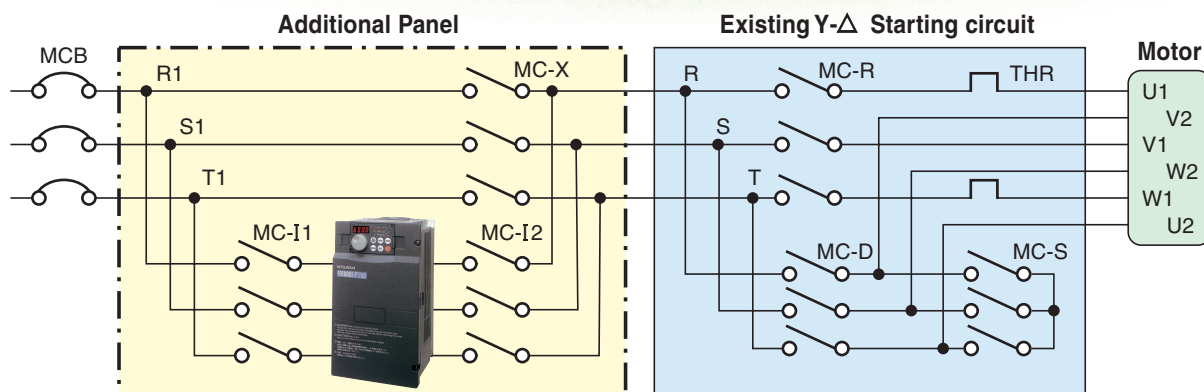
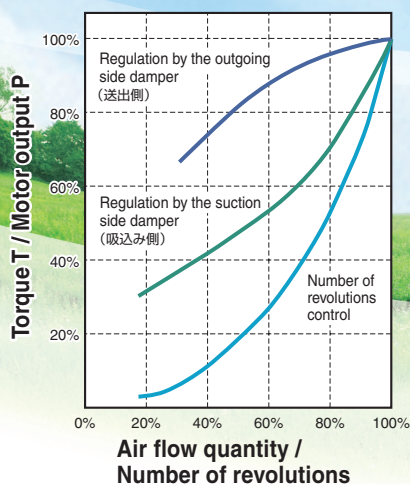


Energy-saving of the Fan / Pump equipment using an inverter
インバータ導入によるファン・ポンプ設備の省エネルギー

Proposal-Using the inverter for energy-saving

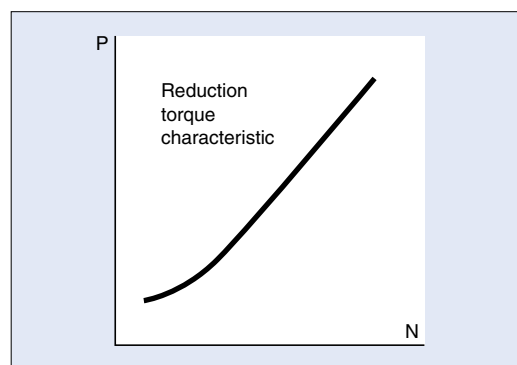
インバータによる省エネルギー提案

MITSUBISHI INVERTER FR-F/D/E 700



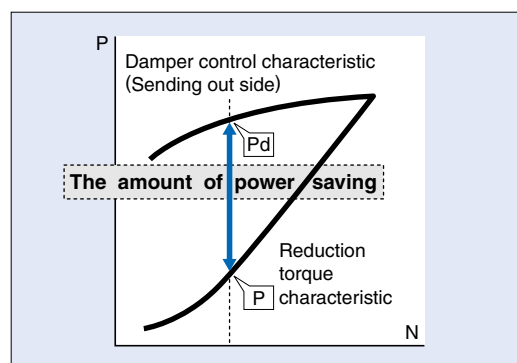
1. Characteristic of a Fan or Pump

- The volume flow of air or water is proportional to revolving speed (frequency).
: $(Q \propto N)$
- The air pressure T , and the water lift H
: proportional to the square of revolving speed N ($T \propto H \propto N^2$)
- Motor output P : $P = K1 \times Q \times T$ or H [kW]
- Motor power P : proportional to a cube of revolving speed N ($P \propto N^3$)
∴ $P = K3 \times N^3$ [kW]
- Load characteristic of a Fan or Pump: Reduction torque load
———— Right figure



