

Description Low Emission

Definition of the Output Data

DCA



Voltage Deviation in the Event of a Variation in Load (static)

Depending on the current load, there is a slight change in the voltage, the so-called control deviation, on all voltage regulators used.

It is specified in the data sheets as the maximum magnitude of a load variation of 0...100% of the nominal current. Measurement is conducted directly on the female connector with sense leads connected at the measuring point.

Voltage Deviation in the Event of a Variation in Input Voltage

If the input voltage is varied, the output voltage will also vary slightly.

The data sheets specify the maximum control deviation of the output voltage on changing the input voltage between V_{INmin} and V_{INmax} .

Measurement is conducted directly on the female connector with sense leads connected at the measuring point.

Switching Frequency Ripple

The output DC voltage of the low emission power supply is superimposed by a slight high-frequency AC voltage share, the switching frequency ripple. See figure 1.

This results from charging and discharging the secondary energy storage with the switching frequency of the power supply.

Measurement is conducted directly on the female connector with sense leads connected at the measuring point.

The value specified in the data sheet is the peak-to-peak value V_{RPP} according to figure 1.

Superimposed Switching Spikes

Fast current and voltage variations occur when the power transistors are switched on and off. This results in high-frequency transient impulses superimposed on the output voltage of the power supply.

These switching spikes are poor in energy.

The data sheet values are measured directly on the female connector without sense leads with a bandwidth of 20MHz.

They are peak to peak values V_{SPP} as shown in figure 1.

Dynamic Control Deviation and Recovery Time

Voltage overshoot and undershoot occur in the case of abrupt load changes at the output of the module. See figure 2.

The cause of the control deviation (ΔV) is the energy stored in the output circuit and the limited speed of the controller.

The recovery time (Δt) is defined as the time until the output voltage is once again within a tolerance band after a load change. The tolerance band is defined as $\pm 20mV$. The voltage and current characteristics dependent on time are shown in figure 2.

Measurement is conducted directly on the female connector with sense leads connected at the measuring point.

Fig. 1
Output voltage

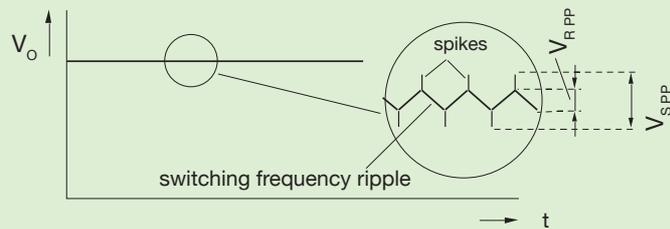
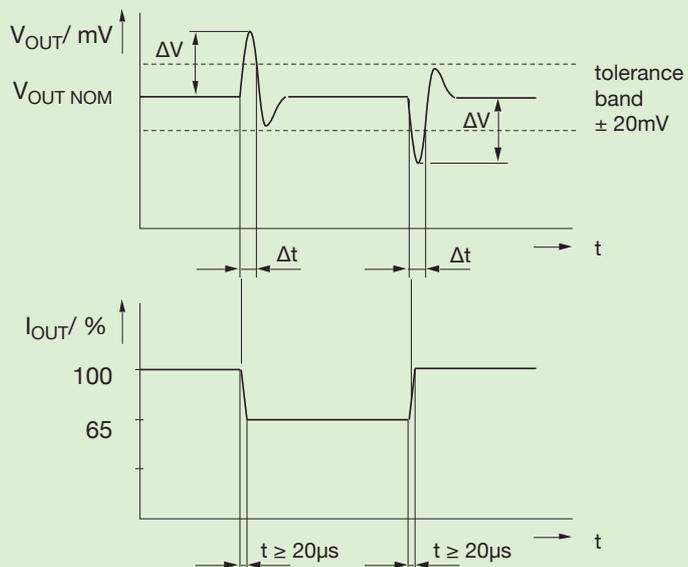


Fig. 2
Voltage change at the output in the event of a defined sudden load change



Description Low Emission Applications

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Connection of the Load

Load lines and sense leads should be laid to the load twisted or screened.

Load lines

It is recommended that the load line is terminated on the load with a ceramic capacitor even if no sense leads are connected.

Sense leads

The power supplies are generally ready to operate even if sense leads are not connected.

