



TMdrive®-MVG2 Product Guide

Medium Voltage Multilevel IGBT Drive Up to 19,500 kVA at 11 kV

metals cranes mining testing oil & gas solar power cement generation

Global Products for Meeting Global Needs

The TMdrive-MVG2 is a general-purpose, medium-voltage, variable-frequency AC drive for industrial power ratings up to 10 MW, in the voltage range of 3/3.3 kV, 6/6.6 kV, and 10/11 kV. Featuring high-quality Japanese design and manufacture, the TMdrive-MVG2 works with existing or new induction or synchronous motors and meets users' basic system requirements as described below:



Design Feature	Customer Benefit
No electrolytic capacitor in main circuit is use Instead long-life film capacitors are used	Minimized maintenance and operating cost Replacement of capacitors is not required within product life
Conservative design using 1700-volt IGBTs (Insulated Gate BipolarTransistor)	 Highly reliable operation and expected 100,000 hour (12 years) drive MTBF, based on field of experience with the large global installed base of TMdrive-MVG technology
• High energy efficiency approx. 97%	 Considerable energy savings, in particular on flow control applications
Diode rectifier ensures power factor greater than 95% in the typical speed control range	Capacitors are not required for power factor correction
Multiple level drive output waveform to the motor (21 levels for the 6.6 kV inverter, line to line voltage, peak to peak)	No derating of motor for voltage insulation or heating is required due to motor-friendly waveform
• Multi-pulse converter rectifier and phase shifted transformer: 3.3 kV Class: 18 pulse 10 kV Class: 48 pulse 6.6 kV Class: 30 pulse 11 kV Class: 54 pulse	 No harmonic filter required to provide lower harmonic distortion levels than IEEE-519-1992 guidelines
Designed to keep running after utility supply- transient voltage dropouts – up to 300 msec.	Uninterrupted service for critical loads
• Synchronous transfer to line option with no interruption to motor current (Additional equipment required)	 Allows control of multiple motors with one drive No motor current or torque transients when the motor transitions to the AC line
• Input isolation transformer included in the drive package	 Better protection of motor Simplified installation Lower cost installation Mitigation of harmonics on the primary side
Direct drive voltage output level	 No output transformer required to match motor voltage, saving cost, mounting space, cabling, and energy Allows easy retrofit of existing motors

Bringing Reliable Control to a Wide Variety of Industries



Cement



Oil and Gas



Mining



Utilities/Power Generation



Metals

The TMdrive-MVG2's compartmentalized design streamlines installation, commissioning, and maintenance of medium-voltage drives in the cement industry. With a Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) exceeding 100,000 hours (12 years), the MVG is engineered to deliver rock-solid performance in virtually any application, making the TMdrive-MVG2 a best choice of many consultants, end users, and cement plant builders all over the world, including:

- · Raw mill fans, bag house fans
- · Preheater fans, coal mill fans
- · Grinding mills
- Rotary kilns

In the Oil and Gas Industry, the MVG2 family of drives can be seamlessly integrated with the rest of your pump station control system with a choice of either 3/3.3, 6/6.6, 10, or 11 kV. They can be applied to existing motors and cabling, making them an excellent fit in modernization/retrofit applications, including:

- Oil pumps
- Gas compressors
- Fans

Accurate torque control is a key in controlling large conveyors. The MVG2's flux vector algorithm provides the accuracy and response for this demanding application,. Mining applications include:

- · Raw material conveyor
- · Grinding mills
- Pumps

Traditional mechanical methods of controlling flow are inefficient and require considerable maintenance. In the Power Generation Utilities Industry, the MVG2 provides more reliable, accurate, and energy-efficient control of flow while eliminating the maintenance associated with dampers, vanes, or valves on:

- · Induced and forced draft fans
- Primary and secondary air fans
- Boiler feed water pumps
- Condensate extraction pumps

The metal-making part of the steel plant uses large air flows and requires high power levels supplied by the MVG2 to operate:

- · Water gas fans
- BOF ID fans
- Dust collection fans
- · Blast furnace blower fans
- Utility pumps

A Look Inside

MV Drive Technology for medium voltage operation:

- Series connected inverter cell architecture uses 1700 V IGBT inverters for best reliability and high energy efficiency
- Diode bridge rectifiers yield high power factor operation
- Multi-winding transformer produces low input power distortion
- Modular drawable power cell design minimizes the time required for any maintenance activities



Input Transformer

The special input transformer has phase-shifted secondary windings to produce multi-pulse converter operation. This design exceeds the IEEE 519-1992 guidelines for input current distortion.



