

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

25. Elements of Electro-mechanical Energy Conversion

801—818

Introduction—Salient aspects of conversions—Energy-balance—Magnetic-field system: Energy and Co-energy—Linear System—A Simple Electromechanical System—In terms of Field Energy—In terms of field Co-energy—Energy in terms of Electrical parameters—Rotary Motion—Description of Simple System—Energy stored in the coils—Different Categories—One coil each on Stator and on Rotor—Vital Role of Air-gap—Statically induced emf and Dynamically induced emf.



26. D.C. Generators...

819—862

Generator Principal—Simple Loop Generator—Practical Generator—Yoke—Pole Cores and Pole Shoes—Pole Coils—Armature Core—Armature Windings—Bushes and Bearings—Pole-pitch—Conductor-Coil and Winding Element—Coil-span or Coil-pitch—Pitch of a Winding—Back Pitch—Front Pitch—Resultant Pitch—Commutator Pitch—Single-layer Winding—Two-layer Winding—Degree of Re-entrancy of an Armature Winding—Multiplex Winding—Lap and Wave Winding—Simplex-lap Winding—Numbering of Coils and Commutator Segments—Simplex Wave Winding—Dummy or Idle Coils—Uses of Lap and Wave Windings—Types of Generators—Brush Contact Drop—Generated E.M.F. or E.M.F. Equation of a Generator—Iron Loss in Armature—Total loss in a D.C. Generator—Stray Losses—Constant or Standing Losses—Power Stages—Condition for Maximum Efficiency—Objective Tests.



27. Armature Reaction and Commutation

...863—889

Armature Reaction—Demagnetising and Cross-magnetising Conductors—Demagnetising AT per Pole—Crossmagnetising AT per pole—Compensating Windings—No. of Compensating Windings—Commutation—Value of Reactance Voltage—Methods of Improving Commutation—Resistance Commutation—E.M.F. Commutation—Interpoles or Compoles—Equalising Connections—Parallel Operation of Shunt Generators—Paralleling D.C. Generator—Load Sharing—Procedure for Paralleling D.C. Generators—Compound Generators in Parallel—Series Generators in Parallel—Objective Tests.



28. Generator Characteristics

... 890—915

Characteristics of D.C. Generators—Separately-excited Generator—No-load Curve for Self-excited Generator—How to find Critical Resistance R_c ? How to draw O.C.C. at Different Speeds?—Critical Speed—Voltage Build up of a Shunt Generator—Condition for Build-up of a Shunt Generator—Other factors Affecting Voltage Building of a D.C. Generator—External Characteristic—Voltage Regulation—Internal or Total Characteristic—Series Generator—Compound-wound Generator—How to calculate Required Series Turns?—Uses of D.C. Generators Questions and Answers on D.C. Generators—Objective Tests.



29. D.C. Motor

... 916—949

Motor Principle—Comparison of Generator and Motor Action—Significance of the Back emf—Voltage Equation of a Motor—Conditions for Maximum Power—Torque—Armature Torque of a Motor—Shaft Torque—Speed of a D.C. Motor—Speed Regulation Torque and Speed of a D.C. Motor—Motor Characteristics—Characteristics of Series Motors—Characteristics of Shunt Motors—Compound Motors—Performance Curves—Comparison of Shunt and Series Motors—Losses and Efficiency—Power Stages—Objective Tests.



30. Speed Control of D.C. Motors

... 950—1006

Factors Controlling Motor Speed—Speed Control of Shunt Motors—Speed Control of Series Motors—Merits and Demerits of Rheostatic Control Method—Series-Parallel Control—Electric Braking—Electric Braking of Shunt Motor—Electric Braking of Series Motors—Electronic Speed control Method for D.C. Motors—Uncontrolled Rectifiers—Controlled Rectifiers—Thyristor Choppers—Thyristor Inverters—Thyristor Speed Control of Separately-excited D.C. Motor—Thyristor Speed Control of D.C. Series Motor—Full-wave Speed Control of a Shunt Motor—Thyristor Control of a Shunt Motor—Thyristor Speed Control of a Series D.C. Motor—Necessity of a Starter—Shunt Motor Starter—Three-point Starter—Four-point Starter—Starting and Speed Control of Series Motors—Grading of Starting Resistance—Shunt Motors—Series Motor Starters—Thyristor Controller Starters—Objective Tests.



31. Testing of D.C. Machines

... 1007—1028

Brake Test—Swinburnes Test—Advantages of Swinburnes Test—Main Disadvantages—Regenerative or Hopkinson's Test—Alternative Connections for Hopkinson's Test—Merits

of Hopkinson's Test—Retardation or Running Down Test—Field's Test for Series Motors—Objective Tests—Questions and Answers on D.C. Motors.

