



2-5 Referred Values: -

$$F_2 = F_2e$$

$$\frac{0.9 M_2 I_2 K W_2 T_2}{e} = \frac{0.9 M_1 I_1 K W_1 T_1}{e}$$

$$I_2e = \left(\frac{m_2 k w_2 T_2}{m_1 k w_1 T_1} \right) I_2 = \frac{I_2}{K_i} = I_1$$

$$S_2 = S_2e$$

$$m_1 E_2 I_2 = m_1 E_2 S I_2 S = m_1 E_2 S \left(\frac{M_2 K W_2 T_2}{M_1 K W_1 T_1} \cdot I_2 \right)$$

$$E_2e = \frac{K W_1 T_1}{K W_2 T_2} \cdot E_2 = K_e E_2 = E_1$$

$$I_2^2 R_2 = I_2^2e R_2e \quad , \quad m_2 I_2^2 R_2 = m_1 I_2e^2 R_2e$$

$$R_2e = \frac{m_2 I_2^2}{m_1 I_2e^2} \cdot R_2 = \frac{m_2}{m_1} (k_i)(k_i) \cdot R_2$$

Where

$$K_e = \frac{m_2}{m_1} (k_i)$$

$$\therefore R_2e = K_e K_i R_2$$

$$\frac{M_2 I_2^2 X_2}{2} = \frac{M_1 I_2e^2 X_2}{2}$$

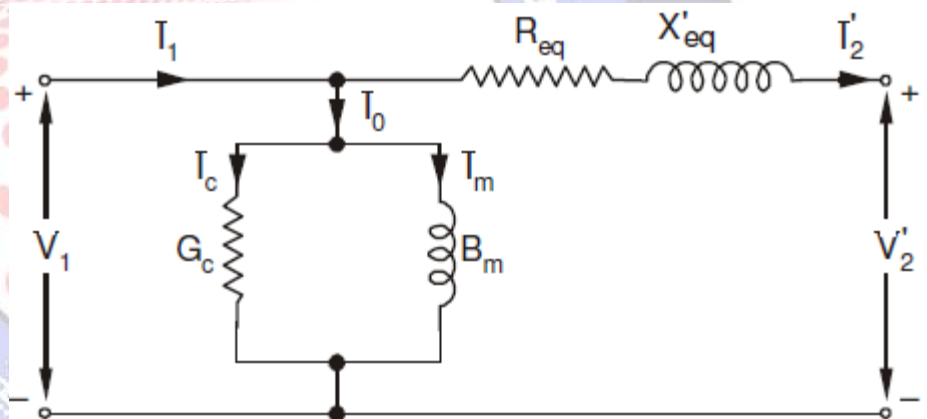
$$\begin{aligned} X_2e &= \frac{m_2}{m_1} \left(\frac{I_2}{I_2e} \right)^2 X_2 \\ &= \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} k_i \right) k_i X_2 \\ &= k_e k_i X_2 \end{aligned}$$

In general, $k_e = k_i = k$ then

$$I_2e = \frac{I_2}{K} \quad , \quad E_2e = E_2k \quad , \quad R_2e = k^2 R_2 \quad , \quad X_2e = k^2 X_2$$

For squirrel-cage motor.

