

Subsequently i_t decays exponentially as before. The current following circuit switching is therefore $i = i_s + i_t$, giving

$$i = (v_m/Z) [\sin(\omega t - \theta) - \sin(\omega t_0 - \theta) \cdot \exp(-R/L)(t - t_0)].$$

In machine circuits R is often much smaller than X so that $Z \simeq X$ and $\theta \simeq 90^\circ$. For these conditions, approximately,

$$i \simeq (v_m/X) [-\cos \omega t + \cos \omega t_0 \cdot \exp(-R/L)(t - t_0)].$$

If the voltage is switched on at a zero ($t_0 = 0, \pi/\omega, 2\pi/\omega, \dots$), the transient term has its greatest value v_m/X , and the resultant current

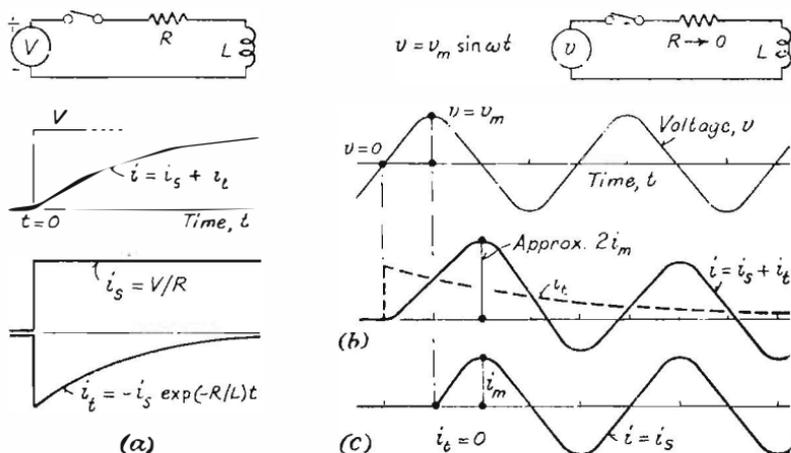


FIG. 1. TRANSIENT PHENOMENA IN RL CIRCUIT

starts from zero with complete asymmetry, Fig. 1 (b). In contrast, if the switch is closed on peak voltage, the resultant current attains steady state instantaneously without any transient, Fig. 1 (c). The current in (b) has an amplitude nearly double that in (c), an example of the *doubling effect*. Intermediate switching instants give partial asymmetry, with smaller transient components.

TRANSIENT AND STEADY STATES. It is usual to develop circuit theory on a steady-state basis, using complex algebraic treatment with complexor or "vector" diagrams. The consideration of transient conditions demands a return to more basic concepts.

STEADY-STATE CONVENTIONS. A complexor* voltage V , of magnitude V and drawn at an arbitrary angle α to a horizontal datum, can be variously described as

$$V = V/\alpha = V_1 + jV_2 = V(\cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha) = V \cdot \exp(j\alpha).$$

* Voltages and currents are not vectors in the true physical sense, and are here called "complexors." However, in deference to common usage the term "vector" is also occasionally used in the text.

If another circuit (the *secondary*) be in the vicinity of the first (the *primary*), it will link some of the magnetic flux produced by the primary (Fig. 7). With an alternating primary current (and therefore flux) the changing linkages will produce in the secondary an e.m.f.

$$e_{2M} = - \frac{dN_{2M}}{dt} \text{ volts}$$

where N_{2M} represents the linkages in the T_2 turns of the secondary winding with that part Φ_{1M} of the flux Φ_1 produced by the primary

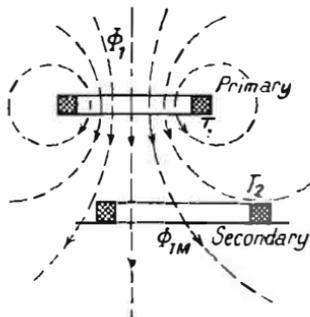


FIG. 7. MUTUAL INDUCTION

that links the secondary. If the secondary coil is suitably shaped and favourably placed relatively to the primary, $N_{2M} \approx T_2 \Phi_{1M}$: in general N_{2M} will differ from this simple product as it is not possible to secure that *all* the flux Φ_{1M} links *all* the turns T_2 completely.

