PULS

DIMENSION **Q-Series**

QS10.121

12V, 15A, SINGLE PHASE INPUT

POWER SUPPLY

- AC 100-240V Wide-range Input
- Width only 60mm
- Efficiency up to 91.8%
- 150% (270W) Peak Load Capability
- Easy Fuse Tripping due to High Overload Current
- Active Power Factor Correction (PFC)
- Negligible low Inrush Current Surge
- Short-term Operation down to 60Vac and up to 300Vac
- Full Power Between -25°C and +60°C
- DC-OK Relay Contact
- Quick-connect Spring-clamp Terminals
- 3 Year Warranty

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The most outstanding features of this Dimension Q-Series DIN-rail power supply are the high efficiency and the small size, which are achieved by a synchronous rectification and further novel design details. The Q-Series is part of the Dimension family, existing alongside the lower featured C-Series.

With short-term peak power capability of 150% and built-in large sized output capacitors, these features help start motors, charge capacitors and absorb reverse energy and often allow a unit of a lower wattage class to be used.

High immunity to transients and power surges as well as low electromagnetic emission makes usage in nearly every environment possible.

The integrated output power manager, a wide range input voltage design and virtually no input inrush current make installation and usage simple. Diagnostics are easy due to the dry DC-ok contact, a green DC-ok LED and red overload LED.

Unique quick-connect spring-clamp terminals allow a safe and fast installation and a large international approval package for a variety of applications makes this unit suitable for nearly every situation.

SHORT-FORM DATA

Output voltage	DC 12V	
Adjustment range	12 – 15V	
Output current	15 – 13.5A	continuous
	22.5 – 18A	for typ. 4s
Output power	180W	continuous at 12V
	203W	continuous at 15V
	270W	for typ. 4s
Output ripple	< 50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz
Input voltage	AC 100-240V	±15%
Mains frequency	50-60Hz	±6%
AC Input current	1.65 / 0.93A	at 120 / 230Vac
Power factor	0.98 / 0.92	at 120 / 230Vac
AC Inrush current	typ. 4 / 7A peak	at 120 / 230Vac
Efficiency	91.5 / 91.8%	at 120 / 230Vac
Losses	16.7 / 16.1W	at 120 / 230Vac
Temperature range	-25°C to +70°C	operational
Derating	5W/°C	+60 to +70°C
Hold-up time	typ. 32 / 32ms	at 120 / 230Vac
Dimensions	60x124x117mm	WxHxD

ORDER NUMBERS

Power Supply	**QS10.121**	12-15V Power supply
Accessory	ZM1.WALL	Wall mount bracket
	ZM13.SIDE	Side mount bracket
	YR40.241	Redundancy module
	YR40.245	Redundancy module

MARKINGS

c UL US LISTED IND. CONT. EQ. — UL 508

c TÜV US — UL 60950-1

c SA US — Class I Div 2

Power Standards Lab PSL SEMI F47

GL — Marine

CE — EMC, LVD

All parameters are specified at 12V, 15A, 230Vac, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.

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TERMINOLOGY AND ABREVIATIONS

PE and ⏚ symbol	PE is the abbreviation for **P**rotective **E**arth and has the same meaning as the symbol ⏚.
Earth, Ground	This document uses the term "earth" which is the same as the U.S. term "ground".
T.b.d.	To be defined, value or description will follow later.
AC 230V	A figure displayed with the AC or DC before the value represents a nominal voltage with standard tolerances (usually ±15%) included. E.g.: DC 12V describes a 12V battery disregarding whether it is full (13.7V) or flat (10V)
230Vac	A figure with the unit (Vac) at the end is a momentary figure without any additional tolerances included.
50Hz vs. 60Hz	As long as not otherwise stated, AC 230V parameters are valid at 50Hz mains frequency.
may	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with no implied preference.
shall	A key word indicating a mandatory requirement.
should	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred implementation.

1. INTENDED USE

This device is designed for installation in an enclosure and is intended for the general professional use such as in industrial control, office, communication, and instrumentation equipment.

Do not use this power supply in equipment, where malfunction may cause severe personal injury or threaten human life.

This device is designed for use in hazardous, non-hazardous, ordinary or unclassified locations.

2. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

This device may only be installed and put into operation by qualified personnel.

This device does not contain serviceable parts. The tripping of an internal fuse is caused by an internal defect.

If damage or malfunction should occur during installation or operation, immediately turn power off and send unit to the factory for inspection.

Mount the unit on a DIN-rail so that the output terminals are located on the top and the input terminals are located on the bottom of the unit. For other mounting orientations see de-rating requirements in this document. See chapter 22.14.

This device is designed for convection cooling and does not require an external fan. Do not obstruct airflow and do not cover ventilation grid (e.g. cable conduits) by more than 30%!

Keep the following installation clearances: 40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom, 5mm on the left and right sides are recommended when the device is loaded permanently with more than 50% of the rated power. Increase this clearance to 15mm in case the adjacent device is a heat source (e.g. another power supply).

A disconnecting means shall be provided for the output of the power supplies when used in applications according to CSA C22.2 No 107.1-01.

⚠ WARNING Risk of electrical shock, fire, personal injury or death.

- Do not use the power supply without proper grounding (Protective Earth). Use the terminal on the input block for earth connection and not one of the screws on the housing.
- Turn power off before working on the device. Protect against inadvertent re-powering.
- Make sure that the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes.
- Do not modify or repair the unit.
- Do not open the unit as high voltages are present inside.
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering the housing.
- Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture or condensation can be expected.
- Do not touch during power-on, and immediately after power-off. Hot surfaces may cause burns.

Notes for use in hazardous location areas:

The power supply is suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D locations.

WARNING EXPLOSION HAZARDS!

Substitution of components may impair suitability for this environment. Do not disconnect the unit or operate the voltage adjustment or S/P jumper unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.

A suitable enclosure must be provided for the end product which has a minimum protection of IP54 and fulfils the requirements of the EN 60079-15:2010.

3. AC-INPUT

AC input	nom.	AC 100-240V	suitable for TN-, TT- and IT mains networks
AC input range	min.	85-276Vac	continuous operation
	min.	60-85Vac	full power for 200ms, no damage between 0 and 85Vac
	min.	276-300Vac	< 500ms
Allowed voltage L or N to earth	max.	276Vac	continuous, IEC 62103
Input frequency	nom.	50–60Hz	±6%
Turn-on voltage	typ.	81Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 3-1
Shut-down voltage	typ.	63Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 3-1
	typ.	55Vac	dynamic value
External input protection	See recommendations in chapter 22.4.		

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Input current	typ.	1.98A	1.65A	0.93A	at 12V, 15A, see Fig. 3-3
Power factor *)	typ.	0.99	0.98	0.92	at 12V, 15A, see Fig. 3-4
Crest factor **)	typ.	1.65	1.67	1.85	at 12V, 15A
Start-up delay	typ.	800ms	650ms	340ms	see Fig. 3-2
Rise time	typ.	8ms	8ms	8ms	0mF, 12V, 15A, see Fig. 3-2
	typ.	15ms	15ms	15ms	15mF, 12V, 15A, see Fig. 3-2
Turn-on overshoot	max.	100mV	100mV	100mV	see Fig. 3-2

*) The power factor is the ratio of the true (or real) power to the apparent power in an AC circuit.
**) The crest factor is the mathematical ratio of the peak value to RMS value of the input current waveform.

Fig. 3-1 **Input voltage range**

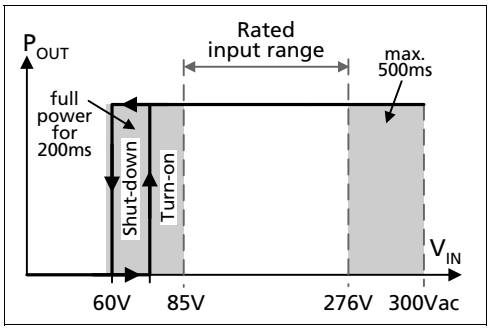


Fig. 3-2 **Turn-on behavior, definitions**

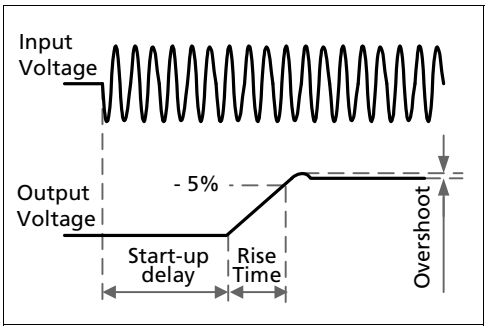


Fig. 3-3 **Input current vs. output load at 12V**

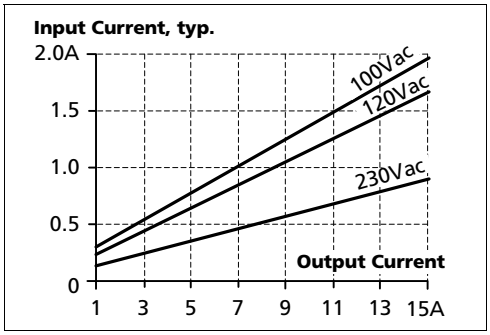
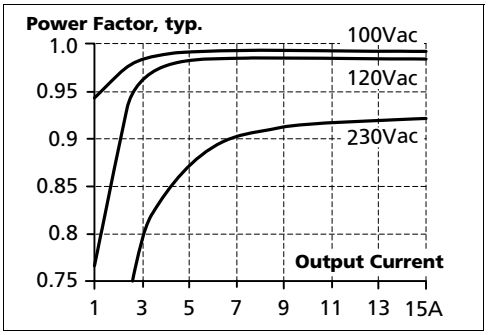


