Adjustable Frequency Drive Fundamentals

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- · Of The Sandberg Div. of Bornquist.





Why do we want to do variable speed pumping?



Flow Control

HVAC systems are designed for "worst case" situations. Most of the time they have excess capacity. **Controlling flow** Saves energy Improvese or deterport quist





Why Adjustable Speed?

Energy savings

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Secondary pumping example







Energy Requirements



Energy Requirements 2-Way Valve (Throttling) Power



Less power required



Energy Requirements 3-Way Valve (Bypass)



Energy Requirements Adjustable Speed



Why Adjustable Speed?

- Energy savings
- System control
- Reduced maintenance
- Sound control





Good Retrofit Candidates

- Large energy saving possibility
 - Large motors

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- Poor present efficiency
 - Flows manually throttled back
 - Malfunctioning mechanical flow modulation
 - · Inefficient control methods
- · Easy retrofit
 - Sensors and related equipment installed or easy to install





How does a VFD actually work?



Converts AC to DC, then DC to AC



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Basic Drive



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Dual DC Link Reactors



- Protect the drive from power line current surges
- Provide a stable power source for the motor
- Reduce power line harmonic distortion
- Reduce radio frequency noise on the power line
- Maintain high drive efficiency



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Generously-sized DC Bus Capacitors



- Provide ride-through for short power interruptions
- Reduce radio frequency noise on the power line
- Provide a stable power source for the motor to improve motor performance and efficiency
- Allow reliable motor deceleration





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A fast Current Sensor on each motor lead





- Protects against motor line-toline shorts and ground faults
- Detects motor phase loss and imbalance
- Motor disconnects won't damage the drive
- Eliminates the need for output reactors
- Provides precise control of motor operation



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Intelligently-controlled output power



- Output switching pattern can provide full motor voltage at full speed and load
- Nearly-perfect output sine wave current provides full motor torque and reduced motor heating
- Eliminates the need to over-size the motor



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- · Hand / Off / Auto keys
- Indicator lights indicate the selected function
- · Plain language display
- Meters display values in actual units
- Programmable free text displays available





- Info key provides contextsensitive help
- Scroll bars and directional keys provide easy navigation through the displays





- Clear, plain-language alarm descriptions
- · No codes to look up
- Icons and status lights communicate quickly
- Info key provides troubleshooting information





- Quick Menus key provides easy access to most common parameters
- "My personal menu" provides a customizable user menu with its own password protection
- "Function Setups" provides access to advanced features





- "Function Setups" menu guides the user through common drive functions
 - General
 - Open Loop
 - Closed Loop
- "Application Settings" provides easy access to application-specific parameters
 - Fan Functions
 - Pump Functions
 - Compressor Functions



Application[®]Specific Capabilities

Compressors



Fans - Broken Belt Detection

- No external sensors
- Reliable

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- Based on motor power, not current
- A proof timer eliminates false indications
- Flexible actions
 - Warning
 - Trip











Flying Start

- Synchronizes the drive to the speed of a coasting fan
- Searches for the fan's speed in both directions
- Applies DC braking if needed

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Provides a smooth start





Vibration Avoidance

- Avoids speed that can cause mechanical resonant vibration
- Up to four frequency bands of individual sizes
- Simple, prompted automated setup





Intelligence for Fan Applications

Automated Resonant Speed Testing

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- Simplifies the discovery and bypassing of mechanical resonant speeds in the system
- Simply start the test and press OK as vibration is detected



Multiple Feedbacks

Feedback signals from multiple locations can be used

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A unique setpoint can be applied to each feedback signal





Application Intelligence

Four Internal PID Controllers

 Allows the drive to coordinate and control other devices in the HVAC system





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Application Intelligence



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Firefighter's Override

Firefighter's Override can run the drive at any speed in forward or reverse.

It can be activated either by a normally open or normally closed contact from the fire panel or through the building automation system.



Firefighter's Override

The drive can be set to switch automatically to a constant speed bypass if operation through the drive becomes impossible due to failure of the drive's power circuitry.

The bypass will then run the motor at full speed from the power line until firefighter's override is deactivated.



