

# 电动机能效标准国外概况

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## 三相感应电动机能效限定值标准 (MEPS)

- **10个国家和地区实施：**  
美国、加拿大、墨西哥、巴西、哥斯特黎加、中国、中国台湾、澳大利亚、新西兰、以色列
- **4个国家准备实施：**  
智利、泰国、越南、韩国

## 三相感应电动机效率等级 标准或协议

- 2个国家和地区实施：

欧盟、马来西亚

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## 美国电动机能效标准

- **EPACT标准 (NEMA MG1(2006) 12-11)**
- **NEMA Premium (NEMA MG1(2006) 12-12)**
- **IEEE 841-2001**

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## EPACT效率值与一般工业电动机效率平均值的比较

| 功率 (hp)       | 1    | 2    | 3    | 5    | 7.5  | 10   | 25   | 50   | 75   | 100  | 200  | 平均值   |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| EPACT效率(%)    | 82.5 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 89.95 |
| 一般工业电动机效率值(%) | 76.8 | 81.1 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 84.7 | 86.4 | 87.7 | 91.5 | 92.1 | 91.9 | 94.0 | 87.25 |
| 损耗下降值(%)      | 24.6 | 15.4 | 32.8 | 22.4 | 31.4 | 22.8 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 24.1 | 32.1 | 16.7 | 24.3  |

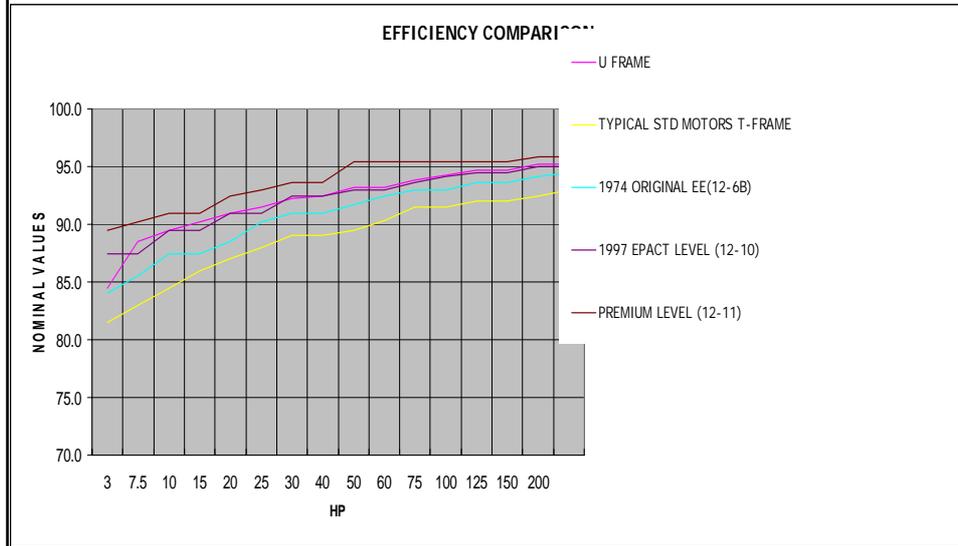
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## NEMA Premium与EPACT效率指标的比较

| 功率 (hp)          | 1    | 2    | 3    | 5    | 7.5  | 10   | 25   | 50   | 75   | 100  | 200  | 平均值   |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| NEMA Premium (%) | 85.5 | 86.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 91.27 |
| EPACT (%)        | 82.5 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 89.95 |
| 损耗下降值(%)         | 17.1 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 14.7 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 16.4 | 24.0 | 18.8  |

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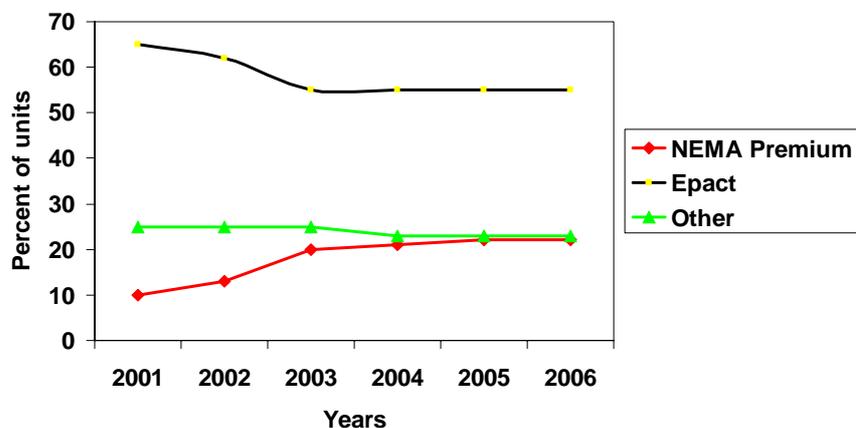
# 美国电动机效率比较



