Control Strategies for Multiple VFD Air Compressors

Ron Marshall, Marshall Compressed Air Consulting Keynote Speaker

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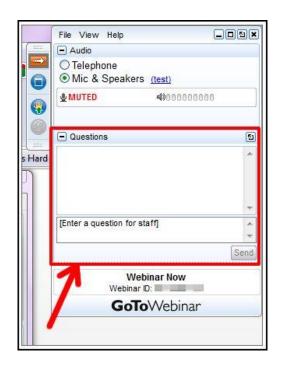
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Control Strategies for Multiple VFD Air Compressors

Introduction

Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine

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About the Speaker



- Chief Auditor, Marshall Compressed Air Consulting
- 38-year Employee of Power Utility
- 24 years Technical Compressed Air Support
- Compressed Air Challenge Level 2 Instructor
- International Trainer for United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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Control Strategies for Multiple VFD Air Compressors

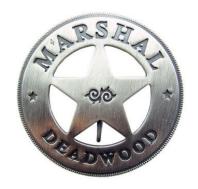
July 18, 2019
Ron Marshall
Marshall Compressed Air Consulting





Presenter

- Consultant MCAC
- 38 year Employee of Power Utility
- 24 years Technical CA Support
- CAC Level 2 Instructor
- International Trainer UNIDO







Presenter





Coming Up

- Why use VFD compressors?
- Comparing CAGI sheets
- Reasons why multiple VFD's are installed
- Sizing rules and control gap
- Typical cascade control strategy and problems
- Simple modified local control strategy
- Intelligent single pressure band strategy
- Example of intelligent control





Why use VFD compressors?

- The most efficient system is where all required fixed speed compressors are fully loaded or off
- Capacity comes in fixed size blocks, these don't often match the flow requirement
- Most systems have varying flow
- These conditions mean one or more compressors in a multiple arrangement are running at part-load (less than full capacity)
- Part loaded fixed speed compressors are usually inefficient
- Inefficiency is caused by unloaded power consumption and cycling loss
- VFD compressors minimize unloaded condition, do not typically cycle (load/unload)





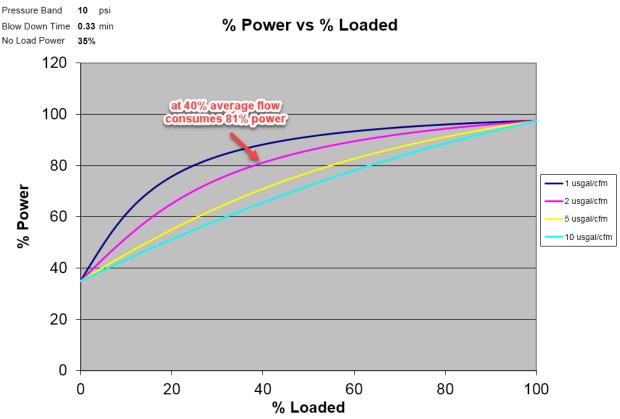
 Power/flow/efficiency characteristics can be examined by looking at Compressed Air and Gas (CAGI) data sheets, this one shows a fixed speed lubricated screw at full load

| MODEL DATA - FOR COMPRESSED AIR | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Manufacturer: | | | |
| 2 | Model Number: 100 - 125 psig / 460V/3ph/60Hz X Air-cooled Water-cooled | Date: Type: | 5/16/2019 Screw | |
| | X Oil-injected Oil-free | # of Stages: | 1 | |
| 3* | Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure a, e | 494 | acfm ^{a,e} | |
| 4 | Full Load Operating Pressure b | 115 | psig ^b | |
| 5 | Maximum Full Flow Operating Pressure c | 125 | psig ^c | |
| 6 | Drive Motor Nominal Rating | 100 | hp | |
| 7 | Drive Motor Nominal Efficiency | 95.0 | percent | |
| 8 | Fan Motor Nominal Rating (if applicable) | 1.3 | hp | |
| 9 | Fan Motor Nominal Efficiency | 75 | percent | |
| 10* | Total Package Input Power at Zero Flow ^e | 21.7 | kW ^e | |
| 11 | Total Package Input Power at Rated Capacity and Full Load Operating Pressure ^d | 89.9 | kW^d | |
| 12* | Specific Package Input Power at Rated Capacity and Full Load Operating Pressure | 18.20 | kW/100 cfm ^e | |





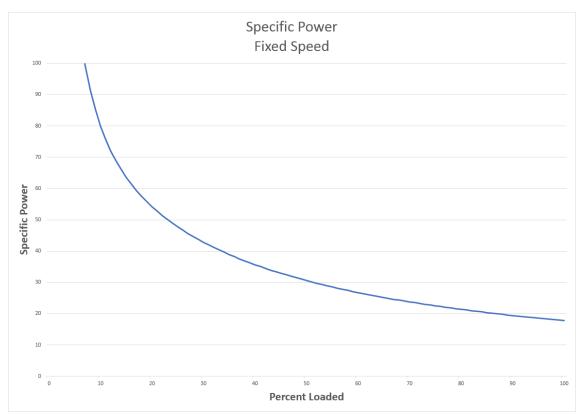
 But at part load conditions change. Efficiency numbers not published at part loads.







