21-Rotating Magnetic Field

ECEGR 3500

Text: 12.1

Electrical Energy Systems

Professor Henry Louie

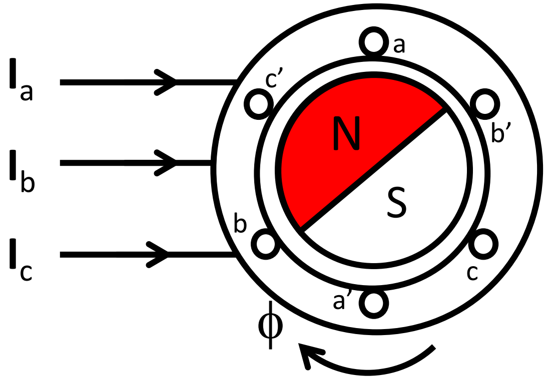
Overview

- Introduction
- Rotating Magnetic Field
- Magnetic Field Rotational Speed
- Synchronous Speed

Introduction

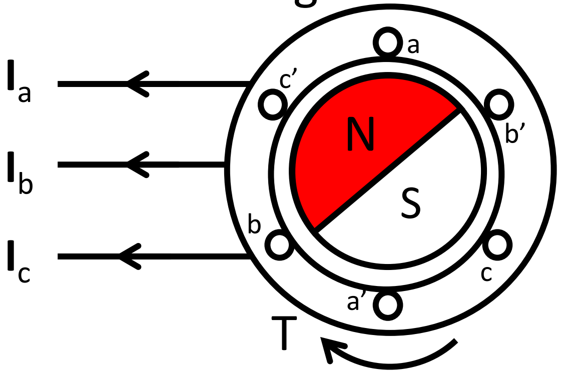
- AC machines rely on a <u>rotating magnetic field</u>
- Stator houses current-carrying conductors
  - Stator is the armature

AC motor



revolving magnetic field
provided by stator

AC generator

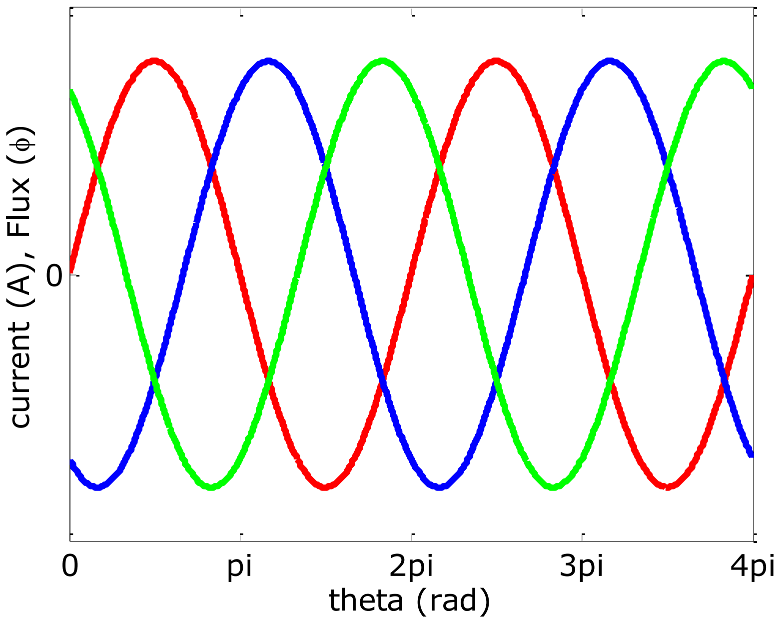


revolving magnetic field
provided by rotor

Rotating Magnetic Field

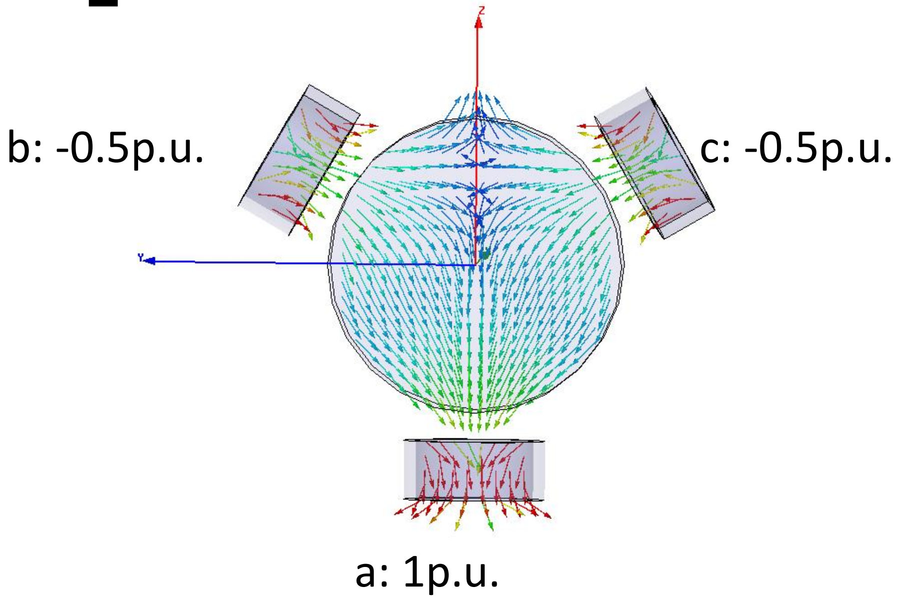
- Three-phase motors are very common
- Requires a three-phase source
- Under linear conditions, flux and current will have similar waveforms

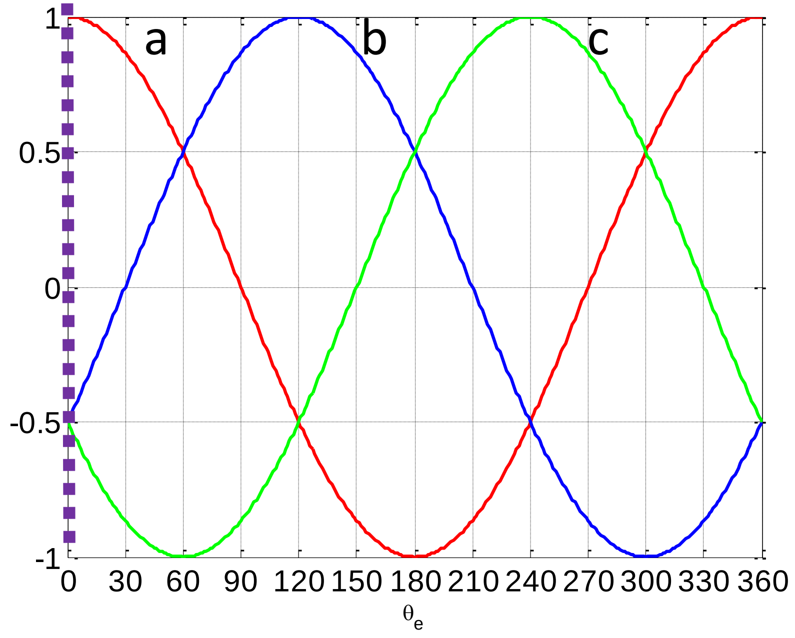
$$\mathbf{I}_a = i_{max}\sin(\omega t)$$
$$\mathbf{I}_b = i_{max}\sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$
$$\mathbf{I}_c = i_{max}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

