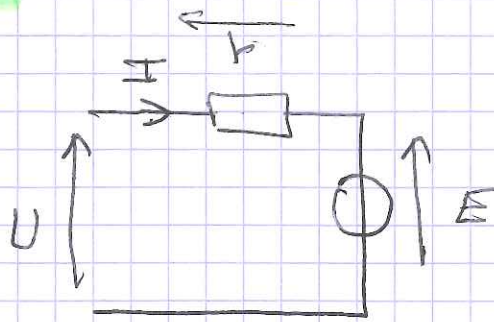


## Exercice 9:

1.



2. Quand le rotor est bloqué  $E=0$   
car  $E = k\omega$  et  $\omega=0$  donc ce cas

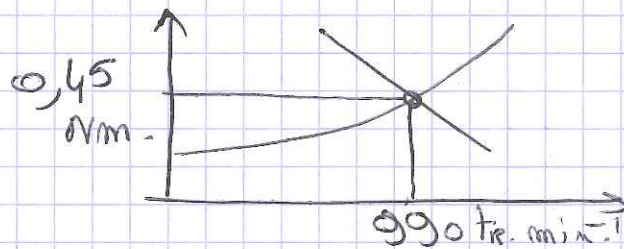
3.

$$U = E + rI$$

à rotor bloqué  $U = rI$

$$r = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{6,7}{15} = 0,446 \Omega$$

4.



5.

$$P_u = T \cdot \omega = 0,45 \times \frac{2\pi \cdot 990}{60}$$
$$P_u = 46,65 \text{ W}$$

6.

$$P_a = U \times I = 10 \times 10,5 \text{ A}$$
$$= 105 \text{ W}$$

7.

$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a} = \frac{46,65}{105}$$

$$\eta = 0,444$$

$$\eta = 44,4\%$$

## Exercice 10:

1. Lorsqu'on couple le coeurent dans l'induit, le couple utile devient nul. La machine est entraînée par la masse d'inertie importante.

Le stator va ralentir lentement car l'énergie cinétique est dissipée seulement par les pertes mécaniques.

2. Quand on branche une résistance sur l'induit qui est entraînée par la masse d'inertie importante, la machine devient génératrice et l'énergie cinétique sera dissipée plus rapidement en chaleur par  $R I^2$ . Le stator s'arrêtera plus vite.

## Exercice 11:

1.  $U = E + R I$

2. Au démarrage  $E = k \Omega = 0$  car  $\Omega = 0$

d'où  $I_{\text{dem}} = \frac{U_{\text{dem}}}{R}$

3.

$$U_{\text{dem}} = R I_{\text{dem}}$$

$$U_{\text{dem}} = 1,5 \times 2 = 3V$$

## Exercice 12.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad P_u &= T_u \cdot \Omega = 11,2 \times \frac{2\pi m}{60} \\ &= 11,2 \times \frac{2\pi \cdot 1500}{60} \\ P_u &= 1759,3 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad P_{\text{excit}} &= U \times I = 220 \times 0,26 = 57,2 \text{ W} \\ P_{\text{excit}} &= 57,2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad P_a = U_{\text{ind}} \cdot I_{\text{ind}} + \underbrace{U_{\text{excit}} \cdot I_{\text{excit}}}_{P_{\text{excit}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_a &= 220 \times 8,6 + 57,2 \\ &= 1892 + 57,2 = 1949,2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_a = 1949,2 \text{ W}$$

$$4. \quad \eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a} = \frac{1759,3}{1949,2} = 0,902$$

$$\eta = 90,2\%$$

## Exercice 13:

Excitation indépendante et constante

$$\phi = c^{\text{st}} \quad E = k\Omega$$

$$U = 160 \text{ V} \quad R = 0,2 \Omega$$

1.  $E = 150 \text{ V}$  et  $n = 1500 \text{ tr. min}^{-1}$

$$E = k\Omega = k' n$$
$$k' = \frac{E}{n} = \frac{150}{1500} = 0,1$$

$$k' = 0,1$$

$$k = \frac{E}{\Omega} = \frac{150}{\frac{2\pi \cdot 1500}{60 \cdot 30}} = \frac{150 \times 30}{\pi \cdot 15 \cdot 100} = \frac{3}{\pi}$$

