

# Clid

### **Highlights & Features**

- Universal AC input voltage
- Power will not de-rate for the entire input voltage range
- Power Boost of 150% for 3 seconds
- Full corrosion resistant aluminium chassis
- SEMI F47 certified
- Hazardous Locations approval to ATEX and Class I, Div 2

### **Safety Standards**



CB Certified for worldwide use

Model Number: Unit Weight: Dimensions (L x W x D): 121 x 50 x 118.7 mm

DRP024V120W1AA 0.54 kg (1.19 lb) (4.76 x 1.97 x 4.67 inch)

### **General Description**

The DRP024V120W1AA is part of the CliQ DIN rail power supply series from one of the world's leading power supply companies, Delta Electronics Group. The rugged metal has a compact body at only 32mm, which is both shock and vibration resistant according to IEC 60068-2 standard. The product operates within a wide temperature range from -20°C to +80°C. The DRP024V120W1AA features universal AC input voltage range from 85Vac to 264Vac and the power will not de-rate for the entire input voltage range. The single phase power supply unit includes overvoltage, overcurrent, over temperature and short circuit protections. The product features built-in Power Boost of 150% for 3 seconds. Such feature enables reserve power to be always available for reliable startup of loads with high inrush current, thus eliminating the need of a more expensive power supply unit at higher power rating. Another great feature is the conformal coating on the PCBA which allows DRP024V120W1AA to be certified to ATEX and Class I, Div 2 for use in hazardous locations.

### **Model Information**

### **CliQ DIN Rail Power Supply**

Model Number	Input Voltage Range	Rated Output Voltage	Rated Output Current
DRP024V120W1AA	85-264Vac (120-375Vdc)	24Vdc	5.00A

### **Model Numbering**

DR	Р	024V	120W	1	Α	Α
DIN Rail	Power Supply	Output Voltage	Output Power	Single Phase	CliQ Series	Metal Case



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### **Specifications**

### Input Ratings / Characteristics

Nominal Input Voltage	100-240Vac
Input Voltage Range	85-264Vac
Nominal Input Frequency	50-60Hz
Input Frequency Range	47-63Hz
DC Input Voltage Range*	120-375Vdc
Input Current	< 1.40A @ 115Vac, < 0.80A @ 230Vac
Efficiency at 100% Load	> 86.0% @ 115Vac, > 87.0% @ 230Vac
Max Inrush Current (Cold Start)	< 80A @ 115Vac, < 150A @ 230Vac
Power Factor at 100% Load	> 0.98 @ 115Vac, > 0.87 @ 230Vac
Leakage Current	< 1mA @ 240Vac

\*Safety approval according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

### Output Ratings / Characteristics\*\*

Nominal Output Voltage	24Vdc
Factory Set Point Tolerance	24Vdc ± 2%
Output Voltage Adjustment Range	22-28Vdc
Output Current	<ul><li>5.00A (continuously operating at 24)</li><li>7.50A (Power Boost for 3 seconds at 24V, refer to the details in the Functions section)</li></ul>
Output Power	120W (continuously operating at 24V) 180W (Power Boost for 3 seconds at 24V, refer to the details in the Functions section)
Line Regulation	< 0.5% typ. (@ 85-264Vac input, 100% load)
Load Regulation	< 1% typ. (@ 85-264Vac input, 0-100% load)
PARD*** (20MHz)	< 240mVpp
Rise Time	< 100ms @ nominal input (100% load)
Start-up Time	< 1,000ms @ nominal input (100% load)
Hold-up Time	> 35ms @ 115Vac (100% load) > 70ms @ 230Vac (100% load)
Dynamic Response (Overshoot & Undershoot O/P Voltage)	$\pm$ 5% @ 85-264Vac input, 5-100% load (Slew Rate: 0.1A/µS, 50% duty cycle @ 5Hz to 1KHz)
Start-up with Capacitive Loads	10,000µF Max

\*\*For power de-rating from > 50°C, see power de-rating on page 3.