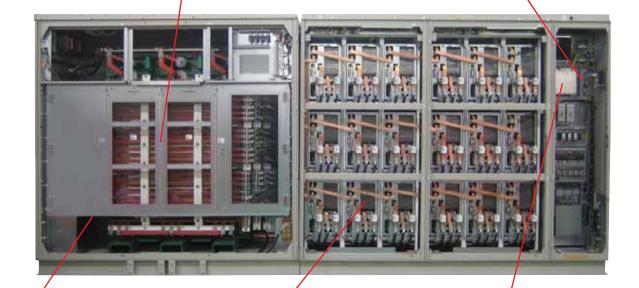
I/O Board

The I/O board supports encoder, 24 V dc I/O, 115 V ac inputs and analog I/O, standard. All I/O are terminated to a two-piece modular terminal block for ease of maintenance, located in right hand cabinet.

Main Power Input

Four voltage levels are available:

- **3-3.3 kV**, 3-phase, 50/60 Hz
- 6-6.6 kV, 3-phase, 50/60 Hz
- 10 kV, 3-phase, 50/60 Hz
- 11 kV, 3-phase, 50/60 Hz





Air Cooling Forced air cooling

Forced air cooling system with:

- Intake through cabinet doors
- Upward flow through inverter cells and transformer
- Exhaust at top of cabinet



Cell Inverters

Example: Three banks of five, series connected inverter cells, each containing:

- Diode bridge rectifier
- IGBT PWM inverter
- DC link capacitor
- Drawable module for ease of maintenance



Control Functions

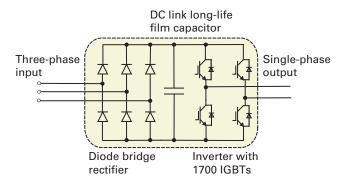
A single set of control boards feeds all inverter cells. The primary control board performs several functions:

- Speed and torque regulation
- Sequencing
- I/O mapping
- · Diagnostic data gathering
- Provision for optional LAN interface



Slide-Out Inverter Modules

Each inverter cell contains a three-phase diode converter and a single-phase IGBT inverter, connected by a DC bus. One cell module is shown opposite, drawn out of the rack on a slide for service. All the modules are the same; refer to the diagram below. The mean time to repair the drive (MTTR) is 30 minutes or less.



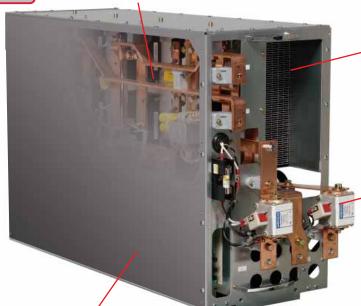
Inverter Cell Module

Inverter Cell Module Removed from Rack



Switching Devices

Switching devices are Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBT)





Cooling Heat Sink

Heat is transferred from the switching device heat sink to the cooling air



Input Fuse

Fused three-phase inputs to converter



Control Board

- Board passes Pulse Width Modulated control signal to the gate drivers
- Gate driver circuit boards connect directly to IGBTs





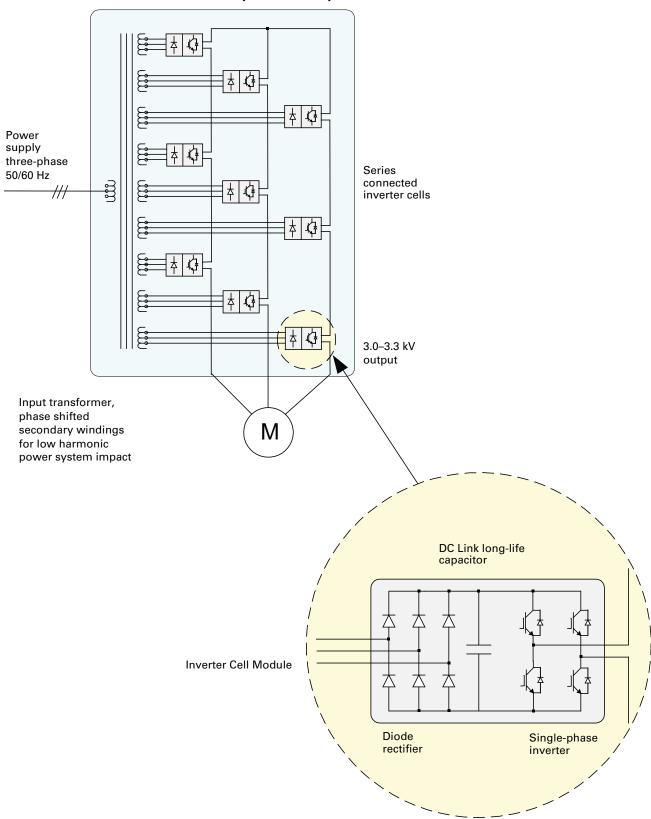
DC Link Long Life Capacitors

No Electrolytic capacitor in main circuit is used. Replacement of capacitors is not required within product life.