 Users are left to calculate part load efficiency based on site conditions. Very poor at light loads.







VFD compressors have much better efficiency at part

load

| | | MODEL DATA - FOR COMPRI | ESSED AIR | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Manufacturer: | | | |
| 2 | Model Number: | 125 psig / 460V/3ph/60hz | Date: | 02/13/17 |
| | X Air-coole | ed Water-cooled | Type: | Screw |
| | X Oil-inject | ted Oil-free | # of Stages: | 1 |
| 3 | Rated Operating I | Pressure | 125 | psig ^b |
| 4 | Drive Motor Nom | inal Rating | 100 | hp |
| 5 | Drive Motor Nom | inal Efficiency | 96.2 | percent |
| 6 | Fan Motor Nomin | al Rating (if applicable) | 3/1 | hp |
| 7 | Fan Motor Nomin | al Efficiency | 89.5 / 82.5 | percent |
| | | Input Power (kW) | Capacity (acfm) ^{a,d} | Specific Power (kW/100 acfm) ^d |
| | | 98.5 Max | 553 | 17.81 |
| 8* | 87.3 | | 492 | 17.74 |
| | 61.4 | | 338 | 18.17 |
| | 44.6 | | 231 | 19.31 |
| | 28.8 Min | | 127 | 22.68 |
| 9* | Total Package Inp | 0.0 | kW | |
| 10 | Specific Power (kW/100 ACPM) | 2500 2500 | f necessary above 35 | 750 |





 VFD efficiency curves have different shapes. This has control implications.

| 2 3 | Manufacturer: Model Number: | 125 psig / 460V | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | _ | 125 psig / 460V | | | |
| | | 120 paig / 100 / | //3ph/60Hz | Date: | 5/16/2019 |
| 3 | X Air-coole | ed Water-cooled | | Type: | Screw |
| 3 | X Oil-inject | ted Oil-free | | # of Stages: | 1 |
| | Rated Operating Pressure | | | 125 | psig ^b |
| 4 | Drive Motor Nominal Rating | | | 100 | hp |
| 5 | Drive Motor Nominal Efficiency | | | 95.0 | percent |
| 6 | Fan Motor Nominal Rating (if applicable) | | | 1.3 | hp |
| 7 | Fan Motor Nominal Efficiency | | | 75.0 | percent |
| | Input Power (kW) | | Capacity (acfm) ^{a,d} | Specific Power (kW/100 acfm) ^d | |
| | 95.0 Max | | | 492 | 19.31 |
| 8* | 80.4 | | 426 | 18.87 | |
| | 53.9 | | 295 | 18.27 | |
| | 38.3 | | 208 | 18.41 | |
| | 23.6 Min | | 121 | 19.50 | |
| 9* | Total Package In | put Power at Zero Flow ^{c, d} | | 0.0 | kW |
| 10 | Specific Power (A.W.) 100 A.C.N.) | | 550 300 350 ity (ACFM) | 400 450 560 550 | 0 660 650 |





- Sometimes VFD's are more efficient than fixed speed compressors at full load
- Often the VFD numbers are reported at higher pressure, power needs to be adjusted down for comparison
- The shape of the VFD curve may make compressor more or less desirable during certain conditions
- Optimum control would keep the VFD at its best efficiency point when possible
- All fixed speed compressors should be fully loaded or off





Reasons why multiple VFD's are installed

- Typically only one properly sized VFD air compressor is required in any system
- Often the VFD gets the most hours
- Maintenance personnel like to balance the hours
- Incentives may be available for VFD but not other compressor types
- The VFD might be running at minimum speed for most of its hours, use of a second smaller VFD may be needed to avoid this condition
- Minimum speed operation can prematurely age the compressor and cause higher than normal oil carryover.





