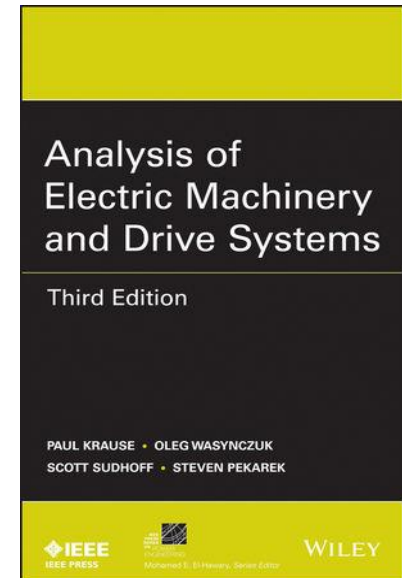
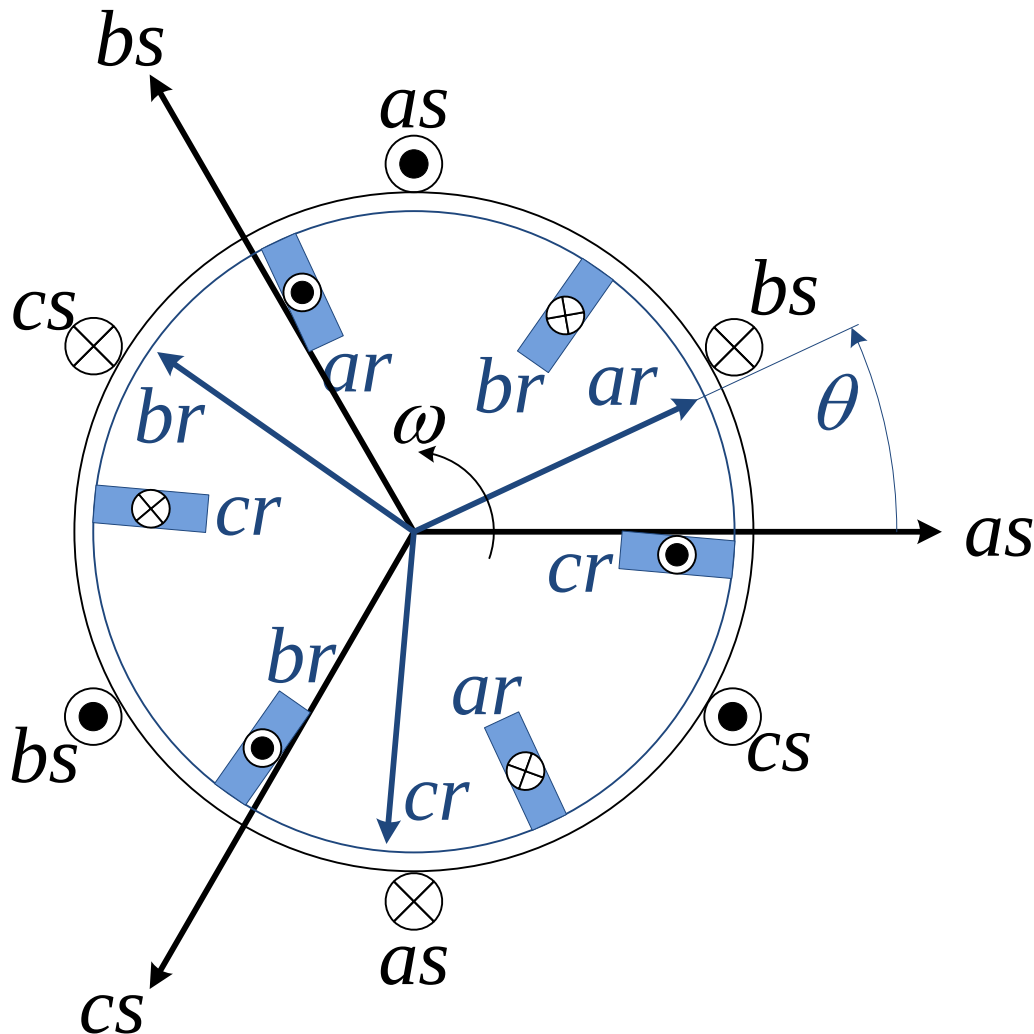


DINAMIČKI MODEL (SIMETRIČNOG) TROFAZNOG ASINHRONOG MOTORA



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Dinamički model asinhronog motora u faznom (abc) domenu

Naponska jednačina:
(diferencijalna)

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

$$\vec{u}'_{abcr} = \mathbf{R}'_r \cdot \vec{i}'_{abcr} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\varphi}'_{abcr})$$

Jednačina flukseva:
(algebarska)

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

U prethodnim jednačinama koristi se vektorski zapis faznih veličina:

$$\vec{f}_{abc?} = [f_{a?} \quad f_{b?} \quad f_{c?}]^T$$

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

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

Matrice induktivnosti:

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

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

Ako uvedemo smenu:

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

Matrica međusobne induktivnosti statora i rotora:

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

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

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

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

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

Operator diferenciranja prikazan u jednačinama u matričnoj formi se odnosi na proizvod matrice induktivnosti i vektora struja.

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:

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

θ_m - stvarni mehanički položaj rotora.

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

θ - 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:

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

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

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.

$$\omega_{rs} = 0$$

*q-d stac.
(α - β)*

- **Sinhrono rotirajući referentni sistem**
pored raspredanja koordinata, oslobađa
matricu induktivnosti zavisnosti od ugla
rotora, odnosno vremena

$$\omega_{rs} = \omega_s$$

*q-d
sinhrono rot.*

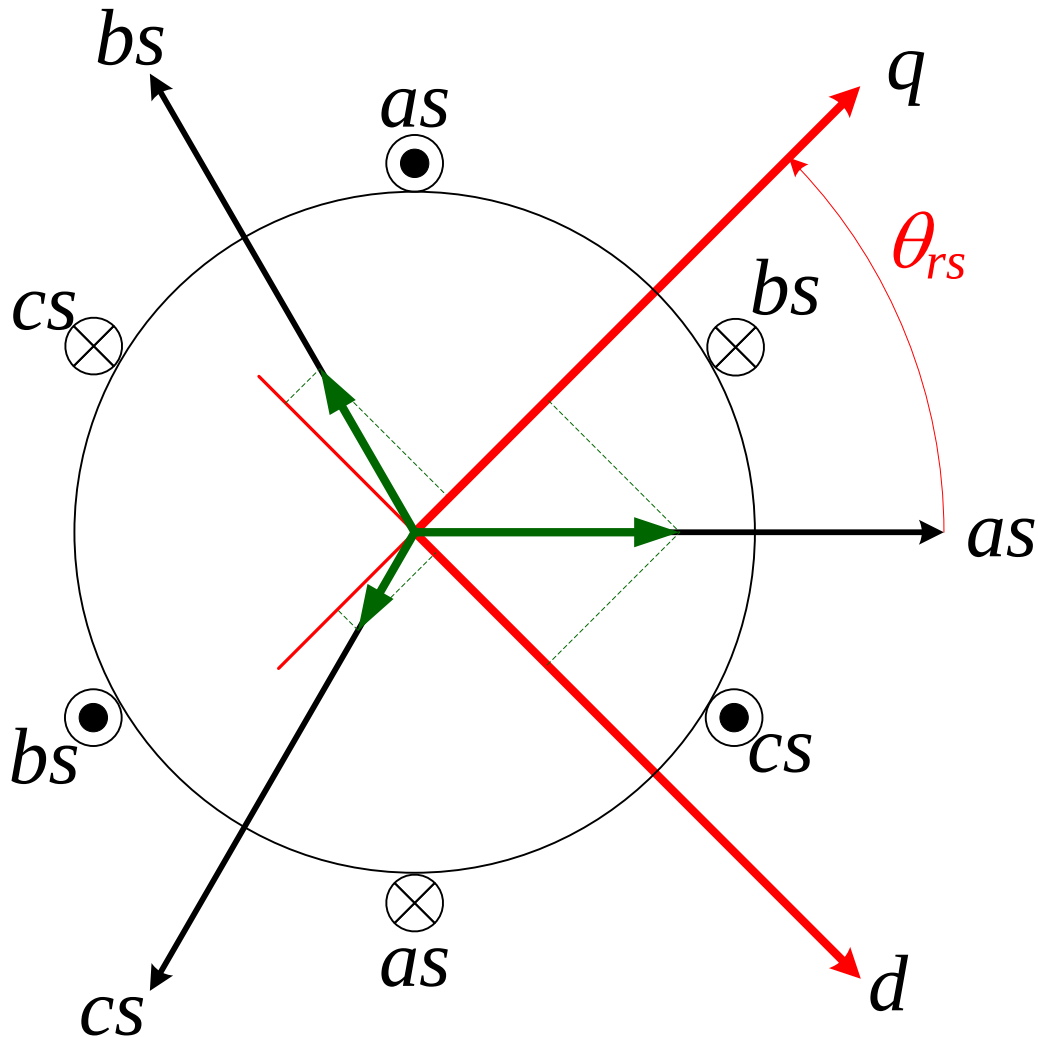
- **Referentni sistem vezan za rotor**
pruža pogodnosti analize mašina sa
dvostranim napajanjem.

$$\omega_{rs} = \omega$$

*q-d
rotorski*

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

Transformacije statorskih veličina



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

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

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

Matrice transformacije

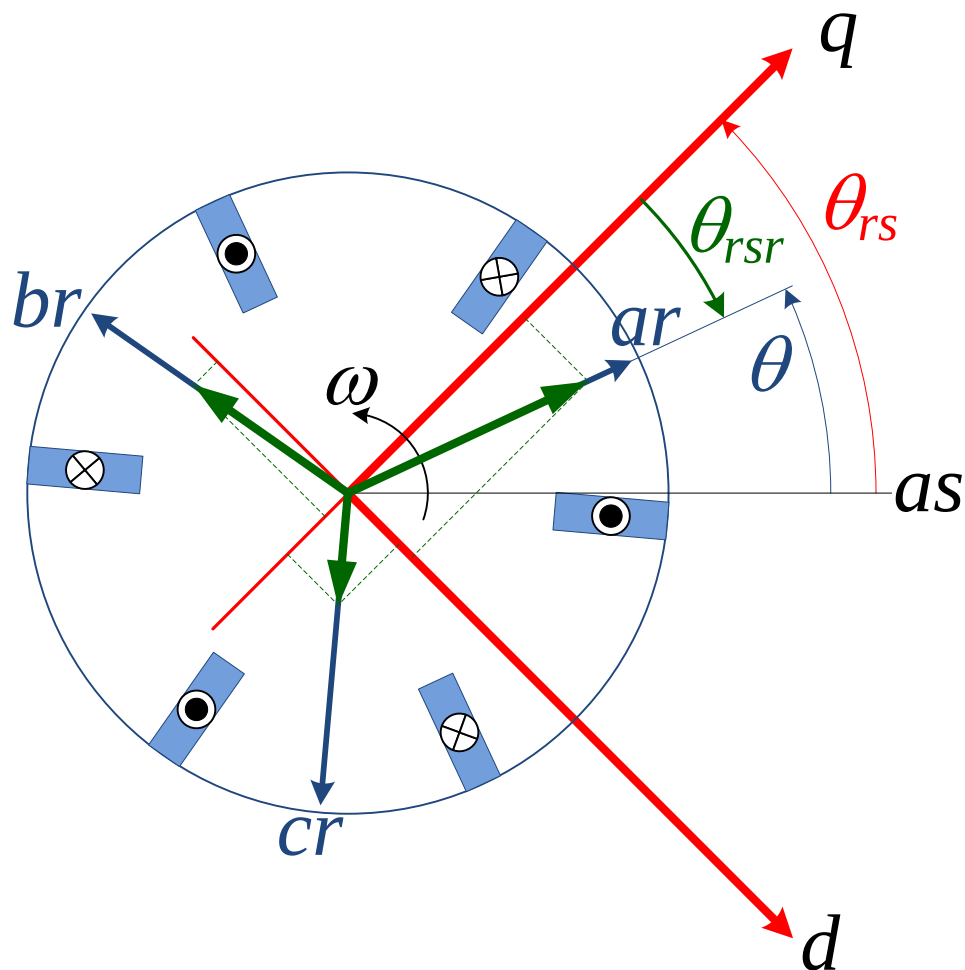
$$\mathbf{K}_s = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{rs} & \cos(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \cos(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) \\ \sin \theta_{rs} & \sin(\theta_{rs} - \alpha) & \sin(\theta_{rs} + \alpha) \\ 0,5 & 0,5 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

Koeficijent transformacije 2/3 obezbeđuje invarijantnost po impedansi.

