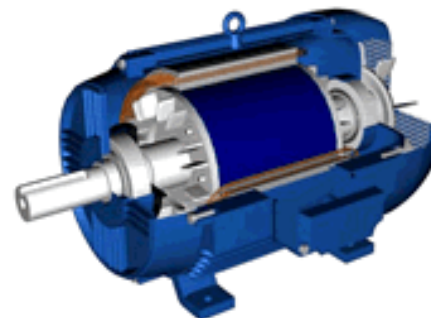
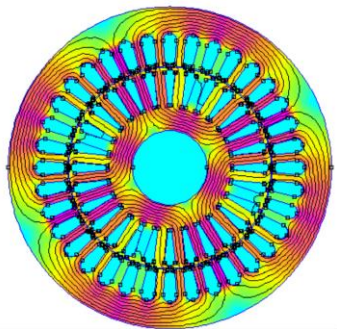
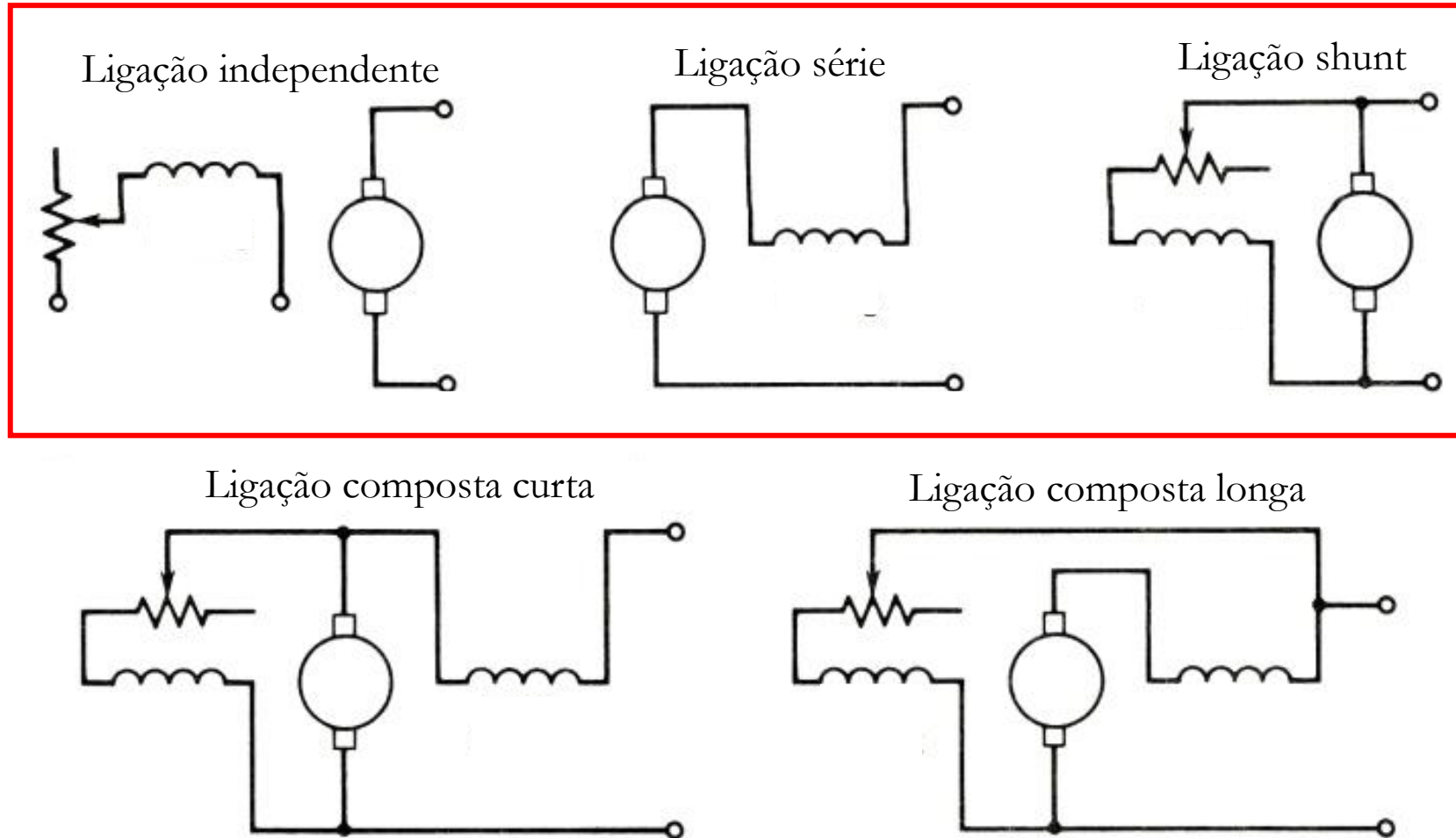


Máquina de corrente contínua operando como motor

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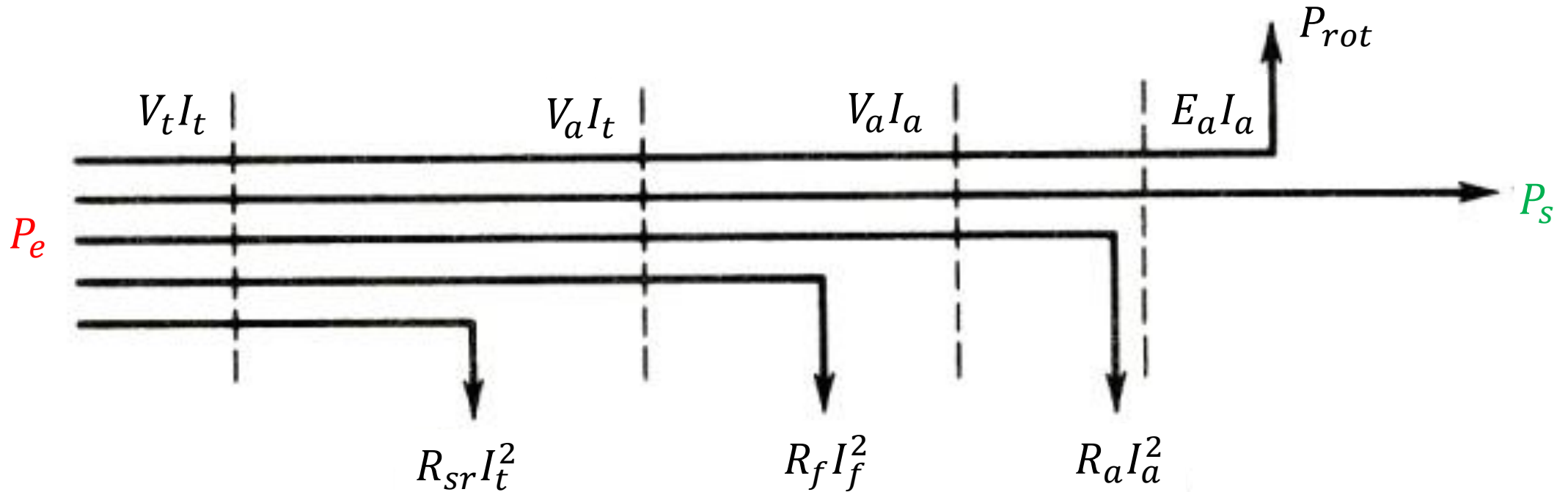


Classificação das máquinas de corrente contínua



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

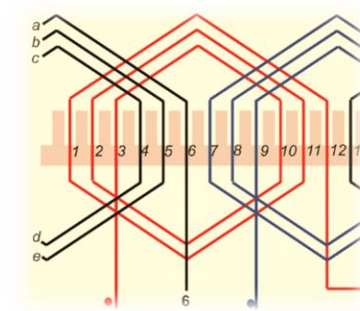
Fluxo de potência e eficiência de motores CC



$$\eta = 100 \times \frac{P_s}{P_e}$$

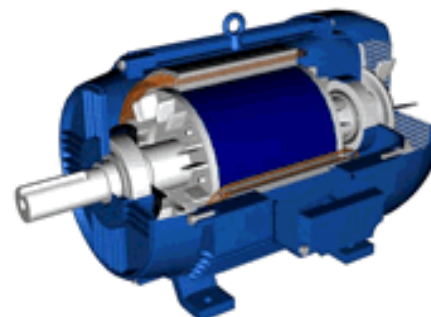
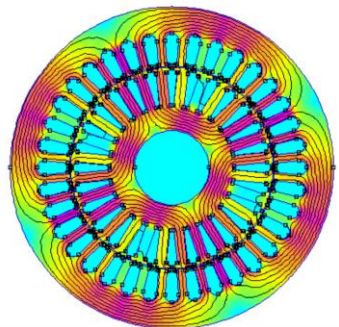
O diagrama de cálculo acima se refere a qual ligação de motor CC?

