



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)



COIMBATORE-35

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME: 24EET204/ ELECTRICAL MACHINES II

II YEAR / IV SEMESTER

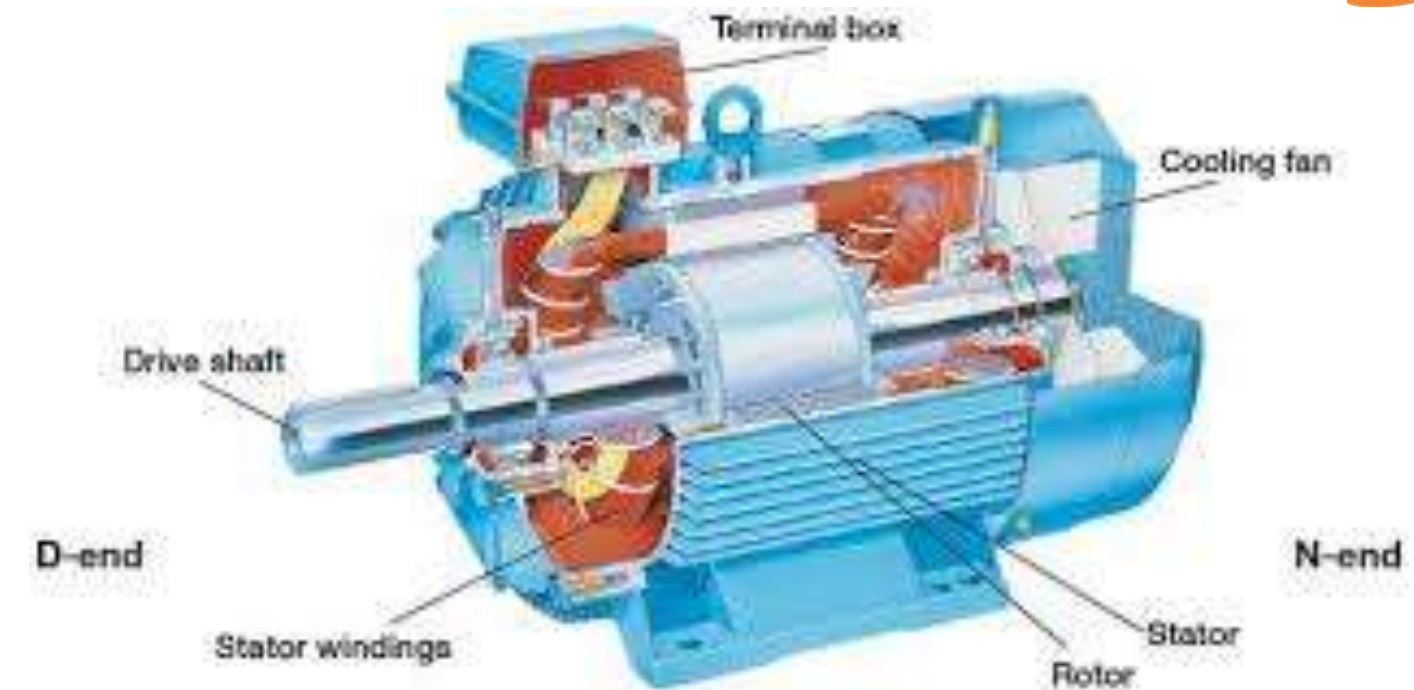
Unit 3 – THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR

Topic 6: Losses and Efficiency





GUESS THE TOPIC NAME...



3 Phase Induction Motor





Losses and Efficiency

There are two types of losses occur in three phase induction motor. These losses are,

