

## FLUID HEATERS Type RM 3/4

February 2008



MES DEA s.a. – Service -

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## 1 RM3/4 Wiring



Sig Nr.	Function	Cable colour Diameter [mm <sup>2</sup> /AWG Number]	RM3/4-Signal (IN/OUT/POWER)
1	Vehicle Ground	<b>Black</b> [0,518/20]	GND
2	Heater Enable	<b>Brown</b> [0,518/20]	HEATHER_EN (IN)
3	Fault Output	<b>Blue</b> [0,518/20]	FAULT_OUT (OUT)
	Plus Power	<b>Red</b> [6,63/9]	PLUS_POWER(+) (POWER)
	Minus Power	<b>Black</b> [6,63/9]	MINUS_POWER(-) (POWER)

## 2 Signals description:

### 2.1 GND

#### *Vehicle Ground (minus pole of the onboard battery)*

- Physically isolated from MINUS\_POWER(-)
- Isolation Resistance > 2G Ω @ 1000V between PLUS\_POWER or MINUS\_POWER and any other Low Voltage Input or Output

## 2.2 HEATER\_EN (10 mA @ 12 V)

*To enable the heater:*

- The Heater will be enabled with HEATER\_EN input to 12 V (Min 8V , Max 18V)
- The Heater will be disabled with HEATER\_EN input floating or to GND
- Available 24V version

## 2.3 FAULT\_OUT

*Fault output (Open Collector:MAX 10 mA, 50 V), in case of:*

- Overvoltage
- Overtemperature,  $T \geq 80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Fluid flow interruption (Temperature Gradient based algorithm)
- Fluid absence detected (Temperature Gradient based algorithm)
- Intermittent when the temperature is in the right range after (2-3-4) fault condition: the normal operating will automatically reestablish

## 2.4 PLUS\_POWER(+)

*Plus pole from traction net*

- Maximal current from the net:  $I_{\text{max}} = 40$  Amp RMS with 100 V , 4000Watt Heater
- Isolation Resistance  $> 2\text{G } \Omega$  @ 1000V between PLUS\_POWER or MINUS\_POWER and any other Low Voltage Input or Output

## 2.5 MINUS\_POWER(-)

*Minus pole from traction net*

- Physically isolated from Vehicle Ground
- Isolation Resistance  $> 2\text{G } \Omega$  @ 1000V between PLUS\_POWER or MINUS\_POWER and any other Low Voltage Input or Output

## 3 Block Diagram Description:

### 3.1 Semiconductor Fuse

The semiconductor fuse is responsible for Heater safety.

Its short clearing time ( about 20  $\mu\text{s}$  ) , guarantees an high safety level during heater operation.

The semiconductor fuse is cleared by the heater control under the following conditions:

- Fluid temperature  $> 95^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Power Switching Module Hardware problems (short-circuit)

### 3.2 Secondary HV Power Supply (SPS)

In case of hardware fault the secondary HV Power Supply is charged to clear the fuse.

- The SPS module activate the Power Current Elevator in case of  $T_{fluid} > 95^{\circ}\text{C}$

### 3.3 Thermal Bimetallic Switch (TBSW)

The Thermal Bimetallic Switch is a component independent from the control circuit. If the liquid temperature would rise above  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the TBSW will activate the Power Current elevator to clear the fuse, disabling the heater.

### 3.4 Power Current Elevator (PCE)

The Power Current Elevator is an important part of the safety system, and is charged to clear the fuse under the following conditions:

- Fluid temperature  $> 95^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Power Switching Module Hardware problems (short-circuit)

The clearance of the fuse is obtained by increasing the current. This is the task of the PCE

### 3.5 HV Power Supply

The control circuit is supplied from the traction net.  
The internal DC/DC need  $U_{bat} \geq 40\text{V}$  in order to operate properly.

### 3.6 Microprocessor

The microprocessor is the arithmetic/logic unit of the control board. Beside, safety function which are independents, all the other function are implemented in the firmware.

### 3.7 Power Switching Module (PSM)

The PSM control the heating resistors current, as well as the constant heating power control.

