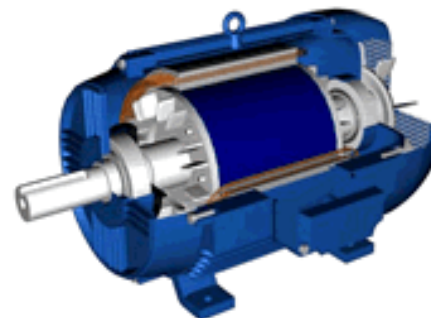
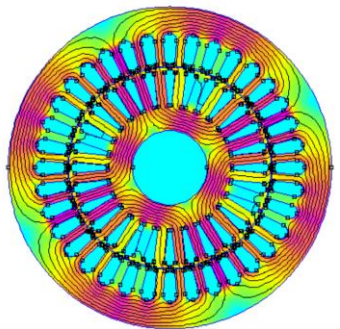


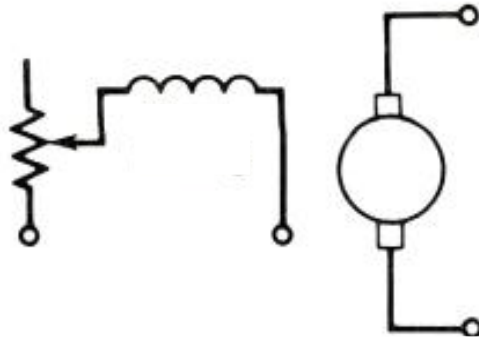
Máquina de corrente contínua operando como gerador

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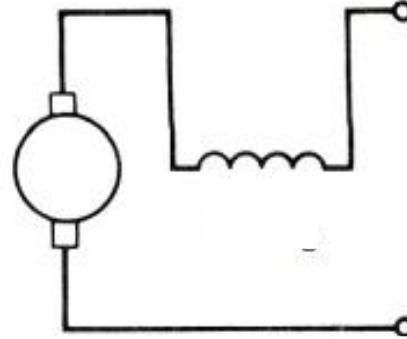


Classificação das máquinas de corrente contínua

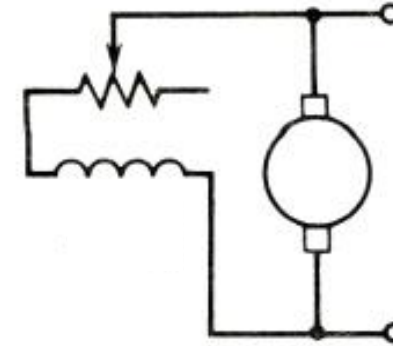
Ligação independente



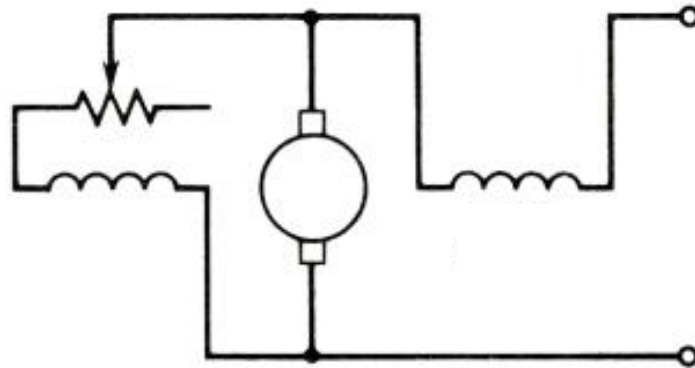
Ligação série



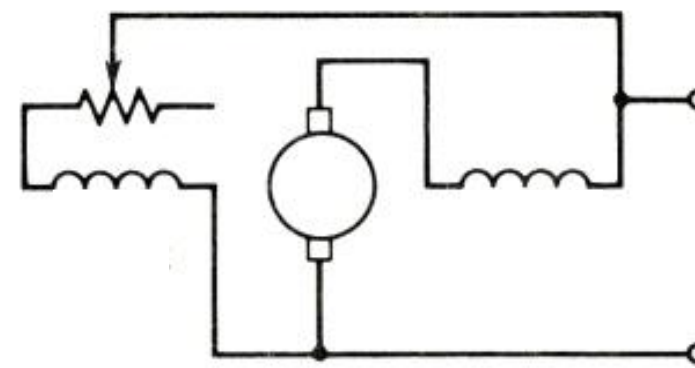
Ligação shunt



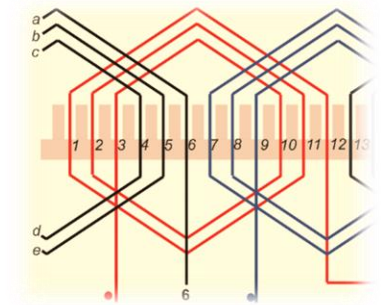
Ligação composta curta



Ligação composta longa

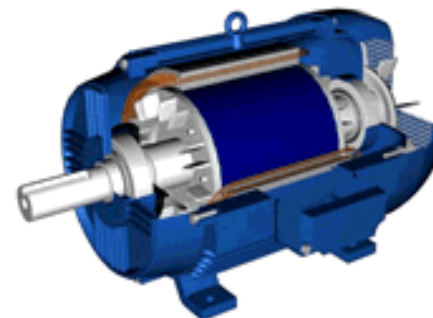
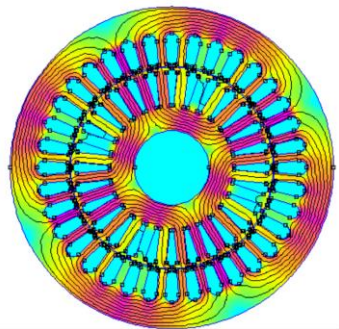


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".



Ligação independente

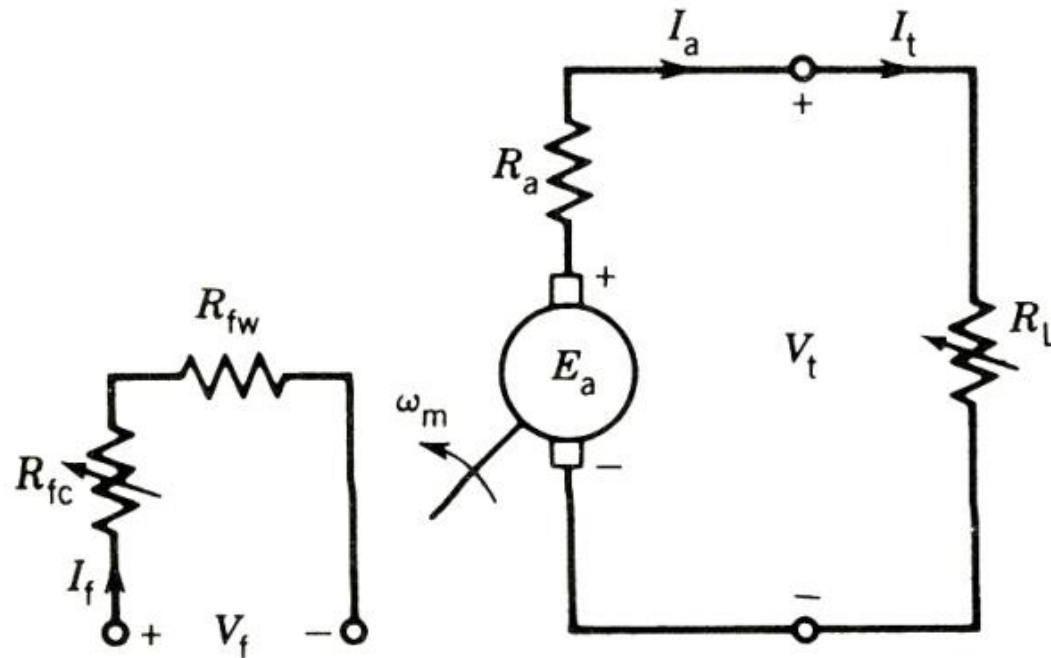
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Gerador CC com ligação independente



