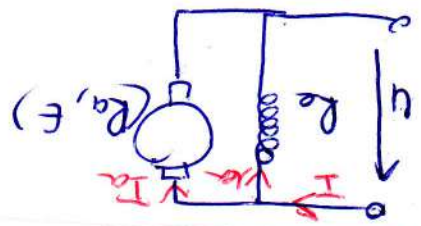


Solution fiche TD no 3  
L3. ELH

exercice no 1



1)  $i_{ex} = \frac{U}{Re} = \frac{200}{100} = 2A$   
 $Ra = 100\Omega, Ra = 0,5\Omega, U = 200V, I = 22A$   
 $I_a = I - i_{ex} = 22 - 2 = 20A$

2)  $E = ?$

$U = E + Ra I_a \Rightarrow E = U - Ra I_a = 200 - 0,5 \times 20 = 190V$

3) Pertes Joules Inducteur.

$P_{ind} = Re \cdot I_{ex}^2 = 100 \times (2)^2 = 400W$

Pertes Joules Induit

$P_a = Ra \cdot I_a^2 = 0,5 \times (20)^2 = 200W$

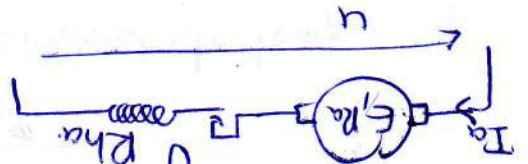
4) Pissance Absorbée

$P_a = U \cdot I = 22 \times 200 = 4400W$

Pissance Utl.

$P_u = P_a - \sum P_{Pertes} = P_a - (P_{ind} + P_a + P_e)$   
 $= 4400 - (400 + 200 + 200)$   
 $P_y = 3600W$

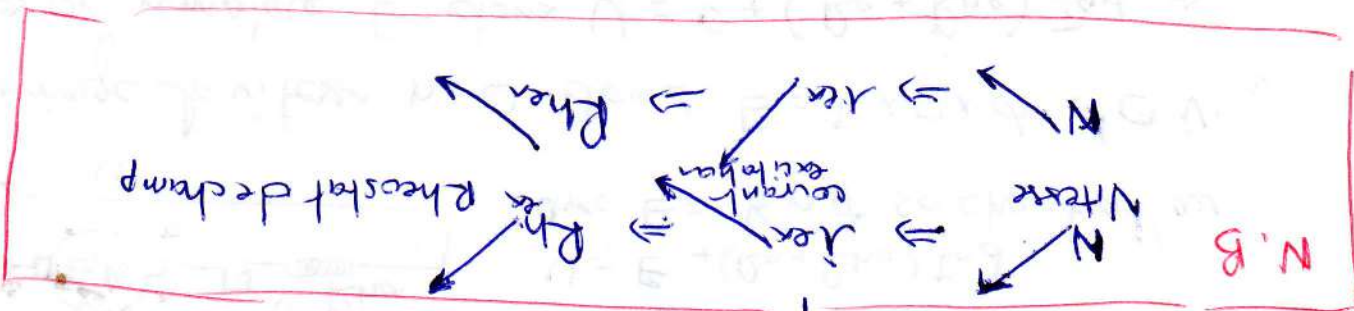
5) Resistance ajoutée en série avec l'induct



$U = E + (Ra + R_{ha}) I_{ad}$   
 arc  $E = K n \phi$  sachant q'au

démarrage la vitesse  $n = 0$  donc  $E = K \times 0 \times \phi = 0V$   
 $\Rightarrow$  on remplace  $E$  dans  $U = 0 + (Ra + R_{ha}) I_{ad} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{U}{I_{ad}} - Ra = R_{hd} \Rightarrow R_{ha} = \frac{200}{30} - 0,5 = 6,16\Omega$



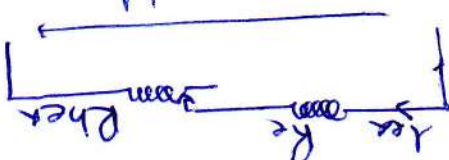
- On remarque que d'après la relation (2) pour diminuer la "base" n on doit augmenter "R<sup>ker</sup>" et d'après la relation (1) pour augmenter le courant R<sup>ker</sup> il faut diminuer la valeur du R<sup>ker</sup> de déviation
- et R<sup>ker</sup> il faut aussi c.a.d pour diminuer augmenter la "base" n on doit diminuer R<sup>ker</sup> c.a.d. augmenter la valeur du R<sup>ker</sup> de déviation ou R<sup>ker</sup> de champ.

