## Variable Frequency Drives – Lessons Learned

Presented by:

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## Introductions

### Grady J. Weisz, P.E. (Gweisz@Trindera.com)

- Trindera Engineering Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- P.E. WA, ID, MT, AK
- Electrical Consulting Engineer (12 years)
- Municipal Water and Wastewater Systems:
  - Water treatment plants
  - Booster stations
  - Wells
  - Reservoirs
  - Wastewater treatment plants and collection facilities
  - Standby generators
  - Instrumentation
  - Arc flash analysis
  - SCADA systems
  - Design reports and cost estimates



### Variable Frequency Drives – Lessons Learned

### 1. Why VFD's?

2. What will you get out of this?

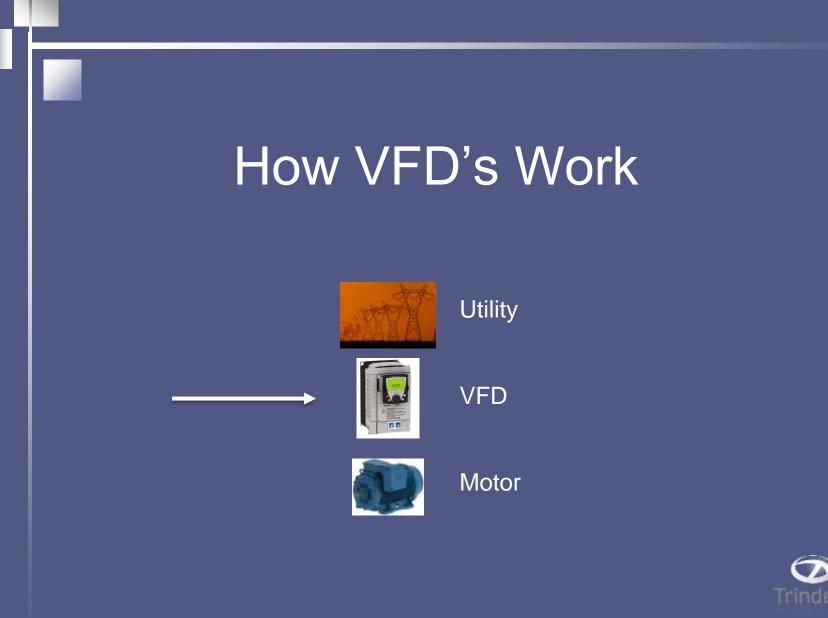


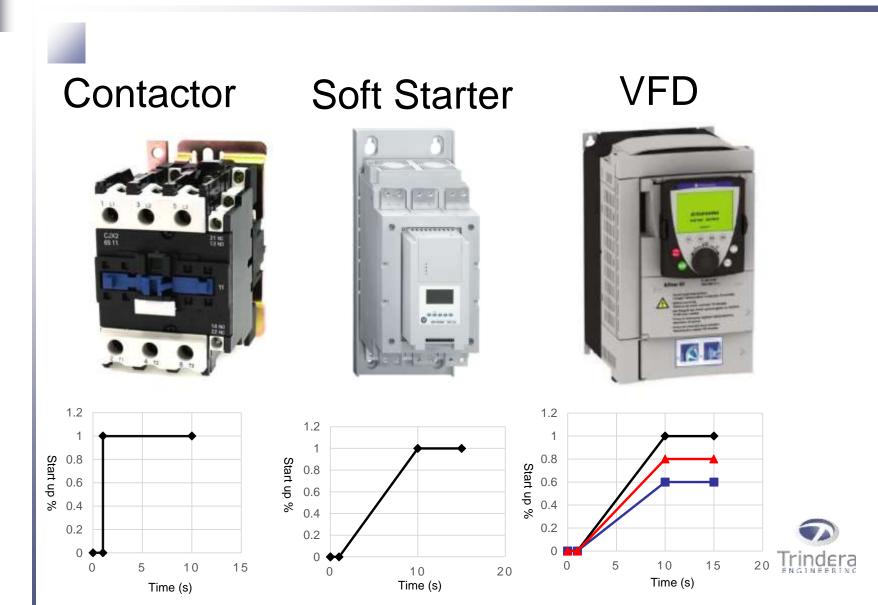
### Variable Frequency Drives – Lessons Learned

