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# **EMC filters**

3-line filters for converters and power electronics

Series/Type: B84143B\*R110

Date: May 2014

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## for converters and power electronics

Power line filters for 3-phase systems Rated voltage V<sub>R</sub>: 520/300 V AC Rated current I<sub>R</sub>: 8 A to 200 A

#### Construction

- 3-line filters
- Metal case
- Book size

#### **Features**

- Very high insertion loss
- Optimized leakage current
- Space saving by optimized footprint
- Litz wires on the load side reduce mounting time
- Low weight
- Degree of protection: IP 20¹)
- Optimized for long motor cables and operation under full load
- Design complies with UL 1283, CSA C22.2 No.8
- ENEC approval

# **Typical applications**

- Frequency converters for motor drives, e.g. elevators, pumps, traction systems, conveyor systems, HVAC systems (heating, ventilation and air conditioning)
- Wind farms
- Power supplies

## **Terminals**

- Line: Finger-safe terminal blocks
- Load: Litz wires

#### Marking

Marking on component:

Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, rated voltage, rated current, rated temperature, climatic category, date code

Minimum data on packaging:

Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, quantity, date code

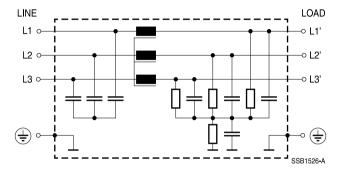




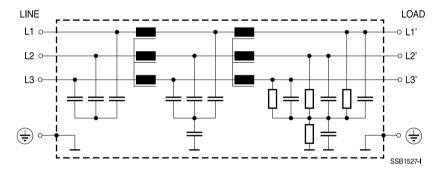
# for converters and power electronics

# Typical circuit diagrams

# Filters for 8 A and 16 A



# Filters for 25 A ... 200 A





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# Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V <sub>R</sub>	520/300 V AC (50/60 Hz)	
Rated voltage for IT mains supply	460/265 V AC (50/60 Hz)	
	See also chapter "General technical information", section 7.	
Rated current I <sub>R</sub>	Referred to 40 °C rated temperature	
Test voltage V <sub>test</sub>	2250 V DC, 2 s (line/line)	
	2720 V DC, 2 s (lines/case)	
Overload capability (thermal)	1.5 · I <sub>R</sub> for 3 min per hour or	
	2.5 · I <sub>R</sub> for 30 s per hour	
Leakage current I <sub>LK</sub>	At V <sub>R</sub> and 50 Hz	
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	25/100/21 (-25 °C/+100 °C/21 days damp heat test)	
Approvals	IEC 60939	

# Characteristics and ordering codes

I <sub>R</sub>	Terminal cross section		I <sub>LK</sub>	$R_{typ}$	Approx.	Ordering code	Approv.
	Line side:	Load side: litz			weight		
	terminal blocks	wires					
Α	mm²	mm²	mA	$m\Omega$	kg		<b>3</b> 10
V <sub>R</sub> = 520/300 V AC							
8	4	1.5	2.54	26	1.5	B84143B0008R110	×
16	4	2.5	2.54	13	1.5	B84143B0016R110	×
25	6	4	3.1	10	2.7	B84143B0025R110	×
36	6	6	3.1	6.5	3.2	B84143B0036R110	×
50	16	10	3.1	4.3	3.7	B84143B0050R110	×
66	25	16	3.1	2.7	4.3	B84143B0066R110	×
90	25	25	3.1	2.0	7.7	B84143B0090R110	×
120	50	35	3.1	1.4	8.3	B84143B0120R110	×
150	50	35	3.1	0.9	9.7	B84143B0150R110	×
200	95	70 / 351)	3.1	0.5	13.5	B84143B0200R110	×

