

感應馬達的動態數學模式介紹與模擬

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前言

交流馬達按照設計的不同大致可分為

1. 同步馬達
2. 磁阻馬達
3. 感應馬達

而其中以感應馬達在產業上應用最為廣泛而為了設計感應馬達的控制器，需先了解感應馬達的動態數學模式。

感應馬達三軸數學模式

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$$\mathbf{v}_s = R_s \mathbf{i}_s + p \lambda_s$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r = R_r \mathbf{i}_r + p \lambda_r$$

$$\lambda_s = L_s \mathbf{i}_s + L_m \mathbf{i}_r e^{j\theta_r}$$

$$\lambda_r = L_r \mathbf{i}_r + L_m \mathbf{i}_s e^{-j\theta_r}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{v}_s = v_{as} + v_{bs} e^{j2\pi/3} + v_{cs} e^{-j2\pi/3}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r = v_{ar} + v_{br} e^{j2\pi/3} + v_{cr} e^{-j2\pi/3}$$

$$\mathbf{i}_s = i_{as} + i_{bs} e^{j2\pi/3} + i_{cs} e^{-j2\pi/3}$$

$$\mathbf{i}_r = i_{ar} + i_{br} e^{j2\pi/3} + i_{cr} e^{-j2\pi/3}$$

◆ $p = \frac{d}{dt}$ 微分運算子

◆ θ_r 轉子角度

將磁通方程式分別帶入電壓方程式中，整理後可得到感應馬達的三軸電氣方程式：

電氣6階 + 機械1階 =

7階非線性時變系統

複雜的方程式

$$\mathbf{v}_s = R_s \mathbf{i}_s + L_s p \mathbf{i}_s + L_m (p \mathbf{i}_r) e^{j\theta_r} + j\omega_r L_m \mathbf{i}_r e^{j\theta_r}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r = R_r \mathbf{i}_r + L_r p \mathbf{i}_r + L_m p \mathbf{i}_s e^{-j\theta_r} - j\omega_r L_m \mathbf{i}_s e^{-j\theta_r}$$

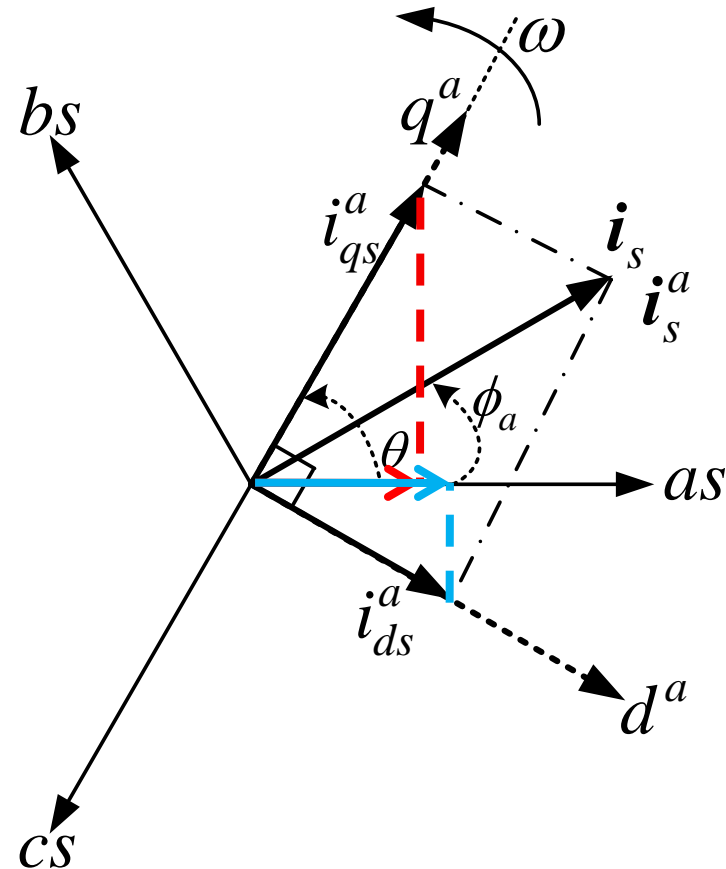
$$J \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} + B_m \omega_m + T_L = T_e$$

◆ ω_r 轉子電氣角頻率

ω_m 轉子機械角頻率

座標轉換

如果用a-b-c三相去設計控制器，會使控制器變得相當的複雜，難以去控制，所以用座標轉換將a-b-c三相轉為d-q兩相



$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 1 \\ \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^a \\ f_{ds}^a \\ f_{0s}^a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^a \\ f_{ds}^a \\ f_{0s}^a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ f 可為電壓, 電流及磁通函數

◆ f_{0s} 為零序成分

a-b-c軸上的分量與靜止參考座標系上的分量間之轉換

$$\omega = 0$$

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$$d^s - q^s \Rightarrow a - b - c$$

$$a - b - c \Rightarrow d^s - q^s$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 1 \\ \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^s \\ f_{ds}^s \\ f_{0s}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^s \\ f_{ds}^s \\ f_{0s}^s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \theta = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \theta = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -0.5 & -0.866 & 1 \\ -0.5 & 0.866 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^s \\ f_{ds}^s \\ f_{0s}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^s \\ f_{ds}^s \\ f_{0s}^s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & -0.866 & 0.866 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

a-b-c軸上的分量與同步參考座標系上的分量間之轉換

$$\omega = \omega_e$$

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$$d^e - q^e \Rightarrow a - b - c$$

$$a - b - c \Rightarrow d^e - q^e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 1 \\ \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs} \\ f_{ds} \\ f_{0s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs} \\ f_{ds} \\ f_{0s} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \theta = \theta_e$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & \sin \theta_e & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_e - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_e - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_e + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_e + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^e \\ f_{ds}^e \\ f_{0s}^e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^e \\ f_{ds}^e \\ f_{0s}^e \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & \cos(\theta_e - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta_e + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta_e & \sin(\theta_e - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_e + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

a-b-c軸上的分量與轉子參考座標系上的分量間之轉換

$$\omega = \omega_r$$

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$$d^r - q^r \Rightarrow a - b - c$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 1 \\ \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs} \\ f_{ds} \\ f_{0s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \theta = \theta_r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_r & \sin \theta_r & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_r - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_r - 120^\circ) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_r + 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_r + 120^\circ) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^r \\ f_{ds}^r \\ f_{0s}^r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a - b - c \Rightarrow d^r - q^r$$

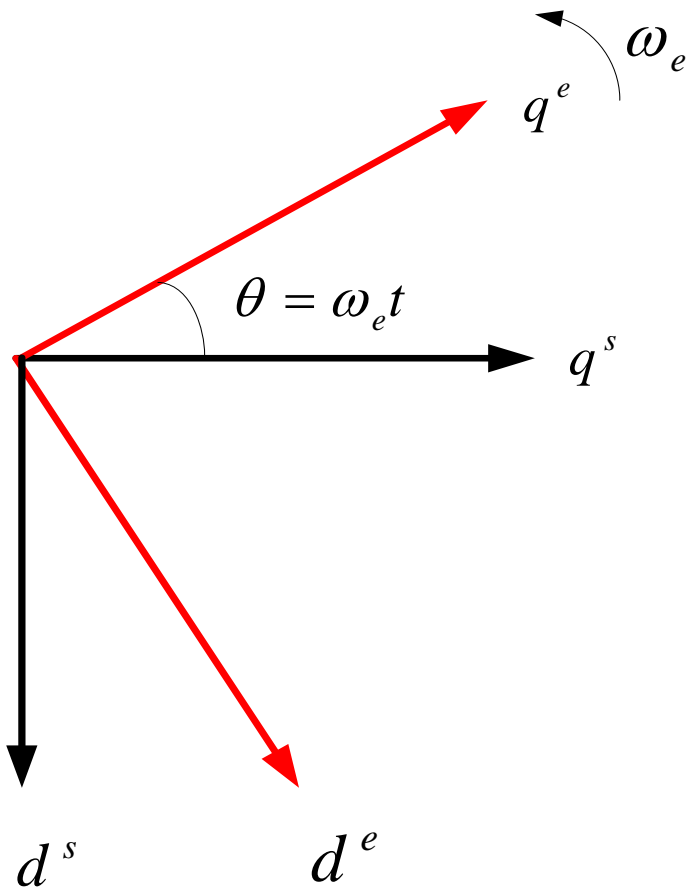
$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs} \\ f_{ds} \\ f_{0s} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta & \sin(\theta - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \theta = \theta_r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^r \\ f_{ds}^r \\ f_{0s}^r \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_r & \cos(\theta_r - 120^\circ) & \cos(\theta_r + 120^\circ) \\ \sin \theta_r & \sin(\theta_r - 120^\circ) & \sin(\theta_r + 120^\circ) \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

