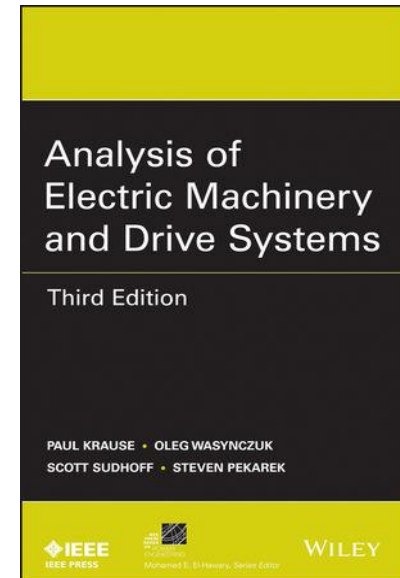
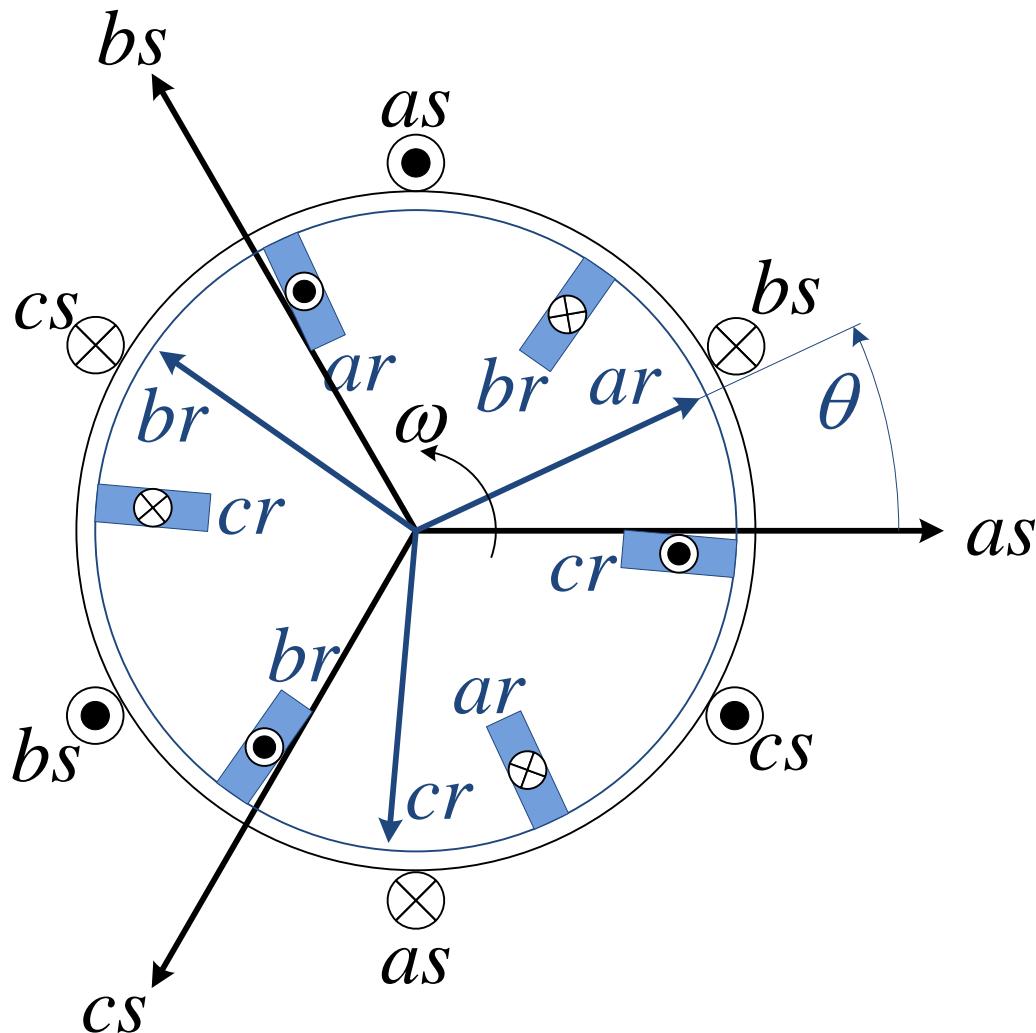


# DINAMIČKI MODEL (SIMETRIČNOG) TROFAZNOG ASINHRONOG MOTORA



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# Dinamički model asinhronog motora u faznom (abc) domenu

Naponska jednačina:  
(diferencijalna)

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

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

Jednačina flukseva:  
(algebarska)

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

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:

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

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

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

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:

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

$\theta_m$  - 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  
 $\omega_{rS} = \omega_s$   
 $d\text{-}q$

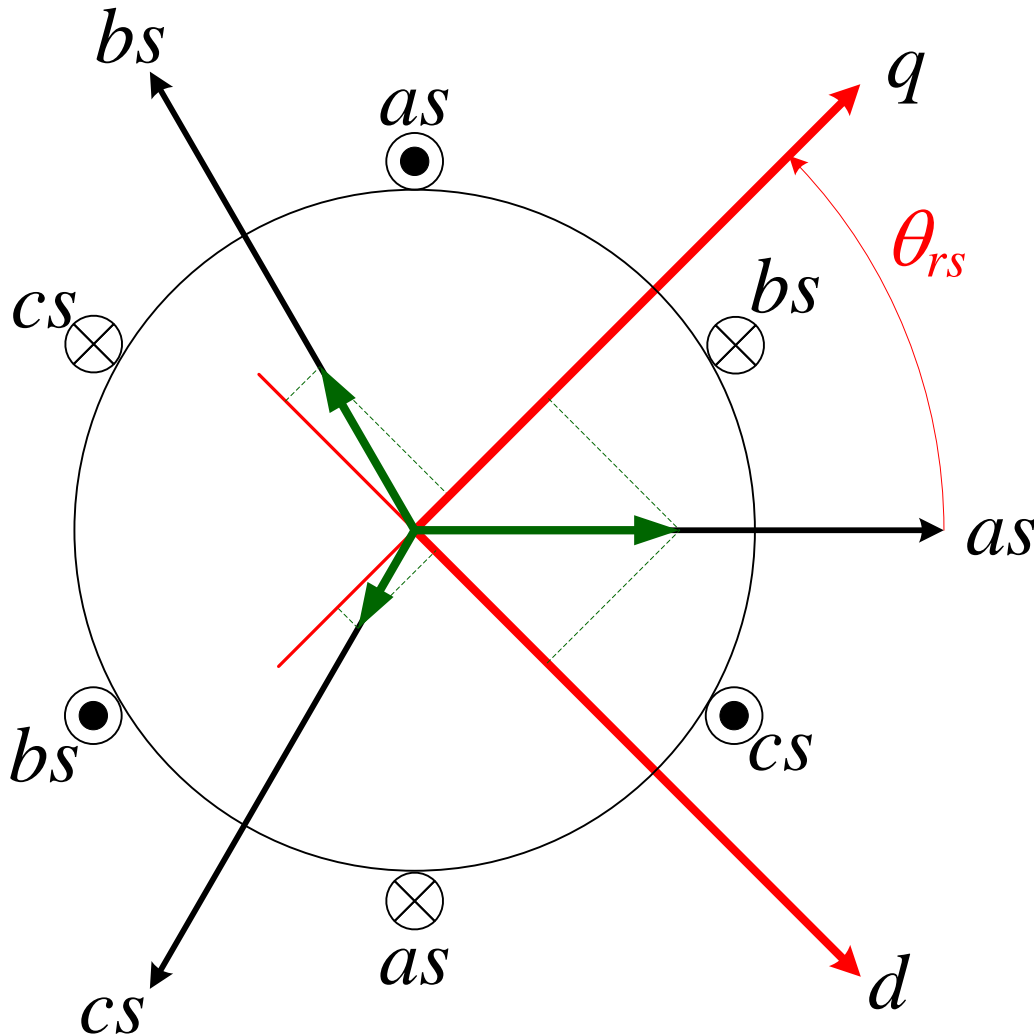
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- **Referentni sistem vezan za rotor**  
pruža pogodnosti analize mašina sa  
dvostranim napajanjem.  
 $\omega_{rS} = \omega$   
 $d\text{-}q$

