



## **VFDs and How They Work**











## Why Use a VFD

- Solid State Controller
- Reduced Voltage Starting (easier on drivetrain and equipment)
- Soft-stopping (easier on drivetrain and equipment)
- Cost savings
- Motor protection
- Power Factor Correction
- Communications with other equipment
- Diagnostics and Fault Handing
- Reversing Load direction
- Momentary power loss ride-through
- Some can convert signal-phase to three phase
  - Very the speed of a three-phase induction motor





## Safety and VFDs



- Mechanical Safety Considerations.
- Electrical Safety Considerations:
  - Shock
  - Arc-flash
  - Arc-blast
- You must follow all OSHA and NFPA 70E Safety Requirements.
- It is important that you follow the 8 step Process for Establishing & Verifying an Electrically Safe work Condition.
- Test Equipment for VFDs
  - Make sure your Digital Multimeter is a True-RMS meter
  - Your DMM should also have the correct Category Rating for the location you are in.





## The Main Components of a VFD







## The Most Important Items when selecting a VFD





## The Most Important Items when selecting a VFD







- Not all applications warrant using a VFD.
- It is important to write down all the reasons for speed and load control and is a VFD the best technology?
- Do you have an Overhauling Loads?
  - The load overhauls the drive motor and causes the drive to trip out
- Shock Loads
  - A sudden increase of the load can cause the drive to trip out
- Duty Cycle Loads
  - Frequent start/stop and reverse operations can resultant in over-temperature of the drive causing it to trip out





## **Application and uses of a VFD**

#### Constant Torque

- Constant load has the same torque applied over a range of speeds
- Torque is independent of speed
- Typical application bulk material conveyor
- Constant Horsepower
  - Horsepower demand is independent of speed
  - Torque varies inversely with speed
  - Typical application drilling, turning metal, shaping
- Variable Torque
  - Money saving application
  - Torque and Horsepower both vary with speed
  - Typical application centrifugal pumps, fans, blowers





## **Common Concerns of VFD Operation**

- Will the VFD operate more than one motor?
- Will the load be spinning or coasting when the VFD is started?
- Will the power supply source be switched while the VFD is running?
- Is the load considered to be hard to start?
- Are external disconnects required between the motor and drive?
- Is additional cooling required for the drive and or motor







- Visual and Mechanical Inspection
  - ✓ Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
  - ✓ Inspect anchorage, alignment, and grounding.
  - ✓ Prior to cleaning the unit, perform as-found tests.
  - ✓ Clean the unit.
  - Ensure vent path openings are free from debris and that heat transfer surfaces are not contaminated by oil, dust, or dirt.
  - ✓ Verify correct connections of circuit boards, wiring, disconnects, and ribbon cables.







## **VFD Maintenance Best Practices**

#### Electrical Tests

- Perform resistance measurements through bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter, if applicable
- Test the motor overload relay elements by injecting primary current through the overload circuit and monitoring trip time of the overload element.
- ✓ Test input circuit breaker by primary injection
- ✓ Perform insulation resistance tests on all control wiring with respect to ground.
  - Applied potential shall be 500 volts dc for 300 volt rated cable and 1000 volts dc for 600 volt rated cable.
  - Test duration shall be one minute. For units with solid-state
  - Components, follow manufacturer's recommendation.





#### Electrical Tests

- Perform continuity tests on bonding conductors
- Perform operational tests by initiating control devices.
  - Slowly vary drive speed between minimum and maximum. Observe motor and load for unusual noise or vibration.
  - Verify operation of drive from remote start/stop and speed control signals.







## **Troubleshooting VFDs**

The best troubleshooting tool you have is ?

## **The Drive Manual**











## **Troubleshooting VFDs**

# The 6 Conditions you should know about your VFDs so you can start troubleshooting very quickly







## **Troubleshooting VFDs**

#### **Check the Faults Codes**

The Drive Manual will tell you what parameter you need to go to Check Fault Codes

| Fault Codes |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Fault Name  | Fault Descriptions                                    | Corrective Actions  |
| 00          | The AC drive detects an abnormal increase in current. | <ol> <li>Check whether the motor's horsepower corresponds<br/>to the AC drive output power.</li> <li>Check the wiring connections between the AC drive<br/>and motor for possible short circuits.</li> <li>Increase the Acceleration time (1-01 or 1-05).</li> <li>Check for possible excessive loading conditions at the<br/>motor.</li> </ol> |
|             |   | 5. If there are any abnormal conditions when operating<br>the AC drive after short-circuit is removed, the AC<br>drive should be sent back to the manufacturer.   |

The Drive will tell you the present fault and it keeps a history of last Faults. Knowing the Fault Code History can help you in finding the problem sometimes.







## **New VFD Simulation from TPC coming soon!**



## Thank you for your time today!



If you would like to learn more about VFDs, TPC Training can help!

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### Remember we should never stop learning!

