CAMTEC POWER SUPPLIES

Made in Germany

ESB00163B 16A
ESB00323 32A

Inrush Current Limiter, Inrush Protector. AC 3-phase 200/400V

For inductive & capacitive loads, 200/400Vac 16A/32A -40°C...+70°C

Short Specification:

- Peak- / RMS Value Limiter
- Integrated Phase Control Circuit
- 200/400Vac 3PH 16A/32A nominal Voltage
- DIN TS35mm Rail
- Federzugklemmen 0,5...16mm²
- Integrated Bypass-Relay
- Capacitive Load 2.000uF
- Built-In Temperature Control Circuit
- IP20 Housing

The ESB is a budget-priced inrush peak current limiter for high loads in LED-applications, complex automation systems and in the machine building. The ESB offers high recommended and interference free operation with both, the inductive and the capacitive load. It is simple to integrate into existing equipment. The ESB is self-powering and does not require an external power supply.

Integrated Phase Controller

No simple NTC-Version!
A Camtec-ESB allows effective reduction of cabling cross sections.
It allows using quicker circuit breakers.
The ESB prevents from tripping the circuit breakers by high inrush.

RoHS 2002/95/EC

In accordance with IEC60950-1

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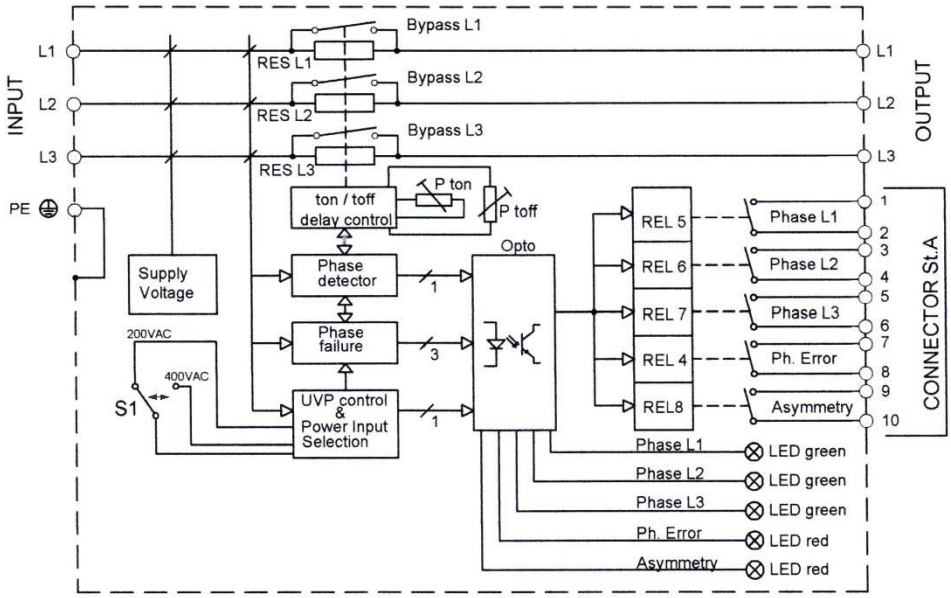
Technical Data Table

