TDK·Lambda

CUS100ME

AC/DC Power Supply Series

APPLICATION NOTE

Contents

1. INPUT

AC INPUT LINE REQUIREMENTS

See datasheet for specification of input line requirements (including Input voltage range, Input frequency, Input harmonics, Input current and leakage current)

The power supply will automatically recover from AC power loss and start-up with maximum loading at 85VAC.

Repetitive ON/OFF cycling of the AC input voltage will not damage the power supply or cause the input fuses / fuse (/E option) to blow.

- Input Fuses

Two internal fuses are fitted, one in each AC line. These fuses are not user serviceable. Fuses are rated 3.15A; 250 Vac.

With the /E option, one internal fuse is fitted in the Line (L) connection.

- Input Undervoltage

The power supply is protected against the application of an input voltage below the minimum specified so that it shall not cause damage to the power supply. However if under voltage conditions persist for a long time the power supply may be overheated. Note that the power supply doesn't have over-temperature protection.

The typical turn on voltage is 71VAC, typical turn off voltage is 65VAC. (Full load, 25°C ambient)

2. DC OUTPUT

OUTPUT VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

The output voltage is factory set to the standard model output voltage value and is not user adjustable. Non-standard voltages can be supplied within the allowable range on request.

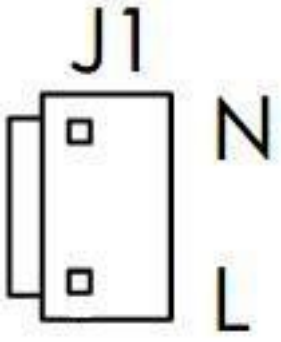
Model	CUS100ME-12	CUS100ME-15	CUS100ME-18	CUS100ME-24	CUS100ME-28	CUS100ME-36	CUS100ME-48
Voltage Range	12 - 13.2	15 -16.5	18 -19.8	24 - 26.4	28 -30.8	36 - 39.6	48 - 50

There are deviations to the specifications when the output voltage is factory set above the standard value. Hold up time is linearly reduced with increasing output voltage from standard nominal. Maximum reduction is 20% when output voltage is increased to +10%.

No load power consumption is only specified at standard nominal output voltage. It may be achieved with increased output voltage but this cannot be guaranteed.

3. CONNECTIONS

Input J1 (Standard JST connector)

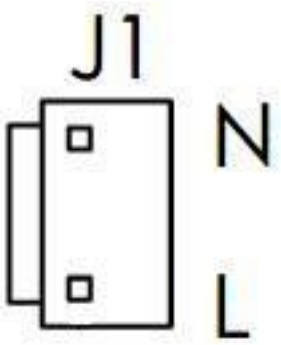


Pin	Function J1
Top	AC Neutral
Bottom	AC Line

JST mating connectors and pins

- Mating Housing — Part no. VAR-2
- Crimp terminal (20-18AWG) — Part no. SVA-41T-P1.1

Input J1 (/M Molex connector)



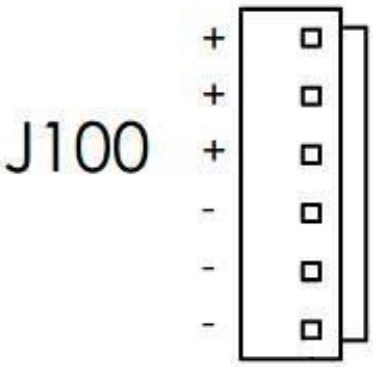
Pin	Function J1
Top	AC Neutral
Bottom	AC Line

Molex mating connectors and pins

- Mating Housing — Part no. 09-50-1031
- Crimp terminal (24-18AWG) — Part no. 08-70-1031

Contact Molex for other crimp terminal types

Output J100 (Standard JST Connector)



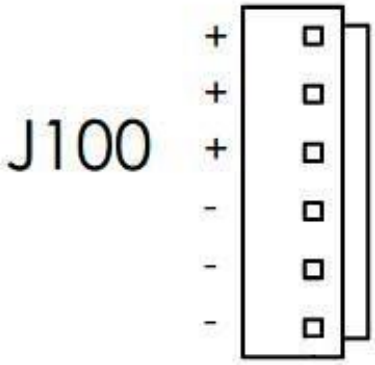
Pin	Function J100
Top 3	Vout +
Bottom 3	Vout -

JST mating connectors and pins

- Mating Housing — Part no. VHR-6N
- Crimp terminal (22-18AWG) — Part no. SVH-21T-P1.1

- Crimp terminal (20-16AWG) Part no. SVH-41T-P1.1

Output J100 (/M Molex Connector)



Pin	Function J100
Top 3	Vout +
Bottom 3	Vout -

Molex mating connectors and pins

- Mating Housing Part no. 09-50-1061
- Crimp terminal (24-18AWG) Part no. 08-70-1031

Contact Molex for other crimp terminal types

Earth Ground J2 (Tyco Connector)

