



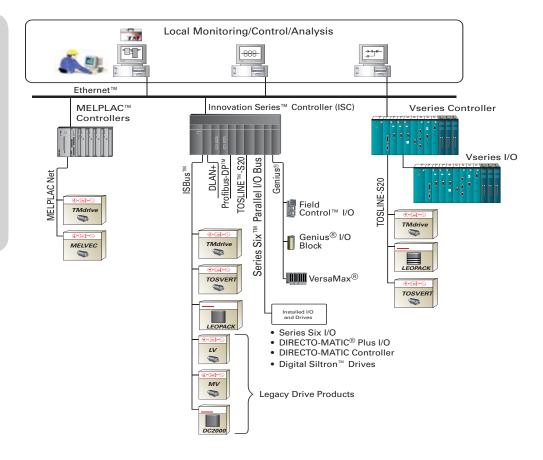
TMdrive®-50 Product Application Guide

Medium Voltage 3-Level IGBT System Drive

metals cranes mining testing oil & gas paper utilities cement

The family of TMdrive® ac system drives is targeting specific customer requirements for:

- High reliability
- Simple configuration and maintenance
- Low cost of ownership



IGBT Technology Dramatically Lowers Cost of Ownership

The Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) is used in the converter and inverter. The following set of features and associated benefits details how this device lowers your cost of ownership versus previous main drive technology.



Features	Benefits
The control signal is voltage, not current	The IGBT requires very low power to switch so control circuits are small, with few components and therefore low failure rate
High switching speeds less than 2 μ sec	Very low switching losses and accurate control
Simple switching circuitry	Gate driver hardware is compact. Careful design has allowed traditional IGBT snubber components to be removed

Bringing Reliable Control To System Applications

High-power, precision-controlled processes are ideally suited for the TMdrive®-50 with its efficient high current IGBT power devices and control cards common to the drive family. Flexible arrangement of converter, inverter and cooling units allows for maximum power density, resulting in minimum floor space, and installation cost.



Coordinated drive systems are an integral part of numerous manufacturing processes in the metals industry. TMdrive system drives address all of these applications with a robust control platform and a common Microsoft Windows-based tool. The tool supports local and remote connectivity, and is an invaluable asset for system and process analysis.

Due to its high reliability, simplicity of design and high efficiency, the TMdrive-50 is perfect for compressor, fan and pumping applications. It provides accurate speed control and high efficiency while eliminating the need for high maintenance mechanical flow control devices. The TMdrive-50 is also well suited for applications like grinding mills and mine hoists, where high overloads and impacts are a part of everyday operations.



State-of-the-Art Technology:

- High Voltage Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBT)

 based converter provides power to the process at unity power factor and low harmonics
- Water-cooling technology for the power bridge reduces the footprint of the equipment saving valuable space in your factory
- Modular design for power bridge minimizes the time required for any maintenance activities





Control Functions

Each inverter and regenerative converter shares a common set

of control boards. The primary control board performs several functions:

- · Speed and torque regulation
- Sequencing
- I/O mapping
- · Diagnostic data gathering

A mounting bracket is provided for an optional LAN interface board.



3 MVA Converter

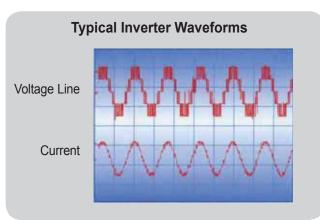
3 MVA Inverter

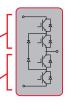




I/O Board

All TMdrive products share a common I/O board. The I/O board supports an encoder, 24 V dc I/O, 115 V ac inputs, and analog I/O, standard. In addition, a resolver interface option can be provided. All I/O are terminated to a two-piece modular terminal block for ease of maintenance.





IGBT Three-Level Phase Leg Assembly

The drive has a total of six phase leg assemblies. These are organized as twelve identical half legs each containing two IGBT switches.



dc Bus

The converter generates dc power for the inverter. The inverter then creates variable frequency ac power to control the induction or synchronous motor. The dc power between the converter and inverter is conveyed

on a solid copper bus behind the phase leg assemblies in both cabinets. For common bus systems this bus is extended to adjacent cases.

