Scilab Manual for Elements of Electrical Design by Prof Kaustubh Vyas Electrical Engineering Vishwakarma Government Engineering College[1]

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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions 4

1 Air gap MMF calculation for magnetic circuits using SCILAB 6

2 A SCILAB Code to compute Apparent flux density in teeth of Armature in a DC machine 9

3 Design of starter for DC shunt motor through SCILAB code 12

4 Design of starter for DC series motor through SCILAB code 15

5 A SCILAB code to design rotor resistance starter of a slip-ring induction motor 18

6 Design of a small single phase transformer using SCILAB coding 21

7 Design of an iron cored choke coil using SCILAB coding 25

8 A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex lap winding in DC machines 29

9 A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex Wave winding in DC machines 31

10 Core Loss Calculations in magnetic materials using SCILAB Programming 33

11 A SCILAB program for Computation of slot leakage reactance in induction motor 36

12 A SCILAB program for Design of Electromagnet 39

13 Computation of winding factor and distribution factor in armature winding using SCILAB programming 43

14 Analyzing variation of slot leakage reactance in induction motor using SCILAB code 46

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Experiment1	6
Solution 2.2	Experiment2	9
Solution 3.3	Experiment3	12
Solution 4.4	Experiment4	15
Solution 5.5	Experiment5	18
Solution 6.6	Exp6	21
Solution 7.7	Experiment7	25
Solution 8.8	Exp8	29
Solution 9.9	Exp9	31
Solution 10.10	Experiment10	33
Solution 11.11	Experiment11	36
Solution 12.12	Experiment12	39
Solution 13.13	Exp13	43
Solution 14.14	Experiment14	46

List of Figures

1.1 Experiment1 8

2.1 Experiment2 11

3.1 Experiment3 14

4.1 Experiment4 17

5.1 Experiment5 20

6.1 Exp6 24

7.1 Experiment7 28

8.1 Exp8 30

9.1 Exp9 32

10.1 Experiment10 35

11.1 Experiment11 38

12.1 Experiment12 42

13.1 Exp13 45

14.1 Experiment14 49

14.2 Experiment14 50

Experiment: 1

Air gap MMF calculation for magnetic circuits using SCILAB

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Experiment1

```
1 //Experiment-1
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : Air gap MMF calculation for magnetic
    circuits using SCILAB
6 // Data: Calculate mmf required for the air gap of
    dc achine having open slots
7
8 clc
9 clear all
10
11 // Following data are to be taken from user
12
13 ys=input('Enter Value of slot pitch in cm') // slot
    pitch of DC machine ( in range of 4 - 6 cm)
14 yo=input('Enter Value of slot opening in cm') //
```

```
    slot opening in DC machine ( in range of 2 - 4 cm
    )
15 L=input('Enter Value of gross core length in cm') //
     length of armature core ( in range of 40 70 cm)
16 psi=input('Enter Value of pole arc in cm') // pole
    arc value in DC machine ( in range of 15 3 25 cm)
17 lg=input('Enter Value of airgap length in cm') //
    length of airgap between armature and stator in
    DC machine ( in range of 0.4 - 0.7 cm)
18 phi=input('Enter Value of flux per pole in Wb') //
    airgap flux ( in range of 0.04 - 0.08 Wb)
19 nd=input('Enter no. of ventilating ducts') // radial
     ventilating ducts ( in range of 4 - 10 ducts)
20 bd=input('Enter opening of each ventilating duct')
    // duct opening ( in range of 1 - 1.5 cm)
21
22  // Actual calculations begin
23
24 slot_ratio = yo/lg
25 if slot_ratio <= 1 then
26 kcs = 0.15 // carter's coefficient for slots
27 elseif slot_ratio <= 2 then
28     kcs = 0.28 // carter's coefficient for slots
29 elseif slot_ratio <= 3 then
30     kcs = 0.37 // carter's coefficient for slots
31 elseif slot_ratio <= 3.6 then
32     kcs = 0.41 // carter's coefficient for slots
33 else
34     kcs = 0.43 // carter's coefficient for slots
35 end
36
37 duct_ratio = bd/lg
38 if duct_ratio <= 1 then
39 kcd = 0.15 // carter's coefficient for ducts
40 elseif duct_ratio <= 2 then
41 kcd = 0.28 // carter's coefficient for ducts
42 elseif duct_ratio <= 3 then
43 kcd = 0.37 // carter's coefficient for ducts
```

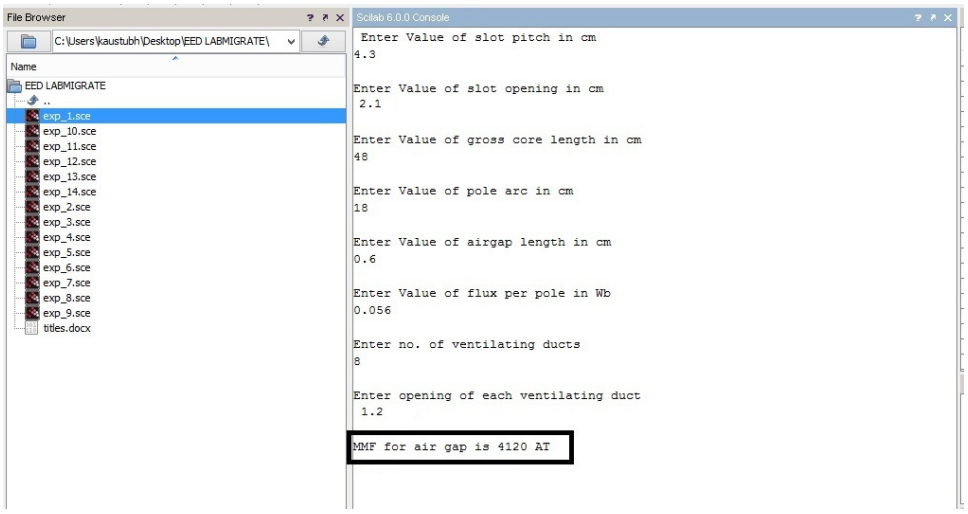


Figure 1.1: Experiment1

```
44 elseif duct_ratio <= 3.5 then
45 kcd = 0.41 // carter's coefficient for ducts
46 else
47     kcd = 0.43 // carter's coefficient for ducts
48 end
49
50 kgs = (ys)/(ys-kcs*yo) // gap contraction factor for
       slots
51 kgd = (L)/(L-kcd*nd*bd) // gap contraction factor
     for ducts
52 Bg  = (phi*1e4)/(psi*L) // air gap flux density
53 ATg = 8e3*Bg*kgs*kgd*lg
54
55 mprintf('MMF for air gap is %d AT',ATg)
```

Experiment: 2

A SCILAB Code to compute Apparent flux density in teeth of Armature in a DC machine