Pin	Function J2
N/A	Protective Earth

Tyco mating connector

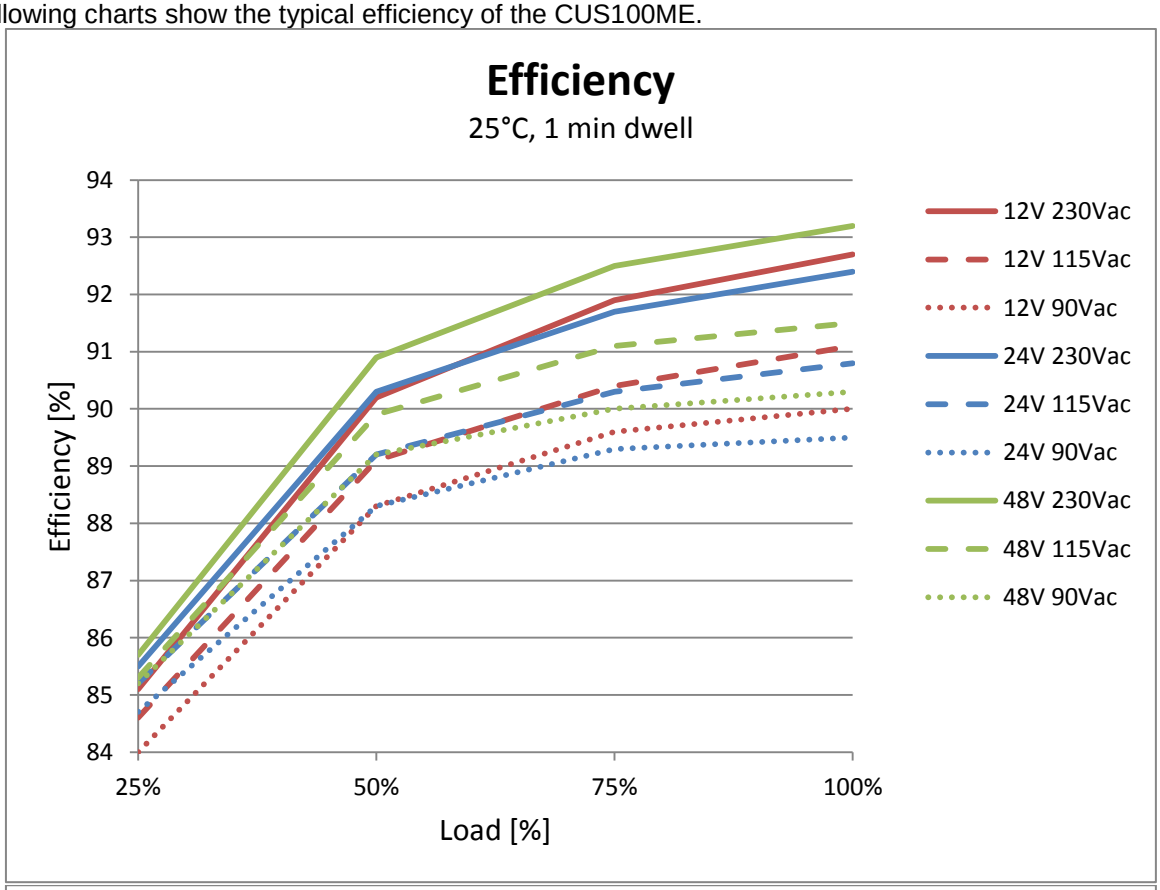
- Crimp terminal (22-18AWG) Part no. 2-520407-2
- Crimp terminal (16-14AWG) Part no. 2-520408-2

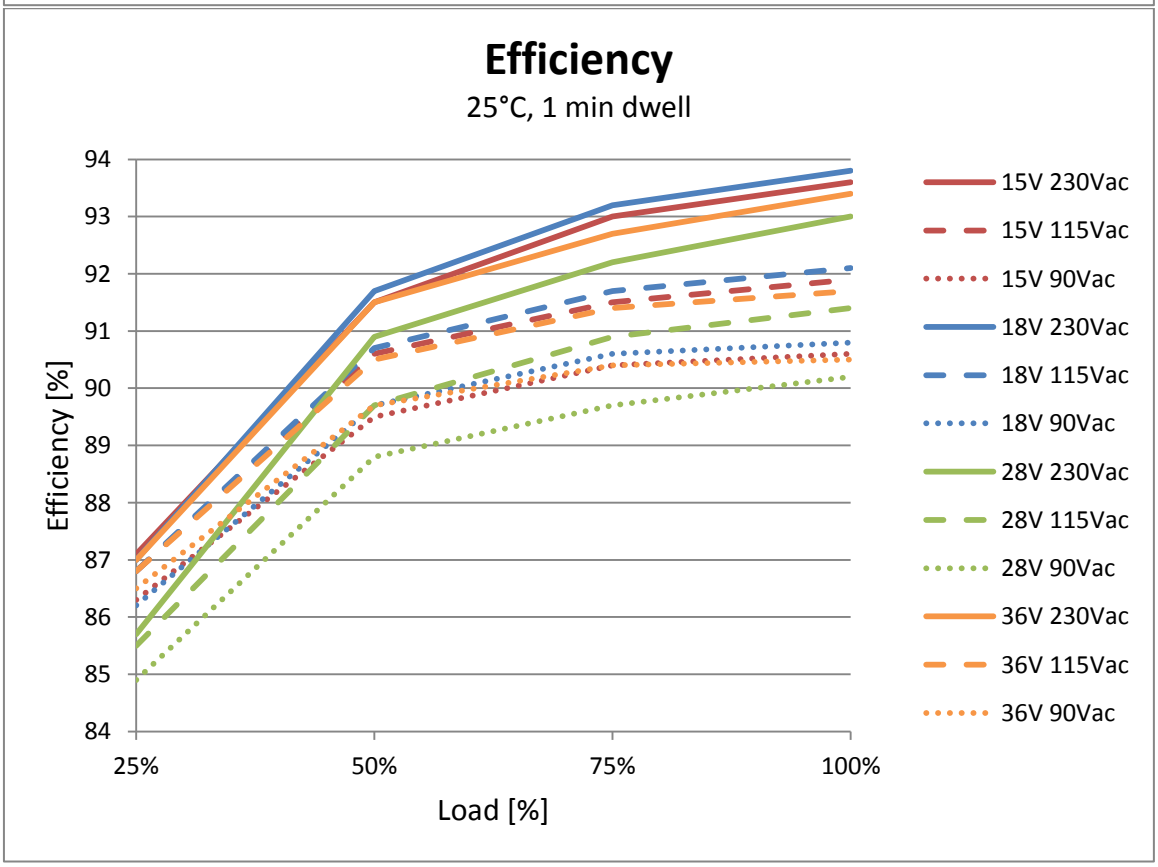
Contact Tyco for other crimp terminal types

4. GENERAL OPERATION

EFFICIENCY

The following charts show the typical efficiency of the CUS100ME.





NO LOAD OPERATION

No minimum load is required for the power supply to operate within specification.

CAPACITIVE LOAD OPERATION

The maximum capacitance that can be connected to the output is as follows:

Product code	CUS100ME						
Output Voltage	12V	15V	18V	24V	28V	36V	48V
Maximum Capacitance (µF)	8,333	6,666	5,555	4,166	3,571	2,777	2,083

SERIES CONNECTION

It is possible to connect multiple CUS100ME power supplies in series. Do not exceed 150V for the total voltage of outputs connected in series.

Each CUS100ME should have a diode fitted across the output and rated for the output current of the CUS100ME.

The outputs connected in series are non-SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) if the total output voltage plus 40% of the highest maximum rated output voltage, exceeds 60V (the 40% addition allows for a single fault in any one individual channel).

