

The background of the entire cover is a close-up photograph of a ship's hull. The hull is dark teal or grey with visible rivets. A white anchor chain runs diagonally across the frame. In the top right corner, there is a large, bold white number '7'.

CHRISTOPHER LAVERS & EDMUND G R KRAAL

REEDS MARINE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

# ADVANCED ELECTROTECHNOLOGY

For Marine Engineers

BLOOMSBURY

# CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>THE S.I. SYSTEM</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>1 TRANSFORMER OPERATION</b>	<b>1</b>
Brief Early History of the Transformer	2
Principle of Operation	2
The e.m.f. Equation	5
The Transformer on No Load	7
Primary phasor diagram	7
Secondary phasor diagram	8
Combined phasor diagram	9
Voltage and turns relationship	10
The Transformer on Load	11
On-load phasor diagram	12
On-load voltage diagram	15
Referred Values of Resistance, Reactance and Impedance	18
Transformer Efficiency	20
Efficiency	21
<b>2 THE TRANSFORMER (TESTING AND EFFICIENCY)</b>	<b>25</b>
The Combined Phasor Diagram	26
The Equivalent Circuit	29
Voltage Regulation	30
Internal Voltage-Drop Formula (For Approximation)	35
Transformer Testing	38
The open-circuit test	38
The short-circuit test	40
Direct-Loading Test (Sumpner's Test)	42
Percentage Resistance, Reactance and Impedance	43
Efficiency	44
Conditions for maximum efficiency	45
Conditions for all-day efficiency	46
<b>3 THE TRANSFORMER APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>50</b>
Instrument Transformers	50
The current transformer (C.T.)	51
The voltage transformer (V.T.)	57
The Auto-Transformer	58
Fixed ratio type	58

Variable ratio type	61
Three-phase transformation	63
Methods of connection	65
The Saturable Reactor	68
The transductor	70
The magnetic amplifier	70
Solid-State Transformers	78
<b>4 D.C. MACHINES</b>	<b>82</b>
Testing of D.C. Machines	82
Output	83
Efficiency	84
Losses	84
Testing methods	87
D.C. Generators in Parallel	98
Parallel operation	98
Load sharing	101
Commutation and Armature Reaction	104
Commutation	104
Armature reaction	110
Special D.C. Machines	115
The rotary transformer	115
The rotary converter	116
The rotating amplifier	116
<b>5 D.C. RECTIFICATION</b>	<b>119</b>
Electromagnetic Induction	120
Inductance	120
The Direct Current <i>LR</i> Circuit	121
Growth of current	122
Decay of current	126
The field switch and discharge resistor	128
The Direct Current <i>CR</i> Circuit	130
Growth of current	131
Discharge conditions	133
The Alternating Currents <i>LR</i> and <i>CR</i> Circuit	135
Current asymmetry	135
Rectification	137
Terms	137
Rectifier arrangements	137
Battery charging by rectifier	148

<b>6 THE A.C. GENERATOR</b>	<b>151</b>
The A.C. Generator	152
Rotating-armature type	152
Rotating-field type	153
Excitation Arrangements	156
Rotary excitation systems	157
Static excitation systems	159
The Speed-Frequency Equation	162
E.M.F. equation	163
Waveform of generated e.m.f.	169
Stator Windings	175
Types of windings	176
The Alternator on Load	179
<b>7 THE MARINE ALTERNATOR</b>	<b>185</b>
The Rotating Magnetic Field	186
Armature reaction	193
The phasor diagram (continued)	195
Prediction of voltage regulation	199
Synchronising torque	203
<b>8 THE INDUCTION MOTOR</b>	<b>211</b>
Principle of Operation	212
Rotor to stator relationships	214
Relation between rotor loss, rotor input power and rotor output	217
Torque conditions	218
The phasor diagram	225
The Circle Diagram	228
Explanation of the circle diagram	230
Testing procedure	231
Construction of the circle diagram	232
<b>9 A.C. MACHINES - OPERATION</b>	<b>240</b>
A.C. Generators	240
A.C. generators in parallel	241
The synchroscope	242
Parallel operation	243
Load sharing	250
The Synchronous Motor	255
Operating action	255
Starting	258