The e.m.f. e_{2M} is said to be produced by reason of the *mutual induction* of the primary and secondary circuits. A similar effect will naturally take place if the respective roles of the two circuits are interchanged, and it is shown in textbooks of electrical technology that

the mutual inductance is the same irrespective of which circuit is primary and which secondary, in any given case. The coefficient of mutual inductance L_{12} in henrys may be defined as the e.m.f. in volts induced in one circuit when the current in the other is changed at the rate of 1 A. per sec.; or the energy in the common magnetic field in joules when each circuit carries 1 A.

The mutually induced e.m.f. in the secondary circuit will, if the circuit be closed through a load, circulate current in the load and dissipate energy therein. This energy can come only from the primary, to which the whole operation is due. Thus energy is being transferred from primary to secondary by means of the mutual magnetic field. This is important, and is the principle underlying the transformer effect. The process briefly is: the primary produces a pulsating magnetic field in which energy is stored and restored periodically. The e.m.f. e_{2M} and the current i_2 associated with it in the secondary circuit abstract energy from the common field and pass it on to the secondary load. If there is no secondary load the magnetic field energy passes into and out of the primary circuit as a continual pulsation of energy from electrical to and from magnetic form.

The more closely the primary and secondary circuits are mutually linked, the more direct becomes the exchange of energy between them. If the two circuits link a common iron core, Fig. 8, the effects are—

Leakage between primary and secondary could be eliminated if the windings could be made to occupy the same space. This, of course, is physically impossible, but an approximation to it is achieved if the coils of primary and secondary are sectionalized and interleaved: such an arrangement leads to a marked reduction of the leakage reactance. If, on the other hand, the primary and secondary are kept separate and widely spaced, there will be much more room for leakage flux and the leakage reactance will be greater. It is thus possible to control the reactance within limits. The calculation of reactance is detailed in Chapter VII, §7.

THE EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT. The transformer shown diagrammatically in Fig. 15 (a) can be resolved into an equivalent circuit (b) in which the resistance and leakage reactance of primary and

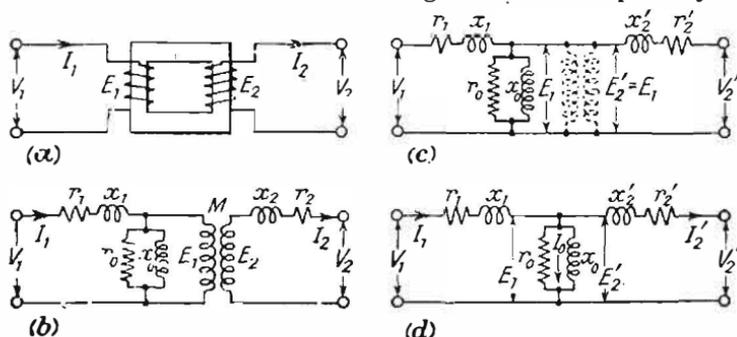


FIG. 15. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

secondary respectively are represented by the "lumped" r_1 , x_1 , r_2 and x_2 , as if these were external to a transformer of which the windings were without resistance and leakage. Similarly a shunt circuit r_0 and x_0 can be introduced such that $E_1/r_0 = I_{0a}$ and $E_1/x_0 = I_{0r}$, the two quadrature components of the magnetizing current. The windings of the transformer are now "ideal," and represent the seat of the induced e.m.f.'s E_1 and E_2 , which are related by the expression $E_1/E_2 = T_1/T_2$, the turn-ratio.

Suppose $T_1 = T_2$, then $E_1 = E_2$, and the two sides of the transformer may be joined in parallel (c), and the energy transmitted from primary to secondary without a transformer at all (d). The circuit, Fig. 15 (d), represents exactly the electrical characteristics of a transformer with unity turn-ratio: that is, the resistance and reactance voltages, no-load current, core and I^2R losses, are reproduced and give the same characteristics as the transformer.

An equivalent circuit is useful for calculations of regulation, parallel operation, etc. Since in the majority of cases the turn-ratio is not unity, it is necessary to imagine the actual secondary winding of T_2 turns replaced by an equivalent winding of T_1 turns, for which the I^2R loss and the per-unit or percentage reactance

ϕ , the regulation given by eq. (19) is $(\overline{BC} + \overline{CD})/\overline{OA} = \overline{BD}/\overline{OA}$. The true regulation is $\overline{BA}/\overline{OA}$, so that it is necessary to make the small addition $\overline{DA}/\overline{OA}$. This term is

$$\frac{\overline{DA}}{\overline{OA}} \approx \frac{\overline{FD}^2}{2\overline{OA}^2} = \frac{(\overline{FH} - \overline{DH})^2}{2\overline{OA}^2} = \frac{(I_2 X_2 \cos \phi - I_2 R_2 \sin \phi)^2}{2V_1'^2},$$

whence eq. (20). In Fig. 21, (a) is drawn in primary and (b) in secondary terms: both naturally lead to the same result.