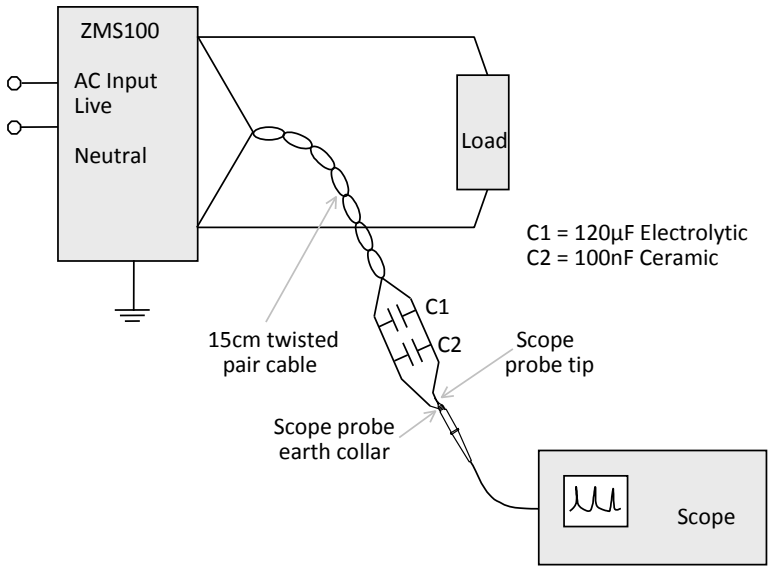
PARALLEL CONNECTION

Outputs must not be connected in parallel as this may cause overheating and reduced field life.

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

RIPPLE AND NOISE

Ripple and noise is defined as periodic or random signals over a frequency range of 10Hz to 20MHz. Measurement is taken after 60 seconds dwell time. Measurements are to be made with a 20MHz bandwidth oscilloscope. Measurements are taken at the end of a 150mm length of a twisted pair of cables, terminated with a 100nF ceramic capacitor and a 120µF electrolytic capacitor. The earth wire of the oscilloscope probe should be as short as possible; winding a link wire around the earth collar of the probe is the preferred method.



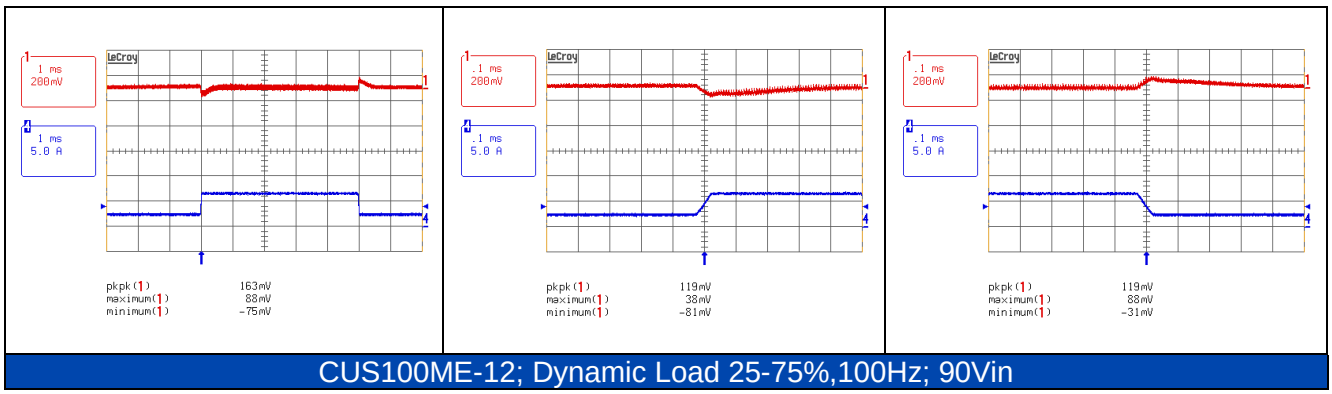
Ripple and Noise Measurement

TRANSIENT RESPONSE PERFORMANCE

The transient response specification refers to a 25%-75% load change, 100Hz repetition rate, 50% duty cycle at 25°C ambient temperature

Dynamic Load Response (25°C or higher ambient)

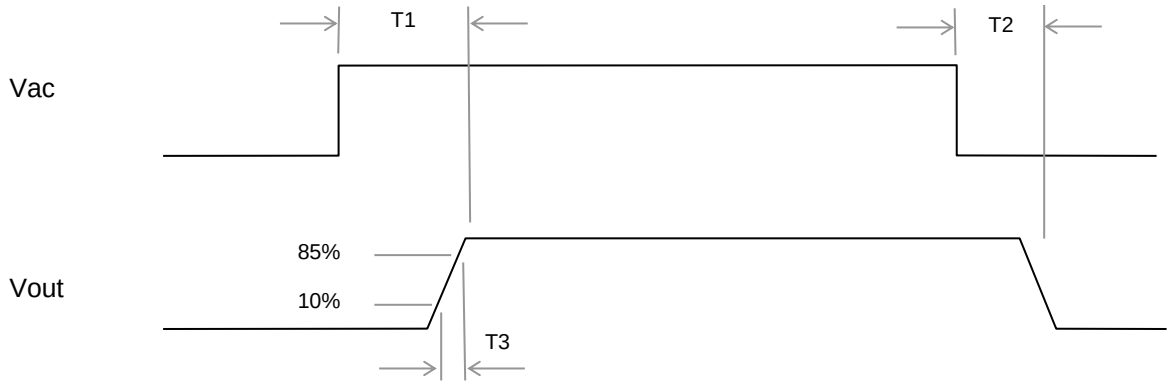
For a 25 to 75% load change the output voltage will remain with 5% of the nominal output voltage. The output will recover to within 2% of the nominal output voltage in ≤ 1ms for a 25 to 75% load change. Additional capacitance can be added across the output which can reduce over/undershoots.



