

*AC drives* connect to standard AC induction motors, and have similar capabilities of adjustable speed, torque, and horsepower control as DC drives.

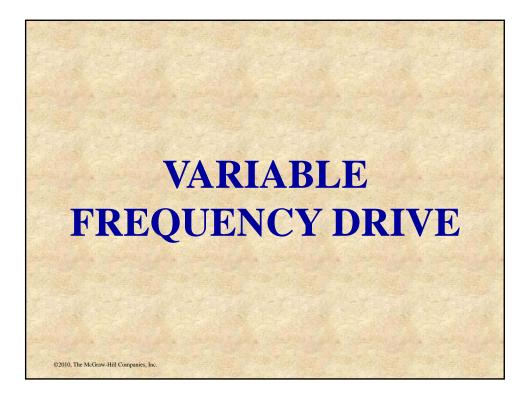
>AC induction motor speed depends upon the number of motor poles and the frequency of the applied power.

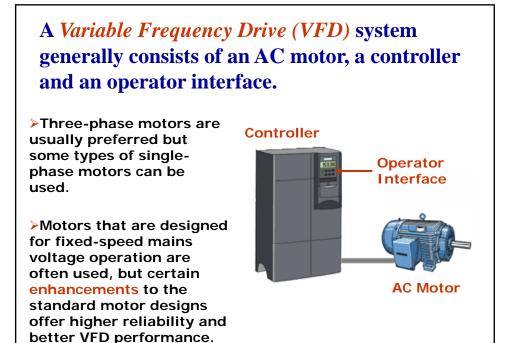


The number of poles on the stator of the motor could be increased or decreased but this has limited usefulness.

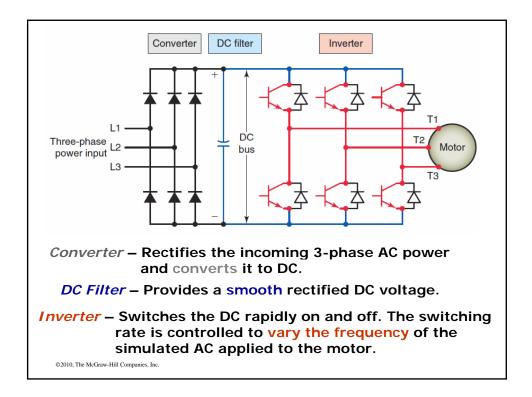
>Although the AC frequency of the power source has been standardized at 60 Hertz, advances in power electronics make it practical to vary the frequency and resulting speed of an induction motor.

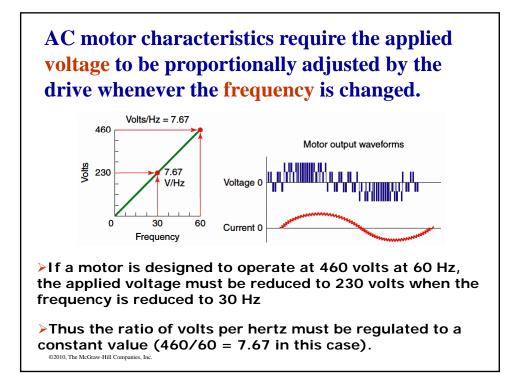
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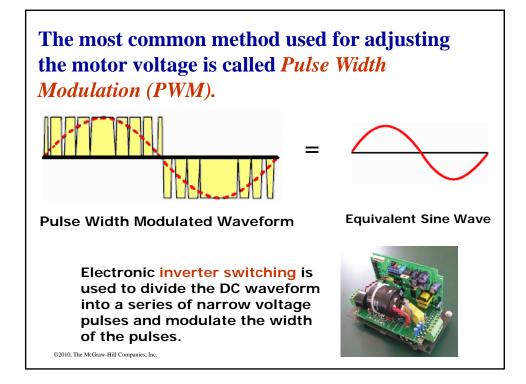


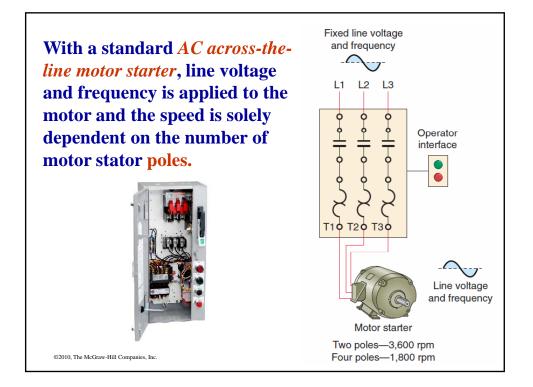


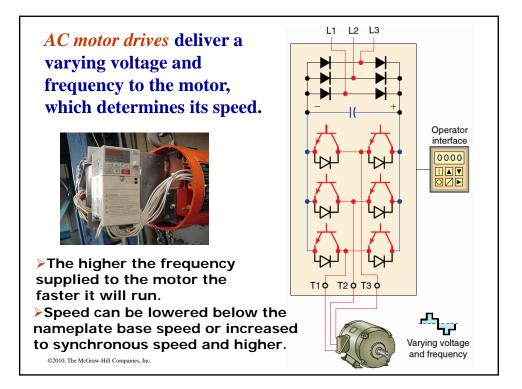
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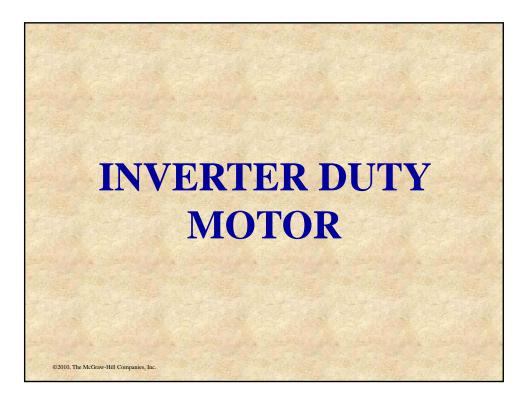








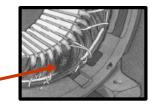




*Inverter Duty* and *Vector Duty* describe a class of AC induction motors that are specifically designed for use with variable frequency drives

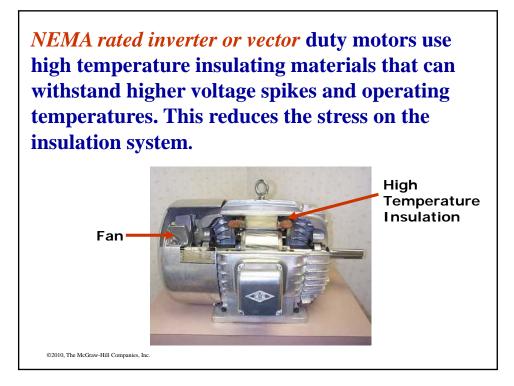


>The high switching frequencies and fast voltage rise times of AC motor drives can produce high voltage peaks in the windings of standard AC motors which exceed their insulation breakdown voltage.



>Operating motors for an extended time at low motor RPM reduces the flow of cooling air, which results in an increase in temperature.

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AC motors frequently drive variable loads such as pumps, hydraulic systems and fans. In these applications, motor *efficiency* is often poor due to operation at low loads and can be improved by using a VFD in place of speed controllers such as belts and pulleys, throttle valves, fan dampers and magnetic clutches.

A pump, controlled by a variable speed drive, running at half-speed consumes only oneeighth of the energy compared to one running at full speed.



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