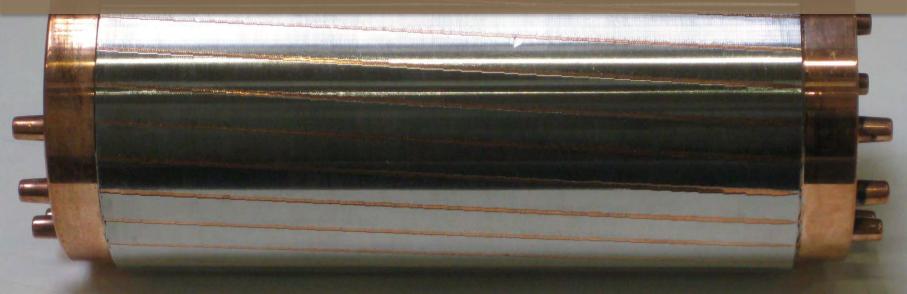


Comparative Efficiency Measurements on Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors and Cast Copper Cage Induction Motors

Stefan Fassbinder, Richard deFay



»The efficiencies of induction motors drop at part load«



In a recent publication, the efficiency of an induction motor drops at half load

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from 96.2% to 96.0% (75 kW) or from 93.9% to 93.3% (30 kW), respectively.
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At half load, the efficiency of a synchronous reluctance motor from the same publication drops

from 93.3% to 93.1% (30 kW).

It is always mentioned which type of inverter is used.

Not however whether it was included in the measurement.

The author is reluctant to send a statement »due to time issues«.

The editor feels embarrassed:

»This will peter out open-ended«.

Now what really is »part load«?



Argument:

»Permanent magnet synchronous motors do not require any additional energy for excitation«.

However:

Permanent magnet synchronous motors are several times over-excited at high speed and low torque and hence require active field weakening in this operating mode.

Our US colleagues wanted to know precisely what we are at



Copper Develompment Associacion USA Inc

www.copperalliance.us, Richard deFay

commissioned

Advanced Energy Inc.

to measure the efficiencies of some

Permanent magnet synchronous motors

compared to

induction motors with squirrel cages cast of copper.

What was measured?



Available samples were:

3 permanent magnet synchronous motors and

1 asynchronous motor with squirrel cage cast from copper at

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5.0 Hp (3.7 kW),
7.5 Hp (5.5 kW),
10.0 Hp (7.5 kW),
20.0 Hp (15.0 kW),
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respectively.

For each synchronous motor an inverter »as recommended by the manufacturer« was procured.

The asynchronous motors were measured with 2 or 3 different »adequate« inverters each.

The overall systems efficiencies of these circuits were measured.

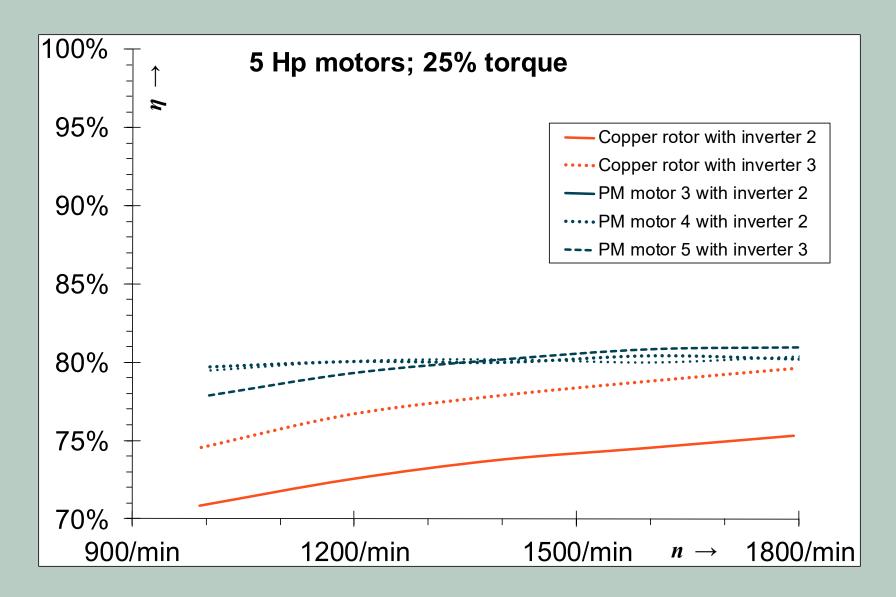
The difficulties began right from the start when purchasing the samples

