European Journal of Academic Essays 1(5): 10-15, 2014 ISSN: 2183-1904 www.euroessays.org

Improvement of Efficiency and Thermal Withstanding Capacity of Single Phase Induction Motor

D. Edison Selvaraj¹, Dr. C. Pugazhendhi Sugumaran², D. Krishnamoorthi³, M. Raj Kumar³, J. Ganesan⁴, S. Geethadevi⁵, K. Rajaram⁶, S. Dinesh Kumar⁷

¹Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai, India & Guest Faculty, Department of EEE, College of Engineering, Guindy, Anna University, Chennai, India.

²Assistant Professor (Senior Grade), Division of High Voltage Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, Anna University, Chennai, India.

³Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology, Mamallapuram, Chennai, India.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Sree Sowdambika College of Engineering, Aruppukottai, India.

⁵Senior Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Aurora Technological and Research Institute, Uppal, Hyderabad, India.

⁶Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology, Perambalur, India.

⁷Research Scholar, Department of EEE, St. Peter's University, Avadi, Chennai, India

Abstract: In recent days, it has been shown that the mixing of nano fillers to the enamel can tremendously improve the thermal, mechanical and electrical properties of enamel used in motors. Many nano fillers can be added to the enamel used in the motor. In this research work, SiO2 has been used as nano filler. The micro powders of SiO2 were converted into nano powders with the help of ball mill. Various methods were used to augment the particle size of the nano powders. But, for this research, scanning electron microscope (SEM) has been used to augment the particle size of the nano powders. The prepared nano powders of SiO2 were mixed with enamel by using ultrasonic vibrator. The enamel filled with SiO2 nano filler was coated on the windings of the single phase induction motor. The performance analysis of the single phase induction motor was usually done by means of no load test, blocked rotor test and load test. Based on the results obtained from the above tests, the efficiency of the single phase induction motor coated with enamel filled with SiO2 nano filler was increased by 5% when compared to that of the single phase induction motor coated with pure enamel. Heat run test was also carried out on this motor to determine the total loss of energy dissipated as heat.

Keywords: Single Phase Induction motor, Enamel, Coating, Nano Filler, Load Test, SiO2.

1. Introduction

In recent years, a great deal of attention has been given to the applications of nano fillers in the field of electrical insulating materials. It has been examined that the use of

nano fillers to the enamel used in the motors can greatly improve the thermal, mechanical and electrical properties of it. The efficiency of the induction motor depends upon the properties of the enamel used for the coating of the windings of the motor. For single phase induction motors, the enamel was used for three purposes: impregnation, coating and adhesion. The efficiency of the single phase induction motor could be increased by adding the nano fillers with the enamel which was used as coating for the windings of the motor. In this paper, the efficiency of the normal single phase induction motor and SiO_2 nano filler mixed enamel coated single phase induction motor was analyzed and the results were compared with each other. Heat run test was performed on the single phase induction motors to

determine the total loss of energy dissipated as heat. It was well-known that the operating temperature of the motor has a very strong relationship with the life duration of the insulation. The enamel used for coating of the machine windings were organic in nature and were adversely affected by thermal decomposition.

2. Coating of the Nano Filler added Enamel to the windings of the motor

Ball mill method was used to prepare the nano powders of SiO_2 . SEM was used to augment the particle size of SiO_2 . Figure 1 shows the SEM images of SiO_2 before ball mill process.

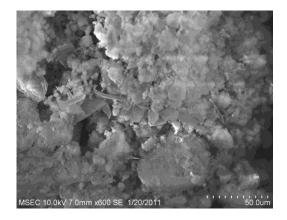


Figure 1 SEM analysis of SiO_2 at 50 μ m

Figure 2 shows the SEM images of SiO_2 after ball mill process. The sizes of the particles are in the range from 40 to 100 nm size.

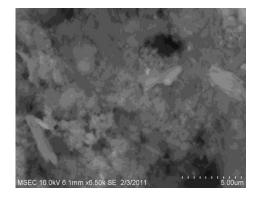


Figure 2 SEM analysis of SiO_2 at 5 μm

5% of nano powder of SiO_2 was taken and it was mixed with the enamel by using ultrasonic vibrator. Then this enamel was coated on the windings of the single phase induction motor. The specifications of the single phase induction motor were shown below in the table 1. Table 1 Specifications of the Single phase induction motor

Quantity	Rating
Power	0.5 HP
Speed	1500 rpm
Current	4 A
Voltage	220 V

3. Experimental Analysis 3.1 Load Test

The load test was done as per the circuit diagram and arrangement shown in the figure 3 and 4. The maximum efficiency obtained from an ordinary induction motor was 69%. The maximum efficiency obtained from SiO_2 nano filler mixed enamel coated induction motor was 74%.

