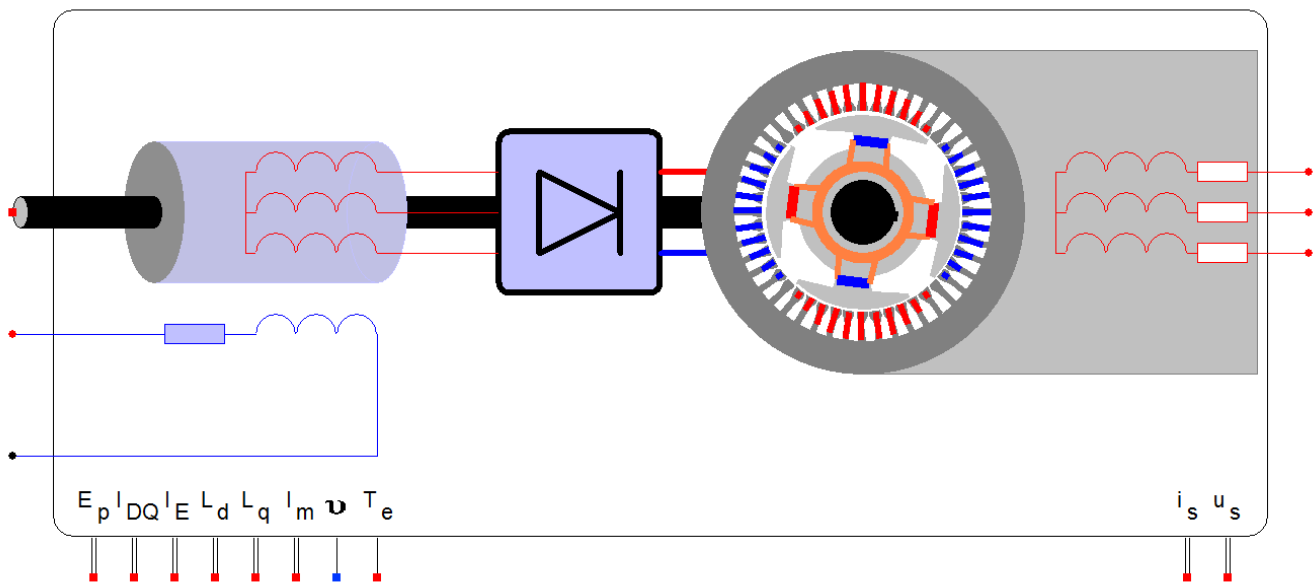


Synchrone machine



S	6	Power in [KVA]
pp	2	Number of pole-paires
U	398.37168574084	Grid voltage Line-Line RMS
U _s	230	Grid voltage Line-Neutral RMS
T	30	Load torque
I	0	Excitation current [A], enter 0 to use the nominal value

Calculate

X _d	26.450[ohm]
L _m	84.193[mH]
P _{mech}	4712.389[Watt]
v	0.903[Rad]
lasthoek	25.879[Degrees]
I _e	12.298[A]
E _{px}	-255.466[V]
E _{py}	201.339[V]
E _{xx}	255.466[V]
E _{xy}	123.931[V]
I _{sx}	4.685[A]
I _{sy}	-9.658[A]
I _s ^{rms}	7.591[A]
cos(phi)	0.900[.]
P _{calculated}	4712.389[Watt]

Synchronous Machine

$$S[\text{VA}] = 6000[\text{kVA}]$$

$$S_b[\text{VA}] = S/3 = 2000[\text{kVA}] \text{ per phase}$$

Line and neutral voltage:

$$U[\text{V}] = 230[\text{Vrms Line-Neutral}] * \sqrt{3} = 398[\text{Vrms Line-Line}]$$

Mechanical power:

$$T_m = 30[\text{Nm}] \text{ and } n = 3000/\text{pp} \Rightarrow \omega = 157.1[\text{Rad/s}]$$

$$P[\text{Watt}] = T_m * \omega = 30 * 157 = 4712[\text{Watt}]$$

Calculate base impedance:

$$Z_b[V] = U^2/S_b = 230 * 230 / 2000 = 52900 / 2000 = 26.45$$

Assume 1 pu for the synchronous impedance/inductance:

$$X_d[\text{ohm}] = Z_b * 1 \text{ p.u.} = 26[\text{ohm}]$$

$$L_d[\text{mH}] = X_d / 314.15927 = 26.45 / 314.15927 = 84[\text{mH}]$$

Calculate load angle from power equation:

$$\sin(\nu) = (X_d * P_m) / (U_s * U_p * 3) = (26.45 * 4712) / (230 * 230 * 3) = 0.785$$

$$\nu = \arcsin(0.785) = 0.9[\text{Rad electric}] = 26[\text{degrees mechanical}]$$

Calculate I_e in case of nominal operation, so $E_p = U_s$

$$I_{e \text{ Nom}} = U * \sqrt{2} / X_d = 1.414 * 230 / 26.45 = 325 / 26.45 = 12.3[\text{A}]$$

Calculate the induced back emf from the rotor field:

$$E_{px}[v] = -\sqrt{2} * U_p * \sin(\nu) = -\sqrt{2} * 230 * \sin(0.9) = -255[v]$$

$$E_{py}[v] = \sqrt{2} * U_p * \cos(\nu) = \sqrt{2} * 230 * \cos(0.9) = 201[v]$$

Note that we are using the maximum amplitude of the voltage, while calculating voltages and currents!

Calculate the voltage U_x between the induced back emf and the grid voltage:

$$U_x(x)[v] = 0 - E_{px} = 0 - (-255) = 255[v]$$

$$U_x(y)[v] = \sqrt{2} * U_s - E_{py} = 325 - 201 = 124[v]$$

$$I = U_x / X_d$$

Stator current lags U_x with 90 degrees:

with xy components $I_x = U_x(y) / X_d$ and $I_y = -U_x(x) / X_d$

$$I_x = U_x(y) / X_d = 124 / 26.45 = 4.7$$

$$I_y = -U_x(x) / X_d = -255 / 26.45 = -9.7$$

RMS value of the stator current:

$$I_s = \sqrt{I_x^2 + I_y^2} / \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{22 + 93} / 1.414 = 7.59$$

and the $\cos(\phi)$

$$\cos(\phi) = -\cos(\text{atan2}(I_x, I_y)) = -\cos(\text{atan2}(4.7, -9.7)) = 0.9$$

from which we can recalculate and check the real power:

$$P = 3 * U_s * I_s * \cos(\phi) = 230 * 7.59 * 0.9 = 4712$$

$$S = 3 * U_s * I_s * \cos(\phi) = 230 * 7.59 * 0.9 = 5238$$