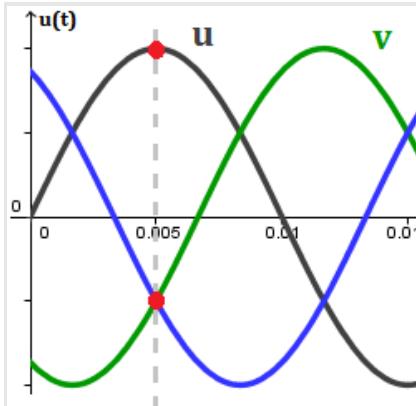


AC

3-FASET

**SYMMETRISK
BELASTNING**

- Én definition
- Stjernekoblede symmetriske belastninger
- Trekantskoblede symmetriske belastninger



KELD DYRMOSE

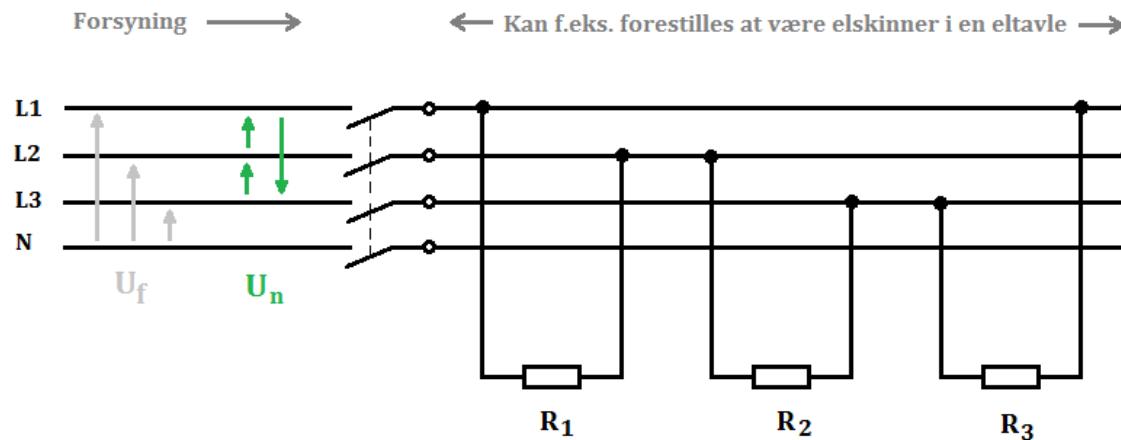


aams

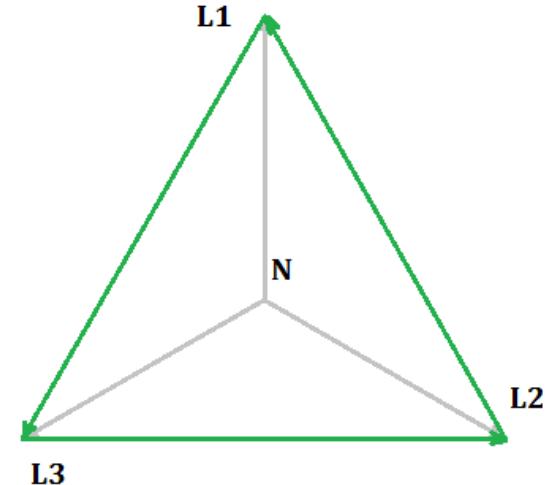
Aarhus Maskinmesterskole
Aarhus School of Marine and Technical Engineering

AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:

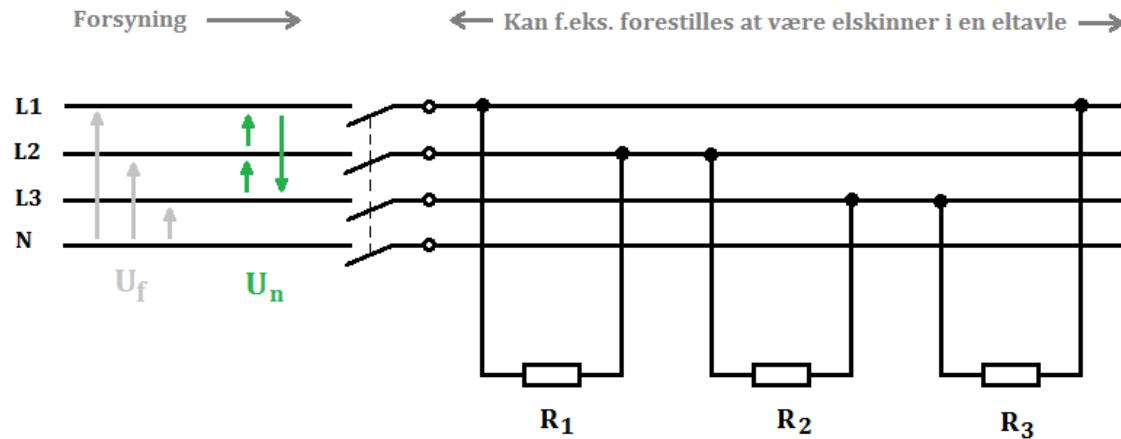


Vektordiagram:



AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:

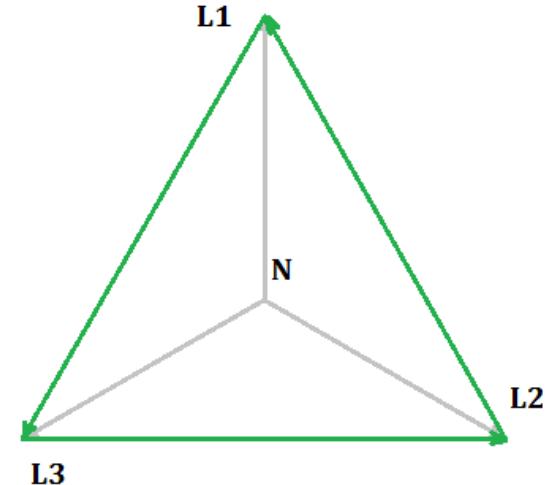


Vektordiagram:

Lad os antage følgende om kredsens værdier:

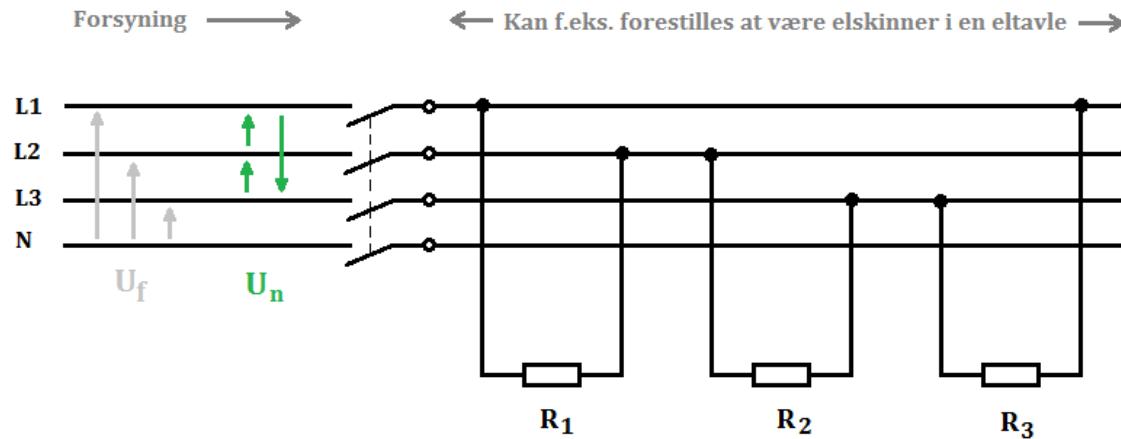
$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 80 \Omega$$



AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



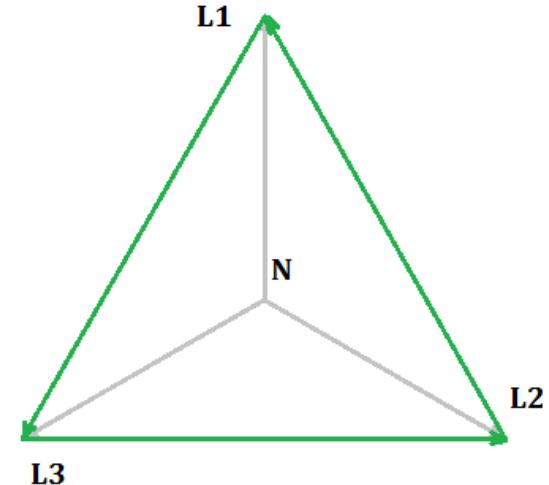
Vektordiagram:

Lad os antage følgende om kredsens værdier:

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

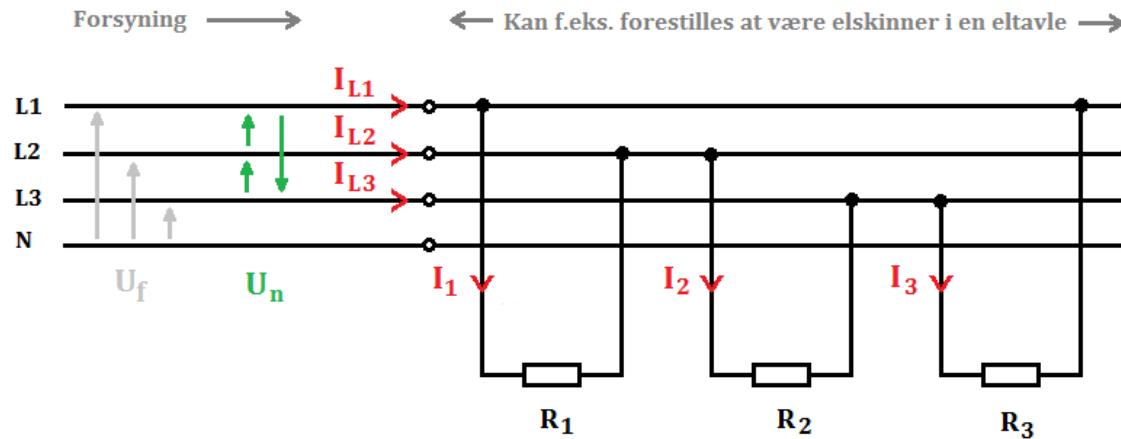
$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 80 \Omega$$

- vi slutter kredsen, og beregner strømmene:



AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

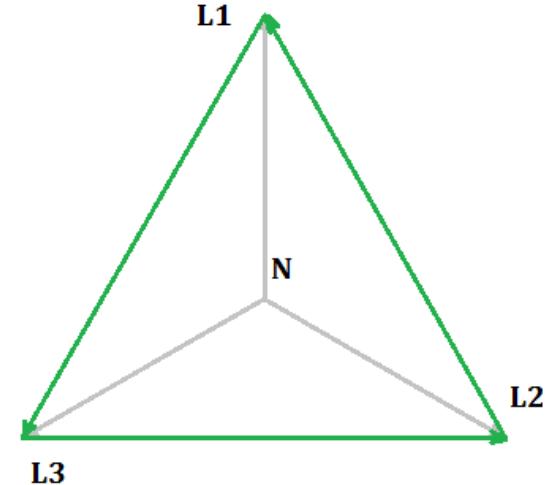
Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



Vektordiagram:

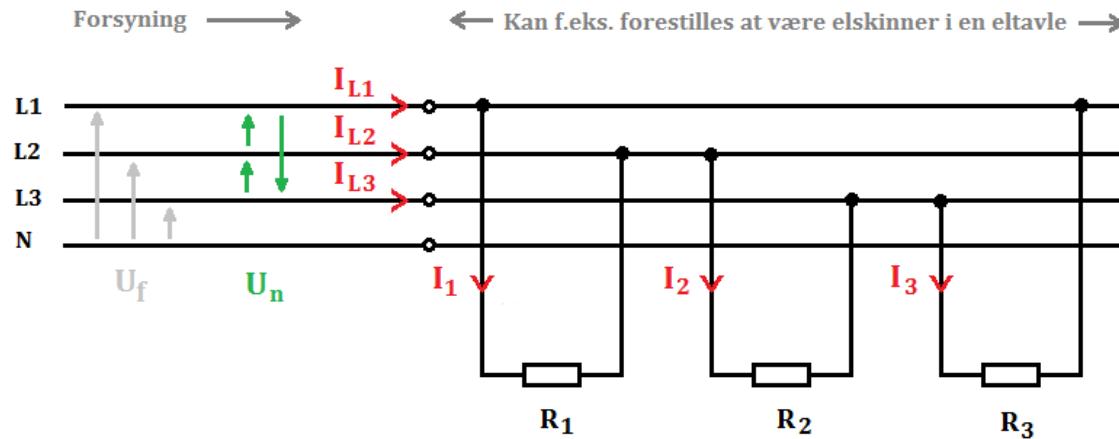
Strømmene:

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_f = \frac{U_n}{R} \Rightarrow$$



AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:

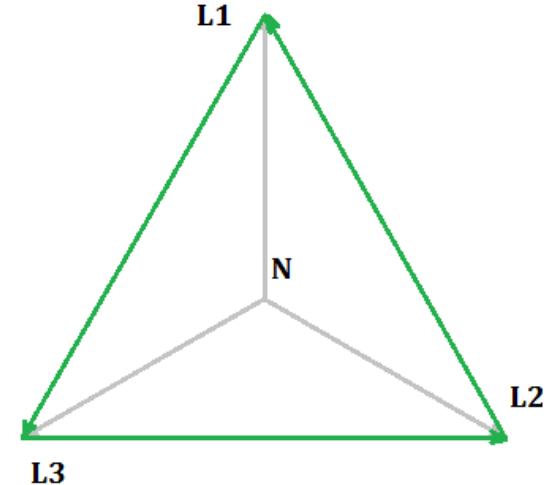


Vektordiagram:

Strømmene:

