

<p>ATMTKA 975</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333.08 IFAC 5.5.4 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),109–111(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UZROCI OSOVINSKIH STRUJA KOD NISKONAPONSKIH KAVEZNIH ASINKRONIH STROJEVA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prof. Stjepan Štefanko, Dr.Sc., B.Sc.; Marijan Bogut, M.Sc., B.Sc.; Ivan Kurtović, B.Sc. Milan Kovačević, B.Sc.; Milorad Momić, B.Sc.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">KONČAR – Electrical Engineering Institute, Fallerovo šetalište 22, 10002 Zagreb, Croatia <i>http://www.koncar-institut.hr</i> <i>e-mail: mbogut@koncar-institut.hr, kurtovic@koncar-institut.hr, mkovac@koncar-institut.hr</i></p> <p>Analizirani su mogući uzroci osovinskih struja kod niskonaponskih kavezniha asinkronih strojeva. Objavljen je mehanizam nastajanja osovinskih struja frekvencije napajanja i frekvencije klizanja kod dvopolnih i četveropolnih strojeva i utjecaji prekida štapova ili prstena rotorskog kaveza.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Sl. 3, Lit. 4 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p><i>izmjenični strojevi asinkroni motori dijagnostika mjerenja</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),109–111(2005)</p>			<p>ATMTKA 976</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.82:519.6 IFAC 5.5.4 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),113–122(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>IZRAČUNAVANJE PARAMETARA MOTORA S UMETNUTIM PERMANENTNIM MAGNETIMA METODOM KONAČNIH ELEMENATA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dr. sc. Damir Žarko, Prof. dr. sc. Drago Ban University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical and Engineering and Computing Department of Electrical Machines, Drives and Automation, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia Ratko Klarić Istarski vodovod d.o.o., Sv. Ivan 8, 52420 Buzet, Croatia</i></p> <p>Prikazana je metoda proračuna parametara motora s umetnutim permanentnim magnetima u bilo kojoj radnoj točki korištenjem dvodimenzionalne metode konačnih elemenata. Metoda je prilagođena korištenju u fazi projektiranja motora gdje je potrebno odrediti parametre motora, posebice induktivitete, koji su istovremeno funkcija geometrijskih dimenzija motora i ograničenja naponskog izvora napajanja. Za proračun reaktancije glava namota korištena je analitička metoda bazirana na trodimenzionalnom modelu čeonog prostora motora u kojem je svaki svitak modeliran kao skup međusobno povezanih tankih ravnih linija. Proračun međuinduktiviteta svitaka u glavi namota baziran je na rješenju Neumanovog integrala. Navedeni pristup proračunu parametara je primijenjen na motoru s umetnutim magnetima snage 1,65 kW za koji je napravljen i ispitani prototip.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Sl. 14, Tab. 2, Lit. 14 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p><i>motor s permanentnim magnetima induktiviteti metoda konačnih elemenata simulacija ispitivanje</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),113–122(2005)</p>
<p>ATMTKA 977</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333 IFAC 5.5.4 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),123–128(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>IDENTIFIKACIJA PARAMETARA ASINKRONOG MOTORA NA TEMELJU POKUSA ZALETA I ZAUSTAVLJANJA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Marin Despalatović, dipl. ing.; Dr. sc. Martin Jadrić, red. prof.; Dr. sc. Božo Terzić, izv. prof. Fakultet elektrotehnike strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Splitu, Zavod za elektroenergetiku Rudera Boškovića bb, 21000 Split, Hrvatska e-mail: despi@fesb.hr, mjadric@fesb.hr, bterzic@fesb.hr</i></p> <p>U ovom je radu predstavljen jedan novi postupak za identifikaciju parametara asinkronog motora koji se temelji na pokusima zaleta i zaustavljanja neopterećenog motora. Pritom se zahtjeva samo mjerenje statorskih napona i struja. Momentna karakteristika motora dobivena iz mjerenja u pokusu zaleta koristi se za određivanje inercije. Na taj način izbjegnuto je utjecaj viših prostornih harmonika polja na točnost identifikacijskog postupka. Otpor rotora određuje se iz pokusa zaleta i iz pokusa zaustavljanja, čime je posredno određen i faktor potiskivanja struje. Rezultati dobiveni identifikacijskim postupkom uspoređeni su s parametrima motora dobivenima iz pokusa praznog hoda i kratkog spoja.