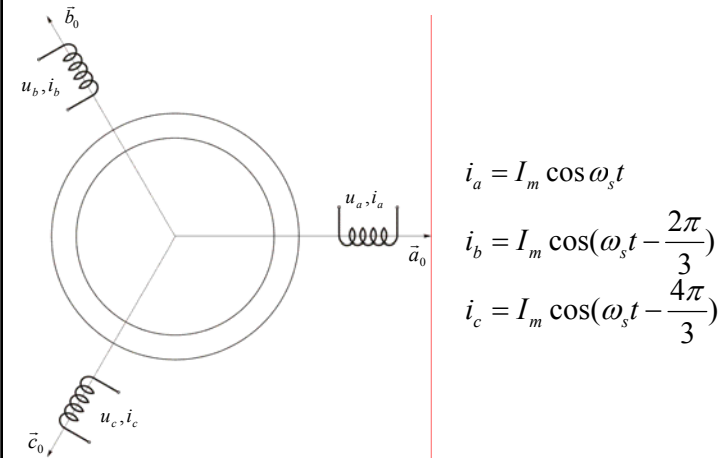


## Синхроне машине

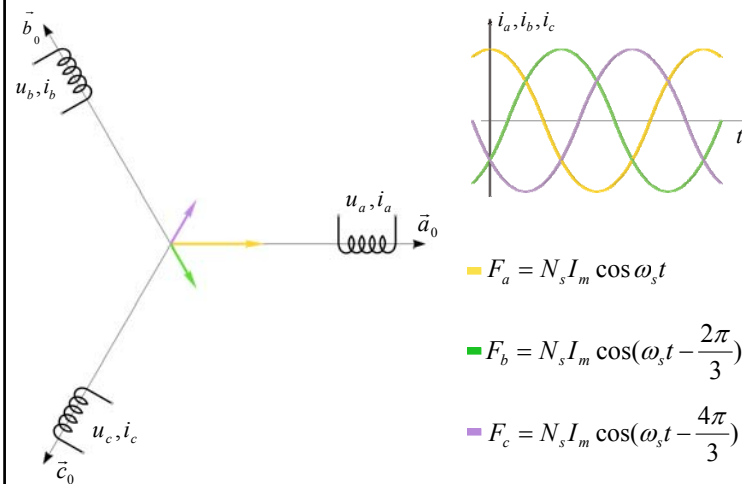
- Синхроне машине -

### Принцип рада



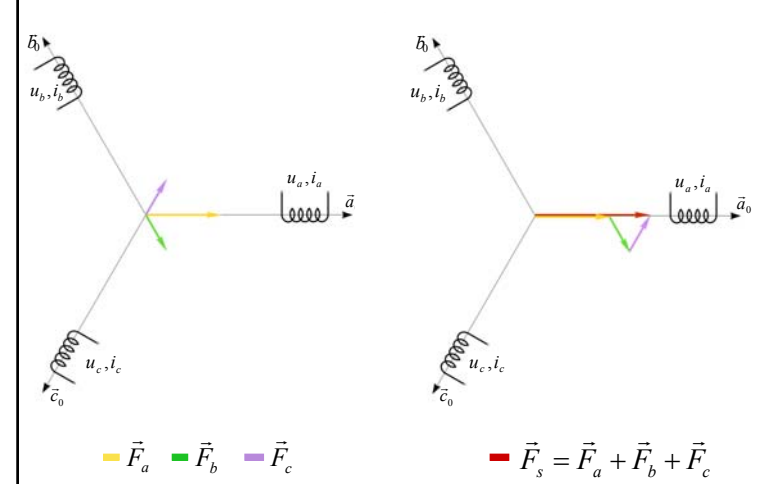
- Синхроне машине -

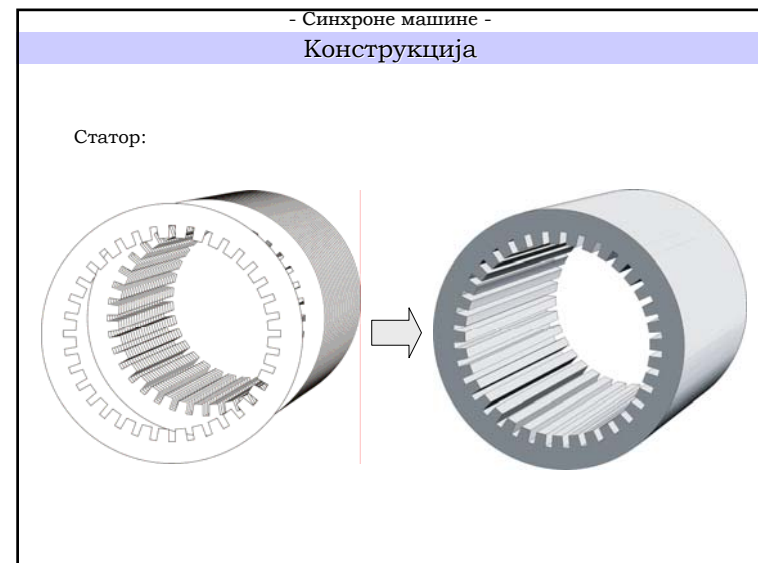
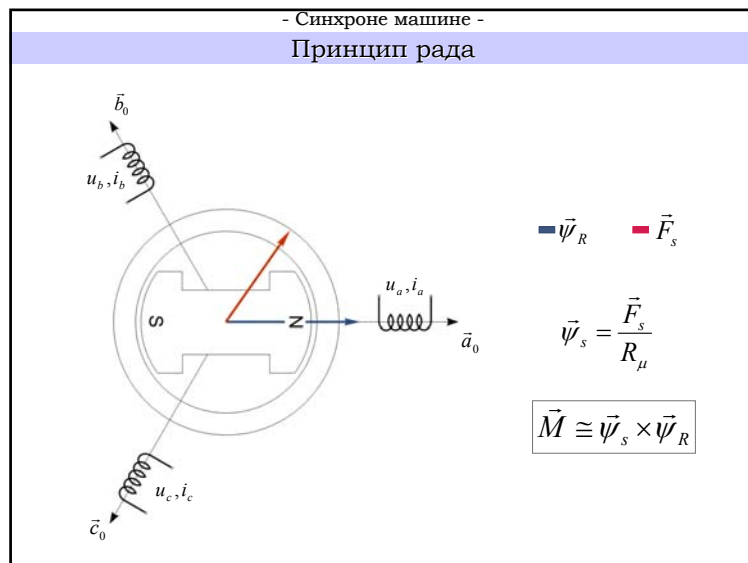
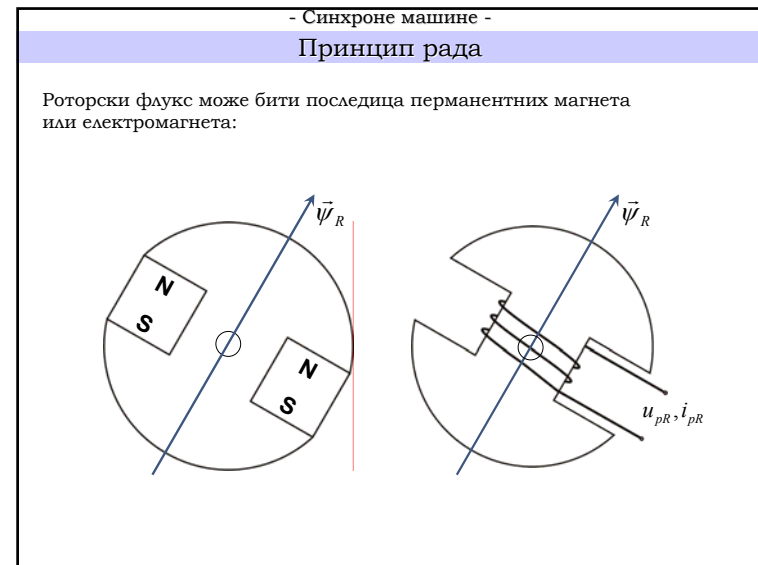
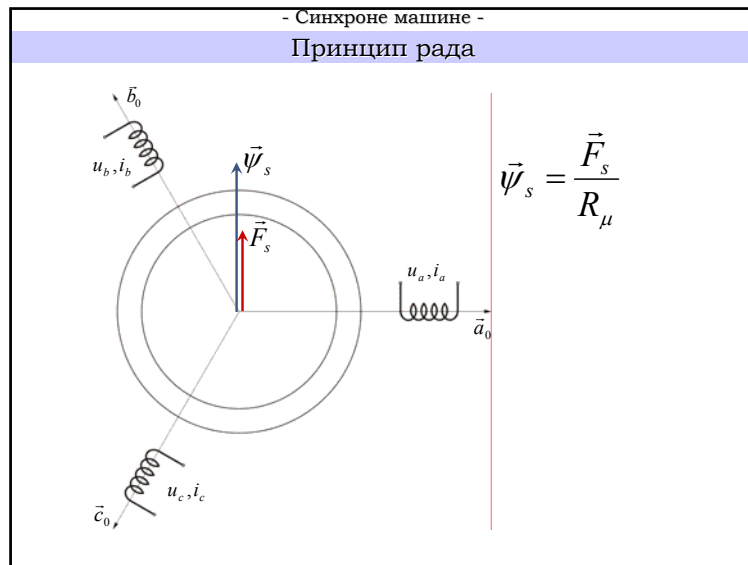
### Принцип рада

