

Jean-Marc Chapallaz, Jacques Dos Ghali,
Peter Eichenberger, Gerhard Fischer

Manual on Induction Motors Used as Generators

A Publication of
Deutsches Zentrum für Entwicklungstechnologien – GATE
A Division of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
GmbH



The authors:

Jean-Marc Chapallaz is a Swiss electro-mechanical engineer specialized in the design of hydraulic machinery and equipment. He worked in industry both at home and abroad for over ten years. In 1981, he established his own company of consulting engineers, mainly engaged in energy and water supply projects. He has designed and implemented around 20 micro-hydropower plants ranging from 0,5 to 450 kW power output.

His engagement in development cooperation includes short term consultancy missions for hydropower projects in Asia and the Caribbean, the organization of training courses for hydropower engineers and other contributions to programmes of technology transfer.

Jacques Dos Ghali, is a senior lecturer at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne. After ten years in industry (electrical power stations and networks) he was appointed to the electricity department of the Federal Institute of Technology in 1970. His activities in the field of micro-hydropower include the development of an electronic load controller and lectures on electrical engineering for hydropower training courses. His involvement in development cooperation is mainly in the field of energy planning, the establishment of master plans and education programmes, and the implementation of electric laboratories in universities and technical colleges in various countries in Africa.

Peter Eichenberger has been working with J.-M. Chapallaz, Consulting Engineers since 1990. He has a background in civil engineering and hydraulics, and spent a number of years with other Swiss civil engineering consultants mainly on rural development projects. Prior to joining J.-M. Chapallaz, he worked as a senior development adviser in a pump lift irrigation project in Sumatra, Indonesia.

Gerhard Fischer is a German mechanical engineer specialized in hydraulic machinery and governing systems. After graduating from the Institute of Hydraulic Machinery in Stuttgart, he spent six years as a researcher there, working on improved turbine and governor designs for both industrialized and developing countries. In 1988, he joined J.-M. Chapallaz, Consulting Engineers where he cooperated in the design of micro-hydropower plants and turbines. He carried out various short-term consultancy missions for development aid projects in Africa, the Caribbean and Columbia.

Die Deutsche Bibliothek – CIP-Einheitsaufnahme

Manual on induction motors used as generators : a publication of Deutsches Zentrum für Entwicklungstechnologien – GATE, a division of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH / Jean-Marc Chapallaz ... – Braunschweig : Vieweg 1992

(MHPG series harnessing water power on a small scale ; Vol. 10)

ISBN 3-528-02068-7

NE: Chapallaz, Jean-Marc; Deutsches Zentrum für Entwicklungstechnologien <Eschborn>; Mini Hydro Power Group: MHPG series harnessing ...

The author's opinion does not necessarily represent the view of the publisher.

All rights reserved.

© Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Eschborn 1992

Published by Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Braunschweig

Vieweg is a subsidiary company of the Bertelsmann Publishing Group International.

Printed in the Federal Republic of Germany by Lengericher Handelsdruckerei, Lengerich

ISBN 3-528-02068-7

0. PREFACE

This handbook sets out to indicate how an induction motor could be used as generator, in the following abbreviated to IMAG. In addition to providing a practical selection method for IMAGs, the handbook covers all aspects related to the operation and control of the machine, safety and protection of the electrical installation and its economic advantage in comparison with synchronous generators

generators.

The contents of this handbook should be helpful to engineers and technicians engaged in micro-hydropower projects. It is not only intended for the hydropower engineer specialized in electrical engineering but rather for all those faced with the problem of electricity generation at a reasonable cost. The formal theory of electrical engineering used in the book has been simplified in order that the non-specialized mechanical, civil, rural or agricultural engineer should be able to follow all aspects covered by the book and to undertake the necessary computations without difficulty.

Moreover, Appendix A provides a short introduction into the basics of electrical engineering. It should be studied previously to the main text by those not being familiar with electricity generation and distribution.

S.I. units have been used throughout the book and standard symbols for physical properties employed.