### 3.8 Fluid Semiconductor Temperature Sensor

The fluid sensor is dip in the fluid.  
The measurement allows the controller to keep the fluid temperature at nominal value with an hysteresis of  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

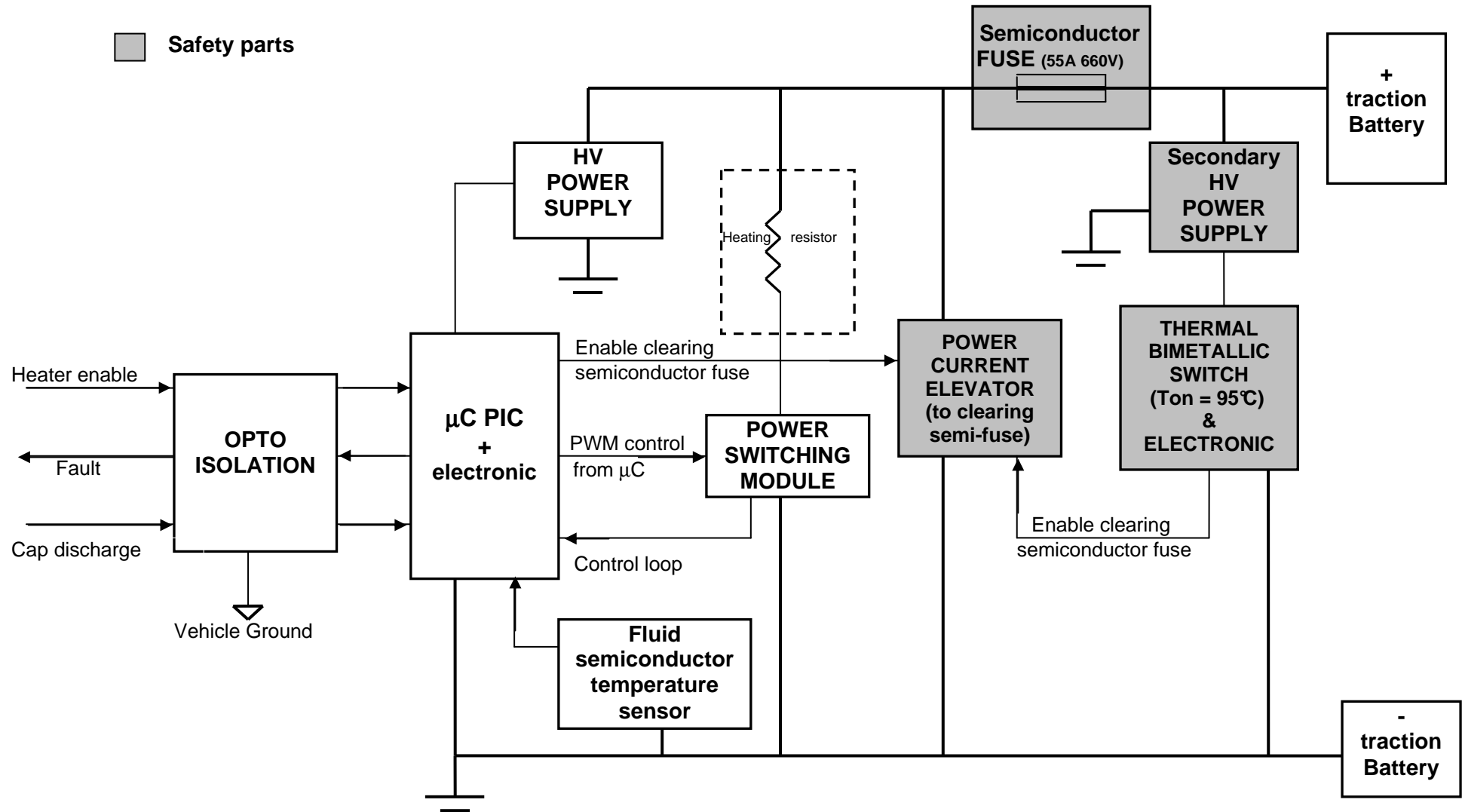
### 3.9 Opto Isolation

Heater signal inputs and outputs are galvanically insulated from HV potentials coming from traction net.

