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STUDENT NUMBER: 123456
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# EE361 Fall 2018 HW#4

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Q1

## **PartA**

Vtm=440; %V hp=745.699872; % Watt Eff= 86.72/100; % 0-1; RaM=0.377; % ohm Nm=1000; %rpm

```
i)
        Pelec= 39*hp; %% Watt
        fprintf('Electirical Power : %f kW \n', Pelec/1000);
        Electirical Power: 29.082295 kW
ii)
        Iam=Pelec/Vtm; %% amper
        fprintf('Armeture Current : %f A \n', Iam);
        Armeture Current: 66.096125 A
iii)
        EmfM= Vtm-( Iam*RaM);
        fprintf('Induced EMF : %f V \n', EmfM);
        Induced EMF : 415.081761 V
iv)
        Pmech= Pelec*Eff;
        fprintf('Mechanical Power : %f kW \n', Pmech/1000);
        Mechanical Power: 25.220166 kW
        wm=(Nm/60)*2*pi;
        Tmech= Pmech/wm;
        fprintf('Mechanical Torque : %f N.m \n', Tmech)
        Mechanical Torque: 240.834847 N.m
vi)
        RotLoss= EmfM*Iam-Pmech;
        ArmLoss= Pelec- EmfM*Iam;
        fprintf('Rotational Loss : %f kW \n', RotLoss/1000);
        fprintf('Armeture Loss : %f kW \n', ArmLoss/1000);
        Rotational Loss : 2.215130 kW
        Armeture Loss: 1.646999 kW
vii
        fprintf('Field control is not suitable for this motor\n');
```

```
fprintf('beacuse the motor is permanent magnet motor.\n');
        fprintf('Armeture voltage control can be made to control the speed of
         the motor. n');
        Field control is not suitable for this motor
        beacuse the motor is permanent magnet motor.
        Armeture voltage control can be made to control the speed of the
Part B
        RaG=0.336 ; %ohm
        Vtg= 440; % V
        PelecG=39*hp; % Watt
        Iag= Pelec/Vtg; % Amper
        EmfG= Vtg+ (Iag*RaG);
        fprintf('Induced Emf : %f V \n', EmfG )
        Induced Emf : 462.208298 V
        EmfMN = EmfG; % no-load, armeture current is zero.
        nNoload= Nm*(EmfMN/EmfM); % no load speed
        fprintf('Speed of the Motor : %f rpm \n', nNoload )
        Speed of the Motor: 1113.535553 rpm
        Nreduct=1025; % rpm
        Reduction= (1-Nreduct/nNoload)*100; % percentage
        fprintf('Reduction in the field current : %f % \n', Reduction)
        Reduction in the field current: 7.950851
        EmfM750 = EmfM*(750/1000);
        IagN= Iam; %% due to torque is the same
        EmfG750= EmfM750+ IagN*(RaG+RaM);
        fprintf(' Induced Emf for 750 rpm : %f V \n', EmfG750);
         Induced Emf for 750 rpm : 358.437858 V
```

i)

ii)

iii)

```
V)
```

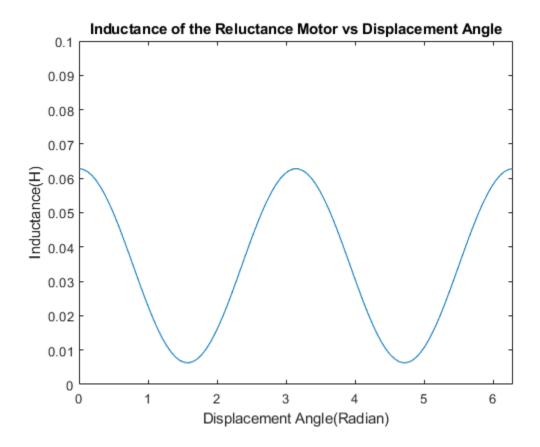
```
Reduction750= (1-EmfG750/EmfG)*100; %percentage
        fprintf('Reduction in the field current : %f percentage \n ',
         Reduction750)
        Reduction in the field current: 22.451012 percentage
vi)
        EmfM750=EmfG750; % no load, armeture current is zero
        N750= Nm*(EmfM750/EmfM); % rpm
        fprintf('Speed of the motor under no load : %f rpm \n', N750);
        Speed of the motor under no load : 863.535553 rpm
        n=100; % turn
        i=2; % amper
        u0 = 4*pi*10e-7; %H/m;
        A= 1e-3; % m^2
i)
            g0= 1e-3; %m
            R0 = (2*g0)/(A*u0); % H^-1
            Ld= n^2/R0; %H;
         fprintf('Reluctance of d-axis is %f H^-1 \n',R0);
         fprintf('Inductance of d-axis is %f H \n' ,Ld);
        Reluctance of d-axis is 159154.943092 H^-1
        Inductance of d-axis is 0.062832 H
ii)
            g90= 1e-2; %m
            R90 = (2*g90)/(A*u0); % H^-1
            Lq= n^2/R90; %H;
         fprintf('Reluctance of q-axis is %f H^-1 \n',R90);
         fprintf('Inductance of q-axis is %f H \n' ,Lq);
        Reluctance of q-axis is 1591549.430919 H^-1
        Inductance of q-axis is 0.006283 H
```