- 1. How VFD's Work
- 2. How VFD's Impact Motors (Load Side)
- 3. Power Quality Considerations (Utility Side)
- 4. Lessons Learned

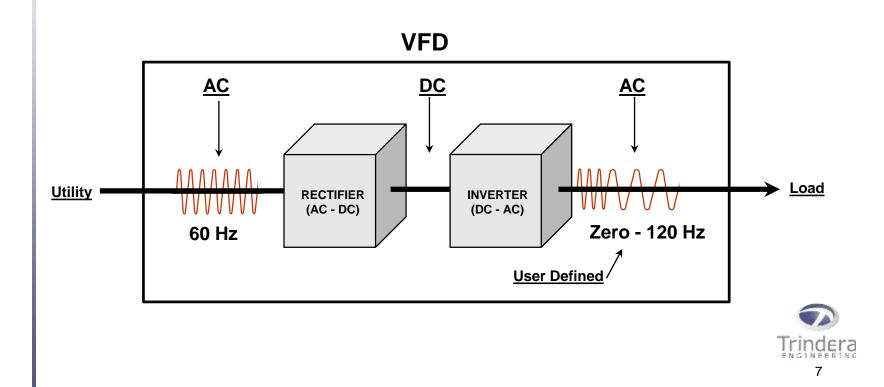




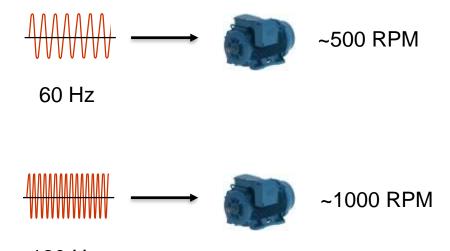




# VFD's adjust frequency to control power supplied.

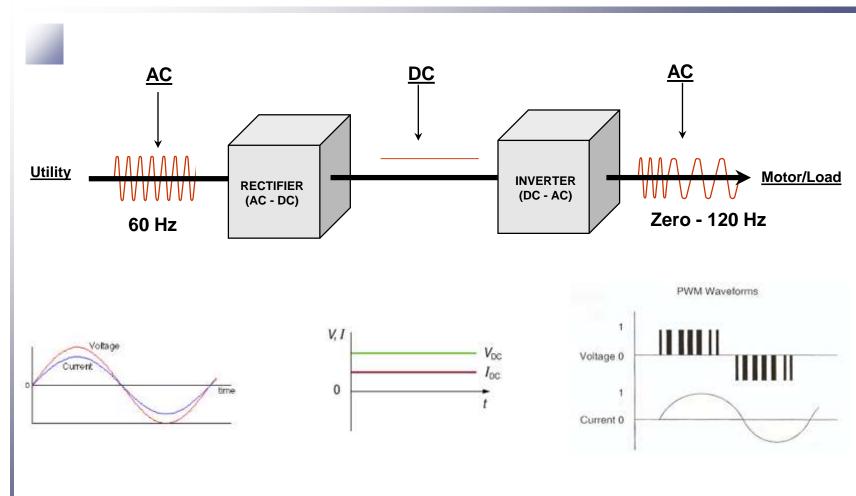


### AC Motor – Frequency Control



120 Hz









Utility



VFD

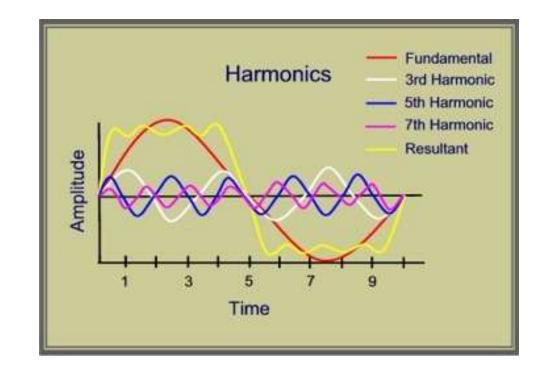


Motor



### Harmonics

- Fundamental 60 Hz
- Harmonics 120, 180, 240...Hz





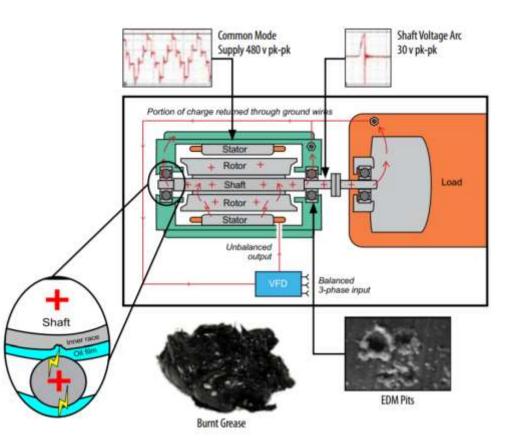
- Motor heating
- Additional currents

### Motor insulation damage

Voltage spikes

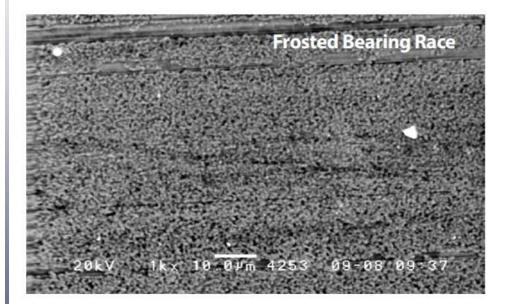


## Pitting





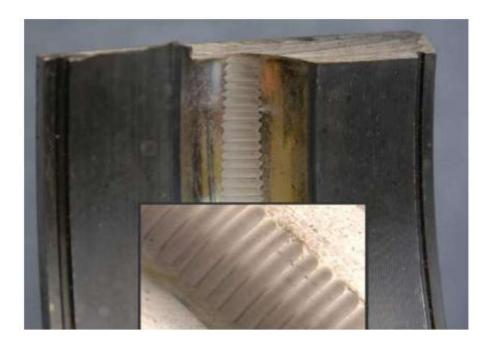
### Pitting



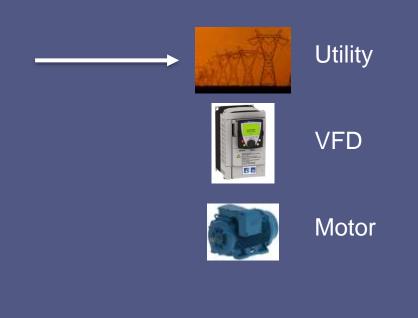




### Fluting









### IEEE 519-2014 – Harmonic Voltage

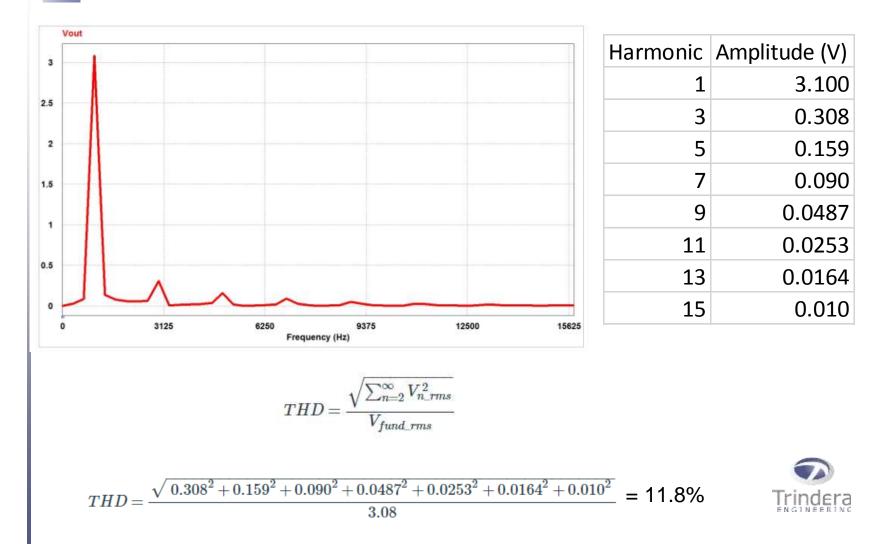
