

# Regulisani elektromotorni pogoni sa mašinama za jednosmernu struju

Osnovne karakteristike

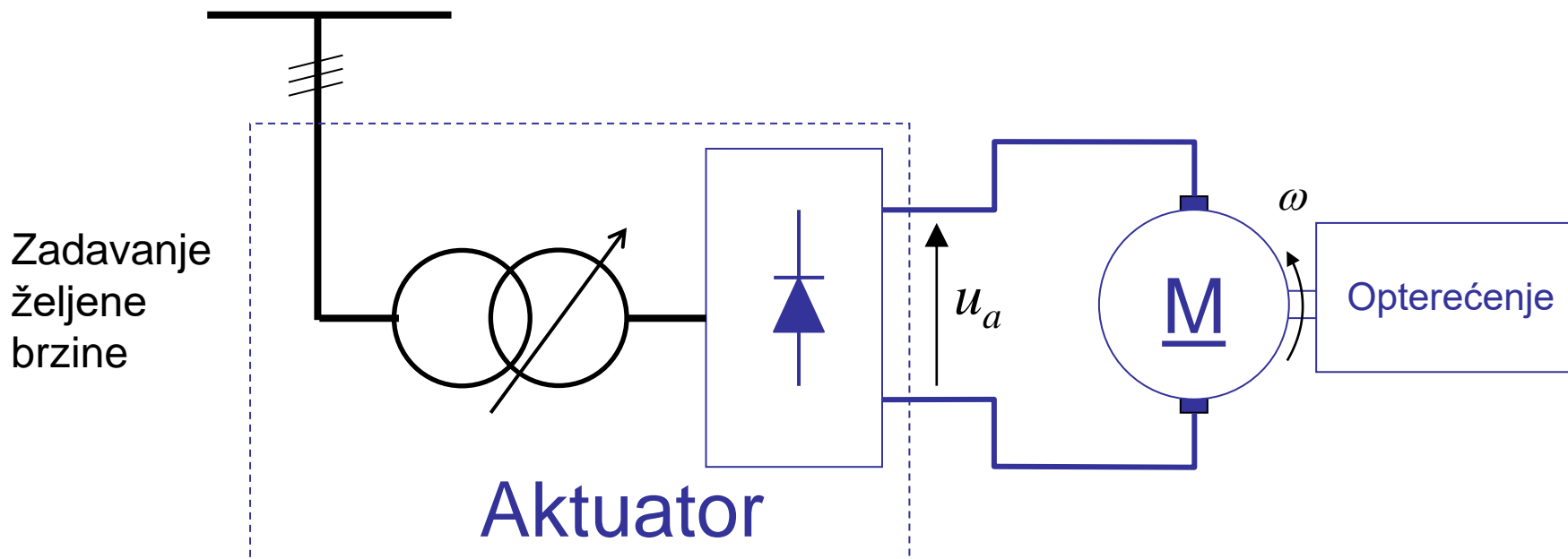
Regulacija momenta - struje indukta

Regulacija brzine

Načini realizacije (aktuatora)  
za rad u 2 ili 4 kvadranta

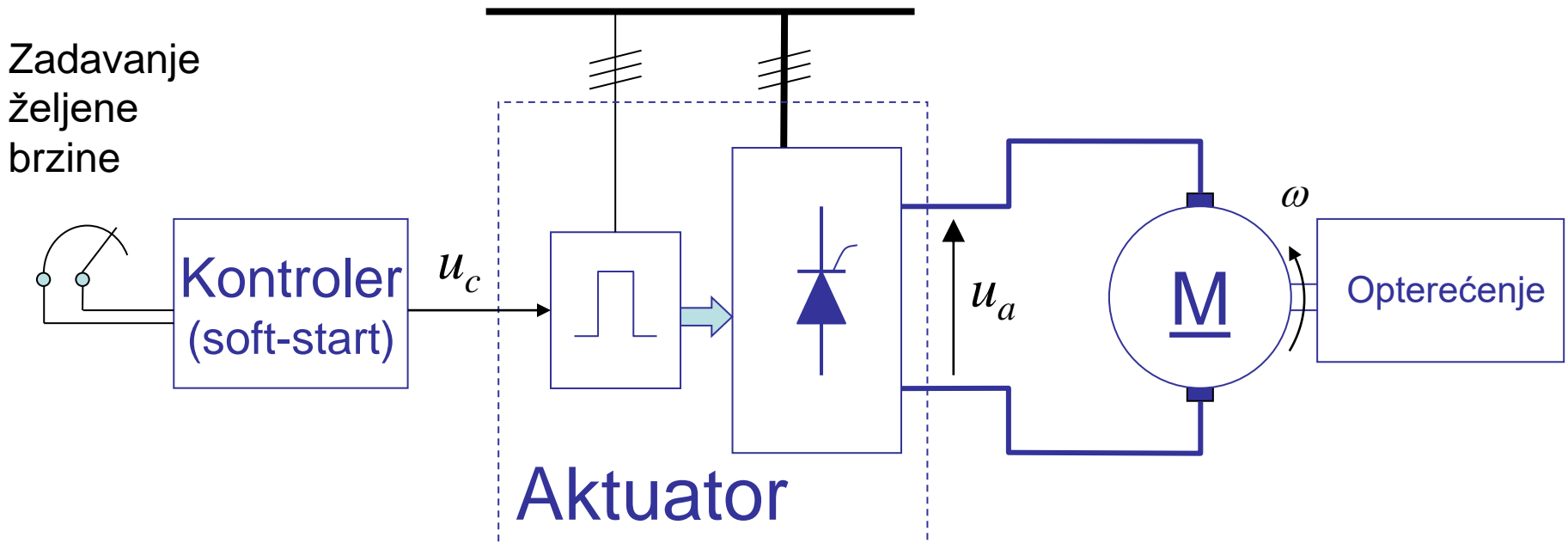
# Elektromotorni pogon promenljive brzine sa MJS– sistem bez povratne veze

**UPRAVLJANJE** - Pogon u otvorenoj sprezi  
(primer pogona sa laboratorijskih vežbi)



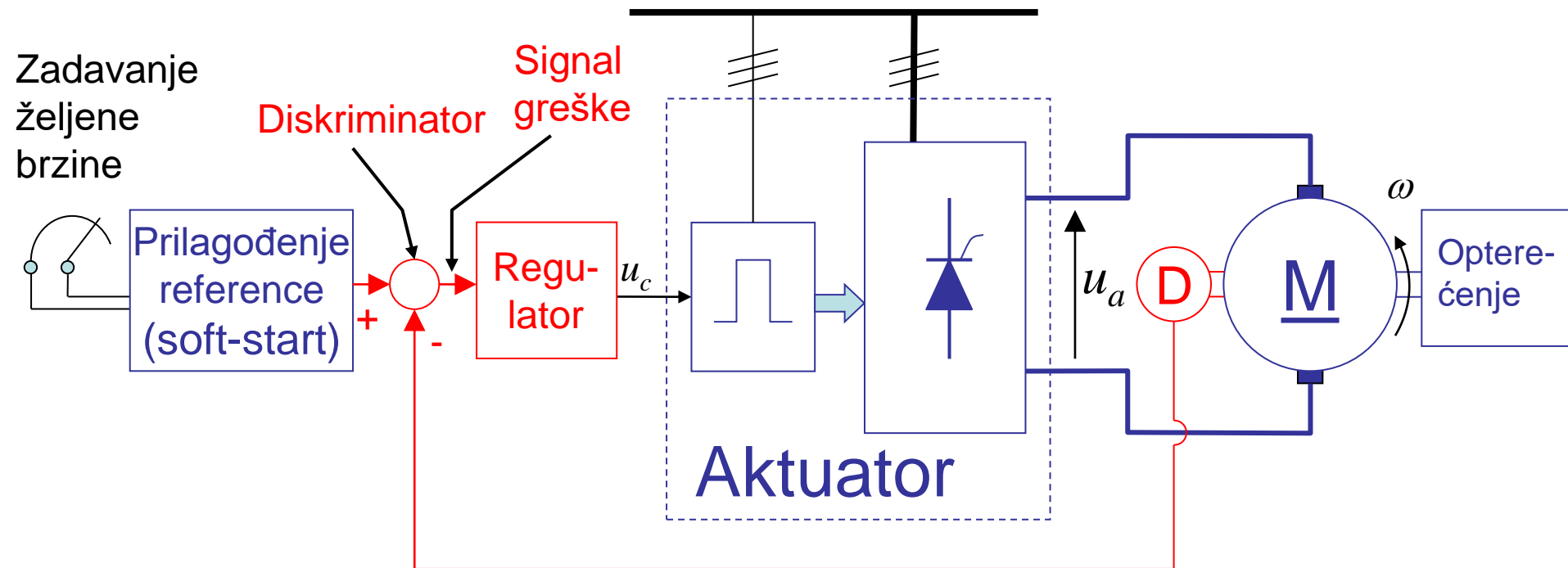
# Elektromotorni pogon promenljive brzine sa MJS– sistem bez povratne veze

**UPRAVLJANJE** - Pogon u otvorenoj sprezi  
(primer pogona sa tiristorskim mostom)



# Regulisani elektromotorni pogon - sistem sa povratnom vezom

**REGULACIJA** - Pogon u zatvorenoj sprezi  
(primer sa regulacijom brzine)



# Regulisani elektromotorni pogon - sistem sa povratnom vezom

Elementi karakteristični za regulisane elektromotorne pogone:

- Prilagođenje reference (u statičkom i dinamičkom smislu) (soft start);
- Diskriminator (u sastavu regulatora);
- Regulator;
- Davač regulisane veličine (merenje električnih i neelektričnih veličina, galvansko odvajanje);
- Povratna veza.

# Regulatori



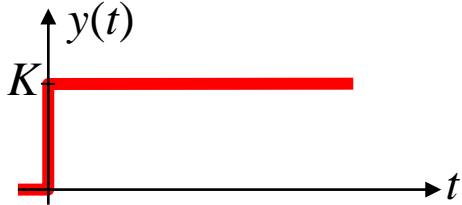
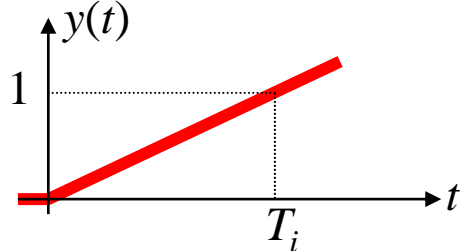
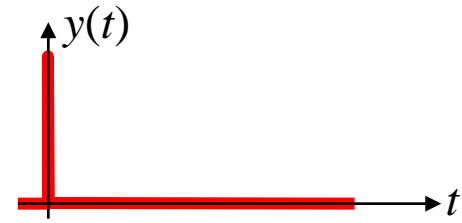
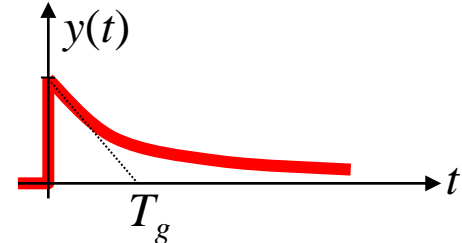
Regulator obezbeđuje:

- Statičke i dinamičke karakteristike RP;
- Odgovarajuću vrednost komandnog signala  $V_c$

Vrste regulatora po karakteristici prenosa:

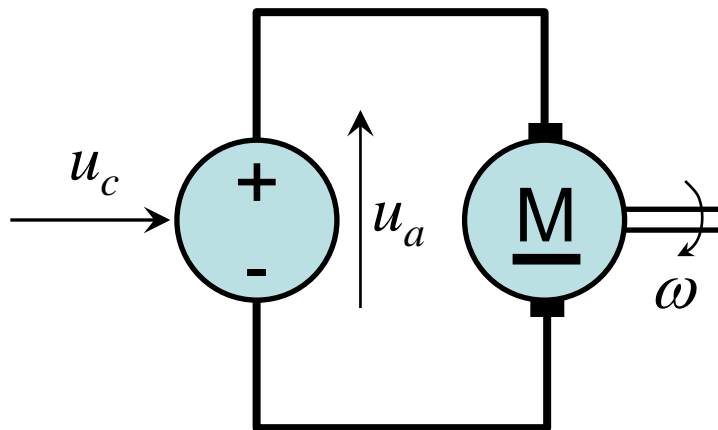
**P** ; I ; D ; **PI** ; PD ; **PID**.

# Karakteristike osnovnih regulatora

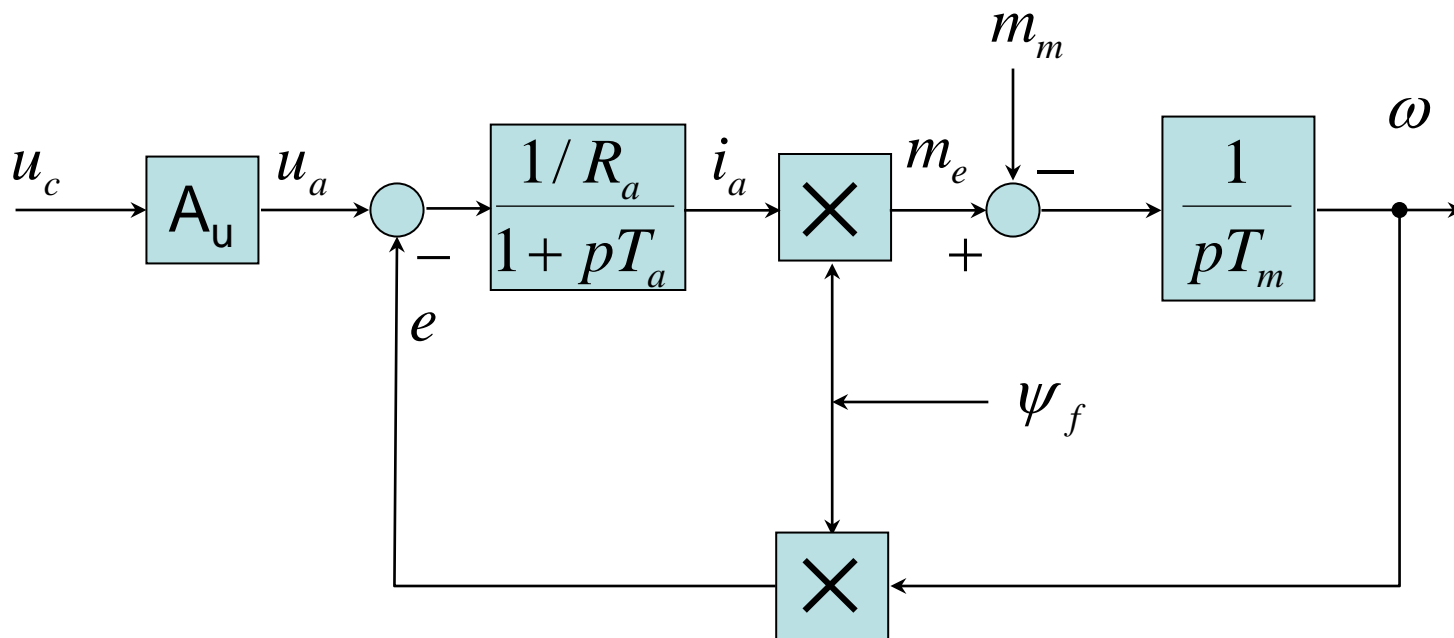
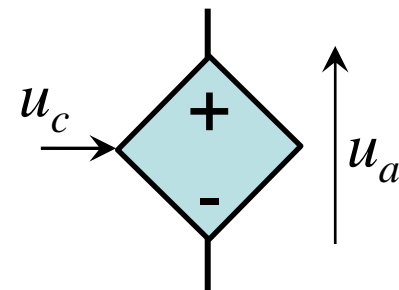
TIP	Dif. jednačina	Funkcija prenosa $\frac{y(p)}{u(p)}$	Odziv na "jedinični step"
P	$y = K \cdot e$	$K$	 <p>A graph showing the step response of a P controller. The vertical axis is labeled <math>y(t)</math> and the horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math>. A red line starts at the origin, jumps vertically to a value <math>K</math> at <math>t=0</math>, and then remains constant at that level for all <math>t &gt; 0</math>.</p>
I	$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_i} \cdot e$	$\frac{1}{p \cdot T_i}$	 <p>A graph showing the step response of an I controller. The vertical axis is labeled <math>y(t)</math> and the horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math>. A red line starts at the origin and increases linearly. A horizontal dashed line at <math>y=1</math> intersects the red line, and a vertical dashed line from that intersection point to the horizontal axis marks the time <math>T_i</math>.</p>
D	$y = T_D \cdot \frac{de}{dt}$	$p \cdot T_D$	 <p>A graph showing the step response of a D controller. The vertical axis is labeled <math>y(t)</math> and the horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math>. A red line starts at the origin, jumps vertically to a peak value at <math>t=0</math>, and then immediately returns to zero for all <math>t &gt; 0</math>.</p>
"Realni" D	$T_g \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + y = T_D \cdot \frac{de}{dt}$	$\frac{p \cdot T_D}{1 + p \cdot T_g}$	 <p>A graph showing the step response of a real D controller. The vertical axis is labeled <math>y(t)</math> and the horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math>. A red line starts at the origin, jumps vertically to a peak value of <math>\frac{T_D}{T_g}</math> at <math>t=0</math>, and then decays exponentially towards zero. A horizontal dashed line from the peak value intersects the red line, and a vertical dashed line from that intersection point to the horizontal axis marks the time <math>T_g</math>.</p>

# Naponski izvor

naponski upravljivi izvor

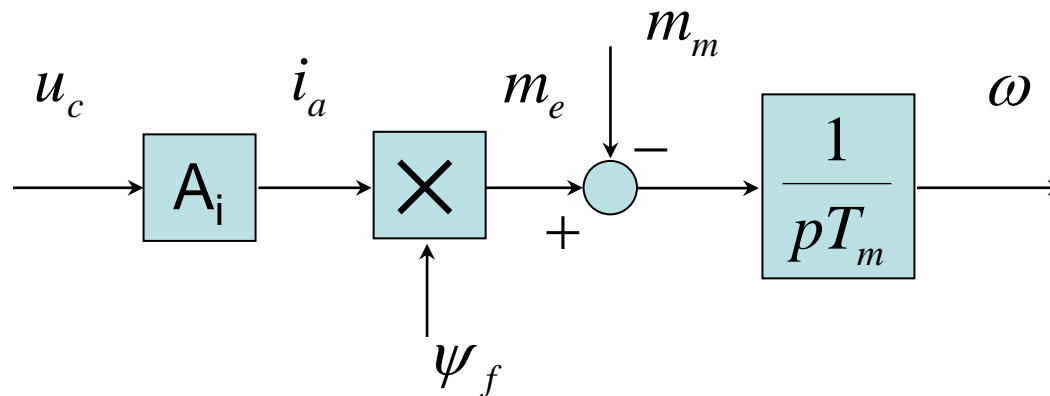
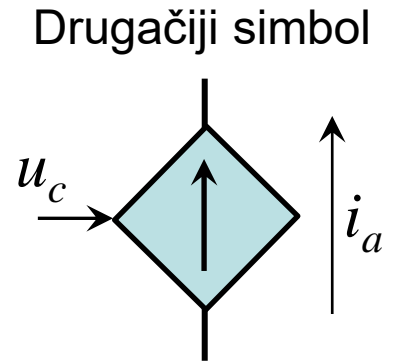
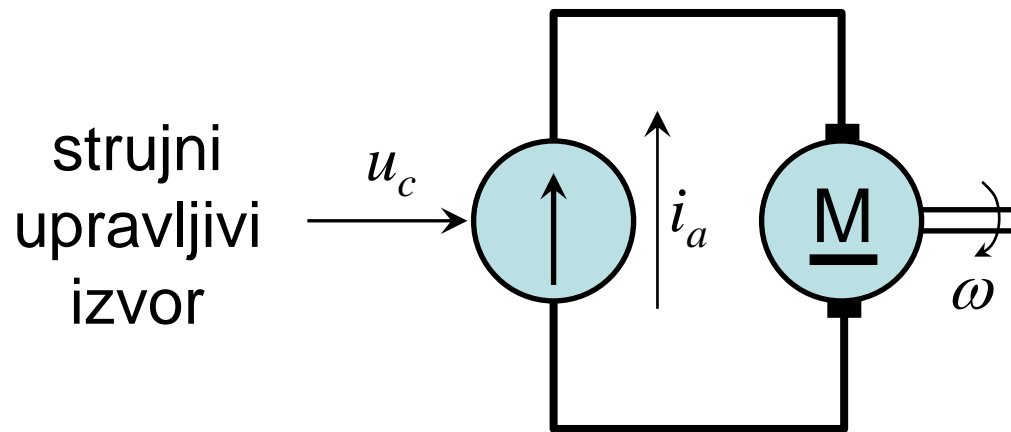


