

Overview and Characteristics of Fan

Overview

A cooling fan is widely used to extend life of your system by cooling off heat of the system that many electrical components are mounted in a very high density and dissipating heat. Since we SANYO DENKI developed "San Ace" which is the first AC fan in Japan in 1965, we have increased fan motor lineup until now meeting customer's needs rapidly based on our tremendous career. We SANYO DENKI will continue to develop new fans with high airflow, low noise, low vibration, and energy-saving design.

Characteristics

We can roughly divide fan into two types which are AC and DC.

AC fans

SANYO DENKI succeeded in the mass-production of AC fans in 1965. SANYO DENKI was the first Japanese manufacturer to have succeeded at this.

- High performance
- High reliability
- Safety

DC fans

SANYO DENKI succeeded in the mass-production of DC fans in 1982.

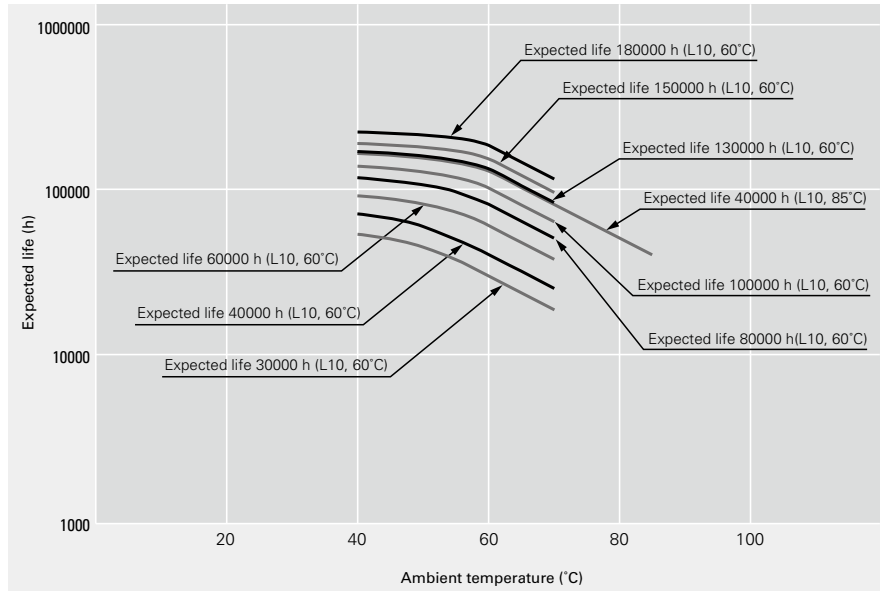
- High performance
- Low power consumption
- Low vibration
- Low leakage of flux
- High reliability

SANYO DENKI currently has a wider variety of products like Long Life Fan, CPU cooler, Splash Proof Fan, and Oil Proof Fan etc to meet all customer needs.

Reliability and expected life

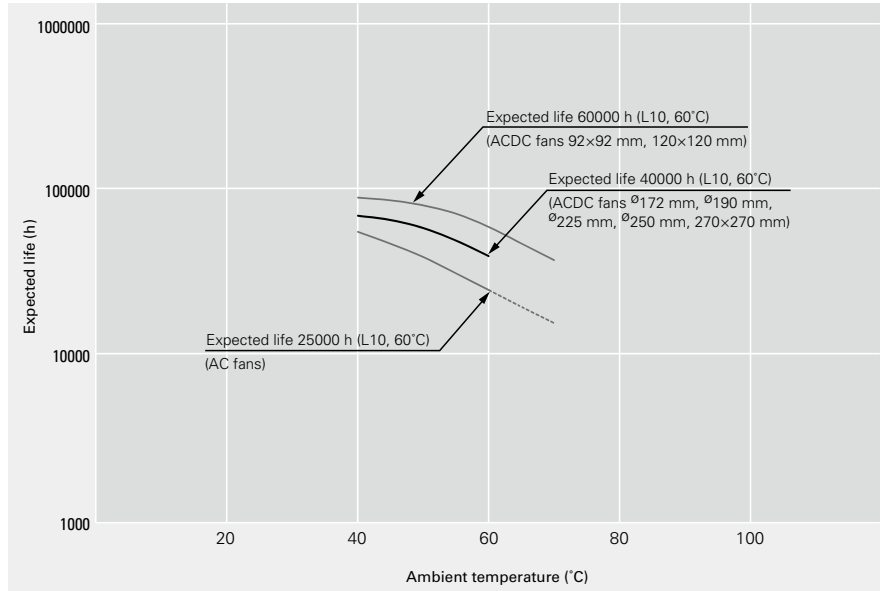
A cooling fan generally cools itself as well. The temperature rise of the motor is relatively low and the temperature rise of the grease in the bearings is also low, so expected life is longer than general some either motors. Since the service life of bearings is a theoretical value that applies when they are ideally lubricated, the life of lubricant can be regarded as expected life of the fan. DC fan consumes less power and its temperature rise of bearing is very low. When the measurement conditions are: L10 (the remaining product life in the lifespan test is 90%), with an ambient temperature of 60°C (85°C for Wide Temperature Range Fans), at the rated voltage, and continuously run in a free air state. The table below indicates the relationship between ambient temperature and expected life estimated on the basis of our life tests and same other tests conducted by SANYO DENKI.

