

2. Electrical AC Machines

- Types of AC machines: Induction and synchronous motors
- Types of DC machines: Separately, shunt, series, compound, permanent magnet (excited) DC motors
- A number of factors must be considered when you select an AC motor for a particular application
 - Cost
 - Power density, volume of motor
 - Thermal capacity
 - Torque-speed profile
 - Efficiency
 - Acceleration
 - Peak torque capability

- Motor rating

- For variable speed drive, the selection of motor torque and power ratings are not straightforward as in the case of constant speed drive
- In varying load case, the motor torque and power are selected on the basis of effective torque and power
- The effective torque is calculated from the load profile as:

$$T_{eff} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n T_i^2 t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i}}$$

where T_i is the average torque during the period t_i

3. Control system

- It controls the input of power converter to match the load and motor through the power converter
- The input of control system consists of:
 - Torque, flux, speed
 - The measured torque, flux, and speed for feedback control
 - Temperature feedback and instantaneous currents in the motor and/or converter
 - The gains of Proportional-Integral (PI) and/or Proportional-Resonant (PR) controllers

- The output of the control system is only the final gate signals which are directly issued to the gates of power devices
- Examples:
 - Microprocessors
 - Microcontrollers
 - Digital Signal Processors (DSPs)
 - Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)