

Correction : TD1. MAS

Exercice 1

a)  $n = 2820 \text{ tr/min}$  et  $n_s = \frac{f}{p} = \frac{50}{p} = \frac{3000}{p} \uparrow$   
tr/min

p	1	2	3	4
$n_s$ tr/min	3000	1500	1000	750

$n < n_s \Rightarrow n_s = 3000 \text{ tr/min}$

$\Rightarrow p = 1 \Rightarrow$  il y a 2 pôles.

b)  $n_s = 3000 \text{ tr/min} = 50 \text{ tr/s}$

c)  $g = \frac{n_s - n}{n_s} = \frac{3000 - 2820}{3000} = 0,06 = 6\%$

d) chiffre 4: les corps solides de plus de 1mm de diamètre ne peuvent pas pénétrer  
chiffre 5, l'eau projetée à l'aide d'une lance de n'importe quelle direction ne peut pas pénétrer.

e)  $T_M = \frac{P_M}{\omega} = \frac{5000}{2\pi n/60} = \frac{5000 \times 60}{2\pi \times 2820}$

$T_M = 17 \text{ Nm}$

exercice 2:  $n = n_s(1-g) = \frac{50}{2}(1-0,05)$

$n = 23,75 \text{ tr/s} = 1425 \text{ tr/min}$

Exercice 3

$I_n = \frac{P_a}{U\sqrt{3}\cos\varphi} = \frac{P_n}{nU\sqrt{3}\cos\varphi}$

$I_n = \frac{4200}{0,185 \times 400 \times \sqrt{3} \times 0,9} = 7,92 \text{ A}$

### Exercise 4

$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a} = \frac{P_u}{U I \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi} = \frac{370}{400 \times 0,95 \times \sqrt{3} \times 0,83}$$

$\eta = 67,79\%$

1e/  $n_s = \frac{f}{p} = \frac{50}{p} = \frac{3000}{p} \text{ tr/s}$

p	1	2	3	4
$n_s$		1500	1000	750

$n = 720 \text{ tr/min}$

$n < n_s \Rightarrow$

$n_s = 750 \text{ tr/min}$  et  $p = 4$

2e/  $g = \frac{n_s - n}{n_s} = \frac{750 - 720}{750} = 0,04 = 4\%$

3e/  $T_m = \frac{P_u}{\omega} = \frac{P_u}{2\pi n/60} = \frac{18000}{2\pi \times \frac{750}{60}}$

$T_m = 229,2 \text{ Nm}$

4e/  $\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a}$ ;  $P_a = U I \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi$

$P_a = 400 \times \sqrt{3} \times 32 \times 0,83 = 19,06 \text{ kW}$

$\eta = \frac{18 \text{ kW}}{19 \text{ kW}} = 94,4\%$

## Exercice 5

1<sup>o</sup>/

machine hexapolaire  $\Rightarrow p=3$  (6 pole)

$$g = \frac{n_s - n}{n_s}, \quad n_s = \frac{f}{p} = \frac{50}{3} = 16,67 \text{ tr/s} \\ = 1000 \text{ tr/min}$$

$$g = \frac{1000 - 960}{1000} = 0,04 = \underline{\underline{4\%}}$$

2<sup>o</sup>/

$$F_p = \frac{P_a}{U I \sqrt{3}} = \frac{18000}{230 \times 56 \times \sqrt{3}} = 0,1806$$

$$\boxed{\cos \varphi = 0,1806}$$

3<sup>o</sup>/

Essai à vide  $P_0 = p_{JS_0} + p_{FS} + p_{mec}$

$$p_{JS_0} = \frac{3}{2} R I_0^2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 0,182 \times 715^2$$

$$p_{JS_0} = 6416 \text{ W} \Rightarrow p_{FS} + p_{mec} = P_0 - p_{JS_0}$$

$$p_{FS} + p_{mec} = P_0 - p_{JS_0} = 660 - 6416$$

$$\underbrace{p_{FS} + p_{mec}} = 595,25 \text{ W}$$

$$2p_{FS} = 595,25 \Rightarrow p_{FS} = p_{mec} = \frac{595}{2}$$

$$\boxed{p_{FS} = p_{mec} \approx 298 \text{ W}}$$

4<sup>o</sup>/

$$p_{JS} = \frac{3}{2} R I^2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 0,182 \times 56^2 = \underline{\underline{3860 \text{ W}}}$$