Bus voltage V at PCC	Individual harmonic (%)	Total harmonic distortion THD (%)
$V \le 1.0 \text{ kV}$	5.0	8.0
$1 \text{ kV} \le V \le 69 \text{ kV}$	3.0	5.0
$69 \text{ kV} < V \leq 161 \text{ kV}$	1.5	2.5
161 kV < V	1.0	1.5ª

<sup>a</sup>High-voltage systems can have up to 2.0% THD where the cause is an HVDC terminal whose effects will have attenuated at points in the network where future users may be connected.

IEEE 519-2014 Table 1



### Harmonics



### IEEE 519-2014 – Harmonic Current

	Maximum harmonic current distortion in percent of $I_{\rm L}$						Total Demand		
	Individual harmonic order (odd harmonics) <sup>a, b</sup>								
$I_{\rm SC}/I_{\rm L}$	$3 \le h \le 11$	$11 \le h \le 17$	$17 \le h \le 23$	$23 \le h < 35$	$35 \leq h \leq 50$	TDD 🚩			
< 20 <sup>c</sup>	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	5.0			
20 < 50	7.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	8.0			
50 < 100	10.0	4.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	12.0			
100 < 1000	12.0	5.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	15.0			
>1000	15.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.4	20.0			

#### Table 2—Current distortion limits for systems rated 120 V through 69 kV

<sup>a</sup>Even harmonics are limited to 25% of the odd harmonic limits above.

<sup>b</sup>Current distortions that result in a dc offset, e.g., half-wave converters, are not allowed.

<sup>c</sup>All power generation equipment is limited to these values of current distortion, regardless of actual  $I_{sc}/I_{L}$ 

where

 $I_{\rm sc}$  = maximum short-circuit current at PCC

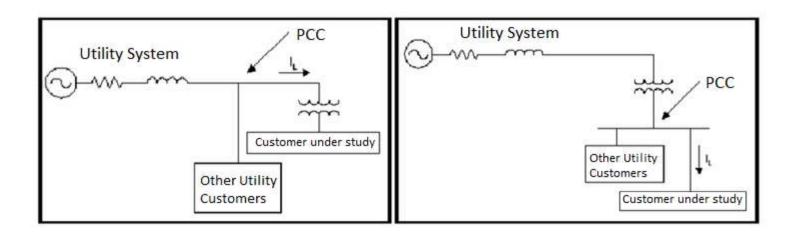
 $I_{\rm L}$  = maximum demand load current (fundamental frequency component)

at the PCC under normal load operating conditions



#### IEEE 519-2014

• Updated to better define the PCC (Point of Common Coupling)



