



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)



COIMBATORE-35

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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME: 19EEB201 DC Machines and Transformers

II YEAR / III SEMESTER

Unit 2 – DC Motor

Topic 4: Torque Equation of DC Motor





What We'll Discuss

TOPIC OUTLINE



Analogy

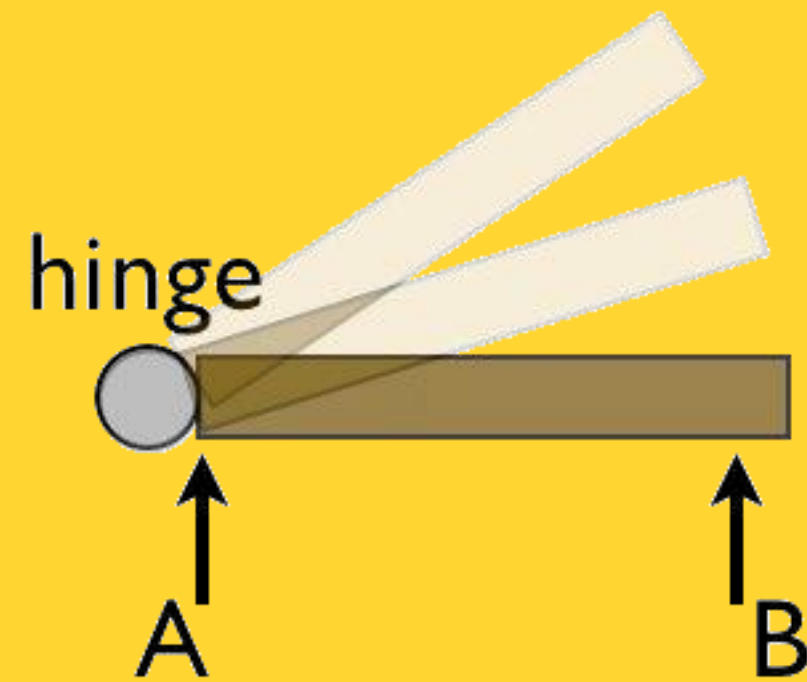
Torque Equation of DC Motor

Output power Equation of DC Motor

Assessment



Analogy



Consider opening a door. Which of the two locations would you push on to best open the door?



Torque Equation of DC Motor



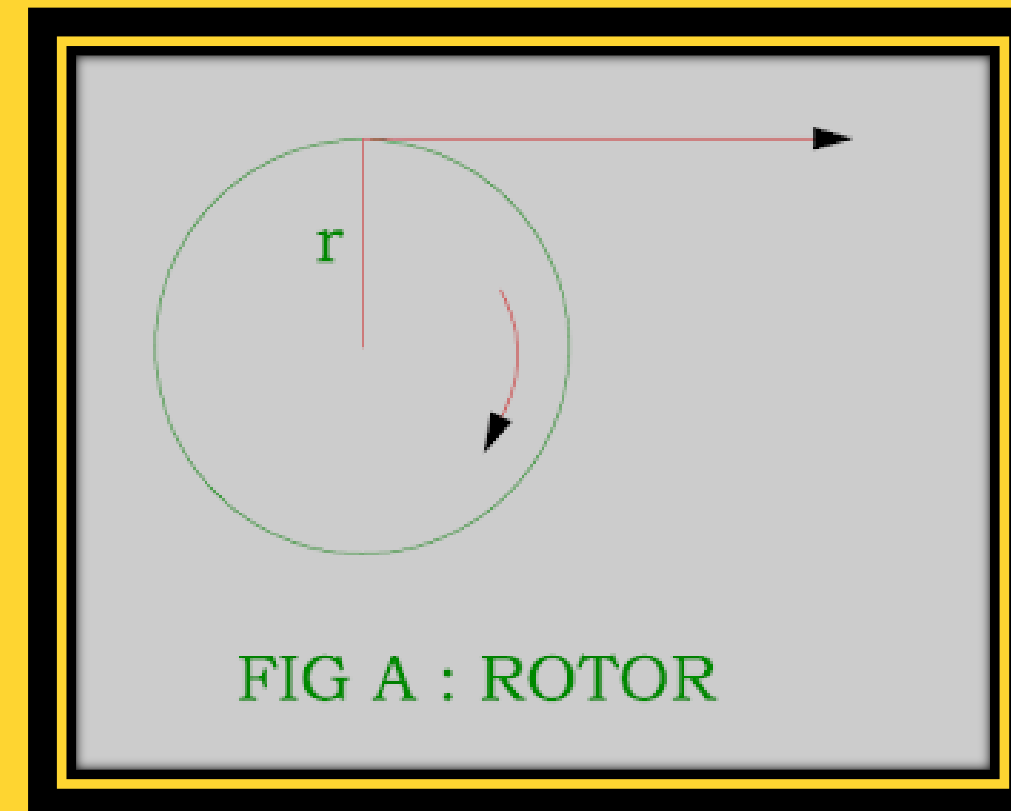
- The term torque means ‘Turning movement of the force about an axis.’

$$T = F \times r \text{ Newton – meter}$$

Where T = Torque

F = Force in Newton

r = Radius in Meter





Torque Equation of DC Motor



When the armature rotates one revolution, it cuts distance $2\pi r$ in time of $60 / N$ second. Therefore the work done per revolution

$$= \text{Force} \times \text{distance}$$

$$= F \times 2\pi r$$

$$\text{But } F \times r = T$$



So the work – done / revolution = $2\pi T$ Newton – meter

Now the Power developed = Work done per unit second

$$= 2\pi T / (60 / N)$$

$$= 2\pi NT / 60$$

$$= T\omega$$

Where ω = Angular velocity in radian / second

$$= 2\pi N / 60$$

The electrical equivalent to mechanical power developed by the armature is given by

$$EbI_a = 2\pi NT / 60$$

$$T = (60 / 2\pi N) EbI_a \dots\dots\dots(1)$$



Shaft Torque of DC Motor



$$T = 0.159 (E_b I_a / N)$$

Substitute E_b in the equation (1)

$$T = [1 / (2\pi \times 9.81)] (\Phi Z N P / A) I_a \text{ Kg - m}$$

$$T \propto \Phi I_a$$

Shaft Torque

The shaft torque T_{sh} always less than the armature torque due to small amount of friction losses in the motor.

Shaft torque = Armature torque – Friction and windage losses

$$T_{sh} = T_a - \text{Friction and windage losses}$$





Output Equation DC Motor



Output power = Power developed in the armature

$$P = T \times (2\pi NT / 60) \text{ Watt}$$

$$P_{sh} = T_{sh} \times (2\pi NT / 60) \text{ Watt}$$

The mechanical power developed at the shaft is called as brake horse power (BHP).

One HP = 735.5 watt

$$P_{sh} = (T_{sh} \times 2\pi N / 60)(1 / 735.5) \text{ HP}$$





RECALL



1. Write the Torque Equation of DC Motor



THANK YOU