Inverter Back View

Converter Back View





Main Capacitors

Dry Type Film capacitors are used to provide long life under all service conditions and duty cycles.



Main Power

3-Phase motor and transformer are made in the rear. Bottom entry is supported.

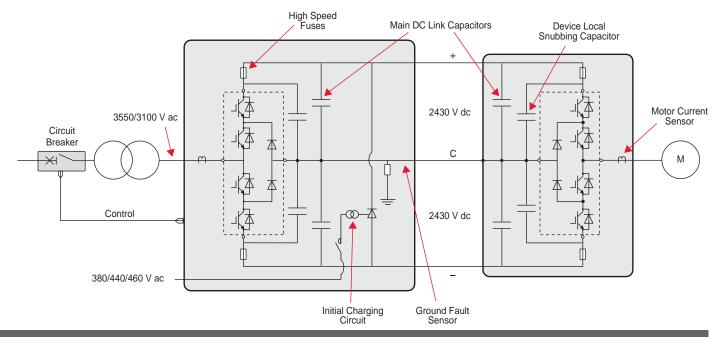


Cooling Water Interface

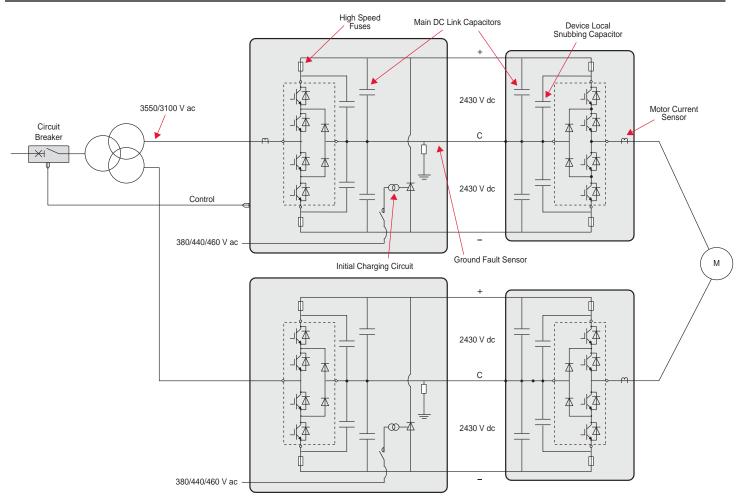
JIS-10K40A fittings are provided for connecting cooling water for de-ionized cooling loop. Water interface shown here is for "separate" type water conditioner.