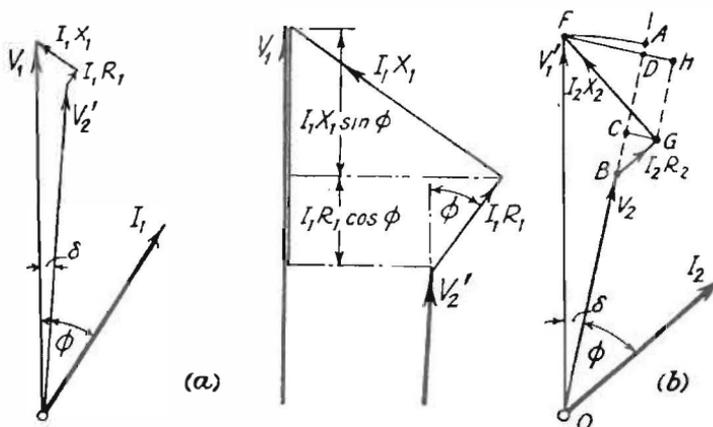


FIG. 21. CALCULATION OF REGULATION

Eq. (19) indicates that the regulation on full load varies with the power factor at the secondary terminals. It will be a maximum when $\phi = \arctan(\epsilon_x/\epsilon_r)$, as can be seen from Fig. 21 (a), where the greatest difference between V_1 and V_2' will occur when the angle ϕ coincides with the internal angle $\arctan(X_1/R_1) = \arctan(\epsilon_x/\epsilon_r)$ of the total impedance. The regulation will be zero when $\epsilon_r \cos \phi + \epsilon_x \sin \phi = 0$, i.e. when $\tan \phi = -(\epsilon_r/\epsilon_x)$, giving $\phi = -\arctan(\epsilon_r/\epsilon_x)$ corresponding to a negative (leading) angle. At leading power factors below this the regulation will be negative, i.e. the secondary terminal voltage will rise between no load and full load. The full-load regulation at various power-factors is shown for a typical case in Fig. 22; while Fig. 20 provides a vectorial explanation, the impedance drop $I_1(z_1 + z_2) = I_1 Z_1$ being exaggerated for clarity.

The numerical values ϵ_r and ϵ_x are readily calculable from the short-circuit test, as described in Chapter VI, §7.

Regulation is a numeric, not a complex quantity, so that the

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
UNIT SYSTEM	ix
READING GUIDE	xvii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xix

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY	1
Alternating current machines—Alternating current system—Circuit behaviour—Transient and steady states—Steady-state conventions—Power—Per-unit values	

CHAPTER II

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES	6
The electromagnetic machine—Induction and interaction—Law of induction—Law of interaction—Generators and motors—Transformers—Classification—Three-phase complexor diagram—Symmetrical components	

CHAPTER III

TRANSFORMERS: THEORY	11
Use of the transformer—Mutual induction—Linked electric and magnetic circuits—Theory of the power transformer—The complexor diagram—Magnetizing current and core loss—The equivalent circuit—Complexor diagram of the transformer on load—Efficiency—Short-circuit loss—Efficiency on load—Regulation	

CHAPTER IV

TRANSFORMERS: CONSTRUCTION	32
Constructional parts—Core construction—Core sections—Constructional framework—Windings—Insulation—Leads and terminals—Bushings—Cooling—Natural oil cooling—Forced oil cooling—Internal cooling—Tanks—Transformer oil	

CHAPTER V

TRANSFORMERS: OPERATION	57
Equivalent circuits—Installation—Noise—Effect of load factor on losses—Connections for transformers—Nomenclature—Star/star—Delta/delta—Star/delta—Zig-zag/star—Three-phase/six-phase—General remarks on three-phase connections—Three-phase to two-phase connections—Scott three/two-phase connection—Le Blanc three/two-phase connection—Three/one-phase connection—Auto-transformers—Equivalent circuit—Three-phase auto-connection—Simple voltage regulation by auto-transformer and reactor—Capacitor boost—Voltage regulation and tap-changing—Tappings	