兩軸座標間的互換

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$$d^s - q^s \Rightarrow d^e - q^e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_q^e \\ f_d^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_e & -\sin\theta_e \\ \sin\theta_e & \cos\theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_q^s \\ f_d^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_s^e = e^{J\theta_e} f_s^s$$

$$d^s - q^s \Leftarrow d^e - q^e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_q^s \\ f_d^s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_e & \sin\theta_e \\ -\sin\theta_e & \cos\theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_q^e \\ f_d^e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_s^s = e^{-J\theta_e} f_s^e$$

其中

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -J = J^{-1}$$

$$JJ^T = I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{J\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{-J\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Example :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{as}(t) = V_m \cos \theta_e \\ v_{bs}(t) = V_m \cos(\theta_e - 120^\circ) \\ v_{cs}(t) = V_m \cos(\theta_e + 120^\circ) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{qs}^s \\ f_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{as} \\ f_{bs} \\ f_{cs} \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) $a - b - c \Rightarrow d^s - q^s$

$$v_{qs}^s = v_{as} = V_m \cos \theta_e$$

$$v_{ds}^s = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} v_{bs} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} v_{cs}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_m \cos(\theta_e - 120^\circ) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} V_m \cos(\theta_e + 120^\circ)$$

$$= V_m \cos(\theta_e + 90^\circ) = -V_m \sin \theta_e$$

$$(b) \quad a - b - c \Rightarrow d^e - q^e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^e \\ v_{ds}^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & -\sin \theta_e \\ \sin \theta_e & \cos \theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^s \\ v_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & -\sin \theta_e \\ \sin \theta_e & \cos \theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_m \cos \theta_e \\ -V_m \sin \theta_e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_m \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

感應馬達兩軸數學模式

由電壓方程式可得：

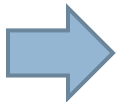
$$\mathbf{v}_s^s = R_s \mathbf{i}_s^s + p \boldsymbol{\lambda}_s^s \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r^r = R_r \mathbf{i}_r^r + p \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r^r \quad (2)$$

$$\blacklozenge \quad \mathbf{v}_s^s = \begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^s \\ v_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix} ; \quad \mathbf{i}_s^s = \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^s \\ i_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix} ; \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}_s^s = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{qs}^s \\ \lambda_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

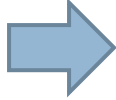
$$\blacklozenge \quad \mathbf{v}_r^r = e^{J(\omega_r - 0)t} \cdot \mathbf{v}_r^s ; \quad \mathbf{v}_r^r = e^{J\theta_r} \cdot \mathbf{v}_r^s ; \quad \mathbf{v}_r^s = e^{-J\theta_r} \cdot \mathbf{v}_r^r$$

由(2)
$$v_r^r = R_r i_r^r + p \lambda_r^r$$

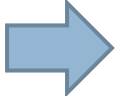

$$\left[e^{J\theta_r} v_r^s \right] = R_r \cdot \left[e^{J\theta_r} \cdot i_r^s \right] + p \left[e^{J\theta_r} \cdot \lambda_r^s \right]$$

其中
$$\begin{aligned} p \left[e^{J\theta_r} \cdot \lambda_r^s \right] &= e^{J\theta_r} \cdot p \lambda_r^s + p e^{J\theta_r} \cdot \lambda_r^s \\ &= e^{J\theta_r} \cdot p \lambda_r^s + J \omega_r e^{J\theta_r} \cdot \lambda_r^s \end{aligned}$$

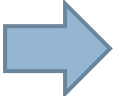
每項左乘 $e^{-J\theta_r}$


$$v_r^s = R_r \cdot i_r^s + p \lambda_r^s + J \omega_r \lambda_r^s \quad (3)$$

由(1)式
$$\mathbf{v}_s^s = R_s \mathbf{i}_s^s + p \boldsymbol{\lambda}_s^s$$

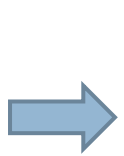

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^s \\ v_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix} = R_s \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^s \\ i_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{qs}^s \\ \lambda_{ds}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

由(3)式
$$\mathbf{v}_r^s = R_r \cdot \mathbf{i}_r^s + p \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r^s + J \omega_r \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r^s$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qr}^s \\ v_{dr}^s \end{bmatrix} = R_r \begin{bmatrix} i_{qr}^s \\ i_{dr}^s \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{qr}^s \\ \lambda_{dr}^s \end{bmatrix} + \omega_r \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{qr}^s \\ \lambda_{dr}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_s = L_s i_s + L_m i_r$$

$$\lambda_r = L_r i_r + L_m i_s$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{qs} = L_s i_{qs} + L_m i_{qr} \\ \lambda_{ds} = L_s i_{ds} + L_m i_{dr} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{qr} = L_r i_{qr} + L_m i_{qs} \\ \lambda_{dr} = L_r i_{dr} + L_m i_{ds} \end{array} \right.$$

$$L_s = L_m + L_{ls}$$

$$L_r = L_m + L_{lr}$$

將上式整理可得，在靜止座標系下的鼠籠式感應馬達電氣方程式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^s \\ v_{ds}^s \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_s + L_s p & 0 & L_m p & 0 \\ 0 & R_s + L_s p & 0 & L_m p \\ L_m p & -\omega_r L_m & R_r + L_r p & -\omega_r L_r \\ \omega_r L_m & L_m p & \omega_r L_r & R_r + L_r p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^s \\ i_{ds}^s \\ i_{qr}^s \\ i_{dr}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

機械方程式為：
$$J \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} + B_m \omega_m + T_L = T_e$$

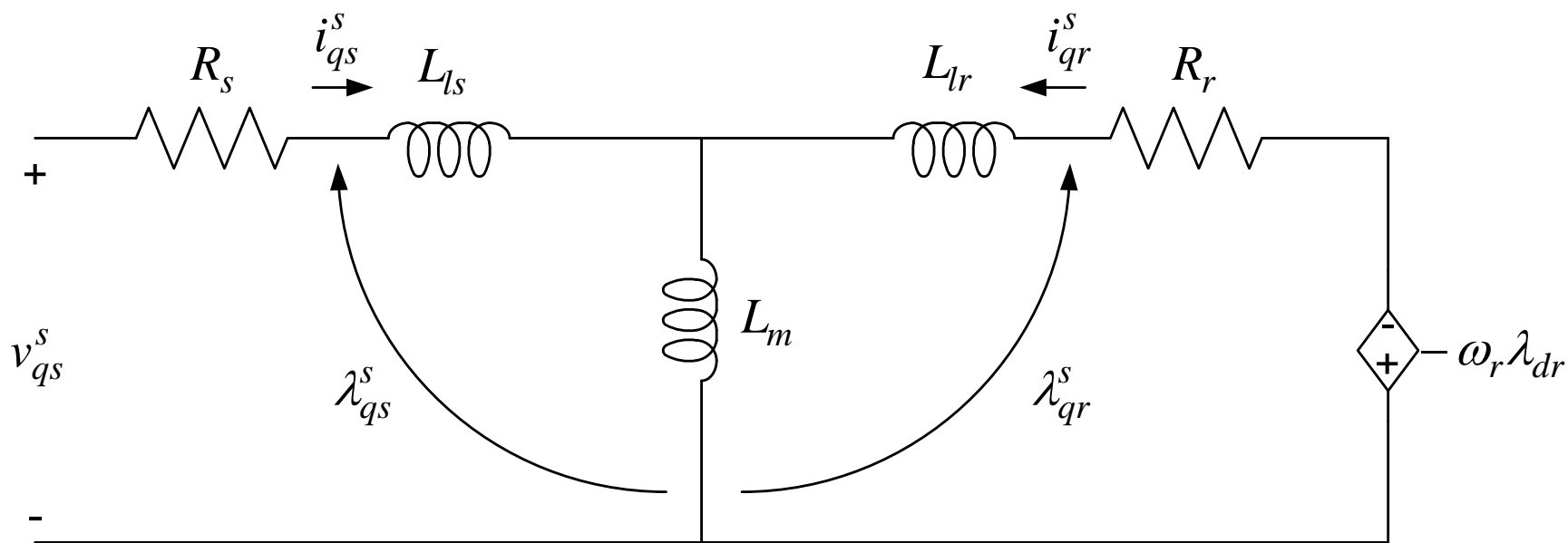
轉矩方程式為：
$$T_e(i_s, i_r) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{P}{2} L_m (i_{dr}^s i_{qs}^s - i_{qr}^s i_{ds}^s)$$