The authors would like to express their special thanks to Prof. Simond of the Electrical Department at the Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (Switzerland) for his valuable support and assistance. Acknowledgments are also due to the following individuals and firms for their helpful criticism and supply of data:

- Messrs. Alex Arter and Jorge Senn, SKAT, Switzerland
- Mr. Berger, Geb. Meier AG, manufacturer of electrical machinery, Zurich
- Mr. H. Brüniger, Electrical Engineering, Chur, Switzerland
- Mr. B. Oettli, former engineer with BYS, Nepal
- Mr. Schoch, SRE electricity company, Clarens, Switzerland
- Mr. Schopfer, Federal Inspectorate of Electrical Power Supply and Distribution, Lausanne, Switzerland
- Mr. Nigel Smith, Trent Polytechnic; Nottingham, UK

HOW TO USE THE MANUAL

Chapter 2 introduces the basic principles of synchronous and induction generators (or IMAGs), their advantages and drawbacks. The handbook does not cover the generator as an isolated part of a micro-hydropower plant (MHP) but stresses the interdependence of the hydraulic, generating and consumer system. Various combinations in which an IMAG might be installed are examined: operation in parallel to a large grid, in parallel to other MHPs (minigrid) or as a stand-alone electricity generating unit.

To help the reader understand the working principle of an induction machine, a simplified theory including the differences between the (normal) motor operation and the generating mode is presented in Chapter 3.

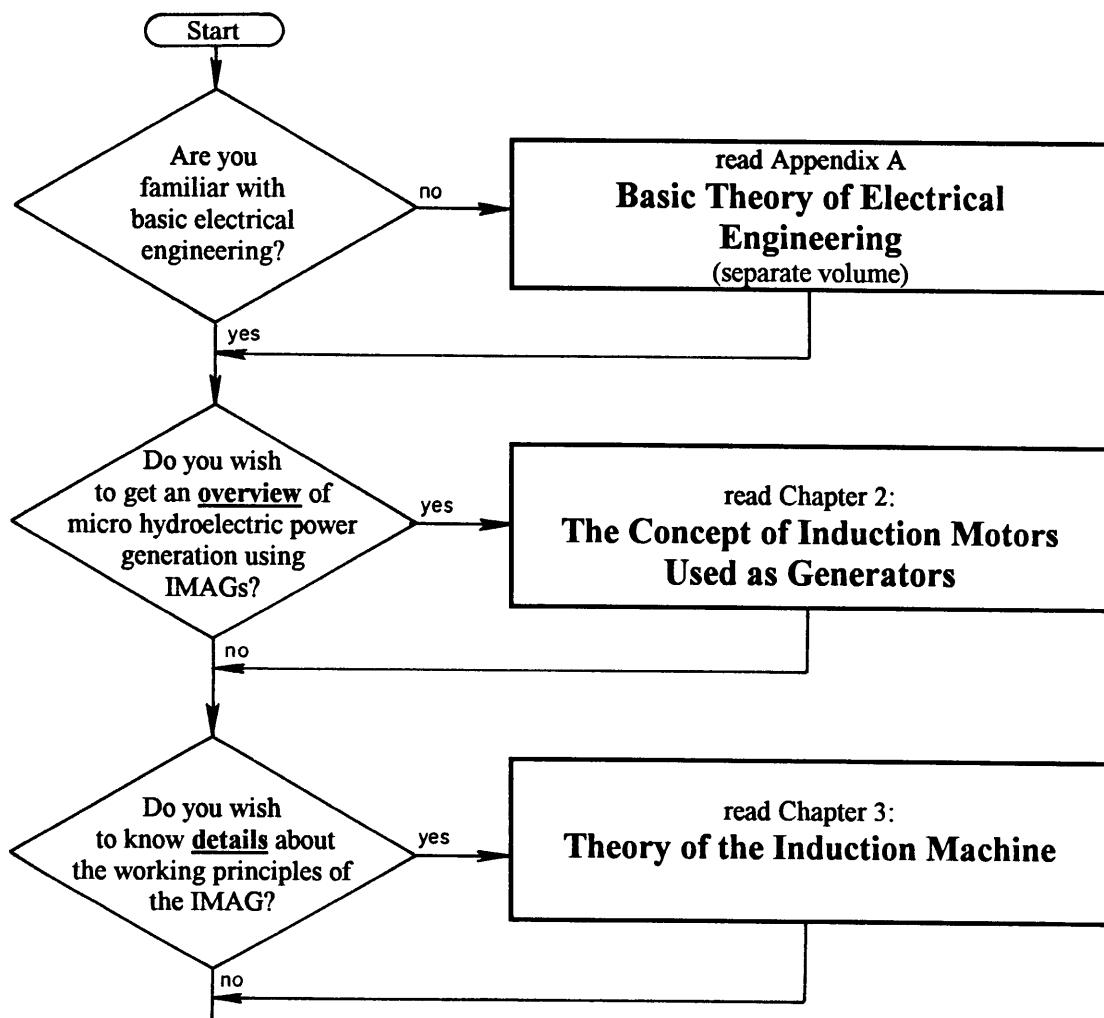
Chapter 4 proposes a practical selection procedure with diagrams based on test results of standard induction motors.

