

DriveRx[®] VFD Cables 2.0

**By: Isaac Müller, P. Eng.
Applications Engineer**

September 15, 2020

ATTENTION

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

- Questions can be asked at any time using the chat function on the webinar screen
- Any unanswered questions will be followed up through email
 - This presentation will be emailed to all registrants

Introduction

- Active Canadian Electrical Code Member
- Chair of Section 4 (conductors)
- Vice-Chair of Section 12 (wiring methods)
- Voting member of the Committee on Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, representing wire and cable manufacturing



Isaac Müller, P.Eng.
Applications Engineer, Nexans Canada Inc.

Nexans is a global leader with a long legacy in **North America**



1911
canada
wire
Toronto, ON



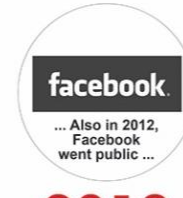
1931
Rod Mill Plant
Montreal, QC



1965
Fergus Plant
Fergus, ON



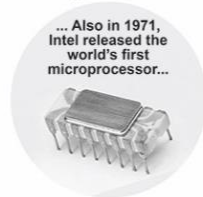
1993
Berk-Tek
New Holland, PA



2012
AmerCable
El Dorado, AR



1945
Chester Plant
Chester, NY



1971
Weyburn Plant
Weyburn, SK

2001
Nexans
Paris, France

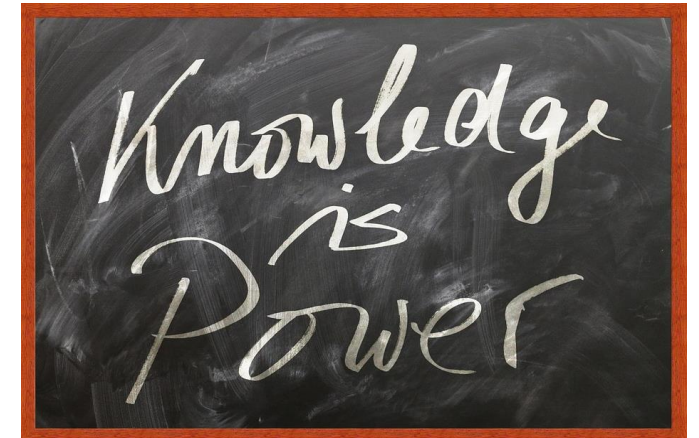


2014
Goose Creek Plant
Goose Creek, SC



INDUSTRY EDUCATION

- Nexans' leadership - educating the industry on wire and cable
- Most recent **CORFLEX® webinar** – click [here](#) to watch it
- **2019 Nexans in Canada Webinar** for an overview of our products & services – click [here](#) to watch it
- Previous **2018 Canadian Electrical Code Changes Webinar** – click [here](#) to watch it
- Prior **VFD webinar** – click [here](#) to watch it



SERVICES WE OFFER

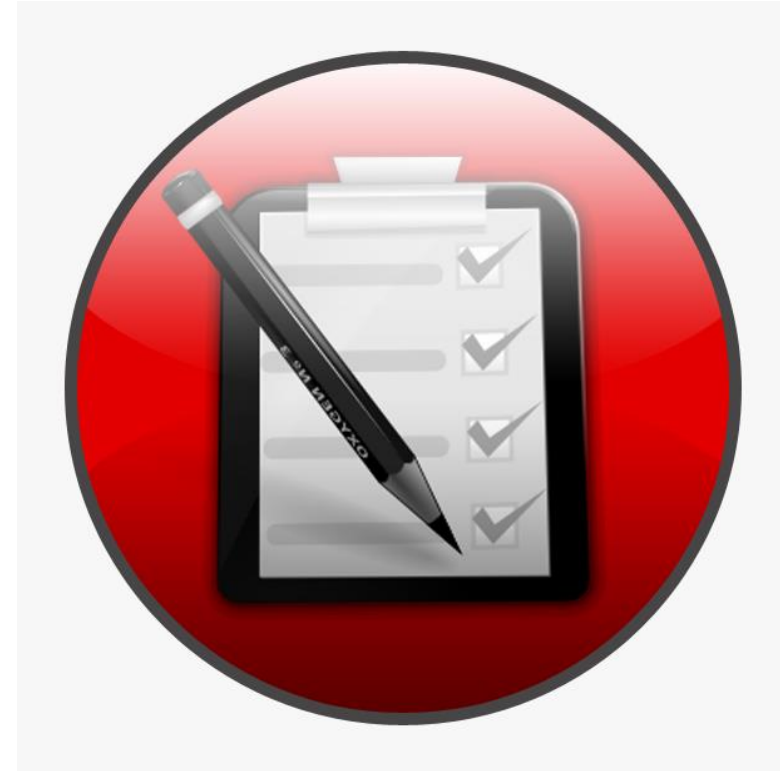
- Full technical support for products manufactured
- Electrical and physical cable properties calculations (i.e. impedances, dimensions)
- Conductor ampacity and temperature calculations
- Post installation product support
- Custom engineered solutions to optimize a project from conception to energization
- Overhead line calculations, including conductor ampacity, temperature, impedance, as well as sag and tension