$$m_2 = \frac{s_2}{p_2} \quad , \quad T_2 = 0.5 \quad , \quad K w_2 = 1$$





2-6 Phasor Diagram: -

for ideal motor

$$E_2 \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow \Phi_m$$

$$Z_1=0 \quad p_{cu} \neq 0$$

$$E_1 = E_2 \quad \text{at } S = 1$$

$$F_1 = -F_2, \quad I_1 = -I_2, \quad I_M = 0$$

-FOR ACTUAL MOTOR

$$\text{Excitation mmF } F_e = F_1 + F_2$$

$$I_e = I_1 + I_2e, \quad I_e = I_o, \quad I_e = I_m + I_i$$

Fig.1

$$V_1 = -E_1 + I_1(R_1 + jX_1) \quad \text{-Fig.2}$$

$$v_2 = -E_2S + I_2e Z_2S$$

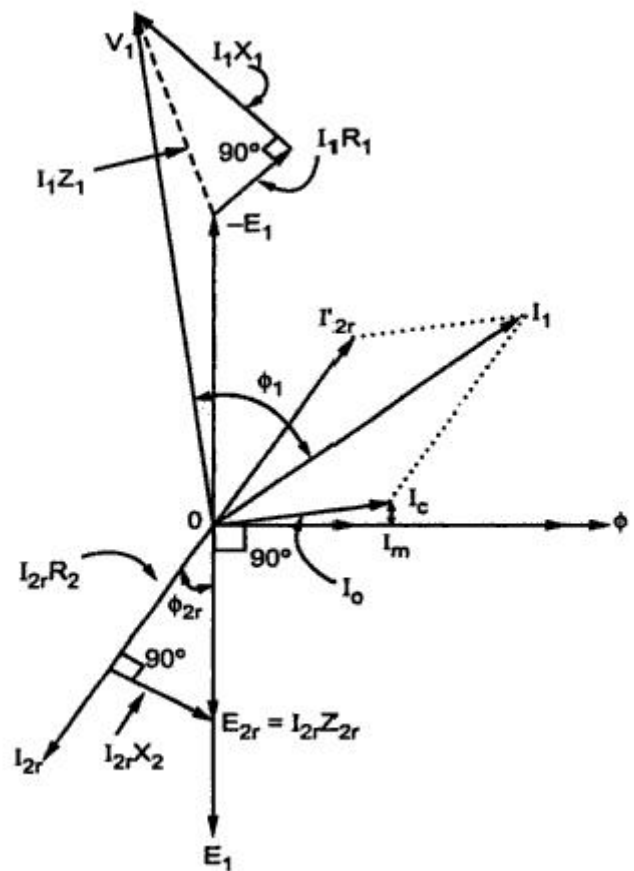
$$= -SE_1 + I_2e(R_2e + jSX_2e)$$

$$= -E_1 + I_2e \left(\frac{R_2e}{s} + jX_2e \right)$$

$$\frac{R_2e}{s} = \frac{R_2e}{s} + R_2e - R_2e$$

$$= R_2e + \left(R_2e \frac{1-s}{s} \right)$$

$$I_2e^2 \frac{R_2e}{s} = I_2e^2 R_2e + I_2e^2 R_2e \frac{1-s}{s} = p_{cu2e} + p_m$$



