



# Electrical Machines

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## About the Tutorial

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**Electrical Machines** is a core subject within electrical engineering discipline that deals with the design, operation and applications of energy conversion devices. A system that converts electrical energy into other forms of energy is known as an **Electrical Machine**.

The purpose of the tutorial is to introduce and explain the fundamental concepts in Electrical Machines, which include Basic Concepts of Electromechanical Energy Conversion Devices, Transformers, DC Machines (Motor and Generator), Induction Motors, and Synchronous Machines (Alternator and Motor).

## Audience

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The target of this tutorial is electrical engineering students. It is good resource to help them gain knowledge on fundamentals of electrical machines.

## Prerequisites

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This tutorial is meant for novice readers. Almost anyone with a basic knowledge of elementary physics and electric circuits can make the most of this tutorial. It is difficult to avoid complex mathematics at some places, although we have tried to keep it at a minimum level. Therefore, it is expected that the readers are comfortable with mathematical equations.

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## Table of Contents

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About the Tutorial .....	i
Audience .....	i
Prerequisites .....	i
Copyright & Disclaimer .....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
<b>PART 1: BASIC CONCEPTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Electromechanical Energy Conversion .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Electromechanical Energy Conversion Device.....	2
Energy Balance Equation .....	3
<b>2. Energy Stored in a Magnetic Field.....</b>	<b>4</b>
Concept of Coenergy .....	6
<b>3. Singly-Excited and Doubly Excited Systems .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Singly-Excited System .....	7
Doubly-Excited System .....	9
<b>4. Rotating Electrical Machines .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Basic Structure of Rotating Electrical Machines.....	11
Rotating Magnetic Field.....	12
Machine Torques .....	12
<b>5. Faraday's Laws of Electromagnetic Induction.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Faraday's First Law.....	14
Faraday's Second Law .....	14
<b>6. Concept of Induced EMF .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Dynamically Induced EMF.....	16
Statically Induced EMF.....	17
<b>7. Fleming's Left Hand and Right Hand Rules .....</b>	<b>20</b>
Fleming's Left Hand Rule .....	20
Fleming's Right Hand Rule .....	21
<b>PART 2: TRANSFORMERS .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8. Electrical Transformer .....</b>	<b>23</b>
Electrical Transformer .....	23
Principle of Transformer Operation .....	23
Important Points.....	24

<b>9. Construction of Transformer .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Core Type Construction of Transformer .....	25
Shell Type Construction of Transformer .....	26
<b>10. EMF Equation of Transformer .....</b>	<b>27</b>
Numerical Example .....	28
<b>11. Turns Ratio and Voltage Transformation Ratio .....</b>	<b>30</b>
Turns Ratio of Transformer .....	30
Voltage Transformation Ratio of Transformer .....	30
Numerical Example (1) .....	31
Numerical Example (2) .....	31
<b>12. Ideal and Practical Transformers .....</b>	<b>32</b>
Ideal Transformer .....	32
Working of an Ideal Transformer .....	32
Practical Transformer .....	34
Characteristics of a Practical Transformer .....	34
<b>13. Transformer on DC .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>14. Losses in a Transformer .....</b>	<b>38</b>
Iron Loss or Core Loss .....	38
Copper Loss or $I^2R$ Loss .....	40
Stray Loss .....	40
Dielectric Loss .....	41
<b>15. Efficiency of Transformer .....</b>	<b>42</b>
Transformer Efficiency .....	42
Efficiency from Transformer Tests .....	43
Condition for Maximum Efficiency .....	43
Numerical Example .....	44
<b>16. Three-Phase Transformer .....</b>	<b>46</b>
Construction of Three-Phase Transformer .....	46
Advantages of a Bank of Three Single-Phase Transformers .....	47
Advantages of a Three-Phase Unit Transformer .....	48
<b>17. Types of Transformers .....</b>	<b>49</b>
Step-Up Transformer .....	49
Step-Down Transformer .....	49
One-to-One (1:1) Transformer .....	49
Power Transformers .....	49
Distribution Transformers .....	50
Instrument Transformers .....	50

