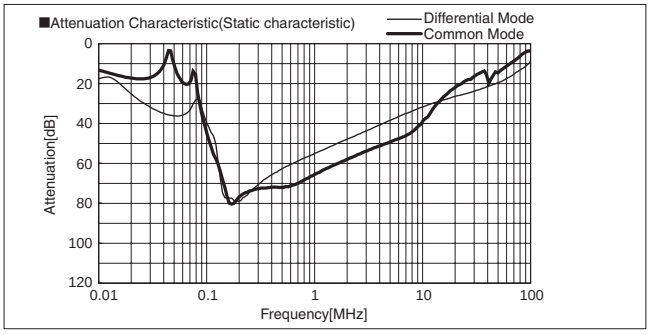
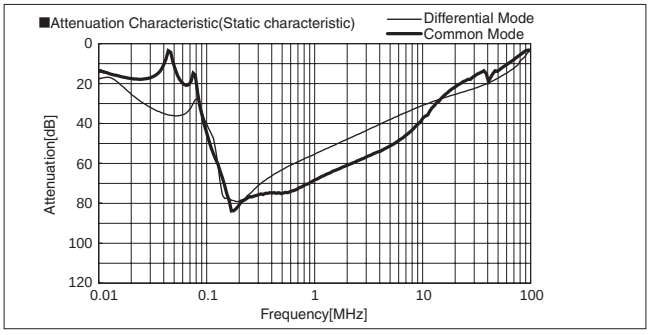
## TSC-400-665




## TSC-600-665



# 1 Busbar Applicable connect

■ When wiring an M10 terminal to the busbar, the external dimension of the crimp terminal is critical in maintaining isolation distance between insulating resin, chassis, and mounting screws. We therefore recommend that you use terminals of the dimensions shown in table 1.1.

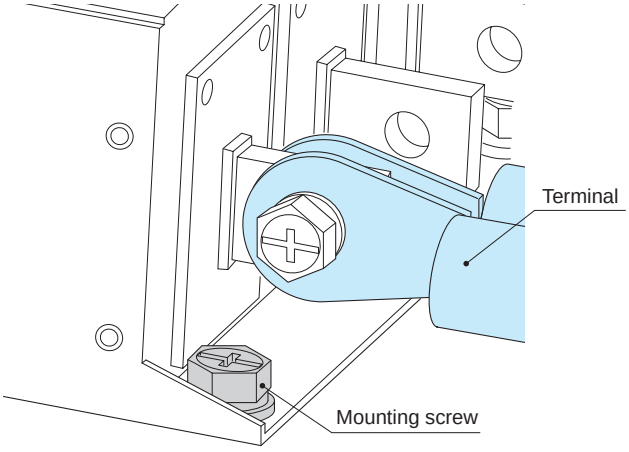



Fig.1.1 Busbar connection

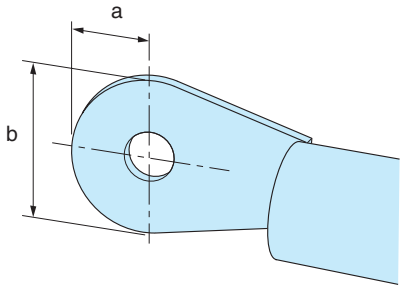



Fig.1.2 Terminals dimension

table.1.1 Selected conditions terminals dimension

| Model Name | "a"Allowable dimension | "b"Allowable dimension |
|---|---|---|
| TSC series | 19.5mm max | 38.5mm max |

# 2 Notes on wiring and storage

■ Notes on wiring

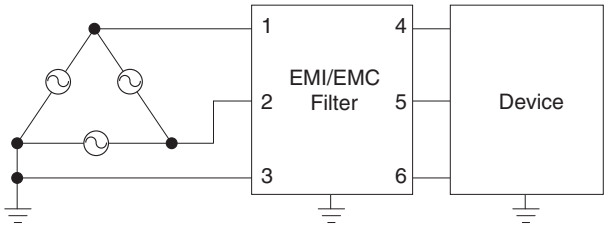
Since the (copper) busbar has not been surface treated, surface oxidisation may form a resistive layer between the contacts. We therefore recommend abrasion of all mating surfaces before, and wearing gloves during, all wiring work.Please be careful not to leave fingerprints.