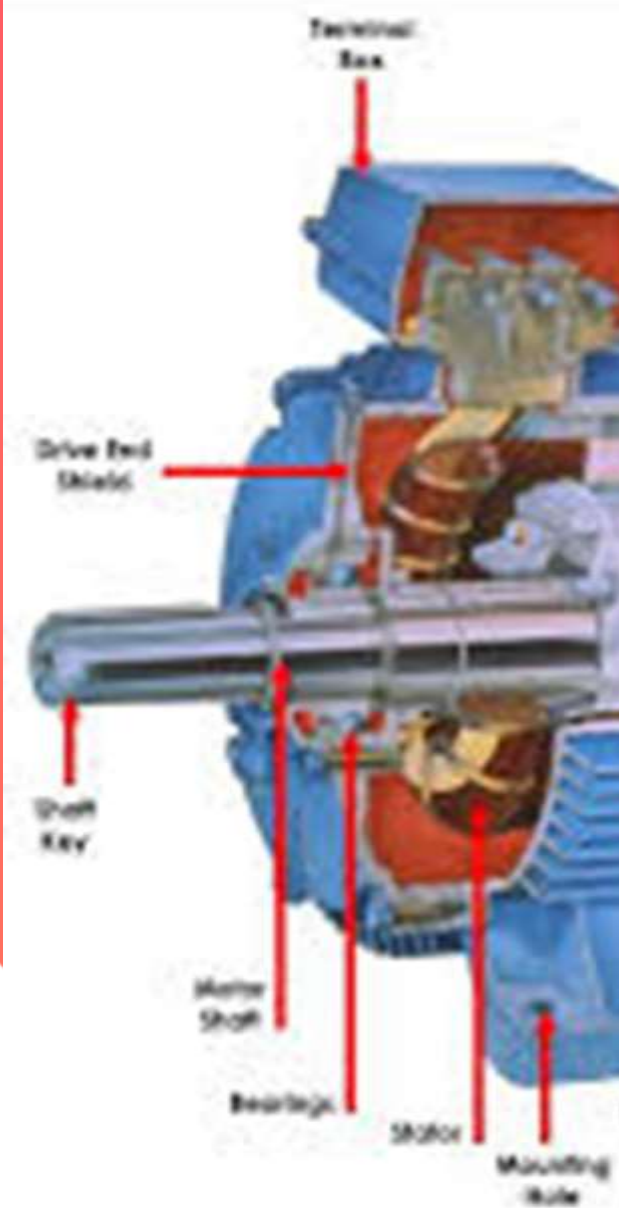
1. Constant or fixed losses,
2. Variable losses

Constant or Fixed Losses

Constant losses are those losses which are considered to remain constant over normal working range of induction motor. The fixed losses can be easily obtained by performing no-load test on the three phase induction motor. These losses are further classified as-

1. Iron or core losses,
2. Mechanical losses,
3. Brush friction losses.

Construction of 3





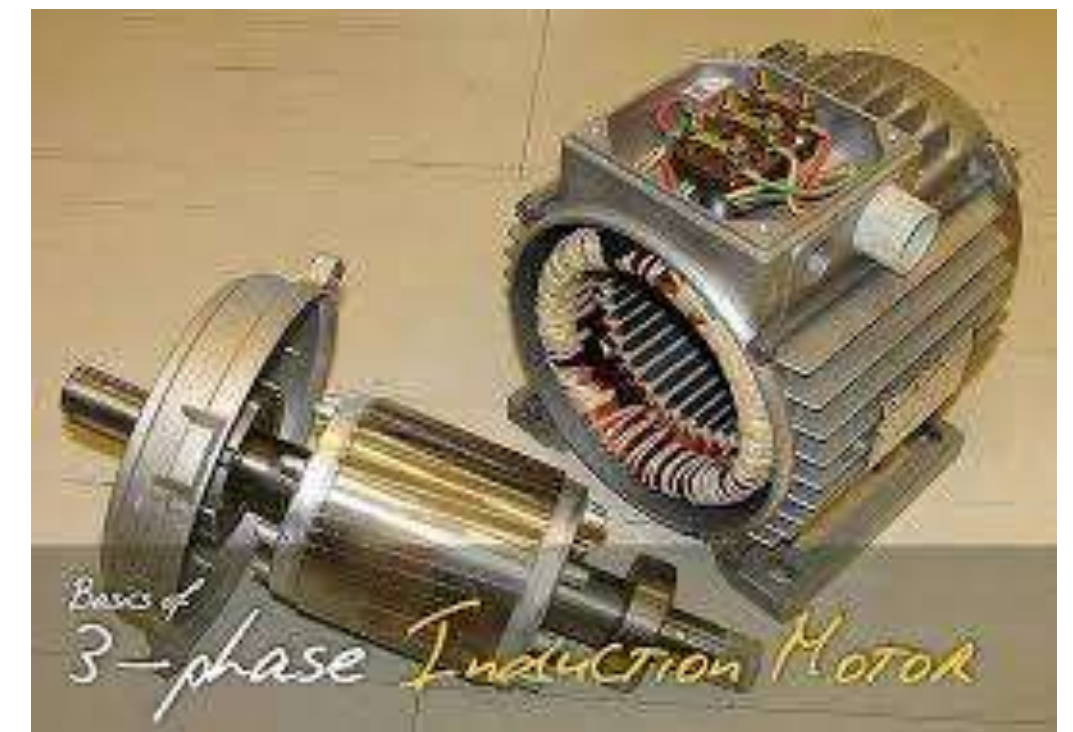
Losses and Efficiency

Iron or Core Losses

Iron or core losses are further divided into hysteresis and eddy current losses. Eddy current losses are minimized by using lamination on core. Since by laminating the core, area decreases and hence resistance increases, which results in decrease in eddy currents. Hysteresis losses are minimized by using high grade silicon steel. The core losses depend upon frequency of the supply voltage. The frequency of stator is always supply frequency, f and the frequency of rotor is slip times the supply frequency, (sf) which is always less than the stator frequency. For stator frequency of 50 Hz, rotor frequency is about 1.5 Hz because under normal running condition slip is of the order of 3 %. Hence the rotor core loss is very small as compared to stator core loss and is usually neglected in running conditions.