Isolation Resistance > 2G  $\Omega$  @ 1000V between PLUS\_POWER or MINUS\_POWER and any other Low Voltage Input or Output

# Block Diagram

■ Safety parts



## 4 Functional Description:

### 4.1 Mounting Considerations

The Heater must be mounted vertically ,with a maximal inclination of 20 degrees.  
At 25 °C the fluid Level must be at least 6 cm below the top of the heater (RM4).

### 4.2 Constant Power Control

The Heater is controlled by a PWM circuit which maintains the power constant over the voltage range.

The total Power control error is lower than  $\pm 5\%$  of the nominal power

### 4.3 Fluid Flow Interruption Control

The Heater can detect a fluid flow interruption (Temperature Gradient based algorithm), in this case FAULT\_OUT is activated ( set to GND), and the heater is disabled.

To reenabled the device , HEATER\_EN must fall from HIGH to LOW state and then rise from LOW to HIGH again, or automatically after 1 min if the temperature return in the normal range.

### 4.4 Liquid Absence Detection

The Heater can detect a fluid absence (Temperature Gradient based algorithm), in this case FAULT\_OUT will be active (to GND), and the heater is disabled.

To reenabled the device , HEATER\_EN must fall from HIGH to LOW state and then rise from LOW to HIGH again, or automatically after 1 min if the temperature return in the normal range.