$$k = 0,955$$

2.  $U = E + RI$

$$I = \frac{U - E}{R}$$

$$E = k\Omega$$

3.  $T_{\text{em}} = \frac{P_{\text{em}}}{\Omega} = \frac{E I}{\Omega} = k I$

$$T_{\text{em}} = \frac{E}{\Omega} \cdot \left( \frac{U - E}{R} \right) = k \left( \frac{U}{R} - \frac{k\Omega}{R} \right)$$

$$T_{\text{em}} = \frac{kU}{R} - \frac{k^2}{R} \cdot \Omega \quad \text{tr. min}^{-1}$$

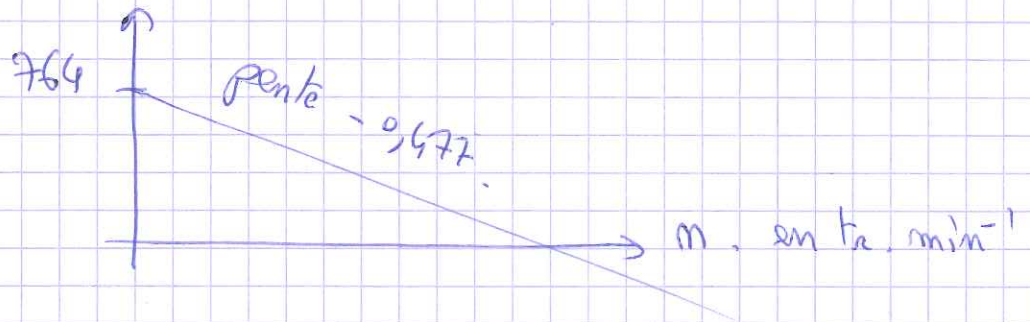
4.  $T_{\text{em}} = \frac{kU}{R} - \frac{k^2}{R} \times \frac{2\pi n}{60}$

$$T_{\text{em}} = \frac{0,955 \times 160}{0,2} - \frac{0,955^2}{0,2} \times \frac{\pi}{30} \cdot n$$

## Exercice 13 (suite)

$$T_{em} = 764 - 0,4775 m.$$

$$T_{em} = -0,477 m + 764.$$



5.