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



# Transformacije statorskih veličina



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

$$\vec{f}_{abcS} = [f_{a_s} \quad f_{b_s} \quad f_{c_s}]^T$$

$$\vec{f}_{qd0s} = [f_{q_s} \quad f_{d_s} \quad f_{0_s}]^T$$

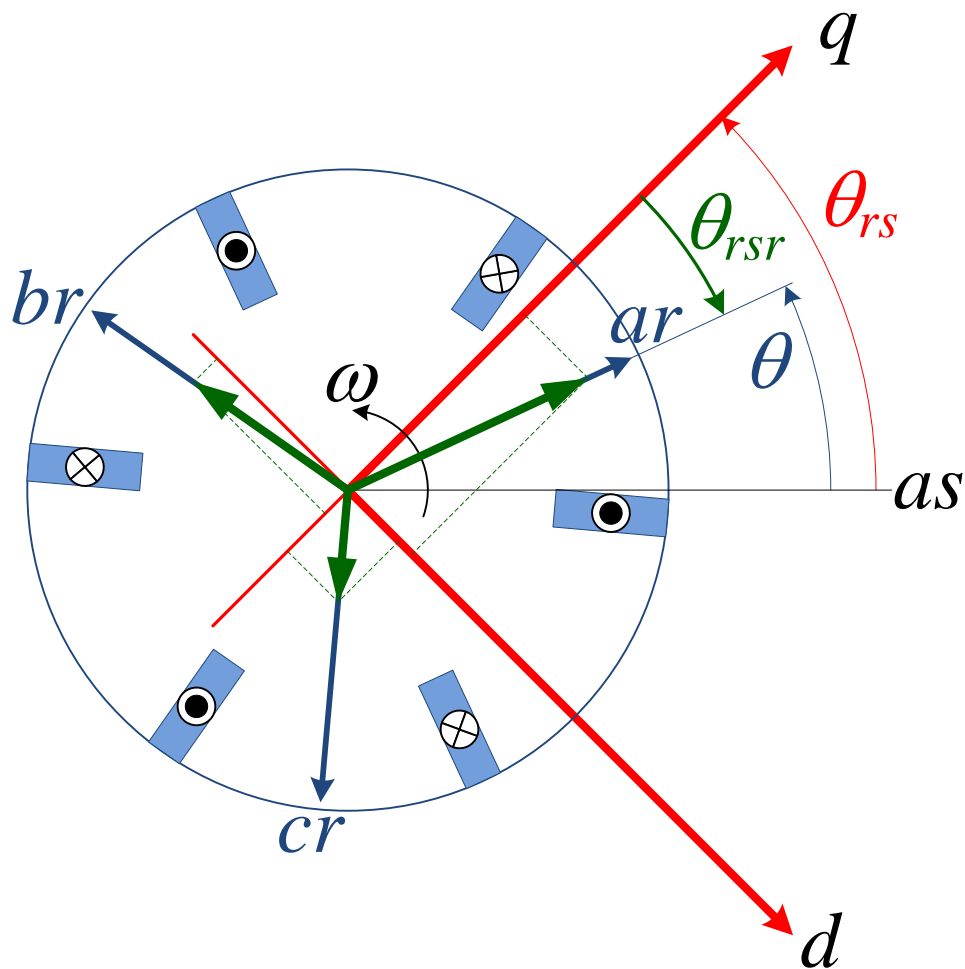
# Matrice transformacije

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

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

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

# 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

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

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

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

# 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:

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

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

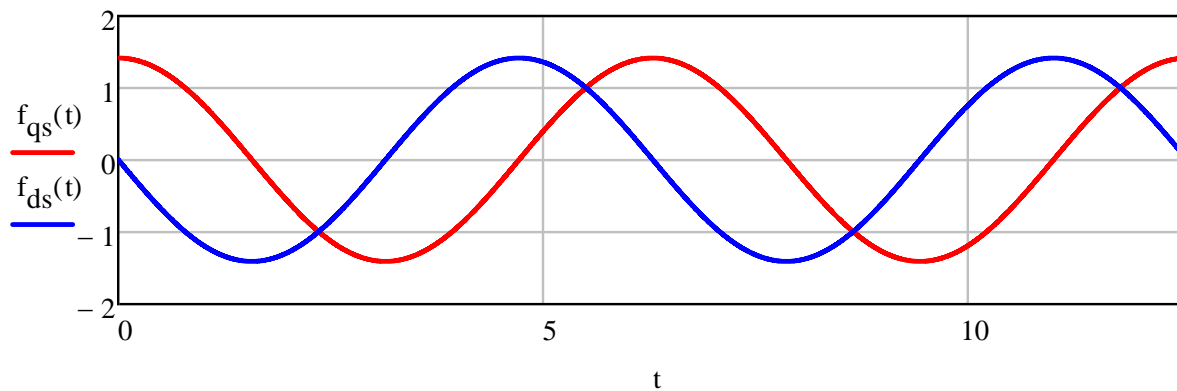
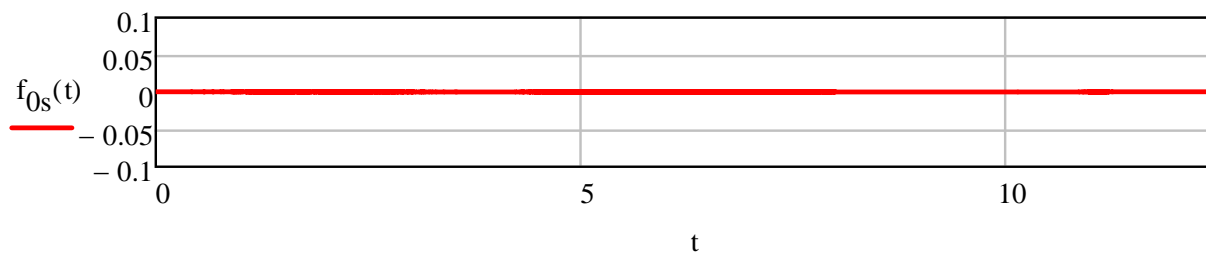
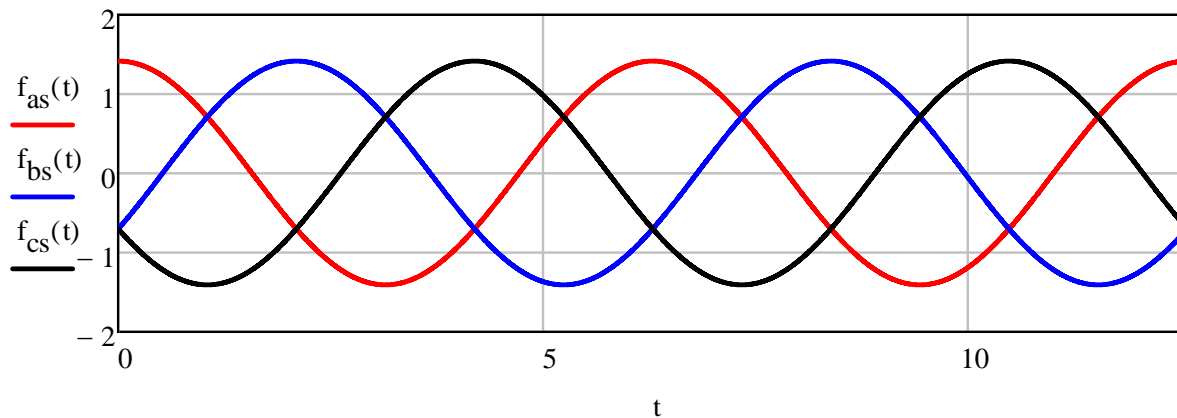
$$f_{0s} = 0 = \text{const.}$$

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

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:

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

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

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

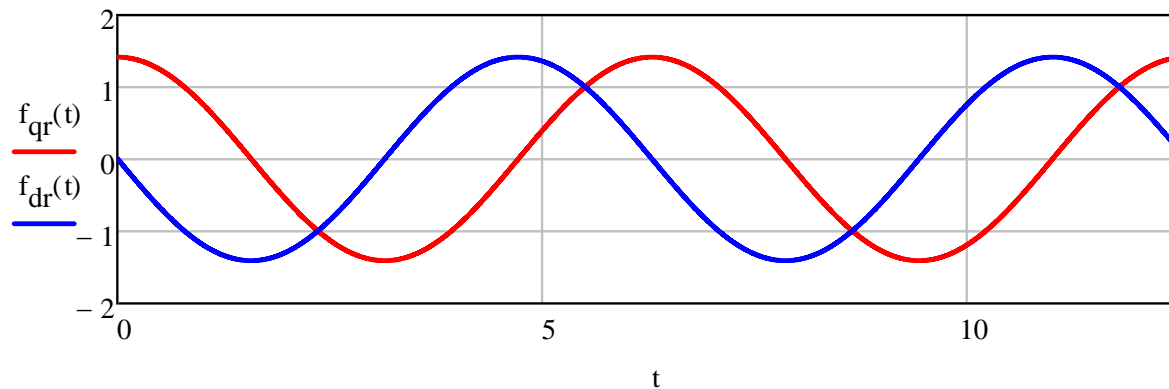
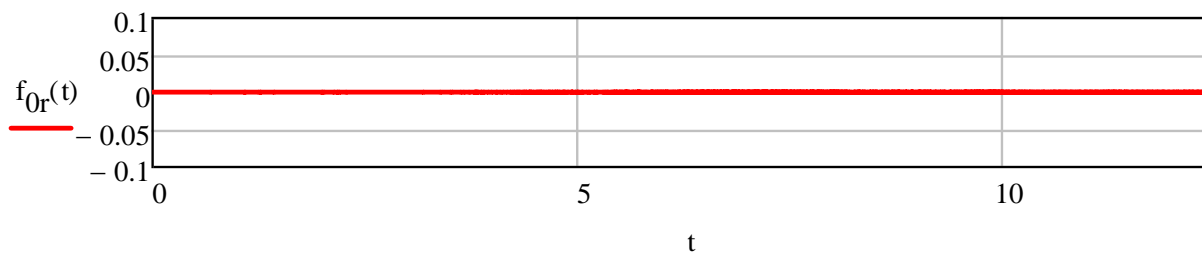
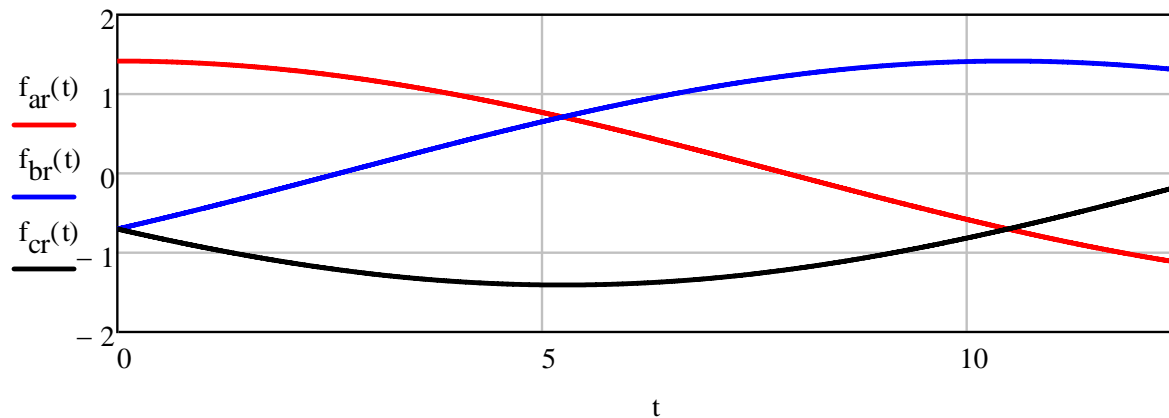
posle transformacije dobija se:

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

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

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

# Rotorske veličine $\omega_{rs}=0$





# Sinhrono rotirajući koordinatni sistem

## 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:

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

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

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

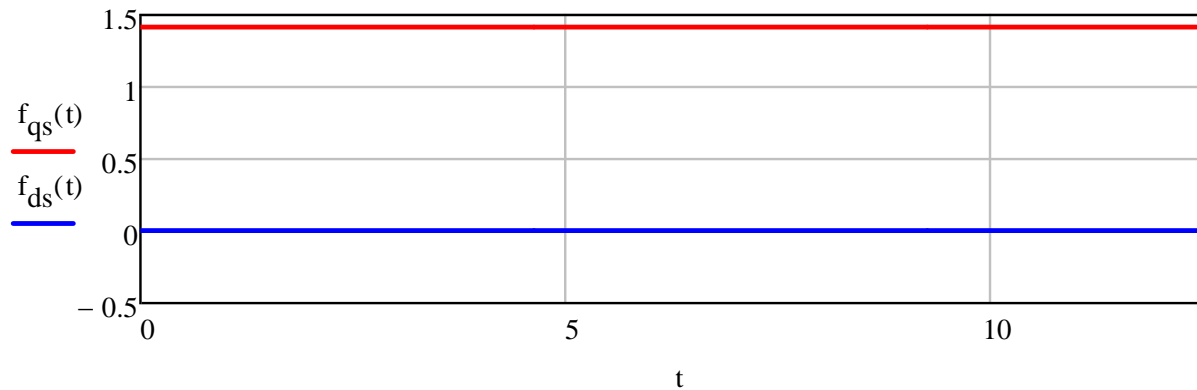
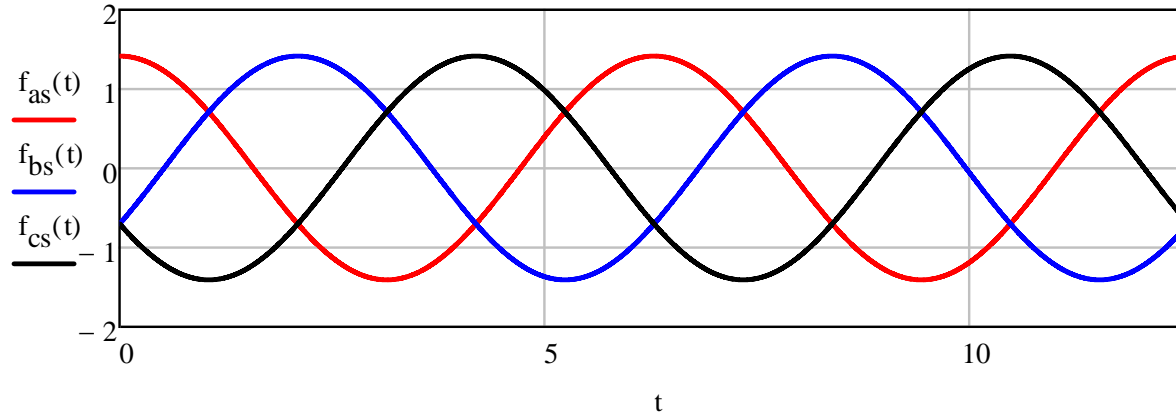
$$f_{\max s} = \sqrt{f_{qs}^2 + f_{ds}^2}$$

