

# MINI-PS-100-240AC/24DC/1.3

## Power supply unit

## INTERFACE

Data sheet  
102894\_en\_02

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### 1 Description

MINI POWER is the extremely slim power supply unit with constructional widths of 22.5 mm, 45 mm and 67.5 mm. In addition to a 24 V version with output currents of 1.3 A, 2 A and 4 A, special voltages with 5 V/3 A and  $\pm 15$  V/1 A and 10 V...15 V/2 A and 8 A are also available.

A reliable starting of complex loads is ensured by a power reserve of up to 100% – the POWER BOOST.

The high operational reliability is thus dependably guaranteed in complex global networks as well. MINI POWER also functions in applications where static voltage dips, transient failures of the supply voltage or phase failure are to be expected.

Generously dimensioned capacitors guarantee a mains buffering of more than 20 ms under full load.

### Features

- Reliable power supply unit even at high ambient temperatures
- Reliable starting of difficult loads with static POWER BOOST power reserve
- Can be used worldwide in all industrial sectors due to a wide-range input and an international approval package
- High operating safety due to long mains buffering under full load and high MTBF (> 500,000 h)



#### **DANGER OF EXPLOSION!**

Only remove equipment when it is disconnected and not in the potentially explosive area.



#### **DANGER**

Components with dangerously high voltage and high stored energy are located in the device!  
Never carry out work on live parts!  
Depending on the ambient temperature and the load, the housing can become very hot!



Make sure you always use the latest documentation.  
It can be downloaded from the product at [www.phoenixcontact.net/catalog](http://www.phoenixcontact.net/catalog).

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### 3 Ordering data

Description	Type	Order No.	Pcs./Pkt.
DIN rail power supply unit 24 V DC/1.3 A, primary switched-mode	MINI-PS-100-240AC/24DC/1.3	2866446	1

### 4 Technical data

Input data	
Nominal input voltage range	100 V AC ... 240 V AC
AC input voltage range	85 V AC ... 264 V AC
DC input voltage range	90 V DC ... 350 V DC
AC frequency range	45 Hz ... 65 Hz
DC frequency range	0 Hz
Current consumption	Approx. 0.65 A (120 V AC) 0.25 A (230 V AC)
Inrush current limitation	< 15 A (< 0.6 A <sup>2</sup> s)
i <sup>2</sup> t	0.6 A <sup>2</sup> s
Power failure bypass	> 20 ms (120 V AC) > 110 ms (230 V AC)
Typical response time	< 1 s
Protective circuit	Transient surge protection Varistor
Input fuse, integrated	1.25 A (slow-blow, internal)
Permissible backup fuse	B6 / B10 / B16
Output data	
Nominal output voltage	24 V DC ±1%
Setting range of the output voltage	22.5 V DC ... 28.5 V DC (> 24 V constant capacity)
Output current	1.3 A (-25 °C ... 60 °C) 1.6 A (with POWER BOOST, -25°C ... 40°C permanent)
Current limitation	Approx. 5 A (for short-circuit)
Max. capacitive load	Unlimited
Control deviation	< 1 % (change in load, static 10% ... 90%) < 3 % (change in load, dynamic 10% ... 90%) < 0.1 % (change in input voltage ±10%)
Efficiency	> 85 % (At 230 V AC and nominal values)
Ascent time	< 1.2 ms
Residual ripple	< 20 mV <sub>PP</sub> (20 MHz)
Peak switching voltages	< 50 mV <sub>PP</sub> (20 MHz)
Connection in parallel	Yes, for redundancy and increased capacity
Connection in series	Yes
Protection against internal surge voltages	Yes, < 35 V DC
Resistance to reverse feed	35 V DC
DC OK active	
Output description	U <sub>OUT</sub> > 21.5 V: High signal
Voltage	≤ 24 V
Status display	"DC OK" LED green / U <sub>OUT</sub> > 21.5 V: LED lights up