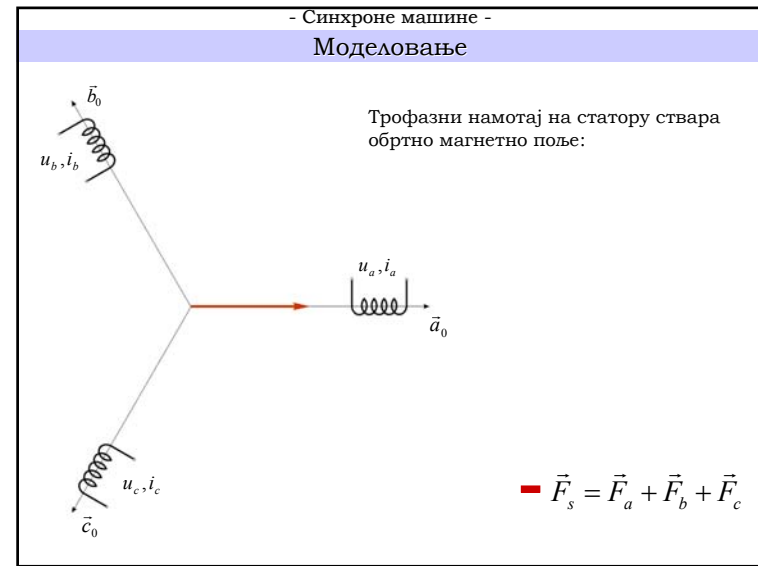
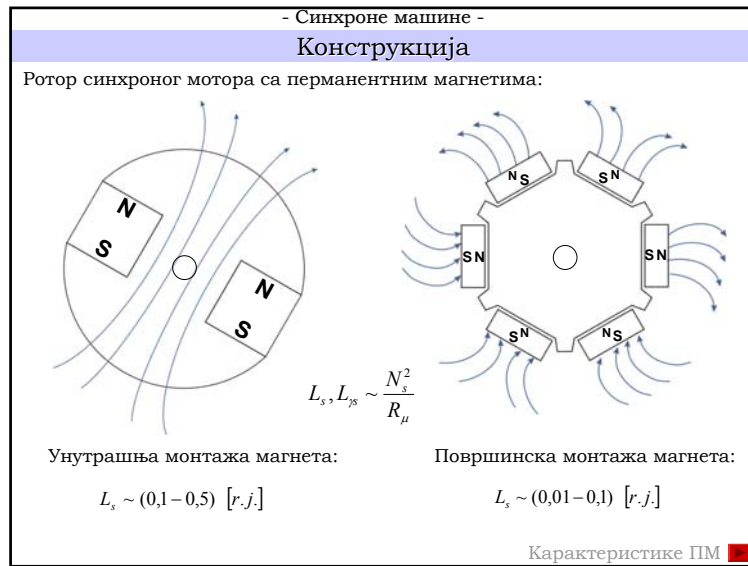
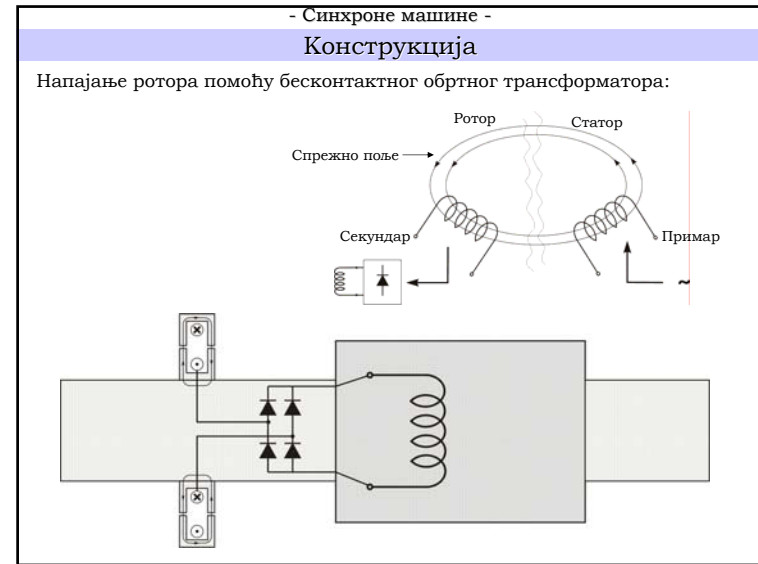
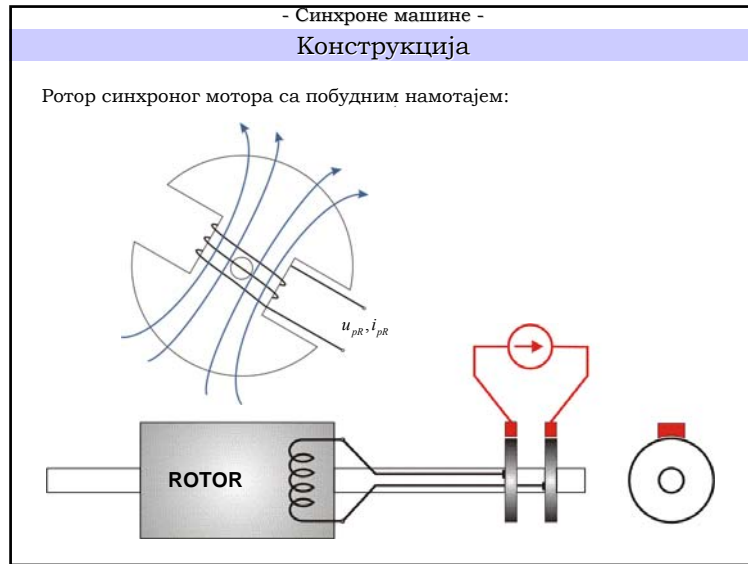