32. Transformer...

Working Principle of Transformer—Transformer Construction—Core-type Transformers—Shell type Transformers—Elementary Theory of an Ideal Transformer—E.M.F. Equation of Transformer—Voltage Transformation Ratio—Transformer with losses but no Magnetic Leakage—Transformer on No-load—Transformer on Load—Transformer with Winding Resistance but no Magnetic Leakage—Equivalent Resistance—Magnetic Leakage—Transformer with Resistance and Leakage Reactance—Simplified Diagram—Total Approximate Voltage Drop in Transformer—Exact Voltage Drop—Equivalent Circuit Transformer Tests—Open-circuit or No-load Test—Separation of Core Losses—Short-Circuit or Impedance Test—Why Transformer Rating in KVA?—Regulation of a Transformer—Percentage Resistance, Reactance and Impedance—Kapp Regulation Diagram—Sumpner or Back-to-back-Test—Efficiency of a Transformer—Condition for Maximum Efficiency—Variation of Efficiency with Power Factor—All-day Efficiency—Auto-transformer—Conversion of 2-Winding Transformer into Auto-transformer—Parallel Operation of Single-phase Transformers—Questions and Answers on Transformers—Objective Test.



33. Transformer: Three Phase

Three-phase Transformers—Three-phase Transformer Connections—Star/Star or Y/Y Connection—Delta-Delta or Connection—Wye/Delta or Y/ Connection—Delta/Wye or/Y Connection—Open-Delta or V-V Connection—Power Supplied by V-V Bank—Scott Connection or T-T Connection—Three-phase to Two-Phase Conversion and vice-versa—Parallel Operation of 3-phase Transformers—Instrument Transformers—Current Transformers—Potential Transformers—Objective Test.

... 1123—1151



34. Induction Motor

Classification of AC Motors—Induction Motor: General Principal—Construction—Squirrel-cage Rotor—Phase-wound Rotor—Production of Rotating Field—Three-phase Supply—Mathematical Proof—Why does the Rotor Rotate?—Slip—Frequency of Rotor Current—Relation between Torque and Rotor Power Factor—Starting Torque—Starting Torque of a Squirrel-cage Motor—Starting Torque of a Slip-ring Motor—

...1152—1217

Condition for Maximum Starting Torque—Effect of Change in Supply Voltage on Starting Torque—Rotor E.M.F and Reactance under Running Conditions—Torque under Running Condition—Condition for Maximum Torque Under Running Conditions—Rotor Torque and Breakdown Torque—Relation between Torque and Slip—Effect of Change in Supply Voltage on Torque and Speed—Effect of Change in Supply Frequency Torque and Speed—Full-load Torque and Maximum Torque—Starting Torque and Maximum Torque—Torque/Speed Curve—Shape of Torque/Speed Curve—Current/Speed Curve of an Induction Motor—Torque/Speed Characteristic Under Load—Plugging of an Induction Motor—Induction Motor Operating as a Generator—Complete Torque/Speed Curve of a Three-phase Machine—Measurement of Slip—Power Stages in an Induction Motor—Torque Developed by an Induction Motor—Torque, Mechanical Power and Rotor Output—Induction Motor Torque Equation—Synchronous Watt—Variation in Rotor Current—Analogy with a Mechanical Clutch—Analogy with a D.C. Motor—Sector Induction Motor—Linear Induction Motor—Properties of a Linear Induction Motor—Magnetic Levitation—Induction Motor as a Generalized Transformer—Rotor Output—Equivalent Circuit of the Rotor—Equivalent Circuit of an Induction Motor—Power Balance Equation—Maximum Power Output—Corresponding Slip—Objective Tests.



35. Computation And Circle Diagrams

...1218—1270

General—Circle Diagram for a Series Circuit—Circle Diagram of the Approximate Equivalent Circle—Determination of G_0 and B_0 —No-load Test—Blocked Rotor Test—Construction of the Circle Diagram—Maximum Quantities—Starting of Induction Motors—Direct-Switching or Line Starting of Induction Motors—Squirrel-cage Motors—Starting of Slip-ring Motors—Starter Steps—Crawling—Cogging or Magnetic Locking—Double Squirrel-cage Motor—Equivalent circuit—Speed Control of Induction Motor—Three-Phase A.C. Commutator Motors—Schrage Motor—Motor Enclosures—Standard type of Squirrel-cage Motors—Class A Motors—Class B Motors—Class C Motors—Class D Motors—Class E Motors—Class F Motors—Questions and Answer on Induction Motors—Objective Tests.