CUS100ME-12; Dynamic Load 25-75%,100Hz; 90Vin

OUTPUT TIMING

Output timing diagram

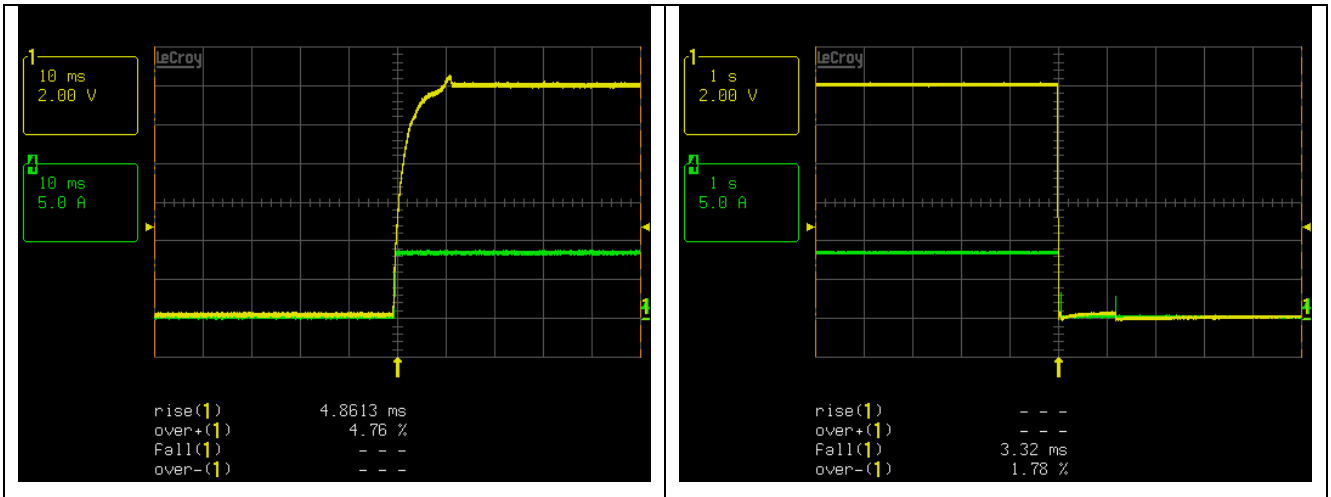


	min	Typical	max	Description
T1	N/A	0.8s	1.5s	Turn on time
T2	24ms	36ms	N/A	Hold up time at 100VAC
T3	N/A	15ms	100ms	Rise time

OVERSHOOT AT TURN-ON AND TURN-OFF

The output voltage overshoot upon the application or removal of the input mains voltage shall be less than 8% (typically 4%) above the nominal voltage. No opposite polarity voltage is present at any time.

The turn on/off characteristics for the CUS100ME-xx unit are shown below:



CUS100ME-12; Rise and Fall Time; 230Vin; 8.33A

OUTPUT PROTECTION

No Load Operation

The power supply will operate with no load on the output with no damage, hazardous condition or reduction in performance.

Over current protection

If a load is applied which puts the power supply into over current then the power supply will enter a hiccup state. This will turn the output off for typically 200-800ms, then on for typically 35-100ms. This state will continue until the over load is removed.

Short-Circuit Protection

A short circuit is defined as an impedance of <0.1 Ohms placed between the DC return and any output. A short circuit on the output will cause no damage to the power supply and will enter a hiccup state. Note the power supply in not designed to operate continuously in short circuit condition and components may be overheated. The power supply will attempt to restart until the short circuit is removed. After removal of the short circuit, the power supply will maintain normal operation.

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Over temperature protection

No specified over temperature protection is provided. As a note, some internal component(s) have internal over temperature protection built in, but this is not to be relied upon to ensure safe, reliable operation.

Over voltage protection

An overvoltage on the output will cause the power supply to shut-down. To restart, remove the ac supply for at least 0.4 seconds and then reapply.
The threshold is 115-140% of standard output voltage for each model and does not alter when output voltage is adjusted. Note that 48V model has maximum threshold 60V.

5. COOLING REQUIREMENTS

The maximum continuous rating and power derating for high ambient temperatures of the power supply is specified on the datasheet (model dependant).

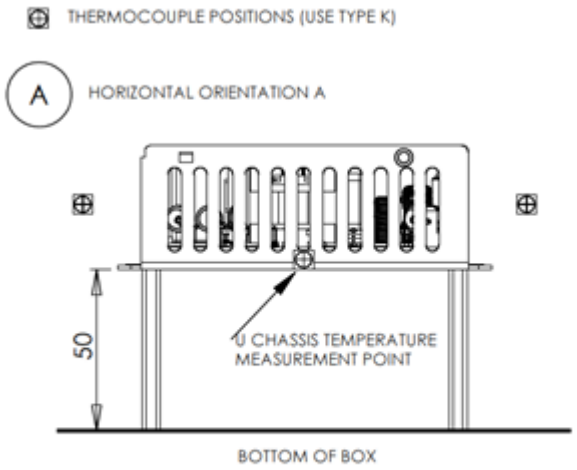
Refer to the CUS100ME handbook for the test method and components to be monitored to ensure safe, reliable operation.

CONVECTION AND CONDUCTION COOLING

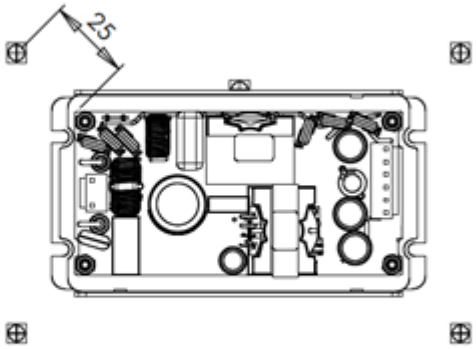
On the pictures below are indicated orientations and thermocouple position. It applies to open frame unit and chassis options. Unit under Test (UUT) was positioned 50mm above and in the centre of bottom surface of a test box. Wall of a fixture for vertical orientations was 50 mm away from UUT. Ambient temperature is an average of 4 measurement points positioned 25mm from PCB corners of UUT.

Conduction cooling for chassis options was simulated with UUT attached to a heatsink / cold plate. The size of the heatsink / cold plate was such that chassis temperature rise (temperature measured at U chassis temperature measurement point minus ambient temperature) was below 6°C. No airflow was provided for top side components (they were convection cooled).

Orientation B is the most preferred orientation for the open frame unit (the best cooling and the highest electrolytic capacitor life). The least preferred orientation is the orientation D. Note that the preferences are only informative and may vary in end user application due to surrounding objects and convection airflow around the unit.

