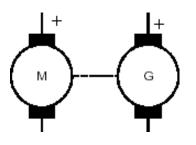
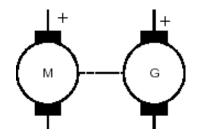
### Análisis de Sistemas Lineales

Modelado de sistemas electromecánicos

#### Contenido

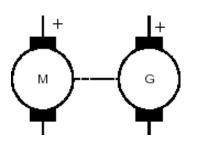


- Motor CD controlado por armadura
- Motor CD controlado por campo
- Generador de CD
- Ejemplos
- Ejercicios

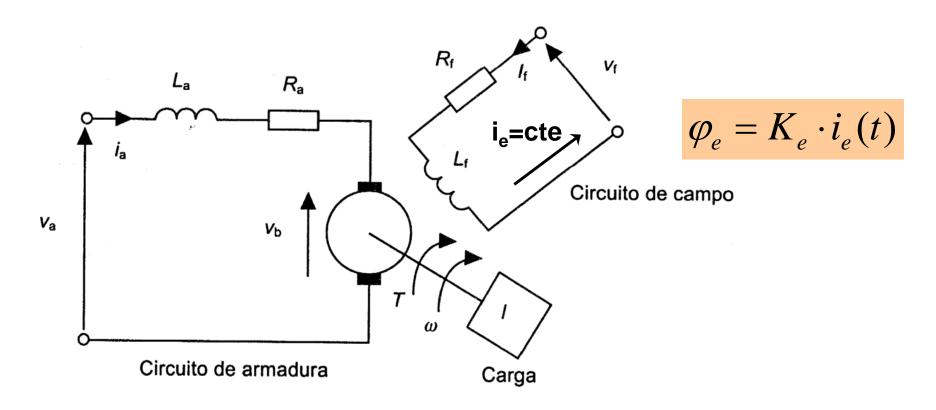


#### MOTOR CD CONTROLADO POR ARMADURA

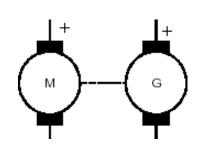
## Motor CD con campo constante controlado por armadura



En un motor controlado por armadura, la corriente de campo i<sub>e</sub> se mantiene constante y el motor se controla variando la tensión de armadura u<sub>a</sub>



## Ecuaciones del motor de CD con campo constante



Con un campo constante las ecuaciones del motor se simplifican

$$u_i = K' \cdot \varphi_e \cdot \omega(t)$$

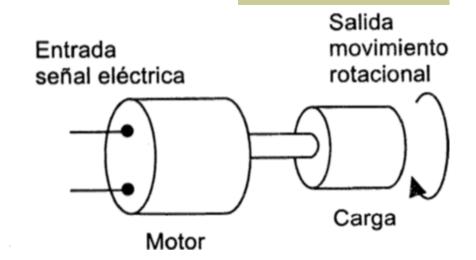
$$u_i = K_1 \cdot \omega(t)$$

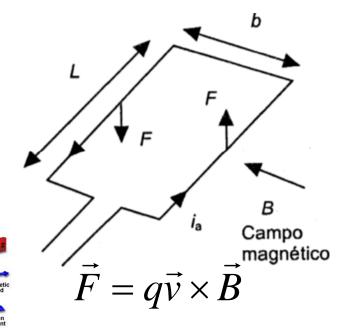
$$M_{M} \propto i_{a}$$

$$M_{M} = K'' \cdot N \cdot B \cdot i_{a} L \cdot b$$

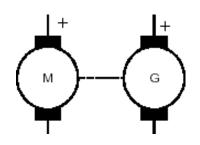
$$M_{M} = K'' \cdot \varphi_{e} \cdot i_{a}$$

