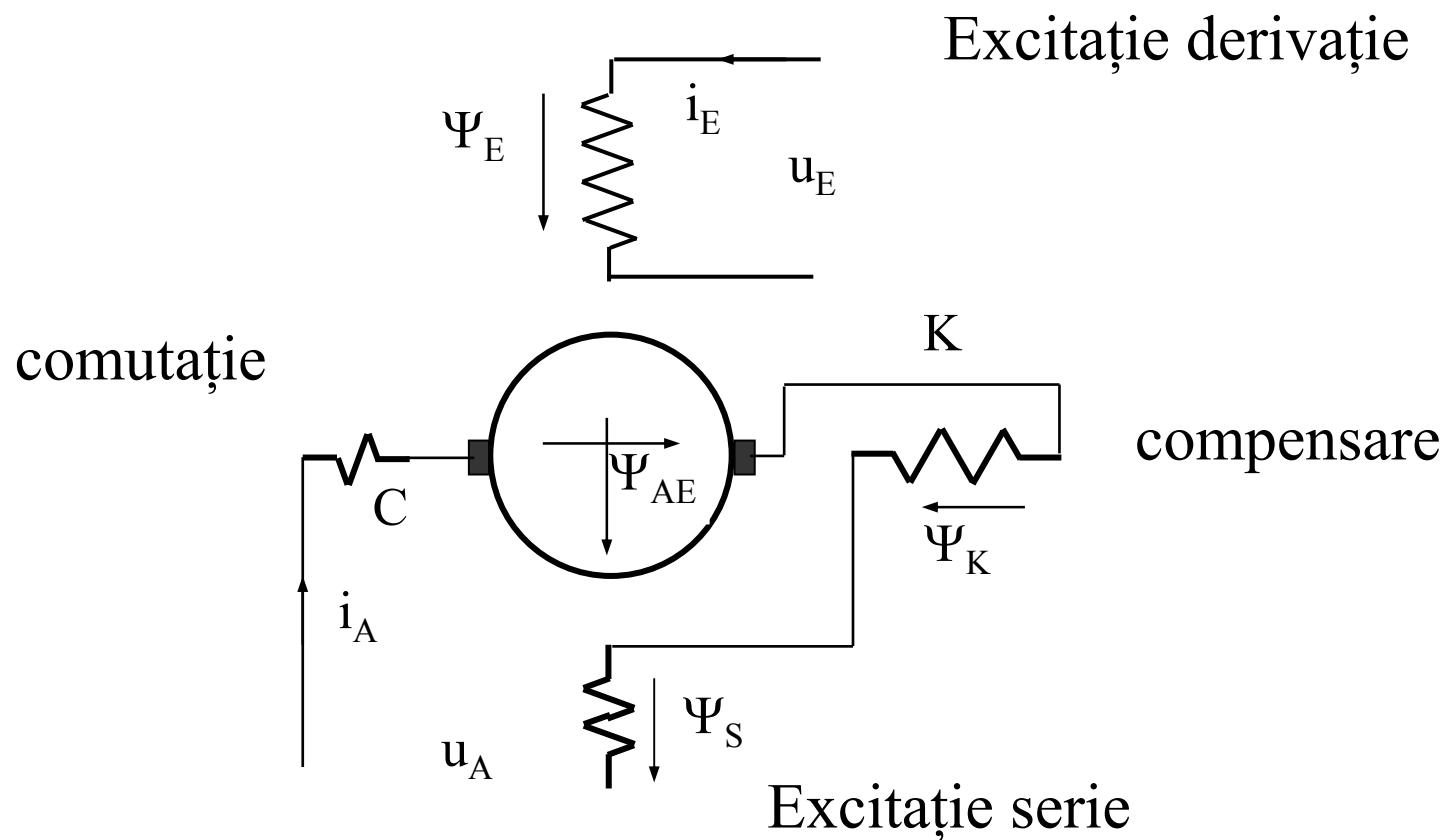


Regimurile masinii de curent continuu

Caracteristici de functionare in regim de generator si motor

Schema electrică a mașinii de curent continuu



Ecuațiile mașinii cu excitare mixtă

Expresiile fluxurilor

$$\Psi_E = L_E \cdot i_E \pm M_{ES} \cdot i_A$$

$$\Psi_{AE} = M_{AE} \cdot i_E \pm M_{AS} \cdot i_A$$

$$\Psi_S = L_S \cdot i_A \pm M_{SE} \cdot i_E$$

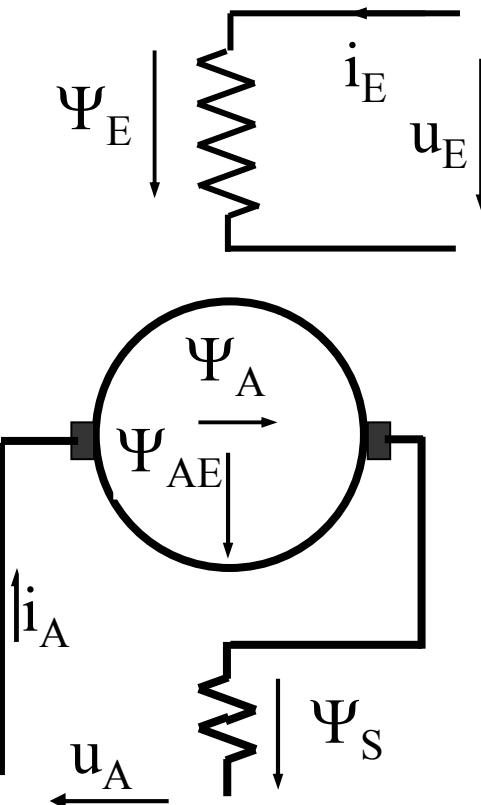
$$\Psi_A = L_A \cdot i_A$$

Ecuatia de tensiune

$$U_A = -R_A \cdot i_A - \Delta U_p + E$$

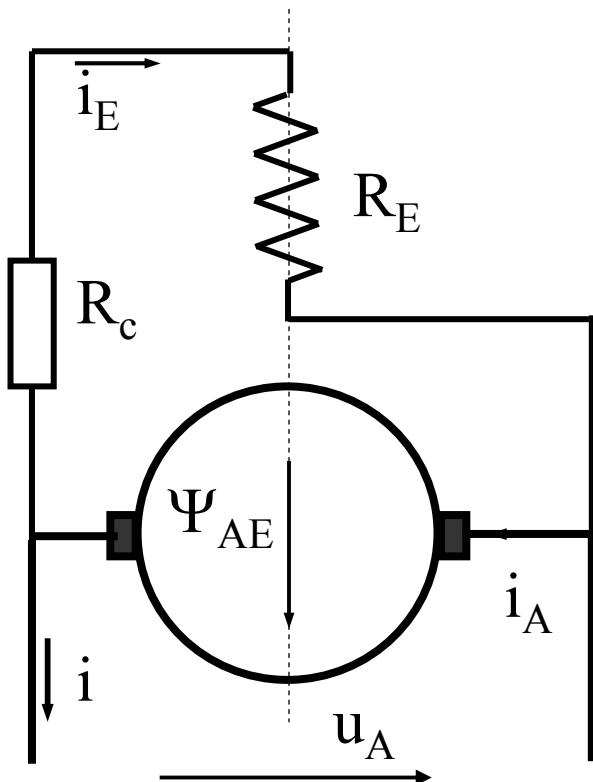
Expresia t.e.m.

$$E = \omega \cdot (M_{AE} \cdot i_E \pm M_{AS} \cdot i_A)$$



Ecuatiile masinii cu excitatie derivatie.

generator $\Omega = ct.$



$$U_A = (R_C + R_E) \cdot I_E$$

$$U_A = E - R_A \cdot I_A - \Delta U_p$$

$$E = k_u \cdot \Phi \cdot \Omega = k_e \cdot \Phi \cdot n$$

$$I = I_A - I_E$$

Ecuatia sarcinii:

$$U_A = R_s \cdot I$$

Pierderile în mașini de curent continuu

Pierderi de trecere au loc în rezistență de contact

$$p_t = \Delta U_p \cdot I_A$$

Pierderi în înfășurarea rotorului

$$p_A = R_A \cdot I_A^2$$

Pierderi în fierul rotoric datorită variației cu frecvență de rotație a fluxului

$$p_{Fe} = k \cdot n^\alpha \cdot B_\delta^\beta$$

Pierderi în înf. de excitare

$$p_E = R_E \cdot I_E^2$$

Pierderi mecanice și de ventilație

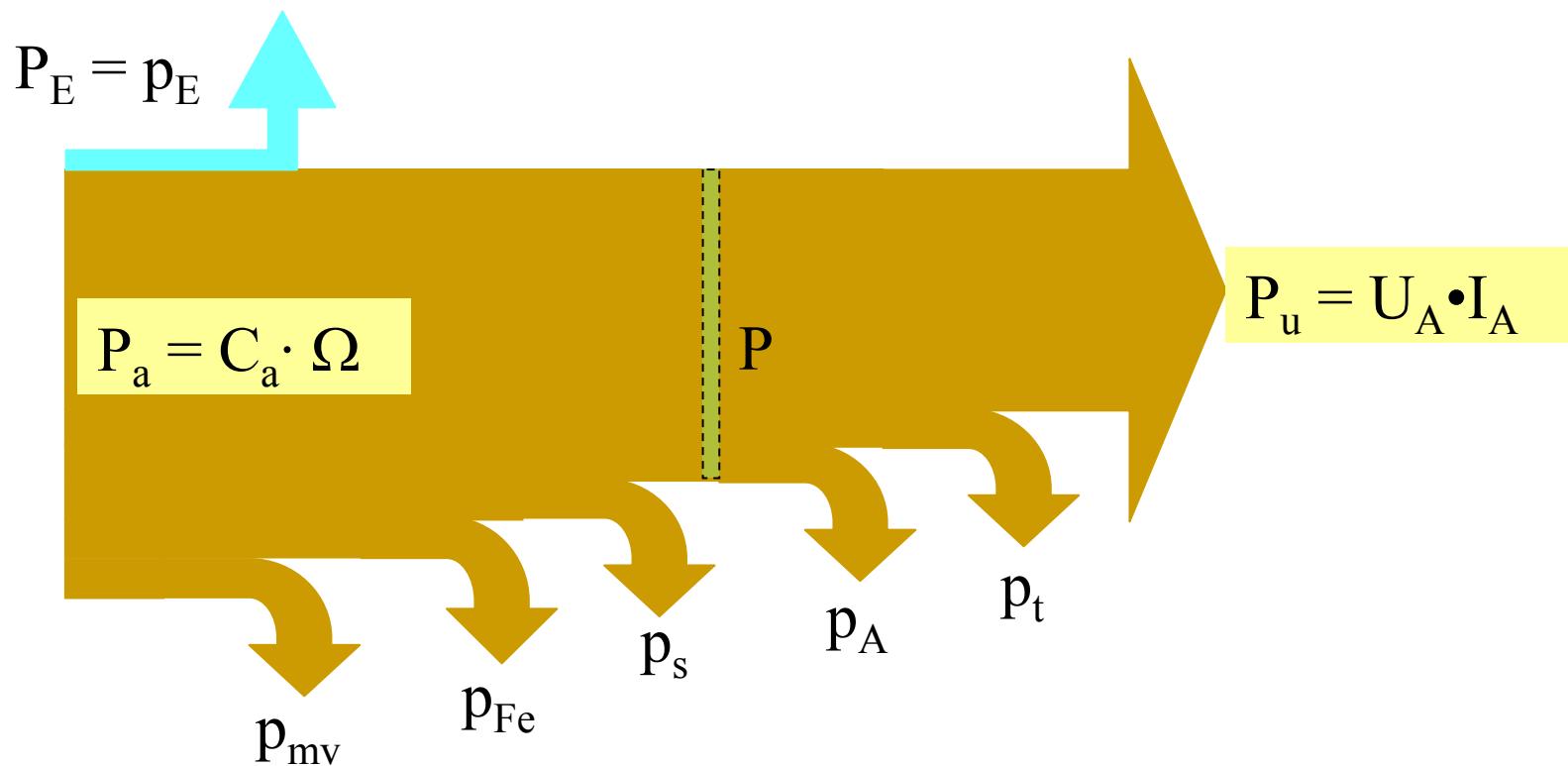
$$p_{mv} = k \cdot n^2$$

Pierderi suplimentare

$$p_s \cong 0.005 \cdot P_a$$

Regimul de generator al masinii de c.c.

Bilantul energetic



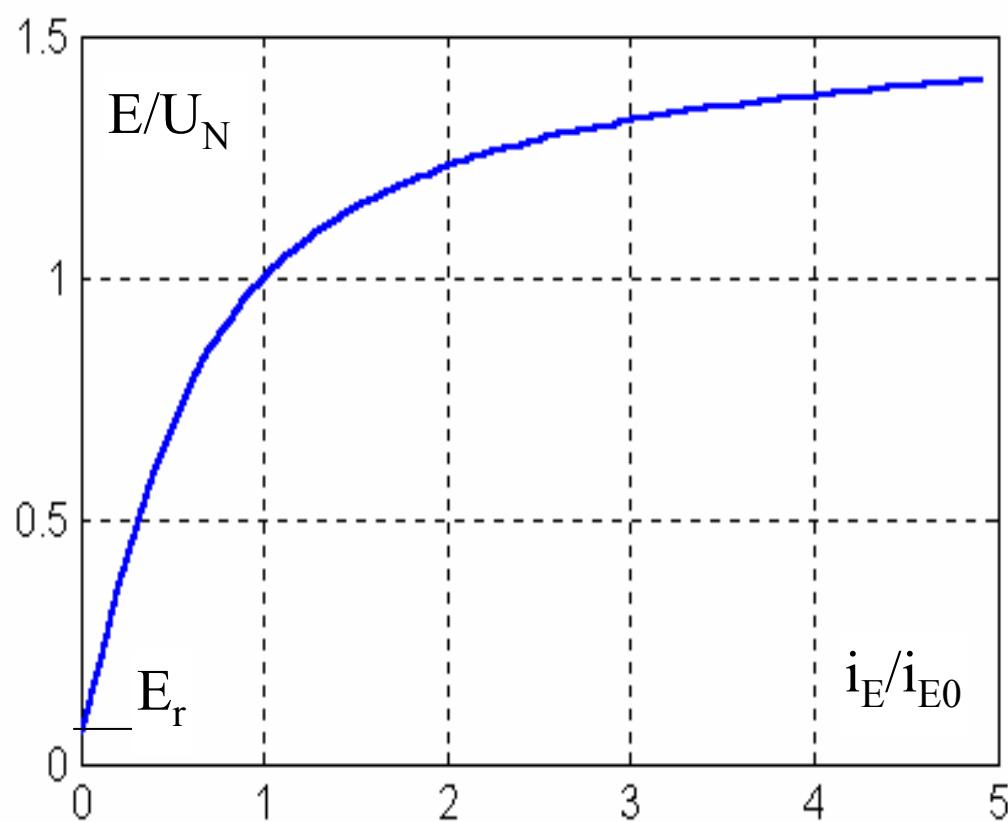
Regim de generator independent

Regim de generator cuplat la retea

Caracteristica de mers în gol.

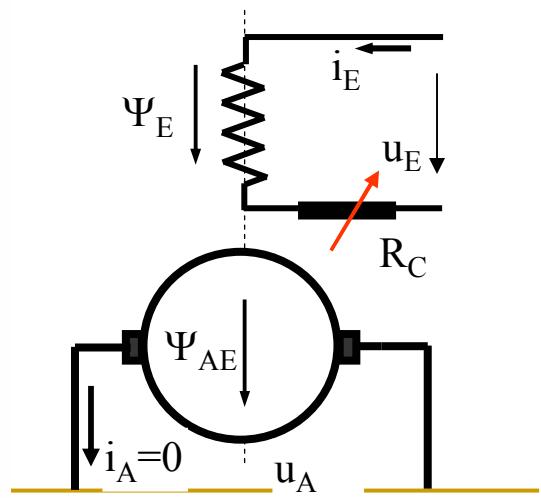
$$E = f(i_E) \quad \text{la} \quad I = 0 \quad \Omega = ct.$$

Nu se poate determina la mașina cu excitare serie



E_r - t.e.m. remanentă

Se determină numai cu excitare separată.

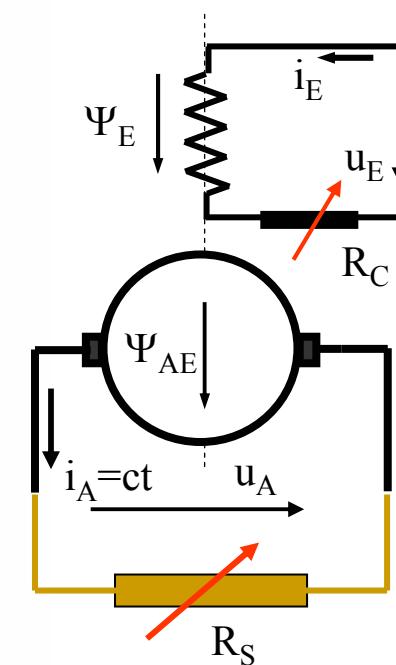
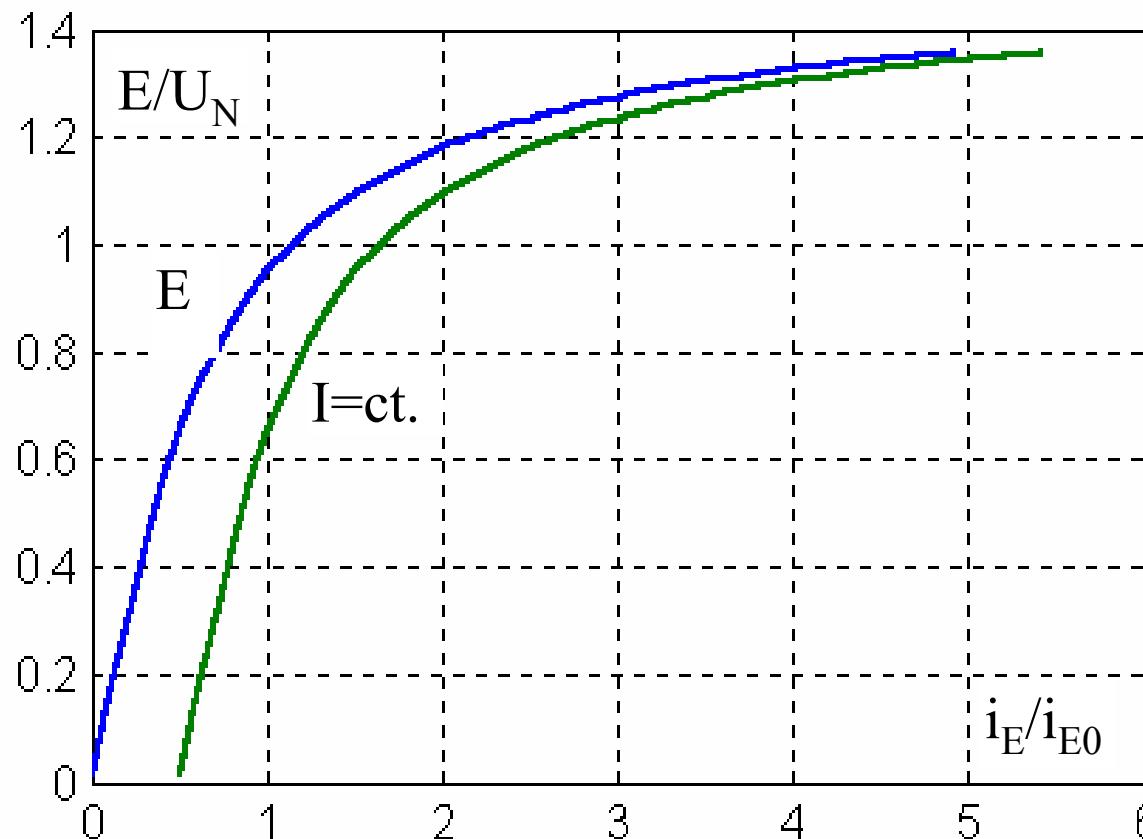