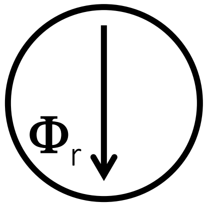


$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_a = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_b = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_c = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 0°$



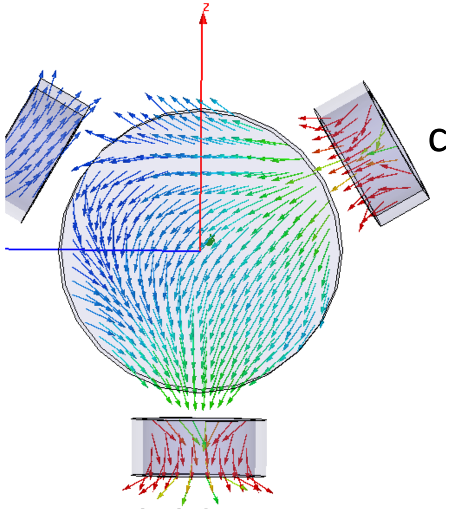




direction of flux through rotor

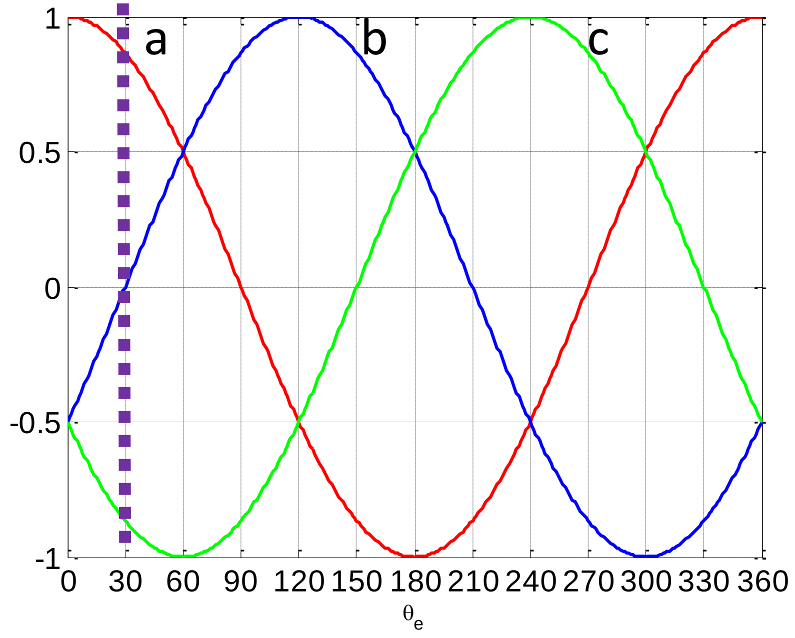
Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 30°$

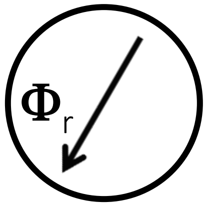
b: 0p.u.



c: -0.86p.u.

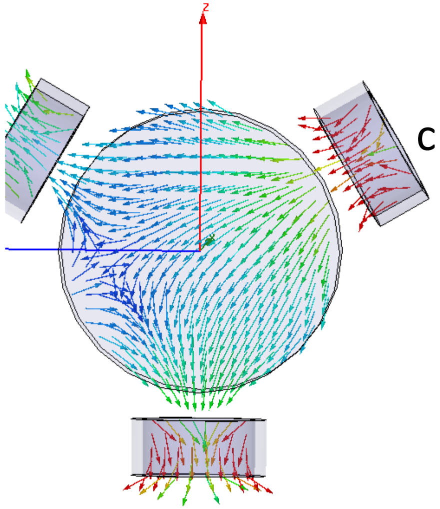
a: 0.86p.u.