$$\frac{U - R_a \cdot I_a = n}{K \cdot R_{ex}} \quad (2)$$

par identification  $U - R_a \cdot I_a = K \cdot n \cdot R_{ex}$

$$\begin{cases} U = E + R_a I_a \Rightarrow E = U - R_a I_a \\ E = K \cdot n \cdot \phi \\ \phi = f(I_{ex}) \Rightarrow E = K \cdot n \cdot I_{ex} \end{cases}$$

on sait aussi que:

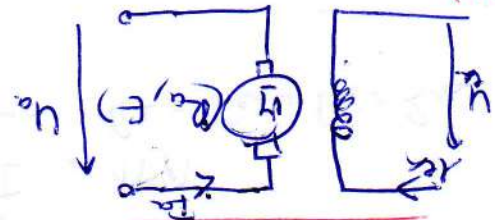


$$U = (R_a + R_{ex}) \cdot I_{ex} \Rightarrow I_{ex} = \frac{U}{R_a + R_{ex}}$$

6) Role du R<sup>ker</sup> de champ



exercice n2



I) 1) E de l'induct

$$U_a = E + R_a I_a \Rightarrow E = U_a - R_a I_a = 38 - 0,2 \times 176 = 37V$$

2) Couple électromagnétique  $C_{em}$ :

$$C_{em} = \frac{P_{em}}{2\pi}$$

$$P_{em} = E \cdot I_a$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60}$$

3)  $E = K \cdot n$  ?

on sait que

$$E = K \cdot n \cdot \phi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= K \cdot n \cdot \phi \\ \phi &= f(I_a) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E = K \cdot n \cdot I_a$$

$$I_a \cdot c_t \Rightarrow E = K \cdot n \cdot c_t$$

$$E = K' \cdot n$$

$$K' = K \cdot c_t$$

donc la f.e.m.  $E$  varie q'avec la vitesse  $n$ .

II) 9)  $C_{em} = ?$

on sait que

$$C_{em} = \frac{E \cdot I_a \cdot 60}{2\pi n}$$

$$C_{em} = \frac{(K \cdot n) \cdot I_a \cdot 60}{2\pi n} = K \cdot I_a \cdot 60$$

$$C'_{em} = \frac{E' \cdot I_a' \cdot 60}{2\pi n'} = \frac{(K \cdot n') \cdot I_a' \cdot 60}{2\pi n'} = K \cdot I_a' \cdot 60$$

divisons  $C_{em}$  sur  $C'_{em}$

$$\frac{C_{em}}{C'_{em}} = \frac{\left(\frac{K \cdot I_a \cdot 60}{2\pi}\right) \times \left(\frac{I_a' \cdot 60}{2\pi}\right)}{\left(\frac{K \cdot I_a' \cdot 60}{2\pi}\right) \times \left(\frac{I_a \cdot 60}{2\pi}\right)} = \frac{I_a \cdot I_a'}{I_a' \cdot I_a} \Rightarrow C_{em} = C'_{em}$$

$$C'_{em} = C_{em} \Rightarrow \frac{I_a'}{I_a} = \frac{I_a}{I_a'}$$

$$\frac{I_a'}{I_a} = \frac{I_a}{I_a'} \Rightarrow I_a' = I_a$$

$$I_a = 176A$$

$$C_{em} = 1,337 N \cdot m$$

$$C'_{em} = 1,337 N \cdot m$$

$$\frac{E}{E'} = \frac{K \cdot n}{K \cdot n'} \Rightarrow \frac{E}{E'} = \frac{n}{n'} \Rightarrow E' = \frac{E \cdot n'}{n}$$

$$E' = U - R_a I_a' = 38 - 0,2 \times 176 = 37V$$

$$n' = \frac{37 \times 24 \times 1000}{37} = 1000 \text{ tr/min}$$

car n est donné en tr/s

$K' = 0,56$

$KI = ? \Rightarrow K' = \frac{E}{nI} = \frac{210}{1700 \times 17} \times 60$

donc  $E = K' \times n \cdot I = K' \cdot n \cdot I \Rightarrow E = K' \cdot n \cdot I$

donc  $\phi = a \cdot I$  on remplace dans (1) :  $E = K' \cdot n \cdot a \cdot I$

et motor serie donc  $I_{ex} = I = I_a$

$\phi = f(I_{ex}) = a \cdot I_{ex}$  (cf n'est pas sahré)

on sait que  $E = K' \cdot n \cdot \phi$  (1)

