## QUINT－PS／3AC／24DC／10

Primary－switched power supply with SFB technology， 3 AC，output current 10 A

## INTERFACE

Data Sheet
103131＿en＿00
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## Description

QUINT POWER power supply units－highest system availability due to SFB technology
Compact power supply units of the new QUINT POWER generation maximize the availability of your system．Even the standard power circuit－breakers can be tripped reliably and quickly with the SFB technology（Selective Fuse breaking Technology）and six times the nominal current for 12 ms ．Defective current paths are disconnected selectively，the defect is limited and the important system parts remain in operation．A comprehensive diagnostics is carried out by continuously monitoring the output voltage and current．This preventive function monitoring visualizes the critical operating modes and reports them to the control unit before an error occurs．

## Features

－Quick tripping of standard power circuit breakers with dynamic SFB technology power reserve
－Reliable starting of difficult loads with static POWER BOOST power reserve
－Preventive function monitoring
－Can be used worldwide
－High operating safety due to long mains buffering under full load and high MTBF（＞500，000 h）
－Perfect functioning even in the event of a permanent phase failure
－High surge voltage strength up to 6 kV （surge， asymmetric）using an integrated gas arrester


## DANGER OF EXPLOSION！

Remove an item only when it is not connected to power or if it is located in the non－explosive area！

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## Ordering data

| Description | Type | Order No． | Pcs．／Pkt． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary－switched power supply with SFB technology， 3 AC，output current 10 A | QUINT－PS／3AC／24DC／10 | 2866705 | 1 |
| Accessories | Type | Order No． | Pcs．／Pkt． |
| Assembly adapter for QUINT POWER 2．5 A and 5 A on S7－300 rail | QUINT－PS－ADAPTERS7／1 | 2938196 | 1 |
| Universal wall adapter | UWA 182／52 | 2938235 | 1 |


| Input data |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Input nominal voltage range | $2 / 3 \times 400$ V AC ．．． 500 V AC |
| AC input voltage range | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 320 \vee \mathrm{AC} \ldots 575 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ & 2 \times 360 \vee \mathrm{AC} \ldots 575 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \end{aligned}$ |
| DC input voltage range | 450 V DC ．．． 800 V DC |
| AC frequency range | $45 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| DC frequency range | 0 Hz |
| Current consumption | Approx．3x 1．2 A（400 V AC） Approx． $3 x 1$ A（ 500 V AC ） |
| Inrush current limitation | $<15 \mathrm{~A}$（typical） |
| $1^{2} \mathrm{t}$ | $<1.5 \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Power failure bypass | $\begin{aligned} & >20 \mathrm{~ms}(400 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}) \\ & >30 \mathrm{~ms} \text { ( } 500 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Typical response time | $<1$ s |
| Protective circuitry | Transient surge protection Varistor |
| Recommended backup fuse for mains protection | 6 A（characteristic B） 10 A（characteristic B） 16 A（characteristic B） |
| Discharge current to PE | $<3.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Output data |  |
| Nominal output voltage | 24 V DC $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Setting range of the output voltage | 18 V DC ．．． 29.5 V DC（＞ 24 V constant capacity） |
| Output current | $10 \mathrm{~A}\left(-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}\right)$ <br> 15 A （with POWER BOOST，$-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . .40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ permanent， $\mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC） 60 A AC（with SFB technology， $12 \mathrm{~ms}, \mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{VDC}$ ） |
| Derating | From $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 2.5 \%$ per Kelvin |
| Power loss nominal load max． | 25 W |
| Maximum power dissipation idling | 8 W |
| Efficiency | ＞ $93 \%$（at 400 VAC and nominal values） |
| Ascent time | $<1 \mathrm{~s}$（ $U_{\text {OUT }}(10 \% \ldots 90 \%)$ ） |
| Residual ripple | $<20 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{PP}^{\text {（with nominal values）}}$ |
| Peak switching voltages | $<20 \mathrm{mV}$ PP（at nominal values， 20 MHz ） |
| Connection in parallel | Yes，for redundancy and increased capacity |
| Connection in series | Yes |
| Surge protection against internal surge voltages | Yes，limited to approx． 35 V DC |
| Resistance to reverse feed | Max． 35 V DC |