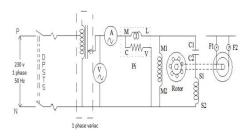


Figure 3 circiut diagram for load test on single phase induction motor



Figure 4 circuit arrangement for load test on single phase induction motor

The output power ,current, efficiency, powerfactor and speed were measured on the ordinary and nano coated single phase induction motor. The readings were shown in the table 2 to 5. Figure 5 shows the Efficiency comparison of various motor.

 Table 2 Observed values of V, I, P and N for the normal single phase induction motor

S. No	Line Voltage (V)	Line Current (A)	Power (W)	Speed (rpm)	$F_{I}(kg)$	$F_2(kg)$
1	219.5	3.9	380	1475	1.4	4
2	219.5	4	412	1470	1.5	5
3	219.5	4.2	492	1460	1.6	7.3
4	219.5	4.3	520	1460	1.6	7.6
5	219.5	4.4	548	1455	1.7	8

 Table 3 Calculated values of efficiency for the normal single phase induction motor

S. No	Current (A)	Torque (Nm)	Input Power (W)	Output Power (W)	Efficiency (%)
1	3.9	1.02	380	157.58	41.46
2	4	1.37	412	211.41	51.31
3	4.2	2.23	492	341.96	69.50
4	4.3	2.35	520	359.96	69.22
5	4.4	2.47	548	376.67	68.73

Table 4 Observed values of V, I, P and N for the nano coated single phase induction motor

S. No	Line Voltage (V)	Line Current (A)	Power (W)	Speed (rpm)	$F_I(kg)$	$F_2(kg)$
1	220	4	365	1480	5	2
2	220	4.1	410	1478	7	3
3	219.5	4.2	445	1470	9	3.5
4	219.5	4.3	510	1465	10	3.8
5	219	4.4	570	1450	11	3.9

Table 5 Calculated values of efficiency for the nano coated single phase induction motor

Current (A)	Torque	Input Power	Output Power	Efficiency
	(Nm)	(W)	(W)	(%)
4	1.172	365	181.55	49.7
4.1	1.56	410	224.32	58.85
4.2	2.15	445	330.79	74.33
4.3	2.43	510	372.60	73.05
4.4	2.78	570	421.91	73.85
	4.1 4.2 4.3	(Nm) = (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (1172) + (17	Current (A) Torque (Nm) Power (W) 4 1.172 365 4.1 1.56 410 4.2 2.15 445 4.3 2.43 510	Current (A) Torque (Mm) Power (W) Power (W) 4 1.172 365 181.55 4.1 1.56 410 224.32 4.2 2.15 445 330.79 4.3 2.43 510 372.60

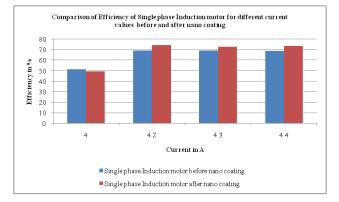


Figure 5 Efficiency comparison

3.2 Temperature Test

Heat run test was done on electric machines to determine the total loss of energy dissipated as heat. It was well-known that the operating temperature of an electric machine has a very strong relationship with the life duration of the insulation. Heat run test was conducted on the single phase induction motor as per IEC 60851. The temperature of the motor was measured under different conditions and the readings were shown in the table 6. Figure 6 shows the temperature comparison of various motor.

Table 6 Measurement of temperature on the windings of the single phase induction motor

Time (min)	Normal single phase induction motor (°C)	SiO ₂ nano filler mixed enamel coated single phase induction motor (°C)
0	30	30
5	44	40
10	48	43
15	50	47
20	53	49
25	55	51
30	57	54

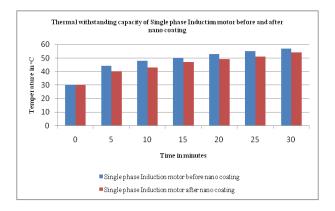


Figure 6 Temperature comparison

4. Conclusions

The following observations were clear as per this research:

- 1. The efficiency of the induction motor was increased by 5 % by adding nano filler of SiO_2 to the enamel used as the coating for the windings of the single phase induction motor.
- 2. The addition of SiO_2 nano fillers to the enamel has also improved the temperature withstanding capacity of the induction motor by 13%. Hence the life time of the motor will be increased.