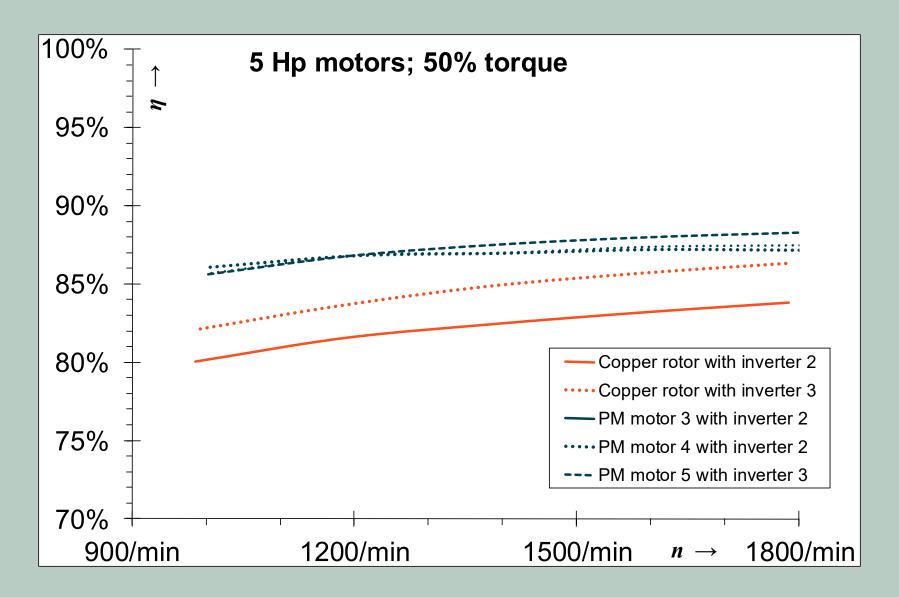


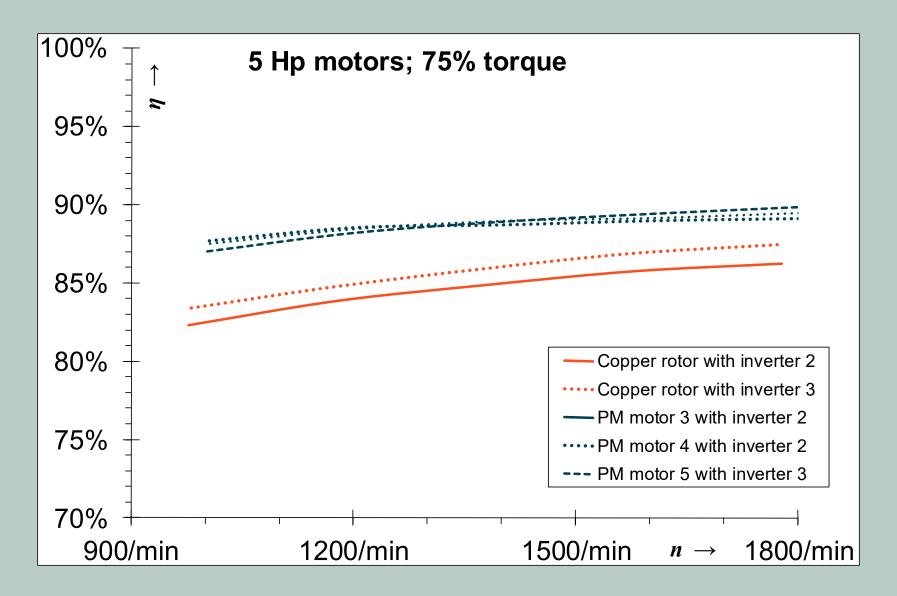
Copper rotor motors were available off the shelf.

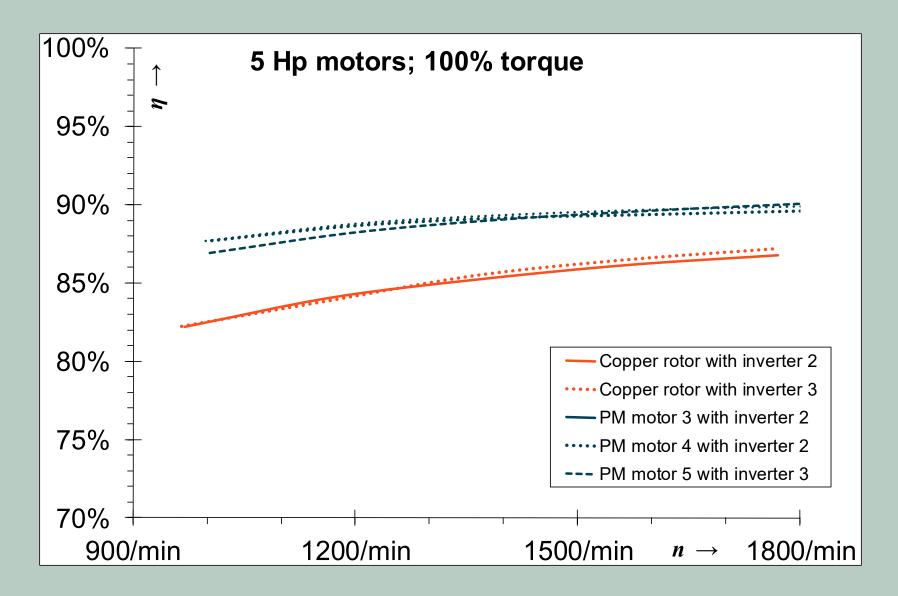
Permanent magnet motors were assembled on commission only.