## NEMA Premium 50hz levels

| Horse Power | Pre-EPAct | EPAct92 | NEMA Premium 60 hz | NEMA Premium 50 hz | Three Star IEC Test Method |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.0         | 76.7      | 82.5    | 85.5               | 84                 | 83.8                       |
| 1.5         | 79.1      | 84.0    | 86.5               | 85.5               | 85.2                       |
| 2.0         | 80.8      | 84.0    | 86.5               | 85.5               | 86.2                       |
| 3.0         | 81.4      | 87.5    | 89.5               | 88.5               | 87.4                       |
| 5.0         | 83.3      | 87.5    | 89.5               | 88.5               | 89.1                       |
| 7.5         | 85.5      | 89.5    | 91.7               | 90.2               | 89.9                       |
| 10.0        | 85.7      | 89.5    | 91.7               | 91                 | 90.7                       |
| 15.0        | 86.6      | 91.0    | 92.4               | 92.4               | 91.6                       |
| 20.0        | 88.5      | 91.0    | 93.0               | 92.4               | 92.3                       |
| 25.0        | 89.3      | 92.4    | 93.6               | 93                 | 92.7                       |
| 30.0        | 89.6      | 92.4    | 93.6               | 93.6               | 93                         |
| 40.0        | 90.2      | 93.0    | 94.1               | 93.6               | 93.6                       |
| 50.0        | 91.3      | 93.0    | 94.5               | 94.1               | 93.9                       |
| 60.0        | 91.8      | 93.6    | 95.0               | 94.5               | 94.2                       |
| 75.0        | 91.7      | 94.1    | 95.4               | 94.5               | 94.5                       |
| 100.0       | 92.3      | 94.5    | 95.4               | 95                 | 94.9                       |
| 125.0       | 92.2      | 94.5    | 95.4               | 95                 | 95.1                       |
| 150.0       | 93.0      | 95.0    | 95.8               | 95.4               | 95.3                       |
| 200.0       | 93.5      | 95.0    | 96.2               | 95.4               | 95.7                       |

## Historic Efficiency Trend 2001- 2006



Market penetration after six years

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## 美国电动机效率下一步工作

- 在EPACT中增加7个品种。
- 1~200hp一般用途电机，效率提高到**NEMA Premium**。
- 在EPACT中增加201~500hp，效率按**MG1 (2006) 12-11**。
- 对终端用户提供税收优惠。
- 采用立法的方式。
- 法令批准后过渡期为**36**个月。

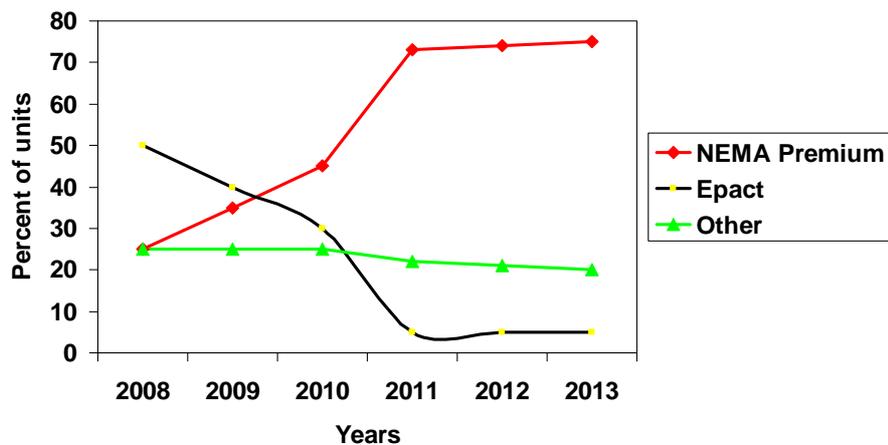
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## NEMA与ACEEE的新提案

