



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)
Coimbatore-35
Department of EEE



**16EE205 / INDUCTION AND SYNCHRONOUS
MACHINES**

Unit – IV (B)
**Speed control of Three phase
Induction motor**

Speed Control of Induction Motor

Synchronous speed of the rotating magnetic field produced by the stator,
 $N_s = 120 f / P$

▶ 1. By changing the frequency (f)

The available AC voltage (50 Hz) is rectified and then inverted back to AC of variable frequency/ Variable voltage using inverters. Inverter can be Voltage source or current source inverter

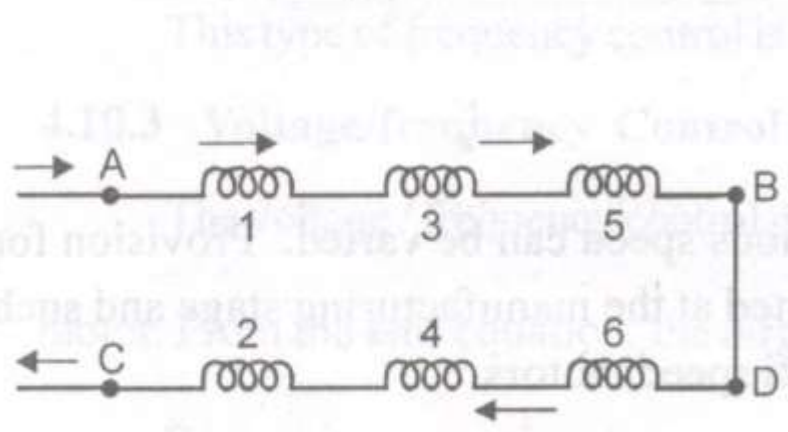
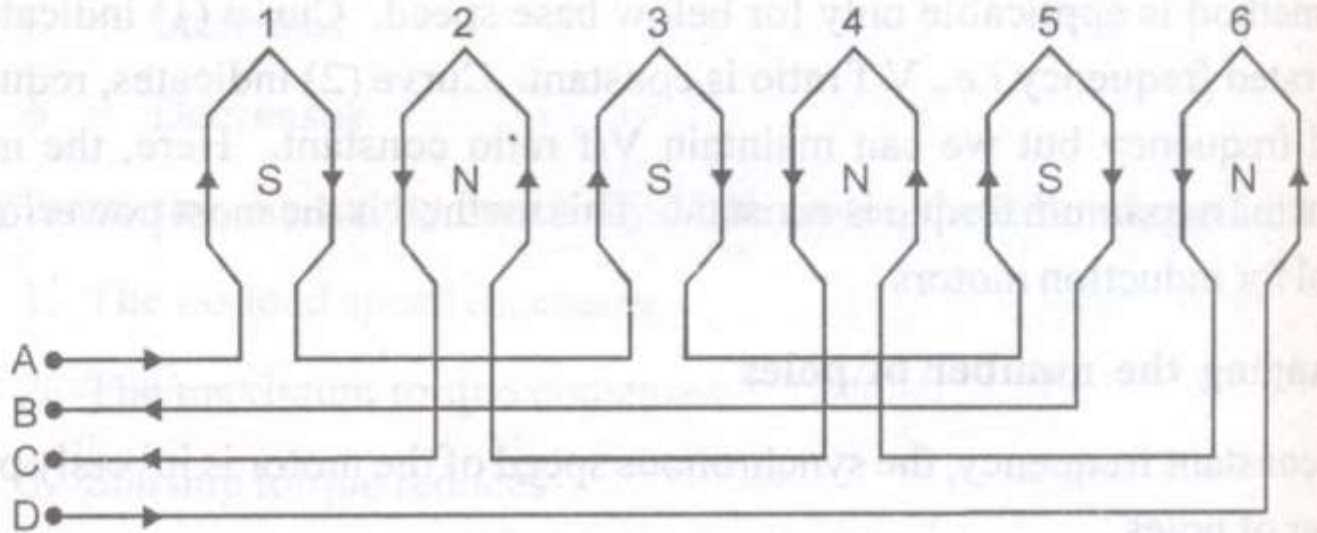
Speed Control of Induction Motors

▶ 2. Stator voltage control (V)

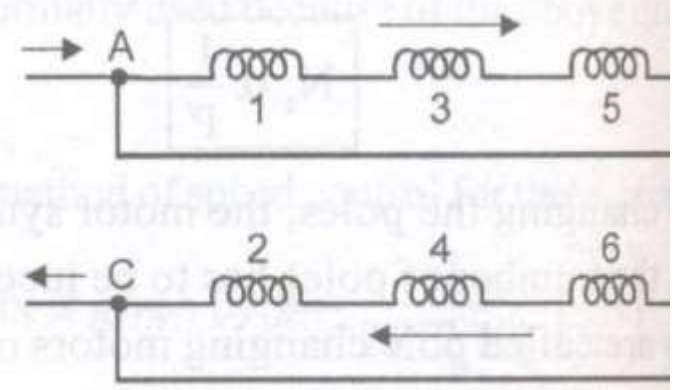
The stator voltage is varied – slip and operating speed varies

