Electrical Machines Lab EE19BTECH11041

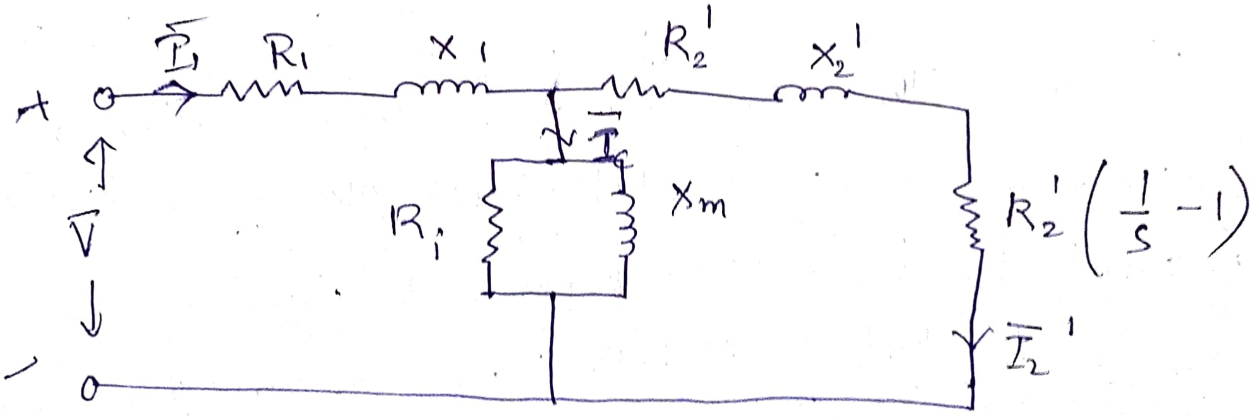
Experiment - 6 : No - load and Bloaked rotor Test on 3-Ø Induction Motor.

Aim :

To compute the equivalent circuit parameters of a 3-Ø induction machine using the no-load and blocked rotor tests.

Equivalent Circuit Representation :

The below figure shows the equivalent circuit of a 3-Ø induction motors under balanced mode of operation. To perform any analysis on induction motors equivalent circuit has tobedrawn, for which, the circuit parameters are determined by using no-load and blocked rotor tests.



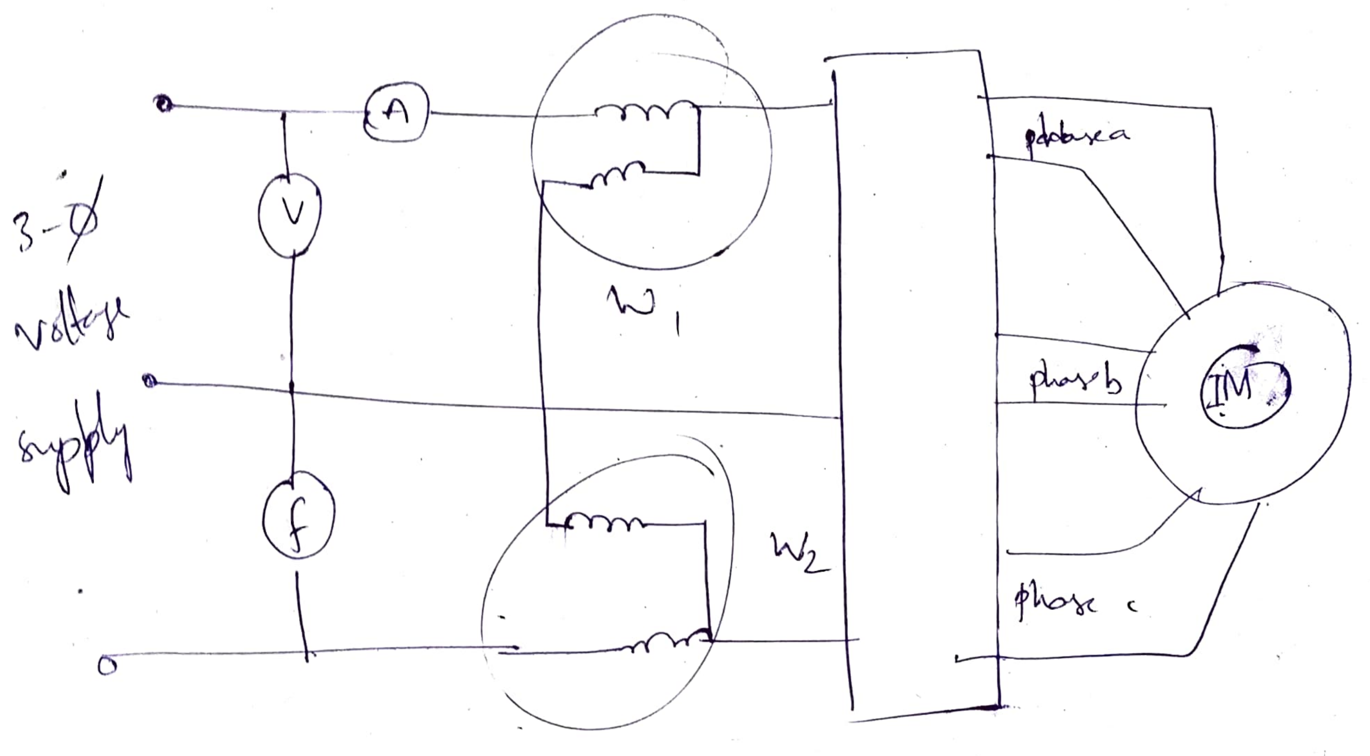
The equivalent circuit shown in figure is basically the positive sequence representation of the actual 3-Ø equivalent circuit model of the induction motor. Since the motor is operating under a balanced condition, the negative and zero sequence networks are having no contribution on the performance of the induction motor.

