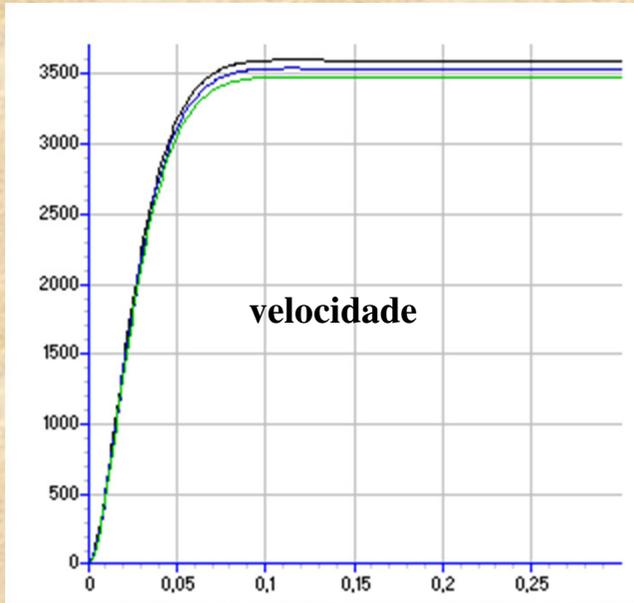


# Motor CC Excitação Independente.

## Efeito de carga

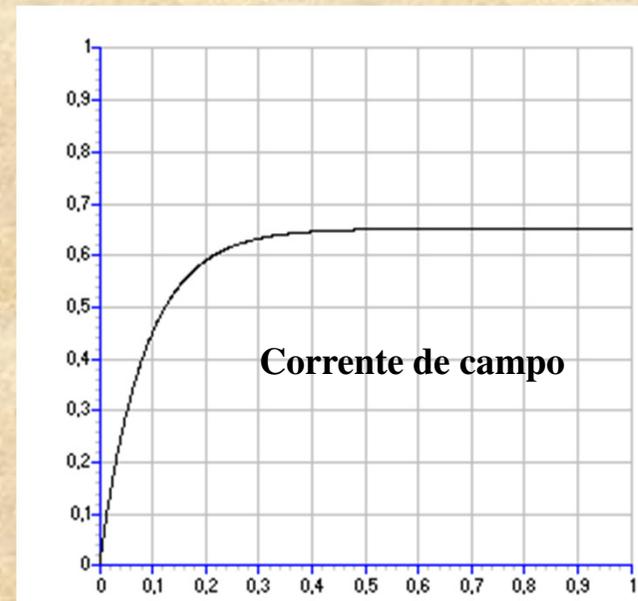
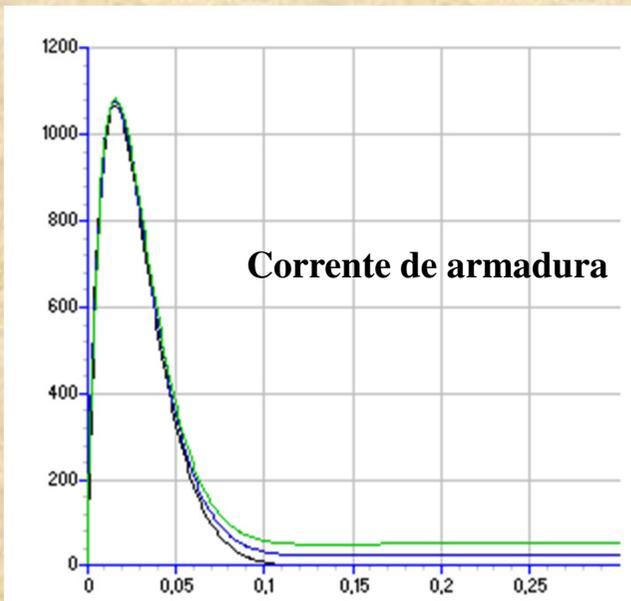
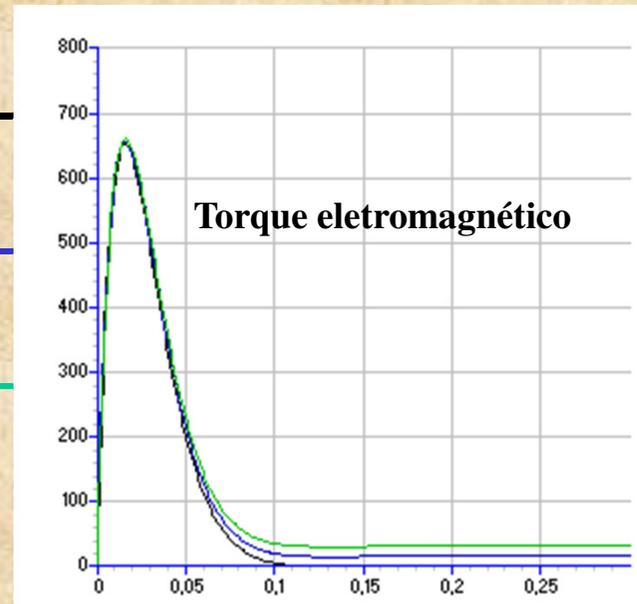
- **DADOS FORNECIDOS DO MOTOR**
  - Potência nominal: 15 hp
  - Velocidade Nominal: 3500 rpm
  - Tensão Nominal: 230 V - Corrente Nominal: 54 A
  - Resistência e indutância de armadura:  $R_a = 0,153 \Omega$ ,  $L_a = 1,3 \text{ mH}$
  - Potência total consumida a plena carga: 12,2 kW
  - Potência de campo consumida: 150W
  - Indutância de campo:  $L_f = 29,97 \text{ H}$
  - Momento de inércia:  $J_m = 0,068 \text{ kg.m}^2$
- **DADOS CALCULADOS DO MOTOR**
  - Resistência de campo:  $R_f = 352,7 \Omega$
  - Velocidade nominal:  $\omega = 366,5 \text{ rad/s}$
  - Torques eletromagnético e de carga nominais:  $T_{el} = 32,7 \text{ Nm}$ ,  $T_L = 30,5 \text{ Nm}$
  - Coeficiente de atrito viscoso:  $B = 0,0029 \text{ Nms/rad}$
  - Constante de tensão e torque  $k_a = 0,61 \text{ Vs/rad}$
  - Constante de torque com campo (campo variável):  $k_{af} = 0,0112 \text{ Nm/A}^2$