Induction Motors	260
Starting	260
Speed and torque control	264
Speed adjustment	268
<b>10 ELECTRONIC EMISSION PROCESSES AND DEVICES</b>	<b>272</b>
Electron Emission	273
Thermionic Emission	274
The Vacuum Diode	274
Static characteristics	277
Dynamic characteristics – load line	280
The Vacuum Triode	283
Static characteristics	284
Valve parameters	286
Parameter relationships	287
Ionisation	289
The hot-cathode discharge lamp (low pressure)	290
The hot-cathode discharge lamp (high pressure)	291
The Cathode Ray Oscilloscope	292
Image intensifiers	293
Image intensifier device operation	294
<b>11 SOLID-STATE ELECTRONICS: THE DIODE</b>	<b>298</b>
Semiconductors	298
Basic theory	300
Conduction control	302
The P-N Junction	304
The junction diode	306
Rectifier operation	309
Rectifier Circuits	312
Half-wave	312
Full-wave	313
Filter Circuit	316
Voltage Doubler Circuit	317
Stabilised power supplies	317
The zener diode	318
Series Stabilisation	319
<b>12 SOLID-STATE ELECTRONICS: THE TRANSISTOR</b>	<b>324</b>
The Transistor	324
The junction transistor	325
Transistor characteristics	330
Load lines	342

<b>14 DISPLAY DEVICES</b>	<b>382</b>
Cathode Ray Tube	382
Production of displays	384
Oscilloscope CRTs	385
CRT advantages	386
CRT disadvantages	386
Liquid Crystal Displays	387
A brief history of liquid crystals	388
Liquid crystal phases	391
Switching speeds	393
Liquid crystal alignment	395
Liquid crystal technology	396
The Plasma Display Device	401
History	401
Plasma display advantages	402
Plasma display disadvantages	402
Screen burn-out	403
ElectroLuminescent Displays	404
History	405
Material fabrication technologies	408
Polymer Light Emitting Diodes	408
Phosphorescent materials	408
Device structure: Bottom or top emission?	409
Fabrication	409
OLED advantages	410
OLED disadvantages	410
Outdoor performance	410
Power consumption	410
Holographic Displays	411
<b>SOLUTIONS TO PRACTICE EXAMPLES</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>SELECTION OF TYPICAL EXAMINATION QUESTIONS</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>SOLUTIONS TO TYPICAL EXAMINATION QUESTIONS</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>INDEX</b>	<b>521</b>

# INDEX

- accuracy 33, 51, 56, 58, 229, 265, 330, 355, 364–5, 369–70, 373, 379  
A.C. generator 151–82, 240–55  
  in parallel 241–2  
A.C. resistance 277–80, 310, 337, 338  
action  
  induction motor 212–14  
  synchronous motor 255–8  
all-day efficiency, transformer 46–7  
alternating currents 135–7  
alternator  
  marine 185–208  
  on load 179–82  
  waveform improvement 171  
ampere-turn/m.m.f. wave 170–1  
amplification, transistor 334–6, 339–42  
amplification factor, vacuum triode 287  
anode and output characteristics, vacuum triode 285  
anode D.C. resistance 277  
antennas, radar 359–60  
approximation formula 33  
armature  
  reactance 181, 182, 195, 196  
  reaction 110–15, 181–2, 193–5, 196  
  resistance 181, 195  
assessment tests, D.C. machines 90–4  
automatic identification system (AIS) 374–5  
automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA) 365  
automatic voltage regulator (A.V.R.) 156–7  
auto-transformer 58–68  
auto-transformer starting, induction  
  motors 262–3  
avalanche effect 307  
  