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Sl. 9, Tab. 1, Lit. 12 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p><i>asinkroni motor identifikacija parametara mjerenje modeliranje i simulacija</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),123–128(2005)</p>			<p>ATMTKA 978</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.311:621.314.57 IFAC 5.5.4 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),129–134(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UPRAVLJANJE SUSTAVOM ZA POBOLJŠANJE KVALITETE ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE U VREMENSKOM PODRUČJU</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rafael K. Járdán<sup>1</sup>, István Nagy<sup>1,2</sup>, Attila Olasz<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department of Automation and Applied Informatics, Goldmann Gy. ter 3, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary e-mail: jrk@get.bme.hu <sup>2</sup> Computer and Automation Institute, Hungarian Academy of Science Kende 13-17, H-111 Budapest, Hungary</i></p> <p>Članak prikazuje rješenje sustava za poboljšanje kvalitete električne energije uporabom izmjenjivača iz sustava razvijenog za korištenje obnovljivih i otpadnih izvora energije. Algoritam upravljanja sustavom za poboljšanje kvalitete električne energije utemeljen je na primjeni teorije vektorskog prostora, a razvoj cijelog sustava počivao je na sveobuhvatnoj primjeni računalnih simulacijskih tehnika.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Sl. 8, Lit. 5 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p><i>upravljanje pretvaračem kvaliteta električne energije simulacija</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),129–134(2005)</p>

<p>ATMTKA 976</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.82:519.6 IFAC 5.5.4 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),113-122(2005) <b>FINITE ELEMENT APPROACH TO CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS OF AN INTERIOR PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dr. sc. Damir Žarko, Prof. dr. sc. Drago Ban University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical and Engineering and Computing Department of Electrical Machines, Drives and Automation, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia Ratko Klarić Istarski vodovod d.o.o., Sv. Ivan 8, 52420 Buzet, Croatia</i></p> <p>A method for calculation of parameters of an interior permanent magnet (IPM) motor at any operating point using 2-D finite element method is presented. This approach is presented to be used in the design stage where it is necessary to determine the motor parameters, namely inductances, which are simultaneously a function on motor dimensions and terminal voltage constraints. An analytical technique based on a 3-D geometric model of the end winding region in which each coil is modeled as a set of serially connected straight filaments has been used for calculation of the end winding leakage inductance. The calculation of the mutual inductance of the end coils is based on the multiple solutions of the Neumann integral. This approach to calculation of motor parameters has been applied in the design of a 1.65 kW IPM motor for which a prototype has been built and tested.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 14, Tab. 2, Ref. 14 – original in english)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Authors</i></span></p> <p><i>permanent magnet motor inductances finite element method simulation testing</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),113-122(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 975</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333.08 IFAC 5.5.4 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),109-111(2005) <b>THE ORIGINS OF SHAFT CURRENTS IN SQUIRREL-CAGE LOW-VOLTAGE INDUCTION MACHINES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prof. Stjepan Štefanko, Dr.Sc., B.Sc.; Marijan Bogut, M.Sc., B.Sc.; Ivan Kurtović, B.Sc. Milan Kovačević, B.Sc.; Milorad Momić, B.Sc. KONČAR – Electrical Engineering Institute, Fallerovo šetalište 22, 10002 Zagreb, Croatia http://www.koncar-institut.hr e-mail: mbogut@koncar-institut.hr, kurtovic@koncar-institut.hr, mkovac@koncar-institut.hr</i></p> <p>Possible origins of shaft currents in squirrel-cage low-voltage induction machines are analysed. The mechanism of generation of shaft currents fundamental frequency and slip frequency at 2-pole and 4-pole machines is explained, as well the influence of broken rotor bars or end rings on shaft currents.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 3, Ref. 4 – original in english)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Authors</i></span></p> <p><i>AC machines induction motors diagnostics measurements</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),109-111(2005)</p>