Scilab code Solution 2.2 Experiment2

```
1 //Experiment-2
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : A SCILAB Code to compute Apparent flux
    density in teeth of Armature in a DC machine
6 // Data: Calculate apparent flux density for teeth
    of dc achine having open slots
7
8 clc
9 clear all
10
11 // Following data are to be taken from user
12
13 Bm=input('Enter Real flux density at teeth section
    in Wb/m^2'); // Real flux density ( in the range
    of 2 - 2.5 Wb/m^2 )
```

```
14 L=input('Enter Value of gross core length in cm') //
       length of armature core ( in range of 30 70 cm)
15 nd=input('Enter no. of ventilating ducts') // radial
       ventilating ducts ( in range of 4 - 10 ducts)
16 bd=input('Enter opening of each ventilating duct')
     // duct opening ( in range of 1 - 1.5 cm)
17 bt=input('Enter Value of tooth width in cm') //
     width of tooth section ( in range of 1 - 3 cm)
18 yo=input('Enter Value of slot opening in cm') //
     slot opening in DC machine ( in range of 1 - 4 cm
     )
19 mu=input('Enter Value of permeability') //
     permeability corresponding to real flux density(
     in range of 30 x 10^-6 - 40 x 10^-6)
20 Sf=input('stacking factor') // Stacking factor ( in
     the range of 0.85 - 0.95)
21
22 // Actual calculations begin
23
24 H  = Bm/mu // magnetization force in AT/m
25 Li = Sf*(L-nd*bd) // net iron length
26 ys = bt+yo // sloth pitch
27 Ks = (ys*L)/(bt*Li)
28
29 Bapp = Bm+4*%pi*1e-7*H*(Ks-1)// apparent flux
     density
30
31 mprintf('Apparent flux density for given case is %f,
       Wb/m^2',Bapp)
```

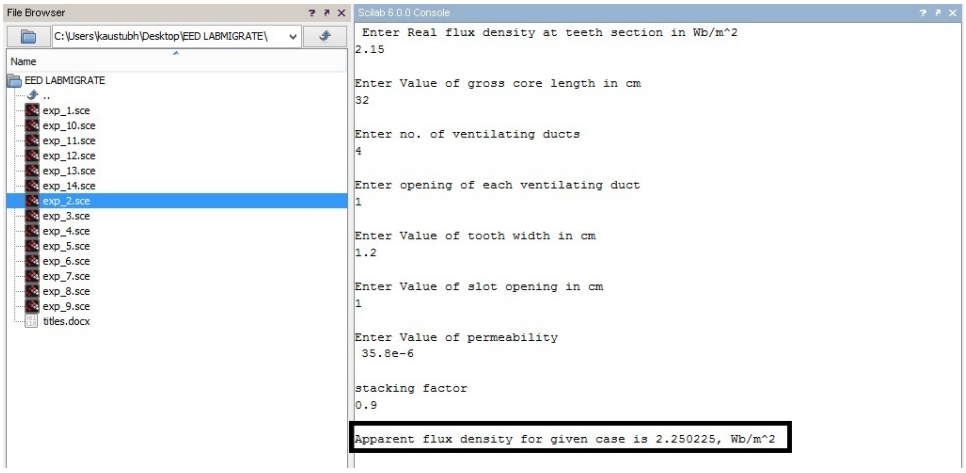


Figure 2.1: Experiment2

Experiment: 3

Design of starter for DC shunt motor through SCILAB code

Scilab code Solution 3.3 Experiment3

```
1  //Experiment-3
2  // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5  //Aim : Design of starter for DC shunt motor through
       SCILAB code
6  // Data: Determine the resistance of each section of
       a strater to be used for DC shunt motor
7
8  clc
9  clear all
10
11 // Following data is to be taken form the user
12
13 N=input('Enter value of No. of studs in the starter'
     ) // no. of studs to determine the no. of element
       sections of starter ( in the range of 4 - 10)
14 V=input('Enter voltage rating of the motor')//
     voltage reating of the motor ( in the range of
```

```
    220 - 400 V )
15 P=input('Power Rating of motor in kW') // Rating of
    motor in kW ( in the range of 15 - 50)
16 n=input('Enter Efficiency in percentage') //
    efficiency of motor ( in the range of 85 - 95 %)
17 Ra=input('Enter Value of Armature Resistance in Ohms
    ') // Armature resistance ( in the range of 0.1 -
     0.4 ohms)
18 Tm=input('Enter the ratio of maximum torque to full
    load torque') // ratio of torque in per unit ( in
     the range of 1.2 - 1.8)
19
20 // Actual Calculations begin
21
22 Ia = (P*1e5)/(V*n); // Armature current
23 Im = Tm*Ia // Maximum value of full load current
24 el = N-1 // no. of resistance elements
25 R1 = V/Im // Resistance of first section
26 K  = (R1/Ra)^(1/el);
27 Il = Im/K // lower reange of current
28 R(1) = R1
29 for i = 1:el
30     R(i+1)=R(i)/K
31     r(i)=R(i)-R(i+1)
32     mprintf('Resistance value of section - %d is %f
        Ohms',i,r(i))
33     mprintf('\n')
34 end
35
36 mprintf('Total Starter resistance is %f Ohms',sum(r)
    )
37     mprintf('\n')
38 mprintf('Resistance of motor is %f Ohms',Ra)
39     mprintf('\n')
40 mprintf('Total Resistance at starting time is %f
    Ohms',Ra+sum(r))
41     mprintf('\n')
42 mprintf('Upper range of Staring current is %f Amp',
```

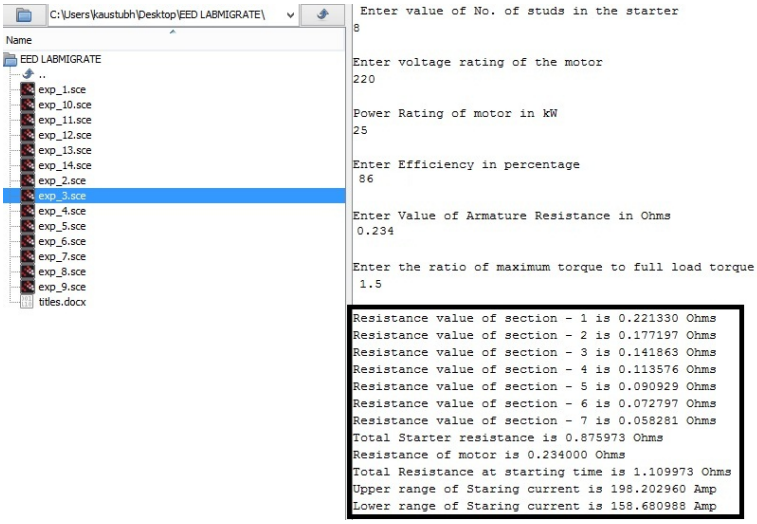


Figure 3.1: Experiment3

```
    Im)
43      mprintf('\n')
44  mprintf('Lower range of Staring current is %f Amp',
    Il)
```

Experiment: 4

Design of starter for DC series motor through SCILAB code

Scilab code Solution 4.4 Experiment4

```
1 //Experiment-4
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : Design of starter for DC series motor
     through SCILAB code
6 // Data: Determine the resistance of each section of
     a strater to be used for DC series motor
7
8 clc
9 clear all
10
11 // Following data is to be taken form the user
12
13 N=input('Enter value of No. of studs in the starter'
     ) // no. of studs to determine the no. of element
     sections of starter ( in the range of 4 - 10)
14 V=input('Enter voltage rating of the motor')//
     voltage reating of the motor ( in the range of
```

```
    220 - 400 V )
15 Im=input('Maximum Starting current') // Maximum
    required value of starting current ( in the range
     of 150 -250 Amp)
16 Il=input('Minimum Starting current') // Minimum
    required value of starting current ( in the range
     of 100 -200 Amp)
17 Ra=input('Enter Value of Armature Resistance in Ohms
    ') // Armature resistance ( in the range of 0.1 -
     0.4 ohms)
18 Phi=input('Enter the ratio of maximum flux to
    minimum flux') // ratio of fluxes corresponing to
     minimum and maximum current (in per unit) ( in
    the range of 1.05 - 1.25)
19
20 // Actual Calculations begin
21
22 K = Im/Il // ratio of currents
23 b = Phi / K
24 el=N-1 // No. of element sections
25 R(1) = V/Im
26
27 for i = 1:el
28     R(i+1)=b*R(i)+R(1)*(1-Phi)
29     r(i)=R(i)-R(i+1)
30     mprintf('Resistance value of section - %d is %f
        Ohms',i,r(i))
31     mprintf('\n')
32 end
```