$$V_f = R_f I_f$$

$$E_a = V_t + I_a R_a$$

$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m$$

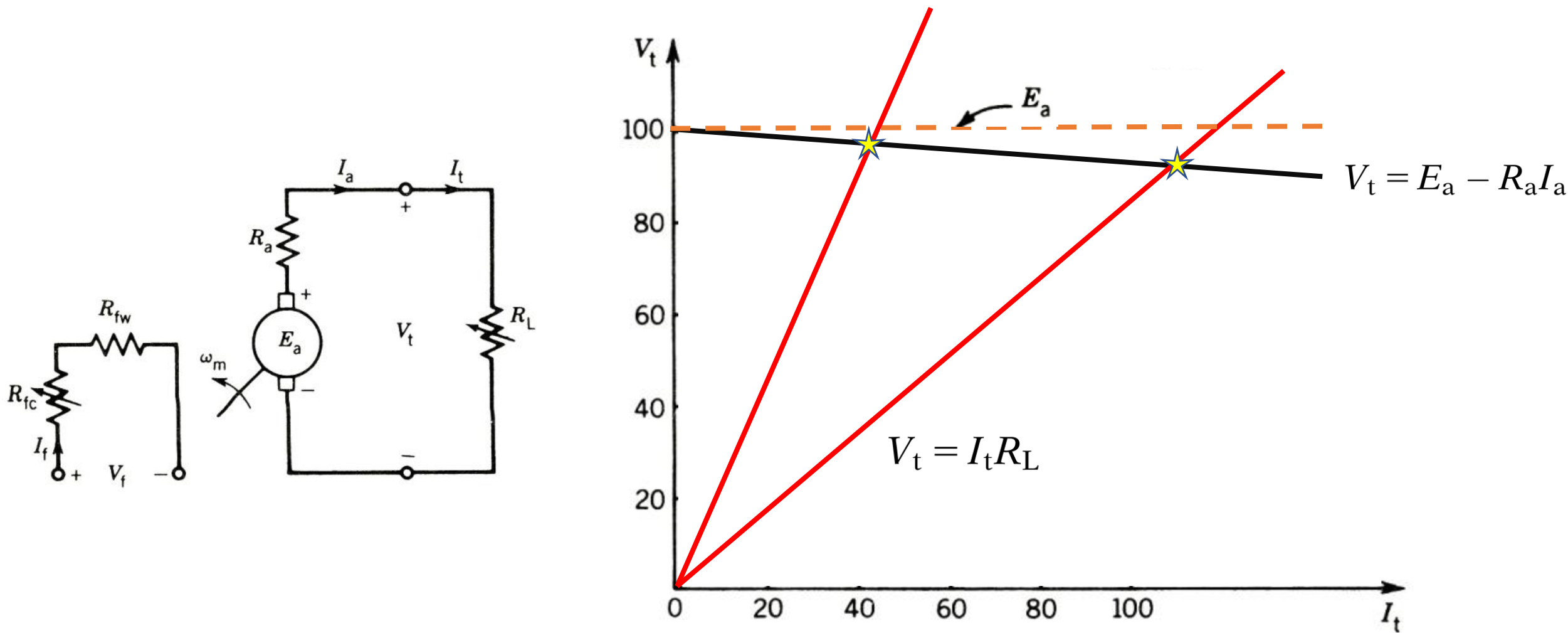
$$V_t = I_t R_L$$

$$I_a = I_t$$

❑ Característica da tensão de saída: $V_t = E_a - R_a I_a$

Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Gráfico da tensão de saída do gerador (eixos em %)



Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Origem da reação de armadura

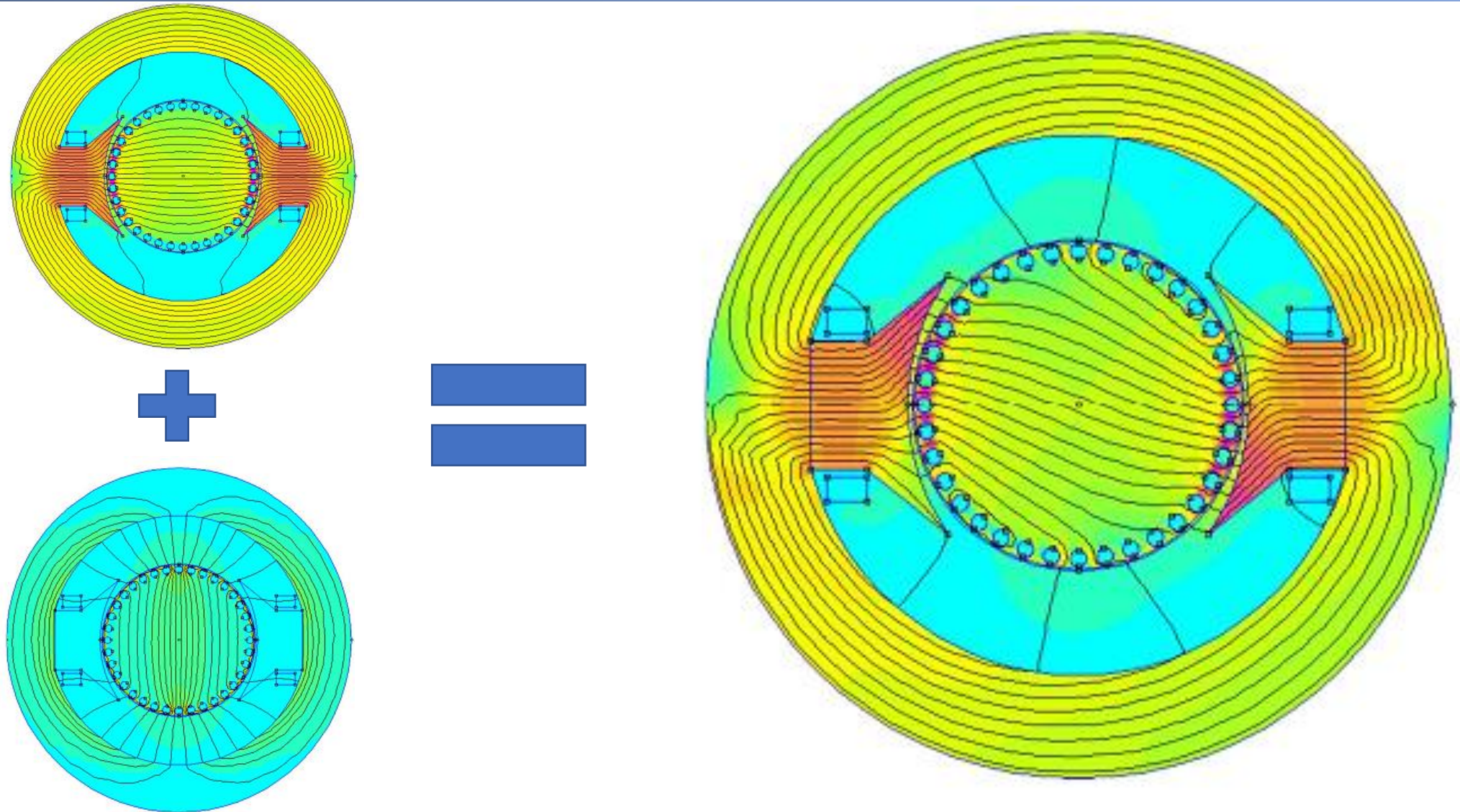
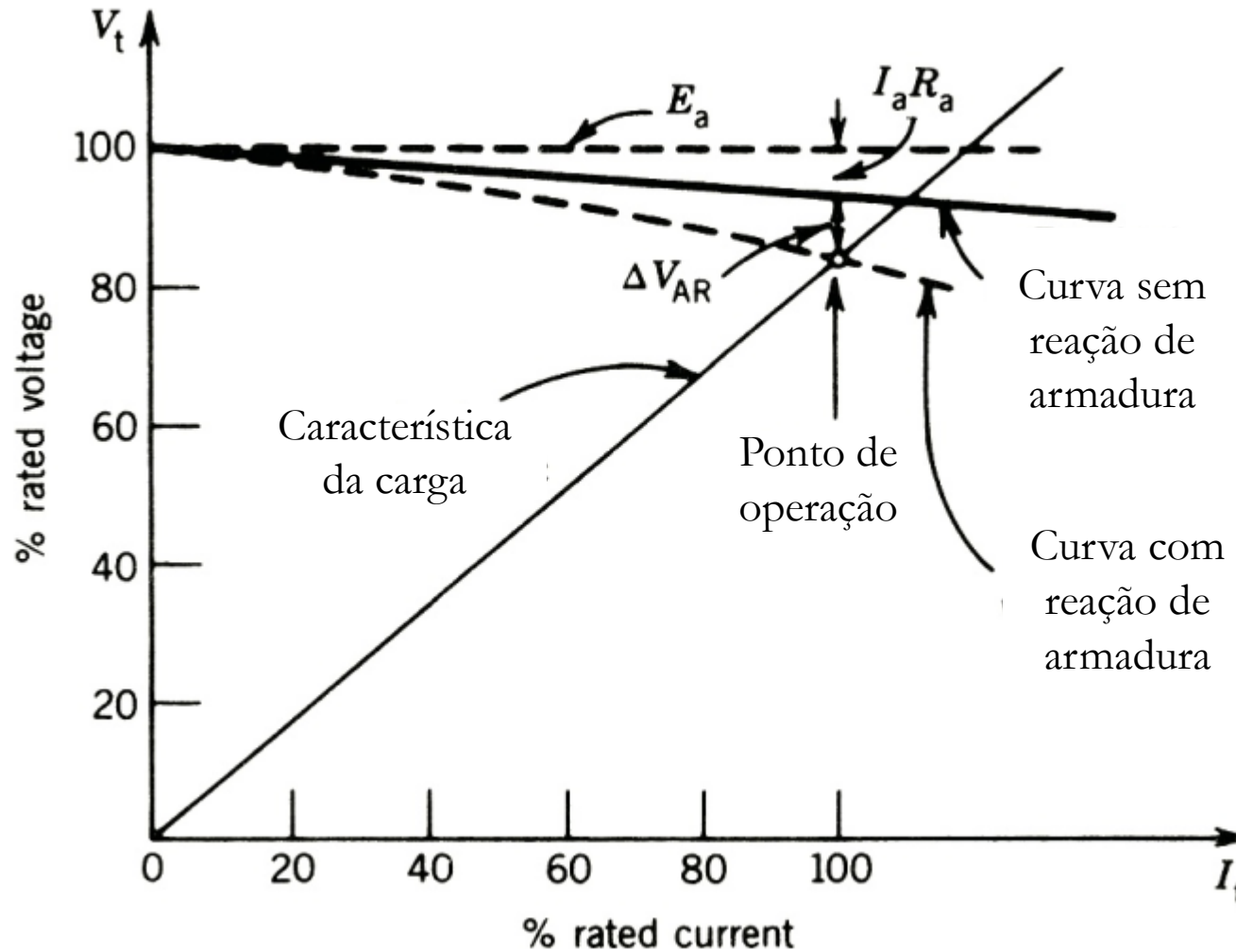
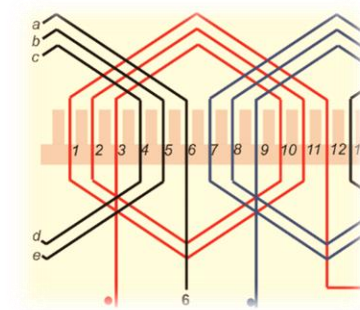