backplane technologies 409  
bar primary 52  
base 327  
battery charging by rectifier 148–9  
bias 69  
  forward 306, 327  
  reverse 307–8, 318  
  winding 74  
bi-phase circuit, diode 313  
bistability, LCDs 400  
bistatic radars 355  
brake test 218  
breadth factor 164  
  determination of 166–7  
bridge circuit, diode 313–16  
brush  
  displacement 108–9  
  given an angle of lead 112–13  
  on neutral axis 110–12  
brushless A.C. generator 157–9  
burden and class  
  current transformer 55  
  voltage transformer (V.T.) 57  
burst-fire control 348–9  
  
cage rotor 265–8  
cage-type motors 260  
calibrated generator 89  
capacitance 130  
cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO) 292–6  
cathode ray tube (CRT) 382–7  
  advantages 386  
  disadvantages 386–7  
chevron in layering 393  
cholesteric liquid crystal (ChLCD) 400  
cholesteric phase 391–2  
circle diagram 228–30  
  construction of 232–7  
  explanation of 230–2  
circuit configuration, transistor 331–2  
clutter, signal processing 361  
code division multiple access (CDMA) 372  
coil span, pitch and chording factor 167  
collector 327

- combined phasor diagram 9–11, 26–8  
 common-base configuration 332–6  
 common-emitter configuration 336–42  
 commutating switch 145  
 commutation 104–10  
 complete phasor diagram 198–9  
 compound generators 100  
 conduction control 302–4  
 connection methods, transformer 65–8  
 consequent-pole two-speed motors 268  
 constant loss, D.C. machines 85–6  
 copper  
     losses 21, 84, 85–6, 217–19, 233–5  
     saving 60  
 co-valent bonding 301–2  
 CR circuit, direct current 130–5  
 cross-field generator (C.F.G) 116  
 cross-magnetising and demagnetising  
     ampere-turns 113–14  
 cross-magnetising flux 111, 194  
 current and turns relationship 13–14  
 current asymmetry 135–7  
 current gain, transformer 71  
 current growth, D.C. rectification 122–6,  
     131–3  
 current transfer ratio, transistor 328–30  
 current transformer (C.T.) 51–6  
 cylindrical rotor 155–6, 171  
 damping grids (windings) 206  
 dark lamp synchronisation 243  
 D.C. machines 82–116  
     special 115–16  
     testing 82–97  
 D.C. rectification 119–49  
 D.C. resistance 277–80, 310  
 decay, of current 126–8, 133–5  
 delta/delta connection 66  
 delta/star connection 67–8  
 device structure, polymer light emitting  
     diodes 409  
 diamond lattice 302  
 digital selective calling (DSC), GPS 373–4  
 diode 298–321  
     characteristic, junction diode 308–9  
 direct loading, D.C. machines 87–90  
 direct-loading test, transformer 42  
 direct-on-starting, induction motors 260–1  
 discharge conditions 133–5  
 display devices 382–412  
 display production, cathode ray tube 384–5  
 distortion 87, 110, 115  
 doping 303, 304  
 Doppler effect 355  
 double-cage rotors 266–8  
 double-layer windings 178–9  
 dual-wound two-speed motors 268  
 dynamic characteristic, vacuum diode 280–3  
 e.m.f., generated 215  
     current in phase 194  
     current lagging 194  
     current leads 195  
     waveform 169–74  
 e.m.f. commutation 108–10  
 e.m.f. equation 163–9  
     transformer 5–6  
 effective resistance 195  
 efficiency  
     D.C. machines 84  
     induction motor 237  
     transformer 21–2, 44–7  
 electrical dynamometer 90  
 electrical losses, D.C. machines 84  
 electroluminescent displays (E.L.D.s) 404–8  
     history 405–8  
 electromagnetic deflection, cathode ray  
     tube 384  
 electromagnetic induction 120–1  
 electro-mechanical synchrosopes 242–3  
 electron clouds 274  
 electron emission 273  
 electronic aids to navigation 352–80  
 electronic chart display and information  
     system (ECDIS) 366  
 electronic navigational charts (ENC) 366

