

PROGRAMMABLE AC&DC ELECTRONIC LOAD MODEL 63800 SERIES

Chroma's 63800 Series AC&DC Electronic Loads are designed for testing Uninterruptible Power Supplies(UPS), Off-Grid Inverters, AC sources and other power devices such as switches, circuit breakers, fuses and connectors.

The Chroma 63800 Loads can simulate load conditions under high crest factor and varying power factors with real time compensation even when the voltage waveform is distorted. This special feature provides real world simulation capability and prevents overstressing thereby gives reliable and unbiased test results.

The 63800's state of the art design uses DSP technology to simulate non-linear rectified loads with its unique RLC operation mode. This mode improves stability by detecting the impedance of the UUT and dynamically

adjusting the load's control bandwidth to ensure the system's stability.

Comprehensive measurements allow users to monitor the output performance of the UUT. Additionally, voltage & current signals can be routed to an oscilloscope through analog outputs. The GPIB/RS232 interface options provide remote control & monitor for system integration. The built-in digital outputs may also be used to control the external relays for short circuit (crowbar) testing.

Chroma's 63800 Loads feature in fan speed control to ensure low acoustic noise. The diagnosis/protection functions include selfdiagnosis routines and protection against overpower, over-current, over-temperature and over-voltage alarm.



Programmable AC&DC Electronic load

MODEL 63800 SERIES

Key Features :

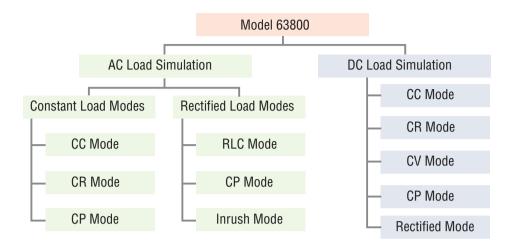
- Power Rating : 1800W, 3600W, 4500W
- Voltage Range : 50V ~ 350Vrms
- Current Range : Up to 18Arms, 36Arms, 45Arms
- Peak Current : Up to 54A, 108A, 135A
- Parallel / 3-Phase Function
- Frequency Range : 45 ~ 440Hz, DC
- Crest Factor Range : 1.414 ~ 5.0
- Power Factor Range : 0 ~ 1 lead or lag (Rectified mode)
- CC, CR, CV, CP for DC Loading
- Constant & Rectified Load Modes for AC Loading
- Analog Voltage & Current Monitor
- Timing Measurement for Battery, UPS, Fuse and Breaker tests
- Measurement : V, I, PF, CF, P, Q, S, F, R, Ip+/- and THDv
- Short circuit simulation
- Full Protection : OP, OC, OT protection and OV alarm
- GPIB & RS-232 interfaces





Complete AC & DC Load Simulations

Chroma's 63800 AC/DC Electronic Load is designed for both AC & DC Load Simulations. Illustrated below are the various load modes which are available:



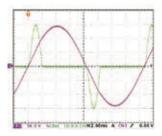
AC Load Simulation

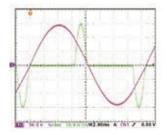
The Model 63800 AC/DC Electronic Load provides two unique operating modes for AC load simulation; (1) Constant Load Modes and (2) Rectified AC Load Modes. Each are described below.

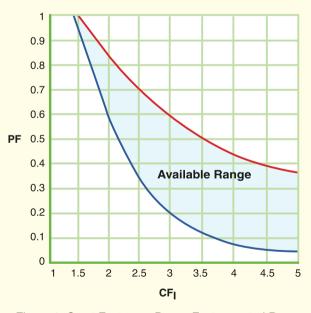
Constant Load Modes

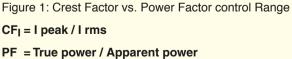
The Constant Load Modes allow users to set the following operating modes : CC, CR and CP mode. The CC & CP modes in this category allow users to program PF or CF, or both. For CR mode the PF is always set to 1.

