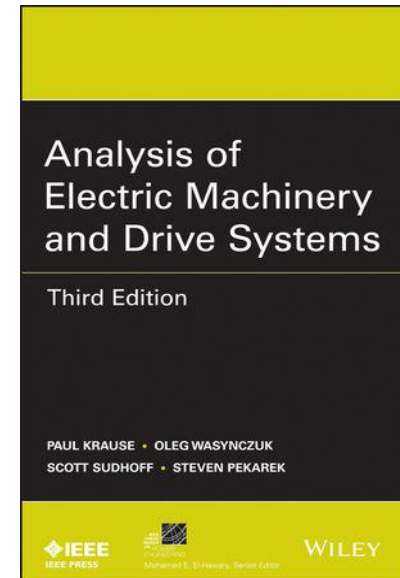
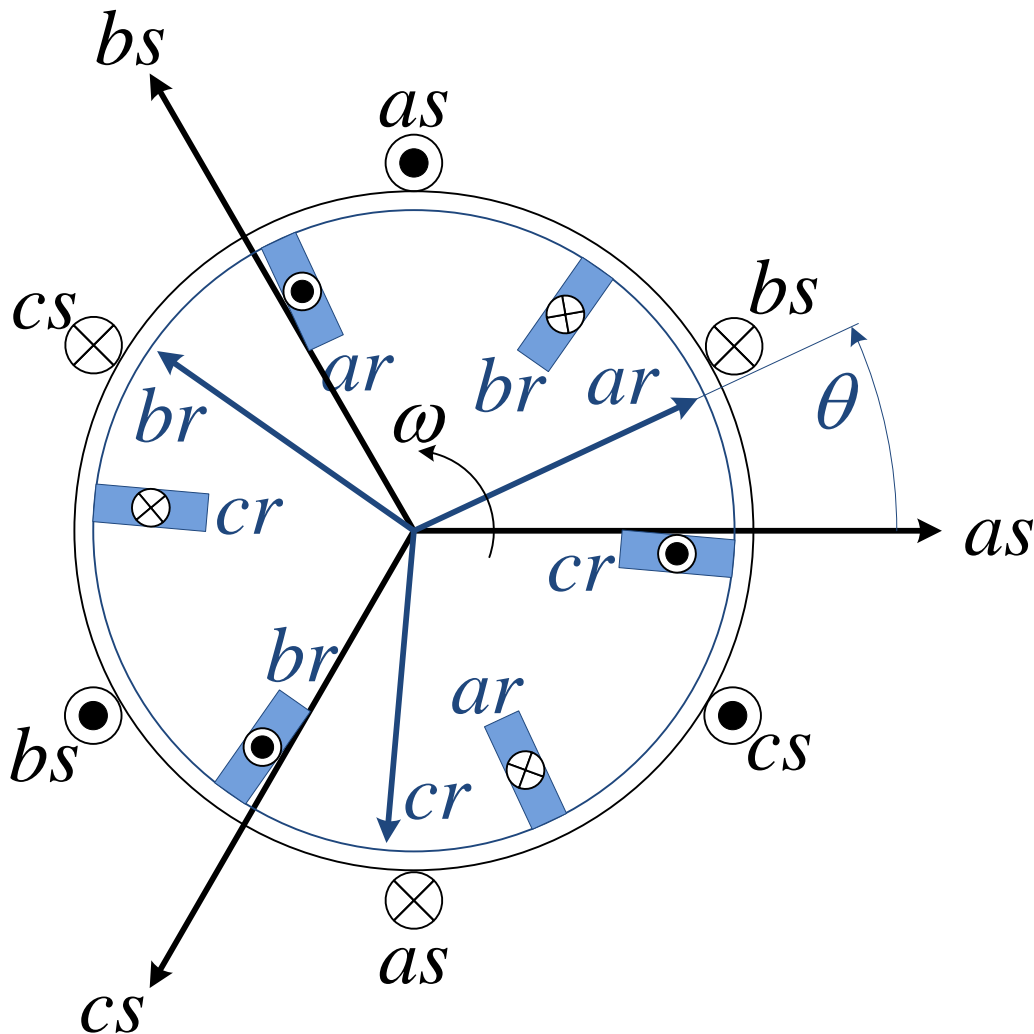


# DINAMIČKI MODEL (SIMETRIČNOG) TROFAZNOG ASINHRONOG MOTORA



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Naponska jednačina:

$$\vec{u}_{abcs} = \mathbf{R}_s \cdot \vec{i}_{abcs} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\varphi}_{abcs})$$

$$\vec{u}_{abcr} = \mathbf{R}_r \cdot \vec{i}_{abcr} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\varphi}_{abcr})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\varphi}_{abcs} \\ \vec{\varphi}_{abcr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_s & \mathbf{L}_{sr} \\ (\mathbf{L}_{sr})^T & \mathbf{L}_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i}_{abcs} \\ \vec{i}_{abcr} \end{bmatrix}$$

U prethodnim jednačinama koristi se:

$$\vec{f}_{abc?} = [f_a? \quad f_b? \quad f_c?]^T$$

$$\mathbf{R}_s = R_s \cdot \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_r = R_r \cdot \mathbf{I}$$

Matrice induktivnosti:

$$\mathbf{L}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_s + M_s & -0,5M_s & -0,5M_s \\ -0,5M_s & \lambda_s + M_s & -0,5M_s \\ -0,5M_s & -0,5M_s & \lambda_s + M_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L}_r = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_r + M_r & -0,5M_r & -0,5M_r \\ -0,5M_r & \lambda_r + M_r & -0,5M_r \\ -0,5M_r & -0,5M_r & \lambda_r + M_r \end{bmatrix}$$

Ako uvedemo smenu:

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Matrica međusobne induktivnosti statora i rotora:

$$\mathbf{L}_{sr} = L_{sr} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta + \alpha) & \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\ \cos(\theta - \alpha) & \cos \theta & \cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ \cos(\theta + \alpha) & \cos(\theta - \alpha) & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Svođenje rotorskih veličina na stator

$$\vec{i}'_{abc r} = (N_r / N_s) \cdot \vec{i}_{abc r}$$

$$\vec{u}'_{abc r} = (N_s / N_r) \cdot \vec{u}_{abc r}$$

$$\vec{\Phi}'_{abc r} = (N_s / N_r) \cdot \vec{\Phi}_{abc r}$$

Na osnovu analogije sa magnetno spregnutim kolima

$$M_s = (N_s / N_r) L_{sr}$$

Može se napisati:

$$\mathbf{L}'_{sr} = \frac{N_s}{N_r} \cdot \mathbf{L}_{sr} = M_s \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos(\theta + \alpha) & \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\ \cos(\theta - \alpha) & \cos \theta & \cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ \cos(\theta + \alpha) & \cos(\theta - \alpha) & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Ponovo na osnovu analogije sa magnetno spregnutim kolima, može se napisati:

$$M_r = (N_r / N_s)^2 \cdot M_s$$

Ako se uzme:

$$\mathbf{L}'_r = (N_s / N_r)^2 \cdot \mathbf{L}_r$$

dobija se:

$$\mathbf{L}'_r = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda'_r + M_s & -0,5M_s & -0,5M_s \\ -0,5M_s & \lambda'_r + M_s & -0,5M_s \\ -0,5M_s & -0,5M_s & \lambda'_r + M_s \end{bmatrix}$$

gde je:

$$\lambda'_r = (N_s / N_r)^2 \cdot \lambda_r$$

Posle svođenja "rotora na stator" jednačine za fluks i naponske jednačina su:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\varphi}_{abc s} \\ \vec{\varphi}'_{abc r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_s & \mathbf{L}'_{sr} \\ (\mathbf{L}'_{sr})^T & \mathbf{L}'_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i}_{abc s} \\ \vec{i}'_{abc r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_{abc s} \\ \vec{u}'_{abc r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_s + p\mathbf{L}_s & p\mathbf{L}'_{sr} \\ p(\mathbf{L}'_{sr})^T & \mathbf{R}'_r + p\mathbf{L}'_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i}_{abc s} \\ \vec{i}'_{abc r} \end{bmatrix}$$

Pri čemu važi relacija:

$$\mathbf{R}'_r = (N_s / N_r)^2 \cdot \mathbf{R}_r$$

$$p = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad - \text{operator diferenciranja}$$

# JEDNAČINA MOMENTA

Na osnovu relacija koje važe za elektro-mehaničku konverziju energije može se napisati izraz za električnu energiju koja se pretvara u mehaničku:

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{i}_{abcs})^T (\mathbf{L}_s - \lambda_s \cdot \mathbf{I}) \cdot \vec{i}_{abcs} + (\vec{i}_{abcs})^T \cdot \mathbf{L}'_{sr} \cdot \vec{i}'_{abcr} + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{i}'_{abcr})^T (\mathbf{L}'_r - \lambda'_r \cdot \mathbf{I}) \cdot \vec{i}'_{abcr}$$

Mehanička snaga motora može se izraziti preko elektromagnetnog momenta i brzine obrtanja:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} W_e = m_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta_m$$

$\theta_m$  - stvarni mehanički položaj rotora.

$$\theta = P \cdot \theta_m$$

$\theta$  - položaj rotora izražen u el.rad/s.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} W_e = m_e \cdot \frac{1}{P} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \theta$$

Elektromagnetni moment motora je:

$$m_e = P \cdot \frac{\partial W_e}{\partial \theta} = P \cdot (\vec{i}_{abcs})^T \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [\mathbf{L}'_{sr}] \cdot \vec{i}'_{abcr}$$


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$$m_e = -P \cdot M_s \cdot \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left[ i_{as} \cdot \left( i'_{ar} - \frac{1}{2} i'_{br} - \frac{1}{2} i'_{cr} \right) + i_{bs} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} i'_{ar} + i'_{br} - \frac{1}{2} i'_{cr} \right) + i_{cs} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} i'_{ar} - \frac{1}{2} i'_{br} + i'_{cr} \right) \right] \cdot \sin \theta + \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ i_{as} \cdot (i'_{br} - i'_{cr}) + i_{bs} \cdot (i'_{cr} - i'_{ar}) + i_{cs} \cdot (i'_{ar} - i'_{br}) \right] \cdot \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Dobijeni izraz je veoma komplikovan i praktično neupotrebljiv.



# TRASFORMACIJA KOORDINATA

- U cilju uprošćenja analize uvodi se novi *REFERENTNI q-d-0 -sistem* koji može imati proizvoljnu brzinu. Prelazak iz realnog *abc* - sistema u *qd0* - sistem vrši se pomoću matrice transformacije ***K***.
- Izborom brzine referentnog sistema postižu se jednostavnije analize prelaznih procesa.

# Izbor referentnog sistema

- **Stacionarni referentni sistem**  
obezbeđuje raspredanje namotaja  
mašine, čime se pojednostavljuje matrica  
induktivnosti.  
 $\omega_{rS} = 0$   
 $\alpha\text{-}\beta$

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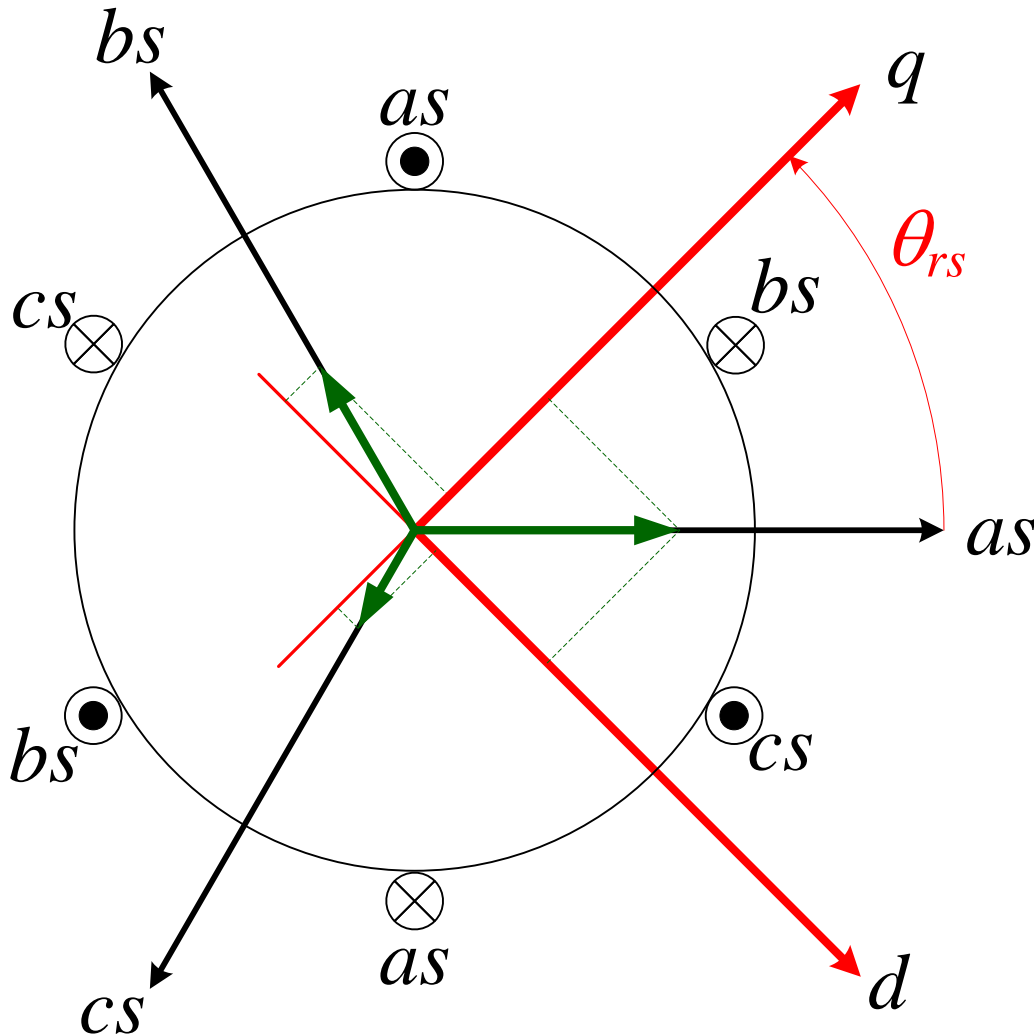
- **Sinhrono rotirajući referentni sistem**  
pored raspredanja koordinata, oslobađa  
matricu induktivnosti zavisnosti od ugla  
rotora, odnosno vremena  
 $\omega_{rS} = \omega_s$   
 $d\text{-}q$

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- **Referentni sistem vezan za rotor**  
pruža pogodnosti analize mašina sa  
dvostranim napajanjem.  
 $\omega_{rS} = \omega$   
 $d\text{-}q$

U slučaju simetričnog sistema, nulta komponenta je nula,  
u svim referentnim sistemima.