SERVICE

AGENDA

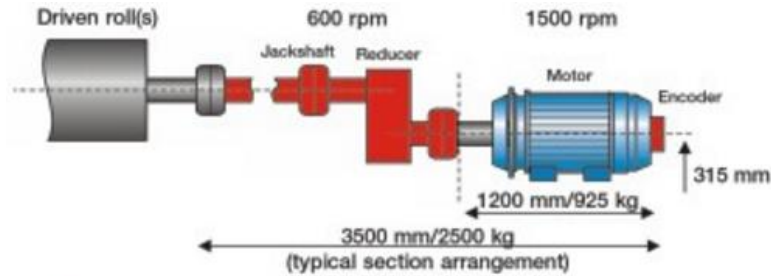
- What is a VFD?
- IEEE Study
- Performance Concerns
- Bearing Currents
- Common Mode Currents
- DriveRx[®] VFD Cable Solution
- Summary
- Q&A



What is a VFD?

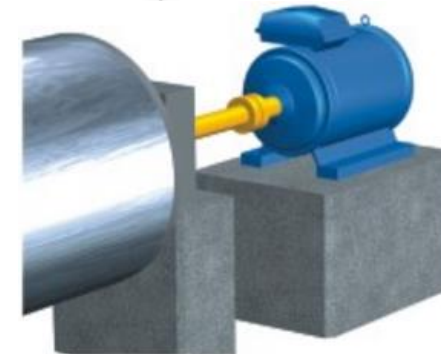
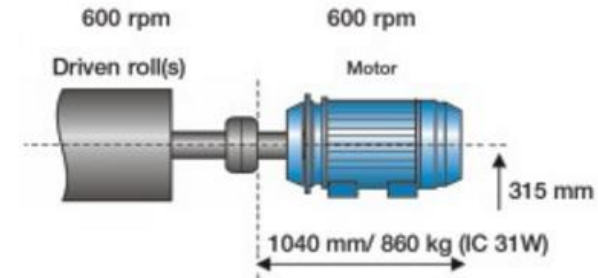
Old Way:

- Single-speed drive
- Mechanical speed control
- Electrical or mechanical direction control



