



# **MEP-200A**

### **Highlights & Features**

- 2" x 4" x 1.12" low profile
- Up to 22.32 W/inch<sup>3</sup> power density
- Up to 200 W output with natural convection cooling
- High efficiency up to 95%
- Up to 70 °C Ambient Operation
- Up to 1000KHrs MTBF
- 2 x MOPP Isolation
- Suited for Type BF Medical Products.
- Class B Conducted and Radiated EMI
- IEC60601-1-2 4th Edition Immunity Compliance

### **Safety Certifications**











**Model Number: Unit Weight:** 

MEP-200A□J BNA 210 grams (0.463 lb) Dimensions (W  $\times$  L  $\times$  H): 50.8 x 101.6 x 28.5 mm 2.0 x 4.0 x 1.12 inch

### **General Description**

The MEP-200A offers 200W output power and 3 output voltage of 12 V, 24 V and 48 V in a 2" x 4" footprint and low profile design is suitable for space-constrained applications. It supports a wide operating temperature ranging from -30°C to +70°C. Electric shock protection complying with 2 x MOPP, the MEP-200A offers reliable power supply for type BF medical equipment. The MEP-200A is certified with medical, ICT and home appliance safety approvals, including UL/ TUV/ CE/ UKCA and CB certification, as well as EMC approvals to EN 55032 Class B. It is applicable to type BF medical products, IT equipment and household appliances.

### **Model Information**

Model Name	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Max Continuous Current
MEP-200A12J BNA	90 - 264 Vac	12 Vdc	16.67 A
MEP-200A24J BNA	90 - 264 Vac	24 Vdc	8.34 A
MEP-200A48J BNA	90 - 264 Vac	48 Vdc	4.17 A

### **Model Numbering**

					CC Code
MEP -	200	Α		J	BNA
ME: Delta Medical Power Supply	Max Wattage in Product Series	Family Code	Output Voltage (Single Output) 12 – 12V	Family Code J: JST connector	Delta Standard, No conformal coating
P: Open frame	200: 200 W		24 – 24V 48 – 48V		

(March 2023, Rev. 04)









# **Specifications**

# Input Ratings / Characteristics

Model Number		MEP-200A12J	MEP-200A24J	MEP-200A48J
Nominal Input Voltage		100 - 240 Vac		
Input Voltage Range		90 - 264 Vac		
Nominal Input Frequency		50 - 60 Hz		
Input Frequency Range		47 - 63 Hz		
Input Current (max.)		2.5 A		
Input Surge Voltage (max.)		300 Vac for 100 ms		
Efficiency @ full load	@ 115 Vac	92.4%	93.%	93.8 %
	@ 230 Vac	93.8%	94.7 %	95.4 %
Inrush Current (max.)		60 A at 264 Vac, cold start		
Earth leakage current (max)		0.3 mA at NC, 1.0mA @ SFC <sup>1)</sup>		
Touch current (max)		0.1 mA at NC, 0.5mA @ SFC <sup>1)</sup>		
Power Factor (min.)		0.95 at 115 V & 230 Vac / 50 Hz, full load		

<sup>1)</sup> NC: normal condition, SFC: single fault condition

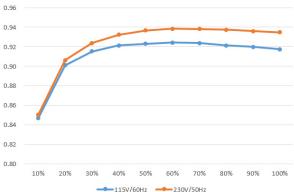




Figure 3. Typical Efficiency Curve for 48 V (max. 200 W)

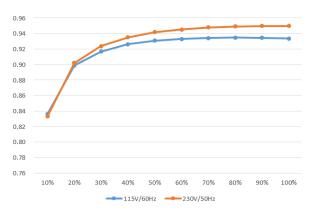


Figure 2. Typical Efficiency Curve for 24 V (max. 200 W)







