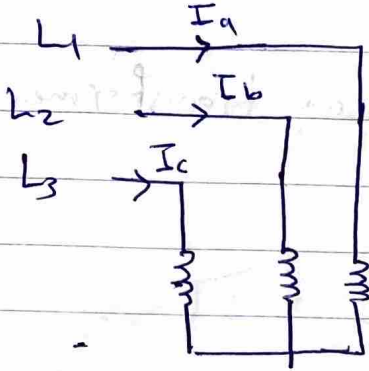


Generators } $\rightarrow$ AC
Motors } $\rightarrow$ AC

Chapter 3: AC Machine Fund.

Simple AC Machine

3 Φ to winding of motor



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{I}_a &= I_p \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} \\ \vec{I}_b &= I_p \angle -120^\circ \text{ A} \\ \vec{I}_c &= I_p \angle +120^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

windings as well physically have 120° between them

3 Φ current $\rightarrow$ same magnitude but 120° apart
 $\hookrightarrow$ they produce Magnetic Fields

$\rightarrow$ 3 vectors in each line

$\rightarrow$ resultant is a

constant value but

$\rightarrow$ Rotational magnetic field

#Poles $\uparrow$, velocity $\downarrow$

in real motors $2 \rightarrow 4$ (due to physical constraints)

* Induction

6 slots

between speed mechanical & electrical freq

1. Synchronous machines →

mechanical energy

$$n_{syn} = \frac{120}{P} \cdot f_e$$

use

it needs an external supply that provides magnetic field works directly when plugged electrically (one source) enough

external

[A] As Generator

mechanical → electrical

how? using magnetic field

→ study emf

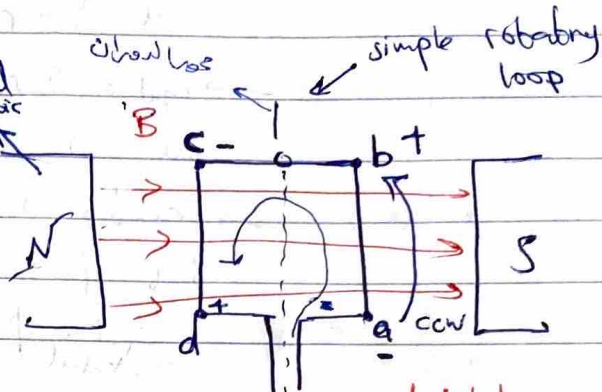
4 segments

$$e_{ind} = e_{ab} + e_{bc} + e_{cd} + e_{da}$$

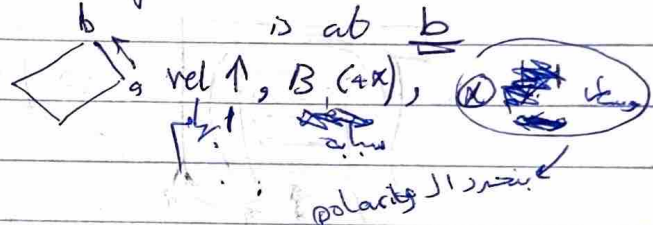
X electrical energy → has polarity

$$e_{ind,ab} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{l} = VBL \sin \theta_{ab}$$

cases normal magnetic field



using RHR → positive polarity



$$e_{ind,bc} = \text{zero} \quad \theta = \text{zero}$$

$$e_{ind,cd} = VBL \sin \theta_{cd}$$

$e_{ind,da} = \text{zero}$

↓ direction of B (x)

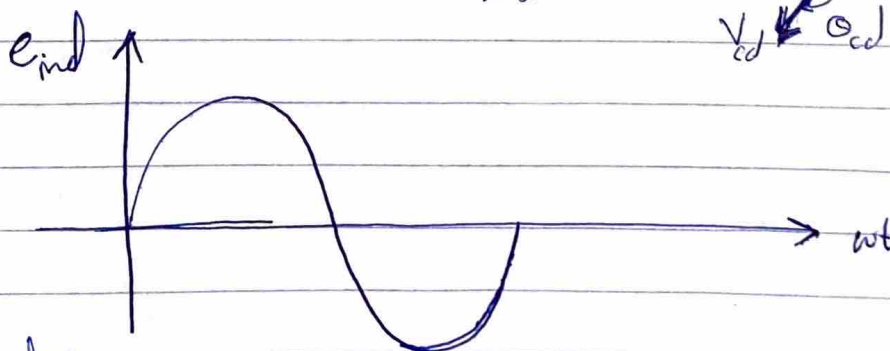
KVL to know the total induced voltage

$$-e_{ind,ab} + 0 - e_{ind,cd} + 0 + e_{ind,total} = 0$$

$$e_{ind,total} = VBL \sin \theta_{ab} + VBL \sin \theta_{cd}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin(180 - \theta) \Rightarrow \sin \theta_{ab} = \sin \theta_{cd}$$

