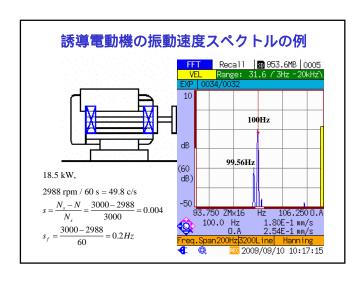
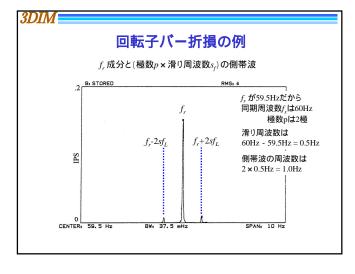
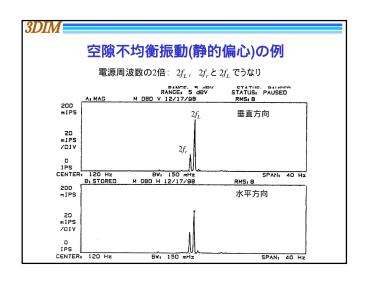


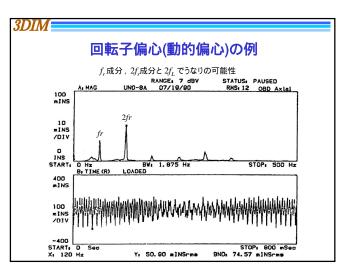
誘導電動機の異常 スペクトル,時間波形 異常 対策/備考 空隙不均衡振動 2f, 成分プラス側帯波, フレームの変形を戻し電機子を プレームの変形を戻り竜機する 中心に置く、軸受の過大隙間を なくして,どんな状態でも回転 子が固定子の中心を外さないよ うにする. $2f_r$ 成分と $2f_L$ でうなり. Air-gap vibration (静的偏心) f_L :電源周波数 f_r :回転周波数 f, 成分と(極数×滑り周 回転子バーの折損 緩んだか折損した回転子バーを 波数s_f) の側帯波 回転子の偏心 (動的偏心) f_r 成分, $2f_r$ 成分と $2f_L$ でうなりの可能性がある. 空隙振動が起こるかも知れない 柔軟固定子 2f_r成分と2f_Lでうなり. 固定子の構造を硬くする. ____ 回転磁界中心外れ 原因がスラスト方向の軸の制約 条件や継手に在るかも知れない 軸方向に影響あり その原因を除去する. 固定子巻線短絡 2ƒ と高調波成分 固定子の交換