# Output Ratings / Characteristics

Model Number	MEP-200A12J	MEP-200A24J	MEP-200A48J	
Output Power (max.)	200 W	200 W		
Total Regulation	± 3 %			
Line Regulation (max.)	1 %			
Load Regulation (max.)	2 %	2 %		
PARD*2 (20 MHz) (typ.)	1 % pk-pk Vrated or 150 mV which is larger at rated load			
Start-up Time (max.)	1,000 ms with AC turn on			
Hold-up Time (min.)	12 ms @ 180 W load, with nominal input range			
Rise Time (max.)	50 ms			
Dynamic Response (overshoot & undershoot O/P voltage)	± 10 % @ with 5-10	0% load change,		
	(50% duty @ 10 Hz 8	k 10 KHz, 0.5 A/us slew	rate)	
Capacitive Load (max.)	1,500 uF	1,500 uF		

<sup>\*2</sup> PARD is measured with an AC coupling mode, and in parallel to end terminal with 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor & 47 μF electrolytic capacitor. PSU need to burn in > 5 minutes when AMB ≤ 0°C

# Mechanical

Package		Open frame
Dimensions (W x L x H)		50.8 x 101.6 x 28.5 mm (2 x 4 x 1.12 inch)
Unit Weight		0.21 kg
Cooling System		Convection / Force air
Terminal	Input	JST, B2P3-VH or equivalent
	Output	JST : B6P-VH-B (LF) (SN) or equivalent

# Environment

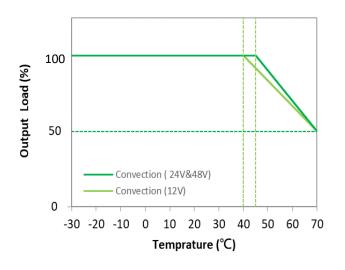
Surrounding Air Temperature	Operating	-30 °C to +70 °C	
	Storage	-40 °C to +85 °C	
Temperature Power De-rating		Linear power derating from 100% load at 45 °C to 50% load at 70 °C with 2 %/°C (24 V / 48 V model)	
		Linear power derating from 100% load at 40°C to 50% load at 70 °C with 2 %/°C (12 V)	
		Note: see power de-rating curves below	
Operating Humidity		5-95 % RH (Non-condensing)	
Operating Altitude		Up to 5,000 meters (up to 16,400 feet or 106-54kPa)	
Non-Operating Altitude		Up to 5,575 meters (up to 18,290 feet or 106-50kPa)	
Shock Test (Non-Operating)		50 G, 11 ms, 3 shocks for each direction	
Vibration (Non-Operating)		5 – 500 Hz, 2 Grms, 15 minute for each three axis	

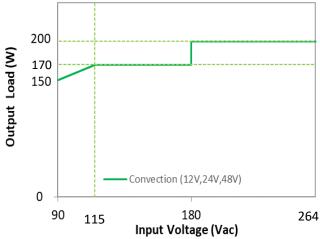




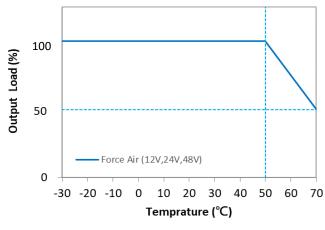


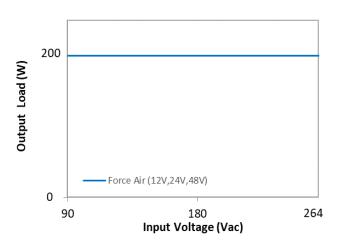
# Power De-rating Curve (Convection)



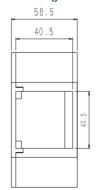


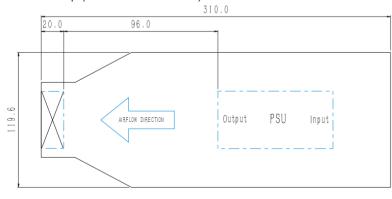
# Power De-rating Curve (Force Air)

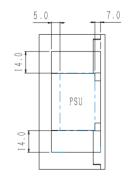




# Load De-rating Fixture and Test Setup (FAN: EFB0412VHD)





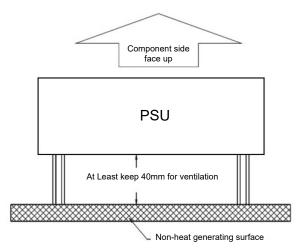








### **Convection Test Setup**



# Notes 1 (For MEP-200A24J BNA/MEP-200A48J BNA):

- 1. Fan source and box dimensions could be changed or modified to meet air speed: 0.86 m/s
- Airflow: 5.2 CFM (For reference, air speed should meet 0.86 m/s)
- Used fan voltage: 7.0 V (For reference, the voltage should be adjusted for every fan to meet air speed: 0.86 m/s)
- Unit: mm