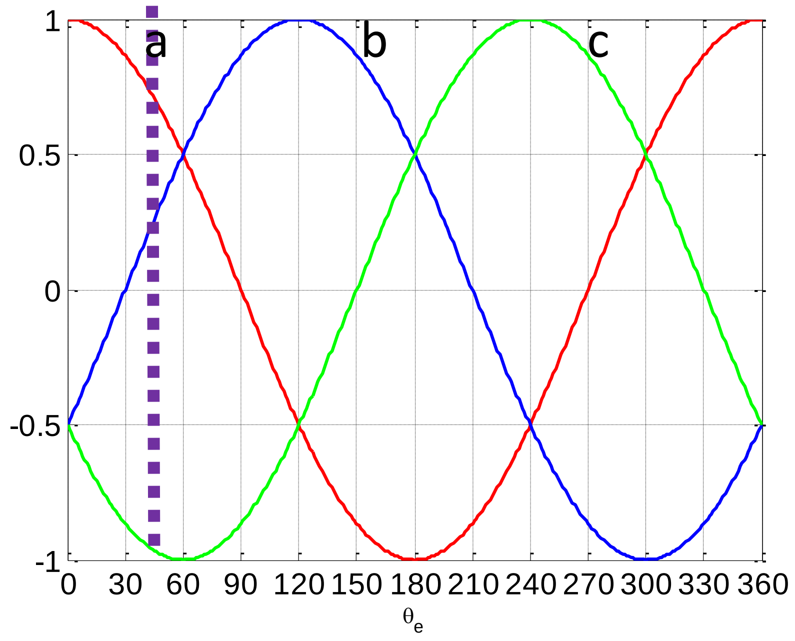


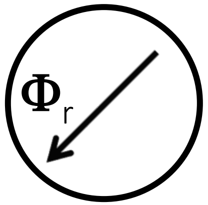


direction of flux through rotor

Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 45°$

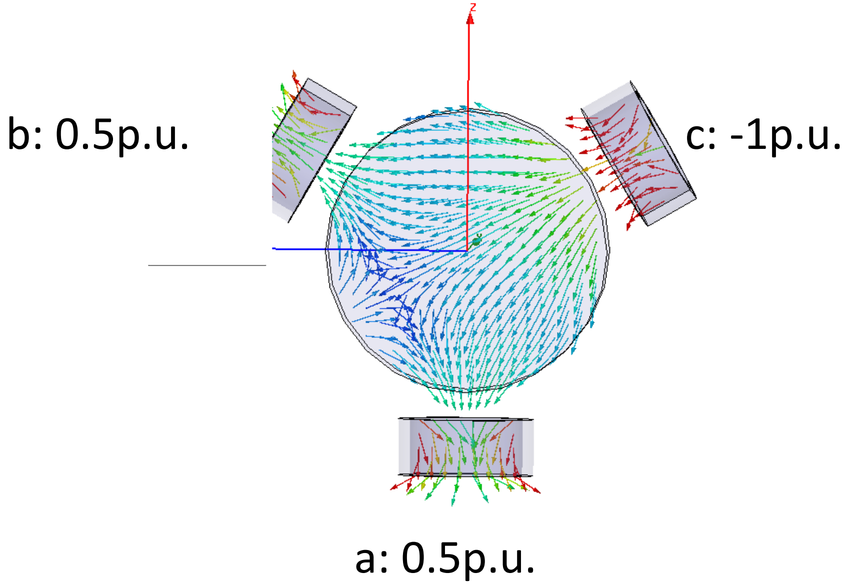


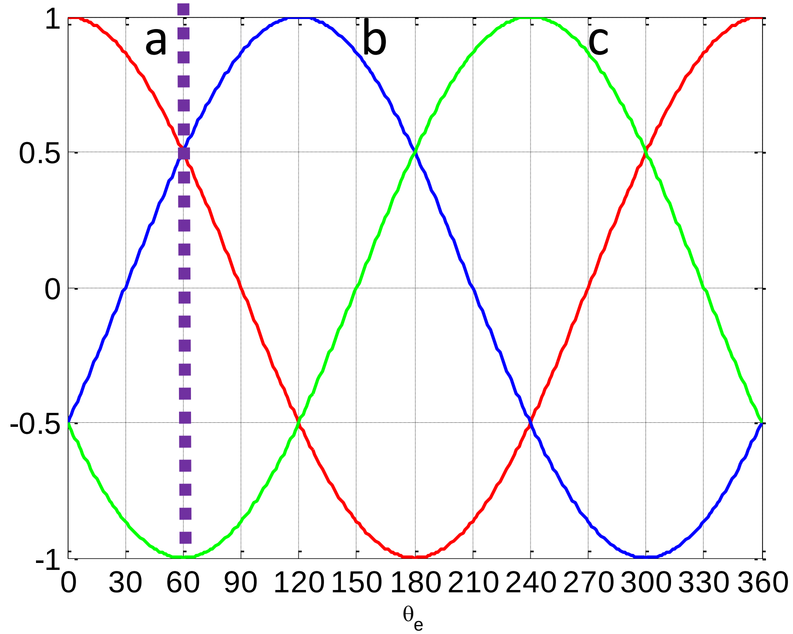


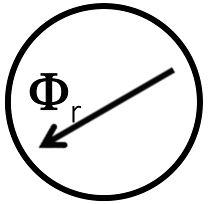


direction of flux through rotor

Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 60°$

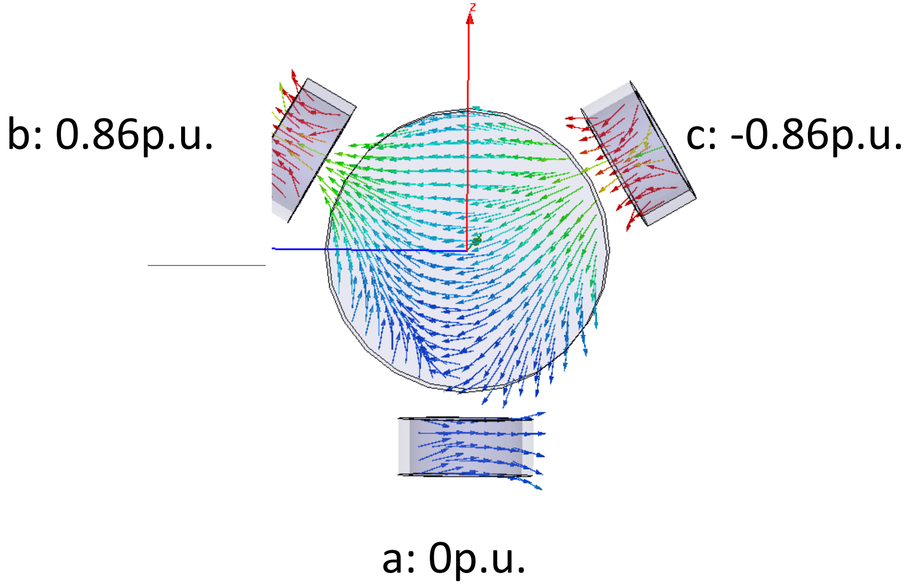


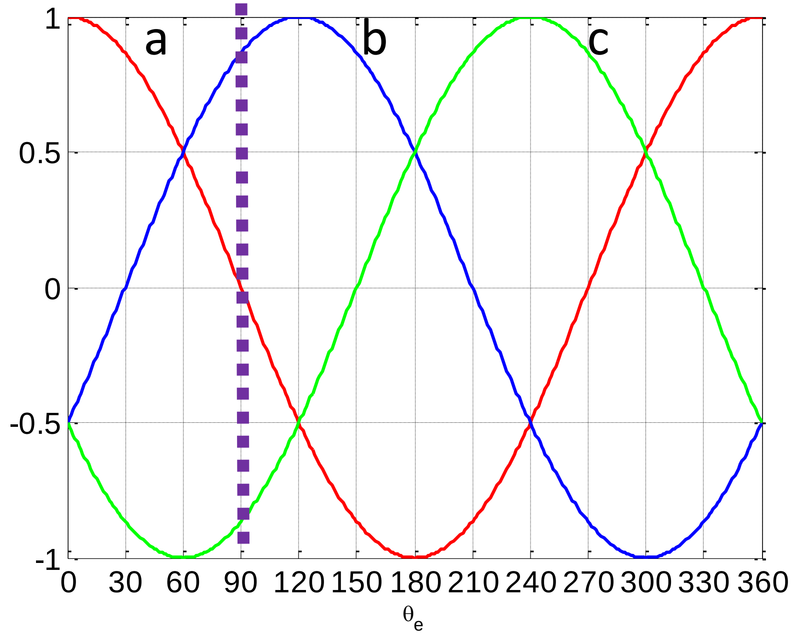


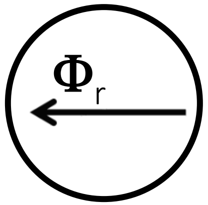