■ Notes on storage

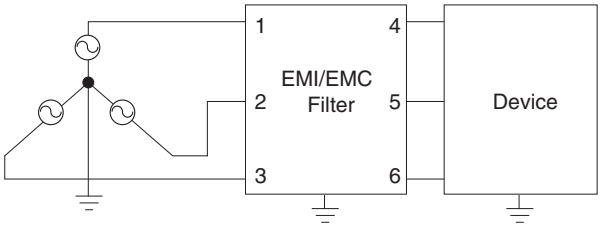
Please avoid storage in environments where copper corrosion is concerned.Storage under a normal temperature and humidity environment is recommended.

# 1 Method of connecting EMI/EMC Filter

(1) Three phase (Delta-connection)




(2) Three phase (Star-connection)



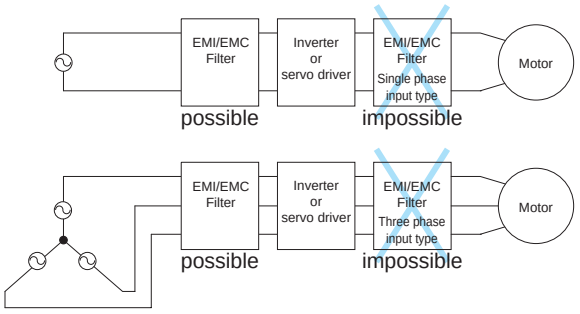

[Reference] Example of calculating input current calculation

Input voltage 400 [V]
Input capacity of the equipment 4000 [VA]

$$\text{Input current} = \frac{4000\ [\text{VA}]}{400\ [\text{V}] \times \sqrt{3}} = 5.8\ [\text{A}]$$

# 2 Connection with a general-purpose inverter (servo driver)

The EMI/EMC Filter cannot be used between the inverter (servo driver) and the motor, because the EMI/EMC Filter might cause abnormal heat.
Please connect the EMI/EMC Filter to input side of inverter driver (servo driver).

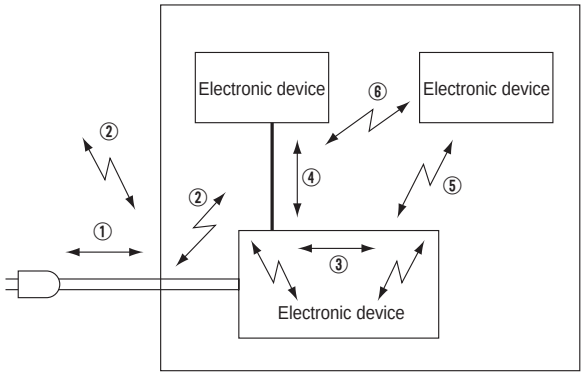



# 3 Safety Considerations

■ To apply for safety standard approval using this EMI/EMC Filter, the following conditions must be met.

- The unit must be used as a component of an end-use equipment.
- Protection earth terminal (PE) must be connected to safety ground of end-use equipment.

# 1 Noise Transmission




Noise transmission between electric power and electronic device

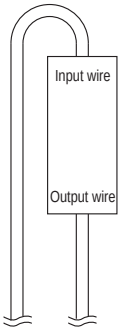
① Conducted noise from electric power lines.
② Radiated noise which is picked up and generated by the power line as antenna.
③ Conducted and radiated noise which is generated in the electronic device.
④ Conducted noise which is generated by the signal lines betweeen electronic devices.
⑤ Radiated noise emitted an electronic device that interferes with other device.
⑥ Radiated noise which is picked up and generated by the signal line as antenna.

# 2 Application Precautions

The following points should be kept in mind to use the EMI/EMC Filter more effectively.

■ Input wire and output wire of the EMI/EMC Filter should be separated.
When the input/output wire are bundled together or wired parallel with each other, high frequency noise is induced so, and the expected effect of noise attenuation cannot be achieved.


Good wiring example




Bad wiring example

■ Ground lines should be as short as possible. If it is not, an equivalent inductance appears, and the high frequency attenuation characteristics degrade. When grounding the mounting plate of the EMI/EMC Filter, you should remove the paint to reduce the contact resistance from the equipment case, and then install the EMI/EMC Filter.

