## School of Electrical, Electronics and Communication Engineering

Course Code: BTEE2006 Course Name: Electrical Machine-1

Commutation in DC Machines

**Acknowledgement:** The materials presented in this lecture has been taken from open source, reference books etc. This can be used only for student welfare and academic purpose.

#### Recap

- \*Armature reaction in DC generators
- ❖ Geometrical Neutral axis (GNA)
- ❖ Magnetic Neutral axis (MNA)
- ❖ Position of GNA and MNA against armature reaction
- Compensating winding and its position as well as connection

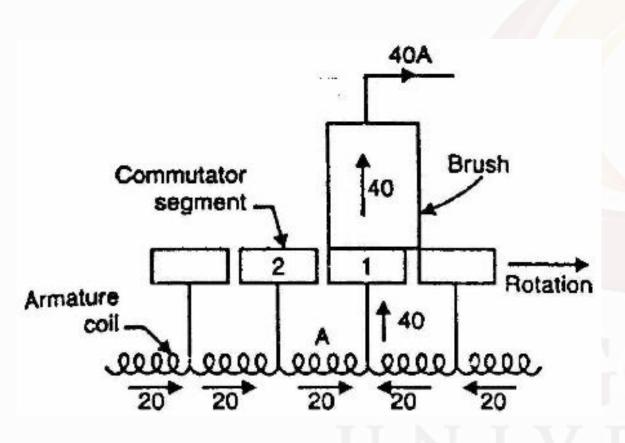
## Lecture-15 Objectives

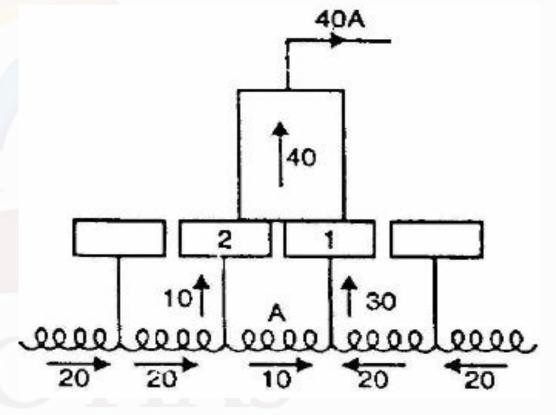
- Commutation Process in DC generator
- **❖** Ideal Characteristics
- Practical Characteristics
- Methods of improving
- \*Resistance Commutation Method
- EMF Commutation Method
- Applications

## Commutation in DC Generators

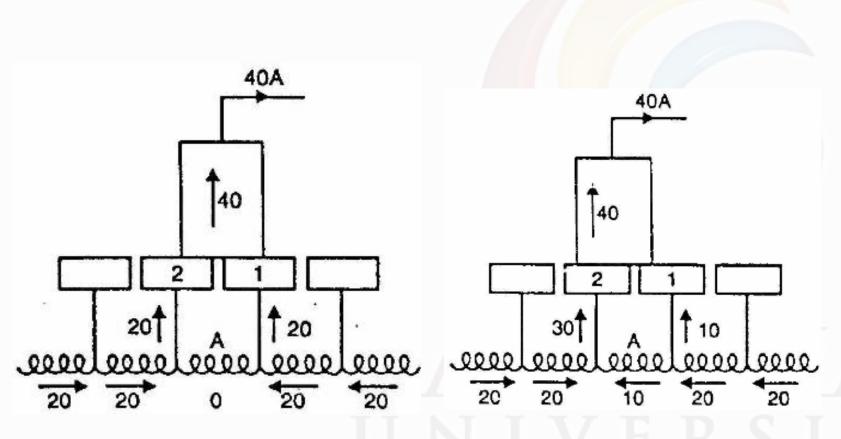
- The brief period during which the coil remains short circuited is known as commutation period T<sub>C</sub>.
- If the current reversal is completed by the end of commutation period, it is called ideal commutation.
- If the current reversal is not completed by that time, then sparking occurs between the brush and the commutator which results in progressive damage to both.