Acknowledgement

We express our sincere thanks to the Ultimate God, the creator of this universe, our parents, brothers, sisters, friends, relatives, college management, colleagues, students, technicians, various authors, Indian Government, Tamil Nadu Government, IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, College of Engineering, Guindy, Mepco Schlenk Engineering College, Sree Sastha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sakthi Mariamman Engineering College, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology, Loyola College, AC Tech, Madras University, Aurora Scientific and Technological Institute, Kamaraj College of Engineering and Technology, Anna University of Technology, Tirunelveli, National Engineering College and all the persons who have helped us directly and indirectly for our research work.

Reference

- H.Oraee, "A Quantitative Approach to Estimate the Life Expectancy of Electric Motors", IEEE Transaction on Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation, Vol. 7, No. 6, Dec. 2000, pp. 790-796.
- [2] K. Inuzuka, H. Inano, N. Hayakawa, T. Hirose, M. Hamaguchi, and H. Okubo, Partial discharge characteristics of nanocomposite enameled wire for inverter fed motor." 2006Annu. Rep. Conf. Elect. Insul. Dielect. Phenomena, Kansas City, 2006, pp. 594-597.
- [3] Guoqin Zhang, Guangning Wu, Laisheng Tong, Enguang, "Study of Nano TiO₂ Filler in the Corona - resistant Magnetic Wire Insulation Performance of Inverter-fed Motor", Proceedings of international Symposium on Electrical Insulating Materials, June 5-9, 2005, Kitakyushu, Japan A3-8, 2005.
- [4] Selvaraj, D. Edison. "Characterization of dielectric properties of the enamel filled with carbon nanotubes for the frequency range of 50 Hz-5MHz." International Journal of Science and Engineering Applications 1.2 (2012): 102-106.
- [5] Selvaraj, D. Edison, and C. Pugazhendhi Sugumaran. "Comparative Analysis of Dielectric Properties of Enamel Filled with Various Nanofillers such as ZrO2, Al2O3, CNT

and ZnO." International Journal of Science and Engineering Applications 1.1 (2012): 51-55.

- [6] Selvaraj, D. Edison. "Partial discharge characteristics of enamel filled with micro and nano composite of SiO2 and TiO2." International Journal of Science and Engineering Applications 1.2 (2012): 95-101.
- Selvaraj D. Edison, et al. "Analysis of Efficiency, Thermal Withstanding Capacity and Electromagnetic Interference of Three Phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor Coated with SiO2 & TiO2 NanoComposite Filled Enamel."International Journal of Science and Engineering Applications 1.1 (2012): 17-21.
- [8] Edison Selvaraj. D, C. Pugazhendhi Sugumaran, and A. SivaPrakash, "Characterization of Electrical and Thermal Properties of Enamel Filled with Carbon Nanotubes." Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Trends in Information, Telecommunication and Computing, Springer New York, 2013.

D. Edison Selvaraj



He received the B.E. degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Sree Sowdambika College of Engineering affiliated to Anna University, Chennai in 2007 and M.E. degree in High-Voltage Engineering from Anna University, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India in 2010. He obtained Sixteenth Rank in B.E. degree and First Rank in M.E. degree. He has 5 years of teaching experience in various Engineering Colleges. He has published 70 papers in various International Journals, Conferences and Symposiums. He has attended various Workshops, Seminars, FDP, Short term courses and training programs. He received Shiksha Rattan Puraskar Award from IIFS, New Delhi. His name was also nominated for various awards. His biography was recognized in Marquis Who's Who, Asia/Pacific Who's Who and International Biographical Center. He was appointed as technical paper reviewer for various International Journals. He was doing research in the Applications of Nano technology in Electrical Engineering. His area of interest was Nano Dielectrics, Nano Motors, Nano Transformers, Nano Capacitors and Nano Electrical Apparatuses. He was the member of various Professional bodies like IEEE, ISTE, ACEEE, IAENG, IACSIT, UACEE, IDES, IETE and SCIEI. Presently, he was working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai, India and Guest Faculty in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, Anna University, Chennai, India.

Dr.C. Pugazhendhi Sugumaran



He received the B.E. degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Government college of Engineering Tirunelveli, affiliated to Manonmanium Sundaranar University in 1997 and M.E. degree in High-Voltage Engineering from Anna University, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India in 2001. He was awarded Ph.D. in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Anna University Chennai, in 2011. He has 17 years of teaching experience in various Engineering Colleges. He has published 40 papers in various International Journals, Conferences and Symposiums. He has attended various Workshops, Seminars, FDP, Short term courses and training programs. He was appointed as technical paper reviewer for various International Journals. His name was also nominated for various awards. He was doing research in the Applications of Nano technology in Electrical Engineering. His area of interest was Nano Dielectrics, Nano Motors, Nano Transformers, Nano Capacitors and Nano Electrical Apparatuses. He was the member of various Professional bodies like IEEE, ISTE, ACEEE, IAENG, IACSIT, UACEE, IDES, IETE and SCIEI. Presently, he was working as Assistant Professor (Senior Grade) in the Division of High Voltage Engineering, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Guindy, Anna University, Chennai, India.

