# Altivar 31 From 0.18 to 15 kW

## **Product Environmental Profile**







### **Product Environmental Profile - PEP**

### **Product overview**

The Altivar 31 range is primarily intended for the control and variation of the rotational speed of an asynchronous electric motor.

This range comprises products with ratings from 0.18 to 15 kW for operation on 200 and 500 V singlephase or 3-phase supplies.

The product used for the study is the Altivar 31 with a 0.75 kW, 200 V rating (ref. ATV31H075M2). It is representative of the entire range. The same technology and manufacturing process is used for other products within the range.

The environmental analysis has been performed in conformity with standard ISO 14040 "Environmental management: life cycle assessment, principle and framework". It takes into account the life cycle stages of the product.

#### Constituent materials



(E) Telemecanique

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Utilization	
	The products in the Altivar 31 - 0.18 to 15 kW range do not generate environmental pollution that requires special precautions to be taken (noise, emissions, etc.).
	The electrical energy consumed depends on the installation and operating conditions for the product.
	Their power consumption ranges from 23 W to 492 W. It is 60 W for the Altivar 31 - 0.75 kW 200 V and accounts for 8 $\%$ of the total power flowing through the product.
End of life	
	On end of life, products of the Altivar 31 - 0.18 to 15 kW range must be dismantled in order to obtain the best recovery value of the various materials used.
	The recycling potential is more than 70 %. This percentage includes ferrous metals, copper and aluminium alloys and marked plastics.
	The products in this range also include electronic cards that are to be extracted and sent to specialised processing sites.
	End of life data is detailed in the product end of life sheet.
Environmental impacts	
	The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) has been established with the aid of EIME (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer) software version



1.6 and its database version 5.4.

The assumed service life of the product is 10 years and the electrical energy model used is the European model.

The scope of the analysis was limited to an Altivar 31 - 0.75 kW 200 V.

The environmental impacts have been analysed for the Manufacturing (M) stage, including the processing of raw materials, and for the Distribution (D) and Usage (U) stages.

#### Presentation of product environmental impacts

Environmental indicators	Unit	For a ATV 31			
		S = M + D + U	М	D	U
Raw Material Depletion	Y-1	1.95 10 <sup>-13</sup>	1.61 10 <sup>-13</sup>	1.19 10 <sup>-17</sup>	3.34 10 <sup>-14</sup>
Energy Depletion	MJ	3.80 10 <sup>4</sup>	4.81 10 <sup>2</sup>	15.3	3.75 10 <sup>4</sup>
Water Depletion	dm <sup>3</sup>	5.12 10 <sup>3</sup>	2.23 10 <sup>2</sup>	13.4	4.88 10 <sup>3</sup>
Global Warming Potential	g≈CO₂	2.39 10 <sup>6</sup>	3.01 10 <sup>4</sup>	4.31 10 <sup>2</sup>	2.36 10 <sup>6</sup>
Ozone Depletion	g≈CFC-11	2.96 10 <sup>-1</sup>	5.13 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.14 10 <sup>-4</sup>	2.91 10 <sup>-1</sup>
Photochemical Ozone Creation	g≈C₂H₄	8.48 10 <sup>2</sup>	18.1	3.45 10 <sup>-1</sup>	8.30 10 <sup>2</sup>
Air Acidification	g≈H⁺	4.05 10 <sup>2</sup>	6.08	2.37 10 <sup>-1</sup>	3.99 10 <sup>2</sup>
Hazardous Waste Production	kg	34.1	4.42 10 <sup>-1</sup>	6.21 10 <sup>-4</sup>	33.7

The Life Cycle Assessment of the product indicates that the usage stage (stage U) is the stage that has the greatest impact on the majority of the environmental indicators.

It also shows that the indicators of this stage are strongly influenced by the "heat dissipation" parameter of the product.

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System approach	
	The variable speed drive saves energy by optimising the operating cycles of the asynchronous electric motors. Under transient conditions, products in the Altivar 31 - 0.18 to 15 kW range can more than halve the energy consumption of an installation. The environmental impact values stated above are only valid within the context specified. They cannot be directly used to compile the environmental report on the installation.
Glossary	
Raw Material Depletion (RMD)	This indicator quantifies the consumption of raw materials during the life cycle of the product. It is expressed as the fraction of natural resources that disappear each year, with respect to all the annual reserves of the material.
Energy Depletion (ED)	This indicator gives the quantity of energy consumed, whether it be from fossil, hydroelectric, nuclear or other sources. This indicator takes into account the energy from the material produced during combustion. It is expressed in MJ.
Water Depletion (WD)	This indicator calculates the volume of water consumed, including drinking water and water from industrial sources. It is expressed in dm <sup>3</sup> .
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The global warming of the planet is the result of the increase in the greenhouse effect due to the sunlight reflected by the earth's surface being absorbed by certain gases known as "greenhouse-effect" gases. The effect is quantified in gram equivalent of $CO_2$ .
Ozone Depletion (OD)	This indicator defines the contribution to the phenomenon of the disappearance of the stratospheric ozone layer due to the emission of certain specific gases. The effect is expressed in gram equivalent of CFC-11.
Photochemical Ozone Creation (POC)	This indicator quantifies the contribution to the "smog" phenomenon (the photochemical oxidation of certain gases which generates ozone) and is expressed in gram equivalent of methane $(C_2H_4)$ .
Air Acidification (AA)	The acid substances present in the atmosphere are carried by rain. A high level of acidity in the rain can cause damage to forests. The contribution of acidification is calculated using the acidification potentials of the substances concerned and is expressed in mode equivalent of H <sup>+</sup> .
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	This indicator calculates the quantity of specially treated waste created during all the life cycle phases (manufacturing, distribution and utilization). For example, special industrial waste in the manufacturing phase, waste associated with the production of electrical power, etc. It is expressed in kg.



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