Intelligence for Fan Applications

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Fire Mode

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- For stairwell pressurization, fire zone control, and smoke exhaust
- Ignores:
 - Alarms (if desired)
 - Keypad commands
 - External commands and interlocks
- Flexible control choices:
 - Constant speed
 - Variable speed
 - Controlled by a feedback
 - Forward or reverse



Intelligence for Fan Applications

Motor Pre-Heater



- For outdoor applications like cooling tower fans and condenser water pumps
- Protects against motor damage due to condensation when stopped
- Provides a controlled DC current
 when the motor is stopped
- Eliminates the need for separate motor heaters


Intelligence for Pump Applications

Closed-Loop Controller P-I Auto-Tuning



- Tuning the closed-loop controller of a pump system can be time consuming
- Improper tuning can result in slow response or system oscillation
- The automated P-I tuning algorithm dynamically tests the system and calculates appropriate values for Proportional Gain and Integral Time



Application Intelligence

Sleep Mode

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- Drive automatically starts and stops itself based on system demand
- · Control can be based on
 - Operating speed
 - System feedback
 - Sensor Less no-flow detection
 - External contact
- Saves energy
- · Reduces equipment wear



Sensor Less No-Flow Detection

Protects a pump from deadheading without the need for external sensors

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- Conversational menu directs the set-up of the system
- Compares the power draw from a pump to the no flow power draw



Frequency - Hz



Sensor Less No-Flow Detection

- If power draw is low, performs the selected action
 - Sleep
 - Stage off a pump in a multiple pump system
 - Warn
 - Alarm





Other Pump-Protection

- Dry pump detection Functions Over-flow ("end of curve")
- protection

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Sensor Less Control Has A Second New Meaning















The Sandberg Div. of Bornquist Sensor Less Control

Drive can be programed to follow the control curve basing speed on the amount of power required.





Power



Wrong system data at time or order coold result in a transducer becoming necessary to best solve the differences.

Intelligent Timekeeping

Time Based Actions



- Independent scheduling
 - Night setback
 - Customized week day and weekend operation
 - Hourly scheduling to meet unique building demands
- Maintenance reminders
- Date/time stamping of logged entries



Intelligent Data Acquisition

- Trending
- Energy Log
- Payback Counter

- Captures load profile and similar operational data
- Tracks energy used by the motor
- Records energy used and estimates energy cost savings







Intelligent Control Logic

Smart Logic Controller



Create control sequences using

- Boolean arithmetic
- Timers
- Comparators
- 20-step state controller









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Communication Flexibility

Supports a wide range of serial busses



- The Building Automation System determines the serial communication protocol used, not the drive
- The drive supports common serial busses
 - BACnet MS/TP
 - LonWorks FTP* (communication card must be added)
 - Modbus RTU
 - Johnson Controls Metasys N2
 - Siemens Apogee FLN (P1)



<u>Power Line Harmonics –</u>







What are Harmonics?

- A sinusoidal waveform is a pure frequency
- All waveforms have a fundamental frequency
- Harmonics are integer multiples of the fundamental frequency
- The first harmonic is the fundamental frequency



What is Harmonic Distortion?

- Harmonic distortion results when harmonics currents are combined with a fundamental frequency
- The resulting waveform is no longer a pure sine wave
- Harmonic currents operate at the same time as the fundamental, but at faster rate
- Harmonic currents are additive, producing a "distorted" sine wave





Why are Harmonics a concern?

- Overheating of power distribution transformers
- Overheating of conductors, especially neutral wiring
- Overheating of induction motors
- Torque reduction of induction motors
- Overheating of power factor correction capacitors
- Nuisance tripping of circuit breakers
- Blown fuses



Why are Harmonics a concern?

Sensitive electronic equipment

- Communication
- Medical

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- Security
- Stand-by generators

- Research
- Computer
- Airport electronics



What Causes Harmonics?

- NON-LINEAR LOADS Loads which do not draw sinusoidal current from the line
- Non-incandescent lighting
- Computers
- Uninterruptible power supplies
- Telecommunications equipment
- Copy machines
- Battery chargers
- Electronic variable speed drives
- Any load with an AC to DC power converter



Harmonics

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- For a typical 6 pulse inverter, these multiples are:
 - Fundamental = 60 Hz
 - 5th Harmonic = $60 \times 5 = 300 \text{ Hz}$
 - 7th Harmonic = $60 \times 7 = 420 \text{ Hz}$
 - 11th Harmonic = 60 x 11 = 660 Hz
 - 13th Harmonic = 60 x 13 = 780 Hz
 - 17th Harmonic = 60 x 17=1,020 Hz