- 原EPACT范围效率提到NEMA Premium。
- 原EPACT基础上增加7个品种：
  - U-机座电动机
  - C设计电动机
  - 与泵直连电动机
  - 无脚电动机
  - 立式电动机（试验在水平方向进行）
  - 8极电动机
  - 600V以下230V/460V以外所有的多相电动机
- 增加201~500hp，效率按MG1（2006）12-11。
- 实施过渡期为36个月，通过税收激励加速进行。

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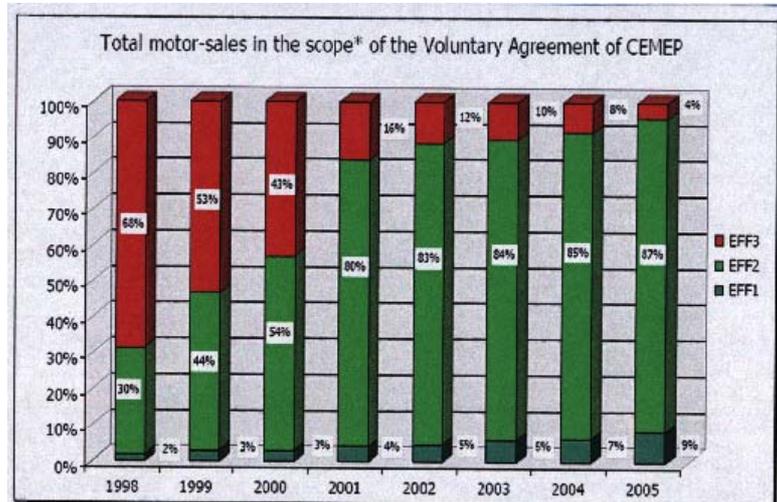
## Future Efficiency Expected 2008- 2013



Revised forecast model

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## EU-CEMEP协议实施情况



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## 欧盟电动机市场比例 (%)

| 效率等级  | eff1 | eff2 | eff3 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| 1998年 | 2    | 30   | 68   |
| 2005年 | 9    | 87   | 4    |

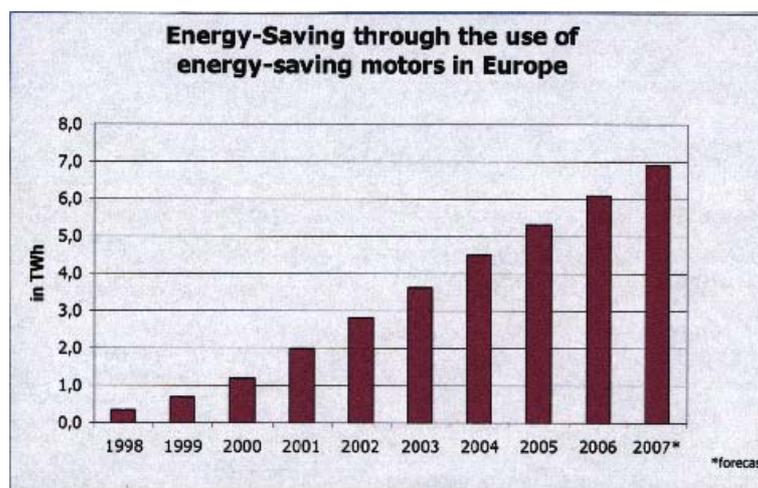
注: **eff2**和**eff1**成本分别比**eff3**增加**5%**和**30%**

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从**1998**年起至今，欧洲电机制造商实施**EU-CEMEP**协议，通过销售节能电动机，使电能节约**700万kWh**，相应减少**300万吨CO<sub>2</sub>**。

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## 欧洲采用节能电动机后的电能节约



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## 欧盟环保法规

- **WEEE:** 废弃电气电子设备指令
- **RoHS:** 电气电子设备若干有限物质  
禁用指令
- **EuP:** 用能产品环保设计指令
- **Reach:** 化学品注册、评估和授权制度

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## EuP Directive

**Framework Directive 2005/32/EC**

**For the setting of**

**Eco-design Requirements for**

**Energy-using Products**

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## EuP指令的目的和实施方式

- 产品在欧盟范围内的发展应有利于可持续发展以及欧盟能源供应的安全。
- 该指令提供了用能产品环保设计要求的原则，并对特定产品规定具体实施措施。
- 通过企业自我声明，使用**CE**标志，政府抽查方式实施。

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## EuP的研究方法

1. 产品定义
2. 经济和市场分析
3. 用户使用情况
4. 现有产品技术分析
5. 典型案例评估
  - 对环境影响（**EuP EcoReport**）
  - 生命周期总费用计算（**LCC**）

