



## **AUTOTRANSFORMER- MOTORSTARTER FOR MEDIUM VOLTAGE APPLICATIONS**

- › lowest possible start current
- › no harmonics
- › all-in-one solution
- › including consultation and calculation



## AUCOM – RIGHT FROM THE START

AuCom Electronics is a specialist in the design and manufacture of motor starters, motor control centres and medium voltage switchgear.

Since 1978 AuCom has worked closely with industry to optimise the performance of motors, machines and the electrical supplies that power them and has grown to become a global business in a highly competitive market.

Throughout AuCom's history, AuCom has always been dedicated to innovation and research. Through a mix of agility and hard work AuCom keeps at the forefront of industrial start technology. We are known for our flexibility and engineering skill, and are recognised as the world's leading specialist in motor starters.

Our worldwide network of offices ensure we can provide the very highest level of service and support to our clients across the globe and we are dedicated to meeting the highest quality standards. Our experienced team of motor control specialists have a comprehensive understanding of your clients' drive system. Using our extensive knowledge and industry experience we'll help you to design the ideal motor start solution for any situation. We're committed to delivering the best possible experience for our clients, from providing expert commissioning staff to assist with your commissioning process, to product support to ensure that your system runs smoothly for years to come.

### The Starter

Our starters reduce the start current of the electrical motors and therewith the voltage drop during acceleration of the motor.

Which motors can be accelerated by our starters?

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Types             | all squirrel cage motors<br>(asynchronous and synchronous) |
| operation voltage | from 1 to 15 kV  |
| power             | up to 20 MV  |

For which applications can you use our starters?

In principle, our starters can be used for all kinds of driven machines. To reach a significant start current reduction, the torque requirement of the machine (counter torque) should be clearly lower than the acceleration torque of the motor.



## Applications

We have named the most common industrial sectors and applications which regularly need our starter. Naturally, the starter can be also implemented in any other sector or application.



Water / Waste Water  
Pumps / Compressors



Wood / Paper  
Hackers / Refiners



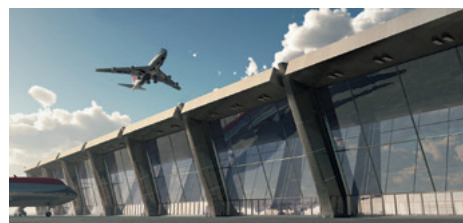
Electrical Industry  
Rotating Converters



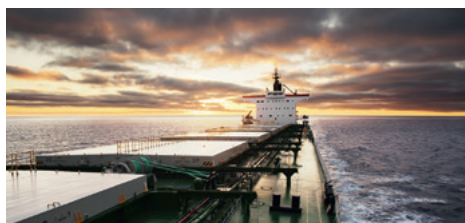
Chemical / Petrochemical Industry  
Extruders / Pumps