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



Ligação independente e shunt

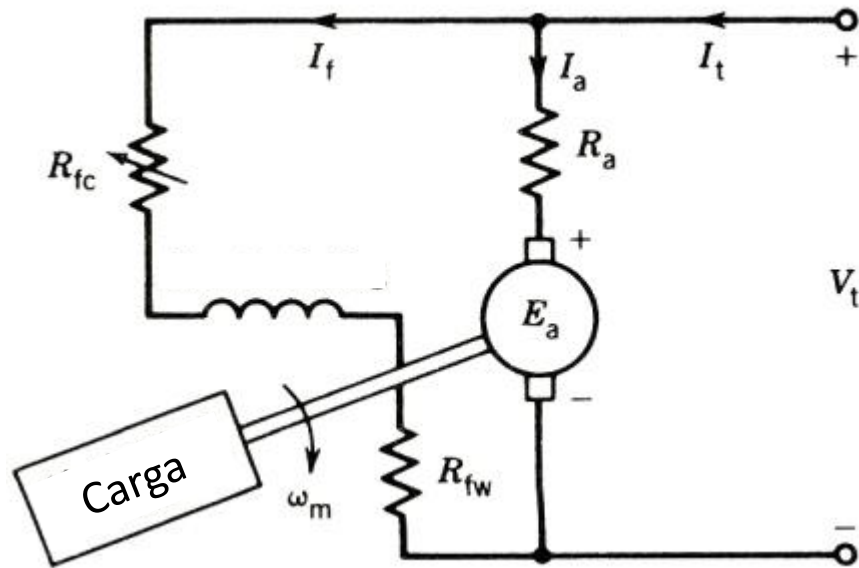
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Motor CC com ligação shunt



$$V_t = I_a R_a + E_a$$

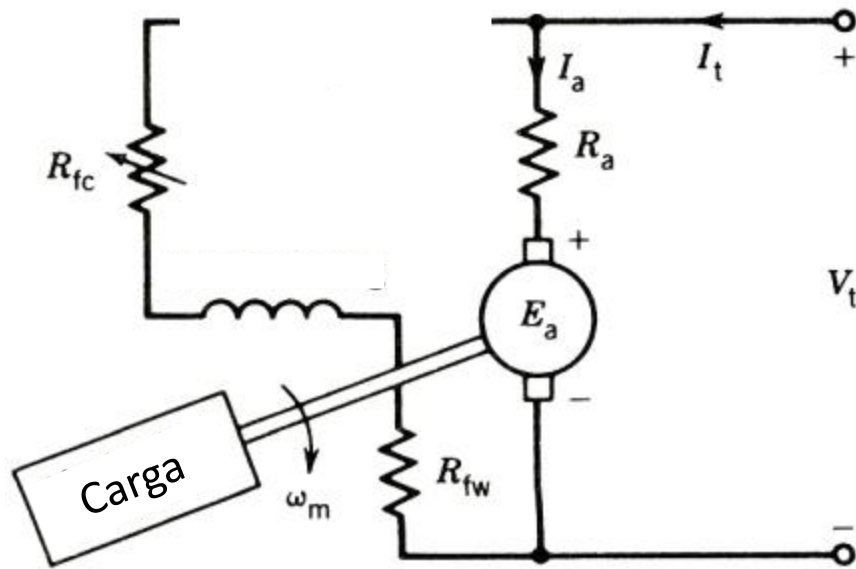
$$I_t = I_a + I_f$$

$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m$$

- ❑ Velocidade de operação:
$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t - I_a R_a}{K_a \Phi}$$
- ❑ Válida para ligação independente!!!

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

“Disparo” da motor de corrente contínua



$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t - I_a R_a}{K_a \Phi}$$

- ❑ Suponha a máquina operando em uma dada condição;
- ❑ Se a corrente de campo reduz subitamente → máquina acelera = “disparo”;
- ❑ Proteção de sobrecorrente de armadura.

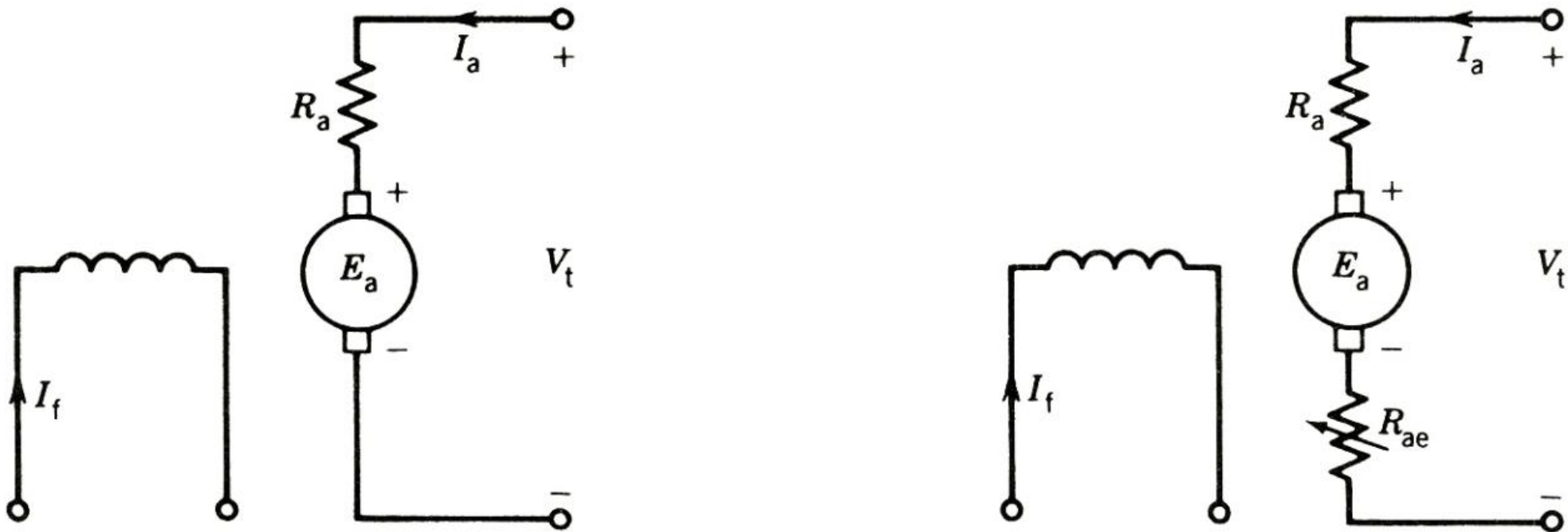
Fonte: P. C. Sen. “Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics”.