TMdrive-MVG2 Architecture

The TMdrive-MVG2 main circuit consists of an input transformer and single-phase PWM inverter cells. For 3 kV, three inverter cells are series connected to create an output with 7 output voltage levels.

TMdrive-MVG2 (3 kV class)



TMdrive-MVG2 Specifications

3.0/3.3 kV TMdrive-MVG2

Frame	Rated Current 125%	Output Amps 110% OL Note 1	3.0 kV Output kVA	3.3 kV Output kVA	Approx. Motor Power HP @ 3.0 kV Note 2	Approx Motor Power kW @ 3.3 kV Note 2	Panel Width mm (inch) Note 3	Panel Height with channel base mm (inch)	Panel Depth mm (inch)	Approx. Weight kg (lbs)
	35	35	180	200	200	160				
	53	53	270	300	335	250				
1	70	70	360	400	340	320	2300 (91)	2690 (106)	900 (36)	2760 (6072)
	74	74	375	415	460	340	(31)	(100)	(00)	(0072)
	74	77	400	440	480	355				
	105	105	540	600	600	450				
	140	140	720	800	880	650	2400	2690	900	3770
2	147	154	760	840	930	685	(95)	(106)	(36)	(8294
	147	154	800	880	960	710]			
	166	166	860	950	1000	750				
3A	192	192	1000	1100	1200	900	3000 (118)	2860 (113)	1000 (40)	4570
3A	201	210	1035	1150	1250	935				(10054)
	201	210	1080	1200	1300	970				
	227	227	1180	1300	1350	1000		2860 (113)	1100 (44)	
3B	263	263	1360	1500	1700	1250	3300			5610
38	276	289	1420	1570	1750	1300	(130)			(12342)
	276	289	1500	1650	1800	1340				
	315	315	1630	1800	1900	1400	4200 (168)	2860 (113)	1100 (44)	6600 (14520)
4	350	350	1810	2000	2100	1600	4300	2860	1100	7000
	385	385	2000	2200	2400	1800	(170)	(113)	(44)	(15400)
_	420	420	2200	2400	2700	2000	4800	2860	1300	8220
5	525	525	2720	3000	3400	2500	(190)	(113)	(52)	(18084)
Tinder A	665	665	3450	3800	4250	3150	12000 CF	2860	1100	0.5
Twin 4	733	733	3770	4150	4800	3550	(473)	(113)	(44)	CF
Titalin F	798	798	4090	4500	5250	3900	13000 CF	2860	1300	CE
Twin 5	997	997	5180	5700	6750	5000	(504)	(113)	(52)	CF

General Notes

CF = consult factory for confirmation of dimensions and for weights

Redundant cooling fans increase height

- Note 1 1.25 PU or 1.1 PU overload, 60 sec rating; use Frame Amp rating for most acceptable match with motor
- Note 2 Approximate capacity for 3.3 kV-based 4-pole induction motors
- Note 3 Considers using 800 mm wide control cubicle to provide space for typical control power transformer in North American markets