Transformacije rotorskih veličina



Trenutni položaj rotora u odnosu na referentni sistem.

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

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

$$\vec{f}'_{abcr} = \begin{bmatrix} f'_{ar} & f'_{br} & f'_{cr} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\vec{f}'_{qd0r} = \begin{bmatrix} f'_{qr} & f'_{dr} & f'_{0r} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Matrice transformacije

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

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

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

Korišćene oznake

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

θ_{rs} - trenutni položaj referentnog sistema,

θ - trenutni položaj rotora motora,

ω_{rs} - brzina referentnog sistema,

ω - brzina motora,

ω_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:

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

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

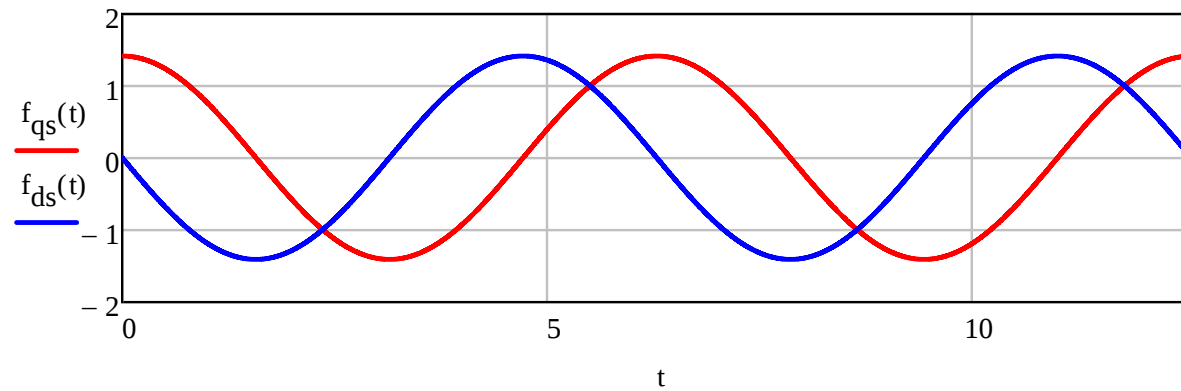
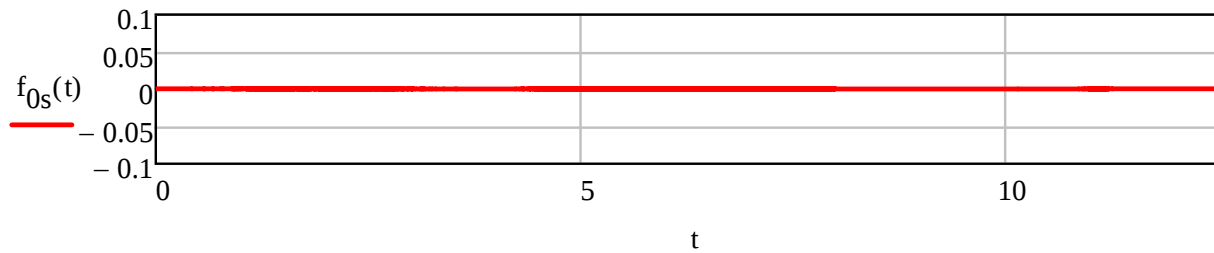
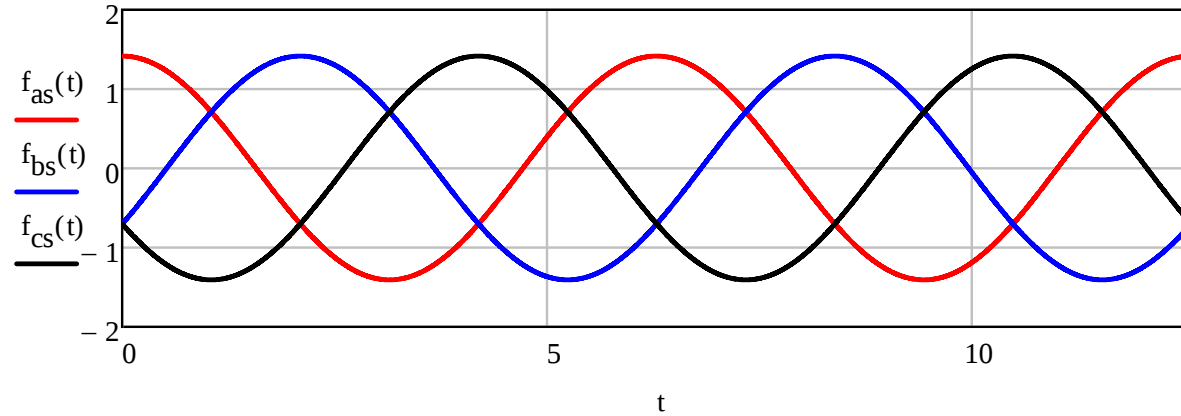
$$f_{0s} = 0 = \text{const.}$$

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

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:

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

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

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

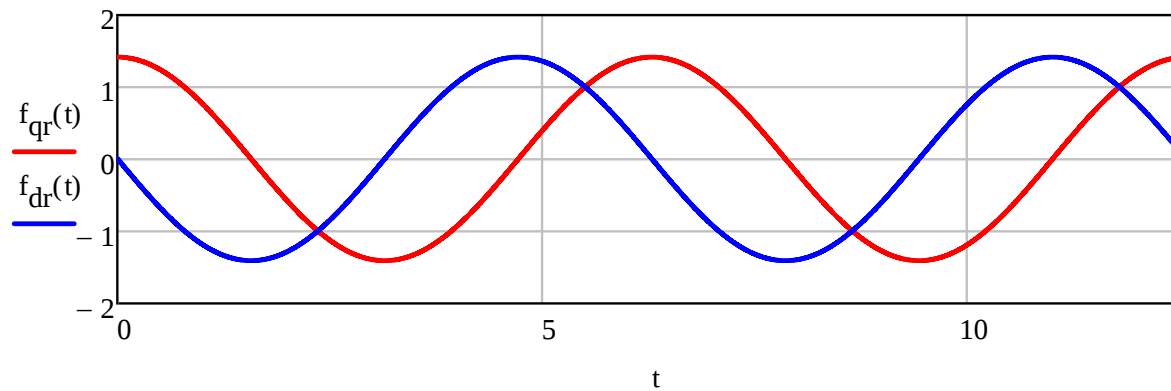
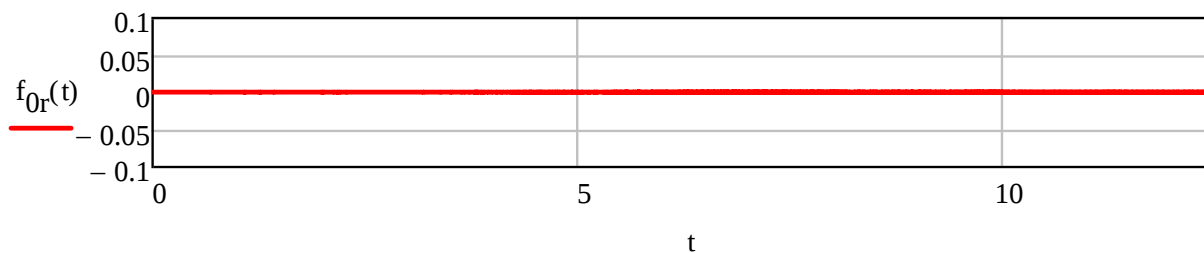
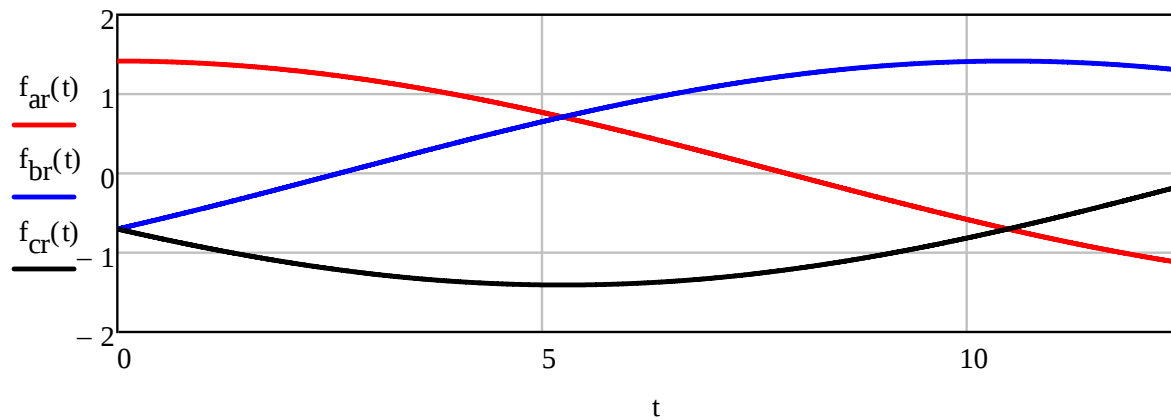
posle transformacije dobija se:

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

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

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

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

BY E. H. PARK*
 Associate, A. I. E. E.

Synopsis.—Starting with the basic assumption of no saturation in synaptic and with distribution of receptive classes as in 2. In addition, new and new neurons spinodal circuits are deduced for excitation and inhibition modify neurons

Throughout, the treatment has been generalized to include solvent

point and on delivery handle of your choice. The analysis is thus adapted to machines equipped with feed gate rollers, as well as continuous extruders of your arbitrary construction.

It is proposed to continue the analysis in a subsequent paper.

i_{11}, i_{12} = per unit instantaneous phase currents

t = time in electrical radians

Attention is restricted to symmetrical three-phase

machines with field structure symmetrical about the axis of the field winding and interpolar space.

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= p^2 q_1 - r_1 q_1 \\ r_2 &= p^2 q_2 - r_1 q_2 \end{aligned}$$

It has been shown previously² that

$$\psi_s = I_s \cos \vartheta - I_z \sin \vartheta$$
$$= \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} |i, \cos 2\theta + i, \cos (2\theta - 120^\circ)|$$
$$\psi_2 = I_2 \cos(\theta - 120) - I_1 \sin(\theta - 120) + i_1 \cos(\theta + 120)$$
$$-P_2 \frac{f_2 + f_3 + f_4}{4} = \frac{P_2 + P_3}{5} \left[\zeta_0 = \frac{f_0 + f_2}{2} \right]$$

Fig. 1

currents in the armature bars are neglected, and is the assumption that, so far as concerns effects depend-

$$\dot{\phi}_i = I_i \cos(\theta + 120^\circ)$$

A. *Fundamental Circuit Equations*
Consider the ideal synchronous machine of Fig. 1,

$$= \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{2} \left[1 - \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{2} \right]$$

High-phase markers may be regarded as those phase markers with zero phase error.

*For numbered references see Bibliography.

Presented at the Winter Convention of the A. I. E. E., New York, N. Y., Jan. 26-Feb. 3, 1935.