## Signal output DC OK active

| Output description | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{OUT}}>0.9 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : High signal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | +24 VDC |
| Current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (short circuit resistant) |
| Status display | "DC OK" LED green $/ \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{OUT}}<0.9 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : LED flashing |

## Signal output DC OK floating

| Output description | Relay contact, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{OUT}}>0.9 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : Contact closed |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | $\leq 30 \mathrm{VAC/DC}$ |
| Current | $\leq 1 \mathrm{~A}(\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~A} /$ at $60 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{DC})$ |
| Status display | "DC OK" LED green $/ \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{OUT}}<0.9 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : LED flashing |

## Signal output POWER BOOST, active

| Output description | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}<\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : High signal |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | + 24 VDC |
| Current | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (short circuit resistant) |
| Status display | LED "BOOST", yellow / $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}>\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ : LED on |
| General data |  |
| Insulation voltage input/output | 4 kV AC (type test) 2 kV AC (routine test) |
| Insulation voltage input / PE | 3.5 kV AC (type test) 2 kV AC (routine test) |
| Insulation voltage output / PE | 500 V DC (routine test) |
| Degree of protection | IP20 |
| Class of protection | I , with PE connection |
| MTBF | $>500,000 \mathrm{~h}$ in acc. with IEC 61709 (SN 29500), at nominal values, $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Type of housing | Steel sheet, zinc-plated |
| Housing material | Steel sheet, zinc-plated |
| Dimensions W / H / D (state of delivery) | $60 \mathrm{~mm} / 130 \mathrm{~mm} / 125 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Dimensions W / H / D ( $90^{\circ}$ turned) | $122 \mathrm{~mm} / 130 \mathrm{~mm} / 63 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Weight | 1.1 kg |

## Ambient conditions

| Ambient temperature (operation) | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(>60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ derating) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ambient temperature (storage/transport) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max. permissible relative humidity (operation) | $95 \%$ (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, no condensation) |
| Vibration (operation) | $<15 \mathrm{~Hz}$, amplitude $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in acc. with IEC 60068-2-6 |
| Shock | $15 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 150 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2.3 \mathrm{~g}, 90 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Pollution degree in acc. with EN 50178 | 30 g in all directions in acc. with IEC 60068-2-27 |
| Climatic class | 2 |
| Standards | $3 \mathrm{K3}$ (in acc. with EN 60721 ) |
| Electrical Equipment for Machinery |  |
| Safety transformers for power supply units | EN 60204 / Surge voltage category III |
| Electrical safety (of information technology equipment) | IEC $61558-2-17$ |
| Electronic equipment for use in electrical power installations | IEC $60950 / \mathrm{VDE} 0805$ (SELV) |
| SELV | EN $50178 / \mathrm{VDE} 0160$ |
| Safe isolation | IEC 60950 (SELV) and EN 60204 (PELV) |
| Protection against electric shock | DIN VDE $0100-410$ |


| Standards |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protection against electric shock，basic requirements for safe isolation in <br> electrical equipment | DIN VDE 0106－101 |
| Limitation of mains harmonic currents | EN 61000－3－2 |
| Device safety | GS（tested safety） |
| Network variants（undervoltage） | Semi F47－200 |
| Certificate | CB Scheme |

## Approvals

UL rating
UL Listed UL 508
UL／C－UL Recognized UL 60950 （3－wire＋PE，star net）

## Conformance with EMC directive 2004／108／EC

Noise immunity according to EN 61000－6－2


## 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

## Structure



1 AC input
2 DC output
3 POWER BOOST switching output，active
4 DC OK switching output active
5 DC OK output，floating
6 Potentiometer 18 V DC ．．．29．5 V DC
7 ＂DC OK＂LED
8 ＂BOOST＂LED
9 Universal DIN rail adapter UTA 107／30

|  | $\left[\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right]$ |  | AWG | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | solid | stranded |  | Torque |
| Input | $0.2-2.5$ | $0.2-2.5$ | $16-12$ | $0.5-0.6$ |
| Output | $0.2-2.5$ | $0.2-2.5$ | $16-12$ | $0.5-0.6$ |
| Signal | $0.2-2.5$ | $0.2-2.5$ | $16-12$ | $0.5-0.6$ |