# iii)

```
Theta= linspace( 0,2*pi,100); % Radian

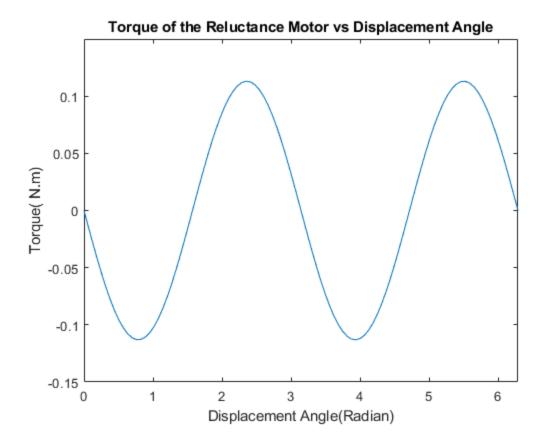
L= 0.5*(Ld+Lq) + 0.5*(Ld-Lq)*cos(2*Theta); % H

figure(1)
plot(Theta,L);
xlabel('Displacement Angle(Radian)');
xlim( [0 2*pi])
ylim([0 0.1])
ylabel('Inductance(H)');
title('Inductance of the Reluctance Motor vs Displacement Angle');
```



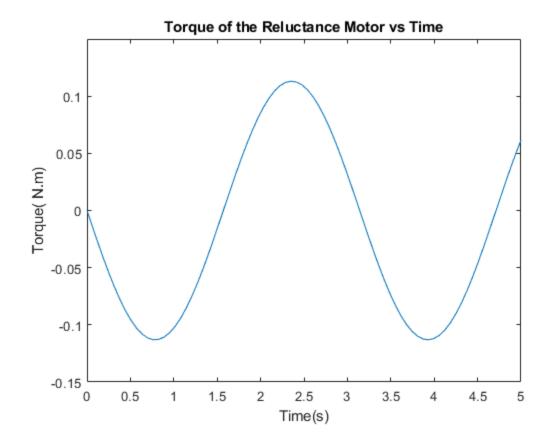
### iv

```
T= -0.5*(Ld-Lq)* i^2*sin(2*Theta);
figure(2)
plot(Theta,T);
xlabel('Displacement Angle(Radian)');
xlim( [0 2*pi])
ylim([-0.15 0.15])
ylabel('Torque( N.m)');
title('Torque of the Reluctance Motor vs Displacement Angle');
```



V

```
Sigma=pi/6;
t=linspace(0,5,100);
wm=377;
Te=-0.5*(Ld-Lq)* i^2*sin(wm*t+ Sigma);
figure(3)
plot(Theta,T)
xlabel('Time(s)');
xlim( [0 5])
ylim([-0.15 0.15])
ylabel('Torque( N.m)');
title('Torque of the Reluctance Motor vs Time');
Average torque is zero
```



#### vi

fprintf('The average torque of the releuctance motor is not zero only
 if mechanical\n ')

fprintf('speed is is equal to electrical angular frequency and initial
 poisition is not fold of pi.\n')

The average torque of the releuctance motor is not zero only if mechanical

speed is is equal to electrical angular frequency and initial poisition is not fold of pi.

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