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:

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

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

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

posle transformacije se dobija:

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

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

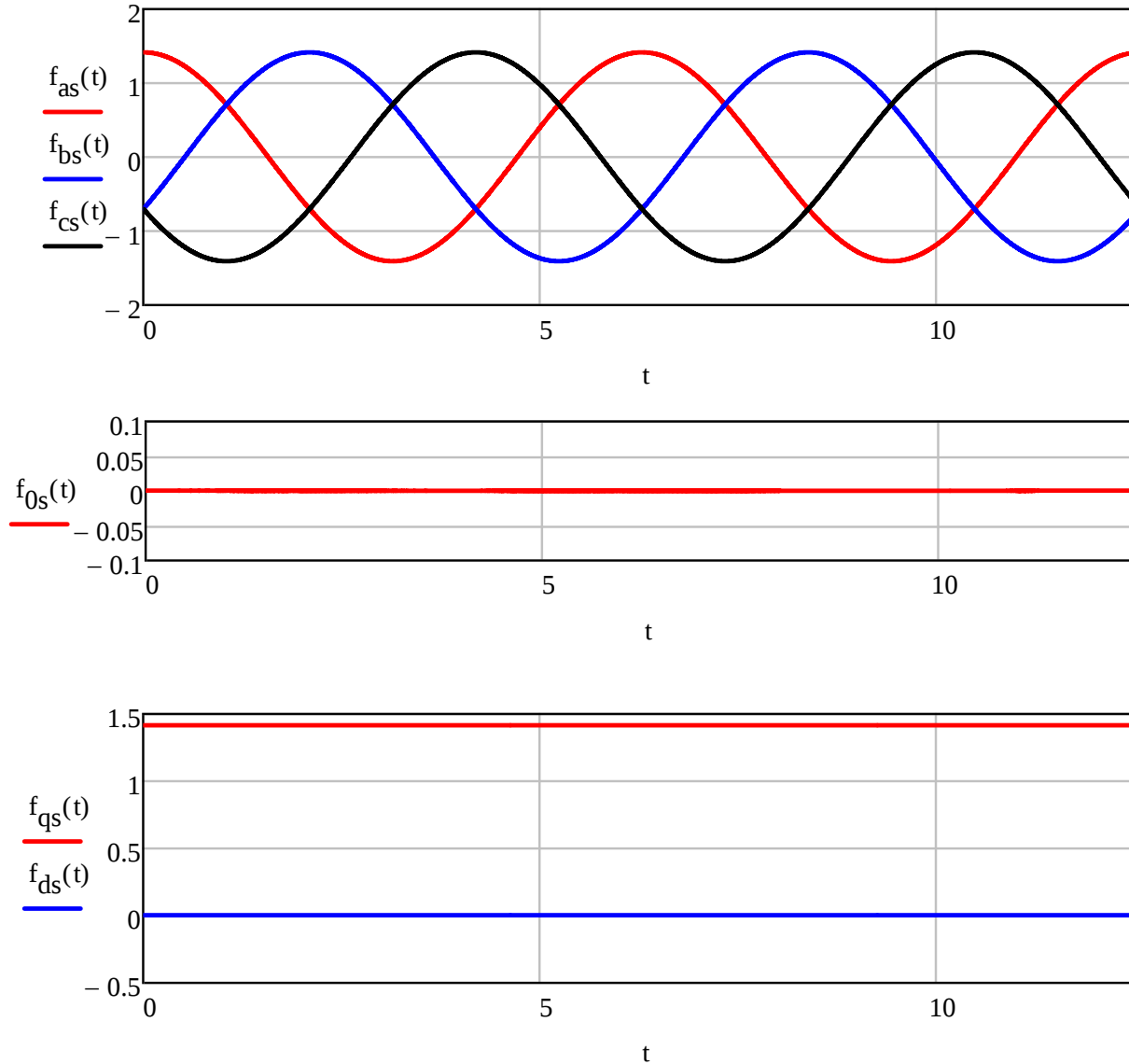
$$f_{0s} = 0 = \text{const.}$$

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

Umesto trofaznog naizmeničnog sistema dobijamo dvofazni sistem.
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:

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

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

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

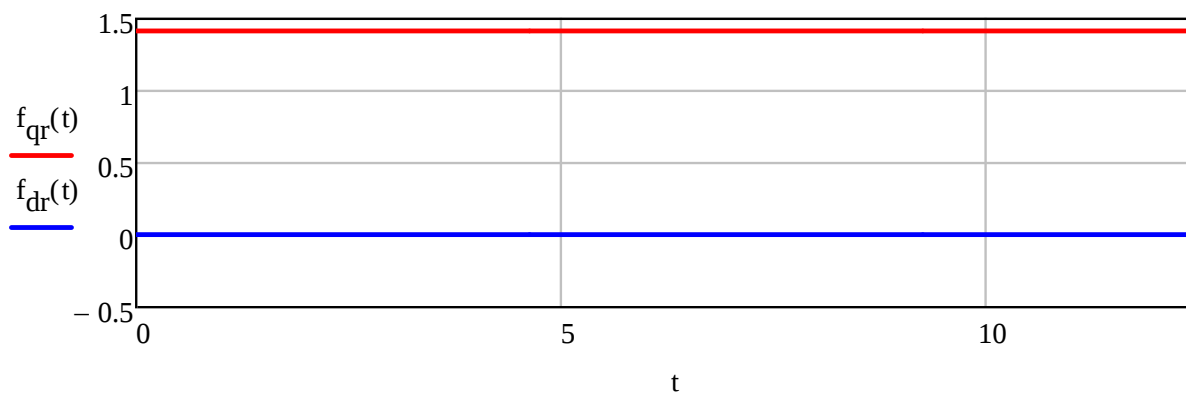
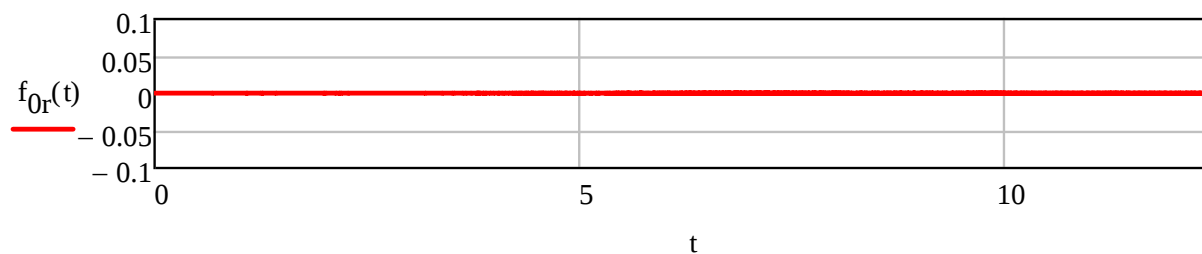
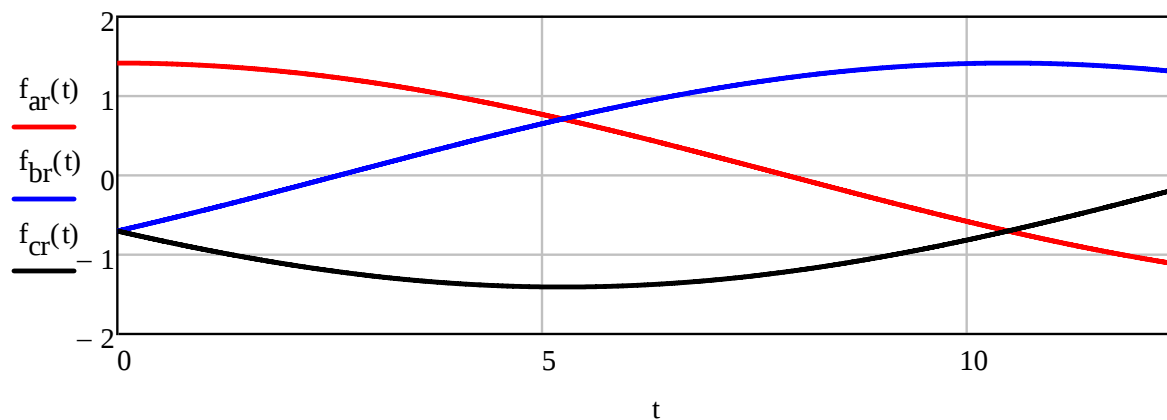
posle transformacije dobija se:

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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:

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

0 - kvadratna (3×3) nula matrica.

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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:

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

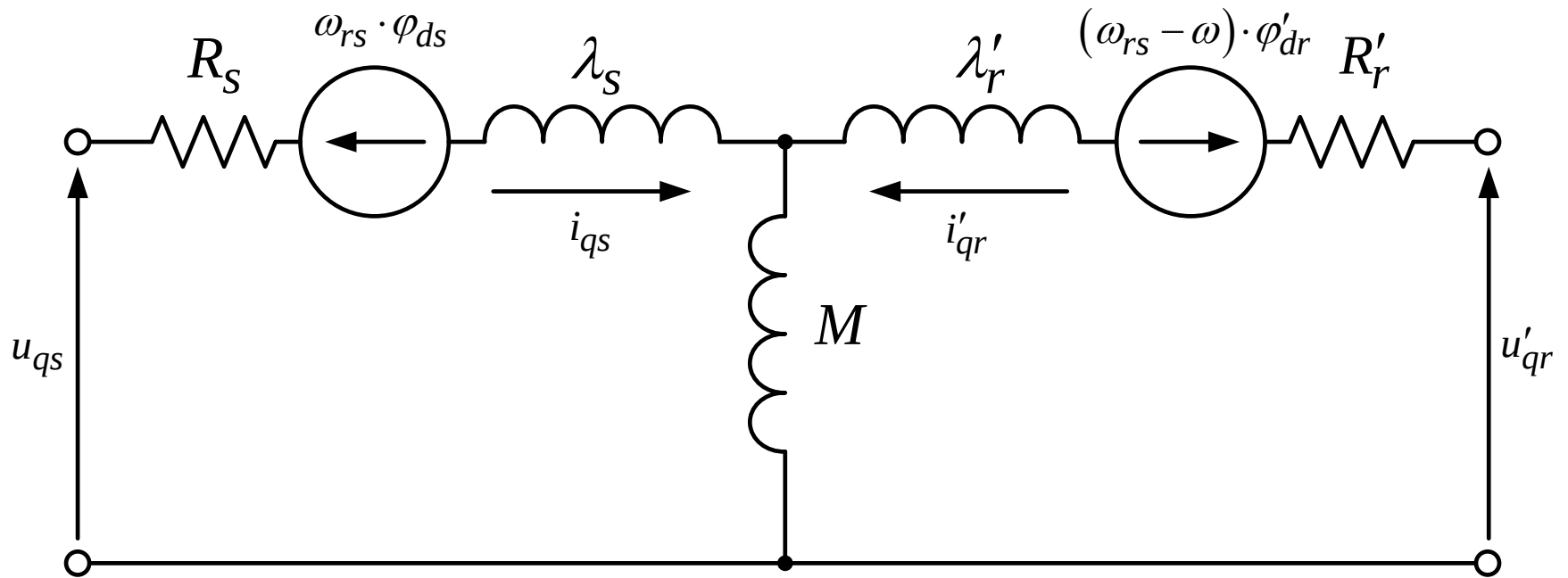
$$p = \frac{d}{dt}$$

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

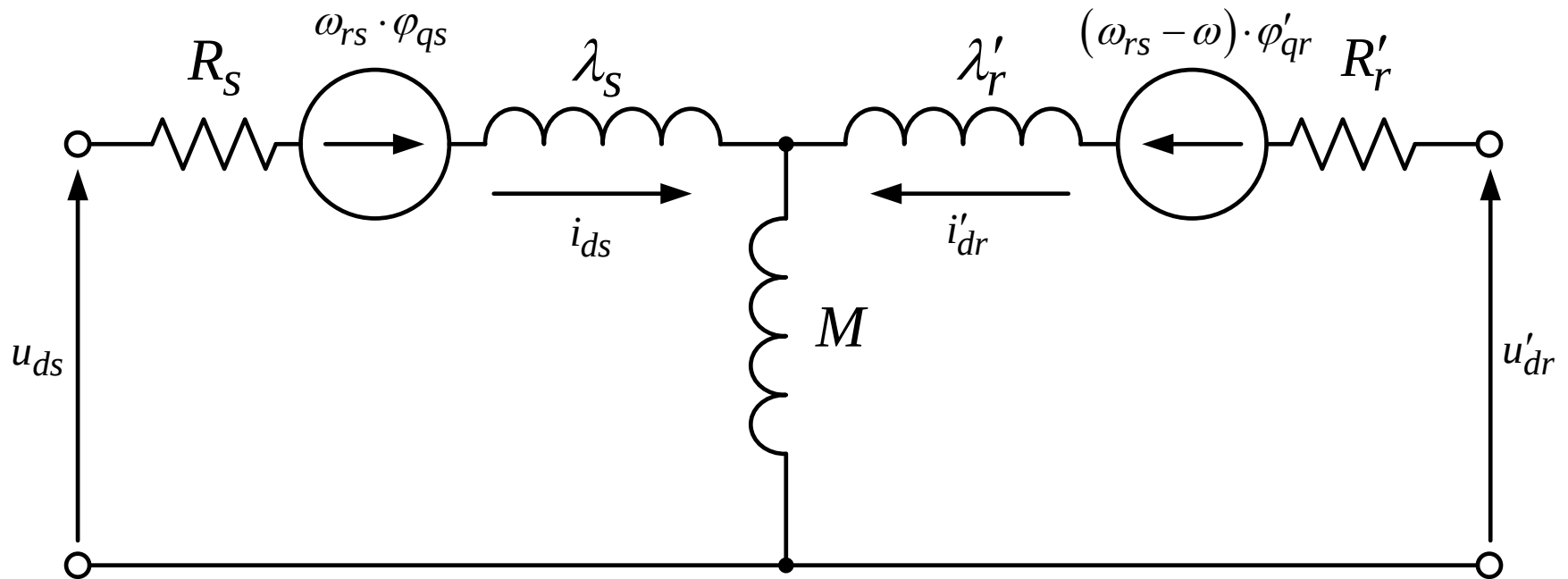
Veza između flukseva i struja je:

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

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 6):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ne smemo zaboraviti Njutnovu jednačinu

$$J \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} = m_e - m_m$$

$$\omega_m = \frac{1}{P} \cdot \omega$$

Njutnova jednačina je ista u bilo kom referentnom sistemu.

NORMALIZACIJA

Potrebno je na već poznate bazne vrednosti dodati:

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

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

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

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

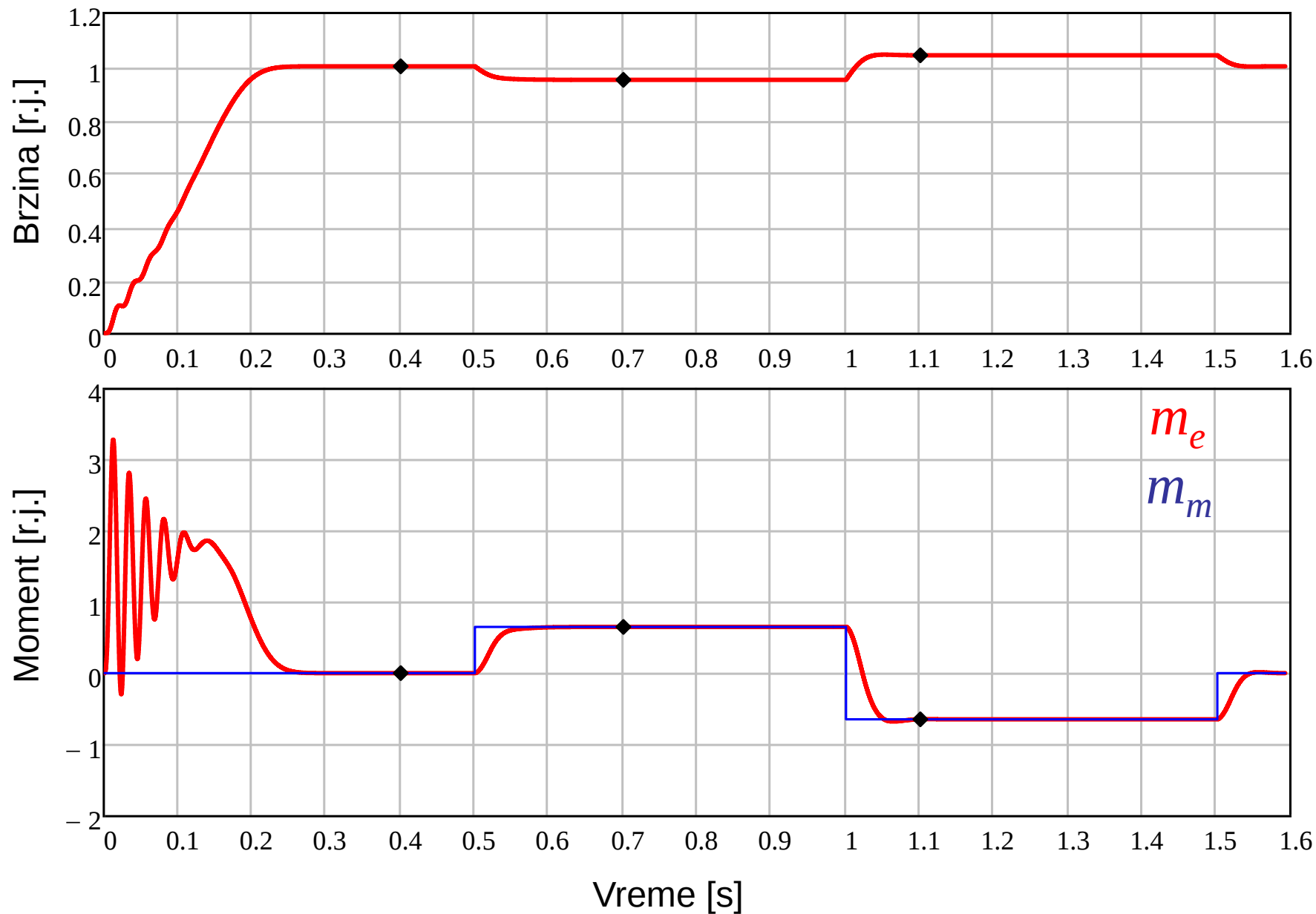
Sve ostale jednačine se normalizuju na uobičajeni način.

Prelazni procesi

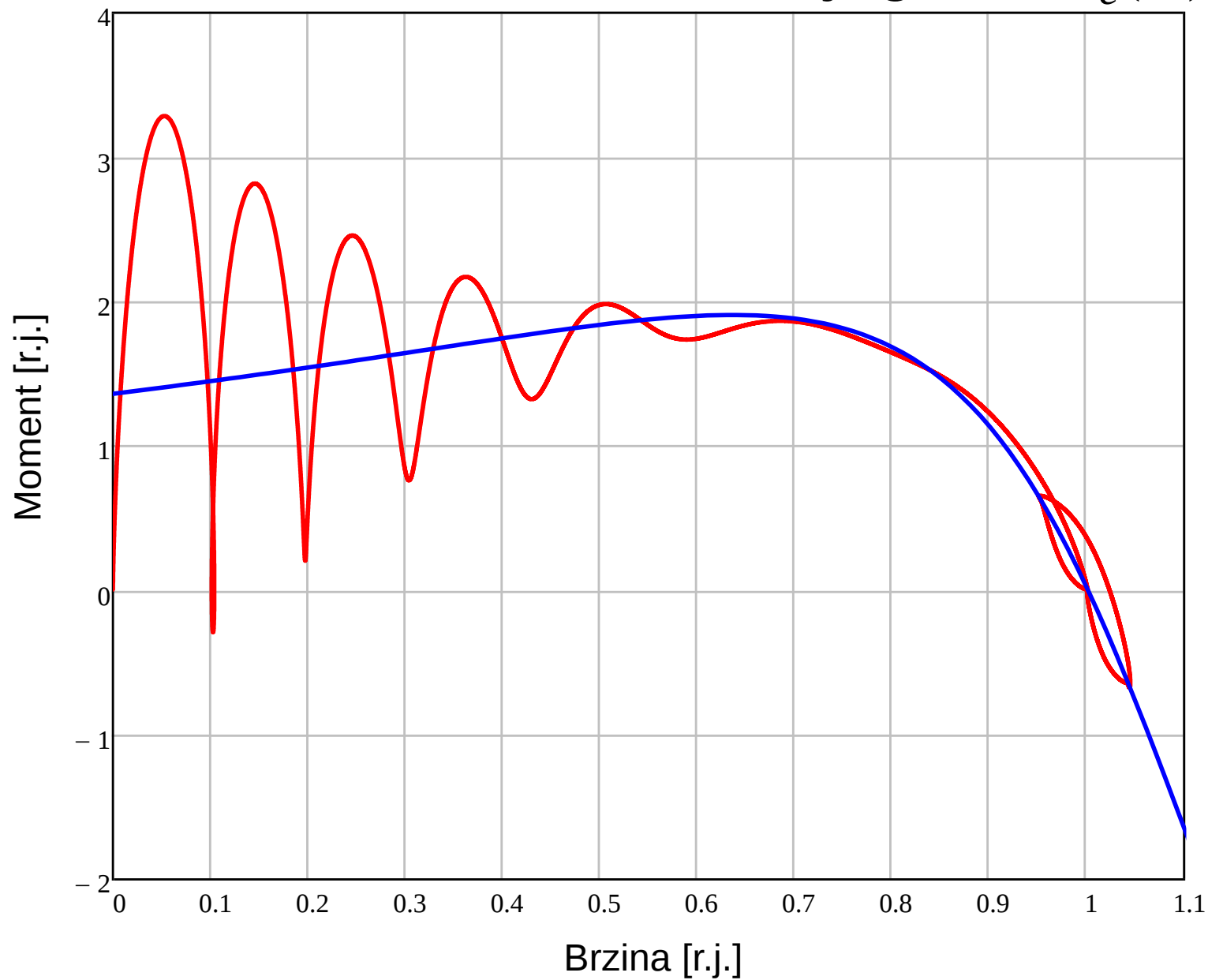
Start motora u praznom hodu, promene opterećenja