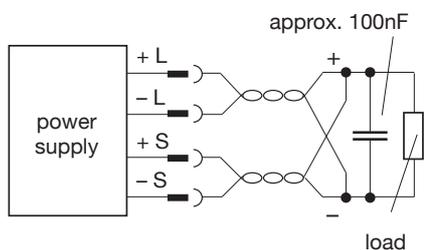
External bridges do not have to be wired.

In many practical applications, the devices are operated without sense leads being connected. E.g. in the case of short (low impedance) load lines or low load alternation.

The actual value of the voltage is measured directly at the load through the sense leads. Voltage drops through connectors and load lines are automatically compensated by the electronic regulation circuit. The stabilisation is designed for the value specified in the data sheet per load line.

To this end no changes are to be made to the power supply itself. Only the sense leads are externally connected to the load lines directly at the load.

The load lines may not be disconnected before the sense leads, or the sense leads may not be connected before the load lines, as this will lead to the destruction of the device.



Input Voltage

The low emission units feature large smoothing capacitors at the input. External filtering of a rectified AC voltage is thus only required conditionally. The permitted superimposed AC voltage is 10% of the supply voltage. If there is a higher superimposed AC voltage, we recommend additional smoothing capacitors.

The output voltage is not influenced by the superimposed AC voltage.

Input Transient Protection

For the low emission units, a suppressor diode is used for transient protection. This limits overvoltages at the input of the appliance, e.g. when switching off inductances.

Starting Inrush Current

The power drain of low emission units at the switch-on time is determined by the input capacitors of the device.

In order to selectively protect low emission units, the user requires the specification of the starting inrush current which is characterised by the current integral and the maximum current surge.

Depending on the input voltage and performance class, some of our low emission units have built-in NTC resistors to limit the starting inrush current.

These NTC resistors are high ohmic in a cold state and thus limit the starting inrush current.

On reaching their operating temperature they become low ohmic and only become effective again after they have cooled down. This is why two values are specified in our data sheet (see technical data: "unit cold" and "worst case").

For device types without NTC resistors only the "worst case" specification is listed.

Definition

To measure the starting inrush current, for input voltages higher than 75V a network simulation with 0.5Ω ($0.4\Omega + j0.25\Omega$) and for input voltages lower than 75V a network simulation with 100m Ω and 150 μ H are used. The power line is 1m long and has a line cross section of 2.5mm².

Note

In order that the starting inrush current for "unit cold" is not exceeded, the power supply must remain switched off for about 5 minutes at a temperature of $\leq 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Description Low Emission Applications

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Extern ON/OFF

The unit can be switched on and off with an external control voltage. The control voltage must be referred to input ground ($-V_{IN}$) and may also be derived from $+V_{IN}$ via a dropping resistor. (Pay attention to the breach of security!)

Voltage Levels at the Extern ON/OFF Input

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Unit ON | $\leq 0.6V$ or not connected |
| Unit OFF | $\geq 4V$ to max. 36V |
| $V_{I/O} = 5V$ | $I_{I/O} \leq 2mA$ |
| $V_{I/O} = 36V$ | $I_{I/O} \leq 20mA$ |

External wiring

$R1_{min} = \frac{V_{INmin} - 4V}{2mA}$

S1 closed $\hat{=}$ unit off ($V_{I/O} \geq 4V$)

Any DC voltage referred to input ground can be used as the signal voltage.

Parallel Connection

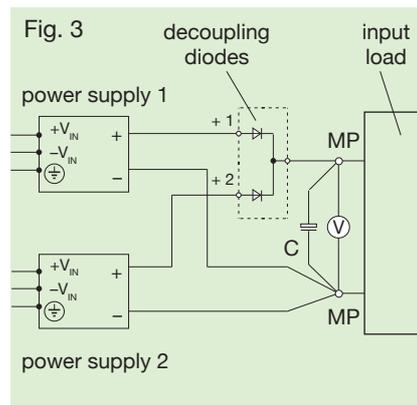
Unit versions equipped with a PA connection can be connected in parallel. Maximum 3 units may be operated in parallel in order to increase the power. The individual PA contacts must be interconnected for this purpose so that the overvoltage protection circuit (output) integrated in the unit also switches off the power supplies operated in parallel in the event of a fault. The load leads + and - should be interconnected in as balanced a manner as possible. We recommend redundancy operation in order to achieve even greater reliability.

Electrical Isolation

On Kniel Low Emission power supplies, all inputs and outputs are electrically isolated. This means that the outputs can be freely interconnected. (Pay attention to the breach of security!)