▶ 3. By changing the number of poles (P)

The stator winding is designed for operation for two different pole numbers: 4/6, 4/8, 6/8 etc. This can be applied only to squirrel cage induction motor



Series connection



Parallel connection

Speed Control of Induction Motors

▶ 4. Rotor resistance control (R_2)

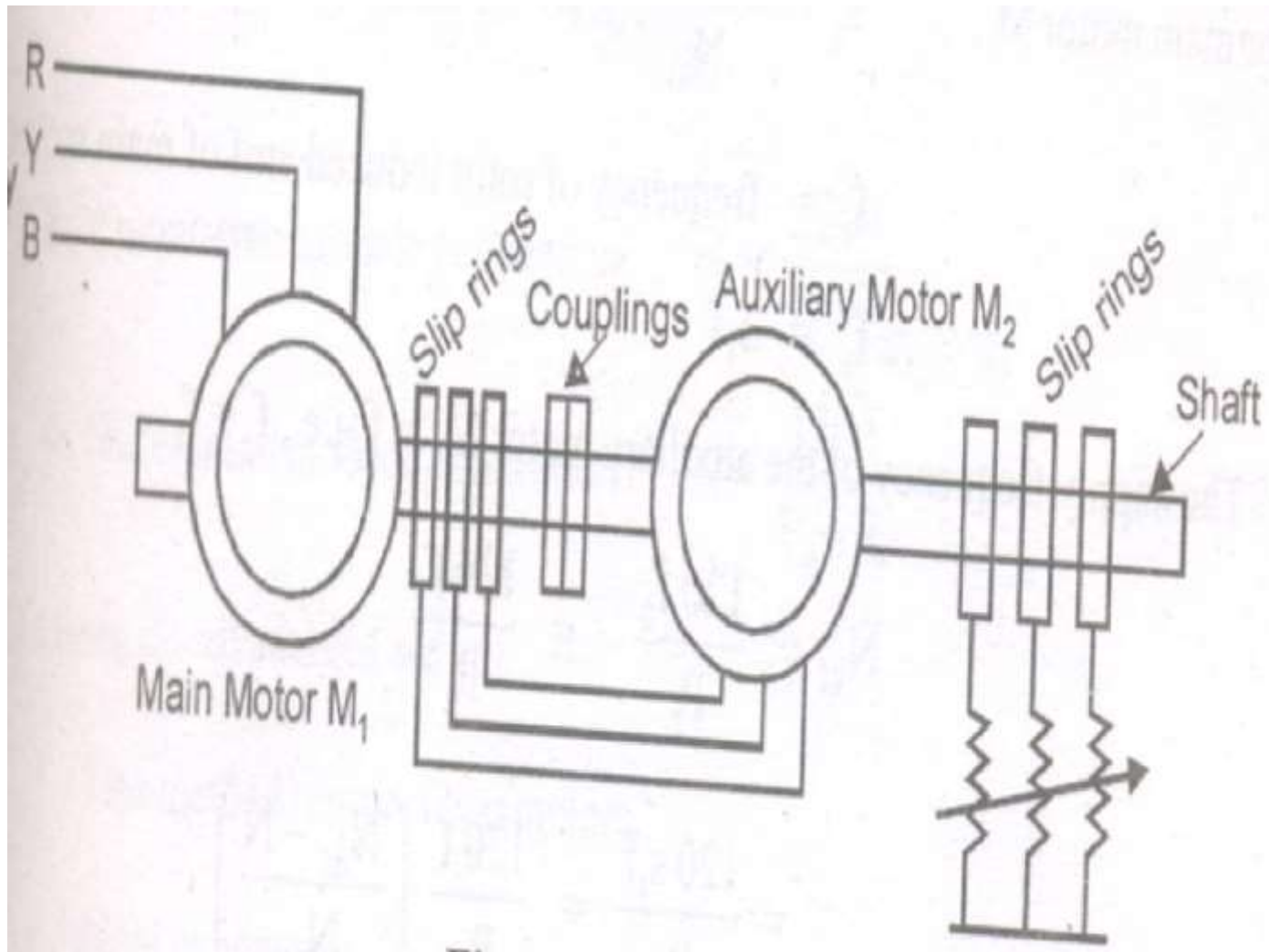
This method is applied to slip ring induction motor – rotor is connected to variable resistance through slip rings – resistance varied – slip and hence the operating speed varies – this method results in power loss in the resistor

Speed Control of Induction Motors

▶ 5. Using cascade connection (Two motors)

Three phase voltage applied to the stator of a slip ring induction motor (P_1 - poles) - slip ring voltage applied to the stator of squirrel cage induction motor (P_2 - poles) - two rotors are coupled.

$$N_s = 120 f / (P_1 \pm P_2)$$



6. Slip Power Recovery Schemes

This scheme applied to slip ring induction motor:

Rated voltage applied to the stator – the rotor voltage is rectified using a diode bridge rectifier – the resulting DC voltage is inverted using line commutated inverter and the AC voltage is fed back to the supply through appropriate transformer – slip power is thus recovered from the motor and the speed reduced