Cement / Stone  
Fans / Mills



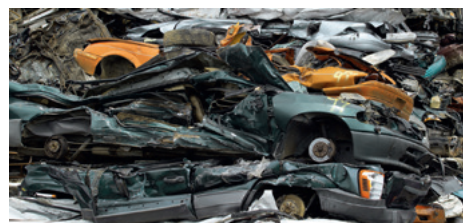
Building  
Compressors / Fans



Marine (onshore / offshore)  
Bow Thrusters / Pumps



Manufacturing Industry  
Compressors / Pumps



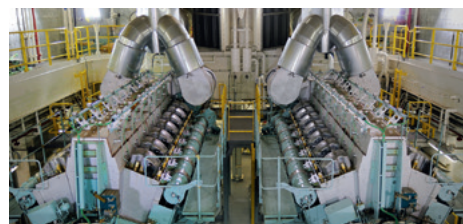
Recycling  
Shredders



Mining  
Fans



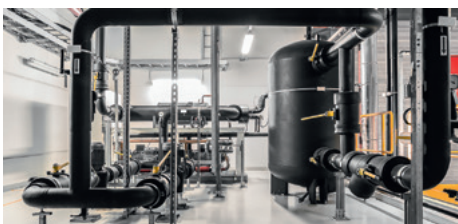
Steel Mill  
Pumps / Compressors



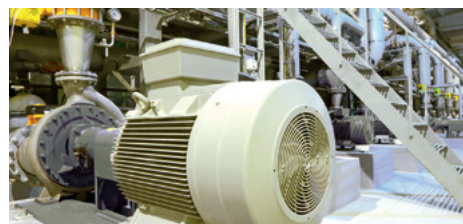
Isolated Networks  
Compressors / Pumps



Air Separation  
Compressors



Refrigeration  
Chillers



Others  
Various Machines

## Technical data

ambient temperature  
installation  
marine classification

standard 40 °C (up to 55 °C possible)  
indoor  
yes (individual inspections)

### Acceleration Data

start time  
cooling time between 2 starts  
number of consecutive starts from cold

unlimited  
standard 30 minutes (up to 10-60 minutes possible)  
standard 2 (up to 3 possible)

### Electrical Data

rated voltage  
short circuit current  
altitude

up to 17,5 kV  
up to 40 kA – 1 sec  
standard < 1.000 m (up to 2.900 m possible) over NHN

### Autotransformer

description  
  
cooling  
number of tapings  
insulation class  
connection class  
winding material  
temperature supervision  
make

dry-type, vacuum pressure impregnated with lifting lugs  
and overvoltage arresters in the star point  
AN (air natural convection)  
standard 3 (up to 5 possible)  
H  
Ya0  
copper  
2 PT 100 elements  
Start>Ing

### Type Tested

IEC 62271-200

AuCom L-Series Panels are fully type  
tested according IEC 62271-200

### Switching Devices

by-pass  
  
star point  
remark

vacuum contactor, contactor with HH fuses  
or vacuum circuit breaker  
vacuum contactor or vacuum circuit breaker  
the mains switching device with the motor protection  
relay is located in the MV distribution and is no  
constituent of the starter

### Cabinet

description  
  
protection class

powder coated steel cabinet with lifting lugs,  
suitable for fork lift transportation  
standard IP 3X ( up to IP 43 possible)

### Control

functions | supervisions

start current | start time | cooling time  
number of consecutive starts  
achievement of cold condition  
start release | switching sequence  
switch position control for 2 switching devices in the starter  
and one switching device (mains) outside the starter  
autotransformer temperature  
standard 230 V AC (others are possible),  
to be provided at site

control voltage

## Start procedure

The main components of the motor starter are: autotransformer T, by-pass switch B and star-point switch S. The mains switch N is located in the MV distribution.

### Before the start

N is open. The motor is standing still.

### The start

B open, S closed, N closed.

The motor is started with reduced voltage.

### Transformation provides a lower start current

Compared to other starting methods (electronic soft starter, starting reactor etc.) the mains current is lower than the motor current during the starting process. This results in a lower voltage drop respectively a higher motor torque.