Regim de generator independent

Caracteristica de mers în sarcină

$$U = f(i_E) \quad \text{la} \quad I = ct. \quad \Omega = ct.$$

Nu se poate determina la mașina cu excitare serie



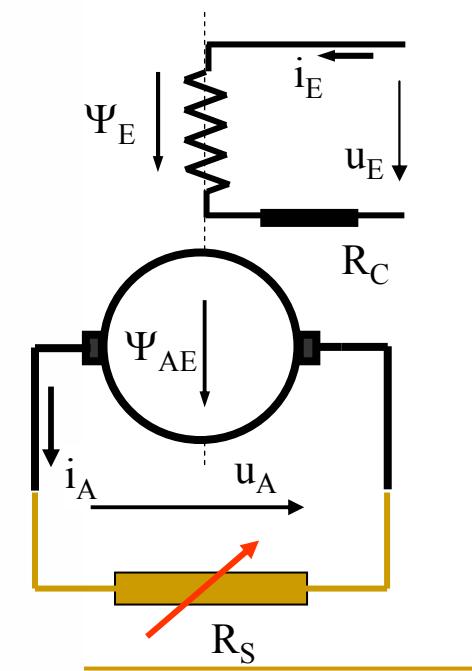
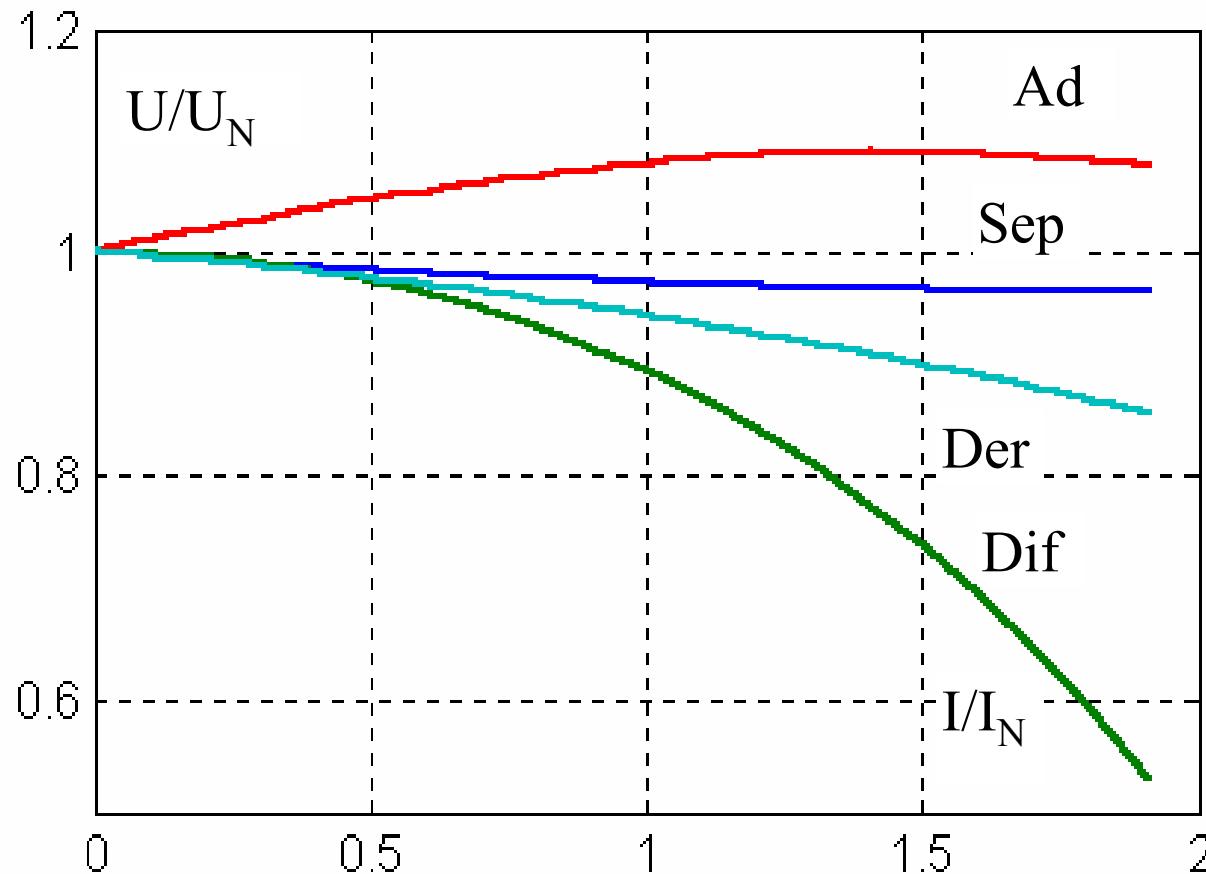
Regim de generator independent

