



# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Course Code : UE25EE141A/B

### FACULTY CONTRIBUTED:

Department of EEE, RR Campus

Prof . Jyothi T N

Prof. Vadhira<sup>J</sup> K P P

Prof. Kruthika N

Prof. Suma S

Prof. Pushpa K R

Prof. Sangeeta Modi

Department of ECE, EC Campus

Prof. Lokesh L

Prof. Dhanashree G Bhate

Dr. Renuka R Kajur

Prof. Rajesh Chandrashekhar

Prof. Sangam Kumar G H

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

---

## EMF EQUATION OF A SEPARATELY EXCITED DC GENERATOR & ITS EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

Jyothi T.N

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Let  $P$  = Number of poles in the stator

$\phi$  = Flux per pole in Weber

$Z$  = Total number of conductors in the Armature winding

$A$  = Number of parallel paths in the armature winding

$N$  = Speed of the rotor in RPM

Number of parallel paths depends on the type of armature winding.

For a lap wound armature winding,  $A = P$

For a wave wound armature winding,  $A = 2$

Consider one revolution of a conductor.

Total change in the flux in one revolution =  $d\phi = P\phi$  Webers

Time taken to complete one revolution =  $dt = \frac{60}{N}$  seconds

Hence, Average EMF per conductor,  $e_c = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{P\phi N}{60}$  Volts

EMF of the DC Generator,  $E_g$  = EMF of any one parallel path

$$\begin{aligned}&= e_c * \left(\frac{Z}{A}\right) \\&= \frac{\phi Z N}{60} * \frac{P}{A} \quad \text{Volts}\end{aligned}$$

The armature of 4-pole DC generator has 47 slots, each containing 6 conductors. The armature winding is wave connected, and flux per pole is 25mWb. At what speed must the machine be driven to generate an EMF of 250V.

Soln :

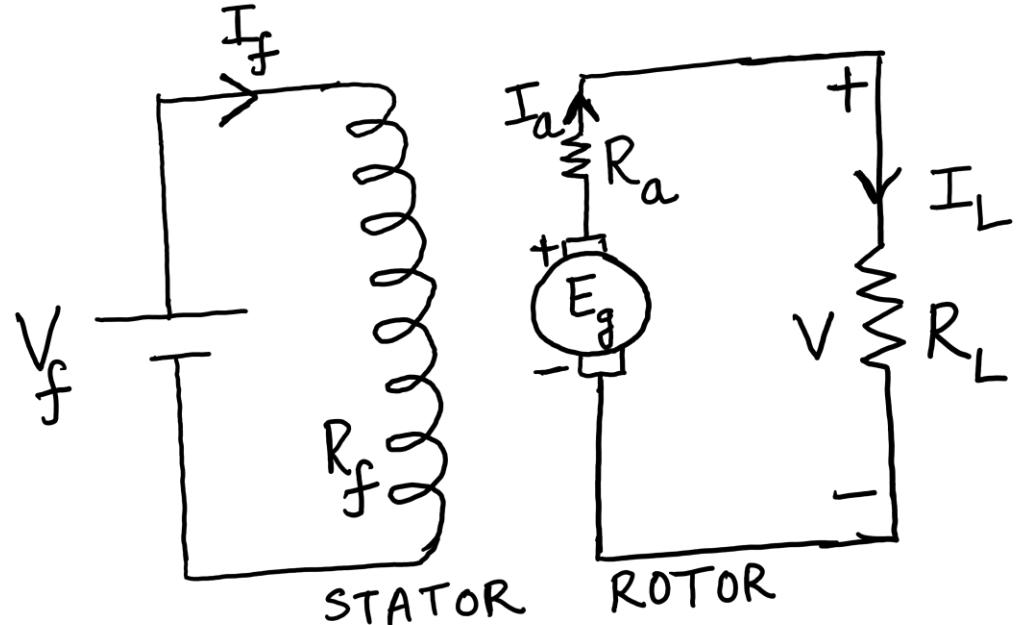
Given,  $P = 4$  ;  $\phi = 25 \text{ mWb}$  ;  $E_g = 250 \text{ V}$   
Total number of conductors,  $Z = 47 \times 6 = 282$   
wave wound  $\Rightarrow A = 2$

$$\text{Induced EMF, } E_g = \frac{\phi Z N}{60} \times \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Speed, } N = 1064 \text{ rpm}$$

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Equivalent Circuit of a Separately excited DC Generator



$$I_f = \frac{V_f}{R_f}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V}{R_L}$$

$$I_a = I_L$$

$$E_g = V + I_a R_a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Electrical Power} \\ \text{developed} \end{array} \right\} = E_g I_a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Electrical Power} \\ \text{output} \end{array} \right\} = V I_L$$

$$\text{Armature cu loss} = I_a^2 R_a$$

### Text Book:

1. "Basic Electrical Engineering" S.K Bhattacharya, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd., 2017
2. "Basic Electrical Engineering", D. C. Kulshreshtha, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, McGraw-Hill. 2019
3. "Special Electrical Machines" E G Janardanan, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2014

### Reference Books:

1. "Engineering Circuit Analysis" William Hayt, Jack Kemmerly, Jamie Phillips and Steven Durbin, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition McGraw Hill, 2023
2. "Electrical and Electronic Technology" E. Hughes (Revised by J. Hiley, K. Brown & I.M Smith), 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education, 2016.



**PES**  
UNIVERSITY

**THANK YOU**

---

**Jyothi T N**

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

**jyothitn@pes.edu**