When both the PF & CF of the loading current are programmed, the 63800 load controls power factor from 1 to 0 by shifting the current (with CF defined) relative to the input voltage to get the desired displacement power factor. The power factor range is limited based on the crest factor programmed. If the programmed PF is positive then the current will lead the voltage waveform and when PF is set negative, the current will lag the voltage waveform. (See below)









As seen in Figure 1, for a crest factor of 1.414, the programmed power factor can only be 1 if the input voltage is a sine-wave. However, for a CF of 2.0, the acceptable PF ranges from 0.608 to 0.85; for CF = 3, the PF can then be set from 0.211 to 0.6, etc. So, higher crest factors enable a wider range of power factors.

Rectified AC Load Modes

The 63800 AC/DC Electronic Load provides unique capability to simulate non-linear rectified loads for a wide range of testing applications. There are three load modes available for rectified load simulations : RLC, CP and Inrush Current.

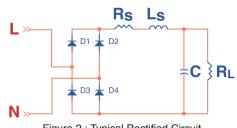


Figure 2 : Typical Rectified Circuit

Figure 2 shows the typical model of a rectifier input. Under RLC mode, users can set the RLC values to 100% and simulate the behavior of the actual UUT. Figure 3 & 4 compares the voltage and loading waveforms between the actual RLC built circuit and the simulated rectified circuit using Chroma's RLC load mode. The waveform of the 63800 in RLC mode looks almost identical to the waveform of the actual hardware circuit. The waveform obtained under CC mode with the same loading crest factor shown in Figure 5 is considerably different than the waveform of actual hardware circuit.

In addition, traditional AC loads can only use CR mode to test discontinuous square or quasi-square wave UUTs because CC and CP are all active loadings, which require a defined frequency. It's very difficult to detect the frequency of a discontinuous square or quasi-square wave. The RLC mode of the 63800 load is actually simulating passive loading and it doesn't require a defined frequency, therefore it allows the user to simulate loading in modes other than just CR. Using a discrete RLC network may solve the problem; however, the component weight, size and limited RLC values make it inconvenient for testing. In contrast, Chroma's 63800 RLC mode is much more flexible and provides a complete host of settings.

For production line testing, most users may not know the required RLC values but do know the UUTs power rating and PF values. In this case, the CP mode is ideal for test engineers. Under CP mode, the 63800 built-in algorithm will find the best way to get the RLC values automatically according to the power rating and PF value set by the user.

To avoid overstressing the UUT, both RLC and CP modes will gradually increase the load current up to the programmed loading current shown in Figure 4, simulating actual RLC circuit loading as shown in Figure 3. This will alleviate the sudden voltage drop from the constant current loading mode as shown in Figure 5.

For inrush current simulation, the 63800 provides an Inrush Current mode that allows the user to set different inrush current amplitude and voltage phase angle where the inrush current started.

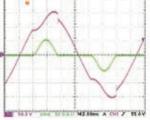
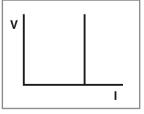
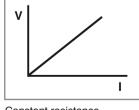


Figure 3: Actual RLC Circuit

DC Load Simulation

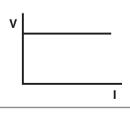
Chroma's 63800 DC load simulation includes four load modes : constant current, constant resistance, constant voltage and constant power as depicted below.





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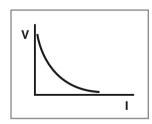
Figure 4: Simulated RLC Mode



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Figure 5: CC Mode

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Figure 6: Inrush Current Mode

Constant current

Constant resistance

Constant voltage

Constant power

CC, CR, CP mode can be used for regulated voltage power supply testing. For battery charger, CV mode may help to check its current regulation.