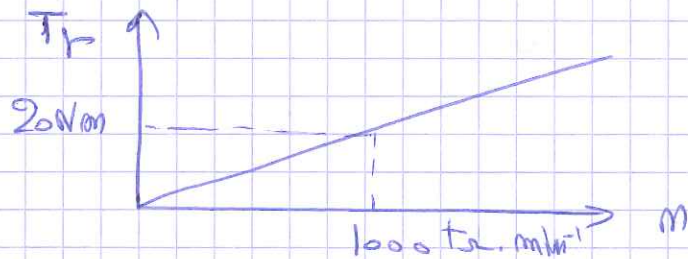
$$P_{em} = P_{collective} + P_v.$$

$$P_{em} = T_{em} \cdot \Omega = P_{coll} + T_v \Omega$$

d'où  $T_{em} \Omega = T_v \Omega$

$$T_{em} = T_v$$

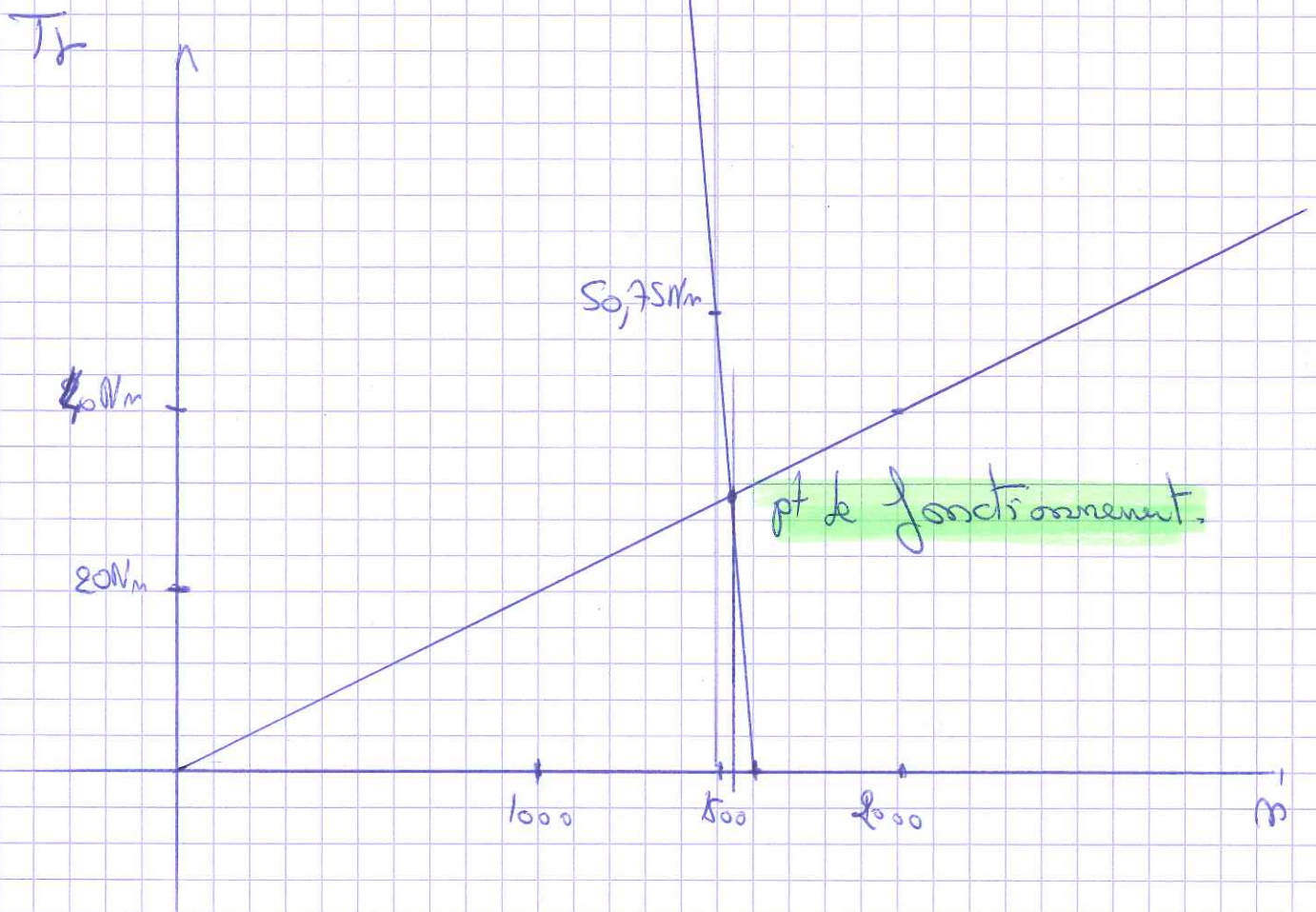
6.



$$T_r = k \cdot m \quad \text{avec } k = \frac{T_r(1000)}{1000}$$

$$k = \frac{20}{1000} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{tr. min}^{-1}$$

## Méthode graphique :



$$\text{Pour } m = 1500 \quad T_u = 764 - 0,4775 \cdot 900 = 50,75 \text{ Nm.}$$

$$\text{Pour } m = 1600 \quad T_u = 0.$$

$$\text{On trouve que } T_u = 30,8 \text{ Nm.}$$

$$3,85 \text{ cm} \rightarrow 30,8 \text{ Nm.}$$

$$2,5 \text{ cm} \rightarrow 20$$

Pour

$$m = 7,7 \times 200$$

$$= 1540 \text{ tr. min}^{-1}$$

## Méthode algébrique

$$T_u = T_r \quad \text{d'où} \quad 764 - 0,4775 m = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} m$$

$$\text{d'où} \quad 2 \cdot 10^{-2} + 47 \cdot 10^{-2} m = 764$$

$$m = \frac{764}{0,49} \cdot 10^2 = 1559,2 \text{ tr. min}^{-1}$$

$$\text{et } T_u = T_r = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 1559,2 = 31,2 \text{ Nm.}$$

