

***O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA  
MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI  
QARSH MUHANDISLIK IQTISODIYOT INSTITUTI***



***“ENERGETIKA FAKULTETI”  
“ELEKTR ENERGETIKA” KAFEDRASI***

***ELEKTR MEXANIKA FANIDAN  
AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLARNI BAJARISHGA OID  
USLUBIY QO'LLANMA***

***QARSHI 2016 YIL***

|                   |                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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Elektr mexanika fanining amaliy mashg’ulotlarni bajarishga oid uslubiy qo’llanma. Q.G’.Burxonov, N.A.Qurbonov, ass.A.B.Imomnazarov. O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o’rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi.–Q.: QarMII, 2016 – 40 b.

“Elektr mexanika” fanidan amaliy mashg’ulotlarni bajarishga oid ushbu uslubiy qo’llanma 5310200- Elektr energetika (tarmoqlar va yo’nalishlar bo’yicha) ta’limi yo’nalishida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun mo’ljallangan bo’lib, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O’rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi tomonidan 2013 yil 13.03 dagi № 87 sonli buyrug’i bilan tasdiqlangan “Elektr mexanika” fani dasturi asosida tayyorlandi. Ushbu uslubiy qo’llanma “Elektr mexanika” kursining transformatorlar, o’zgarmas tok mashinalari, asinxron mashinalar va sinxron mashinalarga oid masalalar keltirilgan.

Masalalarni yechishdan oldin qisqacha nazariy ma’lumotlar ham berilgan.

Uslubiy ko’rsatma Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti uslubiy kengashi (Bayon № 8 “13”05.2016 yil) yig’ilishida muhokama qilinib, o’quv jarayonida foydalanishga va chop etishga tavsiya etilgan.

## Kirish

Har qanday material texnik bazasini yaratishda asosiy omillardan biri bo'lib, energetikani rivojlantirish hisoblanadi, buning uchun yangi texnikani ekspluatatsiya qilishni o'zlashtirish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan ko'plab malakali ishchilar talab etiladi. Sanoat elektr uskunalari ekspluatatsiya qilish davrida tez-tez har xil elektrotexnik hisoblashlarni bajarishga to'g'ri keladi.

Ko'pgina energetika sohasidagi yo'nalishlar talabalari uchun tuzilgan o'quv dasturlarida "Elektr mexanika" fani bo'yicha amaliy soatlar belgilab qo'yilgan.

Shu sababli, bu qo'llanmaning yozilishi talabalar uchun juda qo'l keladi. "Elektr mexanika" fanining nazariy qismini masalalar yechish bilan birgalikda o'rganish, talabalar bilim doiralarini kengayishiga, ishlab chiqarishning elektr mexanikaga oid masalalarini hal etish uchun zarur bilimlarni egallashga yordam beradi.

"Elektr mexanika" fanini mustaqil o'rganuvchilarga yordam berish maqsadida kursning barcha bo'limlari bo'yicha qisqacha nazariy ma'lumotlar, hisoblash usullari, misollar va muhim ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Hisoblash transformatorlar, o'zgarmas tok mashinalari, asinxron mashinalar va sinxron mashinalar uchun keltirilgan.

Bu uslubiy qo'llanmani tayyorlashda mutaxassis muhandis elektriklar va soha mutaxassislarining maslahat va foydali ko'rsatmalari hisobga olingan.

## 1-BOB. TRANSFORMATORLAR

### 1.1. Transformatorlar parametrlarini hisoblashda asosiy belgilanishlar.

Transformatorlar parametrlarini hisoblashda qoʻllaniladigan ifodalarda asosiy belgilanishlar quydagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

1- jadval

| №  | Asosiy parametrlarning nomlanishi                                                         | Belgilanishi                      | Oʻlchov birligi               |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1  | Quvvat                                                                                    | $S$                               | $V \cdot A, \kappa V \cdot A$ |
| 2  | Bir fazali quvvat                                                                         | $S_{\phi}$                        | $V \cdot A, \kappa V \cdot A$ |
| 3  | Bir sterjenning quvvati                                                                   | $S_{CT}$                          | $V \cdot A, \kappa V \cdot A$ |
| 4  | Qisqa tutashuv isrofi                                                                     | $\Delta P_{QT}$                   | $W, kW$                       |
| 5  | Salt ishlash isrofi                                                                       | $\Delta P_X$                      | $W, kW$                       |
| 6  | EYUK ning taʼsir etuvchi qiymati                                                          | $E$                               | $V$                           |
| 7  | Kuchlanishning taʼsir etuvchi qiymati                                                     | $U$                               | $V$                           |
| 8  | Tokning taʼsir etuvchi qiymati                                                            | $I$                               | $A$                           |
| 9  | Tok zichligi                                                                              | $j_{iqt}$                         | $A/mm^2$                      |
| 10 | Ishchi magnit oqimi                                                                       | $\Phi$                            | $Vb$                          |
| 11 | Magnit induksiya                                                                          | $B$                               | $Tl$                          |
| 12 | Salt ish tokining taʼsir etuvchi qiymati va uning aktiv hamda reaktiv tashkil etuvchilari | $I_{s.ish}, I_a, I_p$             | $A$                           |
| 13 | Nominal tokga nisbatan salt ishlash tokining foizdagi qiymati                             | $i_0$                             | $\%$                          |
| 14 | Faza chulgʻa mining toʻliq qarshiligi                                                     | $Z_1, Z_2$                        | $\Omega$                      |
| 15 | Faza chulgʻa mining aktiv qarshiligi                                                      | $r_1, r_2$                        | $\Omega$                      |
| 16 | Faza chulgʻa mining induktiv qarshiligi                                                   | $x_1, x_2$                        | $\Omega$                      |
| 17 | Almashtirish sxemasidagi salt ish toki shaxobchasining faza qarshiligi                    | $\dot{Z}_{12} = r_{12} + jx_{12}$ | $\Omega$                      |
| 18 | Yuklamaning faza qarshiligi                                                               | $\dot{Z} = r + jx$                | $\Omega$                      |
| 19 | Qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishi va ularning aktiv hamda reaktiv tashkil etuvchilari            | $U_{QT}, U_a, U_p$                | $\%$ lar $U_N$ ga nisbatan    |
| 20 | Chulgʻamdagi oʻramlar soni                                                                | $w$                               |                               |
| 21 | Sterjen diametri                                                                          | $d$                               | $sm$                          |
| 22 | Sterjen uchlari orasidagi masofa                                                          | $C$                               | $sm$                          |
| 23 | Sterjen balandligi                                                                        | $L_C$                             | $sm$                          |
| 24 | Yarmo balandligi                                                                          | $h_{\mathcal{A}}$                 | $sm$                          |
| 25 | Koʻndalang kesim maydoni sterjen, yarmo, oʻram va bosh.                                   | $\Pi$                             | $sm^2$                        |
| 26 | Fazalar soni                                                                              | $m$                               |                               |

| № | Nomlanishi                  | Belgilanishi    |  |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Nominal                     | $nom$           |  |
| 2 | Faza                        | $\phi$          |  |
| 3 | Sochilma oqimga tegishli    | $P$             |  |
| 4 | Salt ishga nisbatan         | $x$             |  |
| 5 | Qisqa tutashuvga nisbatan   | $q.t$           |  |
| 6 | Aktiv va reaktivga nisbatan | $a, \quad p$    |  |
| 7 | O'ramga nisbatan            | $\dot{y}(\phi)$ |  |

### 1.2. Transformatorning yuklama ostida ishlashi.

Bir fazali transformator uchun yoki uch fazali transformatorning bitta fazasi uchun asosiy tenglamalar

Kuchlanishlar tenglamasi:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_1 &= \dot{I}_1 Z_1 + \dot{I}_0 Z_0 = \dot{I}_1 Z_1 - \dot{E}_1; \\ \dot{U}_2 &= -\dot{I}_2 Z_2 - k_{21} \dot{I}_0 Z_0 = -\dot{I}_2 Z_2 + \dot{E}_2;\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

Toklar tenglamasi:

$$\dot{I}_0 = \dot{I}_1 + k_2 \dot{I}_2 \quad (2)$$

Transformatsiyalash koeffitsientlari:

$$k_{12} = \frac{U_1}{U_2}; \quad k_{21} = \frac{U_2}{U_1}; \quad k_{12} = \frac{1}{k_{21}}; \quad (3)$$

Magnitlovchi kuchlar tenglamasi:

$$w_1 \dot{I}_1 + w_2 \dot{I}_2 = w_1 \dot{I}_0; \quad (4)$$

$$I_0 = f(\Phi); \quad \Phi_m^* = \frac{E_1}{4,44 \cdot f \cdot w_1} \approx \frac{U_1}{4,44 \cdot f \cdot w_1} \quad (5)$$

Birlamchi chulg'amga keltirilgan kattaliklar uchun:

kuchlanishlar tenglamasi:

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 Z + \dot{I}_0 Z_0; \quad \dot{U}_2 = -\dot{I}_2 Z_2 - \dot{I}_0 Z_0 \quad (6)$$

Toklar tenglamasi:

$$\dot{I}_0 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \quad (7)$$

Ikkilamchi kattaliklar birlamchi chulg'am o'ramlar soniga keltirilgan:

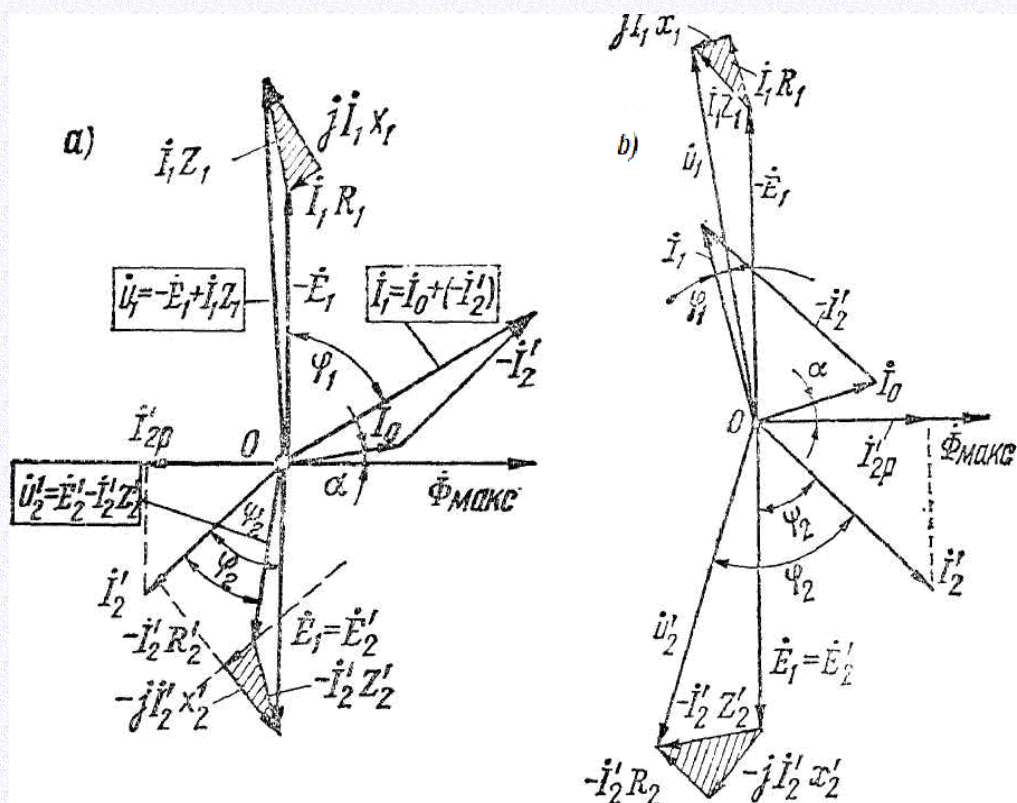
$$\dot{U}_2 = U_2 k_{12}; \quad \dot{I}_2 = I_2 k_{21}; \quad z'_2 = z_2 k_{12}^2; \quad z'_2 = z_2 k_{12}^2; \quad r'_2 = r_2 k_{12}^2; \quad x'_2 = x_2 k_{12}^2; \quad (8)$$

Birlamchi chulg'am o'ramlar soniga keltirilgan kattaliklar uchun transformatorning vektor diagrammasi (**1-rasmda**); almashtirish sxemasi (**2-rasmda**) ko'rsatilgan. **2-rasmdagi** almashtirish sxemasi uchun ( $U_1$ -berilgan)

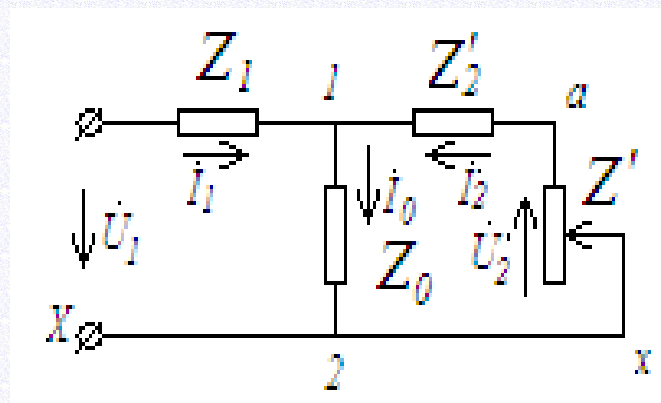
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-\dot{U}_1}{A}; \quad \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1(Z_0 + Z' + Z'_2)}{Z_0 A}; \quad \dot{I}_2 = -\frac{\dot{U}_1 Z'}{A}; \quad (9)$$

bu yerda

$$A = (Z_1 + Z'_2 + Z' + \frac{Z_1 Z'_2 + Z_1 Z'}{Z_0}) \quad (10)$$



**1-rasm.** Transformatorning aktiv-induktiv (a) va aktiv-sig'imiyy (b) yuklamalari uchun vektor diagrammalari.



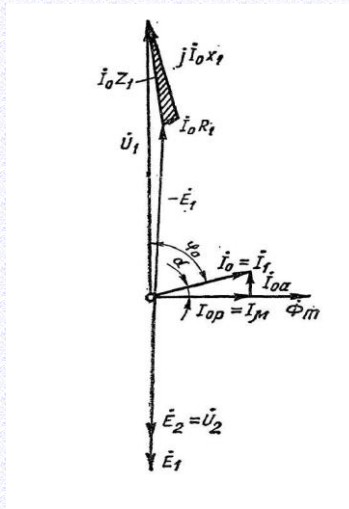
**2-rasm.** Transformatorlarni almashtirish sxemasi.

### 1.3. Transformatorning salt ishlashi.

Salt ishlash (yurish) deb transformatorning  $I_2 = 0$   $Z = \infty$  bo'lgan ish rejimiga aytiladi. Asosiy tenglamalar ushbu ko'rinishni egallaydi.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= I_1(Z_1 + Z_0) = I_1 Z_1 - \dot{E}_1; \\ \dot{U}_2 &= -k_{21} I_1 Z_0 = -\dot{E}_2; \quad I_1 = I_0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Transformatorning vektor diagrammasi salt ishlashda (3- rasm)da keltirilgan.



**3-rasm.** Transformatorni salt ishlash rejimi uchun vektor diagrammasi.

Salt ish tajribasidan  $I_2 = 0$ ;  $f = f_H$ ;  $U_1 = U_H$  quydagilar aniqlanadi:

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \left| \frac{Z_1 + Z_0}{k_{21} Z_0} \right| \approx \frac{E_1}{E_2} = k_{12} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}; \quad (12)$$

Salt ish toki:

$$i_0 = \frac{I_x}{I_{nom}} \cdot 100\% \quad (13)$$

Uch fazali transformator uchun:

$$I_{s.ish} = \frac{I_{s.ishA} + I_{s.ishB} + I_{s.ishC}}{3}. \quad (14)$$

Quvvati 10 dan to 63000 kVA gacha bo'lgan transformatorlar uchun  $i_0$  4-3 dan to 0,8% gachani tashkil etadi.