# Transformacije statorskih veličina



$$\vec{f}_{qd0s} = \mathbf{K}_s \cdot \vec{f}_{abc}$$

$$\vec{f}_{abc} = [f_{as} \quad f_{bs} \quad f_{cs}]^T$$

$$\vec{f}_{qd0s} = [f_{qs} \quad f_{ds} \quad f_{0s}]^T$$

# Matrice transformacije

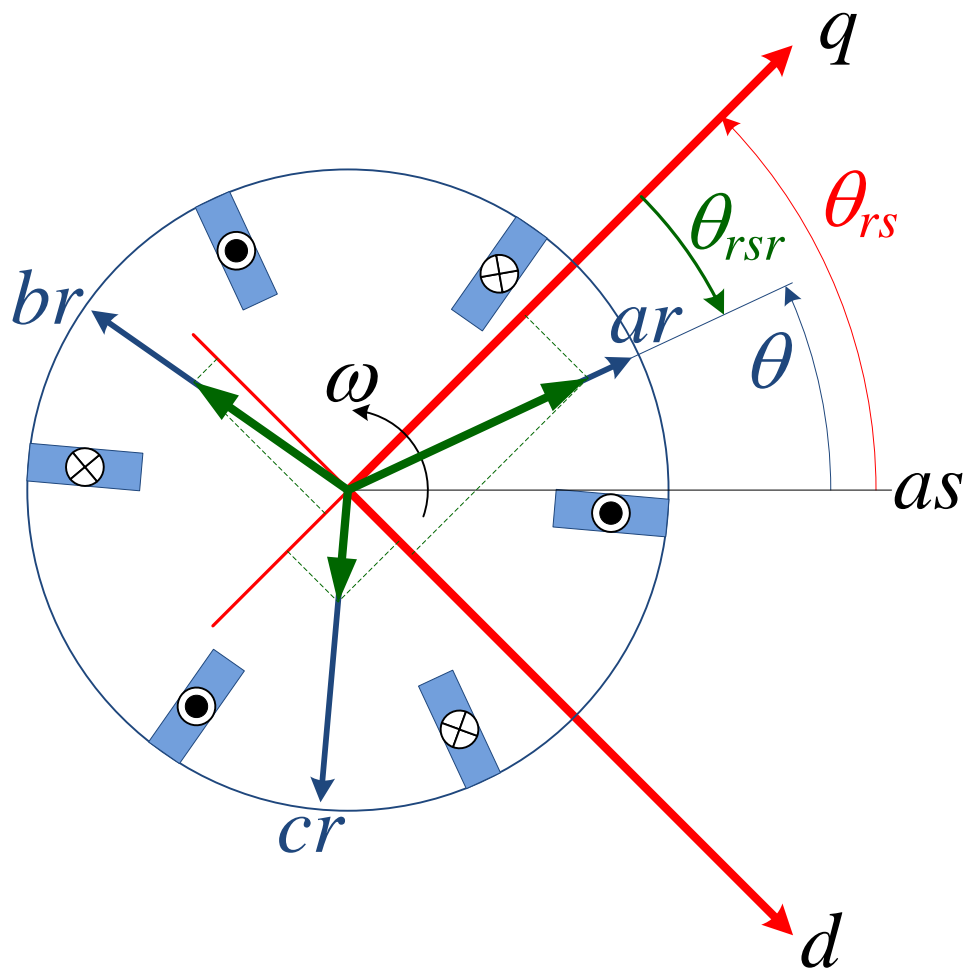
$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{rs} & \cos(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) \\ \sin \theta_{rs} & \sin(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{rs} & \sin \theta_{rs} & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta_{rs}(t) = \int_0^t \omega_{rs}(\xi) d\xi + \theta_{rs}(0)$$

Koeficijent transformacije 2/3 obezbeđuje invarijantnost po impedansi.

# Transformacije rotorskih veličina



Trenutni položaj rotora u odnosu na referentni sistem.

$$\theta_{rsr} = \theta_{rs} - \theta$$

$$\vec{f}'_{qd0r} = \mathbf{K}_r \vec{f}'_{abcr}$$

$$\vec{f}'_{abcr} = [f'_{ar} \quad f'_{br} \quad f'_{cr}]^T$$

$$\vec{f}'_{qd0r} = [f'_{qr} \quad f'_{dr} \quad f'_{0r}]^T$$

# Matrice transformacije

$$\mathbf{K}_r = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{rsr} & \cos(\theta_{rsr} - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_{rsr} + \alpha) \\ \sin \theta_{rsr} & \sin(\theta_{rsr} - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rsr} + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_r^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{rsr} & \sin \theta_{rsr} & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_{rsr} - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rsr} - \alpha) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_{rsr} + \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rsr} + \alpha) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta_{rs}(t) = \int_0^t \omega_{rs}(\xi) d\xi + \theta_{rs}(0)$$

$$\theta(t) = \int_0^t \omega(\xi) d\xi + \theta(0)$$

# Korišćene oznake

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$\theta_{rs}$  - trenutni položaj referentnog sistema,

$\theta$  - trenutni položaj rotora motora,

$\omega_{rs}$  - brzina referentnog sistema,

$\omega$  - brzina motora,

$\omega_s$  - sinhrona brzina.

# Stacionarni koordinatni sistem

Kada je  $\omega_{rs}=0$ ,  $\theta_{rs}(0) = 0$  i  $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

$$\theta_{rs} = \int_0^t 0 \cdot d\xi + \theta_{rs}(0) = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 0 & \cos\left(0 - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \cos\left(0 + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin 0 & \sin\left(0 - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \sin\left(0 + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$



Edith Clarke  
1883 - 1959



# Stacionarni koordinatni sistem

## Matrice transformacije statorskih veličina

$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,5 & -0,5 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -0,5 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 1 \\ -0,5 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Stacionarni koordinatni sistem

## Matrice transformacije rotorskih veličina

$$\mathbf{K}_r = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta - \alpha) & \cos(-\theta + \alpha) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \sin(-\theta - \alpha) & \sin(-\theta + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_r^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & \sin(-\theta) & 1 \\ \cos(-\theta - \alpha) & \sin(-\theta - \alpha) & 1 \\ \cos(-\theta + \alpha) & \sin(-\theta + \alpha) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Šta se postiže ovom transformacijom?

## Statorske veličine

Primer simetričnog trofaznog sistema koji ima konstantnu učestanost:

$$f_{as} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_s(0))$$

$$f_{bs} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t - \alpha + \theta_s(0))$$

$$f_{cs} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t + \alpha + \theta_s(0))$$

posle transformacije se dobija:

$$f_{qs} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_s(0))$$

$$f_{ds} = -f_{\max s} \cdot \sin(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_s(0))$$

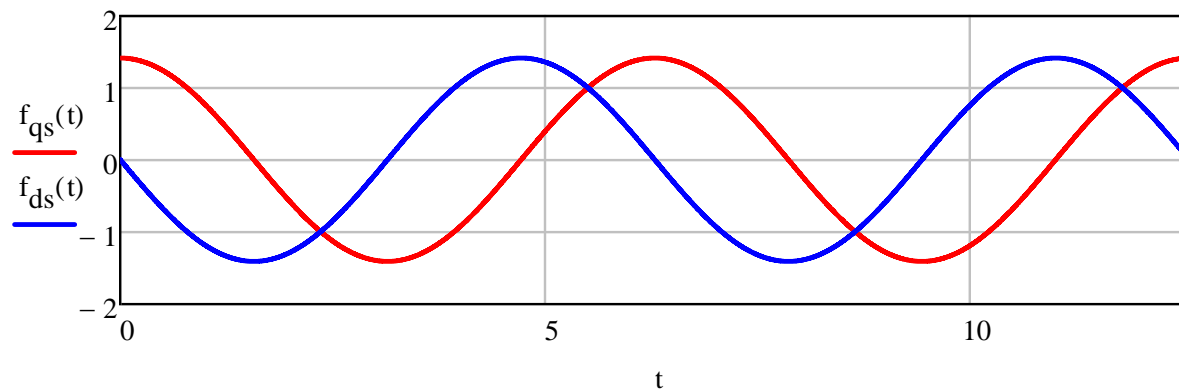
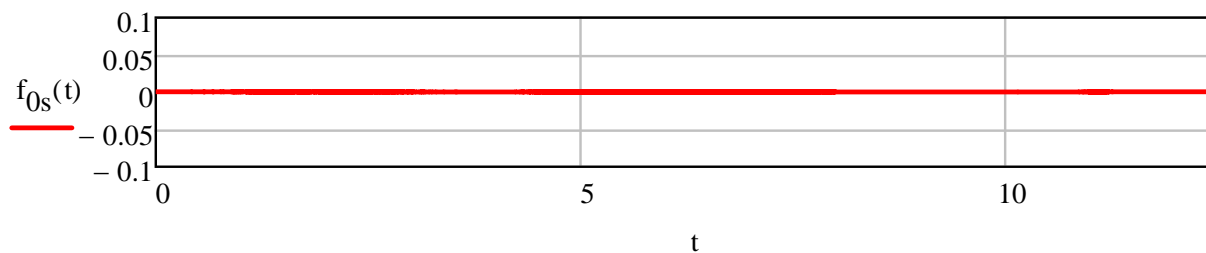
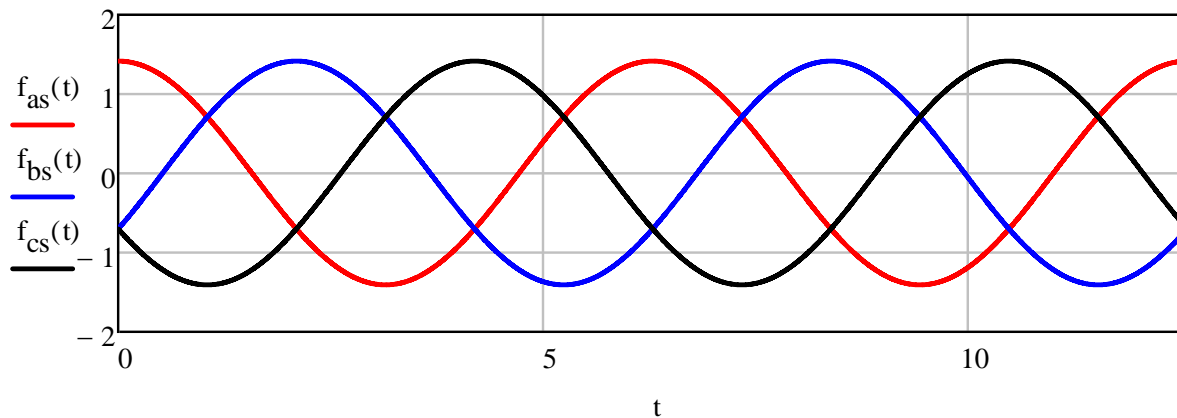
$$f_{0s} = 0 = \text{const.}$$

$$f_{\max s} = \sqrt{f_{qs}^2 + f_{ds}^2}$$

Umesto trofaznog naizmeničnog sistema dobijamo dvofazni sistem.

# Statorske veličine $\omega_{rs}=0$

Na graficima  
 $\omega_s=1$



# Šta se postiže ovom transformacijom?

## Rotorske veličine

Kada je  $\omega_{rs}=0$ ,  $\theta_{rs}(0) = 0$  i  $\theta_{rsr} = 0 - \theta = -\theta$  za simetričan rotorski sistem:

$$f'_{ar} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) \right]$$

$$f'_{br} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) - \alpha \right]$$

$$f'_{cr} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) + \alpha \right]$$

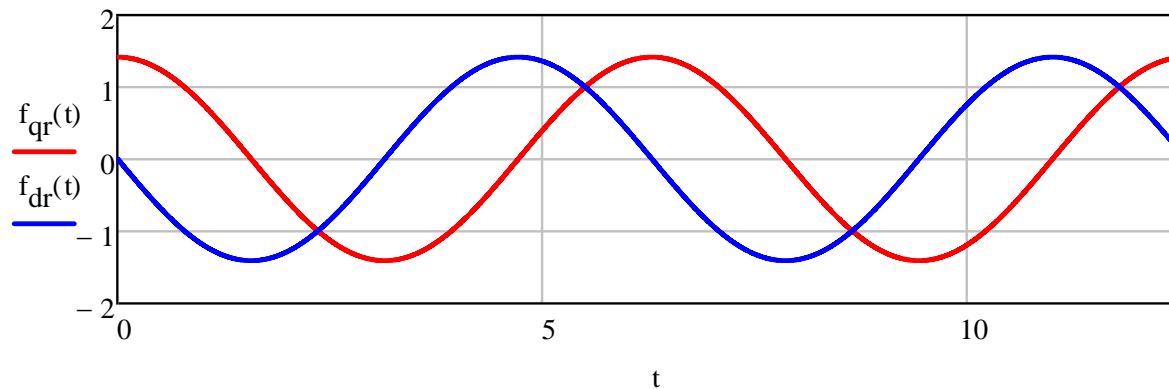
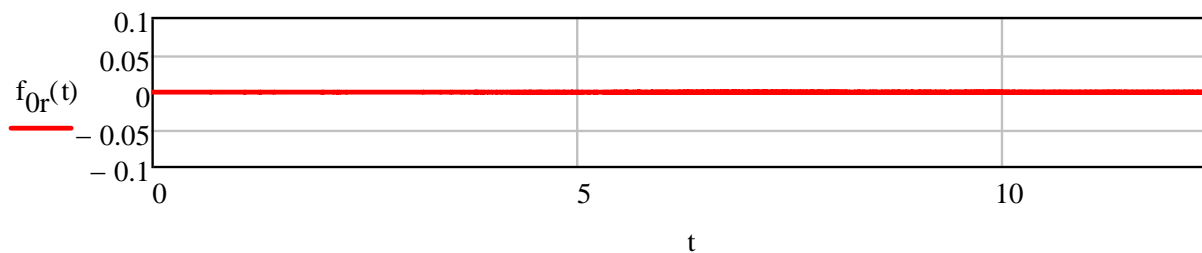
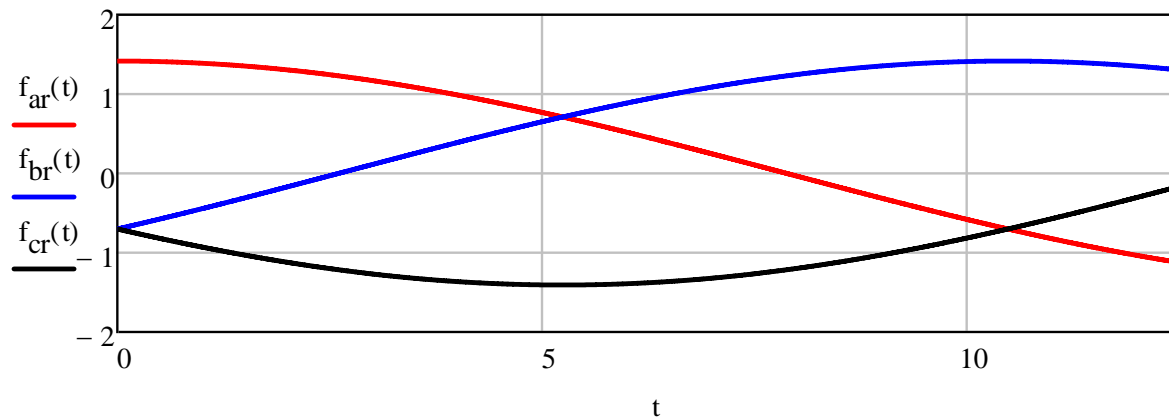
posle transformacije dobija se:

$$f'_{qr} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_r(0))$$

$$f'_{dr} = -f'_{\max r} \cdot \sin(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_r(0))$$

$$f'_{0r} = 0$$

# Rotorske veličine $\omega_{rs}=0$

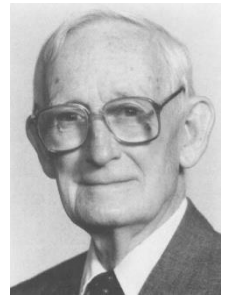


# Sinhrono rotirajući koordinatni sistem

Kada je  $\omega_{rs} = \omega_s$ ,  $\theta_{rs}(0) = 0$ ,  $\theta_s(0) = 0$  i  $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,

$$\theta_{rs} = \theta_s = \int_0^t \omega_s(\xi) \cdot d\xi + \theta_s(0)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_s & \cos\left(\theta_s - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \cos\left(\theta_s + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin \theta_s & \sin\left(\theta_s - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & \sin\left(\theta_s + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$



*Robert H. Park*  
Robert H. Park  
1902-1994

Two-Reaction Theory of Synchronous Machines  
Generalized Method of Analysis—Part I

BY R. H. PARK

Abstract: This paper presents a generalization and extension of the work of Blondel, Dériot, and Doherty and others, and establishes the most general methods of calculating torque power and torque in salient and nonsalient pole synchronous machines under both transient and steady state conditions. Attention is restricted to synchronous three-phase systems with both salient and nonsalient poles, but salient poles and an arbitrary number of stator circuits is considered. It is shown that salient pole machines are equivalent to two salient pole machines in every respect except stator and rotor fluxes.

1. Introduction. This paper presents a generalization and extension of the work of Blondel, Dériot, and Doherty and others, and establishes the most general methods of calculating torque power and torque in salient and nonsalient pole synchronous machines under both transient and steady state conditions. Attention is restricted to synchronous three-phase systems with both salient and nonsalient poles, but salient poles and an arbitrary number of stator circuits is considered. It is shown that salient pole machines are equivalent to two salient pole machines in every respect except stator and rotor fluxes.

2. Generalized Method of Analysis. Consider the three synchronous machine of Fig. 1, and let

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

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Fig. 99

Fig. 100

# Sinhrono rotirajući koordinatni sistem

## Matrice transformacije statorskih veličina

$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_s & \cos(\theta_s - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_s + \alpha) \\ \sin \theta_s & \sin(\theta_s - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_s & \sin \theta_s & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_s - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s - \alpha) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_s + \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s + \alpha) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Sinhrono rotirajući koordinatni sistem

## Matrice transformacije rotorskih veličina

$$\mathbf{K}_r = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_s - \theta) & \cos(\theta_s - \theta - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_s - \theta + \alpha) \\ \sin(\theta_s - \theta) & \sin(\theta_s - \theta - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s - \theta + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_r^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_s - \theta) & \sin(\theta_s - \theta) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_s - \theta - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s - \theta - \alpha) & 1 \\ \cos(\theta_s - \theta + \alpha) & \sin(\theta_s - \theta + \alpha) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Šta se postiže ovom transformacijom?

## Statorske veličine

Primer simetričnog trofaznog sistema koji ima konstantnu učestanost:

$$f_{as} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\omega_s \cdot t + \theta_s(0))$$

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posle transformacije se dobija:

$$f_{qs} = f_{\max s} \cdot \cos(\theta_s(0))$$

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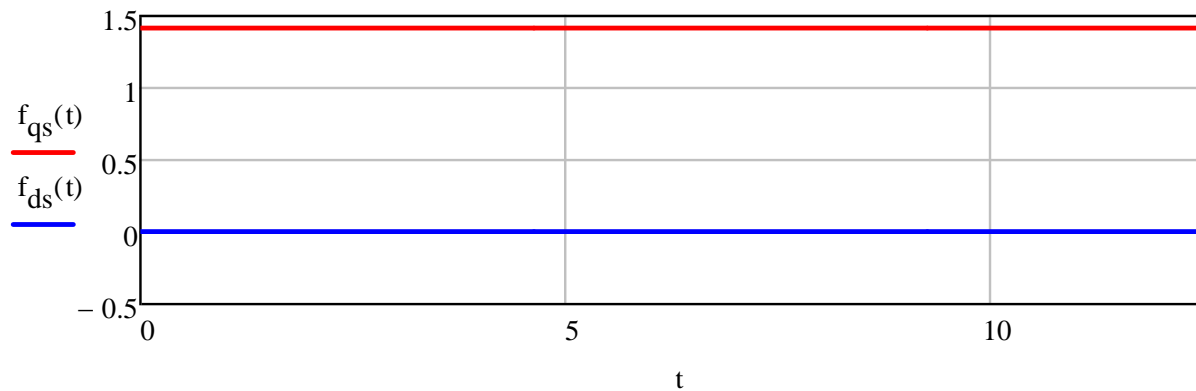
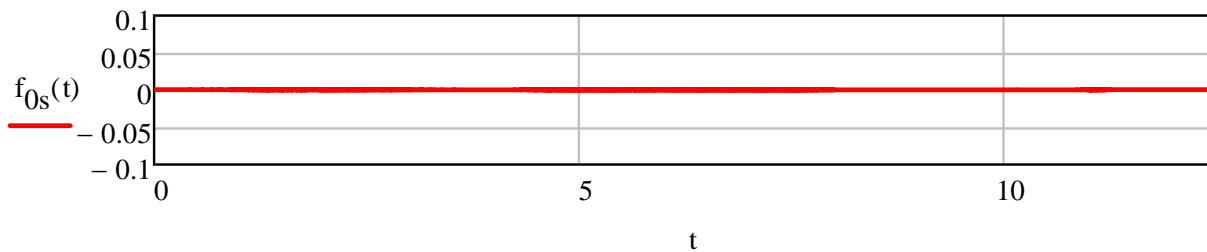
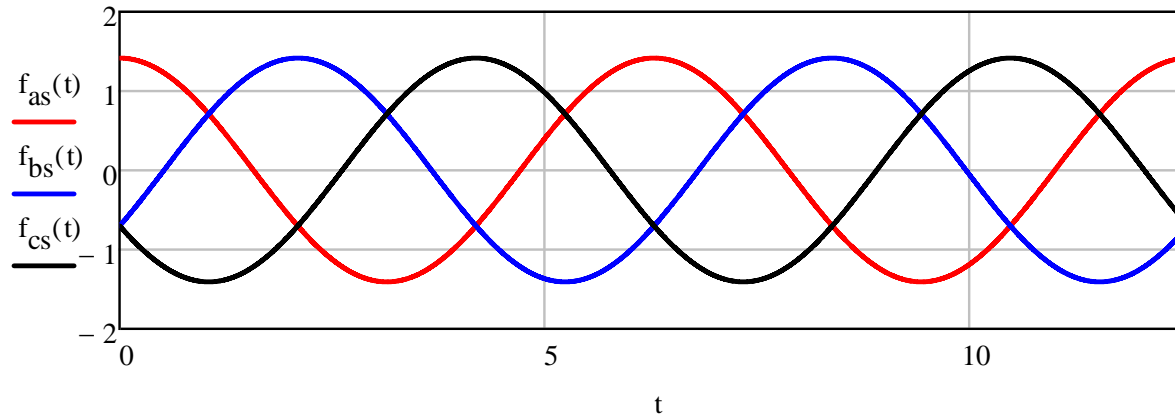
$$f_{0s} = 0 = \text{const.}$$

$$f_{\max s} = \sqrt{f_{qs}^2 + f_{ds}^2}$$

Umesto trofaznog naizmjeničnog sistema dobijamo dvofazni sistem.  
Transformisane veličine se ne menjaju u vremenu.

# Statorske veličine $\omega_{rs} = \omega_s$

Na graficima  
 $\omega_s = 1$



# Šta se postiže ovom transformacijom?

## Rotorske veličine

Kada je  $\omega_{rs} = \omega_s = \text{const}$ ,  $\theta_s(0) = 0$  i  $\theta_{rsr} = \theta_r = \theta_s - \theta$ ,  
za simetričan rotorski sistem:

$$f'_{ar} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) \right]$$

$$f'_{br} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) - \alpha \right]$$

$$f'_{cr} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \left[ (\omega_s - \omega) \cdot t + \theta_r(0) + \alpha \right]$$

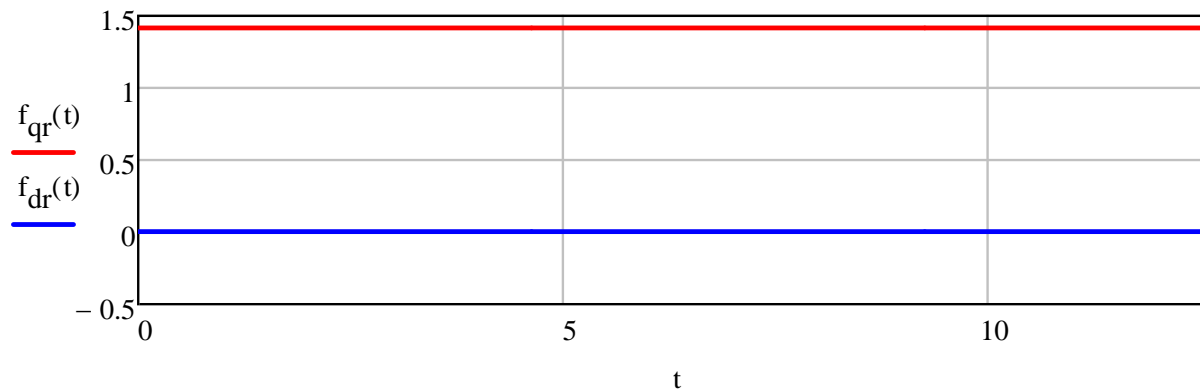
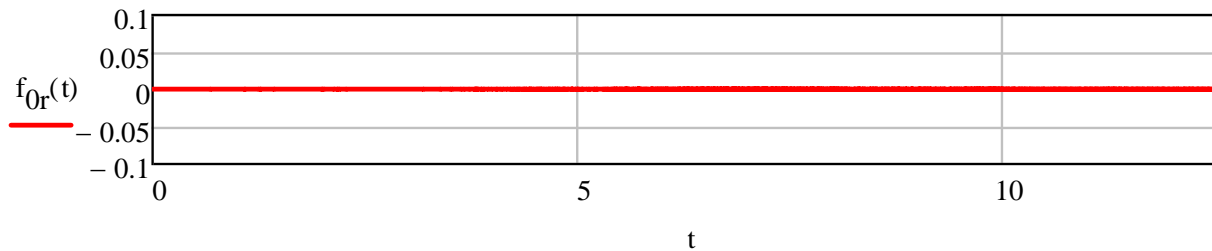
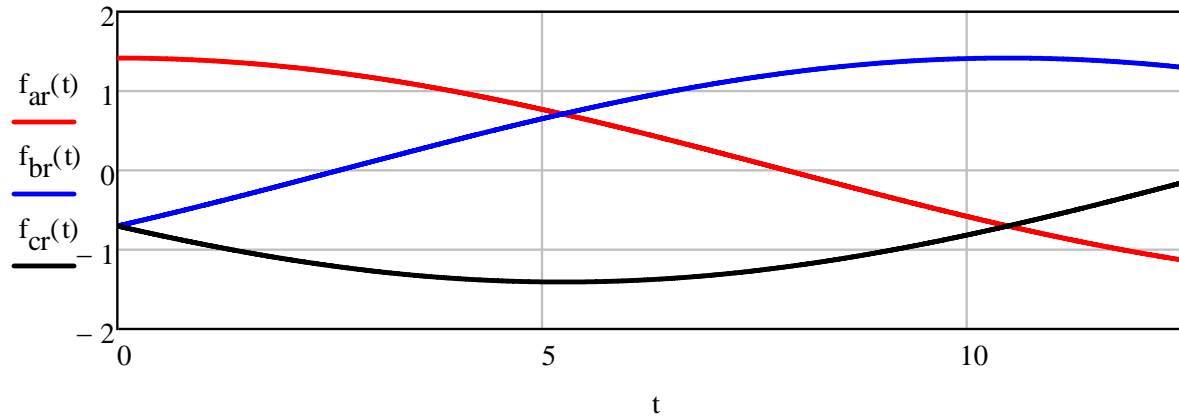
posle transformacije dobija se:

$$f'_{qr} = f'_{\max r} \cdot \cos \theta_r(0)$$

$$f'_{dr} = -f'_{\max r} \cdot \sin \theta_r(0)$$

$$f'_{0r} = 0$$

# Rotorske veličine $\omega_{rs} = \omega_s$



# TRANSFORMACIJE NAPONSKIH JEDNAČINA ASINHRONOG MOTORA

*Prvi karakterističan slučaj:*  $\vec{u}_{abc} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \vec{i}_{abc}$

Množeći ovu jednačinu sa desne strane sa  $\mathbf{K}$  dobija se:

$$\vec{u}_{qd0} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \vec{u}_{abc} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \vec{i}_{abc} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \cdot \vec{i}_{qd0}$$

Kod simetričnih sistema je:

$$\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot (\mathbf{K})^{-1} = R \cdot \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{I} \cdot (\mathbf{K})^{-1} = R \cdot \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{R}$$

Prema tome dobija se:  $\vec{u}_{qd0} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \vec{i}_{qd0}$

*Drugi karakterističan slučaj:*  $\vec{u}_{abc} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\varphi}_{abc}$

Posle množenja sa  $\mathbf{K}$  dobija se:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_{qd0} &= \mathbf{K} \cdot \vec{u}_{abc} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left[ (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \cdot \vec{\varphi}_{qd0} \right] = \\ &= \mathbf{K} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \cdot \vec{\varphi}_{qd0} + \mathbf{K} \cdot (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\varphi}_{qd0} \end{aligned}$$

ako je  $\theta_{rs} = \omega_{rs} \cdot t$ , sledi:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \right] = \omega_{rs} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \theta_{rs} & \cos \theta_{rs} & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) & \cos(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left[ (\mathbf{K})^{-1} \right] = \omega_{rs} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \omega_{rs} \cdot \mathbf{W}$$

Konačno je:

$$\vec{u}_{qd0} = \omega_{rs} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_d \\ -\varphi_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\varphi}_{qd0}$$

Da bi bilo jasnije, prethodna jednačina se može razbiti na:

$$u_q = \omega_{rs} \cdot \varphi_d + \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_q$$

$$u_d = -\omega_{rs} \cdot \varphi_q + \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_d$$

$$u_0 = \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_0$$



# Izvedene relacije primenjene na naponske jednačine asinhronog motora:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_{qd0s} \\ \vec{u}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_s & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R}'_r \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i}_{qd0s} \\ \vec{i}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix} + \\ + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{W} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{rs} \cdot \vec{\varphi}_{qd0s} \\ (\omega_{rs} - \omega) \cdot \vec{\varphi}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\varphi}_{qd0s} \\ \vec{\varphi}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{0}$  - kvadratna (3×3) nula matrica.

