

Electromagnetic System

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□ Magneto motive force

$$\text{MMF} = \text{Number of turns in the coil} \times \text{current}$$

□ Magnetic flux

$$\phi = \frac{\text{MMF}}{\text{Reluctance}}$$

□ Reluctance

- Opposition offered by the magnetic flux is called Reluctance.

$$R_l = \frac{l}{\mu A}$$

where, R_l = Reluctance

l = Length of magnetic path, meter

A = Area of cross-section normal to flux path, m^2

$\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$ = Permeability of the magnetic material

μ_r = Relative permeability of the magnetic material

□ Self inductance

- The self-inductance L is defined as the magnetic flux-linkages per ampere

$$L = \frac{\Psi}{I}$$

□ Magnetic flux density

$$B = \frac{\text{Magnetic flux, } \phi}{\text{Cross-section area, } A} \quad \text{Tesla or Wb/m}^2$$

□ Magnetic field intensity

$$H = \frac{\text{MMF}}{\text{mean length of magnetic circuits}}$$

$$H = \frac{\text{MMF}}{l} \quad \text{AT/m}$$

- Relation between magnetic flux density and field intensity

$$B = \mu H$$

- Energy density in electric field

$$w_{Ed} = \int_0^D E \cdot dD = \frac{1}{2} \frac{D^2}{\epsilon_0}$$

where, D = Electric field flux density

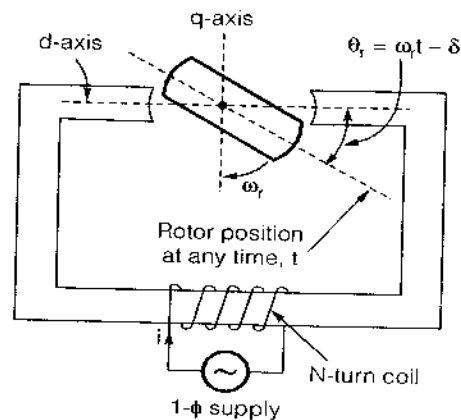
E = Electric field intensity or potential gradient

$$E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0}$$

Reluctance Motor

- Reluctance at space angle θ_r

$$Rl = Rl_q \sin^2 \theta_r + Rl_d \cos^2 \theta_r$$



where, Rl_q = quadrature-axis reluctance

Rl_d = direct-axis reluctance

θ_r = space angle between stator d-axis and long rotor axis

- Torque

$$T_e = -\frac{1}{2} \phi^2 \frac{dRl}{d\theta_r}$$

$$T_e = -\frac{1}{2} \phi^2 (Rl_q - Rl_d) \sin 2\theta_r$$

- Space angle

$$\theta_r = \omega_r t - \delta$$

where, δ = rotor position from stator d-axis at $t = 0$ or load angle

- Direct-axis inductance

$$L_d = \frac{N^2}{Rl_d}$$

- Quadrature-axis inductance

$$L_q = \frac{N^2}{Rl_q}$$

- Average torque

$$T_{e(av)} = \frac{1}{8} \phi_{max}^2 (Rl_q - Rl_d) \sin 2\delta$$

$$T_{e(av)} = \frac{V_L^2}{4\omega} \left(\frac{1}{X_q} - \frac{1}{X_d} \right) \sin 2\delta$$

$$T_{e(av)} = \frac{V_L}{4\omega} (I_d - I_q) \sin 2\delta$$

where, I_d, I_q = Current taken from the supply when the rotor is held in minimum and maximum reluctance position.

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