DCS800

Hardware Manual
DCS800 Drives (20 to 5200 A)

DCS800 Single Drive Manuals

		Language					
	Public. number	E	D	I	ES	F	CN
DCS 800 Quick Guide (191 + CD)	3 ADT 645 0 ??						
DCS 800 converter module							
Flyer DCS800	3 ADW 000 190	x	x	p	p	p	p
Flyer DCS800 E Panel solution	3 ADW 000 0??						
Catalogue DCS800	3 ADW 000 192	x	p	p	p	p	p
Hardware Manual DCS800 00S	3 ADW 000 194	x	p	p	p	p	p
Firmware Manual	3 ADW 000 193	x	p	p	p	p	p
Installation according to EMC	3 ADW 000 032	x					
Technical Guide	3 ADW 000 163	x					
Service Manual DCS800	3 ADW 000 195	p	p				
Planning and Start-up for12-Pulse converters	3 ADW 000 196	p					
CMA-2 Board	3 ADW 000 136	p					
Flyer Hard - Parallel	3 ADW 000 153	p					
Tools + optical link							
DriveWindow 2.x	3 BFE 645 60981	x					
DriveOPC	3 BFE 000 73846	x					
Optical DDCS Communication Link	3 AFE 639 88235	x					
DDCS Branching unit User´s manual	3 BFE 642 85513	x					
NETA Remote diagnostic interface	3 AFE 546 05062	x					
DCS800 Application							
1131Programming Tool +Libary	CoDeSys2.3	x	x				
1131 DCS800 target +tool description	3ADW000199	x					
Winding with the DCS 800XXXXX	3 ADW 000 058						
Winder application description							
Flyer magnetic application							
Magnetic application description							
DCS800 00A Enclosed							
Flyer DCA 800							
System description DCS800 00A	3 ADW 000 198	p	p				
Installation of DCS800 00A	3 ADW 000 091	p	p				
DCR 500 rebuild system							
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DCS500/DCS600 upgrade manual							
Hardware Extension							
RAIO-01 Analogue IO Extension	3AFE 644 84567	x					
RDIO-01 Digital IO Extension	3AFE 644 85733	x					
AIMA R-slot extension	3AFE64661442	x					
Serial interfaces							
Drive specific serial communication							
Installation and Start-up GuideRPBA-12 (PROFIBUS)		x					
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RPBA- (PROFIBUS)	3 AFE 645 04215	x					
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RCAN-02 (CANopen)							
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RCNA-01 (ControlNet)	3 AFE 645 06005	x					
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RDNA- (DeviceNet)	3 AFE 645 504223	x					
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RMBA (MODBUS)	3 AFE 644 98851	x					
Fieldbus Adapter with DC Drives RETA (Ethernet)							
x -> existing p -> planned							

DCS800 Drives
20 to 5200 Amps

Hardware Manual

3ADW000194R0201 Rev B
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Safety instructions

What this chapter contains

This chapter contains the safety instructions which you must follow when installing, operating and servicing the drive. If ignored, physical injury or death may follow, or damage may occur to the drive, the motor or driven equipment. Read the safety instructions before you work on the unit.

To which products this chapter applies

This chapter applies to the DCS800... Size D1 to D7and field exciter units DCF800...

Use of warnings and notes

There are two types of safety instructions throughout this manual: warnings and notes. Warnings caution you about conditions which can result in serious injury or death and/or damage to the equipment. They also tell you how to avoid the danger. Notes draw attention to a particular condition or fact, or give information on a subject. The warning symbols are used as follows:

Dangerous voltage warning warns of high voltage which can cause physical injury and/or damage to the equipment.

General warning warns about conditions, other than those caused by electricity, which can result in physical injury and/or damage to the equipment.

Electrostatic discharge warning warns of electrostatic discharge which can damage the equipment.

Installation and maintenance work

These warnings are intended for all who work on the drive, motor cable or motor. Ignoring the instructions can cause physical injury or death.

Only qualified electricians are allowed to install and maintain the drive.

- Never work on the drive, motor cable or motor when main power is applied.

  Always ensure by measuring with a multimeter (impedance at least 1 Mohm) that:

  1. Voltage between drive input phases U1, V1 and W1 and the frame is close to 0 V.
  2. Voltage between terminals C1 and D1 and the frame is close to 0 V.

- Do not work on the control cables when power is applied to the drive or to the external control circuits. Externally supplied control circuits may cause dangerous voltages inside the drive even when the main power on the drive is switched off.
- Do not make any insulation or voltage withstand tests on the drive or drive modules.
- When reconnecting the motor cable, always check that the C1 and D1 terminal is correct.

Note:

- The motor cable terminals on the drive are at a dangerously high voltage when the input power is on, regardless of whether the motor is running or not.
- Depending on the external wiring, dangerous voltages (115 V, 220 V or 230 V) may be present on the terminals of relay outputs SDCS-IOB-2, RDIO.
- DCS800 with enclosure extension: Before working on the drive, isolate the whole drive from the supply.

WARNING! The printed circuit boards contain components sensitive to electrostatic discharge. Wear a grounding wrist band when handling the boards. Do not touch the boards unnecessarily.

Grounding

These instructions are intended for all who are responsible for the grounding of the drive. Incorrect grounding can cause physical injury, death or equipment malfunction and increase electromagnetic interference.

- Ground the drive, motor and adjoining equipment to ensure personnel safety in all circumstances, and to reduce electromagnetic emission and pick-up.
- Make sure that grounding conductors are adequately sized as required by safety regulations.
- In a multiple-drive installation, connect each drive separately to protective earth (PE).
- Minimize EMC emission and make a 360° high frequency grounding of screened cable entries at the cabinet lead-through.
- Do not install a drive with EMC filter on an ungrounded power system or a high resistance-grounded (over 30 ohms) power system.

Note:

- Power cable shields are suitable for equipment grounding conductors only when adequately sized to meet safety regulations.
- As the normal leakage current of the drive is higher than 3.5 mA AC or 10 mA DC (stated by EN 50178, 5.2.11.1), a fixed protective earth connection is required.

Fibre optic cables

WARNING! Handle the fibre optic cables with care. When unplugging optic cables, always grab the connector, not the cable itself. Do not touch the ends of the fibres with bare hands as the fibre is extremely sensitive to dirt. The minimum allowed bend radius is 35 mm (1.4 in.).

Mechanical installation

These notes are intended for all who install the drive. Handle the unit carefully to avoid damage and injury.

- DCS800 Size D4...D7: The drive is heavy. Do not lift it alone. Do not lift the unit by the front cover. Place the unit only on its back.

  DCS800 Size D6/D7: The drive is heavy. Lift the drive by the lifting lugs only. Do not tilt the unit. The unit will overturn from a tilt of about 6 degrees.
- Make sure that dust from drilling does not enter the drive when installing. Electrically conductive dust inside the unit may cause damage or lead to malfunction.
- Ensure sufficient cooling.
- Do not fasten the drive by riveting or welding.

Operation

These warnings are intended for all who plan the operation of the drive or operate the drive. Ignoring the instructions can cause physical injury or death or damage the equipment.

- Before adjusting the drive and putting it into service, make sure that the motor and all driven equipment are suitable for operation throughout the speed range provided by the drive. The drive can be adjusted to operate the motor at speeds above and below the base speed.
- Do not activate automatic fault reset functions of the Standard Application Program if dangerous situations can occur. When activated, these functions will reset the drive and resume operation after a fault.
- Do not control the motor with the disconnecting device (disconnecting switch); instead, use the control panel keys and , or commands via the I/O board of the drive.
- Mains connection

  You can use a switch disconnector (with fuses) in the power supply of the thyristor power converter to disconnect the electrical components of the unit from the power supply for installation and maintenance work. The type of disconnector used must be a switch disconnector as per EN 60947-3, Class B, so as to comply with EU regulations, or a circuit-breaker type which switches off the load circuit by means of an auxiliary contact causing the breaker's main contacts to open. The mains disconnector must be locked in its "OPEN" position during any installation and maintenance work.
- EMERGENCY STOP buttons must be installed at each control desk and at all other control panels requiring an emergency stop function. Pressing the STOP button on the control panel of the thyristor power converter will neither cause an emergency motor stop, nor will the drive be disconnected from any dangerous potential.

  To avoid unintentional operating states, or to shut the unit down in case of any imminent danger according to the standards in the safety instructions it is **not** sufficient to **merely** shut down the drive via signals "RUN", "drive OFF" or "Emergency Stop" respectively "control panel" or "PC tool".
- Intended use the operating instructions cannot take into consideration every possible system configuration, operation or maintenance. Thus, they mainly give such advice only, which is required by qualified personnel for normal operation of the machines and devices in industrial installations.

  If in special cases the electrical machines and devices are intended for use in non-industrial installations - which may require stricter safety regulations (e.g. protection against contact by children or similar). These additional safety measures for the installation must be provided by the customer during assembly.

Note:

- When the control location is not set to Local (**L** not shown in the PC tool status row), the stop key on the control panel will not stop the drive.

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The DCS800

What this chapter contains

This chapter describes briefly the operating principle and construction of the drive in short.

The DCS800

The DCS800 size D1...D7 are intended for controlling DC motors.

Size D1...D4
20...1000 A

Size D5
900...2000 A

Size D6
1900...3000 A

Size D7
2050...5200

Type code

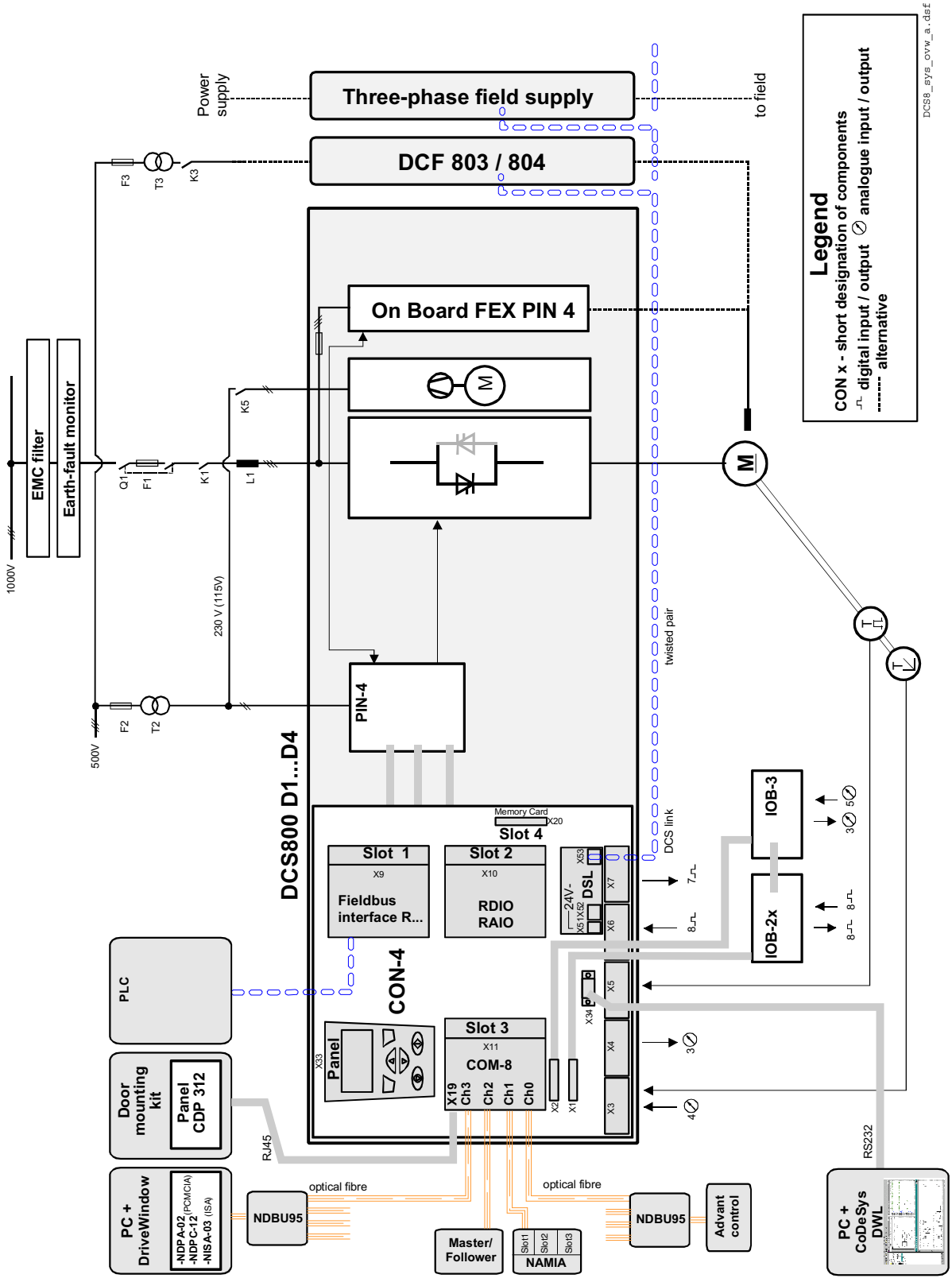
The type code contains information on the specifications and configuration of the drive. The first digits from left express the basic configuration (e.g. DCS800-S01-2005). The optional selections are given thereafter, on the name plate by plus code. The main selections are described below. Not all selections are available for all types.

Type code D C S 8 0 0 - A A X - Y Y Y Y - Z Z - plus code
Position A A X Y Z B

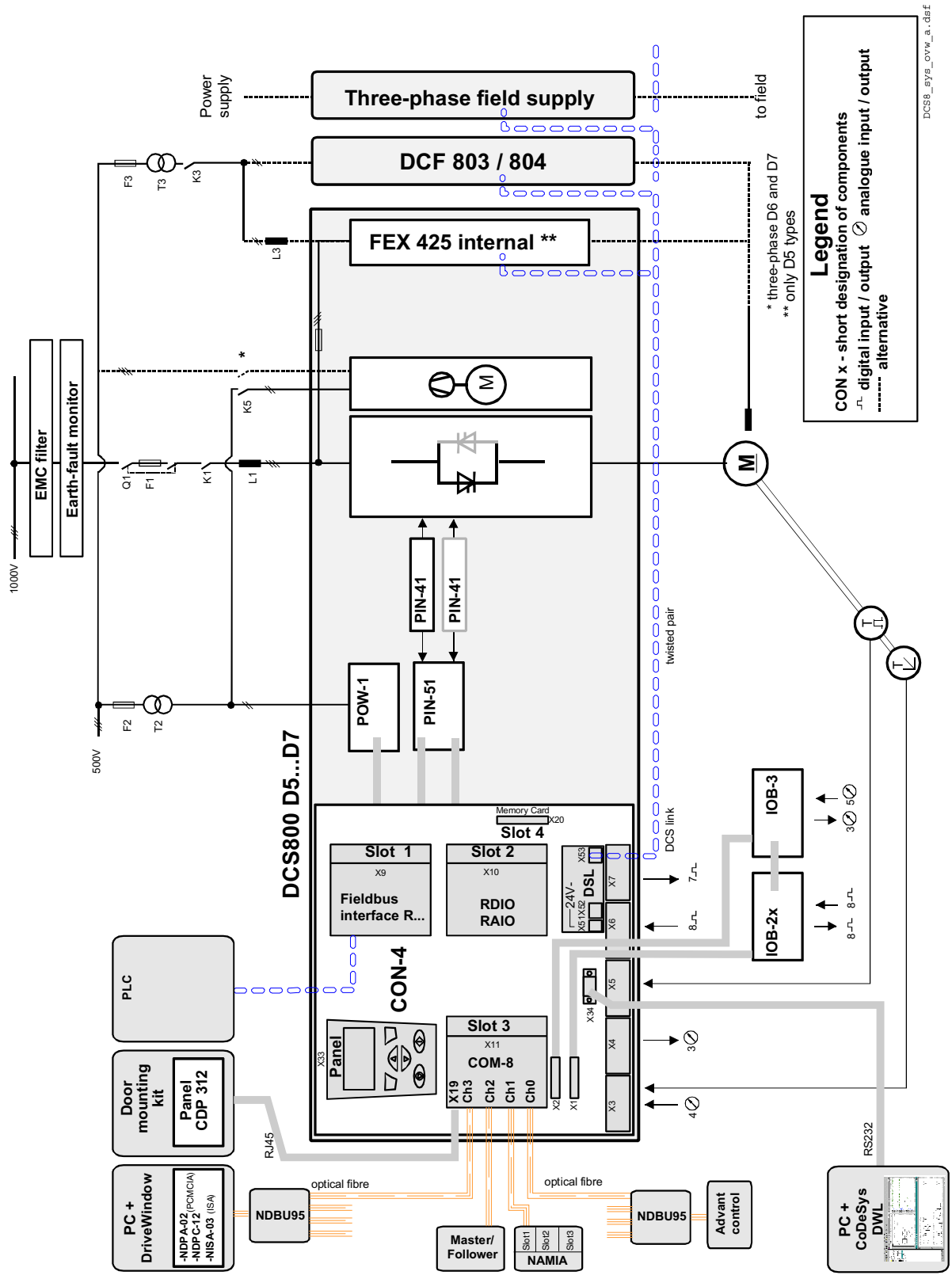
Position		Plus code	
	Product series		DCS800
A	**Type**		S0 = Converter module IP00 R0 = Rebuild system E0 = Panel solution A0 = Enclosed converter
X	**Bridge type**		1 = Single bridge 2-Q 2 = Double bridge 4-Q
Y	**Rated current**		YYYY = Rated current (e.g. 0025 = 25 amps)
ZZ	**Rated voltage (nominal rating in bold)**		04 = 400 V 05 = 500 V 06 = 600 V 07 = 690 V 08 = 790 V 10 = 990 V 12 = 1200 V
B	**Power connection**		- = Standard D1...D6 L = Left side D7 R = Right side D7
	Internal field exciter configuration	+S163 +0S163	0 = with internal field exciter (only D5) A = without internal field exciter (only D1...D4)
	Fan voltage	 +S171 +S172 +S173	Standard 230 V / 1-ph 400 V / 500 V / 790 V at D6 = 400-500 V / 3-ph 600 V / 690 V at D6 = 600-690 V / 3-ph 115 V (only D4) 400-500 V; D6 converter 600-690 V; D6 converter
	SDCS-DSL board	+S199 +0S199	SDCS-DSL board no SDCS-DSL board
+ plug-in options			
	Control panel	0J400	no control panel
	Fieldbus	K...	
	I/O and DDCS	L...	

Main circuit and control

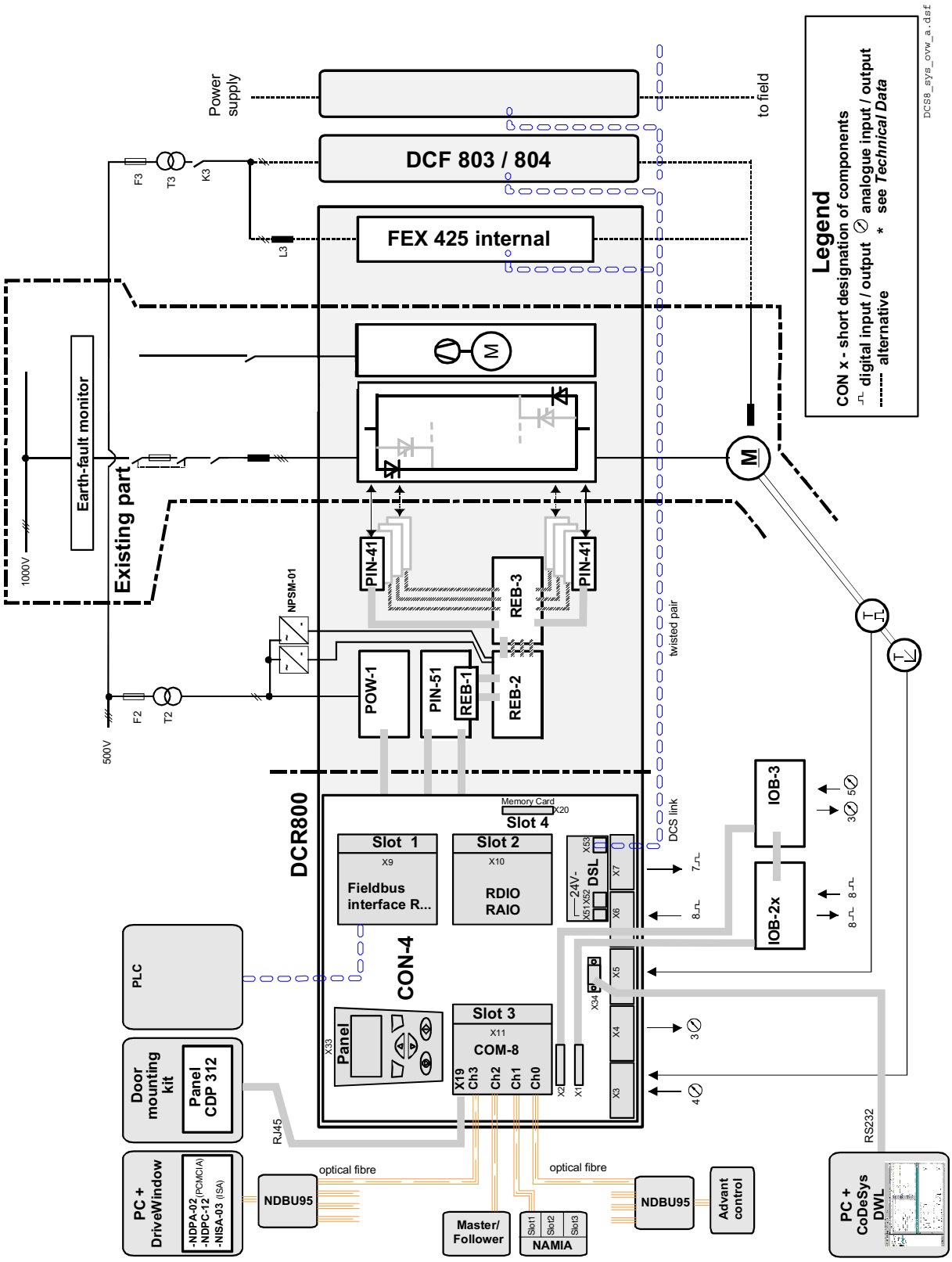
Armature circuit converter DCS800 D1...D4



Armature circuit converter DCS800 D5...D7



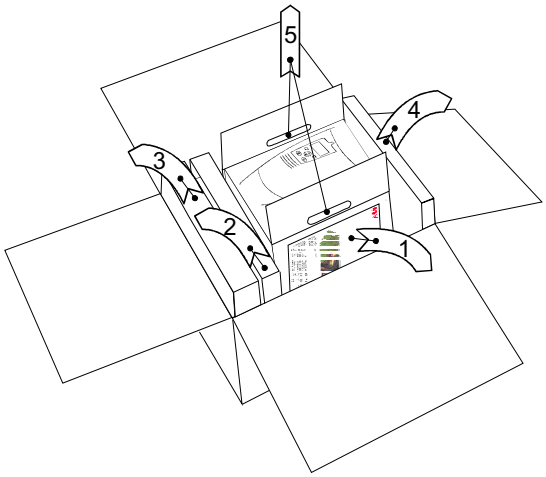
Rebuild system DCR800



Mechanical installation

Unpacking the unit

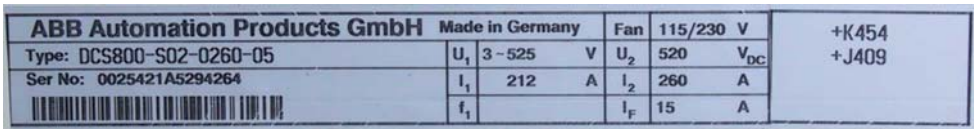
- open box
- take out shock dampers
- separate manual and accessories
- do not lift the drive by cover.



Delivery check

Check that there are no signs of damage. Before attempting installation and operation, check the information on the type designation label of the drive to verify that the unit is of the correct type. The label includes an IEC rating, UL, C-UL, CSA and CE markings, a type code and a serial number, which allow individual identification of each unit. The remaining digits complete the serial number so that there are no two units with the same serial number.

Example labels are shown below.



Before installation

The drive must be installed in an upright position with the cooling section facing a wall. Check the installation site according to the requirements below. Refer to *Dimensional drawings* for frame details.

Requirements for the installation site

See *Technical data* for the allowed operation conditions of the drive.

Wall

The wall should be as close to vertical as possible, of non-flammable material and strong enough to carry the weight of the unit. Check that there is nothing on the wall to inhibit the installation.

Floor

The floor/material below the installation should be non-flammable.

Free space around the unit

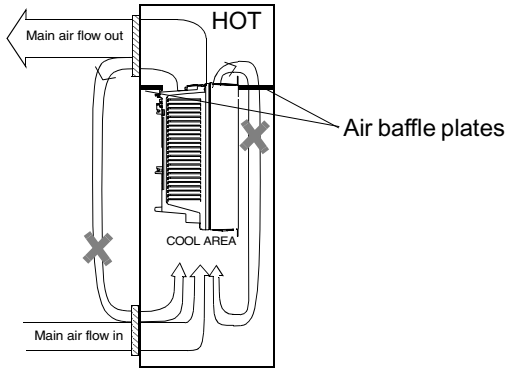
Required free space around the drive to enable cooling air flow, service and maintenance see chapter *Dimensional drawings*.

Cabinet installation

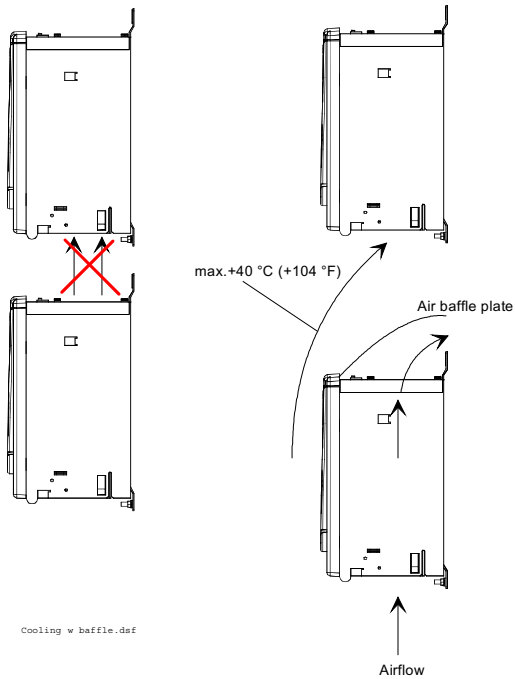
The required distance between parallel units is five millimetres (0.2 in.) in installations without the front cover. The cooling air entering the unit must not exceed +40 °C (+104 °F).

Preventing cooling air recirculation

Prevent air recirculation inside and outside the cabinet.



Unit above another



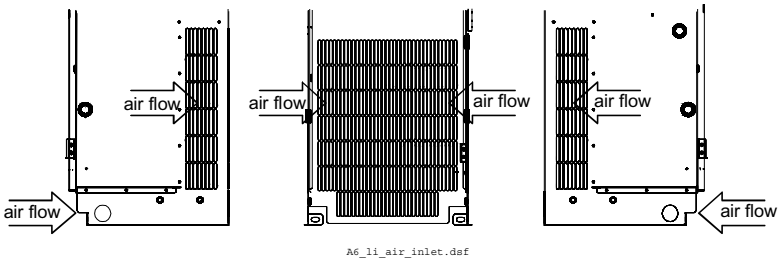
Lead the exhaust cooling air away from the unit above. Distances see chapter *Dimensional drawings*

Mounting the converter module D6 inside an enclosure

Cooling air entry

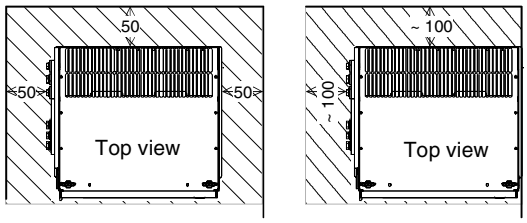
The cooling fan takes the air from the backside, both sides and from the area underneath the converter module.

View from: the right side the back the left side



Free space around the conerter module

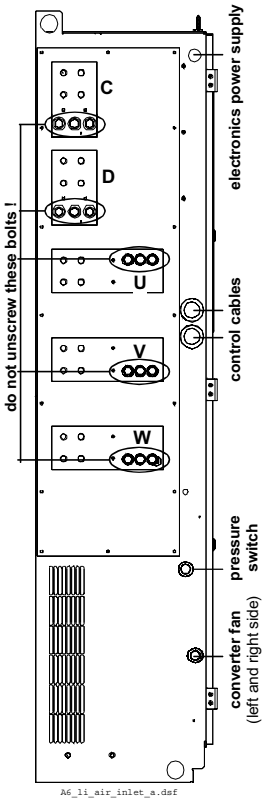
optimum compromise



Cooling air outlet

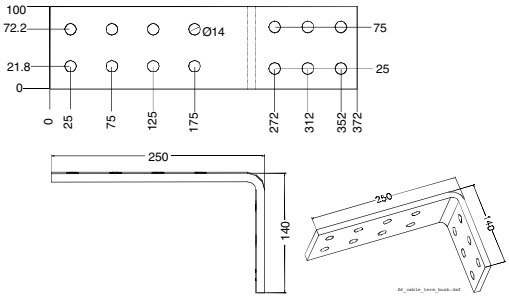
To avoid circulating air inside the enclosore it is recommended to make sure the exhaust air leaves the enclosure.

Cable entries

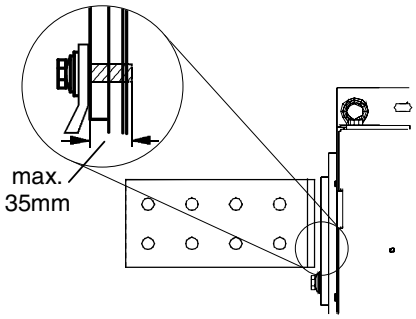


Power cable connection

The power cable connection is performed via **Terminal option 01 for A6**. This option consists of one right angle copper busbar. The mechanical details are shown by the figure below.

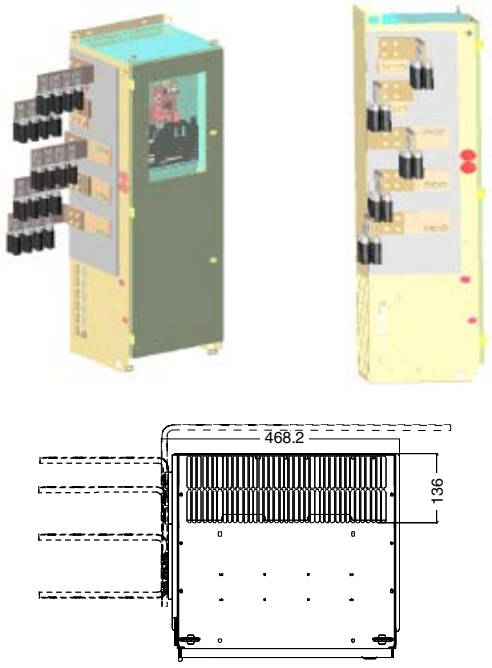


When mounting the right angle busbars or connecting cables directly please make sure the correct bolts are used. The converter module is equipped with a thread hole at its end. Because of that the length of the remaining threads is limited to 35 mm (see drawing below).



The figure below gives an example, how the right angle busbars can be mounted in case all cable connections are still made at the left side of the converter module. This results in four layers for the power cables.

In case the AC or DC connection or perhaps both of them have to be made at the right side of the converter module use the space behind the converter and move the power terminals via a right angle busbar up to that point where the final connection is most suitable. In this case the busbars need to be fixed at the cubicle / enclosure, not at the converter module! The figures below give a rough example, how a right side connection can be made.

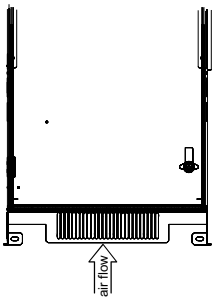


Example right side connection

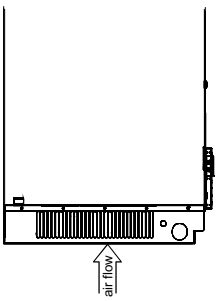
Mounting the converter module D7 inside an enclosure

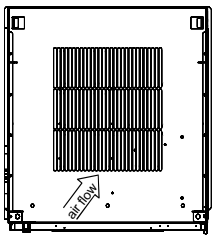
Cooling air entry
The cooling fan takes the air from the backside, both sides and from the area underneath the converter module.

View from front



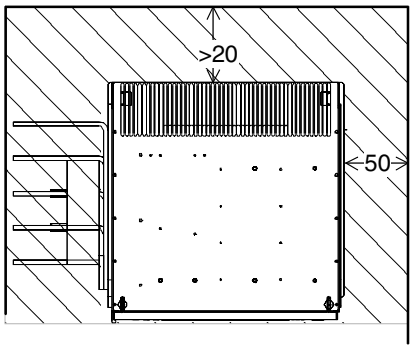
left side / (right side)





View from bottom

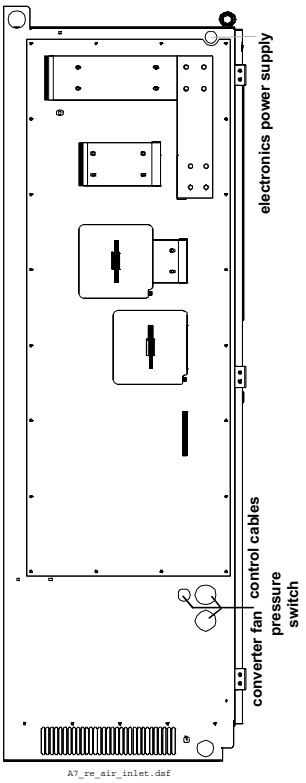
Free space around the conerter module
Do not place the converter module in a corner. In case the fan cannot take the air through the bottom plate of the enclosure non of the remaining entires has to be blocked.



Air entry through bottom plate
Make sure the converter module gets clean air, because there is no air filter in front of the fan at the converter.

Cooling air outlet
To avoid circulating air inside the enclosore it is recommended to make sure the exhaust air leaves the enclosure.

Cable entries
The cable entries are existing symmetrically on both sides. Nevertheless only the entries on the left side should be used for cables going to the electronics power supply (SDCS-POW-1) or the controller board (SDCS-CON-x).



Planning the electrical installation

What this chapter contains

This chapter contains the instructions that you must follow when selecting the motor, cables, protections, cable routing and way of operation for the drive system. Always follow local regulations.

Note: If the recommendations given by ABB are not followed, the drive may experience problems that the warranty does not cover.

Reference: *Technical Guide* - publ. no.: 3ADW000163

To which products this chapter applies

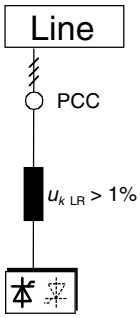
This chapter applies to the DCS800 Size D1...D7.

