



Highlights & Features

- Designed for single phase input 180-305 Vac (for L-N) or 2 of 3-Phase system 2 x 180-550 Vac (for L-L) or 254-780 Vdc
- Compact and corrosion resistant aluminium casing
- High Efficiency > 90.0%
- Conforms to harmonic current IEC/EN 61000-3-2, Class A
- Wide operating temperature range from -30°C to +70°C
- Built-in DC OK Contact
- Conformal coating on PCBAs to protect against common dust and chemical pollutants
- Certified according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1

Safety Standards



CB Certified for worldwide use

Model Number:	DRP-24V120W2BN
Unit Weight:	0.62 kg (1.37 lb)
Dimensions (L x W x D):	124 x 40 x 117 mm (4.88 x 1.57 x 4.61 inch)

General Description

The CliQ II DIN rail power supply series with a model offering two phase 2 x 180-550 Vac (for L-L) or single phase 180-305 Vac (for L-N) for 24 V/5 A output. The DRP-24V120W2BN has safety approvals for single phase and two phase input according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1, IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 and UL 508 safety standards. The product features wide AC input voltage for single or two phase range. Such feature can protect the power supply from damage when user accidentally apply two phase input on the single phase power supply. Other advantages include reduced external input protection components and improved installation time since there is only two phase connection. The product performs under wide operating temperature from -30°C to 70°C with 2-Phase of 3-Phase application (for L-L). Conformal coating is applied on the PCBA to protect against dust and chemical pollutant to withstand harsh industrial environments. Other major safety approvals included.

Model Information

CliQ II DIN Rail Power Supply

Model Number	Input Voltage Range	Rated Output Voltage	Rated Output Current
DRP-24V120W2BN	2 x 180-550 Vac (2-Phase) 180-305 Vac (Single Phase) 254-780 Vdc	24 Vdc	5.00 A

Model Numbering

DR	P –	24V	120W	2	B	N
DIN Rail	Power Supply	Output Voltage	Output Power	Two Phase	CliQ II Series	N - Metal Case, without Class I, Div 2 and ATEX

(September 2021, Rev. 08)

Specifications

Input Ratings / Characteristics

Nominal Input Voltage	2 x 200-500 Vac (2-Phase) 200-277 Vac (Single Phase)	
Input Voltage Range	2 x 180-550 Vac (2-Phase) 180-305 Vac (Single Phase)	
Nominal Input Frequency	50-60 Hz	
Input Frequency Range	47-63 Hz	
DC Input Voltage Range*	254-780 Vdc	
Input Current	< 1.20 A @ 2 x 230 Vac, < 0.80 A @ 2 x 400 Vac	
Efficiency at 100% Load	> 90.0% @ 2 x 400 Vac	
Max Power Dissipation	0% load	< 1.7W @ 2 x 200 Vac, < 3.2W @ 2 x 500 Vac
	100% load	< 17W @ 2 x 200 Vac, < 15W @ 2 x 500 Vac
Max Inrush Current (Cold Start)	< 50A @ 2 x 200 Vac	
Leakage Current	< 1 mA @ 500 Vac	

*Safety approval according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 and IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.

Output Ratings / Characteristics**

Nominal Output Voltage	24 Vdc	
Factory Set Point Tolerance	24 Vdc \pm 2%	
Output Voltage Adjustment Range	24-28 Vdc	
Output Current	5.00A (continuously operating at 24V) 6.00A (Power Boost for 3 seconds at 24V, refer to the details in the Functions section)	
Output Power	120W (continuously operating at 24V) 144W (Power Boost for 3 seconds at 24V, refer to the details in the Functions section)	
Line Regulation	< 0.5% (@ 200-550Vac input, 100% load)	
Load Regulation	< 1.0% (@ 200-550Vac input, 0-100% load)	
PARD*** (20 MHz)	< 150 mVpp	
Rise Time	< 70 ms @ nominal input (100% load)	
Start-up Time	< 2,500 ms @ nominal input (100% load)	
Hold-up Time	> 10 ms @ 2 x 230 Vac, > 50 ms @ 2 x 400 Vac (100% load)	
Dynamic Response (Overshoot & Undershoot O/P Voltage)	\pm 5% @ 180-550 Vac input, 0-100% load (Slew Rate: 0.1 A/ μ s, 50% duty cycle @ 5 Hz to 1 KHz)	
Start-up with Capacitive Loads	5,000 μ F Max	
Functional	DC OK Relay Contact	30 V / 1 A The relay is usually closed when the output is normal

