

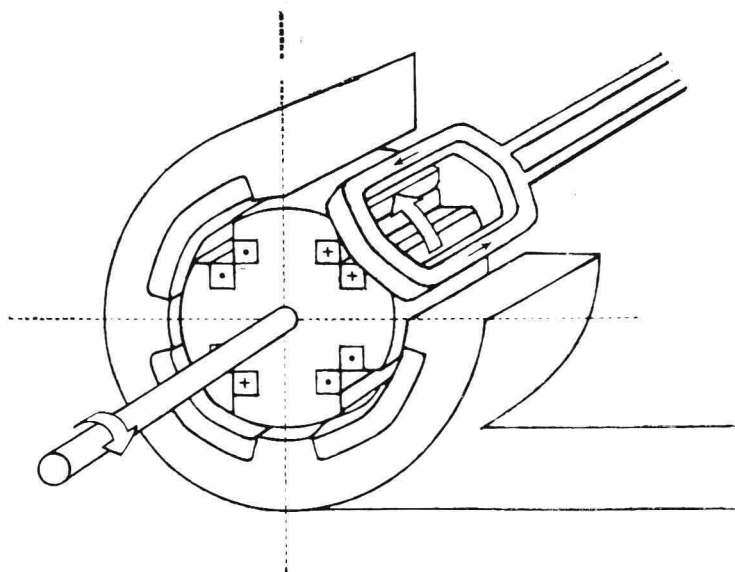
ELECTRICAL^{vol. 1} MACHINES

A. IVANOV-SMOLENSKY



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A. IVANOV-SMOLENSKY

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Contents

Preface	11
Introduction	13
I-1 Basic Definitions	13
I-2 Conversion of Electric Energy by the Transformer	15
I-3 Electromechanical Energy Conversion by an Electrical Machine	18
I-4 Functional Classification of Electromagnetic Energy Converting Devices	24

1

Transformers

Chapter 1	An Outline of Transformers	27
1-1	Purpose, Applications, Ratings	27
1-2	Construction of a Transformer	31
Chapter 2	Electromagnetic Processes in the Transformer at No-Load	43
2-1	The No-Load Condition	43
2-2	Voltage Equations	45
2-3	Variations in EMF with Time. An EMF Equation	46
2-4	The Magnetization Curve of the Transformer	47
2-5	The No-Load Current Waveform	49
2-6	Transformer Equations at No-Load in Complex Form	50
2-7	No-Load Losses	52
2-8	The Effect of the Core Loss on the Transformer's Performance at No-Load	53
Chapter 3	Electromagnetic Processes in the Transformer on Load	56
3-1	The Magnetic Field in a Transformer on Load. The MMF Equation. The Leakage Inductance of the Windings	56
3-2	Voltage Equations of the Transformer Windings	60
3-3	Transferring the Secondary Quantities to the Primary Side	62

3-4	The Phasor Diagram of a Transformer	65
3-5	The Equivalent Circuit of the Transformer	68
3-6	The Per-Unit Notation	69
3-7	The Effect of Load Variations on the Transformer	72
3-8	Energy Conversion in a Loaded Transformer	75
Chapter 4	Transformation of Three-Phase Currents and Voltages	79
4-1	Methods of Three-Phase Transformation. Winding Connections	79
4-2	A Three-Phase Transformer on a Balanced Load	83
4-3	Phase Displacement Reference Numbers	84
4-4	The Behaviour of a Three-Phase Transformer During Magnetic Field Formation	89
Chapter 5	Measurement of Transformer Quantities	99
5-1	The Open-Circuit (No-Load) Test	99
5-2	The Short-Circuit Test	102
Chapter 6	Transformer Performance on Load	106
6-1	Simplified Transformer Equations and Equivalent Circuit for $I_1 \gg I_0$	106
6-2	Transformer Voltage Regulation	107
6-3	Variations in Transformer Efficiency on Load	111
Chapter 7	Tap Changing	113
7-1	Off-Load Tap Changing	113
7-2	On-Load Tap Changing	114
Chapter 8	Calculation of Transformer Parameters	117
8-1	No-Load (Open-Circuit) Current and Mutual Impedance	117
8-2	Short-Circuit Impedance	119
Chapter 9	Relationship Between Transformer Quantities and Dimensions	121
9-1	Variations in the Voltage, Current, Power and Mass of a Transformer with Size	121
9-2	Transformer Losses and Parameters as Functions of Size	123
Chapter 10	Multiwinding Transformers. Autotransformers	125
10-1	Multiwinding Transformers	125
10-2	Autotransformers	133
Chapter 11	Transformers in Parallel	138
11-1	Use of Transformers in Parallel	138
11-2	Procedure for Bringing Transformers in for Parallel Operation	139
11-3	Circulating Currents due to a Difference in Transformation Ratio	141
11-4	Load Sharing Between Transformers in Parallel	143