### General data

Insulation voltage input/output	3 kV (routine test) 4 kV (type test)
Mounting position	horizontal DIN rail NS 35, EN 60715
Degree of protection	IP20
Protection class	II (in an enclosed control cabinet)
MTBF	
Type of housing	Polyamide PA, color: green
Dimensions W / H / D (state of delivery)	22.5 mm / 99 mm /
Weight	0.2 kg

### Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature (operation)	-25 °C ... 70 °C (> 60 °C derating)
Ambient temperature (storage/transport)	-40 °C ... 85 °C
Max. permissible relative humidity (operation)	95 % (at 25 °C, no condensation)
Vibration (operation)	< 15 Hz, amplitude ±2.5 mm in acc. with IEC 60068-2-6 15 Hz ... 150 Hz, 2.3g, 90 min.
Shock	30g in all directions in acc. with IEC 60068-2-27
Pollution degree in acc. with EN 50178	2
Climatic class	3K3 (in acc. with EN 60721)

### Standards

Electrical Equipment for Machinery	EN 60204 / Surge voltage category III
Safety transformers for power supply units	EN 61558-2-17
Electrical safety (of information technology equipment)	EN 60950/VDE 0805 (SELV)
Electronic equipment for use in electrical power installations	EN 50178/VDE 0160 (PELV)
SELV	EN 60950 (SELV) EN 60204 (PELV)
Safe isolation	DIN VDE 0100-410 DIN VDE 0106-1010
Protection against electric shock, basic requirements for safe isolation in electrical equipment	DIN VDE 0106-101
Limitation of mains harmonic currents	EN 61000-3-2

### Approvals

UL approvals	UL/C-UL listed UL 508 UL/C-UL Recognized UL 60950 UL/C-UL Listed UL 1604 Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D NEC Class 2 as per UL 1310
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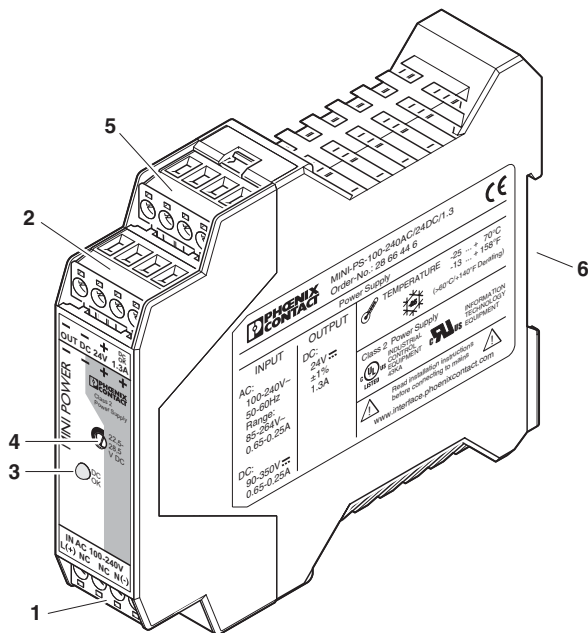
**Conformance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC**
**Noise immunity according to EN 61000-6-2**

Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	
	Housing	Level 3
	Contact discharge	8 kV
	Discharge in air	8 kV
	Comments	Criterion B
Electromagnetic HF field	EN 61000-4-3	
	Housing	Level 3
	Frequency range	80 MHz ... 1 GHz 10 V/m
	Field intensity	10 V/m
	Comments	Criterion A
Fast transients (burst)	EN 61000-4-4	
	Input	4 kV (level 4 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground)
	Output	2 kV (level 3 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground)
	Signal	1 kV (level 2 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground)
	Comments	Criterion B
Surge current loads (surge)	EN 61000-4-5	
	Input	4 kV (level 4 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground) 2 kV (level 4 - symmetrical: conductor to conductor)
	Output	0.5 kV (level 1 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground) 0.5 kV (level 1 - symmetrical: conductor to conductor)
	Signal	0.5 kV (level 1 - asymmetrical: conductor to ground)
	Comments	Criterion B
Conducted interference	EN 61000-4-6	
	Input/Output/Signal	Level 3 - asymmetrical
	Frequency range	0.15 MHz ... 80 MHz
	Voltage	10 V
	Comments	Criterion A
Voltage dips	EN 61000-4-11	
	Input	(mains buffering > 20 ms)
	Comments	Criterion B