<p>ATMTKA 978</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.311:621.314.57 IFAC 5.5.4 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),129-134(2005) <b>TIME DOMAIN CONTROL OF A POWER QUALITY CONDITIONING SYSTEM</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rafael K. Járdán<sup>1</sup>, István Nagy<sup>1,2</sup>, Attila Olasz<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department of Automation and Applied Informatics, Goldmann Gy. ter 3, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary e-mail: jrk@get.bme.hu <sup>2</sup> Computer and Automation Institute, Hungarian Academy of Science Kende 13-17, H-111 Budapest, Hungary</i></p> <p>The present paper describes a solution for Power Quality Conditioning using the DC/AC converter of a system developed for utilising renewable and waste energy sources. The algorithm of the Power Quality Conditioning (PQC) function of the system is based on the application of Space Vector theory and the system development relied on extensive use of computer simulation techniques.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 8, Ref. 5 – original in english)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Authors</i></span></p> <p><i>converter control power quality simulation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),129-134(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 977</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333 IFAC 5.5.4 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),123-128(2005) <b>IDENTIFICATION OF INDUCTION MOTOR PARAMETERS FROM FREE ACCELERATION AND DECELERATION TESTS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Marin Despalatović, dipl. ing.; Dr. sc. Martin Jadrić, red. prof.; Dr. sc. Božo Terzić, izv. prof. Fakultet elektrotehnike strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Splitu, Zavod za elektroenergetiku Rudera Boškovića bb, 21000 Split, Hrvatska e-mail: despi@fesb.hr, mjadic@fesb.hr, bterzic@fesb.hr</i></p> <p>In this paper, a new step-by-step approach to identify the parameters of an induction machine combining free acceleration and deceleration transient data is presented. The measurement of the stator line voltages and currents is required only. The free acceleration torque characteristic is used in order to identify the inertia and to avoid the influence of the harmonic fields effect on the identification accuracy. The rotor resistance is identified from both free acceleration and deceleration transients data, and in that way the skin effect factor is determined. The identification results are compared with the motor parameters obtained by performing locked-rotor and no-load tests.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 9, Tab. 1, Ref. 12 – original in english)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Authors</i></span></p> <p><i>induction motor measurement modeling and simulation parameter identification</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),123-128(2005)</p>

<p>ATMTKA 979</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.314.5:004.94 IFAC 5.5.4; 2.1.5 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),135–141(2005) <b>PWM USMJERIVAČ U UVJETIMA IZOBILIČENJA MREŽNOG NAPONA</b> <i>Milijana Odavić, Željko Jakopović, Fetah Kolonić</i> <i>University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Department of Electric Machines, Drives and Automation, Unska 3, Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>e-mail: eexmo1@nottingham.ac.uk, milijana.odavic@fer.hr, zeljko.jakopovic@fer.hr, fetah.koloniac@fer.hr</i></p> <p>PWM usmjerivač omogućava upravljivost izlaznim istosmjernim naponom, sinusoidalnu ulaznu struju pretvarača uz jedinični faktor snage. Mrežni napon uz osnovni harmonik sadrži i niže harmonike, najčešće peti i sedmi harmonik. Stoga je ovdje provedena analiza rada PWM usmjerivača u uvjetima izobličjenja mrežnog napona. U ovom je članku naglasak stavljen na regulacijske karakteristike PI strujnog regulatora u rotirajućem koordinatnom sustavu, kako u ustaljenom stanju, tako i tijekom prijelazne pojave. Simulacijski model PWM usmjerivača modeliran je u MATLAB/SIMULINK-u, točnost modela provjerena je usporedbom simulacijskih i eksperimentalnih odziva sustava. Upravljački algoritam ostvaren je na eksperimentalnom laboratorijskom modelu PWM usmjerivača, uz korištenje dSPACE upravljačkog sustava.