O'zaro induksiya zanjiri uchun to'liq qarshilik:

$$z_0 = \frac{k_{12} \cdot U_2}{I_1} \approx \frac{U_x}{I_x} = z_x; \quad (15)$$

$$\cos \varphi_x = \frac{\Delta P_x}{U_x \cdot I_x}; \quad r_0 = z_x \cdot \cos \varphi_x = \frac{\Delta P_x}{I_x^2}; \quad x_0 = \sqrt{z_0^2 - r_0^2} \approx z_x \cdot \sin \varphi_x \quad (16)$$

Salt ish isrofi:

$$\Delta P_x = U_x \cdot I_x \cdot \cos \varphi_x; \quad (17)$$

Uch fazali transformator uchun:

$$\Delta P_x = 3 \cdot U_x \cdot I_x \cdot \cos \varphi_x; \quad (18)$$

#### 1.4. Transformatorning qisqa tutashuvi.

Qisqa tutashuv deb transformatorning  $U_2 = 0$   $Z = 0$  bo'lgan ish rejimiga aytiladi.

Asosiy tenglamalar ushbu ko'rinishni egallaydi.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= \dot{I}_1 Z_1 + \dot{I}_0 Z_0 = \dot{I}_1 Z_1 - \dot{E}_1; \\ 0 &= -\dot{I}_2 Z_2 - \kappa_{21} \dot{I}_0 Z_0 = -\dot{I}_2 Z_2 - \dot{E}_2; \\ \dot{I}_0 &= \dot{I}_1 + \kappa_{21} \dot{I}_2; \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

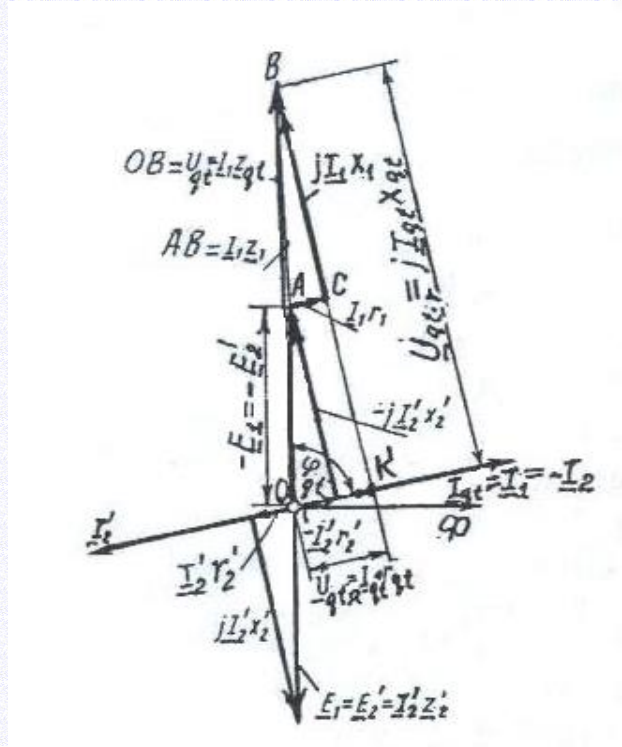
Transformator zanjirining to'liq qarshiligi:

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_{qt} = Z_1 + \frac{Z_2' Z_0}{Z_2' + Z_0}; \quad (20)$$

Kam to'yingan po'lat manit tizimining mavjudligida: ya'ni  $I_0$  tokni  $I_1$  va  $I_2$  larga nisbatan sezilarsiz kam deb qabul qilish mumkin.

$$Z_{qt} = Z_1 + Z_2' = (r_1 + r_2') + j(x_1 + x_2') = r_{qt} + jx_{qt} \quad (21)$$

Qisqa tutashuvdagi transformatorning vektor diagrammasi **4-rasmda** ko'rsatilgan.



4-rasm. Transformatorlarning qisqa tutashuv rejimi uchun vektor diagrammasi.

Qisqa tutashuv tajribasidan ( $Z = 0; U_2 = 0; f = f_H; I_1 = I_H; I_2 = I_{2H};$ ) quydagilar aniqlanadi:

$$z_{qt} = \frac{U_{qt}}{I_{qt}}; \cos \varphi_{qt} = \frac{\Delta P_{qt}}{U_{qt} I_{qt}}; r_{qt} = z_{qt} \cos \varphi_{qt}; x_{qt} = \sqrt{z_{qt}^2 - r_{qt}^2} = z_{qt} \sin \varphi_{qt}; \quad (22)$$

$r_{qt}, z_{qt}$  va  $\cos \varphi_{qt}$  larning  $\Theta$  haroratda o'lchangan qiymatlari, chulg'amning nominal ishchi harorati  $+75^\circ C$  ga keltirilgan bo'lishi zarur.

$$r_{qt75} = r_{qt\theta} \frac{309,5}{234,5 + \theta}; z_{qt75} = \sqrt{r_{qt75}^2 + x_{qt}^2}; \cos \varphi_{qt} = \frac{r_{qt75}}{z_{qt75}} \quad (23)$$

Qisqa tutashuv isroflari (tajribadan aniqlangan).

$$\Delta P_{qt} = U_{qt} \cdot I_{qt} \cdot \cos \varphi_{qt} = I_{qt}^2 \cdot r_{qt} \quad (24)$$

(uch fazali transformator uchun  $\Delta P_{qt} = 3 \cdot I_{qt}^2 \cdot r_{qt}$ ) ham  $+75^\circ C$  haroratga keltiriladi.

$$P_{qt75} = I_{qt}^2 \cdot r_{qt75} \quad (25)$$

Qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishi:

$$u_{qt} = \frac{U_{qtnom}}{U_{1nom}} \cdot 100 = \frac{I_{1nom} \cdot r_{qt75}}{U_{1nom}} \cdot 100\% \quad (26)$$

Aktiv tashkil etuvchisi:

$$u_a = \frac{I_{1nom} \cdot r_{qt75}}{U_{1nom}} \cdot 100\% \quad (27)$$

Reaktiv tashkil etuvchisi:

$$u_p = \frac{I_{1nom} \cdot X_{qt}}{U_{1nom}} \cdot 100\% \quad (28)$$

$$u_{qt} = \sqrt{u_a^2 + u_p^2}; \quad u_a = u_{qt} \cos \varphi_{qt}; \quad u_p = u_{qt} \sin \varphi_{qt} \quad (29)$$

## 1.5. Namunaviy masalalar yechish.

**1.5.1.** Uch fazali transformatorning qisqa tutashish tavsifidan:  $U_{qt} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_{qt} = 10 \text{ A}$ ,  $\Delta P_{qt} = 51,9 \text{ W}$ . Transformatorning quvvat koeffitsientini toping?

**Yechish.** Transformatorning quvvat koeffitsienti

$$\cos \varphi_{qt} = \frac{\Delta P_{qt}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot I_{qt} \cdot U_{qt}} = \frac{51,9}{1,73 \cdot 10 \cdot 5} = 0,6.$$

**1.5.2.** Birlamchi chulg'amning o'ramlar soni  $w_1 = 100$  bo'lgan transformator chastotasi  $400 \text{ Hz}$  li manbaga ulanganda magnit o'tkazgichda  $\Phi_{\max} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Vb}$  magnit oqim hosil bo'ladi. Transformatorning birlamchi chulg'amidagi E.Yu.K. aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Transformatorning birlamchi chulg'amidagi E.Yu.K.

$$E_1 = 4,44 \cdot f \cdot w_1 \cdot \Phi_{\max} = 4,44 \cdot 400 \cdot 100 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3} = 222 \text{ V}.$$

**1.5.3.** Transformator kuchlanishi  $220 \text{ V}$ , chastotasi  $50 \text{ Hz}$  li tarmoqqa ulangan. Agar magnit o'tkazgichning aktiv kesim yuzi  $4,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$ , undagi magnit induksiya  $B = 1,5 \text{ Tl}$  va ikkilamchi chulg'amning o'ramlari soni  $50$  bo'lsa, transformatsiya koeffitsienti aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Chulg'amdagi E.Yu.K. ning formulasidan

$$E_2 = 4,44 \cdot w_2 \cdot f \cdot B s_{II} = 4,44 \cdot 50 \cdot 50 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^{-3} = 73,26 \text{ V},$$

Transformatorning transformatsiya koeffitsienti

$$k_T = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{220}{73,26} \approx 3.$$

**1.5.4.** Kuchlanishi  $220 \text{ V}$ , chastotasi  $50 \text{ Hz}$  bo'lgan tarmoqqa transformator ulangan. Agar salt ish tajribasida ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi kuchlanish  $110 \text{ V}$ , magnit o'tkazgichdagi magnit oqimi  $\Phi_{\max} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Vb}$  bo'lsa, birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amlarning o'ramlar soni topilsin.

**Yechish.** E.Yu.K. formulasi  $E = 4,44 \cdot w_1 \cdot f \cdot \Phi_{\max}$  dan,

$$w_1 = \frac{E_1}{4,44 \cdot f \cdot \Phi_{\max}} = \frac{220}{4,44 \cdot 50 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 495 \approx 500 \text{ ta}.$$

Ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi o'ramlar soni

$$w_2 = \frac{E_2}{4,44 \cdot f \cdot \Phi_{\max}} = \frac{110}{4,44 \cdot 50 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 247 \approx 250 \text{ ta}.$$

**1.5.5.** TM-63/10 rusumli uch fazali transformatorning pasportida quyidagi texnik ma'lumotlar ko'rsatilgan:

Nominal to'la quvvat  $S_{nom} = 63 \text{ kVA}$ , yuqori kuchlanish  $U_{1nom} = 10 \text{ kV}$ , past kuchlanish  $U_{2nom} = 0,4 \text{ kV}$ , salt ish quvvat isrofi (nominal kuchlanishda)  $P_{II} = 260 \text{ W}$ , qisqa tutashuv

quvvat isrofi  $\Delta P_{qt} = 1350W$ , qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishi  $u_{qt} = 4,6\%$  (nominal kuchlanishga nisbatan), salt ish toki  $i_{xx} = 2,8\%$  (nominal tokga nisbatan), chulg'amlarning biriktirilish usuli  $Y/Y-12$ . Uch fazali transformator uchun birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amlardagi nominal toklar, salt ish toki, nominal yuklamadagi ikkilamchi kuchlanish, G-simon almashtirish sxemasining qarshiligi aniqlansin; yuklanish koeffitsienti  $\beta = (0,2; 0,4; 0,6; 0,8; 1,0)$  va yuklama quvvat koeffitsienti  $\cos \varphi_2 = 0,8$  qabul qilib,  $\eta = f(\beta)$ , FIK ni yuklanish pog'onasiga bog'lanish grafigi qurilsin.

**Yechish.** Chulg'amlar yulduzcha ulanganda liniya toki faza tokiga teng  $I_\phi = I_n$ .

Chulg'amlarning nominal toklari

$$Yu.K. I_{1nom} = \frac{S_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{1nom}} = \frac{63 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3} = 3,64A;$$

$$P.K. I_{2nom} = \frac{S_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{2nom}} = \frac{63 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 0,4 \cdot 10^3} = 91A.$$

salt ish toki birlamchi nominal tokning 2,8% ini tashkil etadi.

Salt ish tokining qiymatini aniqlaymiz

$$I_0 = \frac{I_{1nom} \cdot I_{xx}}{100} = \frac{3,64 \cdot 2,8}{100} = 0,1A.$$

Transformastiyalash koeffitsienti

$$k = \frac{U_{1nom}}{U_{2nom}} = \frac{10}{0,4} = 25.$$

Transformatorning salt ishidagi faza qisqichlaridagi kuchlanish

$$U_{10\phi} = \frac{U_{1nom}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10000}{\sqrt{3}} = 5788V;$$

$$U_{20\phi} = \frac{U_{2nom}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} = 231V.$$

Chulg'amlarning aktiv qarshiligi

$$\Delta P_{qt} = 3r_1 I_{1nom}^2 + 3r_2 I_{2nom}^2.$$

Qisqa tutashuv rejimida ikkala chulg'amdan ham nominal tok oqadi.

$$3r_1 I_{1nom}^2 = 3r_2 I_{2nom}^2.$$

Birlamchi chulg'am uchun

$$3r_1 I_{1nom}^2 = \Delta P_{qt} / 2$$

bunda

$$r_1 = \frac{\Delta P_{qt}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot I_{1nom}^2} = \frac{1350}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3,64^2} = \frac{1350}{79,5} \approx 17\Omega.$$

Ikkilamchi chulg'am uchun

$$3r_2 I_{2nom}^2 = \Delta P_{qt} / 2$$

bunda

$$r_2 = \frac{\Delta P_{qt}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot I_{2nom}^2} = \frac{1350}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 91^2} = \frac{1350}{49686} = 0,027\Omega.$$

Nominal yuklamadagi ikkilamchi kuchlanish ( $\beta = 1; I = I_{nom}; \cos \varphi_2 = 0,8$ )

$$\Delta U\% \approx \beta(U_a \cos \varphi_2 + U_p \cdot \sin \varphi_2).$$

Qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishining aktiv tashkil etuvchisi

$$U_a = \frac{\Delta P_{qt}}{S_{nom}} \cdot 100 = \frac{1350}{63 \cdot 10^3} \cdot 100 = 2,14\% .$$

Qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishining reaktiv tashkil etuvchisi

$$U_p = \sqrt{U_{qt}^2 + U_a^2} = \sqrt{4,6^2 + 2,14^2} = \sqrt{21,16 + 4,58} = \sqrt{16,58} = 4,07\% .$$

$$\Delta U\% = U_a \cdot \cos \varphi_2 + U_p \cdot \sin \varphi_2 = 2,14 \cdot 0,8 + 4,07 \cdot 0,6 = 1,71 + 2,44 = 4,15\% .$$

$$\sin \varphi_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi_2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,8^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,64} = \sqrt{0,36} = 0,6 .$$

$$\Delta U = U_{2nom} - U_2 , \text{ bundan } U_2 = U_{2nom} - \Delta U = 400 - 16,6 = 383,4V$$

yoki

$$\Delta U = 4,15\% U_{2nom} = \frac{4,15 \cdot 400}{100} = 16,6V$$

Yuklanish darajasiga bog'liq holda transformatorning F.I.K. ni aniqlaymiz

$$\eta = \frac{\beta \cdot S_2 \cos \varphi_2}{\beta \cdot S_2 \cos \varphi_2 + P_{II} + \beta^2 P_{ch}} \cdot 100 ;$$

$$a) \beta = 0,2 ;$$

$$\eta_{0,2} = \frac{0,2 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8}{0,2 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8 + 0,26 + 0,2^2 \cdot 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{10,08}{10,08 + 0,26 + 0,054} \cdot 100 = \frac{10,08}{10,39} \cdot 100 = 97\% .$$

$$b) \beta = 0,4 ;$$

$$\eta_{0,4} = \frac{0,4 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8}{0,4 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8 + 0,26 + 0,4^2 \cdot 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{20,16}{20,16 + 0,26 + 0,216} \cdot 100 = \frac{20,16}{20,64} \cdot 100 = 97,6\% .$$

$$v) \beta = 0,6 ;$$

$$\eta_{0,6} = \frac{0,6 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8}{0,6 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8 + 0,26 + 0,6^2 \cdot 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{30,24}{30,24 + 0,26 + 0,486} \cdot 100 = \frac{30,24}{30,986} \cdot 100 = 97,5\% .$$

$$g) \beta = 0,8 ;$$

$$\eta_{0,8} = \frac{0,8 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8}{0,8 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8 + 0,26 + 0,8^2 \cdot 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{40,32}{40,32 + 0,26 + 0,86} \cdot 100 = \frac{40,32}{41,44} \cdot 100 = 97,3\% .$$

$$d) \beta = 1,0 ; \eta_{1,0} = \frac{1 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8}{1 \cdot 63 \cdot 0,8 + 0,26 + 1^2 \cdot 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{50,4}{50,4 + 0,26 + 1,35} \cdot 100 = \frac{50,4}{52,01} \cdot 100 = 96,9\% .$$