$$\theta_{ab} + \theta_{cd} = 180^\circ \rightarrow \text{opposite sides}$$



AC/Alternating

production of electrical energy

$$e_{ind} = v B L \sin \omega t + v B L \sin \omega t$$

$$= 2 v B L \sin \omega t$$

but $V = r \omega$

$$\rightarrow e_{ind} = 2 r \omega B L \sin \omega t$$

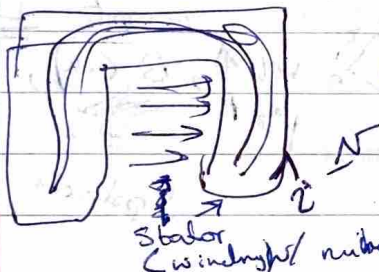
but $A = 2 r L$

$$\rightarrow e_{ind} = A B \omega \sin \omega t$$

but $\phi = A B$

$$\rightarrow e_{ind} = \phi \omega \sin \omega t \Rightarrow e_{ind} = \phi_{max} \omega \sin \omega t$$

to increase e_{ind} by generator



① $\omega \uparrow$ because winding volume is constant (magnetic flux density is constant)
 ② $\phi \uparrow$ by $i \uparrow$ because winding volume is constant (magnetic flux density is constant)
 excitation/field current

* simple rotating loop is the rotor not the stator.
 if $i_{excitation} \uparrow$, its increases at the rotor



induced voltage depends on flux level

$\rightarrow$ controlled by ① $N \uparrow$ until $i_{excitation} \uparrow$
 ② $i_{excitation} \uparrow$
 i_{field}

* electrical machine $\rightarrow$ rotor
 stator

As Motor

electrical $\rightarrow$ mechanical

$$\vec{F} = i (\vec{L} \times \vec{B})$$

$$T = \vec{F} \cdot r \sin \theta$$

$$T_{total} = T_{ab} + T_{bc} + T_{cd} + T_{da}$$

$$= i L B r \sin \theta_{ab} + 0 + i L B r \sin \theta_{cd} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{total} = 2 i L B r \sin \theta$$

conductor $\rightarrow$ rotor
from stator

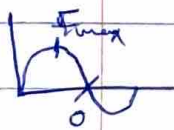
we know that

$$H = \frac{M}{L_c}$$

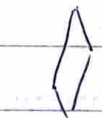
$$B = \frac{\mu N i}{L_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{B L_c}{\mu N}$$

Rotating loop doesn't have the same velocity



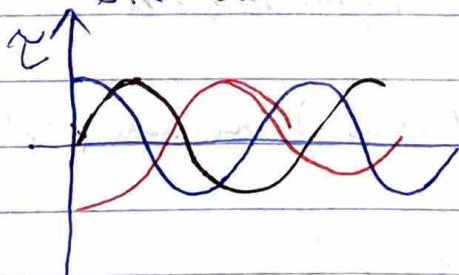
F is max
plane // magnetic field



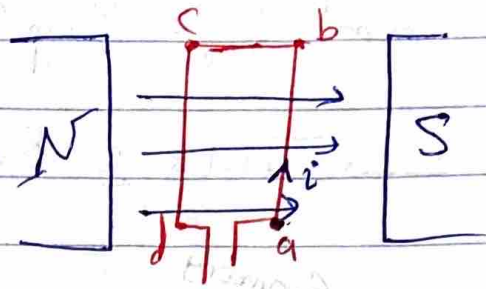
$$T = 0$$

momentum is zero

rotating loops



when one is zero other is max



$$B (ax)$$

$$i = \otimes$$

$F \rightarrow$ this motion

$\rightarrow T_{total} \propto 2 i_{loop} L B_s r \sin \theta$
 but $i_{loop} \propto \frac{B_{loop} G}{M}$ factor for loop geometry