Chapter 5 deals with the operation and control of an MHP equipped with an IMAG while Chapter 6 provides a general overview of safety and protection measures required in small-scale electricity generation and distribution schemes.

A simple method of dealing with economics in conjunction with energy production is proposed in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 includes a number of worked examples which show step by step the procedure of selecting an IMAG and comparing it with conventional generators.

The flowchart of Figure 0.1 below provides an overview of the contents of the manual; it should be seen as a guide to readers of different levels and interests on how to use the handbook in its most effective way.

FIGURE 0.1 :
Guide through the handbook



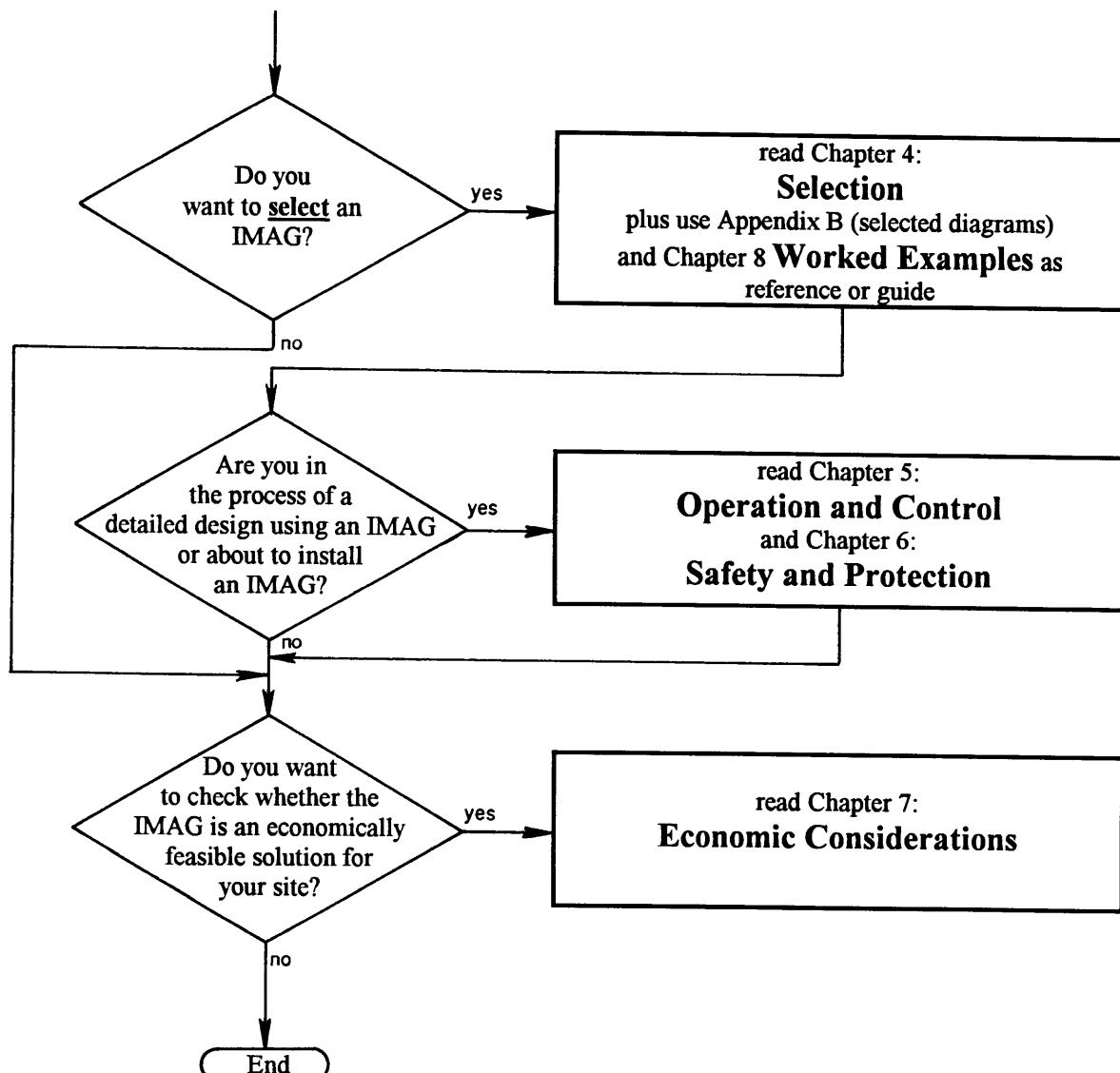


TABLE OF CONTENTS

0. PREFACE	III
HOW TO USE THE MANUAL	V
1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	1
2. THE CONCEPT OF INDUCTION MOTORS USED AS GENERATORS	
2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 Induction versus Synchronous Generator	
2.2.1 Working Principle of a Synchronous Generator	3
2.2.2 Working Principle of an Induction Machine	5
2.3 System Components of an MHP with Stand-alone Electricity Generation.....	7
2.3.1 Possible Applications of Induction Motors as Generators in MHPs	8
2.3.2 The Hydraulic System and its Effect on the Choice of the Generator.....	9
2.3.3 The Consumer System and its Effect on the Choice of the Generator	10
2.3.4 Governors and Controllers Required by Synchronous or Induction Generators.....	10
2.4 Pros and Cons of Induction Motors Used as Generators	12
