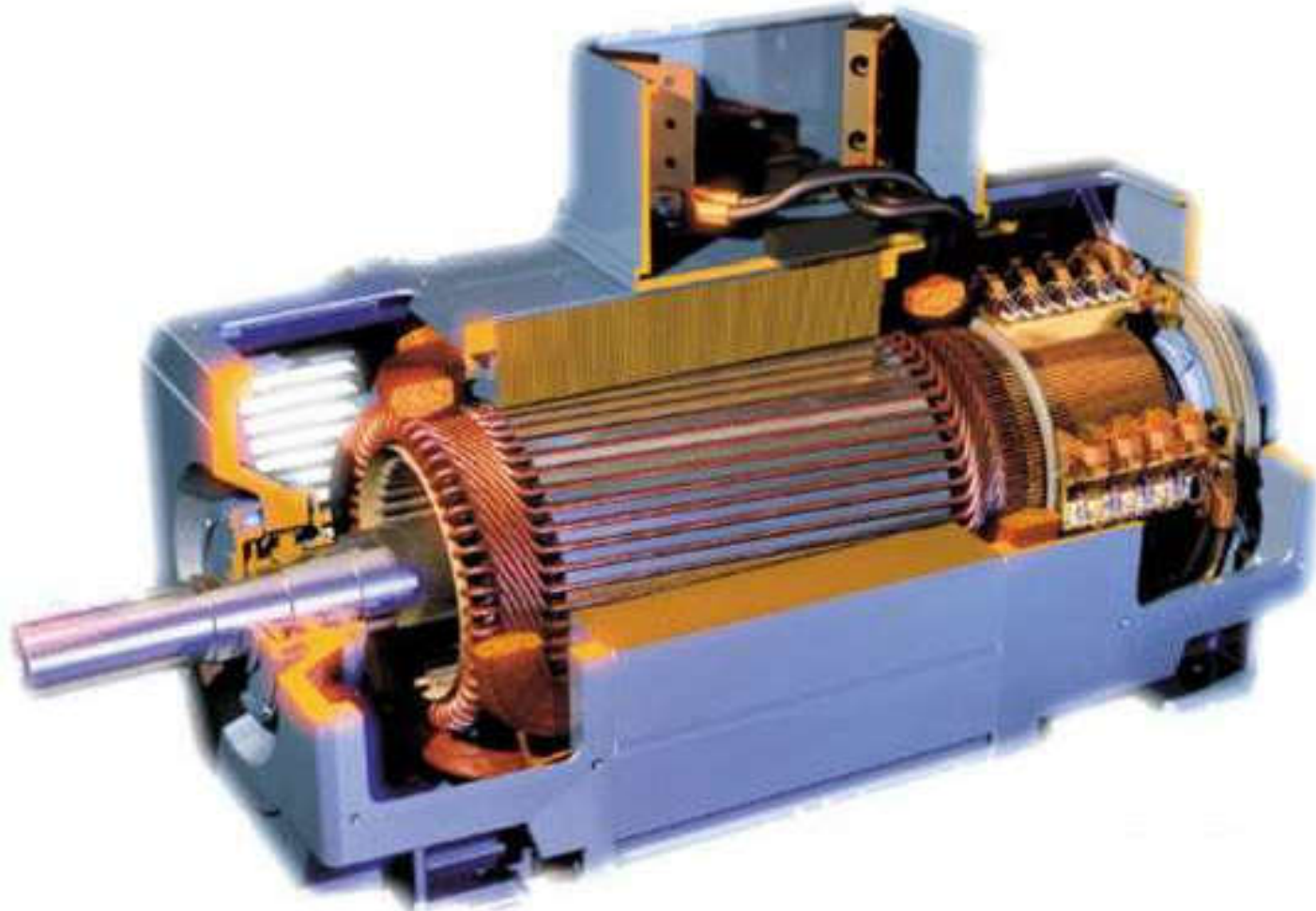
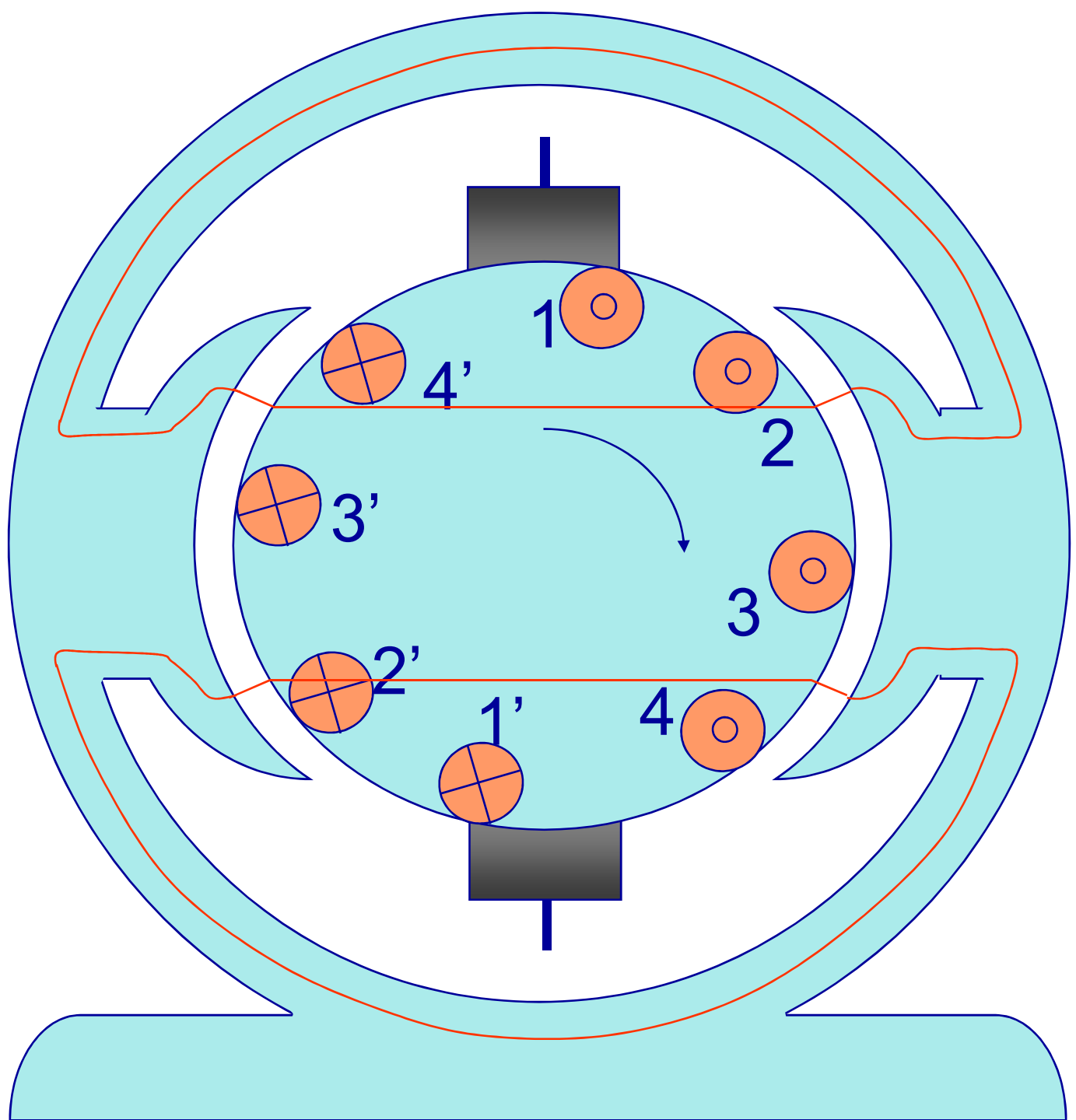
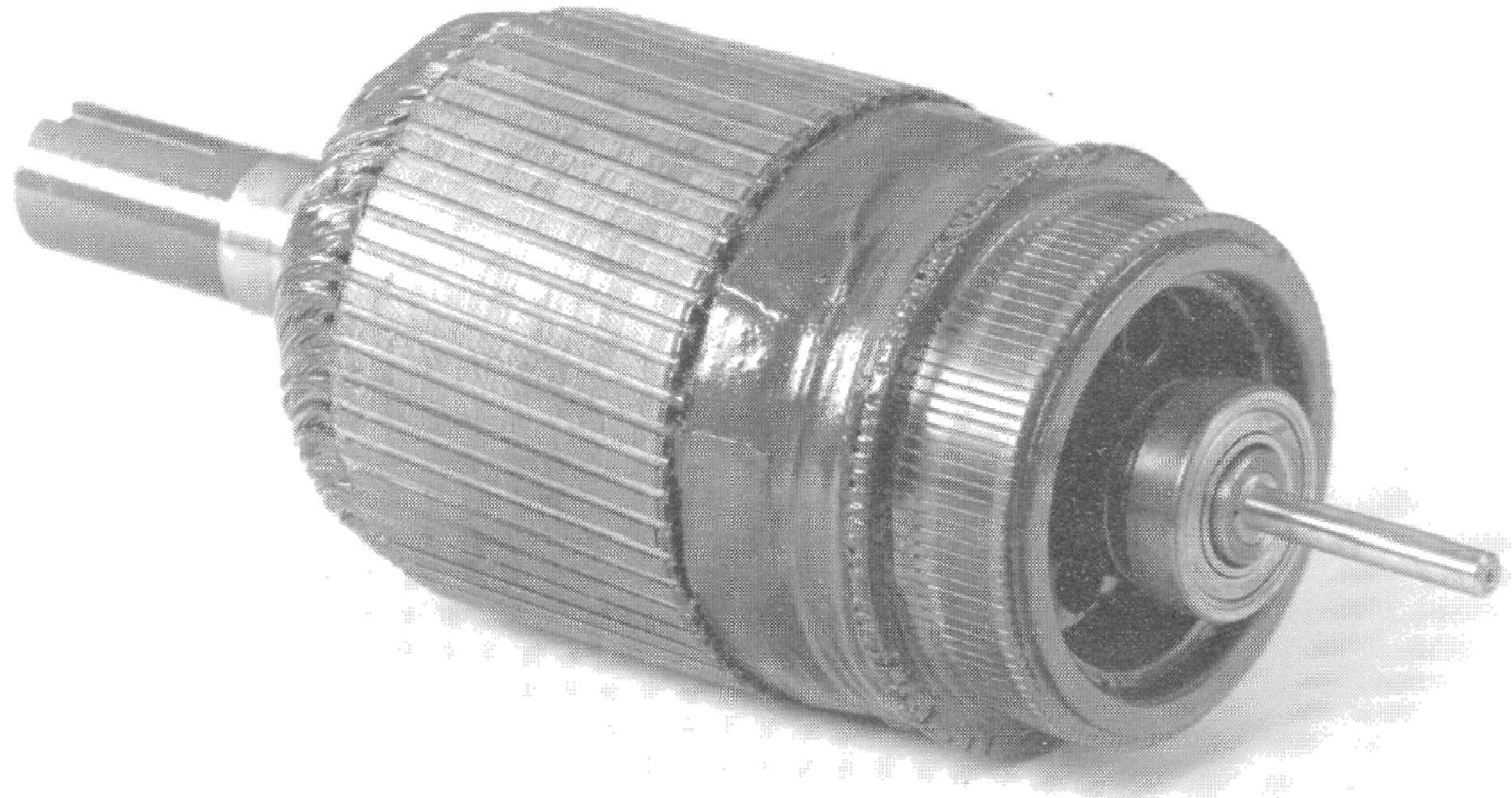


