

## 1606-XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

# 1606-XLS120E

## 24V,5A Single Phase Input

### POWER SUPPLY

- Ultra-small size
- Extra-low inrush current
- Active power factor correction
- Wide range AC/DC input
- Superior reserve power (can support 150% rated power for five seconds)
- Superior efficiency and temperature rating
- DC-OK and overload LED



## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The most outstanding features of this 1606-XLS DIN-rail power supply are the high efficiency and the small size, which are achieved by a synchronous rectification and further novel design details.

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

## 2. SPECIFICATION QUICK REFERENCE

Output voltage	DC 24V	
Adjustment range	24-28V	
Output current	5A	continuous, 24V
	7.5A	for typ. 4s, 24V
Output power	120W	continuous, 24V
	180W	for typ. 4s, 24V
Output ripple	< 50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz
Input voltage	AC 100-240V	+10/-15%
Line frequency	50-60Hz	±6%
AC Input current	1.10 / 0.62A	at 120 / 230Vac
Power factor	0.99 / 0.91	at 120 / 230Vac
AC Inrush current	typ. 9 / 11A peak	at 120 / 230Vac
DC Input voltage	DC 110-300V	±20%
DC Input current	1.19 / 0.44A	at 110 / 300Vdc
Efficiency	91.6 / 92.7%	at 120 / 230Vac
Losses	11.0 / 9.4W	at 120 / 230Vac
Temperature range	-25°C to +70°C	operational
Derating	3W/°C	+60 to +70°C
Hold-up time	typ. 34 / 65ms	at 120 / 230Vac
Dimensions	40x124x117mm	WxHxD

## 3. AGENCY APPROVALS



## 4. RELATED PRODUCTS

1606-XLB	Wall mount bracket
1606-XLSRED	Redundancy Module
1606-XLBUFFER	Buffer unit



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## INTENDED USE

Those responsible for the application and use of the products must satisfy themselves that all necessary steps have been taken to assure that each application and use meets all performance and safety requirements, including and applicable laws, regulation, codes, and standards.

## TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>PE and  symbol</b>	PE is the abbreviation for <b>Protective Earth</b> and has the same meaning as the symbol  .
<b>Earth, Ground</b>	This document uses the term “earth” which is the same as the U.S. term “ground”.
<b>T.b.d.</b>	To be defined, value or description will follow later.
<b>AC 230V</b>	A figure displayed with the AC or DC before the value represents a nominal voltage with standard tolerances (usually $\pm 20\%$ ) included. E.g.: DC 12V describes a 12V battery disregarding whether it is full (13.7V) or flat (10V) As long as not otherwise stated, AC 100V and AC 230V parameters are valid at 50Hz and AC 120V parameters are valid at 60Hz mains frequency.
<b>230Vac</b>	A figure with the unit (Vac) at the end is a value without any additional tolerances included.
<b>PELV</b>	Protective Extra Low Voltage
<b>SELV</b>	Safety Extra Low Voltage

## DISCLAIMER

The information presented in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable and may change without notice.

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### 5. AC-INPUT

AC input	nom.	AC 100-240V	wide-range input, see Fig. 5-1
AC input range	min.	85-264Vac	continuous operation
	min.	60-85Vac	full power for 200ms, no damage between 0 and 85Vac
	min.	264-300Vac	< 500ms
Input frequency	nom.	50 – 60Hz	±6%
Turn-on voltage	typ.	82Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 5-1
Shut-down voltage	typ.	78Vac	steady-state value, see Fig. 5-1

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Input current	typ.	1.34A	1.10A	0.62A	at 24V, 5A, see Fig. 5-3
Power factor *	typ.	0.99	0.99	0.91	at 24V, 5A, see Fig. 5-4
Crest factor **	typ.	1.48	1.55	1.71	at 24V, 5A
Start-up delay	typ.	120ms	110ms	85ms	see Fig. 5-2
Rise time	typ.	18ms	18ms	18ms	0mF, 24V, 5A, see Fig. 5-2
	typ.	38ms	38ms	38ms	5mF, 24V, 5A, see Fig. 5-2
Turn-on overshoot	max.	100mV	100mV	100mV	see Fig. 5-2

\* 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. 5-1 Input voltage range

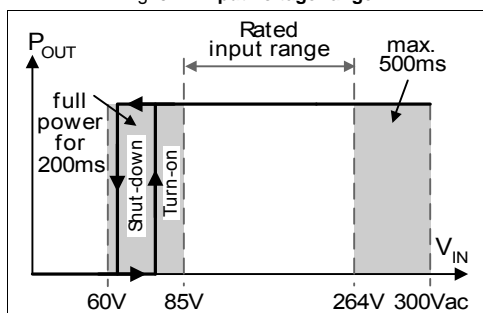


Fig. 5-2 Turn-on behavior, definitions

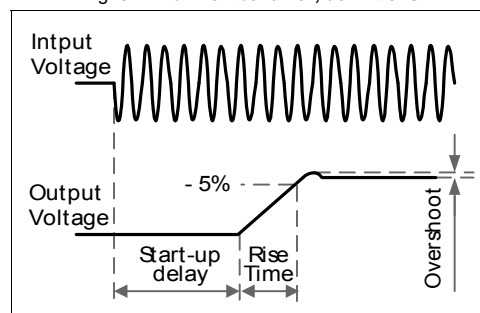


Fig. 5-3 Input current vs. output load at 24V

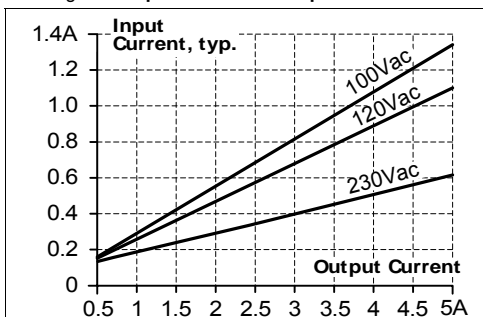
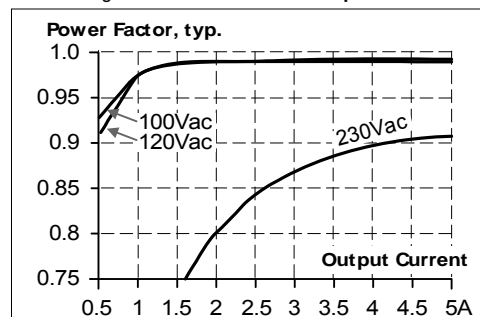


Fig. 5-4 Power factor vs. output load



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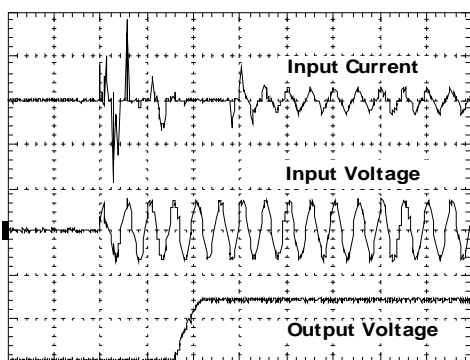
### 6. INPUT INRUSH CURRENT

An active inrush limitation circuitry 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 milliseconds after switch-on.