2. Point of energy saving in a Fan or Pump

- For fans and pumps that are fed by commercial power, in order to fix the speed of the motor, a common way is to adjust (control) the volume of air / water flow.
- However, even if this system lowers flow volume loss by the damper or a valve occurs and reduction of the axis power of motor cannot be expected.
- To solve this issue, you can use an inverter to adjust the motor speed. By controlling the motor speed, you can adjust the flow volume.
- Since the motor output P will be reduced according to a cube of revolving speed, if this method is adopted, big energy saving can be expected.
- Amount of power saving : $P_s = P_d - P$ [kW]



3. Example of effect of energy-saving (in case of a fan used in Japan)

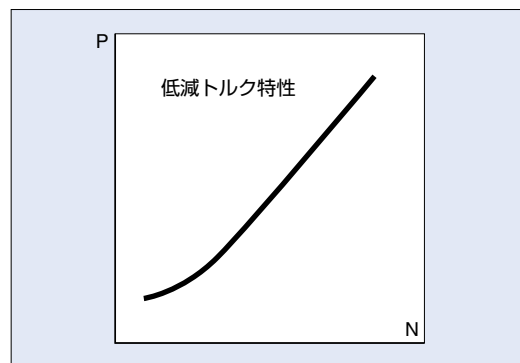
Rated specification of equipment		• Quantity of the rated flow : 1300 [m³/min] • Motor rating output P_r : 132 [kW]
Before the measure	After the measure	
• Air volume was adjusted with the damper. : Actual air volume : 800 [m³/min] • Number of revolution ratio = actual quantity / rating quantity : $800 / 1300 = 0.615$: 61.5 [%] • Motor actual power : 100 [kW]	• The damper was fully opened (100 [%]), the inverter control was introduced, and air volume was adjusted by the number of revolutions of the fan's motor. • Output frequency corresponding to actual air volume. : Rated frequency $\times$ number - of - revolutions ratio = 60 [Hz] $\times$ 61.5 [%] = 37 [Hz] • The actual output P of a motor. : Motor actual power $\times$ (number - of - revolution ratio)³ = : 132 [kW] $\times$ $(0.615)^3 = 30.8$ [kW] • Considering loss of an inverter (about 10 [%]), the output P_i when controlled by the inverter : $P \times 1.1 = 30.8$ [kW] $\times$ $1.1 = 33.8$ [kW] • Improved power P_s of the fan : $P_r - P_i : 100$ [kW] - 33.8 [kW] = 66.1 [kW]	
Improvement effect		Investment cost for the measure
• Electric energy reduced / year (Operating condition : 12 hours / day, 300 days / year) : 66.1 [kW] $\times$ 12hour $\times$ 300day = $237,960$ [kWh] • Electric energy cost reduced / year (Power rate = 13 [yen/kWh]) : $237,960$ [kWh] $\times$ 13 [yen/kWh] = ¥3,093,480- • Investment cost for the measure taken : Unit and installation costs of inverter panel = ¥4,080,000 - • Investment effect : Will pay for itself in 1.3 years		• Inverter and option apparatus • Manufacturing / installation of the control panel • Modification of the existing control panel (Main circuit / Control circuit / PLC programming) • Electrical work : Wiring work

● Check Point

- (1) Is the air/water flow controlled ?
 - Check by the actual system — Cannot be controlled if the resistance of air duct / pipe is large and the damper / valve is fully (100 [%]) opened.
- (2) Does motor rating current (I_m) have the margin (about 10 [%]) compared with real load current (I_r) ?
 - Check the motor rating plate and the measured current value — $(I_r) < 0.9 \times (I_m)$
- (3) Is the inverter rating current (I_{inv}) larger than 110 [%] $\times$ motor rating current (I_m) ?
 - Check the motor rating plate and the catalog. — $(I_{inv}) > 1.1 \times (I_m)$
- (4) Does the fan/pump have the reduction torque characteristic suitable for energy saving ?
 - Check to the maker of the fan / pump.