PART 3: DC MACHINES.....	52
<b>18. Construction of DC Machines .....</b>	<b>53</b>
Yoke or Frame.....	53
Armature.....	54
Field System.....	54
Commutator .....	55
Brushes .....	55
Bearings .....	55
<b>19. Types of DC Machines .....</b>	<b>56</b>
DC Motor .....	56
DC Generator.....	57
<b>20. Working Principle of DC Generator .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>21. EMF Equation of DC Generator.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>22. Types of DC Generators.....</b>	<b>62</b>
Separately Excited DC Generator .....	62
Self-Excited DC Generators.....	62
Series DC Generator .....	63
Shunt DC Generator.....	63
Compound DC Generator .....	64
<b>23. Working Principle of DC Motor.....</b>	<b>66</b>
Armature Torque of DC Motor .....	67
<b>24. Back EMF in DC Motor .....</b>	<b>68</b>
Significance of Back EMF in DC Motor.....	69
<b>25. Types of DC Motors.....</b>	<b>70</b>
Separately Excited DC Motor.....	70
Self-Excited DC Motors .....	70
Series DC Motor.....	71
Shunt DC Motor .....	71
Compound DC Motor.....	72
<b>26. Losses in DC Machines .....</b>	<b>74</b>
Copper Losses .....	74
Iron Losses .....	74
Mechanical Losses .....	75
Constant and Variable Losses .....	75

<b>27. Applications of DC Machines .....</b>	<b>76</b>
Applications of DC Generators .....	76
Applications of DC Motors.....	76
<b>PART 4: INDUCTION MOTORS .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>28. Introduction to Induction Motor .....</b>	<b>79</b>
What is an Induction Motor?.....	79
Working Principle of Induction Motor.....	79
Types of Induction Motors .....	80
Advantages of Induction Motors.....	80
Disadvantages of Induction Motors .....	80
<b>29. Single-Phase Induction Motor .....</b>	<b>81</b>
How to Make an Induction Motor Self-Start? .....	81
Types of Single-Phase Induction Motors .....	81
Split-Phase Induction Motor.....	82
Capacitor-Start Induction Motor .....	82
Capacitor-Start Capacitor-Run Induction Motor .....	83
Applications of Single-Phase Induction Motors.....	84
<b>30. Three-Phase Induction Motor.....</b>	<b>85</b>
Types of Three-Phase Induction Motors .....	85
Advantages of Three-Phase Induction Motors.....	85
Disadvantages of Three-Phase Induction Motors .....	86
Applications of Three-Phase Induction Motors.....	86
<b>31. Construction of Three-Phase Induction Motor .....</b>	<b>87</b>
Stator .....	87
Rotor .....	87
<b>32. Three-Phase Induction Motor on Load.....</b>	<b>90</b>
Concept of Slip in Induction Motor .....	90
Numerical Example.....	91
<b>33. Characteristics of 3-Phase Induction Motor .....</b>	<b>92</b>
Torque-Slip Characteristics of 3-Phase Induction Motor .....	92
Torque-Speed Characteristic of 3-Phase Induction Motor.....	93
<b>34. Speed Regulation and Speed Control.....</b>	<b>95</b>
Speed Regulation of Induction Motors.....	95
Speed Control of Three-Phase Induction Motors.....	95
Speed Control of Squirrel-Cage Induction Motors .....	95
Speed Control of Slip-Ring Induction Motors .....	96

Numerical Example .....	96
<b>35. Methods of Starting 3-Phase Induction Motors.....</b>	<b>97</b>
Direct On Line Starter .....	97
Autotransformer Starter .....	97
Star-Delta Starter .....	98
Rotor Resistance Starter .....	99
<b>PART 5: SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES.....</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>36. Introduction to 3-Phase Synchronous Machines .....</b>	<b>102</b>
Working Principle of Synchronous Machine.....	102
Three-Phase Synchronous Generator.....	103
Three-Phase Synchronous Motor .....	103
Features of Synchronous Machines.....	104
<b>37. Construction of Synchronous Machine .....</b>	<b>105</b>
Stator Construction.....	105
Rotor Construction .....	105
<b>38. Working of 3-Phase Alternator .....</b>	<b>108</b>
Operation of Three-Phase Alternator.....	108
Frequency of Generated Voltage.....	108
EMF Equation of Three-Phase Alternator.....	109
Numerical Example (1).....	110
Numerical Example (2).....	110
<b>39. Armature Reaction in Synchronous Machines.....</b>	<b>111</b>
Armature Reaction in an Alternator .....	111
Armature Reaction in a Synchronous Motor .....	111
<b>40. Output Power of 3-Phase Alternator .....</b>	<b>113</b>
Approximate Output Power of 3-Phase Alternator.....	113
Numerical Example .....	114
<b>41. Losses and Efficiency of 3-Phase Alternator .....</b>	<b>115</b>
Losses in Three-Phase Alternator .....	115
Efficiency of Three-Phase Alternator.....	116
Numerical Example .....	117
<b>42. Working of 3-Phase Synchronous Motor.....</b>	<b>118</b>
Working of 3-Phase Synchronous Motor .....	118
Making a Synchronous Motor Self-Starting.....	119