| Input data |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Input nominal voltage range | $2 / 3 \times 400$ V AC ．．． 500 V AC |
| $A C$ input voltage range | $3 \times 320$ V AC ．．． 575 V AC $2 \times 360$ V AC ．．． 575 V AC |
| DC input voltage range | 450 V DC ．．． 800 V DC |
| AC frequency range | $45 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| DC frequency range | 0 Hz |
| Recommended backup fuse for mains protection | 6 A （characteristic B） <br> 10 A （characteristic B） <br> 16 A（characteristic B） |
| Type of connection | COMBICON screw／plug connection |
| Stripping length | 7 mm |
| Output data |  |
| Nominal output voltage | 24 V DC $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Setting range of the output voltage | $18 \mathrm{VDC} \ldots 29.5 \mathrm{VDC}$（ $>24 \mathrm{~V}$ constant capacity） |
| Output current | $10 \mathrm{~A}\left(-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ， $\left.\mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}\right)$ <br> 15 A （with POWER BOOST，$-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ permanent， $\mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{VDC}$ ） <br> 60 A AC （with SFB technology， $12 \mathrm{~ms}, \mathrm{U}_{\text {OUT }}=24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC） |
| Type of connection | COMBICON screw／plug connection |
| Stripping length | 7 mm |

## Block diagram



## Safety notes



## DANGER OF EXPLOSION！

Remove an item only when it is not connected to power or if it is located in the non－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！

## WARNING

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）！

The ground conductor is connected！
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 is guaranteed！

## ATTENTION

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．

## Installation



## ATTENTION

In order to ensure sufficient convection，we recommend a minimum vertical distance of 50 $m$ to the other modules．A lateral distance of 5 mm ，and in the case of active components， that of 15 mm is necessary for proper functioning of the module．
Depending on the ambient temperature and the load of the module，the housing can become very hot！

The power supply unit can be snapped onto all DIN rails as per EN 60715；it can also be mounted on walls．The device must be mounted vertically（connecting terminals above or below）．

## Installation position



Slim－style installation：Installation depth 125 mm（＋DIN rail）
（state at delivery）
Low－profile installation：Installation depth 63 mm（＋DIN rail）


## Slim－style installation

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．


## Low－profile installation

Low－profile installation can be achieved by mounting the device at right－angles to the DIN rail．Mount the DIN rail adapter （UTA $107 / 30$ ）as described in the figure．No additional mounting material is required．Fixing screws：Torx T10（torque 0.8 Nm ．．． 0.9 Nm ）．

## Connection to various systems

TN－S


TN－C


TT

iT


The connection for $3 \times 400$ V AC ．．． 500 V AC is established using the L1，L2，L3 and PE screw connections．
The device can be connected to a 3 －phase system with nominal voltages of $3 x 400 \mathrm{VAC} . .500 \mathrm{VAC}$ ．In the event of a phase failure，unrestricted operation is possible with nominal capacity．
2－phase operation in alternating current systems and DC networks is also possible without problems．

## ATTENTION

Do not connect more than one power supply unit to a fuse or switch－disconnector！
Connect a suitable fuse upstream for DC applications！
In order to comply with the UL approval，use copper cables that are designed for operating temperatures $>75{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
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．

## Input



## ATTENTION

If an external fuse is triggered，there is most probably a malfunction in the device．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． Primary circuit mains protection，for example，is suitable for this purpose．

## Required backup fuse（device and line protection）

Three external thermo－magnetic fuses are necessary as device protection： $3 \times 6 \mathrm{~A}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$ or 16 A power circuit breaker， characteristic $B$（or identical function）．

Connect a suitable fuse upstream for DC applications！

## Output



## ATTENTION

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 established using screw connections on the screw connection of the DC output:
24 V DC: "+" and "-"; DC OK switching output active: "DC OK" and "-"; DC OK output floating: "13" and "14"; POWER BOOST switching output active: $" I<I_{N}$ " and "-".
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.