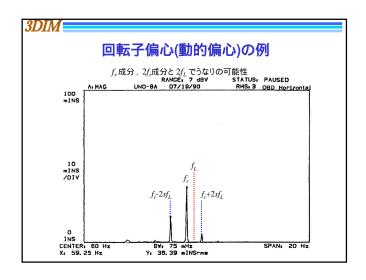


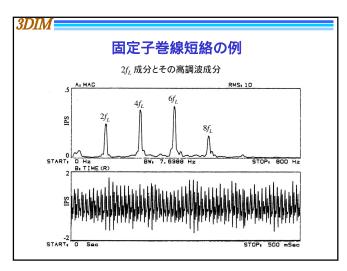


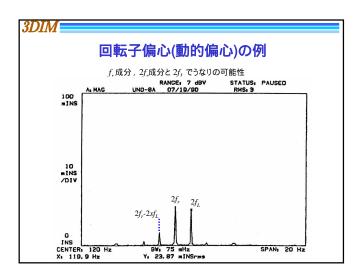


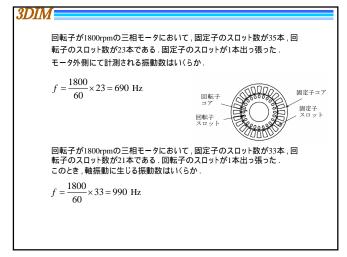


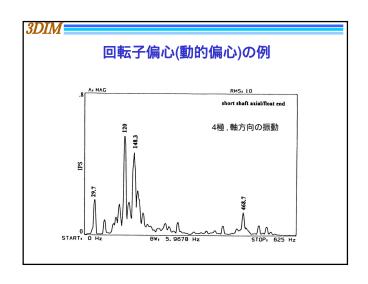


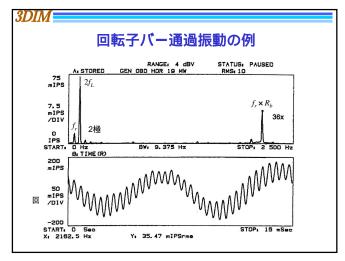












3DIM

誘導電動機電流徴候解析

MCSA: Motor Current Signature Analysis

3DIM

MCSAとは何か

1970年 米国原子力規制委員会

炉に入らないで原子炉内の電動機をチェッ クする技術を必要としていた。

米国テネシー州のオークリッジ国立研究所 で研究が開始された.

電動機の中の様々な異常状態で電動機の 電流が変調されることを発見!

固定子と回転子間のエア・ギャップの変化 や回転子バーの抵抗変化,あるいは回転 子の回転変動,トルク変動などが,空間磁 束線に影響を与え,逆起電力を通して固 定子に流れる電流に反映しているという理 論に基づいている、

1985年頃から実用化.

回転子バーの破損

静的偏心/動的偏心

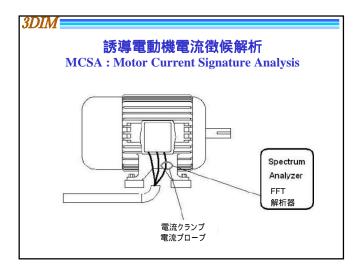
鉄心の破損

巻線のゆるみ/短絡

ミスアライメント / アンパランス

基盤ゆるみ

軸受の欠陥



3DIM

電源品質に関する制約

・電圧の偏差 : 銘版の電圧V_{np}に対する差

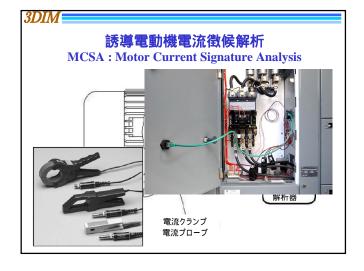
 $\frac{1}{3} (V_a + V_b + V_c) = V_{ave} \qquad \frac{V_{ave} - V_{np}}{V_{ave}} \times 100\% \le \pm 5.0\% \qquad 許容範囲 5\%$

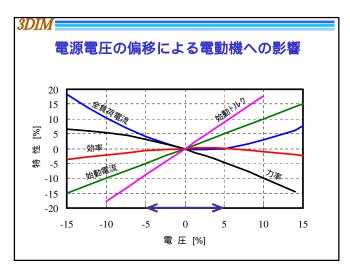
・電圧の不平衡 : 電流が不平衡となり,巻線の過熱原因

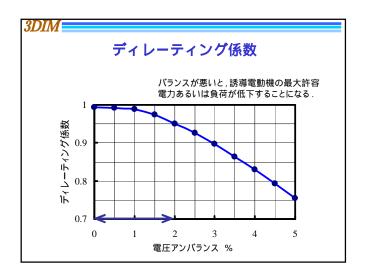
 $\frac{\max\{\!|V_a - V_{ave}|, |V_b - V_{ave}|, |V_c - V_{ave}|\!|}\!| \times 100\% \le \pm 2.0\%$ 許容範囲 2%