Chapter 12	Three-Phase Transformers Under Unbalanced Load	145
12-1	Causes of Load Unbalance	145
12-2	Transformation of Unbalanced Currents	146
12-3	Magnetic Fluxes and EMFs under Unbalanced Load Conditions	151
12-4	Dissymmetry of the Primary Phase Voltages under Unbalanced Load	154
12-5	Dissymmetry of the Secondary Voltages under Unbalanced Load	156
12-6	Measurement of the ZPS Secondary Impedance	160
12-7	Single- and Two-Phase Unbalanced Loads	161
Chapter 13	Transients in Transformers	164
13-1	Transients at Switch-On	164
13-2	Transients on a Short-Circuit Across the Secondary Terminals	167
Chapter 14	Overvoltage Transients in Transformers	171
14-1	Causes of Overvoltages	171
14-2	The Differential Equation for the Initial Voltage Distribution in the Transformer Winding	172
14-3	Voltage Distribution over the Winding and Its Equalization	175
Chapter 15	Special-Purpose Transformers	177
15-1	General	177
15-2	Three-Phase Transformation with Two Transformers	177
15-3	Frequency-Conversion Transformers	178
15-4	Variable-Voltage Transformers	179
15-5	Arc Welding Transformers	180
15-6	Insulation Testing Transformers	181
15-7	Peaking Transformers	182
15-8	Instrument Transformers	182
Chapter 16	Heating and Cooling of Transformers	184
16-1	Temperature Limits for Transformer Parts under Steady-State and Transient Conditions	184
16-2	Transformer Cooling Systems	186
Chapter 17	Transformers of Soviet Manufacture	189
17-1	USSR State Standards Covering Transformers	189
17-2	Type Designations of Soviet-made Transformers	190
17-3	Some of Transformer Applications	191

2

A general theory of electromechanical energy conversion by electrical machines

Chapter 18	Electromechanical Processes in Electrical Machines	192
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18-1	Classification of Electrical Machines	192
18-2	Mathematical Description of Electromechanical Energy Conversion by Electrical Machines	195
Chapter 19	Production of a Periodically Varying Magnetic Field in Electrical Machines	201
19-1	A Necessary Condition for Electromechanical Energy Conversion	201
19-2	The Cylindrical (Drum) Heteropolar Winding	202
19-3	The Toroidal Heteropolar Winding	206
19-4	The Ring Winding and a Claw-Shaped Core	206
19-5	The Homopolar Ring Winding and a Toothed Core	206
Chapter 20	Basic Machine Designs	207
20-1	Modifications in Design	207
20-2	Machines with One Winding on the Stator and One Winding on the Rotor	211
20-3	Machines with One Winding on the Stator and Toothed Rotor and Stator Cores (Reluctance Machines)	214
20-4	Machines with Two Windings on the Stator and Toothed Cores for the Stator and Rotor (Inductor Machines)	218
Chapter 21	Conditions for Unidirectional Energy Conversion by Electrical Machines	227
21-1	The Single-Winding Machine	227
21-2	Two-Winding Machines	230
Chapter 22	Windings for A. C. Machines	235
22-1	Introductory Notes	235
22-2	The Structure of a Polyphase Two-Layer Winding	235
22-3	Connection of Coils in a Lap Winding. The Number of Paths and Turns per Phase	240
22-4	Coil Connection in the Wave Winding	244
22-5	The Selection of a Winding Type and Winding Characteristics	246
22-6	A Two-Pole Model of a Winding. Electrical Angles between Winding Elements	247
22-7	Two-Layer, Fractional-Slot Windings	250
22-8	Field Windings	255
Chapter 23	Calculation of the Magnetic Field in an Electrical Machine	257
23-1	The Statement of the Problem	257
23-2	Assumptions Made in Calculating the Magnetic Field	260
23-3	The Spatial Pattern of the Magnetic Field Set Up by a Polyphase Winding	262
23-4	Calculation of the Mutual Magnetic Field for a Polyphase Winding	264
23-5	Effective Length of the Core	265