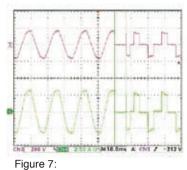
A special DC Rectified mode is included to simulate the loading behavior of distributed inverters. Many inverter designs, although its input is DC, show an input current and will show rectified pattern. This unique load mode makes the Chroma 63800 load ideal for Fuel Cell, PV module/array and Battery testing.

Comprehensive Measurements

Chroma's 63800 Series AC/DC Electronic Loads include built-in 16-bits precision measurement circuits to measure the steady-state and transient responses for true RMS voltage, true RMS current, true power(P), apparent power(S), reactive power(Q), crest factor, power factor, THDv and peak repetitive current.

In additional to these discrete measurements, two analog outputs, one for voltage and one for current, are provided as a convenient means of monitoring these signals via an external oscilloscope.

Timing Measurement



Transfer time for Off-Line UPS

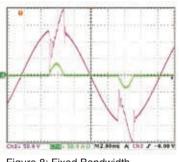
Timing parameters are critical to many products such as UPS's Breakers and Fuses. The 63800 AC/DC Load also includes a unique timing and measurement function to measure the trip time of fuses & circuit breakers or the transfer time for UPS's (Off-Line).

Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment (ABA)

When using active load mode (CC, CP), traditional AC loads operate under fixed bandwidth. When the load is working at low control bandwidth it will limit the load from simulating high crest factor loading. Conversely, increased control bandwidth will influence the control loop stability especially when the UUT output impedance is high. To resolve this problem of traditional AC loads, the Chroma 63800 AC/DC Load dynamically adjusts the operating bandwidth by detecting the impedance^{*1} of the UUTs to alleviating the risk of system instability.

The examples on the right compare voltage and current waveforms using a traditional fixed bandwidth (@15kHz) load and the Chroma 63800 load for UPS load simulation. A significant difference can be observed with and without the ABA.

When the UUT, such as one shown in Figure 8, has a higher output impedance, the current waveform will not be stable without ABA. In most cases, the loading current will be oscillating and spoil the test.



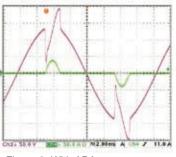


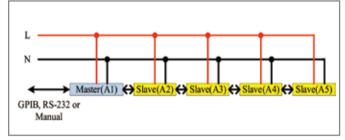
Figure 8: Fixed Bandwidth

Figure 9: With ABA

Note 1: A test current will be programmed prior the actual loading defined by user for impedance detection.

Parallel / 3-Phase Control

The 63800 series provides parallel and 3-phase functions for high power and three phase applications. All the models within the 63800 series can be used together for both parallel and 3-phase functions as well as paralleled AC Load units in a 3-phase configuration, providing excellent flexibility and cost savings for the 63800 series AC load. Parallel and 3-phase controls are made easy by linking the AC Load units together and control of all AC load units is performed through the Master Unit. Connections of parallel and 3-phase functions are shown in Figures 10, 11 and 12.





L1

L2

L3

GPIB, RS-232 or

Manual

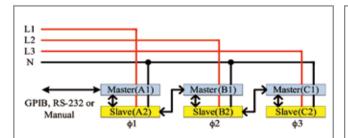


Figure 11: Parallel/3-Phase Y connection

Figure 12: Parallel/3-Phase Delta connection

φ1

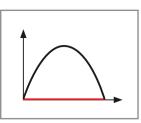
φ2

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Auto Power Factor Correction

Setting the power factor is one of the major features to the 63800. The power factor is defined as :

$$PF = \frac{P_{active}}{V_{rms} \cdot I_{rms}} = \frac{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v(t) \cdot i(t)dt}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(t)dt} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)dt}}$$



Since PF is a function of real time voltage and current, traditional AC load designs assume the voltage waveform to be sinusoidal all the time, as seen Figure 13. This is not realistic because the voltage waveform may be distorted after the load is applied shown in Figure 14. If the control of power factor is based on the assumption that the voltage waveform is sinusoidal, it will result in a lower power factor than the user programmed, thus overstressing the UUT.