- 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

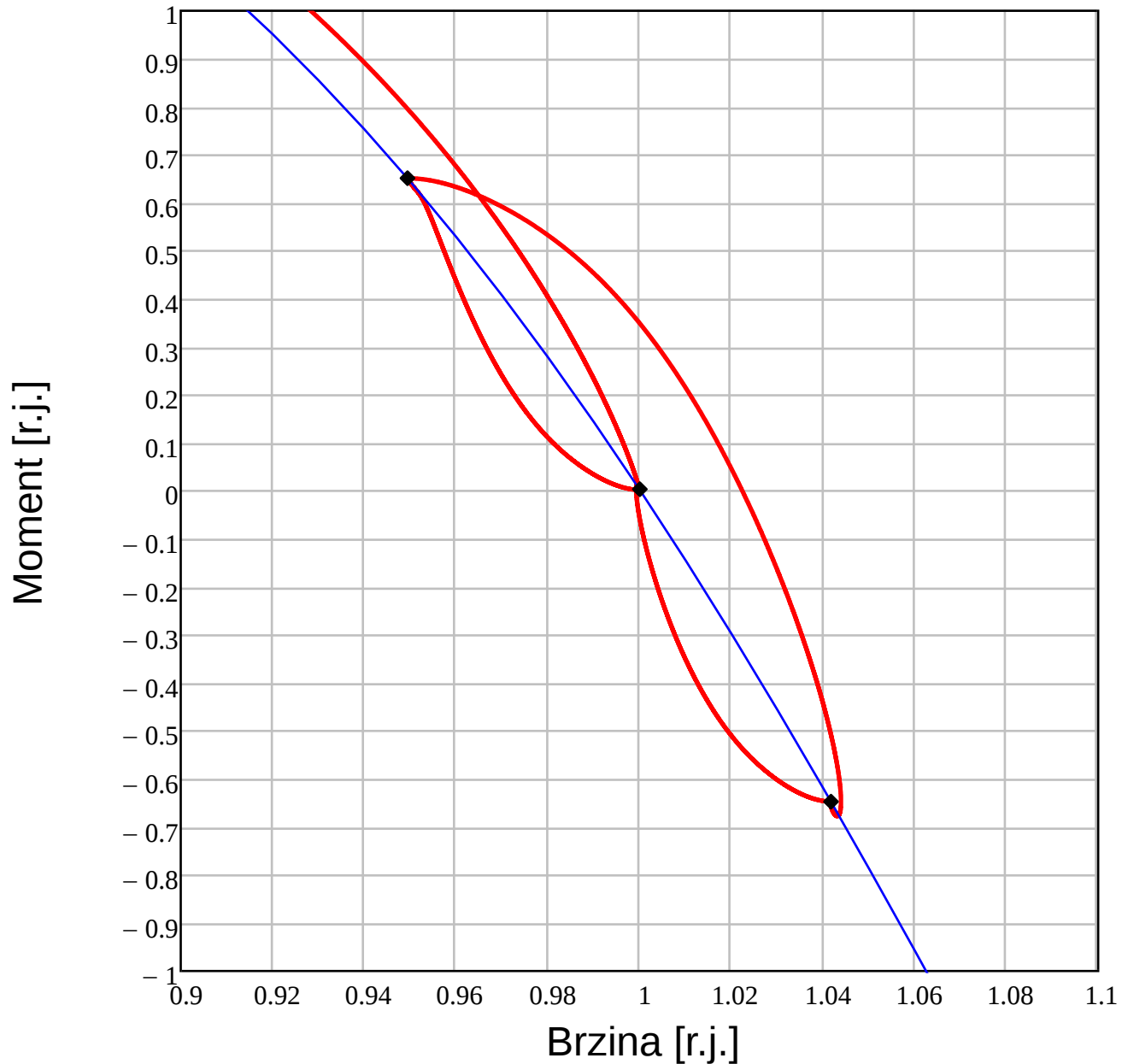
Vremenski dijagram brzine i momenta



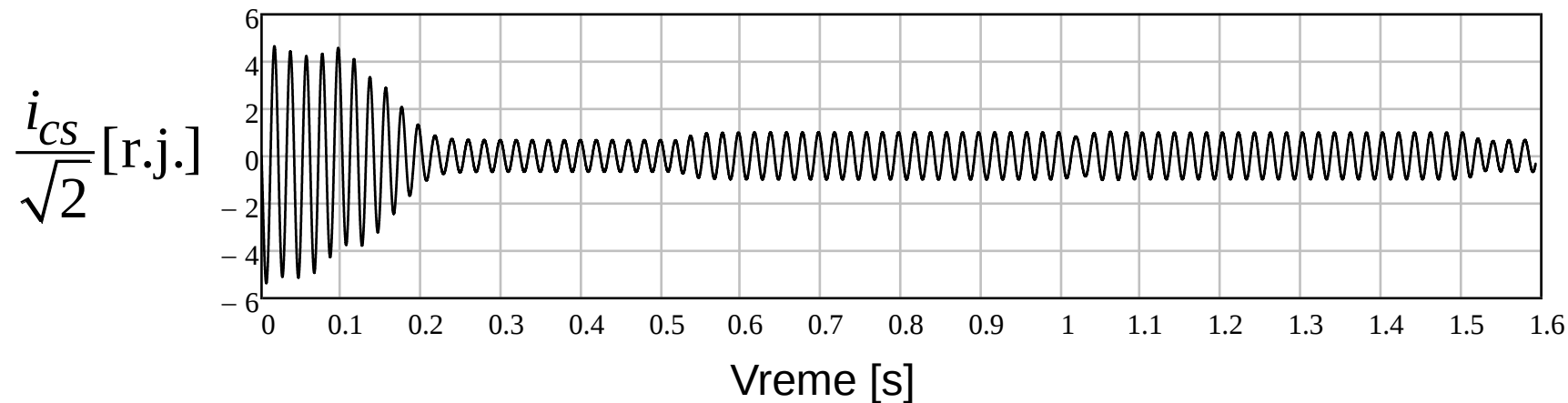
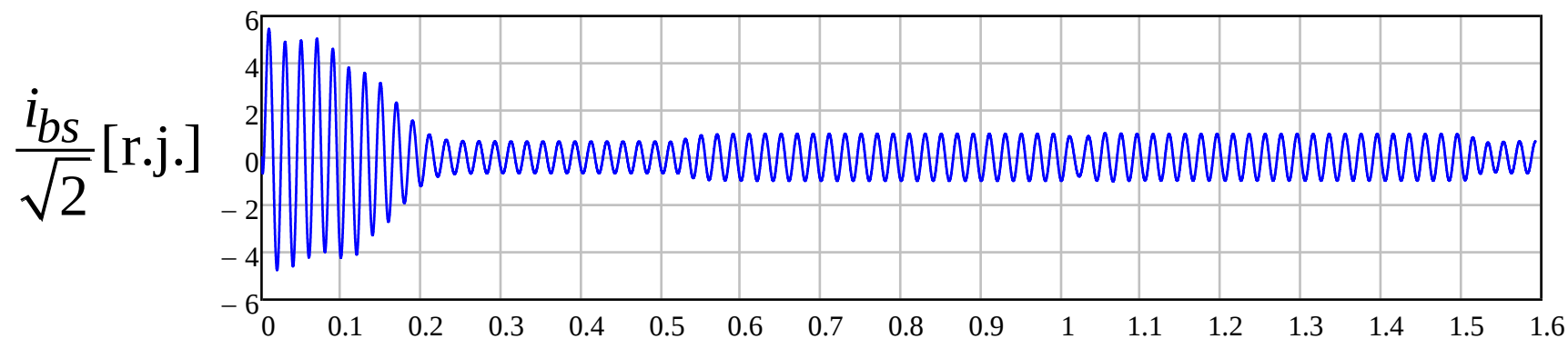
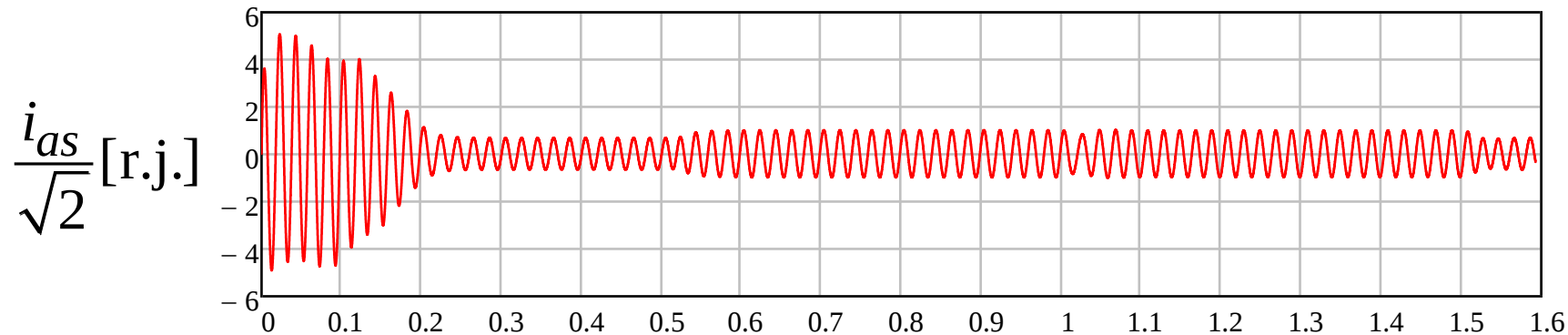
Statička karakteristika i dijagram $m_e(\omega)$



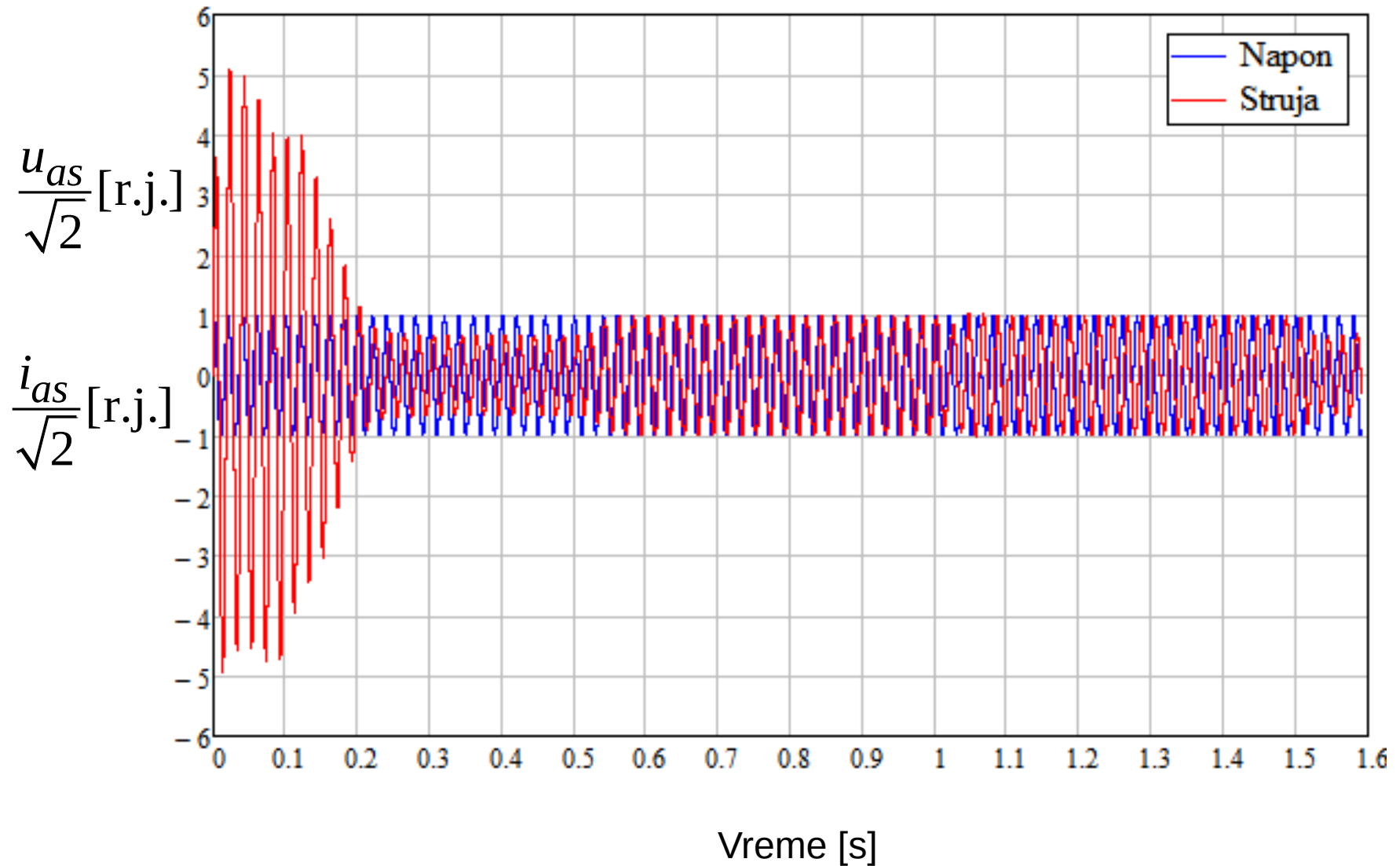
Statička karakteristika i dijagram $m_e(\omega)$