Drive Details

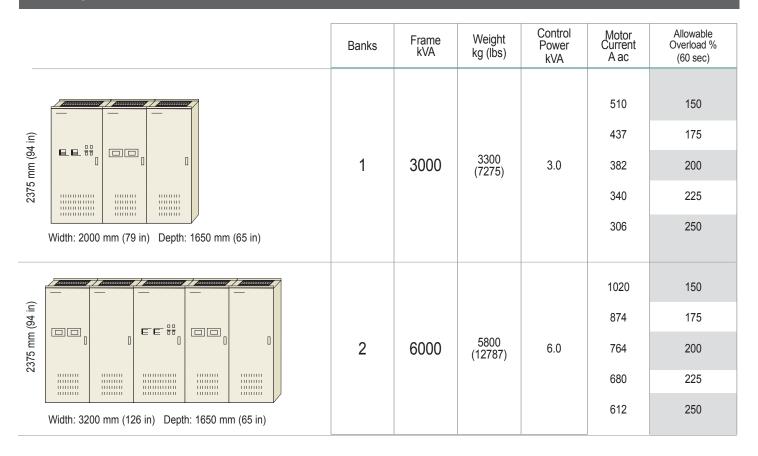
TMdrive-50 Frame 3000



TMdrive-50 Frame 6000



Drive Specifications



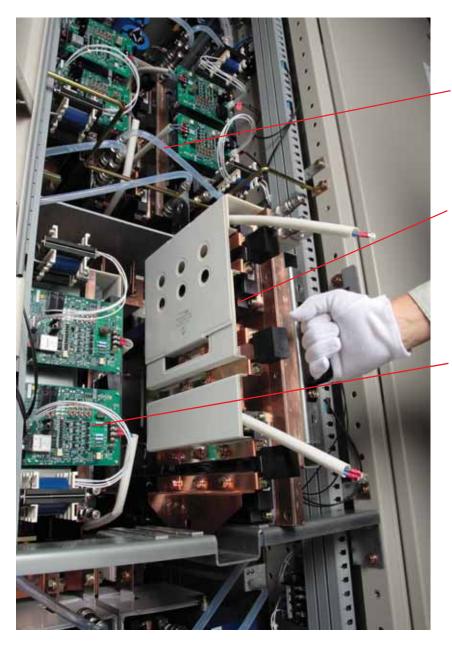
Notes

- Above dimensions do not include channel-base support – 50 mm (2 in).
- 2. Above is for induction motor drive, additional field exciter panel is required for synchronous motor.
- 3. Required maintenance access space is 2000 mm (79 in) at front and 1500 mm (59 in) at rear of panel, air exhaust space is 1000 (40 in) above panel.
- For separate cooling type, flange connection (JIS-10K40A) is required at bottom rear of inverter and converter panels.
- 5. Outside cooling water inlet temperature is 10-32°C.

- 6. Amps are standard values; they will vary with voltage, type of load, and other control.
- Control power is 50 or 60 Hz, 200/220 V, 3.0 kVA per bank.
- 8. Converter and inverter cable entrance is from bottom.
- 9. Indoor environment: no corrosive gas or dust, altitude below 1000 m, ambient temperature 0-40°C, relative humidity 5-95%, no condensation.
- 10. This initial charge inrush is 42 kVA for 10 seconds for each bank.

Modular Assembly

Three-Level Phase Leg Assembly for Both Converter and Inverter



Flexible Water Cooling Tubes are easy to manage when performing maintenance.

Slide-out Half Power Leg allows easy manipulation of power modules without the need for special tools or lifting devices.

IGBT Gate Drive

Self-sealing quick couplers allow the water cooling circuit to be disconnected without tools or water loss.



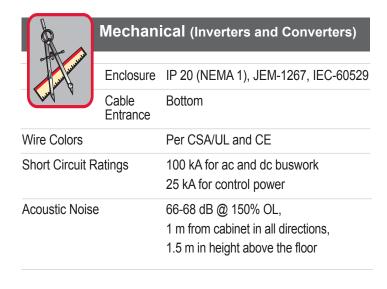
Dual IGBT Assembly common to inverter and converter ————————section.





Environmental (Inverters and Converters)

Operating Air Temperature	0 to 40°C (32 to 104°F) at rated load 0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F) with derating
Storage Temperature	-20 to 55°C (-13 to 131°F)
Humidity	5 to 95% relative humidity Non-condensing
Altitude	0 to 1000 m above sea level
Vibration	10-50 Hz, <0.5 G
Operating Water Temperature	10°C - 32°C at inlet 10°C - 35°C at inlet with derate Outlet temperature is inlet + 6°C





Motor Control

With Speed Sensor (Resolver or Encoder)

Speed regulator accuracy: +/- 0.01% Maximum speed response: 60 rad/sec

Torque linearity: +/- 10% Synchronous motors Torque linearity: +/- 3% with temperature sensor

+/- 10% without temperature sensor

Maximum Torque current response: 600 rad/sec Torque range: 0-400% of rated motor torque Maximum flux control range: 20%-100%

Without Speed Sensor (Induction Motor Only)

Speed regulator accuracy: +/- 0.1% with temperature sensor

+/- 0.2% without temperature sensor

1 Induction

J Motor

(Using 1% slip motor at rated flux)

