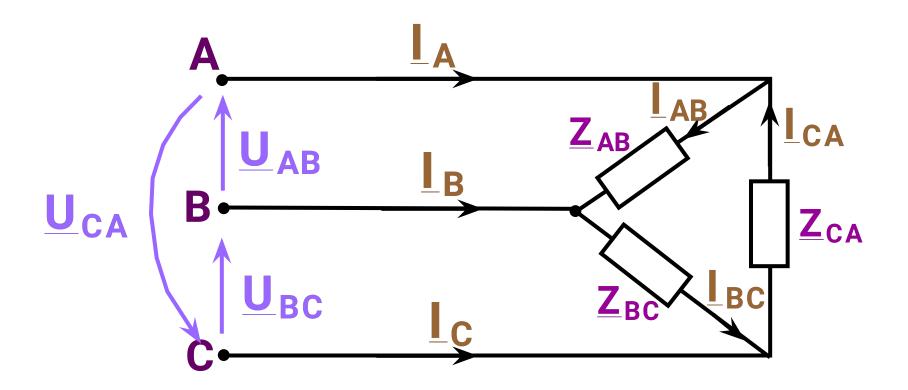
# Несимметричные режимы трёхфазной цепи

## Соединение несимметричной нагрузки

треугольником



#### Дано:

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = U_{\Pi}e^{j\lambda}, \ \underline{U}_{BC} = a^2\underline{U}_{AB},$$

$$\underline{U}_{CA} = a\underline{U}_{AB},$$

 $Z_{AB}$ ,  $Z_{BC}$ ,  $Z_{CA}$ 

### Определить:

- а) фазные токи \_\_AB, \_\_BC, \_\_CA
- б) линейные токи [А, В, С

$$(Z_{AB} \neq Z_{BC} \neq Z_{CA})$$

#### По закону Ома:

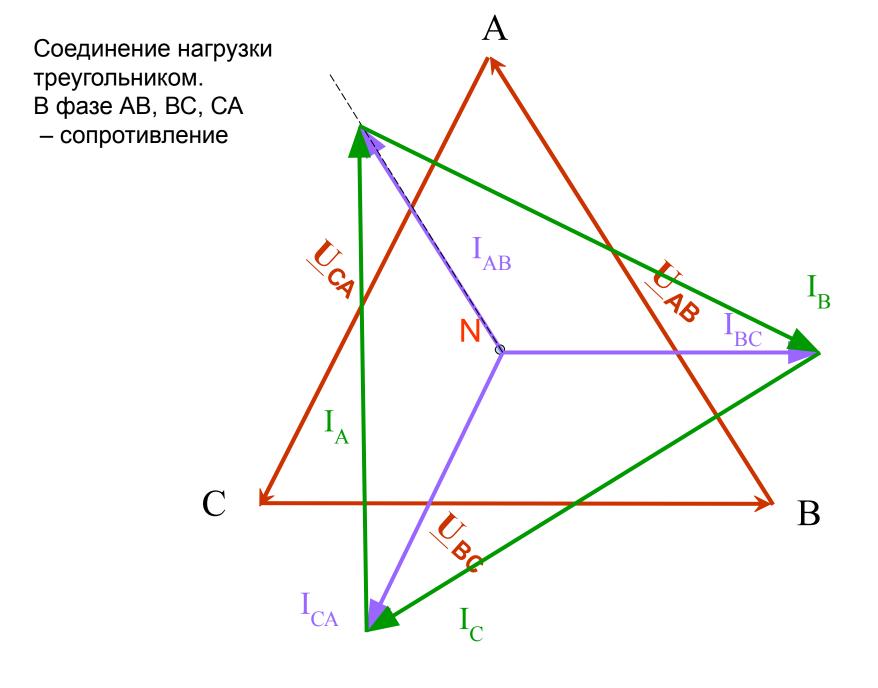
$$\underline{I}_{AB} = \frac{\underline{U}_{AB}}{\underline{Z}_{AB}} \qquad \underline{I}_{BC} = \frac{\underline{U}_{BC}}{\underline{Z}_{BC}}$$

