

# AC Drive Common Questions – Control Modes, Braking Methods, and More

So, you're going to use an AC drive and you know what horsepower and voltage you need, now what? There are numerous issues to consider when applying an AC drive. Take a look some of the most common topics we get asked about.

## Control Modes

There are three different motor modes available with AC drives:

### 1. V/f (Commonly referred to as Volts per Hertz)

No Active Control.

Motor will attempt to run at desired speed, but will slip based on loading.

### 2. Open Loop Vector

Uses vector algorithm to find best output voltage.

Current feedback via current transformers.

Maximizes torque/amp by keeping torque current and magnetizing current at 90 degrees.

Depends on motor dynamics, so must auto-tune.

### 3. Flux Vector (Closed Loop)

Similar to Open Loop Vector.

Uses encoder feedback instead of current transformers.

Required for torque control.

Most precise motor control mode.

## AC Drive Control Mode Comparison

V/F CONTROL CHECKLIST		OPEN-LOOP VECTOR CONTROL CHECKLIST	CLOSED-LOOP VECTOR CONTROL CHECKLIST
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	Advantages	Advantages
Auto tuning not required (but recommended)	No guarantee motor shaft is responding due to lack of feedback	No encoder required	Can operate in torque-control mode
High Frequency Reference possible (>400 Hz)	Starting torque is 150% at 3Hz	Good starting torque: 200% of rated torque at 0.3 Hz	Excellent starting torque: 200% of rated torque at 0 rpm
Several motors controlled from one VFD		Four-quadrant torque limits possible	Four-quadrant torque limits possible
Simple closed-loop performance possible		Good for impact loads	Best for impact loads
No encoder required		Disadvantages	Zero-speed operation possible
Good for motors with unknown data		Auto-tuning required for best performance	Disadvantages
SPECS		No guarantee motor shaft is responding due to lack of feedback	Auto-tuning required for best performance
Speed regulation: $\pm 2$ to 3% of max. frequency		Specs	Encoder and feedback card required
Speed response: 3 Hz		Speed regulation: $\pm 0.2\%$ of max. frequency	Specs
Speed control range: 1:40		Speed response: 10 Hz	Speed regulation: $\pm 0.02\%$ of max. frequency
Output voltage determined by: V/f pattern		Speed control range: 1:200	Speed response: >50 Hz
		Output voltage determined by: vector algorithm	Speed control range: 1:1,500
			Output voltage determined by: vector algorithm

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## Braking Methods

Once you have determined how best to control your motor when it's running you must address the next big issue... how to stop the motor in a controlled manner. The following methods are most common.

### Coast to Stop

Uses a long deceleration time and simply lets the load coast to a stop.  
Simple and effective if you have the time.

### DC Injection Braking

Used to final stop high inertia loads.

### Dynamic Braking

Uses Resistor(s) to absorb excess energy from regeneration.

### High Slip Braking - V/f Control

Drive reduces output frequency in large steps, producing a high slip.  
Regen energy is dissipated in the motor windings.  
Duty cycle less than 5% because of motor heating.  
Do not use with Dynamic Braking.

### Overexcitation Deceleration - V/f and Open Loop Vector

Increase flux during deceleration to allow shorter deceleration time settings.  
Regen energy is dissipated in the motor windings.  
Do not use with Dynamic Braking.

## Why Do You Need Braking Resistors?

If there is more inertia than friction to slow the motor at the deceleration rate, then regenerative energy will be generated by the motor which causes the DC bus voltage to rise. Dynamic braking transistors will pulse on to bleed off excess energy through the Dynamic Braking Resistor (DBR). Braking resistor values must exceed the minimum ohms requirement for the drive or the drive will be damaged or destroyed due to excess current through the dynamic braking transistors. Duty cycle is critical. Higher duty cycles require that the resistor wattage ratings are sufficient to handle the heating generating from constant starting and stopping of the drive.

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## How Fast Can I Stop My Motor?

By using dynamic braking you can stop your motor in a relatively short period of time. But to understand how much time this will take you will need to run calculations based on the motor inertia, bus voltage of the drive, and the ohmic value of the dynamic braking resistor. An example of these calculations is below.

### Max Deceleration Rate

Power (Watts) = Energy (Joules)/t (Seconds)

Energy (Joules) =  $\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$  (I=inertia,  $\omega$ =angular vel.)

Units are kg-m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>

Need to include the inertia of the motor rotor.

E.g. For total inertia of 0.0125 kg-m<sup>2</sup> at 30,000RPM, energy = 61,685J .

For the drive, use Ohm's Law  $V=IR$  to calculate energy through resistor.

E.g. for 240V drive, DC bus voltage is 340V. For 7.5HP drive, min resistance is 16 ohms (from catalog). Using Ohm's Law,  $340=16*I$ , or  $I = 21.25$  Amps. Power =  $V*I =$

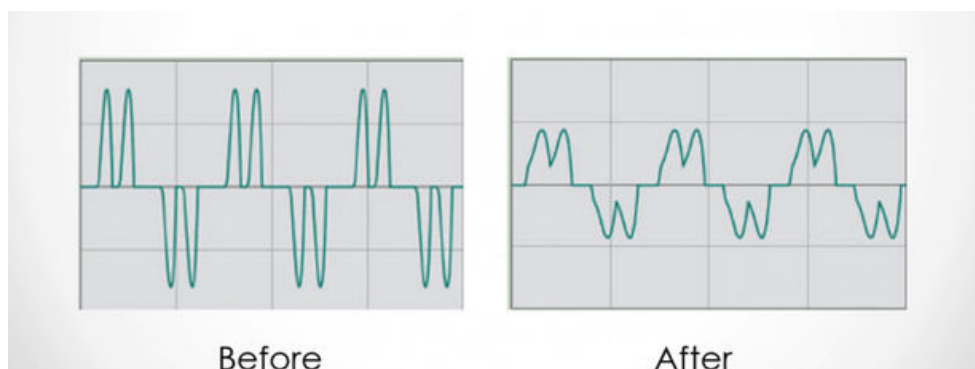
$340*21.25 = 7225$  W.

$61,685J/7225W = 8.54s$

## Line Reactors: Why You Need Them, Where & When To Use Them

### Input Line Reactors

On the input side of the drive, they are used to reduce harmonics caused by the transition switching of the input diodes for the DC bus.



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## Output Line Reactors

On the output side of the drives, they have multiple uses. They can reduce voltage spikes caused by transmission line reflections in the motor power cable when there are long motor lead lengths, generally greater than 100'. They add inductance to the output when using a very low inductance motor as well as reduce motor heating due to current harmonics and reduce motor noise.

## Output Frequency Matters!

Line reactor selection is dependent on the running frequency of the drive, so '3%' and '5%' numbers are referenced to 60Hz. Other frequencies will be different ratings.

Inductive Reactance  $RL = 2\pi fL$

E.g. 7.5HP 240VAC drive operating at 500Hz;

Output = 25A; for a 5% reactance  $.05 * 240 = 12V$ ; by Ohm's Law  $RL = 12V/25A = 0.48\Omega$ ; reactor  $L = 0.48/(2\pi * 500) = 153\mu H$

For a 5% reactance at 60Hz,  $L = 0.48/(2\pi * 60) = 1.27mH$ . If you use that inductor at 500Hz, voltage drop will be 100V, which is a 42% reactance!