M. Raj Kumar



He received the Diploma Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Polytechnic College, Perambalur in 2007 & Received the B.E Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan Engineering College, (Anna University) Perambalur in 2011 and He Received the M.E Degree in Communication Systems from the Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering & Technology, (Anna University), Chennai in 2013. He was interested in the Subjects of Protection & Switchgear & Power quality. Presently, he was working as Assistant Professor in Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering & Technology, Chennai, India. **D. Krishnamoorthi**



He received the Diploma Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering From the Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Polytechnic College, Perambalur in 2006 & received the B.E Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering & Technology, (Anna University), Chennai in 2010 and he Received the M.E Degree in Applied Electronics from the Thiruvalluvar College of Engineering & Technology, (Anna University), Vandavasi in 2012. He was interested in the Subjects of Electrical Machines, Power System Operation & Control, Power System Analysis, Control Systems & Power Electronics. Presently, he was working as Assistant Professor in Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering & Technology. Lieutenant, J. Ganesan



He received the B.E., degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai in 2007 and M.E degree in Applied Electronics at Anna University of Technology, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India in 2013. He has published 38 papers in various International Journals and Conferences. He has attended various Workshops, Seminars, FDP, Short term courses and training programs. He has attended National Cadet Corps Pre Commission Course at Officer Training Academy Kamptee, Maharastra State and obtained Lieutenant Rank. He received Bharat Excellence Award and Pride of India Gold Award from FFI, New Delhi. His name was also nominated for various awards. His biography was recognized in Marquis Who's Who, Asia/Pacific Who's Who and International Biographical Center. He has 6 years of teaching experience. He was appointed as technical paper reviewer for various International Journals. He was doing research in the Applications of Nano technology in Electrical Engineering. His area of interest was Nano Dielectrics, Nano Motors, Nano Transformers, Nano Capacitors and Nano Electrical Apparatuses. He was the member of various Professional bodies like IEEE, ISTE, ACEEE, IAENG, IACSIT, UACEE, IDES, IETE and SCIEI. Presently, he was working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sree Sowdambika College of Engineering, Aruppukottai, India.

S. Geethadevi



She received the B.E degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Government college of Engineering Tirunelveli, affiliated to Anna University, Chennai in 2005and M.E. degree in High-Voltage Engineering from National Engineering College, Kovilpatti, affiliated to Anna University, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India in 2012. She has published 5 papers in various International Journals, Conferences and Symposiums. She was appointed as technical paper reviewer for various International Journals. She was doing research in the Applications of Nano technology in Electrical Engineering. Her area of interest was Nano Dielectrics, Nano Motors, Nano Transformers, Nano Capacitors and Nano Electrical Apparatuses. Her name was also nominated for various awards. She has 7 years of teaching experience in various Engineering Colleges. He was the member of various Professional bodies like IEEE, ISTE, ACEEE, IAENG, IACSIT, UACEE, IDES, IETE and SCIEI. Presently, she was working as a senior Assistant professor, EEE department, in Aurora scientific and technological Institute, Uppal, Hyderabad, India.

K. Rajaram



He received the Diploma Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Polytechnic College, Perambalur in 2007 & Received the B.E Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan Engineering College, (Anna University) Perambalur in 2010 and He Received the M.E Degree in Power Electronics and drives from the Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering, (Anna University), Chennai in 2013. He was interested in the Subjects of Protection & Switchgear & Power quality. Presently, he was working as HOD/Assistant Professor in Dhanalaksmi Srinivasan College of Engineering, Perambalur, India.

S. Dinesh Kumar



He received the B.E Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering From the Mookambigai College of Engineering, Trichy in 2008 and He received the M.Tech Degree in Power Electronics and Drives from the SASTRA University, Thanjavur in 2010 and M.B.A Degree in International Business Management from the Anna University of Technology, Coimbatore in 2011. He is currently doing Ph.D in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering at St. Peter's University, Avadi, Chennai. He was interested in the Subjects of Power Optimization Techniques, Special Electrical Drives, Power Electronics and Modern Control Systems.