$\rightarrow T_{total} \propto \frac{2 B_{loop} G L B_s r \sin \theta}{M}$

Geometry
 $T_{induced} = k B_{loop} \cdot B_s \sin \theta$
 $T_{total} = k (B_{loop} \times B_s)$
 induced torque
 قوة الكهرسكون
 induced torque
 قوة الكهرسكون

1.5 horse $\rightarrow$ ~~horsepower~~ $1.5 \times 746 = \dots$ watt
 rated value
 T_{ind} $\rightarrow$ Load $\rightarrow$ T_{ind}
 هذا القوة عكسية $\rightarrow$ القوة الكهرسكون / ينقص

In Blender $\rightarrow$ في Blender
 high torque starting current $\rightarrow$ high torque
 on Blender $\rightarrow$ high torque
 winding $\rightarrow$ winding
 short $\rightarrow$ short

* Factors Affecting T_{ind}

1] Strength of the rotor magnetic field

$\rightarrow i_{loop} \rightarrow B_{loop}$

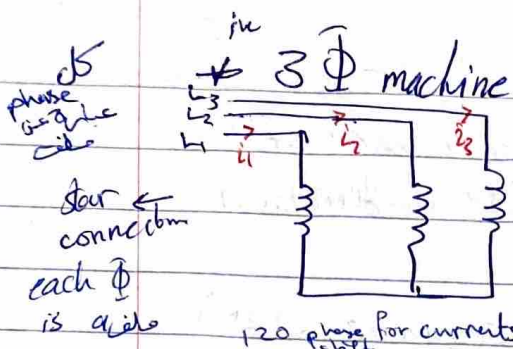
2] Strength of external (stator) magnetic field

$\rightarrow B_s$

3] Angle between the two fields

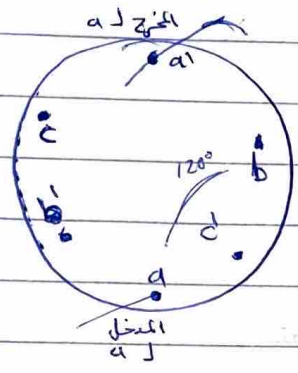
4] Machine constant

$\rightarrow$ Geometry of electrical machine



$i_1 = i_2 = i_3$ but 120° shift
 $i_1 = i_p \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$
 $i_2 = i_p \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$
 $i_3 = i_p \angle +120^\circ \text{ A}$

There's also a physical displacement by 120° for windings



rotated (magnetic field intensity $\rightarrow$ density) $\rightarrow$ coil $\rightarrow$ rotating magnetic field

Theorem: 3 Φ set of current, each of equal magnitude & different in phase by 120° , flows in 3 Φ winding $\rightarrow$ then it will produce rotating magnetic field of constant magnitude

Steps of proof: produce magnetic field intensity, magnetic field density, total torque

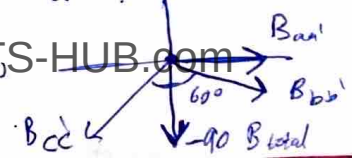
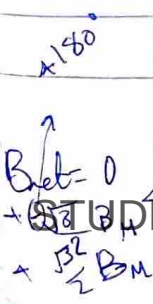
* $B_{net} \rightarrow$ total magnetic field intensity

$i_{aa'} = I_M \sin \omega t \text{ A} \rightarrow H_{aa'} = H_M \sin \omega t \angle 0^\circ \text{ A.t/m} \rightarrow B_{aa'} = B_M \sin(\omega t) \angle 0^\circ \text{ Tesla}$
 $i_{bb'} = I_M \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) \text{ A} \rightarrow H_{bb'} = H_M \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) \angle 120^\circ \rightarrow B_{bb'} = B_M \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) \angle 120^\circ \text{ Tesla}$
 $i_{cc'} = I_M \sin(\omega t - 240^\circ) \text{ A} \rightarrow H_{cc'} = H_M \sin(\omega t - 240^\circ) \angle 240^\circ \rightarrow B_{cc'} = B_M \sin(\omega t - 240^\circ) \angle 240^\circ \text{ Tesla}$

$B_{total} = B_{aa'} + B_{bb'} + B_{cc'}$
 at $\omega t = 0$

$B_{aa'} = 0$ ($\sin 0 = 0$)
 $B_{bb'} = B_M \sin(0 - 120^\circ) \angle 120^\circ$
 $B_{cc'} = B_M \sin(0 - 240^\circ) \angle 240^\circ$