Options for the drive

Line reactors

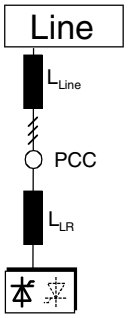
for armature (DCS800) and field (DCF800) supply.

When thyristor power converters operate, the line voltage is short-circuited during commutation from one thyristor to the next. This operation causes voltage dips in the mains PCC (point of common coupling). For the connection of a power converter system to the mains, one of the following configurations can be applied:



Configuration A

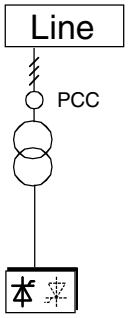
When using the power converter, a minimum of impedance is required to ensure proper performance of the snubber circuit. A line reactor can be used to meet this minimum impedance requirement. The value must therefore not drop below 1% u_k (relative impedance voltage). It should not exceed 10% u_k, due to considerable voltage drops at converter output.



Configuration B

If special requirements have to be met at the PCC (standards like EN 61 800-3, DC and AC drives at the same line, etc), different criteria must be applied for selecting a line reactor. These requirements are often defined as a voltage dip in percent of the nominal supply voltage.

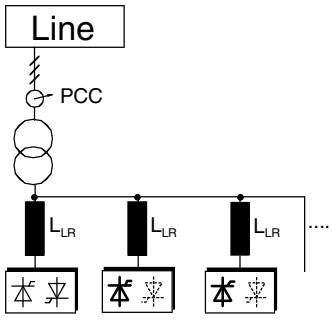
The combined impedance of Z_{Line} and Z_{LR} constitute the total series impedance of the installation. The ratio between the line impedance and the line reactor impedance determines the voltage dip at the connecting point. In such cases line chokes with an impedance around 4% are often used.
Example calculation with $U_{k\ Line}$=1%;
$U_{k\ LR}$=4%; **Voltage Dip = $Z_{Line}/(Z_{Line}+Z_R)$=20%**. Detailed calculation see *Technical Guide*.



Configuration C

If an isolation transformer is used, it is possible to comply with certain connecting conditions per Configuration B without using an additional line reactor. The condition described in Configuration A will then likewise be satisfied, since the u_k is >1 %.

Configuration C1



If 2 or more converters should be supplied by one transformer the final configuration depends on the number of drives in use and their power capability. Configuration A or B has to be used which are based on commutation chokes, if the drive system consists of any of the converters (D1, D2, D5, D6, D7). In case only two converters type D7 are involved no commutation chokes are necessary because the design of these converters is adapted to that wiring.

With reference to the power converter:

The line reactors listed in table below

- have been sized to the units nominal current
- are independent of converter's voltage classification; at some converter types the same line choke is used up to 690 V line voltage
- are based on a duty cycle
- can be used for DCS800 as armature converter as well as field converter but rated line choke current must be considered.

You will find further information in publication:
Technical Guide *chapter: Line reactors*

Line reactors L1

DCS Type 400V-690V 50/60 Hz		Line choke type for configur. **A**	Design Fig.	Line choke type for configur. **B**	Design Fig.
2-Q Converter	4-Q Converter				
DCS800-S01-0020-04/05	DCS800-S02-0025-04/05	ND01	1	ND401	4
DCS800-S01-0045-04/05	DCS800-S02-0050-04/05	ND02	1	ND402	4
DCS800-S01-0065-04/05	DCS800-S02-0075-04/05	ND04	1	ND403	5
DCS800-S01-0090-04/05	DCS800-S02-0100-04/05	ND06	1	ND404	5
DCS800-S01-0125-04/05	DCS800-S02-0140-04/05	ND06	1	ND405	5
DCS800-S01-0180-04/05	DCS800-S02-0200-04/05	ND07	2	ND406	5
DCS800-S01-0230-04/05	DCS800-S02-0260-04/05	ND07	2	ND407	5
DCS800-S01-0290-06	DCS800-S02-0320-06	ND08	2	on request	-
DCS800-S01-0315-04/05	DCS800-S02-0350-04/05	ND09	2	ND408	5
DCS800-S01-0405-04/05	DCS800-S02-0450-04/05	ND10	2	ND409	5
DCS800-S01-0590-06	DCS800-S02-0650-06	ND13	3	on request	-
DCS800-S01-0500-04/05	DCS800-S02-0550-04/05	ND10	2	ND410	5
DCS800-S01-0610-04/05	DCS800-S02-0680-04/05	ND12	2	ND411	5
DCS800-S01-0740-04/05	DCS800-S02-0820-04/05	ND13	3	ND412	5
DCS800-S01-0900-04/05	DCS800-S02-1000-04/05	ND13	3	ND413	5
DCS800-S01-0900-06/07	DCS800-S02-0900-06/07	ND13	3	on request	-
DCS800-S01-1200-04/05	DCS800-S02-1200-04/05	ND14	3	on request	-
DCS800-S01-1500-04/05/06/07	DCS800-S02-1500-04/05/06/07	ND15	3	on request	-
DCS800-S01-2000-04/05	DCS800-S02-2000-04/05	ND16	3	on request	-
DCS800-S01-2000-06/07		ND16 *	3	on request	-

* with forced cooling (1m/s)

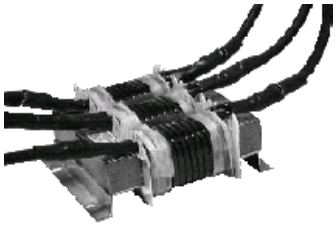


Fig. 1

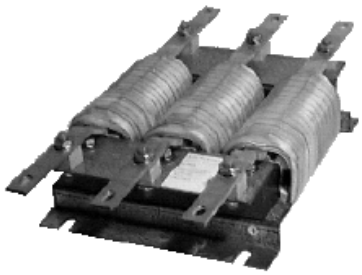


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

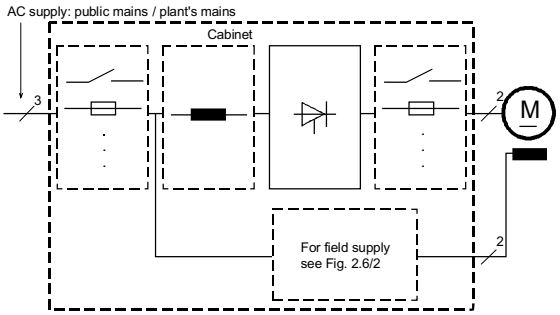
Fig. 5

Aspects of fusing for the armature-circuit and field supplies of DC drives

General

Unit configuration

Protection elements such as fuses or overcurrent trips are used whenever overcurrents cannot entirely be ruled out. In some configurations, this will entail the following questions: firstly, at what point should which protective element be incorporated? And secondly, in the event of what faults will the element in question provide protection against damage?



The figure shows the arrangement of the switch-off elements in the armature-circuit converter

You will find further information in publication:

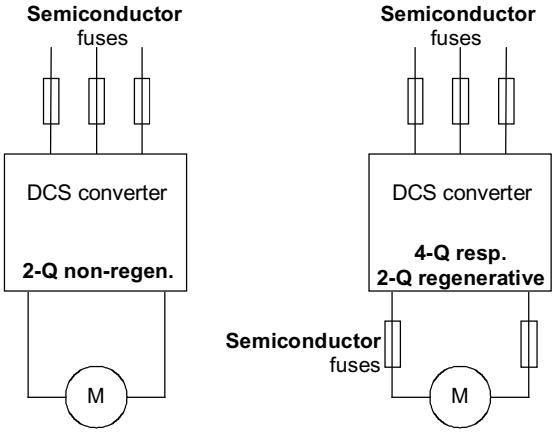
Technical Guide *chapter: Aspects for fusing*

Conclusion for the armature supply

In some cases standard fusing is used instead of semi-conductor fusing in order to save money on installation. If every possible fault scenario could be ruled out, this would be acceptable. However this is seldom the case.

In the event of a fault condition, the small amount of money saved can cause exploding power semi-conductor or other devices and could also cause fires.

Adequate protection against **short-circuit** and **earth fault**, as depicted in the **EN50178** standard, is possible only with **appropriate semiconductor fuses**.



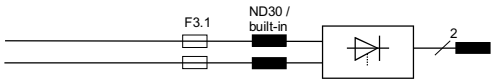
Conclusion for the field supply

Basically, similar conditions apply for both field supply and armature-circuit supply. Depending on the power converter used (diode bridge, half-controlled bridge, fully controlled 4-quadrant bridge), some of the fault sources may not always be applicable. Due to special system conditions, such as supply via an autotransformer or an isolating transformer, new protection conditions may additionally apply.

The following configurations are very often used:

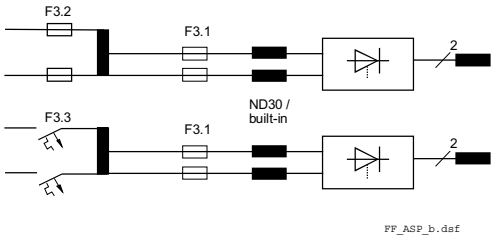
In contrast to the armature-circuit supply, fuses are never used on the DC side for the field supply, since a fuse trip might under certain circumstances lead to greater damage e.g. (small, but long-lasting overcurrent; fuse ageing; contact problems; etc.).

Semiconductor fuse F3.1 (super-fast acting) should be used, if conditions similar to those for armature-circuit supply are to apply, like for example protection of the field supply unit and the field winding.



Configuration for field supplies

The F3.2 and F3.3 fuse types serve as line protectors and **cannot protect the field supply** unit. Only pure HRC fuses or miniature circuit-breakers may be used. Semiconductor fuses would be destroyed, for example, by the transformer's starting current inrush.



Configurations for field supplies

Semiconductor type F1 fuses and fuse holders for AC and DC power lines (DCS800-S01 / DCS800-S02)

The converter units are subdivided into two groups:

- Unit sizes D1, D2, D3 and D4 with rated currents up to 1000 A require external fuses.
- In unit sizes D5, D6 and D7 with rated currents of 900 A to 5200 A, the branch semiconductor fuses are installed internally (no additional external semiconductor fuses are needed).

The third column of the table below assigns the AC fuse type to the converter type. In case the converter should be equipped with DC fuses according to the hints, use the same type of fuse as on AC side at DC side (C1, D1). Blade type fuses are used for all the converters construction type D1...D4 except the converters (610 A, 680 A, 740 A, 820 A, 900 A, 1000 A).

Type of converter		**Type**	**Fuse holder**
2-Q Converter	4-Q Converter		
DCS800-S01-0020-04/05	DCS800-S02-0025-04/05	170M 1564	OFAX 00 S3L
DCS800-S01-0045-04/05	DCS800-S02-0050-04/05	170M 1566	OFAX 00 S3L
DCS800-S01-0065-04/05	DCS800-S02-0075-04/05	170M 1568	OFAX 00 S3L
DCS800-S01-0090-04/05	DCS800-S02-0100-04/05	170M 1568	OFAX 00 S3L
DCS800-S01-0125-04/05	DCS800-S02-0140-04/05	170M 3815	OFAX 1 S3
DCS800-S01-0180-04/05	DCS800-S02-0200-04/05	170M 3816	OFAX 1 S3
DCS800-S01-0230-04/05	DCS800-S02-0260-04/05	170M 3817	OFAX 1 S3
DCS800-S01-0315-04/05	DCS800-S02-0350-04/05	170M 5810	OFAX 2 S3
DCS800-S01-0405-04/05	DCS800-S02-0450-04/05	170M 6811	OFAX 3 S3
DCS800-S01-0500-04/05	DCS800-S02-0550-04/05	170M 6811	OFAX 3 S3
DCS800-S01-0610-04/05	DCS800-S02-0680-04/05	170M 6163	3x 170H 3006
DCS800-S01-0740-04/05	DCS800-S02-0820-04/05	170M 6163	3x 170H 3006
DCS800-S01-0900-04/05	DCS800-S02-1000-04/05	170M 6166	3x 170H 3006
DCS800-S01-0290-06	DCS800-S02-0320-06	170M 5810	OFAX 2 S3
DCS800-S01-0590-06	DCS800-S02-0650-06	170M 6813	OFAX 3 S3

Fuses and fuse holders (details see chapter *Technical Data*)

Fuses F3.x and fuse holders for field supply

Depending on the protection strategy different types of fuses are to be used. The fuses are sized according to the nominal current of the field supply device. If the field supply unit is connected to two phases of the network, two fuses should be used; in case the unit is connected to one phase and neutral only one fuse at the phase can be used. Table below lists the fuse currents with respect to the table above.

The fuses can be sized according to the maximum field current. In this case take the fuse, which fits to the rated field current levels.

Field conv.	Field current	F3.1	F3.2	F 3.3
DCF803-0035	$I_F \leq 6$ A	170M 1558 *	OFAA 00 H10	10 A
FEX-425-Int	$I_F \leq 12$ A	170M 1559 *	OFAA 00 H16	16 A
DCF803 DCF804	$I_F \leq 16$ A	170M 1561 *	OFAA 00 H25	25 A
DCF803 DCF804	$I_F \leq 30$ A	170M 1564	OFAA 00 H50	50 A
DCF803 DCF804	$I_F \leq 50$ A	170M 1565	OFAA 00 H63	63 A
Type of protection elements		Semiconduct. type fuse for fuse holder type OFAX 00	LV HRC type for 690 V; fuse hold. OFAX 00	circuit breaker for 500 V or 690 V

* F3.1 Fuse KTK25 included in FEX-425-Int

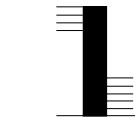
Fuses and fuse holders for 2-phase field supply

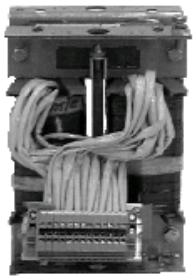
Single-phase Transformer T3 for field supply to match voltage levels

The field supply units' insulation voltage is higher than the rated operating voltage (see Chapter *Field supplies*), thus providing an option in systems of more than 500 V for supplying the power section of the converter directly from the mains for purposes of armature supply, and using an autotransformer to match the field supply to its rated voltage. Moreover, you can use the autotransformer to reduce the voltage ripple. Different types (primary voltages of 400...500 V and of 525...690 V) with different rated currents each are available.

Field converter type ≤500 V; 50/60 Hz	for field current I_F	Transformer type 50/60 Hz
external supply		
DCF803-0035 FEX-425-Int	≤ 6 A	U_{prim} = ≤500 V T 3.01
	≤12 A	T 3.02
	≤16 A	T 3.03
DCF803/4-0050	≤30 A	T 3.04
DCF803/4-0050	≤50 A	T 3.05
DCF803-0035 FEX-425-Int	≤ 6 A	U_{prim} = ≤600 V T 3.11
	≤12 A	T 3.12
	≤16 A	T 3.13
DCF803/4-0050	≤30 A	U_{prim} = ≤690 V T 3.14
DCF803/4-0050	≤50 A	T 3.15

Autotransformer data (details see chapter *Technical Data*)





T3 autotransformer

Single-phase Commutating reactor

For DCF803-0035 and FEX-425-Int field power converter with external supply must be connected via additionally commutating reactor because of EMC considerations if the supply has a separate mains. With DCF803/804 field power converters, it is already installed.

Converter ≤500 V; 50/60 Hz	**for field current I_F**	**Reactor**
DCF803-0035 (16 A)	16 A	ND 30
FEX-425-Int	>16A	*

1ph_reactor.dsf

* 3-phase operation and 3-phase line choke recommended

Commutating reactor (for more information see chapter *??*)

Auxiliary transformer T2 for electronic system / fan supply

The converter unit requires various auxiliary voltages, e.g. the unit's electronics require 115 V/1-ph or 230 V/1-ph, the unit fans require 230 V/1-ph or 400 V/690 V/3-ph, according to their size. The T2 auxiliary transformer is designed to supply the unit's electronic system and all the single-phase fans including the fan of the D5 converter

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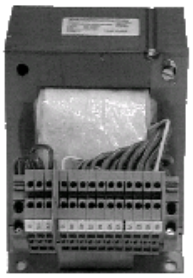


Input voltage: 380...690 V/1-ph; 50/60 Hz

Output voltage: 115/230 V/1-ph

Power:1400 VA

Residual current detection

This function detects current to ground. If needed, the analogue input AI4 of the SDCS-IOB-3 board has to be activated, a current signal of the three phase currents should be supplied to AI4 by a current transformer.

EMC filters

Filter in a grounded line (earthed TN or TT network)

The filters are suitable for grounded lines only, for example in public European 400 V lines.

According to EN 61800-3 filters are not needed in insulated industrial networks with own supply transformers. Furthermore they could cause safety risks in such floating lines (IT networks).

According to EN 61800-3 filters are not needed in industrial zone (Second Environment) for DCS800 drives above 100 A rated current. For rated currents below 100 A the filter requirement is identical to Light Industry (First Environment).

Three-phase filters

EMC filters are necessary to fulfil the standard for emitted interference if a converter shall be run at a public low voltage line, in Europe for example with 400 V between the phases. Such lines have a grounded neutral conductor. ABB offers suitable three-phase filters for 400 V and 25 A...600 A and 500 V filters for 440 V lines outside Europe. The filters can be optimized for the real motor currents:

$I_{Filter} = 0.8 \bullet I_{MOT\ max}$; the factor 0.8 respects the current ripple.

Lines with 500 V to 1000 V are not public. They are local networks inside factories, and they do not supply sensitive electronics. Therefore converters do not need EMC filters if they shall run with 500 V and more.

Type of converter				Constr. type	Filter type f. y=4	Filter type f. y= 5
2-Q Converter	IDC [A]	4-Q Converter	IDC [A]			
DCS800-S01-0020-0y	20A	DCS800-S02-0025-0y	25A	D1	NF3-440-25	NF3-500-25
DCS800-S01-0045-0y	45A	DCS800-S02-0050-0y	50A	D1	NF3-440-50	NF3-500-50
DCS800-S01-0065-0y	65A	DCS800-S02-0075-0y	75A	D1	NF3-440-64	NF3-500-64
DCS800-S01-0090-0y	90A	DCS800-S02-0100-0y	100A	D1	NF3-440-80	NF3-500-80
DCS800-S01-0125-0y	125A	DCS800-S02-0140-0y	140A	D1	NF3-440-110	NF3-500-110
DCS800-S01-0180-0y	180A	DCS800-S02-0200-0y	200A	D2	NF3-500-320	NF3-500-320
DCS800-S01-0230-0y	230A	DCS800-S02-0260-0y	260A	D2	NF3-500-320	NF3-500-320
DCS800-S01-0315-0y	315A	DCS800-S02-0350-0y	350A	D3	NF3-500-320	NF3-500-320
DCS800-S01-0405-0y	405A	DCS800-S02-0450-0y	450A	D3	NF3-500-600	NF3-500-600
DCS800-S01-0500-0y	500A	DCS800-S02-0550-0y	550A	D3	NF3-500-600	NF3-500-600
DCS800-S01-0610-0y	610A	DCS800-S02-0680-0y	680A	D4	NF3-500-600	NF3-500-600
DCS800-S01-0740-0y	740A			D4	NF3-500-600	NF3-500-600
		DCS800-S02-0820-0y	820A	D4	NF3-690-1000 ①	NF3-690-1000 ①
DCS800-S01-0900-0y	900A	DCS800-S02-1000-0y	1000A	D4	NF3-690-1000 ①	NF3-690-1000 ①
DCS800-S01-0900-0y	900A	DCS800-S02-0900-0y	900A	D5	NF3-690-1000 ①	NF3-690-1000 ①
DCS800-S01-1200-0y	1200A	DCS800-S02-1200-0y	1200A	D5	NF3-690-1000 ①	NF3-690-1000 ①
DCS800-S01-1500-0y	1500A	DCS800-S02-1500-0y	1500A	D5	NF3-690-1600 ①	NF3-690-1600 ①
DCS800-S01-2000-0y	2000A	DCS800-S02-2000-0y	2000A	D5	NF3-690-1600 ①	NF3-690-1600 ①
	≤ 3000A		≤ 3000A	D6	NF3-690-2500 ①	NF3-690-2500 ①

① Filter only available on request

Single-phase filters for field supply

Many field supply units are single-phase converters for up to 50 A excitation current. They can be supplied by two of the three input phases of the armature supply converter. Then a field supply unit does not need its own filter.

If the phase to neutral voltage shall be taken (230 V in a 400 V line) then a separate filter is necessary. ABB offers such filters for 250 V and 6...30 A.

Converter type of field supply unit	dc current [A]	Filter type ① U_{max} = 250 V
DCF803-0035 * FEX-425-Int *	8	NF1-250-8
	16	NF1-250-20
DCF803-0050	50	NF1-250-55
DCF804-0050	50	NF1-250-55
further filters for	12	NF1-250-12
	30	NF1-250-30

* single-phase operation

① The filters can be optimized for the real field currents: $I_{Filter} = I_{Field}$

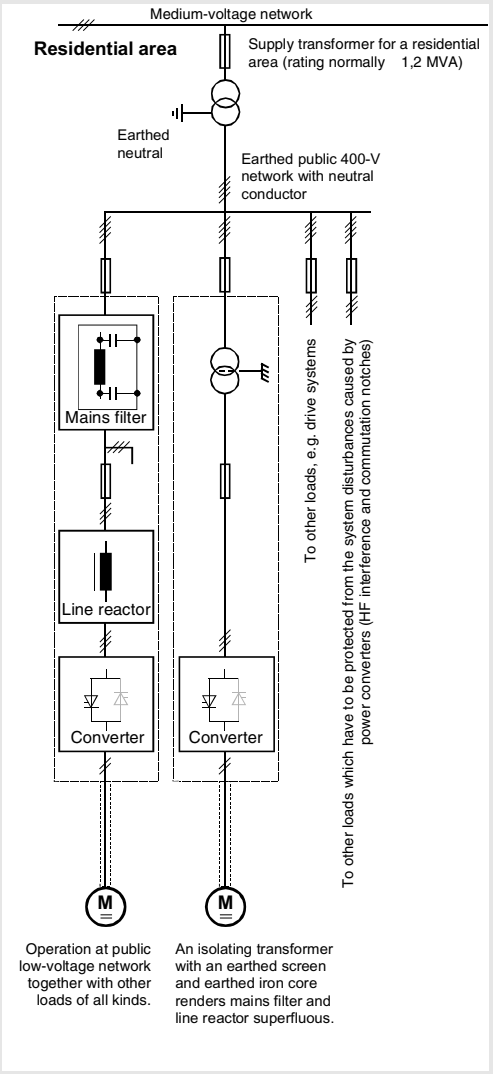
EMC filters

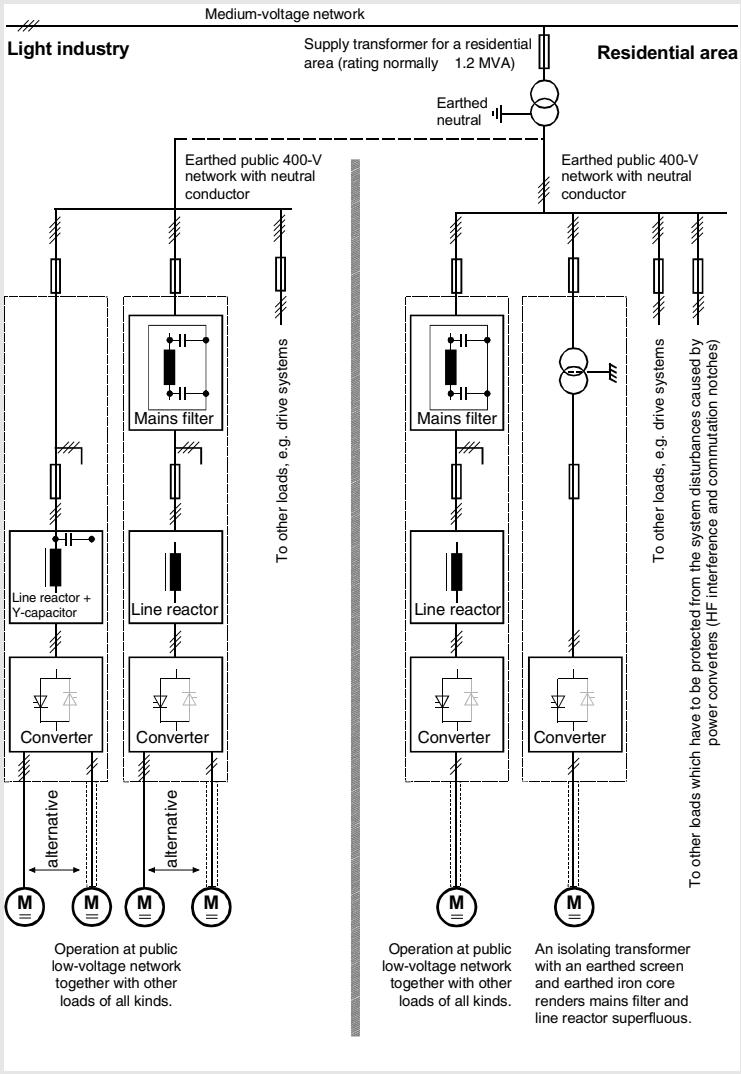
You will find further information in publication: ***Technical Guide*** *chapter: EMC Compliant Installation and Configuration for a Power Drive System*

The paragraphs below describe selection of the electrical components in conformity with the EMC Guideline. The aim of the EMC Guideline is, as the name implies, to achieve electromagnetic compatibility with other products and systems. The guideline ensures that the emissions from the product concerned are so low that they do not impair another product's interference immunity.
In the context of the EMC Guideline, two aspects must be borne in mind:
•the product's interference immunity
•the product's actual emissions
The EMC Guideline expects EMC to be taken into account when a product is being developed; however, EMC cannot be designed in, it can only be quantitatively measured.

Note on EMC conformity
The conformity procedure is the responsibility of both the power converter's supplier and the manufacturer of the machine or system concerned, in proportion to their share in expanding the electrical equipment involved.

First environment (residential area with light industry) with restricted distribution		
Not applied, since **general distribution** sales channel excluded		
Not applicable		**satisfied**
satisfied		





For compliance with the protection objectives of the German EMC Act (EMVG) in systems and machines, the following EMC standards must be satisfied:

Product Standard EN 61800-3

EMC standard for drive systems (**P**ower**D**rive**S**ystem), interference immunity and emissions in residential areas, enterprise zones with light industry and in industrial facilities.

This standard must be complied with in the EU for satisfying the EMC requirements for systems and machines!

For emitted interference, the following apply:

EN 61000-6-3 Specialised basic standard for emissions in **light industry** can be satisfied with special features (mains filters, screened power cables) in the lower rating range *(EN 50081-1).

EN 61000-6-4 Specialised basic standard for emissions in **industry** *(EN 50081-2)

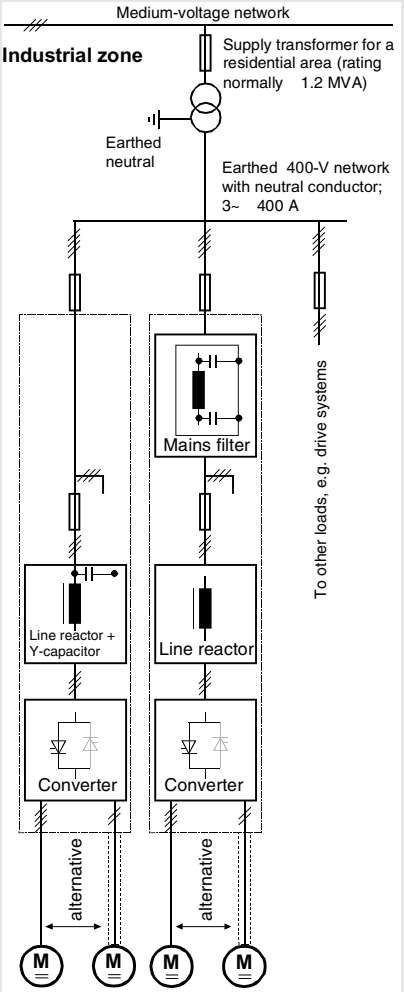
For interference immunity, the following apply:

EN 61000-6-1 Specialised basic standard for interference immunity in **residential areas** *(EN 50082-1)

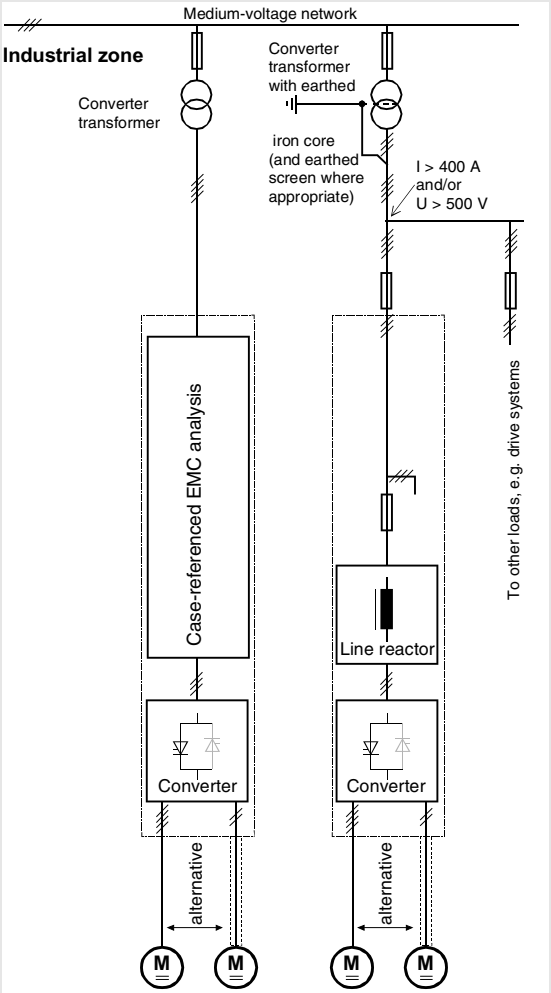
EN 61000-6-2 Specialised basic standard for interference immunity in **industry**. If this standard is satisfied, then the EN 61000-6-1 standard is automatically satisfied as well *(EN 50082-2).

* The generic standards are given in brackets

			Standards
Second environment (industry) with restricted distribution			**EN 61800-3**
Not applicable			**EN 61000-6-3**
satisfied	**on customer's request**	**satisfied**	**EN 61000-6-4**
satisfied			**EN 61000-6-2** **EN 61000-6-1**



Operation at low-voltage network together with other loads of all kinds, apart from some kinds of sensitive communication equipment.



Operation with separate power converter transformer. If there are other loads at the same secondary winding, these must be able to cope with the commutation gaps caused by the power converter. In some cases, commutating reactors will be required.

Classification

The following overview utilises the terminology and indicates the action required in accordance with Product Standard **EN 61800-3**

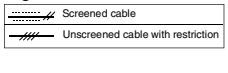
For the DCS 500B series, the limit values for emitted interference are complied with, provided the action indicated is carried out. This action is based on the term Restricted Distribution used in the standard (meaning a sales channel in which the products concerned can be placed in the stream of commerce only by suppliers, customers or users which individually or jointly possess technical EMC expertise).

For power converters without additional components, the following warning applies:

This is a product with restricted distribution under IEC 61800-3. This product may cause radio interference in residential areas; in this case, it may be necessary for the operator to take appropriate action (see adjacent diagrams).

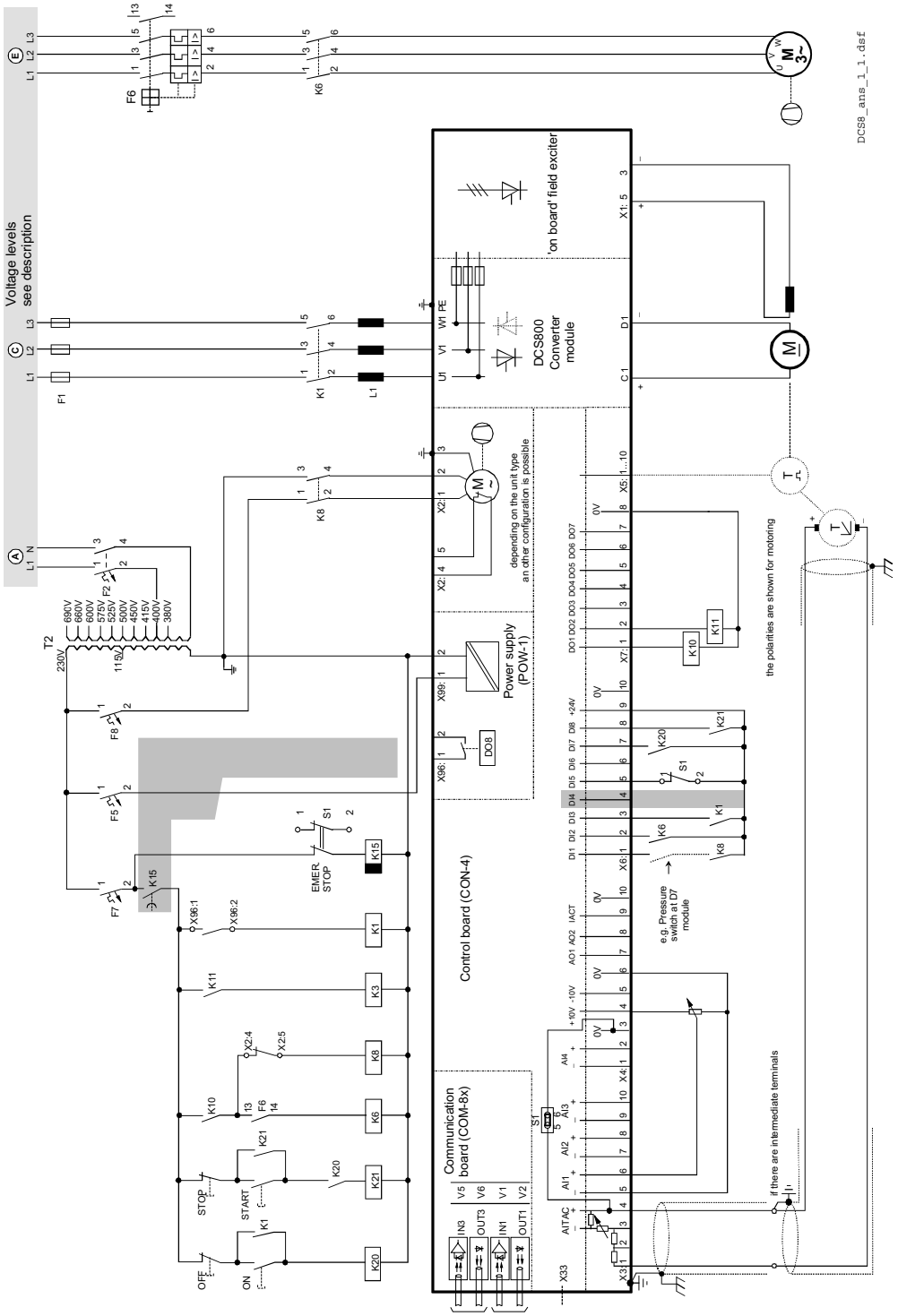
The field supply is not depicted in this overview diagram. For the field current cables, the same rules apply as for the armature-circuit cables.

