

Chương IV: MẠCH ĐIỆN XOAY CHIỀU 3 PHA

4.1 Khái niệm chung về mạch điện xoay chiều 3 pha

4.2 Quan hệ giữa các dòng điện dây và pha trong mạch 3 pha lệch

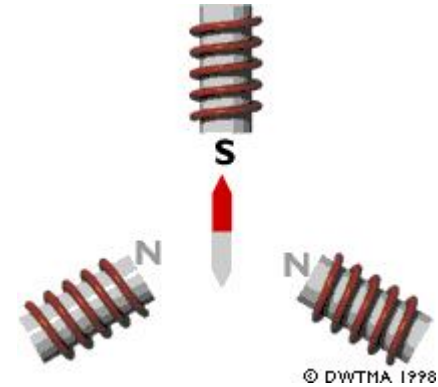
4.3 Công suất mạch xoay chiều 3 pha

4.4. Cách giải mạch 3 pha

Chương IV: MẠCH ĐIỆN XOAY CHIỀU 3 PHA

4.1 Khái niệm chung về mạch xoay chiều 3 pha

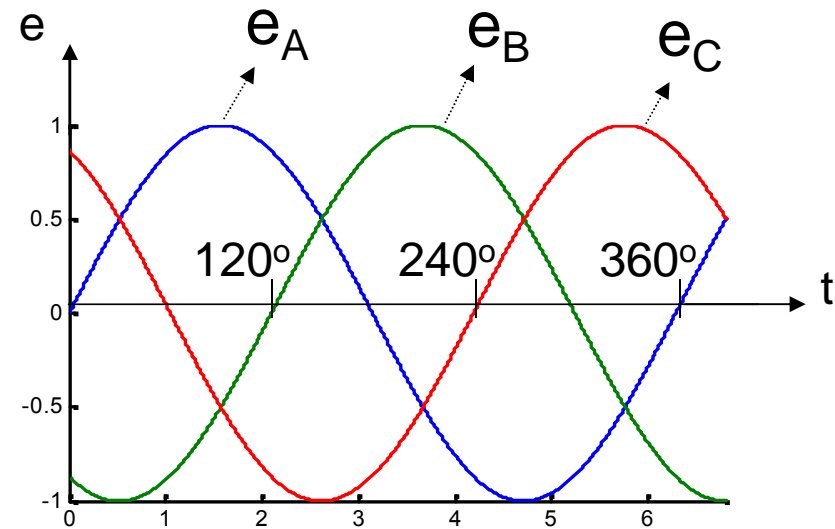
1. Phương pháp tạo nguồn 3 pha : Máy phát điện
2. Biểu diễn nguồn 3 pha:
 - a. Dạng tích phân:



$$e_A = \sqrt{2}E \sin \omega t$$

$$e_B = \sqrt{2}E \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$

$$e_C = \sqrt{2}E \sin(\omega t - 240^\circ)$$



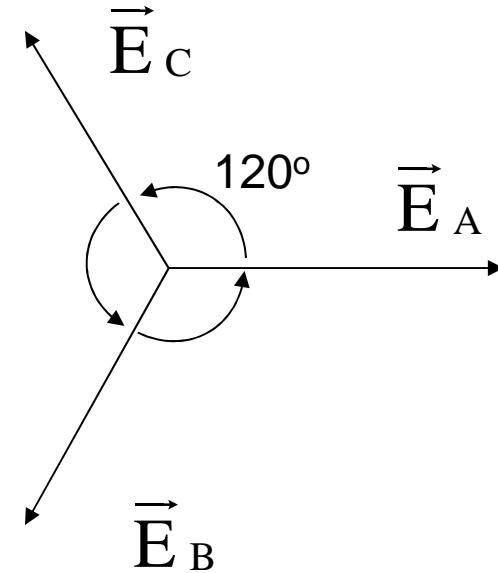
b. Dạng số phức :

$$\dot{\vec{E}}_A = E e^{j0^\circ}$$

$$\dot{\vec{E}}_B = E e^{-j120^\circ}$$

$$\dot{\vec{E}}_C = E e^{-j240^\circ} \text{ hoặc } \dot{\vec{E}}_C = E e^{+j120^\circ}$$

c. Dạng véc tơ :



Vấn đề 3 pha ix ng :

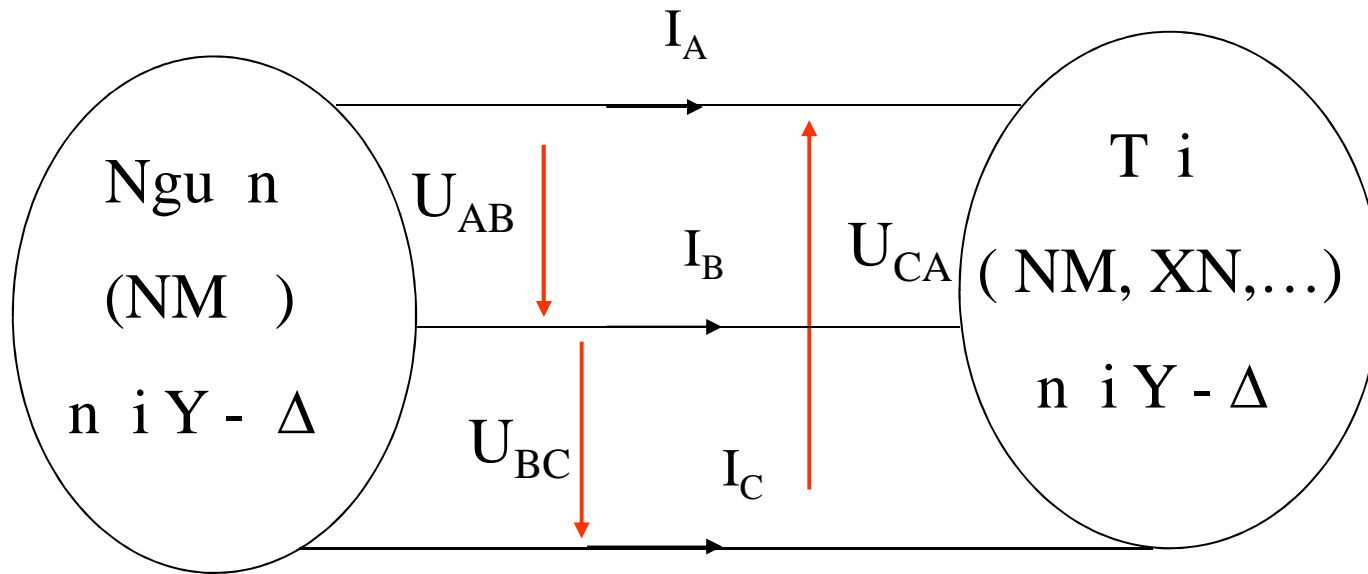
$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_A + e_B + e_C &= \\ \vec{E}_A + \vec{E}_B + \vec{E}_C &= \\ \dot{\vec{E}}_A + \dot{\vec{E}}_B + \dot{\vec{E}}_C &= \end{aligned} \right\} 0$$

3. Cách nối: Sao (Y) và tam giác (Δ - D)

4. Mạch 3 pha ix ng $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ngu n /x} \\ \text{T i /x} \\ \text{ng dây /x} \end{array} \right.$