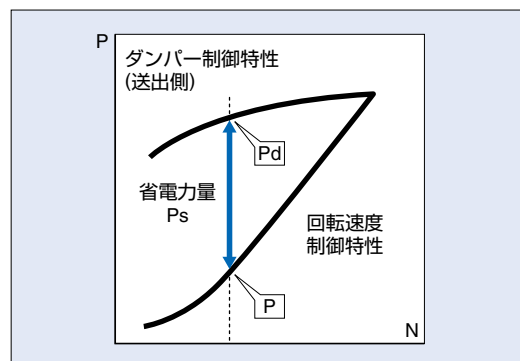
1. ファン・ポンプの特性

- 気体や液体の流量は回転速度(周波数)に比例 ($Q \propto N$)
- 気体の風圧 T や液体の揚力 H ：回転速度 N の2乗に比例 ($T \propto H \propto N^2$)
- モータ出力 P ： $P = K1 \times Q \times T$ or H [kW]
- モータ軸動力 P ：回転速度 N の3乗に比例 ($P \propto N^3$)
 $\therefore P = K3 \times N^3$ [kW]
- ファン・ポンプの負荷特性：低減トルク負荷 ————— 右図



2. ファン・ポンプの省エネルギーのポイント

- ファン・ポンプの商用電源の運転においては、モータを一定の速度で運転するため、気体や液体の流量をダンパーやバルブで調節(制御)する方式を一般的に採用しています。
- しかしながら、この方式は、流量を下げてもダンパーやバルブでの損失が発生し、モータ軸動力 P_d の低減が余り期待できません。
- 一方、モータをインバータで駆動して回転速度を変化させて、流量を調節する回転速度制御方式があります。
- この方法を採用すれば、モータ出力 P は回転速度の3乗に従って低減するので、大幅な省エネルギーを図ることができます。
- 省電力量 $P_s = P_d - P$ [kW]



3. 省エネルギーの効果の実例 (ファンの場合、日本における事例)

設備の定格仕様		● 定格風量：1300 [m³/min] ● モータ定格出力 P_r ：132 [kW]
対 策 前	対 策 後	
● ダンパーで風量を調節した。 : 実際の風量 : 800 [m³/min] ● 回転数比 = 実際の風量 / 定格風量 : $800 / 1300 = 0.615$: 61.5 [%] ● モータ実出力：100 [kW]	● ダンパーを全開(100 [%])にして、インバータ制御を導入し、風量の調節をファンの回転数で行った。 ● 実際の風量に対応した出力周波数 : 定格周波数 $\times$ 回転数比 = 60 [Hz] $\times$ 61.5 [%] = 37 [Hz] ● モータの実出力P : 定格出力 $\times$ (回転数比)³ = : 132 [kW] $\times$ $(0.615)^3 = 30.8$ [kW] ● インバータの損失を約10 [%] と考えると、インバータ制御時の出力P_iは、 : $P \times 1.1 = 30.8$ [kW] $\times$ $1.1 = 33.8$ [kW] ● 改善したファンの電力P_s：$P_r - P_i$：100 [kW] - 33.8 [kW] = 66.1 [kW]	
改 善 効 果	対策投資費用	
● 年間の削減電力量 (運転条件: 1日12 時間、年間300日稼動する) : 66.1 [kW] $\times$ 12時間 $\times$ 300日 = $237,960$ [kWh] ● 年間の削減電気料金 (単位電気料金 = 13 [円/kWh] とすると) : $237,960$ [kWh] $\times$ 13 [円/kWh] = $\yen3,093,480$ - ● 対策投資：インバータ盤費用 + 電気工事費 = $\yen4,080,000$ - ● 投資効果：1.3年で回収可能	● インバータ及びオプション機器 ● 制御盤の製作／据付 ● 既存制御盤の改造 (主回路 / 制御回路 / PLCプログラミング) ● 電気工事：配線工事	

