



Motorer o motorval



Elektriska motorer i ett hushåll

- **Bandspelare** *pm likströmsmotor*
- **Borrmaskin** *universalmotor/likströmsmotor*
- **Cirkulationspump** *enfas asynkronmotor*
- **Kyl, Frys** *enfas asynkronmotor*
- **Symaskin, matberedare** *universalmotor*
- **Tvättmaskin** *trefas asynkronmotor*



Elektriska motorer i industrin (I)

- **Av alla motorer i industrin större än 1 kW är minst 95% trefas asynkronmotorer. De allra flesta är oreglerade och används där kravet på ett exakt varvtal är litet, exempelvis till**
 - pumphar
 - fläktar
 - transportband



Elektriska motorer i industrin (II)

- **Där varvtalet behöver regleras används i äldre utrustningar likströmsmotorn, till exempel till**
 - valsverk
 - truckar
- **Utvecklingen av kraftelektroniska komponenter medför att andelen reglerade asynkronmotorer ökar starkt.**
- **Stor potential finns i energieffektivisering mha varvtalreglering.**



Vilken motor ska man välja? Lastens krav på maskinen

- Hur stort vridmoment för acceleration?
- Hur stort vridmoment för att driva lasten?
- Hur stort startmoment ?
- Konstant eller varierande varvtal?
- Reglering eller styrning?
- Kontinuerlig eller intermitterent drift?
- Momentpulsationer tillåtna?
- Omgivningen?