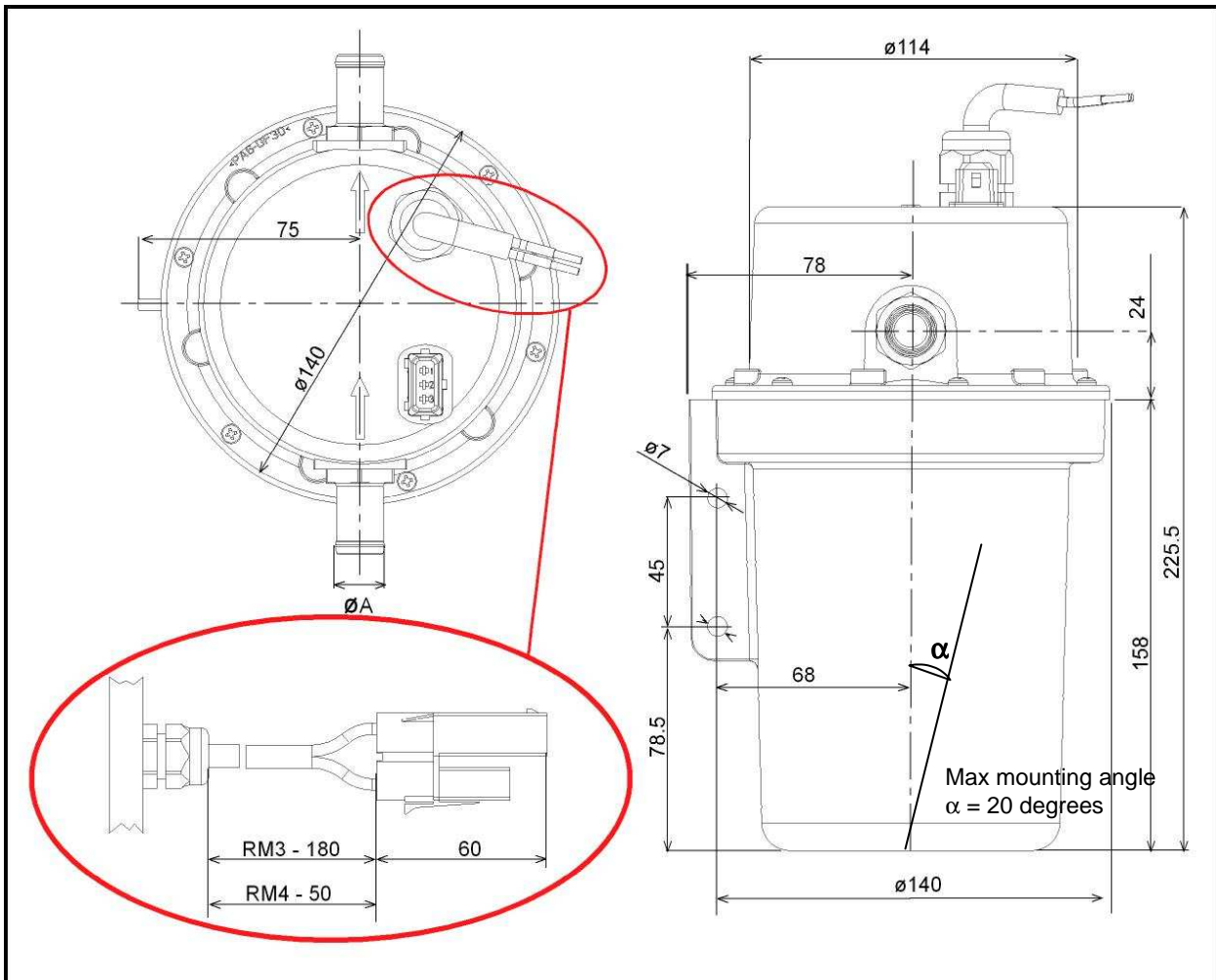
### 4.5 General Considerations

The Heater does not accept reverse polarity (semiconductor fuse protected).

The FAULT\_OUT signal is intended for Heater monitoring only , and can not be used as logical command for other devices of the vehicle. This restriction is due to the delayed activation of FAULT\_OUT, in case of detection of a fluid interruption or fluid absence.