Legend



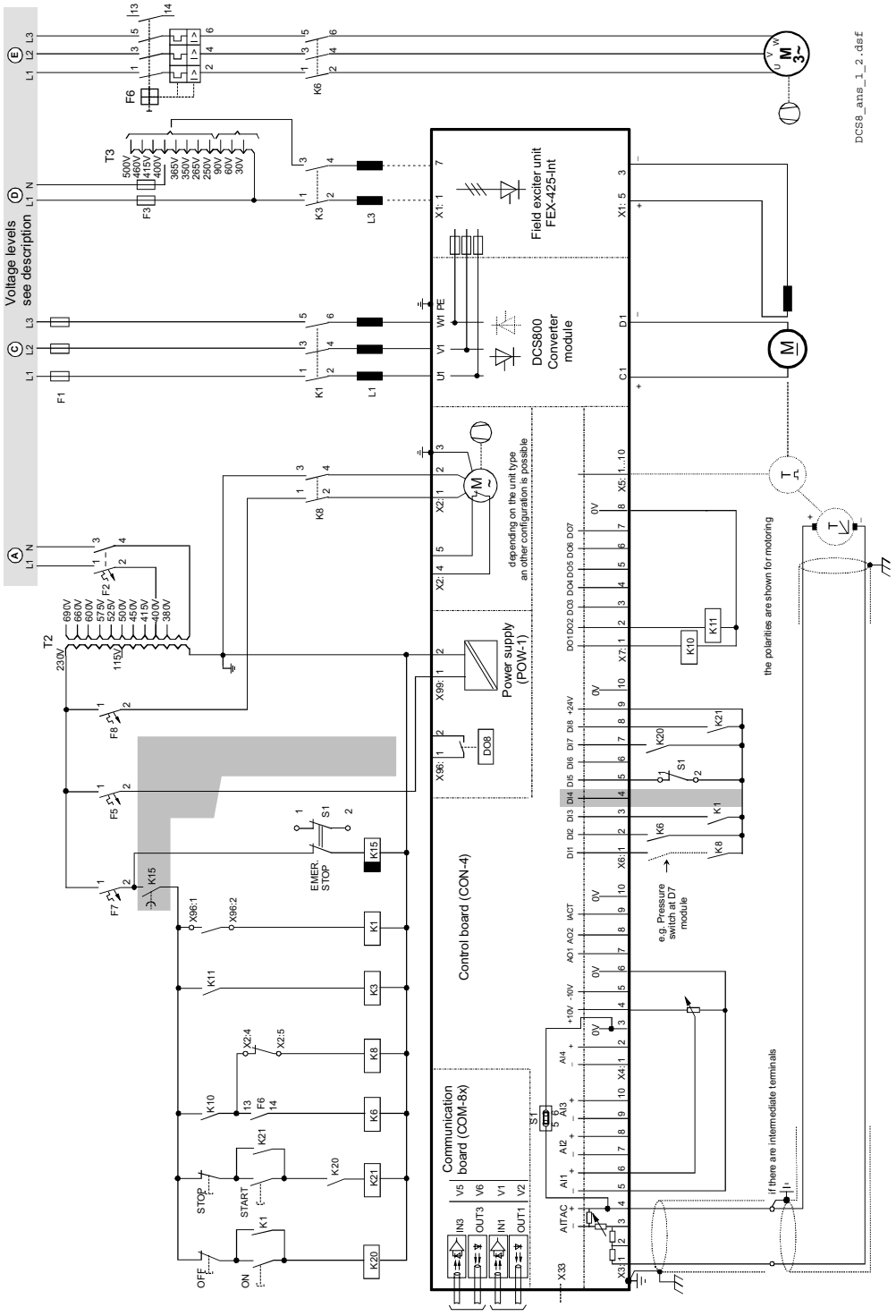
Converters D1...D4 drive configuration using ’on board’ field exciter

Wiring the drive according to this diagram offers the highest degree of standard monitoring functions done by the drive.



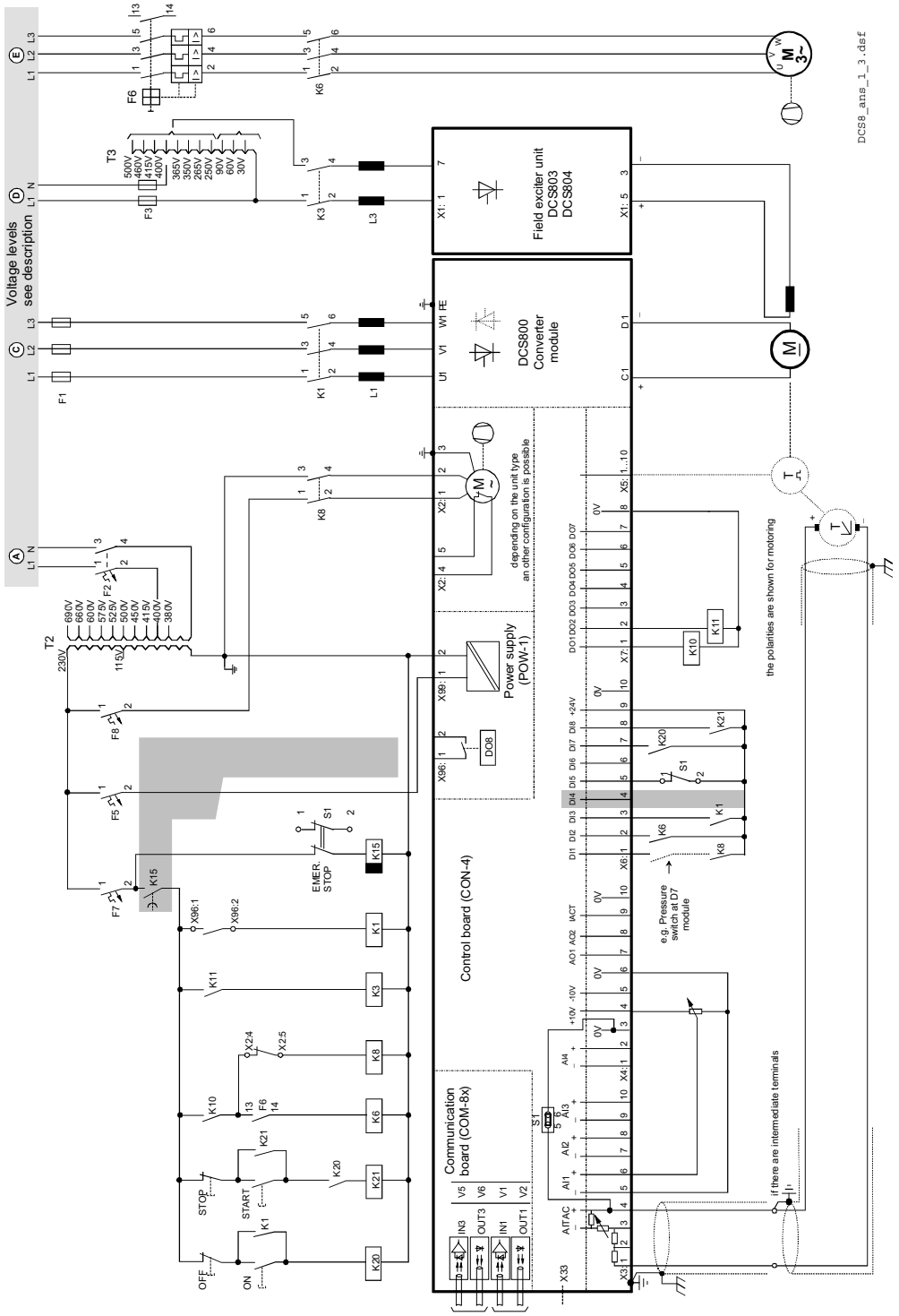
Converters D5 drive configuration using ’FEX-425-Int’ field exciter

Wiring the drive according to this diagram gives the most flexibility and offers the highest degree of standard monitoring functions done by the drive. Field converters FEX-425-Int are equipped with their own synchronization and can be supplied from an independent net. For drives up to 500 V mains voltage FEX-425-Int can be supplied internally (3-phase).



Converters D5...D7 drive configuration using ’external’ field exciter DCF803, DCF804

Wiring the drive according to this diagram gives the most flexibility and offers the highest degree of standard monitoring functions done by the drive. Field converters DCF803 / DCF804 are equipped with their own synchronization and can be supplied from an independent net. DCF803-0035 can be supplied wit 3-phase aux. supply.

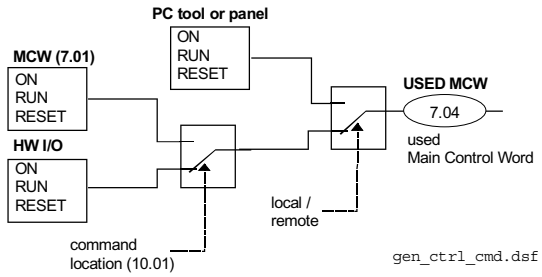


START, STOP and E-STOP control

The relay logic can be split into three parts:

a: Generation of the ON/OFF and START/STOP command:

The commands represented by K20 and K21 (latching interface relay) can be e.g. generated by a PLC and transferred to the terminals of the converter either by relays, using galvanic isolation or directly via 24V signals. There is no need to use hardwired signals. These commands can be as well transferred via serial communucation. Even a mixed solution can be realized by selecting different possibilities for the one or the other signal (see parameter group 11).



b: Generation of control and monitoring signals:

The main contactor K1 for the armature circuit is controlled by a dry contact (DO 8) located on the SDCS-PIN-4, Status of fans and fans klixon can be monitored by means of fans ack signals: MotFanAck (10.06) and ConvFanAck (10.20).

c: OFF2, OFF3 Stop function:

Beside ON/OFF and START/STOP the drive is equipped with two additional stop functions OFF2 and OFF3 according Profibus standard. OFF3 is a scalable stop function (rampstop, max torque stop, dynamic braking …) to perform stop category 1. This function should be connected to the E-STOP button without any time delay. In case of ramp stop selection the K 15 timer relay must be set longer than EStopRamp (22.04). For COAST selection the drive opens the main contactor immediately.

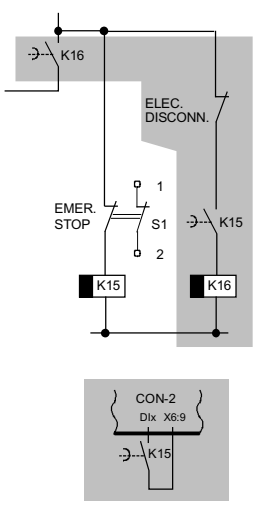
OFF2 switches off DC current as fast as possible and prepares the drive for losing main contactor or mains supply. For a normal DC motor load the time to switch OFF the DC current is below 20 ms. This function should be connected to all signals and safety functions opening the main contactor. This function is important for 4-quadrant drives. Do not open main contactor during regenerative current.

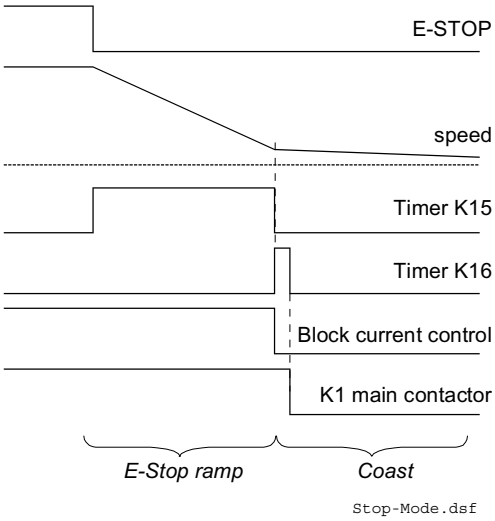
The correct sequence is

1. switch off regenerative current
2. then open the main contactor

In case of E-STOP is hit, the information is transferred to the converter via digital input 5. In case of (rampstop, or max torque selection) the converter will decelerate the motor and then open main contactor.

If the drive has not finished the function within the K15 timer setting, the drive must get the command to switch OFF the current via K16. After K16 timer set has elapsed the main contactor is opened independent of the drives status.



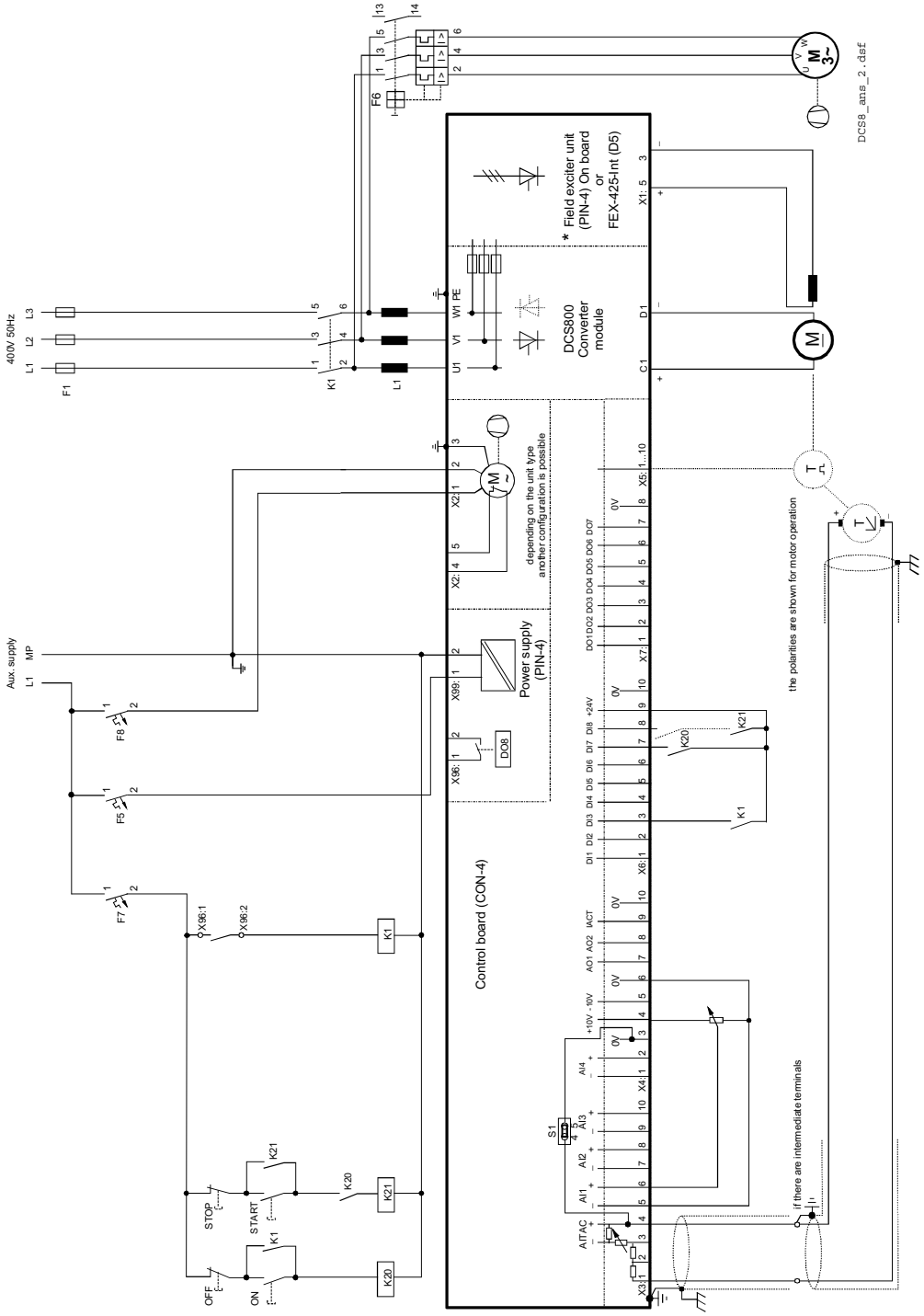


E-Stop reaction

Drive configuration with reduced components

Converters D1...D4 (400...500V) using 'on board' field exciters
Converters D5 (400...500V) using FEX-425-Int field exciter

Wiring the drive according to this diagram gives the same control performance, but a lower degree of flexibility. Dynamic Braking keeps the main contactor K1 in state ON during braking.



Selection of components: The wiring diagram is valid for a DCS800 converter construction type D1...D4 ≤ 525 V and D5 ≤ 500 V. The 'on board' field exciter (D1...D4) can be used at line voltages up to 525 V and will give field currents up to 6 / 15 / 20 / 25 A. For higher field currents, use the next larger field supply units DCF803/804 or a 3-phase field supply DCS800.

* D1-D4: On board field exciter (PIN-4)

D5: FEX-425-Int field exciter, supplied internal

Power section cooling

Fan assignment for DCS800

Converter type	Model	Configuration	Fan type
DCS800-S0x-0045-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-00140-y1	D1	1	2x CN2B2
DCS800-S0x-0180-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-0260-y1	D2	1	2x CN2B2
DCS800-S0x-0315-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-0350-y1	D3	1	2x CN2B2
DCS800-S0x-0405-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-0550-y1	D3	2	4x CN2B2
DCS800-S0x-0610-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-0820-y1	D4	3	1x W2E200 (230 V)
DCS800-S0x-0610-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-0820-y1	D4 Pluscode E171	3	1x W2E200 (115 V)
DCS800-S0x-0900-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-1000-y1	D4	3	1x W2E250 (230 V)
DCS800-S0x-0900-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-1000-y1	D4 Pluscode E171	3	1x W2E250 (115 V)
DCS800-S0x-0900-y1 ... DCS800-S0x-2000-y1	D5	4	D2E 160
DCS800-S0x-1900-y4/5/8 ... DCS800-S0x-3000-y4/5/8	D6	5	GR31M 400...500 V
DCS800-S0x-1900-y6/7 ... DCS800-S0x-3000-y6/7	D6	5	GR31M 500...690 V
DCS800-S0x-3300-y1... DCS800-S0x-5200-y1	D7	5	GR35C 400 V / 690 V

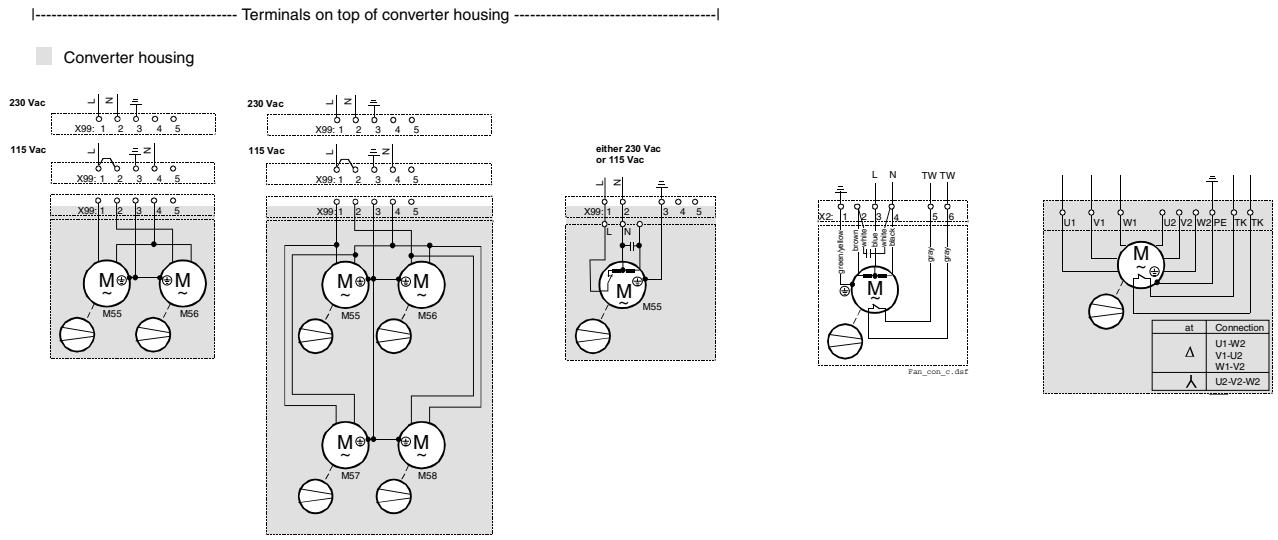
Fan Data for DCS800

Fan	CN2B2		W2E200		W2E 200		W2E 250		W2E 250	
Rated voltage [V]	115; 1~		230; 1~		115; 1~		115; 1~		230; 1~	
Tolerance [%]	±10		+6/-10		+6/-10		±10		+6/-10	
Frequency [Hz]	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60
Power consumption [W]	16	13	64	80	64	80	120	165	135	185
Current consumpt. [A]	0.2	0.17	0.29	0.35	0.6	0.7	1.06	1.44	0.59	0.82
Blocking current [A]	< 0.3	< 0.26	< 0.7	< 0,8	< 1.5	< 1.8	< 1.8	< 1.8	< 0.9	< 0.9
Air flow [m3/h] freely blowing	156	180	925	1030	925	1030	1835	1940	1860	1975
Air flow [m3/h] at working point	-		-		-		-		-	
Max. ambient temperature [° C]	< 60		< 75		< 75		60		60	
Useful lifetime of grease	appr. 40000 h/60°		appr. 45000 h/60°		appr. 45000h/60°		appr. 40000 h		appr. 40000 h	
Protection	Impedance ①		Temperatur detector: internal connected							

① Increased losses due to increased current with a blocked rotor will not result in a winding temperature, higher than permissible for the insulation class being involved.

Fan	D2E 160		GR31M 380... 500 V		GR31M 525... 690 V		GR35C 400 / 690 V	
Rated voltage [V]	230; 1~		400...450 Δ 450...500 人	400...500 Δ人	500...690 人	500...690 人 500 Δ	400...500 Δ 600...690 人	
Tolerance [%]	±10		±10		±10		+5/-10	±10
Frequency [Hz]	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60
Power consumption [W]	653	860	800 Δ 700 人	1340 Δ	800 人	1200 人	2900 Δ 2200 人	3600 Δ 3300 人
Current consumpt. [A]	2.50	3.4	1.45 Δ 0.91 人	2.0 Δ	0.9 人	1.2 人	6.5 Δ 2.3 人	4.9 Δ 3.0 人
Blocking current [A]	3.75	4.5	at 450 V Δ 8.5	at 500 V Δ 8.5	at 690 V 人 4.4	at 500 V Δ 8.5	at 400 V Δ >25	at 400 V Δ >30
Air flow [m3/h] freely blowing	-		-		-			
Air flow [m3/h] at working point	800 2.5 A	750 3.2 A	1500 1.26 A (450V Δ)	1600 1.6 A (500V Δ)	1500 0.7 A (690V 人)	1600 1.65 A (500V Δ)	4200 3.6 A (400V Δ)	4250 4.1 A (400V Δ)
Max. ambient temperature [° C]	< 55							
Useful lifetime of grease	appr. 30000 h/40°							
Protection	Temperatur detector: $U_N \leq 230$ V~; $I_N \leq 2.5$ A~							

Fan connection for DCS800



Configuration 1 Configuration 2 Configuration 3 Configuration 4 Configuration 5

Monitoring the DCS800 power section

a.The size D1...D5 power section is likewise monitored by an electrically isolated PTC thermistor detector, which is installed on the heat sink in an isolated configuration. Evaluation of the resistance and the protection effect correspond to max. temperature of type code.

b.The size D6 and D7 power section isolated PTC thermistor is used for air entry temperature. The detector thus measures the power section's radiated heat and any changes in the cooling air temperature and volume. Since the cooling air volume can

only be detected indirectly, a differential-pressure switch has been additionally installed at the unit's housing, always located close to the power terminals.

The resistance change proportional to the temperature is acquired and evaluated in the unit's software. If the temperature rises above the preset value, then first an alarm will be signaled, and - if the temperature continues to rise - an error message. The value to be set for this parameter must not be more than 5 degrees above the permissible ambient temperature.

The differential-pressure switch compares the pressure inside the unit with the normal atmospheric pressure. If the fan has been switched on and the unit door closed (and no unit casings have been removed), the pressure switch will signal "Cooling conditions ok", which means the drive may be enabled. There is no need to set any specific differential pressure (recommendation: center setting).

Thermal overload and short-circuit protection

The drive protects itself and the input and motor cables against thermal overload when the cables are dimensioned according to the nominal current of the drive.

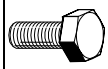
Mains cable (AC line cable) short-circuit protection

Always protect the input cable with fuses. Size the fuses according to local safety regulations, appropriate input voltage and the rated current of the drive (see chapter *Technical Data)*.

High-speed semiconductor fuses provide short-circuit protection, but don't provide thermal overload protection.

Cross-sectional areas - Tightening torques

Recommended cross-sectional area to **DINVDE 0276-1000** and **DINVDE 0100-540 (PE)** trefoil arrangement, up to 50°C ambient temperature.

Converter type	C1, D1 (AM1, KM1)			U1, V1, W1(AK1, AK3, AK5)			PE		
	IDC [A-]	1 [mm²]	(2.) [mm²]	Iv [A~]	1 [mm²]	(2.) [mm²]	[mm²]		[Nm]
DCS800-S0x-0050-xx	50	1 x 10	-	41	1 x 6	-	1x 6	1 x M6	6
DCS800-S0x-0075-xx	75	1 x 25	-	61	1 x 25	-	1x 16	1 x M6	6
DCS800-S0x-0100-xx	100	1 x 25	-	82	1 x 25	-	1x 16	1 x M6	6
DCS800-S0x-0140-xx	140	1 x 35	-	114	1 x 35	-	1x 16	1 x M6	6
DCS800-S0x-0200-xx	200	2 x 35	1 x 95	163	2 x 25	1 x 95	1x 25	1 x M8	13
DCS800-S0x-0260-xx	260	2 x 35	1 x 95	204	2 x 25	1 x 95	1x 25	1 x M8	13
DCS800-S0x-0???-xx	270	2 x 35	1 x 95	220	2 x 25	1 x 95	1x 25	1 x M8	13
DCS800-S0x-0350-xx	350	2 x 70	-	286	2 x 50		1x 50	1 x M8	13
DCS800-S0x-0450-xx	450	2 x 95	-	367	2 x 95	-	1x 50	1 x M10	25
DCS800-S0x-0550-xx	550	2 x 95	-	424	2 x 95	-	1x 50	1 x M10	25
DCS800-S0x-0680-xx	680	2 x 120	-	555	2 x 120	-	1x120	1 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-0820-xx	820	2 x 150	-	669	2 x 120	-	1x120	1 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-0900-6/7	900	4 x 95	3 x 150	734	4 x 70	3 x 95	1x150	2 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-1000-xx	1000	2 x 185	-	816	2 x 150	-	1x150	1 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-1200-xx	1200	4 x 120	-	979	4 x 95	3 x 120	1x185	2 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-1500-xx	1500	4 x 185	-	1224	4 x 150	-	2x150	2 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-2000-xx	2000	8 x 120	6 x 185	1632	4 x 240	-	2x240	2 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-1900-xx ②	1900	8 x 120	6 x 185	1550	4 x 240		3x120	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-2050-xx ②	2050	8 x 120	6 x 185	1673	6 x 120	5 x 150	3x120	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-2500-xx ②	2500	7 x 185	-	2040	8 x 120	6 x 185	4x120	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-2600-xx	2600	7 x 185	-	2122	8 x 120	6 x 185	4x120	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-3000-xx ②	3000	8 x 185	-	2448	7 x 185	-	4x150	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-3300-xx	3300	8 x 185	-	2693	7 x 185	-	4x150	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-4000-xx	4000	7 x 300	-	3264	8 x 240	-	4x240	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-4800-xx ①	4800	8 x 300	-	3876	6 x 300	-	3x300	4 x M12	50
DCS800-S0x-5200-xx ①	5200	8 x 300	-	4202	6 x 300	-	3x300	4 x M12	50

①Reduced ambient temperature 40°C

②Option for more flexible cable connection available

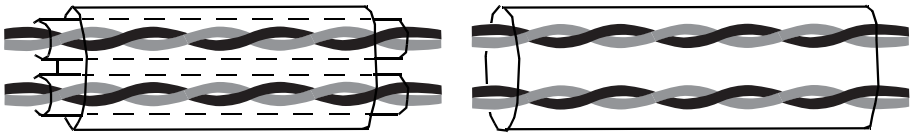
You will find instructions on how to calculate the PE conductor's cross-sectional area in VDE 0100 or in equivalent national standards. We would remind you that power converters may have a current-limiting effect.

Selecting the control cables

All control cables except 220 V or 115 V must be shielded.

Use a double-shielded twisted pair cable (Figure a, e.g. JAMAK by NK Cables, Finland or BELDEN type, USA) for analogue signals. This type of cable is recommended for the pulse encoder signals also. Employ one individually shielded pair for each signal. Do not use common return for different analogue signals.

A double-shielded cable is the best alternative for low-voltage digital signals but single-shielded twisted multipair cable (Figure b) is also usable.



a
A double-shielded twisted pair cable

b
A single-shielded twisted multipair cable

Run analogue and digital signals in separate, shielded cables.

Relay-controlled signals, providing their voltage does not exceed 48 V, can be run in the same cables as digital input signals. It is recommended that the relay-controlled signals be run as twisted pairs.

! Never mix 24 VDC and 115/230 VAC signals in the same cable.

DCS800 panel cable

The cable connection of the DCS800 panel to the drive must not exceed 3 meters (10 ft). The cable type tested and approved by ABB is used in control panel option kits.

Connection of a motor temperature sensor to the drive I/O

WARNING! IEC 60664 requires double or reinforced insulation between live parts and the surface of accessible parts of electrical equipment which are either non-conductive or conductive but not connected to the protective earth.

To fulfill this requirement, the connection of a thermistor (and other similar components) to the inputs of the drive can be implemented by three alternate ways:

1. There is double or reinforced insulation between the thermistor and live parts of the motor.
2. Circuits connected to all digital and analogue inputs of the drive are protected against contact and insulated with basic insulation (the same voltage level as the drive main circuit) from other low voltage circuits.
3. An external thermistor relay is used. The insulation of the relay must be rated for the same voltage level as the main circuit of the drive.

Electrical installation

What this chapter contains

This chapter describes the electrical installation procedure of the drive.

WARNING! The work described in this chapter may only be carried out by a qualified electrician. Follow the *Safety instructions* on the first pages of this manual. Ignoring the safety instructions can cause injury or death.

Make sure that the drive is disconnected from the mains (input power) during installation. If the drive was already connected to the mains, wait for 5 min. after disconnecting mains power.

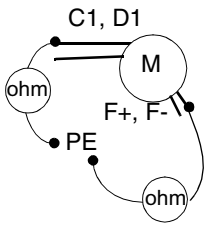
Reference: *Technical Guide* - publ. no.: 3ADW000163

Checking the insulation of the assembly

Every drive has been tested for insulation between the main circuit and the chassis (2500 V rms 50 Hz for 1 second) at the factory. Therefore, do not make any voltage tolerance or insulation resistance tests (e.g. hi-pot or megger) on any part of the drive. Check the insulation of the assembly as follows.

WARNING! Check the insulation before connecting the drive to the mains. Make sure that the drive is disconnected from the mains (input power).

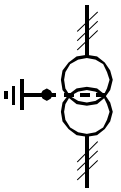
1. Check that the motor cable is disconnected from the drive output terminals C1, D1, F+ and F-.
2. Measure the insulation resistances of the motor cable and the motor between each circuit (C1, D1) or (F+, F-) and the Protective Earth by using a measuring voltage of 1 kV DC. The insulation resistance must be higher than 1 Mohm.



IT (ungrounded) systems

Don’t use EMC filters.

The screen winding of dedicated transformers must be grounded.



For installation without low voltage switch (e.g. contacter, air-circuit-breaker) use overvoltage protection.

The voltage shift of isolated supply must be limited of a range of an earth fault.

Supply voltage

Check supply voltages of:

Aux	X99
Fan	Terminals
AC voltage for field circuit	U1, V1, W1 (if used)
AC voltage for armature circuit	U1, V1, W1

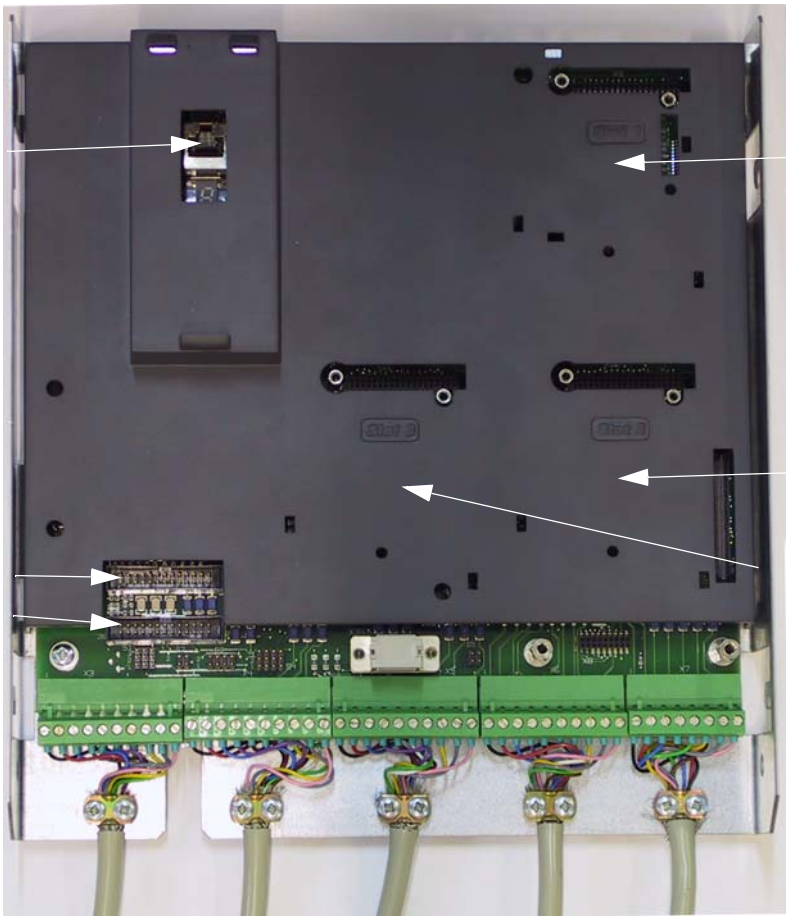
Connecting the power cables

Grounding and sreening of power cables see manual *Technical Guide*, see *Reference*

Cross sectional areas and tightening torques of power cable see chapter *Planning the electrical installation*

Location R-Extension and Interface Modules

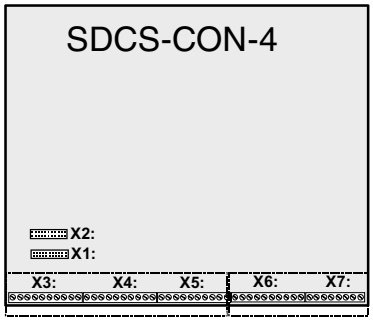
Connect the signal cables as described below. Tighten the screws to secure the connection.