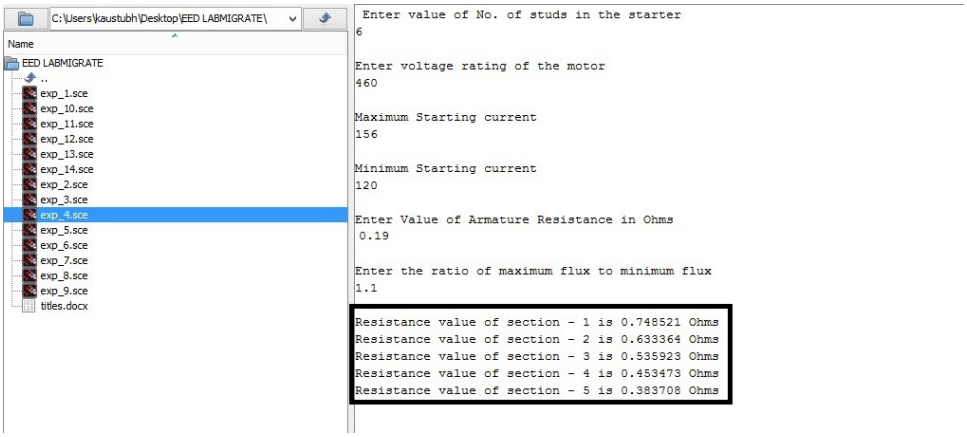


Figure 4.1: Experiment4

Experiment: 5

A SCILAB code to design rotor resistance starter of a slip-ring induction motor

Scilab code Solution 5.5 Experiment5

```
1 //Experiment-5
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : A SCILAB code to design rotor resistance
     starter of a slip-ring induction motor
6 // Data: Calculate the steps in 5 section rotor
     starter
7
8 clc
9 clear all
10
11 // Following data is to be taken form the user
12
13 P=input('Enter power rating of motor in kW') //
     power rating of motor in kW ( in the range of 1 -
      15 kW)
```

```
14 N=input('Enter no. of studes for starter to be
      designed') // No. of studs ( in range of 5 - 10)
15 s=input('Enter full load slip in percentage') //
      full load slip ( in the range of 1 - 5 %)
16 R=input('Enter value of rotor resistance per phase
      in Ohms') // rotor resistnace ( in the range of
      0.01 - 0.1 Ohms)
17
18 // Actual Calculations begin
19
20 el = N-1     // no. of resistance elements
21 R(1) = R*100/s  // resistance at stud 1
22 K = (s/100)^(1/(N-1))
23
24 for i=1:el
25 R(i+1) = K*R(i)
26 r(i) = R(i)-R(i+1)
27 mprintf('Resistance of section - %d is %f Ohms',i,r(
      i))
28 mprintf('\n')
29 end
```

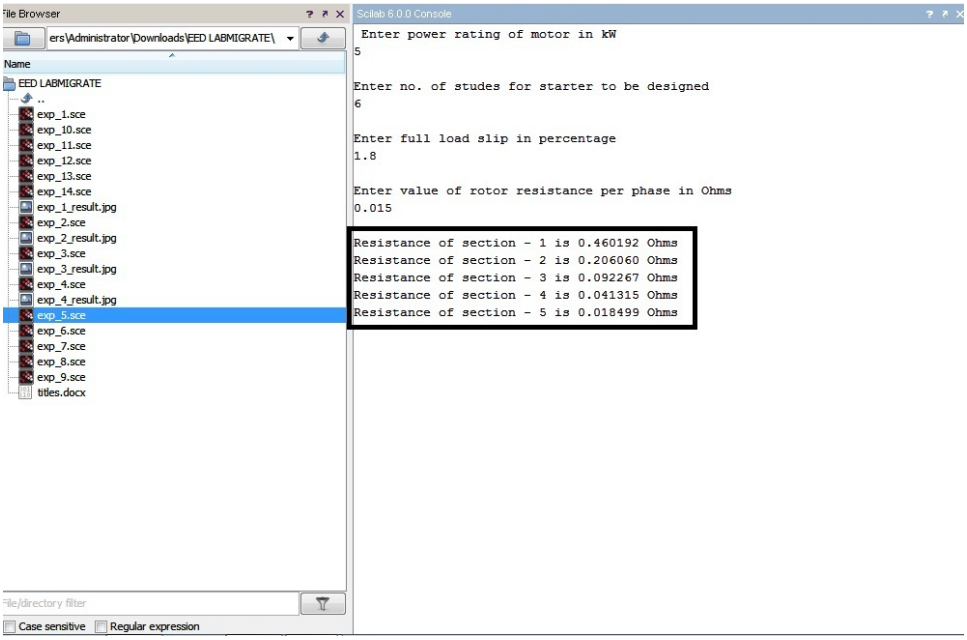


Figure 5.1: Experiment5

Experiment: 6

Design of a small single phase transformer using SCILAB coding

Scilab code Solution 6.6 Exp6

```
1 //Experiment-5
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5
6 //Aim : Design of a small single phase transformer
     using SCILAB coding
7 //Data: Design a small single phase transformer for
     given ratings
8
9 clc
10 clear all
11
12 // Following data is to be taken form the user
13 Vo=input('Enter value of output voltage of
     transformer') // output voltage of the
     transformer (in the range of 5 - 12 volts)
```

```
14 Io=input('Enter value of output current of
     transformer') // output current of the
     transformer (in the range of 2 - 5 Amp.)
15 Vi=input('Enter value of input voltage of
     transformer') // input voltage of the transformer
     (in the range of 110 - 230 volts)
16 f=input('Enter value of operating frequency in Hz')
     // operating frequency of the transformer (in the
     range of 50 - 60 Hz)
17
18 // Assuming following
19
20 n = 0.9   // assuming 90% eficiency
21 Et = 9 // emf per turn
22 Bm = 1 // maximum flux density
23 Ks = 0.9 // stacking factor
24 del = 2.3 // current density in conductor
25
26 // Actual Calculations begin
27
28 P = Vo*Io // output rating of transformer
29 phi_m = (1/(4.44*f*Et)) // maximum flux in the core
30 Ac = phi_m/Bm // net area of core
31 Ag = Ac/Ks // gross core area
32 A = sqrt(Ag) // width of central limb assuming
     square cross section
33 Np = Vi*Et // No.of turns in primary
34 Ns = ceil(1.05*Vo*Et) // No.of turns in secondary
35 Ip = P/(n*Vi) // Current in primary winding
36 Ap = Ip / del // corss sectional area of bare
     primary conductor
37 dp = sqrt(4*Ap/%pi) // diameter of bare primary
     conductor
38 dpi = dp+0.3 // diameter of insulated primary
     conductor
39 Api = (%pi*dpi^2)/4 // corss sectional area of
     insulated primary conductor
40 As = Io / del // corss sectional area of bare
```

```
    secondary conductor
ds = 0.2+sqrt(4*As/%pi) // diameter of bare
    secondary conductor
dsi = ds+0.1 // diameter of insulated secondary
    conductor
Asi = (%pi*dsi^2)/4 // corss sectional area of
    insulated secondary conductor
sfp = 0.8*(dp/dpi)^2 // space factor of primary
    winding
Awp = ceil(Np*Api/sfp) // window area for primary
    winding
sfs = 0.8*(ds/dsi)^2 // space factor of secondary
    winding
Aws = ceil(Ns*Asi/sfs) // window area for secondary
    winding
Aw = 1.2*(Aws+Awp) // gross window area required

mprintf('No. of urns required in Primary is %d',Np)
mprintf('\n')
mprintf('No. of urns required in Secondary is %d',Ns
    )
mprintf('\n')
mprintf('Power Rating of the transformer is %d VA',P
    )
mprintf('\n')
mprintf('Diameter of insulated primary conductor is
    %f mm',dpi)
mprintf('\n')
mprintf('Diameter of insulated secondary conductor
    is %f mm',dsi)
mprintf('\n')
mprintf('Gross window area required is %d mm^2',Aw)
```

