

Cli?"

Highlights & Features

- Worldwide AC input range without power de-rating 3 x 320Vac – 600Vac or 2 x 360Vac – 600Vac
- Compact, rugged design for ease of handling and installation
- 150% Power Boost (steady state peak load) for 5 seconds
- With Conformal Coating on PCBA (DRP024V120W3BN)
- Class I, Div 2 Hazardous Locations (DRP024V120W3BA)
- Overvoltage / Overcurrent / Over Temperature Protections
- IP20 Compliant

Safety Standards



CB Certified for worldwide use

 Model Number:
 DRP024V120W3B

 Dimensions (L x W x D):
 121 x 50 x 117.3 mm

General Description

The CliQ II 3-phase DIN Rail power supply series offers output voltage of 24V. These products are encased in rugged yet lightweight full aluminium body that can withstand shock and vibration according to IEC 60068-2 standard. The series of 3-phase products operates over a wide temperature range of -25°C to +75°C and wide input range for 3-phase from 320Vac to 600Vac or 2-phase from 360Vac to 600Vac, with no power de-rating throughout the entire range. Another great feature is the conformal coating on the PCBA which allows selected models to be certified to ATEX and Class I, Div 2 for use in hazardous locations. The design complies with SEMI F47 and conforms to harmonic current emission IEC/EN 61000-3-2 standard.

Model Information

CliQ II DIN Rail Power Supply

Model Number	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current
DRP024V120W3B	3 x 320-600Vac or 2 x 360-600Vac (450-800Vdc)	24Vdc	5.00A

Model Numbering

DR	Р	24V	120W	3	В	
DIN Rail	Power Supply	Output Voltage	Output Power	Three Phase	CliQ II Series	A - Metal Case, with Class I, Div 2 N - Metal Case, without Class I, Div 2



Specifications

Input Ratings / Characteristics

Nominal Input Voltage	3 x 400-500Vac
Input Voltage Range*	3 x 320-600Vac or 2 x 360-600Vac
Nominal Input Frequency	50-60Hz
Input Frequency Range	47-63Hz
Nominal DC Input Voltage	500Vdc
DC Input Voltage Range	450-800Vdc
Input Current	< 0.50A @ 3 x 400Vac, < 0.40A @ 3 x 500Vac
Efficiency at 100% Load	> 87.0% @ 3 x 400Vac & 3 x 500Vac
Max Inrush Current	< 30A @ 3 x 400Vac & 3 x 500Vac
Power Factor	Conform to EN61000-3-2
Leakage Current	< 3.5mA @ 500Vac

*Input voltage above 575Vdc to 600Vdc is not included in the UL approval. Additional testing might be necessary.

Output Ratings / Characteristics

Nominal Output Voltage	24Vdc
Output Voltage Tolerance	± 2% (initial set point tolerance from factory)
Output Voltage Adjustment Range	24-28Vdc
Output Current	5.00A
Output Power	120W
Line Regulation	< 0.5% typ. (@ 320-600Vac input, 100% load)
Load Regulation	< 1% typ. (@ 320-600Vac input, 0-100% load)
PARD (20MHz)	< 50mVpp
Rise Time	< 100ms @ nominal input (100% load)
Start-up Time	< 1,000ms @ nominal input (100% load)
Hold-up Time	> 20ms @ 3 x 400Vac, > 40ms @ 3 x 500Vac (100% load)
Dynamic Response (Overshoot & Undershoot O/P Voltage)	± 5% @ 0-100% load
Start-up with Capacitive Loads	10,000µF Max

Mechanical

Case Cover / Chassis	Aluminium
Dimensions (L x W x D)	121 x 50 x 117.3 mm
Unit Weight	0.66 kg
Indicator	Green LED (DC OK)
Cooling System	Convection
Terminal Input	4 Pins (Rated 600V/35A)
Output	4 Pins (Rated 300V/28A)
Wire	AWG 18-12
Mounting Rail	Standard TS35 DIN Rail in accordance with EN60715



