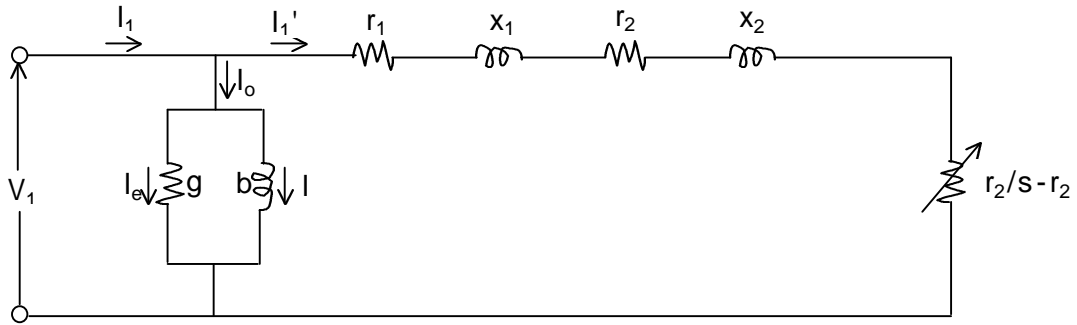


: 2000.08.14

: /

1. 가



- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| I_1 : | g : |
| I_o : | b : |
| I_1' : | r_1 : S/T |
| I_e : | x_1 : S/T |
| I : | r_2 : R/T |
| | x_2 : R/T |

1.1

$$I_1 = \frac{P_o}{\sqrt{3}V_1 \times \cos \phi \times h} \quad P_o : \quad [kW] : \quad +$$

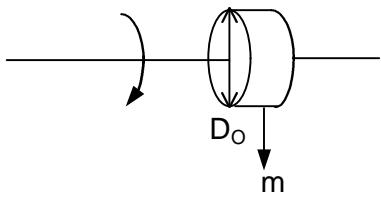
$$I_1' = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{(r_1 + \frac{r_2}{s})^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}}$$

$$\underline{I_1 = I_o + I_1'}$$

1. (GD²)

FAN , 가

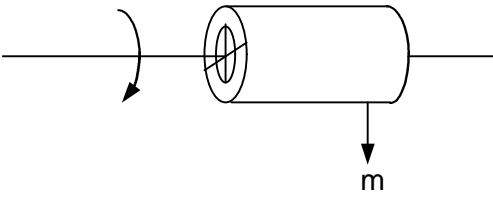
1) GD²



D_o : [m]

$$GD^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \times D_o^2 [kgm^2]$$

2) GD²



D_o : [m]

D_i : [m]

$$GD^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \times (D_o^2 + D_i^2) [kgm^2]$$

3)

$$[GD^2]_{ML} = [GD^2]_L \times \left(\frac{N_L}{N_M}\right)^2$$

[GD²]_{ML} :

[GD²]_L :

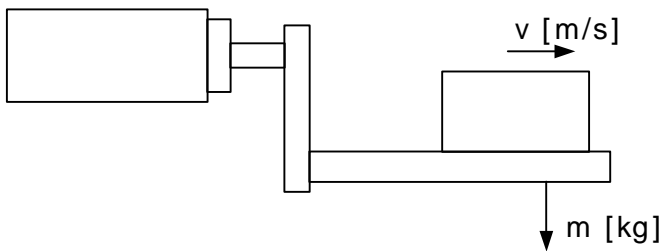
N_L :

N_M :

GD²

GD²

4)



GD²

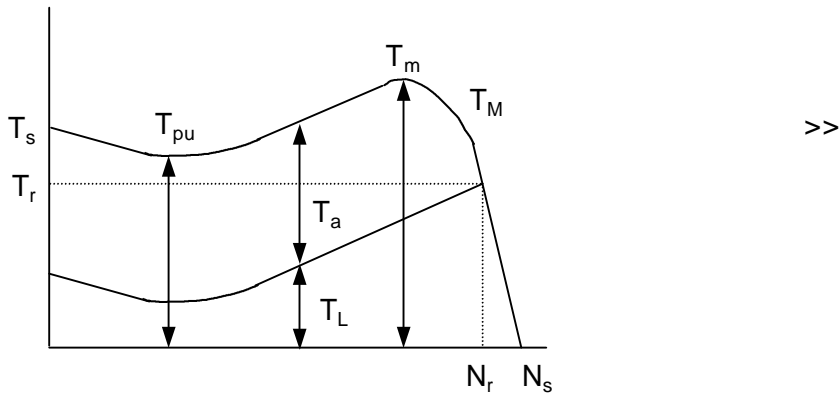
$$W = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{GD^2}{4} \times \left(2p \times \frac{N_M}{60}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$GD^2 = \frac{m v^2 \times 3600}{p^2 N_M^2}$$

2.