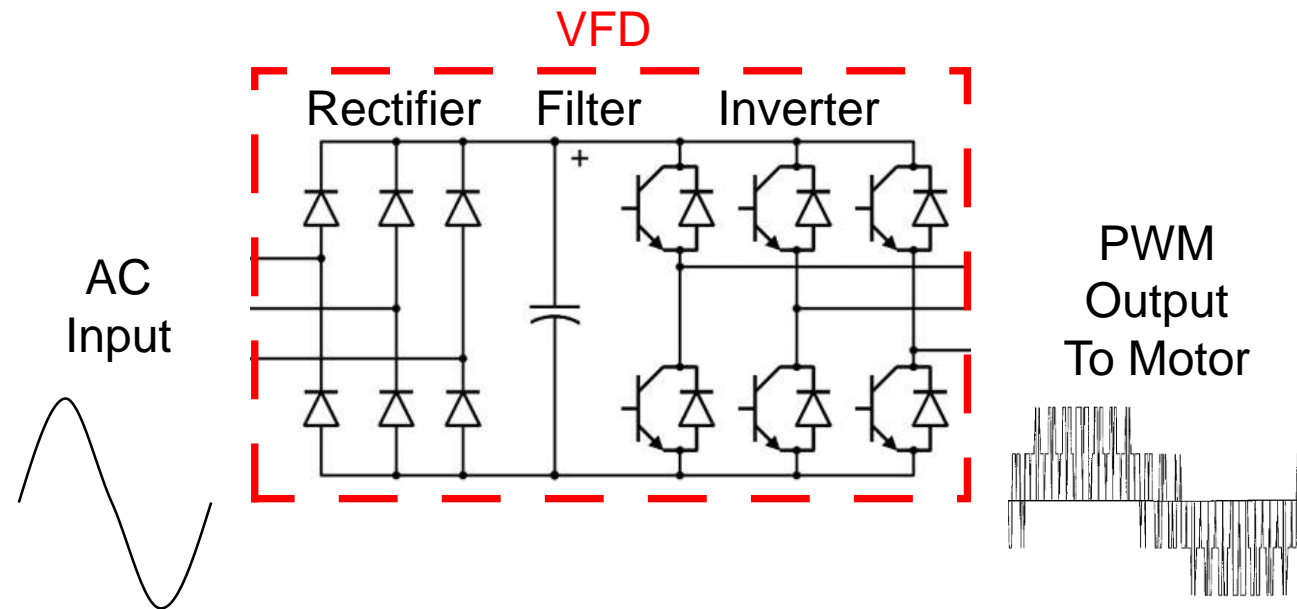
New Way:

- Variable Frequency Drive
- Electrical speed control, plus torque and direction



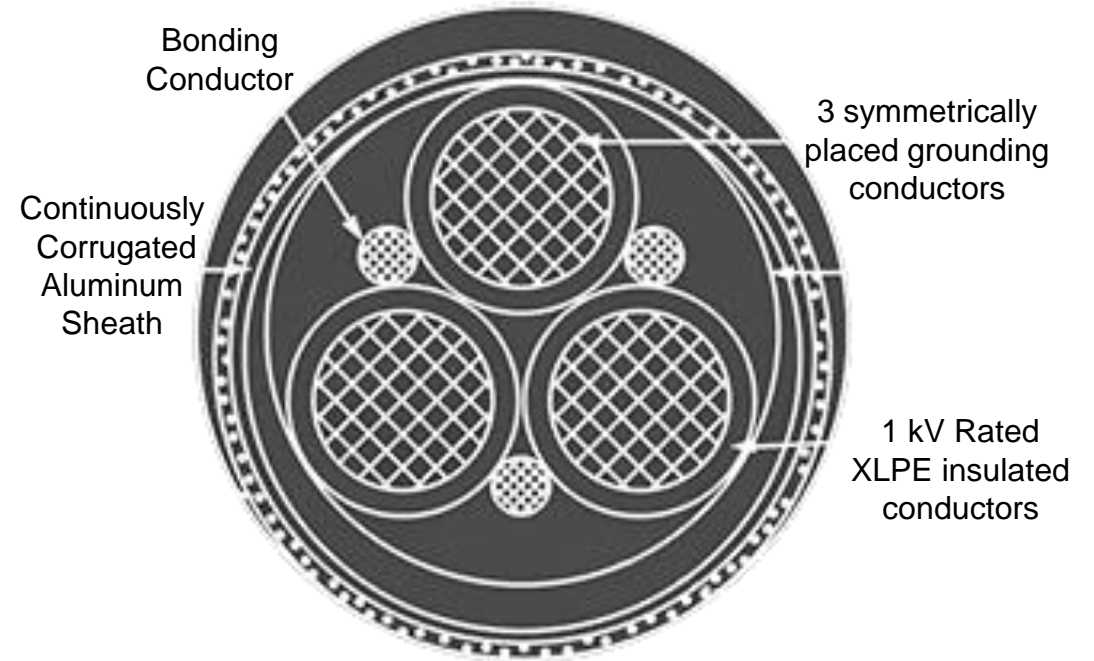
A typical VFD is made of 3 key components:

1. Rectifier – Transforms Alternating Current (AC) current into Direct Current (DC);
2. Filter – Creates a constant DC power source; and
3. Inverter – Transforms DC into a Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) waveform.