ngu n	t i
Y	Y
Y	Δ
Δ	Δ
Δ	Y

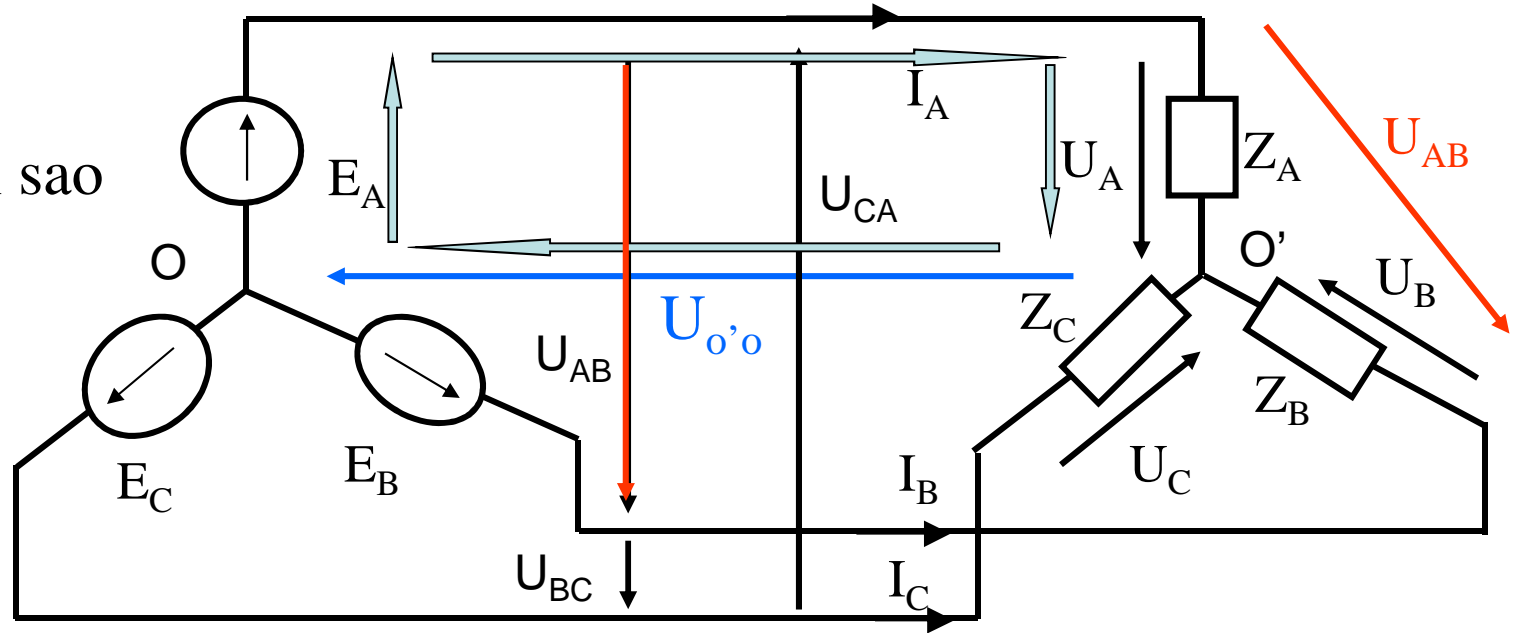
5. Các đại lượng dây và pha



- Dòng điện dây $I_d (I_A, I_B, I_C)$
 - Điện áp dây $U_d (U_{AB}, U_{BC}, U_{CA})$
 - Dòng điện pha I_f, I_p
 - Điện áp pha U_f, U_p
- } phụ thuộc cách nối

4.2 Quan hệ giữa các dòng dây và pha trong mạch 3 pha tích hợp

1. Mạch nối sao



$$\dot{U}_{O'O} = \frac{\dot{E}_A Y_A + \dot{E}_B Y_B + \dot{E}_C Y_C}{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C} = \frac{Y(\dot{E}_A + \dot{E}_B + \dot{E}_C)}{3Y} = 0$$

Vì $Z_A = Z_B = Z_C = Z$

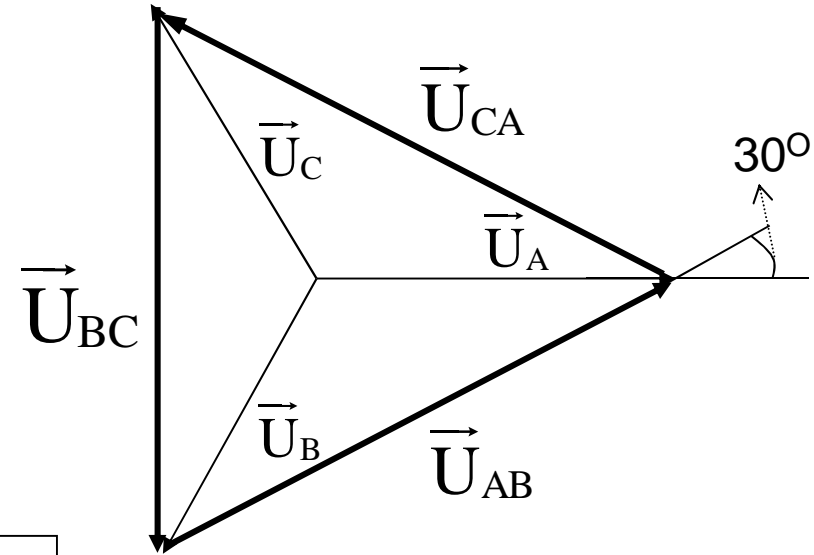
\downarrow
 $Y_A = Y_B = Y_C = Y = \frac{1}{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_A &= \dot{E}_A \\ \dot{U}_B &= \dot{E}_B \\ \dot{U}_C &= \dot{E}_C \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{U}_{AB} = ?$$

$$\vec{U}_{AB} = \vec{U}_A - \vec{U}_B$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{U}_{AB} &= \vec{U}_A - \vec{U}_B \\ \vec{U}_{BC} &= \vec{U}_B - \vec{U}_C \\ \vec{U}_{CA} &= \vec{U}_C - \vec{U}_A\end{aligned}$$



Trong m ch n i Y:

+ Tr hi u d ng :

$$\begin{aligned}U_d &= \sqrt{3}U_f \\ I_d &= I_f\end{aligned}$$

+ Góc pha :

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{U}_{AB} &\text{ v t tr c } \vec{U}_A \text{ góc } 30^\circ \\ \vec{U}_{BC} &\text{ v t tr c } \vec{U}_B \text{ góc } 30^\circ \\ \vec{U}_{CA} &\text{ v t tr c } \vec{U}_C \text{ góc } 30^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Ví d : $\dot{U}_B = Ue^{j0^\circ}$

$$\dot{U}_A = Ue^{j120^\circ}$$

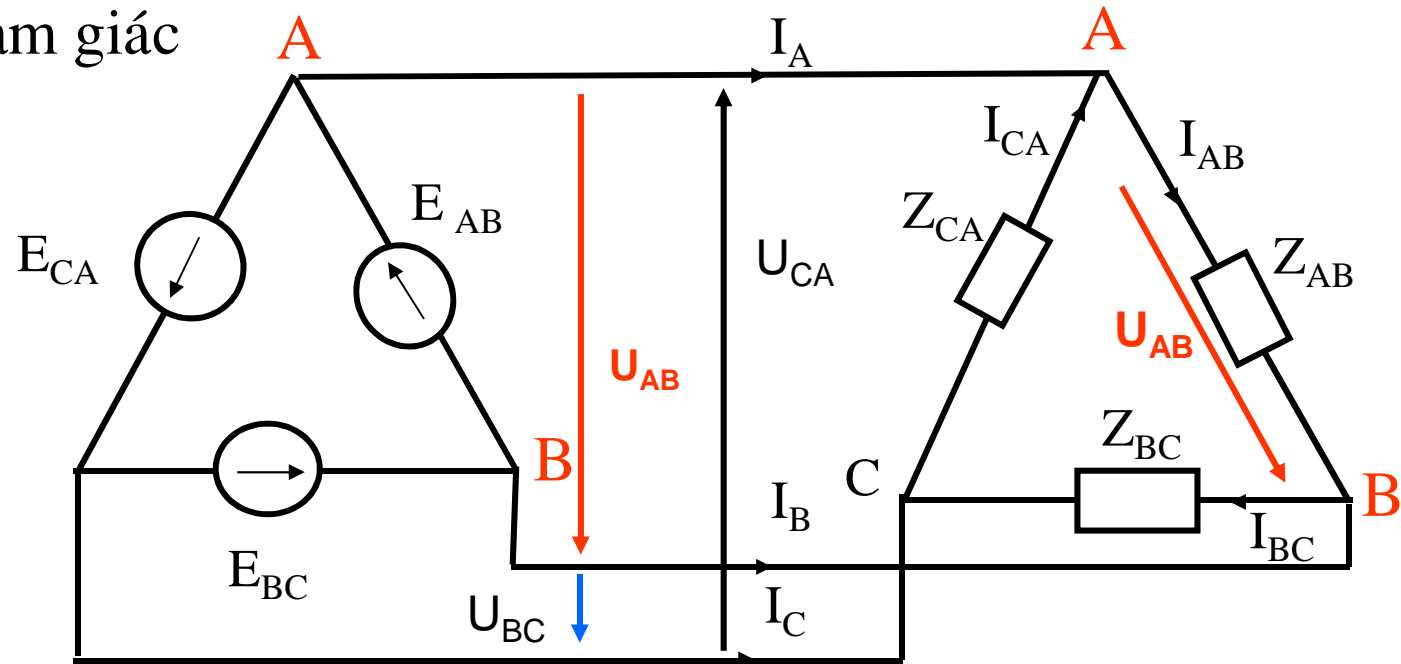
$$\dot{U}_C = Ue^{-j120^\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3}Ue^{j150^\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{BC} = \sqrt{3}Ue^{j30^\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{CA} = \sqrt{3}Ue^{-j90^\circ}$$