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:

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

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

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

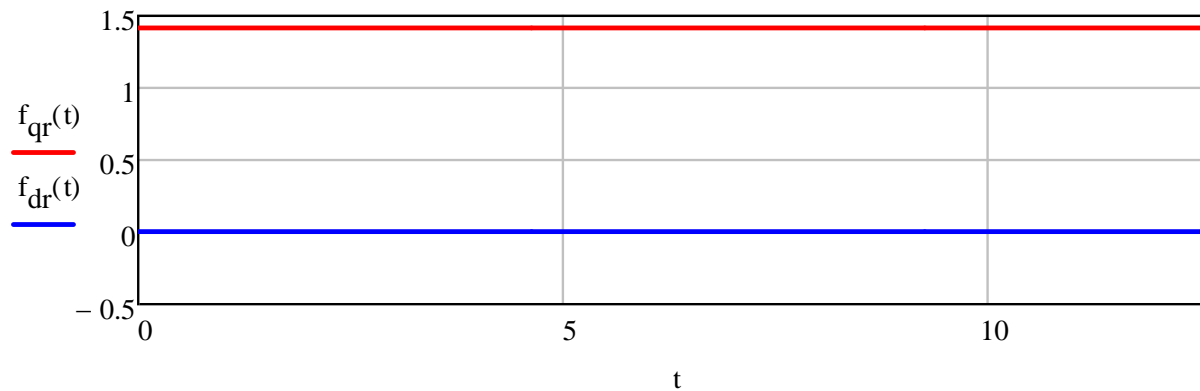
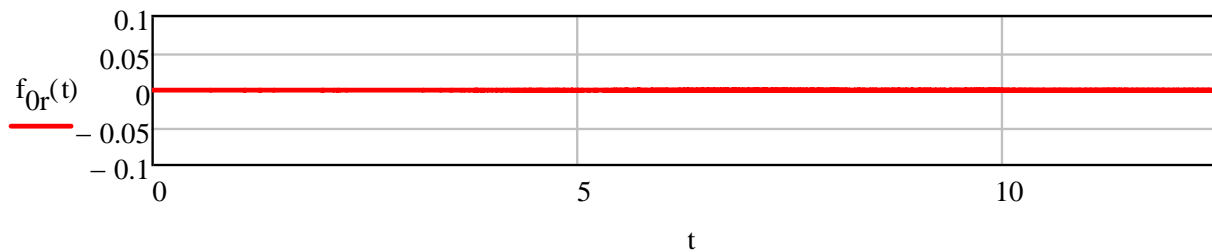
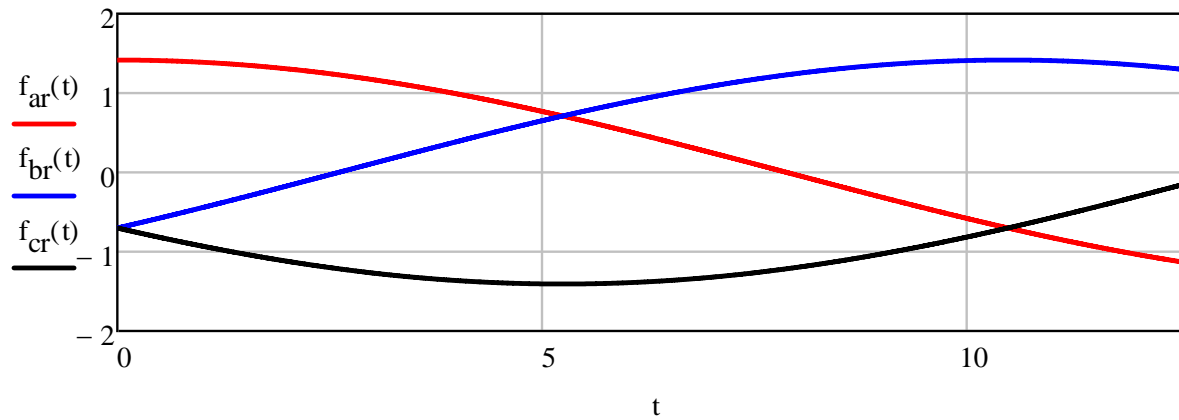
posle transformacije dobija se:

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

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

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

# 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:

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

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

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.

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

# 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:

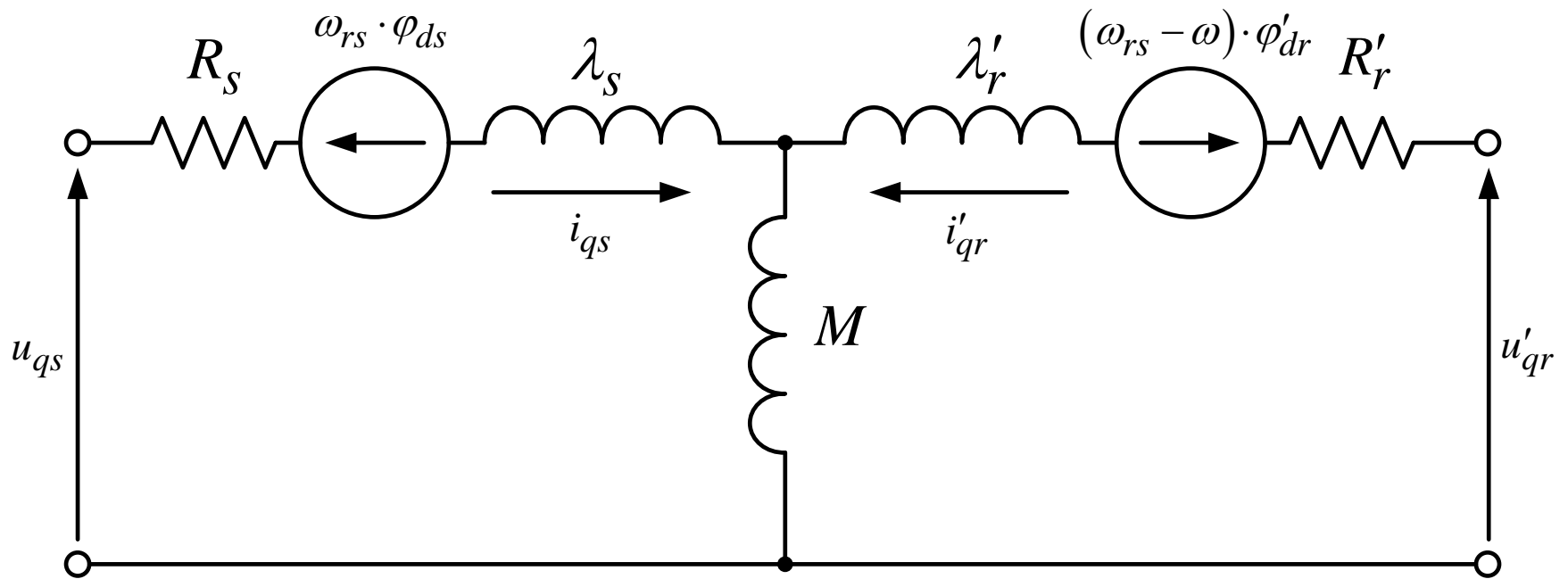
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{qs} \\ u_{ds} \\ u'_{qr} \\ u'_{dr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R'_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R'_r \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs} \\ i_{ds} \\ i'_{qr} \\ i'_{dr} \end{bmatrix} +$$

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

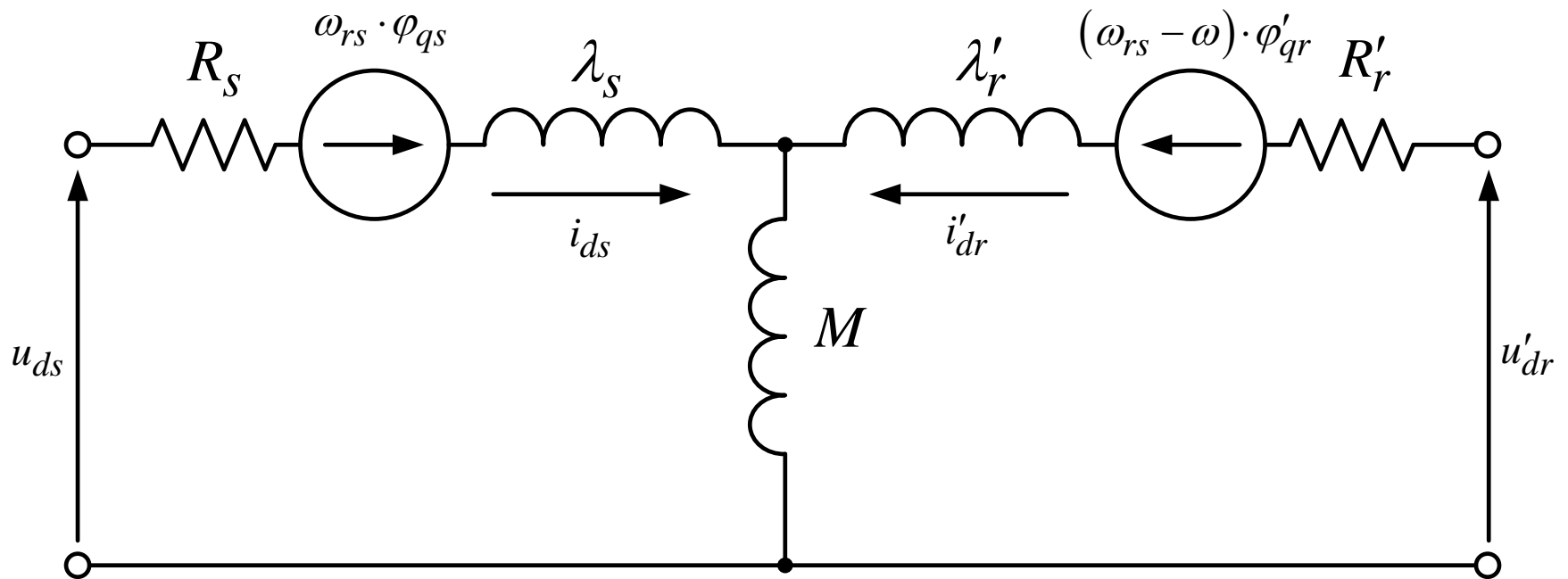
Veza između flukseva i struja je:

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

# 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:

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

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

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

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

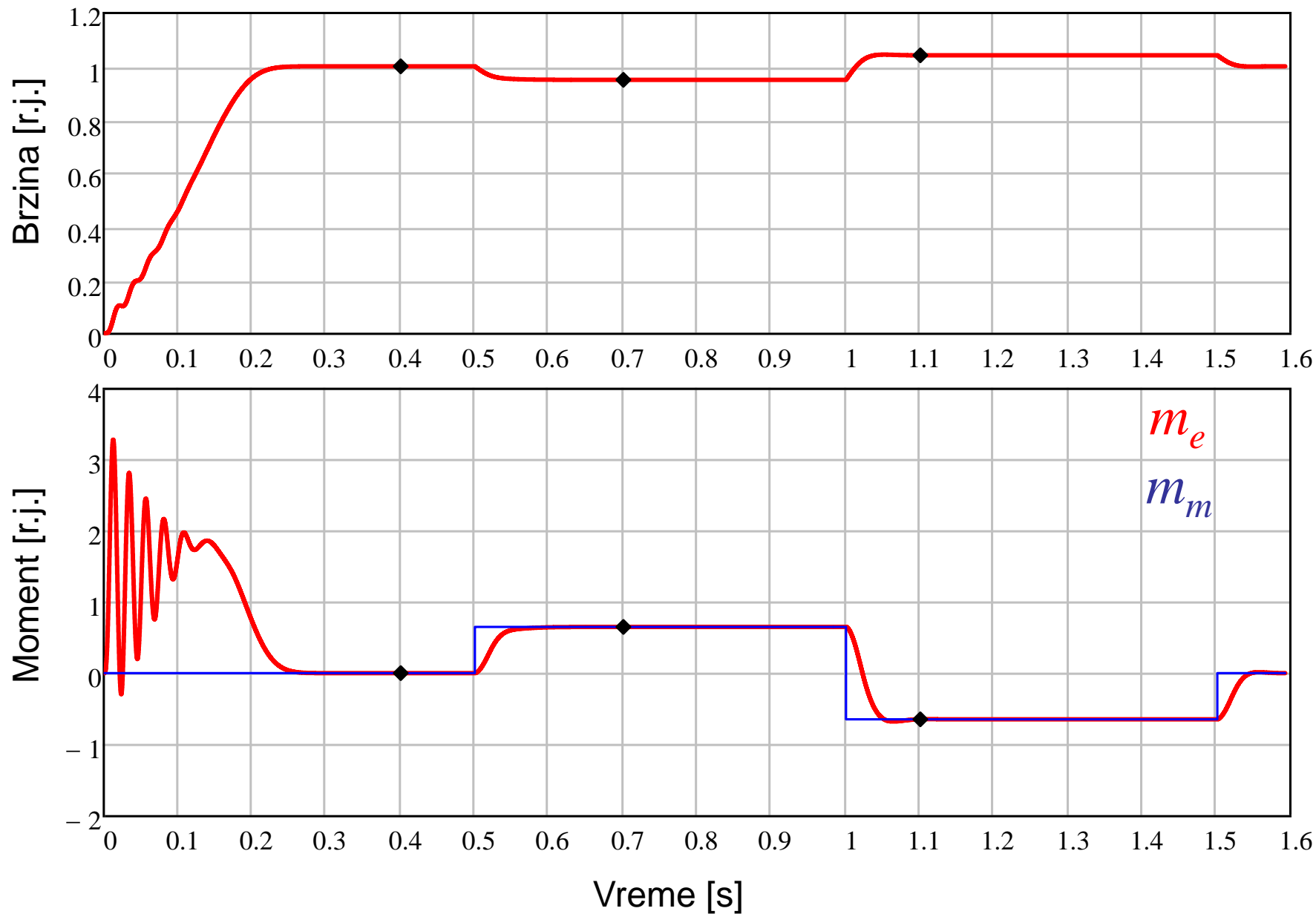
Sve ostale jednačine se normalizuju na uobičajeni način.

# Prelazni procesi

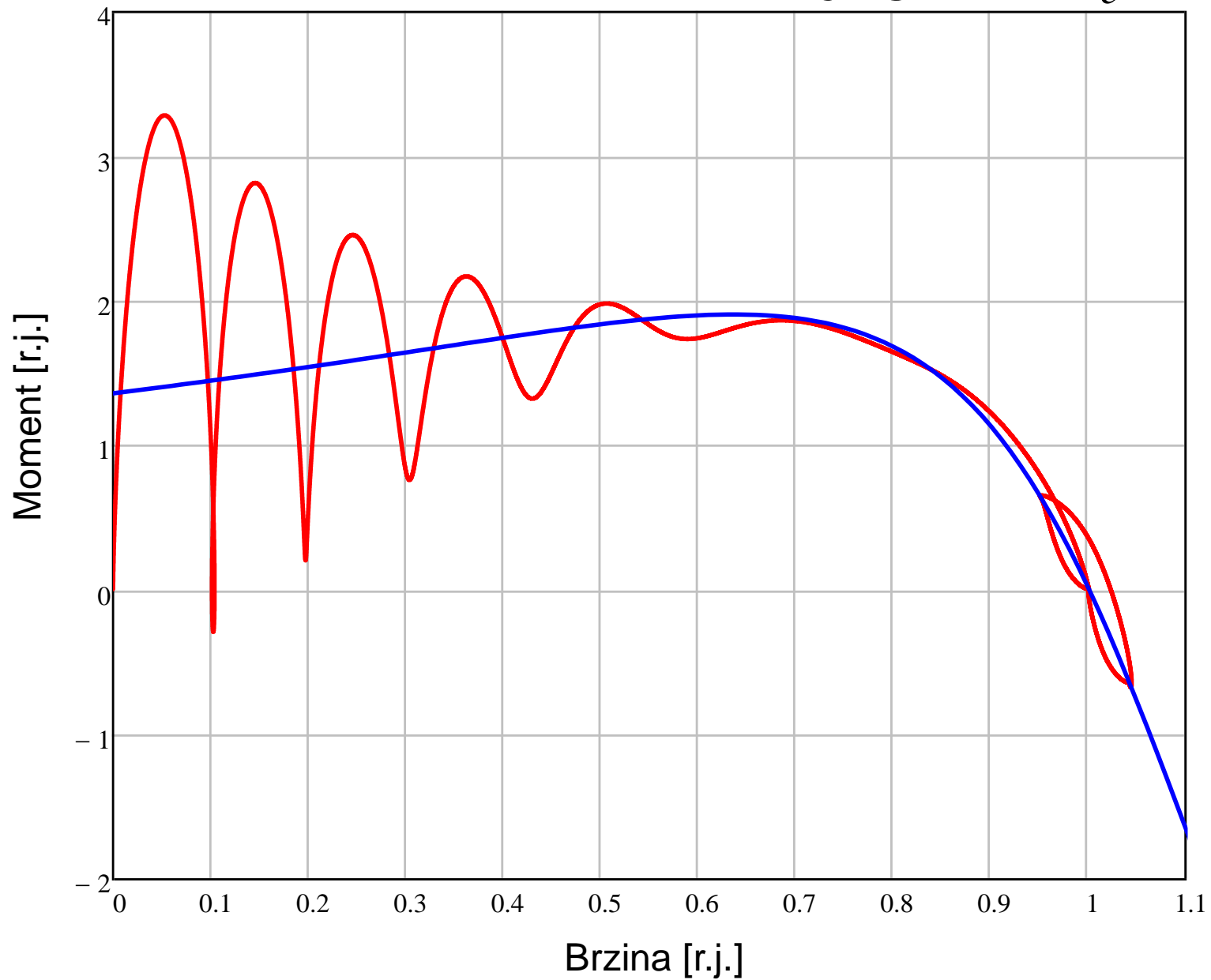
Start motora u praznom hodu, promene opterećenja