Contents

Chapter 24	The Mutual Magnetic Field of a Phase Winding and Its Elements	267
24-1	The Magnetic Field and MMF due to a Basic Set of Currents 267	
24-2	The Effect of Core Saliency. The Carter Coefficient 270	
24-3	The MMF due to a Basic Coil Set 272	
24-4	Expansion of the Periodic MMF due to a Basic Coil Set into a Fourier Series. The Pitch Factor 276	
24-5	The Phase MMF. The Distribution Factor 280	
24-6	Pulsating Harmonics of the Phase MMF 287	
Chapter 25	The Mutual Magnetic Field of a Polyphase Winding	288
25-1	Presentation of the Pulsating Harmonics of the Phase MMF as the Sum of Rotating MMFs 288	
25-2	Presentation of Phase MMF Harmonics as Complex Time-Space Functions 291	
25-3	Time and Space-Time Complex Quantities and Functions of the Quantities Involved in Operation of a Polyphase Machine 294	
25-4	The MMF of a Polyphase Winding. Its Rotating Harmonics 297	
25-5	The Fundamental Component of the Magnetic Flux Density in a Polyphase Winding (the Rotating Field) 303	
25-6	Magnetic Flux Density Harmonics in the Rotating Magnetic Field of a Polyphase Winding 306	
Chapter 26	The Magnetic Field of a Rotating Field Winding	316
26-1	The Magnetic Field of a Concentrated Field Winding 316	
26-2	The Magnetic Field of a Distributed Field Winding 319	
26-3	The Rotating Harmonics of the Excitation Field 321	
Chapter 27	Flux Linkages of and EMFs Induced by Rotating Fields	323
27-1	Introductory Notes 323	
27-2	The Flux Linkage and EMF of a Coil 323	
27-3	The Flux Linkage and EMF of a Coil Group 328	
27-4	The Flux Linkage and EMF of a Phase 330	
27-5	The Flux Linkages and EMFs of a Polyphase Winding. A Space-Time Diagram of Flux Linkages and EMFs 333	
27-6	The Flux Linkages and EMFs due to the Harmonics of a Nonsinusoidal Rotating Magnetic Field 335	
Chapter 28	The Inductances of Polyphase Windings	341
28-1	The Useful Field and the Leakage Field 341	
28-2	The Main Self-Inductance of a Phase 342	
28-3	The Main Mutual Inductance Between the Phases 343	
28-4	The Main Mutual Inductance Between a Stator Phase and a Rotor Phase 344	

28-5	The Main Self-Inductance of the Complete Winding 345	
28-6	The Main Mutual Inductance between a Primary Phase and the Secondary Winding 347	
28-7	The Leakage Inductance of the Complete Winding 348	
Chapter 29	The Electromagnetic Torque	351
29-1	The Torque Expressed in Terms of Variations in the Energy of the Magnetic Field 351	
29-2	The Electromagnetic Torque Expressed in Terms of Electromagnetic Forces 358	
29-3	Electromagnetic Force Distribution in a Wound Slot 367	
Chapter 30	Energy Conversion by a Rotating Magnetic Field	372
30-1	Electromagnetic, Electric and Magnetic Power 372	
30-2	Energy Conversion in an Electrical Machine and Its Model 376	
Chapter 31	Energy Conversion Losses and Efficiency	379
31-1	Introductory Notes 379	
31-2	Electrical Losses 380	
31-3	Magnetic Losses 387	
31-4	Mechanical Losses 396	
Bibliography		397
Index		399

Preface

The subject matter in the text is presented in the sequence traditionally followed in the Soviet Union. It starts with transformers, passes on to induction and synchronous machines, d.c. machines, and concludes with a.c. commutator machines. Separate chapters are devoted to a general theory of electrical machines, machine design and engineering, and transients in electrical machinery.

The electromagnetic processes that take place in electrical machines are examined from the view-point of electromechanical and mechanoelectrical energy conversion. With such an approach, it has been possible to extend the mathematics used to both conventional and any other conceivable types of electrical machines.

In addition to electromagnetic processes, consideration is given to the thermal, aerodynamic, hydraulic and mechanical processes associated with electromechanical and mechanoelectric energy conversion.

In view of the importance attached to the above accompanying processes, the text discusses general aspects of machine design and engineering.

