ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND INSTRUMENTS

(Core Subject)

| Course Code: | 10B11EC311 | Semester: | 3rd Semester, B. Tech (ECE, CE) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Credits: | 4 | Contact Hours: | L-3, T-1,P-0 |

Course Objectives

The objectives are to study

- 1. To prepare students to perform the analysis of any electromechanical system.
- 2. To empower students to understand the working of electrical equipment used in everyday life.
- 3. To prepare the students for advanced courses in robotics.

Course Outcomes

- 1. The ability to formulate and then analyze the working of any electrical machine using mathematical model under loaded and unloaded conditions.
- 2. The skill to analyze the response of any electrical machine.
- 3. The ability to troubleshoot the operation of an electrical machine.
- 4. The ability to select a suitable measuring instrument for a given application.
- 5. The ability to estimate and correct deviations in measurements due to the influence of the instrument and due to the accuracy of the instrument.

Course Contents

| Unit | Topics | References (chapter number, page no. etc) | Lectures |
|------|--|--|----------|
| 1. | Magnetic Circuits Magnetomotive Force (MMF); Magnetic Field Strength; Permeability, Reluctance, Permeance; Analogy between Electric and Magnetic Circuits. | Text Book # 1 Chapter No.6 Page No.164 | 2 |
| 2. | Transformers Principle of Operation, EMF Equation; Ideal Transformer, Conditions for Ideal Transformer, Transformation Ratio, Volt-Amperes, Impedance Transformation. Practical Transformer at No Load, Effect of Magnetization, Effect of Core Losses: (i) HysteresisLoss, (ii) Eddy-Current Loss; Construction of Transformer, Core of Transformer: (ii) Core Type Transformer: (ii) Shell Type Transformer. Ideal Transformer on Load; Practical Transformer on Load: Effect of Winding Resistance, Effect of Flux Leakage; Equivalent Circuit of a Transformer, Phasor Diagram, Simplified Equivalent Circuit, Approximate Equivalent Circuit | Text Book # 1 Chapter No.13 Page No. 372 | 8 |

| | Voltage Regulation of a Transformer, Approximate Voltage Drop, Exact Voltage Drop; Condition for Zero Regulation, Condition for Maximum Regulation. Efficiency of a Transformer; Condition for Maximum Efficiency; All-day Efficiency. | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 3 | Electrical Instruments • Essentials of an Instrument: (1) Deflecting Torque; (2) Controlling Torque: (i) Spring Control, (ii) Gravity Control); (3) Damping Torque, Methods of Obtaining Damping Torques (1) Air Friction Damping, (2) Fluid Friction Damping, (3) Eddy-Current Damping. • Permanent Magnet Moving Coil (PMMC) Instruments; Ammeters; (Multi-Range Ammeter); Universal Shunt for Extending Current Ranges; Voltmeters; (Multi-Range Voltmeter, AC Voltage Measurement). • The Series-Type Ohmmeter; Meter Sensitivity(Ohms-Per-Volt rating); Loading Effect; Multimeter; Dynamometer Wattmeter; Single- Phase Induction Type Energy Meter. | Text Book # 1 Chapter No.18 Page No. 589 | 4 |
| 4 | Synchronous Machines • Electro-Mechanical Energy-Conversion Machines: Power Considerations for a Generator; Power Considerations for a Motor; How a Generator Differs from a Motor; How Mechanical Force is Developed in a Machine; Type of Rotary Machines. • General Characteristics of the Synchronous Machine; Synchronous Speed; Rotating Magnetic Flux due to Three-Phase Currents; EMF Equation • Synchronous Motors; Phasor Diagrams for Generator and Motor; Constant Speed Operation; Operation of a Synchronous Motor: Effect of Change in Mechanical Load, Effect of Change in Excitation, Synchronous Condenser. | Text Book # 1 Chapter No.14 Page No. 425 | 8 |
| 5 | Induction Motor • Principle of Working; Slip of Induction Motor; (Frequency of Rotor Currents, Speed of Rotation of Rotor-Field); Construction of Induction Motor (Squirrel Cage Rotor, Wire- or Phase-Wound Rotor). Rotor EMF, Current and Power Factor (Rotor Impedance, Rotor current, Power | Text Book # 1 Chapter No.15 Page No. 476 | 6 |