**Emitted interference in acc. with EN 61000-6-3**

Radio interference voltage in acc. with EN 55011	EN 55011 (EN 55022) Class B, area of application: Industry and residential
Emitted radio interference in acc. with EN 55011	EN 55011 (EN 55022) Class B, area of application: Industry and residential

## 5 Structure



- AC input
- DC output
- "DC OK" LED
- Potentiometer 22.5 V DC ... 28.5 V DC
- DC OK output active
- Universal DIN rail adapter UTA 107/30

	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]		AWG	[Nm]
	solid	stranded		Torque
Input	0.2 - 2.5	0.2 - 2.5	24 - 12	0.5 - 0.6
Output	0.2 - 2.5	0.2 - 2.5	24 - 12	0.5 - 0.6
Signal	0.2 - 2.5	0.2 - 2.5	24 - 12	0.5 - 0.6

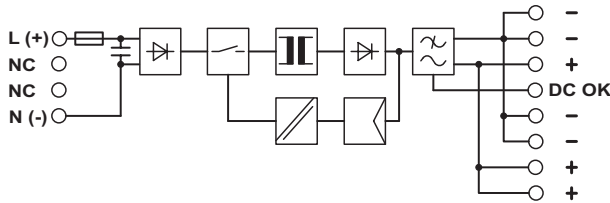
### Input data

Nominal input voltage range	100 V AC ... 240 V AC
AC input voltage range	85 V AC ... 264 V AC
DC input voltage range	90 V DC ... 350 V DC
AC frequency range	45 Hz ... 65 Hz
DC frequency range	0 Hz
Input fuse, integrated	1.25 A (slow-blow, internal)
Type of connection	Pluggable screw connection
Stripping length	7 mm

### Output data

Nominal output voltage	24 V DC $\pm 1\%$
Setting range of the output voltage	22.5 V DC ... 28.5 V DC (> 24 V constant capacity)
Output current	1.3 A (-25 °C ... 60 °C) 1.6 A (with POWER BOOST, -25 °C ... 40 °C permanent)
Type of connection	Pluggable screw connection
Stripping length	7 mm

## 6 Block diagram



## 7 Safety notes



### **DANGER OF EXPLOSION!**

Only remove equipment when it is disconnected and not in the potentially explosive area.

### **DANGER**

Components with dangerously high voltage and high stored energy are located in the device!

Never carry out work on live parts!

Depending on the ambient temperature and the load, the housing can become very hot!



### **CAUTION:**

Before startup please ensure:

The mains connection has been carried out by a competent person and protection against electric shock is guaranteed!

The device can be disconnected outside the power supply unit in accordance with the regulations as in EN 60950 (e.g. through primary side line protection)!

All feed lines are sufficiently protected and dimensioned!

All output lines are dimensioned according to the maximum output current of the device or separately protected!

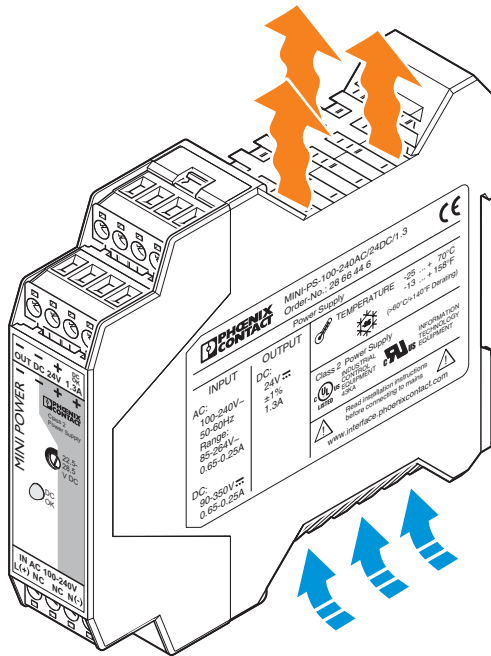
Sufficient convection must be guaranteed.



