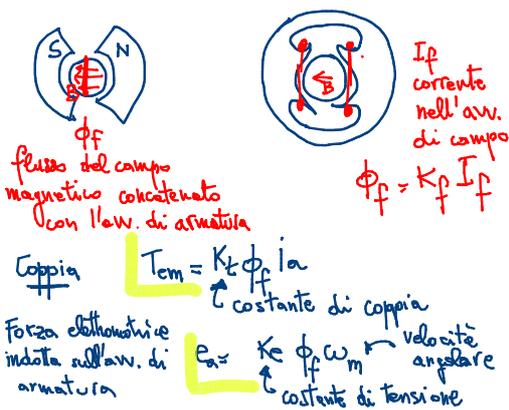
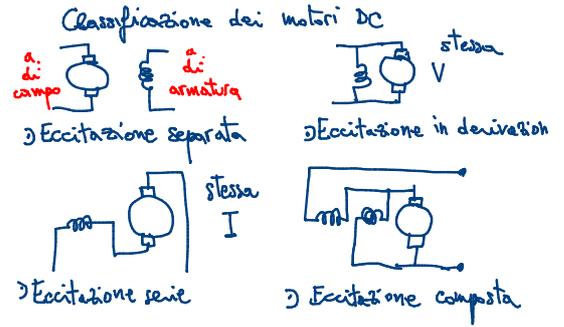
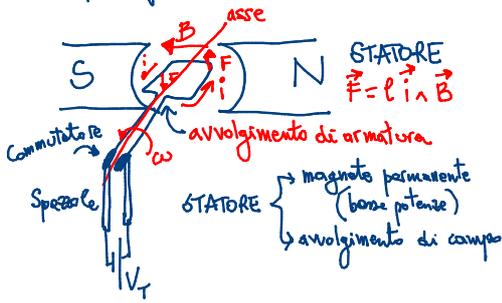


Controllo di Motore DC

Principio di funzionamento del motore in continua



Potenza meccanica $T_{em} \omega_m = K_t \phi_f I_a \omega_m$
 Potenza elettrica $E_a I_a = K_e \phi_f \omega_m I_a$
 nel caso ideale $K_e = K_t$ (altrimenti $K_e > K_t$)

$V_T = R_a I_a + L_a \frac{dI_a}{dt} + E_a$
 avvolgimento di armatura

$T_{em} = T_w + J \dot{\omega}_m + B \omega_m$
 coppie elettromotrici, coppia es. sul carico, momento d'inerzia, attrito

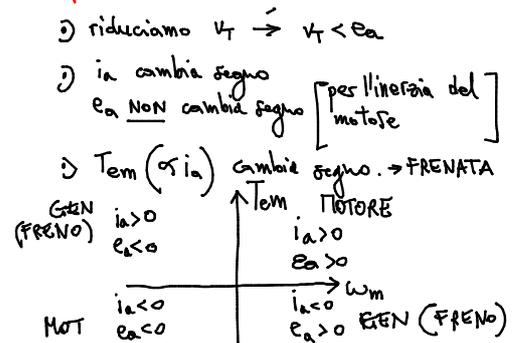
Condizioni stazionarie

$T_{em} = K_t \phi_f I_a$
 $E_a = K_e \phi_f \omega_m$

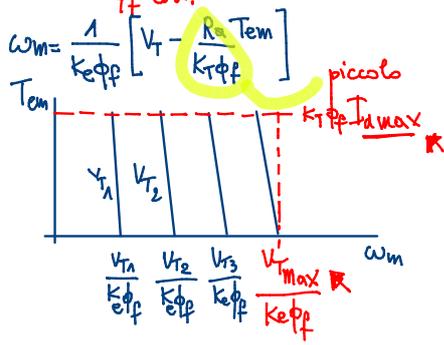
$V_T = R_a I_a + E_a = \frac{R_a T_{em}}{K_t \phi_f} + K_e \phi_f \omega_m$

$\omega_m = \frac{1}{K_e \phi_f} \left[V_T - \frac{R_a T_{em}}{K_t \phi_f} \right]$

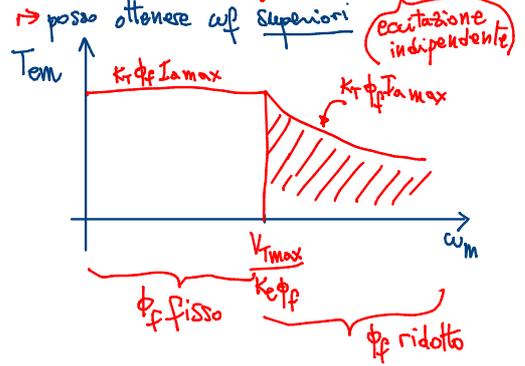
in frenata



Macchine con magneti permanente



Macchine con avvolgimento di campo



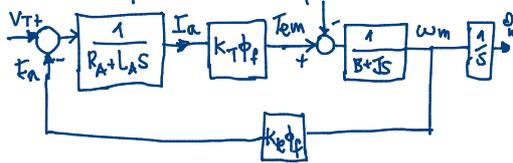
Modello del motore in continua (modello di piccolo segnale)

$$V_T = E_a + (R_a + L_a s) I_a$$

$$T_{em} = k_T \phi_f I_a$$

$$T_{em} = J s \omega_m + B \omega_m + T_w$$

$$E_a = k_e \phi_f \omega_m$$



$$G = \frac{\omega_m}{V_T} = \frac{k_T \phi_f \frac{1}{R_a + L_a s} \cdot \frac{1}{B + J s}}{1 + k_T \phi_f \frac{1}{R_a + L_a s} \cdot \frac{1}{B + J s} k_e \phi_f}$$