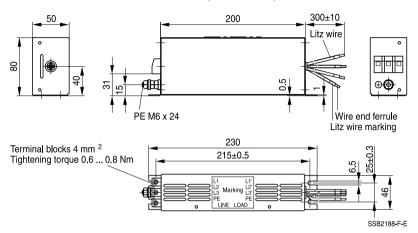
<sup>1)</sup> PE wire



## for converters and power electronics

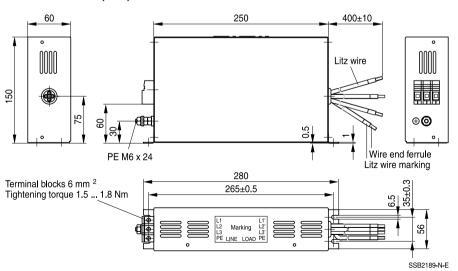
## **Dimensional drawings**

# B84143B0008R110, B84143B0016R110 (8 A and 16 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

## B84143B0025R110 (25 A)

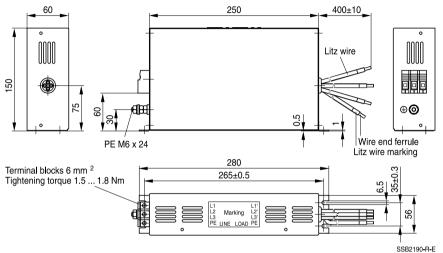


General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm



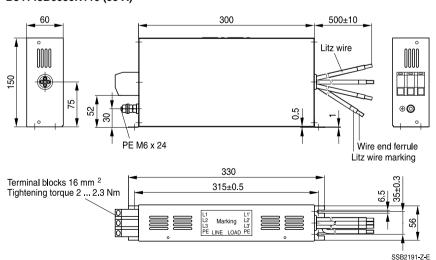
## for converters and power electronics

# B84143B0036R110 (36 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL
Dimensions in mm

# B84143B0050R110 (50 A)

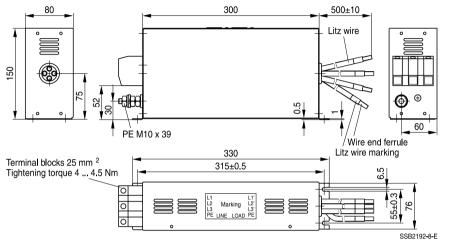


General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm



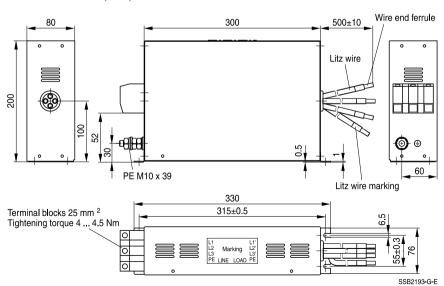
## for converters and power electronics

# B84143B0066R110 (66 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

# B84143B0090R110 (90 A)

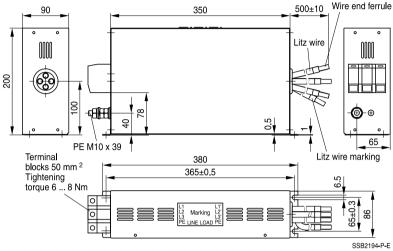


General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm



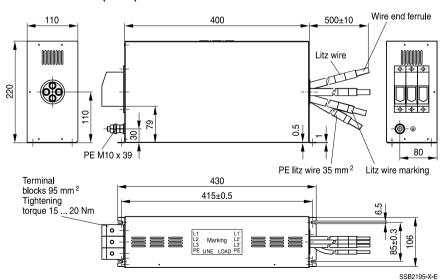
## for converters and power electronics

## B84143B0120R110, B84143B0150R110 (120 A and 150 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

## B84143B0200R110 (200 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm



# for converters and power electronics

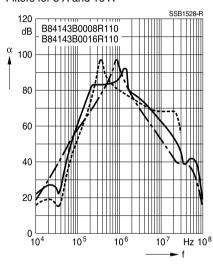
# **Insertion loss** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

———— unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated

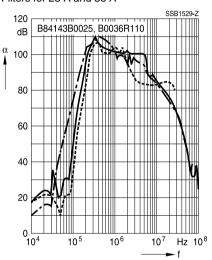
----- common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)

---- differential mode (symmetrical)