When $\omega t = 90^\circ$
 $B_{aa'} = B_M \angle 0^\circ \text{ T}$
 $B_{bb'} = -0.5 B_M \angle 120^\circ \text{ T}$
 $B_{cc'} = -0.5 B_M \angle 240^\circ \text{ T}$



of poles $\rightarrow$ pole is created when there's $\odot$ & $\otimes$ beside each other
 (between 2 currents diff in direction) ~~between (diff in direction)~~

poles 2-12 in machines

$\rightarrow$ to have 4 poles $\rightarrow$ duplicate the sequence (120°)
 so 60° is the phase shift $a_1 - b_1$

$$\omega_e = \frac{P}{2} \omega_m$$

electrical mechanical

$$f_e = \frac{P}{2} f_m$$

$$\omega_e = \frac{P}{2} \omega_m \rightarrow \text{relational freq}$$

$$f_e = \frac{P}{2} f_m$$

$$f_e = \frac{P}{2} \frac{n_m}{60}$$

mechanical speed n_m
 in rpm
 rotating with 60 Hz

$$f_m = \frac{n_m}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{n_m = \frac{120 f_e}{P}} \rightarrow \text{mechanical speed} = \text{constant} \times \text{electrical freq}$$

* f_e is the electrical frequency
 * n_m is the mechanical speed in rpm
 * P is the number of poles

* In Palestine $f_e \approx 50 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.02$ other than that electricity is disconnected.

$f_e \rightarrow$ effects reactive power $\uparrow$, after a certain value real power is affected as well

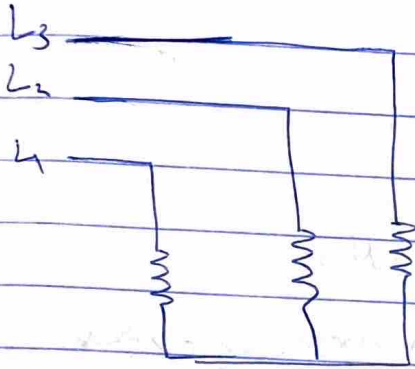
$$n_m = \frac{(120)(50)}{4} = 1500 \text{ rpm}$$

$\rightarrow$ control

* 3 winding provided by currents $\Rightarrow$ rotating magnetic field

is it cw or ccw?

$\begin{cases} \text{+ve sequence} \\ \text{-ve sequence} \end{cases}$



$\rightarrow$ direction of $\vec{F}$ changes $\rightarrow$ 2-phases $\rightarrow$ $L_1 - L_2$ or $L_2 - L_1$
 or $L_1 - L_3$ or $L_3 - L_1$

* Motor has $\rightarrow$ rotor circuit

rotor types $\rightarrow$ stator circuit
 rotor & stator $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes
 non-salient pole $\rightarrow$ pure cylindrical
 salient pole $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes

rotor & stator
 magnetic field

non-symmetrical $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes $\rightarrow$ reluctance motor
 The used in our examples is the non-salient