IEEE Study

- **Five performance concerns** were addressed in an IEEE paper titled "**Evaluation of Motor Power Cables for PWM AC Drives**" published in 1996.
- The **DriveRX® VFD cable** design was **#1** out of 8 cable constructions studied for use between a VFD and the motor.



DriveRX® VFD cable construction

Performance Concern #1

Minimize net injected ground current into drive system ground bus

- *Improve drive system performance*
- *Increase reliability of drive electronics*

DriveRx[®] VFD cable solution:

- **PVC jacket**
 - *Ensures grounding at cable ends only*
 - *Eliminates ground loops*
 - *Result → no injected ground current*



Performance Concern #2

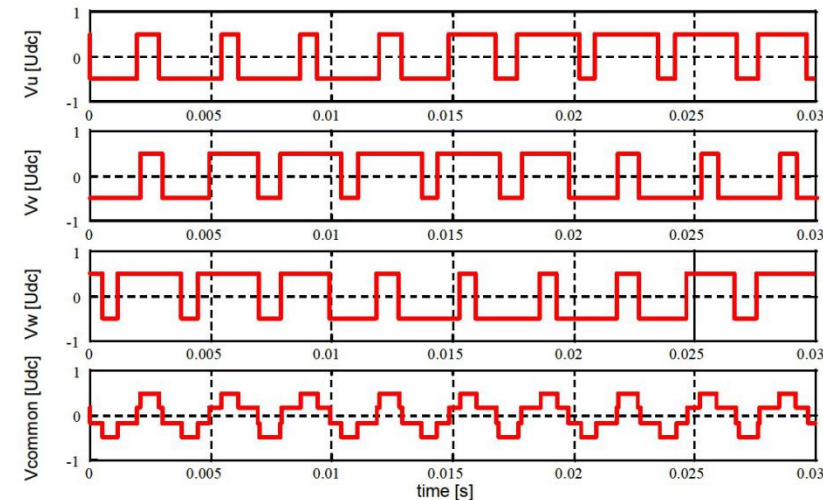
Minimize common mode currents

- *Reduce possibility of bearing current*

What is Common Mode Current?

- Modern AC drives produce 3 independent switching waveforms
- These waveforms do not add up to zero
- Result → common mode voltage and current

Motor Phase Voltages



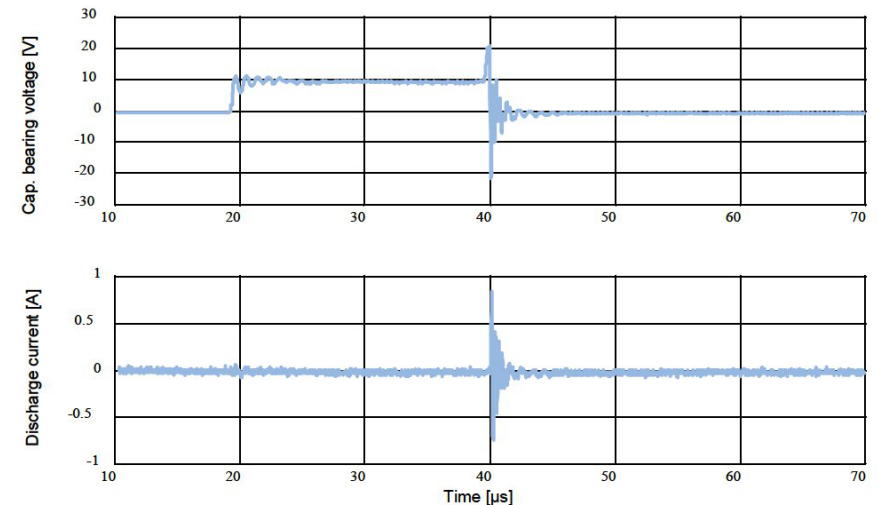
Source: 2007 IEEE-IAS/PCA Cement Industry Conference "Motor Bearings, not just a piece of metal", Rolf Hoppler (ABB), Reinhold A. Errath (ABB), 2007

Performance Concern #2

What is Common Mode Current?

