

## Line Current and KVA requirements for a DC Drive

The Application Note is pertinent to the Quantum III / Mentor II Family

To calculate the required KVA for a supply transformer for a DC drive, first the line current to the drive must be found:

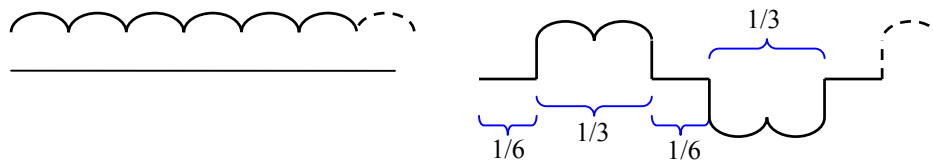
$$P_{\text{mech}} = P_{\text{Hp}} \bullet 746 \quad - \text{mechanical power in watts.}$$

$$P_{\text{elect}} = P_{\text{mech}} / (\text{Eff}_{\text{drive}} \bullet \text{Eff}_{\text{motor}}) \quad - \text{required electrical power.}$$

(Where  $\text{Eff}_{\text{drive}}$  and  $\text{Eff}_{\text{motor}}$  are the motor and drive efficiencies, .99 and .94 for example)

$$I_{\text{arm\_avg}} = P_{\text{elect}} / V_{\text{arm\_avg}} \quad - \text{the armature's average current.}$$

The armature current and then the line current, which is made up of sections of the armature current, looks like:



The line current is equivalent to the armature current flowing for **2/3** of the time. This means that the RMS line current is  $\sqrt{(2/3)} = .8165$  of the value of the armature's RMS current. The ripple in the armature current makes the RMS slightly larger than the average level. **For a typical DC motor, the RMS line current will then be about .84 perunit of the average armature current.** Then:

$$I_{\text{line\_rms}} = I_{\text{arm\_avg}} \bullet 0.84 \quad - \text{the line current.}$$

$$P_{\text{VA}} = I_{\text{line\_rms}} \bullet V_{\text{line\_rms}} \bullet \sqrt{3} \quad - \text{the VA of the source.}$$

All combined this becomes:

$$P_{VA} = (P_{Hp} \cdot V_{line\_rms} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 746 \cdot 0.84) / (Eff_{drive} \cdot Eff_{motor} \cdot V_{arm\_avg})$$

Per Hp and for a 480Vac line, 89% efficiency and an armature voltage of 500V this becomes:

$$P_{VA} = (1 \cdot 480 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 746 \cdot 0.84) / (0.89 \cdot 500) = 1171 \approx 1.2 \text{ KVA}$$

*- the KVA per horsepower*

### **Transformer sizing and K Factor rating:**

From the above calculation, **a reasonable guideline for sizing a transformer is 1.2 KVA per horsepower of motor load.** Because the harmonic currents cause even more heating in the transformer laminations and windings than the RMS calculation of line current,  $I_{Line}$ , would indicate, **a transformer harmonic K factor rating of at least 9 is recommended.**

**Questions ?? Ask the Author:**

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