**For power de-rating from 60°C to 70°C, see power de-rating on page 3.

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

Mechanical

Case Cover / Chassis	Aluminium	
Dimensions (L x W x D)	124 x 40 x 117 mm (4.88 x 1.57 x 4.61 inch)	
Unit Weight	0.62 kg (1.37 lb)	
Indicator	Green LED	DC OK
Cooling System	Convection	
Terminal	Input	3 Pins (Rated 600V/35A)
	Output	4 Pins (Rated 300V/28A)
Wire	Input	AWG 18-8
	Output	AWG 18-12
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	-30°C to +70°C
	Storage	-40°C to +85°C
Power De-rating	Vertical Mounting	> 60°C de-rate power by 4% / °C
	Horizontal Mounting	> 50°C de-rate power by 4% / °C
	Input Voltage	< 200Vac de-rate power by 2% / Vac
	Cold Start	< -10°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C (For example; at -30°C, the load should be 50% or less.)
Operating Humidity	5 to 95% RH (Non-Condensing)	
Operating Altitude	0 to 2,500 Meters (8,200 ft.) for ITE application 0 to 2,000 Meters (6,560 ft.) for Industrial application	
Shock Test	Non-Operating	IEC 60068-2-27, 30G (300m/S ²) for a duration of 18ms, 3 times per direction, 6 times in total
Vibration	Non-Operating	IEC 60068-2-6, 10Hz to 500Hz @ 30m/S ² (3G peak); 60 min per axis for all X, Y, Z direction
Bump Test	Operating	IEC 60068-2-29, Half Sine Wave: 10G for a duration of 11ms, 1,000 times per direction, 6,000 times in total
Over Voltage Category	III	According to IEC/EN 62477-1 / EN 60204-1 (clearance and creepage distances) and IEC 62103 (safety part)
Pollution Degree	2	

Protections

Overvoltage	32V ±10%, SELV Output, Hiccup Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)
Overload / Overcurrent	> 120-160% of rated load current, Constant current, Hiccup Mode (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	T 3.15 A
Degree of Protection	IP20
Protection Against Shock	Class I with PE* connection

*PE: Primary Earth

Reliability Data

MTBF	> 800,000 hrs. as per Telcordia SR-332 I/P: 2 x 200 Vac & 500 Vac, O/P: 100% load, Ta: 25°C
Expected Cap Life Time	10 years (2 x 200 Vac & 500 Vac, 50% load @ 40°C)

Safety Standards / Directives

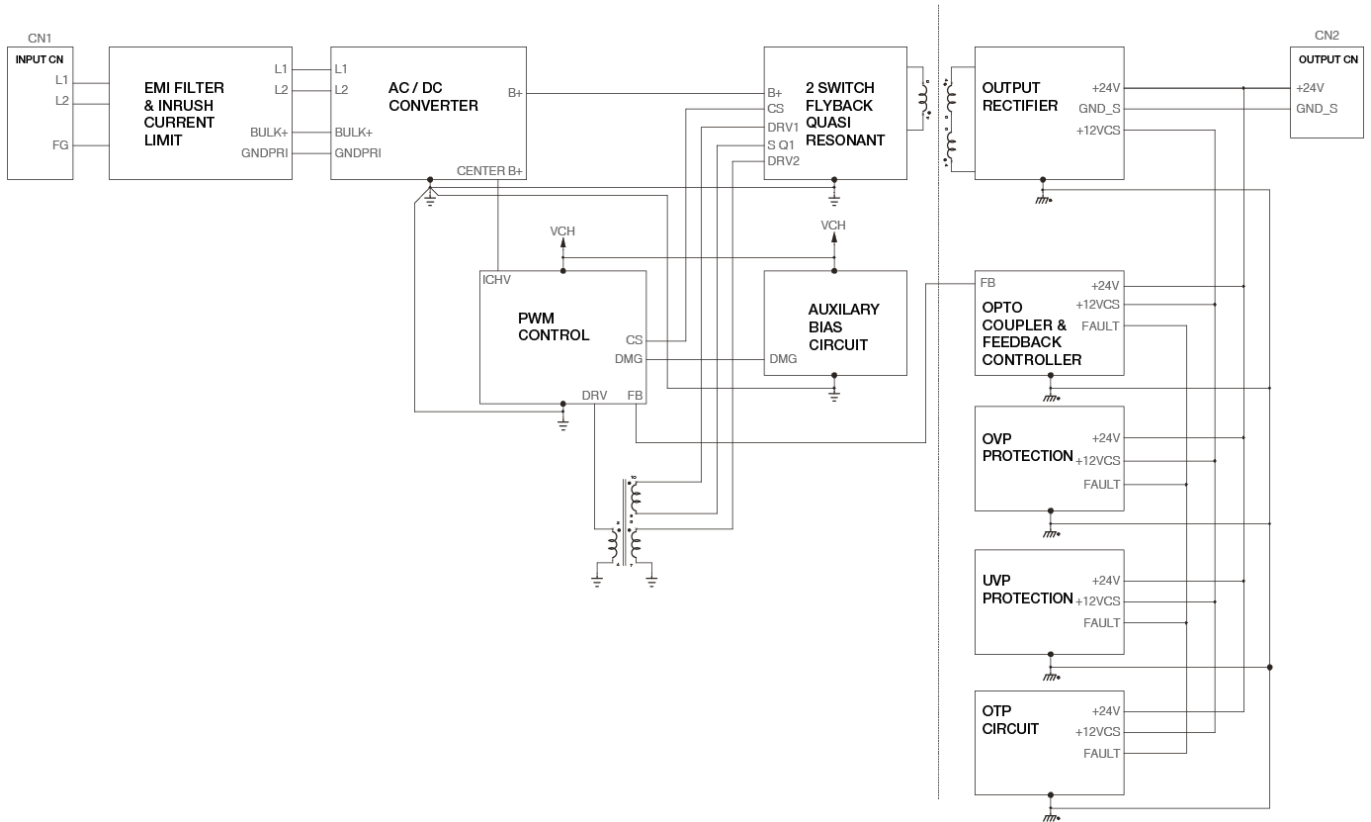
Electrical Equipment of Machines	EN/BS EN 60204-1 (over voltage category III)	
Electrical Equipment for Use in Electrical Power Installations	IEC/EN/BS EN 62477-1 / IEC 62103	
Safety Entry Low Voltage	SELV (IEC 60950-1)	
Electrical Safety	SIQ Bauart	EN 62368-1
	UL/cUL recognized	UL 60950-1 and CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1 (File No. E191395) UL 62368-1 and CSA C22.2 No. 62368-1 (File No. E191395)
	CB scheme	IEC 60950-1, IEC 62368-1
	UKCA	BS EN 62368-1
Industrial Control Equipment	UL/cUL listed	UL 508 and CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01 (File No. E315355)
	CSA	CSA C22.2 No. 107.1-01 (File No. 181564)
CE	In conformance with EMC Directive 2014/30/EU and Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU	
UKCA	In conformance with Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 No. 1011 and The Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 No. 1091	
Galvanic Isolation	Input to Output	4.0 KVac
	Input to Ground	2.0 KVac
	Output to Ground	1.5 KVac

