**NAME: ALEGBELEYE OLUWAFEMI OLADIPUPO**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 17/ENG04/011**

**DEPARTMENT: ELECT/ELECT**

ELECTRICAL MACHINE ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION

1.) **How is Power factor correction done by using a synchronous motor?**

The power factor of a synchronous motor is changed with a change in the excitation. When the excitation of the motor is increased, the power factor changes from lagging to unity and then to a leading power factor. This property of the motor is utilized to improve the power factor of the leads, having a low lagging power factor. Normally, when the motor is utilized in this way to improve the factor, the synchronous motor is run without any mechanical load. The excitation is adjusted in such a manner that it works at a leading power factor.

2.) **What is meant by power factor when it comes to synchronous motor?**

 This means that the three phase current entering the stator winding has an angle difference with the voltage. The purpose of using synchronous motors is to use it in leading power factor. By controlling the field current in the rotor.

Synchronous motors are designed to operate at unity (1,0) power factor or 0.8 leading power factor.

3.) **How do synchronous motors improve power factor?**

An over-excited synchronous motor has a leading power factor. This makes it useful for power factor correction of industrial loads. Both transformers and induction motors draw lagging (magnetising) currents from the line. This improves the plant power factor and reduces the reactive current required from the grid.

Like an induction machine, an under excited synchronous machine too will consume reactive power; a properly excited synchronous machine neither consumes nor produce reactive power. This will improve the power factor.

4.) **Why is there better power factor in synchronous motor as compared to that of an equivalent induction motor?**

 A synchronous motor has better power factor as compared to that of an equivalent induction motor. This is mainly because:

 i) Synchronous motor has no slip

ii) Mechanical load on the rotor remains constant

iii) Stator supply is not required to produce magnetic field

iv) Synchronous motor has large air gap

5.) **How can a power factor be controlled in synchronous motors?**

Synchronous motors are used for the power factor correction. Now, since the setup of the magnetic flux (which can be considered as the reactive power component) inside the motor is done by the DC excitation provided on the rotor terminals, the power factor can also be controlled by controlling this DC excitation.

6.) **What happens when synchronous motor operates on no load?**

 A synchronous motor running on no-load with leading power factor-will act as synchronous condenser. The same motor when operated with lagging power factor on no-load will draw a reactive current from the system depending upon the system voltage.

7.) **Why is a synchronous motor is used not used for developing power factors?**

 Like an induction machine, an under excited synchronous machine too will consume reactive power; a properly excited synchronous machine neither consumes nor produces reactive power; an over excited synchronous machine can produce reactive power.

8.) **Why is the efficiency of the synchronous motor greater than the induction motor?**

Efficiency is higher than of an induction motor of the same output and voltage rating because there are neither losses related to slip nor the additional losses due to magnetizing current. With synchronous motors, there is no difference of speed between air gap rotating magnetic field and rotor.

9.) **Why is a fixed power factor used in a motor?**

 Power factor of induction motor depends on load and speed. That of a synchronous might be fixed, usually such motors are huge and therefore their reactive power causes huge losses

10.) **If a synchronous motor has a leading power factor, does this motor consume or supply reactive power?**

The real power has nothing to do with it. The real power will be proportional to the mechanical load. If the motor is uncoupled, it will be (close to) zero, regardless of the reactive situation. If the load is consuming power, the motor will take it from the supply to pass on. If the load is supplying power the converse will apply.

11.) **We use multiple MV synchronous AC motors from 350hp to 2000hp. What is a ballpark efficiency of these motor?**

Large synchronous motors have adjustable power factor. They can even have leading power factor. They are often set this way compensate for all the other induction motors. This can effect the efficiency of the motor depending on load. With the system tuned to near unity the entire distribution system benefits. It is a good way to go. There is not just one type of synchronous motor but they most often do better than standard induction motors.

12.) **Why is the efficiency of a synchronous motor greater?**

Synchronous motor always rotates with synchronous speed, irrespective of the loading conditions. So, the effective output is not reduced, compared to induction motor. So, more efficiency is observed in this case. Also, the operating power factor is constant in synchronous motors. It is also a doubly excited machine, unlike induction motor.

Efficiency is higher than of an induction motor of the same output and voltage rating because there are neither losses related to slip nor the additional losses due to magnetizing current.

13) **Which motor can operate at a high power factor?**

Synchronous machine have separate DC excitation which reduces machine's excitation dependency on main supply, hence better PF. Whereas induction motor have no such provisions, hence low PF .

14.) **How is the power factor considered in an induction motor?**

Power factor is a number which in very small length tells us about the efficiency of an AC machine like induction motor. As we know, in an inductive load current lags the voltage by a certain angle. Higher the lag, lesser will be the power factor. The cosine of the angle between Voltage and Current is called power factor.

15.) **How does a synchronous motor work as a power factor corrector?**

 An over-excited synchronous motor has a leading power factor. This makes it useful for power factor correction of industrial loads. Both transformers and induction motors draw lagging (magnetising) currents from the line. This improves the plant power factor and reduces the reactive current required from the grid.