



Connecting this motor to this source will likely cause the motor to **overheat and eventually burn out**.

Detailed Analysis

1. Magnetic Flux and Saturation (The V/f Ratio)

The most critical factor in AC motor operation is the ratio of Voltage to Frequency (V/f). This ratio determines the magnetic flux density inside the motor core.

- **Rated V/f ratio:**
 - $220/50 = 4.4$
- **Applied V/f ratio:**
 - $300/60 = 5$

The applied ratio (5) is roughly **13.6% higher** than the designed ratio (4.4). This forces more magnetic flux into the core than it was designed to handle, leading to **magnetic saturation**.

- When a core saturates, the magnetizing current does not increase linearly; it spikes drastically.
- This draws excessive current from the supply even at no load, leading to rapid overheating of the windings.

2. Excessive Voltage Stress (Insulation Failure)

The voltage is being increased from 220V to 300V. This is a **36% increase** in voltage

- While motors have a safety margin for insulation, a continuous overvoltage of this magnitude puts immense stress on the dielectric insulation between the coil turns.
- **Risk:** This significantly increases the risk of an insulation breakdown (short circuit), which causes immediate motor failure.

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