● 確 認 事 項

- 流量は制御されているか。
 - 実機で確認する。—— エアダクト/配管の抵抗が大きく、ダンパ/バルブ開度が100 [%] の場合は制御できない。
- 実負荷電流(I_r)に比べモータ定格電流(I_m)は余裕(約10 [%])を有しているか。
 - モータ定格名板と実測電流値を確認する。—— $I_r < 0.9 \times I_m$
- インバータの定格電流(I_{inv}) $> =$ モータの定格電流(I_m)の110 [%] 以上?
 - モータ定格名板／カタログで確認する。—— $I_{inv} > 1.1 \times I_m$
- ファン／ポンプは省エネルギーに適した低減トルク特性を有しているか?
 - ファン／ポンプのメーカーに確認する。

Estimation sheet of energy-saving (Fan / pump)

省エネルギー予測検討書（ファン/ポンプ設備）

■ We offer this sheet in Excel.

ファン・ポンプの省エネルギー計算書

Calculation sheet for reduced energy for fan / pump

設備名 Equipment name :

数値入力部：Numerical input part

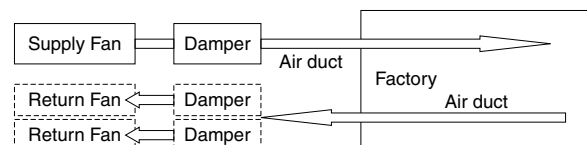
計画値 / 設計値：Plan value
& Design value

実測値 / 見積値：Actual measurement
& Estimated value

実施手順 Procedure	項 目 Item	計算式 Formula	計算事例：Example 用途：Air handling		計算書：Account Use 1 :	
			Supply Fan			
1. 設備定格の把握 Understand rated values of the equipment	定格風量 : Rated air volume	Qr [m³/h]	1300.0			
	同上 台数 : Same as the above Number	n	1.0			
	同上 合計 : Same as the above Total	Qt [m³/h] = Qr × n	1300.0			
	モータ定格出力 : Rating output of a motor	P [kW]	132.0			
	同上 台数 : Same as the above Number	m	1.0			
	同上 合計 : Same as the above Total	Pt [kW] = P × m	132.0			
	定格電圧 : Rated voltage	V [V]	400.0			
	定格電流 : Rated current	I [A] = P × 1000 / (Root3 × V × COS φ)	228.0			
	周波数 : Frequency	f [Hz]	50.0			
	極数 : Number of poles	Pole	4.0			
2. 設備の実値把握 Understand the actual values of the equipment	実 風量 : Actual air volume	Q [m³/h]	800.0			
	<測定値 : Measured value>	全台数合計値 : Total value				
	実風量比 : Ratio of actual air volume	W [%] = (Q / Qt) × 100	61.5			
	実 電圧 : Actual voltage	Vr [V]	400.0			
	<測定値 : Measured value>					
	実 電流 : Actual current	Ir [A]	172.7			
	<測定値 : Measured value>					
	実 回転数 : Actual number of revolutions	Nr [rpm]	1450.0			
	<測定値 : Measured value>					
	モータ実出力 : Actual motor output	Pr [kW] = Root3 × Vr × Ir × COS φ / 1000	100.0			
3. 省エネルギー予測 Estimated energy reduction	同上 合計出力 : Same as the above Total output	Prt [kW] = Pr × m	100.0			
	低減周波数 : Reduced frequency	fa [Hz] = f × W / 100	36.9			
	I NV制御時出力 : Control output	Pic [kW] = Pt × (W / 100) 3rd power	30.8			
	I NV損失考慮時の出力 : Actual control output	Pi [kW] = Pic × (1.1)	33.8			
	同上 合計出力 : Total output	Pit [kW] = Pi × m	33.8			
	省電力 : Power saved	Ps [kW] = Prt - Pit	66.1			
	1日の稼働時間 : Operating hours / day	Hour / (a day)	12.0			
	年間の稼働日数 : Operating days / year	Days	300.0			
	年間省電力量 : Power saved / year	Py [kWh] = Ps × Hour × Days	238125.8			
	合計省電力量 : Total power saved	Py [kWh]	238125.8			
4. 投資効果の把握 Understand the effect of the investment	電力料金単価 : Power rate	Pu [¥/kWh]	13.0			
	年間省電力費用 : Cost for power-saving / year	MS [¥] = Py × Pu	3095636.0			
	インバータ盤費用 : Inverter panel cost	C1 [¥]	3708000.0			
	電気工事 / 現地調整費用 : Electric work / on-site adjustment cost	C2 [¥]	300000.0			
	設備投資額 : Amount of capital investment	M [¥] = C1 + C2	4008000.0			
	回収期間 : Collection period	Y = M / Ms	1.3			

