

112 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群電機類 專業科目(二) 詳解

112-1-03-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D	A	D	A	C	B	C	A	D	A	B	D	B	C	D	A	D	A	C	C	A	B	D	A	D
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	B	A	C	D	D	B	C	A	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	A	B	D	C	B	D	A	B	B

1. $F = NI = 1000 \times 0.2 = 200 \text{ AT}$

$$R_{g1} = \frac{\ell_{g1}}{\mu_0 A_{g1}} = \frac{0.02 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{10^7}{2\pi} \text{ AT/Wb}$$

$$R_{g2} = \frac{\ell_{g2}}{\mu_0 A_{g2}} = \frac{0.04 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{10^7}{\pi} \text{ AT/Wb}$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{F}{R_{g1}} = 4\pi \times 10^{-5} \text{ Wb}$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{F}{R_{g2}} = 2\pi \times 10^{-5} \text{ Wb}$$

$$\phi_T = 4\pi \times 10^{-5} + 2\pi \times 10^{-5} = 6\pi \times 10^{-5} \text{ Wb}$$

2. $i_{\text{start}} = \frac{12}{1} = 12 \text{ A}$

3. 感應電勢等於電池電壓

$$v = \frac{e}{B \times \ell} = \frac{12}{0.4 \times 0.5} = 60 \text{ m/s}$$

4. $F = B\ell I \Rightarrow I = \frac{F}{B \times \ell} = \frac{4}{0.4 \times 0.5} = 20 \text{ A}$

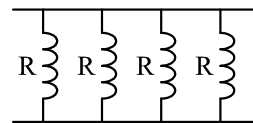
此時導體感應電勢 $e = 20 \times 0.2 = 4 \text{ V}$

$$v = \frac{e}{B \times \ell} = \frac{4}{0.4 \times 0.5} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

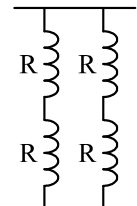
5. (C) 繞組因數為交流發電組之規格，直流電機無此規格標示

7. $n = \frac{1500}{60} = 25 \text{ rps}$, $\frac{1}{25} \div P = 10 \text{ ms}$, $P = 4$ 極

8. 假設疊繞任一電流路徑的電阻值為 R
疊繞電流路徑數 $a = mp = 1 \times 4 = 4$



波繞電流路徑數 $a = 2m = 2 \times 1 = 2$



在同長度的繞組繞製下，意即波繞電流路徑數則為串聯 2 組線圈後再進行並聯，則波繞電樞電阻

$$(R + R) // (R + R) = R_a = 2 \Omega$$

換算疊繞電樞電阻

$$R_a = R // R // R // R = 2 // 2 // 2 // 2 = 0.5 \Omega$$

9. (D) 在各條件正常下，鐵心剩磁過大仍可建立電壓輸出
10. 在相同極數、槽數、導體數、磁通量下，每一並聯路徑數的電流均相同 (I_C)

波形繞組的電樞電流為 $2 \times m \times I_C$

疊形繞組的電樞電流為 $m \times P \times I_C$

$$\frac{\text{波形繞組的電樞電流}}{\text{疊形繞組的電樞電流}} = \frac{2 \times m \times I_C}{m \times P \times I_C} = \frac{2}{P}$$

11. $\frac{\text{波形繞組的電樞電流}}{\text{疊形繞組的電樞電流}} = \frac{2}{P}$

$$\frac{\text{波形繞組的電樞電壓}}{\text{疊形繞組的電樞電壓}} = \frac{\frac{Z}{2} \times \text{每一導體應電勢}}{\frac{Z}{P} \times \text{每一導體應電勢}} = \frac{P}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{波形繞組的輸出容量}}{\text{疊形繞組的輸出容量}} = \frac{P}{2} \times \frac{2}{P} = 1$$

在相同極數、槽數、導體數、磁通量下，波形繞組的輸出容量等於疊形繞組的輸出容量

12. $a = mp = 2 \times 6 = 12$

$$E = \frac{PZ}{60a} \times n\phi = \frac{6 \times 36 \times 24 \times 2}{60 \times 12} \times 600 \times 0.04 = 345.6 \text{ V}$$