Drugačiji simbol





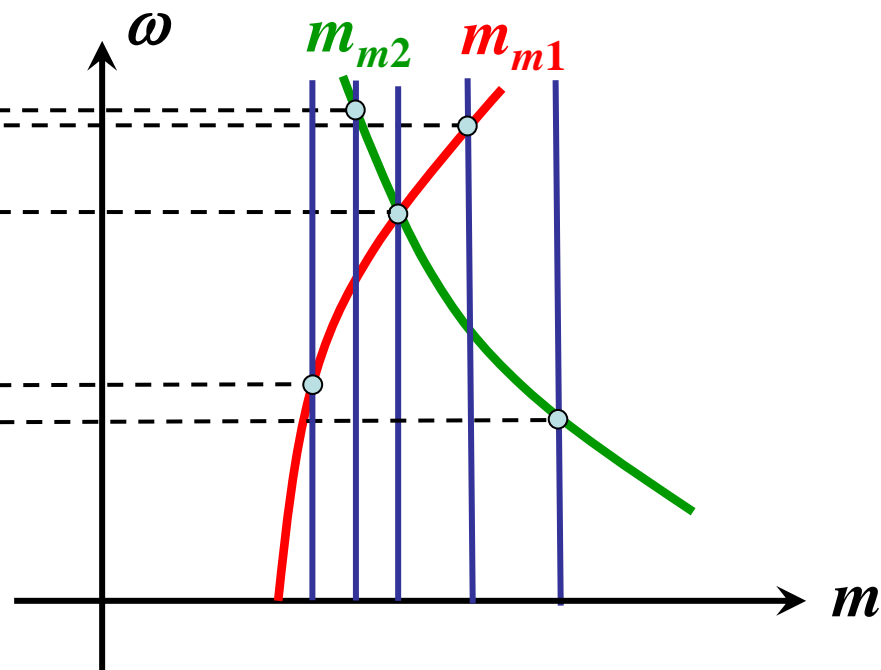
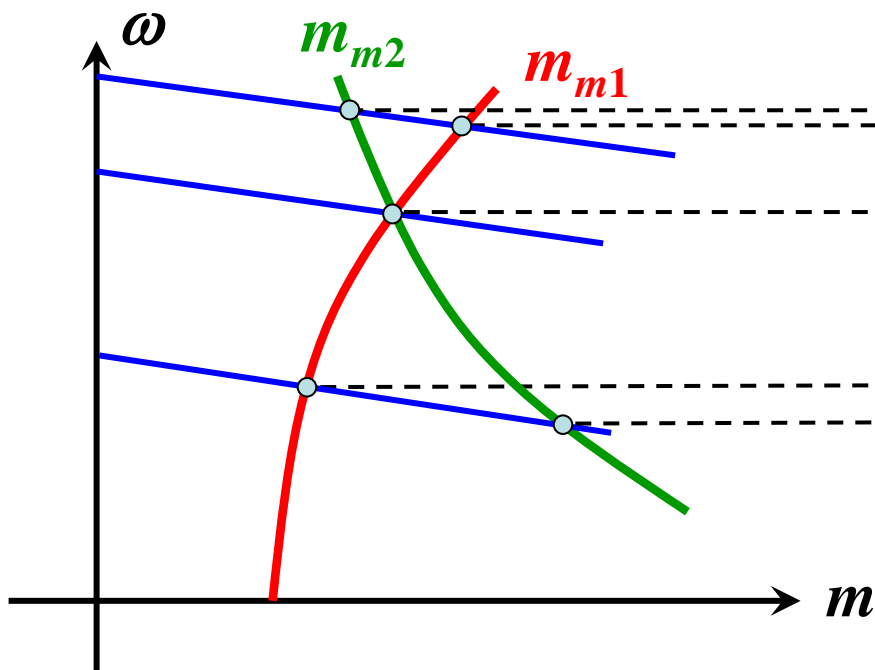
# Strujni izvor



# Poređenje statičkih mehaničkih karakteristika

Naponski izvor  
(naponsko napajanje)

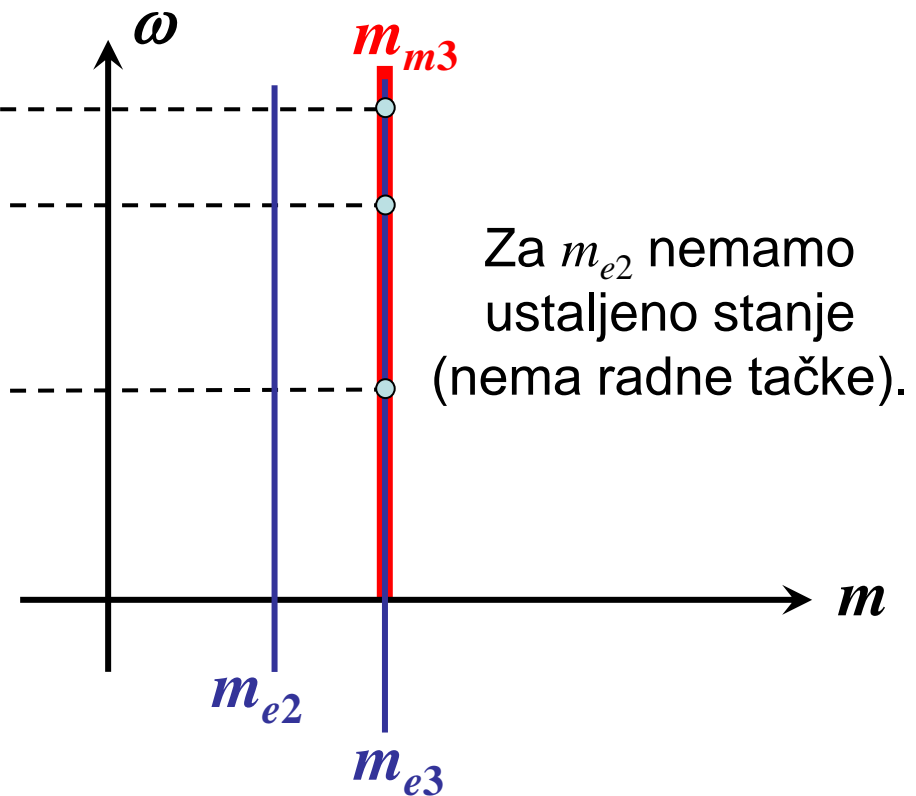
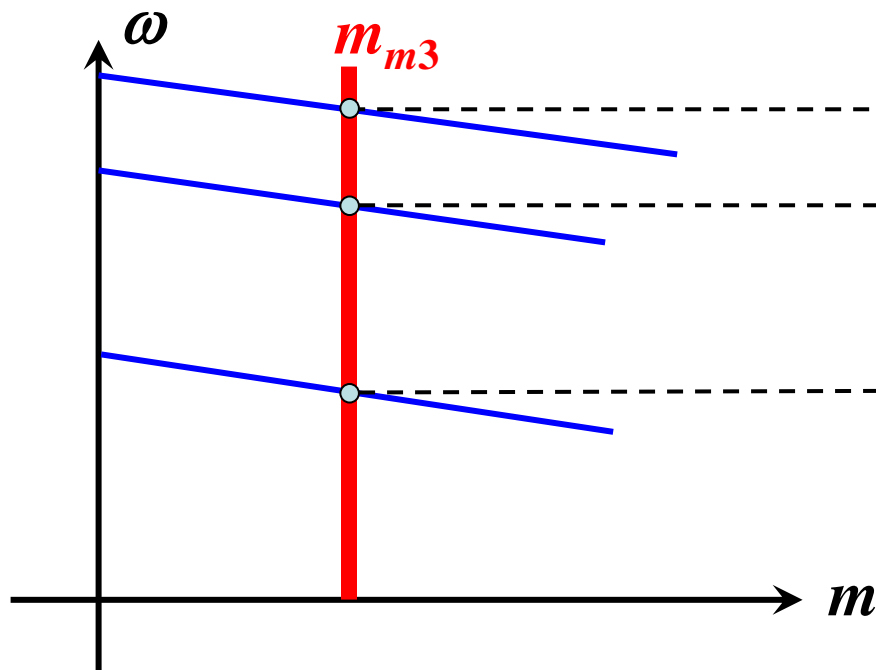
Strujni izvor  
(strujno napajanje)



# Ukoliko je mehanička karakteristika opterećenja nezavisna od brzine

Naponski izvor  
(naponsko napajanje)

Strujni izvor  
(strujno napajanje)



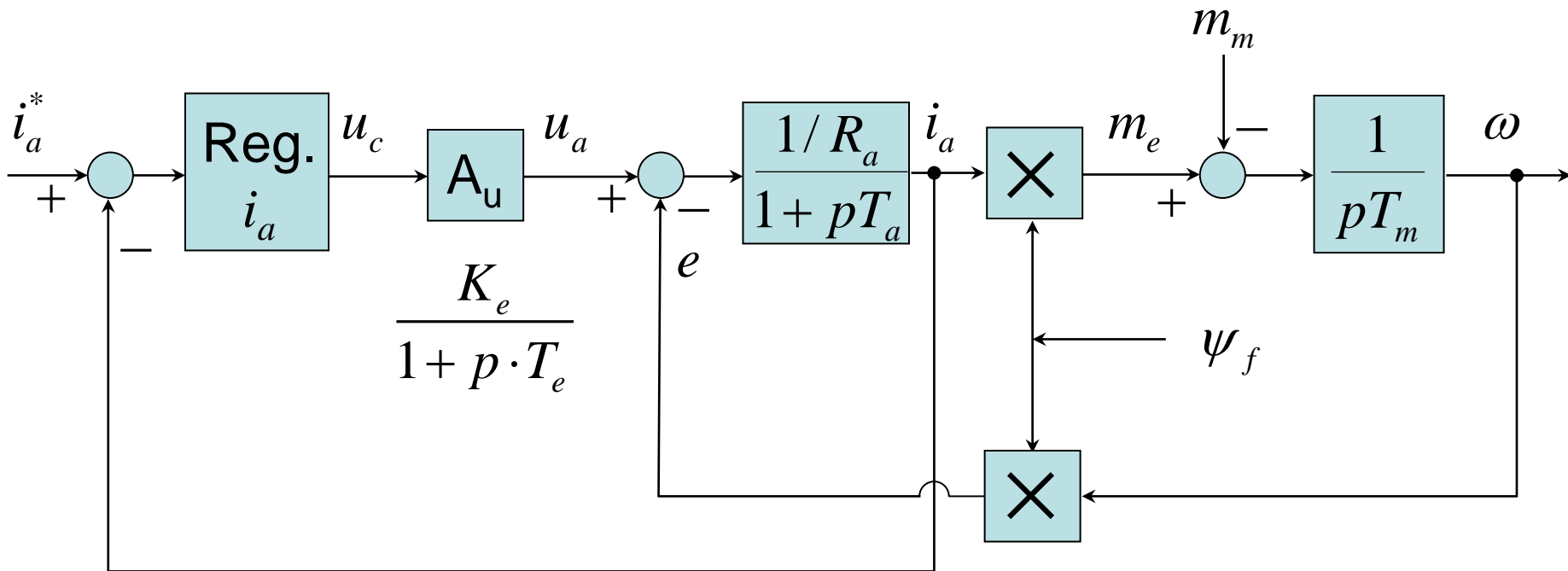
## Naponsko napajanje:

- sporiji odziv
- statička stabilnost radne tačke
- nema kontrole nad strujom  
(prevazilazi se korišćenjem regulatora struje)

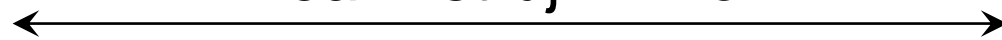
## Strujno napajanje:

- brži odziv (!)
- statička stabilnost radne tačke  
(prevazilazi se korišćenjem regulatora brzine)
- neposredna kontrola nad strujom (momentom)

# Praktična realizacija strujnog izvora Naponski izvor + regulator struje



realni strujni izvor

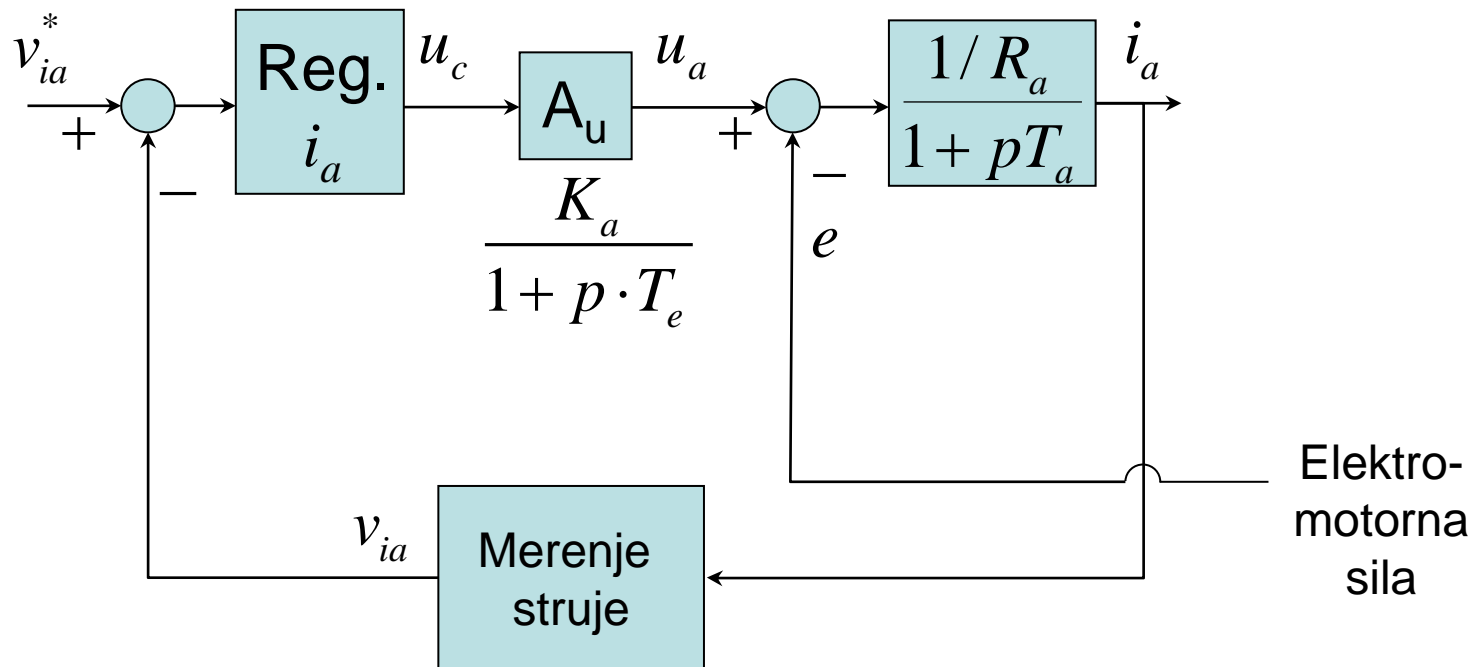


$$T_e < T_a \quad (T_e \ll T_a)$$

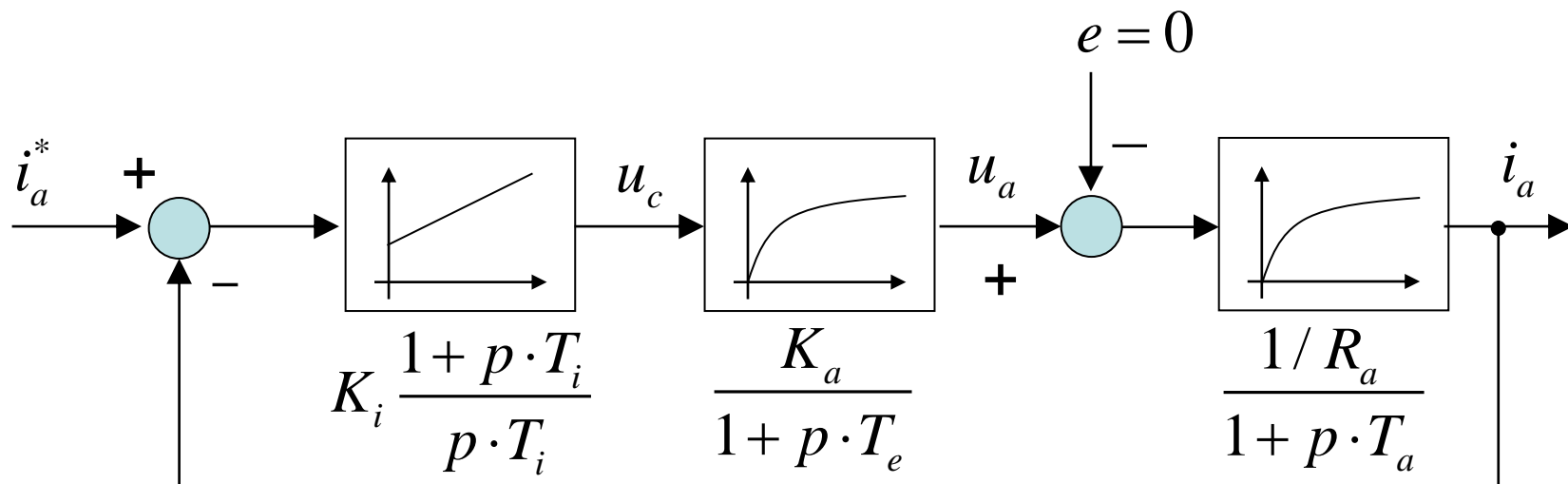
$$T_a \ll T_m$$

# Poděšavanje parametara regulatora struje

Blok dijagram sistema



# Blok dijagram konture regulacije struje



$$F_{0i}(p) = K_i \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_i}{p \cdot T_i} \cdot \frac{K_a}{1 + p \cdot T_e} \cdot \frac{1 / R_a}{1 + p \cdot T_a} \quad T_a \gg T_e$$

Zanemarili smo blok (senzor) za merenje struje, smatramo da je idealan. Aktuator ima pojačanje i kašnjenje (uprošćeno).

