Chapter 7 DC Machines fundementals

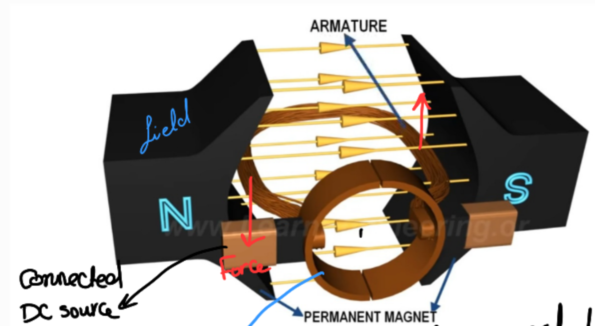
Video

- Efficiency and control of DC machines is much simpler than AC machines
- Sometimes we need DC Battery when we have no AC source for example: vehicles
- Electrical drive of AC machines are not stable

Construction of DC-Machine

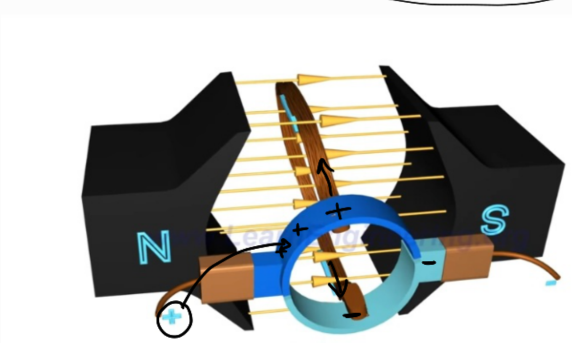
- Shape of N, S
- Naming of Armature and field (انعكس)
- Comutator assures that current is always in the same Direction

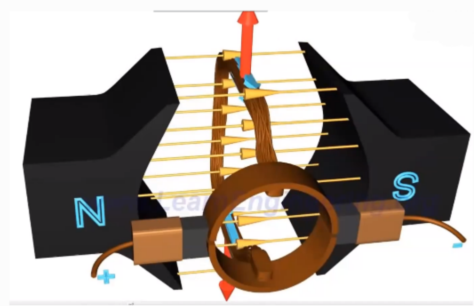
How?



↳ connected Battery

Comutator ring: current is Always in same Direction

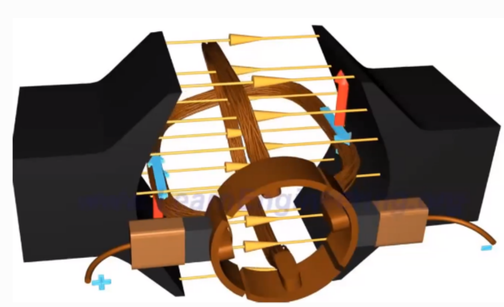




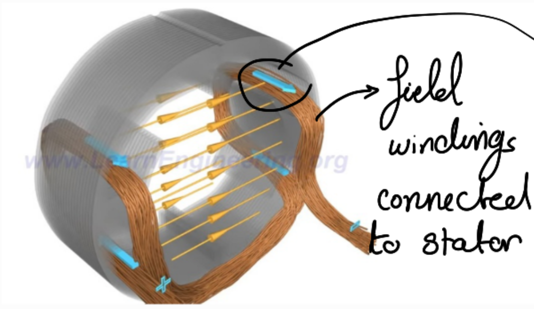
- At this moment $\Sigma F = 0$ and so no torque exists
- 4 rings are used to solve this problem (more is used now)

Types of DC motors:

1. Permanent magnet → for small devices
2. Separately excited
3. Shunt
4. Series
5. Compound



Instead of using permanent magnet, electrical magnet is used

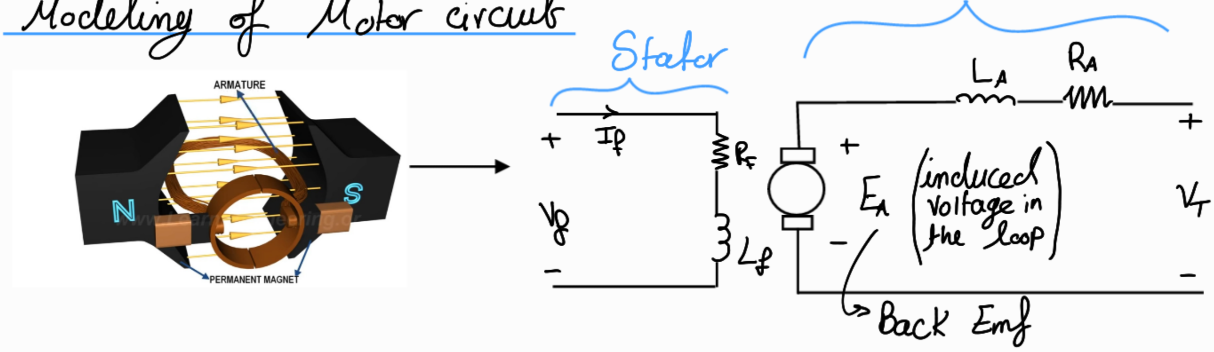


Rotor → Armature

Stator → field

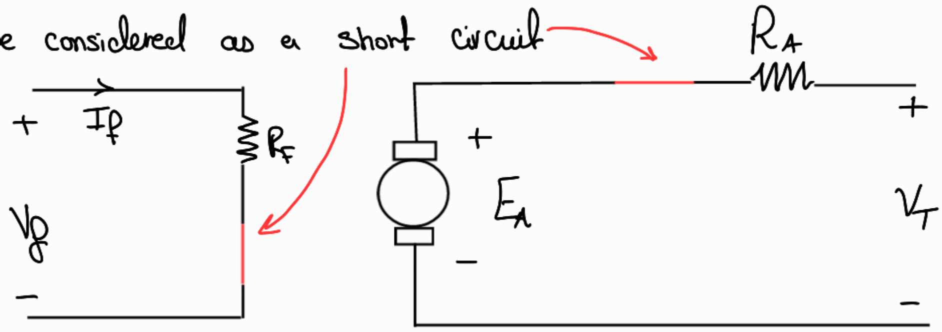
- we use an electromagnet
- we need a DC source

Modeling of Motor circuit



For DC: $Z_L = jwL \Rightarrow \omega = 0$ (DC)

so can be considered as a short circuit

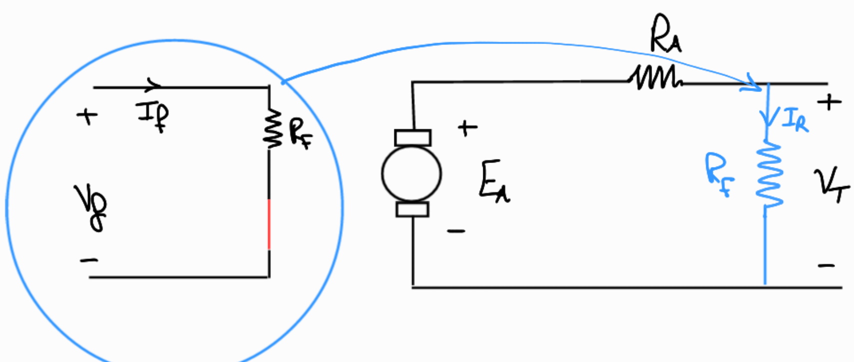


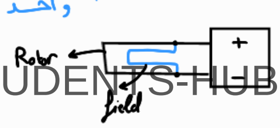
- It is called separately excited because we have two Dc source: one for stator and other one for rotor

It is called shunt (Parallel)

