

LINE REGEN



COMBIVERT

R4

KEBCO
POWER TRANSMISSION

Line regen instead of resistive braking

- When motors are dynamically decelerated or when the load on the motor causes the motor to act as a generator, the energy produced can be utilized by other loads on the machine and in the factory. Using a line regen device to return this energy and make it available for other uses results in a smart, efficient, and economical design. Typically the additional cost of the regen system can be paid for by money saved in energy consumption.

Performance characteristics

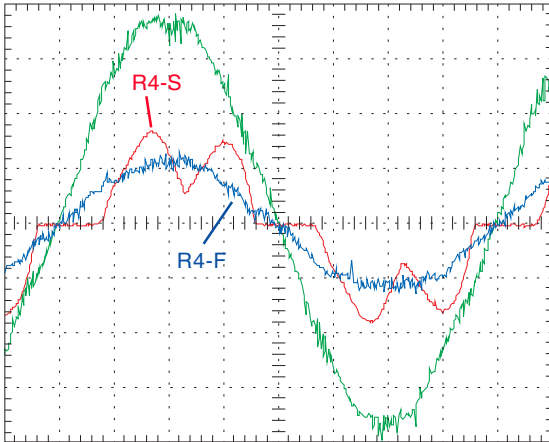


Figure 1: motor operation

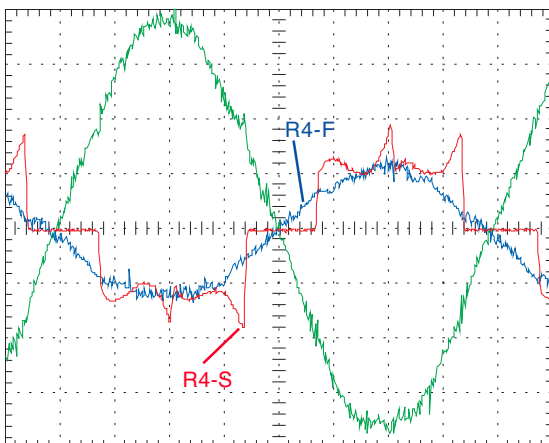


Figure 2: generator operation

The KEBCO R4 regen system not only returns generated energy to the line but also can act as a rectifier supplying energy to inverters with DC inputs. There are two versions available which differ in the harmonic content and distortion of the current waveform.

• KEB COMBIVERT **R4-S**

Block-shaped regen current which is similar in harmonic content to the current flowing into a standard diode bridge rectifier on an inverter: Highest efficiency, $PF = 1$ and $DPF < 1$, and lowest cost.

• KEB COMBIVERT **R4-F**

Sine wave current waveforms during both motor mode and generator mode. Harmonics are in compliance with the requirements of EN 61000-3-2. Evaluation against IEEE - 519 pending: Lower efficiency, $PF = 1$ and $DPF = 1$, and higher cost

Applications

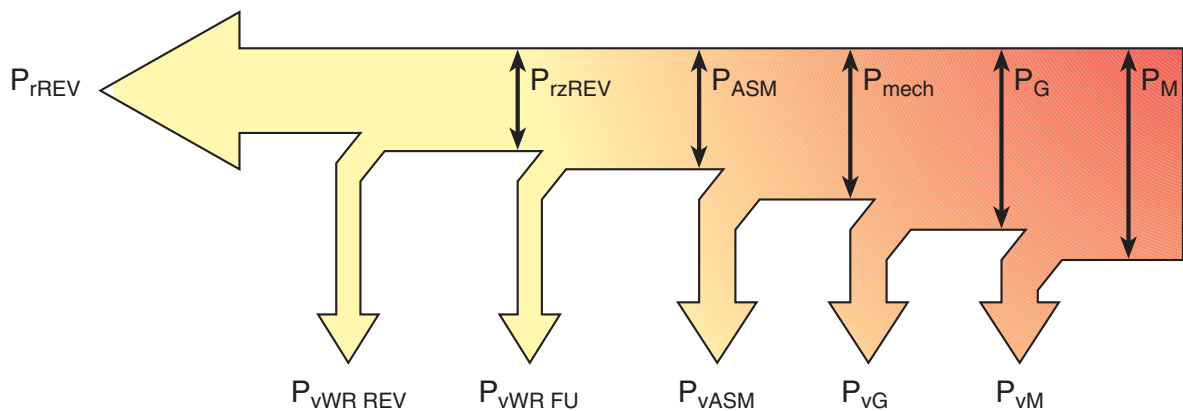
- Elevators
- Storage/retrieval units
- Transporting equipment
- Web handling
- Escalators
- Punch presses
- Weaving machines
- Eccentric drives
- Wind Generators
- Multi axis servos
- Centrifuges and separators
- Hoists and Cranes
- Gantry Cranes (horizontal drive)