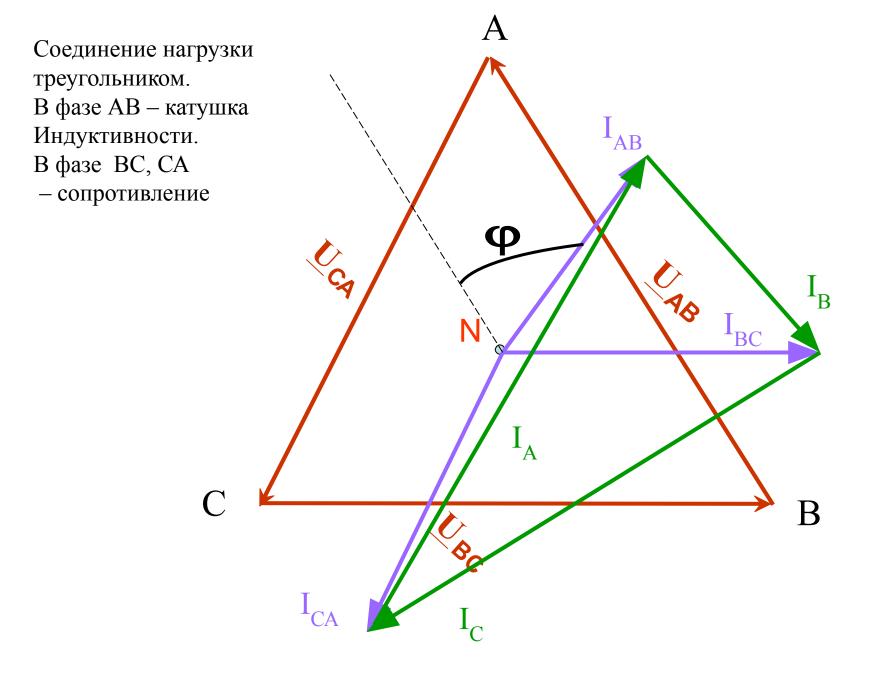
$$\underline{I}_{CA} = \frac{\underline{U}_{CA}}{\underline{Z}_{CA}}$$

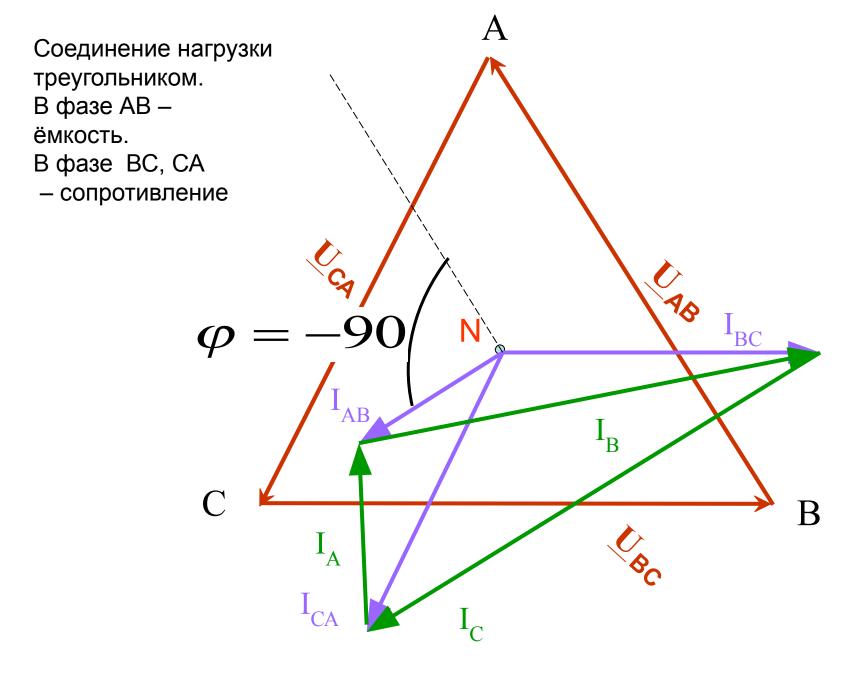
## По первому закону Кирхгофа:

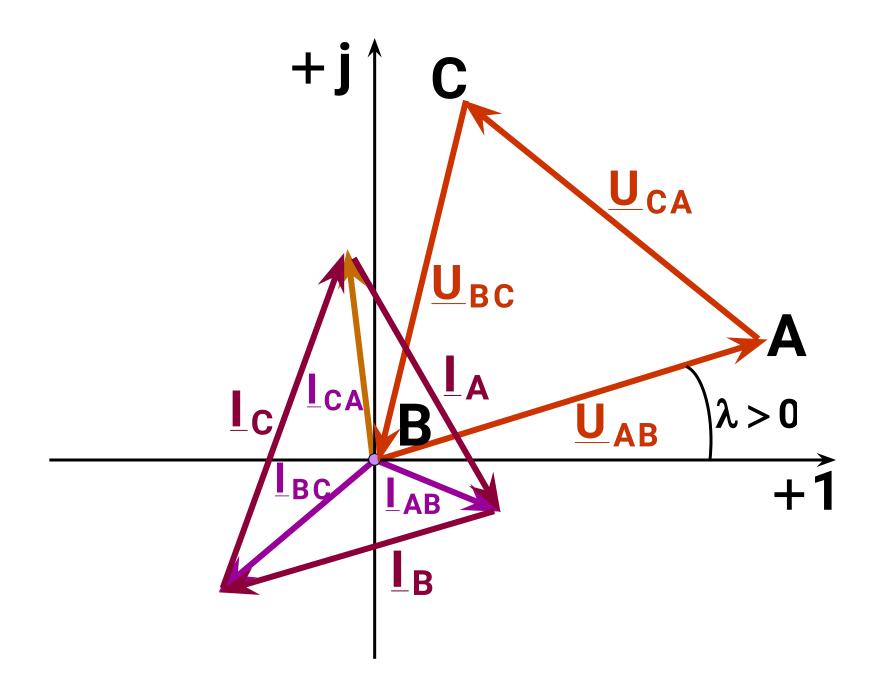
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{I}_{A} &= \underline{I}_{AB} - \underline{I}_{CA} \\ \underline{I}_{B} &= \underline{I}_{BC} - \underline{I}_{AB} \\ \underline{I}_{C} &= \underline{I}_{CA} - \underline{I}_{BC} \end{aligned}$$

# Векторная диаграмма





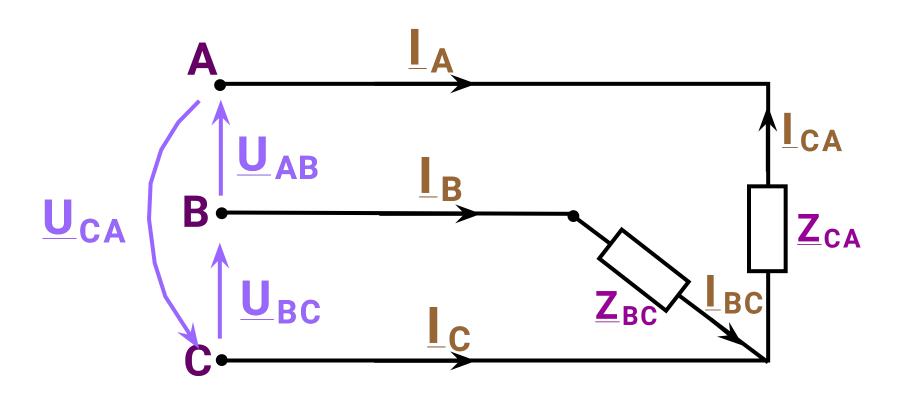




#### 3.а. Обрыв фазы АВ

$$(\underline{Z}_{AB} = \infty)$$

$$\underline{I}_{AB} = 0$$



## Определить:

- а) фазные токи
- б) линейные токи 👢 Д, 👢 С

 $\underline{I}_{B}$ ,  $\underline{\xi}_{A}$ 

$$\underline{I}_{B} = \frac{\underline{U}_{B}}{\underline{Z}_{B}} = \underline{I}_{CA} = \underline{\underline{U}_{CA}} = -\underline{I}_{A}$$

$$\underline{U}_{CA} = \underline{\underline{U}_{CA}} = -\underline{I}_{A}$$

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = \underline{\underline{I}_{AB}} = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{I}_{CA}} = \underline{\underline{U}_{CA}} = -\underline{\underline{I}_{A}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{U}_{CA}} = \underline{\underline{U}_{CA}} = -\underline{\underline{I}_{A}}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{C}} = \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}} - \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{BC}}$$

#### По закону Ома:

$$\underline{I}_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{\mathbf{B}}}{\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{\mathbf{B}}} = \underline{\mathbf{I}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I}_{CA}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{U}_{CA}}}{\underline{\underline{Z}_{CA}}} = -\underline{\underline{I}_{A}}$$

