

# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)



#### **COIMBATORE-35**

Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A++ Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

## **COURSE NAME: 23EEB210 / Electrical Machines and Drives**

#### II YEAR / IV SEMESTER

#### **Unit V – SOLID STATE SPEED CONTROL OF A.C DRIVES**

Topic : Three phase voltage / frequency controlled AC drive





#### Why Control AC Motor Speed?

- AC induction motors are workhorses but have fixed speeds based on frequency and poles.
- Many industrial and commercial applications require variable speed for efficiency, process control, and energy savings.
- Examples: pumps, fans, conveyors, HVAC systems, machine tools.





#### **Synchronous Speed and Slip:**

• Synchronous speed (Ns) is determined by the supply frequency (f) and the number of poles (P):

 $Ns = (120 * f) / P \{ rpm \}.$ 

- Actual rotor speed (Nr) is slightly less than synchronous speed due to slip (s): Nr = Ns (1 s).
- To control Nr, we can vary either f or P.
- Changing poles is complex, making frequency control the primary method.





## **Maintaining Constant Flux:**

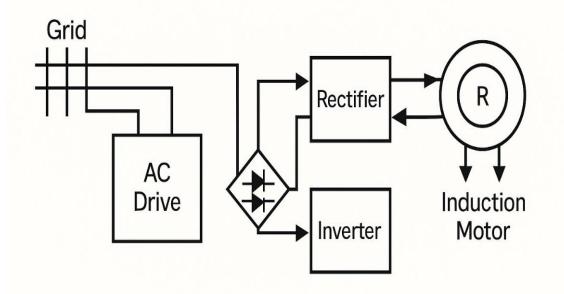
- Simply changing the frequency would also change the magnetic flux in the motor core.
- Excessive flux leads to saturation and high current.
- Insufficient flux reduces torque capability.
- V/f control maintains a constant ratio of voltage (V) to frequency (f) to ensure approximately constant magnetic flux.

(V/f) = Constant

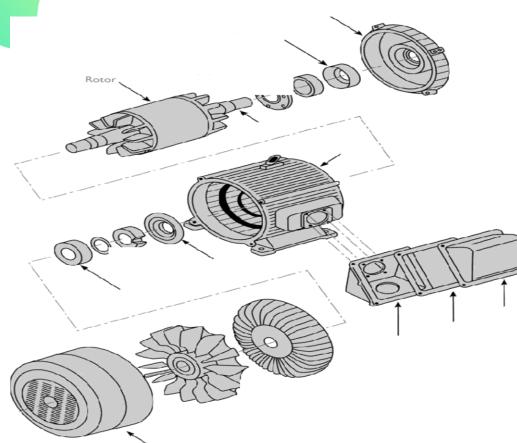




# THREE-PHASE VOLTAGE / FREQUENCY CONTROLLED AC DRIVE







- Reliable
- Rugged
- Long lived
  - Low maintenance
  - Efficient





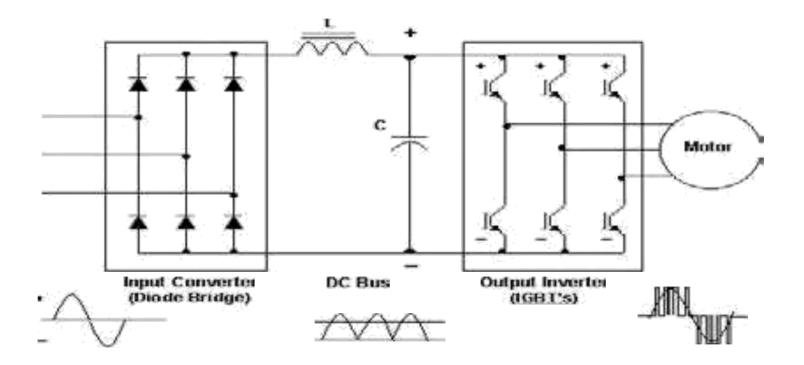








# <u>AC DRIVE</u>











## KEEP LEARNING. **- Thank u**

SEE YOU IN NEXT CLASS

5/5/2025