direction of flux through rotor

Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 90°$

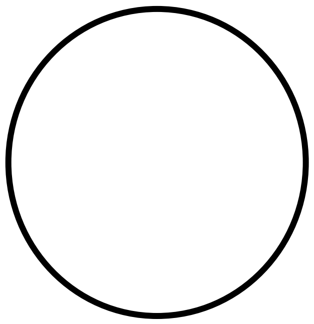




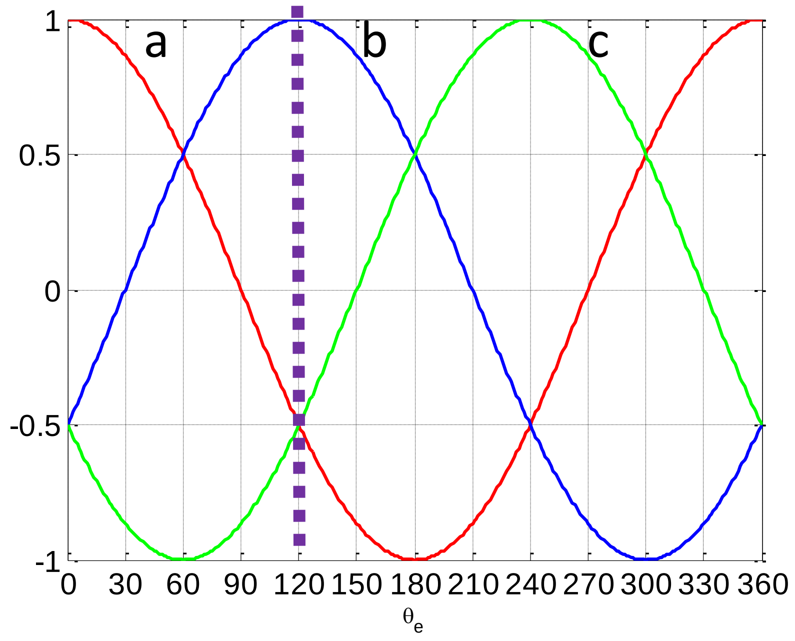


direction of flux through rotor

Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 120°$



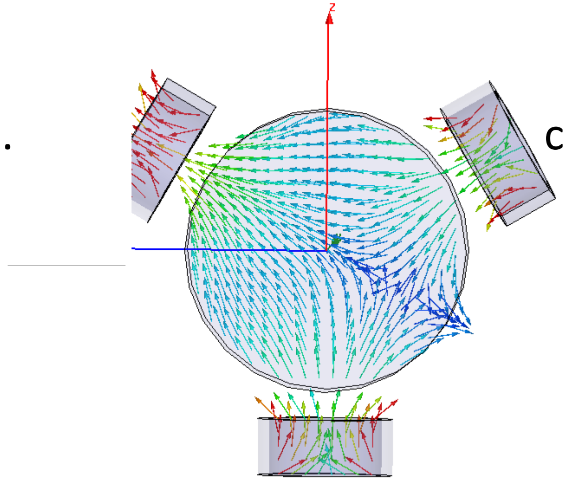
What direction will the flux through the rotor be when θ_e = 120^o?



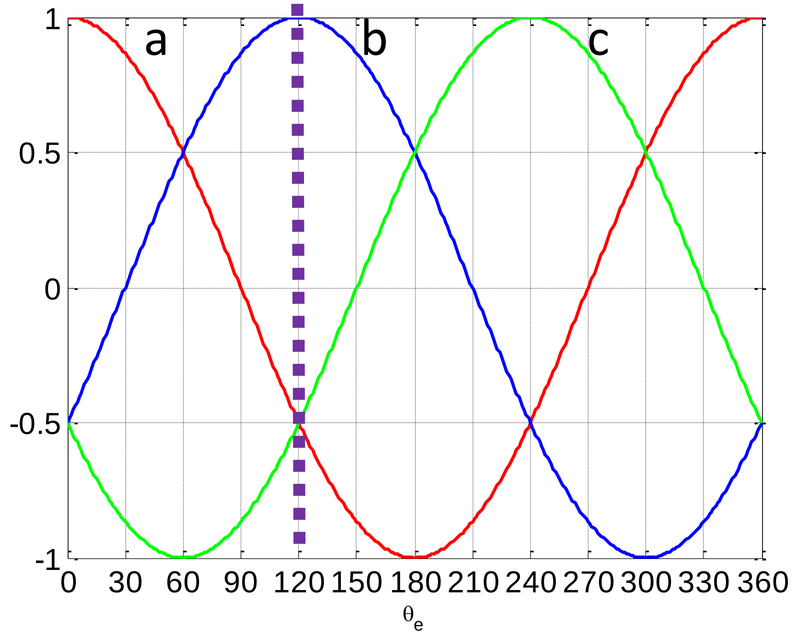
Conceptual Illustration $\theta_e = 120°$

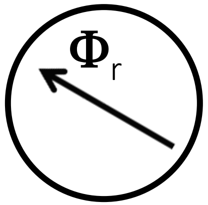
b: 1p.u.

c: -0.5p.u.



a: -0.5p.u.

