

# aufgabe\_1.7.6\_mit\_rechnung

## Student Group

| First Name | Surname | Matrikel Nr. |
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### Exercise 1.6.6: Temperature-dependent resistance of a winding (written test, approx. 6% of a 60-minute written test, WS2020)

On the rotor of an asynchronous motor, the windings are designed in copper. The length of the winding wire is 40 m. The diameter is 0.4 mm. When the motor is started, it is uniformly cooled down to the ambient temperature of 20°C. During operation the windings on the rotor have a temperature of 90°C.

$$\alpha_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} = 0.0039 \frac{1}{\text{K}}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} = 0.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{K}^2}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} = 0.0178 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{\text{m}}$$

Use both the linear and quadratic temperature coefficients! 1. determine the resistance of the wire for  $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$ .

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} R_{20^\circ\text{C}} &= \rho_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \frac{l}{A} \quad | \quad \text{with } A = r^2 \cdot \pi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} d^2 \cdot \pi \quad | \quad R_{20^\circ\text{C}} = \rho_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot l}{d^2 \cdot \pi} \\ &= 0.0178 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 40\text{m}}{(0.4\text{mm})^2 \cdot \pi} \end{aligned}$$

Final result

$$R_{20^\circ\text{C}} = 5.666 \Omega \rightarrow 5.7 \Omega$$

2. what is the increase in resistance  $\Delta R$  between  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and  $90^\circ\text{C}$  for one winding?

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} R_{90^\circ\text{C}} &= R_{20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (1 + \alpha_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \Delta T + \beta_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \Delta T^2) \quad | \quad \text{with } \Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 90^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C} = 70^\circ\text{C} = 70\text{K} \\ \Delta R &= R_{20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (\alpha_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \Delta T + \beta_{\text{Cu},20^\circ\text{C}} \cdot \Delta T^2) \\ \Delta R &= 5.666 \Omega \cdot (0.0039 \frac{1}{\text{K}} \cdot 70\text{K} + 0.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{K}^2} \cdot (70\text{K})^2) \end{aligned}$$

Final result

$$\Delta R = 1.56 \Omega \rightarrow 1.6 \Omega$$

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