Industrial users

Commercial users

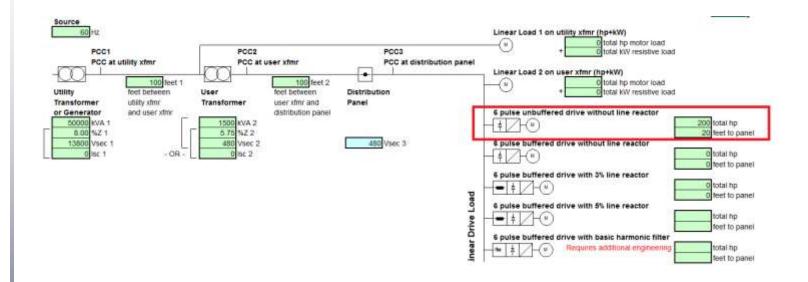






### **Voltage/Current Harmonics**

- Basic Rockwell Automation Harmonic Calculator

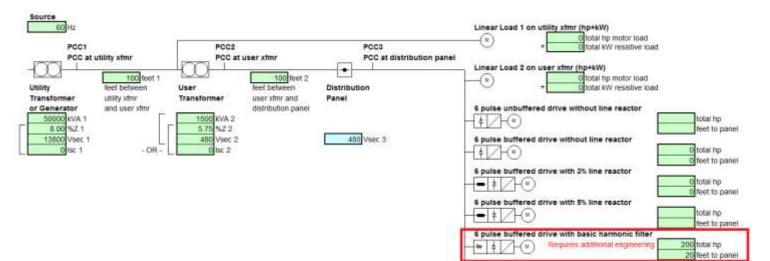


Results <sup>1</sup>				IEEE compliance <sup>2</sup>			IEC
PCC location	Voltage THD, %	Current TDD, %	Isc/Iload	special	general	dedicated	compliance
PCC1	0.1	77.8	3571.5	NO	NO	NO	NO
PCC2	3.4	77.8	149.1	NO	NO	NO	NO
PCC3	4.9	77.8	102.4	NO	NO	NO	NO



### **Voltage/Current Harmonics**

- Basic Rockwell Automation Harmonic Calculator



Results <sup>1</sup>				IEEE compliance <sup>2</sup>			<u>IEC</u>
PCC location	Voltage THD, %	Current TDD, %	Isc/lload	special	general	dedicated	compliance
PCC1	0.0	6.7	3383.0	YES	YES	YES	YES
PCC2	0.4	6.7	141.2	YES	YES	YES	YES
PCC3	0.6	6.7	97.0	YES	YES	YES	YES



### Filters (initial considerations)

- Size and space
- Cost



### AC line reactor





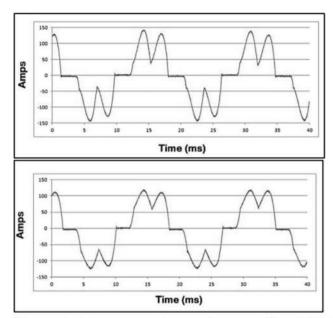


Figure 1: Line current waveforms without (top) and with (bottom) line reactor

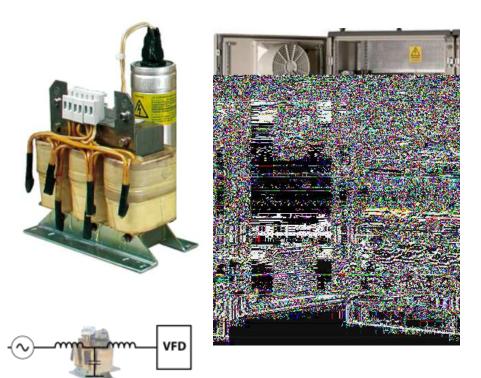


### AC line reactor

- Not too big
- Not too costly
- Will use some energy
- May not be enough to meet IEEE-519



### **Passive Harmonic Filter**



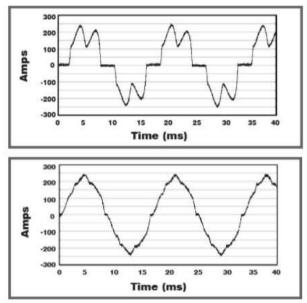


Figure 2: Line current waveforms without (top) and with a TCI HGP.