Environment

Surrounding Air Temperature	Operating	-25°C to +75°C
	Storage	-25°C to +85°C
Power De-rating	Vertical Mounting	 > 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C, > 70°C de-rate power by 5% / °C
	Horizontal Mounting	 > 40°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C, > 60°C de-rate power by 5% / °C
Operating Humidity		< 95% RH (Non-Condensing)
Operating Altitude		2,500 Meters for ITE application (@ 50°C) 2,000 Meters for Industrial application (@ 50°C)
Shock Test (Non-Operating)		IEC60068-2-27, 30G (300m/S for a duration of 18ms, 1 times per direction, 6 times in total
Vibration (Non-Operating)		IEC60068-2-6, 10Hz to 500Hz @ 30m/S ² (3G peak); 60 min per axis for all X, Y, Z direction
Pollution Degree		2

Protections

Overvoltage	< 32V, ±10%, SELV Output, Hicc-up Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Overload / Overcurrent	> 150% of rated load current, Hicc-up Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Over Temperature	< 80°C Surrounding Air Temperature @ 100% load, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Short Circuit	Hicc-up Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery when the fault is removed)
Protection Against Shock	Class I with PE* connection

*PE: Primary Earth

Reliability Data

MTBF	> 500,000 hrs. as per Telcordia SR-332
Expected Cap Life Time	10 years (400Vac & 500Vac, 50% load @ 40°C)



Safety Standards / Directives

Electrical Equipment in Power Installations		EN50178 / IEC62103
Electrical Safety		SIQ to EN60950-1, UL/cUL recognized to UL60950-1 and CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1, CB scheme to IEC60950-1
Industrial Control Equipment		UL/cUL listed to UL508 and CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01, CSA to CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01 (File No. 181564)
Hazardous Location / ATEX		Pending
⟨ II 3G ATEX 94/9/EC; IECEx Test Report		Certificate No. Pending For IEC60079-0, IEC60079-15
CE		In conformance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC and Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
Material and Parts		RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU Compliant
Galvanic Isolation	Input to Output	4.0KVac
	Input to Ground	1.5KVac
	Output to Ground	1.5KVac

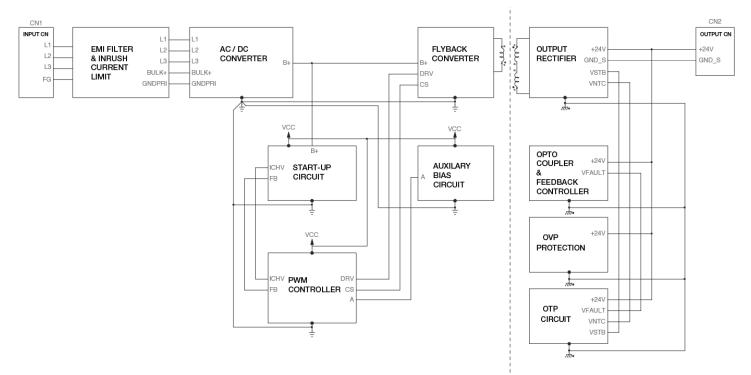
EMC

EMC / Emissions Component Power Supply for General Use		CISPR22, EN55022, FCC Title 47: Class B CISPR11, EN55011 Class B EN61204-3	
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Level 4 Criteria A ¹⁾ Air Discharge: 15kV Contact Discharge: 8kV	
Radiated Field	IEC 61000-4-3	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 80MHz-1GHz, 10V/M with 1kHz tone / 80% modulation	
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 61000-4-4	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 2kV	
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ Common Mode ²⁾ : 2kV Differential Mode ³⁾ : 1kV	
Conducted	IEC 61000-4-6	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 150kHz-80MHz, 10Vrms	
Power Frequency Magnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-8	Criteria A ¹⁾ 10A/Meter	
Voltage Dips	IEC 61000-4-11	100% dip; 1 cycle (20ms); Self Recoverable	
Low Energy Pulse Test (Ring Wave)	IEC 61000-4-12	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ Common Mode ²⁾ : 2kV Differential Mode ³⁾ : 1kV	

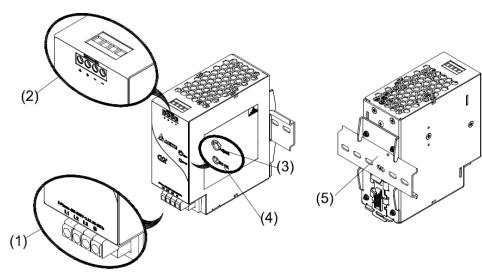
Criteria A: Normal performance within the specification limits
 Asymmetrical: Common mode (Line to earth)
 Symmetrical: Differential mode (Line to line)