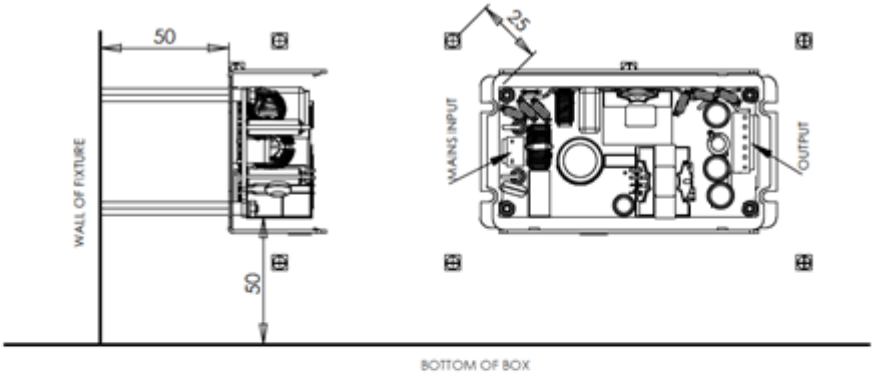


SIDE VIEW

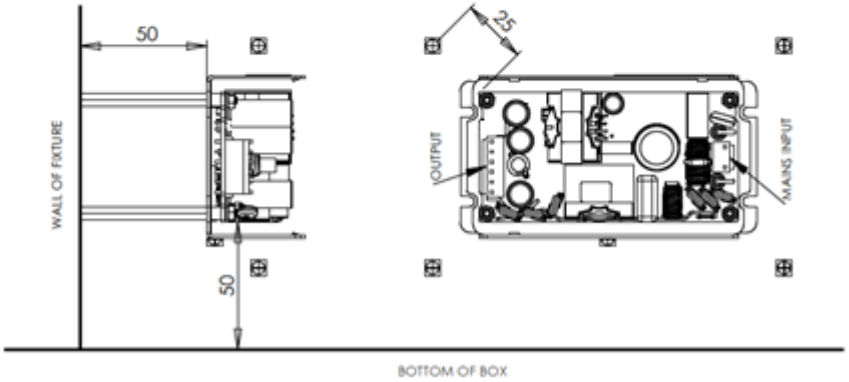


TOP VIEW

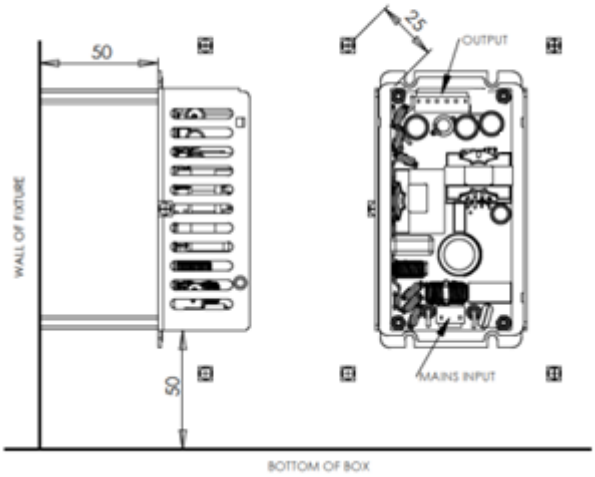
B VERTICAL ORIENTATION B



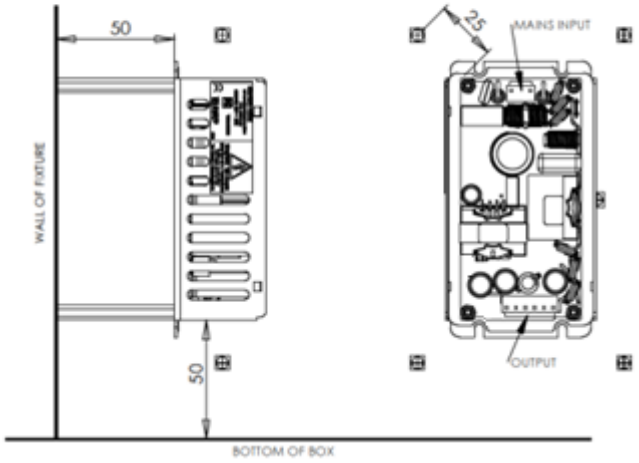
C VERTICAL ORIENTATION C



D VERTICAL ORIENTATION D



E VERTICAL ORIENTATION E

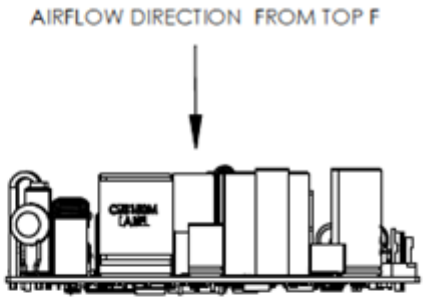


FORCED AIR COOLING

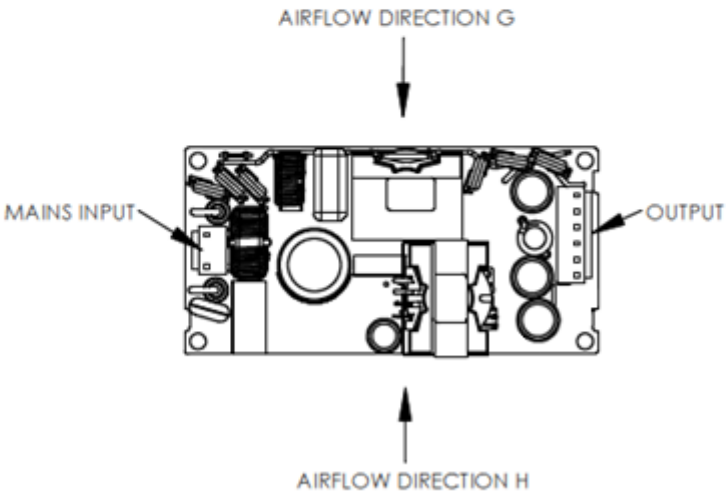
The amount of airflow required depends upon the applied input voltage, airflow direction and position in end application.

Below are indicated preferred airflow directions for best performance and longest capacitor life.

Note this applied to the open frame version only.