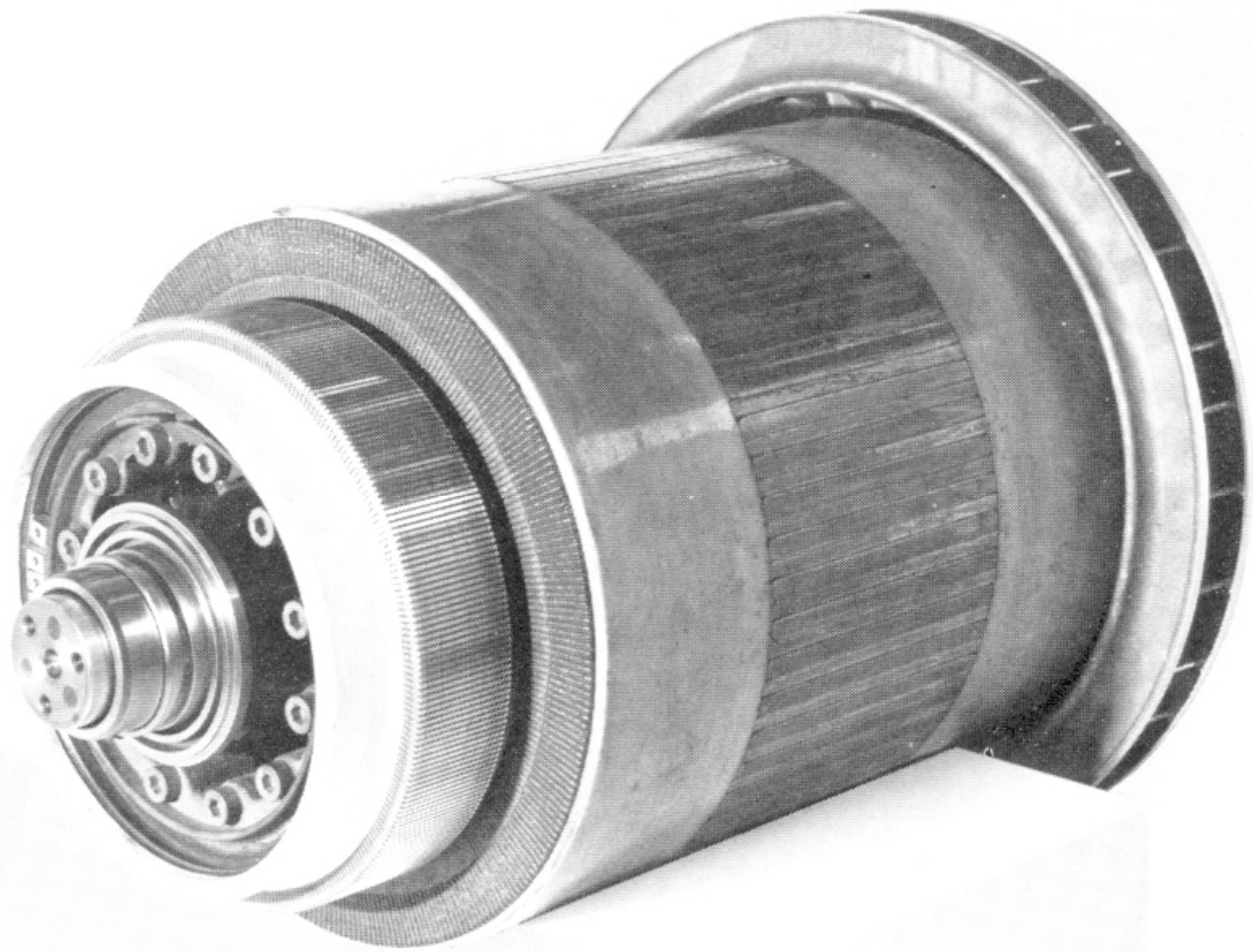
La machine à courant continu

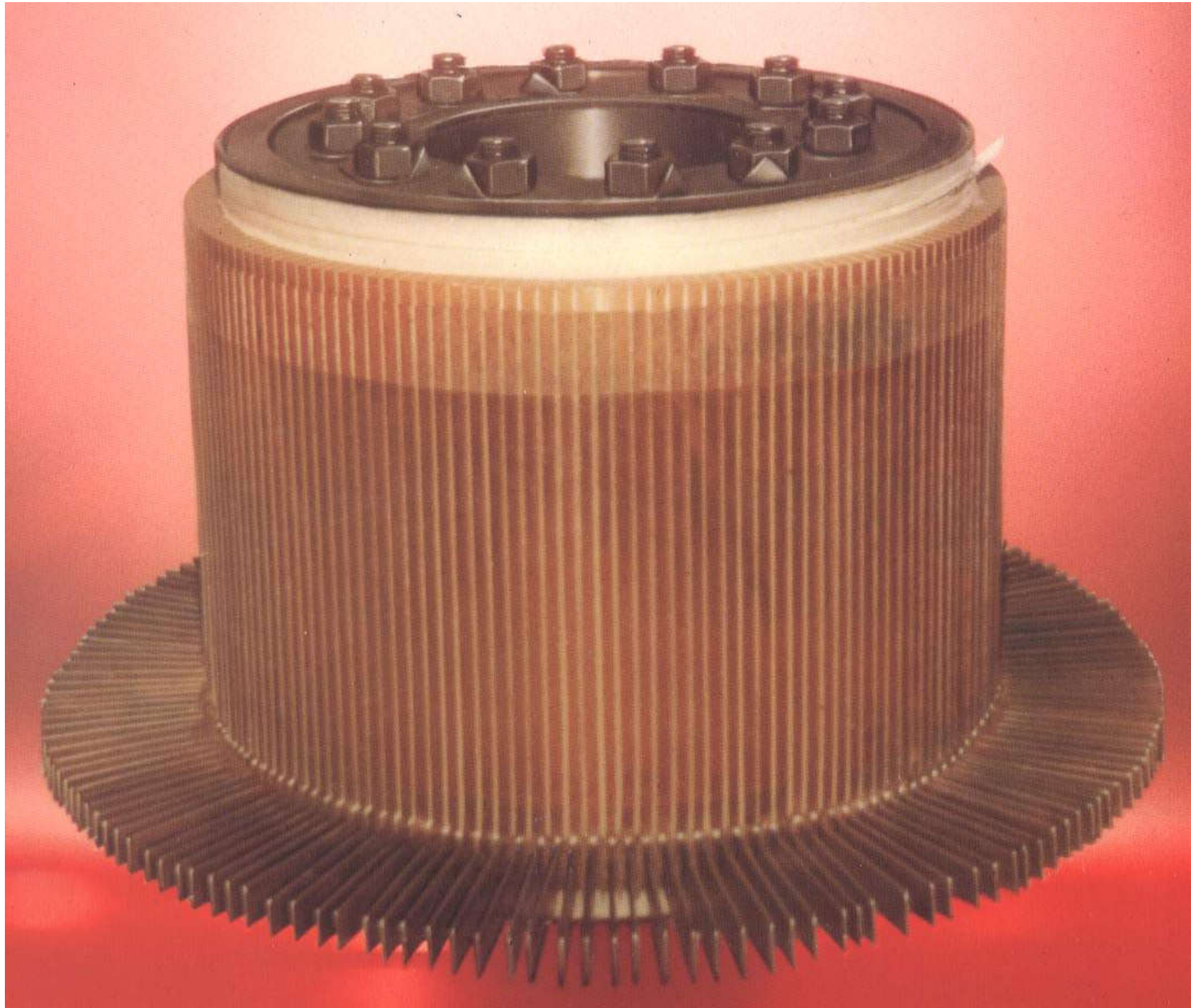




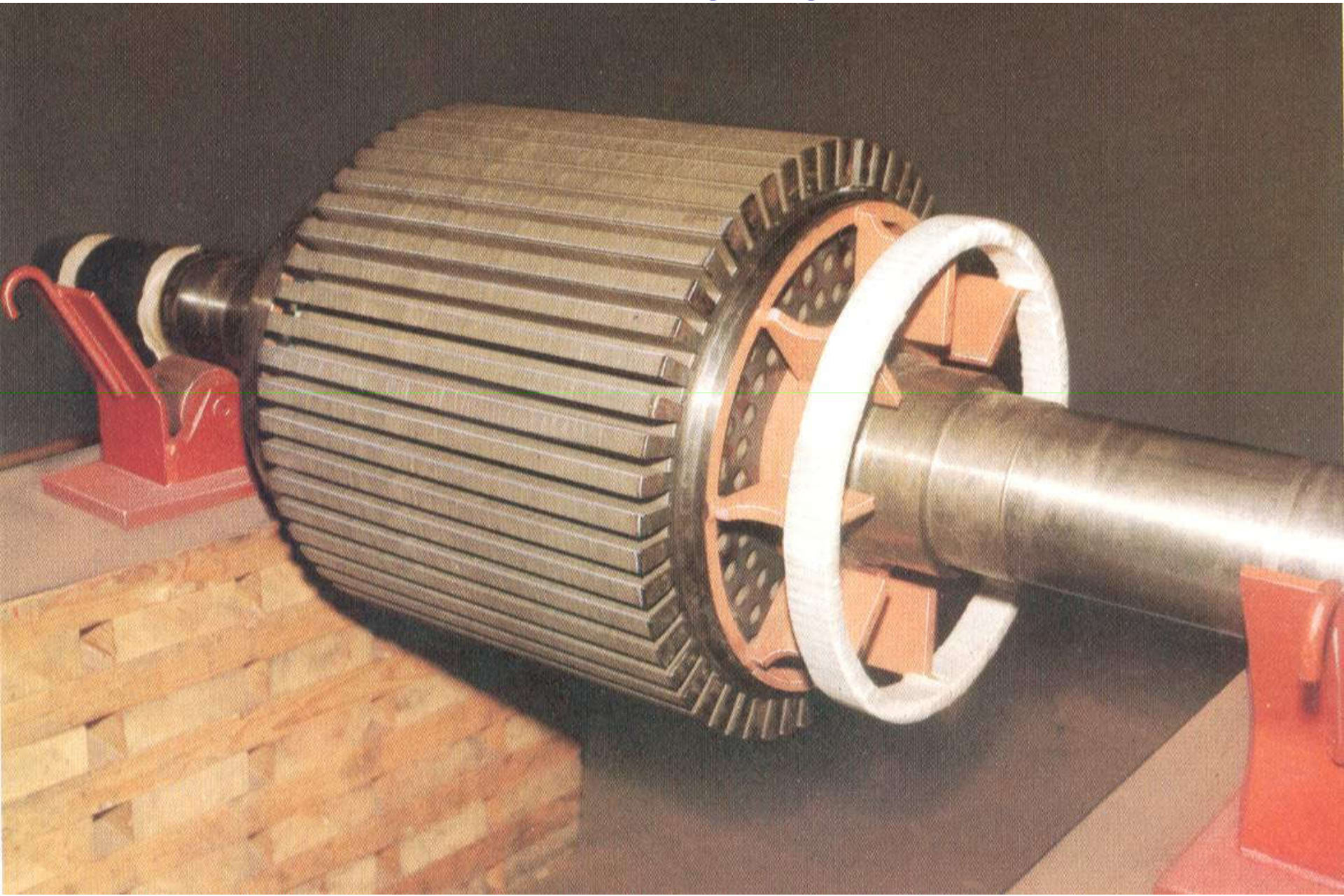
Le rotor avec son collecteur

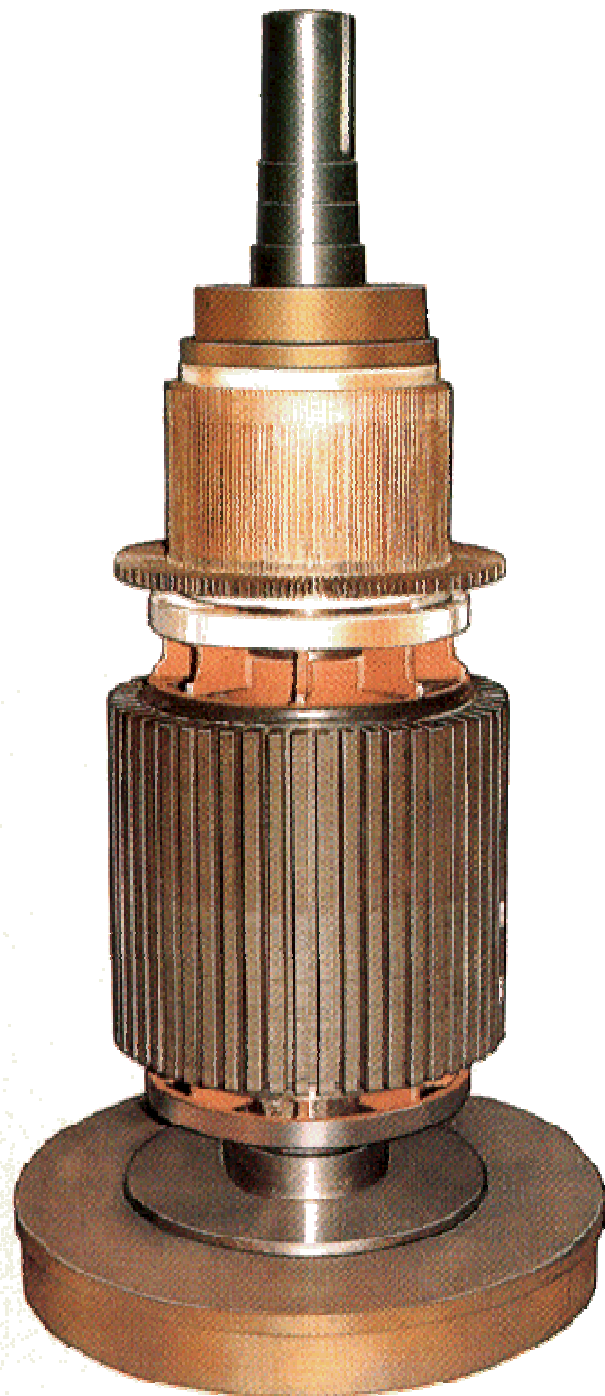






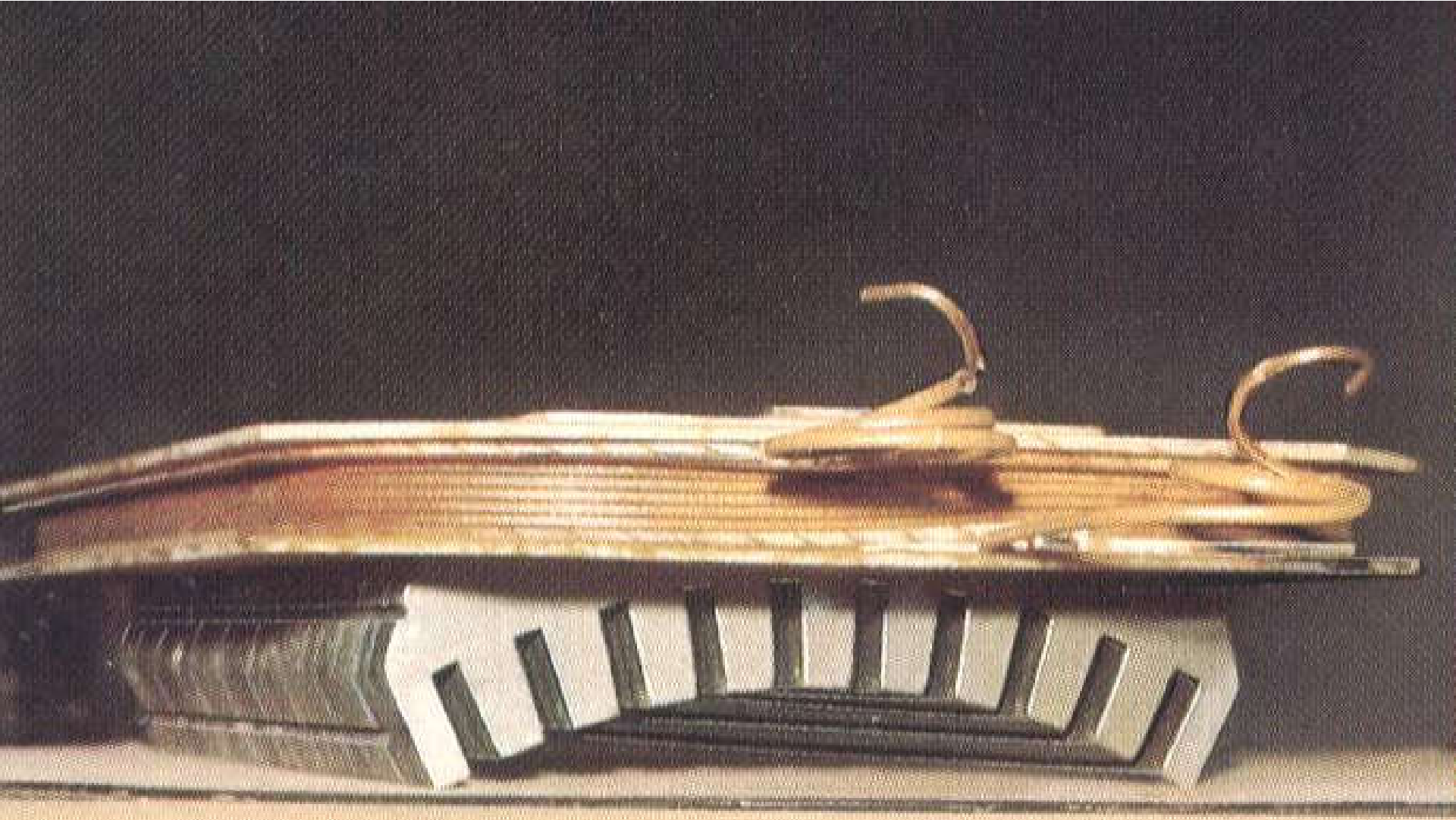
Le rotor



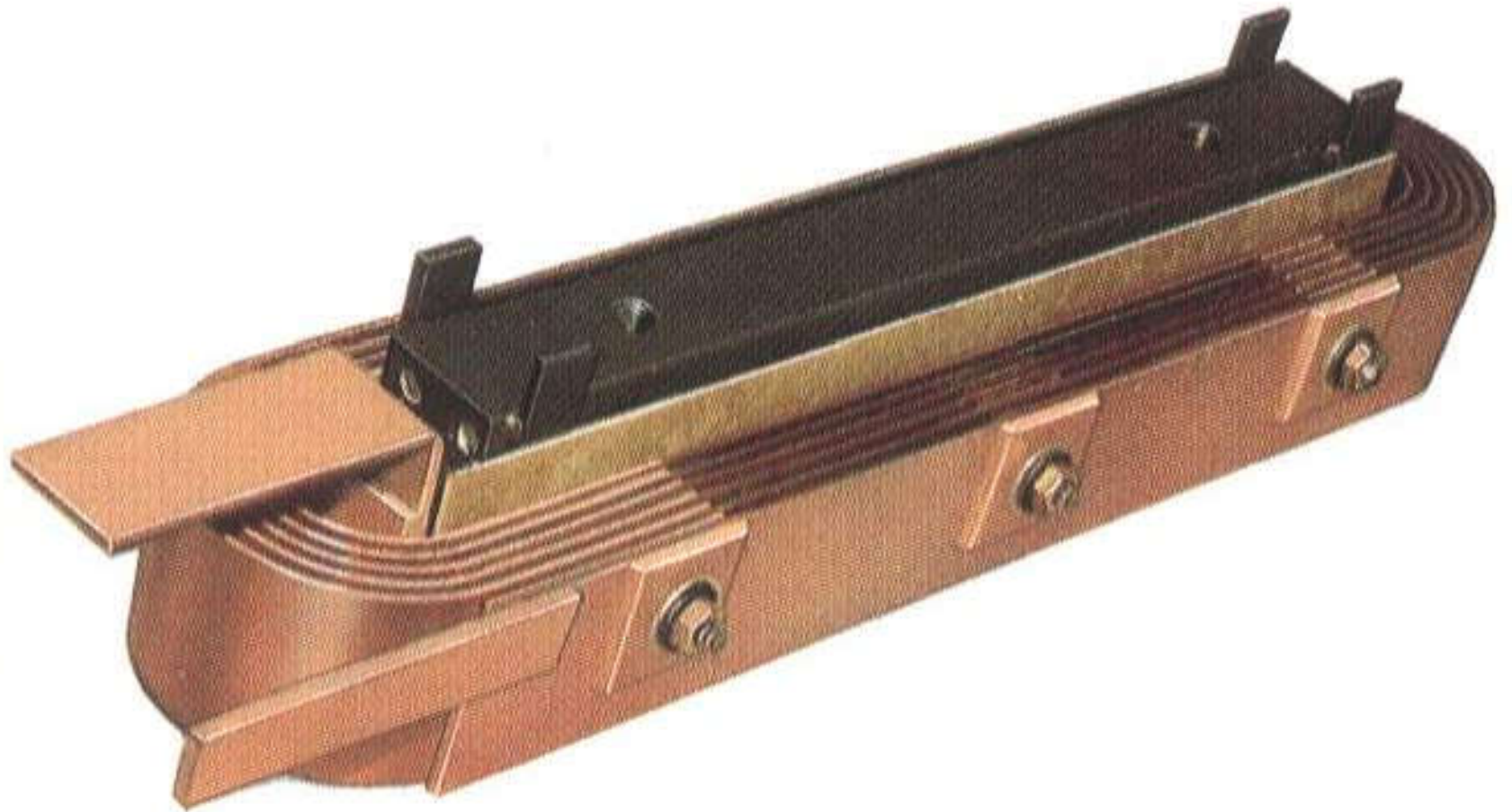


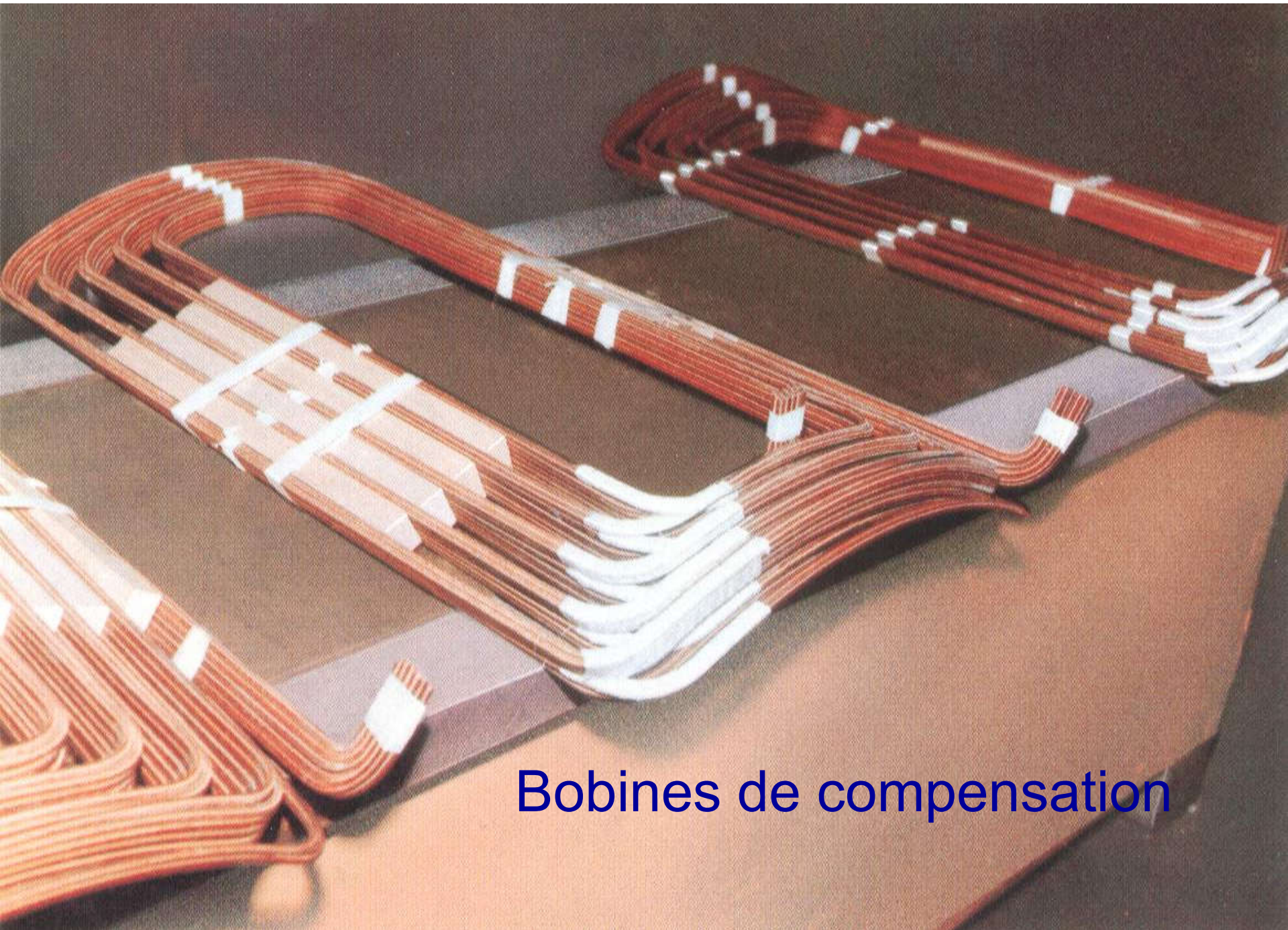