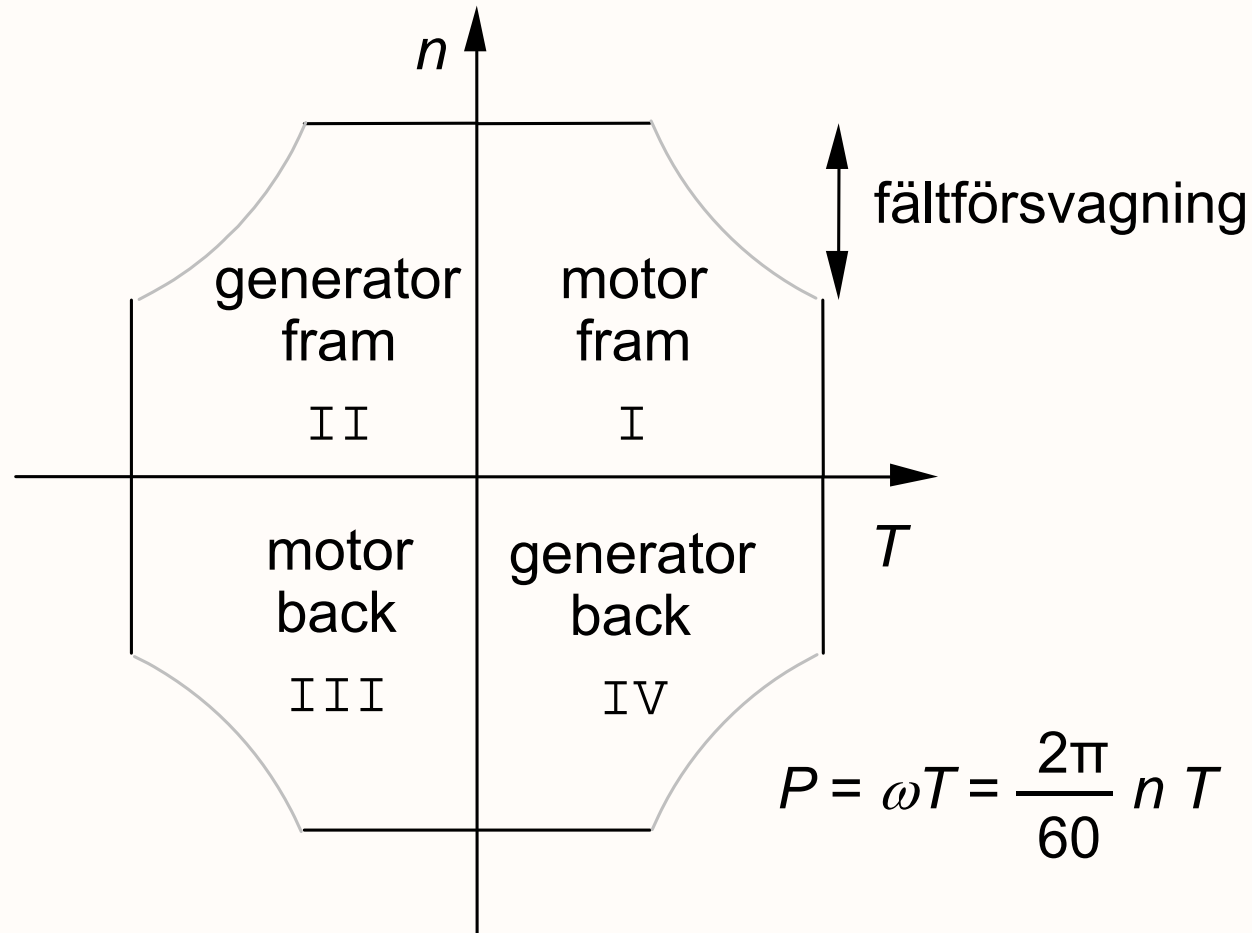


Lasters mekanik

Effekt-samband	$P = \text{konst}$	$P \sim n$	$P \sim n^2$	$P \sim n^3$
Moment-samband	$T_L \sim 1/n$	$T_L = \text{konst}$	$T_L \sim n$	$T_L \sim n^2$
Exempel	Hasplar Svarvar Slip-maskiner	Transport-maskiner Valsverk	System med viskös friktion	Pumpar Fläktar



Driftkvadranter



Driftkvadranter Begränsningar

- **Maximalt flöde och ström bestämmer maximalt moment**
- **Maximalt flöde bestäms av järnarean (annars mättning)**
- **Maximal ström bestäms av koppararean och kylningen**
- **Mekaniska begränsningar (lager, balansering mm) bestämmer maximalt varvtal**



Likströmsmotor

- + lätt att reglera.
- + högt startmoment (startmotor i bil).
- gnistor från kommutator.
- underhåll, byte av borstar i kommutator.
- dyrare konstruktion än AM.



Universalmotor (allströmsmotor)

- + hög effekt i förhållande till vikt.
- + högt startmoment.
- kort livslängd.



Asynkronmotor

- + billig.**
- + robust.**
- + självstartande.**
- svårare att reglera än LM.**
- värmeutveckling i rotor.**



Synkronmotor

- + exakt reglering (används bl a i robotservon).
- ej självstartande, kräver i praktiken alltid KE styrutrustning.



Standardiserade driftsarter

- **S1: Kontinuerlig drift.**
- **S2: Korttidsdrift.**
- **S3: Intermitent drift.**
- **S4: Intermitent drift med starter.**
- **S5: Intermitent drift med starter och bromsningar.**
- **S6: Kontinuerlig drift intermitent belastning.**
- **S7: Kontinuerlig drift intermitent belastning och elbromsning.**



Types of duty

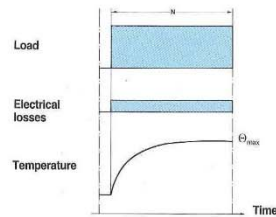
Definitions

Various types of duty have been defined in terms of how the load, and thus the output of the motor, varies with time. The rated output for each type of duty is determined in a load test which the motor must undergo without the temperature limits laid down in IEC Publication 34-1 being exceeded.

Actual operating conditions are often of a more irregular nature than those corresponding to any of the standardised types of duty. It is therefore essential, both when choosing a motor and when rating and testing it, to decide on the type of duty that corresponds best to the thermal stresses that are expected to occur in practice.

S1 Continuous duty

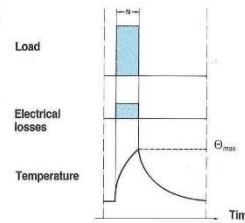
Operation at constant load long enough for thermal equilibrium to be reached.



N = operation under rated condition
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained

S2 Short-time duty

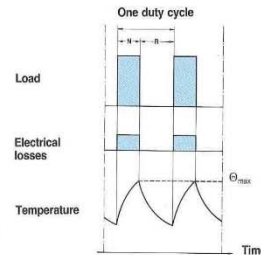
Operation at constant load for a given time that is shorter than the time needed to reach thermal equilibrium, followed by a rest and de-energized period long enough to allow the motor to reach a temperature that does not deviate from the temperature of the cooling medium by more than 2 K.



N = operation under rated condition
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle

S3 Intermittent duty

A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle is in two parts, one at constant load and the other at rest and de-energized. In this type of duty the starting current has no significant effect on the temperature rise. The duty cycle is too short for thermal equilibrium to be reached.



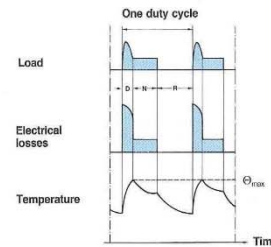
N = operation under rated condition
 R = at rest and de-energized
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle

$$\text{Cycle duration factor} = \frac{N}{N + R} \cdot 100 \%$$



S4 Intermittent duty with starting

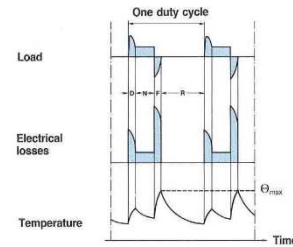
A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a start that is long enough to have a significant effect on the temperature of the motor, a period at constant load and a period at rest and de-energized. In this type of duty the starting current has no significant effect on the temperature rise. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium to be reached.