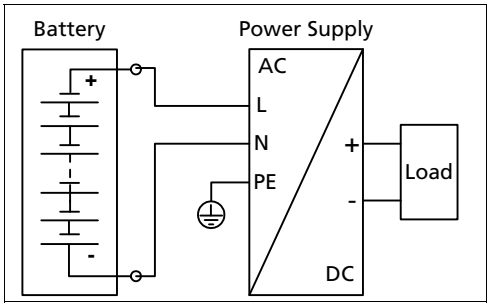
Fig. 3-4 **Power factor vs. output load**



4. DC-INPUT

DC input	nom.	DC 110-150V	-20%/+25%
DC input range	min.	88-187Vdc	continuous operation
DC input current	typ.	1.78A	110Vdc, at 12V, 15A
Allowed Voltage L/N to Earth	max.	375Vdc	continuous, IEC 62103
Turn-on voltage	typ.	80Vdc	steady state value
Shut-down voltage	typ.	55Vdc	steady state value

Fig. 4-1 **Wiring for DC Input**



Instructions for DC use:

a) Use a battery or similar DC source.
   For other sources contact PULS
b) Connect +pole to L and –pole to N.
c) Connect the PE terminal to a earth wire or to the machine ground.

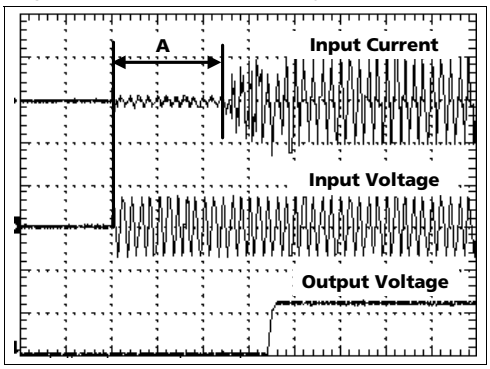
5. INPUT INRUSH CURRENT

An active inrush limitation circuit limits the input inrush current after turn-on of the input voltage and after short input voltage interruptions.

The charging current into EMI suppression capacitors is disregarded in the first microseconds after switch-on.

		AC 100V	**AC 120V**	**AC 230V**	
Inrush current	max.	$10A_{peak}$	$10A_{peak}$	$10A_{peak}$	over entire temperature range
	typ.	$5A_{peak}$	$4A_{peak}$	$7A_{peak}$	over entire temperature range
Inrush energy	max.	$4A^2s$	$4A^2s$	$4A^2s$	over entire temperature range
Inrush delay (A)	typ.	650ms	520ms	250ms	see (A) in Fig. 5-1

Fig. 5-1 **Input inrush current, typical behavior**



A….	Inrush delay
Input:	230Vac
Output:	12V, 15A
Ambient:	25°C
Upper curve:	Input current 2A / DIV
Middle curve:	Input voltage 500V / DIV
Lower curve:	Output voltage 10V / DIV
Time basis:	100ms / DIV

6. OUTPUT

Output voltage	nom.	12V	
Adjustment range	min.	12-15V	guaranteed
	max.	16.5V ***)	at clockwise end position of potentiometer
Factory setting	typ.	12.0V	±0.2%, at full load, cold unit
Line regulation	max.	10mV	60-300Vac
Load regulation	max.	100mV	static value, 0A → 15A
Ripple and noise voltage	max.	50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz, 50Ohm
Output current	nom.	15A	continuously available at 12V, see Fig. 6-1
	nom.	13.5A	continuously available at 15V, see Fig. 6-1
	nom.	22.5A *)	short term available BonusPower® *), at 12V, for typical 4s, see Fig. 6-1
	nom.	18A *)	short term available BonusPower® *), at 15V, for typical 4s, see Fig. 6-1
Output power	nom.	180W / 203W	continuously available at 12V / 15V
	nom.	270W*)	short term available BonusPower® *)
BonusPower® time	typ.	4s	duration until the output voltage dips, see Fig. 6-2
	min.	3s	
	max.	5s	
BonusPower® recovery time	typ.	7s	overload free time to reset power manager, see Fig. 6-3
Overload behaviour		cont. current	
Short-circuit current	min.	12A **)	continuous, load impedance 75mOhm, see Fig. 6-1
	max.	18A **)	continuous, load impedance 75mOhm, see Fig. 6-1
	min.	15A **)	during BonusPower® *), load impedance 75mOhm
	max.	35A **)	during BonusPower® *), load impedance 75mOhm
Output capacitance	typ.	7 000µF	included inside the power supply

*) BonusPower®, short term power capability (up to typ. 4s)
The power supply is designed to support loads with a higher short-term power requirement without damage or shutdown. The short-term duration is hardware controlled by an output power manager. This BonusPower® is repeatedly available. Detailed information can be found in chapter 22.1. If the power supply is loaded longer with the BonusPower® than shown in the Bonus-time diagram (see Fig. 6-2), the max. output power is automatically reduced to 180/203W.

**) Discharge current of output capacitors is not included.

***) This is the maximum output voltage which can occur at the clockwise end position of the potentiometer due to tolerances. It is not guaranteed value which can be achieved. The typical value is about 15.8V.

Peak current capability (up to several milliseconds)

The power supply can deliver a peak current which is higher than the specified short term current. This helps to start current demanding loads or to safely operate subsequent circuit breakers.

The extra current is supplied by the output capacitors inside the power supply. During this event, the capacitors will be discharged and causes a voltage dip on the output. Detailed curves can be found in chapter 22.2.

Peak current voltage dips	typ.	from 12V to 10V	at 30A for 50ms, resistive load
	typ.	from 12V to 6.7V	at 60A for 2ms, resistive load
	typ.	from 12V to 5.2V	at 60A for 5ms, resistive load

Fig. 6-1 **Output voltage vs. output current, typ.**

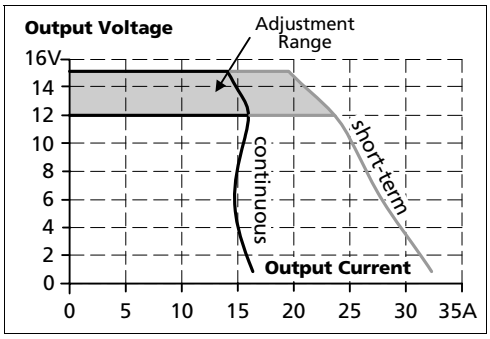


Fig. 6-2 **Bonus time vs. output power**

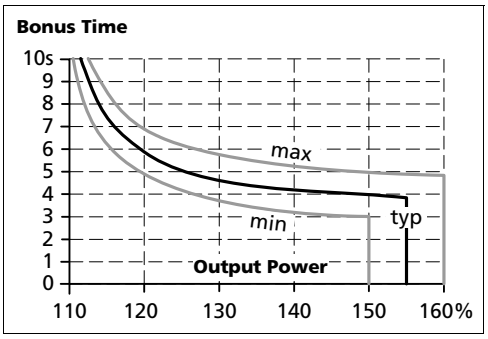
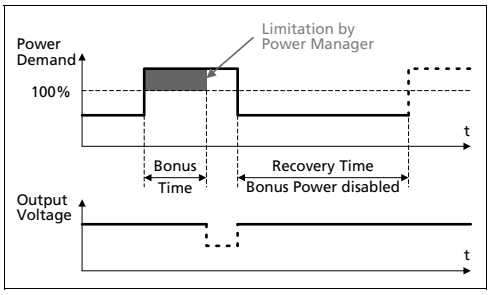


Fig. 6-3 **BonusPower® recovery time**



The BonusPower® is available as soon as power comes on and immediately after the end of an output short circuit or output overload.