Redundancy Operation

In order to increase the operational safety of the system the units can be switched to redundancy operation. See figure 3. In the case of redundancy operation, the unit outputs must be decoupled by diodes. In this operating mode, sense lead operation is impossible. Existing PA-contacts may not be interconnected.



Current Limitation

Low emission units are protected against overload by a built-in current limitation circuit and are continuous short circuit proof. The current limitation is factory set to the value specified in the data sheet. If this value is exceeded the output current is limited to the maximal value and the voltage is reduced in accordance with the dimension of the overload. The unit automatically returns to voltage control after the fault has been eliminated.

Temperature Coefficient

The temperature coefficient indicates the maximum relative change of the output voltage per Kelvin of temperature change.

Overvoltage Protection (output)

The overvoltage protection feature (OVP) integrated as standard protects the connected electronic circuitry against inadmissibly high voltages. If an internal or external overvoltage occurs at the output of the power supply, a thyristor fires and shorts the output. At the same time, the low emission unit is switched off. The residual voltage of the output is zero after switch-off of the low emission unit. In the case of external faults, the power supply can be placed back into operation by switching the input voltage off for approx. 1 minute, after the external fault has been remedied.

Reverse Polarity Protection (input / output)

A reverse polarity protection circuit is installed as standard at the input and output in order to protect the unit against reverse polarity. Reverse polarity of the input circuit trips the internal fuse.

Description Low Emission Mechanic, Environmental, Safety

DCA



Mechanical System

Kniel low emission units are compact, fully plug-in power supplies. They have been designed specifically for use in subracks according to IEC 60297-3-101 (19" standard).

The rugged mechanical structure consists of aluminum.

Specifically developed press-drawn sections for heat sinks and side walls form the basis for the finely tuned system between mechanical strength, protection against electromagnetic interference and optimum heat dissipation. The front panel projects beyond the body by approx. 1/2 HP at the right and left. This produces an air slot to the neighboring module in the subrack, ensuring adequate convection cooling up to +50°C ambient temperature. This prevents mutual heating.

Degree of protection:

IP 30 according to
EN 60529/IEC 529
when fitted at the front

Mechanical load rating:

Vibration:

0.15mm double amplitude
or 2g at 5 - 500Hz
according to DIN 40046
(same values in transportation packaging)

Shock:

10g; duration 11ms
according to DIN 40046
in transportation packaging
10g, duration 18ms.

Environmental

Operating temperature range:
see data sheet.

Storage temperature:
see data sheet.

Humidity: 95% ,
without condensation.

Safety

RoHS

EU Directive 2011/65/EU

The reduction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment is an important contribution to the protection of the environment and deserves the strongest possible support from all of us.

All Kniel products/power supplies delivered after 15 January 2006 comply with EU Directive 2011/65/EU except for some customer specific products. Products not compliant with said directive are noted as such in the delivery documents.

WEEE

EU Directive 2012/19/EU

Directive 2012/19/EU particularly applies to short-lived consumer goods for the mass market. Kniel products are generally used as capital goods over periods of many years or even decades. Therefore our products do not belong to the intended target group of the directive. Additionally said directive focusses on complete units or systems and thus does not cover our products. None of our products can be classified into one of the categories mentioned in said directive. Hence, Kniel does not plan to provide statistical information about when our products were placed on the market. We do not offer cost-free return of our products.

Description Low Emission Safety

DCA



Electrical Safety



The units are designed to cover a broad range of applications. The converters are being built according to **VDE 0805 / IEC 950** for safety of data processing equipment, including electrical office machines, in order that the conventional regulations applicable to different fields of application are observed.

Important Electrical Safety Features

All output circuits are electrically isolated, both with respect to each other and with respect to the input circuit. Electrical isolation between primary and secondary circuits by adequate clearances and creepage distances. Every unit is subject to a high-voltage test to ensure that safe electrical isolation is actually provided.

Test voltages (proof voltages) for:

$V_{IN} = 43 \text{ V} \dots 75 \text{ V}$:

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| primary | - secondary | 2 500 Vdc |
| primary | - PE | 1 500 Vdc |
| secondary | - PE | 700 Vdc |

$V_{IN} = 75 \text{ V} \dots 300 \text{ V}$:

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| primary | - secondary | 3 800 Vdc |
| primary | - PE | 2 400 Vdc |
| secondary | - PE | 700 Vdc |

Note

On no account do we recommend a repeat test by the customer according to EN 60950/IEC 950 since this could damage semiconductors and insulation. If a further high-voltage test on each unit is mandatory, the test conditions must be coordinated with Messrs. Kniel. Otherwise, we are unable to accept warranty.