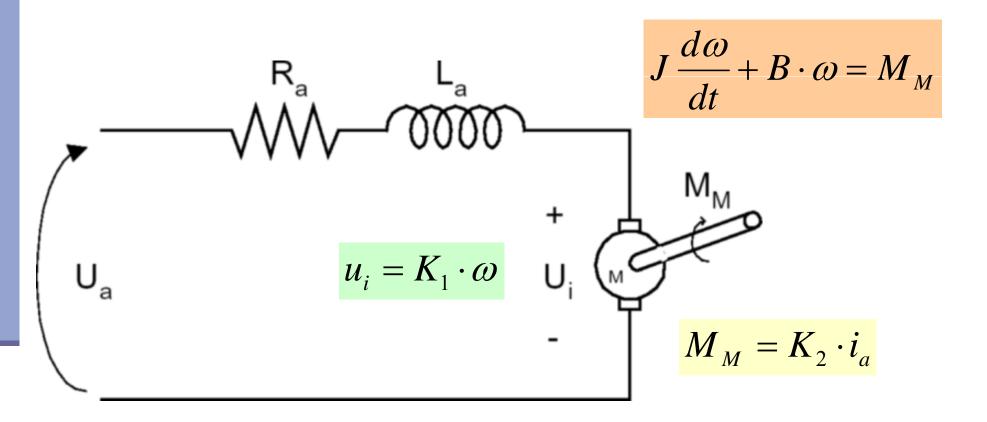
$$M_{M} = K_{2} \cdot i_{a}$$





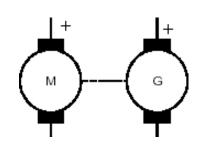
### Motor de CD controlado por armadura



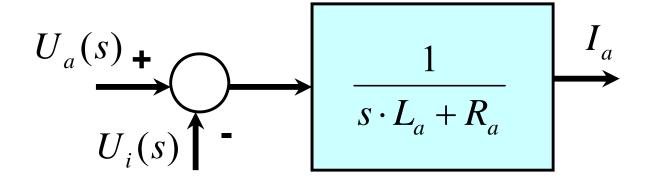


$$R_a \cdot i_a + L_a \cdot \frac{di_a}{dt} = u_a - u_i$$

## Creando bloques para el motor controlado por armadura (1)



$$[s \cdot L_a + R_a] \cdot I_a(s) = U_a(s) - U_i(s)$$



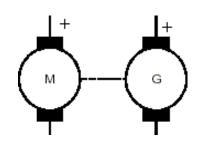
$$M_{M}(s) = K_{2} \cdot I_{a}(s)$$

$$I_{a}(s)$$

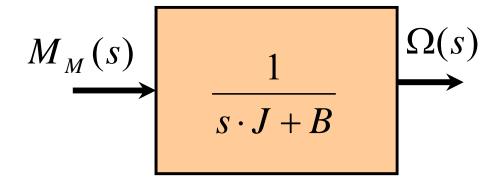
$$K_{2}$$

$$M_{M}(s)$$

## Creando bloques para el motor controlado por armadura (2)



$$[s \cdot J + B] \cdot \Omega(s) = M_M(s)$$



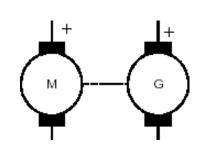
$$U_{i}(s) = K_{1} \cdot \Omega(s)$$

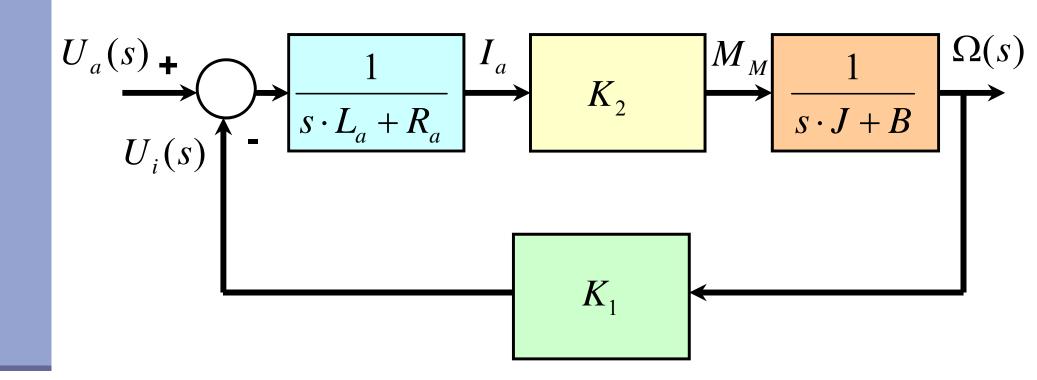
$$U_{i}(s)$$

$$K_{1}$$

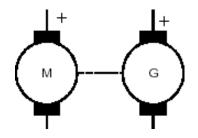
$$\Omega(s)$$

# Diagrama de bloques del motor de CD controlado por armadura



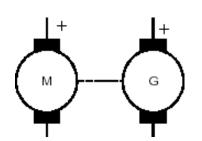


¿Cuál es la función de transferencia?

