



Datasheet

NHR 9430 Regenerative 4-Quadrant AC Load



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NHR 9430 Regenerative 4-Quadrant AC Load Specifications

NHR 9430 Regenerative 4-Quadrant AC Load

Applications ELECTRIC GRID SOLAR SWITCH/ FUSE ELECTRIC UTILITY INVERTER FUSE OUT OF THE PROPERTY OF TO GRID TO GRID TO GRID

BEST FOR:

- Testing Full Line Disturbances at Any Power Factor
- Grid Utility Test, Inverter Test, UPS Test
- EV Load Testing

- Switch, Fuse Test
- Linear and Non-linear Loading, Inductive and Capacitive Loading Requirements.

KEY FEATURES:

- 6 Sizes 12 to 96kW
- Single, Split or Three-Phase programmable
- 10 to 350VAC
- 30 to 880Hz
- DC operation to 10 to 400VDC
- Reactive power capability 2.6 x Real Power

- Sink power regenerated back to facility with >90% efficiency
- Power factor range: -1 to +1
- Crest factor range: 1.414 to 4.000
- High-resolution waveform digitizer
- 9" Touch-Panel user interface
- High power density/minimum rack space

PHYSICAL AND SAFETY:

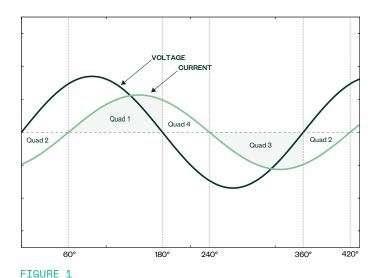
MODEL	9430-12	9430-24	9430	9430-36 943		9430-72		9430-96		
Physical										
Connectors	Terminal blocks and bus bars									
Form	Chassis	chassis Single Cabinet						Double Cabinet		
Dimensions (HxWxD)	15% x 19 x 24"/ 400 x 483 x 610mm	49 x 23 x 30"/ 1245 x 584 x 762mm	61 x 23 x 1549 x 58	30"/ 4 x 762mm	78 x 23 x 30"/ 1981 x 584 x 762mm		78 x 46 x 30"/ 1981 x 1168 x 762mm			
Weight	1551bs/70kg	4801bs/218kg	6401bs/29	90kg	7801bs/353kg		12801bs/581kg	15601bs/708kg		
Operating Temperature	perating Temperature 0° - 35°C, Non-Condensing									
Safety										
UUT Prog. Limits	V Min/Max, I Max, W Min/Max, each with time delay values						to Chassis - 1kV, Facility to Output - put to Chassis - 1kVl			
Physical	User Interlock, Emergency Stop and remote e-Stop connection					A continuous communication verification program controlled by a test executive				
Internal Protection Over-Voltage, Over-Current, Over-Power, Over-Temp.				Self Tes	t	An automo	automatic hardware check upon power-up			
EMC CE Mark										

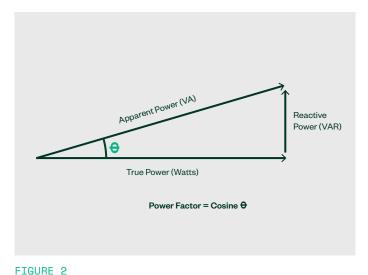
Applications

The 9430 is a current-regulated, 4-quadrant AC load with selectable phase inputs/outputs and a built-in waveform digitizing measurement system. In the sink mode, it sends power back to the facility mains rather than dissipated as heat. The 9430 has the capability of simulating almost any linear or non-linear load. Applications include testing of UPSs, AC sources, inverters, rectifiers, switches, circuit breakers and fuses.

4-Quadrant Operation

The most unique feature of the Model 9430 AC Load is its ability to operate in all 4-quadrants. This bi-directional capability significantly expands load simulation relative to 2-quadrant AC loads. More specifically, the 9430 allows creating the reverse current caused by inductive or capacitive loads (low power factors); namely sending power back to the UUT (source) during part of the AC cycle (Fig. 1). In this manner the 9430 accurately duplicates real-world reactive electrical power flows.