Corrente de partida – motor shunt

$$I_a = \frac{V_t - E_a}{R_a}$$

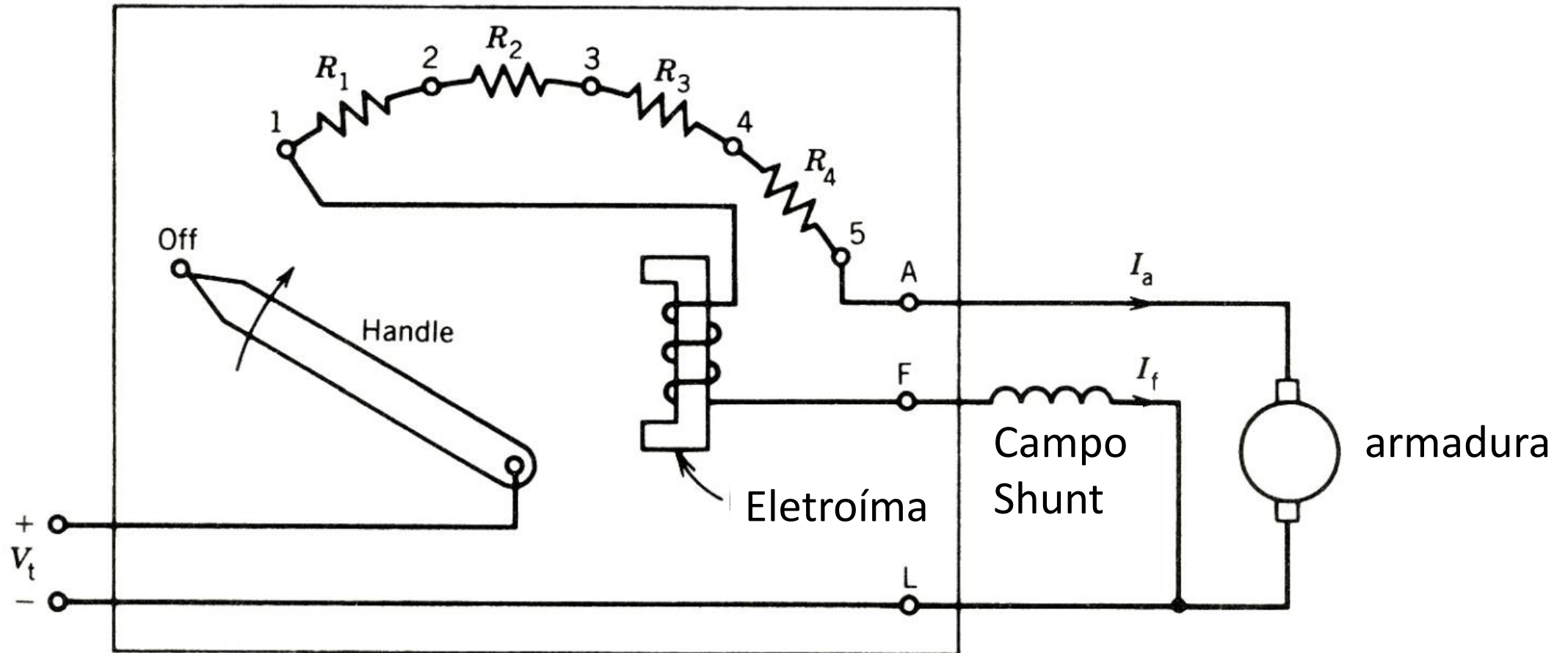
$$I_a|_{\text{start}} = \frac{V_t}{R_a}$$

$$I_a = \frac{V_t - E_a}{R_a + R_{ae}}$$



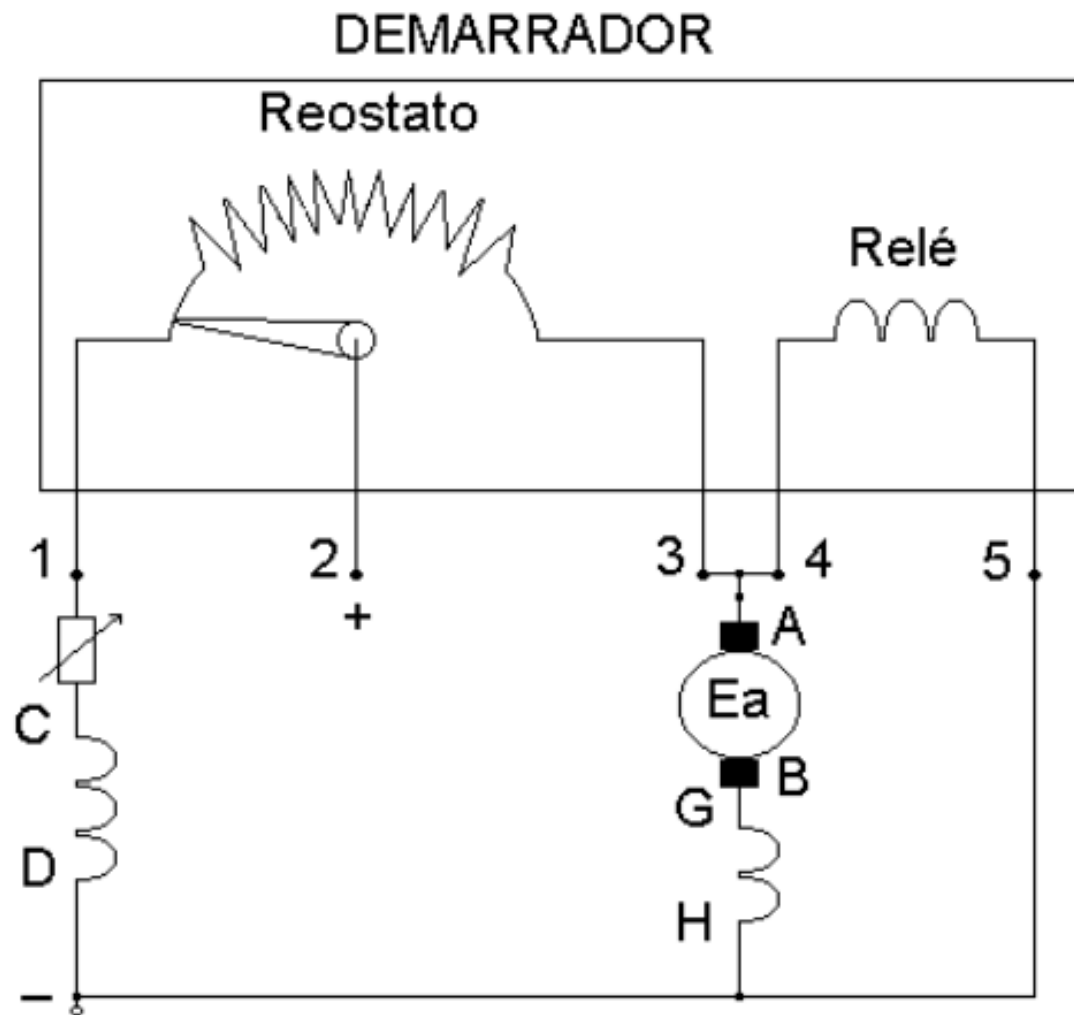
Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Exemplo: Chave de partida



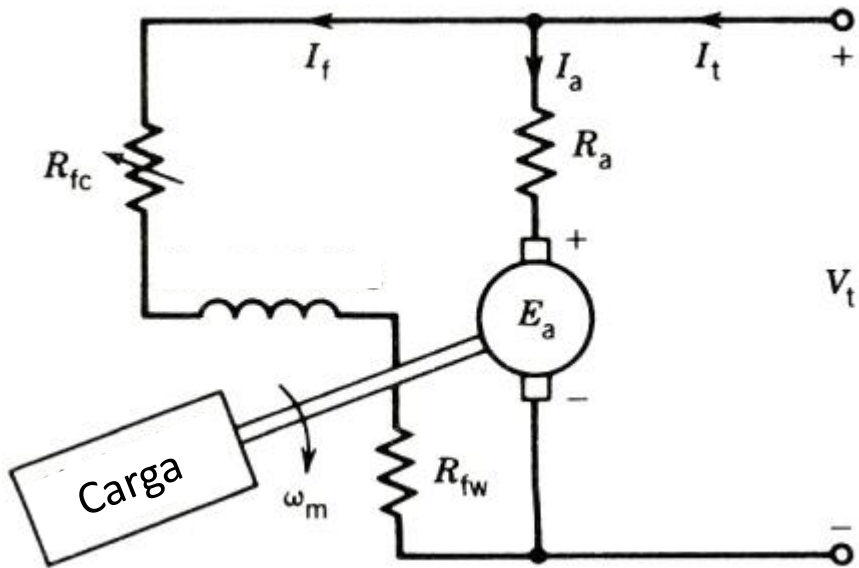
Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Exemplo: Demarrador



Fonte: P. C. Sen. PRINCÍPIOS DE MÁQUINAS ELÉTRICAS E ELETRÔNICA DE POTÊNCIA.