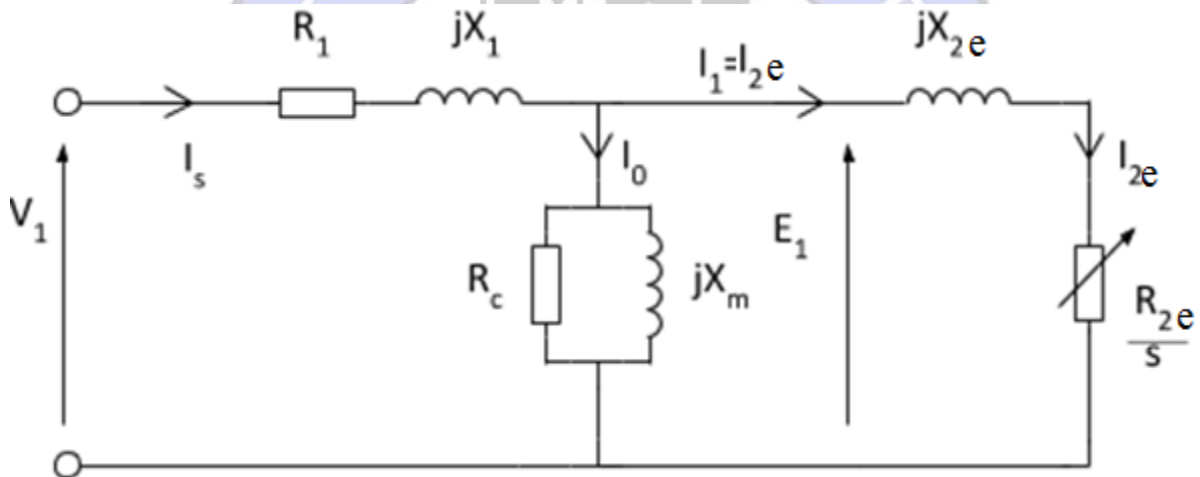
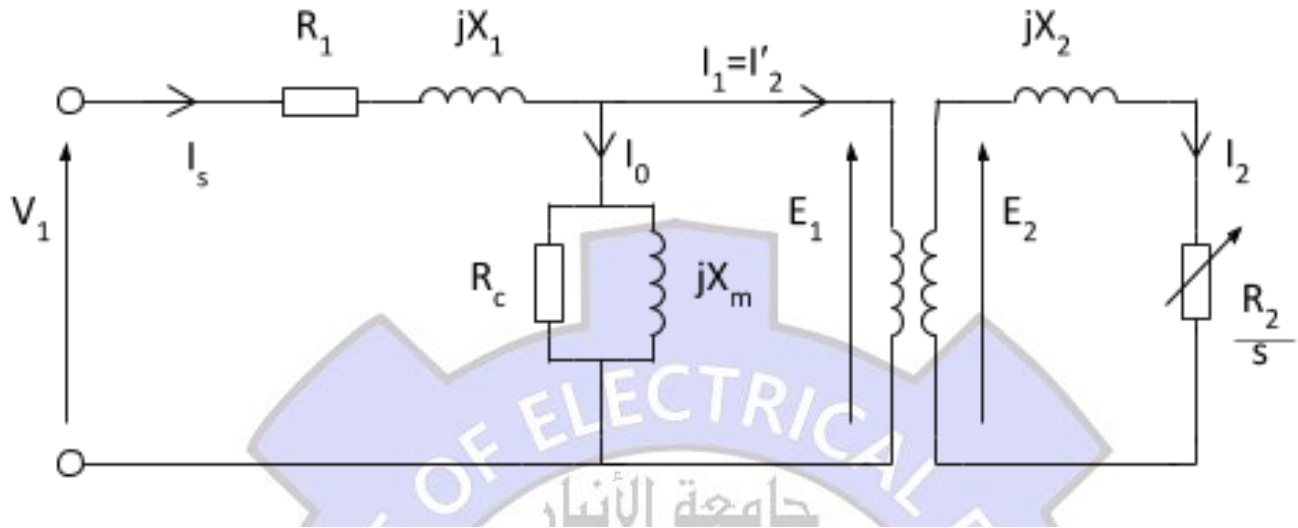
2-7 Equivalent Circuit: -

$$E_1 = I_e Z_e \quad ; \quad E_1 \propto I_e \quad ; \quad Z_e = \text{Excitation impedance}$$



$$Y_e = \frac{1}{z_e} = \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{jX_m} = G_i - jB_m = \text{Admittance}$$