2. Mạch nối tam giác



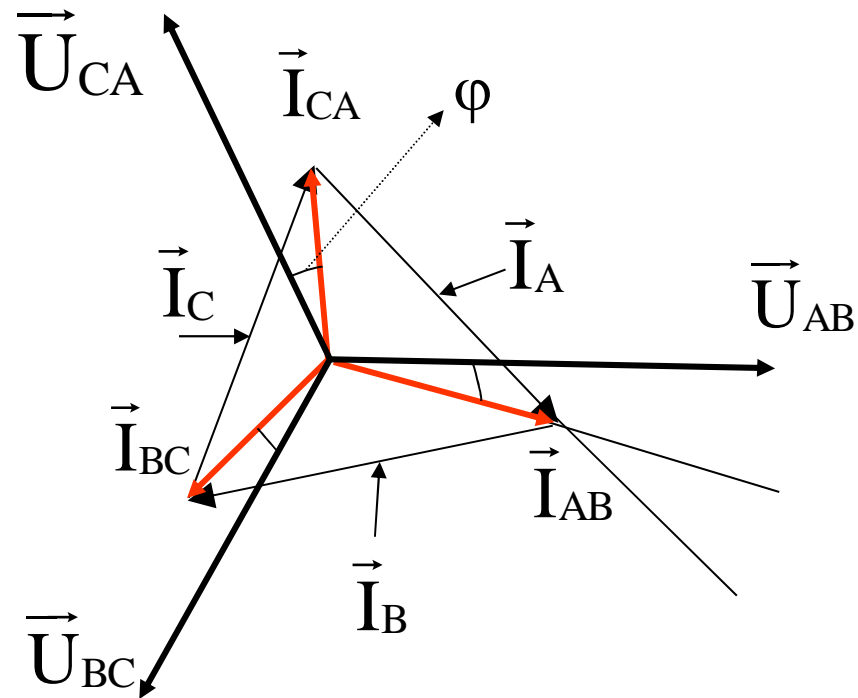
Vòng AABB

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{U}_{AB} &= \vec{E}_{AB} \\ \vec{U}_{BC} &= \vec{E}_{BC} \\ \vec{U}_{CA} &= \vec{E}_{CA} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Tại A, B, C: } \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{I}_A &= \vec{I}_{AB} - \vec{I}_{CA} \\ \vec{I}_B &= \vec{I}_{BC} - \vec{I}_{AB} \\ \vec{I}_C &= \vec{I}_{CA} - \vec{I}_{BC} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{I}_A = \vec{I}_{AB} - \vec{I}_{CA} \\ \vec{I}_B = \vec{I}_{BC} - \vec{I}_{AB} \\ \vec{I}_C = \vec{I}_{CA} - \vec{I}_{BC} \end{array} \right.$$

Về trị hiệu dụng :

$$\begin{array}{l} U_d = U_f \\ I_d = \sqrt{3}I_f \end{array}$$



\vec{I}_A chậm sau \vec{I}_{AB} góc 30°

V góc pha : \vec{I}_B chậm sau \vec{I}_{BC} góc 30°

\vec{I}_C chậm sau \vec{I}_{CA} góc 30°

Ví dụ :

$$\dot{I}_C = 17,3e^{j0^\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = 10e^{-j90^\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_A = 17,3e^{-j120^\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BC} = 10e^{j150^\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = 17,3e^{j120^\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{CA} = 10e^{j30^\circ}$$

4.3 Công suất trong mạch điện xoay chiều 3 pha

1. Công suất tác dụng :

$$P_A, P_B, P_C \longrightarrow P_{3f} = P_A + P_B + P_C$$

Khi tải đối xứng : $P = 3P_f = 3U_f I_f \cos\varphi_f = 3RI_f^2$

Tải nối Y : $U_f = \frac{U_d}{\sqrt{3}} \quad I_f = I_d \longrightarrow P = \sqrt{3}U_d I_d \cos\varphi_p$

Khi tải nối Δ : $\left. \begin{aligned} U_f &= U_d \\ I_f &= \frac{I_d}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned} \right\}$

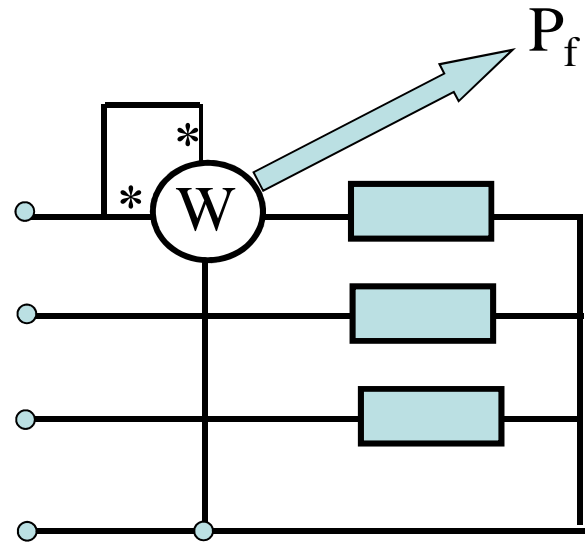
$$P = \sqrt{3}U_d I_d \cos\varphi_f$$

o công suất m ch 3 pha :

a. 1 Oát k :

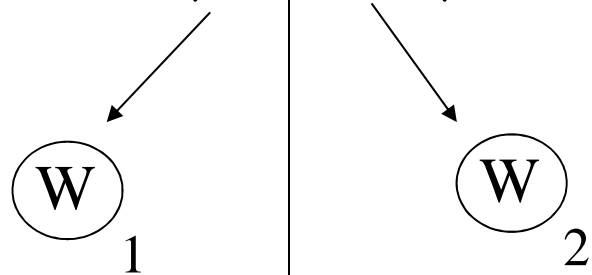
X: $P_{3f} = 3 P_f$

K X: $P_{3f} = P_A + P_B + P_C$



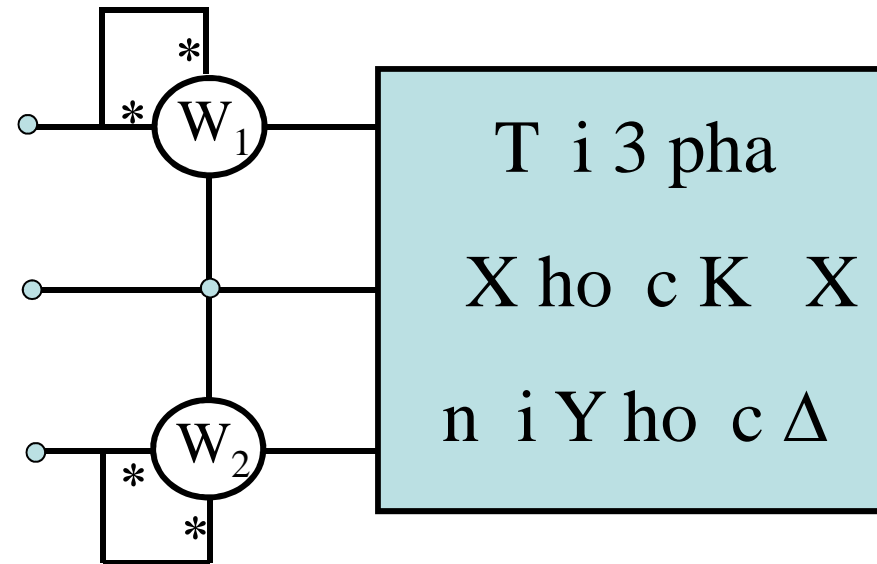
b. 2 Oát k :

$$P = |P_1 \pm P_2|$$



cùng chi u

ng c chi u



2. Công suất phản kháng:

$$Q_A, Q_B, Q_C \quad \longrightarrow \quad Q_{3f} = Q_A + Q_B + Q_C$$

Khi tải i x ng: $Q = 3Q_f = 3U_f I_f \sin \varphi_f = 3XI_f^2$

Tải nối Y hay Δ :

$$Q = \sqrt{3} U_d I_d \sin \varphi_p$$

3. Công suất biểu kiến (toàn phần):

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{3} U_d I_d$$

4.4. Cách giải mạch 3 pha

1. Tải nối Y

a. *ix ng:*

Nguyên X:

$$\dot{E}_A + \dot{E}_B + \dot{E}_C = 0$$

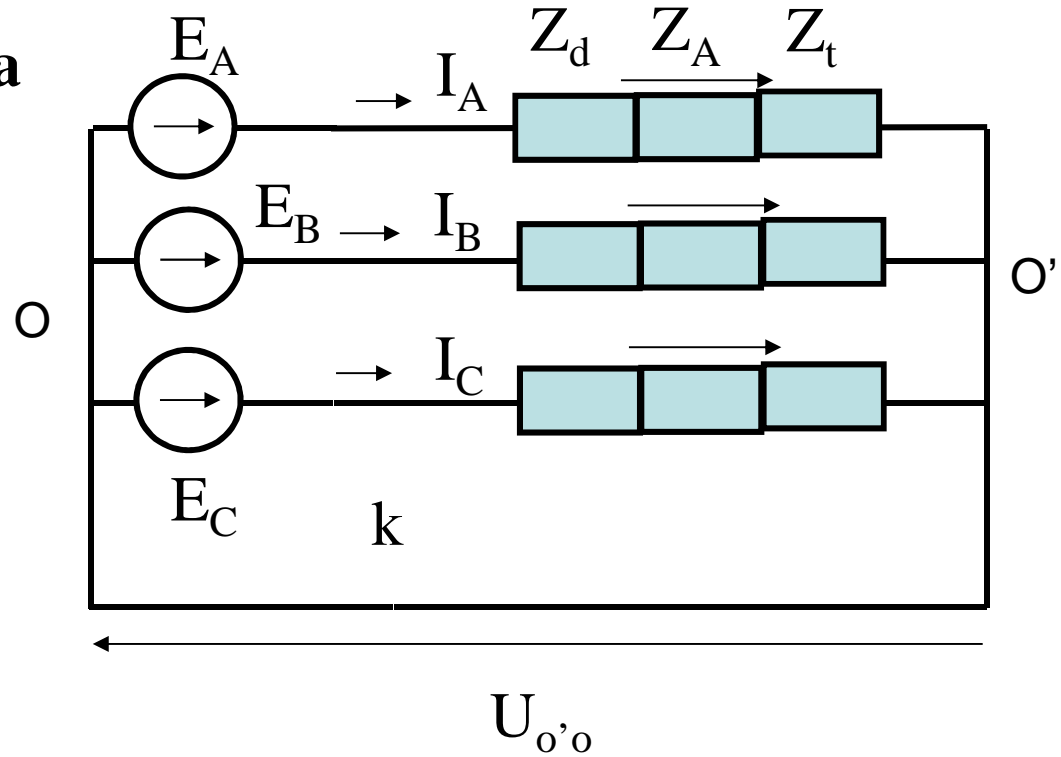
Ti X:

$$Z_A = Z_B = Z_C = Z_t$$

ng dây X: $Z_{dA} = Z_{dB} = Z_{dC} = Z_d$

Thay Z_d n/t $Z_t \longrightarrow Z_A, Z_B, Z_C$

$$U_{O'O} = 0 \longrightarrow \dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} = \frac{U e^{j0^\circ}}{\sqrt{3} e^{j\varphi}} = I e^{-j\varphi} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{I}_B = I e^{-j(\varphi+120^\circ)} \\ \dot{I}_C = I e^{-j(\varphi-120^\circ)} \end{cases}$$