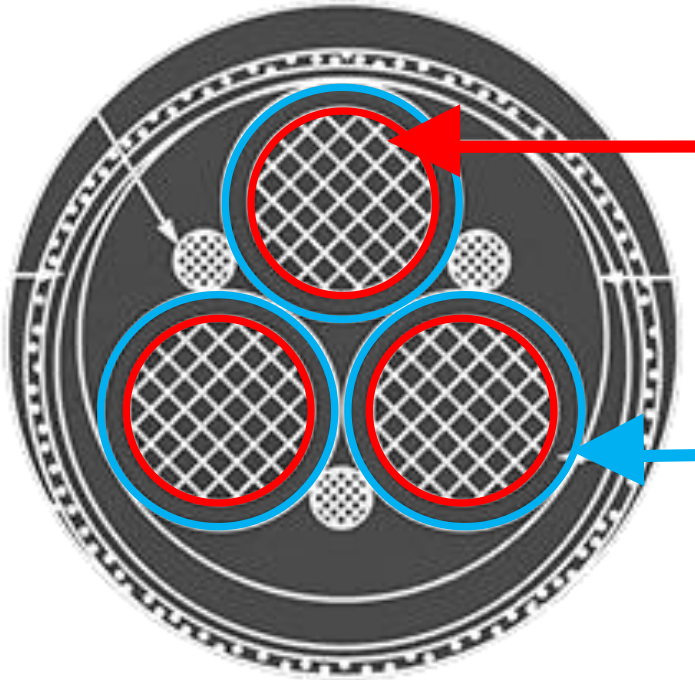
- Common mode voltage and current produce repetitive voltage spikes
- These voltage spikes reach 3.1x the nominal voltage rating of the VFD output
 - *Example: 600 V rated VFD has a voltage spike output of $3.1 \times 600 = 1860 \text{ V}$*

Capacitive Bearing Voltage & Discharge Current



Source: 2007 IEEE-IAS/PCA Cement Industry Conference "Motor Bearings, not just a piece of metal", Rolf Hoppler (ABB), Reinhold A. Errath (ABB), 2007

Performance Concern #2



DriveRx[®] VFD cable solution:

Three symmetrically placed grounding conductors

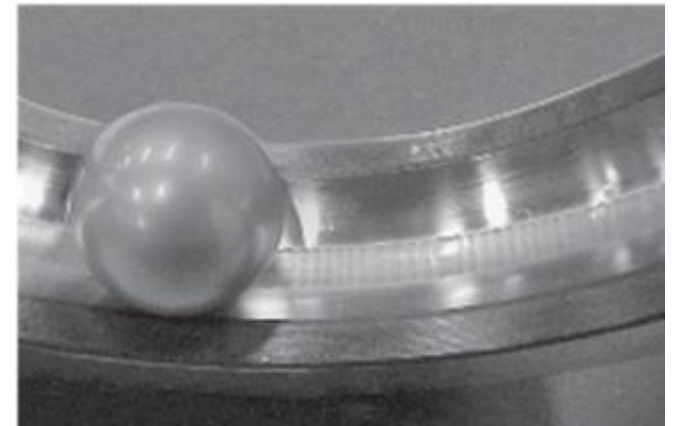
- *Provide best cancellation of common mode currents*
- *Provide the lowest net injected ground current into the drive system*

1 kV rated XLPE insulated conductors

- *High dielectric strength to withstand repetitive high voltage spikes of 2 to 3 times the nominal system voltage rating*