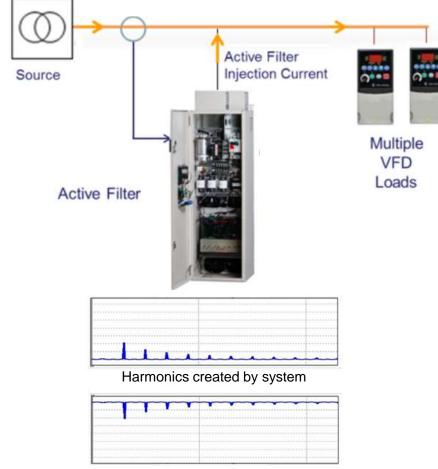


### Passive harmonic filter

- Bigger
- Costlier
- Has capacitors (switch out on generator)
- Often matched to motor size



### Active Harmonic Filter



Harmonics injected by active filter

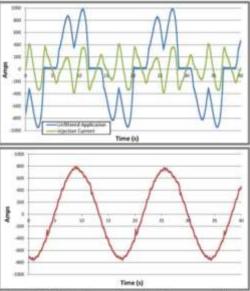


Figure 3: VFD input current, active filter current (top) and resulting line current (bottom) using a TCI HGA



### Passive harmonic filter

- Bigger
- Costliest
- Has capacitors (switch out on generator)
- Often tied to a system bus
- Heating and ventilation



### 6,12,(18),24 Pulse

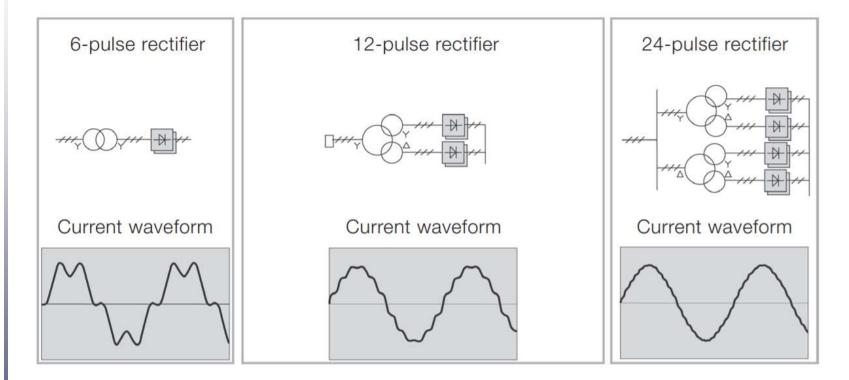


ABB "Guide to harmonics with AC drives"

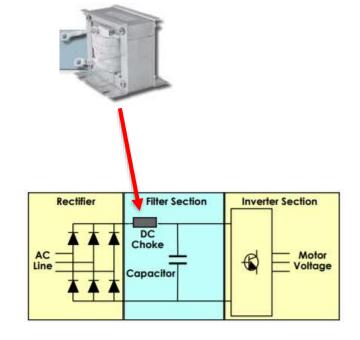


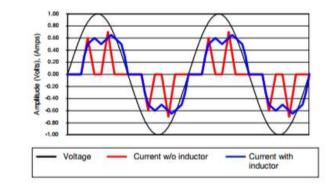
### Greater than 6 pulse drives

- Expensive
- Will replacement be the same?



### DC Choke





C. HER Charge State of F

ABB



C. NAME (Stronger Report 11, 1870) (Strong 11)





Utility



VFD



Motor



### Motors for use on VFD's

### "Inverter Duty Rated" vs. "Inverter-Ready"



#### "Inverter-Ready" or "Inverter-Friendly"

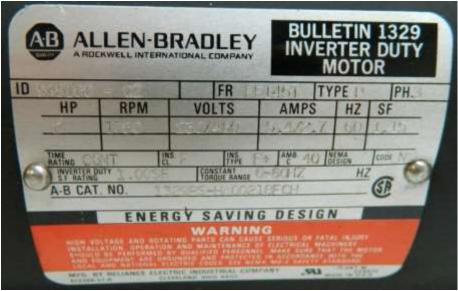
- Inverter Ready is a marketing term.
- General-purpose and maybe suitable for use with variable torque loads.