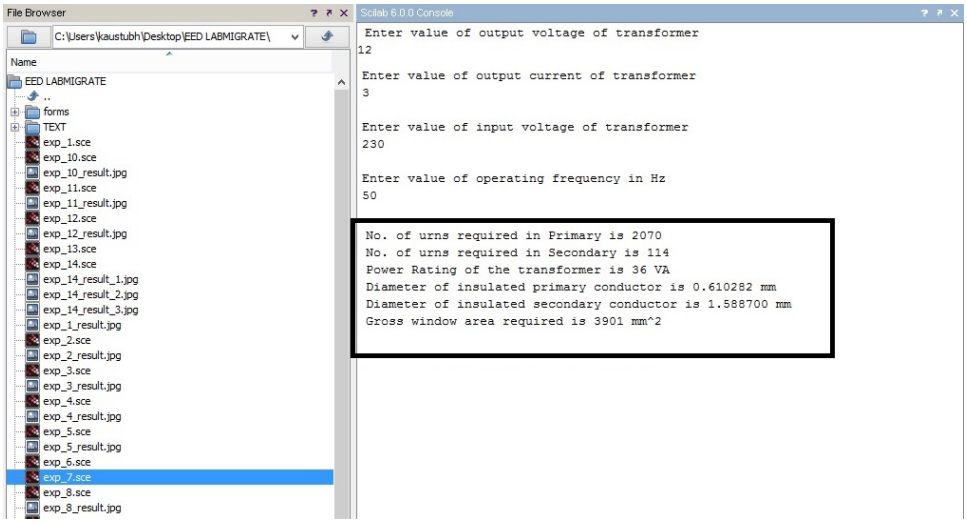


Figure 6.1: Exp6

Experiment: 7

Design of an iron cored choke coil using SCILAB coding

Scilab code Solution 7.7 Experiment7

```
1 //Experiment-7
2 //windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : Design of an iron cored choke coil using
    SCILAB coding
6 ////Data: Design a single phase variable choke coil
7
8 clc
9 clear
10
11 //Following data are to be taken from user
12
13 V=input('Enter value of supply voltage') // supply
    voltage (in the range of 230 - 440 V)
14 f=input('Enter frequency of supply') // supply
    frequency = 50 Hz in India and 60 Hz in US
15 I=input('Enter value of current to be carried in Amp
    ') // currentn carrying capacity in Amp ( in the
```

```
    range of 5 - 25 Amp)
16 lg=input('Enter maximum airgap length in cms') //
    airgap length varies between 0 and 10 cms being
    variable choke coil
17
18 //Actual Calculations begin
19
20 uo=4*%pi*1e-7 // permeability of free space
21 Sf=0.9 // stacking factor
22 K=(uo*V*I)/(2*%pi*f*2*lg/100)
23 i=1
24 for Bg=0.2:0.1:0.8
25    A_root(i)=sqrt(K)/Bg
26    i=i+1
27 end
28 Bgm=0.45
29 A_root=0.0225
30 A_i=A_root^2 // net iron area
31 Agi=A_i/Sf; // gross iron area
32 A  = sqrt(Agi) // width of limb
33 ATg = Bgm*2*lg/100/uo // airgap mmf
34 ATt = 1.1*ATg // total mmf
35 N  = ceil(ATt / I) // no. of turns
36 del=2.4 // current density
37 a  = I/del // conductor area in mm^2
38 d  = sqrt(4*a/%pi)+.05 // diameter of conductor in
    mm
39 d1 = 2.488 // diameter of insulated conductor
40 a1 = (%pi/4)*d1^2 // cross sectional area of
    insulated conductor
41 sf = 0.8*(d/d1)^2 // space factor
42 Aw = N*a1/sf // area of window
43 AW = 1.2*Aw // gross window area in mm^2
44 Ww = sqrt(AW/2) // width of window in mm
45 Hw = 2*Ww // height of window assuming H/W ratio is
    2
46 hf = Hw-20 // height of winding
47 Nh = ceil(hf/d1) // no. of conductors in height
```

```
48 Nd = N/(2*Nh) // no. of conductors in depth
49 dc = ceil(Nd*d1) // depth of coil
50 dc1 = dc+5 // actual depth of coil
51 hf1 = ceil(hf+10) // actual height of winding
52 dw = ceil(Ww - 2*dc1) // distance betwen two coils
53 D = ceil(Ww + A*1000) // distance between limbs
54 WC = ceil(D+A*1000) // width of core in mm
55 HC = ceil(Hw+2*A*1000+lg*10) // height of core in mm
56 Z= V/I
57 mprintf('Diameter of insulated conductor is %f mm',
     d1)
58 mprintf('\n')
59 mprintf('Area of insulated conductor is %f mm^2', a1
     )
60 mprintf('\n')
61 mprintf('Height of coil is %d mm',hf1)
62 mprintf('\n')
63 mprintf('Depth of coil is %d mm',dc1)
64 mprintf('\n')
65 mprintf('Height of core is %d mm',HC)
66 mprintf('\n')
67 mprintf('Width of core is %d mm',WC)
68 mprintf('\n')
69 mprintf('Impedance of the coil is %d Ohms',Z)
```

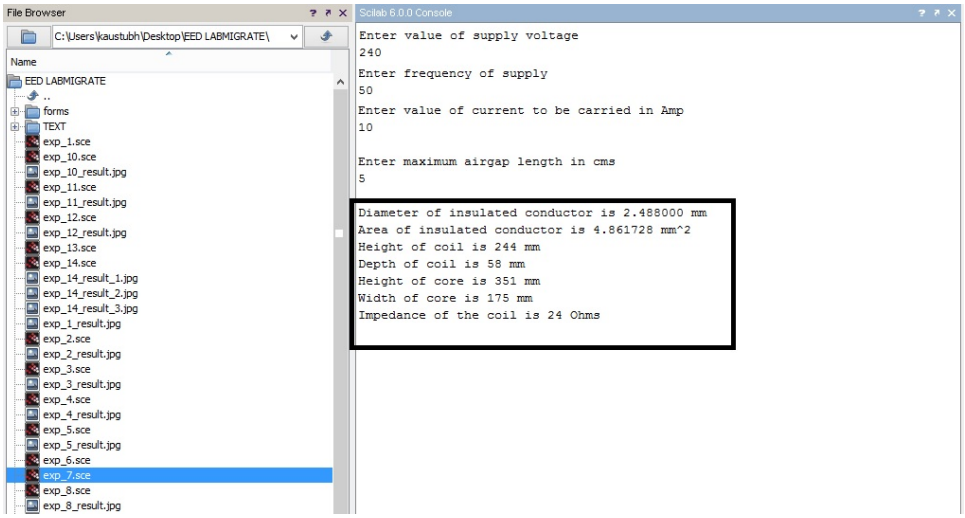


Figure 7.1: Experiment7

Experiment: 8

A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex lap winding in DC machines

