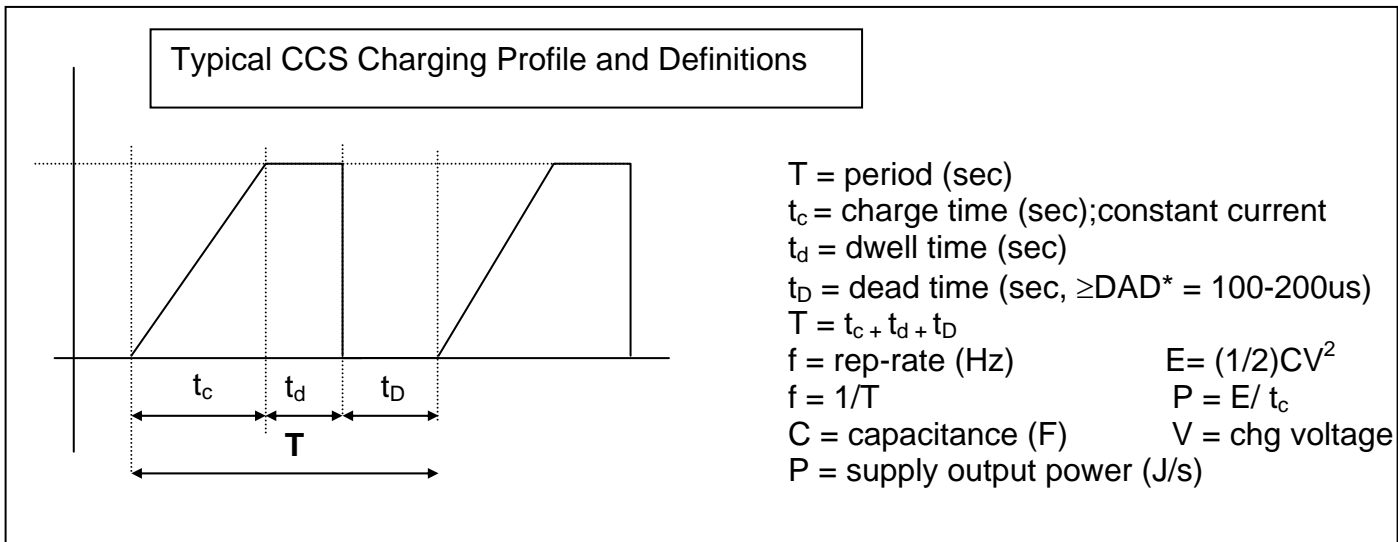


# CCS ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Regulation
- The pulse to pulse regulation (repeatability) of the supply is load and frequency dependent. For most loads, the repeatability will be maintained at about  $\pm 0.5\%$  of full output voltage. For small load capacitors, the repeatability is reduced, and the ripple voltage is increased. For additional information or assistance, please contact a Sales Engineer.
- Charge Rate
- The charge rate is model dependent. The specified charge rate is measured at 90% input line voltage. The charge rate is line voltage dependent.
- Output Voltage Stability
- $\pm 0.2\%$  percent typically over eight hours after 1.5 hour warm-up.
- Output Polarity
- Fixed, either positive or negative. It is set at the factory and cannot be reversed in the field.
- Self-protection
- Over-current
  - Over-temperature
  - Over-voltage
  - Fan failure
- Efficiency
- $>85$  percent
- Power Factor
- $\geq 0.70$  at beginning of charge cycle, increasing to  $>0.90$  at the end of the charge cycle



\*DAD: Delay after Discharge, set at the factory. This delay is built into the control circuit of the power supply. When the control circuit senses a discharge of the load, the supply will automatically inhibit itself for the duration of the DAD, typically 100-200 $\mu\text{s}$ . The purpose of this delay is to give the customer's high voltage switch (e.g. Thyatron) time to recover before charging resumes.

## Inputs

Input voltage • 208V, 400V, or 480V, 3 phase, +/- 10%, 4 wire Delta, 50/60 Hz. 230VAC single phase and DC inputs available, contact factory.

Input Current • Per line:

$$I_{avg} = \frac{P_{out}}{PF \times eff \times Input \ Voltage \times 1.732} \quad (A / \emptyset)$$

$P_{out}$  - average rated output power (J/s)

PF - Power Factor  $\geq 0.85$  (average)

eff - efficiency  $\geq 0.85$

Input voltage (Volts)

In applications where the charge time is several 60 Hz cycles long, the power line will begin to experience a peak current, which is twice the average current. This is due to the fact that at the start of the charge cycle the power supply is at essentially zero power (the output voltage is zero) and then ramps up to twice the average rated power, giving an average power of  $P_{out}$ .

Remote control • HV ON/OFF, INHIBIT, VOLTAGE PROGRAM

## Outputs

Monitor output signals • End of Charge (EOC), HV ON indicator, Fault indicator, AC ON indicator, INTERLOCK indicator

Remote power outputs • +10V, +24V