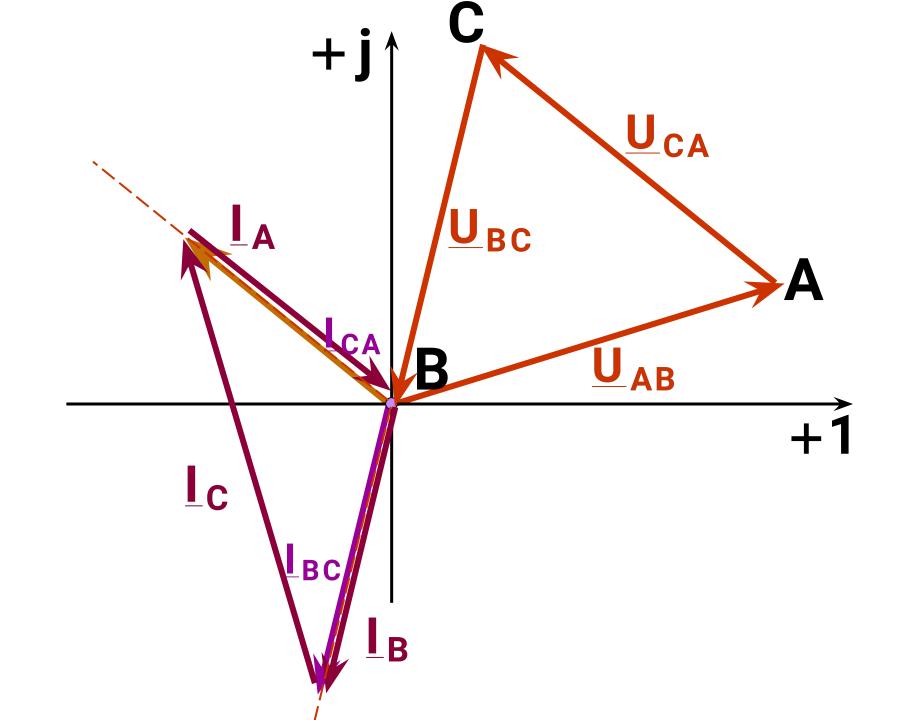
## По первому закону Кирхгофа:

$$\underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{C}} = \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}} - \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{BC}}$$

# Векторная диаграмма

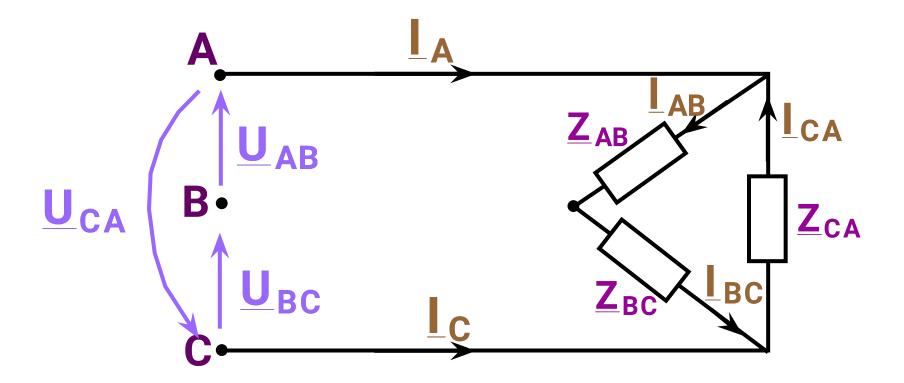
$$\underline{Z}_{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{R}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{\mathbf{G}} = \mathbf{R}$$



# 3.6. Обрыв линейного провода В

$$\underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{0}$$



## Определить:

- а) фазные токи \_\_AB, \_\_BC, \_\_CA
- б) линейные токи  $\underline{I}_A$ ,  $\underline{I}_C$

$$\underline{I}_{AB} = \underline{I}_{BC} = \frac{-\underline{U}_{CA}}{\underline{Z}_{AB} + \underline{Z}_{BC}} \qquad \underline{I}_{CA} = \frac{\underline{U}_{CA}}{\underline{Z}_{CA}}$$

$$\underline{U}_{CA} = \frac{\underline{U}_{CA}}{\underline{Z}_{CA}}$$

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = \underline{I}_{BC} = \frac{\underline{U}_{CA}}{\underline{Z}_{CA}}$$

$$\underline{U}_{BC} = \underline{U}_{CA} = \underline{U}_{CA}$$

$$\underline{Z}_{AB} = \underline{U}_{CA} = \underline{U}_{CA}$$

$$\underline{Z}_{AB} = \underline{Z}_{CA}$$

$$\underline{I}_{C} = \underline{I}_{CA} - \underline{I}_{BC} = -\underline{I}_{A}$$

# Векторная диаграмма

$$\frac{Z_{AB}}{Z_{B}} = R$$

$$\frac{Z_{B}}{Z_{C}} = R$$