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\*\*\*PARD is measured with an AC coupling mode, 5cm wires, and in parallel with 0.1µF ceramic capacitor & 47µF electrolytic capacitor.



### Mechanical

Case Cover / Chassis		Aluminium	
Dimensions (L x W x D)		121 x 50 x 118.7 mm (4.76 x 1.97 x 4.67 inch)	
Unit Weight		0.54 kg (1.19 lb)	
Indicator		Green LED (DC OK)	
Cooling System		Convection	
Terminal	Input	3 Pins (Rated 300V/20A)	
	Output	2 Pins (Rated 300V/20A)	
Wire		AWG 22-14	
Mounting Rail		Standard TS35 DIN Rail in accordance with EN 60715	
Noise (1 Meter from power supply)		Sound Pressure Level (SPL) < 40dBA	

### Environment

Surrounding Air Temperature	Operating	-20°C to +80°C	
	Storage	-25°C to +85°C	
Power De-rating	Vertical Mounting	> 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C	
	Horizontal Mounting	> 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C, > 70°C de-rate power by 4% / °C	
Operating Humidity		5 to 95% RH (Non-Condensing)	
Operating Altitude		0 to 2,000 Meters or 6,560 ft. (@ 50°C)	
Shock Test (Non-Operating)		IEC 60068-2-27, 30G (300m/S <sup>2</sup> ) for a duration of 18ms, 3 times per direction, 18 times in total	
Vibration (Non-Operating)		IEC 60068-2-6, 10Hz to 150Hz @ 50m/S² (5G peak); 90 min per axis for all X, Y, Z direction	
Pollution Degree		2	

### Protections

Overvoltage	32V ±10%, SELV Output, Hiccup Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Overload / Overcurrent	> 150% of rated load current, Hiccup Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Over Temperature	< 80°C Surrounding Air Temperature @ 100% load, Non- Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Short Circuit	Hiccup Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery when the fault is removed)
Internal Fuse	T3.15A
Protection Against Shock	Class I with PE* connection

\*PE: Primary Earth

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### **Reliability Data**

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	> 500,000 hrs. as per Telcordia SR-332 I/P: 115Vac & 230Vac, O/P: 100% load, Ta: 25°C
Expected Cap Life Time	10 years (115Vac & 230Vac, 50% load @ 40°C)

### Safety Standards / Directives

Electrical Equipment in Power Installations		EN 50178 / IEC 62103		
Electrical Safety	SIQ Bauart	EN 60950-1		
	UL/cUL recognized	UL 60950-1 and CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1 (under alternate part number EOE12010002 of File No. E191395)		
	CSA	CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1 and UL 60950-1 (under alternate part number EOE12010002 of File No. 181564)		
	CB Scheme	IEC 60950-1		
Industrial Control Equipment	UL/cUL listed	UL 508 and CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01 (under alternate part number EOE12010002 of File No. E315355)		
	CSA	CSA to CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01 (under alternate part number EOE12010002 of File No. 181564)		
Hazardous Location / ATEX Hazardous Location		cCSAus to CSA C22.2 No. 213-M1987 and ANSI / ISA 12.12.01:2007; Class I, Division 2, Group A, B, C, D T4, Ta= - 20°C to +80°C (> +50°C derating)		
	ATEX	EN 60079-0:2009, EN 60079-15:2010 ( 🖾 II 3G Ex nA IIC T4 Gc, Ta= -20°C to +80°C (> +50°C derating))		
⊕ II 3G ATEX 94/9/EC; IECEx test report		Certificate No. EPS 09 ATEX 1 215 X; For IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-15		
CE		In conformance with EMC Directive 2014/30/EU and Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU		
		In conformance with Equipment for explosive atmospheres (ATEX) directive 2014/34/EU		
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		CISPR 32, EN 55032, EN 55011, FCC Title 47: Class B
Immunity to	EN 55024, EN 61000-6-1	
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Level 4 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Air Discharge: 15kV Contact Discharge: 8kV
Radiated Field	IEC 61000-4-3	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 80MHz-1GHz, 10V/M, 80% modulation (1kHz)
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 61000-4-4	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 2kV
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Common Mode <sup>2)</sup> : 2kV Differential Mode <sup>3)</sup> : 2kV
Conducted	IEC 61000-4-6	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 150kHz-80MHz, 10Vrms
Power Frequency Magnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-8	Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 100A/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 <sup>1)</sup> Common Mode <sup>2)</sup> : 2kV Differential Mode <sup>3)</sup> : 1Kv
Harmonic Current Emission		IEC/EN 61000-3-2, Class A
/oltage Fluctuation and Flicker		IEC/EN 61000-3-3
Voltage Sag Immunity		SEMI F47 - 0706, at 130Vac