# 3 Method of measuring characteristic data

※Attenuation= $20\log(U_{01}/U_{02})$[dB]
$U_{01}$ : Voltage in state without filters
$U_{02}$ : Voltage in state which added filters
※N.A. : Network analyzer

## (1) Attenuation Characteristic(Static characteristic)

Object product:Single phase input type

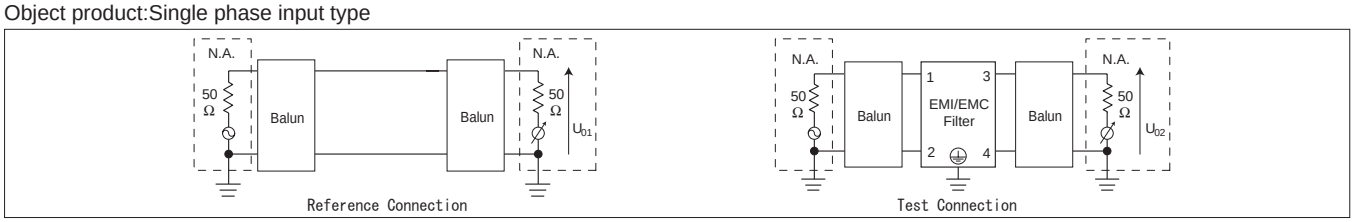



Fig.3.1 Differential mode attenuation measurement diagram

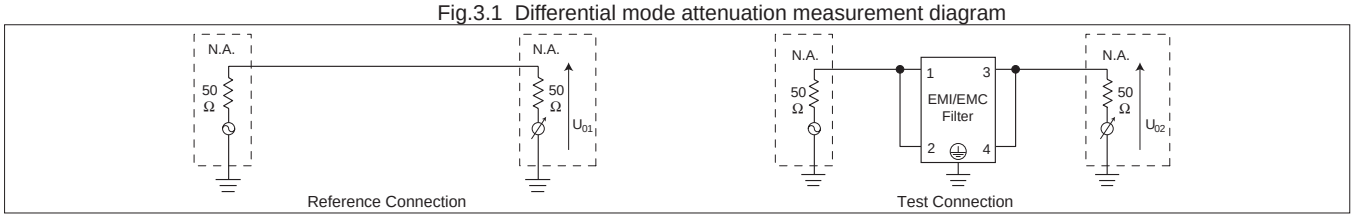



Fig.3.2 Common mode attenuation measurement diagram

Object product:Three phase input type