Le stator

Pôle inducteur



Pôle de commutation



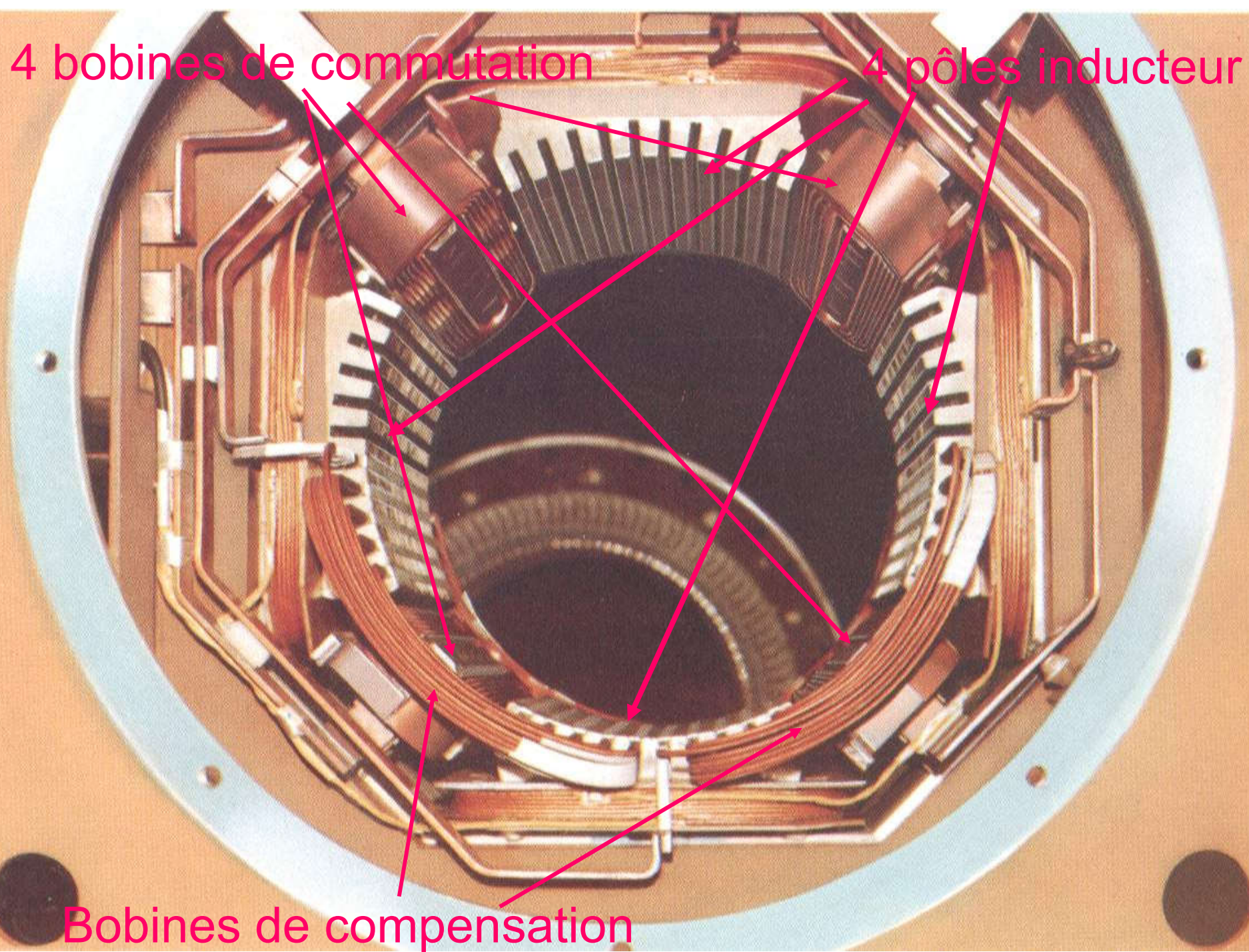


Bobines de compensation

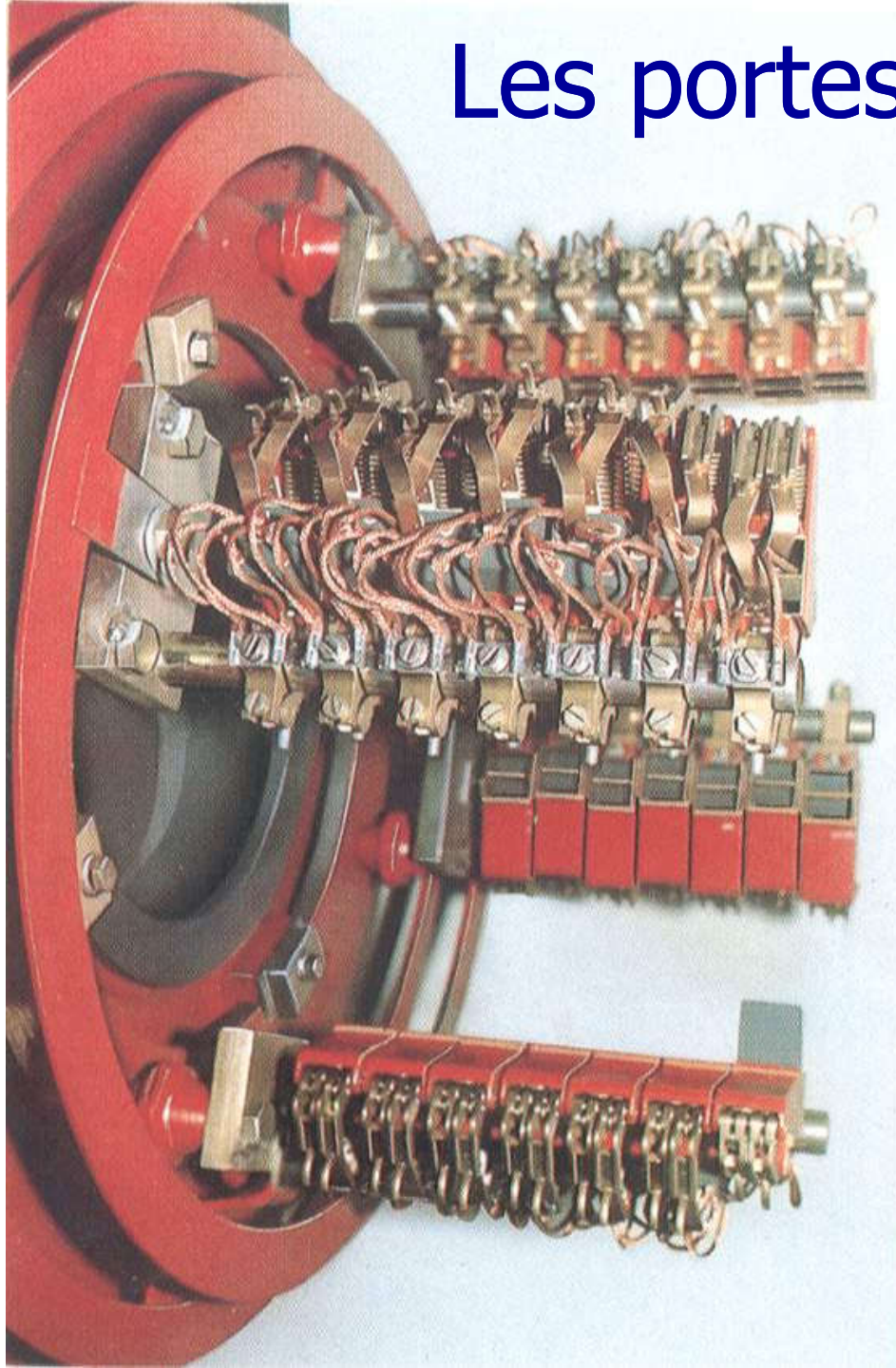
4 bobines de commutation

4 pôles inducteur

Bobines de compensation



Les portes balais



Machines complètes

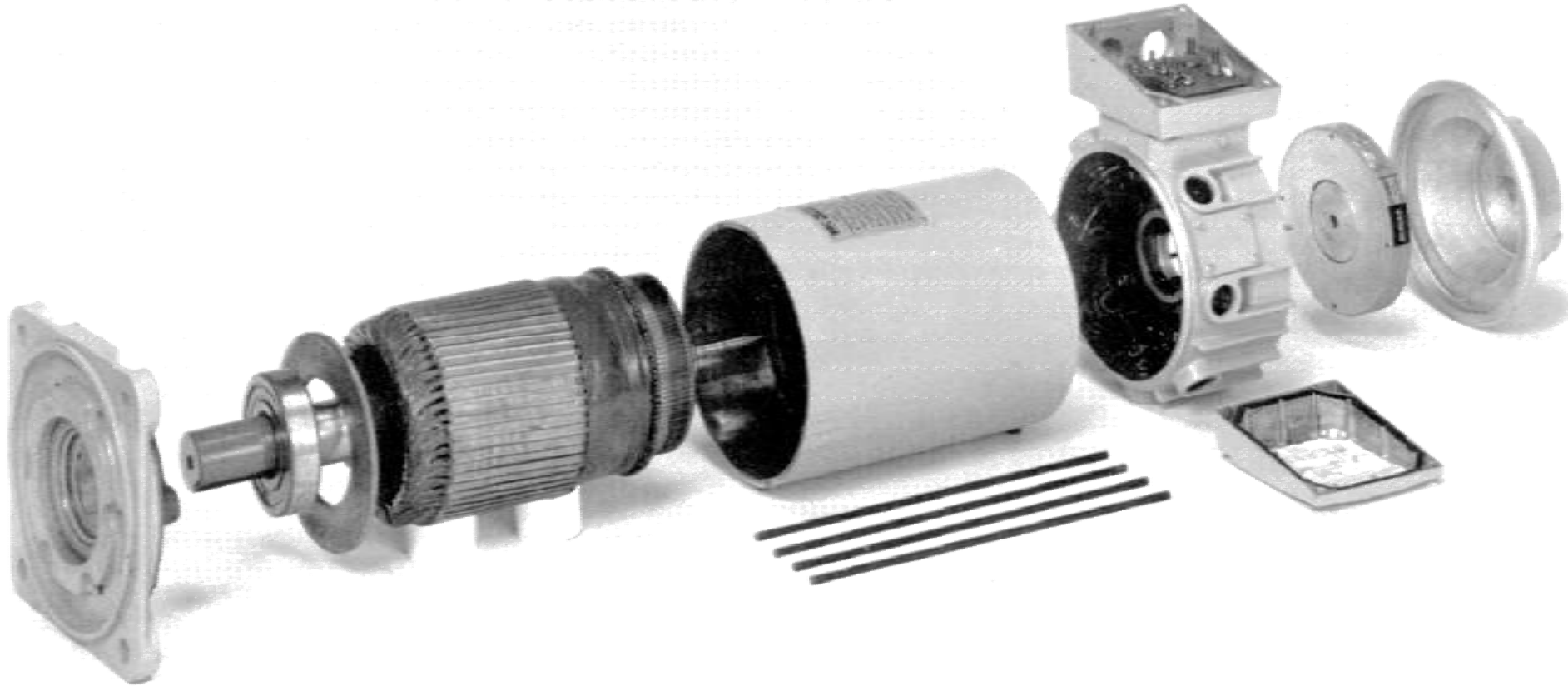
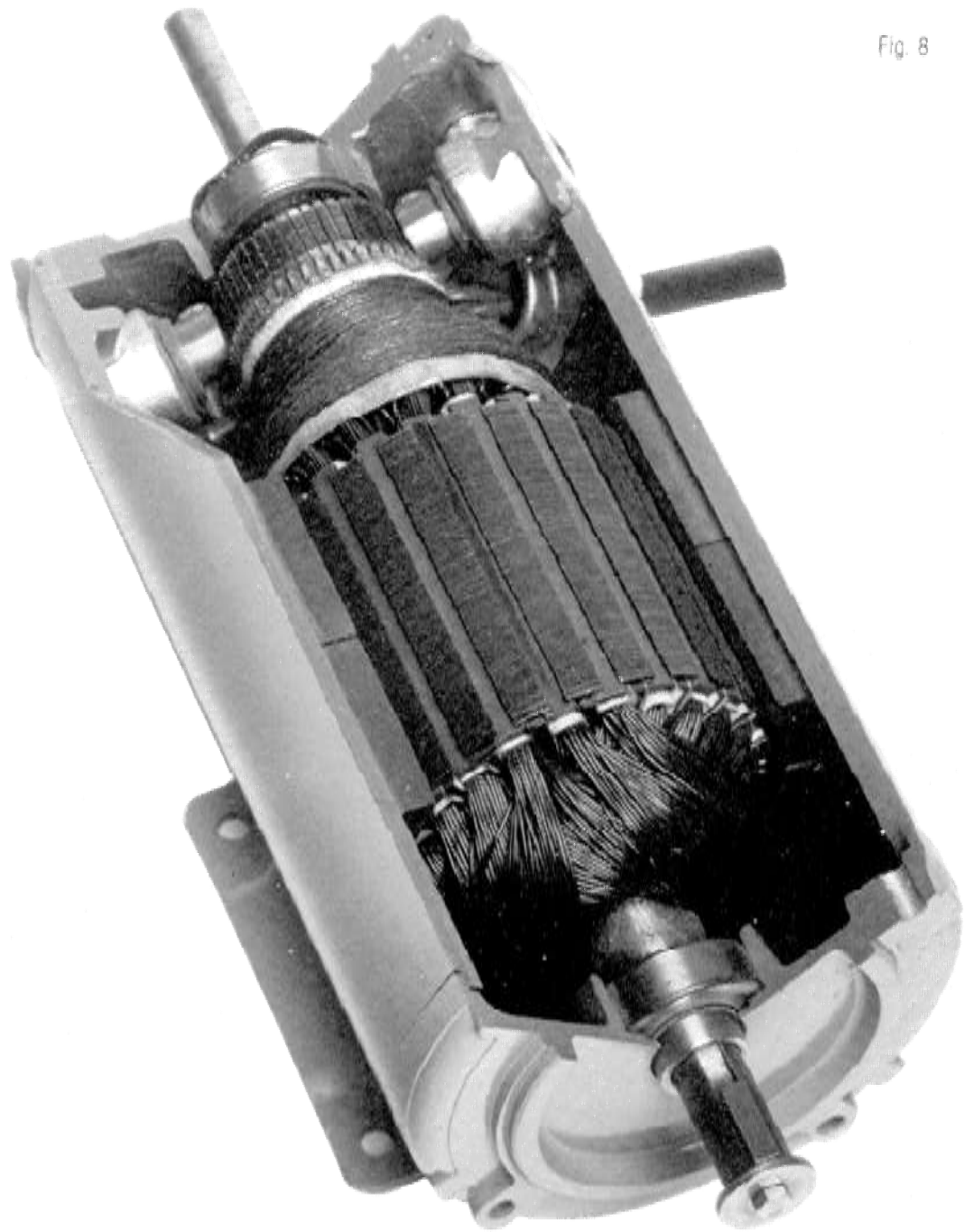