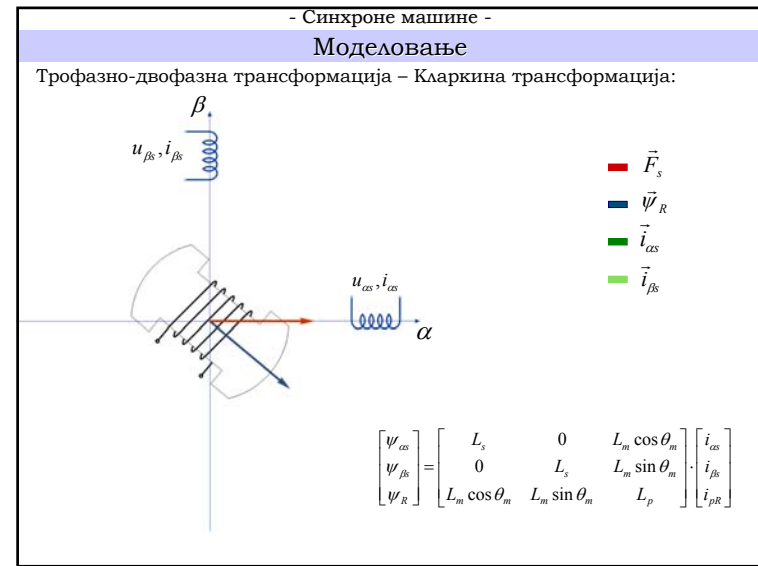
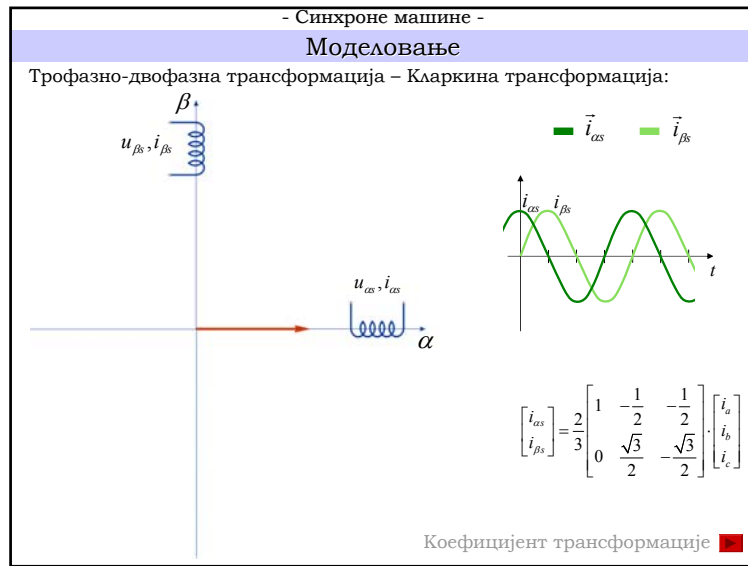
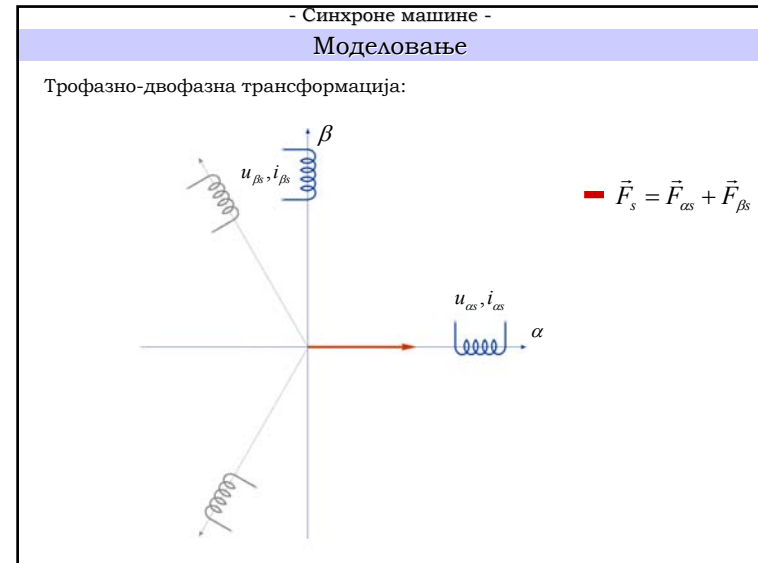
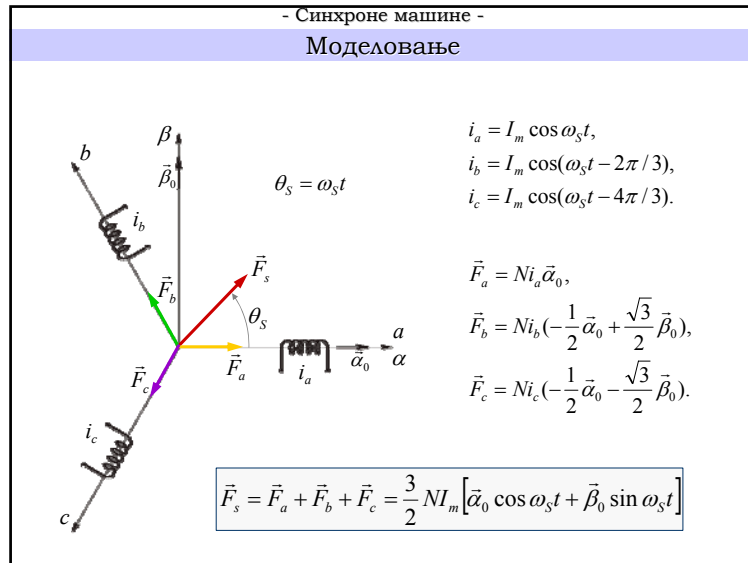
- Синхроне машине -