$$8. \quad I = ?$$

$$P_U = ?$$

$$T_{em} = k I$$

$$\text{d'ou} \quad I = \frac{T_{em}}{k}$$

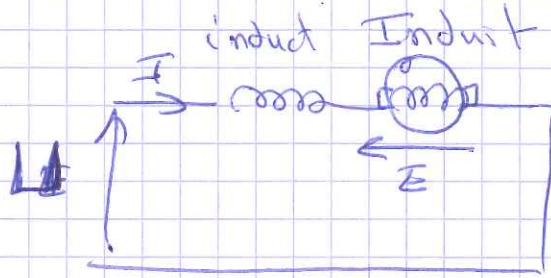
$$I = \frac{31,2}{0,955} = 32,67 \text{ A}$$

$$P_U = T_U \cdot \omega = 31,2 \times 2\pi \times \frac{1559,2}{60}$$
$$= 31,2 \times 163,97$$

$$P_U = 5094,3 \text{ W}$$

## Exercice 14:

Moteur à excitation série.



1.  $\phi$  est % à I  $\phi = k'' \cdot I$

$$P_{em} = E \times I \quad \uparrow \quad E = k' \phi \Omega$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{P_{em}}{\Omega} = \frac{E \cdot I}{\Omega} = \frac{k' \phi I \Omega}{\Omega}$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{k' k'' \cdot I \cdot I}{\Omega} = k''' \cdot I^2$$

$k'''$

$T_{em}$  est % à  $I^2$

2.  $U = E$  (car  $R_{ind}$  et  $R_{exc} \rightarrow 0$ )

$$U = k' \phi \Omega = k' \times k'' I \Omega = k''' I \Omega$$

$$\frac{U}{\Omega} = k''' I \Rightarrow T_{em} = k''' I^2$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{T_{em}}{k'''}}$$

~~$$\frac{U}{\Omega} = \frac{\sqrt{k'''} T_{em}}{\sqrt{k'''}}$$~~

$$T_{em} = \left( \frac{U}{\Omega \times \sqrt{k'''}} \right)^2$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{U^2}{k''' \cdot \Omega^2}$$



3. Si  $T_{em} \rightarrow 0$   
 cela veut dire que  $\Omega \rightarrow \infty$ .  
 d'où Emballerment de la vitesse.

$$T_u = \frac{a}{m^2}$$

4. calcul de a?

$$T_{em} = \frac{U^2}{k''' \cdot \Omega^2} = \frac{U^2}{k''' \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot m}{60}\right)^2}$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{U^2}{k''' \cdot \frac{4\pi^2}{(60)^2} \cdot m^2} = \frac{U^2 \cdot 60^2}{k''' \cdot 4\pi^2} \times \frac{1}{m^2}$$

calcul de  $k'''$ ;

$$k''' = \frac{T_{em}}{I^2}$$

On peut passer par

$$U = E = k''' \cdot I \cdot \Omega$$

$$k''' = \frac{U}{I \cdot \Omega} = \frac{220}{6,8 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1200}{60}}$$

