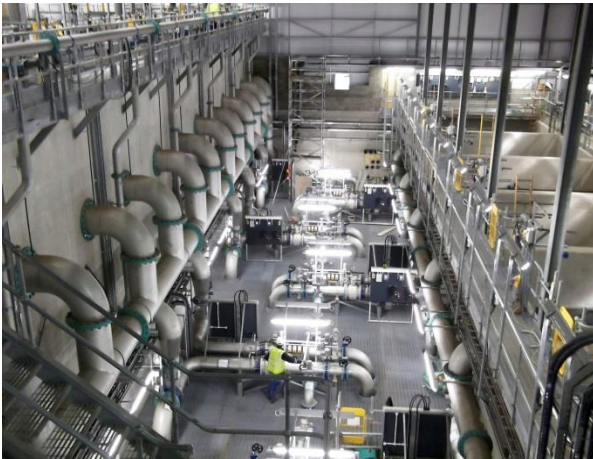


# PRESS RELEASE

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## Are your Variable Speed Drives running at MAXIMUM efficiency?

While variable speed drives (VSDs) provide an important energy saving technology, Mitsubishi Electric's Matt Handley questions how many of the installed base of drives are actually set up to run at their maximum efficiency.

Energy efficiency is now a prime consideration for machinery designers, plant engineers and finance directors - with a seemingly constant stream of new legislation designed to encourage industries to reduce their energy usage. As a result there are many technologies available that will now help organisations optimise their energy requirements and reduce their carbon footprints. Is all the applied technology fully optimised though?

It is a frequently quoted statistic that electric motors account for 60% of UK industrial energy usage. It is equally well known that fitting a variable speed drive to control the speed of a motor can save energy – so much energy in fact, that the purchase cost is usually recouped within 16-18 months. Importantly, a variable speed drive also allows users to fit motors sized closer to their typical duty, affording further energy-saving potential.

Today there are hundreds of thousands of variable speed drives installed in countless applications across the country, saving users many thousands of pounds in energy costs. But are end users getting the most out of their variable speed drives? Are they reaping all of the energy savings that they could be? How many of these variable speed drives are actually set up to run at their maximum efficiency?

It might be assumed, for example, that having fitted a variable speed drive, you have achieved your energy savings potential – end of story. The drive may certainly be optimising the speed of the motor by matching it to the requirements of the application. In high duty pump and fan applications for example, this will mean taking advantage of the inverse square law of speed to energy consumption to deliver some significant savings in energy use.

However, to really deliver the maximum energy savings, variable speed drives have to be properly set up at the commissioning stage; this can be as simple as activating one parameter to turn the drive intelligent energy saving mode on.

Where to start looking...

The first area to always look at is nature of the load i.e. is it constant torque or variable torque. The drive can then be adjusted to match its output to the load, thereby maximising the available energy savings. While a drive in constant torque mode will still save energy compared to having no drive on the motor at all, optimum savings will only be achieved in variable torque mode if the connected load is a pump or fan, although it must be stated that some types of pump require the constant torque setting. This needs to be set up when the drive is installed; again this is normally as simple as adjusting one parameter.

Further, many variable speed drives have specific energy-saving modes, with dedicated algorithms tailoring the profiles of the output to deliver greater optimisation. As an example, Mitsubishi Electric's FR-F800 variable speed drive – a dedicated product aimed at pump, fan and compressor operations – offers specific energy saving modes that can achieve further energy savings up to 15% compared to standard operating modes. It also provides a number of advanced features specific to the industries relying on fans, pumps and compressors to deliver further improved performance within the application.

Some users may have shied away from enabling such energy saving modes on variable speed drives, as historically they could make the drive sluggish to respond to changes in the load. However, this is no longer the case, with best of breed products incorporate technologies that will eliminate the problem.

For example, the FR-F800 includes Mitsubishi





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