

Example 15.8. A 3-phase, 50 Hz, 20 pole salient pole alternator with star-connected stator winding has 180 slots on the stator. Each slot consists of 8 conductors. The flux per pole is 25 mWb and is sinusoidally distributed. The coils are full-pitched. Calculate (i) the speed of the alternator (ii) winding factor (iii) generated emf per phase and (iv) line voltage.

Solution:

$$\text{Flux per pole, } \phi = 25 \text{ mWb} = 0.025 \text{ Wb}$$

$$\text{Frequency, } f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Number of armature conductors, } Z = 180 \times 8 = 1,440$$

$$1,440$$

Number of armature conductors per phase

=

$$= 480$$

$$3$$

$$480$$

Number of turns per phase, $T =$

$$= 240$$

$$2$$

Number of poles, $P = 20$

$$120 f$$

$$120 \times 50$$

(i) Speed, $N =$

300 rpm Ans.

$$P$$

$$\frac{180}{20} = 9$$

(ii) Number of slots per pole, $n =$

Number of slots per pole per phase,

$$m = \frac{n}{\text{Number of phases}}$$

Angular displacement between the slots,

11

$$\frac{180}{9} = 20$$

$$B = \frac{180^\circ}{n} = \frac{180^\circ}{9} = 20^\circ \text{ (elec.)}$$

$$mB$$

$$\sin$$

$$3 \times 20^\circ \sin$$

Distribution factor, K

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ$$

$$= d$$

$$= 0.96$$

$$B = \frac{m \sin 20^\circ}{2} = \frac{3 \sin 10^\circ}{2}$$

• Coils are full-pitched

Pitch factor,

K_p

(ii) Winding factor, K_w

=

=

$$K_1 K_2 = 0.96 \times 1 = 0.96 \text{ Ans.}$$

K_w

(iii) Generated emf per phase

$$= 4.44 K_p K_w \frac{N}{P} \phi \omega$$

f volts

$$= 4.44 \times 0.96 \times 1 \times 0.025 \times 50 \times 240$$

$$= 1.280 \text{ V Ans.}$$

(iv) Line voltage, V_L

$$\sqrt{3} \times 1,280 = 2,215 \text{ V}$$

Ans.

Example 15.19. A 3-phase star-connected alternator is rated at 1,600 kVA, 13.5 kV. The per phase armature effective resistance and synchronous reactance are 1.5 and 30 respectively. Calculate voltage regulation for a load of 1.280 MW at power factors of (i) 0.8 leading (ii) unity and (iii) 0.8 lagging.

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Solution: Load, $P = 1.28 \text{ MW}$

Phase voltage, V_p

$$\frac{13.5 \times 1,000}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 7,794 \text{ V}$$

Effective resistance per phase, R_e
Synchronous reactance per phase, X_s (i) At
power factor 0.8 leading.

Load current, $I =$

$$\frac{\text{Load in MW} \times 10^6}{V \cos \phi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Power factor, $\cos \phi = 0.8$

$$= 1.5 \, \Omega$$

$$= 30 \, \Omega$$

$$\frac{1.28 \times 10^6}{10^3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{0.8}$$

$$= 68.4 \, \text{A}$$

$$\sin \phi = \sqrt{1 - 0.8^2} = 0.6$$

minus sign for leading pf

Open-circuit voltage per phase,

EOP

=

$$\sqrt{(V_p \cos \phi + IR)^2 + (V_p \sin \phi + IX_s)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(7,794 \times 0.8 + 68.4 \times 1.5)^2 + [7,794 \times (-0.6) + 68.4 \times 30]^2}$$

$$= 6,860 \, \text{V}$$

Percentage regulation

$$\frac{\text{EOP} - \text{VP}}{\text{VP}} \times 100$$

V_p

$$\frac{6,860 - 7,794}{7,794} \times 100 =$$

$$-11.98\% \text{ Ans.}$$

7,794

(ii) At unity power factor

$$1.28 \times 10^6$$

Load current, **I** =

$$\frac{1.28 \times 10^6}{\sqrt{3} \times 13.5 \times 10^3 \times 1.0}$$

Cos

$$= \frac{1.28 \times 10^6}{\sqrt{3} \times 13.5 \times 10^3 \times 1.0}$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ and } \sin = 0$$

Open-circuit voltage per phase,

=

$$= 54.74 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{OP} = \sqrt{(7,794 \times 1.0 + 54.74 \times 1.5)^2 + (7,794 \times 0 + 54.74 \times 30)^2}$$

=

$$= \sqrt{(7,794 + 82.11)^2 + (0 + 1,642.2)^2} = 8,045.5 \text{ V}$$

Percentage regulation

=

$$\frac{8,045.5 - 7,794}{7,794} \times 100 =$$

$$\times 100 = 3.227 \% \text{ Ans.}$$

7,794

(iii) At power factor 0.8 lagging

Load current, $I = 68.4 \text{ A}$, same as in case (i)

$\cos = 0.8$ and $\sin = 0.6$

Open-circuit voltage per phase,

EOP

=

$$(7,794 \times 0.8 + 68.4 \times 1.5)^2 + (7,794 \times 0.6 + 68.4 \times 30)^2$$

$$= 9,243 \text{ V}$$

Percentage regulation =

$$\frac{9,243 - 7,794}{7,794}$$

7,794

$$\times 100 = 18.6 \% \text{ Ans.}$$

Example 15.28. A 2000 kVA, 11 kV, 3-phase star-connected alternator has a resistance of 0.3 ohm and reactance of 5 ohms per phase. It delivers full-load

current at a pf of 0.8 lagging and normal rated voltage. Compute the terminal voltage for the same excitation and load current at a 0.8 pf leading.

[U.P.S.C. I.E.S. Electrical Engineering, 2000; U.P. Technical Univ.

Electromechanical Energy Conversion, 2006-07]

Solution: Rated voltage per phase, $V =$

$$\frac{11 \times 1,000}{\sqrt{3}} = 6,350.85 \text{ V}$$

Full-load current,

$$I = \frac{\text{Rated kVA} \times 1,000}{\sqrt{3} \times V_L} = \frac{2,000 \times 1,000}{\sqrt{3} \times 11,000} = 104.97 \text{ A}$$

$$E^2 =$$

$$\sqrt{(V \cos \phi + IR)^2 + (V \sin \phi + IX)^2}$$

Power factor, $\cos \phi = 0.8$ (lagging) and $\sin \phi = 0.6$

Open-circuit voltage per phase,

$$\sqrt{(V \cos \phi + IR)^2 + (V \sin \phi + IX)^2}$$

لعا

$$\sqrt{(6,350.85 \times 0.8 + 104.97 \times 0.3)^2 + (6,350.85 \times 0.6 + 104.97 \times 0.3)^2}$$

al

$$= 6,703 \text{ V}$$

sy

$$= \sqrt{(6,350.85 \times 0.8 + 104.97 \times 0.3)^2 + (6,350.85 \times 0.6 + 104.97 \times 0.3)^2}$$

0..

x

When supplying same load current at **0.8** pf (leading)
for the same

excitation

E_o

=

or **6,703**

=

$$\sqrt{(V \cos \phi + IR)^2 + (V \sin \phi + IX)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(V \times 0.8 + 104.97 \times 0.3)^2 + [V \times (-0.6) + 104.97 \times 5]^2}$$

or **V = 6,978 V**

Terminal voltage (line-to-line)

=

$$\sqrt{3} \times 6,978 = 12,086 \text{ V}$$

or

12.086 kV Ans.

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