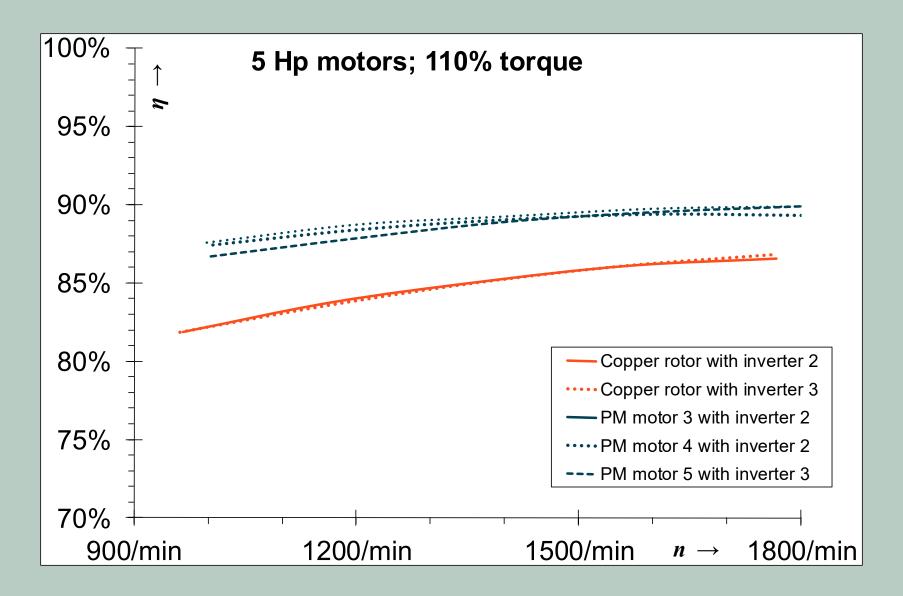
P _{2N}	Motor No.	Price	Lead time		
	Copper rotor motor	399.85 \$	few days		
5.0 hp	Sync. PM motor 3	1432.32 \$	10 days		
3.0 lip	Sync. PM motor 4	1029.23 \$	14 weeks		
	Sync. PM motor 5	1587.51 \$	18 weeks		
	Copper rotor motor	565.85 \$			
7.5 hp	Sync. PM motor 12	_			
7.5 lip	Sync. PM motor 14	1097.95 \$			
	Sync. PM motor 15	893.15 \$			
	Copper rotor motor	866.71 \$	few days		
10.0 hp	Sync. PM motor 21	4414.95 \$	10 days		
10.0 11p	Sync. PM motor 24	1415.02 \$	8 weeks		
	Sync. PM motor 23	1823.29 \$	14 weeks		
	Copper rotor motor	1372.48 \$	few days		
20.0 hp	Sync. PM motor 31	5427.58 \$	1al. +-		
20.0 πρ	Sync. PM motor 34	2035.47 \$	1 week to 16 weeks		
	Sync. PM motor 35	_			