TMdrive-MVG2 Specifications

6.0/6.6 kV TMdrive-MVG2

Frame	Rated Current 125% OL	Output Amps 110% OL Note 1	6.0 kV Output kVA	6.6 kV Output kVA	Approx. Motor Power HP @ 6.0 kV Note 2	Approx Motor Power kW @ 6.6 kV Note 2	Panel Width mm (inch) Note 3	Panel Height with channel base mm (inch)	Panel Depth mm (inch)	Approx. Weight kg (lbs)
	35	35	360	400	425	315				
	53	53	540	600	610	450	0400	0040	000	4040
1	70	70	720	800	875	650	3400 (134)	2640 (104)	900 (36)	4310 (9482)
	74	74	760	835	920	680		(10-1)	(00)	(0402)
	74	77	800	880	960	710				
	87	87	900	1000	1100	810	4200	2690	1000	5680
	105	105	1090	1200	1350	1000	(166)	(106)	(40)	(12496)
2	122	122	1260	1400	1530	1130				
2	140	140	1450	1600	1690	1250	4200	2690	1000	6380
	147	154	1520	1680	1850	1360	(166)	(106)	(40)	(14036)
	147	154	1600	1760	1920	1420				
	166	166	1720	1900	2160	1600				
3A	192	192	2000	2200	2430	1800	5200	2740 (108)	1000 (40)	7730
) SA	201	201	2010	2230	2450	1810	(205)			(17006)
	201	210	2160	2400	2620	1940				
	227	227	2360	2600	3050	2250				
3B	262	262	2720	3000	3380	2500	5300	2760 (109)	1100 (44)	9030
35	275	275	2830	3140	3450	2540	(209)			(19866)
	275	289	3000	3300	3610	2670				
	315	315	3270	3600	3780	2800				
4	350	350	3630	4000	4260	3150	6300 (249)	2860 (113)	1200 (48)	11760 (25872)
	385	385	4000	4400	4800	3550	(243)	(113)	(40)	(23072)
	420	420	4360	4800	5400	4000				
5	473	473	4900	5400	6080	4500	6500 (255)	2860 (113)	1400 (56)	13850 (30470)
	525	525	5450	6000	6750	5000]			
Twin 4	598	598	6180	6800	7560	5600	16000 CF	2860	1200	CF
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	665	665	6900	7600	8780	6500 (63	(630)	(113)	(48)	OI .
Twin 5	997	997	10360	11400	13500	10000	16800 CF (662)	2860 (113)	1200 (48)	CF

General Notes:

CF = consult factory for confirmation of dimensions and for weights

Redundant cooling fans increase height

- Note 1 1.25 PU or 1.1 PU overload, 60 sec rating; use Frame Amp rating for most acceptable match with motor
- Note 2 Approximate capacity for 6.6 kV-based 4-pole induction motors
- Note 3 Considers using an 800 mm wide control cubicle to provide space for typical control power transformer in North American markets

10/11 kV TMdrive-MVG2

Frame	Rated Current 125% OL	Output Amps 110% OL Note 1	10 kV Output kVA	11 kV Output kVA	Approx. Motor Power HP @ 10 kV Note 2	Approx Motor Power kW @ 11 kV Note 2	Panel Width mm (inch) @ 10 kV/11kV Note 3	Panel Height with channel base mm (inch)	Panel Depth mm (inch)	Approx. Weight kg (lbs) @ 10 kV/11kV
	35	35	600	660	700	500				
	53	53	900	990	1100	800				
1	70	70	1200	1320	1400	1000	5300 (209) 5600 (221)	3060 (121)	1400 (56)	8280 (18210) 8620 (18960)
	74	77	1260	1390	1420	1040	0000 (221)	(121)	(66)	0020 (10000)
	74	77	1330	1460	1420	1040				
	87	87	1500	1650	1800	1350				
	105	105	1800	2000	2200	1600				
	122	122	2100	2310	2500	1800	6400 (252)	3060 (121)	1400 (56)	9590 (21090)
2	139	139	2400	2640	2760	2040	6800 (268)			10280 (22610)
	147	154	2550	2800	2920	2160				
	147	154	2660	2930	3210	2375				
	162	162	2800	3080	3400	2500				
24	191	191	3300	3630	3780	2800	6900 (272)	3100 (122)	1500 (60)	12800 (28160)
3A	201	210	3480	3830	4000	2960	7500 (296)			13560 (29830)
	201	210	3630	4000	4400	3250				
	226	226	3900	4290	4500	3500				
3B	263	263	4500	5000	5200	3860	7100 (280)	3100	1500	14960 (32900)
38	276	289	4760	5240	5500	4045	7700 (304)	(122)	(60)	15880 (34930)
	276	289	5000	5500	5940	4400				
	315	315	5400	6000	6500	4900				
4	347	347	6000	6600	7200	5400	11600 (457)	3100 (122)	1500	23630 (51980) 24490 (53870)
	386	386	6680	7350	7800	5800	12200 (480)	(122)	(60)	24430 (33870)
	420	420	7200	8000	8700	6500				
5	473	473	8100	9000	9800	7300	11600 (457) 12200 (480)	3100 (122)	1500 (60)	27470 (60430) 28520 (62740)
	525	525	9000	1000	10900	8000	12200 (400)	(122)	(00)	20020 (02740)
Twin 4	733	733	12600	13900	16200	12000	13900 (548)	3100	3860	63140 (138900)
Twin 5	1024	1024	17500	19500	21600	16000	14500 (571)	(122)	(151)	65240 (143520)