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 15, Lit. 9 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p><i>PWM usmjerivač metode upravljanja pretvaračem poboljšanje faktora snage kvaliteta električne energije</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),135–141(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 980</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.314.57 IFAC 4.0.1 Stručni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),143–148(2005) <b>UČINSKI IZMJENJIVAČ VISOKE DJELOTVORNOSTI S POSEBNIM ISTOSMJERNIM MEĐUKRUGOM</b> <i>Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Karl H. Edelmoser</i> <i>University of Technology Vienna, Gusshausstr. 27-29, A-1040 Wien, Austria</i> <i>Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Felix A. Himmelstoss</i> <i>University of Applied Science Technikum Wien, Hoehstaedtplatz 5, A-1200 Wien, Austria</i> <i>e-mail: karl.edelmoser@tuwien.ac.at, felix.himmelstoss@technikum-wien.at</i></p> <p>U slučajevima sredjenaponskih razina ulaznog napona (nekoliko desetaka do stotinu volti na istosmjernoj strani) izmjenjivača napajanih iz fotonaponskih ćelija, zahtjeva se istosmjerni pretvarač spojen u seriju s izmjenjivačem, za prilagodbu naponskih razina. Takav dvostupanjski pristup uzrokuje povećanje gubitaka. U ovom je slučaju odabran pristup kod kojeg se djelotvornost svakog stupnja pretvorbe maksimizira uporabom najpovoljnije topologije. Zadani zahtjevi čine obveznom uporabu istosmjernog pretvarača bez galvanskog odvajanja, da bi se izbjegli dodatni gubici u transformatoru. U ovom članku izveden je pretvarač snage 1 kW, ulaznog istosmjernog napona 60 V–120 V, izlaznog izmjeničnog napona 230 V, s minimalnim gubicima pretvorbe. Jednostavna prilagodba u izlaznom stupnju izmjenjivača dovodi do značajnog smanjenja gubitaka u izmjenjivaču. Za optimiranje izlaznog stupnja izmjenjivača potrebne su samo 3 dodatne komponente (2 diode i prigušnica). Ovdje prikazana topologija pokazuje značajno smanjenje sklopnih gubitaka i smanjuje elektromagnetske smetnje. Posebno je pogodna za primjenu kod izmjenjivača napajanih iz fotonaponskih ćelija.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 8, Tab. 2, Lit. 5 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p><i>izmjenjivač sunčeva energija modulacija širine impulsa djelotvornost</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),143–148(2005)</p>
<p>ATMTKA 981</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.314.6 IFAC 4.0.1 Stručni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),149–153(2005) <b>IZRAVNI PARALELNI SPOJ ENERGETSKIH KRUGOVA ISTOSMJERNIH NAPAJAČA S GALVANSKIM ODVAJANJEM</b> <i>Neven Čobanov</i> <i>Končar – Institut za elektrotehniku, Falerovo šetaliste 22, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>e-mail: ncobi@koncar-institut.hr</i></p> <p>Izrađen je istosmjerni napajač sastavljen od dva istovjetna IGBT pretvarača u punom mosnom spoju. Energetski krugovi oba pretvarača su spojeni izravno u paralelu, a upravljaju se postojećim upravljačkim sklopovima predviđenim prvobitno za jedan pretvarač. Jedan upravljački signal se vodi istovremeno na dvije odgovarajuće IGBT-sklopke, u paralelnim mostovima. Nisu predviđeni nikakvi dodatni sklopovi koji bi ujednačavali raspodjelu struja. Simulacijom su određeni osnovni uzroci moguće neravnomjerne raspodjele struja po pretvaračima. Ustanovljeno je da razlika u rasipnim induktivitetima transformatora osnovni uzrok neravnomjerne raspodjele struja. Ovo je potvrđeno mjerenjima. Zaključeno je da su tolerancije rasipnih induktiviteta koje se postižu u redovnoj proizvodnji transformatora takve da je osigurana prihvatljiva raspodjela struja.