**43. Equivalent Circuit and Power Factor of Synchronous Motor ..... 121**  
    Equivalent Circuit of Synchronous Motor..... 121  
    Power Factor of Synchronous Motor ..... 122

**44. Power Developed by Synchronous Motor ..... 123**



# Part 1: Basic Concepts

# 1. Electromechanical Energy Conversion

Today, **electrical energy** is the most widely used form of energy for performing several industrial, commercial and domestic functions such as pumping water, fans, coolers, air conditioning, refrigeration, etc. Since, most of processes require the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy. Also, the mechanical energy is converted into electrical energy. Hence, this clears that we need a mechanism to convert the electrical energy into mechanical energy and mechanical energy into electrical energy and such a mechanism is known as electromechanical energy conversion device.

## Electromechanical Energy Conversion Device

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Thus, a device which can convert electrical energy into mechanical energy or mechanical energy into electrical energy is known as **electromechanical energy conversion device**. The electric generators and electric motors are the examples of electromechanical energy conversion device.

In any electromechanical energy conversion device, the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy and vice-versa takes place through the medium of an electric field or a magnetic field. Though, in most of the practical electromechanical energy conversion devices, magnetic field is used as the coupling medium between electrical and mechanical systems.

The electromechanical energy conversion devices can be classified into two types:

- **Gross motion devices** (like motors and generators)
- **Incremental motion devices** (such as electromagnetic relays, measuring instruments, loudspeakers, etc.)

The device which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is known as **electric motor**. The device which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy is known as **electric generator**.

In an electric motor, when a current carrying conductor is placed in a changing (or rotating) magnetic field, the conductor experiences a mechanical force. In case of a generator, when a conductor moves in a magnetic field, an EMF is induced in the conductor. Although, these two electromagnetic effects occur simultaneously, when the energy conversion takes place from electrical to mechanical and vice-versa in all the electromechanical energy conversion devices.

## Energy Balance Equation

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The **energy balance equation** is an expression which shows the complete process of energy conversion. In an electromechanical energy conversion device, the total input energy is equal to the sum of three components-

- Energy dissipated or lost
- Energy stored
- Useful output energy

Therefore, for an electric motor, the energy balance equation can be written as,

$$\text{Electrical energy input} = \text{Energy dissipated} + \text{Energy stored} + \text{Mechanical energy output}$$

Where,

- The electrical energy input is the electricity supplied from the main supply.
- Energy stored is equal to sum of the energy stored in the magnetic field and in the mechanical system in the form of potential and kinetic energies.
- The energy dissipated is equal to sum of energy loss in electric resistance, energy loss in magnetic core (hysteresis loss + eddy current loss) and mechanical losses (windage and friction losses).

For an electric generator, the energy balance equation can be written as,

$$\text{Mechanical energy input} = \text{Electrical energy output} + \text{Energy stored} + \text{Energy dissipated}$$

Where, the mechanical energy input is the mechanical energy obtained from a turbine, engine, etc. to turn the shaft of the generator.

## 2. Energy Stored in a Magnetic Field

In the previous chapter, we discussed that in an **electromechanical energy conversion device**, there is a medium of coupling between electrical and mechanical systems. In most of practical devices, magnetic field is used as the coupling medium. Therefore, an electromechanical energy conversion device comprises an **electromagnetic system**. Consequently, the energy stored in the coupling medium is in the form of the magnetic field. We can calculate the energy stored in the magnetic field of an electromechanical energy conversion system as described below.

Consider a coil having  $N$  turns of conductor wire wound around a magnetic core as shown in Figure-1. This coil is energized from a voltage source of  $v$  volts.