Sizing rules and control gap

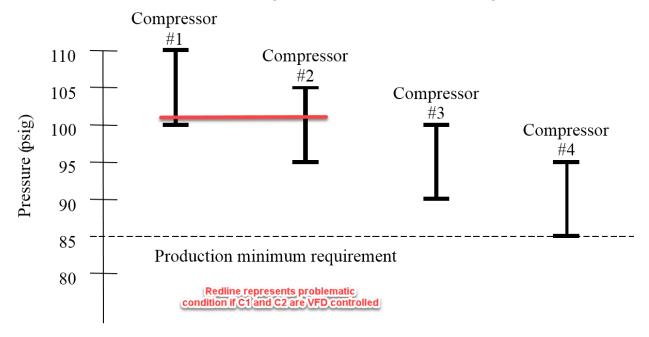
- In most cases the system VFD needs to be about 25 percent larger than the largest base compressor to avoid control gap and avoid start/stop operation below minimum speed
- If this condition is not met, then control gap will occur where the VFD compressor will fight the larger fixed speed compressor for control
- This condition can be corrected with intelligent compressor control and multiple sizes of compressors
- For example, a small fixed speed compressor and a smaller than desired VFD can be controlled like a larger VFD





Typical cascade control strategy and problems

 Without central control the typical way to control fixed speed compressors is through cascaded pressure bands but if cascade has multiple VFD's then problems



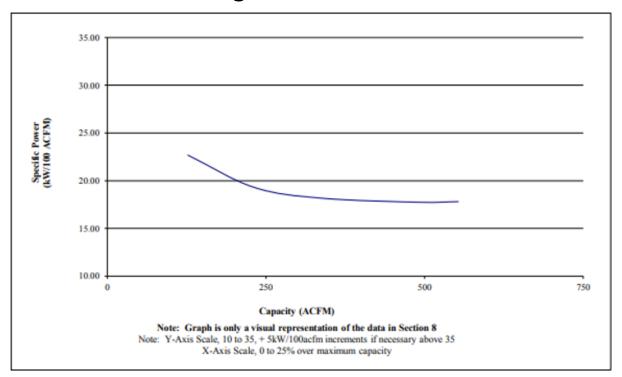
Source: Compressed Air Challenge





Typical cascade control strategy and problems

 Two compressors running at minimum speed is less efficient than one at higher load for tilted curve



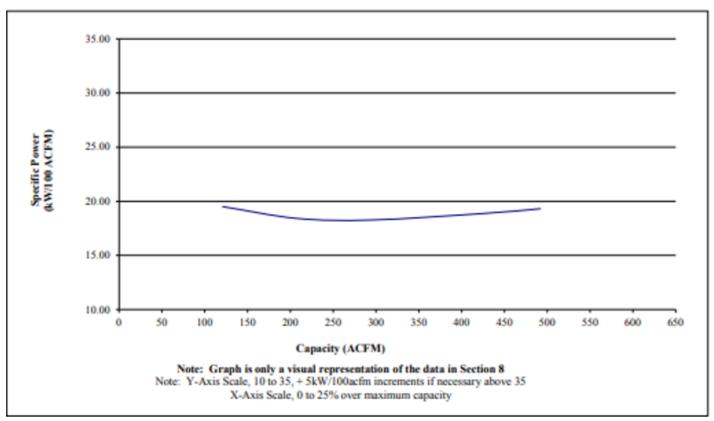
Source: Compressed Air Challenge





Typical cascade control strategy and problems

 Less problem with flat curve, but optimum efficiency would be in middle of curve, not possible with cascade



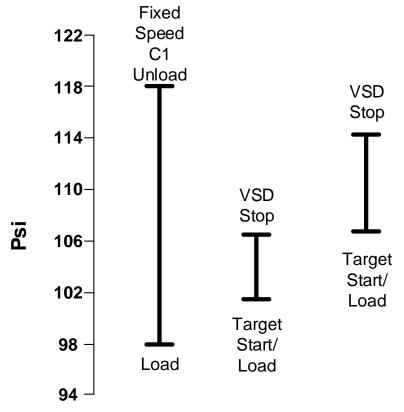




Simple modified local control strategy

 Stacking VFD pressure settings avoids the problem but pressure control is affected, avoidance of lower efficiency