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Inrush current	max.	15A <sub>peak</sub>	15A <sub>peak</sub>	15A <sub>peak</sub>	-25°C to +70°C
	typ.	8A <sub>peak</sub>	9A <sub>peak</sub>	11A <sub>peak</sub>	-25°C to +70°C
Inrush energy	max.	1A <sup>2</sup> s	1A <sup>2</sup> s	1A <sup>2</sup> s	-25°C to +70°C

Fig. 6-1 Input inrush current, typical behavior



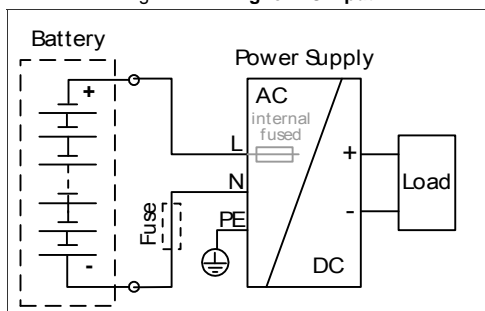
Input: 230Vac  
 Output: 24V, 5A  
 Ambient: 25°C

Upper curve: Input current 5A / DIV  
 Medium curve: Input voltage 500V / DIV  
 Lower curve: Output voltage 20V / DIV  
 Time basis: 40ms / DIV

### 7. DC-INPUT

DC input	nom.	DC 110-300V	
DC input range	min.	88-375Vdc	continuous operation
DC input current	typ.	2.37A / 0.87A	110Vdc / 300Vdc, 24V, 10A
Turn-on voltage	typ.	80Vdc	steady state value
Shut-down voltage	typ.	55Vdc	steady state value

Fig. 7-1 Wiring for DC Input



#### Instructions for DC use:

- Use a battery or similar DC source.
- Connect +pole to L and -pole to N.
- Connect the PE terminal to a earth wire or to the machine ground.

When the -pole of the battery is not connected to earth, use an appropriate fuse to protect the N terminal.

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### 8. OUTPUT

Output voltage	nom.	24V	
Adjustment range	min.	24-28V	guaranteed, multi turn potentiometer
	max.	30V	at clockwise end position of potentiometer
Factory setting		24.1V	±0.2%, at full load, cold unit
Line regulation	max.	20mV	85 to 264Vac
Load regulation	max.	100mV	static value, 0A → 5A → 0A
Ripple and noise voltage	max.	50mVpp	20Hz to 20MHz, 50Ohm
Output capacitance	typ.	3 500µF	

#### Continuous power capability

Output current	nom.	5A	at 24V, see Fig. 8-1
	nom.	4.5A	at 28V, see Fig. 8-1
Output power	nom.	120W	24V, continuous
	nom.	126W	28V, continuous
Short-circuit current	min.	4A	load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 8-1
	max.	7.0A	load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 8-1

#### Power-Boost, 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. The Power-Boost is repeatedly available. Detailed information can be found in chapter 27.1 .

Once Power-Boost has been stopped by the output power limiter, a timer disables the next Power-Boost capability. The recovery timer will start as soon as the output voltage reaches the adjusted value again, which usually happens after the load has been reduced.

Output current	nom.	7.5A	at 24V, see Fig. 8-1
	nom.	6.7A	at 28V, see Fig. 8-1
Output power	nom.	180W	24V, short term
	nom.	188W	28V, short term
Short-circuit current	min.	8A	load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 8-1
	max.	13A	load impedance 200mOhm, see Fig. 8-1
Power-Boost time	typ.	4s	at 24V, 7.5A, duration until the output voltage dips,
	min	3s	see Fig. 8-2
	max.	5s	
Power-Boost recovery time	typ.	7s	overload free time to reset power manager, see Fig. 8-3

#### Peak current capability (up to several ms)

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 27.2.

Peak current voltage dips	typ.	from 24V to 21V	at 10A for 20ms
	typ.	from 24V to 20.5V	at 20A for 2ms
	typ.	from 24V to 16V	at 20A for 5ms

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Fig. 8-1 Output voltage vs. output current, typ.

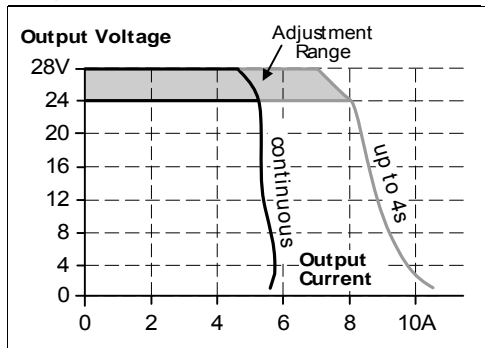


Fig. 8-2 Power-Boost vs. output power

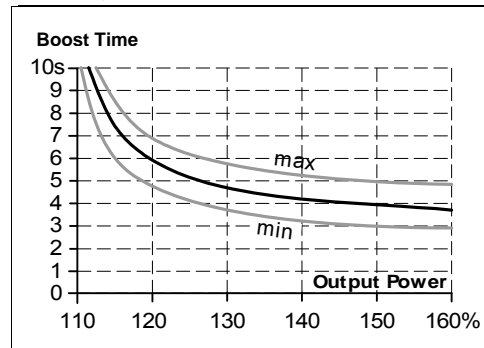
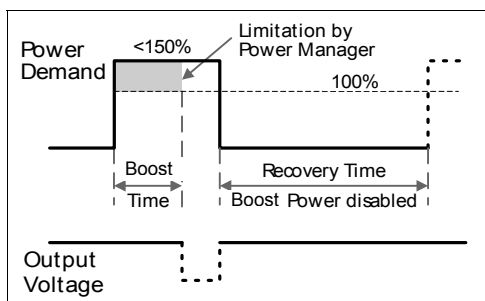


Fig. 8-3 Power-Boost recovery time



Power-Boost is available as soon as power comes on and immediately after the end of an output short circuit.