### Switch over

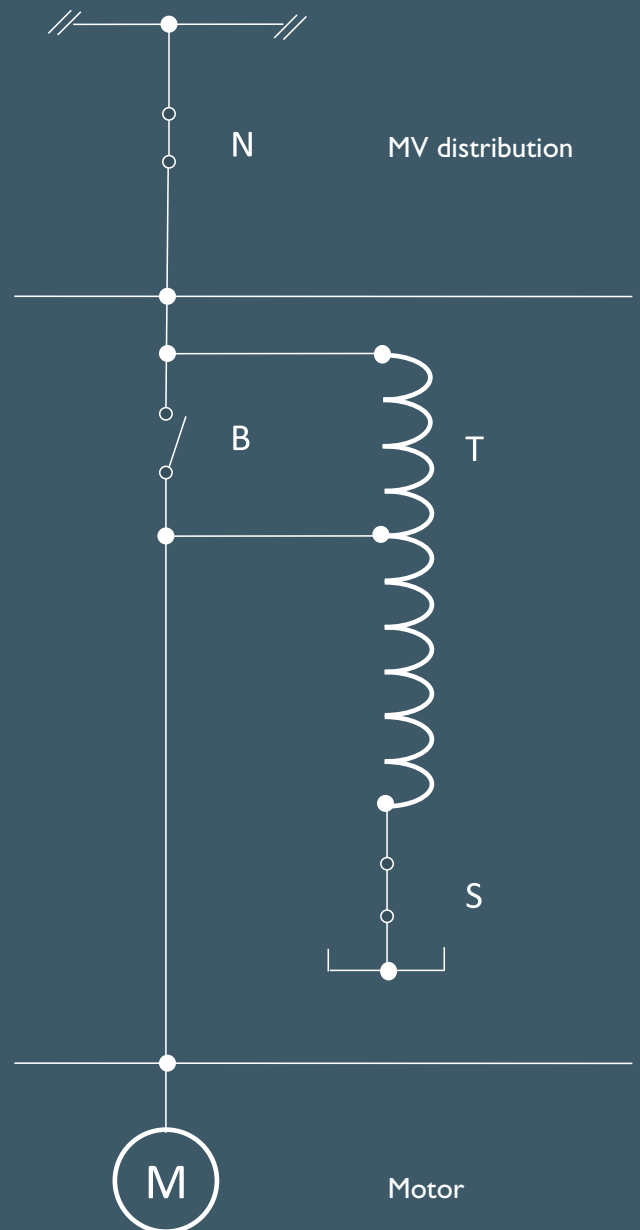
N remains closed. S will be opened. Immediately after B will be closed. During the switching over (S already opened, B not yet closed) the autotransformer works as a reactor. This results in a continuous voltage supply of the motor.

### Operation

B closed, S open, N closed.

### Stop

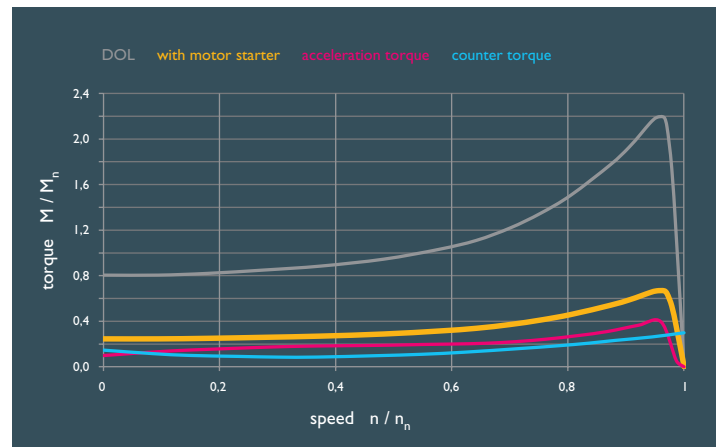
N will be opened. The motor stops.



## Start calculation

AuCom will prepare a start calculation for each starter even in the offer stage. Below you can find a typical example for a start calculation.

|                                 |       |                     |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| motor rated power               | $P_n$ | 2.000 kW            |
| rated voltage                   | $U_n$ | 6.000 V             |
| motor rated current             | $I_n$ | 250 A               |
| motor start current DOL         | $I_a$ | $5 \times I_n$      |
| motor rated speed (synchronous) | $n_n$ | 1.500 upm           |
| moments of inertia              |       |                     |
| motor                           | $J_M$ | 80 kgm <sup>2</sup> |
| driven machine                  | $J_L$ | 50 kgm <sup>2</sup> |
| start voltage                   | $U_s$ | $0,61 \times U_n$   |
| start time                      | $t_s$ | 9 s                 |