not possible

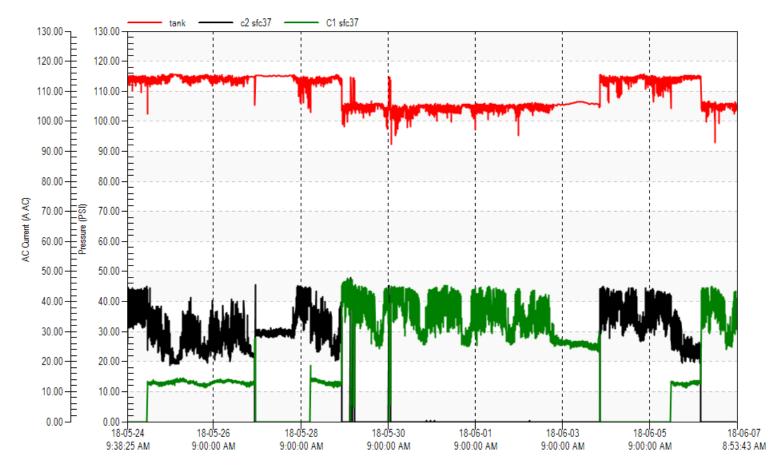






Simple modified local control strategy

Example profile with overlapping pressure bands







Simple modified local control strategy

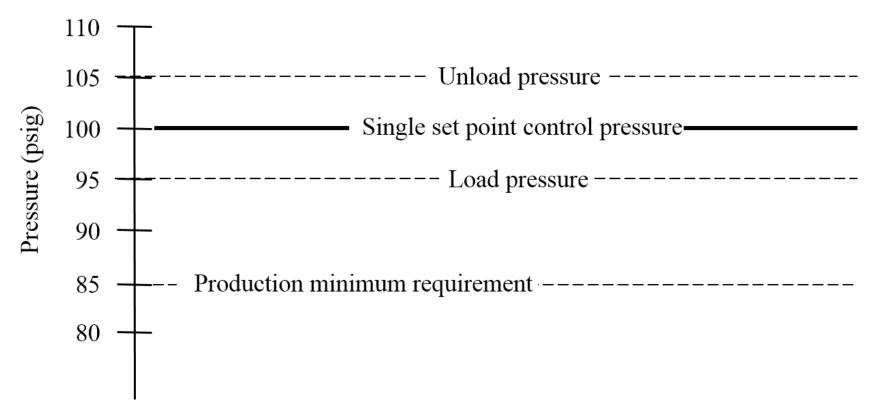
- Stacking VFD pressure causes variable pressure
- Pressure level during low loads too high, increased artificial demand
- VFD setpoint band too narrow, problems controlling
- Control points at local control, sag across dryer and filters
- Compressors run in a specific order, not possible to optimize using best unit
- VFD's must start stop for control, not desirable
- VFD might run at minimum speed all the time
- VFD running on inefficient part of the curve





Intelligent single pressure band strategy

Using central controller improves situation



Source: Compressed Air Challenge





Intelligent single pressure band strategy

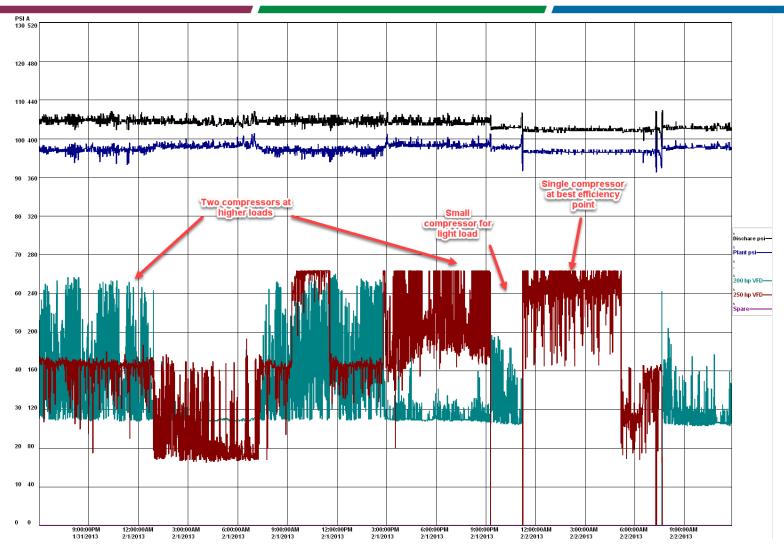
With intelligent controllers:

- The system is capable of controlling both fixed speed and VFD compressors in a single target setpoint,
- The various compressor efficiency, flow and power characteristics are programmed into the controller,
- The controller calculates total system flows based on compressor status,
- The controller compares system flows and finds the optimum combination of compressors to best satisfy the flow,
- Some machine learning may be available where the controller recognizes repeating conditions, for example at a certain time each weekday, and anticipates the need for a certain combination of compressors to avoid large pressure peaks or valleys.
- The best controllers of this type have monitoring systems that allow the operators to track system KPI's to ensure optimal efficiency is being achieved.





Example of intelligent control







Summary

- In most systems the presence of one of more VFD's improves efficiency
- All VFD curves are not alike
- Cascaded pressure bands causes challenges
- Stacking pressure settings causes variable pressure, hard to control
- Best control is through with single setpoint intelligent central control with automatic selection of best compressors and best operating point
- Good system minimizes pressure swings, improves efficiency
- Good system communicates with user to track KPI's





About the Speaker



- Product Manager for oil-injected screw compressors at Kaeser Compressors, Inc.
- Over 30 years of industry experience
- Active leader in the Compressed Air and Gas Institute (CAGI), developing the widely used CAGI compressor performance datasheets
- Chairs CAGI's Engineering Committee for rotary/positive displacement compressors
- Completed the DOE Compressed Air Challenge I and II, is a CAGI Certified Compressed Air System Specialist, and is a Master Certified System Specialist through Kaeser's Factory Training Program







Control Strategies for Multiple VFD Air Compressors Part 2

Werner Rauer

Rotary Screw Compressors Product Manager Kaeser Compressors, Inc.

