SCHAEFER

Series CI

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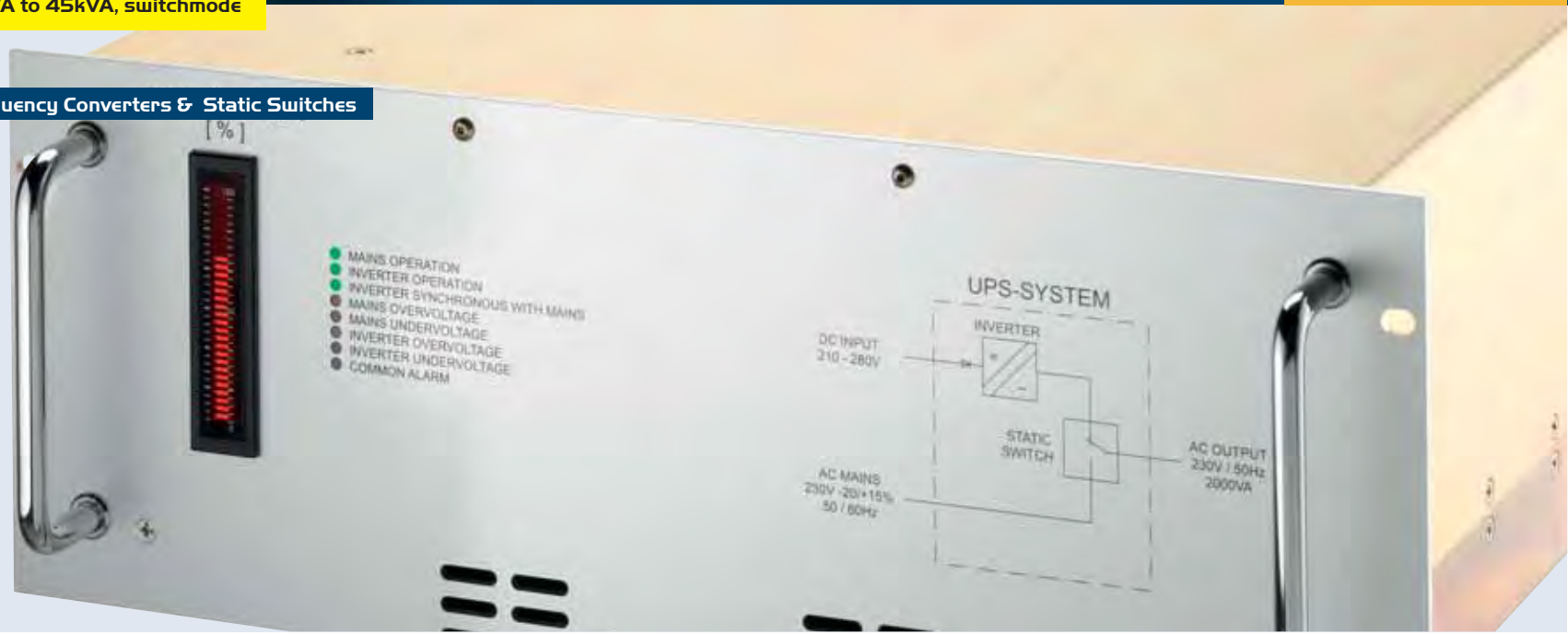
DC / AC Inverters, AC / AC Frequency Converters & Static Switches



- **Input voltage:** 10-800V DC or 115/ 230V AC, single phase, 47-400Hz or 200/ 400/ 480V AC, three phase, 47-400Hz
- **Output voltage:** 115/ 230 V AC, single phase or 200/ 400/ 480V AC, three phases
- **Output frequency:** 50/ 60/ 400/ 800Hz (crystal stabilized) or programmable within 40-400Hz or 400-800Hz
- **Output power:** 200VA - 45kVA

Features

- Sine Wave
- Continuous short circuit protection
- Thermal shutdown with auto-restart for 1-phase inverters >1.2kVA 3-phase inverters >3.6kVA
- Suitable for complex load
- Surge power capability
- Industrial grade components
- Compact and robust design
- **3-phase output:** Unsymmetrical load permissible, modular system with interchangeable inverters

Specifications

Input

Voltage range	unit switches off at under- and overvoltage
No-load input power	10 – 30 W
Inrush current	for AC input and DC input >160V: limited by thermistor
Hold-up time	AC input: 10 ms typical Series CI: 20ms typical
Immunity	acc. to EN 61000-6-2

General

Efficiency	80 – 92 %		
Operating temperature	– 20 to + 75 °C optional: -40 to +75 °C		
Load derating	2.5%/°C above + 55 °C		
Storage temperature	-40 to + 85 °C		
Cooling *(details see page 131)*	= natural convection = incl. temperature controlled fans		
Humidity	up to 95 % RH, non-condensing		
Safety / Construction	acc. to EN 60950-1 / EN 50178		
Protection category	IP20 acc. to EN 60529, NEMA or others upon request		
EMI	acc. to EN 61000-6-4, class A, optionally class B		
MTBF @40°C acc. to MIL -HDBK-217E (notice1)	series IT: 120.000h	series CI: 70.000h	series IV: 50.000h

Output

Output voltages	115V AC		230V AC
	3x200VAC	3x400VAC	3x480VAC
	or any other		
Output power	from 200 VA up to 45k VA		
Line regulation (±10%)	0.1 % for series CI, 2 % for series IT and IV 3 % for series IT and IV @ 400Hz		
Load regulation (10-90%)	1 % typical, 3 % max. (400 Hz: 3 % typical, 5 % max.)		
Turn-on rise time	soft-start, 100ms typical		
Waveform	sine wave or any wave shape programmable by external signal		
Frequency	40 – 800 Hz: adjustable or programmable or any fixed frequency (crystal stabilized)		
Distortion	3 % typical, 5 % @ 400 Hz, 7 % @ 40 – 400 Hz, 800Hz		
Overload protection (steady state)	current limited to approx. 1.05 x nominal current		
Surge power	2 x nominal power for 1 s		
Short circuit protection	electronically limited to 3 x nominal current, unit switches off after 1 s		
Crest factor	approx. 3		
Power factor	cos 0.7 inductive / capacitive		