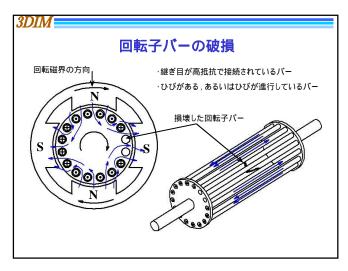
·IEEE519 規格のTDH(総合高調波歪)の推奨値 力率 0.85以上

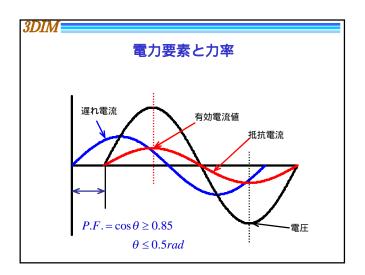
電圧高調波高調波歪 : 5%以内電流高調波高調波歪 : 3%以内

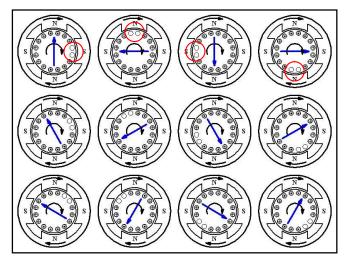


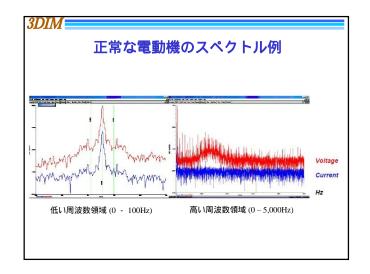


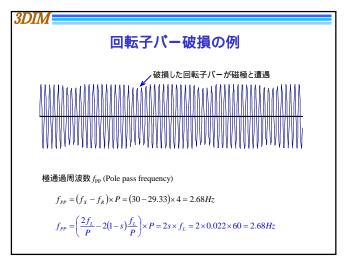


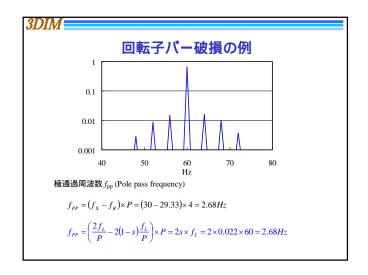


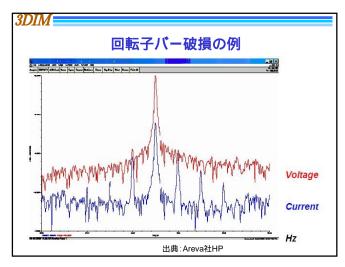


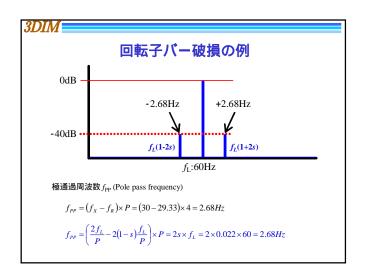


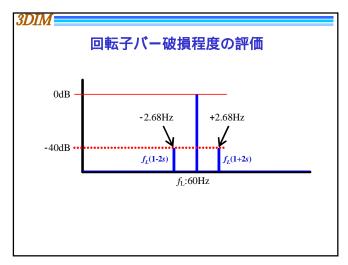


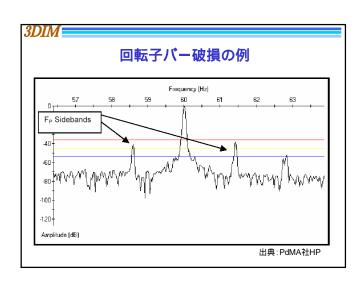










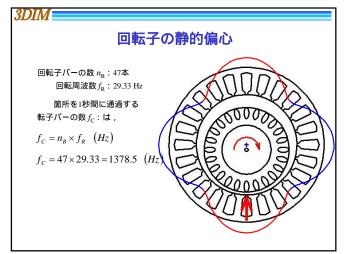


3DIM 回転子バー破損程度の評価									
回転子バー損傷程度レベル表									
程度 レベル	f_P/f_L (dB)	回転子の状態評価	推奨する行動						
1	>60	最良な状態	なし						
2	54-60	良好な状態	なし						
3	48-54	穏やかな状態	データの傾向管理						
4	42-48	回転子バーに割れが進展している, あるいは高い抵抗で接続して状態	監視間隔を短縮,試験周 波数の増加傾向を監視						
5	36-42	1つか2つの回転子バーが割れか折損がある状態	電源と損傷程度を検証す るために振動測定を行う						
6	30-36	複数の回転子バーが割れか折損があ る状態	できる限り速やかに分解 点検						
7	<30	複数の回転子バーが割れか折損,あるいは短絡板が破損している状態	できる限り速やかに分解 点検あるいは交換						