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 5, Tab. 1, Lit. 6 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p><i>istosmjerni napajači upravljanje pretvaračima paralelno spajanje pretvarača</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),149–153(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 982</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 004.896:004.93 IFAC 4.6.2; 2.8.3 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),155–163(2005) <b>PRAĆENJE MOBILNIH ROBOTA KORIŠTENJEM RAČUNALNOG VIDA</b> <i>Dr. Gregor Klančar<sup>1</sup>, Mišel Brezak B.Sc<sup>2</sup>, Prof. dr. Drago Matko<sup>1</sup>, Prof. dr. Ivan Petrović<sup>2</sup></i> <i><sup>1</sup>University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering Tržaška 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia</i> <i><sup>2</sup>University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Unska 3, Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>E-mail: gregor.klancar@fe.uni-lj.si, misel.brezak@fer.hr, ivan.petrovic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>Dan je opis algoritma globalnog računalnog vida primi-jenjenog na brzu dinamičku igru – robotski nogomet. Proces određivanja pozicija i orijentacija robota sastoji se od dva koraka. U prvom koraku, iz kamere prenosi se slika u Bayer formatu, iz koje se potom interpolira RGB slika, a pikseli se klasificiraju u konačan broj klasa. Istovremeno, primjenjuje se algoritam segmentacije kako bi se izdvojilo odgovarajuće regije slike koje odgovaraju jednoj od klasi boja. U drugom koraku ispituju se sve pronađene regije, a odabir onih koje odgovaraju traženim objektima provodi se jednostavnim logičkom procedurom. Koristi se filtriranje kako bi se umanjio šum u izmjenjenim vrijednostima. Doprinos ovog rada sastoji se u optimizaciji algoritma interpolacije slike i algoritma obrade slike za mjerenje pozicija i orijentacija objekata.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 9, Lit. 9 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p><i>Bayer CFA računalni vid segmentacija slike mobilni roboti klasifikacija piksela praćenje robota</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),155–163(2005)</p>

<p>ATMTKA 980</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.314.57 IFAC 4.0.1 Professional paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),143-148(2005) <b>HIGH EFFICIENCY DC-to-AC POWER INVERTER WITH SPECIAL DC INTERFACE</b> <i>Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Karl H. Edelmoser</i> <i>University of Technology Vienna, Gusshausstr. 27-29, A-1040 Wien, Austria</i> <i>Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Felix A. Himmelstoss</i> <i>University of Applied Science Technikum Wien, Hoehstaedtplatz 5, A-1200 Wien, Austria</i> <i>e-mail: karl.edelmoser@tuwien.ac.at, felix.himmelstoss@technikum-wien.at</i></p> <p>In case of medium voltage (several tens up to hundred volts on DC-side) solar inverter applications, a DC-to-DC converter for voltage level adaptation is required in series of the DC-to-AC inverter. This leads to a two-stage concept with accumulation of the losses. In our case a concept was chosen where the efficiency of each stage is maximized by using the best topology. The given requirements make the application of a non-isolated design imperative to avoid additional transformer losses. In this paper a 60V-120 V DC (input) to 230 V AC (output) / 1kW converter with minimal conversion losses is derived. A simple modification in the inverter's output section leads to a significant improvement of the losses in the inverter system. Only three additional components (two diodes and one inductor) are necessary to optimize the inverter's power stage. The topology presented here shows a remarkable improvement of the switching losses and significantly reduced EMC. It is well-suited for solar power inverter applications.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 8, Tab. 2, Ref. 5 – original in english)</i></p> <p><i>inverter solar power PWM efficiency</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),143-148(2005)</p>	<p>UDK 621.314.57 IFAC 4.0.1 Professional paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),135-141(2005) <b>SINUSOIDAL ACTIVE FRONT END UNDER THE CONDITION OF SUPPLY DISTORTION</b> <i>Milijana Odavić, Zeljko Jakopović, Fetah Kolonić</i> <i>University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Department of Electric Machines, Drives and Automation, Unska 3, Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>e-mail: exmo1@nottingham.ac.uk, milijana.odavic@fer.hr, zeljko.jakopovic@fer.hr, fetah.kolonic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>Sinusoidal active front end is used to achieve the controllable dc voltage at the output with the sinusoidal input current at unity power factor. In the real system supply voltage always contains lower harmonics, most commonly the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> harmonic. Therefore an analysis of the sinusoidal active front end under the power supply distortion here is presented. At the core of this paper is the performance of the synchronous PI current controller both during transients and in steady state operation. Simulation model of the sinusoidal active front end was made in MATLAB/SIMULINK environment and its accuracy was verified comparing the simulation and experimental results. The control algorithm was implemented on the experimental rig, using dSPACE controller.