



# **Traction Physics Formulas**

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## **List of 15 Traction Physics Formulas**

# Traction Physics &

1) Energy Available during Regeneration 🗗

 $\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{R}} = 0.01072 \cdot \left(rac{\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{e}}}{\mathrm{W}}
ight) \cdot \left(\mathrm{v}^2 - \mathrm{u}^2
ight)$ 

Open Calculator

ex

$$0.002093 \mathrm{W^*h} = 0.01072 \cdot \left( \frac{33000 \mathrm{AT~(US)}}{30000 \mathrm{AT~(US)}} \right) \cdot \left( (144 \mathrm{km/h})^2 - (111.6 \mathrm{km/h})^2 \right)$$

2) Energy Consumption for Overcoming Gradient and Tracking Resistance

fx  $E_G = F_t \cdot V \cdot T_{train}$ 

Open Calculator

 $= 3406.25 W^* h = 545 N \cdot 150 km/h \cdot 9 min$ 

3) Power Output of Motor using Efficiency of Gear Transmission

 $\mathbf{F} = rac{F_{
m t} \cdot V}{3600 \cdot \eta_{
m gear}}$ 

Open Calculator



## 4) Slip of Scherbius Drive given RMS Line Voltage 🗗

 $\mathbf{E} = \left(rac{\mathrm{E_b}}{\mathrm{E_r}}
ight) \cdot \mathrm{modulus}(\mathrm{cos}(\mathbf{ heta}))$ 

Open Calculator

 $0.835418 = \left(rac{145 ext{V}}{156 ext{V}}
ight) \cdot ext{modulus}(\cos(26°))$ 

# 5) Total Tractive Effort Required for Propulsion of Train

fx  $\overline{{
m F}_{
m train}} = {
m F}_{
m or} + {
m F}_{
m og} + {
m F}$ 

Open Calculator

# 6) Tractive Effort at Edge of Pinion

 ${
m F_{pin}}=rac{2\cdot au_{
m e}}{{
m d}_1}$ 

Open Calculator 🖸

 $64N = rac{2 \cdot 4N^*m}{0.125m}$ 

## 7) Tractive Effort at Wheel

 $\mathbf{F_w} = rac{\mathbf{F_{pin} \cdot d_2}}{d}$  ex  $33.03226\mathrm{N} = rac{64\mathrm{N} \cdot 0.80\mathrm{m}}{1.55\mathrm{m}}$ 

Open Calculator

1.55m

# 8) Tractive Effort during Acceleration

 $\mathbf{F}_{lpha} = (277.8 \cdot \mathrm{W_e} \cdot lpha) + (\mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{R_{sp}})$ 

Open Calculator



 $(US) \cdot 1.1E^6N = (277.8 \cdot 33000AT (US) \cdot 14.40km/h*s) + (30000AT (US) \cdot 9.2)$ 

#### 9) Tractive Effort on Driven Wheel

 $F_{w}=rac{i\cdot i_{o}\cdot\left(rac{\eta_{dl}}{100}
ight)\cdot T_{pp}}{r_{d}}$ 

Open Calculator

#### 10) Tractive Effort Required during Free-Running

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{free}} = (98.1 \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{G}) + (\mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{sp}})$ 

Open Calculator

 $= 252685.51 \text{N} = (98.1 \cdot 30000 \text{AT (US)} \cdot 0.52) + (30000 \text{AT (US)} \cdot 9.2)$ 

#### 11) Tractive Effort Required for Linear and Angular Acceleration

fx  $F_{\omegalpha}=27.88\cdot W\cdot lpha$ 

Open Calculator 🚰

ex  $97580.01N = 27.88 \cdot 30000AT (US) \cdot 14.40 \text{km/h*s}$ 

# 12) Tractive Effort Required to Overcome Effect of Gravity

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{g}} = 1000 \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot [\mathrm{g}] \cdot \sin(\angle \mathrm{D})$ 

Open Calculator 🗗

 $\boxed{ 44928.86 \text{N} = 1000 \cdot 30000 \text{AT (US)} \cdot [\text{g}] \cdot \sin(0.3^{\circ}) }$ 

# 13) Tractive Effort Required to Overcome Effect of Gravity given Gradient during up Gradient

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{up}} = 98.1 \cdot \mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{G}$ 