* sinusoidal is $\rightarrow$ symmetrical

mf is sinusoidal $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes

1) vary # of turns

2) distribution of # of turns

slots $\rightarrow$ # of turns / wire
 poles $\rightarrow$

slots $\rightarrow$ # of turns / wire
 poles $\rightarrow$

slots $\rightarrow$ # of turns / wire
 poles $\rightarrow$

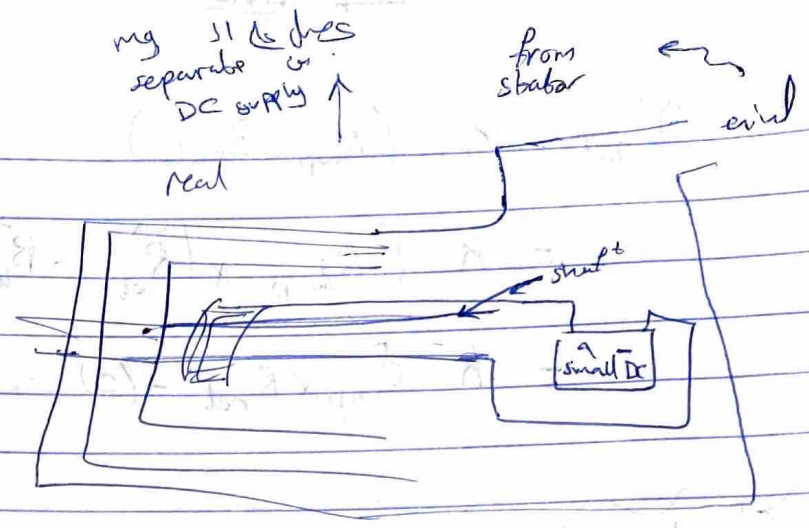
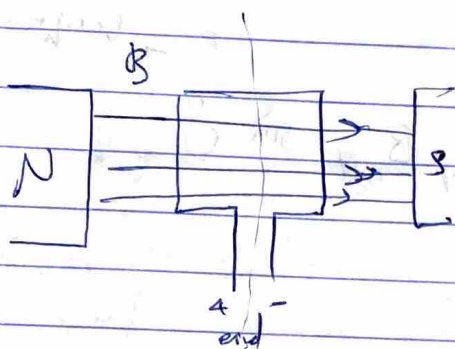
geometry $\rightarrow$ max 3/4

* synchronous speed for rotating magnetic field $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes

2 poles $\rightarrow$ $\vec{F}$ changes

1 rev from electrical $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}$ rev in mechanical because #p $\uparrow$

* In real electrical machines
- Real Generator



جهد في تيار
e_{ind} is induced coil
rotor is in

rotor circuit DC source
من طرف ال rotor في متحرك
من طرف ال stator
في فتره بينهم في الفتره ال reference
من طرف ال rotor في متحرك في الفتره ال
تايه

* In 3Φ

$$e_{ind,a} = N\omega\Phi \sin(\theta + 0) = N\omega\Phi \cos(\theta - 90)$$

$$e_{ind,b} = N\omega\Phi \sin(\theta - 120) = N\omega\Phi \cos(\theta - 210)$$

$$e_{ind,c} = N\omega\Phi \sin(\theta + 120) = N\omega\Phi \cos(\theta + 30)$$



↑, e_{ind}
↑, e_{ind}
↑, e_{ind}

amp of signal
actual value

$$V_{RMS} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

root mean square value

$$e_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (e_{ind,a})^2 dt} = 240 \text{ volt}$$

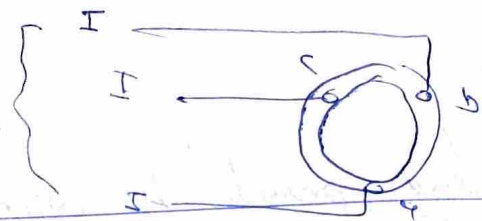
our time

avg value
avg value

electrical energy to stator ۱. ۲. ۳.

Synchronous

rotating magnet



- Real Motor

3 Φ current $\rightarrow$ 300 $\rightarrow$ rotating magnetic field

rotor $\leftarrow$ DC

stator magnetic field

poles ~~are equal~~ must equal # poles
stator rotor

rotating magnet $\leftarrow$ stator ۱. ۲. ۳. $\leftarrow$ synchronous motor $\leftarrow$ ۱. ۲. ۳. $\leftarrow$ DC source $\rightarrow$ rotor ۱. ۲. ۳.

rotating magnet $\leftarrow$ stator ۱. ۲. ۳. $\leftarrow$ synchronous motor $\leftarrow$ ۱. ۲. ۳. $\leftarrow$ DC source $\rightarrow$ rotor ۱. ۲. ۳.

$$n_{syn} = \frac{120 f_e}{P}$$

rotor ۱. ۲. ۳. $\leftarrow$ magnetically coupled $\leftarrow$ ۱. ۲. ۳.

electrical freq.

$$\omega_{ind} = k (B_{loop} \times B_s)$$

load $\leftarrow$ DC source

force angle

$$\tau_{ind} \leq h \quad (B_{loop} \times B_{stator})$$

$$= h \quad (B_{loop} \times (B_{net} - B_{loop}))$$

$$= h \quad B_{loop} \times B_{net} - (0) = h \quad B_{loop} \times B_{net} \sin \theta$$

→ force angle

$$\vec{B}_{net} = \vec{B}_{loop} + \vec{B}_s$$

$$\vec{B}_s = \vec{B}_{net} - \vec{B}_{loop}$$