Gráfico da tensão terminal do gerador – reação de armadura

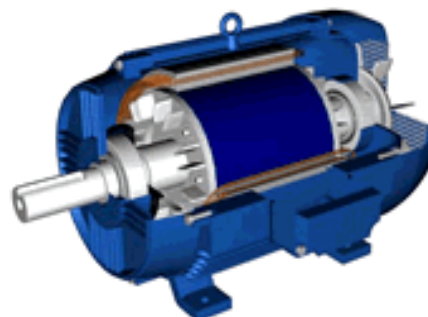
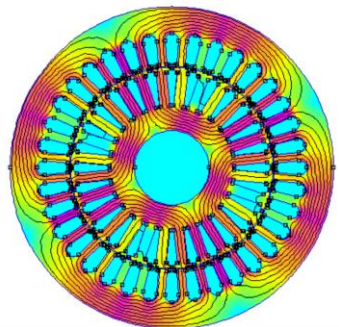


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".



Ligação shunt

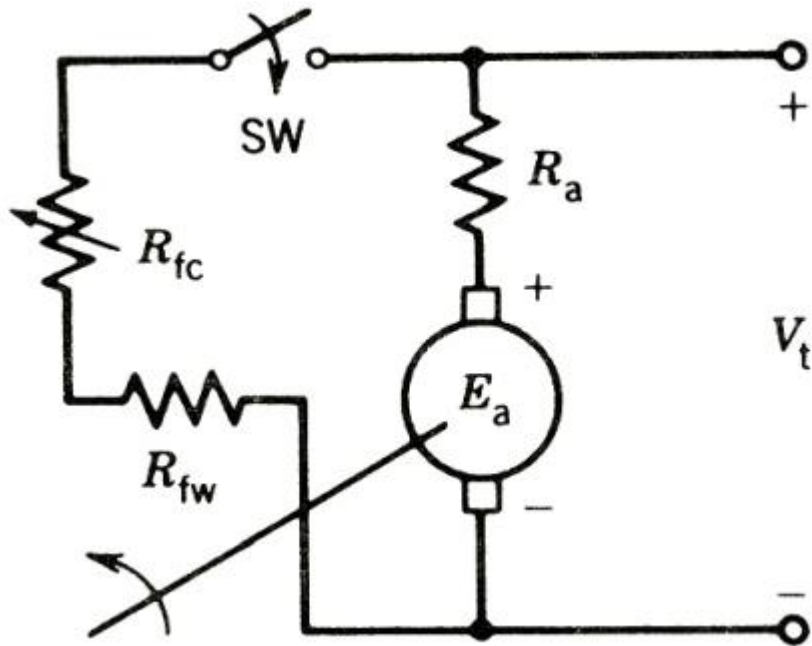
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Gerador CC com ligação shunt ou gerador CC auto-excitado



$$V_t = R_f I_f$$

$$E_a = V_t + I_a R_a$$

$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m$$

$$V_t = I_t R_L$$

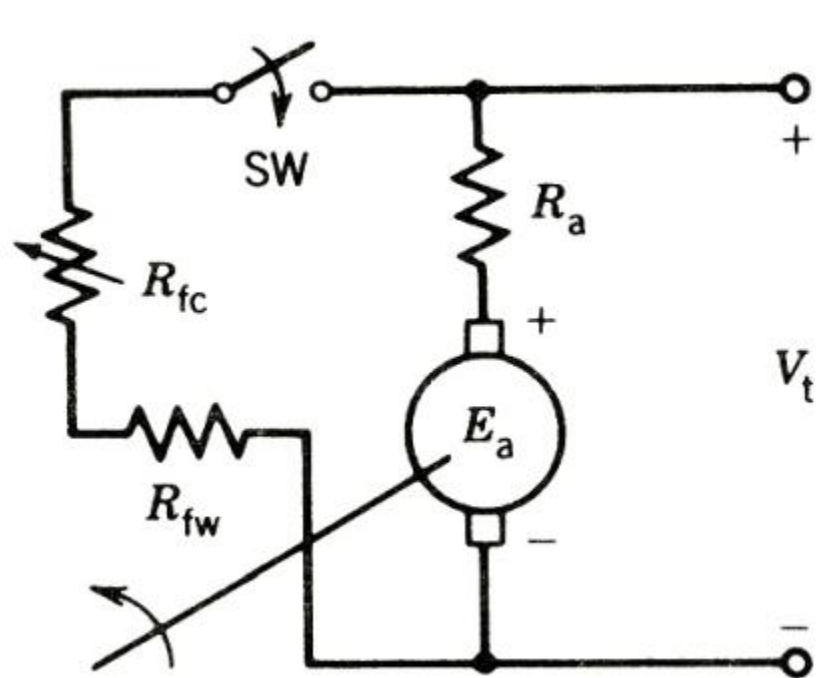
$$I_a = I_t - I_f$$

- ❑ Característica da tensão de saída: $V_t = E_a - R_a I_a$
- ❑ Como o gerador CC shunt entra em operação?

Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

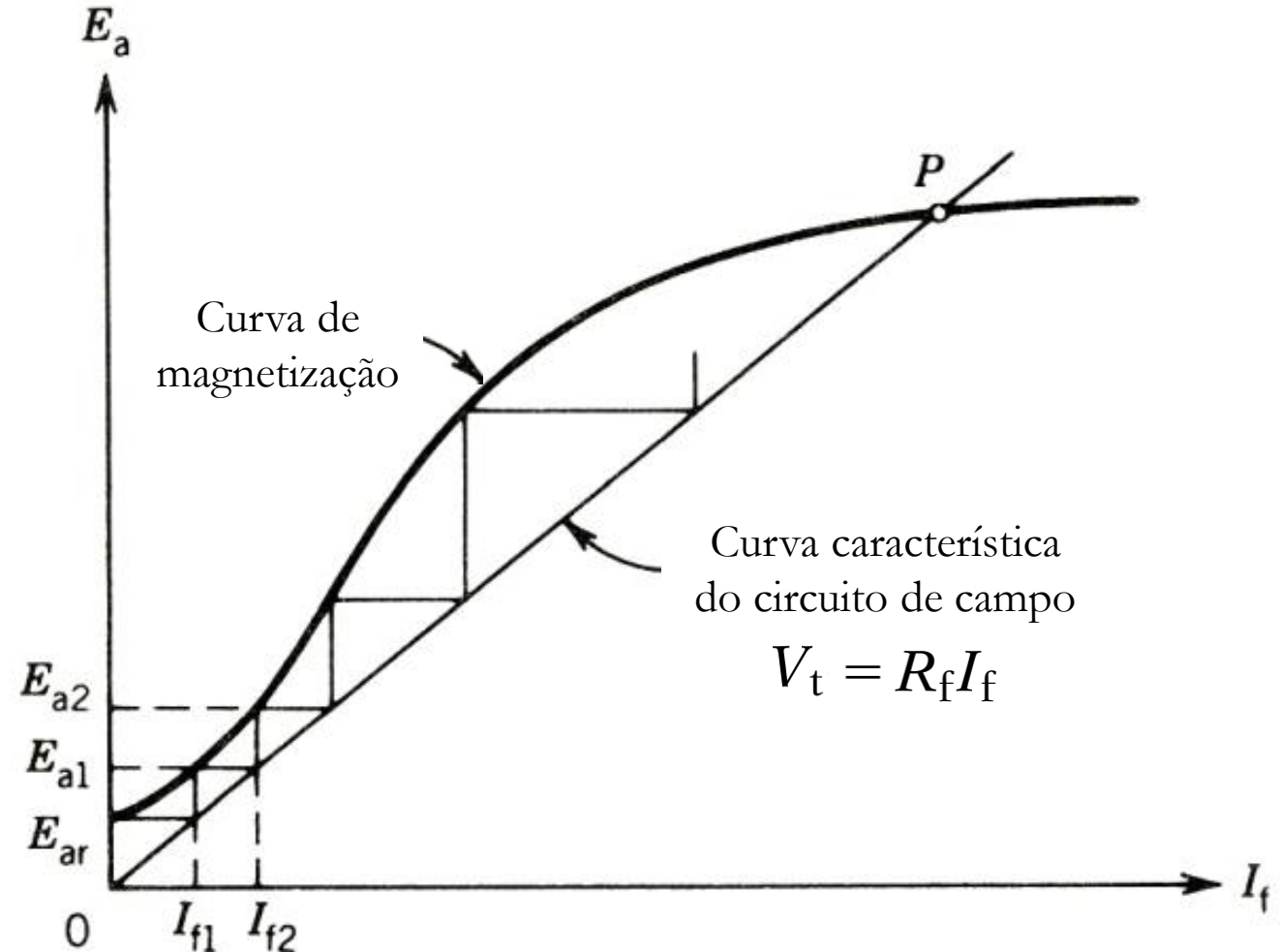
Processo de escorvamento

- ❑ Processo dependente do magnetismo residual!