Caracteristica externă

$$U = f(I) \quad \text{la} \quad i_E = ct. \quad \Omega = ct.$$

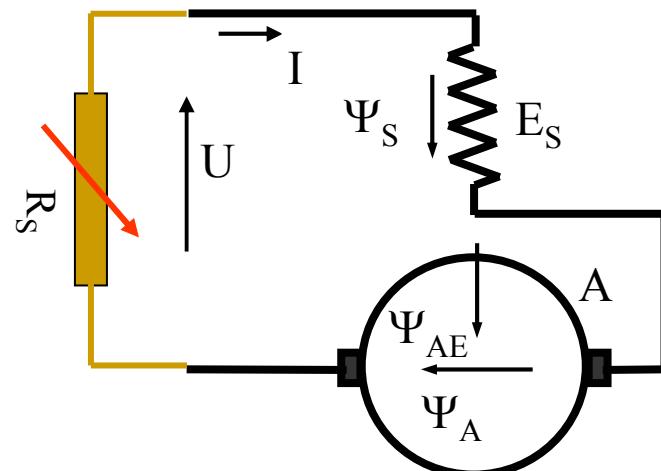
La generatoarele cu excităție derivată

$$R_C = ct.$$

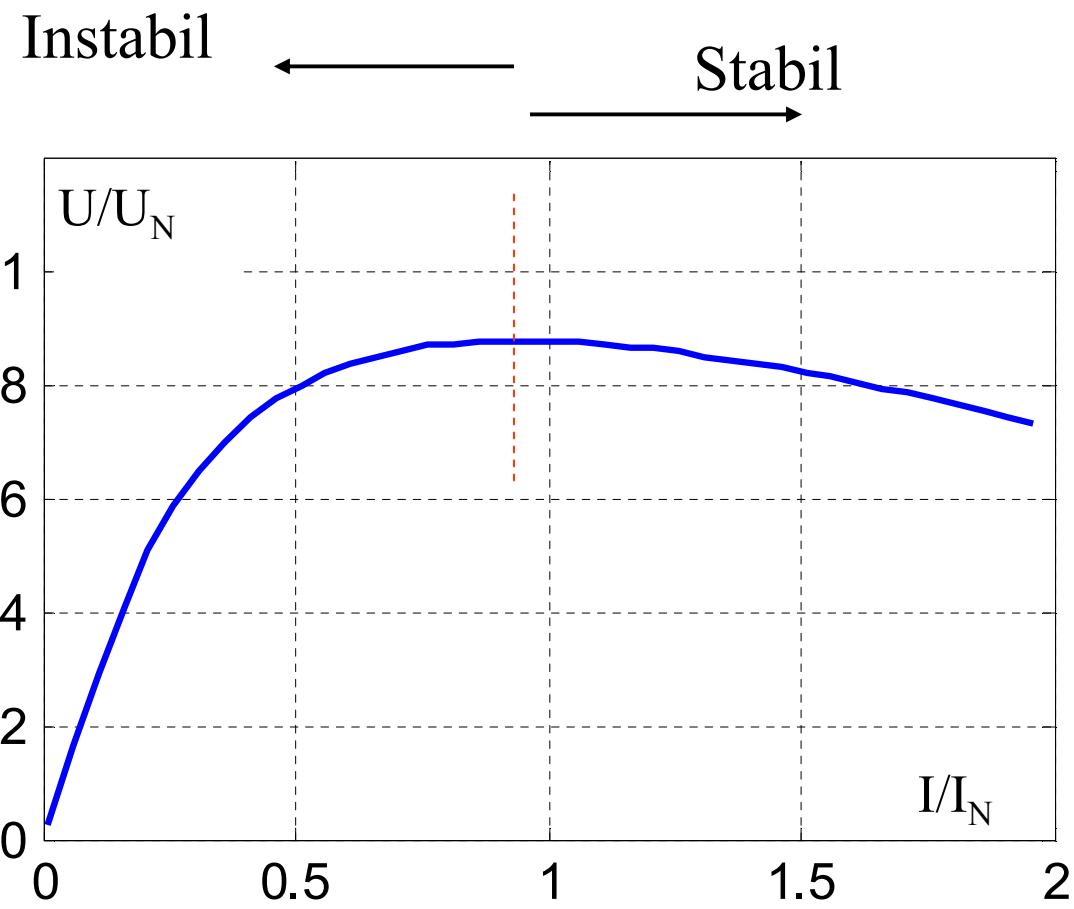


Regim de generator independent

Caracteristica externă a generatorului cu excitatie serie



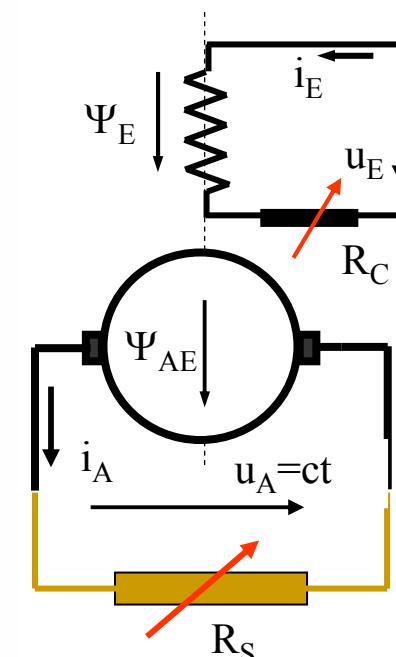
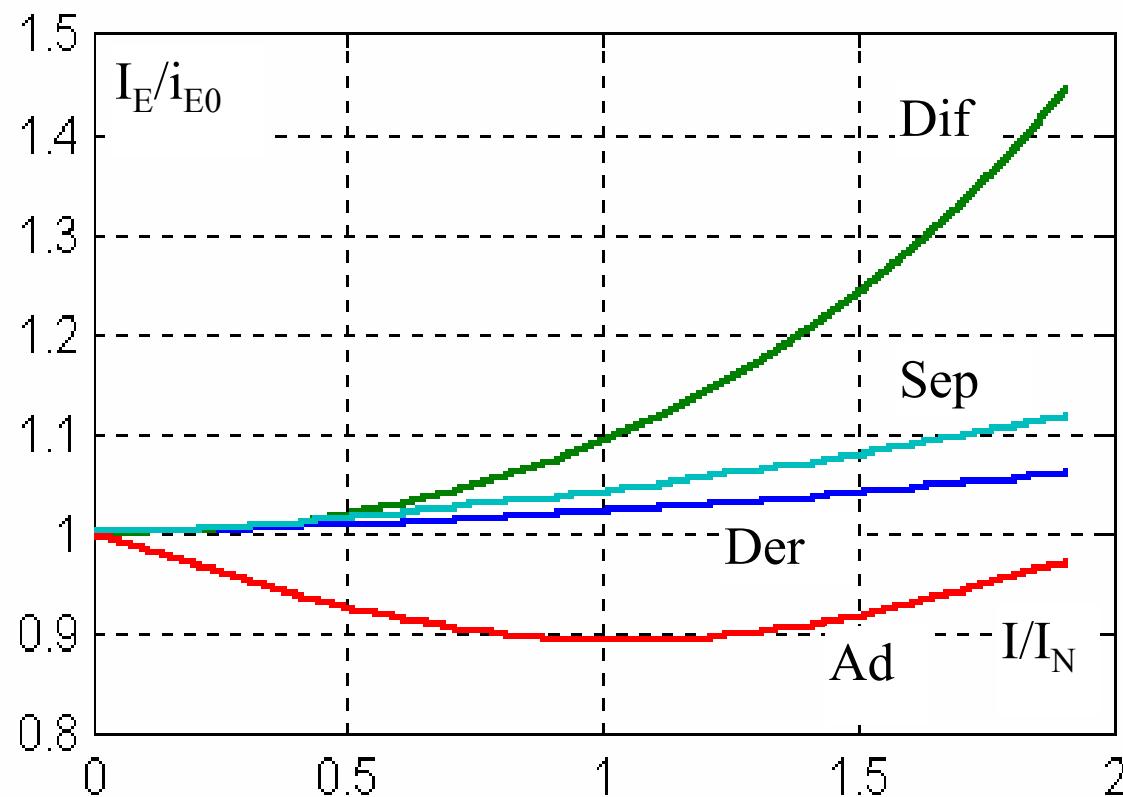
Regim de generator independent



Caracteristica de reglare

$$i_E = f(I) \quad \text{la} \quad U = ct. \quad \Omega = ct.$$

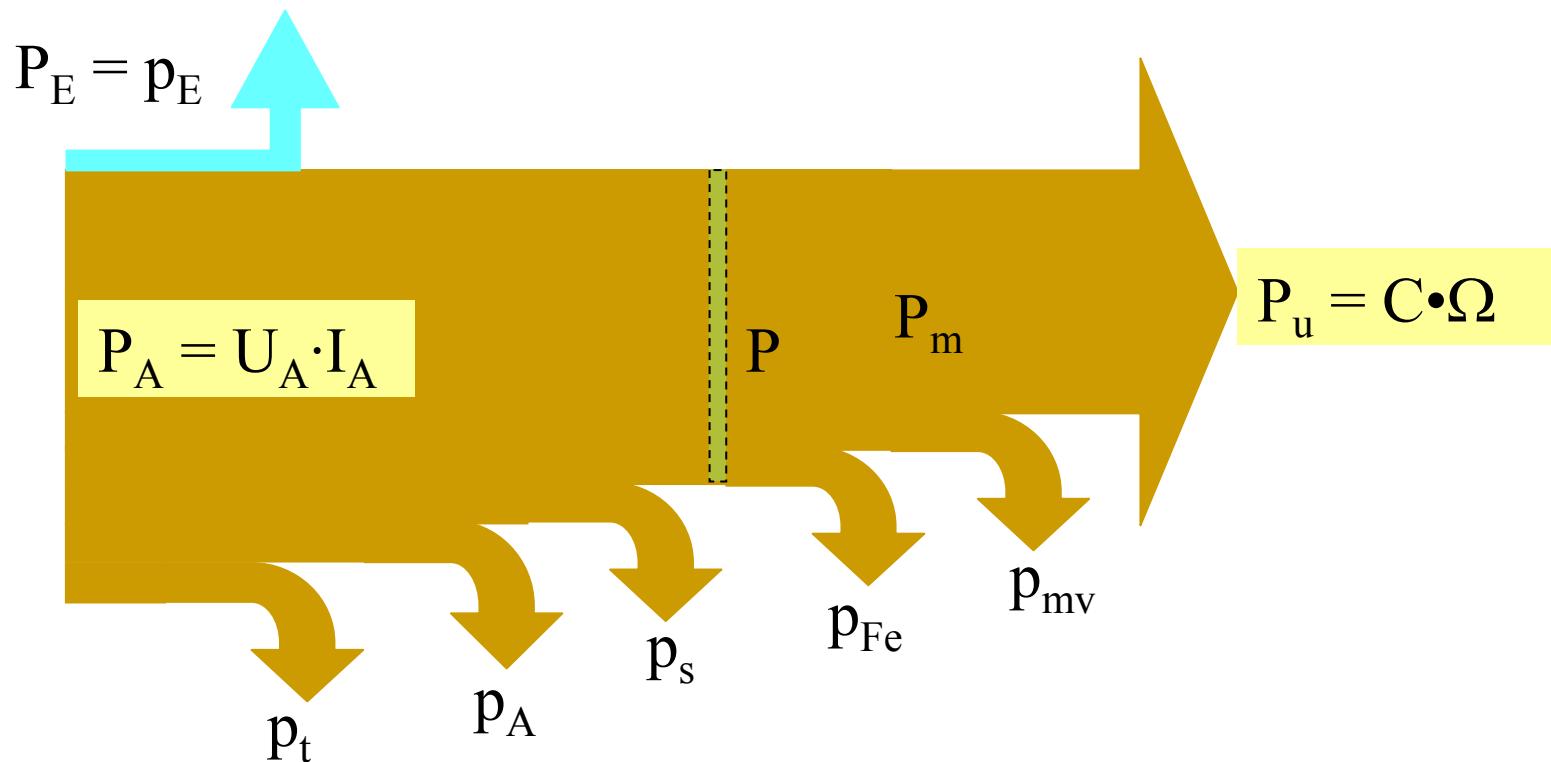
Nu se poate determina la mașina cu excitație serie



Regim de generator independent

Regimul de motor

Bilanțul energetic

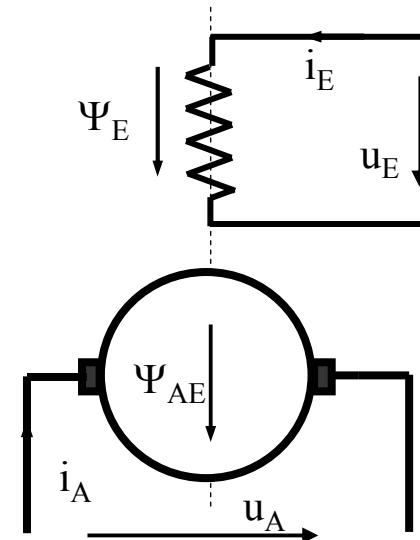


Ecuatiile in regim stationar.