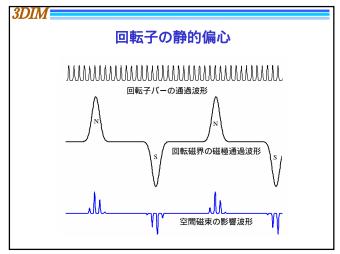


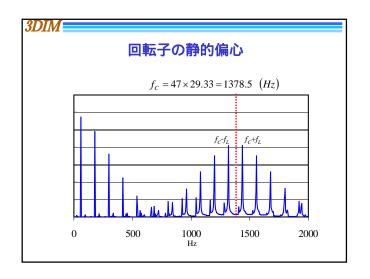


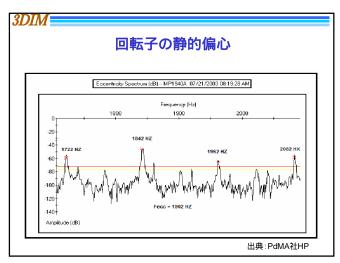


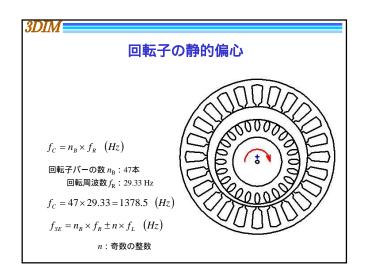


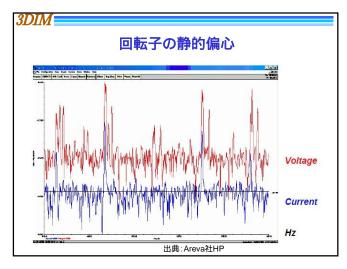


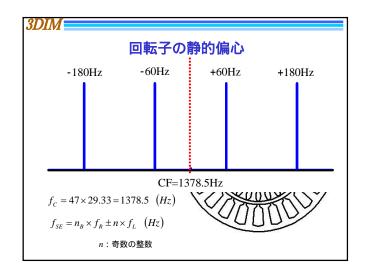


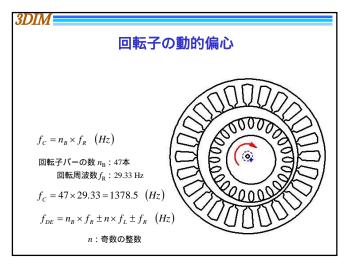


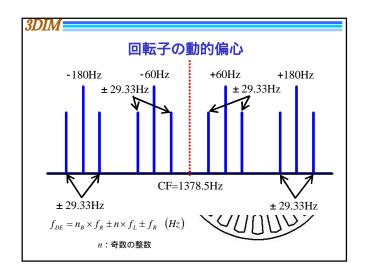


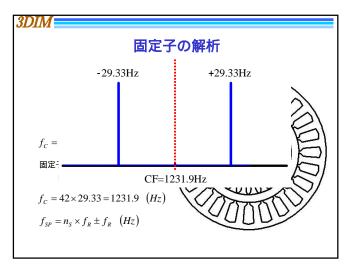


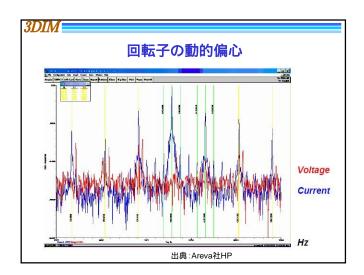


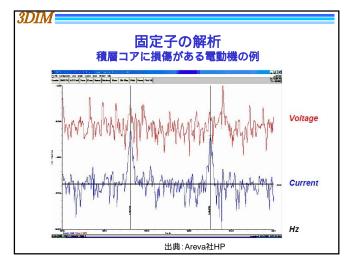


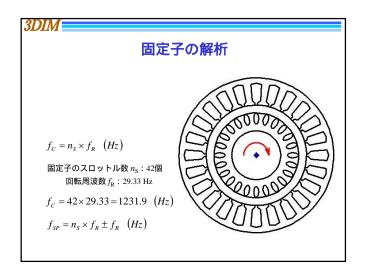


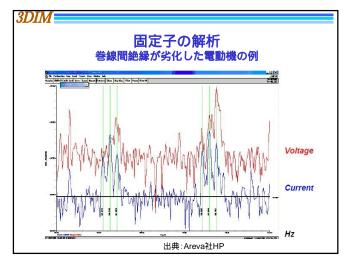




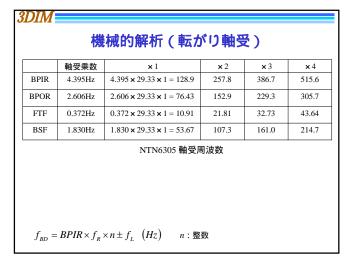


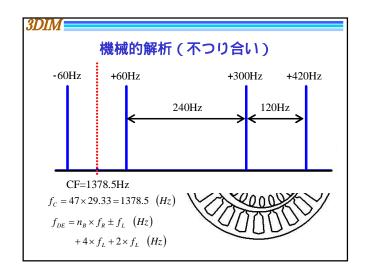


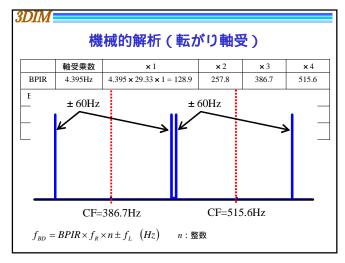


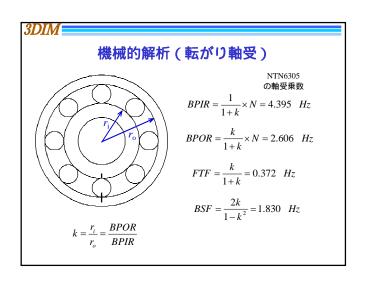


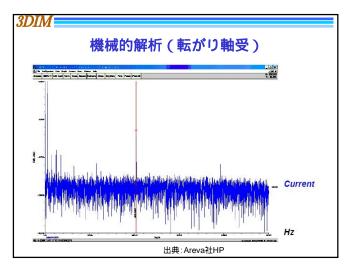


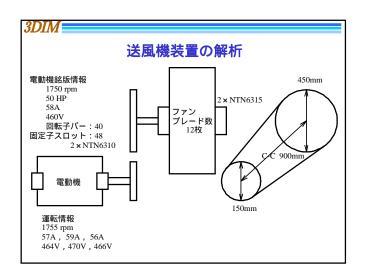


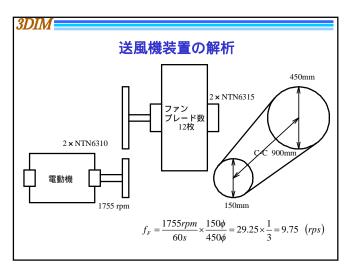






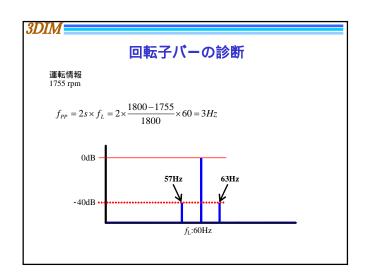


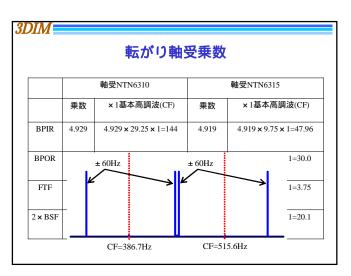


