

Electric motors

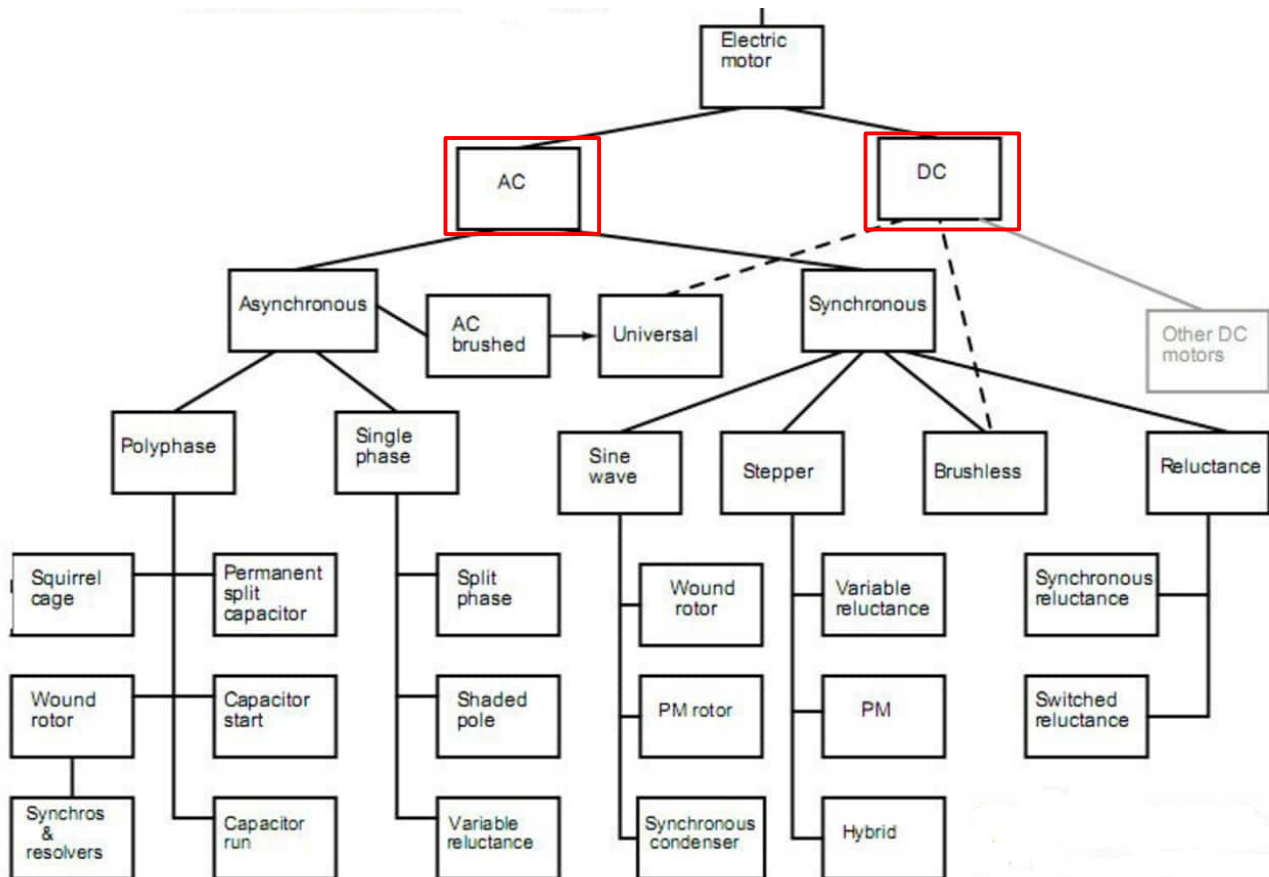


Induction
motors

Automation
CO23-320203



Electric motor family



Electric motor's equations

- The essential physics of a motor

$$\|\tau\| = K_\phi \phi I$$

Torque is proportional to the current and the applied flux!

