

1, . . . 1, . . . 2  
 1  
 2

[1], ( )

[2];

[2].

RC, 2 -

-45, 3 -

1 -

R c

(PI),

2,5; 5

( )

7,5

$$PI = R_{10} / R_1$$

«1-12»;

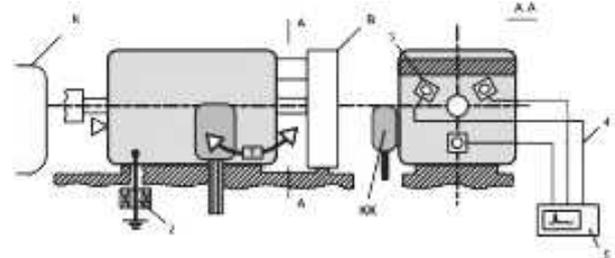
PI

$$(k = R_{60} / R_{15})$$

2,5

tg

$$1,1U_H \sqrt{3}$$



1.

( ) ;

1 -

«RC»; 2 -

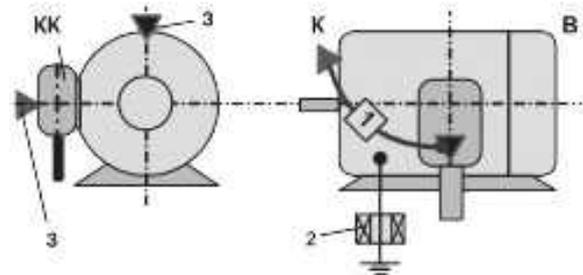
40; 3 -

-Y, RC, ) ; )

-2,

«TMP», 4 -

-50; 5 -



2.

( , ) ,

; n(Q), Q -

, n -

( ) ,

$$P = \int n(Q) \cdot Q dQ$$

( ) ;

( )

«13-24» ;

( ) .

( . 1, 2)

( ) .

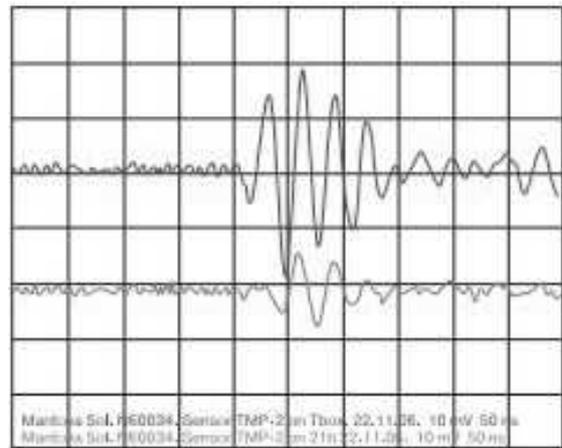
1.  $\text{PI} \cdot \text{tg}(\varphi)$  (U),  
 ( )  
 [1, 2].  
 ( .2).

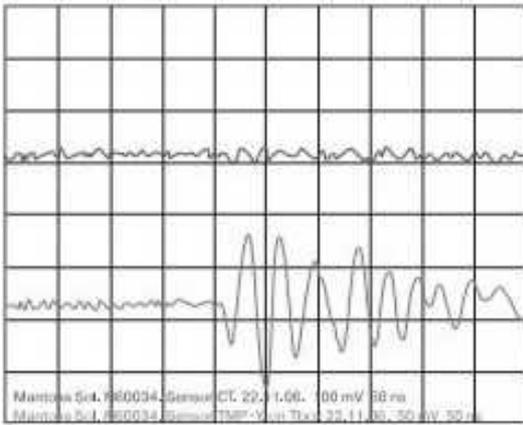
20911-89					
	15	10	5	1,5	
	3	1,5	1	( , )	

	1			2			3		
$R_{\min}$	10			30			6		

			I~U/R <sub>min</sub>			0,9U / 3			I~U/R <sub>min</sub>	
PI = R <sub>10</sub> / R <sub>1</sub>	2,5		,		5,0	,		5,5	,	
IP =2			IP =2							
tgδ,%	2,4 5		U tgδ		3,9	U >0,8U 1/ 3 tgδ		1,3 9	U tgδ ( 1,39 )	
	300		( , )		500 0	( , )			( )	

«VPI-» -2,  
 ( « » )  
 1 2,  
 1. 10500 , 5800  
 :  
 -Y  
 .3.  
 TMP-Y  
 .3, 5.  
 ( .3),  
 ( .4),





.4. ( )  
« » «21»

.3.