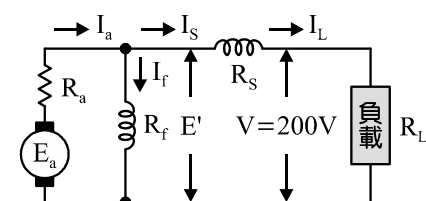
13. $I_L = \frac{10 \text{ kW}}{200} = 50 \text{ A}$

$$E' = 200 + 50 \times 0.20 = 210 \text{ V}$$

$$I_f = \frac{210}{105} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_a = 50 + 2 = 52 \text{ A}$$

$$E_a = 210 + 52 \times 0.25 = 223 \text{ V}$$



14. (A) 交磁安匝 = $1500 - 400 = 1100 \text{ AT/每極}$

(B) 去磁安匝 = $\frac{2 \times 24^\circ}{180^\circ} \times 1500 = 400 \text{ AT/每極}$

(C) $\alpha = \frac{\frac{8}{2} \times 360^\circ}{120} \times 2 = 24^\circ$

電刷往前移兩個換向片即是刷軸與機械中性面移動

24°電工角

$$(D) \text{ 每極電樞反應安匝數} = \frac{480}{2} \times \frac{100}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} = 1500 \text{ AT}$$

15. (A) 波繞每一個迴路均跨越鄰近磁極位置，切割相同磁通，故不需加裝均壓線
 (B) 波繞時若槽數與線圈數不一樣時，裝置虛設線圈可以維持機械平衡
 (C) 疊繞屬於並聯式繞組，適合大電流、低電壓的電機，又稱複路繞組

17. (D) 增加極尖處之磁阻可減低直流電機電樞反應的影響

19. 一日銅損 $W_{cu} = 0.5 \text{ k} \times 1 \times 12 + 0.5 \text{ k} \times 0.5^2 \times 8 = 7 \text{ kW-h}$
 一日鐵損及雜散損

$$W_{iron} = 0.4 \text{ k} \times 24 + 0.1 \text{ k} \times 24 = 12 \text{ kW-h}$$

$$\text{一日損失 } W_{Loss} = 7 \text{ kW} + 12 \text{ kW} = 19 \text{ kW-h}$$

$$\text{一個月損失 } W_{Loss} = 19 \text{ k} \times 30 = 570 \text{ kW-h}$$

20. 半載時輸出功率為 2 kW，其中固定損失是 200 W，

$$\text{半載時變動損失} = 100 \text{ W} = \text{滿載變動損} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{滿載變動損} = 4 \times 100 = 400 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{4 \text{ k} \times \frac{1}{4}}{4 \text{ k} \times \frac{1}{4} + 200 + 400 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} \times 100\% \approx 81.6\%$$

21. 當變動損等於固定損時，可得最高效率
 設滿載負載 x 倍時，變動損 = 固定損

$$\text{變動損 } 400 \text{ W} \times \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 200$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{200}{400}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.707 \text{ 倍的滿載負載時，可得最高效率}$$

22. $\frac{I_1'}{I_1} = \frac{250 - 225}{250 - 200} = \frac{25}{50} = 0.5$

$$I_1 = \frac{100 \text{ k}}{200} = 500 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1' = 500 \times 0.5 = 250 \text{ A (半載)}$$

$$P_1 = 225 \times 250 = 56.25 \text{ kW}$$

$$\frac{I_2'}{I_2} = \frac{250 - 225}{250 - 200} = \frac{25}{50} = 0.5$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120 \text{ k}}{200} = 600 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2' = 600 \times 0.5 = 300 \text{ A (半載)}$$

$$P_2 = 225 \times 300 = 67.5 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_T = P_1 + P_2 = 56.25 \text{ kW} + 67.5 \text{ kW} = 123.75 \text{ kW}$$

23. $I_L = I_{SA} + I_{SB} = \frac{115000}{230} = 500 \text{ A} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$$\frac{I_{SA}}{I_{SB}} = \frac{R_{SB}}{R_{SA}} = \frac{0.001}{0.0015} = \frac{2}{3} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