Característica de conjugado – Motor shunt



$$E_a = K_a \Phi \omega_m = V_t - I_a R_a$$

$$T = K_a \Phi I_a$$

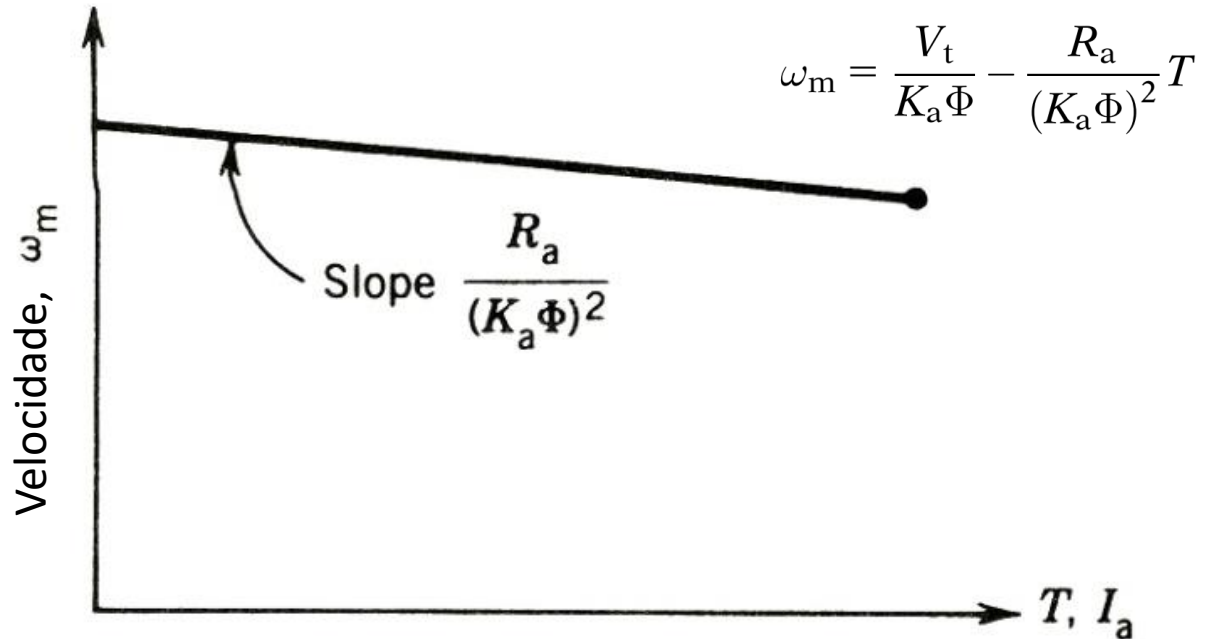
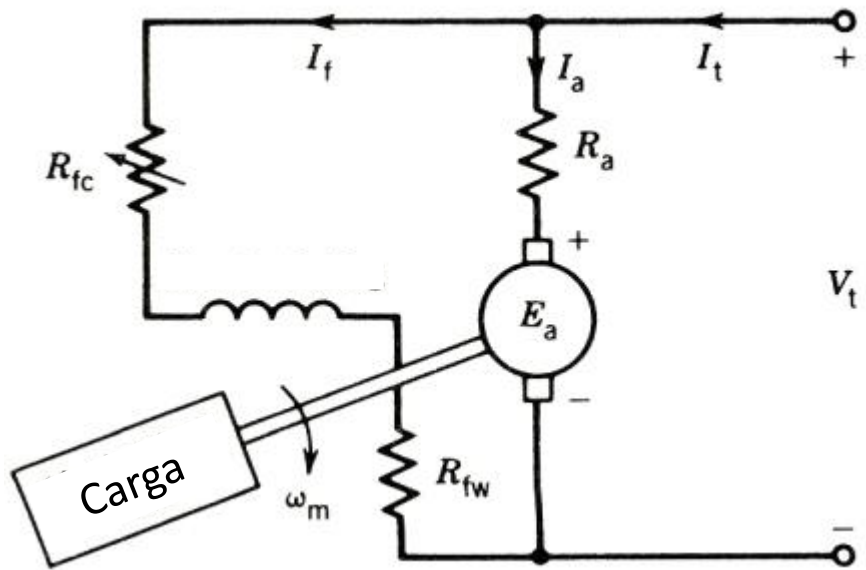
$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t - I_a R_a}{K_a \Phi}$$

❑ Relação entre T e ω_m :

$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{K_a \Phi} - \frac{R_a}{(K_a \Phi)^2} T$$

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

Relação entre ω_m e T (fluxo constante)



❑ Conclusões para fluxo constante:

- Comportamento linear → controle simples;
- Velocidade cai com o conjugado;
- Velocidade aumenta quando fluxo diminui →

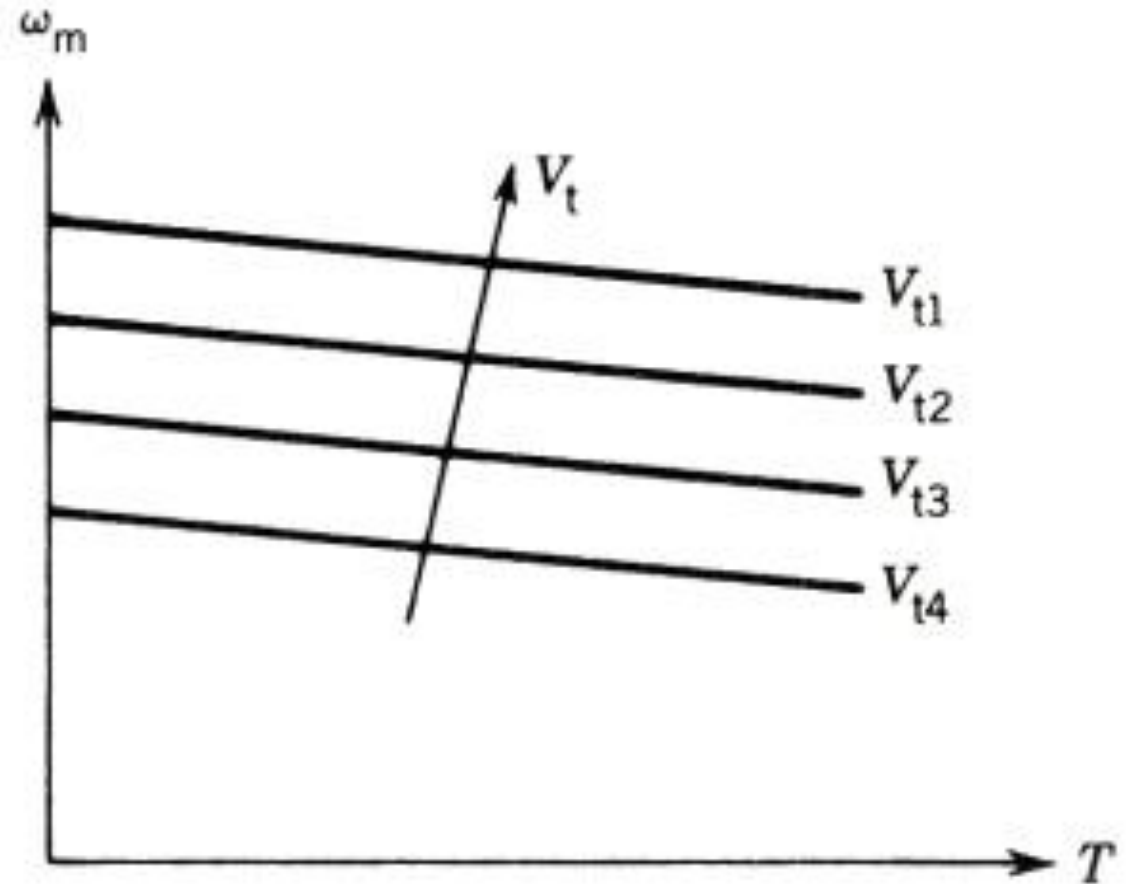
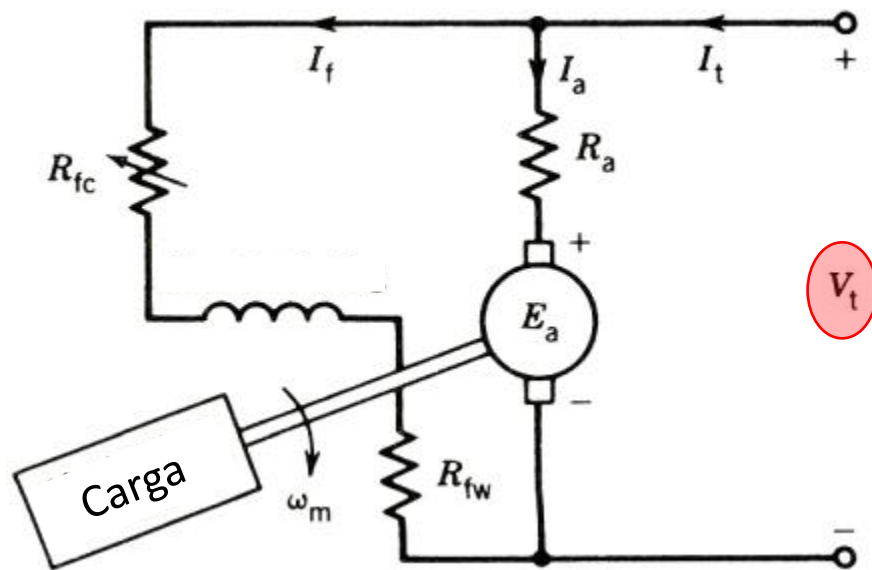
$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t - I_a R_a}{K_a \Phi}$$