$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m$$

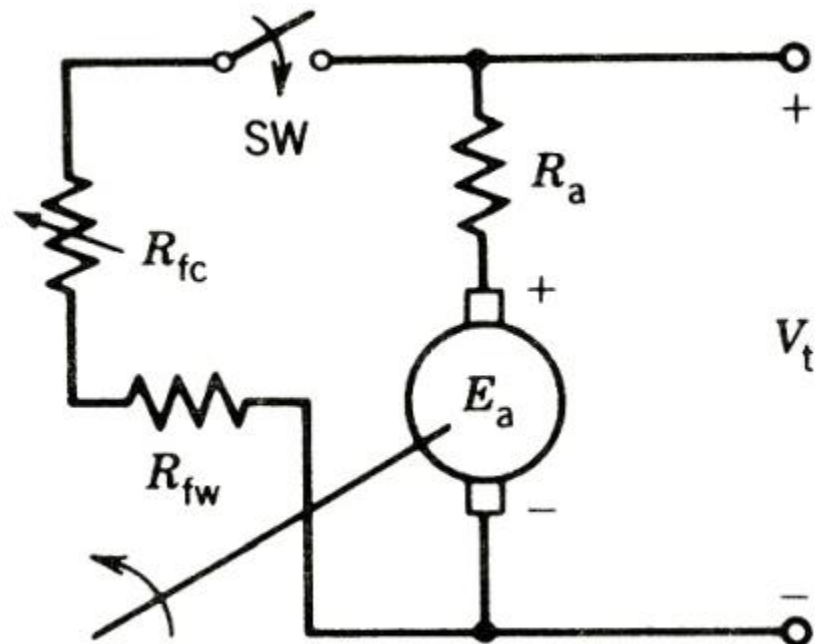
$$R_a \ll R_f$$



Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

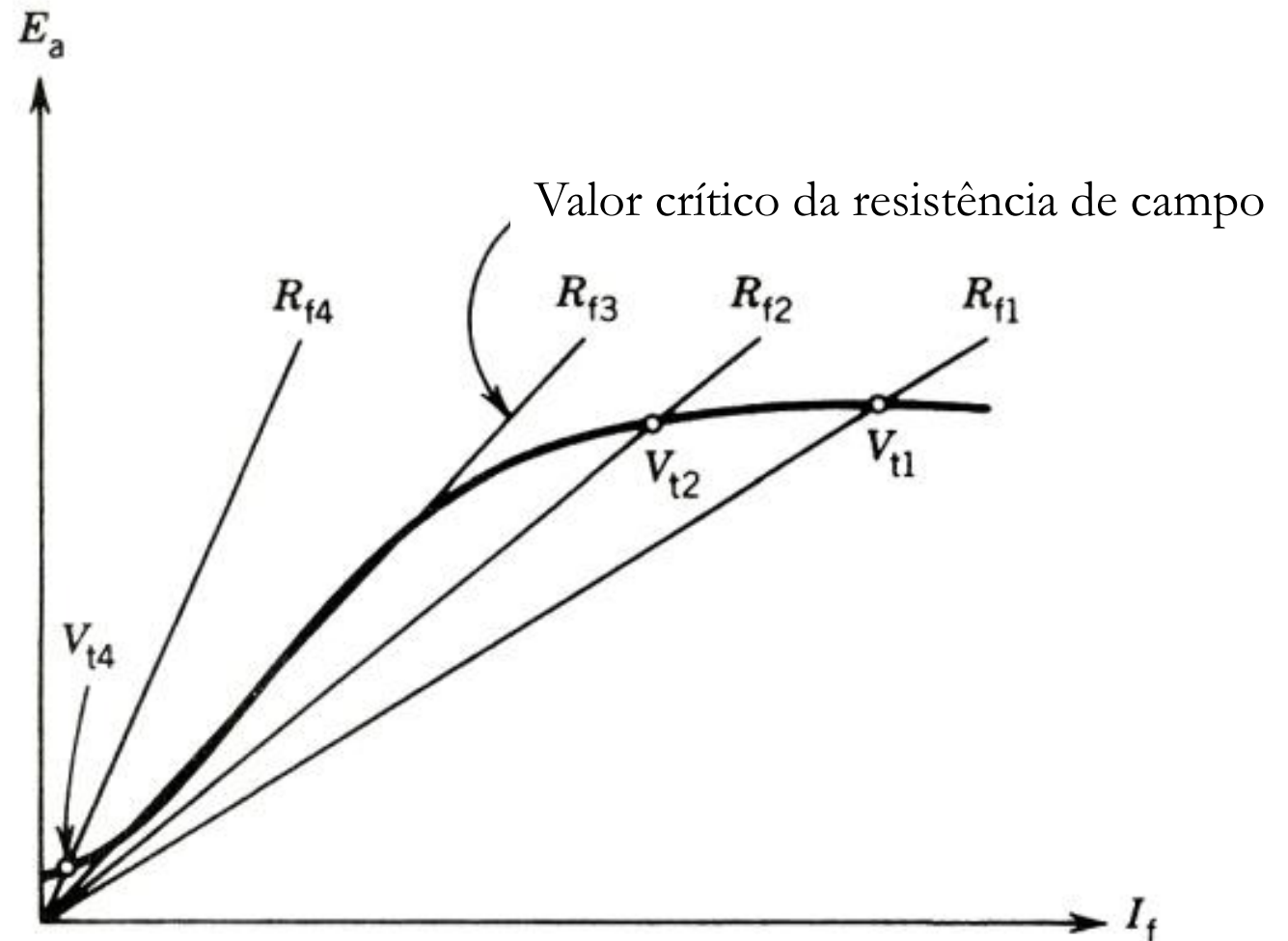
Efeito da resistência de campo

- ❑ Processo dependente do magnetismo residual!



$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m$$

$$R_a \ll R_f$$

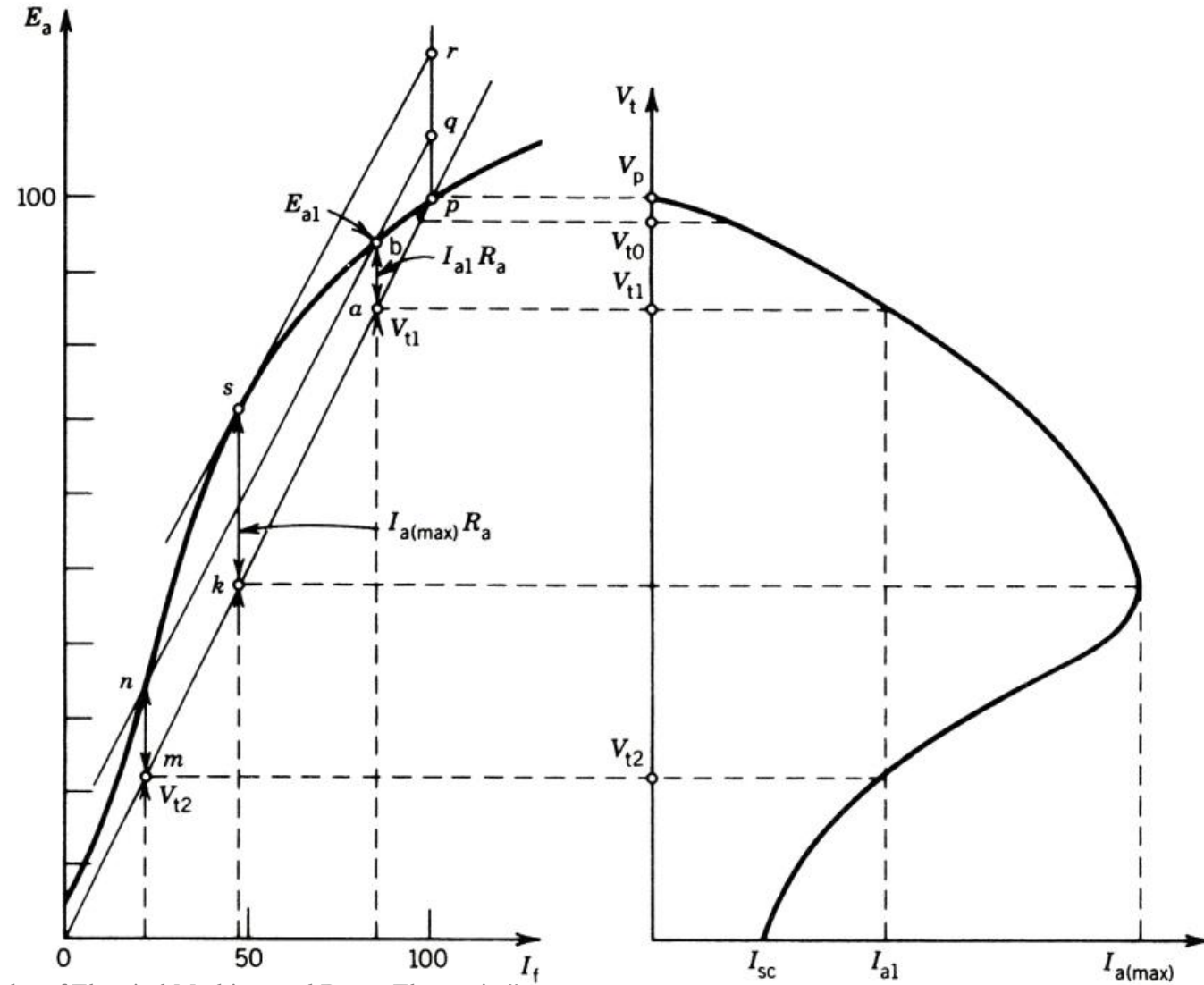
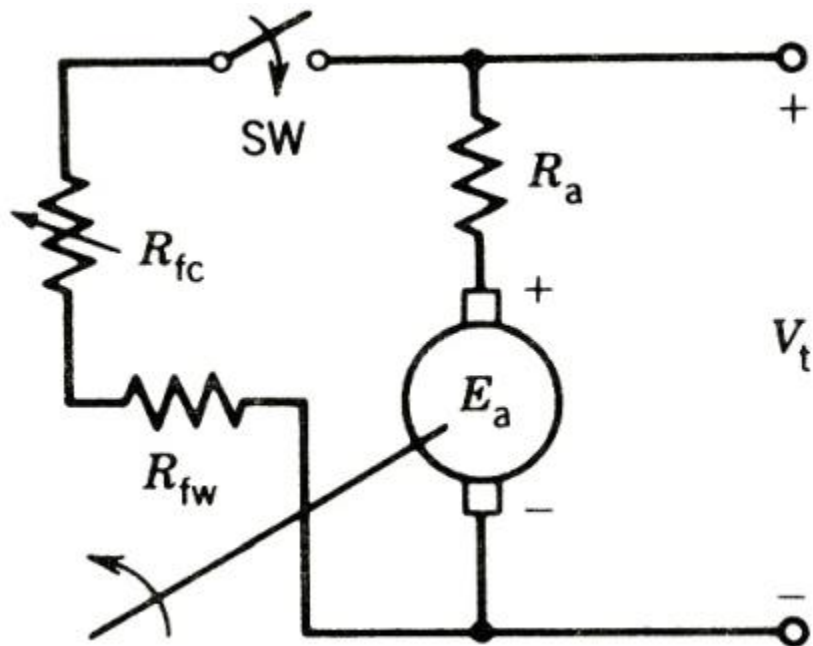


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Condições necessárias para a partida

- ❑ Deve existir magnetismo residual;
- ❑ O magnetismo residual deve estar na mesma direção do circuito de campo;
- ❑ Resistência do circuito de campo deve ser menor que um valor crítico.