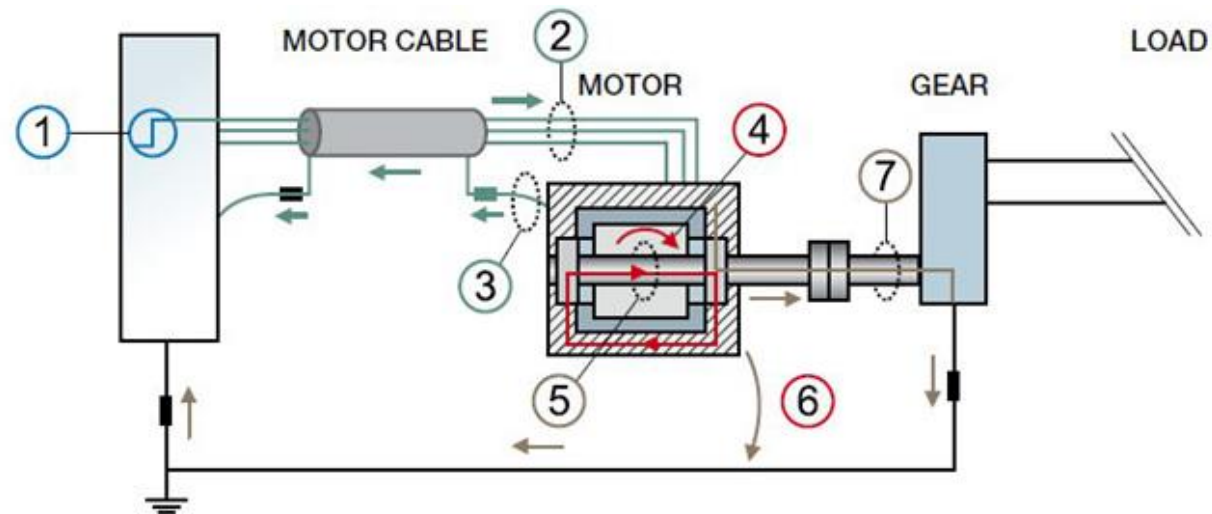
What are Bearing Currents?

- Rapid switching in modern AC drive systems may generate high frequency current pulses through bearings
- When the energy of these pulses is sufficiently high, metal transfers from the ball bearings and the races to the lubricant
 - *This is known as Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM)*
- Each tiny pit is a discontinuity that will collect more current pulses and expand into a crater
- Craters quickly accumulate causing the bearing to fail after a short time in service



How are Bearing Currents Generated?

- High frequency voltage can be induced over a bearing in three different ways:
 1. High frequency circulating current
 2. Shaft grounding current
 3. Capacitive discharge current



Source: TDM001 EN Rev B 2007 "Bearing currents in AC drive systems", ABB, 2007

Performance Concern #2

DriveRx[®] VFD Cable Solution:

- Three symmetrically placed grounding conductors plus a continuously corrugated and welded aluminum sheath
 - *Provide a balanced, wide frequency range, low resistance path to ground*
 - *Eliminate bearing currents*
 - *Eliminate the electrical shock hazard*



Performance Concerns #3

Minimize motor frame standing voltage

- *Reduce possibility of bearing current*
- *Increase safety*

DriveRx[®] VFD Cable Solution:

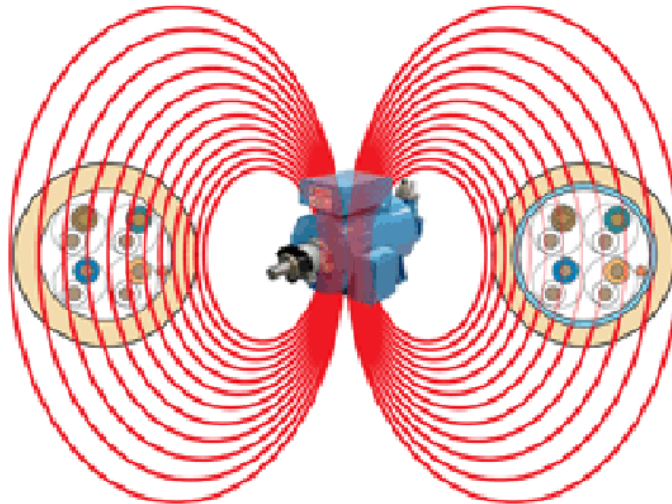
- **Three symmetrically placed grounding conductors plus a continuously corrugated and welded aluminum sheath**
 - *Provide a balanced, wide frequency range, low resistance path to ground*
 - *Eliminate bearing currents*
 - *Eliminate the electrical shock hazard*