Open Calculator 🗗

= 44635.51N = 98.1 · 30000AT (US) · 0.52



#### 14) Tractive Effort Required to Overcome Train Resistance

fx  $F_{
m or} = R_{
m sp} \cdot W$ 

Open Calculator

- $\mathbf{ex} \ 8050.001 \mathrm{N} = 9.2 \cdot 30000 \mathrm{AT} \ \mathrm{(US)}$
- 15) Tractive Effort Required while going down Gradient
- $ag{F}_{
  m down} = ({
  m W}\cdot{
  m R}_{
  m sp}) (98.1\cdot{
  m W}\cdot{
  m G})$

- Open Calculator
- $= -36585.504182N = (30000AT (US) \cdot 9.2) (98.1 \cdot 30000AT (US) \cdot 0.52)$



#### Variables Used

- ∠D Angle D (Degree)
- **d** Diameter of Wheel (Meter)
- d<sub>1</sub> Diameter of Pinion 1 (Meter)
- d<sub>2</sub> Diameter of Pinion 2 (Meter)
- E<sub>b</sub> Back Emf (Volt)
- **E**<sub>G</sub> Energy Consumption for Overcoming Gradient (Watt-Hour)
- E<sub>r</sub> RMS Value of Rotor Side Line Voltage (Volt)
- E<sub>R</sub> Energy Consumption during Regeneration (Watt-Hour)
- F Force (Newton)
- F<sub>down</sub> Down Gradient Tractive Effort (Newton)
- F<sub>free</sub> Free Run Tractive Effort (Newton)
- **F**<sub>a</sub> Gravity Tractive Effort (Newton)
- Fog Gravity Overcome Tractive Effort (Newton)
- For Resistance Overcome Tractive Effort (Newton)
- F<sub>pin</sub> Pinion Edge Tractive Effort (Newton)
- **F**<sub>t</sub> Tractive Effort (Newton)
- F<sub>train</sub> Train Tractive Effort (Newton)
- F<sub>up</sub> Tractive Effort of Up Gradient (Newton)
- **F**<sub>w</sub> Wheel Tractive Effort (Newton)
- **F**<sub>α</sub> Acceleration Tractive Effort (Newton)
- F<sub>ωα</sub> Angular Accelration Tractive Effort (Newton)
- G Gradient
- i Gear Ratio of Transmission





- io Gear Ratio of Final Drive
- P Power Output Train (Watt)
- rd Effective Radius of Wheel (Meter)
- R<sub>sp</sub> Specific Resistance Train
- S Slip
- Tpp Torque Output from Powerplant (Newton Meter)
- T<sub>train</sub> Time Taken by Train (Minute)
- **u** Initial Velocity (Kilometer per Hour)
- V Final Velocity (Kilometer per Hour)
- **V** Velocity (Kilometer per Hour)
- W Weight of Train (Ton (Assay) (US))
- We Accelerating Weight of Train (Ton (Assay) (US))
- α Acceleration of Train (Kilometer per Hour Second)
- η<sub>dl</sub> Efficiency of Driveline
- ngear Gear Efficiency
- **0** Firing Angle (Degree)
- Te Engine Torque (Newton Meter)



### Constants, Functions, Measurements used

Constant: [g], 9.80665

Gravitational acceleration on Earth

• Function: cos, cos(Angle)

Cosine of an angle is the ratio of the side adjacent to the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.

 Function: modulus, modulus
 Modulus of a number is the remainder when that number is divided by another number.

• Function: sin, sin(Angle)

Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.

• Measurement: Length in Meter (m)
Length Unit Conversion

Measurement: Weight in Ton (Assay) (US) (AT (US))
 Weight Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Time in Minute (min)

Time Unit Conversion

Measurement: Speed in Kilometer per Hour (km/h)
 Speed Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Acceleration in Kilometer per Hour Second (km/h\*s)

Acceleration Unit Conversion

Measurement: Energy in Watt-Hour (W\*h)
 Energy Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Power in Watt (W)

Power Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Force in Newton (N)
Force Unit Conversion

Measurement: Angle in Degree (°)
 Angle Unit Conversion





- Measurement: Electric Potential in Volt (V)

  Electric Potential Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Torque in Newton Meter (N\*m)

  Torque Unit Conversion





#### Check other formula lists

- Electric Traction Drives Formulas Power & Energy Formulas
- Electric Train Physics Formulas Traction Physics Formulas
- Mechanics of Train Movement
   Tractive Effort Formulas Formulas

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