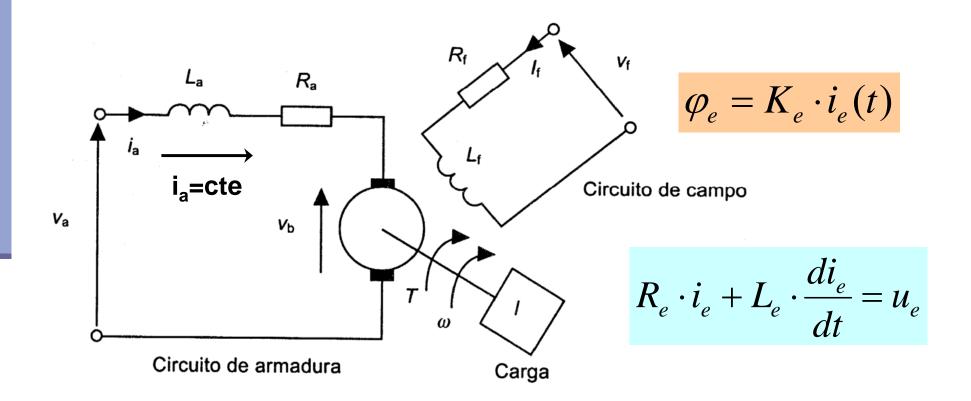


#### MOTOR CD CONTROLADO POR CAMPO

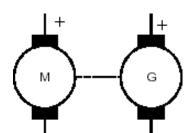
## Motor CD con U de armadura constante controlado por campo



 En un motor controlado por campo, se mantiene constante la corriente de armadura



### Ecuaciones del motor de CD con tensión de armadura constante



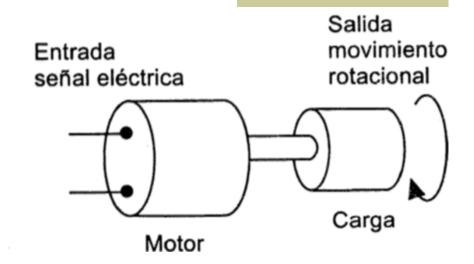
Con la corriente de armadura constante la ecuación del torque del motor se convierte en

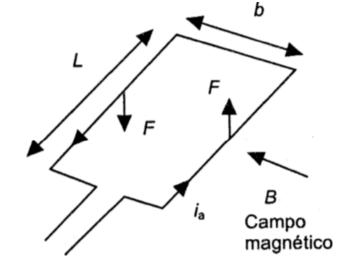
$$M_{M} = K'' \cdot N \cdot B \cdot i_{a} L \cdot b$$

$$M_{M} = K'' \cdot \varphi_{e} \cdot i_{a}$$

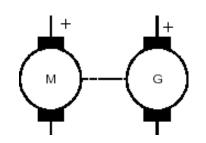
$$M_{M} = K'' \cdot K_{e} \cdot i_{e} \cdot i_{a}$$

$$M_{M} = K_{3} \cdot i_{e}$$





### Transformando las ecuaciones para el motor controlado por campo



$$M_M = K_3 \cdot i_e$$

$$M_M(s) = K_3 \cdot I_e(s)$$

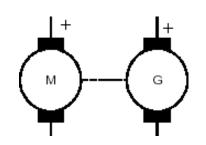
$$R_e \cdot I_e(s) + L_e \cdot s \cdot I_e(s) = U_e(s)$$

$$[s \cdot L_e + R_e] \cdot I_e(s) = U_e(s)$$

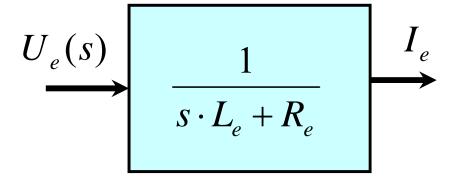
$$J \cdot s \cdot \Omega(s) + B \cdot \Omega(s) = M_M(s)$$

$$[s \cdot J + B] \cdot \Omega(s) = M_M(s)$$

## Creando bloques para el motor controlado por campo (1)



$$[s \cdot L_e + R_e] \cdot I_e(s) = U_e(s)$$



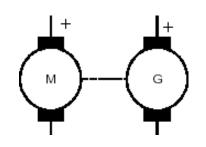
$$M_{M}(s) = K_{3} \cdot I_{e}(s)$$

$$I_{e}(s)$$

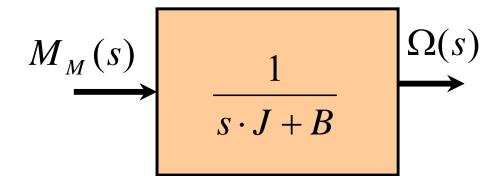
$$K_{3}$$

$$M_{M}(s)$$

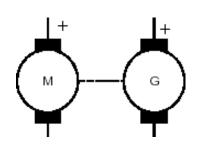
### Creando bloques para el motor controlado por campo (2)