EMC

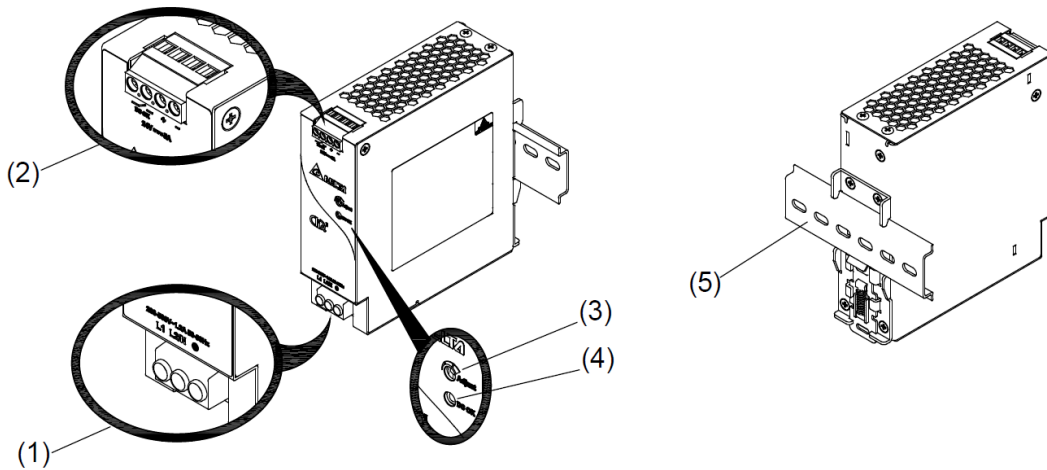
Emissions (CE & RE)		Generic Standards: CISPR 32, EN/BS EN 55032, CISPR 11, EN/BS EN 55011, FCC Title 47: Class B
Component Power Supply for General Use		EN/BS EN 61204-3
Immunity		Generic Standards: EN/BS EN 55024, EN/BS EN 61000-6-2
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Level 4 Criteria A ¹⁾ Air Discharge: 15 kV Contact Discharge: 8 kV
Radiated Field	IEC 61000-4-3	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 80 MHz-1 GHz, 10 V/M, 80% modulation (1 kHz) 1.4 GHz-2 GHz, 3 V/M, 80% modulation (1 kHz) 2 GHz-2.7 GHz, 1 V/M, 80% modulation (1 kHz)
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 61000-4-4	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 2 kV
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ Common Mode ²⁾ : 2 kV Differential Mode ³⁾ : 1 kV
Conducted	IEC 61000-4-6	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ 150 kHz-80 MHz, 10 Vrms
Power Frequency Magnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-8	Criteria A ¹⁾ 30A/Meter
Voltage Dips and Interruptions	IEC 61000-4-11	100% dip; 1 cycle (20 ms); Self Recoverable
Low Energy Pulse Test (Ring Wave)	IEC 61000-4-12	Level 3 Criteria A ¹⁾ Common Mode ²⁾ : 2 kV Differential Mode ³⁾ : 1 kV
Harmonic Current Emission		IEC/EN/BS EN 61000-3-2, Class A
Voltage Fluctuation and Flicker		IEC/EN/BS EN 61000-3-3