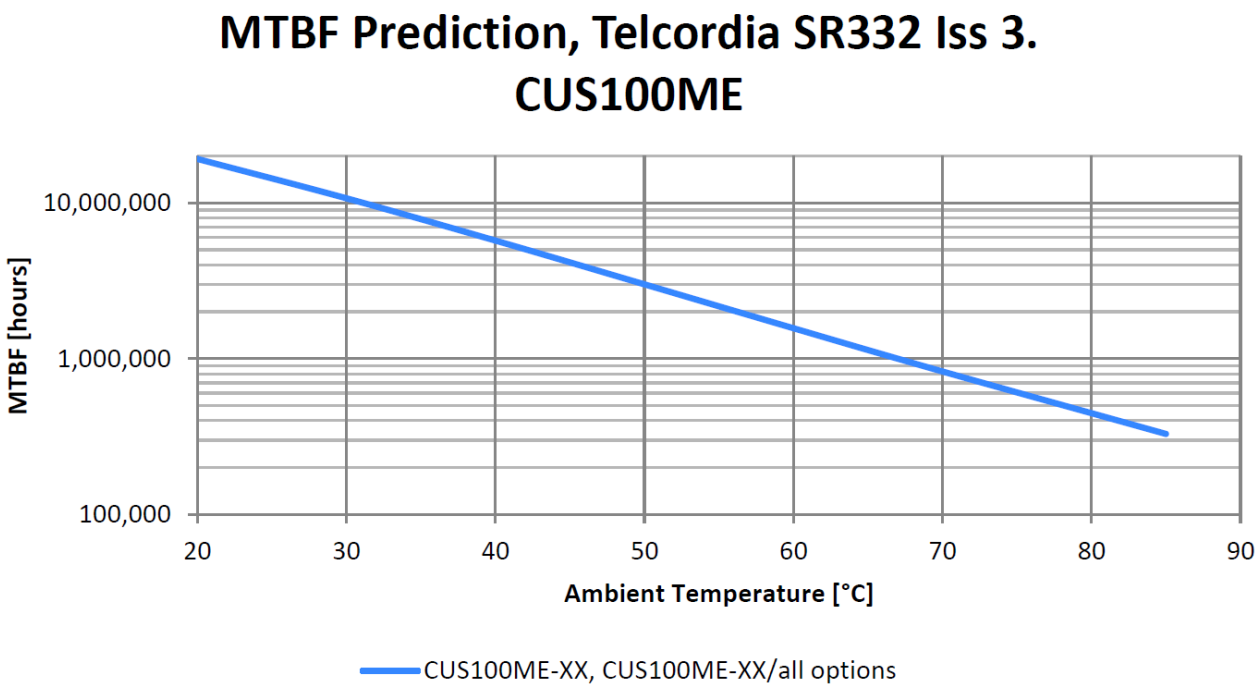
SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW

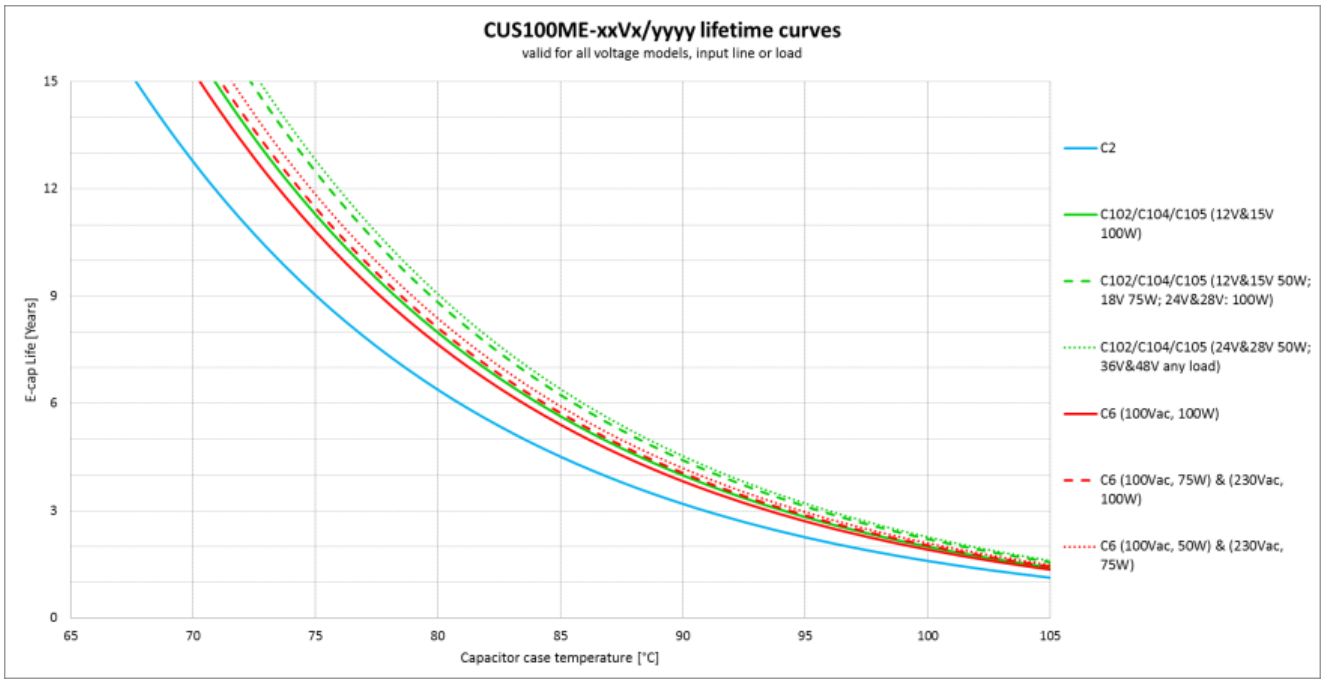
6. RELIABILITY

Calculated according to Telcordia SR332 Issue 3, Method I (parts count), Case 3, Ground Benign Controlled, at 30°C.