SELV

Kniel power supplies with an output voltage of max. 55Vdc keeps to the requirements of SELV circuits. SELV circuits need a surely electric isolation to the mains.

Definition of the Ambient Conditions According to EN 60950/IEC 950

Pollution Severity II

Only non-conductive pollution occurs. Temporary conductivity as the result of condensation must be anticipated occasionally.

Overvoltage Category II

Equipment of overvoltage category II is intended for use in installations or parts thereof in which lightning overvoltage does not need to be taken into consideration. This includes, for instance, domestic electrical appliances. Overvoltages resulting from switching operations must be taken into consideration.

Definition of the Safety Class

The low emission units are constructed according to safety class I. With this safety class, all exposed parts must be connected to the PE wire with low resistance. Each unit is tested before delivery.

Leakage Current

The maximum permitted leakage current of permanently installed equipment is 3.5mA.

The actual leakage current of the low emission units is 0.1mA (values depending on type).

More Tests

A fire resistance test, an overload test and a test of mechanical load capability are also conducted according to EN 60950/IEC 950.

A test designated „operation not as intended and incorrect operation“ is conducted in order to allow us to assess the risks and dangers if the unit is operated not as intended.

Description Low Emission EMC DCA

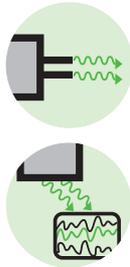


EMC

The low emission units fully meet the legal requirements for emitted interference according to EN 55022/55011 as well as the interference immunity according to EN/IEC 61000-6-2.

To fully serve this wide application area the regulations for the domestic and commercial sectors apply for emitted interference, and the regulations for the industrial sector apply for the interference immunity. This means in each case, that a more stringent limit value is valid.

Emitted Interference According to EN 55022/55011 (Emission)



In low emission units radiated noise is generated by high-frequency, periodic switching operations.

The higher the switching frequencies and the steeper the rising or falling edges of current and voltage are, the higher will be the high-frequency share of the noise spectrum. The noise spectrum is considered on a bandwidth of 150kHz to 1 000MHz.

Up to 30MHz the interference voltage is measured and evaluated on lines. Either as a average measurement^{*1} or as a quasi-peak measurement^{*2}.

In the higher frequency range of 30MHz to 1000MHz the interference fields emitted in 10m distance are recorded.

The permissible limit values are intended to prevent interference to neighboring electronic equipment.

Corresponding limit values are laid down in EN 55022.

If the low emission units are used in residential and commercial buildings the limit curve B must be upheld.

See figure 4 and figure 5.

The limiting values for industrial applications are defined in EN 55011.

Fig. 4
Limit value class
150KHz to 30MHz

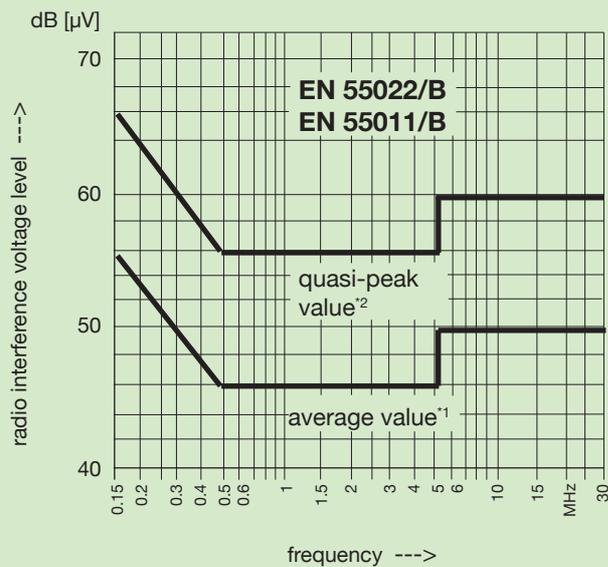
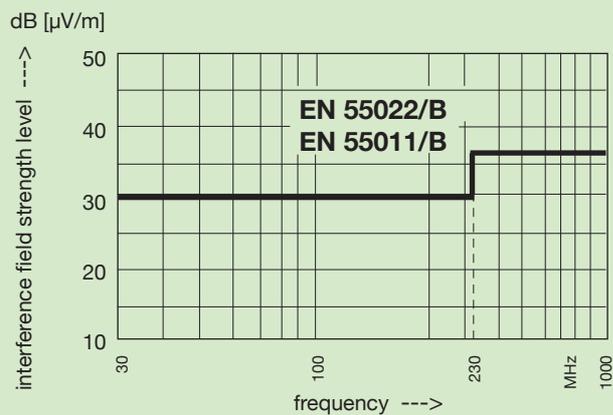


Fig. 5
Limit value class
30MHz to 1 000MHz



*1 = The average value is the arithmetic mean value of a signal.