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



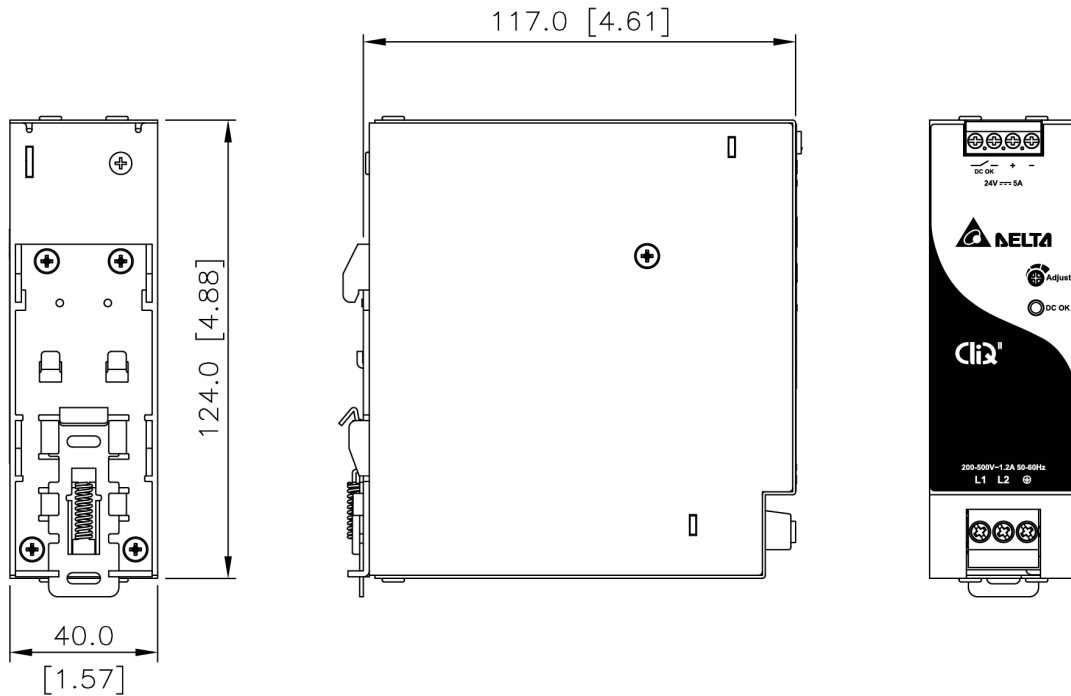
Device Description



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

Dimensions

L x W x D: 124 x 40 x 117 mm (4.88 x 1.57 x 4.61 inch)



Engineering Data

Output Load De-rating VS Surrounding Air Temperature

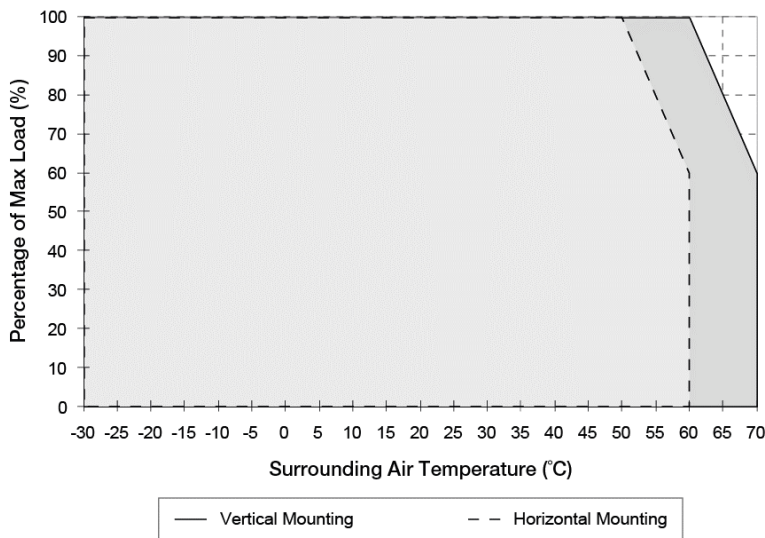


Fig. 1 De-rating for Vertical Mounting Orientation
 > 60°C de-rate power by 4% / °C