# TRANSFORMACIJE JEDNAČINA FLUKSA ASINHRONOG MOTORA

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\Phi}_{qd0s} \\ \vec{\Phi}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_s \cdot \mathbf{L}_s \cdot (\mathbf{K}_s)^{-1} & \mathbf{K}_s \cdot \mathbf{L}'_{sr} \cdot (\mathbf{K}_r)^{-1} \\ \mathbf{K}_r \cdot (\mathbf{L}'_{sr}) \cdot (\mathbf{K}_s)^{-1} & \mathbf{K}_r \cdot \mathbf{L}'_r \cdot (\mathbf{K}_r)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i}_{qd0s} \\ \vec{i}'_{qd0r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s \cdot \mathbf{L}_s \cdot (\mathbf{K}_s)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_s + M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_s + M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_s + M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \frac{3}{2} \cdot M_s$$

$$\mathbf{K}_r \cdot \mathbf{L}'_r \cdot (\mathbf{K}_r)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda'_r + M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda'_r + M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda'_r + M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_s \cdot \mathbf{L}'_{sr} \cdot (\mathbf{K}_r)^{-1} = \mathbf{K}_r \cdot \mathbf{L}'_{sr} \cdot (\mathbf{K}_s)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

U slučaju simetričnog sistema, nulta komponenta je nula u svim referentnim sistemima.

U tom slučaju  
naponska  
jednačina  
asinhronog  
motora je:

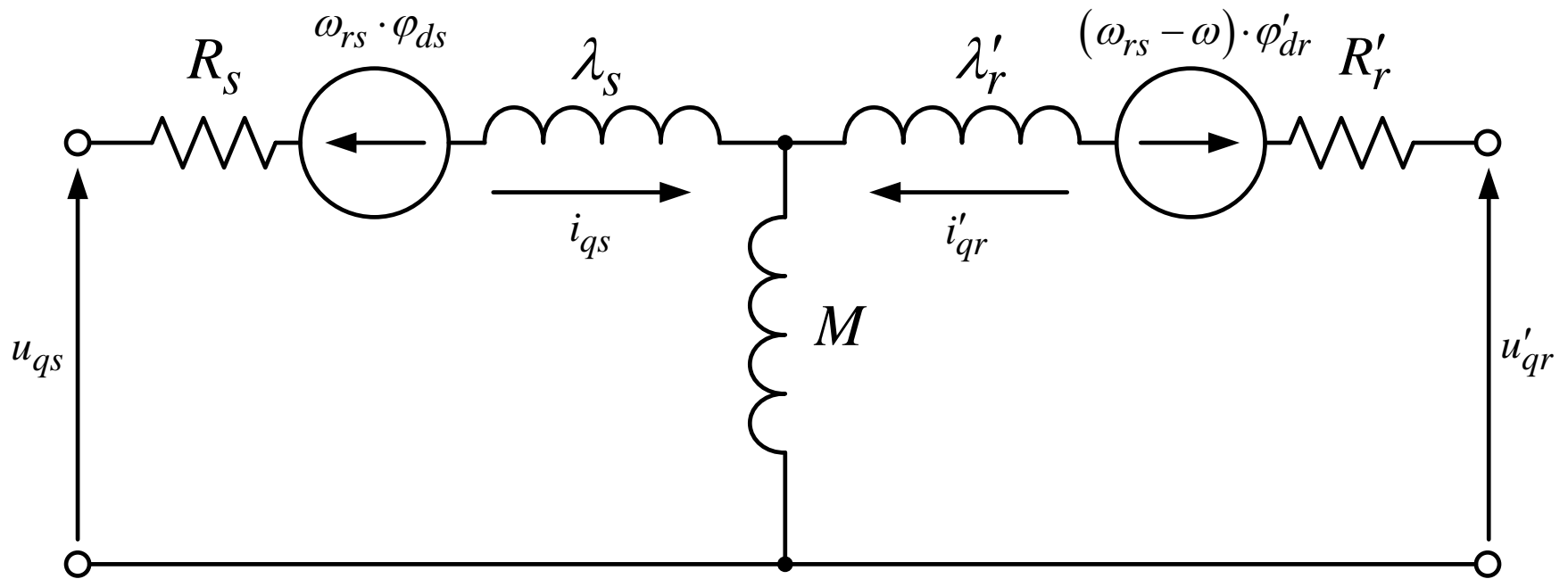
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{qs} \\ u_{ds} \\ u'_{qr} \\ u'_{dr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R'_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R'_r \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs} \\ i_{ds} \\ i'_{qr} \\ i'_{dr} \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$p = \frac{d}{dt} + \begin{bmatrix} p & \omega_{rs} & 0 & 0 \\ -\omega_{rs} & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p & (\omega_{rs} - \omega) \\ 0 & 0 & -(\omega_{rs} - \omega) & p \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{qs} \\ \varphi_{ds} \\ \varphi'_{qr} \\ \varphi'_{dr} \end{bmatrix}$$

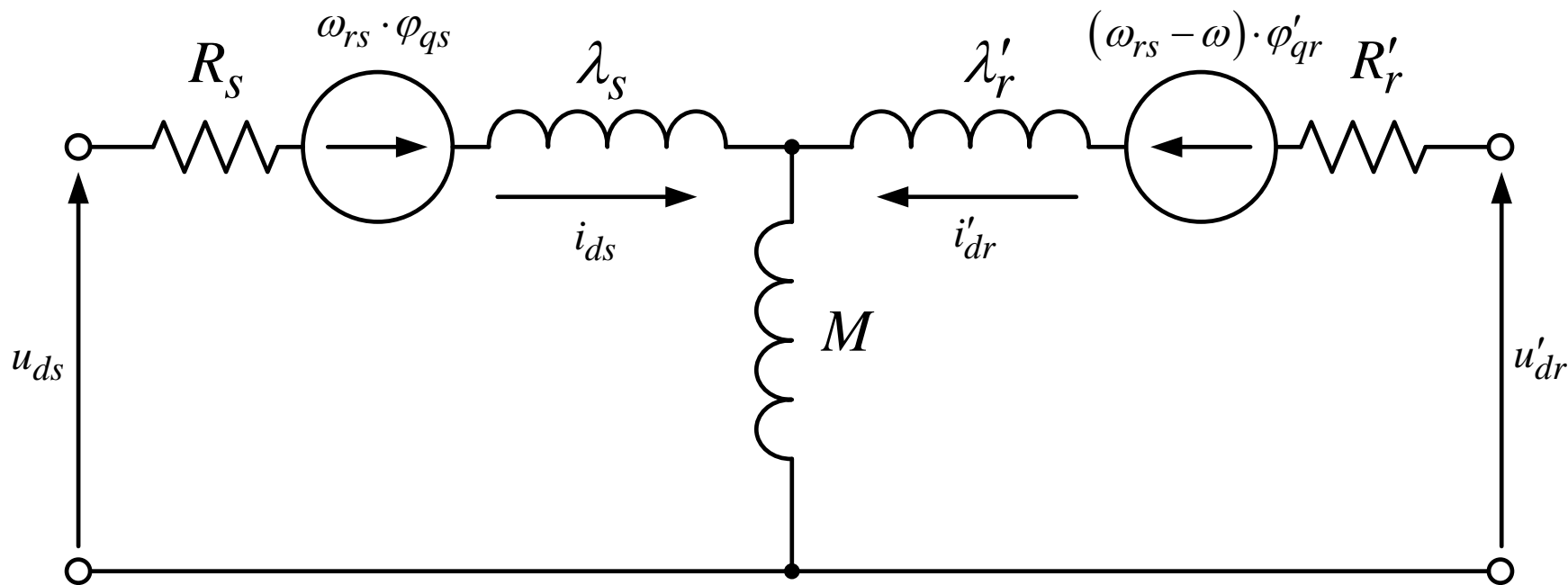
Veza između flukseva i struja je:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{qs} \\ \varphi_{ds} \\ \varphi'_{qr} \\ \varphi'_{dr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_s + M & 0 & M & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_s + M & 0 & M \\ M & 0 & \lambda'_r + M & 0 \\ 0 & M & 0 & \lambda'_r + M \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs} \\ i_{ds} \\ i'_{qr} \\ i'_{dr} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Ekvivalentna šema asinhronog motora po $q$ osi



# Ekvivalentna šema asinhronog motora po $d$ osi



Obratiti pažnju na smerove u generatorima “elektromotorne sile”.

# JEDNAČINE MOMENTA

Ako se pođe od jednačine za moment (strana 8):

$$m_e = P \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{K}_s)^{-1} \cdot \vec{i}_{qd0s} \right]^T \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [\mathbf{L}'_{sr}] \cdot (\mathbf{K}_r)^{-1} \cdot \vec{i}'_{qd0r}$$

mogu se dobiti sledeći izrazi:

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot M \cdot (i_{qs} \cdot i'_{dr} - i_{ds} \cdot i'_{qr})$$

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot (\varphi'_{qr} \cdot i'_{dr} - \varphi'_{dr} \cdot i'_{qr})$$

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot (i_{qs} \cdot \varphi_{ds} - i_{ds} \cdot \varphi_{qs})$$

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot (\vec{i}_s \times \vec{\varphi}_s)$$

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot \frac{M}{L_r} (i_{qs} \cdot \varphi'_{dr} - i_{ds} \cdot \varphi'_{qr})$$

$$m_e = \frac{3P}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_b} \cdot (\psi'_{qr} \cdot i'_{dr} - \psi'_{dr} \cdot i'_{qr}) \quad \text{itd.}$$

# Dinamički model kaveznog asinhronog motora

Sinhrono rotirajući referentni sistem

$$\omega_{rs} = \omega_s \quad p = \frac{d}{dt}$$

---

$$u_{qs} = R_s \cdot i_{qs} + p\varphi_{qs} + \omega_{rs} \cdot \varphi_{ds} \quad (1)$$

$$u_{ds} = R_s \cdot i_{ds} + p\varphi_{ds} - \omega_{rs} \cdot \varphi_{qs} \quad (2)$$

$$0 = R'_r \cdot i'_{qr} + p\varphi'_{qr} + (\omega_{rs} - \omega) \cdot \varphi'_{dr} \quad (3)$$

$$0 = R'_r \cdot i'_{dr} + p\varphi'_{dr} - (\omega_{rs} - \omega) \cdot \varphi'_{qr} \quad (4)$$

---

$$\varphi_{qs} = L_s \cdot i_{qs} + M \cdot i'_{qr} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_s = M + \lambda_s$$

$$\varphi_{ds} = L_s \cdot i_{ds} + M \cdot i'_{dr} \quad (6)$$

$$\varphi'_{qr} = L'_r \cdot i'_{qr} + M \cdot i_{qs} \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow L'_r = M + \lambda'_r$$

$$\varphi'_{dr} = L'_r \cdot i'_{dr} + M \cdot i_{ds} \quad (8)$$

---

$$m_e = \frac{3}{2} \cdot P \cdot \frac{M}{L'_r} \cdot (i_{qs} \cdot \varphi'_{dr} - i_{ds} \cdot \varphi'_{qr}) \quad (9)$$



# Dinamički model kaveznog asinhronog motora

Stacionarni referentni sistem

$$\omega_{rs} = 0 \quad p = \frac{d}{dt}$$

---

$$u_{qs} = R_s \cdot i_{qs} + p\varphi_{qs} + 0 \cdot \varphi_{ds} \quad (1)$$

$$u_{ds} = R_s \cdot i_{ds} + p\varphi_{ds} - 0 \cdot \varphi_{qs} \quad (2)$$

$$0 = R'_r \cdot i'_{qr} + p\varphi'_{qr} + (0 - \omega) \cdot \varphi'_{dr} \quad (3)$$

$$0 = R'_r \cdot i'_{dr} + p\varphi'_{dr} - (0 - \omega) \cdot \varphi'_{qr} \quad (4)$$

---

$$\varphi_{qs} = L_s \cdot i_{qs} + M \cdot i'_{qr} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_s = M + \lambda_s$$

$$\varphi_{ds} = L_s \cdot i_{ds} + M \cdot i'_{dr} \quad (6)$$

$$\varphi'_{qr} = L'_r \cdot i'_{qr} + M \cdot i_{qs} \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow L'_r = M + \lambda'_r$$

$$\varphi'_{dr} = L'_r \cdot i'_{dr} + M \cdot i_{ds} \quad (8)$$

---

$$m_e = \frac{3}{2} \cdot P \cdot \frac{M}{L'_r} \cdot (i_{qs} \cdot \varphi'_{dr} - i_{ds} \cdot \varphi'_{qr}) \quad (9)$$