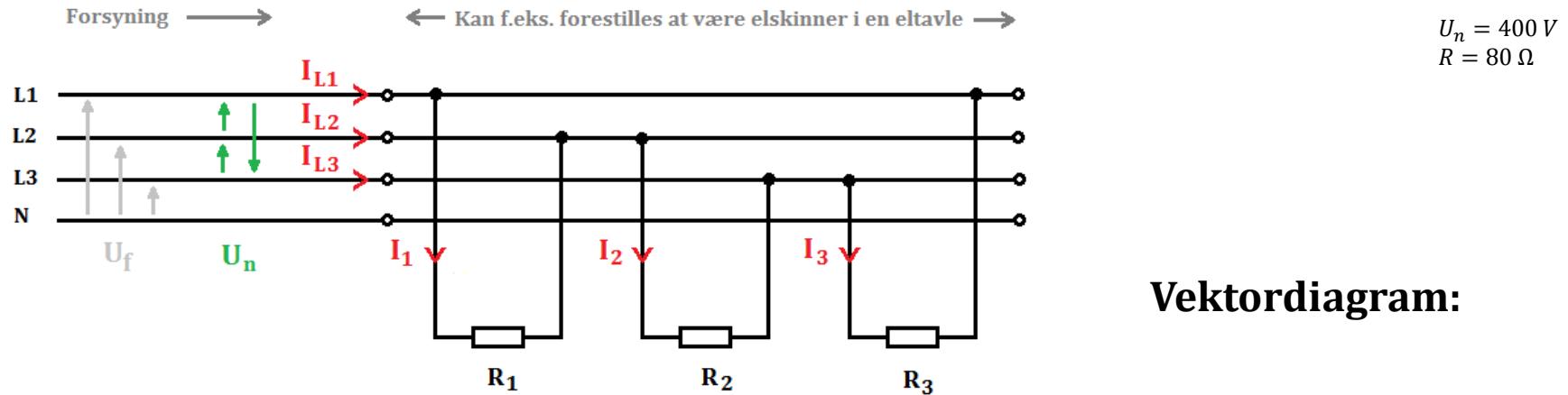
$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_f = \frac{U_n}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$I_f = \frac{400}{80} = 5 \text{ A}$$



AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



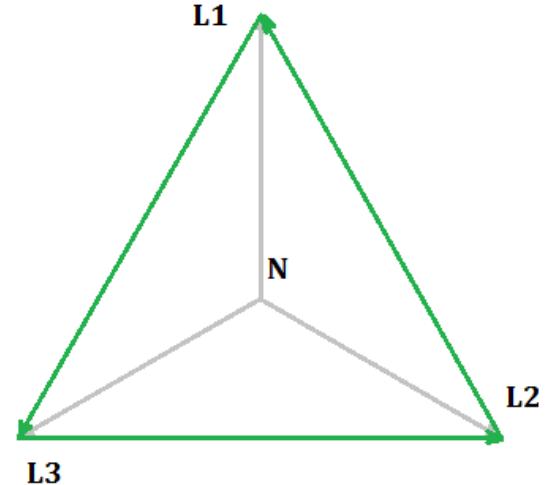
Vektordiagram:

Strømmene:

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_f = \frac{U_n}{R} \Rightarrow$$

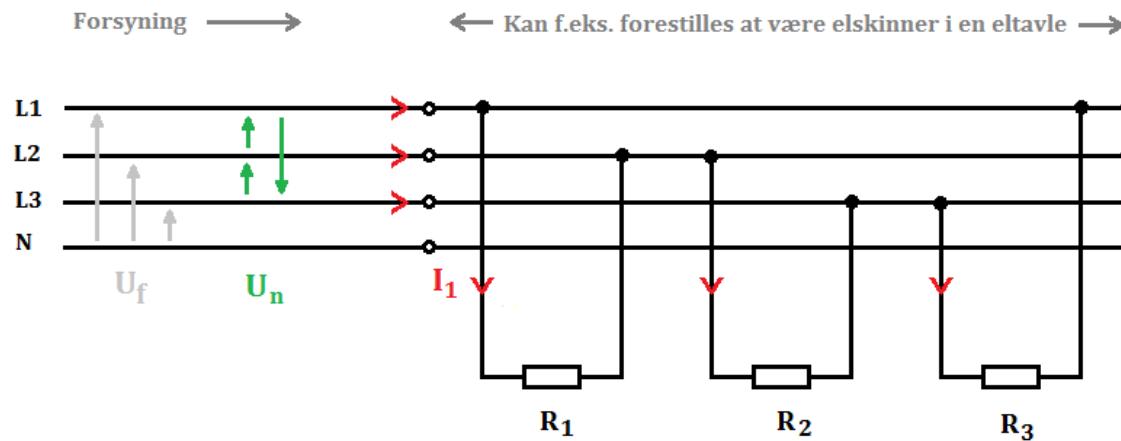
$$I_f = \frac{400}{80} = 5 A$$

- strømmene indtegnes på vektordiagrammet:



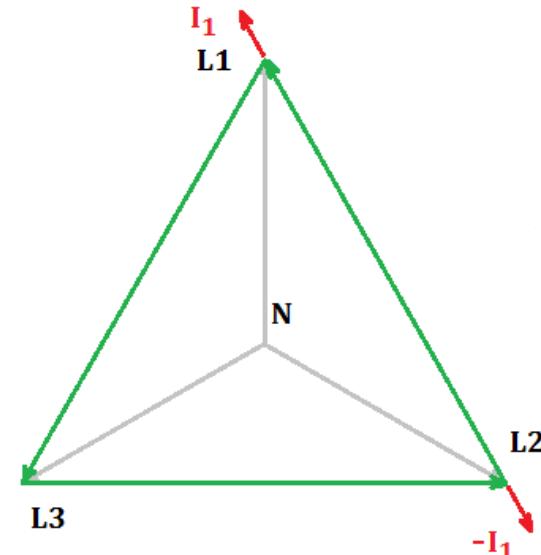
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$

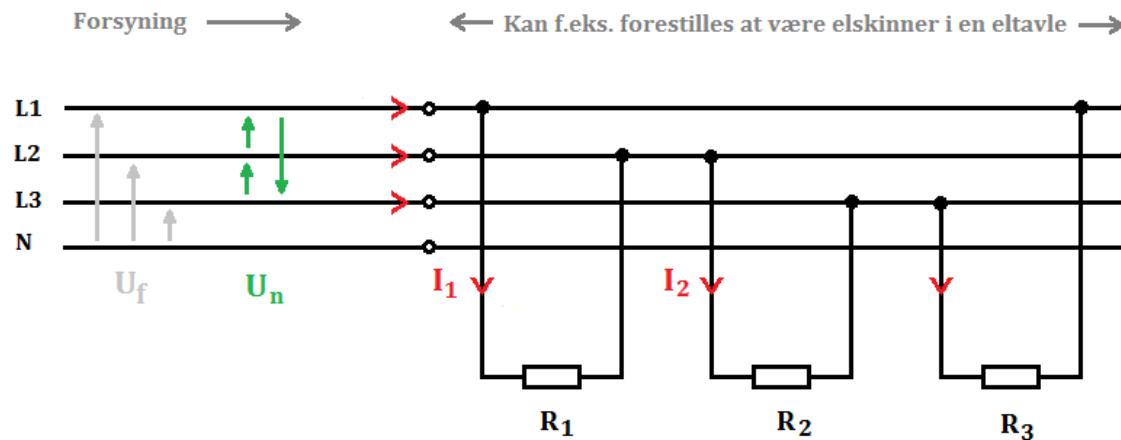
Vektor-diagram:



Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

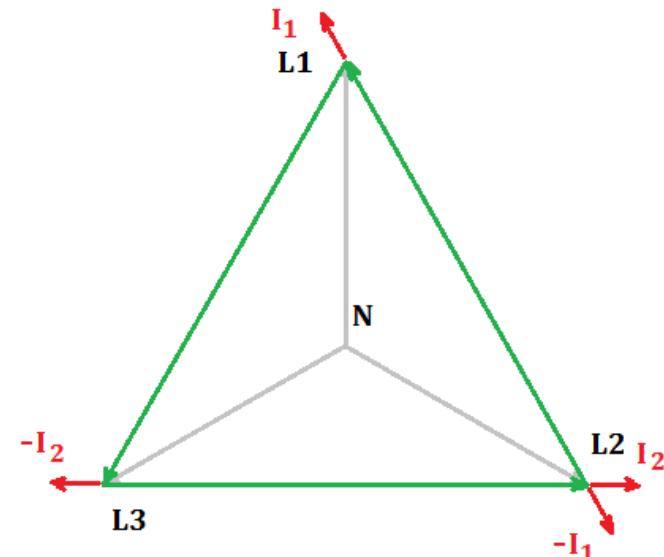
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$