Options

Input
- Inrush current limiting for DC input
- Reverse polarity protection for DC input
- Autoranging for 115 / 230 VAC input
- Special circuit for 16.6Hz AC input

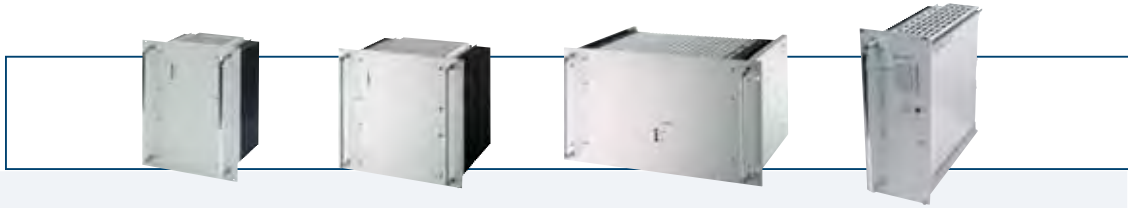
Output
- Remote on / off (inhibit)
- Static Switch (details see page 97)
- Parallel operation for redundancy or increased power: series IT5xxx

Signals
via relay contacts
- Power ok (input)
- AC ok (output)

Monitoring
of input / output voltage, current or frequency via
- analog signal
- interface card RS232 or CAN Bus (external)

Programming
of output voltage, current or frequency via
- potentiometer
- analog signal
- interface card RS232 or CAN Bus (external)

Mechanics / environment:
- 19" sub-rack for eurocassette, refer to page 121
- Wall mount
- Increased mechanical strength
- Tropical protection
- Extended temperature range to –40 °C
- Temperature controlled fans for 19" units



1 or 3-Phase Output from 200VA to 45kVA, switchmode

Mechanics	Series CI	Series IT	Series IV	Series SS	Series U
Eurocassette	H15 & high currrent connector for I >50 A	H15 and F24H7	--	H15 and F48	--
Wall mount or 19" unit	Terminals	Terminals	Terminals	Terminals	Terminals

DC / AC Inverters with 1-phase output from 400VA to 3.5kVA

DC input — Converter — Inverter — AC output

Input VDC 10–16 VDC	Output kVA	Size	20–32 VDC	Output kVA	Size	40–64 VDC	50–80 VDC	80–160 VDC	160–320 VDC	320–380 VDC	320–640 [1] VDC	450–800 [1] VDC	Output kVA	Size	Cooling	Output VAC
CI 1606	0.4	G	CI 1626	0.5	G	CI 1636	CI 1646	CI 1656	CI 1676	CI 1686 Z			0.6	G		
			CI 3626	1	H	CI 3636	CI 3646	CI 3656	CI 3676	CI 3686 Z	CI 3676 G		1.2	H		
CI 4806	0.8	I	CI 4826	1.4	I	CI 4836	CI 4846	CI 4856	CI 4876	CI 4886 Z	CI 4876 G	CI 4876 K	1.8	I		115
			CI 5626	2	K	CI 5636	CI 5646	CI 5656	CI 5676	CI 5686 Z	CI 5676 G	CI 5676 K	2.4	K	❄	
CI 5706	2	K	CI 5726	3	K	CI 5736	CI 5746	CI 5756	CI 5776	CI 5786 Z	CI 5776 G	CI 5776 K	3.5	K	❄	
CI 1608	0.4	G	CI 1628	0.5	G	CI 1638	CI 1648	CI 1658	CI 1678	CI 1688 Z			0.6	G		
			CI 3628	1	H	CI 3638	CI 3648	CI 3658	CI 3678	CI 3688 Z	CI 3678 G		1.2	H		
CI 4808	0.8	I	CI 4828	1.4	I	CI 4838	CI 4848	CI 4858	CI 4878	CI 4888 Z	CI 4878 G	CI 4878 K	1.8	I		230
			CI 5628	2	K	CI 5638	CI 5648	CI 5658	CI 5678	CI 5688 Z	CI 5678 G	CI 5678 K	2.4	K	❄	
CI 5708	2	K	CI 5728	3	K	CI 5738	CI 5748	CI 5758	CI 5778	CI 5788 Z	CI 5778 G	CI 5778 K	3.5	K	❄	

= natural convection ❄ = incl. temperature controlled fans [1] standard version: wall mount

AC input — Converter — Inverter — AC output

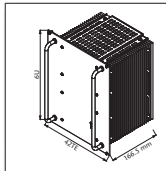
AC / AC Frequency Converters with 1-phase output from 600VA to 3.5kVA

