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Question No=01

"Three Phase induction Motor"

Introduction:-

The Popularity of 3-Phase induction motors on board Ships is because of there Simple robust Construction and high reliability factor in the Sea environment- A 3-Phase induction mator Can be used for different applications with Various speed and load requirements- Eledric motors can be found in almost every Production Process today.

Getting the most out of your application is becoming more and more important in order to ensure cost-effective operations. The three-phase induction motors are the most widely used electric motors in industry. They run at essentially constant speed from on-load to full-load. However, the speed is frequency dependent and consequently these motors are not easily adapted to speed control. We usually prefer d.c motors when large speed variations are required. Nevertheless, the 3-Phase induction motors are simple, rugged, low-priced, easy to maintain and can be manufactured with characteristics to suit most industrial requirements. Like any electric motor, a 3-phase induction

a rotor. The stator carries a 3-phase winding (called stator winding) while the rotor carries a short-circuited winding (also called rotor winding). Only the stator winding is fed from 3-phase supply. The rotor winding through electromagnetic induction and hence the name. The induction motor may be considered to be a transformer with a rotating secondary and it can therefore be described as a "transformer type" a.c machine in which electrical energy is converted into mechanical energy.

Advantages:-

i) It has simple and rugged construction.
ii) It is relatively cheap.
iii) It requires little maintenance.
iv) It has high frequency and reasonably good power factor.
v) It has self starting starting.

Disadvantages:-

i) It is essentially a Constant speed motor and its speed Cannot be changed easily.

ii) It Starting torque is inferior to d.c Shunt motor.

Construction:-

The three Phase induction motor is the most widely used electrical motor. Almost, 80% of the mechanical Power used by industries is Provided by three Phase induction motor because of its Simple and rugged Construction, low Cost, good starting characteristics, absence of Commutator and good speed regulation. In three phase induction motor the Power is transferred from Stator to rotor winding through induction. The induction motor is also Called Synchronous motor as it runs at a speed other than the Synchronous speed.

Like ony other electrical motor induction motor also have two main parts namely rotor and stator - A 3-Phase induction motor have two main Parts; (i) rotor and (ii) stator - The rotor is separated from the stator by a small air-gap which ranges from a.1mm to 1mm depending on the Power of the motor. The main body of the induction motor comprises of two major parts as shown:

i) Shaft for transmitting the torque to the load - The shift is made up of steel.

ii) Bearings for supporting the rotating shaft.

iii) one of the problem with electrical motor is the production of heat during its rotation - In order to overcome this problem we need fan for cooling.

iv) For receiving electrical current:

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Terminal box is needed.

v) There is a small distance between rotor and stator which usually various from 0.4mm to 4mm. Such a distance is called air-gap.

Question No=02

Operational Principal:-

Unlike toys and flashlights, most homes, offices, factories and other buildings aren't powered by little batteries; they're not supplied with DC current, but with alternating current (AC) which reverses its direction about 50 times per second (with the frequency of 50Hz). If you want to run a motor from your household AC electricity supply instead of from a DC battery, you need a different design of motor.

In an AC motor, there's ring of electromagnetic coils around the outside (making up the stator) which are designed to produce a rotating magnetic field inside the motor. There's a solid metal core, a loop of wire, or sometimes a squirrel cage made of metal bars and interconnectors (like the rotating cages people sometimes get to exercise pet mice), or some other freely rotating metal part that can conduct electricity. Unlike in a DC motor, where you send power to the inner rotor, in an AC motor you send power to the outer coils that make up the stator. The coils are energized in pairs in sequence, producing a magnetic field that rotates around the outside of the motor. The rotor suspended inside

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The magnetic field is an electrical Conductor. The magnetic field is Constantly changing (because it's rotating). So, according to the laws of electromagnetism (Faraday's law, to be precise), the magnetic field Produces or (induces, to use Faraday's own term) an electric Current inside the rotor. If the Conductor is a ring or a wire, the Current flows around it in a loop. If the Conductor is simply a solid piece of metal, eddy Currents swirl around it instead. Either way, the induced Current Produces its own magnetic field and, according to another law of electromagnetism (Lenz's law) tries to stop whatever it is that Causes it. The rotating magnetic field is rotating as well. (You can think of the rotor [rotor] as trying to

"catch up" with the rotating magnetic field in an effort to eliminate the difference in motion between them.)
Electromagnetic induction is the key to why a motor like this spins and that's why it's called an induction motor. An electrical converts electrical energy into mechanical energy which is then supplied to different types of loads. AC motors operates on AC supply and they are classified into Synchronous, Single phase and three phase induction motors are most widely used for industrial applications mainly because they do not require a starting device. Three phase induction motor derives its name from the fact that the rotor current is induced by the magnetic field instead of electrical connection. The rotation

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Principle of a three phase induction motors is based on the production of rotating magnetic field.