**TL=0 NM**

**TL=15 NM**

**TL=30.5 NM**



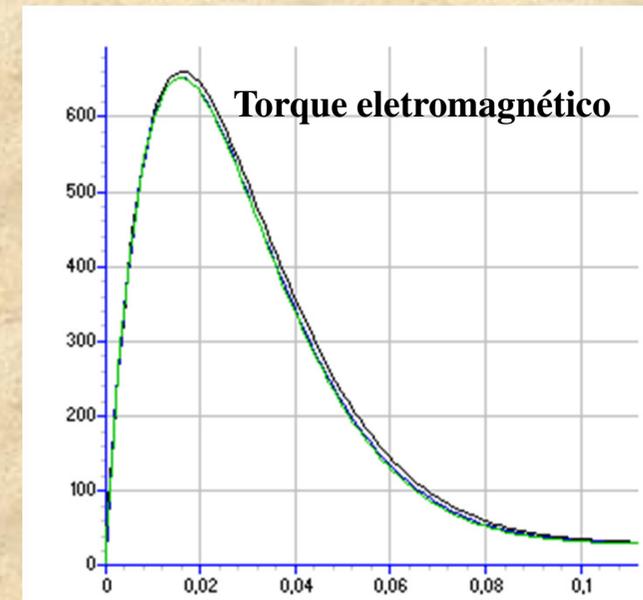
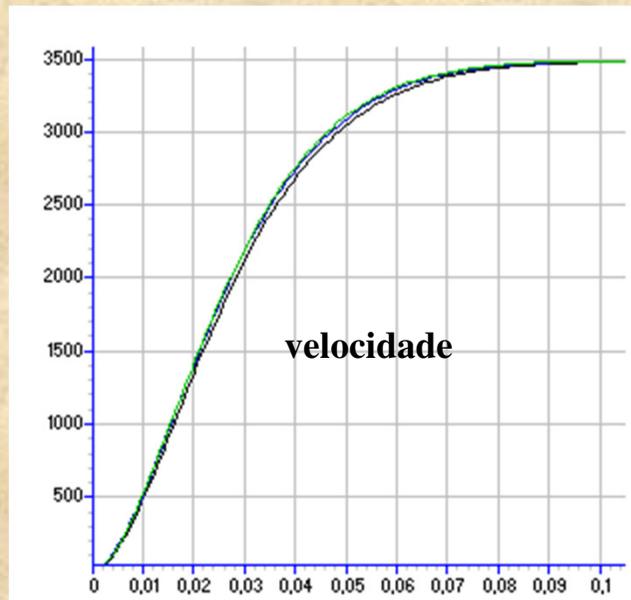
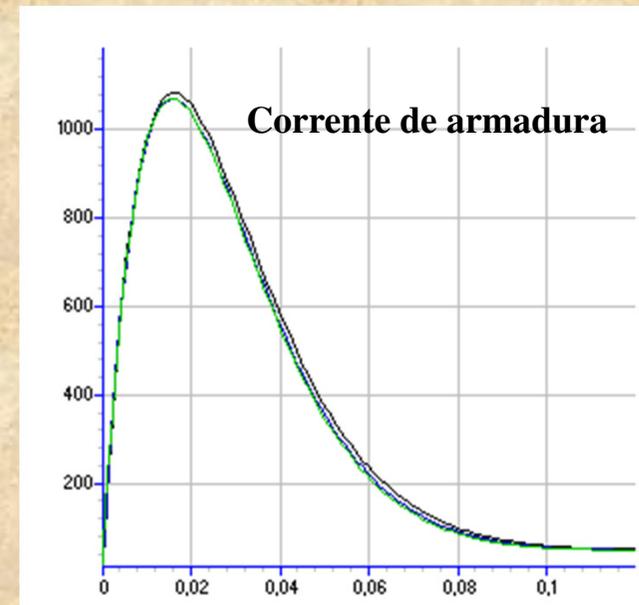
# Motor CC Excitação Independente.