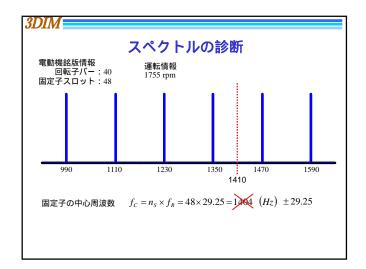


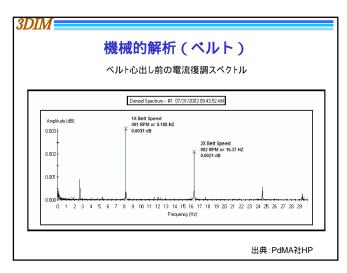


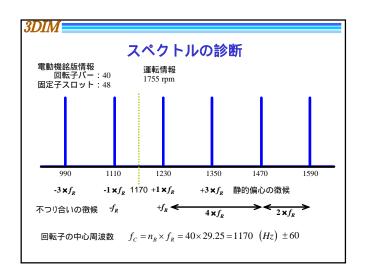


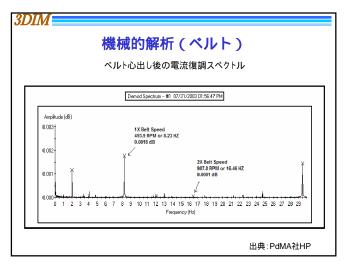


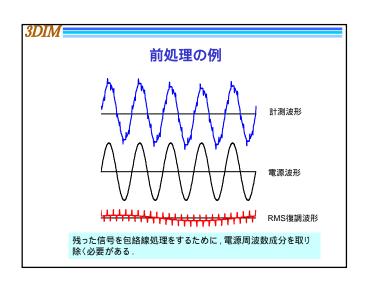


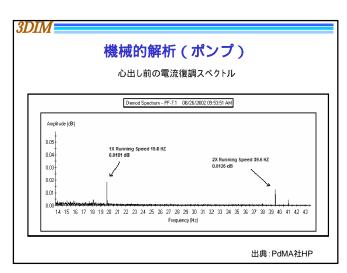


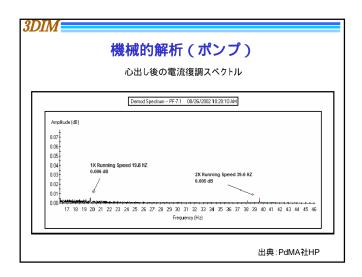


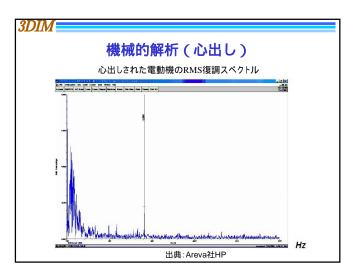


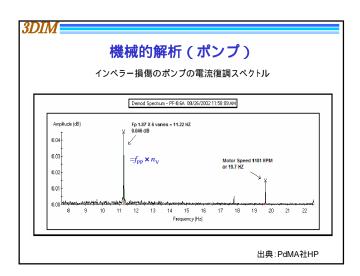


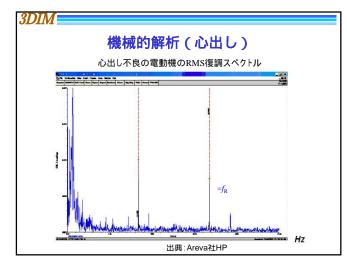


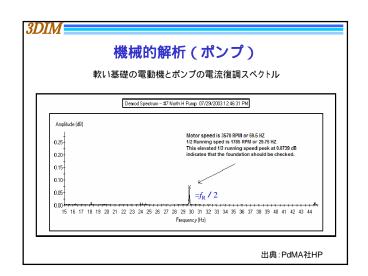


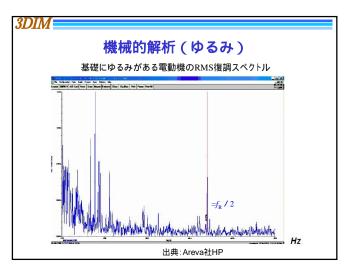


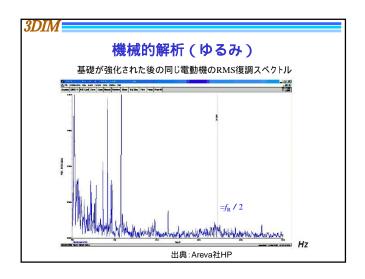


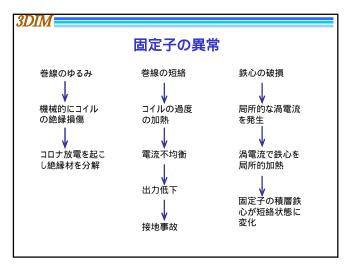


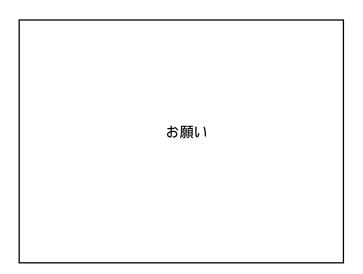


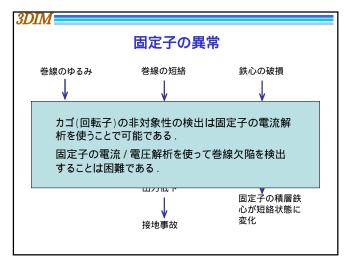




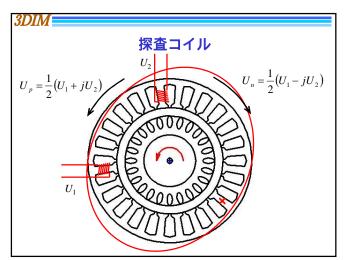












Most important magnetic fields in the air-gap of a three-phase cage induction motor with an integral slot stator winding under normal operating and fault conditions

Fields under normal operating conditions