The chapters on transients are based on the theory of a generalized machine. The material includes the derivation of differential equations for induction and synchronous machines in terms of the d , q , 0 and the α , β , 0 axes, and their transformation to a form convenient for computer-assisted analysis and design.

The chapters dealing with specific types of machine (induction, synchronous, d.c.) are largely concerned with the conventional design. In each case, however, there is a short discourse on the operating principle and arrangement of the most commonly used special-purpose modifications.

The electromagnetic processes occurring in conventional a.c. machines are described in terms of the resultant complex functions of electric-circuit parameters or their projections on the axes of a complex plane. As far as practicable, a unified or generalized approach has been taken to deve-

loping equations for and describing the physical processes in the two basic types of machine—the induction machine and the synchronous machine. This concerns electromagnetic torque, electromagnetic active and reactive power, saturable magnetic circuits, machine inductances, etc.

More space is given to thyristor-controlled machines gaining an ever-wider ground, than to a.c. collector machines used on a limited scale.

In the light of new findings, the effect of core saliency on the harmonics of the airgap flux density has been treated in a more rigorous form. A novel approach has been taken towards the equations for mmfs, emfs, electromagnetic forces, electromagnetic torque, and machine characteristics. Among other things, the equations for the synchronous salient-pole machines are developed in terms of the d , q , 0 axes, the analysis of transients includes the short-circuit condition in the synchronous generator, the starting of the induction motor, and events in the single-phase motor.

The material marked with an asterisk (*) may be omitted on first reading, without disrupting the integrity of the exposition.

A. V. Ivanov-Smolensky

Introduction

I-1 Basic Definitions

The utilization of natural resources inevitably involves the conversion of energy from one form to another. Quite aptly, devices doing this job by performing some mechanical motion may be called energy converting machines. For example, heat engines convert the heat supplied by the combustion of a fuel into mechanical energy.

In fact, the same name goes for devices converting energy in one form into energy of the same form but differing in some parameters. An example is a hydraulic machine which converts the mechanical energy of a reciprocating fluid flow into mechanical energy further transmitted by a rotating shaft.

A sizeable proportion of the energy stored by nature in chemical compounds, the atoms and nuclei of substances, the flow of rivers, the tides of seas, the wind, and solar radiation is now being converted to electric energy. This form of conversion is attractive because electricity can in many cases be transmitted over long distances, distributed among consumers and converted back to mechanical, thermal, or chemical energy with minimal losses. However, at present thermal, chemical or nuclear energy is converted directly to electricity on a very limited scale, because this still involves heavy capital investments and is wasteful of power. Rather, any form of energy is first converted to mechanical by heat or water machines and then to electricity. The final step in this sequence—conversion of mechanical energy to electricity or back—is done by electrical machines.

From other electromechanical energy converting devices, electrical machines differ in that, with a few exceptions, they convert energy in one direction only and continuously.

An electrical machine converting mechanical energy to electricity is called a *generator*. An electrical machine performing the reverse conversion is called a *motor*. In fact, a generator can be made to operate as a motor, and a motor as a generator—they are reversible. If we apply mechanical energy to the movable member of an electrical

machine, it will operate as a generator; if we apply electricity, the movable member of the machine will perform mechanical work.

Basically, an electrical machine is an electromagnetic system consisting of a magnetic circuit and an electric circuit coupled with each other. The magnetic circuit is made up of a stationary and a rotating magnetic member and a nonmagnetic air gap to separate the two members. The electric circuit can be in the form of one or several windings which are arranged to move relative to each other together with the magnetic members carrying them.

For their operation, electrical machines depend on electromagnetic induction and utilize the electromotive forces (emfs) that are induced by periodic variations in the magnetic field as the windings or magnetic members are rotated.

For this reason, electrical machines may be called electromagnetic. This also applies to devices that convert electric energy at one value of current, voltage and/or frequency to electric energy at some other value of current, voltage and/or frequency. The simplest and most commonly used electromagnetic energy conversion device which converts alternating current at one voltage to alternating current at some other voltage is the *transformer*. Its coils and core remain stationary relative to each other, and periodic variations in the magnetic field essential for an emf to be induced in the coils are produced electrically rather than mechanically.