User benefits

- Energy savings - generated energy can be used by other loads in the machine
- Very low heat loss compared to resistive braking - reduces the size of the control cabinet
- Compact design with small dimensions
- Less weight for moving systems
- Stable inverter-DC Bus voltage leads to longer capacitor life; especially for excentric loads
- Can be linked to a variety of serial networks for total process control:
InterBus, Profibus, CAN, LON, KEB DIN 66019
- CE interference suppression to EN 55011, EN 61800-3/Limit A
- Full 4 Quadrant operation of the inverter / motor system
- Large range of system voltages 180...260 VAC or 300... 500 VAC; 50 Hz or 60 Hz
- Easy installation, little adjustment required
- Watchdog function for braking operation - notifies host control of loss of supply voltage
- R4-F provides $PF \approx 1$ and displacement $PF \approx 1$

Block diagram and energy flow calculation



- P_M = machine power
- P_{vM} = machine losses
- P_{vG} = gearbox losses
- P_{vASM} = losses of three-phase induction motor
- P_{vWRFU} = inverter losses frequency inverter
- P_{vWRREV} = inverter losses regen module
- P_{rREV} = regen power
- P_{mech} = mechanical power

$$P_{rREV} = P_M - P_{vM} - P_{vG} - P_{vASM} - P_{vWRFU} - P_{vWRREV}$$

Dimensioning example

As a hoist lowers its load, energy is generated. This energy can be cost effectively returned to the line through the KEBCO R4-S regen system.

Mechanical efficiency:	$\eta_{vM} = 95\%$
gearbox efficiency:	$\eta_{vG} = 94\%$
Motor efficiency:	$\eta_{vASM} = 92\%$
Inverter efficiency:	$\eta_{vWRFU} = 99\%$
KEBCO R4-S efficiency:	$\eta_{vWRREV} = 98\%$
Total efficiency:	$\eta_T = 80\%$

Required hoist lowering power $P_H = 42 \text{ kW}$

Required regenerative power
 $P_{rR} = P_H \times \eta_T^2 = 42 \times 0.8^2 = 26.9 \text{ kW}$

Selected regen module: 18.R4.S0G-3401
 31 kVA, 27 kW
 45 A - Continuous
 65 A - Peak
 Commutation reactor: 00.90.293-1341
 EMI filter (if required): 22.R4.T60-1019