I/O Board Configuration

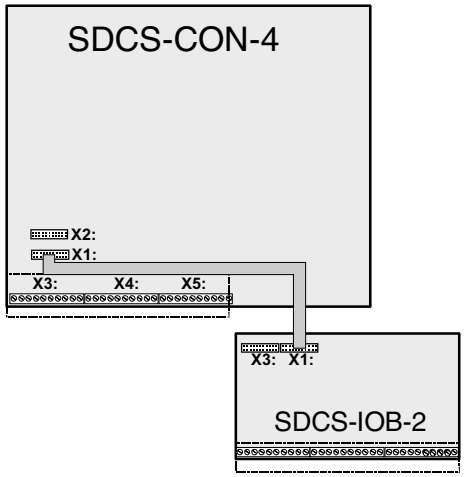
In-/output signals

The converter can be connected in four different ways to a control unit via analogue/ digital signals. Only one of the four choices can be used at the same time. .



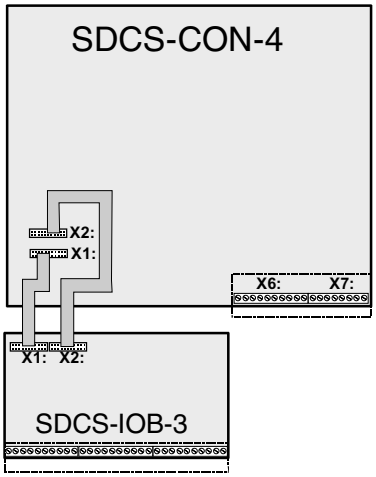
I/O´s via SDCS-CON-4

Analogue I/O´s:	standard
Digital I/O´s:	not isolated
Encoder input:	not isolated



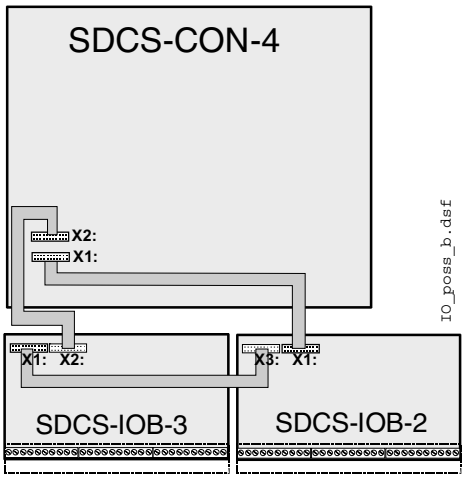
I/O´s via SDCS-CON-4 and SDCS-IOB-2

Analogue I/O´s:	standard
digital I/O´s:	all isolated by means of optocoupler/relay, the signal status is indicated by LED



I/O´s via SDCS-CON-4 and SDCS-IOB-3

Analogue I/O´s:	Standard + one channel for residual current measurement
digital I/O´s:	not isolated
encoder input:	isolated
current source for:	PT100/PTC element



I/O´s via SDCS-IOB-2 and SDCS-IOB-3

Analogue I/O´s:	Standard + one channel for residual current measurement
digital I/O´s:	all isolated by means of optocoupler/relay, the signal status is indicated by LED
current source for:	PT100/PTC element

Pulse encoder connection

Connecting a pulse encoder to the DCS800 converter

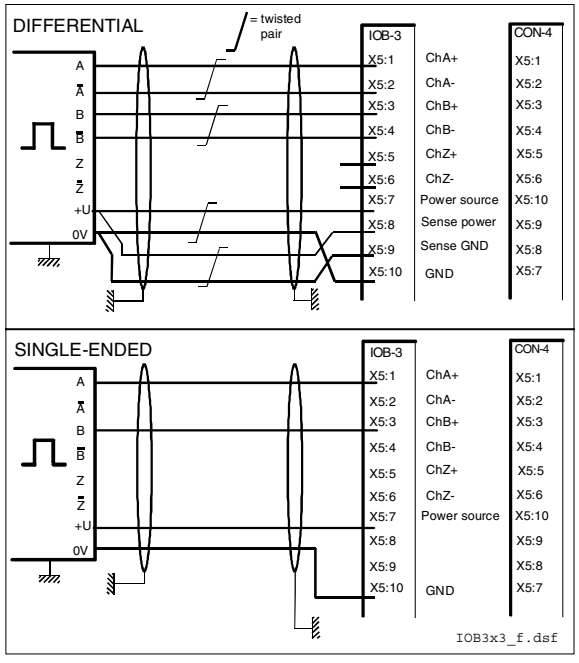
The connection diagram for a pulse encoder to the electronics of a DCS converter is quite similar, if the SDCS-CON-4 or the SDCS-IOB-3 is used. The basic difference between these 2 boards is the galvanically isolated circuit and pulse receivers via opto coupler on the SDCS-IOB-3 board.

Power supply for incremental encoder

SDCS-CON-4 and SDCS-IOB-3 board have jumpers to select a supply voltage. V17 LED on SDCS-IOB-3 indicates supply is OK.

	Hardware configuration		
Encoder supply	SDCS-CON-4 supplied by PIN-4	SDCS-CON-4 supplied by POW-1/POW-4	SDCS-IOB-3
5 V	sense controlled	sense controlled	sense controlled
12 V	-	no sense	sense controlled
24 V	no sense	no sense	no sense

Sense feedback connection is recommended when power supply level for differential pulse encoder is 5 V. The wiring is shown on figure below.



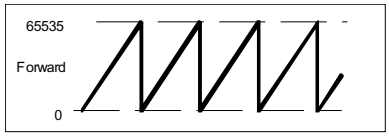
Commissioning hint

Note:

If the drive's direction of rotation is correct (if necessary, correct by exchanging the field connections), the **Tacho error** message may appear during start-up.

If with a positive reference the TACHO_PULSES signal does not look like the illustration below, then tracks A & $\overline{A}$ must be mutually exchanged with encoders with inverted signals, and tracks A and B with encoders without inverted signals.

If the TACHO_PULSES signal is missing or non-linear, the encoder's pulses are not being read correctly. Possible reasons for this may be the encoder supply, the encoder itself, or the wiring.



Pulse encoder receiver

Two different incremental encoder connections are available.

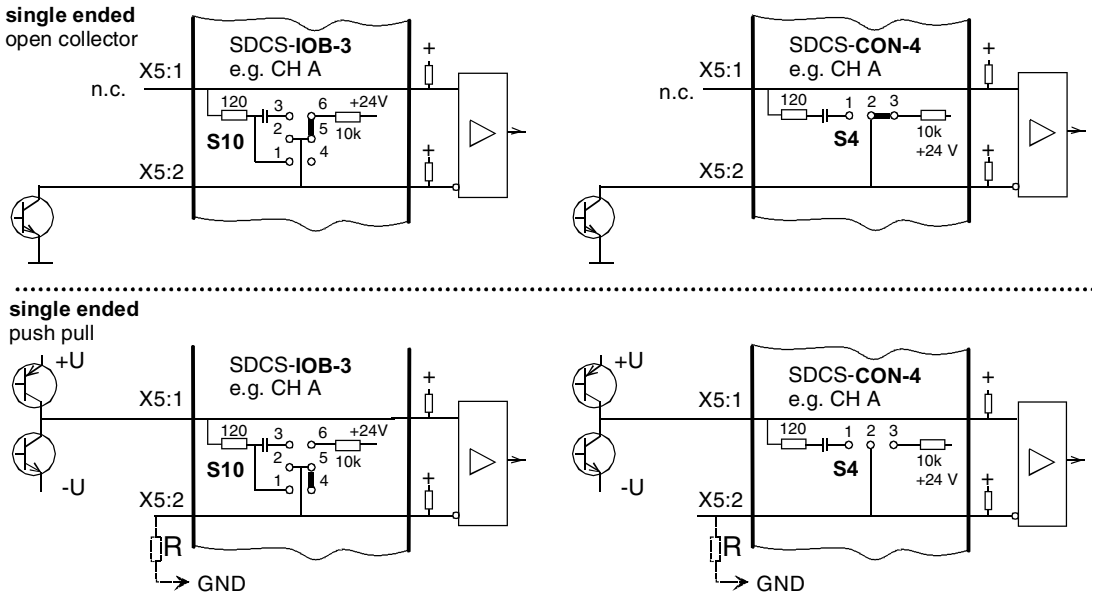
-differential connection; pulse encoders generating either voltage or current signals can be used

-single-ended (push pull) connection; voltage signals

Restrictions using jumper S4 (CON-4): or S10 (IOB-3): depending on the board

Line termination via S4/S10 should not be used at 12 V or 24 V encoders, because of the power consumption taken from the encoder. If a pulse encoder with a build in current source is used a burden resistor of 120 Ω is activated via jumper S4/S10: 1-2 a.s.o.

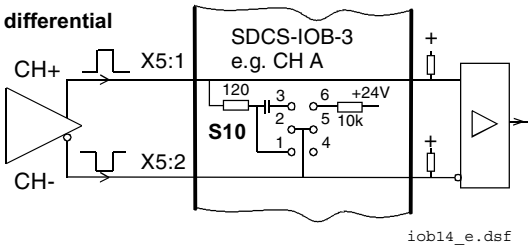
Pulse encoder connection principles



In case of a single ended 5 V encoder the jumpers S4 / S10 will be set to a neutral position. To get a threshold lower than 5 V each terminal X5:2 / X5:4 / X5:6 must be connected via a resistor R to GND according to the table below.

R	1 kΩ	1.5 Ω	2.2 kΩ
U thresh	1.2 V	1.8 V	2.3 V

Make sure the threshold is half of the supply voltage and the minimum voltage of the encoder output (saturation voltage UCE of a transistor).



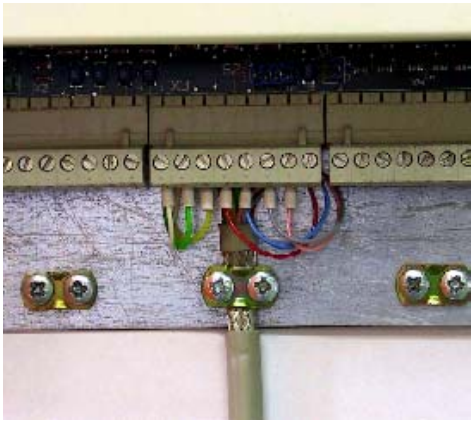
	CON-4		IOB-3	
	5 V	12/24 V	5 V	12/24 V
differential voltage source	**S4** 1-2 4-5 7-8	**S4** 3=park 6=park 9=park	**S10** 2-3 8-9 14-15	**S10** 4-5 10-11 16-17
differential current source	-	-	**S10** 1-2 7-8 13-14	-

The distance between pulse encoder and interface board is dependent on the voltage drop on the connecting lines and on the output and input configuration of the used components. If cables are used according to the table below the voltage drop caused by the cable can be compensated by the voltage regulator.

Cable length	**parallel wires for** power source & GND	**Cable used**
0 ... 50 m	1x 0.25 mm²	12x 0.25 mm²
50 ... 100 m	2x 0.25 mm²	12x 0.25 mm²
100 ... 150 m	3x 0.25 mm²	14x 0.25 mm²

Connecting the signal and control cables

The cables for digital signals, which are longer than 3 m and all cables for analogue signals, must be screened. Each screen must be connected at both ends by metal clamps or comparable means directly on clean metal surfaces, if both earthing points belong to the same earth line. Otherwise a capacitor must be connected to earth on one end. In the converter cubicle this kind of connection must be made directly on the sheet metal as close as possible to the terminals and if the cable comes from outside also on the PE bar. At the other end of the cable the screen must be well connected with the housing of the signal emitter or receiver.



Connection of a cable screen with the aid of metal clamp to the metal surface of the PCB carrier at a DCS converter

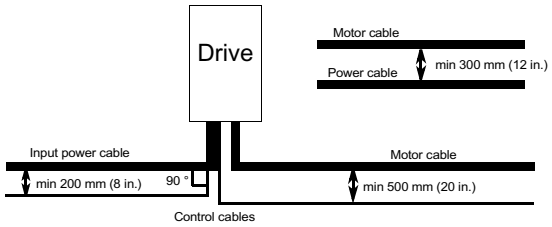
Routing the cables

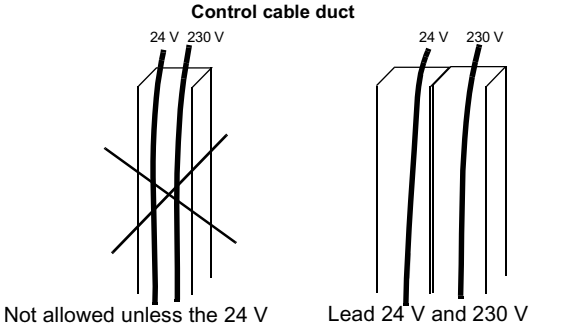
Route the motor cable away from other cable routes. Motor cables of several drives can be run in parallel installed next to each other. It is recommended that the motor cable, input power cable and control cables be installed on separate trays. Avoid long parallel runs of motor cables with other cables in order to decrease electromagnetic interference caused by the rapid changes in the drive output voltage.

Where control cables must cross power cables make sure they are arranged at an angle as near to 90 degrees as possible. Do not run extra cables through the drive.

The cable trays must have good electrical bonding to each other and to the grounding electrodes. Aluminium tray systems can be used to improve local equalizing of potential.

A diagram of the cable routing is shown below.





Not allowed unless the 24 V cable is insulated for 230 V or insulated with an insulation sleeving for 230 V.

Lead 24 V and 230 V control cables in separate ducts inside the cabinet.

DSL Link Wiring

DSL Link is a 800 KBaud serial communcation between:
- Drive to drive or
- Drive to Field exciter

based on CAN hardware and twisted pair cabling.
The topology of the bus must be: **Bus**

Switched OFF nodes can remain in the bus and do not disturb the serial communucation.

The bus is designed for cable length up to 50 meters. A repeater with additional hardware based on POF cable is available on request.

The function of the interface is predefined:

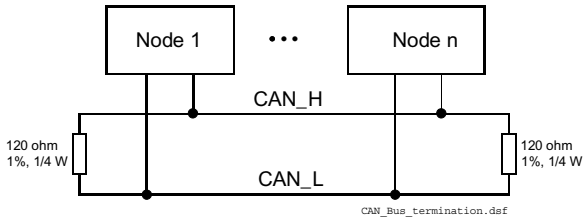
1 Mailbox function for peer to peer communication

2 Communication to field exciter DCF 804, DCF803 and three-phase field supply of DCS800

3 Communication for12-pulse operation, DCS800 to DCS800

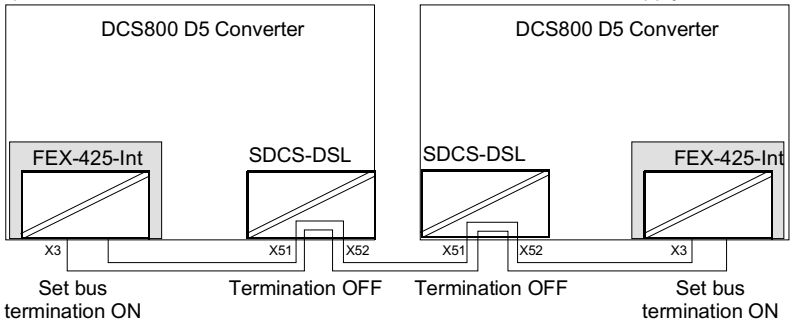
Cabling

Every bus node requires the setting of Node number.
The bus termination of twisted pair cable is performed with a pre-designed termination resistor 120 Ohm inside Drive / field exciter.
The termination resistance of 120 Ohm is selected for typical twisted pair cable and must be located in both ends.
Preferred cable type:
DEVICENET PUR
Supplier: Helu Kabel, Germany type 81910



The bus must be isolated but can be ground terminated at one end only.

Example of two DCS800 D5 converters with FEX-425-Int internal field supply.



Installation checklist

Checklist

Check the mechanical and electrical installation of the drive before start-up. Go through the checklist below together with another person. Read the *Safety instructions* on the first pages of this manual before you work on the unit.

	Check
MECHANICAL INSTALLATION	
☐	The ambient operating conditions are allowed. (See *Mechanical installation, current ratings Ambient conditions*.)
☐	The unit is fixed properly on a vertical non-flammable wall. (See *Mechanical installation.*)
☐	The cooling air will flow freely.
☐	The motor and the driven equipment are ready for start. (See *Planning the electrical installation*)
☐	All screen terminals are checked for tightness.
☐	All cable connections are seated properly.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION (See *Planning the electrical installation, Electrical installation.*)	
☐	The drive is grounded properly.
☐	The mains (input power) voltage matches the drive nominal input voltage.
☐	The mains (input power) connections at U1, V1 and W1 and their tightening torques are OK.
☐	Appropriate mains (input power) fuses and disconnector are installed.
☐	The motor connections at C1, D1 and F+, F- and their tightening torques are OK.
☐	Proper function of E_Stop circuit and relay..
☐	Fan power wiring connected.
☐	The external control connections inside the drive are OK.
☐	There are no tools, foreign objects or dust from drilling inside the drive.
☐	Drive, motor connection box and other covers are in place.

Maintenance

What this chapter contains

This chapter contains preventive maintenance instructions.

Reference: *Service manual* - publ. no.: 3ADW000195

Safety

WARNING! Read the *Safety instructions* on the first pages of this manual before performing any maintenance on the equipment. Ignoring the safety instructions can cause injury or death.

Maintenance intervals

If installed in an appropriate environment, the drive requires very little maintenance. This table lists the routine maintenance intervals recommended by ABB.

Maintenance	Interval	Instruction
Heatsink temperature check and cleaning	Depends on the dustiness of the environment (every 6 to 12 months)	See *Heatsink*.
Cooling fan change	Every six years	See *Fan*.

Heatsink

The heatsink fins pick up dust from the cooling air. The drive runs into overtemperature warnings and faults if the heatsink is not clean. In a “normal” environment (not dusty, not clean) the heatsink should be checked annually, in a dusty environment more often.

Clean the heatsink as follows (when necessary):

1. Remove the cooling fan (see section *Fan*).
2. Blow clean compressed air (not humid, no oil) from bottom to top and simultaneously use a vacuum cleaner at the air outlet to trap the dust. **Note:** If there is a risk of the dust entering adjoining equipment, perform the cleaning in another room.
3. Replace the cooling fan.

Fan

The cooling fan lifespan of the drive is about 50 000 operating hours. The actual lifespan depends on the drive usage and ambient temperature.

Fan failure can be predicted by the increasing noise from fan bearings and the gradual rise in the heatsink temperature in spite of heatsink cleaning. If the drive is operated in a critical part of a process, fan replacement is recommended once these symptoms start appearing. Replacement fans are available from ABB. Do not use other than ABB specified spare parts.

Fan replacement (D6, D7)

Technical data

What this chapter contains

This chapter contains the technical specifications of the drive, e.g. the ratings, sizes and technical requirements, provisions for fulfilling the requirements for CE and other markings and warranty policy.

Reference:

Hardware extension	*RAIO Analog I/O Extension*	publ.no.:3AFE64484567
Hardware extension	*RDIO Digital I/O Extension*	publ.no.:3AFE64485733
DCS800 1131 Programming target		publ.no.:3ADW000199
Branching units NDBU-95		publ.no.:3ADW000100

Environmental Conditions

System connection

Voltage, 3-phase:	230 to 1000 V acc. to IEC 60038
Voltage deviation:	±10% continuous; ±15% short-time *
Rated frequency:	50 Hz or 60 Hz
Static frequency deviation:	50 Hz ±2 %; 60 Hz ±2 %
Dynamic: frequency range:	50 Hz: ±5 Hz; 60 Hz: ± 5 Hz
df/dt:	17 % / s

* = 0.5 to 30 cycles.

Please note: Special consideration must be taken for voltage deviation in regenerative mode.

Degree of protection

Converter Module and options (line chokes, fuse holder, field supply unit, etc.):	IP 00
Enclosed converters:	IP 20/21/31/41

Paint finish

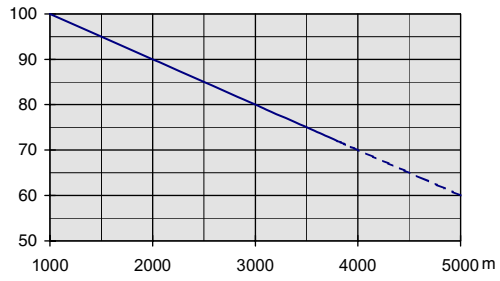
Converter module:	NCS 170 4 Y015R
Enclosed converter:	light grey RAL 7035

Environmental limit values

Permissible cooling air temperat.	
- at converter module air inlet:	0 to +55°C
with rated DC current:	0 to +40°C
w. different DC curr. acc. Fig. below:	+30 to +55°C
- Options:	0 to +40°C
Relative humidity (at 5...+40°C):	5 to 95%, no condensation
Relative humidity (at 0...+5°C):	5 to 50%, no condensation
Change of the ambient temp.:	< 0.5°C / minute
Storage temperature:	-40 to +55°C
Transport temperature:	-40 to +70°C
Pollution degree (IEC 60664-1, IEC 60439-1):	2
Vibration class D1...D4	3M3
D5...D7	3M1
Site elevation	
<1000 m above M.S.L.:	100%, without current reduction
>1000 m above M.S.L.:	with curr. reduct., see Fig. below

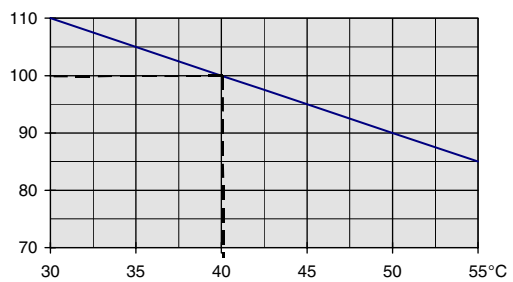
Size	Sound pressure level L_P (1 m distance)		Vibration
	as module	enclosed conv.	as module
D1	55 dBA	?? dBA	0.5 g, 5...55 Hz
D2	55 dBA	?? dBA	
D3	60 dBA	?? dBA	
D4	66...70 dBA, depending on fan	77 dBA	
D5	73 dBA	78 dBA	1 mm, 2...9 Hz 0.3 g, 9...200 Hz
D6	75 dBA	73 dBA	
D7	82 dBA	80 dBA	

Effect of the site elevation above sea level on the converter's load capacity



Current reduction to (%)

Effect of the ambient temperature on the converter module load capacity



Current reduction to (%) for converter modules

Regulatory Compliance

The converter module and enclosed converter components are designed for use in industrial environments. In EEA countries, the components fulfil the requirements of the EU directives, see table below.

European Union Directive	Manufacturer's Assurance	Harmonized Standards	
		Converter module	Enclosed converter
Machinery Directive			
98/37/EEC 93/68/EEC	Declaration of Incorporation	EN 60204-1 [IEC 60204-1]	EN 60204-1 [IEC 60204-1]
Low Voltage Directive			
73/23/EEC 93/68/EEC	Declaration of Conformity	EN 60146-1-1 [IEC 60146-1-1] EN 50178 [IEC --] see additional IEC 60664	EN 60204-1 [IEC 60204-1] EN 60439-1 [IEC 60439-1]
EMC Directive			
89/336/EEC 93/68/EEC	Declaration of Conformity (Provided that all installation instructions concerning cable selection, cabling and EMC filters or dedicated transformer are followed.)	EN 61800-3 ① [IEC 61800-3] ① in accordance with 3ADW 000 032	EN 61800-3 ① [IEC 61800-3] ① in accordance with 3ADW 000 032/3ADW 000 091

North American Standards

In North America the system components fulfil the requirements of the table below.

Rated supply voltage	Standards	
	Converter module	Enclosed converter
to 600 V	UL 508 C Power Conversion Equipment CSA C 22.2 No. 14-95 Industrial Control Equipment,Industrial Products Available for converter modules including field exciter units.Types with UL mark: • see UL Listing-www.ul.com / certificate no. E196914 • or on request	UL/CSA types: on request
>600 V to 1000 V	EN / IEC xxxxx see table above. Available for converter modulesincluding field exciter units.	EN / IEC types: on request(for details see table above

Current ratings

The current ratings for the DCS800 with 50 Hz and 60 Hz supplies are given below. The symbols are described below the table.

Power converter module currents with corresponding load cycles.

The characteristics are based on an ambient temperature of max. 40°C and an elevation of max. 1000 m a.s.l.

Unit type	IDC I	IDC II		$I_{DC\ III}$		IDC IV		Size	internal field curr.
2-Q converters	continu-ous	100 % 15 min	150 % 60 s	100 % 15 min	150 % 120 s	100 % 15 min	200 % 10 s		
400 V / 500 V	[A]	[A]		[A]		[A]			
DCS800-S01-0020-04/05	20	18	27	18	27	18	36	D1	6 A
DCS800-S01-0045-04/05	45	40	60	37	56	38	76		
DCS800-S01-0065-04/05	65	54	81	52	78	55	110		
DCS800-S01-0090-04/05	90	78	117	72	108	66	132		
DCS800-S01-0125-04/05	125	104	156	100	150	94	188		
DCS800-S01-0180-04/05	180	148	222	144	216	124	248	D2	15 A
DCS800-S01-0230-04/05	230	200	300	188	282	178	356		
DCS800-S01-0315-04/05	315	264	396	250	375	230	460	D3	20 A
DCS800-S01-0405-04/05	405	320	480	310	465	308	616		
DCS800-S01-0500-04/05	500	436	654	418	627	380	760		
DCS800-S01-0610-04/05	610	490	735	482	723	454	908	D4	25 A
DCS800-S01-0740-04/05	740	596	894	578	867	538	1076		
DCS800-S01-0900-04/05	900	700	1050	670	1005	620	1240		
DCS800-S01-1200-04/05	1200	888	1332	872	1308	764	1528	D5	25 A *
DCS800-S01-1500-04/05	1500	1200	1800	1156	1734	1104	2208		
DCS800-S01-2000-04/05	2000	1479	2219	1421	2132	1361	2722		
DCS800-S01-2050-05	2050	1550	2325	1480	2220	1450	2900	D6	-
DCS800-S01-2500-04/05	2500	1980	2970	1880	2820	1920	3840		
DCS800-S01-3000-04/05	3000	2350	3525	2220	3330	2280	4560		
DCS800-S01-3300-04/05	3300	2416	3624	2300	3450	2277	4554	D7	-
DCS800-S01-4000-04/05	4000	2977	4466	2855	4283	2795	5590		
DCS800-S01-5200-04/05	5200	3800	5700	3669	5504	3733	7466		
600 V / 690 V									
DCS800-S01-0290-06	290	240	360	225	337	205	410	D3	-
DCS800-S01-0590-06	590	470	705	472	708	434	868	D4	-
DCS800-S01-0900-06/07	900	684	1026	670	1005	594	1188	D5	25 A *
DCS800-S01-1500-06/07	1500	1200	1800	1104	1656	1104	2208		
DCS800-S01-2000-06/07	2000	1479	2219	1421	2132	1361	2722		
DCS800-S01-2050-06/07	2050	1520	2280	1450	2175	1430	2860	D6	-
DCS800-S01-2500-06/07	2500	1940	2910	1840	2760	1880	3760		
DCS800-S01-3000-06/07	3000	2530	3795	2410	3615	2430	4860		
DCS800-S01-3300-06/07	3300	2416	3624	2300	3450	2277	4554	D7	-
DCS800-S01-4000-06/07	4000	3036	4554	2900	4350	2950	5900		
DCS800-S01-4800-06/07	4800	3734	5601	3608	5412	3700	7400		
790 V									
DCS800-S01-1900-08	1900	1500	2250	1430	2145	1400	2800	D6	-
DCS800-S01-2500-08	2500	1920	2880	1820	2730	1860	3720		
DCS800-S01-3000-08	3000	2500	3750	2400	3600	2400	4800		
DCS800-S01-3300-08	3300	2655	3983	2540	3810	2485	4970	D7	-
DCS800-S01-4000-08	4000	3036	4554	2889	4334	2933	5866		
DCS800-S01-4800-08	4800	3734	5601	3608	5412	3673	7346		
990 V									
DCS800-S01-2050-10	2050	1577	2366	1500	2250	1471	2942	D7	-
DCS800-S01-2600-10	2600	2000	3000	1900	2850	1922	3844		
DCS800-S01-3300-10	3300	2551	3827	2428	3642	2458	4916		
DCS800-S01-4000-10	4000	2975	4463	2878	4317	2918	5836		
1190 V				Data on request					

* as option

Unit type	IDC I	IDC II		$I_{DC\ III}$		IDC IV		Size	internal field curr.
4-Q converters	continu-ous	100 % 15 min	150 % 60 s	100 % 15 min	150 % 120 s	100 % 15 min	200 % 10 s		
400 V / 500 V	[A]	[A]		[A]		[A]			
DCS800-S02-0025-04/05	25	23	35	22	33	21	42	D1	6 A
DCS800-S02-0050-04/05	50	45	68	43	65	38	76		
DCS800-S02-0075-04/05	75	66	99	64	96	57	114		
DCS800-S02-0100-04/05	100	78	117	75	113	67	134		
DCS800-S02-0140-04/05	140	110	165	105	158	99	198		
DCS800-S02-0200-04/05	200	152	228	148	222	126	252	D2	15 A
DCS800-S02-0260-04/05	260	214	321	206	309	184	368		
DCS800-S02-0350-04/05	350	286	429	276	414	265	530	D3	20 A
DCS800-S02-0450-04/05	450	360	540	346	519	315	630		
DCS800-S02-0550-04/05	550	436	654	418	627	380	760		
DCS800-S02-0680-04/05	680	544	816	538	807	492	984	D4	25 A
DCS800-S02-0820-04/05	820	664	996	648	972	598	1196		
DCS800-S02-1000-04/05	1000	766	1149	736	1104	675	1350		
DCS800-S02-1200-04/05	1200	888	1332	872	1308	764	1528	D5	25 A *
DCS800-S02-1500-04/05	1500	1200	1800	1156	1734	1104	2208		
DCS800-S02-2000-04/05	2000	1479	2219	1421	2132	1361	2722		
DCS800-S02-2050-05	2050	1550	2325	1480	2220	1450	2900	D6	-
DCS800-S02-2500-04/05	2500	2000	3000	1930	2895	1790	3580		
DCS800-S02-3000-04/05	3000	2330	3495	2250	3375	2080	4160		
DCS800-S02-3300-04/05	3300	2416	3624	2300	3450	2277	4554	D7	-
DCS800-S02-4000-04/05	4000	2977	4466	2855	4283	2795	5590		
DCS800-S02-5200-04/05	5200	3800	5700	3669	5504	3733	7466		
600 V / 690 V									
DCS800-S02-0320-06	320	256	384	246	369	235	470	D3	-
DCS800-S02-0650-06	650	514	771	508	762	462	924	D4	-
DCS800-S02-0900-06/07	900	684	1026	670	1005	594	1188	D5	25 A *
DCS800-S02-1500-06/07	1500	1200	1800	1104	1656	1104	2208		
DCS800-S02-2050-06/07	2050	1520	2280	1450	2175	1430	2860		
DCS800-S02-2500-06/07	2500	1940	2910	1870	2805	1740	3480	D6	-
DCS800-S02-3000-06/07	3000	2270	3405	2190	3285	2030	4060		
DCS800-S02-3300-06/07	3300	2416	3624	2300	3450	2277	4554		
DCS800-S02-4000-06/07	4000	3036	4554	2900	4350	2950	5900	D7	-
DCS800-S02-4800-06/07	4800	3734	5601	3608	5412	3700	7400		
790 V									
DCS800-S02-1900-08	1900	1500	2250	1430	2145	1400	2800		
DCS800-S02-2500-08	2500	1910	2865	1850	2775	1710	3420	D6	-
DCS800-S02-3000-08	3000	2250	3375	2160	3240	2000	4000		
DCS800-S02-3300-08	3300	2655	3983	2540	3810	2485	4970		
DCS800-S02-4000-08	4000	3036	4554	2889	4334	2933	5866	D7	-
DCS800-S02-4800-08	4800	3734	5601	3608	5412	3673	7346		
990 V									
DCS800-S02-2050-10	2050	1577	2366	1500	2250	1471	2942		
DCS800-S02-2600-10	2600	2000	3000	1900	2850	1922	3844	D7	-
DCS800-S02-3300-10	3300	2551	3827	2428	3642	2458	4916		
DCS800-S02-4000-10	4000	2975	4463	2878	4317	2918	5836		
1190 V				Data on request					

* as option

Sizing

Note 1: The ratings apply at ambient temperature of 40 °C (104 °F). In lower temperatures the D5, D6, D7 ratings are higher (except I_{max}).

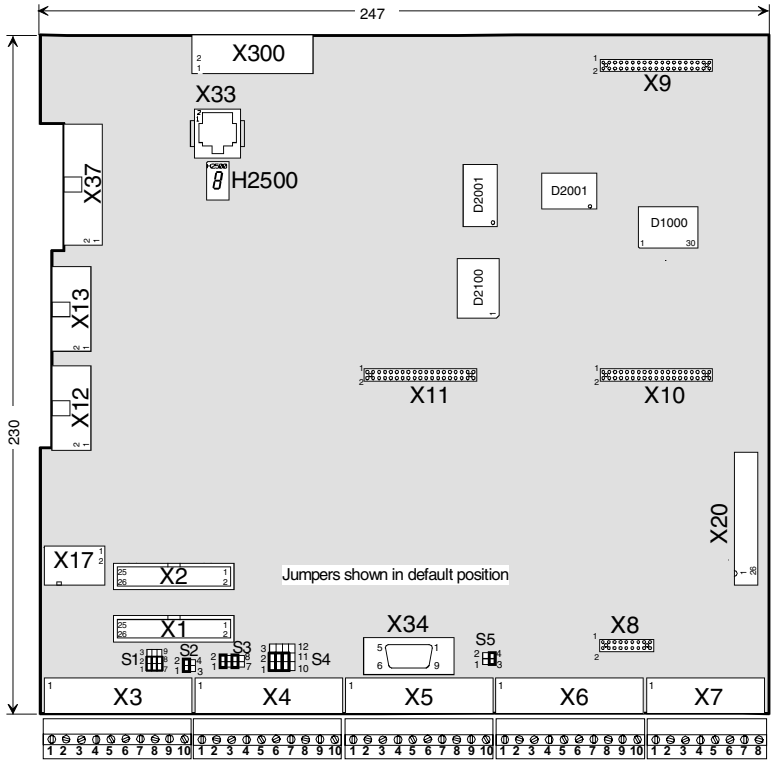
Note 2: Use the Drive*Size* PC tool for a more accurate dimensioning if the ambient temperature is below 40 °C (104 °F) or the drive is loaded cyclically.