Maksimal F.I.K. dagi optimal yuklanish koeffitsienti

$$\beta^2 \cdot P_{qt} = P_{II} ,$$

bundan

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{P_{II}}{P_{qt}}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,26}{1,35}} = \sqrt{0,193} \approx 0,44$$

**1.5.6.** Yuqori kuchlanish tomonida kuchlanishlari bir xil bo'gan, biroq past kuchlanish tomonida har xil bo'lgan parallel ishlashga ulanishi kerak bo'lgan transformatorlarning past kuchlanish chulg'amlaridagi tenglashtiruvchi tok aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Transformatorlarning ma'lumotlari:

$$T - 1$$

$$S_1 = 2400kVA$$

$$U' = 6600V(PK)$$

$$I' = 210A$$

$$u_{qt1} = 5,0\%$$

$$T - 2$$

$$S_2 = 3200kVA$$

$$U'' = 6000V(PK)$$

$$I'' = 309A$$

$$u_{qt2} = 5,4\%$$

Kuchlanishlar farqi

$$U' - U'' = 6600 - 6000 = 600V,$$

Chulg'amlardagi to'liq qarshilik

$$Z_{q1} = \frac{u_{qt1} \cdot U'}{100 \cdot I'} = \frac{5,0 \cdot 6600}{100 \cdot 210} = 1,57\Omega,$$

$$Z_{q2} = \frac{u_{qt2} \cdot U''}{100 \cdot I''} = \frac{5,4 \cdot 6000}{100 \cdot 309} = 1,05\Omega,$$

Tenglashtiruvchi tok

$$I_{yp} = \frac{U' - U''}{\frac{u_{qt1} \cdot U'}{100 \cdot I'} + \frac{u_{qt2} \cdot U''}{100 \cdot I''}} = \frac{600}{1,57 + 1,05} = \frac{600}{2,62} = 229A,$$

Birinchi transformatorga nisbatan hatto salt ish rejimida yuklanish tokining nominal tokka nisbati

$$\frac{229}{210} \cdot 100 = 109\%$$

**1.5.7.** Ikkita har birining quvvati 100kVA bo'lgan transformatorlar parallel ishlayapti.  $U_{qt1} = 5\%$   $U_{qt2} = 7\%$ . 150 kVAli yuklama transformatorlar o'rtasida qanday taqsimlanadi.

**Yechish.** Bizga ma'lumki yuklama  $U_{qt}$  ga teskari taqsimalanadi. Shunday qilib  $U_{qt}$  kuchlanishi katta transformatorlar kam yuklanadi,  $U_{qt}$  kuchlanishi kichik transformatorlarga nisbatan.

Birinchi transformatorning yuklamasi  $P_{x1}$ , u holda ikkinchi transformatorning yuklamasi  $150 - P_{x1}$  bo'ladi. Transformatorlar o'rtasida yuklama quyidagi nisbatda bo'ladi.

$$\frac{P_{x1}}{150 - P_{x1}} = \frac{7}{5}$$

Bundan birinchi transformator yuklamasi  $P_{x1} = 87,5$  kVA ikkinchisidiki  $150 - P_{x1} = 62,5$  kVA. Demak birinchi transformator 88% ga, ikkinchi transformator 63%ga yuklangan.

**1.5.8.** Quydagi berilgan ma'lumotlar bo'yicha kuchaytiruvchi avtotransformator hisoblansin: Ta'minlovchi tarmoq kuchlanishi  $U_1 = 127V$ , ta'minlovchi tarmoq chastotasi  $f = 50Hz$ , ikkilamchi chulg'am kuchlanishi  $U_2 = 220V$ , ikkilamchi chulg'am quvvati  $S_2 = 220V \cdot A$

**Yechish.**

1. Avtotransformatorning birlamchi to'la quvvati [7]

$$S_1 = \frac{S_2}{\eta} = \frac{220}{0,93} = 236,5V \cdot A$$

2. Transformator o'zagining ko'ndalang kesimi (transformator sterjen tipida)

$$Q_c = 1,2 \cdot k \sqrt{\frac{S_1}{2f}} = 1,2 \cdot 8 \sqrt{\frac{236,5}{2 \cdot 50}} = 14,77sm^2$$

plastinkalar orasidagi izolastiya hisobga olinganda o'zak kesimining o'lchami 10% ga oshadi, ya'ni  $Q_c = 1,1 \cdot 14,77 = 16,2sm^2$ . Qabul qilamiz  $Q_{c\phi} = 3 \cdot 6 = 18sm^2$ .

3. Birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi toklarni aniqlaymiz.

$$I_1 = \frac{S_1}{U_1} = \frac{236,5}{127} = 1,86A,$$

$$I_2 = \frac{S_2}{U_2} = \frac{220}{220} = 1A.$$

4. Birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amlarning kesimini aniqlaymiz.

$$s_1 = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{\delta} = \frac{1,86 - 1}{2} = 0,43mm^2,$$

$$s_1 = \frac{I_2}{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5mm^2.$$

**3-jadval.**

**Emallangan mis simning diometri va hisobiy kesimi**

| Simning nominal<br>diametri mm | Simning kesim<br>yuzasi, mm <sup>2</sup> | Simning maksimal tashqi diametri, mm <sup>2</sup> |                                     |                                                                      |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                |                                          | ПЭЛ                                               | ПЭВ-1<br>ПЭМ-1<br>ПЕЛР-1<br>ПЭВТЛ-1 | ПЭТ-155А.ПЕВ-2.<br>ПЕМ-2, ПЭЛР-2,<br>ПЭВТЛ-2,<br>ПЭТВ-939, ПЭТВ-943. |
| 0.02                           | 0,000314                                 | 0,03                                              | 0,03                                | -                                                                    |
| 0.025                          | 0,000491                                 | 0,035                                             | 0,035                               | -                                                                    |
| 0.032                          | 0,000804                                 | 0,04                                              | 0,042                               | -                                                                    |
| 0.04                           | 0,00126                                  | 0,05                                              | 0,052                               | -                                                                    |
| 0.05                           | 0,0196                                   | 0,062                                             | 0,07                                | -                                                                    |
| 0.063                          | 0,00283                                  | 0,072                                             | 0,083                               | 0,087                                                                |
| 0.071                          | 0,00385                                  | 0,082                                             | 0,093                               | 0,097                                                                |
| 0.08                           | 0,00503                                  | 0,092                                             | 0,103                               | 0,107                                                                |
| 0.09                           | 0,00636                                  | 0,102                                             | 0,113                               | 0,117                                                                |
| 0.1                            | 0,00785                                  | 0,115                                             | 0,123                               | 0,127                                                                |
| 0.112                          | 0,00985                                  | 0,135                                             | 0,143                               | 0,147                                                                |
| 0.125                          | 0,0123                                   | 0,14                                              | 0,148                               | 0,153                                                                |
| 0.132                          | 0,01367                                  | 0,147                                             | 0,155                               | 0,159                                                                |
| 0.14                           | 0,01539                                  | 0,155                                             | 0,163                               | 0,167                                                                |
| 0.15                           | 0,01767                                  | 0,168                                             | 0,177                               | 0,18                                                                 |
| 0.16                           | 0,0201                                   | 0,178                                             | 0,187                               | 0,19                                                                 |
| 0.17                           | 0,0227                                   | 0,188                                             | 0,197                               | 0,2                                                                  |
| 0.18                           | 0,0255                                   | 0,198                                             | 0,207                               | 0,21                                                                 |
| 0.19                           | 0,0284                                   | 0,208                                             | 0,217                               | 0,22                                                                 |
| 0.2                            | 0,0314                                   | 0,222                                             | 0,227                               | 0,23                                                                 |
| 0.212                          | 0,0353                                   | 0,234                                             | 0,239                               | 0,242                                                                |
| 0.224                          | 0,0394                                   | 0,246                                             | 0,251                               | 0,254                                                                |
| 0.236                          | 0,0437                                   | 0,258                                             | 0,266                               | 0,271                                                                |
| 0.25                           | 0,0491                                   | 0,272                                             | 0,28                                | 0,285                                                                |
| 0.265                          | 0,0551                                   | 0,291                                             | 0,295                               | 0,3                                                                  |
| 0.28                           | 0,0675                                   | 0,306                                             | 0,31                                | 0,315                                                                |
| 0.3                            | 0,0706                                   | 0,326                                             | 0,33                                | 0,335                                                                |
| 0.315                          | 0,0779                                   | 0,345                                             | 0,345                               | 0,35                                                                 |
| 0.335                          | 0,0989                                   | 0,365                                             | 0,365                               | 0,37                                                                 |
| 0.355                          | 0,099                                    | 0,385                                             | 0,385                               | 0,395                                                                |
| 0.375                          | 0,1104                                   | 0,405                                             | 0,405                               | 0,415                                                                |
| 0.4                            | 0,1256                                   | 0,435                                             | 0,43                                | 0,44                                                                 |
| 0.425                          | 0,1417                                   | 0,46                                              | 0,455                               | 0,46                                                                 |
| 0.45                           | 0,159                                    | 0,485                                             | 0,48                                | 0,49                                                                 |

|       |        |      |       |       |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| 0.475 | 0,1771 | 0,51 | 0,505 | 0,515 |
| 0.5   | 0,1963 | 0,54 | 0,545 | 0,555 |
| 0.53  | 0,221  | 0,57 | 0,575 | 0,585 |
| 0.56  | 0,2462 | 0,6  | 0,605 | 0,615 |
| 0.6   | 0,2826 | 0,64 | 0,645 | 0,655 |
| 0.63  | 0,3116 | 0,67 | 0,675 | 0,685 |
| 0.67  | 0,353  | 0,71 | 0,715 | 0,73  |
| 0.71  | 0,3957 | 0,76 | 0,755 | 0,77  |
| 0.75  | 0,4416 | 0,8  | 0,8   | 0,815 |

### 3- jadval. davomi

#### Emallangan mis simning diometri va hisobiy kesimi

| Simning nominal diometri mm | Simning kesim yuzasi, mm <sup>2</sup> | Simning maksimal tashqi diometri, mm <sup>2</sup> |                                     |                                                                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                                       | ПЭЛ                                               | ПЭВ-1<br>ПЭМ-1<br>ПЕЛР-1<br>ПЭВТЛ-1 | ПЭТ-155А.ПЕВ-2.<br>ПЕМ-2, ПЭЛР-2,<br>ПЭВТЛ-2,<br>ПЭТВ-939, ПЭТВ-943. |
| 0,85                        | 0.5672                                | 0.9                                               | 0.9                                 | 0.915                                                                |
| 0,9                         | 0.636                                 | 0.95                                              | 0.95                                | 0.965                                                                |
| 0,95                        | 0.7085                                | 1                                                 | 1                                   | 1.015                                                                |
| 1                           | 0.785                                 | 1.06                                              | 1.07                                | 1.08                                                                 |
| 1,06                        | 0.882                                 | 1.12                                              | 1.13                                | 1.14                                                                 |
| 1,12                        | 0.985                                 | 1.18                                              | 1.19                                | 1.2                                                                  |
| 1,18                        | 1.093                                 | 1.24                                              | 1.25                                | 1.26                                                                 |
| 1,25                        | 1.227                                 | 1.31                                              | 1.32                                | 1.33                                                                 |
| 1,32                        | 1.368                                 | 1.38                                              | 1.39                                | 1.4                                                                  |
| 1,4                         | 1.539                                 | 1.465                                             | 1.47                                | 1.48                                                                 |
| 1,5                         | 1.767                                 | 1.565                                             | 1.57                                | 1.58                                                                 |
| 2,6                         | 2.0096                                | 1.665                                             | 1.67                                | 1.68                                                                 |
| 1,7                         | 2.269                                 | 1.765                                             | 1.77                                | 1.78                                                                 |
| 1,8                         | 2.543                                 | 1.865                                             | 1.875                               | 1.88                                                                 |
| 1,9                         | 2.834                                 | 1.965                                             | 1.975                               | 1.98                                                                 |
| 2                           | 3.14                                  | 2.065                                             | 2.075                               | 2.08                                                                 |
| 2,12                        | 3.528                                 | 2.185                                             | 2.205                               | 2.21                                                                 |
| 2,24                        | 3.939                                 | 2.305                                             | 2.325                               | 2.33                                                                 |
| 2,36                        | 4.372                                 | 2.425                                             | 2.445                               | 2.45                                                                 |
| 2,5                         | 4.906                                 | 2.565                                             | 2.585                               | 2.59                                                                 |

3- jadvaldan [Ad.7] ПЭВ-1 rusumidagi simni har ikkala chulg'am uchun ham bir xil kesimda qabul qilamiz, ya'ni  $s_1 = s_2 = 0,567mm^2$

5. Chulg'amlarning alohida seksiyalardagi o'ramlar sonini aniqlaymiz.

$$w_1 = 55 \cdot \frac{U_1}{Q_{c\phi}} = 55 \cdot \frac{127}{18} = 390 \text{ o'ram},$$

$$w_2 = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{U_2} \cdot w_1 = \frac{220 - 127}{220} \cdot 390 = 165 \text{ o'ram}.$$

**1.5.9.** Nominal quvvati  $S_{nom} = 630kVA$  bo'lgan bir fazali transformatorning birlamchi chulg'amidagi o'ramlar soni  $w_1 = 600$  ta va ikkilamchi chulg'amidagi o'ramlar soni  $w_2 = 40$  ta. Salt ishlashdagi birlamchi chulg'am qisqichlaridagi kuchlanishi

$U_{1xx} = 6000V$ . Ikkilamchi chulg'am qisqichlaridagi kuchlanishi va birlamchi chulg'amdagi sim kesimi  $A_1 = 30mm^2$ , ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi sim kesimi  $A_2 = 420mm^2$  bo'lganda transformator chulg'amlaridagi tok zichligi aniqlansin.

### **Yechish.**

Transformatorning transformatsiya koeffitsienti formulasidan

$$U_2 = \frac{U_1 \cdot w_2}{w_1} = \frac{6000 \cdot 40}{600} = \frac{2400}{6} = 400V.$$

Birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amlardagi nominal toklar

$$I_{1nom} = \frac{S_{nom}}{U_{1nom}} = \frac{630 \cdot 10^3}{6 \cdot 10^3} = 105A,$$

$$I_{2nom} = \frac{S_{nom}}{U_{2nom}} = \frac{630 \cdot 10^3}{0,4 \cdot 10^3} = 1575A.$$

Birlamchi va ikkilamchi chulg'amning tok zichligi

$$j_1 = \frac{I_{1nom}}{A_1} = \frac{105}{30} = 3,5A/mm^2$$

$$j_2 = \frac{I_{2nom}}{A_2} = \frac{1575}{420} = 3,75A/mm^2.$$

**1.5.10.** Transformator kuchlanishi  $U_1 = 660V$  bo'lgan o'zgaruvchan tok tarmog'iga ulangan. Ikkilamchi chulg'amga kuchlanish  $U_2 = 220V$  ga mo'ljallangan  $\cos \varphi = 1$  bo'lgan yoritish tarmog'i ulangan. Agar birlamchi chulg'amdagi tok  $I_1 = 2A$ , bo'lsa ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi tok  $I_2$  nimaga teng.