Input VAC 1-Phase 115 ±20%	230 +15% −20%	115 ±20% / 230 +15% −20%	Input VAC 3-Phase 3x200 +15% −20%	3x400 +15% −20%	3x480 +10% −15%	Output kVA	Size	Cooling	Output VAC
CI 1666	CI 1686	CI 1696	CI 1666 V			0.6	G		
CI 3666	CI 3686	CI 3696	CI 3666 V	CI 3686 V	CI 3696 V	1.2	H		
CI 4866	CI 4886	CI 4896	CI 4866 V	CI 4886 V	CI 4896 V	1.8	I		115
CI 5666	CI 5686	CI 5696	CI 5666 V	CI 5686 V	CI 5696 V	2.4	K	❄	
CI 5766	CI 5786		CI 5766 V	CI 5786 V	CI 5796 V	3.5	K	❄	
CI 1668	CI 1688	CI 1698	CI 1668 V			0.6	G		
CI 3668	CI 3688	CI 3698	CI 3668 V	CI 3688 V	CI 3698 V	1.2	H		
CI 4868	CI 4888	CI 4898	CI 4868 V	CI 4888 V	CI 4898 V	1.8	I		230
CI 5668	CI 5688	CI 5698	CI 5668 V	CI 5688 V	CI 5698 V	2.4	K	❄	
CI 5768	CI 5788		CI 5768 V	CI 5788 V	CI 5798 V	3.5	K	❄	

= natural convection
❄ = incl. temperature controlled fans

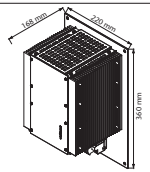
Frequency Designation

.0	any external signal (control, ramp) → *only for Series CI*
.1	40 - 400 Hz adjustable / programmable
.2	45 - 65 Hz adjustable / programmable
.3	any fixed frequency between 40 - 400 Hz
.4	400 Hz
.41	synchronized with 400 Hz mains
.5	50 Hz
.51	synchronized with 50 Hz mains
.6	60 Hz
.61	synchronized with 60 Hz mains
.7	50/60 Hz switchable
.8	800 Hz

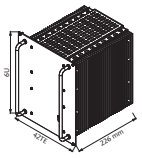


Standard
Eurocassette / approx. 6 kg

Size G

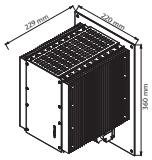


Optional
Wall mount / approx. 8 kg

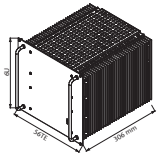


Standard
Eurocassette / approx. 10 kg

Size H

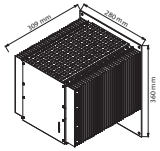


Optional
Wall mount / approx. 12 kg

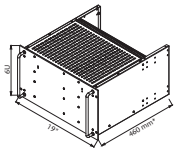


Standard
Eurocassette / approx. 18 kg

Size I

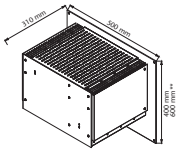


Optional
Wall mount / approx. 21 kg



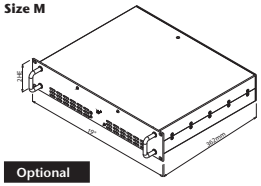
Standard
19" Plug-in module / approx. 28-32 kg
*) less depth upon request

Size K



Optional
Wall mount / approx. 34-38 kg
**) applicable for CI 5706, 5708 5726 and 5728

Size M



Optional
19", 2U Plug-in module

19", 2U high packages:
available for series CI16xx.

❄ = incl. temperature controlled fans

Schaefer offers the industry's most complete range of input and output voltages, combined with a selection of package style, mounting solutions, options for input and output as well as various possibilities of programming & monitoring.

Configuration of model designation:
Add the designation of options to the type number of the power supply module, e.g. C 3674-**w-dr-eu1**.

Input

i	**inrush current limiting** A thermistor is connected in series with the input lines which changes its resistance from high to low when it gets hot. It does not reduce the surge current if the input power is interrupted for a short period of time not allowing the thermistor to cool down. Thermistors are fitted as standard to all mains input models except for 1-phase input of models > 2.5 kW. Thermistors are available up to 45A. For higher input current an electronic inrush current limitation can be offered.
ie	**electronic inrush current limiting** An electronic circuit limits the high inrush current caused by built-in capacitors. Switch-on time may increase to 5s. This is realized by a series pass transistor or depending on the input voltage by thyristor softstart.
sd	**reverse polarity protection for DC input by series diode** A series diode protects the module against DC input voltage of wrong polarity. However, this also causes extra losses and reduces the overall efficiency. calculation formula: $I_{Diode} = 2 \times P_{out\ max} / U_{in\ min}$
ad	**reverse polarity protection for DC input by anti parallel diode** To avoid the power losses a diode is provided with opposite polarity in parallel to the input blowing an internal or external fuse if the module is connected to a supply of wrong polarity. calculation formula: $I_{Diode} = 2 \times P_{out\ max} / U_{in\ min}$
au	**auto-ranging** For standard dual AC input models the range of 115 / 230 V AC is to be selected by connecting the input line to different pins on the connector. With auto-ranging the unit senses the input voltage and provides automatically the correct connection.

Output

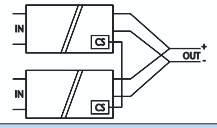
Parallel / redundant operation for DC output *(details see page 125/126)*

dd **decoupling diode**

A series diode built into the units output allows paralleling of 2 or more units for redundancy or higher power or battery charging. For control purposes the anode of the diode is also available at the output connector. It cannot be loaded ≥ 0.5A. The sense signal is taken partially from the anode and partially from the load/cathode of the decoupling diode. This guarantees starting and operating under all conditions, but it also effects the regulation accuracy of 2%. In this way it gives a load sharing of 15-30% between the paralleled units.

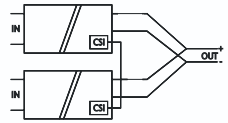
cs **active current sharing**

An additional control circuit provides active current sharing via an interconnecting wire between converters that operate in parallel. The output lines of the converters have to be in "star point" connection.



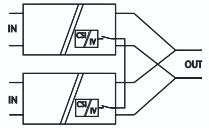
csi **current sharing interrupt ("cs" included)**

"csi" will effect the removal of the "cs" signal from the load voltage common connection. Should there be an instance where a unit is not supplying the load, then the effect of its current sharing signal is removed, and the load voltage is unaffected by this condition. In terms of calibration the same criteria follow as for parallel operation.