가 가 가
 , (GD²가) 가



3.

GD² 가
 가 ,가

$$W_s = \frac{1}{2} J \mathbf{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{GD^2}{4} \times \left(2\mathbf{p} \times \frac{N}{60}\right)^2 = \frac{GD^2 N^2}{730}$$

W_s : [Ws]

J : SI [kgm²]

GD² : [kgm²]

N : 가 [rpm]

가

가

$$W'_s = W_s \times \frac{T_M}{T_a}$$

W_s' :

T_M :

T_a : 가

$$W_{ss}' = W'_s \times \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

W_{ss}' : [Ws]

R₁ :

R₂ : (1)

Note :

가

4.

$$t_a = \frac{\Sigma GD^2 \times N}{375 \times \overline{T}_a [kgm]} = \frac{\Sigma J \times N}{9.55 \times \overline{T}_a [Nm]} [\text{sec}]$$

GD² : [kgm²]
 J : SI [kgm²]
 N : 가 [rpm]
 \overline{T}_a : 가 [kgm Nm]

가

$$\overline{T}_a \cong 0.8 \left(\frac{T_s + T_m}{2} \right) - \overline{T}_L \quad \overline{T}_L : \text{가}$$

가

1) 가 , 가 가 T_r : $\overline{T}_L = T_r$

2) 가 2

a) 가 가 T_r : $\overline{T}_L = 0.34T_r$

b) 가 가 T_r/2 : $\overline{T}_L = 0.17T_r$

가

가

5.

1) Stator Winding

$$\Delta V_{cu1s} = \frac{(0.87 \times I_a)^2 \times 3 \times R_{1w}}{C \times G_{cu1} \times (1.0 \sim 1.5)} \times t_a [^{\circ}C]$$

I_a :

R_{1w} : Stator

G_{cu1} : Stator Copper

t_a :

C : (Copper : 388, Al : 897)

1.0~1.5 : Factor for Temp. flow from coil to core

2) Rotor Bar

$$\Delta V_{cu2s} = \frac{\Sigma GD^2 \times N_s^2}{730} \times \frac{\overline{T_M}}{\overline{T_M} - \overline{T_L}} \times \frac{1}{C \times G} \times F_A [^\circ C]$$

GD² :

[kgm²]

N_s : [rpm]

$\overline{T_M}$: Motor [kgm Nm]

$\overline{T_L}$: [kgm Nm]

C : (Copper : 388, Al : 897)

G : Al Bar + 1/2(Ring)

F_A : Reducing factor for Temp. rising at starting

6. (Starting Capability)

1) Cold Condition 가

$$\frac{350 - (ambient - temp)}{\Delta V_{cu2s}} = n[times]$$

2) Hot Condition 가

$$\frac{350 - (hot - state - temp)}{\Delta V_{cu2s}} = n[times]$$

7. Thermal Limit Curve

Rotor ,

1) (Hot Condition) Motor가

$$\frac{350 - (hot - state - temp)}{h} = A[sec]$$

, Rotor Motor가 A sec .

2) (Cold Condition) Motor가

$$\frac{350 - (ambient - temp)}{h} = B[sec]$$

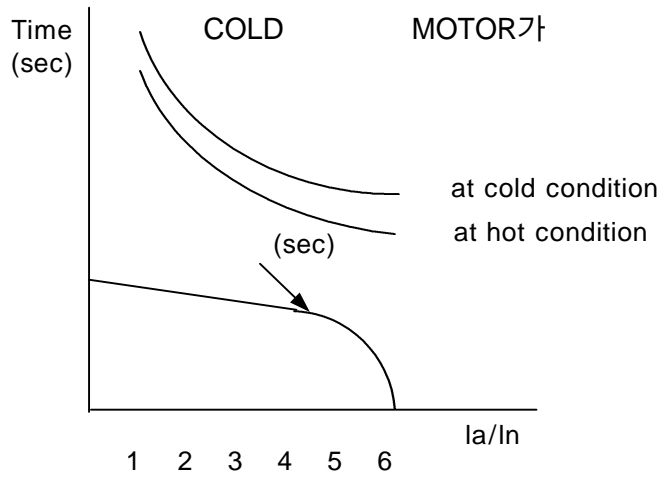
, Rotor Motor가 B sec .