Scilab code Solution 8.8 Exp8

```
1 //Experiment-8
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex
    lap winding in DC machines
6 //Data: Workout details of simplex lap winding for
    DC generator
7
8 clc;
9 clear all;
10
11 // Following data is to be aken from user
12
13 p=input('Enter No. of poles') // no. poles (in the
    range of 2 - 12) always an even number
14 s=input('Enter No. of slots in armature') // no. of
```

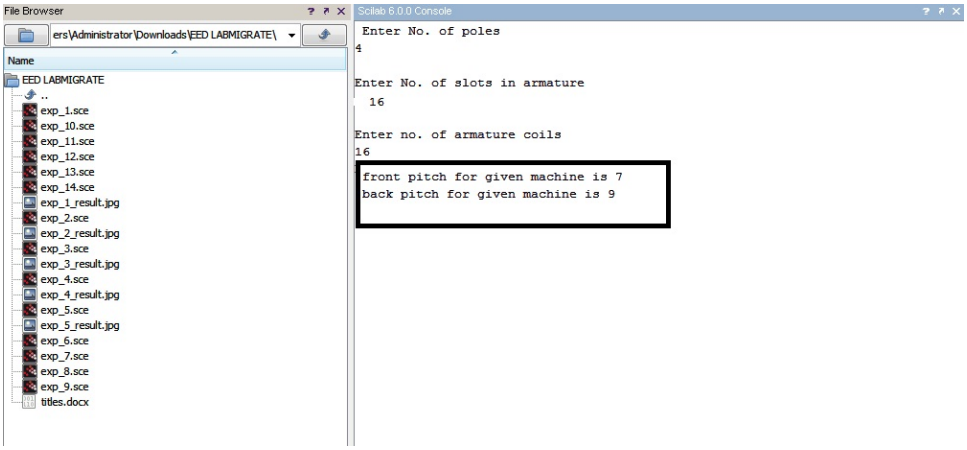


Figure 8.1: Exp8

```
    armature slots (in the range of 16 -48)
15 c=input('Enter no. of armature coils') // armature
    coils in multiple of armature slots (in the range
     of 16 - 48)
16
17 // Actual calculations begin
18
19 cs=c*2 // no. of coil sides
20 csps=cs/s // no. of coils sides per slot
21 cspp=cs/p // no. of coils sides per pole
22
23 yb = cspp+1 // back pitch
24 yf = cspp-1 //front pitch
25
26 mprintf('front pitch for given machine is %d',yf )
27 mprintf('\n')
28 mprintf('back pitch for given machine is %d',yb )
```

Experiment: 9

A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex Wave winding in DC machines

Scilab code Solution 9.9 Exp9

```
1 //Experiment-8
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : A SCILAB code to workout design of simplex
    Wave winding in DC machines
6 //Data: Workout details of simplex wave winding for
    DC generator
7
8 clc;
9 clear all;
10
11 // Following data is to be taken from user
12
13 p=input('Enter No. of poles') // no. poles (in the
    range of 2 - 12) always an even number
14 s=input('Enter No. of slots in armature') // no. of
```

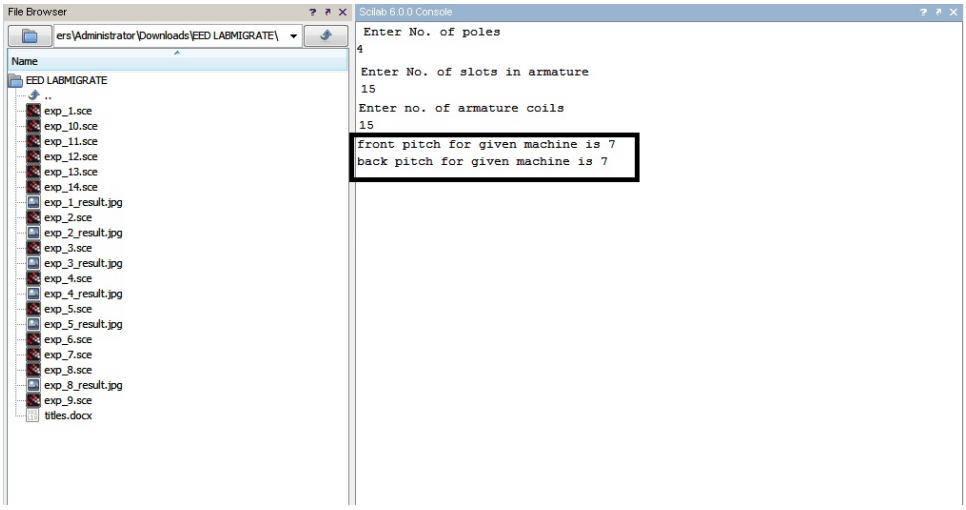


Figure 9.1: Exp9

```
    armature slots (in the range of 10 - 48)
15 c=input('Enter no. of armature coils') // armature
    coils in multiple of armature slots (in the range
     of 10 - 48)
16
17 // Actual calculations begin
18
19 cs=c*2 // no. of coil sides
20 csps=cs/s // no. of coils sides per slot
21 cspp=cs/p // no. of coils sides per pole
22
23 yb = floor(cs/p) // back pitch
24 y = (cs-2)/(p/2) //winding pitch
25 yf=y-yb
26
27 mprintf('front pitch for given machine is %d',yf )
28 mprintf('\n')
29 mprintf('back pitch for given machine is %d',yb )
```

Experiment: 10

Core Loss Calculations in magnetic materials using SCILAB Programming

Scilab code Solution 10.10 Experiment10

```
1 //Experiment-10
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : Core Loss Calculations in magnetic materials
      using SCILAB Programming
6 //Data: CAlculate core loss per kg in a specimen of
     ally sheet using user defined data
7
8 clear;
9 clc;
10
11
12 // Following data is to be taken from user
13
14 Bm=input('Enter value of Maximum flux density in Wb/
     m^2') // maxium flux density (in the range of 0.5
```

```
    - 2.5 Wb/m^2)
15 f=input('Enter value of frequency in Hz') //
    frequency of flux reversal (genrally 50 Hz)
16 t=input('Enter thickness of laminated plates in mm')
     // tickness of laminations (in range of 0.2 -
    0.6 mm )
17 r=input('Enter Resistivity of material in Ohm*m')//
    resistivity in Ohm*m (in the range of 0.2 - 0.6
    micro Ohm*m)
18 sg=input('Enter specific gravity of material in kg/m
    ^3') // specific gravity (in the range of 7 - 10
    kg/m^3)
19 hl=input('Enter value of hysterisis loss in in J*Hz/
    m^3') // specific hysterisis loss (in range of
    400 - 800 J*Hz/m^3)
20
21 // Actual calculations begin
22
23 Pe=((%pi^2)*(f^2)*(Bm^2)*((t/1000)^2))/((sg*1000)
    *(6*r)) // eddy current loss per kg
24 Ph=hl*f/(sg*1e3)
25 Pi=Pe+Ph
26 mprintf('Eddy Current Loss per kg for given material
     is %f W',Pe)
27 mprintf('\n')
28 mprintf('Hysterisis Loss per kg for given material
    is %f W',Ph)
29 mprintf('\n')
30 mprintf('Total Iron Loss per kg for given material
    is %f W',Pi)
```