Performance Concern #4

Best possible cable shielding

- *Reduce crosstalk between adjacent cables*
- *Reduce inductive and capacitive coupling causing induced current or voltage, which could be a safety hazard*

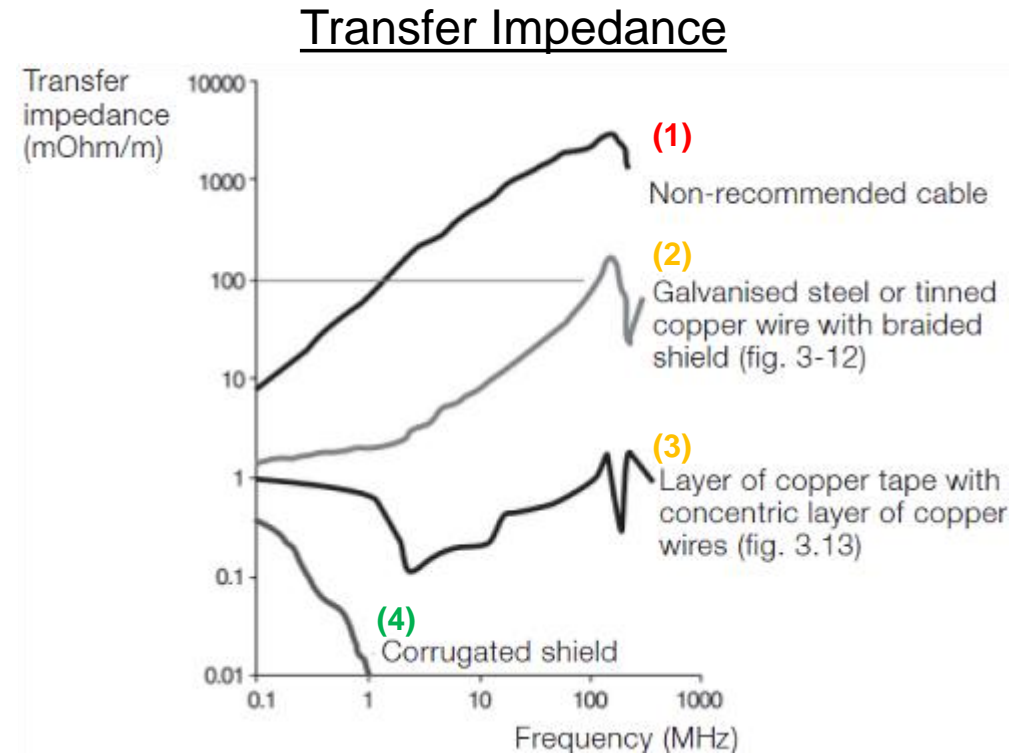


Source: <http://www.networktechinc.com/blog/protecting-video-signals-from-emi-when-using-catx-extenders/133/>

Shielding Effectiveness

Cable Comparisons

1. Building Wire or Cable in Conduit
 - TECK90
 - RW90 in EMT
2. Tinned Copper Braid
 - Very flexible VFD cable
3. Copper Tape with Wires
 - Flexible VFD cable
4. Corrugated Aluminum Sheath
 - Trainable, self supporting VFD cable



Source: "Technical guide No. 3 EMC compliant installation and configuration for a power drive system", ABB, 2012

Performance Concern #4

DriveRx[®] VFD Cable Solution:

- Continuously corrugated and welded aluminum sheath
 - *Provides an excellent shield for high frequency electrical noise*
 - *Prevents interference with data and control signals*
 - *Prevents interference with both wired and wireless systems*