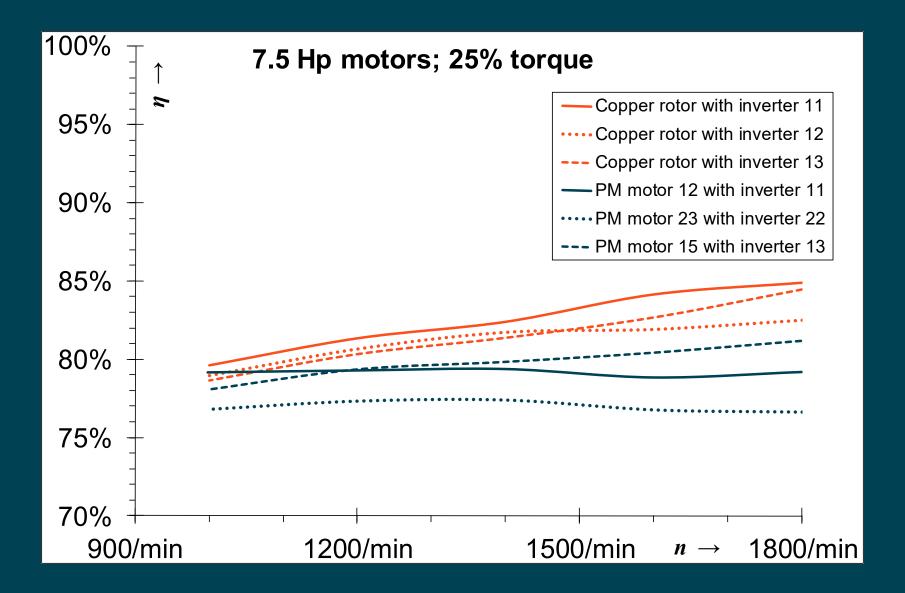


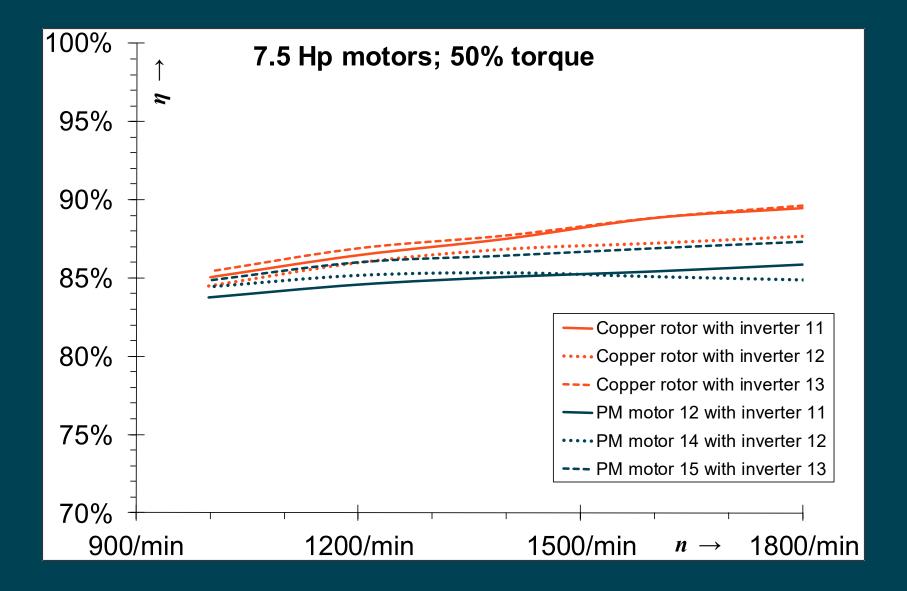


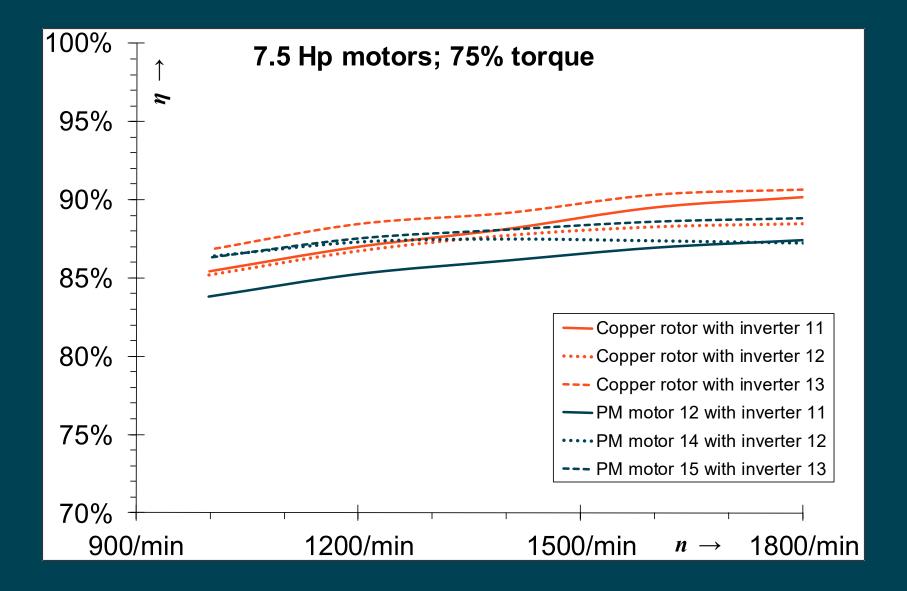


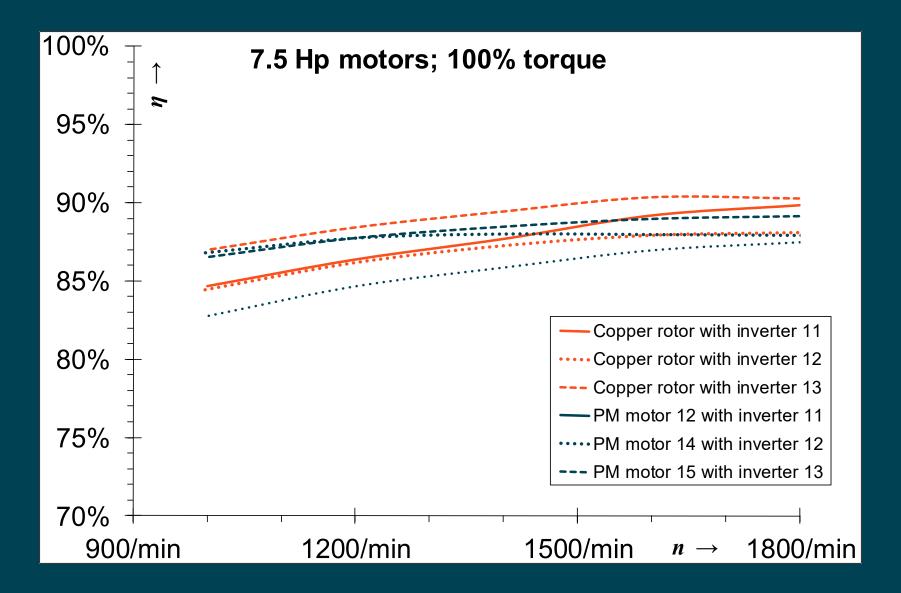


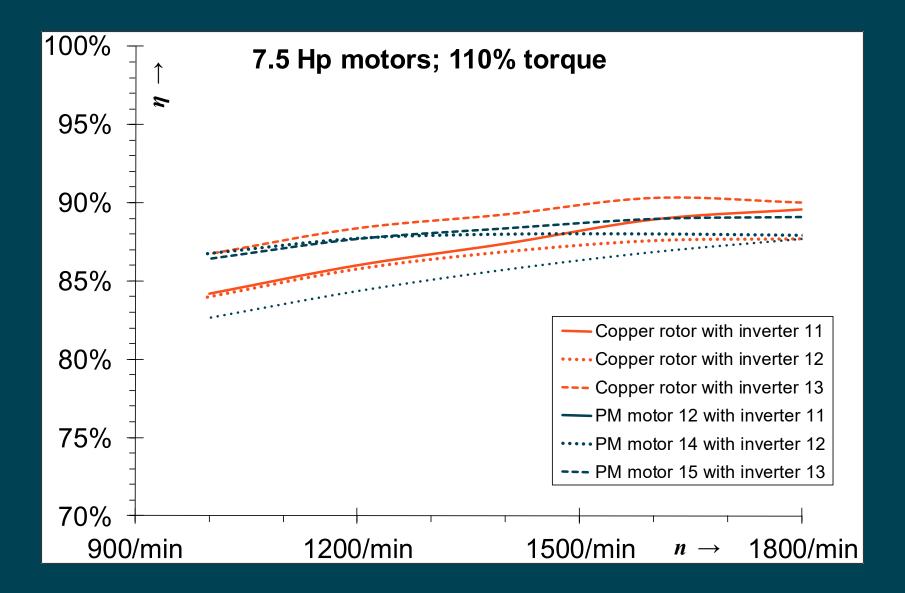


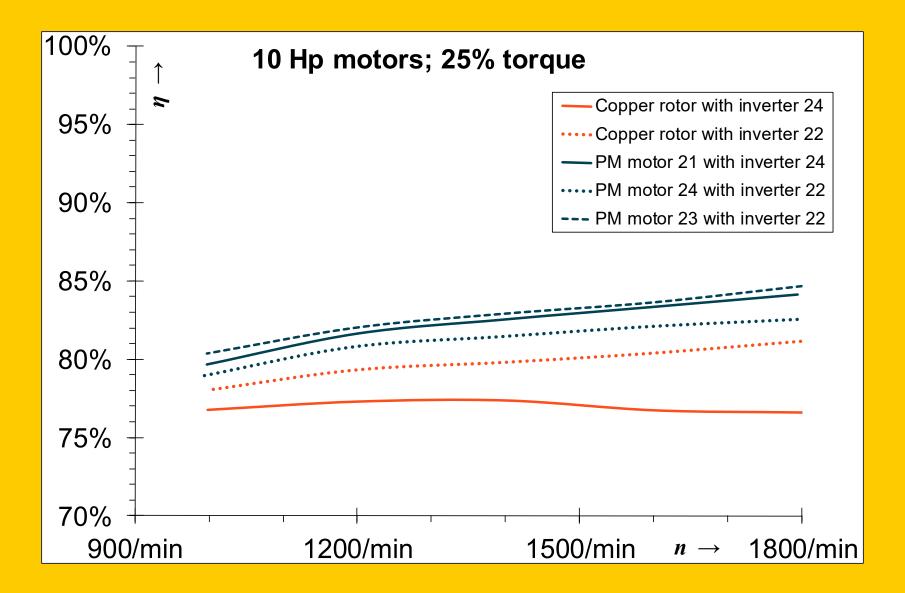


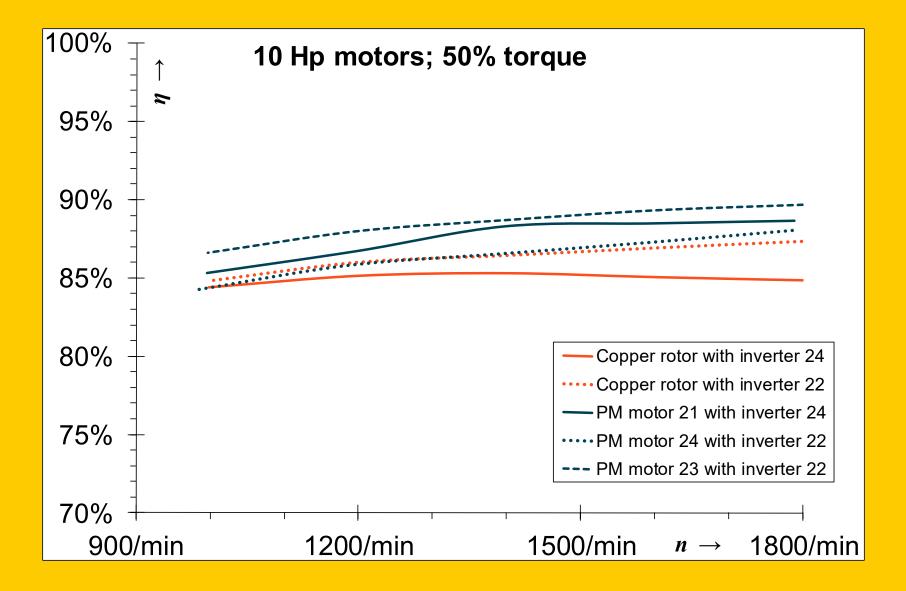


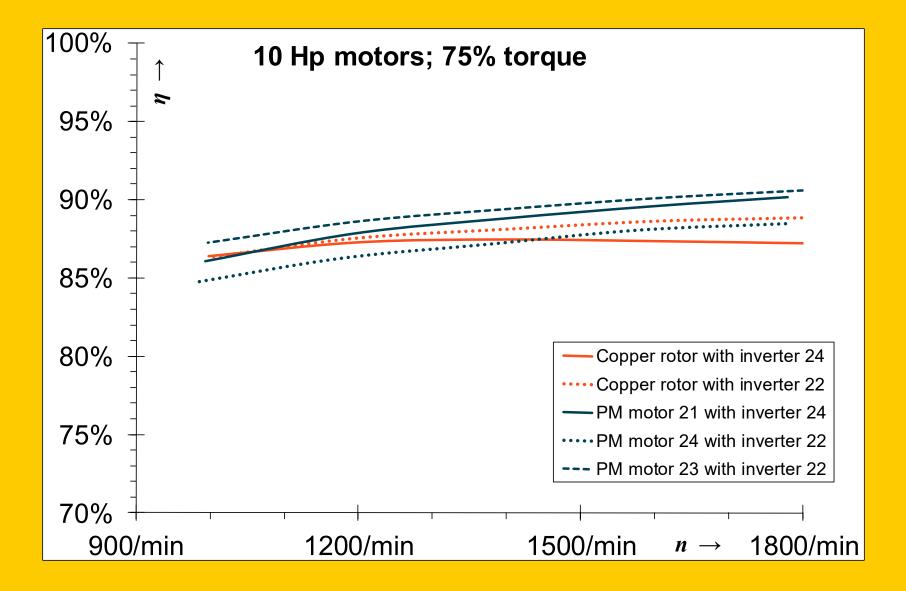


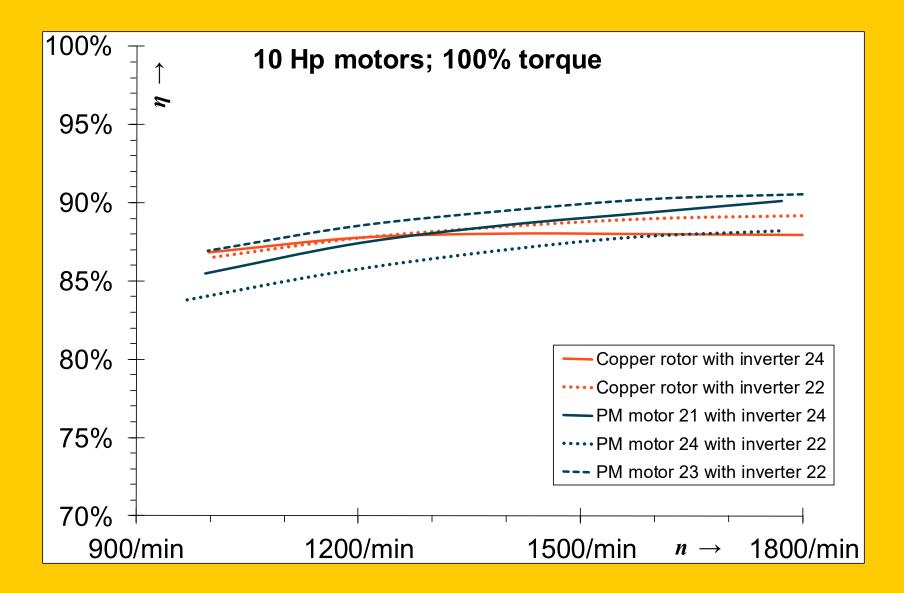


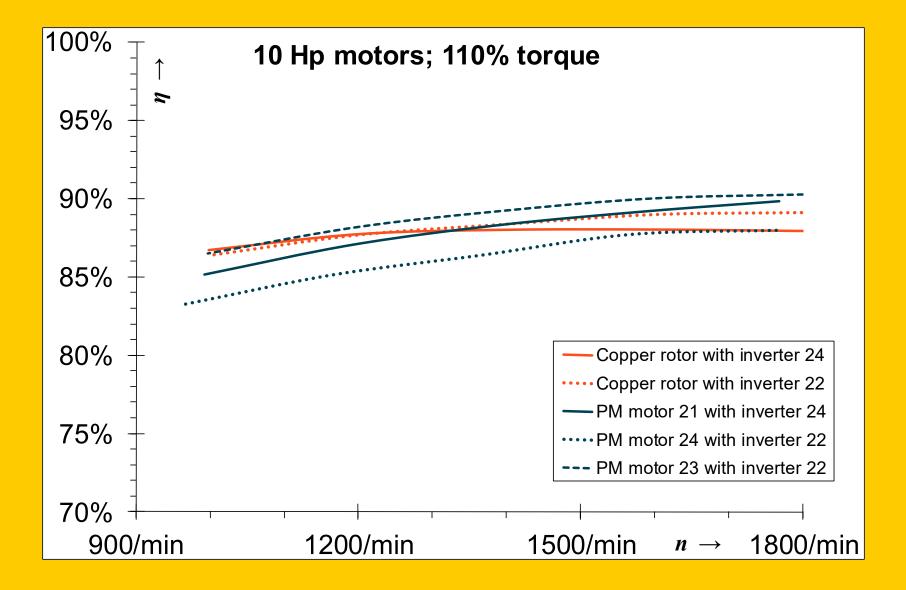


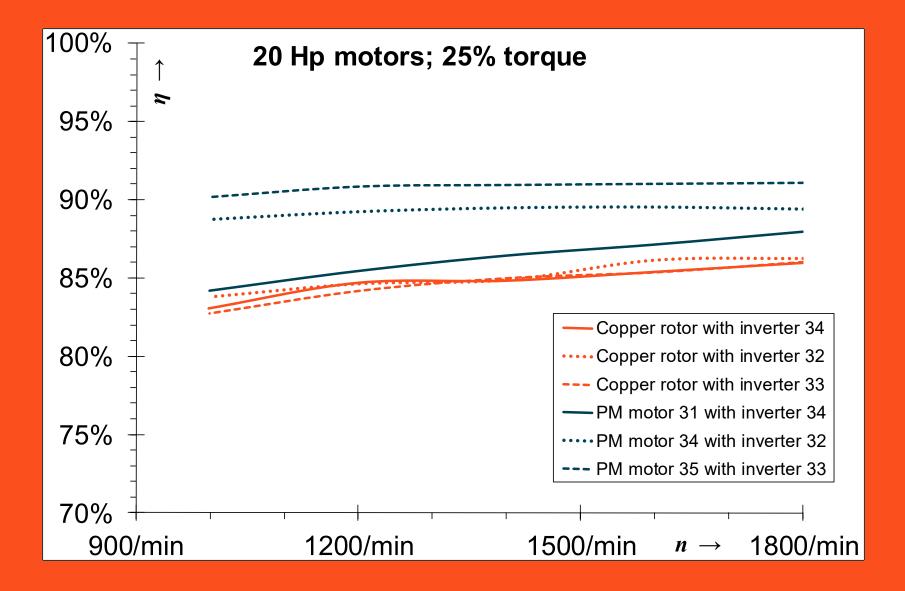


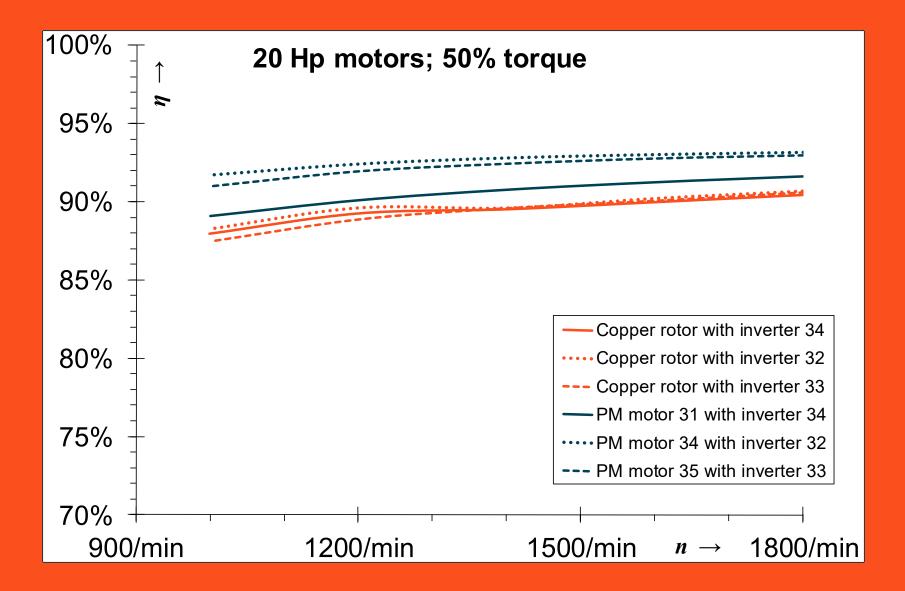


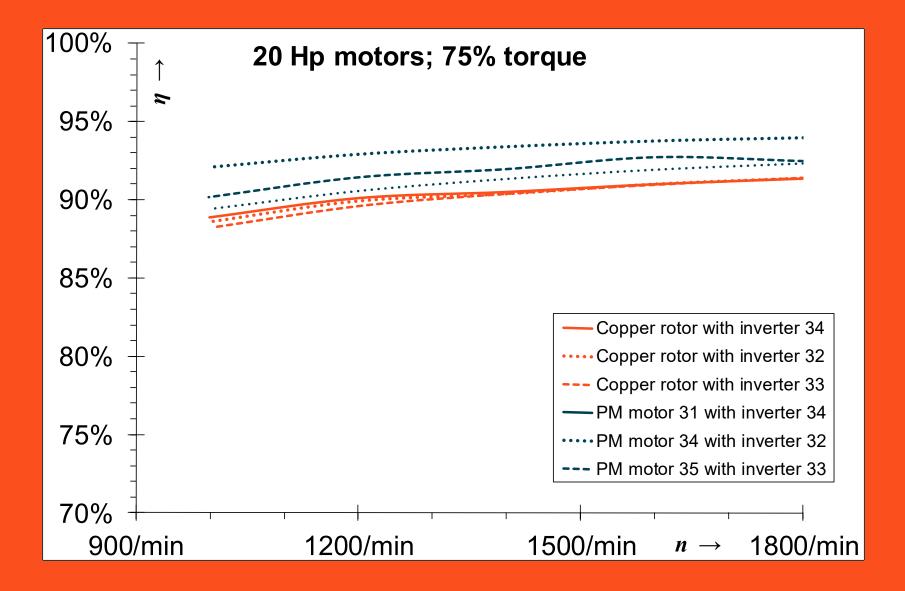


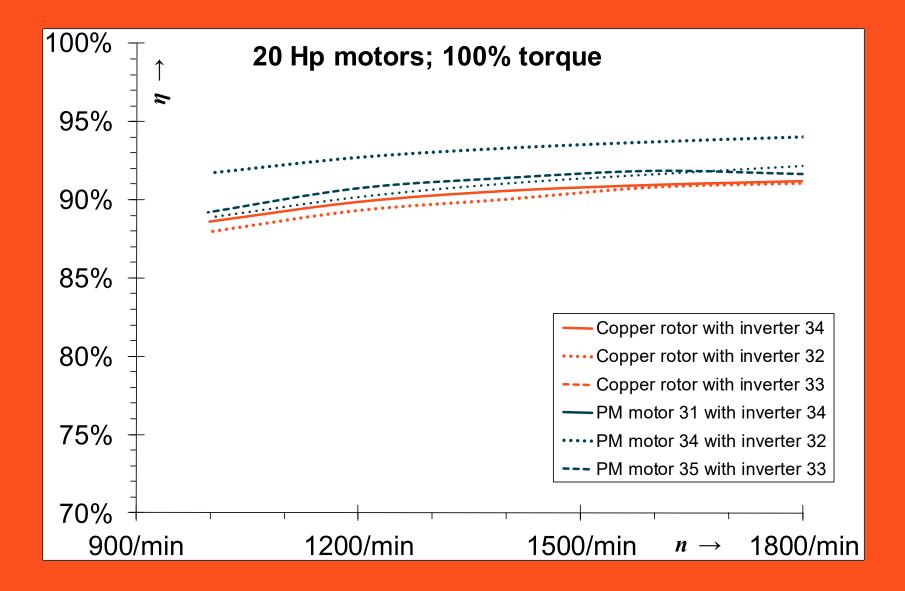