D = starting
 N = operation under rated condition
 R = at rest and de-energized
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle
 Cyclic duration factor = $\frac{D + N}{D + N + R} \cdot 100 \%$

S5 Intermittent duty with electrical braking

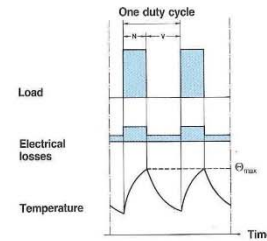
A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a start, a period at constant load followed by rapid electrical braking, and a rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium conditions to be reached.



D = starting
 N = operation under rated condition
 F = electrical braking
 R = at rest and de-energized
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle
 Cyclic duration factor = $\frac{D + N + F}{D + N + F + R} \cdot 100 \%$

S6 Continuous-operation periodic duty

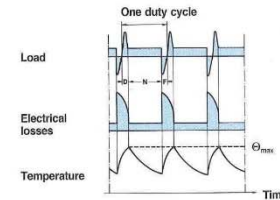
A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle is in two parts, one at constant load and the other at no-load. No rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium conditions to be reached.



N = operation under rated condition
 V = operation at no-load
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle
 Cyclic duration factor = $\frac{N}{N + V} \cdot 100 \%$

S7 Continuous-operation periodic duty with electrical braking

A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a start and a period at constant load, followed by electrical braking. No rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium conditions to be reached.

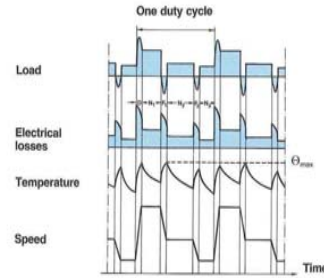


D = starting
 N = operation under rated condition
 F = electrical braking
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle
 Cyclic duration factor = 1



S8 Continuous-operation periodic duty with related load/speed changes

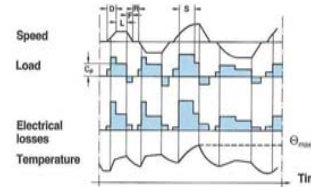
A sequence of identical duty cycles, each cycle consisting of a period of operation at constant load corresponding to a predetermined speed, followed by one or more periods of operation at other constant loads corresponding to different speeds. There is no rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium conditions to be reached.



F_1, F_2 = electrical braking
 D = acceleration
 N_1, N_2, N_3 = operation under rated conditions
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained during the duty cycle
 Cyclic duration factors = $\frac{D + N_1}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100 \%$
 Cyclic duration factors = $\frac{F_1 + N_2}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100 \%$
 Cyclic duration factors = $\frac{F_2 + N_3}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100 \%$

S9 Duty with non-periodic load and speed variations

A duty in which generally load and speed are varying non-periodically within the permissible operating range. This duty includes frequently applied overloads that may greatly exceed the full loads. For this duty type suitable full load values should be taken as the basis of the overload concept.



D = starting
 L = operation under various loads
 F = electrical braking
 R = at rest and de-energized
 S = operation under overload
 C_p = full load
 Θ_{max} = maximum temperature attained

Designations

The type of duty is indicated by one of the designations S1 to S9. For S2 duty the designation must be followed by the length of the load period. For S3 and S6 duties the designation must be followed by the cycle duration factor.

Examples: S2 60 min, S3 25%, S6 40%

The designation for duties S4 and S5 must be followed by the cycle duration factor, the moment of inertia J_M of the motor and the moment of inertia J_{ext} of the load.

Example: S4 25% $J_M = 0.15 \text{ kgm}^2$ $J_{ext} = 0.7 \text{ kgm}^2$

The designation for duty S7 must be followed by the moment of inertia J_M of the motor and the moment of inertia J_{ext} of the load.

Example: S7 25% $J_M = 0.4 \text{ kgm}^2$ $J_{ext} = 7.5 \text{ kgm}^2$

The designation for duty S8 must be followed by the moment of inertia J_M of the motor and the moment of inertia J_{ext} of the load, as well as the load, speed and cycle duration factor for each speed.

Example: S8 25% $J_M = 0.5 \text{ kgm}^2$ $J_{ext} = 6 \text{ kgm}^2$

16 kW 740 r/min 30%
 40 kW 1460 r/min 30%
 25 kW 980 r/min 40%



Vilken motor ska man välja?

Omgivningens krav på maskinen

- **Fukttålighet.**
- **Beröringssäkerhet.**
- **Brandfarlig miljö?**
- **Explosionsfarlig miljö?**
- **Verkningsgrad, tillåtna förluster.**
- **Monteringsmöjligheter.**



Kapslingsklasser IPxx

- IP står för international protection

- **Första siffran:**

0: inget skydd

1: Skydd mot föremål större än 50 mm.