Circuit Arrangment:

The Circuit arrangement for experiment is shown in figure-2. The measuring instruments such as voltmeter, an ammeter, a frequency meter, two wattmeters and a star-delta switch are required for conducting the experiments.

The purpose of connecting a frequency meter is to get the accurate information of the prevailing supply frequency. The rotor circuit for the particular experiment should be directly shorted. On the other hand, the stator circuit for the particular experiment ~~should be directly shorted~~ Should be first connected in star and then in delta. and reading should be taken for each configuration

The Objected behind employing a Switch before the inductor motor is to facilitate the above star-delta conversion.



Experimental- setup

procedure:

Two separate tests are to be performed to determine the equivalent circuit parameters of an induction machine. Those two tests are named as no-load test and the blocked rotor test.

① As the name itself suggest, for the no-load test the rotor is allowed to rotate freely with out any load. Hence the drum-brake arrangement has to be set into a completely relaxed position for the no-load test.

(2) The supply voltage to the stator terminal is now to be increased gradually up to the rated value. Subsequently, the voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter and frequency meter reading are to be taken. The speed of rotation of is also to be measured by using a tachometer.

Let the voltmeter, ammeter and tachometer readings that are obtained from the no-load test be indicated by V_0, I_0 and n_0, respectively. Here, n_0 is expressed in r.p.m. In the same way, the wattemeter readings for the no-load test be symbolized as W_1^0 and W_2^0, respectively. The slip of the induction motor corresponding to no load can then be calculated as follows.

$$S_0 = \frac{60 \times f - 2 \times n_0}{60 \times f}$$

Note that the multiplier 2 does occur here with n_0 since all our induction motors are 4-pole machines. Next, the no-load power consumption of the induction motor can be calculated as,

$$P_0 = W_1^0 + W_2^0$$

The next task is to determine the input impedance across the stator terminal under no-load condition. This can be calculated simply by using the following formulae.

$$Z_o = \frac{V_o}{\sqrt{3}\, I_o}$$

$$R_o = \frac{P_o}{3 I_o^2}$$

$$X_o = \sqrt{Z_o^2 - R_o^2}$$

(3) In contrast to the no load test, the brake should be sufficiently tightened to prevent rotor movement in the blocked rotor test. In the blocked rotor test, the stator voltage should be gradually increased until the rated current is established in the stator circuit. Similarly, to no-load test the input impedance across the stator terminal under the blocked rotor condition can be determined as follows.