**Yechish.** Transformatorning transformatsiya koeffitsienti

$$k_T \approx \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{660}{220} = 3.$$

Tok bo'yicha

$$k_T \approx \frac{I_2}{I_1}, I_2 = k_T \cdot I_1 = 3 \cdot 2 = 6A.$$

**1.5.11.** Quvvati  $S_{nom} = 20kVA$ , va  $\cos \varphi = 0,9$  bo'lgan transformator kuchlaishi  $U = 380V$  li o'zgaruvchan tok tarmog'iga ulangan. Birlamchi chulg'amdagi tok  $I_1 = 50A$ . Agar F.I.K.  $\eta = 0,8$  bo'lsa yuklama iste'mol qiladigan quvvat aniqlansin.

Transformatorning birlamchi chulg'amga tarmoqdan keltirilayotgan aktiv quvvati

$$P = mUI \cos \varphi,$$

Nominal yuklamadagi transformatorning F.I.K. transformatorning chiqish va kirishidagi aktiv quvvatlar nisbati bilan aniqlanadi.

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \cdot 100,$$

$$P_2 = UI\eta \cos \varphi = 380 \cdot 50 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,9 = 13680W.$$

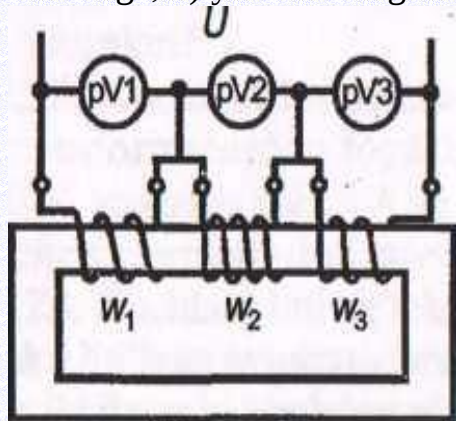
## **1.6. Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.**

**1.6.1.** Agar transformator ikkilamchi chulg'amning o'ramlar soni birinchiyidan: a)baravar kam; b)baravar ko'p bo'lsa, transformatsiya koeffitsienti qancha bo'ladi?

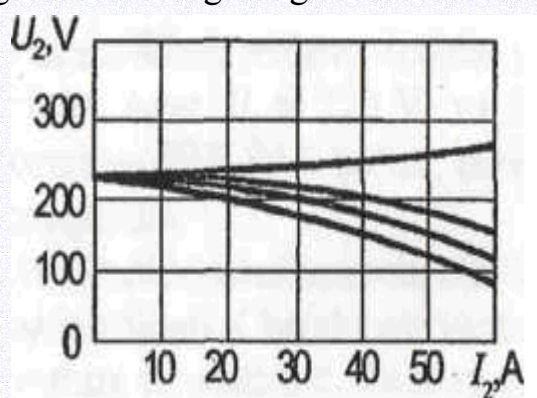
**1.6.2.** Bir fazali transformator o'zgaruvchan 220 V kuchlanishga ulangan. Agar salt ish rejimida ikkilamchi chulg'amdagi kuchlanish 20; 110; 330 va 1100 V bo'lsa, transformatsiya koeffitsienti topilsin.

**1.6.3.** Transformatorning uchta chulg'ami ketma-ket ulanib, kuchlanishi  $U = 380V$  o'zgaruvchan tokli tarmoqqa qo'shilgan (1-rasm (a)). Voltmetrlarning ko'rsatishi  $U_1 = 95V$ ,  $U_2 = 190V$ ,  $U_3 = 95V$ . Agar  $w_1 = 100$  bo'lsa,  $w_2$ ,  $w_3$  chulg'amlarning o'ramlari soni aniqlansin.

**1.6.4.** Yuklamalarning turli xarakterida transformatorning tashqi xarakteristikallari (5-rasm) keltirilgan. Qaysi xarakteristika : a) quvvatning maksimal koeffitsientiga; b) yuklamaning induktiv va sig'im xarakteriga to'g'ri keladi?



a)



b)

5-rasm

**1.6.5.** Agar 6000/100 v li kuchlanishni pasaytiruvchi o'lchash transformatori ikkilamchi chulg'aminging o'ramlari soni  $w_2 = 150$  bo'lsa, birlamchi chulg'aminging o'ramlari soni aniqlansin.

**1.6.6.** Liniya kuchlanishi 6000 v li uch fazali tarmoqqa faza koeffitsienti  $k_f = 26$  ga teng bo'lgan uch fazali transformatorning chulg'amlari qanday usulda ulanganda ikkilamchi liniya kuchlanishi 230 v bo'ladi?

**1.6.7.** Nominal quvvati 160 kV·A li uch fazali transformatorning po'lat va misdagi quvvat isroflari  $\Delta P_{s.ish} = 510W$  va  $\Delta P_{q.t} = 2650W$  va har bir fazaning quvvat koeffitsienti  $\cos \varphi_2 = 0,8$  bo'lsa, uning maksimal F.I.K. va yuklamaning aktiv quvvati aniqlansin.

**1.6.8.** Faza chulg'amlari  $w_1 = 1200$  va  $w_2 = 80$  bo'lgan uch fazali transformator liniya kuchlanishi 6 kV bo'lgan uch fazali tarmoqqa Y/Y-12 va Y/Δ-11 bo'yicha ulangan. Ikkilamchi liniya kuchlanishlarini aniqlang.

## 2-BOB. O'ZGARMAS TOK ELEKTR MASHINALARI

### 2.1. Asosiy formulalar va tenglamalar

O'zgarmas tok elektr mashinasi yakor chulg'aminging elektr yurituvchi kuchi

$$E = c_E \cdot \Phi \cdot n = \frac{p \cdot N}{60 \cdot a} \cdot \Phi \cdot n, \quad (2.1)$$

bu erda  $c_E$  - mashinaning konstruktiv ma'lumotlariga bog'liq bo'lgan elektr doimiysi;  $\Phi$  - magnit oqimi, Vb;  $n$  - yakorning aylanish tezligi,  $ayl/min$ ;  $p$  - mashinaning juft qutblar soni;  $N$  - yakor chulg'aminging aktiv o'tkazgichlar soni;  $a$  - yakor chulg'aminging parallel shaxobchalar soni.

Generatorning qismalaridagi kuchlanishi

$$U = E - I_{\text{я}} \cdot R_{\text{я}} \quad (2.2)$$

Dvigatelning qismalaridagi kuchlanishi

$$U = E + I_{\text{я}} \cdot R_{\text{я}}, \quad (2.3)$$

bu erda  $E$  - yakor chulg'amidagi E.Yu.K,V;  $I_{\text{я}}$  - yakor toki, A;  $R_{\text{я}}$  - yakor zanjirining qarshiligi,  $\Omega$ .

Generatordan berilayotgan foydali quvvat

$$P_2 = U \cdot I. \quad (2.4)$$

Dvigatelga keltirilayotgan quvvat,

$$P_1 = U \cdot I, \quad (2.5)$$

bunda  $U$  - qismalardagi kuchlanish, V,  $I$  - tashqi zanjirning toki, A.

Elektromagnit quvvat

$$P_{\text{эм}} = U \cdot I_{\text{я}}. \quad (2.6)$$

O'z-o'zini qo'zg'atashli generatorlardagi yakor toki

$$I_{\text{я}} = I + I_B. \quad (2.7)$$

Parallel qo'zg'atishli dvigatelning toki

$$I = I_{\text{я}} + I_B, \quad (2.8)$$

bunda  $I_B$  - qo'zg'atish chulg'amining toki, A.

Dvigatelning yakor toki

$$I_{\text{я}} = \frac{U - E}{R_{\text{я}}} = \frac{U - c_E \cdot \Phi \cdot n}{R_{\text{я}}}. \quad (2.9)$$

Dvigatel qo'zg'atish zanjirining toki

$$I_B = \frac{U}{R_{BO}} = \frac{U}{R_B + R_p}, \quad (2.10)$$

bunda  $R_{BO}$  - qo'zg'atish zanjirining umumiy qarshiligi,  $\Omega$ ;  $R_B$  - qo'zg'atish chulg'amining qarshiligi,  $\Omega$ ;  $R_p$  - qo'zg'atish zanjiridagi reostat qarshiligi,  $\Omega$ ;

Ishga tushirish reostatining qarshiligi

$$R_p = \frac{U}{I_{\text{я.ном}}} - R_{\text{я}}, \quad (2.11)$$

bunda  $I_{\text{я.ном}}$  - yakorning nominal toki, A.

Motor yakorining aylanish chastotasi

$$n = \frac{E_{\text{я}}}{c_E \cdot \Phi} = \frac{U - I_{\text{я}} \cdot R_{\text{я}}}{c_E \cdot \Phi}. \quad (2.12)$$

Motorning ideal salt ishlashdagi aylanish tezligi

$$n_x = n_{\text{ном}} \cdot \frac{U_{\text{ном}}}{U_{\text{ном}} - I_{\text{я.ном}} \cdot R_{\text{я}}}. \quad (2.13)$$

Motorning mexanik xarakteristika tenglamasi

$$n = \frac{U}{c_E \cdot \Phi} = \frac{M \cdot R_{\text{я}}}{c_E \cdot c_M \cdot \Phi^2}, \quad (2.14)$$

bunda  $M$  - motor hosil qiladigan aylanish,  $N \cdot m$ ;  $c_M$  - motor momentini nazarda tutuvchi motor doimiysi.

Motorning aylanish momenti

$$M = \frac{p \cdot N}{2\pi \cdot a} \Phi \cdot I_{\text{я}} = c_M \cdot \Phi \cdot I_{\text{я}}, \quad (2.15)$$

$$M = 9,55 \cdot P_2 / n, \quad (2.16)$$

bunda  $P_2$  - motor validagi quvvat, W.

Mashinaning doimiylari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik

$$c_M = 9,55 \cdot c_E. \quad (2.17)$$

Generatorning momentlar tenglamasi

$$M_{\text{Г}} = M_X + M_{\text{ЭМ}} = M_X + c_M \cdot \Phi \cdot I_{\text{я}}, \quad (2.18)$$

bunda  $M_X$  - salt ishlash momenti,  $N \cdot m$ ;  $M_{\text{ЭМ}}$  - elektromagnit tormoz momenti,  $N \cdot m$ .

Motoring momentlar tenglamasi

$$M = c_M \cdot \Phi \cdot I_{\text{я}} = M_X + M_2 \pm M_{\text{дин}}, \quad (2.19)$$

bunda  $M_2$  - mexanizmning foydali teskari ta'sir etuvchi momenti,  $N \cdot m$ ;  $M_{\text{дин}}$  - dinamik moment,  $N \cdot m$ ;

Tok bo'yicha karralikgi

$$k_I = I_{\text{II}} / I_{\text{ном}}, \quad (2.20)$$

bunda  $I_{\text{II}}$  - motorning ishga tushirish toki, A;  $I_{\text{ном}}$  - motorning nominal toki, A.

Moment bo'yicha karralikgi

$$k_M = M_{\text{II}} / M_{\text{ном}}, \quad (2.21)$$

bunda  $M_{\text{II}}$  - motorning ishga tushirish momenti,  $N \cdot m$ ;  $M_{\text{ном}}$  - motorning nominal momenti,  $N \cdot m$ .

Generatorning F.I.K.

$$\eta = \frac{P_{2\text{Г}}}{P_1} = \frac{P_{2\text{Г}}}{P_{2\text{Г}} + \Sigma \Delta P} = \frac{U \cdot I}{U \cdot I + \Sigma \Delta P} = 1 + \frac{\Sigma \Delta P}{U \cdot I + \Sigma \Delta P}, \quad (2.22)$$

Bunda  $P_{2\text{Г}}$  - generator qismalaridagi quvvat, W;  $P_1$  - berilayotgan mexanik quvvat, W;  $U$  - generator qismalaridagi kuchlanish, V;  $I$  - yuklama toki, A.

Motoring F.I.K.

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_1 - \Sigma \Delta P}{P_1} = \frac{U \cdot I - \Sigma \Delta P}{U \cdot I} = 1 - \frac{\Sigma \Delta P}{U \cdot I}, \quad (2.23)$$

bunda  $P_2$  - motor validagi quvvat, W;  $P_1$  - keltirilayotgan quvvat, W;  $\Sigma \Delta P$  - umumiy isrof, W.

Umumiy isrof quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi

$$\Sigma \Delta P = \Delta P_X + \Delta P_{\text{Э}} = \Delta P_M + \Delta P_{MX} + \Delta P_{\text{ЭБ}} + \Delta P_{\text{ЭЯ}} + \Delta P_{\text{ЭIII}} + \Delta P_{\text{Д}}, \quad (2.24)$$

bunda  $\Delta P_X$  - salt ishlash isrofi, W;  $\Delta P_{\text{Э}}$  - elektr isrof, W;  $\Delta P_M$  - magnit isrof, W;  $\Delta P_{MX}$  - mexanik isrof, W;  $\Delta P_{\text{ЭБ}}$  - rostlash reostatini hisobga olgandagi qo'zg'atish chulg'amidagi isrof, W;  $\Delta P_{\text{ЭЯ}}$  - yakor chulg'amidagi isrof, W;  $\Delta P_{\text{ЭIII}}$  - cho'tkalaridagi elektr isrof, W;  $\Delta P_{\text{Д}}$  - qo'shimcha isrof, W (qo'shimcha isrof deganda qiyinchilik bilan hisoblanadigan isrof tushiniladi, va ular motorga berilayotgan quvvatning 1% ga teng qilib olinadi).

F.I.K. ning maksimal qiymati salt ishlashdagi (doimiy) isroflarning elektr (o'zgaruvchan) isroflarga tengligi shartidan hosil bo'ladi.

$$\Delta P_X = \Delta P_{\text{Э}} \text{ yoki } I_{\text{ном}}^2 \Sigma R = \Delta P_X + I_B \cdot U_B. \quad (2.25)$$

F.I.K. ning maksimal qiymatiga mos keluvchi yuklama toki

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P_X + I_B \cdot U_B}{R_{\mathcal{A}}}}, \quad (2.26)$$

bunda  $U_B$  - qo'zg'atish chulg'amidagi kuchlanishi, V.

## 2.2. Namunaviy masalalar yechish.

**2.2.1.** Olti qutbli o'zgarmas tok mashinasi yakorining chulg'ami oddiy kalava chulg'ami bo'lib, 36 seksiyadan iborat. Chulg'amning har qaysi seksiyasida induksiyalangan EYuK ning ta'sir etuvchi qiymati 10 V bo'lib, seksiyalar bitta aktiv tomoni simning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi esa ko'pi bilan 15 A tokka mo'ljallangan bo'lsa, mashinaning E.Yu.K. ini va tok kattaligini hisoblang.

**Yechish:** Chulg'amdagi parallel shaxobchalar soni [4]:

$$2a = 2p = 6$$

Bunda har bir parallel shaxobchada,

$$S_{nu} = \frac{S}{2a} = \frac{36}{6} = 6, \text{ seksiya bo'ladi.}$$

U holda bitta parallel shaxobchaning E.Yu.K.i va demak, mashinaning E.Yu.K.i

$$E_a = 6 \cdot 10 = 60V$$

Mashinaning ruxsat etiladigan toki esa

$$I_a = 6 \cdot 15 = 90A \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Agar boshqa sharoitlar o'zgarmas bo'lganda mashinada sakkizta qutb bo'lganda edi, uning E.Yu.K.i 40 V ga qadar kamaygan, toki esa 120 A ga ortgan bo'lar edi.

**2.2.2.** O'zgarmas tok generatori to'rt qutbli mashina bo'lib, yakorining oddiy to'liqsimon chulg'ami 133 ta ikki o'ramli seksiyalaridan tarkib topgan.

Yakorning aylanish tezligi  $n = 1600 \text{ ayl/min}$  magnitoviy oqim esa  $\Phi = 8,1 \cdot 10^{-3} Vb$  bo'lsa, generatorning E.Yu.K. ni aniqlang?