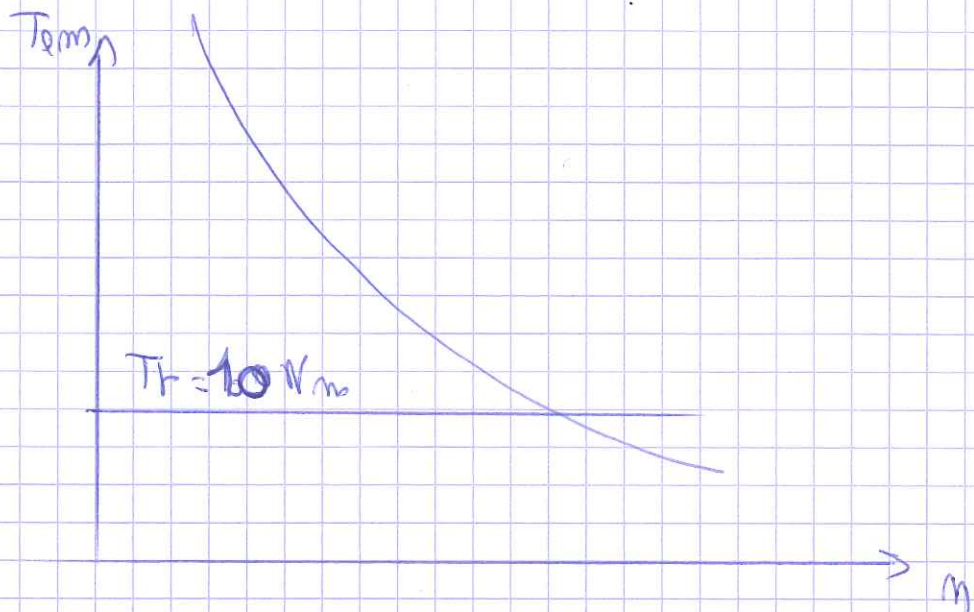
$$k''' = 0,257.$$

$$\text{d'où } a = \frac{U^2 \times 60^2}{k''' \times 4\pi^2} = \frac{220^2 \times 60^2}{0,257 \times 4\pi^2}$$

$$a = ~~17,17 \cdot 10^6~~ 17,17 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N.m (t.m/m)} \quad \text{?}$$

On prendra  $a = 20 \cdot 10^6$ .

5.



6.

$$T_r \approx T_{em} = 10 = \frac{a}{m^2}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{a}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{20 \cdot 10^6}{10}}$$

$$m = 1414 \text{ kr. min}^{-1}$$

7.

$$T_r = k \cdot m^2$$

$$\text{area } k = \frac{T_r}{m^2} = \frac{15}{1000^2}$$

$$k = 15 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$T_r \approx T_{em}$$

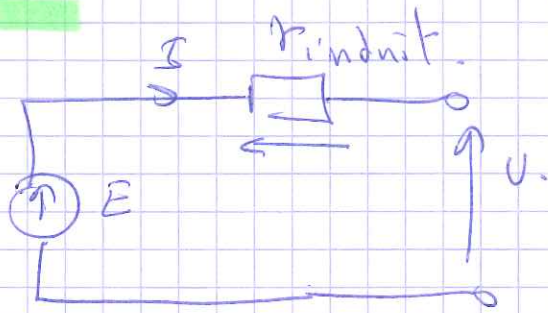
$$k m^2 \approx \frac{a}{m^2}$$

$$m^4 \approx \frac{a}{k} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^6}{15 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$m = \sqrt[4]{133 \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{20}{15} \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$m = 1073 \text{ kr. min}^{-1}$$

# Exercice 15.



1.  $U = E - r_{\text{induit}} \cdot I$

$$= 210 - 0,6 \times 49$$

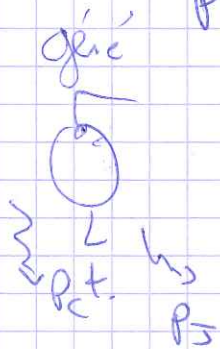
$$= 210 - 29$$

$U = 183 \text{ V.}$

2.  $P_U = \text{~~U \cdot I~~ = \text{~~constant~~}$

$P_U = U \cdot I = 183 \times 49$   
 $= 8235 \text{ W}$

$P_a$   
 $\Downarrow$



$\text{---} m$   
 $h_{\text{ind}} P_{\text{exc}}$

3.  $P_{J_{\text{induit}}} = r_{\text{ind}} \times I^2 = 0,6 \times 49^2$   
 $= 1215 \text{ W}$

$$P_{J_{\text{excit}}} = r_{\text{induct}} \cdot I_{\text{exc}}^2$$

$$= 40 \times 2^2 = 160 \text{ W}$$

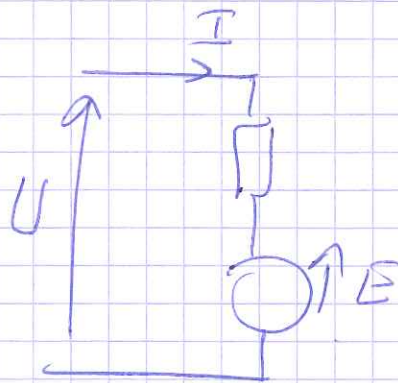
4.  $P_a = P_U + P_{J_{\text{ind}}} + P_{J_{\text{excit}}} + P_c$   
 $= 8235 + 1215 + 160 + 400$   
 $= 10010 \text{ W}$

5.  $\eta_{\%} = \frac{P_U}{P_a} \times 100 = \frac{8235}{10010} \times 100 = 82,26\%$

## Exercício 16:

1.