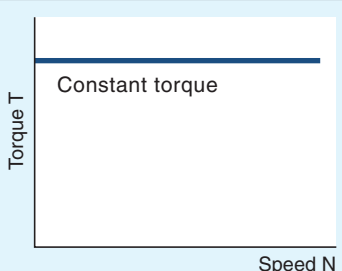
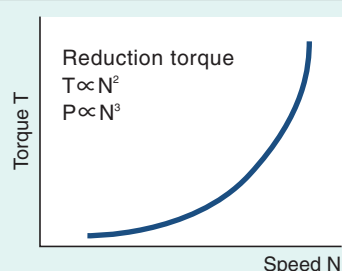
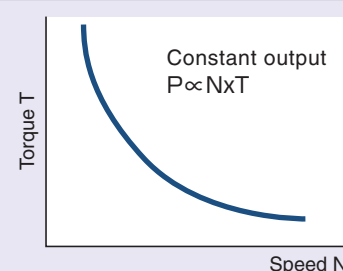
(1) 計算事例説明：Explanation of calculation example

(a) システム構成：System configuration



- We can review the sheet you created, if necessary.
作成はお客様にてできるようになっておりますが、必要に応じ弊社にてチェック致します。
- We also offer support services for a filed survey / sheet creation.
また、弊社においても現地調査 / シート作成を協力できます。

Load characteristic and the Mitsubishi Electric inverter <FR-A/F/D/E 700> of equipment

Load characteristic	① Constant torque 定トルク	② Reduction torque 低減トルク	③ Constant output 定出力
Use	Crane / Hoist / Lifter Elevator / Traverser Conveyor / Cart / Machine tool	Fan / Pump	Reel / Winder Pay Off Reel(POR) / Rewinder
Feature	Regardless of speed, torque is almost fixed.	The load torque T is proportional to the square of number of revolutions N.	Torque T and number of revolutions N have an inverse proportion relation and output of product is fixed.
	In case the load is subject to vertical movement or friction, torque T is almost fixed regardless of speed V. $V \propto N$ - Motor output $P \propto N \times T$	Fan's air pressure H or power of a pump H is proportional to the square of number of revolutions N. $T \propto H \propto V^2 \propto N^2$ - Motor output $P \propto N \times T \propto N^3$	In Winder / rewinding machine, when operating at speed V under the condition of tension S being fixed, the reel output $V \times S$ also becomes fixed. $V \propto N, S \propto T$ - Motor output $P \propto V \times S \propto N \times T$
Characteristic curve of Speed / Torque			
Selection apparatus	- FR-A700 (0.4-500 [kW]) - FR-D700 (0.1-15 [kW]) - FR-E700 (0.1-15 [kW])	- FR-F700 (0.75-560 [kW]) - FR-D700 (0.1-15 [kW]) - FR-E700 (0.1-15 [kW])	FR-A700 (0.4-500 [kW]) (Vector inverter)
	Reduction torque control is also possible.	Constant torque load control is also possible.	The motor for vector control is required.
Aim of introduction	Better efficiency Energy-saving with light load	Energy saving of fan / pump equipment	Highly advanced / precise control
● Mitsubishi Electric FA apparatus homepage : please refer to MELFANSweb. http://wwwf2.mitsubishielectric.co.jp/melfansweb/			

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