## -- OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL DATA (cont.) --

## III. REGULATION.

## A. Starting Unloading

Solenoid controlled air operated blowdown valves mounted in the interstage and discharge piping.

### B. Capacity Reduction

The Variable Volume Clearance Pocket is used to keep total BHP at 4000 or less when discharge pressure is increased.

See attached curve.

## IV. ELECTRIC MOTOR DRIVER:

| Make & Type C.G.E. Eng.                        | Type Br | ushless    | Synchronous Comp | . Mctor |
|--|---------|------------|------------------|---------|
| BHP4000  |         |            |                  |         |
| Phase 3 Frequency_                             | 60      | Po         | ower Factor      | 1.0     |
| Deg. C. Rise 70                                | Serv    | ice Factor |                  | 1.0     |
|  | ۸.      |            |                  |         |
| Special Features Enclosure                     | - open  | quarded    | self ventilated  | items   |
| supplied and mounted by                        |         |            |                  |         |
| 1- 3 phase surge capacidifferential protection | tor: 3- | current    | transformers for |         |
| Gear Reducer Make & Model                      |         |            |                  |         |
| High Speed Coup                                |         |            |                  |         |
| Low Speed Coupling                             |         |            |                  |         |
|  |         | 2          |                  |         |

PGEI 3722

## INSTRUCTIONS

## BRUSHLESS SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

TS-22-4000HP-4000V-1.0PF-327RPM-60Hz-3PH

Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co. For Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. (Battrum Combustion Recovery)

Reqn. 9280-660-100 Model #114512 Serial #931735-6



# CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Α.

## MOTOR SPECIFICATION

TYPE :

TS

MODEL :

114512

SERIAL #:

931735 & 931736

HP:

4000

KVA:

3120

VOLTS:

4000

F.L. AMPS:

450

P.F. :

1.0

SPEED:

327 RPM

FREQUENCY:

60 Hz

SUPPLY:

3 PH

EXCITATION VOLTS (NOM): 125

EXCITATION AMPS:

240

TEMP RISE: - Stator

Rotor

80°C RES

80°C RTD

APPLICATION:

Reciprocating Compressor Drive

ENCLOSURE:

Open

STARTING TORQUE (NOM):

70% FLT at full voltage

PULL IN TORQUE (NOM): 50% FLT at full voltage

PULL OUT TORQUE (NOM): 150% FLT

STARTING METHOD:

Autotransformer

B.

#### EXCITER SPECIFICATION

TYPE:

AF - brushless exciter

MODEL:

106673

SERIAL # :

931737 & 931738

KW :

33

SPEED:

327 RPM

EXCITATION VOLTS (NOM):

125

EXCITATION AMPS:

6.0

TEMP RISE:

60° RES

DRIVE:

Direct - shaft mounted

ENCLOSURE:

Open - screen protected

C.



BRUSHLESS SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR CONTROL DATA SHEET

| DRUSHLESS STRUMBUUS MUTUR CUMTRUL DATA SHEET  |
|---|
| CUSTOMER CIR/Mobil Requisition 9280-660-100 MOTOR Eng. Notice. 114512 Serial No. Control Requ   |
| MOTOR Eng. NoticeSerial NoControl RequControl Requ  |
| EXCITER Eng. Notice 106673 Serial No. 931737-931738   |
| MC 22 1000 2120 207 1000 2  |
| Type 15 Poles 22 HP 4000 KVA 3120 RPM 32 ( Volts 4000 IPhases 3 Hz 60 PF 1.0 Amps 450 Temperature rise 80 °C  |
| Service Factor. 1.0 Driven Load Compressor  |
| EXCITER FIELD DATA  |
| Field amps at rated load  |
| Rated Excitation Volts  |
| Minimum Field amps+. 2.0Field volts (cold)29  |
| Overload field ampsField volts (hot)  |
|   |
| MOTOR ROTOR DATA  |
| ++Allowable stalled time at full voltage (secs.) zero speed   |
| 50% speed 5.0 75% speed 9.0 Pull-in speed 60  |
| Estimated starting time on  |
| ACCOUNTING OF THE STATE OF THE |
| MOTOR STATOR DATA   |
| Stator amps at rated load   |
| Starting current at full voltage *1 zero speed  |
| Compensator taps** 58 % 61 % 64 %   |
| Start on 61 Synchronize on 100 % Voltage  |
| Maximum full voltage armature current on first slip cycle at pull out with rated excitation   |
| Pull out torque 150   |
| OTHER DATA***   |
| xd 1.45 P.U. xd 0.36 P.U.   |
| NOTE: - System short circuit capacity assumed 110MVA  |
| Transformer 6750 KVA with 6.5% reactance.   |
| Average starting KVA 1.5 P.U. (See graph 352HA862 Rev.1) Starting sequence: auto transformer on for 5.5 sec., full voltage  |
| Starting sequence: auto transformer on for 5.5 sec., full voltage   |
| for 3.0 seconds, then actuate the synchronizing sequence.   |
| NOTES   |
| <ul> <li>Motor starting current is proportional to the voltage at motor terminals.</li> <li>For all synchronous motors rated 1000 HP or less, except those forming parts of MG sets the minimum field current will be taken as 90% of the ½ load excitation at rated P.F. For all other motors the minimum field current will be taken as 90% of no load excitation. The total rheostat resistance will be that required to obtain minimum field current.</li> <li>Hinimum value of stalled time is 1.5 sec.</li> </ul>   |
| ** Actual voltage at motor terminals, Standard outo transformer taps are 50%, 65%, 80%.  ** Actual voltage at motor terminals, Standard outo transformer taps are 50%, 65%, 80%.  ** Specify all terminal arrangements other than 3 loads. Special data for part winding or reactor starting and dynamic braking.   |

Prepared by ... GW Herzog/DS Hyndman

Date 26 August 1968

1271:71=4

CAPCONENTS INSIDE DASHED LINE ACTATE

SILICON THYRISTORS (SCA.) SILICON RECTIFIERS E. INDICATE

ZENER DIODES - By VC-1298

MORCATE

ARMATURE TERMINAL SES MOTOR FIELD TERMINALS. - Eye Es - EXCITER

MAY ALSO

ARMATORE

D.

