



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(An Autonomous Institution)**



**COIMBATORE-35**

**Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A+ Grade**

**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

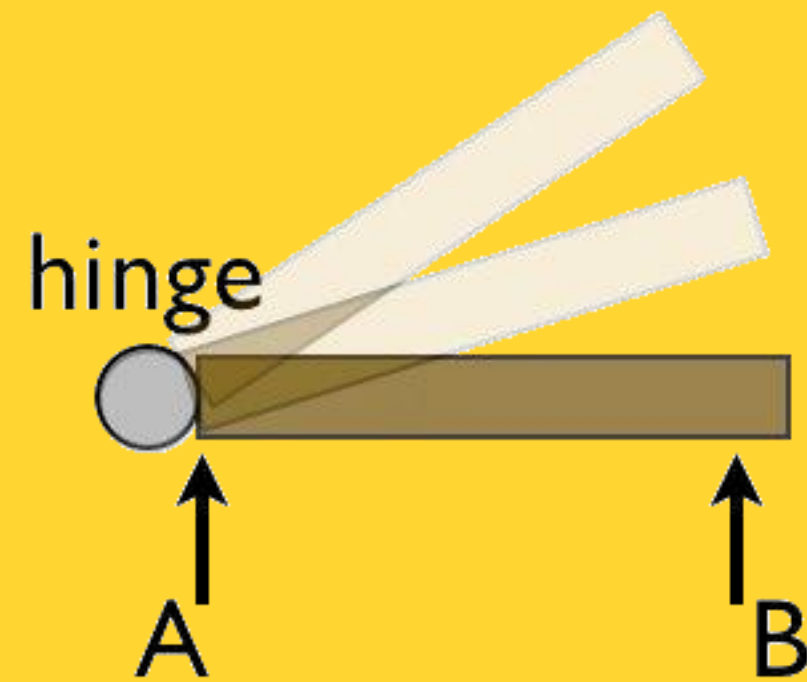
Torque Equation of DC Motor

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



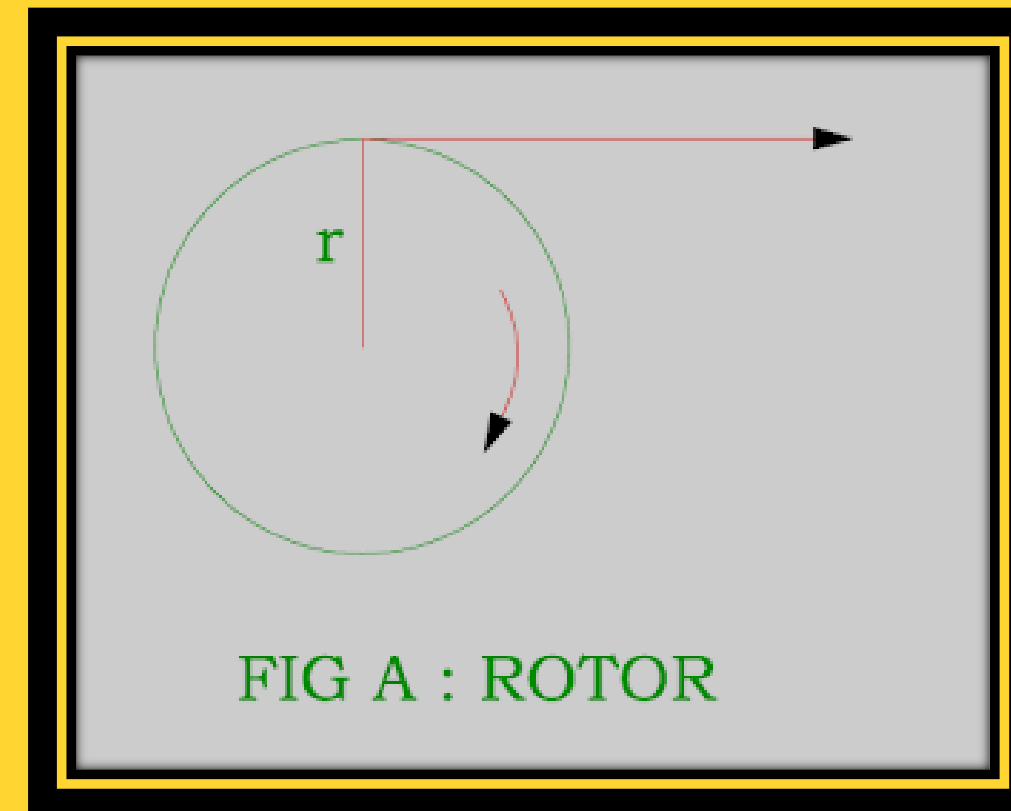
- The term torque means ‘Turning movement of the force about an axis.’

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

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  $\omega$  = 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 )

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

$$T \propto \Phi I_a$$

## 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