#### **Inverter Duty Rated**

- \$\$\$
- Manufactured for VFD application following "NEMA MG 1 Section IV, Performance Standards Applying to All Machines, Part 31, Definite Purpose Inverter-Fed Polyphase Motors."





#### "Inverter Duty Rated" vs. "Inverter-Ready"

- Example of costs:
  - 30 Hp motor went from \$3,900 to \$6,600 (1.7 times as much)
  - 50 Hp motor went from \$10,200 to \$17,800 (1.7 times as much)
- Consideration in retrofits



Pitting and fluting: Insulation and alternate discharge paths

- Insulation
  - Insulated bearings
  - Ceramic bearings
- Alternate discharge
  - Conductive grease
  - Shaft grounding device
  - Bearing protection ring



#### Insulation

• Insulated Bearings





## Alternate discharge paths

- Shaft Grounding Device
- 50 Hp: \$500 \$900 200 Hp: \$800 \$1400



AEGIS™SGR uKIT





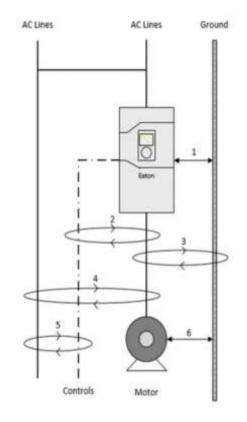
## Pitting and fluting

- Listen to your motors
- Units can be retrofitted



## Picking a VFD cable to motor

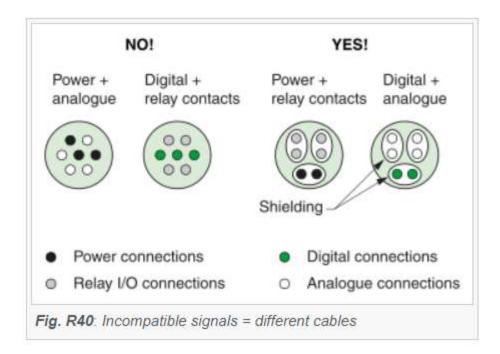






Eaton "VFD Wiring Best Practices 2014"