2.5 Suitable IMAGs.....	14
2.6 Conclusions	14
3. THEORY OF THE THREE-PHASE INDUCTION MACHINE	
3.1 General Design Features of the Induction Machine	15
3.2 Working Principle of an Induction Machine	
3.2.1 The Rotating Magnetic Field	17
3.2.2 Slip and Rotor Speed	18
3.2.3 Induced Voltage and Frequency.....	19
3.2.4 The Equivalent Circuit	19
3.2.5 Operation at no Load	22
3.2.6 Operation under Load.....	22
3.2.7 The Flow of Power of an Induction Machine in Motor Operation.....	24
3.3 The Induction Machine in Generator Mode	
3.3.1 General	26
3.3.2 Reactive Power Requirement and cosf in Generator Operation.....	27
3.3.3 The Effect of Saturation.....	28
3.3.4 The Self-Excited Generator	29
3.3.5 The Problem of Voltage and Frequency Control of the Induction Generator in Isolated Operation.....	30
3.4 Induction Machine Characteristics	
3.4.1 Torque.....	32
3.4.2 Rotor bar construction	33
3.4.3 Presentation of Induction Machine Performance	35
3.4.4 The Circle Diagram.....	37
4. SELECTING AN INDUCTION MOTOR TO BE USED AS A GENERATOR	
4.1 Mechanical Design and Rating Plate Data of Induction Motors	
4.1.1 Motor Size and Standard Mounting Designs.....	39
4.1.2 Rating Plate.....	40
4.2 General Considerations on Selection.....	43
4.3 Practical Selection Methods	
4.3.1 Selection Criteria - Suitable Machines.....	45
4.3.2 Selection Procedure	47
a) electrical limit ($I < I_{in}$)	47
b) thermal limit (permissible temperature rise).....	48
4.3.3 Generator efficiency and power factor at part-load.....	51
4.3.4 Summary of the selection procedure	54
4.3.5 Example.....	55
4.4 Determination of IMAG performance from test results.....	56