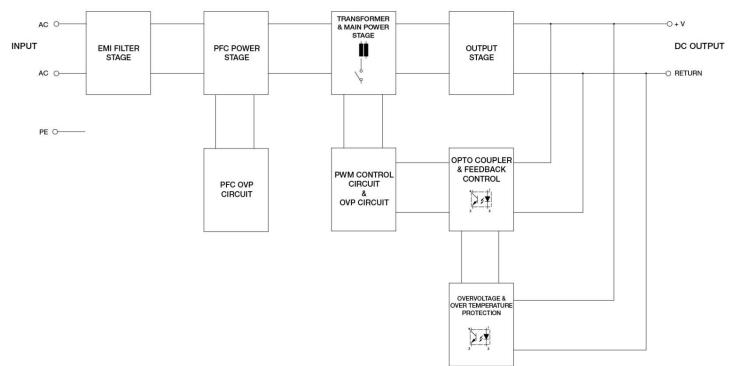
1) Criteria A: Normal performance within the specification limits

2) Asymmetrical: Common mode (Line to earth)

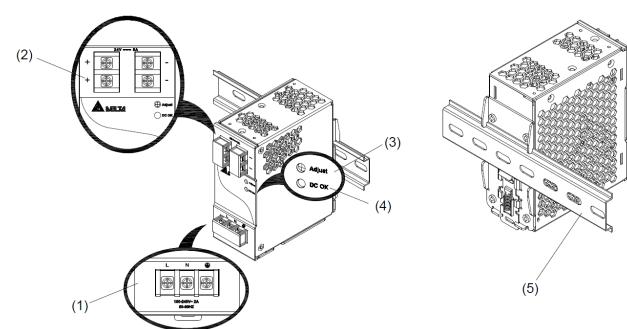
3) Symmetrical: Differential mode (Line to line)



### **Block Diagram**



### **Device Description**



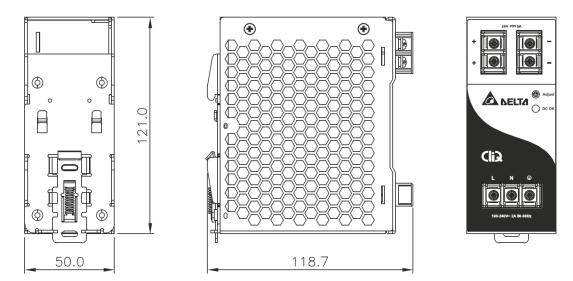
- 1) Input terminal block connector
- 2) Output terminal block connector
- 3) DC Voltage adjustment potentiometer
- 4) DC OK control LED (Green)
- 5) Universal mounting rail system



All parameters are specified at 25°C ambient and AC input unless otherwise indicated. www.DeltaPSU.com (December 2017, Rev. 07)

### **Dimensions**

L x W x D: 121 x 50 x 118.7 mm (4.76 x 1.97 x 4.67 inch)