Zanemarili smo uticaj elektromotorne sile, pošto se sporo menja. Smatramo da je to za konturu regulacije struje poremećaj, i u postupku podešavanja parametara vrednost je  $e=0$

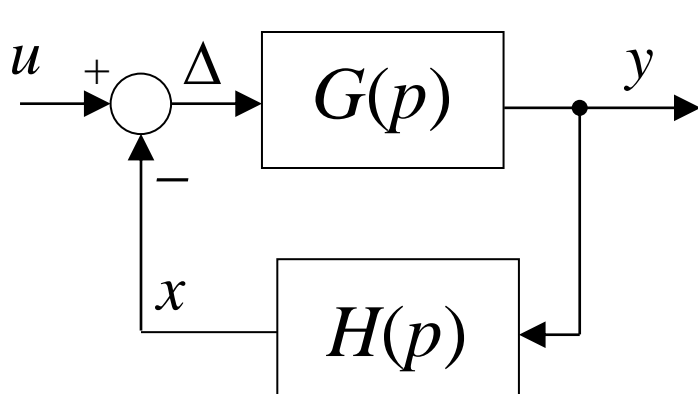
# Funkcija prenosa konture regulacije struje

$$F_{0i}(p) = K_i \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_i}{p \cdot T_i} \cdot \frac{K_a}{1 + p \cdot T_e} \cdot \frac{1/R_a}{1 + p \cdot T_a} \quad T_a \gg T_e$$

Izvršimo kompenzaciju veće vremenske konstante

$$\rightarrow T_i = T_a$$

$$F_{0i}(p) = \frac{K_i \cdot K_a \cdot 1/R_a}{p \cdot T_i \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_e)}$$



$$\frac{y}{u}(p) = \frac{G(p)}{1 + G(p) \cdot H(p)} \quad H(p) = 1$$

$$F_{wi}(p) = \frac{F_{0i}(p)}{1 + F_{0i}(p)}$$



# Izbor parametara regulatora

$$F_{wi}(p) = \frac{K_i \cdot K_a \cdot (1/R_a)}{K_i \cdot K_a \cdot (1/R_a) + p \cdot T_i + p^2 \cdot T_i \cdot T_e}$$

$$a_0 = K_i \cdot K_a \cdot (1/R_a); \quad a_1 = T_i; \quad a_2 = T_i \cdot T_e$$

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{a_0^2}{a_0^2 + \omega^2 \cdot (a_1^2 - 2a_0a_2) + \omega^4 \cdot a_2^2}}$$

Ovo će biti  $\approx 1$  za male učestanosti ako je:

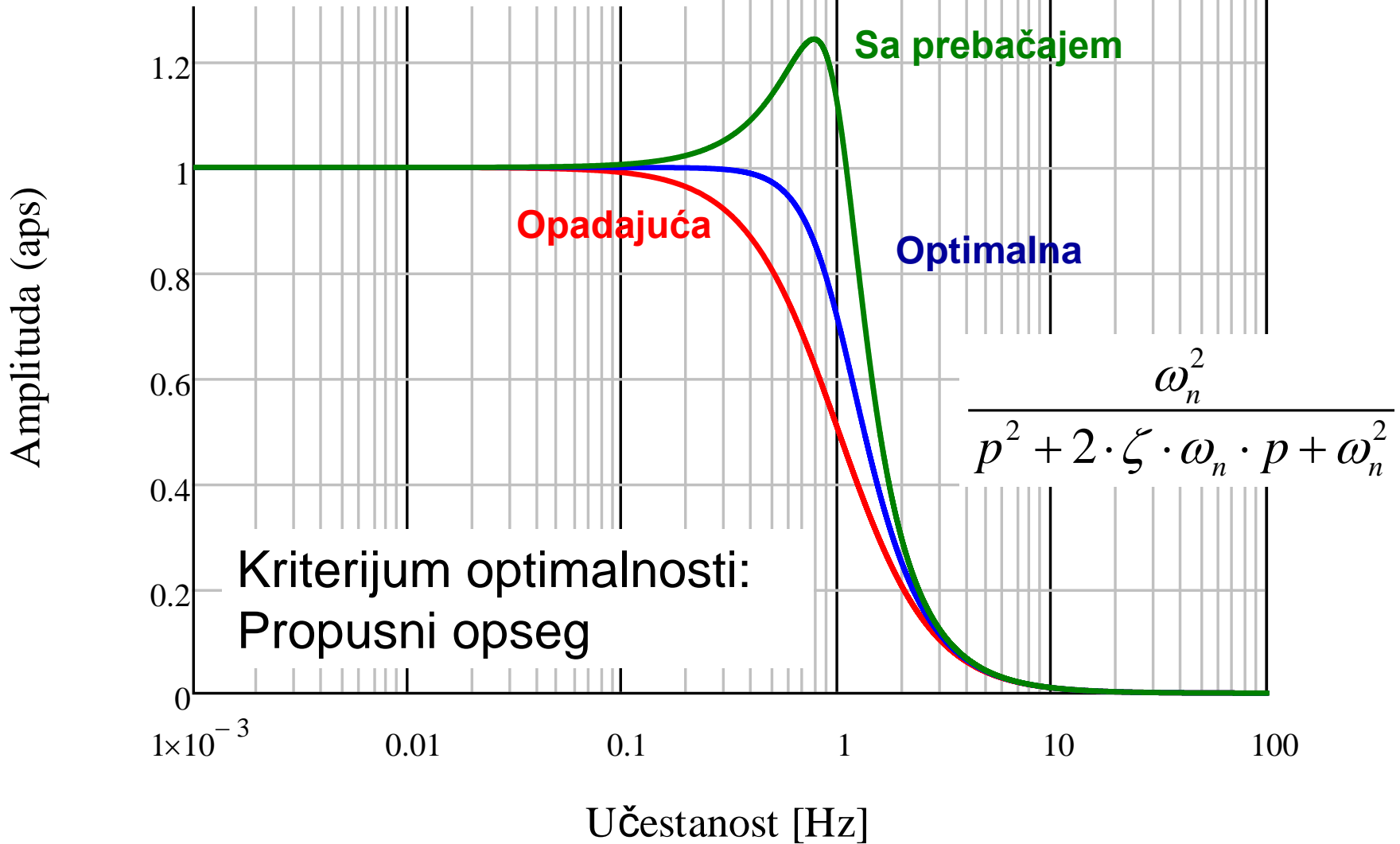
$$a_1^2 - 2a_0a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1^2 = 2a_0a_2$$

Posle čega se dobija:

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^4 \cdot (a_2/a_0)^2}}$$

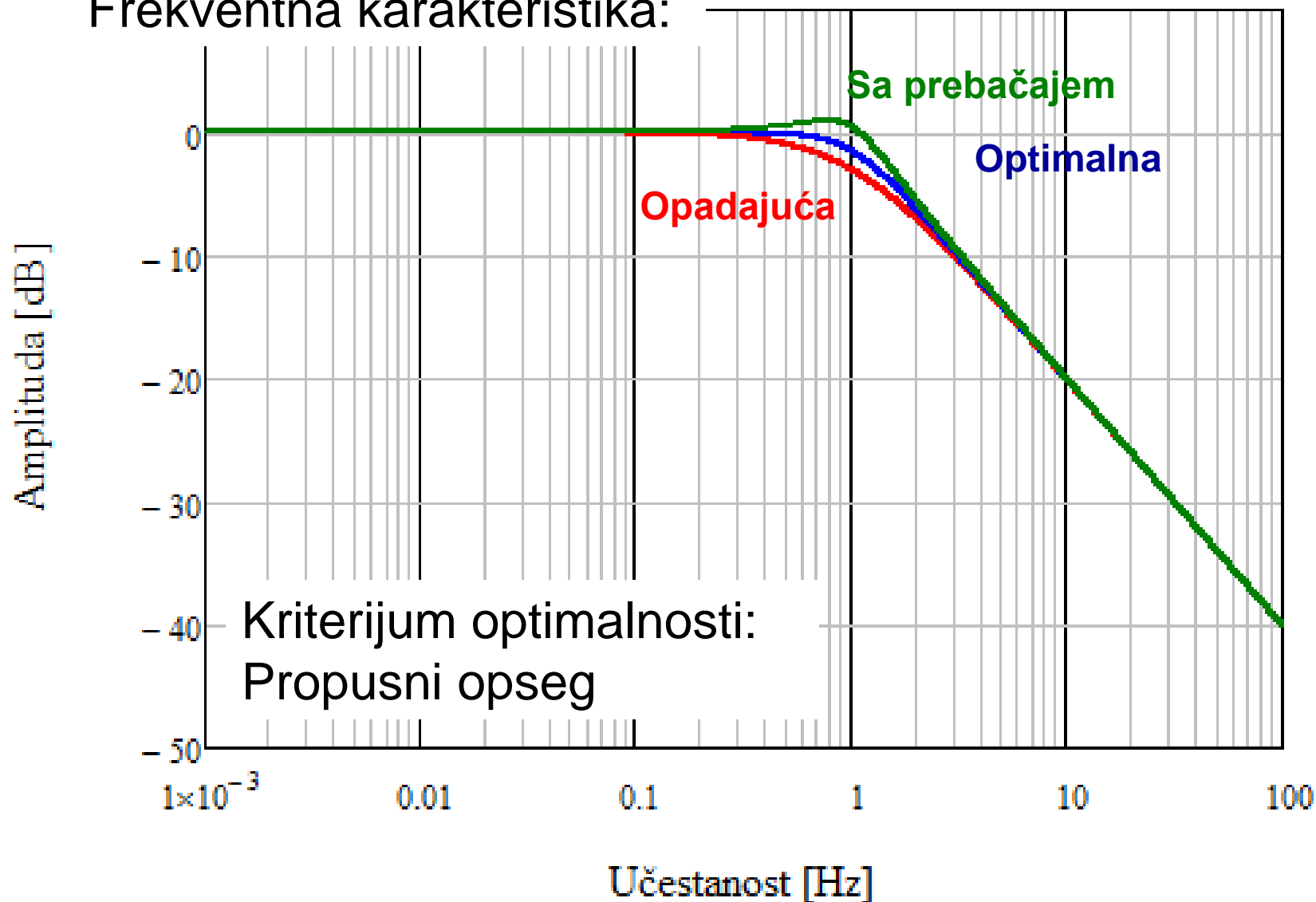
# Izbor parametara regulatora

Frekventna karakteristika:

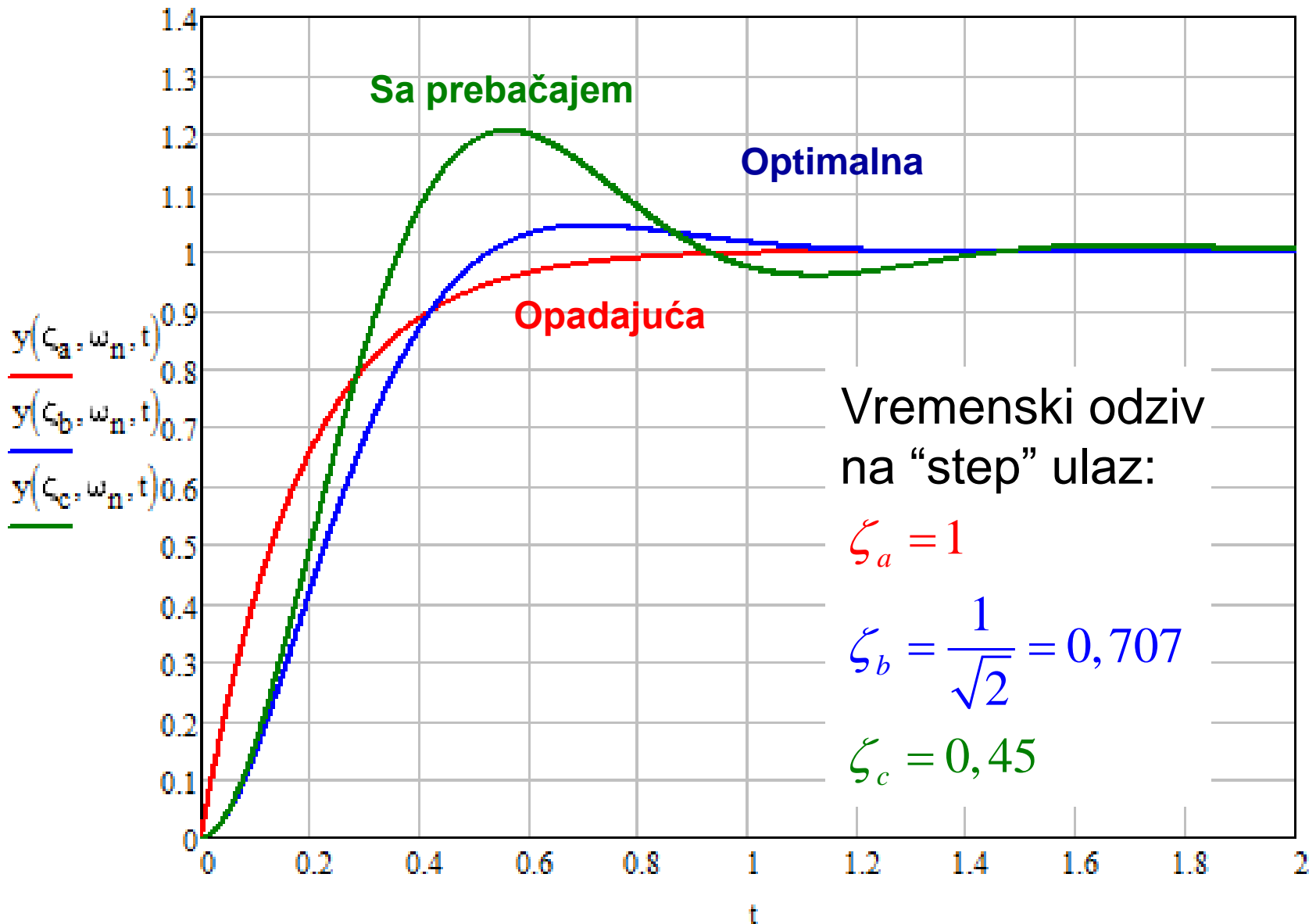


# Izbor parametara regulatora

Frekventna karakteristika:



# Izbor parametara regulatora



$$a_0 = K_i \cdot K_a \cdot (1/R_a); \quad a_1 = T_i; \quad a_2 = T_i \cdot T_e$$

Primenjujemo definisan kriterijum optimizacije modula funkcije prenosa

$$a_1^2 = 2 \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2$$

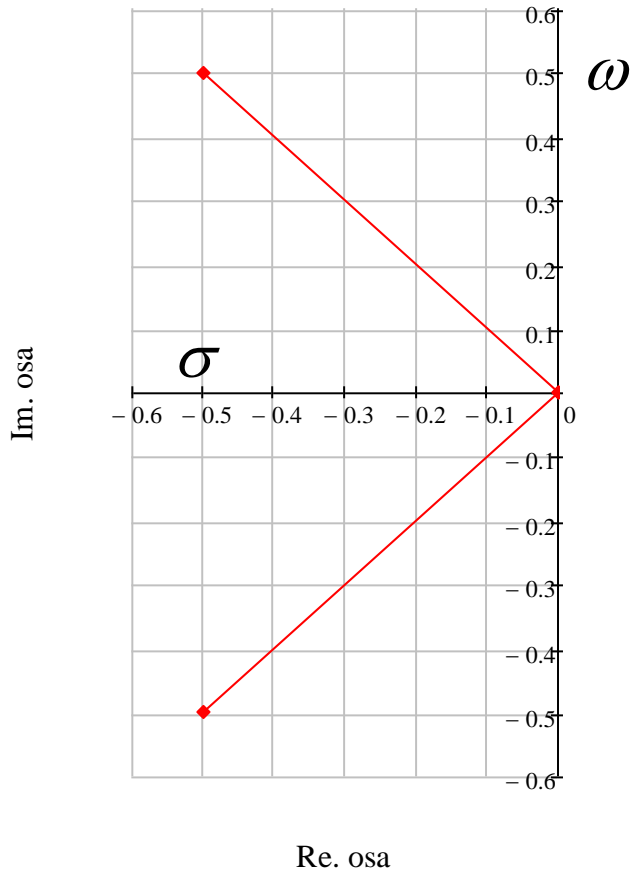
$$K_i \cdot K_a \cdot 1/R_a = \frac{T_i}{2 \cdot T_e} \longrightarrow K_i = \frac{T_i}{2 \cdot K_a \cdot (1/R_a) \cdot T_e}$$

$$F_{wi}(p)_{opt.} = \frac{i_a(p)}{i_a^*(p)} = \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e + p^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e^2}$$

$$F_{wi}(p)_{opt.} = \frac{i_a(p)}{i_a^*(p)} = \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e + p^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e^2}$$

Polovi funkcije prenosa

$F_w(p)$  za  $T_e=1$ :



$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} \pm i \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} \cdot (-1 \pm i) = \sigma \pm i \cdot \omega$$

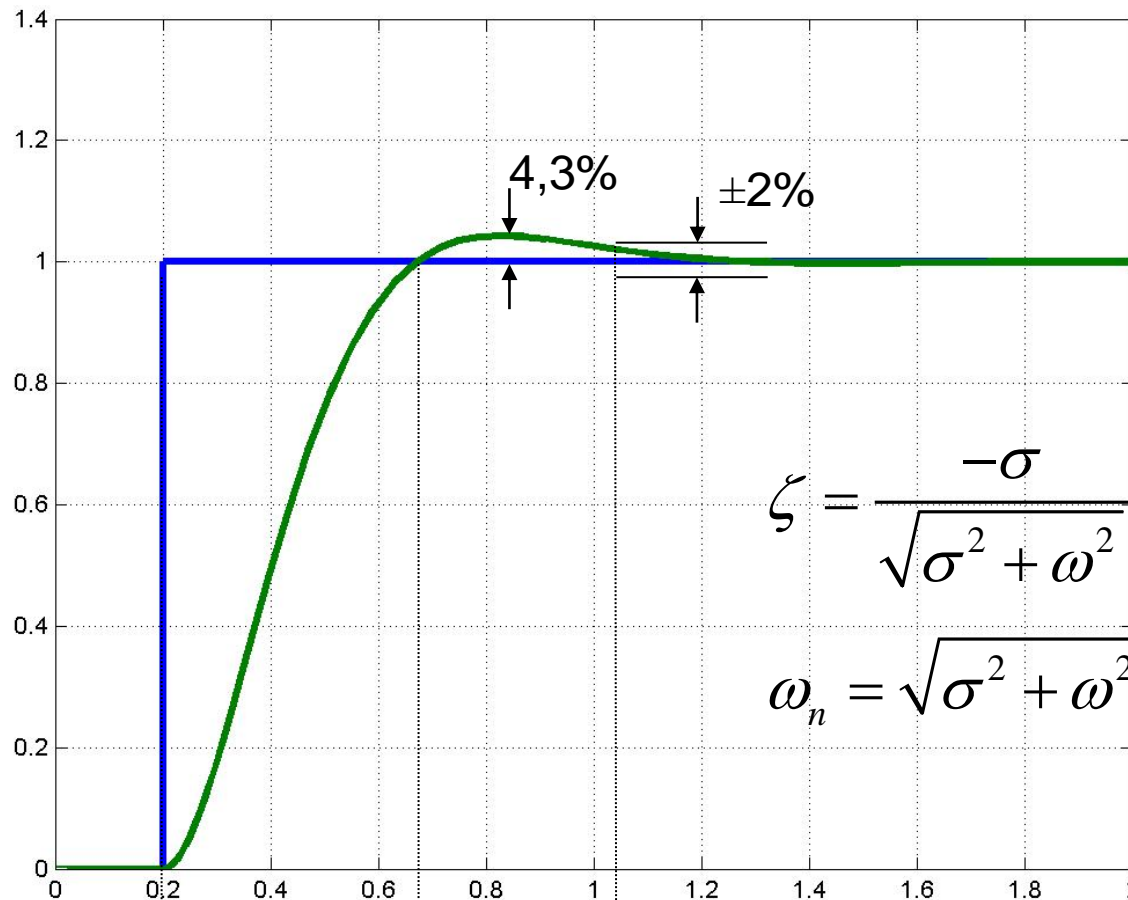
Ako je  $u^*(t)$  step funkcija  $h(t)$ ,  
onda je:

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ u^*(p) \cdot F_w(p) \} =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}\right) \right]$$

# Odziv u vremenskom domenu

$(T_e=0,1s)$



$$\zeta = \frac{-\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,707$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{T_e}$$

$$T_r = 4,7 \cdot T_e$$

$$T_s = 8,4 \cdot T_e$$

$T_r$  – Vreme reagovanja

$T_s$  – Vreme smirenja

Brzina promene brzine je značajno manja od brzine promene struje indukta  $i_a$ .