Fig. 8



Équations générales

Formule générale de la f.é.m.

$$E = n N \dot{\phi}$$

Si l'inducteur comporte $2p$ pôles :

$$N \Rightarrow p N$$

Si il y a $2.a$ voies pour le courant entre les balais :

$$n \Rightarrow \frac{n}{a}$$

D'où la formule générale :

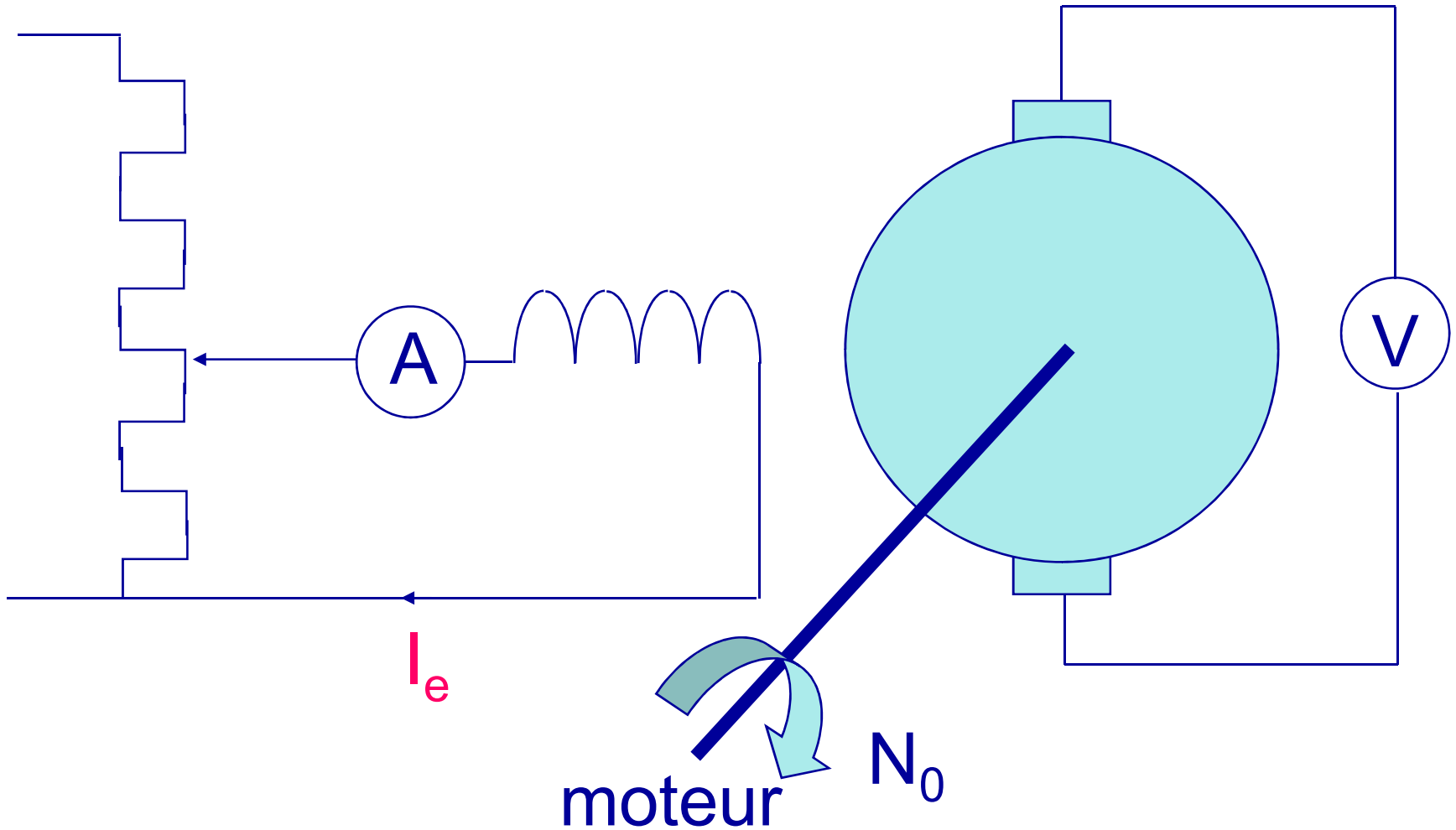
$$E = \frac{\rho}{a} n N \phi(I_e)$$

ρ , n , a , sont des paramètres fixés par construction.

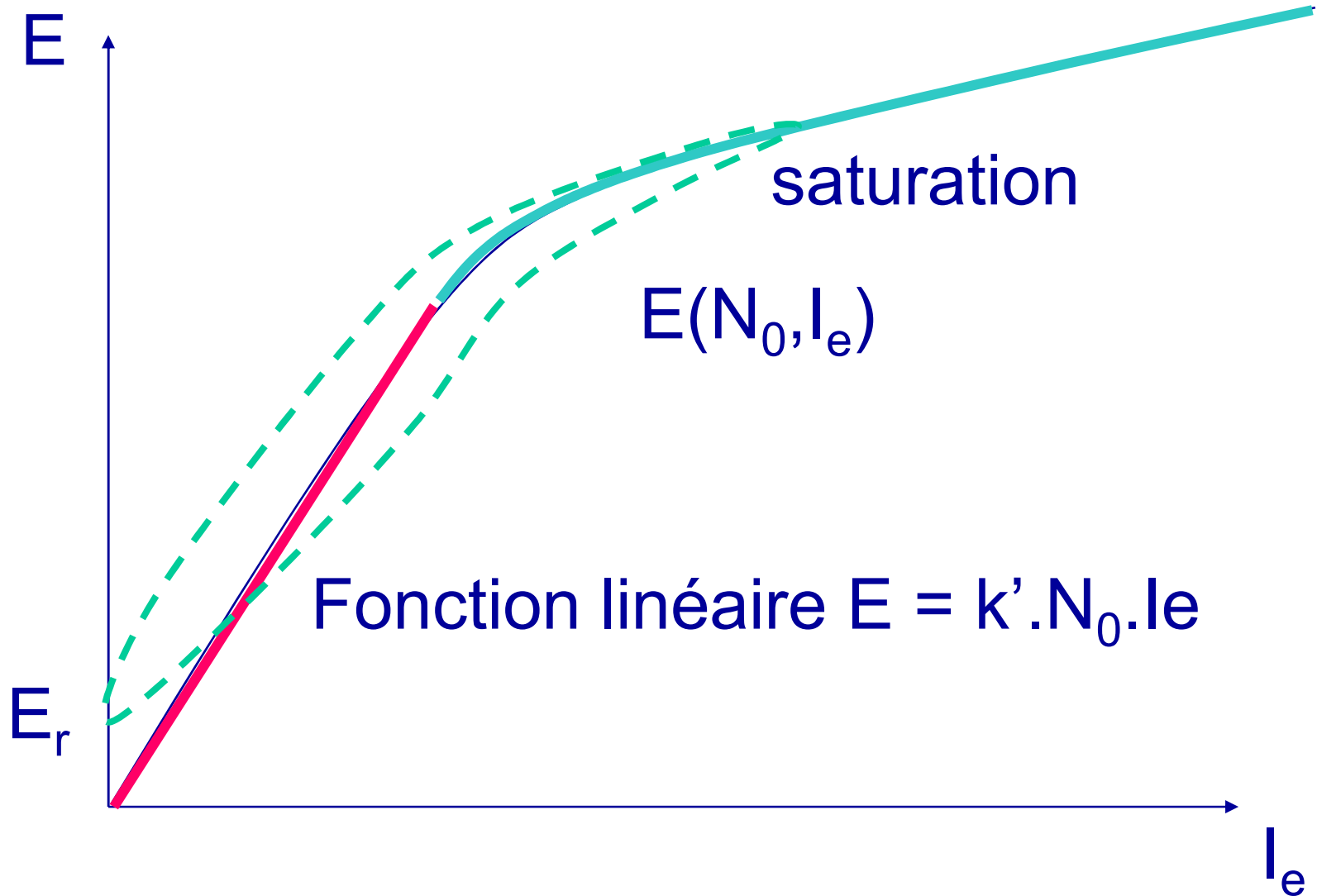
On pourra écrire :

$$E = k N \phi(I_e)$$

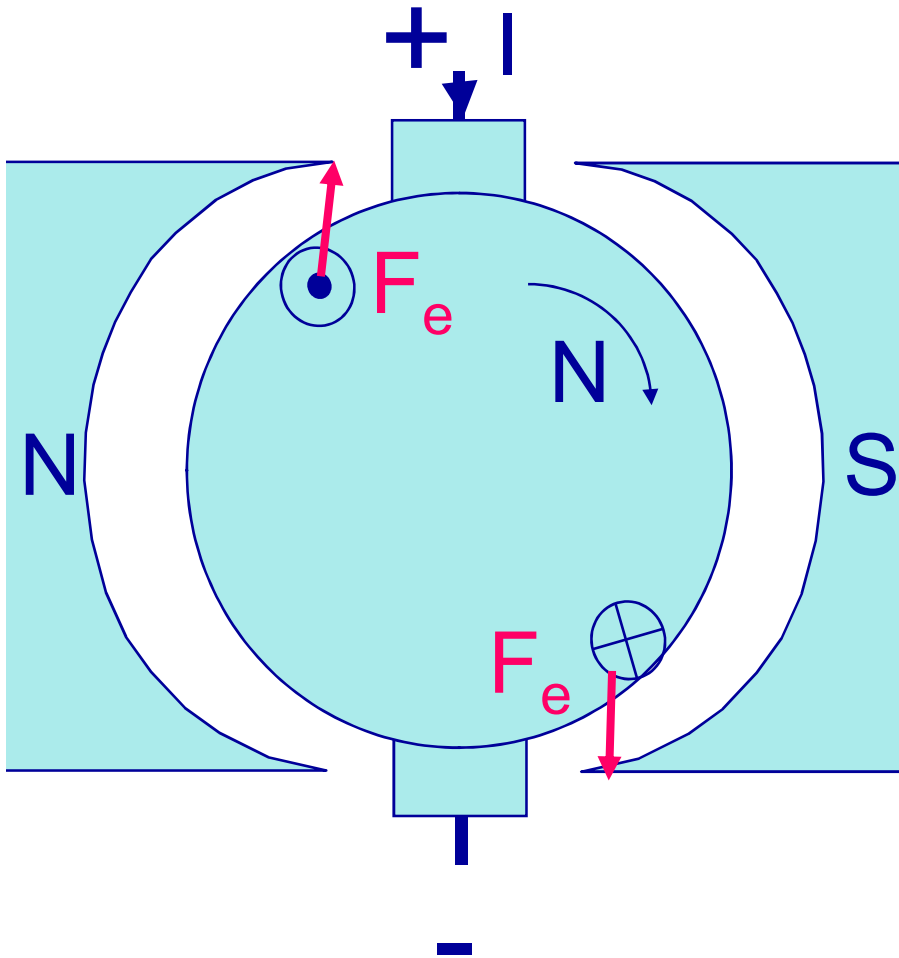
Caractéristiques à vide



Caractéristiques à vide

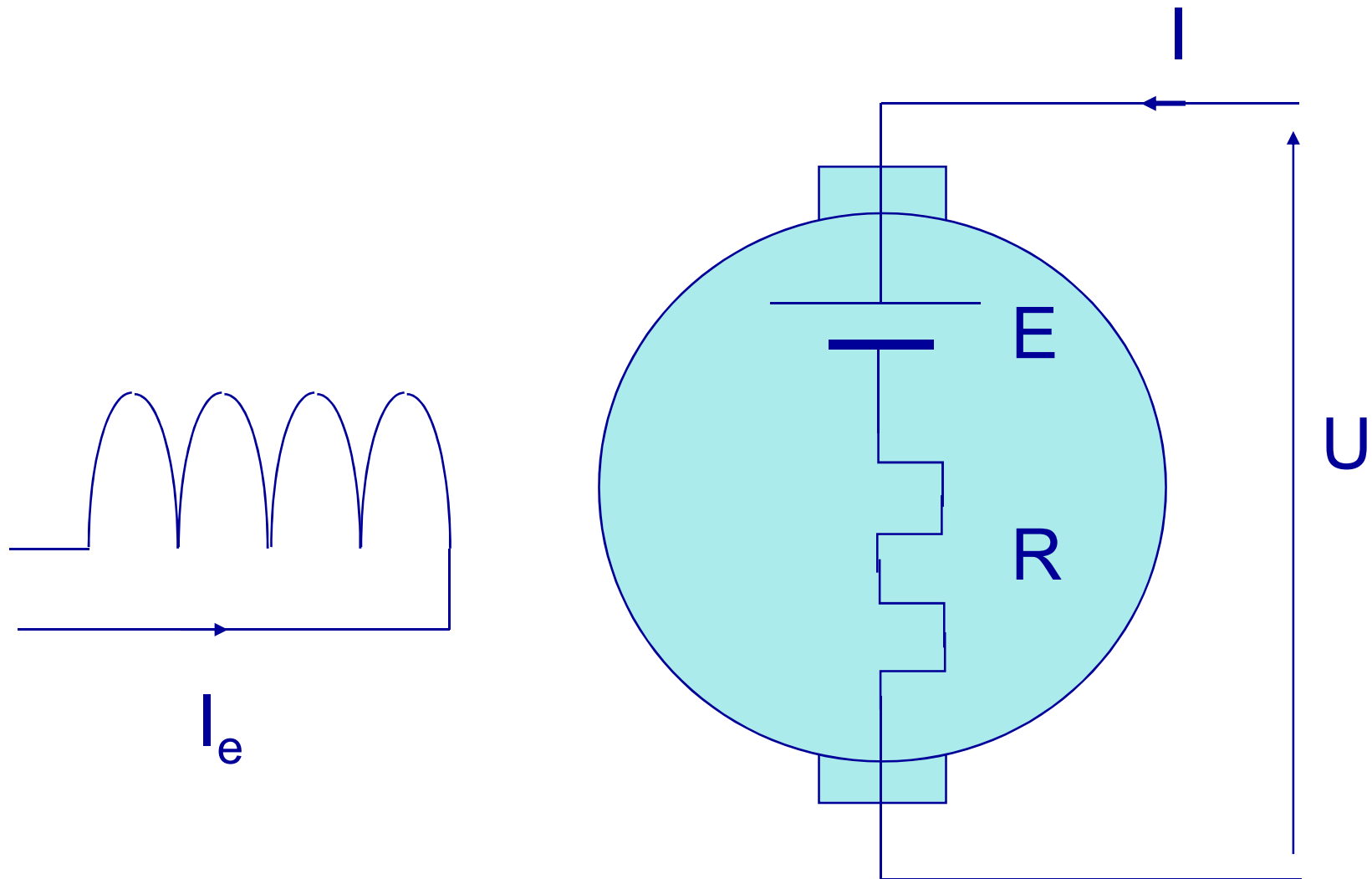


Couple électromagnétique



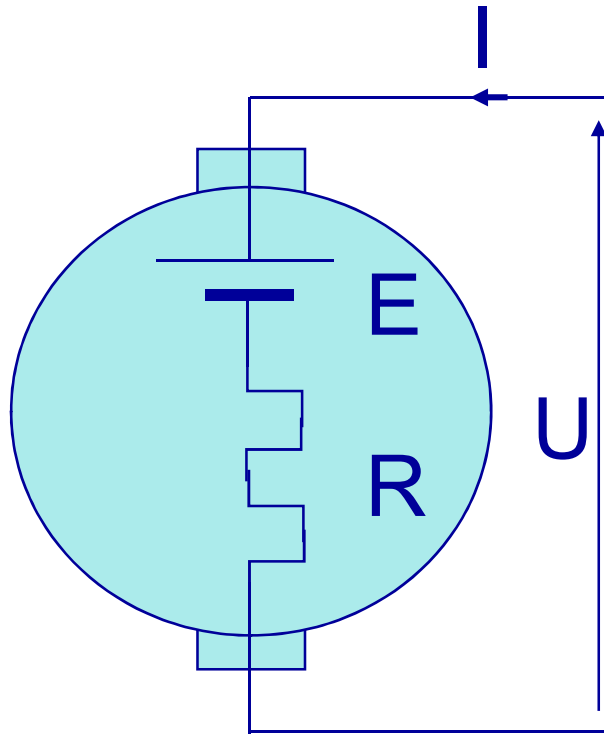
$$C_e = \sum F_e \times r$$

Modèle de la machine en régime permanent



L'inductance des enroulements n'a pas d'effet :
lorsque $I = \text{cte}$, $e = d\varphi/dt = 0$

