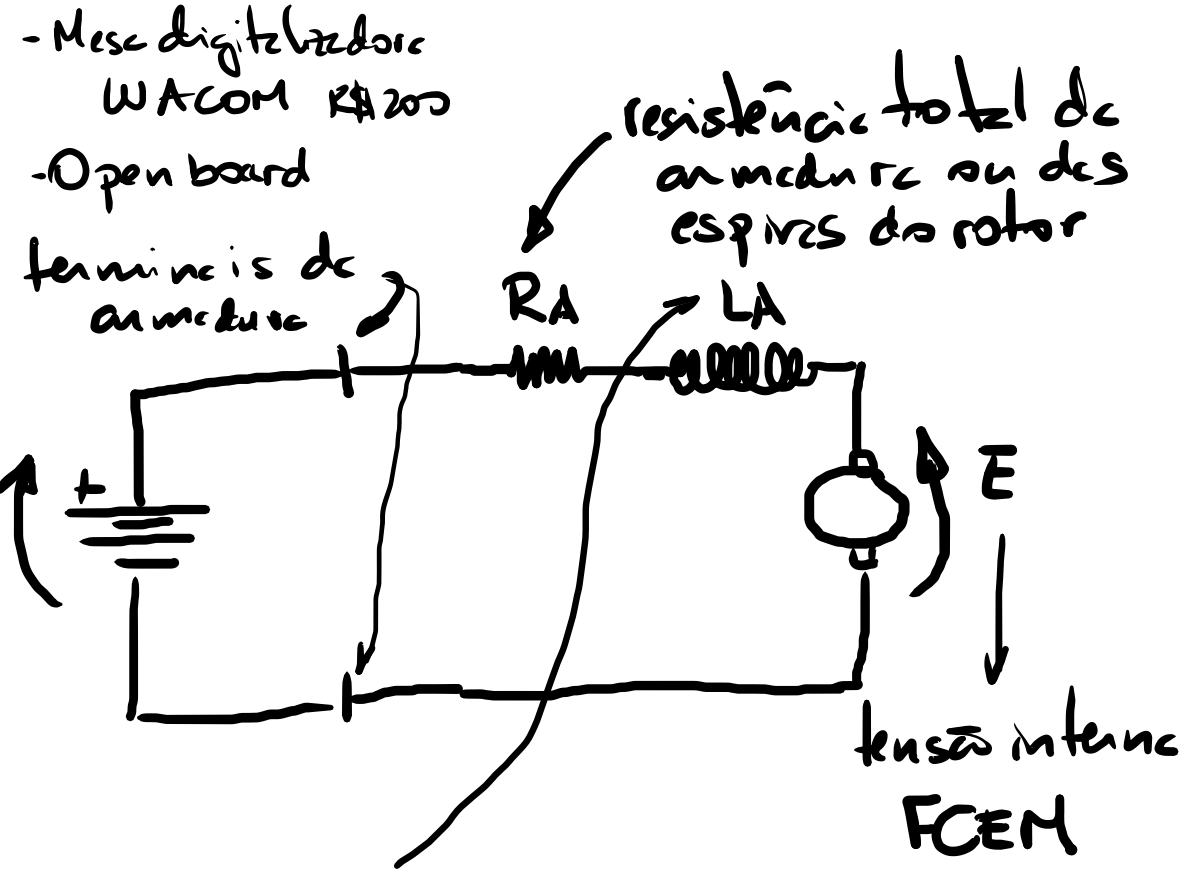
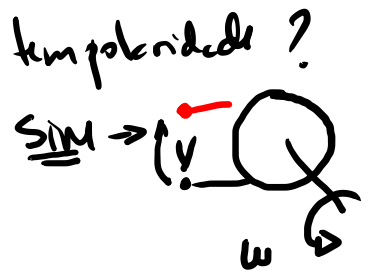