Pri promeni  $\Delta i_a^* \sim \Delta i_a$  važi  $\Delta \omega \approx 0$  i  $\Delta e \approx 0$

Ako uzmemo PI - regulator  $i_a$ :

$$K_i \frac{1 + p \cdot T_i}{p \cdot T_i}$$

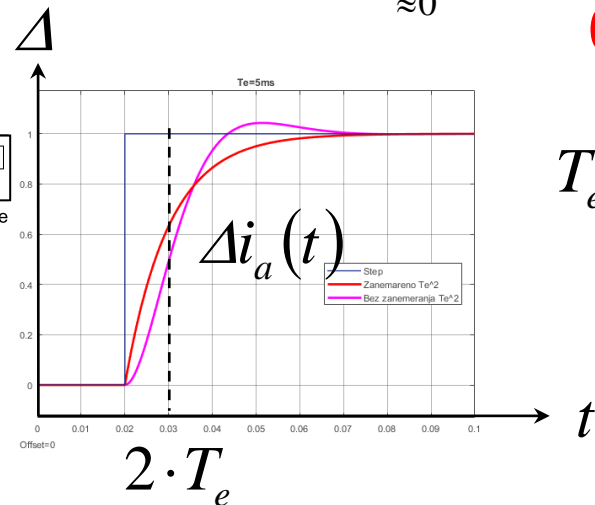
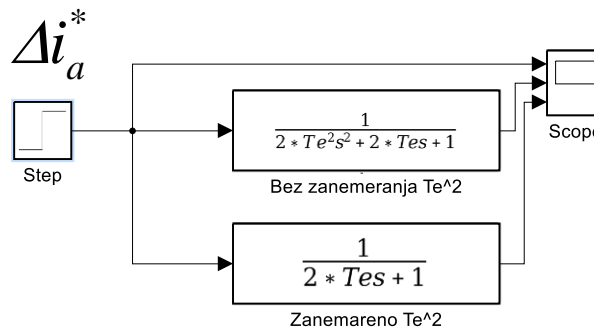
kompensacija  $\rightarrow T_i = T_a$

Optimizacija po modulu

realni strujni izvor:

$$\frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e + \underbrace{p^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e^2}_{\approx 0}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e}$$

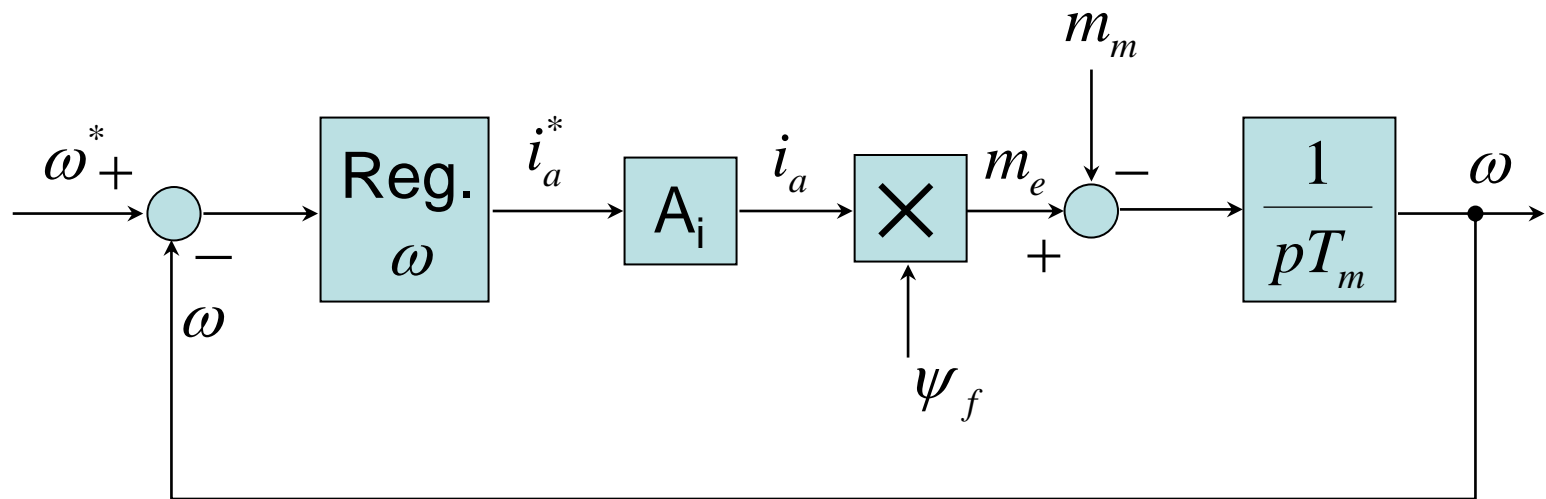
0



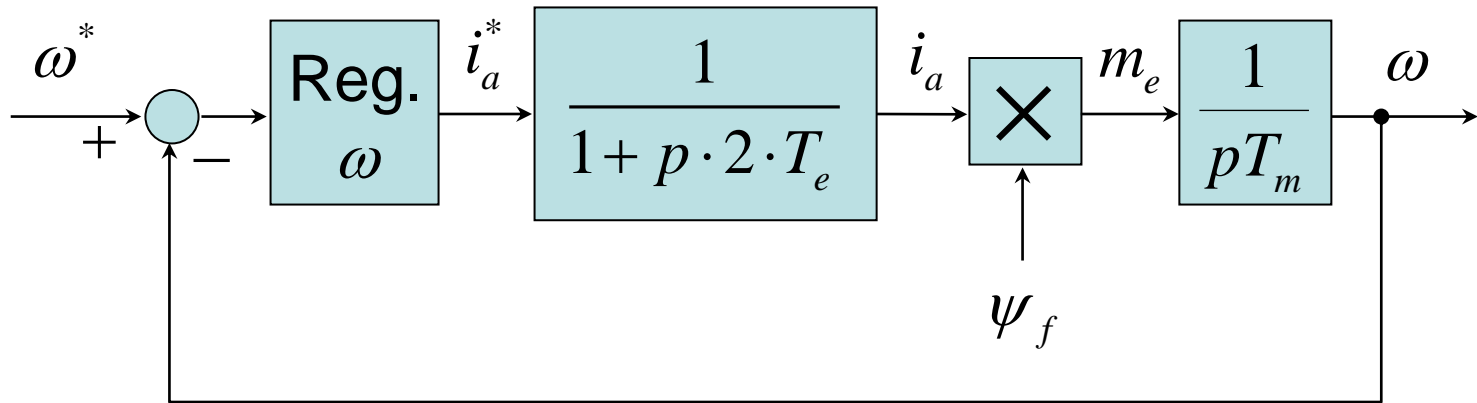
$T_e = 5 \text{ ms}$



# Regulisani pogon sa regulatorom brzine sa motorom za jednosmernu struju napajan iz strujnog izvora



## Regulator brzine:



$$F_{\omega}(p) = K_{\omega} \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_{\omega}}{p \cdot T_{\omega}}$$

$$F_{0\omega}(p) = \frac{K_{\omega} \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_{\omega}) \cdot \psi_f}{p^2 \cdot T_{\omega} \cdot T_m \cdot (1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e)} = \frac{K'_{\omega} \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_{\omega})}{p^2 \cdot T_{\omega} \cdot T_m \cdot (1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e)}$$

$$K'_{\omega} = K_{\omega} \cdot \psi_f$$

$$F_{w\omega}(p) = \frac{F_{0\omega}(p)}{1 + F_{0\omega}(p)}$$

# Funkcija spregnutog prenosa brzinske petlje

$$F_{w\omega}(p) = \frac{K'_\omega \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_\omega)}{p^2 \cdot T_\omega \cdot T_m \cdot (1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e) + K'_\omega \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_\omega)}$$

$$F_{w\omega}(p) = \frac{K'_\omega \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_\omega)}{p^3 \cdot \underbrace{T_\omega \cdot T_m \cdot 2 \cdot T_e}_{a_3} + p^2 \cdot \underbrace{T_\omega \cdot T_m}_{a_2} + p \cdot \underbrace{T_\omega \cdot K'_\omega}_{a_1} + \underbrace{K'_\omega}_{a_0}}$$

Primenom optimizacije:  $a_1^2 = (a) \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2$      $a_2^2 = (a) \cdot a_1 \cdot a_3$

$$T_\omega = a^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e; \quad K'_\omega = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{T_m}{2 \cdot T_e}$$

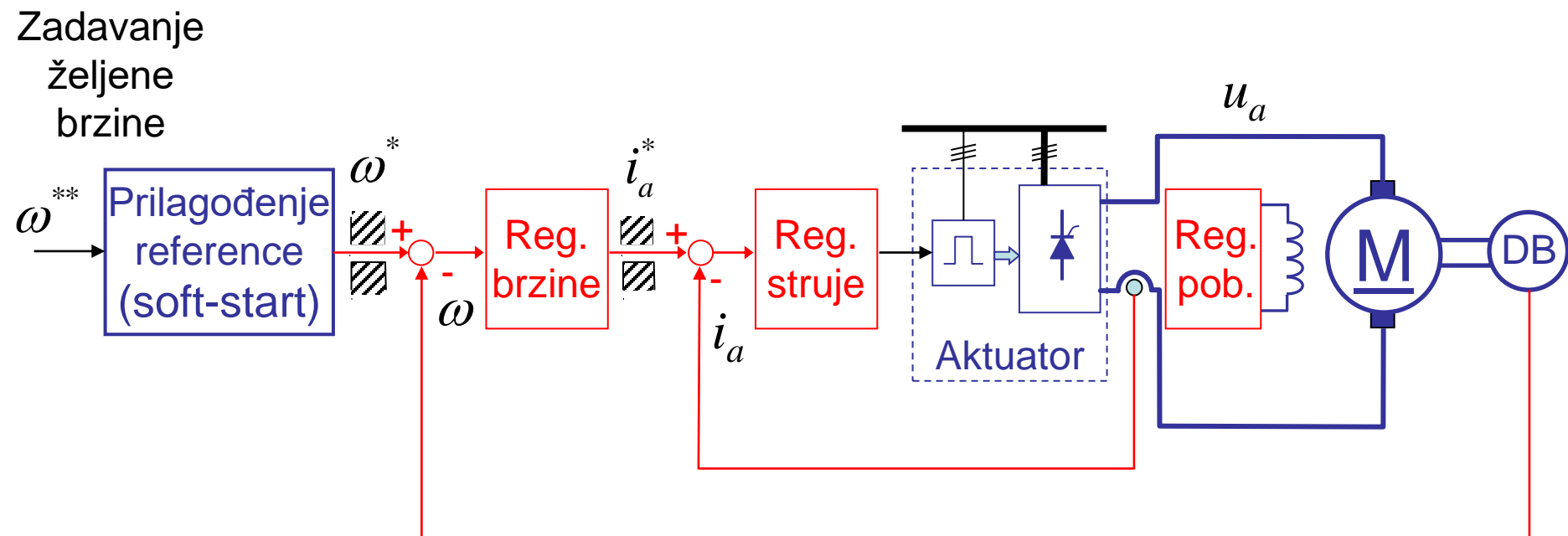
gde je  $a = 2\zeta + 1$

$\zeta$  - željeni relativni faktor prigušenja zatvorene brzinske petlje.

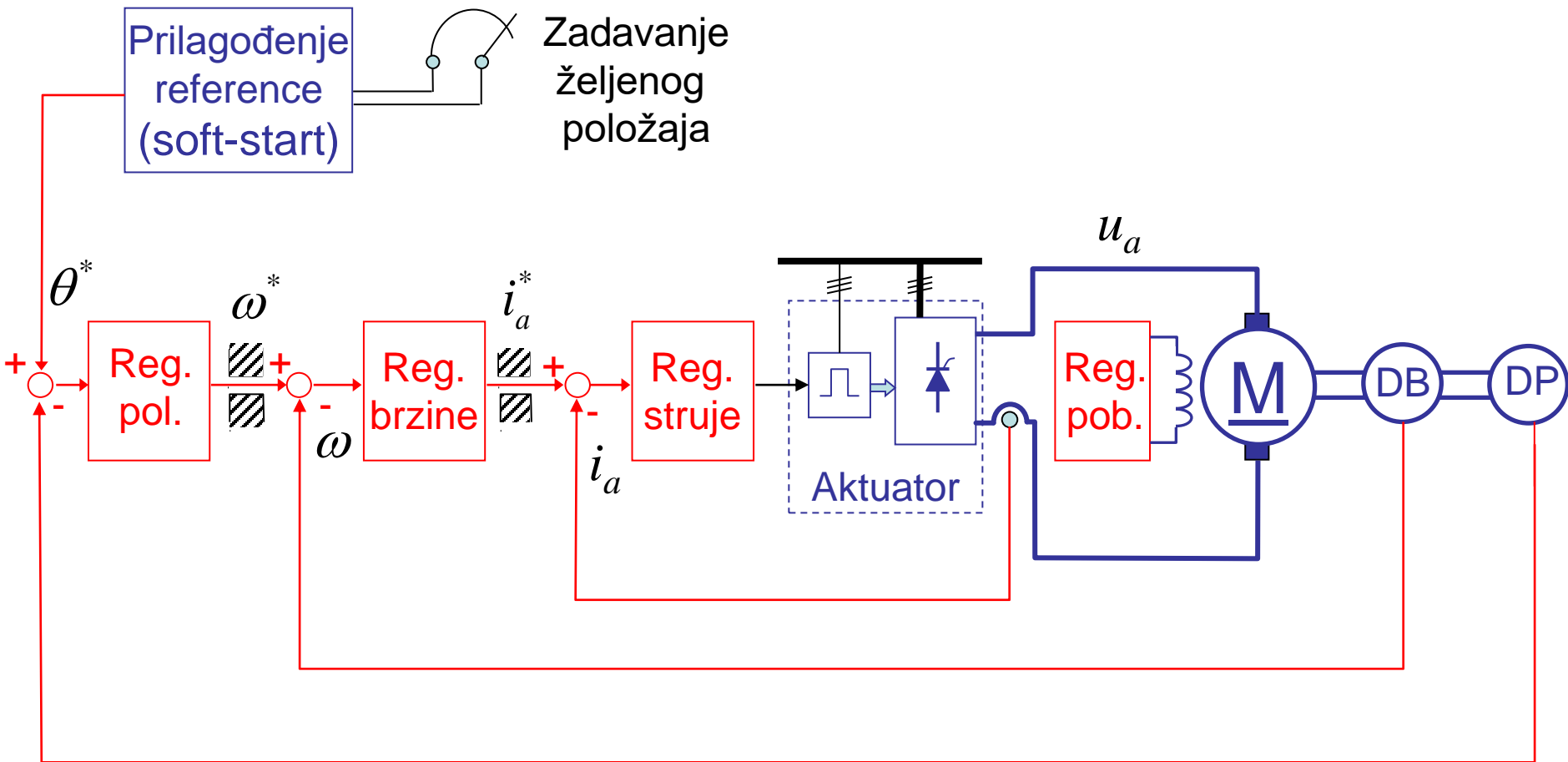
Sledi da je:

$$K_\omega = \frac{1}{\psi_f} \cdot \frac{T_m}{a \cdot 2 \cdot T_e}$$

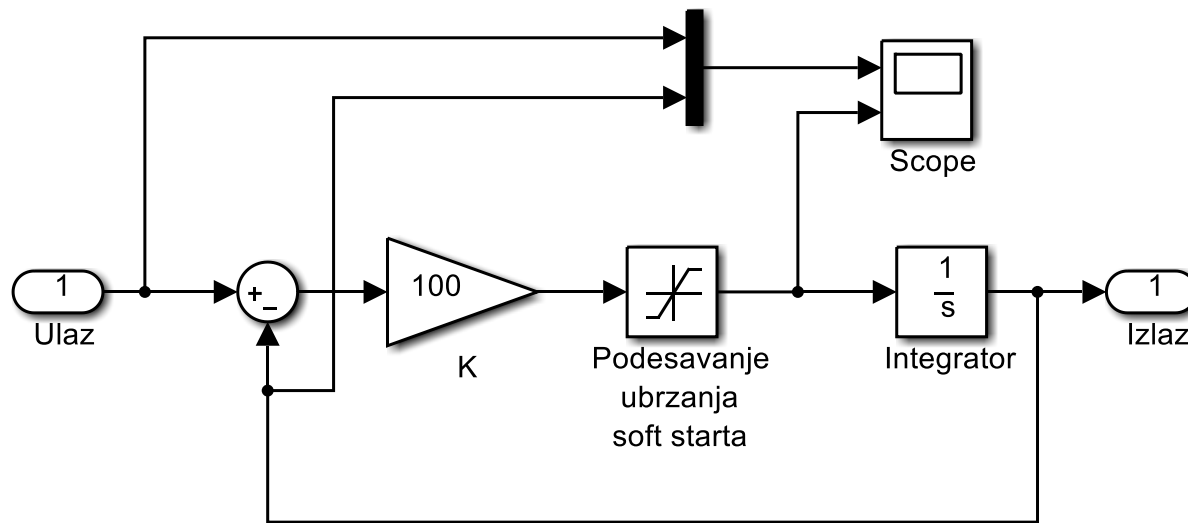
# Regulisani elektromotorni pogon sa motorom za jednosmernu struju osnovna struktura