Performance Concerns #5

Best possible ground path in cable

- *Long term low impedance ground path from the motor back through the cable to the drive*

DriveRx[®] VFD Cable Solution:

- **Three symmetrically placed grounding conductors plus a continuously corrugated and welded aluminum sheath**
 - *Provide a balanced, wide frequency range, low resistance path to ground*
 - *Eliminate bearing currents*
 - *Eliminate the electrical shock hazard*



DriveRx[®] VFD Cable

1 kV rated XLPE insulated conductors

- Withstand repetitive high voltage spikes of 2 to 3 times

Continuous aluminum sheath

- Excellent shield for high frequency electrical noise
- Prevents interference with data & control signals
- Tough armour to protect the cable



Three symmetrically placed grounding conductors

- Best cancellation of common mode currents
- Lowest net injected ground current
- Grounding conductors plus sheath provide balanced, wide frequency range, low resistance path to ground eliminating bearing currents and electrical shock hazard

PVC jacket

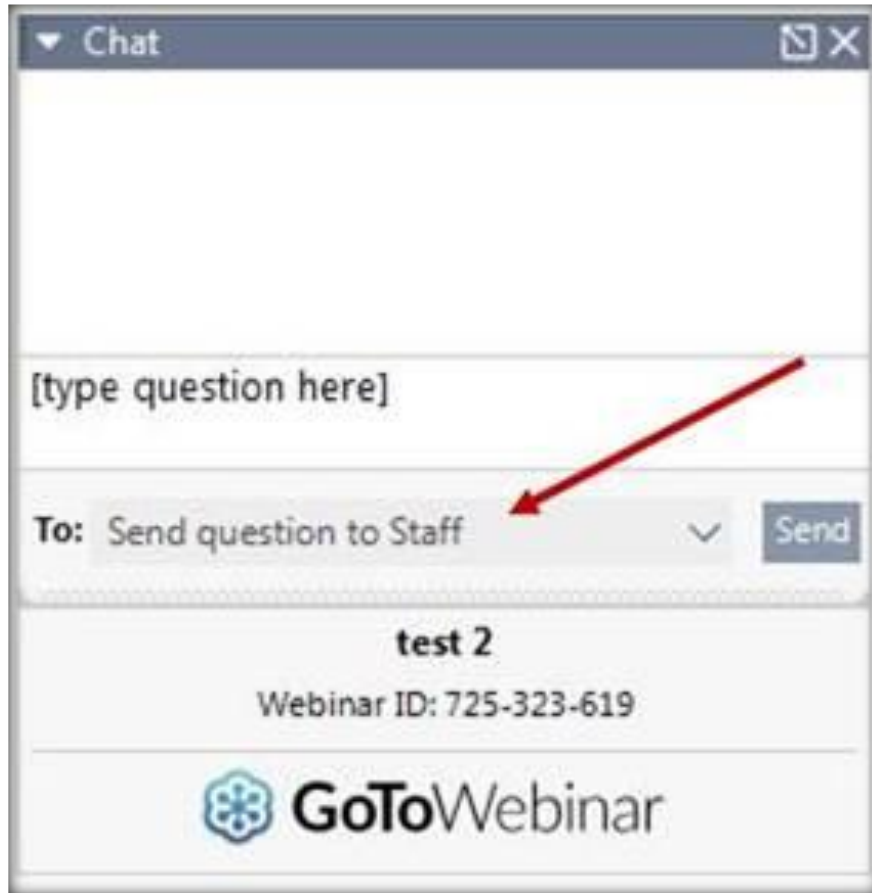
- Grounds at cable ends only
- Eliminates ground loops; no injected ground current

Summary

- 3 Key VFD Components:
Rectifier, Filter, Inverter
- 5 Key Performance Concerns:
 1. *Minimize net injected ground current into drive system ground bus*
 2. *Minimize common mode currents*
 3. *Minimize motor frame standing voltage*
 4. *Best possible cable shielding*
 5. *Best possible ground path in cable*
- Common Mode Currents
- Bearing Currents



Questions



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