### **Engineering Data**



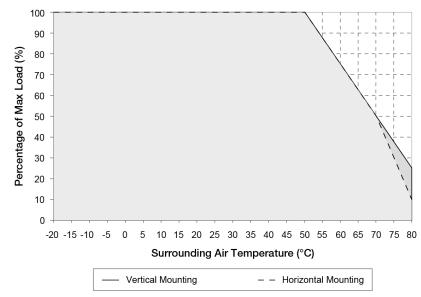


Fig. 1De-rating for Vertical Mounting Orientation<br/>> 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C

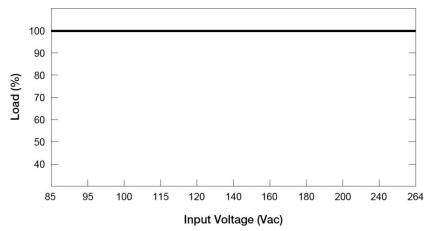
#### **De-rating for Horizontal Mounting Orientation** > 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C, > 70°C de-rate power by 4% / °C

#### 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, the device will 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 20mm (0.78 inch) (for Vertical Mounting) or 50mm (1.96 inch) (for Horizontal Mounting) from 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 contact info@deltapsu.com for more details.



### Output Load 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 EN 60715. The device should be installed with input terminal block at the bottom.

Each device is delivered ready to install.

### Mounting

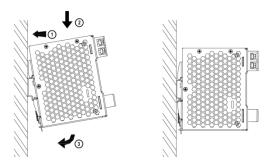


Fig. 2.1 Mounting

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

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



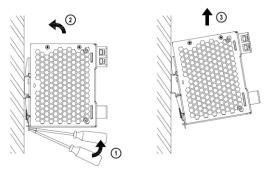


Fig. 2.2 Dismounting

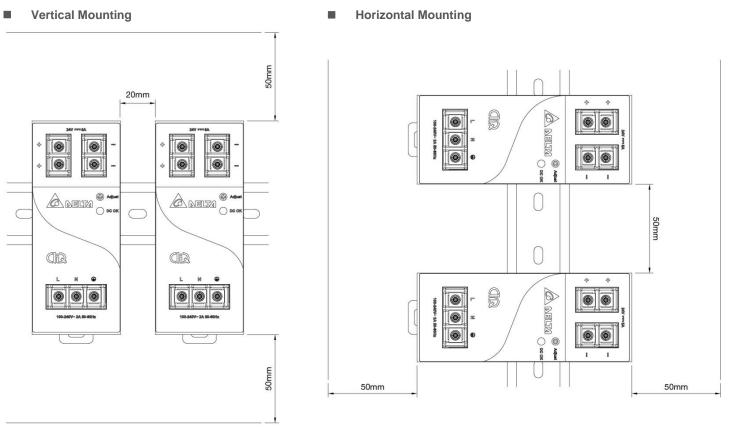
To uninstall, pull or slide down the latch with screw driver as shown in Fig. 2.2. Then slide the power supply unit (PSU) in the opposite direction, release the latch and pull out the power supply unit (PSU) from the rail.

In accordance to EN 60950 / UL 50950, flexible cables require ferrules. Use appropriate copper cables designed to sustain operating temperature of at least 75°C or more to fulfill UL requirements.

For stranded wires it is recommended to use suitable lug to crimp wires.



### Safety Instructions



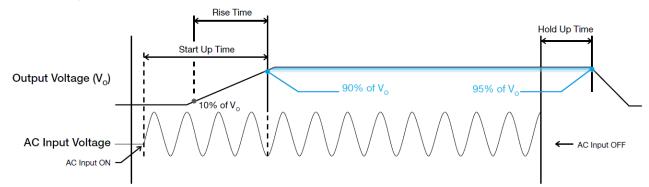
- ALWAYS switch mains of input power OFF before connecting and disconnecting the input voltage to the unit. If mains are not turned OFF, there is risk of explosion / severe damage.
- To guarantee sufficient convection cooling, keep a distance of 50mm above and below the device as well as a lateral distance of 20mm (0.78 inch) (for Vertical Mounting) or 50mm (1.96 inch) (for Horizontal Mounting) 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 must be installed in an IP54 enclosure or cabinet in the final installation. The enclosure or cabinet must comply with EN 60079-0 or EN 60079-15.
- CAUTION: "For use in a controlled environment".
- Warning: Explosion Hazard Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.
- Warning: Explosion Hazard Do not disconnect equipment unless the power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.