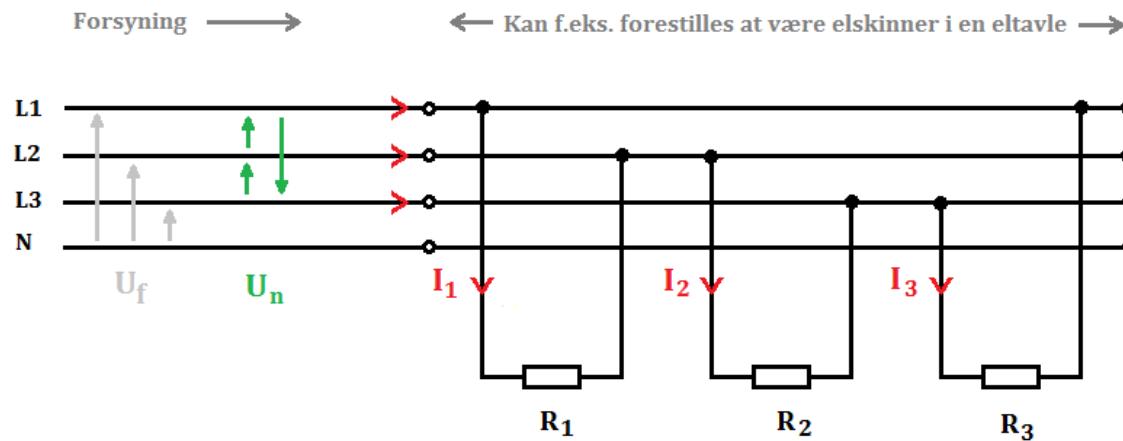
Vektor-diagram:



Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

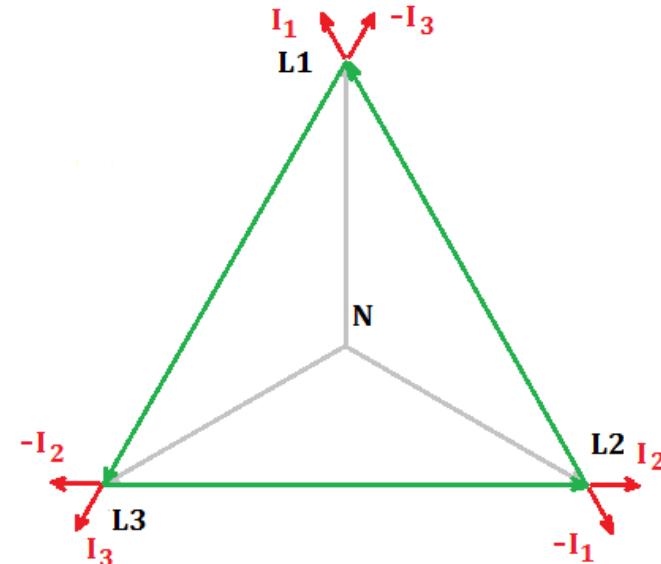
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
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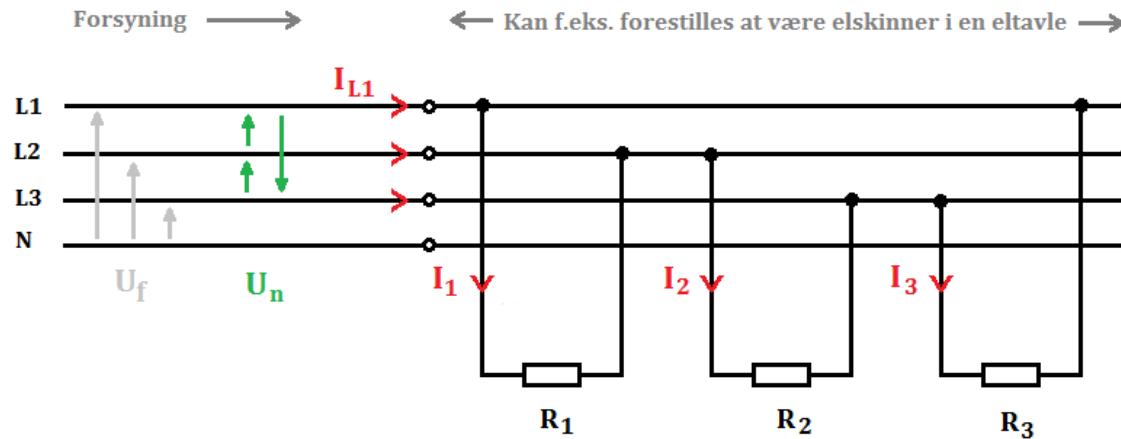
Vektordiagram:



Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

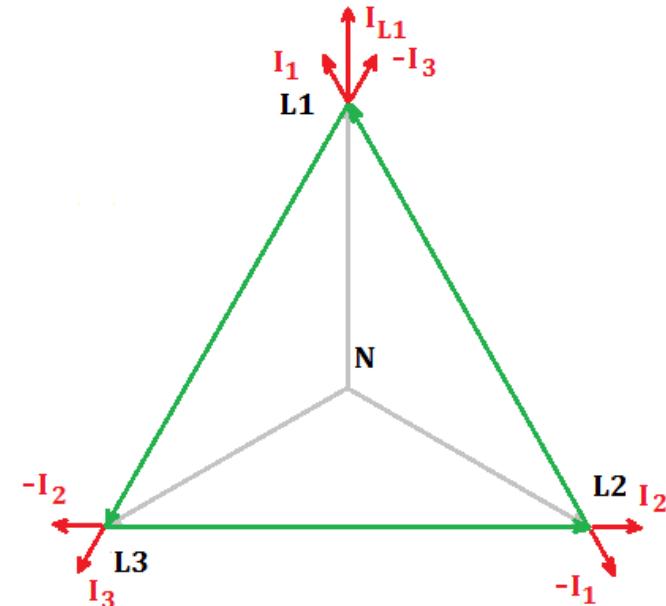
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$

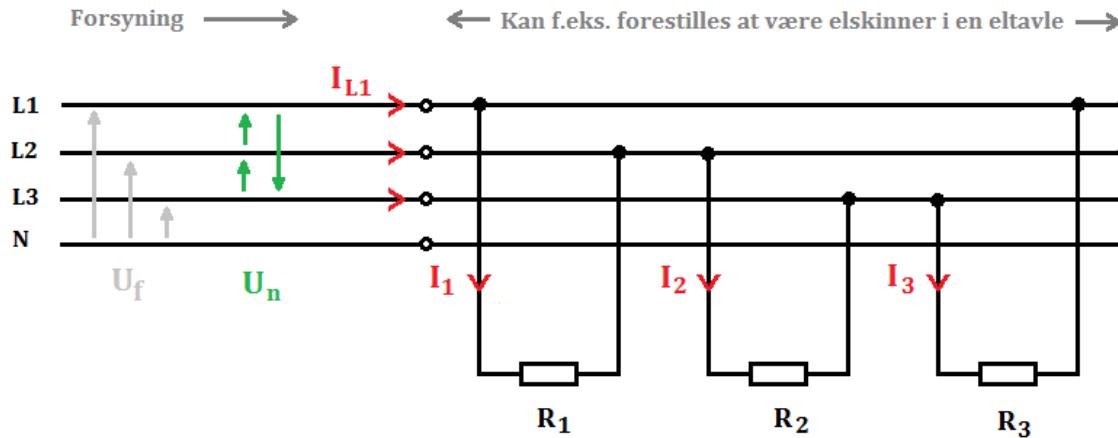
Vektordiagram:



Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:

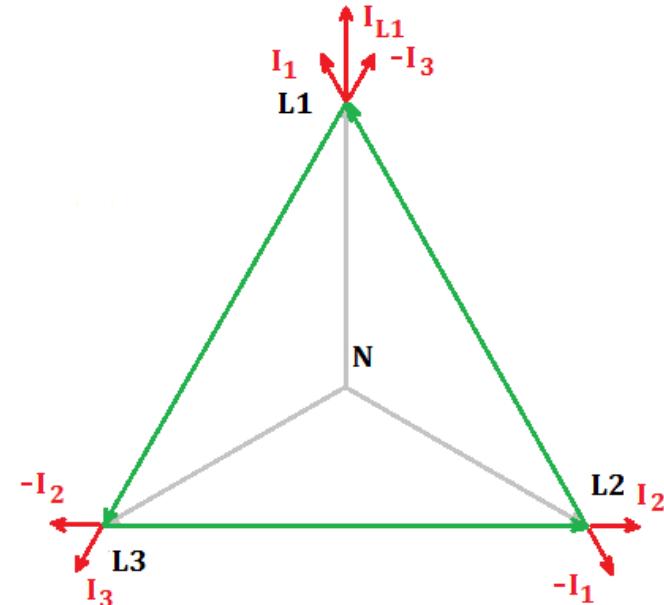


$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 80 \Omega$$

$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$

Vektordiagram:



Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

Beregningen af netstrømmen:

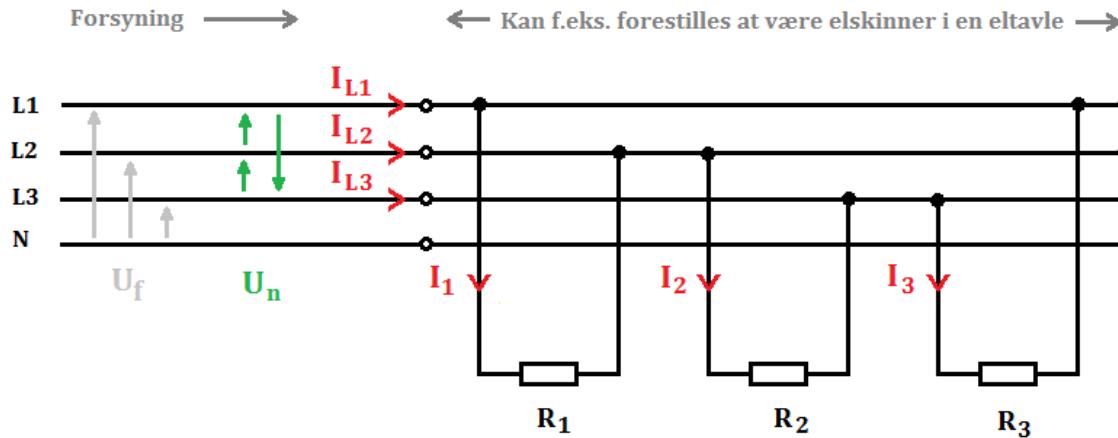
$$\bar{I}_{L1} = \bar{I}_1 + (-\bar{I}_3) \Rightarrow \bar{I}_{L1} = 5\angle 30 + 5\angle -30 = 8,66 \text{ A}$$

Eller blot:

$$I_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot I_f \quad (\text{samme begrundelse som } U_n \text{ og } U_f)$$

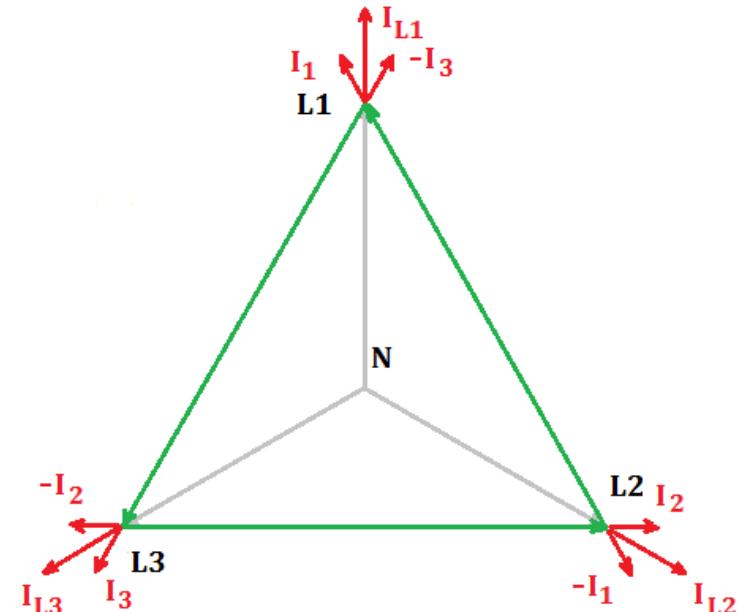
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$
$$I_n = 8,66 \text{ A}$$

Vektordiagram:

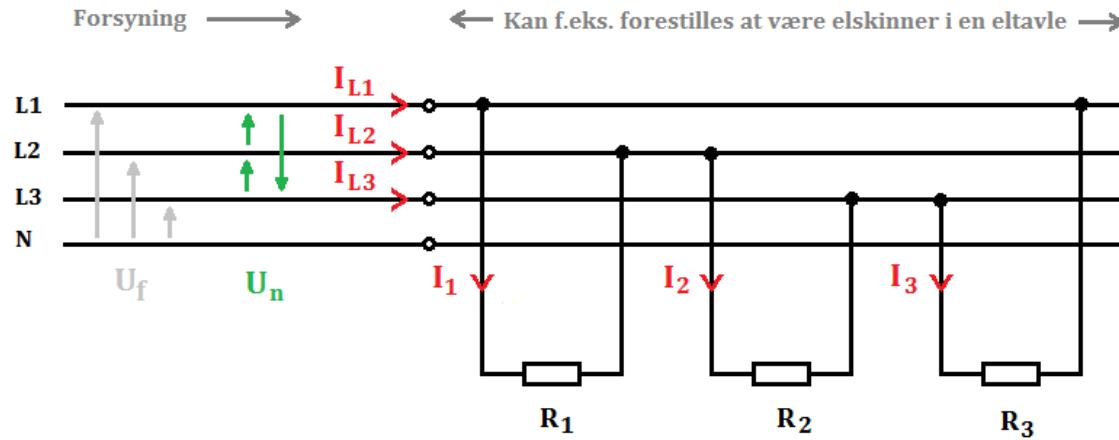


Strømmene indtegnes hver for sig:

- og på samme måde med de to sidste netstrømme..