Chroma's 63800 AC loads monitor the power factor reading constantly and use this data to dynamically adjust the loading waveform. As a result, the power factor setting is precise and does not overstress the UUT.

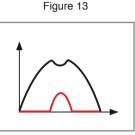


Figure 14

Panel Overview



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- 1. LCD display
- 2. Function keypad :
- To select load mode, control mode, and system config setting
- 3. Numeric keypad : For data setting
- 4. Cursor key : For setting and editing
- 5. Power switch
- 6. Rotary knob :

For rapid control of active parameter

7. TTL I/O :

For system input/output control signal

(Load ON/OFF, Transient ON/OFF, Fail, Short, External Load ON/OFF)

Model 63800 Series

8. System bus : For master/slave control system data communication

- 9. GPIB connector
- 10. RS-232 connector
- 11. Voltage monitor output :
 - Analog output proportional to voltage waveform
- 12. Current monitor output : Analog output proportional to the current waveform
- 13. Load terminal & Voltage sense terminal
- 14. AC input connector
- 15. AC input voltage switch

Ordering Information

63802 : Programmable AC&DC Electronic Load 1800W/18A/350V 63803 : Programmable AC&DC Electronic Load 3600W/36A/350V 63804 : Programmable AC&DC Electronic Load 4500W/45A/350V