General Notes:

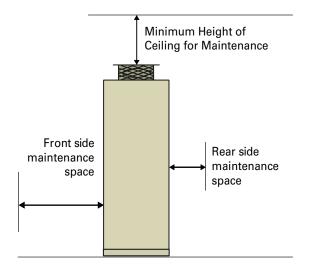
Redundant cooling fans increase height

- Note 1 1.25 PU or 1.1 PU overload, 60 sec rating; use Frame Amp rating for most acceptable match with motor
- Note 2 Approximate capacity for 11 kV-based 4-pole induction motors
- Note 3 Considers using an 800 mm wide control cubicle to provide space for typical control power transformer in North American markets

TMdrive-MVG2 Specifications

Cabinet Minimum Maintenance Space

Oublifet Wil		iaintenance Spa		
Drive	Frame	Front Side Space	Rear Side Space	Ceiling Height
	1	1600 mm (63 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	2050
	2	1600 mm (63 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	3050
3/3.3 kV class	3A, 3B	1700 mm (67 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	
	4,Twin 4	1700 mm (67 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	3100
	5,Twin 5	1900 mm (75 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	
	1	1600 mm (63 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	3050
	2	1600 mm (63 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	3050
6/6.6 kV class	3A, 3B	1700 mm (67 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	
	4,Twin 4	1700 mm (67 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	3100
	5,Twin 5	1900 mm (75 in)	20 mm (0.8 in)	
	1	1800 mm (71 in)	600 mm (24 in)	3500
10/11 kV class	2	1800 mm (71 in)	600 mm (24 in)	3500
	3A, 3B	1900 mm (75 in)	600 mm (24 in)	
	4,Twin 4,	2000 mm (79 in)	600 mm (24 in)	3550
	5,Twin 5	2000 mm (79 in)	600 mm (24 in)	



Notes

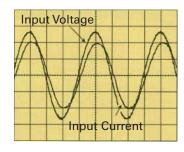
- 1. kVA_{Inverter} = (Power_{Mtr Shaft}) / (Mtr PF x Mtr Eff) I_{Phase} = (kVA_{Inverter}) x (1000) / (1.732) x (V_{Mtr Line to Line})
 - Mtr PF 0.87, Mtr Eff = 0.94, ambient temperature is $32^{\circ}F-104^{\circ}F$ ($0^{\circ}C-40^{\circ}C$).
 - Ratings based on a variable torque load (industrial fans and pumps).
 - Altitude above sea level is 0-3300 ft (0-1000 m).
- 2. Derating factors:
 - 1.8% per °C over 40°C, must be 40°C daily average and 35°C average annual average or more derating is required.
 - Output current decreases 1% per 100m above 1000m
 - Output voltage maximum decreases with altitude over 1000 m to 80% of normal at 3000 m.
- 3. An optional bypass circuit can be separately mounted.
- Dimensions to top of cooling fans are for the non redundant type fans. Redundant cooling fans are available as an option; overall height increases.

- 5. No rear access is required except for 10/11 kV Class drives.
- 6. Incoming power cabling and motor cabling are bottom entry; top entry is an option, may add length.
- 7. Air is pulled in through the filters in the cabinet doors and vented out the top.
- Available options include motor cooling fans and space heater control, cabinet space heater, bypass power/ controls and dv/dt filter, HV input, sync motor control, smooth transfer to and from utility.
- For conservative sizing of cooling equipment, use heat rejection of 3 kW/100 HP of actual output power. Typical kW/100 HP is around 2.4 kW at 97% drive efficiency
- 10. The panels are fixed to the channel bases and shipped.
- 11. For 50 Hz applications only, single or twin frames 4 & 5 with redundant fans, derate continuous rating by 10%.

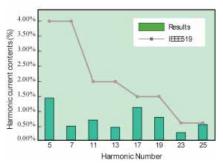
Features of the TMdrive-MVG2

A Clean Wave Inverter

Using the multiple winding input transformer, the TM drive-MVG2 has multi-pulse rectification and more than meets the requirements of IEEE-519 (1992). This reduces the harmonic current distortion on the power source and protects the other equipment in the plant. The harmonic current content measured in an actual load test is compared with IEEE-519 in the chart opposite.