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

Controle de velocidade – Motor Shunt (I)

- Controle por tensão de armadura;

$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{K_a \Phi} - \frac{R_a}{(K_a \Phi)^2} T$$

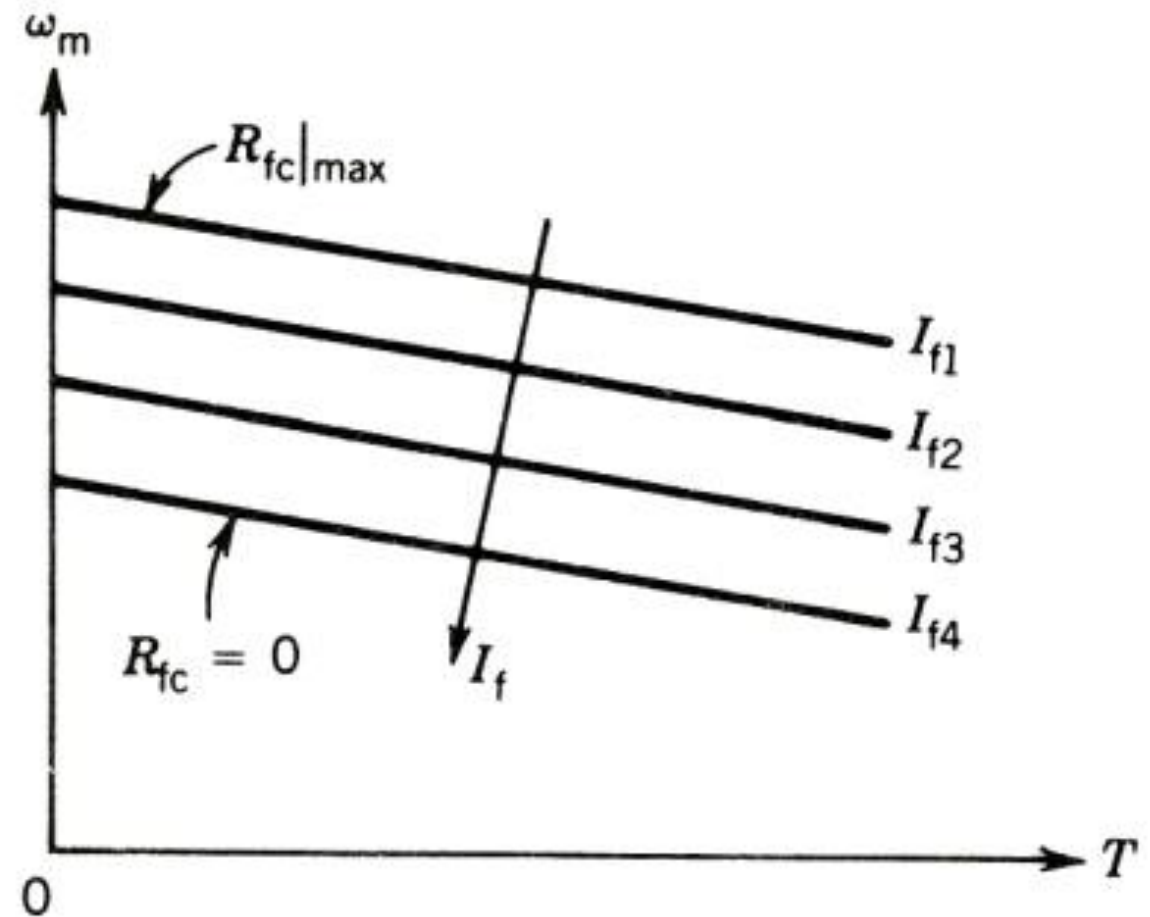
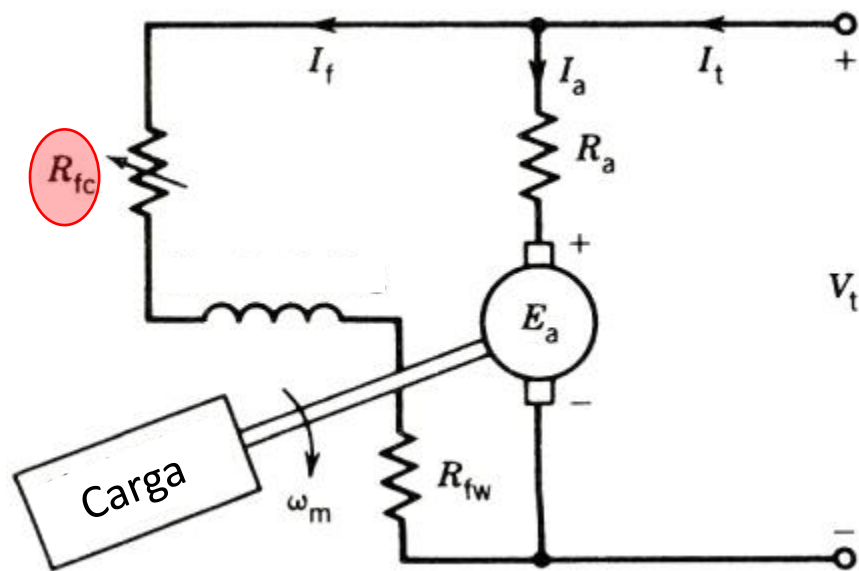


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Controle de velocidade – Motor Shunt (II)

- Controle pela corrente de campo

$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{K_a \Phi} - \frac{R_a}{(K_a \Phi)^2} T$$