## Efeito de carga (Cargas tipos atrito e ventilação)

**TL=30,5 NM**      

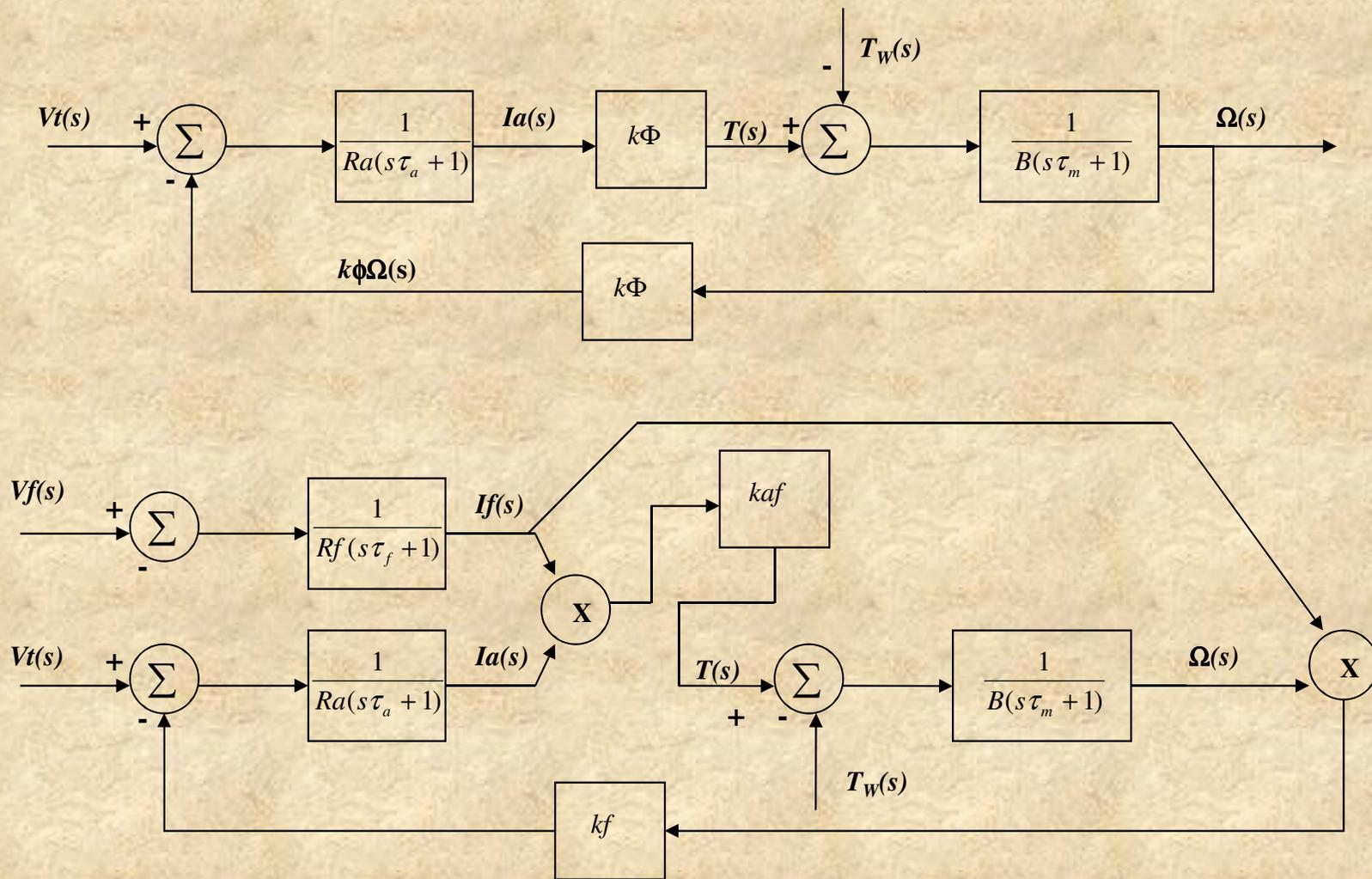
**TL=0,083.w NM**      

**TL=0,000227.w<sup>2</sup> NM**      

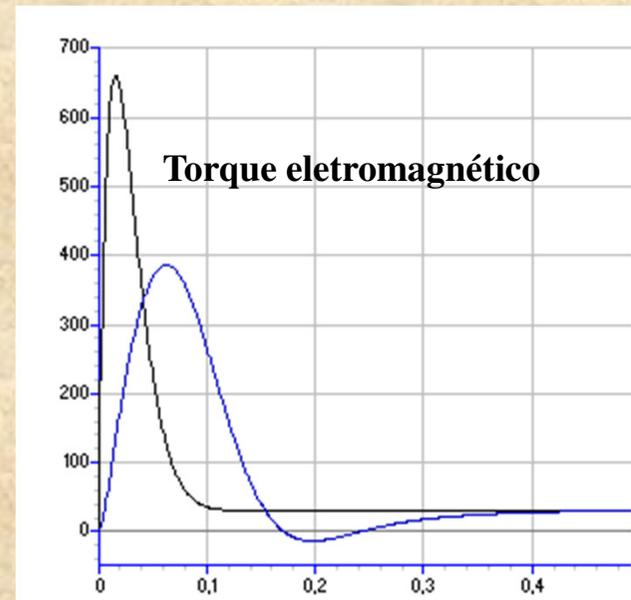
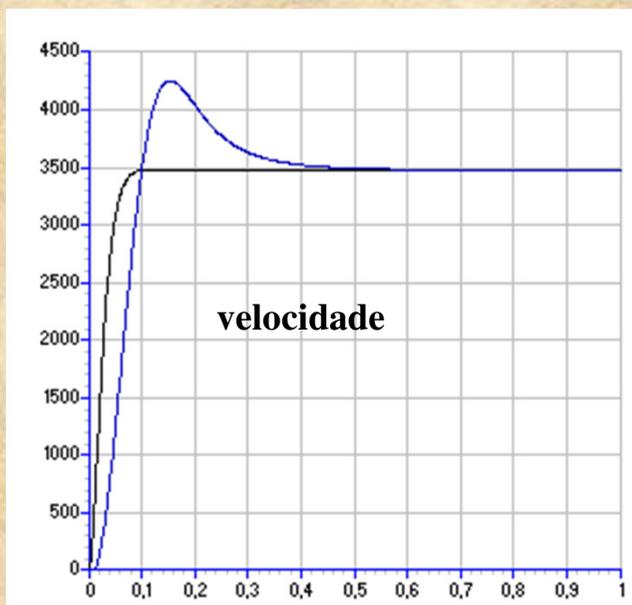
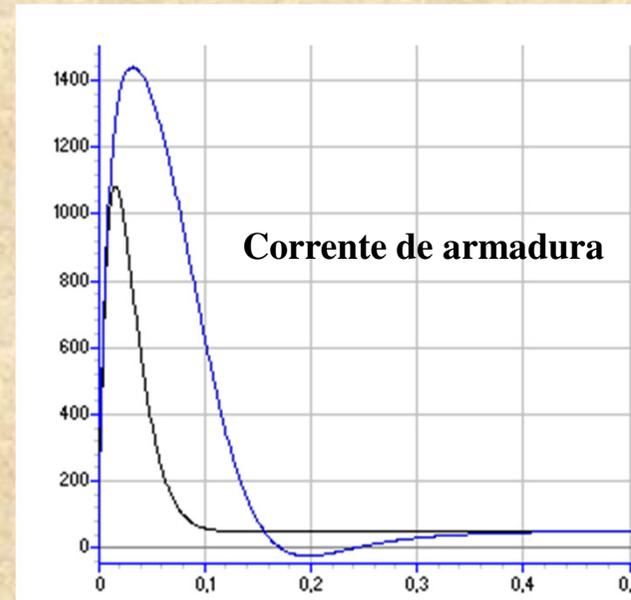