# Regulisani elektromotorni pogon sa motorom za jednosmernu struju – sa regulacijom pozicije

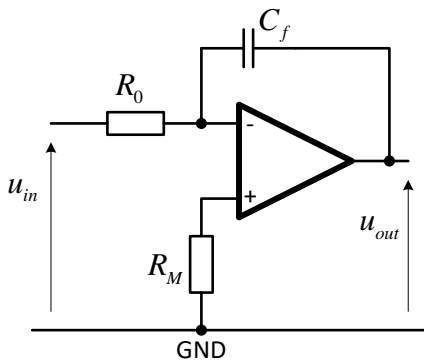


# Realizacija bloka za prilagođenje reference

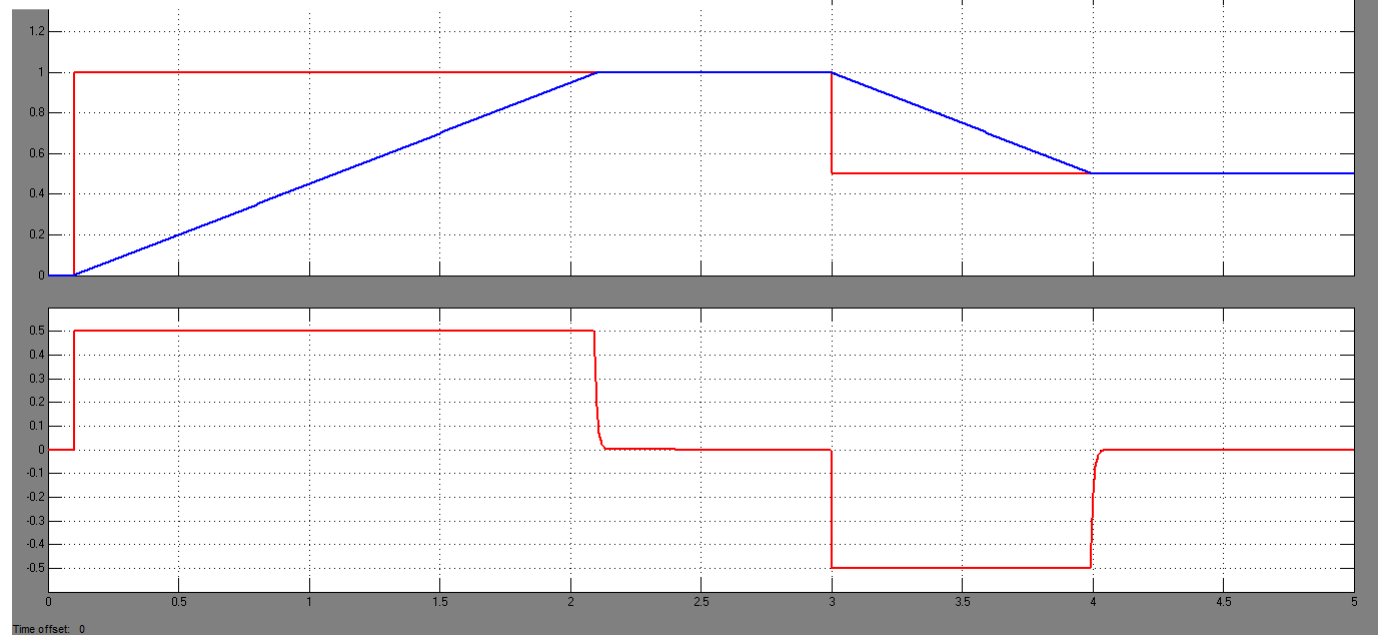


Integrator u kontinualnom vremenskom domenu

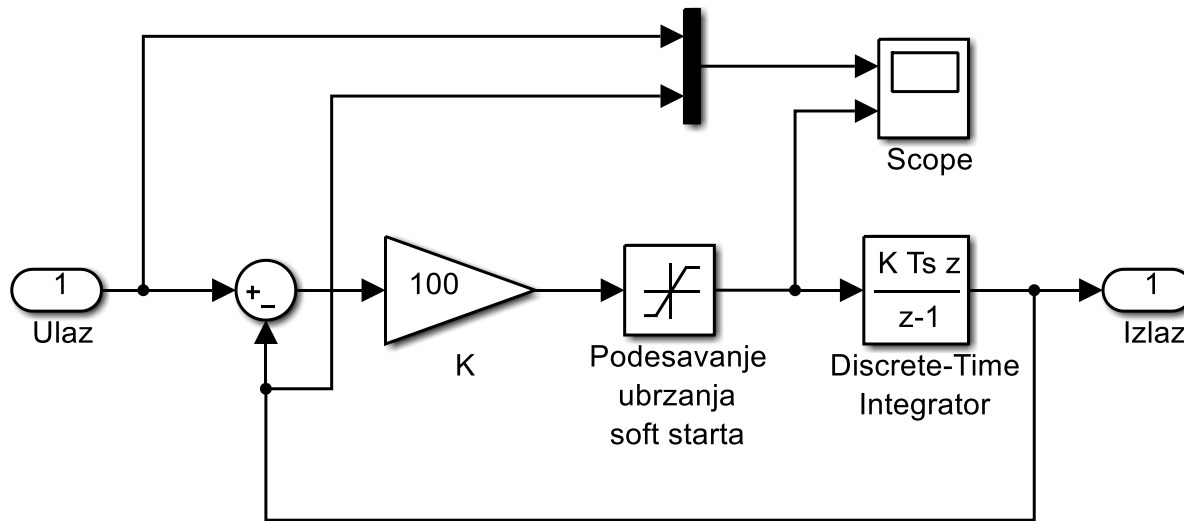
Limit =  $\pm 0,5$



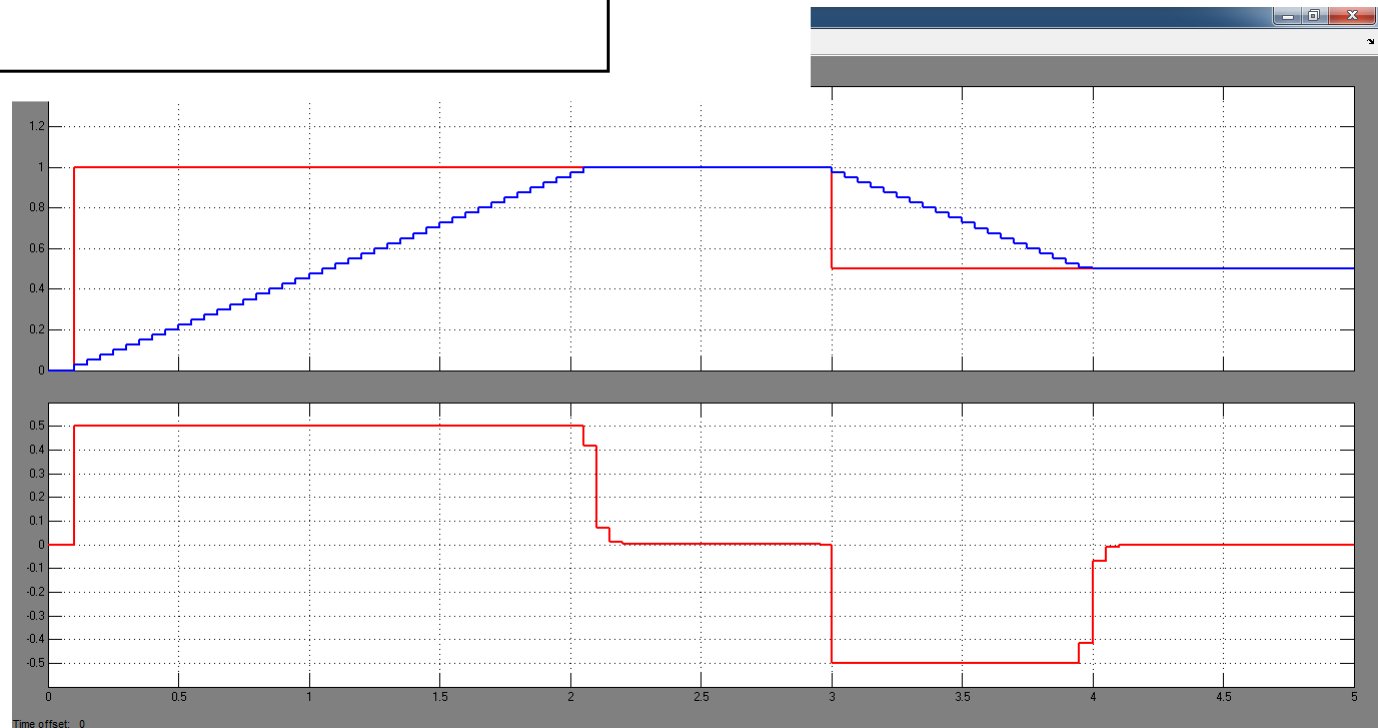
Invertuje signal



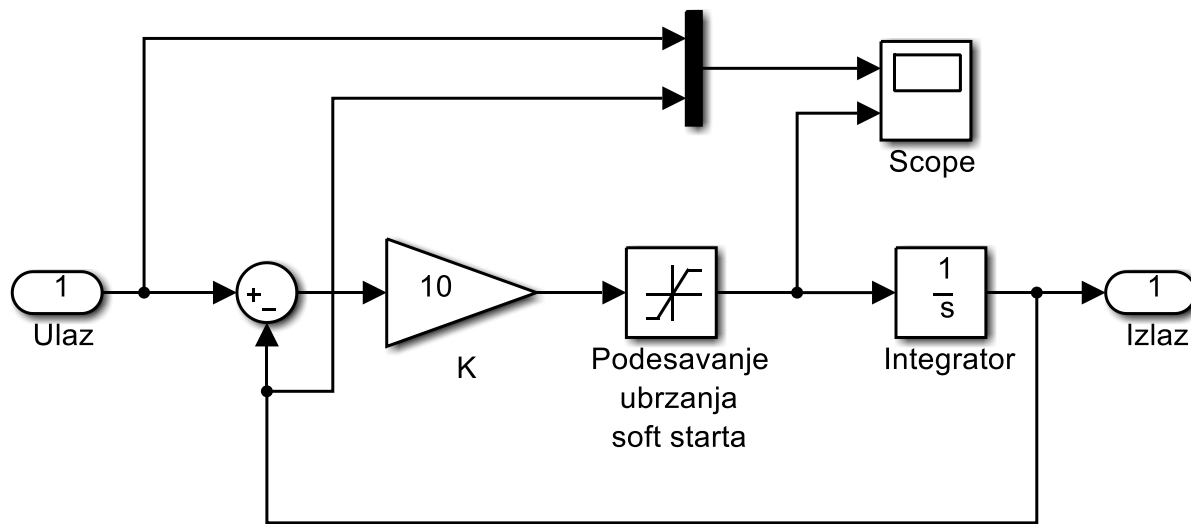
# Realizacija bloka za prilagođenje reference



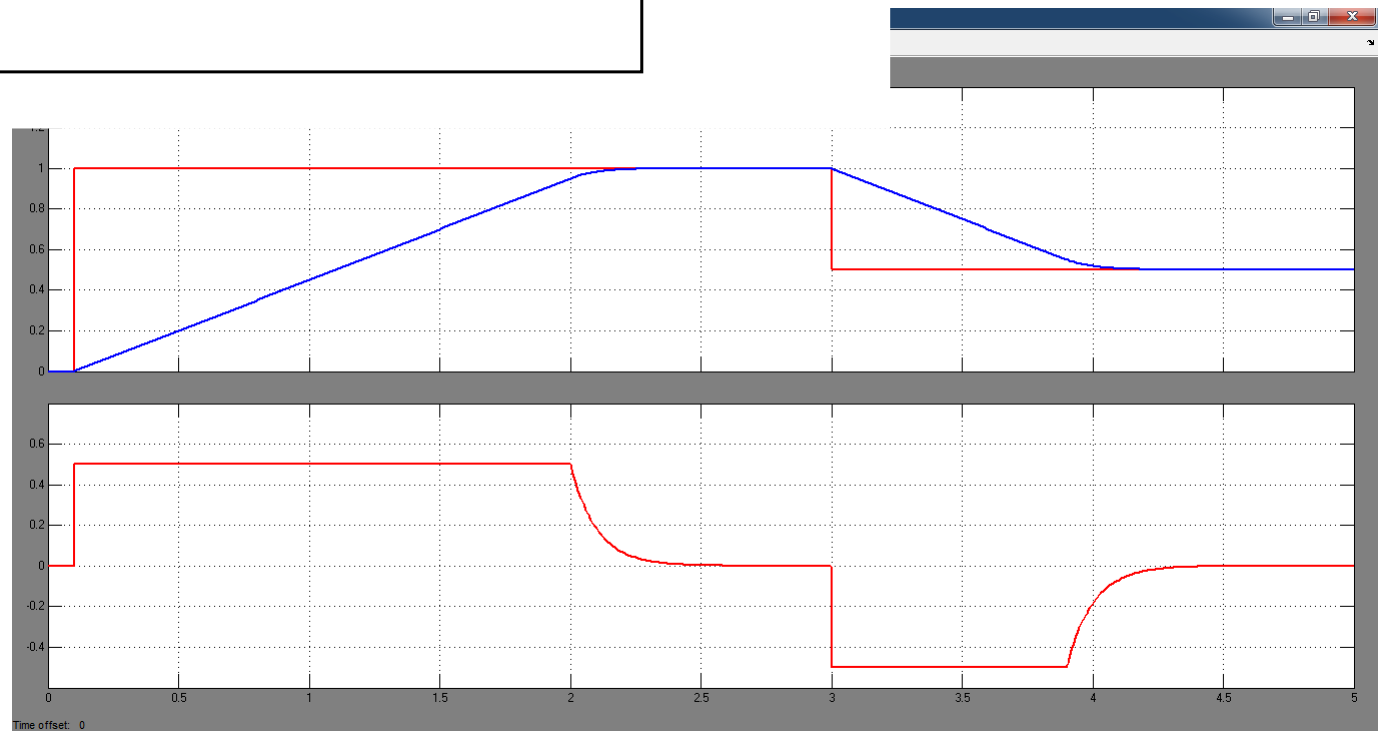
Integrator u diskretnom vremenskom domenu