Model	ESB00163B.T	ESB00323.T
Article Number	3041099001	3041099002
Peak Current Limiting ±6%	22,6A	68,6A
R.M.S Current Limiting ±6%	16A	48A
Allowed Capacitive Load (max.)	1.500µF	2.000uF
Limiting Time (T_{on} Power On)	70-240ms adjustable (150ms Factory Setting) Tolerance ±10ms	70-240ms adjustable (150ms Factory Setting) Tolerance ±10ms
Release Time (T_{off} Low Voltage)	65-170 adjustable (100ms Factory Setting) Tolerance ±10ms	65-170 adjustable (100ms Factory Setting) Tolerance ±10ms
Limiting Interval [$T_{interval}$ for $AC_{cont.}$)	≥ 1000ms	≥ 1000ms
Smallest advisable Circuit Breaker at 30°C	A8A B6A Z8A	A22A B16A Z22A
AC Input Range	170-230/340-460Vac	170-230/340-460Vac
AC Continous Range	200/400Vac	200/400Vac
Line Frequency	50/60Hz	50/60Hz
AC Continous Current	16A continuous	32A continuous
Power Supply	self-powered	
Power Consumption	typ. 7W (constant @ nominal operation)	
Limiting Cycles	1 cycle/minute with maximum capacitive load	
Internal Protection	temperature protection and burn proof fuse in each AC-line	
Cooling	Natural convection	
Operation Temp.	nominal ambient temperature -40°C...+70°C	
Storage Temp.	-40°C...+85°C 2 years	
EMI	EN55022 Klasse B	
EMS	EN61000-6-2,3	
Safety Norms	IEC/EN60950-1 in accordance to cUL60950, EN60204-1	
Safety Class II	VDE0805, VDE0100/ÖVE8001	
MTBF Calculation	377.000h (IEC/EN61709, Siemens SN29500)	
MTTF Calculation	396.000h (+30°C) (IEC/EN61709, Siemens SN29500)	
Humidity	95% (+25°C) non condensing	
Pollution Degree	2 (IEC/EN50178)	
Environmental	climatic 3K3, mechanics 3M4 (IEC/EN60721)	
Altitude max.	3000m (9842 ft.) above sea level	
Dimension (BxHxT)	95x155x122mm	
Housing Parameters	aluminum-metal housing	
DIN-Rail	DIN rail TS35mm DIN/EN60715 (TS35/7,5 und TS35/15)	
Weight	1100g netto	
Connections	spring-type terminal with cable protection 0,5...16mm² 22...8AWG according with IEC/EN60664-1, IEC/EN61984	

General Description:

The CAMTEC ESB-series are the 2nd generation and cost effective inrush current limiters. The limiters are made for 200/400Vac 16A networks. The line frequency is 50/60Hz. The ESB-Limiter shall be located between the line-switcher/contactor and the load. The ESB-models are designed for inductive and capacitive loads. In the moment of switching-on the system the inrush current of the installed load will be limited for the defined time T_{on} . Independent from the previous inrush level; the current limiting is always strict. After T_{on} elapses the current limiting circuit of the ESB will be bypassed. Then the load is directly connected to the AC. The electrical network can be stressed with current loads as normal (e.g. motors, pumps). If an AC dump overshoots the defined time T_{off}, it will be detected by the ESB. As soon as the AC recovers the inrush will be limited, again. The ESB-models provide an internal temperature control. In case of a failure the device shuts down to safely prevent from overheating or burning.



Field Applications:

The ESB limiter allows connecting much more loads (e.g. LED-power supply / LED-driver) to a pre-installed circuit breaker CB. The ESB definitely avoids that the CB can be tripped. This occurs independently from the objective initial current. The result is that the number of A.C. branch lines and the pre-installed CB can be reduced dramatically. Installation cost exhibit a sustained decline.

Alternatively the cross section of the branch lines can be reduced when using smaller and faster responding circuit breakers. The cost saving from copper is essential. Sensitive AC networks can be fused safer (e.g. Traffic Control Systems, Street-Lighting, Parking Lots and Tunnels)

When the ESB is installed correctly, the neutral wire (N) is looped trough (Fig.1). The inrush protection circuit always acts to the line conductor. The load is connected with the AC in such a way that a circuit breaker or an earth-leakage-trip works within the limits of the legal rules. This fact is also applied while the limiting circuit acts.

Integrated Phase Control:

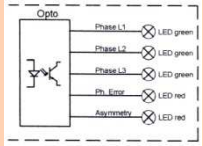
The 3-phase ESBs have an integrated phase control circuit with basic functions. Each phase is controlled separately. Each phase is limited separately. The error signals are given for each phase an independent. This provides a connected SPC access to display complex and interlinked failures in a major control room. The different signalized failures will be described on page 4 of this manual.