<Example>

600%,

HOT
COLD

MOTOR가
MOTOR가



A : 9 sec

B : 11 sec

$$\left(\frac{I_a/I_n}{6}\right)^2 \times A(\text{or}B)$$

$$\left(\frac{I_a/I_n}{5}\right)^2 \times A(\text{or}B)$$

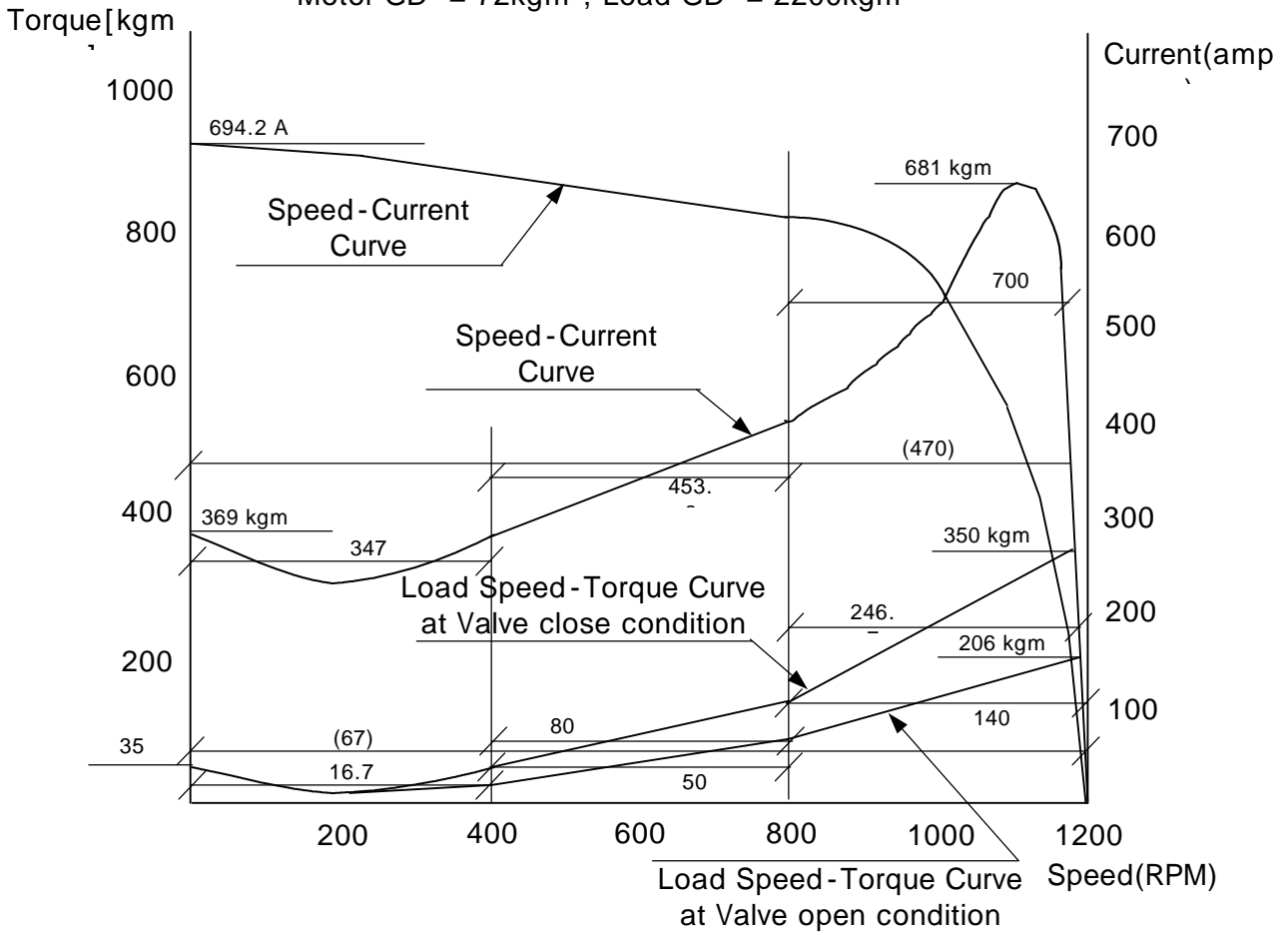
*

*

$$\left(\frac{I_a/I_n}{1}\right)^2 \times A(\text{or}B)$$

<Exercise>

Motor $GD^2 = 72\text{kgm}^2$, Load $GD^2 = 2200\text{kgm}^2$



1. (Starting time calculation)