◆ J_m 、 B_m 與 T_L 則分別代表轉動慣量、黏滯摩擦係數與馬達的負載轉矩。

ω_{rm} 轉子機械角速度， T_e 電磁轉矩

$$v_{qs}^s = R_s \cdot i_{qs}^s + p\lambda_{qs}^s \quad \lambda_{qs} = L_{ls}i_{qs} + L_m(i_{qs} + i_{qr})$$

$$v_{qr}^s = R_r \cdot i_{qr}^s + p\lambda_{qr}^s - \omega_r \lambda_{dr}^s \quad \lambda_{qr} = L_{lr}i_{qr} + L_m(i_{qs} + i_{qr})$$



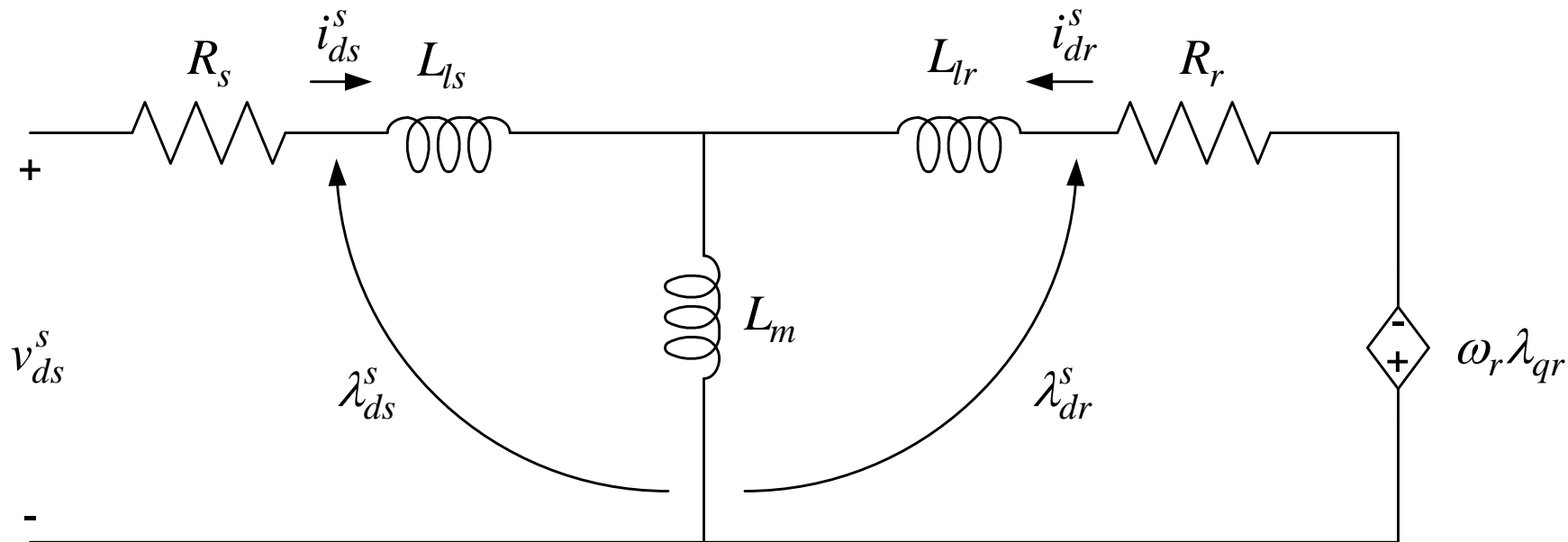
在靜止座標系下q軸等效電路圖

$$v_{ds}^s = R_s \cdot i_{ds}^s + p \lambda_{ds}^s$$

$$\lambda_{ds} = L_{ls} i_{ds} + L_m (i_{ds} + i_{dr})$$

$$v_{dr}^s = R_s \cdot i_{dr}^s + p \lambda_{dr}^s + \omega_r \lambda_{qr}^s$$

$$\lambda_{dr} = L_{lr} i_{dr} + L_m (i_{ds} + i_{dr})$$



在靜止座標系下d軸等效電路圖

$$d^s - q^s \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_s^s = R_s \cdot i_s^s + p\lambda_s^s \\ v_r^s = R_r \cdot i_r^s + p\lambda_r^s - \omega_r \lambda_r^s \end{array} \right.$$

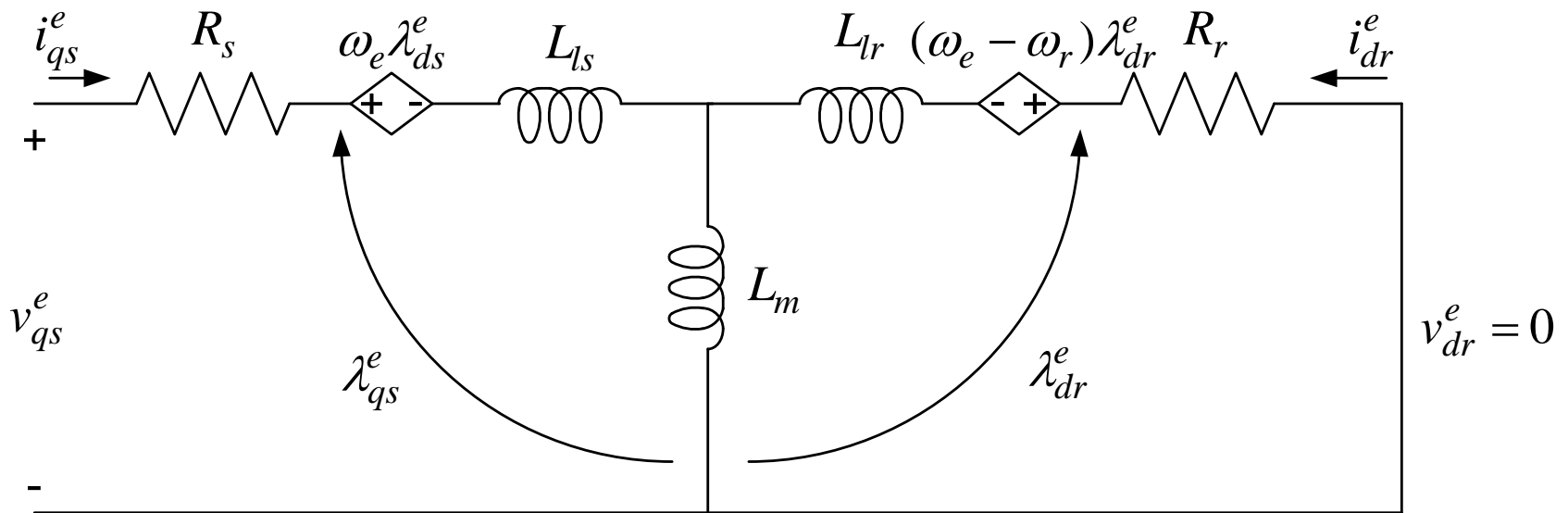
$$d^e - q^e \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_s^e = R_s \cdot i_s^e + p\lambda_s^e + (\omega_e - 0)\lambda_s^e \quad (4) \\ v_r^e = R_r \cdot i_r^e + p\lambda_r^e + (\omega_e - \omega_r)\lambda_r^e \quad (5) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{qs}^e = R_s \cdot i_{qs}^e + p\lambda_{qs}^e + \omega_e \lambda_{ds}^e \\ v_{ds}^e = R_s \cdot i_{ds}^e + p\lambda_{ds}^e - \omega_e \lambda_{qs}^e \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = v_{qr}^e = R_s \cdot i_{qr}^e + p\lambda_{qr}^e + (\omega_e - \omega_r)\lambda_{dr}^e \\ 0 = v_{dr}^e = R_s \cdot i_{dr}^e + p\lambda_{dr}^e - (\omega_e - \omega_r)\lambda_{qr}^e \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_{qs}^e = R_s \cdot i_{qs}^e + p\lambda_{qs}^e + \omega_e \lambda_{ds}^e$$