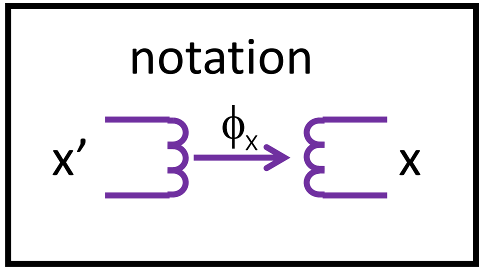


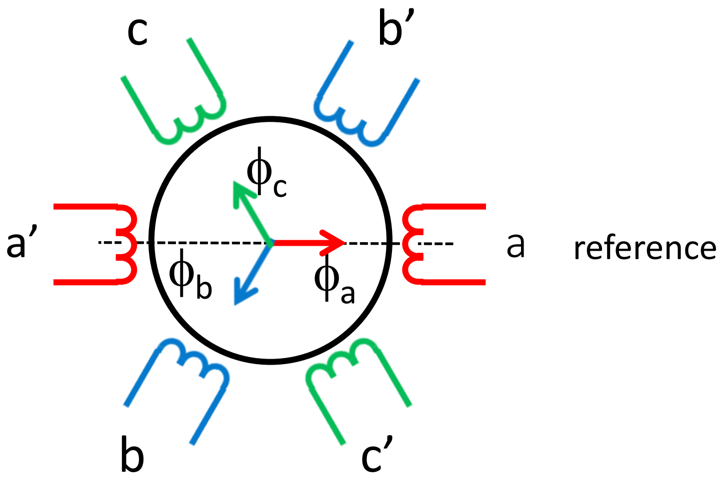


direction of flux through rotor

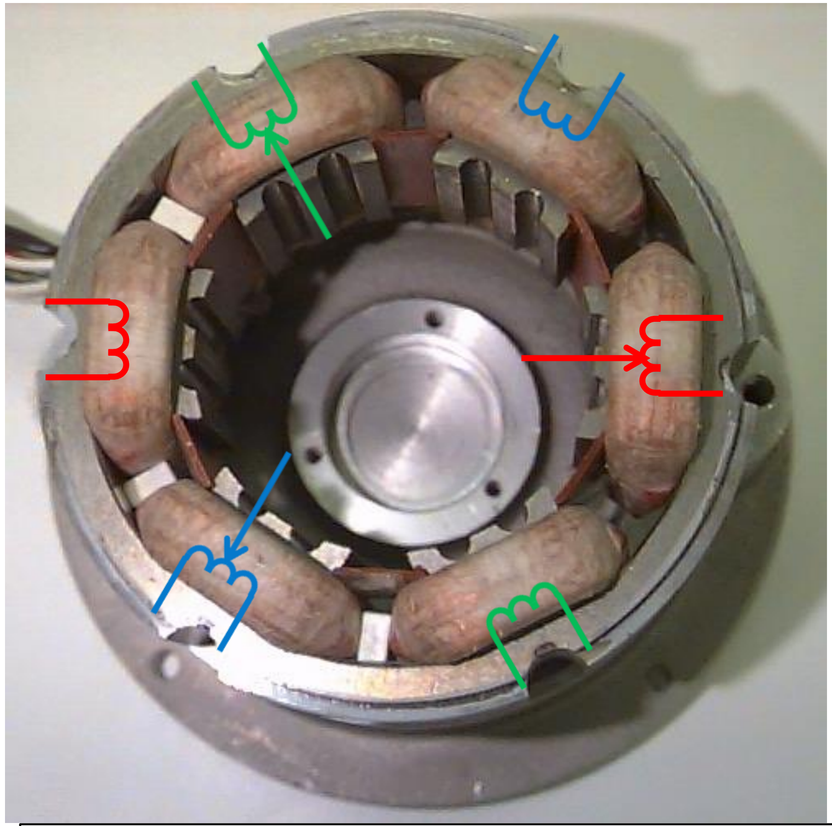
Two-Pole Three-Phase Revolving Field

- Coils are spatially separated by 60°
  - Do not confuse the spatial direction with the phase of the flux
- We will analyze how the flux varies with time
- Note: if flux is negative, the direction is opposite as shown

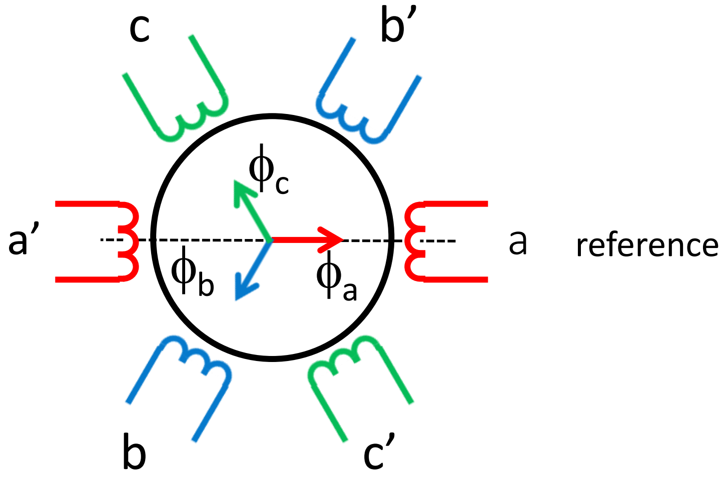




Three-Phase AC Motor



Note: salient windings are shown.
Large motors use cylindrical windings.



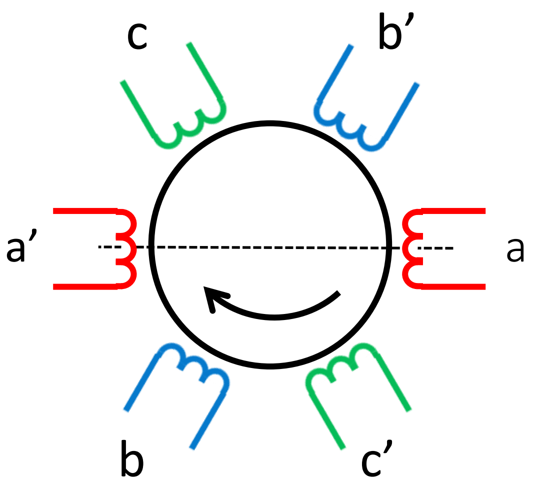
SEATTLEU

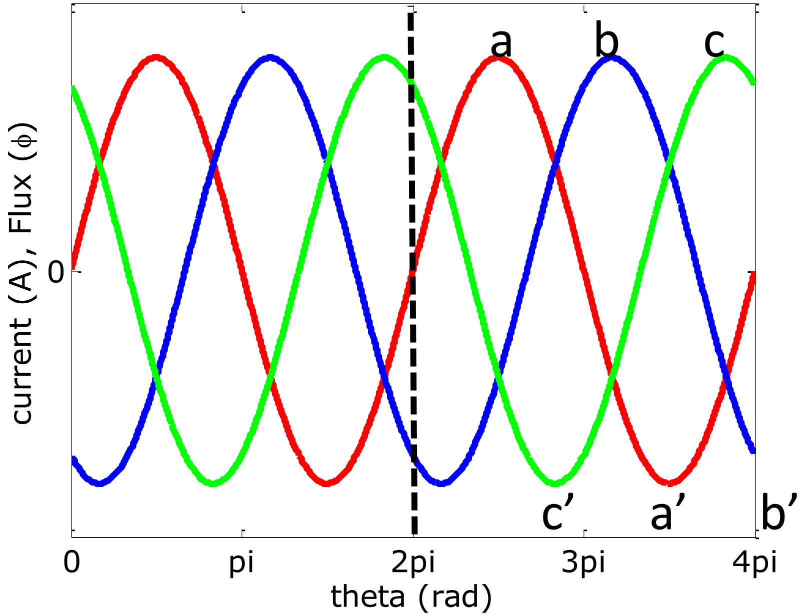
Rotating Magnetic Field

- Want to analyze the net flux as seen by the rotor
- General approach:
  - Consider the flux at 0, 60 and 120 degrees in time
  - Compute the a, b, c phase flux magnitudes
  - Determine resulting flux by adding a, b, c phase flux
  - Generalize results

Rotating Magnetic Field

- Maximum flux occurs in the following sequence
  - a, c', b, a', c, b' and so on
  - same relative ordering of coils around stator