Technical Data

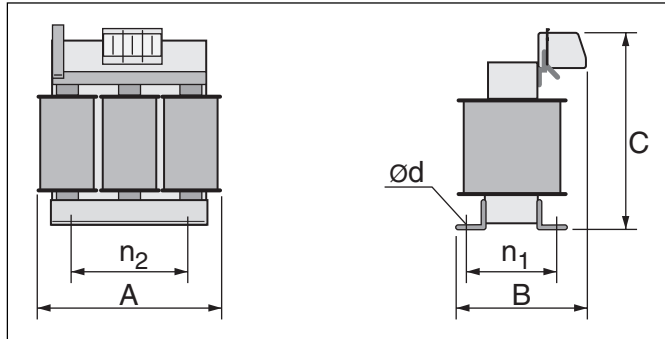
Control Type		R4-S 230V		R4-S 460V			R4-F 460V	
Supply voltage	VAC Hz	180...250 3 phase 40...60 +/-5%		305...500 3 phase 40...60 +/-5%			305...500 3 phase 40...60 +/-5%	
Rated regen power	kW	5.5	11	11	22	70	23kVA	62kVA
Peak regen power (85 sec. Max. @ 70% duty cycle)	kW	8	19.5	16.5	39	100	37kVA	93kVA
Rated regen current	A	19	36	19	36	120	33	90
Peak regen current (85 sec. Max. @ 70% duty cycle)	A	27	65	27	65	173	49	135
DC load current	A	29	40	29	40	150	-	-
Peak DC load current (85 sec. Max. @ 70% duty cycle)	A	49	65	49	65	170	-	-
Power factor		0.86		0.86			1	
Housing size		G	G	G	G	R	G	R
Regen unit model number		12R4S	15R4S	14R4S	18R4S	22R4S	16R4F	21R4F
Use commutation choke		1	2	1	2	3	4	5
Use EMI filter ¹⁾		A	B	A	B	C	D	E
Environment		chassis / IP 20 -10 ... 45°C -25 ... 70°C 98% (non condensing)						
Housing design / protection class								
Operation temperature								
Storage temp								
Humidity								
Digital input voltage range		13 ... 30 VDC						
Internal supply voltage		+18 VDC (300mA) Short circuit proof						
Control relay contact		250VAC or 30VDC @ 1A						

1) For parallel connection consult KEBCO for sizing EMI filter

Housing Size	H x W x D (inches)
G	13.4 x 6.7 x 10.0
R	20.5 x 13.5 x 14.2

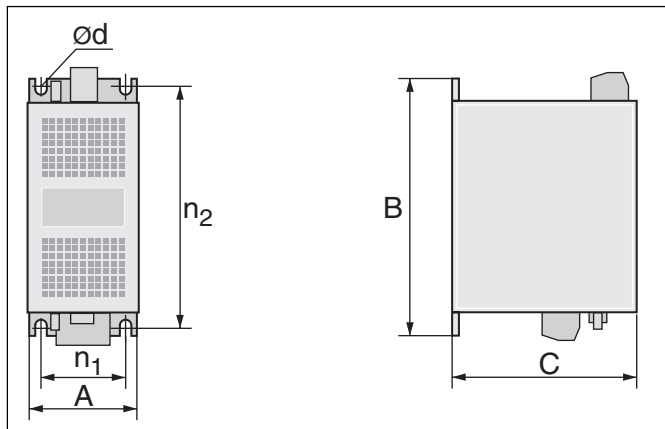


Dimensions commutation reactor



Part number	A	B	C	n ₁	n ₂	Ø d
1 00.90.292 -1449	6.7	3.3	5.9	2.0	4.4	0.2
2 00.90.293 -1341	9.1	5.9	9.1	4.8	7.1	0.3
3 00.90.296 - 4559	13.9	8.7	5.7	5.7	12.9	0.3
4 16.DR.R08-2250	on request					
5 21.DR.R08-8540	on request					

Dimensions radio interference suppression filter



Part number	A	B	C	n ₁	n ₂	Ø d
A 14.R4.T60-1019	3.1	13.4	7.9	2.0	12.6	0.3
D 16.E4.T60-1001*	7.1	16.3	2.2	5.9	15.7	0.3
B 18.R4.T60-1019	4.7	13.4	9.1	3.9	12.6	0.3
E 19.E4.T60-1001*	11.8	17.5	2.6	9.8	16.5	0.3
21.R4.T60-1019	5.6	18.1	9.2	3.9	17.7	0.3
C 22.R4.T60-1019	on request					
25.R4.T60-1019	on request					

All dimension in inches

* filter mounts under R4 unit - no additional panel space required

Accessories



PC programming of parameters PC oscilloscope as universal measuring instrument

Display and operator modules

Interface Operator 00.F4.010-1009

Digital Operator 00.F4.010-2009

Fieldbus interface modules

LWL-Operator

Fiber optic operator

00.F4.010-A009

CAN-Operator
00.F4.010-5009

InterBus Loop-Operator
00.F4.010-8009
external

InterBus remote bus terminal 00.B0.0BK-K001



LON-Operator
00.F4.010-4009

BUS-Operator
00.F4.010-7009

PROFIBUS-Operator
00.F4.010-6018

Connection / wiring schemes

Figure 1

There are two primary connection schemes depending on the construction of the inverter. If the DC bus connection of the inverter is after the charging circuit within the unit, as in the F4 inverters with **(PA+)** terminals, the R4 can be connection as shown in figure 1.