Fig. 8-4 Power-Boost after input turn-on

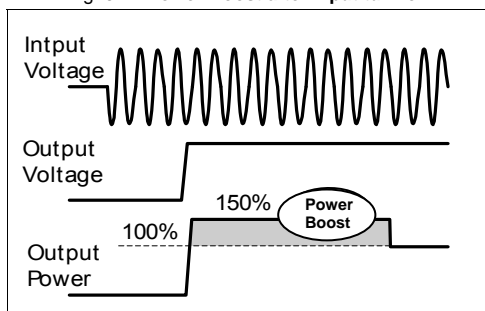
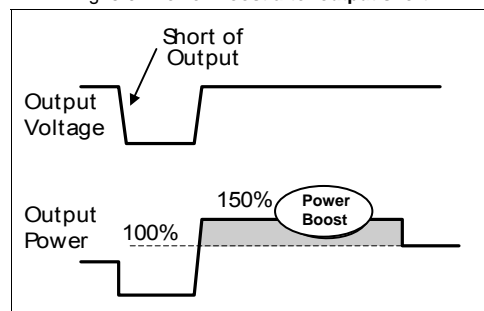


Fig. 8-5 Power-Boost after output short



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### 9. HOLD-UP TIME

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Hold-up Time	typ.	34ms	34ms	65ms	5A, 24V, see Fig. 9-1
	typ.	66ms	66ms	127ms	2.5A, 24V, see Fig. 9-1

Fig. 9-1 Hold-up time vs. input voltage

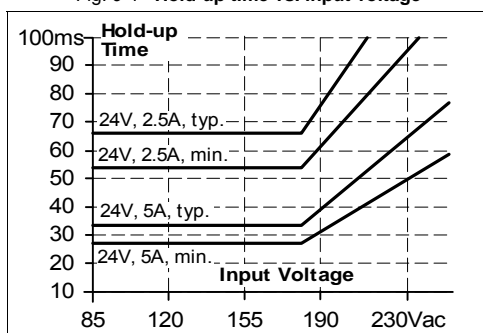
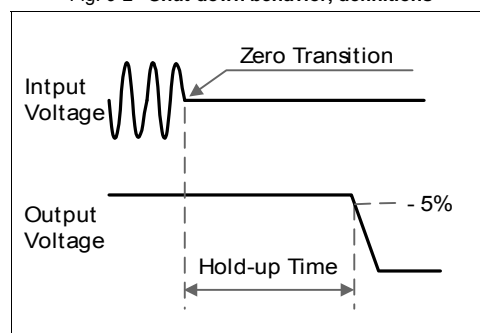


Fig. 9-2 Shut-down behavior, definitions



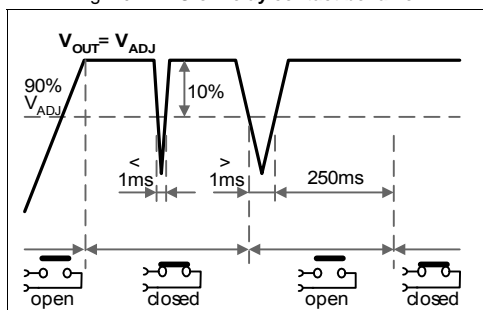
Note: At no load, the hold-up time can be up to one minute. The green DC-ok lamp is on during this time.

### 10. 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 which is connected in parallel to the power supply output.

Contact closes	As soon as the output voltage reaches the adjusted output voltage.		
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 20		

Fig. 10-1 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.

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### 11. EFFICIENCY AND POWER LOSSES

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Efficiency	typ.	90.5%	91.6%	92.7%	5A, 24V
Power losses	typ.	12.6W	11.0W	9.4W	5A, 24V
	typ.	3.7W	3.8W	4.3W	0A, 24V

Fig. 11-1 Efficiency vs. output current at 24V

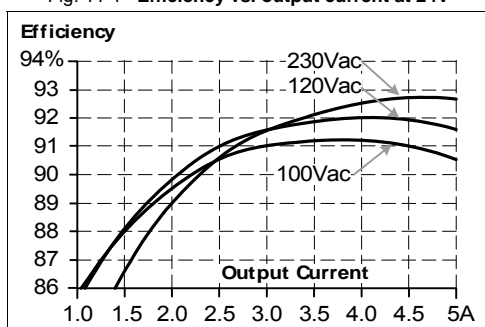


Fig. 11-2 Losses vs. output current at 24V

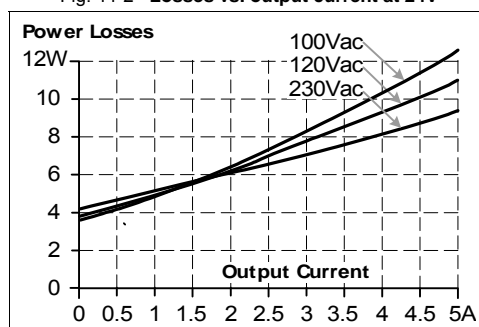


Fig. 11-3 Efficiency vs. input voltage, 24V, 5A

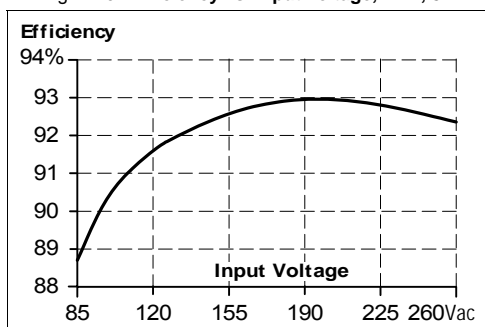
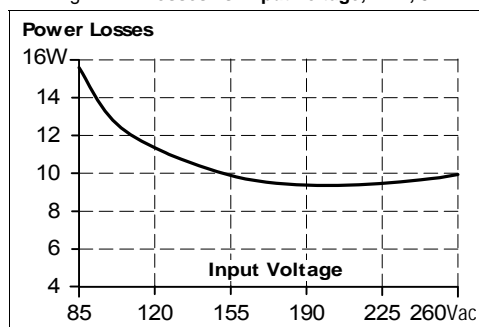


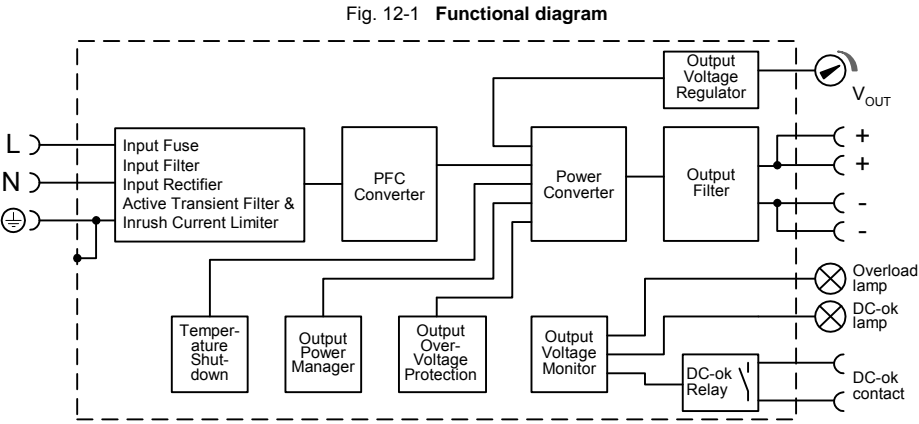
Fig. 11-4 Losses vs. input voltage, 24V, 5A