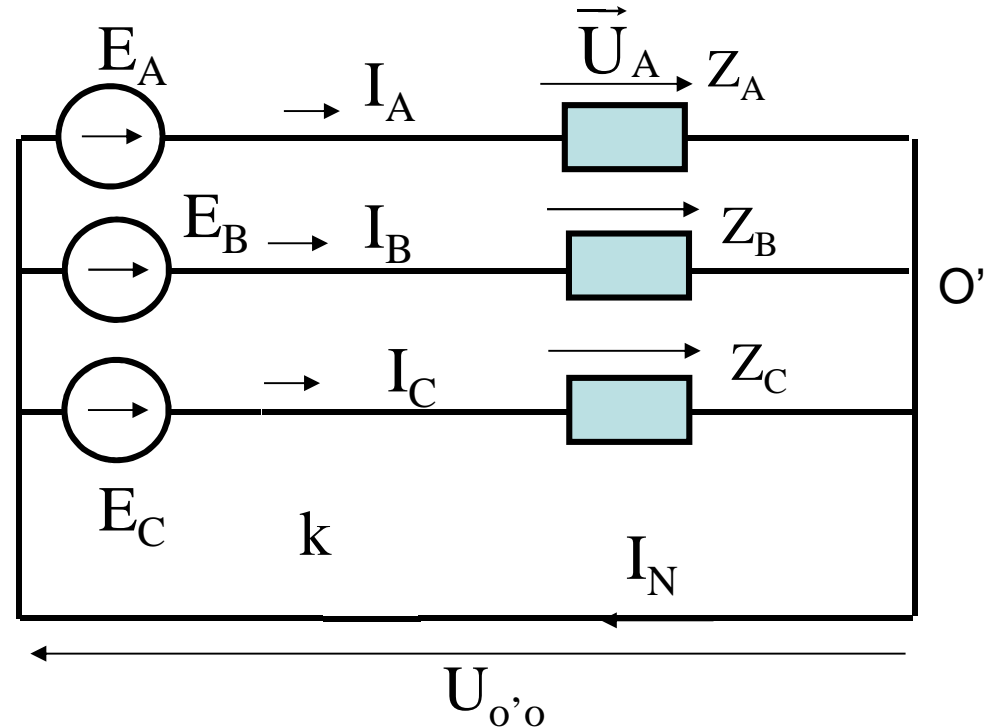
b. Không đối xứng:

Nguồn X : $\dot{E}_A + \dot{E}_B + \dot{E}_C = 0$

Tải không X : $Z_A \neq Z_B \neq Z_C \neq Z_O$

* Khi k đóng : $U_{O'O} = 0$

Tính I trong từng pha riêng biệt



$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} = \frac{Ue^{j0^\circ}}{Z_A e^{j\varphi_A}} = I_A e^{-j\varphi_A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} = \frac{Ue^{-j120^\circ}}{Z_B e^{j\varphi_B}} = I_B e^{-j(\varphi_B + 120^\circ)}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C} = \frac{Ue^{j120^\circ}}{Z_C e^{j\varphi_C}} = I_C e^{-j(\varphi_C - 120^\circ)}$$

$$\dot{I}_N = \dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C \neq 0$$

$$\dot{I}_N = I_N e^{j\psi_N}$$

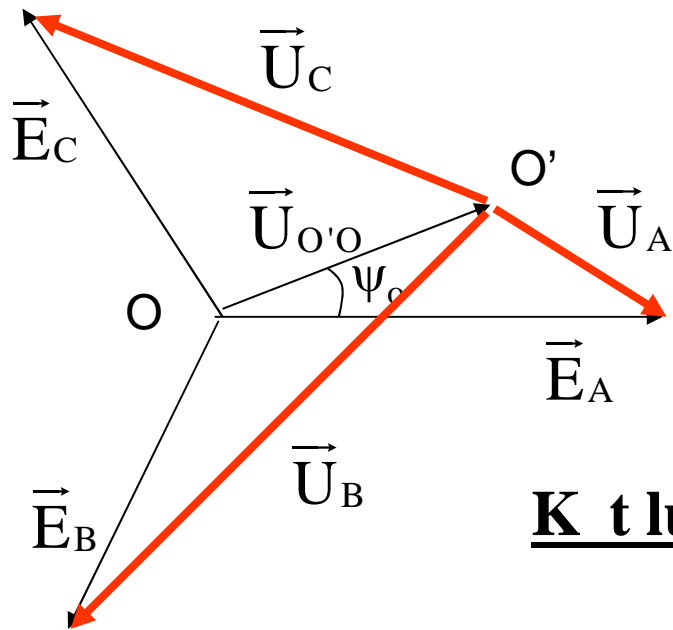
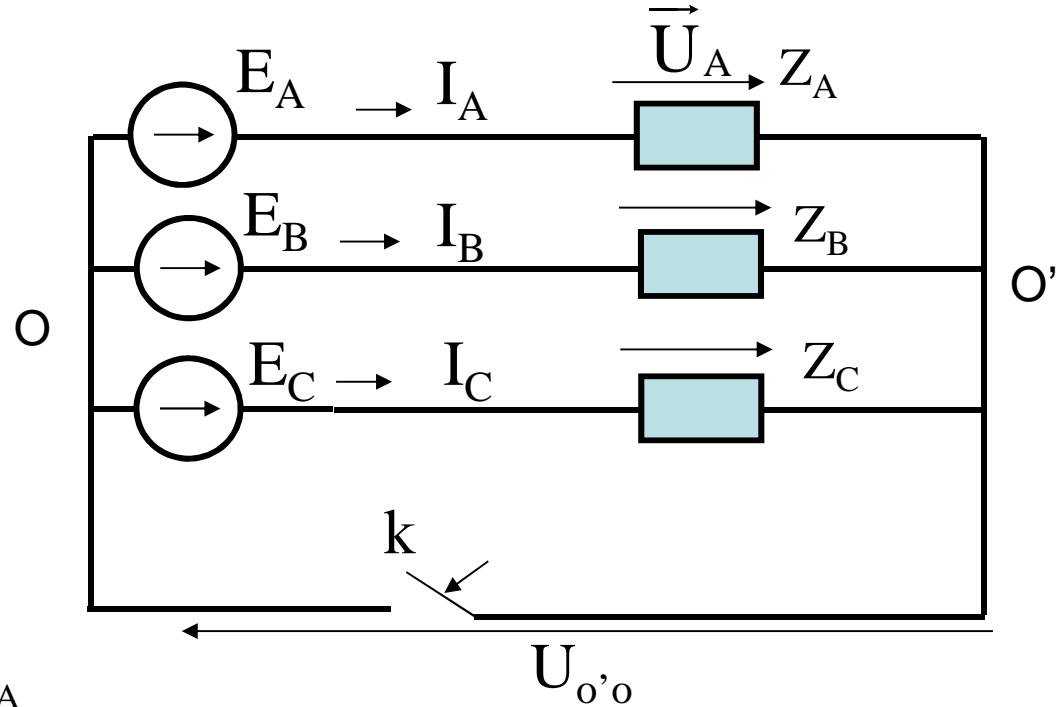
* Khi k mở :

$$\dot{U}_{o'o} = U_o e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U}_A &= \dot{E}_A - \dot{U}_{o'o} \\ \dot{U}_B &= \dot{E}_B - \dot{U}_{o'o} \\ \dot{U}_C &= \dot{E}_C - \dot{U}_{o'o} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Không
ĐX

$$\dot{U}_{o'o} = \frac{\dot{E}_A Y_A + \dot{E}_B Y_B + \dot{E}_C Y_C}{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C} \neq 0$$