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## EuP的研究方法（续）

6. 最佳技术的分析
7. 改进的趋势
8. 政策和激励措施等的分析

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## 实施EuP的产品

1. 年销售量在欧盟范围内大于**20**万台。
2. 具有显著的环境影响。
3. 为减少环境影响，所采取措施的费用不需增加过多。
4. 在市场中存在功能相当，但对环境的影响差异较大的产品

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1. boilers
2. water heaters
3. computers and monitors
4. copiers, faxes, scanners, printers
5. televisions
6. standby
7. battery chargers and external power supplies
8. office lighting
9. street lighting
10. room air conditioning

11. electric motors , water pumps, circulators, ventilation
12. commercial and 13. domestic refrigerators and freezers
14. washing machines / dishwashers

### Environmental Impact of BaseCases

**Table 5 Percentage of use phase impact of BaseCase motors, considering only losses.**

| Main Indicators                    | Motor Rated Power |        |        |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
|                                    | 1.1 kW            | 11 kW  | 110 kW |
| Total Loss Energy, (GER)           | 99.08%            | 98.62% | 98.32% |
| Total Loss Electrical Energy       | 99.87%            | 99.85% | 99.83% |
| Water (process)                    | 98.01%            | 97.77% | 97.63% |
| Waste, non-hazardous/landfill      | 74.68%            | 53.53% | 47.63% |
| Waste, hazardous/incinerated       | 87.63%            | 91.56% | 93.58% |
| <b>Emissions to the Air</b>        |                   |        |        |
| Greenhouse Gases in GWP100         | 98.55%            | 97.98% | 97.51% |
| Acidification Agents, AP           | 97.65%            | 94.37% | 93.12% |
| Volatile Organic Compounds, VOC    | 94.50%            | 93.56% | 90.91% |
| Persistent Organic Pollutants, POP | 72.25%            | 68.18% | 65.24% |
| Heavy Metals, HM                   | 81.79%            | 74.16% | 70.61% |
| PAHs                               | 82.98%            | 79.95% | 71.76% |
| Particulate Matter, PM, dust       | 69.98%            | 76.36% | 59.47% |
| <b>Emissions to the Water</b>      |                   |        |        |
| Heavy Metals, HM                   | 77.55%            | 73.69% | 70.86% |
| Eutrophication, EP                 | 26.13%            | 26.20% | 27.25% |

**Use phase dominates the life-cycle impact of the product.**

### BaseCase vs. BAT

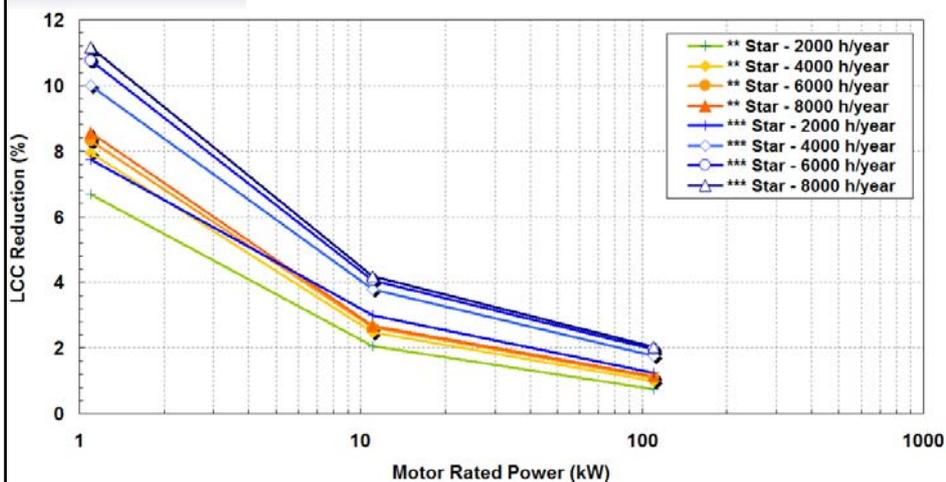
**Environmental impact** variation associated with the replacement of BaseCase by BAT motors, considering only the use phase.

