

Comparison of 4.16kV air-cooled TMdrive-MVe2 (MVE2) Active Front End VFD to Diode based VFDs									
Inputs		Case: TMdrive-MVe2 (corrected to 1.0pf)		Case: Diode based VFD (uncorrected 0.95pf)					
Key	User Inputs								
	Calculated Value								
	Constants								
Start Here									
TECHNICAL INPUTS									
Motor Inputs									
Motor Power	1200 hp								
Motor Power Factor	0.88 pu								
Motor Efficiency	95.0 %								
Motor Voltage	4160 V								
Inputs valid & within range	Yes								
Motor kW Load	942 kW								
Motor kVA Load	1071 kVA								
Motor kVAR Load	509 kVAR								
Motor Current Load	149 Amps								
TMdrive-MVe2 inputs									
VFD Voltage	4160 V								
VFD Power Factor	1 pu								
VFD system efficiency	96.50 %								
VFD power conv. + Aux loss	3.50 %								
VFD Input Filter loss	0.00 %								
VFD Output Filter loss	0.00 %								
VFD Frame size	300								
VFD kVA Rating	1380 kVA								
VFD Ampacity Limit	191 Amps								
Comparison VFD Inputs									
VFD Power Factor	0.85 pu								
Supply R-Power with output frame size	755 kW								
Absorb R-Power with output frame size	552 kVAR								
Case: TMdrive-MVe2 (corrected to 1.0pf)									
Summary (when VFD used for motoring)									
Total Cost of ownership (PV)	= \$ 2,070,038								
Additional Value due MVE2 AFE	= \$ 32,395								
Time horizon of installation	= 12 years								
Diagram:									
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input)									
Utility Power draw	976 kW								
Utility kVA draw	976 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	0 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	136 Amps								
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input)									
Utility Power draw	982 kW								
Utility kVA draw	1033 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	323 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	143 Amps								
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input with caps in service)									
Utility Power draw	982 kW								
Utility kVA draw	982 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	0 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	136 Amps								
Cap required to correct to 1.0pf with Diode VFD									
kVAR requirement	323 kVAR								
Case: Diode based VFD (uncorrected 0.95pf)									
Summary (when VFD used for motoring)									
Total Cost of ownership (PV)	= \$ 2,100,147								
Additional Value	= \$ -								
Time horizon of installation	= 12 years								
Diagram:									
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input)									
Utility Power draw	982 kW								
Utility kVA draw	1033 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	323 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	143 Amps								
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input with caps in service)									
Utility Power draw	982 kW								
Utility kVA draw	982 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	0 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	136 Amps								
Cap required to correct to 1.0pf with Diode VFD									
kVAR requirement	323 kVAR								
Case: Diode VFD w/caps (corrects to 1.0pf)									
Summary (when VFD used for motoring)									
Total Cost of ownership (PV)	= \$ 2,102,826								
Additional Value	= \$ -								
Time horizon of installation	= 12 years								
Diagram:									
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									
Utility Metering (VFD Input)									
Utility Power draw	982 kW								
Utility kVA draw	982 kVA								
Utility kVAR draw	0 kVAR								
Utility Current draw	136 Amps								
Step Value Unit									
Scenario #1: VFD used for continuous motor control									