### **ATTENTION: Danger if used improperly**

The power supply units are built-in devices. The device may only be installed and put into operation by qualified personnel. The corresponding national regulations must be observed.

## 8 Installation



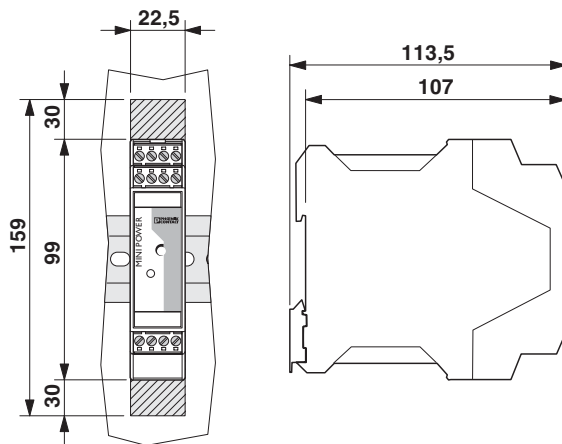
**ATTENTION: Module can become damaged**

To ensure sufficient convection, we recommend the following minimum spacing be used between modules: 5 cm for vertical installation and 0 cm for horizontal installation.



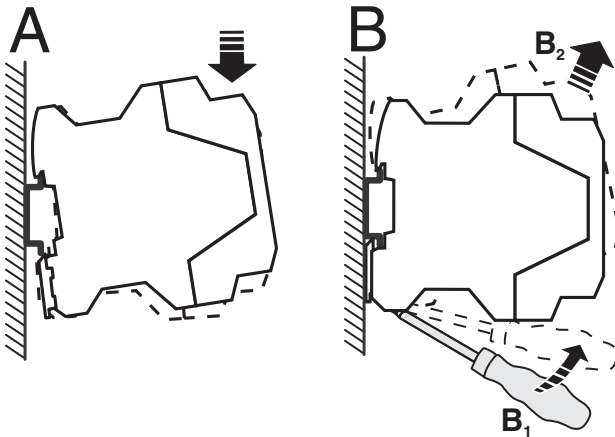
The power supply unit can be snapped onto all DIN rails in acc. with EN 60715.

## 9 Mounting position



Installation: Installation depth 95 mm (+ DIN rail)





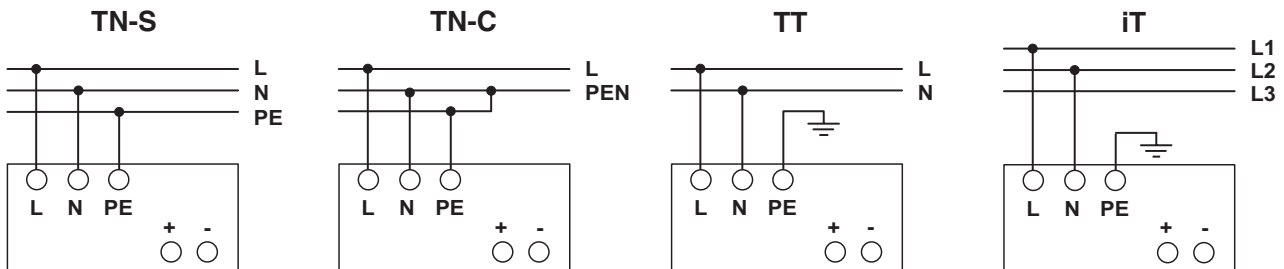
### Assembly

Position the module with the DIN rail guide on the upper edge of the DIN rail, and snap it in with a downward motion.