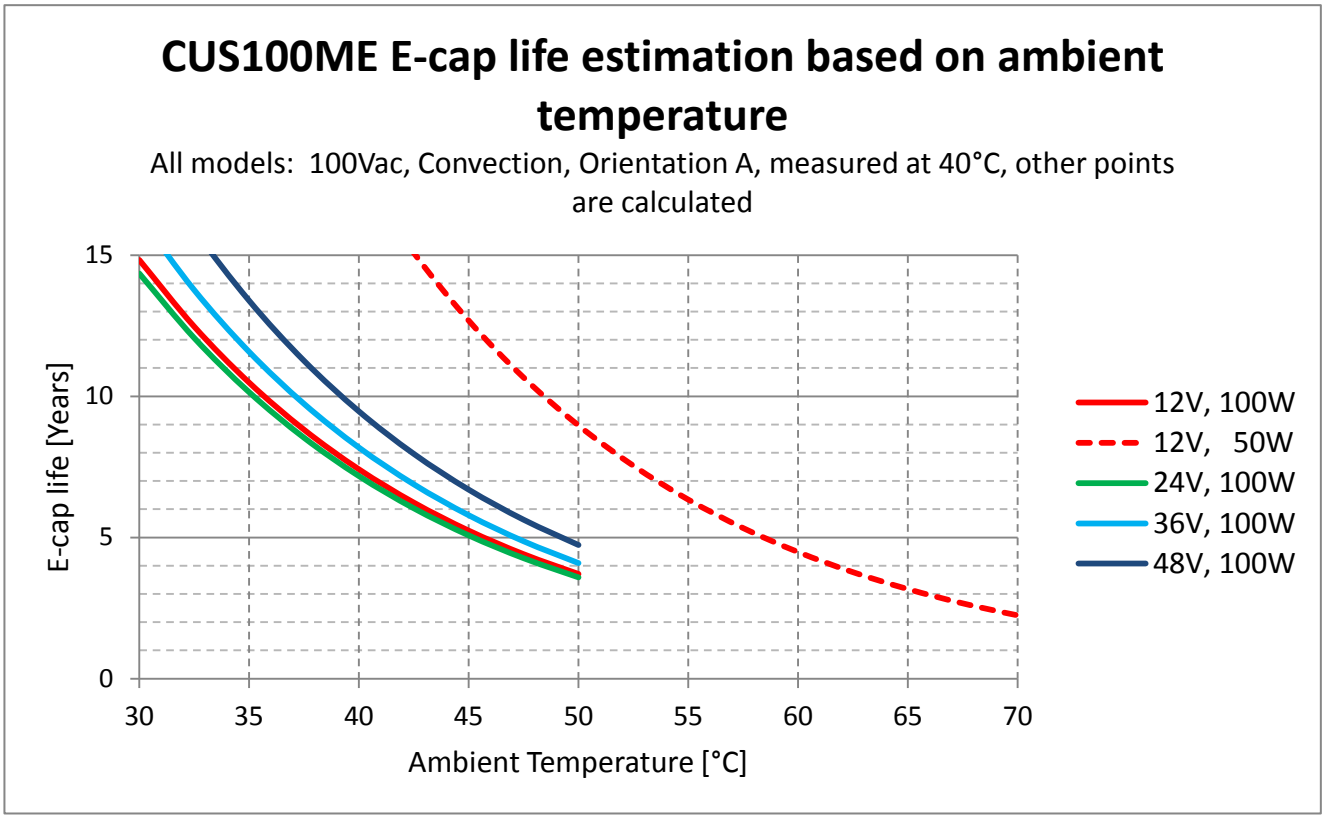


ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR LIFETIMES

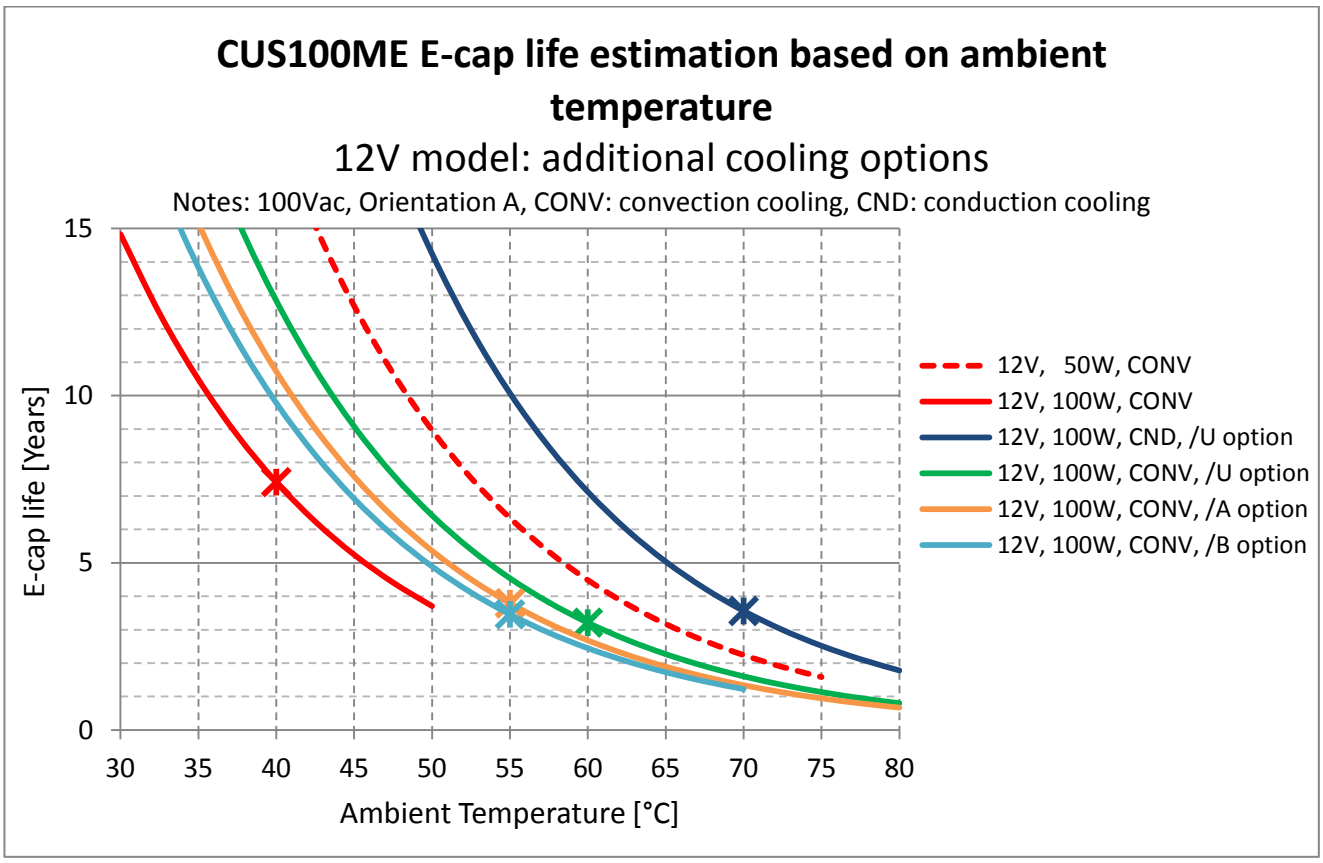
This set of curves will determine capacitor life based on continuous (24/7) operation. Actual temperature values must be measured in the end application and will depend upon the mounting orientation, ambient temperature and airflow speed.



