

GENERAL NFS

Description

Power equipments for the control of three-phase charges:

- Last generation IGBTs. •
- Power protection against overcurrent, Vce-sat., overtemperature, overvoltage and gate . voltage drop.
- Analogical protected outputs; such as heat-sink temperature; DC-link voltage . measurement and currents.
- Capacitor bank in DC-link with low inductance. .
- Power supply and control signals with flat cable of 26 conductors. It is compatible with other brands.

Applications



Common Data

- \checkmark Flat cable with 26 conductors (I/O). It is compatible with other brands.
- ✓ Maximum working DC voltage 800 volts.

- DC Control voltage supply 24 volts. (Range to 20-30V).
 Protected inputs against electrostatic charges.
 Trigger inputs, voltage CMOS 15 V (max 20V). Impedance 3K3 ohms.
- ✓ It has one current sensor per branch.
- ✓ 2 NTC sensors per heat-sink for measuring the temperature.
- ✓ DC-link measurement card, with isolated analogical output.
- ✓ 5 protected analogical output against short-circuits.
 - o 3 of current.
 - o 1 of DC-link
 - o 1 of temperature (highest NTC).
 - 4 open collector outputs for alarm indications. It is protected against overcurrent.
 - o 1 output per branch.
 - o 1 overtemperature.



Protections

- ✓ Logic protection against any anomaly. This protection inhibits the gate and switch-off the module to pass 200ms, during this period avoid triggering the gate. This protection introduces an additional advantage against possible failure of external control.
- Individual alarm of each three branches.
 Individual alarm of each one of three branches.
- ✓ Overcurrent alarm (See the analogical output table).
- ✓ Overvoltage alarm in DC-link bus (>800V)
- ✓ Power supply fault alarm (<20V)
- ✓ IGBTs protection by Vce sat. and gate voltage drop.

Measurement Ranges

Within each size, there are several models in order to adjust to the needs of the loads. Certain charges need the current measurement as precise as possible, which is the case of the motors controlled by vector control.

5	60V _{DC}	; F.sw = 4	KHz (exce	pt NFS-4	100-25 2Khz) T _{AMI}	_B = 40°C	
CÓDIGO NFS		I _{RMS} (A)		Ic _{PICO} (A)		CAPACIDAD TOTAL	
		I.RMS1	I.RMS2	8V	10V	EQUIPO	
					ALARMA	(condensadores electrolíticos)	
SIZE 1							
50	-10	10	13	24	30		
	-15	20	26	44	56	4 (1500) = 1500uF	
	-20	29	38	69	86		
	-25	39	52	89	111		
SIZE 2							
	-10	45	60	133	167	4 (3300) – 3300uE	
000	-15	64	85	149	187	4 (3300) – 3300µi	
200	-20	83	110	206	258	6 (2200) - 4050uE	
	-25	94	125	240	300	6 (3300) = 4950µF	
					SIZE 3		
	-10	113	150	267	333		
400	-15	124	165	339	424	8 (3300) = 6600µF	
	-25	150	200	427	533		
					SIZE 4		
425	-25	165	220	427	533	6 (6800) = 10200µF	
					SIZE 5		
905	-10	263	350	667	833	12 (6800) – 20400uE	
	-15	326	435	788	985	12 (0000) = 20400µ1	
914	-20	413	550	1000	1250	12 (6800) = 20400µF	
SIZE 6							
1400	-10	450	600	1067	1333	18 (6800) - 20600 JE	
1400	-20	525	700	1255	1569	18 (0000) = 30000μΓ	



Flat Cable

Flat cable with 26 conductors.

The power supply and the control signals are connected through it.

In order to determine the supply consumption of every module to check the pdf file. In equipments with size 4 to 5, if the power supply current exceeds 2 A.;

It is recommendable to supply them with an external connector. In this way, the flat cable is for control signals.

The current relations are according to model. See table below.

Pin		signal	remark		
1	free				
2		BOT IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
3	HB 1	ALARM OUT	Alarma HB 1 LOW = NO ERROR; open colector output		
4		TOP IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
5		BOT IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
6	HB 2	ALARM OUT	Alarma HB 2 LOW = NO ERROR; open colector output		
7		TOP IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
8		BOT IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
9	HB 3	ALARM OUT	Alarma HB 3 LOW = NO ERROR; open colector output		
10		TOP IN	positive 15V CMOS logic; 3k3 impedance		
11	Overtemperature OUT		LOW = NO ERROR; open colector output		
12	free				
13	V DC. L	.INK	analog OUT; 9V = 800V		
14	+24V IN		24V DC (20 - 30V)		
15	+24V IN	1	24V DC (20 - 30V)		
16	free				
17	free				
18	GND		GND for power supply and digital signals		
19	GND		GND for power supply and digital signals		
20	Temp. Alnalog OUT		analog OUT; 8V = 75°C		
21	GND aux.		reference for analog output signals		
22	l analog	OUT HB 1	analog OUT; 10V = Max current (100% lc) see table		
23	GND au	JX.	reference for analog output signals		
24	I analog OUT HB 2		analog OUT; 10V = Max current (100% lc) see table		
25	GND aux.		reference for analog output signals		
26	I analog OUT HB 3		analog OUT; 10V = Max current (100% lc) see table		

Digital Inputs

The trigger input HB-1-2-3 TOP and BOT are CMOS inputs, with an input impedance of 3k3 ohm. They have a small filter and protections against electrostatic charges. The typical high and low levels are:

- Low level "0" lower than 7,3 volts.
- High level "1" higher than 9,4 volts



Analogical Outputs

The analogical outputs are protected against overcurrent. Current higher than 30mA. The measurement ranges according to attached table.

Analogical Outputs	Measu Ran	urement ge(V)	Equipment protections		
	Min.	Max.			
Outputs according to the current table	-10	+10	+/-10V +/-1%	STOP	
Temperature output (Size 1)	0	+10	71ºC +/- 2 ºC	STOP	
Temperature output (Size 2 to 6)	0	+10	78ºC +/- 2 ºC	STOP	
Bus DC output	0	+10	9V(800V) +/-5%	STOP	

Informative graph of NTC outputs (Tolerance +/- 3° C). Highest temperature between two NTC of the equipment. It can be considered linear scale between (30° C = 2,5V y 80° C = 8,5V). Both NTC are placed in the heat-sink as close as possible to the IGBT,s



Informative Bus graph of DC-link output (MTC-3028) (Tolerance +/- 2%). The total voltage is measured in the Bus through the DC-link. The scale is linear. The maximum voltage on the bus for this series is 800V. (If it exceeds this voltage, it cuts trigger gate).





ALARMS (hardware)



The outputs corresponding to the alarms are in open-collector and are protected against short-circuits (max 30 mA.)

Alarm Codes

CONDITIONS	TEMP ALARM	ALARM1	ALARM2	ALARM3
ALARM BRANCH 1	0	1	0	0
ALARM BRANCH 2	0	0	1	0
ALARM BRANCH 3	0	0	0	1
OVERTEMPERATURE	1	0	0	0
OVERCURRENT	0	1	1	1
V _{BUS} HIGH	0	1	1	1
VALIMENTACIÓN LOW	0	1	1	1

As can be observed, the alarms of overcurrent, overvoltage and low supply voltage are not differences in hardware.