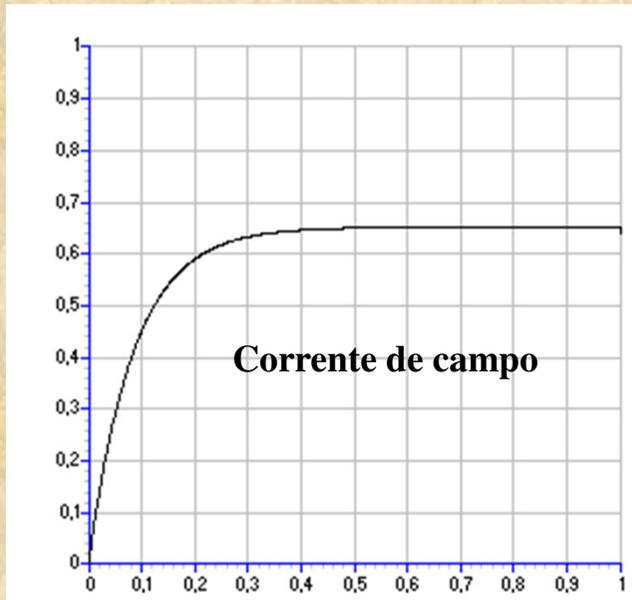


# Motor CC excitação independente

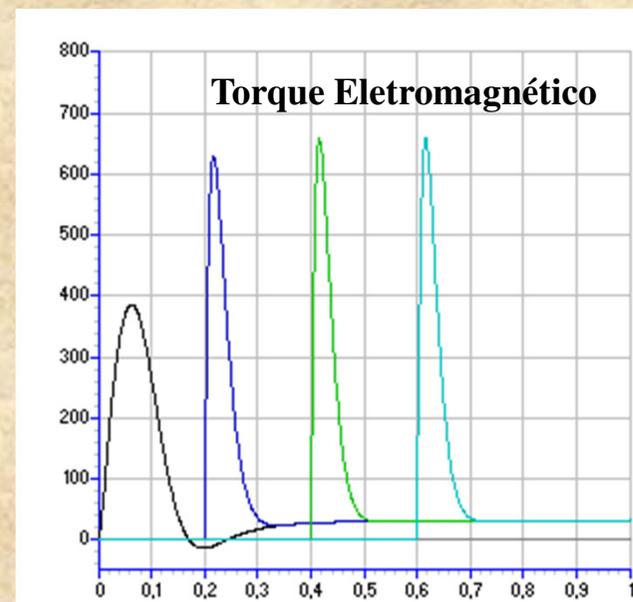
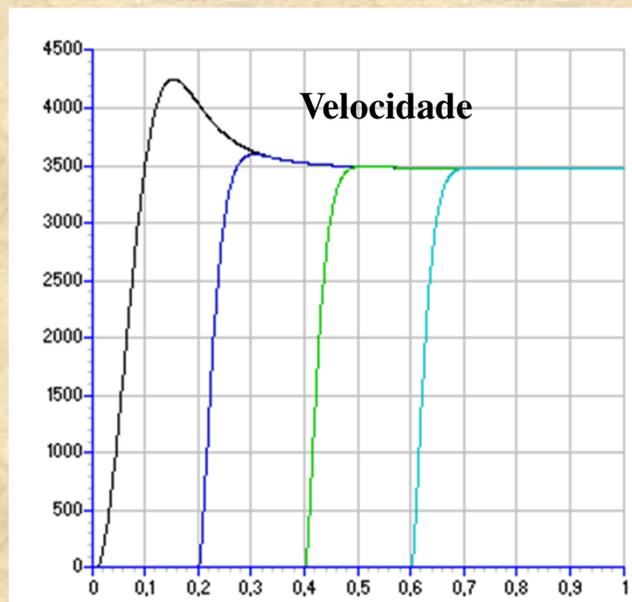
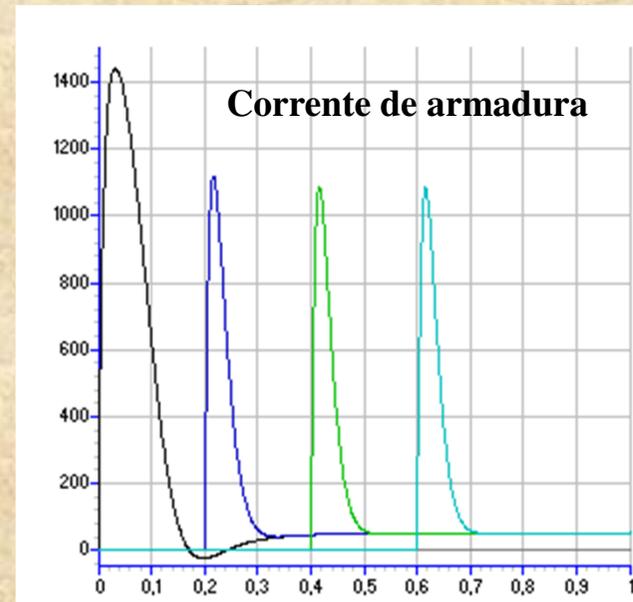
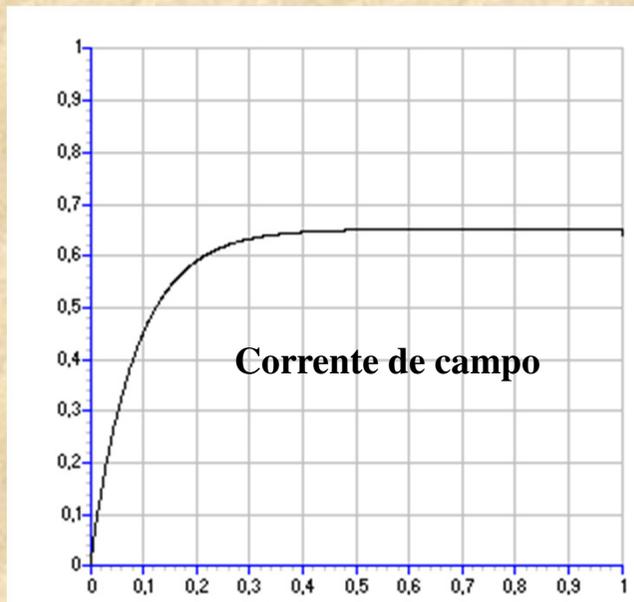
## Efeito da excitação do campo