Derating

Control Board SDCS-CON-4

Layout of the control board SDCS-CON-4

Jumper coding	
S1	Jumper parking position No filter; Normal DC Tacho
	Filter for AC Tacho with rectifier
	Tacho input X3:4 connected with 0 V / GND
	Jumper parking position; no grounding of Tacho input
	Tacho input 1 at X3:4 and X3:1/2/3 at SDCS-CON-4
	Tacho input 2 at X2:23 and X2:24 at SDCS-IOB-3 / PS5311
S2	AI1 - X3:5-6: R_{IN} = 200 kOhm Range -10V...0V...+10V
	AI1 - X3:5-6: R_{IN} = 250 Ohm Range I_{IN} = -20mA...+20mA
S3	AI2 - X3:7-8: R_{IN} = 200 kOhm Range -10V...0V...+10V
	AI2 - X3:7-8: R_{IN} = 250 Ohm Range I_{IN} = -20mA...+20mA
	Jumper parking position 5-6
	Pull-up resistor 4.74 kOhm activated at X3:7 for PTC temperature sensor
S4	Encoder mode: **differential**; RC load with R = 121 Ohm and C = 100 nF activated
	Encoder mode: **single ended**; Pull-up resistors 4.75 kOhm activated
	Encoder supply 5 V, sense X5:8-9 are active
	Encoder supply 24 V, uncontrolled
S5	Step 1: Preparation for download operation
	Step 2: download + normal program execution
* default value	



Memory circuit

SDCS-CON-4 board is equipped with FlashPROM which contains the firmware plus the stored parameters. Parameters handled by DCS800 panel or DWL, PCtool or by Serial communication parameter service are stored immediately in the FlashPROM.

Parameters handled by cyclic serial communication (dataset table Group 90 - 92) are not stored in the Flash PROM. They must be stored by means of ParApplSave (16.6) service.

The faultlogger entries are stored in the FlashPROM during power down (auxiliary power supply OFF).

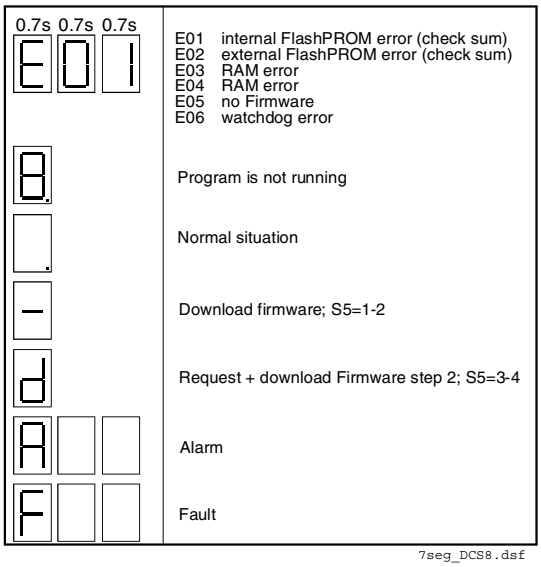
Watchdog function

The control board has an internal watchdog. The watchdog controls the running of the control board program. If the watchdog trips, it has the following effects:

- Writing to FPROM is disabled.
- Thyristor firing control is reset and disabled.
- Digital outputs are forced low.
- Programmable analogue outputs are reset to zero, 0V.

Seven segment display

A seven segment display is located on the control board SDCS-CON-4 and it shows the state of drive.



Terminal description

X37: Connector is used for supply of SDCS-CON-4 from SDCS-POW-1, SDCS-POW-4, SDCS-PIN-4 supply voltage can be measured to ground.

X37:3= 48V

X37:5=24V

X37:7=15V

X37:11=-15V

X37:13=5V encoder

X37:23=5V CPU

Supply voltage monitoring

5V CPU is monitored by 4.75 V and forces CPU to reset. In parallel the CPU monitors Powerfail signal from power supply (SDCS-PIN-4 or SDCS-POW-1).

X12: and **X13:** connector are used for measurement voltage, current and temperature and firing thyristors of SDCS-PIN-51/PIN-41, SDCS-PIN-4.

see chapter *Technical data*

X17: and **X300:** are routine test connectors.

X1: and **X2:** are used to connect SDCS-IOB-2 and SDCS-IOB-3 board.

see chapter *Technical data*

X33: is used to connect DCS800 Panel. It can be connected direct via 40 mm jack or via CAT 1:1 cable (RJ45).

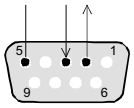
X34: is used for download firmware and for DWL and IEC1131 programming connection.

The **RS232** interface is normally used for setting parameter in the drive via the PC Tool.

The default settings of this interface are as follows:

Signal level:	RS232 (+12V / -12V)
Data format:	UART
Message format:	Modbus-Protocol
Transmission method:	half-duplex
Baudrate:	DriveWindow Light: variable CodeSys download: 38.4 kBaud FDT firmware download: self-adapting
Number of Data bits:	8
Number of Stop bits:	1
Parity-Bit:	odd

X34:	Description
1	not connected
2	TxD
3	RxD
4	not connected
5	SGND Signal ground
6...9	not connected



X34:

X8: is need for SDCS-DSL-4 board which provides the serial communication interface to field exciters, 12-pulse converters, master-follower and mailbox to other converters.

X9:, **X10:** and **X11:** are used for extension IO modules and serial communication interface adapter.

For detailed description see manual *Hardware extension RAIO Analog I/O Extension*

Hardware extension RDIO Digital I/O Extension
DCS800 1131 Programming target

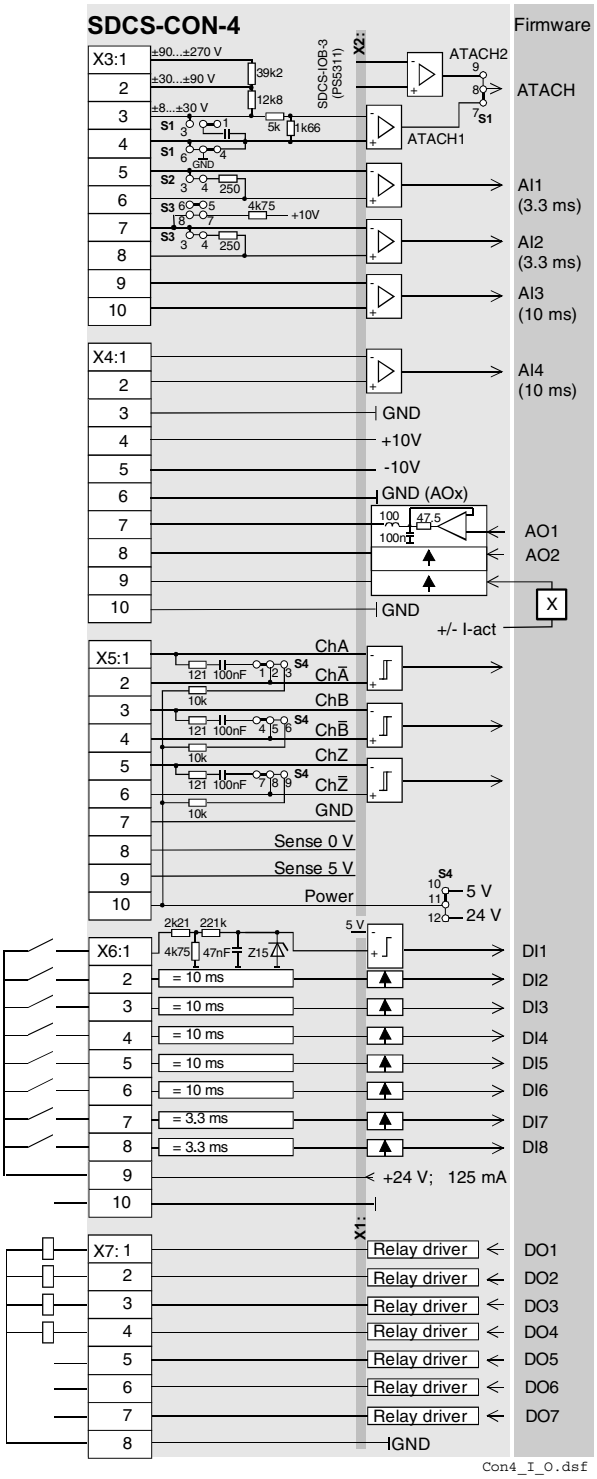
see chapter SDCS-COM-8 board

X20 (Slot 4) is used for Memory Card, see description IEC1131 Programming.

Prepared function of:

	Slot 1 X9:	Slot 2 X10:	Slot 3 X11:	Slot 4 X20:
RDIO / RAIO	x	x	x	
R... Fieldbus adapter	x			
SDCS-COM-8			x	
Second fieldbus RMBA		x	x	
Memory Card				x

Digital and analogue I/O connection of the SDCS-CON-4



Resolution [bit]	Input/output values Hardware	Scaling by	Common mode range	Remarks
15 + sign	±90...270 V ±30...90 V ±8...30 V	¿ Firmware	±15 V	
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±15 V	
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±15 V	
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±15 V	
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±15V	

			Power	
	+10 V		≤ 5 mA	for ext. use
	-10 V		≤ 5 mA	e.g. refer. pot.
11 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	≤ 5 mA	
11 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	≤ 5 mA	
	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware + Hardw.	≤ 5 mA	3 V -> nom.?? motor curr.

Encoder supply		Remarks
		Inputs not isolated Impedance = 120 Ω, if selected max. frequence ≤300 kHz
5 V 24 V	≤ 250 mA ≤ 200 mA	Sense lines for GND and supply to correct voltage drops on cable (only if 5 V encoder is in use).

Input value	Signal definition by	Remarks
0...7.3 V 7.5...50 V	Firmware	-> “0“ status -> “1“ status

Output value	Signal definition by	Remarks
50 * mA 22 V at no load	Firmware	Current limit for all 7 outputs = 160 mA Do not apply any reverse voltages!

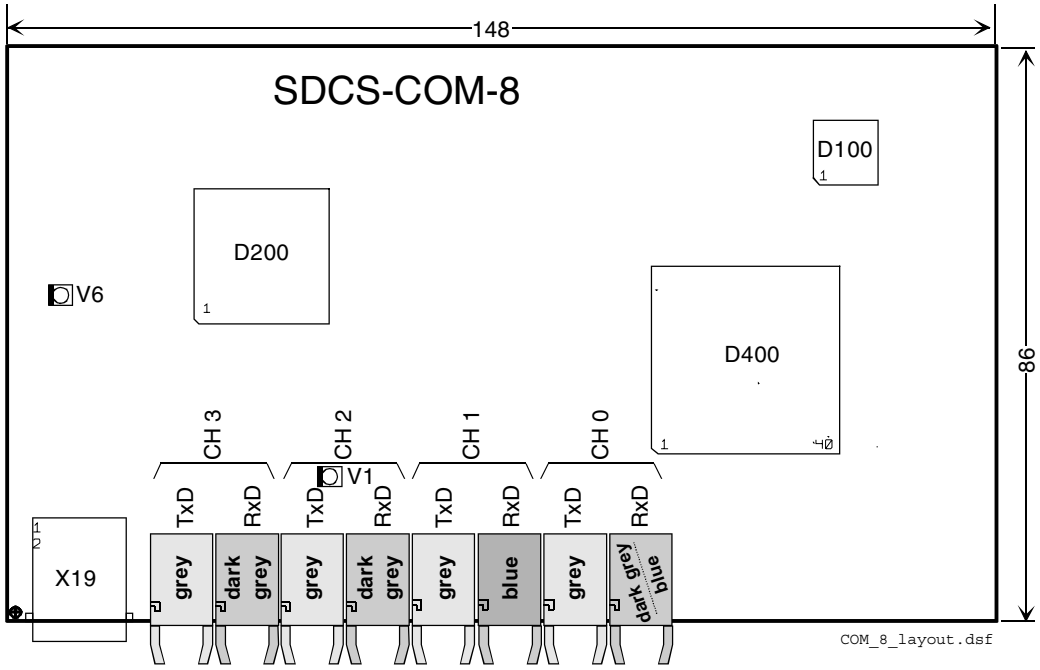
* short circuit protected ① gain can be varied in 15 steps between 1 and 4 by software parameter

Interface Board SDCS-COM-8

This board must be used together with a DCS800 to provide same serial communication DDCS options as ACS800.

Furthermore the board is equipped with four optical channels (max. data transmission speed is 4 Mb for each optical channel):

- **Channel 0** is used to communicate data from the overriding control (FCI, APC2, AC80, Nxxx-xx (adapter modules for fieldbus), AC800M) or via adapter modules from other controllers) to the DCS600-drive.
- **Channel 1** is used for DDCS I/O extension. AIMA-01 board see separate documentation.
- **Channel 2** (Master-Follower) is used to operate two or more drives dependent on each other. **Channel 3** is prepared to connect the PC tool for commissioning and maintenance (DriveWindow).
- **Connector X19** is used for CDP 312 panel as well as interface board NDPI.



Type	optical components				Channel 0 used for
	Ch 0	Ch 1	Ch 2	Ch 3	
SDCS-COM-81	10 Mb	5 Mb	10 Mb	10 Mb	other interfaces
SDCS-COM-82	5 Mb	5 Mb	10 Mb	10 Mb	Fieldbus adapter modules Nxxx-xx

Color of optical components:

5 Mb -> blue driver current maximum 30 mA

10 Mb -> dark grey driver current maximum 50 mA

Remark: Only channels with the same components (e.g. 10 Mb component) may be connected to each other.

DDCS Branching unit NDBU-95

DDCS Branching Unit (DBU) is used (for DCS 600/DCS800) to implement the star topology of DDCS link. This allows a slave unit to fail or become unpowered without disabling the communication. The NDBU receives messages from the master (PC) and sends them to all the slave units simultaneously. Each slave unit has an individual address and only the addressed slave unit sends a reply message to the master. It is also possible to use NDBU thus enabling peer-to-peer communication.

NDBU-95 DDCS Branching Unit has nine output channels where messages from the master are sent. The reply message sent by one slave unit is delivered to the master and it can be delivered also to other slaves if necessary. Several NDBU-95s can be used in parallel, in series or in any combination of these. The maximum distance between the master and NDBU-95 as well as between two NDBU-95s, see manual *Branching units NDBU-95*.

Technical specifications

Optical links:

Master channels	1 DDCS input and 1 DDCS output
Slave channels	9 DDCS inputs and 9 DDCS outputs
Data rate	1 - 4 MBd, programmable
Driving current	20 mA, 30 mA, 50 mA + channel disabling, programmable
Monitoring	a green LED for each channel, switched on when NDBU is receiving messages
Transmission device	10 Mb component for each channel

Power supply:

Input voltage	+24 VDC ± 10%
Input current	300 mA
Monitoring	a green LED switched on when the output voltage is normal

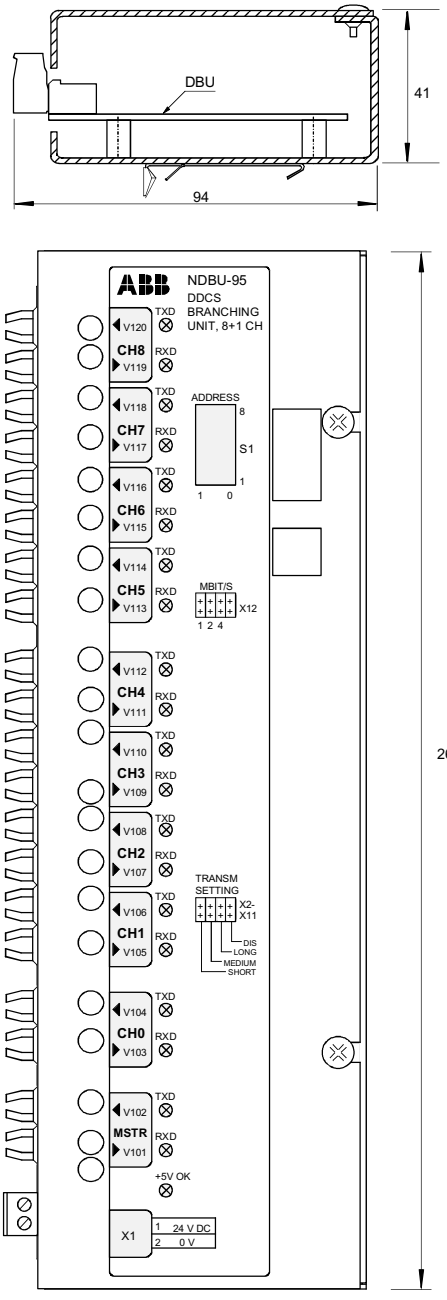
Operating temperature: +0 ... +50 °C
PCB dimensions: s. diagram beside

Remark: Only channels with the same components (e.g. 10 Mb component) may be connected to each other.

For further information see Appendix D in the DriveWindow User's Manual.

Note
For addressing and automatic node numbering of the drives and branching units see DriveWindow documentaion.

Layout of the NDBU-95 branching unit

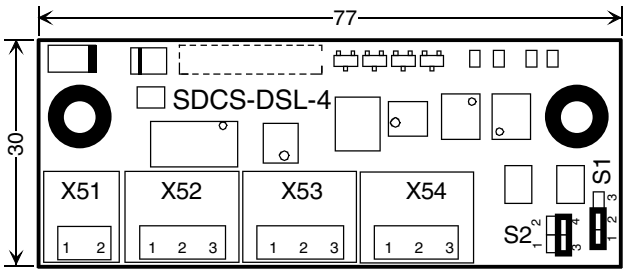


DSL Board

The DSL board provides a drive to drive communication. The communication hardware and protocol is based on CAN bus.

This communication can be used 12-pulse operation, communication to field exciter either single phase or three phase field exciter.

The communication hardware is equipped with an isolated supply and isolated transmitter. The terminator can be set by Jumper S2 and S1selection of termination see chapter *DSL wiring*



DSL-4_drw.dsf

Jumper coding

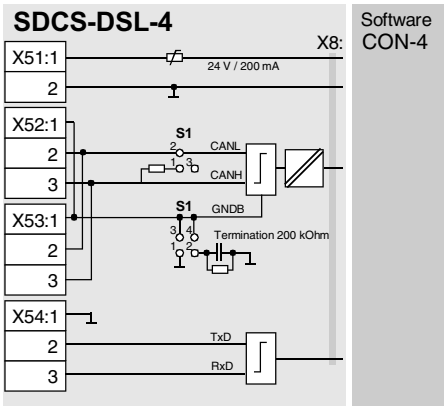
S1 Bus termination

3 2 1	120 Ohm
3 2 1 *	no termination, park position

S2 Ground termination

2 4 1 3	200 kOhm R-C ground termination
2 4 1 3	0 Ohm R-C ground termination
2 4 * 1 3	no termination, park position

* default value



DSL-4_dia.dsf

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Supply		Remarks
24 V	≤ 200 mA	24 V grounded supply for FEX425 internal and DCF803-0035 field exciter units; short circuit protected 250 mA

DSL communication		Remarks
Bus termination		
S1	1-2	120 ohm
	2-3	no termination; park position
Ground termination		
S2	1-3	200 kOhm R-C ground termination
	2-4	0 Ohm ground termination
	3-4	no termination; park position
RS 485 communication		**Remarks**
		no isolation

Digital I/O board SDCS-IOB-2

As described at the beginning of the chapter, there are various options for configuring the inputs/outputs.

The board IOB-2x has 8 digital inputs and 8 digital outputs.

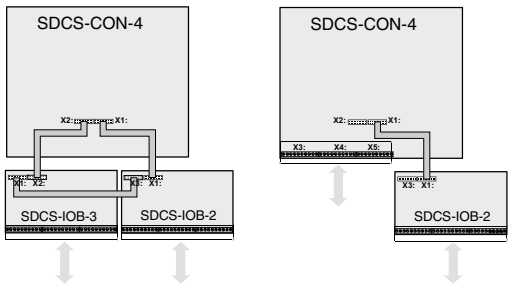
There are three different types existing, which differ at the input voltage level:

SDCS-IOB-21 24...48V DC
SDCS-IOB-22 115 V AC
SDCS-IOB-23 230 V AC

The inputs are filtered and galvanically isolated by using optocouplers. Inputs can form two galvanically separated groups by using either X7:1 or X7:2.

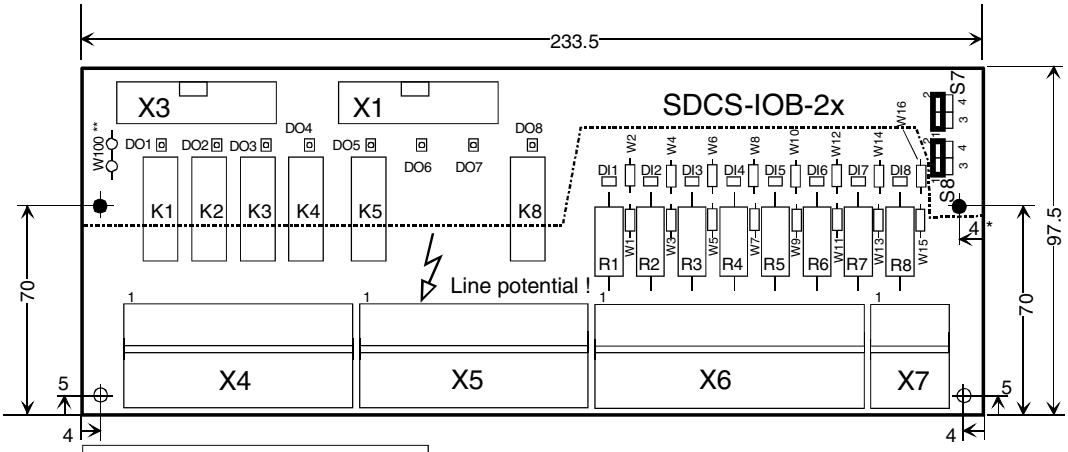
If these boards are in use, they have to be mounted outside the DCS module. They must be mounted in a way, that the conductive supports have a good connection to ground of the installation.

I/O via SDCS-IOB-2x / IOB-3 and SDCS-CON-4



The cable length between X1:/X1: and X2:/X2: is max. 1.7 m and between X1:/X3: is max. 0.5 m because of EMC reasons.

Layout and jumper settings of the SDCS-IOB-2x board



Jumper coding

	input	time constant 2ms	time constant 10ms
S7	DI 7		*
S8	DI 8		*

* default value

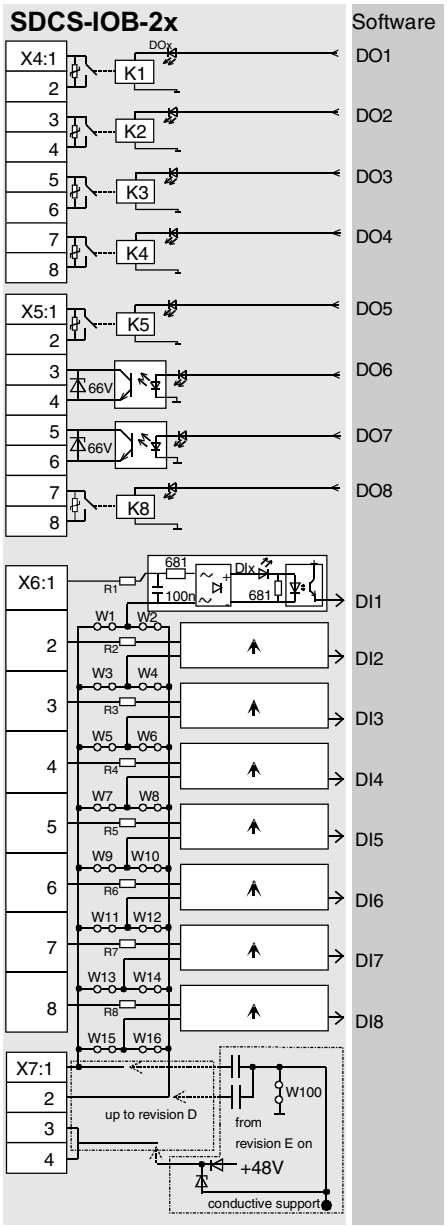
● supports are conductive

diameter of all supports: 4.3 mm

* this dimension may vary (4/5 mm) depending on revision

(** W100 as printed circuit) ?

iob2x1_c.dsf



iob2x2_b.dsf

Note:
When the SDCS-CON-4 control board with the SDCS-IOB-2 I/O board is installed, terminals X6: and X7: on the SDCS-CON-4 must not be used.

Output value	Signal definition by	Remarks
K1...K5, K8	Firmware	potential-isolated by relays (NO contact element) Contact ratings: **AC**: ≤250 V~/ ≤3 A~ **DC**: ≤24 V-/ ≤3 A- or ≤115/230 V-/ ≤0.3 A-) MOV-protected (275 V)
K6, K7	Firmware	potential-isolated by optocoupler Switching capacity: ≤50 mA external voltage: ≤24 V-

X4:, X5: are screw-clamp terminal types for leads up to 4 mm² cross-sectional area.
Default values are shown within the software diagrams.
The ground potential of the digital outputs may vary within ±100 V to each other.

Input value	Signal definition by	Remarks
Channel	Firmware	potential-isolated by optocoupler
1...8		**(24...48V-)** R1...R8 = 4.7 kΩ
IOB-21		-> "0 signal"
0...8 V		-> "1 signal"
18...60 V		**(115V~)** R1...R8 = 22 kΩ
IOB-22		-> "0 signal"
0...20 V		-> "1 signal"
60...130 V		**(230 V~)** R1...R8 = 47 kΩ
IOB-23	Firmware	-> "0 signal"
0...40 V		-> "1 sig."
90...250 V		including tolerance; absolute max. values

X6: / X7: are screw-clamp terminal types for leads up to 4 mm² cross-sectional area
Input resistance: see diagram.
Input smoothing time constant: see diagram.
Smoothing time constant of channel 7 and 8 can be changed; see fig. before.

Power supply for digital inputs: 48V / ≤ 50mA; not galv. isolated from the DCS electronics!

If the inputs are supplied from the internal +48 V (X7:3 and/or X7:4) a connection must be done from either X7:1 and/or X7:2 to ground of the DCS 500 module. In default condition ground is identical to the converter's frame.

If the inputs are supplied by any external source (+48 V DC, 115 V AC or 230 V AC) the neutral line / - line must be connected to either X7:1 or X7:2. If the inputs should be controlled with the same voltage level, but from two different voltage sources, having probably two different ground levels, the first neutral line should be connected to X7:1 and the second to X7:2. In this case the jumpers Wx connecting the inputs to X7:2, but controlled by the source, connected to X7:1, must be cut off.
The same method is needed for the other jumpers Wx.

High frequency grounding is done by 100 nF capacitor.

Analogue and encoder I/O board SDCS-IOB-3

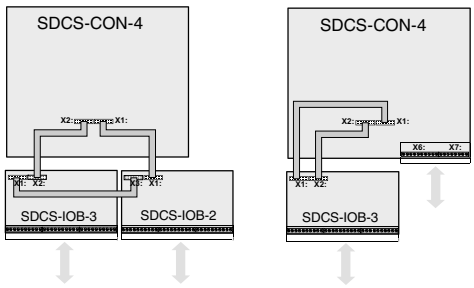
As described at the beginning of the chapter, there are various options for configuring the inputs/outputs.

The board SDCS-IOB-3 consists of the 5 analogue inputs, 3 analogue outputs, the galvanical isolated pulse encoder interface and a current source for temperature measuring devices.

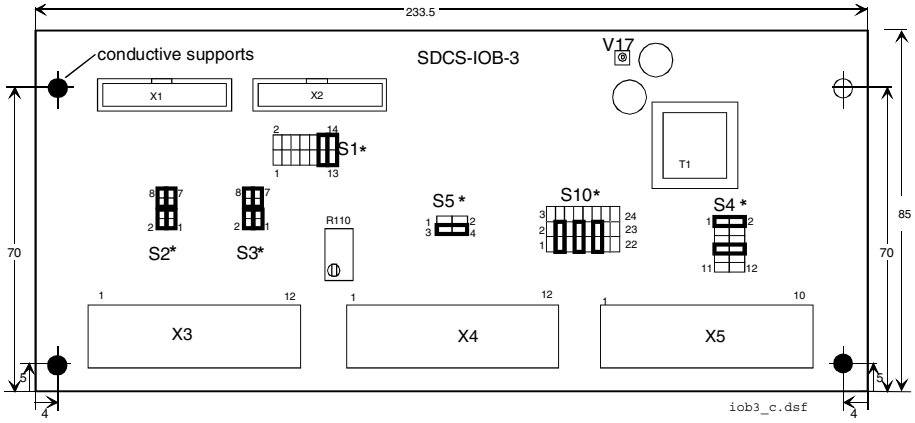
If these boards are in use, they have to be mounted outside the DCS module. They must be mounted in a way, that the conductive supports have a good connection to ground of the installation.

The cable length between X1:/X1: and X2:/X2: is max. 1.7 m and between X1:/X3: is max. 0.5 m because of EMC reasons.

I/O via SDCS-IOB-2x / IOB-3 and SDCS-CON-4



Layout and jumper settings of the SDCS-IOB-3x board



Jumper coding

Functionallity of analogue inputs

	Ch	activation of 500 between input terminal	gain = 1 * -10V..+10V	gain = 10 -1V..+1V	Sum I AC not equal to 0 *
S1					
S2	AITAC	S1:1-2	YES		
S3	AI1	S1:3-4	YES		
	AI2	S1:5-6	S2	S2	
	AI3	S1:7-8	S3	S3	
	AI4	S1:9-10	YES		S1:11-12 S1:13-14

S4 Pulse encoder supply

5 V	12 V	24 V *

S5 Temperature sensor supply

PTC 1.5 mA	PT100 5 mA *

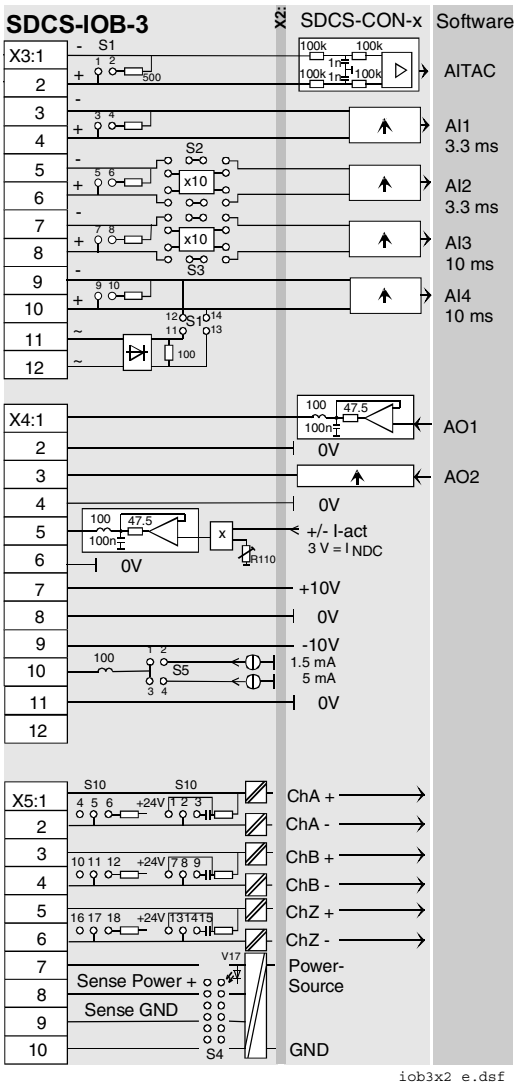
S10 Characteristics for pulse encoder inputs

single ended: 5 V * 12/24 V

differential: 5 V 12/24 V * 13 mA

* default value

Note:
When the SDCS-CON-4 control board with the SDCS-IOB-3 I/O board is installed, analogue tacho input at SDCS-CON-4 should be used:



Terminals X3:, X4: and X5: on the SDCS-CON-4 must not be used.

Resolution [bit]	Input/output values Hardware	Scaling by	Common mode range	Remarks
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±20 V	①②③⑥
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±20 V	①②③
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±40 V	①②③④⑤
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±40 V	①②③④⑤
15 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	±40 V	①②③

			Power	
11 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	≤ 5 mA*	
11 + sign	-10...0...+10 V	Firmware	≤ 5 mA*	
analogue	-10...0...+10 V	R110	≤ 5 mA*	gain: 0.5...5
	R_i = 3 Ω		≤ 5 mA* ≤ 5 mA*	for external use e.g. reference pot.
	1.5 mA 5 mA			Curr. source for PTC or PT100

Encoder supply		Remarks
		Inputs not isolated Impedance = 120 Ω, if selected max. frequence ≤300 kHz
5 V 12 V / 24 V	≤ 250 mA * ≤ 200 mA *	Sense lines for GND and supply to correct voltage drops on cable (only if 5V/12V enc. is in use)

① total smoothing time ≤2 ms
② -20...0...+20 mA by setting S1
③ 4...20 mA by ② + Software function
④ -1...0...-1 V by setting S2/S3 (CMR ±10 V)
-2...0...-2 mA by setting S2/S3 + S1 (CMR ±10 V)
⑤ designated for PT100 evaluation per firmware and hardware
⑥ If the input is used for tacho feedback and the tacho voltage needs to be scaled, the board PS5311 must be ordered separate. If this input is used for feedback signals, there is a need for additional margin for overshoot measurement. This margin is set by software and results e.g. in the 8 to 33 volts at PS5311.
* short circuit proof

⑦**Residual current detection** is selected as default. The jumpers S1:11-12 and S1:13-14 are set, inputs X3:9 and X3:10 and jumper S1:9-10 must not be used and inputs X3:11 and X3:12 serve as input for the current signal taken from a current transformer. This detection is based on a sum current transformer where the secondary is connected through a diode bridge to 100 W resistor . Voltage will appear across the resistor, if the sum of the 3-phase current is not zero. In case AI4 should be used for a different purpose, use the inputs/jumpers accordingly and take the block diagram as a help.

Restrictions using jumper S1, S2 or S3:
The selection for the burden resistor across the input terminals can be done independent from S2 or S3 settings for inputs AITAC, AI1, AI2, AI3 and AI4.
If the gain is set to 10 by using S2 or S3 and the 500 W burden resistor is activated, the input signal level is changed to -2 mA...0...+2 mA.
For input AI4 there are the following configurations available:
- input range "20mA" , or
- input range "10V", or
- earth fault monitoring by Isum not equal to zero via X3:11 and X3:12

Power Supply Board SDCS-POW-4

The SDCS-POW-4 board is designed for DCS800 converter modules D5...D7 and is mounted on the electronic support. This board is used for all types of modules independent from current or voltage range.