- 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

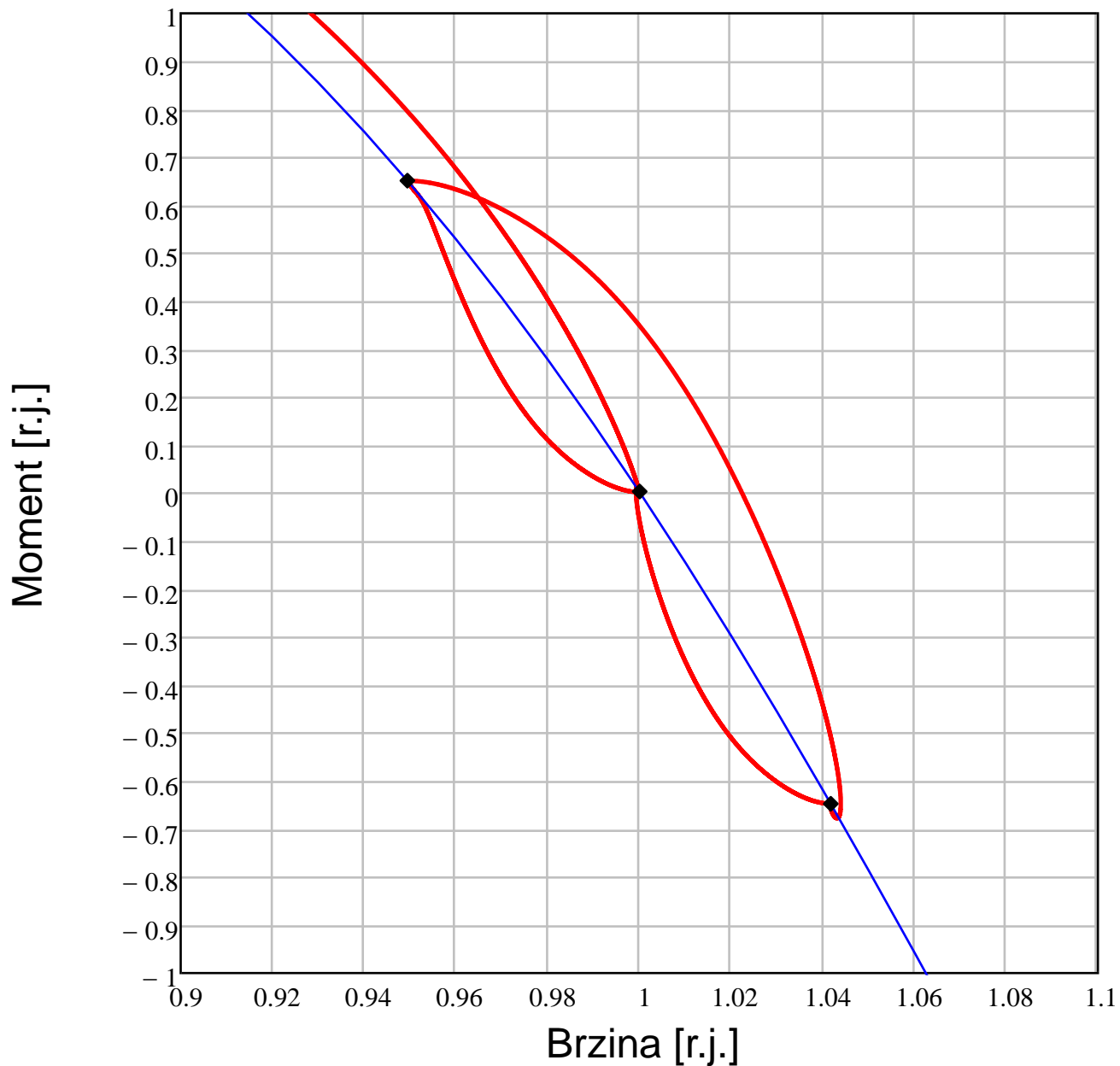
# Vremenski dijagram brzine i momenta



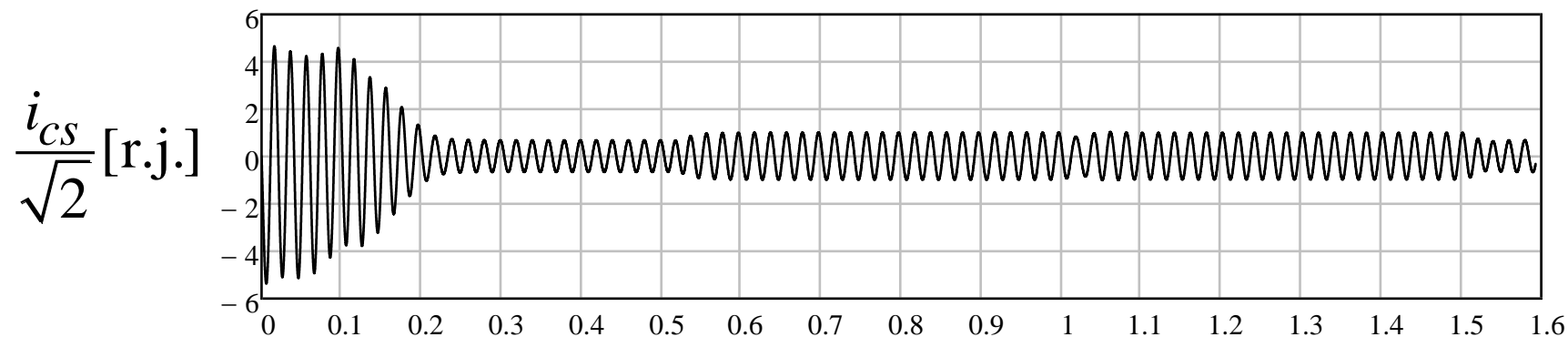
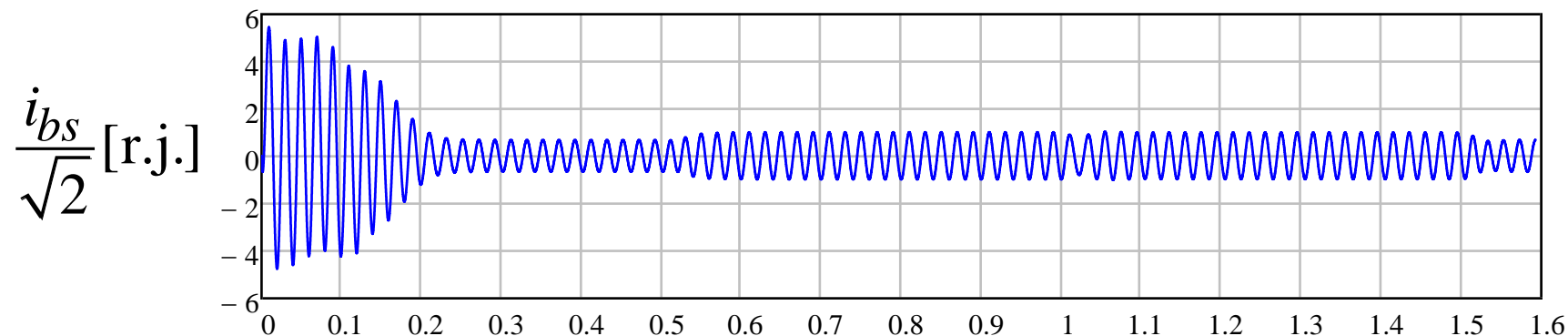
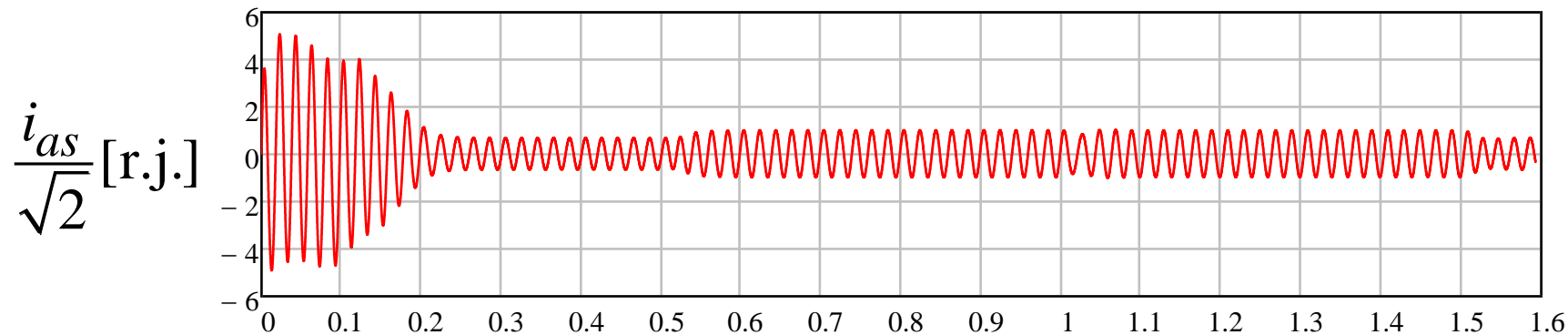
# Statička karakteristika i dijagram $m_e(\omega)$