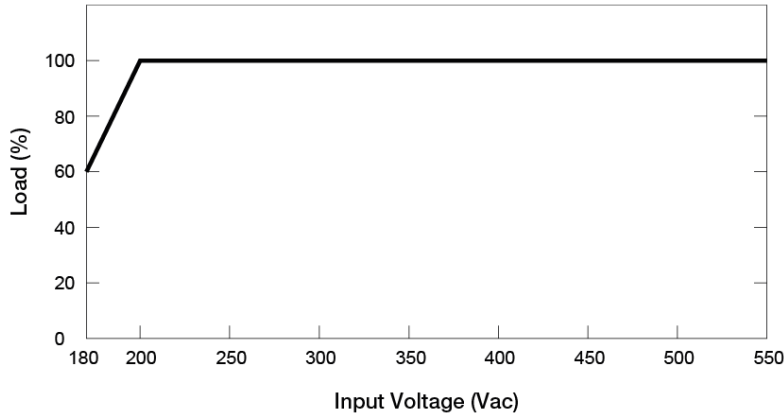
De-rating for Horizontal Mounting Orientation
 > 50°C de-rate power by 4% / °C

Cold start power de-rating, see power de-rating on page 3.

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 exceeds its specification as defined on Page 3 under "Environment", the device may run into Over Temperature Protection. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode and will recover when the surrounding air temperature is lowered or the load is reduced as far as necessary to keep the device in working condition.
3. In order for the device to function in the manner intended, it is also necessary to keep a safety distance as recommended in the safety instructions 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!
5. 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 for the input voltage range from 200 Vac to 550 Vac

Assembly & Installation

The power supply unit (PSU) can be mounted on 35 mm DIN rails in accordance with EN 60715. For Vertical Mounting, the device should be installed with input terminal block at the bottom. For Horizontal Mounting, the device should be installed with input terminal block on the left side.

Each device is delivered ready to install.

Mounting

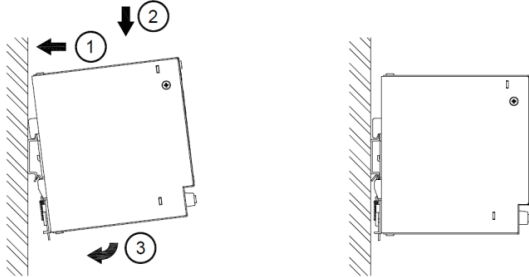


Fig. 2.1 Mounting

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

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.

Dismounting

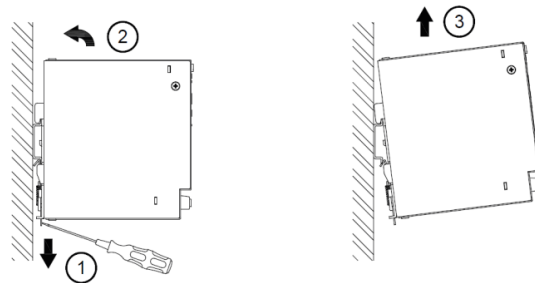


Fig. 2.2 Dismounting

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

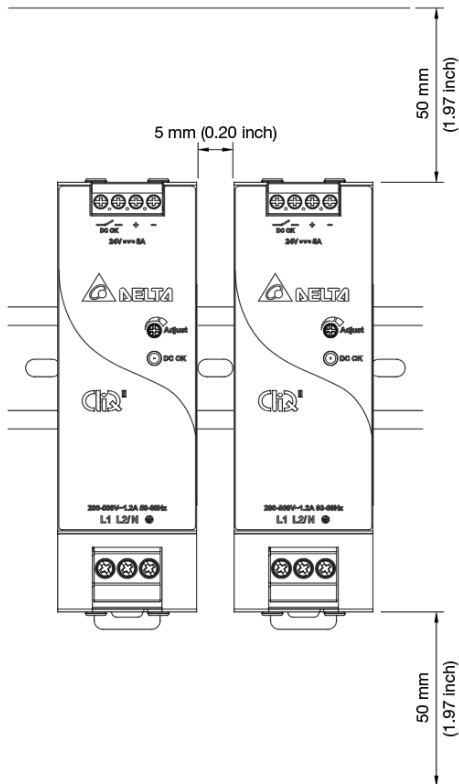
In accordance to EN 60950 / UL 60950 and EN 62368 / UL 62368, flexible cables require ferrules.