$G_i = \text{conductance}$, $B_m = \text{susceptance}$



$$I_e = \frac{E_i}{Z_e} = E_1 \gamma_e = E_1 G_i - jE_1 B_m$$

$$I_e = I_i + I_m$$

We have: -

$$v_1 = -E_1 + I_1 Z_1$$

$$v_1 = I_e Z_e + I_1 Z_1$$

$$0 = -E_1 + I_2 Z_2 = I_e Z_e + I_2 Z_2$$

$$I_2 Z_2 = I_e Z_e - I_1 Z_1$$

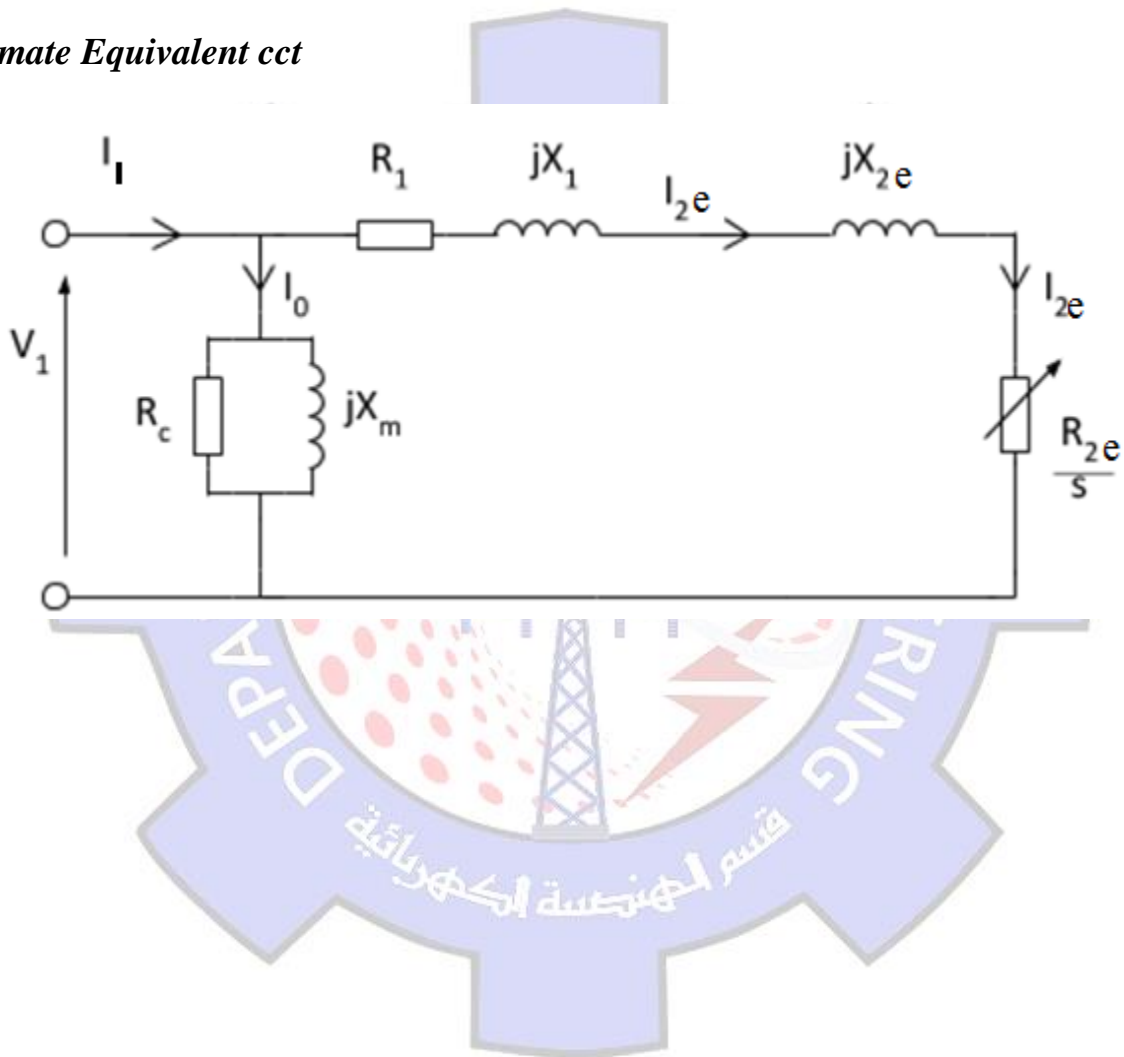


By use this equation we will have

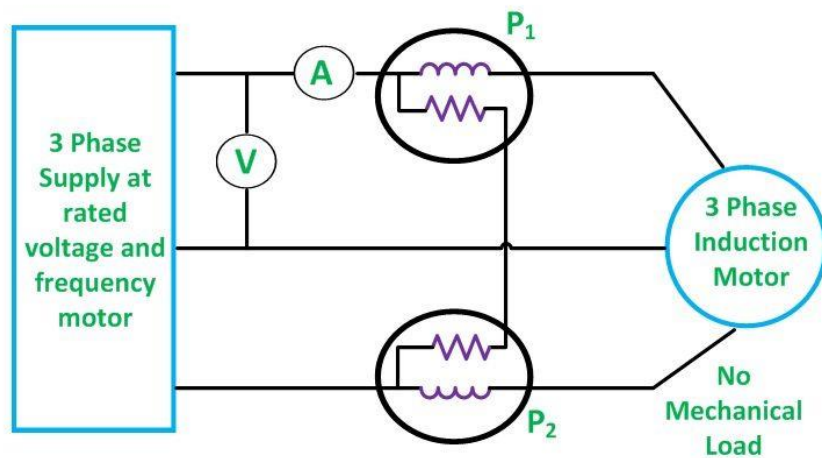
$$I_e = I_1 \frac{z_{2e}}{z_e + z_{2e}}$$

$$V_1 = I_1 \left(Z_1 + \frac{Z_{2e} \cdot Z_e}{Z_e + Z_{2e}} \right) = I_1 Z_t$$