adifications

Specifications			
Model	63802	63803	63804
ower	1800W	3600W	4500W
Current	0 ~ 18Arms (54 Apeak, continue)	0 ~ 36Arms (108 Apeak, continue)	0 ~ 45Arms (135 Apeak, continue)
loltage	50 ~ 350Vrms (500 Vpeak)	50 ~ 350Vrms (500 Vpeak)	50 ~ 350Vrms (500 Vpeak)
requency	45 ~ 440Hz. DC	45 ~ 440Hz, DC	45 ~ 440Hz. DC
C Section	43 ~ 44012, 50	43 ~ 45 10 2, 00	10 ~ 10 12, 00
onstant Current Mode			
Range	0 ~ 18Arms, Programmable	0 ~ 36Arms, Programmable	0 ~ 45Arms, Programmable
•	$0 \sim 104$ ms, riogrammable $0.1\% + 0.2\%$ F.S.	0.1% + 0.2%F.S.	0.1% + 0.2%F.S.
Accuracy			
Resloution	2mA	5mA	5mA
onstant Resistance Mode	0.770 0.5k0 Programmable	1 000 0 Elico Programma bia	1 110 0 FLO. Decemental
Range	$2.77\Omega \sim 2.5k\Omega$, Programmable	1.39Ω ~ $2.5k\Omega$, Programmable	1.11Ω ~ $2.5k\Omega$, Programmable
Accuracy	0.5% + 0.5%F.S.	0.5% + 0.5% F.S.	0.5% + 0.5%F.S.
Resloution	20µ mho	50µ mho	50µ mho
onstant Power Mode			
lange	1800W, Programmable	3600W, Programmable	4500W, Programmable
Accuracy	0.5% + 0.5%F.S.	0.2% + 0.3%F.S.	0.2% + 0.3%F.S.
Resloution	0.375W	1.125W	1.125W
rest Factor (under CC, CP modes)			
lange	1.414 ~ 5.0, Programmable	1.414 ~ 5.0, Programmable	1.414 ~ 5.0, Programmable
Accuracy	(0.5% / Irms) + 1% F.S.	(0.5% / Irms) + 1%F.S.	(0.5% / Irms) + 1%F.S.
Resloution	0.005	0.005	0.005
ower Factor			
Range	0 ~ 1 lead or lag, Programmable	0 ~ 1 lead or lag, Programmable	0 ~ 1 lead or lag, Programmable
Accuracy	1%F.S.	1%F.S.	1%F.S.
Resloution	0.001	0.001	0.001
	0.001	0.001	0.001
lectified Load Mode			
Derating Frequency		45Hz ~ 70Hz	
RLC Mode		Parameter : Ip(max), R _s , L _s , C, R _L	
Constant Power Mode	Parameter : Ip(max), Power setting=200W ~ 1800W, PF=0.4 ~ 0.75	Parameter : Ip(max), Power setting=200W ~ 3600W, PF=0.4 ~ 0.75	Parameter : Ip(max), Power setting=200W ~ 4500W, PF=0.4 ~ 0.7
nrush Current Mode		Parameter : Ip(max), R _s , L _s , C, R _L , Phase	0004 (real-surrent)
	80A (peak current)	160A (peak current)	200A (peak current)
R _s Range	0~9.999Ω	0 ~ 9.999Ω	0~9.999Ω
_{-s} Range	0 ~ 9999µH	0 ~ 9999µH	0 ~ 9999µН
C Range	100 ~ 9999µF	100 ~ 9999µF	100 ~ 9999µF
R _L Range	2.77 ~ 9999.99 Ω	1.39 ~ 9999.99Ω	1.11 ~ 9999.99 Ω
IC Section			
/oltage Range	7.5V ~ 500V	7.5V ~ 500V	7.5V ~ 500V
Current Range	0A ~ 18A	0A ~ 36A	0A ~ 45A
Vin. operating voltage	7.5V	7.5V	7.5V
Rise time	75µs	75µs	75µs
Dperating Mode		CC, CV, CR, CP, DC Rectified	
Short Circuit Simulation		Use the CR mode loading under max. power rating	
leasurement Section		bee the on mode loading ander max. power rating	
DVM Range	500.0V	500.0V	500.0V
DVM Accuracy	0.1% + 0.1%F.S.	0.1% + 0.1%F.S.	0.1% + 0.1%F.S.
,			
OVM Resloution	10mV	10mV	10mV
DAM Range	80.00A	160.00A	200.00A
DAM Accuracy(<70Hz)	0.1% + 0.2%F.S.	0.1% + 0.2%F.S.	0.1% + 0.2%F.S.
DAM Accuracy(>70Hz)	0.1% (1+CF ² x kHz)+0.2% F.S.	0.1% (1+CF ² x kHz)+0.2% F.S.	0.1% (1+CF ² x kHz)+0.2% F.S.
DAM Resloution	1.0mA	2.5mA	2.5mA
Other Parameter		P(W), S(VA), Q(VAR), CF, PF, Freq, R, Ip-, Ip+, THDv	
thers			
/monitor	\pm 500V / \pm 10V (Isolated)	\pm 500V / \pm 10V (Isolated)	\pm 500V / \pm 10V (Isolated)
monitor	\pm 80A / \pm 10V (Isolated)	\pm 200A / \pm 10V (Isolated)	\pm 200A / \pm 10V (Isolated)
Protection	OCP : 19.2Arms ; OVP : 360Vrms (DC : 510VDC) OPP : 1920W ; OTP	OCP : 38.4Arms ; OVP : 360Vrms (DC : 510VDC) OPP : 3840W ; OTP	OCP : 48Arms ; OVP : 360Vrms (DC : 510VDC) OPP : 4800W ; OTP
Remote Interface		GPIB, RS-232	
		115/230 Vac ± 15%	
ine Voltage			
ine Voltage	177 x /20 x 505 mm /	210 v /20 v 505 mm /	210 v /20 v 505 mm /
·	177 x 430 x 585 mm /	310 x 430 x 585 mm /	310 x 430 x 585 mm /
Line Voltage Dimension (H x W x D) Weight	177 x 430 x 585 mm / 7.0 x 17.0 x 23.0 inch 34kg / 74.89lbs	310 x 430 x 585 mm / 12.2 x 17.0 x 23.0 inch 60 kg / 132.16 lbs	310 x 430 x 585 mm / 12.2 x 17.0 x 23.0 inch 60 kg / 132.16 lbs

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