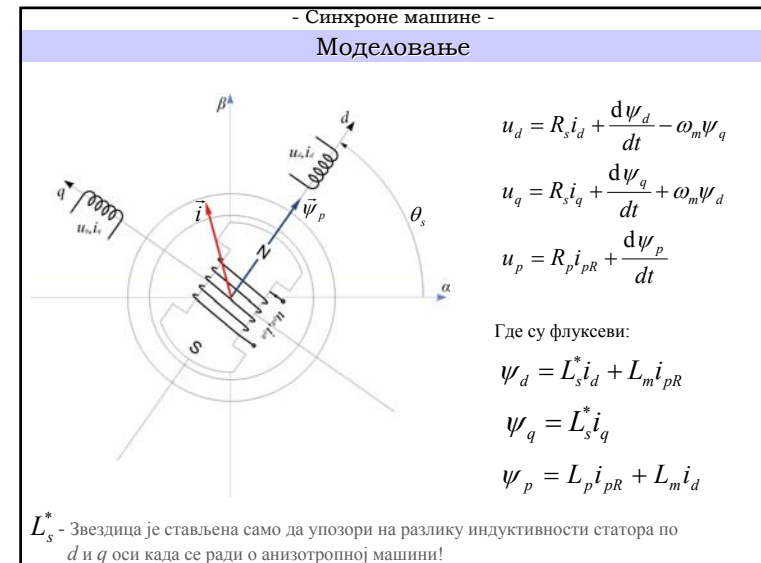
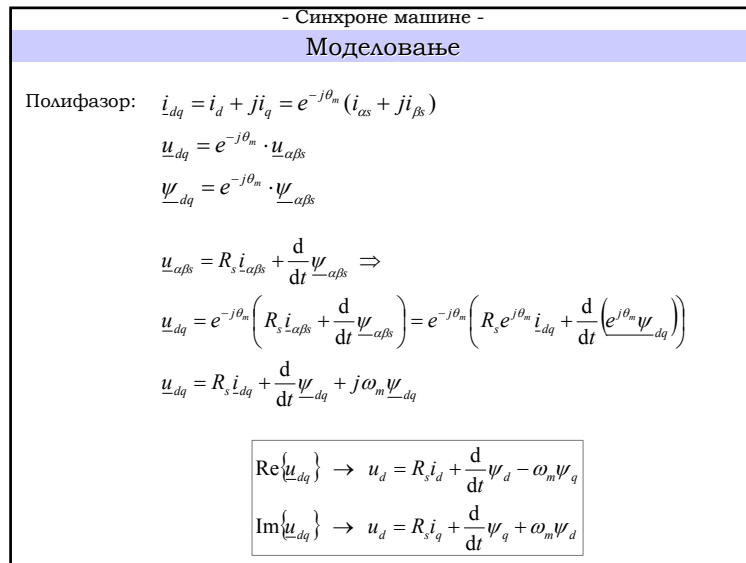
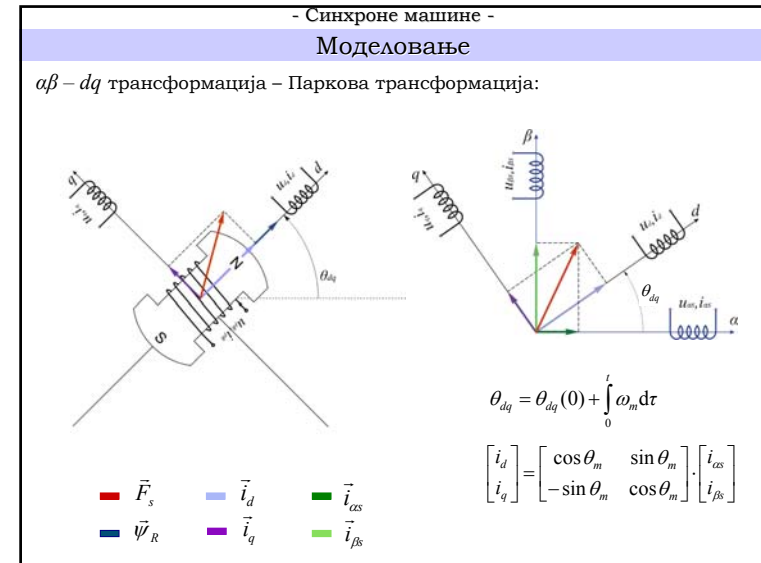
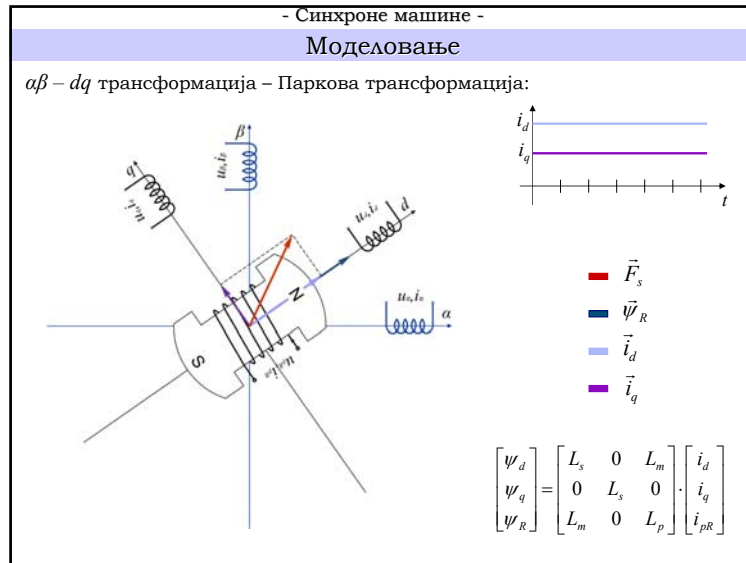
### Принцип рада