由①與②計算得知

$$I_{SA} = 200 \text{ A}, I_{SB} = 300 \text{ A}$$

$$A \text{ 機供應 } 35\% \text{ 負載電流} = 500 \times 0.35 = 175 \text{ A}$$

$$B \text{ 機供應 } 65\% \text{ 負載電流} = 500 \times 0.65 = 325 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{均壓線上電流} = 200 - 175 = 25 \text{ A} \text{ 且由 } B \text{ 點流向 } A \text{ 點}$$

24. 無載時

$$E_{a1} = V_a - I_a R_a = 200 - 0 \times 0.25 = 200 \text{ V}$$

有載時

$$E_{a2} = V_a - I_a R_a = 200 - 8 \times 0.25 = 198 \text{ V}$$

$$E_a = k\phi n, \text{ 其中 } V_a \text{ 與 } \phi \text{ 固定}$$

$$\frac{E_{a2}}{E_{a1}} = \frac{198}{200} = \frac{k\phi \times n_2}{k\phi \times 1000}, n_2 = 990 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{轉速降低 } 1000 - 990 = 10 \text{ rpm}$$

25. 串激式直流電動機運轉後更換電源線正負線路，激磁電流和電樞電流是固定而且相同方向，所以改變兩端電源側的直流電源，電動機不會改變兩端轉動方向，將繼續以同方向運轉

$$26. T_o = \frac{P_o}{\omega} = \frac{31400}{2 \times \pi \times 20} = 250 \text{ N-m}$$

$$27. \text{ 啟動電流 } I_{as} = \frac{150}{0.6 + 1.2 + 1.2} = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{滿載電流 } I_a = \frac{150 - 96}{0.6 + 1.2} = 30 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{啟動電流為滿載電流 } \frac{50}{30} = 1.67 \text{ 倍}$$

$$28. E_c = \frac{PZ\phi n}{60a}$$

$$n = \frac{E_c \times 60a}{PZ\phi} = \frac{96 \times 60 \times 4}{4 \times 200 \times 0.01} = 2880 \text{ rpm}$$

29. $E_a = 120 - 30 \times (0.6 + 0.4) = 90 \text{ V}$

$$P_o = 90 \times 30 = 2700 \text{ W}$$

$$P_i = 120 \times 30 = 3600 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta = \frac{2700}{3600} \times 100\% = 75\%$$

30. 轉矩不變且轉速不變時， $E_a \times I_a$ 應保持不變

$$E_a = 90 \text{ V}, I_a = 30 \text{ A}$$

$$P_i = 240 \times 30 = 7200 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta = \frac{2700}{7200} \times 100\% = 37.5\%$$

31. $\frac{T'}{T} = \frac{\phi'}{\phi} \times \frac{I'}{I} \Rightarrow \frac{T'}{10} = 1.2 \times \frac{18}{36} = 0.6$

$$T' = 10 \times 0.6 = 6 \text{ 牛頓-公尺}$$

$$\Delta T = 10 - 6 = 4 \text{ 牛頓-公尺}$$

32. 每一路徑電流 $\frac{I_a}{a} = \frac{80}{1 \times 4} = 20 \text{ A}$

$$\text{換向週期 } T_c = \frac{60}{n \times C} \times m = \frac{60}{1800 \times 36} \times 1 = \frac{1}{1080} \text{ s}$$

$$\text{電流變化率 } \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta I}{T_c} = \frac{20 - (-20)}{\frac{1}{1080}} = 43200 \text{ A/s}$$

$$\text{電抗電壓 } E_r = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 0.05 \text{ m} \times 43200 = 2.16 \text{ V}$$

33. (C) 差複機式直流電動機在負載變動較大時，轉速相當不穩定，實用性較低

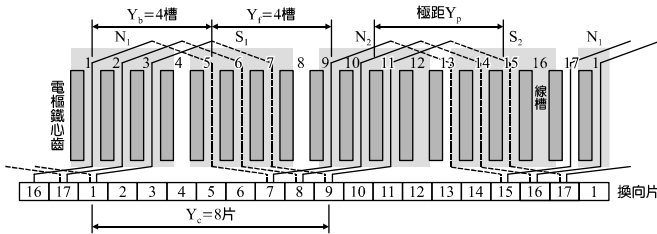
34. (A) 潮濕用電場所中，電氣設備的分路開關應裝置設漏電斷路器(Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker, ELCB)
35. (A) 二氧化碳不適用於普通火災
(B) 水不適用於油類火災
(D) D 類乾粉滅火藥劑適用於可燃金屬火災
36. 積複激式電動機轉矩 $T = K(\phi_f + \phi_s)I_a$
分激式電動機轉矩 $T' = K(\phi_f)I_a$

