varphi \quad [W]$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_V - \varphi_I$$

$$R \ll X_s \text{ denean} \rightarrow P_{sor} = 3 \frac{VE_0}{X_s} \sin \theta \quad [W]$$

Potentzia errealetiboa (Q_{sor}).

$$Q_{sor} = 3VI \sin \varphi \quad [Var]$$

$$R \ll X_s \text{ denean} \rightarrow Q_{sor} = 3 \cdot \frac{V(E_0 \cos \theta - V)}{X_s} \quad [Var]$$

Errendimendua (η).

$$\eta = \frac{P_{elektrikoa}}{P_{mekanikoa}} \quad [\%]$$

Motorean

Tentsia (V).

$$\vec{V} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{I}(R + jX_s) \quad [V]$$

$$\theta = \varphi_{E_0} - \varphi_V \quad \text{negatiboa}$$

Kontsumitutaleo potentzia (P_{ms}).

$$P_{ms} = 3VI \cos \varphi \quad [W]$$

Potentzia errealitiboa (Q_{ms}).

$$Q_{ms} = 3VI \sin \varphi \quad [var]$$

Errendimendua (η).

$$\eta = \frac{P_{mekanikoa}}{P_{elctrikoa}} \cdot 100 \quad [\%]$$

Momentu eragilea (C_e).

$$C_e = \frac{P_{ms}}{\omega_2} \quad [Nm]$$

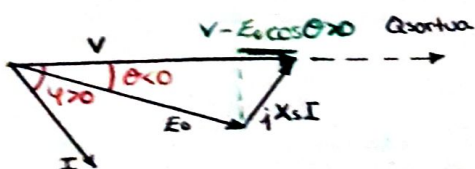
Momentu maximoa $\theta = 90^\circ$ denean emango da.

$$C_{e\max} = \frac{P_{\max}}{\omega_2} \quad [Nm]$$

Motor aspieszitatu edo gaineszitatu.

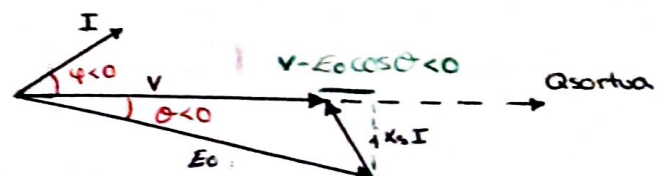
Aspieszitatu

$$E_0 \cos \theta < V \rightarrow Q_{\text{sortua}} (+)$$



Gaineszitatu

$$E_0 \cos \theta > V \rightarrow Q_{\text{sortua}} (-)$$



Korronte zuzeneko makinak

Estatorea indultorea eta erotorea induzitua.

Konexio-motak

- **Eszitazio independentetela:** erotoreko eta estatoreko harilak **bananduritu**.
- **Serie eszitazioela:** harilak seriean. **Intentsitate bera** daukate.
- **Eszitazio paralela:** harilak paraleloan. **Tentsio bera** daukate.
- **Eszitazio konposatua:** zati bat paraleloan beste eati bat seriean.

Induzituriko aurkako indar elektroeragilea (E).

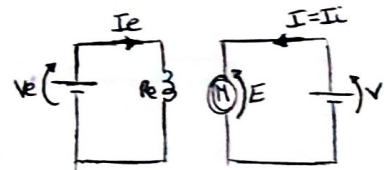
$$E = \frac{P}{C} \phi N \frac{n}{60} \quad [V] \quad \text{non}$$

$C \equiv$ paraleloan dauden zirkuitu kop.
 $\phi \equiv$ poloetako fluxua
 $N \equiv$ induzituko erroale altibo kop.
 $n \equiv$ induzituaeren abiadura (birak/min)

Eszitazio independenteko motorra

Motorreko kontsumituriko potentzia elektriko (P)

$$P = P_i + P_e = V I_i + V_e I_e \quad [W]$$



Induzituriko kontsumituriko potentzia elektriko (P_i)

$$P_i = P_{mb} + P_{zi} = E I_i + I_i^2 R_i \quad [W]$$

Barne-potentzia mekanikoa (P_{mb})

$$P_{mb} = P_{me} + P_H \quad [W]$$

non $P_{me} \equiv$ potentzia mekaniko erabilgarria
 $P_H \equiv$ marrushadura

Tentsioen arteko erlazioa

$$V = E + I_i R_i \quad [V]$$

$$\frac{n}{60} = \frac{V - I_i R_i}{\frac{P}{C} \phi N}$$

Ardatzeko momentu mekanikoa (C_{mb})

$$C_{mb} = \frac{P_{mb}}{2\pi n/60} = \frac{P/C \phi N n/60 I_i}{2\pi n/60} = k_2 \phi I_i \quad [Nm]$$