Maximum speed regulator response: 20 rad/sec

Minimum continuous speed: 3%

Torque linearity: +/-10%

Maximum Torque current response: 600 rad/sec Torque range: 0-150% of rated motor torque Maximum flux control range: 75%-100%

1 Ower mp	at/Output
Input Voltage	3550 V for Fixed Pulse Pattern type
	3100 V for Carrier Comparison type
Input Voltage Variation	+/- 10%, Continuous operation below
	nominal requires derate
Input Frequency	50/60 Hz
Input Chopping	Approx. 500 Hz
Input Harmonics	IEEE 519 Compliant
Control Power	Control and Blowers
	180-220 Vac, 50 Hz 3-Phase
	198-242 Vac, 60 Hz 3-Phase

Power Input/Output

Pumps and Precharge 380-460 Vac, 50/60 Hz 3-Phase Displacement Power 0.98

Factor **Output Voltage** 3400 V max

Output Frequency 0-60 Hz

Continuous operation below 0.4 Hz requires derate

Output Chopping 512 Hz

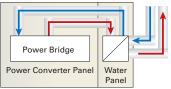
Frequency

Efficiency 98.5% at rated load

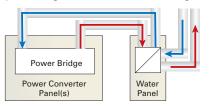
Water Conditioning Equipment



Water conditioning control panel continuously monitors the status of the water system. Separate fault indications help find and fix problems fast.



Integrated water system has internal plumbing for de-ionized cooling loop.



Separate type cooling has field-installed plumbing for de-ionized cooling loop.



Water to water heat exchanger keeps the de-ionized system isolated from the plant water supply.

Surge tank absorbs water during pump transients and indicates the internal cooling loop water level.

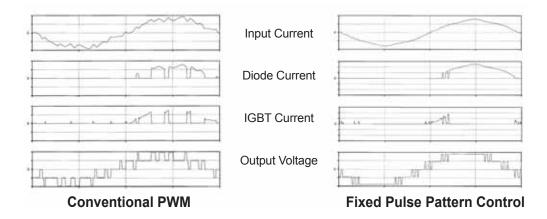
De-ionizer removes contaminants for the internal cooling loop.

Redundant pumps keep the system running even if one pump fails

Туре	Capacity	Width mm (in)	Depth mm (in)	Height mm (in)	Weight w/ water kg (lbs)	kVA	Notes
Integrated with Lineup	60 kW	800 (32)	1050 (42)	2375 (94)	900 (1980)	5	Capacity for one converter/inverter, (1 bank) Plant water required: 108 l/min (29 gal/min)
Separate Cabinet	120 kW	800 (32)	1050 (42)	2375 (94)	1000 (2200)	10	Capacity for two converters/inverters, (2 bank) Plant water required: 216 l/min (57 gal/min)

Advanced PWM Technology

Advanced PWM control brings enhanced efficiency and reduced harmonics to TMdrive-50 systems. Fixed pulse pattern gate control uses optimum gating sequences to almost eliminate switching losses in the IGBT device. Gating sequences are precomputed for the control rather than computed at runtime. The result is performance that reduces losses and harmonics.



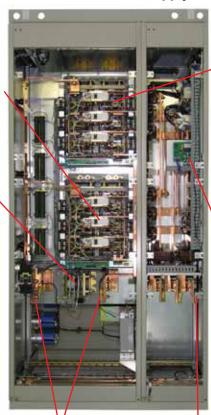
Field Supply Specifications

	Frame	Weight kg (lbs)	Control Power kVA	Voltage Vac (Vdc)
800 mm (32 in) Depth: 950 mm (37 in)	1200	300 (660)	0.5	500 (675)
1200 mm (47 in) Depth: 950 mm (37 in)	2100	700 (1540)	0.5	500 (675)

AC Leg Fuses protect power bridge from faults on the ac line

Autonomous Crowbar prevents dangerous motor voltages from developing under certain fault conditions

2100 Frame Field Supply



Main
Power
module.
One
module is
applied for
the 1200A
supply
and two
modules for
the 2100A
model.