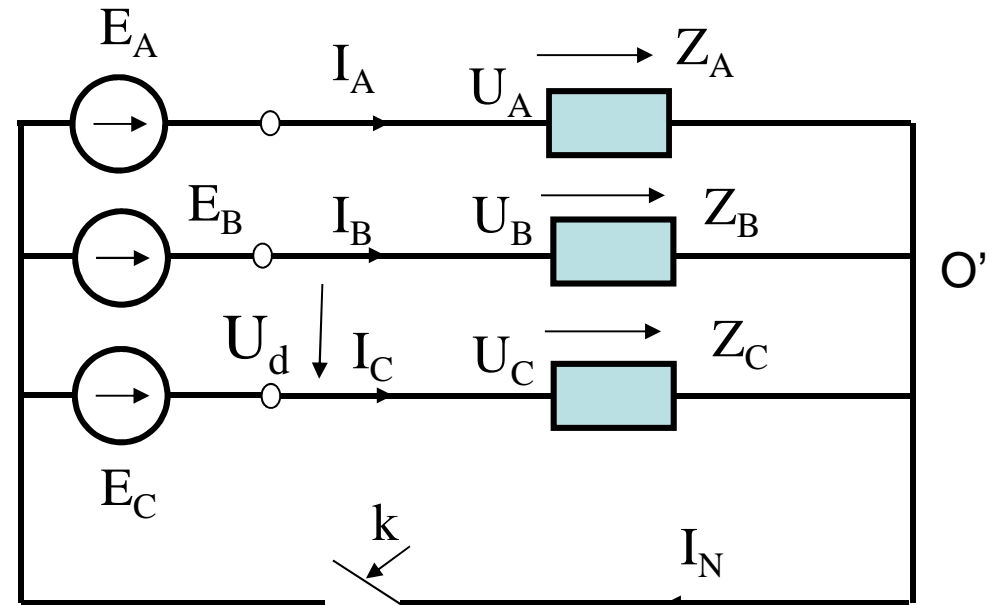
K t l u n : i n á p p h a *khô n g* i x n g

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} = \frac{U_A e^{j\psi_{uA}}}{Z_A e^{j\phi_A}} = I_A e^{j\psi_A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} = \frac{U_B e^{-j\psi_{uB}}}{Z_B e^{j\phi_B}} = I_B e^{j\psi_B}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C} = \frac{U_C e^{j\psi_{uC}}}{Z_C e^{j\phi_C}} = I_C e^{j\psi_C}$$

Ví dụ : Cho mạch hình bên



Nguồn ĐX : $U_d = 220 \text{ V}$

Tải K X có : $Z_A = 20 \Omega$; $Z_B = j 20 \Omega$; $Z_C = -j 20 \Omega$

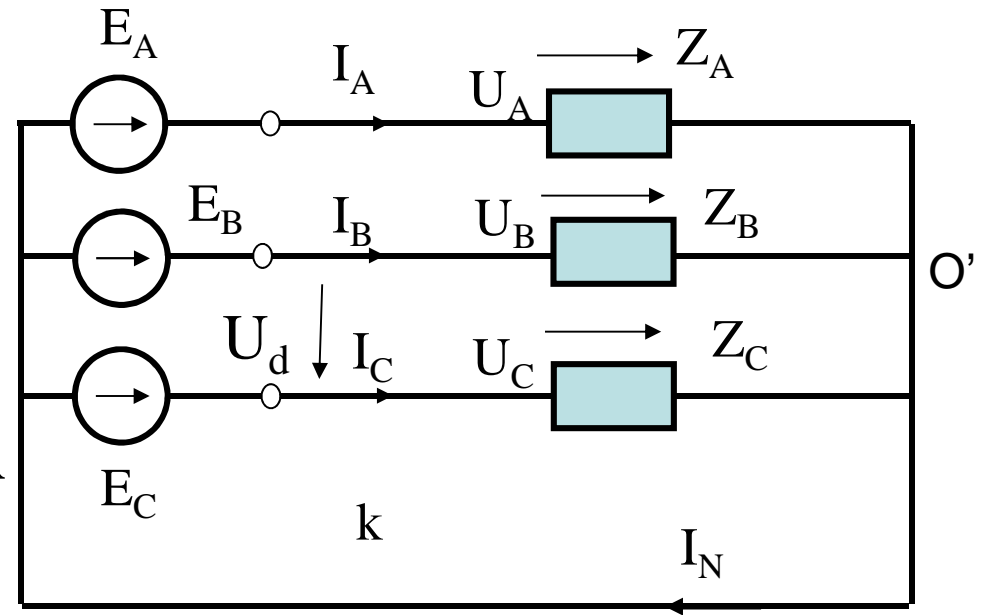
Tìm dòng điện I_A, I_B, I_C, I_N khi k đóng và mở

Khi k đóng : $U_{O'O} = 0$

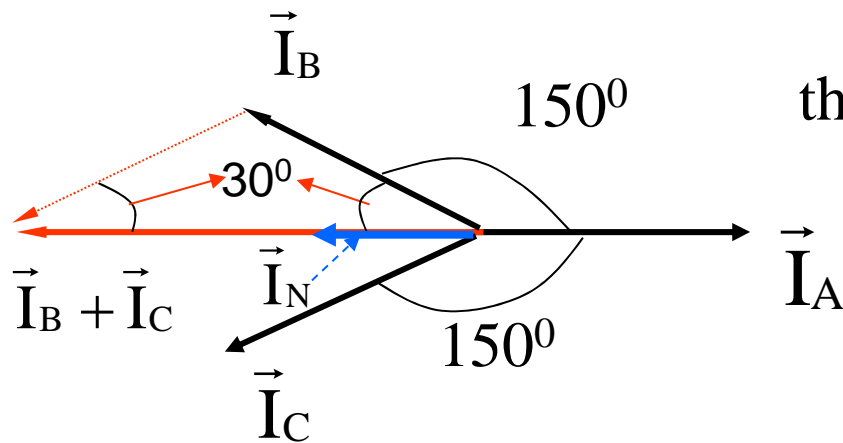
$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} = \frac{127e^{j0^\circ}}{20e^{j0^\circ}} = 6,35e^{j0^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} = \frac{127e^{-j120^\circ}}{j20} = 6,35e^{-j210^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C} = \frac{127e^{j120^\circ}}{-j20} = 6,35e^{j210^\circ} \text{ A}$$



$$\vec{I}_N = \vec{I}_A + \vec{I}_B + \vec{I}_C = ?$$



th véct $\rightarrow I_N = 0,73 \cdot 6,35 = 4,64 \text{ A}$

S ph c : $\dot{I}_N = 4,64e^{j180^\circ} = -4,64 \text{ A}$

b. Khi k m : $U_{O'O'} \neq 0$

$$\dot{I}_N = 4,64e^{j180^\circ} = -4,64 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_{O'O'} = \frac{\dot{E}_A Y_A + \dot{E}_B Y_B + \dot{E}_C Y_C}{Y_A + Y_B + Y_C}$$

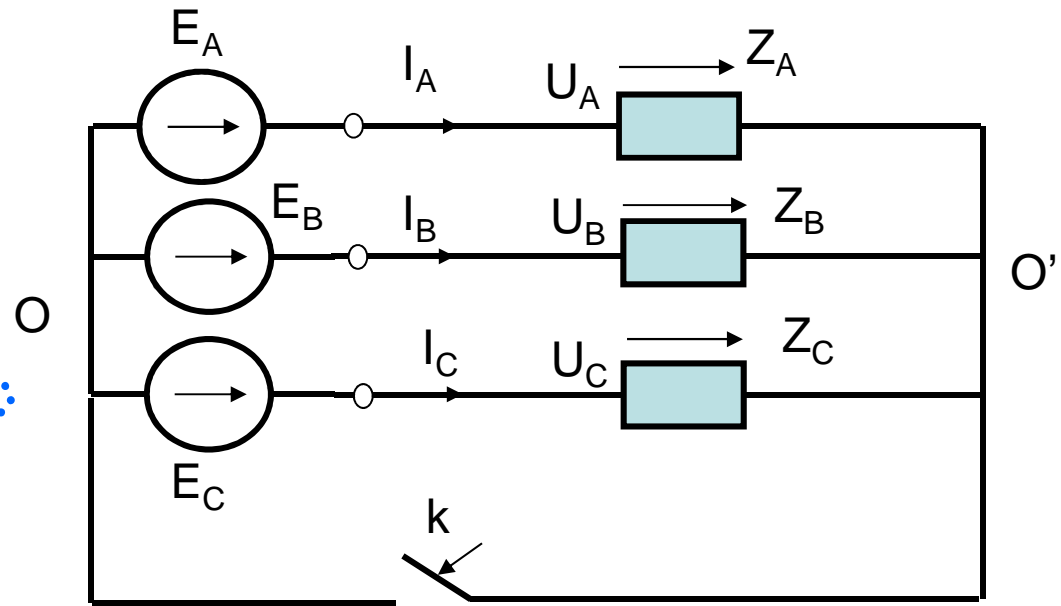
$$Y_A = \frac{1}{Z_A} = \frac{1}{20} = 0,05 \text{ S}$$