## Conduit for VFD cable to motor

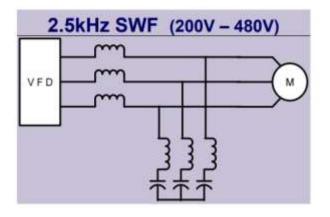






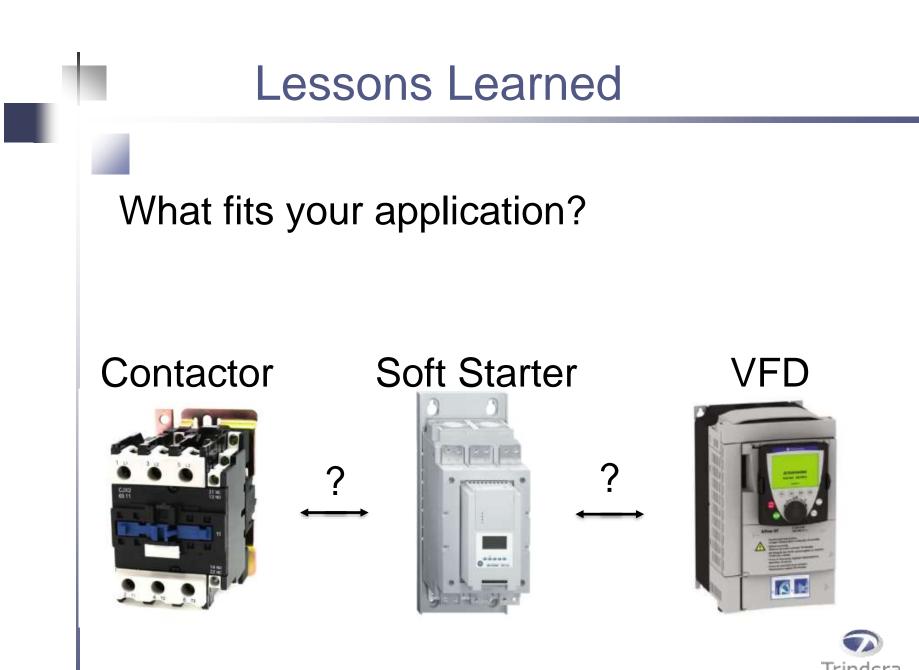
#### Sine/Reflected Wave Filter



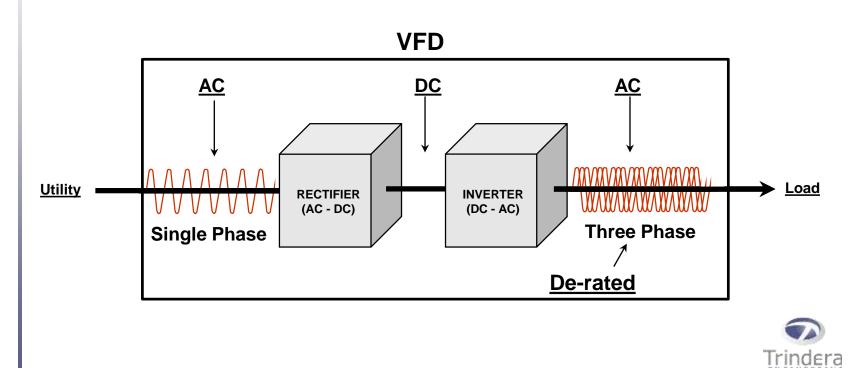


When to use?





# VFD's can go from single phase to three phase.



## **VFD** applications

- Phase conversion for larger horsepower (de-rate)
- Normal operation under demand factor
- Standardization for common spares
- Reduce generator size
- Integral software for PID control
- Energy rebates from utilities



## VFD drawbacks

- Engineering costs
- Equipment life
- Programming costs
- Complexity
- Motor cooling
  - Ramp times
  - Cooling periods
  - Be careful adjusting after installation





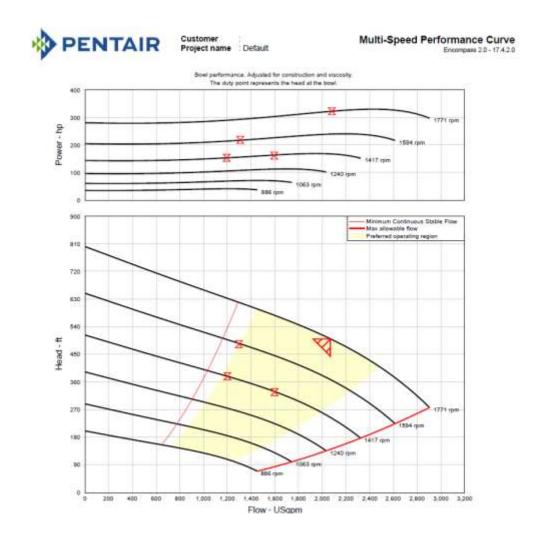
### **VFD** Heating and Cooling



VFD



# How VFD's Impact Motors Variable Speed Pump Curves





#### **Pumping stations**

- Sizing VFD for future load growth
- Multiple motors on single VFD



## Conclusion

# Equipment with Installation cost based on RSMeans 2017

HP	Cost
5	\$ 2,675.00
7.5	\$ 2,900.00
10	\$ 3,100.00
15	\$ 4,175.00
20	\$ 5,225.00
25	\$ 6,550.00
30	\$ 7,000.00
40	\$ 7,825.00
50	\$ 11,200.00
60	\$ 13,700.00
75	\$ 15,400.00
100	\$ 17,400.00
125	\$ 18,500.00
150	\$ 21,800.00
200	\$ 28,200.00



# Thank You!

Questions?