One Drive in Different Buildings



"Strong" Power Line

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Total harmonic voltage distortion 1.1%



"Weak" Power Line

 Total harmonic voltage distortion 5.1%



IEEE 519-1992

- Designed to protect the utility power grid
- Measured at the "Point of Common Coupling" (PCC)
 - "This recommendation ... focuses on the <u>Point of Common Coupling</u> (PCC) with the consumer-utility interface. ... some harmonic effects are unavoidable at some points in the system." (IEEE Std 519-1992, sec. 10.1)
 - The **PCC** is <u>not</u> at the wiring to an individual device



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How Do Drive Manufactures Address Harmonics

- Some just ignore the problem
- Build in DC link reactors
- Built in line reactors
- Build special 12 and 18 pulse drives
- · Optional separate filters

Product Selection Goal: Select products that give you performance without excess cost



Harmonic Reduction: DC Link Reactors





DC-link Reactors

DC-link reactors limit harmonic distortion on the power line, reducing RMS input current by more than 40% compared to drives without input reactors.



Harmonic Reduction: AC Line Reactors





Often used when the drive has no built-in filtering



AC Line Reactors

AC line reactors, usually external to the drive. Often, these are optional

AC line reactors are 50% larger than the DC-link reactors This results in significant additional heat generation and reduced efficiency.

The harmonic performance of the DC-link reactors in the drive is equal to that of a 5% AC line reactor, but without the associated voltage drop and efficiency losses.



DC Link + AC Line Reactors?



If DC link reactors are good, won't adding AC line reactors be even better?



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DC Link + AC Line Reactors?

Typical example (from *drivesmag.com*)

- 62% current distortion no reactors ٠
- 3% DC reactor ٠
- 3% AC reactor •
- 3% DC reactor + • 3% AC reactor

- **31%** current distortion
 - **37%** current distortion

28% current distortion

Remember, the goals are:

- Keep harmonic distortion from causing a problem
- Avoid wasting money

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Input Protection



Remember, the goals are: Keep harmonic distortion from causing a problem Avoid wasting money

- Standard DC link reactors
- Add-on AC line reactors

but

- NOT BOTH
 - no reactors



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Isolation Transformers



Just as with DC link reactors and AC line reactors, the impedance of an isolation transformer reduces harmonics

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Output Reactor







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Output dV/dt Filter



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motor is operated under VFD power a high value of dv/dt will indicate voltage spikes and/or line disturbances.

switching"



Active Filter

Connects in parallel with the power line to correct harmonic distortion







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12-Pulse (and Higher) Rectifier



- Theoretically eliminates the 5th and 7th harmonics
- Uses two sets of input diodes





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12-Pulse (and Higher) Rectifier

But ...

- 12 pulse is no different than 6 pulse <u>unless</u> a phase-shifting transformer is used
 - Shifts the phase of voltage applied to each rectifier
 - Might not be supplied with the drive



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Comparing All Harmonic Solutions





Review of Harmonics

Remember, the goals are:

- Keep harmonic distortion from causing a problem
- Avoid wasting money



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HARMONIC ANALYSIS ~ INPUT DATA FORM





Adjustable Frequency Drives and Motor Interaction



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Drive and Motor Interaction

- · Audible Motor Noise
 - Motor Overheating
 - **Motor Insulation Stress**
 - Motor Bearing Damage



Audible Motor Noise

- Caused by the pulses of electrical energy that the drive uses to power the motor
- The loudness depends on
 - Motor design

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- Pulse frequency
- Motor current





Audible Motor Noise Solutions

- Automatic Switching Frequency Modulation (ASFM)
 - When motor load is light, the switching frequency is high
 - Reduces motor noise
 - No need to make any adjustments
 - Not very effective for constant torque loads





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Audible Motor Noise Solutions

- Automatic Switching Frequency Modulation (ASFM)
 - When motor load is high, the switching frequency is reduced
 - Provides full output torque
 Sound from the driven application generally masks motor sound
 - Reduces radio frequency noise when current is high





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Audible Motor Noise Solutions

Automatic Energy Optimization (AEO)

Automatically senses the motor's load and adjusts motor voltage and current to provide the required torque without over-magnetizing the motor
 Minimizes motor current and the noise it can generate





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Drive and Motor Interaction

- Audible Motor Noise
- Motor Overheating
- Motor Insulation Stress
- Motor Bearing Damage



Motor Overheating – Variable

Not a concern for variable torque applications

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- Variable torque applications require little motor current at low speed
- A properly adjusted variable torque drive will not cause a motor driving a variable torque load to overheat
 Fans have a minimum speed of 6 Hz with air over the motor.