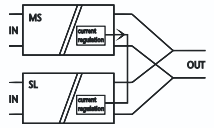
icsi **current sharing interrupt ("csi" included), galvanically isolated**

The inclusion of "csi" (current sharing interrupt) and the galvanic isolation is the optimum set up for systems with high power or high currents, were the voltage drop on the power wiring could influence the cs signal.



ma **master / slave operation (avalaible for series 6xxx)**

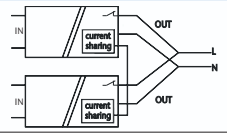
Master / Slave interface permits the parallel function of identical modules to increase the output power capapcity, shared by current control without any dynamic reduction in performance.



Parallel / redundant operation for AC output

red **inverter parallel operation: for series IT5xxx**

For redundant operation or for increased output power, two inverters of the IT5xxx series can be switched together. If one inverter fails, the internal contactor will be switched off and the output power of one inverter is still available.



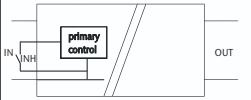
General information

The number of options per module may be restricted due to limitation of space inside the module or due to a limited number of connector pins. Potentiometers or interface cards may be supplied separately for installation outside of the module.

Inhibit

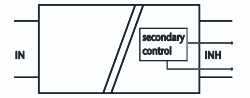
h1 **inhibit by external closing contact, signal referred to input**

The operation of the unit is inhibited when a voltage signal is applied in reference to the negative line of the input. This can also be used in combination with a thermal trip, which shuts the unit down.



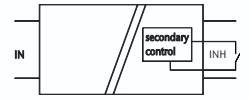
h2 **inhibit by voltage signal, signal referred to output**

Operation of the unit is inhibited if a voltage signal (5V / 10mA) is applied in reference to the negative line of the output.



h3 **inhibit by closing contact, signal referred to output**

The operation of the unit is inhibited when a voltage signal is applied in reference to the negative line of the output. This can also be used in combination with a thermal trip, which shuts the unit down.
Please note: Only relevant solution for inverters.

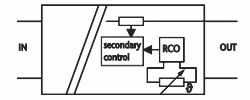


Automatic reduction of current limiting

rco **reducing current limiting at over temperature**

A circuit reduces the current limiting level at higher temperature (to be specified).

Please note:
Option is avalaible for series 48xx with ZVS topology and for high power converter modules *(see page 49)*.



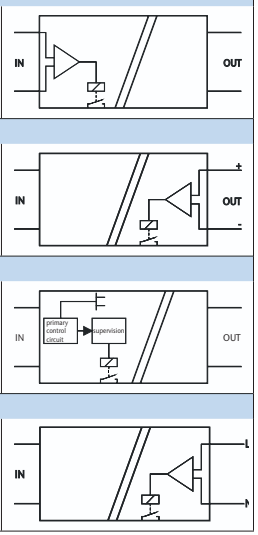
DC output protection

rd **reverse polarity protection for DC output**

by reverse diode with external fuse

Signals

pr	**input voltage supervision (power ok) incl. relay contacts**
	A logic signal is given if the input voltage (AC or DC) drops below the specified limit. In AC input models the rectified input voltage is sensed so that a power fail alarm can be avoided if at light load mains power returns before the input capacitors are substantially discharged. A relay contact is provided for failure indication.
dr	**output voltage supervision (DC ok) incl. relay contacts**
	A logic signal is given if the output voltage is below the specified limit. A relay contact is provided for failure indication. DC ok level: 5V output: 4,75V all other voltages: 90% of adjusted voltage
cf	**charger / converter fail supervision incl. relay contacts**
	A logic signal is given if the input voltage, the auxiliary voltage of the primary side and the current of the primary side exceed or go below a specified range. A relay contact is provided for failure indication.
ac	**AC ok for inverter including relay contacts**
	A logic signal is given if the output voltage of an inverter is below the specified limit. A relay contact is provided for failure indication.



Programming

Converter Programming	
	programming of output voltage from 0 to 100 %
eu1	by external signal, 0 – 10 V
eu2	by external signal, 4 – 20 mA
eu3	by 270° potentiometer
eu4	by 10 turn potentiometer
	programming of output current from 0 to 100 %
ei1	by external signal, 0 – 10 V
ei2	by external signal, 4 – 20 mA
ei3	by 270° potentiometer
ei4	by 10 turn potentiometer
iso	**isolating amplifier for programming**
	Programming signal is galvanically isolated from any potentials of the power supply.
	programming via
rs	RS232 (external)
can	CAN Bus (external)

Charger Programming	
	temperature features
tc	temperature compensated charging voltage (sensor not included)
ts1	temperature sensor not interchangeable due to fixed resistor values
ts2	temperature sensor interchangeable, IC controlled
	charging characteristics
ch1	External card: automatic and manual selection of charging characteristic (float/ equalized boost charge) with timer (delayed return to normal operation), including aux. supply and options “tc” and “ts1”
ch2	External card: consisting of option “ch1” plus: Battery current limitation & battery shunt
ch3	External card: consisting of option “ch2” plus: CAN-Bus-interface & programmable parameters

Monitoring

Converter / Charger Monitoring	
	monitoring of output voltage from 0 to 100 %
mu1	by external signal, 0 – 10 V
mu2	by external signal, 4 – 20 mA
	monitoring of output current from 0 to 100 %
mi1	by external signal, 0 – 10 V
mi2	by external signal, 4 – 20 mA
iso	**isolating amplifier for monitoring**
	Monitoring signal is galvanically isolated from any potentials of the power supply.
	monitoring via
rs	RS232 (external)
can	CAN Bus (external)

General information

The number of options per module may be restricted due to limitation of space inside the module or due to a limited number of connector pins. Potentiometers or interface cards may be supplied separately for installation outside of the module.

