



## When to Install a VSD Air Compressor

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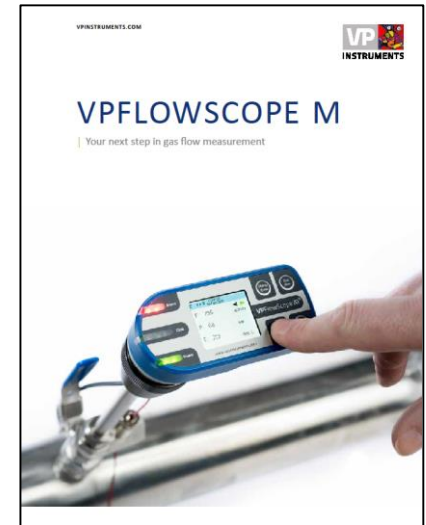
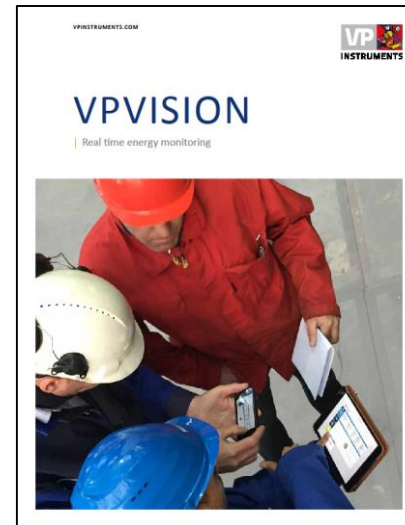
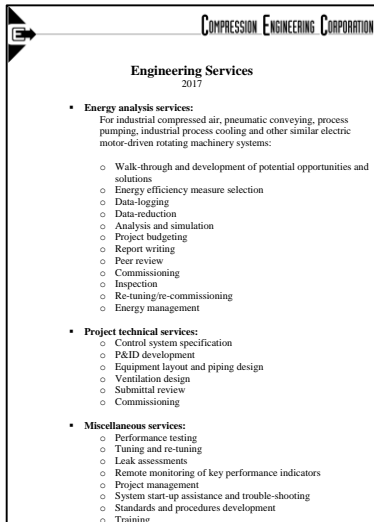
Tim Dugan P.E., Compression Engineering Corporation  
*Featured Speaker*

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## Handouts





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**All materials presented are educational. Each system is unique and must be evaluated on its own merits.**



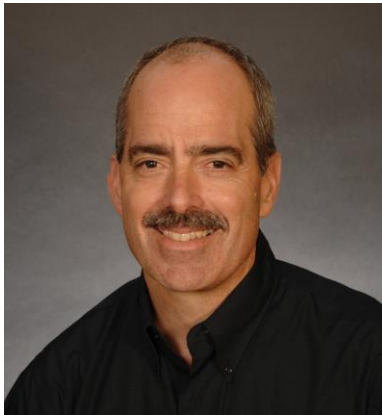
## **When to Install a VSD Air Compressor**

Introduction by Rod Smith, Publisher  
Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine

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## About the Speaker



Tim Dugan P.E.,  
Compression Engineering Corporation

- President and Principal Engineer of Compression Engineering Corporation
- Over 25 years of experience in the compressed air industry

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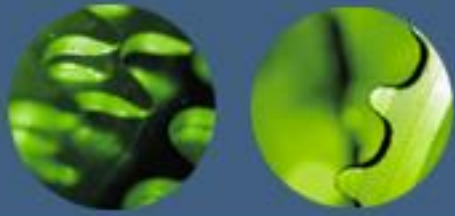


# When to Install a VSD Air Compressor, Systems Issues

**Tim Dugan**  
**Compression Engineering Corp.**

For Compressed Air Best Practices®  
Magazine  
3-30-17

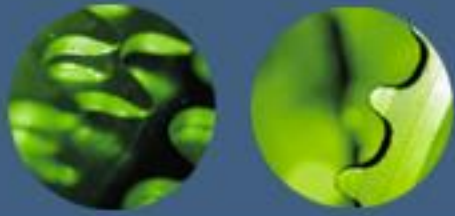
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## Outline

- **Why Install a VSD Compressor?**
- **Best Practices for Integrating VSD Compressors Into Systems**
- **Best Practices for VSD Compressor Sizing**
- **Best Practices for Master Controls with VSD Compressors in System**

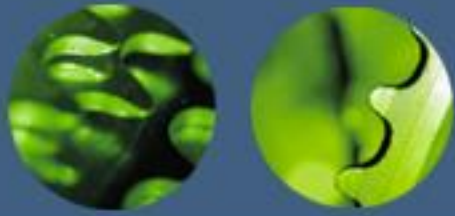




# Why Install a VSD Compressor

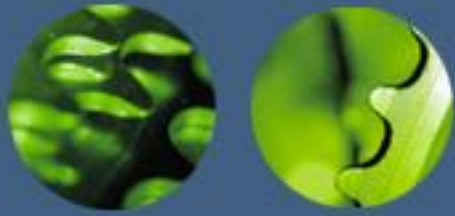
- All Systems Have Flow Variance
- All Systems Should have a “Trim” Compressor, to Follow the Typical Variance, and Others be Base-load
- Trim Compressor Technologies Include Variable Speed (VSD), Variable Displacement, and Load-unload.
- For Lubricated Screw Compressors, the Most Efficient Part-load Control is Variable Speed



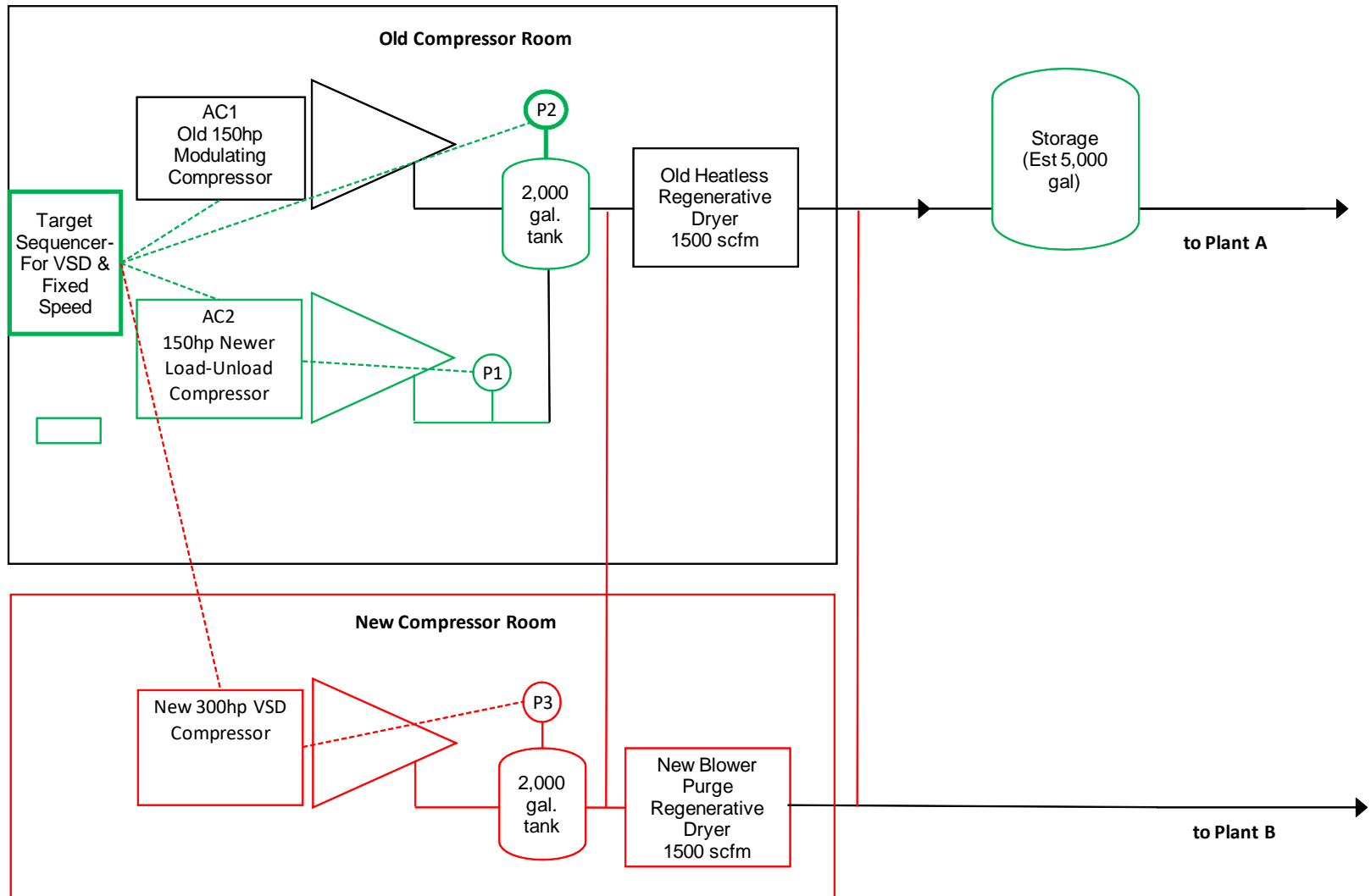


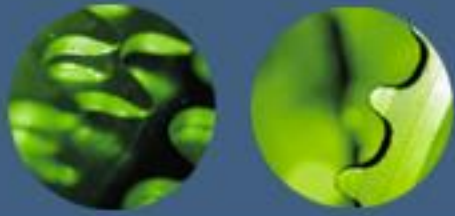
## **Best Practices, System Design w- VSD**

- Integrate All Compressors into Common Header
- Install a Master Control System for All Compressors
- Implement the Proper Algorithm, Based on Size, Location and Types of Compressors



