



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

19EET301 / POWER ELECTRONICS AND DRIVES III YEAR / V SEMESTER UNIT – V : AC MOTOR DRIVES

BASICS OF AC DRIVE



TOPIC OUTLINE



What we'll discuss?



AC drive – Advantages AC drive – Limitations AC – Induction motor: Parts / Types Principle of Operation of Induction Motor Speed Torque characteristics Speed Torque relations Methods of Speed control



AC DRIVE Advantages / Limitations



Electric drives that use AC motors as the prime mover

Advantage:

- Motor is cheap
- Less maintenance
- Consume less power
- Used in any locations
- No upper limit for speed
- High dynamic response

Limitations:

- Control circuit complex in design
- Converters produce harmonics problems
- High starting torque is difficult to achieve

AC INDUCTION MOTOR-Parts / Types



- Single phase IM, Three phase IM
- Squirrel cage, Slip ring motors

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

- 3-phase supply to stator
- RMF produces, Ns
- Rotor cuts the flux, an EMF induces
- Relative speed of Ns and Nr
- Rotor rotates



SPEED – TORQUE CHARACTERISTICS



SPEED TORQUE RELATION

Speed:

N = 120 f / P

- Frequency control
- Pole changing method

Torque:

 $\mathbf{T} = V^2 \mathbf{R} / Z^2$

- Supply voltage control
- Rotor resistance control

Relations:

- $T = 3 P / \omega$
- $\omega = 2 \pi f$

$$V = 2 \pi f T \phi K_w$$

- where,
- f frequency in Hz
- ω speed in rad /sec
- N speed in RPM
- T torque in Nm
- V supply voltage in V
- R rotor resistance in Ω
- P mechanical power in W
- K constant

SPEED CONTROL METHODS

Stator side control:

- Stator voltage control
- Frequency control
- Stator voltage / frequency control (VFD)

Rotor side control:

- Rotor resistance (voltage) control
- Slip power recovery schemes



Evaluation Time



Summarize the content...





Thanking You.