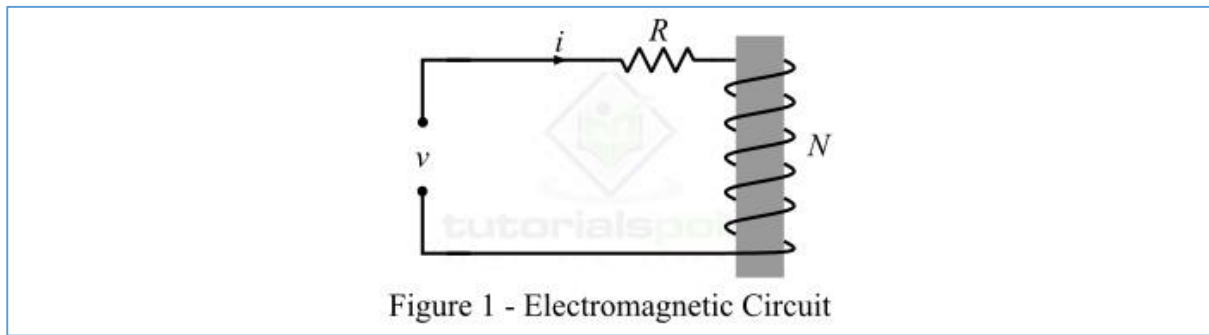


Figure 1 - Electromagnetic Circuit

By applying KVL, the applied voltage to the coil is given by,

$$v = e + iR \quad \dots (1)$$

Where,

- $e$  is induced EMF in the coil due to electromagnetic induction
- $R$  is the resistance of the coil circuit
- $i$  is the current flowing through the coil

The instantaneous power input to the electromagnetic system is given by,

$$p = vi = i(e + iR)$$
$$\Rightarrow p = ie + i^2R \quad \dots (2)$$

Now, let a direct voltage is applied to the circuit at time  $t = 0$  and that at end of  $t = t_1$  seconds, and the current in the circuit has attained a value of  $I$  amperes. Then, during this time interval, the energy input to the system is given by,

$$W_{in} = \int_0^{t_1} p \, dt$$
$$\Rightarrow W_{in} = \int_0^{t_1} ie \, dt + \int_0^{t_1} i^2R \, dt \quad \dots (3)$$

From Equation-3, it is clear that the total input energy consists of two parts:

- The first part is the energy stored in the magnetic field.
- The second part is the energy dissipated due to electrical resistance of the coil.

Thus, the energy stored in the magnetic field of the system is,

$$W_f = \int_0^{t_1} ie dt \quad \dots (4)$$

According to Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction, we have,

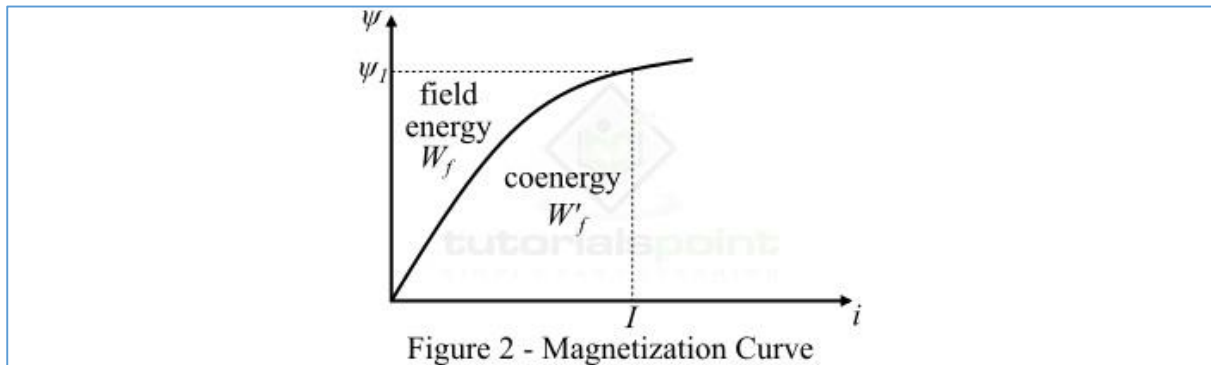
$$e = \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(N\phi) = N \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad \dots (5)$$

Where,  $\psi$  is the magnetic flux linkage and it is equal to  $\psi = N\phi$ .

$$\therefore W_f = \int_0^{t_1} \frac{d\psi}{dt} i dt$$

$$\Rightarrow W_f = \int_0^{\psi_1} i d\psi \quad \dots (6)$$

Therefore, the equation (6) shows that the energy stored in the magnetic field is equal to the area between the ( $\psi$ - $i$ ) curve (i.e., magnetization curve) for the electromagnetic system and the flux linkage ( $\psi$ ) axis as shown in Figure-2.



For a **linear electromagnetic system**, the energy stored in the magnetic field is given by,

$$W_f = \int_0^{\psi_1} i d\psi = \int_0^{\psi_1} \frac{\psi}{L} d\psi$$

Where,  $\psi = N\phi = Li$ , and  $L$  is the self-inductance of the coil.

$$\therefore W_f = \frac{\psi^2}{2L} = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 \quad \dots (7)$$

## Concept of Coenergy

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**Coenergy** is an imaginary concept used to derive expressions for torque developed in an electromagnetic system. Thus, the coenergy has no physical significance in the system.