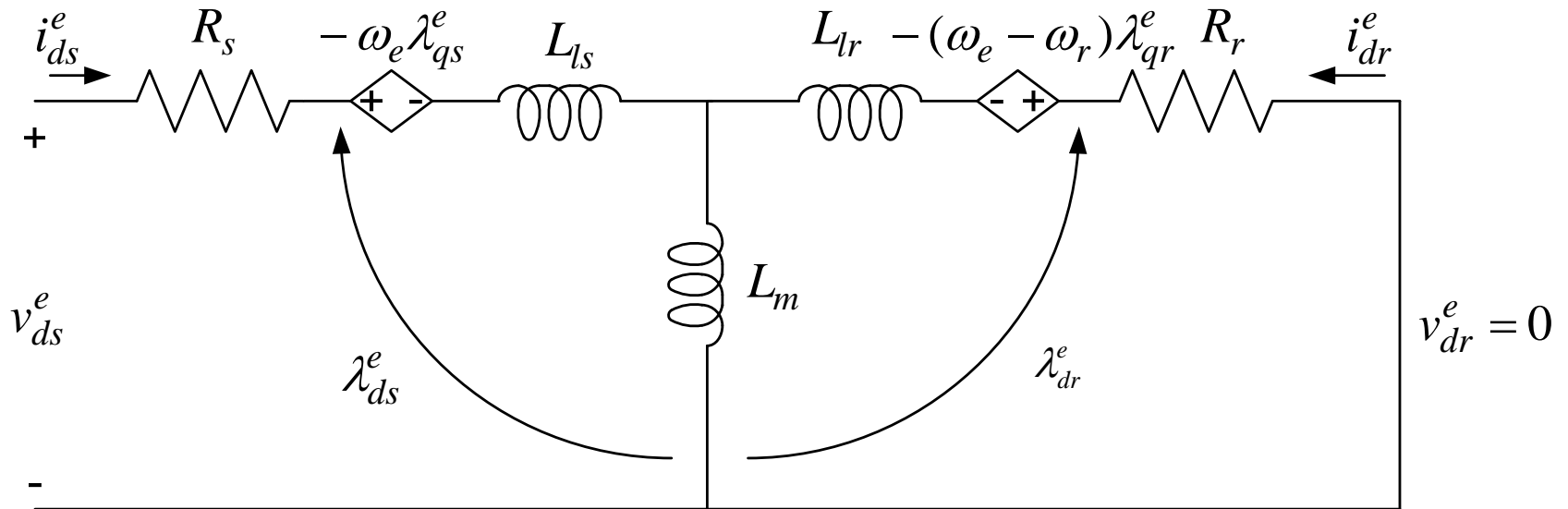
$$v_{qr}^e = R_s \cdot i_{qr}^e + p\lambda_{qr}^e + (\omega_e - \omega_r) \lambda_{dr}^e$$



在同步旋轉座標系q軸等效電路圖為：

$$v_{ds}^e = R_s \cdot i_{ds}^e + p\lambda_{ds}^e - \omega_e \lambda_{qs}^e$$

$$v_{dr}^e = R_s \cdot i_{dr}^e + p\lambda_{dr}^e - (\omega_e - \omega_r) \lambda_{qr}^e$$



在同步旋轉座標系d軸等效電路圖為：

將上式整理可得，在同步座標系下的鼠籠式感應馬達電氣方程式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^e \\ v_{ds}^e \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_s + L_s p & \omega_e L_s & L_m p & \omega_e L_m \\ -\omega_e L_s & R_s + L_s p & -\omega_e L_m & L_m p \\ L_m p & (\omega_e - \omega_r) L_m & R_r + L_r p & (\omega_e - \omega_r) L_r \\ -(\omega_e - \omega_r) L_m & L_m p & -(\omega_e - \omega_r) L_r & R_r + L_r p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^e \\ i_{ds}^e \\ i_{qr}^e \\ i_{dr}^e \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

機械方程式為：

$$J \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} + B\omega_m + T_L = T_e$$

轉矩方程式為：

$$T_e(i_s, i_r) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{P}{2} L_m (i_{dr}^e i_{qs}^e - i_{qr}^e i_{ds}^e)$$

以轉子磁通變數(λ_{qr}^e 和 λ_{dr}^e) 來替換轉子電流變數(i_{qr}^e 和 i_{dr}^e)

在同步參考座標系下，轉子的磁通可以表示如下：

$$\lambda_r^e = L_m i_s^e + L_r i_r^e \quad (7)$$

或

$$i_r^e = \frac{1}{L_r} (\lambda_r^e - L_m i_s^e) \quad (8)$$

將(8)式展開，可得轉子電流向量 i_r^e 在 $q^e - d^e$ 軸上的分量分別可以表示為

$$i_{qr}^e = \frac{1}{L_r} (\lambda_{qr}^e - L_m i_{qs}^e) \quad \text{及} \quad i_{dr}^e = \frac{1}{L_r} (\lambda_{dr}^e - L_m i_{ds}^e) \quad (9)$$

將上式整理可得，在同步座標系下的鼠籠式感應馬達向量為分方程式 ($i_s - \lambda_r$):

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^e \\ v_{ds}^e \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_s + L_\sigma p & \omega_e L_\sigma & \frac{L_m}{L_r} p & \omega_e \frac{L_m}{L_r} \\ -\omega_e L_\sigma & R_s + L_\sigma p & -\omega_e \frac{L_m}{L_r} & \frac{L_m}{L_r} p \\ -\frac{L_m}{L_r} R_r & 0 & \frac{R_r}{L_r} + p & (\omega_e - \omega_r) \\ 0 & -\frac{L_m}{L_r} R_r & -(\omega_e - \omega_r) & \frac{R_r}{L_r} + p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^e \\ i_{ds}^e \\ \lambda_{qr}^e \\ \lambda_{dr}^e \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

◆ 漏磁電感 $L_\sigma = L_s - \frac{L_m^2}{L_r}$

將(10)式移項重新整理成狀態空間表示式如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{i}_{qs}^e \\ \dot{i}_{ds}^e \\ \dot{\lambda}_{qr}^e \\ \dot{\lambda}_{dr}^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L_\sigma} \left(R_s + \frac{L_m^2}{L_r \tau_r} \right) & \omega_e & \frac{L_m}{L_\sigma L_r \tau_r} & \frac{L_m}{L_\sigma L_r} \omega_r \\ -\omega_e & -\frac{1}{L_\sigma} \left(R_s + \frac{L_m^2}{L_r \tau_r} \right) & -\frac{L_m}{L_\sigma L_r} \omega_r & \frac{L_m}{L_\sigma L_r \tau_r} \\ \frac{L_m}{\tau_r} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_r} & \omega_e - \omega_r \\ 0 & \frac{L_m}{\tau_r} & -(\omega_e - \omega_r) & -\frac{1}{\tau_r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs}^e \\ i_{ds}^e \\ \lambda_{qr}^e \\ \lambda_{dr}^e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{L_\sigma} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{qs}^e \\ v_{ds}^e \end{bmatrix}$$