1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

12. FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



13. PRODUCT FACE LABEL

Fig. 13-1 Front side

**Output Terminals**  
Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals, no tools required

- + Positive output
- Negative (return) output

Dual pins per pole

**DC ok** Relay contact (NO-contact)

120W Continuous power / 180W Peak power

**Input Terminals**  
Quick-connect spring-clamp terminals, no tools required

- N ... Neutral input
- L ... Line (hot) input
- ⊕ ... PE (Protective Earth) input

See chapter 14 "Terminals and Wiring" to choose appropriate wire gauges

**Output voltage potentiometer**  
(multi turn potentiometer)  
Open the flap to tune the output voltage.  
Factory setting: 24.1V

**DC-ok lamp (green)**  
**Overload lamp (red)**

	Overload lamp	DC-ok lamp	DC-ok contact
Normal mode	OFF	ON	Closed
Power-Boost mode	OFF	ON	Closed
Overload ( $V_{OUT} < 90\%$ )	ON	OFF	Open
Short-circuit ( $V_{OUT} = \text{ca. } 0V$ )	ON	OFF	Open
Over-temperature	Intermitted	OFF	Open
No input power	OFF	OFF	Open

DC-ok lamp and DC-ok contact function synchronized

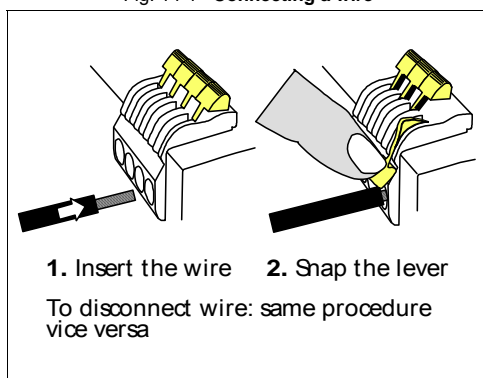
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### 14. TERMINALS AND WIRING

Type	Bi-stable, quick-connect spring clamp terminals. IP20 Finger safe construction. Suitable for field- and factory installation. Shipped in open position.
Ferrules	allowed, but not required
Pull-out force	10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N (according to UL486E)

	Input terminals	Output and DC-OK-Signal terminals
Solid wire	0.5-6mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-4mm <sup>2</sup>
Stranded wire	0.5-4mm <sup>2</sup>	0.3-2.5mm <sup>2</sup>
American wire gauge	20-10 AWG	26-12 AWG
Wire stripping length	10mm / 0.4inch	6mm / 0.25inch

Fig. 14-1 Connecting a wire



#### Instructions:

- Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for an operating temperature of:  
60°C for ambient up to 45°C and  
75°C for ambient up to 60°C minimum.
- Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!
- Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!
- Up to two stranded wires with the same cross section are permitted in one connection point (except PE wire).
- Do not use the unit without PE connection.

### 15. RELIABILITY

		AC 100V	AC 120V	AC 230V	
Lifetime expectancy	min.	63 000h	70 000h	89 000h	40°C, 24V, 5A
	min.	112 000h	116 000h	116 000h	40°C, 24V, 2.5A
	min.	15 years	15 years	15 years	25°C, 24V, 5A
MTBF SN 29500, IEC 61709		787 000h	812 000h	831 000h	40°C, 24V, 5A
		1 374 000h	1 409 000h	1 338 000h	25°C, 24V, 5A
MTBF MIL HDBK 217F		352 000h	375 000h	391 000h	40°C, 24V, 5A, Ground Benign GB40
		482 000h	509 300h	536 000h	25°C, 24V, 5A, Ground Benign GB25

The **Lifetime expectancy** shown in the table indicates the operating hours (service life) and is determined by the lifetime expectancy of the built-in electrolytic capacitors.

Lifetime expectancy is specified in operational hours. Lifetime expectancy is calculated according to the capacitor's manufacturer specification. The prediction model allows a calculation of up to 15 years from date of shipment.

**MTBF** stands for **Mean Time Between Failure**, which is calculated according to statistical device failures, and indicates reliability of a device. It is the statistical representation of the likelihood of the unit to fail and does not necessarily represent the life of a product.

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### 16. EMC

The power supply is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment without any restrictions. CE mark is in conformance with EMC guideline 89/336/EEC and 93/68/EEC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 73/23/EWG.

EMC Immunity	EN 61000-6-1 EN 61000-6-2	Generic standards
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Contact discharge 8kV Air discharge 15kV Criterion A
Electromagnetic RF field	EN 61000-4-3	80MHz-1GHz 10V/m Criterion A
Fast transients (Burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Input lines 4kV Output lines 2kV Criterion A
Surge voltage on input	EN 61000-4-5	L → N 2kV N / L → PE 4kV Criterion A
Surge voltage on output	EN 61000-4-5	+ → - 500V + / - → PE 500V Criterion A
Conducted disturbance	EN 61000-4-6	0.15-80MHz 10V Criterion A
Mains voltage dips	EN 61000-4-11	70% of 100Vac 70Vac, 10ms 40% of 100Vac 40Vac, 100ms 40% of 100Vac 40Vac, 1000ms Criterion A Criterion C Criterion C
Voltage interruptions	EN 61000-4-11	0Vac, 5000ms Criterion C
Voltage sags	SEMI F47 0200	96Vac, 1000ms 84Vac, 500ms 60Vac, 200ms Criterion A Criterion A Criterion A
Input voltage swells	RA internal standard	300Vac, 500ms Criterion A
Powerful transients	VDE 0160	over entire load range 750V, 1.3ms Criterion A

#### Criteria:

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

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

EMC Emission	EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4	Generic standards
Conducted emission	EN 55011, EN 55022, FCC Part 15, CISPR 11, CISPR 22 EN 55022	Class B, input lines Class B, output lines
Radiated emission	EN 55011, EN 55022	Class B
Harmonic input current	EN 61000-3-2	Fulfilled, active PFC
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.

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	110kHz	nearly constant
Switching frequency 2	400kHz	nearly constant
Switching frequency 3	65kHz to 280kHz	input voltage and load dependent

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### 17. ENVIRONMENT

Operational temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to 158°F)	reduce output power above +60°C
Output de-rating	3W/°C	+60 to +70°C (140°F to 158°F), see Fig. 17-1
Storage temperature	-40 to +85°C (-40°F to 185°F)	storage and transportation
Humidity	5 to 95% r.H.	IEC 60068-2-30 Do not energize while condensation is present
Vibration sinusoidal	2-17.8Hz: $\pm 1.6\text{mm}$ ; 17.8-500Hz: 2g 2 hours / axis	IEC 60068-2-6
Vibration random	$0.5\text{m}^2(\text{s}^3)$ 2 hours / axis	IEC 60068-2-64
Shock	30g 6ms, 20g 11ms 3 bumps / direction, 18 bumps in total	IEC 60068-2-27
Altitude	0 to 6000m (0 to 20 000ft)	Reduce output power or ambient temperature above 2000m sea level.
Output de-rating (for altitude)	7.5W/1000m or 5°C/1000m	above 2000m (6500ft), see Fig. 17-2
Over-voltage category	III II	EN 50178, altitudes up to 2000m Altitudes from 2000m to 6000m
Degree of pollution	2	EN 50178, not conductive