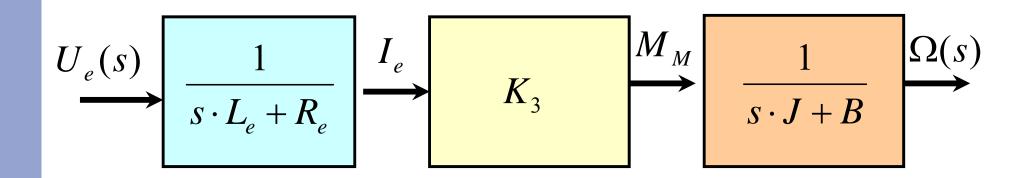


$$[s \cdot J + B] \cdot \Omega(s) = M_M(s)$$

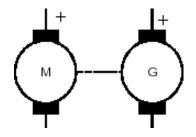


### Diagrama de bloques del motor de CD controlado por campo



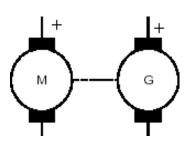


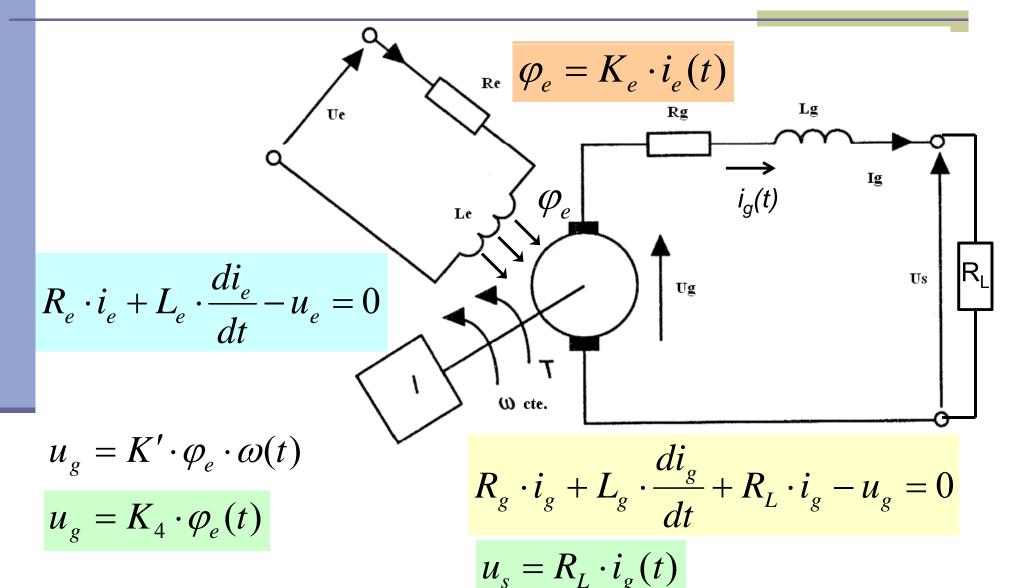
$$\frac{\Omega(s)}{U_e(s)} = \frac{K_3}{JL_e} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{B}{J}\right)\left(s + \frac{R_e}{L_e}\right)}$$



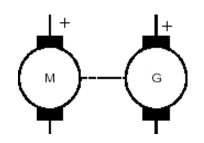
#### GENERADOR DE CD

#### Generador de CD a \omega cte.





### Transformando las ecuaciones del generador de CD



$$R_e \cdot I_e(s) + s \cdot L_e \cdot I_e(s) - U_e(s) = 0$$

$$[R_e + s \cdot L_e] \cdot I_e(s) = U_e(s)$$

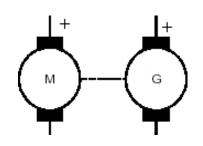
$$\Phi_e(s) = K_e \cdot I_e(s)$$

$$U_g(s) = K_4 \cdot \Phi_e(s)$$

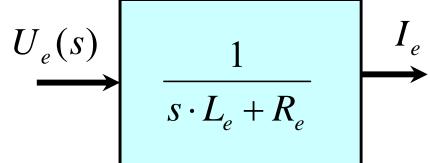
$$R_g \cdot I_g(s) + s \cdot L_g \cdot I_g(s) + R_L \cdot I_g(s) = U_g(s)$$

$$[R_g + R_L + s \cdot L_g] \cdot I_g(s) = U_g(s)$$

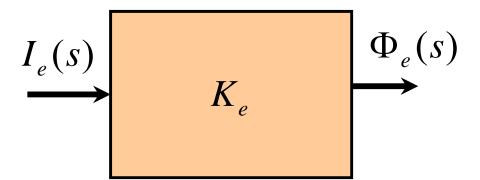
## Creando bloques para el generador de CD (1)



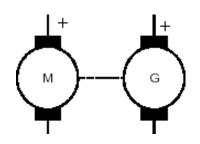
$$I_e(s) = U_e(s) \cdot \frac{1}{[R_e + s \cdot L_e]}$$