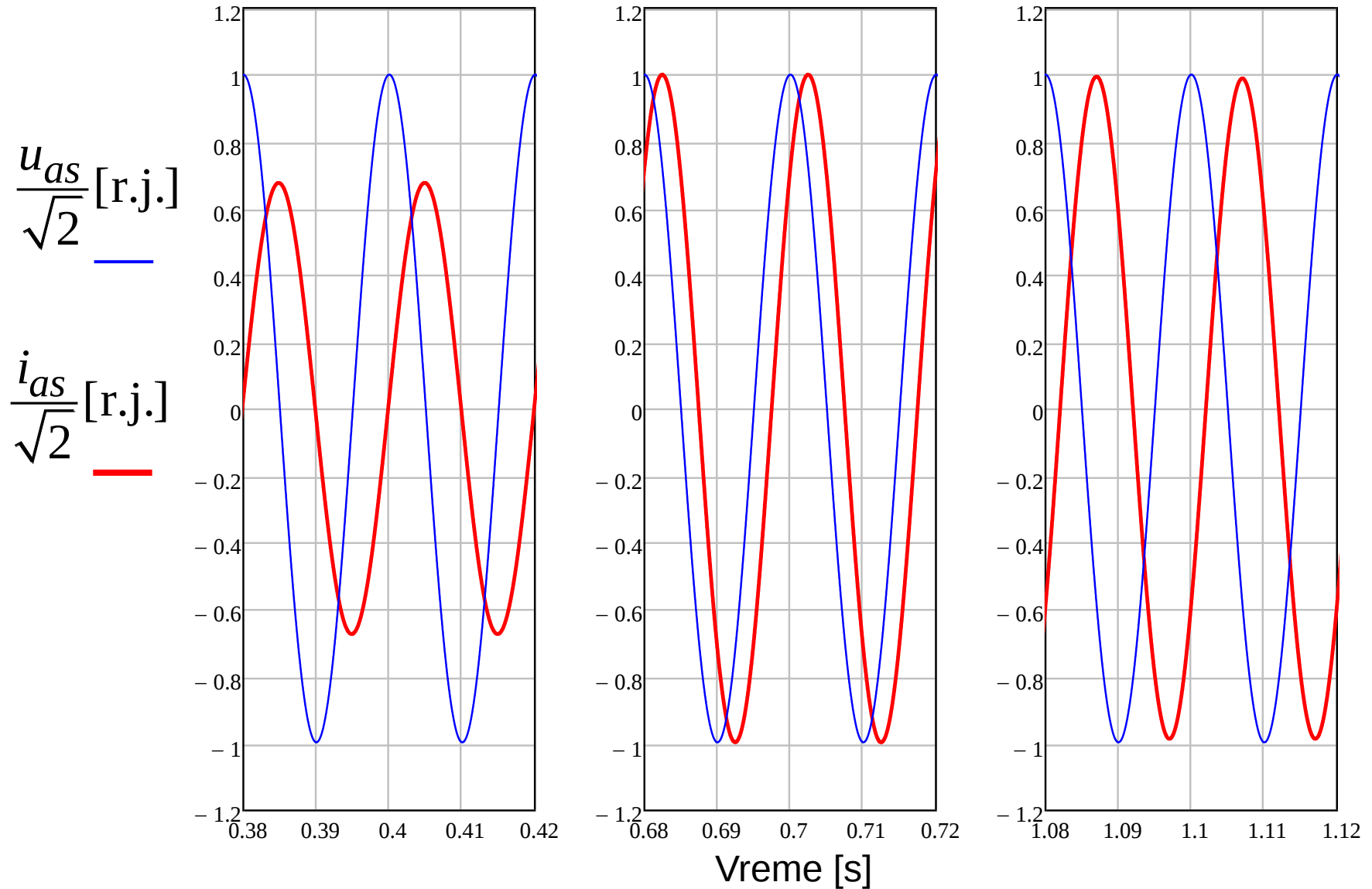
Vremenski dijagrami statoskih struja



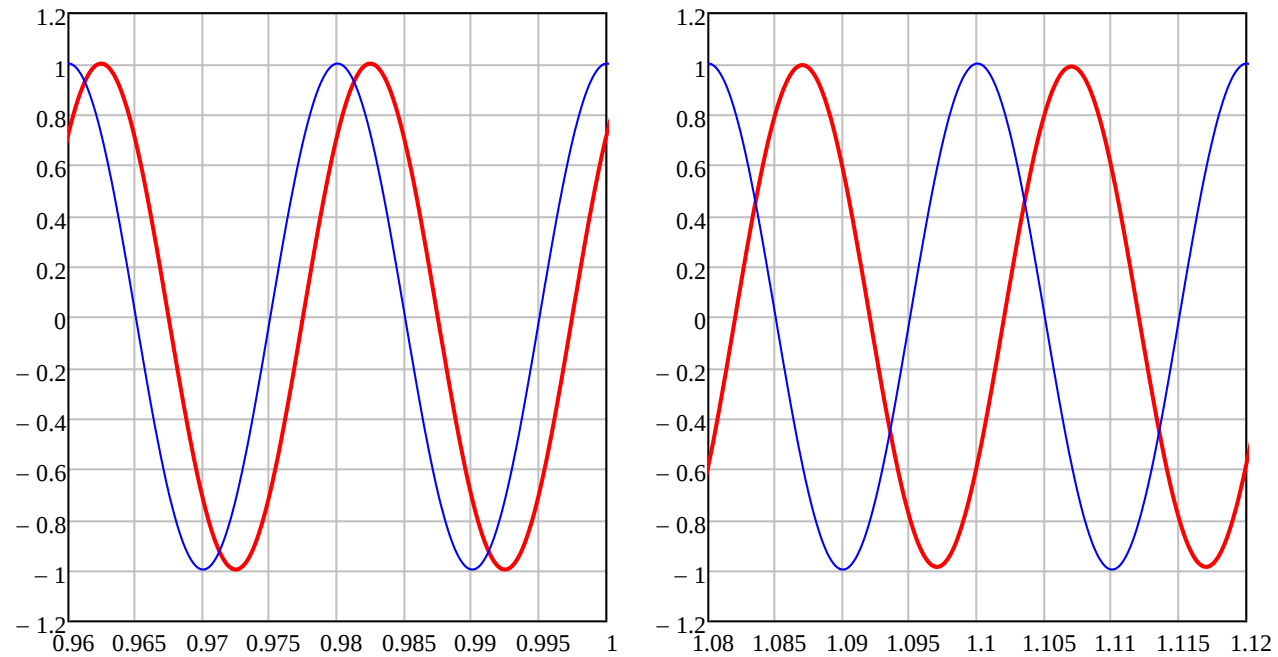
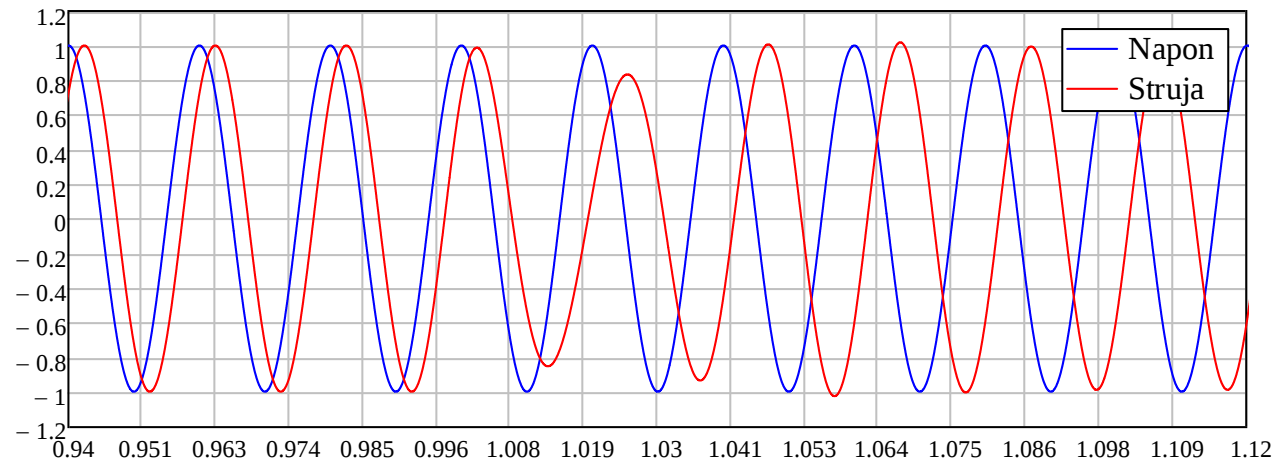
Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje



Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje



Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje

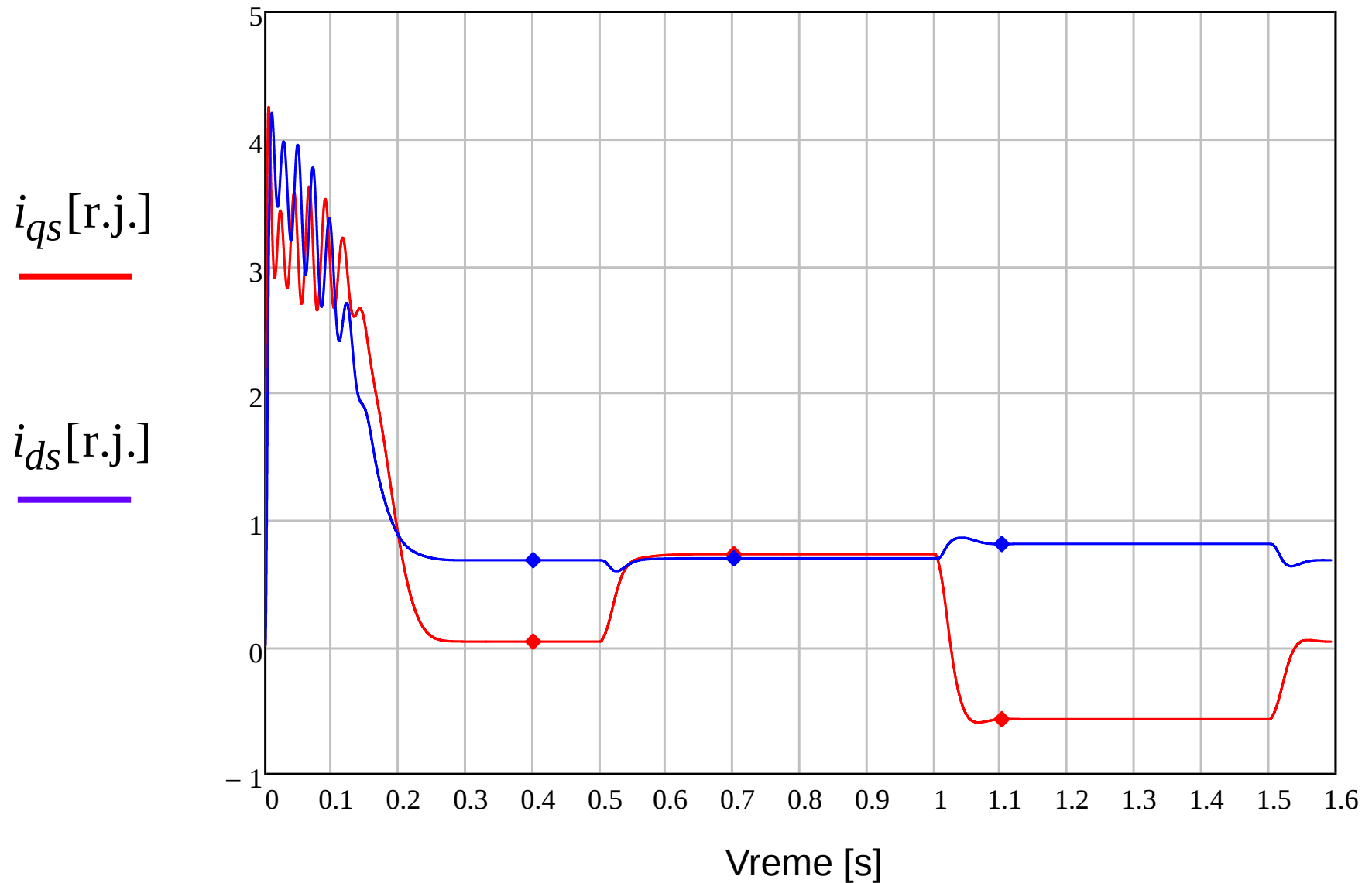


$$\frac{u_{as}}{\sqrt{2}} [\text{r.j.}]$$

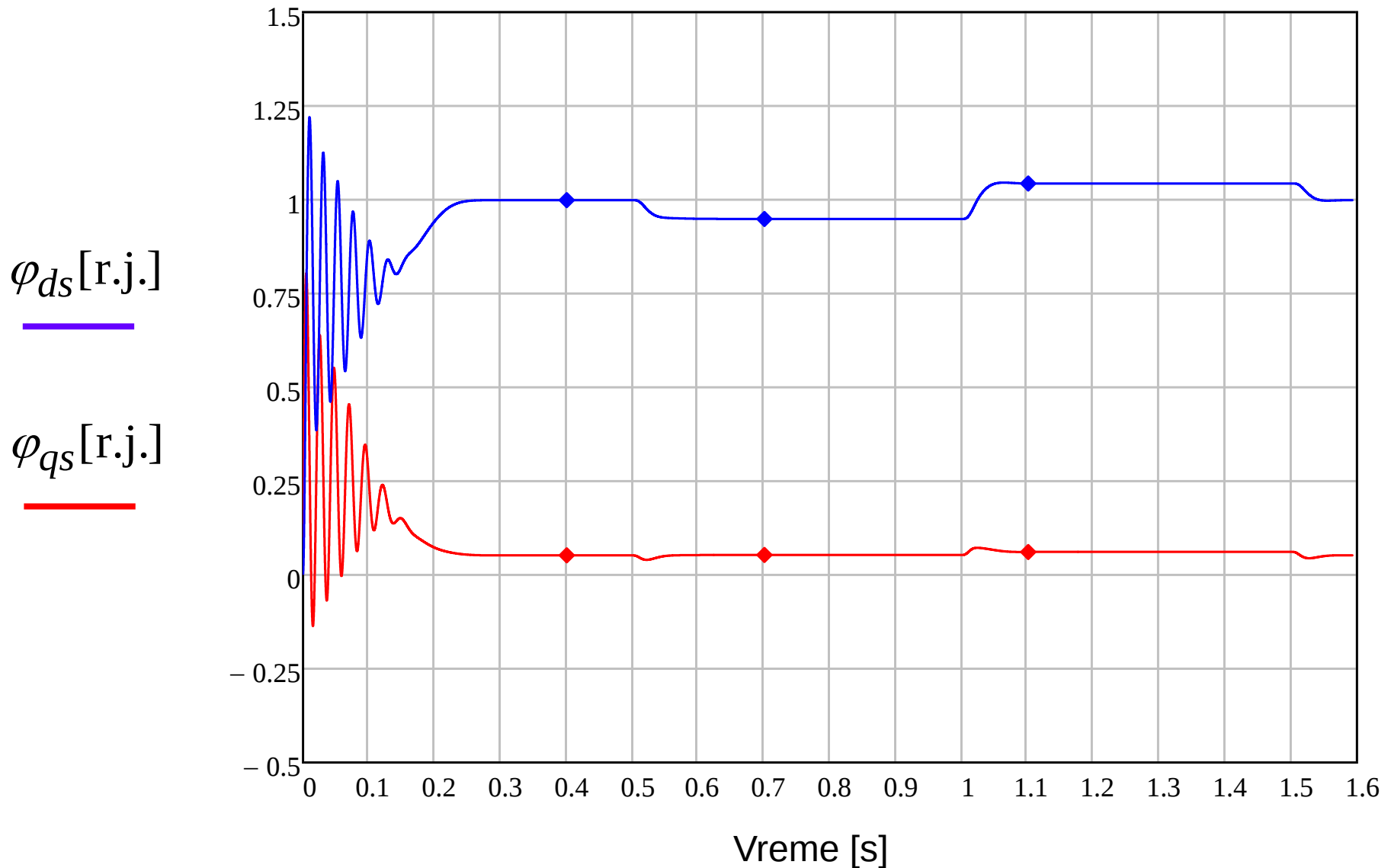
$$\frac{i_{as}}{\sqrt{2}} [\text{r.j.}]$$

Vreme [s]

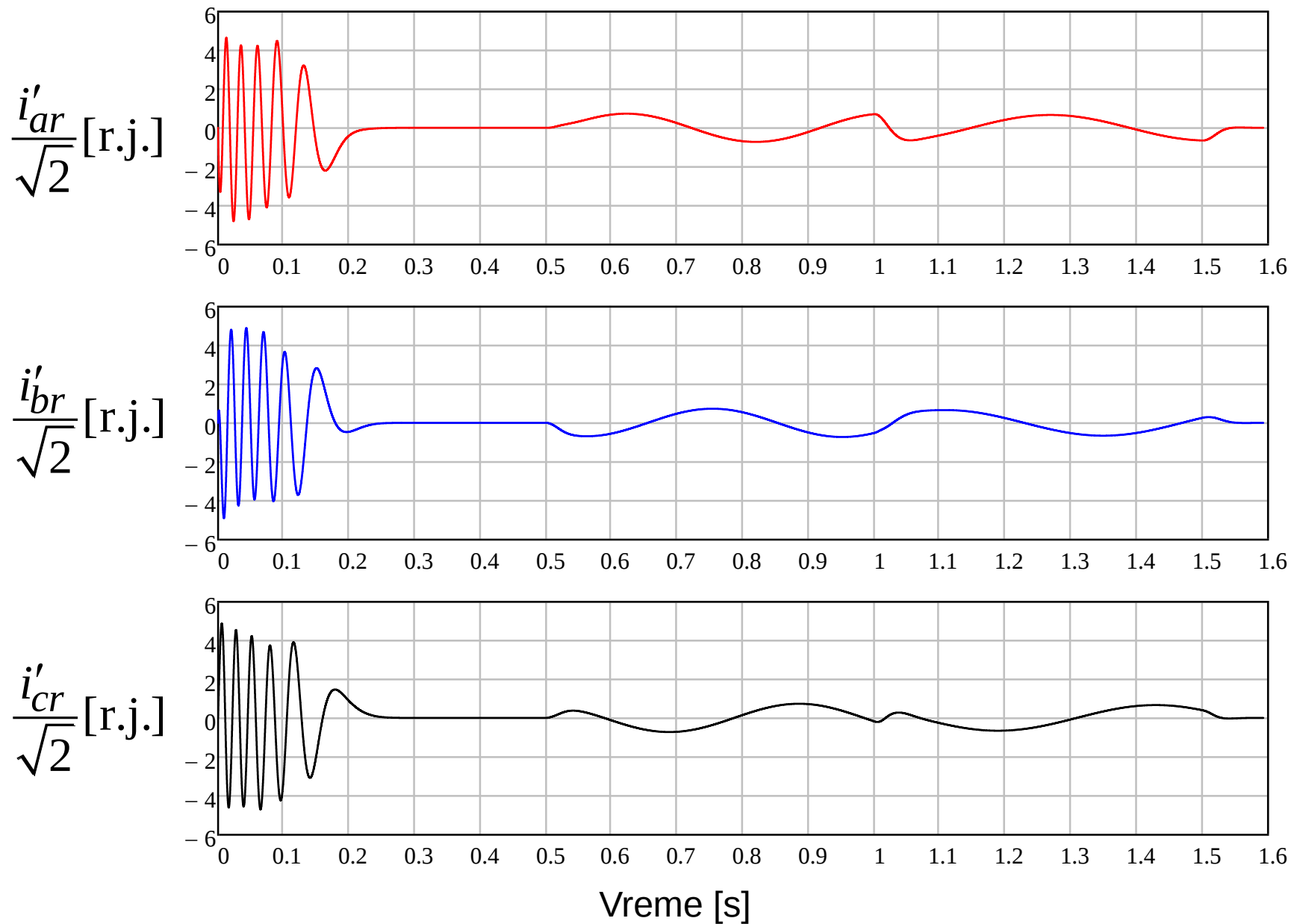
Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorske struje



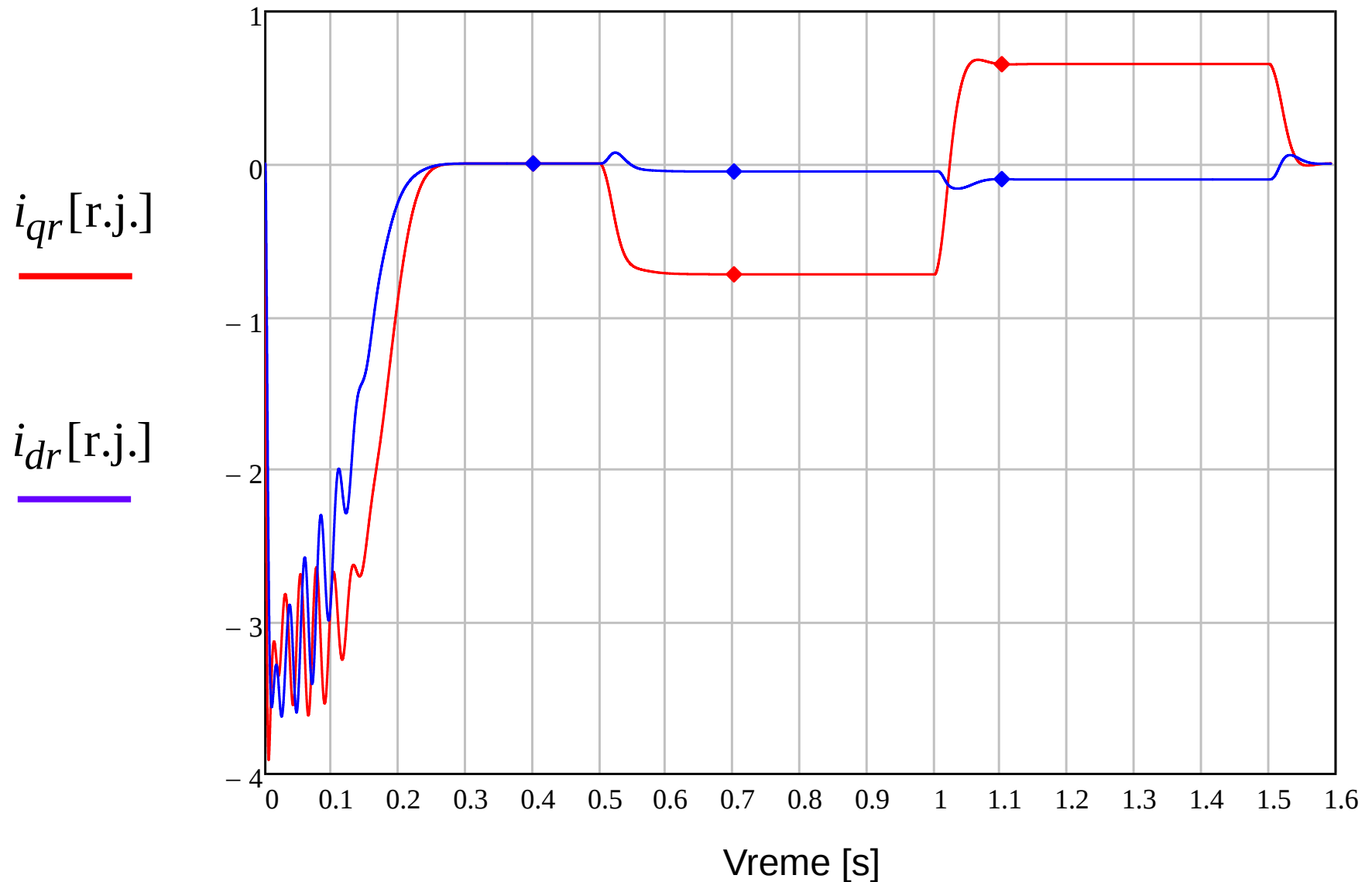
Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorskog fluksa