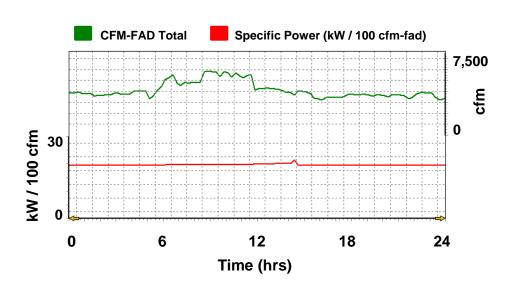


Balancing Expectations

Characteristics of **Well Optimized Systems**

- Maintain lowest stable operating pressure regardless of demand
- Maintain specific power regardless of demand
- Properly select compressors based on demand
- Realize close to 100% duty cycle for all units within system minimizing energy consumption

System Optimization in Practice



► Control Strategies for Multiple VFD Air Compressors Part 2

Review

Pros (when properly applied)

- Good part-load efficiency
- Steady pressure
 - Operates at lower pressure
- Low inrush currents
- Improved power factor
- Provides load/demand profile
 - With modern controllers
- May qualify for energy rebates
- Smaller receiver tank

Cons (when misapplied)

- Inefficient operation
- Higher purchase cost
- Reliability
- Complexity
- Maintenance cost
- Sensitivity to environment

Reasons to operate multiple VFD compressors

- Rebates for VFD equipment
- System efficiency (if done right)
- Frequent and large changes in demand
- Little or no air receiver tank ("no storage")
- To fill/fix a control gap
- Hugely different shift demands
- Operating at close to system pressure
- Because "I can..."



Reasons NOT to operate multiple VFD compressors

- Initial cost of purchasing and installation of VFD and controls
- Reliability / Complexity
- System efficiency (if not done right)
- How to control them?
- Complex control system



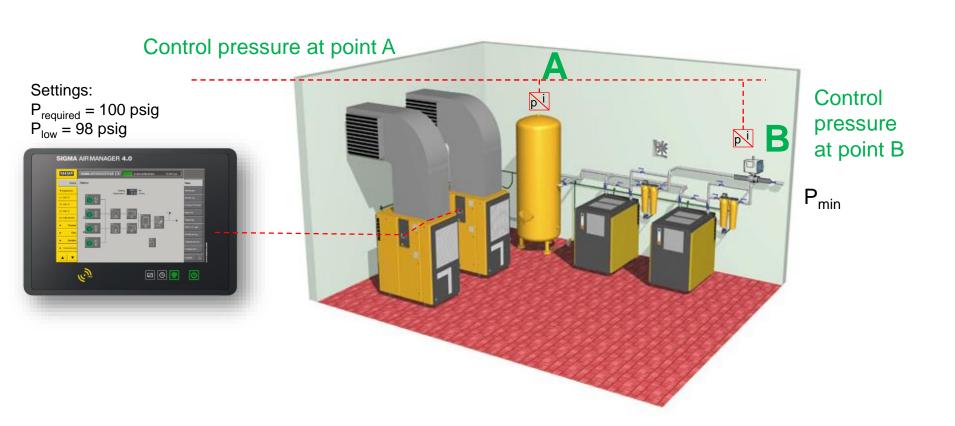
How to operate multiple VFD compressors

- With or without system master controller
 - manual sequential parallel
- "digitally networked" or analog controls
- Provide target speed/flow
- Provide target pressure
- Provide target pressure with cascade



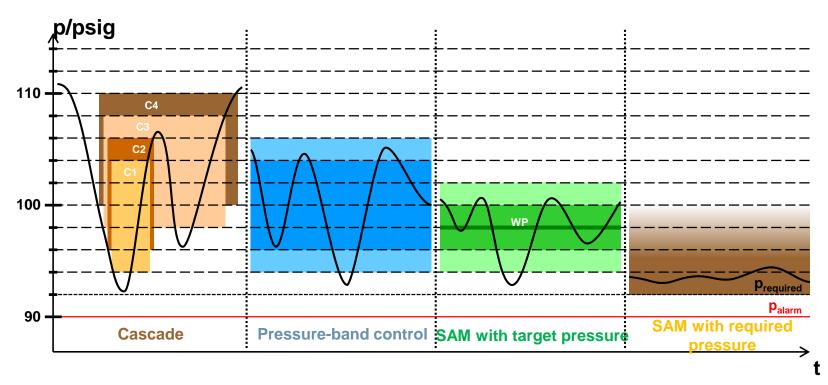
Energy savings in compressed air systems