$$P = U \cdot I = (E + R \cdot I) \cdot I = E \cdot I + R \cdot I^2$$

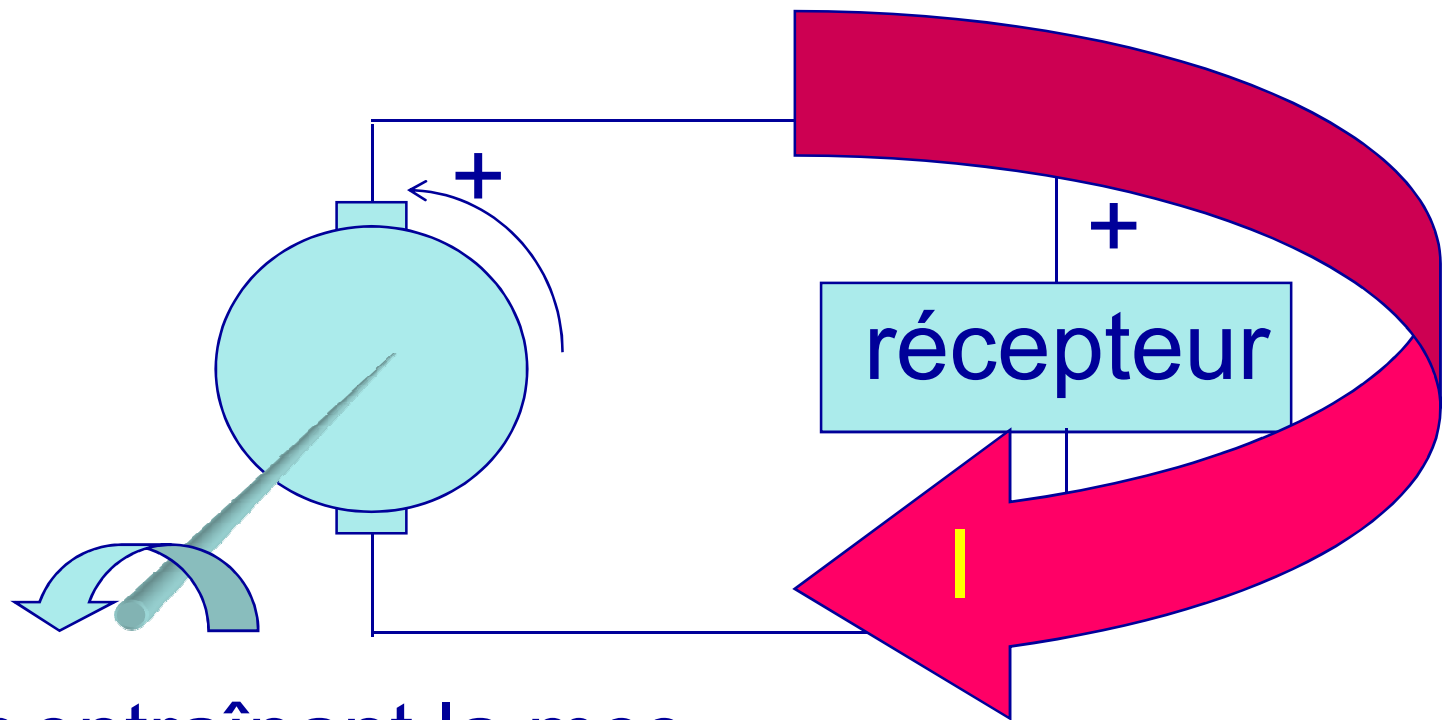


$$P_e = E \cdot I = C_e \cdot \Omega = C_e \cdot 2\pi \cdot N$$

$$C_e = \frac{E \cdot I}{2\pi \cdot N}$$

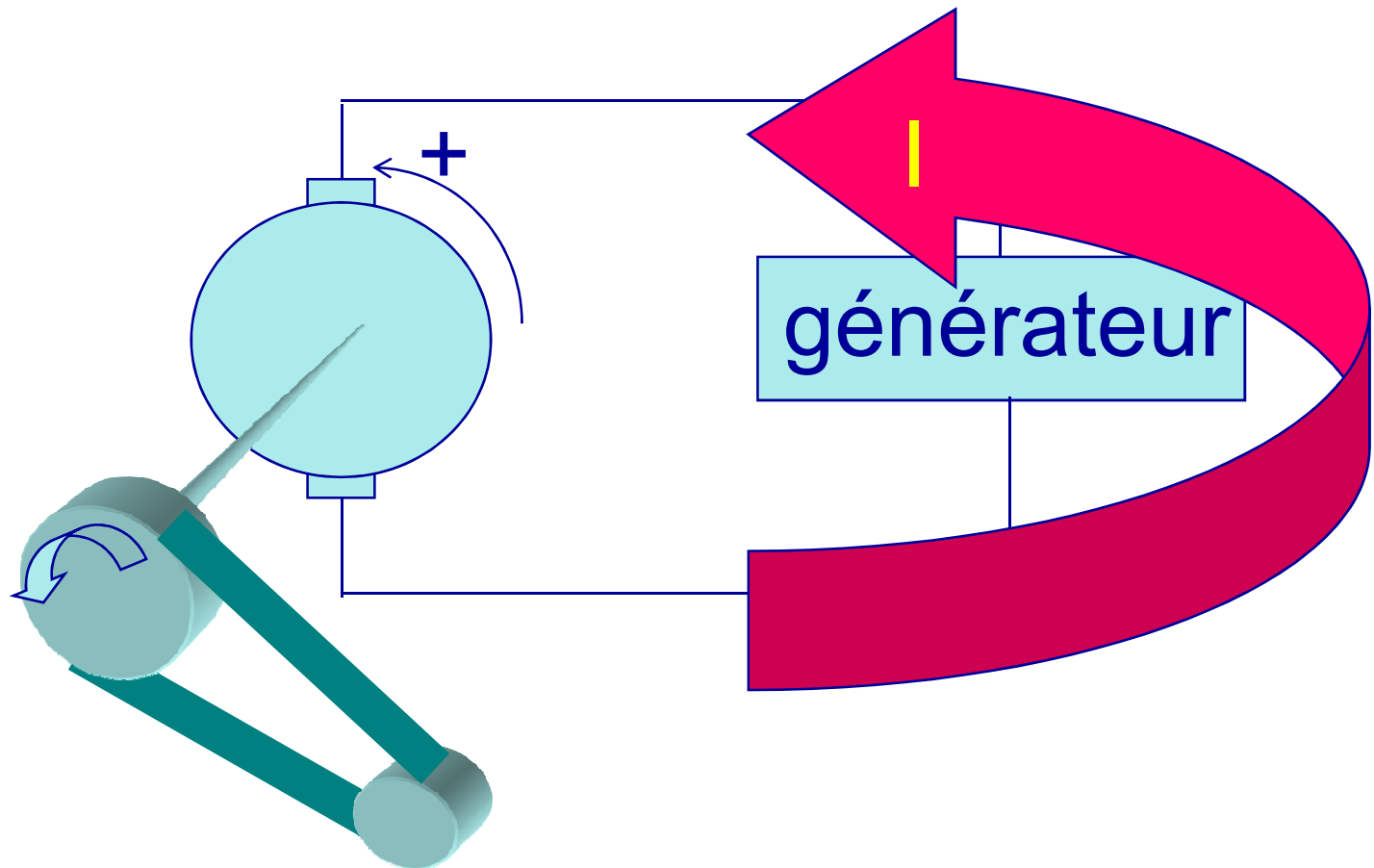
$$C_e = \frac{k}{2\pi} I \cdot \phi(I_e)$$