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

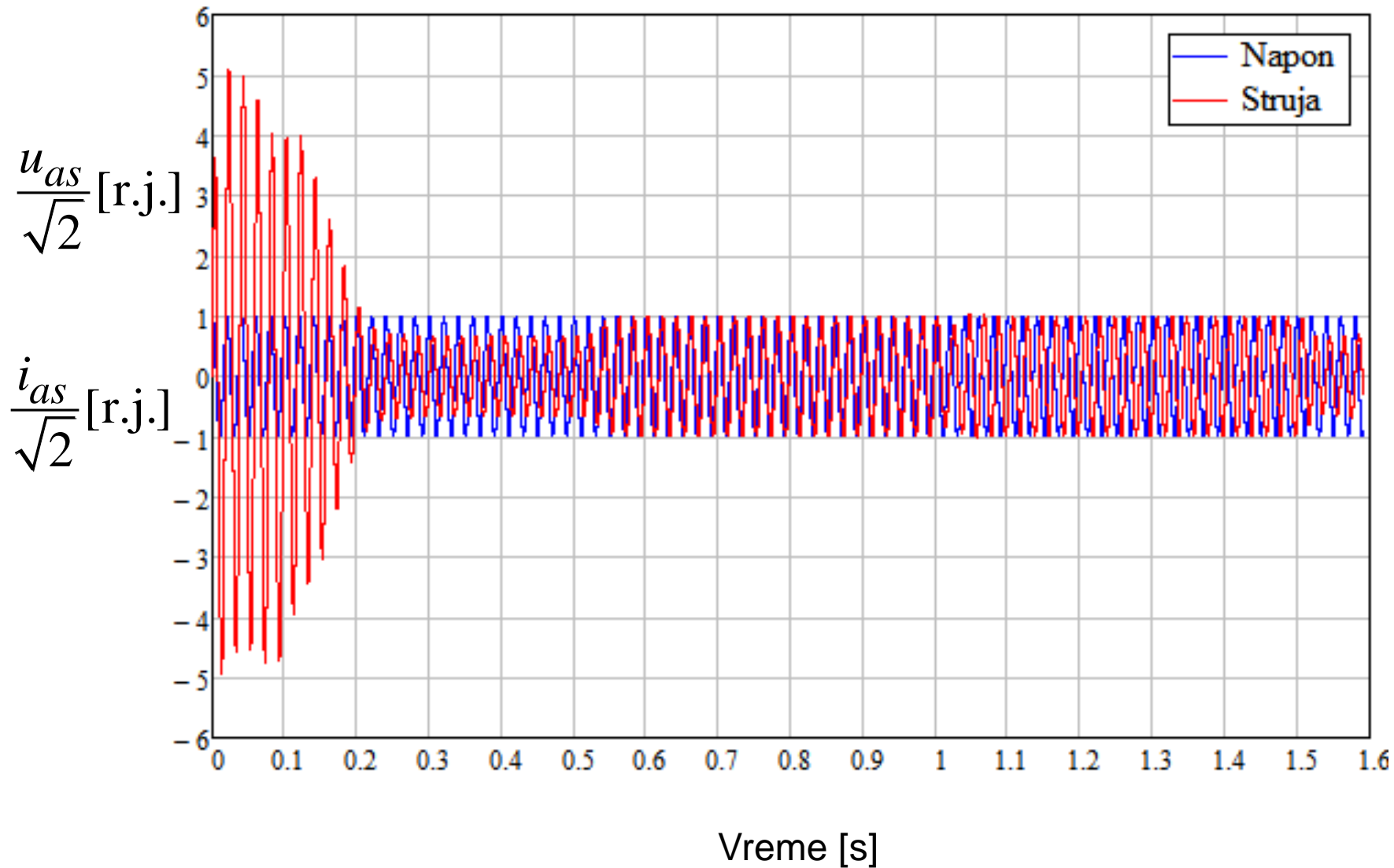


# Vremenski dijagrami statorskih struja

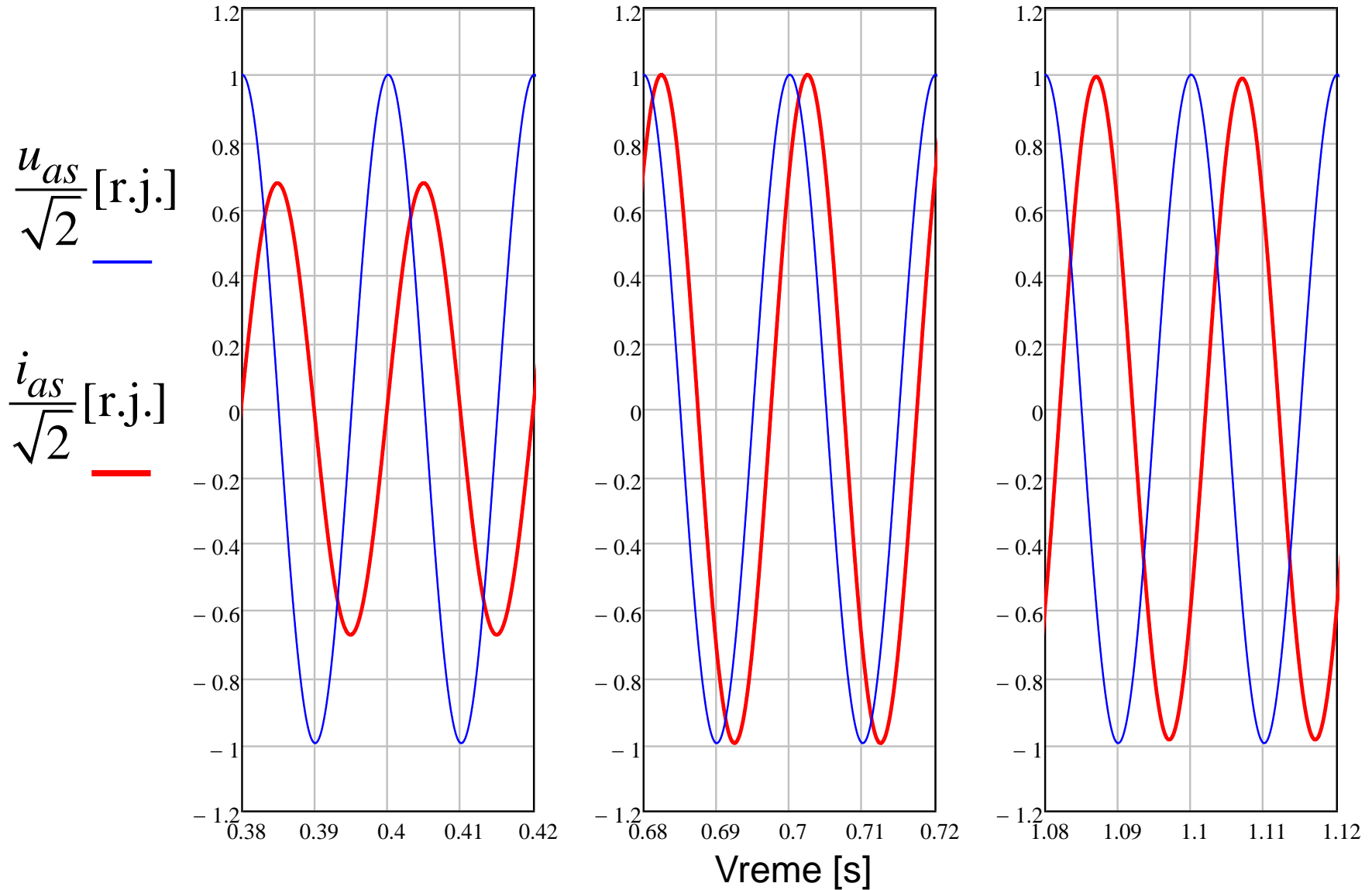


Vreme [s]

# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje

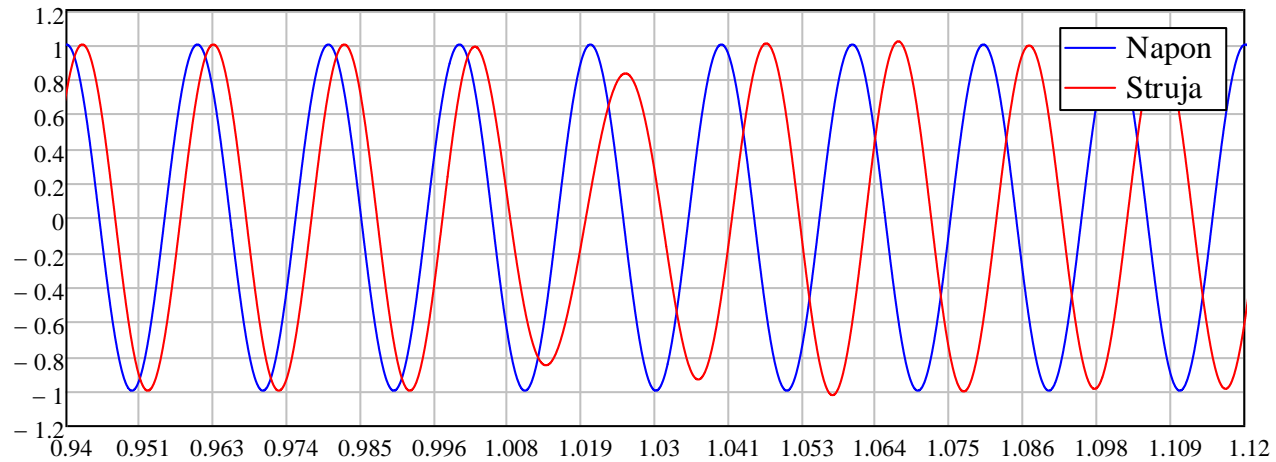


# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje

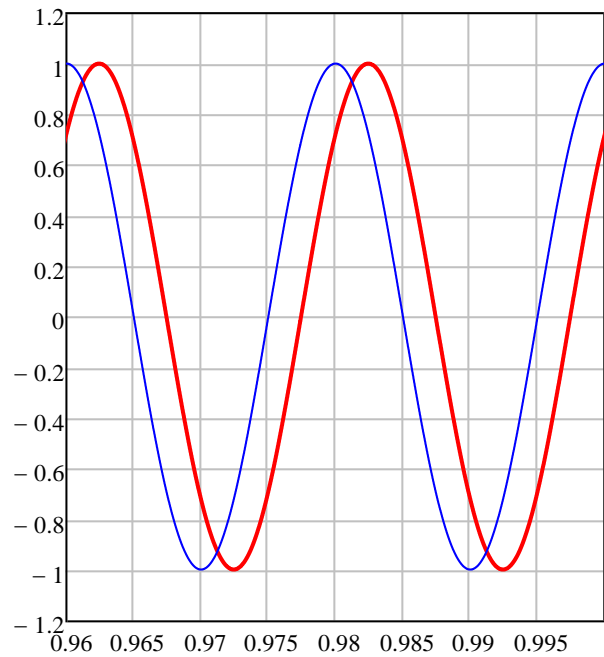




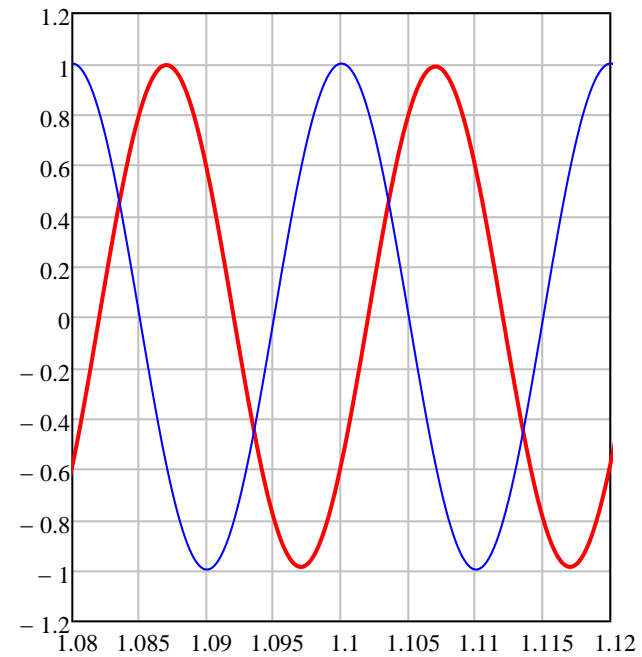
# Vremenski dijagrami statorskog faznog napona i struje