| Main Indicators                       | Motor Rated Power |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                       | 1.1 kW            |         | 11 kW   |         | 110kW   |         |
|                                       | EFF1              | Premium | EFF1    | Premium | EFF1    | Premium |
| Total Loss Energy                     | -36,38%           | -48,94% | -22,65% | -36,68% | -18,53% | -33,51% |
| Total Loss Electrical Energy          | -36,90%           | -49,65% | -23,17% | -37,78% | -18,77% | -34,34% |
| Water (process)                       | -36,12%           | -48,61% | -22,60% | -36,82% | -18,27% | -33,30% |
| Waste, non-hazardous/landfill         | -15,57%           | -20,42% | -2,83%  | 7,02%   | -11,08% | -5,55%  |
| Waste, hazardous/incinerated          | -32,39%           | -43,58% | -21,25% | -34,62% | -17,62% | -32,21% |
| Emissions to the Air                  |                   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Greenhouse Gases in GWP100            | -36,04%           | -48,48% | -22,38% | -36,13% | -18,34% | -33,01% |
| Acidification Agents, AP              | -35,17%           | -47,29% | -20,88% | -32,69% | -17,88% | -30,87% |
| Volatile Organic Compounds, VOC       | -33,62%           | -45,18% | -20,33% | -31,58% | -16,53% | -28,86% |
| Persistent Organic Pollutants, POP    | -16,69%           | -22,02% | -7,81%  | -8,69%  | -6,76%  | -5,76%  |
| Heavy Metals, HM                      | -26,25%           | -35,14% | -13,48% | -18,07% | -13,03% | -18,22% |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, PAH | -26,77%           | -35,85% | -15,37% | -19,52% | -27,89% | -35,25% |
| Particulate Matter, PM, dust          | -22,13%           | -29,61% | -14,53% | -12,13% | -10,89% | -14,32% |
| Emissions to the Water                |                   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Heavy Metals, HM                      | -25,57%           | -34,27% | -14,07% | -21,30% | -13,67% | -20,29% |
| Eutrophication, EP                    | -4,55%            | -5,90%  | -1,24%  | 1,27%   | -2,75%  | 1,78%   |

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### BaseCase vs. BAT

LCC as a function of motor rated power.



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## 电动机的效率测定方法

测定各损耗分量之和的效率间接测定法：

- **IEEE112-B (IEC 61972 方法1)**  
用输入输出法测定杂耗的效率间接测定法
- **IEC 60034-2 (ed.3)**  
假定杂耗为**0.5%**输入功率的效率间接测定法

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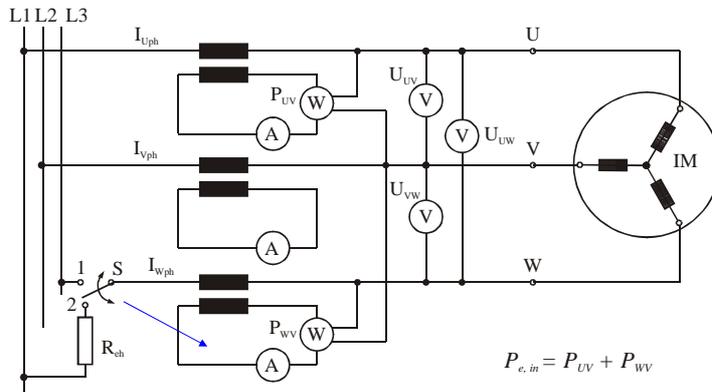
## IEC 60034-2-1

- 取消“假定杂耗为**0.5%**输入功率的效率间接测定法”
- 列入“用输入输出法求取杂耗的效率间接测定法”- **IEC 61972**
- 列入“用反转法求取杂耗的效率间接测定法”
- 列入“用**Eh-Star**法求取杂耗的效率间接测定法”

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# Eh-star measurement circuit

Eh ≡ Einphasig mit Hilfswiderstand = single phase with auxiliary resistance



uncoupled induction machine

$$P_{e, in} = P_{UV} + P_{WV}$$

Auxiliary resistance  $R_{eh}$  adjusts  $I_1 < 0.3 \cdot I_2$

- Positive sequence component  $I_1$  shall be small ( $I_1 < 0.3 \cdot I_2$ ), so that conditions of RRT are simulated.