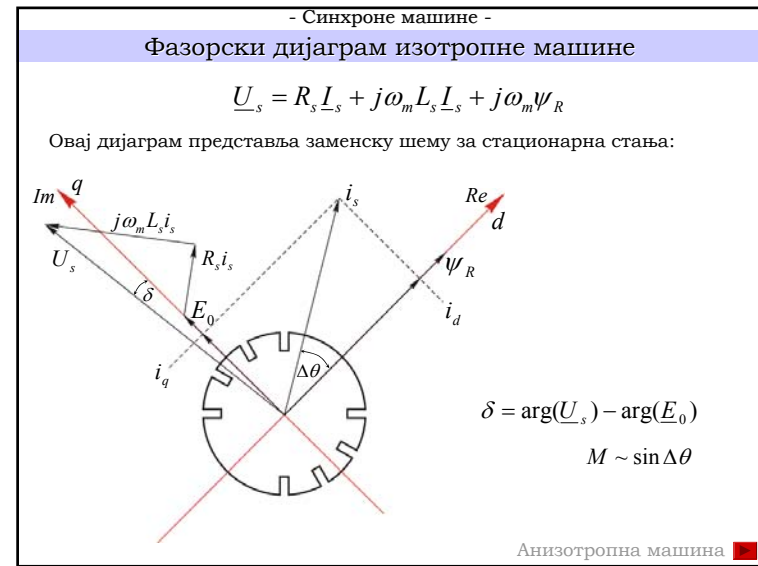
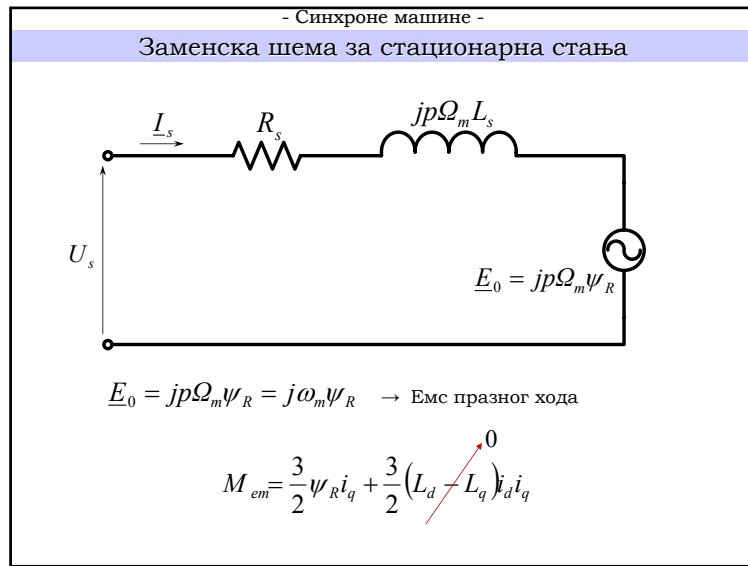
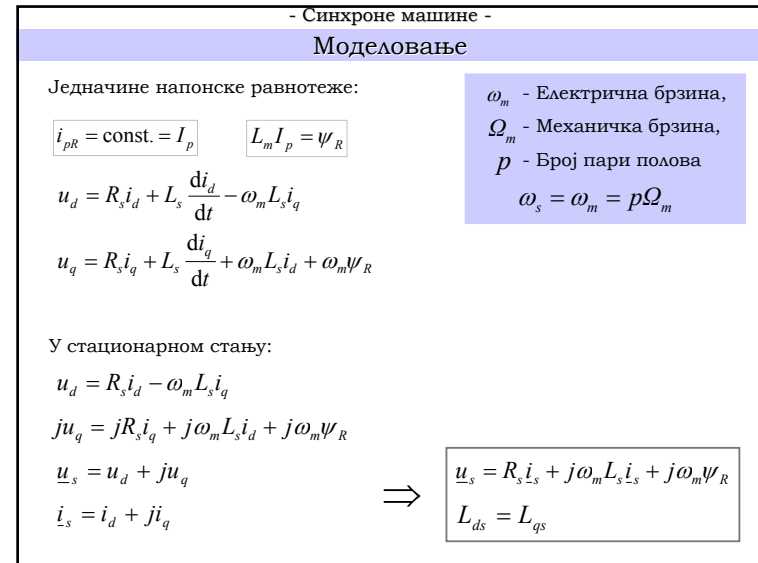
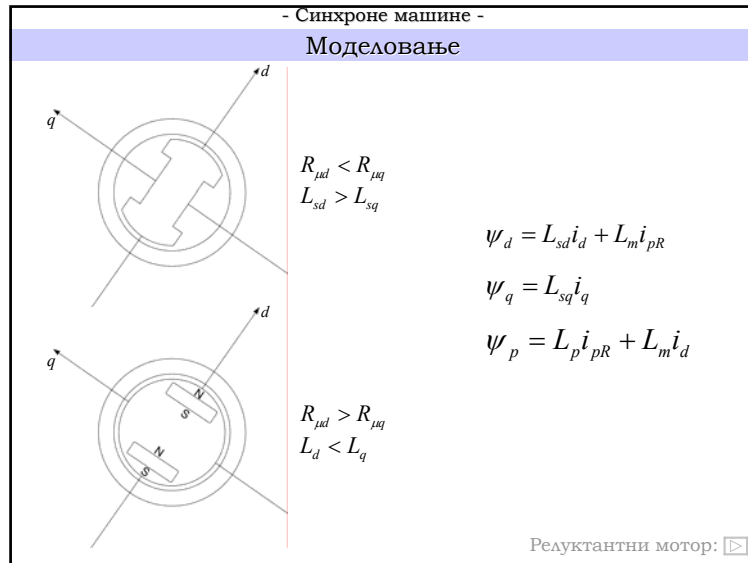