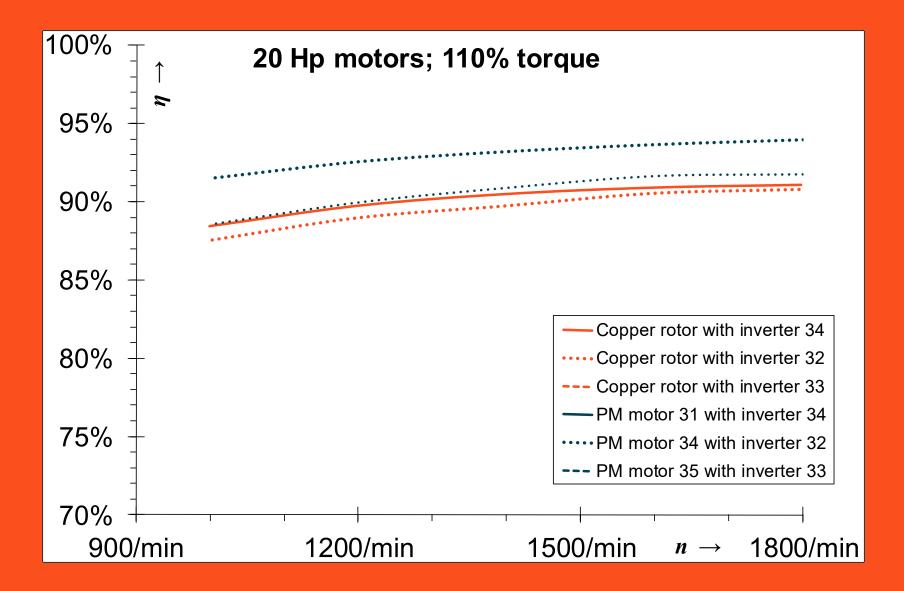












Payback periods (in permanent duty): It's like a tit for tat ...



All PM motors of equal power ratings summarized into one mean value

Motors (mean)		14	$M = 110\% M_{\rm N}$		$M = 100\% M_{N}$		$M = 75\% M_{N}$		$M = 50\% M_{N}$		$M = 25\% M_{\rm N}$		
PM	CRM	P_{N}	n	ΔP_{loss}	Payback	ΔP_{loss}	Amort.	ΔP_{loss}	Amort.	ΔP_{loss}	Amort.	ΔP_{loss}	Amort.
1201.22 €	355.87 €		1800/min	158 W	2.58 a	136 W	2.99 a	96 W	4.23 a	68 W	5.99 a	50 W	8.11 a
		5.0 hp	1600/min	161 W	2.53 a	137 W	2.97 a	93 W	4.37 a	72 W	5.62 a	55 W	7.44 a