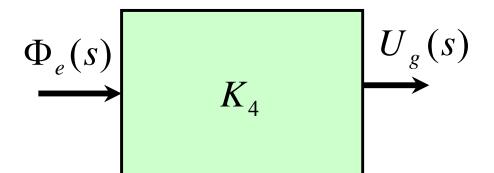
$$\Phi_e(s) = K_e \cdot I_e(s)$$



### Creando bloques para el generador de CD (2)

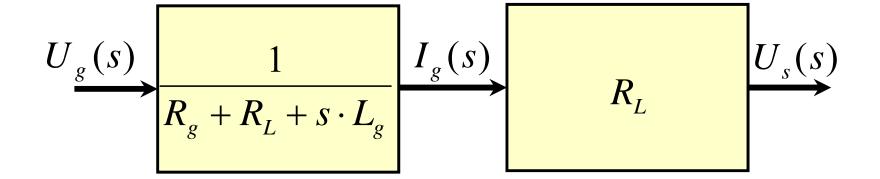


$$U_g(s) = K_4 \cdot \Phi_e(s)$$

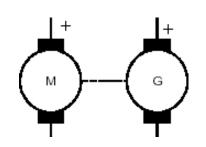


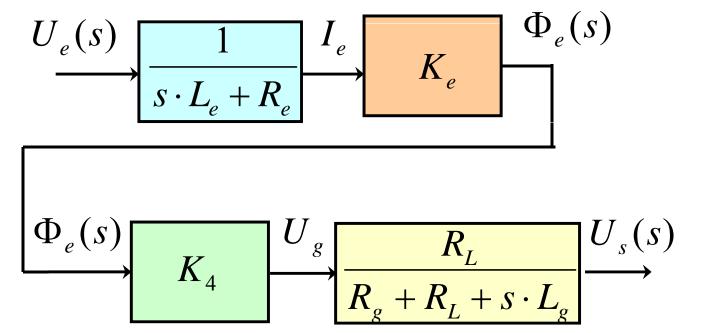
$$U_g(s) = [R_g + R_L + s \cdot L_g] \cdot I_g(s)$$

$$U_s(s) = R_L I_g(s)$$



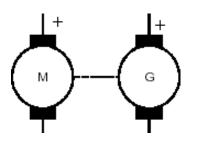
## Diagrama de bloques para el generador de CD





$$\frac{U_s(s)}{U_e(s)} = \frac{K_e K_4}{L_e} \cdot \frac{R_L}{L_g} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{R_e}{L_e}\right)\left(s + \frac{R_g + R_L}{L_g}\right)}$$

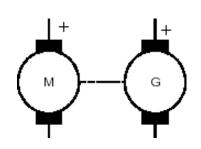
#### Ejercicio 1: Tacogenerador

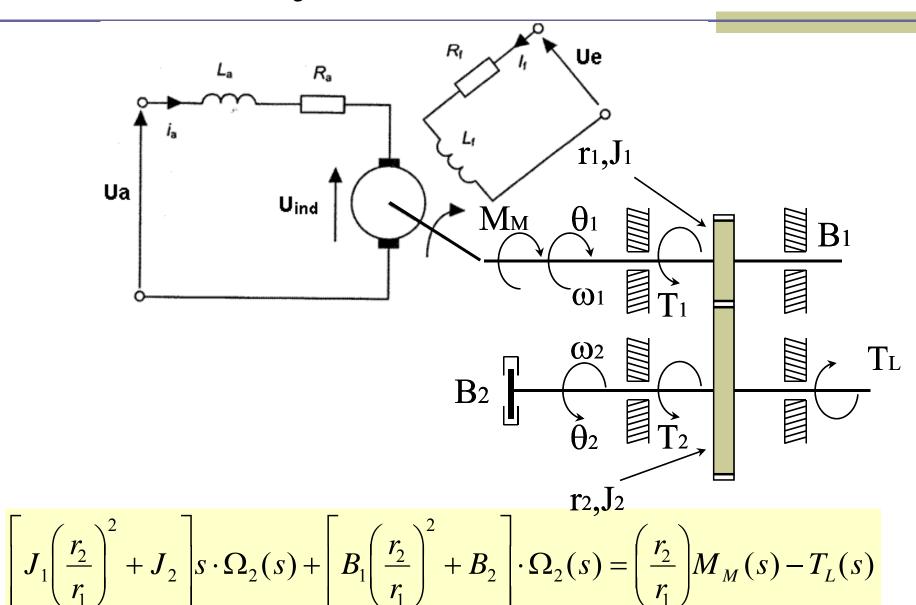


Para el generador de CD, suponga que el campo es constante, por ejemplo de imán permanente; pero, la velocidad es variable y la carga despreciable. Encuentre el nuevo modelo para el llamado tacogenerador.

