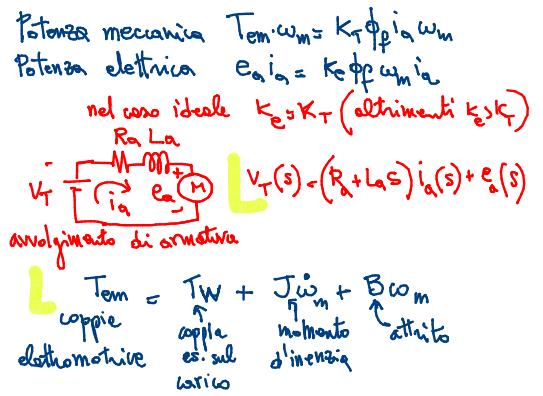
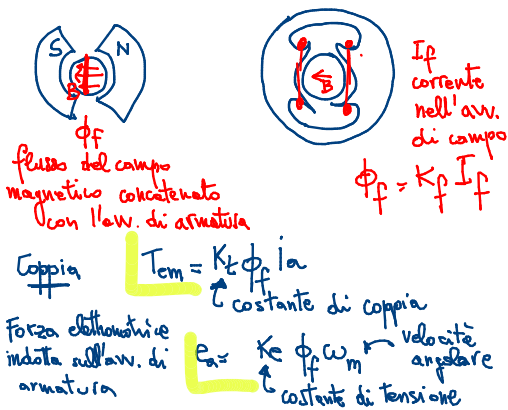
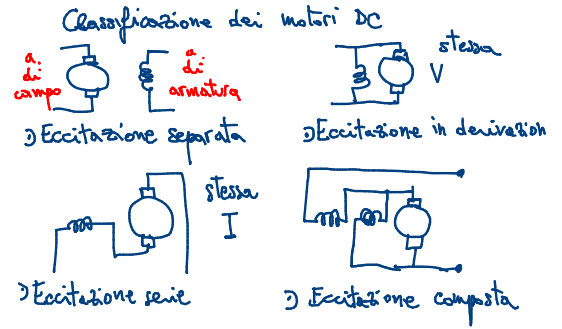
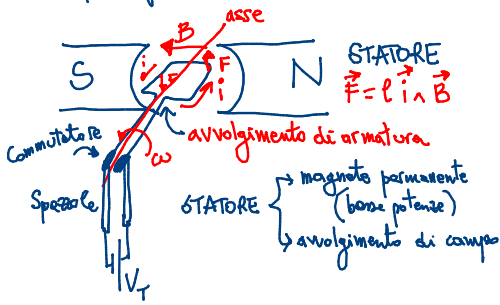


## Controllo di Motore DC

Principio di funzionamento del motore in continua



### Condizioni stazionarie

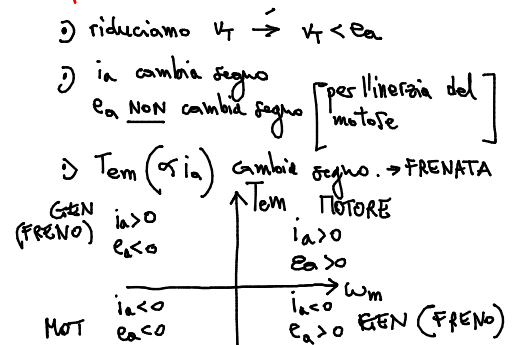
$$T_{em} = K_t \phi_f I_a$$

$$E_a = K_e \phi_f \omega_m$$

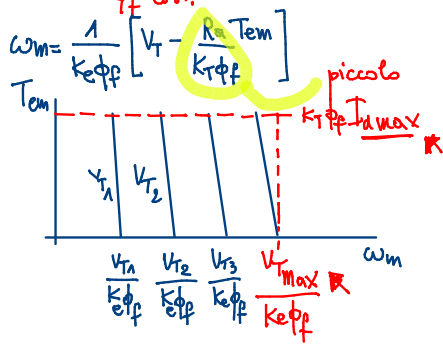
$$V_T = R_a I_a + E_a = \frac{R_a T_{em}}{K_t \phi_f} + K_e \phi_f \omega_m$$

