
Answer the following questions:

Question (1)

25-Mark

The speed of a separately excited dc motor is controlled by a single-phase full-converter. The field circuit is also controlled by a single-phase full converter and the field current is set to the maximum possible value. The ac supply voltage to the armature and field converters is single-phase, 220 V, 50 Hz. The armature resistance is $R_a=0.25 \Omega$, the field circuit resistance is $R_f=175 \Omega$, and the motor voltage constant is $K_v=1.4 \text{ V/A-rad/s}$. The armature current corresponding to the load demand is $I_a=45 \text{ A}$, the viscous friction and no-load losses are negligible. The inductances of the armature and field circuits are sufficient to make the armature and field currents continuous and ripple-free. If the delay angle of the armature converter is $\alpha_a=60^\circ$ and the armature current is $I_a=45 \text{ A}$. Determine the (a) Torque developed by the motor, T_d ; (b) Speed, ω ; and (c) Input power factor of the drive, PF .

Question (2)

25-Mark

A 50-kW 220-V 1600-rpm separately excited dc motor is controlled by a converter as shown in the block diagram Fig.(1). The field current is maintained constant at $I_f = 1.25 \text{ A}$ and the machine back emf constant is $K_v = 0.9 \text{ V/A-rad/s}$. The armature resistance is $R_a = 0.1 \Omega$ and the viscous friction constant is $B = 0.3 \text{ N m/rad/s}$. The transfer function of the speed sensor is $K_t = 95 \text{ mV/rad/s}$, and the gain of the power controller is $K_c = 80$.

(a) Determine the rated torque of the motor. (b) Determine the reference voltage V_r to drive the motor at the rated speed. (c) If the reference voltage is kept unchanged, determine the speed when the motor develops the rated torque. (d) If the load torque is increased by 10% of the rated value, determine the motor speed. (e) If the reference voltage is increased by 10%, determine the motor speed. (f) If the load torque is increased by 10% of the rated value and reference voltage is increased by 10%, determine the motor speed. (g) If there was no feedback in an open-loop control, determine the speed regulation for a reference voltage of $V_r = 2 \text{ V}$. (h) Determine the speed regulation with a closed-loop control.

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Question (3)

25-Mark

3.1) Explain the classical configuration of Phase-Locked-Loop, (PLL), and determine the overall transfer function of a separately excited dc motor, $\frac{\omega(s)}{V_r(s)}$, when it is controlled by the PLL, using a passive low pass filter (considering $\tau_a = 0$).

3.2) Design and describe a circuit of speed control for a separately excited dc motor, using fuzzy logic controller (FLC).

Question (4)

25-Mark

4.1) A step-down (class A) chopper fed dc series motor, in case of discontinuous current operation, derive an analytical expression for average motor current.

4-2) A 40 HP, 220 V, 3500 rpm dc series motor is controlled by a class A chopper, which is considered as a linear converter of gain $K_c=100$. The moment of inertia of the motor load $J=0.156 \text{ Nm./rad/s}$, viscous friction constant is negligible. Total armature circuit resistance, $R_m = 0.08 \Omega$, and total armature circuit inductance, $L_m = 0.0 \text{ H}$. The back emf constant is $K_v = 0.34 \text{ V/A- rad/s}$.

(a) Obtain the open-loop transfer function $\frac{\omega(s)}{V_r(s)}$ and $\frac{\omega(s)}{T_L(s)}$ for the motor.

(b) Calculate the motor steady-state speed if the reference voltage, $V_r=1 \text{ V}$ and the load torque is 60% of the rated value.

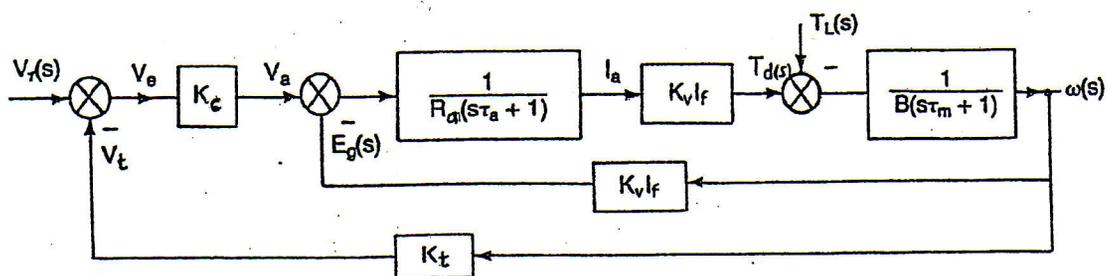


Figure (1) Block diagram for closed-loop control of separately excited dc motor.

Good Luck
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