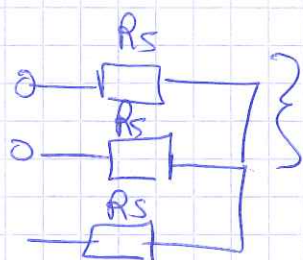


## Exercice No 1.

Données:

Moteur asynchrone 380V 50Hz  
Stator en  $\Delta$  Rotor en  $\Delta$ .

$$R_1 = 0,2 \Omega$$



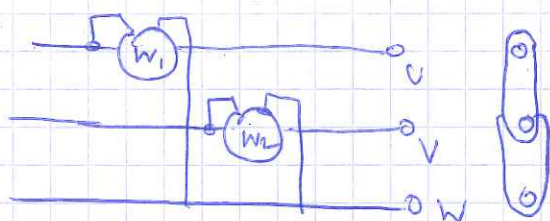
$$R_1 = 2 R_s$$

$$R_s = \frac{R_1}{2} = \frac{0,2}{2}$$

$$R_s = 0,1 \Omega$$

### Essai à charge nominale

Méthode  
des 2  
Wattmètres



$$P_{\text{abs}} = P_1 + P_2$$

$$Q_{\text{abs}} = \sqrt{3}(P_1 - P_2)$$

$$P_1 = 16850$$

$$P_2 = 6250 \text{ W}$$

$$I = 45 \text{ A}$$

$$m = 1425 \text{ tr. min.}$$

$$\text{Perte fer} : P_f = 372,5 \text{ W}$$

1°. nombre de pôle et  $m_s$ .

$$\text{Si } m = 1425 \text{ tr. min.} \Rightarrow m_s = 1500 \text{ tr. min.}$$

$$f = p m_s$$

$$p = \frac{f}{m_s} = \frac{50}{\left(\frac{1500}{60}\right)}$$

$$p = \frac{60 \times 50}{1500} = \frac{3000}{1500} = 2$$

$$p = 2$$

2°) perte totale au stator  
au point nominal

$$P_{\text{stat}} = P_{J\text{stat}} + P_{\text{ferstat}}$$

$$= 3R_s I_N^2 + P_{\text{ferstat}}$$

$$= 3 \times 0,1 \times 45^2 + 372,5$$

$$= 607,5 + 372,5$$

$$P_{\text{stat}} = 980 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{tr}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{stat}}$$

$$= (P_1 + P_2) - P_{\text{stat}}$$

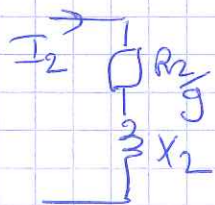
$$= (16850 + 6250) - 980$$

$$P_{\text{tr}} = 22120 \text{ W}$$

3°) glissement et perte joule au rotor

$$g = \frac{m_s - m}{m_s} = \frac{1500 - 1425}{1500} = 0,05 \quad (5\%)$$

On sait que



$$P_{\text{tr}} = 3 \cdot \frac{R_2}{g} \cdot I_2^2$$

$$P_{J\text{rot}} = 3 R_2 I_2^2$$

$$\text{d'où } P_{\text{tr}} = \frac{P_{J\text{rot}}}{g}$$

$$P_{J\text{rotor}} = g \cdot P_{\text{tr}} = 0,05 \times 22120$$

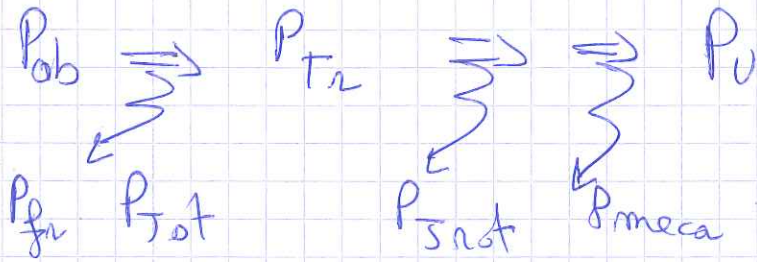
$$P_{J\text{rotor}} = 1106 \text{ W}$$

Ex 1 (Suite)

4°

Donner  $P_U$  et  $T_U$ .

$$P_{meca} = 400 \text{ W}$$



$$P_U = P_{TR} - P_{snot} - P_{meca}$$
$$= 22120 - 1106 - 400$$

$$P_U = 20614 \text{ W}$$

$$T_U = \frac{P_U}{\omega} = \frac{20614}{\frac{2\pi \times 1425}{60}} = \frac{20614 \times 60}{2\pi \times 1425}$$

$$T_U = 138,13 \text{ Nm}$$

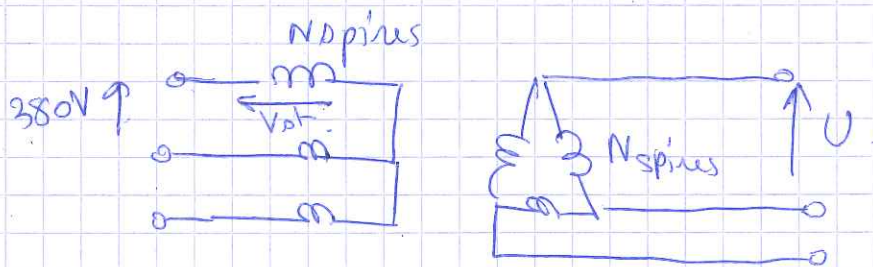
5°

$$Q = \sqrt{3} (P_1 - P_2)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} (16850 - 6250) = 18359,7 \text{ VAR}$$

6°

Donner veut connaître les tensions entre les Bagues du rotor bobiné.



Si on entraîne le rotor à 1500 tr. min, le rotor voit un champ fixe  $g=0$  et  $f_{rot} = g \times f_{st} = 0 \text{ Hz}$ .

a) si le rotor tourne à 1425 tr.min

$$g = 0,05$$

$$f_{rot} = 0,05 \times 50.$$

On peut écrire :

$$V_{stat} = \cancel{4,44 \times N \times f_{rot} \times \phi_{max}}$$

$$U_{rot} = \cancel{4,44 \times N \times f_{rot} \times \phi_{max}} \times \frac{g}{f_{rot}}$$

On obtient :

$$\frac{U_{rot}}{V_{stat}} = \frac{1}{g}$$

$$U_{rot} = g \times V_{stat} = 0,05 \times \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$U_{rot} = 10,96 \text{ V.}$$

b) si rotor bloqué  $g = \frac{m_s - m}{m_s} = 1$

On peut écrire

$$U_{rot} = g \times V_{stat} = 1 \times \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$U_{rot} = 219,39 \text{ V.}$$