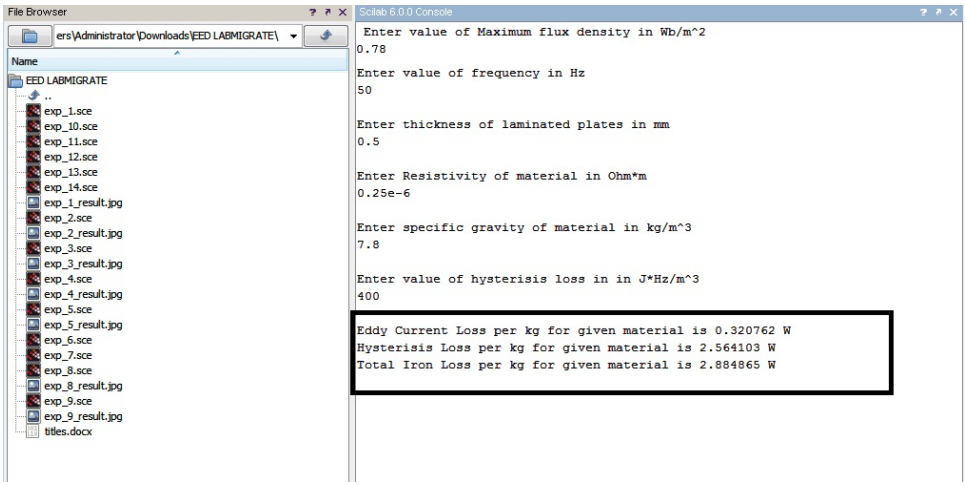


Figure 10.1: Experiment10

Experiment: 11

A SCILAB program for Computation of slot leakage reactance in induction motor

Scilab code Solution 11.11 Experiment11

```
1 //Experiment-11
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim : A SCILAB program for Computation of slot
     leakage reactance in induction motor
6 // Data: Find out slot leakage reactance for
     induction motor from given slot dimensions
7
8 clc;
9 clear all;
10
11 // Data to be taken from user
12
13 T=input('Enter no. of turns per phase') // turns per
     phase for induction motor (in the range of 200 -
     300)
```

```
14 s=input('Enter no. of slots per phase') // slots per
       phase for induction motor (in the range of 12 -
      24)
15 bs=input('Enter slot width in mm') // slot opening
      in mm (in the range of 10 -30 mm)
16 L=input('Enter core / slot length in mm') // slot
      length in mm (in the range of 150 -650 mm)
17 wo=input('Enter lip opening in mm') // width of lip
      in mm (in the range of 2 - 6 mm)
18 h1=input('Enter heigth of conductor in slot in mm')
      // heigth of conductor portion in mm (in the
      range of 20 - 80 mm)
19 h2=input('Enter Value of clearance between
      conductors and wedge') // clearnace in mm (in the
       range of 1 - 4 mm)
20 h3=input('Enter heigth of wedge in mm') // wedge
      height in mm (in the range of 2 - 6 mm)
21 h4=input('Enter height of lip in mm') // lip height
      in mm (in the range of 1 - 4 mm)
22
23 // Actual calculations begin
24
25 f=50; // frequency of supply
26 uo=4*%pi*1e-7; // pearmeabilty of free space
27 Ls=(h1/(3*bs))+(h2/(bs))+(2*h3/(bs+wo))+(h4/wo)
28 xs=8*%pi*f*uo*T^2*(L/1000)*Ls/s
29
30 mprintf('Leakage reactance for given machine is %f
      Ohms',xs)
```

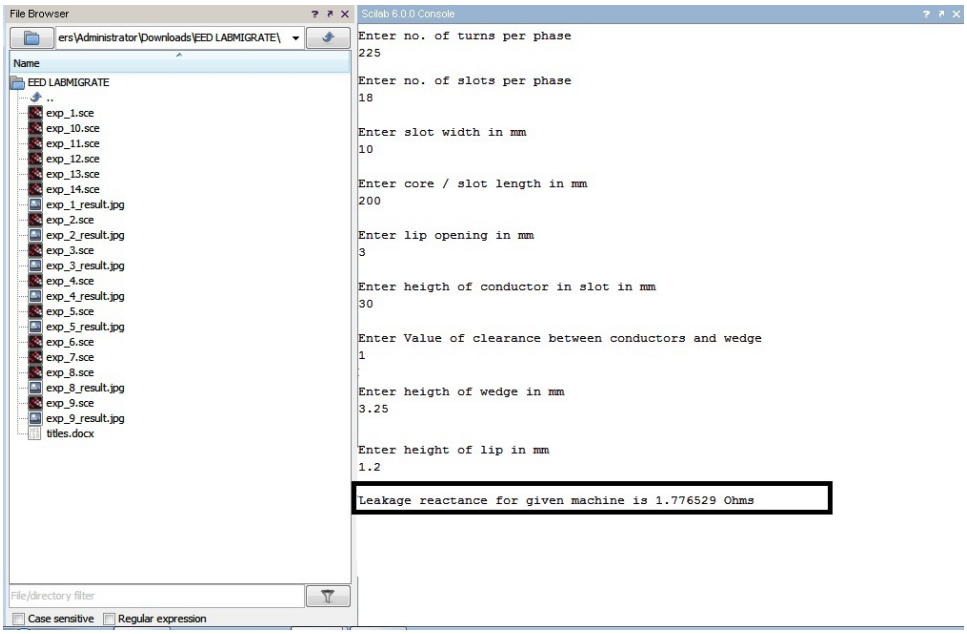


Figure 11.1: Experiment11

Experiment: 12

A SCILAB program for Design of Electromagnet

Scilab code Solution 12.12 Experiment12

```
1 //Experiment-12
2 //windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim :A SCILAB program for Design of Electromagnet
6 //Data:Design a flat faced armature type of circular
      electromagnet
7
8 clc
9 clear
10
11 //Following data is to be taken form the user
12
13 F=input('Enter Amount of force in kg') // force to
     be exerted by electromagnet in kg(in the range of
      100 - 250 kg)
14 s=input('Enter value of stroke in mm') // stroke in
     mm (in the range of 0.5 - 1.5 mm)
15 v=input('Enter supply volage') // in the range of 5
```

```
    - 15 volts
ta=input('Enter ambient temperature in degree
    celcius') // general value is 20 oC
t=input('Enter permissible temperature rise above
    ambient temperature') // 50 - 80 oC

//Actual Calculations begin

Bm = 1.1 // maximum flux density in Wb/m^2
uo = 4*%pi*1e-7
ro_0=0.01734 // resistib=vity at 0 degree
alp_0=0.00393 // temperature coefficient of
    resistance
h_by_d=3 // heigth to depth ratio of coil
C=0.085 // constant
Sf=0.5 // assumed space factor

A  = F*uo/(0.102*Bm^2) // are of central limb
r1 = sqrt(A/%pi) // radius of central limb
//disp(r1)
AT=(1600000*Bm*s*1e-3)/0.85 // total mmf required
ro_70=ro_0*(1+(alp_0*t))
hc=((3*ro_70*C*AT^2)/(2*Sf*t)*1e-6)^(1/3) // heigth
    of coil
//disp(hc)
dc=hc/3 //depth of coil
//disp(dc)
r2=dc+r1
//disp(r2)
t1=r1/2
//disp(t1)
t2=(r1^2)/(2*r2)
//disp(t2)
r3=sqrt(r1^2+r2^2)
//disp(r3)
a=(AT*ro_70*%pi*(r1+r2))*1e-3/v // cross sectional
    area of conductor
//disp(a)
```

```
48 d=sqrt(4*a*1000/%pi) // diameter of conductor
49 //disp(d)
50 dc1=dc*1000-2 // depth of coil considering clearance
51 //disp(dc1)
52 nd=ceil(dc1/d) // no. of layers in depth
53 //disp(nd)
54 hc1=hc*1000-3 // height of coil considering
      clearance
55 nh=ceil(hc1/d) // no o flayers in height
56 //disp(nh)
57 T=nd*nh // no. of turns in coil
58 //disp(T)
59 ab=(%pi/4*d^2) // diameter of bare conductor
60 R=T*ro_70*(%pi*(r1+r2))/ab // resistance of coil
61 //disp(R)
62 I=v/R; // current in coil
63 //disp(I)
64 mmf=I*T // actual mmf developed by coil
65 //disp(mmf)
66 sf=T*ab/(hc*dc) // actual space factor
67 //disp(sf)
68 theta = (ro_70*C*mmf^2*1e-6)*1e6/(2*sf*dc*hc^2)
69 //disp(theta  )
70
71 mprintf('heigth of coil is %f mm',hc*1000)
72 mprintf('\n')
73 mprintf('depth of coil is %f mm',dc*1000)
74 mprintf('\n')
75 mprintf('total no. of turns in the coil are %d',T)
76 mprintf('\n')
77 mprintf('Current flowing through the coil is  %f Amp
      ',I)
78 mprintf('\n')
79 mprintf('MMF developed by the coil is %d AT',mmf)
80 mprintf('\n')
81 mprintf('Temperature rise of the coil is %f oC',
      theta)
82 mprintf('\n')
```