Ground Fault detection module provides indication of insulation failure

DC Field Connection Bus

> AC Connection Bus. AC voltages up to 500 Vac can be connected depending on required voltage

	Overload	Field Exciter Continuous Current Rating, dc Amps											
Туре	Time (sec)		50 Hz						60	Hz			
	(***)	150%	175%	200%	225%	250%	300%	150%	175%	200%	225%	250%	300%
	10	1320	1200	1100	1010	940	810	1360	1240	1130	1040	960	830
W 9	30	1230	1100	1000	900	820	710	1280	1130	1020	915	845	720
1200	60	1180	1040	920	830	760	645	1205	1060	945	850	775	660
	120	1120	980	860	760	690	585	1160	1000	885	790	710	590
	10	2376	2160	1980	1818	1692	1458	2448	2232	2034	1872	1728	1494
0 A	30	2214	1980	1800	1620	1476	1278	2304	2034	1836	1647	1521	1296
2100	60	2124	1872	1656	1494	1368	1161	2169	1908	1701	1530	1395	1188
	120	2016	1764	1548	1368	1242	1053	2088	1800	1593	1422	1278	1062

Enhanced Converter Technology

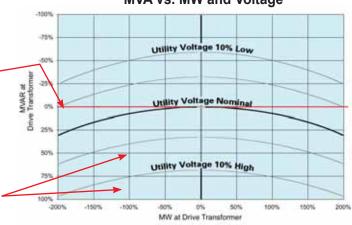
TMdrive-50 VAR Control

The TMdrive-50 converter can be configured in two modes, providing VAR Control within the limits of its current capacity.

One mode is the conventional PWM type normally set to hold unity power factor for all load conditions (shown in red).

Another mode is the Fixed Pattern type, providing voltage stability, improved harmonics and efficiency. The Fixed Pattern mode stabilizes line voltage by providing system VARs when line voltage is low and drawing VARs from the system when the voltage is high. By convention, VARs from the system are (+) and cause the line voltage to drop while VARs from the converter are (-) and cause the line voltage to rise. The relationship of line voltage, loads MW and converter MVAR is shown by the blue voltage lines depending on the measured line voltage.

MVA vs. MW and Voltage



Application Examples

Applying the TMdrive-50 Starts With the Motor Design

Consideration must be given to motor design when applying the TMdrive-50. A primary constraint is the motor terminal voltage. It is important that the motor terminal voltage does not exceed 3400 Vac under any operating condition. Reserving voltage margin correctly is critical to success. Detailed motor design data is needed for correct application.

- **OL_V** Overload derate. The rated motor voltage over the terminal voltage of the motor at maximum applied overload. Motors with no overload use 1.0.
- **RP_V** Reduction in maximum voltage due to the dc Bus ripple of the drive at low frequencies. If the base frequency is below 5 Hz then this derate is 0.97, otherwise it is 1.0.
- **ST_V** Field forcing margin needed when applying synchronous motors. Apply 0.94 for synchronous motor systems.
- **SP_V** Speed margin. For motors that run above base speed this is the ratio of the terminal voltage at base speed over the terminal voltage at top speed under maximum overload at each point. Other motors use 1.0.

Maximum Rated Motor Voltage = 3400 x OL_V x RP_V x ST_V x SP_V

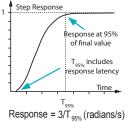
Experience has shown that the following maximum rated motor voltages apply based on the type of motor and the application.