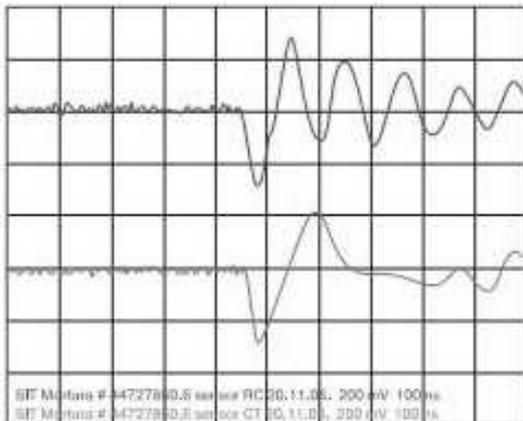
( . 1)

3

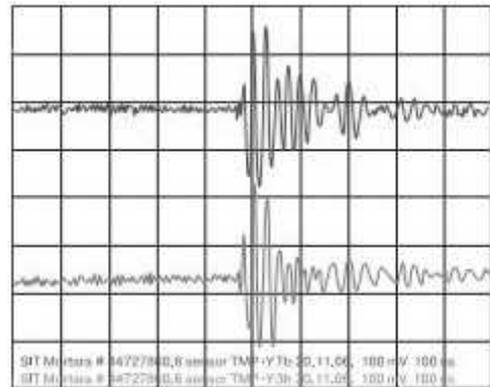
« »					
			« »	« »	« »
	-		-		

.9

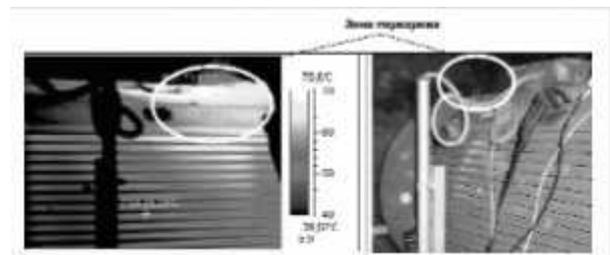
2.  
6000 , 630 ,  
- 2008.  
( 1).  
( .7)  
.8.  
«12»



.5. .1 I -  
RC, II - CT.



.6. I -  
TMP-Y , II - TMP-  
Y «3» .



.7.

«12

.4.

) ;

) , - «12 » ,  
 :  
 - «12 » ;  
 4

« »							
				« »	« »	« »	
-	-	-	« »	-	« »	« »	« »

3.

6 , 200 .

« » . 5.  
 3 .

5

« »							
					« »	« »	« »
-		-			-	-	

2

( . 8, )

4.

. 8, .

. 9.

600 ,

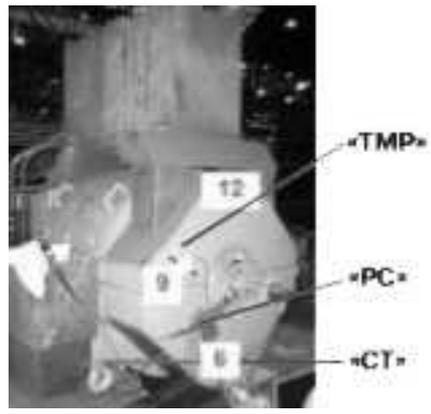
478 .



. 8.