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 15, Ref. 9 – original in english)</i></p> <p><i>sinusoidal front end converter control power factor correction power quality</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),135-141(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 982</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 004.896:004.93 IFAC 4.6.2; 2.8.3 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),155-163(2005) <b>MOBILE ROBOTS TRACKING USING COMPUTER VISION</b> <i>Dr. Gregor Klančar<sup>1</sup>, Mišel Brezak B.Sc<sup>2</sup>, Prof. dr. Drago Matko<sup>1</sup>, Prof. dr. Ivan Petrović<sup>2</sup></i> <i><sup>1</sup>University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering Tržaška 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia</i> <i><sup>2</sup>University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Unska 3, Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>E-mail: gregorklanacar@fe.uni-lj.si, misel.brezak@fer.hr, ivan.petrovic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>In this paper a global vision scheme applied to a fast dynamic game – robot soccer is presented. The process of robots positions and orientations estimation is divided into two steps. In the first step, the Bayer format image is acquired from camera, then the RGB image is interpolated and pixels are classified into a finite number of classes. At the same time, a segmentation algorithm is used to find corresponding regions belonging to one of the classes. In the second step, all the regions are examined. Selection of the ones that are parts of the observed object is made by means of simple logic procedures. A data filtering is used to improve identified noisy data. The novelty is focused on the optimization of the image acquisition algorithm as well as the processing time needed to finish the estimation of possible object positions.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 9, Ref. 9 – original in english)</i></p> <p><i>Bayer CFA computer vision image segmentation mobile robots pixel classification</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),155-163(2005)</p>	<p>ATMTKA 981</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.314.6 IFAC 4.0.1 Professional paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),149-153(2005) <b>DIRECT PARALLEL CONNECTION OF DC-DC POWER CIRCUITS WITH GALVANIC ISOLATION</b> <i>Neven Čobanov</i> <i>Končar – Institut za elektrotehniku, Falerovo šetalište 22, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia</i> <i>e-mail: ncobi@koncar-institut.hr</i></p> <p>A DC-DC converter made of two identical IGBT full bridge power circuits is built. The two circuits are directly connected in parallel and driven with only one control circuit originally built for one IGBT bridge. One signal drives two corresponding IGBTs in parallel bridges without any additional circuits for current sharing. The main causes of possible current unbalance were identified by simulation. The difference among transformer leakage inductances has, by far, the most significant influence on current sharing between two circuits. This was confirmed by measurements. It is concluded that transformer tolerances regarding leakage inductances that can be achieved in normal series production will ensure an acceptable current sharing.</p> <p><i>(Fig. 5, Tab. 1, Ref. 6 – original in english)</i></p> <p><i>DC power supplies converter control parallel converter connection</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),149-153(2005)</p>
