

Gr. 01. 20/Nov/03.

Método Blondel (MS Polos Lentos, con saturación)

$$\vec{\Psi}_s = \vec{\Psi}_d + \vec{\Psi}_g$$

$$\vec{\Psi}_d = M_{rs} \vec{I}_r + L_{od} \vec{I}_d$$

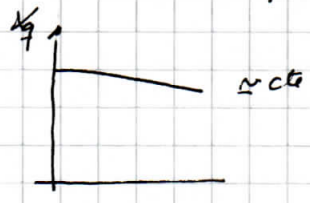
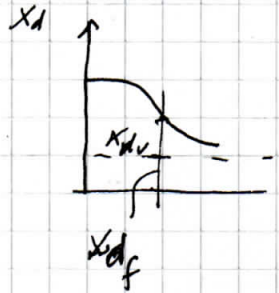
$$\vec{\Psi}_g = L_{og} \vec{I}_g$$

$$\vec{\Psi}_s = M_{rs} \vec{I}_r + L_{od} \vec{I}_d + L_{og} \vec{I}_g$$

$\pm d (I_d + I_g)$  si  $d$  es una inductancia pequeña, constante

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\Psi}_s = M_{rs} \vec{I}_r + (L_{od} - d) \vec{I}_d + (L_{og} - d) \vec{I}_g + d \vec{I}_s}$$

Saturación  $\Rightarrow$  solo afecta al eje d. (El eje g "quiere saturarse" a la realidad no, sino que el camino tiene un largo recorrido en el aire y es poco susceptible a la saturación.



$$\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s = - \frac{d\vec{\Psi}_s}{dt} = \vec{E}_s$$

$$\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s = -j\omega M_{rs} \vec{I}_r - j\omega (L_{od} - d) \vec{I}_d - j\omega (L_{og} - d) \vec{I}_g - j\omega d \vec{I}_s$$

$$\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s + \underbrace{j\omega d \vec{I}_s + j\omega (L_{og} - d) \vec{I}_g}_{X_{dg}} = \underbrace{-j\omega (L_{od} - d) \vec{I}_d - j\omega M_{rs} \vec{I}_r}_{X_{dv}}$$

Si hay saturación no se puede sumar.  
 $= \vec{E}_{ddr}$

con  $\vec{E}_{ddr} = -j\omega \vec{\Psi}_{ddr}$

y  $\vec{\Psi}_{ddr} = \Psi_{ddr} (I_{ddr})$ .

$$\boxed{\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s + j\omega d \vec{I}_s + j\omega (L_{og} - d) \vec{I}_g = -j\omega \Psi_{ddr}}$$

↑ dirección  $\perp \vec{I}_s$       ↓ dirección  $\perp \vec{I}_g$       ↑ dirección  $\perp \vec{I}_d$ .

No se puede determinar por si  $d$  y  $g$  no se combinan.

$$\pm j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_d$$

$$\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s + j\omega d \vec{I}_s + \underbrace{j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_g + j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_d}_{j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_s} = j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_d = -j\omega \Psi_{ddr}$$

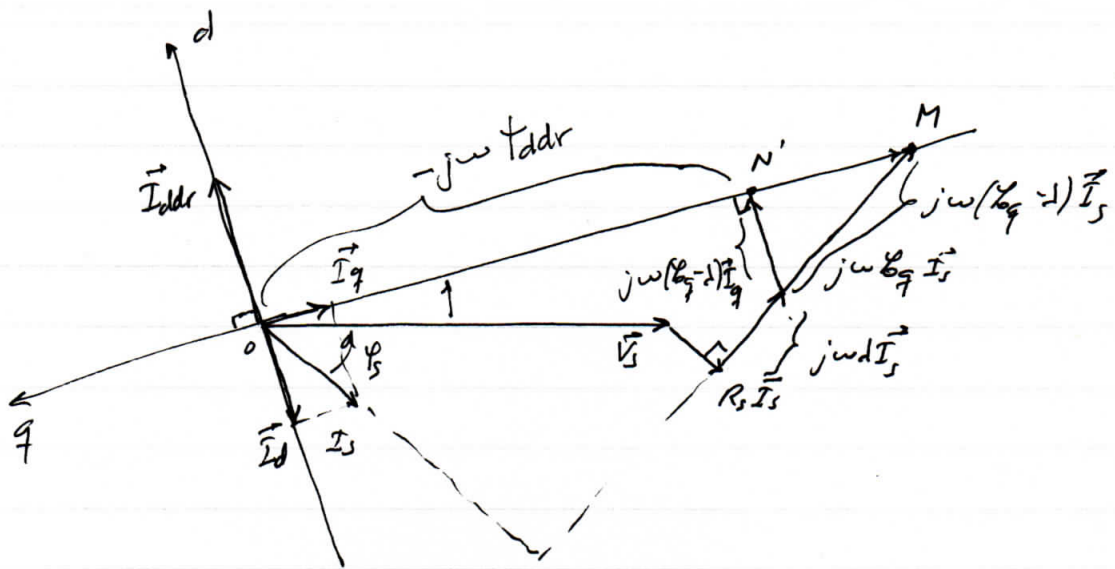
$$\boxed{\vec{V}_s + R_s \vec{I}_s + j\omega L_{qg} \vec{I}_s = -j\omega \Psi_{ddr} + j\omega(L_{qg} - d) \vec{I}_d}$$