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

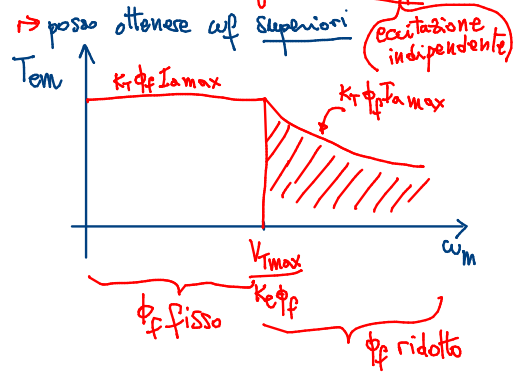
### in frenata



Macchine con magneti permanente



Macchine con avvolgimento di campo



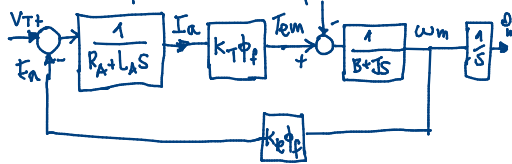
Modello del motore in continua (modello di piccolo segnale)

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

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

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

$$E_a = k_e \phi_f \omega_m$$



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

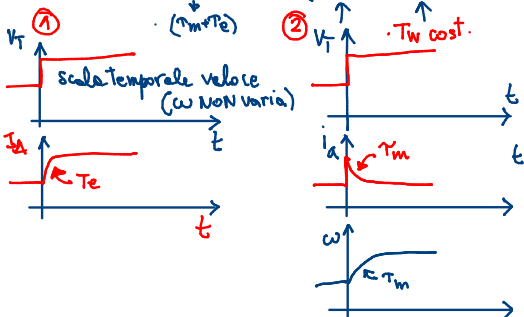
$$G = \frac{\omega_m}{V_T} = \frac{k_T \phi_f}{(R_a + L_a s)(B + J s) + k_e k_T \phi_f^2} \quad \leftarrow \frac{2}{\text{poli}}$$

Time B

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

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

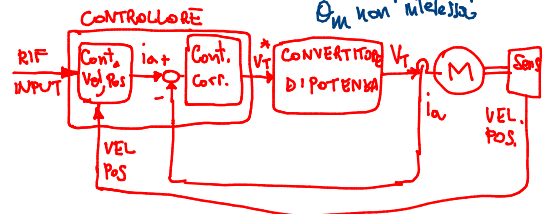
$$G = \frac{1/k_e \phi_f}{\tau_m \tau_e s^2 + \tau_m s^2 + 1} \approx \frac{1/k_e \phi_f}{(\tau_m s + 1)(\tau_e s + 1)}$$



Applicazioni tipiche

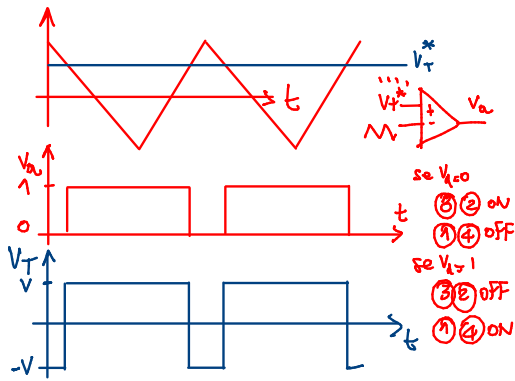
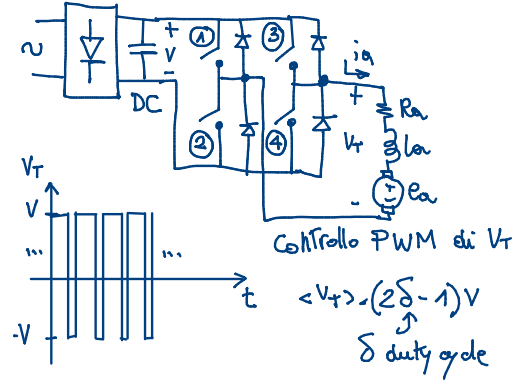
③ Servomotori ⇒ bassi tempi di risposta controllo preciso di  $\omega_m, \theta_m$

④ Controllo di velocità ⇒ alti tempi di risposta  $\theta_m$  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.  $2V_T L_a \frac{\Delta I_a}{T/2} \rightarrow \Delta I_a = \frac{V}{\omega L} = I_a \text{ peak-peak}$   
 $f_s = \text{freq. di switching}$

### Controllo con limitatore di corrente