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### **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 final steady state set value, after the input voltage is applied.

### **Rise Time**

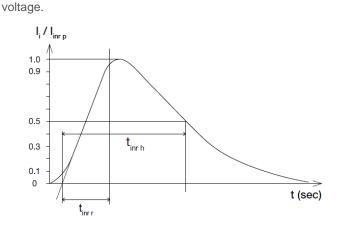
The time required for the output voltage to change from 10% to 90% of its final steady state set value.

### Hold-up Time

Time between the collapse of the AC input voltage, and the output falling to 95% of its steady state set value.

### Inrush Current

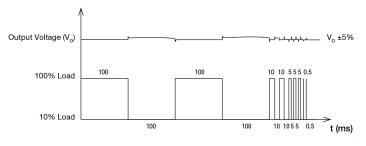
Inrush current is the peak, instantaneous, input current measured and, occurs when the input voltage is first applied. For AC input voltages, the maximum peak value of inrush current will occur during the first half cycle of the applied AC voltage. This peak value decreases exponentially during subsequent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



### Dynamic Response

The power supply output voltage will remains within  $\pm 5\%$  of its steady state value, when subjected to a dynamic load from 10 to 100% of its rated current.

**50% duty cycle / 5Hz to 1KHz** 

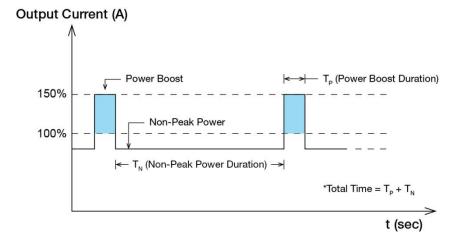




#### **Power Boost**

Power Boost is the reserve power available constantly that allows reliable startup to support sudden and short spike of loads with high inrush current typically during turn on to remove the need of more expensive higher rated power supply unit. After the output has reached its steady state set value, the power supply can support surge loads with a higher short-term power demand up to 150% of maximum rated load ( $I_0$  Max), for a maximum duration of 3 seconds. The Power Boost is also available to repeatedly basis with according to the condition of an average (R.M.S) output power shall not exceed continuous operating condition or refer to duty cycle calculation below.

$$Duty \ cycle \ (\%) = \frac{T_P}{Total \ Time}$$



Average Output Power 
$$(P_{Avg}) = \frac{(Power Boost \times T_P) + (Non-Peak Power \times T_N)}{Total Time}$$

OR

Non-Peak Power = 
$$\frac{\left(P_{Avg} \times Total \ Time\right) - \left(Power \ Boost \ \times T_{P}\right)}{T_{N}}$$

### An example of Power Boost and Average Output Power

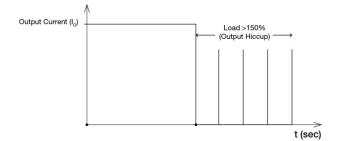
Power Boost	Peak Power (W <sub>P</sub> )	Power Boost Duration (T <sub>P</sub> )	Duty Cycle	Non-Peak Power (W <sub>N</sub> )	Non-Peak Power Duration (T <sub>N</sub> )	Total Time (T)
150%	180	3 sec	10%	113W	27 sec	30 sec
150%	180	3 sec	35%	87W	5.5 sec	8.5 sec
120%	144	6 sec	20%	114W	24 sec	30 sec
120%	144	6 sec	35%	107W	11 sec	17 sec

It is not recommended to prolong the duration of Power Boost to be longer than the specified duty cycle calculation, this may cause damage to the PSU.