By correctly positioning the pressure transducer



External control unit

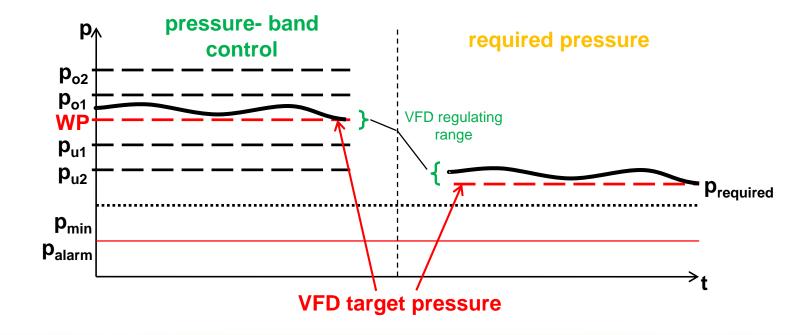
Various control modes in comparison



Master control with required pressure control

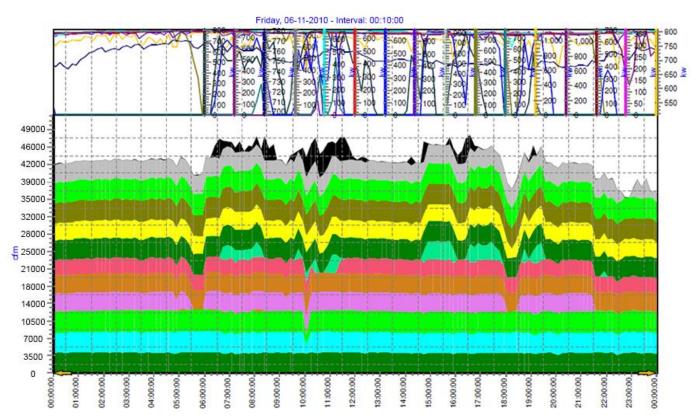
Lowers the VFD control pressure to the lower limit

The VFD setting regulates the pressure as long as this is possible efficiently



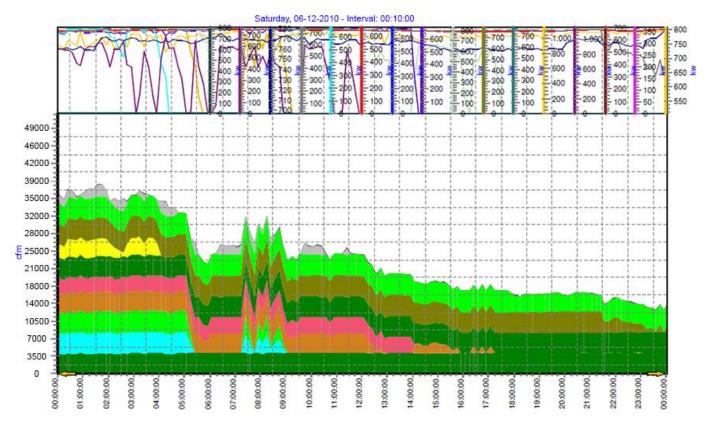
First step is the air system analysis of the existing system

Example: air demand and power consumption during a weekday



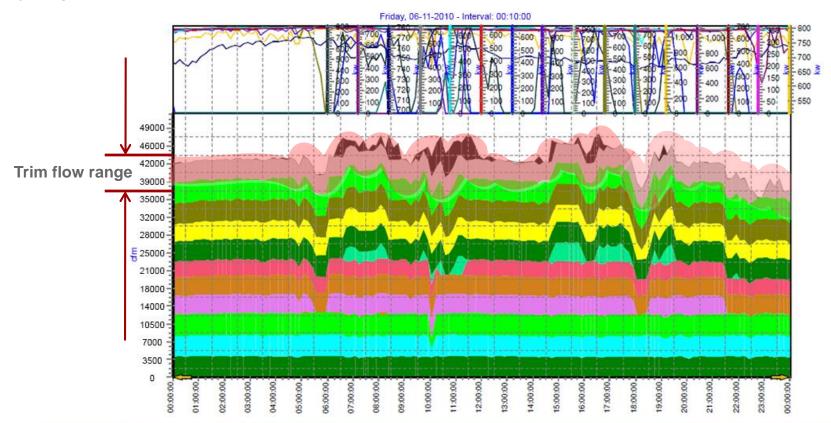
First step is the air system analysis of the existing system