5 Mechanical Dimension RM3: (3D CAD on request)

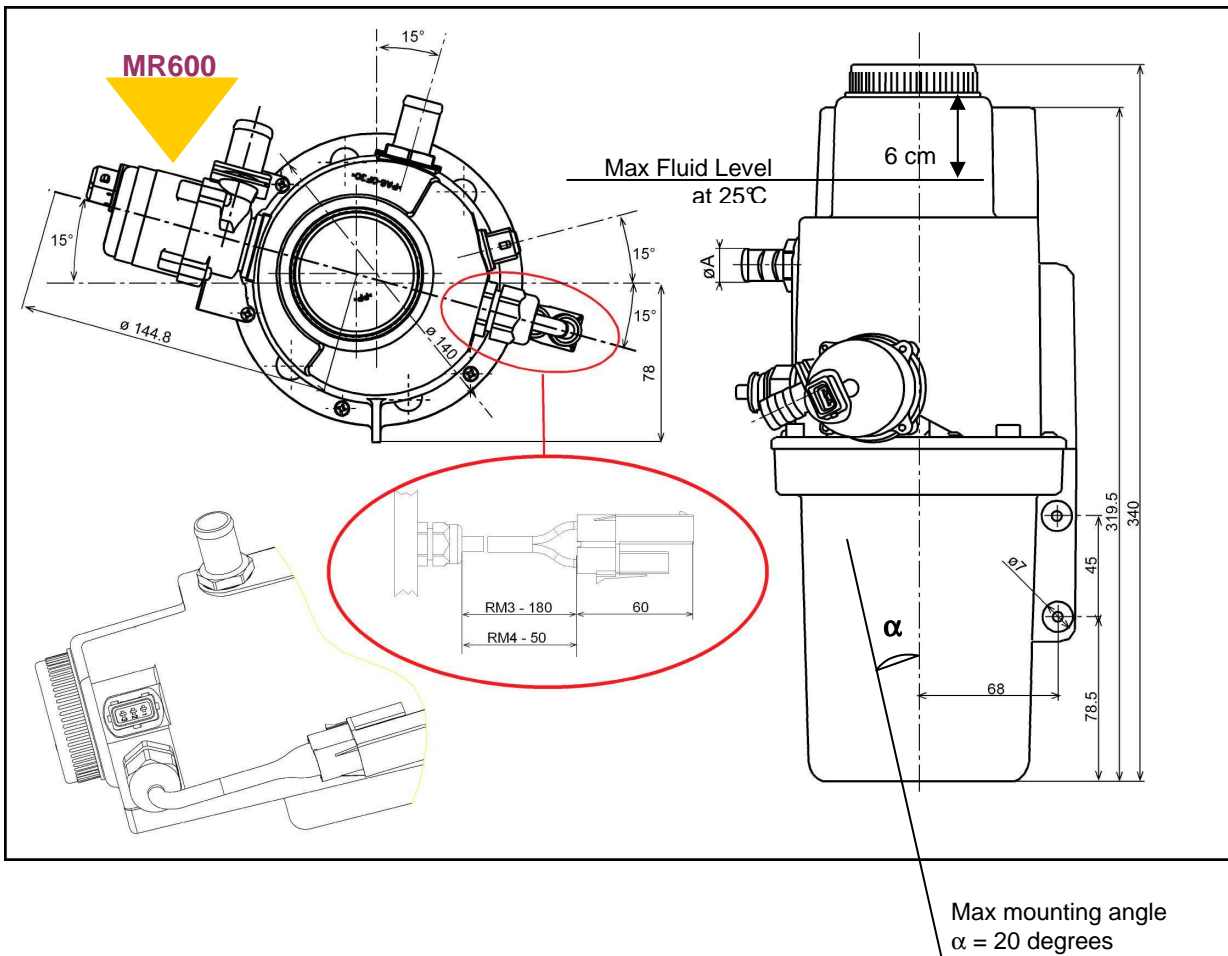


Technical data RM3:

- **Temp regulation:** 70°C +- 2°C
- **Version:**

(Umin,Umax)	Power +-5%
100/250V,	2000W
100/250V	3000W
100/250V	4000W
200/450V	2000W
200/450V	3000W
200/450V	4000W
- **Weight:** 1,7 Kg
- **Diameter A:** 16.5 – 18 – 20 mm
- **Max mounting angle:** 20 degrees
- Other versions on request

