

ELECTRICAL MOTORS APPLICATIONS

MOTOR	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE	APPLICATION
Universal Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *High starting torque *compact *high speed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Maintenance(brushes) *Shorter lifespan *Noisy *Only small ratings are economical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Handheld power tools *blenders *vacuum cleaners * blowers
Switched Reluctance Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Long lifespan *Low maintenance *High efficiency *No permanent magnets *Low cost *Simple construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *High iron losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Electric Vehicles *Textile mills *Aircraft applications
Three-phase Induction Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-starting Low cost Robust Reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High starting current Lower efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Fixed-speed *workhorse especially in low-performance applications *low-performance variable-torque pumps, fans, blowers and compressors. *high-performance constant-torque and constant-power or dynamic loads.
Split-Phase Capacitor-Start IM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *High power factor *High starting torque 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Speed slightly below synchronous speed *Starting switch or relay required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Home Appliances *Stationary Power Tools
Split-Phase Capacitor-Run Im	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Moderate power *High starting torque *No starting switch *Comparatively long life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Speed slightly below synchronous *Slightly more costly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Industrial blowers *Industrial machinery
Split-Phase Auxiliary Start Winding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Moderate power factor *Low starting torque 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Speed slightly below synchronous *Starting switch or relay required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Home Appliances *Stationary power tools
Shaded-Pole Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Low cost *Long life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Speed slightly below synchronous *Low starting torque *Small ratings *low efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Fans *record players
Synchronous Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Synchronous speed *more efficient *power factor correction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *More costly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Industrial motors
Hysteresis Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Accurate speed control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Very low efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Clocks

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Low noise *No vibration *High starting torque 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *timers *sound producing or recording equipment hard drive *capstan drive
Synchronous Reluctance Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *more efficient *runs cooler *smaller footprint *Competes with PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Requires a controller *Not widely available *High cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Electric vehicles *Textile mills *Aircraft applications
Stepper Motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Precision *positioning *High holding torque 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *costly *Require a controller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Positioning in printers *floppy disc drives *industrial machine tools

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