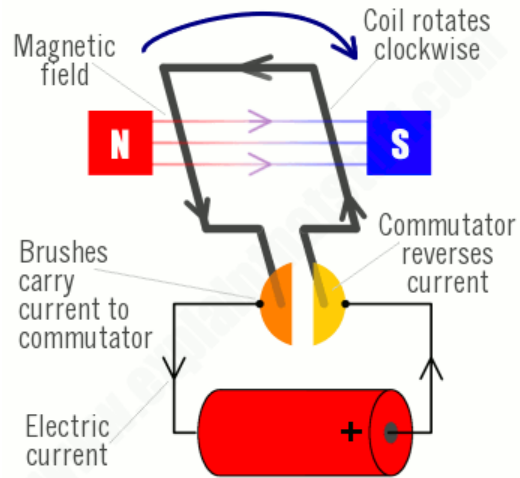
$$e = K_\phi \phi \omega$$

Induced Back-EMF is proportional to the angular-speed and the applied flux!

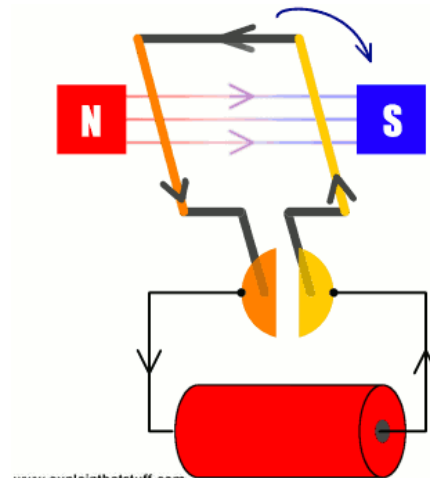
$$K_\phi \triangleq \frac{DL}{A}$$

Brushed DC Motor

- The basic principle



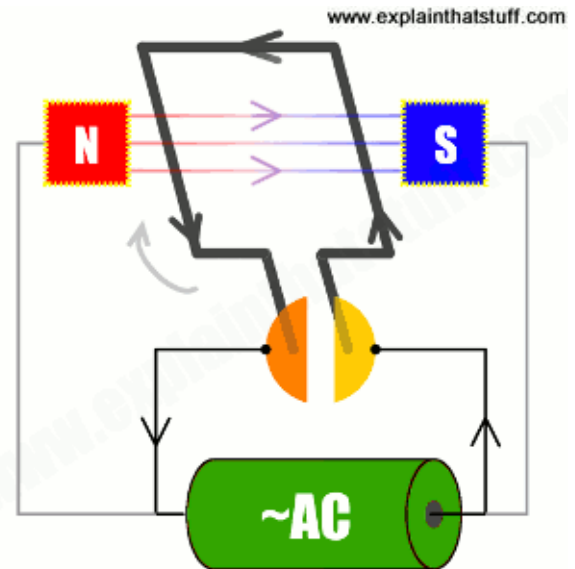
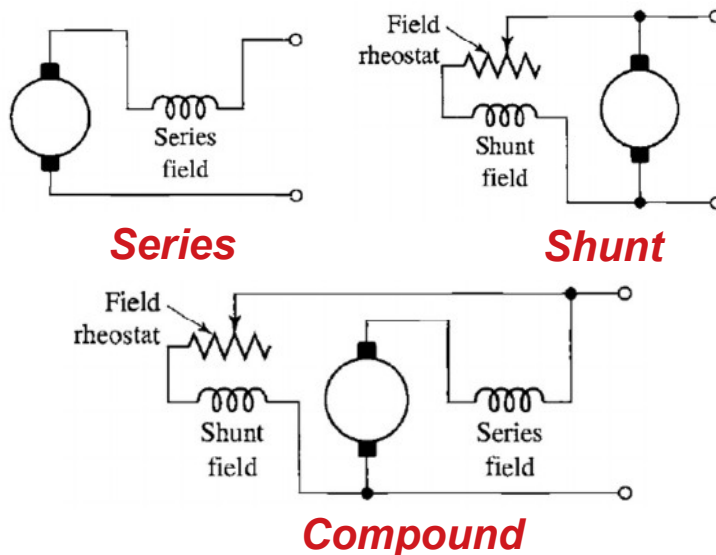
www.explainthatstuff.com