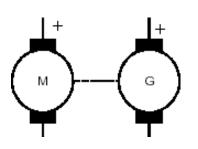


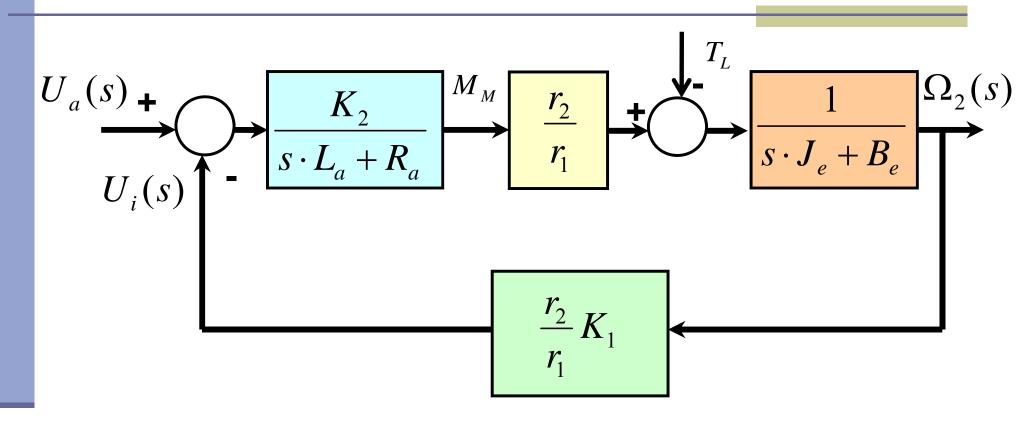
### Ejemplo 1: Motor con caja reductora visto desde el eje de salida





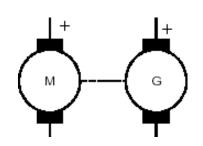
Ejemplo 1: Estructura del modelo del motor-reductor, desde el eje de salida

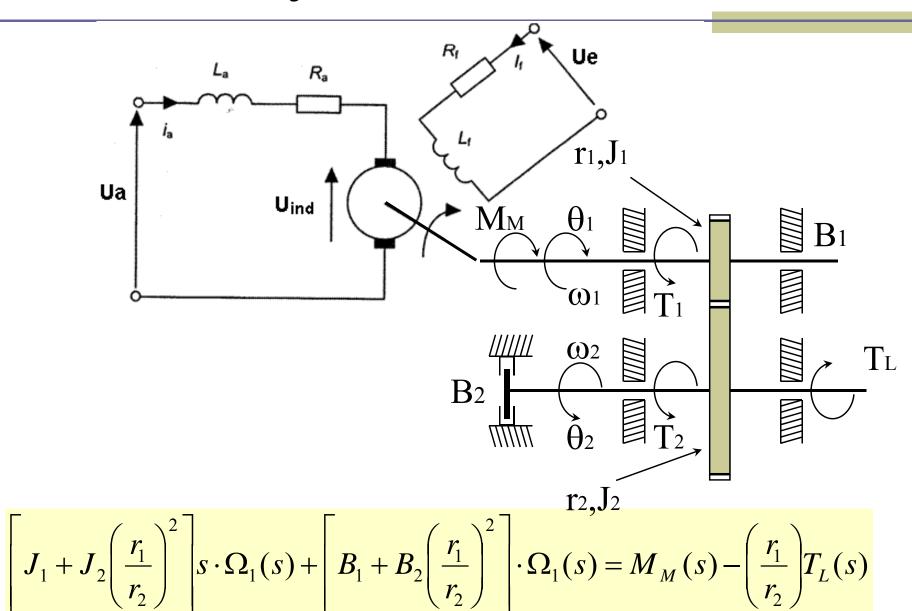




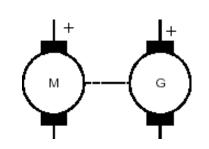
Ejercicio 2: ¿Cómo es el modelo visto desde el eje del motor?

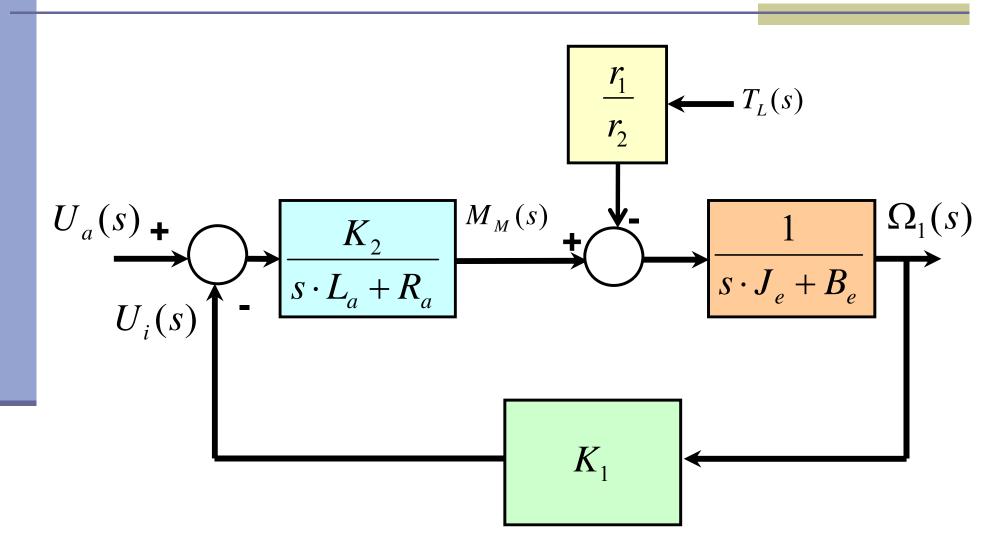
### Ejemplo 1: Motor con caja reductora visto desde el eje del motor