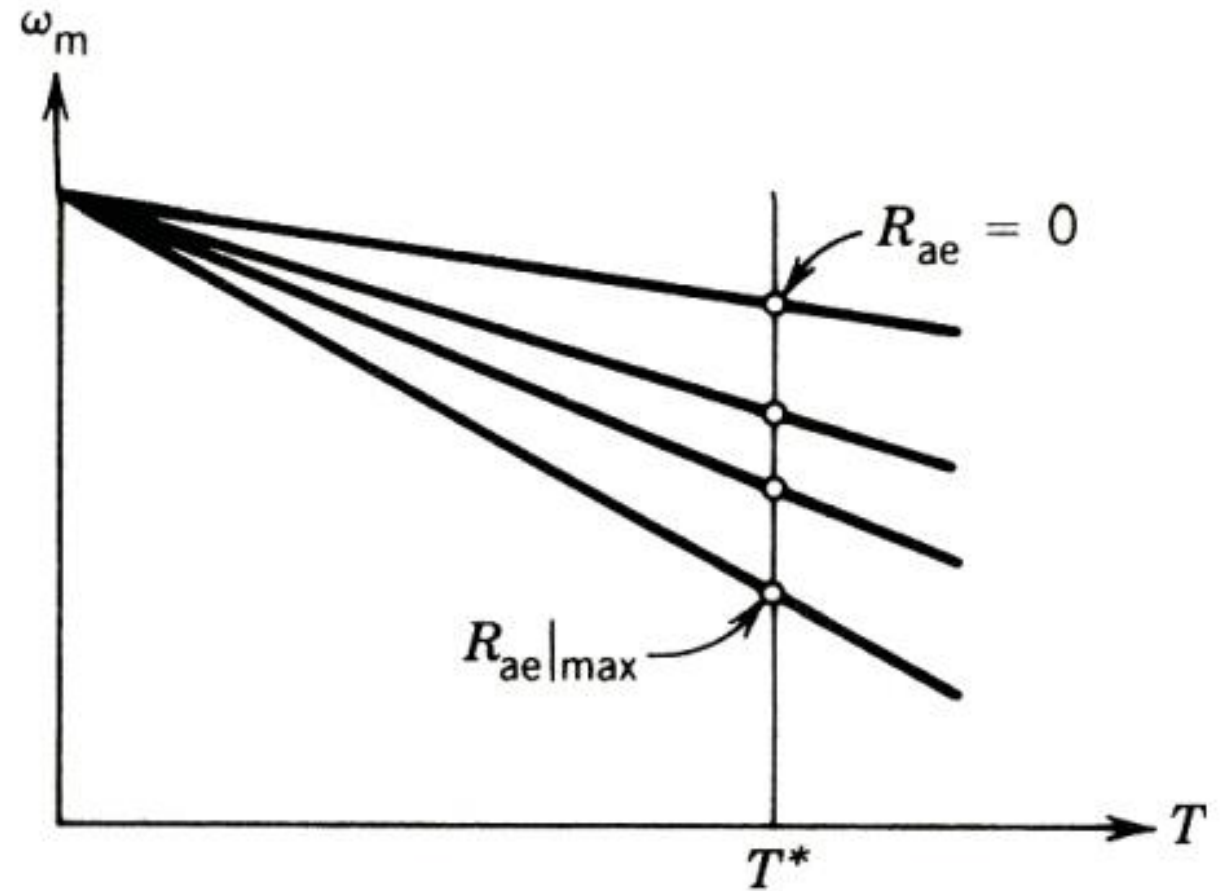
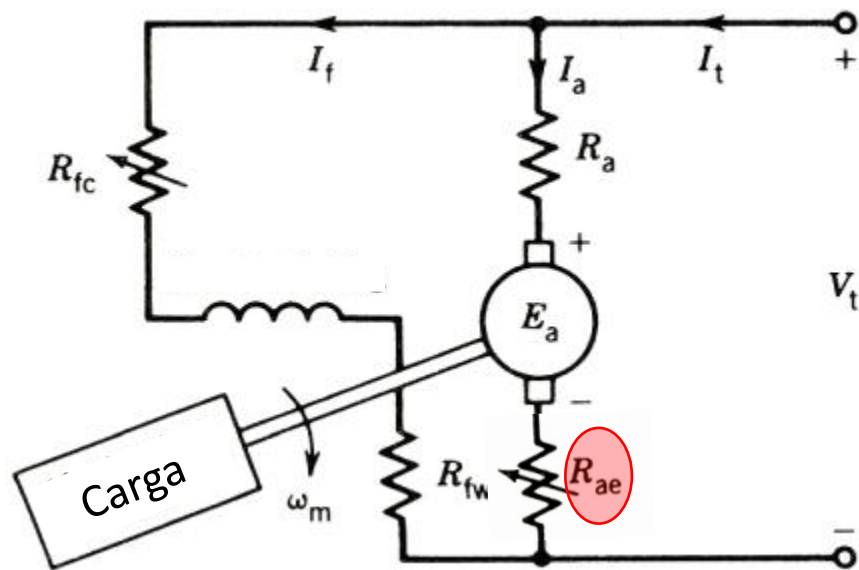


Fonte: P. C. Sen. "Principles of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics".

Controle de velocidade – Motor Shunt (III)

- Controle pela resistência de armadura

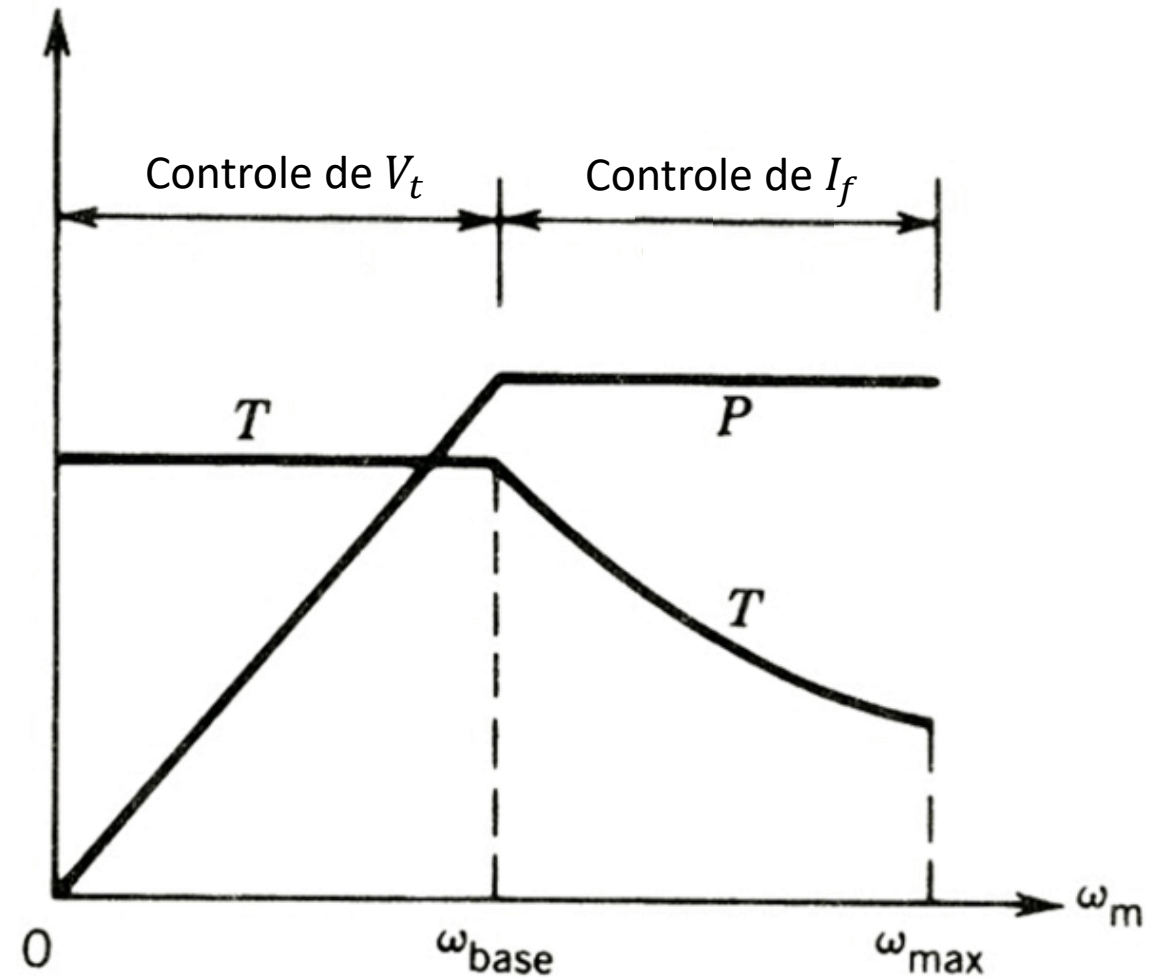
$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{K_a \Phi} - \frac{R_a}{(K_a \Phi)^2} T$$



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

Regiões de controle do motor CC shunt/independente

- ❑ Abordagem usada na indústria;
- ❑ Controle de V_t até velocidade nominal;
- ❑ Enfraquecimento de fluxo para alto ω_m ;
- ❑ Controle de conjugado da máquina!