$$Z_{BR} = \frac{V_{BR}}{\sqrt{3}\, I_{BR}}$$

$$R_{BR} = \frac{P_{BR}}{3 I_{BR}^2}$$

$$X_{BR} = \sqrt{Z_{BR}^2 - R_{BR}^2}$$

with the no-load and blocked rotor input impedances are determined, the equivalent circuit parameters can be obtained through the following approximate formulae.

$$R_{iwf} = \frac{X_m^2}{R_0 - R_1} \quad \text{—— (9)}$$

$$X_m = X_0 - X_1 \quad \text{—— (10)}$$

$$X_1 + X_2' = X_{BR} \quad \text{—— (11)}$$

$$R_2' = (R_{BR} - R_1)\left(\frac{X_m + X_2'}{X_m}\right)^2 \quad \text{—— (12)}$$

where,

$$R_{iwf} = \frac{R_i R_2'}{R_2' + S_0 R_i} \quad \text{—— (13)}$$

Equations (9)-(12) along with (13) in effect define a set of five equations with the seven variables, which can never be solved. To resolve this issue, the stator resistance is to be separately determined through a direct current test. Here, you have to apply a DC voltage (less than the rated voltage) across any phase of the stator winding. The corresponding current magnitude is to be noted. The DC value of R_1 can be calculated as follows.

$$R_1^{dc} = \frac{V_{dc}}{K I_{dc}} \quad \text{------} (14)$$

Here k is equal to one if the stator is in star and three if the stator is in delta. The value that is obtained from (14) can be corrected for AC by employing the following formula.

$$R_1 = \frac{R_1^{dc}}{\delta} \quad , \text{ where } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi f \mu}}$$

Here, ρ and μ indicate the resistivity and magnetic permeability, respectively, of the conductor material. For copper, these values are $1.68 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega\text{-m}$ and 1.257×10^{-6} H/m respectively. In addition to the direct determination of R_1, the value of X_1 is further assumed to be equal to X_2' to obtain equivalent circuit parameter from (9)-(13)

(5) Result and Conclusions:

Rated Voltage and Rated Current

Stator in Delta	Stator in Star
$V_{rated} = 240V$	$V_{rated} = 415V$
$I_{rated} = 4.5A$	$I_{rated} = 2.6A$

Voltage is line to line voltage and current is line current

Results and Observations:

Stator in Star

Observations

$V_0 = 415$, $n_0 = 1490$

$I_0 = 2.36$

$P_0 = 303$

$V_{BR} = 160$

$I_{BR} = 6.27$

$P_{BR} = 507$

$V_{dc} = 2, 3, 4, 5$

$I_{dc} = 0.6, 0.92, 1.25, 1.60$

$$R_{dc} = \text{avg}\left(\frac{2}{0.6}, \frac{3}{0.92}, \frac{4}{1.25}, \frac{5}{1.60}\right)$$

$R_{dc} = 3.231\,\Omega \Rightarrow R_1 = 350.2756$

Now we us all the equation from previous side.

Results: Star Connection Stator

$Z_0 = 101.5255$ ($S_0 = 0.00667$)

$R_0 = 18.1341$

$X_0 = 99.891$

$Z_{BR} = 14.733$

$R_{BR} = 4.2988$

$X_{BR} = 14.0918$

$R_1 = 350.2576$ (*)

$R_2' = 400.161$ (*)