The SDCS-POW-4 works on a switched mode basis in fly back configuration. It generates all necessary DC voltages for the SDCS-CON-4 and all other electronic boards. The input voltage automatically is detected either to 230 V AC or to 115 V AC. The following figure shows the instructions for the selection of the AC input voltage and for the selection of the encoder supply voltage.

Interface Board SDCS-PIN-4

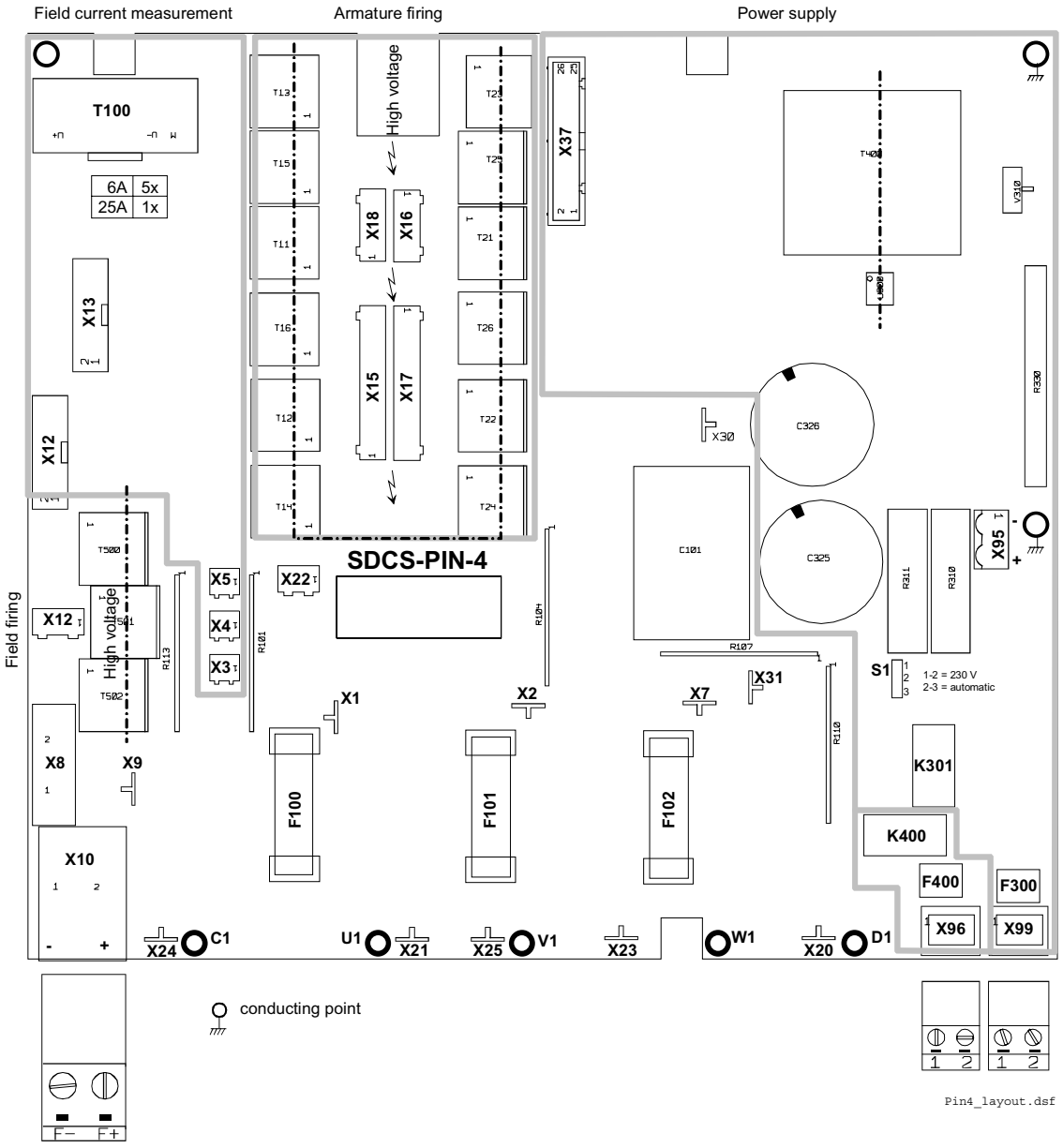
General

The SDCS PIN4 board is designed for DCS800 Converter modules sizes D1 up to size D4 (20 A...1000 A) the board has three different functions:

1. Power supply of CON-4 board and the connected options
2. Control of armature bridge and measurement
3. Control of on-board field exciter and field current measurement

The board is mounted conducting ground at points (⏚) inside the module.
The board is used for supply voltages from 230 V up to 525 V, 600 V.
The converter identification is made by TYPECODE 97.01 (and not by hardware)!

The converter identification manages the burden resistor setting and 2-Q or 4-Q bridges operation.



Different functional areas on SDCS-PIN-4

Power supply

The power supply (X99:) operates on fly back configuration. The internal DC link voltage is 310 V.

The power supply automatically adapts the supply input voltage between 230 V and 115 V and switches relays K301.

In case of oscillating 230 V input voltage (e.g. generator network) the operation must be clamped to 230 V by Jumper S1= 2-3 230 V operation

Technical data

AC Supply voltage

Supply voltage	115 V AC	230 V AC
Tolerence	-15%/+10%	-15%/+10%
Frequency	45 Hz ... 65 Hz	45 Hz ... 65 Hz
Power consumption	120 VA	120 VA
Power loss	≤60 W	≤60 W
Inrush current	20 A / 20 ms	10 A / 20 ms
Mains buffering	min 30 ms	min 30 ms
Powerfail	85 V	170 V

Backup supply

The terminal X95 are used to add additional capacitance to the existing ones to increase the mains buffering time. More detailed data is available on request via your ABB representative.

S1

2-3 -> 230 V operation fix

1-2 -> automatic detection of input voltage range (default)

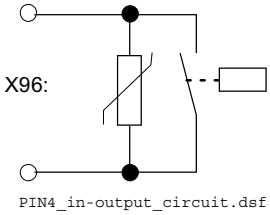
X96: Output DO8

Isolated relay (NO contact)

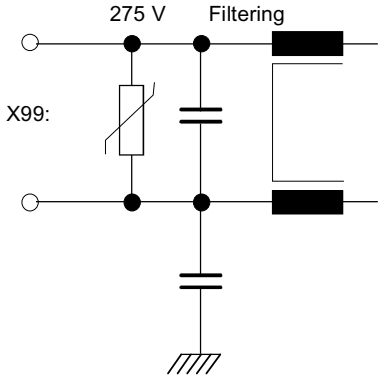
Contact rating:AC: 230 V~/ <3 A~

DC: 24 V-/ <3 A-

or 115/230 V-/ <0.3 A-)



Input circuit PIN-4



Armature circuit interface

The function for armature circuit interface consist of:

- Firing the armature bridge of 6 or 12 thyristors.
- High ohmic measurement of DC and AC voltage.
- Interface for AC current transformer for current measurement.
- Snubber circuit for the thyristor protection together with resistor R1 on heatsink.
- Interface for heatsink temperature measurement with a PTC resistor.
- Fuses for overvoltage protection and field circuit.

The same board can be used for 3 phase field exciters without modification.

The current measurement is adjusted by TYPECODE parameter 97.01 and automatic adjusted by rated motor current.

Field circuit interface

The On board fieldexciter is located internally. The firing pulses are synchronized from mains circuit L1,L2,L3 and SDCS-CON-4 board. The pulses are amplified on PIN4 board. The hardware structure is a three phase half controlled bridge supplied direct from mains circuit U1, V1 , W1 via fuses F100, F101, F102.

If the On board field exciter is not needed it can be switched OFF by firmware.

The function of field circuit interface consists of:

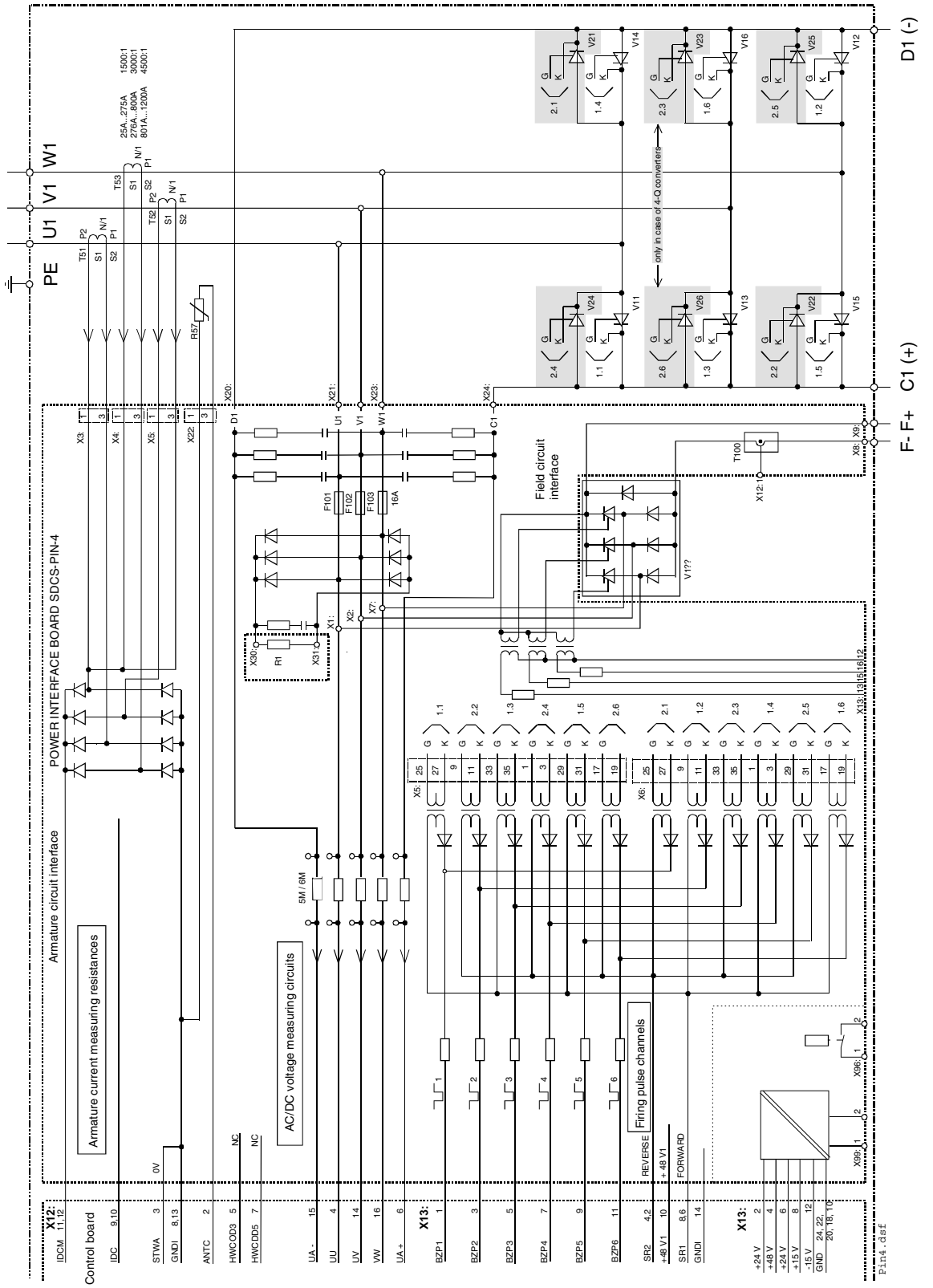
- Firing the field bridge three phase half controlled bridge.
- Measurement of DC field current, the scaling is automatically selected via rated motor field current.
- Snubber circuit are shared with armature bridge.
- Fuses F101, F102, F103 for cable and motor field protection.

Ratings

AC voltage range	110...500 V (525 V)
AC insulation voltage	500 V
Frequency	50 Hz / 60Hz
AC input current	< field current
Minimum Current	?300 mA

Size	D1	D2	D3	D4
DC output current	6A	15A	20A	25A
max. cross sectional area	16 mm² AWG 6	16 mm² AWG 6	16 mm² AWG 6	16 mm² AWG 6
min. cross sectional area	1 mm² AWG 16	2.5 mm² AWG 12	4 mm² AWG 10	6 mm² AWG 8
Fuse type	KTK - 25			

Typical armature circuit thyristor converter diagram with SDCS-PIN-4 board



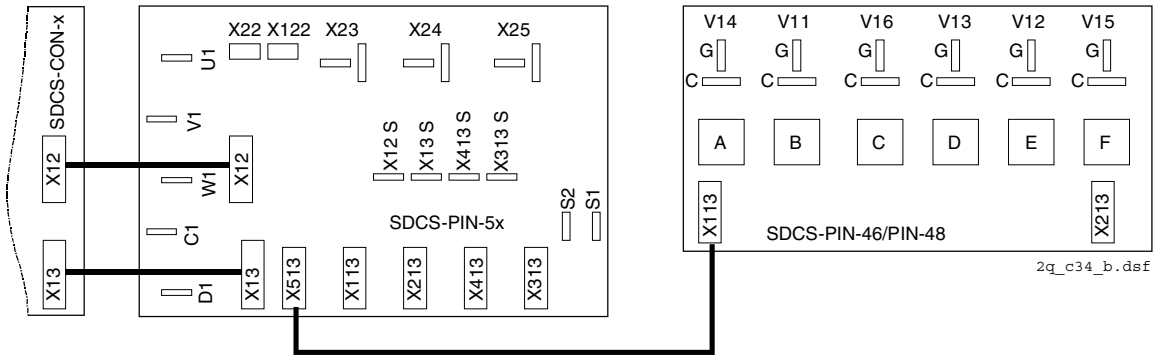
Power Interface SDCS-PIN-46/SDCS-PIN-48/SDCS-PIN-5x

The Power Interface of DCS converter modules model D5/D6/D7 from 900 A up to 5200 A consists of two boards - the Measuring board SDCS-PIN-51 and the Pulse transformer board SCDS-PIN-41.

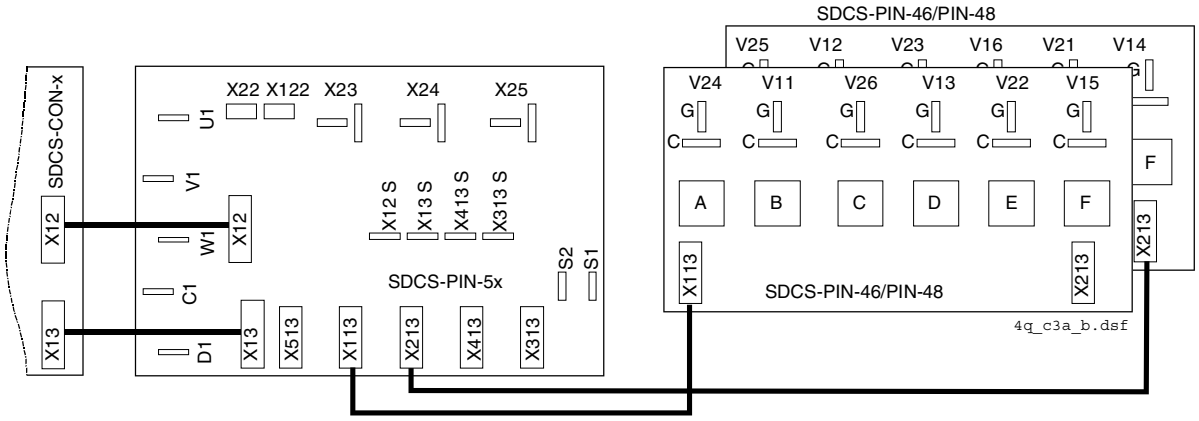
The following figures show the different connections between the SDCS-PIN-41 and SDCS-PIN-51 board depending on the application 2- or 4-quadrant and the construction type.

Converters delivered from middle 2005 will be equipped with SDCS-PIN-48, which is a full replacement for converters already in use.

2-Quadrant application, no parallel thyristors - Construction type D5/D6/D7

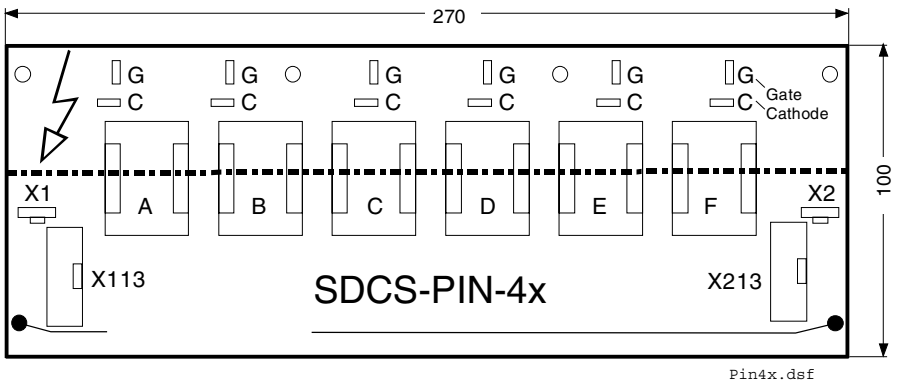


4-Quadrant application, no parallel thyristors - Construction type D5/D6/D7



Pulse transformer board SDCS-PIN-46/PIN-48

Layout of the SDCS-PIN-46/PIN-48 pulse transformer board



The board consists of six pulse transformers with amplifiers.

Measuring board SDCS-PIN-51

This board is always used together with SDCS-PIN-41 board. On this board there are the circuits located needed for current, voltage and temperature measuring and for hardware coding.

The current is measured by current transformers at the main AC inputs, rectified by a diode bridge and scaled with burden resistors. The nominal current is adjusted by cutting out resistors (R1 ... R21) from the board according to the current coding table. The resistors R22 ... R26 are used for the current equal to zero detection. These resistors must be cut off too, according to the current coding table.

Voltages (U1, V1, W1 and C1(+) and D1(-)) are measured by using high ohm resistor chains. Scaling of AC and DC voltage is done by activating 1 MΩ resistors (= cutting out short circuit wires, which are represented by low ohmic resistors).

The voltage measurement uses 5 resistor:

U1:W1 to W5

V1:W6 to W11

W1:W12 to W16

C1(+):W17 to W21

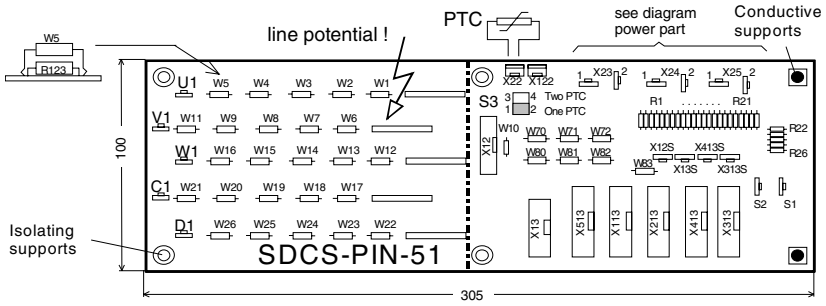
D1(-):W22 to W26

If there is a need for voltage adaptation, all 5 chains must be handled in the same way.

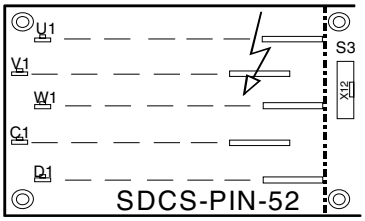
Note! Actual voltage signals U1, V1, W1, C1(+) and D1(-) of the main circuit are not galvanically isolated from the control board. Because of that a current of less than 1 mA will flow to earth.

When galvanically isolated measurement is needed, please contact your ABB representative..

Layout of the SDCS-PIN-51 board



Layout of the SDCS-PIN-52



In the past some converters for line voltages lower/equal 500 V had been equipped with SDCS-PIN-52 boards. The SDCS-PIN-51 board serves as a spare part for those converters.

Settings of the SDCS-PIN-51 board if a DCS converter is equipped with it by ABB

Current coding

Construction type			D5				D6				D7					
Current transf. ratio			2500:1				2500:1				4000:1					
Rated current [A DC]			900	1200	1500	2000	1900	2050	2500	3000	2050	2600	3300	4000	4800	5200
R1-R4	18	Rated current scaling														
R5	18															
R6	18															
R7	18															
R8	18															
R9	18															
R10	18															
R11	18		X	X	X	X										
R12	18		X	X	X	X										
R13	18		X	X	X	X										
R14	18		X	X	X	X										
R15	18		X	X	X	X										
R16	18		X	X	X	X										
R17	33		X	X	X	X										
R18	68		X	X	X	X										
R19	120		X	X	X	X										
R20	270		X	X	X	X										
R21	560		X	X	X	X										
R22	47	Zero current detection														
R23	47															
R24	47															
R25	47															
R26	100															

code_tab_PIN1_PIN20_PIN51_d.dsf

Voltage coding

Construction type	D5			D6 / D7				D7	D7
Conv. nom. voltage [V] ① U1 [V AC]	Y=4 (400V) Y=5 (500V)	Y=6 (600V)	Y=7 (690V)	Y=4 (400V) Y=5 (500V)	Y=6 (600V)	Y=7 (690V)	Y=8 (790V)	Y=9 (990V)	Y=1 (>1000V)
Value f. conv. nom. volt at SET(TINGS) block	**0** = HW type coding			500	600	690	800	1000	
Measuring board SDCS	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	PIN-51	see chapter Galvanic isolation
W1, 6, 12, 17, 22		X	X		X	X	X	X	
W2, 7, 13, 18, 23			X			X	X	X	
W3, 8, 14, 19, 24							X	X	
W4, 9, 15, 20, 25								X	
W5, 11, 16, 21, 26								X	

① the converters can be used at lower line voltage then specified by the y-value without hardware modifications, if the nominal line voltage applied to the converter is not lower than 45% for y=5...9 and not lower than 55% for y=4.

Temp. sensor coding

R 57 as a temp. sensor for D5, D6, D7
S3 4 ○ ○ 3   2 ○—○ 1

2 Q - 4 Q coding

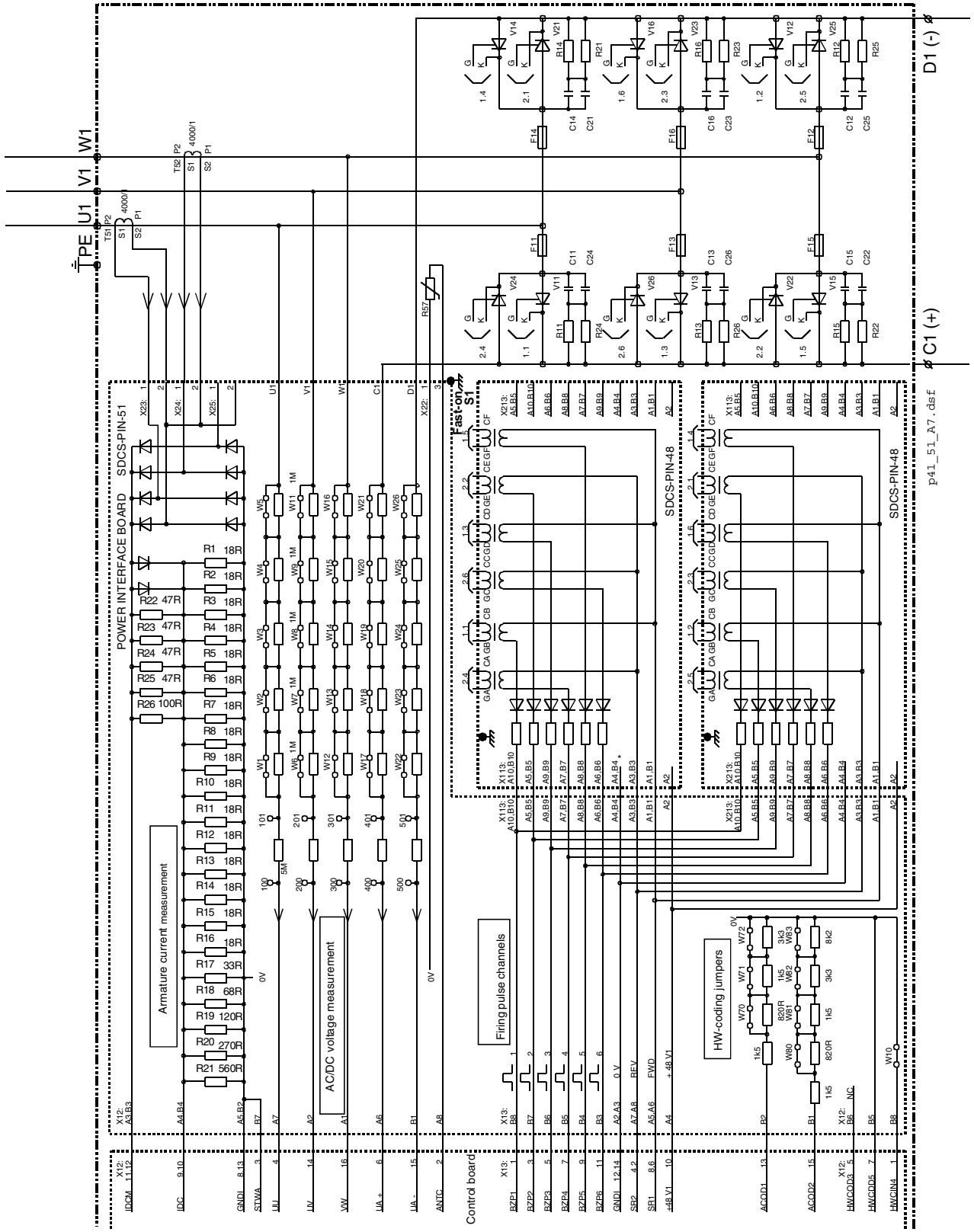
	2-Q	4-Q
W10	X	—

Board used as a spare part:

- default: all jumpers Wxx, Rxx are in ⟜ condition
- ensure the correct converter type related settings

indicates a removed jumper

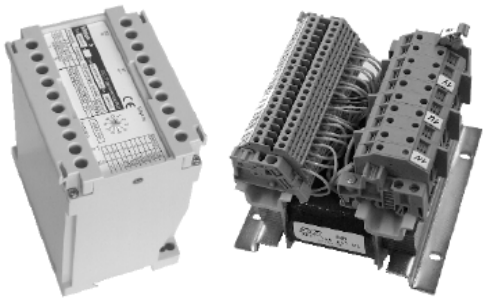
Typical armature circuit thyristor converter diagram with SDCS-PIN-48 and SDCS-PIN-51 boards for a 4-Quadrant D7 type converter



Galvanic isolation - T90, A92

The Galvanic isolation is an option for converters in the current range 2050...5200 A and rated voltages ≤1000 V. For converters with a rated voltage of 1190 V and 12-pulse serial > 2x 500 V the galvanic isolation is a standard equipment. It is used to replace the high-ohmic resistance voltage measurement and gives the advantage of a total isolation from power part to electronic part.

The transformer T90 and the DC transducer A92 are located outside the converter module. The internal AC and DC voltage measurement channels are opened and connected to the T90 and A92 units.

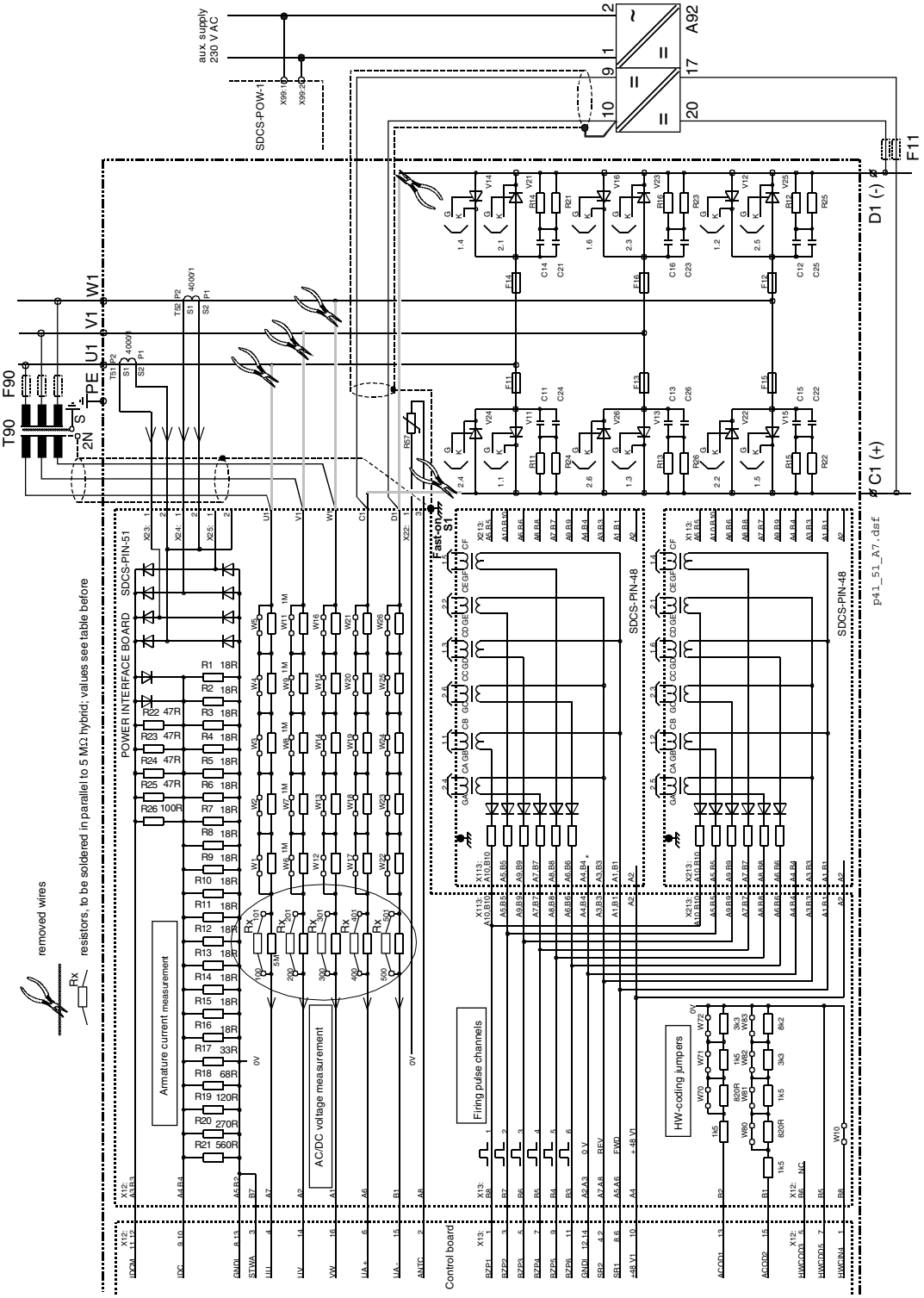


Hard and software settings:

Voltage coding on measuring board						
Construction type	**D5 / D6 / D7**					
Conv. nom. voltage [V] *	Y=4 (400V) Y=5 (500V)	Y=6 (600V)	Y=7 (690V)	Y=8 (790V)	Y=9 (1000V)	Y=1 (1190V)
Rated mains voltage [V AC]	220…500	270…600	300…690	350…790	450…1000	530…1190
Value f. conv. nom. volt at SET(TINGS) block *	500	600	690	800	1000	1200
Measuring board **SDCS-**	**PIN-51**	**PIN-51**	**PIN-51**	**PIN-51**	**PIN-51**	**PIN-51**
Resistors W1…W26	⊖—⊖	⊖—⊖	⊖—⊖	⊖—⊖	⊖—⊖	⊖—⊖
	all resistors are 0 Ω					
Galvanic isolation						
Resistors Rx on PIN51	27.4 kΩ	27.4 kΩ	27.4 kΩ	27.4 kΩ	27.4 kΩ	27.4 kΩ
DC-DC transducer **A92**	**8680A1**					
Switch position R_G *	**7** (675 V)	**6** (810 V)	**5** (945 V)	**4** (1080 V)	**2** (1350 V)	**1** (1620 V)
Transformer **T90**	**3ADT 745047**					
Secondary Terminals *	2U1 2V1 2W1 2N	2U2 2V2 2W2 2N	2U3 2V3 2W3 2N	2U4 2V4 2W4 2N	2U5 2V5 2W5 2N	2U6 2V6 2W6 2N

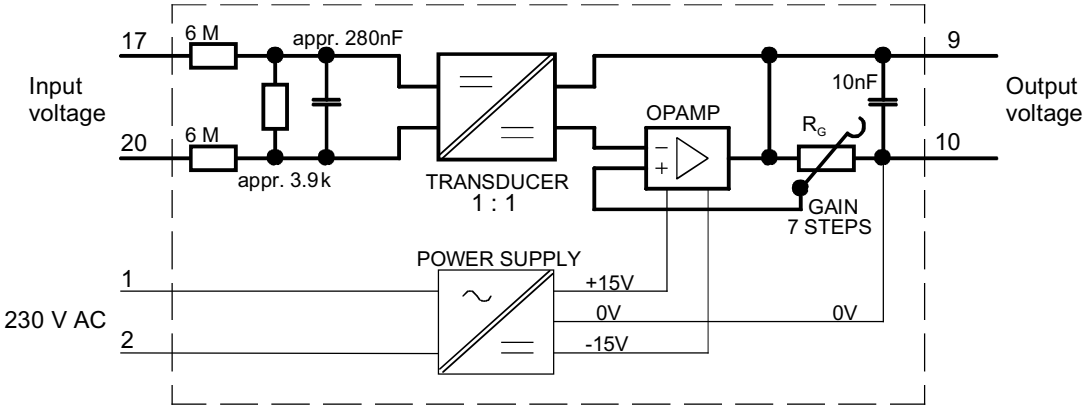
* 12-pulse serial and sequential have a different selection between **S CONV NOM VOLT (42.08)** and the scaling of measurement channel. See *12-pulse manual for DCS 600.*

Typical armature circuit thyristor converter diagram with SDCS-PIN-48 and SDCS-PIN-51 boards for a 4-Q D7 type converter with galvanic isolation



DC-DC transducer A92

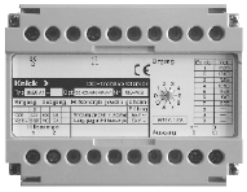
Principle circuit diagram of the DC-DC transducer A92



Data

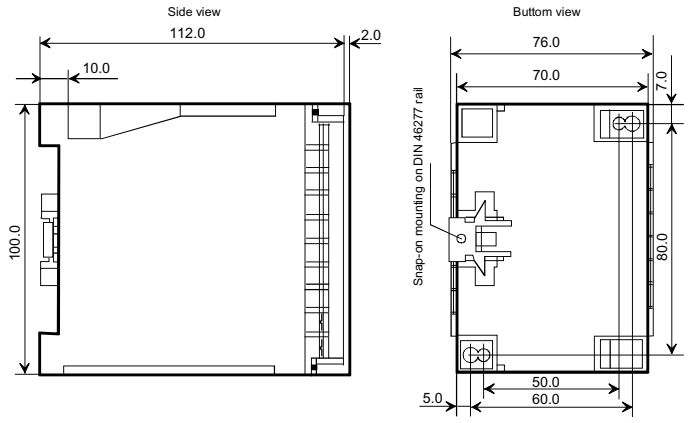
Selectable voltage gains:	675	810	945	1080	1215	1350	1620	V DC
Switch position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Output voltage:	9,84 V / 5 mA
Auxiliary power:	230 V ± 15 %; 50/60 Hz; 3 W
Clearance in air:	Auxiliary power to Output: >13 mm
	Input/Output to Auxiliary power: >14 mm
Insulation voltage:	2000 V
Insulation test voltage:	5000 V
Ambient temperature range:	- 10 …+ 70 °C
Weight:	appr. 0.4 kg

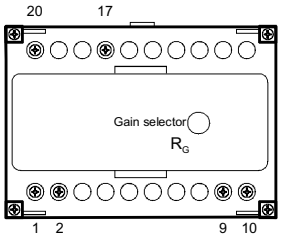


The voltage gain and frequency response is especially designed for DCS800 converters.