Fig. 6-4 **BonusPower® after input turn-on**

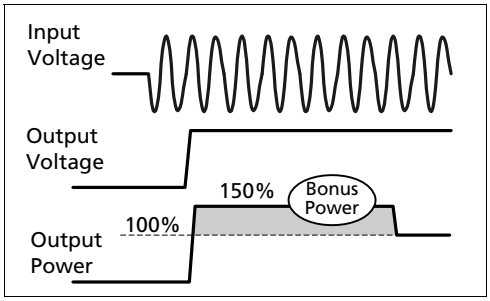
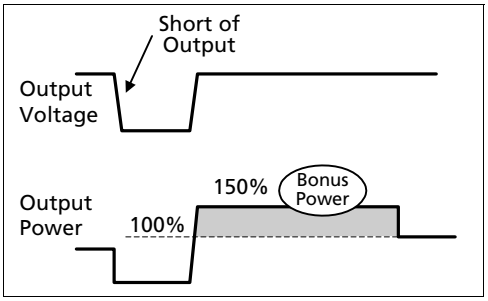


Fig. 6-5 **BonusPower® after output short**



7. HOLD-UP TIME

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Hold-up Time	typ.	72ms	72ms	73ms	at 12V, 7.5A, see Fig. 7-1
	typ.	31ms	32ms	32ms	at 12V, 15A, see Fig. 7-1

Fig. 7-1 **Hold-up time vs. input voltage**

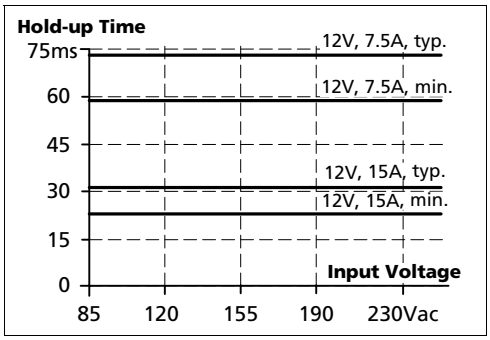
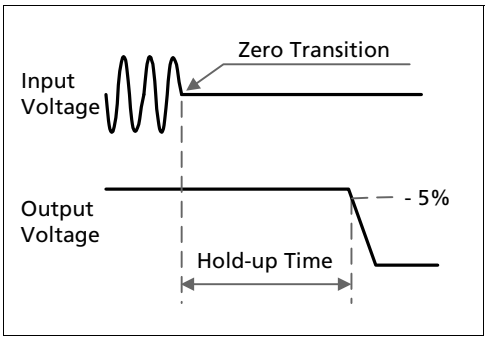


Fig. 7-2 **Shut-down behavior, definitions**

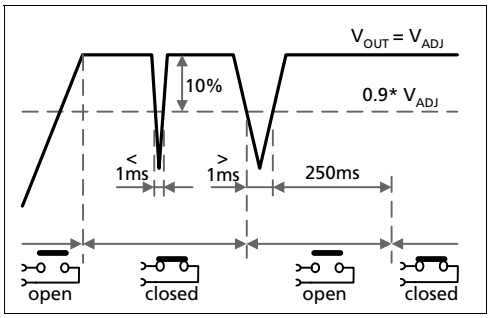


8. DC-OK RELAY CONTACT

This feature monitors the output voltage, which is produced by the power supply itself. It is independent of a back-fed voltage from a unit connected in parallel to the power supply output.

Contact closes	As soon as the output voltage reaches the adjusted output voltage level.		
Contact opens	As soon as the output voltage dips more than 10% below the adjusted output voltage. Short dips will be extended to a signal length of 250ms. Dips shorter than 1ms will be ignored.		
Contact re-closes	As soon as the output voltage exceeds 90% of the adjusted voltage.		
Contact ratings	max	60Vdc 0.3A, 30Vdc 1A, 30Vac 0.5A	resistive load
	min	1mA at 5Vdc	min. permissible load
Isolation voltage	See dielectric strength table in section 18.		

Fig. 8-1 **DC-ok relay contact behavior**



Note: The DC-ok feature requires that the output voltage reaches the nominal (=adjusted) level after turn-on in order to function according to specification. If this level cannot be achieved, the overload lamp will be on and the DC-ok contact will be open. The overload signal will only shut off as soon as the adjusted voltage is reached. This is an important condition to consider particularly, if the load is a battery, the power supply is used in parallel or the power supply is used for N+1 redundant systems.

9. EFFICIENCY AND POWER LOSSES

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Efficiency	typ.	90.7%	91.5%	91.8%	at 12V, 15A
Average efficiency *)	typ.	91.0%	91.2%	90.6%	25% at 3.75A, 25% at 7.5A, 25% at 11.25A, 25% at 15A
Power losses	typ.	3.8W	3.9W	4.9W	at 12V, 0A
	typ.	18.5W	16.7W	16.1W	at 12V, 15A

*) The average efficiency is an assumption for a typical application where the power supply is loaded with 25% of the nominal load for 25% of the time, 50% of the nominal load for another 25% of the time, 75% of the nominal load for another 25% of the time and with 100% of the nominal load for the rest of the time.

Fig. 9-1 **Efficiency vs. output current at 12V, typ.**

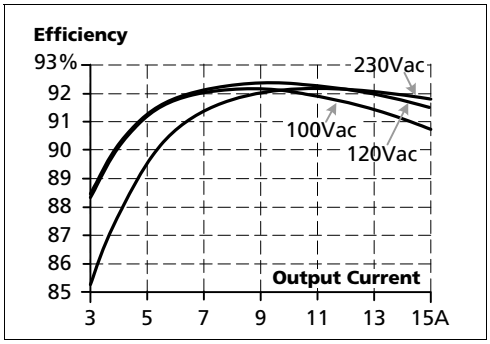


Fig. 9-2 **Losses vs. output current at 12V, typ.**

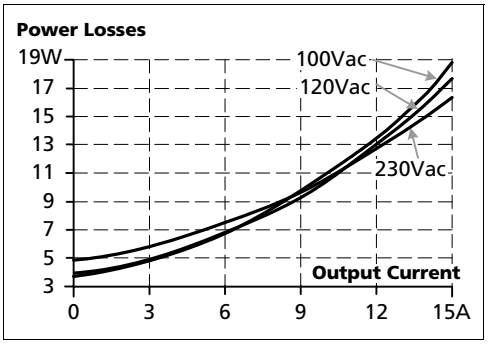


Fig. 9-3 **Efficiency vs. input voltage at 12V, 15A, typ.**

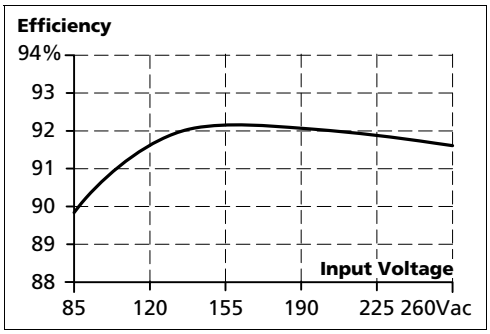
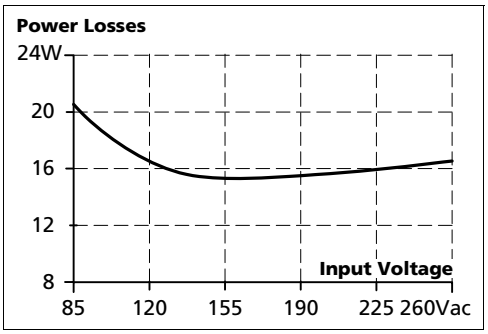


Fig. 9-4 **Losses vs. input voltage at 12V, 15A, typ.**



10. RELIABILITY

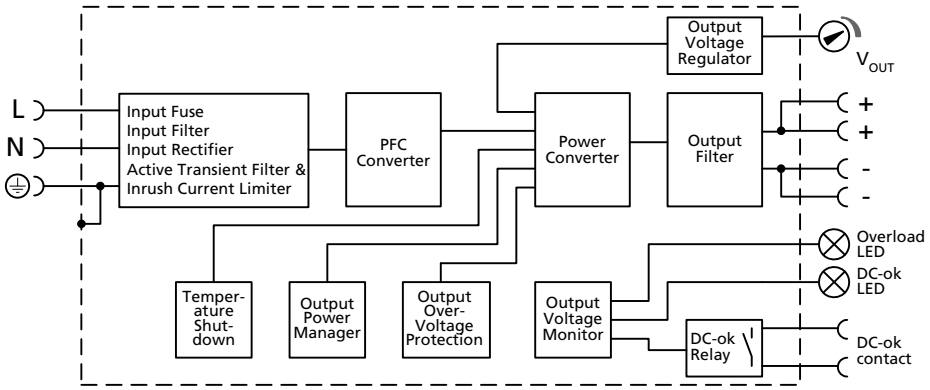
	AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Lifetime expectancy *)	61 000h	65 000h	76 000h	at 12V, 15A and 40°C
	111 000h	117 000h	112 000h	at 12V, 7.5A and 40°C
	171 000h*)	184 000h*)	215 000h*)	at 12V, 15A and 25°C
MTBF **) SN 29500, IEC 61709	577 000h	582 000h	631 000h	at 12V, 15A and 40°C
	998 000h	1 006 000h	1 091 000h	at 12V, 15A and 25°C
MTBF **) MIL HDBK 217F	361 000h	362 000h	370 000h	at 12V, 15A and 40°C; Ground Benign GB40
	495 000h	496 000h	507 000h	at 12V, 15A and 25°C; Ground Benign GB25

*) The **Lifetime expectancy** shown in the table indicates the minimum operating hours (service life) and is determined by the lifetime expectancy of the built-in electrolytic capacitors. Lifetime expectancy is specified in operational hours and is calculated according to the capacitor's manufacturer specification. The manufacturer of the electrolytic capacitors only guarantees a maximum life of up to 15 years (131 400h). Any number exceeding this value is a calculated theoretical lifetime which can be used to compare devices.