### Notes 2 (For MEP-200A12J BNA):

- 5. Fan source and box dimensions could be changed or modified to meet air speed: 0.99 m/s
- Airflow: 6.0 CFM (For reference, air speed should meet 0.99 m/s)
- Used fan voltage: 8.0 V (For reference, the voltage should be adjusted for every fan to meet air speed: 0.99 m/s)
- Unit: mm







### **Protections**

Overvoltage (max)	Main output 125% of rated normal voltage, latch mode
Over Load / Over Current (max)	Main output 140% of rated current, Hiccup Mode
Over Temperature	Latch mode for main output
Short Circuit	Hiccup mode (Non-latching, auto-recovery)

# Reliability Data

MTBF (Minimum) at 115 Vac, 170 W, 35 °C	1,000 Khrs based on Telecordia SR-332
Operating life(Minimum) at 115 Vac, 170 W, 25 °C	26,280 hrs

# Safety Standards / Directives

Medical Safety		IEC60601-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> +A1 edition CB report
·		TUV EN60601-1 (2006)
		ANSI/AAMI ES 60601-1+CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.60601-1: (Ed.3.2005)
ITE Safety		IEC60950-1 CB report
		IEC62368-1 CB report
		TUV EN 62368-1
		UL 62368-1 and CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 62368-1
Household		IEC60335-1 CB report
		IEC61558-1&-2-16 CB report
		TUV EN 60335-1
		TUV EN 61558-1 & -2-16
CE		In conformance with EN 60601-1: 2006 + A11: 2011 + A1: 2013 + A12: 2014& EN 60601-1-2: 2015
UKCA		In conformance with Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 and Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (UK MDR 2002)
Galvanic Isolation	Input to / Output (2 XMOPP)	4,000 Vac
	Input to / Ground (1 XMOPP)	1,500 Vac
	Output to / Ground (1 XMOPP)	1,500 Vac (Type BF application rated)







### **EMC**

EMC / Emissions		EN 55011/EN 55032,FCC Title 47: Class B for Class I
		Note: Class B Radiated Emission for Class II connection without earth connection needs to add EMI filter. Please consult with Delta for detailed information.
Harmonic Current Emissions	IEC 61000-3-2	Meet Class D limit
Immunity to		
Voltage Flicker	IEC 61000-3-3	
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Level 4 criteria A <sup>1)5)</sup> Air discharge: 15 kV Contact discharge: 8 kV
Radiated Field	IEC 61000-4-3	Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 80 MHz – 2,700 MHz, 10 V/m AM modulation  Level 2 Criteria A <sup>1)5)</sup> 385 MHz – 5,785 MHz, 28 V/m pulse mode and other modulation
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 61000-4-4	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> : 2 kV
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)5)</sup> Common Mode <sup>3)</sup> : 2 kV Differential Mode <sup>4)</sup> : 1 kV
Conducted	IEC 61000-4-6	Level 2 Criteria A <sup>1) 5)</sup> 150 kHz – 80 MHz, 3 Vrms, 6 Vrms at ISM bands and Amateur radio bands
Power Frequency Magnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-8	Criteria A <sup>1) 5)</sup> Magnetic field strength 30 A/m
Voltage Dips	IEC 61000-4-11	30% 10 ms Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 60% 100 ms Criteria B <sup>2)</sup> 100% 5,000 ms Criteria B <sup>2)</sup>
Voltage Dips <sup>5)</sup>	IEC 60601-1-2	Criteria $A^{1)5)}$ 0% $U_{T}$ , 0.5 cycle (10 ms) (0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315°, 360°) Criteria $B^2$ ), can meet Criteria A with 120 W or lower load 0% $U_{T}$ , 1 cycle (20 ms), 0° Criteria $B^2$ ) 70% $U_{T}$ , 25 cycle (500 ms), 0° Criteria $B^2$ ) 0% $U_{T}$ , 250 cycle (5,000 ms), 0°



