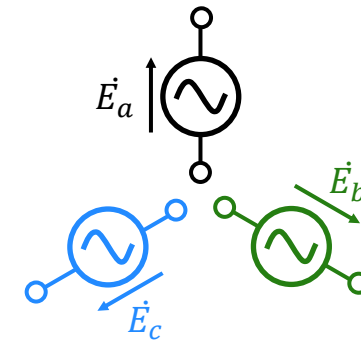
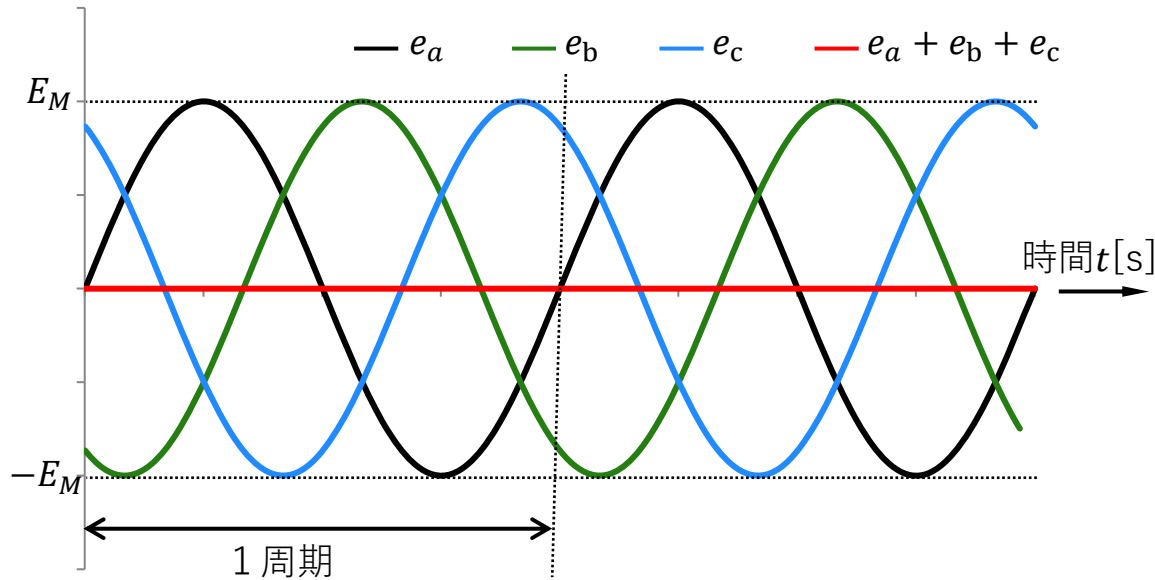


三相交流 (1) - 三相電圧波形

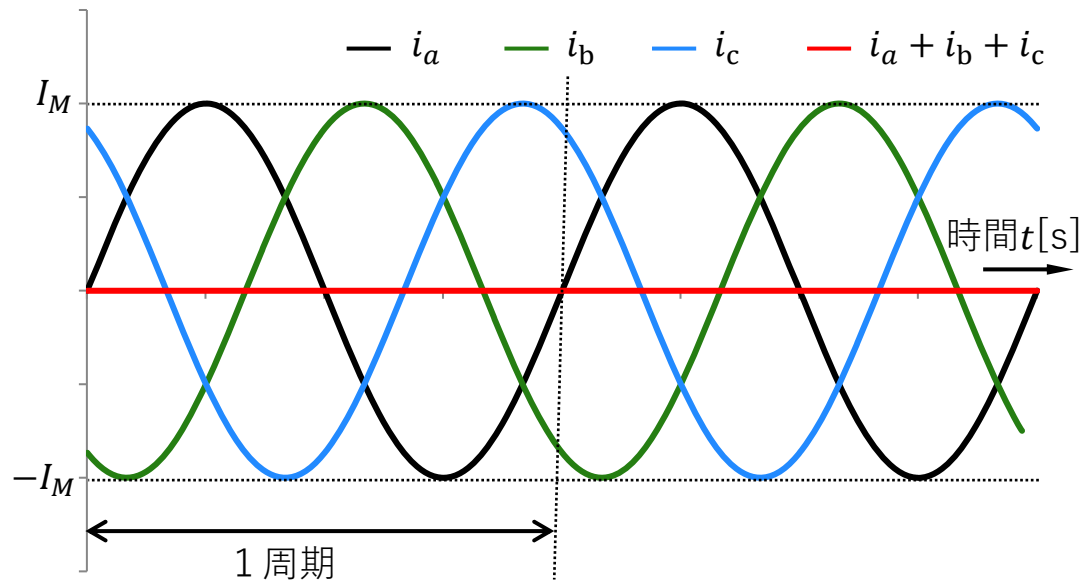
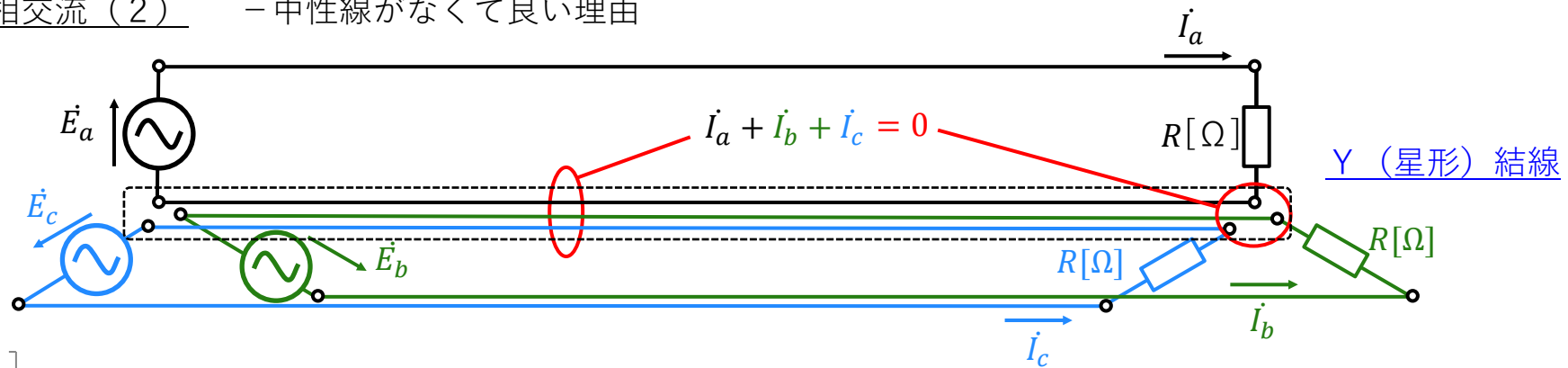
電圧 (原関数) : $e_a(t) = E_M \sin \omega t$ $e_b(t) = E_M \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$ $e_c(t) = E_M \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$