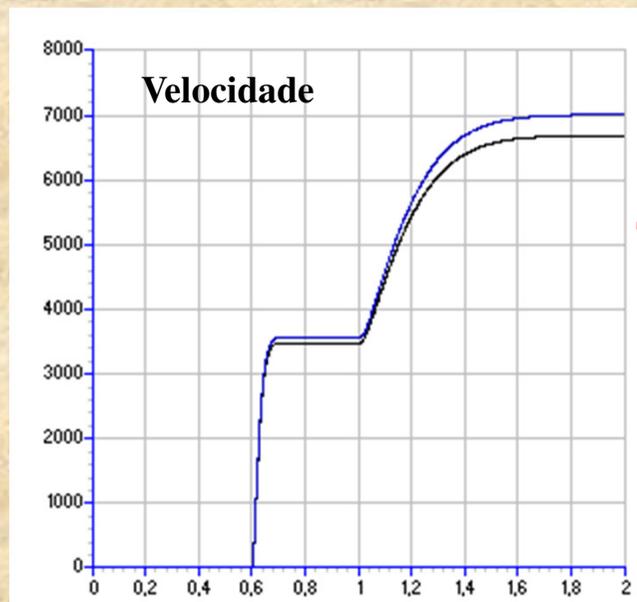
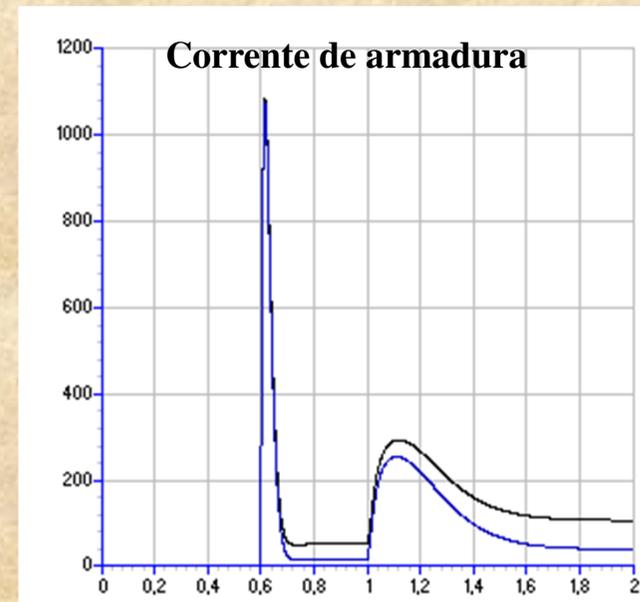
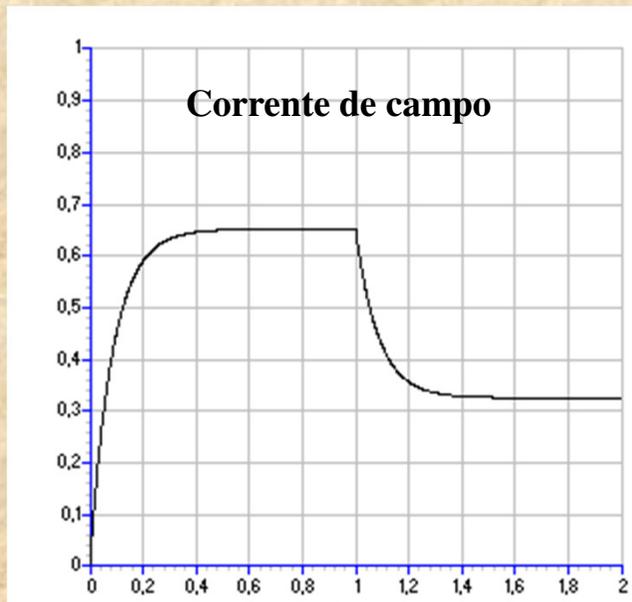
# Efeito da excitação do campo