(11)

◆ 轉子時間常數 $\tau_r = \frac{L_r}{R_r}$

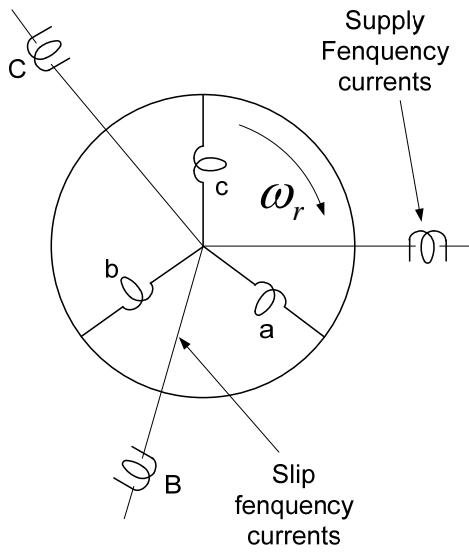
轉矩方程式：

$$T_e = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P}{2} \frac{L_m}{L_r} (i_{qs}^e \lambda_{dr}^e - i_{ds}^e \lambda_{qr}^e)$$

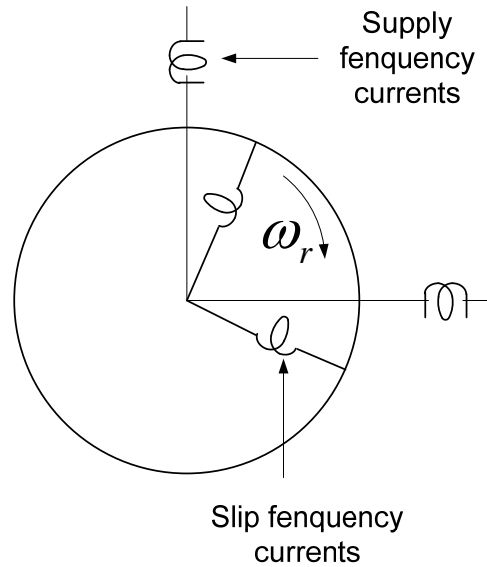
機械方程式：

$$J_m \frac{d\omega_{rm}}{dt} + B_m \omega_{rm} + T_L = T_e$$

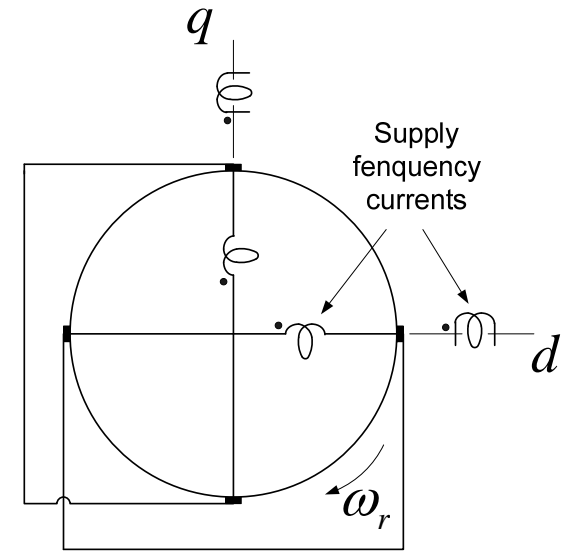
感應馬達等效圖



(a) 三軸, 時變



(b) 兩軸, 時變



(c) 等效原始馬達, 非時變

感應馬達的模擬

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有一台5馬力，三相，三線，230V，60Hz，鼠籠式感應電動機，試繪出在靜止座標系、同步旋轉座標系與轉子旋轉座標系之各電流、轉速、轉矩

