



EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND PERFORMANCE OF PERMANENT MAGNET AND WOUNDED TYPE DC MOTOR USING OF REGULATOR

Tanu Mahobia¹, Dr. A. K. Kori²

¹ M.E. Student (High Voltage Engg.), Department of Electrical Engineering, Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur (M.P) 482011, INDIA

² Associate Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur (M.P) 482011, INDIA

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29121/ijetmr.v3.i9.2016.583>

Abstract:

The DC motor has important role in moving system because of mostly use in the industry. The speed control of DC motor is increasingly getting sophisticated and precise. The Speed of the DC motor is controlled by with the help of controlling the armature voltage. There are various methods of speed control of DC drives namely field control, armature voltage control.

Keywords:

Experimental process, Permanent Magnet DC Motor, wounded type DC Motor.

Cite This Article: Tanu Mahobia, and Dr. A. K. Kori, “EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND PERFORMANCE OF PERMANENT MAGNET AND WOUNDED TYPE DC MOTOR USING OF REGULATOR” *International Journal of Engineering Technologies and Management Research*, Vol. 3, No. 9(2016)12-15.

1. INTRODUCTION

DC motors are provided the high starting torque, which are required for many applications. By using of speed control system, we are obtained the below and above the rated speed. In general, armature voltage control method is widely used to control the DC drives. In this method, a controlled rectifier, or chopper is used but due involvement of power electronics elements. The DC motor works on the principal, when an electric current carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field; it experiences a torque and has a tendency to move.

2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCESS

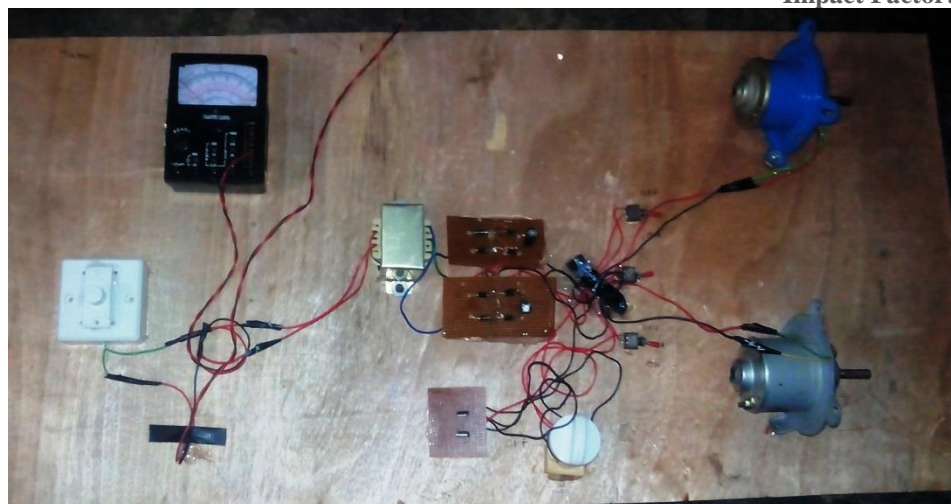


Figure 1: Experimental setup



Figure 2: Voltage regulator

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. WOUNDED TYPE D.C. MOTOR

12V D.C., 9V D.C., 6V. D.C. obtained by regulator
Current = 3 Amp.

Table 1: Voltage and R.P.M. using of Wounded type D.C. Motor

Sr. No.	Apply the Voltages in D.C.	R.P.M. measured by Tachometer
1	12	1440
2	9	1000
3	6	700

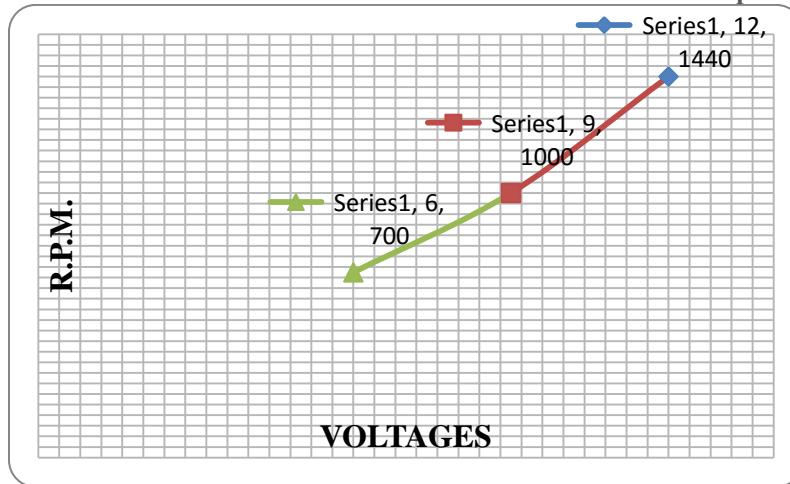


Figure 3: Voltage and R.P.M. using of Wounded type D.C. Motor

We are finding out the maximum R.P. M. by using of the 12V.D.C.

$$P = V I$$

$$P = 12 \times 3$$

$$P = 36 \text{ W}$$

3.2.PERMANENT MAGNET TYPE D.C. MOTOR

12V D.C., 9V D.C., 6V. D.C. obtained by regulator

Current = 3 Amp.