La machine à courant continu est soit :
une f.é.m. = génératrice



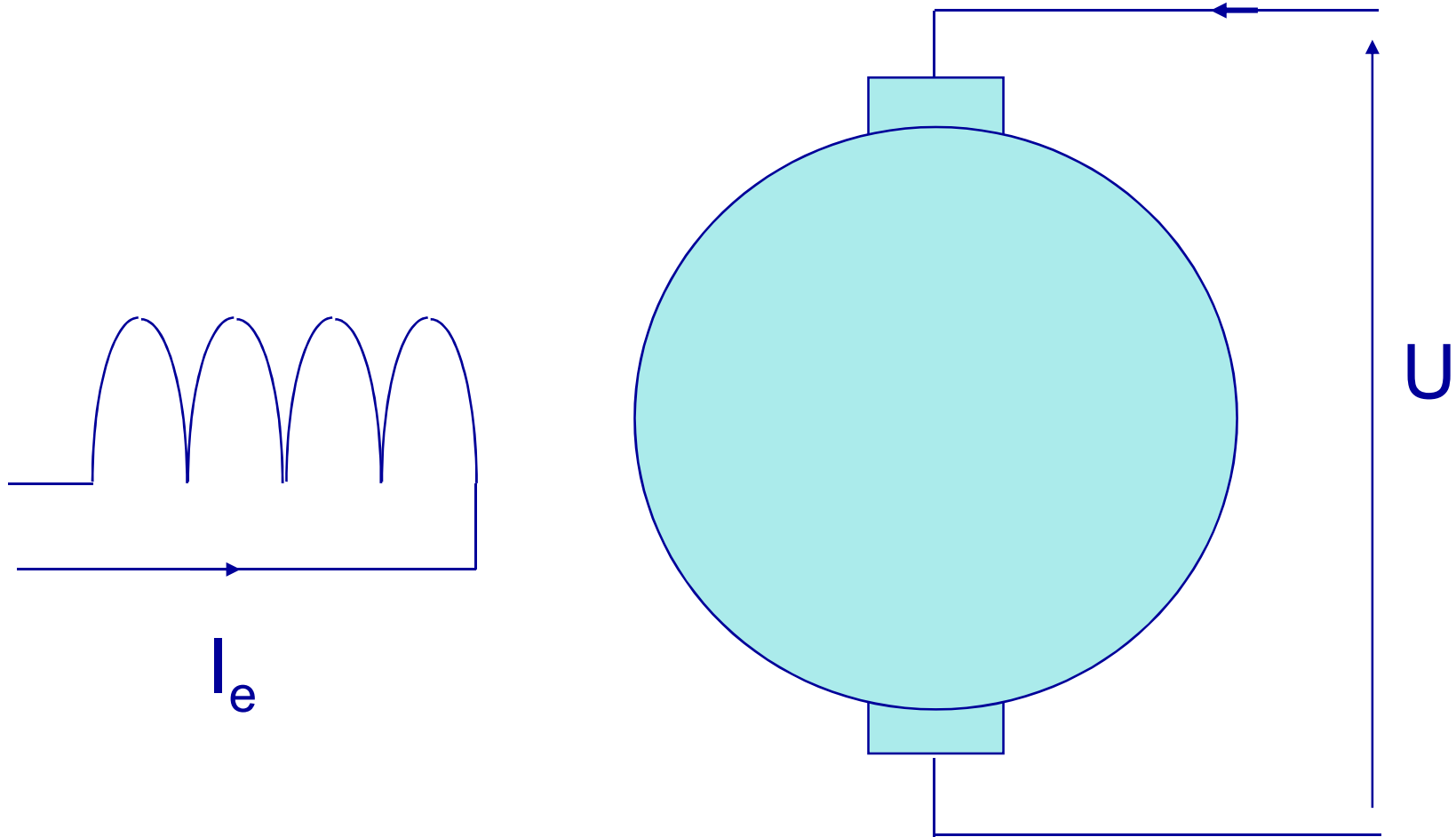
moteur entraînant la mcc

soit une f.c.é.m. = moteur

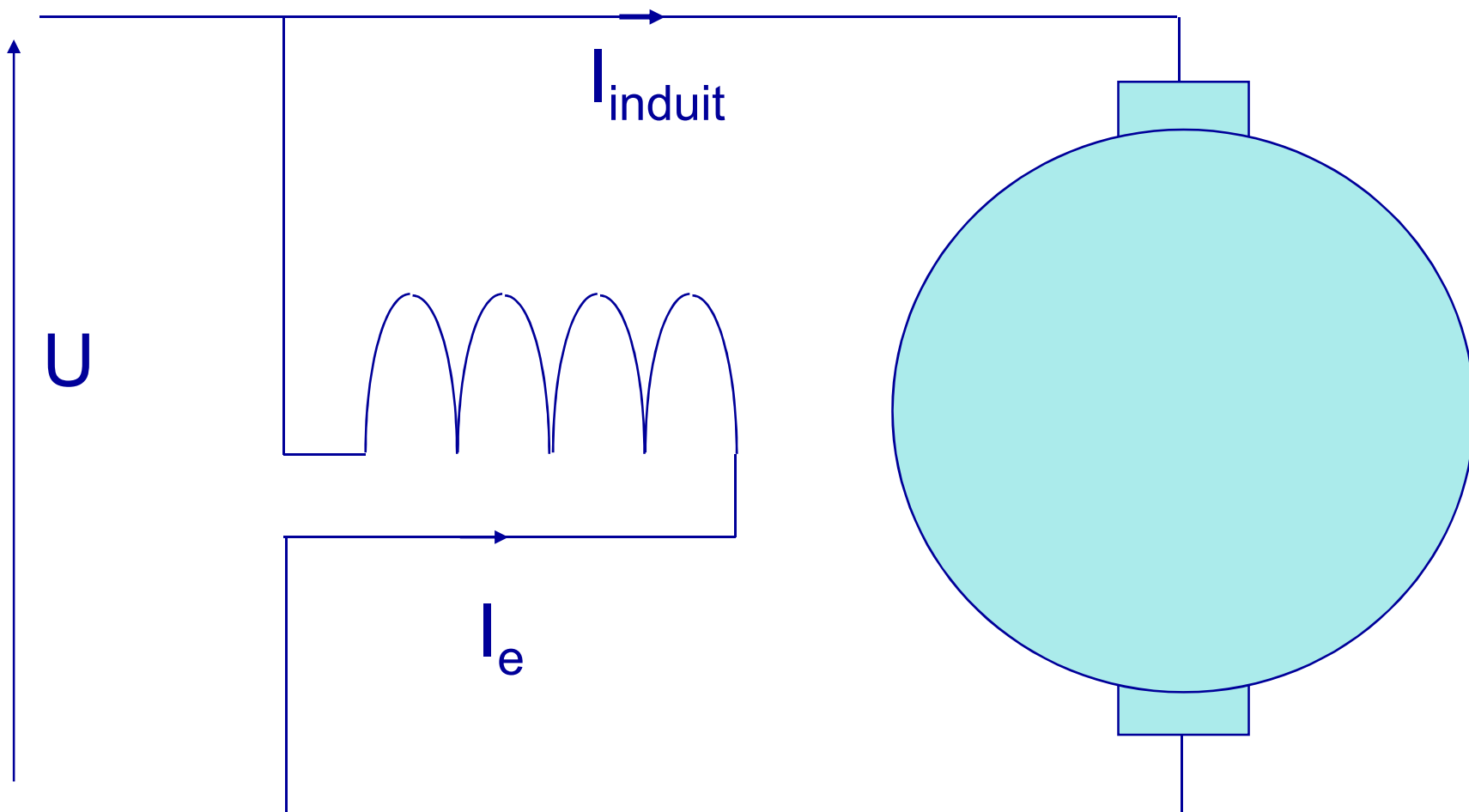


Les différents modes d'excitation de la machine à courant continu

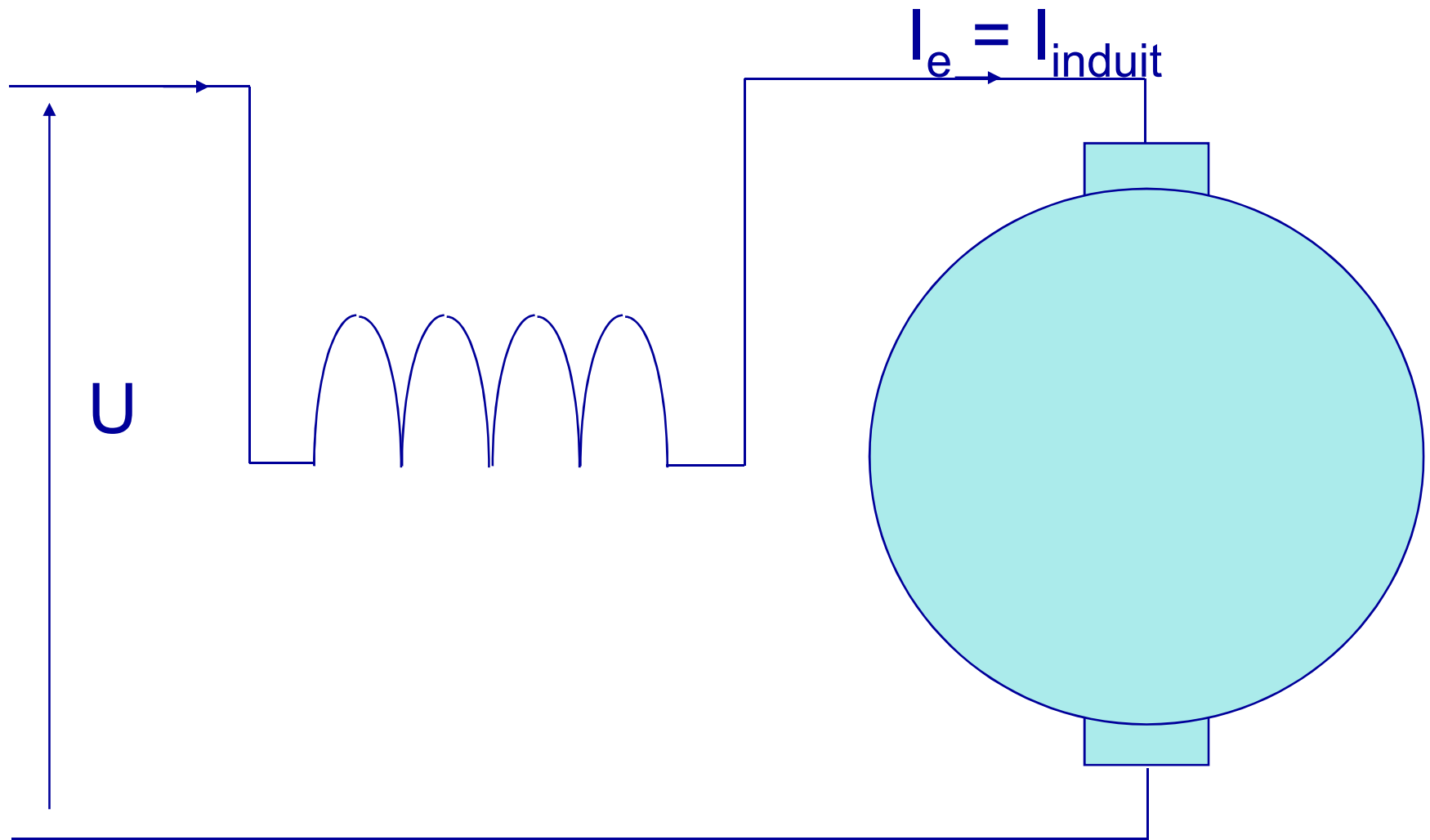
Machine à excitation séparée :



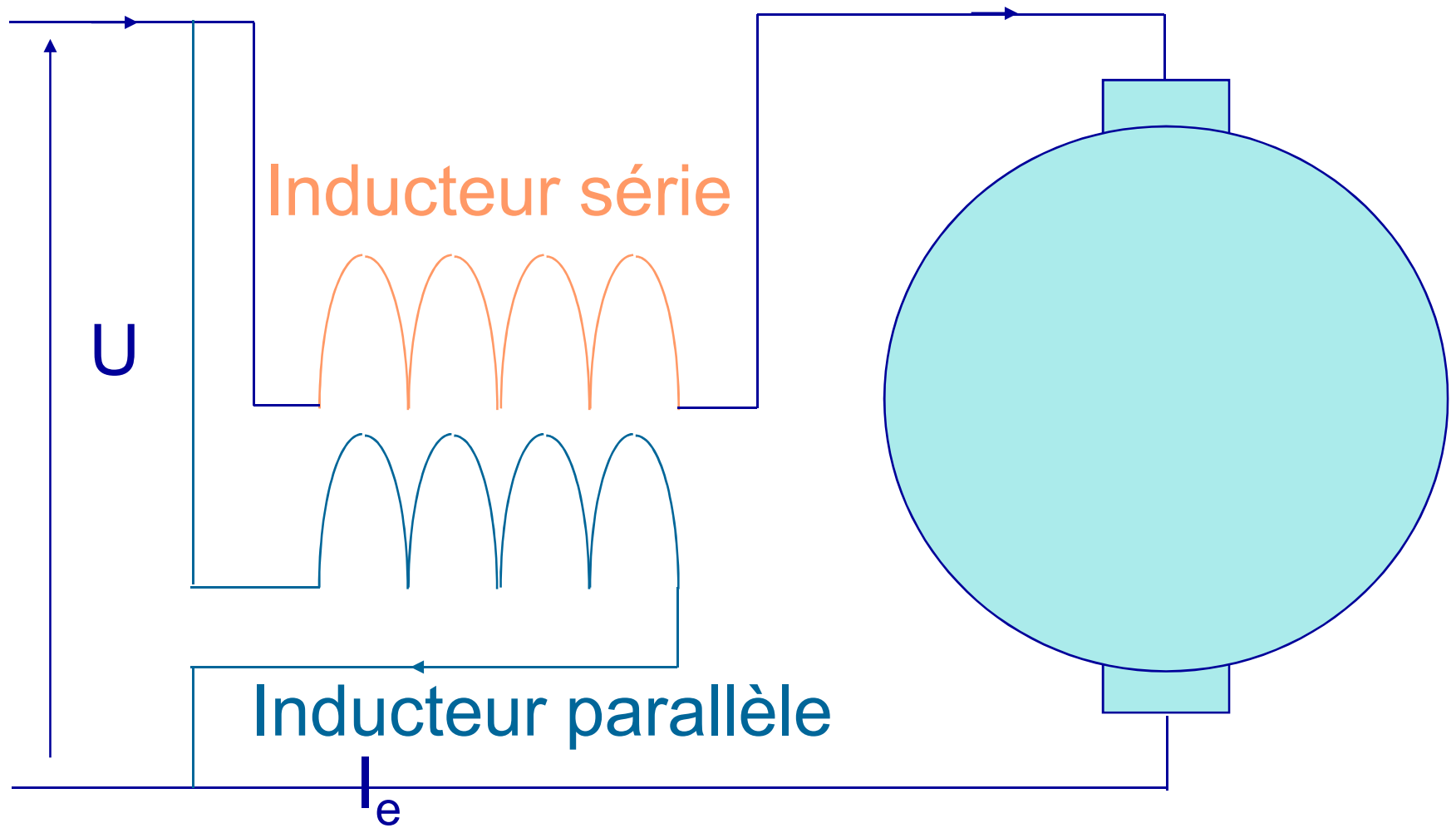
Machine à excitation dérivée :



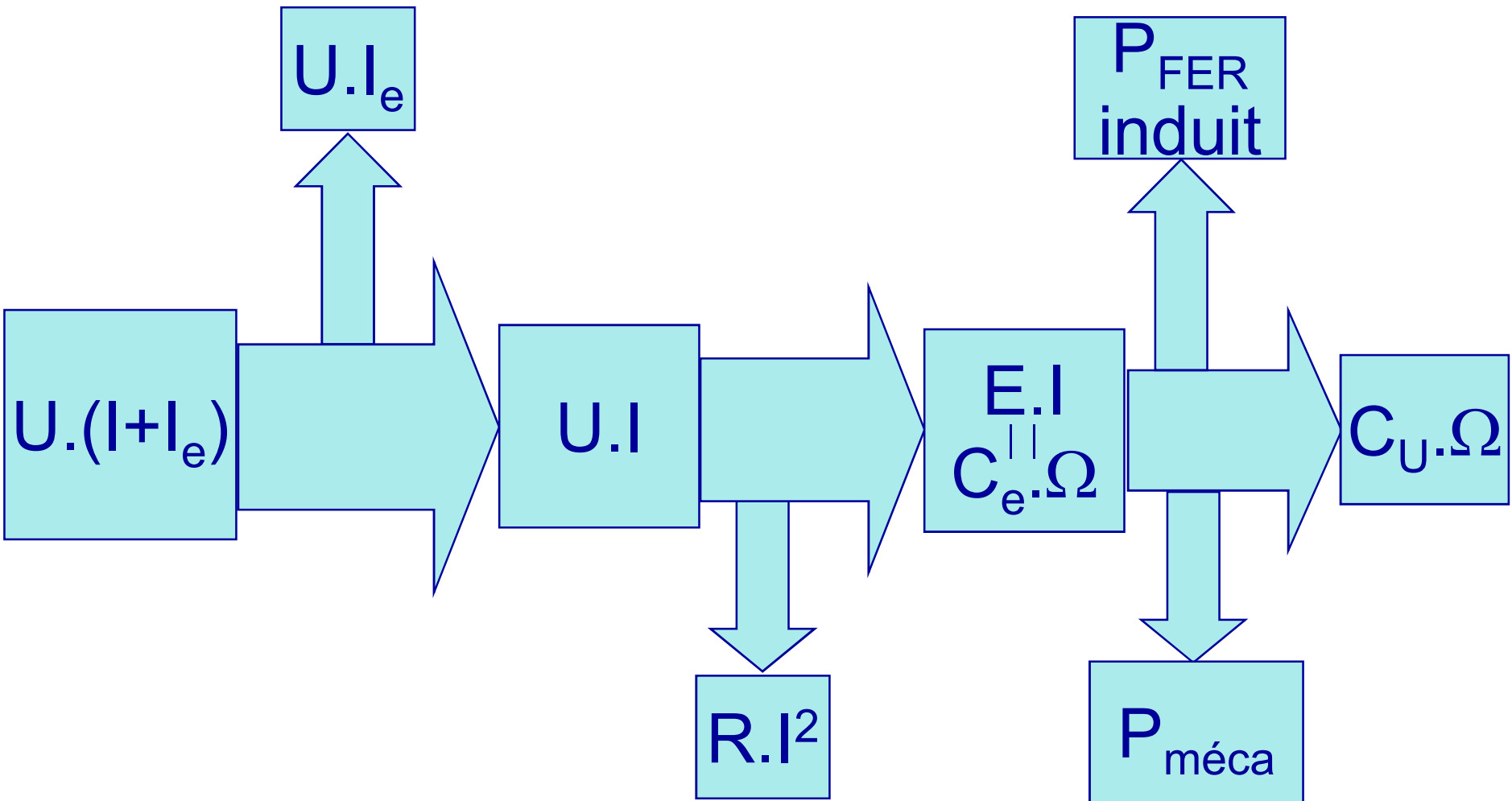
Machine à excitation série :



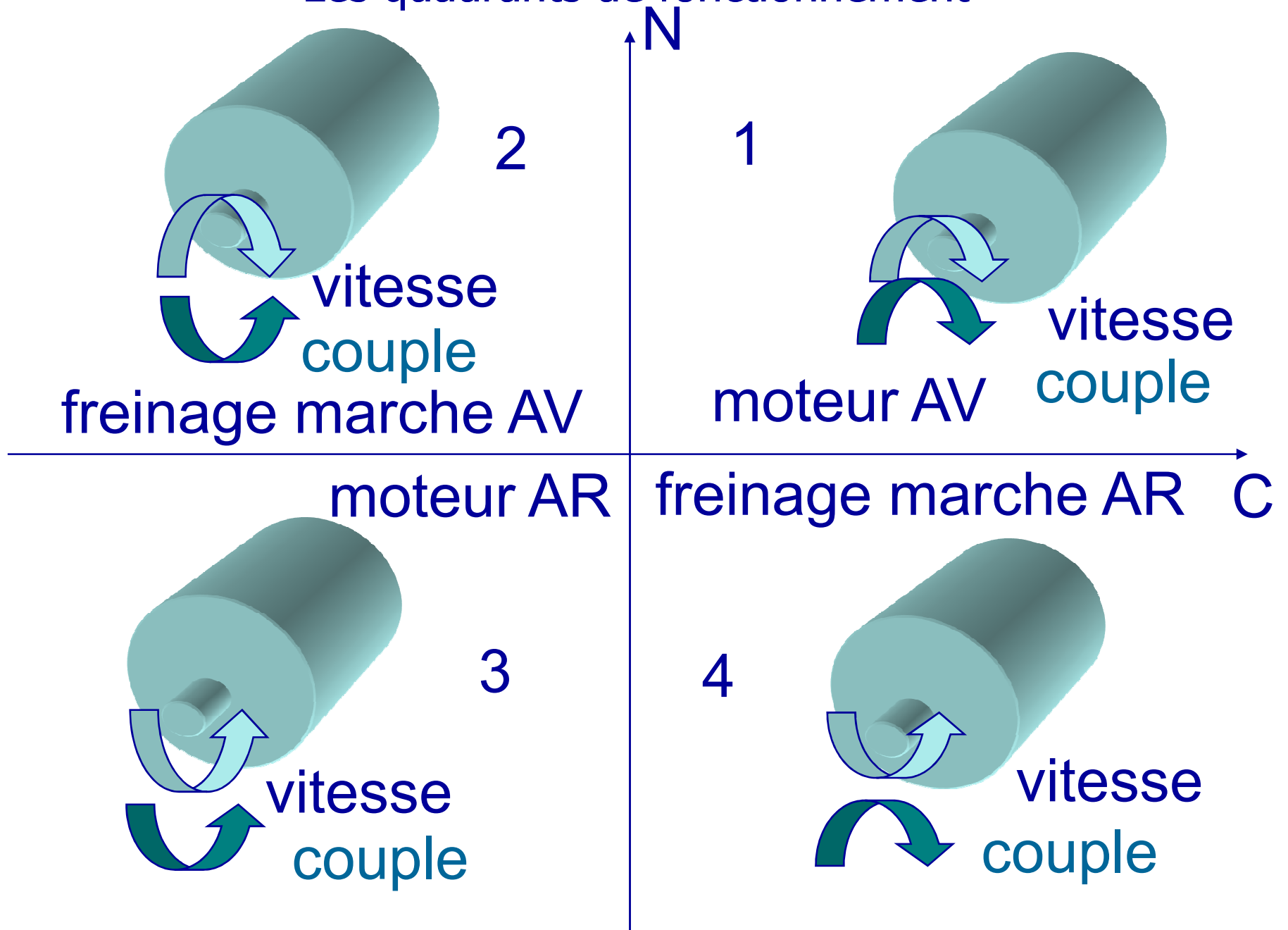
Machine à excitation composée :