—Off-circuit tap-changing—On-load tap-changing—Principles of control—Transformer-type voltage regulators—Moving-coil regulators—Voltage ratio—Impedance—Polarity—Phase-sequence—Tertiary windings—Primary current—Equivalent circuit: regulation—Tertiary windings in star/star transformers—Rating of tertiary windings—Harmonics in transformers—Single-phase transformers—Three-phase banks of single-phase transformers—Three-phase transformer units—Effects of transformer harmonics—Harmonic current compensation—Transients—Switching-in phenomena—Voltage surges—Surge protection—Mechanical stresses—Radial force—Axial compression—Bracing—Low-voltage transformers—High-voltage testing transformers—Industrial-frequency testing transformers—Transformers for other tests—Transformer protection: Buchholz system—Classification of transformer protection—Impedance of three-phase transformers to phase-sequence component currents

CHAPTER VI

TRANSFORMERS: TESTING 123

Objects of tests—Phasing out—Polarity—D.C. resistance—Voltage ratio—Magnetizing current and core loss—Core-loss voltmeter—Impedance and P/R loss—Efficiency—Temperature rise—Back-to-back connection—Delta/delta connection—Equivalent short-circuit run—Equivalent no-load run—Insulation tests—Impulse tests

CHAPTER VII

TRANSFORMERS: DESIGN 134

Frames—Thermal rating—Momentary load limitations—Output—Specific loadings—Allocation of losses—Design—Coils and insulation—Reactance—Cylindrical concentric coils, equal length—Cylindrical concentric coils, unequal lengths—Sandwich coils—Mechanical forces—Magnetizing current—Cooling tanks—Specification—Example: 300-kVA., 6 600/400-440-V., 50-c/s. three-phase, core-type power transformer—Example: 125-kVA., 2 000/440-V., 50-c/s., single-phase, shell-type power transformer—Example: 25-kVA., 6 600/440-V., 50-c/s., three-phase, core-type transformer—Example: 1 000-kVA., 6 600/440-V., 50-c/s., three-phase, core-type transformer—Example: 15,000-kVA., 33/6.6-kV., 50-c/s., three-phase, core-type transformer

CHAPTER VIII

ELECTROMAGNETIC MACHINES 167

Energy conversion—Operating principles—Two-pole machines—Reluctance motors—Machines with armature windings—Windings—Stator and rotor windings—M.m.f. of windings—Conditions for torque—E.m.f. production—Machine analysis—Equivalent circuits

CHAPTER IX

MAGNETIC CIRCUITS 174

Laws of the magnetic circuit—Core losses—Surface and pulsation losses—Magnetic materials—Laminated materials—Materials for steady fluxes—Calculation of magnetic circuits—Air gap—Gap-density distribution—Teeth: real and apparent flux-density—Tapered teeth—Magnetizing current—Leakage—Leakage of salient

poles—Leakage of non-salient poles—Armature leakage—Slot leakage—Overhang leakage—Zig-zag leakage—Differential leakage—Phase reactance of an induction motor—Phase reactance of a synchronous machine

CHAPTER X

ARMATURE WINDINGS 196

Types of windings for a.c. machines—Armature windings—Conductors, turns and coils—Connections between coil groups—Nomenclature—Single-layer windings—Double-layer windings—Integral-slot windings—Fractional-slot windings—Coil span—Types of double-layer windings—Choice of armature winding—Coil manufacture—Slots—E.m.f. of windings—Sinusoidal gap-flux—E.m.f. of windings: general case—Distribution factor—Coil span factor—Phase connection—The e.m.f. equation—Tooth harmonics—Armature reaction—Rotating field—Magnitude of armature reaction—Field circuit equivalents of armature reaction—Phase-sequence components—Conductors—Eddy-current losses—Conductors in slot—Conductors in overhang—Transformers—Insulation

CHAPTER XI

VENTILATION 237

Dissipation of heat—Heat flow—Types of enclosure—Cooling-air circuit—Quantity of cooling medium—Flow of heat to cooling gas—Exponential temperature-rise/time curves—Cooling coefficient—Temperature-rise—Rating