36. Single-Phase Motors

...1271—1300

Types of Single-phase Motors—Single-phase Induction Motor—Double-field Revolving Theory—Making Single-phase Induction Motor Self-starting—Equivalent Circuit of Single-phase Induction Motor—without Core Loss—Equivalent

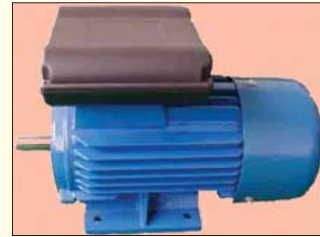
Circuit—With Core Loss—Types of Capacitors—Start Motors—Capacitor Start-and-Run Motor—Shaded-pole Single-phase Motor—Repulsion Type Motors—Repulsion Motor—Repulsion Principle—Compensated Repulsion Motor—Repulsion-start Induction-run Motor—Repulsion Induction Motor—A.C. Series Motors—Universal Motor—Speed Control of Universal Motors—Unexcited Single-phase Synchronous Motors—Reluctance Motor—Hysteresis Motor—Questions and Answers on Single-phase Motors—Objective Tests.

37. Alternators

Basic Principle—Stationary Armature—Details of Construction—Rotor—Damper Windings—Speed and Frequency—Armature Windings—Concentric or Chain Windings—Two-layer Winding—Wye and Delta Connections—Short-pitch Winding: pitch factor/chording factor—Distribution or Breadth Factor or Winding Factor or Spread Factor—Equation of Induced E.M.F.—Effect of Harmonics on Pitch and Distribution Factors—Factors Affecting Alternator Size—Alternator on Load—Synchronous Reactance—Vector Diagrams of Loaded Alternator—Voltage Regulation—Determination of Voltage Regulation—Synchronous Impedance Method—Rother's M.M.F. or Ampere-turn Method—General Case—Zero Power Factor Method or Potier Method—Procedural Steps of Potier Method—Operation of Salient Pole Synchronous Machine—Phasor Diagram for a Salient Pole Synchronous Machine—Calculations from Phasor Diagram—Power Developed by a Synchronous Generator—parallel Operation of Alternators—Synchronizing of Alternators—Synchronizing Current—Synchronizing Power—Alternators Connected to Infinite Busbars—Synchronizing Torque T_{sy} —Effect of Load on Synchronizing Power—Alternative Expression for Synchronizing Power—Parallel Operation of two Alternators—Effect of Unequal Voltages—Distribution of Load—Time-Period of Oscillation—Maximum Power Output—Questions and Answers on Alternators—Objective Tests.

38. Synchronous Motor

Synchronous Motor-General—Principle of Operation—Method of Starting—Motor on Load with Constant Excitation—Power Flow within a Synchronous Motor—Equivalent Circuit of a Synchronous Motor—Power Developed by a Synchronous Motor—Synchronous Motor with Different Excitations—Effect of increased Load with Constant Excitation—Effect of Changing Excitation of Constant Load—Different Torques of a Synchronous Motor—Power Developed by a Synchronous Motor—Alternative Expression for Power Developed—Vari-



...1301—1383



...1384—1426



ous Conditions of Maxima—Salient Pole Synchronous Motor—Power Developed by a Salient Pole Synchronous Motor—Effects of Excitation on Armature Current and Power Factor—Constant-Power Lines—Construction of V-curves—Hunting or Surging or Phase Swinging—Methods of Starting—Procedure for Starting a Synchronous Motor—Comparison between Synchronous and Induction Motors—Synchronous Motor Applications—Questions and Answers on synchronous Motors—Objective Tests.

39. Special Machines

Introduction—Stepper Motors—Types of Stepper Motors—Variable Reluctance Stepper Motors—Multi-stack VR Stepper Motor—Permanent-Magnet Stepping Motor—Hybrid Stepper Motor—Summary of Stepper Motors—Permanent-Magnet DC Motor—Low-inertia DC Motors—Shell-type Low-inertia DC Motor—Printed-circuit (Disc) DC Motor—Permanent-Magnet Synchronous Motors—Synchros—Types of Synchros—Applications of Synchros—Control Differential Transmitter—Control Differential Receiver—Switched Reluctance Motor—Comparison between VR Stepper Motor and SR Motor—The Resolver—Servomotors—DC Servomotors—AC Servomotors—Objective Tests.

...1427—1456



VOLUME – II
AC & DC MACHINES