# Efeitos de pré-excitação do campo



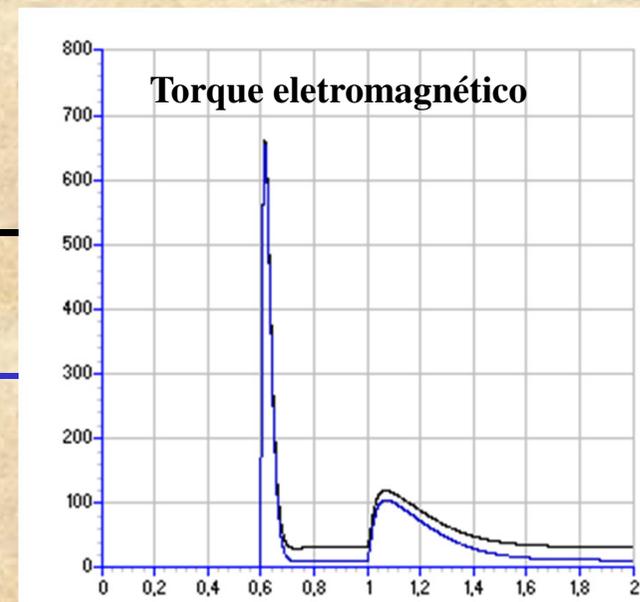
# Acionamento em sobre-velocidade por enfraquecimento de campo