$$\frac{T}{T'} = \frac{K(\phi_f + \phi_s)I_a}{K(\phi_f)I_a} = 1 + \frac{\phi_s}{\phi_f} = \frac{150}{120} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{\phi_s}{\phi_f} \times 100\% = \left(\frac{5}{4} - 1\right) \times 100\% = 25\%$$

串激繞組增加的磁通量百分比為 25%

37. (B) 3D 印表機使用步進馬達作精準定位控制
38. (C) 冷氣壓縮機或教室吊扇常用單相感應電動機
39. 單分後退波繞複分數 $m = 1$



40. 差複激式電動機轉矩隨負載增加而先升後降，重載時可能發生反轉現象，控制不易
41. 原負載 $I_L = \frac{30 \text{ kW}}{300} = 100 \text{ A}$

$$I_f = \frac{300}{150} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_a = 100 + 2 = 102 \text{ A}$$

$$E_a = 300 + 102 \times 0.5 = 351 \text{ V}$$

當 $I_L = 50 \text{ A}$ ， $I_f = 2 \text{ A}$ ， $I_a = 50 + 2 = 52 \text{ A}$

$$E_a' = 300 + 52 \times 0.5 = 326 \text{ V}$$

因 I_f 不變，所以 $\phi_1 = \phi_2$

$$\frac{E_a'}{E_a} = \frac{k\phi_1 n_1}{k\phi_2 n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{326}{351} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{n_1}{3600}$$

$$n_1 = 3600 \times \frac{326}{351} = 3343 \text{ rpm}$$

42. 由 $N\phi = LI_f$ ，因此 $\phi \propto I_f$

$$\frac{E_a'}{E_a} = \frac{k\phi_1 n_1}{k\phi_2 n_2}$$

$$\frac{326}{351} = \frac{k \times \frac{300}{150 + R_s} \times 3600}{k \times \frac{300}{150} \times 3600}, \quad \frac{326}{351} = \frac{150}{150 + R_s}$$

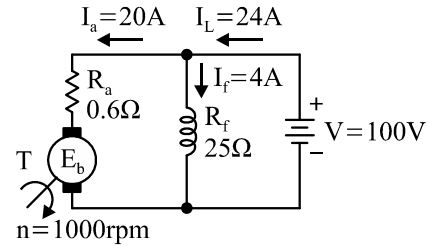
$$R_s = 11.5 \Omega$$

43. (B) 測量時三用電表調到歐姆檔最小檔位，量測同一繞組之兩端換向片接點間之電阻，測試棒不可直接碰觸導線，須確保能測到線圈與換向片間電阻
44. (D) 直流分激式電動機啓動時反電勢最小
45. 曲線丙為積複激式電動機，適用於大啓動轉矩、不易變速場合，如升降機及電梯

46. $I_f = \frac{100}{25} = 4 \text{ A}$

$$I_a = I_L - I_f = 24 - 4 = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$E_b = V - I_a \times R_a = 100 - 20 \times 0.6 = 88 \text{ V}$$



47. 激磁電流增加 → 感應電勢增加 → 輸出電流增加
48. 調低串激場繞組電阻器 R_2 電阻值，則流過串激場電流減少，串激場磁通減少，可將過複激式發電機調整為欠複激式發電機
49. 串激式電動機轉速 n 和場磁通 ϕ 成反比

串激場電流 I_s 太小，則串激場磁通過小， $n \propto \frac{1}{\phi_s}$ 轉

速將增高

提高負載使 I_s 變大，則串激場磁通 ϕ_s 變大，可使 n 降低

50. $\frac{T_1'}{T_1} = \left(\frac{I_a'}{I_a}\right)^2$ ， $\frac{100}{16} = \left(\frac{I_a'}{16}\right)^2$ ， $I_a' = 40 \text{ A}$