Induction (Maximum Voltage at max OL and top speed)	Synchronous Maximum Rated Motor Volts	Rated Motor Frequency	Overload Requirement	Example Application
3400	3300	60 Hz	100%	Pump or Fan
3300	3200	30 Hz	200%	Mine Hoist
3200	3100	5 Hz	225%	Mill Stand

TMdrive-50 Notes

- Allocate a minimum of 1000 mm (40 in) above cabinet for fan maintenance.
- Power rating data assumes ambient temperature of 0-40°C (32-104°F), altitude up to 1000 m (3280 ft) above sea level.
- The specified current ratings are continuous to which the indicated overload may be applied for a maximum of 60 seconds.
- 4. Each cabinet requires 3-phase control power.
- 5. For high performance torque regulation, a temperature sensor is mounted in the motor.
- 6. All TMdrive-50 cabinets require 1500 mm (59 in) back access for connections and maintenance.
- 7. Speed and current regulator responses are computed per the adjacent figure in radians/s. Speed regulator responses shown are maximum available. Actual response will be limited by drive train

mechanical conditions. Accuracy and linearity specifications shown are as measured under controlled conditions in our lab and while typical may not be achievable in all systems.



- 8. Water connections for separate type cooling systems are located near the floor in the rear of power converter cabinets. The flange is 1500 mm JIS-10K40A. Stainless piping is required for plumbing of the de-ionized loop.
- dc Bus bar included in lineups is rated for one inverter only.
 For common bus systems, converters and inverters are arranged so that this limitation is not exceeded.
- When output or input reactors are used to parallel systems then the dc Buses of those systems must be connected together.
- 11. Systems that share a common dc Bus must have the same winding configuration for their converter transformer secondaries.
- 12. Field supply enclosures are typically installed directly behind control enclosures within the lineup.
- 13. TMdrive-P50 converters require a minimum of 15% total input impedance.
- Systems with a base frequency below 5 Hz may require additional 800 mm (32 in) capacitor panels for each dc link.

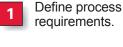
Inverter Example

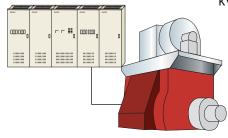
When specifying an inverter, start from the process requirements and work through the motor to the inverter. The following example illustrates this process.



Select motor based on process requirements and compute required inverter

Compute continuous current requirements for the inverter based on the selected motor.





$$kW_{Shaft}$$
 = 4000 kW (5360 hp)
500 rpm

The motor delivers constant torque from zero to base speed of 500 rpm and 4000 kW (5360 hp).

Duty cycle requires 150% for 10 sec. but has rms duty cycle of 4000 kW (5360 hp).

• 4000 kW (5360 hp) • 500 rpm, 3100 V • Efficiency = 0.965

• Power factor = 1.00

Service factor = 1.0

Synchronous

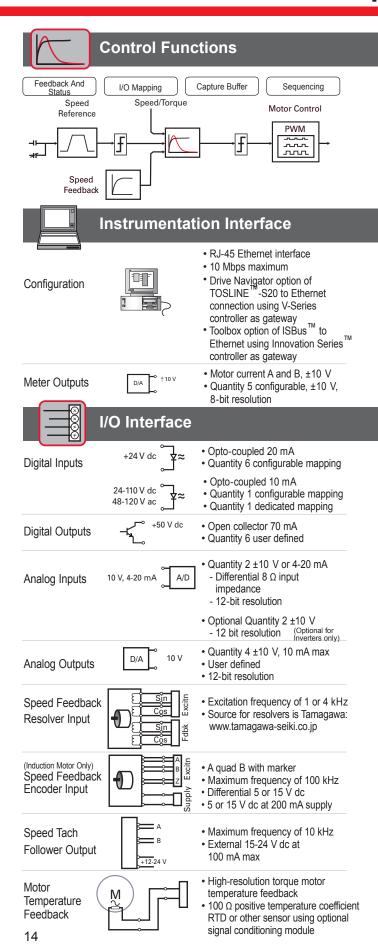
$$\begin{split} I_{\text{ac Inverter}} &= \frac{\text{kW}_{\text{Shaft}} \text{ x } 1000 \text{ x SF}_{\text{Mtr}}}{\sqrt{3} \text{ x V}_{\text{Motor rated voltage}} \text{ x Eff}_{\text{Mtr}} \text{ x PF}_{\text{Mtr}}} \\ &= \frac{4000 \text{ x } 1000 \text{ x } 1.0}{\sqrt{3} \text{ x } 3150 \text{ V x } 0.965 \text{ x } 1.0} \\ &= 760 \text{ amps} \end{split}$$

Select inverter based on continuous current and overload requirements.