2: Skydd mot föremål större än 12 mm.

3: Skydd mot föremål större än 2,5 mm.

4: Skydd mot föremål större än 1 mm.

5: Skydd mot damm.

6: Dammtät.

7:

8:



Kapslingsklasser IPxx

- IP står för international protection

- **Andra siffran:**

0: Inget Skydd.

1: Skydd mot droppande vatten.

2: Skydd mot droppande vatten vid en lutning av högst 15 grader.

3: Skydd mot strilande vatten.

4: Skydd mot överstrilning.

5: Skydd mot vattenstrålar.

6: Skydd mot tung sjö.

7: Skydd mot kortvarig nedsänkning i vatten.

8: Skydd mot långvarig nedsänkning i vatten.

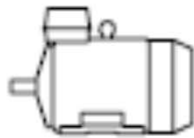
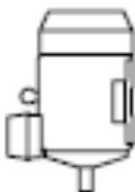
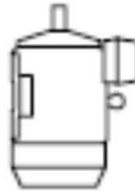



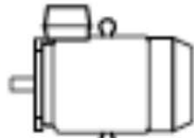
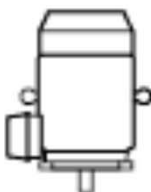
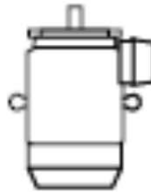

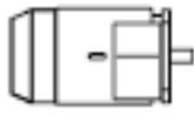
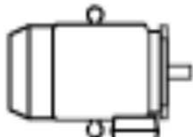
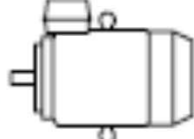
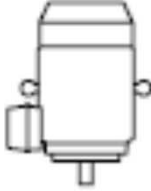
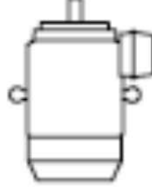
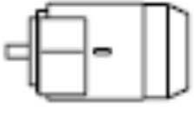
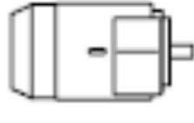
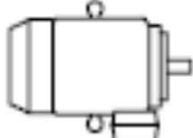


Monteringsmöjligheter

Anges med IMxx(xx) där IM står för international mounting ...



Examples of common mounting arrangements

Code I	IM B3	IM V5	IM V6	IM B6	IM B7	IM B8
Code II	IM 1001	IM 1011	IM 1031	IM 1051	IM 1061	IM 1071
Foot-motor.						
Code I	IM B5	IM V1	IM V3	*)	*)	*)
Code II	IM 3001	IM 3011	IM 3031	IM 3051	IM 3061	IM 3071
Flange-mounted motor, large flange with clearance fixing holes.						
Code I	IM B14	IM V18	IM V19	*)	*)	*)
Code II	IM 3601	IM 3611	IM 3631	IM 3651	IM 3661	IM 3671
Flange-mounted motor, small flange with tapped fixing holes.						

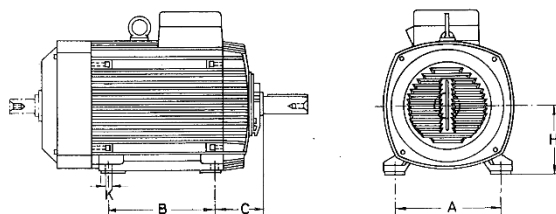
*) Not stated in IEC 600 34-7



Standardiserade anslutningsmått

SEN 26 04 01 motsvarande IEC Publ. 72 anger följande huvudmått i mm. För övriga mått se måttskisser i katalogerna.

Fotmotorer med monteringsätt IM 1001 och 1002



Storleks- beteckning för maskin	H		A	B	C	K
	nom	tol				
56	56		90	71	36	5,8
63	63		100	80	40	7
71	71		112	90	45	7
80	80		125	100	50	10
90 S	90		140	100	56	10
90 L	90		140	125	56	10
100 S	100		160	112	63	12
100 L	100		160	140	63	12
112 S	112		190	114	70	12
112 M	112		190	140	70	12
132 S	132	+0	216	140	89	12
132 M	132	-0,5	216	178	89	12
160 S	160		254	178	108	15
160 M	160		254	210	108	15
160 L	160		254	254	108	15
180 S	180		279	203	121	15
180 M	180		279	241	121	15
180 L	180		279	279	121	15
200 S	200		318	228	133	19
200 M	200		318	267	133	19
200 L	200		318	305	133	19
225 S	225		356	286	149	19
225 M	225		356	311	149	19
225 L	225		356	356	149	19
250 S	250		406	311	168	24
250 M	250		406	349	168	24
280 S	280		457	368	190	24
280 M	280	+0	457	419	190	24