) **MTBF stands for **M**ean **T**ime **B**etween **F**ailure, which is calculated according to statistical device failures, and indicates reliability of a device. It is the statistical representation of the likelihood of a unit to fail and does not necessarily represent the life of a product.
The MTBF figure is a statistical representation of the likelihood of a device to fail. A MTBF figure of e.g. 1 000 000h means that statistically one unit will fail every 100 hours if 10 000 units are installed in the field. However, it can not be determined if the failed unit has been running for 50 000h or only for 100h.

11. FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

Fig. 11-1 **Functional diagram**



12. TERMINALS AND WIRING

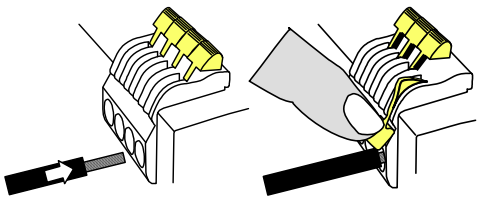
Bi-stable, quick-connect spring clamp terminals. IP20 Finger safe construction. Suitable for field- and factory installation. Shipped in open position.

	Input	**Output**	**DC-OK-Signal**
Type	spring-clamp terminals	spring-clamp terminals	spring-clamp terminals
Solid wire	0.5-6mm²	0.5-6mm²	0.5-6mm²
Stranded wire	0.5-4mm²	0.5-4mm²	0.5-4mm²
American Wire Gauge	20-10 AWG	20-10 AWG	20-10 AWG
Wire stripping length	10mm / 0.4inch	10mm / 0.4inch	10mm / 0.4inch
Screwdriver	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Recommended tightening torque	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Pull-out force	10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N (according to UL486E)		

Instructions:

a) Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for minimum operating temperatures of:
60°C for ambient up to 45°C and
75°C for ambient up to 60°C minimum
90°C for ambient up to 70°C minimum.
b) Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!
c) Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!
d) Up to two stranded wires with the same cross section are permitted in one connection point (except PE wire).
e) Do not use the unit without PE connection.
f) Unused terminal compartments should be securely tightened.
g) Ferrules are allowed.

Fig. 12-1 **Connecting a wire**



1. Insert the wire **2.** Close the lever

To disconnect wire:
reverse the procedure

13. FRONT SIDE AND USER ELEMENTS

Fig. 13-1 **Front side**

A **Input Terminals** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals)
- **N, L** Line input
- ⏚ PE (Protective Earth) input

B **Output Terminals** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals, two pins per pole)
- **+** Positive output
- **–** Negative (return) output

C **DC-OK Relay Contact** (Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals)
The DC-OK relay contact is synchronized with the DC-OK LED.
See chapter 8 for details.

D **Output voltage potentiometer**
Multi turn potentiometer;
Open the flap to adjust the output voltage. Factory set: 12.0V

E **DC-OK LED** (green)
On, when the output voltage is >90% of the adjusted output voltage

F **Overload LED** (red)
On, when the voltage on the output terminals is <90% of the adjusted output voltage, or in case of a short circuit in the output.
Input voltage is required
Flashing, when the unit has switched off due to over-temperature.

Indicators, LEDs

	Overload LED	DC-OK LED	DC-OK Contact
Normal mode	OFF	ON	Closed
During BonusPower®	OFF	ON	Closed
Overload (V_{OUT} < 90%)	ON	OFF	Open
Output short circuit	ON	OFF	Open
Temperature Shut-down	Intermitted	OFF	Open
No input power	OFF	OFF	Open

14. EMC

The power supply is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment without any restrictions. A detailed EMC report is available on request.

EMC Immunity	According generic standards: EN 61000-6-1 and EN 61000-6-2			
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	contact discharge air discharge	8kV 15kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Electromagnetic RF field	EN 61000-4-3	80MHz-2.7GHz	10V/m	Criterion A
Fast transients (Burst)	EN 61000-4-4	input lines output lines DC-OK signal (coupling clamp)	4kV 2kV 1kV	Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on input	EN 61000-4-5	L → N L → PE, N → PE	2kV 4kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on output	EN 61000-4-5	+ → - + / - → PE	1kV 1kV	Criterion A Criterion A
Surge voltage on DC-OK	EN 61000-4-5	DC-OK signal → PE	1kV	Criterion A
Conducted disturbance	EN 61000-4-6	0.15-80MHz	10V	Criterion A
Mains voltage dips	EN 61000-4-11	0% of 100Vac 40% of 100Vac 70% of 100Vac 0% of 200Vac 40% of 200Vac 70% of 200Vac	0Vac, 20ms 40Vac, 200ms 70Vac, 500ms 0Vac, 20ms 80Vac, 200ms 140Vac, 500ms	Criterion A Criterion C Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A
Voltage interruptions	EN 61000-4-11	0% of 200Vac (=0V)	5000ms	Criterion C
Voltage sags	SEMI F47 0706	dips on the input voltage according to SEMI F47 standard		
		80% of 120Vac (96Vac) 70% of 120Vac (84Vac) 50% of 120Vac (60Vac)	1000ms 500ms 200ms	Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A
Powerful transients	VDE 0160	over entire load range	750V, 1.3ms	Criterion A

Criterions:

A: Power supply shows normal operation behavior within the defined limits.

C: Temporary loss of function is possible. Power supply may shut-down and restarts by itself. No damage or hazards for the power supply will occur.

EMC Emission	According generic standards: EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4	
Conducted emission input lines	EN 55011, EN 55022, FCC Part 15, CISPR 11, CISPR 22	Class B
Conducted emission output lines **)	IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1	limits for DC power port according EN 61000-6-3 fulfilled
Radiated emission	EN 55011, EN 55022	Class B
Harmonic input current	EN 61000-3-2	fulfilled for class A equipment
Voltage fluctuations, flicker	EN 61000-3-3	fulfilled *)

This device complies with FCC Part 15 rules.

Operation is subjected to following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

*) tested with constant current loads, non pulsing

**) for information only, not mandatory for EN 61000-6-3

Switching Frequencies	The power supply has three converters with three different switching frequencies included. Two are nearly constant. The other one is input voltage and load dependent.	
Switching frequency 1	35kHz	nearly constant
Switching frequency 2	105kHz	nearly constant
Switching frequency 3	40kHz to 220kHz	input voltage and load dependent

15. ENVIRONMENT

Operational temperature *)	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to 158°F)	reduce output power according Fig. 15-1
Storage temperature	-40 to +85°C (-40°F to 185°F)	for storage and transportation
Output de-rating	5W/°C	60-70°C (140°F to 158°F)
Humidity **)	5 to 95% r.H.	IEC 60068-2-30
Vibration sinusoidal	2-17.8Hz: ±1.6mm; 17.8-500Hz: 2g 2 hours / axis	IEC 60068-2-6
Shock	30g 6ms, 20g 11ms 3 bumps / direction, 18 bumps in total	IEC 60068-2-27
Altitude	0 to 2000m (0 to 6 560ft)	without any restrictions
	2000 to 6000m (6 560 to 20 000ft)	reduce output power or ambient temperature, see Fig. 15-2 IEC 62103, EN 50178, overvoltage category II
Altitude de-rating	12W/1000m or 5°C/1000m	> 2000m (6500ft), see Fig. 15-2
Over-voltage category	III	IEC 62103, EN 50178, altitudes up to 2000m
	II	altitudes from 2000m to 6000m
Degree of pollution	2	IEC 62103, EN 50178, not conductive
LABS compatibility	The unit does not release any silicone or other LABS-critical substances and is suitable for use in paint shops.	