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

Conversores comerciais – acionamento de máquina CC

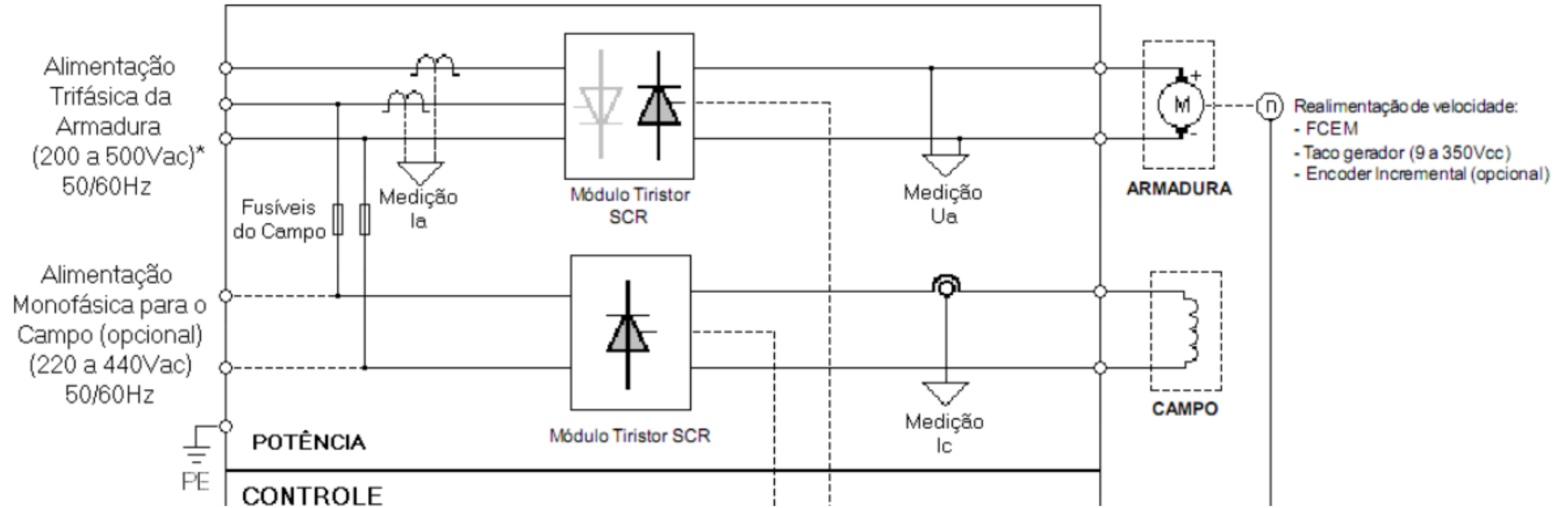


Fonte: WEG.

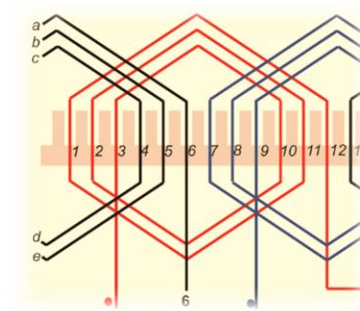


Fonte: Siemens.

Estrutura interna – conversor comercial

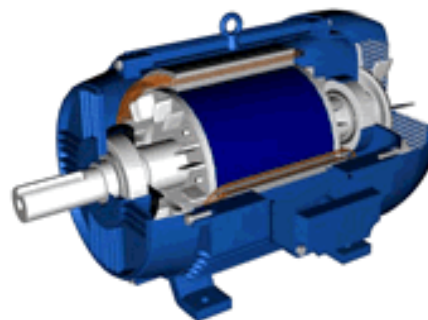
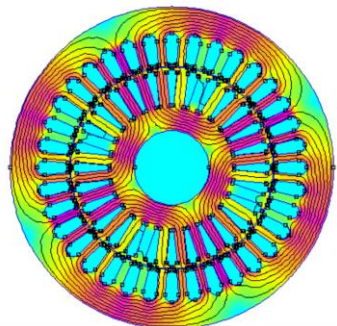


Fonte: WEG.



Ligação série

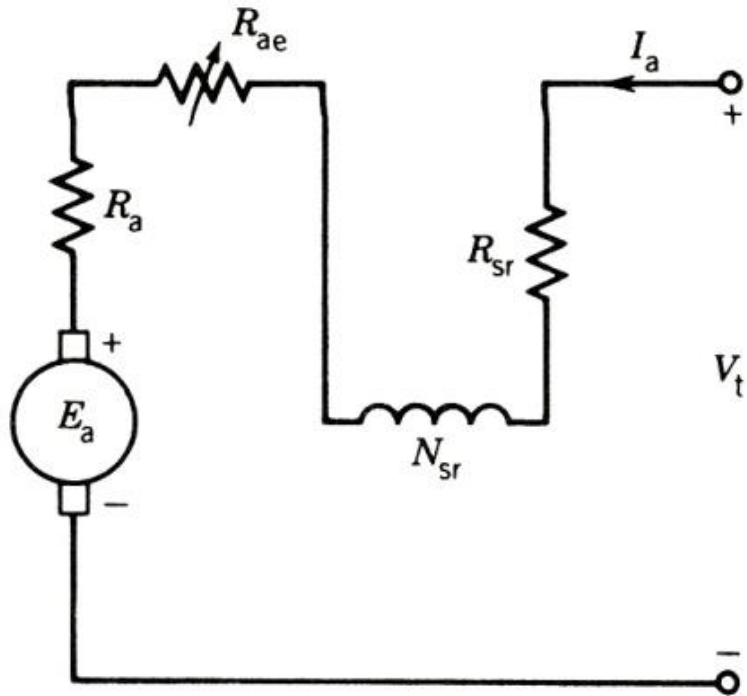
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Motor CC com ligação série



❑ Característica ω_m versus T ;

$$K_a \Phi = K_{sr} I_a$$

$$E_a = K_{sr} I_a \omega_m$$

$$T = K_{sr} I_a^2$$

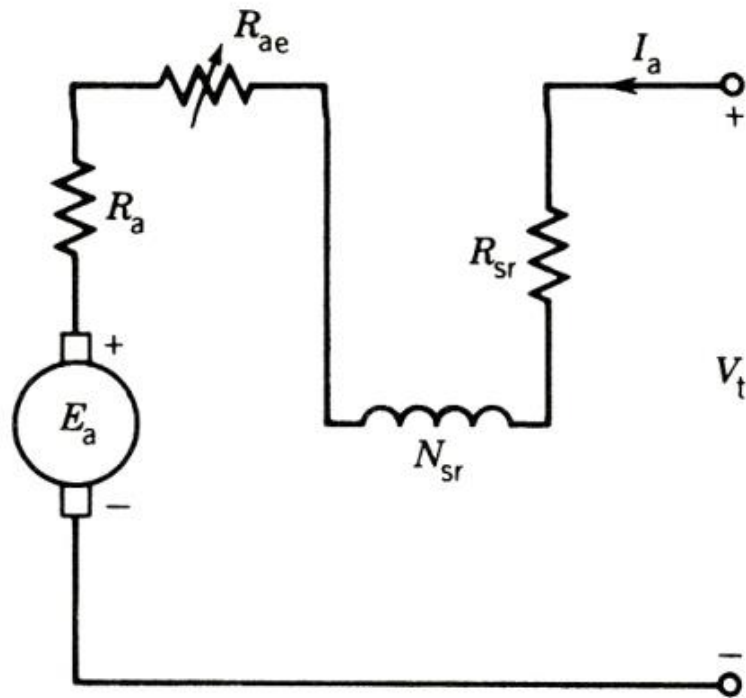
$$E_a = V_t - I_a (R_a + R_{ae} + R_{sr})$$

$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{K_{sr} I_a} - \frac{R_a + R_{sr} + R_{ae}}{K_{sr}}$$

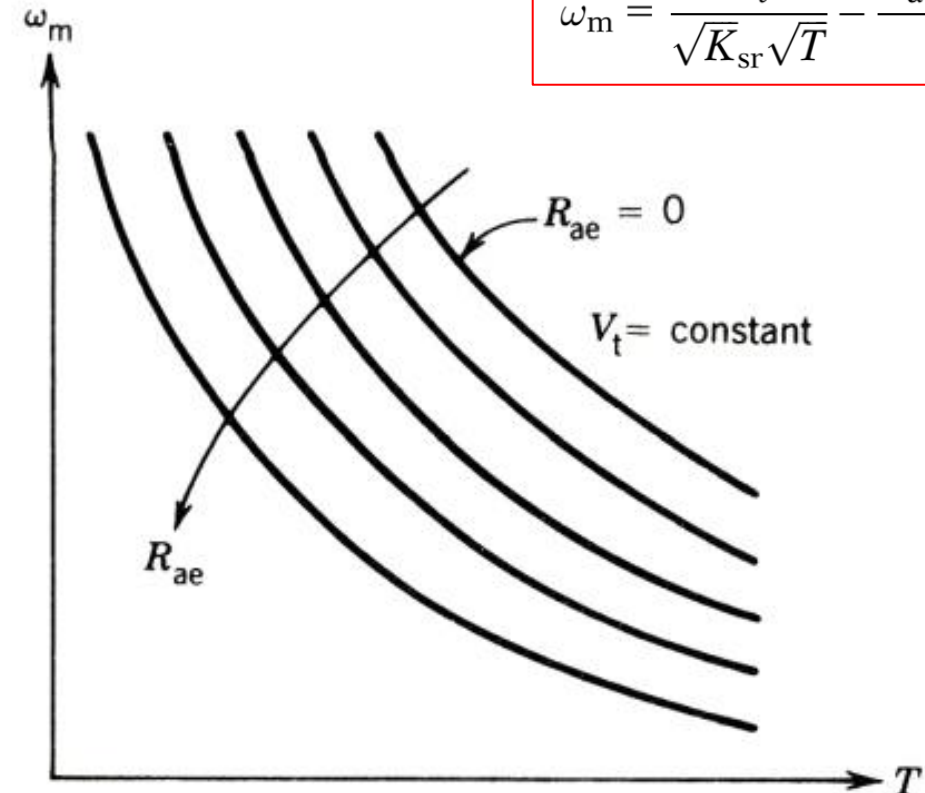
$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{\sqrt{K_{sr}} \sqrt{T}} - \frac{R_a + R_{sr} + R_{ae}}{K_{sr}}$$