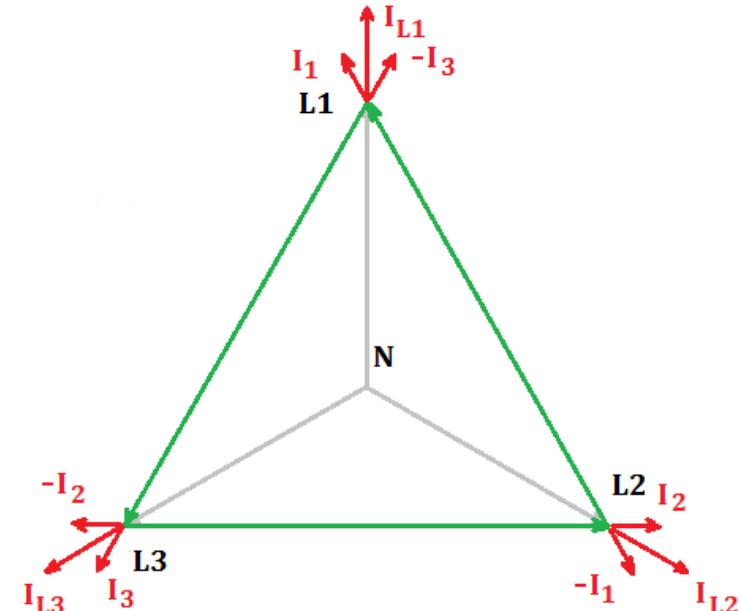
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$
$$I_n = 8,66 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:

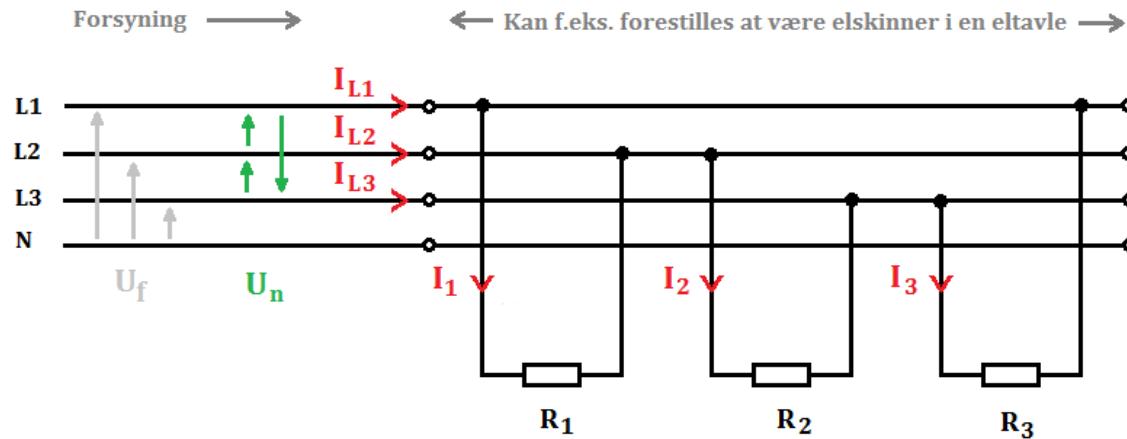


Læg mærke til at netstrømmen endvidere altid vil vise sig at være faseforskudt vinkel φ i forhold fasespændingen!!!

Her er faseforskydningen 0 grader, men en faseforskydning vil blot rotøre vektorerne omkring L1, L2 og L3 som en samlet enhed
Betingelsen er symetri.

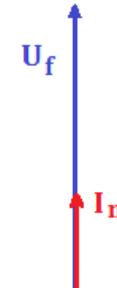
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$
$$I_n = 8,66 \text{ A}$$

Vektordiagram:

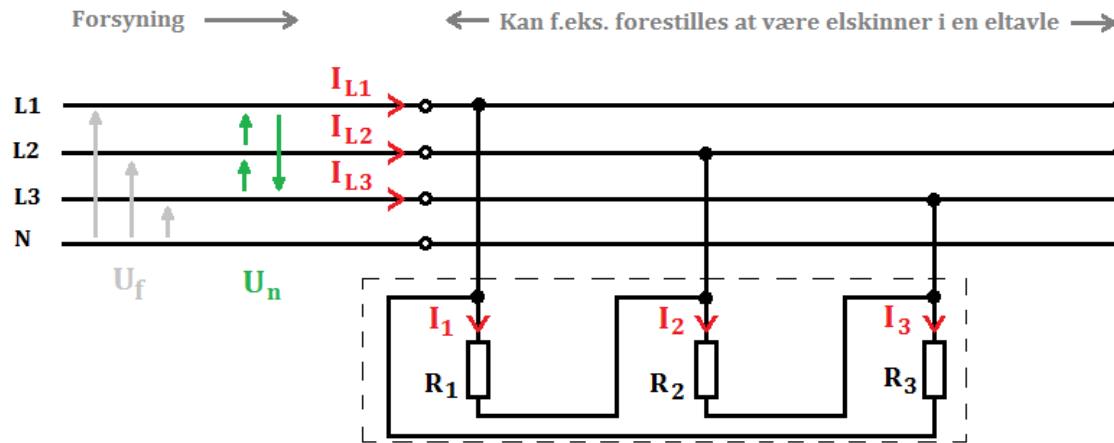


Læg mærke til at netstrømmen endvidere altid vil vise sig at være faseforskudt vinkel φ i forhold fasespændingen!!!

Også ved trekantskoblede symmetriske belastninger kan det være tilstrækkeligt blot at tegne en enkelt fase:

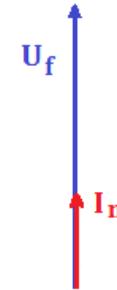
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$R = 80 \Omega$$
$$I_f = 5 \text{ A}$$
$$I_n = 8,66 \text{ A}$$

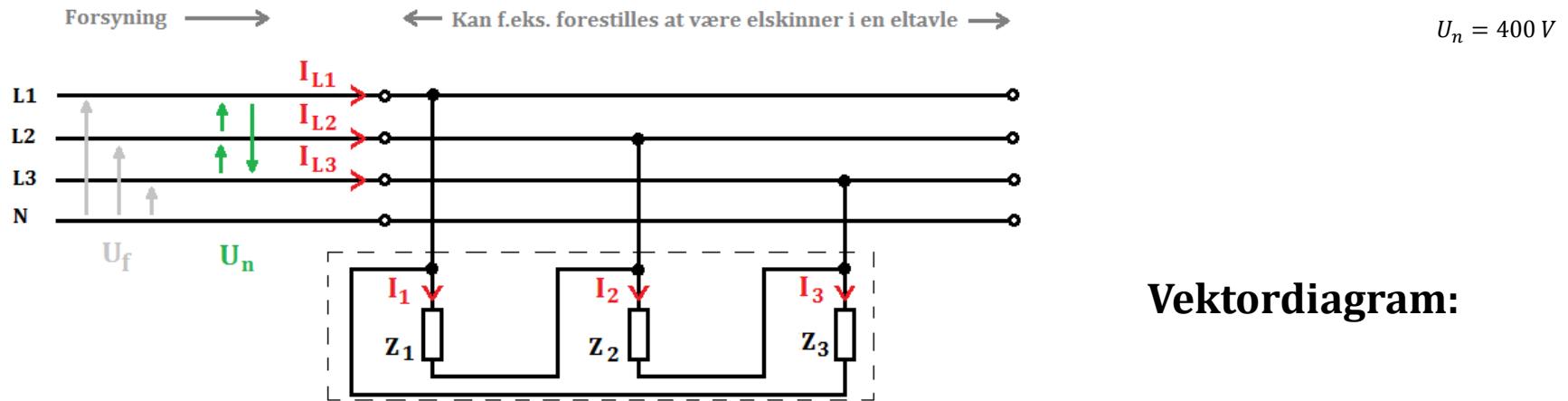
Vektor-diagram:



Kredsskemaet kan evt. også ændres hvis man f.eks. ønsker at vise de 3 symmetriske belastninger som én trefaset komponent

AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



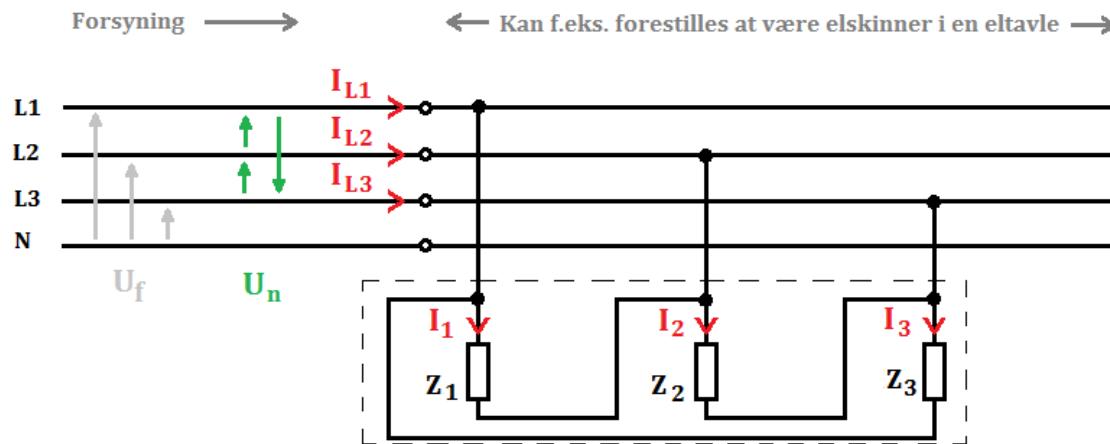
Effekterne (S, P og Q) med 3 ens impedanser:

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = Z_3 = 30 \Omega \angle 20^\circ \text{ induktiv}$$

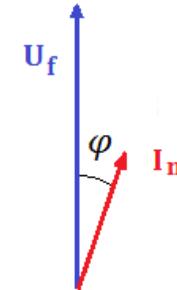
- ønskes fundet for den 3 fasede belastning / komponent som enhed, men først må strømmene beregnes..

AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



Vektordiagram:



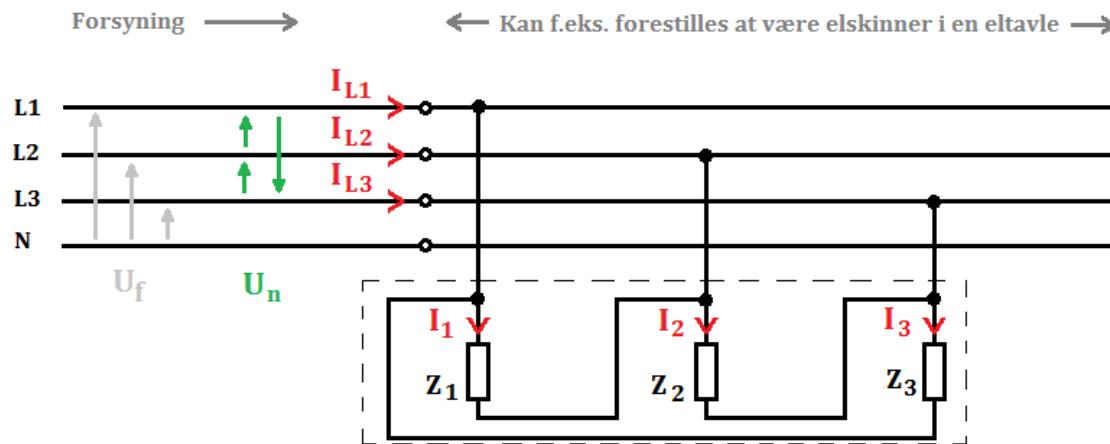
Strømmene:

$$I_f = \frac{U_n}{Z} = \frac{400}{30} = 13,3 A$$

$$I_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot I_f = \sqrt{3} \cdot 13,3 = 23,1 A$$

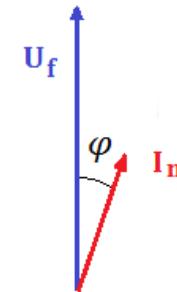
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:

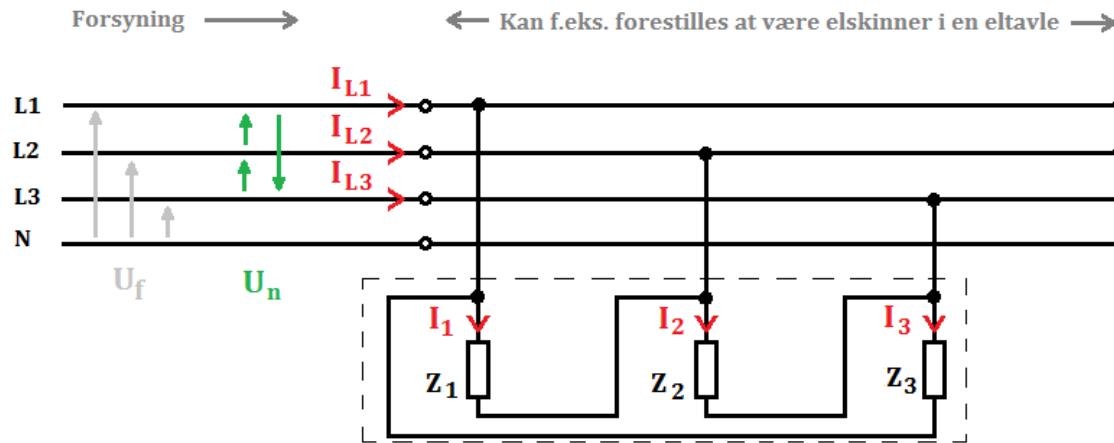


Den tilsyneladende effekt (S):

$$S = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot I_f \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

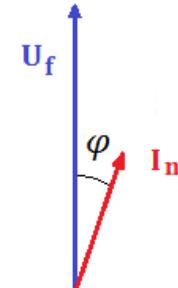
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:



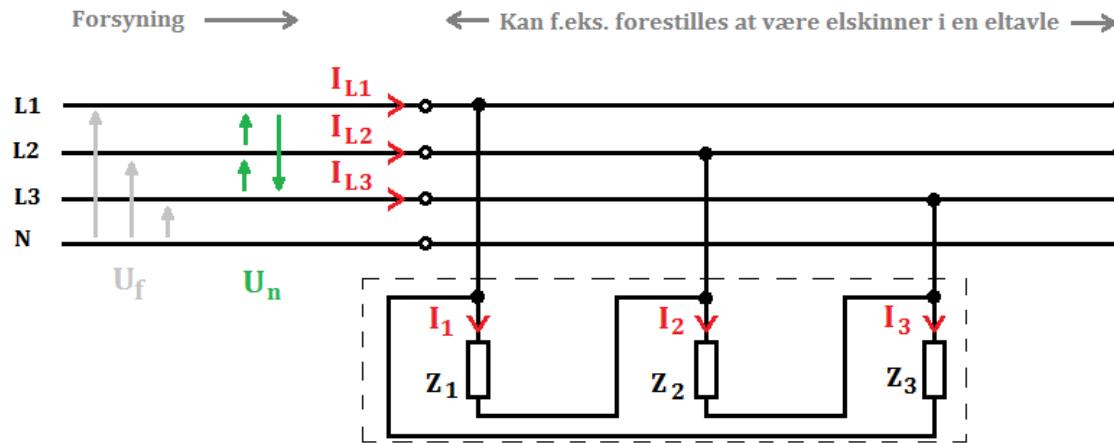
Den tilsyneladende effekt (S):

$$S = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot I_f \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot \frac{I_n}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