# NORMALIZACIJA

Potrebno je na već poznate bazne vrednosti dodati:

$$U_{qdb} = U_{s \max \text{ fazno}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot U_b$$

$$I_{qdb} = I_{s \max \text{ fazno}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot I_b$$

$$P_b = (3/2) \cdot U_{qdb} \cdot I_{qdb}$$

$$\varphi_b = \frac{U_{qdb}}{\omega_b}$$

Može se uvesti i normalizacija vremena

$$\tau = \frac{t}{T_b} = \omega_b \cdot t$$

Zbog toga se modifikuje operator diferenciranja

$$p' = \frac{\partial}{\partial(\omega_b \cdot t)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$$

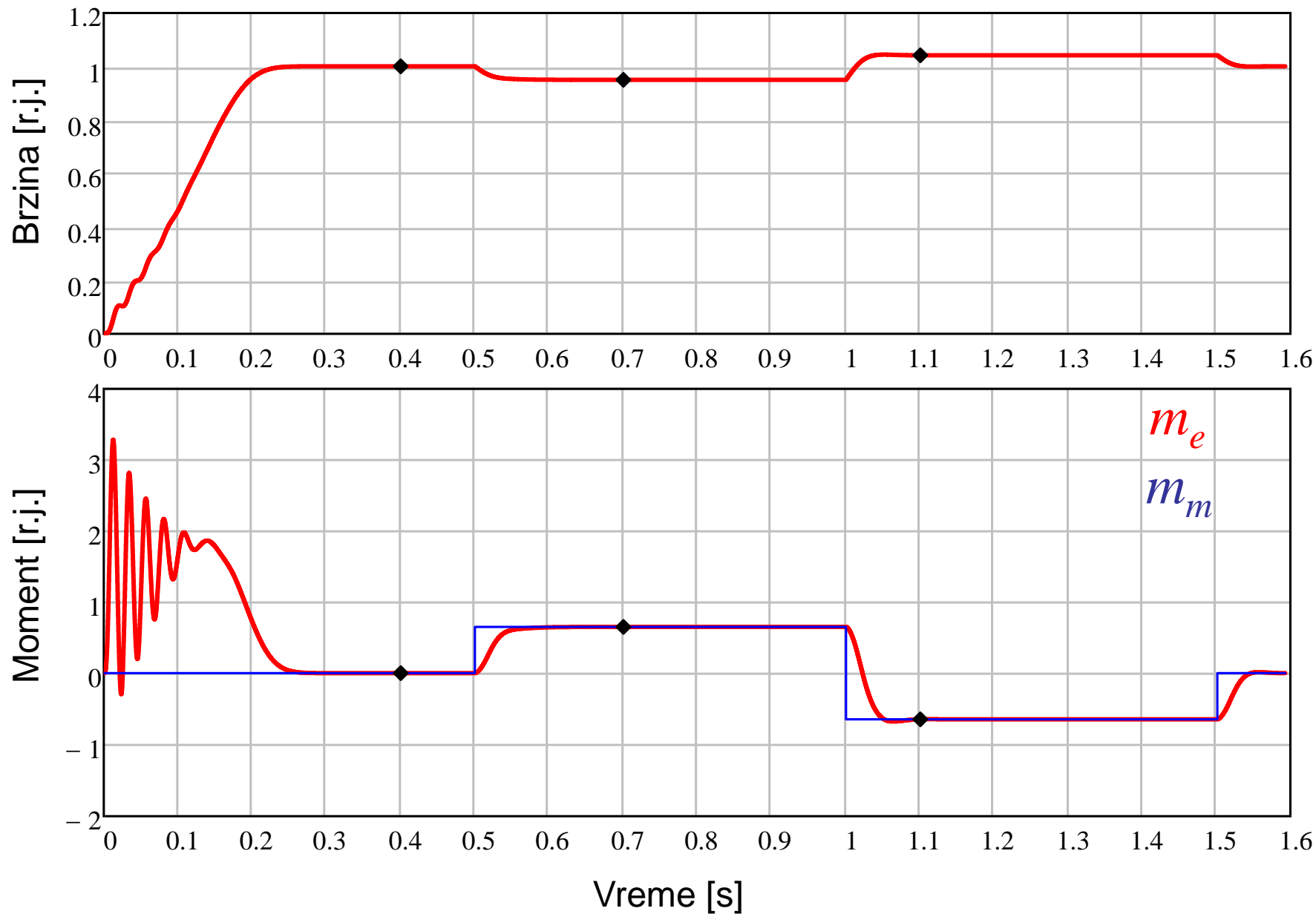
Sve ostalo je kao što je već pokazano.

# Prelazni procesi

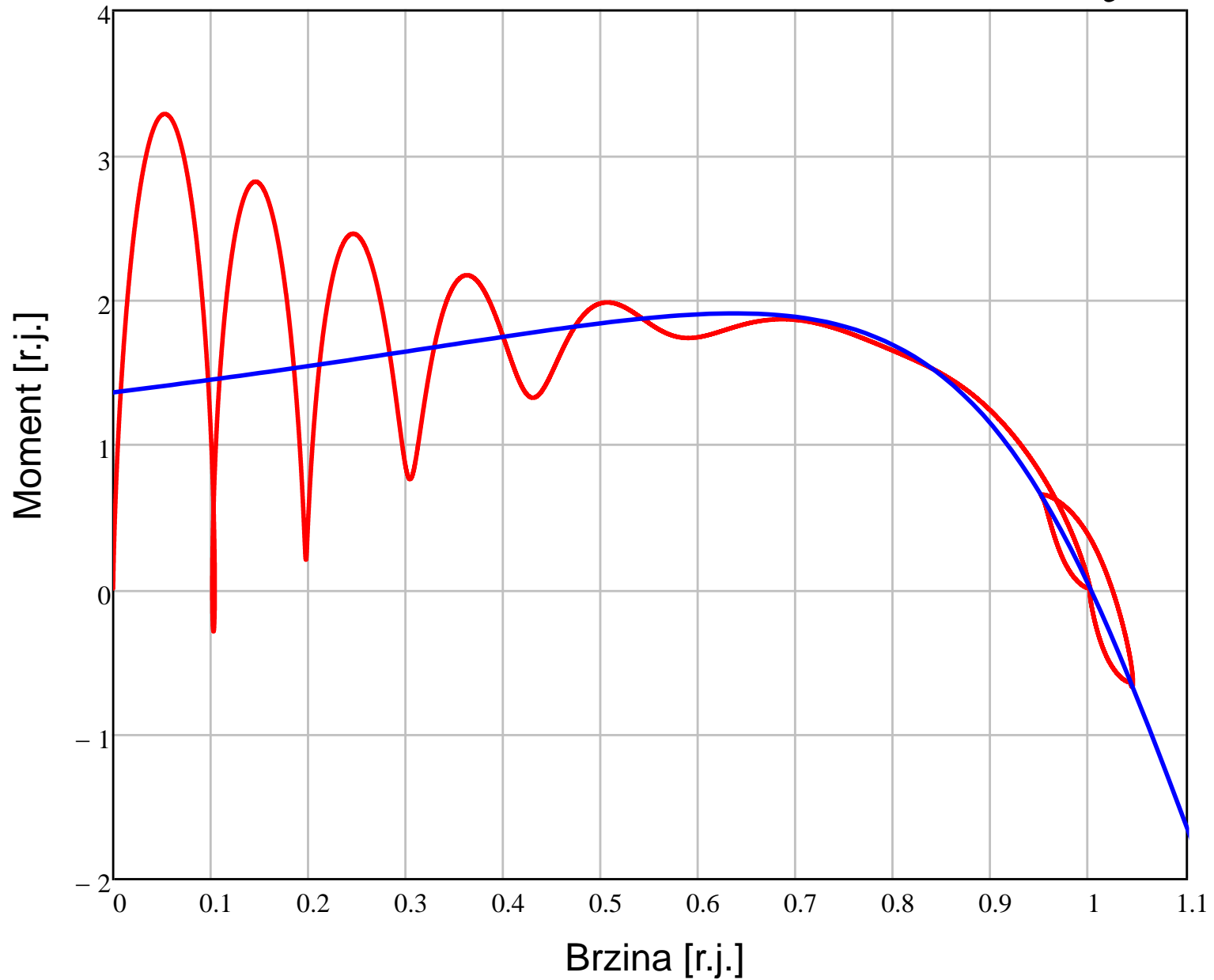
Start motora u praznom hodu, promene opterećenja

- Vremenski dijagrami momenta i brzine
- Vremenski dijagrami promene faznih struja statora i rotora
- Mehanička karakteristika ( $m_e(\omega)$ )
- Vremenski dijagram promene  $qd$ -komponenti statorskih i rotorskih struja i flukseva
- Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorske i rotorske struje, statorskog i rotorskog fluksa