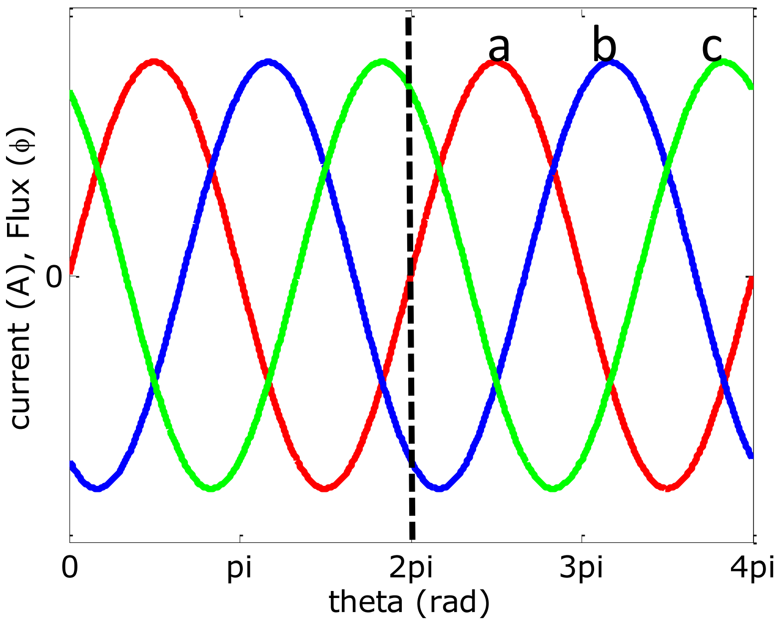
Rotating Magnetic Field

Let $\omega t = 0$. The magnitudes are:

$$|\Phi_a| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t) = 0$$

$$|\Phi_b| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) = \left|-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\right|$$

$$|\Phi_c| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}$$

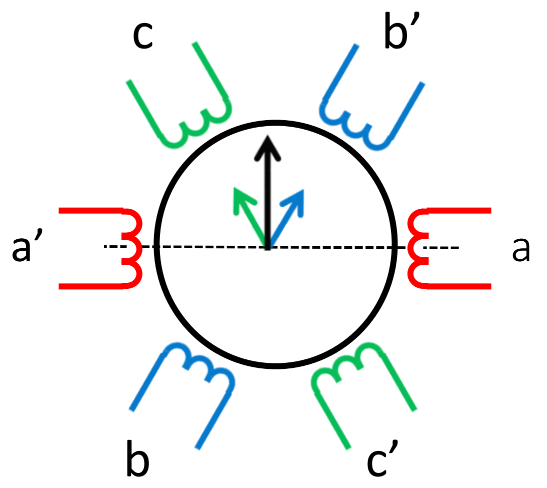


Rotating Magnetic Field

- At $\omega t = 0$ the flux is as shown
- The resulting flux, Φ_r, is found through vector addition

$$\Phi_r = \Phi_a + \Phi_b + \Phi_c$$

$$= 0 + \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 240^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 120^\circ = 1.5\phi_m\angle 90^\circ$$



$$\Phi_a = 0\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi_b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 240^\circ$$

$$\Phi_c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 120^\circ$$

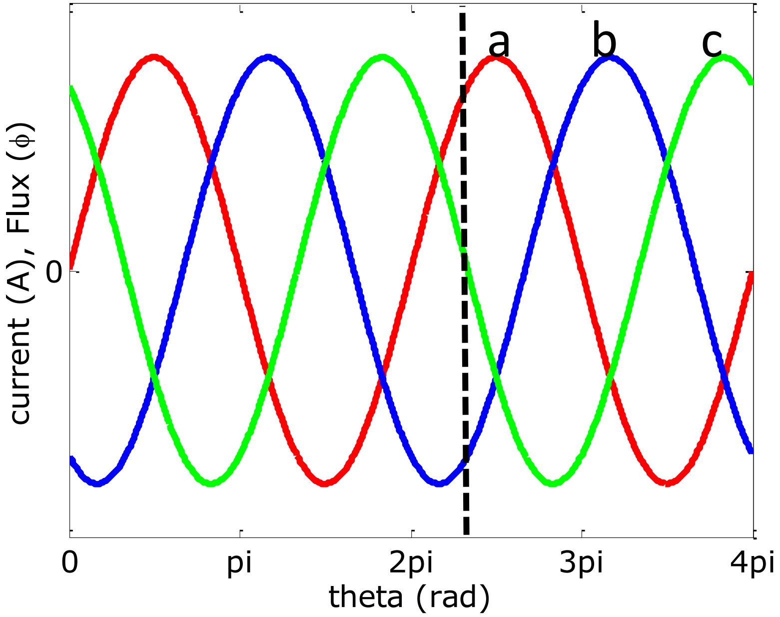
Rotating Magnetic Field

At $\omega t = 60°$:

$$|\Phi_a| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}$$

$$|\Phi_b| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) = \left| -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max} \right|$$

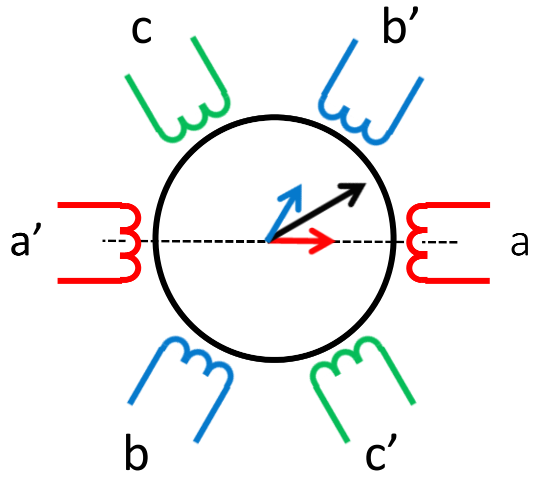
$$|\Phi_c| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) = 0$$



Rotating Magnetic Field

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_r = \mathbf{\Phi}_a + \mathbf{\Phi}_b + \mathbf{\Phi}_c$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 0^\circ + \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 240^\circ + 0 = 1.5\phi_m\angle 30^\circ$$



$$\mathbf{\Phi}_a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 0°$$

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 240°$$

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_c = 0\angle 120°$$

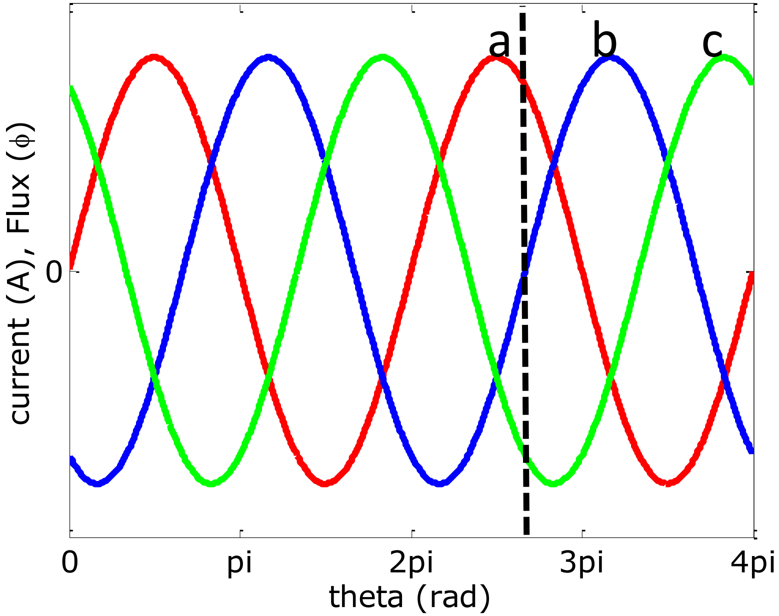
Rotating Magnetic Field

Let $\omega t = 120°$

$$|\Phi_a| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}$$

$$|\Phi_b| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) = 0$$

$$|\Phi_c| = \phi_{max}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) = \left| -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max} \right|$$