$$t_a = \frac{\Sigma GD^2 \times N}{375 \times T_a [\text{kgm}]} = \frac{\Sigma J \times N}{9.55 \times T_a [\text{Nm}]} [\text{sec}]$$

1) Pump valve close condition

$$t_{a1} = \frac{(72 + 2200)}{375} \times \left(\frac{400}{347 - 16.7} + \frac{400}{453.3 - 80} + \frac{400}{700 - 246.7} \right) = 19.17(\text{sec})$$

2) Pump valve open condition

$$t_{a2} = \frac{(72 + 2200)}{375} \times \left(\frac{400}{347 - 16.7} + \frac{400}{453.3 - 50} + \frac{400}{700 - 140} \right) = 17.68(\text{sec})$$

2.

1) Stator winding

$$\Delta V_{cu1s} = \frac{(0.87 \times I_a)^2 \times 3 \times R_{1w}}{C \times G_{cu1} \times (1.0 \sim 1.5)} \times t_a [^{\circ}C]$$

$$\Delta V_{cu1s} = \frac{(0.87 \times 694.2)^2 \times 3 \times 0.1921}{388 \times 203.2 \times 1.2} \times 18 = 39.99 [^{\circ}C]$$

2) Rotor Bar

$$\Delta V_{cu2s} = \frac{\Sigma GD^2 \times N_s^2}{730} \times \frac{\overline{T_M}}{T_M - T_L} \times \frac{1}{C \times G} \times F_A [^{\circ}C]$$

$$\Delta V_{cu2s} = \frac{(72 + 2200) \times 1200^2}{730} \times \frac{470}{470 - 67} \times \frac{1}{388 \times (62 + 9.1)} \times 0.65 = 123.2 (^{\circ}C)$$

3. (Starting Capability)

1) Cold Condition 가

$$\frac{350 - (\text{ambient-temp})}{\Delta V_{cu2s}} = \frac{350 - 40}{1232} = 2.52 \quad 2 \text{ 가}$$

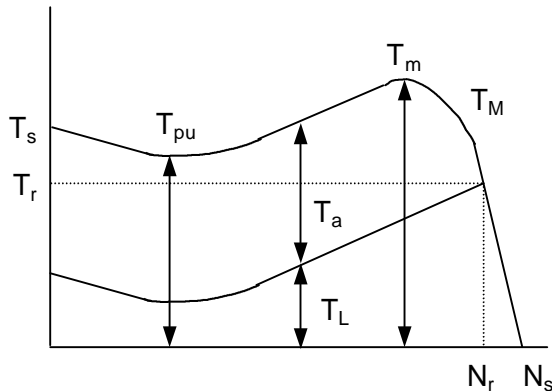
2) Hot Condition 가

$$\frac{350 - (\text{hot-state-temp})}{\Delta V_{cu2s}} = \frac{350 - 105}{123.2} = 1.98 \quad 1 \text{ 가}$$

Starting time & thermal limit of Induction motor

1. Starting torque of induction motor

To accelerate the load (Fan, Pump, Blower...) to the rated speed, the torque of the motor should be much bigger than the torque of the load during acceleration. Especially, in case of accelerating the load with large GD^2 like the fan, the motor with high torque should be applied to accelerate the load and reduce starting time.