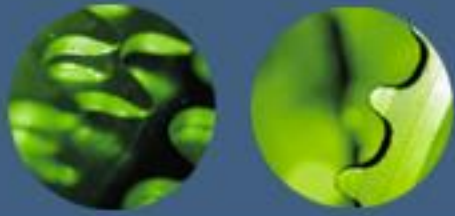
# Good Example of System w- VSD



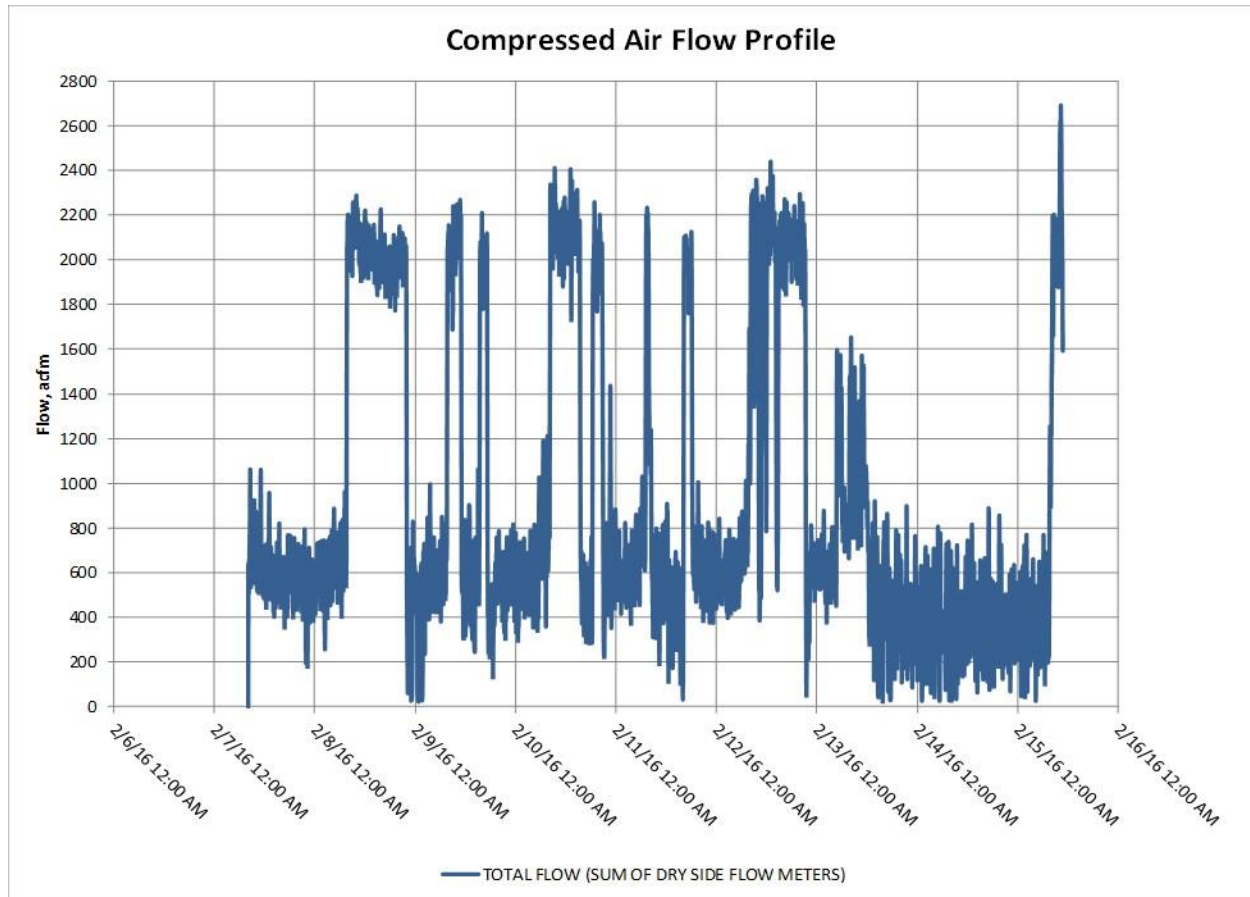


## **Best Practices, Sizing VSD Compressor**

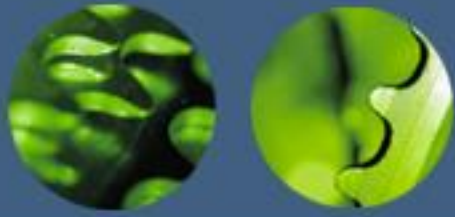
- Develop a Good Flow Profile
- Determine Flow Ranges for “Trim” Compressor(s)
- Size VSD & Base-load Compressor(s)  
From Variance & Base-load Size(s)



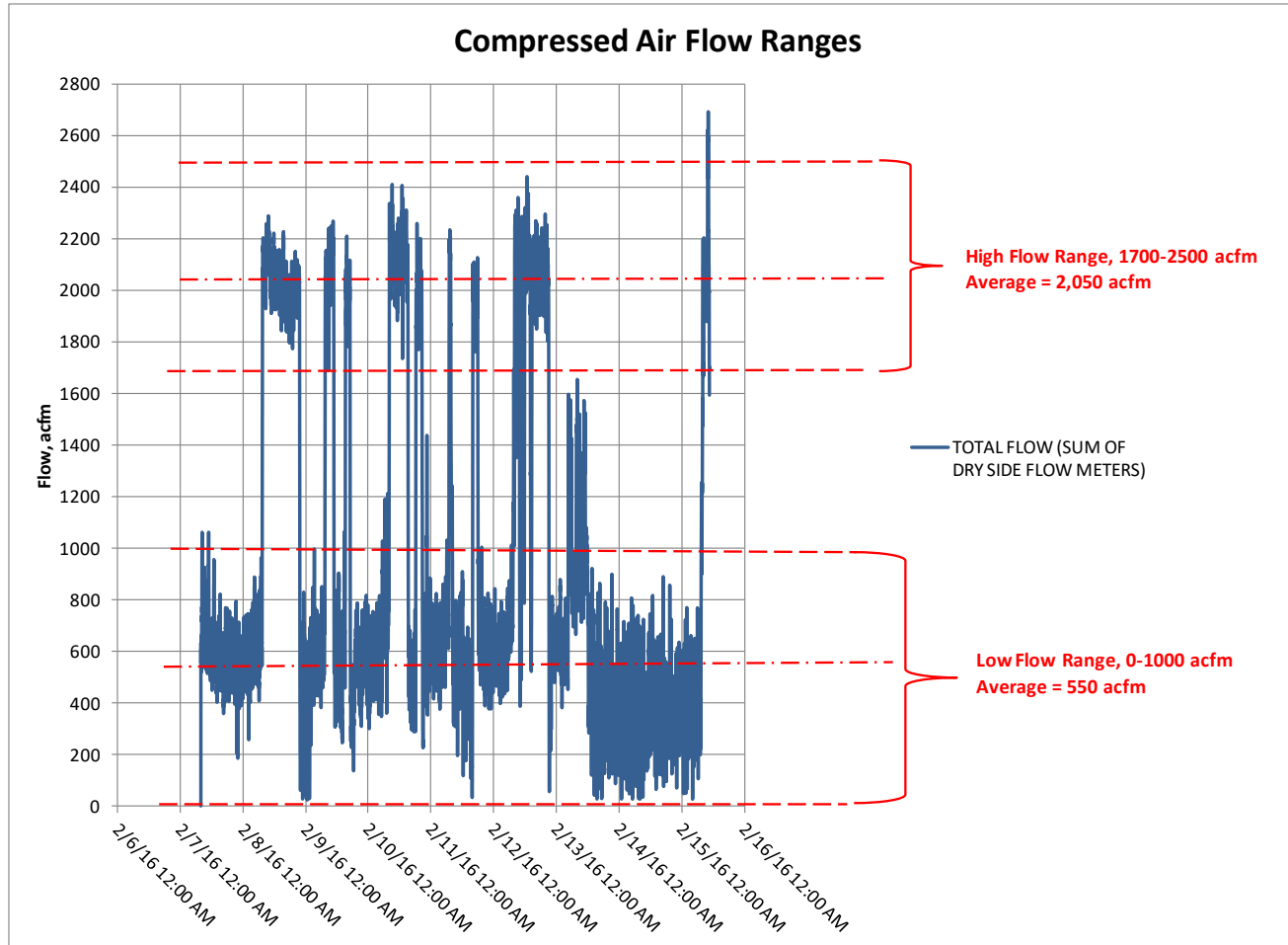
# Develop a Good System Flow Profile



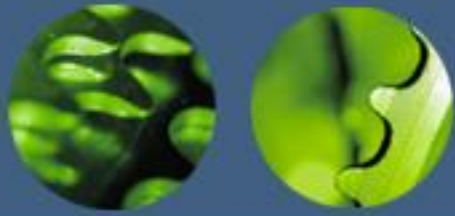
- Use Flow Meters if Possible
- Measure “System” Flow
- Or Calculate System Flow Correctly From Amps
- Convert to “acfm”
- Smooth Out “Noise”



# Determine Flow Ranges for Trim



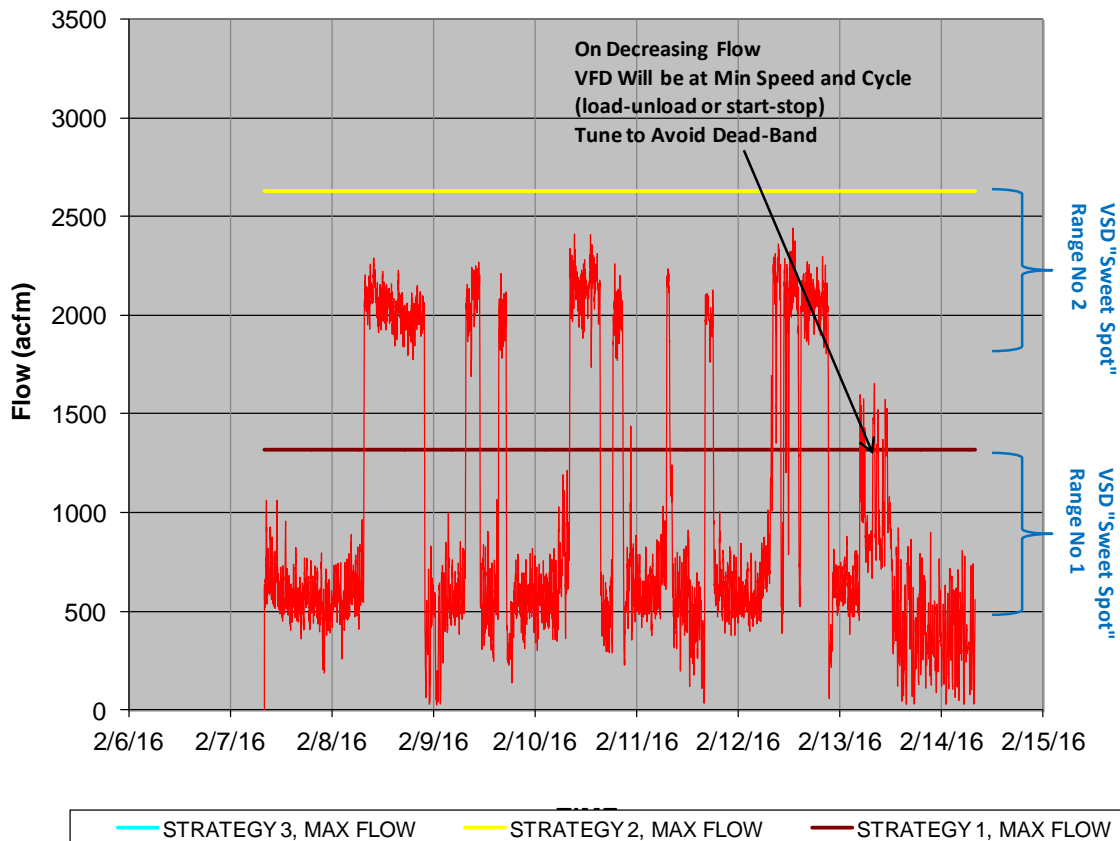
- Determine Variance in All “Modes”
- Look for Similar Min-Max Ranges
- Determine How Many Ranges to Map to



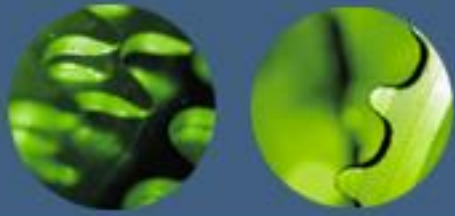
# Size VSD Compressor

## Example 1: Equal Sizes

**TOTAL FLOW VERSUS CONTROL STRATEGY  
W- VSD TRIM & SEQUENCING BASE-LOAD, EQUAL SIZED**

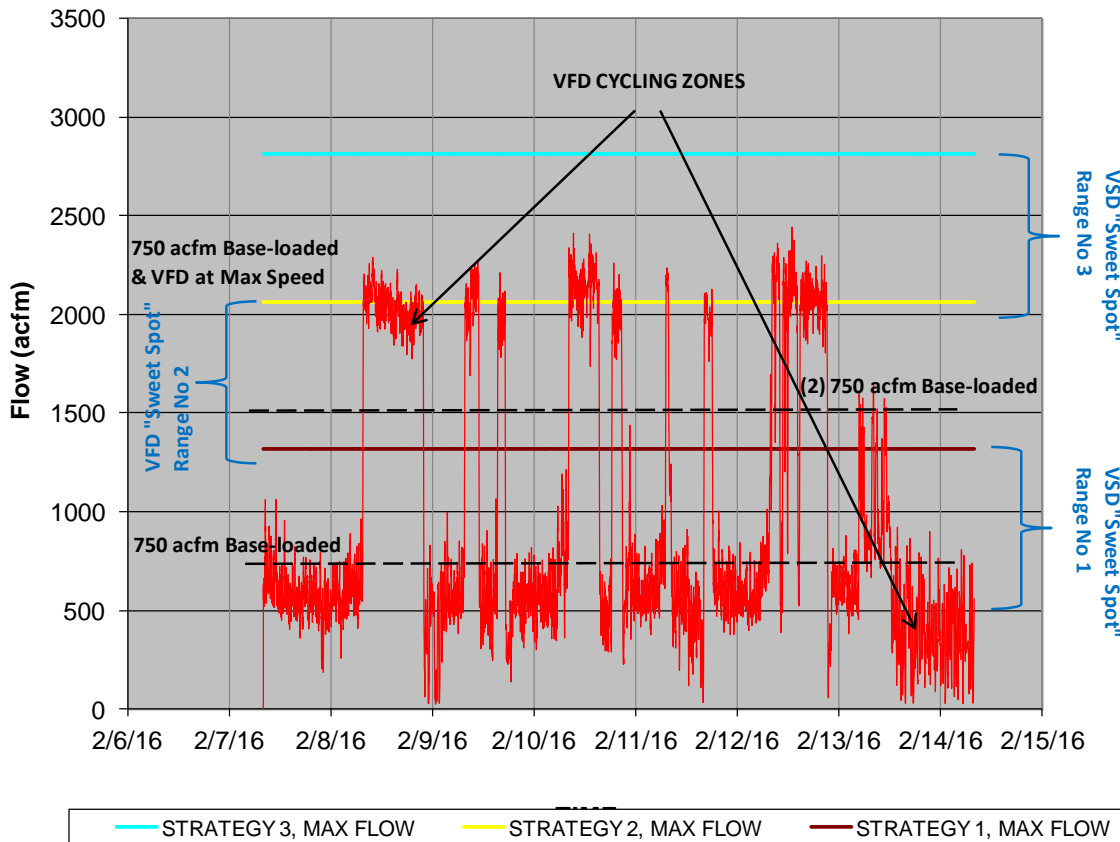


- Example 1:  
Assume Same Size  
Trim and Base,  
1300 acfm/ea
- Low Flow: VSD  
Cycles
- High Flow, VSD in  
Sweet Spot
- Look Out for Mid  
Zone, 1300-1800  
acfm, "Dead Band"
- **Equal OK for  
"2 Mode" Profile .  
BAD in Mid Range**