*) Operational temperature is the same as the ambient or surrounding temperature and is defined as the air temperature 2cm below the unit.

**) Do not energize while condensation is present

Fig. 15-1 **Output current vs. ambient temp.**

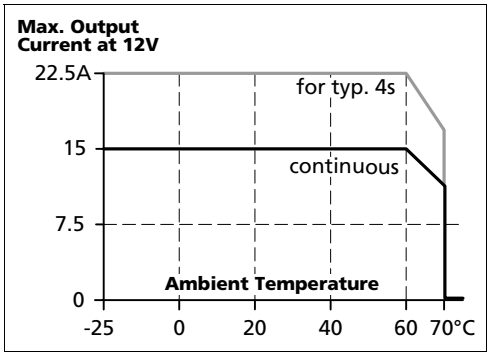
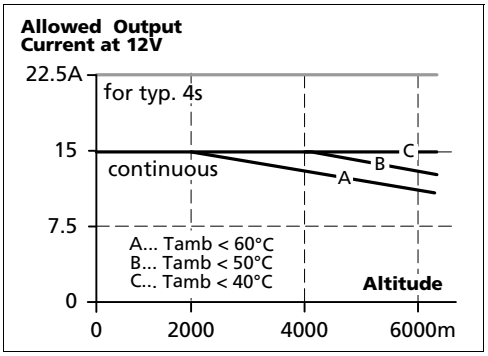


Fig. 15-2 **Output current vs. altitude**



16. PROTECTION FEATURES

Output protection	Electronically protected against overload, no-load and short-circuits *)	
Output over-voltage protection	typ. 18Vdc max. 20Vdc	In case of an internal power supply defect, a redundant circuit limits the maximum output voltage. The output shuts down and automatically attempts to restart.
Degree of protection	IP 20	EN/IEC 60529
Penetration protection	> 3.5mm	e.g. screws, small parts
Over-temperature protection	yes	Output shut-down with automatic restart
Input transient protection	MOV (Metal Oxide Varistor)	
Internal input fuse	T6.3A H.B.C.	not user replaceable

*) In case of a protection event, audible noise may occur.

17. SAFETY FEATURES

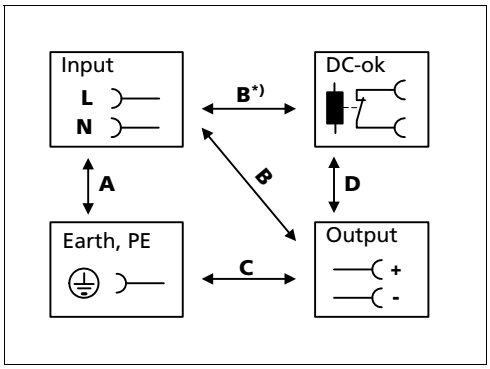
Input / output separation *)	SELV	IEC/EN 60950-1
	PELV	IEC/EN 60204-1, EN 50178, IEC 62103, IEC 60364-4-41
	double or reinforced insulation	
Class of protection	I	PE (Protective Earth) connection required
Isolation resistance	> 5MOhm	input to output, 500Vdc
PE resistance	< 0.1Ohm	
Touch current (leakage current)	typ. 0.19mA / 0.44mA	100Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains
	typ. 0.29mA / 0.65mA	120Vac, 60Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains
	typ. 0.53mA / 1.04mA	230Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains
	< 0.25mA / 0.54mA	110Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains
	< 0.38mA / 0.79mA	132Vac, 60Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains
	< 0.74mA /1.29mA	264Vac, 50Hz, TN-,TT-mains / IT-mains

*) double or reinforced insulation

18. DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

The output voltage is floating and has no ohmic connection to the ground. Type and factory tests are conducted by the manufacturer. Field tests may be conducted in the field using the appropriate test equipment which applies the voltage with a slow ramp (2s up and 2s down). Connect all input-terminals together as well as all output poles before conducting the test. When testing, set the cut-off current settings to the value in the table below.

Fig. 18-1 **Dielectric strength**



		A	B	C	D
Type test	60s	2500Vac	3000Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Factory test	5s	2500Vac	2500Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Field test	5s	2000Vac	2000Vac	500Vac	500Vac
Cut-off current setting		> 10mA	> 10mA	> 20mA	> 1mA

To fulfil the PELV requirements according to EN60204-1 § 6.4.1, we recommend that either the + pole, the – pole or any other part of the output circuit shall be connected to the protective earth system. This helps to avoid situations in which a load starts unexpectedly or can not be switched off when unnoticed earth faults occur.

B*) When testing input to DC-OK ensure that the max. voltage between DC-OK and the output is not exceeded (column D). We recommend connecting DC-OK pins and the output pins together when performing the test.

19. APPROVALS

EC Declaration of Conformity	CE	The CE mark indicates conformance with the EMC directive 2004/108/EC, the low-voltage directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC and the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU.
IEC 60950-1 2nd Edition	IECEE CB SCHEME	CB Scheme, Information Technology Equipment
UL 508	c UL US LISTED IND. CONT. EQ.	Listed for use as Industrial Control Equipment; U.S.A. (UL 508) and Canada (C22.2 No. 107-1-01); E-File: E198865
UL 60950-1 2nd Edition	c UL US	Recognized for use as Information Technology Equipment, Level 5; U.S.A. (UL 60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950-1); E-File: E137006
ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007 (Class I Div 2)	C SP US	Recognized for use in Hazardous Location Class I Div 2 T4 Groups A,B,C,D systems; U.S.A. (ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007) and Canada (C22.2 No. 213-M1987)
Marine	GL ABS	GL (Germanischer Lloyd) classified and ABS (American Bureau for Shipping) PDA Environmental category: C, EMC2 Marine and offshore applications
SEMI F47	Power Standards Lab PSL SEMI F47	SEMI F47-0706 Ride-through compliance for semiconductor industry. Full SEMI range compliance (Input: AC120V or higher, output: < 180W)

20. PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Weight	900g / 1.98lb
DIN-Rail	Use 35mm DIN-rails according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm. The DIN-rail height must be added to the unit depth (117mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.
Installation Clearances	See chapter 2

Fig. 20-1 **Front view**

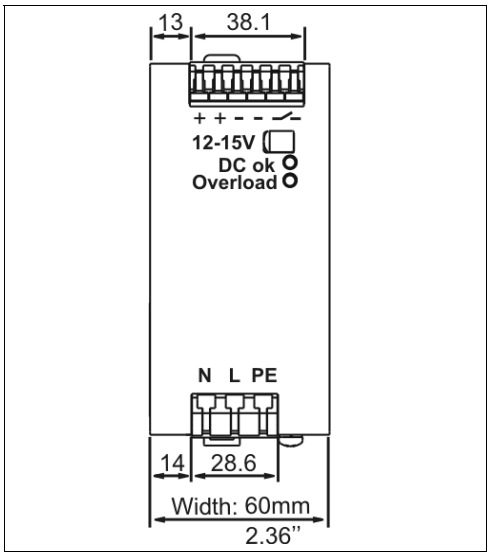
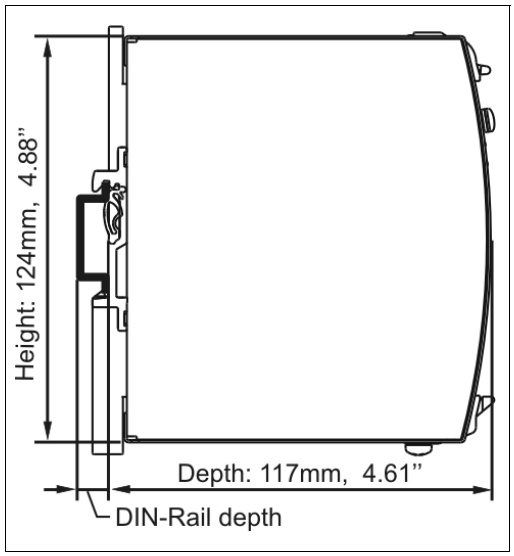


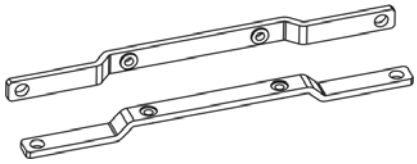
Fig. 20-2 **Side view**

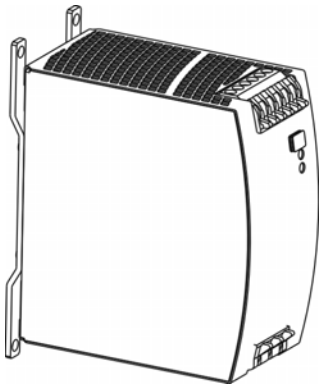


21. ACCESSORIES

21.1. ZM1.WALL - WALL MOUNTING BRACKET

This bracket is used to mount the power supply onto a flat surface without utilizing a DIN-Rail.