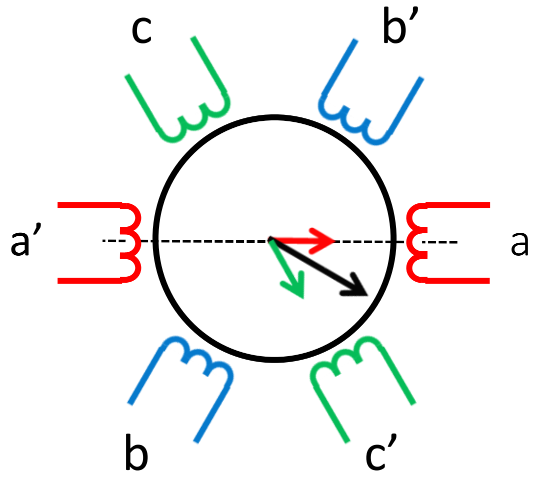


Rotating Magnetic Field

- At $\omega t = 60°$ the flux is as shown
- The resulting flux is found through vector addition

$$\Phi_r = \Phi_a + \Phi_b + \Phi_c$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 0^\circ + 0 + -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_m\angle 120^\circ = 1.5\phi_m\angle -30^\circ$$

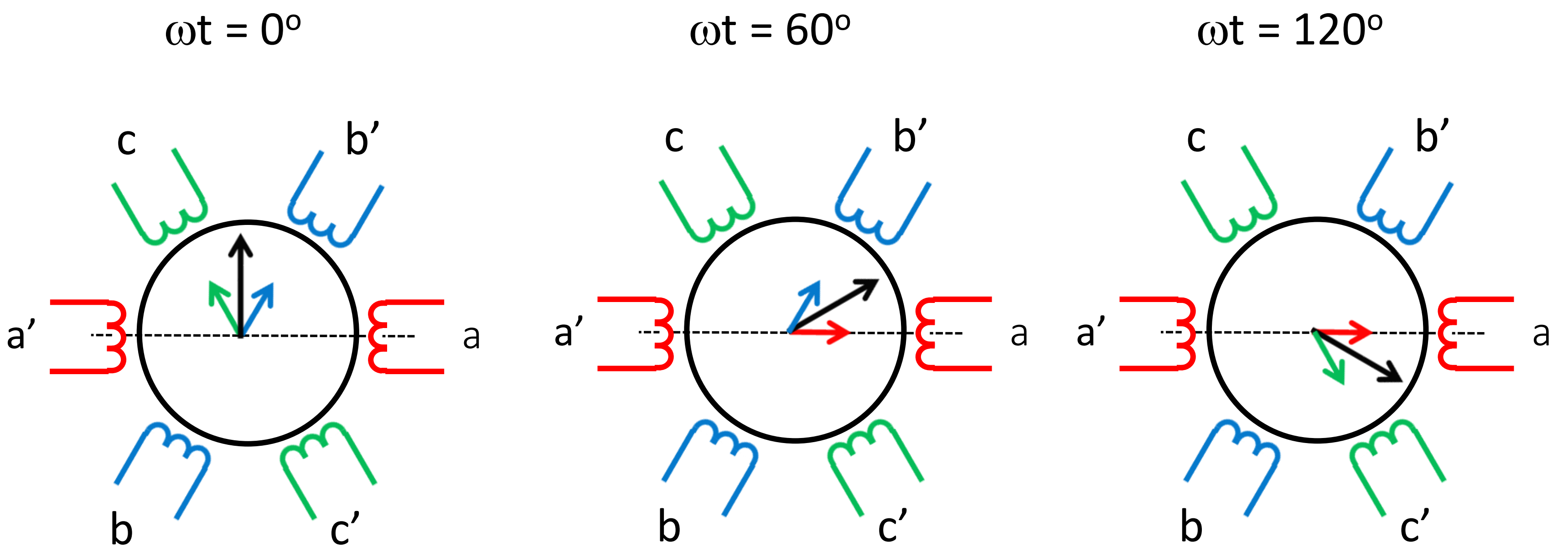


$$\Phi_a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 0°$$

$$\Phi_b = 0\angle 240°$$

$$\Phi_c = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\phi_{max}\angle 120°$$

Rotating Magnetic Field



resulting flux vector rotates CW in time

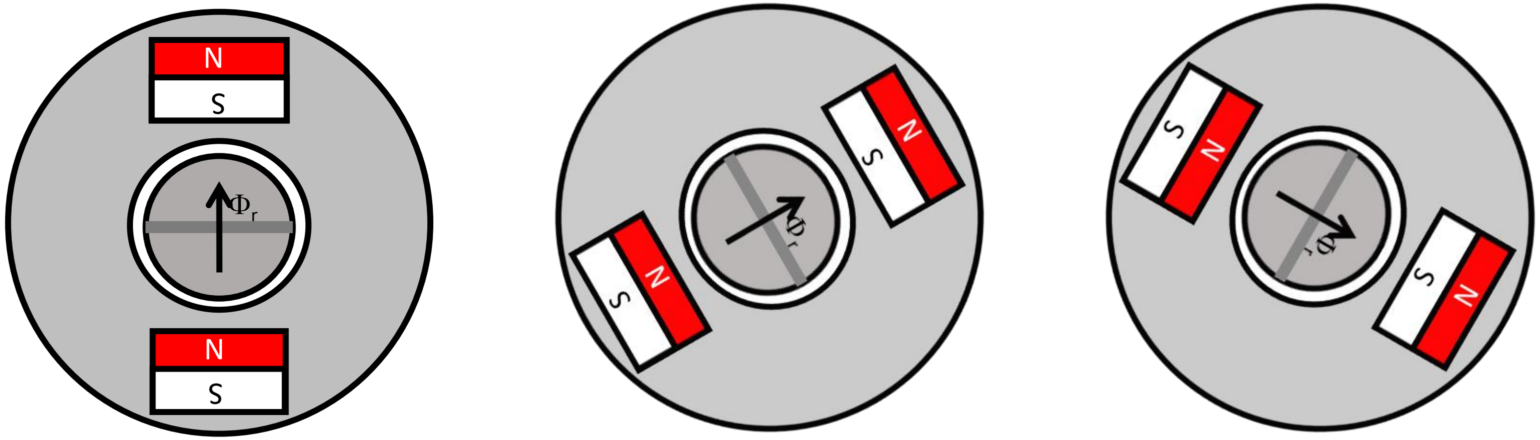
Rotating Magnetic Field

Observations:

- Resulting flux magnitude is constant
- Direction of the resulting flux rotates with time
- 120° phase shift in the time domain has shifted the spatial orientation of the flux 120°
- To make the field rotate in the opposite direction (counter clockwise) switch any two phases (e.g. b and c phases)