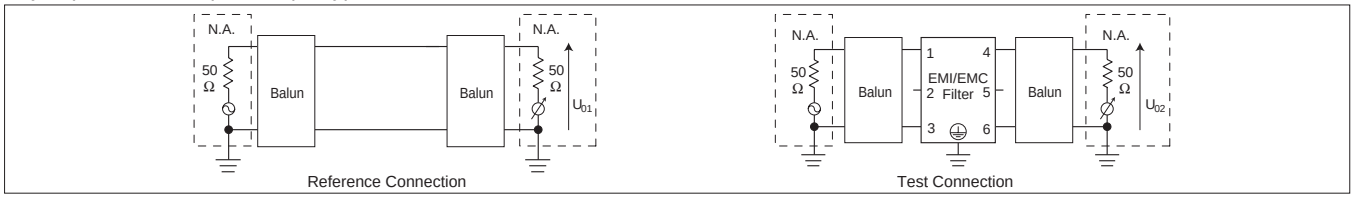



Fig.3.3 Differential mode attenuation measurement diagram

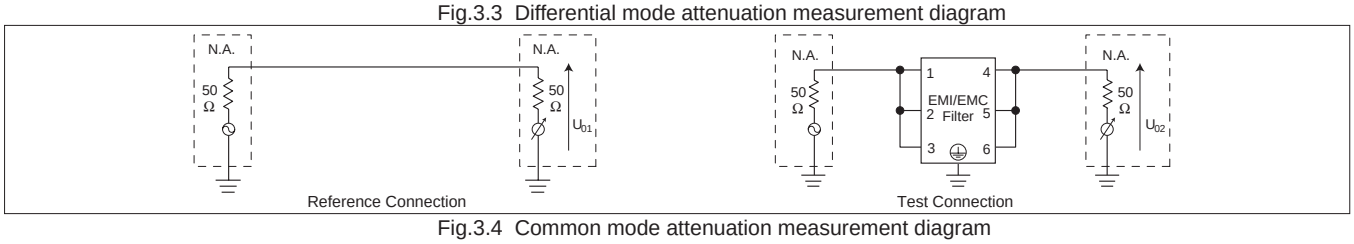



Fig.3.4 Common mode attenuation measurement diagram

Object product:DC input type

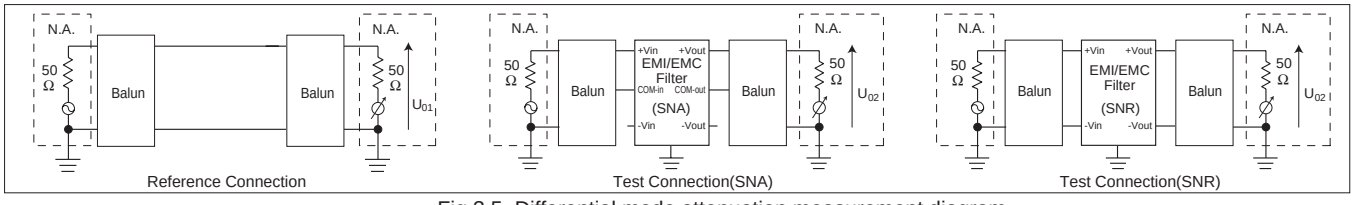



Fig.3.5 Differential mode attenuation measurement diagram

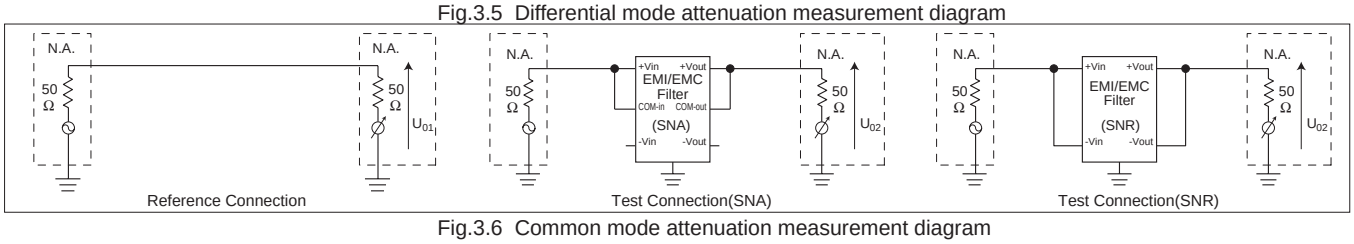



Fig.3.6 Common mode attenuation measurement diagram

## (2) Pulse Attenuation Characteristic

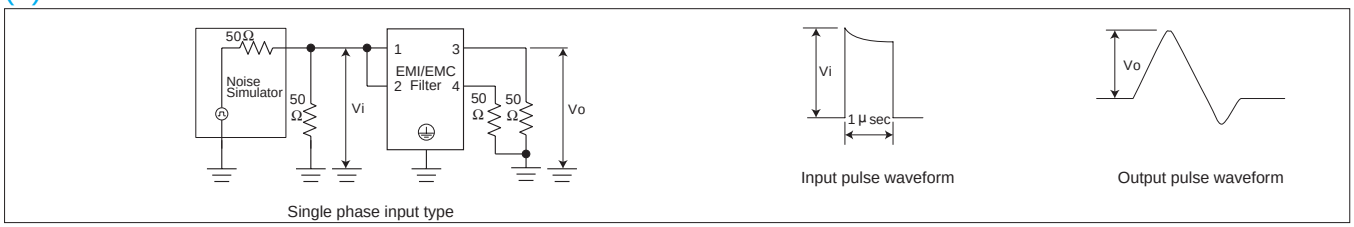



Fig.3.7 Pulse attenuation measurement diagram