



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

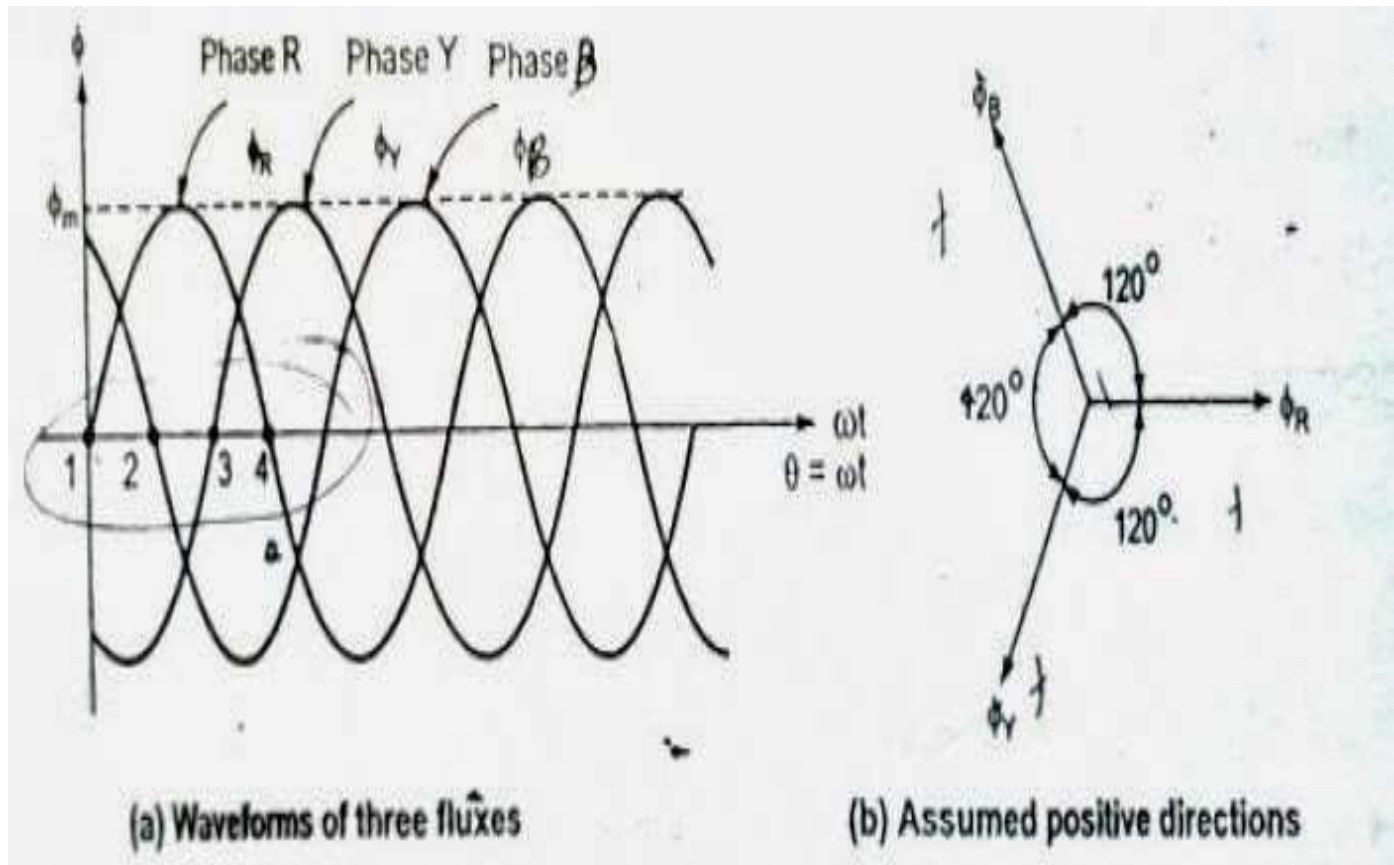
Electrical Machine-ii

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INDUCTION MOTOR

PRODUCTION OF RMF (CONT...):

As windings are identical and supply is balanced, the magnitude of each flux is Φ_m .



