

Problem # 7.1 : Induction Motor :

• $V_T = V_L = 208V$; $f_e = 60\text{Hz}$, 3- ϕ stator winding, Y-connected

• Rated $P_{\text{out}} = 10\text{hp}$

• No of poles, $P = 4$

• Full-load slip, $s = 5\% = 0.05$

a) find n_{sync} .

$$n_{\text{sync}} = \frac{120f_e}{P} = \frac{120 \times 60}{4} \\ = 1800\text{rpm}$$

b) n_m at rated load.

$$n_m = (1-s)n_{\text{sync}} \\ n_m = 1710\text{rpm}$$

$$S = \frac{n_{\text{sync}} - n_m}{n_{\text{sync}}} \\ n_m = (1-s)n_{\text{sync}}$$

c) Find out the frequency of emf induced in rotor.

$$f_r = s f_e = 0.05 \times 60 \text{ Hz} = 3 \text{ Hz}$$

d) What is the shaft torque (mechanical) at the rated load?

n_m (rev/min)

ω_m (rad/s)

at rated load ; $P_{\text{mech}} = 10 \text{ hp} = 10 \times 746 \text{ W} = 7460 \text{ W}$

$$\tau \omega_m = P_{\text{mech}} = 7460 \text{ W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{7460 \text{ W}}{\omega_m} = (\quad) \text{ N-m}$$

Problem 7.2: Induction Motor:

$$P_{\text{in(elec)}} = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L \cos \theta$$

- $V_T = V_L = 480\text{V}$, 60Hz , # poles & connection type \rightarrow Not provided
- It draws current from the supply line = 60A at 0.85 pf (lagging)

$$I_L = 60\text{A} \text{ and } \text{pf} = 0.85 = \cos \theta \text{ (lagging)}$$

$\Rightarrow I_L$ lags behind V_L by an angle $\cos^{-1}(0.85)$ degree.

Power losses: $P_{\text{SCL}} = 2\text{kW}$; $P_{\text{RSL}} = 700\text{W}$; $P_{\text{core}} = 1.8\text{kW}$; $P_{\text{fric+Windage}} = 600\text{W}$

$$\rightarrow P_{\text{out(mech)}} = P_{\text{in(elec)}} - \text{Power losses}$$

a) Determine the power in air-gap, i.e., P_{AG}

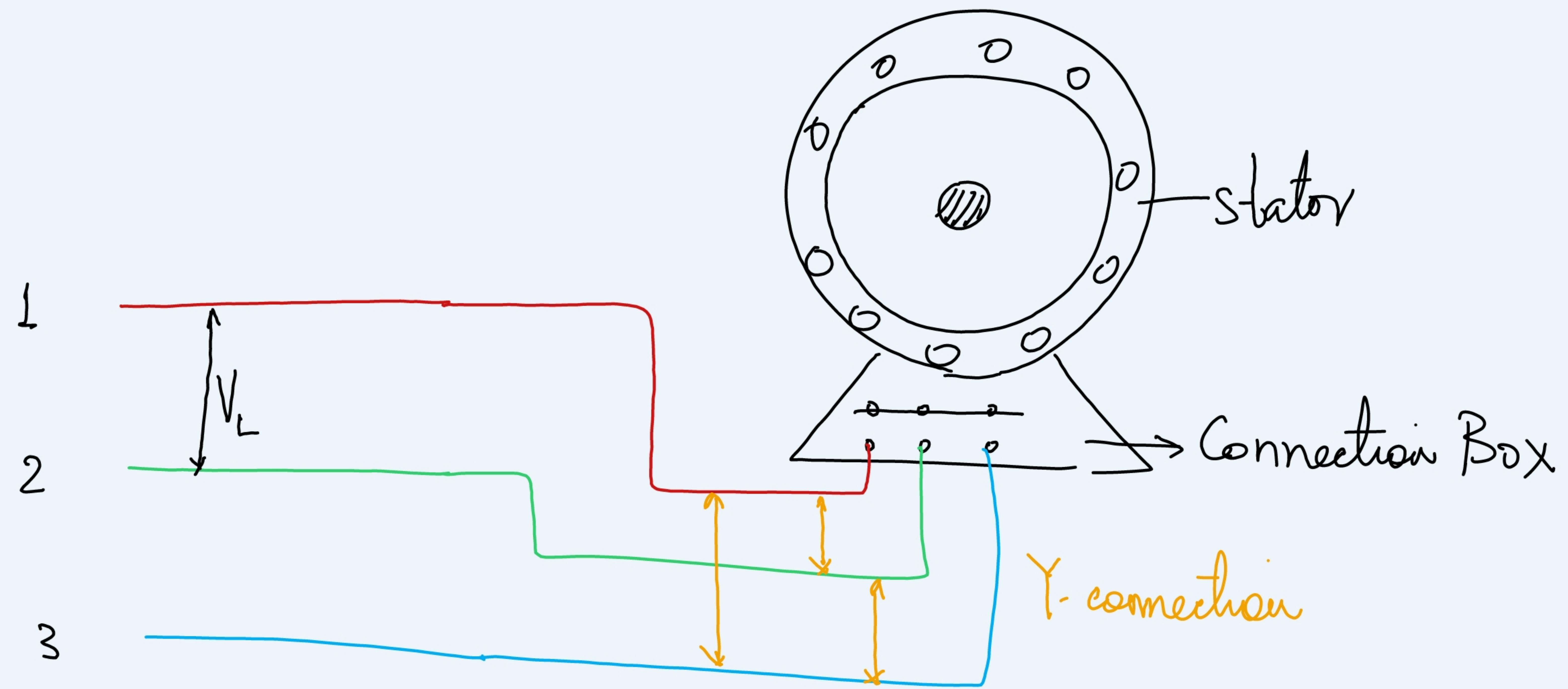
$$P_{AG} = \underbrace{P_{in (Eled.)}}_{\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \cos \theta} - \underbrace{P_{SCL}}_{\text{given}} - \underbrace{P_{Core}}_{\text{given}} =$$

b) How much electrical power is converted into mechanical power.

this includes the mechanical power losses.

$$P_{conversion} = P_{AG} - P_{REL} = \text{Available as mechanical power.}$$

c) $P_{out} = P_{conversion} - P_{fric+Windage} = \text{Actual mech. power available at the shaft.}$



$$d) \quad \eta_{I.M.} = \frac{P_{out} (mech.)}{P_{in} (Elect.)} \times 100 \%$$