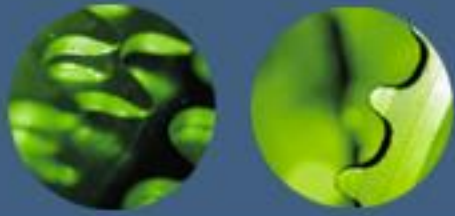


# Size VSD Compressor Example 2

TOTAL FLOW VERSUS CONTROL STRATEGY  
W- VSD TRIM & SEQUENCING BASE-LOAD, SMALL

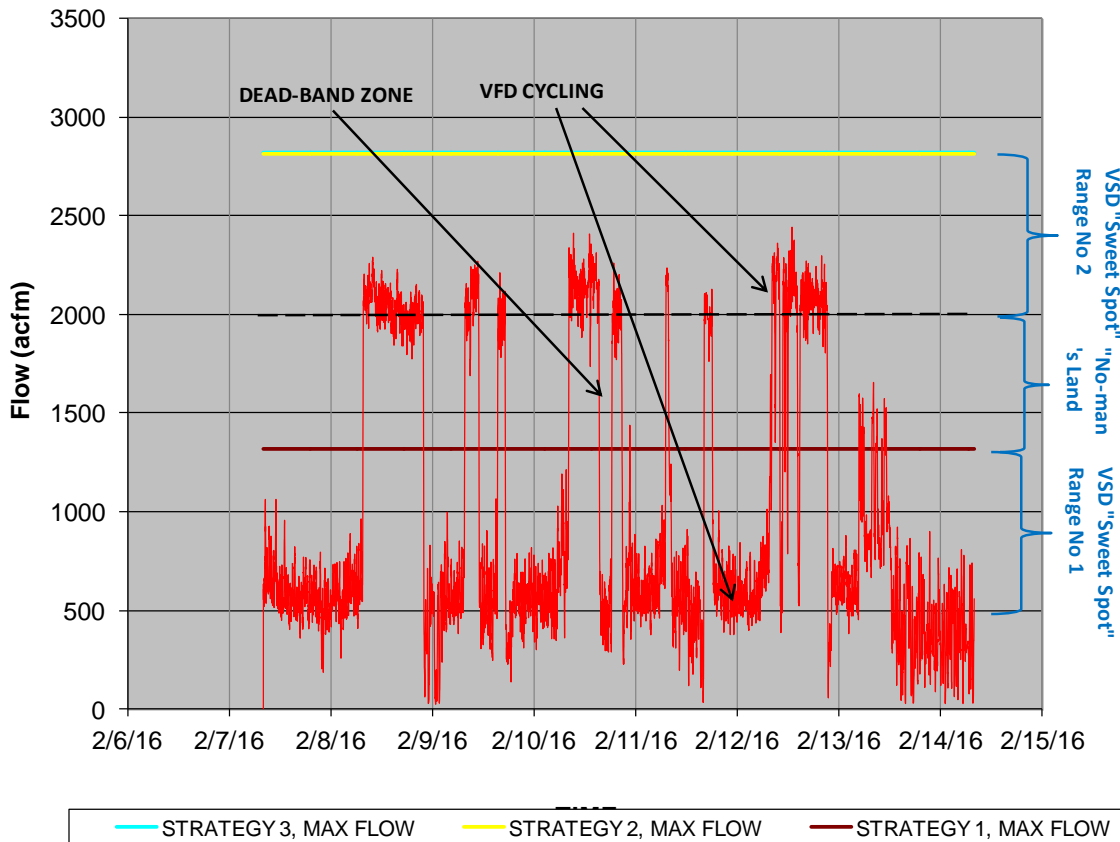


- Example 2:  
Assume (2) 750 acfm Base
- Low Flow, VSD Cycling
- High Flow, After 2<sup>nd</sup> Base Starts, VSD Swings Back, Cycling
- ***Small Base-load GOOD, Watch VSD Low Range***



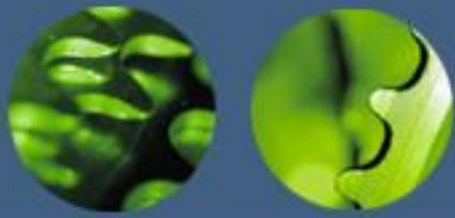
# Size VSD Compressor Example 3

**TOTAL FLOW VERSUS CONTROL STRATEGY  
W- VSD TRIM & SEQUENCING LARGE BASE-LOAD**



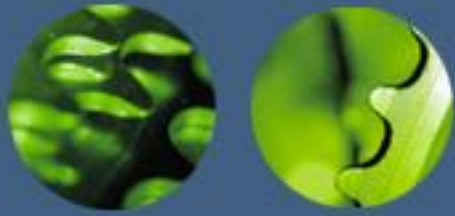
- Example 3:  
Assume (1) 2,000 acfm Base
- Low Flow, VSD Cycling
- Mid Flow, Base-load & VSD Cycle, Unstable
- High Flow, VSD Cycling
- ***Large Base-load BAD, Avoid Or Use Flow-based Controls***





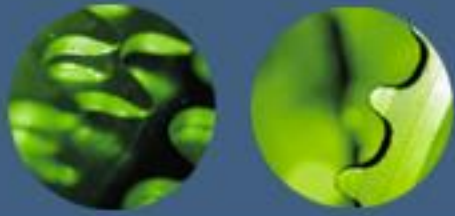
## Summary – Sizing Criteria

- Ideally, Size VSD Compressor so its “Swing Range” is  $\geq$  Largest Base-load Compressor Capacity, Usually about 1.5X BL acfm
- If not Possible, Consider 2+ VSD Compressors in a “Trim Set”



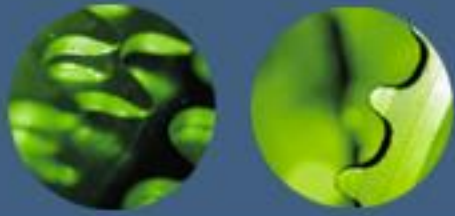
# Integration and Master Control

- Common Header, Wet Side Preferably
- If Dry Side, Move VSD Pressure Sensing to Dry Side
- Use “Target” Algorithm if VSD Sized Right
- Use “Flow-based” Algorithm if VSD is Small
- Cluster Multiple VSDs as “Trim” if Needed
- Remote Set Point for VSD, in “Target”
- All Other Compressors are “Base-load”
- Have “Knobs” for Tuning



# System Control Issues

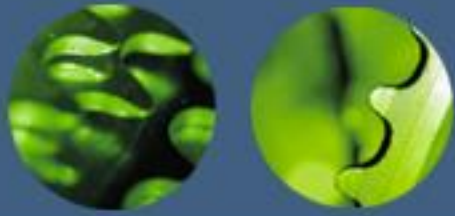
- VSDs Are “Proportional Control” in Speed Range, and “Cycle” at Min Speed.
- Coordinate VSD and All Base-load Set Points w- Master Control, Avoid Local Control.
- All Compressors Must Sense Pressure at Same Point.
- Commission Well. Test and Tune Controls in Ranges Where Comps Shift.



# Introduction to Sequencers



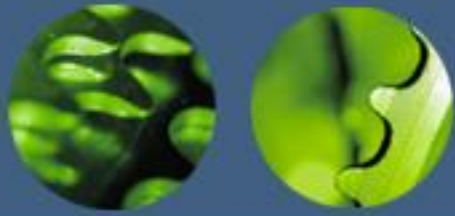
- Sequencers optimally stage multiple industrial compressors, running and loading only the minimum number required.



# Target Algorithm



- Managing the running and loading of all compressors in one range surrounding a target pressure. This is done with either timers, rate-of-change, or other methods.

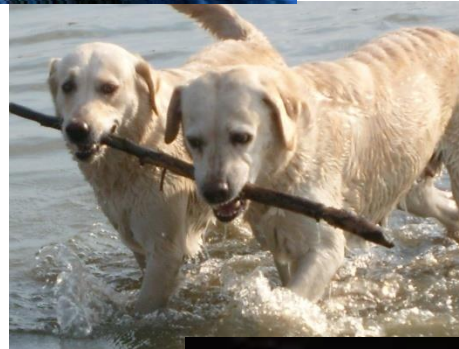


# Custom Algorithms

- Flow-based

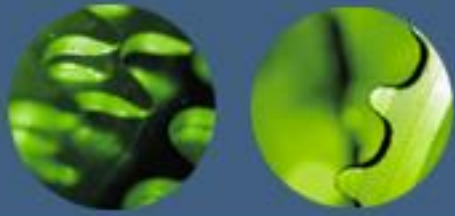


- Load-sharing



- Hybrid base-trim





# Conclusions

- **System Design**
  - Common Header, Full Integration, Master Control, Commission Well
  - Simplify, Avoid PFCs Unless Master Controls Require
- **VSD Compressor Sizing**
  - Match to Flow Profile, VSD 1.5 x Base-load
  - Consider Multiple VSDs if Not Big Enough
- **Control Algorithm**
  - Target sequencer for VSD  $>1.5x$  BL
  - Flow-based or Load-sharing controls for smaller VSD



## About the Speaker



Steve Bruno, Atlas Copco

- Product Marketing Manager for Oil Injected Screw Compressors 30kW – 90 kw and Controls for Atlas Copco Compressors



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# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies



**Steve Bruno**

*Product Marketing Manager*

**Atlas Copco Compressors**

March 30, 2017



# Agenda

- Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies
- Importance of a Flat Specific Power Curve
- Misconceptions of VSD compressors

# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

- How efficient is your air compressor?

- WWW.CAGI.ORG



About

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Home > Performance Verification > Data Sheets

## Performance Verification

Overview

➔ Data Sheets

Compressor  
Participant Directory  
Dryer Participant  
Directory

## Data Sheets:

The members of the Rotary Positive Compressor, Air Drying & Filtration, and Blower Sections have developed standard formats for reporting performance as a service to end users of compressed air system equipment. All participating members of these sections have agreed to use the standardized reporting forms, known as CAGI Datasheets, and have agreed to post the sheets on their websites.