Gráfico da tensão terminal do gerador – reação de armadura



Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Limitação – Geradores CC independente e shunt

- ❑ Reação de armadura provoca uma queda de tensão do gerador;
- ❑ Isto piora a regulação de tensão do gerador;
- ❑ Corrente de campo ou velocidade deveriam ser ajustadas para cada valor de carga;
- ❑ Solução alternativa: ligação composta!

Obrigado pela Atenção



Bons estudos!



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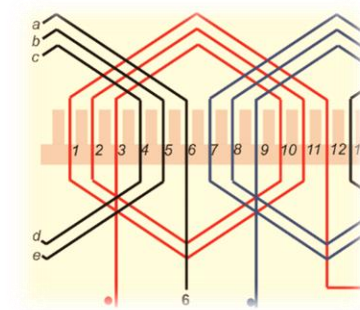
Pesquise por:
“GESEP UFV”



ES
Estimate - Sistemas
Fotovoltaicos

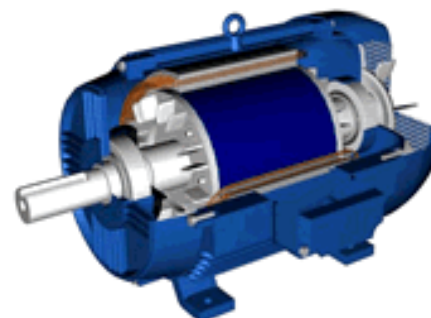
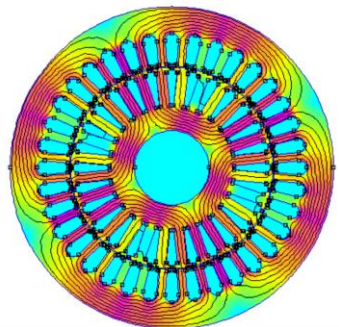


Pesquise por:
“Estimate”



Ligação composta

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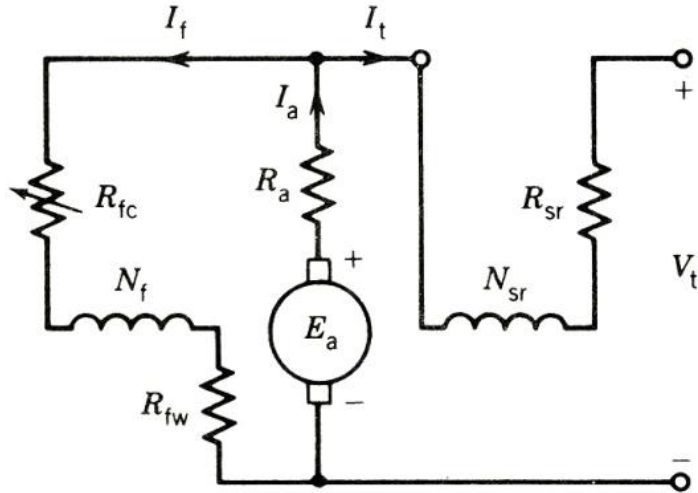


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Geradores CC com ligação composta