0.5 PF Inductive Load waveform showing bi-directional power flows.

The Power Triangle.

HIVAR® Design Provides Reactive Loading without Derating True Power

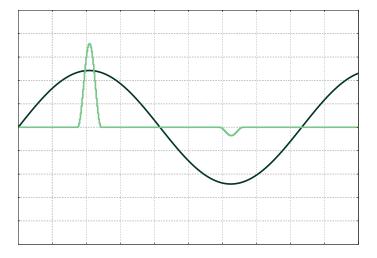
This advanced design feature provides for testing high reactive load input power without the customary reduction of true power (Watts) normally required with conventional loads. The HiVAR design provides testing sources with reactive power (VARs) as large as 2.6 x true power (Watts.) All 9430 Loads are rated both for true power and apparent power. For instance, a 12kW Load is also rated for 31.5kVA.

Several Emulation Modes

To provide testing under the broadest range of loading conditions, the 9430 Load will operate in several Emulation Modes. Constant Current (CC) Mode provides current to be drawn constantly, making it suitable for linear, non-linear and regulation loading. Constant Resistance (CR) Mode allows the load to emulate a power resistor with a unity power factor. Constant Power (CP) Mode emulates a load such as a switching power supply. Constant Apparent Power (CS) Mode expressed as VA, is a vector quantity where there is both real power and reactive power (Fig. 2). Constant RL (CRL) Mode emulates a resistive load with an inductive component such as a motor.

User-Defined Waveforms

In addition to programmable power and crest factors, one of the tools used by the 9430 AC Load for creating non-linear waveforms is a graphics editor. This editor allows starting with a straight line or modifying a generated waveform based on current, power and crest factor. The graphical editor includes an auto-check feature to ensure the settings are compatible with each other and within the capabilities of the 9430. It also supports waveform smoothing, symmetrical and asymmetrical waveform manipulation. With this graphics editor, waveforms can be quickly created to duplicate waveform distortions or transient events such as spikes, dropouts or any other anomaly that can be drawn as a single cycle (Fig. 3).



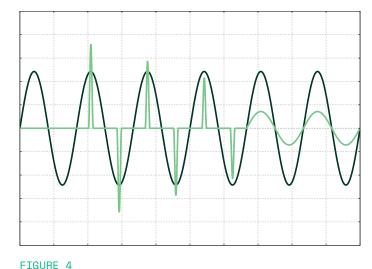


FIGURE 3
User-Defined Asymmetrical Current

Start-Up Inrush Current Macro

Macros

A second powerful user-defined waveform tool are Macros. These are a pre-programmed sequence of settings where each new setting is effective for a sub-cycle, any number of cycles or for a fixed amount of time. This sequence is entered using a menu-driven, programming-free interface. The sequence is then downloaded to the AC Load where it is executed at high speeds to provide precise control of any phase. Macros can be stored for use on other test programs (Fig. 4).

Regenerative Return of Load Power to Facility Line

The 9430 Load returns greater than 90% of power to the facility thereby providing significant electrical savings. It certain continuous loading testing, it has been shown that the load will recover its purchase cost in 2 - 3 years. Even for intermittent load usage, the savings from regenerative return to the facility is substantial and worth evaluating. Additional benefits are a more comfortable work environment, less air conditioning required and an elimination of facility power upgrades.

Built-In Digital Measurement

Model 9430 Loads include a digital measurement system that features a high-resolution waveform digitizer. This provides the power analysis tools typically found in test systems that include digital multi-meters, oscilloscopes, and power analyzers. Having such a comprehensive measurement system built into the 9430 eliminates the integration complexity, prolonged start-up time, extra cabinet space and cost for those additional measurement instruments often required. The user is ready to begin testing the day the 9430 is delivered.