Basically, the coenergy is the area between the  $\psi$ - $i$  curve and the current axis and is denoted by  $W_f'$  as shown above in Figure-2.

Mathematically, the coenergy is given by,

$$W_f' = \int_0^i \psi \, di = \int_0^i Li \, di$$
$$\Rightarrow W_f' = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 \quad \dots (8)$$

From equations (7) and (8), it is clear that for a linear magnetic system, the energy stored in the magnetic field and the coenergy are equal.

# 3. Singly-Excited and Doubly Excited Systems

**Excitation** means providing electrical input to an electromechanical energy conversion device such as electric motors. The excitation produces working magnetic field in the electrical machine. Some electrical machines require single electrical input whereas some others require two electrical inputs.

Therefore, depending on the number of electrical inputs to electromechanical energy conversion systems, they can be classified into two types-

- Singly-Excited System
- Doubly-Excited System

## Singly-Excited System

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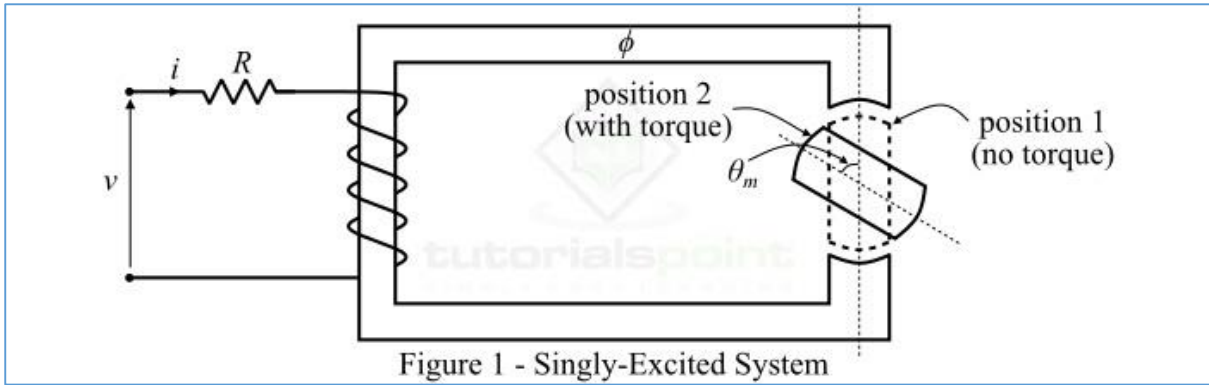
As its name implies, a **singly-excited system** is one which consists of only one electrically energized coil to produce working magnetic field in the machine or any other electromechanical energy conversion device. Hence, the singly-excited system requires only one electrical input.

A singly excited system consists of coil wound around a magnetic core and is connected to a voltage source so that it produces a magnetic field. Due to this magnetic field, the rotor (or moving part) which is made up of ferromagnetic material experiences a torque which move it towards a region where the magnetic field is stronger, i.e., the torque exerted on the rotor tries to position it such that it shows minimum reluctance in the path of magnetic flux. The reluctance depends upon the rotor angle. This torque is known as **reluctance torque** or **saliency torque** because it is caused due to saliency of the rotor.

## Analysis of Singly-Excited System

We made following assumption to analyze the singly-excited system-

- For any rotor position, the relationship between flux linkage ( $\psi$ ) and current ( $i$ ) is linear.
- The coil has negligible leakage flux, which means all the magnetic flux flows through the main magnetic path.
- Hysteresis loss and eddy-current loss are neglected.
- All the electric fields are neglected and the magnetic field is predominating.



Consider the singly-excited system as shown in Figure-1. If  $R$  is the resistance of the coil circuit, the by applying KVL, we can write the voltage equation as,

$$v = iR + \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad \dots (1)$$

On multiplying equation (1) by current  $i$ , we have,

$$vi = i^2R + i \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad \dots (2)$$

We are assuming initial conditions of the system zero and integrating the equation (2) on both side with respect to time, we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T vi \, dt &= \int_0^T \left( i^2R + i \frac{d\psi}{dt} \right) dt \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^T vi \, dt &= \int_0^T i^2R \, dt + \int_0^\psi i \, d\psi \quad \dots (3) \end{aligned}$$

Equation-3 gives the total electrical energy input the singly-excited system and it is equal to two parts namely,

- First part is the electrical loss ( $W_{el}$ ).
- Second part is the useful electrical energy which is the sum of field energy ( $W_f$ ) and output mechanical energy ( $W_m$ ).