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<p>ATMTKA 983</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333.07:004.384 IFAC 2.2.0; 2.8.3 Stručni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),165–172(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RAZVOJ SUVREMENOG INDUSTRIJSKOG REGULATORA ZA KRANSKE POGONE S ASINKRONIM KOLUTNIM MOTOROM</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Associate prof. Fetah Kolonić, PhD; Alen Poljungan, M.sc.; Tomislav Idžotić, PhD</i> <i>Faculty of electrical engineering and computing</i> <i>Department of electrical machines, drives and automation, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb</i> <i>e-mail: fetah.kolonic@fer.hr, alen.poljungan@fer.hr, tomislav.idzotic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>Prikazano je suvremeno rješenje industrijskog regulatora (ASTAT®) koje se na tržištu pojavljuje kao kvalitetno i ekonomski prihvatljivo rješenje upravljanja kako pri projektiranju novih kranskih pogona s kolutnim asinkronim motorom, tako i pri revitalizaciji postojećih sustava. Sustav regulacije brzine kranskih pogona je izveden u modularnoj formi i s integriranim upravljačkim, komunikacijskim, zaštitnim i specifičnim, pogonom određenim, funkcijama. Radi se o multiprocesorskom sustavu s mikrokontrolerom MC 68332 (aplikacijski program), dva SAB82532 kontrolera (komunikacijske zadaće u okviru raspodijeljenog sustava upravljanja), dva mikrokontrolera MC68302 (procesna U/I komunikacija) te dva DSP-a ADMC300 (estimacija brzine vrtnje i elektromagnetskog momenta motora). Zahtjevi za neizbježnom automatizacijom kompleksnih industrijskih sustava, rezultirao je korištenjem suvremenih komponenta za svaku specifičnu funkciju realiziranu u okviru određene industrijske primjene. U članku je opisana sklopovska i programska podrška za predloženi industrijski regulator, kao i razvojna podrška i alati korišteni u sintezi regulatora. Posebna pažnja je posvećena realiziranim jedinicama za estimaciju elektromagnetskog momenta i brzine vrtnje motora, pri čemu su potonji realizirani na potpuno drugačijoj sklopovsko-programskoj podršci u odnosu na ostali dio (jezgro) sustava.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 10, Lit. 8 – original na engleskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),165–172(2005)</p>		<p>ATMTKA 984</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 658.5:519.246 665.63:658.5 IFAC 5.6.3; 2.8.1 Izvorni znanstveni članak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3–4),173–184(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PRIMJENA KONTINUUM REGRESIJE ZA MODELIRANJE PROCESA NA TEMELJU POGONSKIH PODATAKA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dr. sc. Dražen Slišković</i> <i>Elektrotehnički fakultet, Sveučilišta u Osijeku, K. Tripimira 2b, 31000 Osijek</i> <i>Prof. dr. sc. Nedjeljko Perić, Prof. dr. sc. Ivan Petrović</i> <i>Fakultet elektrotehnike i računarstva Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb</i> <i>e-mail: drazen.sliskovic@etfos.hr, nedjeljko.peric@fer.hr, ivan.petrovic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>Važne procesne veličine koje daju informaciju o kakvoći izlaznog proizvoda često nije moguće mjeriti senzorom nego se njihov iznos utvrđuje laboratorijskom analizom. Kako bi se omogućilo kontinuirano praćenje tijeka procesa te efikasnije upravljanje proizvodnim procesom, ovu teško mjerljivu procesnu veličinu je potrebno estimirati, tj. odrediti na temelju matematičkog modela. Za izgradnju odgovarajućeg modela procesa vrlo često su na raspolaganju samo procesni mjerni podaci pohranjeni u procesnu bazu podataka. U ovom se radu prikazuje prikladna metodologija za modeliranje procesa na temelju pogonskih podataka. Za izgradnju modela pri tome se predlažu regresijske metode zasnovane na preslikavanju ulaznog prostora u latentni potprostor. U radu se posebno istražuju svojstva kontinuum regresije (CR). Budući da neuronske mreže predstavljaju dobru osnovu za izgradnju modela na podacima, dopunski se istražuje mogućnost hibridizacije višeslojne perceptronske (MLP) neuronske mreže i CR metode, s ciljem iskorištavanja dobrih svojstava obiju metoda te izbjegavanja njihovih nedostataka u izgradnji modela procesa na pogonskim podacima. Prednosti predloženih metoda izgradnje modela procesa nad uobičajeno korištenim regresijskim metodama prikazane su na primjeru modeliranja procesa destilacije nafte na raspoloživim mjernim podacima.</p> <p><i>(Sl. 5, Tab. 1, Lit. 17 – original na hrvatskom)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Autori</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3–4),173–184(2005)</p>