The types of measurements are broad and include almost any type of voltage, current, power and timing. In a 3-phase 9430, all six channels of voltage and current measurements are digitized simultaneously at 125kSamples/sec to be displayed, recorded or further processed to yield a custom measurement. Specialized measurements such as abnormal grid detection thresholds, disconnection timing, power ramp-up timing, and generated harmonic current limits are possible.

Waveform Capture								
Data Channels	6 ch (3 phases of voltage & current)	Memory	64k samples for each of 6 ch					
Bandwidth	DC to 50kHz	Accuracy/Resolution	0.5% Range/0.005% Range					
Sample Rate	to 125 kSample/sec	Aperture	1 cycle to 64 sec					
Aperture Measurements 13 total including AC/DC Voltage, Current, True Power								
Background Measurements	35 total including AC/DC Voltage, Current, True Pwr, Apparent Pwr, Freq., Pwr Factor, Crest Factor, Energy, Phase Angle, Pk V, Pk I, Pk Pwr							
Custom Current Waveforms								
Standard	Sine, n-step Sine, Triangle, Clipped Sine, Notched Sine, Arbitrary (User Def.)	User Defined	Graphical wave shape editor or downloaded Excel table					
Control								
User Interface	Built-In Touch Panel and/or external PC w/ Windows software tools including GUI	Drivers	Ni-Compliant LabVIEW Drivers, Enerchron (opt.)					
External System Communication	LAN (Ethernet) supporting SCPI or VXI-II							

Physical Connections and Controls



- 1 Touch Panel Based Control and Display
- Status Lights and Trigger
- 3 Circuit Breakers
- 4 Output Power Connectors and External Sense
- Options Switch
- 6 LAN (Ethernet) Port
- Parallel Connections
- 8 Remote Emergency Off



- 9 Auxiliary Configuration
- 10 Safety Interlock
- 11 Input AC Power Terminal
- 2 Chassis Ground