Dimensions in mm

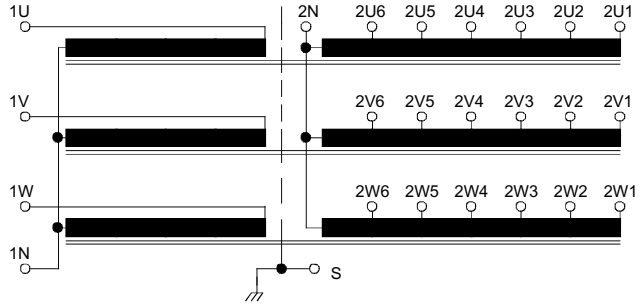


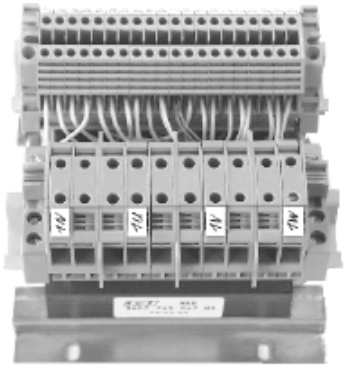
Location of terminals



Transformer T90

Principle diagram of the transformer T90

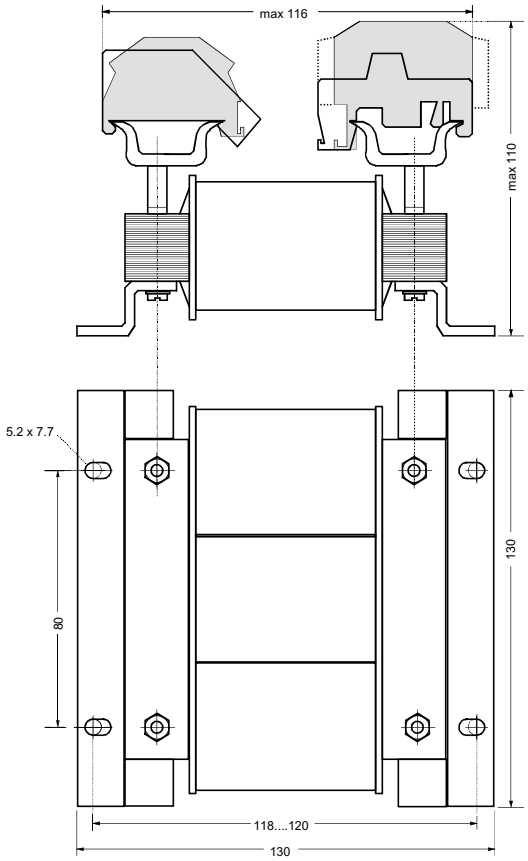




Data

Selectable transfer ratios U_{prim}:	502, 601, 701, 800,1000, 1200 V AC rms
Output voltage:	7.3 V AC rms
Insulation voltage:	1200 V
Isolation test voltage:	3500 V
Ambient temperature range:	- 10 …+ 70 °C
Weight:	- 10 …+ 70 °C
Weight:	2.1 kg

Dimensions in mm



Remark

The terminals on the primary side of the transformer are in special design (lug terminals).

Handling hints: First turn the screw counterclockwise to the end stop, then swing out the shrowding cover. Put in the cable lug, swing in the shrowding cover and fasten the connection by turning the screw clockwise.

Dimensional drawings

Dimensional drawings of the DCS800 are shown below. The dimensions are given in milllimeters.

Module D1

DCS800-S01-0020
DCS800-S01-0045
DCS800-S01-0065
DCS800-S01-0090
DCS800-S01-0125

DCS800-S02-0025
DCS800-S02-0050
DCS800-S02-0075
DCS800-S02-0100
DCS800-S02-0140

Module D2

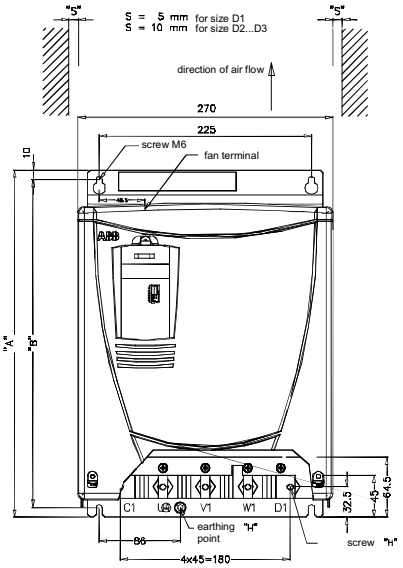
DCS800-S01-0180
DCS800-S01-0230

DCS800-S02-0200
DCS800-S02-0260

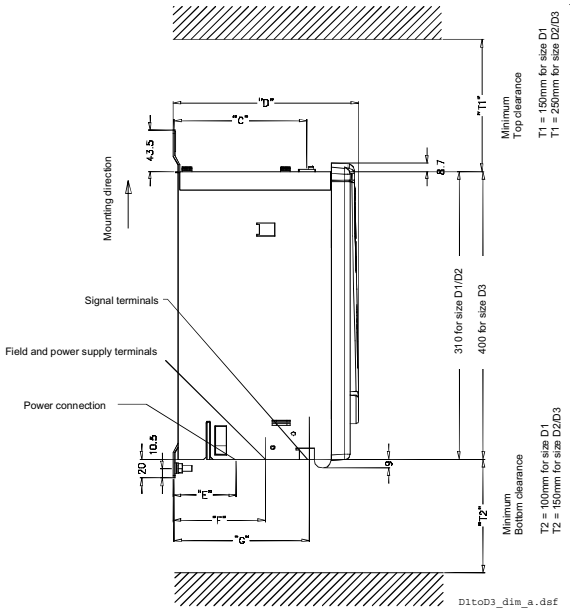
Module D3

DCS800-S01-0315
DCS800-S01-0405
DCS800-S01-0500

DCS800-S02-0350
DCS800-S02-0450
DCS800-S02-0550



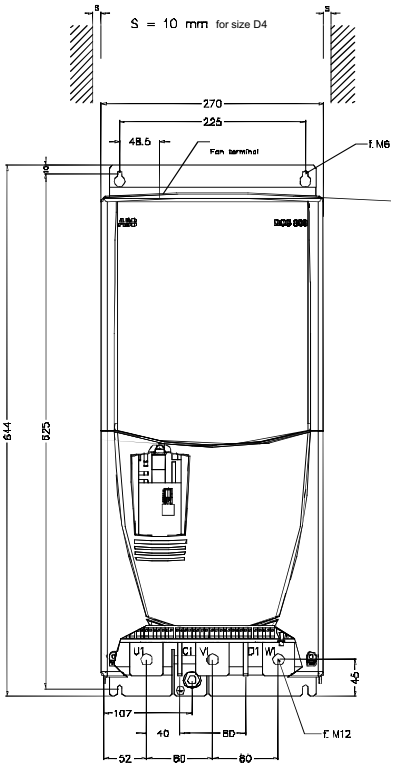
Size	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	Weight
D1	370	350	142	200	67	98	145	M6	ca. 11kg
D2	370	350	209	267	121,5	163,5	212	M10	ca. 16kg
D3	459	437,5	262,5	310	147,5	205	252	M10	ca. 25kg



Module D4

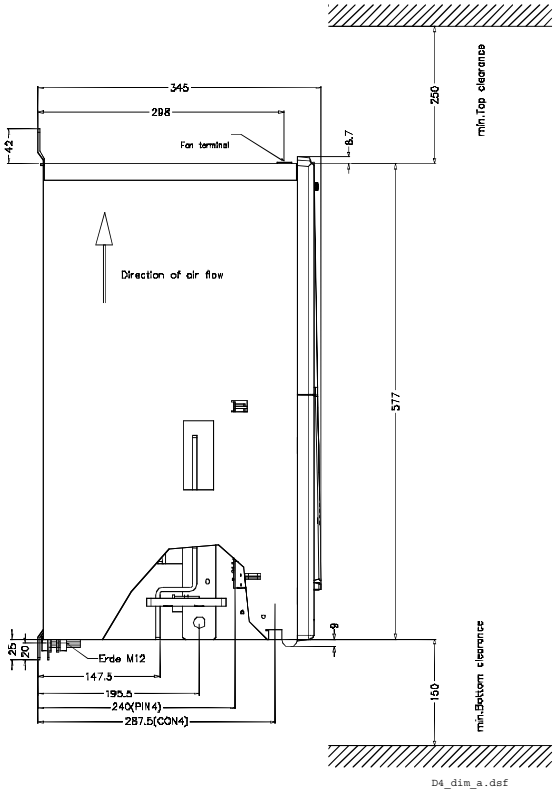
DCS800-S01-0610
DCS800-S01-0740
DCS800-S01-0900

DCS800-S02-0680
DCS800-S02-0820
DCS800-S02-1000
Weight appr. 38 kg



Power terminal : Busbar 40x5mm

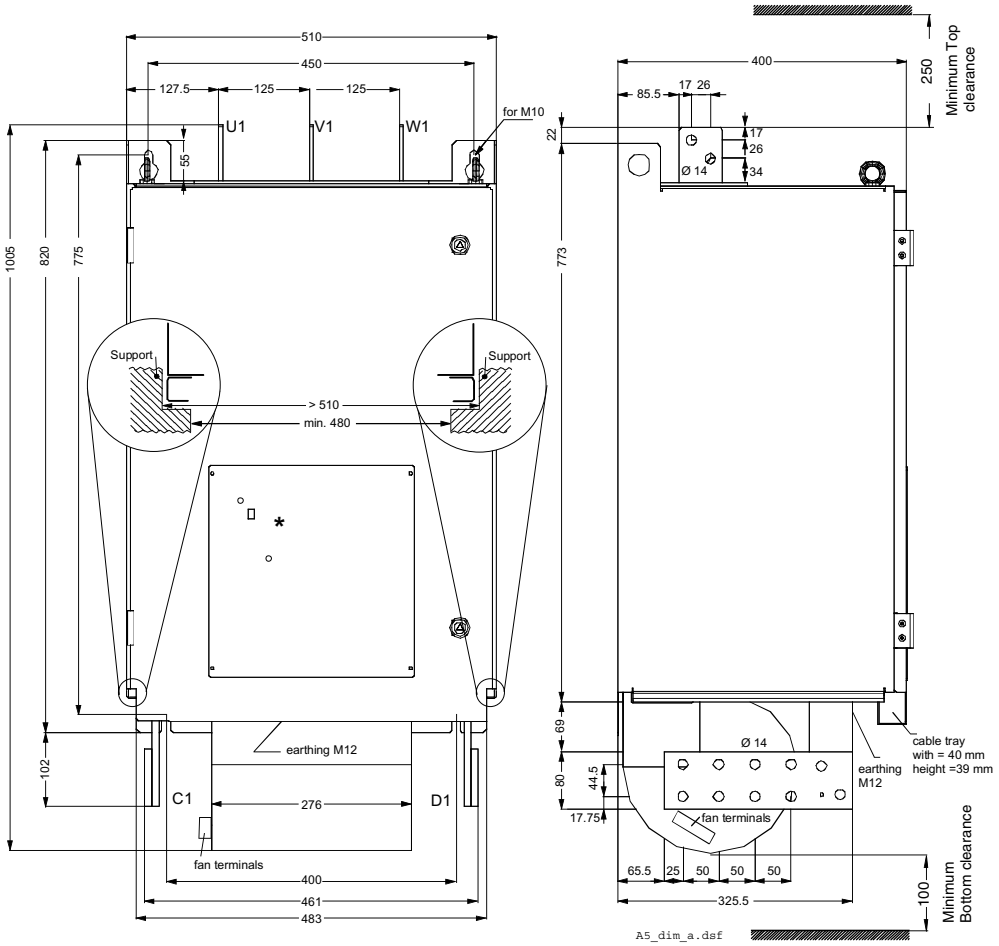
Weight ca. 38kg



Module D5

DCS800-S0x-0900
DCS800-S0x-1200
DCS800-S0x-1500
DCS800-S0x-2000

Weight appr. 110 kg



Busbars in mm:
AC 80 x 10
DC 60 x 5

Mounting the converter module A5 inside an enclosure

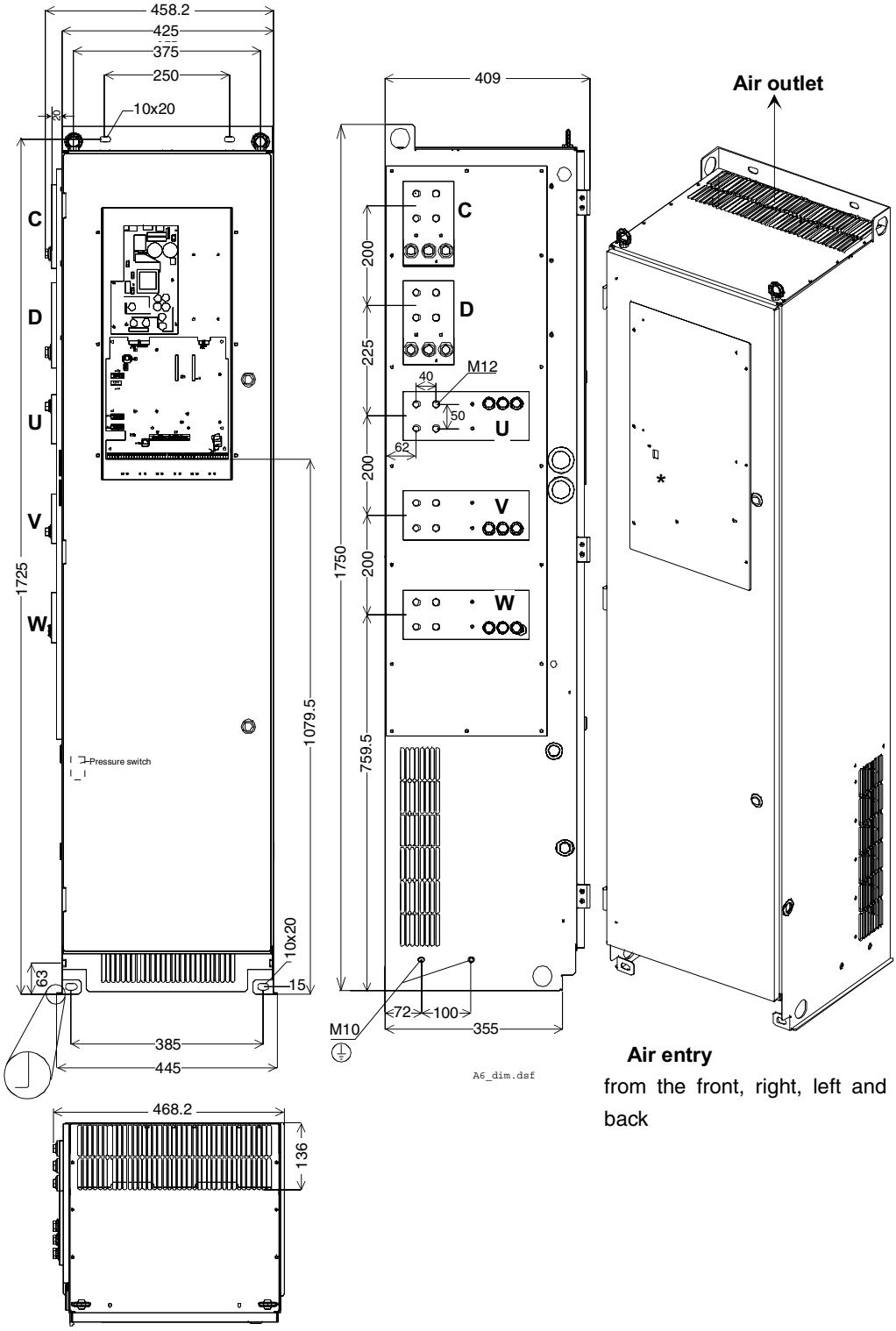
Two supports should be mounted inside the enclosure in such a way, that they can carry the converter's weight when placing the converter later on. The minimum distance between the supports should not be less then 480 mm because of electrical clearance (DC busbars).

A L-shape support as indicated will allow to place the converter temporarily close to the front end of the support (weight still taken by a lifting device) and then push it back to the back plate of the enclosure. The upper and lower holes in the back plate of the converter should be used to fix the converter in that position.

Module D6

DCS800-S0x-1900
DCS800-S0x-2050
DCS800-S0x-2500
DCS800-S0x-3000

Weight appr. 180 kg



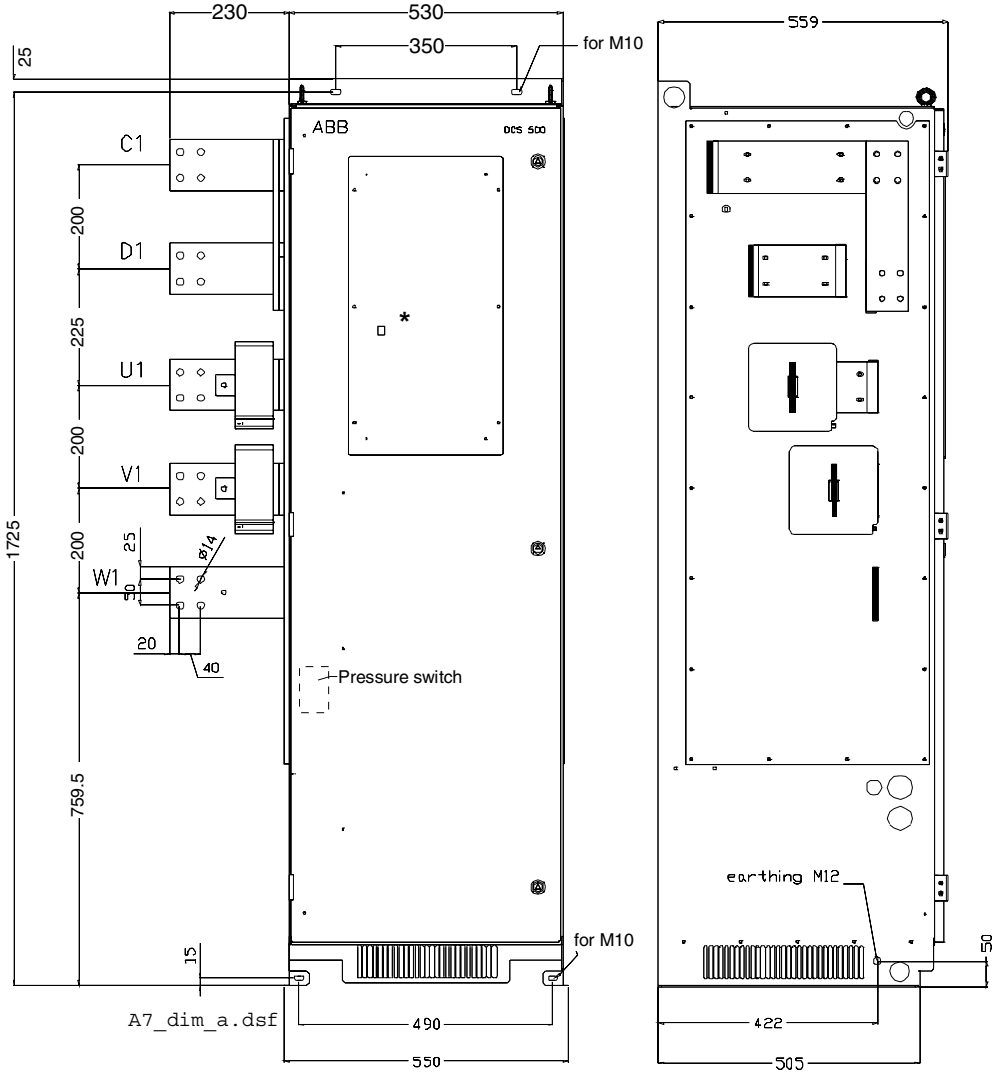
Air entry

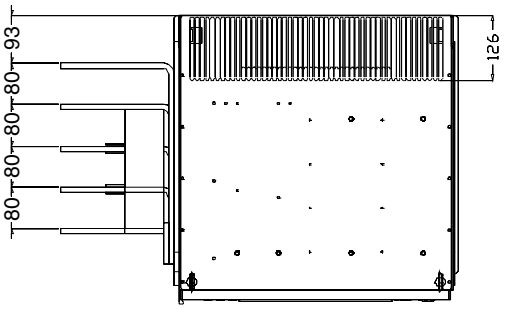
from the front, right, left and back

Module D7 left-hand

DCS800-S0x-2050-xxL
DCS800-S0x-2600-xxL
DCS800-S0x-3300-xxL
DCS800-S0x-4000-xxL
DCS800-S0x-4800-xxL
DCS800-S0x-5200-xxL

Weight appr. 315 kg



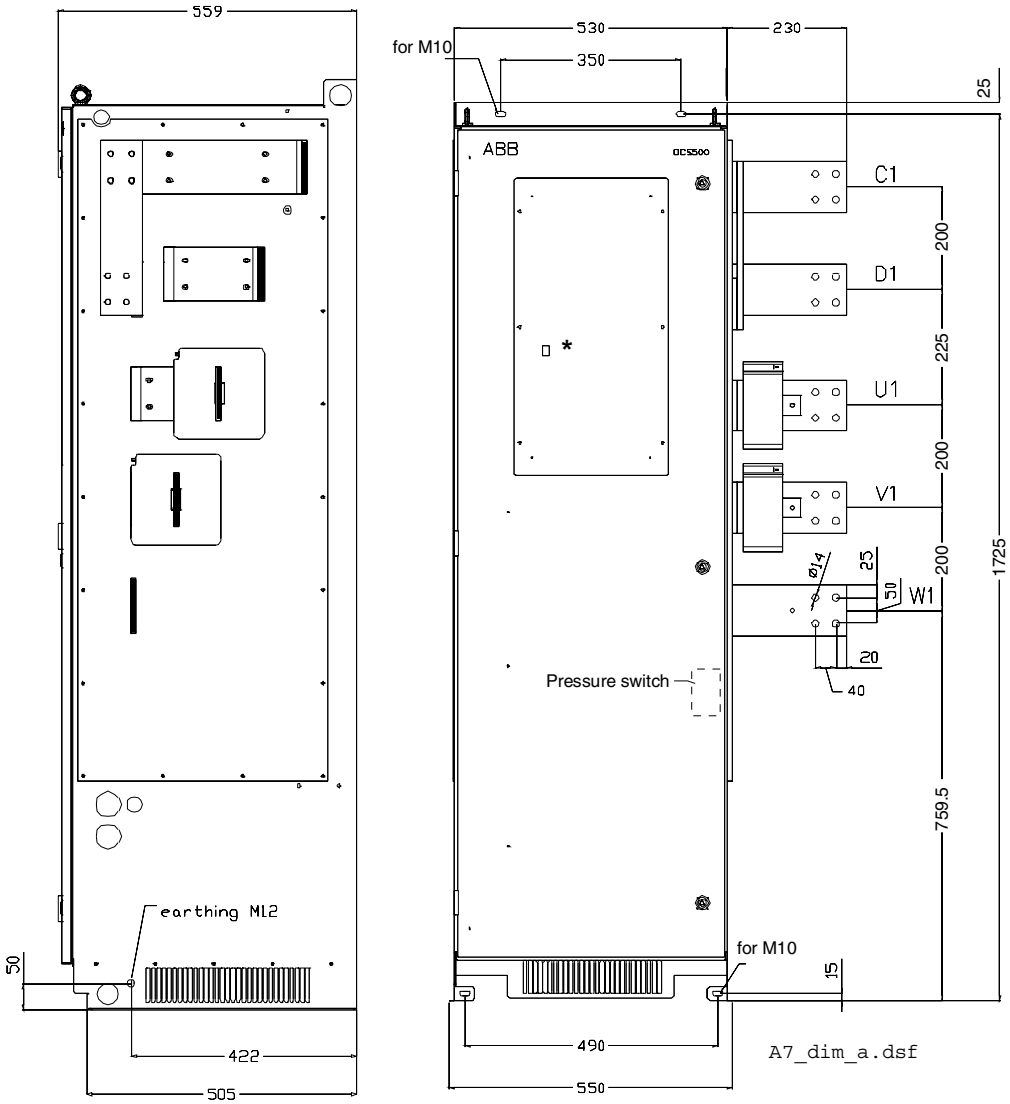


Busbars in mm:
AC and DC 100 x 10

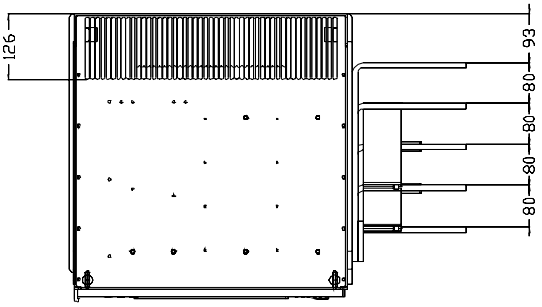
Module D7 right-hand

DCS800-S0x-2050-xxR
DCS800-S0x-2600-xxR
DCS800-S0x-3300-xxR
DCS800-S0x-4000-xxR
DCS800-S0x-4800-xxR
DCS800-S0x-5200-xxR

Weight appr. 315 kg

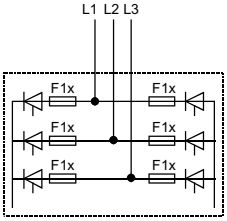


Busbars in mm:
AC and DC 100 x 10



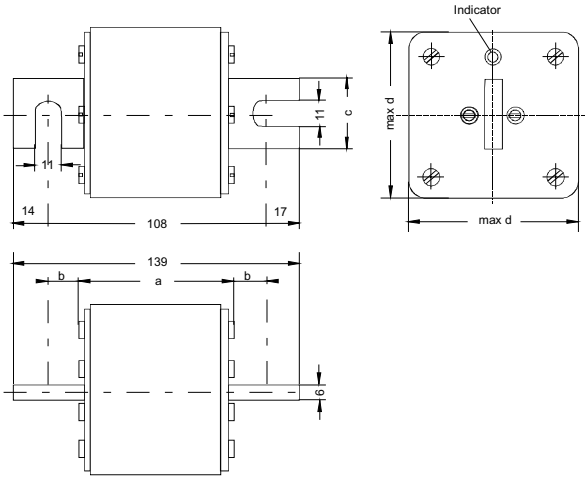
Fuses installed inside the converter

Converter type	Model	Fuse F1	Size	Type
400 V / 500 V				
DCS800-S0x-1200-04/05	D5	800A 660V UR	5	170M 6162
DCS800-S0x-1500-04/05	D5	1250A 660V UR	5	170M 6166
DCS800-S0x-2000-04/05	D5	1600A 660V UR	5	170M 6169
DCS800-S0x-2050-51	D6	1500A 660V UR	5	170M 6168
DCS800-S0x-2500-04/05	D6	900A 660V UR ①	5	170M 6163
DCS800-S01-3000-04/05	D6	1500A 660V UR ①	5	170M 6168
DCS800-S02-3000-04/05	D6	1250A 660V UR ①	5	170M 6166
DCS800-S0x-3300-04/05	D7	2500A 660V UR	7	170M 7026
DCS800-S0x-4000-04/05	D7	3000A 660V UR	7	170M 7028
DCS800-S0x-5200-04/05	D7	3500A 660V UR	7	170M 7057
600 V / 690 V				
DCS800-S0x-0900-06/07	D5	630A 1250V UR	6	170M 6144
DCS800-S0x-1500-06/07	D5	1100A 1250V UR	6	170M 6149
DCS800-S01-2000-06/07	D5	1400A 1100V UR	6	170M 6151
DCS800-S0x-2050-06/07	D6	700A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6145
DCS800-S0x-2500-06/07	D6	1000A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6148
DCS800-S01-3000-06/07	D6	1100A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6149
DCS800-S02-3000-06/07	D6	1000A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6148
DCS800-S0x-3300-06/07	D7	2500A 1000V UR	8	170M 7036
DCS800-S0x-4000-06/07	D7	3000A 1000V UR	8	170M 7156
DCS800-S0x-4800-06/07	D7	3000A 1000V UR	8	170M 7156
790 V				
DCS800-S0x-1900-08	D6	700A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6145
DCS800-S0x-2050-08	D6	700A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6145
DCS800-S0x-2500-08	D6	1000A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6148
DCS800-S01-3000-08	D6	1100A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6149
DCS800-S02-3000-08	D6	1000A 1250V UR ①	6	170M 6148
DCS800-S0x-3300-08	D7	2500A 1000V UR	8	170M 7036
DCS800-S0x-4000-08	D7	3000A 1000V UR	8	170M 7156
DCS800-S0x-4800-08	D7	3000A 1000V UR	8	170M 7156
1000 V				
DCS800-S0x-2050-10	D7	1800A 1250V UR	9	170M 7976
DCS800-S0x-2600-10	D7	1800A 1250V UR	9	170M 7976
DCS800-S0x-3300-10	D7	2500A 1250V UR	9	170M 7978
DCS800-S0x-4000-10	D7	2500A 1250V UR	9	170M 7978



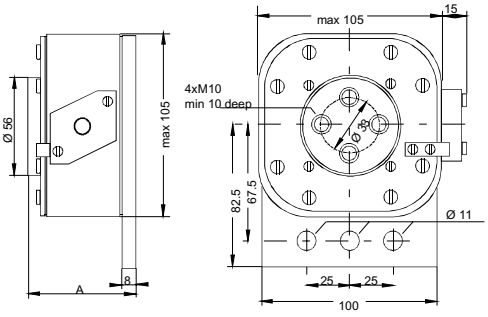
① 12 fuses per bridge (2x per F1x)

Size 5, 6



Size	a	b	c	d
5	50	29	30	76
6	80	14	30	76

Size 7...10



Size	A
7	62
8	90
9	105
10	120

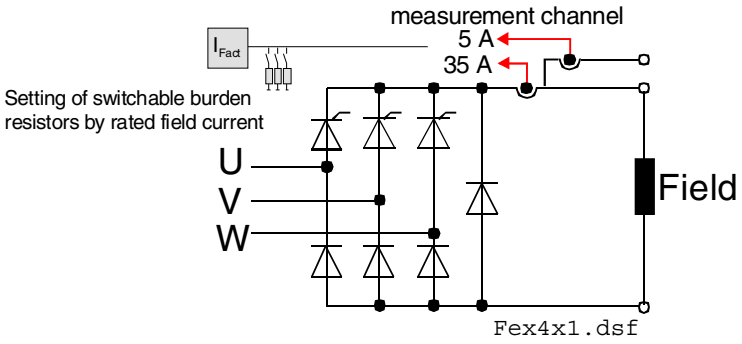
Remark:
Given dimensions may be exceeded in some cases. Please take them only for information.

Accessories

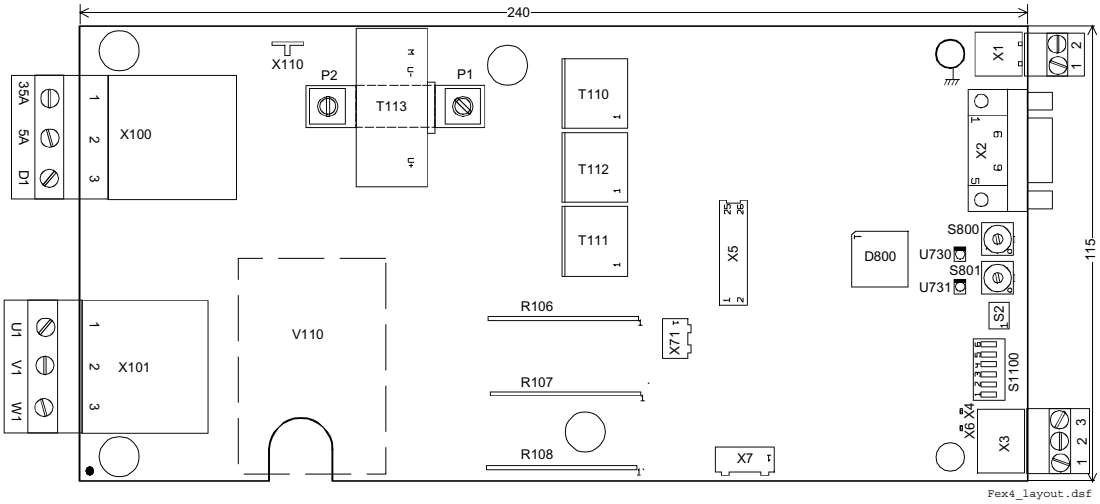
DCF803-0035 and FEX 425 internal

The field exciter DCF803 0035 and FEX425intern are half controlled three-phase field converter. Both field converters are based on the same controller board SDCS FEX4. The board is equipped with own synchronization and current control. The current measurement circuit is automatic scaled based on rated motor field current. The field exciter is fully controlled and monitored via serial communication from armature converter.

The field exciter is prepared to operate as three phase or single phase converter. Single phase operation is provided with terminals U and W



Layout of the SDCS-FEX-4 board



Electrical data

Power circuit	
AC Field input voltage	110 V -15%...500 V +10% single or three-phase
AC input current	< DC output current
Frequency	same as DCS Converter module
AC isolation voltage	600 V
Line reactor	external or shared with D5 armature converter
Line fuses	KTK25 for FEX425 internal; external for DCF803-0035
DC output current	300 mA (min)...25 A= FEX425 internal; ...35 A = DCF803-0035
Powerloss	< 130 W (at rated current)
Auxiliary supply	
DC input voltage	24 V DC
Input current	< 200 mA supplied from SDC-DSL-4 X51
Buffering	10ms

Control unit

The control includes the following main blocks:

- Micro controller H8 for current control synchronization and fault handling.
- Two channel actual field current measurement of DC circuit.
- H8 controller for serial communication based on CAN standard.
- Driver circuit for firing of half control bridge.
- The software is stored in the flash PROM memory. This software contains

  PI current control for field circuit

  Fault reset logic

  Synchronization and PLL function

  setting of current measurement channel

The setting and updating of all control parameters are set from armature converter via DCS link serial communication. Actual field current reference, current control and status bits are cyclic sent via DCS link serial communication.