Table 2 – Induction machines

| Method  | Clause    | Preferred method                      | Required facilities  | Uncertainty    |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Direct</b>   |           |                                       |  |                |
| Torque measurement  | 8.1.1     | All single phase and polyphase ≤ 1 kW | Torque meter/dynamometer for full-load   | Low            |
| Calibrated machine test   | Annex D   |                                       | Calibrated machine   | See Note 5     |
| Dual-supply, back-to-back test  | 8.1.2     |                                       | Machine set for full-load<br>Two identical units   | Low            |
| <b>Total losses</b>   |           |                                       |  |                |
| Calorimetric method   | Annex D   |                                       | Special thermal enclosure  | See Note 5     |
| Single supply back-to-back test   | 8.2.1     |                                       | Two identical units (wound rotor)  | Low            |
| <b>Summation of losses, with and without load test</b>  |           |                                       |  |                |
| $P_{LL}$ determined from residual loss  | 8.2.2.5.1 | Three phase > 1 kW up to 150 kW       | Torque meter/dynamometer for $\geq 1.25 \times$ full-load  | Low            |
| $P_{LL}$ from assigned value  | 8.2.2.5.3 |                                       |  | Medium to high |
| $P_{LL}$ from removed rotor and reverse rotation test   | 8.2.2.5.2 |                                       | Auxiliary motor with rated power $\leq 5 \times$ total losses $P_T$  | High           |
| $P_{LL}$ from Eh-star test  | 8.2.2.5.4 | (see Note 3)                          | Resistor for 150 % rated phase current   | Medium         |
| <b>Summation of losses, without load test</b>   |           |                                       |  |                |
| Currents, powers and slip from the equivalent circuit method<br>$P_{LL}$ from assigned value  | 8.2.2.4.3 |                                       | If test equipment for other tests is not available (no possibility of applying rated load, no duplicate machine) | Medium/high    |
| NOTE 1 Due to measurement inaccuracies, the determination of $P_{LL}$ from residual losses is limited to correlation coefficients (see 8.2.2.5.1.2) greater than 0,95 and may have uncertainties of the determined efficiency exceeding $\pm 0,5\%$ .   |           |                                       |  |                |
| NOTE 2 In the "Uncertainty" column, "Low" indicates a procedure determining all loss-components from tests; "Medium" indicates a procedure which is based on a simplified physical model of the machine.  |           |                                       |  |                |
| NOTE 3 The method for $P_{LL}$ from Eh-star test is suitable for motors between 1 kW and 150 kW; larger ratings are under consideration. The method requires that the winding can be connected in star.   |           |                                       |  |                |
| NOTE 4 In the "Uncertainty" column, "Low" indicates a procedure determining all loss-components from tests; "Medium" indicates a procedure which is based on a simplified physical model of the machine; and "High" indicates a procedure that does not determine all loss-components by tests. |           |                                       |  |                |
| NOTE 5 Uncertainty to be determined.  |           |                                       |  |                |

## **IEC 60034-30**

### **单速三相笼型感应电动机效率等级**

目前**CDV**文件规定：

- 频率为**50Hz**和**60Hz**
- 电压为**1000V**及以下
- 功率范围为**0.75~370kW**
- 极数为**2、4、6**极
- 工作制为**S1**（连续运行）或运行时间大于或等于**80%**的**S3**（间隙周期运行）
- 防护等级为**IP2x、IP4x、IP5x**或**IP6x**

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## **IEC60034-30 （CDV文件）**

- 效率的确定采用**IEC60034-2-1**规定的“求取各损耗分量之和的效率简接测定法”
- 效率等级为**4**级：
  - 标准效率 （**IE 1**）
  - 高效率 （**IE 2**）
  - 超高效率 （**IE 3**）
  - 超超高效率 （**IE 4**）

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## IEC60034-30 (CD文件) (续)

- 对应于50Hz和60Hz分别各有一效率等级
- 对应于50Hz的标准效率指标 (IE1) 和高效率指标 (IE2) 分别参照 EU-CEMEP协议的eff2和eff1指标, 但考虑杂耗的实际值后进行了折算。
- 超高效率指标 (IE3) 则为高效率指标损耗下降15%求得。
- 对应于60Hz的标准效率指标 (IE1) 系参照巴西的指标。高效率指标 (IE2) 系参照美国的EPACT指标。超高效率指标 (IE3) 系参照美国的NEMA Premium指标。

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## SIEMENS对电动机效率的回顾与展望

|          | 效率         |
|----------|------------|
| (永动机     | 100%)      |
| 超导电动机    | 98.5~99%   |
| 非晶态叠片电动机 | 94.1~94.5% |
| 铜转子电动机   | 93~93.6%   |
| 超高效率电动机  | 93%        |
| EPACT    | 91.5%      |
| 1975     | <88%       |