Use appropriate copper cables designed to sustain operating temperature of:

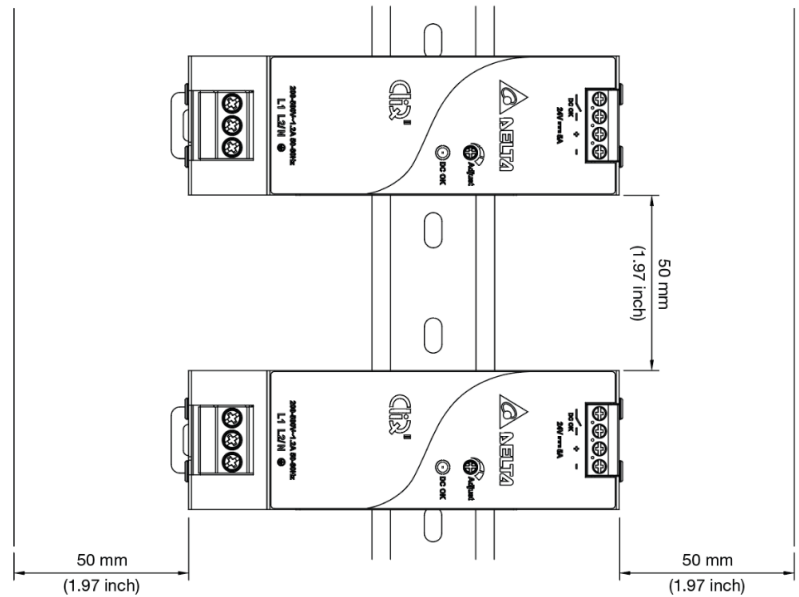
1. 60°C, 60°C / 75°C for USA
2. At least 75°C for ambient not exceeding 50°C, and 90°C for ambient exceeding 50°C for Canada.

Safety Instructions

■ Vertical Mounting



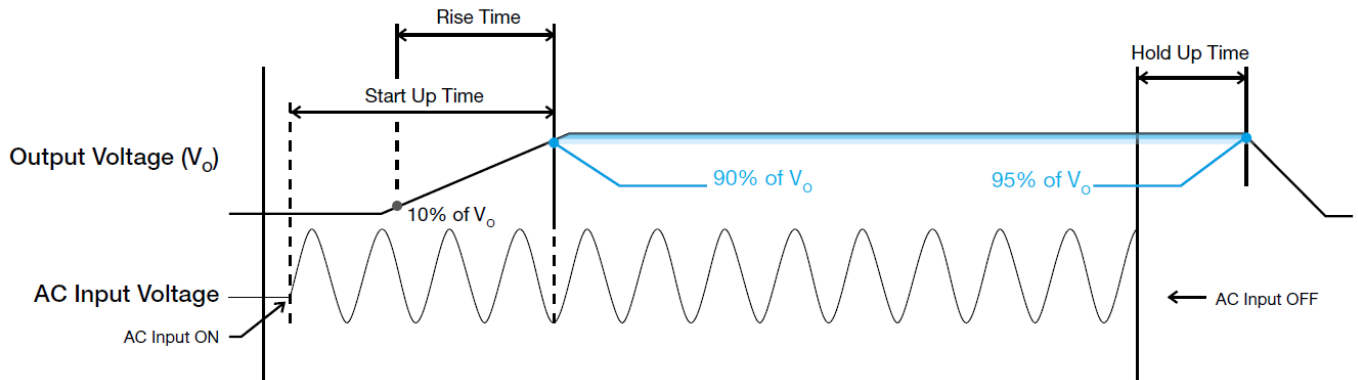
■ Horizontal Mounting



- 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, please refer to the following instructions to ensure sufficient clearance around the device.
Vertical Mounting: 50 mm (1.97 inch) above and below the device as well as a lateral distance of 5 mm (0.20 inch) to other units.
Horizontal Mounting: 50 mm (1.97 inch) above and below the device as well as a lateral distance of 50 mm (1.97 inch) 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!
- The main power must be turned off before connecting or disconnecting wires to the terminals.
- DO NOT insert any objects into the unit.
- Hazardous voltages may be present for up to 5 minutes after the input mains voltage is disconnected. Do not touch the unit during this time.
- The power supplies unit should be installed in minimum IP54 rated enclosure.
- The power supplies are built in units and must be installed in a cabinet or room (condensation free environment and indoor location) that is relatively free of conductive contaminants.
- CAUTION: Double pole/neutral fusing.
- CAUTION: "For use in a controlled environment".