*2 = In the case of a quasi-peak measurement, the peak value of noise voltage is evaluated in conjunction with the pulse frequency.

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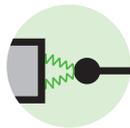


Interference Immunity According to EN/IEC 61000-6-2

The immunity to electromagnetic interference, as occurs in practice as the result of static discharges, switching operations on inductive circuits and capacitors, as the result of lightning strike and as the result of high-frequency irradiation is verified by a series of tests.

The limit values according to EN/IEC 61000-6-2 (industrial application) apply for Kniel low emission units.

ESD - Immunity to Electrostatic Discharge According to EN/IEC 61000-4-2



This test verifies the immunity to electrostatic discharge as may occur from the operator's body when touching the equipment. Static discharges as can arise between different objects are also covered with this test.

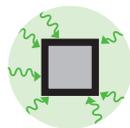
The required test voltage (proof voltage) is:

- 8kV - discharge in air
- 4kV - contact discharge.

Evaluation criterion B.

Kniel low emission units meet evaluation criterion A.

Immunity to Electro- magnetic Fields According to EN/IEC 61000-4-3



Electromagnetic fields are generated by radio-telephony equipment, radio broadcasting stations, TV stations and other industrial electromagnetic interference sources. The aim of this standard is to ensure immunity of equipment. The test covers the frequency band from 80MHz to 1 000MHz with a field strength of 10V/m.

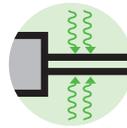
The measurement is carried out in a booth.

No limit values or maximum permissible deviations are stipulated in the standard.

Our test criterion is:

During this test, the output voltage may not deviate more than 2% from the set value.

Fast Electrical Transients Burst Test According to EN/IEC 61000-4-4



Fast transient bursts occur during switching operations, e.g. disconnecting inductive loads and bounce of relay contacts, in all electrical power supply systems.

The burst test is intended to guarantee that the function of electrical equipment is not impaired on a sustained basis as the result of these extremely brief voltage peaks.

The standard demands:

Evaluation criterion B.

Kniel low emission units meet evaluation criterion A.

Immunity to Surge Voltages According to EN/IEC 61000-4-5



This type of surge voltage occurs in supply systems as the result of switching large inductive circuits or capacitor banks, as the result of short-circuits in the system or as the result of lightning strike.

A possible voltage amplitude of 500V is assumed for DC power systems.

As demanded, compliance to evaluation criterion B is given.

Immunity to Conducted Interference Induced by High-Frequency Fields According to EN/IEC 61000-4-6



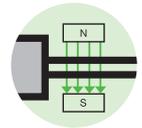
In the frequency band 150kHz to 80MHz, the equipment is subject to modulated fields which induce noise voltages of 10V in the supply lead.

No limit values or maximum permissible deviations are stipulated in the standard.

Our test criterion is:

During this test, the output voltage may not deviate more than 2% from the set value.

Magnetic Field with Energy Frequency According to EN/IEC 61000-4-8



In the frequency range between 50Hz and 60Hz the device is applied with 30A/m. There must be no interference.

Kniel low emission units meet evaluation criterion A.

Collapse of Voltage and/or Voltage Interruptions According to EN/IEC 61000-4-11



The requirements demanded by IEC 61000-4-11 for collapse of voltage and/or voltage interruptions are fully met.

Note

Compliance with the specified standards applies only to the Kniel power supplies.

If the power supply is integrated in an overall system, it is the user's obligation that the complete system meets the applicable standards.

Kniel is unable to assume warranty for this owing to the wide variety of applications.

Please consult Kniel regarding test conditions if the interference immunity tests are to be repeated.

Explanation Evaluation criterion

A : In this test the function may not be influenced in any way.

B : Partial loss of power or function. After completing the test the unit must operate within its specification again.