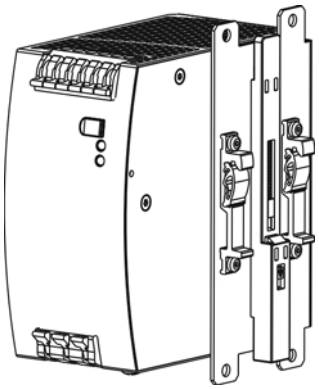




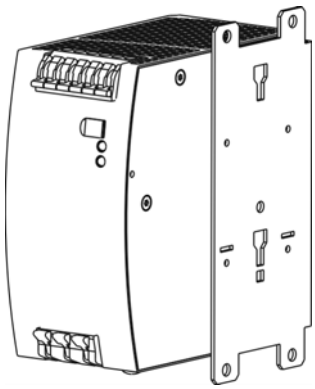
21.2. ZM13.SIDE - SIDE MOUNTING BRACKET

This bracket is used to mount Dimension units sideways with or without utilizing a DIN-Rail. The two aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider of the unit have to be detached, so that the steel brackets can be mounted.

For sideway DIN-rail mounting, the removed aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider need to be mounted on the steel bracket.



Side mounting with DIN-rail brackets



Side mounting without DIN-rail brackets

21.3. YR40.241 - REDUNDANCY MODULE

The YR40.241 is the preferred redundancy module for QS10.121 power supplies. It is equipped with two input channels (20A each), which are individually decoupled by utilizing mosfet technology. The output current can go as high as 80A.

Using mosfets instead of diodes reduces the heat generation and the voltage drop between input and output.

The YR40.241 does not require an additional auxiliary voltage and is self- powered even in case of a short circuit across the output.

Due to the low power losses, the unit is very slender and only requires 36mm width on the DIN-rail.

21.4. YR40.245 - REDUNDANCY MODULE

The YR40.245 is a 40A single channel redundancy module, which is equipped with a plug connector on the output. The plug connector allows replacing the power supply or the redundancy module while the system is running. The plug connector avoids that the output wires can touch and short the load circuit.

The YR40.245 is very slender and only requires 46mm width on the DIN-rail. It also utilizes mosfet technology instead of diodes for low heat generation and a minimal voltage drop between input and output. It does not require an additional auxiliary voltage and is self-powered even in case of a short circuit across the output.

Fig. 21-1 **Typical 1+1 Redundant configuration for 15A with a dual redundancy module**

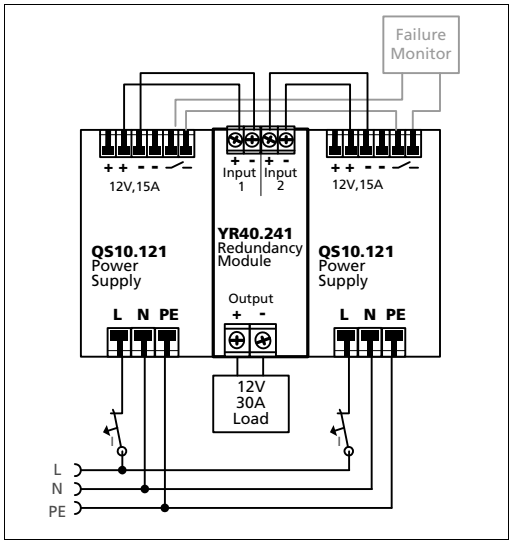
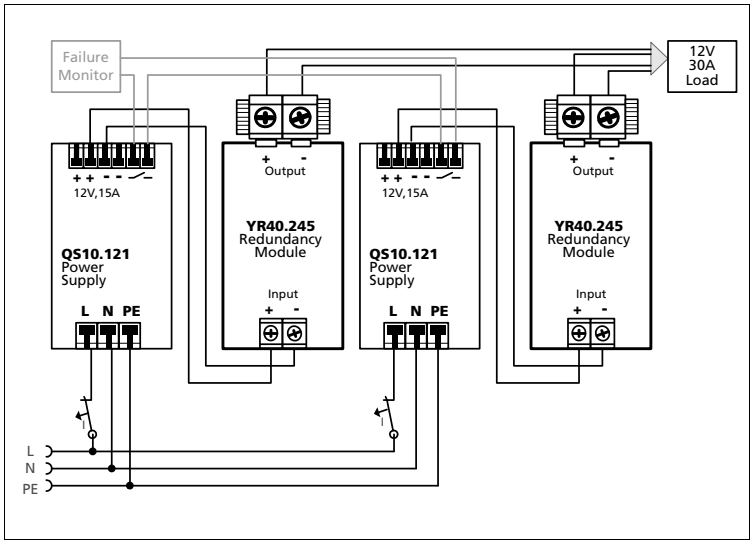


Fig. 21-2 **Typical N+1 or 1+1 Redundant configuration for 15A with multiple YR40.245 redundancy modules**



22. APPLICATION NOTES

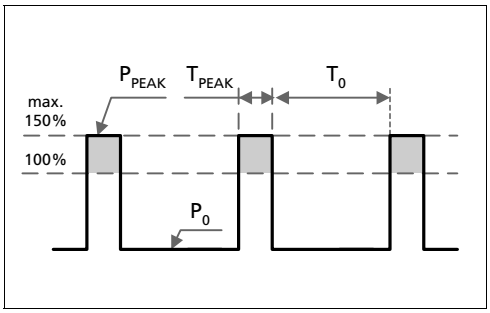
22.1. REPETITIVE PULSE LOADING

Typically, a load current is not constant and varies over time. This power supply is designed to support loads with a higher short-term power demand (=BonusPower®). The short-term duration is hardware controlled by an output power manager and is available on a repeated basis. If the BonusPower® load lasts longer than the hardware controller allows it, the output voltage will dip and the next BonusPower® is available after the BonusPower® recovery time (see chapter 6) has elapsed.

To avoid this, the following rules must be met:

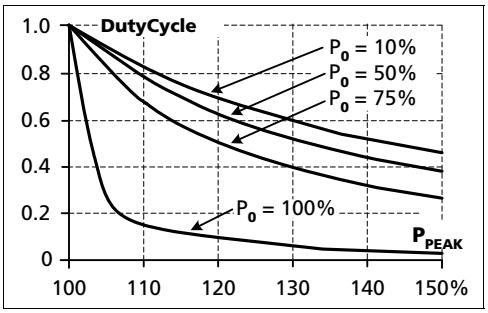
a) The power demand of the pulse must be below 150% of the nominal output power.
b) The duration of the pulse power must be shorter than the allowed BonusPower® time. (see output section)
c) The average (R.M.S.) output current must be below the specified continuous output current.
If the R.M.S. current is higher, the unit will respond with a thermal shut-down after a period of time. Use the maximum duty cycle curve (Fig. 22-2) to check if the average output current is below the nominal current.

Fig. 22-1 **Repetitive pulse loads, definitions**



P_0 Base load (W)
P_{PEAK} Pulse load (above 100%)
T_0 Duration between pulses (s)
T_{PEAK} Pulse duration (s)

Fig. 22-2 **Max. duty cycle curve**



$$\text{DutyCycle} = \frac{T_{peak}}{T_{peak} + T_0}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{T_{peak} - (\text{DutyCycle} \times T_{peak})}{\text{DutyCycle}}$$

Example: A load is powered continuously with 90W (= 50% of the rated output load). From time to time a peak power of 270W (= 150% of the rated output load) is needed for 1 second.

The question is: How often can this pulse be supplied without overloading the power supply?

- Make a vertical line at P_{PEAK} = 150% and a horizontal line where the vertical line crosses the P_0 = 50% curve. Read the max. duty cycle from the duty cycle-axis (= 0.37)
- Calculate the required pause (base load) length T_0:
- Result: The required pause length = 1.7s
- Max. repetition rate = pulse +pause length = **2.7s**

$$T_0 = \frac{T_{peak} - (\text{DutyCycle} \times T_{peak})}{\text{DutyCycle}} = \frac{1s - (0.37 \times 1s)}{0.37} = \underline{\mathbf{1.7s}}$$

More examples for pulse load compatibility:

P_{PEAK}	P_0	T_{PEAK}	T_0
270W	180W	1s	>25s
270W	0W	1s	>1.3s
225W	90W	1s	> 0.75s

P_{PEAK}	P_0	T_{PEAK}	T_0
270W	90W	0.1s	>0.16s
270W	90W	1s	>1.6s
270W	90W	3s	>4.9s

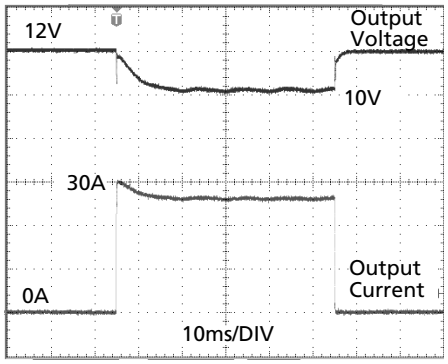
22.2. PEAK CURRENT CAPABILITY

Solenoids, contactors and pneumatic modules often have a steady state coil and a pick-up coil. The inrush current demand of the pick-up coil is several times higher than the steady-state current and usually exceeds the nominal output current (including the PowerBoost). The same situation applies when starting a capacitive load.