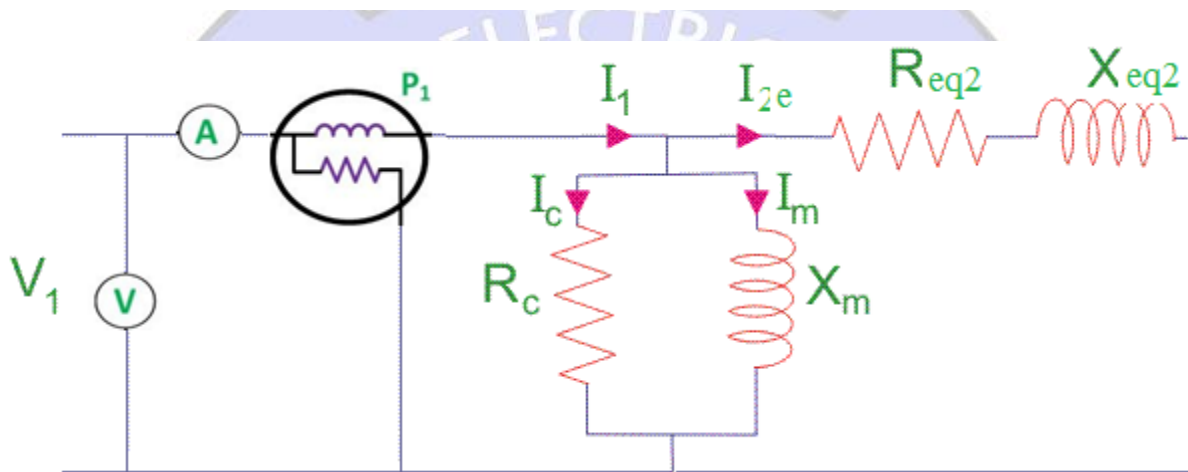
Approximate Equivalent cct



*No-load test



Circuit Globe



V_o, P_o, I_o

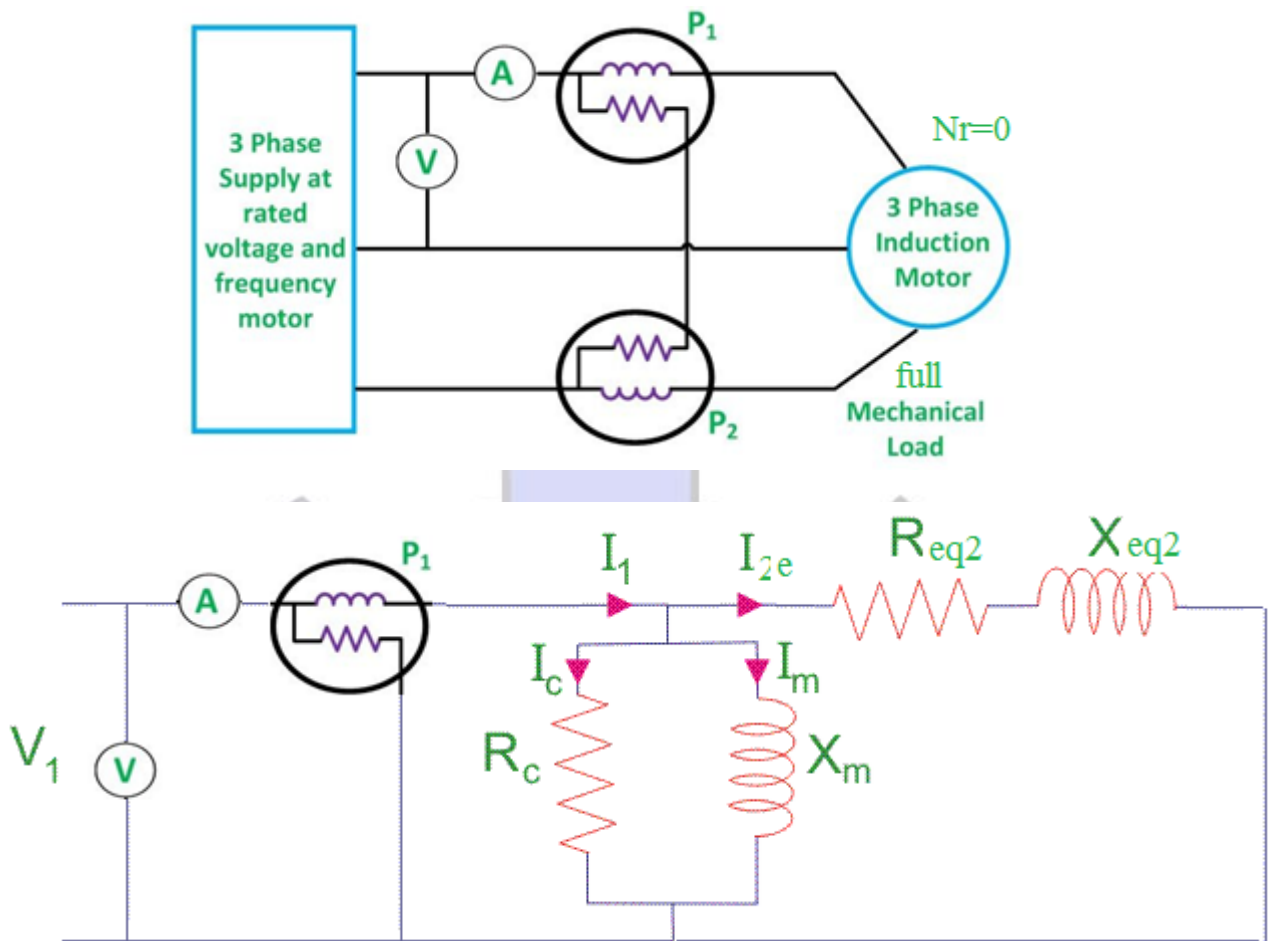
$$I_1 = I_o, V_1 = V_o, I_e = I_1 = I_o$$

$$P_o = v_o I_i = v_o(v_o G_i) = v_o^2 G_i$$

$$G_i = \frac{p_o}{v_o^2} \quad ; \quad I_i = v_o G_i$$

$$I_m = \sqrt{I_o^2 - I_i^2} \quad ; \quad B_m = \frac{I_m}{v_o}$$

*short-circuit test



v_{sc}, I_{sc}, P_{sc}

$$z_{sc} = z_1 + z_{2e} = R_{sc} + jX_{sc} = \frac{v_{sc}}{I_{sc}}$$

$$R_{sc} = \frac{P_{sc}}{I_{sc}^2} = R_1 + R_{2e}$$

$$X_{sc} = X_1 + X_{2e} = \sqrt{Z_{sc}^2 - R_{sc}^2}$$

$$R_{2e} = R_{sc} - R_1$$

$$X_{2e} \cong X_1 = \frac{X_{sc}}{2}$$