Signal Output Table

PIN	CTRL	O.K.	LED	FAILURE	LED
1,2	L1	Relais closed	ON	Relais open	OFF
3,4	L2	Relais closed	ON	Relais open	OFF
5,6	L3	Relais closed	ON	Relais open	OFF
7,8	Phase Error	Relais closed	OFF	Relais open	ON
9,10	Asymmetry	Relais closed	OFF	Relais open	ON

Line Inputs
PE = GND
L1 = Phase 1
L2 = Phase 2
L3 = Phase 3

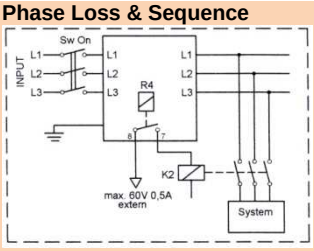
Line Outputs
L1 = Phase 1
L2 = Phase 2
L3 = Phase 3



Operation with SPC to safeguard AC-failures:

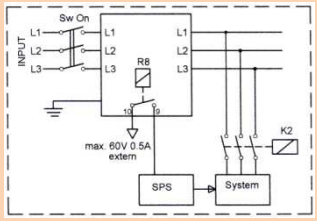
The signals "Phase-Error" and "Asymmetry-Error" can be used to trigger an external contactor. The installed load will be disconnected if an error occurs. As soon as the error recovers the installed load will be reconnected to the AC.
(find attached pictures „Phase-Loss &-sequence“ and „Asymmetry, Over-/Low Voltage“. The contactor is always named K2.)

Phase Loss & Sequence



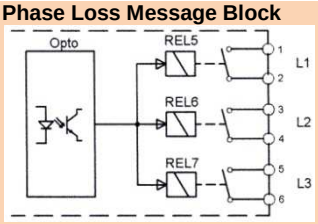
In case of phase loss relay 4 opens after a delay time of 30ms. Synchronistic the relay of the appropriate phase opens, too and its green LED extinguishes. When the phase sequence is incorrect, relay 4 opens after a delay time of 30ms. The Phase Error LED lights red. When the phase sequence is correct the LED is off and the relay 4 is closed.

Asymmetry, Over-/Low Voltage



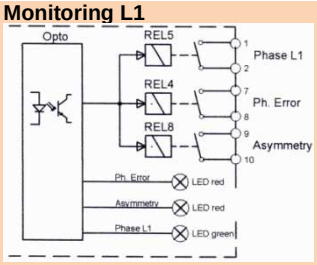
The asymmetry monitoring detects a voltage difference of the three phases to each other. This kind of measuring enables work without the N line (four wire system). If the voltage of the measured AC line drops or exceeds 15% of its nominal selected input relay 8 opens 8-10s delayed and the Asymmetry LED lights red. Measuring tolerances are ±2%.

Phase Loss Message Block



Relay 5 to 7 are galvanic insulated via opto couplers. If L1 to L3 are operating the relays are closed. If one phase drops its relay opens and the message can be used with an active signal (60V/500mA maximum load each relay).

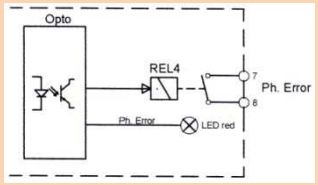
Monitoring L1



Phase Monitoring L1 O.K.:
REL4,5 closed, LED green on
Phase Error LED red off

Phase Monitoring L1 Loss:
REL4,5 open, LED green off
Phase Error LED red on
Asymmetry REL8 remain closed,
LED off

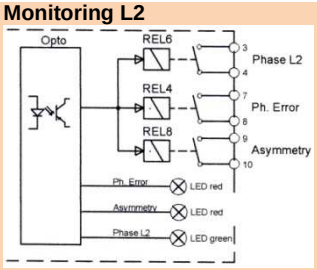
Phase Sequence Monitoring



Sequence o.k.:
L1,L2,L3 o.k. REL4 closed
Phase Error LED red off

Phase Reversal:
L1 failure
L2 o.k.
L3 failure (sum failure)
REL4 open
Phase Error LED red on