**Yechish:** Yakor chulg'amning seksiyalari ikki o'ramli ( $w_s = 2$ ) bo'lganligidan, ularning har birida to'rttadan o'tkazgich bo'ladi [4].

Yakor chulg'amidagi o'tkazgichlarning umumiy soni:

$$N = 2 \cdot w_s \cdot s$$

( $w_s = 2$ ) va  $s = 133$  bo'lganda,

$$N = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 133 = 532$$

Chulg'am oddiy to'liqsimon demak  $2a = 2$ . U xolda generatorning E.Yu.K. i quydagiga teng:

$$E_a = \frac{pN}{60a} \Phi n = \frac{2 \cdot 532}{60 \cdot 1} 8,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1600 = 230V$$

**2.2.3.** 220 V kuchlanishda ishlaydigan motorni 110 V kuchlanish qayta hisoblash talab etiladi. Yakor chulg'amiga oid ma'lumotlar:  $2p = 2$ ;  $z = 29$  seksiyadagi o'ramlar soni  $w_{s2} = 4$ ;  $a = 1$  pazdagi o'tkazgichlar soni 16 ta, chulg'am oddiy to'liqsimon: kollektor plastinkalar soni  $K = 58$

**Yechish:** Yakor chulg'amidagi o'tkazgichlarni qayta hisoblashdan oldingi [4] soni:

$$N = 2 \cdot w_{s2} \cdot K = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 58 = 464$$

Qayta ulashda chulg'amdagi parallel shoxobchalar juft sonini avvalgisicha ( $a_2 = a_1 = 1$ ) qoldiramiz. U holda o'tkazgichlarni yangi sonini  $N_2 = \frac{E_2 a_2}{E_1 a_1} N_1$  ifodadan hisoblab topamiz.

$$N_2 = \frac{E_2 a_2}{E_1 a_1} N_1 = \frac{110 \cdot 1}{220 \cdot 1} \cdot 464 = 232B$$

pazdagi o'tkazgichlar soni quydagicha topiladi.  $\frac{N_2}{Z} = \frac{232}{29} = 8$

( $a_2 = a_1$ ) kuchlanish esa ikki marta kamayganligi uchun parallel shoxobchadagi tok kattaligi ikki marta ortadi. Chulg'am o'tkazgichlarida tokning zichligi avvalgisicha qolishi uchun simning ko'ndalang kesimini ikki marta oshiramiz. Buning uchun yakor chulg'ami seksiyalarining har birini kesimi avvalgicha lekin ikki buklangan simdan tayyorlash lozim. U holda pazdagi o'tkazgichlar soni  $8 \cdot 2 = 16$  bo'ladi, ya'ni qayta o'ralgunga qadar qancha bo'lsa shunchaligicha qoladi. Demak, yangi chulg'am yakor pazlariga bemalol joylashadi. Qayta hisoblangan chulg'am seksiyasidagi o'ramlar sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$w_{s2} = \frac{N_2}{2S} = \frac{\frac{N_2}{Z} \cdot Z}{2S} = \frac{8 \cdot 29}{2 \cdot 58} = 2,$$

bunda:  $S$  – chulg'amdagi seksiyalar soni;  $S = K = 58$

**2.2.4.** Parallel qo'zg'atishli to'rt qutbli dvigatelning quvvati  $P_{nom} = 2,8kW$ , nominal kuchlanishi  $U_{nom} = 220V$ , nominal aylanish tezligi  $n = 1000ayl / min$ ,  $n = 1500ayl / min$  aylanish chastotasida ishlashi uchun chulg'ami qayta ulansin. Yakor uchun ma'lumotlar: o'tkazgich kesimi  $s = 1,539mm^2$ , pazdagi o'tkazgichlar soni  $N = 6$ .

**Yechish.1.**  $N_{yangi} = N_{eski} \cdot \frac{n_{eski}}{n_{yangi}} = 6 \cdot \frac{1000}{1500} = 4.$

2. Chulg'am o'tkazgichining yangi kesimi

$$s_{yangi} = s_{eski} \cdot \frac{n_{yangi}}{n_{eski}} = 1,539 \cdot \frac{1500}{1000} = 2,3mm^2$$

3-jadvaldan [Ad.7] ПЭЛП-1 rusumli kesimi  $s = 2,269mm^2$  standart simni tanlaymiz.

**2.2.5. Masala:** P51 rusumli parallel qo'zg'atishli o'zgarmas tok generatorining pasport ma'lumotlari quyidagicha: quvvat  $P_{nom} = 5kW$ , kuchlanish  $U_{nom} = 230V$ , aylanish tezligi  $n_{nom} = 1450ayl / min$ , yakor zanjirining qarshiligi  $R_{\mathcal{A}} = 0,635\Omega$ , qo'zg'atish chulg'amining qarshiligi  $R_B = 91\Omega$ , nominal quvvatga nisbatan mexanik va magnit isroflar  $\Delta P_x = 0,052W$ . Yakor chulg'amining nominal toki, nominal rejimda yakor chulg'amining E.YU.K si, elektr isroflar, umumiy isrof, istemol qilinadigan (mexanik) isrof, nominal ish rejimida F.I.K. aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Yakorning nominal tokini aniqlash uchun generatorning nominal toki va qo'zg'atish chulg'amining tokini topamiz.

Generatorning nominal tokini quyidagi ifodadan aniqlaymiz

$$P_{nom} = U_{nom} \cdot I_{nom},$$

bundan

$$I_{\text{НОМ}} = P_{\text{НОМ}} / U_{\text{НОМ}} = 5000 / 230 = 21,74 \text{ A}.$$

qo'zg'atish chulg'amining toki

$$I_B = U_{\text{НОМ}} / R_B = 230 / 91 = 2,52 \text{ A}.$$

Kirxgof qonuniga mos holda yakor zanjiridagi tok yuklama zanjiridagi tok bilan qo'zg'atish chulg'amidagi tokning yig'indisiga teng:

$$I_{\text{Я}} = I_{\text{НОМ}} + I_B = 21,74 + 2,52 = 24,26 \text{ V}.$$

nominal rejimda yakor chulg'amidagi E.Yu.K.

$$E = U_{\text{НОМ}} + I_{\text{Я}} \cdot R_{\text{Я}} = 230 + 24,26 \cdot 0,635 = 245,4 \text{ V}.$$

Yakor chulg'amidagi elektr isrof

$$\Delta P_{\text{Я}} = I_{\text{Я}}^2 \cdot R_{\text{Я}} = 24,26^2 \cdot 0,635 = 373,7 \text{ W}.$$

Qo'zg'atish chulg'amidagi elektr isrof

$$\Delta P_B = I_B^2 \cdot R_B = 2,52^2 \cdot 91 = 577,8 \text{ W}.$$

Mexanik va magnit isroflar

$$\Delta P_M + \Delta P_{MX} = 0,052 P_{\text{НОМ}} = 0,052 \cdot 5000 = 260 \text{ W}.$$

Nominal rejimdagi umumiy isrof

$$\Sigma \Delta P = \Delta P_{\text{Я}} + \Delta P_B + \Delta P_{MX} = 373,7 + 577,8 + 260 = 1211,5 \text{ W}.$$

Istemol qilinayotgan quvvat

$$P_1 = P_{\text{НОМ}} + \Sigma \Delta P = 5000 + 1211,5 = 6211,5 \text{ W}.$$

Nominal rejimdagi F.I.K.

$$\eta = P_{\text{НОМ}} / P_1 = 5000 / 6211,5 = 0,805.$$

## 2.3. Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.

**2.3.1.** O'zgarmas tok generatorining foydali quvvati  $5 \text{ kW}$ , yakor chulg'amidagi quvvat isrofi  $100 \text{ W}$ . Agar E.Yu.K.  $238 \text{ V}$  bo'lsa, yakor zanjiridagi tok aniqlansin.

**2.3.2.** Parallel qo'zg'atishli generatorning E.Yu.K. si  $238 \text{ V}$ , qo'zg'atish  $3 \text{ A}$  va yuklama toki  $80 \text{ A}$  bo'lsa, yakor zanjiri, qo'zg'atish chulg'ami va yuklamadagi natijaviy quvvat topilsin.

**2.3.3.** Aralash qo'zg'atishli generatorning yakor toki  $25 \text{ A}$ , foydali quvvati  $10 \text{ kVt}$ , elektromagnit quvvati  $11 \text{ kW}$ , qo'zg'atish zanjiridagi quvvat isrofi  $0,5 \text{ kW}$  bo'lsa, yakor zanjirining qarshiligi topilsin.

**2.3.4.** Mustaqil qo'zg'atishli o'zgarmas tok generatori chiqish qismalaridagi kuchlanish topilsin. Generator E.Yu.K. si  $240 \text{ V}$ , yakor toki  $40, 80$  va  $120 \text{ A}$ , yakor zanjirining qarshiligi  $R_{\text{ya}} = 0,075 \Omega$ .

**2.3.5.** Parallel qo'zg'atishli generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi  $U = 230 \text{ V}$ , qo'zg'atish zanjirdagi qarshilik  $20 \Omega$  va yuklanish toki  $180 \text{ A}$  bo'lsa, qo'zg'atish toki va yakor toki topilsin.

**2.3.6.** Generator yurituvchi valning aylanish chastotasi  $1,5$  baravar oshirilganda E.Yu.K.  $120 \text{ V}$  oshgan. Magnit oqim o'zgaras bo'lsa, ikkala rejimdagi E.Yu.K. aniqlansin.

**2.3.7.** Aralash qo'zg'atishli o'zgaras tok generatorining yuklama qarshiligi 2 baravar oshirilganda, yakor toki 10 A ga kamaydi. Agar yakor zanjirning qarshiligi  $R_{ya} + R_{qo'z.ketma-ket} = 0,1R_{nom}$  bo'lsa, ikkala rejimda yakor toki aniqlansin.

**2.3.8.** Quvvatlari  $P_{nom1} = P_{nom2} = 45 \text{ kW}$  bo'lgan ikkita parallel qo'zg'atishli generator nominal kuchlanishi 230 V, quvvati 80 kW li yuklamaga ulangan. Agar yakor zanjirlarining qarshiligi  $R_{ya1} = 0,1\Omega$  va  $R_{ya2} = 0,07\Omega$  bo'lsa, generatorlar toki aniqlansin.

### 3- BOB . ASINXRON MASHINALAR

#### 3.1. Asosiy formulalar va tenglamalar

Sirpanish  $s$  - bu o'zgaruvchan tok mashinasi statori magnit maydon aylanish chastotasi bilan rotorning aylanish chastotasi orasidagi farqning magnit maydoni aylanish chastotasiga nisbatini ifodalaydi:

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1}; \quad s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \cdot 100\%, \quad (3.1)$$

bu erda  $n_1$  - magnit maydon aylanish chastotasi, ayl/min;  $n_2$  - rotorning aylanish chastotasi, ayl/min.

Kritik sirpanish – bu asinxron mashina maksimal aylantiruvchi moment hosil qilgandagi sirpanishdir.

$$s_{kp} = s_{nom} \cdot (\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1}), \quad (3.2)$$

bu erda  $\lambda = M_{max} / M_{nom}$  - motorning yuklanish qobiliyatini aniqlovchi koeffitsient;  $s_{nom}$  - nominal yuklamadagi sirpanish.

Asinxron mashinaning magnit maydon aylanish chastotasi

$$n_1 = 60 \cdot f_1 / p, \quad (3.3)$$

bu erda  $f_1$  - ta'minot tarmog'i tokining chastotasi, Hz;  $p$  - mashina chulg'aminin juft qutblar soni.

Rotorning aylanish tezligi

$$n_2 = n_1 \cdot (1 - s) = \frac{60 \cdot f_1}{p} \cdot (1 - s). \quad (3.4)$$

Stator magnit maydonining rotor o'tkazgichlarida hosil qilgan tok chastotasi va E.YU.K si

$$f_2 = s \cdot f_1 = s \cdot \frac{p \cdot n_1}{60}. \quad (3.5)$$

Motorning tarmoqdan iste'mol qiladigan aktiv quvvati

$$P_1 = 3 \cdot U_{1\phi} \cdot I_{1\phi} \cdot \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_1 \cdot I_1 \cdot \cos \varphi, \quad (3.6)$$

bu erda  $U_{1\phi}$  - faza kuchlanishining qiymati, V;  $I_{1\phi}$  - faza tokining qiymati, A;  $U_1$  - liniya kuchlanishining qiymati, V;  $I_1$  - liniya tokining qiymati, A;  $\cos \varphi$  - quvvat koeffitsienti,  $\varphi$  - tok va kuchlanish orasidagi faza siljish burchagi  
Shunday qilib,

$$P_1 = P_2 / \eta, \quad (3.7)$$

bu erda  $\eta$  - Motorning F.I.K.

Reaktiv quvvat

$$Q_1 = 3 \cdot U_{1\phi} \cdot I_{1\phi} \cdot \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_1 \cdot I_1 \cdot \sin \varphi, \quad (3.8)$$

bu erda

$$\sin \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi}. \quad (3.9)$$

Elektromagnit quvvat

$$P_{\Sigma M} = P_1 - \Delta P_1 = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_1 \cdot I_1 \cdot \cos \varphi - (P_{1\phi} + P_{1cm}) = M \cdot \omega_1 = \frac{P_{2\phi}}{s}, \quad (3.10)$$

bu erda  $\Delta P_1$  - statordagi isrofi, W ;  $\Delta P_{1\phi} = 3 \cdot R_1 \cdot I_1^2$  - statordagi elektr isrofi, W ;  $\Delta P_{1cm}$  - stator po'latidagi isrofi, W ;  $M$  - aylanish momenti, N·m ;  $\omega_1$  - aylanuvchan magnit maydonining burchak sinxron tezligi, rad/s.

Motor validagi foydali quvvat

$$P_2 = P_1 - \Sigma \Delta P = P_1 - (\Delta P_{1\phi} + \Delta P_{1CT} + \Delta P_{2\phi} + \Delta P_{2CT} + \Delta P_{MX} + \Delta P_{\mathcal{L}}) \quad (3.11)$$

$$P_2 = P_1 \cdot \eta, \quad (3.12)$$

$$P_2 = \Delta P_{\Sigma M} \cdot (1 - s) = M \cdot \omega_2, \quad (3.13)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{M \cdot n_2}{9,55} \quad (3.14)$$

bu erda  $\Sigma \Delta P = \Delta P_{1\phi} + \Delta P_{1M} + \Delta P_{2\phi} + \Delta P_{2M} + \Delta P_{MEX} + \Delta P_{\mathcal{L}}$  asinxron motorning umumiy isrofi, W ;  $\Delta P_{2\phi}$  - rotordagi elektr isrof, W ;  $\Delta P_{2M}$  - rotorning magnit isrofi, W ;  $\Delta P_{MEX}$  - mexanik isrof, W ;  $\Delta P_{\mathcal{L}}$  - qo'shimcha isrof, W ; rotorning burchak tezligi, rad/s ;  $M$  - motor validagi aylanish momenti, N·m.

Asinxron motor validagi aylanish momenti

$$M = 9,55 \cdot \frac{P_2}{n_2}, \quad (3.15)$$

$$M = \frac{3 \cdot E_2 \cdot I_2 \cdot \cos \varphi_2}{\omega_2} \quad (3.16)$$

$$M = C_M \cdot I_{2s} \cdot \Phi_m \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \quad (3.17)$$

$$M = C_1 \cdot U_1^2, \quad (3.18)$$

bu erda  $C_1$  - motorning konstruktiv ma'lumotlariga bog'liq o'zgaras koeffitsient;

$I_{2s}$  - aylantiruvchan rotor tok, A ;  $\cos \varphi_2$  - rotor toki bilan E.YU.K. orasidagi fazalar siljish burchagi.