| | Factor). | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|----|
| | • Torque-Slip Characteristics: Starting Torque; | | |
| | Torque-Slip Characteristic Curve; Three Modes | | |
| | of Operation: (1) Motor Action, (2) Brake | | |
| | Action, (3) | | |
| | Generator Action; Condition for Maximum | | |
| | Torque; Maximum Torque; Effect of Rotor | | |
| | Resistance on the Starting Torque. | | |
| | Electronic Instruments | Text Book # 2 | 2 |
| 6 | | Chapter No.14 | _ |
| | Cathode Ray Oscilloscope: Construction, Working and Applications | Page No. 446 | |
| | Working and Applications. | | |
| | Digital meters; Function Generators. | | |
| 7 | DC Machines | Text Book # 1 | 8 |
| | • Construction of a DC Machine; Armature | Chapter No.16 Page No. 513 | |
| | Winding | 1 age 140. 313 | |
| | : (1) Lap Winding, (2) Wave Winding; EMF | | |
| | Equation for a DC Generator | | |
| | • Types of DC Machines; A DC Machine as | | |
| | Generator or Motor; Types of DC Generators | | |
| | (permanent magnet generators, separately | | |
| | excited generators, self-excited generators); | | |
| | Losses in a DC Machine : (1) Copper Losses | | |
| | (Armature Copper Loss, Field Copper Loss, | | |
| | Brush Contact Loss); (2) Magnetic (or Iron) | | |
| | Losses (Hysteresis Loss, Eddy- Current Loss); | | |
| | (3) Mechanical Losses (Air Friction (or | | |
| | Windage) Loss, Bearing Friction Loss); | | |
| | Efficiency of a DC Generator, Condition for | | |
| | Maximum Efficiency. | | |
| | • Characteristics of DC Generators; Open- | | |
| | Circuit Characteristic (OCC) (The Field | | |
| | Resistance Line, Building Up of Voltage, | | |
| | Critical Field Resistance, Critical Speed). | | |
| | • DC Motors; Equivalent Circuit of a DC Motor; | | |
| | Speed Regulation of a DC Motor; Torque | | |
| | Developed by a DC Motor; Torque and Speed Characteristics of a DC Motor. | | |
| | | Text Book # 1 | 4 |
| 8 | Fractional Horse Power Motors | Chapter No.17 | - |
| | • Introduction; Single-Phase Motors; Problem | Page No. 561 | |
| | With Single-Phase Motor; What Can be Done to | | |
| | Run the Single-Phase Induction Motor; Double- | | |
| | Field Revolving Theory; The Remedy (Two- | | |
| | Phase Motor); Types of Single-Phase Motors. | | |
| | • Stepper Motors: Types of Stepper Motors; | | |
| | Variable Reactance (VR) Stepper Motors : (1) | | |
| | One-Phase on Mode, Full-Step Operation; Step | | |
| | Angle; Resolution; Speed; (2) Two-Phase on | | |
| | Mode, Full- Step Operation; (3) Alternate One- | | |
| | Phase on Mode & Two-Phase on Mode, Half- | | |
| | Step Operation; (4) Microstepping. | | |
| | | tal Number of Lectures | 42 |

Evaluation Scheme

Mid Sem Exam : 30 Marks
 End Marks Exam : 45 Marks
 Teacher's Assessment : 25 Marks
 Internal Assessment : 25 marks

• 10 Marks : Class performance, Tutorials & Assignments

10 Marks : Quizzes5 marks : Attendance

Text Books

1. D C Kulshreshtha: Basic Electrical Engineering: McGraw Hill Education, 2011.

Reference Books

- 1. V.N. Mittle and Arvind Mittal: Basic Electrical Engineering, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.
- 2. Helfrick and Cooper: Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Techniques, PHI