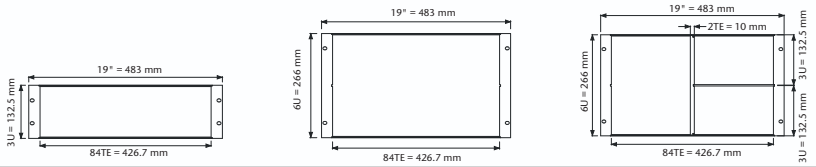
Mechanics

As standard, all of the modules are designed and manufactured for insertion into 19" sub-racks. Higher power modules are already constructed in 19" format.

Optionally, 19" sub-racks are available and can be configured as 3U or 6U allowing any mix of units and can be upgraded in accordance to the customers' requirements, e.g.

- mating connectors wired to a terminal block
- fuses or circuit breakers
- hot swappable configuration upon request
- analog or digital meters
- switches
- fans
- filters
- decoupling diodes
- provisions for keying the modules to ensure module / slot designation

19" Sub-Racks

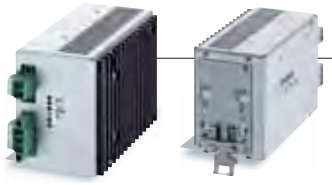


w wall mount

Modules, which have the wall mount option, are typically fixed to a structure or within a cabinet. Depending on the size of the module, this may be done with a flat or angled plate (see photo). The load connections are typically through a terminal block. Should the application not require a pluggable module / rack solution, wall mounting presents an alternative option for the customer to choose from.

cha chassis mount

Module is designed for installation to a structure or within a cabinet. Screw type mating connectors are supplied with the module. Due to the limited number of connector pins this option is not available for modules with dual AC input. Option is avalaible for currents up to 60Amps.



din DIN rail mount

Module is designed for DIN rail mounting to a structure or within a cabinet. Screw type mating connectors are supplied with the module. Due to the limited number of connector pins this option is not available for modules with dual AC input. Option is avalaible for currents up to 60Amps.

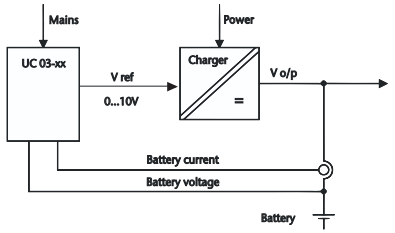
Environment

t	**tropical protection**
	The unit is given additional protection by a heavy coat of varnish on the printed circuit board(s) and on components to achieve 99% RH, non condensing.
c	**extended temperature range**
	The circuit is designed and tested for operation at an ambient temperature as low as –40°C.
ms	**increased mechanical strength**
	Screws are secured with Loctite and heavy components are fastened by ties and / or glue. Modules with the „ms" are build acc. to EN 61373 regarding shock and vibration.

Control & Monitoring

TC 01	Control function
	analogue or micro-processor-controlled supervision: ▪ input voltage ▪ output voltage ▪ battery circuit ▪ ground insulation failure ▪ over temperature

UC 03	Inhanced controller function
	The „UC 03“ unit controls and supervises the optimum charging of a battery, up to an entire UPS system. A battery charging in a basic way, with a switch mode AC / DC or DC / DC Charger, is shown in the following figure.



The charger output voltage is regulated inside the charger according to the input “Vref” signal. The gain factor between Vref and Vo/p is defined in the Specification of the Charger. The charger current limitation is also a function of the charger. The reference values, limitations and monitoring levels for charging a battery (ies) are configurable in the UC 03. The charging of the battery occurs according to the current / voltage characteristics, i.e. the battery is loaded in current limitation, until the appropriate voltage is reached. The following working conditions are processed by the UC 03:

a.
Float Charge conforms to the recommended permanent voltage to hold the battery within a completely charged state.

b.
Equalize or Automatic Boost Charge: To charge the battery after a partial or deep discharge as quickly as possible, an increased voltage is provided. This mode is activated automatically via different functions, or manually via the front panel button.

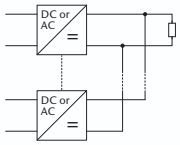
c.
Manual Boost Charge: independently adjustable voltage, to regenerate an aged battery. In all three working conditions the maximum battery charge current is limited.

The following technical notes contain important information about various operating possibilities and circuitries as well as instructions that should be followed during installation etc. For further information please contact the SCHAEFR Team.

Parallel / Redundant System

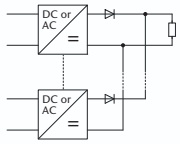
Parallel operation

Single output modules of the same voltage / power rating can operate in parallel under specific conditions. The output voltage can be carefully adjusted to be near identical. When there is sufficient loading on the combined output, all units will be active and supply the load. The load demand must be significant enough for the multiple units to deliver output current.



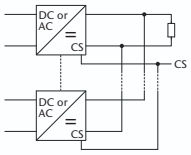
Redundant operation

The inclusion of the option “dd” (decoupling diode) on the output of the units will permit parallel operation, where the inability to provide output from one unit will not have a negative effect on the load provision. The decoupling diode will also result in a load regulation value, which, as a percentage of the output voltage, will be unit / output dependent. In terms of calibration the same criteria follow as for parallel operation.