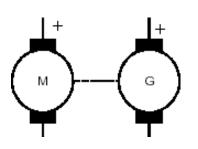


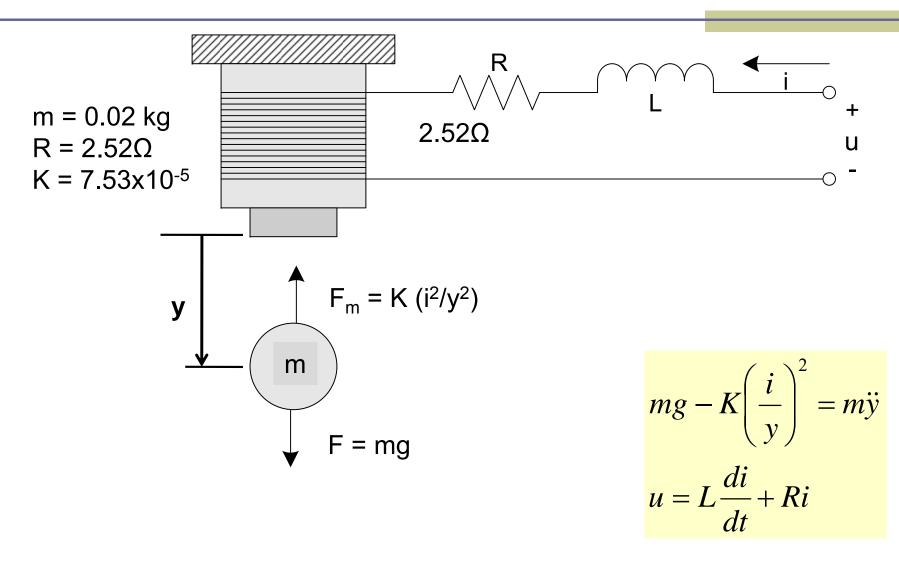
### Ejemplo 1: Estructura del modelo del motor-reductor, desde el eje del motor



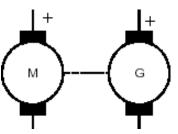


#### Ejemplo 2: Levitador magnético

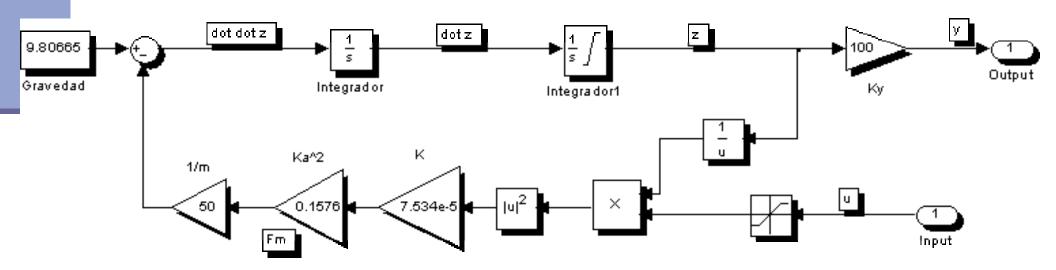




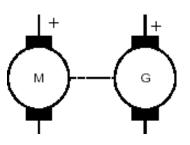




- Si consideramos que la influencia de L es despreciable, entonces la corriente es proporcional solamente a u(t).
- Note que el modelo para simulación es no lineal.