$$U_E = R_E \cdot I_E$$

$$U_A = R_A \cdot I_A + \Delta U_p - E$$

Expresia t.e.m. induse



$$E = -k_u \cdot \Phi \cdot \Omega = -k_e \cdot \Phi \cdot n$$

Expresia cuplului

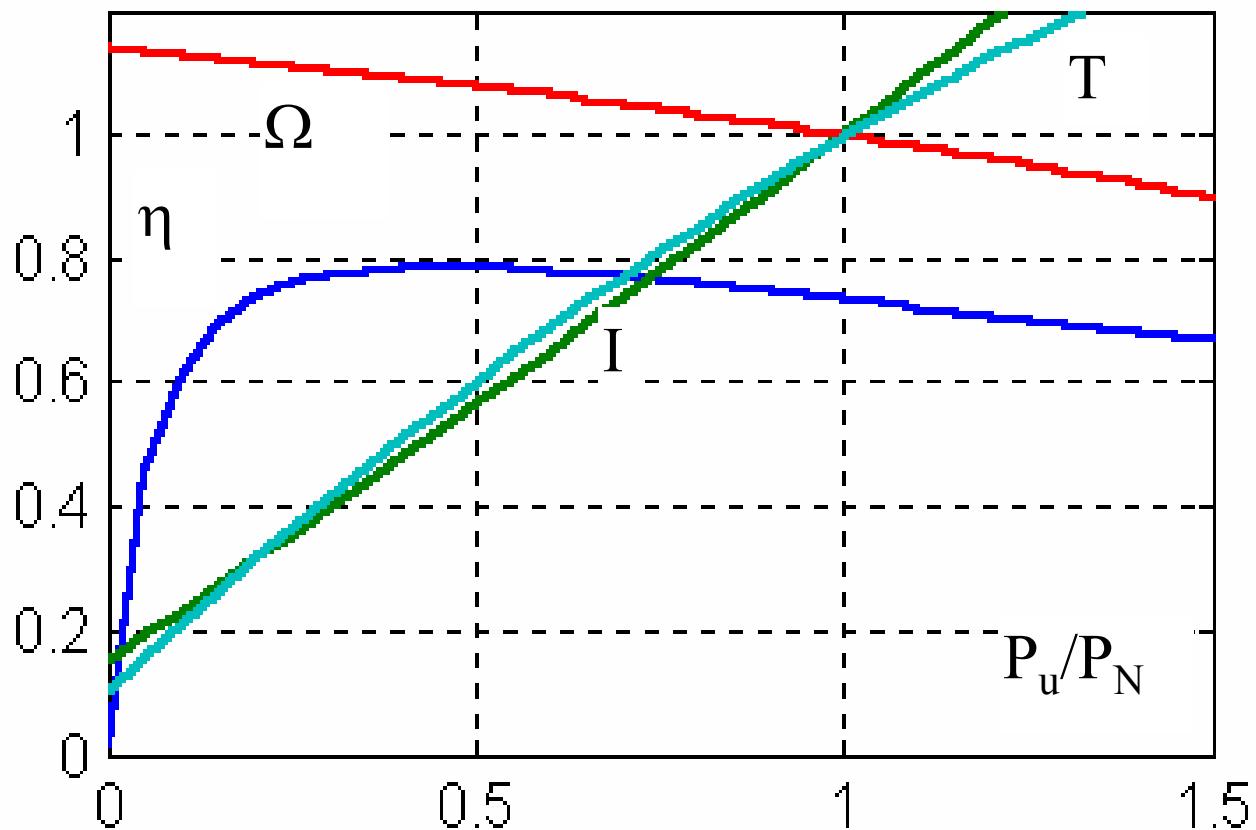
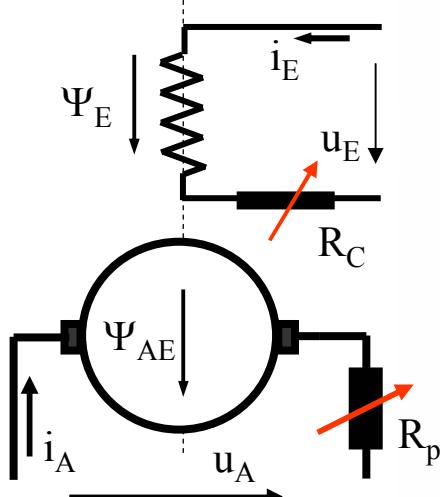
$$C = p \cdot \Psi_{AE} \cdot I = k_c \cdot \Phi \cdot I$$

Ecuatia de miscare

$$\frac{J}{p} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = C - C_s - k_f \cdot \omega$$

Caracteristici de funcționare

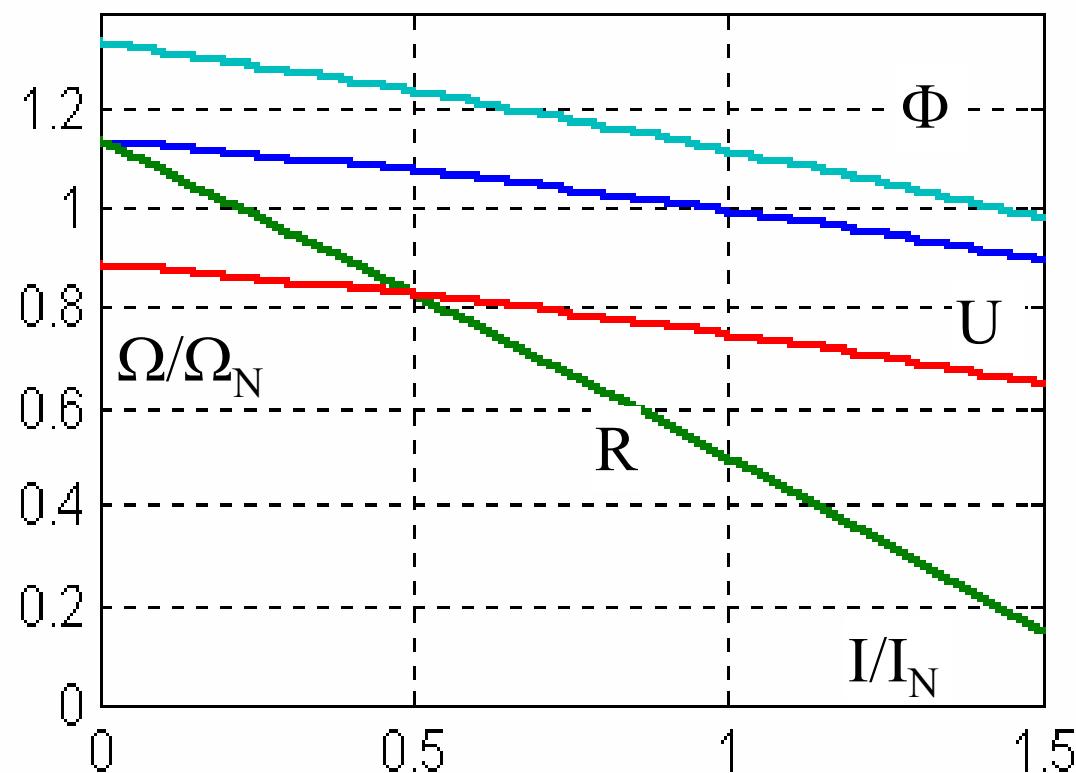
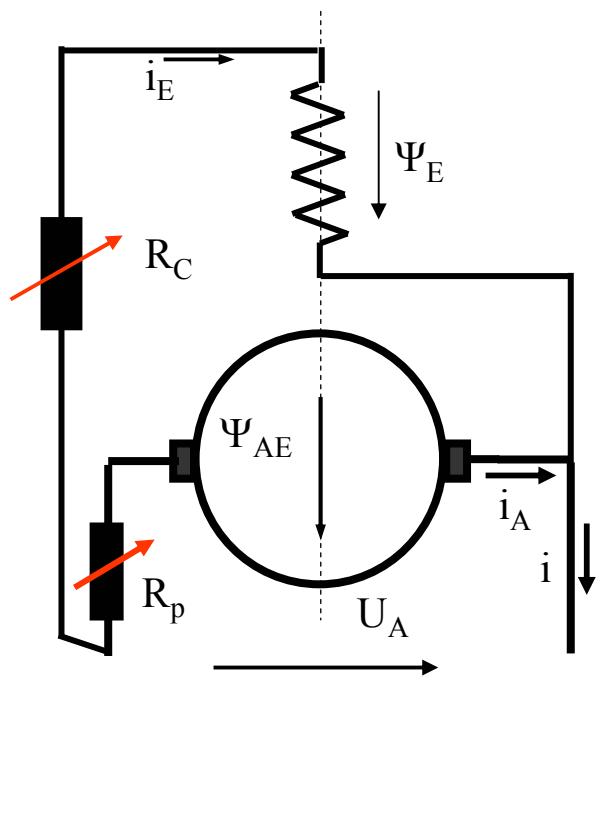
Motoare cu excitație separată și derivație



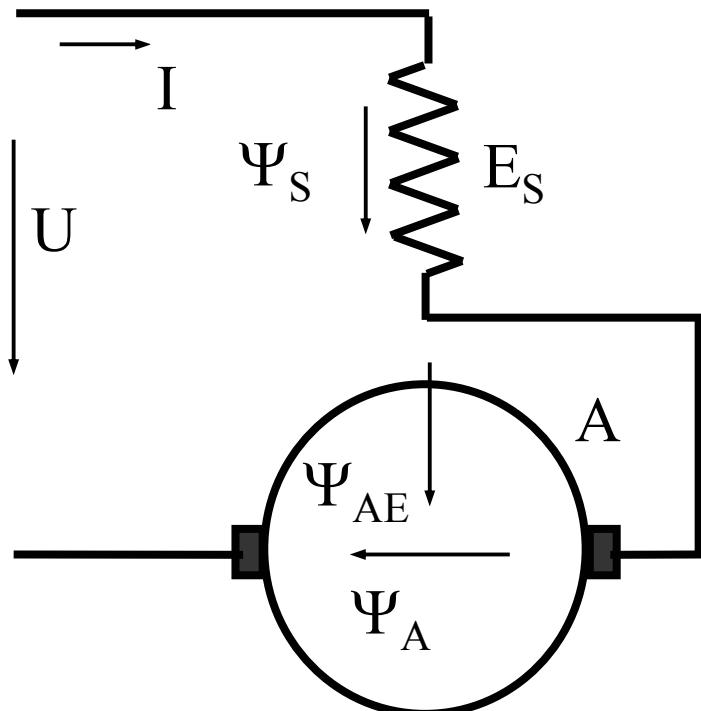
Caracteristici mecanice

Motoare cu excitatie separata si derivatie

$$\Omega = \frac{U - \Delta U_p}{C \cdot \Phi} - \frac{R \cdot I}{C \cdot \Phi} = \Omega_0' - \Delta \Omega$$



Ecuatiile masinii cu excitate serie.