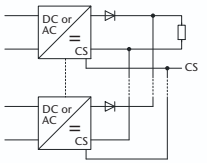
Balanced current operation

The inclusion of the option “cs” (current sharing) allows for parallel operation with a significant degree of current balancing. The communication between the units allows for a voltage setting correction, which in turn shall equate to an automatic current sharing (balancing) on the outputs. The tolerance of such balancing is module dependent. In terms of calibration the same criteria follow as for parallel operation.



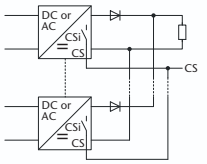
Redundant balanced operation

The inclusion of both, the “cs” and “dd” option results in an optimized balanced current provision while being de-coupled from each other. A connected module, who is not supplying an output voltage, will influence the load voltage. The voltage may be reduced by up to 7 %. In terms of calibration the same criteria follow as for parallel operation.



Fault tolerant operation

The inclusion of “csi” (current sharing interrupt), “cs” and “dd” is the optimum set up for a fault tolerant application. “csi” will effect the removal of the “cs” signal from the load voltage common connection. Should there be an instance where a unit is not supplying the load, then the effect of its current sharing signal is removed, and the load voltage is unaffected by this condition. In terms of calibration the same criteria follow as for parallel operation.



AC or DC input

inrush current

When the module is connected to the input power, the primary capacitors will be charged by a high current pulse. The magnitude of this pulse depends mainly on the input supply system. With a thermistor (temperature dependent resistor) in series with the input, this current pulse can be reduced, as the thermistor has a relatively high value of resistance as long as it is cold. This resistance becomes very low as the thermistor heats up. If the input power is interrupted for a short period of time not allowing the thermistor to cool down, and the primary capacitors are discharged, the current limitation function of the thermistor will not be effective. The thermistor is standard on mains input models up to 45 Amps input current. For higher input current there are two further alternatives available: Schaefer PFC or an electronic current limitation.

Power factor correction (PFC)

Power supplies draw line current in pulses from the input supply. Should it be required, a PFC will integrate these pulses to be both, effectively sinusoidal in shape, and in phase with the AC input supply. The result of this integration, be it active or passive, is the reduction of the harmonic distortion and allows a more effective loading of the input source.

Spike suppression

High input voltage spikes generated in the supply system that could disturb operation of the unit or cause damage will be absorbed by a varistor across the input lines.

Input under and over voltage turn off

The input voltage range of the unit is defined as the voltage limits at which it will operate. Should the input be reduced to a specific voltage, the unit will turn off by switching off the power circuit. The same applies to an increase in the input voltage. Once a preset value is reached then the power circuit will be switched off. It must be considered that the switching off of the power circuit does not mean a removal of the input circuit from the power supply.

Thermal shutdown with auto restart

The higher power Schaefer modules are fitted with a thermal shutdown. In the event of a temperature rise above a preset value, the unit will turn off. This safety feature will then remain active until the point of temperature measurement has reduced significantly. The time duration for this to be reached is dependent upon the environment and level of cooling.

Temperature derated load

It is the responsibility of the client to reduce the loading of the Schaefer product with respect to the temperature (derated load: 2.5 % / °C from +55 °C operating temperature). The maximum operating temperature of +75 °C must lead to the unit being switched off.

Efficiency

The optimum efficiency is obtained through a high input voltage measured against a high output voltage at maximum power rating.

DC output

Soft start

The application of the input power permits the unit to generate a secondary output. The switching on of the primary power circuit is controlled and gradually increased to allow a controlled charging of the secondary capacitors. The time duration for the secondary capacitors to be charged is defined as the soft start.

No load operation

Single output converters require no minimum load for operation within tolerance. Multi output converters require the main output be loaded. Semi-regulated auxiliary outputs may also require a minimum load to be applied.

Short circuit protection

The main output of a converter will be immune against a momentary or continuous short circuit. The secondary current limitation will not permit the sustained output current to be higher than the calibrated setting, and it will actively reduce the output voltage in accordance to the overload. The removal of the overload / short circuit will result in the output voltage being increased to the calibrated value. Regulated auxiliary outputs will also reduce the output voltage / current in accordance to their overloading. The characteristic may vary according to the circuit employed.

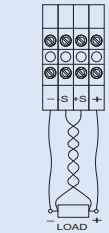
Over voltage protection (OVP)

The main output voltage is measured, either internally or through sense leads. This measured value is compared against a calibrated value. When the calibrated value has been reached, this circuit turns off the primary power circuit. Once the measured value has reduced below the calibrated value, the primary power circuit is permitted, once again, to be activated. The high power units have an additional feature, which will shut down the primary power circuit after a continued OVP operation. The input power must be re-cycled in order to remove the unit from shut down.

voltage adjustment [V]	5	9	12	15	24	28	48	60	110	200	220	400
Over voltage protection [V]	6.5	12	15	18	30	35	60	70	140	220	280	440

Sense leads

Through the use of sense leads, an output voltage may be regulated to a point outside of the unit. The sense leads should be connected to the power connection at the point of load under regard of polarity. There should be a non-interruptible connection between sense and load points. Interruption may lead to damage or the activation of the OVP circuit. The units, which have sense leads, have the ability to regulate to a higher voltage at the output connection. This increase is largely dependent upon the unit. The details may be found in the respective unit specification. Parallel operation with sense leads allows a common point for the units to regulate their voltages to. Units whose output voltage has been calibrated to be near identical will now be able to supply a common load.
De-coupled outputs will be sensed both, before and after the decoupling diodes, which in turn will lead to an output voltage regulation, specifi c to load and unit. Sense leads are typically employed with a decoupled output voltage of less than 40 VDC. The current sharing option will effectively override the sense lead output voltage setting, but the point at which the output voltage is regulated, will be the point of sense lead connection.



AC output

Soft start

The application of the input power permits the unit to generate an AC output. The output power increases linearly until it reaches its calibrated value. This delay from initial output generation until the nominal value is defined as the soft start.