$$Y_B = \frac{1}{Z_B} = \frac{1}{j20} = -j0,05 \text{ S}$$

$$Y_C = \frac{1}{Z_C} = \frac{1}{-j20} = j0,05 \text{ S}$$

$$Y = Y_A + Y_B + Y_C = 0,05 \text{ S}$$

$$\dot{U}_{O'O'} = \frac{-4,64}{0,05} = -92,8 \text{ V}$$

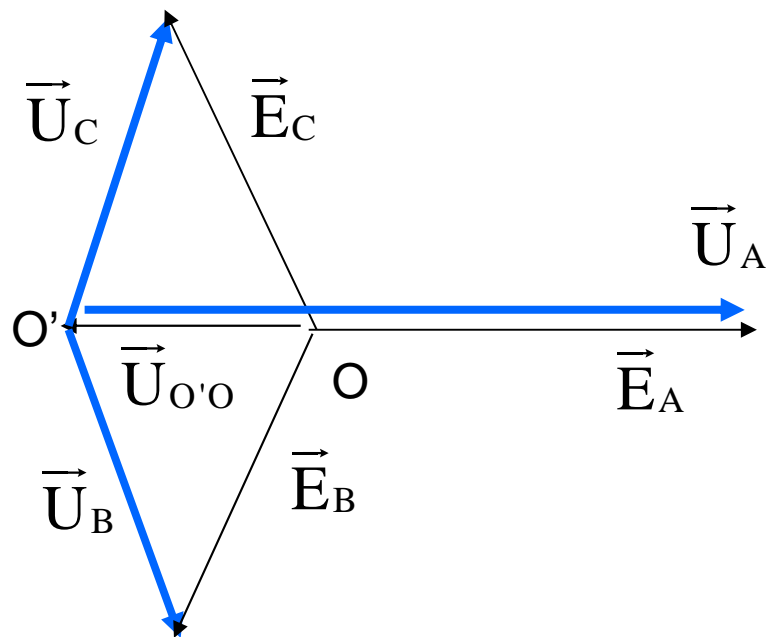


$$\dot{U}_{O'O} = -92,8 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_A = \dot{E}_A - \dot{U}_{O'O} = 127 + 92,8 \approx 220 \text{ V} \quad \boxed{\dot{U}_A \approx 220e^{j0^\circ} \text{ V}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_B &= \dot{E}_B - \dot{U}_{O'O} = 127e^{-j120^\circ} + 92,8 = -63,5 - j110 + 92,8 \\ &= 29,3 - j110 \text{ V} \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\dot{U}_B = 113,8e^{-j75^\circ 5' \text{ V}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_C &= \dot{E}_C - \dot{U}_{O'O} = 127e^{j120^\circ} + 92,8 = -63,5 + j110 + 92,8 \\ &= 29,3 + j110 \text{ V} \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\dot{U}_C = 113,8e^{j75^\circ 5' \text{ V}}$$

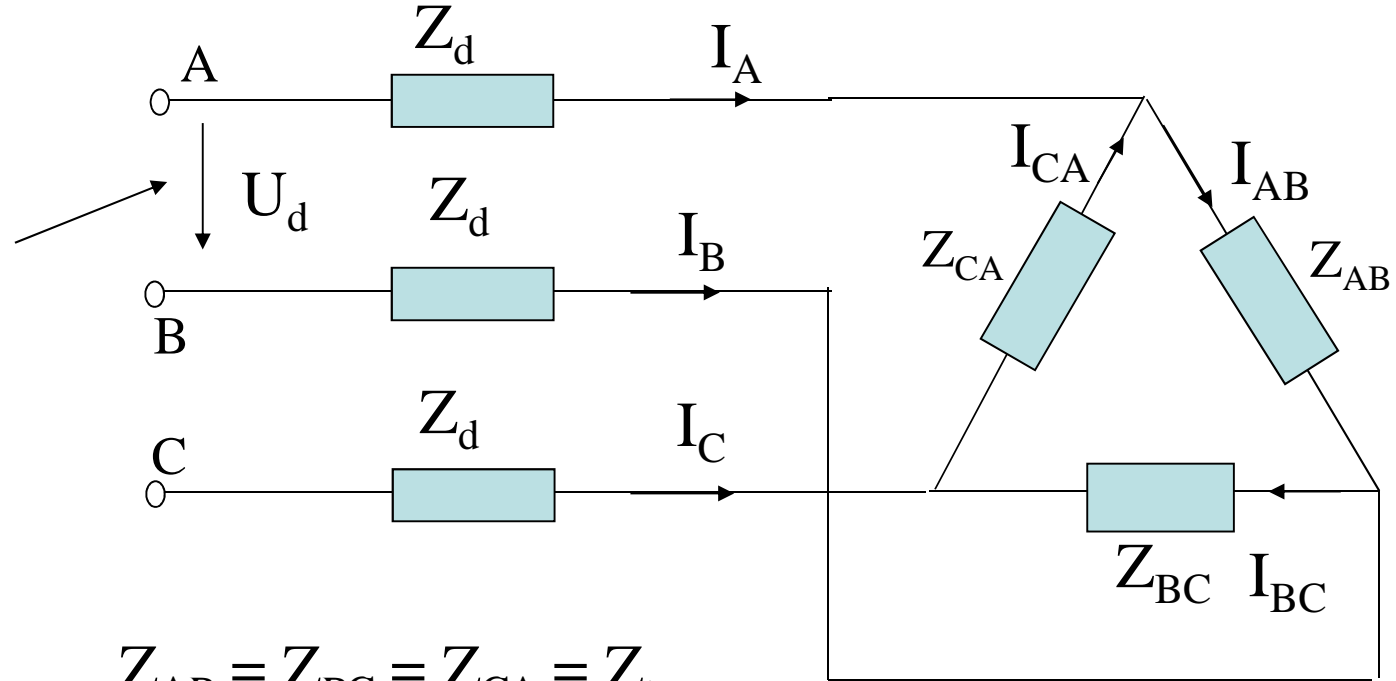


→ dòng i n trong các nhánh

2. Tải nối Δ

a. *i x ng:*

Nguồn U_d :



Tải Z_t : $Z_{AB} = Z_{BC} = Z_{CA} = Z_t$

ng dây Z_d : $Z_{dA} = Z_{dB} = Z_{dC} = Z_d$

* Không có $Z_d \rightarrow Z_d = 0$

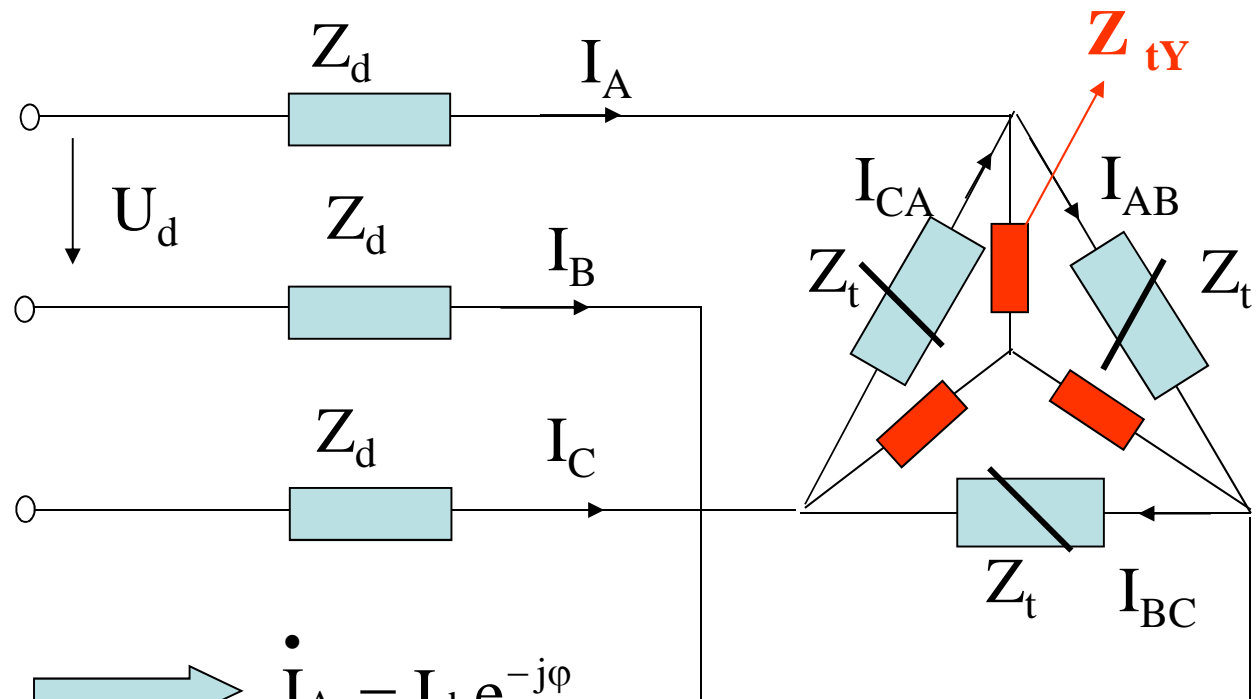
$$\dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_t} = \frac{U_d e^{j0^\circ}}{\sqrt{3} e^{j\varphi}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{I}_{BC} = I_f e^{-j(\varphi+120^\circ)} \\ \dot{I}_{CA} = I_f e^{-j(\varphi-120^\circ)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \sqrt{3} I_f e^{-j(\varphi+30^\circ)}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \sqrt{3} I_f e^{-j(\varphi+150^\circ)}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \sqrt{3} I_f e^{-j(\varphi-90^\circ)}$$