Torque of motor >> Torque of load

T_a : Acceleration torque ($T_a = T_M - T_L$)

T_r : Rated torque of load

T_L : Torque of load at specific speed

T_M : Torque of motor at specific speed

T_s : Starting torque of motor

T_{pu} : Pull-up torque of motor

T_m : Maximum torque of motor

2. Starting time of induction motor

$$t_a = \frac{\Sigma GD^2 \times N}{375 \times \overline{T_a} [kgm]} = \frac{\Sigma J \times N}{9.55 \times \overline{T_a} [Nm]} [\text{sec}]$$

$$\underline{4J = GD^2}$$

$\acute{O}GD^2$: Load GD^2 referred to motor shaft plus motor (rotor) GD^2 [kgm^2]

J : Moment of inertia of load referred to motor shaft plus moment of inertia of motor [kgm^2]

N : Rated speed after acceleration [rpm]

$\overline{T_a}$: Average acceleration torque [kgm or Nm]

3. Thermal Limit of induction motor

when we call " " as temperature rise value of rotor per second at locked rotor condition,

1) Time for which the motor can endure at hot condition

$$\frac{350 - (\text{hot-state-temp})}{h} = A [\text{sec}]$$

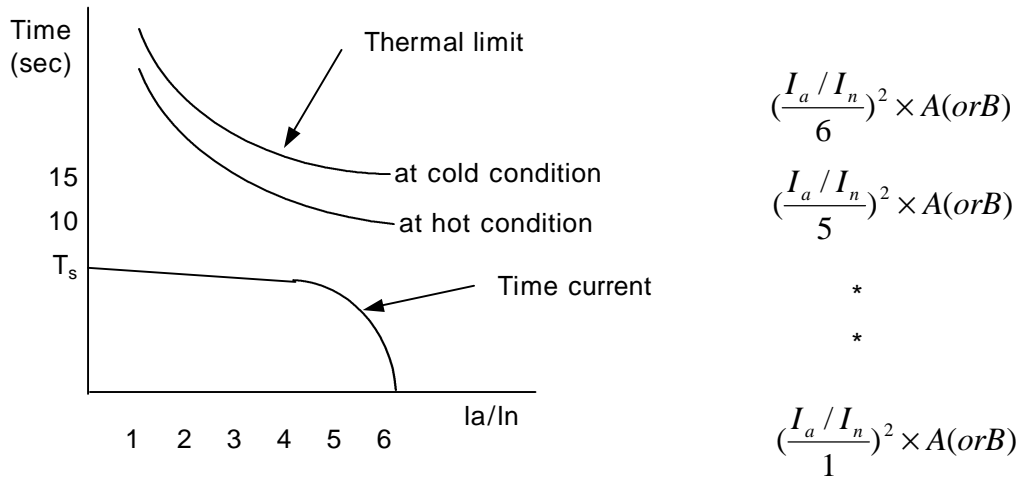
That is, the motor can endure rising temperature at hot condition when starting.

2) Time for which the motor can endure at cold condition

$$\frac{350 - (\text{ambient-temp})}{h} = B[\text{sec}]$$

That is, the motor can endure rising temperature at cold condition when starting.

Let suppose that A and B are 10 and 15 seconds respectively at full voltage starting.



- I_a : Starting current of motor
- I_n : Rated current of motor
- T_s : Starting time

The thermal limit curve should always be above the time current curve. Unless otherwise, the rising heat will give the motor bad effect.

Starting current at Star-Delta starting is one third of it at full voltage starting.

$I_s(\text{star-delta starting}) = 1/3 \times I_s(\text{full voltage starting})$

Thermal limit, that is the rooked time which the motor can endure, is reversely propostional to the square of starting current. Namely, when applying star-delta starting, the motor has 9 times of rooked time at full voltage starting. In other words, the motor can endure for 90 seconds at hot condition and 135 seconds at cold condition in case of applying star-delta starting.

$\text{Thermal limit}(\text{star-delta starting}) = 9 \times \text{Thermal limit}(\text{full voltage starting})$