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

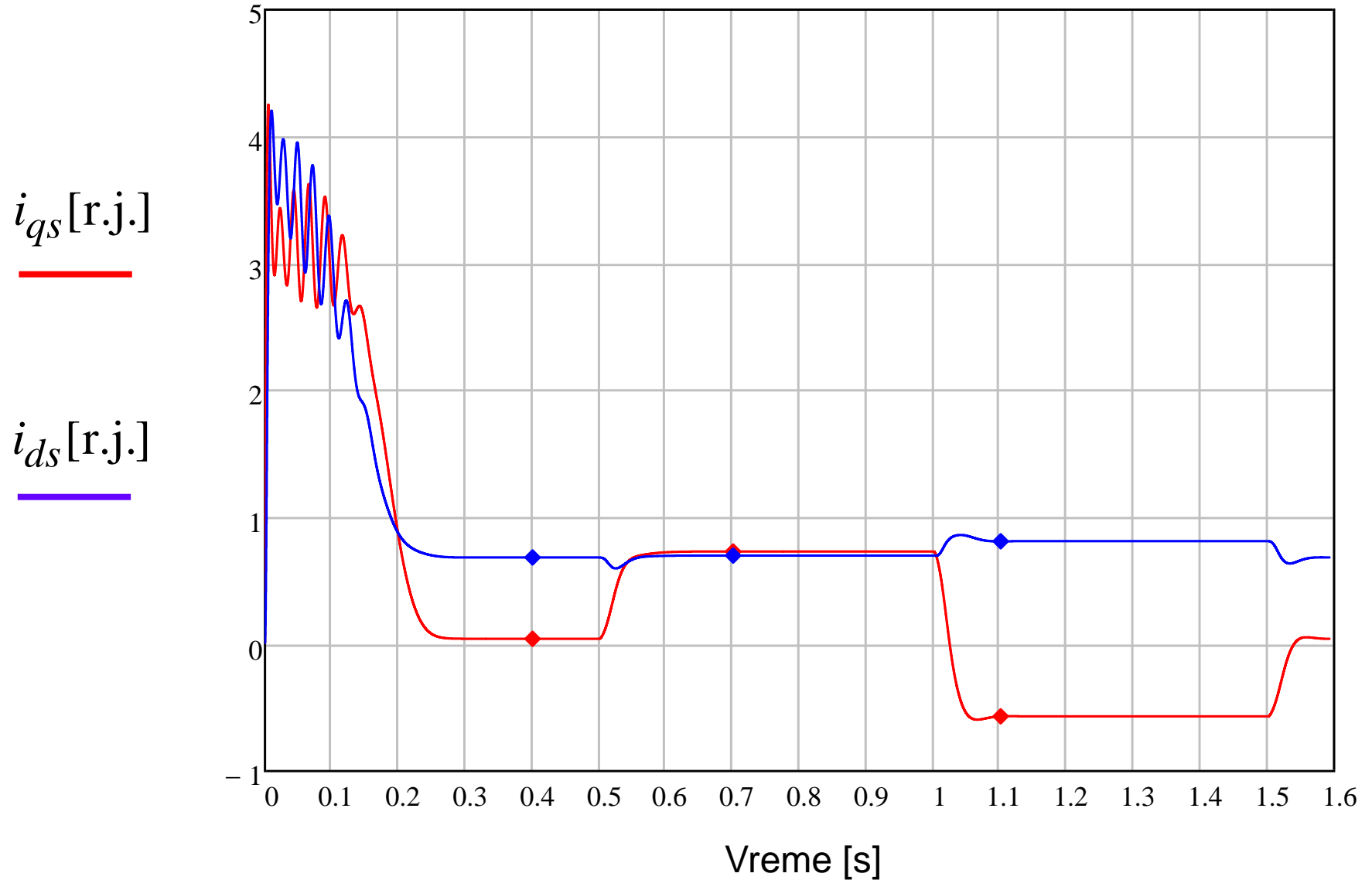


$$\frac{i_{as}}{\sqrt{2}} [\text{r.j.}]$$

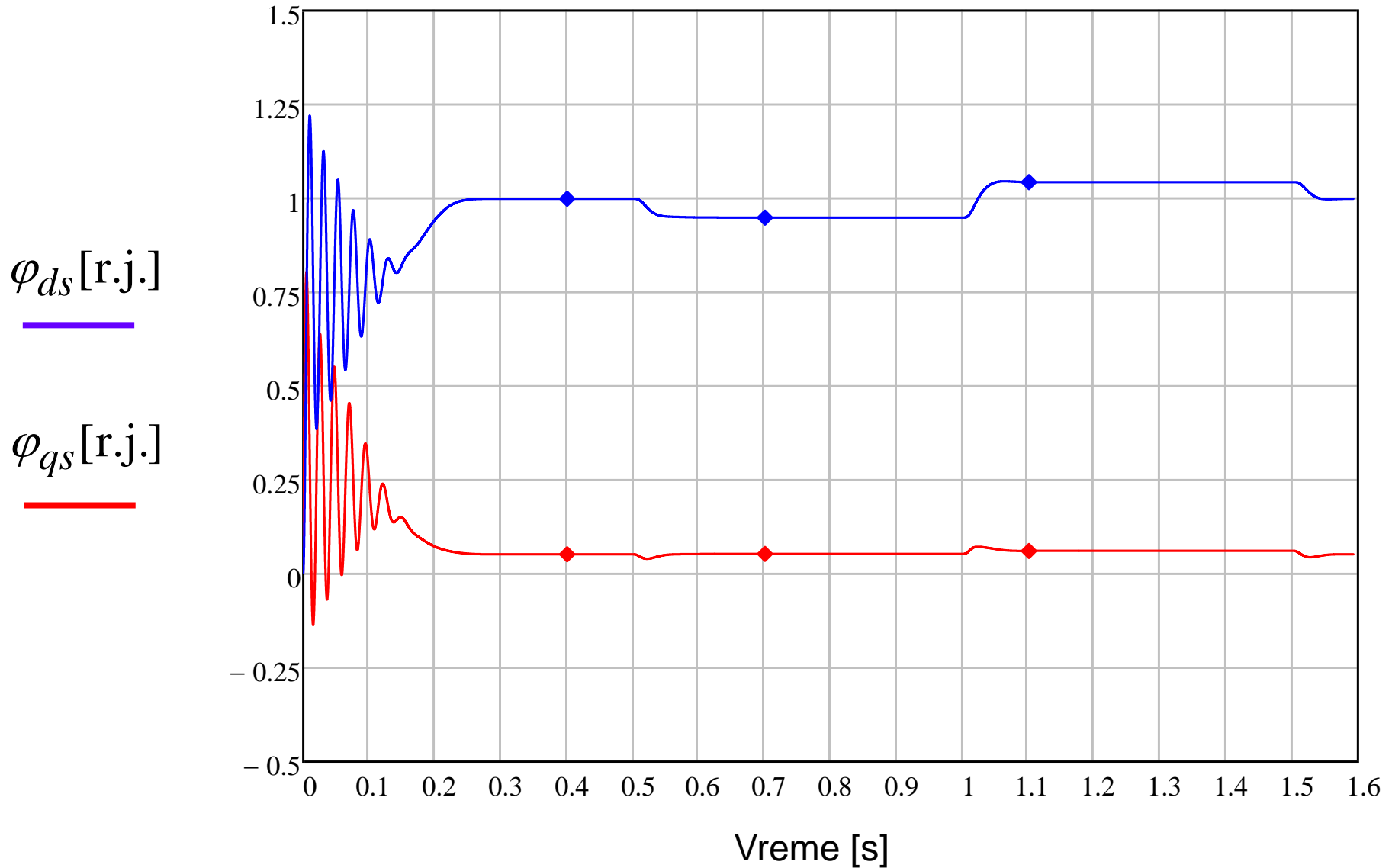


Vreme [s]

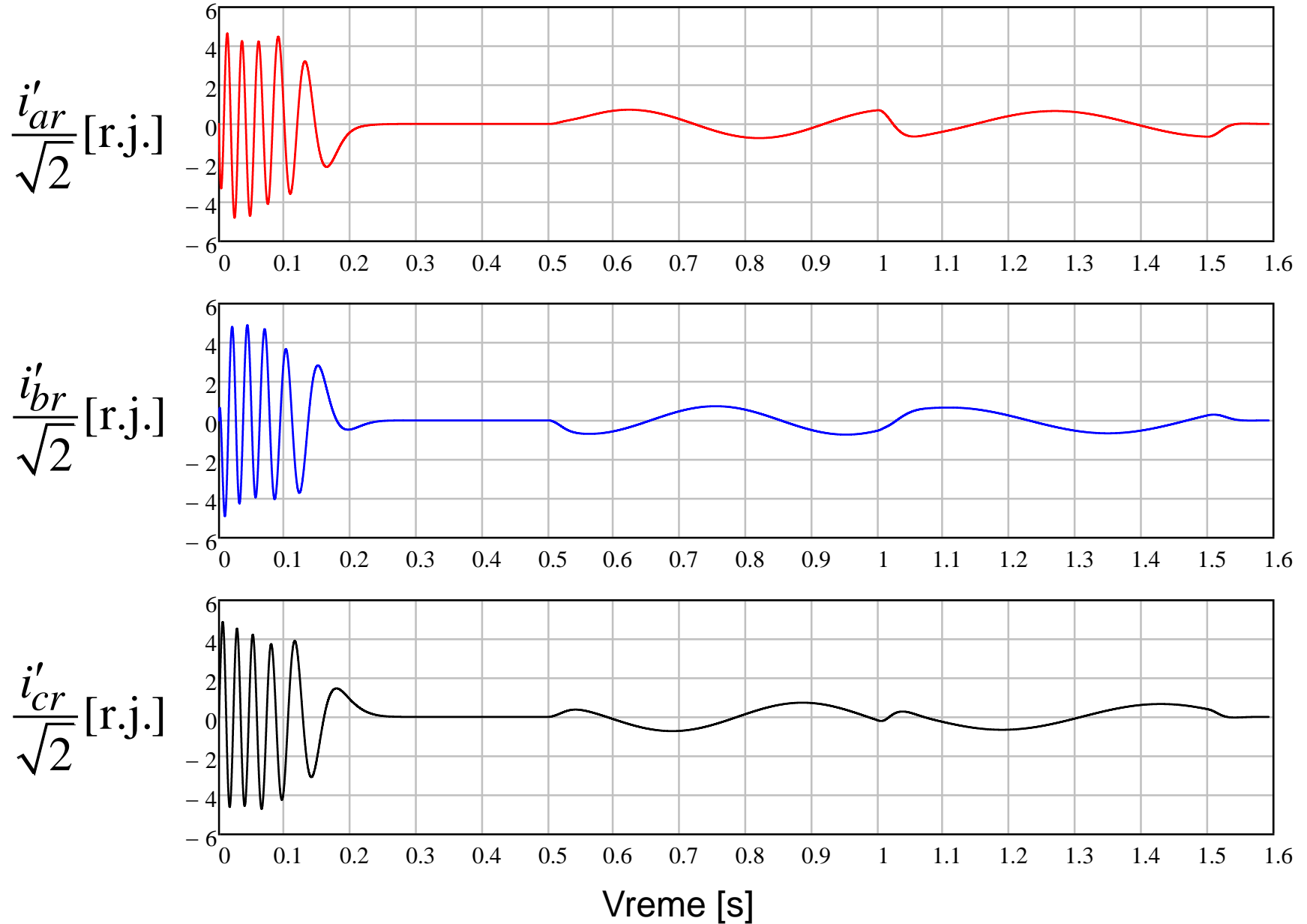
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorske struje



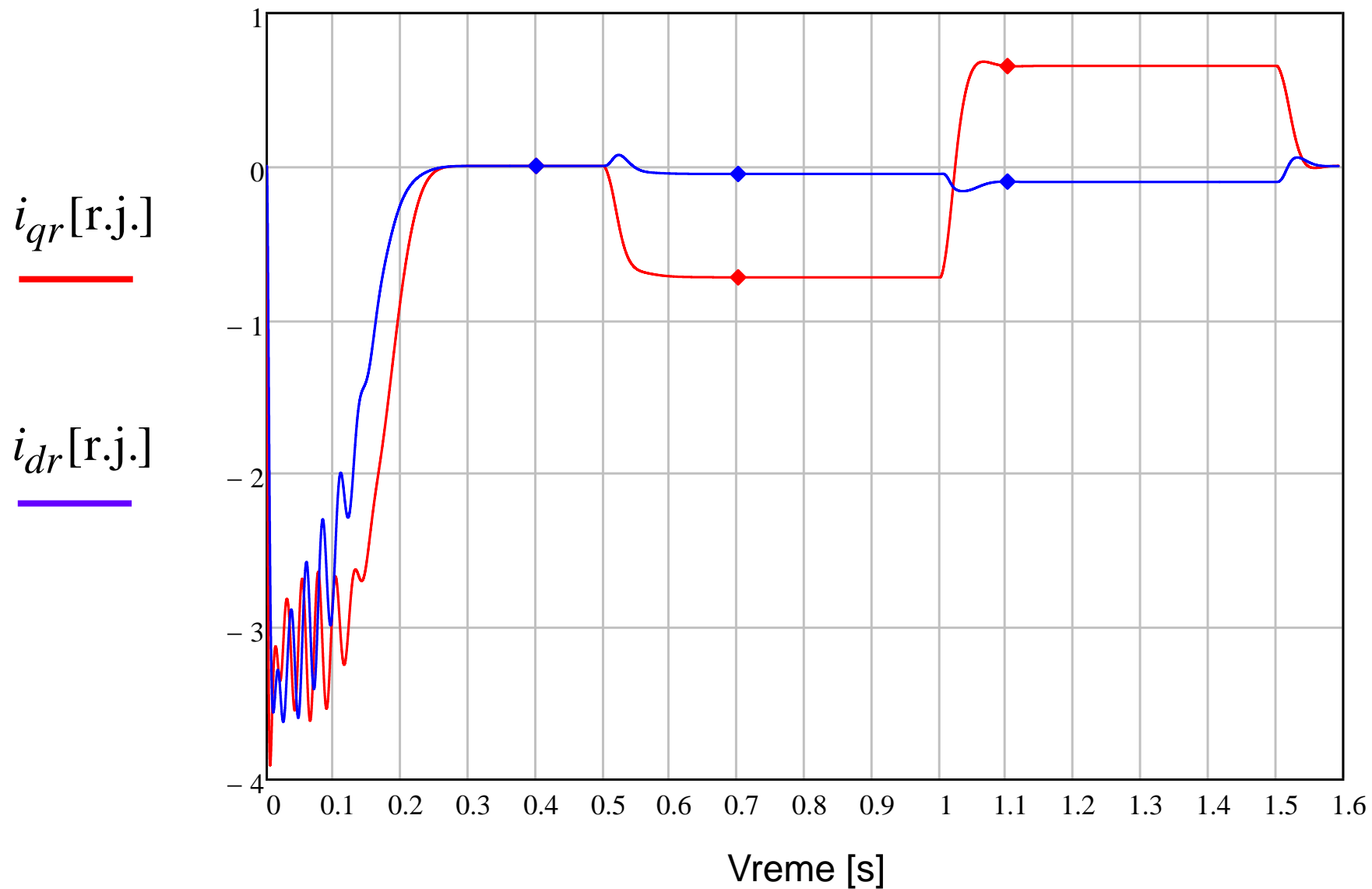
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente statorskog fluksa