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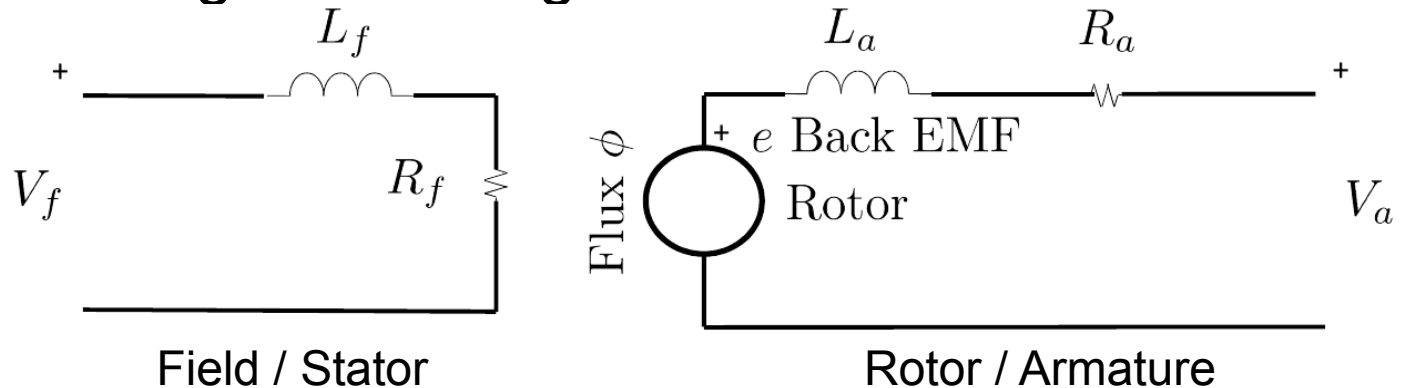
Universal Motor

- Replace the fixed stator magnet by an electromagnet



Universal Motor

- The general diagram:



$$V_f(t) = L_f \frac{dI_f}{dt} + R_f I_f$$

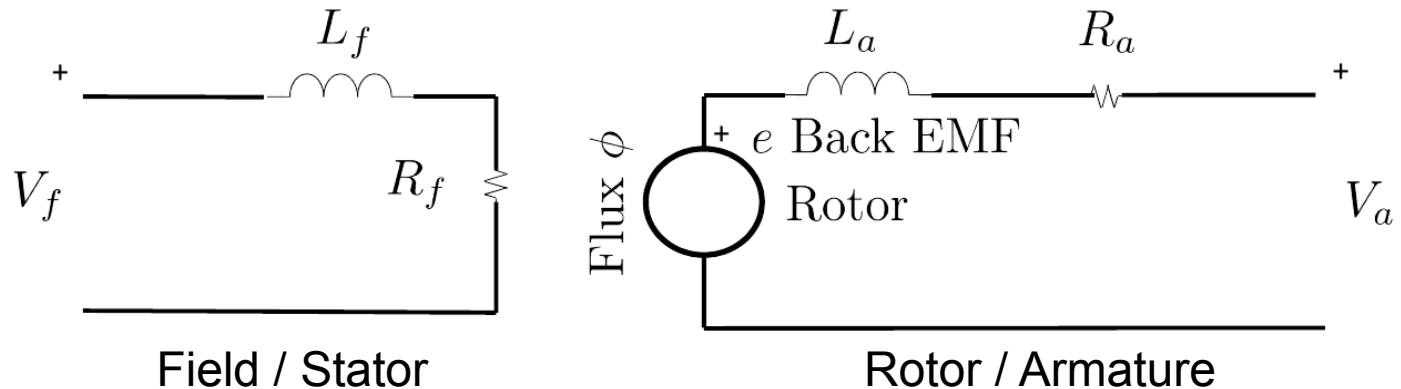
$$V_a(t) = L_a \frac{dI_a}{dt} + R_a I_a + e$$

$$e = K_\phi \phi \omega$$

$$\tau = K_\phi \phi I_a$$

Universal Motor

- The general diagram:



- The coupling between the two parts is through flux ϕ

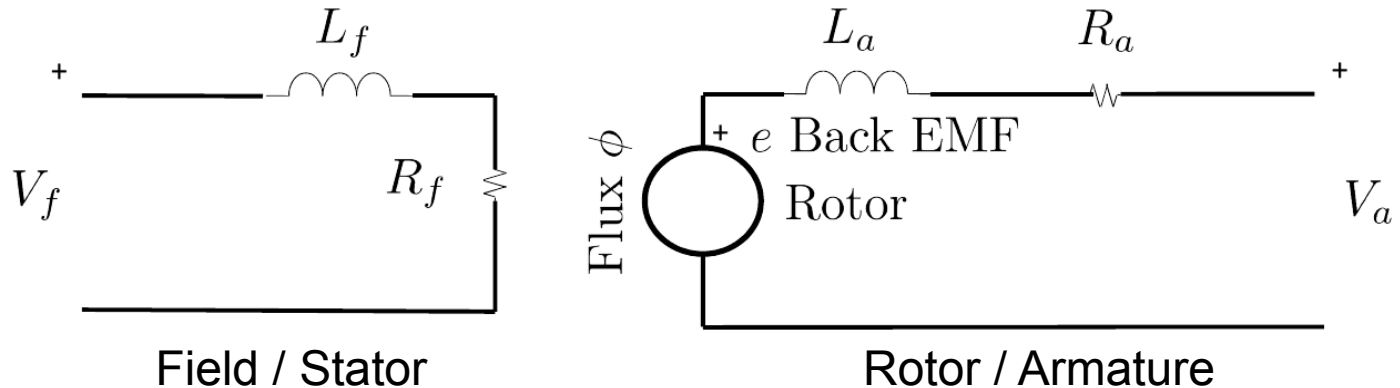
$$\phi \propto I_f$$

$$e = K_\phi \phi \omega = K I_f \omega$$

$$\tau = K_\phi \phi I_a = K I_f I_a$$

Universal Motor

- The general diagram:



- The coupling between the two parts is through flux ϕ

$$\phi \propto I_f$$

$$e = K_\phi \phi \omega = K I_f \omega$$

$$\tau = K_\phi \phi I_a = K I_f I_a$$

at steady state:

$$e = K_\phi \phi \omega = V_a - R_a I_a$$

$$I_a = \frac{\tau}{K_\phi \phi}$$

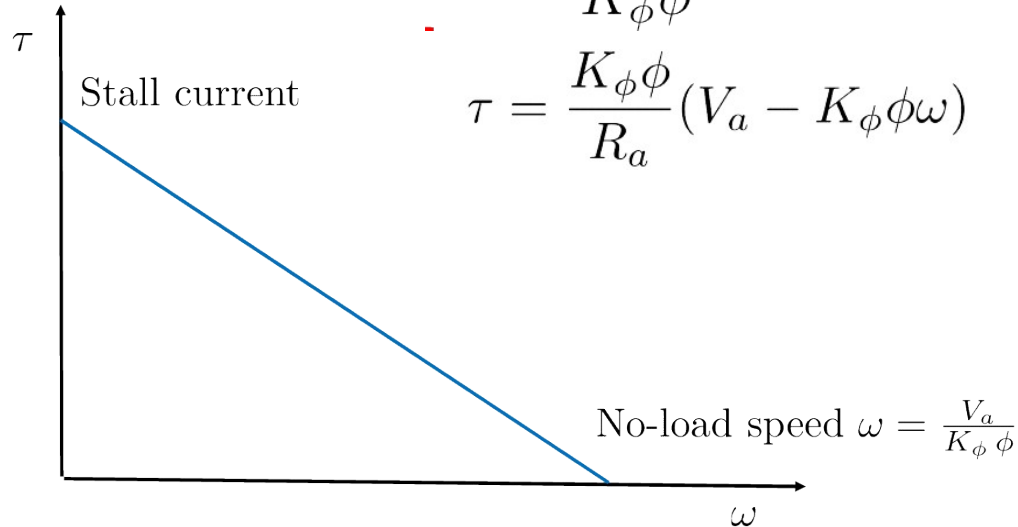
Universal Motor

- At steady state:

$$e = K_{\phi} \phi \omega = V_a - R_a I_a$$

$$I_a = \frac{\tau}{K_{\phi} \phi}$$

$$\tau = \frac{K_{\phi} \phi}{R_a} (V_a - K_{\phi} \phi \omega)$$



- Rough approximation of real motor's behavior

Universal Motor

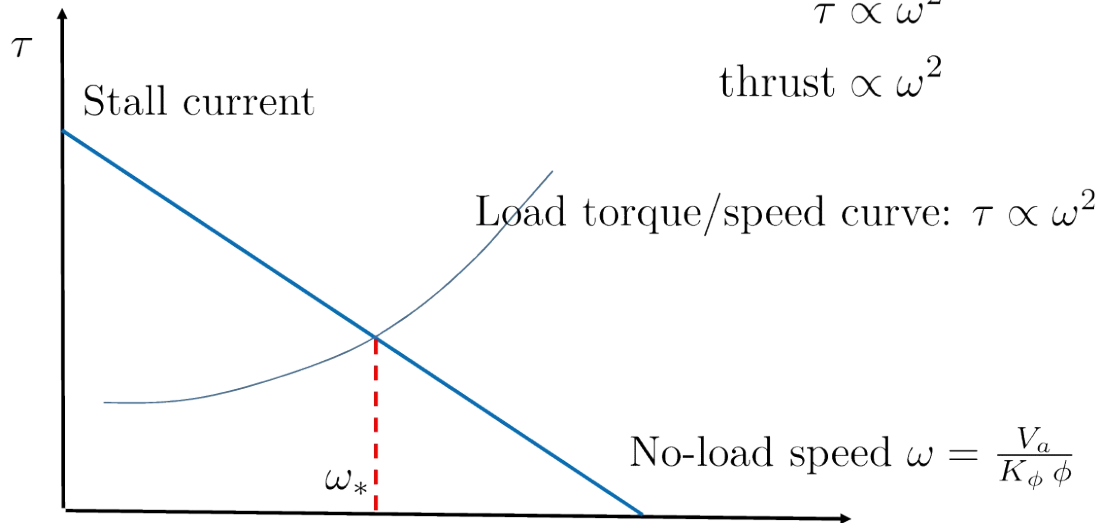
- Real life load:

(Constant V_a)