**II**  $E = K' \cdot n \cdot I$

4)  $P_d = P_r + I^2 R = 2 \times (15)^2 = 450W$

$P_c = P_a - P_r - P_d$

$P_d = P_r + I^2 R = 2 \times (17)^2 = 450W$

$P_c = 3600 - 3000 - 450 = 150W$

$\eta = \frac{P_a}{P_r} = \frac{3}{3,6} = 0,83$

3)  $P_a = ?$

$P_a = U \cdot I = 240 \times 17 = 3600W$

2)  $C_{em} = \frac{P_m}{\omega}$

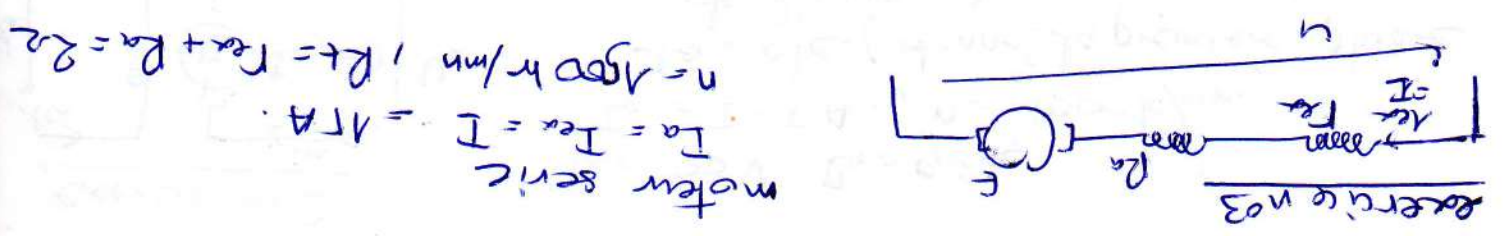
$P_m = E \cdot I$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60}$

$C_{em} = \frac{E \cdot I}{\frac{2\pi n}{60}} = \frac{210 \times 17 \times 60}{2\pi \times 1500} = 2076 N.m$

1)  $E = ?$

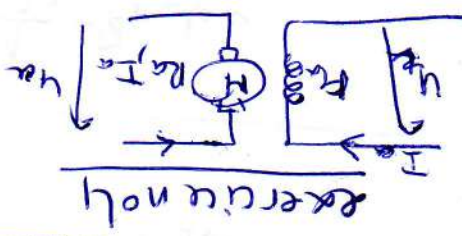
$U = E + R_t \cdot I \Rightarrow E = U - R_t \cdot I = 240 - 2 \times 17 = 210V$





$n = 1563 \text{ tr/min}$

Determination de  $K\phi$  pour un  $I_a = 1,1 \text{ A}$ .  
 $E_a = 308 \text{ V}$  (du tableau)  
 $E_a = K\phi \Rightarrow K\phi = \frac{E_a}{n} = \frac{308}{1200} = 0,256$   
 aride de rotor a un courant  $I_a = 0,4 \text{ A}$  donc  
 $U = E_{\text{ind}} + R_a I_a = E_{\text{ind}} = 400 \text{ V}$  et  $E_{\text{ind}} = K \cdot n \cdot \phi \Rightarrow n = \frac{E_{\text{ind}}}{K\phi}$



$R_a = 0,3 \Omega$ ,  $P_c = 0$ ,  $n = 1200 \text{ tr/min}$   
 $U_a - U_{\text{chab}} = 400 \text{ V}$   
 $I_a = 1,1 \text{ A}$

$U = E + R \cdot I$   
 $U = K'n + R \cdot I \Rightarrow n = \frac{U}{K'} - \frac{R \cdot I}{K'}$   
 $n = 178 \times U - 537$

écrire  $E = K'n$  et puisque  $I = ct$  donc on peut  
 $U = E + R \cdot I = \dots$

c)  $n = f(U) = ?$  at  $I = ct$ .