( . 3); -

« » «13-15 »  
 «15 » .



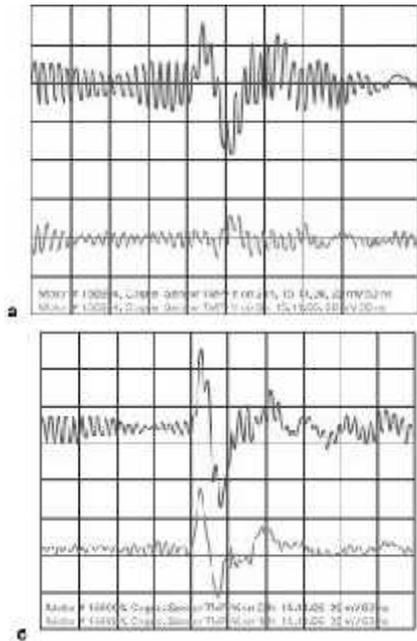
. 9.

« »

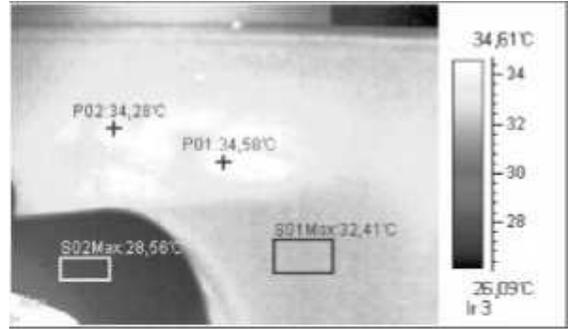
«1-12 » ,

«13-24

»



« » «13-15» . 11 ~ 2°



.11.

« ».

.10. ; -  
 « » « » ( 2 1). « », -  
 ; - « ». «15  
 » , «24 »

.6.

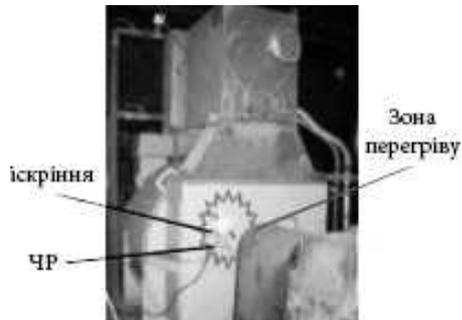
6

« »				« »	« »	« »	
-	-			-	-		

. 2 RC

9-12

) ; 5. :  
 ) « » : 550 , 1350 :  
 - «14<sup>30</sup>» ;  
 - «13-15 » ;



.12.

« » ; )

«14 » « ».

.12.

.13.

[4].

« ».

( )

. 14.

« » «23

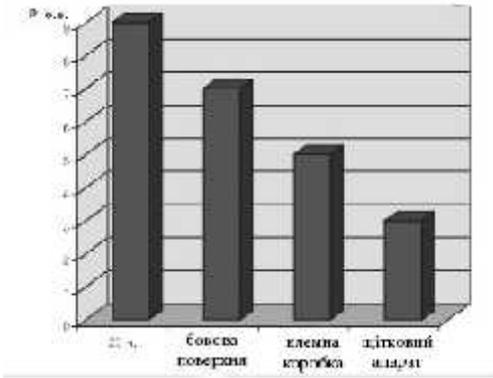
».

. 7.

« ».

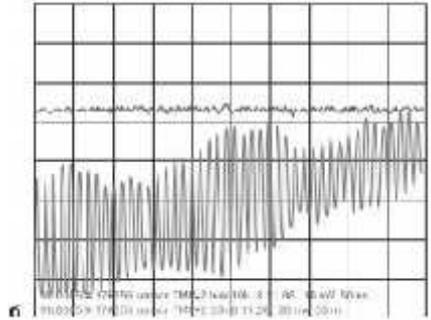
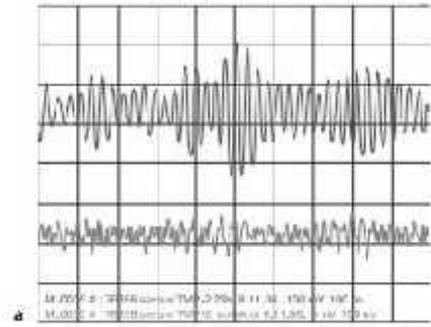
( - « »)  
 «13-15 » ,

« ».