Mechanical and Brush Friction Losses

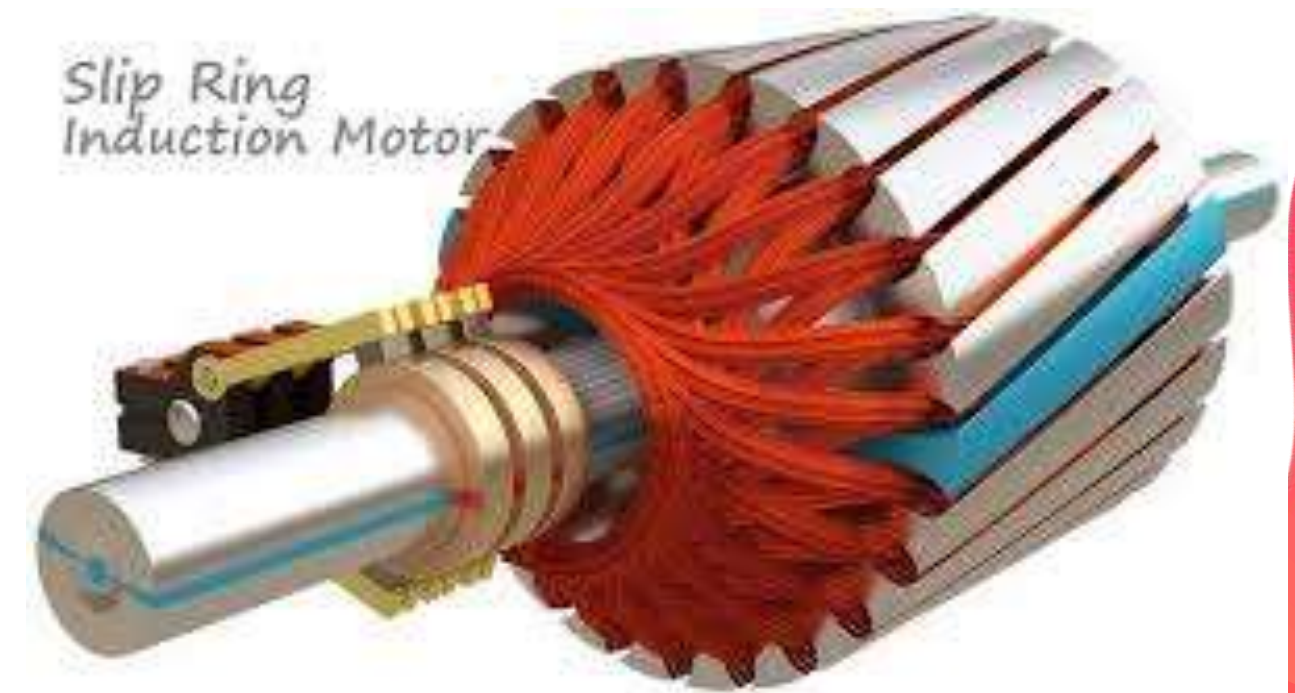
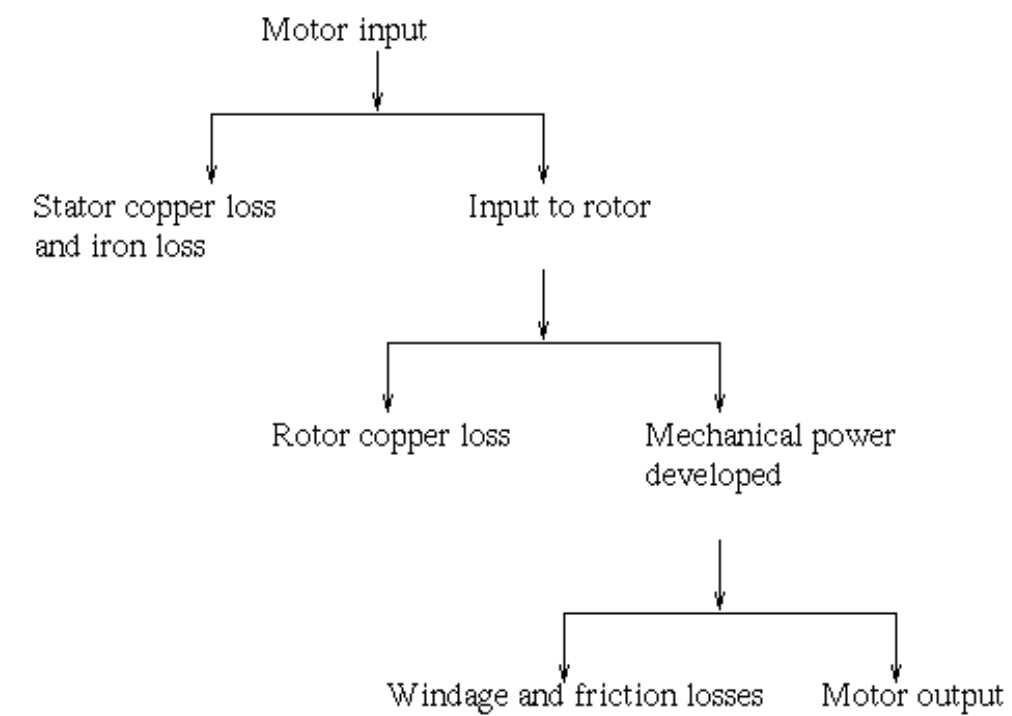
Mechanical losses occur at the bearing and brush friction loss occurs in wound rotor induction motor. These losses are zero at start and with increase in speed these losses increases. In three phase induction motor the speed usually remains constant. Hence these losses almost remain constant.