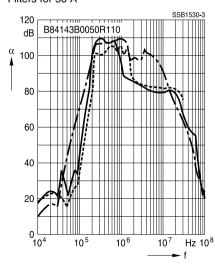
## Filters for 8 A and 16 A



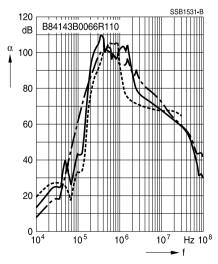
## Filters for 25 A and 36 A







Filters for 66 A





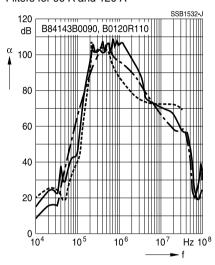
## for converters and power electronics

# **Insertion loss** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

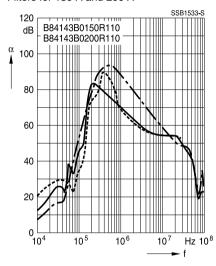
unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
 common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)

---- differential mode (symmetrical)

## Filters for 90 A and 120 A



## Filters for 150 A and 200 A





## for converters and power electronics

#### Cautions and warnings

Please read all safety and warning notes carefully before installing the EMC filter and putting it into operation (see ...). The same applies to the warning signs on the filter. Please ensure that the signs are not removed nor their legibility impaired by external influences.

Death, serious bodily injury and substantial material damage to equipment may occur if the appropriate safety measures are not carried out or the warnings in the text are not observed.

## Using according to the terms

The EMC filters may be used only for their intended application within the specified values in low-voltage networks in compliance with the instructions given in the data sheets and the data book. The conditions at the place of application must comply with all specifications for the filter used.

# ▲ Warning

- It shall be ensured that only qualified persons (electricity specialists) are engaged on work such as planning, assembly, installation, operation, repair and maintenance. They must be provided with the corresponding documentation.
- Danger of electric shock. EMC filters contain components that store an electric charge. Dangerous voltages can continue to exist at the filter terminals for longer than five minutes even after the power has been switched off.
- The protective earth connections shall be the first to be made when the EMC filter is installed and the last to be disconnected. Depending on the magnitude of the leakage currents, the particular specifications for making the protective-earth connection must be observed.
- Impermissible overloading of the EMC filter or filter, such as with circuits able to cause resonances, impermissible voltages at higher frequencies etc. can lead to bodily injury and death as well as cause substantial material damages (e.g. destruction of the filter housing).
- EMC filters and filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the rated currents by overcurrent protective circuitry.
- In case of leakage currents >3.5 mA you shall mount the PE conductor stationary with the required cross section before beginning of operation and save it against disconnecting. For leakage currents I<sub>L</sub><sup>1)</sup> <10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value<sup>2)</sup> of 4.5 A<sup>3)</sup>; for leakage currents I<sub>L</sub> ≥10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value of 6.4)
- Output chokes and output filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the component temperature.
- The converter output frequency must be within the specified range to avoid resonances and uncontrolled warming of the output chokes and output filters.

I<sub>L</sub> = leakage current let-go

The KU value (symbol KU) is a classification parameter of safety-referred failure types designed to ensure protection against hazardous body currents and excessive heating.

A value of KU = 4.5 with respect to interruptions is attained with: a) a permanently connected protective earth circuit ≥2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> connected via shroud connectors (IEC 60309-2) and b) a protective earth circuit.

<sup>4)</sup> KU = 6 with respect to interruptions is achieved for fixed – connection lines ≥10 mm² where the type of connection and line layout correspond to the requirements for PEN conductors as specified in relevant standards.



# for converters and power electronics

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant chapters of the databook.