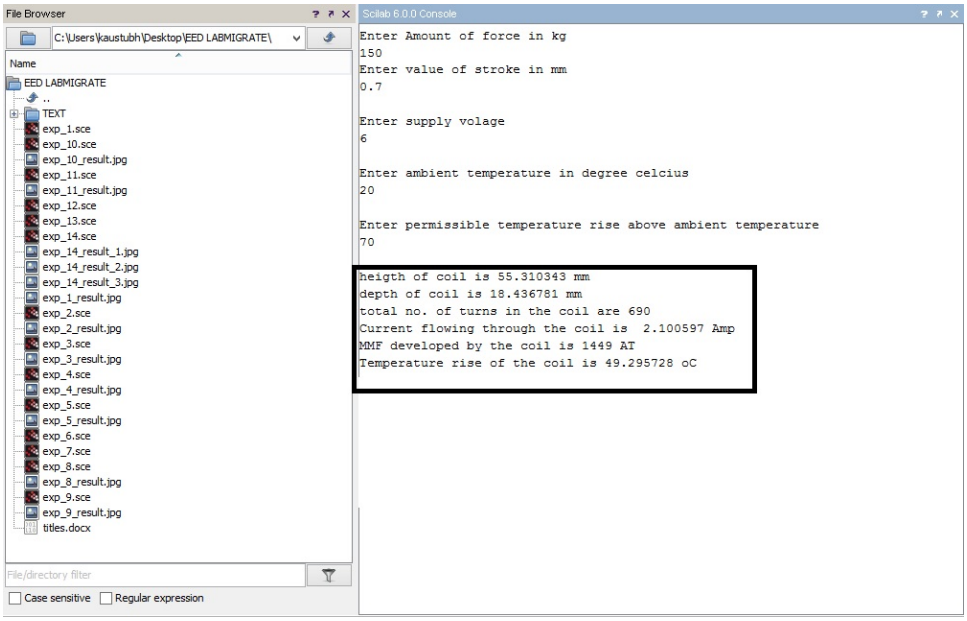


Figure 12.1: Experiment12

Experiment: 13

Computation of winding factor and distribution factor in armature winding using SCILAB programming

Scilab code Solution 13.13 Exp13

```
1 //Experiment-13
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4
5 //Aim :Computation of winding factor and
    distribution factor in armature winding using
    SCILAB programming
6 //Data:Calculate winding factor and distribution
    factor for armature winding of synchronous
    machine
7
8 clc;
9 clear all;
10
11 // Data to be taken from the user
```

```
12
13 p=input('Enter no. of poles') // no. of poles in
      synchronous machine (in the range of 2 - 12)
14 s=input('Enter no. of slots') // no. of slots in
      synchronous machine ( in the range of 16 - 96)
15 pitch=input('Enter No. of short pitch slots') // no.
       of slots by which short pitching is required (
      in the range of 1 to 4)
16
17 // Actual calculations start
18
19 sp = s/p // slots per pole
20 spp = sp/3 // slots per pole per phase
21 dist = %pi/spp //
22 spread = %pi/sp // phase spread angle
23 alpha = spread*pitch // angle of short pitch
24 bet = %pi/p // distribution angle
25
26 kp1=cos(alpha/2) // pitch factor for fundamental
27 kp5=cos(5*alpha/2) // pitch factor for 5th harmonic
28
29 kd1=(sin(spp*bet/2))/(spp*sin(bet/2)) //
      distribution factor for fundamental
30 kd5=(sin(spp*5*bet/2))/(spp*sin(5*bet/2)) //
      distribution factor for 5th harmonic
31
32 mprintf('Pitch factor for fundamental is %f',kp1)
33 mprintf('\n')
34 mprintf('Pitch factor for 5th harmonic is %f',kp5)
35 mprintf('\n')
36 mprintf('Distribution factor for fundamental is %f',
      kd1)
37 mprintf('\n')
38 mprintf('Distribution factor for 5th harmonic is %f'
      ,kd5)
39 mprintf('\n')
```

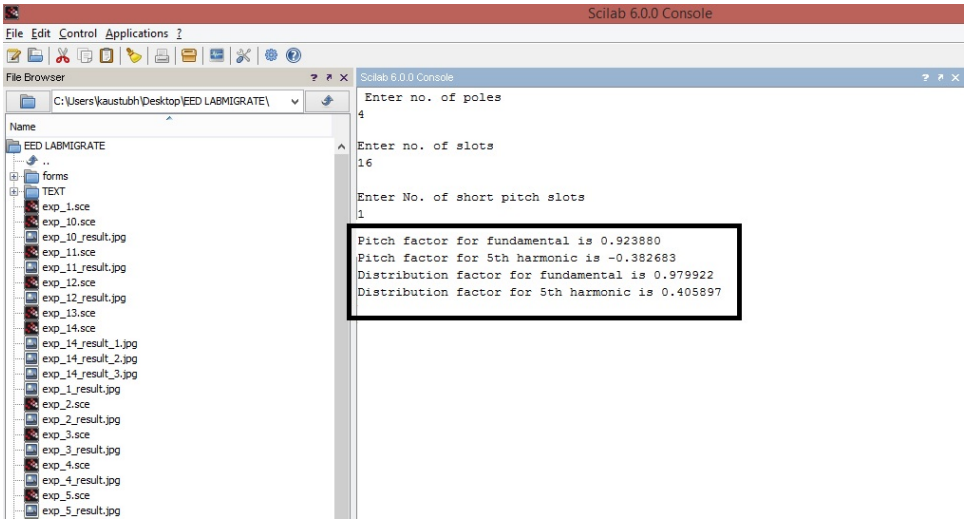


Figure 13.1: Exp13

Experiment: 14

Analyzing variation of slot leakage reactance in induction motor using SCILAB code