Rotating Magnetic Field

Conceptually like rotating magnets around the periphery



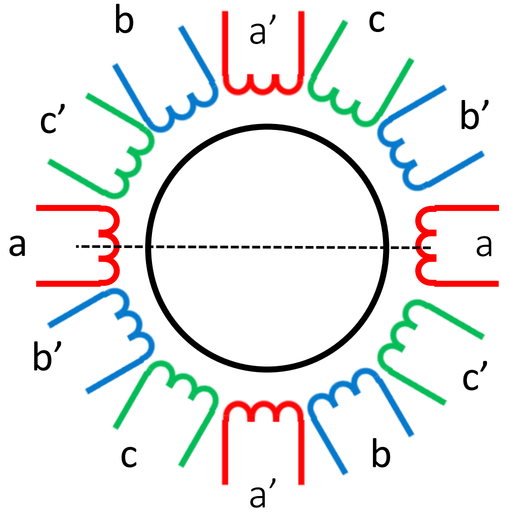
$\omega t = 0^o$ $\omega t = 60^o$ $\omega t = 120^o$

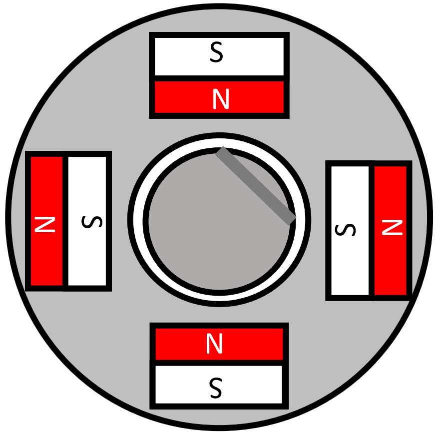
Magnetic Field Rotational Speed

- For a 2-pole motor, one full rotation of the magnetic field occurs after one complete electrical cycle
- How does a 4-pole motor affect the rotational speed of the magnetic field?

Magnetic Field Rotational Speed

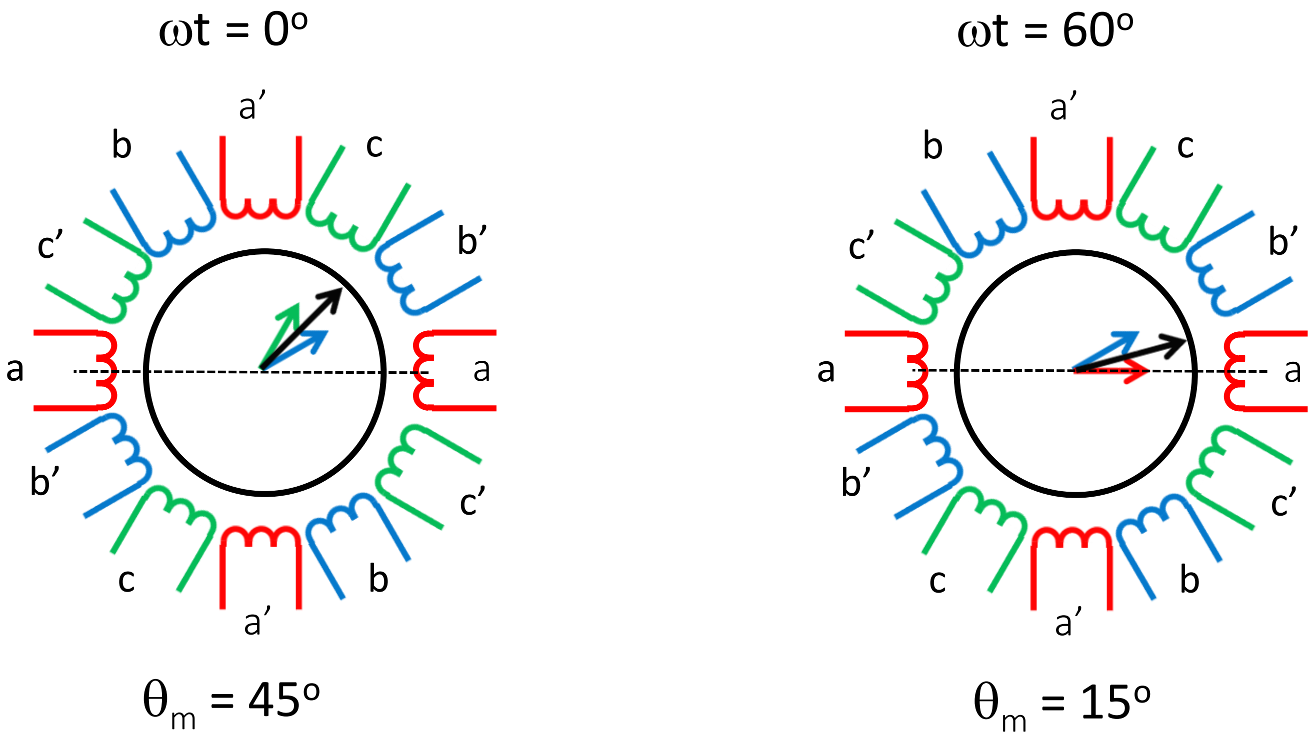
- Coils separated by 30 degrees
  - a, c', b, a', c, b' ordering is preserved
- Four poles, examine one pole-pair





Magnetic Field Rotational Speed

60 degrees time shift resulted in spatial rotation of 30 degrees



Magnetic Field Rotational Speed

- For a 4 pole-motor <u>one full rotation of the magnetic field requires two complete electrical cycles</u>
- To generalize: $T_s = \frac{P}{2} T$
  - T_s: period of the flux rotation (s)
  - T: period of the AC waveform (s)
  - P: number of poles

Note: do not confuse “T” for period, with “T” for torque.

Magnetic Field Rotational Speed

- Also $n_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{2f}{P}$
  - n_s: speed of the revolving field (revolutions/s)
  - f: frequency of the AC waveform (Hz)
- n_s is known as the synchronous speed

Note: this and previous equations relate frequency of applied source with rotation of magnetic field, not the actual rotation of the rotor.

Exercise

Write N_s, the synchronous speed in revolutions per minute (RPM) and radians per second (ω_s) as a function of the number of poles and frequency f

Exercise

- Find N_s, the synchronous speed in revolutions per minute (RPM) and radians per second (ω_s)

$$N_s = \frac{120f}{P} \quad (\text{RPM})$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{4\pi f}{P} = \frac{2}{P}\omega \quad (\text{rad/s})$$

Example

An 6-pole AC motor is connected to 50 Hz source. What is the synchronous speed of the motor in rpm?

Example

An 6-pole AC motor is connected to 50 Hz source. What is the synchronous speed of the motor in rpm?

$$N_s = \frac{120 \times 50}{6} = 1000 \text{ rpm}$$

Summary

- Magnetic field rotates with constant magnitude
- The resulting flux is 0.5n times the single phase flux, where n is the number of phases
- The synchronous speed is inversely proportional to the number of poles and proportional to the frequency of the applied source