# Equacionamento

- circuitos elétricos
- física
- mecânica
- cálculos



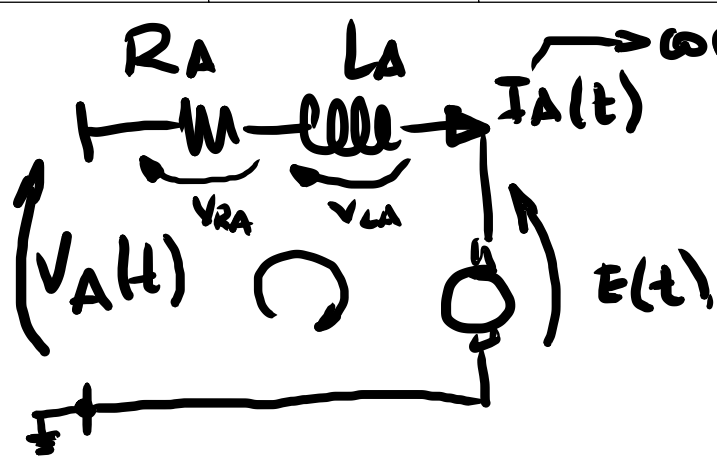
terminais de alimentação do rotor ou armadura



indutância equivalente das espiras do rotor

## Circuito elétrico





$$V_{RA}(t) = R_A \cdot I_A(t)$$

$$V_{LA}(t) = L_A \cdot \frac{dI_A(t)}{dt}$$

2<sup>ème</sup> loi Kirchhoff  $\rightarrow \sum_{\text{maillon}} v = 0$

$$V_A(t) - V_{RA}(t) - V_{LA}(t) - E(t) = 0$$

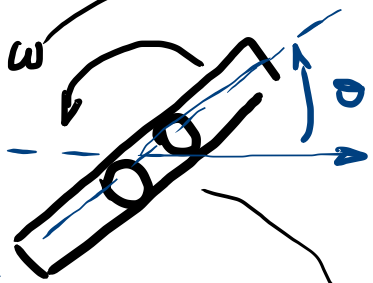
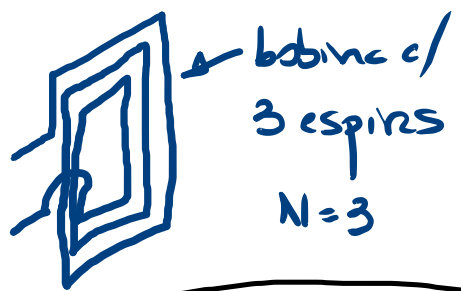
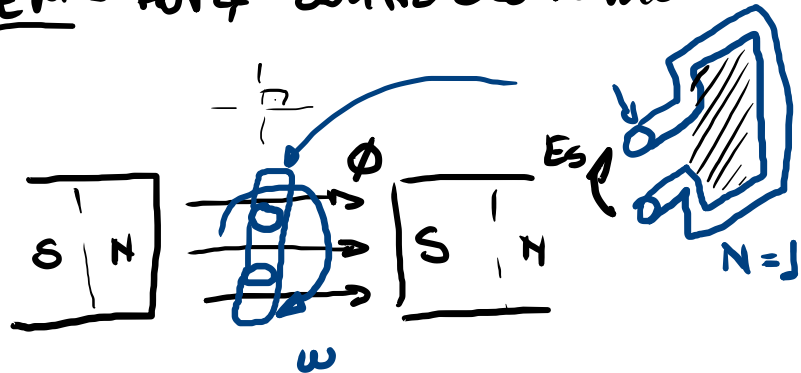
$$V_A(t) - R_A \cdot I_A(t) - L_A \frac{dI_A(t)}{dt} - E(t) = 0$$

ED.O 1<sup>er</sup> ordre

FCEM.