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

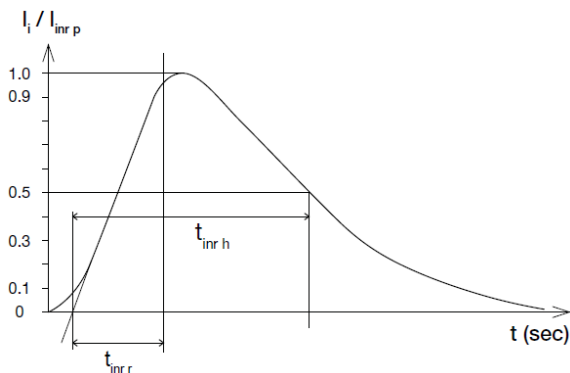
The time required for the output voltage to change from 10% to 90% of its final steady state set value.

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

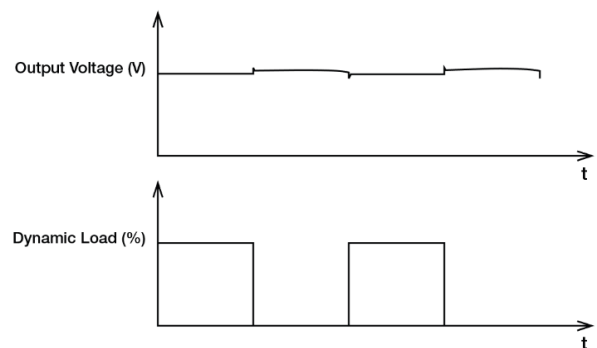
Inrush current is the peak, instantaneous, input current measured and, occurs when the input voltage is first applied. For AC input voltages, the maximum peak value of inrush current will occur during the first half cycle of the applied AC voltage. This peak value decreases exponentially during subsequent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



Dynamic Response

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

- 50% duty cycle / 5 Hz to 1 KHz



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 120% of maximum rated load ($I_o \text{ Max}$), 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.

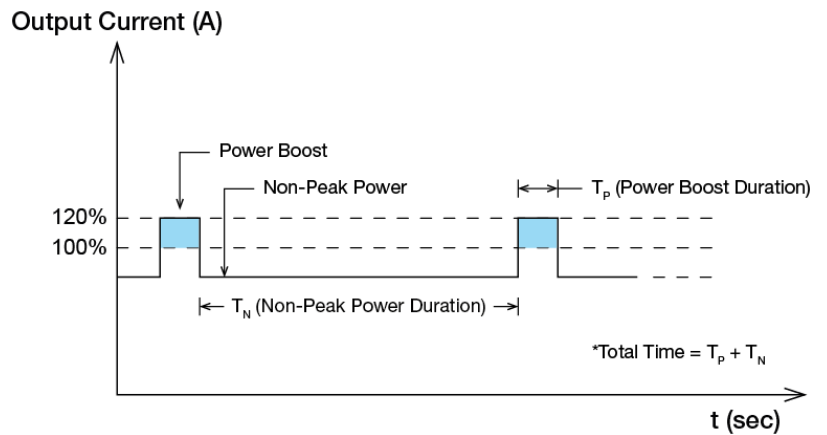


Fig. 3 Duty Cycle Calculation

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

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

OR

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

■ An example of Power Boost and Average Output Power

Power Boost	Peak Power (W_P)	Power Boost Duration (T_P)	Duty Cycle	Non-Peak Power (W_N)	Non-Peak Power Duration (T_N)	Total Time (T)
120%	144	3 sec	10%	114 W	27 sec	30 sec
120%	144	3 sec	15%	117 W	17 sec	20 sec

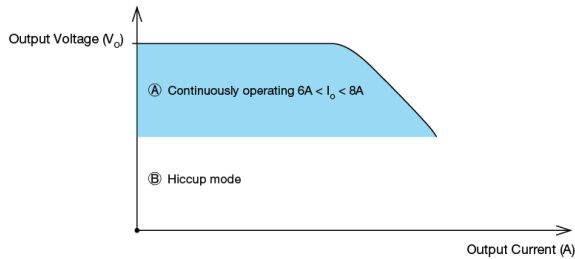
It is not recommended to prolong the duration of Power Boost to be longer than the specified duty cycle calculation, this may cause damage to the PSU.

External Input Protection Device

The unit is protected with internal fuse (not replaceable) at L1 and L2/N pins, which have been tested and approved on 20 A (UL) and 16 A (IEC) branch circuits without additional protection device. An external protection device is only required if the supplying branch has an ampacity greater than above. Thus, if an external protective device is necessary, or, utilized, please refer a minimum value of 10 A B- or 6 A C- characteristic breaker.