motor

$$U = (R_S + R_A) \cdot I + \Delta U_p - E$$

$$E = -\omega \cdot M_{AE_s} \cdot I$$

$$M_{AE_s} = f(I)$$

Tensiunea electromotoare

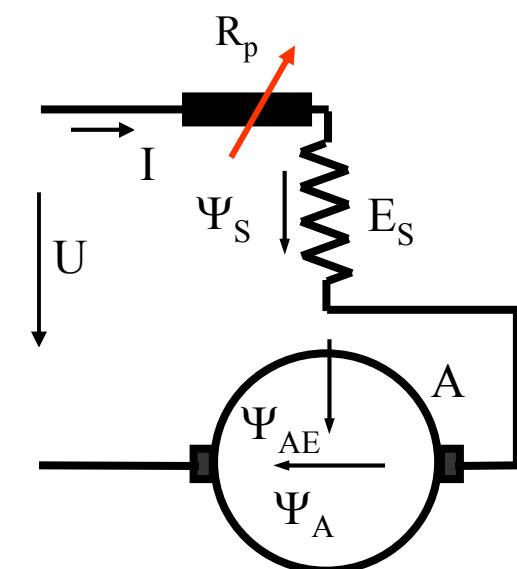
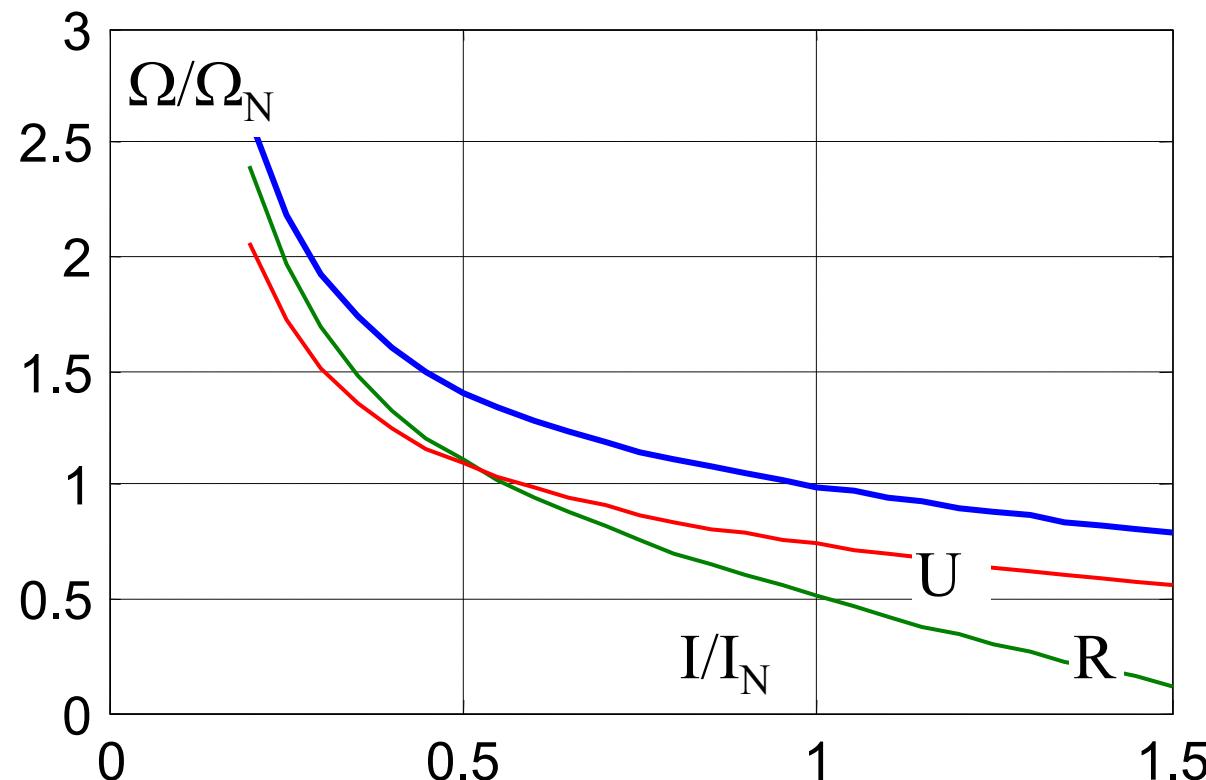
$$E = -p \cdot M_{AE} \cdot I \cdot \Omega = k_\Phi \cdot I \cdot \Omega$$

Cuplul electromagnetic

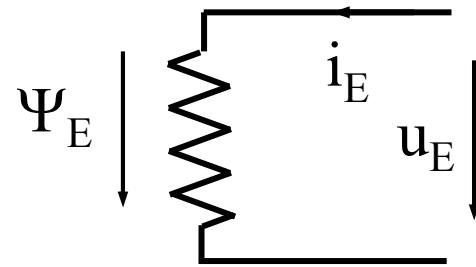
$$C = p \cdot M_{AE_s} \cdot I^2 = k_\Phi \cdot I^2$$

Motorul cu excitatie serie

$$\Omega = \frac{U - \Delta U_p}{p \cdot M_{AE} \cdot I} - \frac{R}{p \cdot M_{AE}}$$

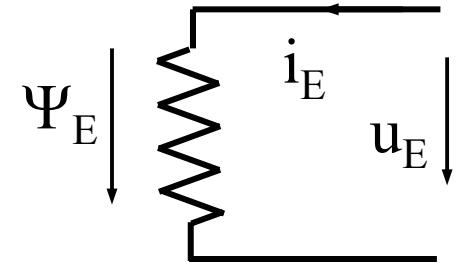


Mașina cu excitație mixtă. (motor)



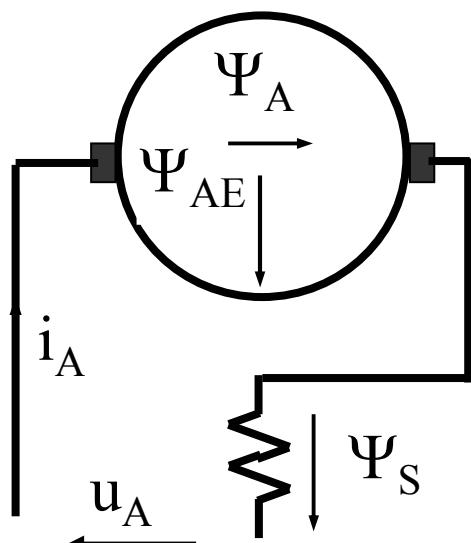
Ecuatia de tensiune

$$U = (R_S + R_A) \cdot I + \Delta U_p - E$$



Expresia t.e.m.

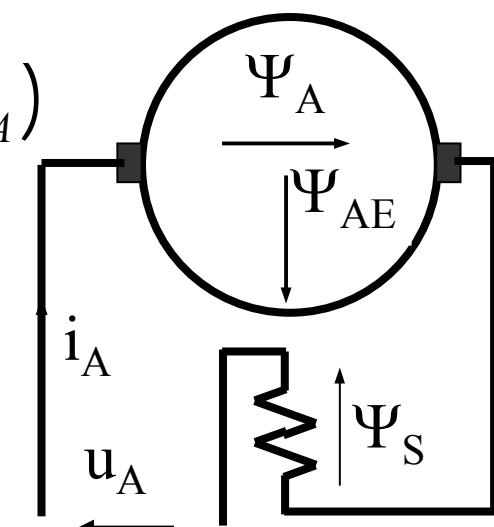
$$E = \omega \cdot (M_{AE} \cdot i_E \pm M_{AS} \cdot i_A)$$



Expresia cuplului

$$C = p \cdot (M_{AE} \cdot i_E \pm M_{AS} \cdot i_A) \cdot i_A$$

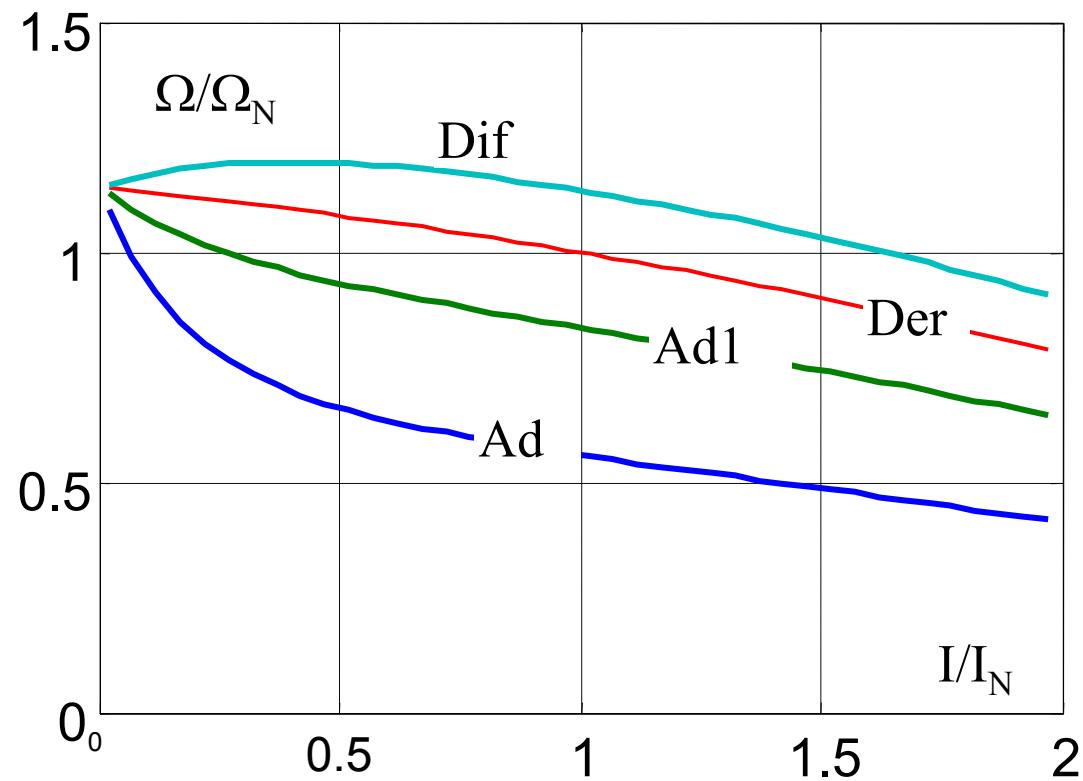
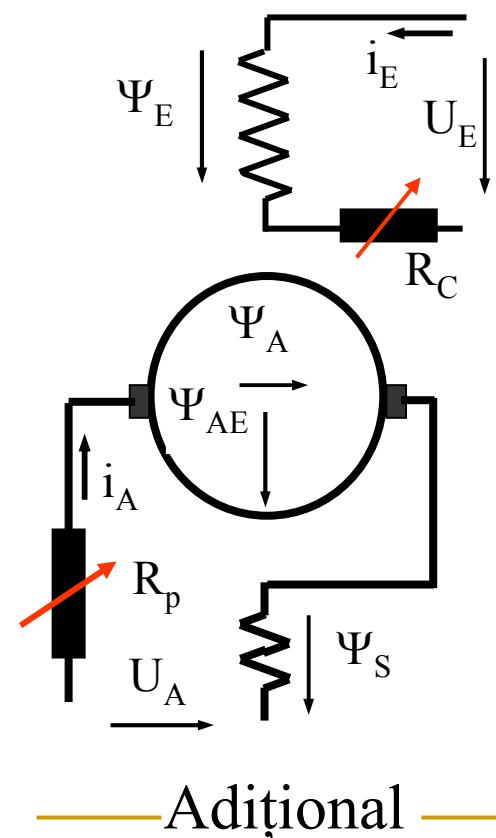
Aditional.