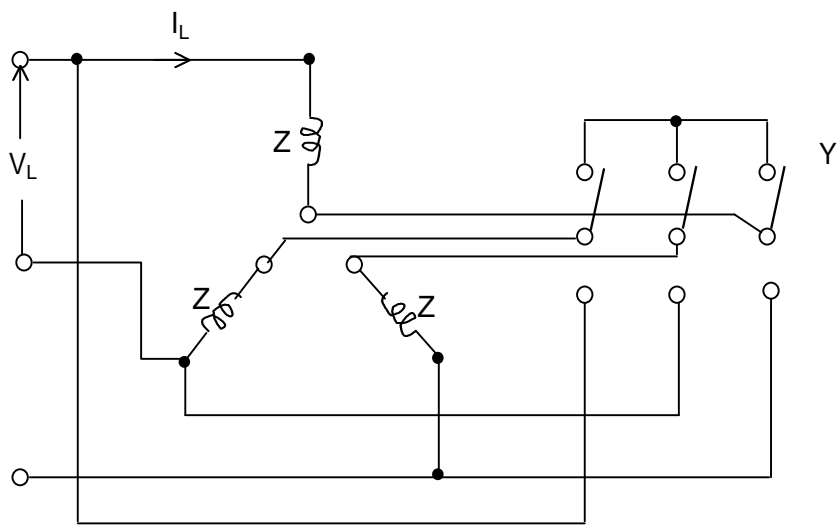
Although thermal limit curve is above time current curve, frequent starting will effect the motor badly. HHI recommend that starting frequency is within 5 times daily.

<Starting time of 90kW 4P F.D. Fan>

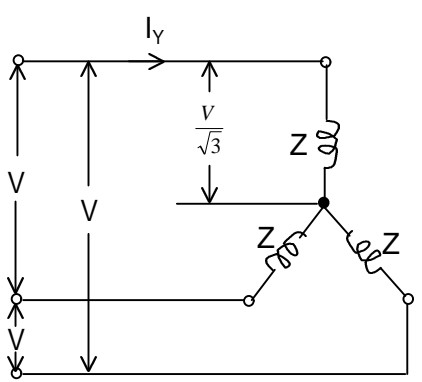
Under the condition of closed at 15 and star-delta starting, the starting time is about 45 seconds.

1. Y- (Star-Delta)

< >



<Y >



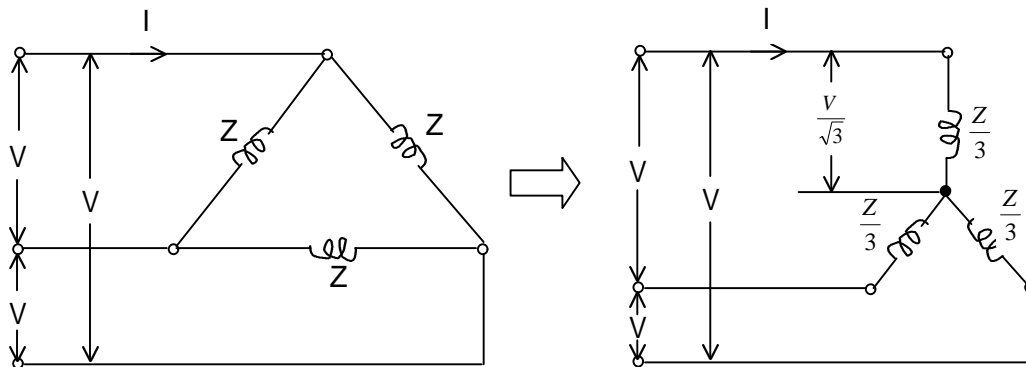
$$I_Y = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}Z}$$

$$V_Y = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(2)

$$T_Y = K \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = K \frac{V^2}{3}$$

< >



-->Y

$$I_{\Delta} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{Z} = \frac{\sqrt{3}V}{Z}$$

$$V_{\Delta} = V$$

(2)

$$T_{\Delta} = KV^2$$

Y

$$\frac{V_Y}{V_{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{I_Y}{I_{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{T_Y}{T_{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

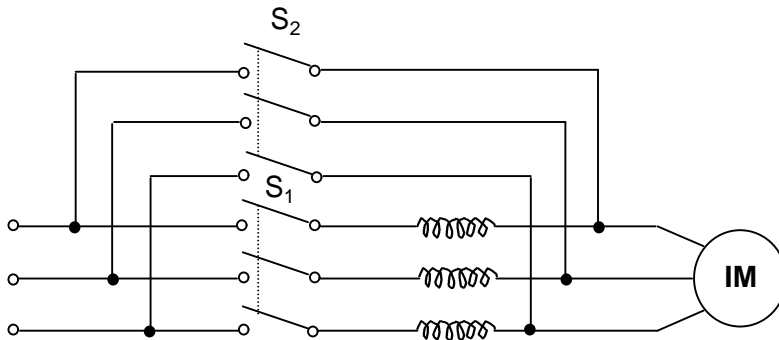
, Y-

$1/\sqrt{3}$

1/3

2. (Reactor)