Origin of the field	Stator fields	Rotor fields	Item
Winding fields (Slot harmonics)	$f = f_L$	$f = f_L \left\{ 1 + \frac{g_2 Q_r}{p} (1 - s) \right\}$	
		$g_2 = 0; \pm 1; \pm 2; \dots$	
Saturation fields	$f = 3f_L$	$f = f_L \left\{ 3 + \frac{g_2 Q_r}{p} (1 - s) \right\}$	
		$g_2 = 0; \pm 1; \pm 2; \dots$	

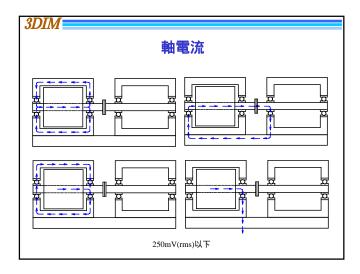
Symbols

 $f_{\rm L}$: fundamental frequency

Qs: number of stator slots p: number of pole pairs, for which the motor designed Qr : number of rotor bars

v : number of pole pairs in general

s: slip



Most important magnetic fields in the air-gap of a three-phase cage induction motor with an integral slot stator winding under normal operating and fault conditions

additional fields under fau	alt conditions		
Origin of the Field	Stator fields	Rotor fields	
Interturn faults Phase- to –phase faults Double earth faults	$f = f_L$	$f = f_L \left\{ \frac{g_2 Q_r}{p} (1 - s) \pm 1 \right\}$ $g_2 = 0; \pm 1; \pm 2; \dots$ + positive sequence fields - negative sequence fields	