6 Mechanical Dimension RM4: (3D CAD on request)

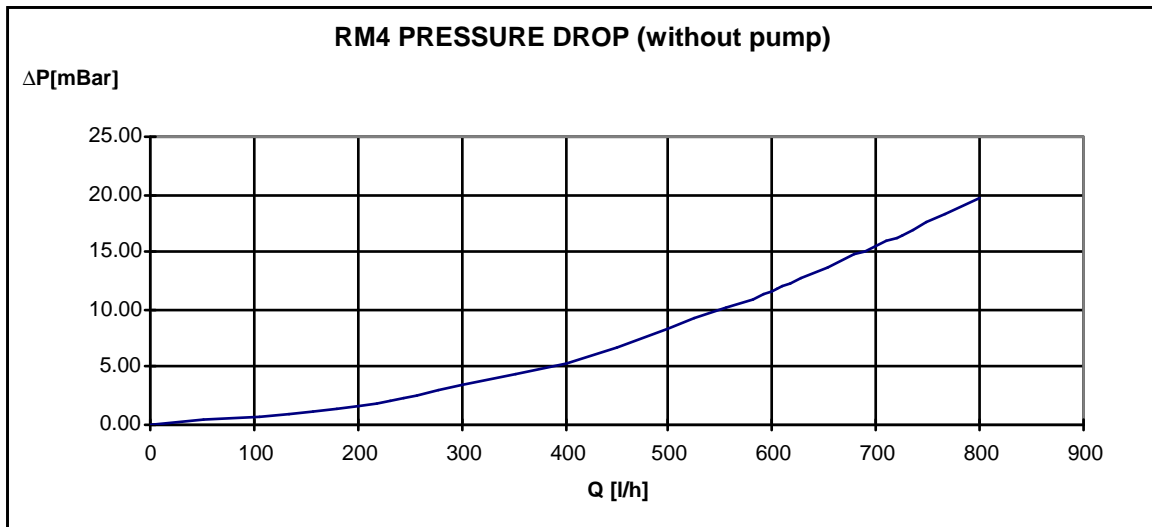
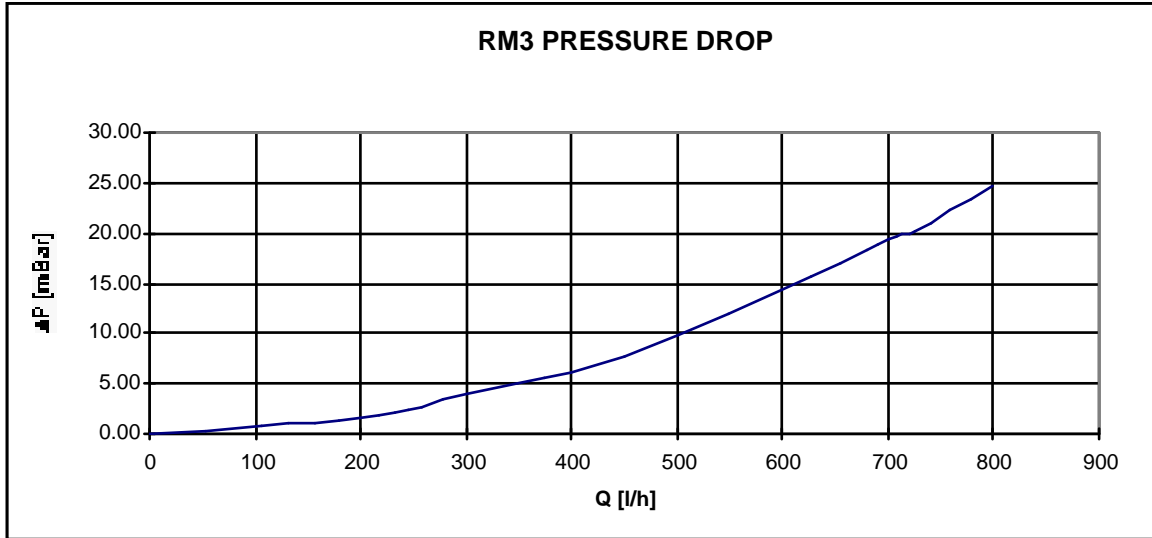


Technical data RM4:

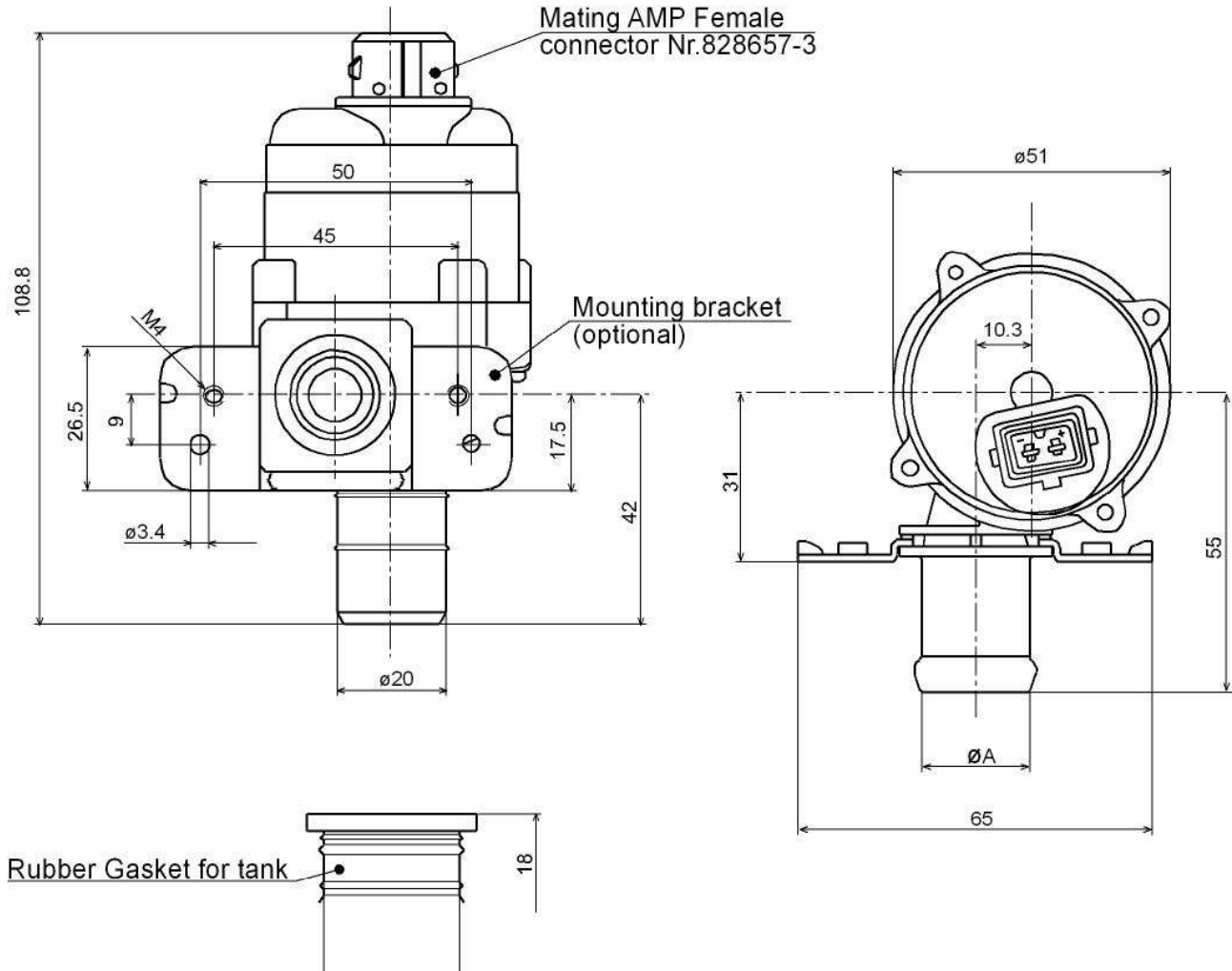
- **Temp regulation:**  $70^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$
- **Version: (Umin,Umax) Power  $\pm 5\%$** 

100/250V	2000W
100/250V	3000W
100/250V	4000W
200/450V	2000W
200/450V	3000W
200/450V	4000W
- **Weight::** 2.8 Kg
- **Diameter A :** 16.5 – 18 – 20 mm
- **Glycol tank:** 2 liters
- **Max mounting angle :** 20 degrees
- Other versions on request

## 7 RM3/RM4 pressure drop

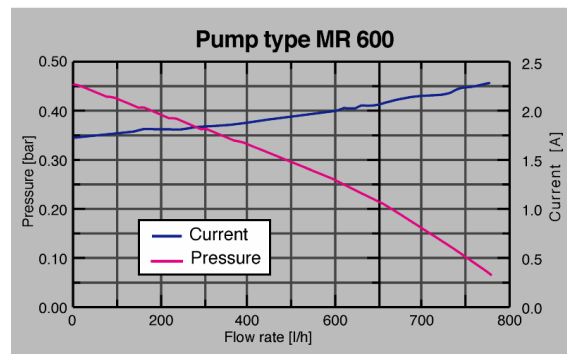


## 8 Circulation Pump MR600



### Technical data MR600:

- **Nominal Voltage:** 13 VDC
- **Max. Pressure:** 0.45 bar
- **Max flow rate:** 750 l/h
- **Max. current:** < 2.5 A
- **Outlet diameter  $\varnothing A$ :** 16.5 – 18 mm
- **Type of service:** continuous, life >10'000 h
- **Note:** a 3A fuse as to be used



## 9 Maintenance and services

The fluid Heaters RM3/4 do not require regular maintenance.

In case of a fault it is highly recommended to send the faulty unit together with a description of the fault and operating condition to

**MES-DEA** S.A.

attn. **U. Cassani**

Via Laveggio, 15

CH – 6855 Stabio

Switzerland

for repair or replacement to be paid after expiration of warranty.