< >



S1

가

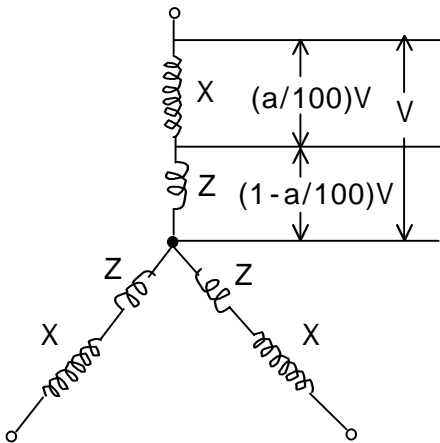
가

가

80%

가

(a=20%),



X :

Z :

가

$$\left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)V = 0.8V$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)V \div Z = \left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)I = 0.8I_s$$

2

$$K\left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)^2 V^2 = \left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)^2 T_s = 0.64T_s$$

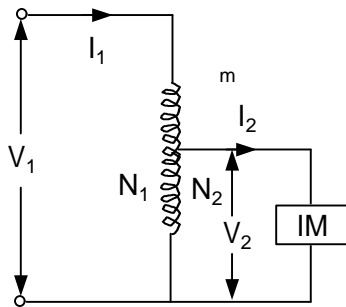
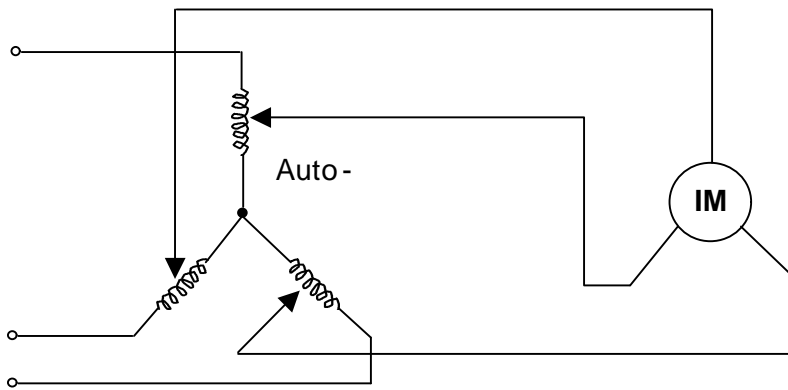
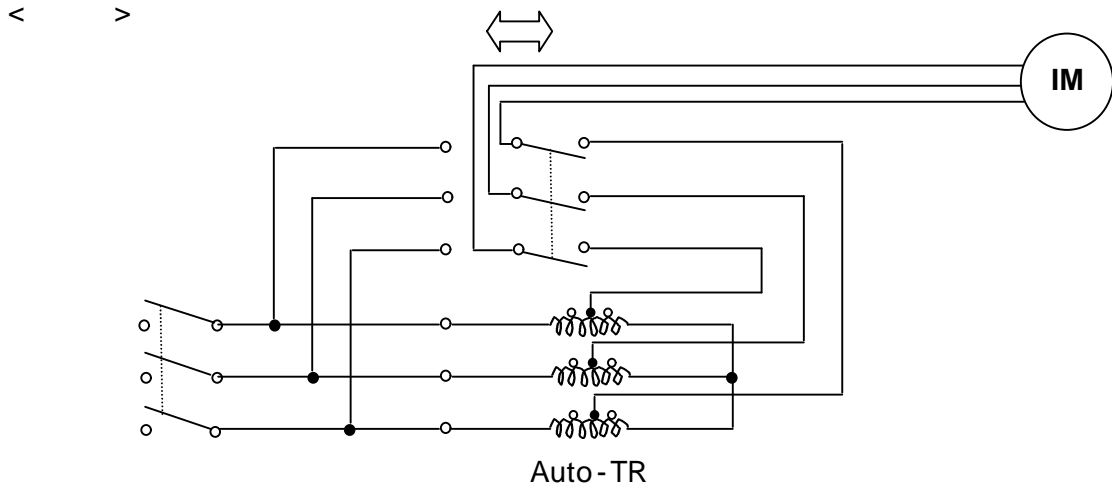
a%

$$\left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{a}{100}\right)^2$$

3.