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

Relação entre ω_m e T (fluxo constante)



$$\omega_m = \frac{V_t}{\sqrt{K_{sr}}\sqrt{T}} - \frac{R_a + R_{sr} + R_{ae}}{K_{sr}}$$

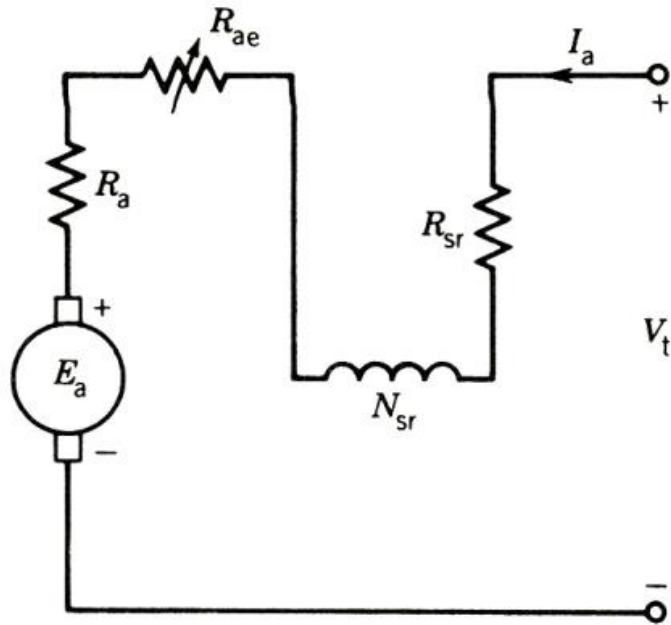


□ Conclusões:

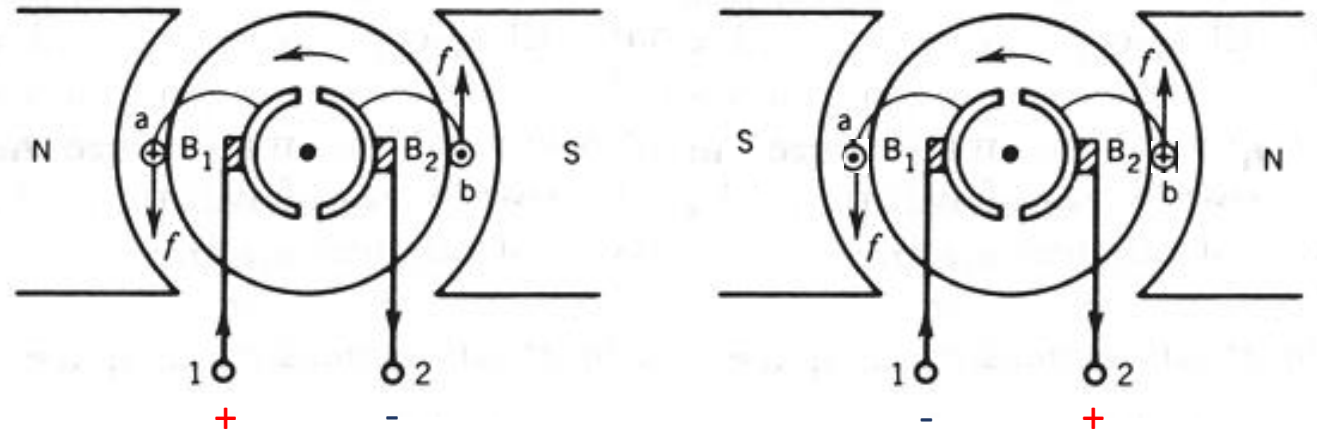
- Alto conjugado de partida;
- Conjugado inversamente proporcional a velocidade.

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

Característica interessante do MCC série



Efeito da inversão de polaridade da alimentação

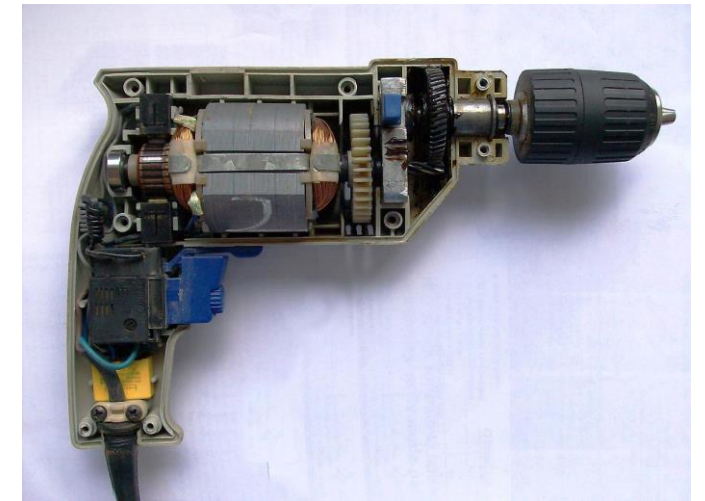
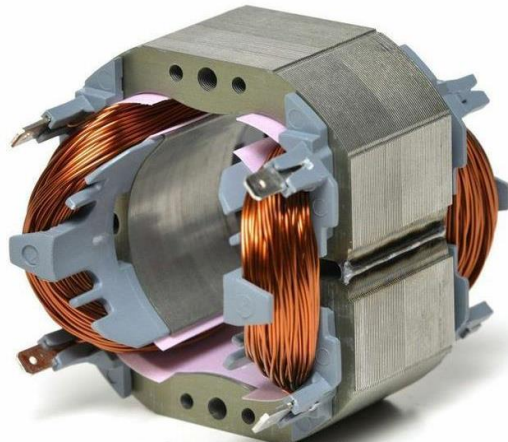
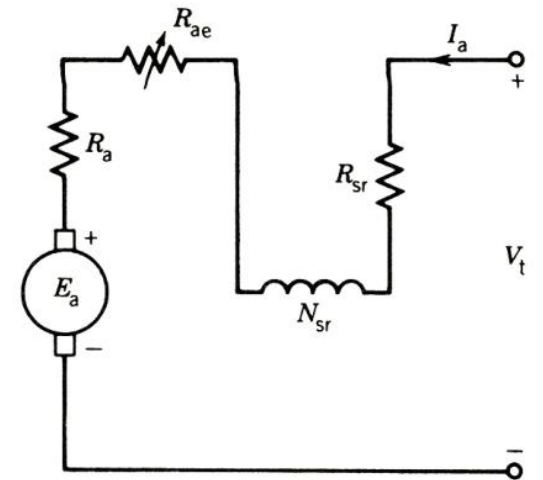


- ❑ Ao inverter a polaridade da tensão, o sentido de giro se mantém!
- ❑ **Conclusão:** Em teoria, pode ser alimentada com corrente alternada;
- ❑ Cuidado: Perdas por histerese e corrente de Foucault são importantes nesse caso.

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

Motor universal

- ❑ Máquina CC série com laminação do circuito de campo e armadura;
- ❑ Permite obter alto conjugado de partida;
- ❑ Maior vibração (corrente não é constante no tempo);
- ❑ Utilizado em diversos eletrodomésticos e ferramentas.



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

Obrigado pela Atenção



Bons estudos!



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