Branch circuits are often protected with circuit breakers or fuses. In case of a short or an overload in the branch circuit, the fuse needs a certain amount of over-current to trip or to blow. The peak current capability ensures the safe operation of subsequent circuit breakers.

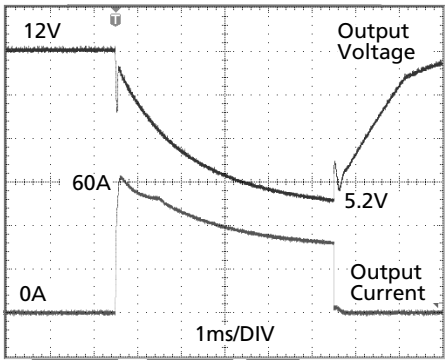
Assuming the input voltage is turned on before such an event, the built-in large sized output capacitors inside the power supply can deliver extra current. Discharging this capacitor causes a voltage dip on the output. The following two examples show typical voltage dips:

Fig. 22-3 **Peak load with 2x the nominal current for 50ms, typ.**



Peak load 30A (resistive) for 50ms
Output voltage dips from 12V to 10V.

Fig. 22-4 **Peak load with 4x the nominal current for 5ms, typ.**



Peak load 60A (resistive) for 5ms
Output voltage dips from 12V to 5.2V.

Please note: The DC-OK relay triggers when the voltage dips more than 10% for longer than 1ms.

22.3. BACK-FEEDING LOADS

Loads such as decelerating motors and inductors can feed voltage back to the power supply. This feature is also called return voltage immunity or resistance against Back- E.M.F. (Electro Magnetic Force).

This power supply is resistant and does not show malfunctioning when a load feeds back voltage to the power supply. It does not matter whether the power supply is on or off.

The maximum allowed feed-back-voltage is 18Vdc. The absorbing energy can be calculated according to the built-in large sized output capacitor which is specified in chapter 6.

22.4. EXTERNAL INPUT PROTECTION

The unit is tested and approved for branch circuits up to 20A. An external protection is only required if the supplying branch has an ampacity greater than this. Check also local codes and local requirements. In some countries local regulations might apply.

If an external fuse is necessary or utilized, minimum requirements need to be considered to avoid nuisance tripping of the circuit breaker. A minimum value of 6A B- or 4A C-Characteristic breaker should be used

22.5. CHARGING OF BATTERIES

The power supply can be used to charge lead-acid or maintenance free batteries.

Instructions for charging batteries:

a) Set output voltage (measured at no load and at the battery end of the cable) very precisely to the end-of-charge voltage.

End-of-charge voltage	13.9V	13.75V	13.6V	13.4V
Battery temperature	10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C

b) Use a 20A circuit breaker (or blocking diode) between the power supply and the battery.

c) Ensure that the output current of the power supply is below the allowed charging current of the battery.

d) The return current to the power supply (battery discharge current) is typ. 5mA when the power supply is switched off (except in case a blocking diode is utilized).

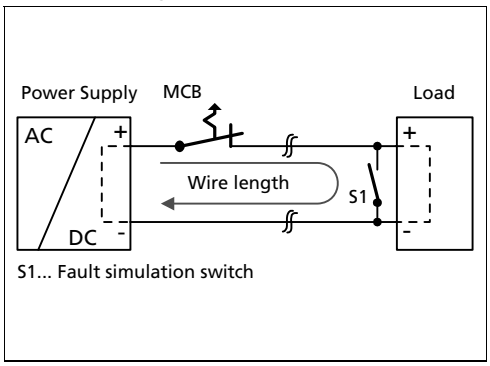
22.6. OUTPUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Standard miniature circuit breakers (MCB's or UL1077 circuit breakers) are commonly used for AC-supply systems and may also be used on 12V branches.

MCB's are designed to protect wires and circuits. If the ampere value and the characteristics of the MCB are adapted to the wire size that is used, the wiring is considered as thermally safe regardless of whether the MCB opens or not.

To avoid voltage dips and under-voltage situations in adjacent 12V branches which are supplied by the same source, a fast (magnetic) tripping of the MCB is desired. A quick shutdown within 10ms is necessary corresponding roughly to the ride-through time of PLC's. This requires power supplies with high current reserves and large output capacitors. Furthermore, the impedance of the faulty branch must be sufficiently small in order for the current to actually flow. The best current reserve in the power supply does not help if Ohm's law does not permit current flow. The following table has typical test results showing which B- and C-Characteristic MCBs magnetically trip depending on the wire cross section and wire length.

Fig. 22-5 **Test circuit**

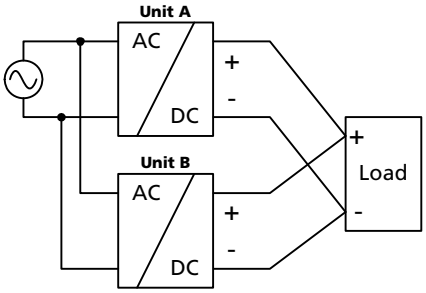


Maximal wire length*) for a fast (magnetic) tripping:

	0.75mm²	**1.0mm²**	**1.5mm²**	**2.5mm²**
C-2A	11m	15m	22m	35m
C-3A	10m	13m	19m	31m
C-4A	5m	8m	11m	16m
C-6A	1m	2m	3m	5m
B-6A	6m	8m	12m	18m
B-10A	2m	2m	3m	5m
B-13A	1m	1m	2m	4m

*) Don't forget to consider twice the distance to the load (or cable length) when calculating the total wire length (+ and – wire).

22.7. PARALLEL USE TO INCREASE OUTPUT POWER



Power supplies from the same series (Q-Series) can be paralleled to increase the output power. The output voltage shall be adjusted to the same value (±100mV) with the same load conditions on all units, or the units can be left with the factory settings.

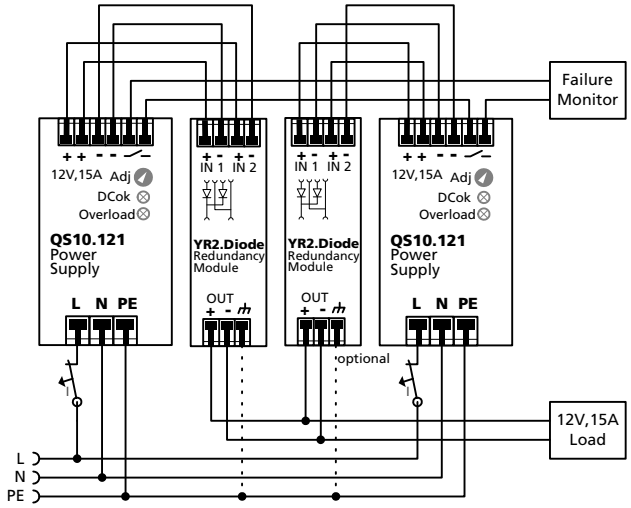
If more than three units are connected in parallel, a fuse or circuit breaker with a rating of 20A or 25A is required on each output. Alternatively, a diode or redundancy module can also be utilized.

Keep an installation clearance of 15mm (left / right) between two power supplies and avoid installing the power supplies on top of each other. Do not use power supplies in parallel in mounting orientations other than the standard mounting orientation (input terminals on bottom and output terminals on the top of the unit) or in any other condition where a derating of the output current is required (e.g. altitude, above 60°C, …).

Pay attention that leakage current, EMI, inrush current, harmonics will increase when using multiple power supplies.

22.8. PARALLEL USE FOR REDUNDANCY

Power supplies can be paralleled for redundancy to gain higher system availability. Redundant systems require a certain amount of extra power to support the load in case one power supply unit fails. The simplest way is to put two power supplies in parallel. This is called a 1+1 redundancy. In case one power supply unit fails, the other one is automatically able to support the load current without any interruption. Redundant systems for a higher power demand are usually built in a N+1 method. E.g. five power supplies, each rated for 15A are paralleled to build a 60A redundant system. For N+1 redundancy the same restrictions apply as for increasing the output power, see also section 22.7.