- electronic synchroscope 243  
 electrostatic deflection, cathode ray tube 384  
 emergency beacons 376–80
  - activation 377
  - operation 376
 emitter 327  
 environmental effects, signal processing 362  
 equivalent circuit, transformer 29–30  
 equivalent impedance, transformer 20, 27  
 equivalent reactance, transformer 19–20, 27  
 equivalent resistance, transformer 19, 27  
 excitation arrangements, A.C.
  - generator 156–62
 excitation control, A.C. machines 246–7  
 fabrication, polymer light emitting diodes 409  
 Faraday's law 5, 120, 163  
 feedback 72–8  
 Field's method 97  
 field switch and discharge resistor 128–30  
 filter circuit, diode 316  
 fixed ratio type, auto-transformer 58–61  
 flux-density distribution, around armature 114–15  
 flux-linkages 2–3  
 forward bias (good conduction), junction diode 306  
 Fourier's theorem, transformer 64  
 frequency 215  
 friction brake 88  
 friction loss, D.C. machines 85  
 full-wave rectification method 139–43, 145–8  
 full-wave rectifier circuits, diode 313–16  
 Galileo, GPS 373  
 gate electrode 283  
 geometric neutral axis 110–11  
 GEOSTationary SAR satellites (GEOSAR) 379  
 global maritime distress safety system (GMDSS) 373–4  
 global positioning systems (GPS) 369–75
  - beacon operation 377–8
 GLONASS, GPS 372  
 grid electrode 283  
 growth of current
  - CR circuit 131–3
  - LR circuit 122–6
 hairpin defect, liquid crystal displays 394  
 half-wave rectification method 137–9, 143–5  
 half-wave rectifier circuits, diode 312–13  
 Helmholtz equation 124  
 hex code 379, 380  
 high-precision registered beacon
  - operation 378
 high-torque cage rotor 266–8  
 holes 303–4  
 holographic displays 411–12  
 Hopkinson method 94–7  
 hot-cathode discharge lamp
  - high-pressure 291–2
  - low-pressure 290–1
 hydrostatic release unit (HRU) 377  
 image intensifier device operation, cathode ray oscilloscope 294–6  
 image intensifiers, cathode ray oscilloscope 293  
 impurity (extrinsic) conductivity 303  
 incremental permeability 68  
 inductance, D.C. rectification 120–1  
 inductance and negligible resistance, circuit with 123  
 inductance and resistance, circuit with 123–5  
 induction motor 211–37, 260–9  
 instrument transformers 50–8  
 integrated circuits (ICs) 409  
 interference based navigation-related sensors 367  
 internal resistance, vacuum triode 286  
 internal voltage drops
  - reactance 17–18
  - resistance 15–17
 Intrinsic conductivity 303–4  
 ionisation 289–92, 304

- iron losses 20, 84
- separation 39, 93–4
- I.T.O. 407
- junction carrier 305
- junction diode 306–9
- junction transistor 325–30
- Korndorfer starter 262
- Kva relationship 14–15
- kVAr load sharing 253–5
- kW load sharing 250–3
- lasers
  - for marine applications 362–3
  - range finding and maintaining ships'
  - proximity in RAS 364–5
  - safety 364
- lattice windings 178
- leakage current, transistor 343
- leakage fluxes 12
- leakage reactance 175, 196
- Lenz's law 4, 105, 120, 122
- lightning defect, liquid crystal displays 394
- liquid crystal displays 387–400
  - alignment 395–6
  - history 388–90
  - phases 391–3
  - technology 396–400
- load line
  - transistor 342–3
  - vacuum diode 281–3
- load sharing 101–3
  - A.C. machines 250–5
- load test 232
- locked-rotor/stand-still test 231–2
- LORAN-C 367–9
  - limitations of 368–9
- losses
  - D.C. machines 84
  - see also under individual entries*
- LR circuit, direct current 121–30
- lyotropic liquid crystals 388
- magnetic amplifier 70–8
- magnetic neutral axis 110–11
- majority carriers 304
- marine alternator 185–208
- marine radar applications 354–7, 360
- maritime security, GPS 375
- material fabrication technologies, electroluminescent displays 408
- maximum detection range (MDR) 357–9
- maximum efficiency, transformer 45–6
- maximum efficiency condition, D.C. machines 86–7
- maximum running torque 222–5
- mechanical losses, D.C. machines 84
- minority carriers 304
- monostatic radar 355, 358
- multistatic radars 355
- mush winding 264
- mutual and transfer characteristics, vacuum triode 285
- mutual conductance, vacuum triode 286
- NAVSTAR, GPS 372
- nematic phase 391
- noise, signal processing 361–2
- no-load test 231, 232
- non-GPS Doppler location 378–9
- N-type germanium 303
- on-load phasor diagram 12–15
- on-load voltage diagram 15–18
- open-circuit (O.C.) test 38–9, 200
- open-delta 66
- operating action, synchronous motor 255–8
- operation
  - induction motor 212–28
  - transformer 2–5, 52–5, 59
- organic light-emitting diode (OLED) 404–5, 409
  - advantages and disadvantages 410
  - outdoor performance 410
  - power consumption 410
- oscilloscope CRTs 385–6
- output, D.C. machines 83