Scan the 150% entries in the inverter tables for a frame where the continuous current rating exceeds 760 amps. The 6000 frame meets this criterion (1020 amps) and is appropriate for this application.

Current A ac	Allowable Overload %
(1020)	150
	175
	200
	225
	250

A Common Control To Reduce Cost Of Ownership





LAN Interface Options



TOSLINE-S20

- Supports run-time control (6 words in and 10 words out) from an Innovation Series controller or V Series controller
- Drives can directly exchange data between themselves (4 words)
- · Fiber-optic bus in a star configuration
- 2 Mbps peer-to-peer protocol; bus scan time based on the number of nodes:

Quantity of Nodes	Bus Scan Time
2-3	1 ms
4-5	2 ms
6-8	4 ms
9-64	25 ms



ISBus

- Supports both run-time control (10 words in and 10 words out) and Toolbox configuration/monitoring using the Innovation Series controller as a gateway between the ISBus and Ethernet
- RS-485 or optional fiber-optic bus in a synchronous ring configuration
- 5 Mbps master/follower (drive is the follower) protocol using copper or fiber; bus scan time based on the number of nodes:

Quantity of Nodes	Bus Scan Time
2-4	1 ms
5-8	2 ms
6 -16	4 ms
17-32	8 ms



Modbus

- Supports run-time control (fixed 10 words in/out) from a Modbus-RTU controller
- RS-485 copper bus
- 1.2 kbps to 57.6 kbps master/follower protocol; update rates up to 20 ms/node possible at the highest baud rate
- Number of notes: 127 max per LAN



Profibus-DP[™]

- Supports run-time control (6 words in and out) from a Profibus-DP master controller
- Copper bus in a daisy-chain configuration
- 9.6 kbps to 12 Mbps master/follower protocol; bus scan time based on the number of nodes



$\mathbf{DeviceNet}^{^{\mathsf{TM}}}$

- Supports run-time control (4 words in and 10 words out) from a DeviceNet master controller
- · Copper bus in a daisy-chain configuration
- 125 kbps to 500 kbps master/follower protocol; bus scan time based on the number of nodes

Note: 1 word = 16 bits

Operator Interfaces

Standard Display (Inverters and Regenerative Converters)

CURR.

Optional analog meters can be supplied in addition to either the standard or enhanced display. Up to four meters can be provided.

Three-digit display alternates between speed and current while running, or a fault code when there is an error.



Three LEDs give a quick indication of the status of the unit



RJ-45 Ethernet port is used for local toolbox connection

Interlock button disables the drive

LED Indication

Ready On when the unit

is ready to run

Running On when the unit

is running

Alarm/Fault Blinking LED indicates

alarm condition, while solid LED indicates

a fault

Keypad Option (Inverters and Regenerative Converters)

High Function Display

- LCD backlight gives great visibility and 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 toolbox connection



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

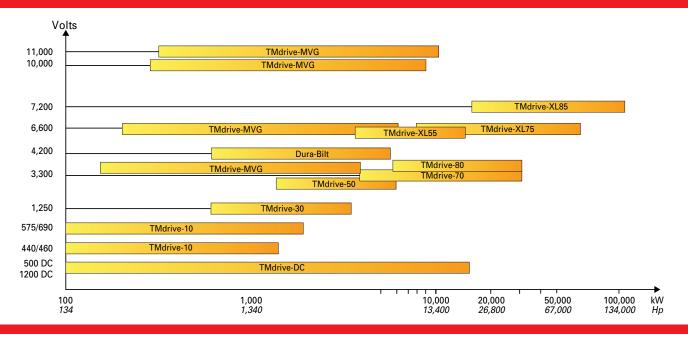
Switch to local mode and operate the equipment right from the keypad

Instrumentation Interface

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

Interlock button disables the drive

TMEIC AC Drives Offer Complete Coverage





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