Block Diagram



Device Description



- 1) Input terminal block connector
- 2) Output terminal block connector
- 3) DC Voltage adjustment potentiometer
- 4) DC OK control LED (Green)
- 5) Universal mounting system



Dimensions

L x W x D: 121 x 50 x 117.3 mm

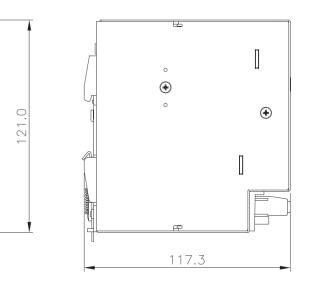
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Engineering Data

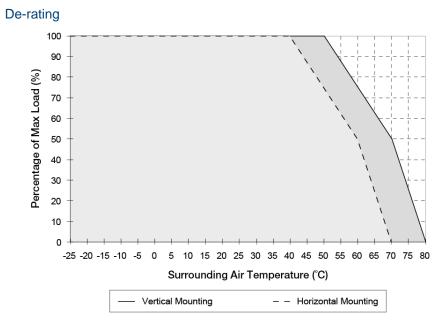


Fig. 1De-rating for Vertical Mounting Orientation> 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C,> 70°C de-rate power by 5% / °C

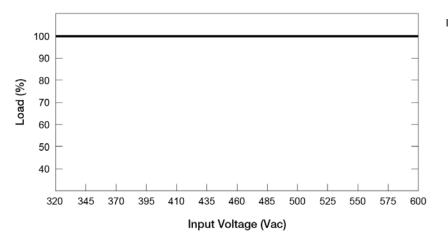
De-rating for Horizontal Mounting Orientation > 40°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C, > 60°C de-rate power by 5% / °C

Note

- 1. Power supply components may degrade, or be damaged, when the power supply is continuously used outside the shaded region, refer to the graph shown in Fig. 1.
- 2. If the output capacity is not reduced when the surrounding air temperature > 50°C (Vertical) or > 40°C (Horizontal), the device may run into Over Temperature Protection. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode and will recover when the surrounding air temperature is lowered or the load is reduced as far as necessary to keep the device in working condition.
- 3. In order for the device to function in the manner intended, it is also necessary to keep a safety distance of 5mm with adjacent units while the device is in operation.
- 4. Depending on the surrounding air temperature and output load delivered by the power supply, the device can be very hot!
- If the device has to be mounted in any other orientation, please do not hesitate to contact info@deltapsu.com for more details.



Output De-rating VS. Input Voltage



No output power de-rating across the entire input voltage range

Assembly & Installation

The power supply unit (PSU) can be mounted on 35mm DIN rails in accordance with EN60715. For Vertical Mounting, the device should be installed with input terminal block at the bottom. For Horizontal Mounting, the device should be installed with input terminal block on the left side.

Each device is delivered ready to install.

Mounting

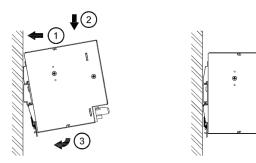
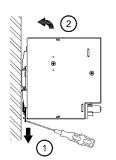


Fig. 2.1 Mounting

Snap on the DIN rail as shown in Fig. 2.1:

- Tilt the unit upwards and insert it onto the DIN rail.
- Push downwards until stopped.
- Press against the bottom front side for locking.
- 4. Shake the unit slightly to ensure that it is secured.

Dismounting



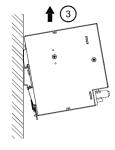
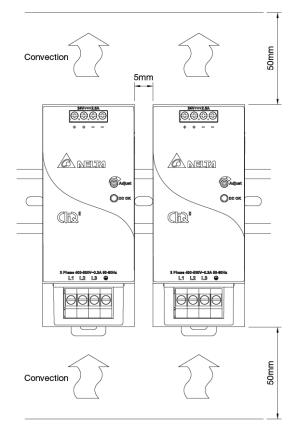


Fig. 2.2 Dismounting

To uninstall, pull or slide down the latch with screw driver as shown in Fig. 2.2. Then slide the power supply unit (PSU) in the opposite direction, release the latch and pull out the power supply unit (PSU) from the rail.