$$p_{JR} = g \times P_{tr} \text{ et } P_{tr} = P_a - p_{JS} - p_{FS}$$

$$P_{tr} = 18000 - 3860 - 298 = 13842 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{finalement } p_{JR} = 0,04 \times 13842 = 554 \text{ W}$$

5<sup>o</sup>/  $R_{u2} = P_{tr} - p_{JR} - p_{mec} = 13842 - 554 - 298$

$$\underline{\underline{R_{u2} = 9684 \text{ W}}}$$

$$60/ \quad T_{em} = \frac{P_{br}}{\Omega_s} = \frac{P_{br}}{2\pi n_s \frac{60}{60}} = \frac{60 \times P_{br}}{2\pi n_s}$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{60 \times 13842}{2\pi \times 1000} = \underline{\underline{132,2 \text{ N.m}}}$$

$$T_{M2} = \frac{P_M}{\Omega} = \frac{P_M}{2\pi n} = \frac{60 \times P_M}{2\pi \times n}$$

$$T_{M2} = \frac{60 \times 9684}{2\pi \times 960} = \underline{\underline{96,4 \text{ N.m}}}$$

Exercice 6 (1°) moteur 400/690V  
 réseau: 400V/690V  
 $U_{mot} = 400V = U_{réseau} \Rightarrow$  couplage étoile

$$(2°) \quad g = \frac{n_s - n}{n_s} = \frac{1500 - 1440}{1500} = 0,04 = 4\%$$

$$(3°) \quad P_a = U \cdot I \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi = 690 \times 15 \times \sqrt{3} \times 0,8$$

$$P_a = \underline{\underline{14341 \text{ W}}}$$

$$(4°) \quad \eta = P_M / P_a = \frac{12800}{14341} = 89,25\%$$

$$(5°) \quad T_{M2} = \frac{P_M}{\Omega} = \frac{P_M \times 60}{2\pi n} = \frac{P_M \times 30}{\pi n}$$

$$T_{M2} = \frac{30 \times 12800}{\pi \times 1440} = \underline{\underline{85 \text{ N.m}}}$$

## Exercice 7

1°/  $P_a = U \cdot I \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi = 400 \times 9,5 \times \sqrt{3} \times 0,85$

$$P_a = 5595 \text{ W}$$

2°/  $Q = P_a \times \tan \varphi$        $\varphi = \cos^{-1}(0,85) = 31,7^\circ$

$$Q = 5595 \times \tan 31,7^\circ = 3455 \text{ Var}$$

3°/  $S = \sqrt{P_a^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{5,6^2 + 3,5^2}$

$$S = 6,6 \text{ kVA}$$

4°/  $P_u = P_a \times \eta = 5,6 \times 0,88 = 4,93 \text{ kW}$

5°/  $T_u = \frac{P_u}{\omega} = \frac{30 P_u}{\pi n} = \frac{30 \times 4,93}{\pi \times 2910} = 16,2 \text{ Nm}$

## Exercice 8

1°/ 6,2 kW: puissance utile

400 V: valeur efficace max supportée par un enroulement du stator

690 V: " " " " " entre 2 bornes du stator.

12 A: valeur efficace du courant de ligne en couplage ( $\Delta$ )

6,9 A: valeur efficace du courant de phase couplage ( $\sphericalangle$ )

1460 tr/min: fréquence de rotation du rotor

$\cos \varphi$ : 0,88, facteur de puissance

2°/  $U_{\text{met}} = U_{\text{rés}} \Rightarrow$  couplage triangle

3°/  $P_a = U I \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi = 400 \times 12 \times \sqrt{3} \times 0,88 = 7316 \text{ W}$

4°/  $\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_a} = \frac{6200}{7316} = 0,847 = 84,7\%$