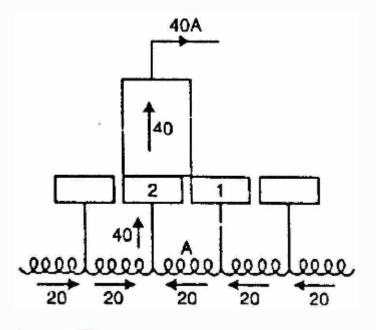
## **Ideal Commutation**



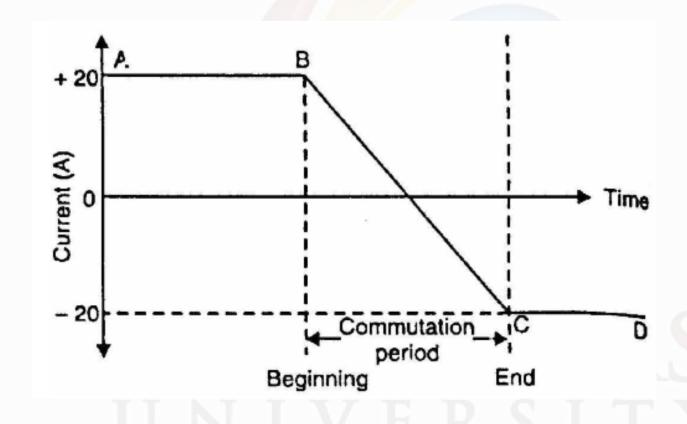


## **Ideal Commutation**





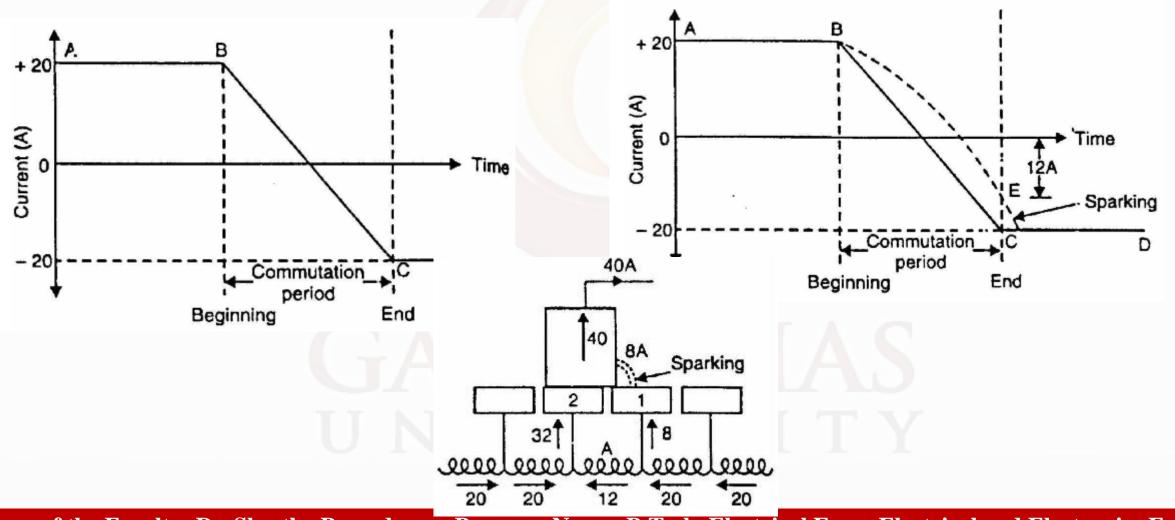
## **Ideal Commutation**



## **Practical Difficulties**

- •Armature coils have appreciable inductance.
- •When the current in the coil undergoing commutation changes, self-induced e.m.f. is produced in the coil.
- •This is called reactance voltage and it opposes the change of current in the coil undergoing commutation.
- •Hence change of current in the coil undergoing commutation occurs more slowly.

## **Practical Difficulties**



## Methods of Improving Commutation

- ❖ Improving commutation means to make current reversal in the short-circuited coil as spark-less as possible.
- \* The following are the two principal methods of improving commutation:
  - \* Resistance commutation
  - **E.M.F.** commutation

## Resistance commutation

- ❖ The contact resistance between the brush and the commutator is made large so as to control the current during commutation.
- This is achieved by using carbon brushes (instead of Cu brushes) which have high contact resistance.

### E.M.F. commutation

- •An arrangement is made to neutralize the reactance voltage by producing a reversing voltage in the coil undergoing commutation.
- •The reversing voltage acts in opposition to the reactance voltage and neutralizes it to some extent.
- •If the reversing voltage is equal to the reactance voltage, the effect of the latter is completely wiped out and we get spark-less commutation.

# Applications of D.C Generators Shunt Generators:

- ✓ as source for electro plating
- ✓ for battery recharging
- ✓ as exciters for AC generators

#### **Series Generators:**

- ✓ as boosters to compensate voltage drop
- ✓ as exciter for DC locomotive for regenerative braking
- ✓ as source for series arc lighting

## Summary

- Commutation Process in DC generator
- ❖ Ideal Characteristics and Practical Characteristics
- Methods of improving
- Applications