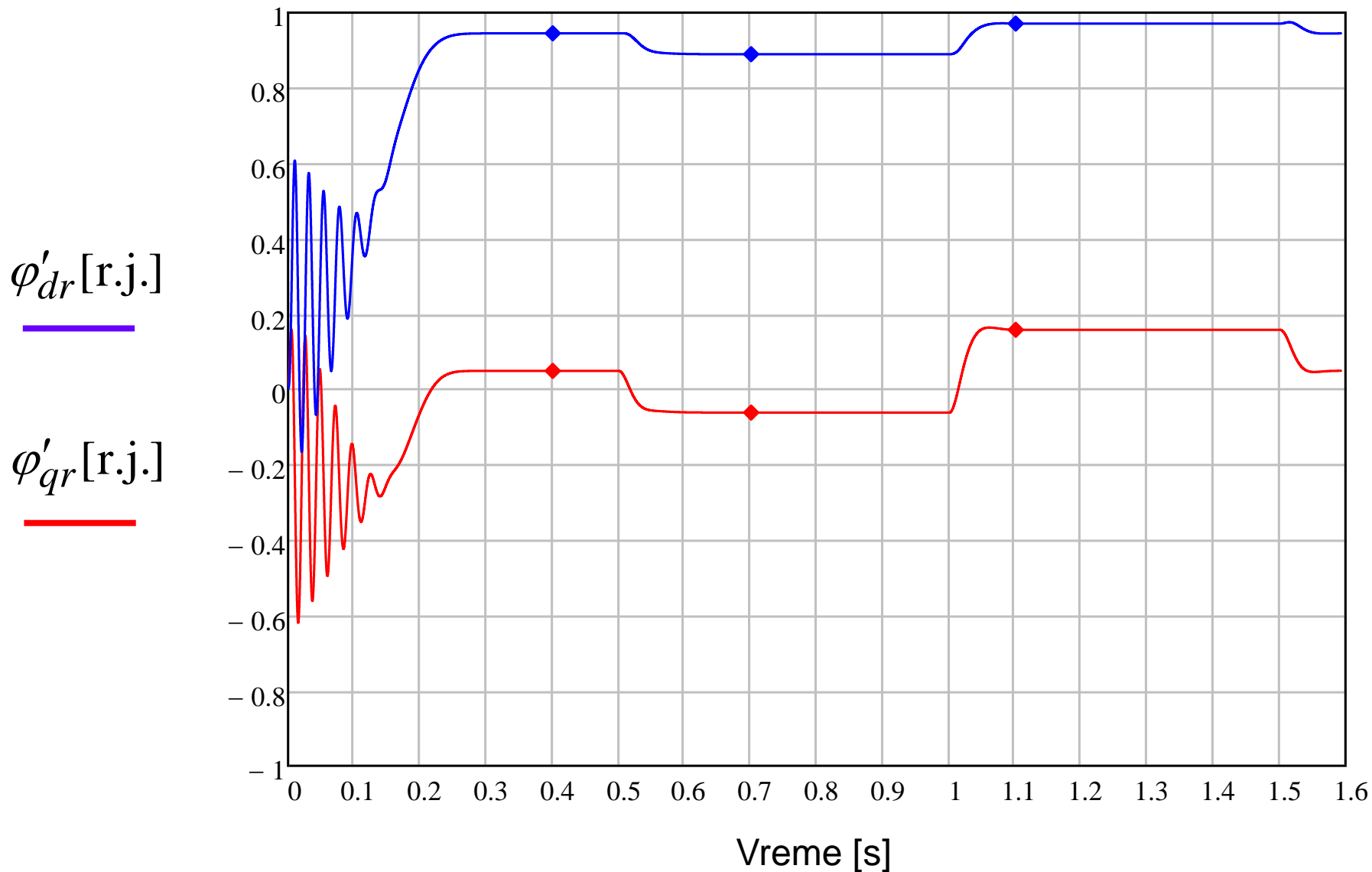
# Vremenski dijagrami rotorskih struja



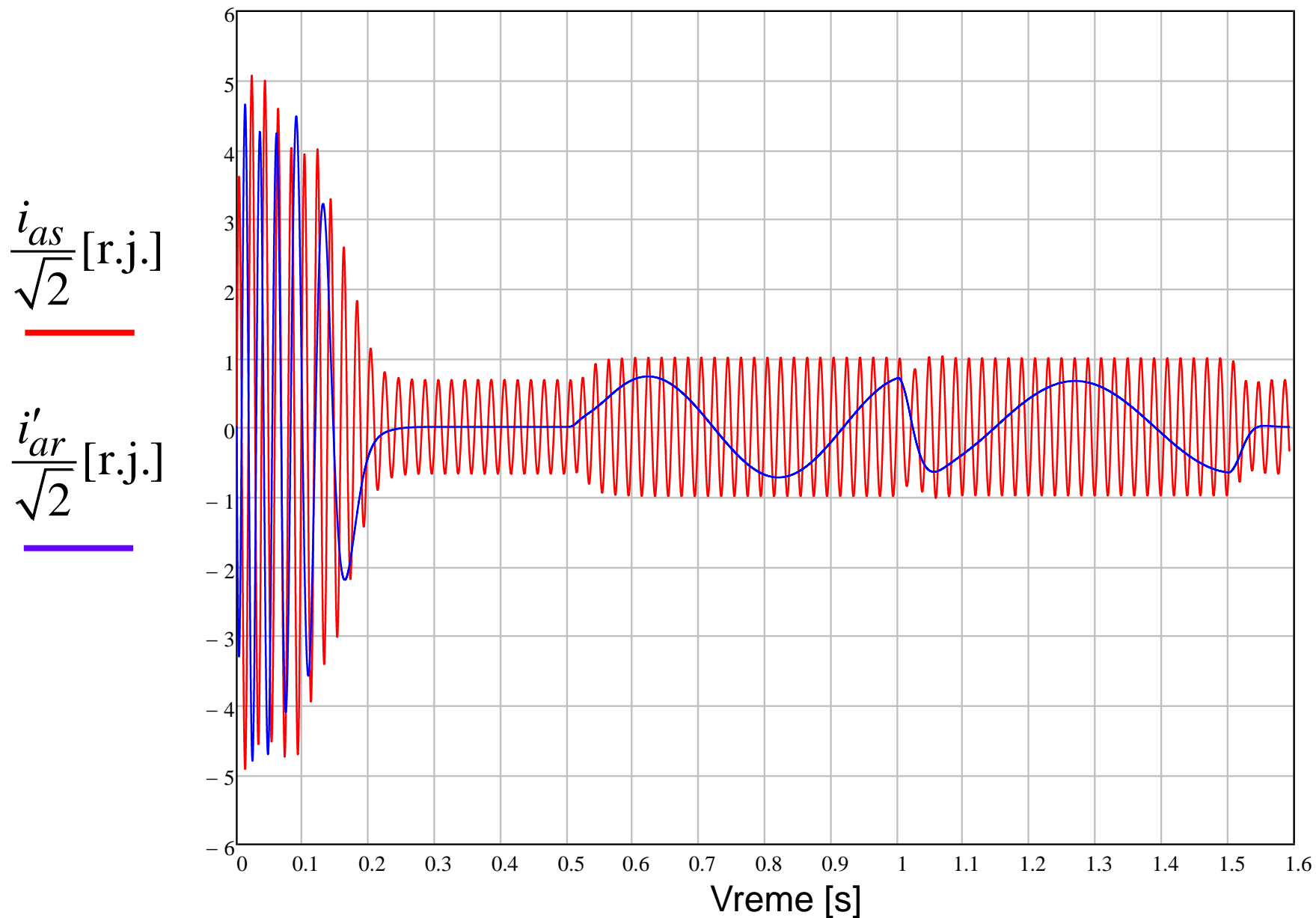
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorske struje



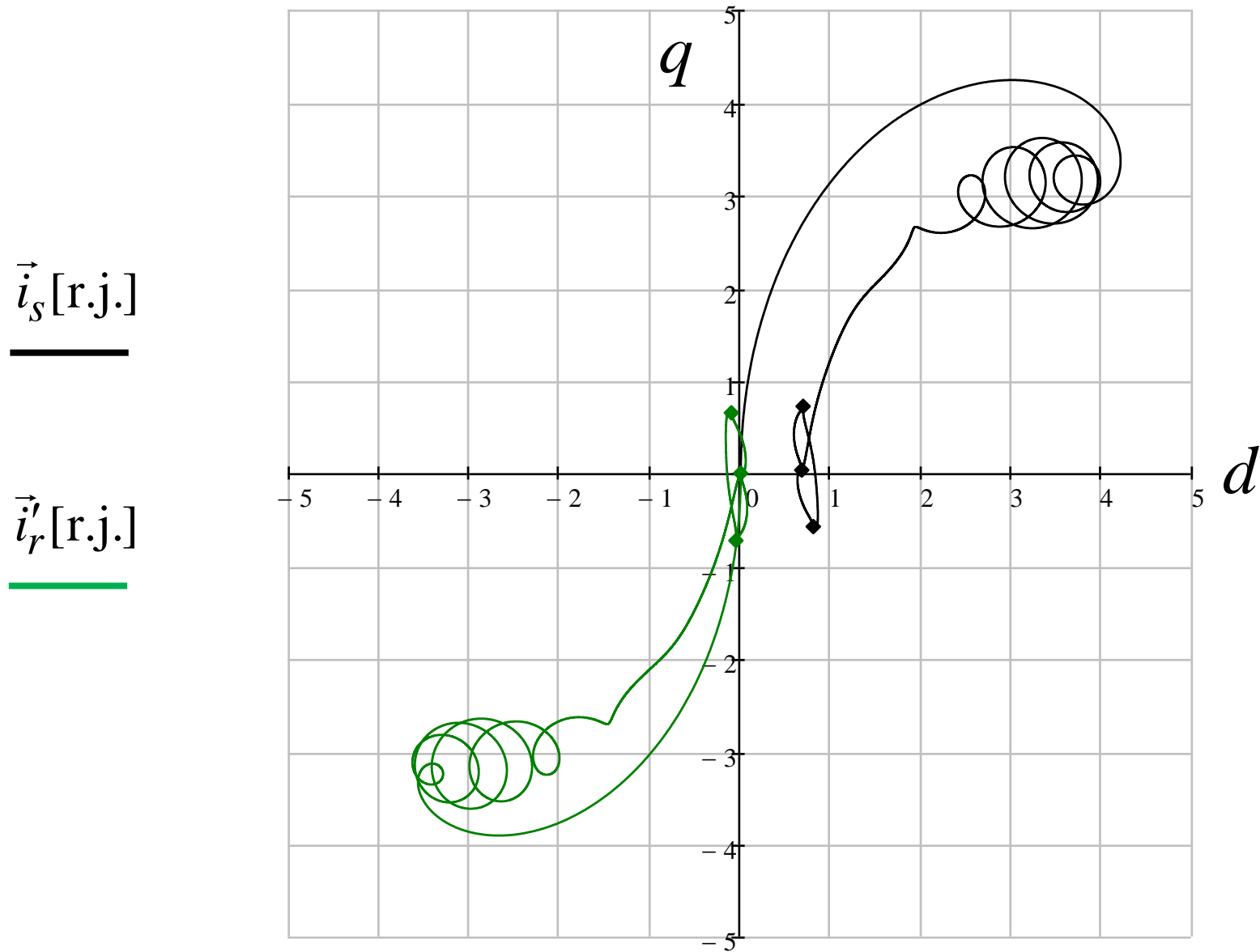
# Vremenski dijagrami q i d komponente rotorskog fluksa



# Vremenski dijagram statorske i rotorske struje



# Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorske i rotorske struje





# Dijagrami prostornih vektora statorskog i rotorskog fluksa