Overload & Overcurrent Protections (Auto-Recovery)

The power supply's Overcurrent (OCP) Protection will be activated when output current (I_o) is > 6.5 A typical. In such occurrence, the output voltage (V_o) will start to droop and once the V_o is below 10 Vdc typ., the power supply will go into "Hiccup mode" (Auto-Recovery). The power supply will recover once the fault condition of the OCP is removed and I_o is back within the specifications.

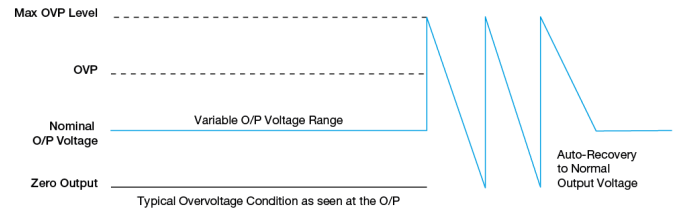


Short Circuit Protection (Auto-Recovery)

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".



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 de-rating graph.

Operating Mode

■ Redundant Operation

In order to ensure proper redundant operation for the power supply unit (PSU), the output voltage difference between the two units must be kept at 0.45~0.50 V for 24 V 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_O of PSU 1 must be higher than PSU 2. In order to set the output voltage, individually connect the power supply to 50% of rated load, 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 diagram on the right.

Step 3.

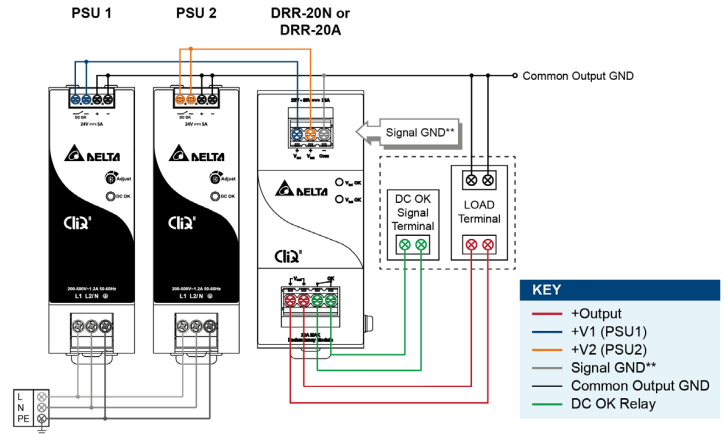
Connect the system load from V_{out} . Please note that output voltage V_{out} from DRR module will be = V_O (output voltage of power supply) - V_{drop}^* (in DRR module).

* V_{drop} will vary from 0.60 V to 0.90 V (Typical 0.65 V) 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 25 mV 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.



**The Signal GND in the DRR module is for the built-in LED and DC OK signals. The Output GND terminals from the two PSU's do not need to be connected to the Signal GND terminal.

Fig. 4 Redundant Operation Connection Diagram

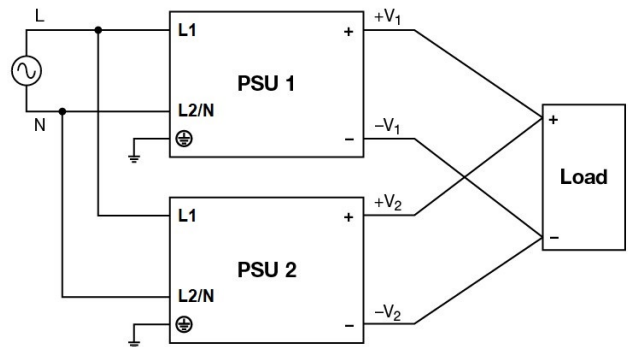


Fig. 5 Parallel Operation Connection Diagram

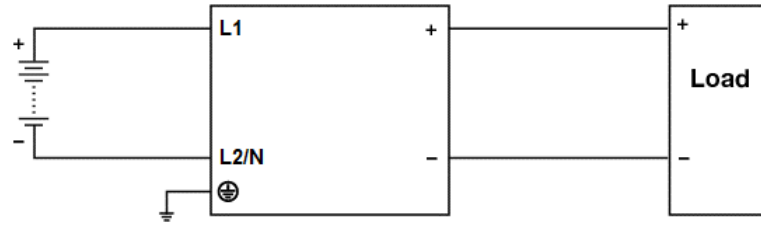


Fig. 6 DC Input Operation Connection Diagram

■ DC Input Operation

Step 1.

Use a battery or similar DC source.

Step 2.

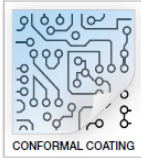
Connect +pole to L1 and -pole to L2/N.

Step 3.

Connect the PE terminal to an earth wire or to the machine ground.

Others

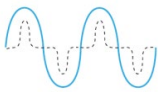
Conformal Coating



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.

(September 2021, Rev. 08)