Typical Input Wave Forms



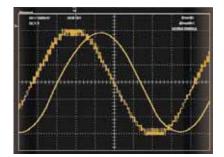
Typical Harmonic Contents of Input Current for 18-pulse System

A Clean Output Wave

As a result of the multilevel PWM control, the output waveform is close to a sine wave, and the heat loss caused by harmonics is negligible. In addition, harmonic currents in the motor are minimized so there is very little torque ripple on the output shaft.



Current and Voltage Output Waveforms for 3 kV Drive



Current and Voltage Output Waveforms for 6 kV Drive

A Higher Efficiency than Conventional Drives

Actual factory load tests show the drive efficiency is approximately 97% (design value). This high efficiency is a result of:

- A smaller number of switching semiconductors by using 1700 V IGBTs
- Lower switching frequencies using multilevel PWM control reduce the switching loss of each IGBT
- Direct connection of MV motor without an output transformer

	Example: 6.6 kV drive	e at 6,000 kVA and 50	Hz
Current	100%	75%	50%
Efficiency	97.1%	97.2%	97.5%

Except for the consumption of control power and auxiliary power.

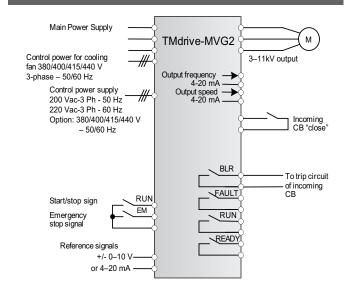
A High Input Power Factor

Each inverter cell has a diode bridge rectifier. As a result, the input power factor is above 95% over the entire normal operating speed range, even when driving a multiple-pole induction motor of low power factor. With this high power factor, no power factor correction capacitor is required.

Power Factor in <i>Italic</i> , Expressed in %		Percent of Top Speed vs % PF Lagging						
* = Interpolated Value		20	40	60	80	100		
	20	94.7%	95.5%	*95.6%	*95.7%	95.8%		
t of	40		96.6%	96.7%	*96.4%	96.2%		
Percent of Full Load	60			96.3%	96.4%	96.4%		
Per	80				96.1%	96.8%		
	100					97.1%		
Examples of measured power factor								

Common Control Boards to Reduce Cost of Ownership

Standard Connections



Control I/O

Control Area	Specifications
Analog Inputs	(2) ± 10 V or 4-20 mA, configurable, differential
Analog Outputs	(4) ± 10 V, 8-bit, configurable, 10mA max
Digital Inputs	(2) 24–110 V dc or 48–120 V ac; (6) 24 V dc, configurable
Digital Outputs	(6) 24 V dc open collector 50 mA
Speed Feedback Encoder Input	High-resolution tach, 10 kHz, 5 or 15 V dc diff. input, A Quad B, with marker
LAN Interface Options	Profibus-DP, ISBus, DeviceNet [™] , TOSLINE [®] -S20, or Modbus RTU
Motor Temperature Sensor	High-resolution torque motor temperature feedback: 100 Ohm platinum RTD (uses analog input with signal conditioner)

Display and Diagnostics

Display and Diagnostics					
	Specifications				
PC Configuration	Control System Drive Navigator for configuration, local and remote monitoring, animated block diagrams, dynamic live and capture buffer based trending, fault diagnostics, commissioning wizard, and regulator tune-up wizards. Ethernet 10 Mbps point to point or multi-drop, each drive has its own IP address				
Keypad and Display	Backlit LCD, animated displays • Parameter editing • Four configurable bar graphs • Drive control • Optional multi language display				
Instrumentation Interface	Two analog outputs dedicated to motor current feedback, plus five analog outputs that can be mapped to variables for external data logging and analysis				

Additional Specifications

Power System Input and Harmonic Data

- Voltage: up to 11 kV, 3-phase, +10%/–10%
- Tolerates power dips up to 25% without tripping, complete power loss ride through of 300 msec
- 125% Overload (OL) for 60 seconds; other OL ratings available
- Frequency: 50 Hz or 60 Hz, ±5%
- Power factor (PF): 0.95 lag
- True PF: greater than 0.95 lag over 40-100% speed range
- Exceeds the IEEE 519-1992 standard for harmonics, without filters
- Bottom cable entry, top entry as option (may require extra width)

Converter Type

- AC-fed multi-pulse diode using phase shifted transformer
- 18 pulse for 3.3 kV, 30 pulse or above for 6 kV and above

Transformer

- Dry type copper wound, 140°C rise
- Air cooled type
- Multiple phase shifted LV windings