Taxminan rotor chulg'ami bitta fazasining aktiv elektr qarshiligi quyidagi ifoda orqali ifodalanishi mumkin

$$R_2 = \frac{M_{nom} (n_1 - n_2)}{9,55 \cdot m_2 \cdot I_{2nom}^2}, \quad (3.19)$$

bu erda  $M_{nom}$  - nominal moment, N·m ;  $m_2$  - rotorning fazalar soni ;  $I_{2nom}$  - rotorning nominal toki, A.

Ishga tushirish tokining karralikgi

$$K_I = I_{II} / I_{nom}, \quad (3.20)$$

bu erda  $I_{II}$  - motorning ishga tushirish toki.

Ishga tushirish momentining karralikgi

$$K_M = M_{II} / M_{nom}, \quad (3.21)$$

bu erda  $M_{II}$  - motorning ishga tushirish momenti.

Motorning yuklanish qobiliyati

$$\lambda = M_{\max} / M_{\text{nom}}, \quad (3.22)$$

bu erda  $M_{\max}$  - motorning maksimal aylanuvchi momenti,  $N \cdot m$ ;  $M_{\text{nom}}$  - nominal aylantiruvchi moment,  $N \cdot m$

Faza rotorli asinxron motor uchun rostlash reostatining qarshiligi

$$R_p = R_2 \cdot (s / s_{\text{nom}} - 1). \quad (3.23)$$

Aylanuvchi rotorning induktiv qarshiligi

$$X_{2s} = X_2 \cdot s, \quad (3.24)$$

bu erda  $X_2$  - qo'zg'almas rotorning induktiv qarshiligi.

Elektr mashinasining foydali ish koeffitsienti foydali aktiv quvvat  $P_2$  ning keltirilayotgan aktiv quvvat  $P_1$  ning nisbatiga teng:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_1 - \Sigma P}{P_1} = 1 - \frac{\Sigma P}{P_1}. \quad (3.25)$$

### 3.2. Namunaviy masalalar yechish.

**3.2.1.** Stator chulg'amlari olti qutbli bo'lgan asinxron dvigatel rotorining sirpanishi  $s = 0,04$ . tarmoq kuchlanishining chastotasi  $f = 50\text{Hz}$ . Rotorning aylanish tezligi aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Motorning qutblar soni 6 ta bo'lganda, juft qutblar soni  $p = 3$  bo'ladi. U holda statordagi aylanuvchi magnit maydonining sinxron tezligi

$$n_1 = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{3} = 1000 \text{ ayl / min}$$

Rotorning sirpanishi  $s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1}$  formulasidan, rotorning aylanish tezligini topib

olamiz. Bunda rotorning aylanish tezligi

$$n_2 = n_1 \cdot (1 - s) = 1000 \cdot (1 - 0,04) = 1000 \cdot 0,96 = 960 \text{ ayl / min}.$$

**3.2.2.** Uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motorning stator chulg'amlaridan o'tayotgan tok  $10,6\text{A}$ , tarmoqning faza kuchlanishi  $U_\phi = 220\text{V}$  bo'lganda iste'mol qiladigan quvvati  $P_1 = 3,55\text{kW}$ . Agar motorning o'qidagi foydali quvvati  $P_2 = 3\text{kW}$  bo'lsa motorning F.I.K. va quvvat koeffitsienti nimaga teng?

**Yechish.** Motorning foydali ish koeffitsienti

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{3}{3,55} = 0,845.$$

Motorning quvvat koeffitsienti

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}IU\eta} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 10,6 \cdot 220 \cdot 0,845} = 0,88.$$

**3.2.3.** Rotorning aylanish tezliklari: 2945; 1480; 985; 735 va 600 ayl / min dan bo'lgan uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motorning nominal aylantiruvchi momentlari mos holda: 178,43; 355; 533,5; 715; 875,8  $N \cdot m$ . Motorning quvvati va tipi aniqlansin.

Nominal aylantiruvchi moment  $M_{\text{nom}} = 9550 \cdot \frac{P_{\text{nom}}}{n_2}$  formulasidan

$$P'_{nom} = \frac{M'_{nom} \cdot n_2}{9550} = \frac{178,43 \cdot 2945}{9550} = 55kW$$

$$P''_{nom} = \frac{M''_{nom} \cdot n_2}{9550} = \frac{355 \cdot 1480}{9550} = 55kW$$

$$P'''_{nom} = \frac{M'''_{nom} \cdot n_2}{9550} = \frac{715 \cdot 735}{9550} = 55kW$$

$$P''''_{nom} = \frac{M''''_{nom} \cdot n_2}{9550} = \frac{875,8 \cdot 600}{9550} = 55kW$$

**3.2.4.** 4A200M6Y3 tipdagi uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motorning rotor nominal yuklamada  $n_{2nom} = 975 \text{ ayl/min}$  tezlik bilan aylanmoqda. Manba kuchlanishining chastotasi  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ . Motorning juft qutblar soni  $p$ , sinxron tezligi  $n_{1nom}$  va nominal sirpanish  $s_{nom}$  aniqlansin. Shuningdek, sirpanish  $s = 5\%$  bo'lganda motor rotorida hosil bo'lgan E.Yu.K. ning chastotasi  $f_2$  aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Motorning qutblar soni  $2p = 6$  bo'lganda, juft qutblar soni  $p = 3$  bo'ladi. U holda statordagi aylanuvchi magnit maydonining sinxron tezligi

$$n_{1nom} = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{3} = 1000 \text{ ayl/min}.$$

Rotorning sirpanishi

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \cdot 100 = \frac{1000 - 975}{1000} \cdot 100 = 0,025 \cdot 100 = 2,5\%$$

Sirpanish  $5\%$ ,  $f_1 = 50 \text{ Hz}$  bo'lganda rotor chulg'amidagi E.Yu.K chastotasi

$$f_2 = 0,05 \cdot 50 = 2,5 \text{ Hz}$$

**3.2.5.** Nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 37 \text{ kW}$  bo'lgan 4A250S8Y3 tipdagi uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motor rotorining nominal aylanish tezligi  $n_{2nom} = 735 \text{ ayl/min}$ , quvvat koeffisienti  $\cos \varphi_{1nom} = 0,83$ , F.I.K.  $\varphi_{nom} = 0,9$ , nominal kuchlanishi  $U_{nom} = 220/380 \text{ V}$ . Motorning nominal yuklamada tarmoqdan iste'mol qiladigan quvvati  $P_{1nom}$ , nominal aylantiruvchi momenti  $M_{nom}$ , stator chulg'amlari uchburchak va yulduz sxemasida ulanganda statordagi nominal tok aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Motorning elektr tarmog'idan iste'mol qiladigan quvvati

$$P_{1nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\eta} = \frac{37 \text{ kW}}{0,9} = 41,1 \text{ kW}$$

Nominal aylantiruvchi momenti

$$M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{P_{nom}}{n_2} = 9550 \cdot \frac{37}{735} = 481 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Stator chulg'amlari  $\Delta$  sxemada ulanganda elektr tarmog'idan iste'mol qiladigan nominal toki

$$I_{\Delta} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{\Delta} \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot \eta} = \frac{37 \cdot 10^3}{1,73 \cdot 220 \cdot 0,83 \cdot 0,9} = 130 \text{ A}$$

Stator chulg'amlari  $Y$  sxemada ulanganda elektr tarmog'idan iste'mol qiladigan nominal toki

$$I_Y = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{\phi} \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot \eta} = \frac{37 \cdot 10^3}{1,73 \cdot 380 \cdot 0,83 \cdot 0,9} = 75,3 \text{ A}$$

**3.2.6.** Uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motorning katalogda berilgan ma'lumotlari quyidagicha:

Nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 90 \text{ kW}$ ; rotorining nominal aylanish tezligi  $n_{2nom} = 1480 \text{ ayl/min}$ ; nominal kuchlanishi  $U_{nom} = 220/380 \text{ V}$ ; F.I.K.  $\eta_{nom} = 0,9$ ; quvvat koeffisienti  $\cos\varphi_{1nom} = 0,93$ ; maksimal va yurgizish momentlarining nominal momentga nisbatlari 2,3; 1,2;

Yurgizish tokining nominal tokka nisbati 7.

Quyidagilar aniqlansin:

1. Sinxron tezlik  $n_{1nom}$  va nominal sirpanish  $s_{nom}$ ;
2. Motorning nominal, yurgizish va maksimal aylantiruvchi momentlari;
3. Stator chulg'amlari yulduz va uchburchak sxemada ulanganda motorning nominal va yurgizish toklari;

**Yechish.** Motorning qutblar soni 4 ta bo'ganda, juft qutblar soni  $p = 2$  bo'ladi. U holda statordagi aylanuvchan magnet maydonining sinxron tezligi

$$n_{1nom} = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{2} = 1500 \text{ ayl/min}.$$

Nominal sirpanishi

$$s_{nom} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \cdot 100 = \frac{1500 - 1480}{1500} \cdot 100 = 0,013 \cdot 100 = 1,33\%$$

Nominal aylantiruvchi momenti

$$M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{P_{nom}}{n_2} = 9550 \cdot \frac{90}{1480} = 581 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Maksimal aylantiruvchi momenti

$$M_{max} = 2,3M_{nom} = 2,3 \cdot 581 = 1336,3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Yurguzish momenti

$$M_{yu} = 2,3M_{nom} = 1,2 \cdot 581 = 697,2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Motorning stator chulg'amlari Y sxemada ulanganda tarmog'dan qabul qiladigan nominal toki

$$I_{nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{1nom} \cdot \eta_{nom} \cdot \cos\varphi_{1nom}} = \frac{90 \cdot 10^3}{1,732 \cdot 380 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,93} = 161,5 \text{ A}$$

Motorning stator chulg'amlari Y sxemada ulanganda yurguzish paytida tarmoqdan qabul qiladigan toki

$$I_{yu} = 7 \cdot I_{nom} = 7 \cdot 161,5 = 1130,5 \text{ A}$$

Motorning stator chulg'amlari Δ sxemada ulanganda tarmog'dan qabul qiladigan nominal toki

$$I_{nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3}U_{1nom} \cdot \eta_{nom} \cdot \cos\varphi_{1nom}} = \frac{90 \cdot 10^3}{1,732 \cdot 220 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,93} = 279 \text{ A}$$

Motorning stator chulg'amlari Δ sxemada ulanganda yurguzish paytida tarmoqdan qabul qiladigan toki

$$I_{yu} = 7 \cdot I_{nom} = 7 \cdot 279 = 1953 \text{ A}$$

**3.2.7.** Nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 11 \text{ kW}$  bo'lgan 4A160M8Y3 tipdagi uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motor rotorining nominal aylanish tezligi

$n_{2nom} = 730 \text{ ayl / min}$ . Maksimal va yurgizish momentlarining nominal momentga nisbatlari 2,2; 1,4;

Quyidagilar aniqlansin:

1. Motorning nominal, yurgizish va maksimal aylantiruvchi momentlari;
2. Tarmoq kuchlanishi 10% ga va 20% ga pasayganda motorning yurgizish momentlarini aniqlab uning ishlashi haqida ma'lumot bering.

**Yechish.** Motorning nominal aylantiruvchi momenti

$$M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{P_{nom}}{n_2} = 9550 \cdot \frac{11}{730} = 144 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Maksimal aylantiruvchi momenti

$$M_{max} = 2,2 M_{nom} = 2,2 \cdot 144 = 317 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Yurguzish momenti

$$M_{yu} = 1,4 M_{nom} = 1,4 \cdot 144 = 201,6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Tarmoq kuchlanishi 10 % ga pasaygandagi motorning yurgizish momenti. Asinxron motorning aylantiruvchi momenti tarmoq kuchlanishining kvadratiga proporsional. Agar tarmoq kuchlanishi 10% ga pasaysa, u  $0,9U_{1nom}$  ga teng bo'ladi. U holda aylantiruvchi moment nominalga nisbatan  $(0,9)^2 = 0,81$  ni tashkil etadi. Shu kuchlanishdagi yurgizish momenti

$$M'_{yo} = 0,81 \cdot M_{yo} = 0,81 \cdot 201,6 = 163,3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Tarmoq kuchlanishi 20 % ga pasaygandagi motorning yurgizish momenti. Bunda tarmoq kuchlanishi  $0,8U_{1nom}$  ga teng bo'lib, aylantiruvchi moment nominal momentning  $0,8^2 = 0,64$  qismini tashkil etadi. Shu kuchlanishdagi yurgizish momenti

$$M''_{yo} = 0,64 \cdot M_{yo} = 0,64 \cdot 201,6 = 129 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

**Xulosa.** Tarmoq kuchlanishi 10 % ga pasayganda,  $M'_{yu} > M_{nom}$  bo'lganidan motorni nominal nagruzkada yurgizish mumkin. Ammo tarmoq kuchlanishi 20 % ga pasayganda  $M''_{yu} < M_{nom}$  bo'lib, motorni nominal nagruzkada yurgizib bo'lmaydi.

**3.2.8.** Nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 45 \text{ kVt}$  bo'lgan 4A200L4Y3 rusumli uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motor uch fazali tok tarmog'iga ulangan. Motorning F.I.K.  $\eta_{nom} = 0,905$ . Motorning quvvat isrofi  $\Delta P$  va 8 soat ish davomida motorning necha so'mlik energiya sarflashi aniqlansin. ( $1 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{soat} = 144 \text{ som}$  30 tiyin)

**Yechish.** Motorning tarmoqdan iste'mol qiladigan quvvati

$$P_{1nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\eta_{nom}} = \frac{45}{0,905} = 49,7 \text{ kW}$$

Nominal nagruzkada quvvat isrofgarchiligi

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 = 49,7 - 45 = 4,7 \text{ kW}$$

Motorning 8 soatlik ish davomida energiya sarfi

$$W = P_{1nom} \cdot t \cdot 144,30 = 49,7 \cdot 8 \cdot 144,30 = 57373 \text{ so'm} - 68 \text{ tiyin}$$

**3.2.9.** Nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 132 \text{ kW}$  bo'lgan 4A280M2Y3 rusumli uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motor stator cho'lg'amlari liniya kuchlanishi  $U_L = 380 \text{ V}$  bo'lgan uch fazali tok tarmog'iga yulduz sxemada ulangan. Stator chulg'amlaridan o'tayotgan tok  $I_{1nom} = 247 \text{ A}$ , motorning foydali ish koeffisienti

$\eta = 0,915$ . Motorning tarmoqdan iste'mol qilayotgan quvvati  $P_1$  va quvvat koeffisienti  $\cos \varphi_1$  aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Motorning tarmoqdan iste'mol qiladigan quvvati

$$P_{1nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\eta_{nom}} = \frac{132}{0,915} = 144,3kW$$

Motorning quvvat koeffisienti

$$\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_L \cdot I_{1nom} \cdot \eta} = \frac{132}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 380 \cdot 247 \cdot 0,915} = 0,888.$$

**3.2.10.** Nominal quvvatlari  $P'_{2nom} = 0,5kW$ ,  $P''_{2nom} = 1kW$ , bo'lgan bir fazali asinxron motorlar chastotasi  $f = 50Hz$ , faza kuchlanishi  $U_\phi = 220V$  bo'lgan o'zgaruvchan tok tarmog'iga ulangan. Motorlarning quvvat koeffisientlari  $\cos \varphi'_{2nom} = 0,7$ ;  $\cos \varphi''_{2nom} = 0,9$ ; Motorlardan o'tayotgan toklar va ularning reaktiv, to'la quvvatlari aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Birinchi motorning nominal toki

$$I'_{nom} = \frac{P'_{2nom}}{U \cos \varphi'_{2nom}} = \frac{500}{220 \cdot 0,7} = 3,25A$$

Ikkinchi motorning nominal toki

$$I''_{nom} = \frac{P''_{2nom}}{U \cos \varphi''_{2nom}} = \frac{1000}{220 \cdot 0,9} = 5,05A$$

Birinchi motorning reaktiv quvvati

$$Q' = UI'_{nom} \sin \varphi' = 220 \cdot 3,25 \cdot 0,714 = 0,51kVar$$

Ikkinchi motorning reaktiv quvvati

$$Q'' = UI''_{nom} \sin \varphi'' = 220 \cdot 5,05 \cdot 0,435 = 0,483kVar$$

Birinchi motorning to'la quvvati

$$S_1 = \sqrt{P'^2_{2nom} + Q'^2} = \sqrt{0,5^2 + 0,51^2} = 0,71kVA$$

Ikkinchi motorning to'la quvvati

$$S_2 = \sqrt{P''^2_{2nom} + Q''^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 0,483^2} = 1,1kVA$$

**3.2.11.** Kuchlanishi  $380/220V$ , rotor qisqa tutashtirilgan 4A rusumidagi asinxron motor uchun quyidagilar bajarilsin:

Tarmoq kuchlanishi  $U_L = 220V$  uchun motor chulg'amlarini ulash sxemasi tanlansin va chizilsin.