The field exciter is equipped with an autoscaling function of burden resistor based on nominal field current of motor.

Power section

The power section is a three-phase half controlled bridge with free-wheeling diode.

The external field exciter DCF803-0035 is the three-phase half controlled bridge including snubbers based on SDCS-FEX-4 board. Line fuses and the line choke and transformer must be located outside the housing.

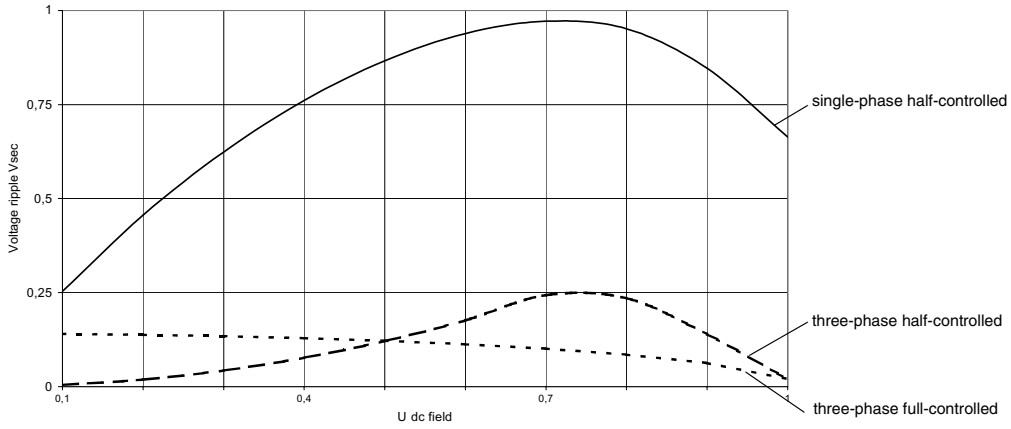
The internal field exciter FEX425 is a ready installed field exciter in a D5 armature converter. The unit is based on a SCDS-FEX-4 board and contains also line fuses and three-phase connection to armature bridge. This internal supply can be removed and connected to an independent AC field supply.

The snubbers are designed to operate in parallel with armature bridge and shared the armature line choke.

If the unit is used as a single phase supply the terminal U and W must be used. For single-phase supply an autotransformer for voltage adaption is recommended.

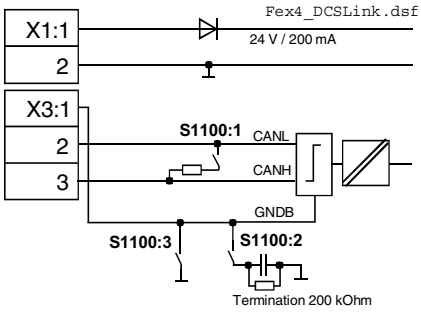
Please see comparison of output voltage ripple between single-phase and three phase-supply.

Voltage ripple of U_{DC} voltage depending on operation modes



DCS LINK communication

The field converter is controlled from armature converter via DCS link serial communication based on CAN hardware.



Supply		Remarks
24 V	≤ 200 mA	24 V grounded supply f. SDCS-FEX-4

DSL communication		Remarks
Bus termination		
S1100	:1 = ON	120 ohm
	:1 = OFF	no termination
Ground termination		
S1100	:2 = ON	200 kOhm R-C ground termination
	:3 = ON	0 Ohm ground termination
	:2,:3 = OFF	no termination

Node address is set by: S800 digit 0 (node adress 00 is not possible!)

S801 digit 10

Same node address must be selected in the corresponding armature converter.

example: node adress=13 ==> S800 = 3 and S801 = 1

Selection of communication speed is set by S1100

S1100:6	S1100:5	S1100:4	Baudrate kBaud *	Selection of armature converter
OFF	OFF	OFF	20	0
OFF	OFF	ON	50	1
OFF	ON	OFF	125	2
OFF	ON	ON	250	3
ON	OFF	OFF	500	4
ON	OFF	ON	800	5
ON	ON	OFF	888	6
ON	ON	ON	1000	7

* see Parameter 94.08, 94.09

Diagnosis

All messages are sent to armature converter and displayed by armature converter control panel. If communication is broken or node numbers are mixed up a simple fault display on SDCS-FEX-4 board can be used. Therefore the unit is equipped with two small LED.

U730 = Green

U731 = Yellow

Following messages are displayed:

both OFF	no 24V supply
green and yellow continues	No firmware
green blinking	25 A / 35 A output active, waiting for DCSLINK communication
green continues	25 A / 35 A output active, DCSLINK communication OK
yellow blinking	5A output active (X100:2), waiting for DCSLINK communicat.
yellow continues	5A output active (X100:2), DCSLINK communication OK

green and yellow toggling:

X times yellow	Y times green			
X=1	Y=1	Alarm	phase missed	
	Y=2	Alarm	maximum temperature heatsink	
X=2	Y=1	Fault	DCS link serial communication failed	
	Y=2	Fault	Synchronization fault	
	Y=3	Fault	Overcurrent	
	Y=5	Fault	Field AC supply voltage < 30V	
	Y=6	Fault	Field AC supply voltage < 650V	
	Y=9	Fault	maximum temperature heatsink	
	Y=12	Fault	Auxiliary voltage	
	Y=14	Fault	general hardware	No RESET
	Y=15	Fault	general software	No RESET

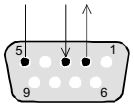
RS232-Port

The RS232 interface is used for download the 'Field exciter firmware package'.

The default settings of this interface are as follows:

Signal level:	RS232 (+12V / -12V)
Data format:	UART
Message format:	Modbus-Protocol
Transmission method:	half-duplex
Baudrate:	9.600 Baud
Number of Data bits:	8
Number of Stop bits:	1
Parity-Bit:	odd

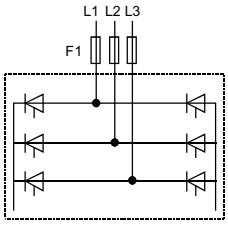
X2:	Description
1	not connectedßtext1
2	TxD
3	RxD
4	not connected
5	SGND Signal ground
6...9	not connected



The programming procedure is activated by setting S1:1-2 during auxiliary voltage is switched ON. Setting for field exciter mode is S1:3-4 (default).

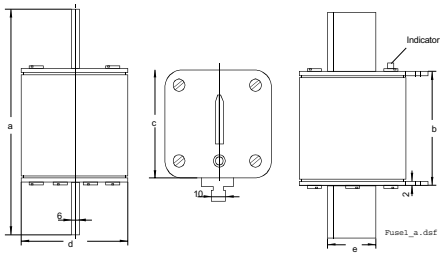
Fuses and fuse holders

Type	Resistance [mΩ]	Fuse F1	Size	Fuse holder
170M 1558	30	10A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1559	21	21A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1561	15	25A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1564	6	50A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1565	4	63A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1566	3	80A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 1568	1.8	125A 660V UR	0	OFAX 00 S3L
170M 3815	0.87	200A 660V UR	1	OFAX 1 S3
170M 3816	0.59	250A 600V UR	1	OFAX 1 S3
170M 3817	0.47	315A 660V UR	1	OFAX 1 S3
170M 3819	0.37	400A 660V UR	1	OFAX 1 S3
170M 5810	0.30	500A 660V UR	2	OFAX 2 S3
170M 6811	0.22	700A 660V UR	3	OFAX 3 S3
170M 6813	0.15	900A 660V UR	3	OFAX 3 S3
170M 6163	0.15	900A 660V UR	4	170H 3006
170M 6166	0.09	1250A 660V UR	4	170H 3006



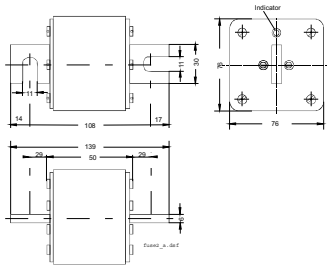
Dimensions [mm] Size 0...4

Size 0...3



Size	a	b	c	d	e
0	78,5	50	35	21	15
1	135	69	45	45	20
2	150	69	55	55	26
3	150	68	76	76	33

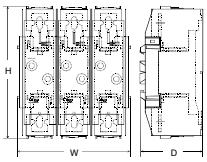
Size 4



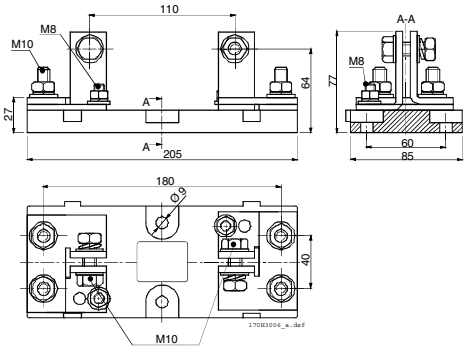
Main dimensions of fuse holders

Fuse holder	HxWxD [mm]	Protection
OFAX 00 S3L	148x112x111	IP20
OFAX 1 S3	250x174x123	IP20
OFAX 2 S3	250x214x133	IP20
OFAX 3 S3	265x246x160	IP20

OFAX ...



170H 3006 (IP00)



Line chokes

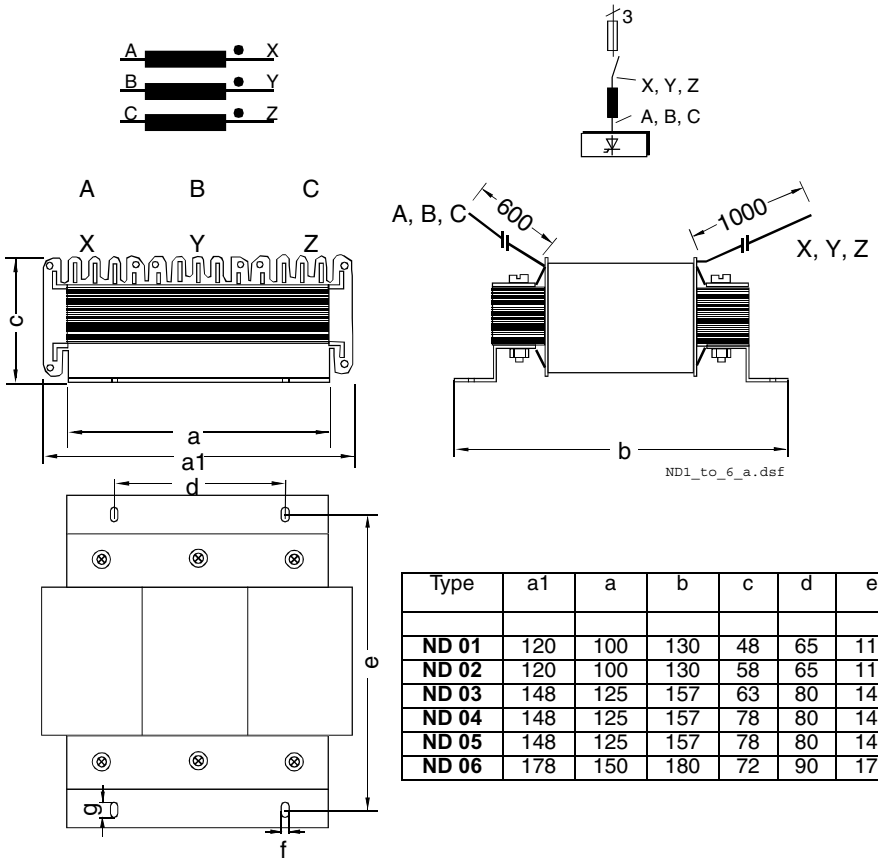
Line chokes type ND 01...ND 16

Line chokes for use in industrial environment (minimum requirements), low inductive voltage drop, deep commutation notches.

Line chokes ND01...ND06 are equipped with cables. The bigger ones ND07...ND16 are equipped with busbars. When connecting them to other components, please take relevant standards into account in case the materials are different. Don't use choke terminals as cable or busbar support!

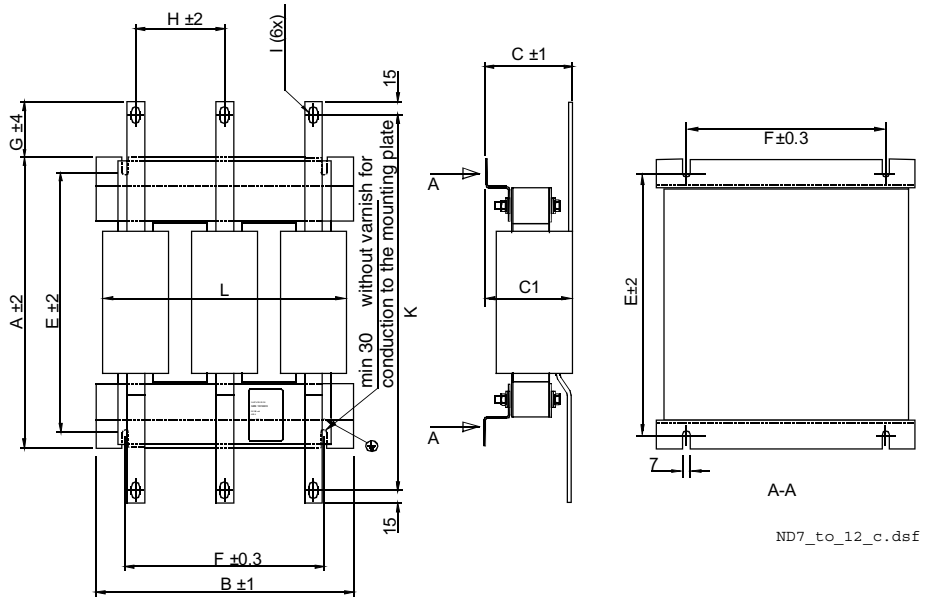
Type	Choke L [µH]	I_{rms} [A]	I_{peak} [A]	rated Voltage [U_N]	Weight [kg]	Power loss Fe [W]	Power loss Cu [W]	recommended for armature converter type
ND 01	512	18	27	500	2.0	5	16	DCS...-0025
ND 02	250	37	68	500	3.0	7	22	DCS...-0050
ND 03	300	37	68	600	3.8	9	20	DCS...-0050
ND 04	168	55	82	500	5.8	10	33	DCS...-0075
ND 05	135	82	122	600	6.4	5	30	DCS...-0110
ND 06	90	102	153	500	7.6	7	41	DCS...-0140
ND 07	50	184	275	500	12.6	45	90	DCS...-0250
ND 08	56.3	196	294	600	12.8	45	130	DCS...-0270
ND 09	37.5	245	367	500	16.0	50	140	DCS...-0350
ND 10	25.0	367	551	500	22.2	80	185	DCS...-0520
ND 11	33.8	326	490	600	22.6	80	185	DCS...-0450
ND 12	18.8	490	734	500	36.0	95	290	DCS...-0680
ND 13	18.2	698	1047	690	46.8	170	160	DCS...-0820
ND 14	9.9	930	1395	500	46.6	100	300	DCS...-1200
ND 15	10.9	1163	1744	690	84.0	190	680	DCS...-1500
ND 16	6.1	1510	2264	500	81.2	210	650	DCS...-2000

Line chokes type ND 01...ND 06



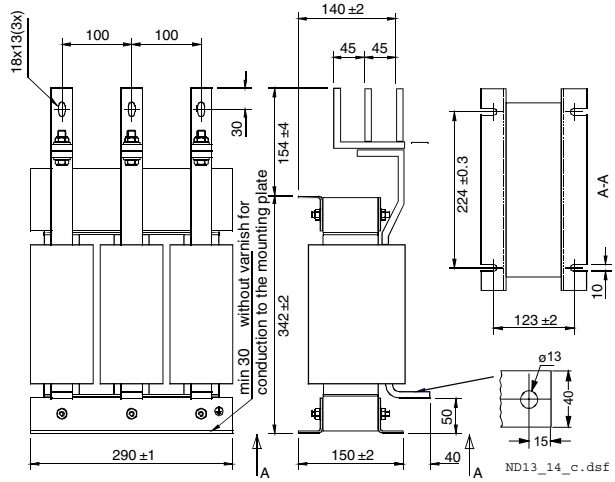
Type	a1	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
									mm²
ND 01	120	100	130	48	65	116	4	8	6
ND 02	120	100	130	58	65	116	4	8	10
ND 03	148	125	157	63	80	143	5	10	10
ND 04	148	125	157	78	80	143	5	10	16
ND 05	148	125	157	78	80	143	5	10	25
ND 06	178	150	180	72	90	170	5	10	35

Line chokes type ND 07...ND 12

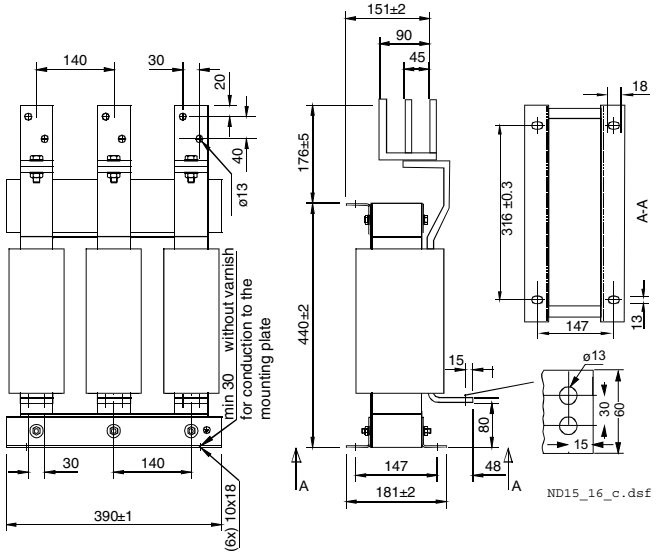


Type	A	B	C	C1	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	busbar
ND 07, 08	285	230	86	100	250	176	65	80	9x18	385	232	20x4
ND 09	327	250	99	100	292	224	63	100	9x18	423	280	30x5
ND 10, 11	408	250	99	100	374	224	63	100	11x18	504	280	60x6
ND 12	458	250	112	113	424	224	63	100	13x18	554	280	40x6

Line chokes type ND 13, 14
all busbars 40x10



Line chokes type ND 15, 16
all busbars 60x10



Line chokes type ND 401...ND 413

Line chokes for use in light industrial/residential environment, high inductive voltage drop, reduced commutation notches.

These chokes are designed for drives which usually operate in speed control mode at 400 V or 500 V networks. Because of that a duty cycle has been taken into account. The percentage taken into account for that duty cycle is different for 400 V and 500 V networks:

- for $U_{rated\ supply}$ = 400 V, DC curr. 1 = 90% of nominal current
- for $U_{rated\ supply}$ = 500 V, DC curr. 1 = 72% of nominal current

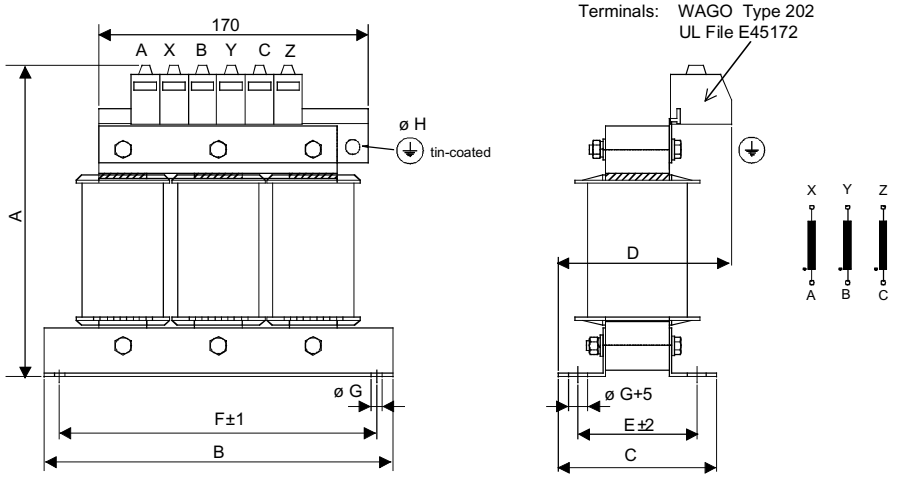
For easier reading the maximum average DC load current is listed instead of the percentage in the next table.

Line chokes ND401...ND402 are equipped with terminals. The bigger ones ND403...ND413 are equipped with busbars. When connecting them to other components, please take relevant standards into account in case the materials are different.

Type	Choke L [mH]	I_{rms} Line AC [A]	I_{peak} [A]	rated Voltage [U_N]	Weight [kg]	Power loss Fe [W]	Power loss Cu [W]	Load DC curr. 1 (f. U_{supply}=400V)	Load DC curr.2 (f. U_{supply}=500V)
ND 401	1000	18.5	27	400	3.5	13	35	22.6	18
ND 402	600	37	68	400	7.5	13	50	45	36
ND 403	450	55	82	400	11	42	90	67	54
ND 404	350	74	111	400	13	78	105	90	72
ND 405	250	104	156	400	19	91	105	127	101
ND 406	160	148	220	400	22	104	130	179	143
ND 407	120	192	288	400	23	117	130	234	187
ND 408	90	252	387	400	29	137	160	315	252
ND 409	70	332	498	400	33	170	215	405	324
ND 410	60	406	609	400	51	260	225	495	396
ND 411	50	502	753	400	56	260	300	612	490
ND 412	40	605	805	400	62	280	335	738	590
ND 413	35	740	1105	400	75	312	410	900	720

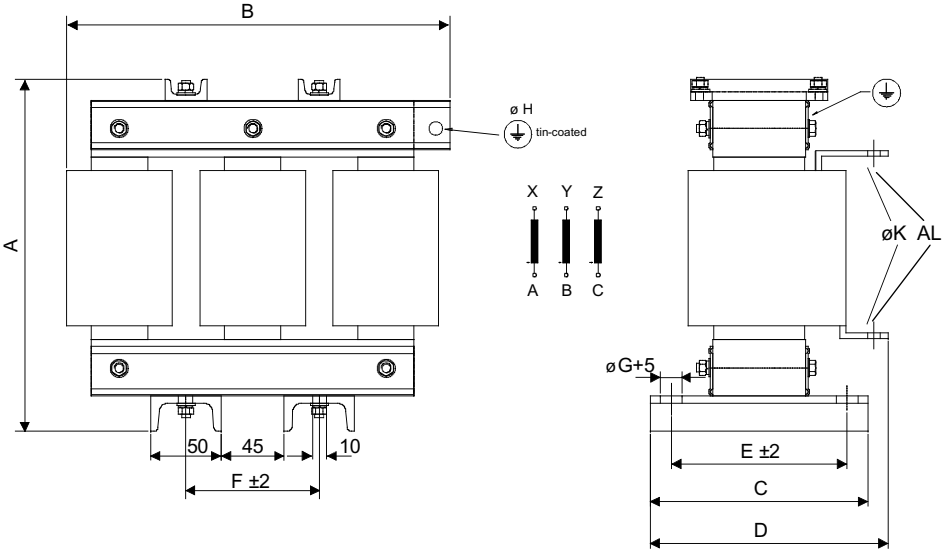
Line chokes type ND 401...ND 402

Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	Ø G	Ø H
ND 401	160	190	75	80	51	175	7	9
ND 402	200	220	105	115	75	200	7	9



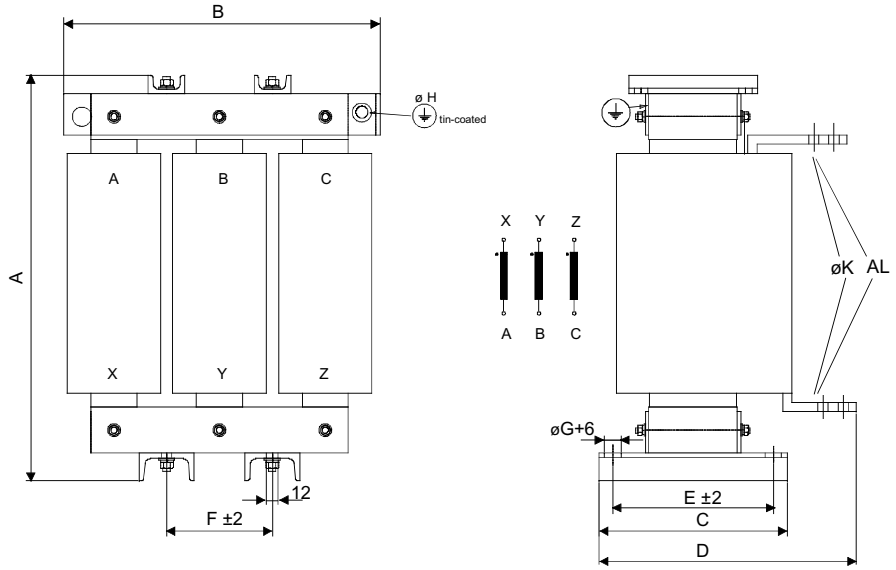
Line chokes type ND 403...ND 408

Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	Ø G	Ø H	Ø K
ND 403	220	230	120	135	100	77.5	7	9	6.6
ND 404	220	225	120	140	100	77.5	7	9	6.6
ND 405	235	250	155	170	125	85	10	9	6.6
ND 406	255	275	155	175	125	95	10	9	9
ND 407	255	275	155	175	125	95	10	9	11
ND 408	285	285	180	210	150	95	10	9	11



Line chokes type ND 409...ND 413

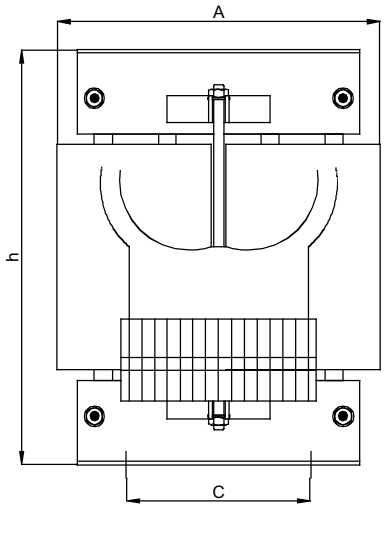
Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	Ø G	Ø H	Ø K
ND 409	320	280	180	210	150	95	10	11	11
ND 410	345	350	180	235	150	115	10	13	14
ND 411	345	350	205	270	175	115	12	13	2x11
ND 412	385	350	205	280	175	115	12	13	2x11
ND 413	445	350	205	280	175	115	12	13	2x11

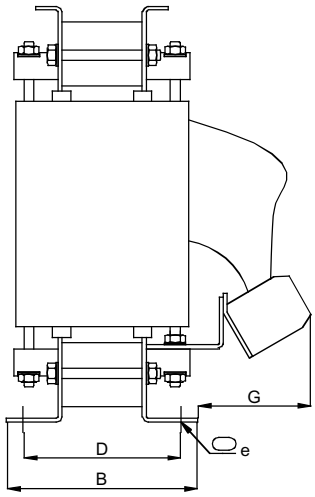


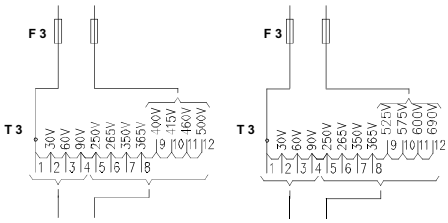
Autotransformer T3

Type	for Field curr. IF	Transformer's secondary current I_{sec}	Weight [kg]	Power loss P_V [W]	Fuse F3 [A]
		U_{prim} = 500 V; 50/60Hz			
T 3.01	≤6 A	≤7 A	15	65	10
T 3.02	≤12 A	≤13 A	20	100	16
T 3.03	≤16 A	≤17 A	20	120	25
T 3.04	≤30 A	≤33 A	36	180	50
T 3.05	≤50 A	≤57 A	60	250	63
		U_{prim} = 690 V; 50/60Hz			
T 3.11	≤6 A	≤7 A ①	15	80	10
T 3.12	≤12 A	≤13 A ①	20	125	16
T 3.13	≤16 A	≤17 A ①	30	150	20
T 3.14	≤30 A	≤33 A	60	230	50
T 3.15	≤50 A	≤57 A	60	320	63

① 690 V transformer input cannot be used for the field converters SDCS-FEX-1 and SDCS-FEX-2 (isolation only 600 V max.)



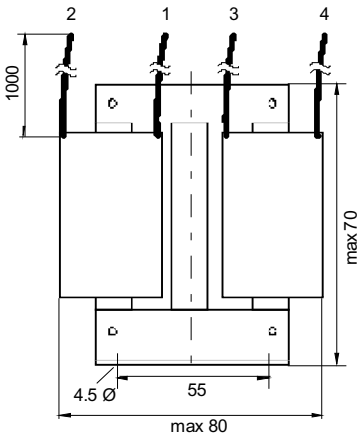


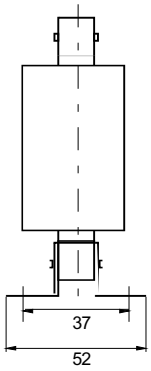


Type	A	B	C	D	h	e	G
T 3.01 / T 3.11	210	110	112	75	240	10x18	95
T 3.02 / T 3.12	210	135	112	101	240	10x18	95
T 3.03							
T 3.13	230	150	124	118	270	10x18	95
T 3.04	260	150	144	123	330	10x18	95
T 3.14	295	175	176	141	380	12x18	95
T 3.05 / T 3.15							

Line choke L3 for SDCS-FEX-2

Type	line choke data L3			Weight	Power loss	
	L [µH]	I_{rms} [A]	I_{peak} [A]	[kg]	[W]	[mm²]
ND30	2x >500	16	16	1.1	8	2

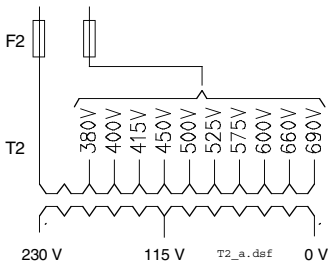




Supply transformer T2 for electronics and fan

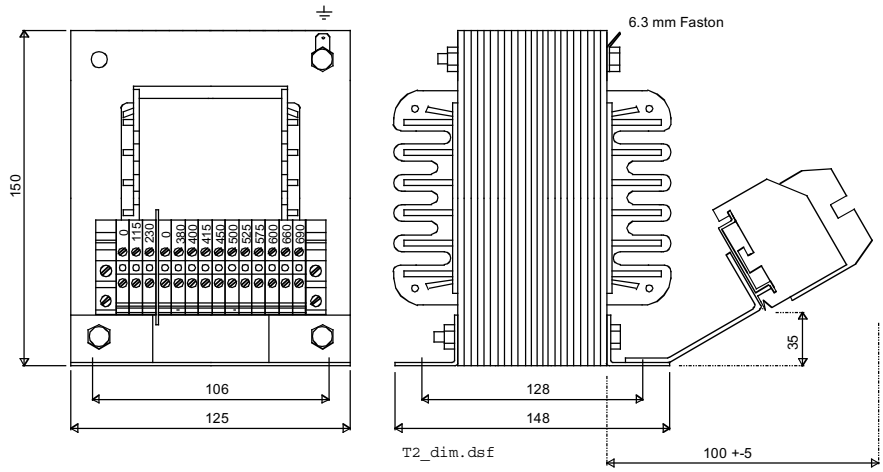
The supply transformer T2 has been re-designed. The new power and current rating allows to supply then 2-phase fans and the electronics by one transformer only in case A5 converters are used in a 12-pulse configuration.

They differ in their electrical data and therefore can be identified by their name plate.

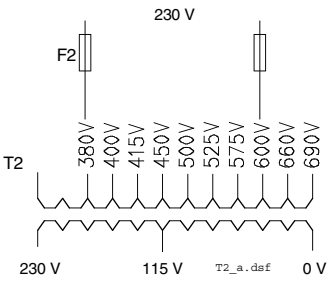


Input voltage: 230/380...690 V/1~; ±10%
Frequency: 50...60 Hz
Output voltage: 115/230 V/1~

Type	Power [VA]	Weight [kg]	Fuse F2 [A]	I_{sec} [A]	Power loss [W]
T2	1400	15	16	6 (0...230 V) 12 (0...115 V)	100



Application hint:



The transformer is designed to work as a 230 V / 230 V transformer to open/ avoid ground loops. This is done via the 380 V and 600 V taping according to the left picture.

Optical cables

For the bus communication of the DCS converters there are different optical cables available.

Kind of cable	Connector	cable length	Ident. no.	Fig.
plastic fibre optic single cable	plug	0.5...20 m	3ADT 693324	1
plastic fibre optic double cable	plug	0.5...20 m	3ADT 693318	2
HCS silica (double) without plastic jacket	plug	30...50 m	3ADT 693355	3
HCS silica (double) with plastic jacket	plug	50...200 m	3ADT 693356	4

Figure 1

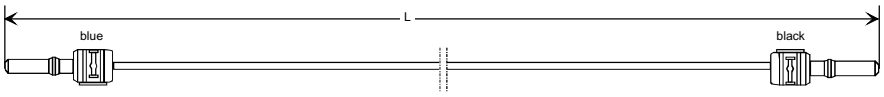
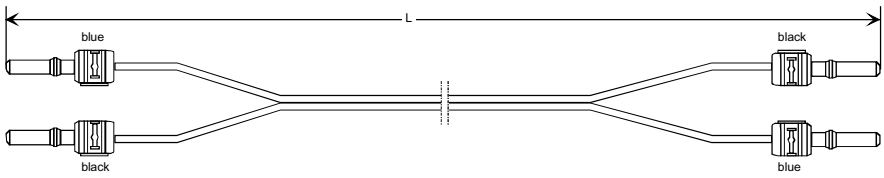


Figure 2



for DCS 400
DCS 500
DCS 600

Figure 3

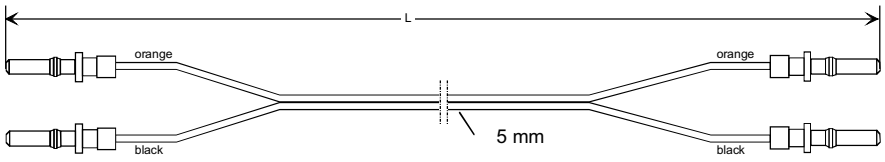
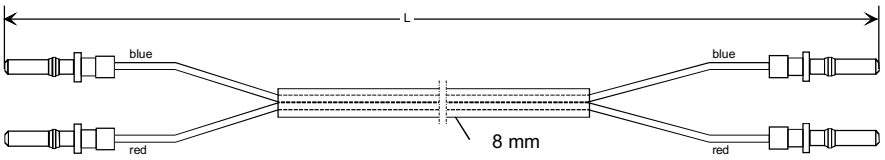


Figure 4



for DCS 600 selected channels.
see manual NDBU 3ADW 000 100 R0201

3ADW000194R0201_Rev B
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