$$R_s = 0.531\Omega$$

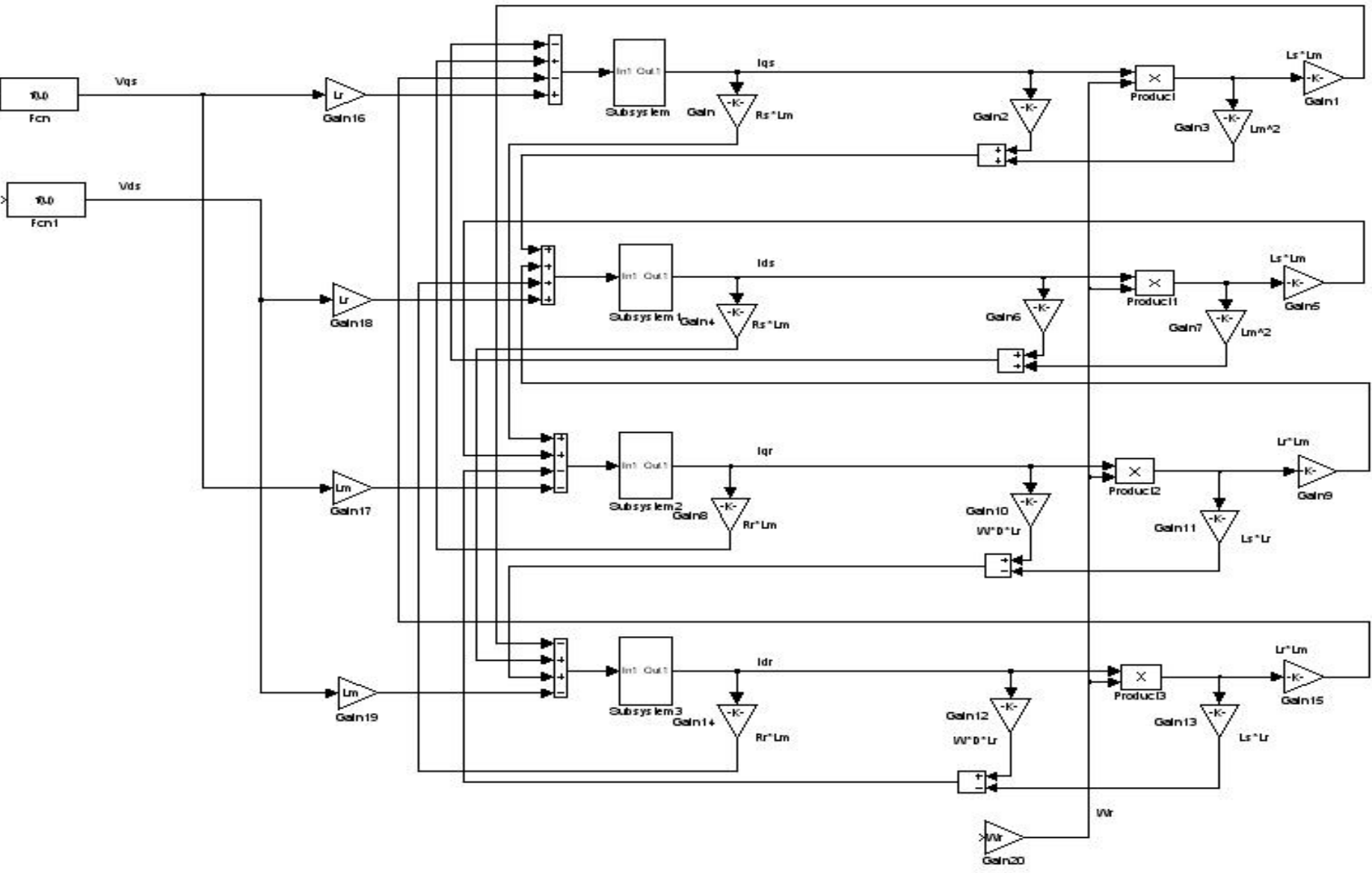
$$R_r = 0.408\Omega$$

$$J = 0.1\text{kg} - \text{m}^2$$

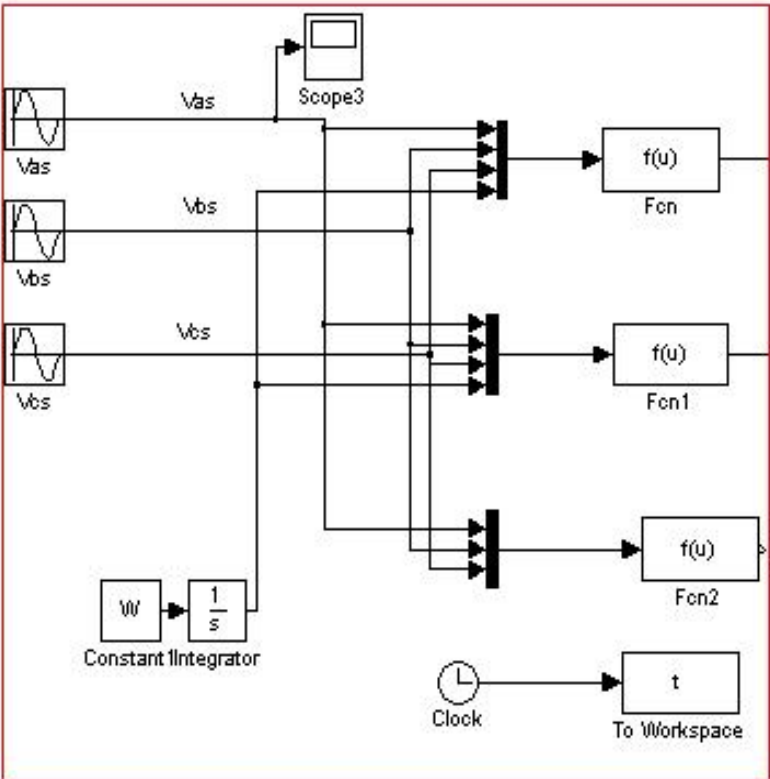
$$L_{ls} = L_{lr} = 2.52\text{mH}$$

$$L_m = 84.7\text{mH}$$

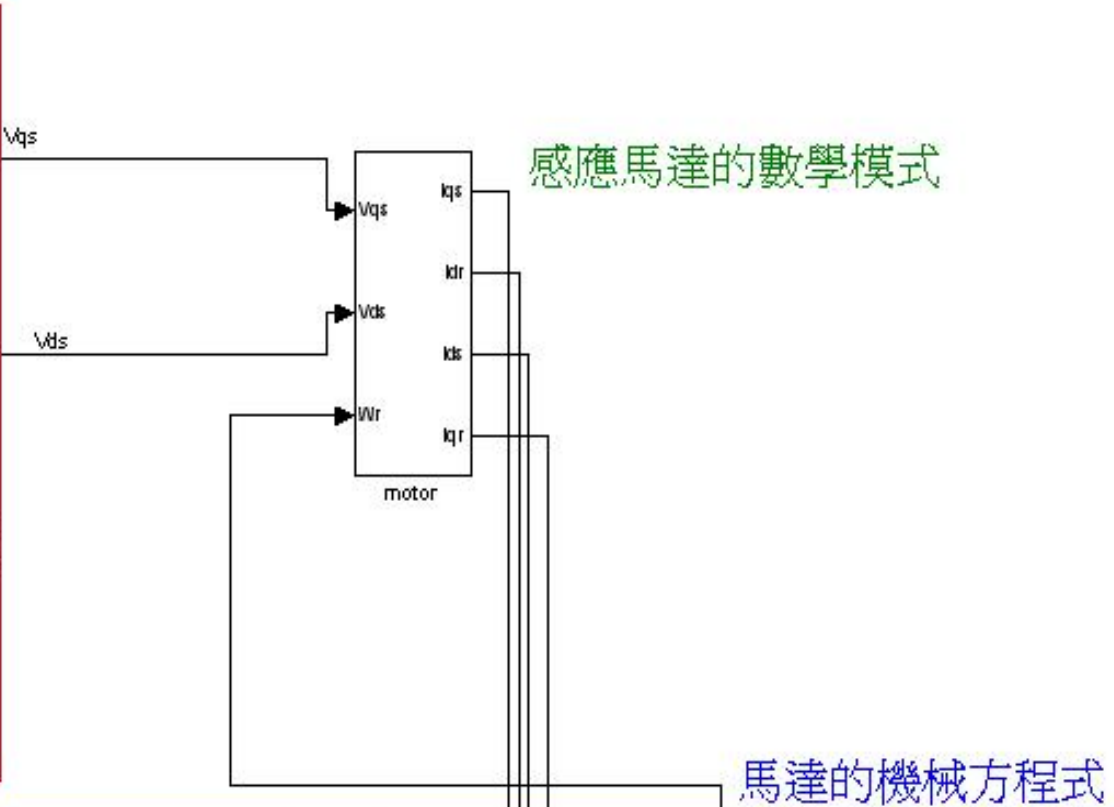