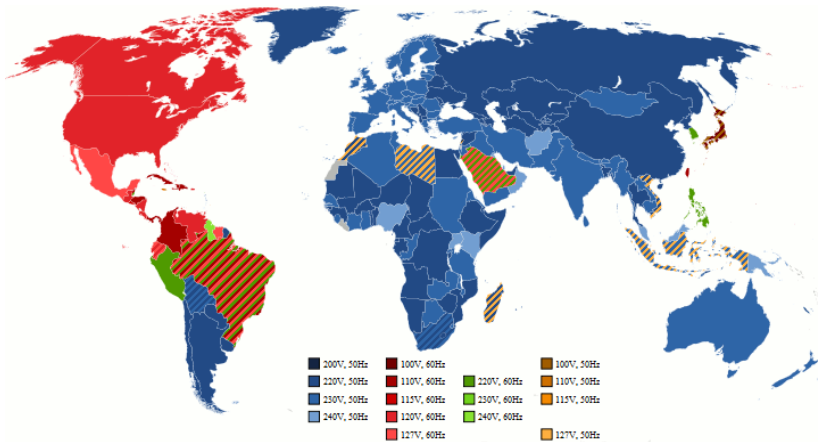
$$\tau \propto \omega^2$$

$$\text{thrust} \propto \omega^2$$



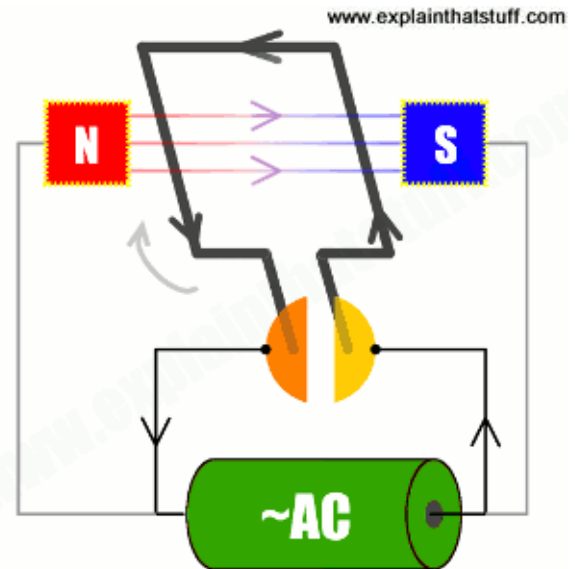
AC Motor

- It's a clear advantage to have a motor working with AC current as most homes have a 230V 50 Hz / 120V 60 Hz AC installation at home!



AC Motor

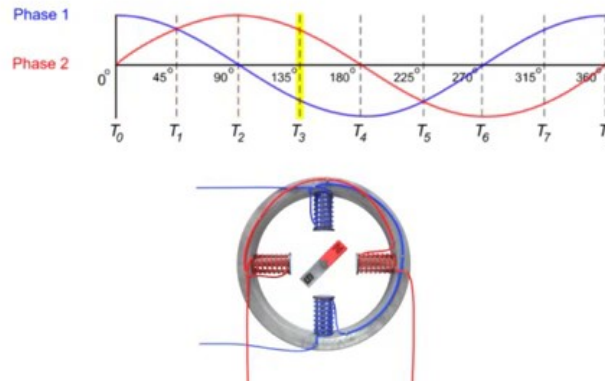
- What if we replace the rotor by a passive device?



AC Motor

- Let's start with a magnet

Two Phase Motor



Working principle of AC motors

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbNpONXRvj8>

Induction Motor

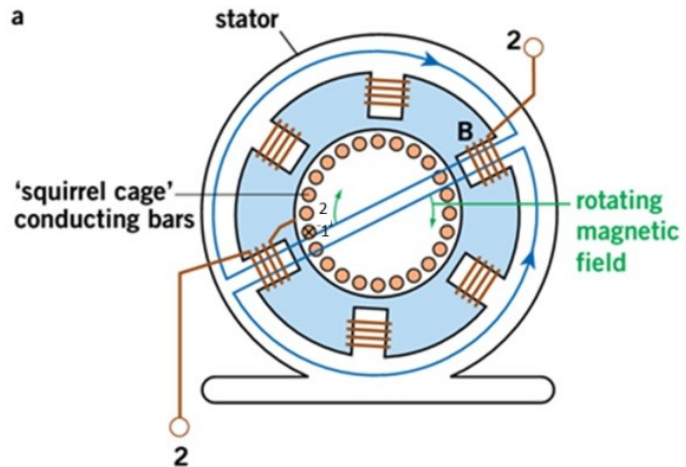
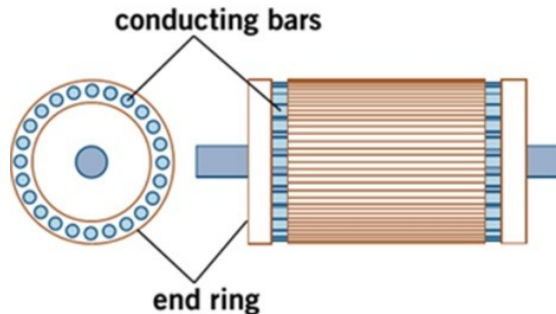
- Insight from Faraday's law which led us to the quantification of back EMF: the coils of the rotor in operation produce EMF
 - If they are allowed to produce current, they can also generate magnetic field
- What happens if we put a loop of wire in the rotor?
 - In a changing field, a current will flow and it will create a magnetic field which will oppose the change of sensed magnetic field
 - The rotor will “break” with respect to the outside magnetic field

Induction Motor

- If the outside field moves, the rotor will be entrained by it and will move, too
- If it matches movement w.r.t. the external field, it will perceive stationary magnetic field. Thus, it will no longer induce current.