No load operation

Inverters require no minimum load for operation within tolerance.

Short circuit protection

The inverter current limitation circuit provides a protection against an external short circuit. Due to the need for crest factor and pulse power requirement in many applications, the current limitation permits twice the nominal output current to be extracted for up to 1 second. The current limitation will then be reduced to typically 105% of the nominal value. Should the overloading persist, and the output voltage reduce to less than 20% of nominal, then the unit will perceive an overload condition and turn off. Recycling the input voltage will remove this latched off condition.

Crest factor

The ability of an inverter to deliver to a load an inrush current is related to the crest factor. The crest factor is the ratio between the nominal and the peak current.

Over voltage protection (OVP)

The high power units have this feature. It will shut down the primary power circuit after a continued OVP operation. The input power must be re-cycled in order to remove the unit from shut down. The output voltage is measured internally. This measured value is compared against a reference value. When the reference value has been reached, this circuit turns off the power circuit. Once the measured value has reduced below the reference value the power circuit is once again permitted to be activated.

Sense leads

Sense leads are internally connected in all standard configurations.

Harmonic distortion

The generated inverter output is designed to follow a true sine wave signal. Deviation from this sine wave is measured as distortion. The level of deviation is defined as harmonic distortion. The total harmonic distortion THD is the relationship between the harmonic and fundamental wave forms.

Surge power

The AC output may facilitate the output load through its ability to provide more then the nominal current for up to 1 second.

Power factor

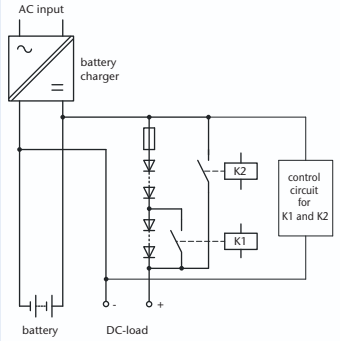
The AC output may facilitate complex or other loads, through its ability to provide a phase shifted output current at nominal power rating. This is once again due to the ability to provide more than the nominal output current for a limited period of time.

DC output voltage stabilization

The output voltage of a battery charger with parallel connected batteries varies substantially with the charging condition of the battery. For many applications, however, the load circuit requires a more stabilized voltage which can be accomplished by:

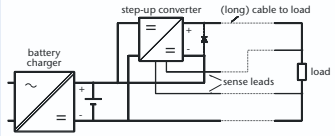
Voltage dropping diodes

being interconnected between battery and load, reduce the voltage to a value suitable for the load. They are short-circuited by one or more contactors only if a partial reduction or no voltage reduction is required. A control circuit senses the battery voltage and energizes the contactors. Voltage dropping diodes cause substantial power losses as the excess voltage is absorbed by the diodes. However, due to simplicity, this method is frequently used, especially if the voltage reduction is needed only during the short periods of high-rate charging.



Switchmode step-up converters

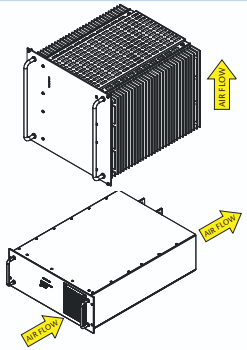
are DC/DC converters supplied from the battery with the output connected in series to the battery. They present a very economical solution as they only add voltage when the battery is discharged. *Details see page 47/ 83.*



Mounting

Air flow

Airflow to the power supply is preferred to be filtered, below 55°C, an airflow resistivity (pressure drop) of below 20kPa and is required to comply with the EN60950 pollution category II. Diffused thermal energy is required to be exhausted and displaced by air as detailed above. Thermal management is required where the air provided to a power supply complies with the power supply's design parameters. The use of fans requires the increase airflow rate to a minimum of 120m³/h (corresponding to 70 cfm). The airflow resistivity and respective pressure drop should be considered when the fan is required.



Direction of air flow

Typically, Schaefer Modules and systems are cooled through air supply entering below and exiting above, with the exception of models of series C/B 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 6400 and 6600 whose airflow is from front to back.

Custom design also offers lateral cooling. Such details are however, project specific.

Cabinet

To enhance a module / system, a cabinet may be employed.

- This may be required to fulfil the increased IP / NEMA rating, due to a negative effect of the environment on the solution.
- Specifically, in an unclean, saturated, corrosive or otherwise aggressive air quality it may be required to employ a cabinet in combination with features such as hermetical closure and air exchange amongst others.
- The enclosure must be capable of sustaining the weight of the modules, specifically if module support rails are used.
- Stationary cabinets should be fastened to the ground.
- The centre of gravity must be as low as possible with portable systems.

Transportation of module

The grips on the front of the modules are to assist in module insertion into a sub-rack, and not for supporting the weight of the module.

Wall mount / chassis mount

Modules with a mounting plate or angle are designed for integration into the host equipment. They are not for employment outside of an enclosure.

Installation

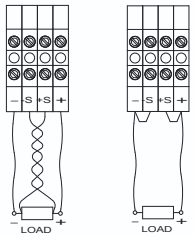
Input fuse

An input fuse, internal or external, should be selected with a slow burn characteristic.

Sense leads

- The distance between the load connection and the module / system may result in a voltage drop between the output and the load connection. To compensate for a limited value of such a voltage drop, sense leads can be connected to the load under regard of polarity. The sense leads determine the point to which the voltage regulates. As the sense leads carry very low current, they are susceptible to noise pick up. Therefore, it is recommended that they are intertwined and if necessary shielded.

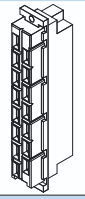
- When the remote sense facility is not used, sense links must be made at the output terminals. If the sense links are left open, the output voltage may rise causing the OVP circuit to be activated.



