

## DEFINITION OF A STATOR WINDING INDUCTANCE OF INDUCTION MOTOR

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External characteristic of an induction machine as generator and motor depends of its parameters. Therefore the exact value of a stator winding inductance is very important. Along with a flux of the fundamental harmonic (the main magnetic flux of mutual induction) currents of stator and rotor create a leakage flux defining the components values of windings inductance.

The inductance of a stator winding

$$X_1 = X_{gd} + X_{ecd} + \tau_{\sigma} X_{\mu},$$

where  $X_{gd}$  is the grooving dissipation inductance,  $X_{ecd}$  is the end coil dissipation inductance,  $\tau_{\sigma} X_{\mu}$  is the differential dissipation inductance,  $X_{\mu}$  is the mutual induction inductance.

The coefficient of mutual induction for the fundamental harmonic

$$M = \frac{\mu_0 D l m w^2 k_w}{\delta k_{\delta} k_{\mu} \pi p^2}, \text{ where } \mu_0 \text{ is the permeability of vacuum, } D \text{ is the diameter,}$$

$l$  is the length of a stator,  $m$  is the number of phases,  $w$  is the number of turns,  $k_w$  is the coefficient of winding,  $\delta$  is the length of air gap,  $k_{\delta}$  is the coefficient of air gap taking into account a conditional extend as a result of stepped appearance surface of a stator and rotor,  $k_{\mu}$  is the coefficient of saturation of a magnetic circuit,  $p$  is the number of poles pairs.

The empirical coefficient is for a single-layer stator winding with the width of grooving  $b_n$  and the height  $h_n$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{h_n}{3b_n}$$

The empirical coefficient is for a two-layer stator winding

$$\lambda_n = \frac{h_n}{3b_n} \cdot \frac{3\beta + 1}{4}, \beta \text{ is the degree of a pitch shortening}$$

Thus the inductance of a single-layer stator winding is

$$X_1 = 4\pi f \mu_0 \frac{w^2}{p} \left[ \frac{l}{q} + \left( 0,67 l_{ecd} - 0,43 \frac{\pi D}{2p} \right) \right] + \tau_{\sigma} X_{\mu}$$

$f$  is the voltage frequency,

and the inductance of a two-layer stator winding is

$$X_1 = 4\pi f \mu_0 \frac{w^2}{p} \left( \frac{l}{q} \cdot \frac{3\beta + 1}{4} + 0,57 \frac{3\beta - 1}{2} \frac{\pi D}{2p} \right) + \tau_{\sigma} X_{\mu}.$$

### Literature:

1. Bogatyrev N.I. Shemy statornykh obmotok, parametry i kharakteristiki elektricheskikh mashin peremennogo toka. – Krasnodar, 2007. – 301.