$I = \frac{2\pi \times \text{len}}{0,56}$

$E_m = 2\pi n \cdot K' \cdot I$   
 $E_m = 2\pi n \cdot (K' \cdot n \cdot I) \cdot I$   
 $E_m = 2\pi n \cdot K' \cdot n \cdot I$

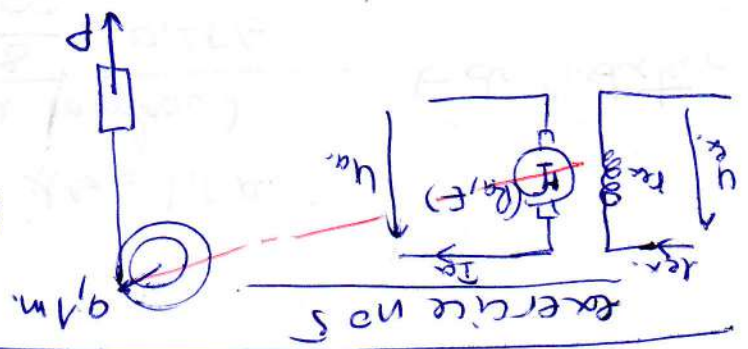
b) On néglige les pertes

6

1.2  $U = E + R_a I_a \Rightarrow E = U - R_a I_a \Rightarrow$   
 $E = 220V$   
 $= 220 - 0.1 \times 400$

1.1  $I_a = ?$   
 $P_a = I_a \cdot U_a \Rightarrow I_a = \frac{P_a}{U_a} = \frac{816}{220} \approx 3.7A$

- $R_a = 0.1 \Omega$
- $U_n = 220V$
- $\theta = 10m/s^2$
- $\eta = 81.6\%$
- $N = 4800/\pi$
- $\eta_g = 11\pi/60 m/s$
- $I_{ex} = 3A$
- $2 \text{ tambour} = \frac{20}{1} = 2 \text{ molen}$



$E_{brut} = 273V$   
 $= 0.123 \times 1000 = 273V$   
 $(K\phi) n_3 = 0.273$   
 $(K\phi)_3 = \frac{E_{induct} n}{328} = \frac{1200}{328} = 0.273$   
 $I_{ex} = 2A \rightarrow E_{induct} = 328V$

3)  $n_2 = 1000 \text{ r/min}$   
 $n_2 = \frac{E_{induct} (K\phi)_2}{288} = \frac{0.1231}{288} = 1025 \text{ r/min}$

$U_2 = E_{ind} + R_a I_a \Rightarrow U_2 - R_a I_a = 300 - 0.3 \times 400 = 288V$

on calcule  $E_{ind}^2$  de l'induct.  
 $(K\phi)_2 = \frac{E_{ex} n}{328} = \frac{1200}{328} = 0.1231$   
 $I_{a2} = 40A, U_2 = 300V$   
 $I_{a2} = 2.1A, E_2 = 338V$

2)

1.3)

$P_{\text{heute}} = F \cdot v$

$= 11.9 \text{ N}$

$= \frac{4300}{11} \times 10 \times \frac{11\pi}{60}$

$P_{\text{heute}} = 2200 \text{ W}$

1.4)  $C_{\text{motor}} = ? \Rightarrow C_u = \frac{P_{\text{motor}}}{P_{\text{umotor}}}$  (  $P_{\text{heute}} = P_{\text{umotor}}$  )

$\omega_{\text{motor}} = 20 \omega_{\text{tambour}}$

Determinons  $\omega_{\text{tambour}}$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega = \frac{F}{2\pi R} \\ \omega = \frac{F}{2\pi r} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_{\text{tambour}}}{2\pi R} \times r = \frac{\omega_{\text{motor}}}{2\pi r} \times R = R$$

$\omega_{\text{tambour}} = \omega_{\text{motor}} / R$

$\omega_{\text{tambour}} = 11\pi \cdot \frac{1}{60} \cdot 0.1 = 11\pi / 60 = 115.2 \text{ rad/s}$

donc  $C_u = \frac{P_u}{P_{\text{motor}}} = \frac{2800}{11\pi \cdot \frac{1}{60}} = 76.38 \text{ N.m}$

1.5)  $n_{\text{motor}} = ?$

$\omega_{\text{motor}} = 2\pi n_{\text{motor}} \cdot \frac{60}{60} \rightarrow n_{\text{motor}} = \frac{60 \omega_{\text{motor}}}{2\pi}$

$= \frac{60 \times 11\pi}{2\pi}$

$n_{\text{motor}} = 1100 \text{ r/min}$