Drive and Motor Interaction

- Audible Motor Noise
- Motor Overheating
- Motor Insulation Stress
- Motor Bearing Damage



Motor Insulation Stress

- Shows up first as an over current trip, ground fault trip or fuse blowing in bypass
- Motor insulation looks and smells good
- "Megger" or "Hi Pot" test shows shorting between windings or from a winding to ground





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Cause of Motor Insulation Stress

- When current is switched, a coil generates a "back voltage"
- The faster the change (dV/dt), the greater the "back voltage"
- This can arc through motor insulation





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Minimizing Motor Insulation

Better motor insulati Stress

Standard Motor
 NEMA MG 1, Part 30:
 1000 V peak voltage,
 2 μs rise time

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Special-Purpose Motor
 NEMA MG 1, Part 31:
 1600 V peak voltage,
 0.1 μs rise time





Minimizing Motor Insulation Stress

- Better motor insulation
- Short wire length to the motor





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Short Wire Length to the Motor



Motors that are controlled by variable frequency drives are subjected to higher stresses and losses caused by PWM voltage and become especially vulnerable to premature failure when the cable lengths between VFD and motor are long.



a "soft switching" drive

Slow Switching Power Components



Soft Switching IGBT



Standard IGBT

90 ft motor leads

200 V/div – vertical; 0.5 µs/div – horizontal



Drive and Motor Interaction

- Audible Motor Noise
- Motor Overheating
- Motor Insulation Stress
- Motor Bearing Damage



Motor Bearing Damage

- This can cause a "washboard" pattern to be etched into the bearings
- Capacitive coupling can couple voltage from the stator to the rotor
- If this gets too high, voltage can discharge through the motor bearings





- Reduced motor peak voltage
 - Drives which reduce motor insulation stress also reduce the possibilities of bearing damage



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Why would close coupled pumps need grounding brushes? The impeller is on the shaft and has a ground path to the system fluid and piping.



- Reduced motor peak voltage
- Fewer pulses from the drive
- Insulate the bearings
 - Sleeve
 - Ceramic bearings
 - SKF InsocoatTM bearings





btor peak vol es from the di bearings

Ground the motor's shaft using a brush

- Carbon
- Copper
- Mercury wetted rotary contact
- Carbon fiber



- Reduced motor peak voltage
- Fewer pulses from the drive
- Insulate the bearings
- Brush to ground the motor's shaft
- **Tighter motor manufacturing**
- tolerances
- Conductive bearing grease Faraday shield inside the motor





Faraday Shield Inside The Motor

Motors & Drives for Cleanroom Applications

AC Drive

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White Paper: http://www.reliance.com/pro



What Can I Do With A VFD

Open Loop

VFD Receives a <u>Reference</u> 4-20mA or 0-10V signal from an outside source. (Building Controls)

Closed Loop

VFD Receives a 4-20mA or 0-10V signal from a <u>Transducer</u> associated with the drive creating a <u>Feedback</u> of the system conditions.



Heat Rejection Section



Drive operating closed loop with a pan water temperature sensor, can reduce carry away (water & chemicals) along with wasted fan energy. The Sandberg Div. of Bornquist



Cooling Tower Fan Notes

- Traditional Control Methods
 - None
 - · Poor efficiency
 - Staging cells in multi-cell towers
 - · Poor efficiency
 - High mechanical stress
 - Dual-speed motors
 - Moderate efficiency
 - High mechanical stress



Cooling Tower Fan Notes, continued

- Traditional Control Methods, continued
 - Continuously variable pitch fan blades
 - Good efficiency, when functioning
 - High maintenance, often don't function
- · Other Concerns
 - Wasting highly treated water
 - Audible noise







Heat Distribution Section Secondary Pumps



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Typical Large HVAC System Air Supply Section



Or Keep It Simple





On-Off Switch

Remote speed control with a 5 K Pot.



What to look for in an HVAC Drive

- Ruggedness and Reliability
- · Simplicity
- · Intelligence
- · Flexibility
- · Consistency

Questions?



Thank You!



By Rick Porembski Of The Sandberg Div. of Bornquist.