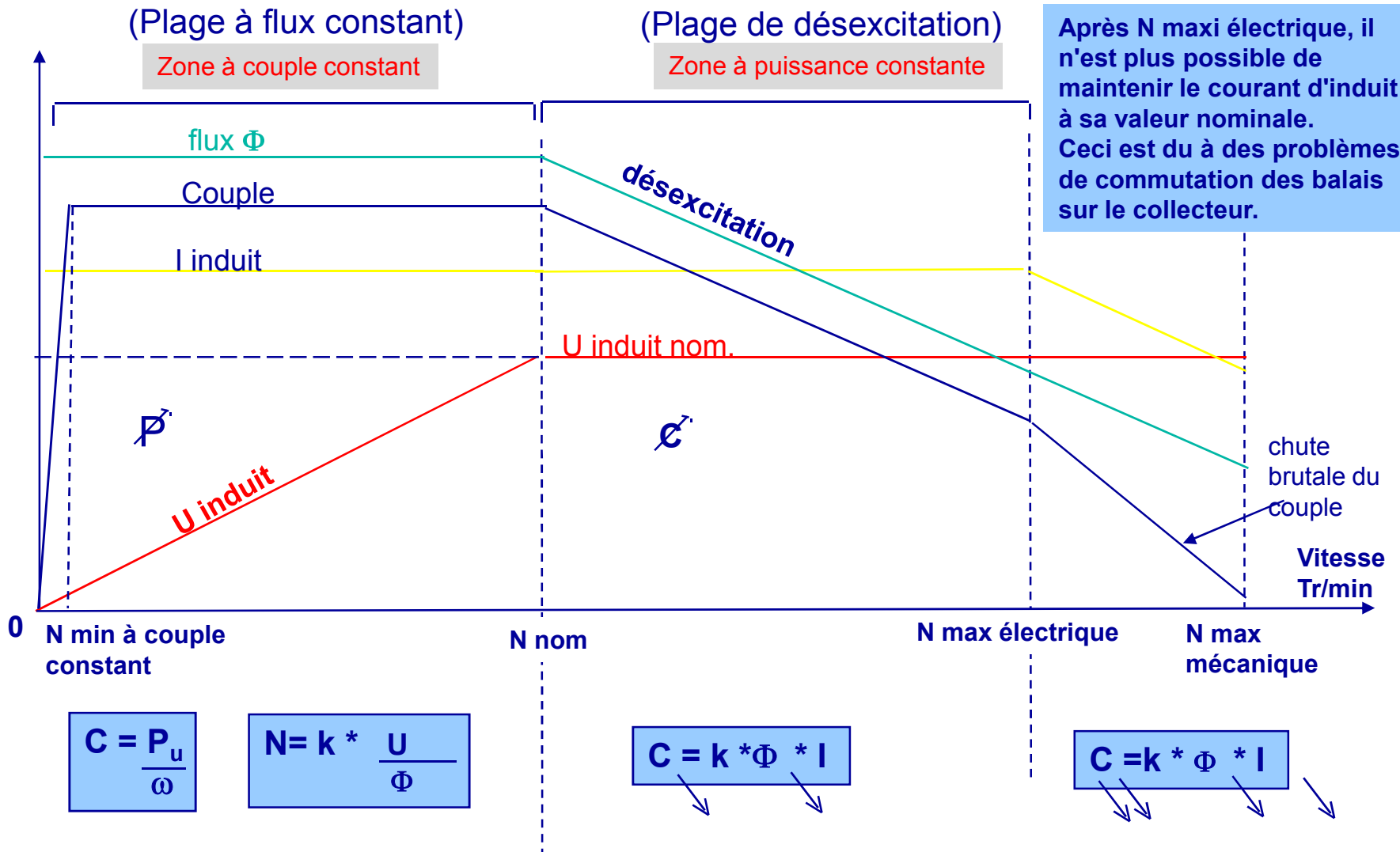
Rendement de la machine à courant continu



Les quadrants de fonctionnement



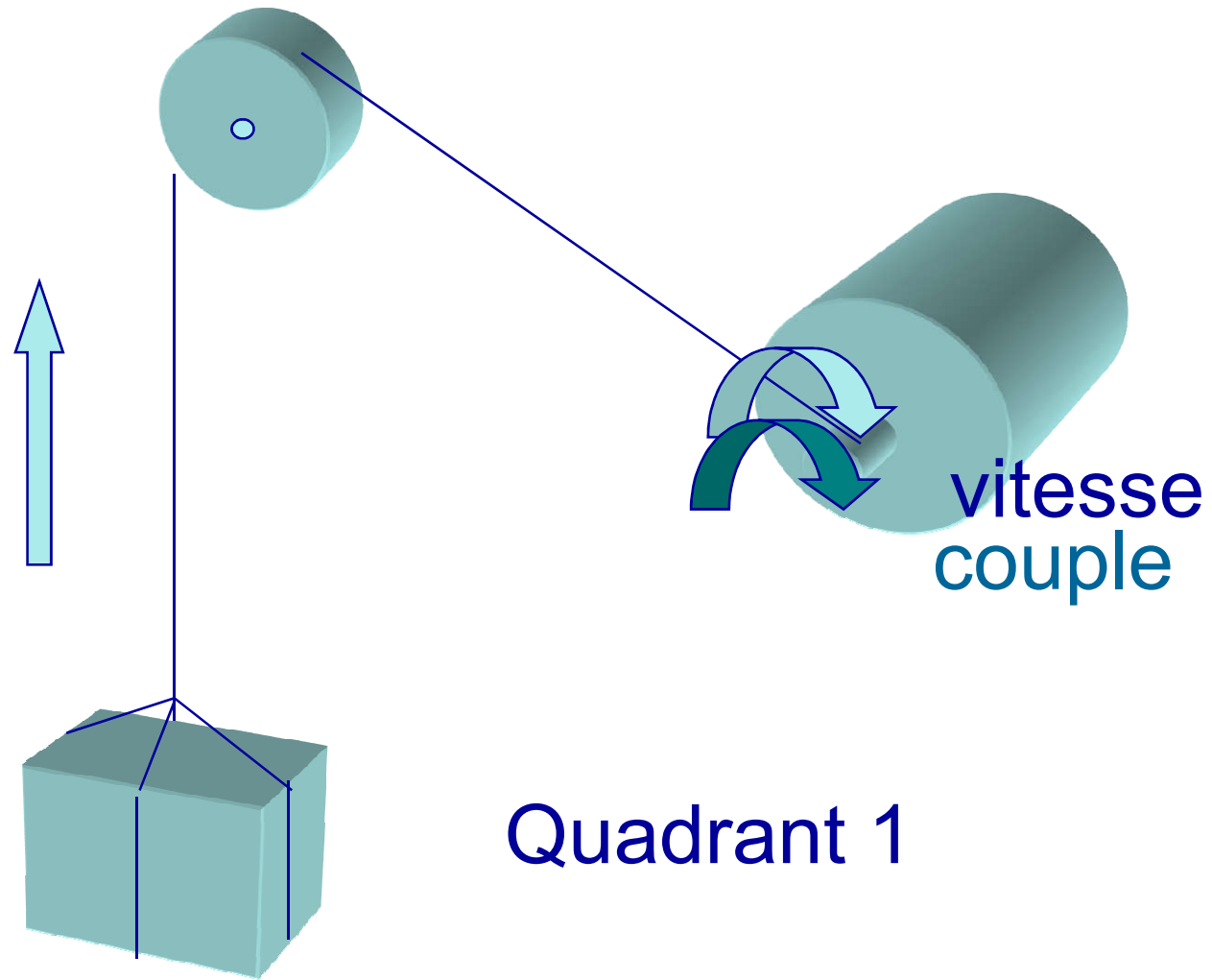
Moteur à Courant Continu



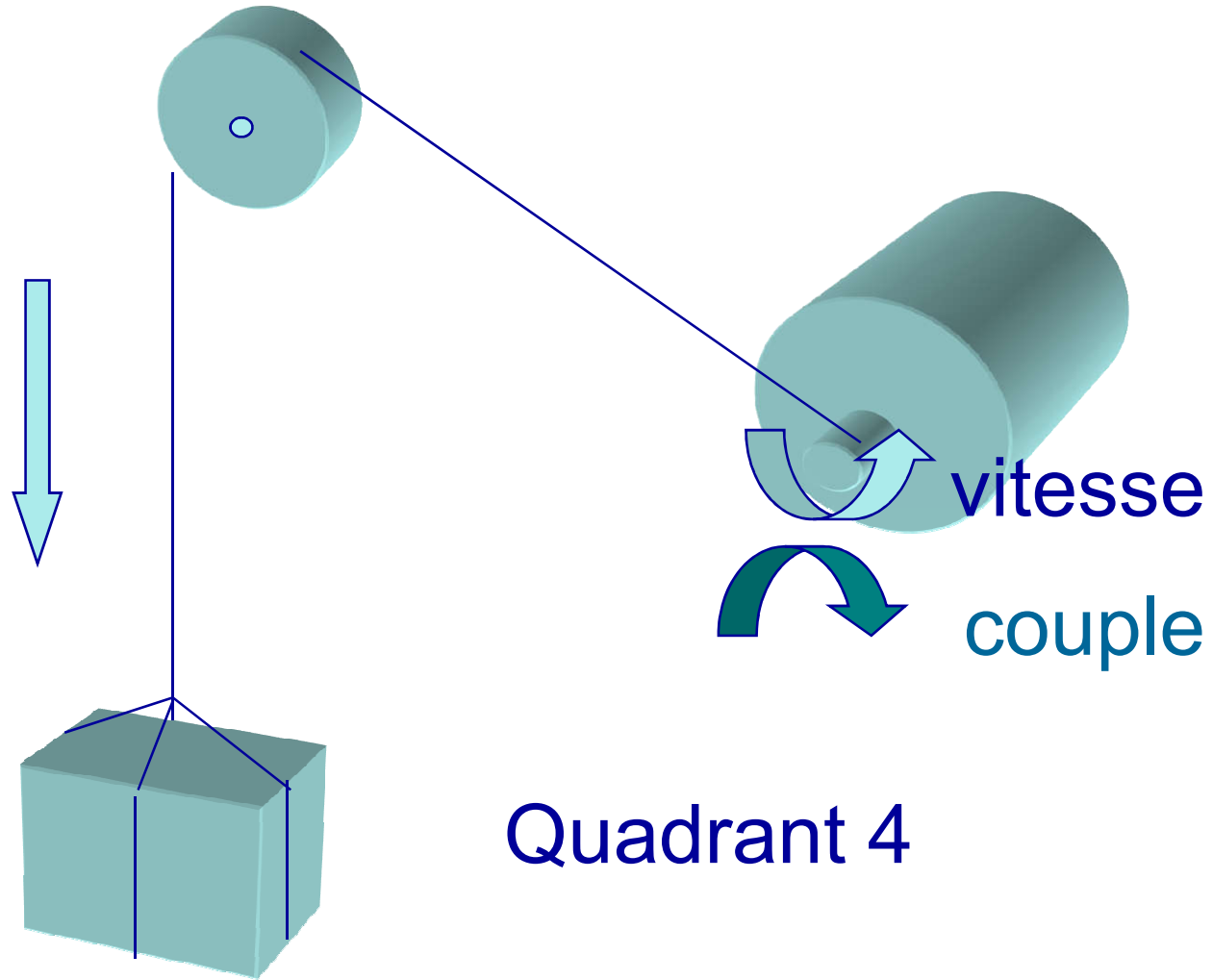
Exemple :