Beteckningar för huvudmått:
 H axelhöjd, axelcentrums
 höjd över uppställnings-
 planet
 A avstånd mellan fothål i
 tangentiell riktning
 B avstånd mellan fothål i
 axiell riktning
 C avstånd från axeltapp till
 fästhål i fot
 K diameter på fästhål



Förluster i elektriska drivsystem

- **kopparförluster i lindningar**
- **järnförluster pga virvelströmmar och hysteres**
- **friktionsförluster**
- **ventilationsförluster**
- **borstförluster**
- **förluster i eventuell kraftelektronik**



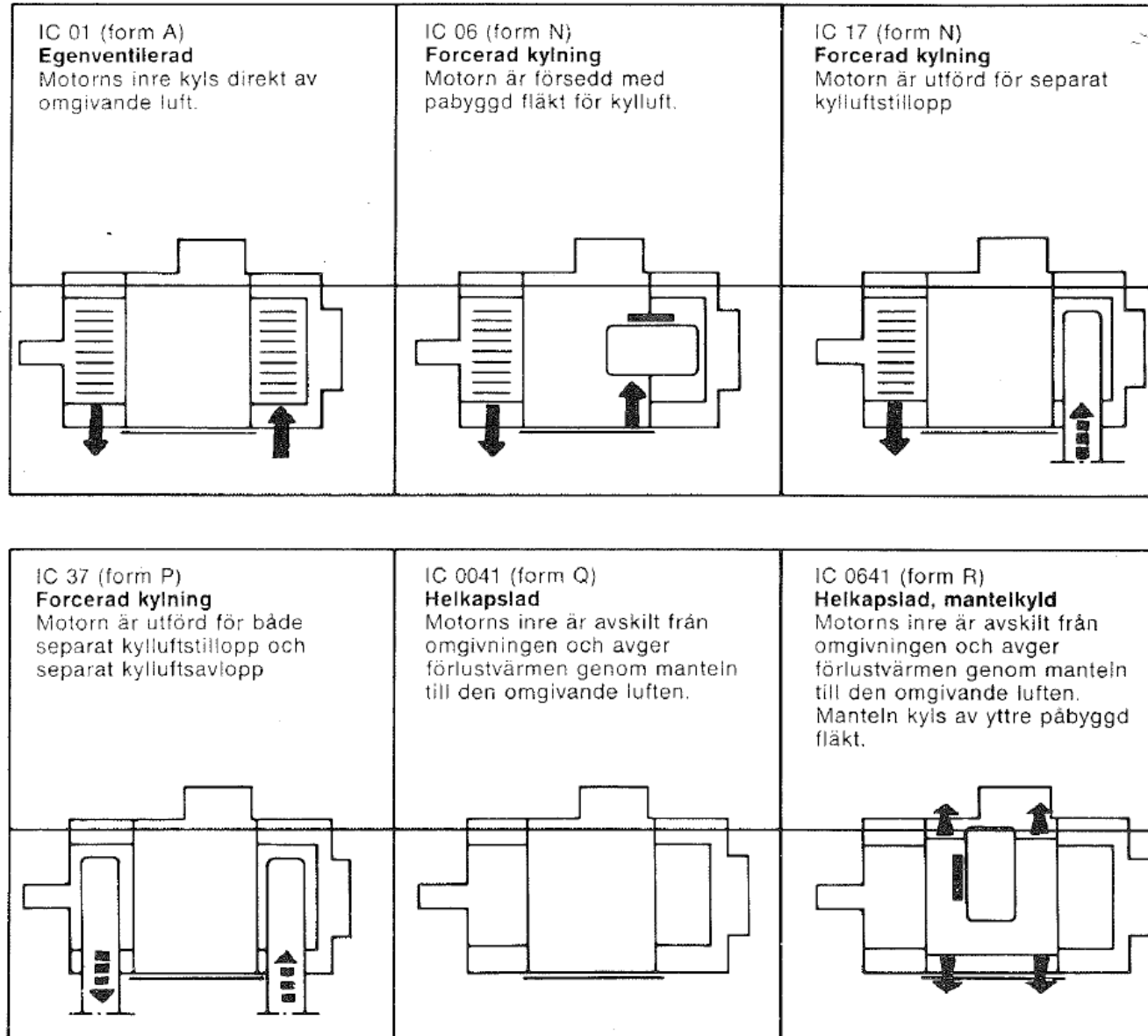
Kylformer ICxx

- IC står för international circulation

- **Första siffran anger typ av kylkrets**
 - 0: Fri cirkulation**
 - 1: Rörtillopp för kyl Luft**
 - 2: Röravlopp för kyl Luft**
 - ..
- **Andra siffran anger metod för att cirkulera kylmediet**
 - 0: Fritt värme flöde**
 - 1: Egen ventilation (tex kylfläkt på axeln)**
 - 2: Inbyggd fläkt på särskild axel**
 - ..