Table 2: Voltage and R.P.M. using of Permanent magnet type D.C. Motor

Sr. No.	Apply the Voltages in D.C.	R.P.M. measured by Tachometer
1	12	2400
2	9	1800
3	6	1200

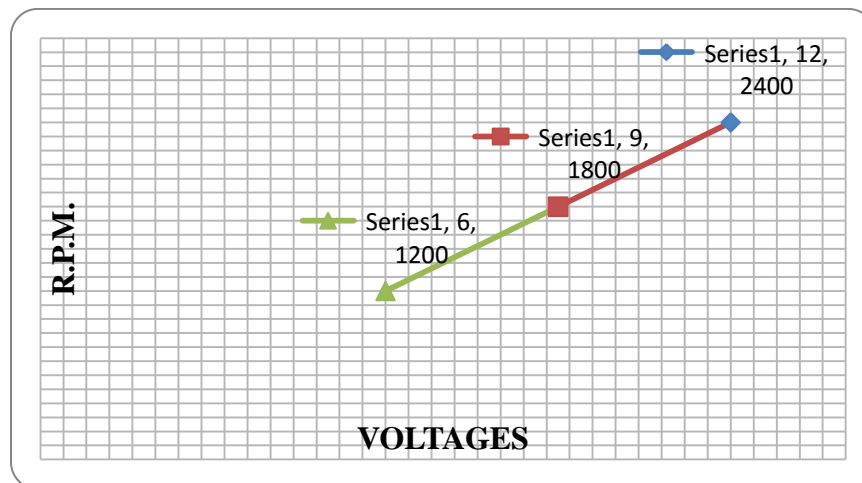


Figure 4: Voltage and R.P.M. using of Permanent magnet type D.C. Motor

We are finding out the maximum R.P. M. by using of the 12V.D.C.

$$P = V I$$

$$P = 12 \times 3$$

$$P = 36 \text{ W}$$

Increase R.P.M. = Maximum R.P.M. by Permanent magnet type D.C. Motor - Maximum R.P.M. by Wounded type D.C. Motor
= 2400-1440
= 960 R.P.M.

4. CONCLUSIONS

During the Experimental study we are finding out the various R.P.M. with the help of speed control. Speed control are device, which are varies the voltage .These voltage are used in operated the D.C. motor. We are obtaining the Maximum 2400 R.P.M. by Permanent magnet type D.C. Motor and Maximum 1440 R.P.M. by Wounded type D.C. Motor, in this way increase 960 R.P.M.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] A.W. Kelley and W.F. Yadusky, *Phase-controlled rectifier linecurrent harmonics and power factor as a function of firing angle and output filter inductance*, Proc. APEC'90.
- [2] Eupec, *Rectifier diode D 2601N, BIP AC / SM PB, 2002-05-31, Eupec Data Sheet.*
- [3] Eupec, *Phase control thyristor T 2871N, BIP AM / SM PB, 2002-04- 07, Eupec Data Sheet.*
- [4] F. Blaabjerg, F. Iov, T. Kerekes, R. Teodorescu, *Trends in power electronics and control of renewable energy systems, Power Electronics and Motion Control Conference (EPE/PEMC), 2010, pp. K-1 - K-19.*
- [5] Maria IMECS, Csaba SZABO, Ioan Iov INCZE, *Modeling and simulation of controlled bi-directional power electronic converters in a DC energy distribution line with AC grid- and motor-side active filtering, Power Electronics and Applications, 2007 ,pp.1–10.*
- [6] R.S. Ramshaw, *Power Electronics Semiconductor Switches (Chapman & Hall, London, 1993).*
- [7] P.C. Sen, *Power Electronics (Tata McGraw-Hill, 1988).*
- [8] J. Schaefer, *Rectifier Circuits: Theory and Design (Wiley, 1965).*
- [9] G.J. Wakileh, *Power Systems Harmonics (Springer, 2001).*
- [10] M.H. Rashid (ed.), *Power Electronics Handbook (Academic Press, 2001)*