For further information, and to view sample sheets, click on the following:

- Background Information
- Refrigerated Compressed Air Dryers
- Rotary Compressor
- Rotary Variable Frequency Drive Compressor
- Centrifugal Compressors
- Blowers

To view sheets on CAGI member websites, click on the following:

### COMPRESSORS

Atlas Copco  
BOGE  
Chicago Pneumatic  
FS Curtis  
Gardner Denver  
Ingersoll Rand  
Kaeser  
Mattei  
Quincy  
Sullair  
Sullivan-Palatek

### DRYERS

Atlas Copco  
domnick hunter  
Ingersoll Rand  
SPX  
Sullair  
Zeks

### BLOWERS

Atlas Copco  
Kaeser Compressors


**COMPRESSOR DATA SHEET**  
Rotary Compressor - Fixed Speed  
MODEL 1000 - 1000 CFM COMPRESSED AIR

1	Manufacturer	
2	Model Number	
3	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
4	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
5	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
6	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
7	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
8	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
9	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
10	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
11	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
12	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
13	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	
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20	Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure	

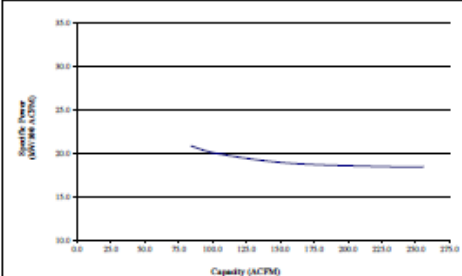
**CAGI**

# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

## ■ Sample CAGI sheet



**COMPRESSOR DATA SHEET**  
**Rotary Compressor: Variable Frequency Drive**  
**MODEL DATA - FOR COMPRESSED AIR**

1	Manufacturer:	Atlas Copco		
2	Model Number:	GA37VSD+175 AP	Date:	8/1/2016
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-cooled <input type="checkbox"/> Water-cooled		Type:	Screw
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil-injected <input type="checkbox"/> Oil-free		# of Stages:	1
3	Rated Operating Pressure	125	psig <sup>b</sup>	
4	Drive Motor Nominal Rating	50	hp	
5	Drive Motor Nominal Efficiency	96	percent	
6	Fan Motor Nominal Rating (if applicable)	1.3	hp	
7	Fan Motor Nominal Efficiency	73	percent	
8*	Input Power (kW)	Capacity (acfm) <sup>a,d</sup>	Specific Power (kW/100 acfm) <sup>d</sup>	
	47.2	Max	255.7	18.4
	44.8		243.6	18.4
	33.0		176.3	18.7
	26.6		139.1	19.1
	20.4		101.7	20.0
	17.6	Min	84.2	20.8
9*	Total Package Input Power at Zero Flow <sup>b,d</sup>		1.1	kW
10	 <p style="font-size: small;">Note: Graph is only a visual representation of the data in Section 8.              Note: Y-Axis Scale, 10 to 35, in 500/100th increments if necessary above 35.              X-Axis Scale, 0 to 275% over maximum capacity.</p>			


\*For models that are tested in the CAGI Performance Verification Program, these items are verified by program administrator. Consult CAGI website for a list of participants in the third party verification program: [www.cagi.org](http://www.cagi.org)

NOTES:

- Measured at the discharge terminal point of the compressor package in accordance with ISO 1217, Annex E; acfm is actual cubic feet per minute at inlet conditions.
- The operating pressure at which the Capacity and Electrical Consumption were measured for this data sheet.
- No Load Power. In accordance with ISO 1217, Annex E, if measurement of no load power equals less than 1%, manufacturer may state "not significant" or "0" on the test report.
- Tolerance is specified in ISO 1217, Annex E, as shown in table below:

NOTE: The terms "power" and "energy" are synonymous for purposes of this document.

Volume Flow Rate at specified conditions		Volume Flow Rate	Specific Energy Consumption	No Load / Zero Flow Power
		%	%	
Below 0.5	Below 15	±0.7	±0.8	±10%
0.5 to 1.5	15 to 50	±0.6	±0.7	
1.5 to 15	50 to 500	±0.5	±0.6	
Above 15	Above 500	±0.4	±0.5	



ROT 031  
001 08

This form was developed by the Compressed Air and Gas Institute for the use of its members. CAGI has not independently verified the reported data.

# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

- Sample CAGI sheet



## COMPRESSOR DATA SHEET Rotary Compressor: Variable Frequency Drive

MODEL DATA - FOR COMPRESSED AIR			
1	Manufacturer: <b>Atlas Copco</b>		
2	Model Number: <b>GA37VSD+ 175 AP</b>		Date: <b>8/1/2016</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-cooled <input type="checkbox"/> Water-cooled	Type:	<b>Screw</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil-injected <input type="checkbox"/> Oil-free	# of Stages:	<b>1</b>
3	Rated Operating Pressure	<b>125</b>	psig <sup>b</sup>
4	Drive Motor Nominal Rating	<b>50</b>	hp
5	Drive Motor Nominal Efficiency	<b>96</b>	percent
6	Fan Motor Nominal Rating (if applicable)	<b>1.3</b>	hp
7	Fan Motor Nominal Efficiency	<b>73</b>	percent



# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

- Sample CAGI sheet



## COMPRESSOR DATA SHEET Rotary Compressor: Variable Frequency Drive

MODEL DATA - FOR COMPRESSED AIR			
1	Manufacturer: <b>Atlas Copco</b>		
2	Model Number: <b>GA37VSD+ 175 AP</b>		Date: <b>8/1/2016</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-cooled <input type="checkbox"/> Water-cooled	Type:	<b>Screw</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil-injected <input type="checkbox"/> Oil-free	# of Stages:	<b>1</b>
3	Rated Operating Pressure	<b>125</b>	psig <sup>b</sup>
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7	Fan Motor Nominal Efficiency	<b>73</b>	percent



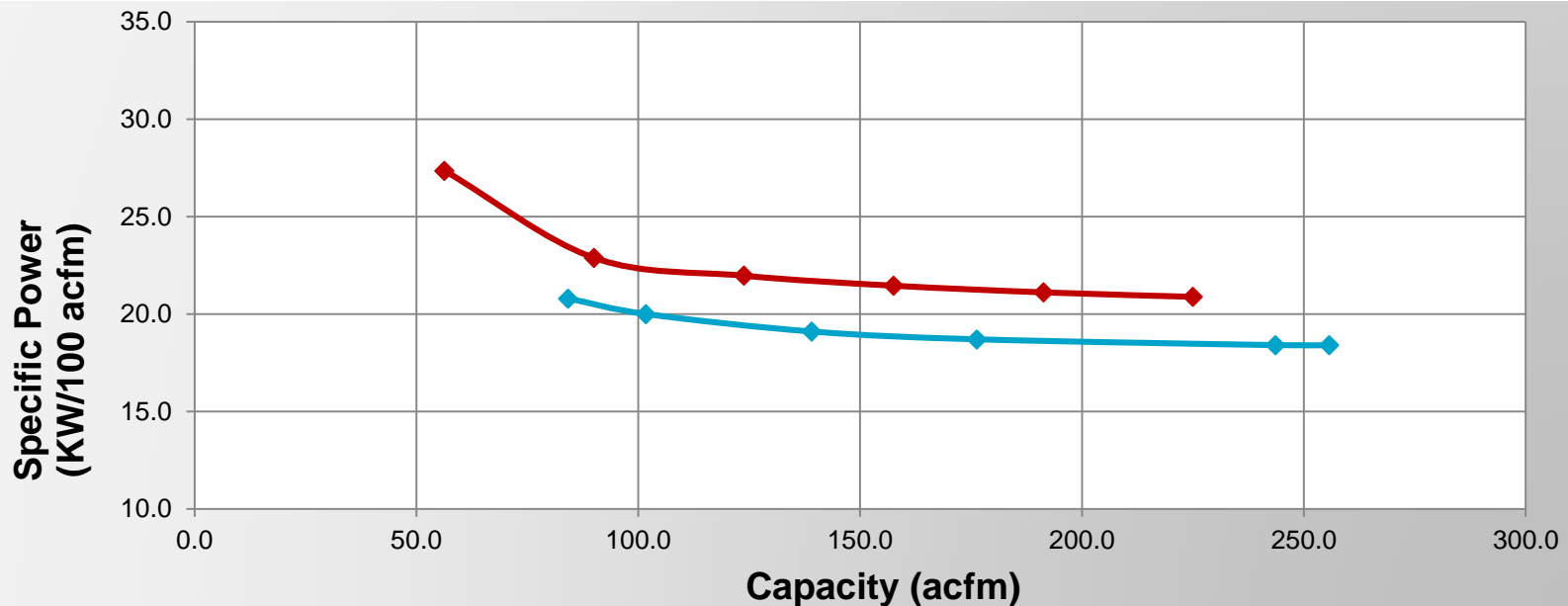
# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

- Performance at rated PSI (125psi)

	Input Power (kW)	Capacity (acfm) <sup>a,d</sup>	Specific Power (kW/100 acfm) <sup>d</sup>
8*	47.2 Max	255.7	18.4
	44.8	243.6	18.4
	33.0	176.3	18.7
	26.6	139.1	19.1
	20.4	101.7	20.0
	17.6 Min	84.2	20.8
9*	Total Package Input Power at Zero Flow <sup>c, d</sup>		1.1 kW
10	<p>Note: Graph is only a visual representation of the data in Section 8  Note: Y-Axis Scale, 10 to 35, + 5kW/100acfm increments if necessary above 35  X-Axis Scale, 0 to 25% over maximum capacity</p>		

# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

Compressor A			Compressor B		
Input Power (kW)	Capacity (acfm)	Specific Power (kW/100cfm)	Input Power (kW)	Capacity (acfm)	Specific Power (kW/100cfm)
17.6	84.2	20.8	15.4	56.3	27.4
20.4	101.7	20.0	20.6	90.0	22.9
26.6	139.1	19.1	27.2	123.8	22.0
33.0	176.3	18.7	33.8	157.5	21.5
44.8	243.6	18.4	40.4	191.3	21.1
47.2	255.7	18.4	47.0	225.0	20.9



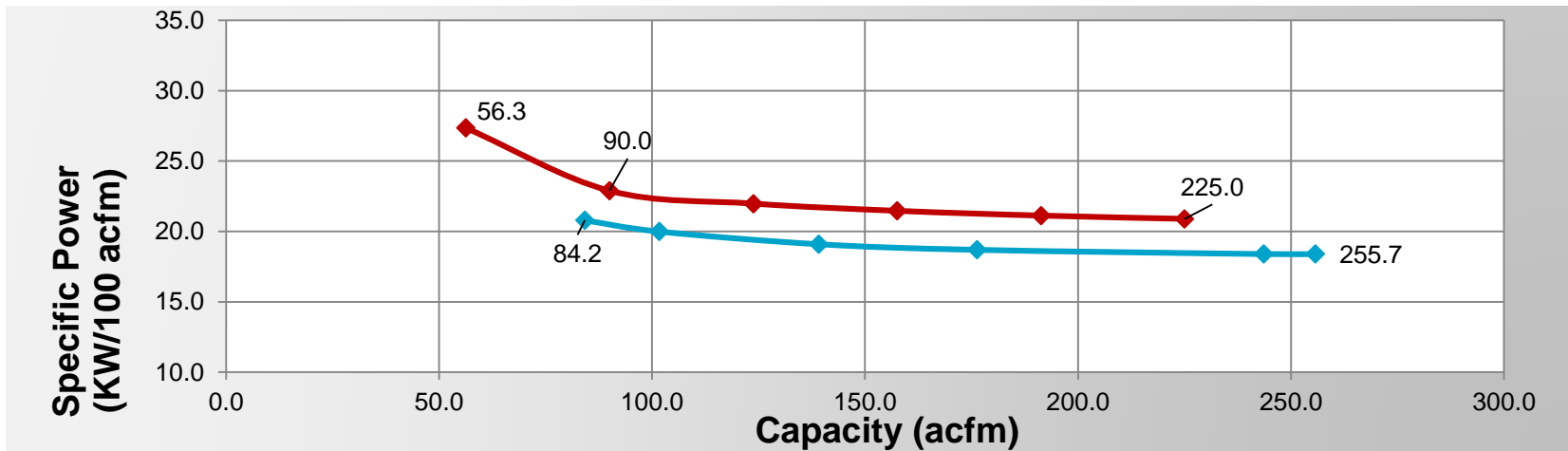


# Comparing VSD Compressor Efficiencies

- How much money will I save?
  - At 200 CFM;
    - 2.4 kw/100 CFM improvement for 6000hrs will save ~ \$3,000
  - At 150 CFM;
    - 2.5 kw/100 CFM improvement for 6000hrs will save ~ \$2,300

# Importance of a Flat Specific Power Curve

- Each VSD CAGI Sheet will show the efficiency of the compressor at various speeds.
- You'll want the compressor to have the maximum efficiency at the speed you will be using it and having
- A flat curve allows for maximum efficiency throughout the entire range.