5. OPERATION AND CONTROL

5.1 Operation in Parallel with a Large Grid	
5.1.1 Start-up	58
5.1.2 Compensation of the Reactive Power Demand	59
5.1.3 Example on power factor correction for parallel operation	60
5.1.4 Compensation at part-load operation	61
5.1.5 Safety and Control Equipment for parallel operation	
Grid Protection	62
Internal Protection and Control	62
Optimization of energy production - Water level control	65
5.2 Operation in Parallel with a Synchronous Generator (Minigrid).....	66
5.3 Stand-alone Electricity Generation	
5.3.1 General	67
5.3.2 The Ungoverned Plant at Constant Load.....	69
Start-up	69
Sizing Capacitors.....	70
De-excitation	72
Protection Required	73
5.3.3 The hand-regulated plant with stepped capacitors.....	73
Sizing Capacitors.....	74
5.3.4 IMAG in Conjunction with a Load Controller	75
5.4 Three-Phase Motor as Single-Phase Generator	
5.4.1 General	78
5.4.2 Balancing the single-phase load over the three phases of the IMAG - the C-2C connection.....	78
5.5 What to do if the expected power output of the selected IMAG is not attained	
5.5.1 Parallel Operation	80
5.5.2 Stand-alone Electricity Generation	81
5.6 Overview of monitoring equipment and protection required in MHPs using an IMAG.....	83

6. SAFETY AND PROTECTION

6.1 General.....	86
6.2 The Danger of Electricity	
6.2.1 To People	86
6.2.2 To Installations.....	86
6.3 Responsibilities in case of electrical accidents and damage	87
6.4 Fault Conditions and Protective Measures	
6.4.1 Protection of People - System Earthing	87
6.4.2 Protection of the Electrical Installation	89
6.5. Equipment	
6.5.1 Switchgear	91
6.5.2 Overcurrent protection devices	91
6.5.3 Overvoltage protection devices	93
6.6 Particularities of IMAGs	
6.6.1 The problem of third-harmonic currents	94
6.6.2 System Earthing and Internal Connection of IMAGs (Y or D)	94
6.6.3 The IMAG - an inherently overload-safe generator.....	96

7. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 General.....	97
7.2 Simple Methods of Comparing Project Costs and Benefits	97
7.2.1 Identifying Project Costs.....	97
7.2.2 Identifying Project Benefits.....	100
A) Parallel Operation with a grid	100
B) Stand-alone electricity generation	102

8. WORKED EXAMPLES

8.1 Parallel operation.....	105
8.2 Stand-alone operation.....	111

Appendices:

Appendix A: BASIC THEORY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Electrical Circuit	115
1.2 Voltage.....	115
1.3 Current.....	115
1.4 Effects of Current Flow.....	116
1.5 Power	116
2. DIRECT CURRENT (DC)	
2.1 Resistance	
2.1.1 General Formulae.....	117
2.1.2 Ohm's Law	118
2.1.3 Power Losses - Joule's Law.....	118
2.1.4 Connection of Resistances	119
2.2 Capacitance of Capacitors	
2.2.1 General	121
2.2.2 Capacitance.....	121
2.2.3 Variation of Current and Voltage	121
2.2.4 Stored Energy of a Capacitor	123
2.2.5 Connection of Capacitors.....	124
3. MAGNETISM - ELECTROMAGNETISM	
3.1 Effects of Magnetism	126
3.2 Magnetism and Electric Current	127
3.3 Magnetic Flux and Magnetic Flux Density.....	128
3.4 Magnetic Characteristic - Magnetization Curve	128
3.5 Generation of an Electromagnetic Force	130
4. INDUCED VOLTAGE	
4.1 General.....	133
4.2 Self-Induction.....	136
4.3 Transformer Induced Voltage	136
4.4 Eddy Currents.....	138
5. INDUCTANCE	
5.1 Definition	139
5.2 Connection of Inductances	141
5.2.1 Inductors in series	141
5.2.2 Inductors in parallel	141
6. DC GENERATORS AND MOTORS	
6.1 Working Principle of a DC Generator	142
6.2 Working Principle of a DC Motor	143
7. ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC)	
7.1 Advantages of Alternating Current	144
7.2 Characteristics of the AC signal.....	144
7.3 Phasor Diagrams	146
7.4 Notations and Definitions	147
7.5 Power in AC.....	148
7.6 Power factor, $\cos \phi$	152
7.7 Circuit Elements in AC	
7.7.1 Pure Resistive Circuit	154
7.7.2 Pure Inductive Circuit.....	155
7.7.3 Pure Capacitive Circuit.....	156
7.8 Impedance Z in Series Connections	157

7.9 Impedance Z in Parallel Connections	158
7.10 Resonance	
7.10.1 Resonance for series connection of L and C	161
7.10.2 Resonance for parallel connection of L and C	161
7.11 Correction of the Power Factor cos phi	
7.11.1 General.....	162
7.11.2 Calculation of the Compensating Capacitance	163
8. THREE-PHASE SYSTEM	
8.1 General.....	165
8.2 Generating Three-Phase Voltage and Current.....	165
8.3 Connections	
8.3.1 Definitions	166
8.3.2 Star or Wye Connection.....	167
8.3.3 Delta Connection.....	169
8.3.4 Power in three-phase systems	170
8.3.5 Conclusion	171
8.4 Rotor Speed and Generated Frequency	171
8.5. Three-Phase Systems and Consumer Load	172
8.6 Power Factor Correction in Three-Phase Systems.....	173
9. VOLTAGE DROP AND CONDUCTOR SIZE	
9.1 General.....	175
9.2 Voltage Drop in DC.....	175
9.3 Voltage Drop in Single-Phase AC	
9.3.1 Considering line resistance only	175
9.3.2 Considering resistance and inductance of a line.....	176
9.4 Voltage Drop in Three-Phase AC.....	177
10. ANSWERS TO THE EXAMPLES	
10.1 Example 1 / page 120	178
10.2 Example 2 / page 124.....	179
10.3 Example 3 / page 125	180
10.4 Example 4 / page 164	180
10.5 Example 5 / page 173	183
10.6 Example 6 / page 174'.....	186
10.7 Example 7 / page 177.....	186
Appendix B:	
SELECTED DIAGRAMS AND TABLES FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DESIGN	
B1) Standard Wire and Cable Sections and Permissible Currents (Heating)	188
B2) End-use appliances and their approximate power demand.....	189
B3) Efficiency and $\cos \phi$ versus power for induction motors	190
B4) Slip versus power for induction machines (non-saturated motors)	191
B5) General range of efficiencies for synchronous generators	192
B6) General range of efficiencies for transmission gearings (flat and V-belts, gear-boxes).....	193
B7) Turbine types and specific speeds in function of head and flow	194
B8) Turbine efficiencies (at nominal flow).....	195
B9) Turbine efficiencies (at part flow)	196

Appendix C:**NO-LOAD AND BLOCKED-ROTOR TESTS AND DETERMINATION OF THE CIRCLE DIAGRAM**

1. General.....	197
2. Measurement of stator resistance	197
3. No-Load Test.....	197
4. Blocked-Rotor Test.....	199
5. Determination of the Circle	201
6. Example	
6.1 Motor data (from rating plate):	203
6.2 Motor resistances (using an Ω -meter)	203
6.3 No-load test.....	203
6.4 Blocked-rotor test	204
6.5 Determination of the circle.....	204