Equation électrique

# FCEM - força contra eletromotriz

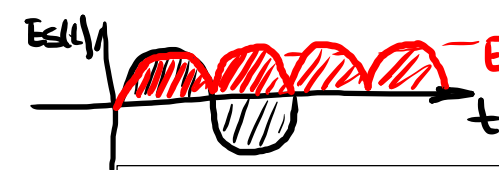


$\text{freq. angular} = 2\pi f$  ↗ ciclos / segundos  
 rad/s Hz  
Hertz

velocidade de  $n = f \cdot 60$  [RPM]  
 rotação

se um rotor gira c/  $f = 20 \text{ Hz}$   
 $\omega = 2\pi \cdot 20 = 40\pi \text{ rad/s}$   
 $n = 20 \cdot 60 = 1200 \text{ RPM}$

cabos e comutador ↗ apenas um conj. de bobinas  
 $E_{s(t)}$



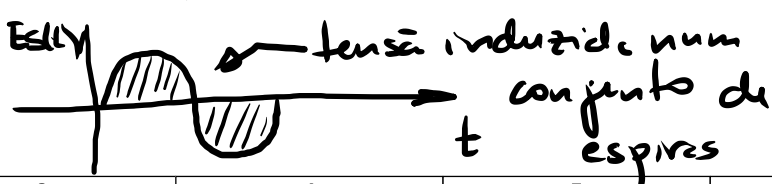
- tensão induzida por efeito motriz movimento

$E_s = N \cdot \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$  → não, permanente tem fluxo constante!  
 $\Phi$

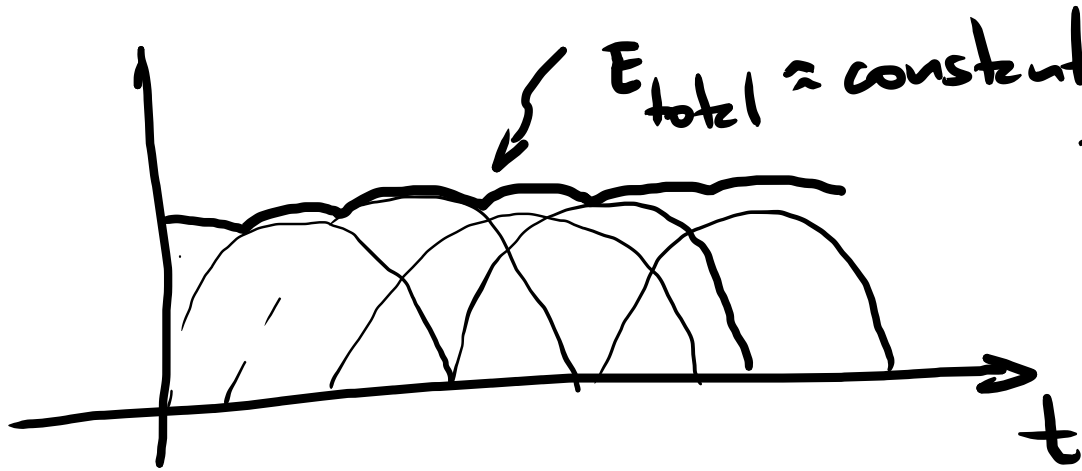
$\Phi(t) = \Phi_m \cdot \cos(\theta) = \Phi_m \cos(\omega t)$

$\omega = \dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$   
 $\theta = \int \omega dt$   
 $\theta = \omega \int dt$  θ rad

$E_s(t) = N \frac{d[\Phi_m \cos(\omega t)]}{dt} = -N\Phi_m \omega \sin(\omega t)$  θ = ωt