Montée = marche AV

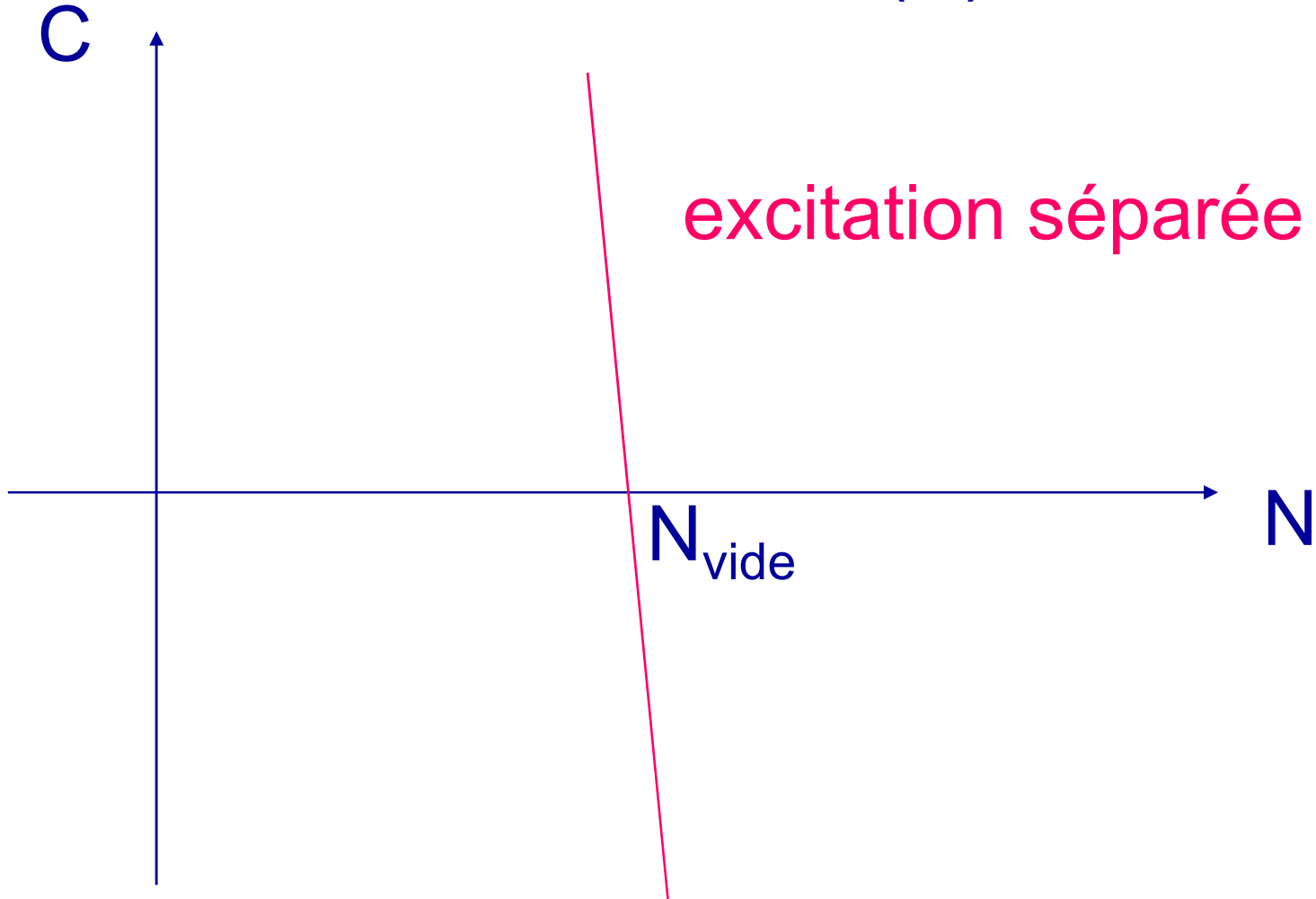


Descente = marche AR

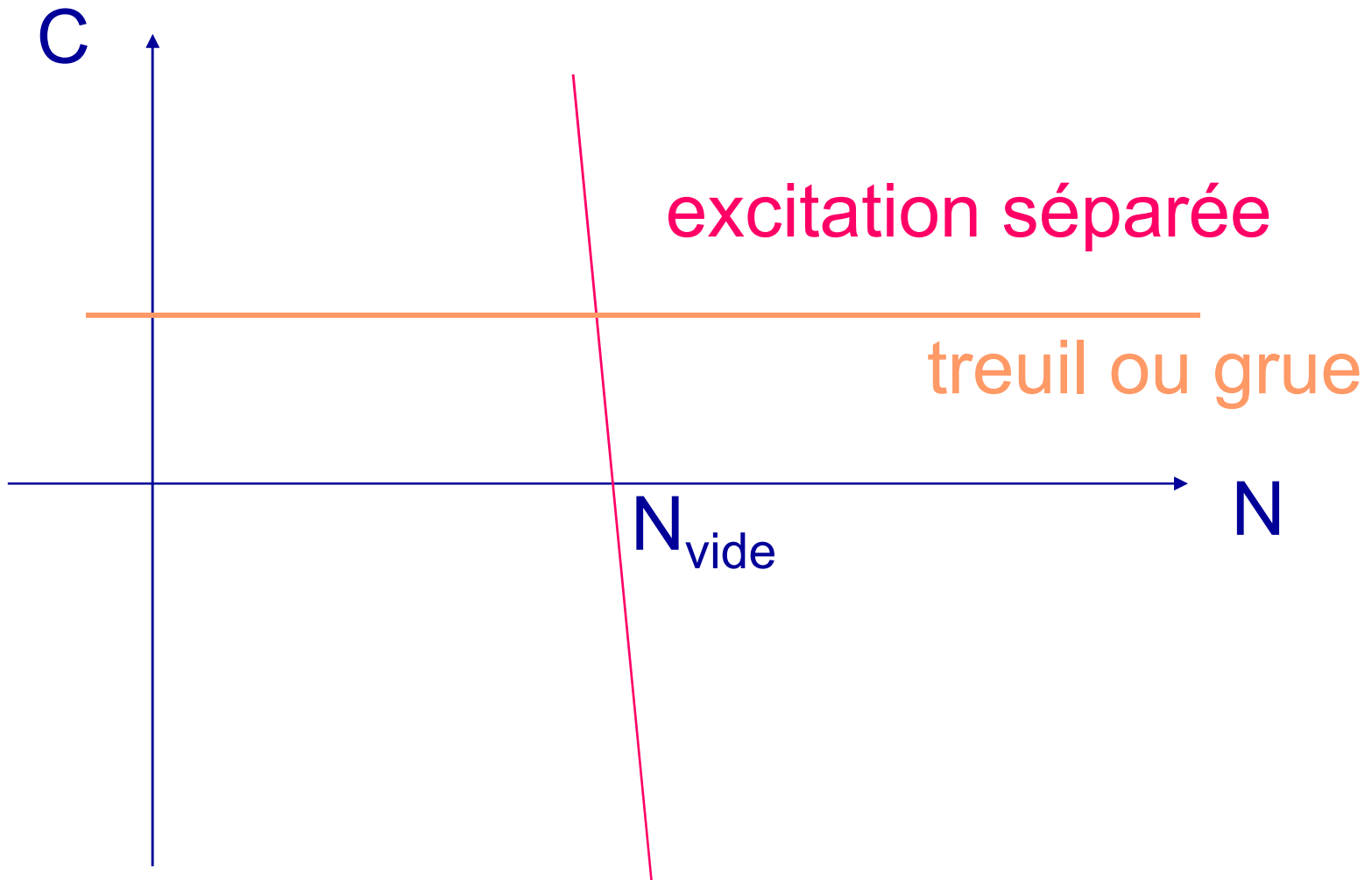


Caractéristique mécanique

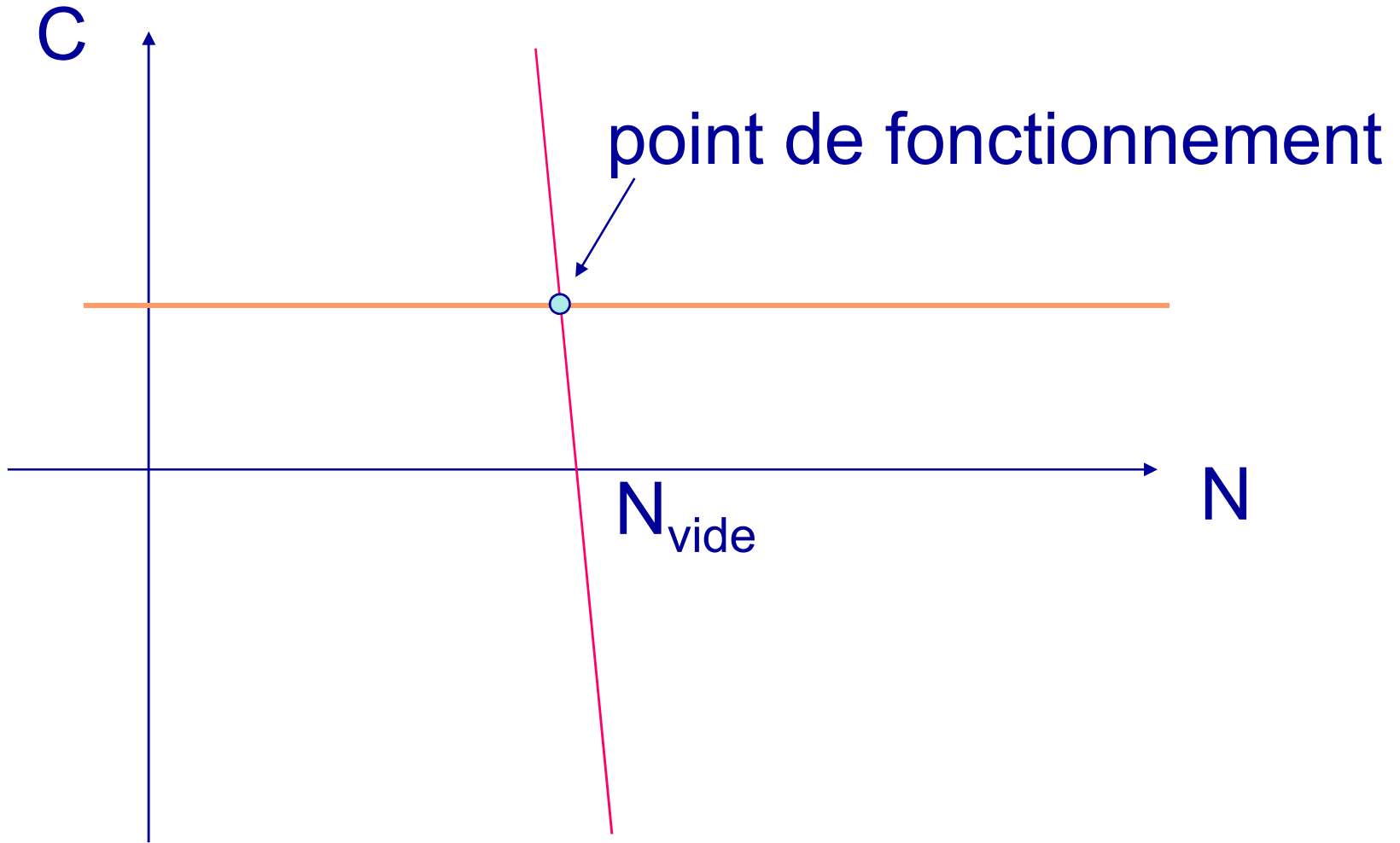
C'est la courbe $C = f(N)$



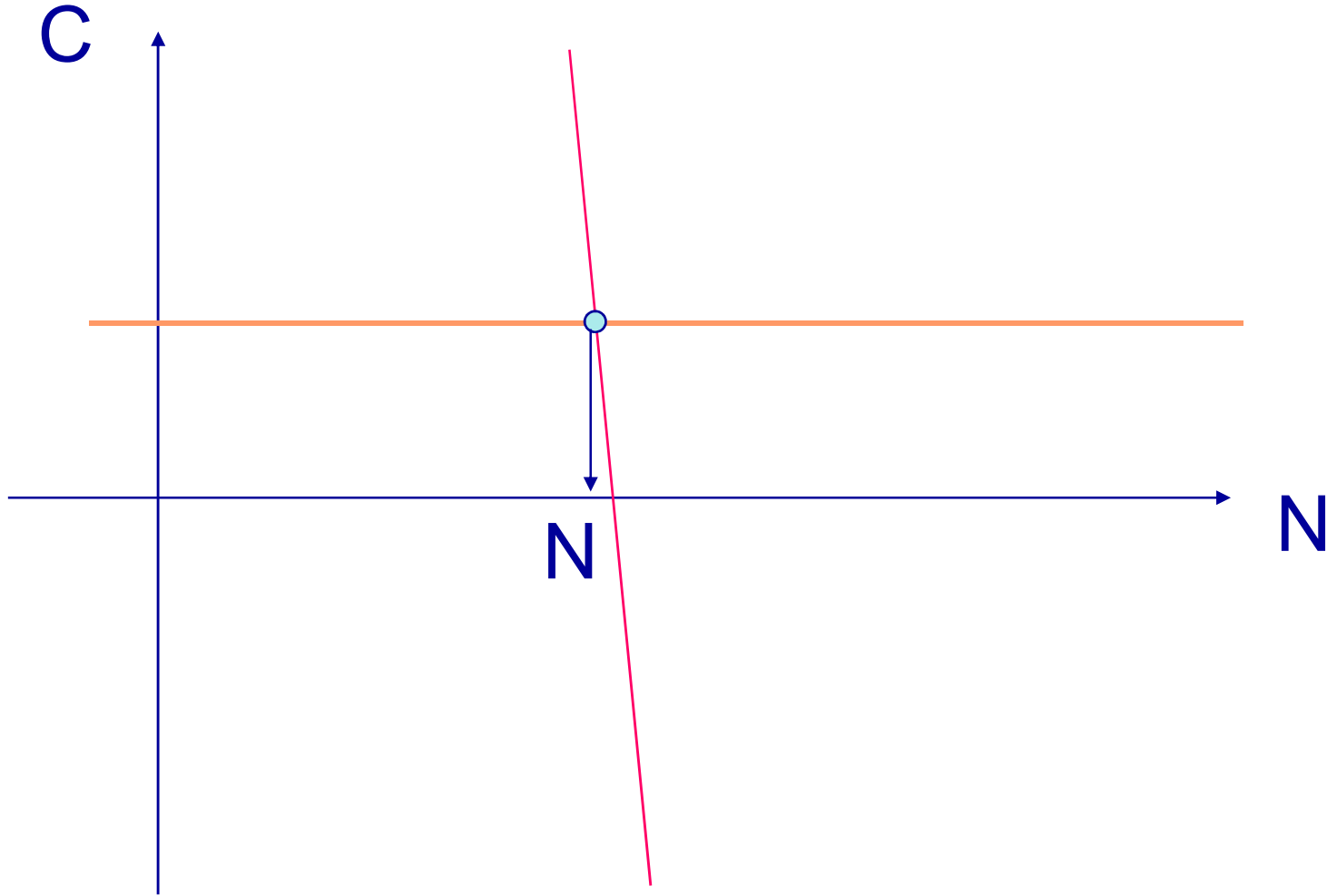
Caractéristique mécanique



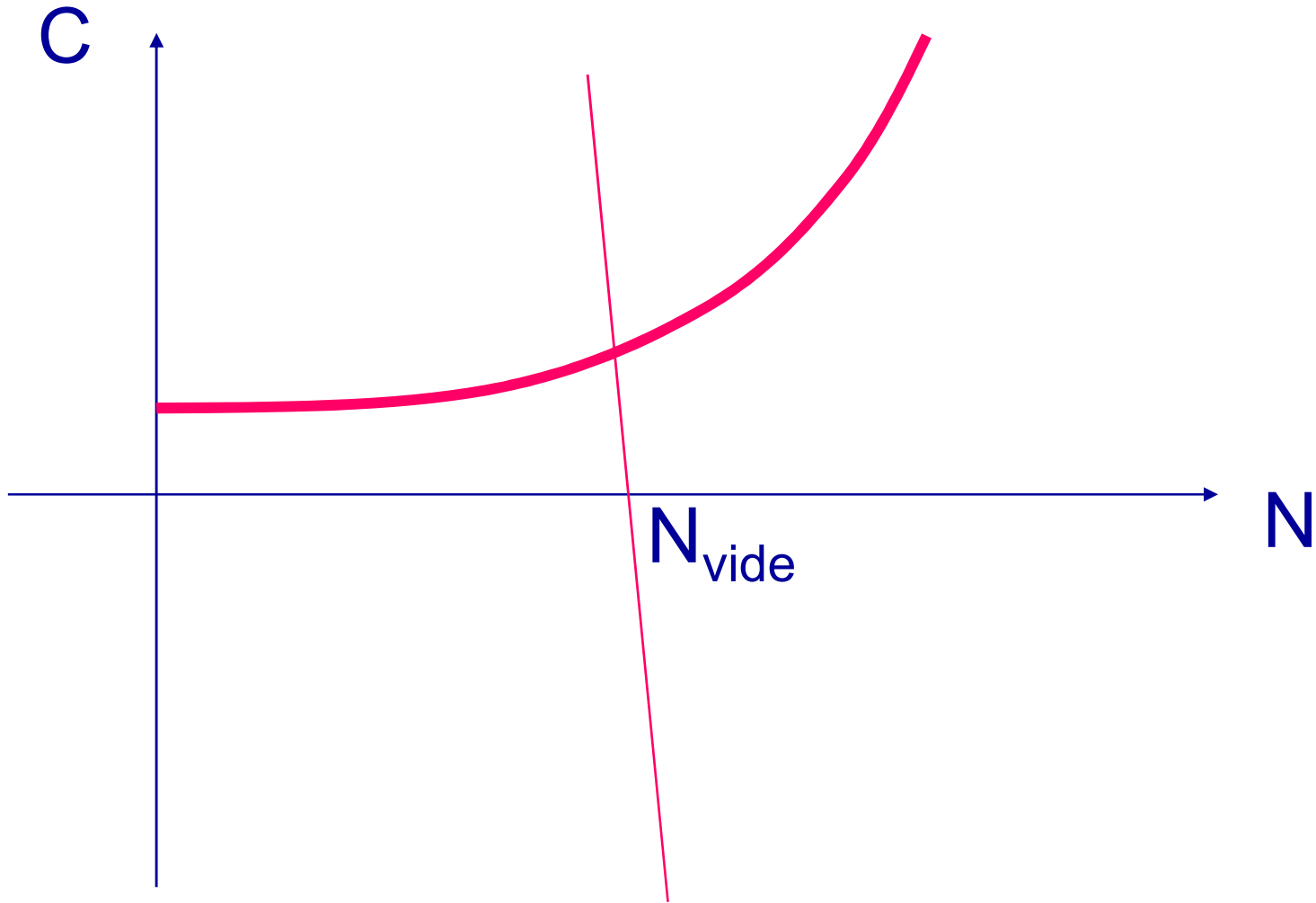
Caractéristique mécanique



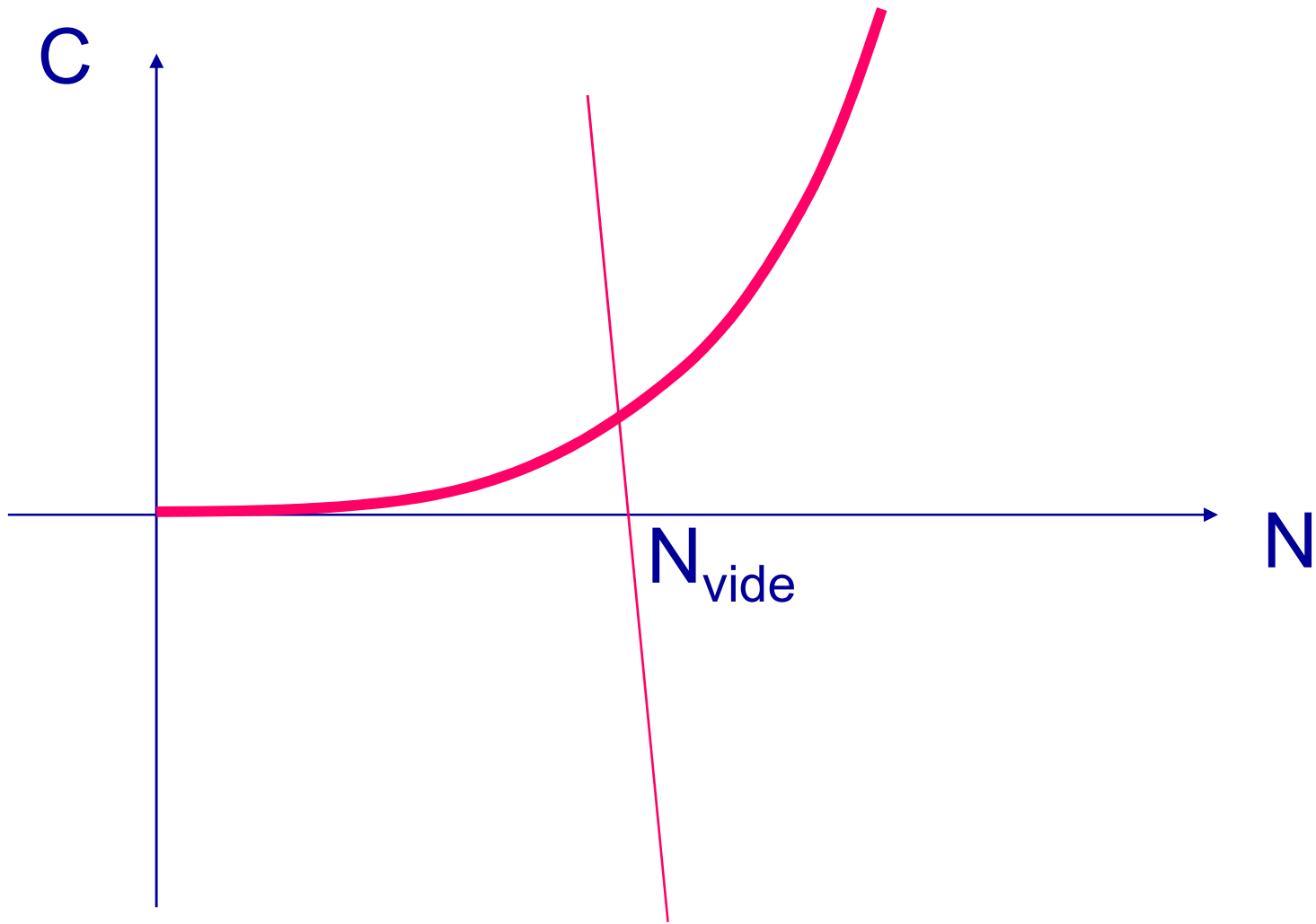
Caractéristique mécanique



Caractéristique mécanique de pompe



Caractéristique mécanique de ventilateur



Caractéristique mécanique de concasseur