Appendix D:**MEASURING TECHNIQUES AND REQUIRED EQUIPMENT**

1. Accuracy of Measurements	205
2. Voltage Measurement	205
3. Current Measurement	205
4. Active Power Measurement by Means of Wattmeters	
4.1 Principle of a Wattmeter.....	206
4.2 Current Transformer	207
4.3 The Constant of a Wattmeter.....	207
4.4 Active Power Measurement in a Three-Phase System	
4.4.1 By Means of a Single Wattmeter	208
4.4.2 By Means of Three Wattmeters	209
4.4.3 By Means of Two Wattmeters - Connection according to Aron.....	210
5. Active Power Measurement by Means of a kW-Hour Meter	210
6. Portable Instruments - Multimeters.....	211

Appendix E:**LIST OF MANUFACTURERS OF INDUCTION GENERATOR CONTROLLERS**

212
213

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>SI-Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
α	$^{\circ}$	Angle
Φ	$\text{Wb} = \text{V s}$	Magnetic flux
ϕ	$^{\circ}$	Phase angle
η	-	Efficiency
μ	Vs/Am	Permeability of a magnetic circuit
ρ	$\Omega \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$	Resistivity of conductor material
ρ	kg/m^3	Density
Ω	rad/s	Angular speed
τ	s	Time constant
Δ	-	Delta connection
Y	-	Star (Wye) connection

<i>Subscripts</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
0	No load
1	Phase 1 / Primary winding (transformer)
2	Phase 2 / Secondary winding (transformer)
3	Phase 3
C	Capacitive
Cu	Copper
eff	Effective values
el	Electric
Fe	Iron
i	Instantaneous value
L	Inductive
n	Nominal value
g	Generator mode
m	Motor operation
m	Magnetizing
mec	Mechanical
r	Rotor
s	Stator
st	Starting

LIST OF SYMBOLS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>S.I. Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
A	m^2	Area
a	-	Inflation rate
B	$\text{T} = \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$	Magnetic induction or magnetic flux density
C	$\text{F} = \text{A s} / \text{V}$	Capacitance
g	m/s^2	Gravitational acceleration
E	$\text{Ws} (\text{or kWh})$	Electric energy
F	N	Force
f	Hz	Frequency
H	A/m	Magnetic field strength
H	m	Turbine pressure head (liquid column)
I	A	Current
I_μ	A	Magnetizing current
i	-	Interest rate
l	m	Length
L	$\text{H} = \text{Vs/A}$	Inductance
N	-	Number of turns of a coil / North pole / Neutral
n	1/min, rpm	Rotational speed
n_s	1/min, rpm	Synchronous speed
P	W	(Active) power
p	-	Number of pole pairs
R	Ω	Ohmic resistance
S	VA	Apparent power / South pole
s		Slip
t	s	Time
T	$^\circ \text{C}$	Temperature
T	Nm	Torque
Q	Var	Reactive power
Q	m^3 / s	Flow, discharge
U	V	Voltage
v	m / s	Velocity
X	Ω	Reactance
X_m	Ω	Magnetizing reactance
X_σ	Ω	Leakage reactance
Z	Ω	Impedance

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternating current
DC	Direct current
AVR	Automatic voltage regulator (of synchronous generators)
IMAG	Induction motor as generator
IGC	Induction generator controller
ELC	Electronic load controller
IP	International protection
LV	Low voltage
MV	Medium voltage
HV	High voltage
MHP	Micro hydropower / micro-hydropower plant
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PAT	Pump as turbine
PE	Protective earthing
RMS	Root mean square values (effective values)
RF	Recovery factor (economics)
rpm	Revolutions per minute
C-2C	System of connecting capacitors on a three-phase IMAG serving a single phase load