Diferential

Motorul cu excitație mixtă

$$\Omega = \frac{U - \Delta U_p}{p \cdot (M_{AE} \cdot I_E + M_{AS} \cdot I)} - \frac{R \cdot I}{p \cdot (M_{AE} \cdot I_E + M_{AS} \cdot I)}$$



.

Masina de curent continuu

Probleme

Problema 1

Rotorul unei masini de curent continuu. se roteste cu viteza $n = 1450 \text{ r/min}$ si are:

$Z = 24$ crestaturi

diametrul $D = 0,42 \text{ m}$,

lunginea $L = 0,22 \text{ m}$ si

un colector cu $K = 48$ lamele la care se leaga infasurarea buclata multipla de ordinul $m = 2$ realizata cu $N = 384$ conductoare pentru $2p = 4$ poli.

Talpa polului are o deschidere relativa $\alpha_i = 0,7$ si asigura in intrefier $\delta' = 1,12 \text{ mm}$

inductia magnetica $B = 0,75 \text{ Te}$

la un curent de excitatie $i_E = 2 \text{ A}$.

viteza unghiulara de rotatie

$$\Omega = \frac{2\pi \cdot n}{60} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 1450}{60} = 151,843 \text{ r/s}$$

pasul polar

$$\tau = \frac{\pi \cdot D}{2p} = \frac{\pi \cdot 0,42}{4} = 0,33 \text{ m}$$

Problema 1

numarul cailor de curent al infasurarii buclate cu $m = 2$

$$2 \cdot a = 2 \cdot p \cdot m = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$$

constanta masinii

$$k_u = \frac{N}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{p}{a} = \frac{384}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{96}{\pi}$$

fluxul fascicular al masinii

$$\phi = \alpha_i \cdot \tau \cdot L_i \cdot B_\sigma = 0,7 \cdot 0,33 \cdot 0,22 \cdot 0,75 = 38,1 \text{ mWb}$$

t.e.m. de rotatie

$$E = k_u \cdot \phi \cdot \Omega = \frac{96}{\pi} 38,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{145}{3} \pi = 176,8 \text{ V}$$

Problema 1

unghiul electric dintre doua lamele vecine

$$\alpha = p \frac{360}{48} = 15^0$$

frecventa tensiunii -frecventa de rotatie

$$f = p \cdot n = 2 \cdot \frac{1450}{60} = 48,33 \text{ Hz}$$

perioada comutatiei

$$T_K = \frac{\alpha}{p \cdot \Omega} = \frac{2\pi \cdot p \cdot 60}{K \cdot p \cdot 2\pi \cdot n} = \frac{60}{K \cdot n} = \frac{60}{48 \cdot 1450} = 0,862 \text{ ms}$$

frecventa de comutatie

$$f_K = \frac{1}{T_K} = \frac{10^3}{0,862} = 1160 \text{ Hz}$$

Problema 1

pulsatia tensiunii

$$\Delta E = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{4} = \operatorname{tg}^2 3^0 45' = 0,0043$$

$$\Delta E = 0,43\%$$

inductivitatea de cuplaj stator-rotor

$$M_{AE} = \frac{C_u \cdot \phi}{I_E} = \frac{96}{\pi} \cdot \frac{38,1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = 0,582 H$$

inductanta proprie a infasurarii rotorice

$$L_A = 2 \cdot p \cdot \mu_0 \cdot W^2 \frac{1}{\delta'} \tau_p \frac{\alpha_i^2}{3} = \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \left(\frac{384}{2 \cdot 8} \right)^2 \frac{10^3}{1,12} 0,33 \cdot \frac{0,73}{3} = 81,95 \text{ mH}$$

Problema 2

Un motor de curent continuu cu excitatie separata, compensat, avind:

puterea nominala $P_N = 4 \text{ kW}$:

tensiunea nominala $U_N = 220 \text{ V}$;

curentul nominal $I_N = 22 \text{ A}$;

turatia nominala $n_N = 1500 \text{ rot/min}$:

rezistenta circuitului rotoric $R_A = 0,82 \Omega$;

constanta de timp a circuitului rotoric $T_A = 19,42 \text{ ms}$;

momentul de inertie $J = 0,232 \text{ Ws}^2$

dezvolta cuplul electromagnetic $C = 20 \text{ Nm}$.

Calculul bilantului energetic la sarcina nominală

constanta de flux

$$k_u \phi = \frac{U_A - R_A \cdot I_A}{\Omega} = \frac{220 - 22 \cdot 0,82}{\pi \cdot 1500} = 1,285 \quad Vs$$

puterea absorbită 30

$$P_a = U_A \cdot I_A = 220 \cdot 22 = 4840 \quad W$$

pierderi - nominale

$$\sum p = P_a - P_N = 4840 - 4000 = 840 \quad W$$

In infasurari

$$p_{bN} = R_A \cdot I_N^2 = 0,82 \cdot 22^2 = 397 \quad W$$

de trecere

$$p_t = \Delta U_p \cdot I_N = 2 \cdot 22 = 44 \quad W$$

Calculul bilantului energetic la cuplul C=20 Nm

mecanice si in fier

$$p_m + p_{Fe} = \sum p - p_{bN} - p_t = 840 - 441 = 399 \text{ W}$$

Curentul de sarcina

$$I_A = \frac{M}{C\phi} = \frac{20}{1,285} = 15,56 \text{ A}$$

pierderi in rotor

$$p_b = R_A \cdot I_A^2 = 0,82 \cdot 15,56^2 = 198,6 \text{ W}$$

de trecere

$$p_t = \Delta U_p \cdot I_A = 2 \cdot 15,56 = 31 \text{ W}$$

pierderi totale

$$\sum p = 399 + 31 + 198,6 = 628,6 \text{ W}$$

Calculul bilantului energetic la cuplul C=20 Nm

Puterea absorbită

$$P_a = U_A \cdot I_A = 220 \cdot 15,56 = 3423,2 \text{ W}$$

Puterea utilă

$$P_u = P_a - \sum p = 3423,2 - 628,6 = 2794,6 \text{ W}$$

randamentul

$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a} = \frac{2794,6}{3423,2} = 0,816$$

Viteza unghiulară de rotație

$$\Omega = \frac{U}{k_u \phi} - \frac{R_A \cdot M}{(k_u \phi)^2} = \frac{220}{1,285} - \frac{0,82 \cdot 20}{1,285^2} = 161,27 \text{ r/s}$$

Problema 3

La un motor de curent continuu cu excitatie separata s-au masurat la mersul in gol :

Tensiunea $U_A = 440 \text{ V}$;

curentul $I_{A0} = 2,2 \text{ A}$;

Turatia $n_0 = 2485 \text{ rot/min.}$

rezistenta circuitului rotoric $R_A = 1,48 \Omega$;

caderea de tensiune la perii $\Delta U_p = 2 \text{ V}$;

pierderile mecanice $p_m = 1,2 p_{Fe}$

curentul de sarcina $I_A = 33 \text{ A}$.