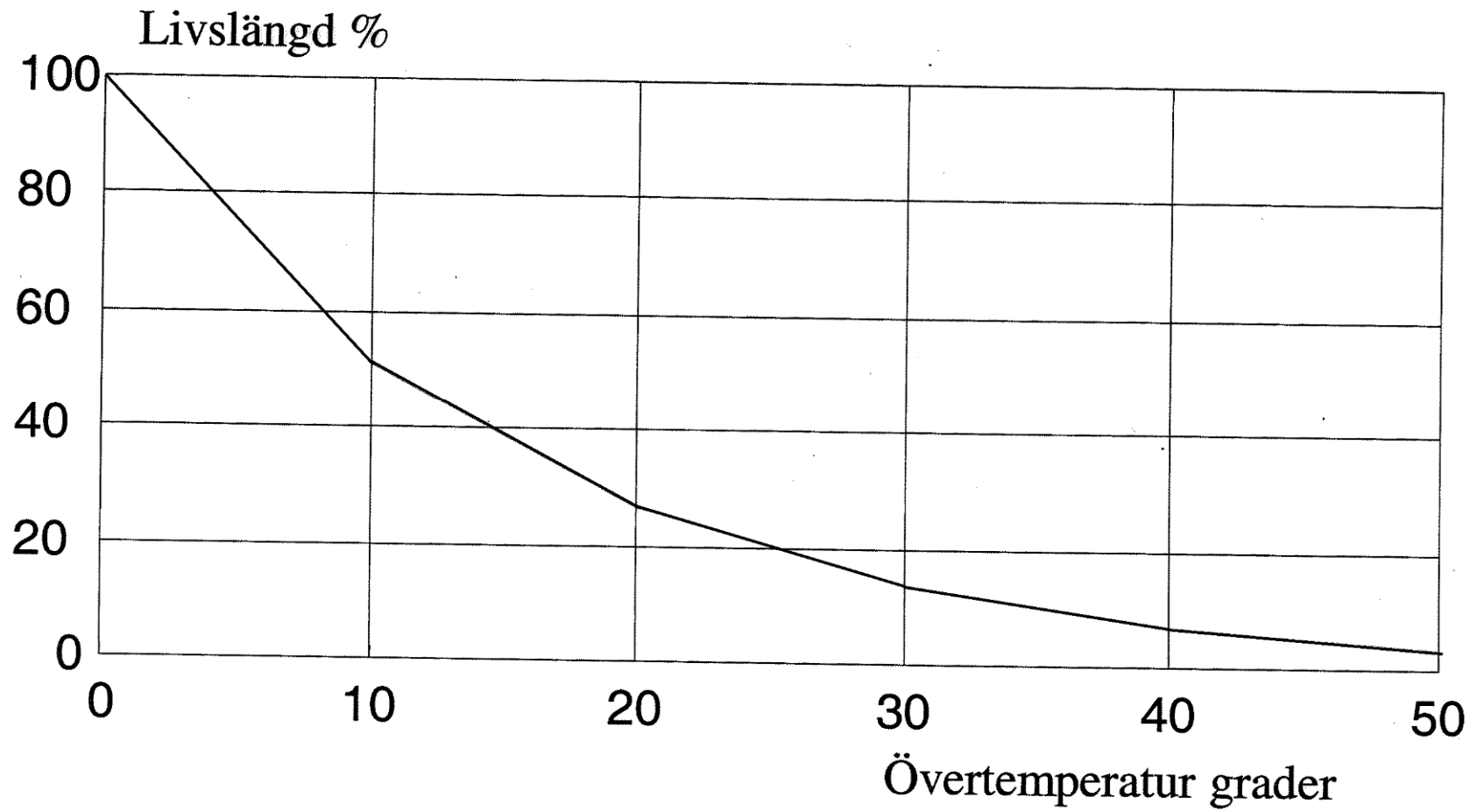
Kylformer ICxx exempel



Isolationsklasser

Isolationsklass	Drifttemperatur [°C]	Materialexempel
A	105	Organiska material (paper, bomull etc). Impregnering, tex oljelack
E	120	Polyesterfolie resp vlies ev i komb med papper. Impregnering med modifierad fenollack.
B	130	Polyesterfolie resp vlies. Impregnering som för 120 °C eller polyesterlack.
F	155	Polyamidpapper (tex Nomex®) ev i komb med polyesterfolie. Impregnering modifierad polyesterlack.
H	180	Polyamidpapper (tex Kapton®), polyamidpapper. Impregnering polyamidlack.