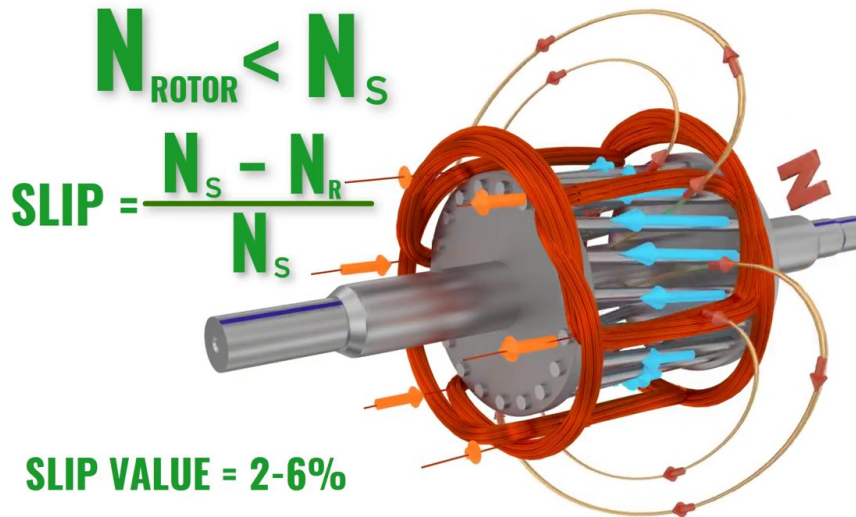
Practical induction motor

- The conducting bars of the rotors interconnected (electrically) by the end rings
- The rotor is additionally filled in by soft steel laminated core to amplify the magnetic field strength



Practical induction motor

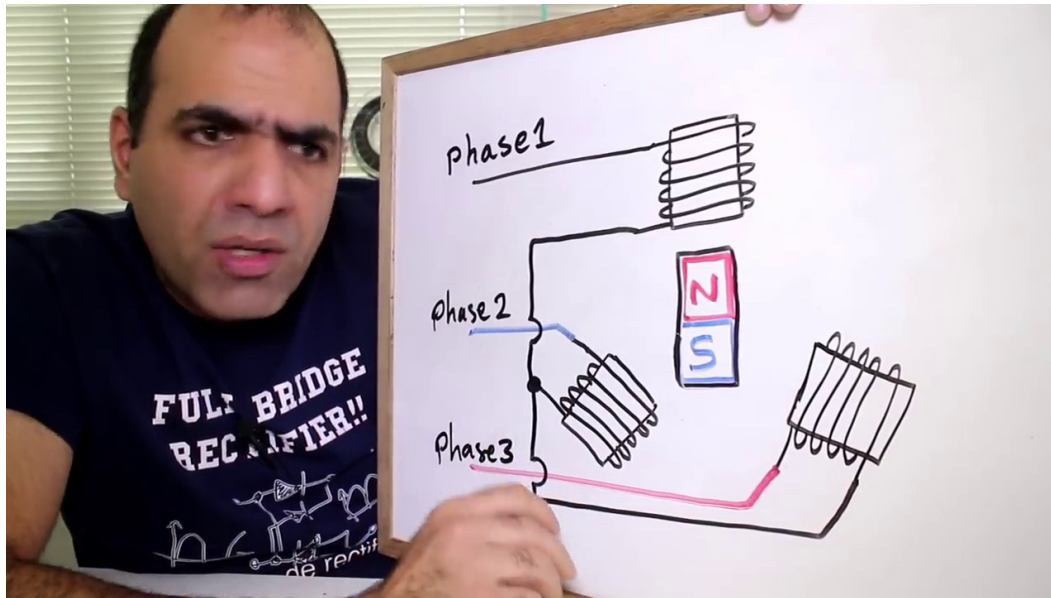
- An industrial three phase AC induction motor



How does an Induction Motor work ?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQqyGNOP_3o

Three phase systems

- Advantages of three phase solution:

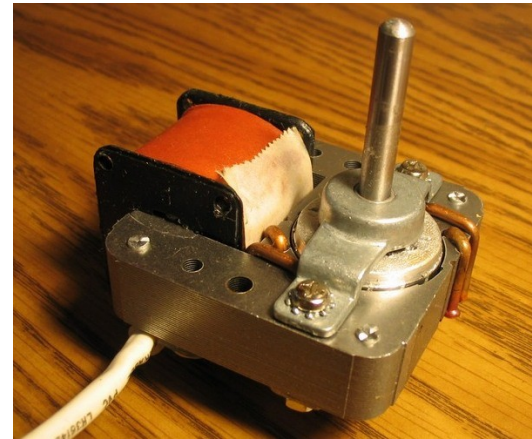
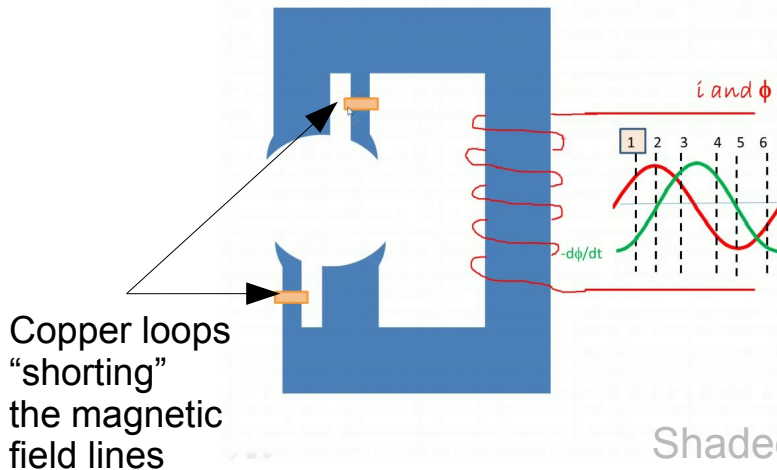


Why 3 Phase AC instead of Single Phase???

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quABfe4Ev3s>

Shaded Pole Induction Motor

- Most of home AC installations are one phase only – how can induction motors operate in such conditions?
- Example: shaded pole motor
 - Extreme simplicity
 - Gives your fridge and AC electric fans their longevity

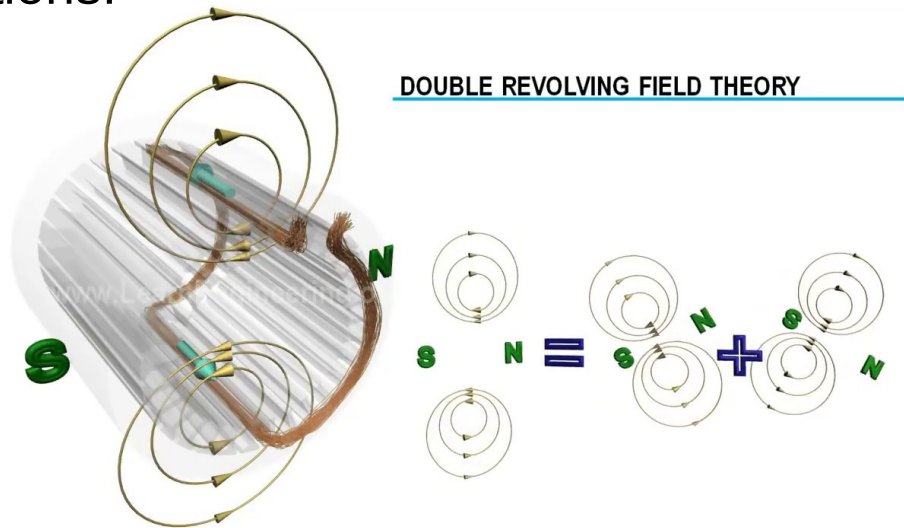


Shaded Pole Motor

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyEnwJ1Lazg>

Single Phase Induction Motor

- Another mechanism common in household applications:



Single Phase Induction Motor, How it works ?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awrUxv7B-a8>