## Torque

The starter starts the motor with reduced voltage, 61 % of the rated voltage in this example ( $U_s/U_n = 0,61$ ). The torque speed curve of the motor will be reduced by the factor

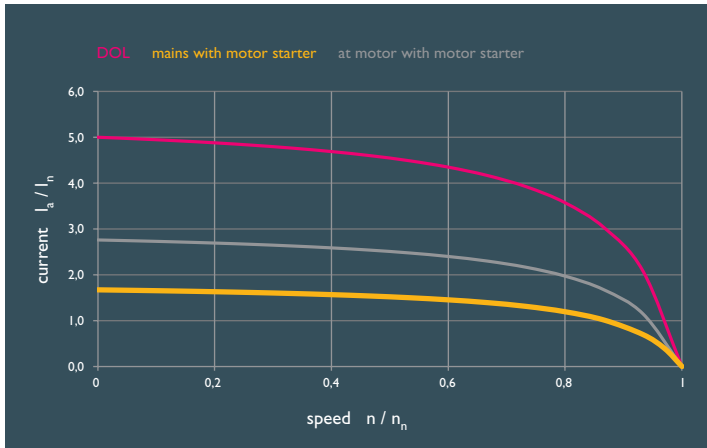
$$M_s/M_{DOL} = (U_s/U_n \times F)^2$$

$M_s/M_{DOL} = (0,61 \times 0,91)^2 = 0,31$  (F is a factor dependent on the motor). The torque of the motor must always be higher than the counter torque. The start voltage  $U_s/U_n$  has been determined accordingly. The difference between the reduced motor torque  $M_s$  and the counter torque is the acceleration torque  $M_a$ .

## Start time

The start time  $t_s$  is calculated from the acceleration torque  $M_a$  and the total moment of inertia

$$J = J_M + J_L = 80 + 50 \text{ kgm}^2 = 130 \text{ kgm}^2.$$



## Start Current

The motor current is

$$I_{Mot} = U_s / U_n \times I_{DOL} \times F = 0,61 \times 5 \times 0,91 = 2,8 \times I_n$$

A transformer has the same power at primary and secondary, which leads to the fact that the products of current and voltage are the same.

$$U_n \times I_s = U_s / U_n \times I_{Mot} \Rightarrow I_s = U_s / U_n \times I_{Mot} / U_n$$

$$I_s = 0,61 \times 2,8 = 1,7 \times I_n$$

The mains start current is therefore much lower than the motor start current.

For other start methods (electronic soft starter, starting reactor etc.) the following is valid: The mains current equals the motor current:

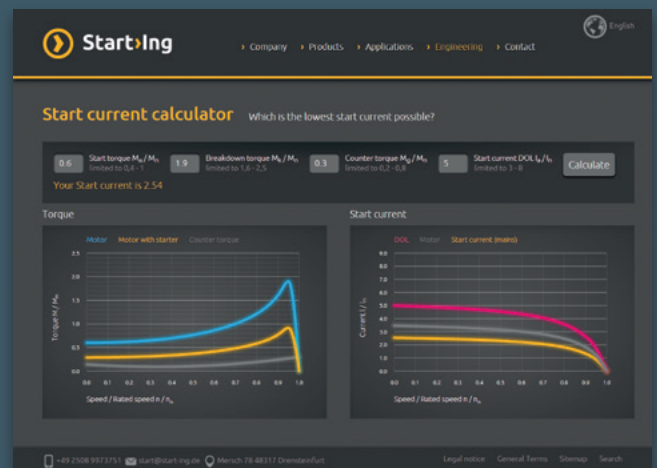
$$I_s = I_{Mot} = 2,8 \times I_n$$

## Voltage drop calculation

If we know the configuration and the technical data of your feeding MV grid, we will prepare a network analysis which shows as a result the voltage drop during the start.

## Interactive start current calculator

Have a look at the start current calculator on [www.start-ing.de](http://www.start-ing.de) and you will get a first impression of the greatest possible start current reduction.







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