電圧 (フェーザ) : $\dot{E}_a = E \angle 0$ $\dot{E}_b = E \angle \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$ $\dot{E}_c = E \angle \left(-\frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$ 但し、 $E = \frac{E_M}{\sqrt{2}}$



$e_a(t) + e_b(t) + e_c(t)$ は、どの瞬間もゼロ [V]

三相交流 (2) - 中性線がなくて良い理由



$$i_a(t) = I_M \sin \omega t$$

$$i_b(t) = I_M \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$i_c(t) = I_M \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$I_a = I \angle 0$$

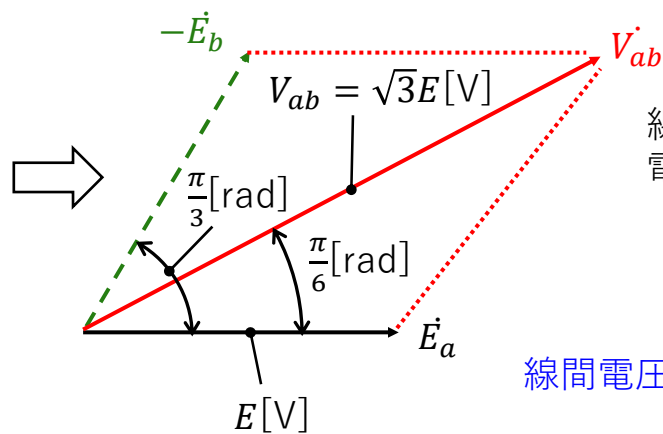
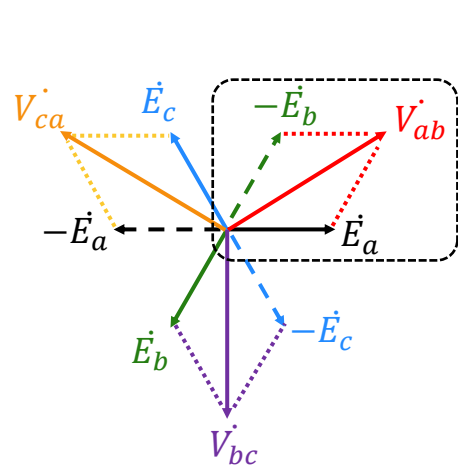
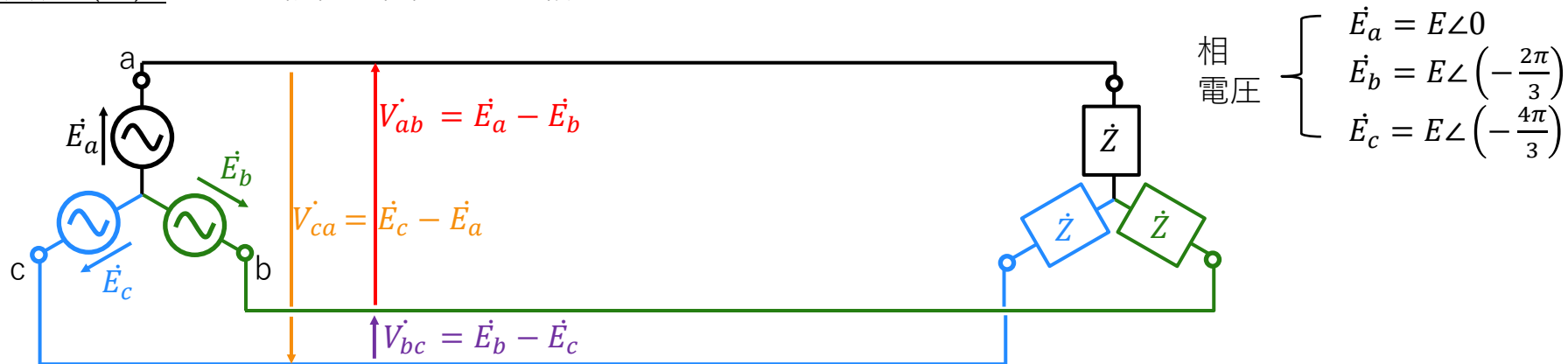
$$I_b = I \angle \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$I_c = I \angle \left(-\frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$$