1.1



1.2.

$$\begin{aligned} E &= U - RI \\ &= 260 - 0,15 \times 170 \\ E &= 234,5 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

1.3.

$$\begin{aligned} E &= k\omega r \\ \omega &= \frac{E}{k} = \frac{234,5}{1,31} = 179 \text{ rad/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \times 60 = \frac{179}{2\pi} \times 60$$

$$n = 1709,4 \text{ rev. min}^{-1}$$

1.4.

$$\begin{aligned} P_J &= R \cdot I^2 \\ &= 0,15 \cdot 170^2 \\ &= 4335 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

1.5.

$$\begin{aligned} P_U &= P_{\text{abs}} - P_J \\ &= UI - 4335 \text{ W} \\ &= 260 \times 170 - 4335 \\ &= 39865 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

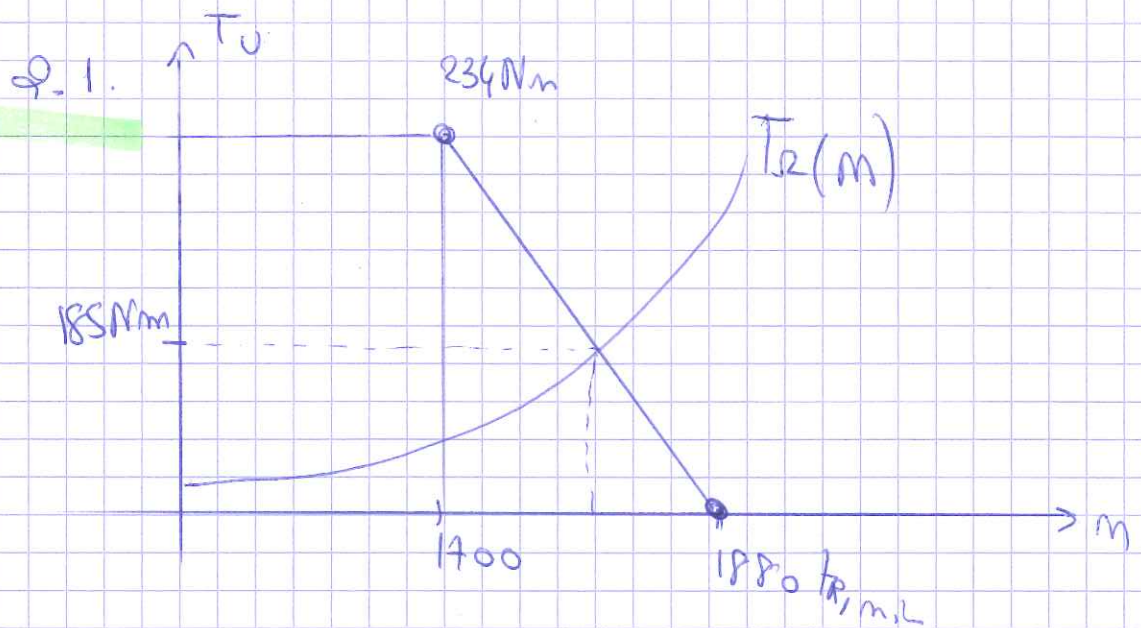
ou:

$$\begin{aligned} P_U \approx P_{\text{em}} &= EI = 234,5 \times 170 \\ &= 39865 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

1.6.

$$T_0 = \frac{P_0}{\omega} = \frac{39865}{179} = 222,7 \text{ Nm}$$

2



2.2.1

$$T_H = 185 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\omega_H \approx 1740 \text{ rpm}^{-1}$$

2.2.2.

$$T_{em} = \frac{EI}{\omega} = \frac{k\omega I}{\omega}$$

$$T_{em} = kI \quad \% \omega I$$

$$I_H = ?$$

ben  $I = 170 \text{ A}$   $T_0 = 222,7 \text{ Nm} \leq T_{em}$

$$I_1 = ? \quad T_{U1} = 185 \text{ Nm}$$

$$I_H = \frac{T_{U1} \times I}{T_0} = \frac{185 \times 170}{222,7}$$

$$I_H = 141,2 \text{ A}$$