#### ACCESSORIES

Stator Winding RTD's:-

Six 10 ohm copper resistance temperature detectors embedded in the stator winding, 2 per phase.

Surge Capacitor:-

One three pole capacitor to provide surge and voltage peak protection between phases. Supplied loose - Cat.# 473L801-2.

Lightning Arrestors:-

Three arrestors, one per phase to provide surge and voltage peak protection to ground - supplied loose. - Model 9L11LAB904.

Current Transformers: -

Three current transformers for differential protection - supplied loose.

Type JCBO rated 50/5 amps. Ref. A8949891.

Page 1

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These motors are "engine type" units supplied with the stator mounted on sole plates, a rotor less shaft and bearings, and an AC brushless exciter.

#### Stator

The stator is of conventional construction and contains a winding made up of "vacuum pressure impregnated" coils. The stator winding endheads are enclosed by fibre glass endshields which are split at the horizontal centre line and are gasketed against the stator "side plates". The stator leads are brought out of the bottom of the frame for customer's connections in the motor pit.

#### Rotor

The rotor consists of a fabricated spider, with bolted~on poles and a fully interconnected amortisseur winding. The rotor hub is split and has a machined keyway for attachment to customer's shaft. Two lengths of field cables are provided for connection to the AC brushless exciter.

#### Exciter Magnet Frame

The magnet frame consists of a solid circular frame to which the poles are bolted. The frame is foot mounted to a pipe support which sits astride the sole plates. Provision is made for shimming under the magnet frame feet and also between the pipe support and the sole plates.

#### Exciter Armature and Heat Sink Assembly

The exciter armature is spigotted and bolted to the compressor shaft. The heat sink, which carries the rectifier diodes, thyristors and zener diodes, is bolted to the armature and mounted between the armature and the rotor spider. There are two terminals for the field lead connections 08/17/2007 FRI 16:35 [TX/RX NO 6329] 2009

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#### INSTALLATION

#### Setting the Air Gaps

The air gap should be set such that all gaps are uniform. The air gap is the radial iron to iron distance from the circumferential centre of the pole face to the face of a tooth. The rotor should be rotated into different positions measuring the air gap at all points. All air gaps should be within plus or minus 10% of the average of all readings. When the stator frame is positioned such that the air gap is correct and the core is located correctly axially and radially with respect to the rotor, dowel the stator feet to the sole plates with the liquid dowel kit supplied.

The air gap of the exciter should be set in a similar manner to that of the motor. The air gap of the exciter may be adjusted by placing shims between the exciter pipe support and the frame feet. When the air gap has been set, dowel the exciter support to the sole plates with the liquid dowelling kit supplied.

#### Electrical Connections

Connect the incoming cable to the three line leads  $(T_1, T_2, T_3)$  via the differential current transformers, the surge capacitor and lightning arrestors which are mounted in the motor pit, and short the neutral cables  $(T_4, T_5, T_6)$  with the neutral bar supplied. Insulate all joints for 4000 volts.

After the exciter armature has been bolted to the shaft it is necessary to connect the DC output from the heat sink assembly to the field winding.

Connect the two rotor cables (A, B) to the two terminals located on the "compressor side" of the heat sink. Reversal of these cables will have

Page 3

no effect on the performance of the motor. The cables must be secured to the shaft by the cable clamp supplied. It will be necessary to drill and tap holes in the shaft at site, to locate the cable clamp.

If the heat sink assembly is supplied as a loose item, then it will be necessary to connect the three phase AC output from the exciter armature to the three terminals on the heat sink. Connect cables  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$  to their respective terminals on the heat sink. Check that the heat sink is correctly located on the armature steel supports such that the three armature cables line up with the terminals on the heat sink.

Connect and insulate the DC supply to the exciter magnet frame.

Page L

#### A.C. BRUSHLESS EXCITER

#### Description

The brushless exciter furnished with this motor is an A.C. generator of the stationary-field, rotating-armature type. Since the armature of the exciter and the field of the motor share a common shaft there is no need for collector rings or brushes to carry excitation current from the exciter to the motor field.

D.C. power for the field of the exciter is furnished from a 125V source. Since the output of the exciter is A.C., it is rectified to provide D.C. power necessary for motor field excitation. This is accomplished by mounting silicon rectifiers on an insulating support which is mounted on the exciter rotor. The output of the exciter is fed to the rectifiers, converted to D.C. power and carried to the motor field.

During the starting period, the motor field must be shorted to carry the induced field current, otherwise the rectifiers would be destroyed by the high field voltage. The shorting is accomplished by the use of silicon-controlled rectifiers (SCR) and zener diodes arranged as shown in Figure 1.

The rectifiers, silicon-controlled rectifiers and zener diodes are mounted on heat sinks, attached to, but insulated from the rotor. The rotation of these heat sinks in the air stream provides sufficient cooling for all the components under all normal values of field current.