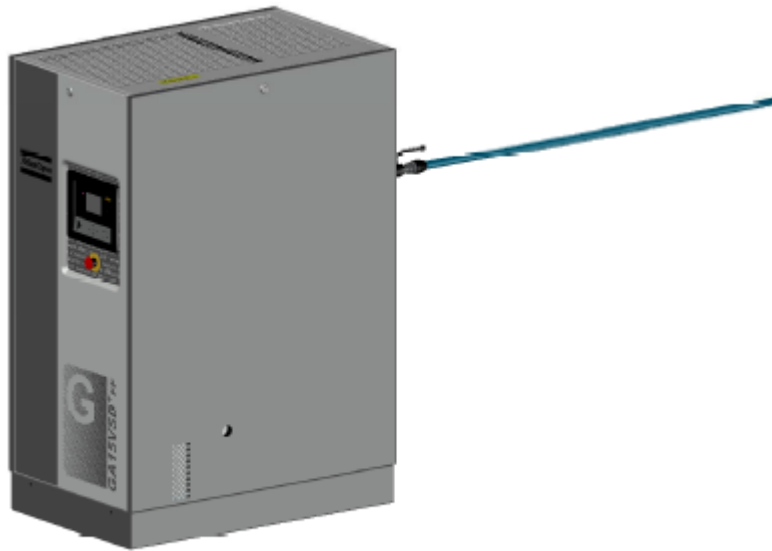
# Misconceptions of VSD compressors

Not needing any storage downstream from a VSD

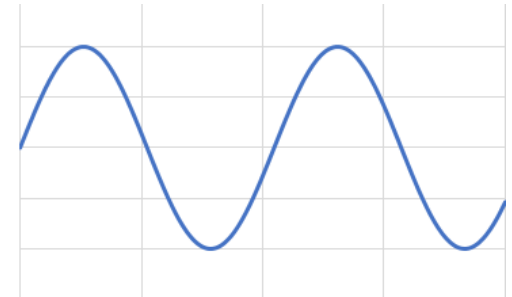
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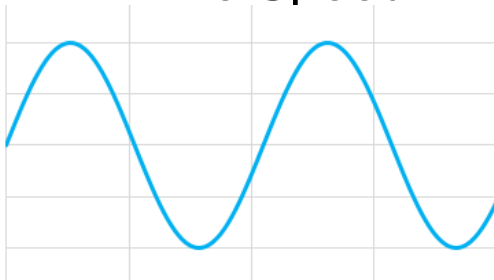
- VSDs can mirror demand if changes are very slow
- System pressure will remain stable



System Demand



Drive Speed

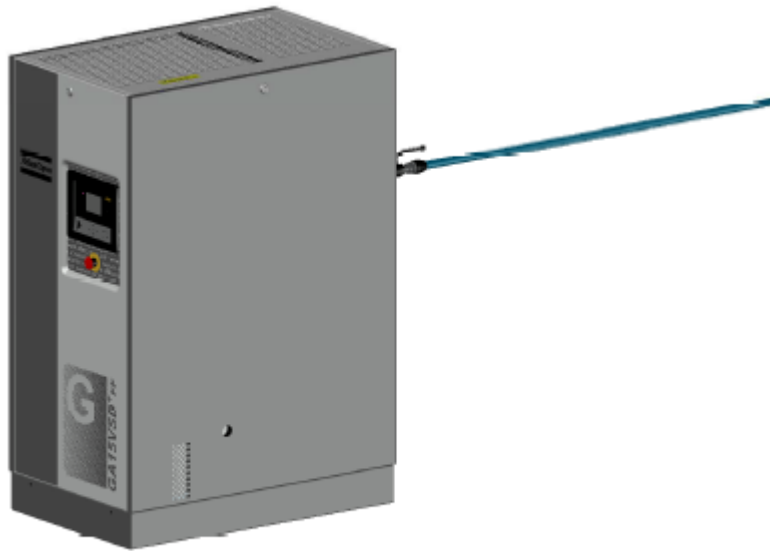


Atlas Copco VSD Compressor - No Receiver

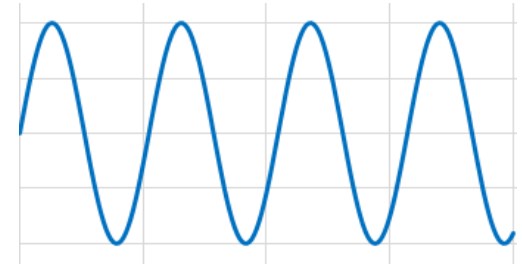
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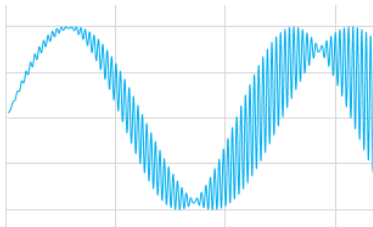
- VSDs cannot react instantaneously to rapid changes in demand
- System pressure will vary widely



System Demand



Drive Speed

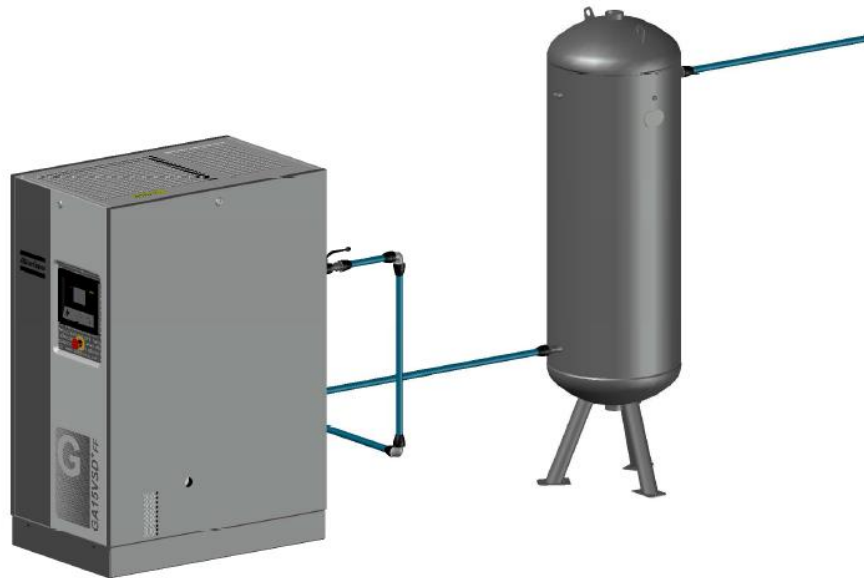


Atlas Copco VSD Compressor - No Receiver

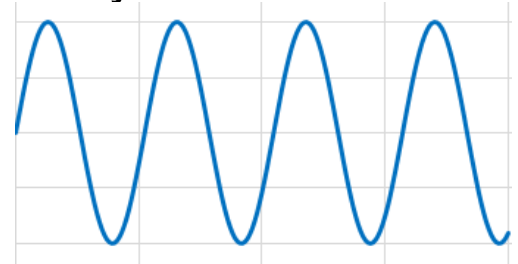
# Misconceptions of VSD compressors

Not needing any storage downstream from a VSD

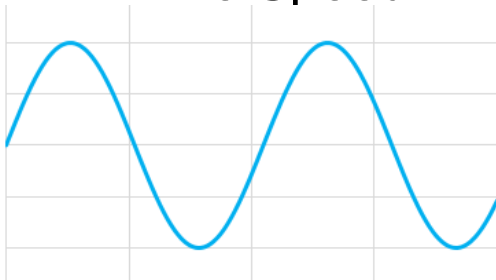
- Installing a receiver will dampen the effect of system demand
- System pressure will remain steady



System Demand



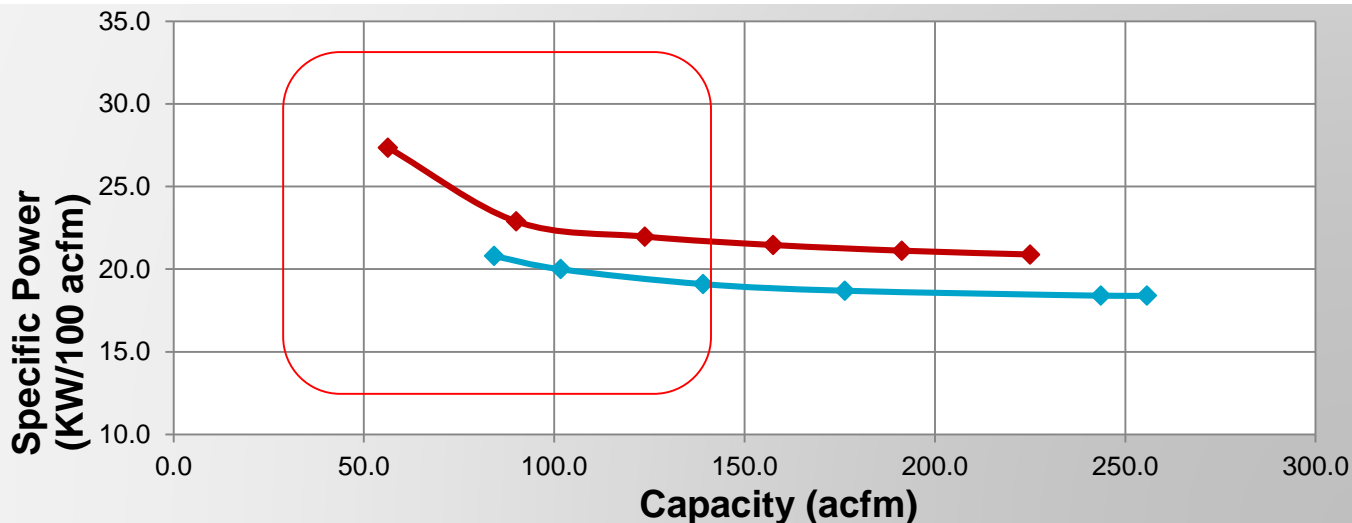
Drive Speed



Atlas Copco VSD Compressor with a Receiver

# Misconceptions of VSD compressors

- Oversizing a compressor
  - Most common reason for failures of VSD compressors
  - Compressor oil does not heat up
  - Condensate is not removed from oil
  - Oil's ability to cool, seal and lubricate the airend is diminished
  - Lower speed = lower motor cooling = motor overheating
  - Wasting money



# Misconceptions of VSD compressors

**Don't size a compressor on what you hope to grow into.**

**Buy for what you know that you'll need.**



# Thank you!

## **Steve Bruno**

*Product Marketing Manager*

*Oil Injected Screw Compressors 30kW – 90 kw and Controls*

**Atlas Copco Compressors LLC**

**803-817-7223**

***Steve.Bruno@us.atlascopco.com***

***[www.atlascopco.us](http://www.atlascopco.us)***

***COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVITY***

## About the Speaker



•CEO of VPI Instruments



Pascal van Putten, VPI Instruments

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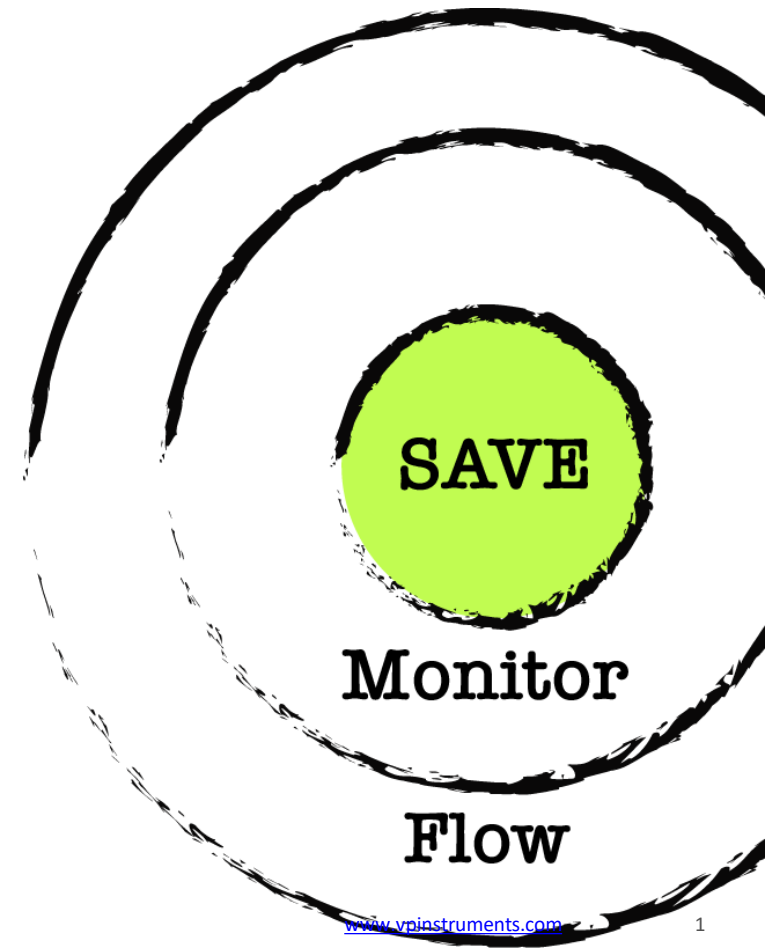
<http://www.airbestpractices.com/magazine/subscription>.