* Khi $Z_d \neq 0$



thay $Z_d + Z_{tY} = Z \longrightarrow \dot{I}_A = I_d e^{-j\varphi}$

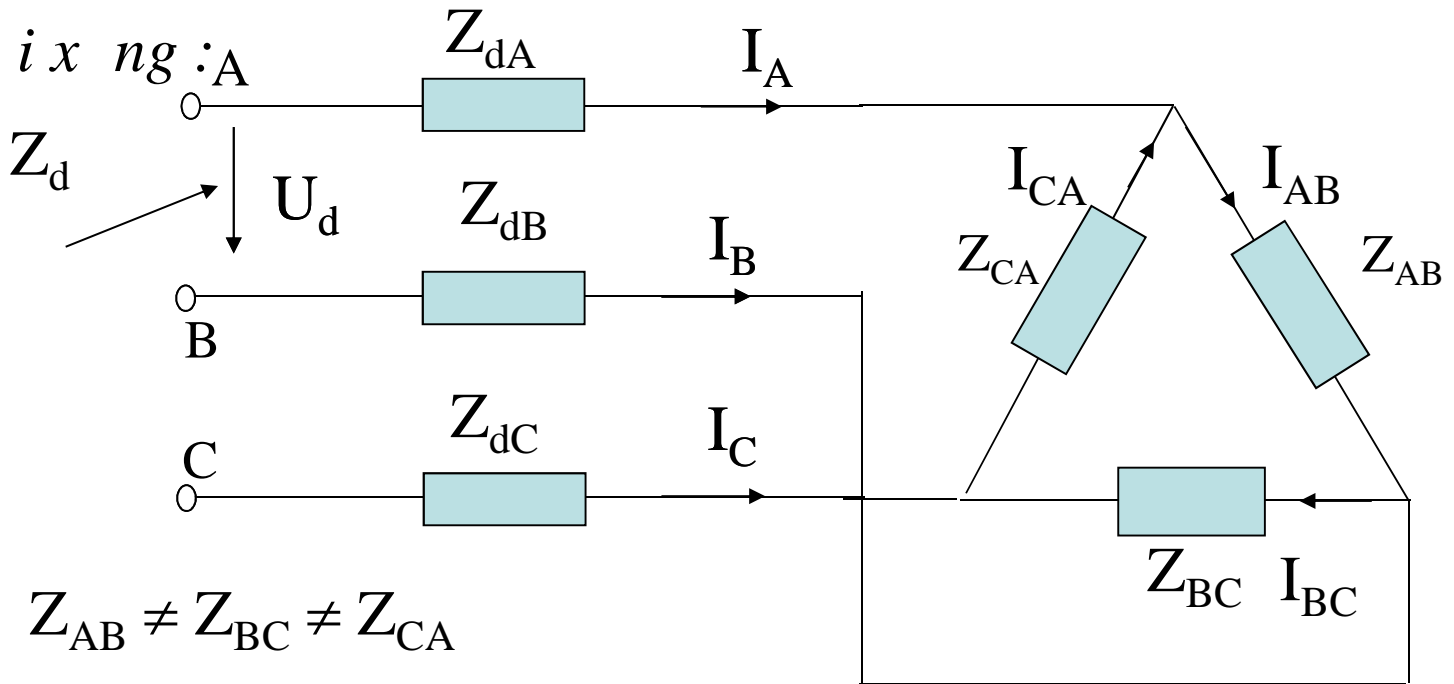
$\longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{I}_B = I_d e^{-j(\varphi+120^\circ)} \\ \dot{I}_C = I_d e^{-j(\varphi-120^\circ)} \end{array} \right.$

$\dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{I_d}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-j(\varphi-30^\circ)}$
 $\dot{I}_{BC} = \frac{I_d}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-j(\varphi+90^\circ)}$
 $\dot{I}_{CA} = \frac{I_d}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-j(\varphi-150^\circ)}$

b. Không

* Không

Nguồn



T i K X: $Z_{AB} \neq Z_{BC} \neq Z_{CA}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{AB} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_{AB}} = I_{AB} e^{-j\varphi_{AB}} \\ \dot{I}_{BC} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z_{BC}} = I_{BC} e^{-j(\varphi_{BC} + 120^\circ)} \\ \dot{I}_{CA} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{CA}}{Z_{CA}} = I_{CA} e^{-j(\varphi_{CA} - 120^\circ)} \end{aligned} \right\} \mathbf{K \ X}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \dot{I}_{AB} - \dot{I}_{CA} \\ \dot{I}_B &= \dot{I}_{BC} - \dot{I}_{AB} \\ \dot{I}_C &= \dot{I}_{CA} - \dot{I}_{BC} \end{aligned} \right\} \mathbf{K \ X}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C &= \mathbf{0} \\ \dot{I}_{AB} + \dot{I}_{BC} + \dot{I}_{CA} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned} \quad 21$$

* Khi $Z_d \neq 0$

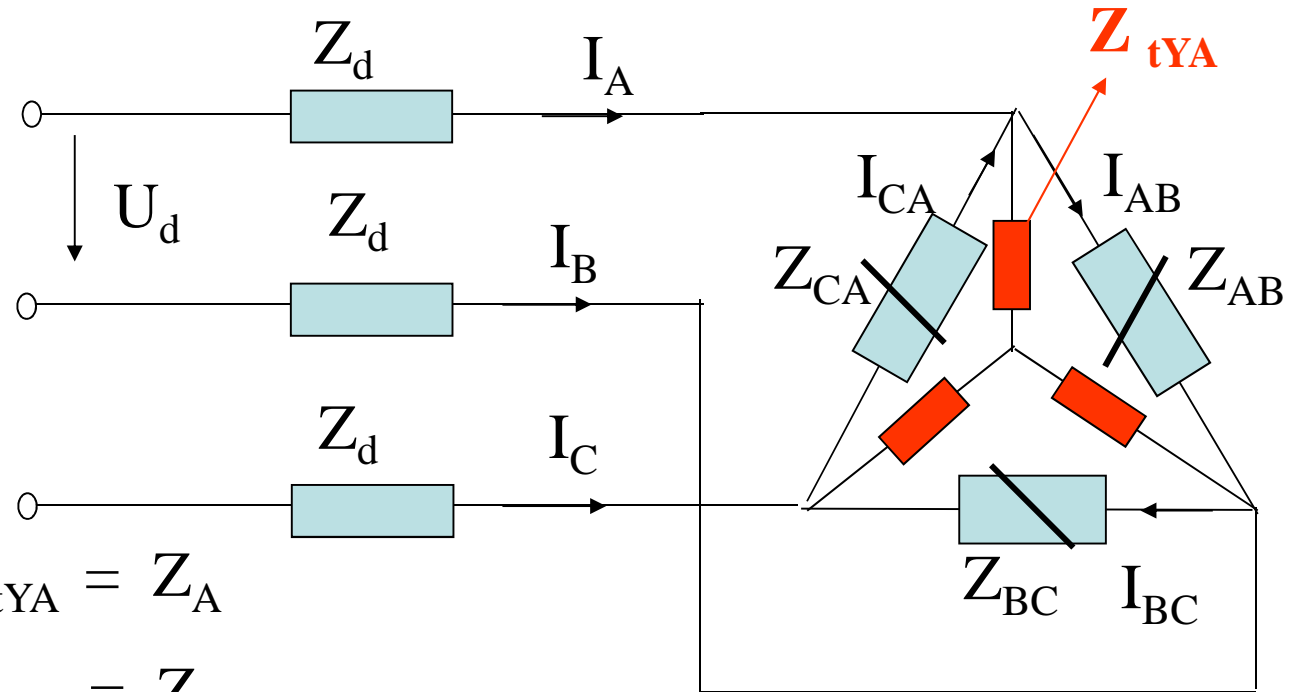
$Z_d \neq 0$

thay :