但し、 $I = \frac{I_M}{\sqrt{2}}$

$i_a + i_b + i_c$ は、どの瞬間もゼロ[A]
 中性線を無くしても、回路が成立する。

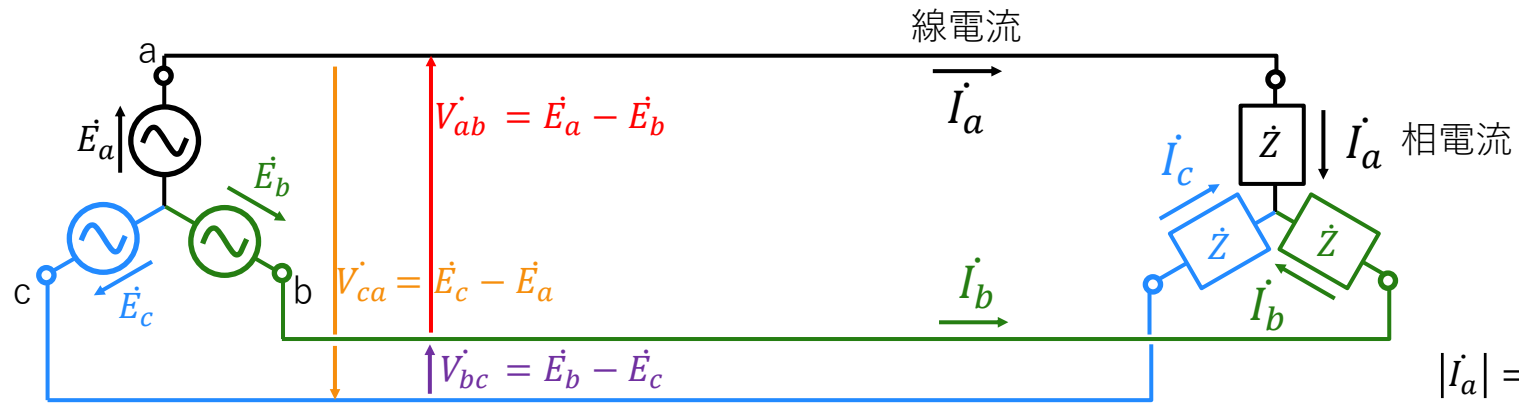
三相交流 (3) - Y結線の線間電圧・相電圧



線間電圧 = $\sqrt{3}$ × 相電圧 相電圧 = $\frac{\text{線間電圧}}{\sqrt{3}}$

線間電圧は相電圧に対し、位相が $\frac{\pi}{6}$ [rad] 進んでいる

三相交流 (4) - Y結線の一相等価回路

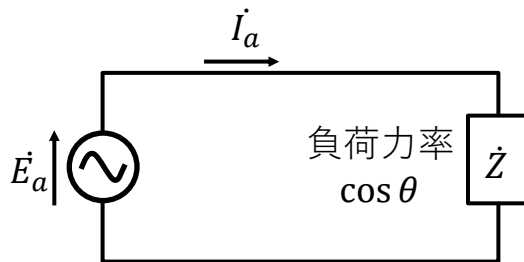


$$|I_a| = |I_b| = |I_c| = I \text{ [A]}$$

Y結線は、線電流 = 相電流

$$|V_{ab}| = |V_{bc}| = |V_{ca}| = V \text{ [V]} \quad |E_a| = |E_b| = |E_c| = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ [V]}$$

【a相等価単相回路】



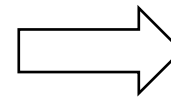
有効電力[W] :

$$P = |E_a| |I_a| \cos \theta = \frac{VI}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \theta$$

無効電力[var] :

$$Q = |E_a| |I_a| \sin \theta = \frac{VI}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \theta$$

三相分だと
3倍なので



有効電力[W] :

$$P = 3 \cdot \frac{VI}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \theta = \sqrt{3}VI \cos \theta$$

無効電力[var] :

$$Q = 3 \cdot \frac{VI}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}VI \sin \theta$$