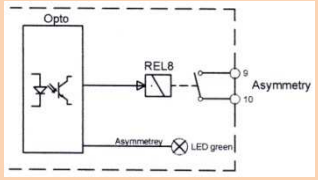
Monitoring L2



Phase Monitoring L2 O.K.:
REL4,6 closed, LED green on
Phase Error LED red off

Phase Monitoring L2 Loss:
REL4,6 open, LED green off
Phase Error LED red on
Asymmetry REL8 remain closed,
LED off

Asymmetry, Over-/Low Voltage

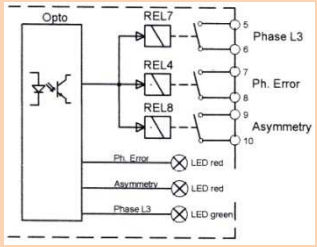


Low Voltage o.k.:
L1,L2,L3 sum o.k.
Asymmetry REL8 closed, LED off

Low Voltage failure (-15% drop):
L1 failure
L2 o.k.
L3 o.k. (but sum failure)
Asymmetry REL8 open, LED on

Overvoltage failure (+15% drop):
L1 failure
L2 o.k.
L3 o.k. (but sum failure)
Asymmetry REL8 open, LED on

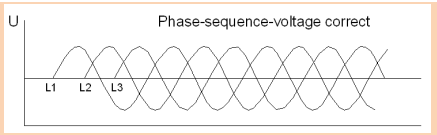
Monitoring L3



Phase Monitoring L3 O.K.:
REL4,7 closed, LED green on
Phase Error LED red off

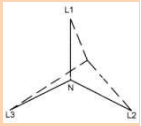
Phase Monitoring L3 Loss:
REL4,7 open, LED green off
Phase Error LED red on
Asymmetry REL8 remain closed,
LED off

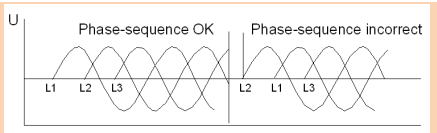
Line Diagram of Phase Monitoring



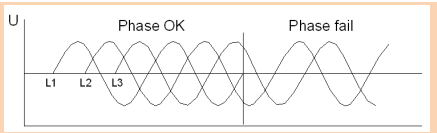
Sequence, Voltage and Asymmetry are o.k.:
No Failure:
All LEDs of L1, L2, L3 light green, all relays ore closed and all red Error LED are off

Assymetry in AC line 4 Wire Systems (no N wire): Dissimilar phase load exists, when one phase is overloaded in comparison to the other phases of the 4 Wire System.

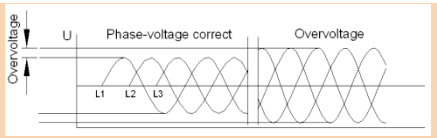




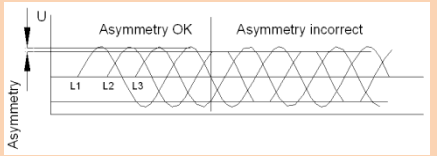
Sequence Monitoring:
Failure
Relay4 (Phase Error) opens after 30ms delay time and its error LED lights red



Phase Loss:
Failure
Relay4 (Phase Error) opens after 30ms delay time and its error LED lights red, belonging phase LEDs are off and its relays are open



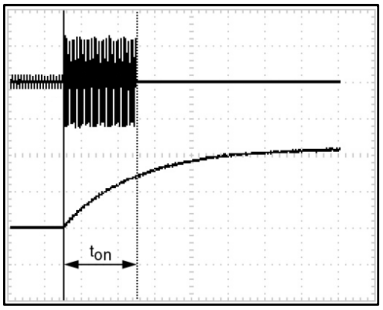
Low Voltage, Overvoltage and Asymmetry:
Failure
If voltage under-runs or exceeds ±15% of the selected rated voltage, Relay8 (Asymmetry) opens after 8-10s delay time and its error LED lights red



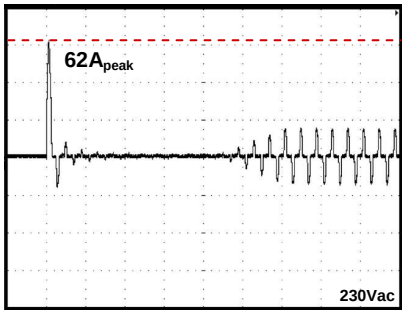
Rated Voltage	200Vac	400Vac
Low Voltage Operating Point	170Vac	340Vac
Over Voltage Operating point	230Vac	460Vac