Electromagnetic energy converting devices with moving or, rather, rotating parts are more customarily called *rotary converters*. They do not differ from electrical machines in either design or the principle of operation. In fact, rotary converters can sometimes double as electric-to-mechanical (or mechanical-to-electric) energy converting machines. Therefore, we may extend the term "machine" to transformers and rotary converters as special kinds of electrical machine.

Apart from electromagnetic electrical machines, some special applications involve the use of electrostatic machines in which the electromechanical conversion of energy is based on electrostatic induction and utilizes periodic variations in the electric field of a capacitor in which the plates are free to move relative to one another. However, electrostatic machines are no match for electromagnetic machines in terms of size, weight and cost, and are not used in commercial or industrial applications.

As energy converters, electrical machines are important elements in any power-generating, power-consuming, or industrial installation. They are widely used as generators, motors, or rotary converters at electric power stations, factories, farms, railways, automobiles, and aircraft. They are finding an ever increasing use in automatic control systems.

Electrical machines are classed into alternating-current (a.c.) and direct-current (d.c.) machines, according as they operate into or from an a.c. or a d.c. supply line.

I-2 Conversion of Electric Energy by the Transformer

In sketch form, the arrangement of a simple single-phase two-winding transformer is shown in Fig. I-1. As is seen, it consists of two windings, 1 and 2, with turns w_1 and w_2 ,

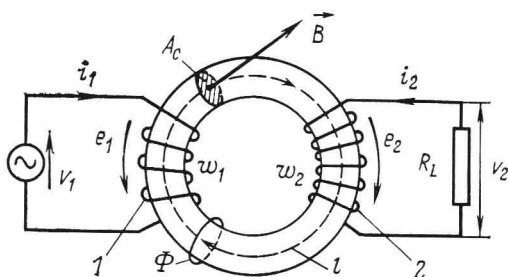


Fig. I-1 Electric and magnetic circuits of a transformer

which are wound on a magnetic core. For better coupling between the coils, the core is assembled from laminations punched in electric-sheet steel having a high relative permeability, μ_r , with no air gap left around the magnetic circuit. The laminations or punchings are made thin in order to reduce the effect of eddy currents on the magnetic field which alternates at an angular frequency ω . Let us open, say, coil 2 and connect coil 1 to a source of a sinusoidal alternating current of frequency $f = \omega/2\pi$ and of voltage $v_1 = \sqrt{2} V_1 \cos \omega t$, where V_1 is the rms value of voltage. This will give rise to an alternating current, $i_1 = i_0$, in the coil, which can be found from the voltage equation for the

circuit where it is flowing:

$$v_1 = -e_1 + R_1 i_0 \quad (\text{I-1})$$

where R_1 = resistance of winding 1

$e_1 = -d\Psi_{11}/dt$ = emf of self-induction

$\Psi_{11} = w_1 \Phi$ = flux linkage

$\Phi = BA_c$ = magnetic flux

B = magnetic induction (magnetic flux density)

A_c = cross-sectional area of the core.

On setting μ_r constant and applying Ampere's circuital law to the magnetic circuit

$$\oint H_l dl = \oint (B/\mu_r \mu_0) dl = \Phi/\Lambda_\mu = i_0 w_1 \quad (\text{I-2})$$

where $\Lambda_\mu = \mu_r \mu_0 A_c / l_c$ is the permeance of the core and l_c is the mean core length, it is an easy matter to find the inductance of winding 1

$$L_{11} = w_1 \Phi / i_0 = w_1^2 \Lambda_\mu$$

and the mutual inductance

$$L_{12} = w_2 \Phi / i_0 = w_1 w_2 \Lambda_\mu$$

and to express in their terms the flux linkage

$$\Psi_{11} = i_0 L_{11}, \quad \Psi_{21} = i_0 L_{12}$$

and the emf

$$e_1 = -L_{11} di_0/dt$$

Using Eq. (I-1) and neglecting $R_1 i_0$, we obtain the magnetizing current

$$i_0 = \sqrt{2} I_0 \cos(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

which produces an alternating magnetic flux

$$\Phi = i_0 w_1 \Lambda_\mu$$

Variations in the flux Φ linking coil 2 induce in the latter a sinusoidal emf of mutual induction

$$e_2 = -d\Psi_{21}/dt = -L_{12} di_0/dt$$

Thus, coil 2 can be used as a source of an alternating current of the same frequency f , but at another voltage, $v_2 = e_2$.

As is seen, the ratio of the instantaneous and the rms emfs across windings 1 and 2 and of the respective rms vol-