### Removing

Pull the snap lever open with the aid of a screwdriver and slide the module out at the lower edge of the DIN rail.

## 10 Connection to various systems



The 100 V AC ... 240 V AC connection is made using the L and N screw connections.

The device can be connected to 1-phase AC networks or to two of the phase conductors of three-phase systems (TN, TT or IT networks in acc. with VDE 0100-300/IEC 60364-3) with nominal voltages of 100 V AC ...240 V AC.



### ATTENTION: Module can become damaged

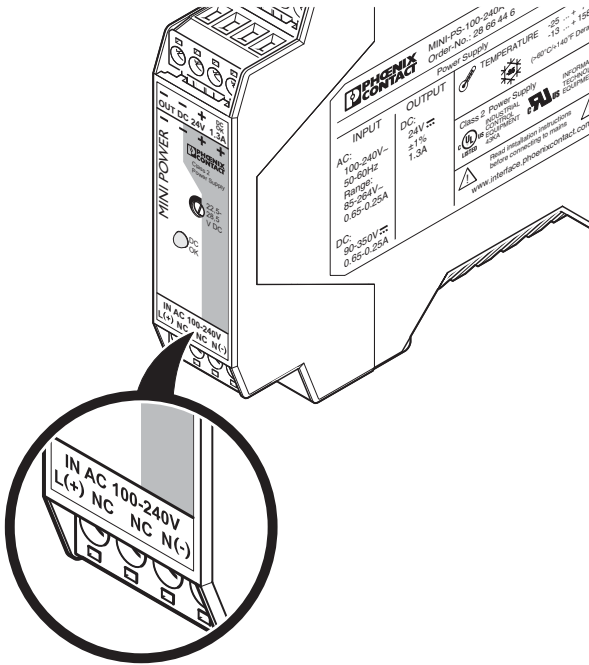
In order to comply with the UL certification, use copper cables that are designed for operating temperatures of  $> 75^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

In order to comply with EN 60950/UL 60950, flexible cables require ferrules. To safely connect a device, the ferrules should have a length of at least 10 mm. To achieve a reliable and shockproof connection, strip the connecting ends according to section "Structure".

In order to comply with the UL approval, use copper cables that are designed for operating temperatures  $> 75^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

In order to comply with EN 60950/UL60950, flexible cables require ferrules. In order to fulfill GL requirements, unused terminal spaces must be closed. Strip the connection ends as per the table in the chapter "Structure" for a reliable and shockproof connection.

## 11 Input



### ATTENTION: Module can become damaged

If an internal fuse is triggered, there is a device malfunction. In this case, the device must be inspected in the factory.

### Protection of the primary side

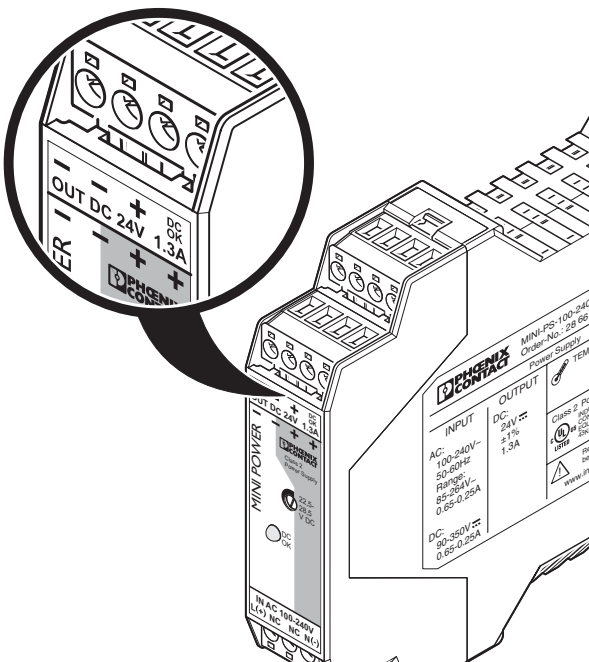
The device must be installed in acc. with the regulations as in EN 60950. It must be possible to disconnect the device using a suitable isolating facility outside the power supply.