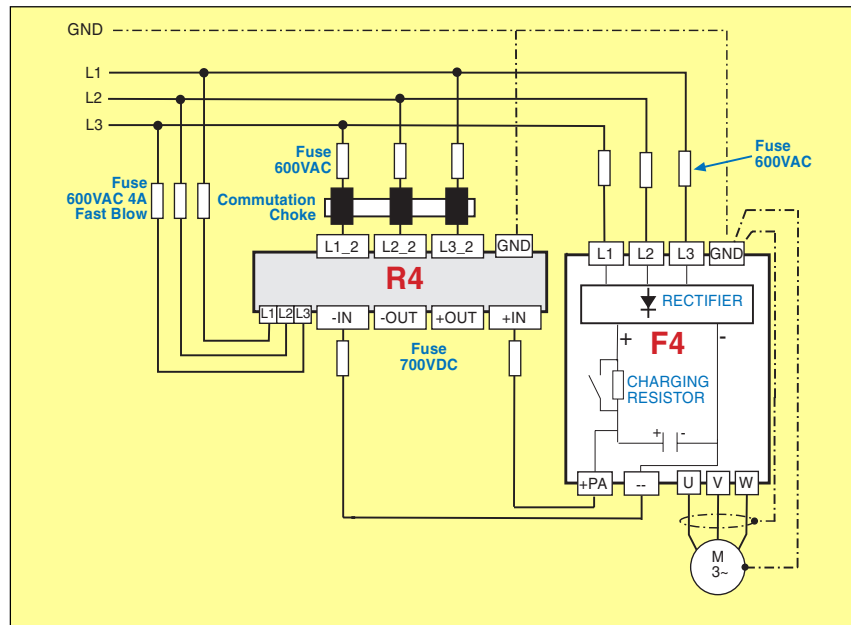
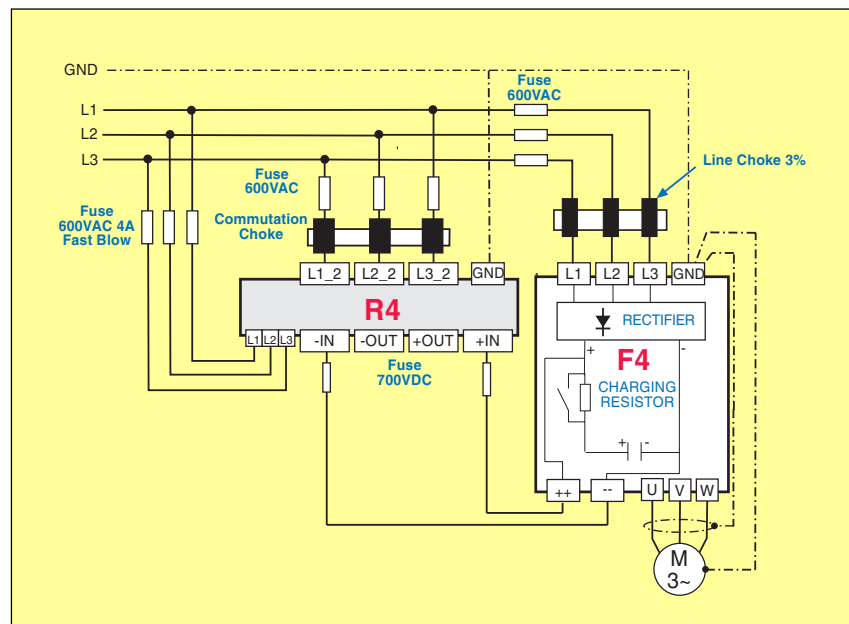