Magnit maydonining aylanish tezligi, sirpanish, nominal va ishga tushirish toki, magnit maydoni juft qutblar soni va stator chulg'aming g'altaklar soni aniqlansin.

Nominal ishga tushirish va maksimal momentlar qiymati hisoblansin hamda mexanik xarakteristika qurilsin. Tarmoq kuchlanishi 10% ga kamaygandagi momentlar qiymati aniqlansin.

Berilgan:

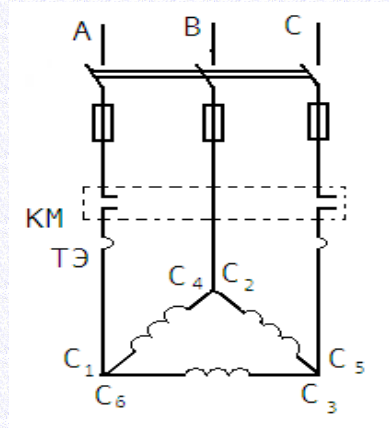
Motorning nominal quvvati  $P_{nom} = 5,5kW$ ; nominal aylanish tezligi

$n_{nom} = 965 \frac{ayl}{min}$ ; foydali ish koeffitsienti  $\eta = 0,85$ ; quvvat koeffitsenti  $\cos \varphi_{nom} = 0,8$ ;

$k_I = 6,0$ ;  $\mu_{II} = 2,0 = \frac{M_{II}}{M_{nom}}$ ;  $\lambda_{kr} = 2,5 = \frac{M_{max}}{M_{nom}}$

### Yechish.

Agar  $U_L = 220V$  bo'lsa, asinxron motor  $\Delta$  sxemasida ulanadi.



6 - rasm

Magnit maydonini aylanish tezligi

$$n_1 = \frac{60f}{p}; f = 50\text{Gz}$$

Juft qutblar sonida

$$p_1 = 1; n_1 = 3000 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}$$

$$p_2 = 2; n_2 = 1500 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}$$

$$p_3 = 3; n_3 = 1000 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}$$

$$p_4 = 4; n_4 = 750 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}$$

Ma'lumotlar bo'yicha qabul qilamiz

$$n_2 = 965 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}, n_1 = 1000 \frac{\text{ayl}}{\text{min}}, p = 3.$$

G'altaklar soni

$$2p = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

Sirpanish

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \cdot 100 = \frac{1000 - 965}{1000} \cdot 100 = 0,035 \cdot 100 = 3,5\%$$

Nominal aylantiruvchi moment

$$M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{965} = 54,4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Ishga tushirish momenti

$$M_{II} = \mu_{II} \cdot M_{nom} = 2,0 \cdot 54,4 = 108,8 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Maksimal aylantirish momenti

$$M_{max} = \lambda_{kr} \cdot M_{nom} = 2,5 \cdot 54,4 = 136 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

Motorni tarmoqdan iste'mol qiladigan quvvati

$$P_1 = \frac{P_{nom}}{\eta} = \frac{5,5}{0,85} = 6,47kW$$

Motorning nominal toki

$$I_{nom} = \frac{P_{nom}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_{1nom} \cdot \eta_{nom} \cdot \cos \varphi_{1nom}} = \frac{5,5}{1,73 \cdot 0,22 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 0,8} = 21,25A$$

Ishga tushirish toki

$$I_{II} = k_I \cdot I_{nom} = 6 \cdot 21,25 = 127,5A$$

Tarmoq kuchlanishi 10 % ga kamayganda, asinxron motorning aylantirish momenti tarmoq kuchlanishining kvadratiga proporsional. Agar tarmoq kuchlanishi 10 %ga kamaysa, unda  $U_{1nom} = 0,90U_{nom}$ . Bu holatda nominal momentga nisbatan aylantirish momenti  $(0,9)^2 = 0,81$ ni tashkil etadi. Bu kuchlanishda ishga tushirish momenti

$$M'_{II} = 0,81 \cdot M_{II} = 0,81 \cdot 108,8 = 88,1N \cdot m > M_{nom} = 54,4N \cdot m$$

Ishga tushirish toki kuchlanishni birinchi darajasiga proporsional

$$I'_{II} = 0,9 \cdot I_{II} = 0,9 \cdot 127,5 = 114,75A$$

Mexanik xarakteristikani qurish uchun  $s_{nom}$  gacha sirpanishning besh, oltita qiymatini berib chiqamiz.

4 - jadval

|       |      |      |       |      |       |       |       |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| $s$   | 0    | 0,01 | 0,015 | 0,02 | 0,025 | 0,03  | 0,035 |
| $n_2$ | 1000 | 990  | 985   | 980  | 975   | 970   | 965   |
| $M$   | 52,5 | 53   | 53,3  | 53,5 | 53,87 | 54,15 | 54,4  |

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} \cdot 100\%; \text{ bunda, } n_2 = n_1(1-s); M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{P_{nom}}{n_2}; [N \cdot m]$$

$$s = 0. \quad 1) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0) = 1000 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{1000} = 52,5N \cdot m$$

$$s = 0,01. \quad 2) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,01) = 1000 \cdot 0,99 = 990 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{990} = 53N \cdot m$$

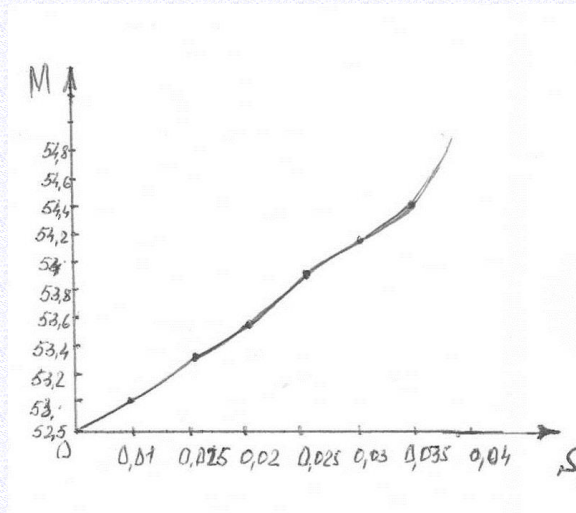
$$s = 0,015. \quad 3) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,015) = 1000 \cdot 0,985 = 985 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{985} = 53,3N \cdot m$$

$$s = 0,02. \quad 4) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,02) = 1000 \cdot 0,98 = 980 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{980} = 53,5N \cdot m$$

$$s = 0,025. \quad 5) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,025) = 1000 \cdot 0,975 = 975 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{975} = 53,87N \cdot m$$

$$s = 0,03. \quad 6) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,03) = 1000 \cdot 0,97 = 970 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{970} = 54,15N \cdot m$$

$$s = 0,035. \quad 7) \quad n_2 = 1000 \cdot (1-0,035) = 1000 \cdot 0,965 = 965 \frac{ayl}{min} \quad M_{nom} = 9550 \cdot \frac{5,5}{965} = 54,4N \cdot m$$



7 – rasm.

**3.2.12.** Nominal ma'lumotlari quydagicha bo'lgan uch fazali rotorli qisqa tutashtirilgan motorning momenti hisoblansin:

$P_H = 11,9 \text{ kW}$ ;  $U_{\phi H} = 220 \text{ V}$ ;  $I_{\phi H} = 25 \text{ A}$ ;  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ ; stator chulg'ami "Y" ulangan.

Konstruktiv va hisobiy ma'lumotlar:  $m_1 = 3$ ;  $2p = 6$ ; stator chulg'amidagi isrof  $\Delta P_{\sigma 1} = 745 \text{ W}$  rotor chulg'amidagi isrof  $\Delta P_{\sigma 2} = 480 \text{ W}$ ; Po'latdagi isrof  $\Delta P_c = 235 \text{ W}$ ; mexanik isrof  $\Delta P_{\text{mex}} = 180 \text{ W}$ ; qo'shimcha  $\Delta P_D = 60 \text{ W}$  keltirilgan tok  $I_2' = 20,25 \text{ A}$  qarshilik  $x_k + x_1 + x_2' = 2,18 \Omega$ . Motorning Magnit maydon aylanish tezligi  $n_1$ , elektrmagnit quvvati  $P_{\Sigma M}$ , nominal sirpanishi  $s$ , stator va rotor chulg'amlarining aktiv qarshiligi  $r_1$  va  $r_2'$  aniqlansin.

**Yechish:** Asinxron mashinaning magnit maydon aylanish chastotasi

$$n_1 = \frac{60 \cdot f}{p} = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{3} = 1000 \text{ ayl / min};$$

Motorning elektrmagnit quvvati,

$$P_{\Sigma M} = P_H + \Delta P_{\text{mex}} + \Delta P_D + \Delta P_{\sigma 2} = 11900 + 180 + 60 + 480 = 12620 \text{ W};$$

$$M_{\Sigma M} = \frac{P_{\Sigma M}}{2\pi \cdot n_1 / 60} = \frac{12620}{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 1000 / 60} = 121 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}.$$

$$\text{Yoki } M_{\Sigma M} = \frac{1}{9,81} \cdot 121 = 12,3 \text{ kG} \cdot \text{m}.$$

$$\text{Motorning sirpanishi } s = \frac{\Delta P_{\sigma 2}}{P_{\Sigma M}} \cdot 100 = \frac{480}{12620} \cdot 100 = 0,038 \cdot 100 = 3,8\%.$$

$$\text{Stator chulg'aming aktiv qarshiligi } r_1 = \frac{\Delta P_{\sigma 1}}{m_1 \cdot I_{1\phi}^2} = \frac{745}{3 \cdot 25^2} = 0,398 \Omega;$$

$$\text{Rotor chulg'aming aktiv qarshiligi } r_2' = \frac{\Delta P_{\sigma 2}}{m_1 \cdot I_{2\phi}^2} = \frac{480}{3 \cdot (20,25)^2} = 0,39 \Omega.$$

$$M_{\Sigma M} = \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 220^2 \cdot 0,39}{0,038}}{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 50 \left[ \left( \frac{0,398 + 0,39}{0,038} \right)^2 + (2,18)^2 \right]} = 120 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 12,2 \text{ kG} \cdot \text{m}.$$

Shunday qilib  $M_{\Sigma M}$  ning taxminiy qiymati haqiqiy qiymatidan 0,8% ga kam.

### 3.3. Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.

**3.3.1.** Asinxron motor stator chulg'amidagi aylanuvchi magnit maydonining aylanish chastotasi  $n_1 = 1000 \text{ ayl/min}$ . Sirpanishlar qiymati  $s = 1; 0; -0,5; -1$  bo'lganda tezligini aniqlang va olingan qiymatlarning fizik ma'nosini tushuntirib bering.

**3.3.2.** Asinxron mashinaning chulg'am koeffitsienti va magnit oqimini hisoblang. Mashinaning quyidagi parametrlari berilgan:

$$U_n = 380/220 \text{ V}; \quad 2p = 4; \quad f = 50 \text{ Hz};$$

qutb va fazaga to'g'ri keluvchi pazlar soni  $q_1 = 3$ ;  $u/\tau = 7/9$  va har bir pazdagi simlar soni  $z_{n1} = 38$ .

**3.3.3.** Uch fazali asinxron motorning nominal kuchlanishi  $U_n = 380 \text{ V}$ . Stator chulg'ami  $\Delta$  ulangandagi nominal tok  $I_n = 14,5 \text{ A}$ . Chulg'am parametrlari:  $\omega_1 = 320$  va  $k_{r1} = 0,92$ ;  $F_y = 716 \text{ A}$ . Salt ishlash tokining reaktiv tashkil etuvchisi nominal tokning necha foizini tashkil qiladi?

**3.3.4.** 4A160S2Y3 tipdagi uch fazali qisqa tutashgan rotorli asinxron motor uch fazali tok tarmog'iga ulangan. Rotorning sirpanishi 2% va 6% ga teng bo'lganda, rotorning aylanish burchak tezligi  $\omega_2$  aniqlansin.

**3.3.5.** Ko'p tezlikli asinxron motorning stator chulg'amlarini qayta ulangan, uning juft qutblar soni 2 martaga ortdi. Aylanuvchi magnit maydonining va rotorning aylanish chastotasi qanday o'zgaradi?

## 4-BOB. SIXRON MASHINA

### 4.1. Asosiy formulalar va tenglamalar

Sinxron mashina statori aylanuvchan magnit maydonining va rotorning aylanish chastotasi

$$n = \frac{60 \cdot f}{p}. \quad (4.1)$$

Simmetrik yuklamada uch fazali generatorning quvvati

$$P_2 = 3 \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi. \quad (4.2)$$

Generatorning aylanish momenti

$$M = P_{\text{SM}} / \omega = 9,55 \cdot P_1 / n_1. \quad (4.3)$$

Uch fazali generator quvvatlar muvozanat tenglamasi

$$P_2 = P_{\text{SM}} - \Delta P_{\text{S}} = P_{\text{SM}} - 3 \cdot R_1 \cdot I^2. \quad (4.4)$$

Stator chulg'amidagi pazlar soni

$$Z = 2 \cdot q \cdot p \cdot m, \quad (4.5)$$

bu erda  $q$  - pazlar soni, qutb va fazaga to'g'ri keluvchi pazlar soni; uch fazali chulg'am uchun fazalar soni  $m = 3$ .

Sinxron mashina satori birlamchi chulgʻaming E.Yu.K si

$$E_1 = 4,44 \cdot f_1 \cdot \Phi \cdot w_1 \cdot K_1. \quad (4.6)$$

Sinxron generator uchun E.Yu.K tenglamasi

$$U_1 = E_0 + E_c + I_1 \cdot R_1, \quad (4.7)$$

bu erda  $E_0$  - generatorning asosiy E.Yu.K si, V;  $E_c$  - yakor reaksiyasi va sochilma oqimning E.Yu.K. si, V;  $I_1$  - stator chulgʻaming toki, A;  $R_1$  - stator chulgʻaming aktiv qarshiligi,  $\Omega$ .

Uch fazali generatorning F.I.K.

$$\eta = P_2 / P_1 = P_2 / (P_2 + \Sigma \Delta P). \quad (4.8)$$

## 4.2. Namunaviy masalalar yechish [3]

**4.2.1.** Tarmoqqa berayotgan chastotasi  $f = 50\text{Hz}$  va qutblaning soni 30 ta boʻlgan generator rotorining yaʼni magnit maydoning aylanish tezligi nimaga teng.

**Yechish.** Generator qutblaning soni 30 ta boʻlsa,  $2p = 30$ , juft qutblarining soni  $p = 15$  ta boʻladi. Magnit maydoning aylanish tezligi

$$n_1 = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{15} = 200 \text{ ayl / min}$$

**4.2.2.** Krasnoyarsk, Sayano-Shushensk, Rogʻun va Nurek gidroelektrstansiyalaridagi sinxron generatorlarining stator chulgʻamlarida induksiylanayotgan EYuKlarning chastotasi  $f = 50\text{ Hz}$ . Rotorlarining aylanish tezliklari 90, 112, 167 va 200 ayl/min. Juft qutblar sonini toping.