NHR 9430 Regenerative 4-Quadrant AC Load Specifications

MODEL NUMBER	9430-12	9430-24		9430-36		9430-48		9430-72		9430-96
AC Output Programmability										
Phases/Output Channels Single, Split or 3-Phase										
Input Voltage (LR,HR)	10 - 175, 350VRMS L-N (30Hz - 880Hz)									
Current Limit Set Ranges¹ (per Φ)	6, 30А (3Ф)	12, 60А (3Ф)		18, 90A (3Φ)		24, 120А (3Ф)		36, 180A (3Φ)		48, 240А (3Ф)
Current Limit Set Max¹ (per Source)	18, 90A (1Φ)	36, 180A (1Φ)		54, 270A (1Φ)		72, 360A (1Φ)		108, 540А (1Ф)		144, 720A (1Φ)
Power Limit Set Max² (1, Split, 3Φ)	12, 8, 12kW	24, 16, 24kW		36, 24, 36kW		48, 36, 48kW		72, 48, 72kW		96, 64, 96kW
Maximum Apparent Power ²	31.5kVA	63kVA		94.5kVA		126kVA		189kVA		252kVA
Normal Mode (CC/CP/CS)	Resisto			nce Mode (CR/CC/CP) RL Mode			(Series C			
Crest Factor	1.414 - 4.0 (up · MAX ARMS)	to 3x	Constan Resista		-4Ω to -1000Ω/ Constant 1.5Ω to 1000Ω Series-			1.50 to 1000		1000Ω/0H to 1H
Power Factor	-1.0 - +1.0	- +1.0 Resolu			on 10mΩ Resoluti			ion	on 10mΩ/1μH	
Slew Rate	10%-90% Range in	< 500µs	Result.	Current 1	Vin/Rset	Vin/Rset		Current	Vin/√R2 + (2πfL)2	
DC Loading Programmability										
Input Voltage 10 - 200, 400VDC										
DC Loading Modes	Constant Voltage (CV), Constant Current (CC), Constant Power (CP), Constant Resistance (CR), in any combination									
Current Limit Set Ranges¹	0 - 18, 90A	0 - 36,	180A	0 - 54,	270A	0 - 72,	360A	0 - 108	, 540A	0 - 144, 720A
Power Limit Set Max²	0 - 12kW	0 - 24kW	l	0 - 36k	N	0 - 48kW		0 - 72kW		0-96kW
Measurements (Accuracies apply when	n the settings and	or measur	ements ar	re greate	than 10%	of Range	and inpu	t voltage	is above	50VRMS.)
	Range				Accu	racy				Resolution
Voltage Range (LR, HR)	260, 520V Pk									
AC RMS	260, 520V Pk	±(0.1% Rdg + 0.06% Rng) a<100Hz, ±(0.2% Rdg + 0.12% Rng) a>100Hz 0.06							0.005% Rng	
DC	260, 520V Pk	±(0.1% Rdg + 0.1% Rng)							0.005% Rng	
Peak Voltage	260, 520V Pk	±(0.5% Rdg + 0.2% Rng) a<100Hz, ±(1.0% Rdg + 0.4% Rng) a>100Hz						0.005% Rng		
Frequency	30-1000Hz	0.1% (Sinusoidal Voltage)						0.01Hz		
Current per Phase (LR, HR)	20, 100A Pk	40, 200A	0, 200A Pk 60, 300A Pk 80, 400A Pk 120, 600A Pk			A Pk	160, 800A Pk			
AC Current	Model Dependent	±(0.1% Rdg + 0.1% Rng) a<100Hz, ±(0.2% Rdg + 0.2% Rng) a>100Hz					0.005% Rng			
DC Current	Model Dependent								0.005% Rng	
Peak Current	Model Dependent	t ±(0.5% Rdg + 0.2% Rng) a<100Hz, ±(1.0% Rdg + 0.4% Rng) a>100Hz 0.005%						0.005% Rng		
Power (kW, kVA)	V Rng x C Rng	±(0.2% Rdg + 0.1% Rng) a<100Hz, ±(0.2% Rdg + 0.2% Rng) a>100Hz 0.005%						0.005% Rng		
Energy (AH, kWH, kVAH)	Time dependent	0.3% Reading + 0.3% Rng						0.005% Rng		
Power Factor	-1.0 to +1.0	±(0.25% Rdg + 0.25% Rng)						0.005% Rng		
Crest Factor		±(0.6% Rdg + 0.6% Reading Pk)						0.005% Rng		
Phase Angle (ΦX-ΦA)	0 to 360°	+-2 deg a < 100Hz, 6 deg a < 400Hz, 15 deg a < 880Hz						1 deg		
Input Power										
Voltage/Frequency	Universal Input - 380 to 480VAC ±10% (L-L, 3-Phase, 50/60Hz) / 49 - 51Hz or 59.3 - 60.5Hz			Power Factor				Unity PF > 99% measured at full power when loading 480VRMS (L-L) / 60Hz		
Efficiency	92% a 480V Facil measured at full loading 480VRMS	Cooling				Air Cooled 35°C Max Ambient, reduced power from 35 to 50°C				
Current/phase a 380, 400, 480V	22, 20, 17A	44, 40,	34A	66, 60,	51A	88, 80,	68A	132, 120	9, 102A	176, 160, 136A

 $^{^{1}\}text{Programming Accuracies for Current are} \pm (0.2\% \text{ Set} + 0.2\% \text{ Range}) @ < 100\text{Hz} \& \pm (0.4\% \text{ Set} + 0.4\% \text{ Range}) @ > 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for Power are} \pm (0.4\% \text{ Set} + 0.4\% \text{ Range}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} + -(1\% * ILoad + 300\text{mA}) @ < 100\text{Hz}.^{2} \text{ Programming Accuracies for RL Mode are} +$