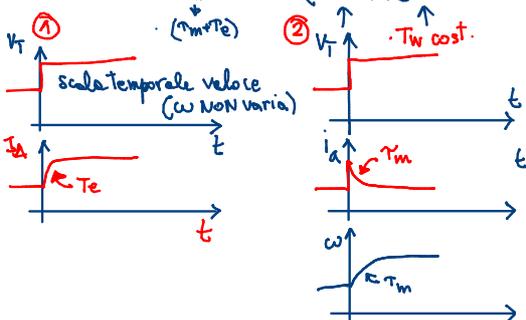
$$G = \frac{\omega_m}{V_T} = \frac{k_T \phi_f}{(R_a + L_a s)(B + J s) + k_e k_T \phi_f^2} \quad \leftarrow \frac{2}{\text{poli}}$$

Time B

$$G = \frac{k_T \phi_f}{L_a J s^2 + R_a J s + k_e k_T \phi_f^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{k_e \phi_f}}{\frac{L_a J s^2}{k_e k_T \phi_f^2} + \frac{R_a J s}{k_e k_T \phi_f^2} + 1}$$

$$\tau_m \triangleq \frac{R_a J}{k_e k_T \phi_f^2} \quad \tau_e = \frac{L_a}{R_a} \quad \tau_{em} = \frac{L_a J s^2}{k_e k_T \phi_f^2} \quad \tau_m = \frac{R_a J s}{k_e k_T \phi_f^2}$$

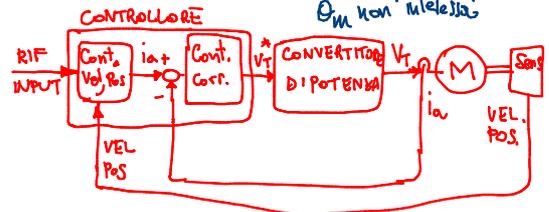
$$G = \frac{1/k_e \phi_f}{\tau_m \tau_e s^2 + \tau_m s^2 + 1} \approx \frac{1/k_e \phi_f}{(\tau_m s + 1)(\tau_e s + 1)}$$



Applicazioni tipiche

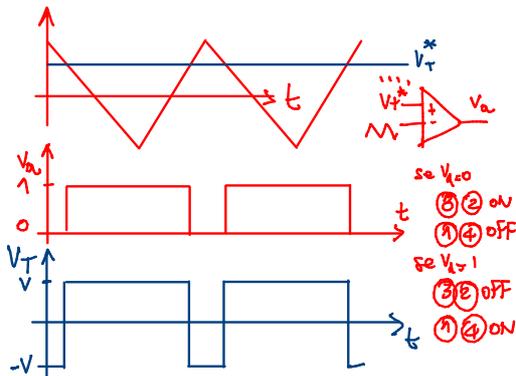
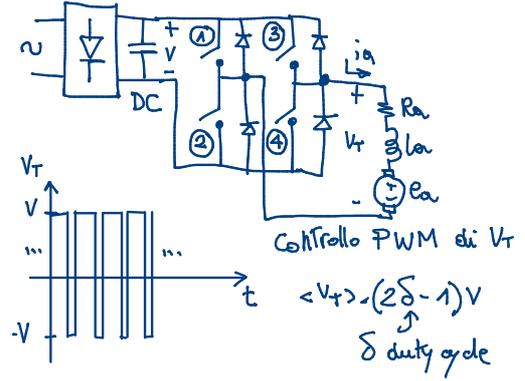
③ Servomotori ⇒ bassi tempi di risposta controllo preciso di ω_m, θ_m

⑤ Controllo di velocità ⇒ alti tempi di risposta θ_m non interessa



Convertitore di potenza

- 1) $I_a \leq 0 \quad V_T \geq 0$
 - 2) V_T proporzionale a V_T^*
 - 3) risposta veloce
 - 4) buon fattore di forma $F = \frac{I_{a,rms}}{\langle I_a \rangle} \approx 1$
- DC-DC con interruttori controllati



$$V_T = E_a + (R_a + L_a s) I_a$$

$$V_T + v_L(t) = E_a + R_a (I_a + i_L(t)) + L_a \frac{di_a}{dt}$$

↑
no
≡
finiscure e perdita

↳ $v_L(t) = L_a \frac{di_a}{dt}$ ← Consideriamo il caso peggiore $\delta = 1/2$

Var. max. $2V \frac{\Delta I_a}{T/2} \rightarrow \Delta I_a = \frac{V}{\omega L_a} = I_a \text{ peak-peak}$

$\omega = f_s$ freq. di switching

Controllo con limitatore di corrente