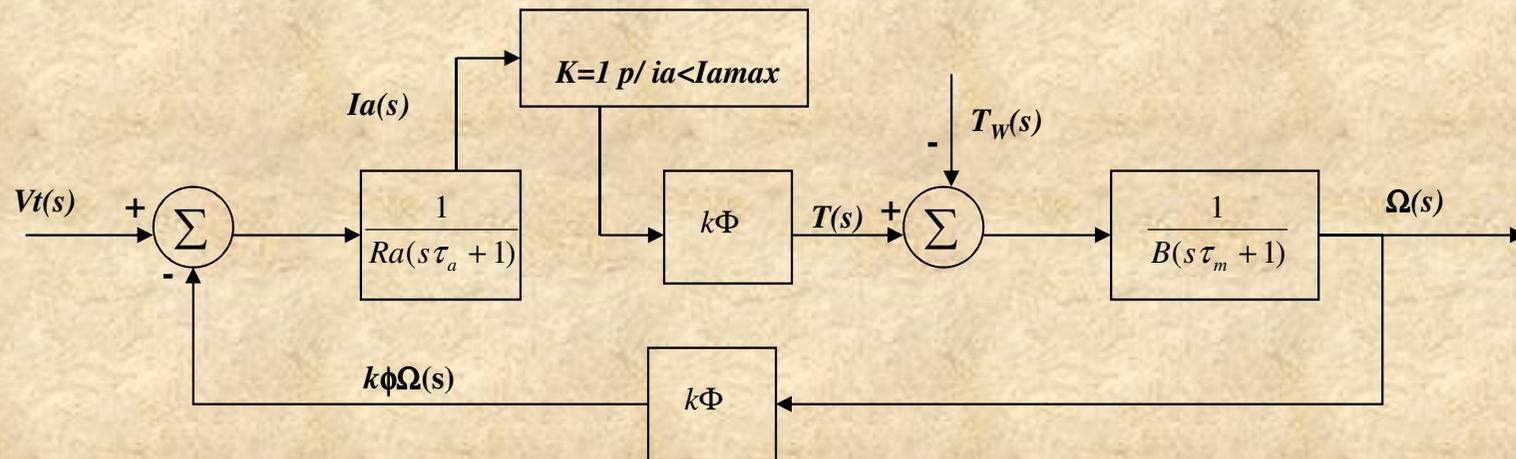
**TL=30.5 NM**



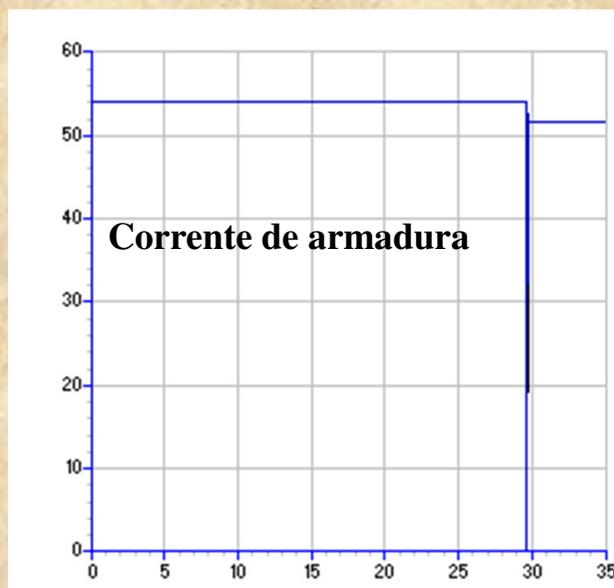
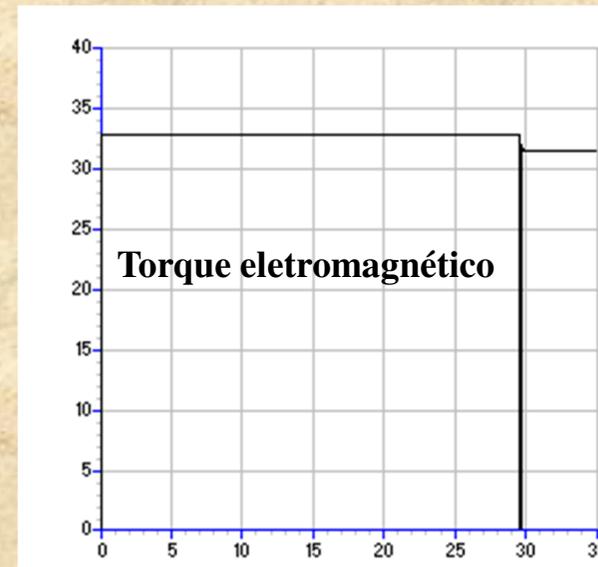
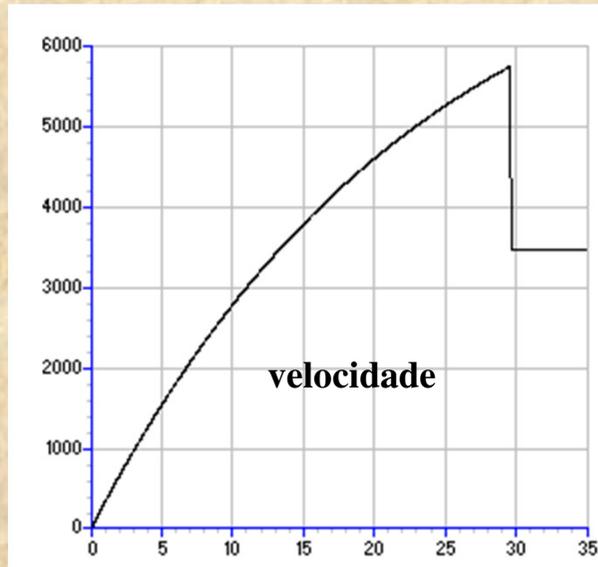
**TL=0 NM**



## Efeitos da limitação da corrente de armadura

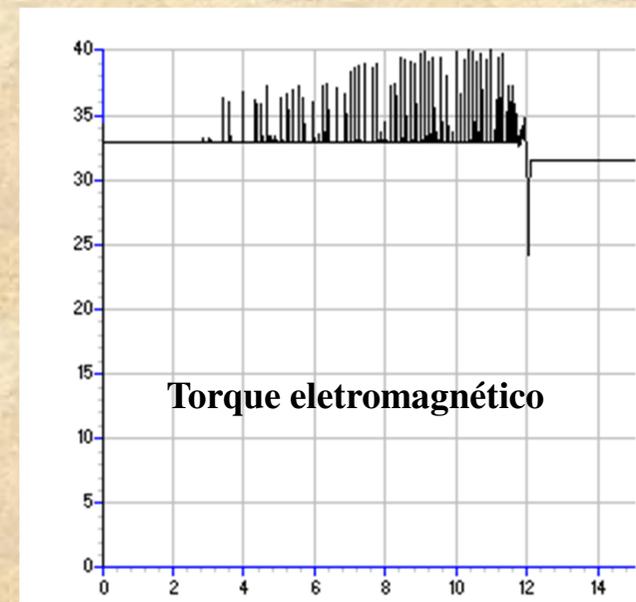
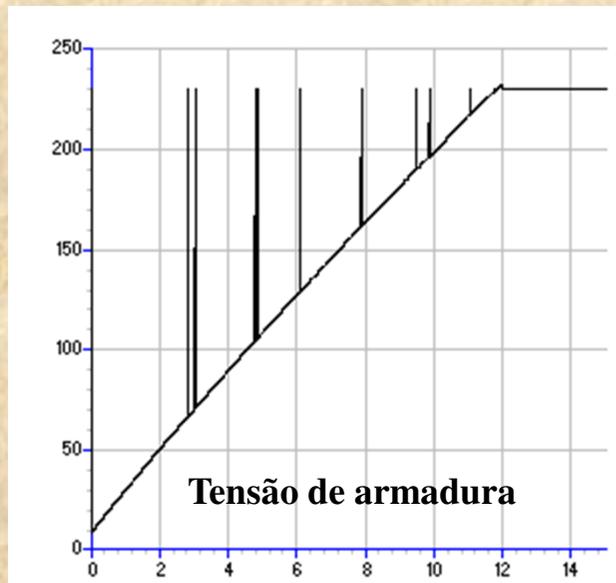
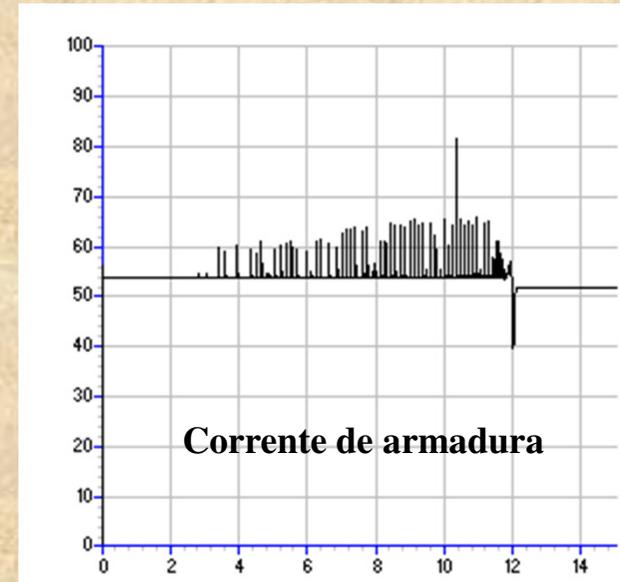
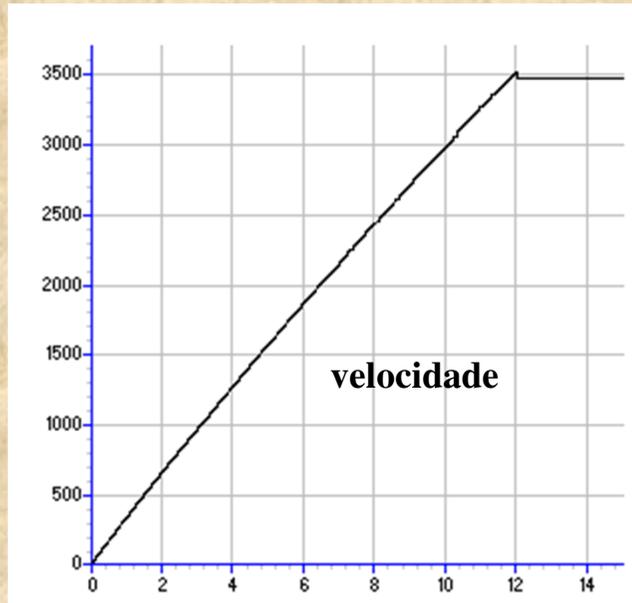