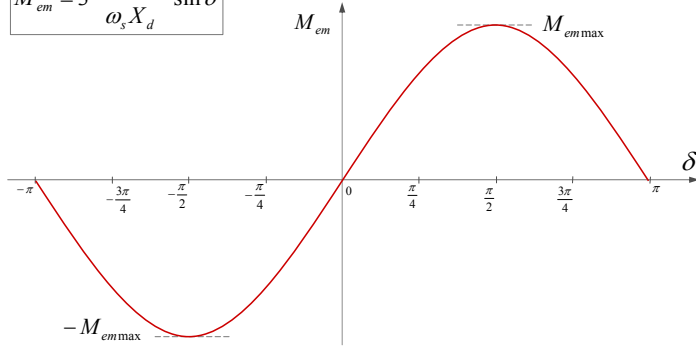




- Синхроне машине -

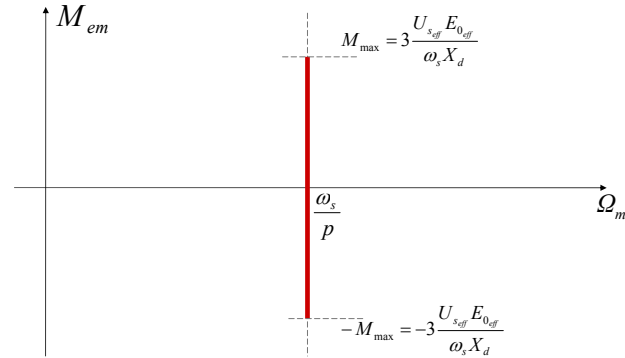
Електромагнетни момент синхроне машине

$$M_{em} = 3 \frac{U_{s,eff} E_{0,eff}}{\omega_s X_d} \sin \delta$$



- Синхроне машине -

Механичка карактеристика синхроне машине

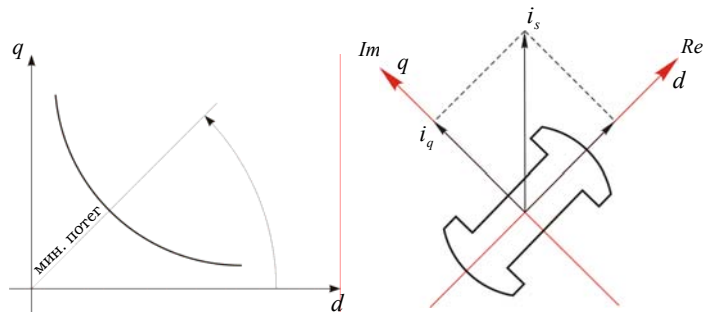


- Синхроне машине -

Редуктантни момент синхроне машине

$$M_r \sim i_d i_q$$

Максимални производ струја  $i_d i_q$  је за  $i_d = i_q$ ;



- Синхроне машине -

Карактеристике машине за  $U_s = const.$  и  $f = const.$

Шта се дешава када је  $\omega_s = const.$ , а  $\omega_m$  се мења?

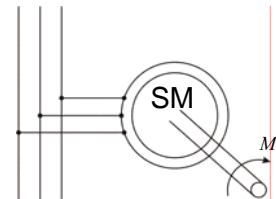
$$\dot{\delta} = \omega_s - \omega_m$$

$$J \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} = M_{em} - M_m \Rightarrow J \ddot{\delta} = -M_{em} + M_m$$

$$\ddot{\delta} = \dot{\omega}_s - \dot{\omega}_m \quad (\omega_s = const.) \Rightarrow$$

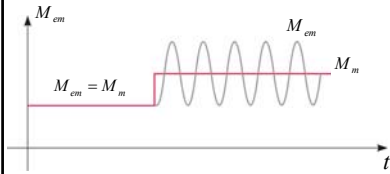
$$\ddot{\delta} = -\dot{\omega}_m$$

$$\omega_m \uparrow \quad \delta \uparrow \Rightarrow M_{em} \uparrow$$



- Синхроне машине -

Карактеристике машине за  $U_s = \text{const}$  и  $f = \text{const}$ .

