



Hour 4





- Separately excited DC machine
- Series DC machine
- Shunt DC machine
- Compound DC machine
 - Long Shunt
 - Short Shunt













Voltage Drop Equation (Fig. 4.28)



From Fig. 4.28: $V_t = E_a \pm R_a I_a$ (where (+) for Motor and (–) for Generator)



Armature Circuit Ex 1

A shunt motor is running off a 220V supply taking an armature current of 15A, the resistance of the armature circuit being 0.8Ω . Calculate the value of the generated emf. If the flux were suddenly reduced by 10 per cent, to what value would the armature current increase momentarily?

(ans: 187.2V, 41A)





- 1. Separately Excited Generator
- 2. Shunt Generator
- 3. Series Generator
- 4. Compound Generator
 - Long Shunt
 - Short Shunt









Separately Excited Generator (sect 4.3.1 and Fig. 4.28)

$$V_{f} = R_{f}I_{f}$$
$$E_{a} = V_{t} + I_{a}R_{a}$$
$$E_{a} = K_{a}\Phi\omega_{m}$$
$$V_{t} = I_{t}R_{L}$$
$$I_{a} = I_{t}$$

Separately Excited Generator (1/2)

• External Characteristic of a Separately excited DC Generator (see Fig. 4.29)





Separately Excited Generator (2/2)

- Terminal Characteristic
- Load Characteristic
- Dropping of terminal voltage:
 - $I_a R_a drop$
 - reduction of flux due to AR
- Example 4.2 (P.151)





Hour 5



Shunt (Self-excited) Excited Generator (Sect. 4.3.2)







- Problem to Building-up emf (Fig.4.35)
- Effect of field resistance (Fig.4.36)
- Critical Field Circuit Resistance









Effect of Field Resistance (Fig. 4.36)







- 3 conditions for building-up of voltage:
 - Residual magnetism must be present in the magnetic system
 - Field winding mmf should aid the residual magnetism
 - Field circuit resistance should be less than the critical field circuit resistance
- Example 4.3 (P.154)









External Characteristic of Series Generator (Fig. 4.45)





Compound Generator (Sect. 4.3.3)





V-I Characteristic of Compound Generator (Fig. 4.42)