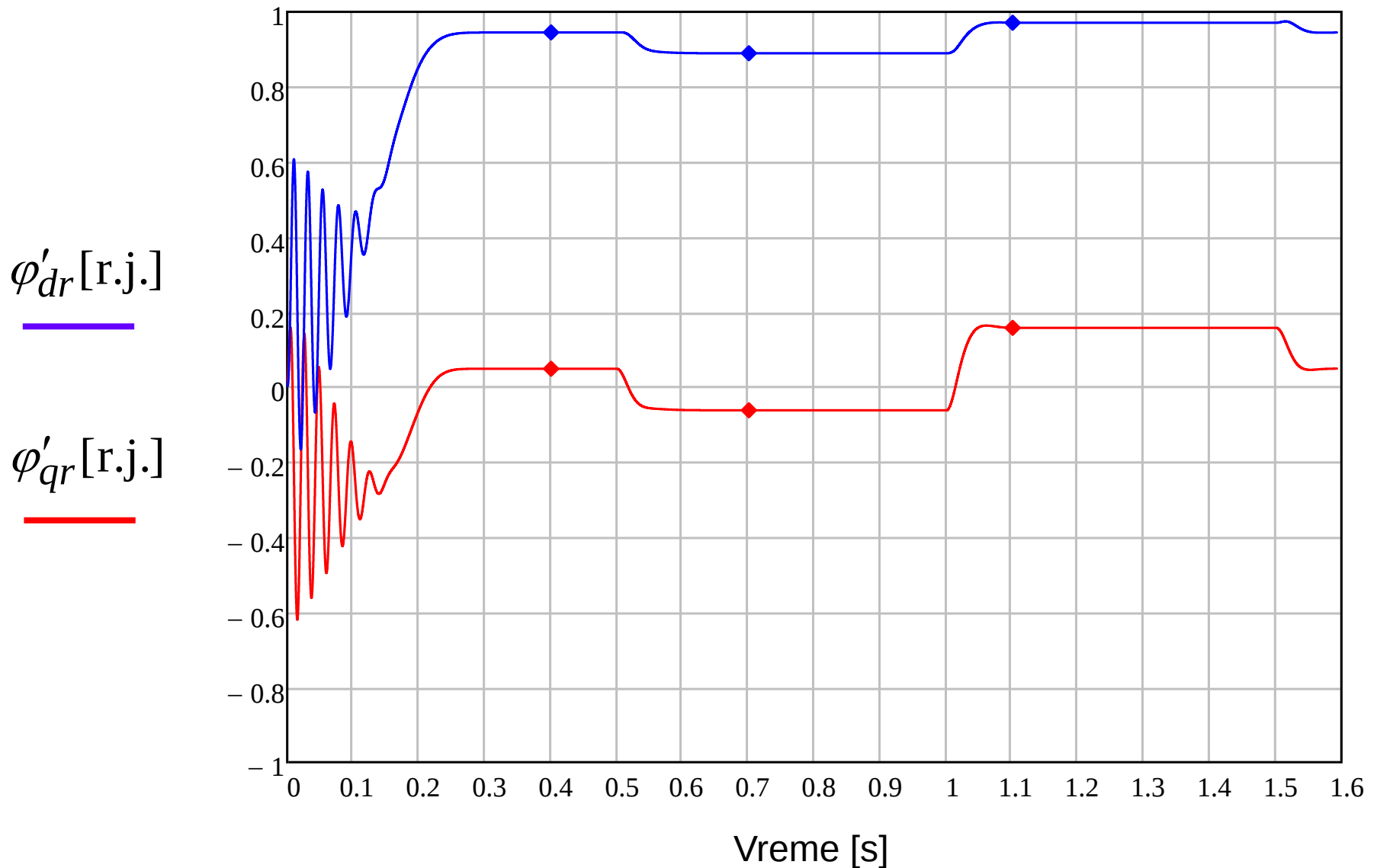
Vremenski dijagrami rotorskih struja



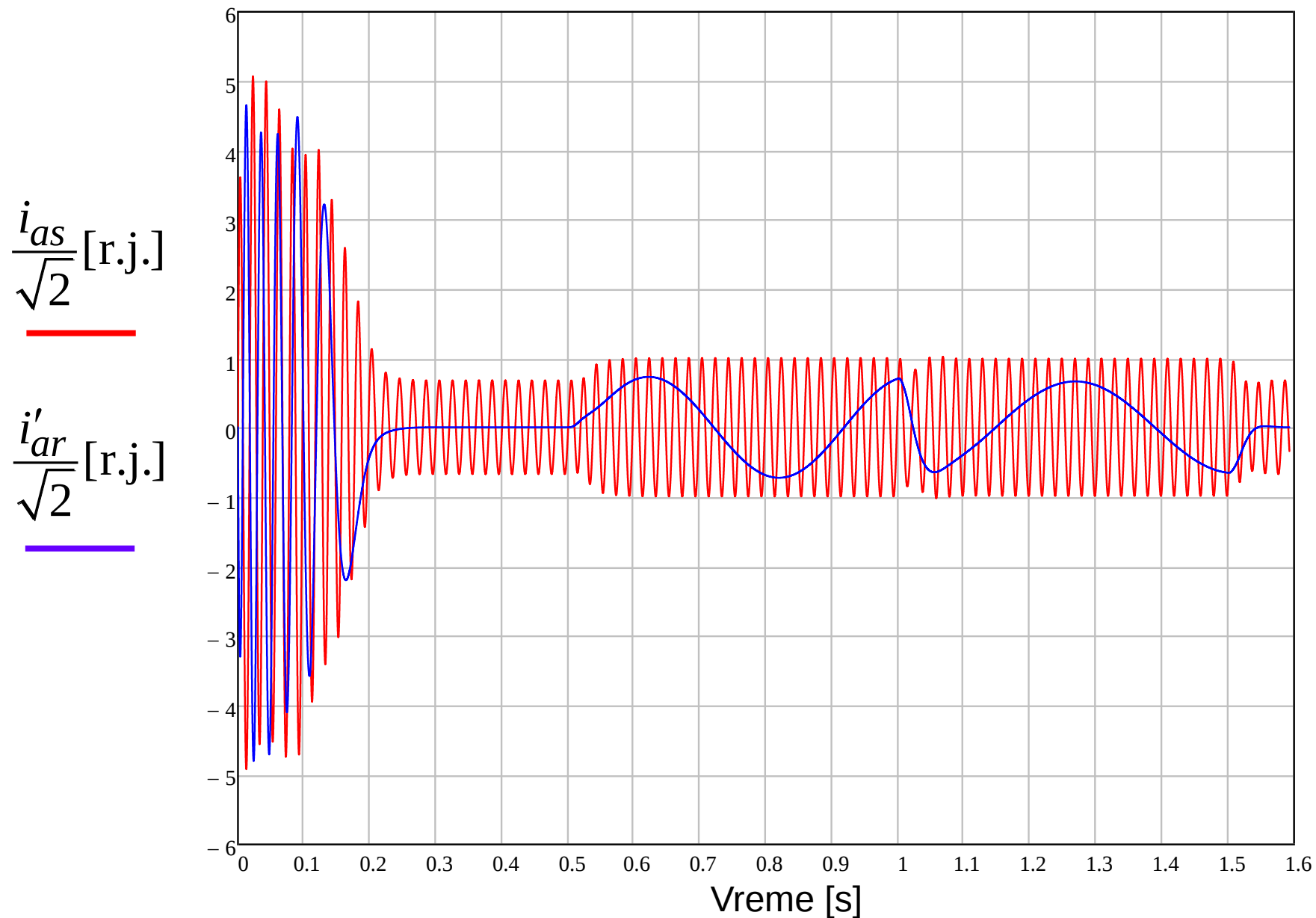
Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorske struje



Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorskog fluksa



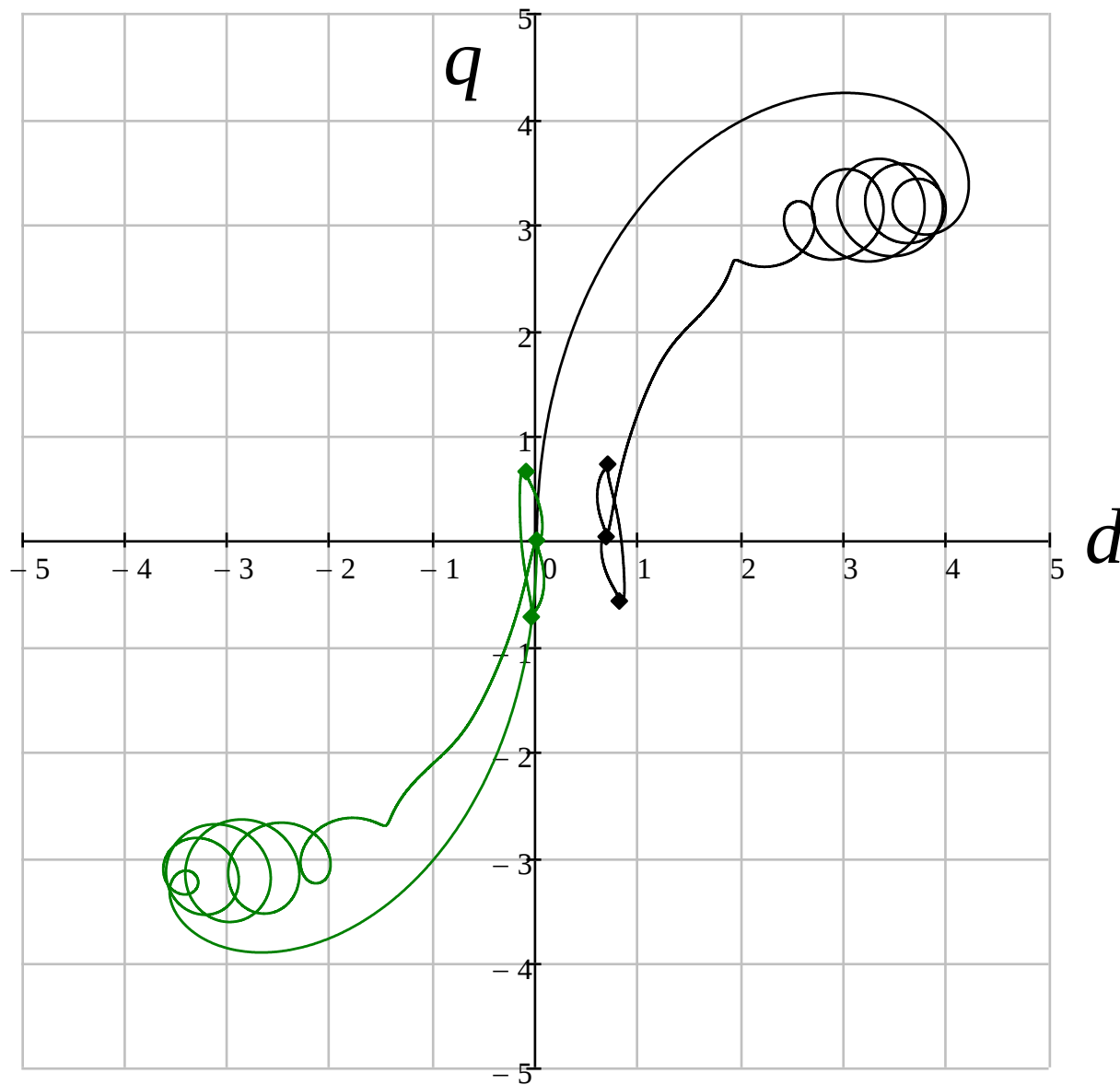
Vremenski dijagram statrorske i rotorske struje



Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorske i rotorske struje

$\vec{i}_s[\text{r.j.}]$

$\vec{i}'_r[\text{r.j.}]$



Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorskog i rotorskog fluksa