			1400/min	165 W	2.47 a	142 W	2.87 a	100 W	4.08 a	72 W	5.65 a	55 W	7.41 a
			1200/min	166 W	2.46 a	148 W	2.76 a	101 W	4.02 a	74 W	5.47 a	58 W	7.06 a
			1000/min	162 W	2.52 a	142 W	2.86 a	96 W	4.26 a	70 W	5.78 a	59 W	6.88 a
886.04 €	503.61 €	7.5 hp	1800/min	-52 W	-3.57 a	-72 W	-2.54 a	-93 W	-1.97 a	-99 W	-1.87 a	-100 W	-1.84 a
			1600/min	-55 W	-3.32 a	-62 W	-2.98 a	-73 W	-2.52 a	-75 W	-2.45 a	-77 W	-2.41 a
			1400/min	-16 W	-11.19 a	-27 W	-6.92 a	-38 W	-4.84 a	-44 W	-4.17 a	-46 W	-4.03 a
			1200/min	5 W	38.50 a	-2 W	-77.34 a	-18 W	-10.45 a	-24 W	-7.59 a	-27 W	-6.77 a
			1000/min	26 W	7.14 a	10 W	18.15 a	-2 W	-102.90 a	-8 W	-23.04 a	-9 W	-19.77 a
2270.47 €	771.37 €	10.0 hp	1800/min	197 W	3.66 a	158 W	4.56 a	86 W	8.39 a	28 W	25.70 a	-17 W	-41.60 a
			1600/min	221 W	3.27 a	189 W	3.82 a	104 W	6.92 a	44 W	16.25 a	-2 W	-303.35 a
			1400/min	259 W	2.79 a	212 W	3.41 a	127 W	5.67 a	62 W	11.64 a	20 W	36.25 a
			1200/min	274 W	2.63 a	233 W	3.09 a	139 W	5.18 a	83 W	8.74 a	25 W	28.40 a
			1000/min	286 W	2.52 a	245 W	2.94 a	151 W	4.79 a	88 W	8.24 a	41 W	17.41 a
3321.06 €	1221.51 €	20.0 hp	1800/min	254 W	3.98 a	-174 W	-5.82 a	210 W	4.81 a	186 W	5.43 a	170 W	5.96 a
			1600/min	229 W	4.42 a	-161 W	-6.29 a	221 W	4.58 a	187 W	5.42 a	161 W	6.30 a
			1400/min	205 W	4.94 a	-150 W	-6.76 a	196 W	5.16 a	177 W	5.71 a	159 W	6.35 a
			1200/min	176 W	5.73 a	-151 W	-6.71 a	167 W	6.07 a	142 W	7.14 a	136 W	7.42 a
			1000/min	163 W	6.21 a	-158 W	-6.42 a	162 W	6.23 a	145 W	6.98 a	130 W	7.78 a

What to do about it?

- Go to the press with such news
- Go to other events with this presentation (VEM ...)
- Join standardisation bodies to make sure the measurement techniques make a fair comparison different assessments of motors with and without inverter)
- Speak to users (VIK ...)