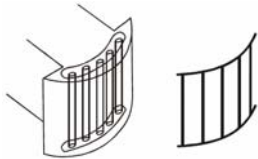


$$\delta \approx 0 \Rightarrow M_{em} \approx k\delta$$

$$J\ddot{\delta} + k\delta = M_m$$

$$Js^2\delta(s) + k\delta(s) = M_m(s) \quad s^2 + \frac{k}{J} = 0$$

Да би се унело пригушење, потребан је члан пропорционалан изводу  $\delta$ :

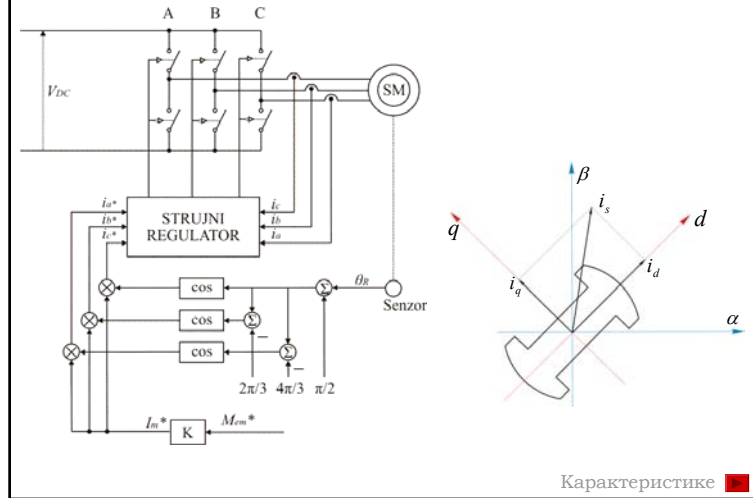


$$J\ddot{\delta} + k_p\dot{\delta} + k\delta = M_m \quad s^2 + \frac{k_p}{J}s + \frac{k}{J} = 0$$

$$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

- Синхроне машине -

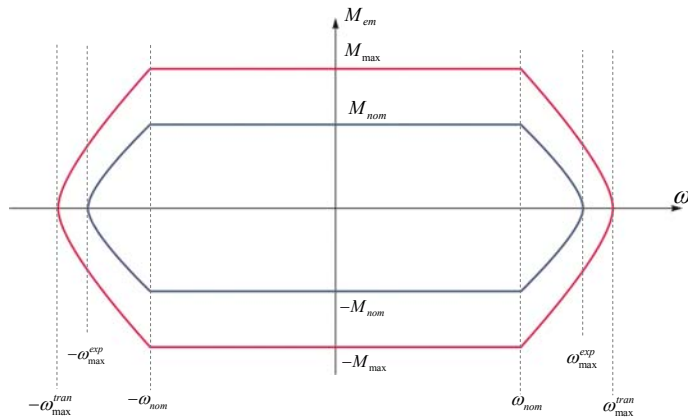
Синхрона машина напајана из струјног извора