$$\Psi_{ddr} = \Psi_{ddr} (I_{ddr})$$

$$\vec{I}_{ddr} = \vec{I}_r + \alpha \vec{I}_d \quad , \text{ pero resultan colineales}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{ddr} = I_r \pm \alpha I_d.$$



$$\vec{V}_{ddr} = L_d(\dot{I}_{dr}) \cdot \vec{I}_{dr}$$

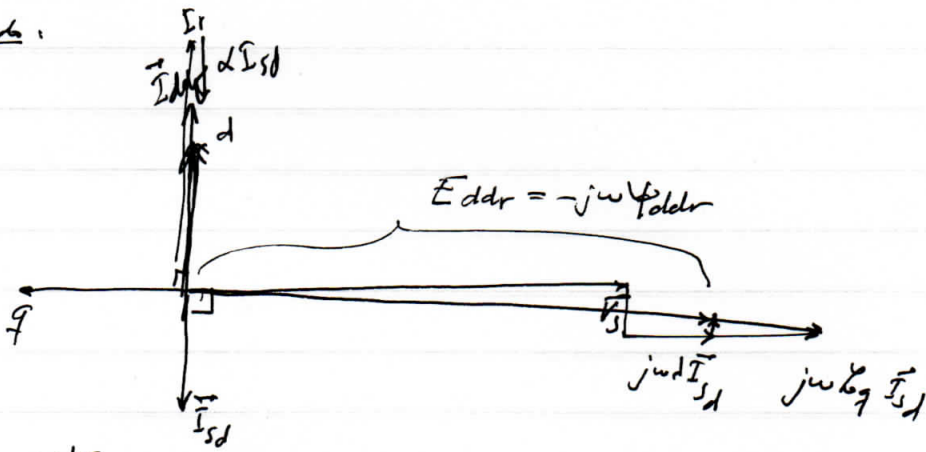
$$\vec{I}_{dr} = \vec{I}_r + \alpha \vec{I}_d \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{dr} = I_r \pm \alpha I_d}$$

eq. escalar.

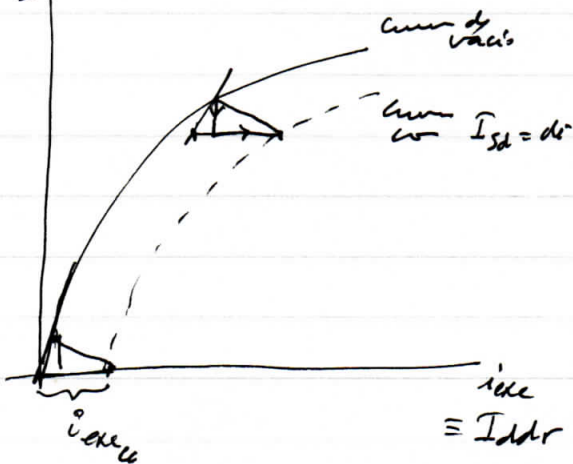
Det. de  $d$  y  $\alpha$ .

$Y_{ddr} \rightarrow I_{ddr}$

Revolución:



$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{ddr}$$



$$E_{ddr} = V_s + \omega L_d I_{sd}$$

$$I_{ddr} = I_r - \alpha I_{sd}$$

$$V_s = E_{ddr} - \omega L_d I_{sd}$$

$$I_r = I_{ddr} + \alpha I_{sd}$$