# Why flow measurement?

The air consumption fingerprint

Pascal van Putten, CEO  
VPInstruments

Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine  
Webinar March 30



- Introduction
- Why install a flow meter?
- Common challenges with flow measurement
- How to capture data
- What to do with data
- Tips & conclusions

## **We provide easy insight in energy flows™**

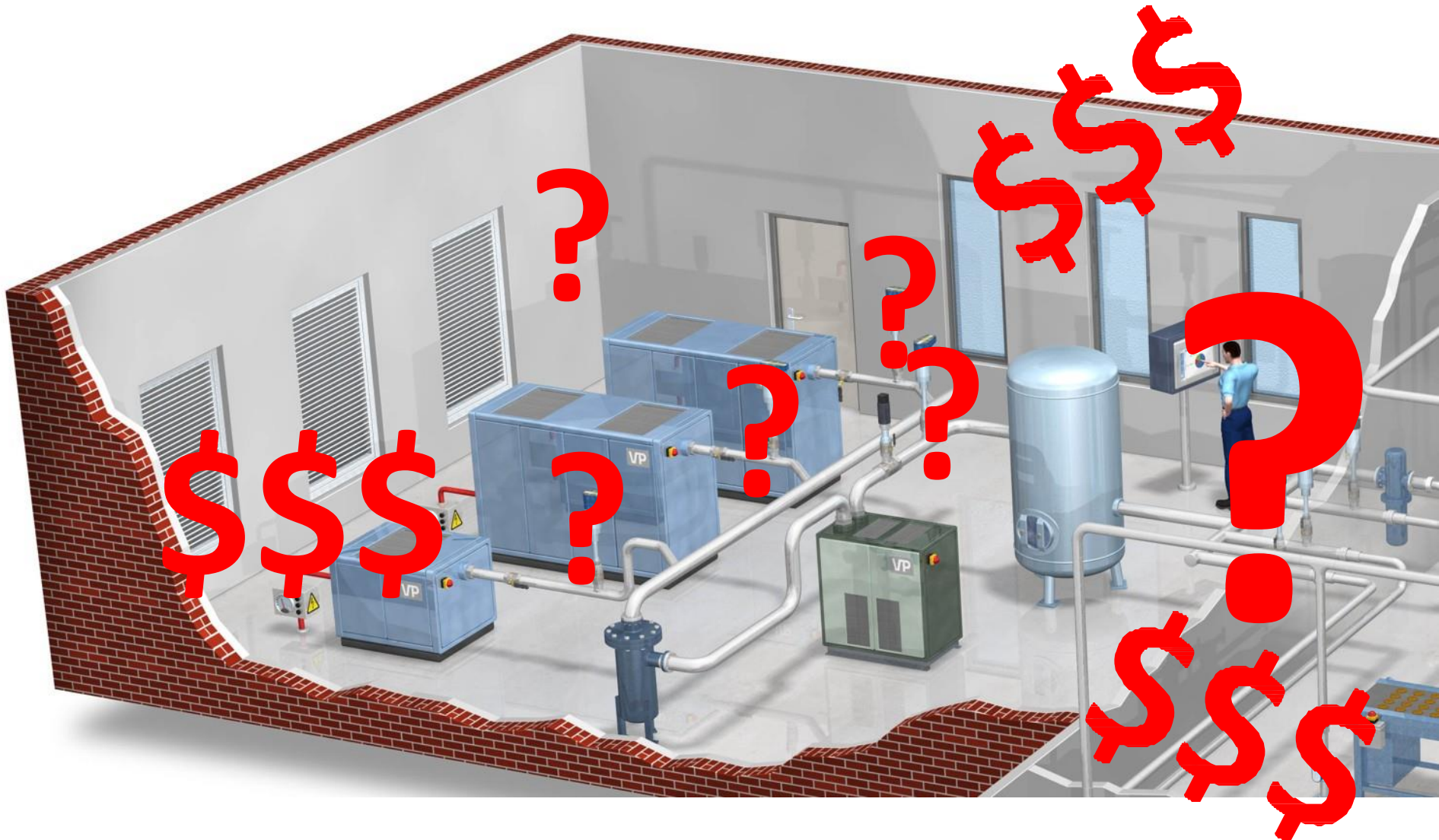
We believe that with our easy to use products and monitoring software, we can help our customers to discover where, when and how much energy they can save.

# Why install a flow meter?

## Keep your factory in shape!

- Make the right choices based on **facts**
- **Reduce** leakage and associated energy costs
- Eliminate **excessive demand**
- Allocate **costs**
- Measure flow, pressure and temperature together

# Where to install a flow meter?

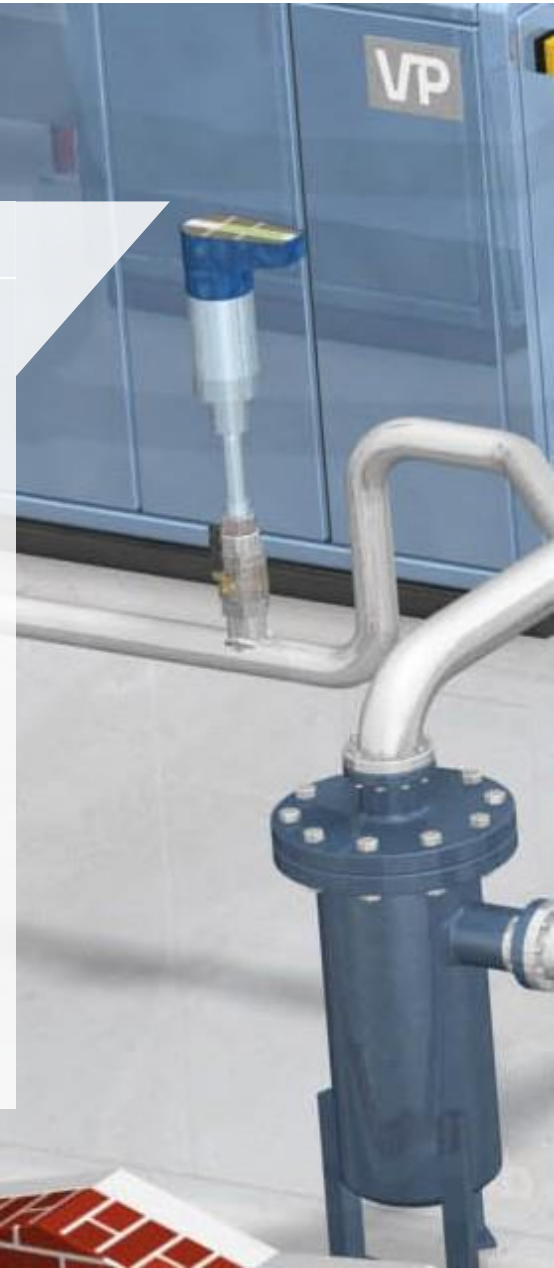
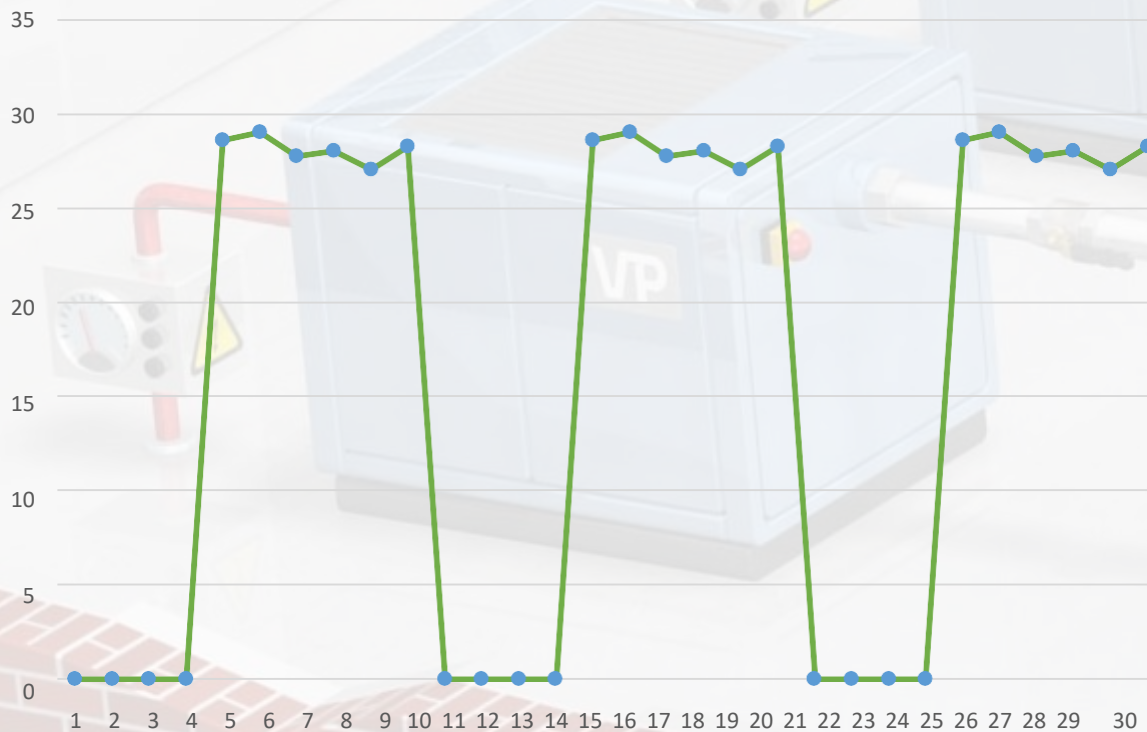




# Where to install a flow meter?

Load/ unload compressor flow (typical)