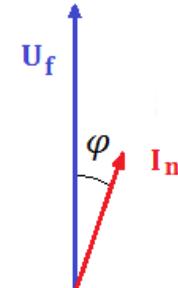
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:



Den tilsyneladende effekt (S):

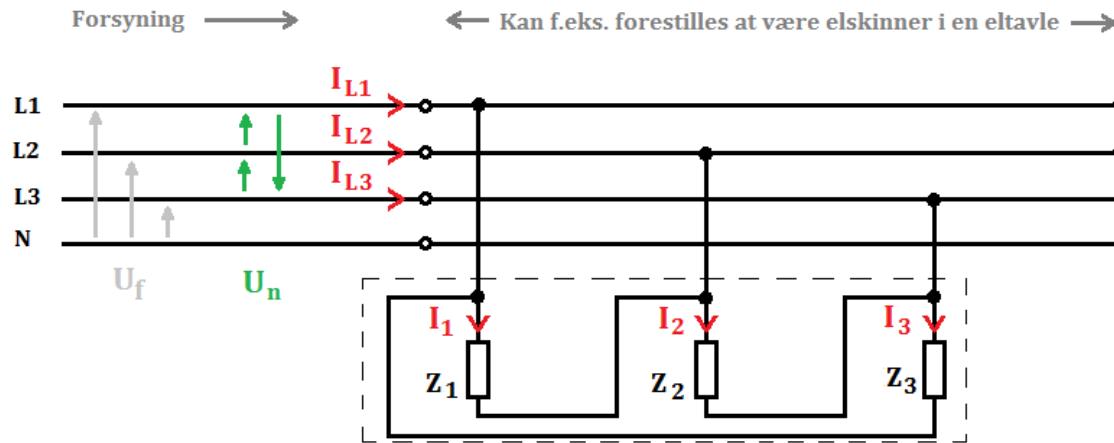
$$S = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot I_f \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot \frac{I_n}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n \quad [\text{VA}]$$

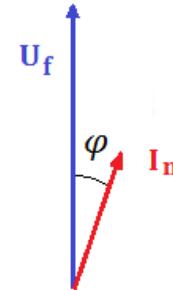
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektordiagram:



Virkeeffekten (P):

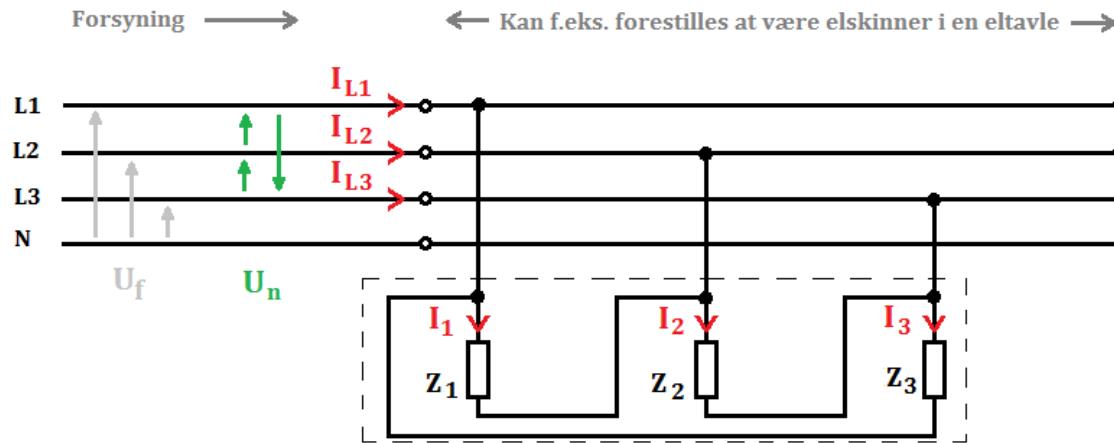
$$P = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot I_f \cdot \cos(\varphi) \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot \frac{I_n}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \cos(\varphi) \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n \cdot \cos(\varphi) \quad [W]$$

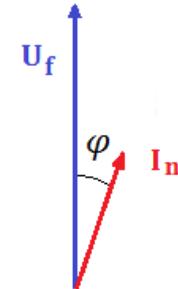
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:



Den reaktive effekt (Q):

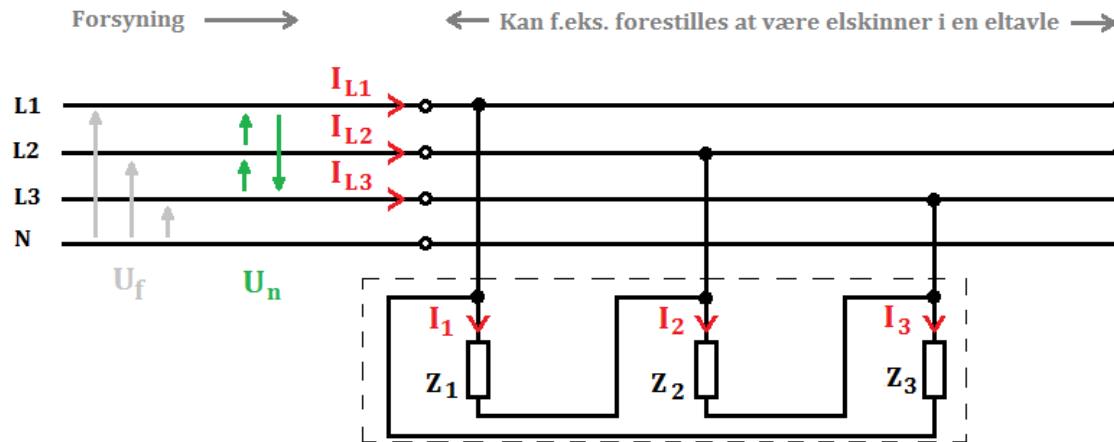
$$Q = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot I_f \cdot \sin(\varphi) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$Q = 3 \cdot U_n \cdot \frac{I_n}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin(\varphi) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n \cdot \sin(\varphi) \quad [\text{var}]$$

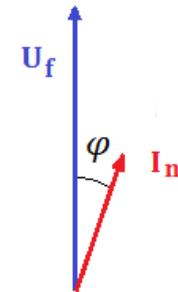
AC 3 faset symmetrisk belastning

Et fuldstreges kredsskema over trekantskoblet symmetrisk belastning:



$$U_n = 400 \text{ V}$$
$$Z = 30\angle 20^\circ$$
$$I_n = 23,1 \text{ A}$$

Vektor-diagram:



Effekterne i der afsættes i aktuelle 3 fasede komponent:

$$S = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot 400 \cdot 23,1 = \mathbf{16,0 \text{ kVA}}$$

$$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n \cdot \cos(\varphi) = \sqrt{3} \cdot 400 \cdot 23,1 \cdot \cos(20) = \mathbf{15,0 \text{ kW}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n \cdot \sin(\varphi) = \sqrt{3} \cdot 400 \cdot 23,1 \cdot \sin(20) = \mathbf{5,5 \text{ kvar}}$$