. 14.

»; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 - ; 0,4 .



. 13.

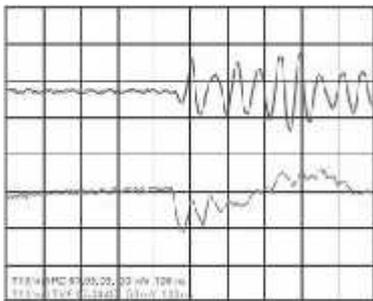
» ( ) «23» ( « »); ( ) « » 0,4

						« »	« »	« »	
-	-	-		-		-	-	-	

. 6.

380 , 0,25 .

. 15.



. 15.

- RC, - -2



. 16.

. 16.

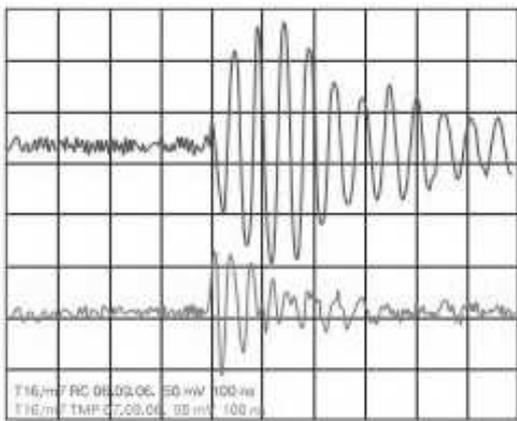
« ».

2  
7. 380 , 13,5



. 17.

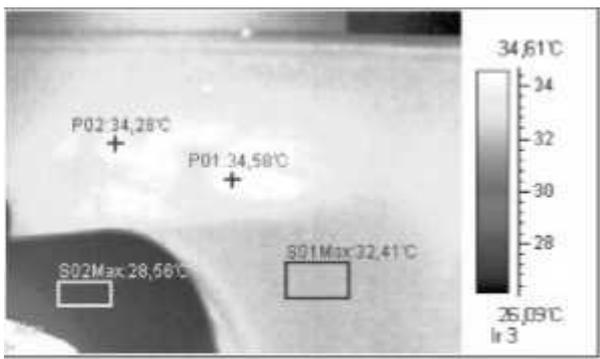
. 18.



. 18.

-RC, -2

. 19,



. 19.

«  
».  
9  
1.  
2.  
3.  
0,4  
1.  
, 2005, 3.  
2. IEEE Std 1434-2000 «Trial Use Guide to the Measurement of Partial Discharges in Rotating Machinery».

14.12.15

[2]:

## **DIAGNOSIS ELECTRIC MOTORS OF COMPLEX ELECTRO MECHANICAL SYSTEMS**

A. Shefer, V. Galai, V. Kritskii

*Various factories use asynchronous, synchronous and DC electric drives. The electric drive which is used in certain technical parts must be reliable. If the electric drive is not stable it could cause a system breakdown, since the actuator would stop and this would result in a breakdown of the entire technical installation. In order to determine the technical condition of the electric drive a diagnosis is performed of the operating voltage as well as other offline meterage characteristics. Information is gathered to determine its technical condition, such as, defects in the insulation of windings, arcing contacts, etc... This article is devoted to the effectiveness of these tests for determining electric drive defects.*

**Keywords:** *diagnostics, motor defect, thermal control, DC motor, thermogram, polarization index, electro-discharge activity, reliability of operation, asynchronous motor.*