Energieffektivisering

**Val av elmaskin med tanke på
energiförbrukning**

LAGKRAV

Industrial Electrical Engineering and Automation
Lund University, Sweden

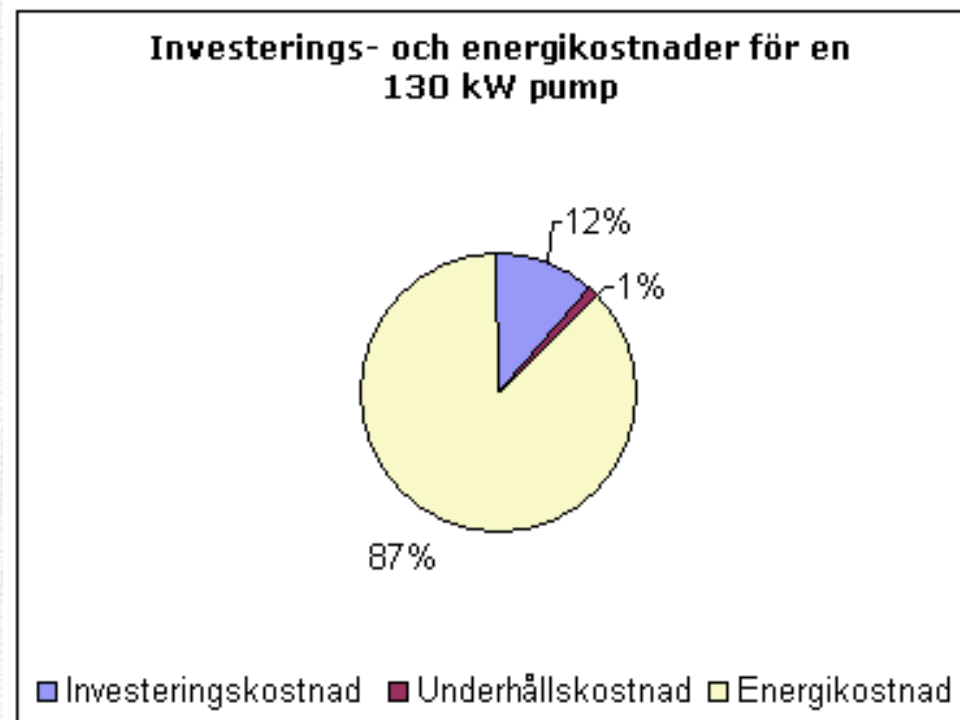


Energieffektivisering - Elmotorer

- Enligt energimyndigheten:
- Elmotorerna står för 40% av elenergin totalt och för 70% inom industrin.
- Total elanvändning: 150TWh
- Elmotorer: 60TWh



Livstidskostnader (LCC)