Inverter

- Multilevel inverter cells for smooth output to motor: three in series for 3.3 kV inverter, 6 level output five in series for 6.6 kV inverter, 10 level output eight in series for 10 kV inverter, 16 level output nine in series for 11 kV inverter, 18 level output
- 0-72 Hz
- Up to 120 Hz, option for 3/3.3 and 6/6.6 kV
- For 10/11 kV, maximum frequency 72 Hz
- Multilevel output for motor-friendly waveform

Applicable Standards

• IEC61800-4, JIS, JEC, JEM

Control

- Nonvolatile memory for parameters and fault data
- Vector control with or without speed feedback, or Volts/Hz
- Designed to keep running after utility supply transient voltage dropouts of 300 ms
- Synchronous transfer to line option
- Synchronous motor control (option)

Vector Control Accuracy and Response

- Maximum speed regulator response: 20 rad/sec
- Speed regulation without speed sensor ± 0.5%
- Maximum torque current response: 500 rad/sec
- •Torque accuracy: ± 3% with temp sensor, ± 10% without

Major Protective Functions

- Inverter overcurrent, overvoltage
- Low or loss of system voltage
- Motor ground fault
- Motor overload
- Cooling fan abnormal
- Over-temperature
- CPU error

Mechanical Specifications

Operating Environment and Needs

- •Temperature: 0° to +40°C
- Humidity: 85% maximum, noncondensing
- Altitude: Up to 1000 m (3300 ft) above sea level:
- Fan: 380/400/440 Vac, 3 phase, 50 Hz or 60 Hz

Cooling

Air-cooled with fans on top

Sound

- Approx. 76-79 dB(A) @ 50 Hz, at 3.1 ft (1 m) from enclosure
- Approx. 80-83 dB(A) @ 60 Hz, at 3.1 ft (1 m) from enclosure

Enclosure

- IP30 except for fan openings (IEC 60529), NEMAI gasketted equivalent
- Color: Munsell 5Y7/1 (Option: ANSI 61 gray, RAL7032 etc.)

Drive/Motor Monitoring

Operator Keypad

High Function Display

- LCD backlight gives great visibility & long life
- Bar graphs, icons, menus, and digital values combine to provide concise status information, often eliminating the need for traditional analog meters

RJ-45 Ethernet port is used for the local Drive Navigator (toolbox) connection



Easy-tounderstand navigation buttons allow quick access to information without resorting to a PC-based tool

Switch to local mode to operate the equipment from the keypad

Instrumentation Interface

- •Two analog outputs are dedicated to motor current feedback
- Five analog outputs are mapped to variables for external data logging and analysis

Interlock button disables the drive

Display Status Indication lcon Group Heartbeat Communication OK Communication error Control Local mode State Remote mode Test mode Fault Blank Drive OK State Alarm state Trip fault Blinking Drive Forward rotation Indication Reverse rotation Motion Drive not ready Drive not running Drive running forward Drive running reverse

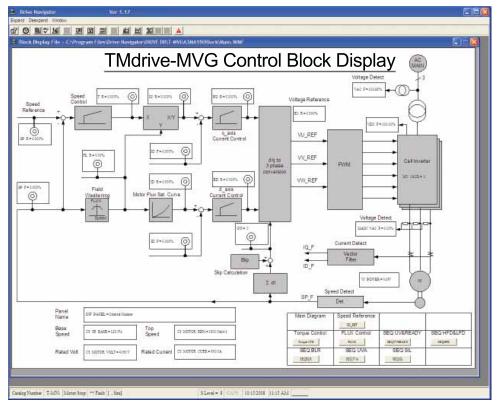
Multi-language Keypad – Optional Operator Interface (below)



The optional multi-language keypad is a touch-panel display with the same functionality as the standard keypad. Chinese version is shown here. The main features are:

- 5.7 inch (145 mm) LCD color display
- Choice of languages, touch selection:
 - -English -French -Japanese -Portuguese -Chinese -Italian -Russian -Korean
 - -Spanish
- The Ethernet communication with the drive, analog check pins, interlock button, and status LEDs are mounted separately

Monitoring & Analysis



Real-Time Drive Block Diagram

Drive Configuration

All the TMdrive family of drives are configured and commissioned with the Windows-based Drive Navigator. Wizards intelligently guide the user through the required steps. Included are live block diagrams, highly integrated help, and high-performance diagnostics. Several sets of drives can be maintained using Ethernet communication. The control block display opposite shows the main drive control functions together with real-time values of the important variables. Available Navigator functions include:

Parameter (Set Point) Control

- Loading and saving a parameter file
- Changing a parameter
- Comparing parameter files

Support Functions

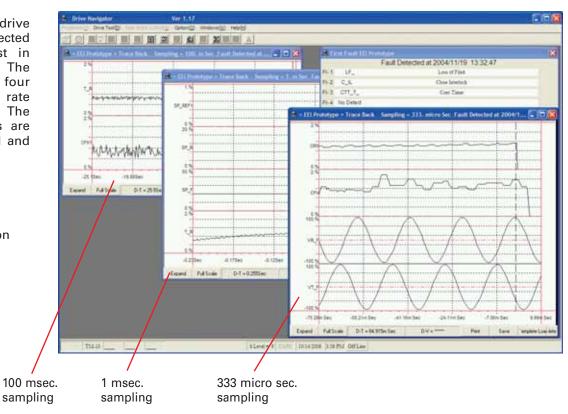
- Control block display
- Snapshot function
- Step response test
- Response wave display

Drive Troubleshooting

This screen displays a drive first fault and shows selected trend displays to assist in determining the cause. The fastest trend displays four variables sampled at a rate of 333 microseconds. The other two slower trends are sampled at 1 millisecond and 100 milliseconds.

Available Troubleshooting Functions:

- First fault display
- Operation preparation display
- · Fault trace back
- Trouble records
- Fault history display
- Online manual

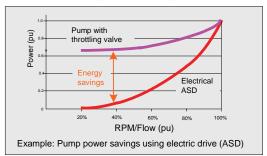


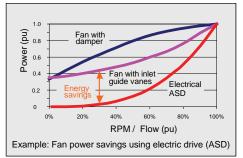
Energy Savings Payback Calculations

Replacing a mechanical speed control device with an adjustable speed drive usually produces large energy savings, plus a reduction in maintenance costs. This appendix outlines how the energy savings can be calculated as follows:

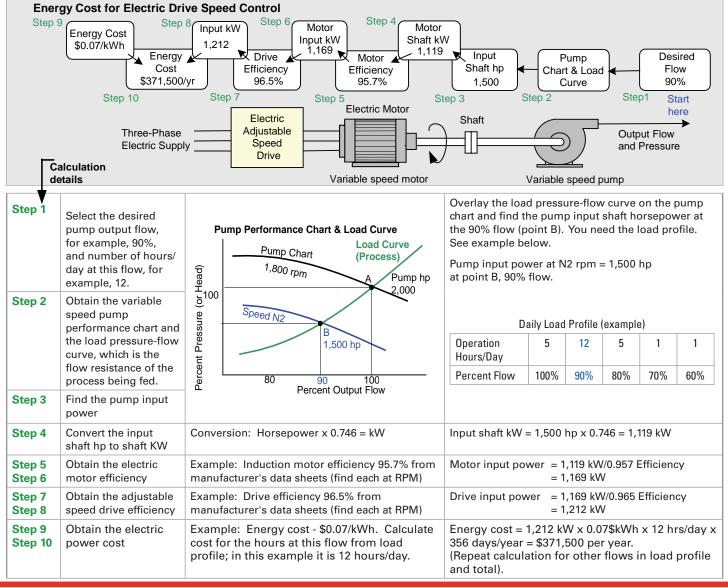
- Calculate the cost of energy used by the electric drive speed control system, outlined on this page.
- 2. Calculate the cost of energy used by the mechanical speed control system, as outlined on this page.

The difference is the energy cost savings. Typical power consumption curves for pumps and fans are shown below.



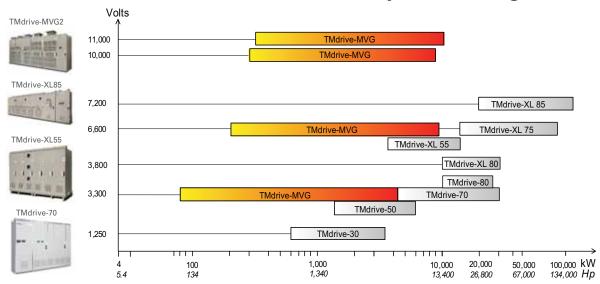


Below is an example of the energy cost calculation for a pump driven by a motor and electric drive. The calculation for the mechanical system is similar and is described on the next page. Since energy consumption varies with speed and flow, you need the load profile table which shows the number of hours running at the various flows. Refer to the example below.





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