INDUCTION MOTOR

- Case 1 : $\omega t = 0$

$\Phi_R = \Phi_m \sin(0) = 0$

$\Phi_Y = \Phi_m \sin(-120) = -0.866 \Phi_m$

$\Phi_B = \Phi_m \sin(120) = +0.866 \Phi_m$

- Case 2 : $\omega t = 60$

$\Phi_R = \Phi_m \sin(60) = +0.866 \Phi_m$

$\Phi_Y = \Phi_m \sin(-60) = -0.866 \Phi_m$

$\Phi_B = \Phi_m \sin(-180) = 0$

- Case 3 : $\omega t = 120$

$\Phi_R = \Phi_m \sin(120) = +0.866 \Phi_m$

$\Phi_Y = \Phi_m \sin(180) = 0$

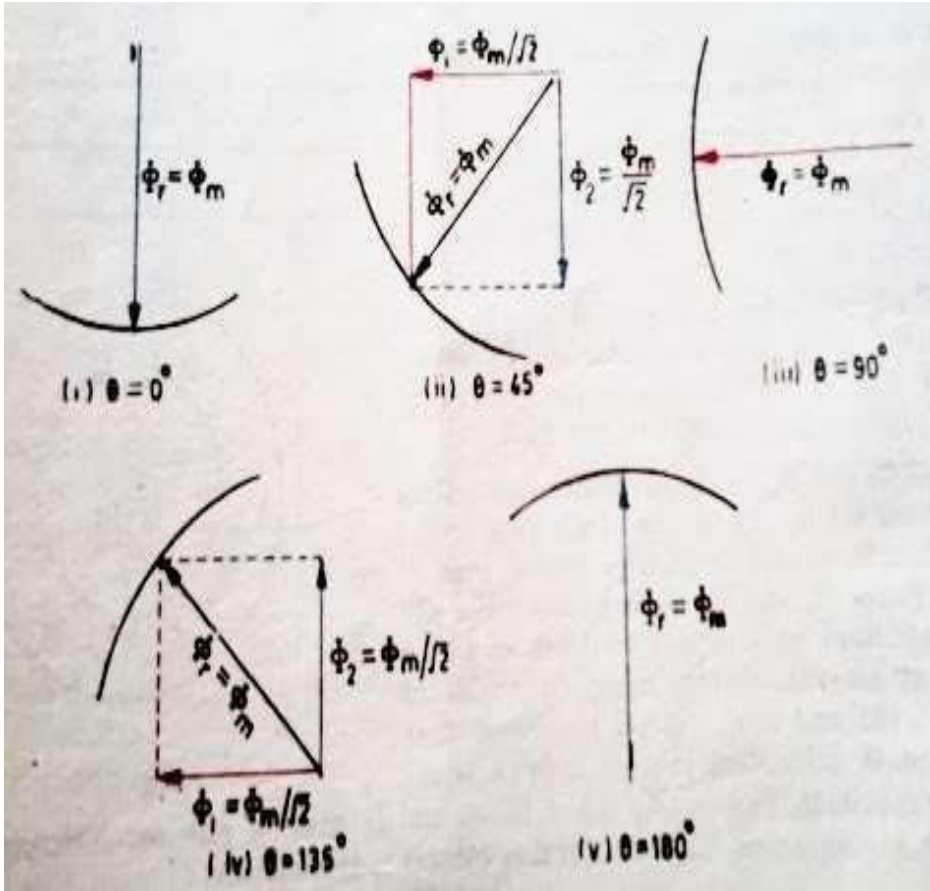
$\Phi_B = \Phi_m \sin(-120) = -0.866 \Phi_m$

- Case 4 : $\omega t = 180$

$\Phi_R = \Phi_m \sin(180) = 0$

$\Phi_Y = \Phi_m \sin(60) = +0.866 \Phi_m$

$\Phi_B = \Phi_m \sin(-60) = -0.866 \Phi_m$



By comparing the electrical and phasor diagrams we can find the flux rotates one complete 360 degree on the 180 degree displacement of flux.

Conditions for Production of RMF

- The stator 3- phase winding should be placed at 120 degrees in space
- The current supply to these winding should be balanced.
- The direction of rotation of the magnetic field can be varied according to the phase sequence.
- A three-phase winding displaced in space by 120° is fed by a three-phase current displaced in time by 120°:
- It produces a resultant magnetic flux which rotates in space as if actual magnetic poles were being rotated mechanically.

Conclusions:

- The magnitude of the Rotating magnetic field is always constant i.e. its value remains the same at any instant of time.
- The direction of RMF is decided according to the phase sequence of the winding
- The speed of rotation of the RMF is equal to the angular frequency of the supply voltage which in a way depends

on the synchronous speed of the machine.

$$N_s = \frac{120f}{p} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{or } f = \frac{pN_s}{120} \quad \dots [1(a)]$$

The Reversal of Direction of Rotating Magnetic Field

The direction of the rotating magnetic field is reversed by changing the phase sequence to R-B-Y, i.e. changing only the connection of any two of the three phases, and keeping the third one same.