	<p>ATMTKA 984</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 658.5:519.246 665.63:658.5 IFAC 5.6.3; 2.8.1 Original scientific paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),173-184(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONTINUUM REGRESSION IN PROCESS MODELING BASED ON PLANT DATA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dr. sc. Dražen Slišković</i> <i>Elektrotehnički fakultet, Sveučilišta u Osijeku, K. Trpimira 2b, 31000 Osijek</i> <i>Prof. dr. sc. Nedjeljko Perić, Prof. dr. sc. Ivan Petrović</i> <i>Fakultet elektrotehnike i računarstva Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb</i> <i>e-mail: drazen.sliskovic@etfos.hr, nedjeljko.peric@fer.hr, ivan.petrovic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>Important process variables which give information about the final product quality cannot often be measured by a sensor but their value is determined based on laboratory analysis. In order to perform a continuous monitoring of a process variable and an efficient process control, it is necessary to estimate this difficult-to-measure process variable, i.e. to determine it on the basis of a mathematical model. However, to build an appropriate process model in many cases there are available only process measurement data stored in a process data base. This paper gives appropriate methodology for process modeling based on plant data. Regression methods based on input space projection into a latent subspace are proposed to build a model. The paper investigates, in particular, properties of continuum regression (CR). As neural networks present a good basis for data based model building, possibility of hybridization of multilayer perceptron (MLP) neural network with CR method is additionally investigated. The aim of that is to use good properties of both methods and to avoid their weaknesses in process model building based on plant data. Advantages of the proposed methods for process model building as compared to the usually used regression methods are demonstrated by the modeling of crude oil distillation process based on the measuring data available. <i>(Fig. 5, Tab. 1, Ref. 17 - original in croatian)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Authors</i></p> <p><i>process modeling, plant data difficult-to-measure process variable estimation projection into a latent space continuum regression, neural networks</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),173-184(2005)</p>		<p>ATMTKA 983</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UDK 621.313.333.07:004.384 IFAC 2.2.0; 2.8.3 Professional paper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTOMATIKA 46(3-4),165-172(2005)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DEVELOPMENT OF AC SLIP-RING MOTOR BASED ADVANCED CRANE INDUSTRIAL CONTROLLER</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Associate prof. Fetah Kolonić, PhD; Alen Poljuga, M.sc.; Tomislav Idžović, PhD</i> <i>Faculty of electrical engineering and computing</i> <i>Department of electrical machines, drives and automation, Unska 3, 10000 Zagreb</i> <i>e-mail: fetah.kolonic@fer.hr, alen.poljugan@fer.hr, tomislav.idzotic@fer.hr</i></p> <p>In situation where old crane drive with AC slip-ring motor has to be revitalized, or new drive with advanced controller designed, industrial crane controller (ASTAT<sup>®</sup>) is offered on the market as acceptable and low cost solution. Speed controller for AC slip-ring motor is developed as modular system capable to deal with all control, communication, protection and other specific industrial demands. Multiprocessor system is realized with microcontroller MC68332 (application program running), two SAB 82532 microcontrollers (distributing control system), two MC68302 (process I/O communication) and two DSP ADMC300 (speed and electromagnetic torque estimation). Request from unavoidable industrial automation in complex industrial systems resulted in use of a smart components for every specific function in the frame of complex industrial task. In this paper the basic hardware and software platform for proposed controller is presented as well as the development software tools. Special attention is paid to additional speed and torque estimation modules designed and realized on different software and hardware platform regarding the core of the control system. <i>(Fig. 10, Ref. 8 - original in english)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Authors</i></p> <p><i>development AC slip-ring motor crane drive industrial controller revitalization</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN 0005-1144 ATKAAF 46(3-4),165-172(2005)</p>