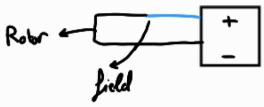
جمعنا الـ sources

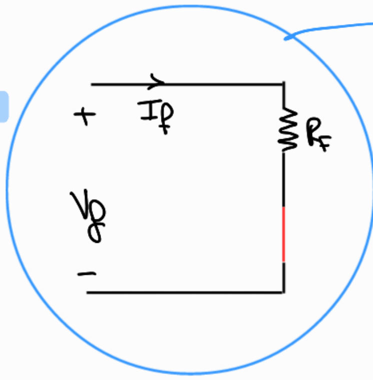
يعني بنستخدم source واحد

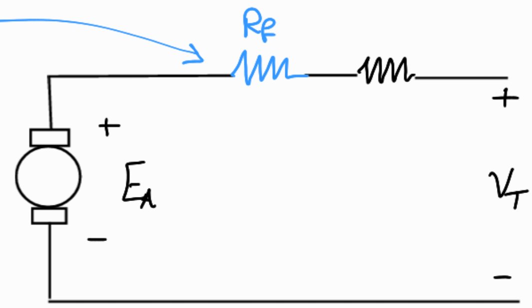


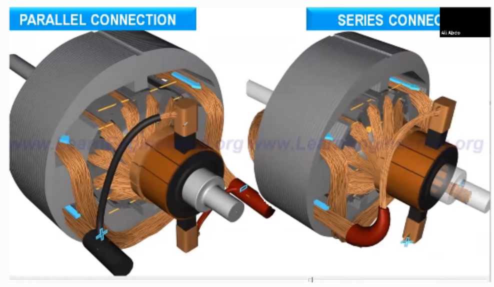


It is called series



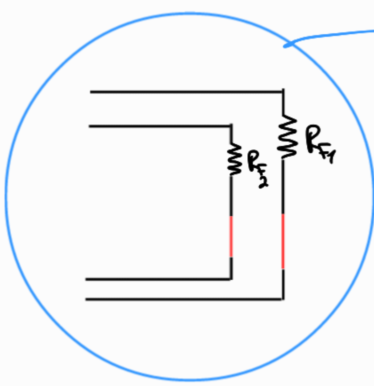


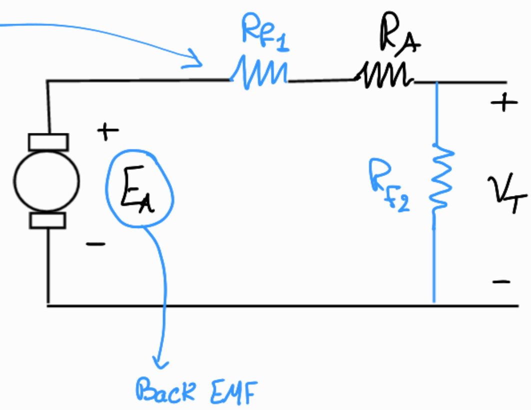




It is called compound

يعني كأني جبت لفتين

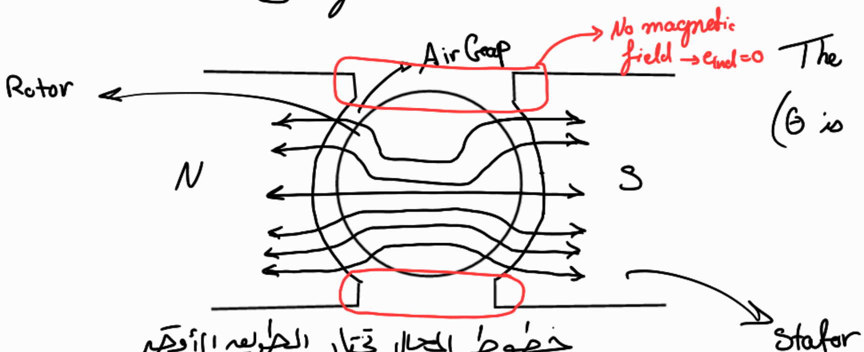




Universal motor is a series motor but it works if given AC or DC, this is done by physical modifications

<u>Slides</u>

DC machinary fundementals

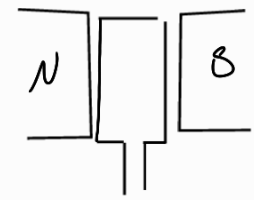


The Arc shape is important to assure that value of (θ is always 90°) magnetic field is constant

خطوط المجال تختار الطريق الأقصر
يعني الطريق العمودية على ال Rotor face

AC Machines

Shape:

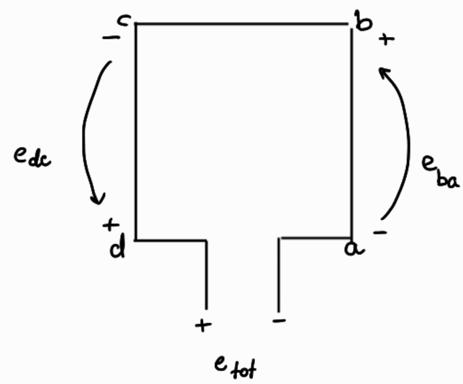


- Magnetic field is supplied by the stator
- when the rotor rotates a voltage will be enduced in the wire loop