Puterea absorbita de motor la mers in gol

$$P_{a0} = U_A \cdot I_{A0} = 440 \cdot 2,2 = 968 \text{ W}$$

pierderi in circuitul rotoric: pierderi in infasurari

$$p_{b0} = R_A \cdot I_{A0}^2 = 1,48 \cdot 2,2^2 = 7.2 \text{ W}$$

Determinarea pierderilor din datele de mers in gol

pierderi de trecere

$$p_{t0} = \Delta U_p \cdot I_A = 2 \cdot 2,2 = 4,4 \text{ W}$$

pierderi mecanice si in fier

$$p_m + p_{Fe} = P_{a0} - p_{b0} - p_{t0} = 968 - 7,2 - 4,4 = 956,4 \text{ W}$$

deoarece

$$p_m = 1,2 \cdot p_{Fe}$$

rezulta separat pierderile

$$p_{Fe} = \frac{956,4}{1 + 1,2} = 434,7 \text{ W}$$

$$p_m = 1,2 \cdot p_{Fe} = 1,2 \cdot 434,7 = 521,7 \text{ W}$$

Caracteristica mecanica

constanta de flux

$$k_u \cdot \phi = \frac{U_A - R_A \cdot I_A}{\Omega} = \frac{440 - 33 \cdot 1,48}{\frac{\pi \cdot 2485}{30}} = 1,503 \text{ Vs}$$

Caracteristica mecanica

$$\Omega = \frac{U - \Delta U_p}{k_u \cdot \Phi} - \frac{R \cdot I}{k_u \cdot \Phi} = \frac{440 - 2}{1,503} - \frac{1,48 \cdot 33}{1,503} = 291,42 - 0,985 \cdot I$$

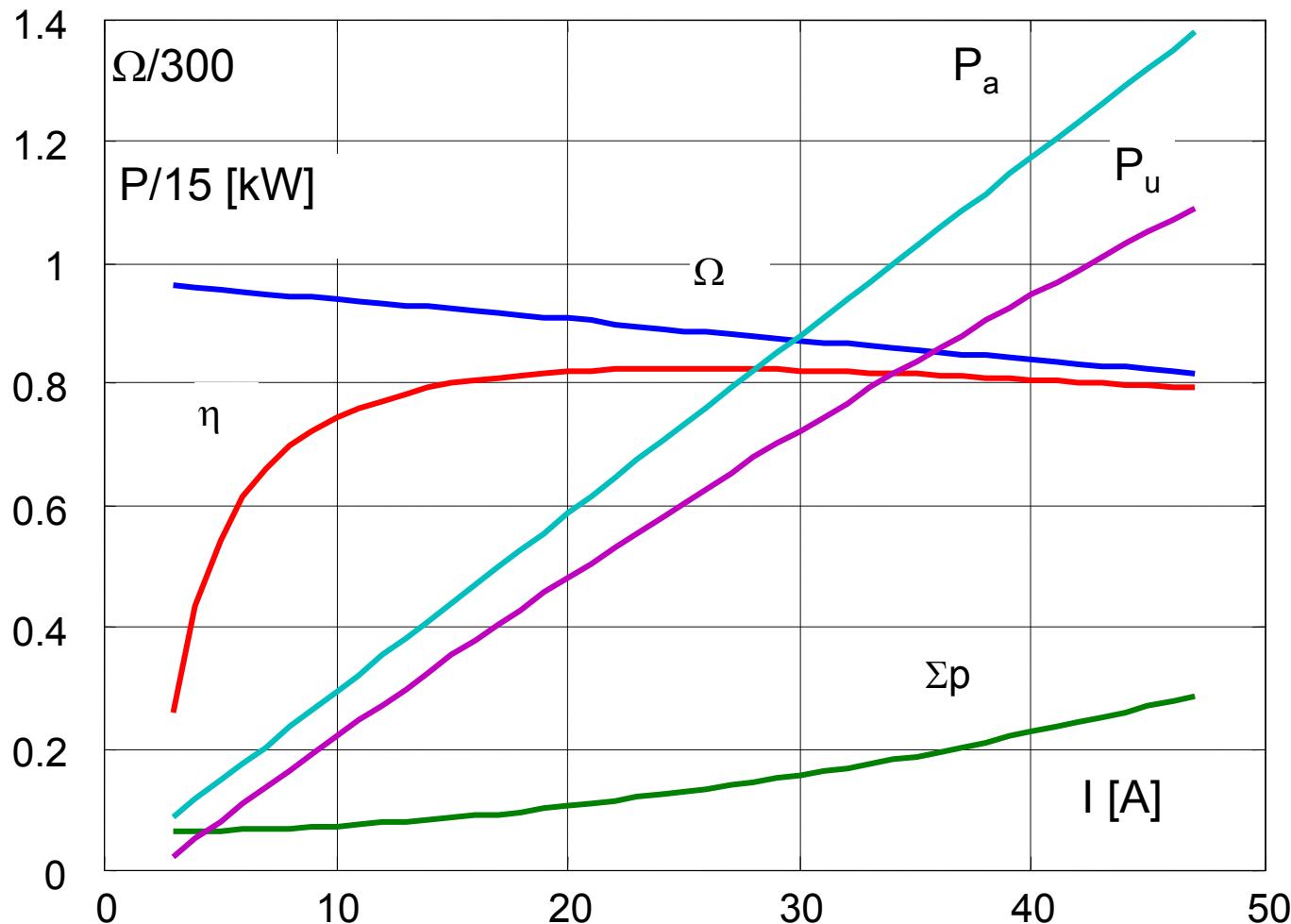
pierderile

$$\sum p = 434,7 + 521,7 + 2 \cdot I + 1,48 \cdot I^2$$

randamentul

$$\eta = \frac{U \cdot I - \sum p}{U \cdot I} = \frac{440 \cdot I - 956,4 - 2 \cdot I - 1,48 \cdot I^2}{440 \cdot I} = 0,9954 - \frac{2,1736}{I} - 0,003363 \cdot I$$

Caracteristici de functionare



Problema 4

Un motor serie de curent continuu avand:

$2p = 4$ poli ,

tensiunea $U_N = 220$ V;

rezistenta $R_A + R_E = (0,8+0,4) \Omega$ are

caracteristica de mers in gol ridicata in regim de generator la turatia

$n = 1500$ rot/min

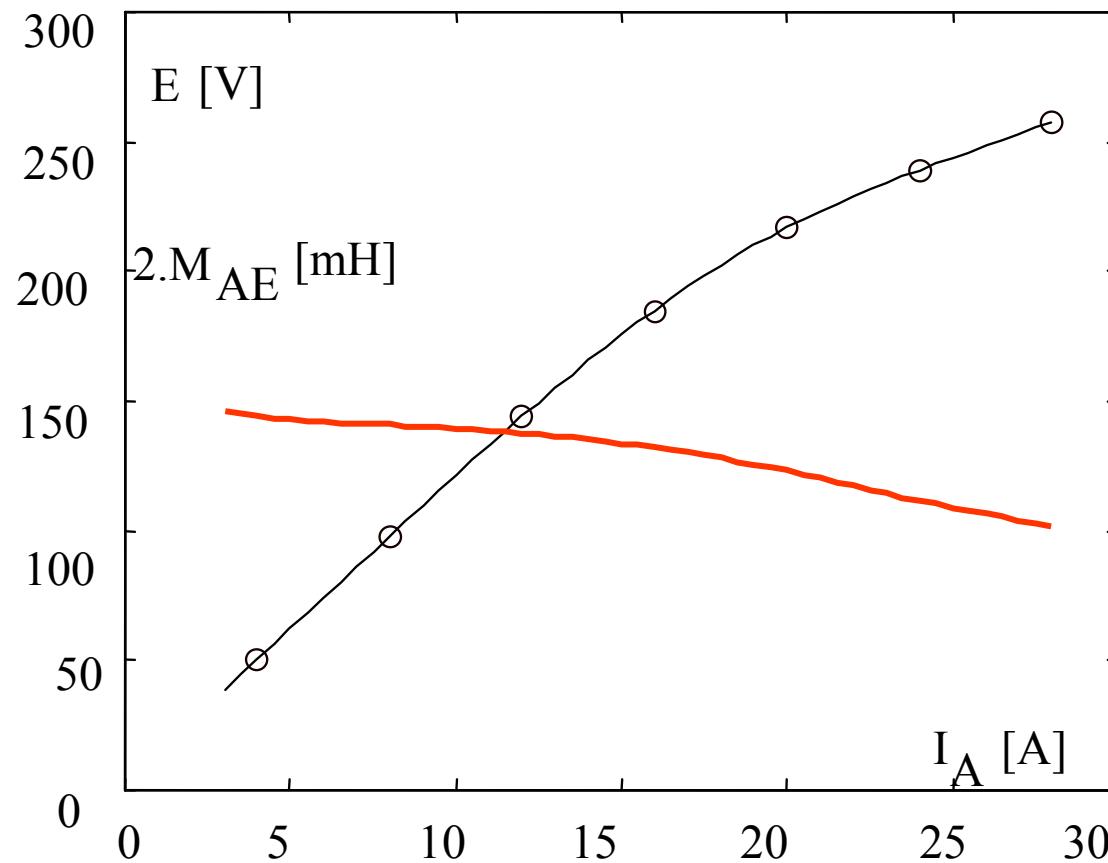
E [V]	50	98	144	185	217	239	258
i _E [A]	4	8	12	16	20	24	28

inductivitatea de cuplaj pentru 20 A

$$pM_{AE} = \frac{E}{\Omega \cdot I_E} = \frac{217}{\frac{2\pi \cdot 1500}{60} \cdot 20} = 0,069 \text{ H}$$

Problema 4

caracteristica de mers in gol, pe baza datelor din tabela , si variatia inductivitatii de cuplaj.



Problema 4

- t.e.m. a motorului in cazul alimentarii cu tensiunea U_N la un curent $I_A = 20 \text{ A}$

$$E = U_N - R \cdot I = 220 - 1,2 \cdot 20 = 196 \quad V$$

- viteza unghiulara sau turatia masinii in acest caz $I_A = I_E$

$$\Omega = \frac{U - R \cdot I_A}{pM_{AE} \cdot I_E} = \frac{220 - 1,2 \cdot 20}{0,069 \cdot 20} = 141,87 \quad \text{rad / s}$$

$$n = \frac{60 \cdot \Omega}{2\pi} = 1354,8 \quad \text{rot / min}$$

- cuplul electromagnetic

$$C = pM_{AE} \cdot I_E \cdot I_A = 0,069 \cdot 20 \cdot 20 = 27,6 \quad Nm$$

Tabelul cu rezultatele calculelor

i_E [A]	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
pMAE[mH]	79.6	78.0	76.4	73.6	69.1	63.4	58.7
E [V]	215.2	210.4	205.6	200.8	196.0	191.2	186.4
Ω [r/s]	676.07	337.24	224.27	170.49	141.87	125.66	113.48
C [Nm]	1.27	4.99	11.00	18.84	27.62	36.51	45.99

Caracteristicile mecanice