# FCEM



$E_{total} \approx \text{constante} \approx -N\omega\phi$

$E = K\phi \cdot \omega$   
FCEM

tensão induzida  $\longleftrightarrow$  rotor do rotor

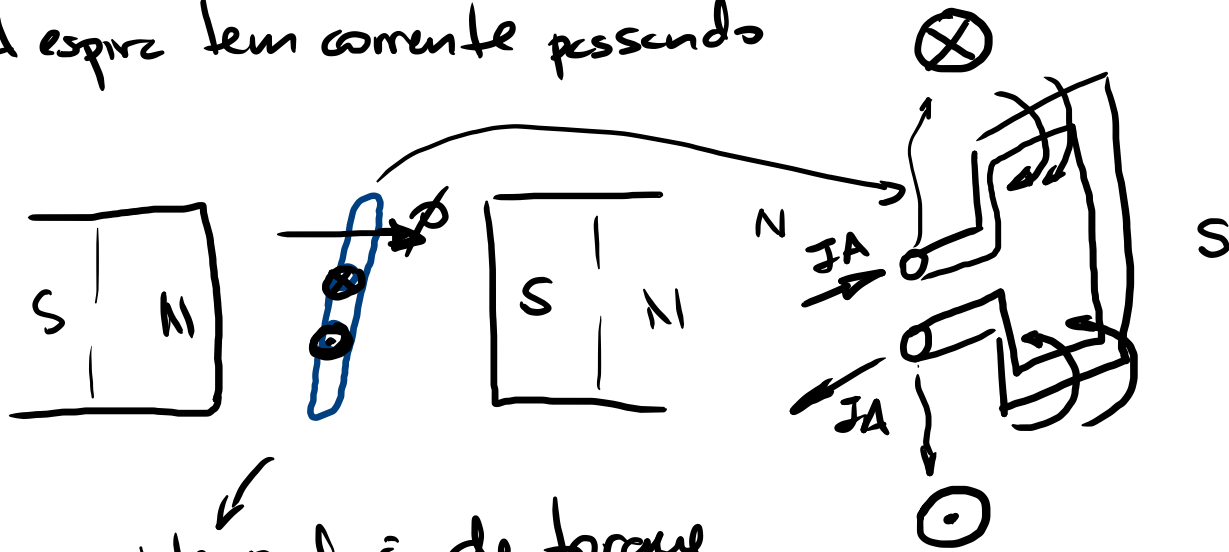
$E = K\phi\omega$

Eq. Eletromecânica

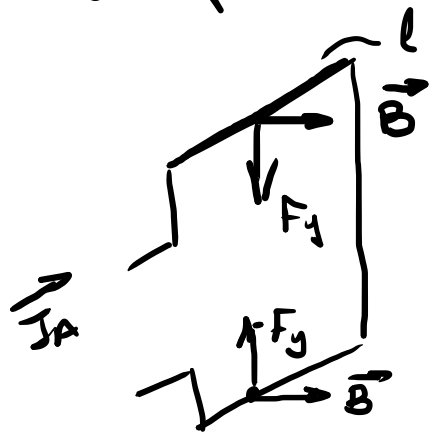
Ex: rotor travado  
 $\omega = 0 \rightsquigarrow E = 0$



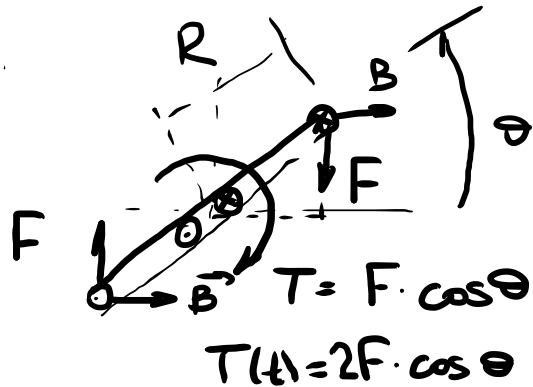
- A espira tem corrente passando



existe produção de torque  
devido a forças  
p/ movimentar  
a espira



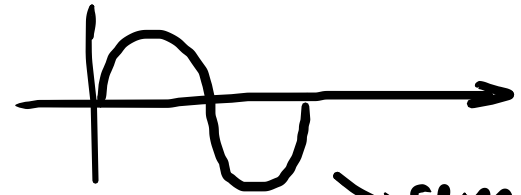
$$\vec{F} = I \cdot \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$