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Complex conductor bar shape can only be made by die casting

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Picture of a typical copper rotor motor



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## 采用铸铜转子降低转子损耗



Siemens超高效率电机(曲线A)与  
NEMA Premium(曲线B) 的比较 (4极电机)

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## 提高效率的措施

1. 增加有效材料用量  
增加铁心D2L  
增加定子槽中铜面积  
增加转子槽面积
2. 降低铁心损耗  
采用高性能的叠片材料  
热处理
3. 降低电动机温度水平

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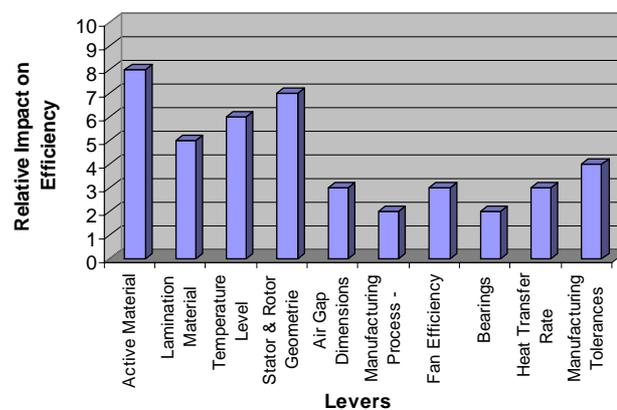
## 提高效率的措施（续）

4. 定、转子冲片的优化设计（有限元分析）
5. 气隙尺寸优化
6. 改善通风系统（选用单向风扇）
7. 冲片冲制与叠压工艺优化，以降低杂耗
8. 采用高效轴承
9. 增加有效部分与机座间的导热率
10. 优化加工过程，控制制造公差

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## 措施的影响

### Areas of Improvement



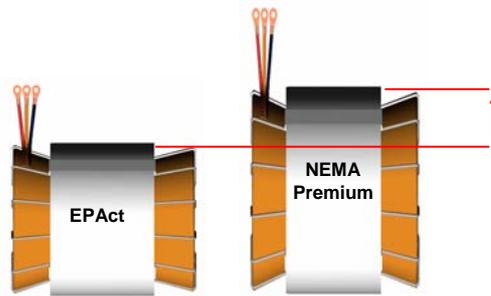
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增加有效部分用量

- 增加有效部分外径
- 采用下一级机座尺寸

超比例的增加材料

- 可调整的机座设计



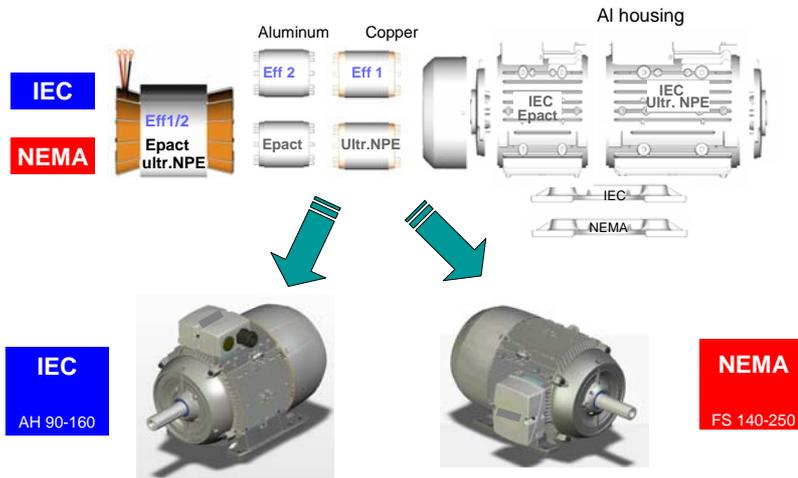
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## SIEMENS世界系列设计平台的考虑

- 适应国际先进技术发展的要求
- 满足**NEMA**和**IEC**两个市场的需要
- 具有铜转子和铝转子
- 具有铸铁机座和铝壳机座
- 零部件尽量通用（端盖、冲片、机座...）
- 模块化设计，以减少差异、降低库存、减少投资、方便改型
- 有利于推进市场和缩短销售过程

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## Platform Concept



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## Low-Voltage MOTORS 1LE1

IEC Squirrel-Cage Motors  
New Generation 1LE1  
Frame size 100 to 160  
Power range 0.75 kW to 22 kW

SIEMENS

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谢 谢 ！

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