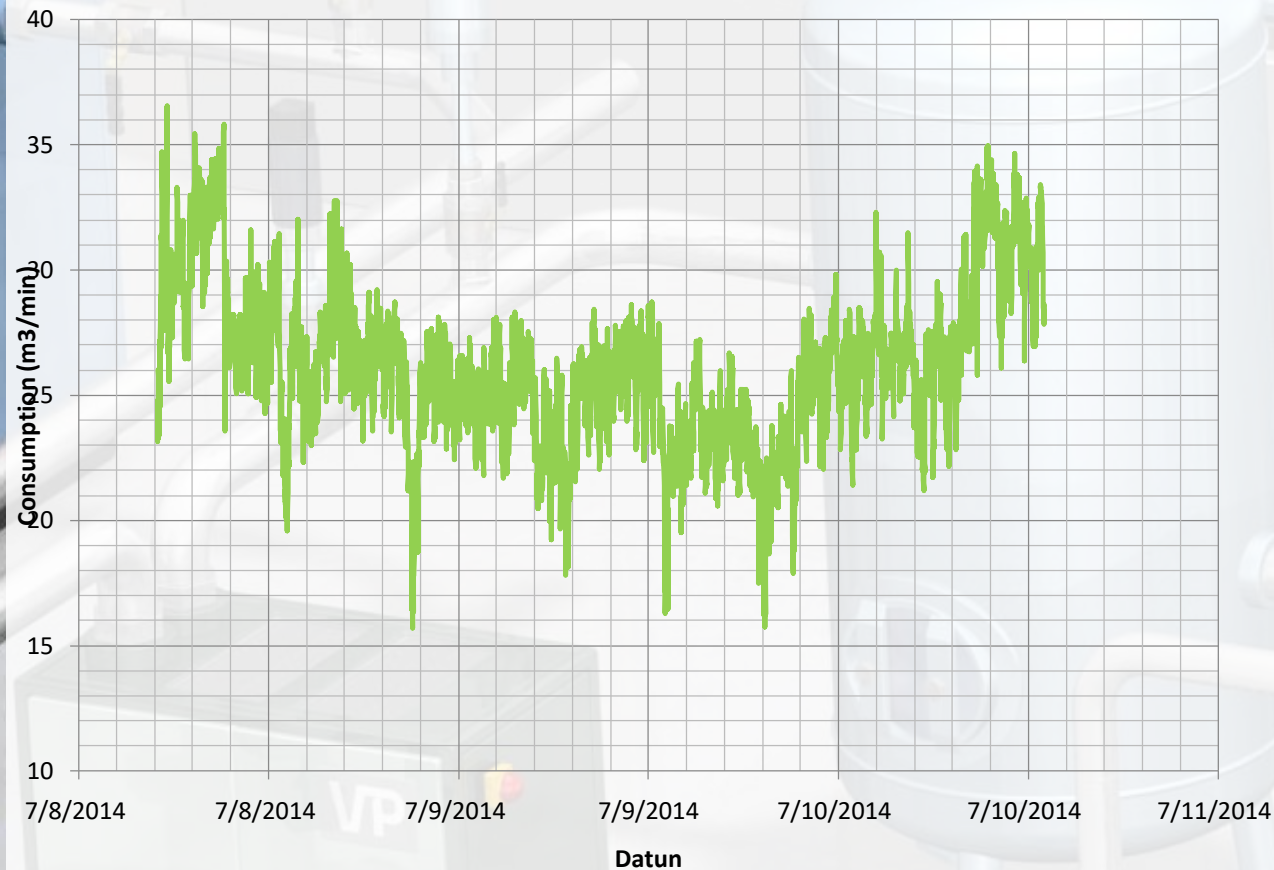
Compressor output flow (M3/min)





# Where to install a flow meter?

Demand side flow example



# Where to install a flow meter

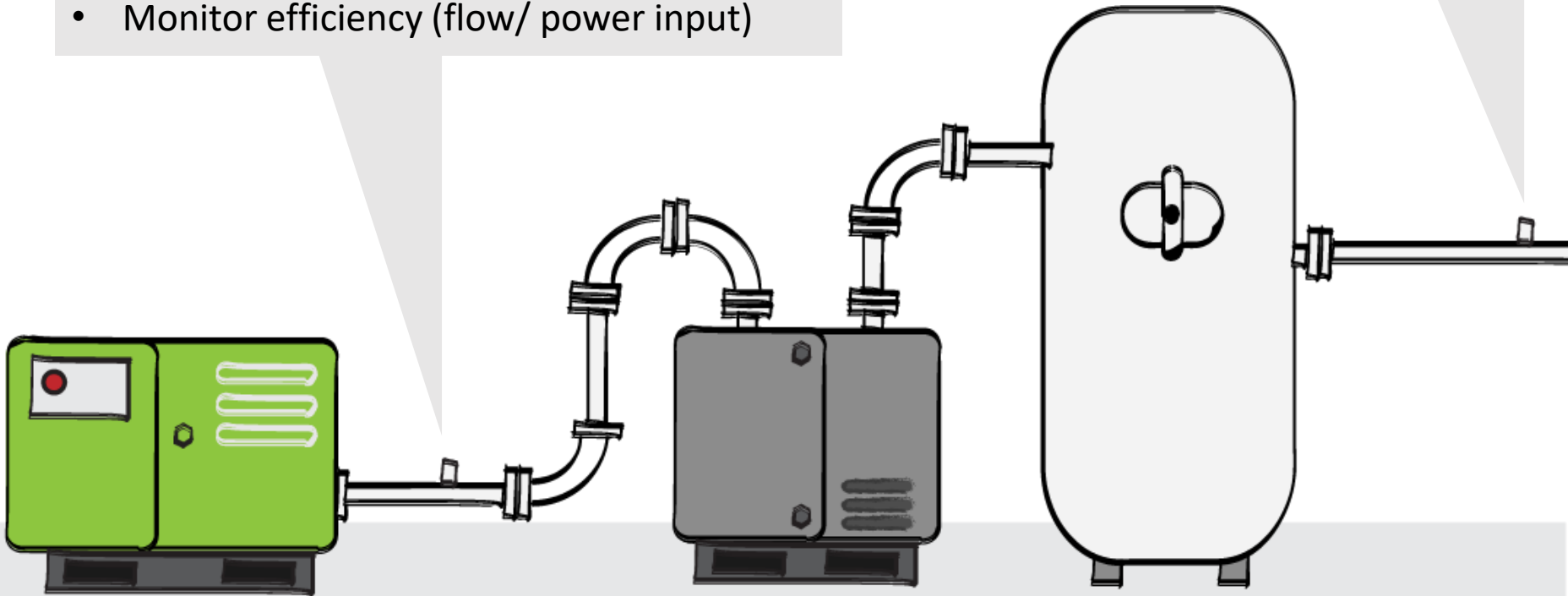
What's your goal?

## Compressor discharge:

- Trend compressor performance over time
- Monitor efficiency (flow/ power input)

## After receiver:

- Trend the entire demand side
- Alarm on excessive flows
- Allocate costs
- Determine leakage baseload



# Where to install a flow meter

## Common challenges

### Compressor discharge:

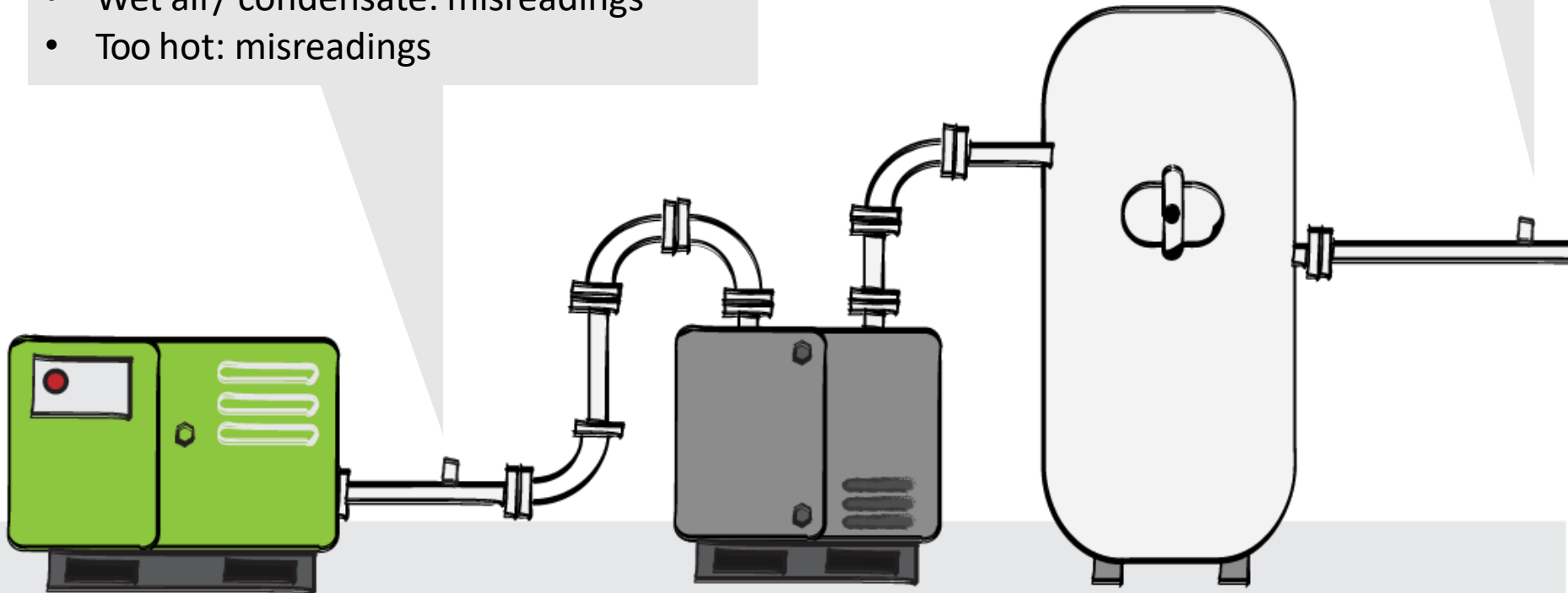
- Short pipe: flow profile issues
- Undersized pipes
- Wet air/ condensate: misreadings
- Too hot: misreadings

### After receiver:

- Short pipe: flow profile issues
- Reverse flow: use bi-directional
- Oversized/undersized pipes



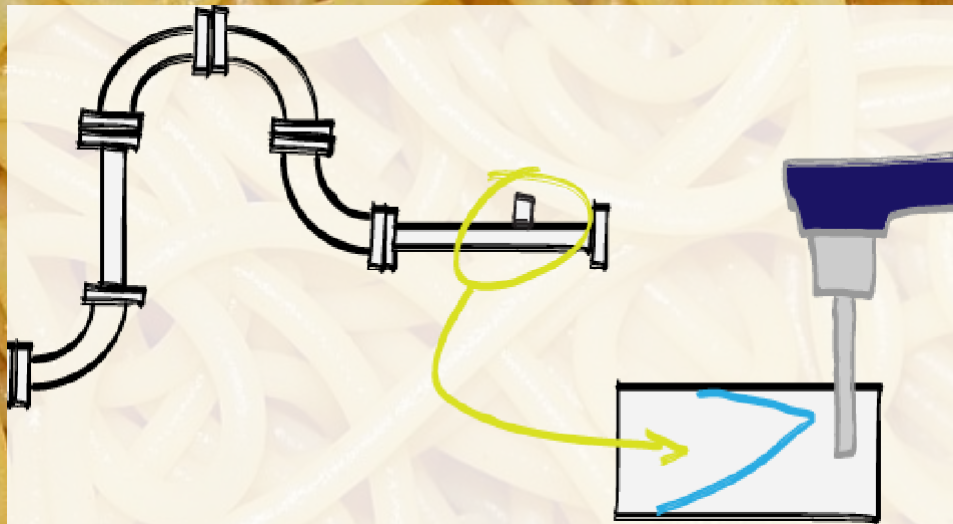
**After the receiver is the best place for demand profile recording**



# Challenges

## Common challenges top 3:

1.



Pipe “spaghetti”  
Short meter run:

- Swirl
- Distorted flow profile

### **Solution:**

- Relocate
- Change pipework
- Conditioners  
(Pressure loss)



## Common challenges top 3:

# 2.

### Wet Air

Condensate + wrong flow meter technology: **troubled “view”**

### Solution:

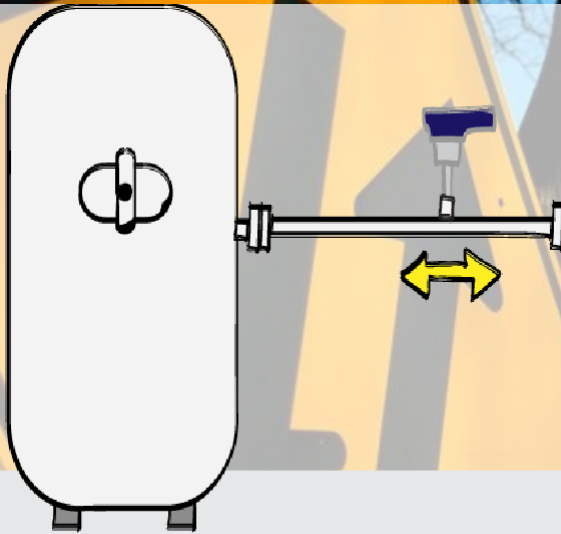
- Differential Pressure or Vortex
- Relocate
- Redesign the pipework



# Challenges

## Common challenges top 3:

3.