### **Overload & Overcurrent Protections (Auto-Recovery)**

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.



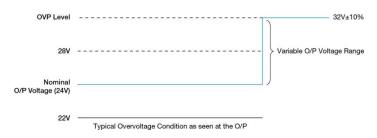
It is not recommended to prolong the duration of  $I_{\rm O}$  when it is <150% but >100%, since it may cause damage to the PSU.

### Short Circuit Protection (Auto-Recovery)

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.

### Overvoltage Protection (Auto-Recovery)

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". The power supply doesn't shut down but goes in 2<sup>nd</sup> level regulation at 30-32Vdc and continue to deliver the power. According to high output voltage which will be operating > 100% of rated load (32V × rated output current), if this condition persists, the power supply will sense OTP (Over Temperature Protection) and will go under hiccup mode. The power will return to normal operation once the fault condition is removed.



### Over Temperature Protection (Auto-Recovery)

As described in load de-rating section, the power supply also has Over Temperature Protection (OTP). In the event of a higher operating temperature at 100% load, the power supply will run into OTP when the operating temperature is beyond what is recommended in the de-rating graph. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode until the temperature drops to its normal operating temperature as recommended in the derating graph.



### **Operating Mode**

#### Redundant Operation

In order to ensure proper redundant operation for the power supply units (PSUs), the output voltage difference between the two units must be kept at 0.45~0.50V for these 24V supplies. Follow simple steps given below to set them up for the redundant operation:

#### 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, individually connect each power supply to 50% of rated load at any line voltage from 85-264Vac, and set the PSU 1 and PSU 2 output voltage.

#### Step 2.

Connect the power supply units PSU 1 and PSU 2 to Vin 1 & Vin 2, respectively, of the DRR-20N (or 20A) module shown on the right of above diagram.

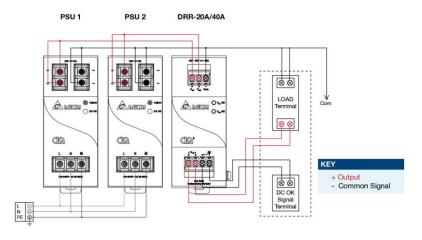


Fig. 3 Redundant Operation Connection Diagram

#### Step 3.

Connect the system load to  $V_{out}$ . Please note that output voltage  $V_{out}$  from DRR module will be =  $V_0$  (output voltage of power supply) –  $V_{drop}^*$  (in DRR module).

\*Vdrop will vary from 0.60V to 0.90V (Typical 0.65V) depending on the load current and surrounding air temperature.

#### Parallel Operation

The power supply units (PSUs) can also be used for parallel operation in order to increase the output power. The difference in output voltage between the two units must be kept to within 25mV of each other. This difference must be verified with the same output load connected independently to each unit.

Parameters such as EMI, inrush current, leakage current, PARD, start up time will be different from those on the datasheet, when two units are connected in parallel. The user will need to verify that any differences will still allow the two power supplies connected in parallel will work properly in their product/application.

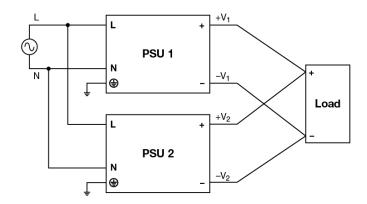


Fig. 4 Parallel Operation Connection Diagram



### **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 PCBAs 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.

### PFC - Norm EN 61000-3-2

#### Line Current Harmonic content



Typically, the input current waveform is not sinusoidal due to the periodical peak charging of the input capacitor. In industrial environment, complying with EN 61000-3-2 is only necessary under special conditions. Complying to this standard can have some technical drawbacks, such as lower efficiency as well as some commercial aspects such as higher purchasing costs. Frequently, the user does not profit from fulfilling this standard, therefore, it is important to know whether it is mandatory to meet this standard for a specific application.