The primary side line protection, for example, is suitable. For device protection, there is an internal fuse. Additional device protection is not necessary.

### Permissible backup fuse for mains protection

Power circuit-breaker 6 A, 10 A or 16 A, characteristic B (or identical function).

## 12 Output



### ATTENTION: Module can become damaged

Make sure that all output lines are dimensioned according to the maximum output current or are separately protected. The cables on the secondary side must have sufficiently large cross sections in order to keep the voltage drops on the lines as low as possible.

The connection is made using the "+" and "-" screw connections on the screw connection of the DC output. At the time of delivery, the output voltage is 24 V DC. The output voltage can be set on the potentiometer.

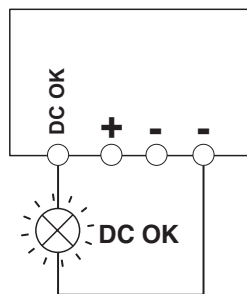
### Protection of the secondary side

The device is electronically protected against short-circuit and idling. In the event of a malfunction, the output voltage is limited to 35 V DC.

### 13 Signaling

For function monitoring, there is the active DC OK switching output and the DC OK LED.

	State 1	State 2
"DC OK" LED	ON	OFF
Active DC OK switching output	$U = +24 \text{ V}$ (in reference to "-")	$U = 0 \text{ V}$ (in reference to "-")
Meaning	Normal operation of the power supply unit ( $U_{\text{OUT}} > 21.5 \text{ V}$ )	1. The output voltage is less than 21.5 V. There is a secondary consumer short-circuit or overload. 2. There is no input voltage or there is a device fault.



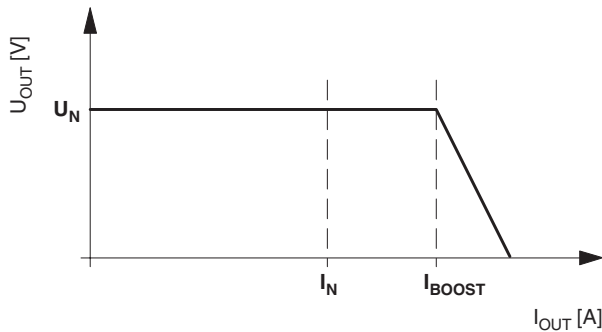
#### Active signal output

The 24 V DC signal is applied between the "DC OK" and "-" connecting terminal blocks and can carry up to 20 mA. When the output voltage drops below 21.5 V DC, this signal output signals by switching from "active high" to "low".

The DC OK signal is decoupled from the power output. It is thus not possible for parallel switched devices to provide external supply.

The 24 V DC signal can be directly connected to a logic input for evaluation.

## 14 Function



### Output characteristic curve

The device can supply a nominal output current of 1.3 A with ambient temperatures of up to 60°C. At an ambient temperature of up to 40°C, the device supplies a continuous output current of 1.6 A. At temperatures up to 60°C, the POWER BOOST provides a transient output current of 1.6 A for a few minutes. In the event of a higher load, the operating point follows the U/I characteristic curve depicted in the figure.

In the case of overload or short-circuit, the full output current  $I_{BOOST}$  is supplied permanently with reduced output voltage, the device does not switch off. As soon as the overload or short-circuit is no longer present, the full secondary voltage is once again available.

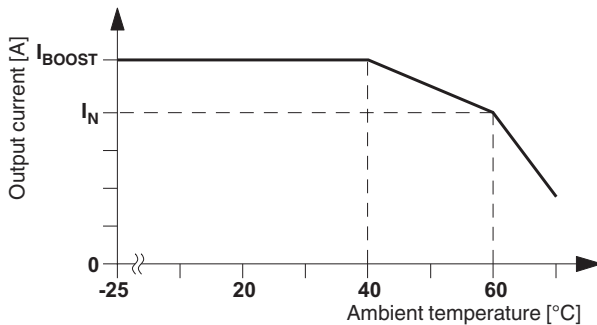
The U/I characteristic curve ensures that both heavily capacitive loads and devices with DC/DC converters in the primary circuit can be fed without problems using MINI POWER.