- parallel operation  
 A.C. machines 243  
 D.C. generators 98–100
- parameter relationships, vacuum  
 triode 287–8
- passive and active matrix LCDs 399–400
- peak current rating 137
- peak inverse voltage 137
- peak power, radar 359
- percentage reactance, transformer 44
- percentage resistance, transformer 43–4
- phase angle  
 current transformer 56  
 voltage transformer 58
- phase-shift control, transistor 348
- phase-swinging 205–6
- phasor diagram  
 alternator 181–2, 195–9  
 induction motor 225–8  
 transformer 7–15
- phosphorescent materials 408
- photoelectric effect 294–5
- plasma display device 402–4  
 advantages 402  
 disadvantages 402–3  
 history 401
- P-N junction 304–12
- poles, commutation 109–10
- pole-shoes, shaping of 173
- poles skewing 173–4
- polymer dispersed liquid crystal (P.D.L.C.)  
 cells 398
- polymer light emitting diodes 408–10
- practical amplifier, transistor 343–4
- practical circuit, transistor 345
- primary coil 3
- primary phasor diagram 7–8
- pseudo random number (PRN) 372
- P-type germanium 303–4
- pulse delay ranging 357
- pulse-width modulation (P.W.M.), plasma  
 displays 403
- pumping, lasers 362
- radar 353–60
- radar cross section (RCS) 356
- radio navigation aids 367
- raster scan, cathode ray tube 384–5
- reactance 17–20, 27, 44, 175, 181, 182, 195,  
 196
- rectifier arrangements 137–48
- rectifier circuits, diode 312–16
- rectifier operation, diode 309–12
- regenerative tests, D.C. machines 94–7
- resistance commutation 107–8
- reverse bias (very poor conduction), junction  
 diode 307–8, 318
- ripple 137
- ripple voltage 314
- rotary amplifier 116
- rotary converter 116
- rotary-excitation systems 157–9
- rotary transformer 115–16
- rotating-armature type A.C. generator 152
- rotating-field type A.C. generator 153–6
- rotating magnetic field 186–208
- rotational loss, D.C. machines 85–6
- rotor 153–6, 171, 173, 231–2, 265
- rotor loss, rotor input power and rotor output,  
 relations between 217–18
- rotor to stator relationships, induction  
 motor 214–16
- running torque 221–5
- salient-pole rotor 153–4, 173
- satellites 379
- saturable reactor 68–78
- screen burn-out, plasma displays 403–4
- search and rescue operation, emergency  
 beacons 379
- secondary emission, cathode ray  
 oscilloscope 295–6
- secondary impedance triangle 17, 18
- secondary phasor diagram 8–9
- semiconductors 298–9  
 basic theory 300–4
- series generator 99–100