$$Z_d + Z_{tYA} = Z_A$$

$$Z_d + Z_{tYB} = Z_B$$

$$Z_d + Z_{tYC} = Z_C$$



$$\dot{I}_A \quad \dot{I}_B \quad \dot{I}_C$$

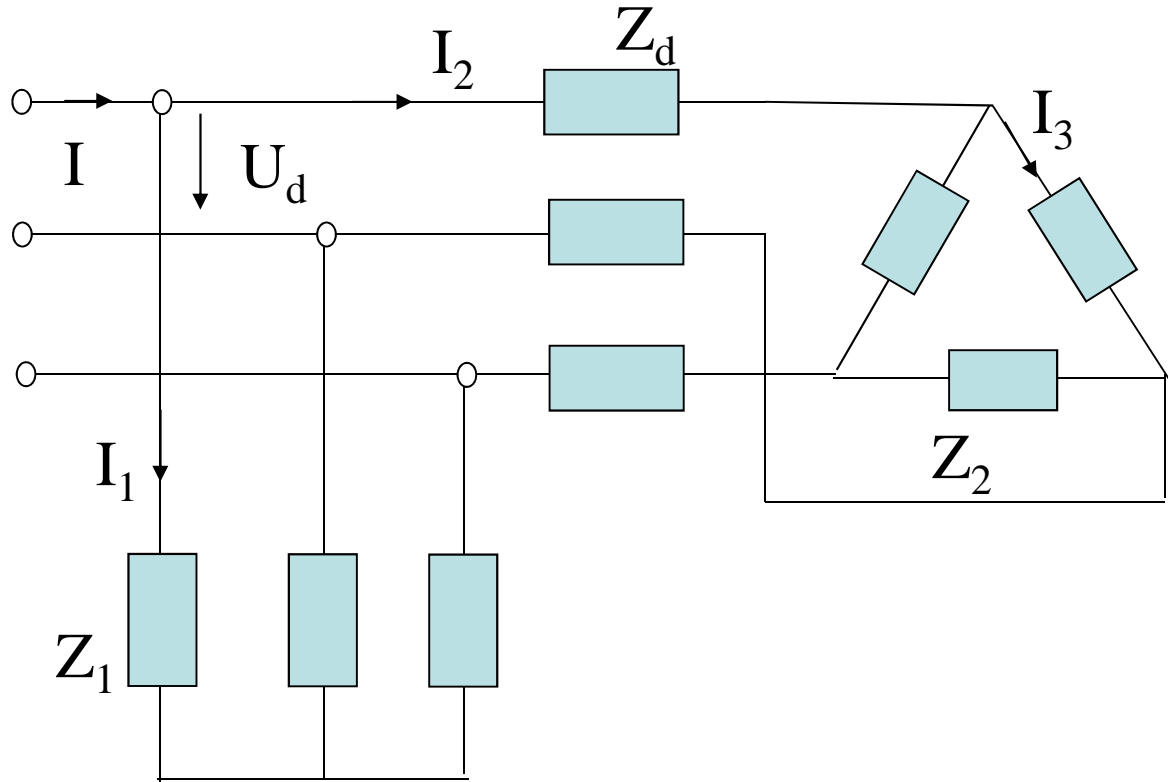
$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AB} - \dot{I}_{CA}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{BC} - \dot{I}_{AB}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{CA} - \dot{I}_{BC}$$

Ví dụ 2:

Cho mạch 3 pha
như hình bên



Biết:

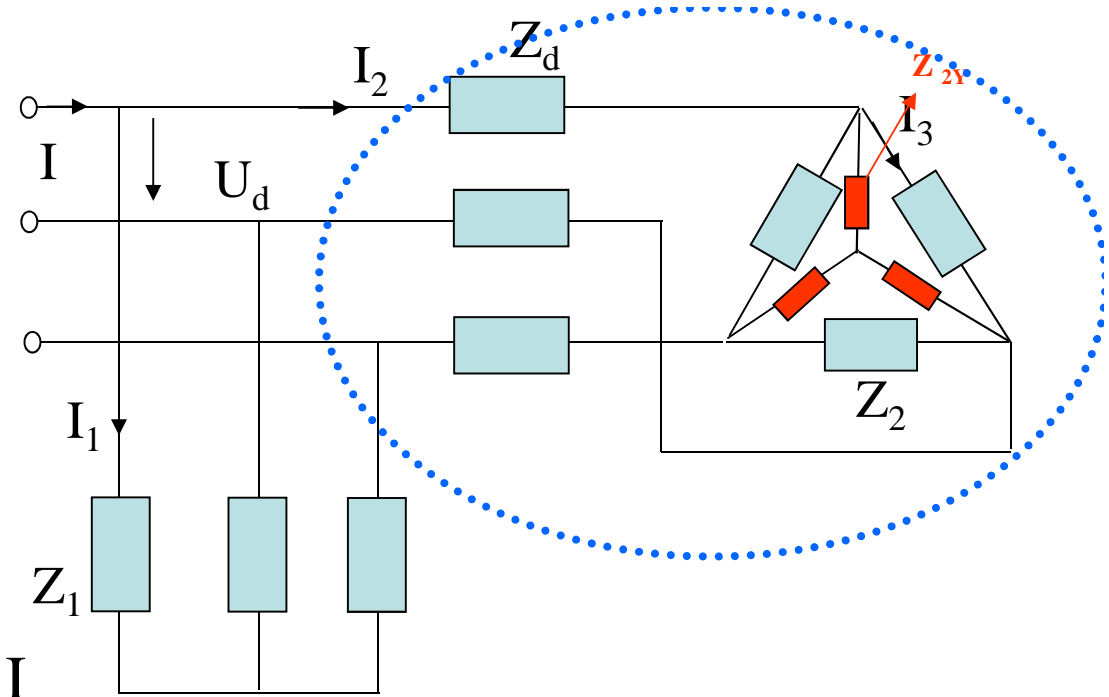
$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 12 + j16 \\ Z_2 &= 18 - j24 \\ Z_d &= 2 + j2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Omega$$
$$U_d = 380 \text{ V}$$

- Tìm:
- Dòng điện: I_1, I_2, I_3, I
 - P, Q, S và $\cos\varphi$ toàn mạch
 - Vectơ điện áp $\vec{I}_A, \vec{I}_B, \vec{I}_C$
và $\vec{U}_A, \vec{U}_B, \vec{U}_C$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 12 + j16 \\ Z_2 &= 18 - j24 \\ Z_d &= 2 + j2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Omega$$

$$U_d = 380 \text{ V}$$

Gi i



1. Tìm dòng i n : I_1, I_2, I_3, I

$$I_1 = \frac{U_f}{Z_1} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{12^2 + 16^2}} = 11 \text{ A}$$

T i 2:

Chuy n Z_2 v Y : $Z_{2Y} = 6 - j8$

Thay : $Z_{d2Y} = Z_d + Z_{2Y} = 8 - j6$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_f}{Z_{d2Y}} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}}$$

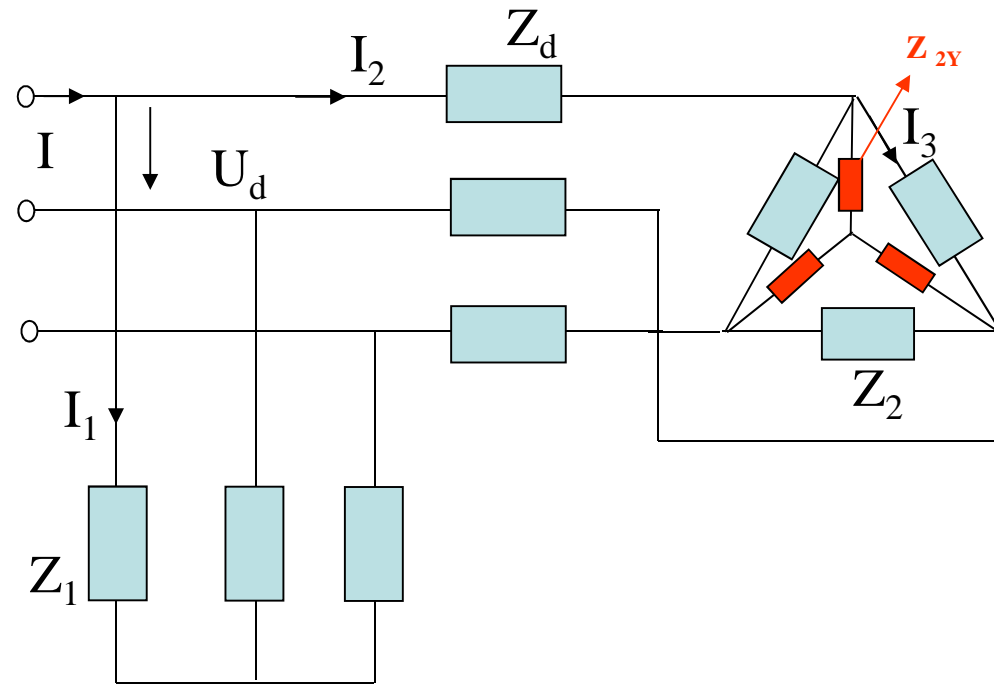
$$I_2 = 22 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{I_2}{\sqrt{3}} = 12,7 \text{ A}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 12 + j16 \\ Z_2 &= 18 - j24 \\ Z_d &= 2 + j2 \\ U_d &= 380 \text{ V} \end{aligned} \right\} \Omega$$

$$I_1 = 11 \text{ A}; I_2 = 22 \text{ A}$$

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2. Tìm P, Q, S và $\cos\varphi$ toàn m ch

$$P = 3(R_1 \cdot I_1^2 + R_{d2Y} \cdot I_2^2) = 3(12 \cdot 11^2 + 8 \cdot 22^2) = 15972 \text{ W}$$

$$Q = 3(X_1 \cdot I_1^2 - X_{d2Y} \cdot I_2^2) = 3(16 \cdot 11^2 - 6 \cdot 22^2) = -2904 \text{ var}$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{15972^2 + 2904^2} = 16233 \text{ VA}$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{15972}{16233} = 0,98 \quad \left| \quad I = \frac{S}{\sqrt{3}U_d} = \frac{16233}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 380} = \underline{24,65 \text{ A}}$$

3. Vẽ vectơ $\vec{I}_A, \vec{I}_B, \vec{I}_C$ dựa vào $\vec{U}_A, \vec{U}_B, \vec{U}_C$

$$\text{VÌ } Q = -2904 \text{ VAr} < 0$$

mang t/c in dung

dòng v t tr c áp 1 góc ?

$$\cos\varphi = 0,98$$

$$\varphi = -11^\circ 28'$$