$X_1 = 7.0459$

$X_2' = 7.0459$

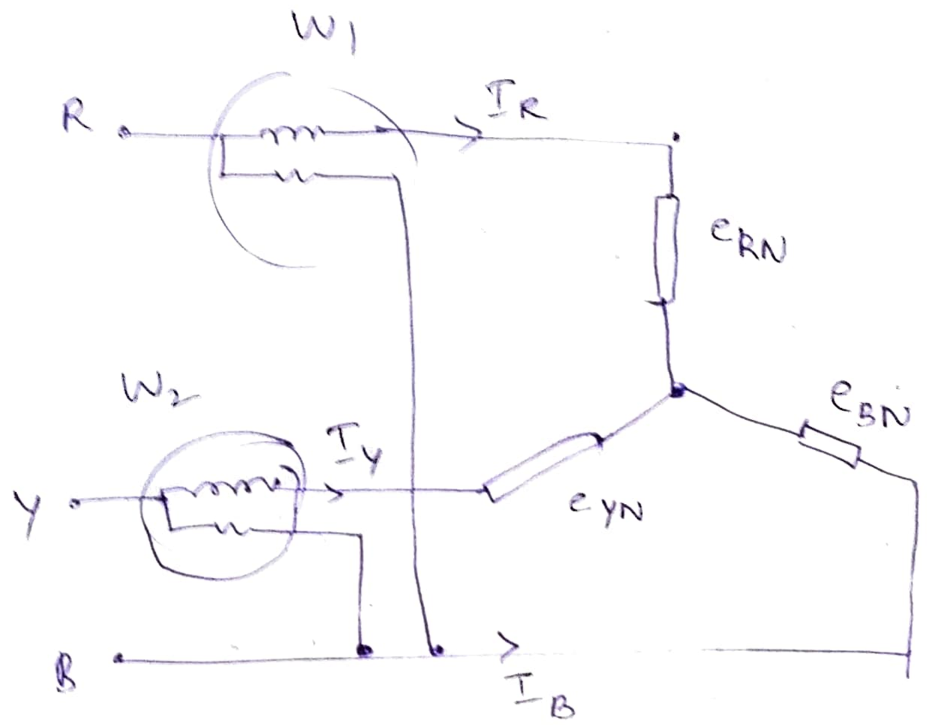
$R_i = 25.986$ (*)

$X_m = 92.8451$

Additional Excersice

Case ①

Common - B



$$W_1 = i_R (e_{RB}) = i_R (e_{RN} - e_{BN})$$

$$W_2 = i_y (e_{YB}) = i_y (e_{YN} - e_{BN})$$

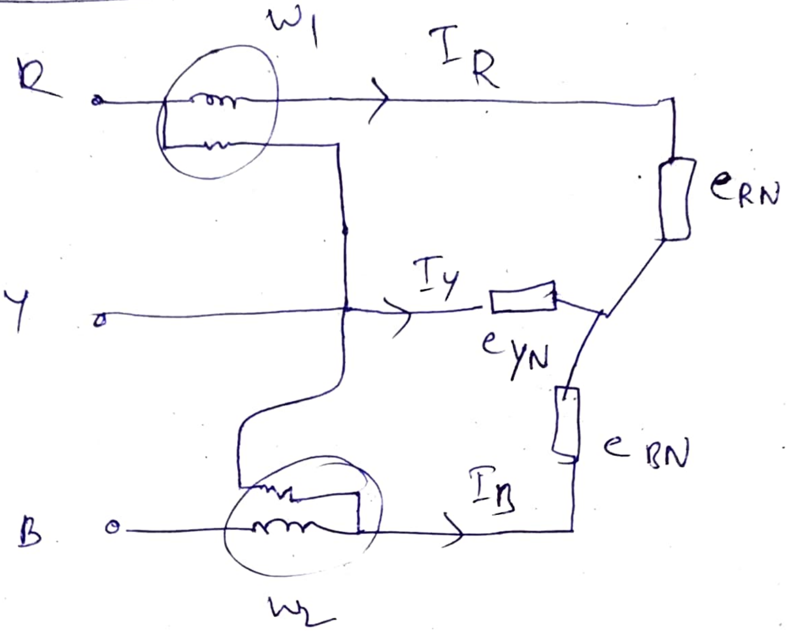
$$\Rightarrow P = W_1 + W_2 = i_R e_{RN} - i_R e_{BN} + i_y e_{YN} - i_y e_{BN}$$

(using $i_R + I_y + i_B = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow P = i_R e_{RN} + i_y e_{YN} + i_B e_{BN}$$

Case (2)

Common - Y



$$W_1 = i_R(e_{RY}) = i_R(e_{RN} - e_{YN})$$

$$W_2 = i_B(e_{BY}) = i_B(e_{BN} - e_{YN})$$

$$P = W_1 + W_2 = i_R e_{RN} + i_B e_{BN} - (i_R + i_B)(e_{YN})$$

using $(i_R + i_B + i_Y = 0)$

$$P = i_R e_{RN} + i_B e_{BN} + i_Y e_{YN}$$

Same as Case (1), There the power is same whereever the wattmeters are placed is irrespective.