Fig. 17-1 Output current vs. ambient temp.,

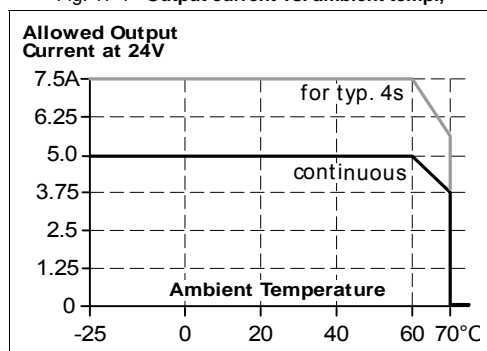
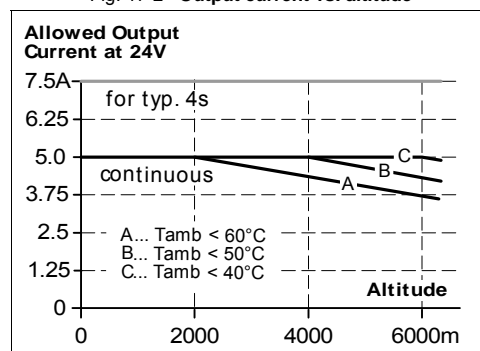


Fig. 17-2 Output current vs. altitude



The ambient temperature is defined as the air temperature 2cm below the unit.

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 18. PROTECTION FEATURES

Output protection	Electronically protected against overload, no-load and short-circuits	
Output over-voltage protection	typ. 32Vdc max. 36Vdc	In case of an internal power supply defect, a redundant circuitry limits the maximum output voltage. The output shuts-down and automatically attempts to restart.
Output over-current protection	Electronically limited	See Fig. 8-1
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) and active transient filter	
Internal input fuse	T3.15A H.B.C.	not user replaceable

Note: In case of a protection event, audible noise may occur.

### 19. SAFETY

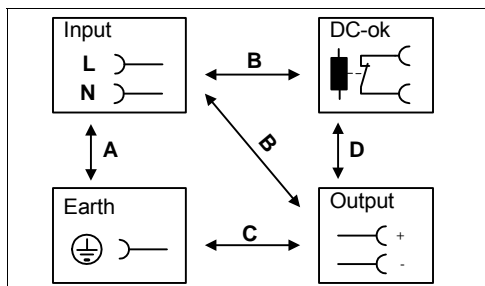
Input / output separation	SELV PELV double or reinforced insulation	IEC/EN 60950-1 EN 60204-1, EN 50178, IEC 60364-4-41
Class of protection	I	PE (Protective Earth) connection required
Isolation resistance	> 5MOhm	input to output, 500Vdc
PE resistance	< 0.1Ohm	between housing and PE terminal
Touch current (leakage current)	typ. 0.11mA typ. 0.16mA typ. 0.27mA < 0.14mA < 0.22mA < 0.40mA	100Vac, 50Hz, TN mains 120Vac, 60Hz, TN mains 230Vac, 50Hz, TN mains 110Vac, 50Hz, TN mains 132Vac, 60Hz, TN mains 264Vac, 50Hz, TN mains

### 20. DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

#### ⚠ WARNING

To fulfill 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 any more when unnoticed earth faults occur.

Fig. 20-1 Dielectric strength



The output voltage is floating and has no ohmic connection to ground.

		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

#### Type tests and factory tests:






Conducted by the manufacturer. Do not repeat test in field!

#### Rules for field test:

Use appropriate test equipment which applies the voltage with a slow ramp! Connect L and N together as well as all output poles.

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 21. APPROVALS

IEC 60950-1		CB Scheme, Information Technology Equipment
UL 508		LISTED E198865 listed for use in U.S.A. (UL 508) and Canada (C22.2 No. 14-95) Industrial Control Equipment
UL 60950-1		RECOGNIZED E137006 recognized for the use in U.S.A. (UL 60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950) Information Technology Equipment, Level 3
UL 1604		RECOGNIZED E246877 recognized for use in U.S.A. (UL 1604) and Canada (C22.2 No. 213-M1987) Hazardous Location Class I Div 2 T4 Groups A,B,C,D and Class I Zone 2 Groups IIA, IIB and IIC  The unit is suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D locations as well as for Class I Zone 2 Groups IIA, IIB and IIC locations. Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I Division 2 environment. Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off. Wiring must be in accordance with Class I, Division 2 wiring methods of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and in accordance with other local or national codes.
SEMI F47		SEMI F47-0200 Power Quality Star Ride-through compliance for semiconductor industry. Full SEMI range compliance (Input: 120Vac or 208Vac, output: 240W)

### 22. FULFILLED STANDARDS

EN 61558-2-17	Safety of Power Transformers
EN/IEC 60204-1	Safety of Electrical Equipment of Machines
EN/IEC 61131-2	Programmable Controllers
EN 50178	Electronic Equipment in Power Installations

### 23. USED SUBSTANCES

The unit does not release any silicone and is suitable for the use in paint shops.

Electrolytic capacitors included in this unit do not use electrolytes such as Quaternary Ammonium Salt Systems.

Plastic housings and other molded plastic materials are free of halogens, wires and cables are not PVC insulated.

The production material within our production does not include following toxic chemicals:

Polychlorized Biphenyl (PCB), Polychlorized Terphenyl (PCT), Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN), Polybrom Biphenyl (PBB), Polybrom Biphenyl-oxyl (PBO), Polybrominated Diphenylether (PBDE), Polychlorinated Diphenylether (PCDE), Polydibromophenyl Oxyl (PBDO), Cadmium, Asbest, Mercury, Silicia

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 24. 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 depth (117mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.

Fig. 24-1 Front view

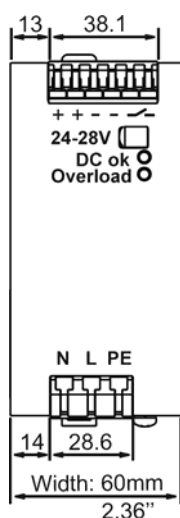
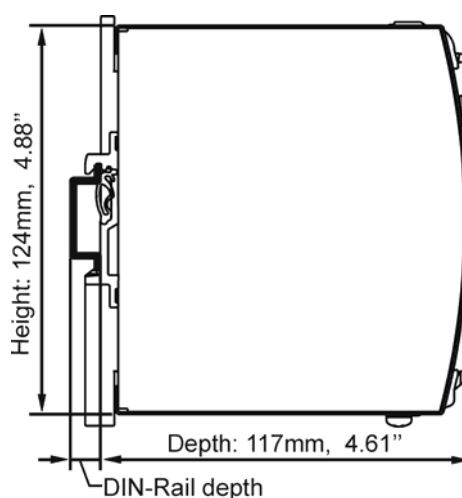


Fig. 24-2 Side view



### 25. INSTALLATION AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

#### ⚠ WARNING

**Hazardous voltage inside device. Risk of electric shock, severe burns, or death.**

- Do not use the unit without proper earth connection (Protective Earth). Use the pin on the terminal block for earth connection and not one of the screws on the housing.
- Turn power off before working on the power supply. Protect against inadvertent re-powering.
- Make sure the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes.
- Do not open, modify or repair the unit.
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering into the housing.
- Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture or condensation can be expected.