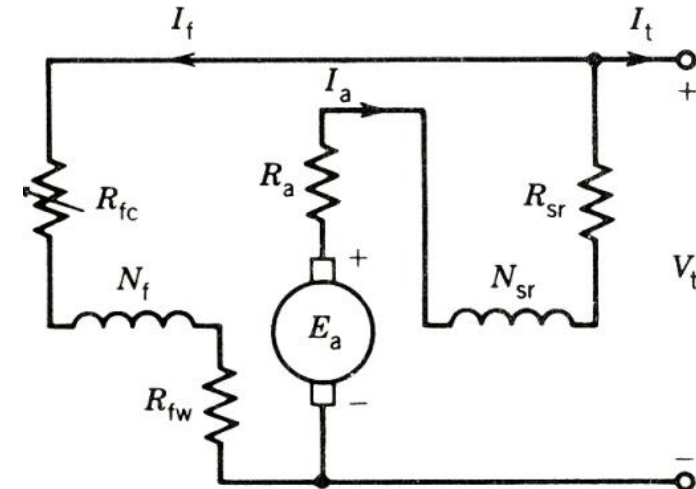
Ligação composta curta



$$V_t = E_a - I_a R_a - I_t R_{sr}$$

$$I_t = I_a - I_f$$

Ligação composta longa



$$V_t = E_a - I_a (R_a + R_{sr})$$

$$I_t = I_a - I_f$$

$$I_f = \frac{V_t}{R_{fw} + R_{fc}}$$

Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

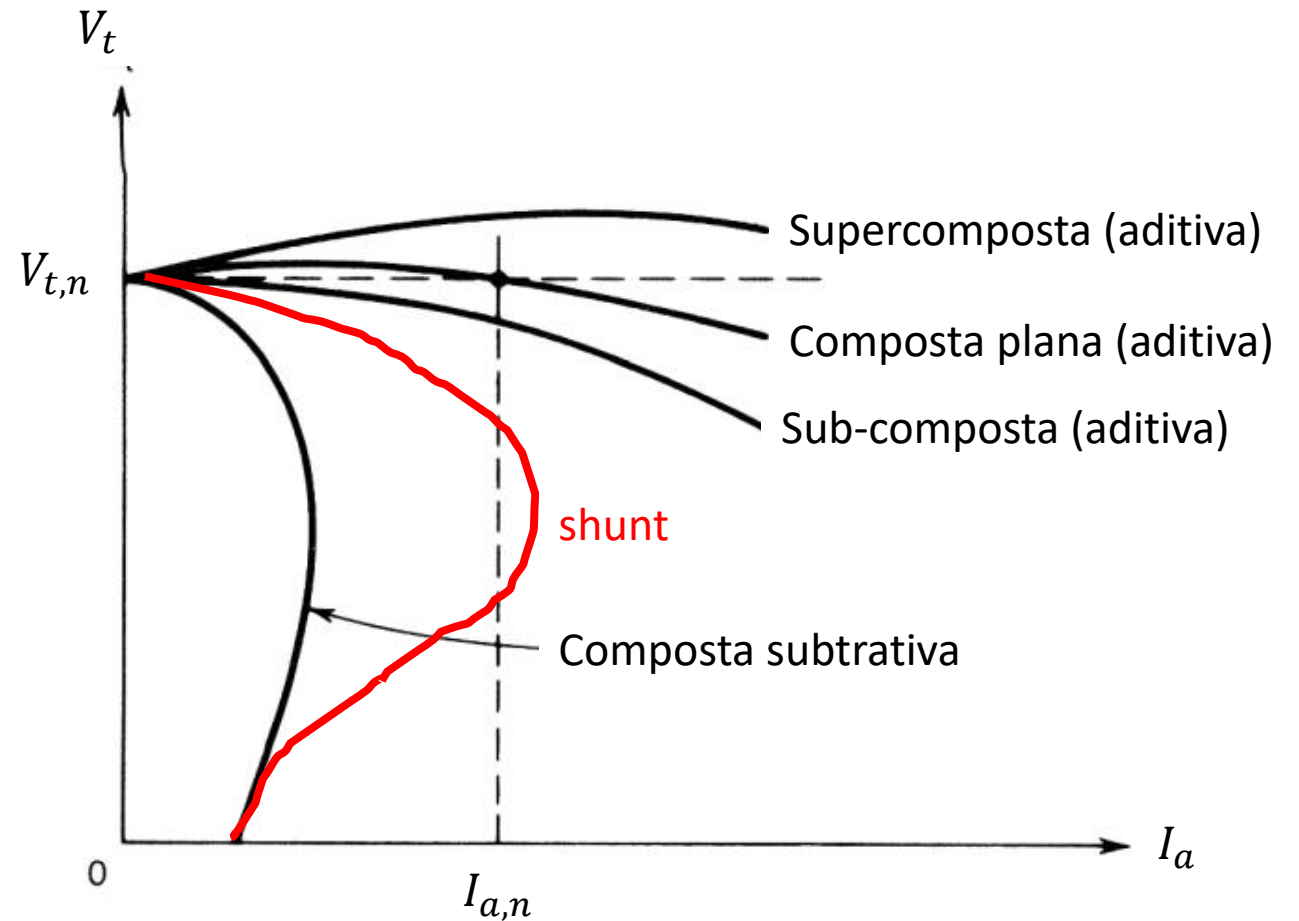
Tipos de projetos de máquinas compostas

$$E_a = K_a (\Phi_{sh} \pm \Phi_{sr}) \omega_m$$

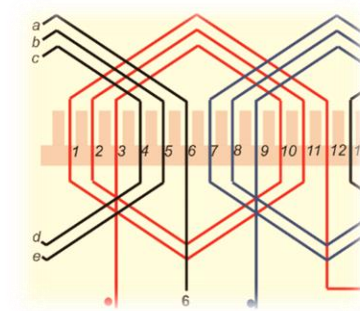
$$F_{eff} = F_{sh} \pm F_{sr} - F_{AR}$$

$$N_f I_{f(eff)} = N_f I_f \pm N_{sr} I_{sr} - N_f I_{f(AR)}$$

$$I_{f(eff)} = I_f \pm \frac{N_{sr}}{N_f} I_{sr} - I_{f(AR)}$$

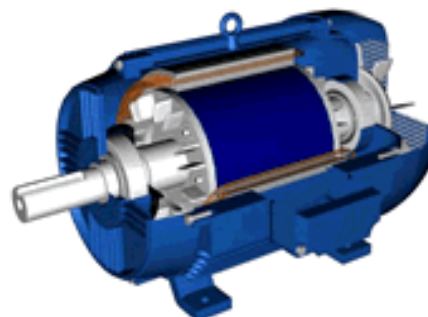
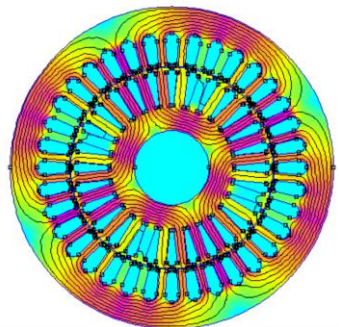


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".



Ligação série

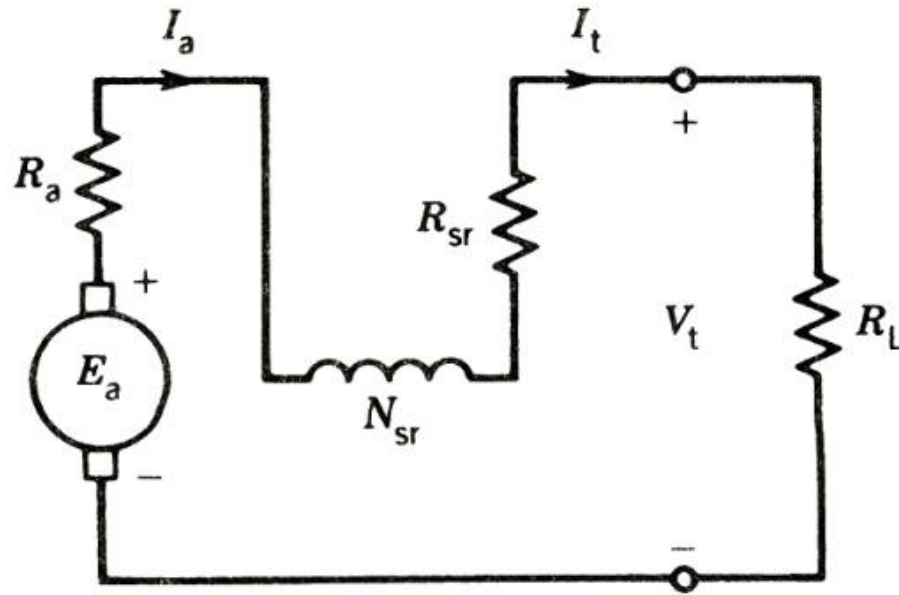
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Gerador CC Série



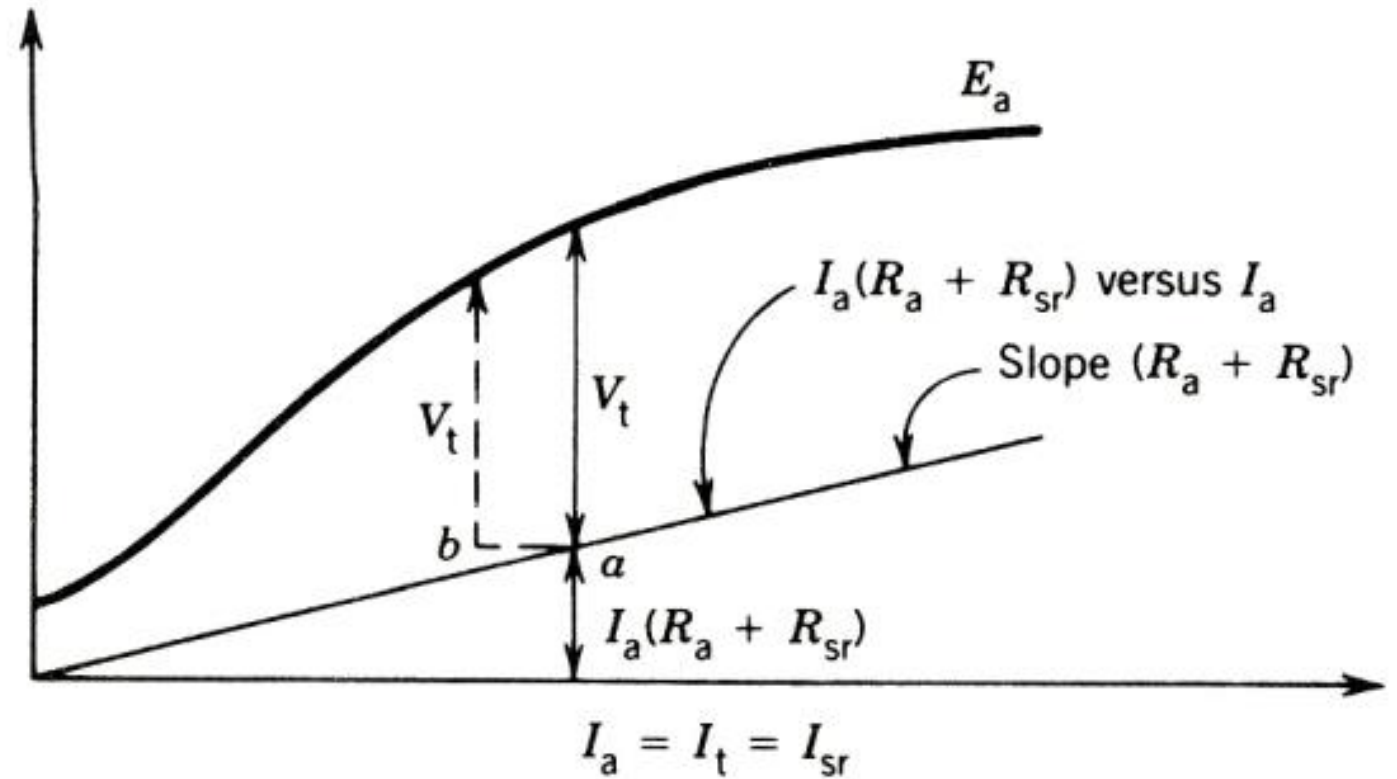
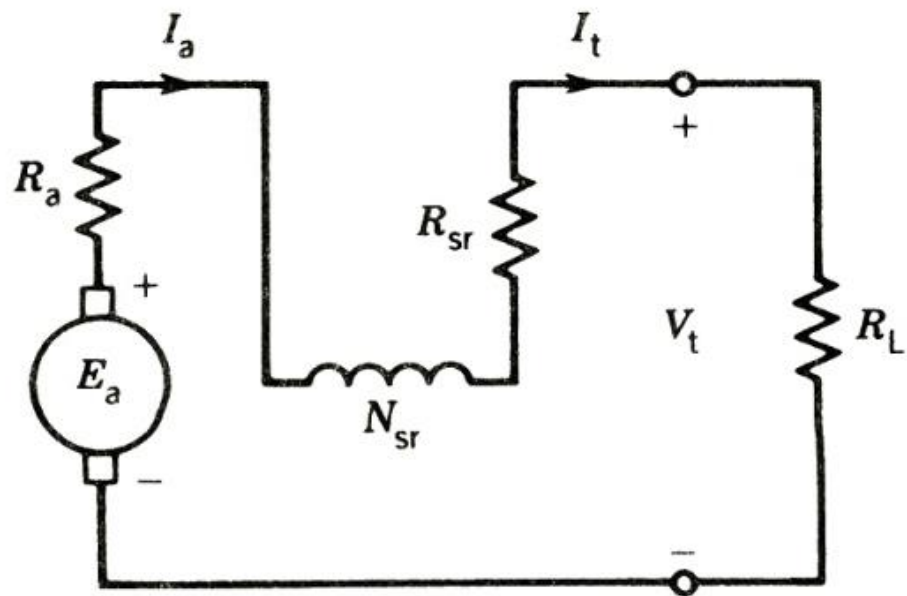
$$V_t = E_a - I_a R_a - I_t R_{sr}$$