感應馬達數學模式模擬圖



感應馬達的完整模式

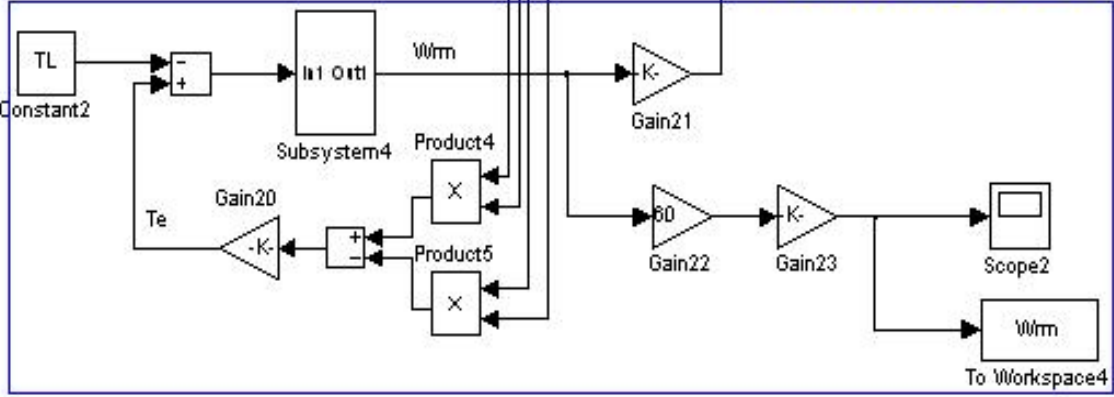


三相電源轉兩相

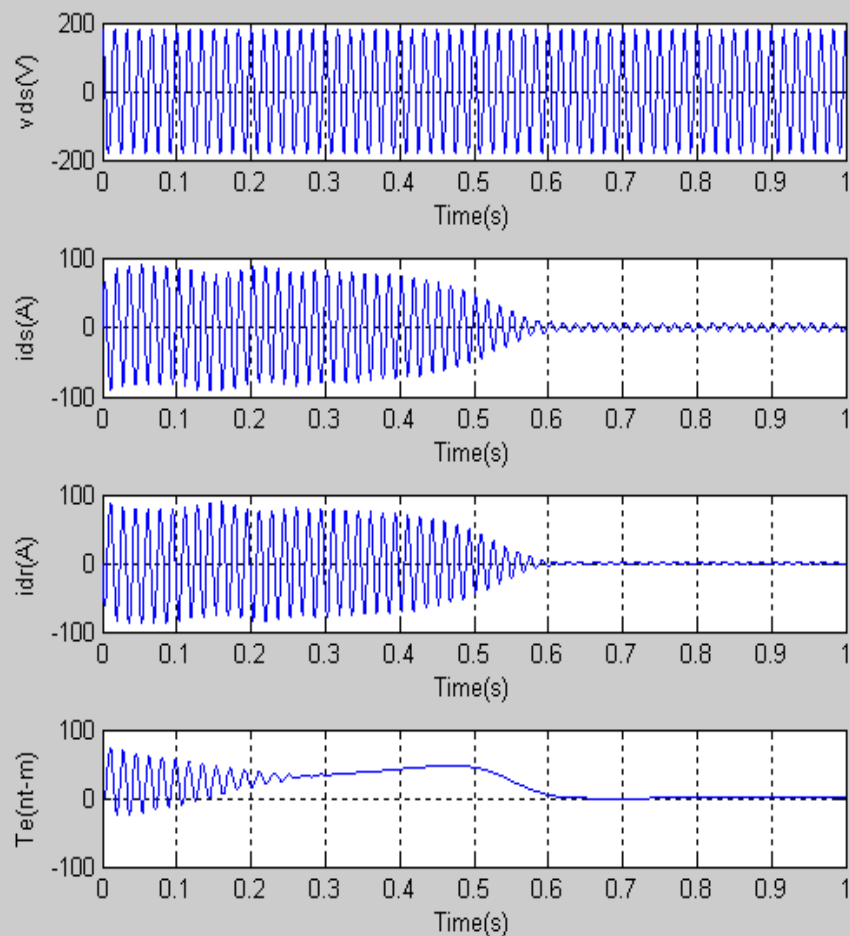
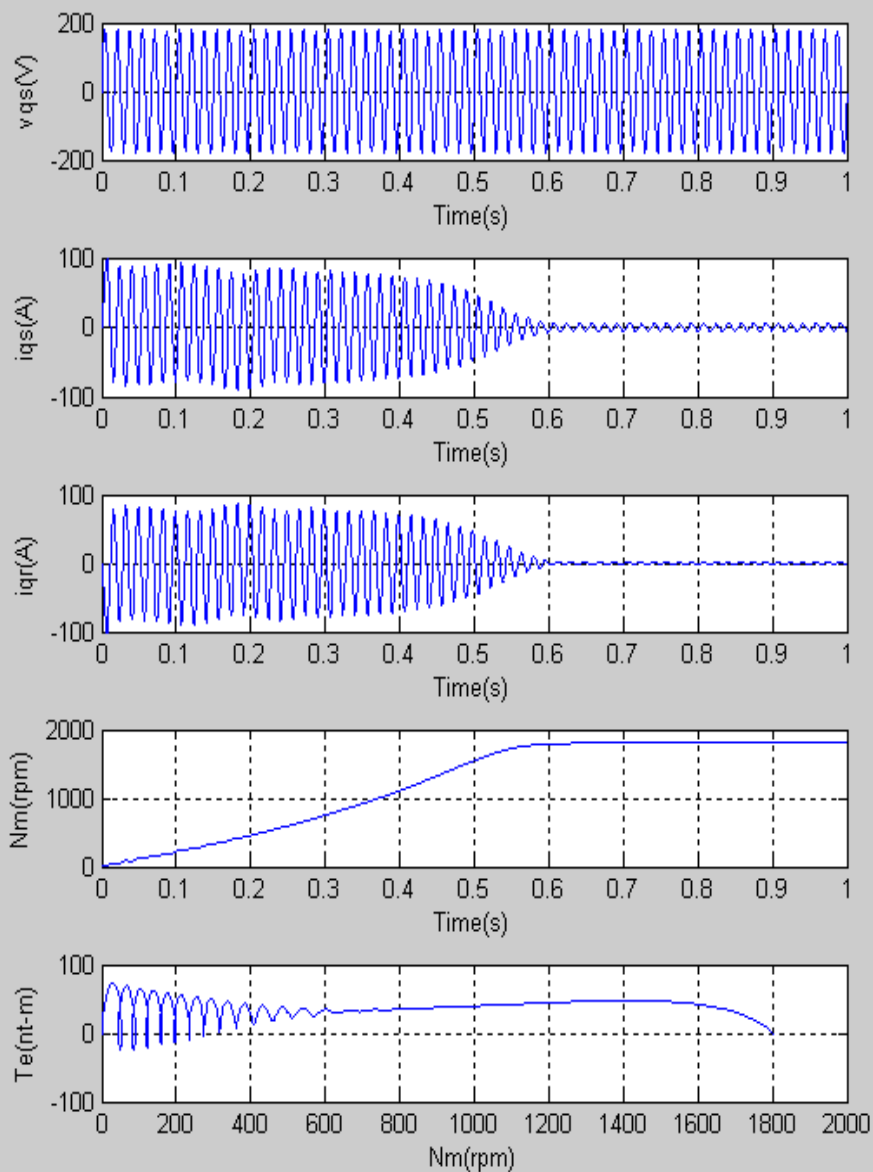


感應馬達的數學模式

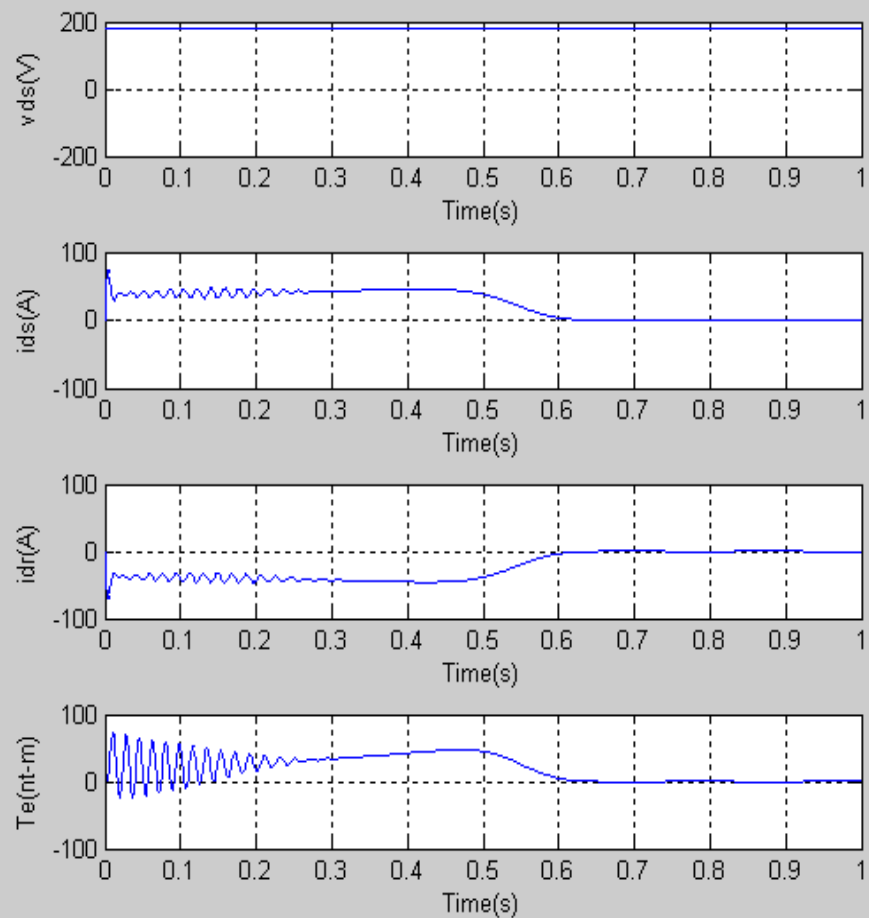
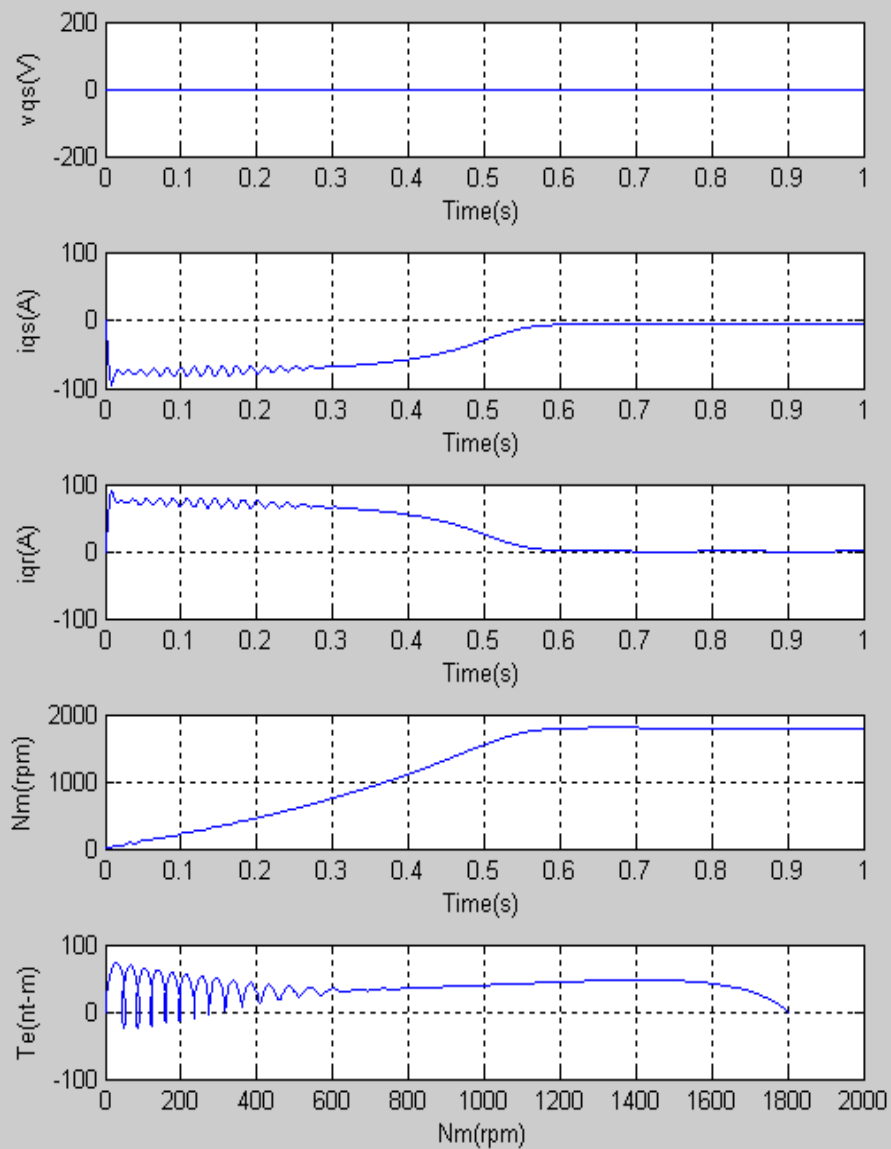
馬達的機械方程式