This set of curves determines capacitor life based on continuous (24/7) operation for convection/conduction cooling with respect to ambient temperature

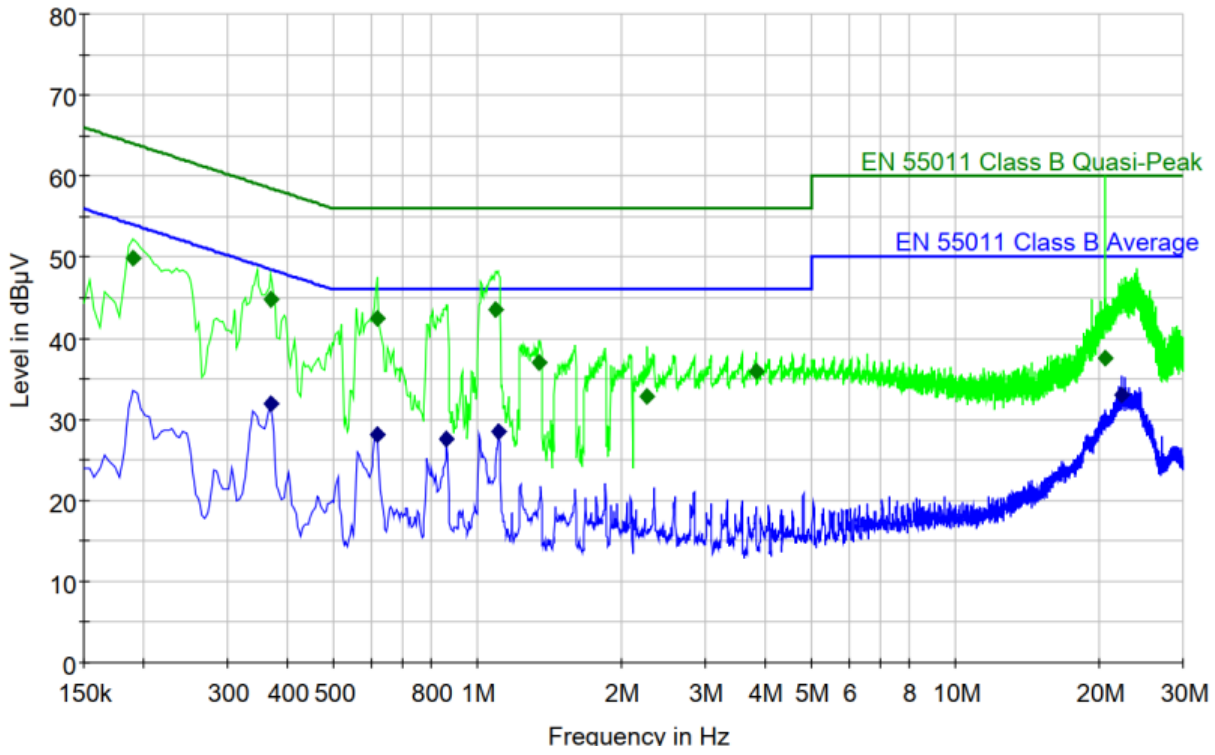


Note: 15V model has similar life to 48V model; 18V model has similar life to 12V model; 28V model has similar life to 24V model.



7. ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Typical Conducted Emissions result for the CUS100ME at 230Vac, 100W, Class I



INSTALLATION FOR OPTIMUM EMC PERFORMANCE

Mounting

All equipment should ideally be mounted inside an earthed, shielded metal box. Alternatively an earthed metal plate can be used to mount the power supply and load. All four mounting holes (one in each corner) on the CUS100ME should be utilised for best electrical and mechanical performance.

The CUS100ME can be operated as a Class II power supply (without a ground connection).

The radiated and conducted emissions of CUS100ME were tested with a baseplate under the power supply to achieve Class B limits. The baseplate simulates a metal chassis in a Class I configuration.

The following instructions can help to achieve Class B limits also with an open frame unit (however it is dependent on the actual application and installation);

- Add ferrite clamp such as TDK ZCAT1325-0530A or ZCAT2235-1030A on to input cable, output cable or both.
- Add external mains input filter such as EPCOS filter B84771M0003A000 or if medical leakage is not required EPCOS filter B84771A0003A000
- Run the power supply below its full load capacity
- A combination of any of the above.

Please refer to handbook for allowable orientations.

To maintain safe creepage and clearance distances, the maximum diameter of the mounting standoff is 5.4mm and the maximum diameter of the top side washer under the mounting screw is 6mm.

Cables

All cables (both AC input and DC output) should be run as close as possible to the earthed metal box/plane. AC input cable should be a twisted group laid as flat to the earthed metal box/plane as possible.

All output cables should be routed as far away from the input cables as possible. If the input and output cables must be run close to each other screen one (or ideally both).

The positive and negative supply cables should be twisted together.
All cable run loops should be kept as small as possible (this should be implemented in the system PCB design also).

Earth star point

Where the AC supply enters the equipment, this should be taken to a 'star point' chassis mounted earth point (Note for compliance with EN60950-1 requires the main protective earth to have its own dedicated spring washer and nut) as close as possible to the mains inlet. All other earth points should be taken back to this point only.

Switching frequency

The CUS100ME has a variable switching frequency ranging from 20kHz to 220kHz, depending upon the input voltage, output voltage and output load.

8. WEIGHT

The CUS100ME weighs (open frame / U-option / A-option / B-option): 180g / 240g / 255g / 220g