# Realizacija bloka za prilagođenje reference

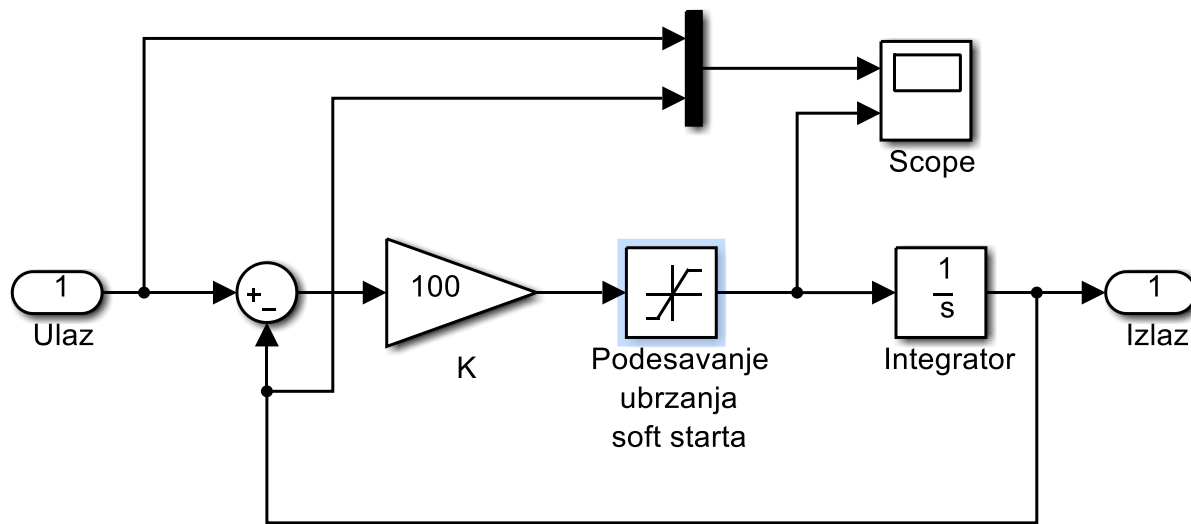


Uticaj pojačanja



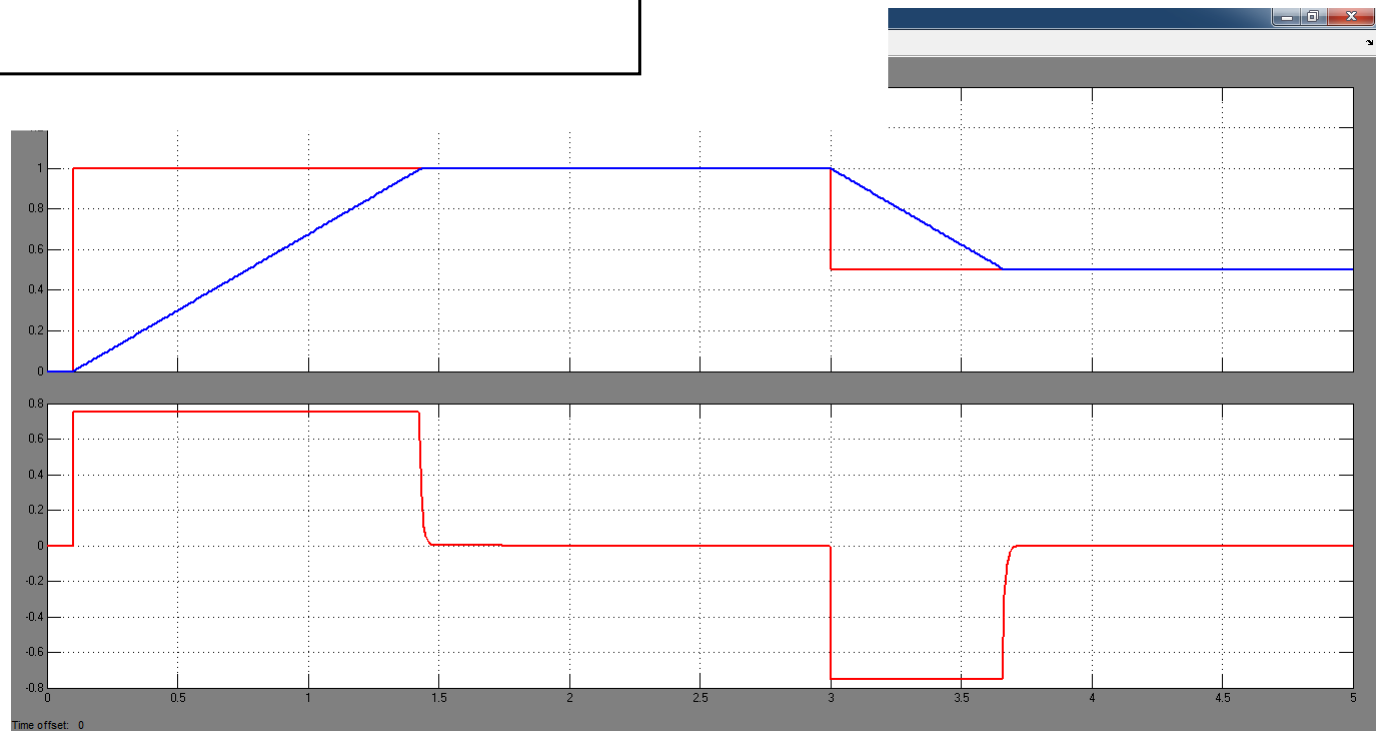


# Realizacija bloka za prilagođenje reference

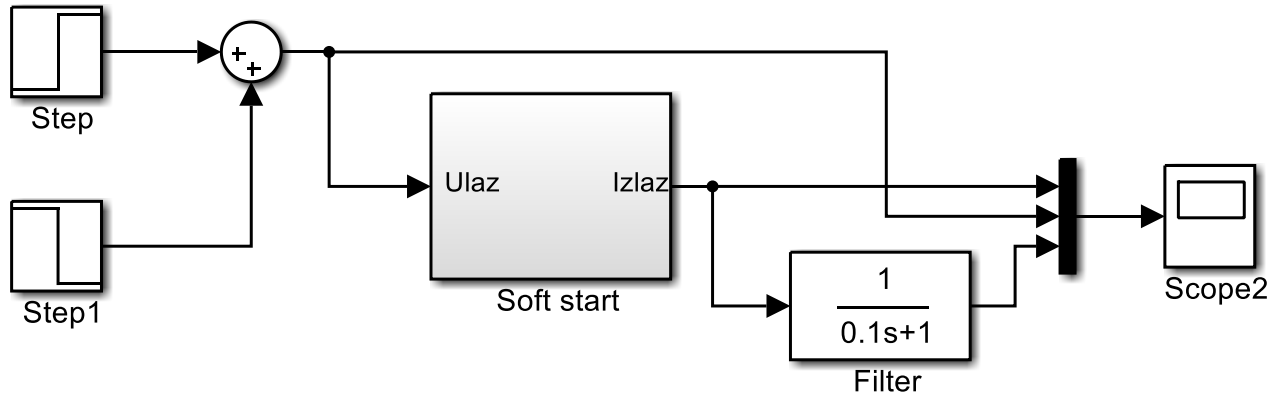


Uticaj  
promene limita  
na ubrzanje

Limit =  $\pm 0,75$

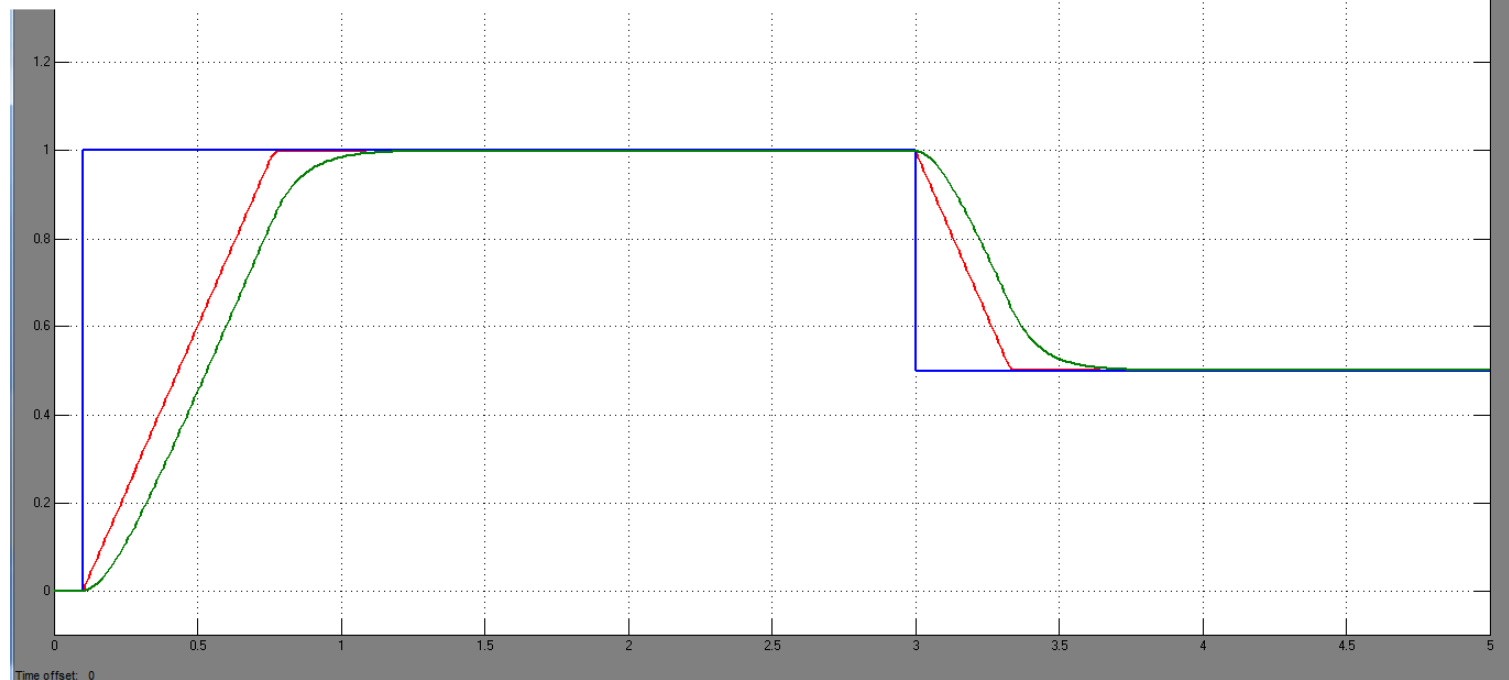


# Realizacija bloka za prilagođenje reference

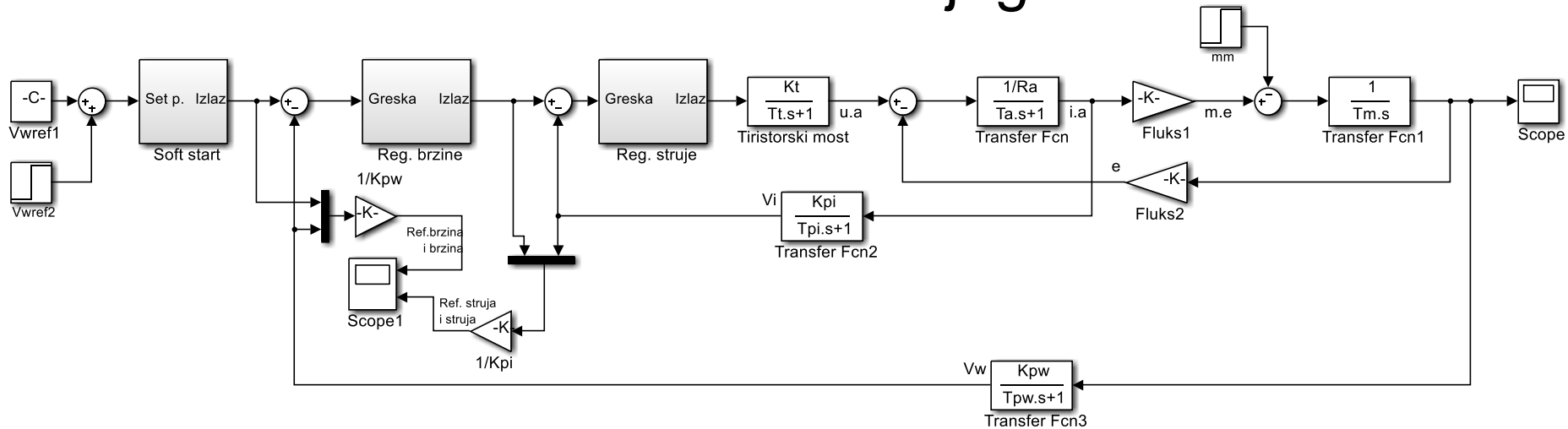


Soft-start  
+  
filter

Limit =  $\pm 1,5$



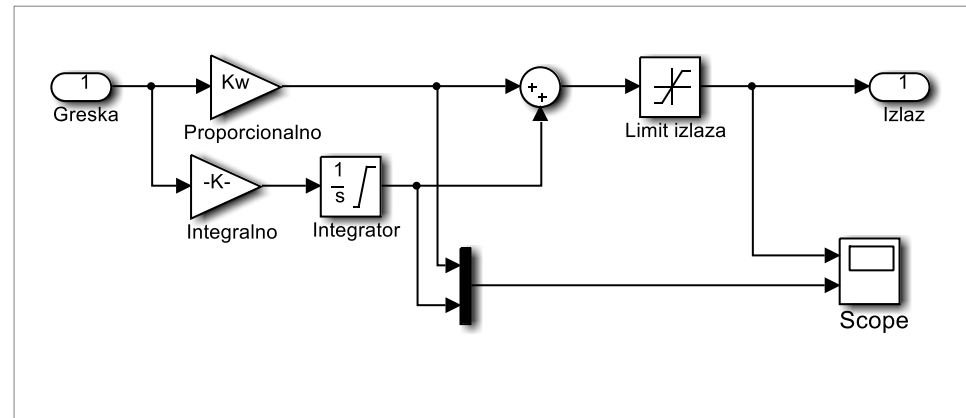
# Simulacioni blok dijagram



$R_a = 0.075;$   
 $\Psi_{iFn} = 1 - R_a;$   
 $T_a = 30e-3;$   
 $T_m = 1.92;$   
 $ktg = 0.05;$   
 $K_{pw} = ktg;$   
 $T_{pw} = 52.8e-3;$   
 $K_{pi} = 0.025;$   
 $T_{pi} = 2.6e-3;$   
 $T_t = 1.66e-3;$   
 $K_t = 30;$

$T_i = T_a;$   
 $K_i = 0.3516;$   
 $T_w = 245.33e-3;$   
 $K_w = 8.46;$   
 $mm = \Psi_{iFn}/2;$

$V_{wref1} = 0.5 * K_{pw};$   
 $V_{wref2} = 0.25 * K_{pw};$   
 $LIM\_UC = 1;$   
 $LIM\_IA = 2 * K_{pi};$   
 $LIM\_SS = 0.5 * K_{pw};$



Regulator brzine

Regulator struje ima isti blok dijagram, ali druge parametre: pojačanje ( $K_i$ ), vremensku konstantu integralnog dejstva ( $T_i$ ) i limite integralnog dejstva i izlaza ( $LIM\_IA$ )

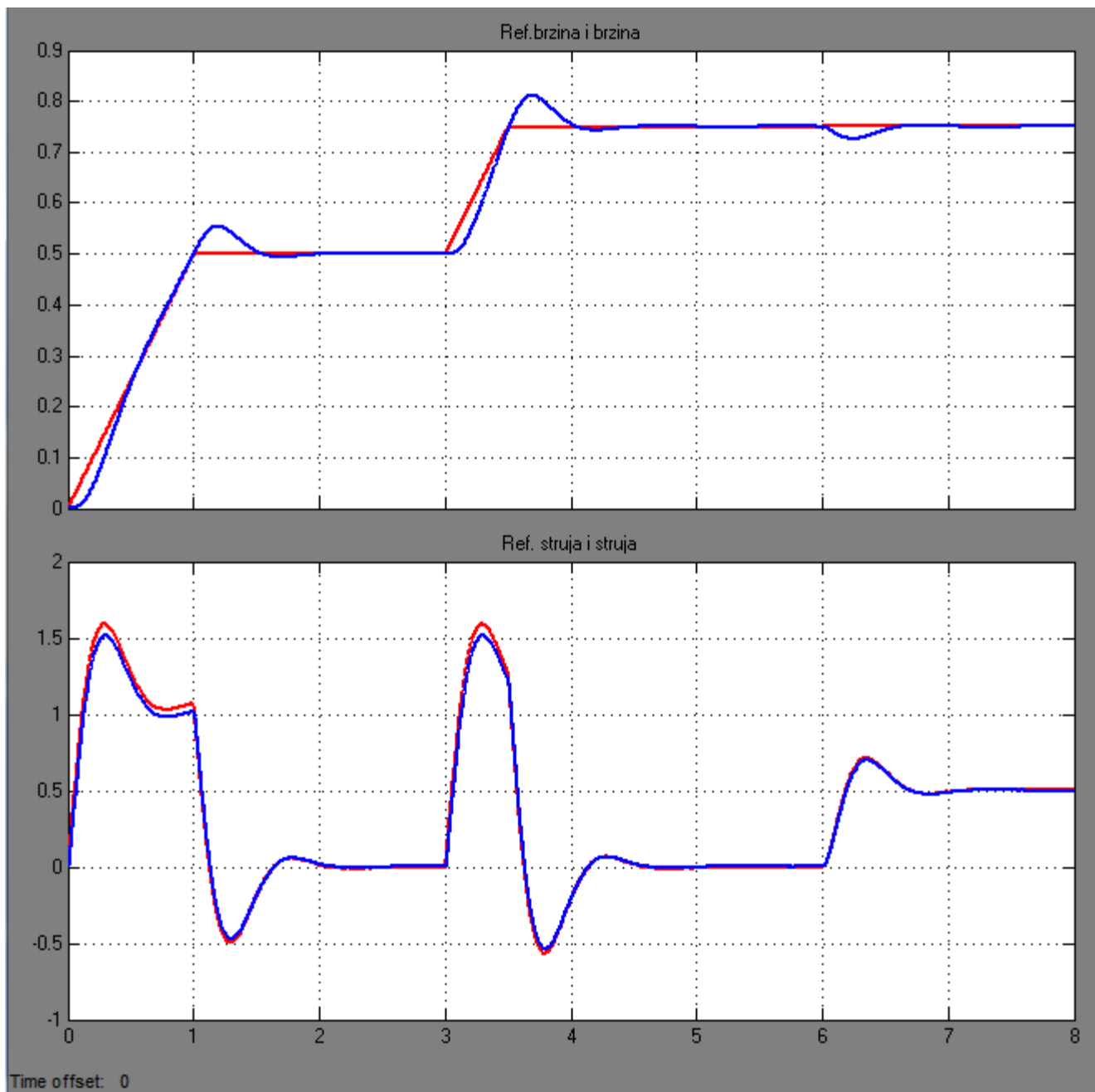
Početa  
zadata brzina  
je

$$0,5 \omega_{nom}$$

U trenutku  
 $t=3s$  zadaje se  
brzina

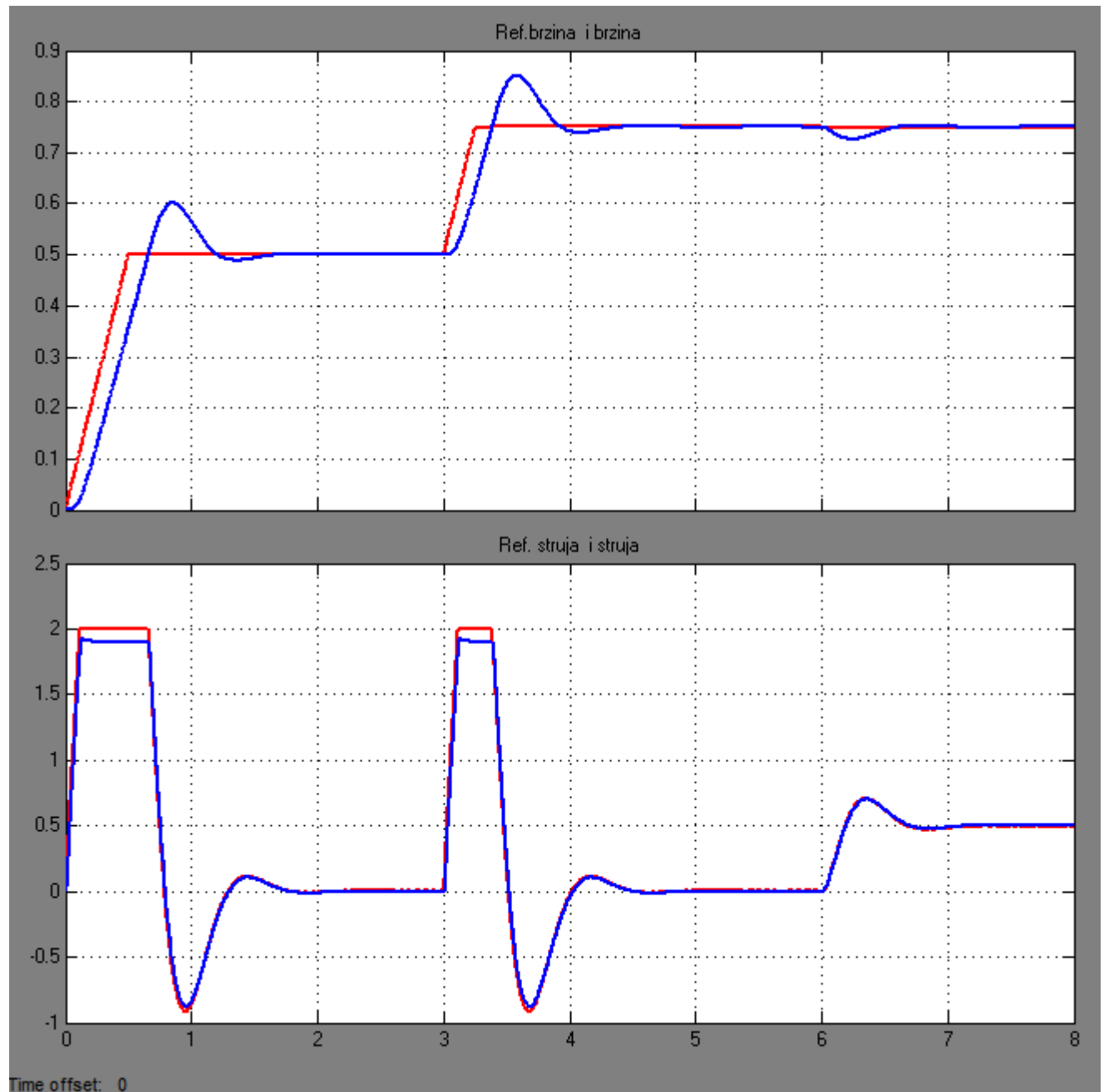
$$0,75 \omega_{nom}$$

Opterećenje  
pogona  
polovinom  
nominalnog  
momenta je u  
 $t = 6s$



# Uticaj limita momenta na odziv regulatora brzine

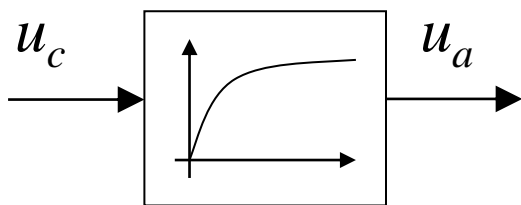
Povećano je željeno ubrzanje u bloku soft starta. Zbog ograničenja struje, ne dostiže se zadata brzina u toku soft-starta.



# Aktuatori

- ❑ Tiristorski ispravljači
- ❑ Više-kvadratni rad
- ❑ Čoperi

Uprošćeni blok dijagram  
aktuatora



Uprošćena funkcija prenosa  
aktuatora

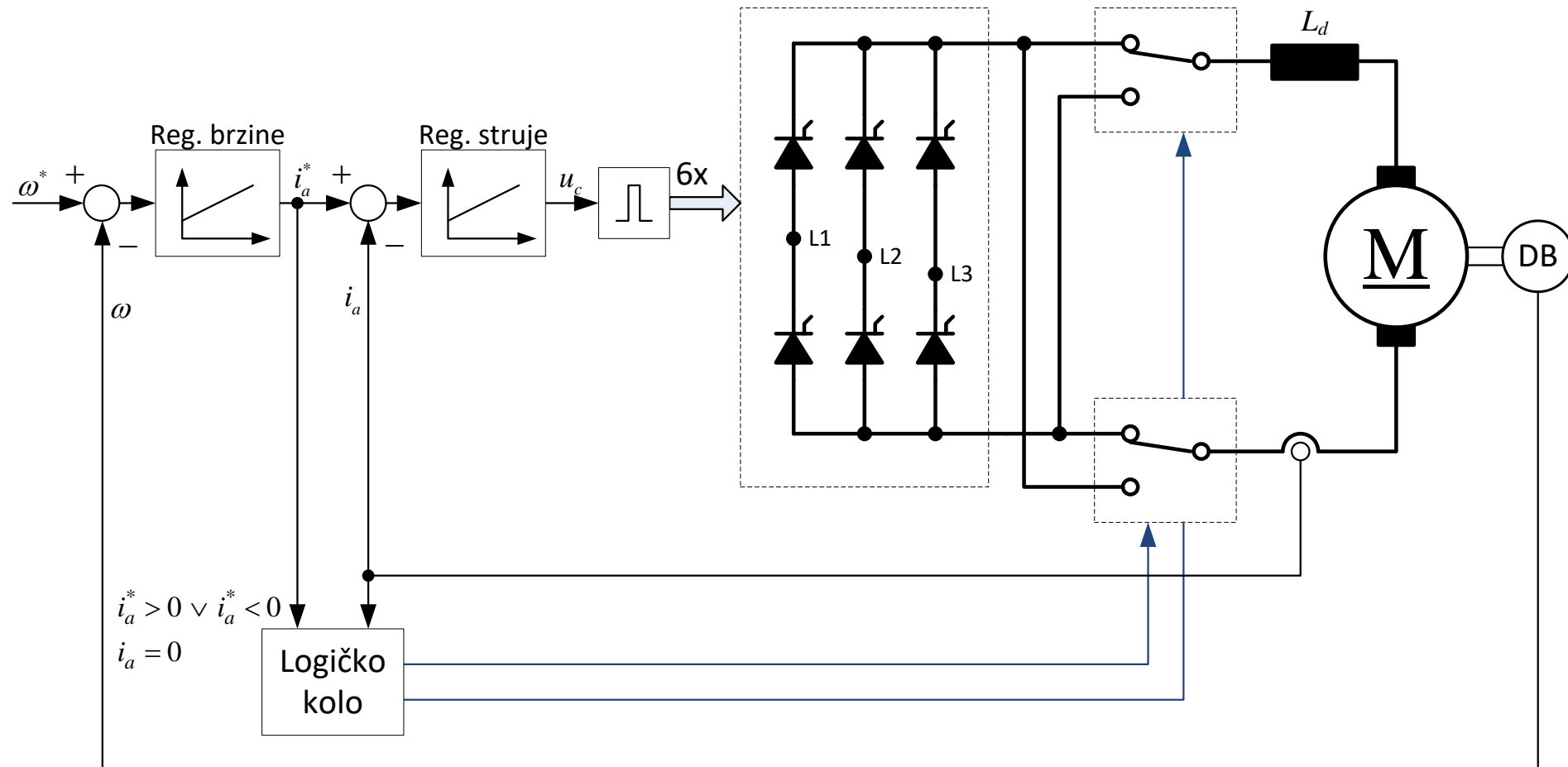
$$\frac{U_a}{U_c}(p) = \frac{K_a}{1 + p \cdot T_{ak}}$$

$T_{ak} = ?$  zavisi od vrste aktuatora

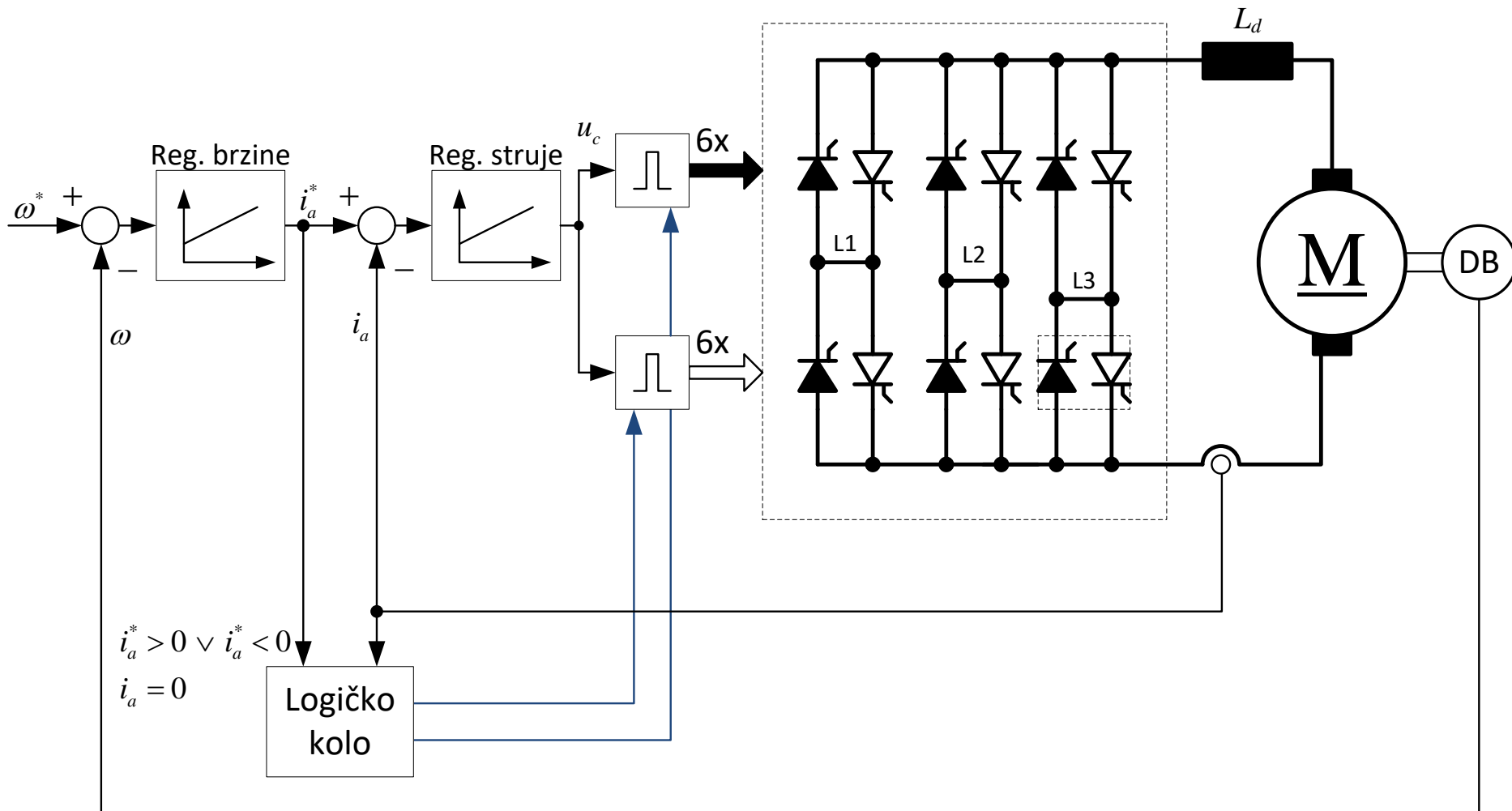
# Četvoro- kvadratni rad sa preklopnikom

Regulacija brzine za male brzine reversa!