- torque em uma bobina  
com N espiras, tem a  
seguinte característica

$$T(t) = 2 \cdot |F| \cdot R \cos(\omega t)$$

$$T(t) = 2 \cdot \phi \cdot I \cdot R \cos(\omega t)$$



sem  
comutador

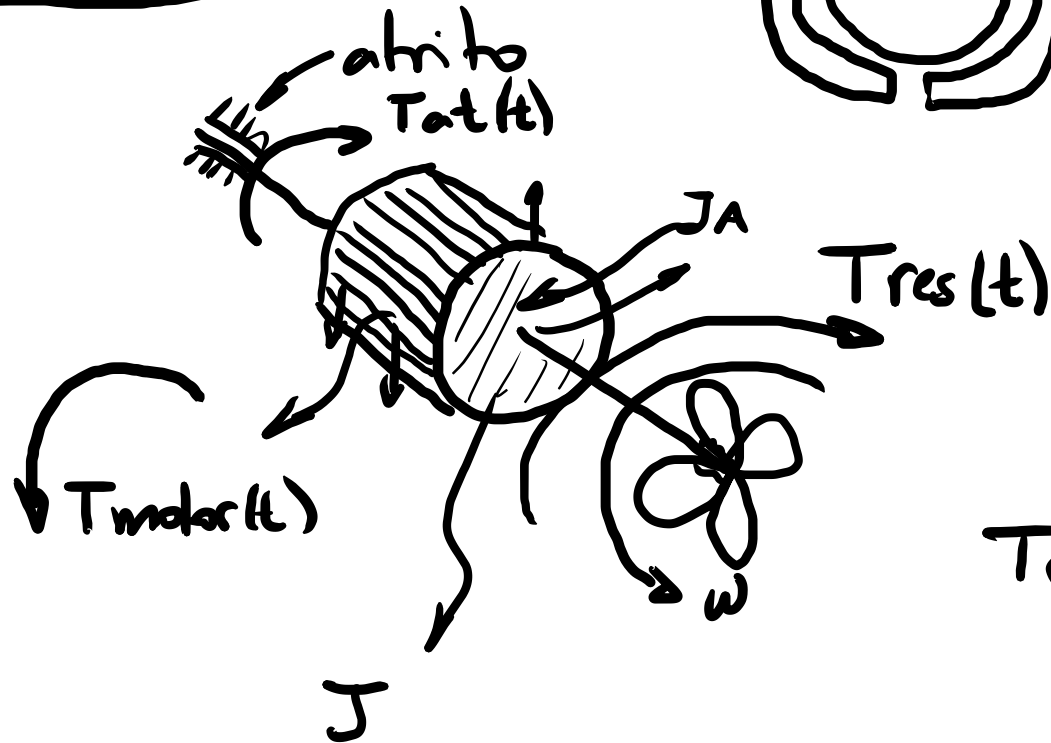
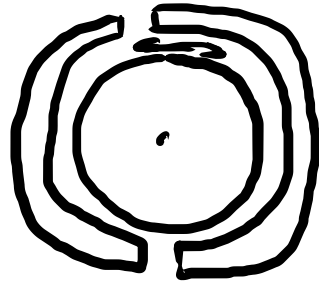


$$T = K \cdot \phi \cdot I$$

eq. eletromecânica



# Motor CC



$$\vec{F}_R = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{T}_r = J \cdot \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt}$$

$$T_r = J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = T_{motor}(t) - T_{at}(t) - T_{res}(t)$$

$\uparrow$  torque eletromec.                       $\uparrow$  carga  
 (atrito rotacional)

$$J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = T_{motor}(t) - T_{at}(t) - T_{res}(t) \rightarrow \text{Equação mecânica!}$$

$\hookrightarrow T_{at}(t) = D \cdot \omega(t)$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A									
B									
C									
D									
E									