Карактеристике

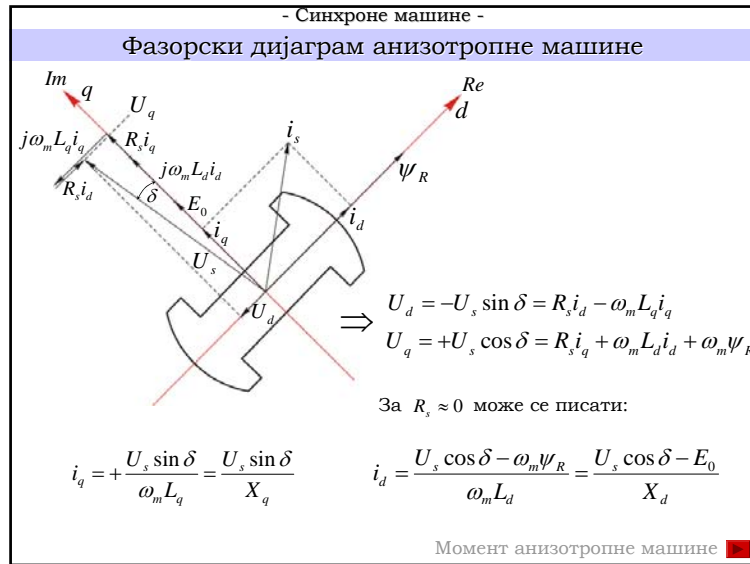
- Синхроне машине -

Експлоатациона и транзијентна карактеристика



- Транзијентна карактеристика
- Експлоатациона карактеристика





- Синхроне машине -

### Електромагнетни момент анизотропне синхроне машине

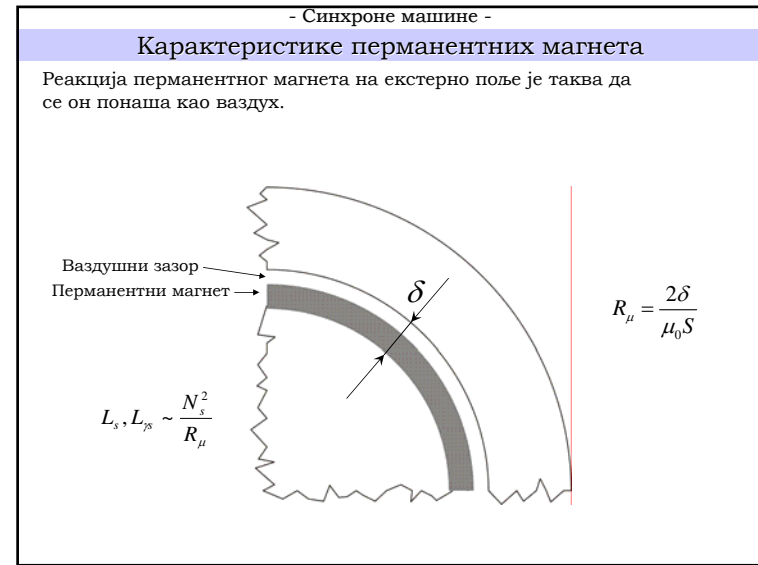
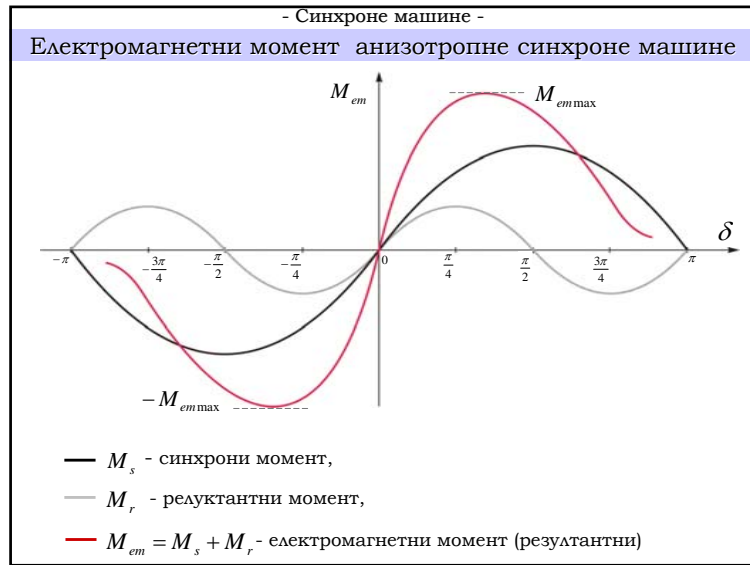
$$M_{em} = \frac{3 P_e}{2 \omega_s} \rightarrow \frac{3 U_d I_d + U_q I_q}{2 \omega_s} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \psi_R i_q + \frac{3}{2} (L_d - L_q) \cdot i_d i_q$$

Електромагнетни момент:

$$M_{em} = 3 \frac{U_{s,d} E_{0,d}}{\omega_s X_d} \sin \delta + \frac{3 U_{s,q}^2}{2 \omega_s} \left( \frac{1}{X_q} - \frac{1}{X_d} \right) \sin 2\delta = M_s + M_r \quad \text{где су:}$$

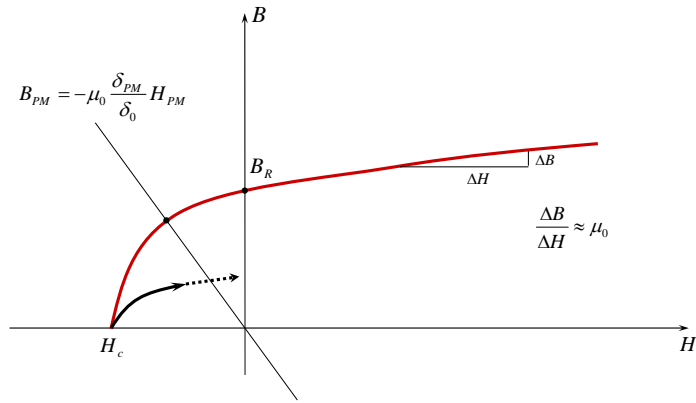
$$M_s = 3 \frac{U_{s,d} E_{0,d}}{\omega_s X_d} \sin \delta \quad \text{- синхрони момент, и}$$

$$M_r = \frac{3 U_{s,q}^2}{2 \omega_s} \left( \frac{1}{X_q} - \frac{1}{X_d} \right) \sin 2\delta \quad \text{- релуктантни момент}$$



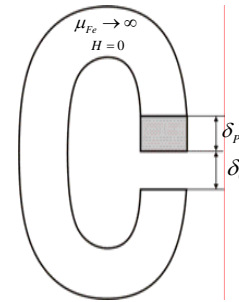
Карактеристике перманентних магнета

Карактеристика магнетизације перманентног магнета:



Карактеристике перманентних магнета

Како је  $\oint \vec{H} d\vec{l} = 0$  може се писати:



$$H_{PM} \delta_{PM} + H_0 \delta_0 = 0$$

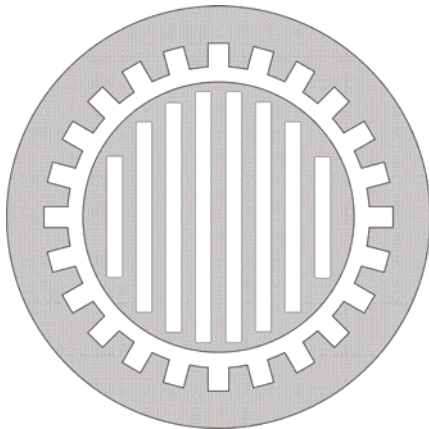
$$B_{PM} = B_0 = \mu_0 H_0$$

$$H_0 = \frac{B_{PM}}{\mu_0}$$

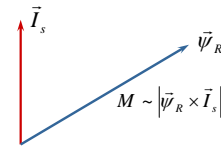
$$H_{PM} \delta_{PM} + \frac{B_{PM}}{\mu_0} \delta_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$B_{PM} = -\mu_0 \frac{\delta_{PM}}{\delta_0} H_{PM}$$

Редуктантни мотор



Карактеристике машине напајане из струјног извора



$$M_{em} = \frac{3p}{2} \psi_R i_q \Big|_{\omega < \omega_{nom}}$$

$$\psi_d = \psi_R + L_d i_d$$

$$\psi_d(\omega) \Big|_{\omega > \omega_{nom}} = \psi_R \frac{\omega_{nom}}{\omega}$$

$$i_d(\omega) \Big|_{\omega > \omega_{nom}} = -\psi_R \left( 1 - \frac{\omega_{nom}}{\omega} \right) \frac{1}{L_d}$$