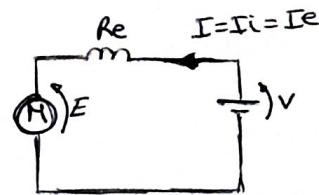
Serie estazioako motorra

Motorra leontsumitutaiko potentzia elektriko (P)

$$P = VI = P_{mb} + P_{si} + P_{sc} \quad [W]$$

Tentsioen arteko erlazioa

$$V = E + I(R_i + R_e) \quad [V]$$



Ardatzeko indar elektroeragilea (E).

$$E = \frac{P}{c} \Phi N \frac{n}{60} \quad [V]$$

$$\frac{n}{60} = \frac{V - I(R_i + R_e)}{P/c \Phi N}$$

Ardatzeko momentu mekanikoa (C_{mb})

$$C_{mb} = \frac{P_{mb}}{2\pi n/60} = \frac{EI}{2\pi n/60} \quad [Nm]$$

Esztazio paraleloko motorra

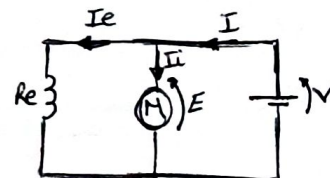
Motorra leontsumitutaiko potentzia elektriko (P)

$$P = P_i + P_e = V(I_i + I_e) \quad [W]$$

Tentsioen arteko erlazioa

$$V = E + I_i R_i \quad [V]$$

$$\frac{n}{60} = \frac{V - I_i R_i}{P/c \Phi N}$$



Induzitoriko potentzia (P_i)

$$P_i = P_{mb} + P_{si} = EI_i + I_i^2 R_i \quad [W]$$

Ardatzeko momentu mekanikoa (C_{mb})

$$C_{mb} = \frac{P_{mb}}{2\pi n/60} = \frac{P/c \Phi N n/60 I_i}{2\pi n/60} \quad [Nm]$$

Elikadura bikoitzeko makina asinkronoak

Maietasunak (f)

$$f_1 = 50 \text{ Hz} > f_s \text{ izango da}$$

non $f_1 \equiv$ estatoreko maietasuna
 $f_s \equiv$ errotoreko maietasuna

Errotoreko abiadura (n_2)

$$n_1 = n_2 + n_s = n_2 + \frac{60 f_s}{p}$$

non $p \equiv$ polo pareak

errotoreak eta estatoreak noranzko berean biratzen badute, $n_s > 0$ eta ondorioz, $n_1 > n_2$. Aurrerako noranzkoan bada $n_s < 0$ eta $n_1 < n_2$.

$n_1 > n_2 \rightarrow$ abiadura **azpisinkronoa**

$n_1 < n_2 \rightarrow$ errotoreko abiadura **supersinkronoa**

Potentziala (P)

1. Motora.

Motor asinkronoak abiadura **azpisinkronoan** lan egiten du ($s > 0$).

Elikadura bikoitzeko motor asinkronoak abiadura **azpisinkronoan** ($s > 0$) edo **supersinkronoan** ($s < 0$).

$$P_{\text{konts, sare}} = P_{\text{kon, 1}} - P_{\text{sor sare, 2}}$$

$$P_{\text{sor sare, 2}} = P_{\text{sor 2}} - P_{\text{bihur}}$$

$$P_{\text{kon, sare}} = P_{\text{kon, 1}} - (P_{\text{sor 2}} - P_{\text{bihur}})$$

azpisinkronoa

supersinkronoan

$$P_{\text{kon, sare}} = P_{\text{kon 1}} + (P_{\text{kon 2}} + P_{\text{bihur}})$$

2. Sorgailua.

Sorgailu asinkronoak abiadura **supersinkronoan** ($s < 0$). **Elikadura bikoitzeko** sorgailu asinkronoak abiadura **azpisinkronoan** ($s > 0$) edo **supersinkronoan** ($s < 0$).

supersinkronoan \rightarrow $P_{\text{sor, sare}} = P_{\text{sor, 1}} + (P_{\text{sor, 2}} - P_{\text{bihur}})$

azpisinkronoan \rightarrow $P_{\text{sor, sare}} = P_{\text{sor, 1}} - (P_{\text{kon, 2}} + P_{\text{bihur}})$