Figure 2

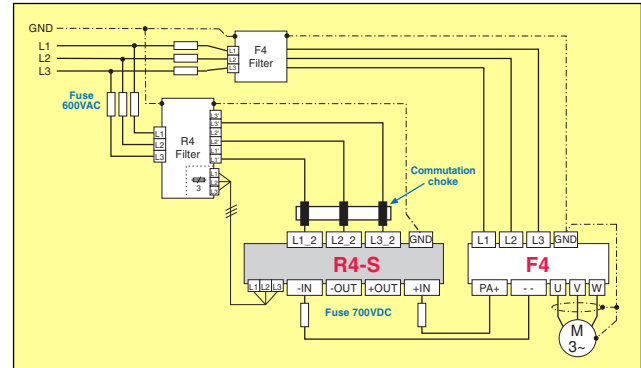
If the DC bus connection of the inverter is before the charging circuit as in F4 inverters with **(++)** terminals, the R4 must be connected as shown in figure 2. In this configuration it is necessary to install the inverter with a line choke to minimize the charging current when the system is first turned on.



Connection / wiring schemes

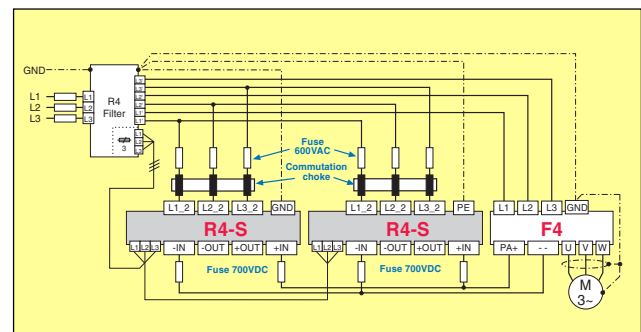
This scheme shows the connection with KEBCO EMI filters. When the inverter load is greater than that of the R4 two separate filters must be used as shown in Figure 3. When the load of the inverter is less than or equal to that of the R4 the R4 filter can be used for both the R4 and the inverter.

Figure 3



In some cases it may be necessary to regen more power than one unit can safely handle. As a result units can be put in parallel to increase the available regen power handling capacity. This connection is shown in figure 4 with one R4 EMI filter for the entire system.

Figure 4



The R4 can also serve as a power supply for DC input inverters. The R4 unit will rectify incoming AC and provide it to the inverters and will regen to the line any energy coming from the inverters. Figure 5 gives an example of this with one R4 unit and two F4 inverters. This is the common connection for the R4F which provides sinusoidal line currents.

Figure 5

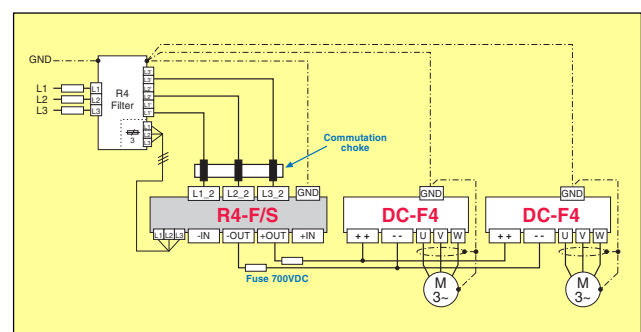
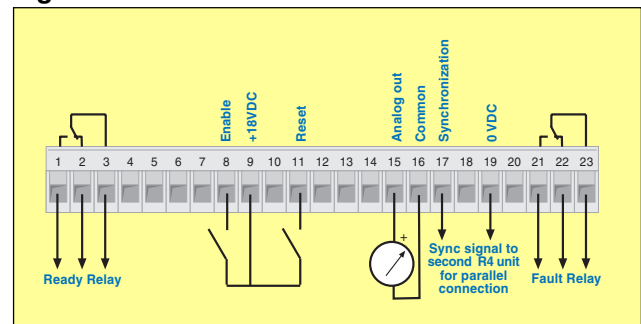


Figure 6 gives an example of the control wiring diagram of the R4. An enable signal is all that is required for minimum connection. A fault reset terminal, fault relay, ready relay, and analog output are provided as well. Finally a synchronization signal must be connected to parallel R4 units.

Figure 6



people in motion



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