OFOTOKU DESMOND .O

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

EEE326 ASSIGNMENT

1.) 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. The synchronous motor

is then referred to a synchronous condenser.

2.) 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

3.) 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.

4.) 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 airgap

5.) Synchronous motors are used for the power factor correction. Now,

since the set up 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.) 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.) 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.) 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.) 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.) 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.) 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.) 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.

13.) Synchronous machine have separate DC excitation which reduces

machine's excitation dependency on main supply, hence better PF.

Where as induction motor have no such provisions, hence low PF .

14.) 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.) 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

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reactive current required from the grid.