Topic	Instructions	Reference chapter (data book), paragraph
Selecting a filter	When selecting a filter, it is mandatory to observe the rated data of the equipment (such as its rated input current, rated voltage, harmonic content etc.) as well as the derating instructions in Chapters 9 and 10.	Selection guide for converter filters
Rated voltage	When power distribution systems deviating from the symmetric TN-S system it is to check the suitability of the EMC filters and the allowed voltages including the fault cases.	Power distribution systems, 7
Protection from residual voltages Discharge resistors	Active parts must be discharged within 5 s to a voltage of less than 60 V (or 50 $\mu$ C). If this limit cannot be observed due to the operating mode, the hazardous point must be permanently marked in a clearly visible way.	Safety regulations, 6.1
	Filters which are not permanently connected (e.g. when the test voltage is applied to the filter at the incoming goods inspection) must be discharged after the voltage has been switched off.	Safety regulations, 6.2
Installing and removing of EMC filters Installation	When installing and removing our EMC filters, a voltage-free state must be set up and secured with observance of the five safety rules described in EN 50110-1.	Safety regulations, 6.4
Use in IT systems	The special features of the IT system ("first fault case" and other fault cases) shall be observed.	Power distribution system (network types), 7.6
Safety notes on leakage currents	The filter leakage currents specified in the data book are intended for user information only. The maximum leakage current of the entire electrical equipment or appliance has to be limited for safety reasons. Please obtain the applicable limits for your application from the relevant regulations, provisions and standards.	Leakage current, 8.4 Leakage current, 8.6
Voltage derating Hazards caused by overloading the filters	If the permissible limits for the higher-frequency voltages at the filter are exceeded, the filter may be damaged or destroyed.	Voltage derating, 9.8
Current derating at elevated ambient temperatures	Non-observance of the current derating may lead to overheating and consequently represents a fire hazard.	Current derating, 10.1



3-line filters	B84143B*R110
for converters and power electronics	

Topic	Instructions	Reference chapter (data book), paragraph
Protective earth connection at operating currents >250 A	For operating currents greater than 250 A, we recommend the PE connection to be set up between the feed (filter: line) and output (filter: load) not via the PE terminal bolt in the filter housing.	instructions, point
Mounting position	Note the mounting position of the filters! It must always be ensured that natural convection is not impaired.	•
Long motor cables	Long motor cables cause parasitic currents in the installation. The cable lengths indicated for the output chokes and output filters serve for orientation. The user must check the technical parameters and especially the choke temperatures for the respective application.	Mounting instructions, point 15

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# for converters and power electronics

# Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
α	Insertion loss	Einfügungsdämpfung
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Bemessungskapazität
$C_{x}$	Capacitance X capacitor	Kapazität X-Kondensator
$C_Y$	Capacitance Y capacitor	Kapazität Y-Kondensator
$\Delta V$	Voltage drop (input to output)	Spannungsabfall im Filter
dv/dt	Rate of voltage rise	Spannungsanstiegsgeschwindigkeit
f	Frequency	Frequenz
$f_{M}$	Converter output frequency	Motorfrequenz
$f_P$	Pulse frequency	Pulsfrequenz
$f_R$	Rated frequency	Bemessungsfrequenz
$f_{res}$	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
Ic	Current through capacitor	Strom durch Kondensator
$I_{LK}$	Filter leakage current	Filter-Ableitstrom
l <sub>max</sub>	Maximum current	Maximalstrom
$I_N$	Nominal current	Nennstrom
l <sub>op</sub>	Operating current (design current)	Betriebsstrom
l <sub>pk</sub>	Rated peak withstand current	Bemessungs-Stoßstromfestigkeit
I <sub>q</sub>	Capacitive reactive current	Kapazitiver Blindstrom
I <sub>R</sub>	Rated current	Bemessungsstrom
Is	Interference current	Störstrom
L	Inductance	Induktivität
$L_R$	Rated inductance	Bemessungsinduktivität
$L_{stray}$	Stray inductance	Streuinduktivität
$P_L$	Power loss	Verlustleistung
R	Resistance	Widerstand
$R_{is}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_{typ}$	DC resistance, typical value	Gleichstromwiderstand, Richtwert
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_{max}$	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur
$T_{min}$	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
$T_R$	Rated temperature	Bemessungstemperatur
$\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{k}}$	Refered voltage drop in %	Bezogener Spannungsabfall in %
$V_{eff}$	RMS voltage	Effektivspannung
$V_{K}$	Voltage drop	Spannungsabfall
$V_{LE}$	Voltage line to earth; voltage line to ground	Spannung Phase zu Erdpotential
$V_N$	Nominal voltage	Nennspannung
$V_R$	Rated voltage	Bemessungsspannung
$V_{peak}$	Peak voltage	Spitzenspannung
$V_{test}$	Test voltage	Prüfspannung
$V_{x}$	Voltage over X capacitor	Spannung über X-Kondensator
$V_Y$	Voltage over Y capacitor	Spannung über Y-Kondensator
$X_L$	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
Z	Impedance	Scheinwidertand
IZI	Impedance, absolute value	Scheinwiderstand (Betragswert)



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