CHAPTER XII

INDUCTION MACHINES: THEORY 249

Development—Action of the plain induction motor—The generalized transformer—Cage and slip-ring rotors—Cage rotor—Slip-ring rotor—Machine with constant flux—Simple theory of the induction machine, with constant flux—Slip—E.m.f.'s—Currents—Power—Torque—Generator action—Torque/slip curves—Mechanical power—Simple equivalent circuit and circle diagram—Stator circle diagram—No-load loss—Short-circuit loss—Input and output—Torque—Machine with primary impedance and varying flux—Flux variation—Equivalent circuit development—Deductions from the equivalent circuit—Losses and efficiency—Calculation of performance—Current diagram—Inversion—Current locus of an induction motor—Practical current diagram—Construction from no-load and short-circuit data—Equivalent cage rotor

CHAPTER XIII

INDUCTION MACHINES: PERFORMANCE AND CONTROL 287

Performance—Types, ratings and applications—Motor speeds—Starting—Starting of slip-ring motors—Rotor rheostat starter—Choice of rotor voltage—Starting of cage motors—Effects of reduced stator voltage—Methods of starting—Centrifugal clutch—Current peaks during starting—Dynamics of starting—Acceleration time—Motor with pure inertia load—Rotor heating—Cogging, crawling, and noise production in cage motors—Harmonic induction torques—Harmonic synchronous torques—Noise—Number of slots in cage motor—High-torque cage machines—Comparison of cage and slip-

ring motors—High-torque rotors—Double-cage motor—Types of slotting—Equivalent circuit—Current locus—Design of double-cage rotors—Speed control—Control by rotor rheostat—Pole-changing—Cascade connection—Change of supply frequency—Other methods of speed control—Power factor control—Static capacitors—Synchronous-induction motor—Phase advancers—Phase-compensated induction motors—Control of speed and power factor—Induction generator—Externally-excited induction generator—Self-excited induction generator—Electric braking—Regenerative braking—Plugging—Dynamic braking—Other methods—Braking conditions—Operation on unbalanced voltage—Motor control by negative-sequence torque—Single-phasing—Induction regulators—Single-phase regulators—Three-phase regulators—Electromagnetic pumps—Induction pumps—Theory of the linear pump

CHAPTER XIV

INDUCTION MOTORS: TESTING 361

Objects of tests—D.C. resistance—Voltage-ratio or open-circuit test—Running-up test—No-load test—Short-circuit (locked rotor) test—Efficiency and operating data—Load test—Temperature-rise test—Insulation test—Separation of losses—No-load test with rotor driven—Friction losses—Method of loss separation—Back-to-back test—Equivalent circuit

CHAPTER XV

INDUCTION MOTORS: CONSTRUCTION 374

General arrangement—Frames—Cores—Windings—Shafts, bearings, etc.—Induction generators

CHAPTER XVI

INDUCTION MOTORS: DESIGN 384

Standard frames—Windings—Design—Rating and dimensions—Output coefficient—Specific loadings—Main dimensions—Performance—Example: 5-h.p., 400-V., three-phase, 50-c/s., 4-pole cage motor—Example: 20-h.p., 420-V., three-phase 50-c/s., 6-pole slip-ring motor—Example: 150-h.p., 2 000-V., three-phase 50-c/s. slip-ring motor—Further examples

CHAPTER XVII

SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES: THEORY 414

Types of synchronous machine—Action of the synchronous machine—Synchronous generator—Synchronous motor—Synchronous reactance—Theory of cylindrical-rotor machines—Operation of synchronous generator with constant synchronous reactance—Generator load characteristics—Generator voltage regulation—Generator excitation for constant voltage—Generator input and output—Parallel operation of two generators—Synchronous machine on infinite busbars—General load diagram—Electrical load diagram—Mechanical load diagram—O-curves and V-curves—Power angle: generator and motor action—Synchronizing power—Synchronous motor—Theory of salient-pole machines—Two-reaction theory—Determination of direct and quadrature-axis synchronous reactance—Synchronous generator—Synchronous motor—Saturation

effects—Open-circuit and short-circuit characteristics—Complexor diagram—Assessment of reactance—Short-circuit ratio—Synchronous reactance—Adjusted synchronous reactance—Potier reactance—Voltage regulation—Simple ampere-turn method—Synchronous-impedance method—Armature reaction method—Zero-power-factor saturation-curve method—V-curves

CHAPTER XVIII

SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES: OPERATION AND CONTROL 465