Logičko kolo: - promena stanja prekidača samo kada je  $i_a = 0$   
- položaj prekidača u funkciji od znaka  $i_a^*$



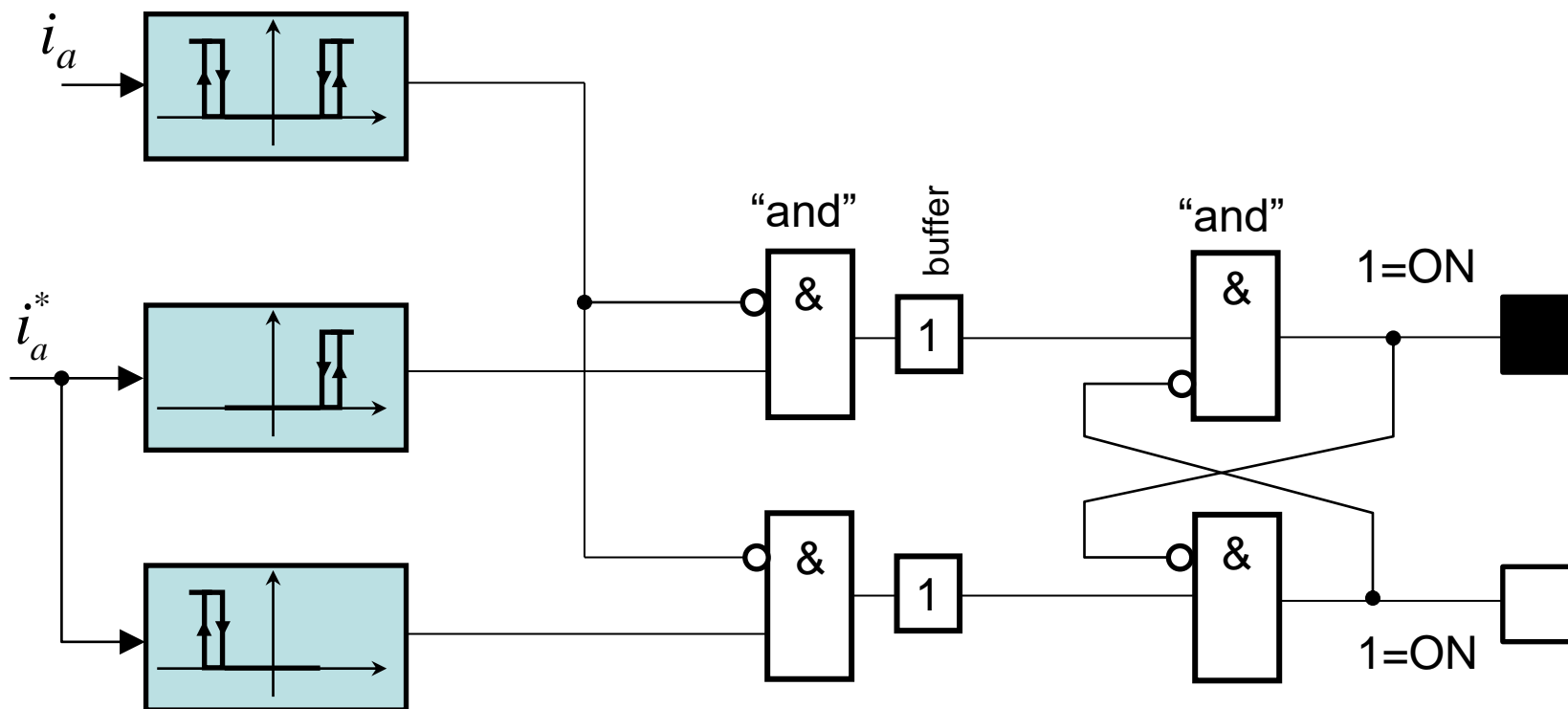
# Četvoro-kvadratni rad sa dva anti-paralelna mosta (razdeljeno upravljanje)





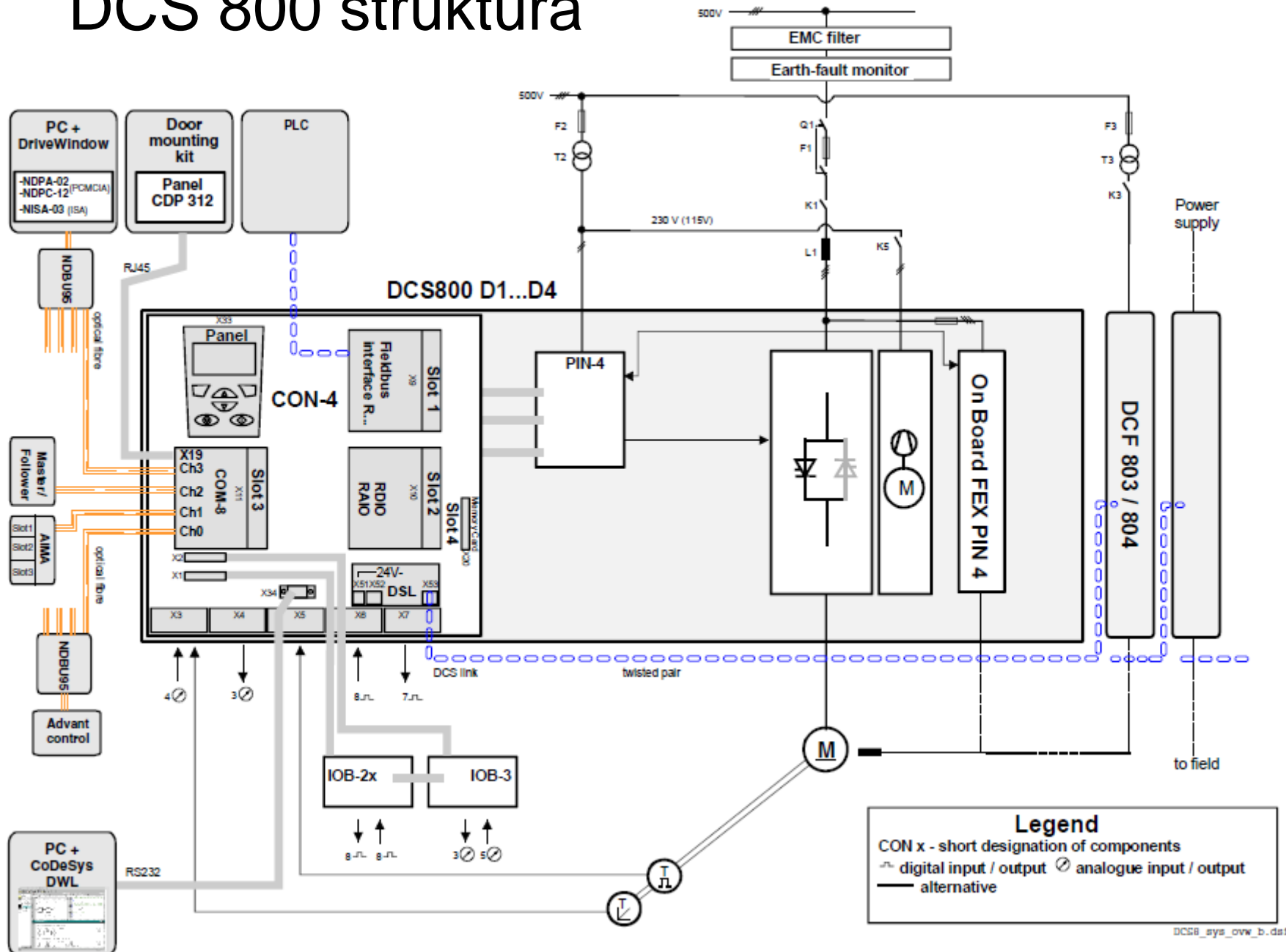
# Logičko kolo

Logičko kolo deluje na blokiranje impulsa mosta koji ne treba da vodi.



Pogoni sa razdeljenim upravljanjem mogu da ostvare bržu promenu znaka struje nego pogoni sa preklopnikom.

# DCS 800 struktura



**Armature circuit converter DCS800 D1...D4**  
 400 V and 500 V units with Onboard field exciter  
 600 V units are always without Onboard field exciter

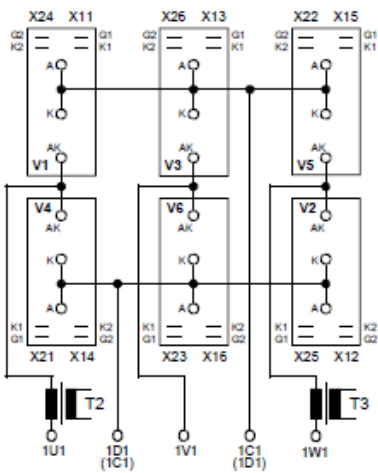
**Legend**

CON x - short designation of components  
 ~ digital input / output    ⊗ analogue input / output  
 — alternative

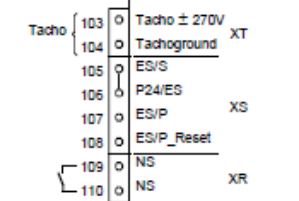
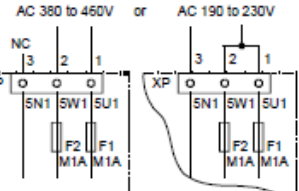
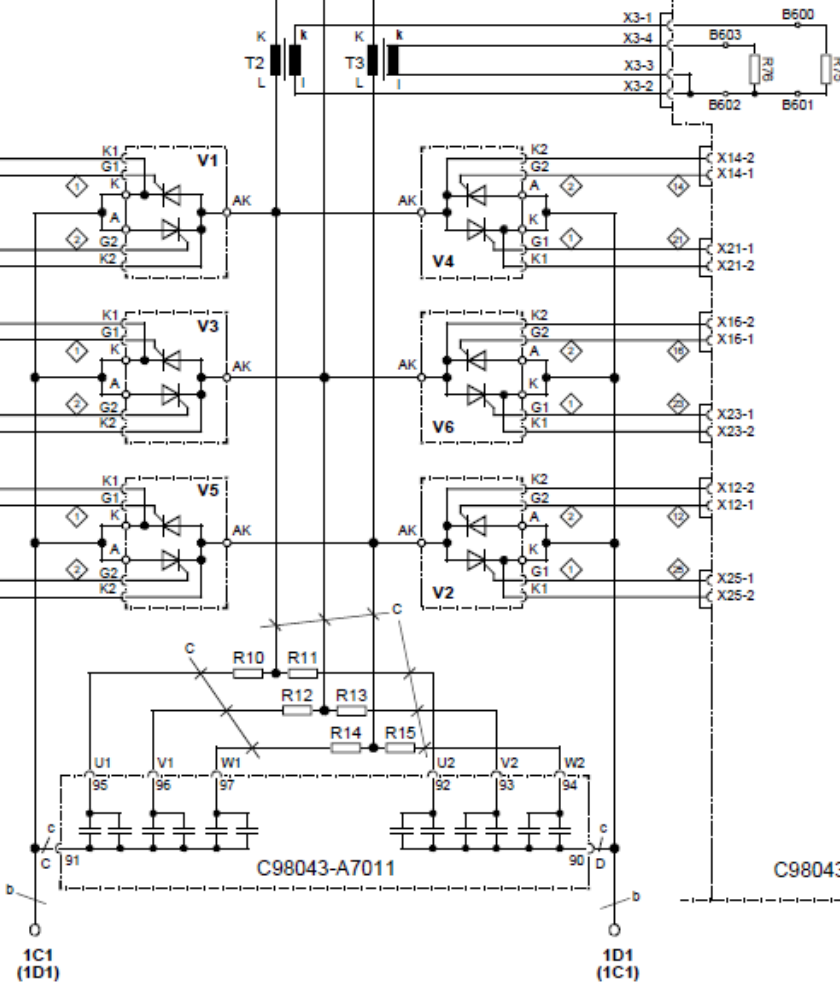
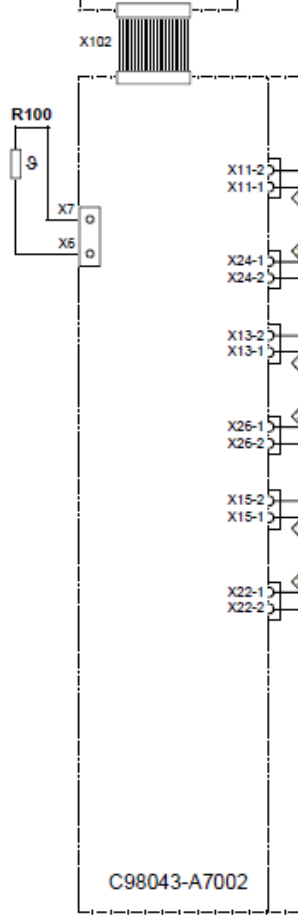
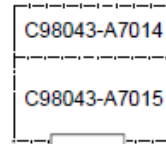
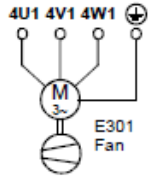
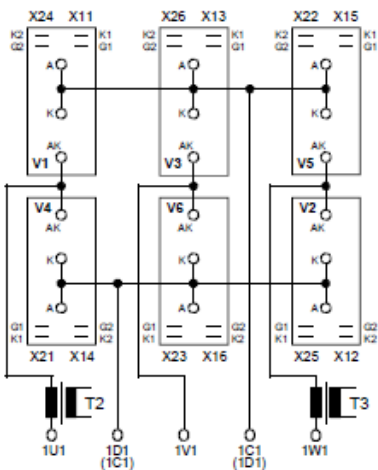
# SIMOREG struktura (energetski deo)

a - copper busbar 20 x 3  
 b - copper busbar 20 x 5  
 c - Raychem 44A0311-20-9  
 All cables are Betatherm 145 1mm<sup>2</sup> unless otherwise designated  
 G (Gate) leads → yellow  
 K (cathode) leads → red  
 ◇ Cables are designated as specified at ends

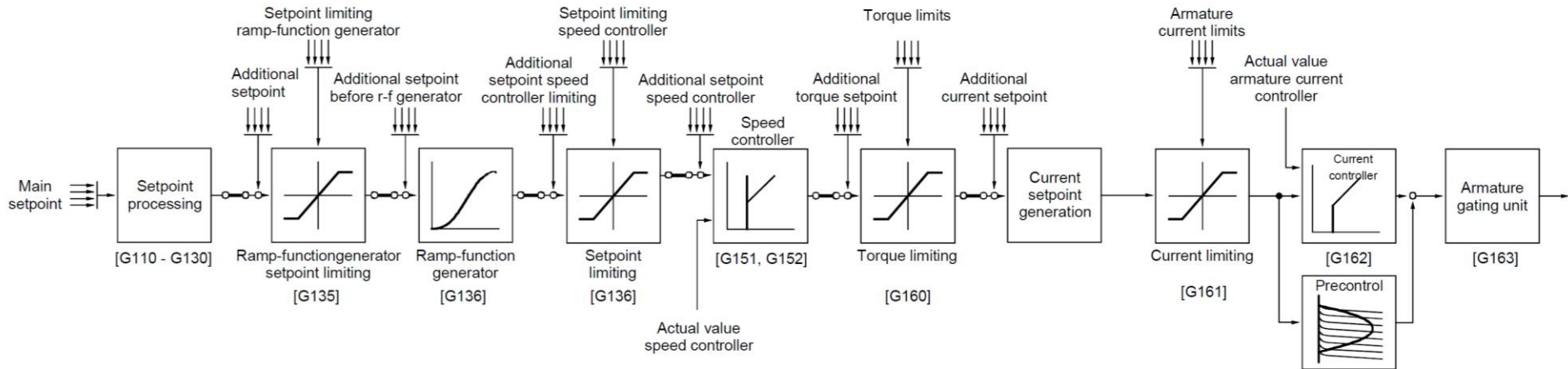
Arrangement of thyristor modules  
 Converters: 400V / 400A



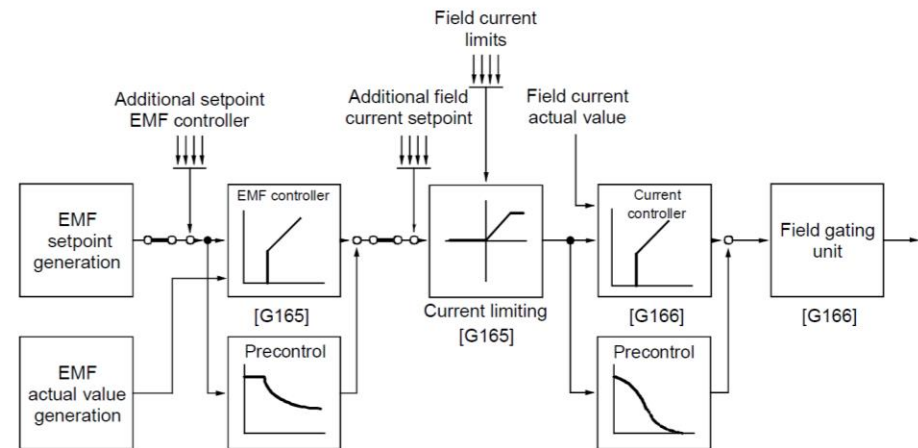
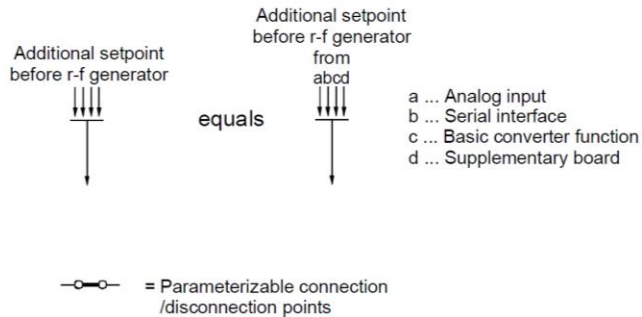
Converters: 575 / 400A