Example: air demand and power consumption during a weekend



Analysis of existing and ideas/suggestions for future compressed air system

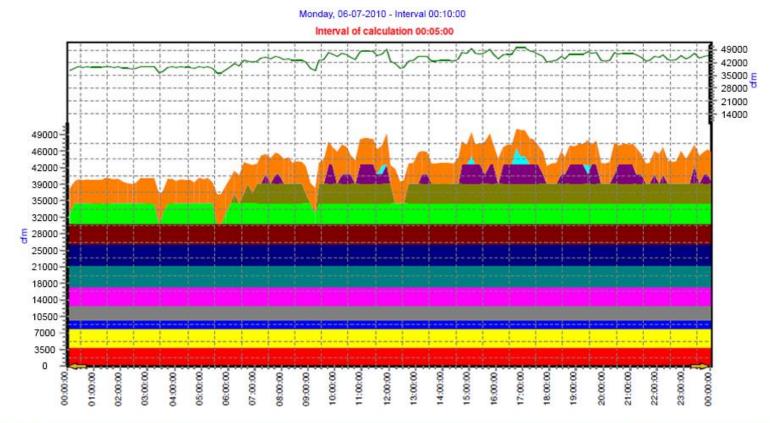
Quick view of the planned and simulated control range for the future trim units



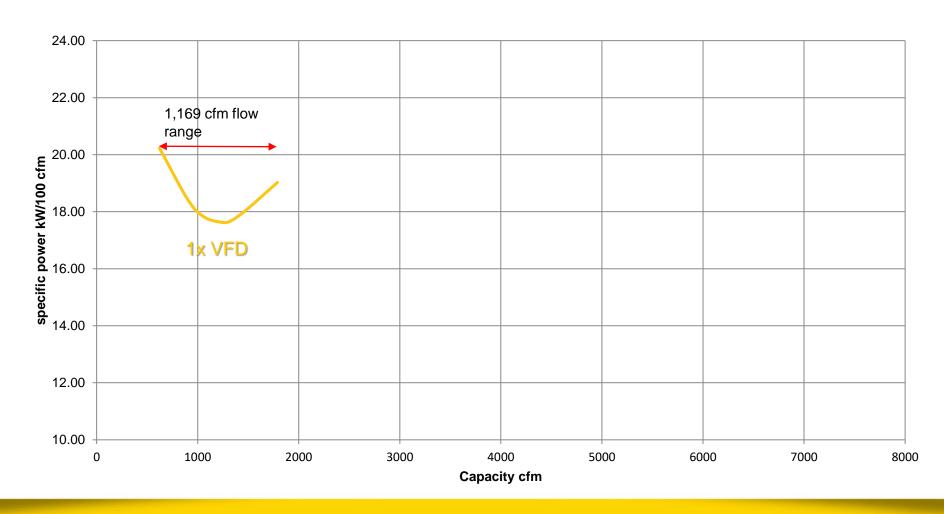
Goal simulation

Trim control using multiple VFD compressors controlled as "one"

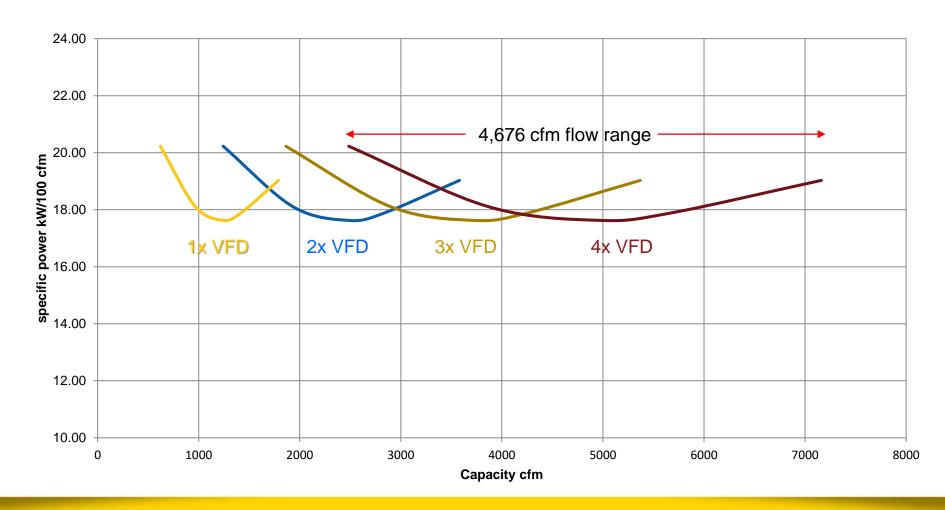
→ Practically no switching looses → consistent overall specific power