Design-In of the ESB into A.C. Networks

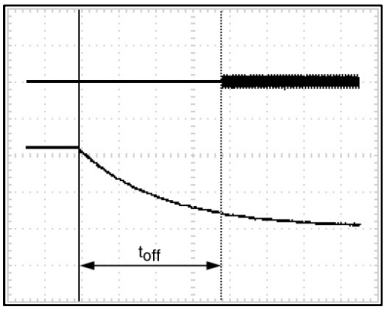
The ESB models are the precise inrush current limiter with an overall tolerance of ±6% of the face value. For the dimension of an upstream connected circuit breaker the R.M.S is the key value of the inrush current, not the peak current. The thermal trigger point will not be met, even while using an extreme fast CB. All-dominant is the magnetic trigger current. By using the empirical formula $I_{(peak)}$ x $0{,}707_{(factor)}$ = $I_{(r.m.s.)}$ the tripping current can be defined fairly exact. Bear in mind that all the higher the inrush current is, all the faster the input capacitor of a number of connected switch mode power supplies will be loaded. The technical table on page 2 shows the R.M.S value of all the ESB 3PH types and models.



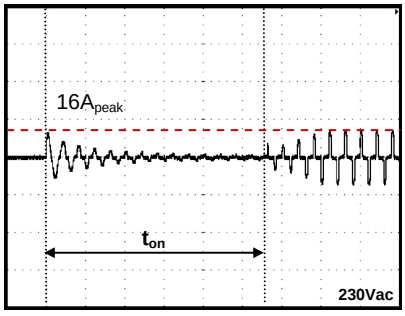
(Fig.5 limiting time T_{on})



(Fig.7 inrush without an ESB)



(Fig.6 AC dump detection T_{off})



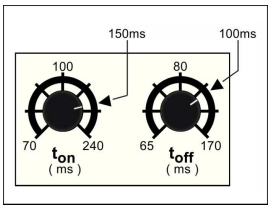
(Fig.8 inrush with an ESB)

Fig.7 and Fig.8

Fig.7 and Fig.8 show the typical start behaviour of a NTC protected switch mode power supply. The used test item is a CAMTEC HSE10001.24T with an output of 24V/42A (1008W) on DIN-Rail.

The peak current recordings show the precise limiting of the inrush from formerly $62A_{peak}$ to $16A_{peak}$. The corresponding R.M.S level, that is responsible for the magnetic tripping of the CB, is mark down by factor 0,707. After the time T_{on} elapsed it is identified that the power supply starts neatly into the continuous operation mode. Now the current is absorbed pulse-shaped from the AC. In detail the full load R.M.S. current consumption level of the HSE10001

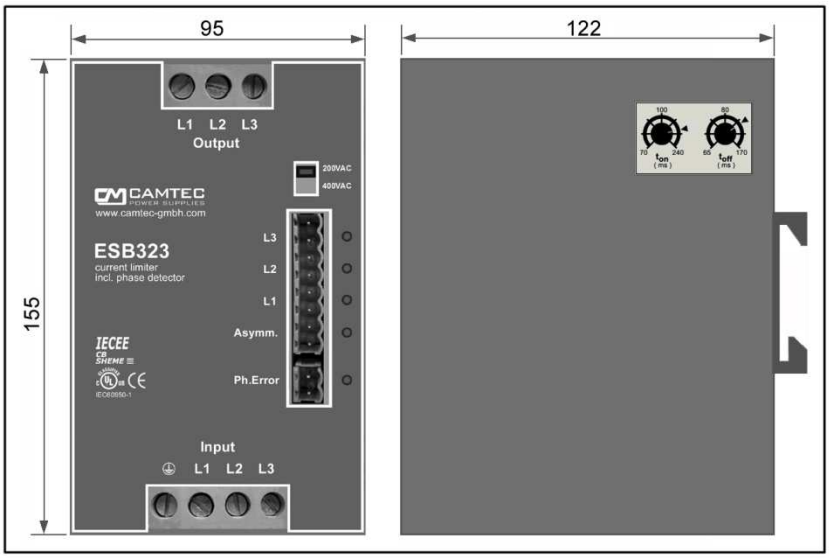
Adjusting the Ton and Toff – time value:



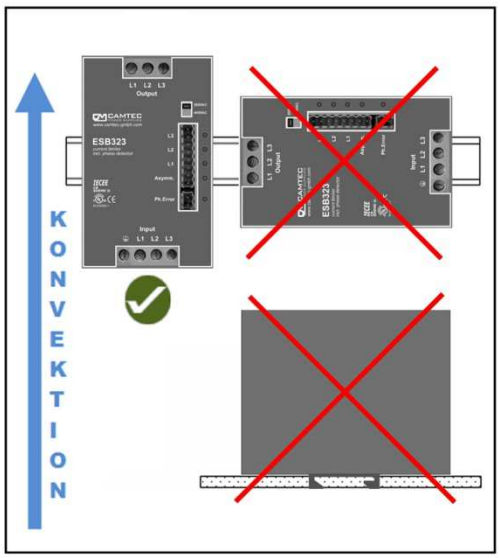
The Ton-time (limiting period) and the Toff-time (response time to arm the circuit after a phase lost or voltage drop) can be adjusted by the owner. The factory settings are Ton=150ms and Toff=100ms. Note: the adjusting range is non-linear.

Mechanics:

IP20 IEC standardized ventilation slots. Safe fit on DIN-Rail TS35mm DIN/EN60715.



(pict.9 mechanical dimensions)



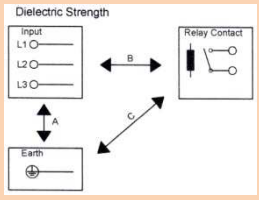
(pict.10 mounting direction)

Safety Tests:

Test	Time	A	B	C
Type Test	60s	2500Vac	3000Vac	500Vac
Factory Test	5s	2000Vac	2000Vac	500Vac
Field Test	2s	2000Vac	2000Vac	500Vac

Type and Factory Tests are executed by the manufacturer. Do not repeat the tests in the field. To arrange the field test remain to the following rules:

a) Use approriate test equipment which apply the voltage with a slow ramp
b) For every Test L1, L2, L3 at the input and at the output must be connected, Earth must be connected
c) Use testing voltage with 50/60Hz frequency only. Note that the 3 Phase output is floating (exists no ohmic reference to Earth)



Safety Instructions:

Please read all warnings and advices carefully before installing or operating the ESB. Retain this operation manual always ready to hand.The ESB must be installed by specialist staff only.

Installation:

1.) Before connecting the ESB to the AC wire system make all wires free of voltage and assure accidently switch on
2.) Before installing the ESB switch S1 to the appropriate AC input voltage (200/400Vac 50Hz).
3.) Connect the ESB inputs and Outputs to the AC line system. Assure that the phase sequence is correct. It is not allowed to operate the ESB without the Protected Earth wired!
4.) Switch the AC line system on and start running the ESB: the control LEDs of L1, L2, L3 should light green, the red LEDs of the Phase Error and the Asymmetry should be off. All relay contacts of the monitoring outputs are closed.
5.) In case of any control LEDs do not light like described in step 4, switch off the AC wire system and check your cabling

Warnings:

Disregard these warnings can cause fire, electic shock, serious accident and death.

1. **Never operate the ESB without Protective Earth**
2. **Before connecting the ESB to the AC make all wires free of voltage and assure accidently switch on**
3. **Allow neat and professionel cabeling**
4. **Never open nor try to repair the ESB by yourself. Inside are dangerous voltages that can cause electric shock**
5. **Avoid metal pieces or any material to fall into the ESB**
6. **Do not operate the ESB und damp or wet conditions**
7. **The ESB must not be operated under Ex conditions or in Ex-Area**