eccentricity	$f = f_L \left\{ 1 \pm \frac{K}{p} (1 - s) \right\}$	$f = f_L \left\{ 1 + \left[\frac{g_2 Q_r}{p} \pm \frac{K}{p} \right] (1 - s) \right\}$	
	K=0: static eccentricity	K=1: dynamic eccentricity	
Rotor asymmetry		$f = f_L \left\{ \frac{v_2}{p} (1 - s) \pm s \right\}$	
		v ₂ = 1; 2; 3;	

本資料のコピーを禁止いたします.

3DIM

Diagnosis of failures at a cage induction motor, equipped with two identical auxiliary coil system.

Kind of faults	Measured quantities				
Kind of faults	f	U_1	U_2	U_{p}	$U_{\rm n}$
Winding fault	$f = f_L$	$U_1 \neq 0$	$U_2 \neq U_1 \neq 0$	$U_p \neq 0$	$U_n \neq 0$
Static eccentricity	$f = f_L$	$U_1 \neq 0$	$U_{2} = U_{1}$	$U_p \neq 0$	$U_n \neq 0$
Dynamic eccentricity	$f = f_L \left\{ 1 \pm \frac{1}{p} (1 - s) \right\}$	$U_1 \neq 0$	$U_{2} = U_{1}$		
Rotor asymmetry	$f = f_L \left\{ \frac{1}{p} (1 - s) \pm s \right\}$	$U_1 \neq 0$	$U_2 = U_1$		