

1. A shunt-connected dc motor operates from 24 V and has an armature resistance of 0.30. The armature current is 10 A, the field current is 1 A, and the speed is 1200 rpm. The rotational losses are 5% of the output power.
- Find the input power.
 - Find the output power in watts and horsepower.
 - Find the efficiency of this motor.
 - Find the machine constant $K\phi$.
 - Find the no-load speed in rpm, assuming rotational losses remain approximately the same as at full load..
 - Find the approximate no-load speed in rpm, assuming rotational losses are zero ($I_A = 0$). Is this a good estimate of the actual no-load speed?

2. A shunt-excited dc motor has the following nameplate information: 1.5 hp, 1750 rpm, 180 V, 7.3 A armature current, $1.05\text{-}\Omega$ armature resistance, 0.55 A field current. Assume constant rotational losses in this problem.
- a) Find the rotational losses. (Since they are assumed to be constant, calculate at nameplate operation.)

b) Find the developed torque at full load.

c) Determine the no-load speed.

d) If the field winding connection malfunctioned so that the field flux dropped to a residual value of 15% of the original value, what would be the new no-load shaft speed. $V_T = 180\text{ V}$. Is this speed likely to damage the motor?

Answers

1. a) 264 W b) $200\text{ W} = 0.268\text{ hp}$ c) 75.8% d) $0.167\text{ V}\cdot\text{sec}$ e) 1364 rpm f) 1371 rpm yes
2. a) 139 W b) $6.86\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ c) 1820 rpm
- d) 12133 rpm The rotor may fly apart.