#### Mounting Orientation:

Output terminal must be located on top and input terminal on the bottom. For other orientations see section 27.13.

#### Cooling:

Convection cooled, no forced cooling required. Do not cover ventilation grid (e.g. cable conduits) by more than 30%!

#### Installation clearances:

40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom, 5mm on the left and right side are recommended when loaded permanently with full power. In case the adjacent device is a heat source, 15mm clearance is recommended.

#### Service parts:

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

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 26. ACCESSORIES

#### 1606-XLB Wall mounting bracket

This bracket is used to mount 1606 units onto a flat surface without utilizing a DIN-Rail. The two aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider of the unit have to be detached, so that the two steel brackets can be mounted.

Fig. 26-1 1606-XLB Wall Mounting Bracket

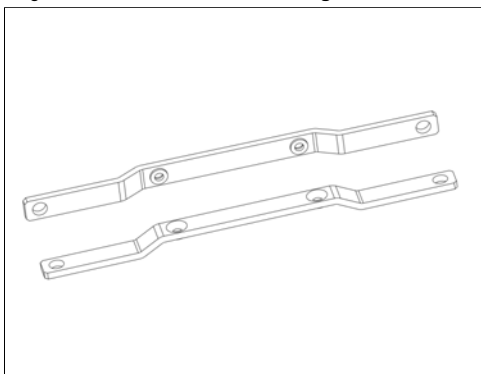
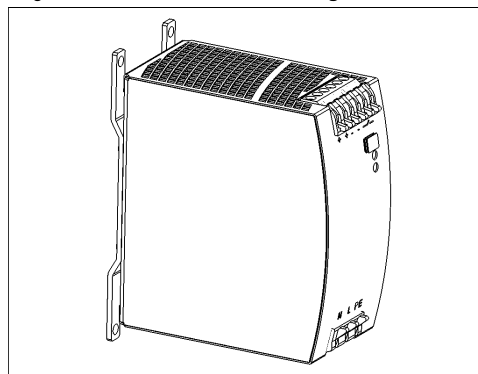


Fig. 26-2 Assembled Wall Mounting Bracket





## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

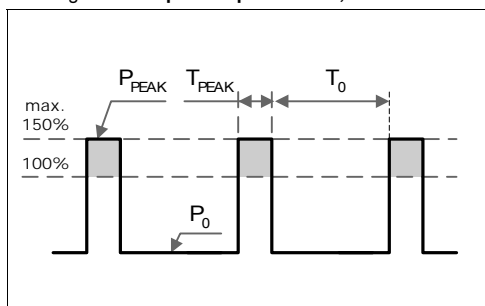
### 27. APPLICATION NOTES

#### 27.1. REPETITIVE PULSE LOADING

Typically, a load current is not constant. It varies over time. For pulse load compatibility, following rules must be met:

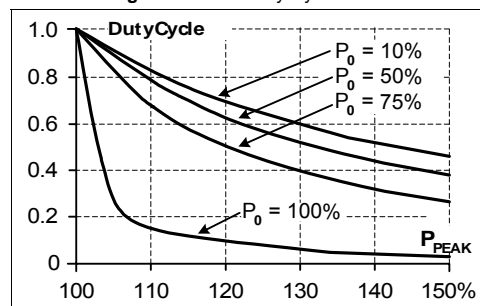
- The pulse power demand must be below 150% of the nominal power.
- The duration of the pulse power must be shorter than the allowed Power-Boost Time. (see output section)
- The average (R.M.S.) output current must be below the specified continuous output current.  
If the R.M.S. current is higher, the unit might respond with a thermal shut-down after a while. Use the max. duty cycle curve (Fig. 27-2) to check if the average output current is below the nominal current.
- For altitudes higher than 2000m reduce the pulse loading (15W/1000m) or the ambient temperature (5°C/1000m)
- If the power supply is used at a input voltage below 100Vac at an ambient temperature above 45°C, the average output power must be reduced to 100W. This requirement applies only when the power supply is loaded with pulses. A violation might result in a thermal shut-down.

Fig. 27-1 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. 27-2 Max. Duty Cycle Curve



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

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

#### Utilizing the Max. Duty Cycle Curve:

Example to determine the repetition rate of pulses without dipping of the output voltage:

Parameters of application:

Pulse length is  $T_{PEAK} = 1s$

Steady state load  $P_0=120W$   
 (= 50% of  $I_{RATED}$ )

Peak load  $P_{PEAK} = 360W$   
 (= 150% of  $I_{RATED}$ )

Determining the repetition rate:

- make a vertical line at  $P_{PEAK} = 150\%$
- make 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 min. pause (base load) length  $T_0$ :

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

- Pulse length = 1s, min. pause length = 1.7s
- Max. repetition rate = pulse length + pause length = 2.7s

#### More examples for pulse load compatibility:

$P_{PEAK}$	$P_0$	$T_{PEAK}$	$T_0$
180W	120W	1s	>25s
180W	0W	1s	>1.3s
150W	60W	1s	> 0,75s

$P_{PEAK}$	$P_0$	$T_{PEAK}$	$T_0$
180W	60W	0.1s	>0.16s
180W	60W	1s	>1.6s
180W	60W	3s	>4.9s

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

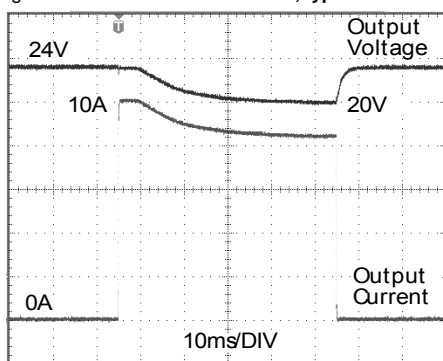
### 27.2. PEAK CURRENT CAPABILITY

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 Power-Boost). 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.

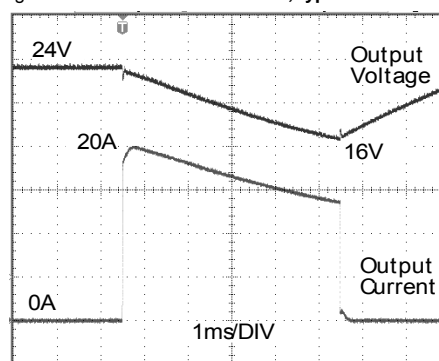
Assuming the input voltage is turned on before such an event, the built-in large sized output capacitors inside the power supply can deliver extra current. Discharging this capacitor causes a voltage dip on the output. The following two examples show typical voltage dips:

Fig. 27-3 Peak load 10A for 50ms, typ.