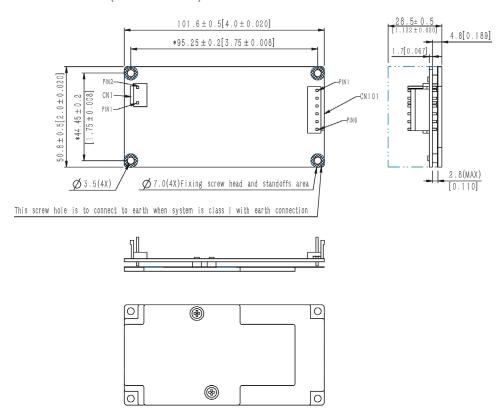


Criteria A: Normal performance within the specification limits
 Criteria B: Irregular output or shut down during test. Automatically restored to normal operation after test.
 Asymmetrical: Common mode (Line to earth)
 Symmetrical: Differential mode (Line to line)
 Compliant with IEC60601-1-2 (4<sup>th</sup> Edition)



### **Dimensions**

(L x W x H) : 50.8 x 101.6 × 28.5 mm (2 x 4 × 1.12 inch)



### Notes:

- All dimensions are in millimeters and inches.
- The base plate is not earth connected just for heating dissipation. Users need to consider safety isolation requirement when assembly the PSU. Please consult with Delta before installation.

# Connector Definition and Pin Assignment

Input Connector CN1		
Pin 1	Neutral	
Pin 2	Line	
CN1: JST(HEADER): B2P3-VH MATCH WITH JST(HOUSING): VAR-2 JST(CRIMP SOCKET): SVA-41T-P1.		
Output Connector CN101		
PIN1-3	Output +	
PIN4-6	PIN4-6 Output -	
CN101: JST (HEADER): B6P-VH-B (LF) (SN) MATCH WITH JST(HOUSING): VHR-6N JST (CRIMP SOCKET): SVH-21T-P1.1		







### **Functions**

### Start-up Time

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

### Rise Time

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

### Hold-up Time

Time between the collapse of the AC input voltage, and the output falling to 90% of its steady state value.

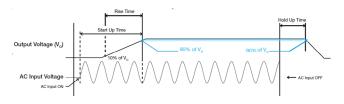


Figure 4. Time Sequence

### Dynamic Response (Main Output)

The power supply output voltage will remain within ± 5% of its steady state value, when subjected to a dynamic load 50% to 100% of its rated current.

### ■ 50 % to 100 % Load

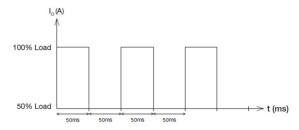


Figure 6. Dynamic Load

#### **Inrush Current**

Inrush current is the input current that 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.

### 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 5 under "Protections". Power supply will latch off, and require removal/re-application of input AC voltage in order to restart.

#### Overload & Over Current Protections

The power supply's Overload (OLP) and Over current (OCP) Protections will be activated before output current under 130 % of Io (max. load). Upon such occurrence, Vo will start to drop. Once the power supply has reached its maximum power limit, the protection will be activated and the power supply will go into "Hiccup mode" (Auto-Recovery). The power supply will recover once the fault condition causing the OLP and OCP is removed and Io is back within the specified limit.

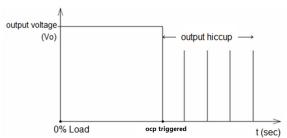


Figure 5. Hiccup at OLP/OCP

Additionally, if the lout is > 100% for a prolong period of time (depending on the load), the Over Temperature Protection (OTP) may be activated due to high temperature on critical components. The power supply will then go into latch mode.

### **Short Circuit Protection**

Output OLP/OCP function also provides protection against short circuits. When a short circuit is applied, the output current will operate in "Hiccup mode". The power supply will return to normal operation after the short circuit 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 > 100 % load. In the event of a higher operating temperature condition at 100 % load, the power supply will run into OTP when the surrounding air temperature is higher than the operating temperature. When activated, the output voltage will go into latch mode until the input voltage is removed; then, reapplied, and the surrounding air temperature drops to its normal operating temperature.

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