## Signaling

The active signal output, the floating signal contact and the active POWER BOOST switching output are provided for function monitoring. The DC OK-LED and the BOOST-LED also enable the function evaluation of the power supply unit directly on the operation site (refer to the output characteristic curve).

|  | $\mathrm{I}<\mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\mathrm{I}>\mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\mathbf{U}_{\text {OUT }}<\mathbf{0 . 9} \mathbf{x} \mathrm{U}_{\mathbf{N}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| "DC OK" LED | ON | ON | Flashing |
| "BOOST" LED | OFF | ON | ON |
| Active DC OK switching <br> output | ON | ON | OFF |
| Floating DC OK output | Closed | OFF | Open |
| Active POWER BOOST <br> switching output | ON | OFF |  |
| Meaning | Normal operation of the <br> power supply <br> $\left(U_{\text {OUT }}>21.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ | POWER BOOST operation, <br> e.g. to start loads | Overload mode, e.g. <br> consumer short circuit or <br> overload |



## Floating contact

The floating signal contact opens and indicates that the set output voltage has undershot by more than $10 \%$ ．Signals and ohmic loads of up to maximum 30 V and currents of maximum 1 A （or maximum 60 V with maximum 0.5 A ）can be switched．For heavily inductive loads such as a relay，a suitable protection circuit（e．g．damping diode）is necessary．

## Active signal outputs

The 24 V DC signal is applied between the＂DC OK＂and the ＂－＂connecting terminal blocks or between＂ $\mathrm{l}<\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$＂and＂－＂and can carry up to 20 mA ．By switching from＂active high＂to ＂low＂，the DC OK signal output signalizes when the output voltage is more than $10 \%$ below the output voltage．
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．
The POWER BOOST signal output signalizes that the nominal current is exceeded．

## Signal loop

Monitoring two devices：Use the active signal output of device 1 and loop in the floating signal output of device 2．In the event of malfunctioning，a common alarm is output．Any number of devices can be looped in．This signal combination saves wiring costs and logic inputs．

## Function



## Output characteristic curve

The power supply unit operates with the static POWER BOOST power reserve as per the U／I characteristic curve given in the figure．In case of ambient temperatures $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}<+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {BOOST }}$ is available permanently；it is available only for a few minutes in case of higher temperatures．In the event of a secondary short circuit and overload，the output current is limited to $\mathrm{I}_{\text {BOOST }}$ ．Thereby，the module does not switch off，but supplies a continuous output current．The secondary voltage is reduced until the short circuit has been remedied．The U／I characteristic curve with the POWER BOOST power reserve ensures that high inrush currents of capacitive loads and of consumers with DC／DC converters in the input circuit can be fed reliably．
In order to trip the standard power circuit breakers magnetically and thus very quickly，QUINT POWER supplies six times the nominal current for 12 ms with the help of the SFB technology．The defective current path is switched off using this dynamic power reserve；consumers connected in parallel continue to operate without an interruption．The error is thus restricted and the important system parts continue to operate．
The characteristic curve shows when $\mathrm{I}\left\langle\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{I}\right\rangle \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ and $\mathrm{U}<0.9 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ ．The relevant signaling is given in the table．
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}=24 \mathrm{~V}$
$I_{N}=10 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BOOST}}=15 \mathrm{~A}$
SFB technology $=60 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{N}}=240 \mathrm{~W}$
$\mathrm{P}_{\text {BOOST }}=360 \mathrm{~W}$


## Thermal behavior

With an ambient temperature of up to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，the device supplies the continuous output current of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BOOST}}$ ．The device can supply a nominal output current of $I_{N}$ with ambient temperatures of up to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．In the case of ambient temperatures above $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，the output current must be reduced by $2.5 \%$ per Kelvin increase in temperature．The device does not switch off at ambient temperatures of $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or thermal overload．The output capacity is reduced as far as necessary to provide device protection．After it has cooled down，the output capacity is increased again．

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## Parallel operation

Devices of the same type can be connected in parallel to enable both redundancy and an increase in efficiency．No other alignment is necessary when in the state of delivery． 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 distribution of power，we recommend designing all cable connections from the power supply unit to a busbar of the same length and with the same conductor cross section．The system makes it advisable to install a protective circuit at the output of each device when more than two power supply units are connected in parallel（e．g． decoupling diode or DC fuse）．This prevents high reverse feed 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 to increase efficiency is used for the expansion of existing systems．It is advisable to use parallel connection if the power supply unit does not cover the current requirement of the most powerful consumer．Otherwise the consumers should be spread among individual devices independent of one another．A maximum of five devices can be connected in parallel！


[^0]:    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！