Peak load 10A (resistive) for 50ms  
Output voltage dips from 24V to 20V.

Fig. 27-4 Peak load 20A for 5ms, typ.



Peak load 20A (resistive) for 5ms  
Output voltage dips from 24V to 16V.

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

### 27.3. 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 35Vdc. The absorbing energy can be calculated according to the built-in large sized output capacitor which is specified in chapter 8.

### 27.4. CHARGING OF BATTERIES

The power supply can be used for float-charging of lead-acid or maintenance free 24V VRLA batteries.

#### Instructions for charging batteries:

- Set the output voltage, at disconnected load, very precisely to the end-of-charge voltage according to the expected battery temperature.
- |                       |       |       |        |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| End-of-charge voltage | 27.8V | 27.5V | 27.15V | 26.8V |
| Battery temperature   | 10°C  | 20°C  | 30°C   | 40°C  |
- Use a 15A or 16A circuit breaker (or blocking diode ) between the power supply and the battery.
  - Ensure that the output current of the power supply is below the allowed charging current of the battery.
  - Use only matched batteries when putting 12V types in series.
  - The return current to the power supply is typ. 2.8mA at 25Vdc when the power supply is switched off (except in case a blocking diode is utilized).

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

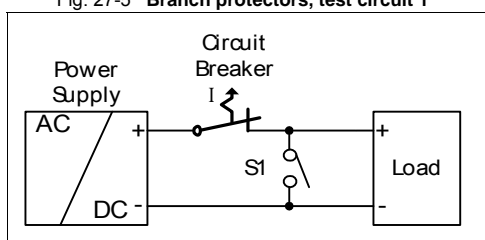
### 27.5. OUTPUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Standard miniature circuit breakers (MCBs) can be used for branch protection. Ensure that the MCB is rated for DC voltage, too. The following tests show which circuit breakers the power supply typically trips.

Circuit breakers have huge tolerances in their tripping behavior. Therefore, these typical tests can only be used as a recommendation or for comparing two different power supplies. Furthermore, the loop impedance has a major influence on whether a breaker trips or not. Two tests were performed, representing typical situations:

**Test 1:** Short circuit with S1 on the power supply end of the cable (loop impedance approx. 20mOhm)

Fig. 27-5 Branch protectors, test circuit 1



Parameters:

Input voltage: 230Vac, load current: 0A

Tripping time shorter than 5s.

The following circuit breaker tripped during the test:

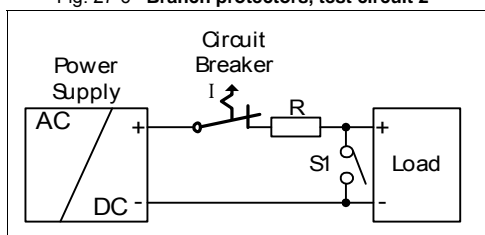
**A- or Z- Characteristic:** equal or smaller 10A

**B- Characteristic:** equal or smaller 6A

**C- Characteristic:** equal or smaller 6A

**Test 2:** Short circuit with S1 on the load end (additional impedance included; represents longer load wire length).

Fig. 27-6 Branch protectors, test circuit 2



Parameters:

Input voltage: 230Vac, load current: 0A

Tripping time shorter than 5s.

The following circuit breaker tripped during the test:

**A- or Z- Characteristic:**  $\leq 10A$  and  $R < 120m\Omega$

**C- Characteristic:**  $\leq 3A$  and  $R < 270m\Omega$

What does this resistance mean in wire length?

	0.5mm <sup>2</sup>	0.7mm <sup>2</sup>	1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	4.0mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>120mOhm</b>	3.3m	4.7m	6.7m	10.0m	16.7m	26.7m
<b>270mOhm</b>	7.5m	10.5m	15.0m	22.6m	37.6m	60.2m

#### Example:

Which wire gauge must be used to trip a C-Characteristic circuit breaker with a rating of 2A? The load wire length is 21m.

Answer: A 2A C-Characteristic circuit breaker requires a loop impedance of less than 270mOhm (test results). The wire length table shows that up to 22.6m wire with a cross section of 1.5mm<sup>2</sup> are below 270mOhm. A wire not smaller than 1.5mm<sup>2</sup> shall be used.

### 27.6. EXTERNAL INPUT PROTECTION

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

If an external fuse is necessary or utilized, a minimum value is required to avoid undesired tripping of the fuse.

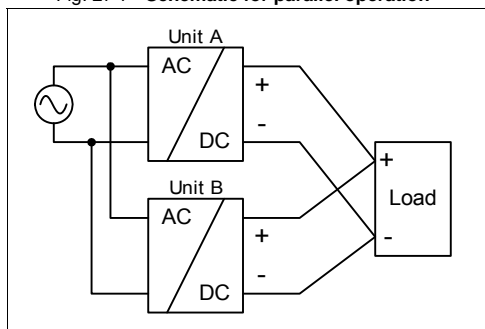
		B-Characteristic	C-Characteristic
Ampacity	max.	20A	20A
	min.	6A	3A

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 27.7. PARALLEL USE TO INCREASE OUTPUT POWER

Power supplies can be paralleled to increase the output power.

Fig. 27-7 Schematic for parallel operation



#### Instructions for parallel use:

- Use only power supplies from the same family (XLS).
- Adjust the output voltages of all power supplies to approximately the same value ( $\pm 500\text{mV}$ ). Otherwise, the DC-ok signal might not work properly.
- A fuse (or diode) on the output is only required if more than three units are connected in parallel.
- Do not load terminals with more than 25A. Follow wiring instructions according to chapter 27.9
- Keep an installation clearance of 15mm (left/right) between two power supplies and avoid installing the power supplies on top of each other.

### 27.8. PARALLEL USE FOR REDUNDANCY

Power supplies can be paralleled for redundancy to gain a 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 XLS 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 5A are paralleled to build a 20A redundant system.

**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 - virtually nearly impossible - case, the defect unit becomes a load for the other power supplies and the output voltage can not be maintained any more. This can only be avoided by utilizing decoupling diodes which are included in the redundancy module 1606-XLSRED.

Recommendations for building redundant power systems:

- Use separate input fuses for each power supply.
- Monitor the individual power supply units. A DC-ok lamp and a DC-ok contact is already included in the units. This feature reports a faulty unit.
- When possible, connect each power supply to different phases or circuits.
- It is desirable to set the output voltages of all power supplies to the same value to avoid a false DC-ok signal.