$e_{ind} = (V \times B) l = VBl$

At ab, $cd = VBl$

At cb, $da = 0$



$$e_{ind} = \begin{cases} 2vBl & : \text{under pole face} \\ 0 & : \text{beyond pole faces} \end{cases}$$

$e = 2vBl = 2 r\omega Bl$

$V_{cylinder} = r^2 \pi l$

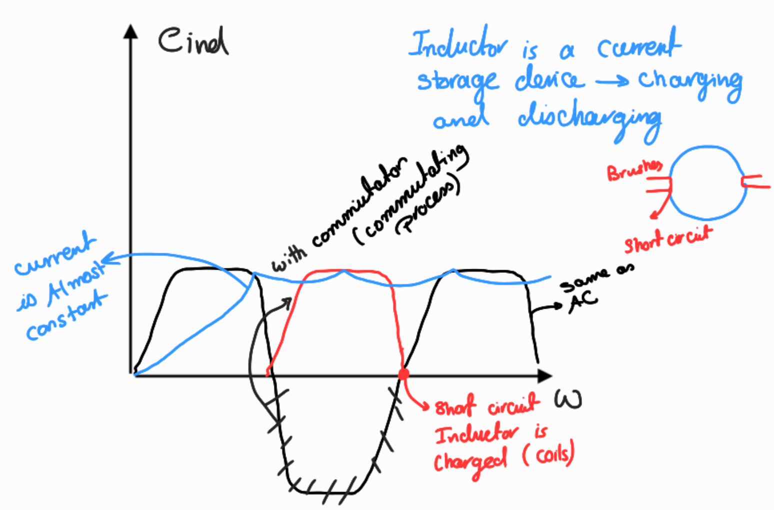
$\frac{dV_c}{dr} = A = 2r\pi l$ ← Rotor surface area

Pole surface area $= A_p = \frac{1}{2} A = r\pi l$

$e_{ind} = \frac{2 \omega B A_p}{\pi}$

$\phi = BA_p$

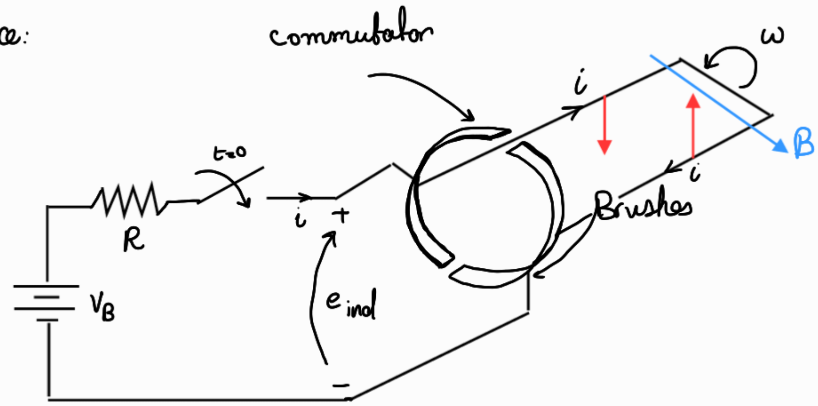
$$\boxed{e_{ind} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi}}_{=K} \omega \phi}$$



Torque induced in rotating loop

Each segment is subjected to a force:

$F = i(l \times B)$ → ab, cd $= ilB$; bc, ad $= 0$



$\tau = r \times F = rF\sin\theta$

$$\tau_{ind} = \begin{cases} 2rilB & \text{under pole faces} \quad \text{ccw} \\ 0 & \text{beyond pole edges} \end{cases}$$

Simplifying:

$\tau_{ind} = \frac{2 A_p B i}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}\phi\, i$ → Rotor current

$$\tau_{ind} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}\phi\, i & \text{under pole faces} \quad \text{ccw} \\ 0 & \text{beyond pole edges} \end{cases}$$