Scilab code Solution 14.14 Experiment14

```
1 //Experiment-14
2 // windows 8.1 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.0
4 //Aim :Analyzing variation of slot leakage reactance
      in induction motor using SCILAB code
5 // Data: Plot graphs showing effect of no. of slots,
      length of armature core and no. of turns on slot
      leakage reactance
6
7 clc;
8 clear;
9
10 // Assumed data
11
12
13
14 bs=10 // slot opening in mm (in the range of 10 -30
```

```
    mm)
wo=3 // width of lip in mm (in the range of 2 - 6 mm
    )
h1=30 // heigth of conductor portion in mm (in the
    range of 20 - 80 mm)
h2=1 // clearnace in mm (in the range of 1 - 4 mm)
h3=3.25 // wedge height in mm (in the range of 2 - 6
    mm)
h4=1.2 // lip height in mm (in the range of 1 - 4 mm
    )

f=50; // frequency of supply
uo=4*%pi*1e-7; // pearmeabilty of free space
Ls=(h1/(3*bs))+(h2/(bs))+(2*h3/(bs+wo))+(h4/wo)

// Evaluating variation in leakage reactance with
    change in no. of slots
L=200
T=225
for s = 1:25
    xs(s)=8*%pi*f*uo*T^2*(L/1000)*Ls/s
end

x=1:25
figure(1)
plot(x,xs)
xlabel('No. of slots')
ylabel('Leakage reactance in Ohms')
title('Variation of leakage reactance with change in
    no. of slots')

clear xs s T L
// Evaluating variation in leakage reactance with
    change in length of core
L = 100:10:2000
s = 20
T = 225
for i = 1:length(L)
```

```
45      xs(i)=8*%pi*f*uo*T^2*(L(i)/1000)*Ls/s
46  end
47  figure(2)
48  plot(L,xs)
49  xlabel('length of core in mm')
50  ylabel('Leakage reactance in Ohms')
51  title('Variation of leakage reactance with change in
        length of core')
52
53  clear xs s T L
54  // Evaluating variation in leakage reactance with
       change in no. of turns per phase
55  L = 200
56  s=20
57  T = 100:400
58  for i = 1:length(T)
59      xs(i)=8*%pi*f*uo*T(i)^2*(L/1000)*Ls/s
60  end
61  figure(3)
62  plot(T,xs)
63  xlabel('No. of turns per phase')
64  ylabel('Leakage reactance in Ohms')
65  title('Variation of leakage reactance with change in
        no. of turns per phase')
```

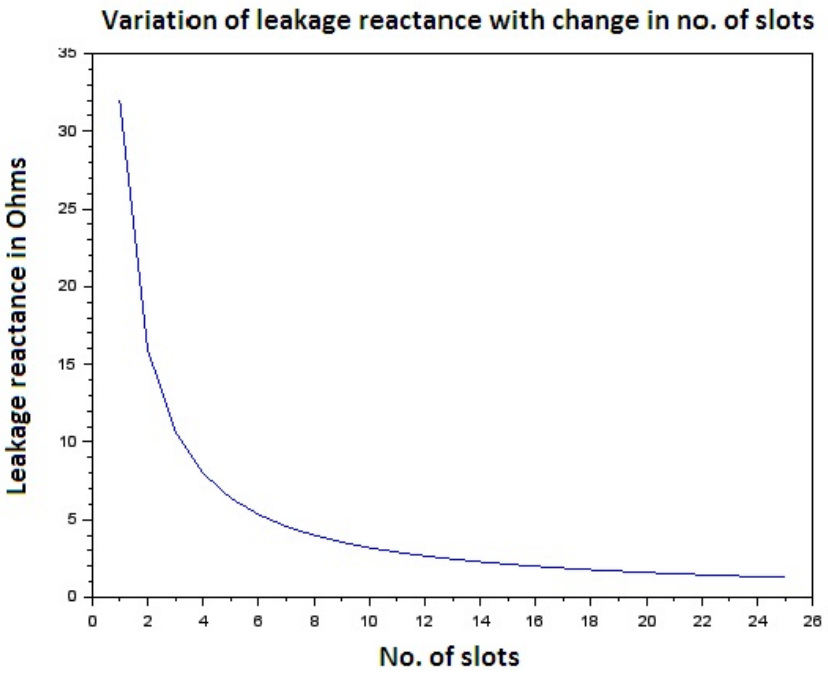


Figure 14.1: Experiment14

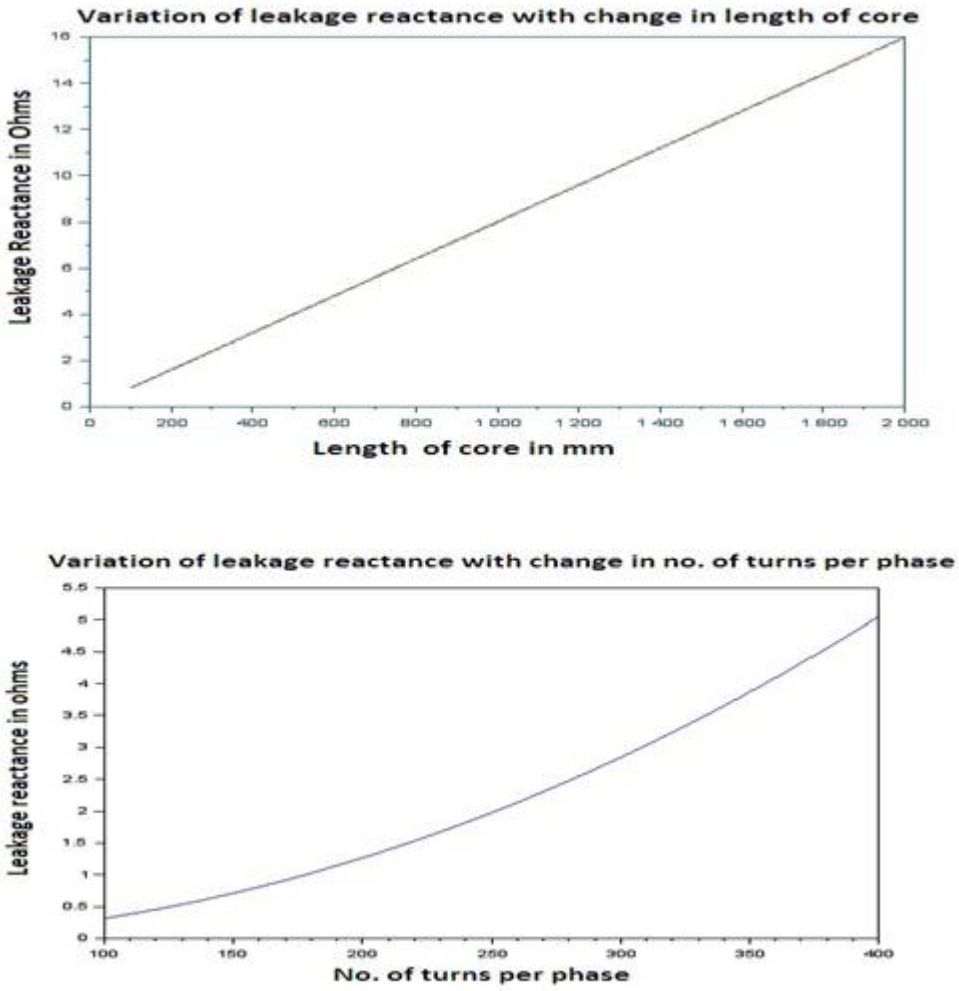


Figure 14.2: Experiment14