Expected life of DC fans



Rated voltage, continuously run in a free air state, survival rate of 90%

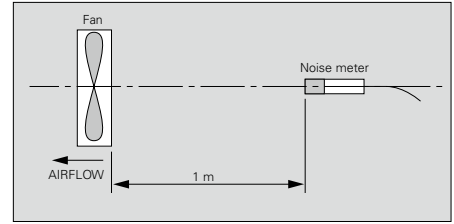
Expected life of AC fans



Rated voltage, continuously run in a free air state, survival rate of 90%

Noise characteristics

Noise is average value that measured at 1 meter away from air intake side of fan that is suspended on special frame in anechoic chamber (as per JIS B 8346).



Acoustic radio wave anechoic chamber



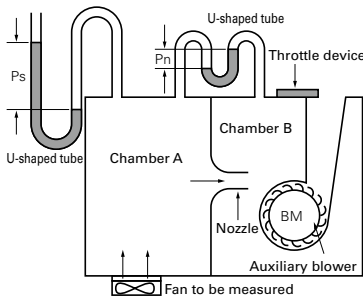
Noise characteristic measurement equipment



Measuring airflow and static pressure

It is very difficult to measure airflow and static pressure. In fact, the performance curve may vary greatly according to the type of measuring equipment.

The commonly-used type of measuring equipment is a wind tunnel using a Pitot tube. SANYO DENKI uses a very precise method using double chamber equipped with many nozzles.



Double chamber measuring equipment

$$Q = 60A\bar{v} \text{ (A)}$$

where

$$Q = \text{airflow (m}^3\text{/min)}$$

$$A = \text{cross sectional area of nozzle} = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$D = \text{nozzle diameter}$$

$$\bar{v} = \text{average airflow velocity of nozzle} = \sqrt{2g \frac{P_n}{\gamma}} \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$\gamma = \text{Specific weight of air} = \rho g \text{ (N/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\text{(Air density } \rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ at } 20^\circ\text{C, 1 atm)}$$

$$g = \text{acceleration of gravity} = 9.8 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$P_n = \text{differential pressure (Pa)}$$

$$P_s = \text{static pressure (Pa)}$$

The measuring equipment using double chamber is method to be calculated from airflow goes through nozzle and differential pressure between pressure of inside of chamber (P_s) and atmospheric pressure by measuring differential pressure between air intake and exhaust of nozzle (P_n).

Conversion table

Static pressure

$$1 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 0.0394 \text{ inch H}_2\text{O}$$

$$1 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 9.8 \text{ Pa (Pascal)}$$

$$1 \text{ inch H}_2\text{O} = 25.4 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 0.102 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$$

$$1 \text{ inch H}_2\text{O} = 249 \text{ Pa}$$

Airflow

$$1 \text{ m}^3\text{/min} = 35.31 \text{ ft}^3\text{/min (CFM)}$$

$$1 \text{ CFM} = 0.0283 \text{ m}^3\text{/min}$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3\text{/min} = 16.67 \text{ } \ell \text{ /s}$$

$$1 \text{ CFM} = 0.472 \text{ } \ell \text{ /s}$$

$$1 \text{ } \ell \text{ /s} = 0.06 \text{ m}^3\text{/min}$$

Motor Protection

If the fan blades are restricted, an overcurrent occurs and leads to a rise in the fan coil temperature. This can result in reduced performance, damage, or a fire. To prevent this from occurring, SANYO DENKI's fans incorporate an overheating protection function.

Reverse polarity protection function (DC fan)

No problem about fan even if positive & negative lead are connected in reverse.

However, when wiring fans with sensors or PWM speed control function, connecting positive and negative leads in reverse may damage the fans.

Burnout protection function at locked rotor condition (DC fan, ACDC fan)

Current cutoff system

If the fan blades are restricted, the coil current is cut off at regular cycles to prevent overheating of the coil. When the hindrance is removed, the fan restarts automatically.

Burnout protection function at locked rotor condition (AC fan)

Impedance protection (60 mm sq., 80 mm sq., 92 mm sq., 120 mm sq.)

This system is used for shading coil-type fans. When the blades are restricted, the current is reduced by the impedance of the coil itself to prevent a temperature rise in the coil. However, if the applied voltage exceeds the specification range, an overcurrent can occur and result in overheating, and so care needs to be taken.

Thermal protection (160 mm sq., \varnothing 172 mm)

This system is used for condenser phase-type fans. A temperature sensor is incorporated in the coil so that if the temperature exceeds the specification temperature, the current is cut off to prevent overheating of the coil.