$$I_t = I_a = I_f$$

- ❑ Gerador só produz tensão significativa se houver uma carga conectada!

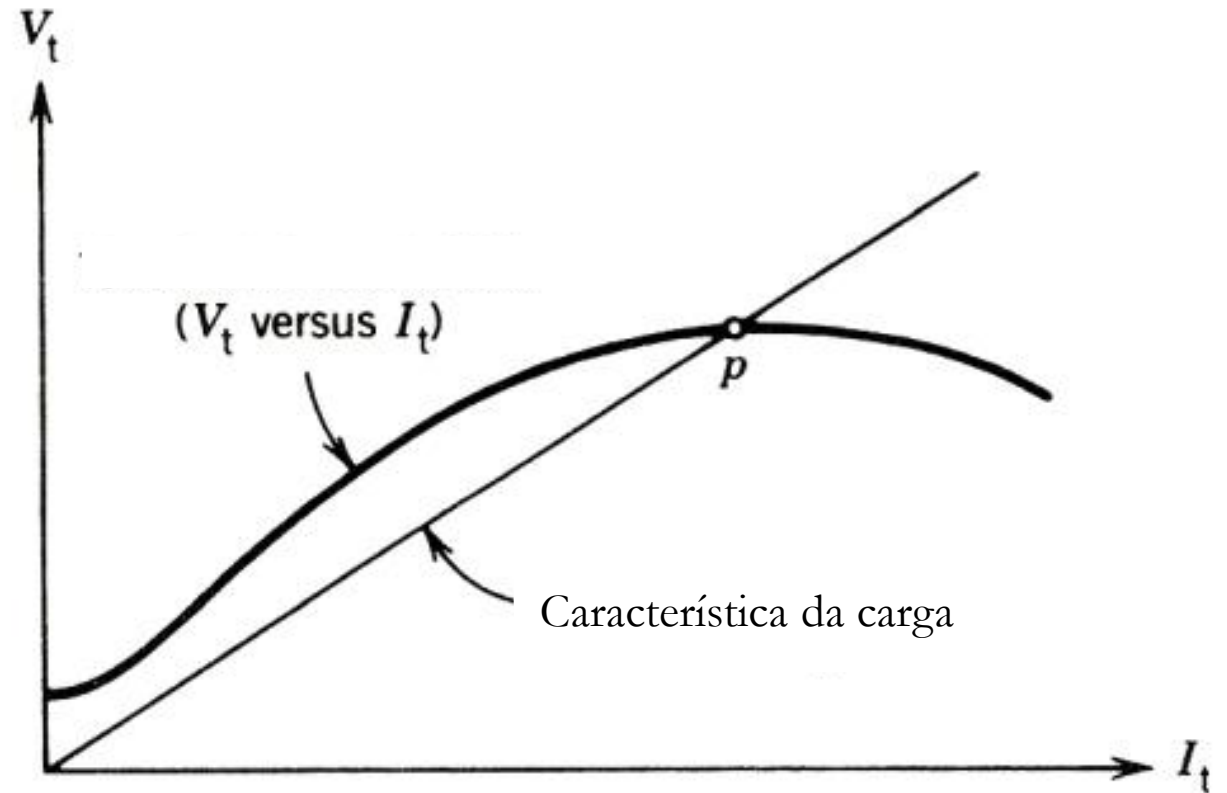
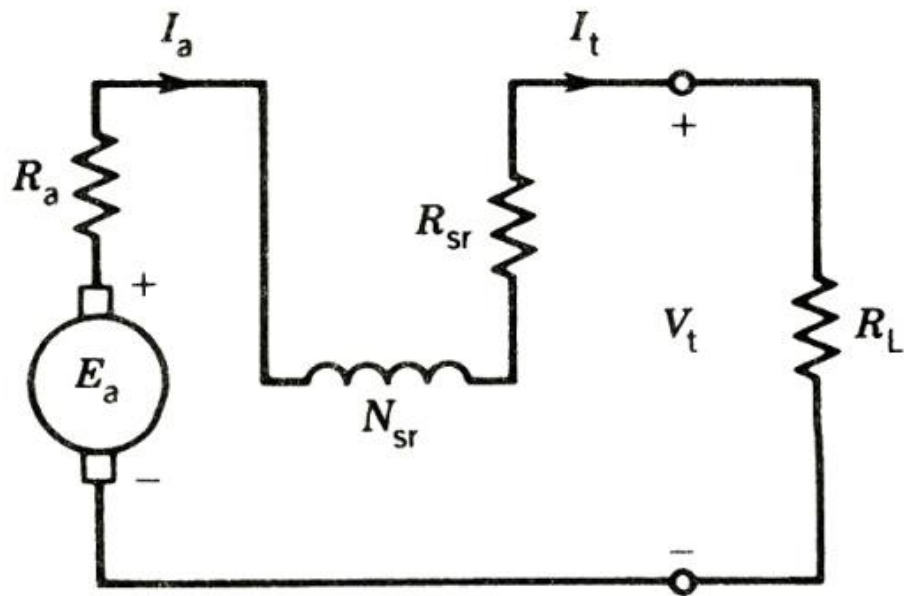
Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Característica da tensão terminal



Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Característica da tensão terminal



Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Aplicações – Geradores CC

- ❑ Gerador com excitação independente
 - Sistemas antigos de acionamento (sistema de Ward-Leonard).

- ❑ Gerador auto-excitado
 - Sistemas de iluminação;
 - Excitação de geradores síncronos;
 - Carregamento de baterias.

- ❑ Gerador composto aditivo
 - Compete com o gerador auto-excitada.

- ❑ Gerador composto subtrativo
 - Aplicação em máquinas de solda do tipo gerador.

- ❑ Gerador série
 - Excitação de campo de locomotivas;
 - Primeiros sistemas de iluminação a arco.

Obrigado pela Atenção



Bons estudos!



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