Berilgan

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

$$n = 90, 112, 167, 200 \text{ ayl / min}$$

$$p - ?$$

$$p = \frac{60f}{n}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{60 \cdot 50}{90} = 33$$

$$p_2 = 27$$

$$p_3 = 18$$

$$p_4 = 15$$

**4.2.3.** Sinxron generatorning qismalaridagi kuchlanish 15 kV, faza toki 1000 A boʻlib quvvat koefitsienti  $\cos \varphi = 0,94$ . Stator chulgʻamlari yulduz sxemasida ulangan. Simmetrik yuklamada generatorning tashqi zanjirga berayotgan quvvati aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Generatorning tashqi zanjirga berayotgan quvvati

$$P_1 = mUI \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot 15 \cdot 1000 \cdot 0,94 = 24,4 \text{ kW}$$

**4.2.4.** Sinxron dvigateldagi barcha quvvat isrofi  $\Delta P = 3 \text{ kW}$ . Agar motorning FIKi  $\eta_{nom} = 94\%$  boʻlsa uning tarmoqdan isteʼmol qilayotgan quvvatini toping.

Berilgan

$$\Delta P = 3 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{nom} = 0,94$$

$$P_{1nom} - ?$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_{nom}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{nom}}{P_1} = 0,94$$

$$P_{nom} = 0,94 P_1$$

$$P_1 - 0,94 P_1 = 3 \text{ kW}$$

$$0,06 P_1 = 3 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_1 = 50 \text{ kW}$$

**4.2.5.** Sinxron mashina qo'zg'atish chulg'ami maydoni shaklining koeffitsiyenti  $k_F = 1,05$ , qutb o'qidagi induksiyaning radial tashkil etuvchisi  $B_\delta = 0,7 \text{ T}$  bo'lsa, havo bo'shlig'idagi qo'zg'atish maydoni induksiyasi  $B_{\delta 1m}$  aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Qo'zg'atish maydoni induksiyasi  $B_{\delta 1m} = k_F \cdot B_\delta = 1,05 \cdot 0,75 = 0,79 \text{ T}$

**4.2.6.** Ayon qutbli sinxron mashina qutb bo'linmasi  $\tau = 23 \text{ sm}$ , hisobiy uzunligi  $l_\delta = 12 \text{ sm}$ , qo'zg'atish maydoni shaklining koeffitsiyenti  $k_F = 1,07$ , qutb o'qidagi induksiyaning radial tashkil etuvchisi  $B_\delta = 0,72 \text{ T}$  bo'lsa, qo'zg'atish maydoni oqimining asosiy garmonikasi topilsin.

**Yechish.** Havo bo'shlig'idagi induksiyaning asosiy garmonikasi amplitudasi

$$B_{\delta 1m} = k_F \cdot B_\delta = 1,07 \cdot 0,72 = 0,77 \text{ T}$$

Qo'zg'atish maydoni oqimining asosiy garmonikasi

$$B_{F1m} = (2/\pi) \cdot \tau \cdot l_\delta \cdot B_{\delta 1m} = (2/\pi) \cdot 23 \cdot 12 \cdot 0,77 = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ Bb}$$

**4.2.7.** Sinxron generatorning faza kuchlanishi  $U_\phi = 230 \text{ B}$ , faza toki  $I_1 = 54 \text{ A}$ , quvvat koeffitsiyenti  $\cos \varphi = 0,8$ . To'la magnit isrofi  $P_M + P_{MK} = 800 \text{ W}$ , to'la elektr isrofining  $\frac{2}{3}$  to'la elektr isrofi, generatorning F.I.K. topilsin.

**Yechish.** To'la quvvat isrofi

$$\sum \Delta P = \left( \frac{P_F}{\eta_F} + \Delta P_{\text{mex}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \Delta P_{\text{el}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1500 = 1000 \text{ W}$$

Generatorning aktiv quvvati

$$P = m_1 \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \cdot 230 \cdot 54 \cdot 0,8 = 29808 \text{ W}$$

Generatorning FIK

$$\eta = 1 - \sum \Delta P / (P + \sum \Delta P) = 1 - 3300 / (29808 + 3300) = 0,9.$$

**4.2.8.** Sinxron generator uchun EYuK ning amaliy diagrammasini quring va nagruzka kamayganda kuchlanishni ko'payishini aniqlang[4]. Generatorga oid quydagi ma'lumotlar berilgan:  $P_n = 500 \text{ kW}$ ;  $U_{1n} = 230 \text{ V}$ ;  $\cos \varphi_n = 0,8$ ;  $r_{75} = 0,0015 \Omega$ ;  $x_{cl} = 0,04 \Omega$ ;  $QTN = 1,4$  salt ishlash xarakteristikasi normal (1-jadvalda).

5-jadval.

|                    |      |     |      |      |     |      |      |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|
| $i_{qo} / i_{qon}$ | 0,5  | 1,0 | 1,5  | 2,0  | 2,5 | 3,0  | 3,5  |
| $U_0 / U_{1n}$     | 0,58 | 1,0 | 1,21 | 1,33 | 1,4 | 1,46 | 1,51 |

**Yechish:** Qisqa tutashuv xarakteristikasini qurish uchun avvalo nominal tokiga muvofiq keladigan qurish uchun avvalo nominal yuklama tokiga muvofiq keladigan qo'zg'otish toki  $i_{q \cdot qn}$  ni aniqlaymiz [4].

$$\frac{t_{q \cdot qn}}{t_{qn}} = \frac{1}{QTN} = \frac{1}{1,4} = 0,715$$

So'ngra nominal tokli va kuchlanishtushishini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_n = \frac{P_n}{m \cdot U_n \cdot \cos \varphi_n} = \frac{500 \cdot 10^3}{3 \cdot 230 \cdot 0,8} = 910 \text{ A}$$

$$I_n \cdot r_{75} = 910 \cdot 0,0015 = 1,37 \text{ V}$$

$$jI_n \cdot x_{cl} = 910 \cdot 0,04 = j36V$$

Olingan qiymatlarni nisbiy birliklarda ifodalaymiz:

$$\frac{I_{1n} \cdot r_{75}}{U_{1n}} = \frac{1,37}{230} = 0,006$$

$$\frac{jI_{1n} \cdot x_{cl}}{U_{1n}} = j \frac{36}{230} = 0,156$$

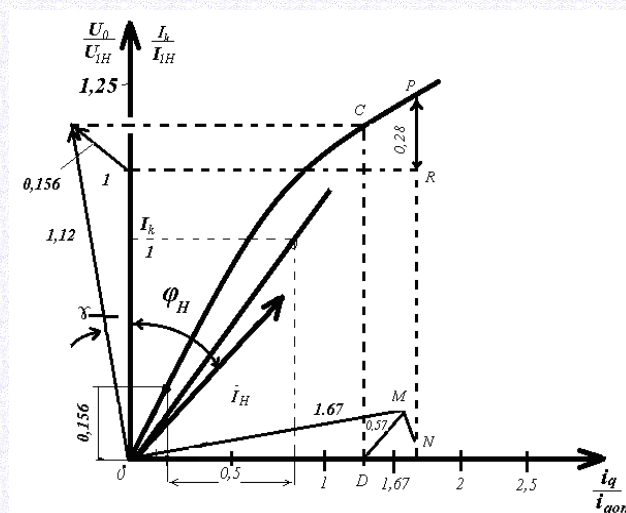
Kuchlanishni induktiv tushishidan  $\frac{0,156}{0,006} = 26$  marta ko'p bo'lganligi uchun

kuchlanishning aktiv tushish qiymatini hisobga olmasa ham bo'ladi. Kuchlanish  $U_{1n}$  bilan tok  $I_{1n}$  orasidagi fazalar siljish burchagi

$$\frac{t_q \cdot q_n}{t_{qn}} = \frac{1}{QTN} = \frac{1}{1,4} = 0,715$$

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan tartibda yasashlar qilib, EYuK ning amaliy diagrammasini olamiz (6-rasm) va bu diagrammadan kuchlanishni qancha ortishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta U_n = \frac{NP - NR}{NR} \cdot 100 = \frac{0,28}{1} \cdot 100 = 28\%$$



8 - rasm.

#### 4.3. Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar [3]

**4.3.1.** To'rt qutbli sinxron mashinaning quyidagi parametrlari berilgan: fazadagi o'ramlar soni  $\omega = 105$ , qisqartish koeffitsienti  $k_k = 0,951$ , tarqalish koeffitsienti  $k_{T1} = 0,954$ , yakor chulg'ami toki  $I = 18 A$ . Uch fazali yakor chulg'ami MYuKning asosiy garmonikasi amplitudasi aniqlansin.

**4.3.2.** Ikki qutbli turbogeneratorning quvvati  $S_n = 31250 kVA$ . Faza kuchlanishi  $U_{n.f} = 6060 V$  bo'lib, yakor chulg'ami fazasidagi o'ramlar soni  $\omega_1 = 16$ , qisqartish koeffitsienti  $k_k = 0,966$ , tarqalish koeffitsienti  $k_{TK} = 0,956$ . Yakor chulg'ami MYuK ning asosiy garmonikasi amplitudasi topilsin.

**4.3.3.** Ayon qutbli sinxron mashinaning quyidagi parametrlari berilgan: maydon shakli koefitsientlari: bo'ylama o'k bo'yicha  $k_d = 0,9$  ko'ndalang o'q bo'yicha  $k_q = 0,58$ , bo'ylama o'q bo'yicha yakor magnit maydoni induktsiyasi  $B_{adm} = 0,51 \text{ Tl}$ , ko'ndalang o'q bo'yicha yakor magnit maydoni induktsiyasi  $B_{aqm} = 0,38 \text{ Tl}$ . Yakor MYuK ning bo'ylama va ko'ndalang tashkil etuvchilari hosil qilgan induktsiyaning asosiy garmonikalari topilsin.

**4.3.4.** Gidrogenerator yakor chulg'amidagi magnit oqimining bo'ylama va ko'ndalang o'qlar bo'yicha tashkil etuvchilari  $F_{adm} = 0,265 \text{ Vb}$  va  $F_{aqm} = 0,05 \text{ Vb}$ . Juft qutblar soni  $2r = 24$ , fazadagi o'ramlar soni  $\omega_1 = 130$ , chulg'am koefitsienti  $k_{ch1} = 0,94$ , generatorning aylanish chastotasi  $n = 125 \text{ ayl / min}$ . Magnit oqimi  $F_{adm}$  va  $F_{aqm}$  lar hosil qilgan EYuK lar topilsin.

**4.3.5.** Nominal yuklamada turbogeneratorning faza kuchlanishi  $U_{n.f} = 230 \text{ V}$ , nominal toki  $I_n = 1800 \text{ A}$ ,  $\cos\varphi_n = 0,8$ . Yakor chulg'ami fazasining aktiv qarshiligi  $R = 0,00162 \Omega$ , to'la induktiv qarshiligi  $x_1 = 0,211 \Omega$  bo'lsa, qo'zg'atish EYuKni toping.

**4.3.6.** Turbogenerator qo'zg'atilgan bo'lib, yuklamada tok  $I = 2150 \text{ A}$ ,  $\cos\varphi = 0,8$ .  $U_{n.1} = 0,4 \text{ kV}$ . Yakor chulg'amining aktiv va asosiy (bosh) induktiv qarshiligi:  $R = 0,0015 \Omega$ ,  $x_\alpha = 0,17 \Omega$ , induktiv sochilma qarshiligi  $x_\delta = 0,015 \Omega$ . Qo'zg'atish EYuK ni aniqlang.

**4.3.7.** Gidrogeneratorning to'la quvvati  $S_n = 26 \text{ MV} \cdot \text{A}$ ,  $\cos\varphi_{nom} = 0,8$ . Mexanik isrof  $\Delta P_{mex} = 88 \text{ kW}$ , yakor chulg'amidagi elektr isrofi  $\Delta P_{\text{эл}} = 185 \text{ kW}$ , magnit isroflar  $\Delta P_m + \Delta P_{mk} = 138,5 \text{ kW}$ , qo'zg'atgichni harakatga keltirishga sarflanayotgan quvvat  $P_f / \eta_f = 167 \text{ kW}$ . Generatorning to'la quvvati va F.I.K. topilsin.

**4.3.8.** Uch fazali sinxron generatoridan yuklama  $P_{nom} = 26 \text{ MW}$  quvvatni olmoqda, generatorning elektromagnit quvvati  $P_{\text{эм}} = 26,2 \text{ MW}$ , stator po'lat o'zagidagi magnit isrof  $\Delta P_m = 150 \text{ kW}$ , faza toki  $I = 1790 \text{ A}$ .

Yakor chulg'amining aktiv qarshiligi topilsin.

**4.3.9.** Turbogeneratorning yuklamasi kamaygan vaqtdagi nominal qo'zg'atish toki  $I_f = 1,5 \text{ A}$ . Generator nominal salt ishlash tavsifiga ega. Kuchlanishning o'zgarishi aniqlansin.

**4.3.10.** Ayon qutbli sinxron generatori nominal salt ishlash tavsifiga ega bo'lib, nominal faza kuchlanishi  $U_{n.f} = 6060 \text{ V}$ , faza toki  $I = 2750 \text{ A}$ , yakor chulg'amining bo'ylama o'qi bo'yicha induktiv qarshiligi  $x_d = 2,5 \Omega$ . Salt ishlash rejimida (nominal kuchlanish) MYuK ga mos keluvchi qisqa tutashuv toki va qisqa tutashuv nisbati (QTN) aniqlansin.

## Javoblar

### I BOB

**1.6.3.** 800 va 200. **1.6.8.**  $Y/Y-12$  da  $U_{lin2} = 400V$  va  $Y/\Delta-11$  da  $U_{lin2} = 230V$

### II BOB

**2.3.3.**  $0,8\Omega$ ; **2.3.5.** 11,5 A – 191,5 A; **2.3.6.** Dastlabki tenglamalar sistemasi  
 $E = C_E \cdot n \cdot \Phi$  va  $E + 120 = C_E \cdot 1,5 \cdot n \cdot \Phi$ , bunda  $E_1 = 120V$ ;  $E_2 = 240V$ .

### III BOB

**3.3.1.** 0; 1000 ayl/min; 1500 ayl/min; 2000 ayl/min.

**3.3.2.**  $k_{r1} = 0,902$ ;  $F = 0,482 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ Vb}$

**3.3.3.**  $I_\mu = 1,8 \text{ A}$  (21,4%)

**3.3.4.**  $\omega_2 = 308 \text{ rad/s}$ ;  $\omega_2 = 295 \text{ rad/s}$

**3.3.5.** 2 marta kamayadi.

### IV BOB

**4.3.1.**  $F_{am} = 1155 \text{ A}$  **4.3.2.**  $F_{am} = 34281 \text{ A}$  **4.3.3.**  $B_{adlm} = 0.459 \text{ Tl}$ ;  $B_{aqlm} = 0,22 \text{ Tl}$

**4.3.4.**  $E_{ad} = 7189 \text{ V}$ ;  $E_{aq} = 1356,4 \text{ V}$  **4.3.5.**  $E_f = 550,5 \text{ V}$  **4.3.6.**  $E_f = 622,3 \text{ V}$  **4.3.7.**  
 $\Sigma \Delta P = 578,5 \text{ kW}$ ;  $\eta = 0,973$  **4.3.8.**  $R = 0,0052\Omega$  **4.3.9.**  $\Delta U = 0,2$  **4.3.10.**  $QTN = 0,934$ ;  
 $I_{k.o} = 2569 \text{ A}$ .

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