Losses and Efficiency

Variable Losses





Field Excitation and Exciters

These losses are also called copper losses. These losses occur due to current flowing in stator and rotor windings. As the load changes, the current flowing in rotor and stator winding also changes and hence these losses also change. Therefore, these losses are called variable losses. The copper losses are obtained by performing blocked rotor test on three phase induction motor. The main function of induction motor is to convert an electrical power into mechanical power. During this conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy the power flows through different stages.

This power flowing through different stages is shown by power flow diagram. As we all know the input to the three phase induction motor is three phase supply. So, the three phase supply is given to the stator of three phase induction motor.

Let, P_{in} = electrical power supplied to the stator of three phase induction motor,

V_L = line voltage supplied to the stator of three phase induction motor,

I_L = line current,

$\cos\phi$ = power factor of the three phase induction motor.

Electrical power input to the stator, $P_{in} = \sqrt{3}V_L I_L \cos\phi$

A part of this power input is used to supply stator losses which are stator iron loss and stator copper loss.

The remaining power i.e (input electrical power – stator losses) are supplied to rotor as rotor input.



Field Excitation and Exciters

So, rotor input $P_2 = P_{in} - \text{stator losses (stator copper loss and stator iron loss)}$.

Now, the rotor has to convert this rotor input into mechanical energy but this complete input cannot be converted into mechanical output as it has to supply rotor losses. As explained earlier the rotor losses are of two types rotor iron loss and rotor copper loss. Since the iron loss depends upon the rotor frequency, which is very small when the rotor rotates, so it is usually neglected. So, the rotor has only rotor copper loss. Therefore, the rotor input has to supply these rotor copper losses. After supplying the rotor copper losses, the remaining part of Rotor input, P_2 is converted into mechanical power, P_m

Let P_c be the rotor copper loss,

I_2 be the rotor current under running condition,

R_2 is the rotor resistance,

P_m is the gross mechanical power developed.

$$P_c = 3I_2^2 R_2$$

$$P_m = P_2 - P_c$$

Now this mechanical power developed is given to the load by the shaft but there occur some mechanical losses like friction and windage losses. So, the gross mechanical power developed has to be supplied to these losses. Therefore the net output power developed at the shaft, which is finally given to the load is P_{out} .

$P_{out} = P_m - \text{Mechanical losses (friction and windage losses)}$.

P_{out} is called the shaft power or useful power.



Field Excitation and Exciters

Efficiency of Three Phase Induction Motor

Efficiency is defined as the ratio of the output to that of input,

$$\text{Efficiency, } \eta = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}}$$

Rotor efficiency of the three phase induction motor ,

$$= \frac{\text{rotor output}}{\text{rotor input}}$$

= Gross mechanical power developed / rotor input

$$= \frac{P_m}{P_2}$$

Three phase induction motor efficiency,

$$= \frac{\text{power developed at shaft}}{\text{electrical input to the motor}}$$

Three phase induction motor efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}$$



KEEP
LEARNING..
Thank u

SEE YOU IN NEXT CLASS