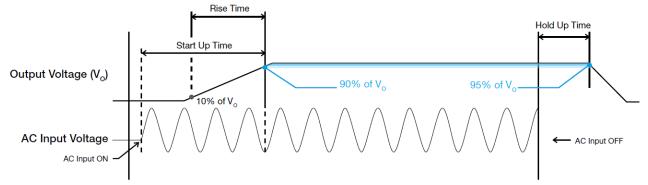
Safety Instructions



- ALWAYS switch mains of input power OFF before connecting and disconnecting the input voltage to the unit. If mains are not turned OFF, there is risk of explosion / severe damage.
- To guarantee sufficient convection cooling, keep a distance of 50mm above and below the device as well as a lateral distance of 5mm to other units.
- Note that the enclosure of the device can become very hot depending on the surrounding air temperature and load of the power supply. Risk of burns!
- Only plug in and unplug connectors when power is turned off!
- DO NOT insert any objects into the unit.
- Hazardous voltages may be present for up to 5 minutes after the input mains voltage is disconnected. Do not touch the unit during this time.
- The power supplies unit should be installed in minimum IP54 rated enclosure.
- The power supplies are built in units and must be installed in a cabinet or room (condensation free environment and indoor location) that is relatively free of conductive contaminants.

Functions

Graph illustrating the Start-up Time, Rise Time, and Hold-up Time



Start-up Time

The time required for the output voltage to reach 90% of its set value, after the input voltage is applied.

Rise Time

The time required for the output voltage to change from 10% to 90% of its set value.

Hold-up Time

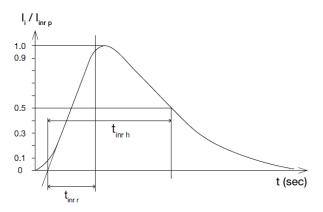
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Hold up time is the time when the AC input collapses and output voltage retains regulation for a certain period of time. The time required for the output to reach 90% of its set value, after the input voltage is removed.



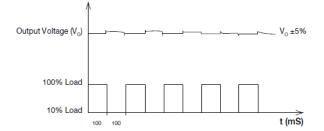
Inrush Current

Inrush current is the peak, instantaneous, input current measured and, occurs when the input voltage is first applied. For AC input voltages, the maximum peak value of inrush current will occur during the first half cycle of the applied AC voltage. This peak value decreases exponentially during subsequent cycles of AC voltage.



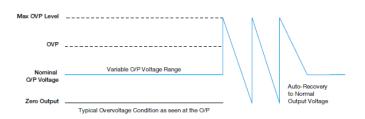
Dynamic Response

The power supply output voltage will remains within $\pm 5\%$ of its steady state value, when subjected to a dynamic load from 0 to 100% of its rated current.



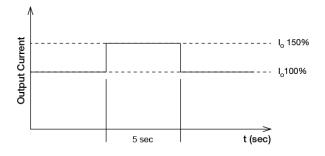
Overvoltage Protection

The power supply's overvoltage circuit will be activated when its internal feedback circuit fails. The output voltage shall not exceed its specifications defined on Page 3 under "Protections".



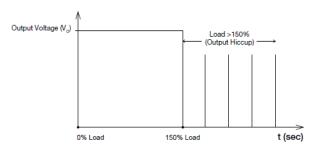
Surge Load

It is the reserve power available constantly that allows reliable startup of loads with high inrush current. After the output has reached its steady state set value, the power supply can support surge loads of up to 150% of maximum rated load (lo Max), for a maximum duration of 5 seconds. The maximum allowed rate of load change is 0.1 amps per microseconds, and the voltage can vary \pm 5% from the set value during the duration of the surge load.



Overload & Overcurrent Protections

The power supply's Overload (OLP) and Overcurrent (OCP) Protections will be activated when output current exceeds 150% of I_O (Max load). In such occurrence, the V_O will start to droop and once the power supply has reached its maximum power limit, the protection is activated and the power supply will go into "Hiccup mode" (Auto-Recovery). The power supply will recover once the fault condition of the OLP and OCP is removed and I_O is back within the specifications.