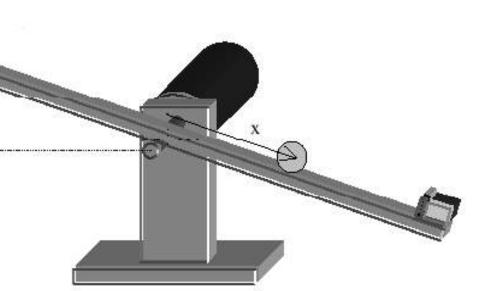


#### Ejercicio 3: Barra y bola

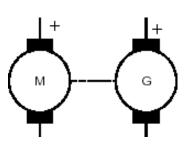


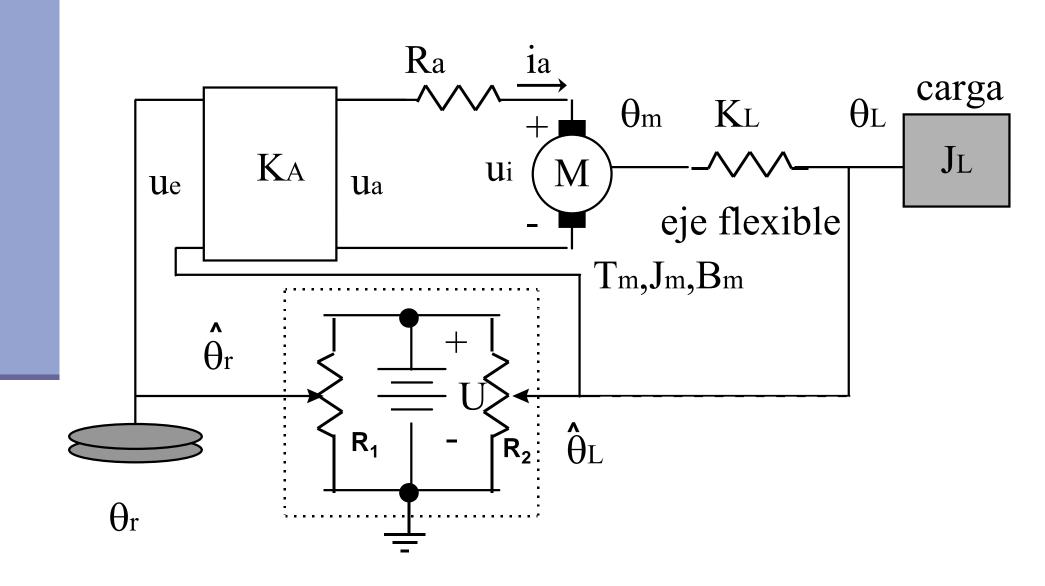
#### **Consideraciones**

- La bola NO rueda, sino, simplemente se desliza SIN fricción por la barra.
- El ángulo α es pequeño
- El motor de CD de imanes permanentes se acopla directamente al eje de la barra y tiene una fricción B.
- El momento de la bola es despreciable comparado al de la barra

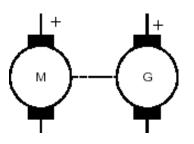


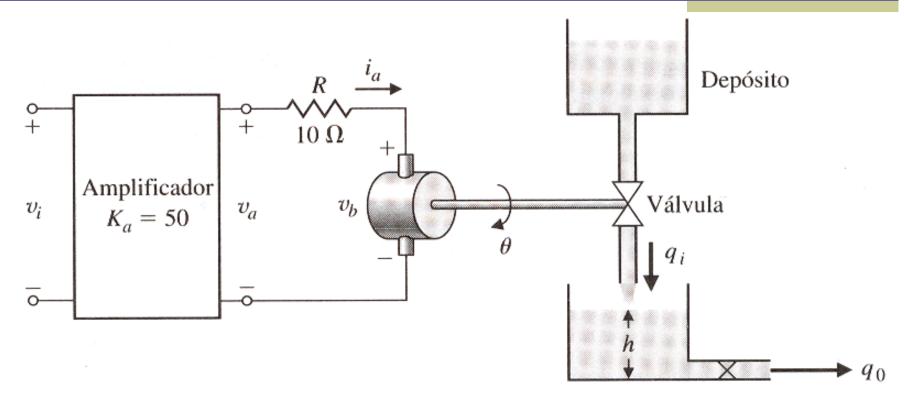
#### Ejercicio 4: Servo de posición





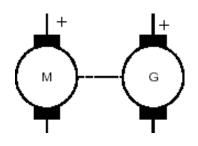
#### Ejercicio 5: Servoválvula





Encuentre el modelo para el sistema mostrado. Condiciones: La inductancia L = 100 mH, la constante del motor Km = 20 N-m/A, la constante de f.e.m. Kb = 0.0706 V-s/rad, la fricción B del motor es = 0.2 N-s, La inercia del motor y la válvula es J = 0.006 N-s², el área del tanque A = 50 m², La resistencia de armadura R = 10  $\Omega$ . Suponga que  $q_i = 80\theta$ , donde  $\theta$  es el ángulo del eje. El flujo de salida es  $q_0 = 50$ \*h.

#### Referencias



- Kuo, Benjamin C.. "Sistemas de Control Automático", Ed. 7, Prentice Hall, 1996, México.
- Bolton, William. Mecatrónica: Sistemas de Control Electrónico en Ingeniería Mecánica y Eléctrica. 2ª Ed., Alfaomega, México, 2001.
- Dorf, Richard, Bishop Robert. "Sistemas de control moderno", 10<sup>a</sup> Ed., Prentice Hall, 2005, España.