(Auto-TR ,)



$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} = a$$

V_1, I_S, T_S

Auto-TR a%

$$V_2 \quad V_2 = aV_1$$

Auto-TR

$$(T_{TR}) \quad T_{TR} = a^2 T_S$$

$$I_2 \quad I_2 = aI_S$$

Auto-TR

$$I_1 \quad I_1 = aI_2 = a \times aI_S = a^2 I_S$$

Auto-TR

2

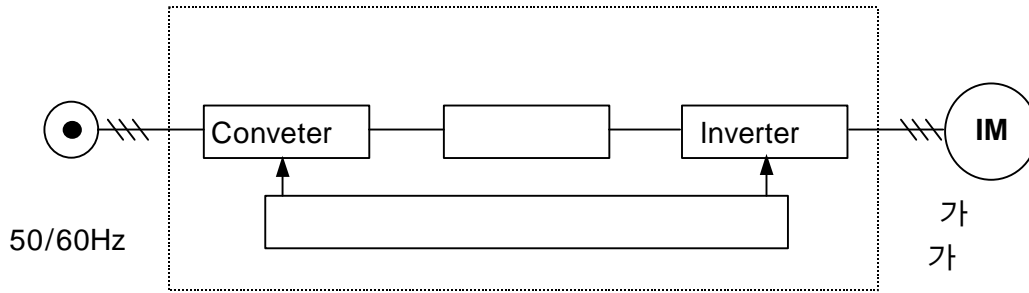
a^2

a^2

4.

(Inverter)

< >



* VVVF(Variable Voltage Variable Frequency) : 가 가

$$T = \frac{PV^2}{4p \times f} \times \frac{\frac{r_2}{s}}{(1 + \frac{r_2}{s})^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2} \quad [\text{N.m}]$$

s=1

Ts

$$T_s = \frac{PV^2}{4p \times f} \times \frac{r_2}{(r_1 + r_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}$$

f V

(V)

(f)

$$I_s \cong I_1' = \frac{V}{\sqrt{(r_1 + r_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2}}$$

(V)

5.

	()	V	T_s	I_s
	Y-	$V \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$T_s \times \frac{1}{3}$	$I_s \times \frac{1}{3}$
	a=a%	$V \times (1 - \frac{a}{100})$	$T_s = (1 - \frac{a}{100})^2$	$I_s \times (1 - \frac{a}{100})$
	a=35%	$V \times 0.65$	$T_s \times 0.42$	$I_s \times 0.65$
	a=50%	$V \times 0.50$	$T_s \times 0.25$	$I_s \times 0.50$
(Auto-TR)	a=a%	$V \times a$	$T_s \times a^2$	$I_s \times a^2$
	a=80%	$V \times 0.80$	$T_s \times 0.64$	$I_s \times 0.64$
	a=65%	$V \times 0.65$	$T_s \times 0.42$	$I_s \times 0.42$
	a=50%	$V \times 0.50$	$T_s \times 0.25$	$I_s \times 0.25$

SHEET

GD ²	1.86	kg.m ²	(T _s)	150	%
GD ²	52	kg.m ²	(T _m)	220	%
N=(Ns/5)	720	RPM	(T _r)	24.59	kgf.m
N'=(Nr - N*4)	685	RPM		90	KW
Nr	3565	RPM		2	P
				60	Hz

	Tap	(N=0)	N=0.4Ns	N=0.6Ns	N=0.8Ns	T	(sec)	가
[kgf.m]		1.50	1.80	4.32	7.80	12.00		
[%]		6%	7%	18%	32%	49%		
[%]		150.00	120	120	135	220.00		
[kgf.m]		36.88	29.51	29.51	33.20	54.10	17.17	가
Y- [kgf.m]		12.29	9.84	9.84	11.07	54.10	75.21	가
Y- [%]		50%	40%	40%	45%	220%		
80% Tap [kgf.m]	80	23.61	18.88	18.88	21.24	34.62	29.87	가
80% Tap [%]		96%	77%	77%	86%	141%		
65% Tap [kgf.m]	65	15.58	12.47	12.47	14.02	22.86	55.41	가
65% Tap [%]		63%	51%	51%	57%	93%		
50% Tap [kgf.m]	50	9.22	7.38	7.38	8.30	13.52	-437.49	가
50% Tap [%]		38%	30%	30%	34%	55%		

<NOTE>

1. 15 가
2. (Y- ,AUTO-TR,) 30
3. : :