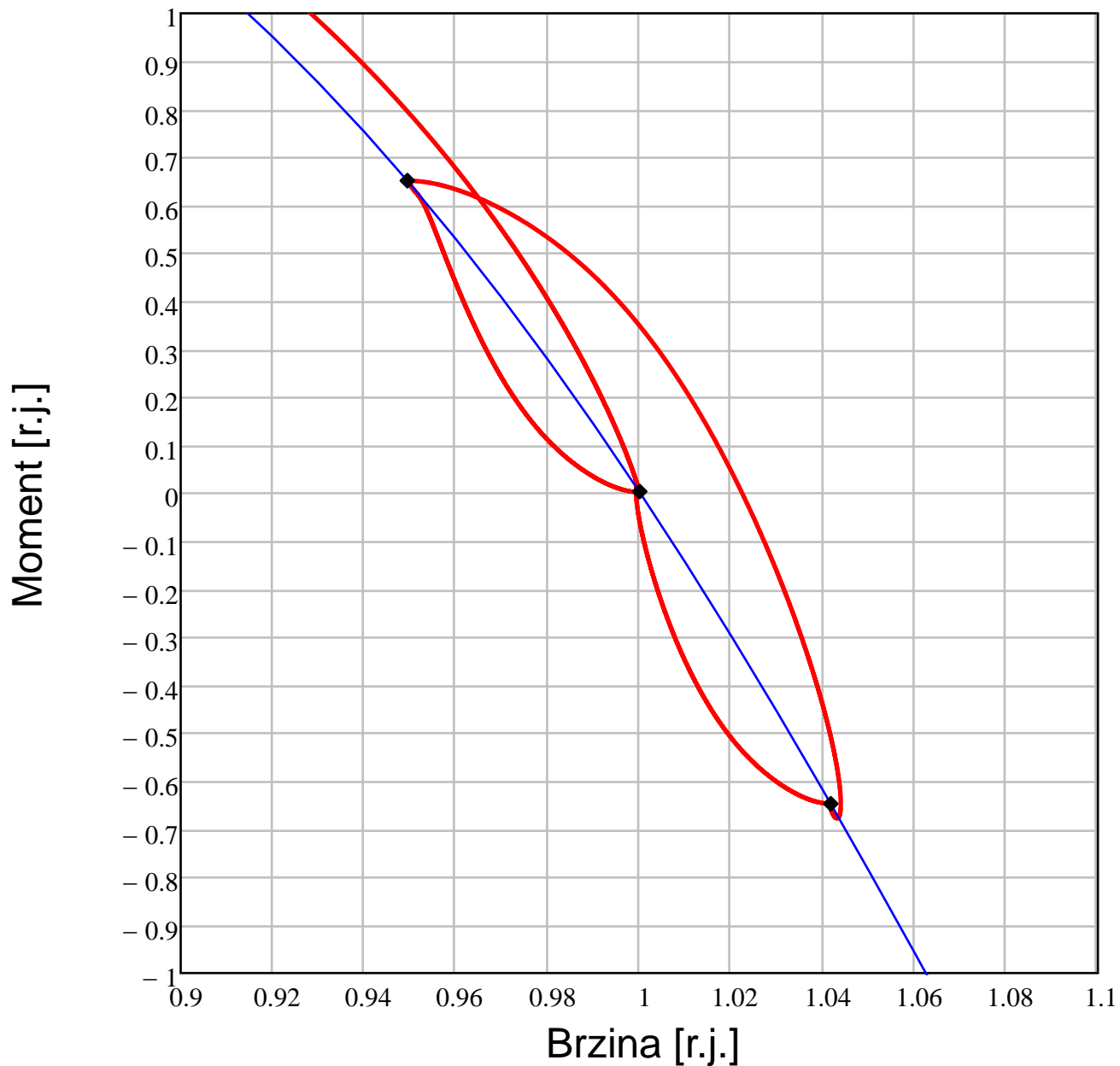
# Vremenski dijagram brzine i momenta



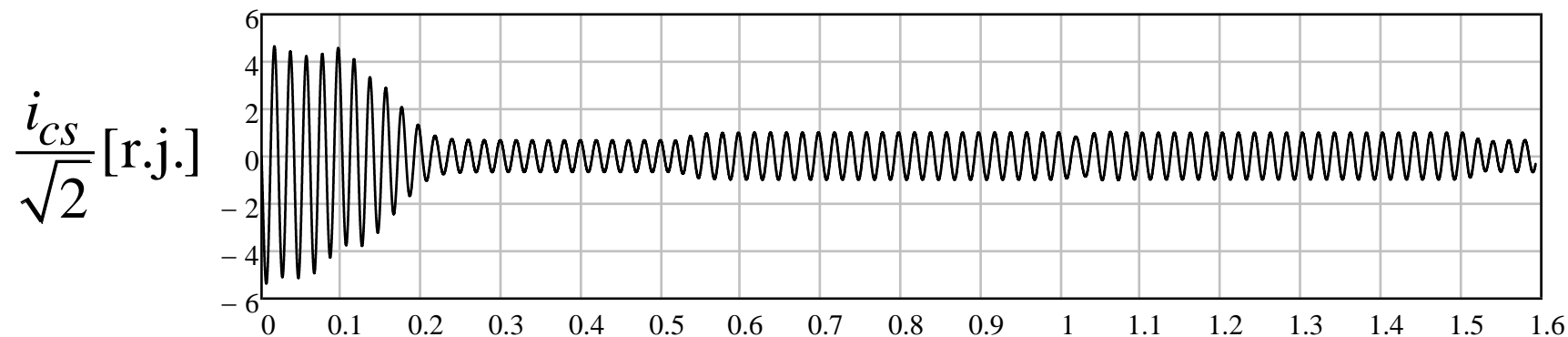
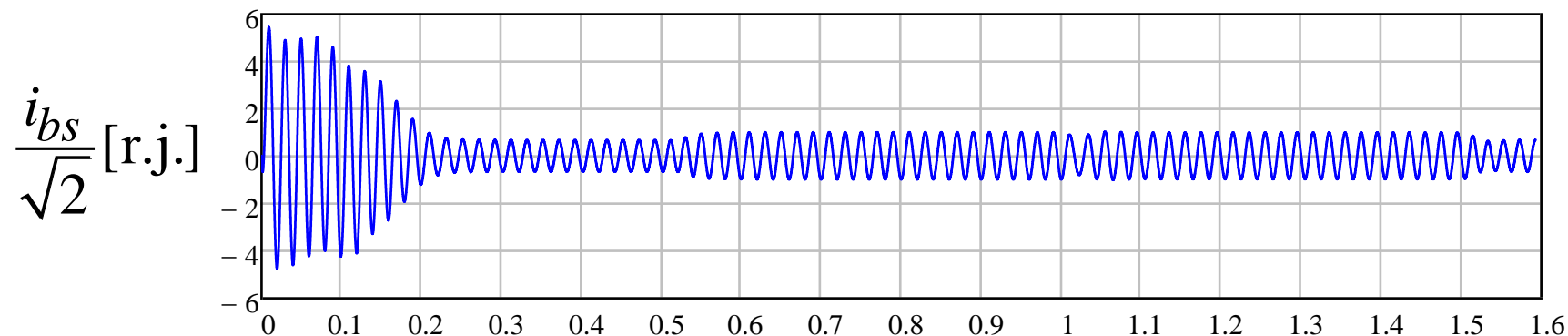
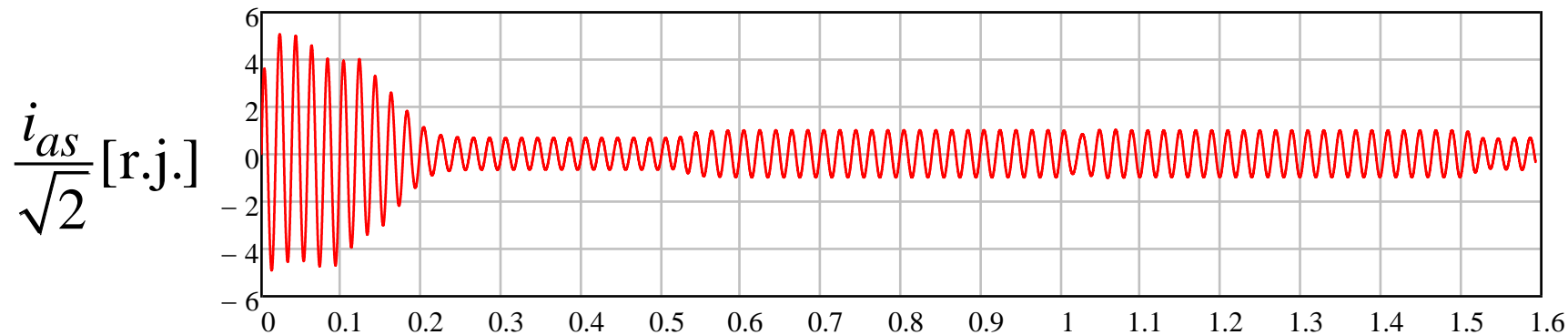
# Statička karakteristika i dijagram $m_e(\omega)$



# Statička karakteristika i dijagram $m_e(\omega)$

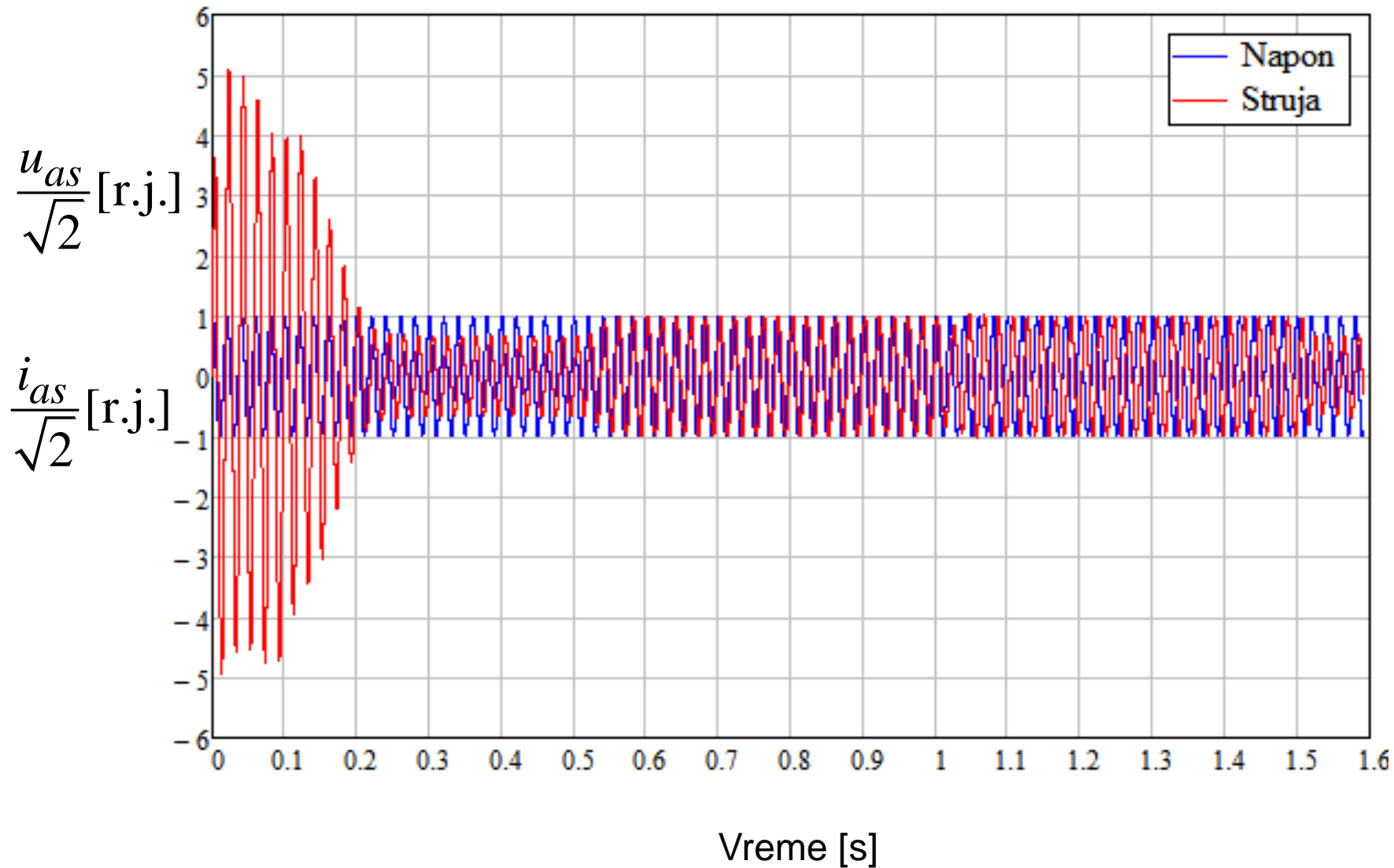


# Vremenski dijagrami statorskih struja



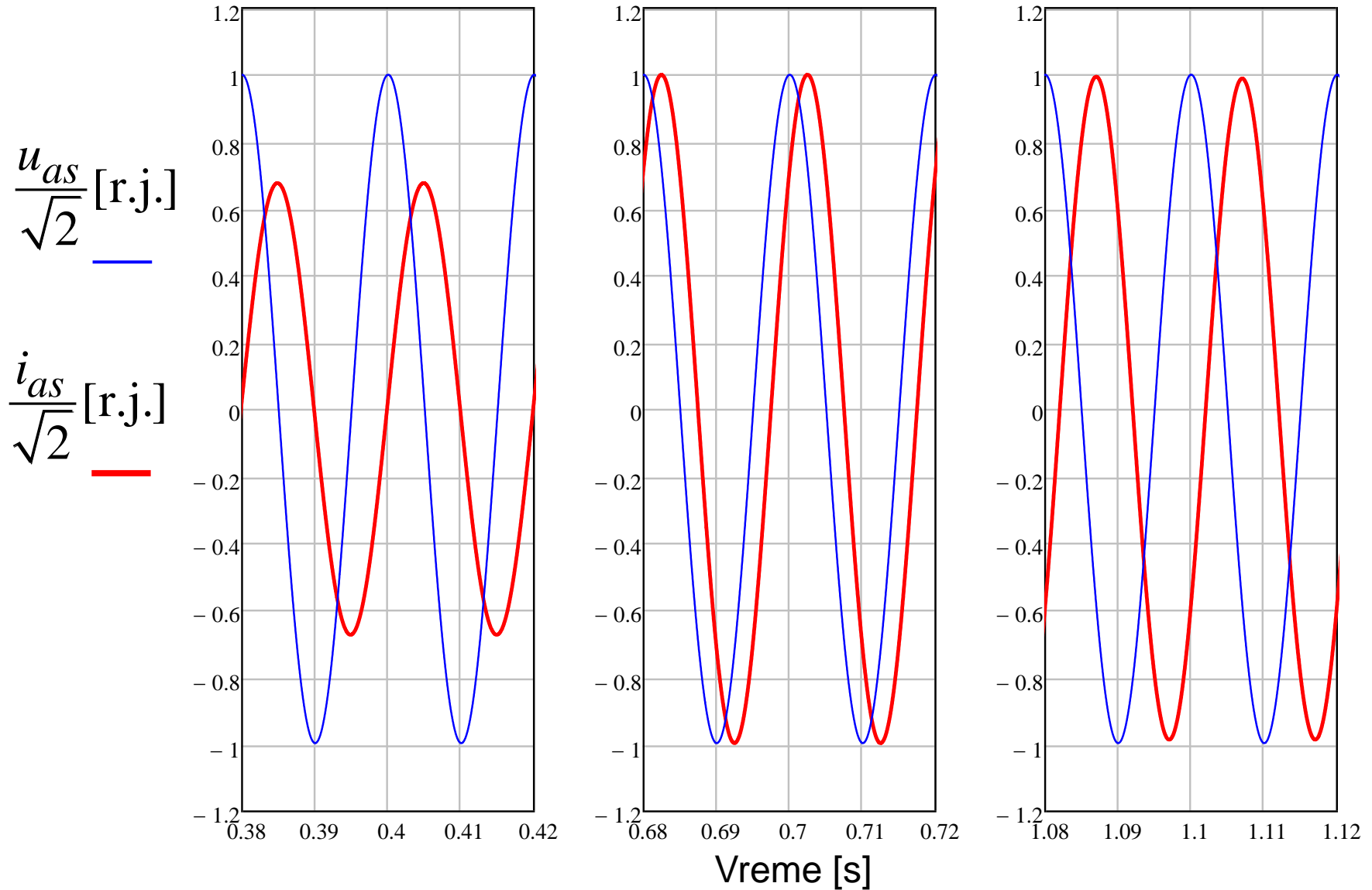
Vreme [s]

# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje

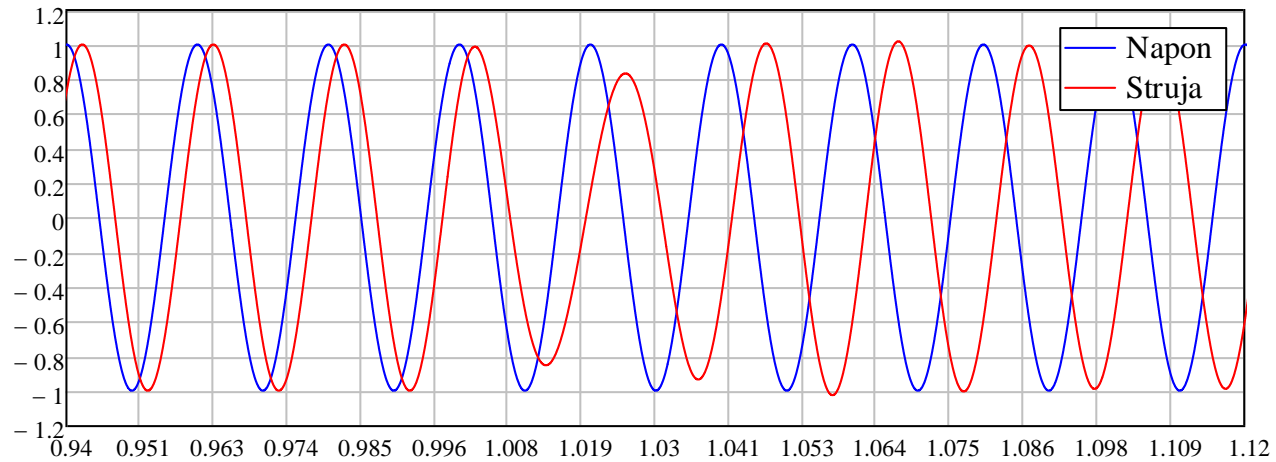




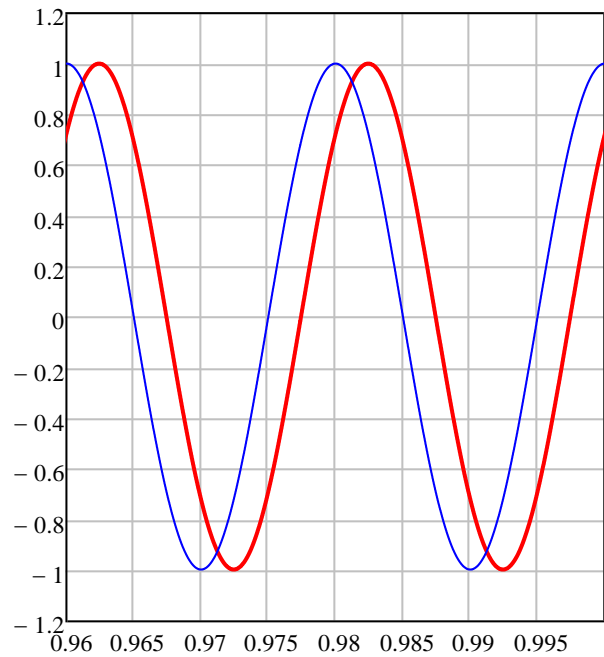
# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje



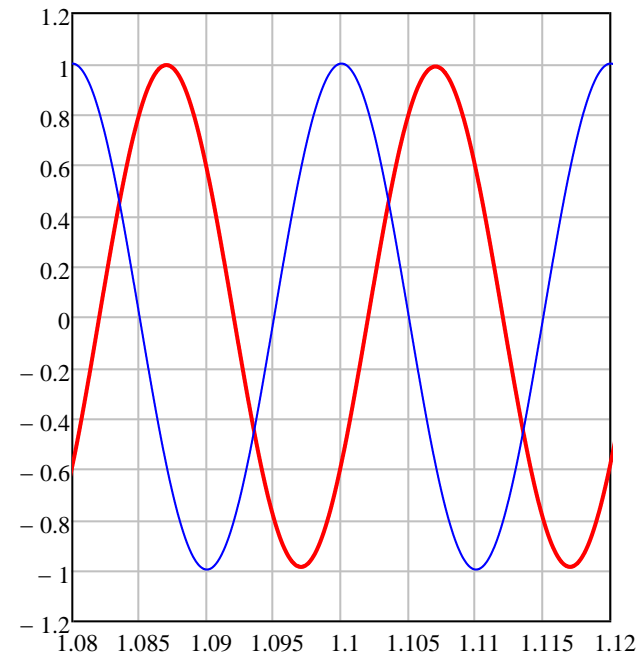
# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje



$$\frac{u_{as}}{\sqrt{2}} [\text{r.j.}]$$

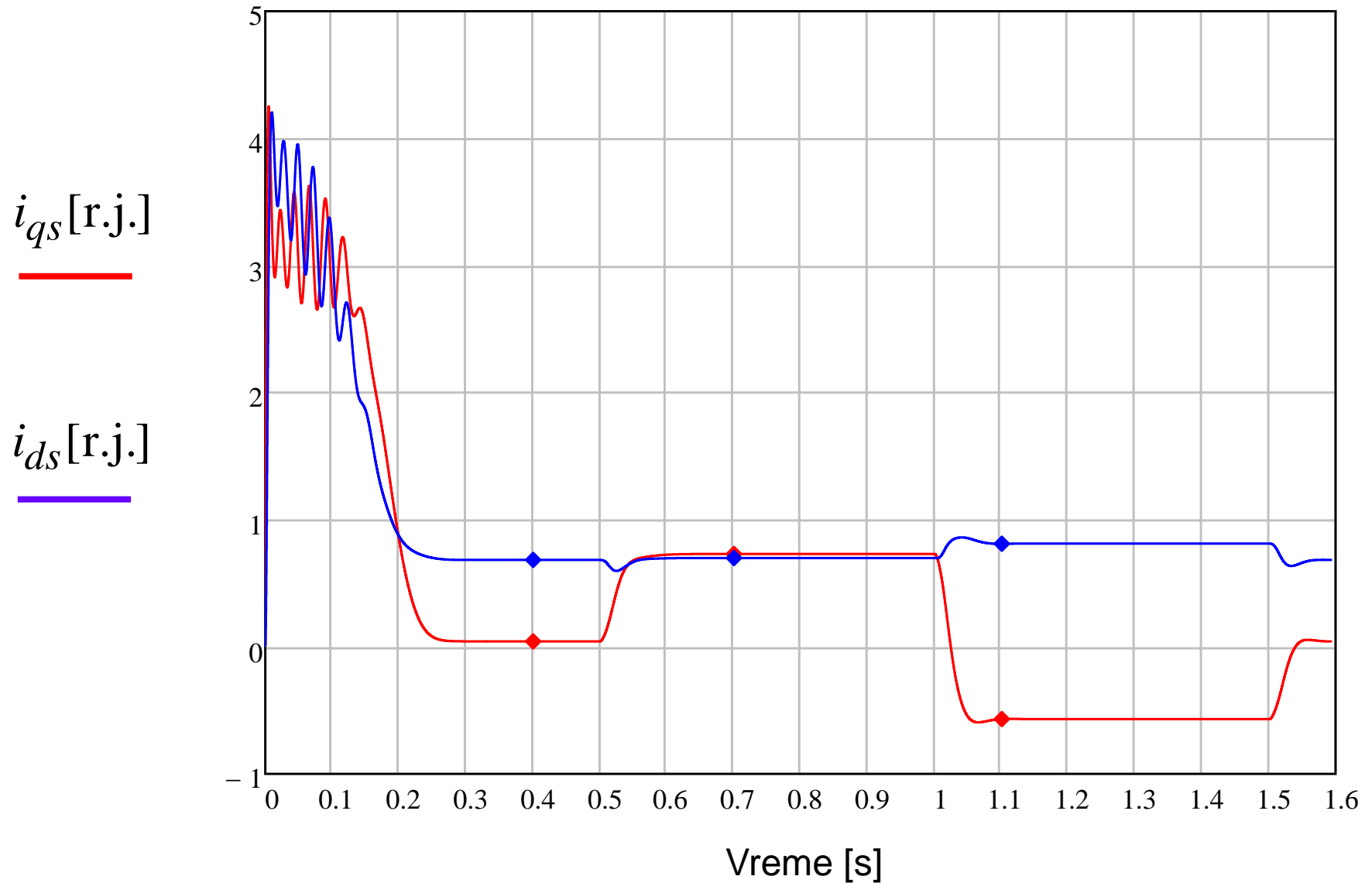


$$\frac{i_{as}}{\sqrt{2}} [\text{r.j.}]$$

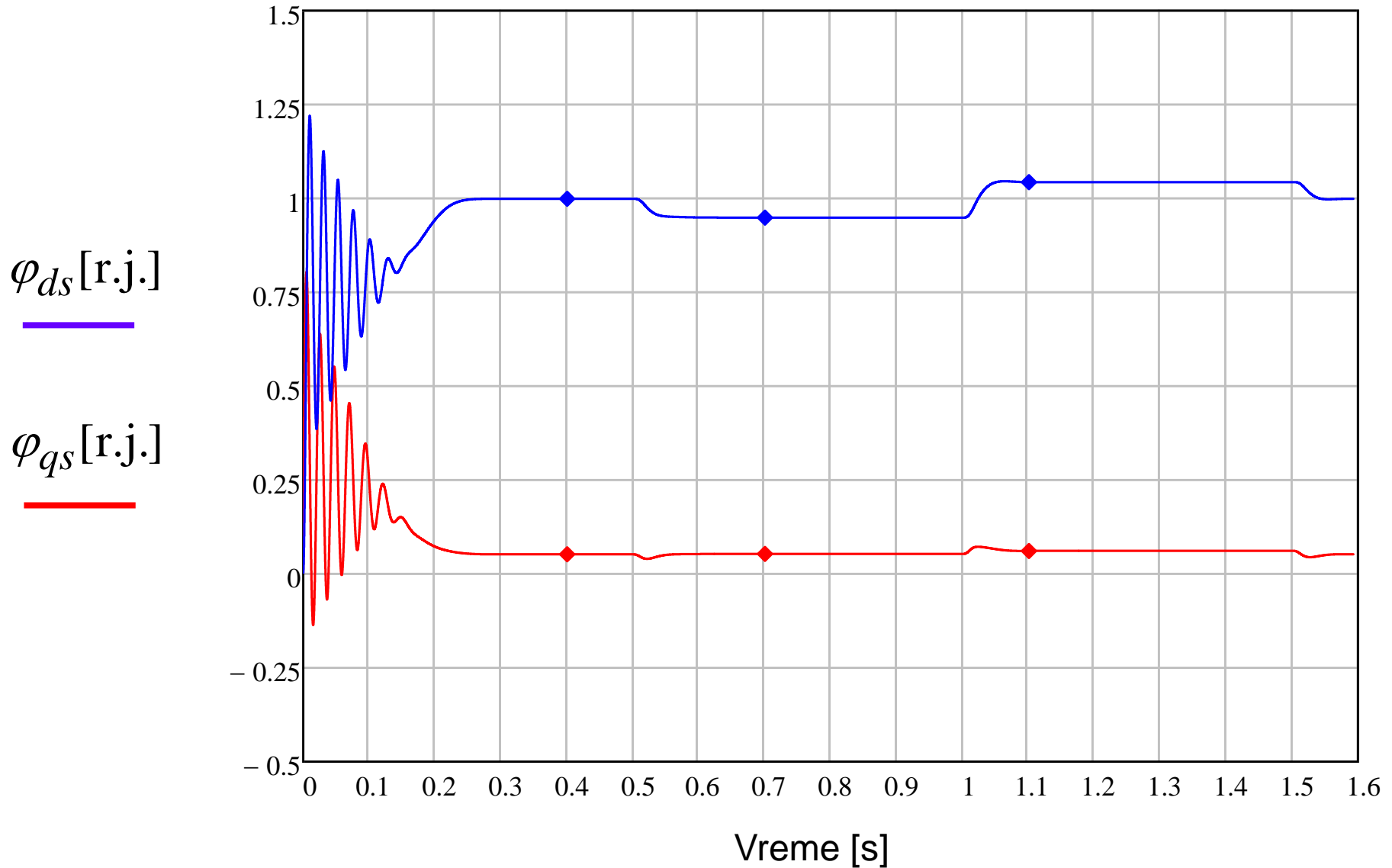


Vreme [s]

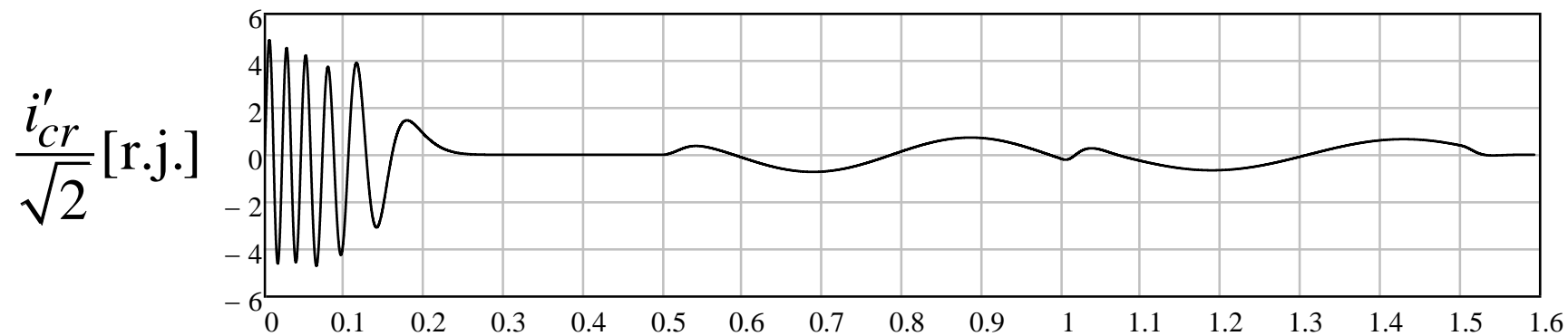
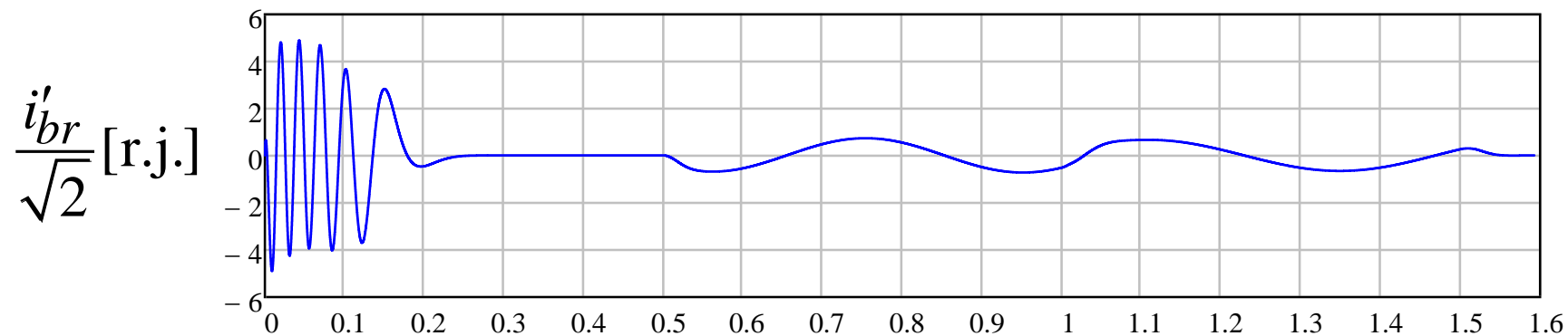
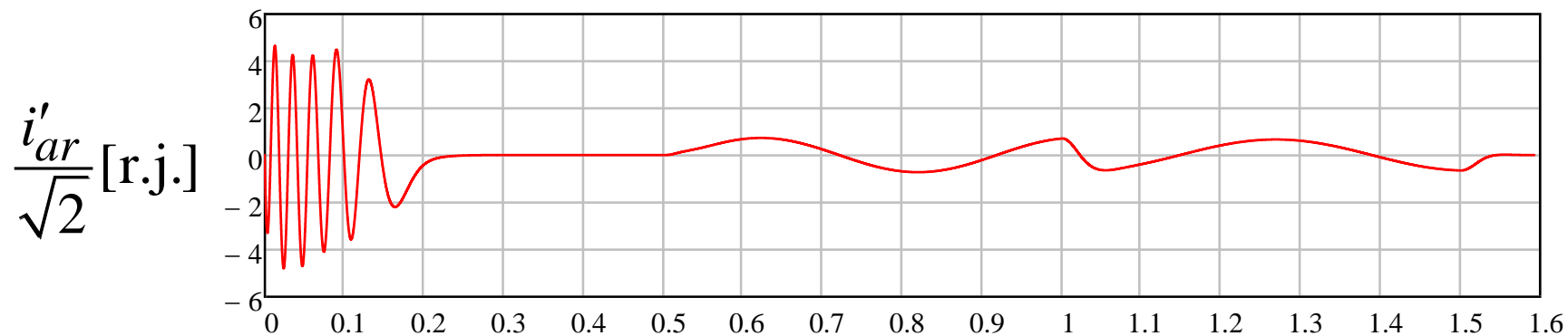
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorske struje



# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorskog fluksa

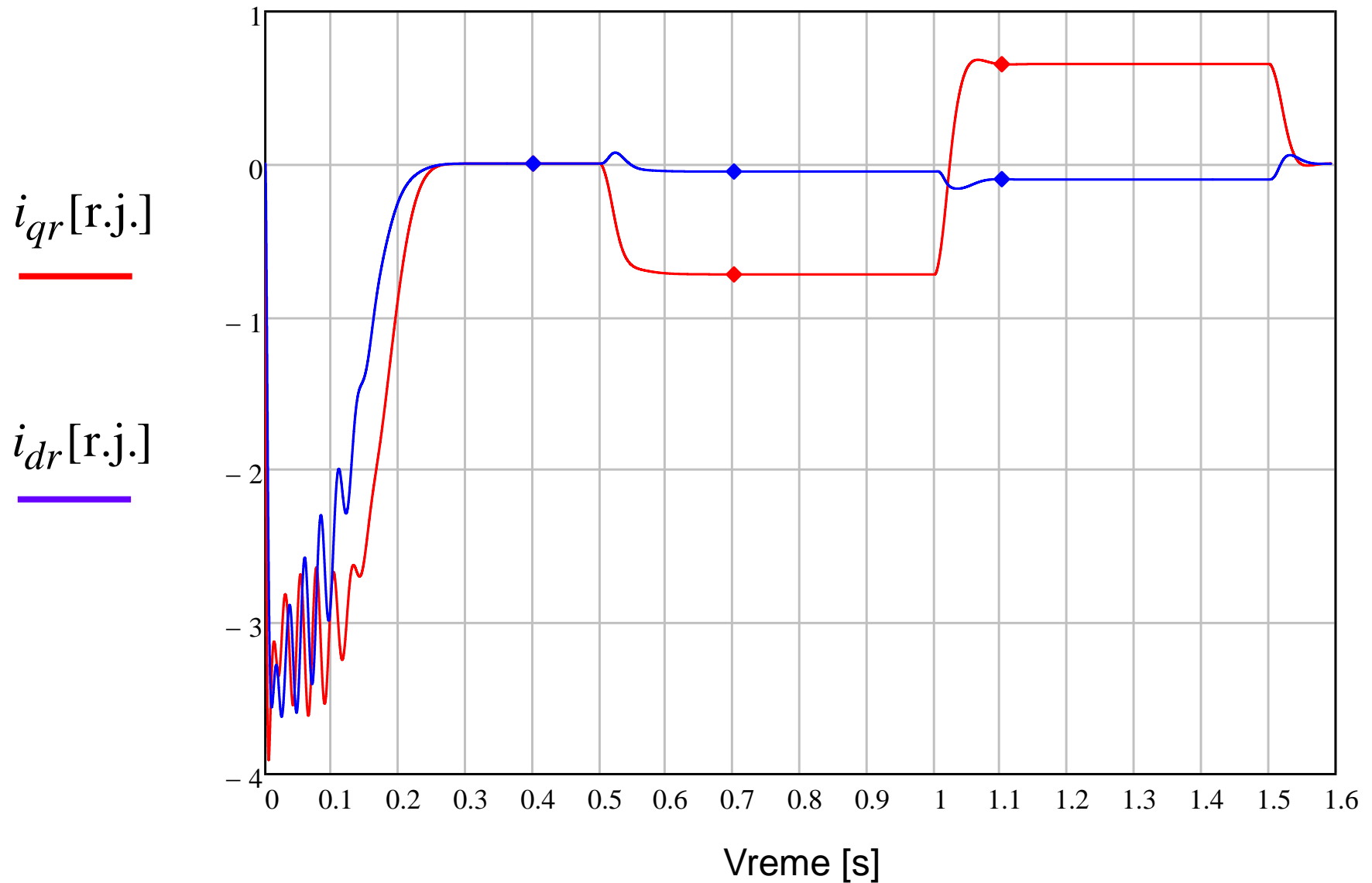


# Vremenski dijagrami rotorskih struja

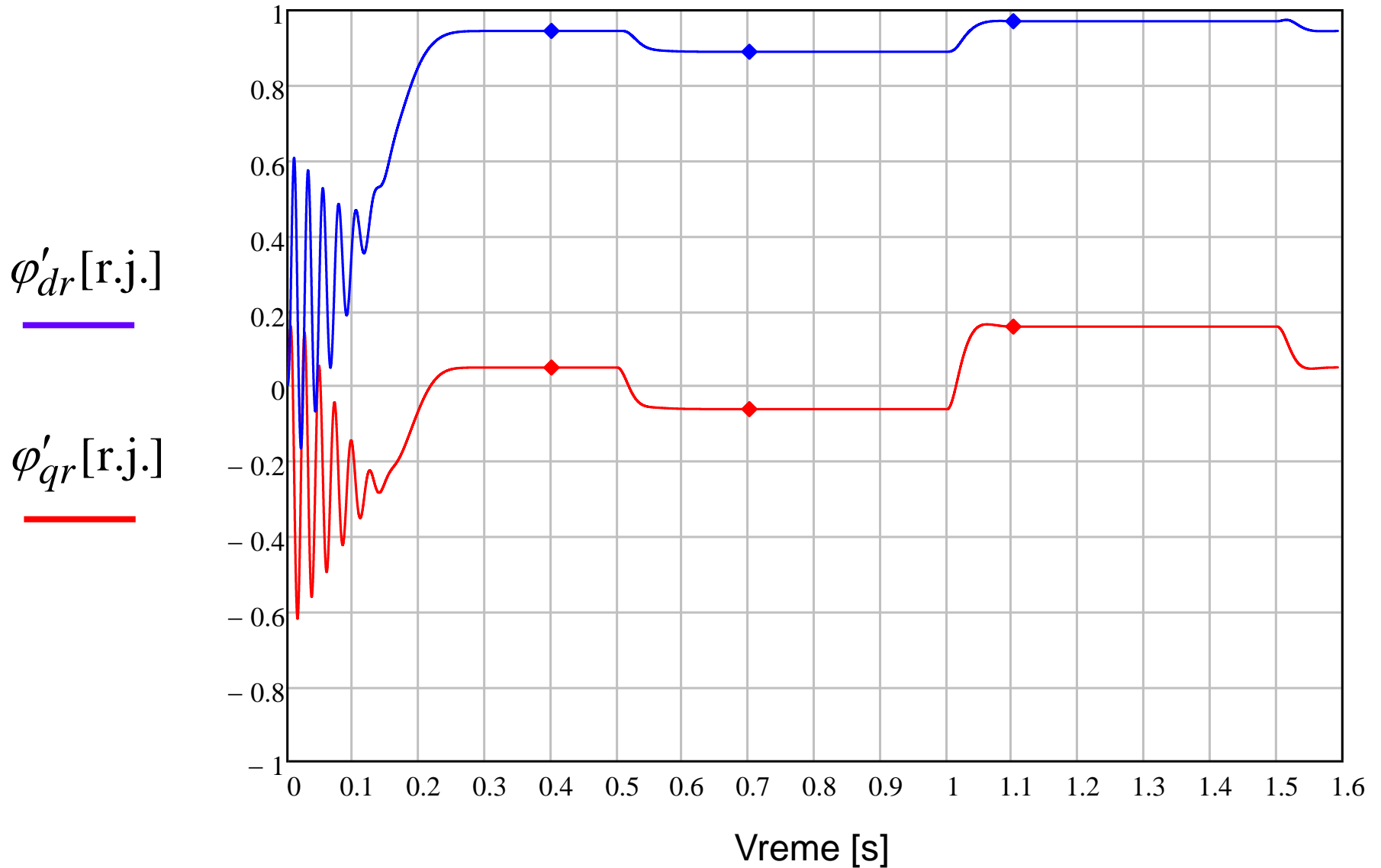


Vreme [s]

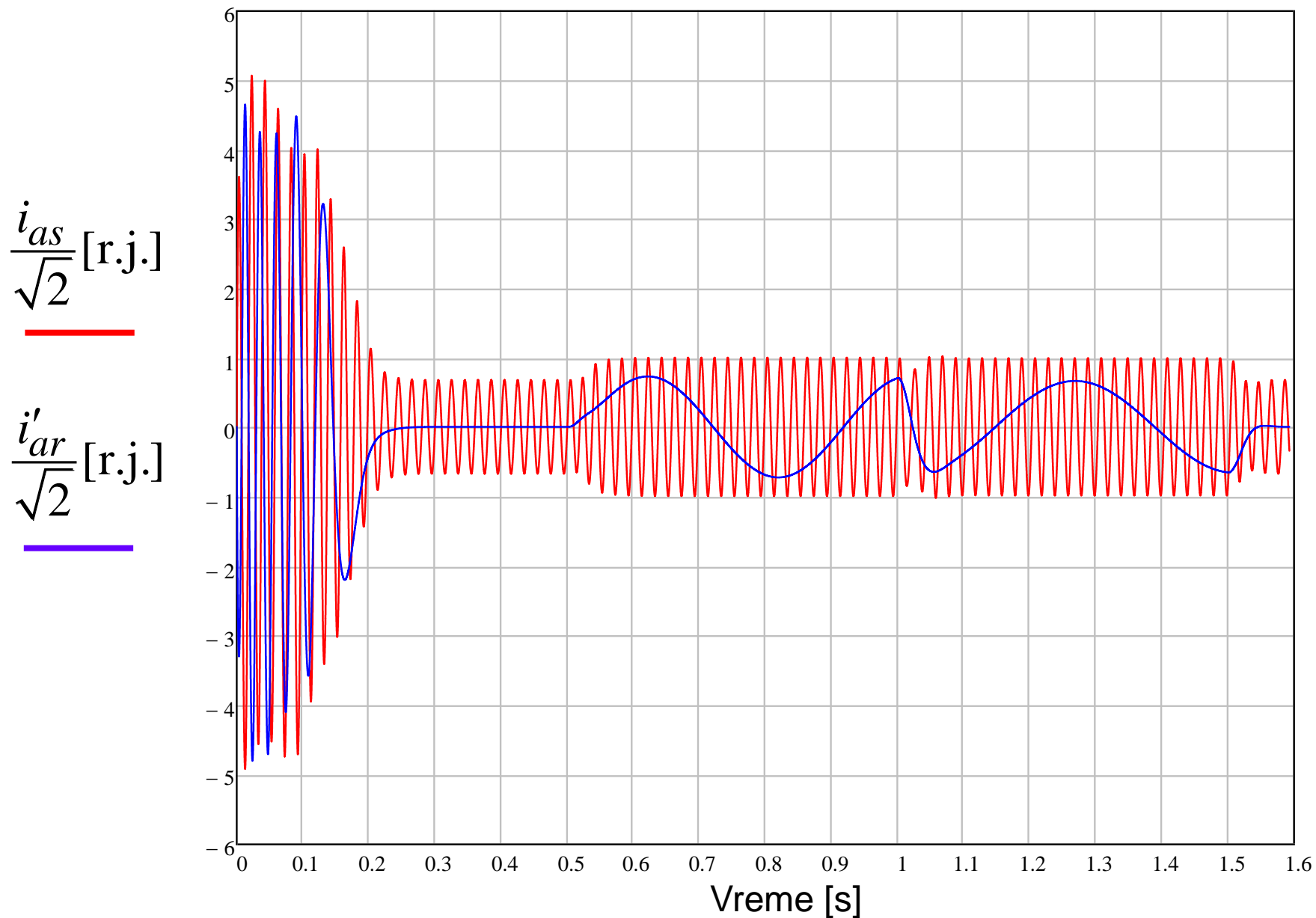
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorske struje



# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorskog fluksa

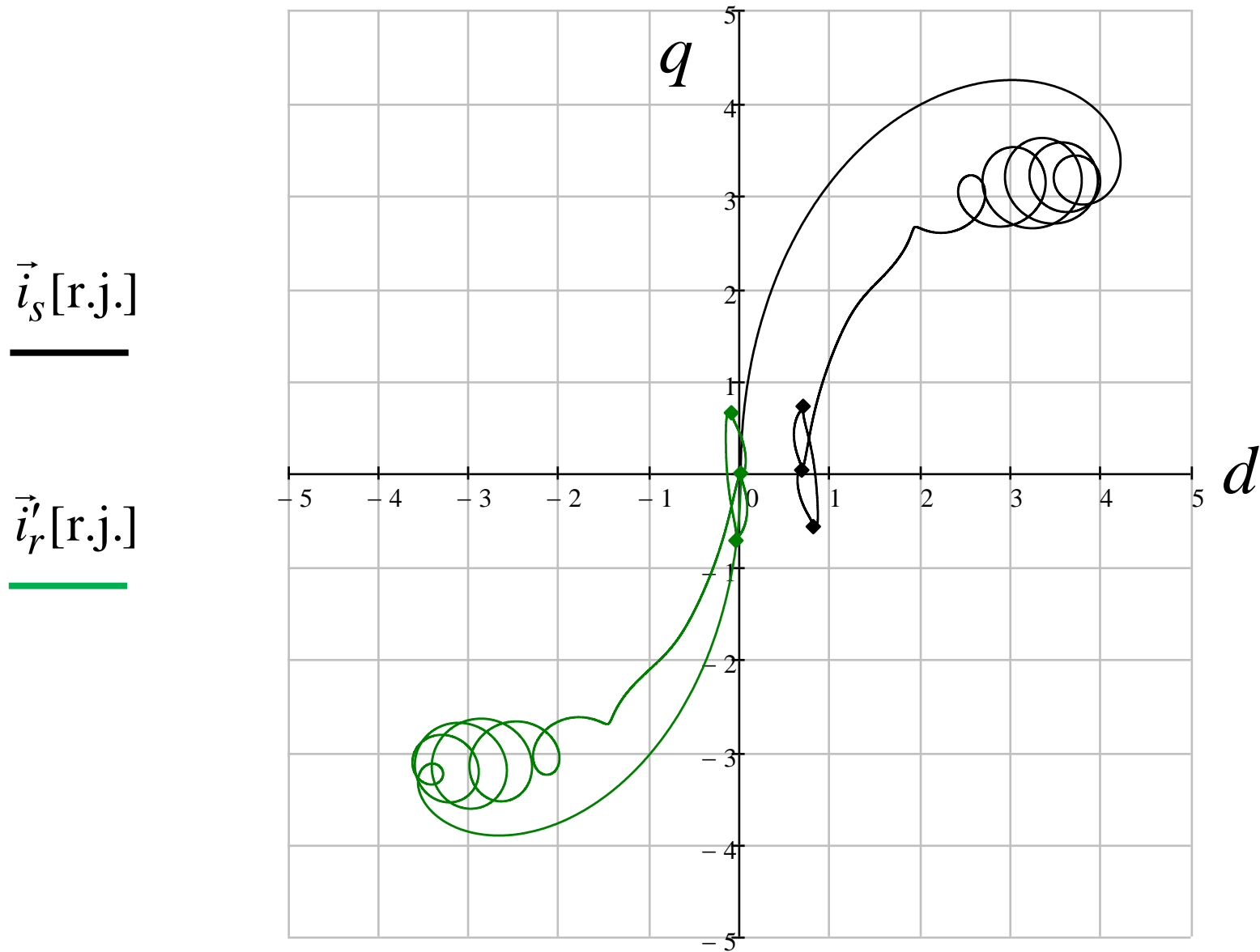


# Vremenski dijagram statorske i rotorske struje





# Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorske i rotorske struje



# Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorskog i rotorskog fluksa