Downstream fuses are triggered reliably. Selectivity in the design of your system is guaranteed at all times.

$$U_N = 24 \text{ V}$$

$$I_N = 1.3 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{BOOST} = 1.6 \text{ A}$$



### Thermal behavior

The device can supply a nominal output current of 1.3 A with ambient temperatures of up to 60°C. At an ambient temperature of up to 40°C, the device supplies a continuous output current of 1.6 A. At temperatures up to 60°C, the POWER BOOST provides a transient output current of 1.6 A for a few minutes.

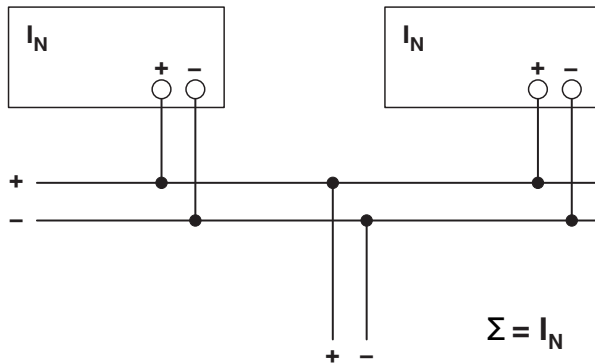
For ambient temperatures above 60°C, the output current must be reduced by 2.5% per Kelvin increase in temperature. From 70°C onwards or in the case of thermal overload, the device reduces the output capacity for its own protection, and returns to normal operation when it has cooled down.

### Parallel operation

Devices of the same type can be connected in parallel to increase both redundancy and power. By default upon delivery, no further adjustments are required.

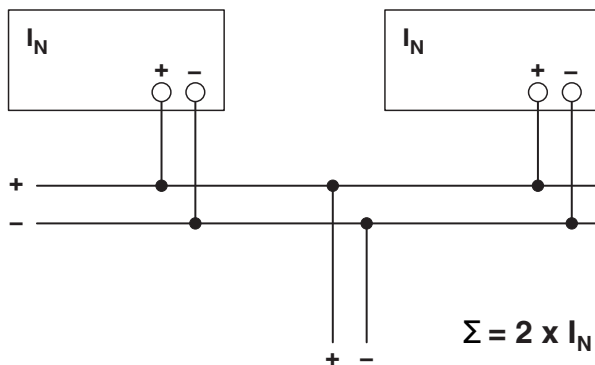
If the output voltage is adjusted, a uniform distribution of power is guaranteed by setting all parallel operated power supply units to exactly the same output voltage.

To ensure symmetrical current distribution we recommend that all cable connections from the power supply unit to the busbar are the same length and have the same cross section. Depending on the system, for parallel connection of more than two power supplies a protective circuit should be installed at each individual device output (e.g., decoupling diode, DC fuse or circuit breaker). This prevents high return currents in the event of a secondary device fault.



### Redundant operation

Redundant circuits are suitable for the supply of systems which make especially high requirements on the operational safety. If a fault occurs in the primary circuit of the first power supply unit, the second device automatically takes over the entire power supply, without interruption, and vice versa. For this reason, the power supply units to be connected in parallel are dimensioned in such a way that the total current requirement of all consumers can be completely covered by one power supply unit. 100% redundancy makes external decoupling diodes necessary (QUINT-DIODE/40, Order No. 2938963)!



### Increased performance

For  $n$  parallel connected devices, the output current can be increased to  $n \times I_N$ . Parallel connection for increasing power is used when extending existing systems. A parallel connection is recommended if the power supply unit does not cover the current consumption of the most powerful load. Otherwise, the load should be divided between individual devices that are independent from one another.