Question No=03

i) Direct on-Line Stator:-(DOL)

Direct on-line stator (DOL) is the simplest and the most expensive of all starting methods and usually used for Squirrel cage induction motors. It directly connect the contacts of the motor to the full supply voltage. The starting current is very large, running 6 to 8 times the rated current. The starting torque is likely to be 0.75 to 2 times the full load torque. In order to avoid excessive voltage drops in the supply line due to high starting currents, the DOL stator is used only

a rating of less than 5kW. There are safety mechanisms inside the DOL starter which provides protection to the motor as well as the operator of the motor. The power and control circuits of induction motor with DOL starter and the wall picture of contactor.

The DOL starter consists of a coil operated contactor KM controlled by start and stop push buttons. On pressing the start push button S1, the contactor coil KM is energized from Line 1-2. The three main contacts (1-2)(3-4) and (5-6) are closed. The motor is thus connected to the supply. When the stop push button S2 is pressed, the supply through the contactor KM is disconnected. Since

the main contacts (1-2)(3-4) and (5-6) are opened. The supply to motors is disconnected and the motor stops.

ii) Star-Delta Stator:-

The star delta starting is a very common type of starter and extensively used, compared to the other types of the starters these method used reduced supply voltage in starting the connection of a three phase cor induction motor with a star delta starter. The method achived low starting current by first connecting the start stator winding in star configuration and then after the motor reaches a certain speed, there switch changes the winding arrangements from star delta configuration. By connecting the

Stator windings. First install and then in delta. the light current drawn by the motor at starting is reduced to one third as Compared to starting Current with the windings Connecting in delta. At the time of starting when the Stator windings are Start Connecting, each Stator Phase gets voltage $V_L/\sqrt{3}$, where V_L is the line voltage. Since the torque developed by an induction motor is Proportional to the Square of applied voltage, Star-delta starting reduce the starting torque to one third that obtainable by direct delta starting.

iii) Auto transformer Stator:-

The operation principle of auto transformer method is Similar to the Star-Delta method. The stator

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is limited by using a three phase auto transformer reduced the rated stator applied voltage. The auto transformer stator is more expensive, more complicated in operation and bulkier in construction when compared with the star-delta starter method. But in auto transformer starter is suitable for both star-delta and connected motors, and the starting current and torque can be adjusted to a desired value by taking the correct tapping from the auto transformer. When the star delta method is considered, voltage can be adjusted only by factor of $1/\sqrt{3}$. It can brief operation of auto transformer as:

i) Operated by a two position switch in manually

automatically using a timer to change over from start to run position.

ii) In starting position supply is connecting to star windings trough an auto transformer which reduces applied voltage to 50, 60, and 70 % of normal value depending on tapping used.

iii) Reduced voltage reduces current in motor windings with 50% tapping used motors current is halved and supply current will be half of the motor current. Thus, starting current taken from supply will only be 25% of the taken by DOL starter.

iv) For an induction motor, torque T is developed by V2. Thus on 50% tapping, torque at starting is only $(0.5V)^2$ of the obtained

25% torque is produced.

v) Starters used in larger industries, it is larger in size and expensive.

vi) Switching from start to run positions causing transient current, which can be greater in value than those obtained by DOL starting.

4) Rotor impedance Starter-

This method allows external resistance to be connected to the rotor through slip rings and brushes. Initially the rotor resistance is set to maximum and is then gradually decreased as the motor speed increased until it becomes zero. The rotor impedance starting mechanism is usually very bulky and is expensive when compare with other methods. It also has very high

maintenance costs. Also, considerable amount of heat is generated through the resistors when current runs through them. The starting frequency is also limited in this method. However, the rotor impedance method allows the motor to be started while on load. This will decrease the starting current, increase the starting torque and also improves the power factor. The circuit diagram is shown below. In the circuit diagram, the three slip rings shown are connecting to the rotor terminals of the wound rotor motor. At the time of starting of the motor, the entire external resistance is added in the rotor circuit.

For the external rotor resistance is decreased in steps as the rotor speeds up. However the motor torque remain maximum during the acceleration period of the motor. Under normal condition when the motor develops load the external torque resistance is removed.