### Reverse flow (multiple receivers)

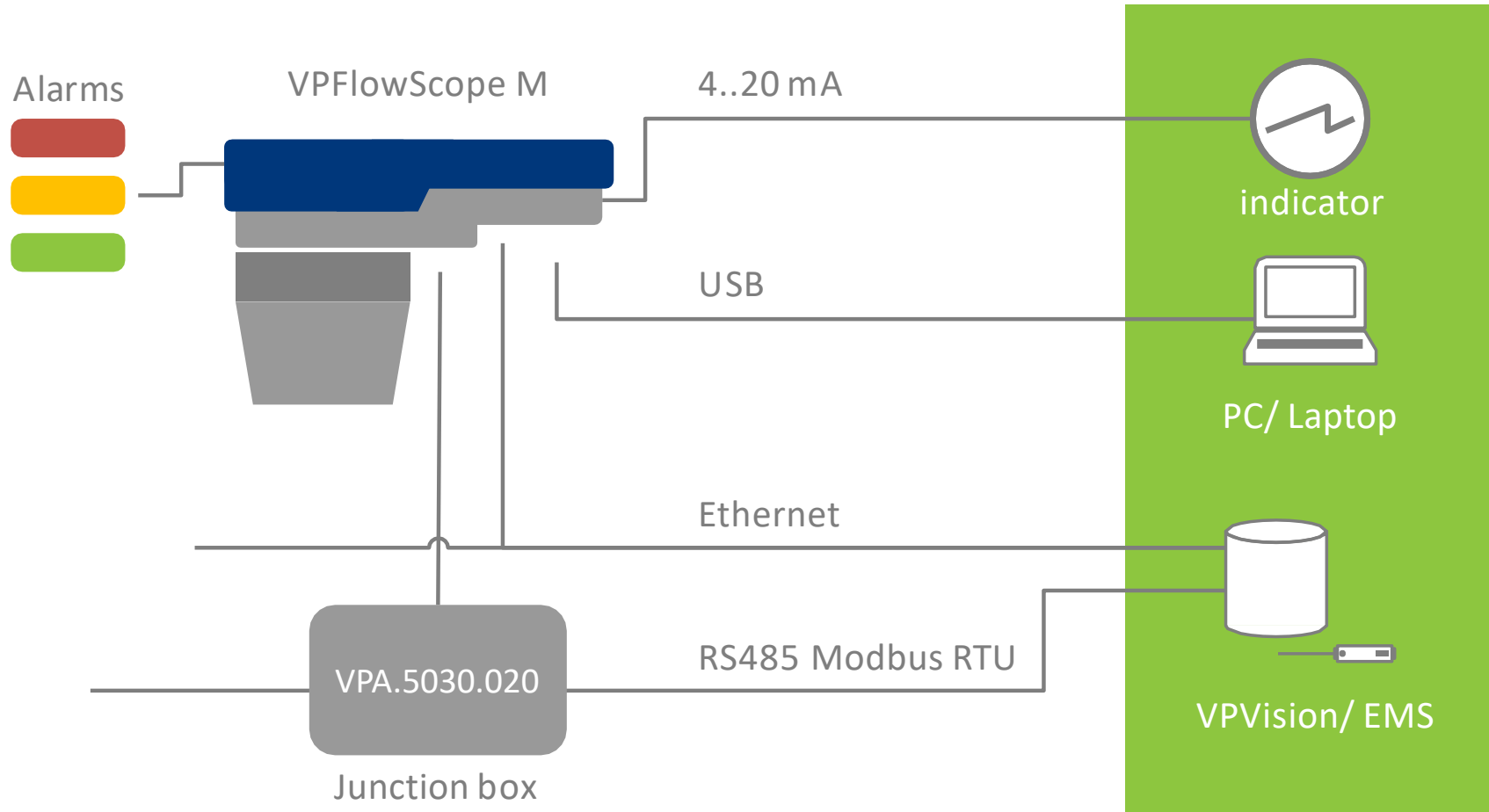
- Mistaken for consumption
- Wrong accounting
- Wrong compressor sizing

### Solution:

- Bi-directional flow meter

# How to capture the data

From data logging to real time monitoring



# How to capture the data

From data logging to real time monitoring

## Quick scan/ audits:

- Integrated display and data logger
- PC Software/ spreadsheet

## Permanent:

- “Old school”: 4 ... 20 mA/ pulse to DCS or BMS
- Advanced: Modbus RS485
- Industry 4.0: Ethernet or Wi-Fi



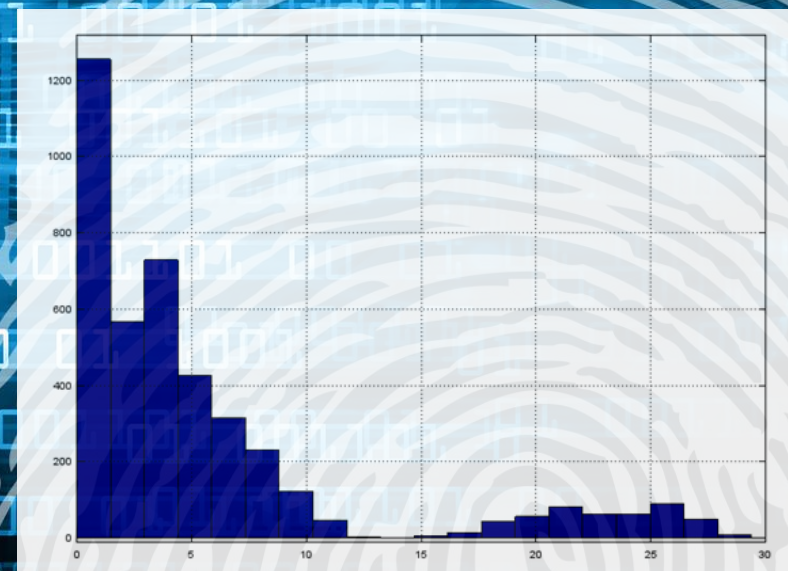
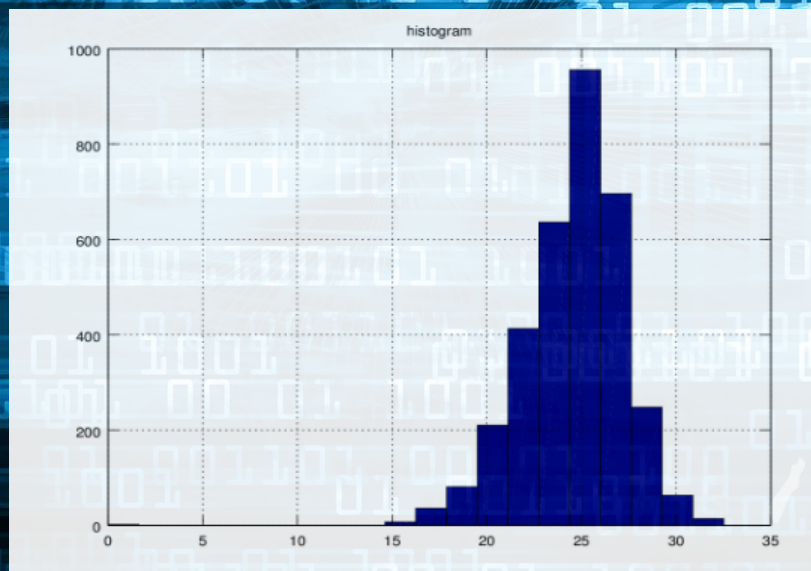


# What's your factory fingerprint?

Histograms: Another look at consumption data

Air compressors, production departments & pneumatic devices leave unique “fingerprints”

- Histogram is a powerful way to visualize
- Application: Compressor sizing, leak detection



# Permanent energy monitoring software

Provides real-time insight, alarms and reports

## Why Permanent monitoring ?

- Easy tracking of efficiency and savings potential
- Permanent monitoring = key to leakage management
- Motivational tool with real-time dashboards
- Tailor KPI's towards needs and interests
- ISO 50001 compliance (automated reports)



# Tips & conclusions

- Define your goal, then decide on equipment
- Location of flow meter is very important
- Analyze and visualize data: KPIs, graphs and alarms  
→ tailor it to specific needs
- Histogram: "fingerprint" of factory or proces

**Try online histogram software yourself:**

<http://www.shodor.org/interactivate/activities/Histogram/>

<https://plot.ly/create/histogram/>



# Thank you!

Pascal van Putten, CEO

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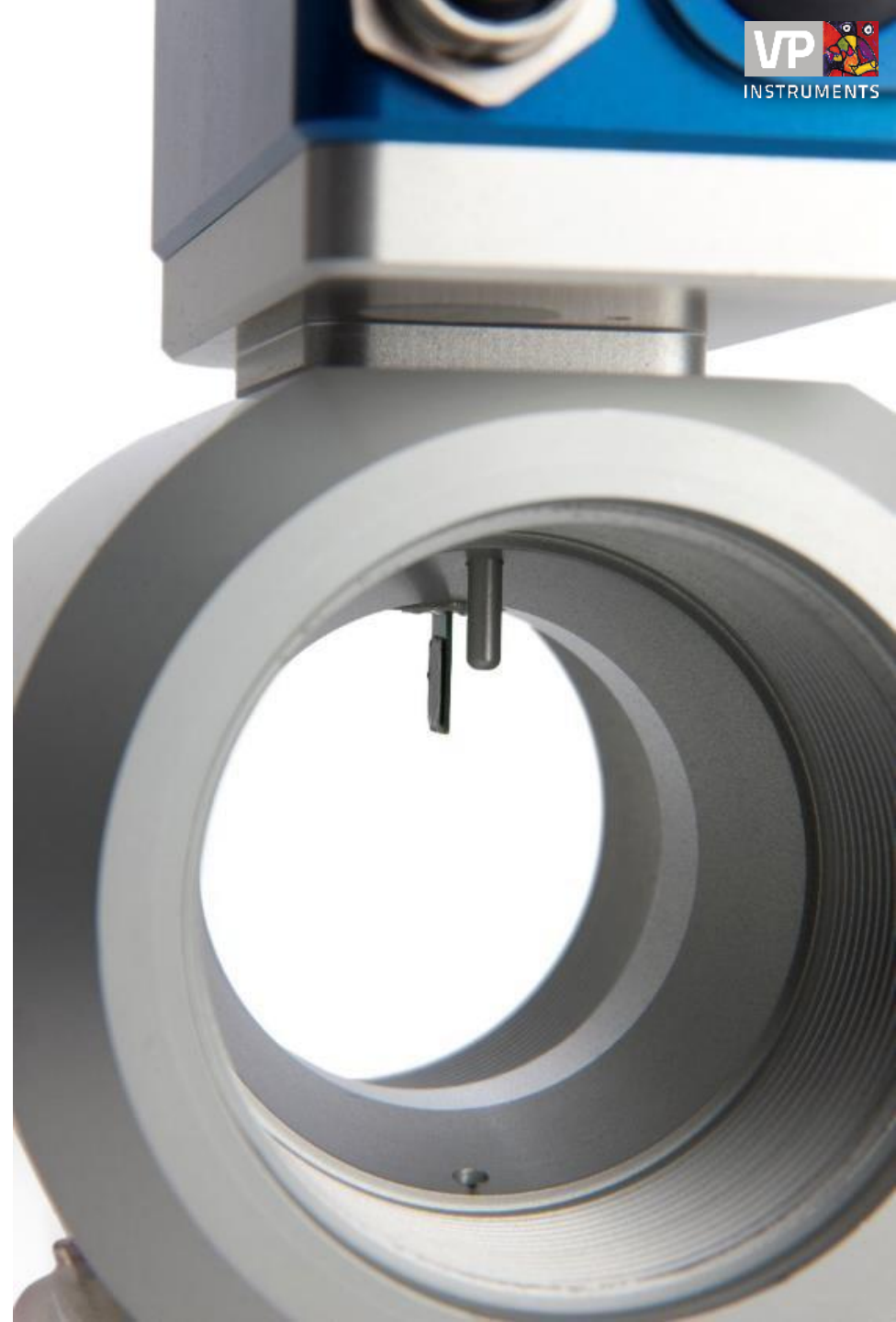
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## When to Install a VSD Air Compressor

### Q&A

Please submit any questions through the Question Window on your GoToWebinar interface, directing them to Compressed Air Best Practices. 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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