### 27.9. DAISY CHAINING OF OUTPUTS

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

Fig. 27-8 Daisy chaining of outputs

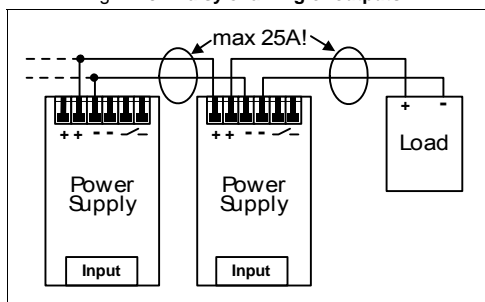
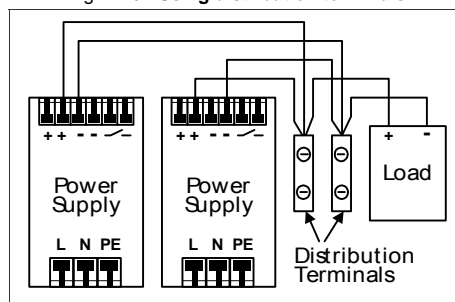


Fig. 27-9 Using distribution terminals

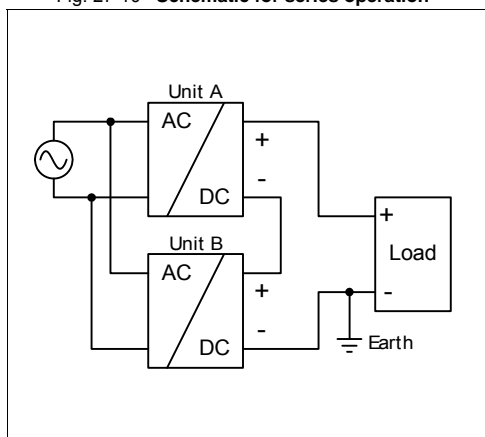


## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### SERIES OPERATION

The power supply can be put in series to increase the output voltage.

Fig. 27-10 Schematic for series operation



#### Instructions for use in series:

- It is possible to connect as many units in series as needed, providing the sum of the output voltage does not exceed 150Vdc.
- Warning !** 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.
- For serial operation use power supplies of the same type.
- Earthing of the output is required when the sum of the output voltage is above 60Vdc.
- Keep an installation clearance of 15mm (left/right) between two power supplies and avoid installing the power supplies on top of each other.

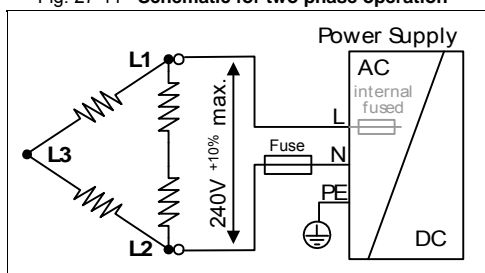
Note: Avoid return voltage (e.g. from a decelerating motor or battery) which is applied to the output terminals.

### 27.10. INDUCTIVE AND CAPACITIVE LOADS

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

### 27.11. OPERATION ON TWO PHASES

Fig. 27-11 Schematic for two phase operation



#### Instructions for two phase operation:

- A phase to phase connection is allowed as long as the supplying voltage is below 240V(+10%).
- 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 27.6 "External Input Protection".

### 27.12. 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. The inside temperature defines the ambient temperature for the power supply.

Results from such an installation:

Power supply is placed in the middle of the box, no other heat producer inside the box

Enclosure: Typ IP66 Box PK 9516 100, plastic, 110x180x165mm

Load: 24V, 4A; (=80%) load is placed outside the box

Input: 230Vac

Temperature inside enclosure: 44.3°C (in the middle of the right side of the power supply with a distance of 2cm)

Temperature outside enclosure: 23.3°C

Temperature rise: 21.0°C

## 1606- XLS120E 24V, 5A; Single Phase Input

### 27.13. 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 max. 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 approx. in half the lifetime expectancy of A1).

Fig. 27-12  
Mounting  
Orientation A  
Standard Orientation

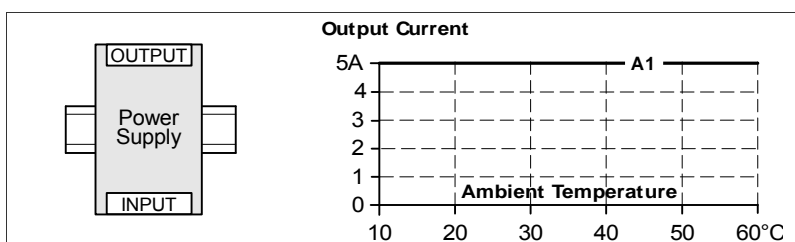


Fig. 27-13  
Mounting  
Orientation B  
(Upside down)

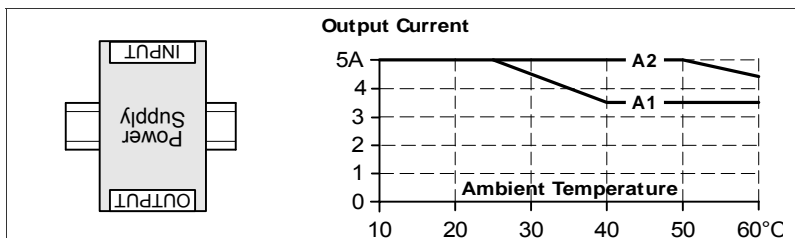


Fig. 27-14  
Mounting  
Orientation C  
(Table-top mounting)

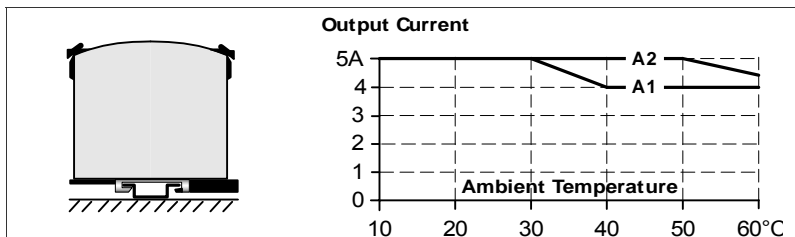


Fig. 27-15  
Mounting  
Orientation D  
(Horizontal cw)

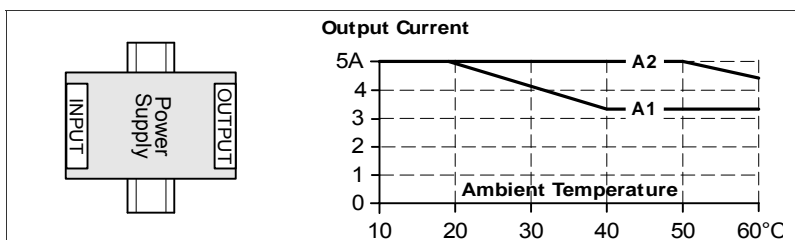


Fig. 27-16  
Mounting  
Orientation E  
(Horizontal ccw)