## Efeitos da limitação da corrente de armadura

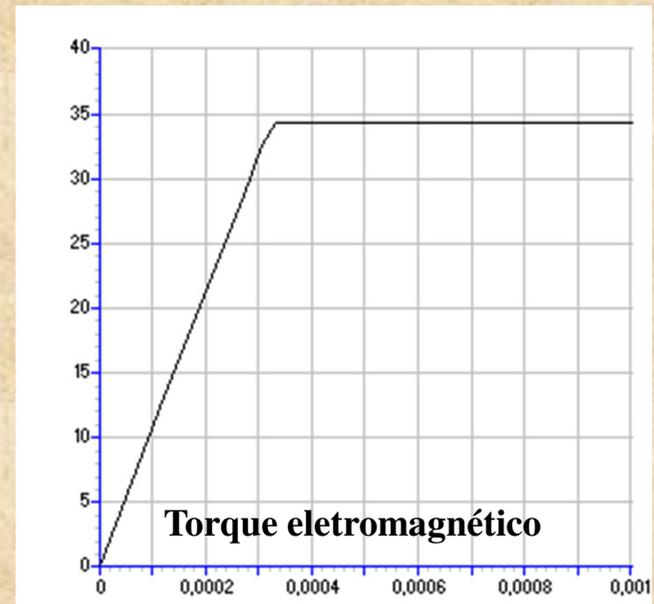
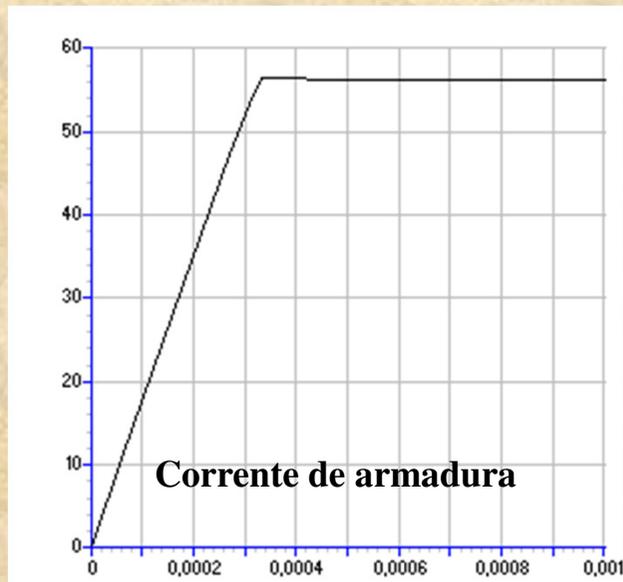
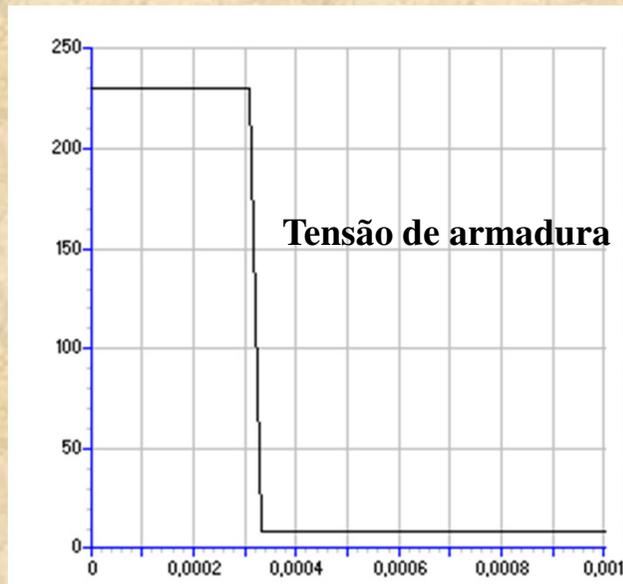


$$v_t = k\Phi\omega + L_a \frac{dia}{dt} + R_a \cdot ia$$
$$T_{el} = k\Phi ia = J \frac{d\omega}{dt} + B\omega + T_w$$

# Limitação da corrente pela tensão de armadura



# Limitação da corrente pela tensão de armadura (detalhes)



# Limitação da corrente através de reostatos de partida