Performance of alternators—Operating charts for large generators—Starting, synchronizing and control of generators—Synchronizing—Control—Voltage control—Automatic voltage-regulators—Dynamics of synchronous machines—Stability—Dynamical analysis—Causes of divergence—Cyclic disturbing torque—Damping and fly-wheel effect—Short circuit—Initial conditions—Armature current during three-phase short circuit—Field current during short circuit—Single-phase short circuit—Short-circuit reactance—Field suppression—Short-circuit forces—Surge voltages—Generator protection—Performance of synchronous motors—Starting—Induction-starting a synchronous motor—Starting on full voltage—Starting on reduced voltage—Synchronous-induction motor—Secondary winding—Equivalent secondary current—Salient-pole synchronous-induction motors—Current diagram—Performance—Pulling into step—Choice of constant-speed motors—The synchronous capacitor—The inductor alternator—Theory

CHAPTER XIX

SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES: TESTING 517

Methods of testing—Resistance—Open-circuit test—Short-circuit test—Zero-power-factor test—Temperature-rise—Efficiency—Stray losses—Loss measurement—Electrical methods—Mechanical method—Calorimetric method—High-voltage tests—Voltage regulation—Synchronous motor—Reactance—Sudden-short-circuit test—Factory tests on large machines—Temperature-rise

CHAPTER XX

SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES: CONSTRUCTION 526

Mechanical design—Centrifugal force—Hoop stress—Critical speed—Balancing—Bearings—Flywheel effect—Turbo-alternators—Rotors—Windings—Cooling—Overhang—Fans—Slip-rings—Stators—Core—Windings—Ventilation—Air cooling—Hydrogen cooling—Direct cooling—High-voltage generators—Salient-pole machines—General construction—Rotors—Poles—Windings—Damper windings—Bearings—Thrust bearings—Braking and jacking—Stators—Cores—Windings—Ventilation—Synchronous and synchronous-induction motors—Exciters—Auxiliaries

CHAPTER XXI

SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES: DESIGN 551

Types—Specification—Rating and dimensions—Low-speed machines—Turbo-generators—Specific loadings—Main dimensions—Stray losses—Design—Example: 1 250-kVA., 1 000-kW., three-phase 50-c/s., 3 000-V., 300-r.p.m., engine-driven alternator—Example: 25 000-kVA., 20 000-kW., three-phase, 50-c/s., 6 600-V., 1 500-r.p.m turbo-alternator—Further examples

CHAPTER XXII	
CONVERTING MACHINERY	580
Converting plant—The synchronous converter—The motor generator—The motor converter—The synchronous motor-generator—Operation—Induction motor-generator—Operation	
CHAPTER XXIII	
SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTERS	585
General arrangement—Voltage ratios—Current ratios—Armature heating—Current and heating in an armature conductor—Heating and output—Armature reaction—Commutation—Voltage limitations—Construction—Connections—Starting—Starting as an induction motor—Starting by auxiliary a.c. motor—Voltage regulation—Reactance control—Booster control—Transformer tappings—Induction regulator control—D.C. booster—Inverted running—Performance	
CHAPTER XXIV	
MOTOR-CONVERTERS	613
Theory—Voltage and current ratios—Action—Operation—Starting—Voltage regulation—Reversal	
CHAPTER XXV	
THE E.M.F. OF THE GENERAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE	619
General equation for the induced e.m.f. in a coil—Particular cases	
CHAPTER XXVI	
THE CIRCUIT THEORY OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES	627
The machine as a circuit—Circuit elements—Conventions—Transformers—Magnetically-coupled coils—Ideal transformer—Transformer with leakage—Circuit equations—Per-unit transformer—Rotating machines—The basic machine—Armature e.m.f.'s—Armature applied voltages—Axis fluxes—Circuit equations—Equations in matrix form—Torque—D.C. machine—Other variants—Synchronous machines—Armature phase inductance—Armature to axis current transformation—Synchronous generator in the steady state—Synchronous generator on sudden short-circuit—Generator without dampers or resistance—Generator with field resistance—Generator with damping circuits—Other applications—Induction machines—Steady load—Transient state	
INDEX	653
INSETS	
FIG.	<i>facing</i>
36 Construction of Core-type Transformer Limb	44
43 5 000-kVA., 66-kV. Single-phase Transformer	54
105 300-kVA., 6 000/440-V., Mesh/Star, 50-c/s., Three-phase, Core-type Power Transformer	154