- series stabilisation, diode 319–21  
 shaped and embedded rotor bars 266  
 short-circuit (S.C.) test 200  
     transformer 40–1  
 shunt generators 98–9  
 signal processing 361–2  
 silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) 346  
 simple phasor diagram 196–8  
 single-layer windings 176–7  
 single-phase units, transformer 65  
 slip speed 214  
 slope resistance 277  
 small molecule OLEDs (SM-OLEDs) 408  
 smectic phase 392–3  
 solid state transformers (S.S.Ts) 78–80  
 space charge 274  
 speed adjustment, induction motors 268  
 speed and torque control, induction  
     motor 264–8  
 speed-frequency equation 162–74  
 spontaneous emission, lasers 363  
 SPROX (Ship PROXimity) system 364  
 squirrel-cage 212  
 stabilisation, transistor 344  
 stabilised power supplies, diode 317  
 stability, diode 321  
 standard cage rotor 265–6  
 standstill torque 219–21  
 star-delta starting, induction motors 261–2  
 starting, synchronous motor 258–60  
 static and dynamic operation, diode 310–12  
 static characteristics  
     vacuum diode 277–80  
     vacuum triode 284–5  
 static excitation systems 159–62  
 stator 153, 214–16  
 stator windings 175–9  
 stimulated emission, lasers 363–4  
 storage reservoir, diode 314, 316  
 stray losses, D.C. machines 87  
 summation of losses method 92–4  
 Sumpner's test, transformer 42  
     super twist nematic (S.T.N.) 400  
 Swinburne test method 90–2  
 switch, transistor as 344–5  
 switching speeds, liquid crystal  
     displays 393–5  
 synchronising 241–2  
 synchronising lamps 243  
 synchronising torque 203  
     and power 204–8  
 synchronous impedance 182, 200–3  
 synchronous motor 255–60  
 synchronous reactance 182, 195  
 synchronous speed 162  
 synchroscope 242–3  
  
 terminal markings  
     current transformer 55  
     voltage transformer (V.T.) 57–8  
 testing  
     D.C. machines 82–97  
     direct-loading 42  
     Field's method 97  
     Hopkinson method 94–7  
     induction motor 231–2  
     locked-rotor/stand-still 231–2  
     open-circuit (O.C.) 38–9, 200  
     short-circuit (S.C.) test 40–1, 200  
     Sumpner's test 42  
     Swinburne test 90–2  
     transformer 38–42  
 thermionic emission 274  
 thermotropic liquid crystals 389  
 thin film transistor (T.F.T.) 396–7  
 three-phase transformation 63–5  
 throttle control, A.C. machines 247–50  
 thyristor 346–9  
     excitation systems 160–1  
 time base 384  
 time constant 125–6, 132–3  
 T.N. effect 389–90  
 torque conditions, induction motor 218–25  
 torque line 234–7

28/27/15

- transductor 70  
 transformer 1  
     applications 50–80  
     e.m.f. equation 5–6  
     efficiency 20–2  
     history of 2  
     on load 11–18  
     on no load 7–11  
     principle of operation 2–5  
     resistance, reactance, and impedance  
     referred values 18–20  
     testing and efficiency 25–47  
 transistor 324–49  
     characteristics 330–42  
 transmitted power, radar 359  
 transparent OLEDs (TOLED) 409  
 two-speed motors 268
- vacuum diode 274–83  
 vacuum triode 283–8  
 valency of element 300  
 valve parameters, vacuum triode 286–7  
 variable ratio type, auto-transformer 61–3  
 voltage and turns relationship 10–11
- voltage doubler circuit, diode 317–18  
 voltage-drop formula, transformer 35–7  
 voltage regulation, alternator 180  
 voltage regulation  
     diode 321  
     prediction 199–203  
     transformer 30–5  
 voltage stabiliser, diode 320–1  
 voltage transformer (V.T.) 57–8
- war-fighting ECDIS 366  
 waveform 169–74  
 white noise 361  
 windage loss, D.C. machines 84–5  
 winding 104, 175  
     concentrated 164  
     distributed 164–5  
     types of 176–9  
 winding factor 167  
 wound primary 52
- zener effect 307–8, 309, 318  
 zenithal bistable device (Z.B.D.) 400  
 zig-zag defects 395