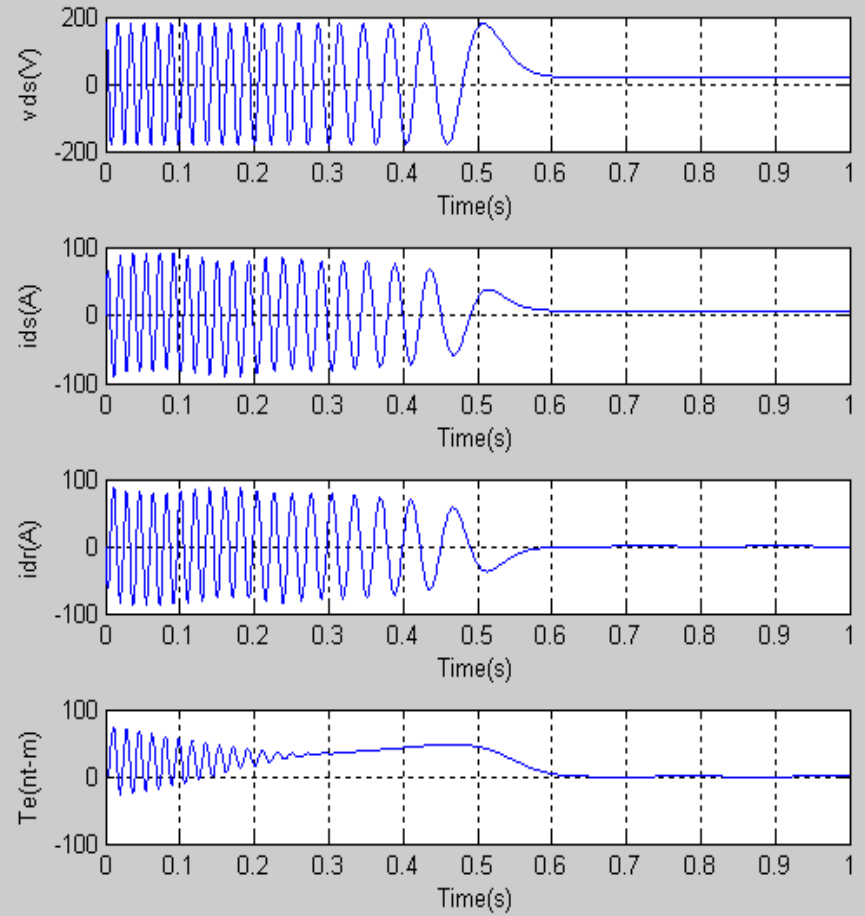
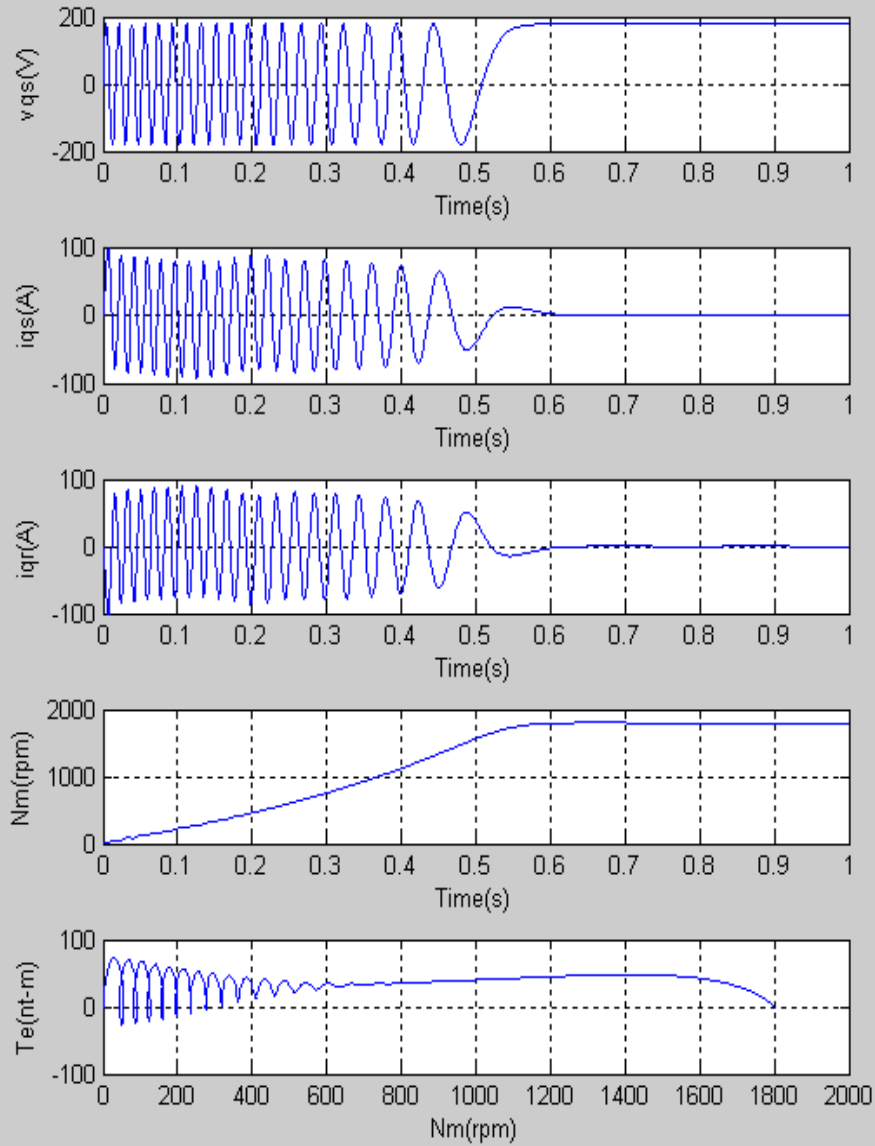
在靜止座標系下



在同步旋轉座標系下



在轉子旋轉座標系下



結論

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利用座標轉換

1. 可以更容易控制系統
2. 更易於探討轉矩與電流之關係
3. 不管在任何座標系下,均不會影響轉矩與轉速

THE END