Additionally, if the I_o is <150% but >100% for a prolong period of time (depending on the load), the Over Temperature Protection (OTP) will be activated due to high temperature on critical components. The power supply will then go into "Hiccup mode" until the fault is removed.



Over Temperature Protection

As mentioned above, the power supply also has Over Temperature Protection (OTP). This is activated when the overload condition persists for an extended duration and the output current is below the overload trigger point but >100% load. In the event of a higher operating condition at 100% load, the power supply will run into OTP when the surrounding air temperature is >80°C. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode until the operating surrounding air temperature drops to 50°C or output capacity is reduced as recommended in the de-rating graph.

Operating Mode

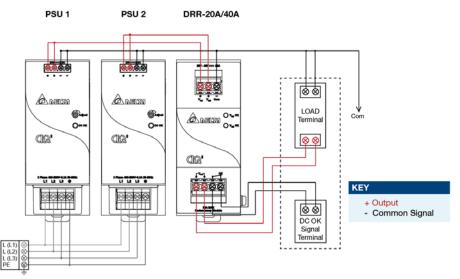


Fig. 3 Redundancy / Parallel Operation Connection Diagram

Short Circuit Protection

The power supply's output OLP/OCP function also provides protection against short circuits. When a short circuit is applied, the output current will operate in "Hiccup mode", as shown in the illustration in the OLP/OCP section on this page. The power supply will return to normal operation after the short circuit is removed.

Redundancy Operation

In order to ensure proper redundancy operation for the power supply unit (PSU), ensure that the output voltage difference between the two units is kept at 0.45~0.50V for 24V supplies. Follow simple steps given below to verify:

Step 1.

Measure output voltage of PSU 1 and PSU 2. If PSU 1 is the master unit, then V_0 of PSU 1 must be higher than PSU 2.

In order to set the output voltage, connect the power supply to 50% load and set the PSU 1 and PSU 2 output voltage.

Step 2.

Connect the right DRR module, 20A as per the system requirement to the power supply units PSU 1 and PSU 2 at V_{in} 1 & V_{in} 2 respectively.

Step 3.

Connect the system load from V_{out} . Please note that output voltage V_{out} from DRR module will be = V_O (output voltage of power supply) - V_{drop}^* (in DRR module).

Parallel Operation

These DRR modules can also be used for Parallel function in order to increase the output power by N+1 (e.g. 2.5A + 2.5A = 5A or 2.5A + 2.5A = 7.5A) or current sharing, and thus increasing the power supply and system reliability. Though the DRP024V120W3B is not designed for current sharing, a good current sharing between two power supplies can be achieved by following simple steps as below (Refer to Fig. 3 for the Connection Diagram).

Step 1.

Set output load condition for both supplies at 50% and measure the output voltages.

Step 2.

Adjust output voltages to the same level or within $\pm 25 \text{mV}$ difference.

Step 3.

Connect PSU 1 and PSU 2 with the DRR-20A module and measure at V_{in} 1 & V_{in} 2 to verify the voltage difference. Ensure the voltages are within ± 25 mV.

Step 4.

Output voltage from DRR module V_{out} will be = V_O (output voltage of power supply) – V_{drop}^* (in DRR module).

*V_{drop} will vary from 0.60V to 0.90V (Typical 0.65V) depending on the load current and surrounding air temperature.



Others

Delta RoHS Compliant



Restriction of the usage of hazardous substances

The European directive 2011/65/EU limits the maximum impurity level of homogeneous materials such as lead, mercury, cadmium, chrome, polybrominated flame retardants PBB and PBDE for the use in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS is the abbreviation for "Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment".

This product conforms to this standard.

Conformal Coating



The Protective Coating Technology

Delta Electronics Group has designed the perfect dipping technique which penetrates everywhere including under device, and prevents leakage. The conformal coating dipping can be applied to PCBs or circuit board. The coating preserves the performance of precision electronic primarily by preventing ionizable contaminants such as salt from reaching circuit nodes, where the material slumps around sharp edges. This can be a problem especially in highly conversing atmosphere.