Specific power oil-free VFD's at 100 psig conventional control

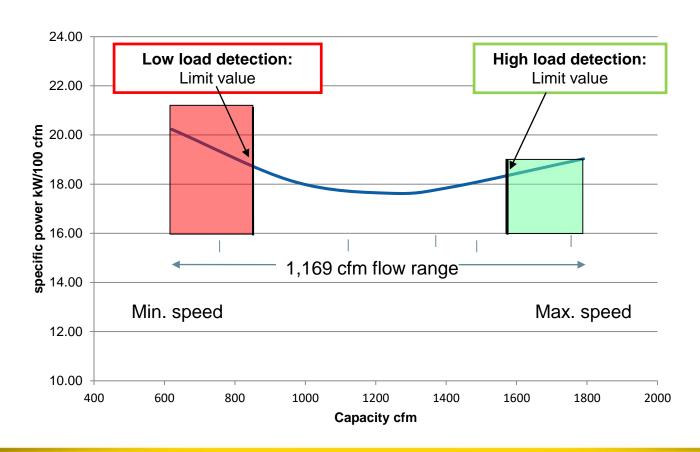


Specific power oil-free VFD's at 100 psig conventional control

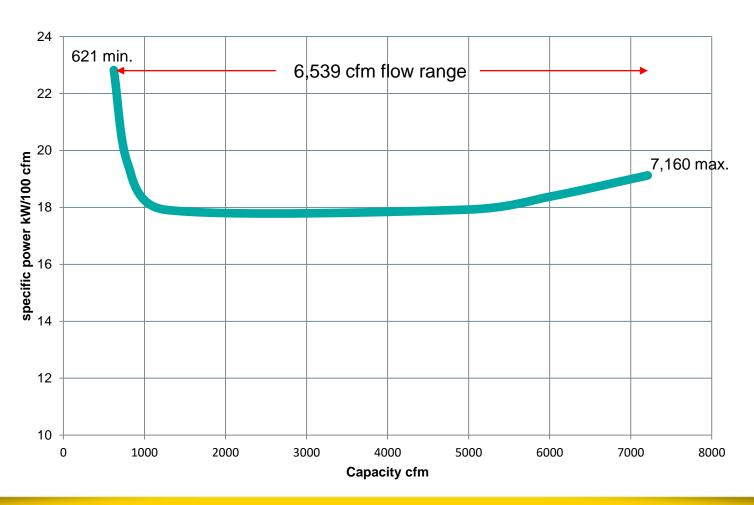


Adding modern master control

Specific power over flow range oil-free VFD w/c at 100 psig - single unit

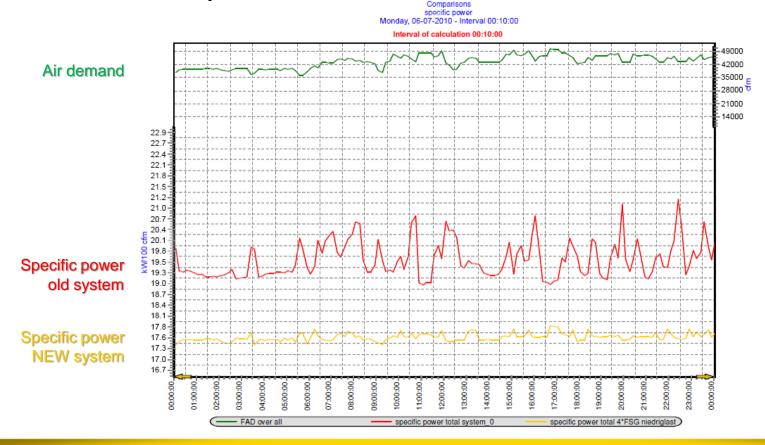


Specific power 4x oil-free VFD at 100 psig using synchronized, intelligent master control



Goal accomplished

Improved KPI specific power for the overall system – absolute value as well as consistency



Operate multiple VFD compressors? Yes....

- Depends on application!
- Requires analysis and proper sizing
- Requires synchronized, intelligent control
- Requires Master controller:
 - All digital control
 - Digital twin of all compressors
 - Specific logic or adapting control algorithm





Q&A

Please submit any questions through the Question Window on your GoToWebinar interface, directing them to Compressed Air Best Practices Magazine. Our panelists will do their best to address your questions and will follow up with you on anything that goes unanswered during this session.

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The next slide will show a statement related to today's topic that needs to be filled in. You will be provided the first letter of the words as a clue. Please submit your answers in your questions box.

| Example When I think of a beach vacation, I think of | |
|---|-----|
| T | T B |
| S | S |





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ExampleWhen I think of a beach vacation, I think of ______

TOWEL

TIKI BAR

SEA SHELLS





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What are some reasons to install multiple VFD air compressors? _____.





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What are some reasons to install multiple VFD air compressors? _____.

Fix Control Gap

Energy Rebates

System Efficiency





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