Connectors

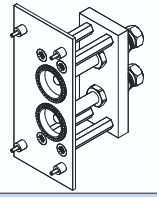
H15 Female Connector

Number of contacts:	15
Contacts:	Fastons or screw terminals
Operating current at +20 °C:	15 A
Operating temperature:	–55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	3100 V_{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	3100 V_{rms}
Contact resistance:	8 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



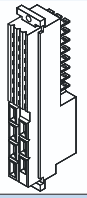
High Current Female Connector

Number of contacts:	2
Contacts:	Bolts with 8 mm diameter for terminal lugs M8
Operating current at +20°C:	170 A
Operating temperature:	–55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	500 V_{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 V_{rms}
Contact resistance:	0.06 mΩ
Dimensions (H x W x D):	118 x 35 x 85 mm
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



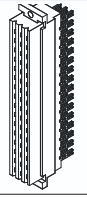
F24H7 Female Connector

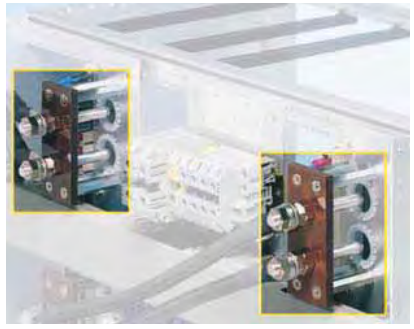
Number of contacts:	24 / 7
Contacts:	solder pins / fastons
Operating current at +20°C:	6 / 15 A
Operating temperature:	–55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	1550 / 3100 Vrms
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 / 3100 Vrms
Contact resistance:	15 / 8 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612



F48 Female Connector

Number of contacts:	48
Contacts:	solder pins
Operating current at +20 °C:	6 A
Operating temperature:	–55 to +125 °C
Test voltage (contact to contact):	1550 V_{rms}
Test voltage (contact to ground):	2500 V_{rms}
Contact resistance:	15 mΩ
Performance according to:	IEC 60603-2 / DIN 41612

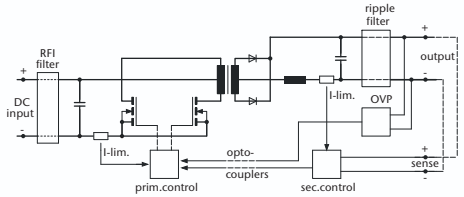




There are various circuit topologies and the selection depends on the requirements, such as low or high input voltage, low or high output voltage, single or multi output, power rating. The following circuits present our common concepts of power conversion.

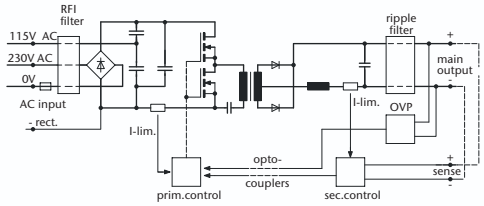
Push Pull Converter

The push pull converter is often used for applications with low input voltage. The switching transistors are alternately conducting with variable pulse-width. At the secondary side, after rectification and filtering, the output voltage is sensed and compared with a reference. The error signal controls via an opto-coupler the primary circuit.



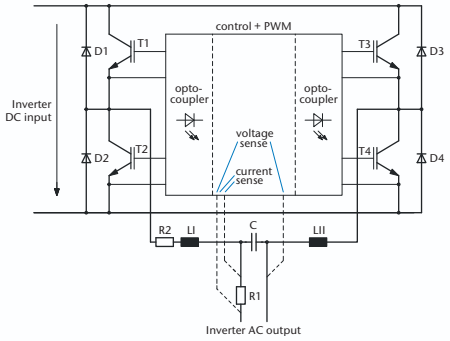
Half Bridge Converter

The following circuit shows, as an example, a converter with dual AC input in a half bridge connection. With the input voltage supplied to the 230 V terminal, the rectifier circuit is a standard bridge connection; supplied to the 115 V terminal the rectifier circuit functions as a voltage doubler circuit.



DC/AC Inverter

The diagram beside shows the circuit of an inverter. The DC input voltage is transformed by the power transistors T1-T4 with the parallel connected inverse diodes D1-D4 in a pulse-width modulated square wave voltage. The choke with the windings LI and LII integrates this voltage, and at the capacitor C a sinusoidal output voltage is available. The power transistors are controlled via opto-coupler in such a way that not both transistors of one branch are conducting at the same time. The output voltage is sensed and compared with a reference signal generating the firing pulses for the power transistors. The output current is measured via shunt R1 and limited through the control circuit. Isolation between input and output and voltage transformation can either be provided by a converter connected to the input of an inverter or by a transformer connected to the output of an inverter.



Full Bridge Converter with Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS)

For the higher power modules presented from page 46 to 67 the primary circuit is performed as a full bridge connection with four switching transistors (IGBTs) being controlled by the driver and protective circuits. The special mode of driving the IGBTs in conjunction with the resonant choke and the symmetrical capacitor allows for "zero voltage switching" which improves the efficiency and reduces the switching noise. The input can be designed for both, DC or AC. At the secondary side of the transformer the voltage is rectified and filtered. Then the output voltage is sensed and compared with a reference, and the error signal controls via opto-coupler the switching transistors on the primary side. For over voltage protection the OVP circuit senses the output voltage and turns off the switching transistors if a certain level is reached. The circuit automatically returns to operation but is repeatedly switched off and turned on again if the over voltage condition is still present. If the unit does not return to normal operation within a short period of time, it will then be switched off. For current limiting the signal sensed by the LEM transformer starts to reduce the output voltage if the current exceeds a certain limit.