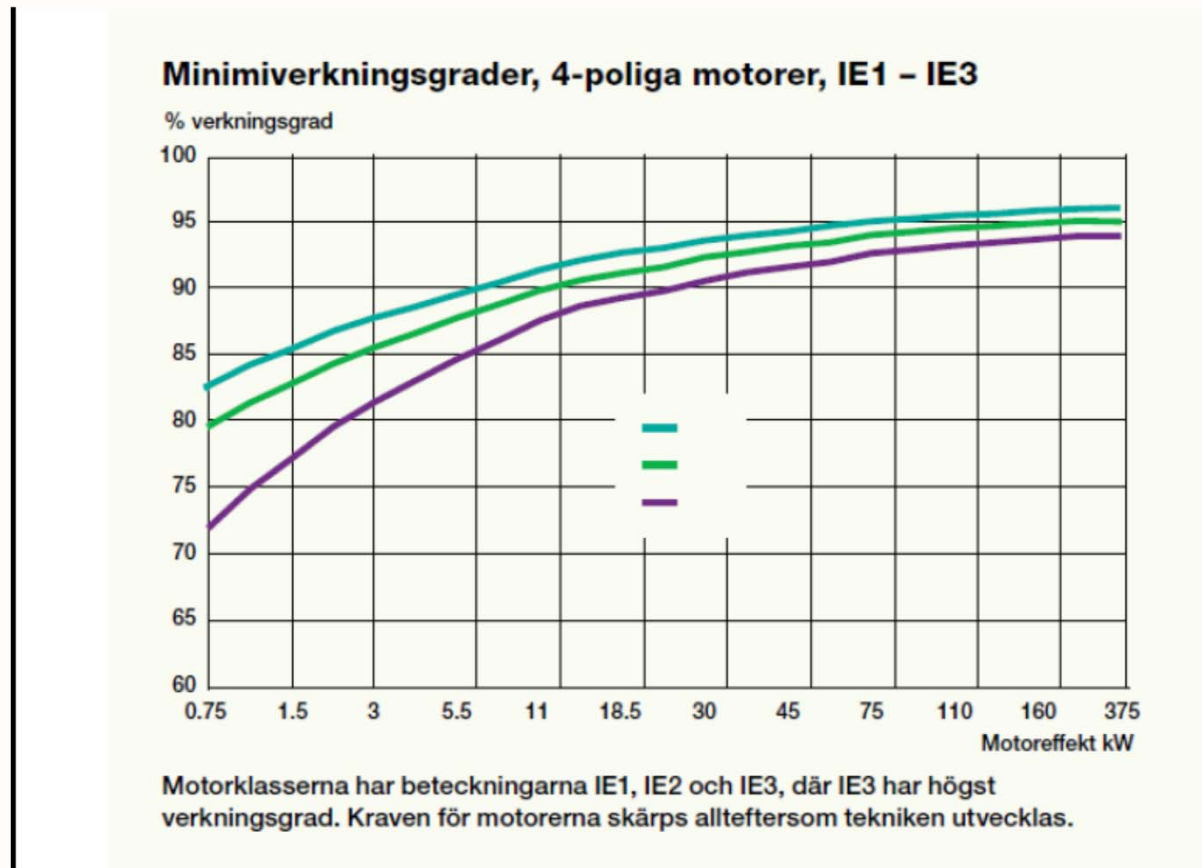


Verkningsgraden normeras

- **Europa IEC: EFF1-EFF3 (äldre standard 1998-2008)**
- **USA NEMA: Energy Efficient, Premium efficiency**
- **Harmoniseras: International Efficiency (IE) Classes**
- ***NU GÄLLER FÖR EU:***
- **IE1 motsvarar EEF2 (EU) (förbjuden)**
- **IE2 motsvarar EPAct (USA) och EFF1 (EU)**
- **IE3 motsvarar NEMA premium (USA)**



Verkningsgrad enligt IEC-standard



EU - Lagstiftning

- **Fr.o.m 16/6-2011 endast IE2 maskiner eller bättre.**
- **Fr.o.m 1 jan 2015: IE3 för stora motorer utan varvtalsreglering. IE2 tillsammans med varvtalsreglering.**
- **Fr.o.m 1 jan 2017: IE3 för alla motorer (0,75- 375 kW) utan varvtalsreglering. IE2 tillsammans med varvtalsreglering.**

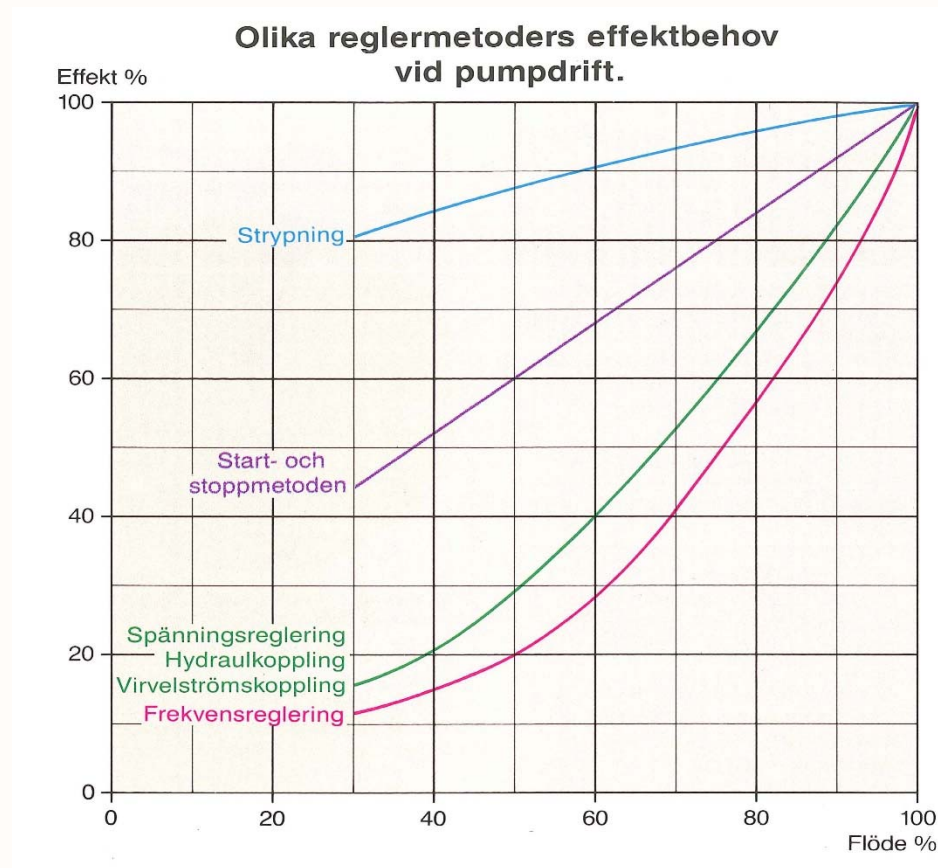


Fabrikatberoende egenskaper

- **Exempel: startmoment 3200Nm.
Kontinuerlig last 130 kW.**
- **Fabrikat 1 behöver en 315kW maskin**
- **Fabrikat 2 behöver en 200kW maskin**



Flödesreglering



Lager

- Axeln är lagrad i båda ändar.
- Frekvensomriktardrift ställer större krav