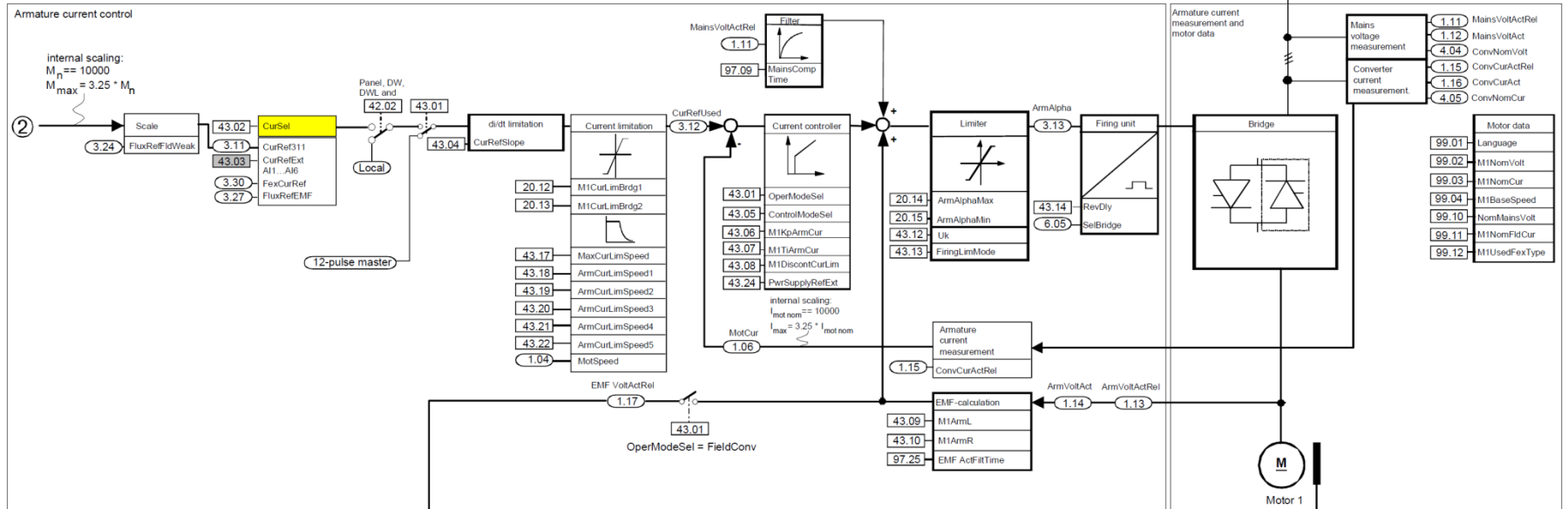
# SIMOREG blok diagram



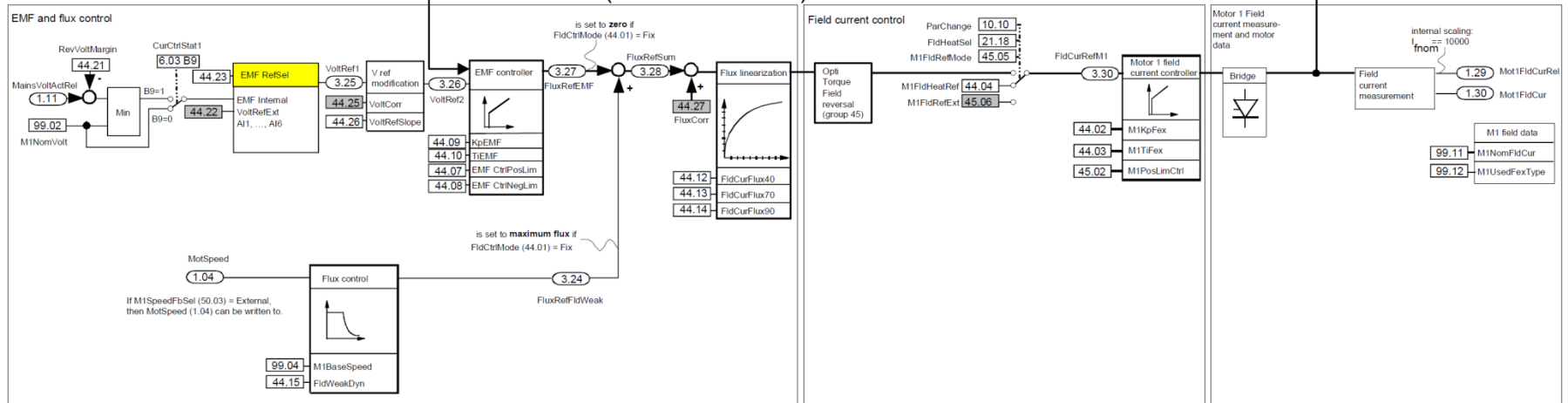
## Legend :



# DCS 800 Blok dijagram – regulacija struje

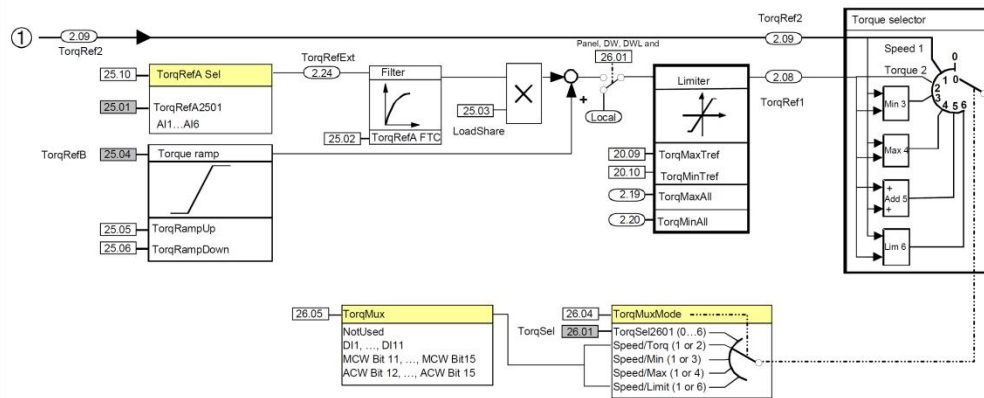


## FIELD CURRENT CONTROL (one field exciter)



# DCS 800 Blok diagram – upravljanje momentom

Torque reference and torque selection



Torque limitation

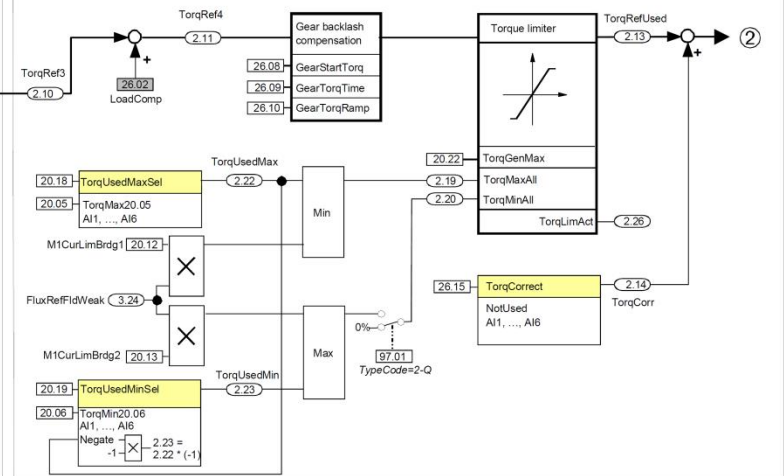
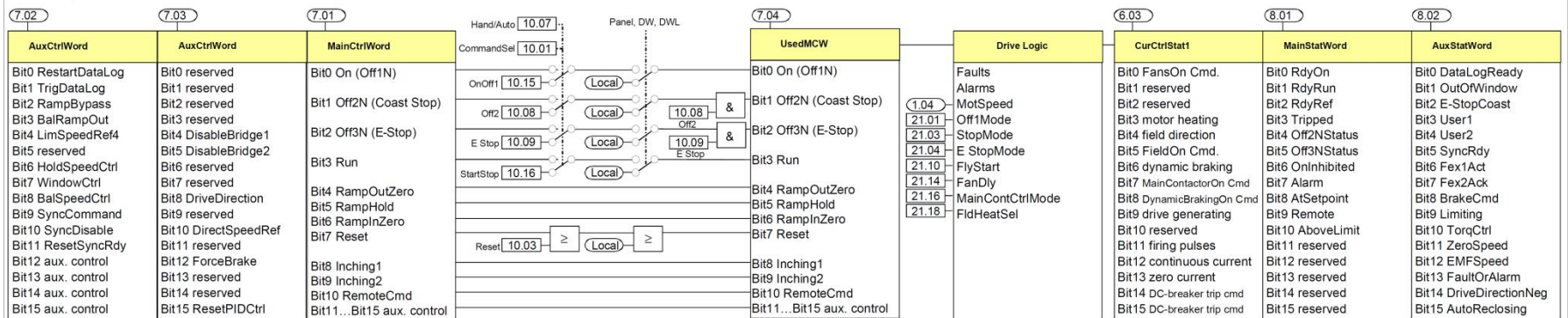
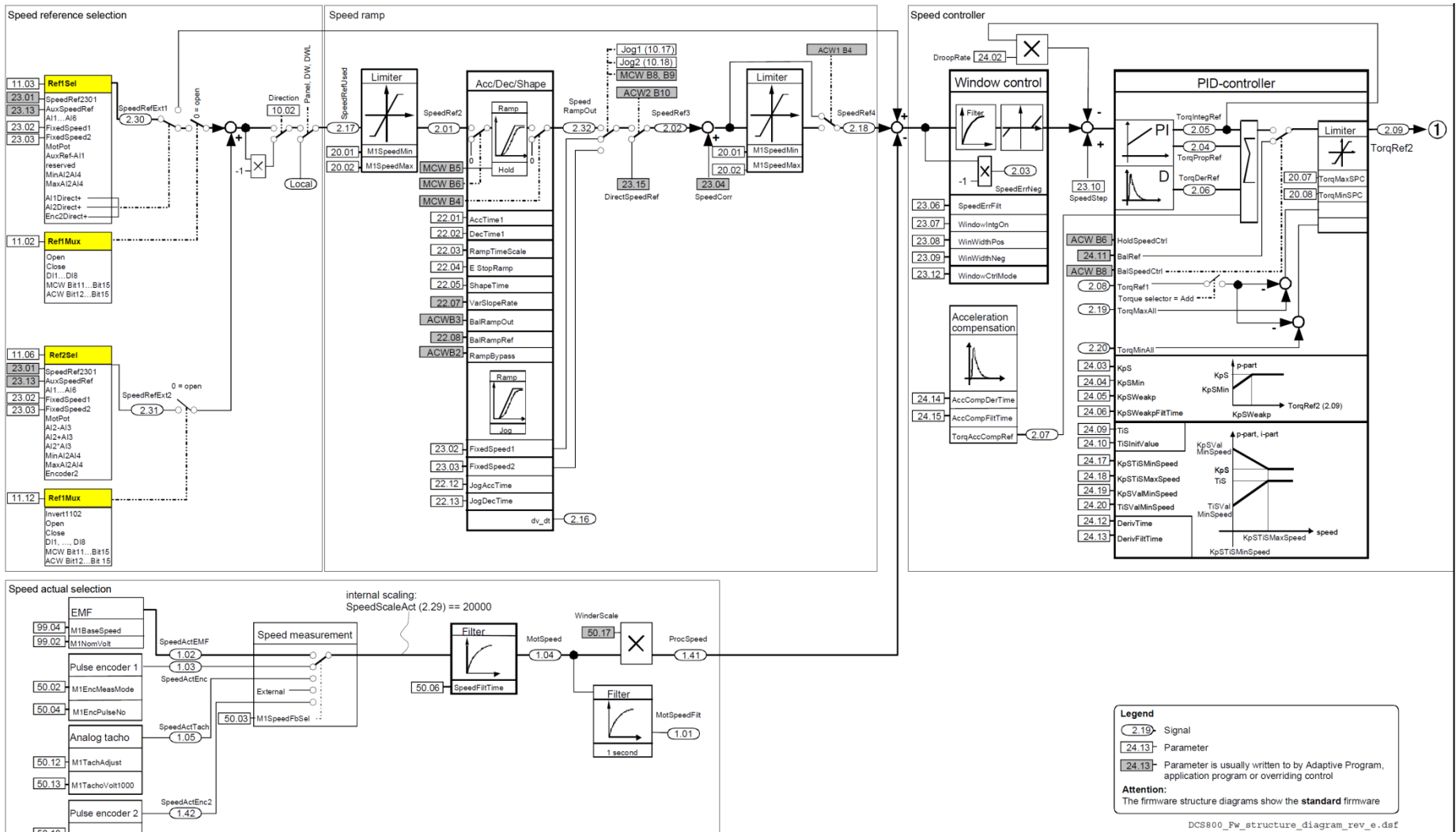


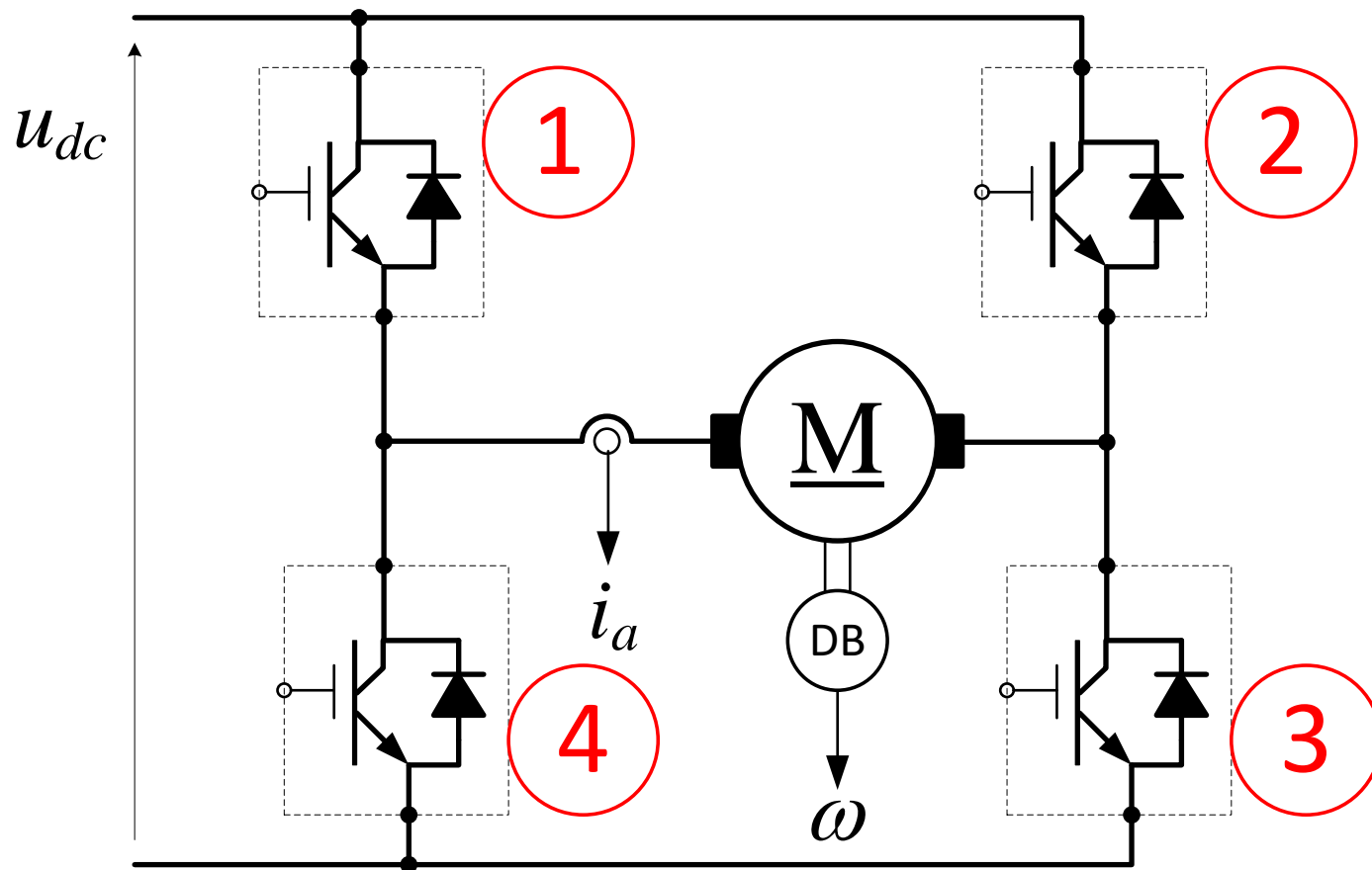
ABB Drive profile control



# DCS 800 Blok dijagram – regulacija brzine

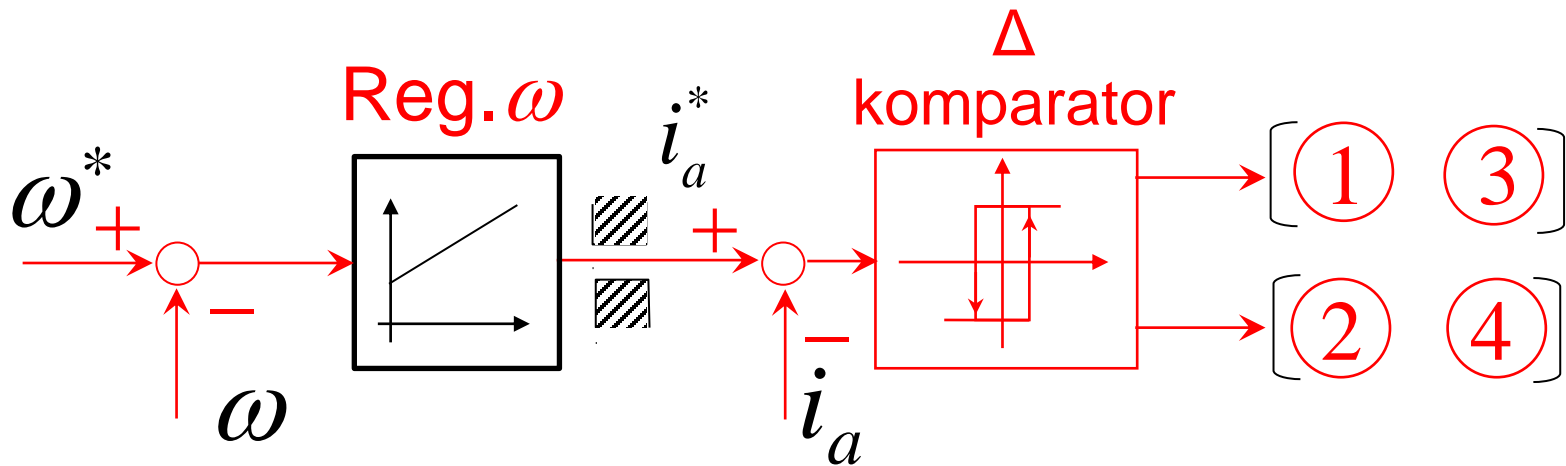


# Četvoro-kvadrantni čoper

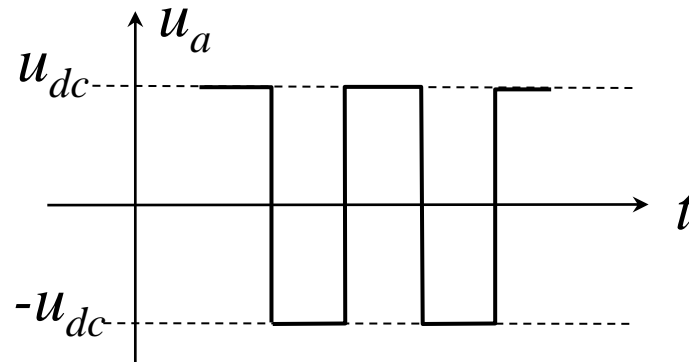




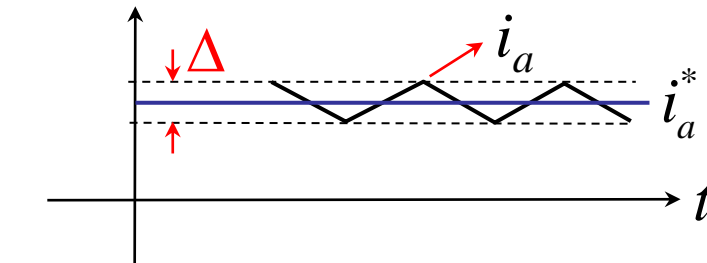
# Struktura nelinearnog regulatora



Trenutne vrednosti  
napona



i  
struje motora



# Savremeni elektromotorni pogon sa motorom za jednosmernu struju napajanim iz čopera