Please note: This simple way to build a redundant system does not cover failures such as an internal short circuit in the secondary side of the power supply. In such a case, the defective unit becomes a load for the other power supplies and the output voltage can not be maintained any more. This can be avoided by utilizing decoupling diodes which are included in the redundancy module YR2.DIODE.

Recommendations for building redundant power systems:

a) Use separate input fuses for each power supply.
b) Monitor the individual power supply units. Therefore, use the DC-OK relay contact of the QS10 power supply.
c) It is desirable to set the output voltages of all units to the same value (± 100mV) or leave it at the factory setting.

22.9. DAISY CHAINING OF OUTPUTS

Daisy chaining (jumping from one power supply output to the next) is allowed as long as the average output current through one terminal pin does not exceed 25A. If the current is higher, use a separate distribution terminal block as shown in Fig. 22-7.

Fig. 22-6 Daisy chaining of outputs

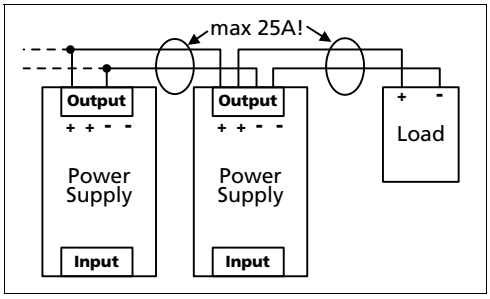
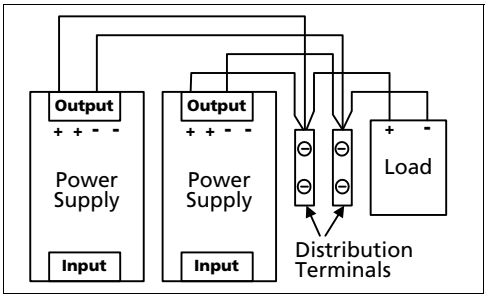
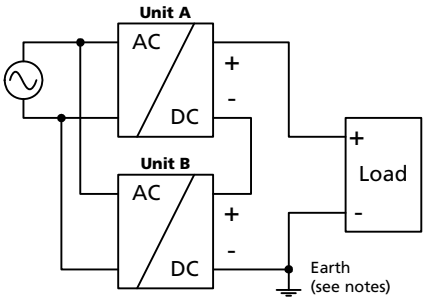


Fig. 22-7 Using distribution terminals



22.10. SERIES OPERATION



Power supplies of the same type can be connected in series for higher output voltages. It is possible to connect as many units in series as needed, providing the sum of the output voltage does not exceed 150Vdc. Voltages with a potential above 60Vdc are not SELV any more and can be dangerous. Such voltages must be installed with a protection against touching.

Earthing of the output is required when the sum of the output voltage is above 60Vdc.

Avoid return voltage (e.g. from a decelerating motor or battery) which is applied to the output terminals.

Keep an installation clearance of 15mm (left / right) between two power supplies and avoid installing the power supplies on top of each other. Do not use power supplies in series in mounting orientations other than the standard mounting orientation (input terminals on bottom and output terminals on the top of the unit).

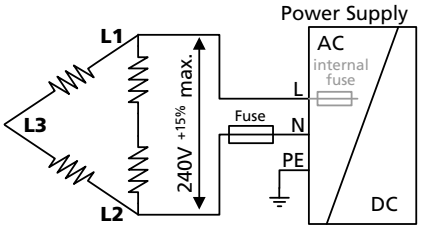
Pay attention that leakage current, EMI, inrush current, harmonics will increase when using multiple power supplies.

22.11. INDUCTIVE AND CAPACITIVE LOADS

The unit is designed to supply any kind of loads, including unlimited capacitive and inductive loads.

22.12. OPERATION ON TWO PHASES

The power supply can also be used on two-phases of a three-phase-system. Such a phase-to-phase connection is allowed as long as the supplying voltage is below 240V+15%. Use a fuse or a circuit breaker to protect the N input. The N input is internally not protected and is in this case connected to a hot wire. Appropriate fuses or circuit breakers are specified in section 22.4 "External Input Protection".



22.13. USE IN A TIGHTLY SEALED ENCLOSURE

When the power supply is installed in a tightly sealed enclosure, the temperature inside the enclosure will be higher than outside. In such situations, the inside temperature defines the ambient temperature for the power supply.

The following measurement results can be used as a reference to estimate the temperature rise inside the enclosure.

The power supply is placed in the middle of the box, no other heat producing items are inside the box

Enclosure:	Rittal Typ IP66 Box PK 9519 100, plastic, 180x180x165mm
Load:	12V, 12A; (=80%) load is placed outside the box
Input:	230Vac
Temperature inside enclosure:	46°C (in the middle of the right side of the power supply with a distance of 2cm)
Temperature outside enclosure:	27°C
Temperature rise:	19K

22.14. MOUNTING ORIENTATIONS

Mounting orientations other than input terminals on the bottom and output on the top require a reduction in continuous output power or a limitation in the maximum allowed ambient temperature. The amount of reduction influences the lifetime expectancy of the power supply. Therefore, two different derating curves for continuous operation can be found below:

Curve A1 Recommended output current.
Curve A2 Max allowed output current (results in approximately half the lifetime expectancy of A1).

Fig. 22-8
Mounting Orientation A
(Standard orientation)

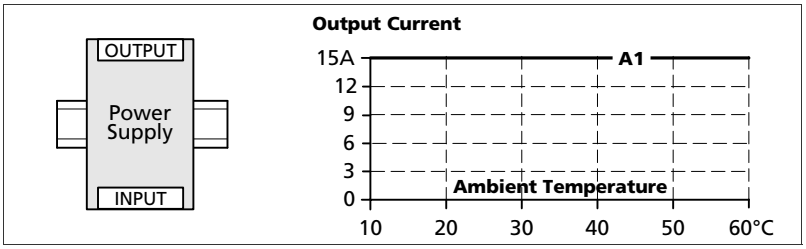


Fig. 22-9
Mounting Orientation B
(Upside down)

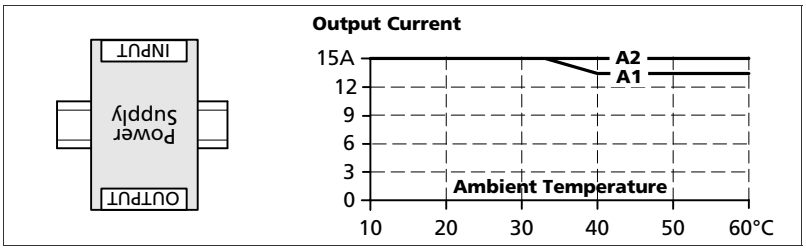


Fig. 22-10
Mounting Orientation C
(Table-top mounting)

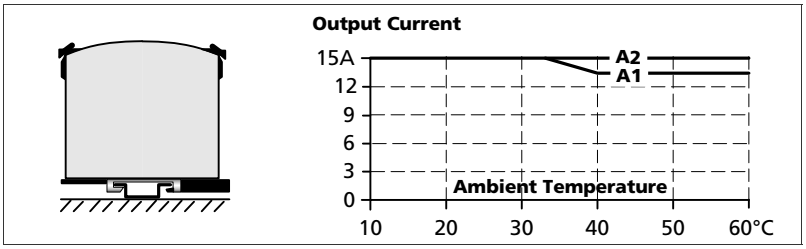


Fig. 22-11
Mounting Orientation D
(Horizontal cw)

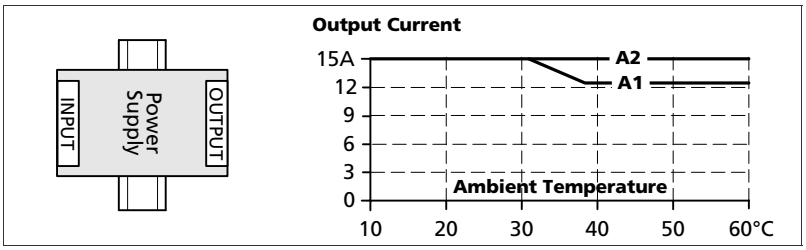
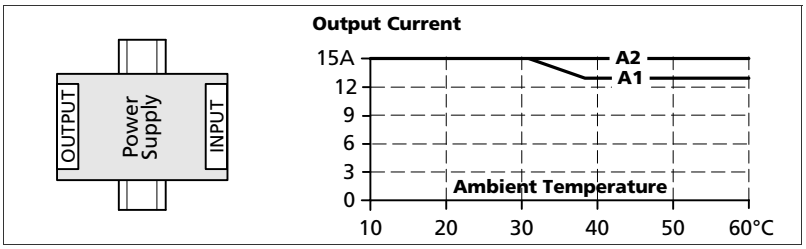



Fig. 22-12
Mounting Orientation E
(Horizontal ccw)