Therefore, symbolically we may express the Equation-3 as,

$$W_{in} = W_{el} + (W_f + W_m) \quad \dots (4)$$

The **energy stored in the magnetic field** of a singly-excited system is given by,

$$W_f = \int_0^\psi i \, d\psi = \int_0^\psi \frac{\psi}{L} d\psi = \frac{\psi^2}{2L} \quad \dots (5)$$

For a rotor movement, where the rotor angle is  $\theta_m$ , the **electromagnetic torque** developed in the singly-excited system is given by,

$$\tau_e = \frac{i^2}{2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_m} \quad \dots (6)$$



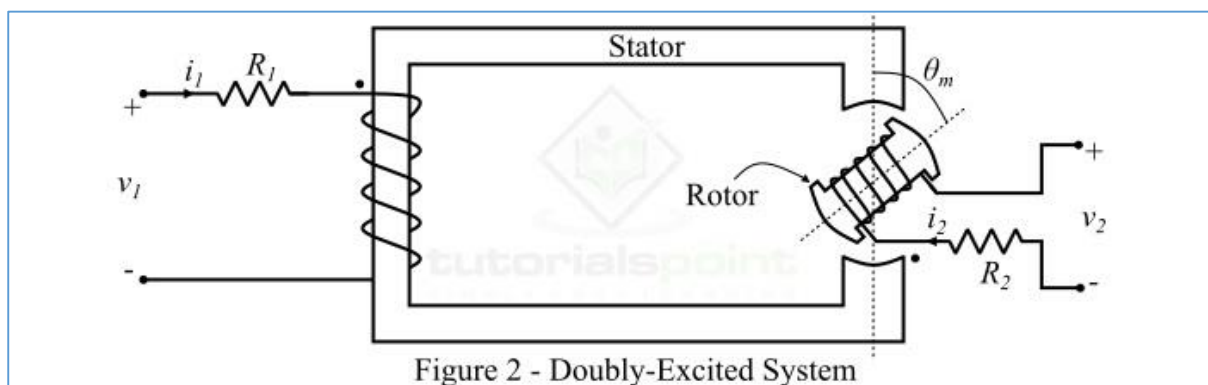
The most common examples of singly-excited system are induction motors, PMMC instruments, etc.

## Doubly-Excited System

An electromagnetic system is one which has two independent coils to produce magnetic field is known as **doubly-excited system**. Therefore, a doubly-excited system requires two separate electrical inputs.

### Analysis of Doubly-Excited System

A doubly-excited system consists of two main parts namely a stator and a rotor as shown in Figure-2. Here, the stator is wound with a coil having a resistance  $R_1$  and the rotor is wound with a coil of resistance  $R_2$ . Therefore, there are two separated windings which are excited by two independent voltage sources.



In order to analyze the double-excited system, the following assumption are made-

- For any rotor position the relationship between flux-linkage ( $\psi$ ) and current is linear.
- Hysteresis and eddy current losses are neglected.
- The coils have negligible leakage flux.
- The electric fields are neglected and the magnetic fields are predominating.

The magnetic flux linkages to two windings are given by,

$$\psi_1 = L_1 i_1 + M i_2 \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\psi_2 = L_2 i_2 + M i_1 \quad \dots (8)$$

Where,  $M$  is the mutual inductance between two windings.

By applying KVL, we can write the equations of instantaneous voltage for two coils as,

$$v_1 = i_1 R_1 + \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} \quad \dots (9)$$

$$v_2 = i_2 R_2 + \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} \quad \dots (10)$$

In case of doubly-excited system, the **energy stored in the magnetic field** is given by,

$$W_f = \frac{1}{2} L_1 i_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 i_2^2 + M i_1 i_2 \quad \dots (11)$$

And, the **electromagnetic torque** developed in the doubly excited system is given by,

$$\tau_e = \frac{i_1^2}{2} \frac{dL_1}{d\theta_m} + \frac{i_2^2}{2} \frac{dL_2}{d\theta_m} + i_1 i_2 \frac{dM}{d\theta_m} \quad \dots (12)$$

In Equation-12, the first two terms are the reluctance torque and the last term gives the co-alignment torque due to interaction of two fields.

The practical examples of doubly-excited system are synchronous machines, tachometer, separately-excited DC machines, etc.

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